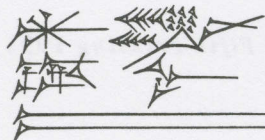


THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

EDITORIAL BOARD

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THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY
VOLUME 6

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A. LEO OPPENHEIM, EDITOR-IN-CHARGE
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
ERICA REINER AND MICHAEL B. ROWTON
RICHARD T. HALLOCK, EDITORIAL SECRETARY

Foreword

The publication of this dictionary (to be cited as CAD, i.e., Chicago Assyrian Dictionary) begins, for special reasons, with the letter 𐎶 (Volume 6). It is planned to continue with G, E, D, B, A, and thereafter to follow the sequence of the alphabet, beginning with I and J. However, reasons of expediency or efficiency may cause minor deviations from this schedule.

Each letter will appear in a separate volume with independent pagination. The preface of Volume I (A) will present in due form the history of the Assyrian Dictionary Project of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, and there proper credit will be given to the numerous scholars, living and dead, who have directed, participated in, and contributed in various ways to the undertaking. In order to keep the CAD abreast of new texts and developments in Assyriology during the protracted period of its publication, supplements will be issued from time to time. It is planned to terminate the dictionary with a volume containing an English-Akkadian and a Sumerian-Akkadian index.

The CAD is arranged in a strictly alphabetic order (a b d e g 𐎶 i j k l m n p q r s š ſ t 𐎧 u w z). Vowel-length signs are disregarded in the alphabetization except in the case of words spelled alike, which are arranged according to their vowel-length signs in the first syllable into three groups: first those with no length sign, then those with a macron, then those with a circumflex. Within these three groups, the vowel-length sign, or lack of it, on the second syllable in the same order of priority determines the sequence. Thus words spelled *habu* would be arranged *habu*, *habū*, *habû*; *hābu*, *hābū*, *hābû*; *hābu*, *hābū*, *hābû*. Words alike as to spelling and length signs are arranged according to part of speech in the following order: adjective, adverb, substantive, verb. Within this category the arrangement is according to frequency of occurrence, and the entries are distinguished by letter, A, B, C, etc. Derivatives such as, e.g., *maḥḍalu*, *muḥtanbu*, *naḥbalu*, *šaḥluqtu*, *taḥsistu*, etc., will be found, respectively, under M, N, Š, T, etc. A list of all known derived forms is, however, given under the verb. The so-called quadrilaterals, such as, e.g., *naḥarmutu*, or verbs which appear only in the Pi'el, or Nif'al, are listed in their infinitive forms. The dictionary includes not only Akkadian words but also foreign terms that occur in Akkadian context.

For the transliteration of the Akkadian we follow the system contained in W. von Soden's *Das akkadische Syllabar*. No satisfactory model exists, however, for the transliteration of the Sumerian; in order to avoid the existing chaos of conflicting index numbers the following provisional solution has been adopted: signs not listed in Thureau-Dangin's *Les homophones sumériens* are provided with the index x and are followed by the most common value in parentheses, e.g., gin_x(GIM). The indications of vowel length in Akkadian passages given in connected transcription follow the usage of von Soden's *Grundriß der akkadischen Grammatik*, with a number of minor simplifications.

The approach to semantic problems has been descriptive rather than historical. Specific spheres of meaning have often been grouped under a series of separate headings, that is, they have not been treated as subdivisions of a posited "basic" meaning which would necessarily be vague. The object of this arrangement is to further the usability of the dictionary, even at the risk of apparently creating homonyms. The relation of these to each other will, however, become clearer as Assyriology progresses.

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The individual articles are organized in five sections: the heading, the lexical section, the semantic section, the discussion, and the bibliography.

The heading begins with the entry (normally in the form in which the native vocabularies mention it) and continues with subdivisions separated by semicolons giving the part of speech, meaning, distribution, provenience, morphology, and orthography. The entry is immediately followed by a minimal grammatical analysis (adj., adv., num., prep., pron., s. [for substantive], v. [for verb]); the gender of a substantive is indicated only when established by context; when the word is a plurale tantum it is entered under its plural form. If the singular does not happen to be attested and the substantive is entered under a singular form, the entry is preceded by an asterisk. Translations are put in parentheses whenever only an approximate meaning can be offered; if even this is not possible, the notation "(mng. uncert.)" or "(mng. unkn.)" is used. When more than one meaning is given for a word the meanings are numbered and taken up in corresponding sequence in the semantic section. After the meaning the distribution of the word is indicated in abbreviation: OA, MA, and NA refer to the generally recognized periods of the Assyrian dialect, OB, MB, and NB to those of the Babylonian; OAkk. denotes Old Akkadian (including Ur III), SB "Standard Babylonian," the literary Neo-Babylonian of the Neo-Assyrian period, and LB Late Babylonian. Special local categories recognized as such are Chagar Bazar, Mari, Elam (i.e., texts from Elam of the OB period), Alalakh (OB and MB), Bogh(azkeui), EA (Amarna texts), Qatna, RŠ (Ras Shamra) and Nuzi; literary categories are referred to by lex(ical text), syn(onym) list, etc. An asterisk after these abbreviations shows that all known occurrences are quoted in the article. The next entry deals with the provenience of the word under discussion and normally shows whether it is of Sumerian, Hurrian, West Semitic, etc., origin. Unusual morphological features are pointed out in the subsequent subdivision, which is followed by information concerning the logograms used in Akkadian contexts, atypical spellings, etc. Finally, the relationship of the entry to other words of the same derivation is indicated: derived forms are fully and alphabetically listed under the verb; under all entries which are derived forms the reader is referred back to the infinitive of the verb.

In the lexical section—printed in smaller type—will be found the information culled from lexical texts, bilingual texts, commentaries, the so-called synonym lists, and grammatical texts, in this order. The abbreviations referring to lexical series used in this section are explained in the list of abbreviations on page ix ff. In order to facilitate quoting, all lexical texts are cited according to the manuscripts prepared by B. Landsberger as his *magnum opus*, to appear in MSL or possibly in other publications. It is hoped that in the preface to the first volume it will be possible to report more definitely on the state of publication of these essential materials.

The semantic section is devoted to the presentation and discussion of the meanings of the word. Here in the arrangement of the quotations the material has been articulated either according to meaning categories or according to periods, provenience, or text types, as seemed required by the nature of the evidence or the semantic range of the word. Within the numbered sections, subdivisions are lettered a, b, c, etc. The individual references are almost always translated; passages which have not been transliterated but serve to elucidate the context are given in translation in parentheses except when they precede the transliterated passages. Explanatory remarks and comments are also in parentheses; the omission of irrelevant words is indicated by three dots; untranslatable words or passages are represented by four dots. The publication schedule of the CAD has made it necessary often to use new or provisional translations of words other than the one under discussion which occur in the quoted passages. The reader will have to wait for proof or correction until the pertinent volume is published. In addition to its distribution, each reference is provided with a short

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characterization of the text types from which it is taken. This has been done either by indicating specific texts, such as Gilg(amesh), En(ūma) el(iš), Etana, Ludlul (*bēl nēmeqi*), Alu (for the series *šumma ālu*), Izbu (*šumma izbu*), or, more generally, by referring to literary types such as rel(igious), wisd(om), math(ematical), med(ical), ext(ispicy), physiogn(omatic omina), inc(antation), etc. In quotations from historical inscriptions the royal authors' names are given in more or less transparent abbreviations, such as Asb., Esarh., Nbn., Nbk., Ner(iglissar), Tn. (Tukulti-Ninurta), Asn. (Aššur-nāšir-āpli II), Sar. (Sargon II), etc. It should be noted finally that several scholars have generously placed at the disposal of the CAD a number of text editions which are not yet published. These are quoted in accordance with their projected schedule of publication, such as ARM 7, BIN 8, YOS 12, UET 6, etc.

The discussion section has been held to a minimum, since the arguments for a proposed meaning are normally given directly or by implication in the semantic section.

This also holds true for the bibliographical references, which are not meant to be exhaustive. In those instances where the conclusions or proposals of a quoted author seem unacceptable the reference is given in parentheses.

An undertaking of the magnitude of the CAD is built upon the labor of a large number of scholars, but this volume owes a special expression of gratitude to Ignace J. Gelb of the Editorial Board. His reorganization of the Project in 1947 terminated a protracted state of semi-animation and changed decisively the nature of the CAD. Without the work executed under his direction the publication of the dictionary could not have begun.

When I was faced with the grave choice of whether to strive for maximal penetration in depth with publication in the indefinite future, or to make an orderly though not always definitive presentation of the accumulated material within the reasonably near future, I decided for the latter. This decision is my own responsibility.

I have had the good fortune to be supported in my task by the able and enthusiastic collaboration of Erica Reiner. Michael B. Rowton has greatly contributed to the writing of the articles, and Richard T. Hallock has taken care of the tedious task of editing the manuscript. In Carl Kraeling, Director of the Oriental Institute, I have found the understanding and active support without which this publication could not have materialized.

A. LEO OPPENHEIM

Chicago, Illinois,
November 1, 1955.

Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

The following list of text editions, periodicals, standard publications, etc., is meant to supplement the list of abbreviations contained in von Soden's *Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik* p. xviii f. as well as those offered by the *Archiv für Orientforschung* and the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*.

This provisional list will be kept à jour in the subsequent volumes of the CAD until, in Volume 1 (A), a complete list will be published with all bibliographical information.

The present list also contains the titles of the lexical series as prepared for publication by B. Landsberger, or under his supervision, or in collaboration with him.

A	lexical series á A = <i>náqu</i>	BOR	Babylonian and Oriental Record
A	tablets in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago	Boson Tavolette	G. Boson, Tavolette cuneiformi sumere . . .
Ai.	lexical series ki.KI.KAL.bi.šê = <i>ana ittišu</i> , pub. MSL 1	Boudou Liste	R. P. Boudou, Liste de noms géographiques (= Or 36-38)
An	lexical series An = <i>Anum</i>	Boyer Contribution	G. Boyer, Contribution à l'histoire juridique de la 1re dynastie babylonienne
Angim	epic Angim dimma, cited from MS. of A. Falkenstein	Brockelman Lex. Syr. ²	C. Brockelman, Lexicon syriacum, 2nd ed.
Antagal	lexical series antagal = <i>šaqu</i>	CBS	tablets in the collections of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
AOS	American Oriental Series	CH	R. F. Harper, The Code of Hammurabi . . .
ARMT	Archives Royales de Mari (texts in transliteration and translation)	Çiğ-Kizilyay-Kraus Nippur	M. Çiğ-H. Kizilyay (Bozkurt)-F. R. Kraus, Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden aus Nippur
ARU	J. Kohler and A. Ungnad, Assyrische Rechtsurkunden	Clay PN	A. T. Clay, Personal Names from Cuneiform Inscriptions of the Cassite Period (= YOR 1)
Assur	field numbers of tablets excavated at Assur	Craig AAT	J. A. Craig, Astrological-Astronomical Texts
A-tablet	lexical text	Craig ABRT	J. A. Craig, Assyrian and Babylonian Religious Texts
Augapfel	J. Augapfel, Babylonische Rechtsurkunden aus der Regierungszeit Artaxerxes I. und Darius II.	Diri	lexical series diri DIR <i>siāku</i> = (<i>w</i>) <i>atru</i>
Balkan Kassit. Stud.	K. Balkan, Kassitenstudien (= AOS 37)	Dream-book	A. L. Oppenheim, The Interpretation of Dreams in the Ancient Near East (to be pub. in Transactions of the American Philological Society, Vol. 46)
Bauer Asb.	Th. Bauer, Das Inschriftenwerk Assurbanipals	D. T.	tablets in the collections of the British Museum
Belleten	Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten	Ea	lexical series ea A = <i>náqu</i>
Bezold Cat.	C. Bezold, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum	EA	J. A. Knudtzon, Die El-Amarna-Tafeln (= VAB 2)
Bezold Glossar	C. Bezold, Babylonisch-assyrisches Glossar	Eames Coll.	A. L. Oppenheim, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection in the New York Public Library (= AOS 32)
Bilgiç Appellativa der kapp. Texte	E. Bilgiç, Die einheimischen Appellativa der kappadokischen Texte . . .		
Böhl Leiden Coll.	F. M. T. Böhl, Mededeelingen uit de Leidsche Verzameling van Spijkerschrift-Inscripties		
Boissier Choix	A. Boissier, Choix de textes relatifs à la divination assyro-babylonienne		
Boissier DA	A. Boissier, Documents assyriens relatifs aux présages		

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Ebeling Hand- erhebung	E. Ebeling, Die akkadische Ge- betsserie Šu-ila "Handerhebung" (= VIO 20)	Haupt Nimrod- epos	P. Haupt, Das babylonische Nim- rodepos
Ebeling Neu- babylonische Briefe	E. Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe (= ABAW Phil.-hist. Kl. NF 30, 1949)	Haverford Symposium	E. Grant ed., The Haverford Symposium on Archaeology and the Bible
Ebeling Parfüm- rez.	E. Ebeling, Parfümrezepte und kultische Texte aus Assur, Son- derdruck aus <i>Orientalia</i> 17-19	Herzfeld API	E. Herzfeld, Altpersische In- schriften
Ebeling Stiftun- gen	E. Ebeling, Stiftungen und Vor- schriften für assyrische Tempel (= VIO 23)	Hg.	lexical series 𒄩AR.gud = <i>imrú</i> = <i>balu</i>
Ebeling Wagen- pferde	E. Ebeling, Bruchstücke einer mittel-assyrischen Vorschriften- sammlung für die Akklimatisie- rung und Trainierung von Wa- genpferden (= VIO 7)	HG	J. Kohler et al., Hammurabi's Ge- setz
Eilers Beamten- namen	W. Eilers, Iranische Beamten- namen in der keilschriftlichen Überlieferung (= Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 25/5)	Hh.	lexical series 𒄩AR.ra = <i>hubullu</i> (Hh. XIII pub. Oppenheim- Hartman JNES 4 156-174; Hh. XIV pub. Landsberger Fauna 2-23; Hh. XXIII pub. Oppen- heim-Hartman JAOS Supp. 10 22-29)
Eilers Gesell- schaftsformen	W. Eilers, Gesellschaftsformen im altbabylonischen Recht	Hilprecht Deluge Story	H. V. Hilprecht, The earliest Ver- sion of the Babylonian Deluge Story and the Temple Library of Nippur
Emesal Voc.	lexical series dimmer = dingir = <i>ilu</i> , pub. MSL 4 3-44	Hinke Kudurru	W. J. Hinke, Selected Babylonian Kudurru Inscriptions, No. 5, p. 21-27
Erimḫuš	lexical series erimḫuš = <i>anantu</i>	Holma Kl. Beitr.	H. Holma, Kleine Beiträge zum assyrischen Lexikon
Erimḫuš Bogh.	Boghazkeui version of Erimḫuš	Holma Körper- teile	H. Holma, Die Namen der Kör- perteile im Assyrisch-Babyloni- schen
Eshnunna Code	A. Goetze, The Laws of Eshnun- na, pub. Sumer 4 92-102	Holma Quttulu	H. Holma, Die assyrisch-baby- lonischen Personennamen der Form Quttulu . . .
Evetts Ev.-M.	Evil-Merodach (texts pub. by B. T. A. Evetts)	Holma Weitere Beitr.	H. Holma, Weitere Beiträge zum assyrischen Lexikon
Evetts Lab.	Laborosoarchod (texts pub. by B. T. A. Evetts)	Hrozny Code Hittite	F. Hrozny, Code hittite provenant de l'Asie Mineure
Evetts Ner.	Neriglissar (texts pub. by B. T. A. Evetts)	Hrozny Ta'annek	F. Hrozny, Die Keilschrifttexte von Ta'annek, in E. Sellin, Tell Ta'annek
Frankena Täkultu	R. Frankena, Täkultu de sacrale Maaltijd in het assyrische Ritueel	HS	tablets in the Hilprecht collection, Jena
Gautier Dilbat	J. E. Gautier, Archives d'une fa- mille de Dilbat . . .	IBoT	Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerinde Bulunan Boğazköy Tabletleri
Gelb OAIC	I. J. Gelb, Old Akkadian Inscrip- tions in the Chicago Natural History Museum	Idu	lexical series á = <i>idu</i>
de Genouillac Kich	H. de Genouillac, Premières re- cherches archéologiques à Kich	Igituḫ	lexical series igituḫ = <i>tāmartu</i>
de Genouillac Trouvaille	H. de Genouillac, La trouvaille de Dréhem	IM	tablets in the collections of the Iraq Museum, Baghdad
Gilg.	Gilgamesh epic, cited from Thompson Gilg.	Istanbul	tablets in the collections of the Ar- chaeological Museum of Istanbul
Golénischeff	V. S. Golénischeff, Vingt-quatre tablettes cappadociennes . . .	Izbu Comm.	commentary to the series <i>šumma izbu</i> , cited from MS. of B. Lands- berger
Gordon Hand- book	C. H. Gordon, Ugaritic Handbook (= AnOr 25)	Izi	lexical series izi = <i>išātu</i>
Gordon Smith College	C. H. Gordon, Smith College Tablets . . . (= Smith College Studies in History, Vol. 38)	Izi Bogh. JEN	Boghazkeui version of Izi Joint Expedition with the Iraq Museum at Nuzi
Grant Smith College	E. Grant, Cuneiform Documents in the Smith College Library	Johns Dooms- day Book	C. H. W. Johns, An Assyrian Doomsday Book
Gray Šamaš	C. D. Gray, The Šamaš Religious Texts . . .	Kagal	lexical series kagal = <i>abullu</i>

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Kh.	tablets from Khafadje in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago	Malku MDP	synonym list <i>malku</i> = <i>šarru</i> Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse
King Chron.	L. W. King, Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings . . .	Meissner BAP	B. Meissner, Beiträge zum alt-babylonischen Privatrecht
King Hittite Texts	L. W. King, Hittite Texts in the Cuneiform Character in the British Museum	Meissner BAW Meissner BuA	B. Meissner, Beiträge zum assyrischen Wörterbuch (= AS 1, 4) B. Meissner, Babylonien und Assyrien
Kish	tablets in the collections of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford	Meissner-Rost Senn.	B. Meissner and P. Rost, Die Bauinschriften Sanheribs
Koschaker Bürgschaftsrecht	P. Koschaker, Babylonisch-assyrisches Bürgschaftsrecht	Mél. Dussaud	Mélanges syriens offerts à M. René Dussaud
Kraus Texte	F. R. Kraus, Texte zur babylonischen Physiognomatik (= AfO Beiheft 3)	MLC	tablets in the collections of the library of J. Pierpont Morgan
KT Blanckertz	J. Lewy, Die Kültepetexte der Sammlung Blanckertz . . .	Moldenke	A. B. Moldenke, Babylonian Contract Tablets in the Metropolitan Museum of Art
KT Hahn	J. Lewy, Die Kültepetexte aus der Sammlung Hahn . . .	Moore Michigan Coll.	E. W. Moore, Neo-Babylonian Documents in the University of Michigan Collection
Küchler Beitr.	F. Küchler, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der assyrisch-babylonischen Medizin . . .	MRS N.	Mission de Ras Shamra tablets in the collections of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Kültepe Labat TDP	unpublished tablets from Kültepe R. Labat, <i>Traité akkadien de diagnostics et pronostics médicaux</i>	Nabnitu	lexical series SIG ₇ +ALAM = <i>nab-nitu</i>
Lambert Marduk's Address to the Demons	W. B. Lambert, Marduk's Address to the Demons (to be pub. in AfO 17)	NBC	tablets in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library
Landsberger Fauna	B. Landsberger, Die Fauna des alten Mesopotamiens . . .	NBGT	Neobabylonian Grammatical Texts, pub. MSL 4 129-178
Landsberger-Jacobsen Georgica	B. Landsberger and T. Jacobsen, <i>Georgica</i> (unpub.)	ND	tablets in the collections of the British Museum
Langdon Creation	S. Langdon, The Babylonian Epic of Creation	Neugebauer ACT	O. Neugebauer, <i>Astronomical Cuneiform Texts</i>
Langdon Menologies	S. Langdon, Babylonian Menologies . . .	Nikolski	M. V. Nikolski, <i>Dokumenty khoziaistvennoi otchetnosti . . .</i>
Langdon Tammuz	S. Langdon, Tammuz and Ishtar	NT	field numbers of tablets excavated at Nippur by the Oriental Institute and other institutions
Lanu	lexical series alam = <i>lānu</i>		Old Babylonian Grammatical Texts, pub. MSL 4 47-128
Layard	A. H. Layard, <i>Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character . . .</i>	OBGT	Old Babylonian version of Lu
Lie Sar.	A. G. Lie, <i>The Inscriptions of Sargon II</i>	OB Lu OECT	Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Texts
LKA	E. Ebeling, <i>Literarische Keilschrifttexte aus Assur</i>	Pallis Akitu	S. A. Pallis, <i>The Babylonian Akitu Festival</i>
Löw Flora Lu	I. Löw, <i>Die Flora der Juden</i> lexical series LÚ = <i>ša</i> (formerly called LÚ = <i>amēlu</i>)	Peiser Urkunden	F. E. Peiser, <i>Urkunden aus der Zeit der 3. babylonischen Dynastie</i>
Lugale	epic Lugale u melambinergal, cited from MS. of A. Falkenstein	Peiser Vertr.	F. E. Peiser, <i>Babylonische Verträge des Berliner Museums . . .</i>
Lyon Sar.	D. G. Lyon, <i>Keilschrifttexte Sargons</i> . . .	Perry Sin	E. G. Perry, <i>Hymnen und Gebete an Sin</i>
MAD	<i>Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary</i>	Piepkorn Asb.	A. C. Piepkorn, <i>Historical Prism Inscriptions of Ashurbanipal</i> (= AS 5)
MAH	tablets in the collection of the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva	Pinches Amherst	Th. G. Pinches, <i>The Amherst Tablets . . .</i>

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Pinches Berens Coll.	Th. G. Pinches, <i>The Babylonian Tablets of the Berens Collection</i>	Speleers Recueil	L. Speleers, <i>Recueil des Inscriptions de l'Asie antérieure des Musées royaux du cinquante-naire à Bruxelles</i>
Pinches Peek	Th. G. Pinches, <i>Inscribed Babylonian Tablets in the possession of Sir Henry Peek</i>	SSB Erg.	F. X. Kugler and J. Schaumberger, <i>Sternkunde und Sterndienst in Babel, Ergänzungen . . .</i>
Practical Vocabulary Assur	lexical text	Stamm Nomenclature	J. J. Stamm, <i>Die akkadische Nomenclature (= MVAG 44)</i>
Pritchard ANET	J. B. Pritchard ed., <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament</i> , 2nd ed.	Starr Nuzi	R. F. S. Starr, <i>Nuzi; report on the excavations at Yorgan Tapa . . .</i>
Proto-Diri	see <i>Diri</i>	Streck Asb.	M. Streck, <i>Assurbanipal . . . (= VAB 7)</i>
Proto-Ea	see <i>Ea</i> ; pub. MSL 2 35-94	Sultantepe	field numbers of tablets excavated at Sultantepe
Proto-Izi	see <i>Izi</i>	Šurpu	E. Reiner, <i>Šurpu</i> (to be pub. as AfO Beiheft 11)
Proto-Lu	see <i>Lu</i> [cadiens]	Symb. Koschaker	Symbolae P. Koschaker dedicatae
RAcc.	F. Thureau-Dangin, <i>Rituels accadiens</i>	T	tablets in the collections of the Staatliche Museen, Berlin
Ranke PN	H. Ranke, <i>Early Babylonian Personal Names</i>	Tablet Funk	one of several tablets in private possession (mentioned as F. 1, 2, 3, Delitzsch HWB xiii), cited from unpublished copies of Delitzsch
Recip. Ea	lexical series "Reciprocal Ea"	Tallqvist APN	K. Tallqvist, <i>Assyrian Personal Names</i>
Reiner Lipšur-Litanies	E. Reiner, <i>Lipšur-Litanies</i> (to be pub. in JNES 15)	Tallqvist Götter-epitheta	K. Tallqvist, <i>Akkadische Götter-epitheta (= StOr 7)</i>
Reisner Telloh	G. A. Reisner, <i>Tempelurkunden aus Telloh</i>	Tallqvist Maqlu	K. Tallqvist, <i>Die assyrische Beschwörungsserie Maqlû</i>
RÉS	Revue des études sémitiques	Tell Halaf	J. Friedrich et al., <i>Die Inschriften vom Tell Halaf (= AfO Beiheft 6)</i>
Riftin	A. P. Riftin, <i>Staro-Vavilonskie iuridicheskie i administrativnye dokumenty v sobraniakh SSSR</i>	Thompson Chem.	R. C. Thompson, <i>On the Chemistry of the Ancient Assyrians</i>
Rost Tigl. III	P. Rost, <i>Die Keilschrifttexte Tiglat-Pileasers III . . .</i>	Thompson DAB	R. C. Thompson, <i>A Dictionary of Assyrian Botany</i>
RS	field numbers of tablets excavated at Ras Shamra	Thompson DAC	R. C. Thompson, <i>A Dictionary of Assyrian Chemistry and Geology</i>
RTC	F. Thureau-Dangin, <i>Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes</i>	Thompson Esarh.	R. C. Thompson, <i>The Prisms of Esarhaddon and of Ashurbanipal . . .</i>
SAKI	F. Thureau-Dangin, <i>Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (= VAB 1)</i>	Thomson Gilg.	R. C. Thompson, <i>The Epic of Gilgamesh. Text, transliteration, and notes, 1930</i>
S ^a Voc.	lexical series Syllabary A Vocabulary, pub. MSL 3 51-87	Thompson Rep.	R. C. Thompson, <i>The Reports of the Magicians and Astrologers . . .</i>
S ^b	lexical series Syllabary B, pub. MSL 3 96-128 and 132-153	Tn.-Epic	Tukulti-Ninurta Epic, pub. AAA 20, p. 101ff., and <i>Archaeologia</i> 79 pl. 49; transliteration in <i>Ebeling MAOG 12/2</i>
Scheil Sippar	V. Scheil, <i>Une saison de fouilles à Sippar</i>	Torczyner Tempelrechnungen	H. Torczyner, <i>Altbabylonische Tempelrechnungen . . .</i>
Scheil Tn. II	V. Scheil, <i>Annales de Tukulti-Ninip II . . .</i>	TuM	<i>Texte und Materialien der Frau Professor Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities</i>
Si	field numbers of tablets excavated at Sippar	Unger Babylon	E. Unger, <i>Babylon, die heilige Stadt . . .</i>
SLB	<i>Studia ad Tabulas Cuneiformas a F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl Perinentia</i>		
Smith Idrimi	S. Smith, <i>The Statue of Idri-mi</i>		
Smith Senn.	S. Smith, <i>The first Campaign of Sennacherib . . .</i>		
SMN	unpub. tablets excavated at Nuzi, in the Semitic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge		
von Soden GAG	W. von Soden, <i>Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik (= AnOr 33)</i>		
Sommer-Falkenstein Bil.	F. Sommer and A. Falkenstein, <i>Die hethitisch-akkadische Bilingue des Ḫattušili I</i>		

Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

Unger Relief- stele	E. Unger, Reliefstele Adadniraris III. aus Saba'a und Semiramis	Winckler Sammlung	H. Winckler, Sammlung von Keilschrifttexten
Ungnad NRV Glossar	A. Ungnad, Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden, Glossar	Winckler Sar.	H. Winckler, Die Keilschrifttexte Sargons . . .
Uruanna	pharmaceutical series uruanna = <i>maštaka</i>	Wiseman Alalakh	D. J. Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets
VIO	Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Orientforschung, Berlin	YBC	tablets in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library
Virolleaud Danel	C. Virolleaud, La légende phénicienne de Danel	Ylvisaker Grammatik	S. Ch. Ylvisaker, Zur babylonischen und assyrischen Grammatik (= LSS 5/6)
Warka	field numbers of tablets excavated at Warka	YOR	Yale Oriental Series, Researches
Waterman Bus. Doc.	L. Waterman, Business Documents of the Hammurapi Period (also pub. in AJSL 29 and 31)	Zimmern Fremdw.	H. Zimmern, Akkadische Fremdwörter . . ., 2nd ed.
Winckler AOF	H. Winckler, Altorientalische Forschungen	Zimmern Ištar und Šaltu	H. Zimmern, Ištar und Šaltu . . .

Abbreviations not Explained in Foreword

apod.	apodosis	MN	month name
app.	appendix	mng.	meaning
bil.	bilingual text	occ.	occurrence, occurs
coll.	collated	PN	personal name
DN	divine name	ref.	reference
GN	geographical name	RN	royal name
gramm.	grammatical text/series	sim.	similar
impt.	imperative	syll.	syllabically
let.	letter	translit.	transliteration
lit.	literally, literary	uncert.	uncertain
log.	logogram, logographic	unkn.	unknown
lw.	loan word	wr.	written

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H

ha'aru see *hāru*.

ha'āru s.; (1) spouse, (2) (uncert. mng.); from OB on*; cf. *hāru* A.

ha-a-a-ru = *ha-i-[ru]* CT 18 15 K.206 iii 8, syn. list.

(1) spouse: cf. above; *ha'-a-ri* (var. to *ha'-i-ri*) En. el. I 154, and passim in En. el.

(2) (uncert. mng.): *ana šarrim ša Uruk rebūtim peti pūq niši ana ha-a-a-ri* the . . . of the people is open for the wooers(?) (perhaps "Freiwerber" or "guest at the wedding ceremony") for the king of Uruk-of-the-Plaza Gilg. P. r. i 20 and 23, OB.

ha'attu (*ha'ātu*, *haja'tu*): s. fem.; panic, mortal terror; Bogh., SB; wr. *ha-a-a-at-tu* (passim), *ha-a-a-tu* (e. g., Maqlu I 143, KAR 213 ii 25), *ha-ia'-tu* (KAR 185 r. ii 13); cf. *hattu* A.

IGI.LÁ.ŠÚ // *ha-a-a-at-tu* GCCI 2 406:9, comm. to Labat TDP 124:25 (cf. below); *ha-a-tu* = *mu-ur-šu* An IX 39, also Malku V 157.

(a) in gen.: *lu gilittu lu rābišu lemnu lu ha-a-a-at-tum lu pirittu ša ina mūši ugdana-[ulatanni]* be it fright, be it the "evil watcher," be it panic, be it terror that frightens me constantly during the night KAR 234:20; *liprus ha-a-a-at-ta-ku-nu* (var. *ha-a-a-ta-ku-nu*) *mār Ea mašmāšu* may (Marduk) the son of Ea, the conjuror, cut off the terror (emanating from) you (witches) KAR 80 r. 24, also Maqlu I 143; [*s*]i-da-nu u *ha-a-a-at-tu* KAR 233 r. 8 (in enumeration of diseases, etc.); (similar:) *ha-a-a-at(!)-tū pi-[rit-tū]* K.10770 (unpub.): 12; NA₄ *ha-ia'-tu ana amēli la teḫé* stone against panic attacking a person KAR 185 r. ii 13, cf. *nēmedi ha-a-a-at-tū* KAR 205 r. 13 (list of stones), also *ibid.* 213 ii 25; INIM. INIM.MA *ša ha-a-a-at-ti* BÍL new(?) words for a conjuration against panic LKA 133 r. 10;

šumma amēlu eṭimmu iṣbatsu [. . .] u *ha-a-a-at-ti eṭimmi irtanašši* if a ghost takes possession of a man . . . if he has repeated attacks of panic (caused by) the ghost KAR 267:2; *šalam eṭim ha-a-a-at-ti teppuṣ* you make an image of the ghost (emanating) the panic *ibid.* 5, cf. *šalam ha-a-a-at-ti* *ibid.* 9; *ha-a-at-te* (in broken context) KUB 37 121 r. 1. Note: the writing *ha-a-a-at-tū* in KAR 57 ii 23 instead of *ha-a-a-tu*, *ibid.* r. 15, 17 and passim, is to be considered a mistake.

(b) in med.: *šumma amēlu eṭimmu iṣbatsu-ma imim ikasṣ[i]* . . . *ha-a-a-ta-šu qerbet ūma u mūša la ināḥ* if a ghost takes possession of a man and he gets hot and cold . . . his (the ghost's) terror is present, he (the man) has no rest day and night AMT 88,4 r. 4 + 96,8:7, also CT 37 42:3 (= Labat TDP 168); *šumma libbī libbī iṣtanassi qablāšu našā* IGI.LÁ.ŠÚ LÁ-ŠÚ DIŠ(for UD?) LÁ.ŠÚ LÁ-ŠÚ *pardiš iddanabbub* if he exclaims constantly "My heart, my heart!", if his hips are swollen(?), if panic paralyzes (lit.: binds) him (transl. after comm. quoted above, but cf. UD LÁ.ŠÚ LÁ-ŠÚ Labat TDP 160:34, 35) . . . if he speaks all the time in fright Labat TDP 124:25.

ha'attu (not to be confused with *ha'ātu*, an epithet of evil spirits) is derived from the lost verb **hā'u*, which also yielded *hattu* (*hātu*), "panic." (*hātu* is in the same relation to *ha'attu* as *bāštu* to *ba'aštu*.)

ha'ātu see *ha'attu*.

ha'āṭu (*hajātu*): adj; (1) watchful, said of gods and demons, (2) inspector, (3) spy-hole; SB, NA; used as s. in mngs. 2 and 3, pl. *ha'āṭāni*; wr. syll. and (LÚ) DIN (in NA); cf. *hātu*.

DIN = *ha-a-a-tu* 2R 44 No. 2:4 (before LÚ.DIN = *nūt-tag-gi-šu*); níg.ò níg.ò : [*ha*]-*a-a-tu ha-a-a-i-tu*

ḥabābu A

watchful watcher CT 16 15 iv 40 (cf. sub *ḥā'ītu*); [x]-e-šu-ú = *ḥa-a-a-[tu]* CT 18 8 r. 17, syn. list (x probably = *ga*; after *redú*).

(1) watchful, said of gods and demons: ^dHENDUR.SAG.GÁ *ḥa-a-a-tu* Nusku, the watchful KAV 154:9; ^dU.GUR = ^d*Nergal šá ḥa-a-a-ti* CT 24 41:67 (list of gods); ^d*Šedu ḥa-a-a-tu allu-ḥappu ḥabbilu* watchful ghost, ensnaring net KAR 58:42; *lemna ḥa-a-a-tu mukíl rēš limutti* LKA 70 r. iv 9, also Craig ABRT 1 18 K. 2001 r. iv 21, and passim in rituals.

(2) inspector (or the like) — (a) in rel.: *ḥa-a-a-aṭ Ašnan u Lahru* (Marduk) who watches over grain and cattle BMS 12:30; *ḥa-a-a-aṭ pī ša amēlūti* (in parallelism with *ḥā'ītu*) he who watches the utterances of man (possibly belongs to *ḥātu* “to penetrate”) Lambert Marduk’s Address to the Demons D 10; cf. *ḥa-ia-aṭ kibrāti* (for expected *ḥā'ītu*) (said of Sargon) VAS 12 193:14 (*šar tamḥāri*).

(b) in NA contracts and letters (wr. DIN and LÚ.DIN): LÚ.DIN *ša pān ḥirīte* overseer over the digging work ABL 102:4; LÚ.DIN.MEŠ-ni-ia ABL 253:7, etc., also ABL 955:3 and 12, ABL 1026:10, ADD 163 edge (judge), ADD 212 r. 15 (witness), ADD 481 r. 8 (LÚ.DIN *ša ekalli*).

(3) spyhole (in a kiln): *bāb kūrika tepeḥḥi ḥa-a-a-ta tepette* you close the door of your kiln (and) open the “watcher” ZA 36 202:40, chem.

ḥabābu A s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*; cf. *ḥabābu A*.

[*ḥa*]-*ba-bu* = *ḥi-du-[tum]* (cries of) joy Malku V 91; *ḥa-ba-bu* = *kil-lum* woeful cries LTBA 2 2:159.

ḥabābu B s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*; cf. *ḥubbu B* s.

ḥa-ba-bu = *sa-ra-bu* wetness or wet season LTBA 2 2:314 (dupl.: K.4219 r. i 8 in CT 18 24).

Possibly connected with *ḥabābu A*, describing the noise of running water.

ḥabābu A v.; (1) to murmur (said of water), (2) to hum, low, chirp; SB*; I (*iḥbub*, *iḥabbub*), III; cf. *ḥabābu A* s., *ḥabību A*, *ḥābību A*, B, C, *ḥabubūtu*, *ḥubbu A*.

bi-i BI = *ḥa-ba-bu* (after *šasú*, *ḥawá*.) A V/1:147; KA.dé, KA.dé.dé, KA.rī.a, BU.BU = *ḥa-ba-bu* Nabnitu B 232–235; KA.dé.dé = *ḥa-*

ḥabābu B

ba-[bu] Igituḥ I 196; [KA.d]é = *ḥa-ba-bu* (in group with *šasú*, *nabú*) Erimḥuš II 207.

[ta.a KA] mu.un.da.ab.tuk.àm: *mi-nu i-ḥa-bu-ub* (var. *mi-nu i-qab-bu-šú*) why does she low(?) (said of Ishtar)? SBH p. 104+155:3–5; KA ḥé.mi.ni.ib.du₁₁: *lu-šá-aḥ-bi-ib* SBH p. 121:19f. (see mng. 2, below).

(1) to murmur (said of water): [*ki-m*]a *a-gi-e šá ID i-ḥab-bu-ub* (if a man . . .) murmurs like the current of a river AMT 15,5:5; the canal GN . . . *aḥrēma ina qirbišu ú-šah-bi-ba mé nuḥ[še]* I dug and caused the enriching water to murmur through it Rost Tigl. III 4:12; *mé šunūti . . . qirib šippate šāti=ma ú-šah-bi-ba atappiš* (var. *pattiš*) this water . . . I caused to run murmuring in ditches through this orchard OIP 2 114 viii 30, Senn., also ibid. 101:60, and passim in Senn.; *mušahrú nārāte pētú bērate mu-šah-bi-ib pattiati* he who causes canals to be dug, who opens the springs, who causes the ditches to murmur (with running water) KAH 2 122:12, Senn.; *ana mašqūt sīsē ina qirbiša pattu ušēšeramma ú-šah-bi-ba atappiš* for the watering of the horses I directed into it (the palace) a conduit and caused it to murmur (with running water) like an irrigation ditch Thompson Esarh. vi 34.

(2) to hum, chirp, low (of animals): as when the snake comes out of its hole *iššūrē ina muḥḥišu i-ḥab-bu-bu* and the birds chirp over it ZA 32 174:51, lit.; the gods of Uruk *ittūru ana zumbē i-ḥab-bu-bu ina rebāti* turned into flies buzzing in the squares Thompson Gilg. pl. 59:12; [gud.z]u tūr.ra KA ḥé.mi.ni.ib.du₁₁: [*al*]-*pi-ka ina tar-ba-šu lu-šá-aḥ-bi-ib* I shall cause your bulls to low in your cattle pen (I shall make your sheep answer them) SBH p. 121:19f.

ḥabābu B v.; to caress(?); from OB on*; I (*iḥbub*, *iḥabbub*), II; cf. *ḥabbūbu*, *ḥibabūtu*, *ḥibibūtu*, *ḥubābu*.

ḥa-ba-bu = *na-šá-qu* to kiss Malku III 38.

(a) said of human beings: *ḥu-ub-bi-ban-ni* caress(?) me! (followed by *ritkabanni* have intercourse with me!) KAR 70:46, SB rel., cf. *ḥu-(ub-)bi-ba-an-ni* ibid. r. 16 and var. KAR 243 obv.(!) 5, also var. *ḥu-ub-ba-an-ni* KAR 236:8 (also KAR 70 r. 16, preceded by *ra(!)-man-n[ī]*); (in the idiom *ḥabābu eli* PN:) *arāmšuma kīma ašša-*

ḥabad

tim a-ḥa-ab-bu-ub el-šu I loved it (the axe) and caressed(?) it like a wife Gilg. P. i 34, OB, cf. *kī aššate elišu aḥ-bu-ub* Gilg. I vi 14, also *dadūšu i-ḥab-bu-bu eli šeriki* his sexual desire will caress(?) you *ibid.* iv 15 (line 20 similar).

(b) said of a snake: *DIŠ šīru NA ú-ḥab-ba-ab* if a snake caresses a man KAR 386:8, SB Alu

ḥabad s.; (part of chariot); MB*; Kassite word; wr. *ḥa-BAD*, reading uncertain.

zi-ik-šu(!) = *ḥa-BAD* Malku II 203, cf. *giš. sag.kul.zig.ta.è.a.gigir* = *šIK-šu* bar protruding from the “thigh” of the chariot Hh. V 52.

$\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA ZAG.SA *a-na ḥa-BAD ša narkabti* . . . PN *imḥur* PN received one-half mina of . . . for a *ḥ.* of a chariot BE 15 13:2. Note that ZAG.SA and KUŠ.ZAG.SA refer to essential raw materials used for the construction of chariots: leather, paint (cf. sub *šimtu*) and tendons, cf. BE 15 172:5, PBS 2/2 81:20, MB.

Balkan Kassit. Stud. 132f.

ḥabalginnu (*ḥabalkinnu*): s.; (a metal or alloy used for weapons); EA*.

šip-pa-tú (var. *ši-pa-tu* LTBA 2 4 iv 15) = *ḥa-bal-g[i-(in)-nu]* LTBA 2 2:284.

1 *patru ša lišānšu ḥ[a]-b[a]l-k[i]-i-in-nu* one dagger whose blade (is of) *ḥ.*-metal EA 22 i 32, var. *ḥa-bal-ki-nu* *ibid.* iii 7 (inventory of Tushratta); 10 GI *ia-ka-a-tum ša ḥa-b[al-ki-ni]* ten *jakītu*-arrowheads(?) of *ḥ.*-metal *ibid.* iii 49.

(Meissner BuA 1 265; Landsberger apud Güterbock, Or. NS 12 150)

ḥabalkinnu see *ḥabalginnu*.

***ḥabaltu** s.; (1) lawlessness, violence, (2) damage caused by illegal action; SB, NA; only pl. *ḥabalātu* attested; cf. *ḥabālu* A.

(1) lawlessness: *ḥa-ba-la-a-tum u šagašātu* lawlessness and murder Ach Shamash 19:11, apod.; *ina* KUR GN . . . *ḥa-ba-la-a-ti* there will be lawlessness in the country GN Ach Supp. 2 97:12; cf. ^d[. . .] = [MIN (= [^dM]a-nu-gal)] = *šá ḥa-ba-la-te* CT 24 43:140 (list of gods).

(2) damage: *ḥa-ba-la-ta-ia ša ana mār šarri bēlija aḥḥuruni šarru bēli issija išpuruni mā ḥi-bil-a-te-šú saḥḥira dina* as to the damage suffered by me, concerning which I had appealed to the crown prince, my lord, (and concerning which) the king, my lord, had

ḥabālu A

sent the message through me: “return (to him) the damage he suffered!” (PN, the governor, is not willing to give the sum) ABL 916:16, NA.

ḥabālu s.; lawlessness, oppression; EA, SB, NB; cf. *ḥabālu* A.

i.^dUtu = *ḥa-ba-lu* O Sun-god! (outcry of the oppressed) = oppression Izi V 22 (for details about Sum. i.^dUtu see sub *i'utū*).

(a) in gen.: *šarru ša anzilli la-kittu ḥa-ba-lu šagāšu* the king who (hates) sacrilege, injustice, lawlessness (and) murder ZA 40 256:8, Esarh.; *mūt ḥa-ba-lim* BA.U[G_x(BE)] he will die a violent death KAR 395 i 9, SB physiogn.; *ana ḥa-ba-li u šag-ga-ši* GUB.GUB-zu they (the demons) are always ready for violence and murder KAR 21:4, SB inc.; we shall take the city away from the enemy, *la ibbašši ḥab-a-lu* there shall be no violence ABL 571 r. 8, NB; *minū ḥa-ba-lu išaṭṭa[ru]* why do they write (such) outrage? ABL 524:14, NB.

(b) in EA: *ātamur ḥa-ba-li* PN I witnessed (with my own eyes) the brutality of PN EA 151:64; *gabbu ḥa-ba-li-i[a] elika* all (this) violence (directed against) me is your fault EA 82:33; *tuba'ūnim* KUR.ḪI.A *ana ḥa-ba-lim* they persecute the countries with violence EA 60:16; *jikkalu karšija ḥa-ba-lu-ma* they calumniate me in a violent way EA 254:17, cf. EA 189 r. 26, also EA 120:27 (all letters from Palestine).

ḥabālu s. (a wooden object) see *ḥabānu*.

ḥabālu A v.; (1) to oppress, wrong (a person), to ravage, to take away, to undo, (2) *ḥubbulu* to damage (denom. from *ḥibiltu*), to destroy (LB only), to do wrong (to a person), (3) *ḥutabbulu* passive, (4) *naḥbulu* passive; from Oakk. on; I (*iḥbul* [CH, OB royal, and rarely in private letters, Mari], *iḥabbal*, *ḥabil* — but also *iḥbil* [OB private letters, Manishtushu, Elam], *iḥabbil*), I/2, II, II/2, II/4, IV, IV/2; cf. *ḥabaltu*, *ḥabālu*, *ḥab-bilu*, *ḥabiltu*, *ḥābilu* A, *ḥablu* adj., *ḥablu* s., *ḥibiltu*, *mūḥabbiltu*.

nam.gú = *ḥa-ba-lu* (also = *dullulu*) A-Tablet 375; nam.gú = *ḥa-ba-[lu]* to oppress K. 4177 + (unpub.) i 4, also 5R 16 iii 79a; nam.gú = *du-ul-lu-lum*, nam.gú.AG.a = [*ḥa-ba*]-*lum* Ai. VII i 23f.;

ḥabālu A

nam.gú bī.in.AG.a = *iḥ-bi-il* ibid. 25; nam.gú. AG.a = *ḥa-ba-lum* Antagal G 266.

lú.lú.mašda.e nam.gú bī.in.AG.a : *ša muškēna i-ḥa-ab-bi-lu*₄ he who oppresses the poor KAR 119:11f., cf. [nam.g]ú.a . . . [m]u.ni.íb. ag TCL 15 pl. 73 iii 64ff. (= AJA 52 434 ii 10–12), Lipit-Ištar Code; ka-ar KAR = *ma-šá-'u*, *ḥa-ba-lu* A VIII/1:219f., with comm.: *ma-šá-'u* < = > *ḥa-ba-lu*; ḥa-aš KUD = *ḥa-ba-lum* A III/5:118; ga = *ḥa-ba-lu* Izi V 92; [. . . š]aga(LÚ+GÁN-tenú). KU ab.ag.ag.e : [. . .] *i-ḥab-bi-lu* CT 17 27:19f., cf. also sub *ḥablu* and *ḥabbilu*.

dul-lu-lu = *ḥa-ba-lu*, *ka-a-pu* = MIN Malku IV 134f.; [a]l-šá-šú = *ḥa-ba-lu* RA 16 171 AO 2163A: 12f., astrol. comm.; [. . .] = *ḥa-ba-lu* CT 18 9 ii 41; *ilu amēla i-ka-p* // *ka-a-pú ḥa-ba-lum* the god will wrong the man CT 20 26:11, ext.; *tu-uh-tam-bil* 5R 45 K.253 i 31; *tu-uh-ta-tab-bil* ibid. i 39.

(1) to oppress, wrong (a person), to ravage, to take away, to undo — (a) to oppress, wrong (a person), to deprive (a person of something to which he has a right [with double acc.]): *dannum enšam ana la ḥa-ba-li-im* that the strong should not oppress the weak CH i 39, xl 60, cf. *aššu dannu ana enši la ḥa-ba-li* Streck Asb. 230:11, 232:13, 236:13, 242:30 and 246:51, also *ana la ḥa-bal enše šū-šur la le'i* not to oppress the weak, to provide justice for the powerless ADD 809:5, Sar., also *šutēšur la le'i la ḥa-bal enši* IR 36:40, Sar.; *la ḥa-bi-el awilim muštēšir ḥa-ab-lim* who oppresses nobody (but) provides justice for the oppressed YOS 9 62:8, OB (Nidnūša of Dēr); *aššum mannama la ḥa-ba-li-[ši-na]* so that nobody should oppress them VAB 4 174 ix 50, Nbk.; *ša kabtu ana muškēna la idrukku u la i-ḥa-ab-bi-lu* so that a man of high rank shall not kill or oppress the weak Herzfeld API 19f. § 4 (= ZA 44 163:29), Dar.; *šumma lu PA.PA u lu laputtim numāt rēdim iltegi rēdi'am iḥ-ta-ba-al* if either a PA.PA officer or a NU.BANDA officer takes the personal property (lit.: household utensils) of a soldier, or wrongs a soldier (or hires him out) CH § 34:54; decide her case justly, do not slight her *ana ḥa-ba-li-im la tanaddiš<ši>* do not allow her to be deprived of her rights PBS 7 5:14, OB let.; LUKUR ^dUTU *la i-ḥa-ab-ba-lu* they must not deprive the *naditu*-priestess of Shamash of her right PBS 7 85:16, OB let.; *tuppam ša ḥibiltišunu ša PN iḥ-bu-lu-šu-nu-ti* the tablet concerning the wrongdoings of PN

ḥabālu A

against them LIH 18:7, OB let.; *šumma* PN PN₂ *iḥ-bu-ul ḥibiltāšu tēr[šum] u PN ša iḥ-bu-l[u-šu] arnam emid* if PN has done wrong to PN₂ replace his loss and fine PN who wronged him LIH 6:19–21, OB let.; PN *aḥūni rabūm ḥa-ab-la-an-ni-a-ti* our elder brother PN has deprived us of our rights LIH 92:12, OB let., cf. *ammīnim ta-ḥa-ba-li-in-ni* VAS 16 18:13, OB let.; *eqlam liddinūšum ina dīn* ^d*Šamaš la i-ḥa-ab-ba-lu-šu* they must give him the field, in (accordance with) the law of Shamash they shall not wrong him PBS 13 77 r. 7, OB let.; *ana ḥabilti šāti aš-te-eš-ši-šā-ak-kum . . . kaspam mali'a[m ša] aḥ-bi-lu-ka tašni ašagqal* for this damage which I . . . ed to you . . . I shall pay twice the full amount of money of which I defrauded you MDP 23 317:16; *mim[ma] awilū šunu ul ḥa-ab-lu* no injustice has been done to these persons ARM 2 60:10; and (ironical) *ina kī'am awilē šunūti aḥ-bu-ul* in this manner I have treated these men unjustly ibid. 18; *kaspam ul iddinam u bitam ḥa-ab-la-an-ni* he did not give me the money and even wronged me (by taking) the house (away) CT 6 27b:13, OB let., cf. *ina muḥḥi eqlim . . . ša pānānum* PN PN₂ *iḥ-bu-lu* TCL 7 36:9, OB let., also CT 29 4a:18, CT 6 27b:29; LUKUR *šū'ati GÁN-šu la aḥ-bi-lu-ši* (I, the king, swear) I have not wronged this *naditu*-priestess (by taking away) his field CT 32 2 iv 10, OB Manishtushu; *ḥa-bi-la-nu* (for *ḥablānu*) *anāku u aššatija emūqimma ilteqū* we have been wronged, they have taken away me and my wife by force SMN 3356 (unpub.):7, Nuzi let.; 4 *alpē ina GN PN iḥ-tab-la-ni* PN has taken away from me unlawfully four head of cattle in GN ABL 449:8, NA, cf. *ḥa-ab-la-ku* I was deprived (of seven head of cattle and three sheep) ibid. 4, also *iḥ-bi-lu-ni-in-ni* ibid. r. 6; [. . .] *ša bēl pāhāti ša GN iḥ-bil-šū-ni tusahḥar taddanaššu* the . . . which the governor of GN has taken from him illegally you must return to him ABL 916:8, NA; PN . . . *iḥ-te-bi-la-an-ni* PN has wronged me CT 22 247:17, NB let.; (the following citations are from literary texts:) LUGAL URI^{kl} DUMU-šū *i-ḥab-bil-šū-ma* DUMU *ḥa-bil* AD-šū ^dUTU KUR-*su-ma ina kihulli abišu imāt* the son of the king of Ur will commit a crime against his father, but Shamash will

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catch the son who committed a crime against his father and he (the son) will die at the place where the mourning for his father is performed Thompson Rep. 270 r. 6, astrol. omen apod., also *ibid.* 271:5; *enūma taḥ-bi-lu*₄ *Idi-glat ubbalu enūma taḥabbitu šamū e-zi-bu-ka* when you have taken away (a field) wrongly the Tigris will take (it) away, (and now) when you move across, rain forsakes you RA 17 158 K.8216:1, *wisd.* (bil., only [...] ag. a preserved); *ša Bābīlaja iṣabbatu mār Bābīlim i-ḥab-bi-lu ikas[sū]* he who arrests a Babylonian, oppresses and puts in fetters a native of Babylon KAR 8 r. iii 11, SB hymn to Babylon; *ša ikkibšū amāt tašgirti epiš limutti ḥa-ba-lu la uššū ina pišū* (a king) for whom a lie is abomination, from whose mouth never comes forth (the order) to do something evil, to act unjustly TCL 3 114, Sar.; *aḥī ēdu la ta-ḥab-bil-an-[ni]* do not do me injustice, my one and only brother CT 15 46 r. 57 (Descent of Ishtar); *i-ḥab-bi-lu itabbalu ušatbalu* he who does wrong, takes (property) away, causes (others) to take (property) away Šurpu II 61, cf. *ušamrašu idukku i-ḥab-bi-lu ušatbalu* AAA 22 pl. 13 r. ii 40, SB inc.; *kal mātiya ki-i ḥa-bil igbūni* all my country said: “how has he been wronged” (possibly, assuming an Aramaism, “what a pity”, cf. Jastrow, ZA 20 194) Ludlul II 116 in *Anatolian Studies* 4 92.

(b) to ravage: KUR *me-ḥu-ú i-ḥab-bi-il* a storm will ravage the country ACh Adad 10:10.

(c) to take away (only stative, referring euphemistically to a dead person, in personal names): *Kīnum-ḥabil*, *Illum-ḥabil*, *Ḥabil-kīnum/ilum/wēdum/aḥī*, *Ḥabil-abūša*, *Ḥabil-aḥḥūša*, etc. in a usage which parallels that of *šagāšū*, cf. Stamm Namengebung 296f., OIP 57 304f.; *Ḥa-bi-lum* RTC 246 r. 9, OAkk.; *Ḥabil-damqi* MDP 23 166:28 and 235:14; *Ḥabil-kittu* and *Ḥabil-bēlti* in Nuzi only, OIP 57 305.

(d) to undo (in incantation texts): *šamanšu limnu [ša] ḥa-ba-li-ia* his (magically) evil oil which is (destined) to destroy me BRM 4 18:5 (also line 15), LB inc.; the evil spirits who stay in the house . . . *ana ḥa-ba-li-šū* to destroy him AfO 14 144:85, SB inc.; [*eršjet la tāri lišašbitki* ^d*Gibil ḥa-bil-ki* may the Fire-god your undoer send you to the land-of-no-return

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Maqlu III 29; *aškun ina libbiki* ἰ.UDU *ḥa-bil-ki* I put into you (addressing the figurine) tallow to destroy you *ibid.* 19; cf. also CT 17 27:19f., cited above.

(2) *ḥubbulu* to damage (denom. from *ḥibiltu*), to destroy (LB only), to do wrong (to a person) — (a) to (cause) damage through illegal action: *ḥibiltu ša* PN *ú-ḥab-bi-lu* the damage which PN caused (through illegal actions) UET 6 5:2, MB, cf. *ibid.* 21:2 and 25.

(b) to destroy: [*ša anāku epušu la um*] *aḥḥiṣu la u-ḥa-ab-ba-lu-uš* may (the gods) neither damage nor destroy what I have built VAB 3 125:7, Artaxerxes.

(c) to do wrong: *u ša u-ḥab-bi-lu ša kīma ša u-ḥab-bi-lu altāšū* and I judged him who did wrong according to the wrong he did Herzfeld API fig. 5:11, cf. *ša amēlu ú-ḥab-ba-lu-ú-ma la išālu* *ibid.* 12 and 13.

(d) obscure: [*šumma* (wr. MAŠ) *li-bu ḥ*] *u-bu-ul* if the heart (of the sheep) is YOS 10 42 i 22, OB ext.

(3) *ḥutabbulu* passive of *ḥubbulu*: *mā* 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR [*ina*] *muhḥiki uḥ-te-bil* I suffered one mina (worth) of damage through you VAS 1 96:7, NA; ŠE.NUMUN *u bitu šu'ati ša ina libbi uḥ-ta-ba-lu arkāt umē ina qātēja ubta'* from now on I will be responsible for whatever (part of) this field and house shall be taken away illegally TuM 2-3 204:7, NB; (note:) *inūma iú-ḥa-ba-lu* LÚ.MEŠ-ia when my men were treated wrongly EA 249:7.

(4) *naḥbulu* passive — (a) passive of mng. 1a: *warkassu purus la iḥ-ḥa-ab-ba-al* take care of him, he must not be wronged! TCL 7 73:18, OB let., cf. *la iḥ-ḥa-ab-ba-al* PBS 7 7:25 and BIN 7 44:21; *ḥibiltāšu literrušum la iḥ-ḥa-ab-ba-al* let them restore the damage he (suffered), he must not be wronged! Pinches Berens Collection 99:9, OB let.; *ul tide'a kīma ina šimdāt bēlija awātum ina pī kankišu* I SÌLA *še-a la iḥ-ḥa-ab-ba-lu-ú* do you (pl.) not know that according to the regulations of my lord the wording of a sealed document cannot be infringed even by the amount of one sila of barley? UCP 9 p. 343 No. 19:23, OB let.

(b) passive of mng. 1d: *šūzibanni la aḥ-ḥa-bil* help me, let me not be undone (through magic means)! KAR 184 r. (!) 46, cf.

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Maqlu I 95, II 36, and passim; cf. KAR 74 r. 21 (read *la* <*aḥ*>-*ḥa-bil*>).

(c) passive of mng. 1b: *ina ūmu bitqa ina libbi ibtaqqa u* ŠE.NUMUN.MEŠ-*ia u* ŠE.NUMUN.MEŠ ... *ša* PN *uttabbū* ... *mala ina libbi iḥ-ḥe-eb-l[u]-u' iḥliqu* BE 9 55:12, cf. parallel: *ina ūmu bitqa ina libbi ittabšū* ŠE.NUMUN.MEŠ *mala ina libbi i-ḥe-bil-a-ma iḥliqu ul<tu>* *ramnini niṭṭirka* if a dike break occurs and my fields as well as the fields of PN are flooded we shall make restitution to you from our own (money) in the amount of what has been damaged through/of it and been ruined *ibid.* 19.

(d) obscure: *sikipti* ^d*Marduk agā ina gātija la i-ḥi-ib-bil* that (brute) condemned by Marduk shall not ... from my hand ABL 301 r. 18, NB let. of Asb.

The complex semantic background of *ḥabālu* A requires the following observation: the best represented and oldest sphere of meaning can be rendered by “to oppress, wrong (a person)” (Sum.: *nam.gú*), which is attested in I (cf. mng. 1a), II (mng. 2c) and IV (mng. 4a); a second semantic sphere is characterized by the basic meaning “to tie, bind, ensnare” (Sum.: *gu.lá*), which yields also the nouns *ḥābilu*, *naḥbalu* and perhaps *ḥubullu*, “obligation,” (for references see sub *ḥabālu* C); closely connected with it is the reach of the third semantic sphere: “to take captive, to take away” (Sum.: *LÚ × GÁN-tenú*, cf. also sub *ḥablu* and *ḥabbilu*), occurring in I only (mng. 1c) and sometimes blending into “to rob, kidnap” (mng. 1a, toward end of section); a fourth nuance appears, “to damage, destroy” (cf. possibly Sum.: *ḥaš*), which occurs in late texts in I (mng. 1b), II (mng. 2b) and IV (mng. 4c), possibly under Aramaic influence; note, however, that this nuance can likewise be explained as a semantic development of the first sphere of meaning (see especially the passages listed sub mng. 1a, b and d, mng. 2b).

ḥabālu B v.; to borrow (stative, “to owe”), to acquire on credit (basically, “to assume a financial obligation”); OA, OB, MB Alalakh, RŠ, Nuzi, MA, NA; I (*iḥbul*, *iḥabbal*), II,

ḥabālu B

II/2, IV, IV/2; cf. *ḥabullu*, *ḥabullu* in *bēl ḥabulli*, *ḥubbulu*, *ḥubullu* A, *ḥubullu* in *amēl ḥubulli*, *ḥubullu* in *bēl ḥubulli*, *ḥubullu* in *bīt ḥubulli*, *ḥubultu*.

(a) in Babylonian: 2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *lu ḥu-bu-la-nu pūtni la elletma* we do indeed owe two minas of silver, our forehead is not clean JRAS 1926 437 r. 3, OB leg.; *ištu ūmim annīm aḥu ana aḥi ul ḥu-ub-bu-ul* from this day on one does not owe anything to the other Wiseman Alalakh 8:30, MB; 36 *enzu ša* PN *ḥu-um-b[a]-la-ku-mi* I owe PN 36 goats JEN 119:7, cf. *ibid.* 192:3, etc.; 400 KÙ.BABBAR *ù* A.ŠÀ.MEŠ *ḥa-ba-li-ma ša* DUMU.SAL PN (mng. obscure) MRS 6 RS 16.140:8.

(b) in Assyrian: x GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *aššu-mika anāku aḥ-bu-ul* I borrowed x shekels of silver from you PSBA 19 pl. 2:2 (to p. 289), OA; 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ša ina GN aḥ-bu-lu-šu-ni* one mina of silver which I borrowed from him in GN TCL 20 185:5, OA; KÙ.BABBAR 1 MA.NA *aššumišunu la ta-ḥa-ba-al* you must not borrow on their behalf a single mina of silver KTS 5b:15, OA; 2 TÚG *ša ištija ta-aḥ-bu-lu* the two garments which you acquired on credit from me TCL 20 90:30, OA; *anna-kam a-ḥa-ba-li-im mamman la iddanam* nobody shall sell tin on credit CCT 4 45b:20, OA; KÙ.GI *ša annakam PN ú-ḥa-bi₄-lu* the gold which PN borrowed here TCL 19 13:13, OA, cf. BIN 4 38:6 and BIN 6 219:32; *kasapka ša úḥ-ta-bi-la-ku-ni šabbu'āti* you are satisfied with your silver which I owed you TCL 21 264A:5, OA, also KTS 12:5, CCT 3 27b:3, etc.; *mimma la ḥa-bu-lá-ak-šu-um* I do not owe him anything CCT 3 12a:6, OA; x KÙ.BABBAR *ša* PN *ana* PN₂ *u* PN₃ *i-ḥi-ib-lu-ni kaspam u šibassu* PN₂ *u* PN₃ *ušabbīšunu* with regard to the x silver which PN has borrowed from PN₂ and PN₃, he has satisfied PN₂ and PN₃ (by paying) the principal (lit.: silver) and its interest KT Hahn 28:5, OA, cf. Golénischeff 18:8; *šumma* KÙ.BABBAR *a-ta-aḥ-ba-lá-kum* ... *kaspam u ší'amātišu lašqulakkum* if I have become indebted to you for the silver ... I will pay you the silver or the things that were bought with it TCL 19 59:32, OA; *šumma pānīma abuša ḥab-bu-ul* if formerly her father was in debt KAV 1 v 28 Ass. Code (§ 39), cf. AFO 12 51

ḥabālu C

L 10f. (Ass. Code), MA; *ša* PN *ana mārē* PN₂ *ḥa-bu-lu-ú-ni* which PN owes to the sons of PN₂ KAJ 171:8, MA; *ša* PN PN₂ *ḥab-ba-lu-ni* which PN owed to PN₂ KAV 45:3, NA; *abua ma'da ḥabulli ša* PN ... *ḥab-bu-[ul]* ... *ḥa-bulli ša abu[ka] ana abbēni ḥab-ba-lu-[ni] šalli-mannā[ši]* my father owed much money to PN ... (now) pay back to us the debt which your father owed to our fathers ABL 1442 r. 2, 7, NA, cf. ADD 815+986 i 9 and 923:3, NA.

For the relation of *ḥabālu* B (and *ḥubullu*) to *ḥabālu* A cf. sub the latter.

ḥabālu C v.; to tie, snare, harness; Mari*; I (*iḥbal*); cf. *ḥābilu* B, *ḥābilu-amēlu*, *naḥbaltu*, *naḥbalu*.

gú.lá.e = *ḥa-ba-a-lum* to snare Nabnitu XXIII 21, cf. bād Unu^{kl}.ga gu.mušen.na.gin_x(GIM) edin.na ḥé.ni.lá.lá may the wall of Uruk lie stretched out in the plain like a bird's snare OECT 1 pl. 6 ii 14.

GIŠ.MAR.GÍD.DA.ḪI.[A] [*l*]i-iḥ-ba-lu let them harness chariots ... ARM 2 7:16.

For discussion see sub *ḥabālu* A.

ḥabannatu s.; (a container); Mari, EA, SB*; Akk. lw. in Hitt.; cf. *ḥābā*, *ḥubunnātu*, *ḥubunnu*, *ḥuburnu*.

(a) made of stone: 17 NA₄ *ḥa-ba-na-tu šamni ṭābi* 17 stone vessels with perfumed oil EA 34:24 (let. of the king of Alašia); *ḥa-ba-na-at [x] šamni ṭābi malāt ana tabāki ana qaqqadika* one jar full of perfumed oil, to pour on your head ibid. 50, also ibid. 29 (broken context); [x NA₄] *ḥa-pa-an-na-tum* KUB 12 1 r. iv 24.

(b) made of metal: 2 GAL *ḥa-ba-na-tum* KÛ.BABBAR ARM 7 239:10'.

(c) made of clay: DUG *ḥa-ba-na-at āli lu maltūtka* (may the bread found in the gutters of the city be your food,) may the ḥ.-vessels of the city be your drink (the ḥ.-container had apparently been used in Babylonia as a sewer or for drainage) CT 15 47 r. 25 (Descent of Ishtar), also KAR 1 r. 21.

Albright, JAOS 39 85 n. 39.

ḥabānu (or *ḥabālu*): s.; (a wooden object); Ur III*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

2 giš ḥa.ba.LUM ki.lá.bi 1 gú 40 [ma.na] two ḥ. of wood, their weight is one talent 40 minas UET 3 790:3.

ḥabāru A

ḥabarahḫu s.; (a wooden box or case); NA*.

1000 GIŠ *ḥa-ba-ra-ḫu ša urqi* 1000 ḥ.-boxes for the vegetables Iraq 14 43 iii 118, Asn.

Probably free variant of *abarahḫu*.

ḥabarānu (*ḥabrānu*): s.; (a plant); SB*.

ú *ḥa-ba-ra-nu* (among stones and other objects used for magical purposes) CT 14 16 93084:5; *ina* Ì ḪAB-*ra-ni tuballal* you mix (the drugs) in oil of (or: containing) ḥ. AMT 30,2:4.

ḥabarratu s.; uproar, clamor; from OB on*; cf. *ḥabāru* A.

ši-pir GAB // DIR GAB // *ši-pir* GAB // [x x], *ši-pir* GAB = *ḥa-ba-ra-at-tum* "message" of the breast = fullness of the breast (see sub *malē/māli iri*), "message" of the breast = [...], "message" of the breast = ḥ. Izbu Comm. 270f., cf. RA 17 131 r. 5.

urdam mātum ... iškun ḥa-ba-ra-tam rabīz-tam u maruštam iḫu[š] the people came down ... made a great uproar and committed a sacrilege VAS 1 32 i 20, OB royal, Malgium.

(von Soden apud Bottéro Problème des Ḫabiru 159)

ḥabāru A v.; to be noisy; from OB on*; I (*iḥbur*), II, II/2, III; cf. *ḥabarratu*, *ḥabbiru*, *ḥabru*, *ḥubāru* B.

tu-ḥa-am-bar 5R 45 K.253 ii 12, gramm.; *tu-uḥ-tam-bir* ibid. i 33.

(a) *ḥabāru*: PN *ina māšim ajumma laḥanna issukšumma killi bit bēlija iḥ-bu-ur-ma umma ...* at night somebody threw a bottle at PN and he (PN) raised a clamor in the house of my lord (shouting): ... VAS 16 153:9, OB let.; *šumma bitu labīru iḥ-bur* if an old house creaks(?) CT 40 2:44, Alu, also ibid. 7a:13; *iḥ-tu-bur* (in obscure context) ABL 333 r. 7, NA.

(b) *ḥubburu*: *ša ... surriš uštādīru zamar uḥ-tab-[bar]* (var. *uḥ-ta-bar*) he who a moment ago was dejected, suddenly becomes boisterous Ludlul II 40 in Anatolian Studies 4 90 and 84.

(c) *šuhḫuru*: *ú-šaḥ-ba-ra ša ḥidāte* he causes exclamations of joy KAR 334 r. 15, SB lit.; *nišē mu-šaḥ-bir(!)-e-šú ēpiš sīḫi bārti* the people who instigated him, the seditious rebels Bauer Asb. 1 47 Sm. 252:6.

ḫabāru B

ḫabāru B v.; (mng. uncert.); OA*.

Ašir apparū la ḫa-ba-ri-[im] Ashur is a reed-marsh which cannot be Belleten 14 226:37, Irišum.

Landsberger and Balkan, Belleten 14 263f. interpret *ḫabāru* as phon. variant of **awāru* “to penetrate”; von Soden apud Bottéro *Problème des Ḫabiru* 157 connects it with *ḫepēru* “to dig”; J. Lewy *ibid.* 200 sees in it a phon. variant of *ebēru* “to cross over”. Perhaps *ḫabāru B* is to be identified with *ḫabāru A*, on the assumption that the latter means basically “to be in motion” and that *apparū la ḫabārim* means “motionless (i. e., lifeless) reed-marsh.” See also *ebēru*.

ḫabāru C v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

bu-ru U = *ḫa-ba-a-rum* A II/4:119; [...] = *ḫa-ba-ru* Nabnitu Q 10 (repeated in lines 11f.); [...] = MIN šá UMBIN(KAD + KFD + ÚR) *ibid.* 13 (repeated in lines 14–16).

ḫabāru see *abāru*.

ḫabastu see *ḫabaštu B*.

ḫabāšatu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); Ur III*; cf. *ḫabāšu A*.

Ḫa-ba-ša-tum Or. 47–49 pl. 10 No. 36:2.

For the masc. personal name see sub *ḫabāšu s*.

ḫabašillatu s.; (1) fresh shoot of reed, (2) (a musical instrument); lex.*

gi.še.dù = *ḫa-ba-šil-la-tum* = *lub-šu šá* GI.MEŠ the covering over reed (sprouts) Hg. A II 25 = B II 229 (also = *ḫabburu*, *udittu*); URUDU *ḫab-šil-la-tú* = *ḫal-ḫal-la-tum* Hg. A II 209 = B III 69.

(1) fresh shoot of a reed: cf. above; (2) (a musical instrument): cf. above.

The translation of *ḫ*. as “fresh shoot of reed,” based on a vocabulary passage, seems also to fit the Heb. *ḫ^abaššelet*, better than the customary translation “meadow-saffron” (cf. Löw *Flora* 2 159).

ḫabašīrānu adj.; (name of a star); SB*; cf. *ḫumšīru*.

[mul.en.te.na.bar.guz = *ḫa-ba-ši-ra-nu* shaggy winter star = the mouse-like Hh. XXII B 53 (after Weidner *Handbuch der Astronomie* 22); [mu]l.en.te.na.bar.guz = *ḫa-ba-ši-ra-nu* = UZU.GÚ.SIG₄ ^dA-nim backbone of Anu Hg. B VI 45; MUL *Ḫa-ba-ši-ra-nu* ^dNin.gir.su = *iḫ-bu-ut*

ḫabāšu A

EDIN ^dA-nu he plundered the plain of Anu 5R 46 No. 1:48, NB comm.

[M]UL *Ḫa-ba-ši-ra-nu* ACh Sin 19:22 (for comm. see above), but ^d*Ḫa-ba-ši* ACh Shamash 16:14.

For identification etc. cf. Gössmann *ŠL* 4/2 No. 123 and 179.

ḫabaššīru see *ḫumšīru*.

***ḫabašu** s. fem.; (a pot); NB*; probably Aram. word.

5-ta *ḫa-ba-aš-ša-at-tum ri-iq-tum la-bi-iš-tum* five empty old pots TuM 2-3 92:1; ina MU.4.KAM *ana ḫa-ba-zi-ia ḫa-ba-az-zi-ia inanz-din* within four years he will return pot for pot *ibid.* 7; *pu-ut ḫa-ba-aš-at-tum* PN *naši* *ibid.* 15 (carelessly written tablet).

ḫabāšu s.; happiness; OAKk., NB*; cf. *ḫabāšu A*.

[ḫa]-ba-šu = *ḫu-bu[r-ru]*, *ḫa-šá-šu* = MIN Malku V 92f.

Ea . . . nūga kabatti nummur libbi naḫāša ḫa-ba-ša likimšuma may Ea . . . take away from him joyful mood, bright spirit, enjoyment (and) happiness Hinke *Kudurru* 26 iv 11, Nbk.; (as personal name:) *Ḫa-ba-ša* ITT 1 1090, OAKk. (translit. only).

ḫabāšu A v.; (1) to be elated, to feel good, (2) *ḫitbušu* to be exuberant, flourishing, to cheer, acclaim; from OB on; I (*iḫbiš*), I/2, I/3 (*iḫtanabbuš*), II, II/2, II/3, III; cf. *ḫabāšatu*, *ḫabāšu*, *ḫabšu*, *ḫabšūtu*, *ḫibšu A*, *ḫiḫbu A*, *ḫubāšu*, *ḫubbišūtu*, *ḫubbušu*, *ḫubbušū*, *naḫbašu*.

ú-l[u] UL = *ḫa-[ba-šu]* S^b II 96a; ul.ti = *ḫu-bu-šum* OBG^t XI v 13; [...] [ḪAR] = *ḫa-ba-šu A* V/2:287; si.suḫ.bi ma.az.ma.az : *ša-ru-ur-ša ḫi-it-bu-uš* her (Ishtar's) splendor is as exuberant (as that of Sin, her father) LKA 23 r. (?) 14f., cf. below (cf. ul.ma.az = [...] A-Tablet 232); gaš_x (wr. gašan, or mistake for kaš) mu. un.nag.a.na [ul].[mu.un.]te.a ^{ah-bi-šu} (text: *ta*). ta when I (i.e., Ishtar) have drunk beer and feel good Reisner SBH p. 97:69, cf. dupl. kaš mu. un.nag.gá.ta ul.mu.un.ki.a.ta TCL 16 169:25, cf. also similar contexts in the Sumerian passages TCL 15 56:59 (hymn to Ninkasi), and Chiera SEM I i 25; *tu-ḫa-am-ba-aš* 5R 45 K.253 ii 11, gramm.

(1) to be elated, to feel good, to be exhilarated by alcohol: *šikra ina šatē ḫa-ba-šu zu-um-[ri] ma'diš egū kabattašun itel[li]* drinking

ḥabāšu B

beer, feeling good, they (i. e., the gods) became quite carefree, their mood was high En. el. III 136; *šumma UZU.MEŠ-šú iḥ-ta-na-bu-šú* if he always feels good (: a dangerous disease will befall him) ZA 43 98:35 (Sittenkanon); *lišālilu kabtatka Anum Enlil u Ea li-šah-bi-š[u-ka . . .]* may Anu, Enlil and Ea delight your heart, may (the gods . . .) cheer you up Craig ABRT 1 31:14, SB.

(2) *ḥitbušu* to be exuberant, flourishing, to cheer, acclaim — (a) to be exuberant, flourishing: [. . .] ^d*Nisaba ḥi-it-bu-ša-at išeppi e[lu]* the crops are exuberant, man will eat his fill CT 15 36:4, *wisd.*; *nabi* ^d*Šamši ša ḥi-it-bu-šu* < . . . > ^d*Nannari* (var. adds *ša*) *šurbāta ilūssu* he (i. e., Marduk) is called “My Sun” (inasmuch as his) . . . is exuberant, (he is called) “My Moon” (inasmuch as) his godhead is supreme KAR 360:10, dupl. Ebeling Parfümrez. 25:9, SB rel.; *kīma Sin alidiša šarūrša ḥi-it-bu-uš* her splendor is as exuberant as (that of) Sin, her father LKA 23 r. (?) 15, bil. (cf. above for Sum.); *itešgu ananti ḥi-it-b[u-u]š tuqunt[i-si-]iq-š[au-du-ú-ši-im]* allotted to her (as part of her nature) is raging in battle, exultation in the fight VAS 10 214 iii 16 (Ishtar and Šaltu), read after photograph in Zimmern Ištar und Šaltu, OB.

(b) to cheer, acclaim: *rīšūnikka KUR.KUR ḥi-it-bu-šu-nik-ka ḥa-bi-bu* the countries exult over you (Shamash), the noisy (multitudes) cheer you 4R 17 r. 11, SB rel., cf. OECT 6 p. 48; *ina rigmika . . . rešu ugārū [U]N.ME ḥi-it-bu-[ša] idallala qurdika* when you (Adad) thunder . . . the fields exult, the people cheer and praise your prowess BMS 21 r. 85, SB rel.; *irāša Bābilimma ḥi-it-bu-[šu/a . . .]* Babylon exults, the inhabitants(?) cheer Craig ABRT 1 30:29; LÚ *nu'ri ina sammē li-iḥ-ta-bi-ša <ina> jarūru* may the singer with (his) lyre sing songs of acclamation Ebeling Parfümrez. 49:19 (= Or. NS 17 pl. 42), SB.

(von Soden, ZA 45 49.)

ḥabāšu B v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

šu.gi₄ = *ḥa-ba-šu* (var. *ḥa-ma-šu*) Erimḥuš IV 159 (followed by šu.gi.a = *ka-ba-šu*, var. *ka-pa-šu*, ibid. 160).

See *ḥamāšu*.

ḥabātu A

ḥābašu see *ḥābišu*.

ḥabaštu A s.; (a household utensil); OA*.

10 *ḥa-ba-ša-tim ša lu-ḥu-zi-nim ten ḥ-* objects . . . BIN 4 118:1 (for *luḥusinnu* cf. Bilgiç Appellativa der kapp. Texte 41f.).

ḥabaštu B (*ḥabastu*): s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); cf. *ḥabāšu*.

(a) in NB texts: *Ḥa-ba-áš-tum* BIN 1 117:7, also TCL 12 75:22, YOS 6 194:14.

(b) in NA texts: *Ḥa-ba-as-te* ADD 425:14, same person wr. *Ḥa-ba-as-te* ADD 470 r. 17, cf. ibid. 284 r. 9 and 266 r. 8, etc.

ḥabāšu v.; (1) to break into pieces, (2) to chop up, (3) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; I (*iḥbuš*, *ḥabiš*), II, II/2; cf. *ḥabbāšu*, *ḥabšu* A adj., *ḥabšu* A s., *ḥibištu*, *ḥubbušu*, *naḥbašu*.

ḥa-aš KUD = ḥa-ba-šu A III/5:107 (followed by *ḥamāšu*); [*ḥaš*] = *ḥa-ba-šu*, [. . .].DU = MIN *ša* IN.NU to chop, said of straw Antagal C 118f.; [*ḥa-aš-ḥa-aš*] [KUD.K]UD = *ḥu-bu-šu* Diri I 65 (preceded by *šubburu*); *tu-uḥ-tab-biš* 5R 45 K.253 i 27, gramm.; *tu-ḥab-ba-aš* ibid. iv 45.

(1) to break into pieces: *biniātišu kīma šalam ṭidim li-iḥ-bu-uš* may he break his members like a clay figurine CH xliv 39; ^dIM *ina GIŠ.TUKUL ša qātišu li-iḥ-bu-us-su* may Adad smash him with the mace which (he holds in) his hand Wiseman Alalakh 1:16, OB.

(2) to chop up (straw) (cf. Antagal C 119, cited above, cf. *ḥabšu* and *naḥbašu*): PN . . . *ana ḥa-ba-šu šá tibnu ana bīt alpī ša šarri ana PN₂ nadna* PN . . . was given to PN₂ for chopping straw for the king's cow shed YOS 7 77:3, NB.

(3) (uncert. mng.): *imraš libbī [. . .] pānūa ittakru [. . .] aḥ-bu-uš kīma A.x[. . .] šēpāja ittura* my heart became sick, . . . the color of my face changed, . . . I became . . . like a . . . , my feet trembled LKA 28:7', SB (here intransitive, perhaps a different verb).

ḥabātu A v.; (1) to rob, take away by force, (2) to commit a robbery, (3) to snatch; from OB on; I (*iḥbut*, *iḥabbat*, *ḥabit*, but *iḥbit* in NB in Gadd Fall of Nineveh 5, 14 and TCL 13 219:9, also *iḥ-ta-bīt* Gadd op. cit. 27), I/2, I/3, II, II/2, IV; wr. syll. and exceptionally SAR (GAZ-ku SAR-tu PRT 26:14, also ibid. 36

ḥabātu A

r. 8, as against *i-duk-ku i-ḥab-ba-tu* ibid. 29 r. 7 and passim, cf. *ša SAR SAR-tu ša IR i-šal-la-lu* ibid. 26:10, also Craig ABRT 1 82 K. 2608 + r. 9); cf. *ḥabbātu, ḥabtu, ḥubtu*.

ḡIR^{GI}-IR-SI-IL^{TAR} = *ḥa-ba-tum*, IR = MIN *ša ša-la-l[i]* Antagal A 112f.; HAR = *ḥa-ba-tum* Proto-Izi c 6; *tu-ḥab-bat* 5R 45 K.253 iv 43, gramm.

(1) to rob, take away by force (persons, animals, objects, etc.) (rare in OB) — (a) said of persons: *niše mātišu ana ḥubtāni lu aḥ-ta-bat* I carried off the inhabitants of his country as prisoners Scheil Tn. II 17, cf. AfO 3 154:19 (cited sub *ḥubtu*), Assur-dan II; *iš-ri-it niši ša iṣbatama irmā aḥ-bu-ut* I carried off as prisoners ten persons who had (previously) seized (or: taken refuge in) (the sanctuary) and lived (there) KAH 2 29:40, Arik-dēn-ili; *ana muḥḥi ḥa-ba-ta ša niše u šarāpu ša ālāni* with respect to the kidnapping of people and the burning of cities (about which the king . . . has written to me) ABL 794:4, NB; *aḥḥēni ša PN ultu GN i-ḥu-bu-tu ana Elamti ittišu ibuku* our brothers whom PN kidnapped from GN and took with him to Elam ABL 736:8, NB; *šābē idduk u iḥ-ta-bat* he killed or took captive the soldiers ABL 260 r. 6, NB, cf. *ardāni ša šarri . . . i-du-ka i-ḥa-bat* ABL 463 r. 8, NA; 2 *qinnāti u napulti* [. . .] *šunu lapānija iḥ-tab-tu u iḥtelqu* they kidnapped two (members of) the family and (other) persons and fled ABL 1000 r. 4, NB; *ana ḥarrāni la illak ḥab-ba-tu, i-ḥab-ba-tu-šu* he must not go on a trip (or else) robbers will kidnap him (possibly to mng. 2b) KAR 147 r. 12, hemer.; (note the passive:) *[m]a-ra-tum uḥ-ta-ab-ba-ta-ma abu[šina] arbūtam illak* the daughters will be abducted and their father will become a fugitive YOS 10 33 v 32, OB ext.

(b) said of cattle: *ù U₈.UDU.ḪI.A ḥa-ab-ta* and the sheep were stolen de Genouillac Kich 2 D 32 r. 4, OB; GUD.MEŠ UDU.MEŠ *iḥ-ta-ab-du* they stole large and small cattle HSS 13 383:14, Nuzi; *kī rē'i ša šēnašu ḥa-ab-ta* like a shepherd whose flock was stolen Lie Sar. 55; [. . .] *maršūtka i-ḥa-b[a-at]* the enemy will steal your flocks YOS 10 26 ii 14, OB ext.; *nakru ina ri-'ti ana māti MÁŠ.ANŠE i-ḥab-bat* the enemy will steal cattle from(?) the land on the pasture CT 20 3:20, SB ext.

ḥabātu A

(c) said of images: *Immeria . . . lu aḥ-bu-ut-ma ina sijankuk lu ušēšibbu* I carried off (the image of) the god DN and made him dwell in the *sijankuk* MDP 10 pl. 10:3, Untaš-Ḫumban; *ilāni ša šūt Uruk u nišišu iḥ-tab-tu* they carried off the gods residing in Uruk and its inhabitants CT 34 48 iii 1, NB chron.

(2) to commit a robbery — (a) in *ḥubta ḥabātu*: *ḥu-ub-tam iḥ-bu-ut* he committed a robbery TCL 18 92:8, OB let., cf. *šumma awīlum ḥubtam iḥ-bu-ut-ma* CH § 22:24, also *ḥub-tum iḥ-ḥa-ab-tu* ibid. § 23:42; *šumma ina pātišu ša ālišu ḥu-ub-da ša iḥ-bu-du* if someone has committed a robbery outside the precincts of his town HSS 15 1:12 (= RA 36 115), Nuzi; *ḥu-ub-da . . . lu-ú la i-ḥa-bat* nobody shall commit a robbery ibid. 10; this man wherever he goes *ḥu-bu-us-su iḥ-ḥa-bat* will be robbed of his property CT 40 48:18, SB Alu; for the phrases *ḥubut* GN *ḥabātu, ḥubut āli/šeri ḥabātu* cf. sub *ḥubtu* A; (note:) *ša ḥa-ba-a-te ša i-ḥab-ba-tu-šu-ni* concerning the act of robbery which one commits against him KAR 143 r. 15 + 219 r. 11, SB rel.

(b) with direct object: *annām maškanu ḥabi-it* this threshing floor was looted PBS 7 108 r. 27, OB let.; *maškanāte šunu aḥ-bu-ut* I looted these threshing floors AfO 3 154:11, Assur-dan II; *ana ḥalši URU GN ēterub ḥalši URU GN aḥ-[ta-b]at ana ḥa-pa-ti-ia ina URU GN₂ aktašad* I entered the citadel of GN, I looted the citadel of GN, I reached GN₂ to loot KBo 1 1:27, cf. KBo 1 2:8; *mātāti ša ebirti annāti a[ḥ-t]a-bat-ma . . . ammēni ana ebirti Puratti ullāti ta-ḥa-ab-bat* I raided the lands on the hither bank . . . (the king said:) “why do you raid the yonder bank of the Euphrates?” KBo 1 1:4–6, cf. ibid. 7f.; *šumma GN kuāu ḥu-bu-US . . . šumma GN la kuāu šu-pramma anāku lu-uḥ-bu-US* if GN is yours, loot it, . . . if GN is not yours, write to me and I shall loot it KBo 1 14:15–17, let.; *māt-kunu gabba ina ḥi-ta-bu-te* by looting your entire country repeatedly KBo 1 20 r. 5, MA; *Ḫāpiru ḥa-bat gabbi mātāte šarri* the Ḫāpiru loot all the lands of the king EA 208:56 (let. of Abdi-Ḫepa); *ša ūmēšu māssu iḥ-ta-nab-ba-tu* who loots all his life his (i. e. the neighbor's) country ABL 460:8, NB; *[ši]nišu girrašu ḥa-*

ḥabātu B

ab-t[a-at] twice was his caravan looted EA 7:74, MB; *alāk girri mārē Bābili iḥ-ta-nab-ba-tu* they used to loot the caravans of the Babylonians Lie Sar. 381, cf. *alakta i-ḥab-bat* ABL 804 r. 16, NB.

(c) without object: LÚ.KÚR *ul iḥatti[ma]* *uṣṣamma i-ḥab-ba-at* the enemy will not fail to come out and loot BE 17 33a:27, MB let.; *ina ṣattimma ṣiāti . . . iṣtu* GN *adi* GN₂ . . . *iḥ-ta-bat* in the same year he made razzias from GN as far as GN₂ AKA 136 iii 20, Tigl. I, and passim in inscriptions of Tigl. I; *kīma ḥa-ba-tim a-ḥa-ab-ba-at* I shall loot as (does) a robber (in order to feed these people) RA 42 73:29, Mari; *anumma ṣābē URU Ḥatti ana ḥap-pa-a-ti ellakume* now the troops of Ḥatti go out to loot KBo 1 4 ii 31, cf. *ibid.* 16; *ina ṣalimti la i-ḥab-bat ina lapti i-ḥab-bat* upon a favorable (prediction) he (i.e., the enemy) will make no razzia, upon an unfavorable (prediction) he will make a razzia Boissier DA p. 13 ii 7, ext. comm.; *nakru ina URU.ZAG.MU i-ḥab-bat-an-ni* the enemy will make a razzia against me in a border town CT 20 50 r. 17, SB ext.; LUGAL *ana ḥa-ba-ti i-ma-as-ṣaḥ* (mng. obscure) ACh Sin 25:70, apod.; (passive:) [*ana ṣubat*] LÚ.SA.GAZ.MEŠ SI.SÁ-*ma* NU *iḥ-ḥa-bat* he will chance upon a den of robbers but will not be stripped Boissier DA p. 10 edge (for restoration cf. sub *ḥabbātu*).

(3) to snatch: *w'iltu ṣuāti* PN *ultu qātēja i-iḥ-bi-it-ma ina ṣinnēšu iksus* PN snatched this tablet from my hand and crushed it with his teeth TCL 13 219:9, NB.

ḥabātu B v.; (1) to borrow, (2) *ḥubbutu* (uncert. mng.); OAKk.(?), from OB on; I (*iḥbut, iḥabbat*), II; cf. *ḥubuttatu, ḥubuttu, ḥubuttutu*.

eš.dé.a = *ḥa-ba-tum* Nabnitu J 89; x urudu eš.dé.a ki PN PN₂ eš ib.t[a.d]é (= *iḥbut*) PN₂ has borrowed x copper from PN as an eš.dé.a-loan BIN 7 205:5, OB.

(1) to borrow — (a) in gen. (OB only): *kīma ta-ḥa-ab-ba-ti ḥu-ub-ti la ta-ta-na-ša(!)-ṣi-ma kīma artiqu ṣe'am damqam ana riṣiki lublak-kīma la tanazziqi* as soon as you can do so, borrow (the barley), do not worry, when I have time off (lit.: when I am free) I shall bring you fine barley, do not fret! PBS 7 40:17,

ḥabātu C

let.; 1 GUR ṣE *ana ukullī ṣisē ḥu-bu-ut-ma ṣisū līkulu* borrow one gur of barley as fodder for the horses so that the horses may have (something) to eat VAS 16 39:6, let.; *itti* PN *aḥ-bu-ut* I borrowed from PN TCL 1 49:12, let.; x SAR of bricks PN KI PN₂ *iḥ-bu-ut* PN borrowed from PN₂ TCL 11 212:4, leg.; [. . . G]IN KIL.LÁ-*šu* [KI] PN SAL+ME ^dUTU PN₂ *u* PN₃ *iḥ-bu-tu* UD.EBUR.ŠĒ 2 ṢE.GUR *ḥu-bu-ta-sā inaddiṣṣi* PN₂ and PN₃ (his wife) have borrowed (a metal object) weighing x shekels from PN, the *nadītu*-priestess of Shamash — at harvest time he will give her two gur of barley, (the value of) her *ḥubuttatu*-loan VAS 9 120:5, leg.; the PA.PA officials of the governor (*ṣakanakku*) *iḥ-bu-tu-ma il-qú(!)-ú(!)* have borrowed (one shekel of silver each) AJSL 33 236 No. 26:19, leg.; *ša ṣe'am ana x-x bitika ni-ḥa-ab-pa-ta-am* we who borrow barley for the . . . of your house TCL 18 110:9, let.

(b) in personal names (MB only): *Itti-ilija-aḥbut* I-borrowed(the lost child)-from-the-god BE 15 190 i 6, and passim; *Ittiša-aḥbut* I-borrowed(the lost child)-from-her(the goddess) BE 14 60:4, and passim, cf. Stamm Namengebung 318; KI-^d*Ba-ú-aḥ-b[u-ut]* I-borrowed(the child)-from-Baba BBSt. No. 33:2.

(2) *ḥubbutu* (mng. uncert., possibly denominative from *ḥubtu*): *ana* PN *nasiḥ ina tuppišu ú-la ḥu-bu-ut* expended for PN (but) not debited(?) upon his tablet BIN 8 141:12, OAKk.

Stamm Namengebung 318; (Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 123f.; von Soden, ZA 49 174, and apud Bottéro Problème des Ḥabiru 143).

ḥabātu C v.; to triumph(?), prevail(?); I (*iḥbit, iḥabbat, ḥabit*); Ur III, OB.

(a) in lit.: *li-iḥ-bi-it rāmī libāš karristī* may my love triumph(?), (but) the woman who slanders me come to shame ZA 49 164:11 (after photograph), OB; *kabtat amassa elṣunu ḥa-ab-ta-at* weighty is her command, it prevails(?) over (that of) all of them (i. e., of the other gods) RA 22 170:28 and 28, OB.

(b) in OB personal names: DINGIR-*ḥa-bi-it* The-god-prevails(?) Eames Coll. 159 No. 25*: 4, Ur III, cf. *Ḥa-bi-it-Irra* MDP 10 66:4, *Ḥa-bi-it-*

ḥabātu D

nu-úr-šu His-light-triumphs(?) MDP 23 217:8 and 23, *Ḥa-bi-it-Sin* VAS 7 149:23; *Īr-ra-ḥa-bi-it* CT 8 39b:4; *Iḥ-bi-it-dŠamaš* Shamash-triumphed(?) VAS 8 73:27; *Iḥ-bi-it-Īr-ra* CT 29 4a:6.

(c) in obscure context: *šumma ana eqlim urrad lu ḥa-bi-it-kum* PBS 7 11:22, OB let.

(Stamm Namengebung 318; Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 123f.; von Soden, ZA 49 174).

ḥabātu D v.; (1) to move across, make an incursion, a razzia into enemy territory, (2) *naḥbutu* same mngs., (3) *šuhbutu* to make move across; OB (and SB omen texts); I (*iḥbut*, *iḥabbat*, *ḥabit*, but *taḥabbat* in RA 17 158 cited below).

SAR = *ḥa-ba-tum šá a-la-[ki]* Antagal A 114, quoted in 5R 39 No. 4:4 and 6, comm., cf. also A VIII/2 Commentary 200; [...]bal, [...]tag₄: *e-nu-ma ta-ḥab-bi-tu₄* AN-ú *e-zi-bu-ka* when you move across, rain forsakes you (mng. obscure) RA 17 158 K.8216:3f., SB wisdom.

(1) to move across, make an incursion, a razzia into enemy territory: *amūt Šarrukén ša eklētam i-ḥ-bu-tu-ma nūram imuru* (appearances of) the liver which (were observed when) Sargon made an incursion during darkness and saw a luminous phenomenon AfO 5 215:8, OB ext., with vars. *ša eklētam illikuma nūram ūšiaššum* who marched during darkness and to whom a luminous phenomenon appeared RA 27 149:17, OB ext., and *ša ana* GN GIN-*ma* ^d*Ištar ina nīpiḥ nūrišu* É who went to GN and (to whom) Ištar appeared in a burst(?) of light TCL 6 1 r. 1, SB ext. (cf. Güterbock, ZA 42 60, Goetze, JCS 1 256); *ḥa-bi-it* HUR.SAG who crosses over the mountains RA 35 22:11 (= RA 46 94:11), Epic of Zu; *nakrum ana eršetika i-ḥa-ba-at* the enemy will make an incursion into your land RA 38 84 r. 37, OB ext., cf. *i-ḥa-ba-tam* RA 27 142:10; *lāma šābum* <LÚ> *Ešnunna^{ki} ana aḥ Purattim i-ḥa-ab-ba-tu* before the army of the king of Eshnunna moves across to the bank of the Euphrates Syria 19 122:b42, Mari; (note:) *inūma ḥa-ba-tum ta-ḥa-ab-ba-tam alākam līpušūnim* when you are really ready to move across to me, they (i. e., the workmen) shall start coming here Fish Letters 15:34, OB, also *ina kīminanna mam-*

ḥabazû

manni ana mamma ul i-ḥa-ba-at-ti as things are now nobody wants to move across to anybody else Fish Letters 4:30, OB; idiomatic use, mng. unknown.

(2) *naḥbutu* to move across, make an incursion, a razzia into enemy territory: if a man is captured in a raid or has been seized on patrol or *na-aḥ-bu-tum it-ta-aḥ-ba-at* strayed into enemy territory Eshnunna Code A ii 40 (§ 29); *mānum ša ta-aḥ-ḥa-ab-tu-ú-ma eqlam ša* GN *ša ina ṭēm mīnim la kunnukkum šipra teppi[šu]* why is it that you moved over (from your area) and work the field of GN, which was not assigned to you by any order? de Genouillac Kich 2 D 31:5, OB let.; *ana māt* GN *aḥ-ḥa-bi-it* I made a razzia into the country GN RA 7 155 iii 3, OB royal; *atta ana mātišu na-aḥ-bi-it* go and make a razzia into his country ARM 6 51:11 (= ibid. 52:12); *a-ki-il-tum la kattum ana mātika iḥ-ḥa(!)-ba-tam* an alien . . . will make a razzia into your country YOS 10 25:50, OB ext.; *um-mānija ana māt nakri iḥ-ḥab-bat-ma* ŠI.ŠI [...] my army will make a razzia into enemy territory and defeat . . . KUB 37 198 r. 23, oil omina; *ana māt nakri aḥ-ḥab-ba-at-ma šallat nakri ušēssi* I shall make a razzia into the country of the enemy and carry off booty from the enemy KAR 427:37, SB ext.; *nakru ana mātiya iḥ-ḥab-ba-tam* the enemy will make a razzia into my country KAR 153 r.(!) 22, SB ext., and passim; [ana] *Uruk taḥ-ḥab-tanīm-ma* [ana] *Nippur tallikanimma* you (pl.) moved over to Uruk and then came to Nippur LKA 93:6, inc.

(3) *šuhbutu* to make move across: *tu-šà-aḥ-ba-ta-an-ni appāra ša ma-ki u dulli* you have made me move across a morass of . . . and of toil MDP 18 250:9, OB rel.

ḥabātu E v.; to suffer(?); OB*; I (*iḥbut*).

be-li-iš-šu du-ul-li iḥ-bu-tu i-ma-an-nu in-ḥi i-na-ḥu-ú i-pa-aš-ša-ar eṭ-lu-um to his lord the young man recounts the hardships he has suffered, he reports the labors he has strained at RB 59 242:10, lit.

ḥabātu see *abātu*.

ḥabazû in *ša ḥabazî* s.; (an agricultural worker); lex.*; Sum. lw.

ḥabbaququ

lú.še.ḥa.ba.zi = *ša ḥa-ba-zi-i* he who . . . s (barley) (mentioned between *muqallipu*, “barley husker,” and *bābilu*, “barley carrier”) OBLu A 202.

ḥabbaququ (*ḥambaququ*): s.; (1) (a plant), (2) (a fruit tree); SB, NB*.

ú *ḥa-ra-am-bi* : ú *ḥa-am-b[a-q]u-qu* CT 14 9 r. ii 13', dupl. CT 14 28 K.4345 r. ii 1' (colophon of Series Uruanna).

(1) (a plant): 10 *imēr* ú *ḥa-ba-qu-qu* ten homers of *ḥ*. (among victuals for the coronation banquet) Iraq 14 43:134, Asn.; *ḥa-am-ba-qu-qu* SAR CT 14 50:58, NB (list of plants in a royal garden); cf. above.

(2) (a fruit tree): GIŠ *ḥa-am-bu-qu-qu* (among exotic trees and fruit trees planted in a royal garden) Iraq 14 42:47, Asn.

The relation between mng. 1 and mng. 2 remains obscure. Possibly the word is connected with the Heb. personal name *Habakkuk*, cf. *Ḥa-am-ba-qa* VAS 4 132:6, NB.

(Thompson DAB 79.)

ḥabbartu s.; old clothes; syn. list*.

ḥab-bar-tum = *ṣubātu la-bi-ru* old garment An VII 157, but note *ku-bar-tum* = *ṣubātu la-bi-rum* Malku VI 41.

ḥabbaru see *ḥabburu*.

ḥabbāšu (*ḥambāšu*): adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); NB*; cf. *ḥabāšu*.

Ḥa-ab-ba-a-šú RT 19 111:12; *Ḥa-am-ba-šú* VAS 6 308:9.

Probably “chaff-cutter.”

ḥabbātu s.; (1) robber, (2) (uncert. mng.); OB, EA, SB and NB; wr. syll. and LÚ.SA.GAZ (in omina); cf. *ḥabātu* A.

LÚ.SA.GAZ = *ḥab-ba-tum* Hh. II 330, also Nabnitu J 90, Antagal A 115; LÚ.SA.GAZ (between LÚ.Á.BAL and LÚ.ŠE.KIN.KUD) Bab. 7 pl. 6 r. v 22, NA (list of professions); li-lib ŠI.ŠI = *ḥab-[ba-tu]* Diri II 77, cf. Proto-Diri 99; lú.la.ga = *ḥa-ba-tum* OBLu A 282 (also = *sarrum*); [ŠU.ḤA] = *ḥab-ba-tum* Diri V 104 (between *pallišu* and *muttahlilu*); ḤAR.[d]u = *ḥab-ba-tum* Izi J ii 2.

[1]i.bi.ir kur.ra.gé : *ḥab-bat* KUR-*i* robber of the mountain RA 33 104:35, lament; *ḥab-ba-tu* = *da-a-i-ku* robber = murderer Malku I 99; *na-ra-ru* = *ḥab-ba-tum* auxiliary = *ḥ*. Malku IV 204, cf. mng. 2, below.

(1) robber — (a) in gen.: *šumma ḥa-ab-ba-*

ḥabbātu

tum la ittašbat if the man who has committed the robbery is not seized/captured CH § 23:28 (referring to preceding section: *šumma awilum ḥubtam iḥbutma ittašbat*); if they intend to come to me, let them come, *šumma tibi nakrim šumma tibi ḥa-ab-ba-tim la ibašši* provided that there is neither an attack of the enemy nor an attack of robbers TCL 17 27:19, OB let.; PN LÚ *ḥa-pa-du ina Amurri šú* PN, that robber, is in Amurru EA 162:77 (let. from Egypt); let a powerful person take away their possessions, a bandit (*ekkēmu*) carry off their property, *eli mānahātešunu ḥab-ba-ta šurbiš* let a robber lie (in ambush with designs) upon their possessions Maqlu II 120; *aššum ina mūšē mēša ḥa-ab-ba-a-tim muttahlilum la erēbi* so that through (the canal) where the water flows out no robber (or) intruder shall enter VAB 4 84 No. 5 ii 2, Nbk.; (note *mār ḥabbāti* as an invective:) *lullik kī DUMU ḥab-ba-ti [ina] migir libbija* I will go, like a robber, wherever I please CT 13 39 ii 18' (= Anatolian Studies 4 102:82), Cutha legend; *munnabtu sarru DUMU ḥab-ba-ti* the runaways, criminals, robbers' sons Iraq 16 192:59, Sar., cf. ibid. 70 (said of Arameans).

(b) in omina and hemerologies: *ḥab-ba-a-ti māta umattū* robbers will cause losses in the country BRM 4 12:27, ext., and passim; LÚ.SA.GAZ SAG.DU KUD-*is* a robber will cut off a head TCL 6 9:21, Alu; as to this man *lu nešū lu* LÚ.SA.GAZ ÁŠ-su ú-šad-du-šú either a lion or a robber will make him . . . his enterprise CT 39 25 K.2898:15, Alu; if in a city *ḥab-ba-tu ma'du* there are many robbers CT 38 5:108, Alu protasis; [*ana šubat*] LÚ.SA.GAZ.MEŠ SI.SÁ-*ma* NU *iḥ-ḥab-bat* he will chance upon a den of robbers but will not be stripped Boissier DA p. 10 edge, ext.; *ana šubat ḥab-ba-te* SI.SÁ KAR 178 vi 25, hemer., cf. *šu-bat ḥab-ba-tum* RA 38 28 iv 10, hemer. (see above for translation); LÚ.SA.GAZ (gloss:) *ḥab-ba-a-te innanz daru* robbers will go on a rampage Thompson Rep. 103:7f., cf. ACh Supp. 2 97:9, also ibid. 18:10, etc.; he shall not make a journey *ḥab-ba-tu* (var. *ḥab-tu-tu* in KAR 177 r. ii 26) *i-ḥab-ba-tuš* (or else) robbers will kidnap him KAR 147 r. 12, hemer.

(c) name of the planet Mars: *mul.lú.sa.gaz* = *ḥab-ba-tum* = ^dŠal-[*bat-a-nu*] Hg. B VI 32.

ḥabbi

(2) (uncert. mng.): cf. above LÚ.SA.GAZ (Bab. 7 pl. 6 r. v 22) mentioned among agricultural workers, LÚ.SA.GAZ = *ḥab-ba-tum* (Hh. II 330) in similar context, and *na-ra-ru* = *ḥab-ba-tum* auxiliary = *ḥ*. (Malku IV 204); *awilē ḥa-ab-ba-ti-i ša* PN *mamman ikimušu* PN₂ *la ukīn x kaspam* PN₂ Ì.LÁ.E if PN₂ does not prove in court that somebody has taken the *ḥ*-workers belonging to PN away from him, PN₂ will pay x silver BIN 7 93:2, OB.

Mng. 2 is possibly to be connected with *ḥabātu* D as referring to migratory workers or “displaced persons.” Cf. von Soden apud Bottéro *Problème des Ḥabiru* 143 n. 1, J. Lewy, *ibid.* 202, B. Landsberger, *ibid.* 203f.

ḥabbi s.; (mng. uncert.); RŠ; WSem. gloss.

field of PN *ša ina* // *ḥa-a[b-b]i* which is (situated) in the *ḥ*. MRS 6 RS 16.182+:6; *qaqqaru* [...] *ḥa-ab-bu* *ibid.* RS 16.281:8.

ḥabbilu adj.; (1) evil, lawless (person), (2) evil, said of demons; SB; cf. *ḥabālu* A.

LÚ+ŠA.KU ab.ag.ag = *ḥab-bi-lu* CT 16 31:117f. (cf. below); LÚ+ŠA.KU = *ḥab-bi-lu* KAR 31 33f. (followed by LÚ+ŠA.a = *šaggišu*); *šaga* (LÚ+GÁN-*tenū*), a.ra = *ḥab-bi-lu* 4R 29 No. 2:1f. (cf. below); *ka-a-a-i-pu* = *ḥab-bi-lu* Malku IV 136.

(1) evil, lawless (person): *išhappu ḥab-bi-lu la pāliḫu zikri bēl bēlē* the scoundrel, lawless person, unafraid of the commands of the lord of lords 1R 45 ii 45, Esarh., and parallels; the Arameans, *ḥalqu munnabtu āmir damē ḥab-bi-lu* runaways, deserters, blood-stained, evildoers OIP 2 42 v 23, Senn.; the gods will fill with *pašallu*-gold *ša ḥab-bi-lu ni[sirta]* the treasury of the evildoer Craig ABRT 1 51:37 (= ZA 43 68 line 271), Theodicy; *nādin kaspi ana šiddi ḥab-bi-lu minā uttar* what does the lawless gain lending money on (short) terms? Schollmeyer No. 16 ii 47.

(2) evil, said of demons: *utrukku lemnu ḥab-bi-lu* CT 16 31:117f.; *asakku ḥab-bi-lu* 4R 29 No. 2:1f.; *aššum ina bit ... mūtum lemnu ḥab-bi-lu sadru* because evil cruel death is always present in the house (of PN) AfO 14 144:78, SB rel.; (as designation of a demon:) *lu eṭimmu aḫū lu ḥab-bi-lu lu šaggišu* either the ghost of a stranger or the evil (demon) or the

ḥabburu

smiting (demon) KAR 32:40; cf. *lu mūtum lu ekkēmulu šaggišu lu ḥab-bi-lu* AfO 14 144:80; the *šēdu*-demon, the *alluḥappu*-net, *ḥab-bi-lu gallū rābišu* the evil (demon), the *gallū*-demon, the *rābišu*-demon KAR 58:42, etc.

ḥabbiru s.; (a part of the loom); lex.*; cf. *ḥabāru* A.

giš.īl.lá.sig = *ḥab-bi-ru* wool-lever Hh. V 315 (preceded by giš.īl.lá = *nanšū* lever).

Landsberger, *Belleten* 14 263.

ḥabbisī s.; (mng. unkn.); SB*; only pl. attested.

šumma rēš marti ḥa-bi-si [...] if the head of the gall bladder (is full of/surrounded by) *ḥ*. CT 30 20a:9, ext.; *šumma rēš marti ina* GŪ. SIG₄-šá *ḥa-bi-[si ...]* if the head of the gall bladder in its back (is full of/surrounded by) *ḥ*. *ibid.* 8.

ḥabbištu s.; a woman engaged in textile work; lex.*; cf. *ḥabšānū*, *ḥabšu* B adj., *ḥibšu* A.

[S]AL.túg.túg.bal = *ḥab-bi-iš-tu* Lu III ii 15 (cf. *lu.túg.túg.bal* = *ka-pi-šu* OB Lu A 284).

ḥabbītu see *ḥamītu*.

ḥabbu s.; pit; lex.*

up TŪL = *ḥa-ab-bu* A I/2:177 (preceded by words for pit, depth, etc.).

Probably connected with *ḥammu* (*ḥabbu*), “swamp.”

ḥabbu see *ḥābu* B and *ḥammu*.

ḥabbūbu s.; lover; SB*; cf. *ḥabābu* B.

šālilki tābu ḥ[ab]-bu-bu-ki u kuluūki your (Ishtar’s) sweet leman, your lovers and your eunuchs PSBA 23 120:20 (cf. Zimmern, ZA 32 174:47).

ḥabburu adj.; (a qualification of wine); NA*.

GEŠTIN *ḥa-bu-ru* 2R 44 No. 3 ii 13 (NA Practical Vocabulary).

3 ŠAB *ḥab-bur* three jugs with *ḥ*.(-wine) ADD 1060:3 and 6; 2 DUG *ú-di-e ḥab-bur* two *udú*-containers with *ḥ*. ADD 1020:1.

ḥabburu (*ḥaburru*, *ḥabūru*, *ḥabbaru*): s.; (green) shoot, stalk; SB, NB; Sum.(?) lw.,

habburu

Akk. lw. in Hitt. (ḥappurian, cf. von Brandenstein, Or. NS 8 74 n. 3); wr. syll. and ŠE.KAK.

ŠE^{hi-en-bur}KAK = [hab-bu-ru] Hh. XXIV iii 219; hi-en-bur ŠE.KAK = hab-bu-[ru] Diri V 203, cf. Diri IV 206; gi.ŠE.KAK = hab-bur-ru = lub-šu šá GI.MEŠ the bark of the reed Hg. B II 227; GI.ŠE.KAK = ha-bu-rum(!) (var. ha-ab-bu-ru) ša qá-ni-e, ŠE.KAK = ha-bu-rum(!) (var. ha-ab-bu-ru) ša še-c-im Proto-Diri 406f.; [hi-e]n-bur KAK = hab-bur-ru Ea II 5; hu-bu-ú-ur ŠE.IGI.[x?] = «ha» ha-bu-ru-um MDP 27 41, school text; ŠE.KAK GI.SIKIL : ú ŠE.KAK [...] Uruanna III 299 (in this and the following citations from Uruanna and CT 14 it is presumed that ŠE.KAK was equated with habburu, at least in some of the cases); ú ŠE.KAK ITI.KIN : ú [...] ibid. 300; ú ŠE.KAK ITI.DU₆ : ú [...] ibid. 301; ú ŠE.KAK si-ma-ni : ú.Š[E.KAK ...] ibid. 302; ú.ŠE.KAK [...] : [...] ibid. 315; ú.ŠE.KAK GIŠ.MÁ : ú [...] ibid. 316; ŠE.KAK GIŠ.†NIM† : [...] CT 14 48 Rm.323 ii 11; ŠE.KAK Z[I (or GI)] : [...] ibid. 12.

ŠE.[KAK] si.nu.sá ... še.numun na.an.ni.ib.dím.ma : hab-bur-ru la išāru ... zēra aj ib[ni] a worthless shoot ... does not bring forth seed AJSL 28 238 iv 30, *wisd.*; ŠE.KAK sag.aš.ba : šur-ru-u // ina šur-ri-i <||> hab-bu-ur-šu when its (the enemy country's) grain stalks begin (to sprout), (Meslamtaea is its black raven [who picks at it]) ASKT No. 20:16f.; hab-bur-ru = sam-mu grass LTBA 2 2 189; [...] .IR = hab-bur-rum 2R 47 K.4387:56, *comm.*

(a) written syllabically: šumma šikaru emiš x-uš(?) -ha-am ha-bu-úr-šu ta-qa-ta-ap if the beer is sour ... you pick out the stalks from it IM 51650: A (unpub.): 13', OB (cf. CT 41 23 ii 15, cited below sub usage b); ina dišē u hab-bu-ri šūrušat tāmirtu the common was planted with fresh grass and growing shoots TCL 3 229, *Sar.*; hab-bu-ru likulu ... kalūmēšu hab-bu-ru likulu let (the oxen and sheep) eat the green grass of the pastures, (do not be careless about the small cattle), let its lambs eat the green grass YOS 3 9:39-42, NB *let.*; šulum ana immerē ha-bu-ru ikkalu the sheep are well, they eat the green grass TCL 9 101:9, NB *let.*; let the donkeys hab-bu-ru likullu eat the green grass YOS 3 76:32, NB *let.*; DIŠ UD ú ha-ab-bu-ru pišē ittabši if there is a white shoot (in the field, Adad will destroy this harvest) CT 39 9:11, SB *Alu*; it-tu-ú še-er²-a ù.TU še-er-ḥu hab-bur-r[a ù.TU] hab-ba-ra ka-an-na ka-an-nu ki-iš-ra ki-iš-ru šu-bu-ul-ta šu-bul-[tu] mi-ir-a the plowshare

hābību A

bore the furrow, the furrow bore the sprout, the sprout the stalk, the stalk the node, the node the ear, the ear the ergot AMT 12,1 iv 52f. + K.3465(unpub.):11f., SB *rel.* (cf. JNES 14 16); bi-iq-qud šá ha-ab-bu-ru šá ni-ḥu-ú u iš-še-e-nu (mng. obscure) CT 22 193:10, NB *let.*

(b) written ŠE.KAK (probably to be read habburu, but possibly *udittu*, *ṭubú*, *niplu*, *ziqpu* or *šiltu*, all of which are equated with ŠE.KAK): šumma ŠE.KAK TA bīti u igāri ittabši if a green shoot appears from out of a house or a wall CT 40 2:31, SB *Alu*; šumma šabītu ina egel ugār āli ŠE.KAK ibaqgam u itabbak if a gazelle plucks out and takes away a stalk from a field of the city's territory CT 40 43a r. 3, SB *Alu*; šumma amēlu ŠE.KAK TA sūnišu našīma unaššak if someone (in his dream) carries a stalk in his lap and kisses it MDP 14 50 i 12, *dream omina*; ina ḤUL ŠE.KAK ša ina agarinni [...] against the evil (portended by) a stalk which (is found?) in the beer-mash CT 41 23 ii 15, SB *rel.*; cf. also YOS 6 95:5, NB *econ.*

(c) as personal name: Ha-bu-rum PBS 7 42:5, OB; Hab-bur-ri YOS 1 37:25, MB; Ha-bu-ri JEN 544:12, Nuzi; cf. Ha-ab-bu-ur-^dSin YOS 8 167:6, OB, also Ha-^fbur^l-^dSin OIP 57 55, Nuzi.

habḥaja adj.; coming from the country Habḥaji; MA*.

2 UDU ha-ab-ha-ia-ú two sheep from Habḥa KAJ 193:2, cf. *ibid.* 280:1, also Assur 6096 ci:2 (= AfO 10 39 No. 85, *translit. only*); 5 UDU gu-rātu ha-ab-ha-a-tu₄ JCS 7 160 No. 36:4 (from Tell Billa).

For the geographical name, cf. Weidner AfO 10 20.

hābibtu see hābību C.

hābību A s.; (a kind of noise); SB*; cf. habābu A.

KUR bir-tum DÚR-ab ha-bi-ib UN.[MEŠ ...] the country will dwell (as) in a fortress(?), the hubbub of humanity will cease(?) ACh Supp. Ishtar 33:46; ^dAMAR.UD EN ha-bi-bi Marduk, the lord of ... K.11631(unpub.):6, *rel.*, cf. the dupl. ^dAMAR.UD ha-bi-bi Craig ABRT 1 56:17.

ḥabību B

The last two citations could belong to *ḥāzibibu B*.

ḥabību B s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

If the face of the sky is as shining (*namru*) as *ši-it wa-ar-ḥi-im ū ḥa-bi-ba-am i-...* the rising of the moon and has(?) a *ḥ*. ZA 43 309:4, OB astrol.

Possibly = *abību*, q. v.

ḥābību A s.; flute; lex.*; cf. *ḥabābu A*.

gū.nun.di = *ḥa-bi-bu* 5R 16 r. ii 40 (cf. [gi.gu-nu-un]-di) gū.nun.di = *im(!)-bu-bu* flute RA 17 119 K.945:7 [unplaced fragm. of Hh. IX], also Hg. A II 37).

ḥābību B s.; mankind (lit.: “noisemaker”); SB*; cf. *ḥabābu A*.

the countries jubilate over you *ḥi-it-bu-ṣu-nik-ka ḥa-bi-bu* mankind is rejoicing over you 4R 17 r. 11.

ḥābību C (or *ḥābībtu*): s.; earthen container; NB*; cf. *ḥabābu A*.

20 DUG *ḥa-bi-ba-ti* ME VAS 6 246:10, inventory (between copper vessels and DUG *namzātu*).

ḥabiltu s.; (1) damage, (2) destruction; Elam, SB*; cf. *ḥabātu A*.

(1) damage: *ana ḥa-bi-i[l]-ti šāti aš-te-eš-ši-šā-ak-kum ... kaspam mali'a[m ša] aḥbi-luka tašni ašaqgal* for this damage I ... ed to you ... I shall pay twice the full amount of money of which I defrauded you (declaration before witnesses) MDP 23 317:13, Elam.

(2) destruction: GIŠ.TUKUL *ḥa(sic)-bil-ti* “weapon” (portending) destruction Boissier Choix 1 100 K.4003:7 (dupl. KAR 148:24 has *zabīl-ti*), ext.; (uncertain:) KUR *šu-a-tu ḥab-la-...* Lie Sar. p. 45 n. 9:12.

ḥabiltu see *ḥablu*.

ḥābīlu A s.; criminal, evildoer; from OB on; cf. *ḥabātu A*.

gú.gilim = *ḥa-a-bi-lu* = dam-me-eš-ḥi-iš-ki-zi ku-iš(!) evildoer = (Hitt.): one who always commits violence Izi Bogh. A 106.

attanaggiš kīma ḥa-bi-lim qabaltu šēri I am roaming like an evildoer (rather than “like a hunter” [see *ḥābīlu B*]) in the midst of the desert Gilg. M. ii 11, OB; *eleppam* ...

ḥablu

ERIM(!) *ḥa-bi-i-li iṣbatuma ḥa-bi-lu* PN *im-ḥuruma eleppam ulāmi e-ri-du-ni-a-ši-im* the evildoers seized the boat and the evildoers approached PN but they did not bring the boat to us TCL 18 95:11, 12, OB let.; *kīma kīnu ša ḥa-bi-li iṣallalu* like the righteous whom the evildoer carries off Tn.-Epic iv 14.

ḥābīlu B s.; hunter, trapper; lex.*; cf. *ḥabātu C*.

gu.lá = *ḥa-bi-lu* hunter using snares Lu IV 354 (between *uṣandū* and *ēbitu*).

ḥābīlu-amēlu s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*; cf. *ḥabātu C*.

ṣajādu ḥa-bi-lu-LÚ the hunter, the *ḥābīlu-amēlu* Gilg. I ii 42.

ḥābiraja see *ḥāpiraja*.

ḥābiru see *ḥā'iru* and *ḥāpiru*.

ḥābiṣu (*ḥābaṣu*): s.; (a type of mill); lex.*

[na₄.ḤAR.šu] = [*e-ru-ú ḥ*]a-bi-ṣu portable (lit.: hand) mill Hh. XVI D iii 17 (na₄.ḤAR.šu corresponds in the preceding line to *erú qāti* hand mill); [na₄.ḤAR.šu] = [ḤAR] *ḥa-bi-ṣi* = GAL ZU(!) Hg. E 8; na₄.ḤAR.šu = ḤAR *ḥa-ba-ṣu* = *e-ru-u si(?)-x-ti(?)-du-ri* Hg. D ii 143.

ḥablatu s.; (mng. unkn.); NA*; reading uncertain, *gillatu* possible.

anāku TA libbi KI ḥab-li-ti in(!)-ta-at-ḥa-an-ni (the father of the king) has lifted me out of a place of ... ABL 1285:14.

ḥablu adj.; wronged; OB*; cf. *ḥabātu A*.

a.šā ḥa.ab.[lum] = [...] a field which was unlawfully taken away Nabnitu XXIII 16, cf. a.šā *ḥa-ab-lum* RA 32 168 i 9 and Chiera SLT 212 i 8 (Forerunners to Hh. XX).

awilum ḥa-ab-lum ša awātam iraššū a wronged person who has a case CH xli 3, epilogue.

ḥablu (fem. *ḥabiltu*): s.; unjustly treated, wronged person; from OB on; cf. *ḥabātu A*.

šaga(LÚ + GÁN-tenú).[x], nam.gú.[AG.a] = [*ḥa-ab-lu*] Nabnitu XXIII 14f.; ša-gá LÚ × GÁN-tenú = *ḥa-ab-lum* OB Lu A 496 (between *šagšu*, “ruined” and *kamū*, “fettered”), cf. S^b II 324; LÚ × ŠA = *ḥa-ab-lum* Antagal G 264; [ša-ga] [LÚ × ŠA] = *ḥa-ab-lu* A VII/2:21 (followed by *šagšu*, *kamū*); [... LÚ] × GÁN-tenú = *ḥa-ab-lu* ibid. 24; še-e LÚ × GÁN-tenú = [*ḥab-lu*] Recip. Ea A iv 20;

ḥablu

ḥi-eš LÚ × GÁN-tenú = *ḥab-lu* (and = *kalú*, ‘‘prisoner’’) Diri VI E 47; nam.ri šà.ga.ra = *šallat ḥab-[lim]* Hh. II 223.

lú LÚ + ŠÀ.AG.a lú.LÚ + ŠÀ.a.šè.dug₄.ga : *ḥab-la u šag-ša* the oppressed and ruined 5R 50 i 31f.; é LÚ + GÁN-tenú ir.ra : é *ša ana ḥab-li i-bak-ku-ú* : é DUG₄.GA (var. *iq-bi*) SIG₆ é^dNIN.É.GAL the temple where they weep for the one who was taken away : the temple of the god Iqbi-dumqi : the temple of the goddess Ninegal Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 42:18, also ibid. 46:11 and dupl. KAV 42 r. 9, etc.

(a) in gen.: *ana ḥa-ab-li-im u ḥa-bi-el-tim ša šarram u rabi’am imahḥaru šarram iḥpalu* they (the responsible overseers) will compensate the king for every unjustly treated person, male or female, who appeals to the king or to a high official Grant Smith College 269:20, OB leg.; *umme’anum ḥa-ab-la-am ul ilammad* the capitalist will not recognize (any excuse of the debtor as having been) the victim (of illegal interference) YOS 8 96:9, OB leg.; *purussē mātim ana parāsim ḥa-ab-lim šutešurim* to pronounce legal decisions for the country, to provide justice for the oppressed CH xl 73; *muštešir ḥa-ab-lim u ḥa-bi-el-tim* who provides justice for the oppressed, male or female YOS 9 62:9, OB (Nidnūša of Dêr), cf. Šurpu VIII 4, SB; *ḥa-ab-lu-um būlam izzib* the wronged (shepherd) will abandon the flock YOS 10 41:22, OB ext. apod.; *tadāni dīn ḥab-li u ḥab-bil-ti* you judge the case of the oppressed, male or female Maqlu II 128, cf. *ša enši ḥab-lim [dīnšu] tadān* BMS 22:50; *ḥab-lu u šagšu tuštešeri uddakam* every day you provide justice for the oppressed and the beaten STC 2 77:26, SB; [*ullān*]ukka . . . *purussē ḥab-li u ḥa-bil-ti ul iḥparas* without you no decision (in favor) of the oppressed, male or female, can be made KAR 228:3, SB, etc.; *iḥir a-na ḥa-ab-lu taturru* pay a compensation(?) to the one who was wronged VAB 3 91:36, Dar.; *māmīt* (var. *aran*) *ḥab-li u ḥa-bil-ti* a ‘‘curse’’ (sin) (caused) by an oppressed person, male or female Šurpu III 149 and 182, SB, cf. KAR 246:26; *anḥu dalpu nassu ḥab-lu šagšu* tired, sleepless, sad, oppressed (and) beaten KAR 228:16, SB, and passim; *ú a-mu-še* : Aš úš *ḥab-li* blood of an oppressed person Uruanna III 106 (in following line: *dam mēti*); *da-a-am ḥa-ab-li* KUB 4

ḥabšu

20:9, inc. For *Ḥablum* as hypocoristic personal name cf. Stamm Namengebung 297 and sub *ḥabālu* A mng. 1c; see also Ebeling Parfümrez. 42:18, cited above.

(b) as name of a divine figure: ^d*Mul-te-šir-ḥab-li* Who-provides-justice-for-the-oppressed 3R 66 xii 8, SB rit.; ŠU ^d*Muš-te-šir-ḥab-lim* (as name of a disease) Boissier DA 210 Rm.130:19, ext.; ^d*Muš-te-šir-ḥab-lim* (addressee of letter) UET 4 171:1, 8, NB; *A-šu-ur-ḥa-ab-lá-am* Help-the-oppressed Belleten 14 174f.:28, Irišum, OA; ^d*Aš-ra-ḥab(!)-la* KAV 42 i 36, cf. KAV 43 i 17, NA.

(c) obscure: *ḥa-ab-li-ša i-te-zi-ib* she (the mother goddess) left her . . . (pl.) CT 6 5 r. i 16 (= PBS 10/1 pl. 4), OB.

ḥabnu adj.; (describing an earthen container); SB*.

DUG *ḥab-nu-tú ša ḥarši* DUG *ḥab-nu-tú ša silti* GIŠ.NU.ÚR.MA.MEŠ . . . *tašakkan* you place *ḥ*-shaped(?) pots with *ḥaršu*-barley (and) *ḥ*-shaped(?) pots with cuttings of pomegranate KAR 141:9f., rel.

See also *ḥabunnu*.

ḥabrānu see *ḥabarānu*.

****ḥabratu** (Bezold Glossar 118b); to be read NIGIN-rat, i.e., *sahrat*; cf. sub *sahāru*.

ḥabru adj.; noisy; OB*; cf. *ḥabāru* A. *ḥa-ab-ra-tum nišū šagumma* the noisy inhabitants have become quiet ZA 43 306:3, rel; [DIŠ LÚ *šú-up*]-*ra-šu ku-ur-ri-a ḥa-bu-ur* if a man’s nails are short(er than normal) : he is noisy (preceding omen: if a man’s nails are long[er than normal]: *qá-ia-al* he is taciturn) VAT 7525 (unpub.) i 16, physiogn.

Landsberger, KIF 1 328.

ḥabsarru (*ḥabšarru*): s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[. . .] = *ḥab-š/sar-ru* Erimḥuš II 214.

ḥabsurukku s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

UZU *ḤAB-su-ru-ku* OECT 1 pl. 20:21 and 42 (identical contexts).

(Holma, Or. NS 13 230).

ḥabšu adj.; abundant, luxuriant; NB, SB*; cf. *ḥabāšu* A.

ḥabšūtu

ina niqē šumduḥli ina igisē ḥab-ṣu-ú-ti with plentiful sacrifices, with abundant tributes Hinke Kudurru 22 ii 9, Nbk.; A.GĀR-šú-nu ḥab-ṣu-ti emū kišubbiš their luxuriant fields changed into wasteland Iraq 16 192:66, Sar.; *eli ugārēšun ḥab-ṣu-ti šahurrātu atbuk* I poured terrified silence upon their luxuriant fields OIP 2 59:29, Senn.

ḥabšūtu s.; joy; lex.*; cf. ḥabāṣu A.

ul.ti.a = ḥa-ab-ṣū-tum OBGT XI v 12'.

ḥabšallurḥu (*ḥabšilurgu*, *ḥubšilurgu*): s.; (a plant); plant list.*

ú *til-la-gur-di(-du)*, ú *a-ri-id-ni*, ú *a-lid-ni* : ú *ḥab-šal-lu-ur-ḥu* Uruanna II 100–102; ú *ḥab-šal-lu-ur-ḥu* : ú *ul-lu-lu šá* AN-e ibid. 103, also VAT 13766 (unpub.) r. 19; ú *ḥab-šal-lu-ur-ḥu* : AŠ *ul-lu-lu šá* AN-e Uruanna III 102; ú *ḥab-ši-lu-ur-ga* : ú *ak-tam* NIM.KI Uruanna I 210 (from VAT 13781[unpub.]:9) (follows ú *ti-la-kur-ta* : MIN *Gu-ti*[text *ki*]-e, the text of which is corrected from ú *til-la-a-kur-ta* : MIN *Gu-ti-i* VAT 13769 [unpub.] i34); var. [ú *ḥu*]-ub-ši-lu-ur-gu CT 14 22 vi 50.

***ḥabšānū** (fem. *ḥabšānītu*): adj.; (a quality of wool, mixed and/or shredded); lex.*; only fem. pl. attested; cf. *ḥabbištu*, *ḥabšu* B adj., *ḥibšu* A.

[sig].gùn.[...] = [ḥab]-šá-na-a-tum (between sig.gùn.nu multicolored [*barmātu*] and yellow [*arqātu*] wool) Hh. XIX i 27; sig.bal.bal = *ḥab-šá-na-a-tum* (between choice [*nasqātu*, *birētu*] and fine wool) Hh. XIX i 31; [sig.bal.bal] = *ḥab-šá-na-a-ti* = *qa-ba-ḥ[a-tum]* medium quality (between bad and purple wool) Hg. C II 2; [ḥi]-ib-šu = *mi-iš-ru*, [mi]-iṣ-ru = *ḥa-ab-š[a-na-tum]* (in a context enumerating wool and garments) Malku VI 10f.

See *ḥabšu* (SUR) and *muṣṣuru* (SUR.SUR).

ḥabšarru see *ḥabsarru*.

ḥabšilurgu see *ḥabšallurḥu*.

ḥabšu A adj.; (describing a defect of the human body, etc.); SB*; cf. *ḥabāṣu*.

dug.gur.GAM.ma = (*gurru*) *ḥab-šu* brittle(?) *gurru-vat* Hh. X 261.

(a) brittle, said of bones: *šumma ... eli qaqqadišu ḥa-biṣ* if the top of his head is brittle (preceding line: *eli qaqqadišu paṭir* is loose) Labat TDP 32:8; *šumma izbu muḥḥašu ḥa-biṣ* if the cranium of the foetus is brittle

***ḥabū**

CT 27 30 r. 3, Izbu; *šumma (muḥḥašu) ḥabiṣ* Kraus Texte 2a:16, physiogn.

(b) wrinkled or cleft: if a woman *abunnassa ḥab-šat* has a wrinkled(?) navel Kraus Texte 11c vii 8' and duplicates; *šumma arik peši u ḥa-biṣ* if it (part of body not mentioned) is long, white (in the next lines: black, red, green, thin) and ḥ. ibid. 10:3'ff.; [x.MEŠ-šú] *ḥa-ab-šá* his ...s are ḥ. ibid. 33:7'. See also *ḥubbušu*.

Kraus, MVAG 40/2 96.

ḥabšu B adj.; matted (said of wool); lex.*; cf. *ḥabbištu*, *ḥabšānū*, *ḥibšu* A.

[šu-u]r SUR = *ḥa-ab-šu* A III/6:95.

ḥabšu A s.; chopped straw, chaff; MB*; cf. *ḥabāṣu*.

in.nu.šu.kin = [ḥ]ab-šu Hh. XXIV 228.

[k]a-la-ak-ka-ti ša ḥa-ab-ši ša É.GIŠ.NÁ.MEŠ *aballal* I shall prepare a clay-mixture with chaff from/for the bedrooms PBS 1/2 44:6, MB let.

ḥabšu B s.; (a metal object); MB Alalakh*.

13 *ḥa-a[b]-šum* UD.KA.BAR Wiseman Alalakh 413:10 (list of precious metal objects).

ḥabšūtu (or *ḥabšūtu*) s.; (a part of the animal body); lex.*

ḥa-ab-zu-[tum] = [...] KBo 1 51 ii 18 (in group with *ba-an-du* and *ri-ik-ki-[du]*, "reticulum".)

ḥabtu s.; (released or runaway) prisoner; SB, NB; cf. *ḥabātu* A.

a-si-ru = *ḥa-ab-tú* Malku VIII 108.

LÚ *ḥab-tu-te u* LÚ *munnaḥite ša ana* LÚ *Gurasimmu illiku niše 5 ME-šu-nu* the (runaway) captives and the refugees who went over to the Gurasimmu-tribe, five hundred of them ABL 839:16, NB; *ana ḥarrāni la illak ḥab-tu-tú iḥabbatuš* he shall not set out for a journey (otherwise) (runaway) captives will rob him KAR 177 r. ii 26, hemerology (var. *ḥab-ba-tum* robbers in KAR 147 r. 12).

***ḥabū** (**ḥibū*, fem. *ḥabītu*, *ḥibītu*): adj.; thick; NA*.

túg.bar.lu šà.ba.tuk = *šá-pi-tum*, *ḥa-bi-i-tum* thick *kusītu*-garment (translation of Sum.) Hh. XIX 107f.; dug.bur.zi.šà.ba.tuk = *šá-pi-tum*, *ḥa-bi-tum* thick bowl (translation of Sum.)

ḥabû

Hh. X 274f.; túg.šà.ḥa = ḥa-bu-[u(?)] Practical Vocabulary Assur 262.

2 TÚG *ma-qa ḥi-bi-te* ZAG two thick *maqa*-garments, ADD 702:1 and 974:2.

See also *ḥubbu* adj.

ḥabû s.; (a social relationship); NB*.

LÚ *ḥa-ba-šú ša* PN ABL 1106 r. 17.

ḥabû A (*ḥapû*): v.; (1) to draw water or wine, (2) *ḥuppû* to exhaust the water of a well; from OB on; I (*iḥabbu*), I/2, II/2; in Assyrian *ḥapû*; cf. *naḥbû*.

[e] [D_U]₆.DU = ḥa-bu-ú Diri I 205; [ba-al] BAL = [ḥa]-bu-u = i-im-mi-ia-an-z[a] (Hitt.:) mixed S^a Voc. Y 11'.

(1) to draw water or wine — (a) in gen.: *erišti mé ḥa-bi-e-im* (divine) desire for (a libation of) water (obtained by) drawing YOS 10 51 i 30, dupl. ibid. 52 i 29, OB behavior of sacrificial lamb; *a-a iḥ-ba-a mé naqbi* let him not (be able to) draw up water from a spring AfO 8 25 iv 21, Ashur-nirari VI treaty; *mé taḥ-bi-i lu ša ramāniki* the water you (the sorceress) drew (for magic purposes) may be your own (i.e., used against you) Maqlu V 8, SB; [ḥi-]bi [i]-ḥab-bu-ú *išattû itammû izakkû* ^{bⁱⁱ-bi} NIGIN *aḥ-tu-bu aštati attame a-zu-ku* . . . they draw water, they drink, they speak the incantation, they become purified . . . I drew water, I drank, I spoke the incantation, I have become purified KAR 134 r. 3f., NA rel.; *liššāni . . . ù DUG.MEŠ-ši-na šá NA₄.ZA.GIN eb-bi li-iḥ-ba-a-ni* A.MEŠ A.[AB.BA] let them bring their vessels of pure lapis lazuli, let them draw up water from the sea CT 23 2:6, SB rel. (the OB parallels have *sábu* instead of *ḥabû*, cf. Goetze, JCS 9 8ff.); *bēl šiltija li-iḥ-ba-a karāna* let my enemy draw wine for me KAR 62:10, SB rel.; [*kīma m*]é *nāri ina* KUŠ *nādi* KUŠ *mašlé iḥ-bu-ú karāna tāba* (the soldiers) drew sweet wine with waterskins and leather buckets like water from a river TCL 3 220, Sar.; ERIM. ḪI.A *mé ana maštitišunu iḥ-bu-ma* my soldiers drew their drinking water Streck Asb. 72:104; I crossed the Tartar river *assakan bēdi ki-ma x-nu-x-x* A.ME MU(.)AN(.)x *aḥ-tu-pu* [. . .]-te 470 TÚL.MEŠ *uḥ-tap-pi* I pitched camp (there), drew . . . water like . . . , and exhausted 470 wells Scheil Tn. II 42; *ina*

ḥābu A

eqil Margāni nārāte ātamar battubattešina TÚL.MEŠ *uḥ-tap-pi* Ú.A.MEŠ.ḪI.A.MEŠ *assakan bēdi mé kal ūme u mūše aḥ-tu-pu* in the region of GN I discovered (dried up) rivers, I exhausted many wells along them, I pitched camp in an oasis(?), I drew water (from these wells) day and night ibid. 48; *ana ušalli ša eli Puratti atta(g)iš mé mūše kal ūme aḥ-tu-pu* I marched to a meadow along the Euphrates and drew water day and night (before crossing the desert) ibid. 63.

(b) in med.: DUG.A.GÚB.BA *ta-ḥab-bu ina* U[L *tušbāt*] (to make his feet well again) you draw (water into) a holy water vessel (and) let it stand under the stars overnight AMT 69,2:4, cf. parallel KAR 191:3; [. . . ta]-ḥab-bu *ana libbi mé šunūti* [. . .] . . . you draw, and into this water . . . AMT 32,2:18; [*mé*] *nāri* [*m*]a-ḥir-ti *ta-ḥab-bu* CT 23 8:50. Cf. AMT 86,1 ii 2, Kuchler Beitr. pl. 12 iv 14, AMT 91,2:3 (with *ta-ḥab-ba*), AMT 100,3:4, 6 (in damaged context).

(2) *ḥuppû* to exhaust the water of a well: cf. Scheil Tn. II 42 and 48 cited sub mng. 1, above.

ḥabû B v.; to be balmy (said of the weather); OB*.

šattam šuripum illikma šattum ana GUD. ḪI.A *ḥa-bi-at* this year the frost is (already) gone and the season is balmy (enough) for the cattle TCL 17 40:18, let.

Landsberger, JNES 8 255 n. 42.

ḥabû see *ḥābu* A, *ḥamû*, *ḥawû*, *ḥepû*.

ḥābu A (*ḥabû*): s.; (a fodder prepared from substandard dates); NB.

(a) in gen.: the dates he (the tax collector) will deliver to Eanna, *ḥa-bu ú-ḥi-nu ša* PN *ina qāt nukarribbi issiru ana alpī u immeri inam-din* the ḥ. made of dates which PN (the tax collector) collects from the gardeners he shall deliver to the cattle and the sheep YOS 7 38:9; 3 GUR *ḥa-bu ú-ḥi-in-nu* three gur of ḥ. made of dates (mentioned beside other products of the palm tree such as *tuḥallu*, *liblibbu*, *mangaga*, *ḥuṣābu* and *suluppu*-dates) Cyr. 333:19; (designated as *šugarrá*, i.e., additional gift of the tenant:) *x ḥa-bu ú-ḥi-ni šu-ga-ru-ú* Dar. 127:11,

ḥābu B

cf. Dar. 404:11; *ukullū u ḥa-bu ú-ḥi-nu akī* LÚ.NU.GIŠ.SAR.MEŠ *inamdinu* they will deliver the food and the ḥ. made of dates like (the other) gardeners Nbn. 354:12, cf. Camb. 122:7 (*ḥa-bu ú-ḥu-nu*), 179:11, 246:9 and 280:9; one *dannu*-container (with beer) one ram and one (PI) 40 (SĪLA) *qí-me ḥa-bu ú-ḥi-in-ni-šú-nu šá* MU 37. KAM x flour (is) their *ḥabu-uḥinni* for the year 37 BE 9 47:9; *ḥa-ba ú-ḥi-na šá* MU 36. KAM *ina muḥḥišu* he owes the ḥ. made of dates for the year 36 *ibid.* 42:5.

(b) replaced by a silver payment: $\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ḥa-bu-ú šá ú-ḥi-nu inamdinu* (the tenants) will pay one half shekel of silver (instead of) ḥ. made of dates TuM 2-3 156:26, cf. Camb. 42:8, VAS 3 61:14; (without numerical indication:) *kaspu ša ḥa-bi ú-ḥi-nu* GCCI 2 112:11; *kasap ḥa-ba ú-ḥi-nu u kurummatu* *ibid.* 119:12, also YOS 7 72:13, Nbn. 7:15, etc.

ḥābu B (*ḥāpu*, *ḥabbu*, or *ḥappu*): s.; (a wild(?) animal); OAKk.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

1 ḥa.bu.um BRM 3 38:6 (listed after sheep and before gazelles and bears in a text enumerating dead animals); 1 ḥa.bu.um ba.ug_x(BE) Boson Tavolette 365:1; 2 maš.dà 1 ḥa.bu.um ba.ug_x UCP 9 p. 242 No. 43:2; 1 ḥa.bu.um A 3312:3 (unpub. mu.du-list of domestic animals, mentioned between ganam₄. ḥur.sag and lambs, bears).

Since only one ḥ.-animal is mentioned in each of the cited lists, one may presume that the word refers to a rare wild animal kept for some reason in folds or cages.

ḥābu C (*ḥāpu*): s.; (a calamity of some kind); OB*.

[ḥ]a-bu-um *eli ummānim imaqqut ḥ.* will fall upon the army YOS 10 42 i 8, ext. (cf. *hattu, tēšú* and *ḥurbāšu* in similar contexts).

ḥābu see *ḥāpu*.

ḥābū (*ḥāpū*): s.; (a small earthen jug for storage); SB, NB; cf. *ḥabannatu, ḥubunnātu, ḥubunnu, ḥuburnu*.

dug.sab.tur = *ḥu-bu-un-nu* = *ḥa-bu-u* Hg. B II 276; dug.sab.tur = *ga-ra-nu* = MIN *ibid.* 277; dug.sab.tur = *ši-ki-in-nu* = MIN *ibid.* 278; cf. dupl. Hg. A II 62-64.

LÚ.ŠIM × A *ina ḥa-pi-e* (only evidence for *ḥāpū*, var.: *-bi-e*) . . . *imdanahḥaru gammalē*

ḥābu A

u amēlūti the brewer used to receive camels and slaves (as payment) for a jug (full of beer) Streck Asb. 76:50; DUG *ḥa-bu-ú* BRM 1 52:15 and 17 (with beer), cf. *ibid.* 90:8 and 9; 2 DUG *ḥa-bi-i* BRM 1 94:15 (with beer); 2 *ḥa-bu-ú* Nbk. 457:18 (inventory of pots); 24 DUG *ḥa-bu-u* RAcc. p. 6 iv 30 (for ritual purposes), NB.

Probably as Akk. lw. in Syr. *ḥabitā* (Brockelmann Lex. Syr.² 209) from an unattested Akk. variant **ḥābītu*.

ḥābu A (*ḥāpu*): v.; (1) to consecrate, exorcise, purify by fumigation, (2) *ḥabbu* (same mng.); from MB on; I (*iḥūp*), II (more frequent); in NA texts mostly *ḥāpu*.

x.KA × LI = *ḥu-[ub-bu]* Nabnitu E 218 (x perhaps = [KA × L]r); *tu-ḥa-a-pa* 5R 45 K.253 ii 18, gramm.

(1) to consecrate, exorcise, purify by fumigation: *mašmāšu . . . bīta i-ḥab* the exorcist . . . consecrates the temple RAcc. 140:340, NB (this involves *mē . . . salāḥu*, “to sprinkle . . . water,” NÍG.KALA.GA.URUDU *ḥullulu*, “to sound the copper bell(?),” *nīknakka gizillá šubū’u*, “to swing the censer (and) the torch” [lines 341-3]); *papaḥ gabbi adi siḥirtišu i-ḥab* he consecrates the entire cella including its surroundings *ibid.* 141:356; *lilis siparri ta-ḥab* you exorcise the copper drum KAR 60 r. 8.

(2) *ḥabbu* to consecrate, exorcise, purify by fumigation — (a) in gen.: *bīta tu-ḥap* BBR No. 50 iv 2, also *ibid.* 41-42 i 35; *enūma ḥu-ub bīti šalmu* when the consecration of the temple is complete RAcc. 140:345; *ḥu-ub-bu ša bīti* *ibid.* 141:364; *ḥu-ub ša bīti* *ibid.* 141:366; a suitable day *bīta ana ḥu-ub-bi* to consecrate a temple BRM 4 19:30, cf. AfO 14 259 *ina MĀŠ.ḤUL.DÚB.BA-e ina* <MĀŠ.>GI.IZILÁ-e *ina* UDU.TILÁ-e *ina* URUDU.NÍG.KALA.GA-e *ina* KUŠ.GUD.GAL-e *ina* ŠE.NUMUN.MEŠ *ekalla tu-ḥap* you consecrate the palace by means of a goat (destined for) exorcism, a torch, a live sheep, the strong copper (bell), the hide of the big bull (drum?) (and) with barley seeds BBR No. 26 i 23, NA, also *ibid.* ii 6; *tak-pirtum* KL.BI *tu-ḥa-ab* (you perform) the *takpirtu*, you (the *kalū*) consecrate this locality RAcc. 9 r. 13, NB; *mašmāšu* GIŠ.GAR.PA *ú-ḥab^{ab}-ma* the exorcist exorcises the sceptre RAcc.

ḥābu B

68:4; *lilis siparri . . . ina nīknakki u gizillē tu-ḥab-bi-šū* you (the *kalū*) exorcise the copper drum with censer and torch RAcc. 5 iii 26; *nīknakka gizillā egubbā bīna tu-ḥap* you (the *āšipu*) exorcise the tamarisk-wood (to be used to make magic images) (by means of) censer, torch (and) aspersion BBR No. 45 ii 7 (= AAA 22 pl. 11), NA; *alpu šāšu . . . ina nīknakki u gizillē tu-ḥa-bi-šū* you (the *kalū*) consecrate this bull with censer and torch RAcc. 4 ii 13, NB; *puḥāda tu-ḥap* BBR No. 75–78:29, NA (addressed to the *bārā*); *ikrib puḥādi ḥu-up-pi* benediction for consecrating the lamb BBR No. 95:31, NA, also *ibid.* 96:10.

(b) referring to persons, a god, parts of the human body: *tukkanna u bārā tu-ḥap* you (the *āšipu*) consecrate the bag and the diviner (himself) BBR No. 11 iv 5, NA; *marša tū-ḥap* you exorcise the sick person LKA 91:6 (= Šurpu I 6) (cf. in parallel context *tuqattaršu* you fumigate him ASKT No. 9 r. 5); *sūnšu ina gizillē tu-ḥap* you exorcise his leg with a torch (said of a man with an ailing leg) CT 23 1:11 (as against *kuppuru* in line 4); *ana ḥu-ub-bi gizillū jānu . . . Ištar ina qablat alē ú-ḥab-bu Ištar ina erēbiša lu-ḥi-ib* there was no torch (available) for the consecration . . . (he said,) “I shall consecrate Ishtar in the battle with the (heavenly) bull, I shall indeed consecrate Ishtar when she enters” JAOS 38 82:2,4, MB rel.; *ḥi-i-pa-a-ku ana dādika* I am consecrated for your love KAR 158 r. ii 11 (incipit of a song).

(c) without object: *ina nīknakki u gizillē tu-ḥa-ba* RAcc. 5 iii 21, NB; [*nīknakka pē*]nta *tumallāma tu-ḥab* you fill the censer with charcoal and exorcise BBR No. 76:27, NA, also *ibid.* 25 (*tu-ḥa-ba*); LIŠ.GAL *tumalla* GI.ŠIM *tu-ḥaba* *ibid.* No. 11 r. ii 7.

(d) doubtful occ. (may belong to a different verb): [. . .] *kibrīt ruttīt zīd.MAD.GÁ ina išāti uḥ-ta-pa* you burn(?) flour in fire (by means of?) yellow and black sulphur BBR No. 75:18, NA.

ḥābu B (*ḥāpu*): v.; to love; lex.*

ḥa-a-bu = ra-a-mu Malku V 88.

Perhaps to Heb. *’ahab*, since this text contains in the left column a number of WSem. words.

ḥabūnu

ḥābu C (*ḥāpu*): v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[zi-i] [zi] = *ḥa-a-bu* Idu I 39 (attested: K. 4246 + i 9 in CT 11 38 and K.11163:11 in CT 19 9).

Possibly an ancient mistake for ZI = *ḥa-ša-[bu]* CT 19 6 K.5973:6.

ḥabubītu s.; bee; NB*; cf. *ḥabābu* A.

ḥa-bu-bi-e-ti šá LÁL ilaqqatani the bees (lit. buzzing insects) which collect honey WVDog 4 pl. 5 iv 13, cf. *ibid.* v 5.

Meissner, MVAG 15 497f.

ḥabulillu s. (a precious stone); Nuzi*; probably Hurr. lw.

[x] *ma-ti* NA₄ *ḥa-bu-li-il-[lu]* HSS 15 144:9.

ḥabullu s.; debt, obligation; NA; cf. *ḥa-bālu* B.

X KÙ.BABBAR *ḥa-bu-li ša* PN *ša ina* UGU PN₂ x silver, an obligation (due to) PN which is upon PN₂ ADD 155:1; *kūm ḥa-bulle-e-šu mārassu ana* PN *ittidin* in lieu (i.e., in full payment) of his obligation he gave his daughter to PN ADD 86:7; *ḥa-bu-li-ni nušal-lime* we have discharged our obligation ABL 526 r. 12, cf. ABL 1442:7; *ḥa-bul-li ša abu-[ka] ana abbēni ḥab-ba-lu-[ni]* the debt which your father owes to our fathers ABL 1442 r. 6; TA IGI *sa-ar-te šu^{II} šib-ti ḥa-bul-li* PN *šū urkiū* with regard to theft, seizure (and) debts, PN is the guarantor ADD 307 r. 13, cf. ADD 85:2, etc.; TA *lib-bi* A.ŠA *ḥa-bu-li-šu ú-sa-at-a-lam* (mng. obscure) ADD 88 r. 3, also ADD 87 edge 2.

ḥabullu in bēl ḥabulli s.; creditor; NA*; cf. *ḥabālu* B.

ikkāru la bēl nišē // EN *šá-si-šu-nu* ù EN *ḥa-bu-li-šu-nu* (in broken context) ABL 1287:7.

ḥabūnu s.; fold (of the arms or of a garment), embrace; SB, NA*.

šumma . . . šerru ša ana ḥa-bu-ni-ia anaššū ana ḥa-bu-ni-ki tanašši that . . . you take not to your *ḥ*. the baby whom I take to my *ḥ*. 4R 58 ii 48, Lamashtu; *a-na ḥa-bu-ni-ši-na* [. . .] to their *ḥ*. . . . LKA 72:14, rit.; [. . .] *ša Arbēl ḥa-bu-un-šū tumallūni* they fill his *ḥ*. (with . . . ?) of Arbēl 4R 61 vi 45, NA oracle; NINDA ZID.MAD.GÁ *qātaka* [x] *pi dir* GIŠ.BANŠUR *ma-li ḥa-bu-un-ga-a-ma* (mng. obscure) Pallis Akitu pl. 8:18.

(Daiches, ZA 16 405; Holma Körperteile 49.)

ḥabur

ḥabur see *ḥubur* A.

ḥaburathu s.; (a tree); lex.*

giš.ḥa.bu.rat.ḥu = [šU-ma] Hh. III 263 (follows *bututtu*).

ḥaburru see *ḥabburu*.

ḥabūru see *ḥabburu*.

ḥabūtu see *ḥapūtu*.

ḥadādu v.; to roar, rumble, chatter; SB*; I (*iḥaddud*).

DIŠ UD *tukkašu kīma* A.MAḤ (= *butuqtu*) *i-ḥad-du-ud* if the call of the weather roars like the flood (when the dyke breaks) (explained by ^dIM TA *še-e-ri* EN *li-la-a-ti šá-ga-ma ul i-kal-li* Adad does not stop thundering from morning to evening) ACh Adad 33:10; if the voice (KA) of a town *kīma* KI.KAL×BAD ERIM *i-ḥad-du-ud* rumbles like (that of) a military camp CT 38 1:12, Alu; if a town *kīma iššūr appāri i-ḥad-du-[ud]* chatters like a swamp bird CT 38 1:5, Alu; [DIŠ MUŠ.GIM]. GURUN.NA (= *pizalluru*) *ina bīt amēli [i]-ḥad-du-ud* if a gecko chatters in the house of a man CT 40 28 K.3731 + :5, Alu.

ḥadālu A v.; to knot, net; SB*; I, I/2; cf. *ḥādil pē, ḥādilu, ḥidiltu, maḥḍalu*.

[x.u]š = *ḥa-da-l[u]* Erimhuš b r. iii 9' (= CT 19 2a) (in group with *karā[ku]*, *karās[u]* and *rakāsu*); [gú.l]á.[a] = *ḥi-id-d[u]-lu* Izi F 150.

[it]-tu-tú *a-n[a z]u-um-bi iḥ-ta-dal pu-un-zir-ru* the spider wove a blind for (i.e., to catch) the fly KAR 174 iv 23 *wisd.* (after Ebeling, MAOG 2/3 49 and Landsberger Fauna 137).

Landsberger Fauna 137f.

ḥadālu B v.; (mng. unkn.); OB, MB, SB*; I (*iḥdil*), II, III.

tu-ḥad-dal 5R 45 K.253 vi 22, gramm.; *tu-šaḥ-da-al* *ibid.* viii 22.

(a) said of oxen: 6 GUD.ŠĀ.GUD *a-na ḥa-da-lī* ŠU PN six plow oxen are in the hands of PN for BE 14 99:47, MB.

(b) said of a ditch: *namkarum* 15 SAG *ina l ammati li-lum* [. . .] *ina* 3 KÙŠ *ḥa-da-lum a/iḥ-di-il* an irrigation ditch, 15 (cubits is its) width in one cubit, in three cubits I (or: he it)ed a RA 32 3 iii 37, math.

ḥadaššūtu

(c) said of water: *mēraša amḥur ana muḥ-ḥi ḥerūtija mé ú-ḥa-ad-di-il . . . mé epte* I dammed (the river up), Ied the water in the direction of my ditch-system, . . . I let the water flow MLC 379 (unpub.):7, OB let. cited in JCS 2 35.

Very likely the four groups of occurrences belong to two or more homonymous verbs *ḥadālu*.

For usage b cf. Thureau-Dangin, TMB 45 n. 1; Neugebauer, MKT 2 43f.; Neugebauer and Sachs, MCT 88f.; Goetze, JCS 2 35f. For usage c cf. Goetze, JCS 2 35f.

ḥadannu see *adannu*.

ḥadānu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[giš].DÌM.GÌR = *ḥa-d[a]-nu* = *par-zik šá na-a-du* the *parzik* of the waterskin (explaining the designation of a wooden image of the demon(?) called *ḥadānu*) Hg. A I 225, also Hg. B II 190.

Probably connected with *ḥādi'ānu* (*ḥad-dānu*), q. v.

ḥadaru see *ḥadru*.

ḥadāru see *adāru*.

ḥadaššatu s.; bride; syn. list*; cf. *ḥadaššú, ḥadaššūtu, ḥandašānu*.

ḥa-da-š[a-tu] = *kal-la-tu* Malku I 173 (cf. ZA 43 250 — an unpub. Sultantepe tablet offers the variant *ḥa-da-šu-ú*; *ḥa-da-ša-t[um]* = [*kallatu*] (one of seven synonyms) CT 18 7 K.2040 iii line o.

Possibly a WSem. lw., cf. Zimmern Fremdw. 4, and, less likely, to be connected with *ḥašādu*, cf. Bauer Asb. 2 31 n. 3.

ḥadaššú s.; bridegroom; syn. list*; cf. *ḥadaššatu, ḥadaššūtu, ḥandašānu*.

ḥa-da-šu-ú = *ḥa-šá-šu* Malku I 172.

Possibly connected with *ḥašādu*. See note sub *ḥadaššatu*.

ḥadaššūtu s.; status of bridegroom, wedding festival; SB*; cf. *ḥadaššú, ḥadaššatu, ḥandašānu*.

iḥš ana ḥa-da-áš-šu-tu (Marduk) rushed to the wedding festival SBH p. 145 ii 8; ^dAG *ša ḥa-da-áš-šu-tú innandiq tēdiq anūtu* Nabu in (his) status as bridegroom is dressed in the garment (befitting) his rank as supreme god *ibid.* 15; *šitkunu ana ḥa-d[a-áš-šu-tú]* *ibid.* 19.

***ḥadāšu**

Possibly connected with *ḥašādu*. See note sub *ḥadaššatu*.

***ḥadāšu** see *kadāšu*.

ḥaddānu see *ḥādi'ānu*.

ḥaddilu see *ḥādilu*.

ḥaddû adj.; happy; NA*; cf. *ḥadû*.

tallaka ḥad-du-u-te tammār u tasahḥar ina ša[-x-x] tallak when you come you will see happy people and when you return you will go in . . . ABL 523 r. 13, NA.

ḥadēnu see *adannu*.

ḥadi see *adi*.

ḥadianu see *adannu*.

ḥādi'ānu (*ḥaddānu*): adj.; ill-wisher; NA; pl. also *ḥaddānū*; cf. *ḥadû*.

ḥa-di-a-nu-te-ia mar libbišunu ina muḥḥija lu la imasšūni may my ill-wishers not rejoice (lit. not attain their heart's desire) over me ABL 2 r. 22, NA; *ina puḥur ḥ[a-d]a-nu-te-ia la tumaššaranni Nabû* do not abandon me, Nabu, amidst my ill-wishers Craig ABRT 1 6 r. 4, NA, cf. *ibid.* 5; *la tumaššaranni jāši ina birīt ḥa-da-nu-u-a* *ibid.* 22, cf. *ḥa-ad-da-nu-u-a* *ibid.* 6, *ḥa-da-nu-te-ka* *ibid.* r. 9.

ḥadiḥu s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

if seven *akukūtu* flame up in the sky *ḥa-di-ḥu* [. . .] (there will be) a *ḥ*. BSAW 67 p. 58 r. 5, apod. (unidentified astrol. text).

ḥādil pī s.; (a fisherman); syn. list*; cf. *ḥadālu* A.

ḥa-di-il KA (gloss:) ḤA = ŠU.ḤA *ḥādil pī*, variant: *ḥādil nūni* = fisherman CT 18 9 K.4233 + ii 26 (coll.).

ḥādilu (*ḥaddilu*): s.; (1) a species of spider, (2) a plant(?); lex.*; cf. *ḥadālu* A.

KU.KUR.NIGIN = *an-zu-zu* = *ḥa-di-lu* Hg. A II 292, also Hg. B III iv 35; *an-zu-zu* = *ḥa-di-l[u]* CT 14 9 i 24, med. comm., also RA 17 161 K.9092 r. 6 (= Fauna 40:20a, 43 C 1); *ú an-zu-zu*: *ú ḥa-[di-lu]* CT 14 30 79-7-8,19:4, also VAT 13769 (unpub.) vi 45; [*ú x-x*]-*gu* = *ú ḥad-di-lu* DUB[DU] walking spider CT 14 30:18 (possibly referring to spiders used as drugs and provided with the determinative *ú*, as is often the practice in the series Uruanna, cf. e.g. Landsberger Fauna 43).

ḥādītu

(1) cf. above. (2) cf. above.

ḥādīlu is a late word replacing earlier *an-zuzu*.

Landsberger Fauna 138.

ḥadiru s.; pen for small cattle; NB*; Aram. lw.

(a) in gen.: 1-*et* U₈.AMA 1(!) UDU *ḥa-di-ri* one mother ewe (with) one *ḥ*-lamb TCL 12 44:1 (referred to in line 5 as U₈ *ú* DUMU-*šú*); I [UDU *ka-lu*]-*mu ḥa-di-ri* one *ḥ*-lamb *ibid.* 49:2; 4 UDU.NITÁ *ka-lu-me-e ḥa-di-r[u]* YOS 7 81:1; [X UDU].NITÁ *ḥa-di-ri-e* BIN 2 112:1; 1-*en ga-du-ú ḥa-d[i-ru]* one *ḥ*-kid UET 4 111:1; *minamma ḥa-di-ra-nu ina eqli ša ḏšamaš š[ú-n]u u atta šetiqetu* why is it that the pens (have been erected) in the field of Shamash and you are (still) procrastinating? CT 22 19:21, let.

(b) in city name: URU *Ḥa-di-ra-nu ša ḏNabû* Pens-of-Nabu TCL 13 189:15.

The designation of lambs and kids as *ḥadiru* refers apparently to the age of the animal. Cf. Aram. *adrā*, “pen, fold.”

ḥadiš adv.; joyfully, happily; from OB on; cf. *ḥadû*.

gù ḥúl ma.an.dè: *ḥa-di-iš issi'annima* (the god) joyfully called me (the king) YOS 9 36 i 31 = CT 37 2 i 35, Samsuiluna, and passim in such contexts; *inim.bal bar.zé.ib.ba.ke₄ ḥúl.li.eš nam.mi.in.gar*: *nāpalē tūb kabatti ḥa-diš išša-kinšumma* an answer (causing) joy of heart was happily given to him TCL 6 51:25f., SB lit.; *ḥúl.la.na dagal.bi tuš.a.na*: *ḥa-diš rapšiš ina ašābišu* when he sits down (at the festival arranged for him) in joyful mood and at ease Lugale I 18.

kīma kallatī ḥa-di-iš ina ḥarrān šalimtim tatrud[aš]ši when you have sent off my bride happily with a safe caravan ARM 1 24:11; *Anu u Enlil ḥa-diš rišuka* may A. and E. joyfully jubilate over you KAR 59 r. 1; *ḥa-di-iš akša šarru* come in joy, king! KAR 158 r. ii 50, (incipit of a song); *ina gereb Ninua āl bēlūtija ḥa-diš ērumma* . . . I joyfully entered N., my royal city, and . . . Thompson Esarh. ii 1; *epšētija damqāti ḥa-diš lippalis* may (Ninmah) look upon my beautiful works with pleasure Streck Asb. 240:15, and passim.

ḥādītu see *ḥadû*.

ḥadī-ū'a-amēlu

ḥadī-ū'a-amēlu s.; a person with quickly changing moods; SB*; cf. *ḥadū*.

lukallimka Gilgāmeš ḥa-di-ū-(var. adds *ū*-)a-LÚ I shall show you Gilgamesh the happy-unhappy-man (lit. joy-woe-man) Gilg. I v 14.

ḥadru (*ḥadaru* — or *ḥaṭru/ḥaṭaru*): s.; (a collegium or association of feudal tenants); LB; wr. *ḥa-da-ri* in BE 10 14:4, 90:3, TuM 2-3 181:3, etc., mostly with LÚ, but without LÚ in PBS 2/1 33:6, 51:6, 220:4, etc. (in the case of NB LÚ PA.RI YOS 3 200:35, a reading LÚ *ḥad-ri* is unacceptable.)

(a) associations of officials, craftsmen, social classes: PN *ša LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ šu-sá-nu* MEŠ PN from the association of the š. BE 9 94:3; *bīt qašišunu šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ šu-sá-nu* MEŠ BE 10 17:9; LÚ *ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ šu-sá-ni* [MEŠ šá LÚ] *ki-ri-ki-e-ti* PBS 2/1 101:9, and passim; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ.GÍR.LÁ*.(MEŠ) *šá bīt mār šarri* from the association of the butchers of the estate of the crown prince BE 10 45:3, var. in PBS 2/1 133:7, cf. *ibid.* 128:2(!), BE 10 5:4; *ina šE.NUMUN.MEŠ šá LÚ ḥa-ad(-ri) šá LÚ.DAM.QAR.MEŠ* in the fields of the association of the merchants BE 10 54:4; *šá ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ taš-šá-li-šá-nu šá šumēli* of the association of the (soldiers called) third-man-on-the-chariot of the left (army division) BE 10 26:4, cf. *ibid.* 36:3; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ si-pir-ri* MEŠ BE 10 37:2, also PBS 2/1 185:4, and passim; [*ša*] *ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ ki-ir-ka-a*-VAS 6 302:2; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ.SIPA.MEŠ* BE 10 46:5; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ ki(!)-zu-ú* MEŠ TuM 2-3 187:6; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ ka-aš-kat-tin-ni-e* BE 10 63:3; *šá ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ.A.BAL.MEŠ šá ú-qu* BE 10 102:6, also PBS 2/1 29:6; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ.NANGAR.MEŠ* BE 10 99:1, also BE 9 96:4; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ mu-sa-ḥi-ri* MEŠ BE 10 96:3; *šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ ma-aq-tu-tu* of the association of the refugees BE 10 20:5, and passim; [*ša ḥa*]-*ad-ri ša LÚ ḥu-ta-ri* PBS 2/1 228:3; *šá ḥa-da-ri ú-qu* TuM 2-3 181:3.

(b) associations under the supervision or jurisdiction of an official (the initial *ša ḥadri/ḥadari* is omitted in the following refs.): *šá LÚ us-ta-ri-bar-ra* BE 10 32:4; *šá LÚ maš-*

***ḥadu**

kan-nu *ibid.* 83:4; *šá LÚ li-mi-ti* TuM 2-3 188:5, cf. BE 10 98:4; *šá LÚ ga-ar-du* BE 10 92:7; *šá LÚ ma-ḥi-si* PBS 2/1 41:3; *šá LÚ ú-ra-šú ša* É.LÚ.AGRIG Moore Michigan Coll. 43:3; *šá LÚ.UGULA MÁ.LAḤ₄.MEŠ* PBS 2/1 6:3, cf. *ibid.* 33:7.

(c) connected with estates (initial *ša ḥadri/ḥadari* omitted): *ša bīt LÚ.UD.SAR.ŠE.GA* of the estate of the *Sin-magir*-official BE 10 125:3, and passim; *ša bīt mār šarri* BE 10 31:3, and passim; *ša bīt LÚ GAL ur-ra-a-tú* PBS 2/1 198:4(!), cf. TuM 2-3 124:3 and 183:5; *ša bīt PN TuM 2-3 184:10*; *ša bīt ku-ta-al bu-ul-tum* BE 10 18:5.

(d) connected with ethnic names and GN (initial *ša ḥadri/ḥadari* omitted): *ša Gimirra-ja* BE 10 69:6, and passim; *ša Uraštaja u Mi-lid[aja]* BE 10 107:2; *ša Šuraja* PBS 2/1 97:4; *ša LÚ Aršammaja* TuM 2-3 186:5, and passim; *ša Šumutkunaja ša URU Ḥattā* BE 10 115:7; *ša Mardiraja* PBS 2/1 22:4; *ša Magulla-ja* BE 10 81:3; *ša LÚ Ma-gal-la-a-ta-kar-ra-nu* BE 10 93:5; *ša LÚ Ba-na-UR.MAḤ-a-a* (read *Ba-na-neša-a* after Aramaic docket) BE 10 126:6; *ša LÚ Ba-na-i-ka-nu* PBS 2/1 52:6; *ša as-pa-as-tu-ú-a* PBS 2/1 189:6 (see sub *aspas-tu*); *ša r[a-b]ar-a-ba-ra-nu* BE 10 75:7.

The collegium of feudal tenants called LÚ *ḥadru* was headed by a *šaknu*, cf., e.g., PN LÚ *šak-nu šá LÚ ḥa-ad-ri šá LÚ maš-kan-nu* BE 10 83:5, and to it was allotted a section of arable land, cf., e.g., *ina šE.NUMUN.MEŠ gabbu u ina LÚ ḥa-ad-ri mišil zittika ittija šú* half of your share in the entire field and (its) association of tenants belongs to me BE 9 60:8. Note: *ilku ša ṭābīḥūtu ša LÚ ḥa-ad-ri ša urāšu šá* É.LÚ.AGRIG the feudal payment of the butchers of the association under the *urāšu*-officer of the estate of the (royal) bailiff Moore Michigan Coll. 43:3.

(Augapfel 106; Eilers Beamtennamen 101; Cardascia Archives des Murašu 7f. and 191 n. 2).

***ḥadu** in **ḥadumma epēšu** v.; to kill(?); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

[*la n*]-*i-te-mi šum-ma i-na GÍR ḥa-du-um-ma dū-uš* we do not know whether he killed (the stolen donkey) with a dagger JEN 337:20 cf. *ibid.* 17.

ḥadû

ḥadû adj.; pleasant; NB; cf. *ḥadû*.

Only in the phrase *pānē ḥadûtu* used in letters: I am praying for *la bašē mursi u pa-ni ḥa-du-te ša šarri* absence of disease and a friendly attitude of the king YOS 3 194:9, cf. *ibid.* 189:4; *pa-ni ḥa-du-tu ša ilāni* friendly attitude of the gods TCL 9 95:8; *alikma pa-ni ša šarri bēlika ḥa-du-te amur* come and see the friendly attitude of the king your lord (and give him advice which pleases the king your lord!) ABL 517 r. 11, cf. ABL 915 r. 5, 1136:6; IGI *ḥa-du-tu* YOS 3 153:7; *bu-ni pa-ni ša šarri ḥa-du-tu* CT 22 37:5; *bu-un-nu pa-ni ša šarri ḥa-du-tu* *ibid.* 53:7, cf. *ibid.* 198:8f.

ḥadû A s.; (1) joy, (2) consent, (3) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; cf. *ḥadû*.

(1) joy — (a) in connection with news: *warkassa aparrasamma awāt ḥa-de-e-ka ašap-parakkum* I shall take care of her case and send you good news VAS 16 57:36, OB let.; *busurat ḥa-de-e-im našikum* (a messenger) will bring you good news YOS 10 25:28, OB ext. (cf. *busurat lumnim* in line 35); *amāt ḥa-de-e ana rubē iṭḥḥa* good news will arrive for the prince KAR 423 iii 27, SB ext.; É.BI *amāt ḥa-de-e irašši* this house will receive good news CT 40 5:19, SB Alu, and *passim* in *omina*; *kajān busurat ḥa-de-e ša kašād nakrūtija ubas-saru'inni* (the gods) constantly sent me good *omina* (lit. news) about defeating my enemies Streck Asb. 86:68.

(b) other occ.: *šibūtam annītam attāma [e]puš kīma ḥa-di-ia epuš* perform this act, do it to my satisfaction! TCL 17 11:21, OB let.; *ina ḥa-di u tūb libbi* in joy and peace of mind TCL 18 80:13, OB let.; *šāri balātija u ḥa-di libbi ardika* (the king) is my life's breath and the joy of the heart of your servant EA 141:11 (from Beirut); *ḥa-da-a ša TI.LA.MEŠ šummāku* I am bereft of the pleasures of life ZA 5 80 r. 12, SB rel.; *Nanā libbaša ḥa-da-a ublamma* Nana had a joyous thought KAR 158 ii 44 (incipit of a song); I.^dUTU *ḥa-de-e ina māti iššakkan* there will be cries of joy in the country ACh Shamash 12:3, SB; *ubār ḥa-de-e iṭḥḥēšu* a welcome guest will come to him CT 40 50:45, SB Alu.

(2) consent: PN *ina ḥa-de-e libbišu* PN (sold a slave girl) of his own free will Dar. 568:2.

ḥadû

(3) (uncert. mng., possibly a different word): *mūtaq Nergal ša ḥa-de-e* the procession road of Nergal . . . (name of a street in Babylon, cf. Unger Babylon 151) VAS 5 32:5, cf. WVDOG 4 pl. 15 No. 2:9; in Dar. 275:3 written *šā ḥa-di-di*; cf. *Nabû ša ḥarē*.

ḥadû B s.; happy person; SB*; cf. *ḥadû*.

šumma ana É LÚ ḥa-di-e GIN idirti umē [im-mar] if (a man, in his dream) goes to the house of a happy person: he will see sad times Dream-book K.2582 + r. ii 6'.

ḥadû v.; (1) to be happy, to rejoice, (2) to be pleased, (3) to be well disposed toward, to welcome a person, (4) to be agreeable, (5) *ḥuddû* to make happy, (6) *nahdû*(?) to come to an agreement(?); from OAkk. on; I (OB and OA *iḥdu*, *iḥaddu*, impt. *ḥudu*, later *iḥdi*, *iḥaddi*, impt. *ḥidi*), 1/2, 1/3, II, IV (uncertain); wr. syll. and ḤÚL; cf. *ḥaddû*, *ḥā-di'ānu*, *ḥadiš*, *ḥadi-ū'a-amēlu*, *ḥadû* adj., *ḥadû* A s., *ḥadû* B s., *ḥādû* s., *ḥadūtu*, *ḥidātu*, *ḥidātu* in *ša ḥidāte*, *ḥidūtu*, *ḥudātu*, *ḥūdi*, *ḥudû*, *ḥūdu*, *ḥudūtu*.

ḥu-ul ḤÚL = ḥa-du-u Ea I 354a; *šā.ḥúl.ḥúl.la = ḥi-ta-ad-[du-u]* Izi K 270; *li = ḥa-du-ú* RA 16 167 iii 18 (in group with *li.li = ḥi-di-a-tu* and *li.li = ri-šá-tu*).

ḥúl.la un dagal.la.eš.àm : i-ḥad-da-a nišū rapšāti the widespread peoples are happy 4R 19 No. 2:55f.; [^d]Utu *ḥé.da.ḥúl.la* ^dKU.NIR.DA *ḥé.da.ḥúl.la : [^d]Šá-maš li-iḥ-di-ka* ^dA-a li-ri-iš-ka may Shamash welcome you, may Aja rejoice over you TCL 6 53 r. 8f., and *passim* in similar contexts; *ḥúl.la.na ḥi.li.zu ḥun.gá im.dúb.bu : ḥu-di-i ri-i-ši nu-ḥi u šu-up-ši-ḥi* (Lady of Isin,) rejoice, jubilate, be calm and appeased LKA 22:8f.; É.an.na *urú na.ám.tar gig.ga lú.zu nu.ḥúl* Eanna, the ill-fated acropolis (over which) he who knows it (i.e., its friends) is unhappy : É *šá ina* (var. adds *āli*) *ši-ma-a-ti mar-ša-a-tum šá i-du-ú ul i-ḥad-du* the temple in the ill-fated city (concerning) which those who know (it) are unhappy SBH p. 101:56f. and dupl. p. 116 No. 63, cf. *mèn na.nam ur₅.ra nu.mu.un.ḥúl.la : ana šat-ti ki-a-am ul a-ḥad-du* therefore I am so unhappy *ibid.* p. 141:219f.; *alan.bi ḥúl.la : šá ana la-ni-šú ḥa-du-ú* (Ninurta, the young man) who enjoys his stature (Sum. differs) Lugale I 31, cf. *ibid.* 7.

(1) to be happy, to rejoice—(a) said with reference to *libbu*, *kabattu*, *pānū*: *ana awāt . . . DN . . . iqbāšunūšim libbašunu rēšiš iḥ-du* their hearts grew jubilantly happy (at) the

ḥadû

words that DN said to them YOS 9 35 ii 61, OB Samsuiluna; *šimēma bēletum kabattuk li-ih-[du]* listen, Lady, may your heart rejoice! ZA 10 298 iii 48, SB rel.; *kī namrat kabtatka u ḥa-du-u libbuk* how friendly (lit.: shining) is your disposition and pleased your heart KAR 168 i 12, Irra; [*ir*]ā^mšīma ḥa-du-ú pā-nūša he loved her, and her face was full of joy CT 6 5 r. 13, OB lit., cf. BE 1/2 152:14, Nbk., and YOS 1 45 ii 36, Nbn.

(b) in parallelism with *rāšu*, *šūtulu*: *Papul-legarra bā'eru ḥu-du u šūlil* DN, fisherman, rejoice and exult! JRAS Cent. Suppl. pl. 9 r. iii 31, OB lit., cf. *ḥu-di-i be-li-ū-ni šu-ti-li* KAR 158 r. iii 6, (incipit of a song); [*abī*] *bānū ḥi-di* (var. *ḥu-ú-du* in LKA 5 r. 9) *u šūlil* my own father, rejoice and exult! (you will defeat Tiamat) En. el. II 112 and 114; *Enlil liḥ-du-ka* (var. *ḥūl-ka* in PBS 1/2 108 r. 7) *Ea lirēška* may Enlil rejoice over you, Ea be jubilant over you! BMS 9:24, and passim in rel. texts of similar tenor; *ina zikir šumija kabti ḥa-du-ú irišu kibrat irbitti* upon the mention of my honored name the four regions were joyous and jubilant Streck Asb. 260:13; *rēšūnikka ilē ḥa-da-[at-ka] amēlātu* the gods greet you jubilantly, mankind rejoices over you K. 3286:2, Dream-book; *ana nanmuri ša Sin elšu kakkabū mušitu ḥa-da-at* at the appearance of Sin the stars exult, the night rejoices Perry Sin No. 5a:8.

(c) other occ.: *kīma ša 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR abī iddinam a-ḥa-ad-du-ú* I shall be as glad as if my father had given me one mina of silver CT 29 20:25, OB let.; *ana ekallim ina alākišu awilum i-ḥa-ad-du* he will be happy when he goes to the palace YOS 10 33 v 17, OB ext.; *amēlu i-ḥad-du* KAR 428:54, also CT 38 43:69, and passim in apodoses; *enūma arḥu agā tašriḫti našū (u) GURUN ḥa-du-u* when the new moon wears a crown of full light (and) the “fruit” rejoices 4R 32 ii 3, hemer., also K.2514(unpub.):31; *anīnu issi nišēma gabbu lu ḥa-di-a-ni nirqud* let us, too, along with all the people, be happy (and) dance! ABL 2 r. 12, NA; *ša issija gabbu ḥa-di-ia-u anāku ina kusup libbi amūat* while everybody around me is happy, I (alone) die of a broken heart ABL 525 r. 9, NA; *šumma*

ḥadû

erib bit amēli ḥa-du-ú (following lines *udduru*, “sad,” and *ḥa-du-ú u udduru*) if the visitor(s) of the house of a man are happy CT 40 5:32-34, Alu; *šumma bīssu ḥa-di É.BI amāt ḥadē irašši* if his house is happy, this house will receive good news CT 40 5:19, SB Alu. (d) *ḥitaddū: atta Gilgāmeš lu mali karaška urri u mūši hi-ta-ad-tu*(sic!) *atta G.*, let your belly be full, be happy day and night! Gilg. M. iii 7, OB; *marḫitum li-ih-ta-ad-da-am ina sūnik[a]* let a woman take pleasure in your embrace! Gilg. M. iii 13, OB; *šumma É wāšib libbišu ih-ta-na-ad-du-ú* if the inhabitants of a house are always happy CT 40 5:27, SB Alu.

(2) to be pleased (to receive a letter, a message, an object): *šumma luqūtam qātī iṣabbat libbaka u libbi i-ḥa-du* if I can seize the merchandise, you and I will be pleased CCT 3 17a:32, OA let., cf. also CCT 4 3a:36, OA let.; *tuppaka ša tušābilam ešmēma aḥ-du-ú* I was pleased to hear the letter you sent me VAS 16 109:6, OB let., and passim in such texts; *mušūtka awāt ta-ḥa-du-ú liblamma* may the night bring you news over which you will be glad and . . . Gilg. Y. 262, OB; *ana iṣšēšu ḥa-du-um-ma ḥa-di* he is very pleased with his timber/trees ARM 2 47:13; *u ji-ih-di libbija u jišaḡi rēšija u ennamrū 2 ēnāja* (because of the letter of my lord) my heart was pleased, my head raised and my eyes bright EA 144:15, (let. from Palestine); *anāku aḥ-ta-di danniš danniša kī abūja iltapra ana jāši ana ša'āli šulma* I was very, very pleased that my father wrote me to inquire about (my) health KUB 3 70:14, let.; *amāti ša šarri bēlija altemīma aḥ-ta-du* I was pleased to hear the words of the king my lord KBo 1 3:27, treaty.

(3) to be well disposed toward, to welcome a person: *annumma PN aštaprakkum ḥu-du-ú-[š]um* now I have sent PN to you, be well disposed toward him! TCL 17 68:7, OB let. (contrast *ibid.* 10f.); 2 SILA *uḫūli ubbalakkim u ana ša tuppam ušābalakkim ḥu-di-e* I have sent you two silas of soda, welcome the man who will bring you my letter! VAS 16 2:18, OB let.; *ana pānika aḥ-du-ú* I was happy to expect you Fish Letters 4:11 (cf. *aḥ-du-ú-ma* *ibid.* 14); (if you perform the . . . ritual)

ḥadû

ana pān rubē terrubma rubû ḥa-di-ka (var. ḤÚL-*ka*) when you come into the presence of the prince, the prince will welcome you KAR 71 r. 11, cf. *ina pān rubē TU-ma i-ḥa-du-u-ka* LKA 105:5, SB inc.; *ana rubē terrub šarru ana pānika i-ḥad-du* you (may) go into the presence of the prince, the king will be well disposed towards you KAR 238 r. 7; DINGIR LUGAL IDIM u NUN.GAL TE ... [IGI].LÁ-šú *a-na ḥa-de-e* conjuration to please a god, a king, an important person, or a wise man when they see him approaching (them) 4R 55 No. 2:9, SB rel.; *kā[ru aj iḥ]-di-ka nēbiru lizīrka* may the harbor not welcome you, may the (place where the) ferry (lands) hate you! Gilg. XI 235; if a man descends into the nether world and *mītūti iḥ-du-šu* the dead are glad to see him MDP 14 p. 49f. r. ii 13, dream omina (opp. *mītūti izzurušu* ibid. 16); *ina annimma* DINGIR *ḥa-di-iš* on account of this the deity is well disposed toward him PBS 1/2 116:55, NB rel.; NA.BI *išū ḥa-di-iš* as to this man, his god is well disposed toward him CT 39 42 K.2238 + i6', Alu apod.; (in personal names:) *Ḥa-ti-i-lī-su* Welcome-to-his-god MAD 1 199, Oakk.; *Ḥa-di-a-me-ir-^dUTU* He (the child)-was-happy-to-see-the-sun YOS 2 1:9, OB, etc.; *Ḥa-di-e-ri-eš/iš* He(the child)-is-happy-and-jubilates Dar. 318:12 and 377:5(!).

(4) to be agreeable, to do voluntarily, to be willing: PN *iḥ-du-ma* ... *ana* PN₂ *iddin* PN voluntarily gave ... to PN₂ (his daughter) CT 8 49a:27, OB; (the ravisher shall marry the girl he seduced) *šumma abu la ḥa-a-di kaspā 3-a-te ša batulte imahḥar mārassu ana ša ḥa-di-ú-ni iddan* (but) if the father is not willing, he can accept a third of the (price of the) virgin and give his daughter (in marriage) to whomever he pleases KAV 1 viii 38-41, Ass. Code (§ 55), and passim in this text; *ḥa-ta-ta* PN *ana aššūti* ... *uššab u ḥa-ta-ta* PN *ina bitāti ša* PN₂ *ašbu* if it is PN's pleasure, she may stay as wife (of the master of the house) or, if it is her pleasure, she may dwell in the family of PN₂ JEN 465:10-12; *ašar ḥa-dum illak* she will go where she pleases JEN 477:15; *ḥa-du-u šarru turabbīš* ... *anīni ul ni-ḥi-di-e-ma ina muḥḥini ul irabbu* if it is his pleasure, the king may raise him (the boy),

ḥādû

... we do not wish that he grow up as a burden for us ABL 576:20-r. 1, NB; *ḥa-du-ú šunūma* if they wish it YOS 3 73:18, NB let.; *appī ša sukkalli bēlija ḥa-du-u lipuš* may the sukkallu, my lord, do what he likes ABL 1052 r. 9, NB; *mā ḥa-da-at* (var. *ḥa-di-a-ta*) *dūku mā ḥa-da-at* (var. *ḥa-di-a-ta*) *ballit mā ḥa-da-at* (var. *ḥa-di-a-ta*) *ša libbakāni epuš* (they said): "If it is your pleasure, kill (us), if it is your pleasure, let (us) live, if it is your pleasure, do whatever (else) pleases you" AKA 282:81, Asn.; *šumma ḥa-di-a-ta* if it is your pleasure (addressing the physician) AMT 41, 1:40, NA.

(5) *ḥuddû* to make happy, always with *libbu* or *kabattu*: *libbi abika ḥa-dī* make your father happy! KTS 1b:22, OA let.; *mu-ḥa-ad-di libbi Ištar* who causes Ishtar pleasure CH iii 53, and passim in similar contexts; LÚ.NAR. MEŠ *mu-ḥa-ad-du-ú libbi ilāni* the musicians who delight the gods YOS 1 45 ii 29, Nbn.; *libbi bēlišu RN ḥu-ud-di-i* to please RN, his lord BBSt. No. 5 ii 19, MB; *mu-ḥa-du-u ka-bat-ti-ia* Thompson Esarh. vi 63; *ina sattukkē deššūti libbašun ú-ḥa-di* I pleased them (the gods) with abundant offerings KAR 11 r. 11, Ludlul IV; *adu nāgir ekalli u emūqu ša Elamti elēnīti gabbi ina GN ina nāri a ma ni nēbiru ú-ḥa-du-ú* now the commander and the entire army of upper Elam ... the ferry ... in GN on the river (mng. obscure) ABL 781 r. 6, NB; *tu-ḥa-ad-[di]-i šu-ú-zu-uk-ki* (mng. obscure) RA 15 179 vii 10, OB Agushaya.

(6) *naḥdû*(?) to come to an agreement(?): PN *itbēma ina ḥudi libbi kunukka ša bitī ik-nukka ana* PN₂ u PN₃ ... *iddin arkišu* PN₂ u PN₃ *ana aḥāmeš iḥ-ḥi-du-ú-ma x kaspā ana* PN *iddinu* PN rose and gave of his free will a sealed document concerning the house to PN₂ and PN₃, later PN₂ and PN₃ came to an agreement(?) and paid x silver to PN PBS 13 82:5, NB.

ḥādû (fem. *ḥādītu*): s.; ill-wisher (who gloats over someone else's misfortune); NA, SB; cf. *ḥadû*.

(a) in gen.: *kal mātiya kī ḥabil iqbtāni iš-mēma ḥa-du-u-a immeru pānūšu ḥa-di-ti ubas-siru kabattaša ippirdā* all my land said, "how

ḥādu

cruelly he has been treated!," but my (male) ill-wisher heard (of it) and his face beamed, they informed my (female) ill-wisher (and) her spirits brightened Ludlul II 117f. (in Anatolian Studies 4 88); *rēdūa ḥa-du-ú-a ištamaru elija* my persecutors, my ill-wishers gloat over me STC 2 pl. 80:58; [*li-te*]-*eš-ši ḥa-du-ú-a ša ištamaru elija* may my ill-wisher, who gloats over me, be confounded OECT 6 pl. 13:13; *mā atā eqla ta-pu-ga-ni mā ḥa-du-a-a ikabbusu* why did you take the field away from me? my enemies (now) are setting foot (on it) ABL 307 r. 14 (cf. r. 9).

(b) in personal name: *Ḥa-di-e-li-pu-šú* Let-the-ill-wishers-do (what they want) ADD App. 1 xii 13 (list of names); ^dPA-*ni-ir ḥa-da-ia* Nabu-destroy-my-ill-wishers ADD App. 1 iv 40.

ḥādu (*hiādu*): v.; to speak, make an utterance; lex.*; cf. *ḥittu* C.

i.bi.lu.dug₄.ga = *hi-a-du* Izi V 33 (after i.bi.lu = *ḥittu*, *teltu*).

ḥādu see *ḥātu*.

ḥaduru (cloudy) see *aduru*.

ḥadūtu s.; joy; NA, NB, SB; cf. *ḥadū*.

[KA×X(...)] = *ḥa-tu-u-tu* KBo 1 49:15 (= Kagal D Fragm. 10).

[GN *bīt(?) ri*]-*šu-ti-ia* DIN.TIR^{ki} É *ḥa-du-ti-ia* GN, the temple(?) of my rejoicing, Babylon, the abode of my joy Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:21, SB; *bikītu [...]-ma ana ḥa-du-tū tir-ra* (stob) the weeping and turn it into joy ABL 518 r. 4, NB, cf. ABL 633 r. 20, NA.

****ḥagallu** (Bezold Glossar 119a); to be read *kulūlu*.

ḥagānu (*ḥigānu*): s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as "Flurname"); OB*.

ina A.GAR *ḥa-ga-nim* Meissner BAP 49:6; A.ŠA *ša ḥa-ga-nim* ibid. 11; A.ŠA *ina ḥi-ga-nim* CT 2 16:1.

Possibly connected with *tāmirtu ḥi-ga-nu* VAS 3 111:21, NB.

***ḥaḥaḥatu**, read *ḥakukūtu*, see *akukūtu*.

ḥaḥālu s.; (mng. uncert.); OA*.

ḥa-ḥa-lum u ma-aḥ-šu-lum i[na šērija] la imaqqut may the ḥ. and the pestle not fall upon me unpub. let. Museum of Ankara.

ḥaḥḥu A

ḥaḥḥaru s.; (an agricultural implement); OB*.

(a) as tool: 4 *ḥa-aḥ-ḥa-ru* (in a list of tools) A 21928 (unpub. text from Ishchali).

(b) as name of a canal: *íd ḥa-ḥa-ru-um* TCL 18 114:19, let., and connect possibly with *íd Ḥa-ar-ḥa-ri-tim* CT 2 16:4, and *Ḥar-ḥar-ri-tim* CT 2 7:5, 8.

ḥaḥḥašu adj.; (describing a high temperature of water or of the human body); OB, SB*; wr. *ḥa-ḥaš*, but *ḥa-aḥ-ḥaš* Labat TDP 38:56, *ḥa-aḥ-ḥaš-šú* ibid. 54.

a.izi.zal (with gloss:) *la(!) ḥa-aḥ-ḥa-šu-tum* tepid water Kagal E part 2:3 (= N.6200:3, unpub., coll. Kramer).

Med. term occurring only in the phrase NE (*la*) *ḥaḥḥaš* the fever is (not) very high (?): *šumma seḥru* NE *la ḥa-aḥ-ḥaš* ŠA.MEŠ-šú *ebtu* if the temperature of a small child is not very high (?), his intestines are constricted, (diagnosis:) the *bušānu* disease has seized him Labat TDP 228:101, cf. ibid. 218:10, ibid. 230:115 (describing the temperature of the body [*pagru*] of a child); *šumma qaqqassu* NE *ḥa-ḥaš* ibid. 22:48, cf. ibid. 24:50, ibid. 38:54-58 (referring to the temples), ibid. 34:20 (temples, epigastrium and the seventh vertebra); if his epigastrium hurts him (*kašāšu*), his belly NE (= *ummu*) *ukāl* NE *la ḥa-ḥaš* is feverish (but) the fever is not very high ibid. 180:31.

ḥaḥḥu A s.; (1) spittle, slime, (2) cough (as a disease); SB; cf. *ḥaḥū*.

[ú-uh] [UH] = *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu* Diri I 122 (in group with *ru'tu*, *rupuštu*, *illatu*, *imtu*, *uḥḥu*, *ḥurhummatu*); [ú-uh] [AH] = *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu* A V/2:133; ^uUH = *ḥa-ah-ḥu* Antagal V iv 3'.

(1) spittle, slime: *šumma amēlu libbašu ḥa-aḥ-ḥa* DIR if the belly of a man is full of slime Kuchler Beitr. pl. 10 iii 18; *ni'šu niḥlu guḥḥu ḥa-aḥ-ḥu ru'tu* sneeze, . . . , cough, slime (and) saliva Šurpu VII 88; *šá-aḥ da-ma ḥa-ši-iḥ ḥa-ḥi* (said of the god Sumuqan, mng. obscure) KAR 22 r. 10; *ḥa*(text: *ki* or *di*)-*aḥ-ḥu* GUD ZI.GA the foam(?) of a bull in heat KUB 4 48 r. iii 2, inc.

(2) cough (as a disease): *ḥa-aḥ-ḥa ru'ta u su'ala tušamrišinni* you have made me ill with cough, spittle and phlegm KAR 226 i 8,

ḥaḥḥu B

SB rel.; [*ḥa*]-*aḥ-ḥa* DIB.MEŠ-*su ú-sa-al* (if) coughing fits attack him (and) he coughs AMT 51,2:4, cf. *ibid.* 3; if a man suffers from *su'alam ḥa-ḥa u kiširtu* phlegm, cough and obstruction AMT 81,8:15; *šūlu u diḥu* // *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu māta iṣabbat* . . . and headache (var.: cough) will befall the country CT 39 19:129, Alu; *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu u saḥḥu māta iṣabbat* cough and . . . will befall the country *ibid.* 122; there will be a hard winter and *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu zumur māti iṣabbat* cough will affect the health of the population ACh Ishtar 25:30; *ú ga-a-nu : ú ḥa-ḥi : ina šamni ḥalsi* NU *patān lišānšu(!) iṣabbat iṣatti* the *gānu*-plant is a plant against cough, he places it on his tongue in refined(?) oil and drinks (it) on an empty stomach KAR 203 iv-vi 44; root of the *šūšu*-plant *ú ḥa-ḥi : tasāk ina* KAŠ.SAG *iṣatti* is a plant against cough, you crush (it), he drinks (it) in fine beer *ibid.* 45, cf. *ibid.* 46 and 47; *ú šá-mi ḥa-ḥi* MEŠ : *ú TÁL.TÁL ina* KUR URI^{kl} medicinal plant against cough : *taltallu*-plant in Akkad Uruanna I 325; (note *ḥaḥḥa rašú* to be sick of cough:) if a man . . . *ḥa-aḥ-[ḥ]a su'alam* TUK.TUK-*ši* suffers constantly from cough and phlegm KAR 199:5, med., cf. *ḥa-aḥ-ḥa* TUK-*ši* AMT 25,4:10.

ḥaḥḥu B s.; (a fruit tree and its fruit); NA*.

giš.KIB.gal = *ḥa-aḥ-[ḥu]* Hh. III 127 (after giš.KIB = *šallūru*, before giš.KIB.kur.ra = *kameššāru*); *ú*.giš.KIB : *ú ḥa-aḥ-ḥu*, *ú* giš.KIB.kur-ra : *ú* MIN GAL-*ú* Uruanna II 506f.; [gi.x.y] = GI *ḥa-aḥ-[ḥi]* Hh. VIII 4d.

2 ME 31 GIŠ *ḥa-ḥu* 231 *ḥ.*-trees (in list of fruit trees of an orchard, before *ḥašḥūru*, “apple”, *sušūnu*, and *tittu*, “fig”) ADD 1052:4, cf. GIŠ *ḥa-aḥ-ḥi* (in like context) ADD 699:5.

The cognate languages suggest that *ḥ.* denotes the plum (Löw Flora der Juden 3 165, Thompson DAB 305f.).

ḥaḥḥu C s.; (an iron implement); SB*.

NU EN *da-ba-ba šá* IM DÛ-*u[š]* . . . *ina* AN.BAR *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu ta-maḥ-ḥa-su-šú* you make an image of the adversary out of clay . . . you (pl.) smite it with an iron *ḥ.* VAT 35(unpub., courtesy Köcher):9, inc.

Cf. perhaps Heb. *ḥo^aḥ* “hook.”

ḥaḥḥuru

ḥaḥḥû (fem. *ḥaḥḥūtu*): adj.; coming from the town Ḥaḥḥu; OA, Bogh.

ḥa-ḥi-a-tim $\frac{1}{3}$ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ina libbi* Ḥaḥ-*ḥimma ašqul* I paid $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel of silver for the Ḥaḥḥu (-wool) (when I was) still in Ḥaḥḥu BIN 6 136:14, OA let.; *ḥa-ḥi-ti* KBo 7 25:2' (in list of garments); cf. Goetze, JCS 9 23, citing NBC 3842, in which *ḥ.* qualifies sheep, wool and garments.

For garments from Ḥaḥḥu, cf. TÚG UŠUM *Ḥa-ḥu-um*^{kl} RTC 232 i 5', OAkk.

ḥaḥḥuratta adv.; in the manner of the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird; SB*; cf. *ḥaḥḥuru*.

DIŠ *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-rat-ta* GIN UKÚ GÌR^{II} -*šú a-ḥa-meš* NIGIN.MEŠ if he walks like the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird he will become poor, (that means) his feet chase(?) each other Kraus Texte 22 iv 9, physiogn.; DIŠ *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-rat-ta* GIN UKÚ *kur-kat-tam ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-rat-ta* GIN if he walks like the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird he will become poor, (that means) he walks like the *kurku*-bird, like the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird *ibid.* 10; DIŠ *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-rat-ta* GIN UKÚ ḤÁŠ.ÍB-*šú šá* ZAG *u* KAB *i-ši-nu-u* if he walks like the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird he will become poor, (that means) his right and left ḤÁŠ.ÍB . . . *ibid.* 11; DIŠ *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-rat-tam* GIN *i₁₁-šár-rum ina la-li(!)-šú imāt šá ina* GIN-*šú* IGI AN-*e ú-man-du-ú* if he walks like the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird he will become rich (but) will die in his prime, (that means) that he measures the surface of the sky when he walks *ibid.* 12.

The walk of the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird, according to these passages, was characterized by a peculiar motion of feet and rump(?) and by a special way of holding the head.

Torezzyner Entstehung des semit. Sprachtypus 52; von Soden, ZA 43 262 n. 1.

ḥaḥḥurtu see *ḥaḥḥuru* and *ḥammurtu*.

ḥaḥḥuru (fem. *ḥaḥḥurtu*): s.; (1) (a bird of the raven/crow family), (2) spy; from OB on; cf. *ḥaḥḥuratta*.

ŠIR.BUR.mušen = [a]-*ri-bu* = *ḥa-aḥ-ḥur* Hg. D 347; uga.mušen = *a-ri-bu* = *ḥa-aḥ-ḥur* *ibid.* 350; šen.šen.na.mušen = *ur-bal-lum* = *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu*-[r]u *sa-a-mu* Hg. B IV 295; [šen.šen.na].mušen = *ur-ba-lum ḥa-ḥur* DINGIR.MEŠ = *qa-ri-ib maš-ḥa-a-ti* the *ur(u)ballu*-raven (is) the *ḥaḥḥuru* (spy?) of the gods, (explained by:) the bringer of *mašḥāti* (mng. unkn.) Hg. C 23, also Hg. B IV

ḥaḥḥuru

301; [ŠIR.BUR.mušen] = *a-ri-bu* // *ḥa-ḥur* = *a-ri-bu* Hg. C 20; Ú.NINDA.Ú.RUM = *a-kal ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-rum* (!) (obscure) RA 13 30:14, Alu Comm.

(1) (a bird of the raven/crow family): the roving man's stomach is (always) full, the vagrant dog (always) has a bone to gnaw (lit.: break) [*ḥa-ḥu*]-*ru muttapraššidi iqannun qin-
[našu]* the roving *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird can (still) build its nest KAR 96:21, SB; (but) the roving man's mind turns melancholic, the vagrant dog's teeth become broken, *ša ḥa-ḥu-ru muttapraššidi ina [x-x] dūri bissu* the roving *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird's abode is (eventually) in a hole(?) of the city wall KAR 96:27; DIŠ *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-ru* MUŠEN [MUŠEN^d...] the *ḥaḥ-ḥuru* bird (is) the (sacred) bird of the god ... CT 41 5 K.10823: 9, SB rel., cf. KAR 125 r. 2; I shall make a dog enter your ... body, I shall bind (it to) the door ... *ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-ru ušerrīb qinna iqannan ... ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-re-ti-ia ṭēmu ašakkan ad-da-ni-ka ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-ur-ti* [...] I shall make a *ḥ*-bird enter (and) he will build (there) a nest, ... I shall order my female *ḥ*-birds: "please (lit.: for your sake, cf. Ebeling Neubabylonische Briefe p. 19), my female *ḥ*-bird ..." CT 15 38 81-7-4, 294 ii 2, 4 plus LKA 92 i 12'-13', SB. rel.; cf. *ḥaḥḥuru* as personal name MDP 22 49:28, Elam, and passim in NB, cf. Ungnad NRV Glossar 60; *Bīt ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-ru* (as geographical name) Dar. 286:7 and 482:16.

(2) spy: *a-na ḥa-ḥu-ri-im u munaggirim ša ibbaššá* PN LUGAL.E BA.NI.IB.GI₄.GI₄ (the *ša-kanakku*-official PN has taken an oath by the king with regard to the big and the small cattle of the Amorites who are under the supervision of PN₂, should an ox and a sheep be missing) PN will be responsible to the king in case a *ḥaḥḥuru* or an informer (should prove that) they exist Meek, AJSL 33 227 No. 11:9, OB; cf. Hg. C 23, cited above.

The evidence indicates that the *ḥaḥḥuru*-bird might rove far afield, but also that it might nest near human habitation. It seems to have been relatively rare (it is not mentioned as an omen-producing bird) and of numinous nature (sacred bird of a deity). If the word *āribu* (also (*ḥ*)*ēribu*) denoted the raven as well as the crow (cf. Arab. and Aram.

ḥaḥû

correspondences), *ḥaḥḥuru* may refer exclusively to the raven, whose absurdly dignified way of walking might well be that described by the adverb *ḥaḥḥuratta*, q. v. The inquisitive nature of the bird gave rise to the meaning "spy, denouncer" which is attested in an OB legal document and apparently reflected in the poetic designation of the *uruballu*-raven as *ḥaḥḥur ilī*, "spy (? of the gods," which may be compared with a passage referring to the *āribu*(UGA)-raven as *nāgir*(NIMGIR) *ilī* (CT 16 28:64f., rel.). The word seems to have become frequent only in the later period; note its occurrence in the third col. of Hg. and the distribution of the personal name *Ḥaḥḥuru*.

ḥaḥīnu s.; (a thorny plant); SB*.

Ú *ḥa-ḥi-in*: Ú *pu-ḡu-tú* Uruanna II 13; [*ḥa-ḥi*]-*nu* = *pu-uḡ-da-tu* An IX 95.

Ú *ḥa-ḥi-in* (in broken context) AMT 60,1 ii 24, also von Oefele Keilschriftmedizin pl. I r. 4.

See also *ḥiḥinú*.

ḥaḥītu in *ša ḥaḥītim* s.; (a person with a disease or a characteristic bodily trait); lex.*; cf. probably *ḥaḥû*.

lú.al.mud = *ša ḥa-ḥi-tim* OB Lu B ii 45, also ibid. part 13:4 in BE 20 23.

ḥaḥû A s.; slag; SB; cf. *ḥuḥû*.

an.záḥ = *ḥa-ḥu-ú* Hh. X 382; an.záḥ.ḥul = *ḥa-ḥu-ú* slagged frit Izi A ii 9 (for other kinds of frit cf. sub *ḥulūḥḥu*, *kuṭpá*).

alaqqakkimma ḥa-ḥa-a ša utūni um-mi-nu ša diqāri I shall take against you slag from a kiln, soot from a cooking pot Maqlu III 116, also quoted in the commentary as *ḥa-ḥa-a šá* UDUN *um-me-e ša* UTUL KAR 94:37, and explained by *kur-ban-nu šá* UDUN lump from the kiln ibid. 39; *ḥa-ḥa-a šá* UDUN KAR 186:6; NA₄ *ḥa-ḥa-a* (among beads to be strung for magical purposes, written as gloss under NA₄ *ni-bu*) BE 31 60 r. ii 11, SB.

ḥaḥû B s.; (a medicinal plant); lex.*

ú.úr.ra = [*ḥ*]*a-ḥu-ú* = G_{IR}^{II} *e-ri-b[i]* Hg. B IV 187, also Hg. D 217; Ú ÚR.BA *ḥa-ḥu-ú*: Ú G_{IR}^{II}-*ri-b[i]* [...] -plant = *ḥaḥû* = raven's-foot Uruanna III 425.

ḥaḥû v.; to cough up; SB*; I (*iḥaḥḥu*), I/3;

****hajaḫu**

wr. *i-'a-ḫa* (Labat TDP 114:41'); cf. *ḫaḫ-ḫu* A, *ḫaḫitu* in *ša ḫaḫiti, ḫuḫḫitu*.

If an infant *mala ikulu i-ḫa-ḫu* coughs up whatever he ate Labat TDP 222:48; if the viscera (*libbū*) of a man are sick *iḫ-ta-na-aḫ-ḫu* (and) he coughs up constantly KUB 4 49 ii 4, med.; if a man has a pain (lit.: is hit) in his abdomen and in his right *ribitu* and *úš i-ḫa-ḫu* coughs up blood Labat TDP 118:21, cf. *ibid.* 120:27; if (it feels as if) a stick is placed in his epigastrium (*rēš libbi*) and *úš. MUD i-'a-ḫa* he coughs up dark blood *ibid.* 114:41', cf. *ibid.* 114:43'; if his face is like (that of a person suffering from the disease) *ḫinḫi immeri*, he is awake during the night and *úš i-ḫa-ḫu* he coughs up blood *ibid.* 78:74, cf. *ibid.* 72:20 (wr. *i-ḫa-ri*, var. *i-par-ri*).

****hajaḫu** (Bezold Glossar 117a); to be read *ḫa-a-a-ḫi* (CT 24 41:67); cf. sub *ḫa'aḫu*.

***ḫa'ilu** s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only in personal names); NB*; perhaps Aram. lw.

^m*Ḫa-'il-dNa-na-a* BIN 2 132:45; *Ḫa-il-DINGIR ABL* 524:2; possibly also in *Ḫa-il-a-nu* BRM 1 20:3.

ḫā'iru A (*ḫāwīru, ḫāmīru, ḫābiru*): s.; lover, husband of a *ḫirtu*-wife; from OB on; *ḫāwīru* in CH, *ḫāmīru* passim in SB, *ḫābiru* KAV 42 ii 9, K.890:6 and 18 and 22 in BA 2 634; cf. *ḫāru* A.

gi-id-lam NITA.DAM = *ḫa-'i-ru*, gi-id-lam NITA.MUNUS.DAM = MIN Diri IV 162f.; DAM.DAM, [...], DAM.ta-ma TAM.MA, MUNUS.NITA ni-ta-lam DAM, NITA ni-ta-dam DAM = *ḫa-i-rum* Lu III 198-202; NITA.DAM = [*ḫa*]-*'i-rum* Lu Excerpt II 23; NITA.MUNUS.DAM = *ḫa-'i-ru* Igituh I 177; [LÚ.NITA.D]AM = *ḫa-'i-ru* LTBA 2 I iii 47.

mu.ud.na ^dGašan.an.na : *ḫa-me-er dIš-tar* husband of Ishtar 4R 27 No. 1:1f.; mu.ud.na.ni : *ḫa-wi-ir-ša* SBH p. 136:19f.; šul mu.ud.na.mu.úr : *ana eṭ-lu ḫa-'i-ri-ia* to the young man, my husband TCL 15 48:43, also *ibid.* 46 (all referring to Tammuz and Ishtar); mu.ud.na.ki.ág.zu : *ḫa-'i-ri na-ra-me-ki* your beloved husband ASKT No. 19 r. 3-5 (referring to Shamash); mu.ud.da.na in.ši.tu.ud : *ša a-na ḫa-i-ri-ia ul-du* whom I bore for my husband Lugale IX 4 (referring to Ninurta); mu.ud.na.ni : *ḫa-wi-ri-šú* SBH p. 131:62-63 (referring to humans).
e-ri-šu = *ḫa-a-i-ru* (var. *ḫa-'i-ru*) Malku I 171; *e-ri-šu, ḫa-a-a-ru, iš-ḫu-ú, na-aḫ-šum* = *ḫa-i-ru*

ḫā'iru A

CT 18 15 K.206 iii 7-10, also K.4341 ii 6'-9' in 2R 36 No. 2.

(a) referring to humans: *sinništum šī ana ḫa-wi-ri-ša itār* this woman shall return to her (first) husband CH § 135:52, also CH § 174:55; *eli šarri ḫa-'e-ri-ša atmūša šuṭubbi* that she (Tashmetu) should make her (the queen's) words pleasant to the king her spouse (Assurbanipal) ADD 644:7, votive inscr.; NIN. DINGIR.RA.MEŠ *ana ḫa-i-ri-ši-na iḫattā* the high priestesses will sin against their husbands ACh Adad 17:17, apod., also KAR 321:5 and passim; (in literary texts:) *lubki ana ar-dāti ša ištu sūn LÚ ḫa-i-ri-ši-na* (var. *ḫa-mi-ši-na* KAR 1:37, NA) [*šallupāni*] (restored from KAR 1:37) let me weep over the maidens who have been pulled out of the embrace of their lovers CT 15 45:35, Descent of Ishtar; *kī ma-ši ḫa-mi-ri i-ra-mu-in-ni-ma-a-ku* how many lovers may have loved me 2R 60 No. 1 ii 22 (collated); *turru ḫa-mi-ru [a-n]a ḫa-mi-ra-šū-nu* the lover will return to his beloved (text corrupt) Assur Photo 4131 r. 3f. in RA 49 144 (translit. only).

(b) referring to gods: *ana dDumuzi ḫa-mi-ri š[u-uh]-ri-ti-ki* for Tammuz, the spouse/lover of your youth Gilg. VI 46, cf. *ḫa-mir ši-iḫ-[ḫi-ri-ti-ša]* CT 15 47:47, Descent of Ishtar; *alkamma Gilgāmeš lu ḫa-'i-ir* (vars. *ḫa-me-er, ḫa-ta-ni*) *atta* come G., be the (var. my bridegroom) spouse! Gilg. VI 7; *a-a-ú ḫa-me-ra* [...] *ana dāriš* which lover (did you love) forever? *ibid.* 42; *ḫadāk anākū ḫadi ḫa-bi-ri-i* was I not happy, happy my spouse? K.890:6 in BA 2 634; TA *ḫa-bi-ri-ia* *ibid.* 18, cf. *ibid.* 22; *iltasi eli ḫa-mi-ri-ša* (var. *ḫar-mi-ša*) she (Tiamat) scolded her spouse (var. lover) En. el. I 42; *lu šurbātama ḫa-'i-ri* (vars. *ḫa-i-ri, ḫa-'i-ri*) *ēdú* *atta* be you exalted and (become) my only spouse! *ibid.* I 154, II 41, III 45 and 103; *ša Kingu ḫa-'i-ri-ša* *ibid.* IV 66; *išti Anim ḫa-me(?)ri-i-ša tēteršaššum dari'am balātam* (Ishtar) requested from Anu, her spouse, eternal life for him (i.e., Ammiditana) RA 22 171:45, OB (cf. *ibid.* 173 n. 2), and passim; *ḫa-mi-ru* DAM *la-le-e ite <k>manni* ^dEN DN has taken away from me the spouse, the vigorous husband PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192:23, SB lamentation; ^d*Ḫa-bi-ru* KAV 42 ii 9.

hā'iru B**hā'iru B** s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*ni-gin NIGIN = *ha-i(?) -rum* A I/2:118 (preceded by *pāširum* and *sāhirum*).**hā'irūtu** s.; rank of consort of a queen; SB*; cf. *hāru* A.*tabbīma* ^d*Kingu ana ha-'i-ru-ti-ki* (var. *ha-'i-ru-ti-ma*) you have appointed Kingu your spouse En. el. IV 81 plus Anatolian Studies 2 28.**hā'itānu** s.; designation of the witness who supervises the weighing of the silver; NB*; cf. *hātu*.PN LÚ *ha-'i-ṭa-nu* KÙ.BABBAR PN (witness) who acted as weigher of the silver (paid) BE 8 2:33.

Oppenheim, Or. NS 14 237f.

hā'itū s.; (1) night watchman, (2) (an epithet of gods and demons), (3) official concerned with the weighing of silver used as currency; from OB on; cf. *hātu*.lú.mi.a.DU.DU = *ha-i-du* he who walks at night Lu II i 11; [mi].a.DU.DU = *ha-i-du* Nabnitu V 12; lú ma.na.lá = *ha-i-du* weigher Nabnitu V 13 (cf. sub *manalá*); nig.è.nig.è nig.nam.ma uš.BU (suk ?) : [*ha*]-a-a-ṭu *ha-a-i-ṭu mur-te-ed-du-ú mimma šum-šu* watchful watcher who tracks down everything CT 16 15 iv 40f.(1) night watchman — in OB: (as profession of a witness:) LÚ.ML.DU.DU TCL 10 129:24 and SLB 1/2 4:23; (as the name of a canal:) PA₅.LÚ.MI.DU.DU YOS 8 65 case 9; cf. above.(2) (an epithet of gods and demons) (cf. also sub *hātu*): *maššarat Irra ha-i-du* the watch of Irra, the watchman KAR 158 i 24 (incipit of a song); *lu ha-a-a-i-ṭu* (var. *ha-i-ṭu*) *ša mušlāli lu ha-a-a-aṭ pī ša awēlūti* be the watchman of the noonday sleep, the one who watches constantly over (or: penetrates into) the utterances of mankind! Lambert Marduk's Address to the Demons D 9f.; LAL *ha-i-ṭu mukab-bis* (wr. *mu-DU-is*) KUR.KUR.MEŠ I watch, a watchman, roaming the lands K.3353 + i 9 in ZA 42 80 and pl. 3; cf. above.

(3) official concerned with weighing of silver used as currency: cf. above.

hā'itūtu s.; office/duty of night watchman; SB*; cf. *hātu*.DÍŠ ML.DU.DU-*tam ipuš* if (a man in his dream) acts as night watchman (followed by**hakāmu***aškappūtam ipuš* acts as leather worker) K.3941 + i 8, Dream-book.**haja** adv.; alive; EA*; WSem. gloss.PN TI-*nu-um-ma* (i.e., *baltānumma*) // *ha-ia-ma* EA 245:6 (let. from Megiddo).**hajābu** s.; enemy; EA*.a-na LÚ *ha-ia-b[i-i]a* EA 102:27 (let. of Rib-Addi).See *ajābu*.**hajanu** s.; child; syn. list*; foreign word.*ha-ia-ni* = MIN (= [*sehru*]) CT 18 15 r. ii 10; *ha-[ia-ni]* = MIN (= [*se-e]h-rum*) SU child (in the language of) SU CT 18 7 i 11.
von Brandenstein, ZA 46 115.**haja'tu** see *ha'attu*.**hajātu** see *ha'ātu*.**hajjāltu** s.; woman in labor; SB*; cf. *hālu* C.[SAL.LA.RA.AḤ] = SAL(!) *ha-a-a-al-tú*, [...] = [SA]L *ša hi-lu-ša dan-nu* ... woman in labor, woman whose labor pains are great CT 18 45 K.4192 r. 4f., comm., restoration from Photo Ass. 13696 iii 14.[*e-ri-*]a *a-ri-a-te i-ḥi-la ha-a-a-la-te* (cows) became pregnant, began labor Craig ABRT 2 19:19; *abūbu qabla ša imdaḥṣu kīma ha-a-a-al-ti* the flood which had struggled (?) like a woman in labor Gilg. XI 130.**hakāmu** v.; (1) to know, understand, (2) *hukkumu* (same mng.), (3) *šuhkumu* to inform, instruct, prescribe, (4) *naḥkumu* to be understood, to be recognizable (said of stars); OB (incl. Mari), NA; I (*ihkim*, *ihak-kim*, impt. *hikim*), II (Mari only), III, IV, IV/2.[*tu*]-*šah-kam* 5R 45 K.253 viii 16, gramm.(1) to know, understand: who understands (*ilammad*) the decision of the gods in remote heaven (lit.: in the midst of the heaven)? *milik ša anzanunzē i-ḥa-ak-kim mannu* who comprehends the counsel of the depth of the ocean? Ludlul II 37 (in Anatolian Studies 4 84); *ina libbi annimma hi-kim kī pitqa šū anāku ušabšilu* know through this that I myself have prepared the mixture (of alloys) for this cast! K.1356 r. 9 (collated) = OIP 2 141:9, Senn.; should the scribe who reads (*iša[ssi]*) (the

hakāmu

tablet) *la iḥ-ki-im* fail to understand ABL 688:17, NA; *la-mu-qa-a-šu la i-ḥa-ak-ki-im* he is not able to understand *ibid.* r. 14, NA, cf. ABL 896:23 and r. 8, 1035 r. 9, 1245 r. 18, all NA; for *la-mu-qa-a-šu* see sub *emūqu*.

(2) *ḥukkumu* to know, understand: PN is your real son, give him your support (lit.: hold him in your hand) and *kīma abušū ana šīm-tišū illiku la ú-ḥa-ka-am* and he will not even realize that his father has passed away RA 35 120:7, Mari let. (wr. in Carchemish, translit. only).

(3) *šuhkumu* to inform, instruct, prescribe: *atā la tamlikanni la tu-šaḥ-kim-a-ni* why did you not advise and instruct me? ABL 46 r. 20; *dullu [k]i ša innipašūni . . . nīni nu-[ša]-aḥ-ki-im* (I and he entered into the king's presence and) we prescribed the rites which should be performed ABL 53 r. 5, NA, cf. ABL 24 r. 18, 108 r. 19, 118 r. 9, 364:11, 464 r. 15 (*šaḥ-ki-ma-an[-ni]*), 691 r. 7, all NA; the king, my lord, always says: "Why do you not recognize (*amāru*) the nature of this my sickness and bring about its cure?" — when I spoke to the king earlier *sakikkēšu la ú-ša-aḥ-ki-me* he did not inform (me) about his muscle-ache ABL 391:12, NA; *egirtu . . . ina pān šarri lissiju ana šarri bēlija lu-šaḥ-ki-mu* let them read the letter . . . to the king and (thus) instruct the king, my lord *ibid.* 16, cf. *ibid.* r. 13.

(4) *naḥkumu* to be understood, to be recognizable (said of stars) — (a) to be understood: *ana ithurānūti aššu li-iḥ-ḥa-kim annaka ina libbi uš-ta*(text: *šá*)-*am-id* for future generations, in order that it may be known, I increased the tin (in this cast) K.1356 r. 8 (colated) = OIP 2 141:8, Senn.; the scribe whom the king, my lord, has sent to us has now for the third time this day been taking counsel with himself (TA *libbišu idubbub*) and has said as follows: *mīnu anniu li-iḥ-ḥi-kim* "How may this be understood?" ABL 49:8, NA.

(b) to be recognizable (said of stars in astronomical contexts): the star . . . has been seen in the region of the constellation SIB.ZI.AN.NA, (but) it was (standing) low (above the horizon) and *ina ri-ip-si la iḥ-ḥi-kim* did not become (clearly) recognizable on account of the haze(?) ABL 744 r. 3, NA;

ḥalālu A

ūma ittantaḥa it-taḥ-kim now it has risen higher and has become (clearly) recognizable *ibid.* r. 8; [. . .] *bīrti MUL GUD.UD bīrti MUL DIL.BAT la i-ḥa-kim* (the star . . .) cannot be recognized (standing) between the planets Mercury and Venus ABL 618 r. 27, NA.

Originally not a WSem. lw. but perhaps revived in NA under Aram. influence.

ḥakāru v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

ḥa-aš KUD = ḥa-ka-rum A III/5:109 (between *ḥabāšu*, *ḥamāšu* and *gadādu*, *ḥašālu*).

ḥakê s. pl.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

DIŠ SAL.AN[ŠE.KUR.RA KI].MIN-*ma* KI UZU NIGIN : *šá ul-tu libbi ummi-šú ḥa-ki-e x-[x]* if a mare has given birth and (the foal) is surrounded by flesh : (this means) from the womb of its mother (it is . . .) with *ḥakû* K.9180 r. ii 8' + K.13961:11' (RA 17 163 plus CT 28 26), Izbu Comm.

ḥakû v.; to wait; Mari*; WSem. lw.

PN PN₂ PN₃ *u rabbūtamma i-ḥa-ku-ú u kī'am išpurūnim* PN, PN₂, PN₃ and the influential men are waiting and they have written me as follows: ("since you do not give us hostages we shall leave tomorrow or the day after tomorrow!") ARM 4 22:19.

Translation based on Heb. *ḥikkā*, "to wait."

ḥakūkūtu see *akūkūtu*.

ḥakurratu s.; (a cut of meat used in offerings); Akkadogram in Bogh.*

UZU ŠA.LI.[TE].MEŠ (= *šalītu*, "afterbirth") ḤA.AG.[GUR].RA.TE.MEŠ (offerings made when cattle calve) KUB 13 4 iv 37; UZU ḤA.AG. GUR.RA.DU-wa UZU ŠA.LI.DU KUB 18 16 ii 2.

von Brandenstein, Or. NS 8 72 n. 2.

ḥalābu see *ḥalāpu*.

ḥalahwu see *ḥawalḥu*.

ḥalālu A v.; to creep, steal, slink; from OB on; I (*iḥlu*), I/3, II (uncert.), IV (*naḥal-lulu*), IV/3; cf. *ḥallalāniš*, *ḥallalatti*, *ḥillūtu*, *muttaḥlūtu*.

[ḥa-al] [ḤAL] = *ḥa-la-lum* A II/6 A i 27 (belongs possibly to a different *ḥalālu*); [ga-a] [MAL] =

ḫalālu B

ḫa-la-lum A IV/4:63; di(!)-ib(!) DIB = *ḫa-la-lum* MSL 2 129:4 (preceded by *bá'u*, *alāku*, *etēqu*); gi-ig-ri KAS₄KAS₄ = *ḫi-tal-lu-lu* Diri II 42 (preceded by *ḫitallupu* to crawl); [gi-ig-ri] KAS₄KAS₄ = [*ḫi*]-*tal-lu-lum* Ea VII Appendix 120 (preceded by *ḫitallupu*); [di-ri] [DIR] = *na-ḫal-lu-lu* Diri I 19 (preceded by *našallulu*, “to creep”); lá.lá, gír.gá.gá, TAR.ŠÁR.ra = *i-taḫ-la-lu* RA 16 166 ii 18ff., group voc., cf. dupl. CT 18 29 ii 13–15.

ki.in.dar.kur.ra.ke₄ gír.mu.un.gá.gá.a.meš : *ina ni-gi-iš-ši er-še-ti it-ta-na-aḫ-lal-lu* they (the demons) are always creeping around in the clefts of the earth CT 16 44:102f.

(a) *ḫalālu*: *ša etelliš attallaku ḫa-la-la almad* I, who used to walk like a noble, have learned to slink (I, who was once famous, have now become a slave) Ludlul I 77 (in Anatolian Studies 4 75); *iḫ-lu-ul-ma ittarda aš[rā]ti* he stole along the tracks down (into the forest) Gilg. X ii 34; *issišu ašbaká ša rá'imānija mātu ina(!) É.KI.NÁ-ia iḫ-lu-la-a ḫi-il-lu-tú* have I not (just) been sitting with the one who loves me, and did not death (then) steal into my bedroom? K.890 r. 8' in BA 2 634, SB lit.; DIŠ ŠU.SI ḪUR.ḪUR MUŠEN *šakin mala uttá ZÁḪ SAR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ-ma i-ḫal-la-la* if he has the toes of a . . . bird, whatever he finds will disappear (again), (commentary: to have . . . toes means) they (i.e., the toes) are . . . , they are big, they walk on tiptoe(?) Kraus Texte 22 iii 6, SB physiogn.; GİR *ḫa-la-la* (obscure) CT 30 48 K.3948 r. 8, SB ext. apod.

(b) *ḫullulu* (uncertain): *šu-up-pi ḫu-ul-li* come (addressing a woman) on tiptoe(!) KAR 158 r. ii 19 (incipit of a song).

(c) *itaḫlulu*: *ina bitija z[u-ḫ]a-ti-i addīma at-ta-na-aḫ-la-al* (I was sick) in my house (and) I sweated (profusely) but (now) I can creep about VAS 16 188:18, OB let.; for *i-taḫ-la-lu* cf. above.

The Sum. correspondences (gír.gá.gá and lá.lá, probably “to walk on tiptoe”) indicate that *ḫalālu* is a verbum movendi describing the cautious gait of a sneaking person or the like.

(von Soden, ZA 43 261f., Or. NS 20 259f.).

ḫalālu B v.; to pipe, wheeze; SB; I (*iḫal-lul*), I/3 (*iḫtallal*), II, II/2; cf. *ḫalilu* B adj.

[gaba.a].ni gi.gíd i.lu.zé.ib.bi.da.ginx (GIM) ér.[. . .] : *ina irtišu ša kīma māliti qubī i-ḫal-lu-lu* < . . . > (he laments) with his chest which wheezes like a reed pipe used for wailing

ḫalālu

(Sum.: he laments, his chest like a reed pipe emitting wails) ASKT p. 122:10f., rel.; *tu-ḫal-lal* 5R 45 K.253 iii 31, gramm.; *tu-uḫ-tal-lal* ibid. i 25.

(a) *ḫalālu*: *ḫašášu i-ḫal-lu-lu* his lungs wheeze Labat TDP 184:21; *wr'udī . . . ušṭibma i-ra-ti ša mālitiš iḫ-tal-la-al(!)* he cured my windpipe which used to wheeze like a reed pipe 5R 47 r. 12 (= Bab. 7 pl. 12), Ludlul Comm., cf. PSBA 32 pl. 4:31; *tarbitu šaplītu la taḫ-lu-ul la tu-un-[ni la] ta-zīq* (obscure) ABL 997 r. 9, NA.

(b) *ḫullulu*: the *mašmāšu* will purify the temple and . . . NIG.KALA.GA.URUDU *ina libbi bitī ú-ḫal-lal* will make the copper bell(?) (an unidentified percussion instrument) sound forth shrilly in the temple RAcc. 153:343, NB rel. (uncert., may belong to a different *ḫalālu*, as also the forms *tuhallal*, *tuḫtallal* cited above).

ḫalālu C v.; to detain, keep waiting; OA, OB*; I (*iḫlul*, *iḫallal*).

mīšu ša PN ta-aḫ-lu-lu-ma waššuram la tamū why have you kept PN waiting and not been willing to let him go? BIN 4 69:6, OA let. (cf. *mīšum tukālšu* why do you hold him? ibid. 11f.); *šumma bēlī atta aššassu la i-ḫa-al-la-lu* if you are (truly) my lord, let them not detain his wife (as a pledge)! BIN 7 28:24, OB let.; *eli inanna tubarrāninnīma ul aḫassi li-iḫ-lu-lu-ni-in-ni-ma kaspam lušqul* even if you prove (it) against me more (conclusively) than now I shall (still) not keep her (as wife, so) let them detain me till I pay the money BE 6/2 58:13, OB leg.; *ištu anāku ḫa-la-ku-ú šanām warḫum pa_x(PI)-al-gu-ú-a sukkuru* is it not because I was detained that my canals are clogged up (for) the second month? BIN 7 40:10, OB let. (cf. *ana palgīja petēm allik* I went to open my canals ibid. 21f.); PN *māri šipri ša šukkal Elamtim ana pān PN₂ erbu ūmi iḫ-lu(!)-ul* for four days PN has held back the messengers of the *sukkal* of Elam from PN₂ ARM 2 72:30; (difficult:) *ana lu-li-i-kā ana I GÚ-tim 20 MA.NA.TA iḫ-lu-lu* they have left in suspension(?) (the offer to pay) for your *lulu*-metal the price of 80 minas (copper) per (mina of *lulu*) KTS 7a:6, OA let.

ḫalālu (*ḫullulu*) to bind, see *alālu*.

ḫalamēsu**ḫalamēsu** see *ḫulamēsu*.**ḫalamēšu** see *ḫulamēsu*.**ḫalānu** s.; (a precious stone); OB (Qatna)*; foreign word?

1 *ḫi-du ḫ[a-l]a-nu* ... 3 *ḫi-du dušá* ...
 1 *ḫi-du sāmtu* one bead(?) of ḫ.-stone ... three
 beads(?) of *dušu*-stone ... one bead(?) of car-
 nelian RA 43 193:95 (= 201:95), also *ibid.*
 194:119 (= 202:118); cf. [...] *-tum ḫa-la-nu* (!)
ibid. 188:247; 1 TIR *ḫa-la-nu* one TIR of ḫ.-
 stone RA 43 196:167a (=203:167a); 2 *šalum=*
matu [...] 6 GÍN KIL.LÁ.BI GÚ ŠÁ 1 TIR *ḫa-la-nu*
i-na pi-[i ḫurāši ?] RA 43 170:349 (translit. only).

Perhaps phon. variant of *ḫulātu*.

ḫalāpu A (*ḫalābu*): v.; (1) to slip in or
 through, to enter surreptitiously, (2) to
 cover, clothe, (3) *ḫitlupu* to be intertwined
 (said of trees), (4) *ḫullupu* to coat (with
 bronze), (5) *ḫullupu* (uncert. mng.); from
 OB on; I (*iḫlup, iḫallup*), I/3, II, III, III/2,
 IV; note forms *i-ḫal-lu-ba* (KAR 46 r. 26),
it-taḫ-li-ba-am-ma (Gilg. VI 4); cf. *ḫalīptu* B,
ḫalluptu, *ḫallupu*, *ḫalpu* B adj., *ḫalpu* C adj.,
ḫitlapu, *ḫitlupātu*, *ḫulaptu*, *ḫulāpu*, *ḫuluptu*,
nahlaptu, *nahlapu*, *tahluptu*, *tahlupu*.

GIR₅ = [*ḫa*]-*la-pu* Proto-Izi Q 2; GIR₅,GIR₅ =
ḫa-la-pu-um Proto-Diri 89, also Proto-Izi Q 7;
 gi-ig-ri GIR₅,GIR₅ = *ḫi-tal-lu-pu* Diri II 41, also
 Ea VII App. 119; ki-ik-ri GIR₅,GIR₅ = *ḫi-tal-lu-[pu*
 (or *-lu]* KBo 1 48:12, cf. Diri II 41f.; sur.gi-ri
 GIR₅ = *ḫa-la-[pu]* Erimḫuš II 93 (in group with
erēbu and *našallulu*); BÚR.na.àm = *ḫa-la-pu* (var.
ḫa-ra-pu) Erimḫuš IV 61; x.mu.il.la = *ḫa-la-a-*
pu (this equation may belong to a homonym)
 Erimḫuš III 216; lú.ur.šu.ka.ra = *ša bu-uš-tam*
ḫa-al-pu one who is covered with blushes OB Lu
 B II 29.

gú.è.dè AN.NE : *ḫa-lip an-kul-lum* (lord, torch-
 bearer) clad in fire BA 5 708:4-6, SB; [...] gú]
 u.me.ni.è : [...] *zīmīšu tu-ḫal-lap* you shall cover
 his face CT 17 9:32f., SB rel.; kuš [...] gú.u.me.
 ni.è : *mašak* MIN-e *zīmīšu ḫul-lip* cover his face
 with the hide of a RA 28 140 Sm.922 +:10f.;
 šúr.gú.è.a.ní.ní.te KU.KU.a : *ḫa-lip uz-zi la-a-biḫ*
 [*puluḫti*] wrapped in wrath, clad in terror KAR
 97 r. 6; túl.du₁₀.ús.sa.a.ta (var. túl.ta.ki.te.
 sa.ta CT 14 13:5) mu.un.da.an.gir₆.e.dè (var.
 mu.un.da.gir₆.gir₆.re.e.a CT 17 35:92) : *ša*
ina bur-ti nār-ma-ki i-ḫal-lu-ba (var. *ša <ina>* *bur-*
tū nār-ma-ku i-ḫal-lu-up CT 14 13:6) *ina būrti la*
a-li-e lid-d[u-šu] (the demon) that slips in through
 the (drain-)well of the bath, let him be thrown into

ḫalāpu A

a well from which he cannot ascend KAR 46 r.
 25f., SB rel.; giš.ig.giš.sag.kul.ta mu.un.da.
 an.gir₆.gir₆.re.e.a : *ša ina dal-ti u sik-ku-ri*
i-ḫal-lu-pu (var.: *-pa*) (the demon) that slips in
 through door and lock CT 17 35:52f.; á.úr.á.
 úr.šè l.gir₅.gir₅.ri : *ina pu-uz-ra-a-ti iḫ-ta-na-*
al-lu-up he keeps slipping in through hidden places
 (he does not walk in like a proud man) BIN 2 22:33f.

garnu imittišu šamú ti-rat ša iqḫūni ina šamé
i-ḫal-lu-up-ma la innamir DIR^{dt-lr} *ḫa-la-pu ša garni*
 its (the moon's) right horn is ... by the sky,
 which they explain (by) "it slips into the sky (i.e.,
 behind the clouds) and becomes invisible," DIR
 (means) to slip in, (said) of a horn (the commentator
 derives *tirāt* from Sum. dir = *ḫalāpu*) Thompson
 Rep. 43 r. 1-4; [...] *šap-ḫa* DIR : *sa-pi-iḫ* DIR :
šu-par-ru-rum : DIR : *ḫa-la-pu* 2R 39 No. 5 i 45
 (= AfO 14 pl. 7 i 7), astrol. comm., cf. Weidner,
 AfO 14 311.

tu-ḫal-lap 5R 45 K.253 iii 33, gramm.; *tu-uḫ-*
tal-lip *ibid.* i 23; *tu-šaḫ-lap* *ibid.* viii 21; *tu-sa-*
aḫ-lap *ibid.* v 38.

(1) to slip in or through, to enter surrep-
 titiously — (a) said of a snake: *šumma širu*
 ... *ina purid amēli iḫ-lu(-up)-ma uši* if a
 snake (either on a road or a street) slips (lit.:
 slips in and comes out) through between the
 legs of a man CT 40 23:24, Alu.

(b) said of the Lamashtu demon: *i-ḫa-lu-up*
ši-ra-[am] iḫ-lu-up ši-ra-am i-da-ak LÚ.TUR
 she (Lamashtu) is slipping in through the
 door socket, she has slipped in through the
 door socket and is about to kill the baby BIN
 2 72:7f., OB; *kīma šikkē la ta-ḫal-lu-up širā-*
niš do not slip in through the door socket
 like a mongoose PBS 1/2 No. 113 ii 54, MB;
apāniš iḫ-ta-na-lu-up dūrāniš uštanar[ri] she
 always slips in through the window, slithers
 over the wall LKU 32:13; *apāniš irrub ši-ra-*
niš i-ḫal-lu-up she enters through the win-
 dow, slips in through the door socket RA 18
 163 r. 17, cf. the bil. passages cited above.

(c) said of persons: difficult terrain *ašar* ...
 [*mamman*] *ina libbi la ētequ aḫ-lu-up* through
 which no one had (yet) passed I slipped
 through (easily) Scheil Tn. II 34; *ana šūzrub*
napišti innabitma iḫ-lu-up qirib qišti he
 (Te'umman) fled to save his life and slipped
 into the forest Streck Asb. 326:20; *iḫ-tal-lu-*
pu qištē ša šulūšina rapšu they wound their
 way through densely shaded forests Streck
 Asb. 70:83, cf. *aḫ-ta-lu-up qištē* *ibid.* 204:5.

ḥalāpu A

(d) said of the moon: cf. Thompson Rep. 43 r. 1–4, cited above.

(2) to cover, clothe — (a) said of persons: *sarijamāti ul it-taḥ-li-pu* they are not clothed in (leather) armor Tn.-Epic iii 39; *ittalbiš(a) zakūtišu ašāti it-taḥ-li-ba* (var.: -*pa*)-*am-ma rakis aguhḥa* he was dressed in clean (clothes), he was covered with a cloak, and had an *aguhḥu* tied on Gilg. VI 4; the *mašmāšu*-priest *naḥlapta sāmta iḥ-ḥa-lap* TÚG *sāma illabbiš* will be covered with a red *naḥlaptu*-cloak, will be dressed in a red (under-)garment BBR No. 26 i 25, and passim; *zikaru dannu ḥa-lip namurrāti* the strong hero covered with brilliance (said of the king) Lyon Sar. p. 2:7; *attūnu nakrū šaggāšūti ša ḥal-pu dami amēlūti* you are murderous foes covered with human blood AfO 12 pl. 10 ii 9, rel.; *Ḥuwawa [uš]-ta-ḥal-lap 7 naḥlapāti* [...] *ḥa-lip* has clothed himself with seven cloaks, is covered with ... Gilg. IV v 45f.; we saw the governor and his men [*ina*] *naḥlapāte ḥal-lu-pu* clothed in cloaks (serving as armor) ABL 473 r. 9, NA; TÚG.GADA TÚG(!). MEŠ *birme ú-ḥal-lip-šu-nu-ti* I clothed them (the people who dug the canal) in linen garments with colored trimmings OIP 2 82:33, Senn.; *saḥaršuppū kīma naḥlapti lu-u-ḥal-lip-šú* may leprosy cover him like a cloak BRM 4 49 r. 17, Arik-dēn-ili, cf. the parallel *kīma subāti lilabbišu* BBSt. No. 11 iii 3, and passim. (b) said of gods: Marduk *naḥlapti apluḥti pulḥāti ḥa-lip* was covered with a coat of mail (inspiring) terror En. el. IV 57; Nergal *ḥa-lip šalummāti ša litbušu namriri* Nergal is covered with luminosity, (he is the one) who is clothed in brilliance BMS 46:15; Gushea, *ša tuqunta ḥal-pat la-bi-šat ḥurbāša* who was covered with “battle,” clothed in terror STC 2 pl. 76:12; cf. *namriri ḥal-pat* (said of Ishtar) Craig ABRT 1 7:6, also *ḥa-lip melam-mē izzūte* (said of Adad) Unger Reliefstele 4, Adn. III.

(c) said of statues, crowns, walls, roof beams: statues *balṭu kuzbu ḥi-it-lu-pa* clothed in healthy coloring and good looks OIP 2 120:26, Senn., etc.; *šalam ... ušēpišma ú-ḥal-li-pa bašāmu* he made a statue (of himself) and clothed it with sackcloth ZA 40 257 ii 18, Esarh.;

ḥalāqu

a crown *nāši šalummātu ḥi-it-lu-up namriri* wearing luminosity, covered with brilliance BA 3 295:34, Esarh.; *akūš maškēšunu dūrāni ú-ḥal-lip* I skinned (many of their chieftains) and draped the walls with their skins AKA 286:92, Asn., etc.; *maškēšunu išḥuṭu ú-ḥal-li-pu dūr āli* they stripped off their skins and draped (therewith) the city wall Streck Asb. 14 ii 4; *gušūra šebirri ú-ḥal-lap* he shall cover the roof beams with laths Nbn. 48:11, also Gordon Smith College 88:7, NB.

(3) *ḥillupu* to be intertwined (said of trees): his great forests *ša kīma apī edlūti ḥi-it-lu-pu išūšin* whose trees were intertwined like inaccessible reed thickets TCL 3:266, Sar., cf. *išē ... apiš ḥi-it-lu-pu* ibid. 327, also ibid. 15; [*šu-te*]-*lu-up giššu ḥi-it-lu-pat* [...] the brush was tangled, the ... intertwined Gilg. V i 9.

(4) *ḥullupu* to coat (with bronze — for coating with silver and gold see *šulbušu* sub *labāšu*): *dimmē širūti erā namra ú-ḥal-lip* I coated great pillars with shining bronze Streck Asb. 88:101, etc.; *erīnē paglūti musukannē rabiūti siparra ú-ḥa-al-li-ip* strong cedars, great *musukannu*-trees I coated with bronze VAB 4 148 iii 29, Nbk., cf. also mng. 1a and c.

(5) *ḥullupu* (uncert. mng.): 3 *ḥu-lup* (in obscure context) MKT 1 369 pl. 55 VAT 8522 r. 2b.

ḥalāpu B (or *ḥalābu*): v.; to milk; I (*iḥal-lip*); NA*; cf. *ḥilapānu, ḥilpu*.

šizbu ša ina maḥar Ištar ša Ninua i-ḥal-li-pu-ni milk which they milk before the Ishtar of N. KAR 219:7; *irbī zizēša ina pīka šakna 2 tenniq 2 ta-ḥal-lip ana pānika* her four teats are in your mouth, you suck two and two you milk for yourself Craig ABRT 1 6 r. 8.

Only (dialectal) Assyrian occs. are known.

Zimmern, ZA 36 85 n. 1; von Soden, ZA 51 146.

ḥalāqu (*ḥelēqu*): v.; (1) to disappear, vanish, to become missing or lost, to perish, (2) to escape, to flee, (3) *ḥulluqu* to make disappear, cause a loss, (4) *šuhluqu, šutahluqu* to help to escape, to cause losses, (5) (III/II) to destroy; from OB on; I (*iḥliq, iḥalliḥ, ḥaliq*), I/2, I/3, II, II/2, II/4 (*uh-ta-ta-li-qu* BE 17 28:29, MB), III, III/2, III/II; note

halāqu

the forms *ih-te-liq-qu-nu* (BIN 1 48:28, NB), *he-le-qu* (Nbk. 346:8), *ah-la-aq* (EA 270:29), *te-eh-la-aq* (EA 274:14); wr. syll. and ZAH (in several purely graphic variants); cf. *haligtu*, *halqu*, *halqutu*, *hulāqu*, *hulqu*, *hulbuqqū*, *hulūqu*, *mussahliqtu*, *muštahalqu*, *šahluqtu*, *zēr halqāti*.

sa-ah ZAH = *na-a-bu-tum*, *na-ar-qu-ú*, *ha-la-qum* MSL 2 127:18–20, also Diri VI E 1–3; za-ah ZAH = *ha-la-qu*, *na-bu-tú*, *nar(!)-qu-u* Ea I 15–17; za-ah ZAH = *ha-la-qu*, *na-bu-[t]u* Ea IV 113f.; ZAH = *na-bu-du*, *ha-la-[qu]* Izbu Comm. 371f.; ú.gù.dé.a = *ha-la-a-qu* Izi E 314; ú.gù.dé = *ha-la-qu* Erimḫuš V 208; ba.úš ba.an.záh ugu. bi.an.dé.e : *im-tu-ut ih-ta-liq it-ta-ba-ta* Ai. VII iv 16f.; ba.da.záh : *ih-li-ig* ibid. II iv 7–9; lú.zu.záh giš.e.dab : *ha-laq ša-bat* ibid. II iv 13'; ba.úš ba.an.záh (var.: ḫa.lam) = *im-tu-ut ih-li-ig* Hh. I 364.

^vVII.bi ḫA.A ḫul.x[(.x)] : DINGIR.MEŠ *Si-bit mu-hal-liq lem-nu-ti* 4R 21 No. 1 (B) r. 22; ba.e.tu₁₀.tu₁₀.dē.en.na ba.e.gil.li.ēm.mà.e.dē : *it-tah-ta* (text: *-ha)-a* // *it-tak-ma-[r]i(!) uḫ-tal-li-qa* it (the country) has come close to being bludgeoned, (variant:) it has been laid out (by blows) and (Sum.: until) it was destroyed SBH p. 131:55; su₈.ba.gil.li.ēm.mà a.l.tuš : *re-é-um(!) ana hul-lu-qi a-šib* // *hul-lu-qi-š a-šib* ibid. p. 67:4–6; ka.nag.gá ki.gal.bi.ta ba.da.ḫa.lam : *ma-a-ti ina bi-ru-ti-šú uḫ-tal-liq* the country has been destroyed in its depth (Sum.: basis) ibid. p. 73:12; ur.sag.tun lú.erim.ma nig.erim [...] : *mu-hal-liq rag-gi* (in obscure context) BA 10/1 106 r. 4f. = 107:13; lú.šà.šú.gul.ag = *ša li-ib-[ba-šú] hu-ul-[lu-qú]* one whose heart has vanished (perhaps a coward or weakling) OB Lu part 4:21; *kima iq-bu-u* KAR e-ke-mu KAR e-ḫe-ru *ha-la-qu* as it is said (in the lexical texts); KAR = *ekēmu*, KAR = *eḫēru* (and) *halāqu* CT 30 22 i 16, SB ext.

hu-te-en-zu, *nar-qu-u*, *še-ru-ú* = *ha-la-qu* Malku II 276–79; *na-ar-qu-ú*, *gu-te-er-zu-ú* = [*ha-la-qu*] An VIII 37f.; *te-mi-rum*, *ra-pa-d[u]*, *še-e-rum* = [*h*]a-la-qu Malku VIII 40–42.

(1) to disappear, vanish, to become missing or lost, to perish — (a) said of objects: *kanī-kum šú ih-ta-li-ig* this sealed document vanished CT 8 19a:28, OB let.; *šumma martum ḫa-al-qá-at damqat* if the gall bladder is missing it is (a) good (sign) YOS 10 31 v 38, OB ext.; *šumma . . . mimmūšu itti mimmēbēl bitim ih-ta-li-ig* if his property is lost (together) with the property of the owner of the house CH § 125:75; *šumma . . . mim[mūa] ḫa-li-ig iqtabi* if he says: “My property is missing” CH § 126:12; [*aš*]-šum 4 ŠAH.ḪI.A *ša ḫa-al-qú* on account of four pigs that disappeared YOS 8

halāqu

159:1, OB, cf. TCL 1 164:3, CT 4 47a:5; *šimtum ištu annummišu ih-ta-li-ig* the (dye-)mark (on the sheep) disappeared immediately (when the ship transporting the animals sank) TCL 17 8:7, OB let.; *aššum eleppi ša ina nakri i[h]-li-qú-ú* as to the boat which was lost through enemy (action) VAS 8 11:4, OB, cf. OECT 8 13:13, YOS 8 107:17 and 21, YOS 12 111:15, ibid. 119:16, ARM 2 80:8; *immerum i-ḫa-li-ig-ma irīb* if a sheep disappears he will make restitution AJSL 33 221:12, OB; *mimma numattum mala ḫa-al-qá-at* all the movable property that has disappeared VAS 7 149:6, OB; *u i-ḫa-al-li-qú* PN *šarram ippal u mānahātīm umalla* but if it (the reed) gets lost PN will be responsible to the king and will compensate the expenses YOS 2 130:13, OB leg.; *kīma mamman la išu ih-ta-al-qá-an-ni* because I have no one (i.e., no help) it (the money) was lost for me PBS 7 55:21, OB let.; *mimma dumāqi ša mussa ina muḫḫiša iškunūni la ḫa-al-qu-ú-ni* any of the jewelry which her husband had put upon her and which was not lost KAV 1 iii 88, Ass. Code (§ 25); 12 *išpātu illakkunnu ša KÙ.BABBAR la aš-bu ḫal-qú* twelve quivers will arrive, those of silver are not at hand, they are lost HSS 15 2:19, Nuzi; *annātu LÚ.MEŠ ša unūssunu ša ina EDIN ḫal-qú* these are (the names of) the men whose equipment was lost during the campaign ibid. 3 left edge; one talent of iron *ša ultu šutum šarri ih-li-qu* which disappeared from the royal warehouse Cyr. 276:4.

(b) other occ.: *šumma . . . meḫeršu ḫa-li-ig* if . . . (the length of) its opposite (side) is missing (i.e., is unknown) Sumer 6 132:1, OB math.; *šēressu rabītam ša ina zumrišu la i-ḫal-li-qú līmussuma* may he burden him with a great affliction which will not disappear from his body and . . . CH xlili 50; *ālānu annūtum ul ih-li-q[ú]* these towns were not lost ARM 1 1 r. 7; *li-ih-li-ig-šu tūdu aja ūta ḫarrāna* may the track get lost for him, let him not find the road Bab. 12 pl. 13:1, Etana; *nabrarū rapšu ana qubburīšunu ih-li-ig* the broad countryside had vanished (i.e., was used up) in burying them 3R 8 ii 100, Shalm. III.

(c) used figuratively: *kīma ilam u eḫemmē tagammiluma la a-ḫa-li-qú epuš* act in such

ḫalāqu

a manner (that) you propitiate the god and the spirits of the dead, and (that) I do not perish BIN 4 96:21, OA let.; *arḫiš ina pān šarri lu takšuda ú-la-a ḫal-qa-ak* may you come quickly to the king, otherwise I am lost! ABL 896 r. 18, NA; *gabaraḫ ḫa-la-qí-šu ina šubtišu li-ša-ap-pí-ḫa-aš-šum* turmoil (that will lead to) his ruin may he (Enlil) kindle for him in his dwelling CH xlii 61; *inūma warkat eqlim alpī u bitim ša i-ḫa-al-li-qú-ma la taparrasu* when you do not take care of the field, the oxen and the house which are (in danger of) perishing VAS 16 179:6, OB let., cf. *eqlum la i-ḫa-al-li-iq* ibid. 29, also *maškanī la i-ḫa-al-li-iq* PBS 7 108:32, OB let., also *bitum šú la i-ḫa-li-iq* ARM 5 87:23; [DIŠ.Á].GÜB.ḪAR *ḫa-li-iq ma-a-at* [LÚ.KÚR *i-ḫa-li-iq* if the left lung has disappeared the enemies' country will disappear YOS 10 36 i 3, OB ext., cf. *ḫa-li-iq . . . i-ḫa-li-q[ú]* RA 44 13 VAT 4102:9, OB ext.; *ašar ḫa-la-qí-šu ittallak* he goes to his doom RA 33 172:39, Mari let.; cf. *ḫalqu* adj. mng. 3.

(2) to escape, to flee — (a) said of slaves: *šumma wardum ina qāt šābitānišu iḫ-ta-li-iq* if a slave escapes from his captor CH § 20:8; *amtum imāt i-ḫa-li-iq* (if) the slave girl dies or runs away VAS 8 123:12, OB, cf. TCL 1 166:5, BIN 7 210:12, PSBA 34 1 pl. 10 No. 6:3 (all OB), ADD 63 r. 1, Iraq 15 151 ND 3443:10 (UG_x(BE).MEŠ ZAH-at) (all NA), TuM 2-3 116:22 (*ma-ra-šu ḫal-liq*), NB; *me-tu ḫal-qu ina muḫḫi bēlišunu* (if the pledges) die or run away (they will be) charged to their owner ADD 66 r. 5; *amtam ina bitija UKU.UŠ iklāma ina bitim iḫ-li-iq* the soldier detained the slave girl in my house and she ran away from the house VAS 16 48:6, OB let., cf. *amtum ša PN ḫa-al-qa-at* ARM 1 89:6; *amta ša ina pān PN . . . maškanu aškunuma ta-aḫ(!)-ḫa-li-iq ab-ba-kam(!)-ma(!) ana PN anaddinu* (I swear) that I will bring and give to PN the slave girl whom I have pledged to PN and who has escaped Dar. 434:8.

(b) said of soldiers, etc.: *ana šuzub napšātišu edēnuššu iḫ-liq* (he became frightened at the glare of my arms) and to save his life he fled alone Rost Tigl. III pl. 33:4, cf. *iḫ-liq-ma* ibid. pl. 19:10, also *iḫ-liq* ibid. pl. 31:4; *šarru maḫru*

ḫalāqu

ša iḫ-li-qa [*ana Elamti iturr*] *amma ina kussē ūšibu* the former king who had fled returned to Elam and regained his throne ABL 281:5, NB; *šunu lapānija it(!)-tab-tu u iḫ-te-el-qu* they fled from me and disappeared ABL 1000 r. 4, NB; 3 *rabūtešu . . . dēku mā šūtu iḫ-tal-qa ana mātišu ētarba* three of his captains . . . were killed, he himself escaped and returned home ABL 197 r. 13, NA; *arki PN aḡā šū itti uqu iši elija ša sīsē iḫ-liq* afterwards this PN escaped with a small troop of horsemen VAB 3 49 § 42, cf. ibid. 39 § 32 (ZAH instead of *iḫ-liq*), Dar.

(c) said of workers, criminals, etc.: PN ŠĀ ERIM EN.NU *ālīm ša qātiija ḫa-li-iq-ma ina GN maḫar* PN₂ [*wa*]šib PN from the city guard, who is under my command, escaped, and now stays in GN with PN₂ VAS 16 171:8, OB let.; *šamallē ANŠE.ḪLA ilqēma iḫ-ta-liq* my agent took my donkeys and disappeared CT 2 49:8, OB let., cf. ARM 2 18:11; LÚ *ša PN . . . itti asriija iḫ-ta-li-iq* the man of PN . . . ran off with my prisoner PBS 1/2 22:11, MB let.; *anāku ša duāki ḫal-qa-ku* I was (fated) to be killed (but) I have escaped ABL 166 r. 4, NA; *ištu ta-aḫ-li-qu rīmāta ištu iḫbatūka kīma kalbi tukanzab* after you have escaped you are a wild bull, after they have caught you, you fawn like a dog RA 17 158b:5, *wisd.* (Sum. col. destroyed); PN *Larakūa ultu bit kīli ša Larak kī iḫ-liq* PN the native of L. disappeared from the prison of L. ABL 344 r. 4, NB; PN *pušāja rab eširtum ša dullašu umaš-širu u i-iḫ-li-qu-ma* 2 MU.AN.NA.MEŠ *la innam-ru* PN the fuller, a decurion, who left his work and disappeared and was not seen for two years YOS 7 137:6f., NB, cf. ibid. 89:3; *ša ūma ištu pān dulli šarri iḫ-ḫal-li-qú-u-ni* (for *iḫliqūni*) who recently escaped from the king's service ABL 252 r. 4, NA.

(3) *ḫulluqu* to make disappear, cause a loss — (a) to cause the loss of an object: *šumma [alpam] u lu immeram ša innadnū[šum] uḫ-ta-al-li-[iq]* if he has lost an ox or a sheep which was given to him CH § 263:39; if . . . that boatman has been negligent, *eleppam uttebbi u ša libbiša uḫ-ta-al-li-iq* has sunk the ship and has caused the loss of its cargo CH § 237:49; the man in whose dike a gap has

ḫalāqu

been opened *še'am ša ú-ḫal-li-ḡú iri'ab* shall restore the grain the loss of which he caused CH § 53:19; NA₄ *šu-u* [x x] . . . *ú-ḫa-sa-ar ú-ḫa-la-aq* ½ MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR [I.LÁ.E] if he chips or loses the grindstone he will pay a half mina of silver PSBA 33 pl. 34 No. 8:9 (coll.), OB; *inanna 3 sisé ú-ḫal-li-iq-ma u ittabit* now he (a groom) has caused the loss of three horses and has fled Virolleaud Danel 23:18, RŠ let.

(b) to let a slave escape (only OB): 1 SAG.ARAD *ša* [PN] PN₂ *ú-ḫa-al-li-iq-ma pūḫam ša* SAG.ARAD *ina* MN PN₂ *ana* PN *iri'ab* if PN₂ lets a slave of PN escape he will give to PN another slave as replacement in the month MN YOS 8 170:2; 1 SAG.ARAD . . . *ana maššartim* PN *ana* PN₂ *u* PN₃ *iddiššunūšim ú-ḫa-al-la-qu(!)-šu-ma pu-ḫi-iš-šu-ú* 2 ARAD [...] *i[namdin]*a PN gave a slave to PN₂ and PN₃ for safekeeping, should they let (him) escape they will give instead of him two slaves to PN AJSL 33 226 No. 10:8 (coll.); (note:) PN *ina māt Elamti uḫ-tal-li-qu* they have let PN escape in Elam ABL 422:6, NB.

(c) to make disappear, to remove: *nārātim upetti dalām ina mātija ú-ḫa-al-li-iq* I opened canals and made the drawing-bucket disappear from my land RA 33 50 ii 4, OB hist. Mari; *raggam u šenam ana ḫu-ul-lu-ḡi-im* to destroy the evil and the wicked CH i 36, cf. *mu-ḫa-li-iq raggim* YOS 9 62:12, OB Dēr; *ša tuppū annām unakkir* DINGIR.MEŠ-nu MU-šu *li-ḫal-li-iq-ḡú* may the gods make disappear the name of (anybody) who alters this tablet! MRS 6 RS 15.109+:56; *šumšu . . . ina mātī lu-ḫal-li-qu* may they (the gods) make his name . . . disappear from the land KAH 1 3 r. 30, Adn. I, and passim in later texts.

(d) to put an end to, to do away with: *ḫul-li-ḡa-am-ma abi alkatum ešita* oh father, put an end to (these) troublesome doing(s)! En. el. I 49; *šumma [attu]nu ša dāki u ḫul-lu-ḡi [ša Aššur]-bāni-apli . . . bēlikunu tašammāni* should you hear of (a plan) to kill or do away with RN your lord ABL 1239 r. 8, NA; *ašar maškanišu ú-ḫal-liq* its very site I annihilated Thompson Esarh. ii 70; *inanna appiš šābāšu idūku ana šērišu šurdima qaqqassu ḫu-ul-li-iq*

ḫalāqu

now, since he has killed his men . . . towards him, and do away with him, himself! ARM 5 21:20; he threw himself into the flaming conflagration and *ú-ḫal-li-qu napšatsu* killed himself Streck Asb. 36:52; *ša bēlija anāku ana kakkāma lu-ú-é-a-ni* ^aUTU *uḫ-tal-liq* I belong to my lord forever — verily, Shamash has . . . ed our house (mng. obscure) TCL 9 138:17, NB let.

(e) to destroy, ruin: *māssu ina ḫušahḫim u būbūtīm li-ḫal-li-iq* with want and hunger may he (Adad) destroy his land! CH xliii 75, and passim in curses, also Wiseman Alalakh 2:78, also *ibid.* 3:47; *nakirka mātka ú-ḫa-al-la-aq* your enemy will destroy your land YOS 10 56 ii 13, OB ext.; *il-ki-i tu-ḫa-li-ḡá-ma u ašūriš tattašba* did you not ruin my fief and (now) you live in freedom? TCL 1 40:6, OB let.; *ištu nakram ilum ú-ḫa-li-ḡú* after the god had destroyed the enemy ARM 2 24:9; my father Tushratta built the palace and filled (it) with riches, but RN *uḫ-te-liq-šu-ma eltepun* Suttarna destroyed and leveled it KBo 1 3:4, treaty; *ana ḫul-lu-uq ALAM-ia annē u tāmēti ana šunnē* (he who plans) to destroy my stele and change (the wording of) the curses AKA 250:73, Asn.; ALAM *šuātu ḫul-li-iq ša pišu la epāše iqabbaššu* he who says to him what should not be uttered (to wit): “destroy this stela!” *ibid.* 78.

(f) passive: cf. SBH p. 73:12 and p. 131:55, cited above; *uḫ-ta-ta-li-qu* (in obscure context) BE 17 28:29, MB let.

(4) *šuhluqu, šutaḫluqu* to help to escape, to cause losses — (a) to help to escape (only NA, NB): PN *amtu ša* PN₂ *ša* PN₃ *ultu bīti* PN₂ *ú-šá-ḫi-li-iq* PN₂ PN *ina ḡātē* PN₃ *ikšudu* PN the slave girl of PN₂, whom PN₃ helped to escape from the house of PN₂, PN₂ caught PN in the hands of PN₃ Dar. 207:4; *anāku DUMU . . . ul-taḫ-liq u ašar ašbi idi* I have helped my son to escape and I know where he stays VAS 6 253:4, NB, cf. ABL 472 r. 10, ABL 1169:10; 13 *šābē* PN *kī u-še-ḫi-liq ana agannaka itabak* PN helped 13 men to escape (and) brought (them) hither ABL 430:7, NB.

(b) *šutaḫluqu* to cause permanent losses: *ana mimmuja šu-ta-aḫ-lu-ḡi-im tazaz* you are

ḥalāšu

taking steps to make me permanently lose my property PBS 7 94:14, OB let.

(5) (III/II) to destroy: *minā nīnu ša nibnā nu-uš-ḥal-laq* (var. *nu-ḥal-laq*) how should we destroy what we ourselves created? En. el. I 45, cf. *lu-uš-ḥal-liq-ma* ibid. 39.

ḥalāšu v.; (1) to press, squeeze out, (2) to clean by combing; from OB on; I (*iḥluš*, *iḥallaš*), I/3 (uncertain), II (uncertain); cf. *ḥālistu*, *ḥalsu* adj., *ḥilšu* A, *ḥilsu* B, *ḥilšu* C, *ḥulāšu*.

ga.zum = *ka-a-šu*, ga.zum.ag.a = *ḥa-la-šu*, ga.zum.ḥu.luḥ.ḥa = MIN to peel, to comb, to clean by combing Izi V 168f.; [ga.z]um = *ḥa-la-ḡ[u]*, [ga.z]um = *ma-š[á-du]* to comb (in order to clean), to comb (in order to arrange the hair) Antagal III 235f.; x = [*ḥ*]a-la-šu Nabnitu XXIII d 12; TAR = *ḥa-la-a-zu* Erimhuš III 217; (possibly to another verb:) *gi-ig-ri* KAS₄.KAS₄ = *ḥi-tal-lu-ḡú* (Bogh. text: *ki-tal-lu-ḡ[u]*) (in group with *ḥitallupu* and *ḥitallulu*) Diri II 43; *tu-ḥal-la-aḡ* 5R 45 K.253 iii 35, gramm.

(1) to press, squeeze out — (a) to press (said of oleiferous seeds processed by a special technique): *šamnum ḥalsum ša tušābīlam ana ešēnim ul naṭū* ŠE.GIŠ.Ì *maḥrika li-iḥ-lu-ḡú-ma x-x-x maḥrika liḡutu* the *ḥalsu*-oil which you sent me is disgusting (lit. : not fit) to smell, let them press the sesame grains in your presence, and (then) let them do the second pressing (*ṣaḥātu*) on the . . . (again) in your presence YOS 2 58:11, OB let.

(b) to squeeze out (said of a liquid): *šumma martum mūša ana kīdim ḥa-[al]-ḡu* if the liquid of the gall bladder is squeezed out YOS 10 31 x 36, OB ext.

(2) to clean by combing: *3-ḡú tapaššassu 3-ḡú ta-ḥal-l[a-as]-su enūma ta-ḥal-la-ḡu-ḡú šipta 3-ḡú ana qaḡḡadišu tamannu* you anoint him (i.e., his head) three times, you clean him by combing (out the oil) three times, (and) while you comb him you recite the incantation three times over his head CT 23 34:35, SB rit.; if a man has a head (i.e., a head of hair) like the *eššepū*-bird, this means [sī]ḡ-su *i-ḥal-la-ḡú-ma* [. . .] (when) they clean (him) by combing his hair . . . Kraus Texte 17:18, SB physiogn.; *šer*(for *šar*)-*ta ta-ḥal-la-aḡ* (in broken context) KUB 37 104 ii 4', rit.

ḥalbu

To mng. 1a: the passage suggests the existence of two techniques for extracting oil from sesame seeds: *ḥalāšu*, which applies light pressure and probably uses a sack through which the oil oozes out (cf. sub *ḥalsu* adj.), and *ṣaḥātu*—a term also used in connection with the pressing of wine—which is performed by the *ṣaḥātu* and yields the oil usually called *šamnu*. For details cf. sub *ḥalsu* adj. It is possible that *ḥalāšu* mng. 1 and *ḥalāšu* mng. 2 are actually homonyms rather than two mngs. of one verb.

ḥalašešū in *ša ḥalašešē* s.; (a textile worker); OB*.

[lú].t[úg.D]I.DI.a = *ša ḥa-la-šēš-še-c* OB Lu A 284 (after lú.túg.túg.bal = *ka-pi-šum*).

Possibly mistake for *ša ḥalašē*.

ḥalāšu v.; to scrape off (plaster, etc.); from OB on; I (*iḥluš*, *iḥallaš*, *ḥališ*), II, II/2; cf. *mahlāšu*.

ú.nig.BÚR = *ḥa-la-šu*, ú.bíl = MIN Izi E 325f.; *tu-ḥal-la-aš* 5R 45 K.253 iii 34, gramm.; *tu-uḡ-tal-li-šá* ibid. i 38; *šumma bita išši* // *šá si-i-ri i-ḥal-la-ḡú* if he . . . s (*nešú*) a house, that is, if he scrapes off the plaster BRM 4 24:22 (dupl. ZA 2 335:15), (comm. to the series *iqqur ipuš*).

bitum la pališ sippu la ḥa-li-iš aptum la naḡat (if) the house has no breach, the threshold is not scraped off, the window is not torn out (the depositary is responsible for the lost deposit) Eshnunna Code A iii 15 (§ 36); [*ša* . . .] *si-ip-pi i-ḥal-la-ḡu* . . . (whoever) scrapes off my threshold . . . LKA 115:17, inc.; *ša ina bīti iḡ-lu-ḡu* [. . .] (var. *šá ina iḡāri*(É.GAR₈) *iḡ-lu-ḡu/ḡú*) the (plaster?) which they have scraped off the house (var. : wall) AMT 32,1:15, cf. dupl. KAR 81:9; *ina qulmī* (var. *quddi*) *ša šarbatu katarra ta-ḥal-la-aš* you scrape off the mold(?) with an axe made of *šarbatu*-wood KAR 20 i 5, inc., cf. dupl. LKA 116:7, also K.157+ (unpub.) r. 4; [*ina*] MAR URUDU(!) *i-ḥal-la-aš* he scrapes with a copper spade (in broken context) K.11735 (unpub.): 7, rit.; *nu-ud-di-a-ti-ḡu i-ḥal-la-aš-ma ana nāri inaddi* he scrapes off his excrements and throws them into the river CT 37 48:19, rit.

ḥalbu s.; forest; from OB on*.

ḫalbukkātu

ú *ḫal-bi* = ú *šu-ú-šu* forest plant Uruanna I 417; ú *ḫal-bi e-si-e* = ú *su-pa-lu* plant of . . . forest *ibid.* I 429; *ḫ[al]-bu* = *qi-iš-tum* Malku II 159, also CT 18 4 r. iv 12.

ḫal-bu (in broken context) Gilg. Y. 100, OB; [*ur*]rad ana *ḫal-bi-im-ma* he goes down to the forest Gilg. IV v 7; GIŠ.IG *ḫal-bi* the door of the forest Gilg. IV i 38.

ḫalbukkātu s.; (a plant); lex.*

ú.KA.muš.i.kú.e = *šam-me pa-šit-ti* = *ḫal-bu-uk-ka-tum* plant (against the) *pašittu*-(demon) Hg. B IV 183, and Hg. D 222, also quoted in Uruanna III 420f.

ḫaldimmānu adj.(?); (a title); syn. list*.

ḫal-dim-ma-nu = *be-[u]* Malku I 8.

ḫalḫallatu s.; (a kind of drum); from OB on; wr. syll., ÁB×ME.EN and (in KAR 60:3) ÁB×ŠĀ, Sum. unilingual texts write URUDU si.im Gudea Cyl. A xviii 19, si.im *ibid.* xxviii 18, and ÁB×GÁN-*tenú* OECT 1 pl. 3:26; *ḫal-ḫal-la-ta* in KAR 91 r. 23 and as var. to Šurpu III 89 is a scribal error, not a phonetic variant.

še-em ÁB×ŠĀ = *ḫal-ḫal-la-tu* S^b II 256; urudu.balag.NAR = *ti-ig-gu-ú* = *ḫal-ḫal-la-tum*, urudu.ḫab.šil.la.tú = (space left blank) = *ḫal-ḫal-la-tum*, urudu.kám.kám.mat.UD.KA.BAR = ŠU = *ḫal-ḫal-la-tum* Hg. A II 208ff., cf. (with slight variants) Hg. B III 68ff.; kuš.sim skin of the *ḫ*.-drum Forerunner to Hh. XI line 139; kuš.gag.sim *ibid.* line 140.

ÁB[×X].me.zé balag.kù.ga : [*ina*] *ḫal-ḫal-la-ti u ma-an-zi-i balagga elli* to (the accompaniment) of the *ḫ*.-drum and the *manzú*-drum (and) the sacred harp SBH p. 47 r. 16 (cf. dupl. BA 5 641:12) (preceding line *ina uppi elli lilissi elli*); urudu.šēm á.lá [...] : [*ḫa*(!)-*al*]-*ḫal-la-tu a-lu-ú* . . .] *iz-za-am-mu-[ru-ka]* the *ḫ*.-drum and the *alú*-instrument are played for you KAR 119 r. 2-3, *wisd.*

[*i*]na *ḫa-al-ḫa-la-tim* IR.SI.[M]A.ŠE ana *Enlil izammur* (the *kalú*) will play the (lament beginning with) IR.SI.MA.ŠE on the *ḫ*.-drum to DN RA 35 3 iii 13, OB Mari rit.; É.šā.ab.ḫun.gá.ta *ina ḫal-ḫal-la-ti* . . . *tazammur* you play the (lament) É. on the *ḫ*. RAcc. p. 9:12, etc., cf. UŠ.KU *ina ḫal-ḫal-la-ti* . . .] in the OB dupl. IM 11053/213+11087/11 (unpub.), note *ina* ÁB×ME.EN.UD.KA.BAR *tazammur* RAcc. p. 4:14, cf. KAR 119 r. 3, cited above; LÚ.UŠ.KU.MEŠ *ina manzú ḫal-ḫal-la-ti tanitti qarrādūtišu uštanašú* [x-x] the *kalú*-priests sound forth the

ḫalḫallu

praise of his valor on the *manzú*-instrument (and) the *ḫ*.-drum KAR 360:4f., SB, cf. dupl. Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 25:5; LÚ x.x.MEŠ (read [UŠ.KU].MEŠ?) *ina ḫal-ḫal-la-tú* . . . *iqabbú* the . . . recite . . . on the *ḫ*.-drum BRM 4 25:32, *hemer.*; on the day of a lunar eclipse *ḫal-ḫal-lat siparri* ÁB×ME.EN (= *manzú*) *siparri lilis siparri* . . . *inaššúnimma* they shall bring (from the *ammušmu*-house) a *ḫ*.-drum of bronze, a *manzú*-drum of bronze, a kettle drum of bronze BRM 4 6:42, NB rit.; *māmīt manzú u lilisi māmīt ḫal-ḫal-la-ta u tāpāli* the curse through *manzú*-drum and kettle drum, the curse through *ḫ*.-drum and cymbals Šurpu III 89; *Adad pāšu kima ḫal-ḫal-la-ti* ŠUB Adad thunders like a *ḫ*. (in preceding omen, “like a *lilissu*”) ACh Adad 11:10; BE ŠĀ.NIGIN GIM *ḫal-ḫal-la-tú* if the intestines (look) like a *ḫ*.-drum (followed by *kima timbutti, lilissi*) BRM 4 13:51, NB; *ti-bu-2<-tú>* *ḫal-ḫa<-la>-at narām ilūti[ki]* . . .] (may) the . . . harp and the *ḫ*.-drum beloved by your godhead (rejoice your heart) KAR 98 r. 12, SB rel.; I *ḫal-ḫal-la-tum* UD.KA.BAR Wiseman Alalakh 413:16, MB, cf. *ibid.* 432:26; 5 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR *a-na ḫal-ḫal-la-ti* . . . PN u PN₂ SIMUG(!).MEŠ five minas of bronze for a *ḫ*. PN and PN₂, smiths, (have received) UCP 9 p. 64 No. 34:1, NB econ.

Made of metal and provided with a drum skin (kuš.sim), the *ḫalḫallatu* instrument belongs to a group of tympanum drums exactly as the drums called *uppu*, *manzú* and *lilissu*. They are united by the writing with the sign ÁB plus an inscribed sign. This drum gave its name to a lyric genre (*ér.šēm.ma*) because it was used to accompany a specific type of song. The Sumerian passage Chiera SRT 1 ii 4 uses the verb *šu.tag*, “to beat”, for the playing of the *ḫalḫallatu* drum, and the Forerunner to Hh. (cited above) mentions kuš.gag.sim, “leather (head) of the (drum)stick of the si m-drum.” The equation with *kamkammatu*, a kind of ring, (Hg. A, cited above) may result from the similar shape of the drum (or a metal part thereof).

ḫalḫallu adj.; (qualifying beer and flour); NB*; Sum. lw.(?).

ḥalḥallu A

kaš.ḥal.ḥal = *ḥal-ḥal-u* = *me-ez-'u* pressed (out) beer Hg. B VI 73 (in the preceding line *mez'u* explains *dšiptuḥu*); zì.munux(DIM₄).ḥal.ḥal RTC 7 i 5, Pre-Sar.; cf. DUḫ ḥa.ḥa.la, DUḫ ḥa.ḥa.la.DU SLT 12 iv 6f. (Forerunner to Hh. XXIV).

40 SĪLA *qēmē bit[qa]* 40 SĪLA *qēmē* ḤAL.ḤAL-tu 40 silas of *bitqu*-flour, 40 silas of *ḥ.*-flour Nbn. 92:2; *x* ZĪ.DA *ḥar-ru* *x* ZĪ.DA ḤAL.ḤAL.LA *x* ZĪ.DA *bitqu* Nbk. 427:2; *x* GUR ḤAL.ḤAL.LA Nbn. 767:9.

ḥalḥallu A s.; (mng. unkn.); Ur III, OB; Akk. lw. in Sum.; cf. *ḥallu* C.

2 sig ḥal.ḥal.lum two *ḥ.* of (goat) hair ITT 5 6875:3, Ur III (among articles made of wood, goat hair and wool, belonging to a giš.durun.na); *Ḥa-al-ḥa-lum* (personal name) Riftin 44:19, OB.

ḥalḥallu B s.; (a fruit or vegetable); Ur III*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

1 PISAN × GI ḥa.al.ḥa.lu one . . . -basket with *ḥ.* (followed by baskets containing šE.LI, “juniper berries”, and the seeds of the *kiš-kanû*-tree) Pinches Amherst 7:3.

ḥalīlu see *ḥālīlu*.

ḥālīlu A adj.; (qualifying water); SB*.

A TÚL *ḥa-li-lu-ti* [. . .] *ḥ.*-water from a well AMT 52,1:4, inc.

ḥālīlu B adj.; piping; SB*; cf. *ḥālātu* B.

GI.GÍD *ḥa-li-lu* *ša rigimšu tābu* the piping flute whose voice is sweet Craig ABRT 1 15:6, rel., and dupl. KAR 57 i 7.

ḥālīlu C (or *ḥālīlu*): adj.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as personal name); OB.

Ḥa-li-lum CT 4 40a:19, YOS 8 7 seal, UCP 10 p. 216 No. 7:24, etc.

ḥālīlu A (or *ḥālīlu*): s. masc.; (a tool made of iron); NB.

marrī parzilli ḥal-li-li MEŠ AN.BAR *qulmá parzilli nashiptu parzilli* iron spades, iron *ḥ.*'s, iron axes, iron *nashiptu*-spades Camb. 18:3; 2 AN.BAR *ḥa-li-li kit-ta-ta* . . . 3 MA.NA $\frac{2}{3}$ GÍN *šugultašunu* two . . . iron *ḥ.*'s weighing 3 minas $\frac{2}{3}$ shekel VAS 6 205:11ff. (wr. AN.ḥa *ki-ta-ta* in line 16); 10 *ḥa-li-la-nu* AN.BAR.MEŠ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ (?) MA.NA AN.BAR KI.LÁ.MEŠ-šú-nu *a-na* 5 *ḥa-li-la-nu* AN.BAR *rab-bu-tu a-na e-pe-šu ina*

ḥaliqtu

pān PN LÚ.SIMUG.AN.BAR ten *ḥ.* of iron, weighing 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ (?) minas, (have been given) to PN, the ironsmith, to make five big iron *ḥ.*'s UET 4 145:1, 4, 5, 6, also PSBA 10 527:1, 5, 17, 23, Nbn. 358:1 (*ḥa-li-il* AN.BAR).

Possibly an Aram. lw. meaning “drill.”

(Ungnad NRV Glossar p. 60; von Soden, ZA 43 262 n. 2).

ḥālīlu B (or *ḥālīlu*): s.; (a kind of canal or ditch); SB*.

adappi ḥa-li-li silitte surriša uḥattimma ša [. . .] *išqillassina ukallim šamšu* I blocked the ditches (and) *ḥ.*-canals derived from its bed and . . . (thus) exposed their pebbles to the sunlight KAH 2 141:222 (plus TCL 3 222), Sar.

ḥālīlu C s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

[kaš.x].zé = *ši-kar ḥa-li-li*, [kaš.x.zé].du₁₀.ga = MIN MIN *ta-a-bi* beer made of/with (sweet) *ḥ.* Hh. XXIII ii 35f.

ḥaliptu A s.; curse; OA*; cf. *ḥalpu* A, *ḥalpātu*.

u ḥa-li-ip-ti ana ištēn u šina iqbi and he has cursed me more than once BIN 6 196:22, let.

ḥaliptu B s. fem.; (mng. unkn.); NB*; cf. *ḥalāpu* A.

6-ta *ašlāta* 1-it *ḥa-lip-tum* six ropes, one *ḥ.*-cover(?) YOS 3 191:23, let.

ḥaliqtu s.; (1) lost (thing), (2) loss; from OB on*; cf. *ḥalāqu*.

(1) lost (thing): *awēlum ḥa-li-iq-ta-šu utta* the man will find what he has lost (lit.: his lost thing) YOS 10 35 r. 35, OB ext., cf. CT 3 4 r. 55, OB oil omina, and TCL 6 1 r. 12, NB ext.; *awēlum ḥa-li-iq-ta-šu i-ra-ab-šu* as to this man, (somebody) will replace what he has lost MDP 14 p. 56 r. i 17, dream omina; *ḥa-liq-ta-šu Uš-šu* his lost object will follow him KAR 389 ii 34, Alu.

(2) loss — (a) in OB and MB legal texts: *ana pišsātīm u ḥa-li-iq-tim izzaz* he is responsible for (damages caused by) mange (lit.: contagion) and loss ZA 36 91 BJ 86:7, cf. JCS 5 83 MAH 16335:12; *ana ḥa-li-iq-tim u pi-sā-tim* (!) *izzaz* he is responsible for loss and (damages caused by) mange JRAS 1917 724:15; *ḥa-li-iq-ta-am iri'ab* he will replace the loss TCL 11 162:19, cf. YOS 8 168:8, YOS 12 406:8 and

***hālištu**

456:11 and 483:10, UCP 10 p. 131 No. 58:12; *ha-li-iq-ti* AB.GUD.HI.A . . . PN *itanappal* for the loss of cattle . . . PN will make restitution BE 14 119:29, MB.

(b) in ext.: BE *ha-liq-tum ariktum ša iqbu* if (the protasis indicates) lack (it predicts) length (of life) which is stated (specifically: if the left . . . is lacking, this means the life of the prince will be long) CT 31 49:28, SB ext.;

(c) obscure: *anaku ša ha-liq-ti x PN ina pān Enlil nippaš* ABL 361:12, NA.

***hālištu** (*hālištu*): s.; female woolcomber; lex.*; cf. *halāšu*.

[SAL.ga.zum].AG.a = *ha-li-eš-tu* Lu III ii 15' (following *nāpištu*, "female wool-plucker").

halīšu s.; (a leather strap); NB*.

kuš.lú.gú.è.a = *ba-an-bir-ru* = *ha-li-šu* Hg. A II 196, also Hg. B III 41.

PN will bring from the shepherds (LÚ.NA. GAD.ME) 1000 KUŠ UDU.NITÁ.MEŠ *šukulūtu u* KUŠ *ha-li-ši-a-nu babbānūtu* one thousand tanned sheep hides and fine leather *ḫ*. YOS 7 138:5.

hālištu see *hālištu*.

halla s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

ú LÚ.^{DA}nu // *ki-ma hal-la e-ri-bi* // ú AŠ // *ki-ma hal-la* TU.MUŠEN the *amēlānu*-plant (looks) like the *ḫ*. of a raven, the AŠ plant (looks) like the *ḫ*. of a dove BRM 4 32:11, comm.

hal-la iṣ-šur SAR the garden plant (called) bird's *ḫ*. CT 14 50:54, NB (list of plants in a royal garden).

In view of the plant name *zé summati* (see also *rubus alpi*) and the "dove's dung" of 2 Kings 6:25, it is tempting to interpret *halla* as dung. For this, however, there is no evidence in Akkadian. The consistent spelling *hal-la* suggests a foreign (probably Aramaic) word.

(Oppenheim, *Jewish Quarterly Review* 37 176f.)

hallā s.; vinegar; NB*; Aram. word.

3 DUG *sappātu ša GIŠ.GEŠTIN hal-la* three *sappatu*-jars with vinegar YOS 6 58:3; 1 *sap-<pa->tum ša hal-la* Dar. 115:1; 1 *sap-pa-tú hal-la* Dar. 91:4, 6.

Meissner BAW 1 No. 45.

hallatu A

***hallalāniš** adv.; stealthily; SB*; cf. *ha-lālu* A.

šū hal-la-la-niš ipparšidma mamma la emur [ašaršu] he fled furtively and nobody saw a trace of him Rost Tigl. III pl. 10:2; *kīma šikkē hal-la-la-niš abul ālišu erumma* like a mongoose he entered the gate of his city stealthily and . . . Lie Sar. 412.

(von Soden, Or. NS 23 341 n. 1).

hallalatti adv.; like a furtively walking person; NA*; cf. *halālu* A.

hal-la-la-at-ti en-gur-a-ti atta taqabbi mā mīnu hal-la-la-at-ti en-gur-a-ti hal-la-la-at-ti ina māt Mušur e-rab en-gur-a-ti ú-ša-a like a furtively walking person, like a proudly walking person(?) — should you ask, "What does 'Like a furtively walking person, like a proudly walking person(?)' mean?" (I explain) like a furtively walking person he will enter Egypt, like a proudly walking person(?) he will come out (of Egypt)! BA 2 645:17–19, oracle, also copied Craig ABRT 1 26 r. 3–5.

The proposed translation of *en-gur-a-ti* (assuming *enguratti*) is merely a guess based on the context.

***hallalū** (fem. *hallalūtu*): adj.; (mng. unkn.); MA*.

50 SAG.DU KAK.Ú.TAG.GA *ana 2-šu šur-šura-a-te hal-la-li-a-tu adi ša bērišina* 50 arrowheads for two *hallalū* chains, including their links (mng. obscure) KAJ 310:60.

hallalūa see *hallulaja*.

hallamaštu s.; (a plant used as food); plant list*.

ú *hal-la-MAŠ-tú* : ú *hal-la-ar* (var. *hal-ur*) *ša-bi Aššur*^{kl} *ḫ*-plant: the chick-pea of the people of Assyria Uruanna II 224 (from K. 4412 [unpub.] r. 20 plus VAT 9000 [unpub.] ii 27 [from field photograph]).

Read possibly ú *hal-la* BAR-tú, "alien *hallu* plant."

hallamišu see *hulamēsu*.

hallāru see *hallūru*.

hallatu A s.; (a kind of dues or a tax); NB; pl. *hallātu*.

hallatu A

(a) GIŠ.SAR *hallatu* in gen.: *elāt* ŠE.NUMUN GIŠ.SAR *hal-la-tum* *ša ina pān* LÚ.GAL.DÙ.ME apart from the field (which is a) *hallatu* orchard which is at the disposal of the *rab-bani* TCL 13 182:25; ŠE.NUMUN É.GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR *zaqqi u pī* [šulpi] *ina* ŠE.NUMUN GIŠ.SAR *hal-lat* *ša* UD.30.KAM LÚ [rab-banūti] a territory planted with date palms or in stubble, within the field (which is a) *hallatu* orchard of the 30th day (belonging to) the *rab-bani* VAS 5 110:2; [A].ŠÀ.MEŠ GIŠ.SAR *hal-lat* *ša Bēlīt* *ša Uruk* *ša ina pān* LÚ *rab banūti* fields (being a) *hallatu* orchard of the Lady-of-Uruk which is at the disposal of the *rab-bani* AfK 2 109:22; *qaqqaru kišubbū* GIŠ.SAR *hal-la-tú* *ša Bēl* fallow territory (being a) *hallatu* orchard of Bel VAS 5 65:2; *isiqšunu* *ša ina* É.GIŠ.SAR *hal-lat* *ina* É . . . É.^dGĀŠAN.EDIN their share of the “house” (being a) *hallatu* orchard within the . . . “house” of the temple of DN TCL 13 244:3, cf. *ibid.* 19; an orchard . . . *tehi* ŠE.NUMUN *ša Bēlīt* *ša Uruk* GIŠ.SAR *hal-la-ti* *ša ina pān* PN adjacent to the territory of the Lady-of-Uruk, (being a) *hallatu* orchard which is at the disposal of PN (of the family LÚ.GAL. <DÙ>) AnOr 8 23:18; ŠE.NUMUN GIŠ.SAR *hal-la-tum* *ša Uraš* a field (being) the *hallatu* orchard of the god Urash VAS 5 104:1 (referred to in line 9 as ŠE.NUMUN); *adi* 1 PI ŠE.NUMUN GIŠ.SAR *hal-lat* É *mēriši* together with one PI of territory (being a) *h.* orchard, planted VAS 5 105:45.

(b) pertaining to the administration of the *h.*-holdings: dates, the *imittu*-tax *ša* LÚ.GAL.DÙ.MEŠ *ša* GIŠ.SAR *hal-la-a-ta* *ša* ^dŠamaš of the *rab-bani* of the *hallatu* orchards of Shamash VAS 6 25:2; 38 gur of dates, the *imittu*-tax of the GIŠ.SAR *hal-lat* LÚ.GAL.DÙ-ú-tu VAS 3 160:1, cf. YOS 7 162:1, etc., also the passages cited for usage a and usage c.

(c) dues of the *h.*-holdings: GIŠ.SAR *hal-lat* *ša* UD.30.KAM LÚ.GAL.DÙ-ú-tu *ša arhussu* *ša* . . . *tehi* GIŠ.SAR *hal-lat* *ša* UD.22.KAM *hallatu* orchard of the 30th day of the *rab-bani*-prebend every month, which . . . is adjacent to the *h.* orchard of the 22nd day VAS 3 165:2, 4, cf. (for the 30th day) VAS 3 152:2, 153:1, 156:1, 158:3, VAS 5 105:2 and 11 (*ša arhussu u kal šatti* every month throughout the

hallatu C

year), VAS 6 157:12; *šiššu ina* UD.6.KAM *isqu* *ša ina* É.GAL.EDIN GIŠ.SAR *hal-la-tum* one sixth of the 6th day, income from the . . . (being) a *hallatu* orchard BRM 2 12:4, etc.; 12-²-ú *ina* UD.26.KAM *isqu* . . . *ina* GIŠ.SAR *hal-la-tum* one twelfth of the 26th day, income from the *hallatu* orchard BRM 2 4:12, etc., cf. VAS 15 4:4; [. . .] *u hal-la-tum* (in broken context) PSBA 10 pl. (after p. 146) 5:30.

(d) in the geographical name URU *Hal-lat(u)*, which appears only in texts from Nippur as *tāmirtu*/URU *Hallat(u)*: TuM 2-3 153:18 and passim (cf. Krückmann, TuM 2-3 p. 50), also TCL 13 189:1; possibly it is not connected with GIŠ.SAR *hallatu*.

The term GIŠ.SAR *hallatu* refers mostly to date orchards, occasionally to other types of real estate encumbered by certain monthly dues payable to a sanctuary, and usually attached to the GAL.DÙ-prebend. These orchards either belong to a temple or are in private hands. The word *h.* itself refers either to the dues or to the administrative status of the territory. For an Aram. etymology cf. Feuchtwang, ZA 6 438.

hallatu B s. fem.; (a kind of basket); NB*; wr. with and without det. GI.

(a) used for dates: 1-et *hal-la-tú* *ša assané ana bēlija ultēbil* I sent my lord one *h.*-basket with Telmun dates YOS 3 162:14, let.

(b) used to keep silver: 18 shekels of silver *ina* GIŠ (text: TÚG) *šurāru* *ina* GI *hal-lat* *šakin* are deposited in the *šurāru* (and) in the *h.*-basket ZA 3 146 No. 6:10 (cf. dupl. Thompson, A Catalogue of the late Babylonian tablets in the Bodleian Library, Oxford p. 29 AB 246), cf. ZA 3 144 No. 4:2, 5, 8, 11 and 20, No. 5:14, No. 7:4.

(c) in connection with shipbuilding: *hal-la-a-tú qutta'* finish (plur.) the *h.*-baskets BIN 1 45:18, let.; 10-ta 15 GIŠ.MÁ.ME *hal-la-a-ta* *ina bunnija epuš* construct 10 to 15 boats while I prepare (*bunnū*) the *h.*-baskets! BIN 1 26:27, let.

hallatu C s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[bu-ú] [KASKAL] = [*ha*]-*la-tum* A I/6:45 (followed by [bu-ú] [KASKAL] = [*ha*]-*l-tum*).

See *hallu*.

hallatuššú**hallatuššú** s.; apprentice; OB*; Sum. lw.

nar.tur = *hal-la-tu-šu-u*, nar.hal.tuš.a = MIN apprentice singer Lu IV iii 215f.; gala.hal.tuš.a = ŠU-u (= *hallatuššú*) apprentice gala-priest Lu IV ii 171; hal.la.tuš.a = *a-lu-zi-n[u]* apprentice *aluzinnu* Lu IV iii 248; akkil nar x tuš.a KA.NIGIN.ta.è.dè.meš : *si-pi-it-tam na-ru hal-la-tuš(!)-a ša pi-i-[šu-nu] up-p[u-ú]* apprentice singers whose voices are . . . sing a *sipittu*-lament PBS 1/1 11 iv 82 = iii 50, OB.

Meissner, MAOG 13/2 14.

hallilu see *hālilu*.***hallimu** s.; (a kind of raft); NB*; only pl. *hallimānu* attested.

500 *ina libbi ana* GIŠ *hal-li-ma-nu ultēlú* . . . *ina* ID GN *uttebbú* 500 (head of cattle) from among them they have loaded on rafts . . . (some) sank in the river GN ABL 520 r. 18, cf. *ibid.* r. 13; *ina libbi* GIŠ *hal-li-ma-n[u] kī ibirūni* . . . the enemy crossed over on rafts and . . . ABL 1000 r. 2; 2 GIŠ *hal-li-ma-a-nu* . . . *la ašpura* (I swear) that I sent two rafts (for the logs) ABL 462:10; GIŠ *hal-li-ma-nu* (in broken context) ABL 1456:6.

(Salonen Wasserfahrzeuge 69).

hallu A s.; (1) crotch, region between the thighs, (2) the hind legs of animals; from OB on; wr. syll. and HAL; cf. *hallutānū*, *pēt halli*.

[ha-al] [HAL] = *hal-la-an* (dual) A II/6 A i 23; ú.lum = *hal-lum* Izi E 308; [bu-ú] [KASKAL] = [ha]l-lum A I/6:46 (may be a different word, preceding line [ha]l-la-tum), also UR₄ = *ha-al-lu* Izi H App. I 8.

(1) crotch, region between the thighs (said of a person) — (a) in gen.: DIŠ ì *a-na ha-al-li bārīm šulmam ittadāam/iptur* if the oil makes a bubble/parts towards the *h.* of the diviner (holding the bowl for the lecanomancy before him as he squats on the ground) YOS 10 58:9, 10, OB oil omina; DIŠ ì.GIS *it[būma] a-na ha-al-li-ia i-te-li-a-am/šulmam iddiam* if the oil comes up/makes a bubble toward my *h.* CT 5 4:10 and 12, OB oil, cf. YOS 10 57:12, 14 (wr. *a-na ha-li-ia*); DIŠ NA *ana hal-li-šá GIN ul idi* if a man goes to her (his wife's) *h.*, (note of the student:) I do not know (what it means) CT 41 34:4, Alu Comm; *šumma NA HAL-šú* «TUM» *iš-bat-su-ma la ušarda* if the crotch of a man gripes him and he cannot . . . Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 47.

hallu D

(b) in *halla petú*, “to open the *h.*”, a term for sitting on horseback: *šēruššun hal-la la iptú* no one had (yet) sat astride their (the horses') backs TCL 3 173, Sar.; cf. *pēt halli*, “horseback-rider.”

(2) the hind legs of animals (dual) — (a) in gen.: *šumma aqrabu ina HAL GUB-ma ana pān amēli imqut* if a scorpion stands on (its) hind legs and falls down in front of the man CT 40 27 K.11686:7, SB Alu; *šumma izbum qaqqassu ana ha-al-[li]-šu kamisma itti zibbatīšu tišbut* if the new-born lamb's head is put into its hind legs and grown together with its tail YOS 10 56 ii 31, OB Izbu; if a new-born lamb's . . . *ina zibbatīšu šakinma hal-li-šú inattal* is placed on its tail and looks toward its hind legs CT 28 11:4, Izbu, cf. 1 *qaqqassu hal-li-šú* IGI one of its heads looks towards its hind legs CT 27 11 r. 13, etc.; *šumma izbu šēpāšu ana hal-li-šú turra* if the new-born lamb's feet are turned toward his hind legs CT 27 46 r. 18, etc.; if pigs run around in the streets *zibbatīšunu ana hal-li-šú-nu* ŠUB.MEŠ with their tails between (lit.: put toward) their legs CT 38 46:6, Alu, etc.

(b) said of a donkey: MI *ša hal-la* (or HAL.LA) ANŠE *ša [imitti] u šumēli teleggi* you take a tuft of black hair from the hind legs of a donkey, from the right and the left AMT 99,3 r. 17, cf. MI *ša(!) hal-li* ANŠE(!) Uruanna III 41 (var. in LTBA 1 88 i 33 for MI *pap-hal-li* ANŠE); [. . .]-*zini ša hal-li* U₈ [. . .] (obscure) AMT 12,6:2; Ú GIŠ.Ú.GÍR : AŠ *gal-ga-al-ti šá hal-li* AN[ŠE] VAT 13781 (unpub.): 27, Uruanna; see also sub *hallutānū*.

hallu B s.; (earthen container for liquids); lex.*; Sum. lw.; cf. *halmahhu*.

[dug].hal = *hal-lu* Hh. X 223 (cf. *ibid.* 224f., which differentiate large and small *hallu*-pots, *ibid.* 226–235, which list those used for water, beer, oil, fats, wine, etc.); *dug.igi.hal* = *pa-an [halli]* front part of the *h.* *ibid.* 238.

hallu C s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); OB*; cf. *halhallu A*.

Ha-al-lum PBS 11/1 46 ii 11 (list of names); *Ha-al-lum* CT 6 26a r. 9, leg., and BIN 2 99 seal.

hallu D s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

hallu E

na₄.gug.zi ḫal.lum (preceded by na₄.gug.zi) Wiseman Alalakh 447 ii 19, Forerunner to Hh. XVI (the corresponding passages in Hh. are na₄.gug.zú = *šurrānītu* obsidian-like carnelian Hh. XVI 123, and na₄.gug.mar.ḫal.lum = [šU] ibid. 125, suggesting the possibility of a mistake in the Forerunner).

hallu E s.; (mng. uncert.); Mari*.

2 GIŠ *ma-ga-ar-ru ša ḫal-li ù ma-la-li* two wheels . . . ARM 7 161:3.

hallu F s.; the cuneiform sign ḪAL; OB, SB; wr. syll. and ḪAL.

šumma ina maškan šulmim ḫa-lu-um if instead of the *šulmu* there is a ḪAL sign YOS 10 61:10, OB ext., cf. *šumma ina maškan šulmim* ḪAL ibid. 7; *šumma ina múru imitti marti* ḪAL *šakin* if there is a ḪAL-sign in the middle of the right side of the gall bladder (parallels: AN, PAP, KASKAL, etc.) CT 30 1 K. 85:3, SB ext., and passim, wr. either with the OB or the SB form of the sign.

Nougayrol, JAOS 70 112 n. 9 and RA 40 79.

hallulaja (*hallalūa*, *hallulē*, *hallulūa*, *hallulūa*): s.; (1) (an insect), (2) (a female demon), (3) (a plant); SB; wr. syll. and UB.PAD (but this is possibly to be read *upputtu*, according to Hh. XIV 331d, or *uppattu*, according to KAR 92:2).

(as insect:) ub.pad = *ḫal-la-lu-a-a* (var. *ḫa-lu-la-a-a*, *ḫa-lu-li-a*) Hh. XIV 333; ub.pad = *ḫal-lu-li-ia* Landsberger Fauna p. 42:64, comm.; num.ú.pad = *ḫal-lu-la-a-a* Hh. XIV 333 (var. of above); num.ú.pad = *ḫal-lu-la-ia* = *ḫu-zir-tu ša eqli* šá-[niš *šaḫ qa-qā-ri*] Hg. B III iv 18f.; ú.pad = *ḫal-lu-la-ia* = *šaḫ qa-qā-ri* Hg. A II 293; *ḫa-lu-la-a* = *ḫu-zir-tú ša eqli* Landsberger Fauna p. 41:47, comm.; ú.KU.NIM : AŠ SAḪAR *ḫa-lu-la-a* Uruanna III 109 (but note ú UD-ti KASKAL SAḪAR *up-pat-ti* KAR 92:2); ú *e-li-bu* : AŠ *ḫa-lu-la-a* GURUN GE₆ Uruanna III 38.

(as demon:) maškim.MI.lú.ḫar.ra.an.na = *ḫal-lu-lu-ú-a* Lu Excerpt II 175; maškim.MI.lú.ḫar.ra.an = *ḫal-lu-la-a-a*, maškim.MI.a.ri.a = *šá-niš* MIN Erimḫuš I 213f.; ḏLÚ × šeššig (ŠL No. 330⁸).kù = *ḫa-lu-la-a-a* Proto-Izi 65a.

(as plant:) ú UD-ti [KASKAL] = ú *ḫal-lu-la-a-a* CT 14 20:9 = Uruanna I 462 (probably the insect used for med. purposes).

(1) (an insect): cf. above; (used in med. and rituals:) you crush [ú.KA.MUŠ].Ī.KÚ.E *ḫal-lu-la-a-a išid* ú.[...] a *pašittu*-plant, a ḫ-, root of . . . AMT 21,7:6; UB.PAD.NITÁ u

***hallupu**

MUNUS male and female ḫ.-insects AMT 104:15; *ḫal-lu-la-a-a šá* KASKAL.MEŠ ḫ.-insect of the roads (used for a conjuration) 4R 55 No. 1:8, Lamashtu, cf. LKU 32:11; *ḫa-lu-la-a* UD.DU *tazák* you dry and crush a ḫ.-insect AJSL 36 82 iii 74.

(2) (a female demon): cf. above; DIŠ *ina bit amēli ḫal-lu-la-a-a innamir* if a ḫ.-demon appears in somebody's house CT 38 25b:6, Alu (parallel: if a SAG.ḪUL.ḪA.ZA-demon appears, line 4, see also lines 7–11); DIŠ *ḫal-lu-la-a-a kal ūmi ana bābti im-ta-bi-bi* if the ḫ.-demon . . . all day long to the precinct ibid. 12; *ḫal-lu-li-e* (var. *ḫa-lu-la-a* in KAR 147:5) *iḫāršu* a ḫ.-demon will “espouse” him KAR 177 r. iii 10, hemer.

(3) (a plant): cf. above; ú *ḫa-lu-la-ia* : ú ZÚ.GIG.GA.KÁM : *ana* UGU ZÚ GAR-*nu* ḫ.-plant : plant for toothache : to put on the tooth CT 14 23 K.259:5, cf. KAR 203 i–iii 5.

Landsberger Fauna 135 (“Maulwurfsgrippe”); ling, MAOG 10/2 69 (“Ameisenlöwe”).

hallulē see *hallulaja*.

hallulīa see *hallulaja*.

hallulūa see *hallulaja*.

halluptu s.; equipment (of soldiers and chariots); NA*; cf. *ḫalāpu* A.

narkabātišu sīsē šimdat nīrišu ḫal-lu-up-ti šābē ḫal-lu-up-ti sīsē I carried off his chariots, his draft-horses, the equipment of the soldiers, the equipment of the horses AKA 352:22, Asn., cf. ibid. 237:38, 284:86, 341:120; 40 *narkabātišu ḫal-lu-up-tum utēruni* they brought home (as booty) 40 of his chariots (with full) equipment CT 34 39 ii 12, Synchron. Hist.; I seized in battle 2 *šušši narkabātišunu ḫal-lap-ta* 120 chariots (with full) equipment AKA 68:95, Tigr. I.

Perhaps more specifically “harness”, see *tahluptu*, *ḫulaptu*.

Oppenheim, JCS 4 194 n. 27.

***hallupu** (fem. *halluptu*): adj; (describing garments); NA; cf. *ḫalāpu* A.

1 TÚG.KI *ḫal-up-tú* ADD 956:7; TÚG KI.TA *ḫal(!)-lu-pu(!)-te(!)* ibid. 1095:10; 2 TÚG KI.TA *ḫal-lu-pu-te* ibid. 781:4 (sic in Glossary ADD 4 286, text: *-pa-te*); 2 TÚG KI.TA *ḫal(!)-lu(!)-pat nu-us-ki* ibid. 1040:4; TÚG KI ḪAL-*pat birme*

ħallurtu

ibid. 956 r. 3 and 4; KI ĤAL-*pat* ibid. 973 iii 3 and 5; cf. TÚG ĤAL-*pat* GADA ĥa-ri-ra-te ADD 1124 r. 5; 1 GÚ Šá ĥal-lu-up-ti-šú-nu (mng. obscure, preceded by 2 GÚ LÚ.UŠ.BAR *šip-rat*) ADD 953 r. iv 8.

ħallurtu s.; a single chick pea; from OB on*; cf. *ħallūru*.

Šumma elēnu bāb ekallim ši-rum ki-ma ĥa-lu-ur-tum šakinma u tarik if on the “gate of the palace” (part of the liver) there is a mark resembling a chick pea, but it is black YOS 10 24:39, OB ext.; *Šumma ina rēš marti ereštu kīma ĥal-lu-ur-tú* if on the head of the gall (bladder) there is a (marking called divine) wish (for a votive offering) resembling a chick pea (sequence of mentioned seeds: *sahlūtu*, *ħallurtu*, *kakkūtu*) TCL 6 4:25 (dupl. Boissier DA II i 11), ext.; *Šumma ina pūtišu* IB *kīma* GÚ.GAL if there is a mole on his forehead the size of a chick pea (followed by *kīma* GÚ.TUR) BRM 4 23:21, physiogn.

ħallūru (*ħallāru*, *ħillūru*, *ħullūru*): s. fem.; (1) (plurale tantum) chick peas, (2) chick pea plant, (3) a weight (= one-tenth of a shekel); from OAKk. on; wt. syll. and GÚ.GAL, in MB and NB also ŠE.GÚ.GAL; cf. *ħallurtu*.

gú.gal = [*ħal-lu-ru*] Hh. XXIV 124 (rest. after BA 10/1 105 K.3251:7 and 9, followed by *gú.gal*. gal.la = [...]); in.nu *gú.g[al]* = [MIN (= *tibnu*) *ħal-lu-ri*] chick pea straw (follows straw of lentils [*kakkū*], of vetch [*kiššenu*]) Hh. XXIV 225; *ú* GÚ.GAL : *ú* *ħal-lu-ru* (var. *ħi-[lu-ru]*) Uruanna II 473; *ú* *ħal-la-maš-tu* : *ú* *ħal-la-ar* (var. *ħal-ur*) *ša-bi Aššur*^[ki] the chick pea of the people of Assyria Uruanna II 224; *ziz.àm* *gú.gal* *gú.tur* : *kun-ši ĥal-lu-ri kak-k[ú-i]* BA 10/1 105:7-9, rit.

(1) chick peas (plurale tantum) — (a) in gen : (in OAKk. :) x GÚ.GÚ.GAL.GAL (parallel to x GÚ.GÚ.TUR.TUR) HSS 10 10:12, cf. ibid. 61:3, also GÚ.GÚ GAL and TUR BIN 8 132 i 7f., 267 i 13f., 276 ii 25 and 27, also GÚ.GÚ ITT 1 1349:2, MDP 14 71 r. iv; note for Ur III: GÚ.GAL.GAL and GÚ.TUR.TUR Oppenheim Eames Coll. 52; (in OB. :) x GÚ.GAL *samdātīm* *šūbilam* send me ground chick peas YOS 2 58:6, let., cf. *sahlū qiššī ĥa-lu-ri urqūtam u šūmī* *šūbilam* send me cress, cucumbers, chick peas, green vegetables and garlic YOS 2 152:25, let., also VAS 7 131:3 (together with GÚ.NÍG.ĤAR.RA),

ħallūru

VAS 16 121:7, YOS 2 64:20, 126:16, Riftin 10:1 (*ana zi-ra-ni*, “for seed”); (in MB. :) *ziz.an.na* GÚ. TUR GÚ.GAL ZAG.ĤI.LI emmer, lentils, chick peas, cress BE 14 34:1, cf. BE 14 18:2, 24:2 and 32:2, PBS 2/2 14:2 and 15:2 (in heading of lists); GÚ.GAL ZAG.ĤI.LI *ù* *ì.GIŠ ša ana šābi dulli ana na(!)-da-a-ni jānu* there are no chick peas, cress or oil to give to the workmen BE 17 13:13, let., cf. ŠE.GÚ.GAL (note writing) PBS 2/1 44:12; (in Nuzi. :) x KI.MIN (= *sahlū*) *kīma ĥu-ul-lu-ru* y KI.MIN *kīma kakkū* x cress instead of chick peas, y cress instead of lentils HSS 14 69:8; (in NB, only in texts from Nippur [archive of Murašū, time of Dar. II]:) x GÚ.GAL and equally frequent x ŠE.GÚ.GAL occur in farming contracts among other products, preceded by wheat and barley, followed by sesame, millet, *kasū*, often also before GÚ.TUR (*kakkū*), “lentils,” e.g., PBS 2/1 15:5 and passim, BE 9 34:5 and passim (GÚ.GAL always exceeds in number GÚ.TUR, often in the ratio 2:1).

(b) in med. and rituals: *ana libbi mé šunūti* ... *ziz.an.na* GÚ.GAL GÚ.TUR *ana libbi tanad-di* into this water you throw ... emmer, chick peas, lentils AMT 91,2:6 and passim, either ground (*tēnu* AMT 96,1:12) or crushed and sifted (GAZ SIM CT 23 45:11, RAT AMT 45,2:7), mostly together with GÚ.TUR; (obscure. :) GÚ. GAL ... *tašaddad*(GÍD-*ad*) Kuchler Beitr. pl. II iii 61; (note roasted chick peas. :) GÚ.GAL *qa-la-a-te* K.9684 r. ii 8 (= von Oefele Keilschriftmedizin pl. 2); (*qēm ĥallūrī*, “chick pea flour”:) 10 GÍN ... *zid* GÚ.GAL 10 GÍN *zid* GÚ.TUR ... *ištēniš tuballal* you mix ten shekels of chick pea flour, ten shekels of lentil flour CT 23 33:11, and passim; (rarely in ritual texts. :) AMT 91,2:6, KAR 298 r. 24, AAA 22 pl. 13 r. i 59 (al-ways together with GÚ.TUR).

(2) chick pea plant (sing.): *DIŠ* GÚ.GAL *IGI* if a chick pea plant was seen (next omen GÚ.TUR *IGI*) CT 38 9:18, Alu; *inbu kunāšu* GÚ.GAL GÚ.TUR GÚ.NÍG.ĤAR.RA *ul iššir* the orchard fruit, emmer, chick pea, lentil, vetch will not thrive CT 39 16:41, Alu.

(3) a weight (= one-tenth of a shekel) (NB only): $\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR $4\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN *ħal-lu-ru* $\frac{1}{2}$ mina of silver, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ shekel BE 10 124:1;

ħallutānū

$\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN *ħal-lu-ru* LAL KÙ.GI $\frac{1}{2}$ minus $\frac{1}{10}$ shekel of gold YOS 6 29:1; *ħal-lu-ru ina qātē* PN $\frac{1}{10}$ from PN TuM 2-3 235:14 and 15; *2-ta qātāti ħal-lu-ru* $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ (of one shekel) Dar. 119:5, cf. VAS 4 97:5, VAS 5 132:11. (The subdivisions of the shekel are designated by ŠE, “grain of barley,” *girū*, “bean of carob” [= carat], corresponding to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ŠE, and *ħallūru*, “chick pea,” corresponding to 10 ŠE.)

The words *ħallūrū* and *kakkū* denote from the earliest time two of the less important food staples of Mesopotamia: the chick pea and the lentil. Their popularity diminished from the Oakk. to the MB period; in the Neo-Babylonian period only the Nippur texts of the early fifth century attest their agricultural importance in that specific setting. The identification of *ħallūrū* (GÚ.GAL) is based on etymology (Heb. *ħārūl*, Aram. *ħurlā*, Arab. *ħullar*).

Thompson DAB 105f.; to mng. 3, cf. Ungnad, OLZ 1908 Beiheft 27.

ħallutānū s.; tuft of black hair from the hind legs of a donkey; SB*; cf. *ħallu* A.

ħal-lu-ta-nu-[u] = MI PAP.ĤAL ANŠE CT 14 45:16 (dupl. CT 14 43 K.4140:11), cf. VAT 13794 (unpub.) iii 39 (dupl. K.6465 in BA 5 690), also VAT 13769+ (unpub.) vi 52, (preceded by *imū*, “hair from the front of a donkey,” *imtanū*, “tuft of black hair from the flanks of a donkey”).

ħal-lu-ta-na-a ša ĠIR SAL.[ANŠE] NIGIN-mi ana libbi ħipēti tašakkan you surround(?) (it) with tuft(s) of black hair taken from the leg of a female donkey, you place into it potsherds AMT 2,1:1 + CT 23 37 iv 2.

Note that MI PAP.ĤAL ANŠE is read not only *ħallutānū*, but also *šulum papħalli imēri*, “black (hair) from the *papħallu* of a donkey,” as shown by the writings *šu-lum pap-ħal-li* (var. PAP.ĤAL) *imēri* (ANŠE) 4R 58 ii 57 and dupl. 4R 55:8, Lamashtu, and MI *pap-ħal-li* (var. PAP.ĤAL, PAP.ĤAL.LA) ANŠE/GUD Uruanna III 41 and 137. Simple *ħallu* (or ĤAL.LA) replaces *papħallu* (PAP.ĤAL) in the phrase MI *ša ĤAL.LA ANŠE* AMT 99,3 r. 17, and in MI *ša(!) ħal-li* ANŠE(!) Uruanna III 41 var. in LTBA I 88 i 33, cited sub *ħallu* A.

ħallūtu s.; (name of a month); Oakk.

ITI *ħa-lu_g-ut* (cf. MAD I 234 sub 5).

ħalpu A

ħalmadru (*ħalwadarru*, *ħalwadru*): s.; (part of chariot made of a special wood and the wood itself); Nuzi.

giš.gul.gigir = *ħal-ma-ad-ru* (var. [*ħal*]-*mad-ru*), *giš.kak.maš.tab.ba.gigir* = KI.MIN, *giš.ħa.lu.úb.mur.ra.an.gigir* = KI.MIN Hh. V 56-58.

*2-ta šimittu narkabāti ša šēni 4 šimittu narkabtu ša ĠIŠ ħa-al<-wa>-tar-ri napħar 6 šimitti narkabāti 2 yokes for šēnu-chariots, 4 yokes for chariot(s) of ħ.-wood, in all 6 yokes for chariots (manufactured by a carpenter) HSS 13 283:2 (= RA 36 171:2), line 11 has in similar context ĠIŠ ħa-al-wa-[tar-r]i(!); 20 šimittu ĠIŠ ħal-wa-ad-ru 20 yokes of ħ.-wood HSS 15 96:2, 7; 9 MA.NA SÍG.MEŠ ana 3 šimittu [*ħa-a*]-*wa-ad-ri*(!) 9 minas of wool (paid) for 3 yokes of ħ. HSS 13 227:9, also HSS 15 207:9; ša 2 šimitti ĠIŠ.MEŠ ħa-al-wa-ad-ru ana dāti ilteqi he took as a bribe ħ.-wood for 2 yokes AASOR 16 8:25; 1 ĠIŠ *x-x* 10 ĠIŠ *ħa-al-wa-ad-ru* MEŠ (in list of furniture) HSS 14 247 edge 2; 3 ĠIŠ *ħal-wa-at-t[a-ru]* RA 36 146:20 (= HSS 15 136); *ištēnūtu magarru šeš-šatum ša ħal-wa-ad-ri* one set of wheels with six (spokes) made of ħ.-wood RA 36 140:16 (= HSS 15 167:16).*

The *ħalmadru*-wood seems to have been used exclusively for the yoke of a chariot, either on account of its strength or because it could be easily bent into shape. The implications of the Sum. correspondence “twin peg” remain, however, obscure. Since the term occurs frequently in Nuzi, it seems that it designates a type of yoke which was foreign in Babylonia, where it appears only in Hh.

ħalmaħħu s.; (a container); lex.*; Sum. lw.; cf. *ħallu* B.

dug.ħal.maħ = šU-ħu Hh. X 236.

***ħalpatu** s.; (mng. unkn.); NA*.

ina muħħi mārē ša ša ziqni ina muħħi ħal-pe-te ša LÚ.SAG.MEŠ Craig ABRT 1 26:4 (= BA 2 645).

****ħalpītu** (Bezold Glossar 121b); to be read *ina é* (BA 2 634 r. 20).

ħalpiu see *ħalpū*.

ħalpu A adj.; accursed (man); OA*; cf. *ħalip̄tu* A, *ħalpūtu*.

ḫalpu B

lú.a1.áš.a = *ḫa-al-pu* OB Lu A 81 (followed by lú.a1.áš.a = *ud-du-rum*, lú.áš.a = *ša er-re-tim* 82f.)

kīma a-we-lim ḫa-al-pi-im lá té-pi-ši do not treat me like an accursed man TCL 21 265:5; OA let.; *kīma a-we-li-im ḫa-al-pi-im la ašpurakkum* I did not write you like an accursed man (but I wrote as follows) TCL 19 46:7', let.; you are writing to me *kīma a-we-lim ḫa-al-pi-im ištu 1 me'at bēre eqlim* as if (I were) an accursed man from a distance of 100 miles TCL 19 32:28, let.; *maḥar 5 um-meānē šitassīama a-na ḫa-al-pi-im ḫa-li-ip liqbū* read (the tablet) before five creditors so that they should say to the accursed "he is an accursed man" unpub. OA text, Museum of Adana.

ḫalpu B adj.; armored (man); NB*; cf. *ḫalāpu A*.

lú.gú.è.a = *ḫa-al<pu>-um* OB Lu B vi 25 (cf. kuš.lú.gú.è.a = *nahlaptu* leather armor Hh. XI 263).

ḫantiš LÚ ḫal-pi šuprānu šabē pitinūtu LÚ ki-din-ia u nepišu send (pl.) quickly *ḫ*-men, strong men, my . . . and tools YOS 3 188:8, let.; *itti LÚ ḫal-pu 5 MA.NA kaspā* (send) together with the *ḫ*-man five minas of silver UCP 9 p. 90 No. 24:18; *itti LÚ ḫal-pu 2 MÁŠ.TUR 2 UDU* ibid. 30.

In NB, possibly "substitute," if lw. from Aram. *ḫalpā*, Arab. *ḫalafa*.

***ḫalpu C** (fem. *ḫaliptu*): adj.; covered (?); SB*; cf. *ḫalāpu A*.

A.MEŠ *na-a-di ḫa-li-ip-ti* water from a covered(?) waterskin KAR 357:36, rel.

(von Soden, ZA 51 146.)

ḫalpū A s.; frost, freezing; SB, NB; lw. from Sum. *ḫalba/i*.

ḫal-ba INANNA × A.DI(!) = *ḫal-pu-u* A VIII/1: 178; *ḫa-al-bi* ZA.INANNA.DI = *ḫa-al-[pu]-ú* Diri III 117, also Proto-Diri 216; A.INANNA^{ḫal-bi}DI (var. *ḫal-bu*INANNA × A + [DI], ZA.SUḪ^{ḫal-bu}DI) = *ḫal-pu-u* Erimḫuš VI 72 (in group with *ḫurbāšu*, *šurīpu*, *sarbu*); še-e ZA.INANNA.DI = *ḫal-pu-[ú]* Diri III 116; *ḫal-bi*LÁL.ḪAL = *ḫal-pu-u* CT 18 50 r. ii (+ CT 19:33 80-7-19, 307); u₄ šú.uš.ru = [*ḫal-pu-u*] Antagal S i 9' (in group with [*kuššu*], *šurīpu*, *šalgu*).

ní.bi.ta nam.kur.re.e.ne ug_x(BE).ga.gin_x (GIM) šèg.šèg giš.tukul.á.bi.lál.e: *mala ikšudūš kakku ina ramānišunu kīma mītūt ḫal-pi-e idišunu*

ḫalpūtu

uktassāma the arms of all those whom the weapon(s) touched became stiff by themselves, like (the arms of) those who die of cold 4R 20 No. 1:1 f., lit. (the construction of the Sum. is not clear); *ḫal-pu-u* = *ku-uš-šu* Malku III 162; *ḫal-pu-u* = *tak-ša-a-tum* Malku III 166; *ḫal-pu-u* = *šu-ri-pu* Malku III 167; *ḫal-pu-u* = *el-lum* Malku VI 218 (followed by *ku-uš* = MIN).

ku-šu ḫal-pa-a šu-ri-pa šal-gi cold, frost, ice (and) snow Schollmeyer No. 16 iv 13, SB rel.; *ina ūmāt kušši ḫal-pi-e šurīpi* in days of cold, frost, (and) ice AKA 140:14, Tigl. I; *kušsumma limḫurki ḫal-pu-u linḫki* (O fever,) may cold counter you, may frost appease you JRAS 1927 pl. 4 (after p. 688) D.T. 57:20, inc.; *ḫal-pu-' idūkunu* the frost has killed us BIN 1 81:20, NB let.; (obscure:) *ušapšiq ḫal-pa-a UGU GÚ.x[. . .] udabbibanninima ētekim dabābi [. . .]* over my enemies(?) he (poured) numbing frost, he took away the speech of those who accused me K.2599 + (unpub.) last col. of r. 5', SB rel.

Landsberger, ZA 42 157.

ḫalpū B (*ḫalpiu*): s.; (a kind of well); lex.*; lw. from Sum. *ḫalbia*.

ḫal-pi-a LÁL + GIŠGAL = *ḫal-pi-ú-um* MSL 2 130 iv 3; *ḫal-bi* LÁL + ḪAL = *ḫal-pu-u* Ea I 258 (followed by *ḫal-ba-a* LÁL + GIŠGAL = *kan-nu šá burti*); *ḫal-bi* GIŠ.ŠE₄ (var. GIŠ.A.SUḪ.DI(!) RA 17 168 K.10013) = *ḫal-pu-[u]* Diri II 253; [*ḫal-bi*] [ŠE₄] = *ḫal-pu-[u]* S^a Voc. A 1' (followed by [*kan*]-*nu šá [burti]*); cf. giš.ZA^{ḫal-bi}SUḪ (var. giš.ḫal-bi^{LÁL}+GIŠGAL) = *kan-nu šá bur-tum* Hh. VIIA 142.

Landsberger, ZA 42 157 n. 2.

ḫalpū C s.; (a stone); SB*.

NA₄ *ḫal-pa-a ina ḫimēti tazāk* you crush *ḫ*-stone in ghee (to make an ointment for the eyes) AMT 16,3 i 10.

Since ZA.SUḪ with the reading *ḫalbi* is equated with both *ḫalpū A* and *ḫalpū B*, we must posit the reading *ḫalbi* also for the stone called NA₄.ZA.SUḪ, from which *ḫalpū C* seems to be derived as Sum. lw. However, the vocabularies give the Akk. correspondence *šubū* for NA₄.ZA.SUḪ. References for NA₄.ZA.SUḪ are given under *šubū*.

ḫalpūtu s.; accursedness; OA*; cf. *ḫaliptu A*, *ḫalpu A*.

ú-lá ḫa-al-pu-ti ú-lá sà-ru-ti it is not my accursedness, nor my wickedness, (you have

ḫalqu

certainly heard that I cannot return the silver) KTS 6:11, let.

ḫalqu (fem. *ḫaliqtu*): adj.; (1) lost (object), (2) missing (animal or person), (3) ruined (field); from OB on; wr. syll. and ZĀḤ or ZĀḤ; cf. *ḫalāqu*.

e È = *ḫa*-[al]-*qu* Diri I 169; lú.A.ĒA = *ḫa-al-qu*[m], *mu-na-ab-t[um]*, *na-du-um* OB Lu B vi 22-24.

(1) lost (object): *awīlum ḫabtum mimmašu ḫal-qá-am . . . ubār* the robbed man will declare (before the god the amount) of his loss CH § 23:33, cf. *ibid.* § 9:3, § 23:44, § 125:4, § 240:79; *minummé sariam ḫal-qú-tum MEŠ u ašar ekallim illiqqu ana tuppi ilturu* whatever coats of mail were missing or taken by the palace they wrote down in (this) tablet HSS 15 6:12, Nuzi; *bītu ḫammuš unūti ḫa-li-iq-ta . . . sarrūtu izzūzu* the house was robbed (and) the criminals have now divided my lost furnishings KAV 168:8, MA let.; GIŠ.GIGIR *ḫal-qa* lost chariot Nbn. 579:2; *dannu ḫepū u ḫal-qu tušallam* she will make good (any) broken or lost cask VAS 6 87:7, NB leg., also Nbk. 325:6; [NÍG]-*šu ZĀḤ GUR-šu* anything of his (that is) lost will return to him KAR 423 i 13, SB ext., and *passim*; *šiddum ḫa-al-qu(-um)* the missing (i.e., unknown) length Sumer 6 132:12, OB math.

(2) missing (animal or person) — (a) in gen.: *šumma . . . wardam ḫal-qa-am* (var. *ḫa-al-qá-am*) [*amtam ḫa-li-iq-tam*] *alpam ḫal-qa-am imēram ḫal-qa-am . . . išbat* if a . . . catches a fugitive slave or slave-girl, or a runaway ox or ass Eshnunna Code A iv 7, cf. *ibid.* B iv 3f. (§ 50), also CH § 16:39, *ibid.* § 17:51, and *passim*; *tuppi LÚ.MEŠ ḫal-qú-ti ša URU GN* tablet concerning the fugitives (stationed) in the town GN RA 28 37 No. 5:1, Nuzi, cf. RA 47 34:7, Nuzi; he is like the SA.GAZ-people, UR.ZÍR *ḫal-qú* a stray dog EA 67:17; É *ḫal-qú ú-te-ir-šu* I returned his lost family to him Smith Idrimi 56 (corrected JCS 8 55 n. 100); LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ *mītūtu abkūtu u ḫal-qu-tu* dead, captured and missing soldiers RA 11 167 r. 11, NB let., cf. LÚ *ḫal-qu-tu* *ibid.* obv. 14; LÚ *um-ma-nu* LÚ.SAG.MEŠ LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ *ḫal-qu-ú-tu* missing people, officers (and) soldiers ABL 336:9, NB let.; *niše māti ḫal-qu-te* ABL 245:5,

ḫalšu

NA; PAP 10 LÚ.GAL.URU.MEŠ ZĀḤ.MEŠ a total of ten fugitive city prefects ABL 767 r. 1, NA; *amēlūssunu ḫal-liq-tum u aššātīšunu* their missing slaves and their wives Dar. 379:57; LÚ-tú *ḫa-liq-tú u mimma ša ḫarrā-nišunu ša illā ina karēšunu* slaves at large and all (goods en route in) their business ventures which turn up (later on) belong to them jointly TCL 13 160:13, NB; LÚ *sa-a-ri* LÚ *te-bu-ú* LÚ *ḫal-qu* LÚ SAL *ḫal-liq-tu* a criminal, a rebel, a vagrant, male or female IM 44318 (unpub.) r. 7 and 10, NB; *mālak um-mānija ZĀḤ-tum ammar* I will find (lit.: see) the track of my missing soldiers CT 30 19 ii 14', SB ext.; *mētu murtappidu etimmu ḫal-qu* the roaming (shade of a) dead man, the straying ghost Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 33, SB rel.

(b) *ḫalqu* or ZĀḤ after personal names in lists of workmen: cf. MDP24 384, Nikolski 2 436: 1ff., Reisner Telloh 160 v 10, TCL 2 5481:3, 11, etc., all Ur III; VAS 13 104 iii 8, OB, etc.; PBS 2/2 111:20, PBS 2/2 144:9 and 13, all MB, in most cases parallel to UG_x(BE), "dead".

(c) in a personal name: ^{md}*Nabû-ḫal-qa-ú-tir-ri* Nabû-has-returned-the-lost(-child) Nbn. 900:3.

(3) ruined (field): *x šE.NUMUN ḫal-qa x* ruined field (parallel: *šE.NUMUN la ip-šu* uncultivated field) Cyr. 348:8; ZĀḤ ruined (said of fields, beside *maršu*, "in bad state") Cyr. 336:19 and 24.

ḫalqūtu s.; loss; OB*; cf. *ḫalāqu*.

u šē'am ša aḫḫēšu ḫa-al-qú-ut-sú iqḫūnimma and as for the grain of his brother, they reported its loss to me and . . . CT 29 5b r. 6, let.

ḫalšu (*ḫaršu*): adj.; (1) obtained by *ḫalāšu* (said of oil, etc.), (2) pressed out (said of sesame seeds), (3) combed (said of flax); from OB on; wr. syll. (*ḫar-šu* in BIN 2 33:11) and BĀRA.GA (BĀRA.AG in BIN 1 96:2, BĀRA.GÉ in RAcc. p. 5 iii 24, BĀRA.GÁ in KAR 101:17); cf. *ḫalāšu*.

[1].giš.bāra.ag.a = *ḫal-šu* Hh. XXIV 16; ì + ciš.bāra.ga = [*ḫa-al-šu*] Nabnitu XXIII 268; še.giš.ì.bāra.ga = *šá-maš-šam-ni ḫal-šu-ti* pressed out sesame seeds (after MIN *nuppušūti* crushed sesame) Practical Vocabulary Assur 39, also Rm.

ḫalšu

IV 422+(unpub.):22 (unplaced fragm. of Hh. XXIV); NI¹.NI = ḫal-šu Erimhuš V 107 (followed by NI.NI.a = *ruqqá*, both quotations from "Silben-vokabular" C 112f., cf. Landsberger, AfO Beiheft 1 170ff.).

(1) obtained by ḫalāšu (said of oil, etc.) — (a) in gen.: Ì.BÁRA.GA *ša tušābīlam* the ḫ.-oil which you sent me (for the context see sub ḫalāšu mng. 1a) YOS 2 58:8, OB let.; Ì.GIŠ.BÁRA.G[A] (var. Ì.GIŠ *ḫar-šu* in the dupl. BIN 2 33:11) CT 36 7 ii 8, Kurigalzu; 1-et *bī'iltu ša Ì ḫal-šu* one bottle of ḫ.-oil TCL 9 117:44, NB let.; 2 NINDA.ḪI.A Ì ḫal-šu UET 4 146:13, NB; *ana libbi Ì+GIŠ BÁRA.GA imḫurlim inaaddīma ippaššaš* he (the *bārú*) puts *imḫurlim*-herb into ḫ.-oil and anoints himself BBR No. 11 r. iii 4, NA rit.; Ì.GIŠ BÁRA.GA *tanaqqi* you pour a libation of ḫ.-oil BA 10/1 106:9, SB rit.; Ì ḫal-ša *ana muḫḫi kalak ša ḫAni . . . iqarrib* the ḫ.-oil is offered upon the *kalakku*-bowl of DN RAcc. p. 63:41, NB rit.; x Ì.GIŠ ḫal-šu y *ḫimētu ana mersu* x ḫ.-oil, y ghee for a *mirsu*-cake Cyr. 327:4, cf. WVDOG 4 pl. 12:8, NB; x ŠE.GIŠ.Ì *ša 2 maqqané ša Ì.GIŠ.BÁRA.AG* x sesame (seeds to produce ḫ.-oil) for two libation vessels with ḫ.-oil BIN 1 96:2, NB; note: 1½ SĪLA SUN (= *narṭabu*) *la ḫal-ša ša ŠA GIŠ šuq-di* 1½ silas of unsqueezed mash made from almonds KAR 220 i 15 (preparation of perfume).

(b) in med.: Ì ḫal-ša *ina šikari išatti* he drinks ḫ.-oil in beer Küchler Beitr. pl. 9 ii 62; Ì ḫal-ša NAG.MEŠ he keeps on drinking ḫ.-oil AMT 96,1:18, and passim in med. texts; Ì ḫal-ša *ina šulī ina nahīrišu tanappaḫ* you blow ḫ.-oil into his nostrils through a reed cannula KAR 202:39; *dam erīni Ì ḫal-ša ša tussam-mēḫu* the cedar "blood" and the ḫ.-oil which you have mixed KAR 198:3; *mē nurmē Ì ḫal-ša Ì.GIŠ.ERIN tuballal* you mix pomegranate juice, ḫ.-oil (and) cedar (scented) oil (and drip it into his ears) KAR 202 r. iv 23.

(2) pressed out (said of sesame seeds from which the ḫ.-oil has been extracted): cf. above Practical Vocabulary Assur 39; x ŠE.GIŠ.Ì ḫal(!)-šu-tu x pressed-out sesame KAJ 226:13, MA, cf. CT 33 14:16, NA; x ŠE.GIŠ.Ì ḫal-šu [... *ana rab*] *raqqūte* x pressed-out sesame (given to) the chief of the perfume makers ADD 1036 iv 18; ŠE.GIŠ.Ì.BÁRA.GA

ḫalšu

. . . *tazāk* you crush pressed-out sesame AMT 19,2:6, SB; note DUḪ ŠE.GIŠ.Ì BÁRA.GA left-overs of pressed-out sesame KAR 190:6'.

(3) combed (said of flax): x MA.NA GADA ḫal-ši *ana TÚG bulú* x combed flax for a *bulú*-garment UCP 9 p. 71 No. 68:1, NB; x GADA.ḪI.A ḫal-šu GCCI 2 381:2, NB.

Sum. *bára.ag* could be taken to indicate that a sack (*bára*) was used to extract the first and best oil from the sesame seeds.

(Jensen, KB 6/2 48 n. 3; Ungnad, AfK 1 35; Langdon, AJSL 39, 140.)

ḫalšu s.; (1) fortress, (2) fortification, (3) district; from OB on, Akkadogr. in Bogh.; masc. (OB) and fem. (VAB 4 86 ii 16, NB, Winckler Sar. No. 66:43, SB, etc.), pl. *ḫalšū* (OB and CT 34 41 iv 6), *ḫalšāni*, *ḫalšūte* (ABL 572 r. 10, NA), construct state *ḫalaš*, once *ḫališ* (*ḫa-li-iš* GN CT 4 1a:3, OB let.); wr. syll. and URU ḫal-šu MEŠ (NA royal inscr.), ḪAL.ḪI.A-ša (Smith Idrimi 65 and 69); cf. *ḫalšu* in *rab ḫalšu*, *ḫalzuhlu*, *ḫilšu* E.

[di-im] DIM = ḫ[al-šu] A VIII/2:122; ḫar.ra.an.kal = ḫal-šu Erimhuš II 175 (in group with *karāšu*, *ḫilšu*, *virtu*); ḫa.ra.kal = ḫa-al-šu Nabnitu XXIII 269; ḫa.ra.an.kal = ḫal-šu // *bir-[tu]* CT 18 49 ii 23 (+ CT 19 33 80-7-19, 307).

(1) fortress: 500 ERIM *ina* GN ḫa-al-ša-[am] *likil ḫa-al-šú-um la innaddi* 500 men in GN should hold the fortress, the fortress shall not be abandoned YOS 2 140:20, 22, OB let., cf. also line 11; *nakrum ina ḫa-al-ši-ka šallatam ušēšši* the enemy will carry booty away from your fortress YOS 10 44:21, OB ext., cf. CT 30 47b:6, SB ext., and passim, also *ina ḫa(l)-al-ši-ka šallatam ušēšši* YOS 10 20:16; 55 *ālāni bīt dūrāni ša 8 nagēšu adi* 11 URU ḫal-šu.MEŠ-šū *maršāti akšud* I conquered 55 strong walled cities of his eight provinces, together with 11 inaccessible forts Winckler Sar. No. 66:43; 2 URU ḫal-šu MEŠ *tuklat nagēšu* (var. 2 URU *birāte*) two fortresses, the mainstay of his province Lie Sar. 448, cf. *ibid.* n. 9.

(2) fortification: *ālum u ḫa-al-šum šalim ḫa-al-šú-ú-a du-un-nu(-nu)-ú-ti u maššarātūa danna* all is well with the city and the district, my strengthened fortifications and my garrisons are strong YOS 2 90:4-6, OB let.;

ḫalšu

batqu ša URU ḫal-su MEŠ ša šarri bēlija liksuru let them repair the breaches in the fortifications of the king my lord ABL 311 r. 14, NA; [*ina šī*] *pik epirē u qanē aksirma* 2 URU *ḫal-šu MEŠ aḫu ana aḫi addīma* I dammed up (the river) with earth and reeds and built two fortification walls side by side, and . . . Lie Sar. p. 48:3; URU *ḫal-šu MEŠ elišu wrakkis* I constructed siege walls against him (and starved him out) Streck Asb. 16 ii 52, cf. Haverford College Studies 2 65:14, Esarh., also OIP 2 70:29, Senn., etc.; *enūma dūr āli ešši ša pāni nāri ša ḫal-ši ti-sa-ri* when the wall of the new city which faces the river at the *tisāru*-fortress (fell in ruins) KAH 1 3:36, Adn. I; *itāt URU.KI ana kidānim ḫa-al-ši rabītim ina kupri u agurri abnīma* alongside the city, toward the outside, I built a great fortification wall of bitumen and baked bricks, and . . . VAB 4 86 ii 16, Nbk.

(3) district — (a) in gen.: *ša ḫa-la-aš* GN from the district of GN Iraq 7 62 A 926:7, Chagar-Bazar, cf. *ina ḫa-la-aš* GN ibid. 48 A 929; *ālum ḫal-šum u muttalikā[tum] ša bēlija šalma* all is well with my lord's city, district and troops on patrol TCL 18 78:5, OB let.; GN GN₂ . . . *adi ḫal-ša-ni-šu-nu lu akšud* I conquered the cities GN, GN₂ . . ., together with their districts KAH 2 71:27, Tigl. I; PN *šāpir Suḫi ina ḫa-li-iš Su-ḫi^{ki} wašbu* that PN the governor of Suḫi stays in the district of Suḫi CT 4 1a:3, OB let.; cf. the OB letters TCL 18 131:14, YOS 2 90:4 (cited sub mng. 2), OECT 3 41:7; [*ḫa-l*] *a-as-sú rabi* . . . [*ḫa-la-a*] *s-sú lišallim* his district is big, (let 100 men be stationed in his district so that) he may keep his district safe ARM 1 16:26,28, cf. *ḫal-šum ša-lim* ARM 2 120:3, also *a-lum Ma-ri ekallum u ḫa-al-šum šalim* ARM 6 14:6, and passim, also *a-lum Tir-qa^{ki} u ḫa-al-[š]u-um ša-lim* ARM 3 10:6, and passim; *tūša ḫurrum ša kaspim ina ḫa-al-ši-šu ibaššīma* as if there were a silver mine in his district, and . . . ARM 1 73:20; *ina* GN *u ḫal-zi* GN KBo 1 3:45; PN *ḫassiḫi ša ḫal-ši* URU GN PN the district-commander of the district of the city GN JCS 7 150 No. 6:8, MA; *minummē bitātu ša ekallim ša <ina> ḫal-zi-qa ašbu* as many families belonging to the palace as are living in your district JEN 551:4; 2 *annātu ša* URU GN

ḫaltappānu

. . . 5 *annātu ša ḫal-zi* GN these two are from the town of GN, . . . these five from the district of GN SMN 3347(unpub.):8, Nuzi; *ḫal-zi ša* GN HSS 9 66:12, Nuzi, cf. HSS 14 109:9, also HSS 15 41:11 and 19, and ibid. 44:8 and 20, etc.; *ālāni ma'dūte ša Karduniaš adi* URU *ḫal-zi-šu-nu* many cities of Babylonia together with their districts CT 34 41 iv 6, Synchr. Hist.; 27 *ma-ḫa-zi a-di ḫal-ša-a-ni-šu-nu* 1R 29 i 50, Shamshi-Adad V, cf. *Dūr-Kurigalzu, Sippar . . . Bābili, Upī adi ḫal-ša-ni-šu-nu* KAH 2 71:27, Tigl. I, etc.

(b) officers at the head of the ḫ.: EN.NAM *ša* URU *ḫalšu* (e.g., ABL 197 r. 5, TCL 9 58:53, NA); NAM *ḫal-šu* Johns Doomsday Book 5 i 24; cf. *ḫalšu* in *rab ḫalšu* and *ḫalzuḫlu*.

For mng. 3 cf. H. Lewy, Or. NS 11 11 n. 5; Kupper, RA 41 160 n. 1.

ḫalšu in rab ḫalšu s.; commandant of a fortress; SB, NA; cf. *ḫalšu* s., *ḫalzuḫlu*.

LÚ.GAL *ḫal-šu* Bab. 7 pl. 5 K. 4395 iii 4, NA list of professions (followed by LÚ.GAL *bir-te*, same meaning).

qātē LÚ.GAL URU *ḫal-šu Dēr amnu* I handed (them) over to the *rab ḫ.* of Dēr OIP 2 178 iv 60, Senn.; LÚ.GAL URU *ḫal-šu* Lie Sar. p. 52:16; PN LÚ.GAL URU *ḫal-šu ša* GN ABL 343:3, NA.

****ḫalšu** (Bezold Glossar 122a); to be read *ḫāmim (tuqmāti)*; cf. sub *ḫamāmu*.

ḫaltappānu s.; (a plant in pharm. use); Bogh., SB.

ú *me*(var.: *mi*)-*si-sa-a-nu* : ú *ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu*, ú *ḫa-la-me-su* (var. ú *ḫal-la-me-šu*) : ú *ḫal-tap-pa-nu*, ú *ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu* : ú *tuš*[-. . .] (var. *tu-x-ri*), ú ḪAR.ḪAR : ú *ḫal-tap-pa-[nu]*, ú TUR.RA : ú MIN, ú UD-ti [KASKAL] : ú *ḫal-lu-la-a-a*, ú(!).ḪI.IS *ša x y* : ú *ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu* Uruanna I 457-463 (for ú.ḪAR.ḪAR, cf. sub *ḫašú*); ú *ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu* : AŠ *muš-šu-gal-lu* Uruanna III 81; ú *ḫal-tap-pa-nu* RA 18 5 No. 9 ii 1 (translit. only).

ú *ḫal-tap-pa-na tazāk ana* IGI *tanaddi* you crush ḫ., put it upon it AMT 75,1 iii 30, and passim in similar contexts; ú *ḫal*<*-tap*>-*pa-nu-um* KUB 4 50:6; NUMUN ú *ḫal-tap-p[a-nu]* seeds of the ḫ.-plant AMT 29,5:5; *išid* ú *ḫal-tap-pa-ni išid alluzi* : ú *šinnī unnušāte ana muḫḫi šinnī šakānu* root of the ḫ.-plant, root of the *a*.-plant : herbs for weak, (i.e., loose)

***haltappātu**

teeth, to put on the teeth KAR 203 i-iii 12, pharm.; *ú hal-tap-pa-nu* (on one *haṭṭu*-shelf together with *ḥarmunu*, *tigilá*, *elkulla*, *šammi dišpi*) VAT 8903 (unpub.) ii, pharm.; *ú UD.UD hal-tap-pa-ni: ú muruṣ naḥri ana muḥḥi* [*naḥri šakānu*] the . . . of the *ḥ.*: herb for the disease of the nostrils(?), to put on the nostrils(?) CT 14 43 Sm.60+:2, pharm.; *išid* *ú hal-tap-pa-ni* (one of nine plant drugs used against the disease ŠA.MI) CT 14 48 Rm. 328 r. i 7'.

(Thompson DAB 205.)

***haltappātu** s.; (part of the human body); lex.*

uzu.kak.tir.ra = hal-tap-[x] Hh. XV 86 (var. reading of *uzu.kak.zag.ga.tir.ra = ka-tap-pa-a-tum*) after *uzu.kak.zag.ga = kās-ka-su* clavicle(?).

haltappū in *ša haltappê* s.; "he of the whipping rod," an (epithet of the exorcist); syn. list*; cf. *ḥultuppu*, *ḥultuppū*, *mašḥul-tuppū*.

[*ša(?) hal-tap-pi-e = a-ši-pu* he with the *haltappū* (instead of *ḥultuppū*) wand Igituḥ App. A i 30'.

haltib in *haltib haltib* (magic formula used in incantations); SB*.

[*ḥulqi ḥulqi ḥa-al-ti-ib ḥa-al-ti-ib* AMT 64,1:24.

See *ḥatib*.

haltikku s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

gú.dib.ba, sag.dib.ba = hal-ti-ik-ku Hh. II 290f.

haltu s.; (a stone); SB.

na₄.kak.šub.ba = NA₄ sik-ka-ti = hal-tum a stone (bead) against *sikkatu*-disease = *haltu* Hg. D 134.

(a) a stone(-amulet) used in conjurations and med. rituals: *NA₄.KIŠIB hal-tú NA₄.KIŠIB.ZA.SUḤ . . . ina kišādišu tašakkan* you place around his neck a cylinder (shaped bead) of *ḥ.*-stone, a cylinder (shaped bead) of *šubū*-stone RA 18 162:2, inc.; *NA₄.KIŠIB hal-ti NU.SAR* an unscribed (seal) cylinder of *ḥ.*-stone AMT 66,4 i 7; *NA₄ hal-ta NA₄.ZA.SUḤ . . . tupallaš* you perforate a (bead of) *ḥ.*-stone, of *šubū*-stone KAR 194 r. ii 39, med., also *ibid.* i 4; *ḥal-tu* (among beads for amulets and rosaries) KAR 213 i 16, etc.

ḥalū B

(b) as mineral: *NA₄.ZÚ NA₄ ḥal-ta ú NA₄.KA.GI.NA ina šadāni ša Nairi . . . lu aššá ina bīt ḥamri ša Adad . . . aškun* obsidian, *ḥ.*-stone, KA.GI.NA-stone I transported from the mountains of GN (and) placed them in the *ḥamru*-house of Adad AKA 101:11, Tigl. I.

(Thompson DAC 177.)

ḥaltu see *ḥaštu*.

ḥalu s.(?); (mng. uncert.); lex.*

GEŠTIN.MEŠ KA = *ḥa-lu* Practical Vocabulary Assur 189.

ḥalū A (*ḥālu*): s.; (1) black mole, (2) black spot (a disease of barley); from OB on.

ḥuḡ = ḥa-lu-ú (var. *ḥa-a-lu*) Erimḥuš III 14 (in group with *umšatu*, *pindá*, *kittabru/katarru*), also Lanu D 14; *an.sig, an-ša-ma-ag = ḥa-lu-ú* Erimḥuš Bogh. B ii 5' (followed by types of moles with readings *anšumug*, *anšimig*); *an.si.il = ḥa-a-lu* Izi A ii 24 (followed by *an.zib = makru*); *ḥa-lu-u = um-ša-tú ḥa-lim-tú* black mole Izbu Comm. IV 129, also Malku IV 77.

(1) black mole: *DIŠ LÚ ḥa-li GE₆ panēšu i-x* if black mole(s) (cover?) someone's face YOS 10 55:1, OB physiogn.; if a man *ḥa-li ḥa-al-mu-tim magal mali* is thickly covered with black moles VAT 7525 (unpub.) iii 4, OB physiogn.; *ḥa-li [ša-a]l-mu-tim ištiná itaddu* is dotted with isolated black moles *ibid.* 6; *ḥa-li ḥa-al-mu-tim panūšu irassu . . . mithāriš mali* his face and his chest are evenly covered with black moles *ibid.* 8; *DIŠ ḥa-li-e MIN* if (his face is full of) black moles Kraus Texte No. 7:8, physiogn.; *šumma sinništu ūlidma KI.MIN-ma ḥa-li-e mali* if a woman gives birth and (from the beginning its [i.e. the child's] head) is full of black moles CT 27 18:10, Izbu. and *passim*.

(2) black spot: *našpakātum ḥa-lam ilappat* (for *illappata*) the grain heaps will be affected by "black spot" (probably a fungus disease) YOS 10 42 iii 39, OB ext.

ḥalū B s.; (a kind of wool and a garment made of it); OB, MB*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

(a) in Pre-Sar.: *túḡ ḥa.la.um TuM 5* 103:1, also 104 ii 2; *ḥa.la.um túḡ* *ibid.* 106:4, also 107:2 and 114:1.

(b) in Oakk.: *túḡ ḥa.la.um* Metropolitan

ḫalú

Museum, New York 86.11.204 (unpub., courtesy Sollberger).

(c) in OB: X MA.NA SÍG ḪA.LU.UM GIBIL. MEŠ new ḫ.-wool Riftin 65:1; X MA.NA SÍG.ŠID.MA . . . a-na TÚG.ḪA.LU.UM šūtu-wool for ḫ.-garments ibid. 11.

(d) in MB: 1 TÚG ḫa-le-e sú-nu takiltu one ḫ.-garment with a border of takiltu-colored wool PBS 2/2 121:40; TÚG ḫa-le-e su(!)-nu takiltu ibid. 36.

ḫalú v.; to be sick; Mari*; WSem. lw.

šibat u ḫa-la-at (a lioness described as) old and sick Syria 19 125:13, let. (translit. only).

ḫālu A s.; maternal uncle; Oakk., OA, OB.

ḫa-a-lu = a-ḫu-um-mu brother-of-the-mother Malku I 125.

(a) in gen.: PN ḫa-al-šu PN his maternal uncle MDP 24 376:9.

(b) in PN: Ḫa-lum MDP 2 pl. 3 xv 16, Oakk.; DINGIR-ḫa-lum PSBA 33 pl. 43 No. 17:6, OB; A-bu-um-ḫa-lum YOS 8 98:47, OB, also Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals 1 No. 326, SLB 1/2 4:23; Ša-lim-ḫa-li-im (genitive) TCL 20 176:12, OA; (note:) I-gi₄-ḫa-lum CT 32 10 i 23, Ur III, and passim, also IGI-ḫa-lum CT 32 20 ii 27; Ḫa-al-DINGIR PBS 11/1 46 ii 12, list; Ḫa-li-^dŠušinak MDP 23 173 r. 11'; cf. ARMT 15 144 and 156 (Šunūḫrahālu), also Bauer Die Ostkanaanäer 73a for WSem. personal names with the element ḫālu/ḫāli.

Stamm Namengebung 286 n. 3.

ḫālu B s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

manzaz ili ḫa-al a-we-lim position(?) of the deity, . . . of the man YOS 10 52 ii 14 (var. ḫa-li a-we-lim ibid. 51 ii 15), behavior of sacrificial lamb, apod.

ḫālu see ḫalú A.

ḫālu s.; denouncer; lex.*; cf. ḫultu.

aš.ḪAL = ḫa-a-lum Izi E 184 (followed by aš. ḫal.ḫal.la = šaḫšahḫu habitual denouncer).

ḫālu A v.; (1) to become liquid, dissolve, (2) to exude (a liquid); from OB on; I (iḫūl for mng. 1, iḫūl for mng. 2); wr. syll. and SAL+ÁŠ; cf. ḫilbanītu, ḫītu.

ḫālu A

A.KAL = ḫa-a-[lu] Antagal C 266 (in group with zāb[u], itat[tuku]); [ḫa-aš] SAL+ÁŠ = ḫa-lum S^B I 334.

(1) to become liquid, dissolve: li-zu-ub li-ḫu-ur (error for -ul) ù liḫ[ḫarmit] may he flow away, dissolve and melt RB 59 pl. 8 r. 27, OB lit.; ḫu(var.: ḫu-ú)-la zūba itattuka dissolve, flow away, drip away drop by drop (said to waxen images) Maqlu I 140, also KAR 80 r. 23; kīma šalmī annāti i-ḫu-lu izūbu ittattuku kaššāpu u kaššāptu li-ḫu-lu li-zūbu littattuku as these images have dissolved, have flowed away, have dripped away drop by drop, (so) may the wizard and the witch dissolve, flow away, drip away drop by drop Maqlu II 146f., cf. PBS 1/2 133 r. 14; ina za-a-bi ù ḫa-a-li ū'a a'ā iqtati napištuš (RN) ended his life woefully in hemorrhages (lit.: in flowing away and dissolving) AAA 20 pl. 97:161 (p. 89), Asb.

(2) to exude (a liquid) — (a) in omen texts: šumma KI māti damī i-ḫi-il if the soil of the land exudes blood CT 39 13a:1, SB Alu; šumma KI māti damī i-ḫi-il-ma damū-šū NU nu-uh-ḫu-ma [. . .] if the soil of the land exudes blood, and the blood cannot be stanchied, and . . . ibid. 7, also ibid. 13 (with la ik-kal-lu-ú-ma . . . one cannot stop [it], and . . .), also ibid. 2-6 (with milk, honey, oil, naphtha and slime [upāḫi] instead of blood), also CT 39 33:50 (with, instead of KI māti, KI É.DINGIR.URU the soil in the temple of the city's god), also CT 40 47:16 (with A.ŠA A.GAR a field in the [irrigation] district), also CT 29 48:12 (with KI-tim EN.LÍL^{ki} the region surrounding Nippur); [šumma KI] URU napṭa SAL+ÁŠ if the soil of the city exudes naphtha CT 39 10:26, SB Alu, cf. ibid. 18-25 (also with SAL+ÁŠ), also CT 39 13a:1-13 (with i-ḫi-il instead of SAL+ÁŠ); ina ḪUL KI KUR ša damī i-[ḫi-lu] against the evil (portended by the fact that) the soil of the land exudes blood CT 41 23 ii 18, rel.; šumma Adad pišu iddīma KI marta i-ḫi-il if there is a thunderclap and then the soil oozes gall ACh Adad 3:21, cf. ibid. 33 and ibid. 4:35 said of salt, oil, etc.; i-ri-šu ma-la-ka-ni i-ḫ[al]-lu na-at-[ba-ka]-ni the watercourses . . . , the creeks flow(?) Iraq 14 42:49, Asn.

(b) in med.: [z]Ú.MEŠ-šu(!) enša lu damī

hālu B

i-ḫi-il-la (if) his teeth are weak (i.e., loose) or bleed (lit.: exude blood) AMT 69,12:2, cf. AMT 28,2:3.

hālu B v.; to tremble, writhe; from MB on; I (*iḫil*, *iḫāl*).

[mu.zu] ḫu.luḫ.ḫa an.na mu.un.pà.da ki.a ba.ab.ús.sa(!) : *šim-ki gal-tú ina AN-e i-za-kar-ma* KI-tim *i-ḫal* he pronounces your awe-inspiring name in heaven and the earth shakes (Sum. "jostles the earth") BA 10/1 100 No. 21:11f., SB lit.

(a) said of the earth, etc. (in lit.): [*ša ina rigim*] *pīšu* . . . [*itarraru*] *qerbētu i-ḫi-lu* (var. [*i-ḫi-il-lu*] *šēru* at whose thundering . . . the fields tremble, the plain shakes LKA 53:21 in Ebeling Handerhebung 98; *ana tīb tāḫazišu dannu tupqāte ultanapšaqa i-ḫi-lu šadāni* at his mighty onslaught in battle the ends of the world are made uneasy, the mountains quiver 3R 7 i 9, Shalm. III, cf. *šamú eršetum ultanapšaqa šadāni u tāmtum i-ḫi-il-lu* Winckler Sammlung 2 1:5, Sar.; *ša ina tīb kakkēšu ezzūti* [. . .] *ušrabbuma i-ḫi-il-lu dadmū* (the king) at the onslaught of whose raging weapons (the lands) start to quiver and the inhabited regions shake KAH 2 63 i 2, Tigl. I, cf. dupl. AKA 110: 9.

(b) said of persons: *ù ti-ḫi-lu [ina pā]ni šarri bēlija* and they tremble before the king my lord EA 281:18 (let. from Palestine); *šakin nuguššá dannu ina bērišunu i-ḫi-il-lu* ARAD. MEŠ there was great commotion among them, the men quivered (with excitement) Tn.-Epic ii 24.

hālu C v.; to be in labor; SB; I (*iḫil*); cf. *ḫajjāltu*, *ḫilū*.

[*e-ri*]-a *a-ri-a-te i-ḫi-la ḫa-a-a-la-te* (cows) became pregnant, began to labor Craig ABRT 2 19:19, NA inc.; *ana ikkilliša ana rigim ḫa-li-šá* at her (the cow's) cries, at her screams of labor KAR 196 r. i 23, cf. dupl. AMT 67,1 iii 13, cf. parallel KAR 196 r. i 38 and dupl. AMT 67,1 iii 28; *šanitum usappala mé ḫa-li* . . . *mé ḫa-li usappiḫa kala zumriša* the second (angel) brings down the water of (easy) birth-giving, . . . he sprinkled her (the cow's) entire body with the water of (easy) birth-giving KAR 196 r. i 26f., cf. dupl. AMT 67,1 iii 16-19; *ú ḫa-a-lim* : *ú(!) aš-qu-la-lu* the plant

ḫaluppu

against labor pains : the plant . . . Uruanna II 39.

hālu D v.; (mng. unkn.); comm.*

i-ḫal // TA.BAD É-šú *i-nam-din i-ḫal* // *i-za-a-[z]u* // TA.BAD É-šú *i-nam-din ša É-su i-pa-qi-du i-ḫal* (in the phrase:) he will give the TA.BAD of his house/estate, *i-ḫal* (means:) they will divide — he will give the TA.BAD of his house/estate (is said of one) who entrusts his house (to somebody) RA 13 137:9'f. (comm. to an unidentified rel. text).

Possibly *i-ḫal* is to be interpreted as *ḫAL* (i.e. *'izāzu*, connecting *ḫAL* with *ḫA.LA = zit-tu*), and TA.BAD as *ta-ziz*, meaning "share"; very uncertain.

****ḫaluku** (Bezold Glossar 121a); to be read *ḫA.LU.ÚB*; cf. sub *ḫaluppu*.

ḫaluli s.; (a fruit); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

x qa-a ḫa-lu-li HSS 14 215:3; *x sūtu ḫa-lu-li* ibid. 5, 7 and 9 (mentioned with *uḫinu*, "green dates").

Possibly connected with the geographical name URU *Til-ḫa-lu-li-na* "Tell of the ḫ. fruits" ADD 742:43.

ḫalumāšu in *ša ḫalumāši* s.; (an agricultural worker); lex.*

lú.še.zar.sal.[1]a = *ša ḫa-lu-ma-ši-[im]* OB Lu A 193 (preceded by lú.še.kar.tab.ba = *ša za-ar-ri-im* — the Sumerian and the context suggest "spreader of grain stacks"). For še.zar.sal.la.a[b] cf. PBS 5 142 r. i 12'.

ḫaluppu (*ḫuluppu*): s.; a tree (oak?) and the wood of the tree; from OAKk. on; wr. syll. and GIŠ.ḫA.LU.ÚB, note GIŠ.ḫU.LU.ÚB AMT 87,5 r. 6'.

giš.ḫa.lu.úb = *ḫa-lu-up-pu* (var. *ḫu-lu-up-pi*) Hh. III 4; giš.gu.za giš.ḫa.lu.úb = *ša ḫa-lu-up-pi* (chair made) of ḫ.-wood Hh. IV 112; giš-[ḫa-lu-ub] [GIŠ.ḫA.LU.ÚB] = [ḫ]a-lu-up-pu Diri II 220; GIŠ.ḫA.LU.ÚB ḫa-lu-úb(!) = [ḫ]a-lu-pu-um MDP 18 54 r. 5, school text; še ḫa.lu. [úb] RA 18 53 iii 22, OB Practical Vocabulary; giš.ḫa.lu.úb má.gan.na = *ta-ti-tu ḫ.*-tree from Magan Hh. III 216; giš.mes.ḫa.lu.úb mur.ra.na = *dup-ra-nu* the mes tree of the ḫa.lu.úb mur.ra.na type = *duprānu* Hh. III 208; giš.ḫa.lu.úb.mur.ra.na *gigir = ḫalmadru* a double peg (cf. sub *ḫalmadru*) for the chariot (made) of ḫ.-m. wood Hh. V 58; giš.mes.ḫa.lu.úb Chiera SLT 194 r. i 7, but cf. 149 i 4, Forerunner to Hh. III; *ú KA.LI-pa-nu UT-liš* : *ú ḫA.LU.ÚB AMA[š](?)* (obscure) Uruanna I 671.

ḫaluppu

ki(?) .giš.ḫa.lu.úb da.ri ta [...] : GIŠ.ḪA.LU.ÚB GIŠ.TIR GIŠ.ERIN.KUD.DA SBH p. 47:23f.; giš(?) .ḫa(?) .lu(?) .ub(?) .ba.ke₄(KID) a ḫu.ru.u₅.bi tur.tur.lá : ḫu-lu-up-pu-ša // mu-un-ni-ša-at se-eḫ-ḫe-ru-ti its (the evil word's [awātu]) ḫuluppu, variant: it weakens the small ones MVAG 18/2 79:2 (text corrupt, the preceding line in dupl. SBH p. 116 No. 62:1f. mentions another tree: [giš.a.ab].ba.ke₄ . . . : [ku-ša]-ab-ku . . .).

(a) in Sum.: the ḫalub tree is referred to as growing on the banks of the Euphrates (Kramer Gilgamesh and the ḫuluppu-Tree lines 26f. and 68f.), also transplanted into a garden (ibid. lines 33f. and 75f.), its bark does not split(?) (Sum.: dar), its wood is used for manufacturing objects (the roots [úr] for a *pukku*, the branches [PA] for a *mekkú*). Gudea, however, imports ḫ-trees: Gu.bi.in^{k1} kur giš.ḫa.lu.úb.ta giš.ḫa.lu.úb im.ta.è mušen šár.úr.šè mu.na.dím from Gubbin, the home (lit.: country) of the ḫalub tree he brought ḫalub wood and fashioned it into (the figure of) the šár.úr-bird SAKI 70 Statue B vi 46-47; ur ḫa.lu.úb lion (made of) ḫalub (wood) SAKI 30b iii 2, Entemena. It serves as raw material for the carpenter and cabinetmaker: in Pre-Sar. texts only as mes.ḫa.lu.úb (cf. above), e.g., Or. 16 p. 2 No. 1, p. 14 No. 34 and p. 32 No. 93 (in blocks [lagab]); also DP 75 vi 5 (for GIR.GUB threshing sled), DP 490 i 2 (for beds) RTC 107 r. 5, etc.; in Ur III texts ḫalub wood is typically used for chairs: giš.gu.za.ḫa.lu.úb ITT 4 7003:1f., 7087:2, UET 3 665:3 (cf. Hh. IV 112, cited above), but also for tables (UET 3 798:2 and 828:6') and bowls (giš.ma.al.tum ibid. 1122:3, giš.an.<za>.am ibid. 817:1), etc. (cf. Legrain, UET 3 index pp. 92 and 100f.); for chariots (cf. Hh. V 58, cited above): giš.mes.e sag.bí.sa₆ giš.ḫa.lu.úb.ba tun bí.bar he smoothed mes-wood, split ḫ. wood with an axe (for the chariot) Gudea Cyl. A vii 18; for building material (only in Gudea): giš.ḫa.lu.úb gal.gal giš.esi giš.ab.ba Gudea Cyl. A xv 16. Note that ḫ. wood is never used for the construction of boats.

(b) in OB: giš.gu.za.ḫa.lu.ub₄ Riftin 104:7.

(c) as lumber: cf. RTC 221 r. ii 8' ff. (Oakk.); 1 GIŠ.ḪA.LU.ÚB 5 ina 1 KÙŠ GÍD.DA 1 KÙŠ

ḫaluqqā'u

na-ku-bu one piece of ḫ. wood, five cubits long, one cubit wide (listed beside *mesmakannu* trees) ABL 566:10, NA; mentioned as growing in Babylonia only in a Sum. lit. text (cf. usage a, above) and in SB omina: *šumma ina mušpali āli* GIŠ.ḪA.LU.ÚB *innamir* if a ḫ.-tree is seen in the low ground of a town CT 39 11:51 (also said of the foreign *taskarinnu*), cf. ibid. 43, also CT 39 4:28.

(d) in rituals: *šalmē* GIŠ.ḪA.LU.ÚB figurines of ḫ. wood OECT 6 pl. 26 K.3233 r. 20 (beside others made of *duprānu*); in 7 GIŠ. GIŠIMMAR in 7 GIŠ.ḪA.LU.ÚB in 7 x-x-x-e *libbū* may they arise(?) by means of seven date palm (branches), seven ḫ. (branches) and seven . . . MDP 14 90 r. 9, Oakk.

(e) in med.: NUMUN GIŠ.ḪA.LU.ÚB seeds of the ḫ. tree KAR 186 r. 14, also Kūchler Beitr. pl. 12 iv 30, TCL 6 34 r. 13, cf. *zi-ir ḫu-lu-up-pi* KUB 37 55 r. iv 7', and passim; PA GIŠ.ḪA.LU.ÚB leaves of the ḫ. tree KAR 195 r. 28, also AMT 86,1 ii 8, AMT 70,7:13, cf. PA *ḫu-lu-ub-bi* KUB 37 43 i 16', and passim; cf. with these passages ŠE ḪA.LU.[ÚB] RA 18 53 iii 22, OB; the seeds and leaves of the *ḫaluppu* tree of the SB references (from medical texts) may well have come from a different tree, see sub *zēr ušé*.

(f) as theophoric element in a personal name: *Ḫu-lu-up-pu-ga-mil* MDP 22 164 r. 3 and 10.

ḫaluppu represents one of the "eastern" woods imported into Mesopotamia (from Gubbin, Makan, Meluḫḫa, etc.) and disappears with the interruption of the eastern trade routes (cf. JAOS 74 14f.) to reappear again in the middle of the first mill. (cf. ABL 566:10, cited sub usage c, above). Since no references to the oak appear in the texts up to the OB period, *ḫaluppu* may refer to an eastern species of oak.

(Thompson DAB 291, etc.).

ḫalūpu s.; (a piece of apparel); Mari*; cf. *ḫalāpu* A.

1 TÚG *ḫa-lu-ú-p[u]* (in list of garments) ARM 7 250:12'; 1 TÚG *ḫa-l[u-ú-pu]* ibid. 251 r. 1.

ḫaluqqā'u see *ḫuluqqū*.

ḫalūqu

ḫalūqu s.; ruin; NB*; cf. *ḫalāqu*.

nukurti iškunū ḫa-lu-gi i-ta-mu they (the Elamites) started hostilities and . . . my ruin 3R 38 No. 2:64, Nbk. I (?).

ḫalwadarru see *ḫalmadru*.

ḫalwadru see *ḫalmadru*.

ḫalwaḫu see *ḫawalḫu*.

ḫalwu (*ḫawu*): s.; border wall; Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

(a) in gen.: *magratu ḫa-al-wu-ú ù mišil aram-mi* a threshing floor, border wall(s) and half (share) of the ramp HSS 13 417:6(= RA 36 126).

(b) in *ḫa(l)wumma epēšu*, “to surround (a field) with a wall (against sheep)”: A.ŠÀ.MEŠ-ia *ḫa-al<-wu>-um-ma la DÙ(!)-uš(!) ù i-ri-ú-šu-nu-ti* they do not surround my fields with a stone wall but let (the sheep) pasture on them TCL 9 12:11; A.ŠÀ.MEŠ *šášu ana ḫa-wu-me DÙ(!) niqtabi u ḫa-wu-um-ma la ni-ip-pu-uš* we promised to surround this field with a stone wall, but we did not surround (it) ibid. 21f.; A.ŠÀ *šášu ḫal-wu-um-ma ni-te-pu-uš* 46 UŠ *ša i-ga-ri* we shall surround this field with a stone wall and (erect) 46 UŠ of wall ZA 48 172:15, cf. ibid. 24.

See *ḫawalḫu*, “field surrounded by a stone wall.”

ḫalziqqu s.; (a waterskin); SB*; Sum. lw.

gi.ḫal.zig=[. . .] Rm. IV 466 (unpub. fragm. of Hh IX), cf. gi.ḫal.zi.ig Forerunner to Hh IX line 81.

ana kuš ḫal-zi-qi uznā šukun ē bēlti kuš ḫal-zi-qu lidnūni mé ina libbi lultati (var. *uzna šukun ana ḫal-zi-ig-qi mā ē bēlti ḫal-zi-ig-qi*) *lidnūnima mé ina libbi laltati* KAR 1 r. 13f.) turn towards the ḫ.-waterskin (saying:) O my lady, may they give me the ḫ.-waterskin that I drink water from it CT 15 46 r. 18, 19 (Descent of Ishtar); [. . .] *ḫal-ziq-qi takammis-ma [x] mé paširūti tanaddīma* you put (into?) a waterskin, pour flood(?) water and . . . KAR 294:3, rit.

Albright, JAOS 39 84 n. 38.

ḫalzuḫlu (*ḫalzuhuli*, *ḫassihlu*, *ḫassuhlu*): s.; commandant of a *ḫalšu*; MA, Alalakh, EA, Nuzi; derived from *ḫalšu* with the Hurr. suffix *-(u)ḫlu*; in MA *ḫassihlu* and *ḫassuhlu*,

ḫamadīru

pl. also *ḫalzuḫlūti* (EA 67:15); cf. *ḫalšu*, *ḫalšu* in *rab ḫalšu*.

(a) in MA: PN LÚ *ḫa-sih*(or: *-suḫ₄*)-*li ša ḫalši* GN JCS 7 150 No. 6:7, and passim; PN [LÚ] *ḫa-si-ih-[li]* JCS 7 155 No. 20:7; PN LÚ [*ḫ*]al(?)*-zu-uh-li*(?) JCS 7 156 No. 21:5; PN LÚ *ḫa-sih*(or: *-suḫ₄*)-*lu ša* GN KAJ 224:15 (= 296:15).

(b) in Alalakh: IGI PN LÚ *ḫa-al-zu-ḫu-li ša* GN Wiseman Alalakh 101:9.

(c) in EA: may my messenger *ana qāt* [LÚ] *ḫal-z[u]-uh-li ša Mišri itti ḫamutta lil-lík(u)!* arrive quickly(?) before the ḫ. of Egypt EA 30:10 (let. of a Syrian(?) king); *gabbu* LÚ.MEŠ *ḫal-zu-uh-lu-ti ša mātika* all the ḫ.'s of your country EA 67:15 (let. of a Syrian(?) ruler).

(d) in Nuzi (normally acting as judge, cf. Finkelstein JCS 7 116 n. 30): *ina pāni ḫal-zu-uh-li-e u ina pāni dajānē kī'am iqtabu* (the plaintiffs) spoke as follows in front of the ḫ.'s and the judges JEN 146:5, also 173:3 and 480:3, and passim; PN LÚ *ḫal-zu-uh-lu ša* GN *ana* ZAG.MEŠ-*šu-nu ana šūli ašpuraš[šu]* I (the king) have sent PN, the ḫ. of GN, to survey(?) their boundaries HSS 9 1:8.

H. Lewy, Or. NS 11 12 n. 1; J. Lewy, HUCA 14 621 n. 153; Finkelstein, JCS 7 116 n. 30 and 124.

ḫalzuḫuli see *ḫalzuhlu*.

ḫamadāru see *ḫamadīru*.

ḫamadīru (*ḫamadāru*): adj.; shrivelled or withered; Oakk., OB*; cf. *ḫamadīrūtu*.

še.kin.gurum_x(GAM).ma = *še-im ḫa-ma-di-ri* (followed by še.kin.kud.da, še.gur₁₀-gur₁₀ = *eldu* harvested) Hh. XXIV 170, cf. the var. še.kin.GAM.me, še.kin.kud, še.kin.kad.da, še.gur₁₅.gur₁₅ = *ḫa-ma-di-rum* LTBA 1 58 iv 15-18; še.ḫAR(prob. = kin).GAM.ma = [. . .] PBS 5 142 r. i 6'; cf. še.gur₁₅.gur₁₅.ru.da.zu.dè še.ḫAR nam.ba.GAM.e.en when you harvest the barley do not break the barley (stalk) OECT 1 pl. 34 iii 23 (emended from unpub. duplicates, cf. Landsberger-Jacobsen Georgica 72).

im-ḫa-aš sà-la-ta-am ḫa-bi-ta-am a-la-na-am ḫa-ma-di-ra-am uš-te-il-ki (the snake) smote the . . . (and) the gazelle, . . . ed the withered oak IM 51292(unpub.):6, OB inc., also dupl. IM 51328(unpub.):11; cf. the personal name *ḫa-ma-da-ru-um* HSS 10 88:2, Oakk.

ḥamadīrūtu

The cited vocabulary passages and the Georgica passage favor a translation “bending and cracking” (cf. Sum. GAM); but this does not fit the phrase *ḥamadīrūta alāku* (see *ḥamadīrūtu*).

ḥamadīrūtu s.; shrivelling (said of trees); SB*; cf. *ḥamadīru*.

i-mid GIŠ *al-la-nu* u GIŠ *bu-uṭ-nu* ša KUR-*e* *ḥa-ma-ši-ru-tu ul-ta-[lik]* she (Lamashtu) leaned against the oak tree and the mountain pistachio and made (them) shrivel up 4R 56 iii 38, Lamashtu, cf. dupl. KAR 239 ii 13.

(Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 34f.)

****ḥamadu** (Bezold Glossar 122b) read *tu-ṭah(!)-ḥa-ma* DU-*an* in BBR No. 6:50 (coll.), and [UZU S]AG.DU in OECT 1 pl. 20:13.

(Holma, Or. NS 13 228.)

ḥamādu v.; to be evasive; OB*; I (*iḥmid*); cf. *ḥamdātu*, *ḥimdu* adj., *ḥimittu*.

abnū . . . tūša ina qātija ibbašš[iāma] akkir-kima ana šitappuri ša taštanappari aḥ-mi-id-ma la addikkima anniātīm taštanappari (as to the) precious stones . . . as if they were (still) in my hands (and) I had denied (this) to you, and been evasive (in answer) to your frequent appeals in order not to give (them) to you—such things you wrote repeatedly to me YOS 2 61:12; *u urram inūma ninnamru kīma ina qātija la ibaššīama la aḥ-mi-du ta-lammadi* but tomorrow when we meet you will realize that they are not in my hands and that I have not been evasive ibid. 24; *umma šūma še'am kù.BABBAR TÚG TÚG.BAR.SI ša PN la i-du-ú la a[h]-mi-du la i-šu-ú-ma* he declared: I do not know, I have not concealed (information) concerning and I do not have (in my possession) the barley, the silver, the garment (or) headgear of PN UET 5 254:12.

ḥamālu v.; to plan(?); SB*; I (*iḥmil*), III/3; cf. *ḥimiltu*.

ētiq šiparaka šaburta iḥ-m[i]-il he transgressed your (the god's) bidding (and) planned(?) iniquity Tn.-Epic v 20; *ad kī maši umē ištu ullā lemuttani šu-te-eh-[m]u-ul-ma šu-ta-ḥu ana šaburtini ginā ikappud nīrta* for how many days, since long ago, has he been planning our misfortune, been conspiring our ruin, plotting crimes constantly? ibid. ii 15.

ḥamāmu

ḥamāmu s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

5 (*sūtu*) ŠE.GIŠ.Ì ša *ḥa-ma-ma* ša ITI Šabātu UD.14.KAM five seahs of sesame oil for the . . . of the 14th day of the month MN Camb. 342:3.

ḥamāmu v.; (1) to pluck and gather, (2) to gather to oneself, (3) (uncert. mng.), (4) *ḥummumu* to collect, pick up; from OB on; I (*iḥmum*, *iḥammam*), II, II/2; cf. *ḥāmimu*, *ḥammatu* B, *ḥammu* adj., *ḥimmatu*, *ḥumāz-māti*, *ḥummētu*.

ur UR₄ = *ḥa-ma-mu*, *e-še-du* S^b II 269f., also Izi H Appendix I 7, Nabnitu S 76, K.7745 (unpub.) i I (Antagal Fragment “a”); ur₄: *ḥa-ma-a-mu*, ur₄.šè: *a-na ḥa-ma-mi*, še.ur₄.ur₄: *e-še-du* Ai. III i 1ff., cf. ibid. II iv 54; še.ur₄.ur₄ = *ḥum-mu-mu* Hh. XXIV iii 174.

gú.še.gin_x(GIM).KIN.KUD = GÚ [ša] *ki-ma* ŠE *el-du* // *ḥa-mu* necks which are harvested, variant: plucked, like barley (literal translation) Izi F 129f., cf. gú.še.ba.[ur₄].ur₄ = MIN *el-du* // *ḥa-mu* ibid. 131f., and gú.še.ba [KAL.kfš = MIN *ḥa-mu* ibid. 133; *gaba.ur₄.ga.g[a].ra kaskal nu.zé.ém.mà*: [*a-na*] *ḥa-mi-im i-ra-a-tum urḫa ul anam-din* I shall not allow passage to the one who plucks (all) the breasts (literal translation) ASKT No. 21 r. 21f.; *mu.un.ur₄.ur₄* (var. *mu.un.ur.ur*): *iḥ-mu-u[m-ma]* Lugale VIII 29, cf. mng. 1c, below; [*mi.ni.i*]n.ur₄.e (var. *mi.ni.ib.ur₄.ur₄.e.dè*): *i-ḥa-am-ma-ma-ši* ibid. II 4, cf. mng. 1c, below; lú(!).ur₄.ra sag.ki.ág.gá.bi: *ḥa-mi-im sakké u tēreṭi* StOr 1 32:3, cf. mng. 2b, below; KAM. URU × GU = *ḥum-mu-mu* (or: *lum-mu-mu*) BRM 4 33 ii 1; *tu-ḥa-am-ma-am* 5R 45 K.253 ii 10, gramm.

(1) to pluck and gather — (a) said of barley and referring to a primitive technique of harvesting without the use of a sickle: cf. the vocabulary passages cited above, also sub *ḥāmimu*.

(b) said of reeds: *qanātīm u GIŠ šūram a-ḥa-am-ma-am u ḗm kišrum imaḥḥaranni anassaḥ* I shall pluck the reeds and the cane, but I shall tear (them) out (completely) where an (impenetrable) thicket confronts me ARM 3 79 r. 6'.

(c) in poetic use: *giš.gíd.da á mi.ni.ib.ur₄.ur₄.e.dè*: *ar-ka-tum i-da-an i-ḥa-am-ma-ma-ši* (he charged forward like the storm . . . and now) holds the lances in the crook of his arms Lugale II 4; *mu.un.ur₄.ur₄* id Idigna.šè im.ma.an.til: *iḥ-mu-u[m-ma i-na I-d]i-ig-lat it-ta-di* (the water which

ḥamāmu

he had dispersed he brought together, that which he had accumulated in mountain, marsh and highlands) he gathered in and put into the river Tigris Lugale VIII 29; me.bi al.ur₄.ur₄.ra ub.ba ba.da.gub : [par-šēša] ḥa-am-mu-ma ina tupqi šuzzuzu her (Ishtar's) offices are collected and then deposited in a corner SBH p. 60 r. 14f., cf. dupl. PSBA 17 pl. 1 i 14f.; ša naphar uznī iḥ-mu-mu ḥasīsa palkī he who has gathered all the ears (of the dead gods) has become outstanding in wisdom (explanation of the divine name ^dLUGAL.UG₅.GA) En. el. VII 104; cf. the passages ASKT No. 21 r. 21f. and Izi F 129 ff., cited above.

(2) to gather to oneself (office, power, knowledge) — (a) said of paršū and mē: Nabū . . . ša naphar paršī ḥa-am-mu Nabu who has gathered to himself all divine offices (and their inherent power) CT 17 41 K.2873 r. 2, cf. me an.ki ur.ru.ur : paršī šamē u iršitīm ḥa-am-ma-at IM 51545(unpub.):9, OB lit.; Ištar . . . ša kullat [par]šī ḥa-am-mat Iraq 15 133:2, Merodachbaladan; ḥa-mi-mat gimīr paršī STC 2 pl. 75:7; ḥa-me-mat paraš Anūtu YOS 1 41:2, Asb.; ḥa-mi-im kullat paršī KAR 25 ii 31; ^dMe.maḥ = ^dNinurta ḥa-mi-im PA + AN.MEŠ MAḤ.MEŠ Memaḥ is (the name of) Ninurta, as master of the sublime (divine) offices CT 25 11 20f., cf. dupl. ibid. 15 r. iii 10f.; ḥa-mi-im kul-lat me-e WVD OG 15 68 fig. 33 and 36, No. 3:3 (inscr. on a figurine of Papsukkal).

(b) said of sakkē, "rules," tērēti, "commands," and nēmequ, "wisdom": ḥa-mi-im sakkē u tērēti who controls (and wields) rules and commands StOr 1 32:3, cf. ḥa-me-im tērēt šamē u eršeti LKU 16 r. 8; Ištar . . . ša rikis tērēti ḥa-am-mat who takes to herself the totality of commands BA 3 351:3, Esarh., cf. CT 25 10 ii 4; tērēti ša itī kalīšunu lu-uḥ-mu-um I will gather to myself the commands of the gods, all of them CT 15 39 ii 13, Epic of Zu; ḥa-mi-mat nēmeqi Apsī who has gathered to himself the wisdom of Apsu LKA 77 ii 33, cf. ḥa-am-ma-ta kullat nēmeqi Craig ABRT 1 29:4; (note:) kaššāta kullat nēmeqi you master all wisdom ZA 43 60:200, Theodicy, with pertinent comm.: [ka-aš-šā]-a-tū // ḥa-[a]m-ma-a-tū // UR₄ a-šā-šū // UR₄ ḥa-ma-mu // šā-niš ka-[šā-šū] you master

ḥamarakara

(means) you control (because) UR₄ = ašāšu, ḥamāmu and also kašāšu CT 41 44 r. 5 (coll.)

(c) other occ.: ša šukāmu ḥa-am-m[u] who is a master of the art of writing Rm.569 (unpub.) r. 11; I appointed kalū-priests and musicians ša gimīr ummānūtu ḥa-am-mu who have mastered (their) entire craft BA 3 323 vi 27, Esarh., cf. BBR No. 83 r. ii 18; ḥa-mim tuqu-māte who is master of (the lore of) battles AKA 255:2, Asn.; [ḥa]-mim kullat šamē eršetim who dominates heaven and earth KAR 68:1, cf. ḥa-mi-im kiššūta KAR 345:3; [ḥ]a-mi-im naspanta (mng. obscure) Tn.-Epic vi 7.

(3) (uncert. mng.): šumma attalū ina ^dUTU. È iḥ-mu-ma iḥ-mu-ma // šur-ru-u // MIN // šā-ka-nu iḥ-mu-ma šur-ru-u if an eclipse . . . s in the East: iḥ-mu-ma = to begin, ditto = to place, iḥ-mu-ma = to begin AfO 14 pl. 7 ii 15-17, astrol. comm.

(4) ḥummumu to collect, pick up small particles: ana luquuti ša ḥuṣabīšina ana ḥu-um-mu-mi ša ḥumāmātišina (var. ḥimmātišina, etc.) to glean their litter, to pick up their refuse (for magical purposes) Maqlu III 38; ša . . . samītsu ussarīḥūmu uḥ-tam-mi-mu temenzū its (the temple's) buttress was in decay and its foundation (terrace) was despoiled (of bricks by brick robbers) YOS 1 38 i 23, Sar.

ḥamāmu see ḥammāmu.

ḥamannu s.; (name of a month); Nuzi*; cf. ḥamannū.

a-di-i u₄-mi eš-ši Ḥa-ma-an-ni up to the new moon of (the month) MN HSS 15 56:23.

***ḥamannū** (fem. ḥamannūtu): adj.; born in the month Ḥamannu (occ. only as fem. personal name); Nuzi*; cf. ḥamannu.

Ḥa-ma-ni-tum SMN 779(unpub.):2'.

ḥamarakara (ammarkara, ammariakal, ammaruakal): s.; bookkeeper; LB*; Old Persian lw.

[LÚ ḥa]-am-ma-ra-a-ka-r[a] PBS 2/1 84 left edge, let., also ibid. 16; LÚ am-mar-kar-ra VAT 15607 r. 4 in Eilers Beamtennamen pl. 2; LÚ am-ma-ri-a-kal BE 10 97:16, also ibid. 80:15 and 82:14; LÚ am-ma-ru-a-kal šā šarri (same individual as in three preceding refs.) BE 10

ḥamarḥi

130 rim; LÚ *am-ma-ri-a-kal-la-nu* (plural) BE 10 59:13.

Derives from a presumed Old Persian **ḥa-māra'kara* meaning "account-maker."

Eilers Beamtennamen 43ff.

ḥamarḥi s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

I ANŠE ŠE.MEŠ *a-na ḥa-ma-ar-ḥi* one homer of barley for . . . (in the month MN to PN) HSS 13 243:23 (list of barley expenditures).

ḥamāru see *gamāru*.

ḥamašširu see *ḥumširu*.

ḥamāšu v.; (1) to take off (clothing) by force, (2) *ḥummušu* to strip, to rob, (3) *šuhmušu* to cause to rob, to despoil; from OB on; I (*iḥammaš*, *ḥamiš*), I/2, II, II/2, III; cf. *ḥammašu*, *ḥamšu*, *ḥimšātu*, *ḥummušu*, *naḥmašu*.

š.u.gi₄ = *ḥa-ma-šu* (var. *ḥa-ba-šu*) Erimḥuš IV 159; [g]i₄.a.ab.ta = *ḥu-mi-iš* OBG T XI ii 18; GİR^{gi}-ir-gi-irGİR = *ḥu-um-mu-šu* (between *šuhutu* and *tabālu*) Erimḥuš V 188; bu-úr BÜR = *ḥum-mu-šum ša* GIŠIMMAR(!) A VIII/2:180; [lú.igi.x.x] = *ša i-na-šu ḥu-mu-ša* OB Lu B iv 49 (cf. [lú.igi.x.x] = *ša ināšu nasha* whose eyes have been torn out ibid. 48).

ninda nu.kú.a túg.mu da.an.kar : *ana la akulu šammī ḥa-mi-iš šubāti* because I did not eat my food, my garment was stripped off PBS 1/2 135:39, proverb(?); *tu-ḥa-am-ma-aš* 5R 45 K.253 ii 9, gramm.; *tu-uh-tam-me-eš* ibid. i 29; *tu-šaḥ-ma-aš* ibid. viii 25.

(1) to take off (clothing) by force: *širiḥ* TÚG.DUGUD *annūm . . . lu ša* DN *ḥa-am-ša-at* this piece of the heavy cloak is that which was taken off of DN TCL 11 245:11, OB; *ša ina [pag]ar* DN *ḥa-am-šú* which was taken off the image of DN ibid. 28; *šubātam ša taddinūšum ḥu-mu-us-šú* strip him of the garment that you gave him A 3534(unpub.):26, OB let.; if PN (my widow) goes to another man and stays, TÚG-šu *ša aššatija* DUMU-ia *i-ḥa-ma-šú* my son(s) shall take off my wife's clothing (. . . and drive her out of my house) JEN 444:22; TÚG.ḤI.A *i-ḥa-ma-šú-ma . . .* they shall take off (her) clothing and (drive her out naked) HSS 5 71:35, Nuzi; *Gilgameš iḥ-ta-ma-aš* TÚG.[ḤI.A-šu] Gilgamesh stripped off his (Ur-šanabi's?) clothing Gilg. X iv 10.

ḥamāšu A

(2) *ḥummušu* to strip, to rob — (a) to strip off clothing: *ša* DN *labšat u š[a] ḥu-mu-ša-at* with which DN was clothed, but of which she is (now) stripped TCL 11 245:3, OB; *ina* TÚG.DUGUD *u* TÚG.BAR.SI *ša pagar* DN *ḥu-mu-šú bur* he has been convicted of stripping the heavy cloak and the headdress from the body of DN ibid. 34; *šubātišunu tu-uh-ta-am-mi-iš* you stripped off their clothing (and you made them pay the silver) UET 5 26:23, OB let.

(b) to strip off silver and gold from a plated object: SILÁ (= *piqitti*) ^a*Ea u* ^a*Damkina* 4²/₃ ŠU.SI UŠ 1 IGI.4.GÁL ŠU.SI SAG *libbu* KÙ.BABBAR GIŠ.MAḤ *warkat* ^a*Ea* KÙ.BABBAR *ḥu-um-mu-uš* (according to) the checking (of the property) of DN and DN₂ (a piece of) silver 4²/₃ "fingers" in width, 1⁴/₄ "finger" in length, from the silver of the wooden . . . behind (the statue of) Ea, has been stripped off PBS 8/2 194 i 7, OB, cf. ibid. i 12, i 17, ii 4, ii 9, ii 19 (κ ù.gi), iii 13, iii 20, iv 3.

(c) to strip off skin: 1 GUD *pillati išbatma . . . idūkma ú-ḥa-mi-is-su* he seized one *pillatu* ox and . . . killed and skinned it UET 6 8:6, MB.

(d) said of eyes: cf. OB Lu B iv 49, cited above.

(e) said of a date palm: cf. A VIII/2:180, cited above.

(f) to rob: *ina mātika ḥu-um-mu-ša-ku* in your land I was robbed EA 8:26, MB; *u é* DINGIR *tu-uh-tam-mi-iš* also, you have robbed a temple AfO 12 pl. 6 2:3 and 7, MA; PN *bīti ú-ḥé-em-mi-iš-m[i]* PN has robbed my house HSS 5 47:27, Nuzi, cf. *bīssu uh-te-em-mi-iš* ibid. 7; *bītu ḥa-mu-uš unūti ḥaliqta ina bīt* PN *sar-rūtu izzūzu* the house has been robbed, the thieves have now divided my lost furniture in the home of PN KAV 168:7, MA let.

(3) *šuhmušu* to cause to rob, to despoil: *ša ina mūši ina bīt* PN . . . *ušeribūma ú-šá-ah-mi-iš* that he allowed PN₂ to enter at night into the house of PN and to rob YOS 6 108:8, NB; *šābē idukku u sinnišāte ú-šah-ma-šu-ú* they kill the men and despoil the women ABL 275:12, NB.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1–2 35f.

ḥamāšu A v.; (1) (indicates an abnormal condition of parts of the body), (2) (indicates

ḥamāšu B

a process performed on barley seeds); from OB on*; I, II, II/2; cf. *ḥāmišu*, *ḥamšu* B, *ḥummušu* adj., *ḥummušu* in *ša ḥummuši*.

ḥu-um LUM = *ḥa-ma-šum* A V/1:18, also Ea V 1, S^b I 213; LUM^{bu-um}.ma = *ḥa-ma-šum* Erimḥuš V 221 (in group with dim₄.ma = *a-ma-šum*, gūr. gūr.ra = *ur-ru-ru*); IM^{DI}.LUM.ma = *ḥa-ma-šu šá* LÚ *ḥ.* said of the entire body of a person, KA^{su-ga-ar} GAR = MIN *šá šin-ni* said of teeth Nabnitu XXII 119f.; šu.LUM = *ḥa-ma-šu* Erimḥuš IV 156; gir.L[UM] = [*ḥa*]-*ma-šu* CT 19 3 iii 21; ḥum.ḥum = [*ḥu*]-*m-mu-šu* ibid. iii 18.

ḥa-aš KUD = *ḥa-ma-šu* A III/5:108; ḥaš. [*ḥaš*] = [*ḥum-m*]-*u-šu*, GIR^{IR-X}[^XLUM] = MIN, GIR^{IR-GI-IG-TAR} = MIN, G[IR = MIN], GIR.GIR = MIN, G[IR = MIN], [*ḥ*]a.ma.šum = šu Nabnitu H 71-77; [zur].zur = *ḥa-ma-šum* Lanu A 194 (also = *dáku*, *dakáku*, *ḥuppá*, etc.); ḤAR^{ḥa-ma-šum} Proto-Izi c 12; šu.si.an.na.LUM^{bu-um}[^{um}LUM(?) = [*x*]-*x-la-ta ḥa-meš* CT 19 3 iii 19; *tu-ḥa-am-maš* 5R 45 K.253 ii 13, gramm.; *tu-uh-tam-meš* ibid. i 30.

(1) (indicates an abnormal condition of parts of the body): cf. the above cited vocabulary passages referring to the entire body, to hands, feet and teeth, cf. also sub *ḥamšu*, *ḥummušu* in *ša ḥummuši*; MAŠ *li-bu ú-ḥa-am-maš pirittum* if the heart (of the sheep) is in the state (described by the adj.) *ḥamšu*, (there will be) panic YOS 10 42 i 10, OB ext.

(2) (indicates a process performed on barley seeds): cf. sub *ḥāmišu*, *ḥamšu* B, *ḥummušu*.

It is difficult to establish even the general semantic sphere of this verb. If it is identified (as free variation) with *amāšu* (used as a medical term to indicate an abnormal state of hands and feet, cf. Labat TDP 80 n. 151), the difficulties still remain because of *umāšu*, “strength,” and *ša umāši*, “athlete.” One could assume a basic meaning, “to be swollen, hypertrophic,” which might possibly fit the two aspects “strong” and “diseased” but leaves unexplained the connection with Sum. ḥaš, KA.gar, etc. Mng. 2 is equally obscure: a special agricultural worker (*ḥāmišu*) transforms barley into a state in which it is called *ḥamšu* or *ḥummušu*.

ḥamāšu B v.; to do something fifth; OB*; cf. *ḥamiš*.

ištiššu ša ta-am-[x-x] ša PN *eliya iddi iš-nīma šibši ša ekallim elija iddi ištušma ana mār a-wi-li-[e] alik šarram muḥur iqbi irbūma*

ḥamatu

qāti PN₂ *i[šbatma]* . . . *iḥ-mu-uš-ma qāti* PN₃ *išbatma* first, he accused me (uncert.: *nadú eli* PN) with regard to the . . . of PN, in the second place he accused me with regard to the rent (payments) due the palace, in the third place he said to the free-born citizens, “Go, approach the king (in this matter)!”, in the fourth place he helped PN₂ and . . . , in the fifth place he helped PN₃ and . . . A 7695 (unpub.):19, OB let.

ḥamāšu C v.; (mng. unkn.); Bogh.*

adi šar Mišri ana muḥḥi šamši ikaššad ul pānānumma akkāša ú-ḥa-am-ma-aš not until the king of Egypt reaches the Sun (i.e., me) shall I proceed(?) to you KUB 3 56:8, treaty.

ḥamat see **ḥamatu**.

ḥamatu (*ḥamat*): s.; (1) help, rescue, (2) helper, (3) auxiliary force; from MB on*; wr. with and without ending; foreign word and lw.

[á].daḥ.daḥ = *ḥa-mat* Antagal C 26 (between *nārāru* and *rešu*); *na-ra-ru* = *ḥa-mat* Malku IV 203.

(1) help, rescue — (a) in the phrase *ana ḥamat* PN *alāku: šuprāni ana ḥa-ma-ti-ku-nu lullika* write (pl.) me (so) that I may come to your rescue KBo 1 10:17, let., cf. *ana ḥa-ma-ti-ku-nu ul allaka* ibid. 32, also *ana ḥa-ma-ti-šu . . . illaka* ibid. 70; *ultu pānik[unu] mamma ana ḥa-mat-i[a] ul . . . ill[ka]* but from you no one came to my rescue ABL 897:11, NB; [*bē*]li *ana šarri liqbīma* NAGAR.MEŠ *ša ili [x-x]-x EN.LÍL^{K1} lišāluma ḥa-ma-ti-ka* [. . .] let my lord speak to the king, and let them question the carpenters of the god (of/in) Nippur, (then they shall . . .) your rescue PBS 1/2 42:23, MB let.

(b) *ḥamat* (without ending): I marched *ana nārārūti ḥa-mat ša šarrāni* to the help, the rescue of the kings Streck Asb. 8:75, cf. dupl. ibid. 158:12; *mārē šiprišun ša ḥa-mat* their messengers (asking) for help (less likely *ḥamat* “express-messenger”) OIP 2 50:22, Senn. *ḥa-ma-at kakkī* rescue in war (mng. uncert.) 5R 48 vi 20, SB hemer. (cf. Labat, RA 38 32).

(c) in personal names: ^d*Nabú-ḥa-mat-ú-a*,

ḥamātu A

^d*Nabú-ḥa-mat-ia*, also with *Aššur*, for references cf. Tallqvist APN 40 and 150.

(2) helper: *mārē mātikunu ana LÚ ḥa-ma-ti ittalkumi* people of your country came as helpers (of the thieves and took the stolen cattle) MRS 6 RS 15.18:5, let.

(3) auxiliary force: *šābē āšib URU.MEŠ šu-a-tum a-na at-ri ḥa-ma-at GAR(= šakin) KUR Namar u LÚ.NIMGIR ú-kin-šu-nu-ti* he (Nbk. I) established the soldiers of these cities as an additional auxiliary force of the governor of Namar and (of his) *nāgīru*-officer BBSt. No. 6 ii 10.

Streck Asb. 9 n. 8; Balkan Kassit. Stud. 149f.

ḥamātu A s.; (a topographical term); Nuzi, NA*.

eqlu ina GN ina ḥarrāni šumēli ša ḥa-ma-ti a field in GN on the left road of/to the ḥ-region JEN 417:5; from the mouth of the Tartar-river I departed, *ina libbi ḥa-ma-te eqel namraši artedi* through the ḥ-region, a difficult terrain, I proceeded Scheil Tn. II 47.

ḥamātu B s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list*.

[g]i-it-nu = [h]a-ma-tú Malku VIII 106.

ḥamātu A in *ša ḥamātim* s.; urgency; Mari*; cf. *ḥamātu A*.

tuppam ša ḥa-ma-ṭim an urgent letter (lit.: a tablet of urgency) ARM 1 45:5, cf. *ša ḥa-ma-ti-im* ARM 1 48:5; *ṭēmum šú ša ḥa-ma-ṭi-im* this report is one of urgency ARM 6 53:7, cf. *ṭēmum ša ana RN ašpuru ša ḥa-ma-a-ṭim* Syria 19 119:9 (translit. only).

ḥamātu B s.; heat; syn. list*; cf. *ḥamātu B*.

su-x-ḥUM-mu = še-e-tú, ḥa-ma-tu Malku III 198f.

ḥamātu A v.; (1) to hasten, to be quick, (2) to be (too) soon, (3) *ḥummuṭu* to send quickly, to hasten, (4) *šuhmuṭu* to send promptly, to do quickly, to be or deliver in good time; from OB on; I (*iḥmuṭ, iḥammūṭ, ḥamut*), I/2, II, III, III/2; cf. *ḥamātu A* in *ša ḥamāti, ḥamittu, ḥamṭu A, ḥamutta, ḥamuttiš, ḥamuttu, ḥamut, ḥanṭiš, ḥitmuṭiš, ḥummuṭu A*.

ḥamātu A

bu-úr BÚR = *ḥa-ma-tú A VIII/2:194*; šu.úr. gar = *ḥa-ma-tu* Nabnitu J 206; ul GÍR = *ḥa-ma-tú A VIII/2:249*; su-ul-su-ul ŠUL.ŠUL = *ur-ru-ḥu* // *ḥa-m[a-tu]*, *šá-ra-ḥu A VIII/3:33f.*; GÍR^{ul-sa-sa} DI.DI = *iḥ-tam-tam* he hurried hither Nabnitu O 58; ù.šir.DI = *iḥ-dam-ta-ak-ku* he hurried to you Erimḥuš Bogh. A 16; ul₁.la = *ḥu-mu-uṭ* hurry! OBGT IX 149.

bur nam.sar.ra ^dBil.gi èš.gal.la : *nap-tan šá-qu-ú ana šuh-mu-tu* ^dBIL.GI ÈŠ.GAL.LA in order to deliver the . . . meal in good time . . . (mng. obscure, for sar = *ḥamātu* see mng. 4c, below) SBH p. 23 r. 15; *ḥa-an-tu* // *aš-šum ur-ru-ḥu* // *ḥa-ma-tu ḥanṭu* in the sense of making haste, (from) *ḥamātu* TCL 6 17:19, astrol. with comm.; *ur-ru-ḥu, ḥa-ma-tu = dul-tu-ḥu* to make haste, to hurry = to be restless LTBA 2 1 v 23f., cf. dupl. ibid. 2 231f.

(1) to hasten, to be quick — (a) in gen.: *la uḥḥarunim li-iḥ-mu-ṭu-u-nim* let them not delay, but hasten hither RT 31 136:10, OB let. (translit. only); *ula ta-aḥ-mu-ṭa-ma šipātika itabbalu* if you do not hasten hither they will carry off your wool OECT 3 67:34, OB let.; *liqīamma ḥu-um-ṭa-am(!)* fetch and come quickly! VAS 16 199:20, OB let., cf. ibid. 36; *ṭēmkuṇu li-iḥ-mu-ṭam* let your report come quickly to me BIN 7 7:28, OB let.; *appūtum mādiš ḥa-ma-ṭa-am elika i[šū]* it is urgent, you owe (it to me) to be very quick UET 5 70 r. 16, OB let.; *ul ta-ḥa-am-mu-ṭa-ni-ma lu-ú ti-di-a* (bring the sealed document personally to Babylon), should you (pl.) not come quickly hither, know (the consequences)! TCL 17 70:22, OB let.; *arkišunu arduḍ aḥ-muṭ urriḥ* I pursued them in great haste Gilg. IX K.8528:7 (pl. 34); *bēlet reši utninni ana šisit ḥa-an-ṭa-at* the lady of joy and prayer who hastens to (answer) the cry (of her worshippers) Craig ABRT 2 17:23, SB rel.; *da-ba-ba-šú iḥ-mu-ut* his speech is quick Kraus Texte 23 r. 3, physiogn., cf. *ša ina dabābišu ḥa-an-ṭu* ibid. 24:3.

(b) in hendiadys: *ḥu-um-ṭa-am al[k]amma* come quickly and . . . TCL 17 74:15, OB let., cf. CT 6 32c:14, also ARM 3 40:14; *ul aḥ-mu-ut-ma ana GN ul ašpurma* I did not send word quickly to GN, and . . . PBS 1/2 46:2, MB let.; *ḥu-um-ṭa-nim-ma šimatkuṇu arḥiš šīmašū* come quickly and transfer speedily your own *šimtu* to him (i.e., Marduk) En. el. III 65 and 123; (note:) ^d*Hu-muṭ-ta-bal* Carry-off-quickly! (name of a demon) ZA 43 16:45, SB lit.

ḥamātu A

(2) to be (too) soon — (a) in gen.: *ana* GN *panūa šaknu a-ḥa-am-mu-ṭam ù a-ma-ar-ri-a-am ula idi* it is my intention to go to GN, (but) I might come early or I might be late — I do not know (yet) UET 5 78:9, OB let.; if Marduk at the New Year festival [*ina a*]šišu *ḥa-mu-uṭ* (next line: *la ḥa-mu-uṭ*) is (not) early in his coming out (of Esagila) CT 40 38a:13f., SB Alu (= ACh Supp. 2 Ishtar 82:13f.).

(b) in hendiadys (Mari only): *inanna as-s[u]rri bēli i-ḥa-am-mu-uṭ-ma ištu ekallim ana sūqim itt[a]šši* now should—heaven forbid—my lord go out too soon from the palace into the street ARM 3 18:18; *ana mīnim ta-aḥ-mu-uṭ-ma itti* RN *u* PN *ḥāri taqtul* why were you in such haste to conclude an alliance (lit.: kill a donkey foal) with RN and PN? Mēl. Dussaud 2 991, Mari (translit. only); *u la ta-ḥa-m[u-uṭ]-ma enūtka ana* GN *la taṭarr[ad]* but do not send your baggage too soon to GN ARM 1 35:22, cf. *la ta-ḥa-am-mu-ṭ[ām]* ... *la tušši'em* ibid. 87:10.

(c) as astron. term: *šumma Sin iḥ-mu-ṭam-ma Šamaš uštappā* if the moon has come too soon and the sun (still) shines ACh Sin 3:41; *šumma attalū* ^{dUTU.È.A} *iḥ-mu-uṭ ana* ^{dUTU.È.A/IM.MAR.TU} *i-we-er* if an eclipse begins in the east (and) clears up towards the east/west KUB 4 63 ii 23 and 25, cf. *šumma attalū ina* ^{dUTU.È} *iḥ-mu-ṭa ina* ^{dUTU.ŠÚ.A} *immir* (wr. PÍR) (with the comm.:) TAB // *ḥa-ma-ṭu*, TAB // *šur-ru-u* TAB to burn, TAB to begin AfO 14 pl. 7 ii 13f. (through confusion, the log. for *ḥamātu* B is used for *ḥamātu* A, as also in the next citation); *šumma Sin* TAB if the moon is on time (after *šumma Sin ina la simānišu uḥḥir* if the moon is abnormally late) ACh Sin 3:32; cf. below sub mng. 4 for the nuance “to be in good time.”

(3) *ḥummuṭu* to send quickly, to hasten — (a) in EA: *iū-ḥa-mi-ta bēli šabē pitātu* may my lord send the *pitātu* troops quickly RA 19 103:40, cf. *iū-ḥa-mi-iṭ bēli uššar šabē pitate* ibid. 7, also *iū-ḥa-mi-ṭa* EA 129:78; *ḥu-mi-tú kīma arḥiš kašāda* hasten (your) arrival as much (as possible) EA 102:29.

(b) in MA: *muḥra ana ḥa-mu-ṭi dina lu(!)-ḥa-mi-ṭu* receive (and) give quickly, let them hurry KAV 103:30, let., cf. *lu-ḥa-mi-ṭu* KAV

ḥamātu A

205:15, let., also *lu-ḥa-[mi-ṭu]* ibid. 200 r. 12, let. (in similar context).

(4) *šuhmuṭu* to send promptly, to do quickly, to be or deliver in good time — (a) to send promptly: 2 KUŠ.USĀN *šu-uḥ-mi-ṭa-am* send me promptly two leather thongs YOS 2 116:7, OB let.; *šu-ūḥ-mi-ṭam la teggi* send (it) quickly hither, be not negligent! PBS 7 13:28, OB let.; *ša šattišamma bilassu ... šu-uḥ-mu-ṭu maḥar bēl bēlē* who every year is prompt in paying his tribute to the lord of lords VAS 1 37 ii 18, Merodachbaladan kud.; [*a*]na *šu-uḥ*(var.: *-ḥu*)-*mu-ṭa* HA *bal-ṭi(!)* *ša ūm* (I ordered the fishermen) to deliver fresh fish daily VAB 4 156:14, Nbk.; *ana kala qurādēšu ú-šah-miṭ magritu šulla' šallat* É.KUR he hastened to all his warriors the blasphemous (command): “Plunder Ekur!” JTVI 29 86:12, SB lit.; [*ú*]-*šá-aḥ-mi-iṭ ana qirib Bābili* (context broken) VAB 4 194 ii 1, Nbk.

(b) to do quickly: *šu-uḥ-miṭ it-id pit-qad_x* (šU^{II}) do it quickly, pay attention (and) be careful! BA 3 295:26, Esarh.; *šūt ulla pišunu šakin ina maḥrika [tu]-šah-maṭ šit pišunu ta-paššar atta* as to those in whose mouths there are lies when taking the oath before you, you expose (their perjury by) making their words (i.e., the words contained in the self-imposed sanction which introduces every oath) come true quickly Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 14, SB rel.; (c) to deliver in good time: I cut off, in one and the same year, the head of Abdimilkutti in the month of Tashritu, the head of Sanduarri in the month of Adaru, *maḥrú la uḥḥirma ú-šah-me-ṭa arkú* the former I did not delay, the latter I accomplished in good time Thompson Esarh. iii 35; *ú-šah-ma-ṭu niqéšun* they are bringing their sacrifices in good time BA 3 321 r. 27, Esarh.; *ana Esagila u Ezida uš-taḥ-ma-ṭu irišū tābātu* sweet incense offerings are brought in good time to Esagila and Ezida SBH p. 146:40, and cf. ibid. 36 and 39, also SBH p. 145:10; *nādin surqinni mu-šah-miṭ taklimē* who gives libations, delivers offerings in good time Craig ABRT 1 35:6, SB rel.; *mu-šah-miṭ taklim ili tuš[tamāt]* you have killed the one who delivers the offerings in good time BA 2 485:27, Irra; cf. also SBH p. 23 r. 15, cited above, where the use of

ḥamāṭu B

sar = ḥamāṭu A is due to a confusion with the homonym ḥamāṭu B (for a similar confusion cf. mng. 2c, above).

See discussion at end of ḥamāṭu B.

ḥamāṭu B v.; (1) to burn, to be inflamed, (2) ḥummuṭu to burn, to make glow, to heat, to cause fever, to make feverish, restless, (3) šuḥmuṭu to burn, to set aglow, to make restless; from OB on; I (iḥmuṭ, iḥammaṭ, ḥamit), I/2, II, II/2, III; wr. syll. and TAB; cf. ḥamāṭu B s., ḥamtu B, ḥimittu A, ḥimittētu, ḥimtu, ḥummuṭu B, ḥumtu, muḥhammitu, muštaḥmitu.

ta-ab TAB = ḥa-ma-tu S^b II 68, also Ea II 65a, Idu II 164, Erimḥuš VI 189; [ta-a]b G^{IR} = ḥa-ma-tu A VIII/2:226; tab^{GIR} = ḥa-ma-tu, šu.ru.uz.a (var. šu.ru.uz.za) = MIN šá ka-ba-bi, ud.dù.a = MIN šá UD.DA, KA^{ka-i-zi}NE = MIN šá IZI Antagal VIII 109-112; du GAB = ḥa-ma-tu ša IGI A VIII/1:149; šá^{ša}.tab.tab, SU.tab.tab, ka.tab.tab, UD^u.tab.tab, UD.DA.tab.tab = [ḥa-ma-tu šá ...] to burn, said of heart, body, mouth, the weather, šētu-fever (cold) Nabnitu O 46-50; UD.mi.ni.ib.ra.ah = i- [...], ir.ra.àm.G^{IR}.G^{IR}.tab.tab = x- [...], ir.ra.àm.NE.NE^{pi-l-MIN} = MIN ibid. 51-53 (i- [...]) and x- [...] represent finite forms of ḥamāṭu; NE.^{SUD}.SUD = ḥum-[mu-tu] ibid. 54; [a.šá.šu.ru.u]z.a.ab.dug₄ = A.ŠA ḥa-mi-iṭ the field is scorched ibid. 62.

izi l.šēg izi l.sù.sù izi.bi.zal.zal.e : [i-šá-tum i-za]-an-nun i-šá-tum i-ḥa-am-maṭ // [...] i-qam-mu-u the fire rains down, the fire scorches, they burn ... Lugale II 42; [...].x.pil : šir-a-nu mu-ḥa-am-me-tu (in ref. to disease symptoms) CT 17 25:16f., cf. [...] in.pil.pil : bi-na-a-ti ú-ḥa-am-maṭ (var.: ma-tu) ibid. 18; bar.bi.ta izi pil.lá.gin_x(GIM) : kima i-šá-ti ḥum-mu-tu CT 17 9:18; su.zu bi.ib.tab.tab.bi : ú-ḥa-ma-tu zu-mur-ka they (the demons) cause the burning in your body KAR 333:6; in.tab.tab.e : uḥ-tam-maṭ CT 17 19:22; á.šu.[úr.bi] sud.sud : i-da-a-[šu] i-ḥa-am-ma-tu his (the demon's) arms burn BIN 2 22 i 37f. (see mng. 1b, below); sù.ud.s[ù(!).ud] : mu-ḥa-am-me-eṭ OECT 6 pl. 8a:2f. (see mng. 2a, below); mu.un.da.ab.sar.[ri.e.ne] : ú-šah-ma-[tu] JRAS 1932 557:10f. (see mng. 3a, below); mu.un.sar.ri.e.ne : uš-taḥ-mi-tu 4R 28 No. 4:56f. (see mng. 3c, below); ši.in.sar.ri : iḥ-tam-du (obscure) JRAS 1932 35:38; ḥa-ma-tu = dul-lu-ḥu LTBA 2 2:232 (also cited sub. ḥamāṭu A).

(1) to burn, to be inflamed — (a) in gen.: šumma ina Addari šamšu išqamma šētu kima Girri TAB-át if in the month Adar the sun rises high, and the weather glows like fire (the Fire-god) ACh Shamash 11:53 and 55, cf.

ḥamāṭu B

šētu kašāt the weather is cold ibid. 74; šá-lum-mat ḥi-it-muṭ aflame with a (bright) sheen LKA 63:13', SB lit., cf. A.ŠA ḥa-mi-iṭ Nabnitu O 62, cited above; u tūšu ša girrēti i-ḥa-am-ma-tu kī nablī and it was as if the roads were scorching like a flame BBSt. No. 6 i 18, Nbk. I; imna u šumēla i-ḥa-am-ma-aṭ^dGirru Girru (fire) is burning right and left Craig ABRT 1 31:5; šumma nāru kīma id-ri KA i-ḥa-am-ma-tu if (the water of) a river burns like ... CT 39 14:16, SB Alu (cf. kīma id-ri MUN ibid. 17).

(b) in med.: šumma panūšu ḥa-an-tu if his face is flushed CT 28 28:11, cf. Kraus Texte 21:20' (as protasis of physiogn. omen); šumma amēlu ināšu maršama u ḥa-an-ta if a man's eyes are sick and inflamed AMT 20,2:7; šumma amēlu ināšu šeta ḥa-an-ta if a man's eyes are inflamed from šētu-fever AMT 16,1:9; šumma amēlu ... irassu ikassassu amēlu šá šeta ḥa-miṭ if a man ... his chest gnaws him, that man is feverish from šētu AMT 39,1:41; murussu ippaṭtar šeta ḥa-miṭ (it means) his illness is easing, he has been feverish from šētu Labat TDP 150:45'; šumma amēlu qaḡ-qassu šeta TAB.BA(!) if a man's head is feverish from šētu AMT 6,9:6, cf. AMT 17,4:6, AMT 41,3:8, CT 23 33:17, KAR 202:20; šumma amēlu rēš libbišu i-ḥa-maṭ-su idakkassu if a man's epigastrium causes him a burning pain and pricks him AMT 45,6:6; [šumma ...].MEŠ SA₅ kīma išāti TAB-šu if (his) ... s are red and cause him burning pain AMT 77,6:1; [šumma rēš libbišu] i-ḥa-am-maṭ-su u em if his epigastrium causes him a burning pain and he is hot Labat TDP 110:9'; tūg dāra.a.ni nu.dug.a á.šu.[úr].bi.sù.sù : ni-bit-ta-šú ul ip-paṭ-ṭar i-da-a-[šu] i-ḥa-am-ma-tu (the demon's) ties cannot be loosened, his arms scorch BIN 2 22 i 38, NB inc.; because your hand has committed sorcery zumurku-nu li-iḥ-muṭ may your body burn! Maqlu III 168, cf. ibid. 30.

(c) to be inflamed with fury: izzizma surrušu iḥ-mu-ta kabattuš his heart was wroth, his liver burned TCL 3 413, Sar.; ḥa-mi-iṭ libbuš dullašu mariš he burns in his heart, his affliction is sore RB 59 pl. 7:2, OB lit.; libbi mādiš ḥa-mi-iṭ my heart is greatly inflamed

ḥamāṭu B

YOS 2 40:28, OB let.; *ḥa-mi-ṭa-at lîb-bi* = *mar-tû* that which burns in the inside of the body = gall bladder Malku IV 54 (cf. *mu-ṣi-il-tum* = MIN quarrelsome = same ibid. 55); *kîma girri a-ḥa-maṭ kîma abûbe asappan* like fire I glow (with wrath), like the flood I level (everything) KAH 2 84:18, Adn. II; *ḥi-it-muṭ raggi u ṣēni anāku* I am aflame against the wicked and the evil KAH 2 84:17, Adn. II.

(2) *ḥummuṭu* to burn, to make glow, to heat, to cause fever, to make feverish, restless — (a) to burn: *ù.mu.un íl.la izi.sù.ud. s[ù(!).ud] : bēli nāši ṭipāri mu-ḥa-am-me-eṭ aḡābi* O lord, bearer of the torch that scorches the enemy OECT 6 pl. 8a:3, SB rel., cf. above for other pertinent quotations from bilingual texts; *izi.šub.bu.da.gin_x(GIM) in.tab.tab.e : kîma ša ina išāti nadû uḥ-tam-maṭ* he burns like one who was cast into the fire CT 17 19:22.

(b) to make glow: *Anunnaki iššû ṭipārāti ina namririšunu ú-ḥa-am-ma-ṭu mātu* the Anunnaki lifted their torches, they made the land glow in their light Gilg. XI 104; *nablu mu-ḥa-mi-ṭu māši* a flame illuminating the night KAR 323:21; *ú-ḥa-am-maṭ nablu* Streck Asb. 184:51, also Bauer Asb. 2 53 n. 3.

(c) to heat: 1 UDUN(U+TIM) *a-na DUG Ì.DUB. ḤI.A Ì.SAG ḥu-mu-ṭi-im* one oven for heating oil in storage jars VAS 8 90:4 (= 91:3), OB.

(d) to cause fever, to make feverish, restless: *úḥ-ta-am-mi-it lālē kalūmī u ṣeḥḥerūtīm* it (the sickness) caused fever in kids, lambs and small children YOS 11 12:5 (unpub., quoted by Goetze in JCS 9 14 n. 38), OB; *uḥ-ta-mi-ṭū immērī kalūmī uḥ-ta-mi-ṭū ṣeḥḥerūtīm* it caused fever in sheep (and) lambs, it caused fever in small children JCS 9 10:11–13, OB, cf. vars. *úḥ-ta-mi-it immērī kalūmī uḥtadd[ir] ṣuḥārē* (with (h)udduru, “to make restless,” for *ḥummuṭu*) ibid. 9:11, and *tu-uš-ta-aḥ-dī-ir bū[l ṣerim] kalūmē ṣeḥram* (with *šuduru*, “to make restless,” for *ḥummuṭu*) YOS 11 18 (unpub., quoted in JCS 9 14), also *uṣ-ṣar-ri-pu niši kalūmī uṣ-ṣar-ri-pu [...]* (with *ṣurrupu*, “to burn,” for *ḥummuṭu*) CT 23 2b:4, SB; *ḥUL GIG uḥ-tam-maṭ-su* bitter hatred will make him restless Kraus Texte 36 i 4, SB physiogn.; *šumma amēlu qabal naglabēšu ú-ḥa-maṭ-su* if the middle of a man’s thigh keeps causing

ḥambanû

him a burning pain AMT 45,6:9, cf. *ú-ḥa-ma-at-su* AMT 60,1:23, but *i-ḥa-maṭ-su* AMT 45,6:6; *kabtassu na-an-kul-lat-ma uḥ-[ta]m-maṭ-ka* his mood is somber and he burns (with sorrow) towards you (mng. uncert.) 4R 54 No. 1:18, rel.; cf. *ḥa-ma-ṭu = dul-lu-ḥu* to make restless, cited above.

(3) *šuhmuṭu* to burn, to set aglow, to make restless — (a) to burn: *kalam.ma u₄.gin_x mu.un.da.ab.sar.[ri.e.ne] : māta kîma ūmi ú-šah-ma-[ṭu]* they (the demons) scorch the land as the storm-demon (does) JRAS 1932 557:11, SB rel.; *mu-šah-mit zā’iri* he who burns the enemy Craig ABRT 1 30:33, SB rel.

(b) to set aglow: *[m]u-šah-miṭ kîma nabli eršetim rapaštīm* (Shamash) who sets the wide earth aglow like a flame Schollmeyer No. 16 iv 11, SB rel.; *mu-šah-miṭ ziq-nat urri* he (Shamash) who makes the rays(?) of daylight shine ibid. i 18; *mu-šah-me-ṭi šadē ša mātāti* I am the one who sets aglow the mountains of the (foreign) lands KAH 2 84:17, Adn. II; *[tuš]tabarri ina mūšimma tu-šah-miṭ [x-x]* at night you were bidding your time, (then) you set aglow the ... Schollmeyer No. 16 i 42, SB rel.

(c) to make restless: *e.sír.ra gub.ba mu.un.sar.ri.e.ne : ša ina sūqi izzazzu uš-tah-mi-ṭu* they have made restless those who were standing in the street 4R 28 No. 4:57 (cf. var. of Sum. text CT 15 12b:8).

ḥamāṭu A and *ḥamāṭu* B may well belong together as two interrelated aspects (“to hurry”—“to burn”) of one basic meaning. The passages with the meaning “to make restless” (see mngs. 2d and 3c above) may possibly belong to a homonymous verb, despite the parallelism with Sum. sar in mng. 3c.

ḥambanû adj.; coming from *Ḥamban* (qualifying leather and leather objects); NB*.

9 KUŠ *ḥa-am-ban-ú-a-a-ta* 2 KUŠ *ši-da-pa ina IGI PN LÚ.AŠGAB* nine ḥ.-hides, two leather ... at the disposal of the leather worker PN GCCI 2 169:1; 2 KUŠ E.SÍR *ḥa-am-ban-a-tú* two sandals of ḥ.-leather GCCI 1 405:18, cf. 2 KUŠ *ḤA.AM.BAN.ME* (as pseudolog.) ibid. 19, also *x* KUŠ *ḤA.AM.B[AN]* GCCI 2 398:10.

ḥambaququ**ḥambaququ** see *ḥabbaququ*.**ḥambašūšu** s.; (a vegetable); NB*.*ḥa-am-ba-šu-šu* SAR (followed by *ḥa-am-ba-qu-qu* SAR) CT 14 50:57 (list of plants in a royal garden).

Zimmern Fremdw. 57.

ḥambašu see *ḥabbašu*.**ḥamdagar** s.; (title of a high official); Elam*; Elam. word.*ḥa-am-da-ga-ar u kumdilḫi u sukkallum* MDP 23 282:14; *ḥa-am-da-ga-ar u rabānu* MDP 28 541:5; in case of breach of contract payment to be made *ana ḥa-am-da-ga-ar* to the *ḥ*. MDP 23 234:32, cf. MDP 23 284:15, 289:7, 290:7, MDP 28 440:10, 449:5 and 515:14.**ḥamdātu** s. pl.; evasions; OA*; fem. pl. of **ḥamdu* adj.; cf. *ḥamādu*.*ḥa-am-da-tim išpurakkum* he has written evasions to you TCL 20 117:16, cf. BIN 6 93:7; *tī-ir-ta-kā <ša> ḥa-am(!)-da-tim lillikaššum* let your message (with) evasions go to him KTS 32a:20.**ḥamdū** s.; (designation of a profession); Elam*.IGI PN *ḥa-am-du-ú* MDP 22 161:28.**ḥameluḫḫu** s.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; Hurr. word.Only in the expression *rēš ḥameluḫḫi*, either a structure or a locality in Assur: *šarru par[sa in]a rēš ḥa-me-lu-ḫi ina gammuri . . . ina tamlé irrubu* the king having completed the rites on the *rēš ḥ*. (or, possibly, “beside the *ḥ*.”), they shall enter the terrace KAR 135 ii 19, rit.; *bīt abusāti ša ekal bēlūtija ša rēš ḥa-mi-luḫ-ḫi u tamliā qalla . . . ēpuš* I rebuilt the *abusātu*-house of my lordly palace, which is situated upon the *rēš ḥ*., also the small terrace AKA 144 v 2, Tigl. I.

Müller, MVAG 41/3 40.

ḥameru s.; foot; lex.*; Kassite word.*ḥa-me-ru = še-e-pu* JRAS 1917 105:32.**ḥamiltu** see *ḥamištu*.**ḥamīmu** s.; (an aromatic ingredient); NA*.**ḥamiš**1 SĪLA *ḥa-mi-me* 1 SĪLA *jarutta . . . ana libbi ḥarē tatabbak* one sila of *ḥ*., one sila of *jarutta . . . you pour upon this liquid in the ḥarū*-container KAR 220 i 4; *ša ḥa-mi-me še-šu-r[u]* KAR 140 r. 16; 5 SĪLA *ḥa-me-mu* Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 6 VAT 9659:10.The name of the aromatic ingredient Ass. *ḥamīmu*, Aram. *ḥēmāmā*, was later transferred to the spice called *Amomum Cardamomum*, which grows only in tropical regions; cf. Löw Flora 3 498.

(Ebeling Parfümrez. 51.)

ḥāmīmu s.; harvester (lit.: plucker of ears); OB*; cf. *ḥamāmu*.lú.še.ur₄.ur₄ = *ḥa-mi-mu-ú* OB Lu A 182; lú.še.ur₄.ur₄ = *ḥa-mi-mu* Hh. II 333.LÚ *ḥa-mi-mu* YOS 12 535:6, OB.**ḥāmīru** see *ḥā'īru*.**ḥamiš** (fem. *ḥamšat*, *ḥaššat* [OA], *ḥamšet* [OB], *ḥanšat*, *ḥamišti* [SB], *ḥamilti*, *ḥamultu* [NB]): num.; five; from OA, OB on; cf. *ḥamāšu* B, *ḥamišiu*, *ḥamiššerit*, *ḥamištu*, *ḥa-mištu* in *rab ḥamišti*, *ḥamšamma*, *ḥamšātu*, *ḥamšišu*, *ḥamšu* A adj., *ḥamušsu*, *ḥamuštēšu*, *ḥamuštu* num., *ḥamuštu* s., *ḥanšā*, *ḥanšā* in *rab-ḥanšū*, *ḥanšu* num., *ḥummušu* s., *ḥumušū* adj., *ḥumušū* num., *ḥumūšu*.*ba-an-iá 50 (SĪLA) = ḥa-me-is-sa-a-ti* five seahs Ea I 325f.; *u₄.5.kam = ḥa-mil-ti* (var. *ḥa-mi-iš-ti*) *u₄-mu* five days Hh. I 182; *5 sar é.dù.a = ḥa-mul-tu mu-sar-ru* 6 *ep-šu* five-sar house in good repair Hh. II 65; *giš.má 5 gur = e-lep ḥa-mil-ti gur-ri* a boat of five gur (loading capacity) Hh. IV 361; *ia 5 = ḥa-an-ša-at* Ea II 250 and 133; *i-ku ia 5 = ḥa-an-ša-at GÁN* five *ikū* ibid. 134; *ki.5.šè = a-na ḥa-an-šit*, *ki.5.šè.t[e].en = a-di* MIN five times Kagal C 233f.*e.ne.è.m.má.ni u₄.dè é.5.ta 5.àm.ba.ra.ab. è : a-mat-su u₄(!)(wr.: e)-mu* 6 *ḥa-an-še-it ḥa-še-it ú-še-iš-ḡa-a* his word (is) the storm demon (here: a disease) (that) removes five (persons) from a house of five (idiomatic for “every inhabitant”) SBH p. 8:78f., cf. dupl. *ḥa-an-šet ḥa-an-šet* ibid. p. 111:23f., also ZA 10 pl. 3 opp. p. 276 r. 26, BA 5 534:37f.; *peš.bala.gi₄ = ḥa-an-še-it* JSOR 1 23 r. 18 (cf. Thureau-Dangin, RA 25 121).(a) in gen.: *ḥa-mi-iš ú-ba-na-tim* five fingers (long) TCL 17 62:28 and 31, OB let.; *ḥa-am-ši-it qá-ni-[i]* five reeds TCL 10 3:1, OB; *šumma ma-ra-tum 5-iš* if the gall blad-

****hāmiš**

ders are five (in number) YOS 10 31 ii 13, OB ext., cf. *šumma* GAG.TI (= *kaskasu*) *ša šumēli* (or: *imitti*) *ha-an-ša-át* CT 31 25 r. 5 and 6, SB ext.; *ši-ba-tu-ka lu-ú ha-mi-iš* may your requests be five (= many) UCP 9 p. 328 No. 3:16, OB let.; *ha-mi-iš qātāte* five-sixths Peiser Vertr. No. 91:5, NB (translit. only).

(b) in (*ana*) *mītum hamšat*, “five per cent”: 8 *kutānē a-na mi-tū-um ha-ša-at bīt kārīm ilqū* in the house of the *kāru* they took eight garments at (the rate of) five in a hundred (as a five per cent share) TCL 20 165:37, OA; 130 MA.NA URUDU *ša mi-tūm ha-am-ša-at bīt kārīm qāti* PN *alqi* I received 130 minas of copper in the house of the *kāru* as five in a hundred (as a five per cent share) of PN CCT 1 43:4, OA, cf. *ibid.* 8.

(c) in a personal name: ¹*Ha-mi-še-ar-ši* I-have-five(-children) CT 4 1b:8, OB.

****hāmiš** (Bezold Glossar 122b); in *ha-mi-iš naplisima* (RA 22 60 ii 20, Nbn.), ancient mistake for *hadīš*.

hamišiu num.; fifth; MA*; cf. *hamiš*.

1 *pūru 5-ši-ú* the fifth lot KAV 127:2.

Reading based on the cardinal *hamiš*, “five,” von Soden GAG § 70c reads *ha-māšiu*(?).

hamiššerit num.; fifteen; lex.*; cf. *hamiš*.

giš.má 15 gur = *e-lep ha-miš-še-rit gur-ri* a boat of fifteen gur (loading capacity) Hh. IV 359.

hamištu (*hamiltu*, *hamuštu*): s.; a group of five persons; OA, OB; wr. *ha-muš-tum* in BIN 4 179:1 and TCL 4 112:6, OA; cf. *hamiš*.

[kin-d]a-gal GAL.KINDA = *a-kil ha-[mi]-tum* foreman of a team of five Diri VI D 5' (for GAL.KINDA as designation of an OB official see *muwassū*, *akil gallābi*, *mu'irru*, *massā*); ugula nam.5 = [...] Lu II iii 9.

(a) a group of five persons (merchants) (OB only): PN UGULA NAM.5 PN, foreman of a team of five Pinches Berens Coll. 94:3 and 95:4, cf. UCP 9 p. 330 No. 5:10, let., TCL 11 174 r. 21, *ibid.* 197:14, 199:16 and 205:7, JRAS 1926 437 r. 16 and case r. 3', Jean Tell Sifr 70:5 and 78:7; (note:) *ana* PN NAM.5.KA YOS 12 236:4.

hamītu

(b) a committee of five in administrative function (OA only): *ha-mi-iš-tum šimtam warki bīt Aššur ina Ālim išimniāti* the *h*-collegium has made a decision concerning us according to (the rules of) the temple of Ashur in the City (Assur) BIN 4 106:5; *amma-la šimātīm ša ha-mi-iš-tum₅ išimuniātini* according to the decision which the *h*-collegium has made concerning us *ibid.* 14; *ha-mi-iš-t[a-am] . . . i-di-nu* (in broken context) BIN 6 160:1; (note:) *ha-muš-tum IGI be-lim dīz nam idīn* the *h*-collegium has granted legal proceedings in the presence of the lord BIN 4 179:1; *lu ha-muš-tum* (in broken context) TCL 4 112:6.

hamištu in *rab hamišti* s.; a foreman of a team of five men; MB*; cf. *hamiš*.

PN GAL 5-ti AfK 2 53 r. 16 and 61:14.

hāmišu s.; (a person who processes barley); lex.*; cf. *hamāšu* A.

lú.še.hum.ma = *ha-mi-šum* one who . . . s barley OB Lu A 190.

hamittu adv.; quickly; EA*; cf. *hamātu* A.

ú(!)-ši-ra-šu ha-mi-[i]d-du šarru qādu šābē tilqu āla may the king send him quickly, together with soldiers (who) will take the city EA 137:79 (let. of Rib-Addi).

hamītu (*hawītu*, *habbitu*): s.; (a species of wasp); SB*; wr. syll. and NUM.UR₄.UR₄; cf. *hawū*.

num.ur₄.ur₄ = *ha-me-tu bil-bil-[lu]* fly which collects Landsberger Fauna p. 41:33–33a; num.ur₄.ur₄ = *ha-me-tum* (var. *ha-mi-tu*), num.^{bu-bu}BUL+BUL = MIN (var. *hab-bi-tu*) Hh. XIV 321f.; num.PI.PI = *ha-mi-tum* Nabnitu B 123; *ú sib-bur-ra-tu*: Aš *ha-mi-i-du* Uruanna III 78.

(a) in lit.: when the *kuzazu*-fly walked along the street to a lawsuit *ha-mit za-ri-e ka-pi-šu ana mukinnūte ilsūni* they called the . . . *h*-wasp . . . to act as witness KAR 174 r. iv 20, SB *wisd.*; *ha-me-tu* KU.KIL *ittadū birēti ina pūt egli ina bāb hurri piazzi nakūsa nakis* (after) the KU.KIL spider had put the *h*-wasp in fetters it (the *h*.) was cut into small pieces at the opening of the mouse-hole alongside the field *ibid.* 21; *šumma ha-mi-tu ša kīma kakkabi š[UR]* if (when an incantation priest goes to the house of a sick person) a

ḥamītu

ḥ.-wasp glows(?) like a star (this sick person will get well) Labat TDP 12:61; *šumma ḥa-mi-tu* [...] ibid. 62.

(b) in med.: cf. Uruanna III 78, cited above; KA.MUN GIŠ.ŠINIG NUM.UR₄.UR₄ . . . *tuṣaḥḥar* you reduce caraway seeds, (fruits of the) tamarisk, ḥ.-wasps . . . to small pieces KAR 194 r. iv 6.

Landsberger Fauna 133.

ḥamītu see *ḥumītu*.

****(*ḥamlu*)** (Bezold Glossar 123a); to be read *kammālu*.

ḥammāmu (*ḥamāmu*): s.; king (usurper?); SB*; probably a phonetic variant of *ḥam-mā'u*.

ḥa-ma-mu = *šarru* LTBA 2 2:28.

ḥa-am-ma-mi (var. *ḥa-ma-am-mi* Winckler Sar. pl. 40:10) *ša arba'i adda* (var. *iddu*) *serrēti* I (var.: he) put bridles on the rulers of the four (regions of the world) Winckler Sar. pl. 30 No. 64: 2, cf. Lyon Sar. p. 2:9, ibid. p. 20:21, 1R 36:9, Sar.

ḥammar ḫīdi s.; (a tree); lex.*

GIŠ *ḥa-am-mar ḫi-di* = (space left blank) Practical Vocabulary Assur 677.

ḥammatu A s.; mistress, female head of the family; from MB on*; cf. *ḥammu A*, *ḥammūtu*.

kabtat šarrat kallat (or read *dannat*) *ḥa-am-ma-t[ḫ]irat* she is noble, queen, bride (or: powerful), the mistress, the first wife Craig ABRT 1 31 r. 16, SB rel.; (in personal names:) ^f*I-na-É.KUR-ḥa-am-ma-at* She-is-mistress-in-Ekur CBS 10713 (quoted in Clay PN 88), cf. BE 8 130:45, NB; ^f*I-na-É-zi-da-ḥa-am-mat* TuM 2-3 111:16, NB; ^f*Arba-il-ḥa-mat* Arbela-is-mistress VAS 1 96:2, NA, cf. ADD App. 6 vii 7, NA (list of names); ^f*Ninua^{k1}-ḥa-[am-mat]* ADD App. 6 vii 4; ^f*É.ŠAR-ḥa-mat* (the temple) Ešarra-is-Mistress (name of a queen) MAOG 3/1-2 21:5, NA; ^f*Ištar-ḥa-am-[mat]* Ishtar-is-Mistress ADD App. 6 ii 6 (list of names).

ḥammatu B s.; totality; SB*; cf. *ḥa-māmu*.

pulḫāti ḥa-mat-si-na (vars. *ḥa-am(-mat)-si-na* in LKA 3, [*ḥa-ma*]-*at-si-na*) *elišu kamra*

ḥammu

heaped upon him are all the terrors En. el. I 104.

ḥammā'u s.; (1) usurper (king), (2) rebel; from OB on*; wr. syll. and IM.GI; for a phonetic variant see *ḥammāmu*.

lugal.IM.GI = *šar-ru ḥa-am-ma-'i* Lu I 61; lugal.IM.GI = LUGAL *ḥa-am-ma-'i*, LUGAL = *šar-rum*, IM = *e-mu-qu*, GI = *ta-ka-lu* (explaining LUGAL, IM and GI as king, strength, to rely, i.e., a king who relies on his own strength) Izbu Comm. I 72-75; lugal im.gi gú.bar.ra (with vars. im.gi₄, im.gig) RLA 2 183 (in the name of the 14th year of Samsuiluna).

(1) usurper (king), always *šar ḥammā'i*: 26 LUGAL *ḥa-am-ma-i zā'irēšu inār* he (Samsuiluna) killed 26 usurper kings, his adversaries YOS 9 35 iii 113 (cf. date formula cited above), cf. CT 34 40 iii 33 (Synchr. Hist.), and passim in NA hist. inser.; *šar-ru-ú ḥa-am-me-e kibrat mātim itebbūnim annām imaqquṭ annām itebbi* usurper kings will rise at the periphery of the country, some will fail, some will succeed YOS 10 11 ii 4, OB ext.; *ti-but ḥar ḥa-am-me-e* rising of a usurper king YOS 10 24:11, OB ext., cf. *zi-ut* LUGAL.IM.GI CT 31 24:26, SB ext., and passim in omen texts; ERIM LUGAL(200) *ḥa-am-mi-e šú KUR*. *KUR-in* the army of the usurper king will . . . ACh Sin 34:43, SB.

(2) rebel: *šūnu LÚ ḥa-am-ma-'e ēpiši sīḫi u barti* those rebels, instigators of revolt and rebellion Thompson Esarh. i 82; Ishtar looked with disapproval upon *ipšēt LÚ ḥa-am-ma-'e ša kī la libbi ilāni innepšu* the activities of the rebels which occurred against the will of the gods ibid. i 46; *ša mašak Ilubi'di ḥa-am-ma-'i isrupu nabāsiš* who dyed the skin of the rebel PN red like purple wool 1R 36:25, Sar.

Zimmern, ZA 25 199f.

ḥammu adj.; (mng. uncert.); SB, NB*; wr. UR₄.UR₄; cf. *ḥamāmu*.

é ur₄.ur₄ = *bī ḥa-am-mu-ti* = É^dPA KAV 42 r. 17, cf. Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 46 ii 3, ibid. pl. 44:15c (dAG), 81-2-4, 252 (unpub.).

Bread offerings/rations for É UR₄.UR₄ *šá* LUGAL the house of . . . , (coming) from the king AnOr 9 23:12, NB (from Uruk).

Not to be connected with *ḥammūtu*.

ḥammu A

ḥammu A s.; master, head of the family; from OB on*; cf. *ḥammatu A*, *ḥammūtu*.

imtalliku šī u ḥa-mu-uš they took counsel with each other, she and her master RA 22 171:36, OB lit.; (in a personal name:) ^dPA-*ḥa-am-me-DINGIR.MEŠ* Nabu-is-the-head-of-the-divine-family ADD App. 1 i 48, NA (list of names).

(von Soden, ZA 41 164 n. 5).

ḥammu B (*ammu*, *ḥabbu*): s.; (1) (an aquatic plant), (2) swamp (containing such aquatic plants?); SB.

u₄-mu-úḥ LAGAB × U.A = *am-mu-um* MSL 2 p. 128:18 (var. *a-mu-ú-[um]* MSL 3 p. 217 r. 5'); u₄-mu-un LAGAB × U.A = *ḥa-am-mu šá A.MEŠ*, *ḥa-ab-bu* Ea I 67-67a; u₄-mu-un LAGAB × U.A = *ḥa-am-mu šá A.MEŠ*, *mi-iḥ-šu šá A.MEŠ*, *ḥa-am-mu A I/2:224-26*; u₄-mu-un LAGAB × AḤ = *ḥa-am-mu A I/2:228*; u₄-mu-un_{LAGAB} × U.A = *ḥa-am-mu* Antagal E a 21 (in group with u₄-mu-na_{LAGAB} × UD = *a-la-pu-u*); u₄-mu-un_{LAGAB} × A = *ḥa-[am-mu]* Nabnitu S 78.

ú *ḥa-mi* ID (var. *šá-mi* ID) : ú *a-la-pu-ú* Uruanna II 334 and III 351; ú *ḥa-am-mu šá be-ra-ti* : *e-la-pu-ú šá A.[MEŠ]* ibid. II 340 and III 352; ú *as-ḥur* URU : ú *mi-iq-ti ḥa-am-mu A.MEŠ* ibid. II 341; [*ḥa-am-mi*] GIŠ.MÁ : *ḥa-am-[mu] šá be-ra-[ti]* ibid. II 348; (in SB plant lists:) ú *ḥa-am-mu* // MIN (= *ḥammu*) *eleppi*, *ša bi-ra-a-ti* RA 18 4 No. 7 ii 10f.; ú *ḥa-am-ma ša eleppi*, ú MIN *ša bi-ra-a-ti* RA 18 5 No. 9 iii 10f. (translit. only); *a-la-pu-ú* // *ḥa-am-mu* CT 41 45 76487:11, Comm. to Uruanna.

(1) (an aquatic plant) (*ḥammu* only): cf. above; ú *ḥa-am-ma ša A.MEŠ tu-[x]* you ... the aquatic plant *ḥ*. KAR 159:16, med.; *šum-ma ... mūša ḥa-am-ma nadū* if (a well opens by itself and) its water contains the (aquatic) plant *ḥ*. CT 39 22:7, Alu.

(2) swamp (containing such aquatic plants?) (var. forms *ammu*, *ḥabbu*): cf. above.

ḥammu C s.; (an aquatic animal); lex.*

mulu.da.mul = *ḥa-am-mu* (also = *ajarillu* and *lummū* [var. *luḥummū*]) Hh. XIV 342; mulu.da = *ḥa-am-mu* ibid. 344 (var. *ajarillu*); mulu.a = *ḥa-am-me me-e* ibid. 345, with variant [mulu].da.a = *ḥa-mi me-i*, and cf. [x].ama.a = MIN (= *ḥa-am-mu*) *me-e*, [...].a = *um-mi me-e* (var. *um-me A.MEŠ*), with *ummu* and *Sum.ama* (cf. *ama.a = mu-úr me-e* ibid. 346), as variants to lines 345f. in Landsberger Fauna p. 26.

ḥammu D s.; (a disease); SB*.

ú *ku-si-bu* : ú [*ḥa-am-me* : RAT *ina šamni* ŠEŠ the *kusibu*-plant : medicine (against)

ḥammūtu

ḥ. : to pound and to smear on with oil KAR 203 i-iii 44, pharm. (possibly a small sign is missing before [*ḥ*]a-).

Perhaps the same word as *ḥammu B*, "swamp."

ḥammu E s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

[TÚG.Ḥ]I.A *labšāti lu-ú ḥa-am-mu-ki* [GIŠ].NÁ *ni-la-a-ti lu-ú za(?)ra-tum* may the garment in which you are clad be your *ḥ*., may the bed you sleep in be a tent(?) KAR 69 r. 15, inc. (Liebeszauber).

ḥammu (people) see *ammu*.

ḥammurtu (or *ḥaḥḥurtu*): s.; (a kind of beer); NA*; always wr. *ḥa-ḤAR-tu/ti/te*, hence possibly *ḥaḥḥurtu*.

KAŠ.MEŠ KAŠ *ḥa-mur-tu ... LÚ.GAL.ŠIM × A ša bīt dAššur putúḥu naši* the chief brewer of the temple of Ashur bears the responsibility for the *ḥ*. beer Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 38 iii 5; KAŠ *ḥa-mur-ti* (followed by other kinds of beer such as *a-mu-me*, *la-pa-ni* [for *alappāni*], *ḥašlat*) ADD 999:3, cf. ADD 1000:2, 1001:2 and 1013:14 (without det.).

ḥammušu adj.; (qualifying copper); Nuzi*; Assyrianism in Nuzi; cf. *ḥamāšu*.

ú 2 GÚ URUDU.MEŠ *ḥa-mu-ši ušurma u ... ana PN idin* also two talents of *ḥ*-copper take out and ... give to PN HSS 14 587:6, let.; 10 GÚ 7 MA.NA 30 GÍN URUDU *ḥa-mu-ši ... ištu bīt nakanti ittašru* ten talents, seven minas, 30 shekels of *ḥ*. copper they have taken out from the store house AASOR 16 81:3, cf. URUDU.MEŠ *ḥa-mu-šú* JEN 573:9, also HSS 5 16:5, HSS 15 160:4, and passim; for *erú ḥammušu* in alloy with tin (proportion ca. 6:1) cf. SMN 1021 cited by Lacheman in Starr Nuzi 2 538 n. 95.

The etymology suggests that *erú ḥammušu* was superficially cleaned, lit. "stripped" of impurities.

ḥammūtu s.; the status of head of the family; SB*; cf. *ḥammatu A*, *ḥammu A*.

(a) in *bīt ḥammūti*, the room in which the master and the mistress, as the heads of the family live: *ina urši bīt ḥa(!)-am-mu-ti limut-tašu littazkar* may (Šarpānitu) pronounce

ḥampatali

evil (words) against him in the bedroom where (Marduk lives) as master Streck Asb. 302:28; É.AN.NA *bīt ḥa-mu-ti-ia* K.1354(unpub.):1 (cited in Bezold Cat. 1 273).

(b) without *bītu*: *ušēribma ūtalal ina urši ḥa-am-mu-ti-šu* he (Gilgamesh) brought (the horns) in and hung (them) up in the bedroom where he lives as master Gilg. VI 175; *mār* ^d*Bēl ištu bīt tuppi ana ḥa-am-mu-[ti x-x]* the son of Bel (i.e., Nabu) (goes) from the tablet-house to (the room) where he lives as master KAR 122:10, SB rel.

Ebeling, MVAG 23/2 79; (Landsberger, MAOG 4 299 n. 2).

ḥampatali s.; (a precious object); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

2 *ḥa-am-pa-[t]a-li* Wiseman Alalakh 432:5.

ḥamqu s.; valley; Mari*; WSem. lw.

aššum ešēd še'im ša ḥa-am-qí-[i]m ša GN concerning the harvesting of the barley of the valley of GN ARM 3 30:9; *ina ḥa-am-qí-im ša ḥa-am-qí-im ša* GN in a valley belonging to the valley of GN ARM 2 107:22f.

Dossin, Syria 19 108.

ḥamru adj.; contracted, shrunk; SB, NA*; cf. *ḥemēru*.

anše.edin.na bú.bú.da.gin_x(GIM) igi.na IM.DIR an.si : *ki-ma šir-ri-me ša ḥa-am-ra* IGI^{II}. MEŠ-šú *ú-pi-e ma-la-a* like (those of) a fleet wild donkey his (i.e., the sick man's) eyes are clouded (lit.: full of clouds) : like a wild donkey whose eyes are contracted (and) clouded (lit.: full of clouds) CT 17 19 i 23f., SB rel.

(a) contracted: cf. above.

(b) shrunk: *ina nakuari ša mé tulabbak šumma nakuari ḥa-mar mé ina libbi taḥiaq* (you crush the drugs with a pestle) soak them in water-*nakuari* — if the *nakuari* is shrunk you mix water with it AMT 41,1:37, NA.

(c) obscure: *mi-ig/k/q-ru ḥa-am-ru* KAR 158 r. ii 51 (incipit of a song).

ḥamru A s.; sacred precinct (of Adad); Bogh., Nuzi, MA, NA*.

(a) in Assur: *bīt ḥa-am-ri ša* ^d*Adad* ... *i'abit* the *ḥ.* house of Adad ... had gone to ruin AKA 100 viii 1, Tigl. I; NU.GIG.MEŠ *ana* ^é*ḥa-am-ri illaka* the hierodules go (then) to

ḥamšišu

the *ḥ.* house KAR 154:13, SB rit.; precious stones stored *ina bīt ḥa-am-ri* in the *ḥ.* house AKA 101 viii 15, Tigl. I; *apilšu rabú ina* ^d*ḥa-am-ri ša* ^d*Adad iššarrap* his eldest son will be burned (to death) in the sacred precinct of Adad (as punishment in case of breach of contract) TCL 9 57:18; *Ri-iš-ḥa-am-ru* (personal name) KAJ 43:18, MA.

(b) in other places: 1 *bītu ina bāb* ^d*ḥa-am-ri* one house at the gate of the sacred precinct ADD 742:8, cf. ADD 805:2; *tuppu annūtu ina arki* [*šūdūti*] *ašar ḥa-am-ri* ... *ša-ti-ir-mi* this tablet was written after proclamation in the *ḥ.* of ... RA 23 149 No. 32:32, Nuzi; *ana* ^é DINGIR-*lim ḥa-am-ri-ia* KUB 18 41:20; ^dU ^é *ḥa-am-ri* KUB 5 7:54.

(Streck, ZA 18 179f.); Laroche Recherches sur les noms de dieux hittites 47.

ḥamru B s.; (mng. unkn.); NA*.

ḥa-am-ri ša pi-i 20 *gi-r*[*a-ši-te*] Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 5 ii 22 (= p. 26).

ḥamširu see *ḥumširu*.

ḥamšu adj.; hairless; lex.*; cf. *ḥamāšu*.

lú.bar.gar.ra = ḥa-am-šum (between *baqumum* and *baršum*, both referring to the appearance of the hair) OB Lu part 1:27.

ḥamšā see *ḥanšā*.

ḥamšamma adv.; fivefold; OB*; cf. *ḥamiš*.

That man will give *ḥa-am-ša-a*[*m-m*]*a* fivefold PBS 5 93 v 24' (replacing A.RÁ 5-šu of CH § 112:71).

ḥamšātu s.; unit of fifty; SB*; cf. *ḥamiš*.

dīm.me.[er] gal.gal // DINGIR.MEŠ GAL. MEŠ *ḥa-am-šat-su-nu* <||> 50.ne.ne the great gods, fifty in their number SBH p. 92:22.

ḥamšišu adv.; five times, fivefold; from OA, OB on; cf. *ḥamiš*.

a-dí 5-*ši-šu* *ù* *ši-ši-šu* five or six times TCL 20 93:3, OA let.; *térti a-dí ḥa-am-ši-šu illi-kakkum* my message came to you five times BIN 4 86:5, OA let.; *awilum šú* A.RÁ 5-šu ... *inaddin* that man will give fivefold ... CH § 112:71, var. *ḥa-am-ša-a*[*m-m*]*a* PBS 5 93 v 24'; *ḥa-am-ši-šu-ú aš-pu-úr-ra-ak-kum-ma* I have (already) written to you five times AJSL 32

ḥamšu A

283:5, OB let.; *lu ṭābkim ḥa-am-ši-šu-ú-ma-an iḥ-ti-ṭa-an-ni* it would have been agreeable to you even if he had sinned against me five times BIN 7 53:24; *ḥa-am-ši-šu-ú* TMB 141:13, math.; my father sent three and four times (3-*šu* ù 4-*šu*) and he did not give her . . . , when he sent 5-*šu* ù 6-*šu* for the fifth and sixth times (then he gave her . . .) EA 29:19, cf. *ibid.* 17f.

ḥamšu A (*ḥaššu*, fem. *ḥamuštu*); adj.; fifth; from OA, OB on; cf. *ḥamiš*.

5.kám.ma : *ḥa-áš-šá* CT 16 19:21, SB rel.

ina ḥa-am-ši-im ūmim TCL 4 3:3, OA; *ina ḥa-mu-uš-tim šattim* CH §60:17; *abi abija ḥa-[am]-šum* my fifth grandfather VAS 1 33 iii 10, Samsuiluna; *ma-mi-it ḥa-am-ši-šu* LÚ-lam ṣa-ab-ta-at a curse (brought about) by the fifth (ancestor) has seized the man YOS 10 52 iv 24, OB (behavior of sacrificial lamb).

ḥamšu B (*ḥanšu*): adj.; (1) (describing deformed parts of the body), (2) (referring to barley processed by the *ḥāmišu*); lex.*; cf. *ḥamāšu A*.

še.LUM.gá = *ḥa-an-šu* Hh. XXIV 167a; [zíd. . .] = [*ḥa*]-am-šu Hh. XXIII v 2; [gir].tag = *še-pu ḥa-mi-iš-tum* PBS 12/1 13 r. i 8 (collated); gir.t[ag] = [*ḥ*]-a-meš-tu CT 19 4 iii 22.

(1) (describing deformed parts of the body): cf. above.

(2) (referring to barley processed by the *ḥāmišu*): cf. Hh., above.

ḥamṣu A (*ḥanṣu*): adj.; (1) quick, swift, sudden, (2) preterit; SB; wr. syll. and GÍR (mng. 2 only); cf. *ḥamātu A*.

ḥa-an-ṣu // *aš-šum ur-ru-ḥu* // *ḥa-ma-ṣu ḥanṣu*, in the sense of hastening, (from) *ḥamātu* TCL 6 17:19 (gloss to astrol. omen).

(1) quick, swift, sudden: *ša ina dabābišu ḥa-an-ṣu* that (means) he is quick in his speech Kraus Texte 24:3, SB physiogn.; *mūta ḥa-am-ṣa imāt* he will die a sudden death *ibid.* 5 r. 3', cf. LÚ.BI UG_X(BAD) *ḥa-an-ṣa* [UG_X] CT 40 49:40; *našpari ḥa-an-ṣu ša ilāni rabūti* swift messenger of the great gods VAB 4 252 i 8, Nbn.; *allāku ḥa-an-ṣu* swift messenger Streck Asb. 8:62, cf. LÚ A.KIN *ḥa-an-ṣu* *ibid.* 14:27; KUR-šá *ne-eḥ šá a-lak-šá la ḥa-an-ṣu*

ḥamû B

its (the star's) rising is "quiet", which (means) its course is not fast RA 17 129 r. 5, astrol. comm.

(2) preterit, lit.: quick (pronunciation) as contrasted with *marû*, "present," lit.: slow (pronunciation), as gramm. term for Sumerian verbs, which use different stems for present and preterit — (a) wr. syll.: ^{su-ub}gub = *ú-zu-uz* DIŠ *ḥa-am-ṭú* gub = to stand, singular, preterit, ^{su-ug}súg = MIN MEŠ *ma-ru-ú* sug = same, plural, present NBGT II 5f.; ^{di-e}DU = *ba-ba-lum ḥa-am-ṭú* de = to bring, preterit, du = MIN MEŠ *ma-ru-ú* du = same, plural, present *ibid.* 7f.; ^{du-u}KA = *qa-bu-ú ḥa-am-ṭú* du = to speak, preterit, e = MIN *ma-ru-ú* e = same, present *ibid.* 9f.; ^{tu-uš}tuš = *a-šab* DIŠ *ḥa-am-ṭú* tuš = to sit, singular, preterit, ^{dúr-ru-un}(TUŠ) = MIN MEŠ *ḥa-am-ṭú u ma-ru-ú* durun = same, plural, preterit and present *ibid.* 11f., and passim in vocabularies. Note *ḥamṣu* said of a pronoun: an AN = *ka-tú ḥa-am-ṣu* KI an = you (acc. sing.), *ḥ.*, suffixed form A II/6 ii 3.

(b) wr. GÍR: [^{gi-in}DU] = *a-la-ku* GÍR [šá DIŠ] to go, preterit in singular, [^{du-u}]du = MIN šá DIŠ [*ma-ru*]-[ú] same in singular, present NBGT II 1f.; [^{su}]su₈ = *a-lak* MEŠ GÍR su = to go, plural, preterit, [su₈].bi = MIN *ma-ru-ú* same, present *ibid.* 3f.

ḥamṣu B (*hanṣu*): adj.; hot; SB*; cf. *ḥamātu B*.

nablu ḥa-am-ṣu the hot flame AKA 72:42, Tigr. I; *ina namšari* (wr. GÍR AN.BAR) *ḥa-an-ṣi* by the flaming sword Streck Asb. 32:125; he shall offer UZU *šu-me-e ḥa-an-ṣu-tú* hot roasted meats RAcc. 66:24.

***ḥamṣūtu** (*hanṣūtu*): s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

pít-ru-us na-an-ziq ḥa-an-ṣu-su TCL 6 14:32, LB astrol. protasis.

ḥamû A s.; (a garment); syn. list*.

ḥa-mu-ú = *ṣu-ba-tu* Malku VI 33.

ḥamû B s.; (a water basin used in the cult); SB*.

ḥa-ma-ku-nu apsú nikkakkunnu šamé ša ḏAnu the nether world is your basin, the sky of Anu is your censer KAR 25 ii 16, rel.

ḥamû A

ḥamû A v.; to paralyze, immobilize, stun; SB; I (*iḥmi*), I/2, II, IV; cf. *ḥimītu* A.

ḥu-um LUM = *ḥa-mu-u šá zum-rim* A V/1:10; mu.un.da.ru.uš : *iḥ-mu-šu-ma* CT 16 24:10f. (see below); mu.un.da.ru.uš : *iḥ-me-šu* CT 17 19 i 14 (see below); *tu-ḥa-ma* 5R 45 K.253 ii 6, gramm.

(a) active: [lú.gen].gen ud.gin_x(GIM) mu.un.da.ru.uš : *amēlu muttallik kīma ūmu iḥ-mu-šu* they (his ailments) have paralyzed the wandering man like the “storm” CT 16 24:10f., SB rel.; lú.u_x(GIŠGAL).lu pap. ḥal.la gaba.ri.a.ni ba.an.gar ud.gin_x mu.un.da.ru.uš : *ana amēli muttalliki meḥriš šakinma kīma ūme iḥ-me-šu* confronting the wandering man like the “storm” she has paralyzed him CT 17 19 i 14, SB rel.; *šumma ištu mé ina ašišu pagaršu iḥ-mi-šu-ma iššanudma imaqqut* if, after he has come out of the water (of a bath), he is taken with a cramp (lit.: his body paralyzes him) and has convulsions, and (then) falls Labat TDP p. 190:25; *anāku ... ša mimma limnu ... [ḥum]-man-ni dum-man-ni* I whom “anything evil” has put in a state of paralysis (and) weeping LKA 90 r. i 16 (for reading, cf. ZA 43 266), cf. *du-um-ma-an-ni ḥu-um-ma-an-ni* LKA 85 r. 12 and KAR 267:21.

(b) passive: *šumma qātē sammī šakin ... ša ammātušu kabba[ra]ma išid kappēšu ḥi-it-mu* if he has lyre-shaped hands ... (explanation:) his arms are so thick that his hands at the wrist (lit.: the base of his hands) are immobilized Kraus Texte 24:20, SB physiogn.; *ul ilu etiḡ ammāni ḥa-mu-ú šer'ūa* no god has passed, why then are my limbs benumbed? Gilg. V iii 12; *tappattī āmurma ḥa-ma-ku dan-niš* I saw my mate and was completely stunned Winckler Sammlung 2 p. 67 iv 14, SB lit.; *ina pān qaštišu ezzeti immedu šamāmī ša ešmaḥḥi(EŠ.MAḤ) šallūtu ḥa-mu-ú ù gar-ru* before his terrible bow the skies stand still, they of the ... lie benumbed or crawling(?) (mng. obscure) STC 1 205:21 (= Craig ABRT 1 43), SB rel.; *ḥa-mi ummānšu* his army is immobilized (broken context) Craig ABRT 1 9:17, SB rel.; *iḥ-ḥa-mu-u šer'ū[a]* (my) limbs were paralyzed KAR 175:14.

Albright, RA 16 181f.; Kraus, MVAG 40/2 66 and Kraus Texte p. 9.

ḥamû

ḥamû B v.; (1) to become confident, to rely, (2) *ḥummû* to give confidence; NA, NB*; I, I/2, II, II/3.

(1) to become confident, to rely — (a) to become confident: *ummu šarri bēlija lu ḥa-ma-ti* let the mother of the king, my lady, be confident ABL 324 r. 4, NA, cf. *šarru bēlija lu-ú ḥa-me* ABL 1340:16, NB, also *šarru bēli lu-ú ḥa-am* ABL 893 r. 11, NB; *ṭēmu ša šarri bēlini lušmēma lu-uh-[me]* let me hear the order of the king and become confident ABL 283 r. 22, NB, cf. ABL 451 r. 2 and 793 r. 22, both NB; *kī ašmū umma PN irubu aḥ-ta-mi u enna lu mādu dalḥāk* when I heard: “PN has arrived,” I became confident, but now I am greatly perturbed CT 22 225:13, NB let.; DN and DN₂ know, I swear, *kī ultu šipirtu ša bēlija āmuru la aḥ-mu-ú qaqqaru ina pān la áš«-šá»-ši-iḡ* that after I saw the message of my lord I became full of confidence (and) kissed the ground in front (of it) BIN 1 58:9, NB let.; *nišē GN gabbišunu ina pānini iḥ-ta-mu-ú* all the people of GN have become, during our (stay here), full of confidence, (everyone is constantly blessing the king, our lord) ABL 886:9, NB; *ina muḥḥi isittāti [annāte] aki ḥa-mi-? ... laššu* (mng. obscure) ABL 685 r. 12, NA.

(b) to rely (upon *ana*): *mātāti gabbi ana pāni šarri bēlija ḥa-mu-ú* all the lands rely upon the king my lord ABL 418 r. 13, NA; *ana adē ša šarri bēlija ul ḥa-ma-ku-ú* do I not rely upon the oaths (sworn to) the king my lord? ABL 202 r. 9, NA.

(2) *ḥummû*, to give confidence: *lu mādu ina libbi ú-ḥa-am-me-e-ka* through this he (the god, cf. line 6) will give you great confidence YOS 3 90:9, NB let.; *ina libbi ú-ḥa-am-mu-ka* they (the gods, cf. line 12) will give you confidence CT 22 194:17, NB let.; *ḥu-tam-mu-ni* we have confidence (incipit of a hymn) KAR 141 r. 9, NA rel.

ḥamû C (*ḥabû*): v.(?); (mng. unkn.); lex.*

du.bu.ul = *ḥa-mu-ú* Erimhuš V 103 (in group with *ir-ru-um* and *ša-a-ḥu*); a.du.bu.ul = *ḥa-bu-x-um* Kagal E Part 2:7; *x-[x-x]* = [*ḥ*]a-mu-u (perhaps a different *ḥamû*) Malku VIII 76.

ḥamû see *ḥawû*.

hāmu

hāmu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[di-ri] [DIRI] = *a-mu*, *ha-a-m[u šá x]* Diri I 41f.; [DIRI] = [a]-*mu-um*, [ha]-*mu-um* Proto-Diri 16f.

Possibly a variant of *āmu*, “raft.”

hāmū s. plurale tantum; litter of leaves, reed, etc.; OB, SB.

a-an AN = *ha-mu-[ú/um]* MSL 2 131 vi 50 (Proto-Ea 134); an = *ha-a-mu* Izi V 180; an.ba = *ha-a-mu*, ki.ba = *hu-ša-bu*, an.ba.GUL = *ha-a-mu*, ki.ba.GUL = *hu-ša-bu* Erimḫuš II 189–192; [e] [Ē] = *ha-a-mu*, *hu-ša-bu* A III/3:168f.; ú = *ha-[(a)-mu]* Nabnitu J 79; an.ba = [MIN] ibid. 80; [gi.ma.sá.ab x.x] = [ma-s]ab *ha-a-mu* basket (full) of *h*. Hh. IX 124; bu-ru \bar{u} = *šá* GI AL.BUR \bar{u} , *eglu ha-mi ma-li* in (the expression), reeds are piercing (the ground) (it means) the field is full of weeds (mng. obscure) A II/4:122; *ha-mi* // *hu-ša-bi* // <ú // > *ha-mi* // ú // *hu-ša-bi* CT 41 31 r. 31, Alu Comm. (to CT 38 47:50, cited below).

(a) in gen.: *aššum šé šu'āti qādu ha-mi-šu ana libbu* GN *tabālim* to transport that barley together with its refuse to GN VAS 7 203:13, OB let., cf. ibid. 23; *ammēnim ha-mi-ku-nu ša ibaššá la tu*(text: *ta*)-*ša-ba-la-nim* why do you not send me whatever plant-litter you have? YOS 2 2:10, OB let.; as to the Euphrates, *miqtīša usuḥ ha-mi-ša šutbi šutēširši* dredge its silt, remove its vegetable litter, set it in order! LIH 4 r. 11, OB let.; *ina ūri ina ha-a-me tanāl* you sleep on the roof on (a bed of) litter JRAS 1929 283 r. 16, SB inc.; *šumma ana bit amēli šaḥú ha-mi ina pišu naši irub* if a pig enters the house of a man and carries litter in his mouth CT 38 47:50 (cf. CT 30 30 r. 8), SB Alu (for comm. cf. above), cf. *šumma šaḥú ana bit amēli ha-mi ina pišu naši* CT 38 45:50; *annūa hiṭātūa gillatūa ša kīma ha-me* (var.: *-mi*) *tabkūma elišunu ukabbis* I have trodden upon my sins, faults (and) crimes which are scattered like litter Reiner Lipšur-Litanies II 1 57' (in JNES 15), SB rel.

(b) in the idiom *hāmu u hušābu*: see sub *hušābu*.

hāmū, which after the OB period appears only in literary texts, is clearly differentiated from *tibnu*, “straw,” and *pū*, “chaff,” and appears to be a synonym of *hušābu*, although the lex. texts seem to indicate that *hāmū* refers to the upper part (an.ba) and *hušābu* (ki.ba) to the stalks of grass, reeds, etc.

***hamuštu**

hamūdu adj.; desirable; EA*; WSem. gloss.

u jāpu // *ha-mu-du ša šapir ištu šarri belī la nadin jāši* but (something) beautiful (explained by *h*., “desirable”) which was sent by the king, my lord, has not been given to me EA 138:126 (let. of Rib-Addi).

hamuk s.; (unidentified garden plant); NB*.

ha-mu-uk SAR CT 14 50:11 (list of plants in a royal garden).

Thompson DAB 79.

hamullu (or *hamultu*): s.; (a tool); NB*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA 10 GÍN *ha-mul-[lu/tu]* šá AN.BAR 40 shekels (for) an iron *h*. YOS 6 121:12.

The restoration *hamultu* is equally possible.

hamultu see *hamullu*.

hamuritu s.; (part of the human or animal body); lex.*

[uzu.x].gi.šir.da = EŠ *ga-gu-ri-tu* = *ha-mu-ri-tu* Hg. D 46; [uzu.x.gi.šir.da] = EŠ *ga-an-gu-ritum* = *ha-mu-ri-tū* Hg. B IV 43.

hamussu s.; (a kind of tax, lit.: the fifth); NA*; cf. *hamiš*.

ša rēšē ša mātika ha-mu-su ša GN *memeni la naša* none of the officials of your country has been delivering the *h*.-tax of GN ABL 532:5; *ha-mu-su a-ta-ša* I have delivered the *h*.-tax ibid. 9; *atā ha-mu-su ana Aššur la taddina* why did you not give the *h*.-tax to Ashur? ibid. 13; *šaknu ha-mu-su [la] naša ina bit ilānika [la] iddin* the governor has not been delivering the *h*.-tax, has not given it to the house of your gods ibid. r. 5.

hamuštēšu adv.; for the fifth time; SB*; cf. *hamiš*.

I marched against Ḫanigalbat 5-*te-šu* for the fifth time KAH 2 84:61 and 98, Adn. II.

***hamuštu** num.; one-fifth; OB; pl. *ham-šātu*, *hanšātu*, *haššātu*; cf. *hamiš*.

igi.5.gál.la = *ha-an-šá-a-tum* (var. *haš-šá-a-tum*) fifth (shares) Hh. I 331; igi.5.gál.la lú.uru \bar{a} .a l.ta.àm lú.a.šà.ga.ke \bar{a} šu.ba.ab.te.gá:i-na *ha-an-ša-ti errēšu mala bēl egli ilagqi* (at the harvest) the owner of the field shall take one-fifth of the shares (of the yield) per plow Ai. IV ii 37; nig.kud.da igi.5.gál.la : *miksi ha-an-ša-ti* one-

ḥamuštu

fifth share (of the yield) *ibid.* IV iii 6; zag.5 : [ḥa-an-ša-tu] (tax amounting to) one-fifth *ibid.* IV ii 58; zag.5 A-tablet 498.

(a) one-fifth share: silver given *a-na ḥa-am-ša-a-ti* on (a partnership yielding) one-fifth (shares) Riftin 3:5, OB; NÍG.KÚ.ĜA ḥa-mu-uš-ti (mng. uncert.) UET 5 232:1, OB.

(b) in math.: [ana eqil miḥartim ištēn šiddi u] ḥa-am-ša-at šiddija wašābam to add to the area of a square my one side and one-fifth of my side Goetze, Sumer 7 130:20', OB; ḥa-am-ša-at SAG.KI.AN.TA ina šiddi warādam to draw a perpendicular line from the length for one-fifth of the width *ibid.* 144:50'.

(c) a measuring container: 4 ušrātum 5 ḥa-am-ša-tum four (pots holding) one-tenth (of a sila ?), five (pots holding) one-fifth CT 6 20b:26, OB inventory.

ḥamuštu s.; period of five days; OA; cf. ḥamiš.

(a) identification (current ḥ.-periods or those of the immediate past are identified normally by the names of one or two officials): *ištu ḥa-mu-uš-tim ša I-di-Sú-in* from (this) ḥ.-period (named) after Idi-Sîn BIN 6 245:20, and *passim*; *ištu ḥa-mu-uš-tim ša Na-ra-am-zu u Ḥa-na-nim* BIN 4 146:16, and *passim*; (exceptionally:) *ištu ḥa-muš-tim ša ga-ši-im ša qāti* PN from (this) ḥ.-period of the kaššu-official which is "in the hands" of PN OIP 27 59:25, also CCT 1 5b:6 and 11b:5, TCL 4 90:5, etc.; *ana la 10 umi ḥa-mu-uš-tim Ša ti-i-na-tim rābišum u PN ušūnim* it is not (yet) ten days (since) the overseer and PN left at (the first) ḥ.-period of the (Month) of Figs TCL 4 3:20; *ḥa-mu-uš-tum ša Tašmitim . . . ša bāb aptim* in the ḥ.-period of (the goddess) Tashmit-of-the-Window-Opening Assur field photograph No. 4062 (unpub. hist. text from Assur, cf. Forrer RLA 1 235); (note:) *inūmi talaqqianni ḥa-mu-uš-tam ammakam ina taḥ-sistim idi* when you bring (the tin) write down there the (designation of the) ḥ.-period in the record CCT 4 8b:20; (references to past ḥ.-periods:) *umūka 7 ḥa-am-ša-tum ittalka* your term became due seven ḥ.-periods ago KTS 1a:13, cf. *umūšu 10 ḥa-am-ša-tum etiqu* CCT 2 25:12; x silver *ina ḥa-muš-tim ša PN u PN₂*

ḥamuštu

PN₃ *išqulam* PN₃ has paid x silver in the ḥ.-period (named) after PN and PN₂ CCT 1 26c:3, cf. BIN 6 141:6.

(b) in datings (ḥ. always appears in the sequence *ḥamuštum—warḥum—limum ḥ.-period—month—year* [i.e., eponymy]): *ištu ḥa-muš-tim ša PN ITL.KAM Ša sarrātim limum qātē* PN₂ *ana ITL.3.KAM išaqqulu* they will pay (the silver) in three months from (this) ḥ.-period (named) after PN (of) the month Ša sarrātim (in) the eponymy "in the hands" of PN₂ CCT 1 4:30, and *passim*; *ištu ḥa-[muš-tim] ša PN ITL.KAM Maḥḥur-ilī limum* PN₂ 1½ GÍN.TA *šibtam ina ITL.KAM ana manīm uš-šubu* they will pay interest monthly at the rate of 1½ shekel per mina from the ḥ.-period (named) after PN (of) the month Maḥḥur-ili (in) the eponymy of PN₂ BIN 6 238:9, and *passim*; (note:) *ištu ḥa-muš-[t]im ša PN u PN₂* 14 *umē illik* 14 days passed since the ḥ.-period (named) after PN and PN₂ TCL 21 256:5; *ištu SAG ḥa-muš-tim ša PN ana 6 ITL.KAM etawwiru* they will negotiate six months after the first day of the ḥ.-period (named) after PN BIN 4 147:21.

(c) in relation to the phases of the moon: *ITI Ab-šarrāni ilum šapattam illikma ištu ḥa-muš-tim ša PN DUMU PN₂ limum PN₃ mallā-ḥum kaspam ilgiu* they borrowed the money in the month Ab-šarrāni (when) the moon (lit.: the god) was full (lit.: went into the 15th day phase) (counting) from the ḥ.-period (named) after PN, son of PN₂, (in) the eponymy of PN₃, the sailor OIP 27 56:23; *ša 5 MA.NA kaspim ša 8 ḥa-am-ša-tim u ša-pá-tim ⅔ GÍN 15 ŠE šibtam alqi* I have taken ⅔ shekel of silver and 15 ŠE as interest for five minas of silver for (a period) of eight five-day periods and the full moon Kültepe 651 (unpub., courtesy Balkan).

(d) referring to the future: *ištu ḥa-mu-uš-tim ša PN ana ša Nipas išaqqal* he will pay between (this) ḥ.-period (named) after PN and (the festival) of (the god) Nipas CCT 1 6b:5; *ištu ḥa-muš-tim ša PN ana ITL.4.KAM* for four months beginning with the ḥ.-period (named) after PN CCT 1 3:45; *adi ḥa-mu-uš-ti-im nišaqgal* we shall pay by the (beginning of the coming) ḥ.-period BIN 6 77:22; *ištu ḥa-*

ḥamuštu

muš-tim ša PN *ana ḥa-muš-tim ša illakani išaqgal* he will pay (in the time) between the *ḥ.*-period (named) after PN and the *ḥ.*-period which follows (immediately) TuM 1 11c:6, 8; 4 *ḥa-am-ša-tim illakamma kaspam ušēbalam* in four *ḥ.*-periods he will come and bring the silver MVAG 33 No. 269:13 (translit. only); *ištu* ITI MN *ina 11 ḥa-am-ša-tim išaqgal* he will pay in eleven *ḥ.*-periods from (the first of) the month MN MVAG 33 No. 63:9 (translit. only).

(e) in atypical contexts: *šumma ḥa-mu-uš-ti iktašdi* x(.x).HLA *ana awiltim aḥzama ḥa-mu-uš-ti lu-da-[...] CCT 2 25:34, 37; 1/3 MA.NA ša ḥa-mu-uš-tim aššumišu ašgul TCL 4 101:11.*

The loans which state the due-dates in terms of *ḥ.*-periods mention from two (OIP 27 56:39) to fifty (CCT 1 5b:9, KTS 57e:6', BIN 6 80:27) *ḥ.*-periods; the length of the time involved, if the *ḥ.* comprises five days, is approximately the same as in those texts which use monthly periods in like context. The latter vary from one (TuM 1 14a+:8, cf. MVAG 33 No. 79) to four months; in two cases the period is one year (OIP 27 59:34, TuM 1 13d:9) and in one exceptional case it is four years (PSBA 19 pl. 1:7, opp. p. 286). If lists existed which enumerate chronologically the names of the officials of the *ḥ.*-periods, possibly TuM 1 24d is such a list; cf. also the difficult text KTS 60b: *ša* PN *ḥa-mu-uš-tum šuātumma lapit ša* PN₂ *ša* PN₃ *lapit ša* PN₄ *jātum u ša* PN₅ *lapit 73 45 50 ḥamšātum* for PN it is written down as his *ḥ.*-period, for PN₂ (and) PN₃ it is written down, for PN₄ as mine and for PN₅ it is written down, 50 *ḥ.*-periods (for a different interpretation cf. H. and J. Lewy, HUCA 17 67f.). The relationship between this five-day week and the phases of the moon still remains obscure.

Sayce, PSBA 19 288; Gelb, OIP 27 59f.; Landsberger, JNES 8 291; (J. Lewy, MAOG 4 127, MVAG 33 and MVAG 35/3 index s.v., ArOr 11 44f.; H. and J. Lewy, HUCA 17 47-75).

ḥamuštu see *ḥamištu*.

ḥamutta adv.; (1) promptly, (2) previously; from OB on; cf. *ḥamātu* A.

(1) promptly: *ḥa-mu-ut-ta šupramma* dispatch to me promptly and . . . BE 17 92:24,

ḥanābu

MB let.; *tukaššadaššu ḥa-mu-ut-tam* you always dismiss him (i.e., the messenger) promptly EA 3:10, MB, cf. EA 4:38, MA, also KBo 1 10 r. 11 and 4 ii 56; *ḥa-mu-ud-da-a[m] idin* give quickly! RT 31 57:7, Nuzi let.

(2) previously: *šumman ḥa-mu-ta-am išātumman ūtakalšunūti* (I wished) that a fire had consumed them (the dates) previously YOS 2 41:24, OB let.

ḥamuttiš adv.; immediately; EA*; cf. *ḥamātu* A.

anumma anāku u PN *nillakam inannama ina ḥa-mut-iš* behold, I and PN, we come now, immediately EA 166:14, cf. *ibid.* 31, also EA 157:34, EA 160:43, EA 165:17; I could not build it — *inanna ina ḥa-mut-iš ū-pa-an-ni-še* (but) now I shall build it immediately EA 161:40, cf. EA 159:44; [*uš-ši-ra*] *šābē ki-ma ḥa-[m]u-ti-iš* release the troops immediately! EA 137:92.

Except for the last reference, *ḥ.* is confined to the letters of Aziri, where it is always preceded by *ina* and written *ḥa-mut-iš*.

ḥamuttu s.; (1) speed, (2) promptness; Mari, EA*; cf. *ḥamātu* A.

(1) speed: [*x*] GIŠ.GIGIR *ša ḥa-mu-ti-im* x fast chariot(s) ARM 7 161:16.

(2) promptness: [*a*]-*na ḥa-mut-ti dan-neš-ma* with great promptness EA 29:26 (let. of Tushratta), cf. *ibid.* 149.

ḥamūtu s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*.

sa-ka-a-lu = ḥa-m[u]-tum Malku VIII 85.

ḥamuṭ adv.; (1) promptly, (2) prematurely; EA, Nuzi; cf. *ḥamātu* A.

(1) promptly: *lu ḥa-mu-ut šarri bēlija šābē narkabātu* may, O king, my lord, the soldiers and chariots be quick! EA 88:40 (let. of Rib-Addi), cf. *ibid.* 24.

(2) prematurely: *šumma* PN *ḥa-mu-ut imūt* if PN were to die before (that time) RA 23 149 No. 32:25, Nuzi.

ḥanābu v.; (1) to grow abundantly, (2) to be radiant; MB, SB; I (*iḥnub, iḥannub, ḥanīb*), I/3, II, II/3, III; cf. *hanbu, hānibu, ḥunābatu, ḥunābu, ḥunnubu, muḥtanbu*.

ḥanābu

sig.SUD.SUD = *ḥa-na-bu*, sig.dul.dul = MIN *ša pir-tim*, gú.me.ir.me.ir = *ḥu-tan-nu-bu* Antagal III 271-73; gú.me.ir.me.ir (var. gú.me.ri.ri) = *ḥu-tan-nu-bu* Hh. II 286, also Kagal I 363; SUD = *ḥa-na-bu-um* (between *riāšum* and *ulluḥum*) MSL 2 p. 143:27; SUD = *ḥa-na-bu* <šá> še-í[m] CT 12 30 38179:5; gi-ri KA × X = *ḥa-na-bu* VAT 9523(unpub.):8'; gú.gi-id.gid = *ḥa-na-bu* Izi F 112; gú.gi-id-MIN.gid.gid = *ḥi-ta-nu-bu* ibid. 122; [ḥa]-a UD = *ḥa-na-bu* A III/3:110.

gú hé.en.me.ir.me.ri : *li-iḥ-nu-ub* TCL 6 51 r. 18 (see mng. 2, below); gú.me.[ir . . .] : *mu-šah-ni-ib* [. . .] 4R 14 No. 3:10 (see mng. 1a, below); *tu-ḥa-an-nab* 5R 45 K.253 ii 15, gramm.; *tu-uḥ-tan-ni-ib* ibid. i 20.

(1) to grow abundantly — (a) said of vegetation: cf. *ḥanābu ša še'im* cited above; *isu iḥ-nu-ub* the trees grew luxuriantly Chiera SEM 117 r. iii 17, OB epic; *kīmu urqīti iṭrānu kīmu Nisaba puquṭtu li-iḥ-nu-ub*(text: *-bi*) let saltpeter abound instead of vegetation, thistles instead of grain BBSt. No. 7 ii 33, MB kud.; *kajān ú-šah-na-bu gipārū* the grasslands grew steadily and abundantly Streck Asb. 6:49; *kīma MUL AN-e ina GIŠ.SAR ši-ḥa-te i-ḥa-nu-b[a GIŠ].NU.ÚR.[MA]* the pomegranates glow in the smiling garden like heavenly stars Iraq 14 42:50, Asn.; [. . .] *ina GIŠ.SAR ri-šá-te uḥ-ta-nab ki-ma GIŠ e-r[i-ni]* the . . . -tree grows as high as the cedar in the joyous garden ibid. 52; *pi-tu-ú be-ra-a-ti mu-šah-ni-ib* [. . .] he who opens up the fountains, who ensures the abundant growth of . . . 4R 14 No. 3:10 (see above).

(b) said of hair: cf. *ḥanābu ša pīrtim* in Antagal III 272, cited above; *itīq pīrtišu uḥ-tan-na-ba kīma Nisaba* the locks of hair on his head grow abundantly like barley Gilg. I ii 37; *tu-uḥ-tan-nab* she has abundant (hair) Winekler Sammlung 2 67a iv 17, SB lit.

(c) said of clouds: [*er*]pētum *li-iḥ-[ta]-an-ni-ba [zunnum] aja ittuk* let the clouds keep bulging, but let not a drop (of rain) fall BRM 4 1 i 16, OB lit.

(d) used figuratively: *ina laliki ḥu-un-bi* revel (lit.: be abundant) in your desire! KAR 158 r. ii 52 (incipit of a song).

(2) to be radiant: *itti maššarti ša Sin u Šamaš šarūrka li-iḥ-nu-ub* let (O Ishtar) your splendor be radiant even when moon and sun are shining (lit.: together with the watch of

ḥanāpu B

Sin and Shamash) TCL 6 51 r. 18, LB rel. bil. (see above); (in MB personal names:) [*I-na*]-AN-*e-ḥa-an-bat* She(the goddess)-is-Radiant-in-the-Sky BE 15 188 iv 22; *I-na-I-si-in-ḥa-an-bat* She-is-Radiant-in-Isin BE 15 200 i 21.

ḥanaku s.; retainer(?) (designation of a class); EA*; WSem. lw.

lāmi ina maššarti ibaššú ḥa-na-ku-u-ka in the garrison there are none of your retainers(?) Hrozny Ta'anek pl. 3 6:8, let.

Albright, AfO 6 221 and BASOR 94 24 n. 87.

ḥanāmu v.; to bloom; OB; I (*iḥnim*, *iḥannim*), I/3, II/2; cf. *ḥannāmu*.

simitišša i-ḥa-an-ni-i-ma šiḥātum upon her features laughter blooms RA 22 170:10, OB lit.; [*uḥ*]-*ta-an-na-mu elušša nannabu mašraḥu duššupu kuzbu* she is blooming with vitality, the sweetest glamor (and) attractiveness VAS 10 215:5, OB lit.

von Soden, ZA 44 37.

ḥananābu s.; (a sweet fruit); OB*.

ṭabu eli ḥa-na-na-bi-i-ma ḥašḥūrim (sweeter than honey and wine) even sweeter than *ḥ*. and apples CT 15 1 i 5, lit., cf. *ḥa-na-na-bi-im-ma* ibid. 7.

ḥanānu v.; to run, to flow; SB*; I, II; cf. *ḥunnunu*.

ḥu-um LUM = ḥa-na-nu A V/1:2 (cf. *ḥu-um LUM = ša-ra-rum* to flow [referring to pus] ibid. 12).

šumma appašu ḥu-un-nu-un if his nose keeps running AJSL 35 156:34, SB physiogn.

Kraus, AfO 11 227.

ḥanāpu A v.; to commit villainy; EA*; WSem. lw.; I (*iḥnup*); cf. *ḥannipu*, *ḥanpu*.

ḥanpa ša iḥ-nu-pu ana muḥḥija the villainy they committed against me EA 288:8 (let. of Abdi-Ḥepa).

ḥanāpu B v.; (mng. unkn.); OB*; I (*iḥan-nip*), II/3.

tu-uḥ-tan-ni-ip 5 R 45 K. 253 i 34, gramm.

i-ḥa-an-ni-[ip] [. . .] (in fragm. context describing preliminaries to the fight between Gilgamesh and Enkidu) Gilg. P. vi 4.

It is possible that some of the vocabulary passages quoted sub *ḥanābu* — such as

ḥanāqu

gú.gíd, gú.gíd.gíd and UD — belong to *hanāpu* B.

ḥanāqu s.; suffocation; SB*; cf. *hanāqu*.

mūt ḥa-na-qí [*imāt*] *iballuṭ* [MU x KAM] he will (eventually) die of suffocation, (but) has x years to live Kraus Texte 6:67, physiogn.

ḥanāqu v.; (1) to strangle, (2) to constrict, compress, (3) to be annoyed; from OB on; I (*iḥnuq*, *iḥannaq*, *ḥaniq*), I/2, I/3, II, II/2, III, IV, IV/2; cf. *hanāqu* s., *ḥāniqu*, *ḥannāqu* adj., *ḥannāqu* s., *ḥanniqu*, *ḥanqu*, *ḥiniqtu*, *ḥinqu*, *ḥitnuqu*, *ḥunūqu*, *maḥnaqu*.

gú.gíd = *ḥa-na-[q]u* Izi F 111; [...] = [*ḥa-na-qu*], gú.[gíd] = [MIN], gú.bu.i = [...], PA^{šá-an-za}ŠA₆ = [*ḥi-t*]an-nu-qu Nabnitu XXIII 37ff.; e-še-la LÚ + ÉŠ + LÁ = *ḥi-it-nu-qu*, gú.bu.bu.i = MIN, IM^{ní}.lá = MIN ibid. 42-44; gú.gíd = *ḥa-an-qú*, *ḥa-na-a-qú* Izi Bogh. A 113f.; gú.gíd.gíd = *ḥi-it-nu-qú* ibid. 115; [...] LÚ × ÉŠ + LÁ = *ḥa-na-qu* A VII/2:27; e-ri LÚ × ÉŠ = *ḥa-na-qum*, e-ri LÚ × ŠU = *ḥa-na-qum* OB Lu A 498f.; [x(-x)]-id LÚ × ÉŠ.LÁ = *ḥi-it-nu-qu*, [e]-še-lá LÚ × ÉŠ.LÁ = MIN, *ka-mu-u*, *ka-tu-u* A VII/2:29ff.; [gú.lá]. [a] = *ḥi-it-n[u-qu]* Izi F 149; šu.zag.zag = *ḥi-it-nu-qú* Erimḥuš Bogh. A 5; *tu-ḥa-an-naq* 5R 45 K.253 ii 16, gramm.; *tu-uḥ-tan-niq* ibid. i 35.

(1) to strangle — (a) to strangle to death: *Šubarijam iḥ-ta-na-aq* he strangled (PN) the Subaraean Riftin 46:12, OB leg.; PN *ina wardim ḥa-na-qí-im ubtirru* they have (now) indicted PN for strangling the slave ibid. 24; *kappašu tabaqanšu ta-ḥa-na-aq-šú* you pluck its feathers (and) strangle it (the bird) KUB 4 48 i 3, inc.; *uḥ-ta-an-na-aq ú-lu e-el-li-i-ma iṣ-tu ú-ri-im a-ma-aq-qú-u[t]* I shall strangle myself or else I shall go up on the roof and throw myself down TCL 18 95:32, OB let.; *ina šagašti amēla ú-šah-niq-ma ardanān mīti iṣbassu* (diagnosis:) he had a man strangled in a massacre and the “double” of the dead man has seized him Labat TDP 88:6.

(b) to strangle without killing: if a man has divorced his wife and *iḥ-nu-ug-ši* has choked her CT 39 46:45, Alu; *qaq-qa-da-a ki-i ip-ṭu-ru i-na* KU.KU.RA *ša ti-ik-ki(!)-šú(!) iḥ-ta-qa-an-ni* (for *iḥtanqanni*) *ù i-qab-ba-um-ma lib-bu-ú a-ga-a* mGu-ba-ru *ù* PN KU.KU.RA *ti-ik-ki(!) šá* LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ *i-na-ad-du-ú* he hit me over the head and choked me with the cord of his neck-band saying, “(One day) they will place the neck-band of a

ḥanāsu

worker upon Gobryas and PN in exactly this way!” YOS 7 128:18, NB.

(c) to wind tightly around the neck: KI GÚ-šú *ta-ḥa-naq* you wind (the magic necklace) tightly around(?) her (the pregnant woman’s) neck RA 18 162:13, Lamashtu.

(2) to constrict, compress (stative only) — (a) in med.: *šumma la’ú ur’ussu ḥa-niq* if a baby’s windpipe is constricted Labat TDP 228:91, cf. *šumma* GÚ.ḤAR-su *ḥa-niq* ibid. 84:28; if a baby’s intestines are compressed *šu-burra(DÚR!)-šú ḥa-niq* and his anus is constricted ibid. 228:95.

(b) in ext., etc.: *šumma rēš libbi qú[m ḥ]a-ni-iq* if a fiber constricts the epigastrium YOS 10 42 ii 36, OB ext.; [*šumma*] *eli’at libbim qám ḥa-ni-iq* if a fiber constricts the top part of the heart ibid. i 38; *šumma libbu puh-ḥurma ḥa-ni-iq* if the heart is contracted and constricted YOS 10 42 i 30, OB ext., cf. *šumma libbum ḥa-ni-iq* ibid. 41r. 73; *šumma izbu* KI.MIN (= 2 SAG.DU.MEŠ) *2-ú ḥa-ni-iq* if the fetus has two heads, the second being choked off CT 27 11 r. 9, SB Izbu, cf. ibid. r. 10, also CT 27 1:18 and 9:20; *šumma martum ḥa-an-qat u šābulat* if the gall bladder is choked off and dried out CT 31 26 r. 2; *šumma* GÚ.ḤAR (= *ur’udu*) *šira e-di-iḥ u ḥa-niq* if the windpipe is covered with flesh and constricted Boissier Choix 1 70:9, SB ext.; *šumma tērānū ḥu-un-nu-qu* [...] if the intestines are compressed ... ibid. 92:7, SB ext.; *šumma qutrum(NA) riqūssu ḥa-ni-iq* if the incense-smoke, in its “emptiness” (i.e., when it floats free?) is constricted UCP 9 375:24, OB smoke omina.

(3) to be annoyed (*hanāqu* and *naḥnuqu*): *šarru išemēmema ina muḥḥini iḥ-ḥa-an-na-aq* the king will hear (this) and become annoyed with us CT 22 46:13, NB let.; *šatammu ḥa-ni-iq* the *šatammu* is annoyed YOS 3 116:24, NB let.; [*i*]t-ta-aḥ-na-qú (context broken) PBS 1/2 16:12, MB let.; *a-ki-i ḥa-na-qu* (mng. obscure) BIN 1 46:34, NB let.

Ungnad, ZA 31 46f. (to mng. 3); Poebel, AfO 9 269 n. 58 (to Sum. LÚ × ÉŠ.LÁ); Holma, Or. NS 13 112 n. 2.

ḥanāsu s.; (weeping or the like); lex.*

ḥa-na-su // *bi-ki-tum* VAT 17122*:6’, unpub. comm. (courtesy Köcher).

ḥanāṣu

ḥanāṣu v.; (1) to rub (said of male animals, as part of the sexual act), (2) *ḥunnuṣu* same mng., to rub a part of the body; from MB on; I (*iḥanniš*), II.

gú.gíd.gíd = *ḥi-it-nu-ḡú* = ú-e-šu-ri-iš-qa-tal-la-aš, gú.gíd(!).gíd = *ḥi-it-nu-ṣú* = ú-e-šu-ri-iš-kat-tal-la-aš-pát (Hittite: one who always oppresses/stifies(?), mng. uncert., translates also gú.dù = *za-a-ru-ú* and gú.dù.a = *za-a-ru-ru* ibid. 102f.; the second Akk. equivalent may in both cases be a mistake) Izi Bogh. A 115f.

(1) to rub (said of male animals, as part of the sexual act): *šumma* GUD *i-ḥa-an-n[i-iš(?)]-ma* *litta la ušarri* if a bull rubs himself against (the cow) but does not inseminate the cow Izbu Comm. 488.

(2) *ḥunnuṣu* same mng., to rub a part of the body — (a) to rub (said of male animals, as part of the sexual act): *šumma šaḥū ana immeri ú-ḥa-an-ni-iš* if a pig rubs itself against a sheep CT 39 26:15, SB Alu; *šumma immeru ana kalbi ú-ḥa-an-ni-iš* if a sheep rubs itself against a dog ibid. 17, cf. CT 40 33:8 and TCL 6 8:7 (donkey with bull), CT 39 26:23 (bull with horse), ibid. 21 (bull with donkey), ibid. 6 (dog with fox), ibid. 11 (pig with woman), ibid. 2 (dog with woman), etc.

(b) to rub a part of the body: *šumma [š]ap-tišu ana elēnu ú-ḥa-an-na-aš imāt* if he keeps rubbing his lips upwards he will die PBS 2/2 104:4, MB diagn., cf. Labat TDP 58:26'; *šumma appašu ú-ḥa-an-na-aš* if he keeps rubbing his nose AJSL 35 156:35 (= AfO 11 223:36), physiogn., also K.11716+(unpub.), physiogn.; [*šumma* . . .] *usuk imittišu ú-ḥa-na-aš* if . . . he keeps rubbing his right cheek KAR 400 r. 5, physiogn.; IGI GÜB-šú *ú-ḥa-na-aš* (if he keeps rubbing his left eye ibid. 8; if a man's . . . hands and feet become tumefied (*ittanašgagu*) *u ana qaqqaru ú-ḥa-an-na-aš* and he rubs (them) against the ground (this means the *ardat-lilī* has seized him) Labat TDP 80:13.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 37f.; Kraus, AfO 11 227f.; Holma, OLZ 1938 23 n. 4.

ḥanāṣu A v.; to submit; NA*; I, I/2; cf. *ḥanšu* adj.

GN u GN₂ . . . *ina muḥḥi pi ša šarri bēlija iḥ-ta-an-šú ālāni ša <ina> ūmē ša RN la ḥa-an-šu-*

ḥandašpiru

ni the cities GN and GN₂ have (now) submitted to the command of the king, my lord, cities which in the days of RN were not submissive ABL 246:9, 12.

See also *kanāṣu*.

ḥanāṣu B v.; (mng. unkn.); OAkk.*; I (*iḥanniš*).

inū Narām-Sin . . . kibrātu[m] arba'um ištēniš i-ḥa-ni-su₄-ma imḥurūnim at the time that Naram-Sin (was entrusted with the mission of Inanna and) the four regions (of the world), all together, . . . ed and . . . ed PBS 5 36 r. ii 15 (OB copy).

Possibly to be read *iḥhanišu* (for *iḥhanšu*), "have been subdued."

ḥanatu s.; (a profession); Nuzi*.

PN LÚ *ḥa-na-ti* (among persons designated by their professions) HSS 14 593:51.

Connect perhaps with *ḥanū* adj.

ḥanbu adj.; luxuriant (in the physiological sense); syn. list*; cf. *ḥanābu*.

du-ú-tú = [x]-[x] *ḥa-an-b[u]* bloom of health = luxuriant . . . Malku III 201 (followed by *ḥunābu*).

ḥandabillu s.; (1) (a kind of stone), (2) (a kind of brier); lex.*

na₄.peš₄.peš₄ = *ši-kin-[nu]* = *iš-ki-il-la-tum*, na₄.peš₄.peš₄ = *ḥa-an-da-bil-[lu]* = MIN Hg. B IV 108f., also Hg. D 151f.; di-iḥ NIM = *ḥa-an-da-aš-pu-ri* // *za²-t[u]* *šá-niš ḥa-an-da-bil-tum* // *su-tu* // *tu-ub-[x]* *šá-niš ḥi-šu-tu* // *bal-tum* // *saḥ-maš-tu* // *tu-[x]* A VIII/3:10-12.

(1) (a kind of stone): cf. above. (2) (a kind of brier): cf. above.

See also *ḥandašpiru*.

Thompson DAC 105 and 108; Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 37.

ḥandabtu s.; (a plant); plant list*.

ú *ḥi-ib-ri in-bi* = [ú . . .] Uruanna I 686; ú *ḥi-ib-ri* GURUN = ú *ḥa-an-da-ab-[tú]* UT-liš LAM.[x] ibid. 687/5f.; ú *ḥa-an-da-ab-tú* = ú *ri-[. . .]* ibid. 687/7.

ḥandašānu s.; bridegroom; NB*; cf. *ḥa-daššatu*, *ḥadaššú*, *ḥadaššūtu*.

Ḥa-an-da-šá-nu (as personal name) VAS 6 129:15.

See note sub *ḥadaššatu*.

ḥandašpiru (*ḥandašpuru*, *ḥandaštu*): s.; (a plant of the brier group); lex.*

ḥandašpuru

te-ḥi GIŠ.NIM = *ḥa-an-dáš-pi-ri* Diri II 249 (in group with *baltu*, *ḥištū*, *saḥmaštu* and *za'tu*); di-iḥ NIM = *ḥa-an-da-aš-pu-ri* // *za'-t[u]* šá-niš *ḥa-an-da-bil-lum* // *su-tu* // *tu-ub-[x]* šá-niš *ḥi-šu-tu* // *bal-tum* // *saḥ-maš-tu* // *tu-[x]* ḥ. (explanation:) *za'tu* or *handabillu*, *sutu* (explanation:) *tub[...]* or *ḥištū*, *baltu*, *saḥmaštu*, *tu[...]* A VIII/3:10-12; the school tablet BM 56055 (unpub.) has *ḥa-an-da-aš-tum*, probably a mistake; TÛN.dil.la, giš.^{te-ḥi}UM = *ḥa-an(-da)-aš-pi-ru* Nabnitu XXII 140f.

See also *ḥandabillu*.

ḥandašpuru see *ḥandašpiru*.

ḥandaštu see *ḥandašpiru*.

ḥandû (*ḥansû*, *ḥanzû*): s.; reed pulp; SB*; wr. syll. and GI.ŠÀ.GI.

gi.šÀ.^{ha-an-za-lu-ub}GI = *ḥa-an-su-ú* (var.: *ḥa-an-du(!)-[u]*) Hh. VIII 162; gi.šÀ.GI = *ḥa-an-du-ú* = *bi-iš-bi-iš šá lib-bi* GI.MEŠ Hg. B II 230; *an-za-lu-ub* GI.ŠÀ.GI = *ḥa-an-du-ú* Diri IV 234; ^{ni-gu}KUL = *ḥa-an-zu-ú* Izi E 245 A.

ḥa-an-za-a ša libbi qanē tābi telegqe you take pulp from the heart of sweet cane AMT 37,1:5; *ina* GI.ŠÀ.GI *ina muḥḥi tu-tap-pa-ma* [...] you apply(?) it in reed pulp upon (the lips) and ... AMT 23,10:6.

ḥandūḥu s. fem.; (part of the lock); SB, NB*.

šumma ḥa-an-duḥ šamē ippaṭir if the ḥ. of the sky becomes loose AfO 14 pl. 16 r. 9, SB astrol.; *šumma ḥa-an-duḥ šamē šalpat* if the ḥ. of the sky is pulled out ibid. r. 12 (followed by *šumma sikkat šamē inūša* if the bolt of the sky shakes); 10 GÍN KÛ.BABBAR KI.LAL *sik-kat-tum* MEŠ ù *ḥa-an-du-ḥu* ten shekels of silver (being) the weight of bolts and (one) ḥ. Camb. 297:3; 2 MA.NA 52 GÍN [KÛ.BABBAR] KI.LAL 32 *ḥa-an-d[u-ḥu]* (mentioned beside 8 *ḥar-gullu*, 4 *pingu*) 172 shekels of silver, the weight of 32 ḥ. Nbk. 451:2; 40 *ḥa-an-duḥ* KÛ.BABBAR *ša* DN (beside 6 *ḥargullu*, 8 *pingu*) AnOr 9 6:8, cf. ibid. 11 (16 ḥ. and 4 *ḥargullu*, 4 *pingu*) and 13 (80 ḥ. and 16 *ḥargullu*, 16 *pingu*); KÛ.BABBAR *ana gú-[ḥa-al-š]u ù(!)* *ḥa-an-du-ú-ḥu* silver for *guḥašsu*-necklaces and ḥ. Nbn. 537:6.

Hardly a word for “key” (although Sum. *ḥanduḥ, “may it open,” speaks in favor of this assumption), rather a small but

ḥāni

essential part of the lock. Possibly to be connected with *ḥinduḥītu*, *ḥiduḥḥu* and *kandūḥu*.

ḥandūru s.; (mng. unkn.); NA, SB*.

(a) (popular) name of a city gate of Nineveh: *abul ḥa-an-du-ú-ri* CT 26 32 viii 3 (= OIP 2 113), Senn.

(b) obscure: [*a*]-šar *ti-še'-ru ina ḥa-an-du-ri-šú ú-[...]* CT 22 pl. 48 r. 24, SB mappa mundi. Connect perhaps with *ḥandūḥu*.

(Weidner, BoSt 6 90 n. 1)

ḥanduttu s.; (a designation of the female genitals); lex.*

uzu.DIŠ.ur = *ḥa-[an-du-ut-tu]* Hh. XV 17; [uz]u.DIŠ.ur = *ḥa-an-du-ut-tu* = *bi-iš-šu-ru* Hg. B IV 24; [...] = *ḥa-an-du-tum*, [...] = MIN K.9893 (unplaced fragm. of Hh. XV) 3f. (between *ūrum* and *libiššatum*, which also refer to the female genitals).

Holma Körperteile 102, and OLZ 1930 161f.; Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 37 n. 1.

ḥandūtu s.; (mng. unkn.); OB Alalakh*.

šitat še ša ḥa-an-du-ti ina qātišuma ipqidū-nim the balance of the barley of/for ... they entrusted to him Wiseman Alalakh 119:8' (= JCS 8 10).

ḥangaruakku s.(?); (mng. unkn.); NA*.

RN *aplu kēnu mār Ninlil ḥa-an-ga(-ru(-)akku ina qātēja nakrēka uqatta* Esarhaddon, legitimate heir, son of Ninlil, ..., I will exterminate your enemies with my own hands 4R 61 iv 47, oracle.

Reading quite uncertain (possibly *ḥanga ru'akku* or *ḥangaru akku*).

ḥāni in DIŠ-ḥāni (rdg. uncert., perhaps *dišḥāni* or *dašḥāni*): s. plurale tantum; (part of the animal body); NA*; wr. always DIŠ-ḥa(-a)-ni.

UZU DIŠ-ḥa-a-ni 2R 44 No. 3 r.(!) 2 (coll.) (between *išhi imitti* and *būānitu*) (NA Practical Vocabulary).

UZU DIŠ-ḥa-ni UZU *bit-a-ni-tú(!)* MEŠ *ša* GUD. NITÁ ... (and) inside (cuts) of a bull Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 33:38, cf. Ebeling Stiftungen 12f. (as share of the *bēl pāḥati* in a dedication deed); [UZU *sa*]-*l-qa* UZU DIŠ-ḥa-a-ni [UZU *bit-a-ni*]-*a-ti ša pān* ^dAššur cooking meat, ..., inside (cuts) which are (served) before DN ABL 1221:7; (among the *ginú*-offerings to Ashur,

ḥaniaḥḥe

listed between *imittu* and *iṣḥi imitti*.) UZU ZAG DIŠ-*ḥa-a-ni* ADD 1004:2; UZU DIŠ-*ḥa-ni* ibid. 1006:2 and 1016:2; (without UZU:) ADD 1010:1, cf. ibid. 1005:1, ibid. 1018:1, ibid. 1030:2. Note: UZU PA.MEŠ DIŠ-*ḥa-a-ni* UZU *bit-a-ni-a-te* wings of . . . , inside (cuts) Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 35 i 2 (coll.).

The constant use of the pl. of this word and the nature of the contexts suggest that it refers to some kind of outside cuts (in contrast to *bitānītu*) of beef rather than to the ribs of the animal (termed in these texts UZU TI.MEŠ).

(Ebeling Stiftungen p. 17).

ḥaniaḥḥe see *ḥanū* adj.

ḥānibu adj.; productive, bearing (said of a tree); lex.*; cf. *ḥanābu*.

giš.gurun = GIŠ *ḥa-ni-bu* Hh. III 522 (grouped with *enbu* and *illūru*), also Antagal III 274.

ḥanigalbatu adj.; native of Hanigalbat (techn. term for a member of the chariot team); lex.*

lú.ki.zu.ú = *taš-li-šú*(!) = *ḥa-ne-gal<-ba>-tum* groom = third on the chariot = native of Hanigalbat Hg. B VI 145.

Since *tašlišu* is a late word, one expects *kisú* = *ḥanigalbatu* = *tašlišu*; it is therefore likely that the word in the second column belongs in the third.

ḥanigalbatūtu s.; citizenship of, or social status as a native of, Hanigalbat; MB Alalakh*.

ina pāni Šauššatar šarri PN *aššum ḥa-ni-gal-ba-tu-ti-šu itti Nikmepa dīna iṣbat* PN brought a case against Nikmepa before Šauššatar, the king, concerning his status as a Hanigalbatean Wiseman Alalakh 13:4.

S. Smith, *Antiquaries Journal* 19 41f.

ḥāniqu s.; strangler; SB*; cf. *ḥanāqu*.

šumma ina āli ḥa-ni-qu ma'du if stranglers are numerous in a city CT 38 5:109, Alu.

ḥaniukku s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

zu-lu-ši-iq-qa-um i-pu-uš x [x] ia-ši ḥa-ni-ú-uk-ku (declaration in court) JEN 671:29.

ḥanniu

ḥannahūru s.; (a precious stone); lex.*

na₄.mar.ḥu.šum = šu-u = ḥa-an-na-ḥu-ru Hg. B IV 112.

(Thompson DAC 101f., *ḥannabahru*); von Soden, OLZ 1938 100.

ḥannaka see *annaka*.

***ḥannāmu** (fem. *ḥannāmatu*): adj.; blooming; SB*; only fem. pl. attested; cf. *ḥanāmu*.

ḥa-an-na-ma-tu-um-ma MIN (= *ḥa-an-na-ma-tu-um-ma*) *damqātu* they (fem. pl.) are blooming, they are blooming, the beautiful (women) KAR 158 ii 17 (incipit of a song).

ḥannāqu adj.; furious, choking with rage; NB*; cf. *ḥanāqu*.

ana muḥḥi mīnū ki ḥa-an-na-qa-ta u panī ša bēlija ana muḥḥi bišū (I have committed no offense against my master,) on account of what are you so furious and (why) is the face of my lord (so) full of rage (lit.: evil) against me? CT 22 4:20, let.

Ungnad, ZA 31 48.

ḥannāqu s.; (1) strangler, (2) (a kind of fastening); lex.*; cf. *ḥanāqu*.

[...] LÚ×ÉŠ.LÁ = *ḥa-an-na-qu* strangler A VII/2:28; giš.šū.sag.gá.na = *ḥa-an-na-q[u]*, gi.dur.lá = MIN [šá x], gi.gilim = MIN [šá x] Nabnitu XXIII 45ff.; [gi.dur.lá], [gi.gilim] = [*ḥa*]-*an-na-qa* Hh. VIII 178f. (between *markasu* and *turru*).

(1) strangler: cf. above A VII/2:28. (2) (a kind of fastening): cf. above.

ḥannaṣru s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

ḤÚB.sar (var. ḤÚB.GU×GU) = *ḥa-an-na-aṣ-ru*, ḤUB.sar.ra/ri = *šá-an-na-aṣ-ru* (var. *sa-an-na-aṣ-ru*) Erimḥuš IV 54f.

ḥannipu s.; vileness; EA*; WSem. lw.; cf. *ḥanāpu* A.

ša ḥa-an-ni-pa iteju who knows vileness (only too well) EA 162:74 (let. from Egypt).

ḥanniqu s.; compressor (a part of the seeder-plow serving to regulate the flow of the seeds); lex.*; cf. *ḥanāqu*.

giš.šū.sag.gá.apin = *ḥa-an-ni-qu* Hh. V 152; giš.kak.šū.sag.gá.apin = *sik-kāt* KL.MIN plug of the compressor Hh. V 153.

ḥanniu see *annū*.

hanpu

hanpu s.; villainy; EA*; WSem. lw.; cf. *hanāpu* A.

ha-an-pa ša ihnupu ana muḫḫija the villainy they committed against me EA 288:7 (let. of Abdi-Ḥepa).

hanqu adj.; strangled; NB*; cf. *hanāqu*.

gú.gíd = *ha-an-gú* = ú-e-šu-ri-ia-an strangled Izi Bogh. A 113.

1-ta NA₄ *ba-ar-rak-tum ul-tu* KU.KU.RA GÚ-ia la *ha-an-q[a]-tum ki-i it-te-ú* one barraqtu-stone . . . from the cord of my neckband . . . (mng. obscure, cf. also sub *hanāqu* mng. 1b) YOS 7 61:10, NB.

hanqulātu s.(?) pl.; (an oil or oily substance); syn. list.*

bi-šilvi-ú-tum = *ha-an-qu-la-tum*, *li-pu-ú bišiltu* oil = *h.*, tallow Malku II 245f. (in the preceding line *bišiltu* is equated with *kirat samni*, “pot of oil”).

hansu see *hanšu*.

hansû see *handû*.

hanšabu see *haššabu*.

hanšātu s. plurale tantum; (part of the human body, possibly waist); syn. list*.

šibbu, *ha-an-ša-tú*, *sagû* = *qab-[lum]* Malku VIII 150–152 (*qab[lum]* restored on the strength of *šibbu*, “belt”).

Connect with Heb. *ḥalāšāim*, “loins”, Syr. *haššā*.

hanšā (*haššā*): num.; (1) fifty, (2) (a field held in feudal tenure by 50 men); from Ur III on; cf. *hamiš*.

ni-in-nu-u 50 = *ha-áš-šá-a* (var. *ha-an-šá-a*) Sb I 187, also Ea II 175, A II/4:201; kin-gu-sil-la 50 = *ha-an-šá-a ší-qil* A II/4:205, also A I/8:233; giš.má 50 gur = *e-lep ha-an-šá-a* a boat of 50 gur (loading capacity) Hh. IV 355.

(1) fifty: *ha-šá-a* (var. *ha-áš-šá-a*) *šumēšu* his fifty names En. el. VI 121; 50.A.AN (var. [*ha-an*]-*šá-a*) *šumēšu* ibid. VII 144, with commentary: 50 = *ha-an-šá-a*, 50 = ^dBE (i.e., Enlil) CT 13 32 r. 12; (note:) *Ī.lí.ḫa.an.ša* Fifty-gods (as name of a deity) UET 3 1080 r. ii 3' (in Sum. context).

(2) (a field held in feudal tenure by 50 men): *naphar* 91 LÚ.GAL.50.MEŠ *ša ultu id ḫarri ša* PN I ME 50.A.AN *qaqqaru šabtūma adi muḫḫi*

hanšu

makallé ša 50.MEŠ *ša id ḫarri ša* PN₂ *imaddadu* total, 91 officers in charge of (groups of) fifty men who hold and have measured (lots) of 150 *qaqqaru* each from the ditch of PN to the (locality called) Harbor-of-the-fifty on the ditch of PN₂ AnOr 9 1:98; x ŠE.NUMUN GIŠ. GIŠIMMAR *zaqpu(!) ina* 50-ú *ša é ṭābiḫi ugāri* AMBAR É PN *pīhātum Barsip*^{kt1} x land planted with date palms in the “Fifty” of the territory (called) “Butcher,” in the irrigation-district (called) “Swamp of PN” in the province of Borsippa VAS 5 92:1; 50-ú *ša* PN (sold among members of the same family) RA 10 68 (pl. 6) No. 46:1 and 11.

hanšā in rab-hanšû s.; commander of a contingent of 50 soldiers; NA, NB; wr. (LÚ).GAL.50 and LÚ.GAL.50-ú (VAS 6 93:5 and 6); cf. *hamiš*.

(a) in NA: LÚ.GAL.50-ia *šú ša* LÚ *Gurraja URU Meturnaja* my commander-of-fifty of (the contingent composed of) Gurraeans and (the inhabitants) of the town Meturna ABL 251:4; LÚ.GAL.50 *ḫanniu issi šābēšu* this commander-of-fifty with his soldiers ibid. 15, and passim in this letter; PN LÚ.GAL.5[0] KAV 31:1 and 32:1 (referring to a contingent of chariots), also KAV 189 r. 6, ADD 233 r. 15 and 328 r. 6; PN GAL.50 ADD 197:4 and r. 3.

(b) in NB: LÚ.GAL.50.MEŠ *ina pānikunnu šābē mītūtu abkūtu u ḫalqūtu šullimšunūtu* replace the losses of dead, captured and missing soldiers (in the contingents) to the commanders-of-fifty who are under your authority RA 11 166 r. 9, let.; *mīnamma kurmāti u šipāti ša la* PN *u* PN₂ LÚ.GAL.50-ú *ana* LÚ. GAL.10-ti MEŠ *taddin* why did you give provisions and wool to the decurions without the permission of PN and of PN₂, the commander-of-fifty YOS 3 103:9, let.; LÚ GAL. 50.MEŠ *ša pāni* RN commanders-of-fifty who are under Merodachbaladan, king of Babylon AnOr 9 1:1, cf. *naphar* 91 LÚ.GAL.50.MEŠ ibid. 96, also BIN 1 40:30 (referring to work to be performed), TuM 2–3 212:4 (collection of *ilku*-tax).

Schroeder, OLZ 1920 156.

hanšu (*haššu*): adj.; humble; NA, SB*; cf. *hanāšu* A.

ḥanšu

dingir sag.sukud.da mu.un.gam da.ri
ba.an-ḥi-bi eš-šú : ilu rimīnū za-qip ḥaš-šu ḥātin
enši merciful god who raises up the humble and
protects the weak 4R 19 No. 2:39, SB rel.

URU Mumaja ibašši la ḥa-an-šu-ti there
are insubordinate (people) among the natives
of GN ABL 246 r. 12, NA.

ḥanšu (*ḥanzu*, *ḥansu*): num.; one-fifth;
NB*; cf. *ḥamiš*.

ḥa-an-šú zittu one-fifth portion VAS 3
121:14, also VAS 5 115:6; *ḥa-an-šú* (of the
field) TCL 13 234:12, 14, 19 and 23; *šal-šú ina*
ḥa-an-šú one-third of one-fifth *ibid.* 21 and 25;
ḥa-an-za ina šittā qātāti ša ūmi one-fifth of
two-thirds of a day VAS 15 11:11 and 18; 2
ḥa-an-zu ša ūmu two-fifths of a day BRM 2
36:5; *ḥa-an-su ša ūmu* *ibid.* 47:5; 4 *ḥa-an-*
za NINDA ŠE four-fifths of a ninda of barley
MCT p. 141 text Y:18.

Neugebauer and Sachs, MCT p. 143 n. 337.

ḥanšu see *ḥamšu*.

ḥantiš adv.; quickly, immediately, sudden-
ly; from OB on; cf. *ḥamātu* A.

(a) quickly: *ḥa-⟨an⟩-ṭi-iš šūbilam* send
me quickly! VAS 16 78:15, OB let.; *ḥ[a-a]n-*
ṭ[i-iš] [SILA₄.HLA] ... *šindamma* ... *šūbi-*
lam gather and bring the lambs quickly
(restoration doubtful) LIH 82:14, OB let.; *ḥa-*
an-ṭi-iš liqūni let them quickly take BE 17
80:13, MB let.; *ina uggat libbija artakab ḥa-*
an-ṭiš with anger in my heart I quickly
mounted (the chariot) OIP 2 182 v 71, Senn.;
ḥa-an-ṭiš PN *nubatti la ibāta likšud* let PN
get here quickly, without making an overnight
stop BIN 1 31:8, NB let.; *ḥa-an-ṭiš ḥa-an-ṭiš*
u ḥa-an-ṭiš šiditi šurkibi very, very quickly
load my supplies (on the donkey) BIN 1 61:10,
NB let.; *ḥa-an-ṭiš nasha* (text) quickly ex-
cerpted KAR 186 r. 45, cf. *ibid.* 187 r. 15, and
passim; *ana šabāt epēši* PN ... *ḥa-an-ṭiš*
issu[ḥ] PN ... excerpted (it) quickly for the
performance KAR 157 r. 42; *ana ṭubbišu*
ḥa-an-ṭiš zi-ḥa KAR 321 r. 16, replaced by *sur-*
riš ištur BRM 4 18:28.

(b) immediately: *ḥa-an-ṭi-iš likkisa nap-*
šassu let him immediately cut (short) his
life BBSt. No. 6 ii 57, MB kud.; may Nabū
ḥa-an-ṭiš BE put to death immediately (any-

ḥanū

one who carries off this tablet) KAR 177 iv'
48, colophon; *ḥa-an-ṭiš imāt* he will shortly
die Labat TDP 8:18.

(c) suddenly: *ḥa-an-ṭiš ipparrar* he will
suddenly be annihilated BRM 4 22:23, NB
physiogn.; *ḥa-an-ṭiš iziḡamma* suddenly (the
wind) started to blow and ... Gilg. XI 109;
ḥa-an-ṭiš taltaptannima suddenly you touched
me and ... *ibid.* 221.

ḥanṭu see *ḥamṭu*.

ḥanṭūtu see *ḥamṭūtu*.

ḥanū (fem. pl. *ḥanātu*, as lw. in Hurr. *ḥa-*
niaḥḥe): adj.; (1) coming from Hana (as
designation of a social class, a type of soldier),
(2) coming from Hana (as designation of a
breed of sheep and goats, a quality of wool
and garments); Mari, MB Alalakh, NB;
Akk. lw. in Hurr.; wr. syll. and (in Mari)
ḤA.NA^(kl).

udu.nam.en.na = *ḥa-nu-ú* excellent sheep =
Hana (sheep) Hh. XIII 73; [SAL.ĀŠ.QAR nam.en.
na] = *ḥa-nu-ú* excellent kid = Hana (kid) *ibid.*
265; sig.Ḥé.a.na^{kl} = šU-tum (i.e., *ḥanātu*) Hh.
XIX 87; túg.GAB.GAB Ḥé.a.na^{kl} = *ḥa-nu-ú tapšú-*
garment from Hana (or: of Hana wool) *ibid.* 275.

(1) coming from Hana (as designation of a
social class, a type of soldier) — (a) in Mari:
PN LÚ *ḥa-nu-ú* ARM 2 79:13, and passim; *na-*
wúm ša LÚ ḤA.NA.MEŠ the camp of the Hana
people ARM 3 15:11, cf. ḤA.NA *ša nawēm* ARM
1 6:26, and passim; ḤA.NA^{kl}.MEŠ ARM 1
37:37, and passim; cf. ARMT 15 92 and 124f.
for additional references.

(b) in MB Alalakh: 1-en LÚ *ša* KUR *Mi-ta-*
an-ni ḥa-ni-a-aḥ-ḥi one native of Mitanni, of
the Hana class Wiseman Alalakh 135:12 (= JCS 8 10); *mārē ekudu ḥaniaḥḥa* (in census
list among *šabē namē* people living outside
of villages and towns) Wiseman Alalakh 143:24
(translit. only), cf. *ibid.* 148 (translit. only) and
152 (translit. only); 15 É.MEŠ-ti *ḥa-ni-aḥ-ḥé*
15 houses of (soldiers of) the Hana class
ibid. 198:45 (translit. only); ŠU.NIGIN 261 É *ḥu-*
up-šu [x]+8 É *ḥa-ni-ia-ḥu* [x] É *šu-zu-bu* al-
together 261 houses belong to (individuals
of the class called) *ḥupšu*, 18 houses of (indi-
viduals of the class) Hana, x houses of the
exempted (lit.: “saved persons”) *ibid.* 186:17,

ḥanû

cf. *ibid.* 187 r. 4'; É *ḥa-ni-a-ḥu* *ibid.* 226:7; cf. *ḥaniaḥena* (summed up with *ḥupšena* as *mārē šābē* and contrasted with persons of the *eḫelena* class) *ibid.* 129 (translit. only), cf. *ibid.* 131 (translit. only) and 133 (translit. only) and 189 (translit. only); for the professions exercised by Hana people, cf. Wiseman Alalakh p. 65, translit. of No. 131; UGULA *Ḥa-na* *ibid.* 56:47.

(c) in LB: LÚ.ERIM *ḥa-ne-e* LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ-šú the Hana men, his soldiers CT 37 22:6, chronicle; [LÚ] *ḥa-ni-i ša šarru ana dunnun maššarti* . . . the Hana men whom the king . . . to reinforce the guard posts BHT pl. 15:16, chronicle.

(2) coming from Hana (as designation of a breed of sheep and goats, a quality of wool and garments): cf. above.

For mng. 1c, cf. S. Smith, BHT 146.

ḥanû (*ḥenû*): v.; to plead; OB, EA, Nuzi*; I (OB: *iḥni*, *iḥanni* — Nuzi: *eḫennu* [first person]), I/2.

[x. x].x.nu = *ḥa-nu-u* Antagal K 23' (in group with *gazāzu*, *lazāzu* and *ni'û*).

ištu ITI.2.KAM *ana maḥrika šapāram i-ḥa-an-ni-a-am* for two months he has been pleading with me to send (him) to you CT 6 39b:22, OB let.; *ana* 1500 U₈.UDU.ḪI.A [*wa-a*]t-*ra-ma aḥ-ni-ma umma anākuma* U₈.UDU.ḪI.A *im-ti-da* (the flocks) have increased to 1500 sheep and I pleaded (with the city council) saying: "the sheep have become too numerous" YOS 2 52:9, OB let.; *aššum* 2 UDU.MEŠ . . . *ana* PN *e-ḥé-en-nu-ma u la iša'alan-ni* I have been appealing to PN on account of two sheep, but he does not want to question me AASOR 16 7:20, Nuzi; *anumma itilik u aḥ-ta-ni šāb[ē] ana [našāriš]i u anu itizibšī* now I went and pleaded (with you for) troops to protect it (a city) but lo! they(?) have (now) abandoned it EA 114:29 (let. of Rib-Addi).

H. Lewy, Or. NS 11 331 n. 2.

ḥanūnu s.; (mng. uncert.); EA*; Egyptian word(?).

1 *ḥa-nu-u-nu šaḥû ša [kaspi] tamlû* one ḥ.-rhyton(?) (in the form of) a pig, whose incrustation is of silver EA 14 ii 52 (let. from Egypt).

***ḥapālu**

For a possible Egyptian etymology see Lambdin, Or. NS 22 364f.

ḥanzabtu see *ḥazzabtu*.

ḥanzibatu see *ḥazzabatu*.

ḥanziru see *ḥāziru*.

ḥanzizītu (*ḥazzizētū*): s.; (1) (a green winged insect), (2) (a bird); SB*.

num.sig₇.sig₇ = *ku-za-zu* = *ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū* green fly = the little one which nibbles = ḥ. Hg. A II 291; num.zu.ra.aḥ = *ku-za-zu* = [*ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū*] biting fly = the little one which nibbles = ḥ. Hg. B III iv 7; *ku-za-zu* = *ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū* Landsberger Fauna 43 B:5 (= CT 14 9 i 22), med. comm., also CT 14 17 ii 5; NUM *ku-za-a-su* = *ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū* *ibid.* 41:36, with dupl. *ku-za-zu* = *ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū* = *pi-laq* ^dIštar VAT 13766 + (unpub.) r. 26; [*ḥ*] *ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū* = GIŠ.BAL ^dIštar Landsberger Fauna 44:7, also Practical Vocabulary Assur 426a; NUM *ḥa-zi-ze-e-tu* = GIŠ.[BAL ^d]Ištar Landsberger Fauna 41:37; *ku.za.zu.mušen* = *ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū* = *pi-laq-qi* ^dIštar Hg. B IV 306, also Hg. C 41.

(1) (a green winged insect): cf. above.

(2) (a bird, or possibly the insect of mng. 1 regarded as a bird): cf. Hg. B IV 306, cited above; [DIŠ *ḥa*] *an-zi-zi-tum* MUŠEN KI.MIN if a ḥ. bird ditto (= enters the house of a man) CT 41 7:52, Alu; *ina* ḪUL *ḥa-an-zi-zi-tū* MUŠEN against the evil (omen caused by) a ḥ. bird CT 41 24 iii 12, rel.

Since the explanatory remark "spindle of Ishtar" is applied to both, both meanings of this late word may refer to the same animal, most likely an insect.

Landsberger Fauna 133; Ebeling, MAOG 10/274.

ḥanzu s.; goat; syn. list*; WSem. lw.

[*ḥa*] *an-zu* = *en-zu* (var. = [e]-[en]-zu) Malku V 36.

ḥanzu see *ḥanšu*.

ḥanzû see *ḥandû*.

ḥapādu s.; (a profession or title); EA*; Egyptian(?) word.

PN LÚ *ḥa-pa-du ina* KUR *Amurri šû* PN, the ḥ., is in Amurru EA 162:77 (let. from Egypt).

***ḥapālu** s.; (a container); NA*; only pl. attested.

3 *ḥa-pa-la-tu* (among other containers) KAV 118:6.

ḥapālu

ḥapālu v.; to perform an obligation; NB*.

PN PN₂ u PN₃ *ana mārūtu . . . ilqi* PN₂ u PN₃ *ilki ša šarri ru-x itti aḥāmeš i-ḥa-pa-l[a(-x)]* PN has adopted PN₂ and PN₃, . . . PN₂ and PN₃ will jointly perform . . . the feudal service of the king VAS 6 188:14.

Possibly free variant of *apālu*.

ḥapāpu v.; to wash; NB*; Aram. lw.

2 (*sūtu*) *uḥ-ḥu-lu* 1 (*sūtu*) *bu-ra-šú* 1 (*sūtu*) ŠE.GIŠ.Ì *a-na ḥa-pa-ap šá* NA₄ two seahs of soda, one seah of juniper (resin), one seah of sesame (were given to the slave girls(!) to make soap) for the washing of the stone (object) VAS 6 77:8.

Cf. late Heb. *ḥāfaf*, Syriac *ḥaf*, “to wash, clean.”

ḥaparu s.; dust; EA*; WSem. gloss.

ana ardišu u ana iš-ra ḥa-pa-ru ša šepēšu (the king has written) to his servant and to the dust of his feet EA 143:11 (let. from Beirut), cf. EA 141:4 (let. from Beirut).

(von Brandenstein, ZA 46 87 n. 1.)

ḥapḥappu s.; (1) (part of the door), (2) (a container); lex.*

ḥa-ap-ḥap-pu = *iš-di* GIŠ.IG base of a door (the lower part of the door-post) Malku II 174, also CT 18 3 r. ii 25 (SUḪUŠ instead of *iš-di*); giš.[ig] = *a-ga-ap ša-ḥa-tum*, giš.[suḫuš ig] = [*ḥa-ap-ḥap-pu-um* (restoration uncertain) MDP 27 42, school text; [dug].ḥab.ḥab = [...] Hh. X 111; [ḥa-ab-ḥa-ab] [DUG.LAGAB.LAGAB] = *ḥap-ḥap-pu* Diri V 266.

(1) (part of the door): cf. above.

(2) (a container): cf. above. For DUG.LAGAB.LAGAB corresponding to *kukubbu* in Hitt. cf. Sommer-Ehelolf Pāpanikri 57; in Diri V 266 (based upon the unpub. text Assur 5756 = Photo Konst. 477) the clearly written *ḥap-ḥap-pu* cannot be emended to **ku(!)-ku(!)-bu*.

ḥāpiraja (*ḥābiraja*): adj.; (belonging to the class of the *ḥāpiru*); MB*; cf. *ḥāpiru*.

PN *ḥa-pir-a-a* 4R 34 No. 2 K.212:5 and dupl. JRAS 1904 415:11; *Ḥa-pir-a-a* (as personal name) BE 1 149 i 22, Marduk-aḥḥe-iriba kud.

ḥāpiru (*ḥābiru*): s.; (a social class); from OA and OB on; foreign (prob. WSem.) word;

ḥāpiru

as lw. *ḥabiri* in Hitt. (passim) and Luwian (KUB 35 45 ii 3, etc.); pl. *ḥābirātu* (only Nuzi JEN 453:11, HSS 14 93:6); wr. syll. and (LÚ) SA.GAZ (for variants cf. below); cf. *ḥāpiraja*.

(a) wr. LÚ.SA.GAZ: (in OB texts:) YOS 5 33:7, 46:2, 47:4, 50:4, 51:4, 53:3, also MLC 1346:11 (Finkelstein apud Bottéro *Problème des Ḥabiru* 178), also UGULA LÚ.SA.GAZ.MEŠ LIH 35:8, let.; (in MB texts from Alalakh:) ERIM.MEŠ LÚ.SA.GAZ Smith Idrimi 27, also Wiseman Alalakh 184:5, 198:48, 226:2, 250:2; É.LÚ.SA.GAZ ibid. 183:5; ERIM.MEŠ LÚ.SA.GAZ EN.GIŠ.TUKUL GN weapon-carrying SA.GAZ soldiers from GN ibid. 161:6, also ibid. 180:1, 181:1, 182:1, also ibid. 180:35 (translit. only); (in Bogh. Akk.>) LÚ.SA.GAZ King Hittite Texts 37:3, 4, DINGIR.MEŠ SA.GAZ KBo 1 l r. 50, and passim; (in Bogh. Hitt.>) KBo 3 20 r. 10 (lit.), KUB 30 34 iv 30 (rit.); (in Ras Shamra:) LÚ.(MEŠ) SA.GAZ RS 17.238:7 (Nougayrol apud Bottéro op. cit. 122), also RS 17.341:3' (ibid. 123); (note:) URU *Ḥal-bi* LÚ.SA.GAZ RS 11.790:7 (cf. *Ḥib* *pru*, Virolleaud, Syria 21 143); (in Amarna:) LÚ.SA.GAZ.MEŠ EA 88:34, also EA 89:32, and passim; ERIM.MEŠ (LÚ.)SA.GAZ.MEŠ EA 68:13 and 18, also EA 87:21, 144:26 and 30, and passim.

(b) variant logographic writings: LÚ.GAZ (only in Amarna) EA 71:21 and 29, also EA 73:29 and 33, and passim; ERIM.GAZ EA 75:10, also EA 74:14 and 21; SAG.GAZ MRS 6 pl. 5 RS 11.790:7; LÚ.SAG.GAZ MRS 6 pl. 101 RS 16.364 A:7', school text; LÚ.SAG.GAZ.ZA EA 67:17, also MRS 6 pl. 23 RŠ 15.109:54'; LÚ.MEŠ SA.GAZ-*ru*(?) MRS 6 pl. 39 RS 16.03:5; LÚ.SA.GA.A [Z. M]EŠ EA 318:11; SA.GAZ.KI EA 215:15, also EA 298:27.

(c) wr. syll. (normal writings): (in OA texts:) *a-wi-li ḥa-bi₄-ri ša ekallim* OIP 27 5:9; (in OB texts:) UKU.UŠ.MEŠ LÚ *ḥa-bi-ri* RA 12 115:3; (in Mari:) *ša-bi-im ḥa-bi-ri* ARM 2 131:13; LÚ.MEŠ *Jamutbalaju ḥa-bi-ru* A 2939:13 (Dossin apud Bottéro op. cit. 19), LÚ.MEŠ *ḥa-bi-ru* passim (cf. ibid. 19–23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ *ḥa-bi-ri* Wiseman Alalakh 164:4, 5 and 7; (in Bogh. Akk.>) DINGIR.MEŠ *ḥa-bi-ri* the gods of the *ḥ*. KBo 1 4 iv 29, and passim; (in Ras Shamra:) RS 1799 (Nougayrol apud

****hapnu**

Bottéro op. cit. 122); (in Amarna:) LÚ.(MEŠ) *ḥa-bi-ri/ru* EA 286:19, also EA 287:31, 288:38, 290:13 and 23 (all wr. by Abdi-Ḥepa); (in Nuzi:) PN LÚ *ḥa-bi-ru ša māt Aššur* JEN 458:1; PN LÚ *ḥa-bi-ru(m) ša māt Akkadī* JEN 455:2 and 8, also HSS 14 46:19; PN LÚ *ḥa-bi-ru(m)* JEN 448:2, also JEN 454:1, JEN 461:2, HSS 14 176:9; I LÚ *ḥa-bi-ru* . . . I LÚ KI.MIN *parkullu* I SAL KI.MIN, etc. JEN 450:1ff.; PN SAL *ḥa-bi-ri* JEN 465:2.

(d) wr. syll. (unusual writings): DINGIR. MEŠ *ḥa-ab-bi-ri* KBo 5 9 iv 12 (Hitt.); ERIM. MEŠ *ḥa²-bi-ru* Wiseman Alalakh 58:29, OB; *ḥa-bi-ri* KI MDP 28 511:2, Elam; LÚ.MEŠ *ḥa-bi-ri* KI EA 289:24; *ana* LÚ.MEŠ *ḥa-bi-ri-e* HSS 15 237:3 and 11.

(e) as personal name: *Ḥa-bi-ru(m)* LÚ *Su-ḥi-im* A 2523 (Mari, Nougayrol apud Bottéro op. cit. 24); *Ḥa-bi-ri-im* (genitive) A 2734 (Mari, ibid.); *Ḥa-bi-ru* Wiseman Alalakh No. 292 r. 9 (p. 90), MB.

The log. SA.GAZ does not occur in the texts from Mari, OB Alalakh, OB Elam, or MB from Babylonia proper; it is exclusively used in EA, with the exception of a small group of letters written by Abdi-Ḥepa. In MB Alalakh, Bogh. and Ras Shamra it alternates with the syll. writing. In Sum. literary texts (and in MLC 109:6, cf. Goetze apud Bottéro op. cit. 5) SAG.GAZ . . . AG.A and LÚ.SA.GAZ mean “to murder” and “murderer,” respectively; for the vocabulary passages and references in the Akk. omen literature, however, see sub *ḥabbātu*. For bibliography and a most extensive discussion of all known references, cf. Jean Bottéro *Le Problème des Ḥabiru à la 4^e Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale* (= Cahiers de la Société Asiatique 12), Paris 1954; also M. Greenberg *The Ḥab/piru* (= AOS 39), New Haven 1955.

****hapnu** (Bezold Glossar 125a); to be read *ḥabūnu* (4R 61 vi 45); see sub *ḥabūnu*.

ḥapparrū see *apparrū*.

ḥappu adj.; bitter, stinking; NA*.

ḥa-ab TUL = *ḥa-ap-pu* A I/2:184 (preceded by *egru* and *ḥatū*, terms for an evil person); *ka.šeš* = *pū mar-rum* bitter mouth, = *pū ḥap-pu* stinking

ḥapū

mouth, = *pū bi-šu* foul mouth Izi F 318ff.; *ka.ḥab* = *pū bi-šu* ibid. 321; [*gig.ḥa*]b = *ḥap-pu* 2R 44 No. 2:15.

mīnu LÚ *ḥap-pu an-[ni-u]* what is(?) this stinking man? (context obscure) ABL 1002 r. 13.

See *šimḥappu*.

ḥappu see *ḥabu* B.

ḥapši s.; (arm, force); EA*; WSem. gloss. *ina dūnni ZAG* // *ḥa-ap-ši* with the power of his arm/force EA 147:12 (let. of the king of Tyre), cf. ibid. 54 and 64.

Albright, JPOS 4 169f.; Christian, OLZ 1925 419.

ḥaptaramannu see *ḥaptarannu*.

ḥaptarannu (*ḥaptaramannu*): adj.; (referring to horses); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. *ḥapte*.

I ANŠE.KUR.RA.SAL *šalmu zilukannu ḥa-ap-ta-ra-an-nu* MU 5 one mare, black, . . . , *ḥaptarannu*, five years (old) HSS 15 104:18; I ANŠE.KUR.RA *atānu* MU 5 *ḥa-ap-ta-ra-ma-an-nu* ibid. 5; I *mu-ru* . . . PI-*šu ša ZAG ḥa-ap-ta-ra-an-nu* one foal, its right ear is *ḥ*. ibid. 4.

ḥapte adj.; (front or hind); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. *ḥaptarannu*.

I *šišū* UŠ SA₅ 6 MU.MEŠ-*šu ġir-šu ša ZAG ḥa-ap-te iš-tu e-li-ni be-zu-ú* one horse, male, brown, six years old, its right front/hind leg (has) a white spot (extending) from the upper part HSS 15 106:33.

ḥapū s.; (mng. unkn.); NA*.

5 *saplu* ĠIŠGAL.ME I MIN *ḥa-pi* five small bowls, one same ADD 964:8; [*x*] ŠEN *šá ḥa-pi-e* ADD 938 iv 1, cf. [*x*].MEŠ ŠEN *šá ḥa-pi-e* MĀŠ.X ibid. iv 4.

Possibly two words; the first passage could mean “half (size).”

ḥapū v.; (mng. uncert.); OB*; I (*iḥappu*).

šumma NIG.ḤAR.RA (= *mundam*) I (PI) ŠE *inaddin ū mundašu i-ḥa*(text: *za*)-*ap-pa-a-am ṭurdaššu* if he is able to deliver groats for one PI of barley and to . . . for me his groats, send him to me! PBS 7 26:14, let.; I (PI) NIG.ḤAR.RA . . . *isammu[d]* 10 *šu-ra-me-e i-ḥa-*

ḥapû

ap-pu he will make one PI of groats and . . . ten *šuramû*-baskets/sacks Riftin 38:7, leg.

The emendation of *-za-* to *-ḥa-* is based on the parallel text. The reading *-ḥa-* in both places seems more likely because it assumes the omission of only a small wedge. If *ḥapû* could be connected with the designation of the craftsman *ḥuppû* s. (mng. 2), it would mean “to weave sacks or baskets (used for the storage of groats).”

ḥapû see *ḥabû* v. and *ḥepû*.

ḥāpu (*ḥābu*): s.; (a dark-colored earth used as dye); lex.*

im.dara₄ = *ḥa-a-pu* dark-colored clay Hh. XI 315 (among colored earths); im.dara₄ = [*ḥa*]-*ap-pu* = [*da-ma-tu*] Hg. B III i 56; im.ḥab = *da-a-mu*(!), im.dara₄ = MIN Hh. X 401f.; [im.sig₇].sig₇ = *ḥa-a-pu*, [im].ri.ḥa.mun = MIN Nabnitu B 121f.; im.sig₇.sig₇, im.gùn.a, im.dara₄ = *ḥa-a-pu* Uruanna III 499–501; im.gùn.a, im.sig₇, im.sig₇.sig₇ = *da-ma-tum* ibid. 502f.; ú IM. DARA₄ : ú *ḥa-a-pu* ibid. 500 (from LTBA I 88 vi 23); [im.ri.ḥa].mun šu.kin.ag.a = *se-e-ru ša ḥa-a-bi* to smear over with *ḥ*-clay, im.ri.ḥa.mun šu.tag.ga = MIN ša MIN Nabnitu E 250f.; [im.ri.ḥa].mun súd.súd = *ma-ḥa-ḡu šá ḥa-pi* to daub with *ḥ*-clay Nabnitu XXI 27; im.gú.en.na = [*ḥ*]-*a-pu* CT 37 27 iii 11.

zag zì.sur.ra <a> im.dar₄.ra [ù.ba.e.ḥur] : *i-da-at* MIN-e (= *zissurrê*) *me-e* [*ḥa-a-pi e-šir-ma*] draw a magic circle of flour (colored with) *ḥ*. and . . . CT 16 35:23, inc. (restored from zì.sur.ra a im.babbar.ra . . . ù.ba.e.ḥur : *zissurra šá m[e-e ga-aš]-šì* . . . [*e-š*]-*ir-ma* ASKT 92f.:15f.)

If one is allowed to connect IM.ḤA.MUN with IM.RI.ḤA.MUN (= *ḥāpu*, cf. above) more passages can be adduced: É.ninnu im.bi im.ḥa.mun íd.edin.ta e₁₁.da the clay (used) for the Eninnu was *ḥa.mun* clay brought down from the “River-of-the-Edin” Gudea Cyl. A xxvii 20; 4 MA.NA IM.ḤA.MUN (delivered together with perfumes, spices, etc. to the “house of the queen” [É.NIN]) TCL 10 71:23, OB. With IM.ḤA.MUN is furthermore possibly to be connected IM.ḤA.UM in im.ḥa.um im.ta.e₁₁ he (Gudea) brought down *ḥa.um* clay Gudea Statue B vi 57.

(Holma Kl. Beitr. 38; Frank, OLZ 1910 12).

ḥāpu see *ḥābu*.

ḥāpû see *ḥābû*.

ḥāqu A

ḥāpu see *ḥābu*.

ḥapurataju adj.; coming from the city Ḥapurat(t)a; OA*.

x minas URUDU *Ḥa-pu-[ra-ta-i-am]* copper from Ḥapurata JSOR 11 133 No. 42:4'; URUDU [*Ḥ*]-*a-pu-ra-ta-i* TCL 4 55:5, let.; URUDU *dammruqam Ḥa-pu-ra-ta-i-am* unpub. text quoted by Lewy, KT Blanckertz p. 24.

ḥapūtu (*ḥabūtu*): s.; a light hoe; Oakk., OB; Akk. lw. in Sum.

urudu.ḥa.bu.da Wiseman Alalakh 445 r. i 8', Forerunner to Hh. XI; giš.ḥa.bu.da 3NT 697:241 (unpub. Nippur text), Forerunner to Hh. VI–VII; (passim in Sum. texts of the Pre-Sar. period:) ḥa.ú.da VAT 4856:5 in Or. 16 39, ḥa.bù.da OIP 14 60 i and ii, Adab; (in Oakk. :) ḥa.pù.da RTC 210 iii 1; for Ur III references cf. Landsberger, JNES 8 275 n. 82, also UET 3 p. 183, always ḥa.pù.da; urudu.ḥa.bù.da ú.ki.kalag. ga ḥi nu.ù.da.gál you have (i.e. you can provide) no copper-hoe to weed(?) the weeds (addressing the silver) SRT 4 12, Sum. lit. (Dispute between Silver and Copper).

4 *mar-um* 1 *ḥa-pu-tum* UET 5 803:6 and 8, OB.

Landsberger, JNES 8 279.

ḥāqu A (*ḥiāqu*): v.; (1) to mix liquids, (2) to mix with (in armed conflict), to be intermixed; MB, NA, SB; I (*iḥiq*, *iḥiaq*/*iḥâq*, pl. *iḥeqqu*), III/2; cf. *ḥiḥu* adj., *ḥiḥu* s.

ḥa-a ḥi = *ḥa-a-[qu]* šá KAŠ Antagal VIII 21; [ḥi-e] [ḥi] = [*šu*]-*ta-ḥu-qu*, [*ḥa*]-*[a]-qu* ša KAŠ A V/2:17f.; šá.šá = *šu-ta-ḥu-qu* Izī C iv 1; a.šá.šá = *šu-ta-ḥu-qu* Kagal E part 2:6; *ḥa-a-qu* = *šu-[ta-ḥu]-[qu]* AfO 14 pl. 7 ii 21, astrol. comm. (see mng. 2a, below).

(1) to mix liquids — (a) *ḥāqu*: *enūma . . . Apsūma . . . mammu Tiāmat . . . mēšuru ištīniš i-ḥi* (var. adds: *-iq*)-*qu-ma* when . . . the Freshwater-Ocean . . . and the primary form, the Sea, . . . mixed their waters together and . . . En. el. I 5; *mē ina libbi ta-ḥi-aq* you mix water with it AMT 41,1:37, NA; 4 ANŠE KAŠ I ANŠE GEŠTIN *ana ḥi-a-qi* four homers of beer, one homer of wine for mixing (with water) ADD 1023 r. 4; 2 DUG *musalli-ḥāte i-ḥi-qu* they shall prepare a mixture in two sprinkling jars (and pour it out before Shamash) K.164:13 (cf. BA 2 635, ZA 45 42f.), NA rit.; *mē . . . kī ša ḥi-a-qi . . . ana libbi*

hâqu B

tatabbak you pour water into it ... as in mixing (beer with water) KAR 222 i 18, etc.; [*šumma* ZÉ].MEŠ SAG.UŠ GÍD.DA-*ma méšina i-ḫi-qa* if the gall bladders are of normal length but mix their fluids KAR 434:11, SB ext.

(b) *šutaḫūqu*: *elītum u šaplītum šu-ta-ḫu-qa* the upper and the lower are intermixed BE 14 4:6, MB ext. report; 3 ZÉ.MEŠ-*ma méšina uš-ta-ḫa-qa* if there are three gall bladders and they mix their fluids CT 28 48 r. 11, SB ext., also CT 30 12b obv.(!) 27.

(2) to mix with (in armed conflict), to be intermixed — (a) *hâqu*: *mātu ana māti i-ḫa-qa-ma salīmu iššakkan* one country will mix (in armed conflict) with the other, but (then) peace will be made ACh Sin 33:43; *mātu rabūtu ana māti seḫerti ana ši-la-a-te i-ḫa-qa-ma* a big country will mix (in armed conflict) with a small one for booty(?) and ... AfO 14 pl. 7 ii 20, astrol., with comm.: *ḫa-a-qu = šu-[ta-ḫu]-[qu]*.

(b) *šutaḫūqu*: *mātu elītu(!) šaplītu uš-ta-ḫa-qa-ma mātu ibbalakkat* the upper and the lower country will mix (in armed conflict), the (home) country will revolt CT 27 47:24, Izbu.

The verb refers exclusively to liquids; in the passage ŠIM.ḪI.A *u burāšu ina muḫḫi i-ḫi-qa* (RAcc. p. 140:352) *i-ḫi-qa* should therefore be amended to *i-sār-raq(!)*, and the passage translated: “he scatters over it (the censor) mixed aromatic matter and juniper.” The passages sub mng. 2 belong possibly to *hâqu B*.

hâqu B v.; (a verb of motion); lex.*

ḫa-a-qu = a-la-ku BM 35509 (unpub.) i 14, unidentified NB comm.

Connect possibly with the omen passages quoted sub *hâqu A*, mng 2.

ḫarābu A v.; (1) to lie waste, (2) *šuhrubu* to lay waste; NB, SB; I (*iḫarrub*), III, III/2; wr. syll. and A.RI.A; cf. *ḫarbu* adj., *ḫarbu B* s., *ḫarbūtu*, *ḫaribatu*, *ḫaribtu*, *ḫarību*, *ḫurbānu*, *ḫurbū*, *ḫuribtu*, *šahrabbatu*, *šuhrubu*.

[gi-i] [gi] = *ḫa-ra-bu* A III/1:169; *na-mu-ú* // A.RI.A // *ḫa-ra-bu* CT 41 28 r. 29, Alu Comm.; *mu.gi a.ri.a giš.tir m[u ...] mu.un.KAL.KAL*: *mu-šaḫ-r[i-ib qišti ...]* (the Fire-god) who turns the forest ... into waste land BA 5 708:8ff., lit.

ḫarābu A

(1) to lie waste: *ālu šú i-ḫar-ru-ub* that city will become a waste CT 39 21:161, Alu apod., and passim in apodoses; *eršetu ši i-ḫar-ru-um-ma ana arkat ūmē uššab* that land will become waste but it will be (re-)inhabited in the remote future CT 39 21:168, SB Alu; *KUR-su ana bi-ra-a i-ḫar-ru-ub* half of his country will come to lie waste ACh Supp. Shamash 31:12; É.BI A.RI.A-*ub* his house will become a waste CT 40 3:54, cf. CT 39 29:27 (said of *ekallu*, “palace”), TCL 6 1 r. 37 and 38, SB ext. (said of *ešrēti*, “sanctuaries”), CT 39 9:12 (said of *ugāru*, “field”); *ḫa-rab āli u namēšu* devastation of the city and its surrounding plain ACh Sin 33:82, and passim of cities, cf. *ḫa-rab bīti* KAR 382:62, also *ḫa-rab eš-ri-e-ti* CT 20 50:19, and passim.

(2) *šuhrubu* to lay waste (said of countries, districts [*nagū*], habitations [*dadmē*], etc.): *nagē Elam ú-šaḫ-rib* MUN Ú.ZAG.ḪI.LI.SAR *usappiḫa širuššun* I devastated the districts of Elam (and) scattered salt and cress (seeds) upon them StreckAsb. 56 vi 78; the cattle of my camp ... like a swarm of locusts *šammē tuklātišu issuḫuma ú-šaḫ-ri-bu ugāršu* tore out the pasture, his (main) resource, and (thus) laid waste his field(s) TCL 3 187, Sar.; KASKAL.ME KUR KUR *ú-šaḫ-ra-ba* the enemy campaigns will lay the country waste ACh Sin Supp. 2 16:32; *šāšu ušmātsu ú-šaḫ-ra-bi ga-nūnšu* him himself I shall put to death, I shall despoil his tomb BA 2 485 iii 21 plus KAR 169 r. iii 9, SB Irra; 60 DANNA *qaqqaru qirib Elamti ú-šaḫ-rib* (a territory stretching) 60 double hours into Elam I laid waste Thompson Esarh. pl. 17 v 6, Asb.; 14 cities ... *ša šiddi nār Uqnē ša tibūt kakkēja dannūti ēdurūma ú-šaḫ-ri-bu nagūšun* along the Uqnū river, which feared the attack of my strong army and laid waste their (own) region Lie Sar. p. 50:13; *mu-šaḫ-rib Urartī* the devastator of Urartū Lyon Sar. p. 13:15, cf. *mu-šaḫ-ri-ib* KUR.MEŠ KUR.MEŠ (said of a demon) RA 11 59:9; *qerbētu ša uš-taḫ-ri-ba tušašša biltu* the fields which were laid waste you will cause to yield produce (again) KAR 166:34, Irra; *Ḫarrānu Eḫulḫul ša innaddú* 54 MU.MEŠ *ina šalputti Ummān-mandu uš-taḫ-ri-bi ešrēti* (as to) Ḫarran (and) Eḫulḫul which lay in

ḥarābu B

ruins for 54 years as a result of the devastation of the Umman-manda, the sanctuaries have been laid waste VAB 4 284 x 15, Nbn.

ḥarābu B (or *ḥarāpu*): v.; (mng. uncert.), lex.*

ga.šub.ga.šub = *ḥa-ra-bu ša tu-l[i]-e* Izi V 99;
ga.bíl.tag.tag = *ḥa-ra-bu ša tu-l[i]-e* ibid. 100.

Since Izi V 150 offers the equation ga.šub = *na-aš šī-iz-be*, ga.šub.ga.šub = *ḥa-ra-pu ša tu-l[i]-e* could mean “to have milk prematurely” (cf. *ḥarāpu* A), rather than “to wean” (cf. ubur.šub = *pa-ra-su šá tu-li-e*, Antagal H 40 in CT 19 22 i 15, and *ḥarāpu* B, “to cut”). The Sum. of the second equation remains obscure.

ḥarābu see *ḥarāpu*.

ḥarādu A s.; wild donkey; syn. list*; WSem. lw.

[*ḥa*]-*ra-du* = *sir-ri-mu* wild donkey Malku V 39 (followed by [*hi*]māru = *imēru* donkey).

See Heb. ‘*ārōd*, etc.

ḥarādu B s.; (mng. uncert.); Mari*.

nakrum ana ḥa-ra-di-im pa-r[a-s]i-im [...] the enemy, in order to cut off the patrol(?) ARM 1 90:9.

von Soden, Or. NS 21 82, emends the text to *ḥa-ra-ni(!)-im*.

ḥarādu A v.; (1) to wake up, to be alert, to keep watch, (2) *ḥurrudu* to put on the alert, (3) *naḥrudu* to be alerted; NA*; I (*iḥrid*, *iḥarrid*), I/2, II, II/2, IV; cf. *ḥarduttu*.

tu-ḥar-rad 5R 45 K.253 i 14, gramm.; *tu-uh-tar-ri* ibid. i 21.

(1) to wake up, to be alert, to keep watch — (a) to wake up: $\frac{5}{8}$ KAS.GÍD *ūmu ittalak iḥ-ti-ri-di uktīl* when $\frac{5}{8}$ of the first double hour of the day had passed (7:40 a.m.) (the patient) woke up (and) remained (awake) ABL 108:11.

(b) to keep watch: *kī agé ša qaqqadija a-ḥa-ri-su* I shall watch over him as (I do over) my own crown 4R 61 iii 37, oracle Esarh.; *gu-šūrē ša libbika a-ḥa-ri-di* I watch over your innermost heart (lit.: the beams of your heart) ibid. ii 20; *kussāka ina KI.TA šamé rabūte uktīn ina ma-si-ki (= maštaki) ša ḥurāsi ina*

ḥarādu B

qabal šamé a-ḥa-ri-di I have established your throne in the lower region of the great sky and I keep watch from a golden chamber in the middle region of the sky ibid. iii 32; GN is (only) a road station, no people live there, LÚ *rab kallé* // LÚ *rab raksi ūdišunu ina libbi la i-ḥa-ri-du* the . . . officials — I know them (well) — do not keep watch there ABL 414:7; I shall appoint other officials and *bīt mar-[di-a-t]e annūte i-ḥa-ri-du* they will keep watch over these road stations ibid. r. 6; *ina šaddagdiš šarru bēli ina Bābili iḥ-tar-du-u-ni* last year when they kept watch over the king, my lord, in Babylon ABL 167 r. 4.

(c) to be alert, in hendiadys: *la-aḥ-ri-id maššartu ša šarri bēlija lašsur* I shall do my duty very alertly for the king, my lord ABL 1250 r. 13, cf. *la-aḥ-ri-id . . . lašsur* ABL 1107 r. 7; cf. (in broken contexts) *ḥa-ra-a-d[u]* ABL 1148 r. 3, *i-ḥar-ri-di* ABL 1308 r. 10, *iḥ-ri-di* ABL 1407 r. 8, *iḥ-te-ri-di* ABL 1412 r. 12, *a-ḥa-ri-di* Iraq 7 pl. 9 No. 5: 17’.

(2) *ḥurrudu* to put on the alert: *ina libbi ú-ḥu-ta-ri-du-šú-nu maššartašunu dannat* there they urged them to be on the alert, their watch being very hard ABL 342:12; *ḥar-ri-da* (in obscure context) ABL 762:5.

(3) *naḥrudu* to be alerted: *arḥāni annūti 2 na-aḥ-ri-di maššartaka lu dannat* be alerted these two months, your watch duty is hard indeed ABL 503:9; *ina muḥḥi Sippar šarru bēli li-iḥ-ḥi-ri-id* the king, my lord, should be alerted with regard to Sippar ABL 186 r. 17.

See also *ḥarātu*.

ḥarādu B v.; (mng. uncert.); OB*; cf. *ḥurdu* A.

kād KAD_x (sign ŠL 1 3rd. ed. No. 667, i. e., two ZIB’s crossed) = *ḥa-ra-du* Ea II 221; ka-ad ZIB = *ḥ[a-ra-du]* Recip. Ea A iii 27’; ka-ad ZIB = *ḥa-ra-su* (mistake for *-du*) Ea II Excerpt ii 19’; ki-id KAD₅ = *ḥa-ra-du* A VIII/1:13.

15 *ḥu-ur-du ḥa-ra-du* 15 (men) to weave(?) reed mats UET 5 468:30.

Translation suggested by the context and by the form of the sign KAD_x, which can be interpreted as referring to some kind of mat weaving.

ḥarādu C

ḥarādu C v.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; II.

danna rit-ta-a-a la urammāka ina maḥar ilāni nag-ga-la-pa-a-a ḥar-ru-ud-da ittanaš-šāka ana kāša my hands are strong, they will not let you fall before the gods, my flanks are solid(?), they carry you constantly ZA 24 169 K.1292:18 (translit. only), oracle.

ḥaragabaš s.; (a container of precious metal or stone); EA*; foreign word.

1 *ḥa-ra-ga-ba-aš* š[a kas]pi one ḥ. of silver (among vessels) EA 14 ii 43 (let. from Egypt); 35 *ḥa-ra-ga-pa-aš* ša abni 35 ḥ. of stone (among stone vessels) ibid. iii 51; 8 GAL.ḪI.A [...] *ša ḥurāši* [ḥ]a-ra-ga-ba(!)-aš [u] 1 ši[ḥru] eight beakers ... of gold, ḥ. and one small (beaker) ibid. i 63, also ibid. i 49 in broken context; [ḥa-ra-ga-b]a-aš ḥurāši (restoration quite uncert.) EA 2 r. 5, MB.

ḥarāgu s. fem.; sagger; NA*; pl. *ḥarāgāti*.

ina kūri ša tukkanni ina ḥa-ra-gi šak-tūm-te la eš-e-te tušerad you lower it into a kiln (provided) with a chamber, in a tightly covered sagger (which is) not new Thompson Chem. pl. 3:99, cf. *ina ḥa-ra-gi la e-še-te* ibid. 95, also ibid. 100, also *ina libbi ḥa-ra-ga-ti-k[a] ina kū[ri] ...* ZA 36 186 § 6:7, chem. (translit. only), cf. ibid. 10.

Probably the Assyrian form of Babylonian *garakku*.

Thompson DAC p. xxvii.

ḥarāgu see *ḥarāku*.

ḥarāku (or *ḥarāgu*): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II.

tu-ḥar-ra-ak 5R 45 K.253 i 13.

ḥarali s.; door; syn. list*; foreign word.

ḥa-a-ra-li = *da-al-tum* sv^{kl} door (in the language of) Subartu CT 18 3 r. v 21.

ḥarāma (*ḥaramme*, *ḥaramāma*, *ḥaramēma*, *ḥaramamāni*, *ḥarimāma*): adv.; afterwards, then; NA; cf. *uḥḥuru*.

(a) *ḥarāma*: *u ḥa-ra-ma nagle[bē] ... ana bētāte jamattu ana šumi šu-ṭar puṭur u ḥa-ra-ma ana epāše lišbat* and afterwards write down the razors ... for each family by name (and) release (them), only then may (each) take (one) for use KAV 205:26–30, NA.

ḥarāmu

(b) *ḥaramme*: *ša is-su ḥa-ra-am-me ana šarri bēlija ašpuranni muk* what I afterwards wrote to the king, my lord, as follows ABL 20:6, cf. ABL 665:10; the king wrote to me: *ina ḥa-ra-am-me ina pūtūa tazaz* from now on you shall serve me ABL 80:9, cf. ABL 604:4.

(c) *ḥaramāma*: *kīma dullu ša DN ... nig-damar ... ḥa-ra-ma-ma šakuttu ša DN₂ nēpaš* when we have finished the work for DN ... then we shall make the jewelry for DN₂ ABL 476:26; *kīma nāru ... gamir ḥa-ra-ma-ma ana muḥḥi* PN *ašappar* when the canal ... is finished then I shall write to PN ABL 503 r. 11, cf. ABL 438 r. 30, ABL 883 r. 15, and passim in ABL, also *ḥa-ra-ma-ma* Ebeling Parfūmrez. pl. 6 i 25 and pl. 8 r. 22.

(d) *ḥaramēma*: first we shall let these persons drink (the potion), *ḥa-ra-me-ma mār šarri lissi* afterwards the crown prince should drink ABL 3:14; *šarru lidgul ḥa-ra-mi-ma šarru bēli ūmu lukīn* may the king wait, afterwards the king, my lord, shall fix the date ABL 894 r. 3, cf. ABL 15 r. 3, and passim in ABL.

(e) *ḥaramamāni*: *ḥa-ra-ma-ma-a-ni aradka ana šarri bēlini il[lak]* afterwards your servant will come to the king, our lord ABL 685:27.

(f) *ḥarimāma*: *mā ḥa-ri-ma-ma nākisūte ... inakkisu* afterwards the hewers ... shall hew ABL 484:11.

Ylvisaker 61 n. 1.

ḥaramāma see *ḥarāma*.

ḥaramamāni see *ḥarāma*.

ḥarambi s.; (a plant); plant list*.

ú ḥa-ra-am-bi // *ú ḥa-am-b[a-q]u-qu ù ... ina sadīri šumšunu ul imbi* the ḥ.-plant, the *ḥambaququ*-plant and ... he did not mention their names in order CT 14 9 r. ii 13 and dupl. CT 14 28 K.4345 r. ii 1' (colophon of a tablet of Uruanna).

ḥaramēma see *ḥarāma*.

ḥaramme see *ḥarāma*.

ḥarāmu v.; (1) to separate, (2) *ḥurrumu* (unkn. mng.); lex.*; I, II.

ḥarāmu

ku-ud KUD = *ḥa-ra-mu šá pa-ra-su ḥarāmu* (with the implication) of separating A III/5:57; [gu]-uz LUM = *ḥu-ur-ru-ru, ḥu-ur-ru-mu* Ea V 10; gu-uz LUM = *ḥu-ur-ru-mu šá* DUG.UDUL A V/1:44.

(1) to separate: cf. above; possibly the etymon of *ḥarīmtu* and *ḥarmatu*, if these words designate women socially set apart.

(2) *ḥurrumu* (unkn. mng.): cf. above.

ḥarāmu see *arāmu*.

ḥarānū s.; (mng. uncert.); NB*.

kūmu lurindu ša GI *di-pa-ra-nu šá ḥa-ra-ni-e* PN GIŠ (= *išši*) PN has taken (wool) instead of *lurindu*-fruits for(?) the torches of the *ḥ*. GCCI 1 188:4; x barley *ina* ŠE.BAR *šá ḥa-ra-ni-e* GCCI 1 110:10.

Perhaps NB plural of *ḥarū* A and therefore a storeroom in the temple of Uruk.

ḥarāpu A (*ḥarābu*): v.; to be early; from OB on; I (*iḥrup, iḥarrup*), I/2, II, II/2, III; wr. syll. and NIM, note writings *taḥ-ru-ba* (ABL 484:8, NA), *iḥ-ru-um-ma* (CT 40 39 r. 49, SB, also HSS 9 4:17, Nuzi); cf. *ḥarpiš, ḥarpu, ḥarpū, ḥarpūtu, ḥarrupu, ḥurāpu, ḥurpu* adj., *mušahripu*.

ul GÍR = *ḥa-ra-pu* A VIII/2:250; BÚR.na.àm = *ḥa-ra-pu* (var. *ḥa-la-pu*) Erimḥuš IV 61 (in group with *edēdu, šarāpu*); [...] = *ḥa-ra-[pu]*, [...] = MIN *šá* [...], [...]e = MIN *šá* AN.X, [x.]ta.ab.lá.e = *ur-ri-iḥ-ma ḥu-ru-up* hurry! be on time! Antagal VIII 105-108; SAG // *ḥa-ra-pu* ACh Ishtar 25:11; *ḥa-ra-pu* // *na-ka-su* // *ḥa-ra-pu* // *ba-ta-qu* TCL 6 17 r. 7, astrol. comm. (commenting on A.AN *i-ḥar-ru-up* ibid. 6, see sub *ḥarāpu B* for proposed explanation of this passage).

(a) *ḥarāpu*: *iḥ-tar-pu-ni mīl kiššati ittag-pušu mé naqbi* the strong floods came early, the (flow of) waters of the springs became strong CT 15 34:27, fable; A.AN *i-ḥar-ru-up* rain will come early TCL 6 17 r. 6, astrol.; A.AN *u* A.KAL NIM rain and flood will come early TCL 6 19:35 and 37; *zunnu u mīlu* NIM.MEŠ-*ni* rains and floods will come early Thompson Rep. 223A r. 8, cf. parallel A.AN *u* A.KAL *ina* KUR *i-ḥar-ru-pu* ibid. 223:8; *šumma šibtum iḥ-r[u]-pa-áš-šú* if gray hair comes early for him Kraus Texte 2a r. 7' + 3b iii 53, physiogn.

(b) *ḥarāpu* in hendiadys: *assurri ... šāz-bum ... i-ḥa-ar-ru-[p]a*(text: [š]a)-*am-ma ana aḥ Purattim ana elém pānam išakkanu* let it

ḥarāpu B

not happen that the army (of Eshnunna) sets out too soon to go up to the banks of the Euphrates Syria 19 122:20 (translit. only), Mari let.; *ammēni* SÍG.MEŠ-*ia ta-aḥ-ru-um-ma tep-pušmi* why did you prepare my wool so early? HSS 9 4:17, Nuzi let.; *iššiari* DN ... *ta-ḥar-ru-bu pān šarri terrab* in the morning the goddess DN shall enter first, before the king ABL 1164:3, NA; LÚ.GÁL.MEŠ *ammūte ni-ḥar-ru-ub nišaqqi* we shall give those servants (the potion) to drink first ABL 3:12, NA; *atā ta-ḥa-ru-bu tunammeše mā ina pāni* LÚ.EN.NAM ... *la tadgul* why do you keep moving on ahead of time? you did not wait for the governor ABL 311:5, NA, cf. *šú iḥ-tū-ru-bu ana birte eteli* ibid. 14; [ḥ]u-[r]u-up *ana amēl šiprija [idin]* give (it) quickly to my messenger! CT 22 94:17, NB let., cf. *la iḥ-ru-up la išpura* ABL 1235:6, NA; *taḥ(a)-ru-ba ana GN tallaka* you must go quickly to GN ABL 484:8, NA; *šumma* KI.MIN *iḥ-ru-um-ma illik* if (the king lights a brazier and the fire) catches quickly CT 40 39 r. 49, Alu; *ul ni-ḥar-ru-up-ma* (in broken context) RA 18 32 No. 22, NB let. (translit. only).

(c) *ḥurru-pu*: *nu-uḥ-tar-rib ... nissapar* we sent it earlier ABL 302:13, NA; *u₄-mu lu-ḥa-ri-ib [...]* *u₄-mu lu-na-si-ku* (mng. obscure) ABL 692 r. 9, NA.

(d) *šuhru-pu*: *eli ša kajāntim [ú]ḥ-a-ḥ-ra-pu-ma* NÍG.DU DN *iššakkan* the meal for DN will be served earlier than usual RA 35 2 i 5, Mari rel.; [*šumma gišimmaru*] *ina la simāniša suluppī ú-šah-rip* if the date palm produces the dates early CT 41 16:30, SB Alu.

Landsberger, AfO 3 166 ff.

ḥarāpu B (*ḥarābu*): v.; to cut; SB*; I (*iḥarrip*).

ta-ar KUD = [ḥ]a-ra-pu A III/5:147; ku-u KUD = [ḥa]-ra-pu A III/5:41; ku-u KUD = *ḥa-ra-[pu]* Izi D iii 20; *ḥa-ra-pu* // *na-ka-su* // *ḥa-ra-pu* // *ba-ta-qu* TCL 6 17 r. 7, astrol. comm., commenting on A.AN *i-ḥar-ru-up* ... A.AN *ib-bat-taq* rain will come early, the rain will be cut off (i.e., stop) ibid. 6.

ḤÉ(!).DU₈ KÁ.MEŠ GIŠ.IG.MEŠ GIŠ.SAG.KUL *bīt amēli ina(!) namšari u qulme i-ḥar-rip* he will make an incision(?) on the architraves

ḥarāpu

of the gates, and on the doors and locks of the man's house with the dagger and the axe LKA 120:13, rit.

ḥarāpu see *ḥarābu*.

ḥarāra (*ḥarḥarra, ḥarrara*): s.; contestation; LB*; Aram. word; wr. *ḥar-ḥar-ra* in VAS 15 31:17, *ḥar-ra-ra* in Speleers Recueil 295:19 and BRM 2 50:18.

(a) in gen.: *manamma ša ḤA.LA.MEŠ annā ušannū ša la dīni u la ḥa-ra-ra x KÙ.BABBAR ana aḥišu inandin* whosoever changes these shares shall pay x silver to his brother without legal proceedings and (formal) contestation BRM 2 24:26, cf. ibid. 35:33 and 45:29 (same with *riksi ša ina šatāri annā ušannū* who changes the agreement (written down) in this document), also TCL 13 240:26 (same with the variant *ana amēli ša la ušannū* to the partner who did not change), also BRM 2 50:18 and 53:15, Speleers Recueil 295:19, VAS 15 39:53, 40:53 and 49 r. 25.

(b) unusual occ.: *pūt la ḥa-ra-ra ša PN ... PN₂ naši PN₂ guarantees that there will be no contestation by PN BE 9 82:16; kī ḥa-ra-ra PN ... ana nuḥḥi é ... iteppuš ša la DI. KUD u NU ḥa-ra-ra 2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ... inandin* if PN ... enters a contestation on behalf of the house ... he will pay two minas of silver ... without legal proceedings and contestation BRM 2 44:21, 24.

Augapfel Babylonische Rechtsurkunden 51; Winckworth, JRAS 1925 670; Krückmann Bab. Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden 51.

ḥararnu s.; (a surface measure, subdivision of the *awiḥaru*); Nuzi; Hurr. word.

ištu libbi 6 imēr eqlāti 1 imēr 6 [GIŠ.APIN] *kumānu u ḥa-ra-ar-nu eqli* from the six homers of field one homer six *awiḥaru*, (one) *kumānu* and (one) *ḥararnu* of field JEN 651:17, cf. ibid. 42; *1 imēr 6 GIŠ.APIN u ḥa-ra-ar-nu eqli* one homer six *awiḥaru* and (one) *ḥararnu* of field JEN 526:2; [...] *u mala ḥa-ra-ar-ni É.MEŠ ...* and one *ḥ.* of house HSS 14 5:4, cf. *3 imēr 7 GIŠ.APIN u ḥa-ra-ar-nu A.ŠA.MEŠ* JEN 384:6, also ibid. 13; *x GIŠ.APIN u ḥa-ra-ar-nu* HSS 14 4:16.

Note that not more than one *ḥararnu* unit is ever mentioned; it follows that the *awiḥaru* is subdivided into two *ḥararnu*'s. The relation-

ḥarāru B

ship between *ḥararnu* and *kumānu* remains, however, obscure.

ḥarāru A v.; (1) to dig (with a hoe), (2) to groove; from OB on; I (*iḥarrar, ḥarir*), II; cf. *ḥarriru, ḥarru* A adj., *ḥarru* A s., *ḥarurtu, ḥirru, ḥurru, ḥurruru*.

ku-u KUD = [*ḥa-r*]a-rum A III/5:42, also Izi D iii 20; ta-ar KUD = [*ḥa-r*]a-rum A III/5:145; [ša]-ab šAB = *ḥa-ra-rum* Diri V 64, also Proto-Diri 271; dun.dun = *ḥa-ra-rum* Antagal VIII 192 (in group with *bal = ḥerū, du-un DUN = ḥerū ša iršitīm*); bu-ru u = *ḥa-ra-a-rum* A II/4:118; sūr.šè.sag.e.dè: *a-na ḥa-ra-a-ri* to dig up (with the hoe) Ai. IV i 45; a.šà sūr.šè ba.ab.kàd(?). a : *eqla i-ḥar-ra-ar* he will dig the field with the hoe ibid. 47.

(1) to dig with a hoe: cf. above.

(2) to groove (outside of the cited lex. passages always in the stative) — (a) *ḥarir: šumma GIŠ.TUKUL imittim kīma qaqgad pilaqqim ḥa-ri-ir* if the “mace” of the right side is grooved like a whorl YOS 10 46 iv 53, OB ext.; MAŠ ŠU.SI *ina qabliša ḥa-ar-ra-at* if the “finger” has a groove in its middle YOS 10 33 ii 55, OB ext., cf. *šumma rēš ubāni ḥa-ri-ir* CT 20 50:5 and 6, SB ext., and *šumma SAG U ḥa-ri-ir* CT 30 47 K.6327:5', SB ext.; *šumma izbu ... kišādsu ḥa-ri-ir* if the neck of the young lamb has a groove CT 27 39 K. 3925:12, SB Izbu.

(b) *ḥurrur: šumma naplastum kīma kīsim ḥu-ru-ra-at* if the lobe has as many folds as a bag (for stone weights) YOS 10 14:10, OB ext., cf. *šumma ḥašūm kīma NIG.NA₄ ḥu-ur-ru-ra-at* ibid. 36 i 13; *šumma martum [ḥu]-ru-ra-at-ma* if the gall bladder has many grooves and ... YOS 10 31 vi 5; note MAŠ *ni-rum ḥu-ur-ru<-ur>* YOS 10 42 iii 53 (preceded by *ni-rum ur-ru-u[r]* ibid. 52).

For mng. 1 cf. Landsberger, MSL 1 p. 182f. and JNES 8 279.

ḥarāru B v.; (mng. uncert.); SB, NB*; I, II.

ku-ru^{LAGAB} = *ḥa-ra-ru ša a-me-[i]* Antagal h 7' (in group with ^{ni-gl-in}LAGAB = *e-[se]-ru [ša amēli]*); [gu]-uz LUM = *ḥu-ur-ru-ru* Ea V 9, also A V/1:37.

(a) *ḥarāru* (unkn. mng.): cf. above.

(b) *ḥurruru* (uncert. mng., referring to some expression or act of mortification): *qaqqada u-ḥar-ra-ār lētēšu ugallab* ITI.3.KAM

ḥarāru C

uštapaššaqma iballuṭ (to avert death foretold through prognostics) he . . . s himself, he shaves his cheeks, he will be afflicted for three months, then he will get well CT 38 33:1, SB Alu, cf. CT 38 34:21 (with var. *qaqqassu*); *ana bulluṭišu qaqqadsu ú-ḥar-ra-ar lētēšu ugallab 3 ITI.MEŠ šunūti ramānšu ú-ḥar-ra-ar-ma ibal- luṭ* to save his life he . . . s himself, he shaves his cheeks, (thus) for three months he must . . . himself and then he will get well CT 38 34:22, SB Alu; KUR NIM.MA^{kl} *kī mādē ḥur-ru-ru marušti itamru puluḫti ulṭeribu* the Elamites are very much ḥ., they have experienced terrible things, they have been brought into a state of terror ABL 281:17, NB.

The interchange of *qaqqadu* and *ramānu* indicates that *ḥurruru* refers to some form of self-mortification. Connect possibly with *šuharruru*.

ḥarāru C v.; to grind; lex.*; cf. *ḥarru B* adj., *ḥarūru*, *maḥruru*.

[ú-ru] [ḤAR] = *ḥa-ra-[ru]* A V/2:188 (preceded by *ummatum ša NA₄.ḤAR* and *ḥarūru*, but followed by *ḥi-ir-re-[tum]*, hence perhaps to be connected with *ḥarāru A*, “to dig”).

ḥarāru D (*arāru*): v.; to croak, rumble; from MB on; I (*iḥrur*, *iḥarrur/i'arrur*), IV/3.

(a) said of a raven: if . . . a raven *ana pān ummāni ina šasīšu i-ḥar-ru-ur* (var. *iš-ru-ur*) croaks when he cries out towards the army (. . . the army will return) CT 39 25a:5, SB Alu; if a raven *ana pān ummāni i-ár-ru-ru* croaks towards the army (. . . the army will not return) *ibid.* 3; if . . . a raven *ina muḫḫi amēli iḥ-ru-ur* croaks above someone *ibid.* 9; if ravens fly in flocks and *ana pān amēli su-uḫ-ḫu-ru-ma it-ta-na-²-ra-ar-ru* turn around towards a man and begin to croak repeatedly, (it means downfall of the army) *ibid.* 13.

(b) said of a sick person: if a sick man . . . *ina pišu ru'tu illak i-ḥar-ru-ur* saliva flows from his mouth (and) he makes a croaking sound Labat TDP 80:2 and 5.

(c) said of parts of the body: *šumma irrūšu i-ḥa-ar-ru-ru* if his bowels rumble PBS 2/2 104:5, MB med., cf. Labat TDP 128:21'-24'; *šumma irrūšu it-ta-na-²-a-ra[-ru]* Labat

ḥarāšu A

TDP 128:25', cf. *irrūšu i-ár-ru-ru* AMT 22,2:4, *irrūšu i-a-ru-ru* AMT 21,2:6, also *irrūšu i-ár-ru-ur* AMT 43,5:8; *šumma GÚ.ḤAR-su i-ḥar-ru-ur* if his larynx makes a croaking sound Labat TDP 84:29; *šumma ḤAR i-ḥar-ru-ur* if the lung rumbles (followed by: if the lung *i-ḥaš-šu-uš*) KAR 422 r. 3.

Labat TDP 80 n. 152.

ḥarasapnu see *ḥarsapnu*.

ḥarāšu v.; to itch; lex.*

sa.kú = *ḥa-ra-su* Antagal E d 4 (Sum.: itching of the muscles, cf. sa.kú.e = *iq-qī-tum*, sa.umbin. AG.AG = *ri-šu-tum* *ibid.* 5f.).

Connect with Heb. *heres* “scabies”; see *ḥarāšu C*.

ḥarāšu A s.; ditch, excavation; NA*; cf. *ḥarāšu A*.

dūru ša imqutani nuptassiq ina muḫḫi ušše ḥa-ra-aš-ši niqterib we penetrated(?) the wall which had collapsed, we came close to the foundation alongside the ditch ABL 329:7.

ḥarāšu B s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

SAG.PA.RIM = *ni-is-sa-tú* sorrow, *ni-is-sa-tú* = *ku-u-rum* fainting spell, *ni-is-sa-tú* = *ḥa-ra-šu* Izbu Comm. III 120-122.

ḥarāšu A v.; (1) to cut down, to cut off, (2) to set, determine, (3) to incise, to cut in deeply, (4) to make clear, to clarify, (5) to become ready, to treat, consider (as), to adjust, (6) *ḥurrušu* to cut off, (7) *šutahrušu* to deduct, to correspond; from OA, OB on; I (*iḥruš*, *iḥarraš*, *ḥariš*, once *i-ḥi-ri-iš-šu* ABL 1247 r. 4, NB), I/2, II, III/2, III/4 (*tu-uš-ta-ta-aḫ-ri-is-sú* PBS 7 44 r. 14, OB), IV; cf. *ḥarāšu A* s., *ḥariš*, *ḥarišānu*, *ḥarištu*, *ḥarišu* adj., *ḥarišu* s., *ḥaršu*, *ḥirišu A*, *ḥiršetu*, *ḥiršu A*, *ḥurrušu*, *maḥrašu*.

ku-ú KUD = *ḥa-ra-[šu]* Izi D iii 21; ku-ud KUD = *ḥa-ra-šu šá ki-tim* A III/5:55; ta-ar KUD = *ḥa-ra-šu A* III/5:148; šá-ab šAB = *ḥa-ra-š[u]* Idu II 248, also Diri V 63 and Proto-Diri 270; sag.zi = *šu-taḫ-ru-šu* Kagal B 226; nam.tar lú.tu.ra ga.raš.SAR.gin_x(GIM)ba.an.kud(text:GAM) = *mar-ša ki-ma ka-ra-ši iḥ-ta-ra-aš* the namtar-demon has cut the sick man as if he were a leek CT 17 29:13f.

(1) to cut down, to cut off — (a) to subtract as math. term: 25 *ina*(!) ŠU.NIGÍN-*ia a-ḥa-ar-ra-aš* I subtract 25 from my total TCL 18

ḥarāšu A

154:28, OB; for further refs. cf. TMB 217 and MCT 164.

(b) to deduct: *ina šeriktiša mala terḥatiša i-ḥar-ra-aš-ma šeriktaša ana bīt abiša utār* he will deduct from her wedding gift whatever her *terḥatu* amounted to and give her wedding gift back to her father CH § 164:29; dates *ištu še'im u kaspim ša iddinu ḥa-ar-šú* are deducted from the barley and silver which he delivered Boyer Contribution No. 205:8, OB; *ištu qaqqar šipkat IM.SIG₄.DU₈ ḥa-ar-šú-ú* after the lot where the clay for making bricks is deposited has been deducted Gautier Dilbat 12:4, OB; *ina še'e ša maḥrika kīma ālim li-iḥ-ru-šú* let them deduct it from the barley which is at your disposal according to (the rate of exchange customary in) the town PBS 7 84 r. 19, OB let.; *ukullēšunu ina še'e ša iliqqu ta-ḥa-ra-aš* you may deduct their fodder from the barley they are taking out TCL 18 93:16, OB let.; *u ina bīti šāpiri nāri 2 GUR suluppē a-ḥa-ra-ša-kum* otherwise I shall deduct two gur of dates (from) your (account) in the office of the *šāpir-nāri* VAS 16 120:13, OB let.; PN *kapar 15 GANÁM.UDU.ḪI.A Á.BI PN i-ḥa-ra-aš* PN is the assistant shepherd, PN will deduct 15 sheep as his wages JRAS 1917 724:19, OB; *x GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ša ina pī ku-nukkija ḥa-ar-šú* x shekels of silver which have been deducted from the amount mentioned on my sealed tablet UET 5 437:3, OB; *SI.TUM NINDA mala ublam ḥa-ri-iš* whatever balance of the bread he brought hither was deducted UET 5 226:5, OB, cf. *ibid.* 404:12; *ḥa-ar-šú-šu-um* was deducted for him UET 5 450:5, OB, cf. *ibid.* 405:4; *ina kanīkika ša tēzibam iḥ-ḥa-ar-ra-š[a-am]* (the barley) will be deducted from the (amount inscribed on the) sealed document you have left with me PBS 7 129:13, OB let.; (a slave is hired from his master PN by PN₂ for nine shekels per year, which is to be divided between master and slave,) *ina 4½ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ša PN₃ ma-ri-a-ki-tum ù a-ḥi-a-tum iḥ-ḥa-ra-aš ina 4½ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ša PN-ú-ul iḥ-ḥa-ar-ra-aš* the . . . and other (extraordinary) expenses will be deducted from the 4½ shekels belonging to PN₃ (the slave), they will not be deducted from the 4½ shekels belonging to PN (the mas-

ḥarāšu A

ter) CT 33 32:14, 16, OB leg.; cf. for other OB occs. Riftin 32:11, TCL 1 101:9, TCL 10 97:29, TCL 18 128:14, CT 8 27b:18, YOS 5 208 i 7, 212:9, 217 i 16, YOS 8 64:9, YOS 12 89:6 and 149:8, etc.; *imaṭṭīma umalla iwat-tirma i-ḥa-ra-aš* if (the field) is smaller, he will add (to it), if it is larger he will deduct (from it) MDP 24 356:6, cf. *ibid.* 355:22.

(c) to cut off (rations, etc.): *SÁ.DUG₄-šu iḥ-tar-šú* they have cut off his ration ARM 2 72:37; *šer'u bilassa i-ḥar-ra-aš* the furrow will stop producing (lit.: cut off its produce) (as compared with *šir'u bilassa umaṭṭa* the furrow will diminish its produce CT 40 48:37) ACh Supp. Sin 1:3, and *passim* in omen texts; let him give this field to the fresh-water fishermen, *u šE.BA-šu-nu li-iḥ-ḥa-ri-iš* but their barley ration shall be cut off TCL 7 17:20, OB let.; cf. mng. 6b, below.

(d) in pharm.: (various drugs) *ištēniš ta-ḥar-ra-aš* you cut (into pieces) together (and put into small beer) AMT 70,3:5, cf. Speleers Recueil No. 318:9; cf. also CT 17 29:13f., cited above, and, for the phrase *garaš . . . kud*, "to cut leek(s)," the passage *garaš.níg.kud.da = kismu* (dish of) leek cuttings Hh. XVII 316, which shows that *kasāmu* covered one aspect of *ḥarāšu*, a conclusion which is corroborated by the correspondence between the phrase *ištēniš ta-ka-sim*, "you cut (drugs, plants etc.) together," (KAR 157:35) and the phrase *ištēniš ta-ḥar-ra-aš*.

(2) to set, determine (an amount of money): *kī ša šarru bēlija iḥ-tar-ša-am-ma ultu muḥḥi 1 GÍN adi 2 GÍN KÙ.GI ina pānija it-tan . . . šarru lidūkanni* if the king, my lord, has (ever) given for my use (hendiadys, lit.: he has set and given) a fixed amount of one or two shekels of gold . . . may the king kill me ABL 1034 r. 8, NB; cf. *šimu ḥariš* sub *ḥarišu* adj.

(3) to incise, to cut in deeply — (a) said of parts of the animal body in ext.: [*šumma GIŠ*].ḪUR šī ANŠE.ḪAR ša imitti e-bir-ma ù ḥa-ri-iš if this design extends over to the right ANŠE of the lung and is deeply incised KAR 422:23, ext.; *šumma . . . GIŠ.ḪUR ultu išdišu adi rēšišu ešretma . . . ana KUR ŠU.SI iḥ-ta-ra-aš* if . . . the "design" is drawn from

ḥarāšu A

its base to its top and . . . cuts deeply into the “palace of the finger” BRM 4 12:50, ext.; *ina* MÚRU-šú *iḥ-ta-ra-aš* ŠĀ ú-ḥa-ši-i[s] it cuts into its middle part (this means) it cuts the inside(?) CT 41 42:28, ext. comm.; *šumma* (wr. MAŠ) ŠU.SI [. . .] *ḥa-ar-ša-at* YOS 10 33 ii 21, OB ext., cf. *šumma* . . . GĪR *iḥ-ru-uš-ma* zē *ikšud* CT 30 48 r. 5, also *šumma* GĪR . . . *išdudma iḥ-ta-ra-aš* BRM 4 12:80; SUḪUŠ-su GĪR *iḥ-ḥu-ru-uš* // *ḥa-ri-iš* // ŠĀ-bu-ul its base cuts into the “path” (explanation:) incised (means) dry TCL 6 6 ii 10, cf. *šumma* . . . SUḪUŠ-su GĪR *iḥ-ru-uš* Boissier DA p. 95:12.

(b) to engrave: [*iḥ-ru*]-uš *ina narī kalu mānaḥti* he engraved all (his) experiences upon a stela Gilg. I i 8 (for a parallel usage of the same root in Phoenician cf. Lidzbarski Handbuch der nordsemitischen Epigraphik 281).

(c) to cut a furrow: cf. above *ḥarāšu ša iršitīm*; ERIM *ab/p-lu-tum ḥa-ra-šu* men for cutting the dry/late (furrows?) (followed by ERIM *zārū* sowers) TCL 1 174:1, OB (for discussion cf. Landsberger, ZA 39 281 n. 2); cf. *ḥarāšu* “to dig a moat,” cited sub *ḥarīšu*, *ḥirišu*.

(d) other occ.: *šumma* UŠ *ḥa-ri(!)-iš* if the penis (of the man) is “incised” BRM 4 22:22, physiogn.

(4) to make clear, to clarify — (a) in gen.: *kī šarru* . . . *ḥa-ra-šu ša dibbi agā sebū* as the king . . . desires a clarification of this matter ABL 266 r. 9, NB; *ūmu ša šabtānu panīni ul tadgulma tēmāni ul ta-aḥ-ru-ša-ni* the day we were arrested you (pl.) did not care for us and did not clarify our affair BIN 1 36:8, NB let.; SAL PN *tēmu ša* PN₂ *ummiya* . . . *ḥar-ša-at* PN is informed about the affair of my mother PN₂ YOS 6 224:18, NB leg.; *anāku tēmu ša* PN . . . *ḥar-ša-ak* PN *mītu* I am informed with regard to PN . . . , PN is dead ABL 1114:22, NB; *šāpirē u tupšarrē bēlī li-iḥ-ru-šu* let the officials and scribes clarify (the matter), my lord YOS 3 62:16, NB let.; *tēnšunu [la i]-ḥar-ra-šu* . . . [*tē*]nšunu *iḥ-ta-ār-šu* ABL 1063 r. 11f.

(b) in hendiadys: *dibbi* . . . *ḥur-ša-am-ma šupra* send me a clear report on the matter

ḥarāšu A

TCL 9 93:18, NB let.; *ūmussu* PN *bārū tēmu ša ekalli i-ḥi-ri-iš-šu ana* PN₂ *išappar* the diviner PN will send a clear report on the palace daily to PN₂ ABL 1247 r. 4, NB, cf. YOS 6 71:25, ABL 198:19, *ibid.* 210 r. 17, 815 r. 23, and 862 r. 9(!); in broken context: *kī šarru i-ḥa-ru-[šu . . .]* ADD 911:11’.

(5) to become ready, to treat, consider (as), to adjust — (a) to become ready (as technical term in chem. and med.) (intr.): [*a-di i-ḥ*] *ar-ra-šu* until (the mass) becomes ready(?) ZA 36 192 § 1:5, glass text, cf. *ibid.* 184 § 1:19; *ul-tu iḥ-tar-šu* after (the mass) has become ready(?) *ibid.* 194 § 3 r. 1; see *ḥaršu* (said of beer and *uḫūlu*); *šumma muršu ina šēp amēli ūšamma kīma bubulte i-ḥar-ra-aš* if the “disease” comes out from the foot of the man and ripens (lit.: becomes ready) like an abscess AMT 74 iii 13; *šumma muršu . . . ullānumma ḥa-ri-iš* if the disease is . . . from the beginning (mng. obscure) AMT 44,1 ii 3.

(b) to treat, consider (as), to adjust (transitive:) *kīma attalī ta-ḥar-ra-aš* you consider (it) as an eclipse ACh Sin 3:136, cf. *ibid.* Supp. 15:35; cf. mng. 7b below, cf. also *ḥiršu*; [*kī m*] *a-ku-ul ga-bi-di ta-ḥar-ra-aš* AMT 13,1 r. 1; *gisallam ša bitim labīrim [i-ḥ]a-ar-ra-šū u iserru* they will adjust(?) the drainpipe of the old house and plaster (over it) CT 29 11a:16, OB let.

(6) *ḥurrušu* to cut off — (a) to make deductions (OA, translation uncertain): *mīšum tū-ḥa-ra-ša-ni* why do you (hurt) me by making deductions? TCL 19 73:45, let.

(b) to cut off completely (Mari): A.ŠĀ-šū-nu *ḥu-ur-ru-[uš]* their field (the field of the unattached persons [*wēdū*]) has been confiscated ARM 5 73:10; *ištu alākija mimma* A.ŠĀ-šū-nu [*ú*]-ul *ḥu-ur-ru-uš* [A.ŠĀ š]a PN *ú-ḥa-ri-iš* since my arrival their field has been in no way confiscated, I have confiscated (only) the field of PN *ibid.* 16f.

(7) *šutaḥrušu* to deduct, to correspond — (a) to deduct (OB, once MA): [*šumma tam-karum*] *ulu še[ʿam u kaspam] mala i[mḥuru] la uš-ta-aḥ-ri-[iš-ma] tuppam eššam la ištur* if a merchant does not deduct the full amounts of barley or silver which he has received and does

ḥarāšu B

not write a new tablet PBS 5 93 ii 3 (= CH § 92); *ištu mala leqēku uš-ta-aḥ-ri-šú* 10 GÍN KÙ. BABBAR *elišu arši* after deducting the whole amount I had borrowed (from him) he (still) owes me ten shekels of silver TCL 1 15:12, let.; *še'am awilum elika išūma tu-uš-ta-ta-aḥ-ri-is-sú* you have deducted the barley which you owe to the man PBS 7 44 r. 14, let.; *ina UD.EBUR ina še'im ša ibaššú ana dŠamaš uš*(text: *šu*)-*taḥ-ḥa-ra-aš* on the day of the harvest he will deduct for Shamash (the credited sum) from whatever barley there will be Boyer Contribution No. 212:9; ZI.GA RI.RI.GA *šu-taḥ-ru-uš-ma* LÁL+NI NU.TUK (x animals,) the loss (due to) fallen animals has been deducted, he (the shepherd) has no liability TCL 10 24 r. 5 and 29, cf. YOS 5 150:46, YOS 5 166:26, YOS 5 212:40 and 66, Riftin 56:30, and passim; *ša adīni la šu-taḥ-ru-šu* (silver) which up to now has not been deducted TCL 10 68:5; *šu-taḥ-ru-uš-ma* SI.NI.TUM x GÍN deductions made, balance x shekels TCL 10 104:25; *šu-taḥ-ru-uš-ma* DIRI x SĪLA deductions made, surplus x sila of barley BIN 2 68:20; *šu-taḥ-ru-uš-ma* LÁL+NI x GUR deductions made, liability x gur of barley Riftin 53:15, and passim; *ištu še'um u kaspum ša iddinu šu-ta-aḥ-ru-šú* after the barley and the silver he has paid has been deducted YOS 12 86:9, cf. *ibid.* 87:9 (*šutahrušu* is replaced in identical context by *ḥaršu* in Boyer Contribution 205:8, etc., cited sub mng. 1b, cf. von Soden, Or. NS 19 394 n. 1); (note:) *ištu NÍG.ŠID.MEŠ-šu ša[bt]ūni gabbu tu-š[a]-ḥa-ru-šu-ni* (metathesis for *šutahrušuni*) after his accounts have been delivered and everything has been deducted KAJ 120:7, MA.

(b) to make fitting, to correspond: *annātu UZU.MEŠ ana ramānišunuma* KI x-x ul *uš-taḥ-ra-šú* these omina stand by themselves, they do not correspond to . . . KAR 151:56, SB ext.; *kīma maḥrūtima tuš-ta-ḥar-ra-aš* you may make (this omen) correspond to the preceding ones(?) ACh Supp. 2 16:17, 30 and 34, cf. *ibid.* 39; cf. mng. 5b, above.

Landsberger, ZA 39 280ff.; Meissner, MAOG 13/2 15ff.

ḥarāšu B v.; to stuff(?); MB*.

ḥarāšu A

(in case of breach of contract) 1 MA.NA *šarta* 1 MA.NA *šipāti ana pišu i-ḥar-ra-šu* they shall stuff into his mouth one mina of (goat) hair, one mina of wool UET 6 19:30.

ḥarāšu C v.; to knead, to mold (clay); lex.*; I, I/2.

tu-uk IM.KAD = *ḥa-ra-šu* Diri IV 144; ki-id IM.KAD = *ḥa-ra-šu* Diri IV 149; ki-id KAD₅ = *ḥa-ra-šu* A VIII/1:14, cf. ki-id KÍD = *k[a-ra-šu]*, MIN IM.KÍD = [MIN] Recip. Ea A iii 24'f., also ki-id KÍD = *ka-r[a-šu šá* IM] Antagal G 67; NUN. NUN = *hi-it-ru-šú* Erimḥuš¹ Bogh. A 4 (cf. NUN. NUN = *kit-ru-[šu]* Erimḥuš I 4).

See *karāšu*, with same mng. and same Sum. equivalents.

***ḥarašu** adj.; (mng. unkn.); OAKk.*; only pl. attested.

2 [x.x.i]gi.da ḥa.ra.šu.tum UET 3 1498 r. i 6.

ḥarāšu A v.; (1) to plant trees, (2) to bind, (3) (uncert. mng., said of human beings and parts of the human body), (4) to make a *ḥiršu*-furrow; SB, NA; I, II, III, III/2; cf. *ḥarištu* A, *ḥaršu* A adj., *ḥiršu*, *ḥuršīanu*, *maḥrašu*, *muḥarrišu*.

dim.ma = *ḥa-ra-šu* to plant Antagal D 68 (in group with *zaqāpu*), also Nabnitu XXI 205; ub.dim = [*ḥa*]-*ra-šu* to plant Antagal III 92; dim.rù.rù = *ḥur-ru-šu šá* GIŠ.MÁ to moor, said of a boat Nabnitu XXI 230; ḥu-um LUM = *ḥa-ra-šum* to bind, tether A V/1:3; kir₄.ḥum.ḥum.x = [*ḥa-ra-šu*] *šá* ANŠE to tie(?) a donkey by the nose Nabnitu XXI 209; KA ki-ir-bu-[ru]_BÜR = [*ḥa-ra-šu*] *šá al-pi* to tie(?) a bull by piercing his nose Nabnitu XXI 208; KA.KA.x.[y] = [*ḥa-ra-šu šá*] *a-ma-ti* Antagal III 93; á.x.ḥi.ḥi = *ḥur-ru-šu šá am-ma-ti* Nabnitu XXI 231; gír.[x] = [*ḥa-ra-šu šá x*] Nabnitu XXI 206; bu-úr BÜR = *ḥa-ra-šum šá* AB.ŠÍM to make a *ḥiršu* furrow A VIII/2:178; šibir(EBUR).[x] = [*ḥa-ra-šu šá x*] Nabnitu XXI 207; šaḥ.sag.g[á.x].DÛ = MIN *šá* ŠAḥ *ibid.* 210; da.[ḥ]AR = MIN *šá* LÚ *ibid.* 211; zag.[ḥ]AR = MIN *šá* MIN *ibid.* 212; gi.gur.šà.ra.aḥ = MIN *šá pa-a-ni* *ibid.* 213; gi.gur.gum.gum = MIN *šá* MIN *ibid.* 214; gi.gur.zu.ur = MIN *šá* MIN *ibid.* 215; da.du₈.du₈ = MIN *šá* GI *ibid.* 216; mur.da.du₈.a = MIN *šá ki-ik-ki-ši* *ibid.* 217.

(1) to plant trees — (a) *ḥarāšu*: cf. above.

(b) *ḥurrušu*: GIŠ.SAR.MAḥ *tamšil Ḥamānim ša kala* ŠIM.ḤI.A u GURUN *ḥur-ru-šu itātiša azqap* I set out alongside it (the palace) a

***ḫarāšu B**

great park which was planted with all kinds of incense(-bearing) and fruit (trees) like the Amanus mountain (forest) Thompson Esarh. vi 31, cf. CT 26 30 (= OIP 2 111) vii 57, Senn.; *kullat šim.ḫi.a Ḫatti ú-ḫar-ri-ša qiribšun* I planted within them all the incense(-bearing trees) of Hatti CT 26 33 (= OIP 2 114) viii 18, Senn., cf. Sumer 9 170:25, Senn.; *ša gimir ḫibištu Ḫatti inib šadé kališun qiribšu ḫu-ur-ru-šu* in which were planted all the perfume (-bearing trees) of Hatti and all the fruit-bearing mountain (trees) Winckler Sar. pl. 41:42.

(2) to bind — (a) to moor a boat (*ḫurrušu ša eleppi*): cf. Nabnitu XXI 230, cited above.

(b) to tether an animal (*ḫarāšu ša alpi, ḫarāšu ša imēri*): cf. Nabnitu XXI 208f., cited above.

(c) said of baskets (*ḫarāšu ša pāni*), a reed fence (*ḫarāšu ša kikkiši*), reeds (*ḫarāšu ša GI*): cf. Nabnitu XXI 213–17, cited above.

(3) (uncert. mng., said of human beings and parts of the human body) — (a) said of a woman in childbirth: *akkī alittu ulladuma AMA širri lu-ḫar-ri-ša ramān[ša]* when the childbearing woman is giving birth, the mother of the child should . . . herself CT 15 49 iv 19', SB lit., cf. AMA š[e]-er-ri ú-te-lu-ú ra-mānša CT 6 5 r. 22, OB version of same text; [uš]-taḫ-ri-šu um-ma Thompson Gilg. pl. 54 Sm. 157:8 (context broken); cf. Nabnitu XXI 211, cited above (*ḫarāšu ša amēli*).

(b) said of parts of the human body: cf. An-tagal III 93, Nabnitu XXI 231 and 206, cited above (*ḫarāšu ša ammati, ḫurrušu ša ammati, ḫarāšu ša x[= šēpi?]*); *šumma pā ḫa-riš* if he has a . . . mouth followed by *šumma pā šaruḫ* if he has a boasting mouth Kraus Texte 12b iii 6'; *mā ašamaš ina pānija . . . ina KA-ia ḫa-riš* (mng. obscure) LKA 82:6 (comm. to NA rit.).

(4) to make a *ḫiršu*-furrow: cf. A VIII/2: 178, cited above (*ḫarāšu ša AB.šim*) and see sub *ḫiršu*.

***ḫarāšu B** v.; to plow; EA*; WSem. lw. *anumma anākuma ir-ri-šu // aḫ-ri-šu ina GN u anākuma ubbalu LÚ.MEŠ ma-az-za MEŠ*

ḫarbakannu

now I am doing the plowing in GN and I am bringing the corvée workers RA 19 108:11; *anumma i-ri-šu // aḫ-ri-šu u ibaqqam[a la] [j]ašūm[i i]na ālija* now I am doing the plowing and the plucking of (the sheep) and I cannot leave my city EA 226:11 (both let. from Palestine).

See *erēšu*.

ḫarāšu C v.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; I; cf. *ḫurrušu*.

SAR = *ḫa-ra-šu* Langdon Archives of Drehem p. 9 n. 1 K.4177 + :6 (after *ipqu* and *garābu*), group voc.

Probably a free variant of *ḫarāsu*, “to itch.”

ḫarāṭu v.; to observe; NA*; I (*iḫriṭ*), I/2.

šupur ina bit eribi (wr. NAM + ERIM.MUŠEN) *iḫ-ri-ṭu-u-ni mā kudurrāni [u]kaddiru . . . mā[ša erib]i iḫ-[tar-ṭu] kudurrā[ni] kaddira* give order! wherever they have observed locusts they shall make boundary ditches . . . at night they have observed locusts, the boundary ditches are made ABL 1015:9 and r. 4.

Free variant of *ḫarādu A*.

ḫara'u see *ḫarū*.

ḫarauzzuḫlu adj.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

iltennūtu ḫu-ul-la-an-nu ḫa-ra-uz-zu-uh-lu one set of . . . *ḫullānu*-garments HSS 5 6:10.

ḫaraziaš see *ḫaraziuš*.

ḫaraziun see *ḫaraziuš*.

ḫaraziuš (*ḫaraziaš, ḫaraziun*): s.; (a plant); plant list*; Hitt. word (not attested in Hitt. texts).

ú *ḫa-ra-zi-uš*(var.: -áš) = ú *ku-di-me-[ru] ina KUR Ḫat-ti*, ú *ḫa-ra-zi-un* = ú MIN *ina KUR Ḫat-ti Uruanna II 288f.*, also Uruanna I 685 and 687/12 (right column broken in both instances).

ḫarbakannu (or *ḫurbakannu*): s.; (a breed or color of horses and donkeys); NA*.

He shall tether two white horses before (the image of) Ashur, 4 ANŠE *ḫar-ba-kan-ni ina šēpē Nergal ušērab* he shall bring four . . . donkeys into (the temple of) Nergal ADD 471

ḥarbaqānu

r. 8, cf. ADD 263 r. 4, 326 r. 2, 336 r. 4, 350 r. 4, 394 r. 6, also 498:7 (wr. ḤAR-bak-kan-ni); [x] ANŠE ḤAR-ba-kan-ni ina šēpē Nergal irakkas he shall tether x . . . donkeys before Nergal ibid. 481:11; 4 ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ḤAR-ba-kan-ni ina šēpē Nergal ušērab ADD 485:8'; [x] KUR ḤAR-ba-ka-nu ADD 988 r. 11 (in an inventory listing brown, black and irginu-colored horses).

Balkan Kassit. Stud. 34.

ḥarbaqānu (or *ḥurbaqānu*): s.; (a bird); from MB on*.

[š]en.šen.na.ba.ug_x(BE) mušen = ḥar-ba-qa-nu = šá ina ta-[ḥa-zi mītu] killed-in-battle = ḥ.-bird = who was killed in battle Hg. B IV 259a; [šen.šen.na.ba].ug_x mušen = ḥar-ba-qa-nu = ḥar-bak-ka-a-nu Hg. C I 24; [...] mušen = ḥar-ba-qa-nu Lanu F iv 4.

1 e-rum KÙ.GI ša ḥar-ba-qa-ni ù a-a-ra-ni NA₄.ZÚ N[A₄ . . .] one golden staff (decorated) with a ḥ.-bird and rosettes of obsidian and . . . stone PBS 13 80:5, MB; ina ḤUL ḥar-ba-qa-nu MUŠEN against the evil (portended by) a ḥ.-bird CT 41 24 iii 8, SB inc.; lidānē ša ḥar-ba-qa-ni lamū^dEN kīma kilīli the young ones of the ḥ.-bird surround Bel like a wreath Winckler Sammlung 2 67 iii 7, SB lit.

ḥarbiš see *ḥarpiš*.

ḥarbiwū (*ḥurbiwū*): s. fem.; (an article of apparel); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

5 ḥar-bi-wu-ú qannātušina mardatu five ḥ., their fringes are (of) mardatu-material HSS 14 247:16, cf. 3 ḥar-bi-[wu]-ú mar-da-tum ibid. 15, also [x ḥar]-bi-wu-ú la-bi-[ru?] ibid. 16, also 117 ḥa-ar<-bi>-wu-ú MEŠ ina libbiša 2 qan-nātušina mardatu ibid. 41, also iltennūtu ḥu-ur-bi-wu ša mar-ta-a-ti HSS 15 130:53; 35 ḥa-ar-b[i-wu] 86 nušabē HSS 15 130:64.

See also *ḥarwa*.

ḥarbu (fem. *ḥarubtu*): adj.; waste, devastated; from MB (Bogh.) on; cf. *ḥarābu* A.

mātum ḥa-ru-ub-tum nuḥšam [...] the devastated country (will get) abundance KUB 4 63 ii 4, astrol.; x A.ŠĀ . . . tabrī ḥar-bu-te x field, . . . cultivated and uncultivated (territory) ADD 81:7; ālāni(!) ḥar-bu-te DÚR.MEŠ the cities lying waste will be settled KAR 423 ii 7, SB ext.; ana šūšubu mahāza ilāni ḥar-bu-tu to resettle the devastated cities

ḥarbu A

of the gods VAB 4 274 iii 6, Nbn.; [ina . . . n]a-dūti šūšubu ina ugārī ḥar-bu-[ti . . .] to resettle in an uncultivated . . ., to . . . in waste fields OECT 6 pl. 5:16, NB rel.; šá ḥa-ru-ub-tim iršitīm ippaṭir qiribša (error for *kirimša*?) the . . . of the waste land became loosened CT 15 34:19, SB wisd.

ḥarbu A s.; (1) (a special kind of plow), (2) field plowed with the ḥ.-plow; from OB on*; wr. syll. and GIŠ.APIN.TÚK.KIN; cf. *ḥarbu* A in *rab ḥarbi*.

giš.apin.šu.kin = ḥarbu Hh. V 123; [giš].apin.šu.kin.ak.a = ma-ḥa-ḡu šá [ḥarbi] Nabnitu XXI 17; giš.gán.ūr.šu.kin = ḥar-bu, ma-ia-a-ru Hh. V 177f.; a.šā TÚK.APIN a.ak Chiera SLT 211 iii 12 (Forerunner to Hh. XX).

(1) (a special kind of plow) — (a) in Ur III: wr. TÚK.ŠE.KIN, cf. for references Oppenheim Eames Coll. 51 and 161.

(b) in OB: šumma GIŠ.APIN.TÚK.KIN ù lu GIŠ.GÁN.ÜR ištariq if he has stolen either a ḥ.-plow or a harrow CH § 260:16; 36 GIŠ.EME (text: KA) APIN.ḤI.A 48 GIŠ.EME (text: KA) APIN.TÚK.KIN.ḤI.A 66 GIŠ.ZÚ GÁN.ÜR.ḤI.A 36 tongues for seeder-plows, 48 tongues for ḥ.-plows, 66 teeth for harrows YOS 2 4:11, let.; 1 GIŠ.EME APIN.TÚK.KIN one tongue for a ḥ.-plow PBS 8/1 63:1; SAḤAR.BI x SAR GIŠ.ÜR.RA . . . SAḤAR.BI x SAR APIN.TÚK.KIN its area is x sars (worked with) the harrow, . . . its area is x sars (worked with) the ḥ.-plow PBS 8/2 134:5, cf. ibid. 26 and 28 (most of the oces. in Ur III texts are of this type, cf. mng. 1a, above); 1 GIŠ.GÁN.ÜR 1 GIŠ ḥa-ar-bu 10 GIŠ ni-ru . . . leqī'am fetch me one harrow, one ḥ.-plow (and) ten yokes TCL 18 89:11, let.; 1 GIŠ.APIN 1 ḥa-ar-bu-um 1 GIŠ ma-aš-ka-ka-tum one seeder-plow, one ḥ.-plow, one harrow CT 6 28a:11, let.; 1 GIŠ ḥa-ar-bu UCP 10 170 No. 102:7, Ishchali; miḥiḥ ḥa-ar-bi-šu-nu ana šena PN u PN₂ izūzuma (the costs for) the plowing with their ḥ.-plow PN and PN₂ will divide in two and . . . VAS 8 74:4; aššum ḥa-ar-bi ummānītīm ḥa-ar-ba-am kīma LUGAL ti ma-ni-x ḥa-ar-ba-am ana bēlišu tēr (mng. obscure) Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 14:11-14, let. (translit. only).

(c) in MB: ḥar-bi ša GN GN₂ u GN₃ lillikūnim-ma tāmirta lišēzibu u šumma šutapū la iman-

ḫarbu A

guru 15 *ḫar-bi ša iššakkē ana 7 ḫar-bi mullīma tērma šūbilamma tāmirta lišēzibu* let the *ḫ*-plows of GN, GN₂ and GN₃ come here to save the irrigation district, but if they do not agree to join forces, add the 15 plows of the *iššakku*-farmers to the seven *ḫ*-plows and have them brought back to save the irrigation district PBS 1/2 61:9–15, let., cf. 2 *ḫar-bi li-mallāma liddinuni* PBS 1/2 56:25, also 138 *ḫar-bu malātu* PBS 13 78 r. 3; *ḫar-bu ša PN ša ina tāmirti ša Hamri zaku dullu ul iḫpuš* the *ḫ*-plow of PN that is in the irrigation district of (the village) GN is without assignment, it has not done any work BE 17 39:12, let.; 2 *alpī ša PN . . . ina ḫar-bi [iṣr]iḫu* two oxen which PN stole from the *ḫ*-plow UET 6 8:3; 42 GUD. ŠA.GUD *ša 6 ḫar-bi ša GN 42* trained oxen for the six *ḫ*-plows of GN BE 14 99:44, cf. *ibid.* 45f., BE 14 168:37, BE 17 8:18; *ina libbi 31 ḫar-bi ša iššakkē [. . .] 12 ḫar-bi ultēlīma ana [. . .]* he removed twelve *ḫ*-plows from the 31 *ḫ*-plows of the *iššakku*-farmers and . . . BE 17 68:14f., let.; *x šE.NUMUN 10 ḫar-bu PA.TE.SI.ĪLA x* barley seed for ten *ḫ*-plows of the *iššakku*-farmers BE 14 56a:6, cf. BE 14 144:9; *ša URU GN 3 ḫar-bi u 3 di-la-ti* to the city GN (belong) three *ḫ*-plows and three irrigation machines BE 17 34:33, let.; [*ina*] *māt A-ga-a-dē 4 ḫar-bu [URU] GN 5 ḫar-[bu URU] GN₂* in the district of Akkad there are four *ḫ*-plows (belonging to) GN, five *ḫ*-plows (to) GN₂ BE 17 28:21, let.; [*ḫ*] *ar-bi GIBIL.MEŠ* new *ḫ*-plows BE 15 199:29; *ana ūm reš eqli maḫāsi itbalma ḫar-ba ina GIŠ.KAK i-il ḫar-ba itti PN itbal* he took three oxen for the (appropriate) time of the plowing of the headland and tied the *ḫ*-plow with a peg, he took the *ḫ*-plow from PN Peiser Urkunden 96:8, 9, cf. PBS 1/2 52:8, BE 14 118:9, BE 17 3:21.

(*d*) in lit.: *māmīt* GIŠ.APIN GIŠ.TUKUL *ḫar-bu* ŠE.NUMUN(!) a curse (caused by) plow, staff, *ḫ*-plow (or) seeds Šurpu VIII 51; *niš kak-ki ḫar-bi* GIŠ.APIN ŠE.N[UMUN] 4R 58 ii 44, Lamashtu, cf. *su-mat* GIŠ *kak-ki ḫar-bi* GIŠ.APIN ŠE.NUMUN 4R 55 i 9, Lamashtu.

(2) field plowed with the *ḫ*-plow: *x iku ḫa-ar-[bu]* TCL 11 236:14, OB; *ēma ḫa-ar-b[a] ašar šammu ibaššū šēnu . . . līkula* let the cattle pasture (either) on a *ḫ*-field (or) where

ḫarbu D

there is grass BIN 7 54:5, OB; *u awīlum ša PN ša ina muḫḫi ḫar-bi-šu ašbu itti asiriya iḫtaliq* the man of PN, who lives on his (own) *ḫ*-field, ran away with my prisoner PBS 1/2 22:10, MB.

The *ḫ*-plow was used to break up the soil (subsoil plow) while the *epinnu*-plow drew the furrow into which it dropped the seeds. It remains uncertain whether *ḫarbu* can be interpreted as “early (plow).” From the cited passages it becomes clear that the word *ḫarbu* includes not only the plow, but likewise the necessary draft animals and personnel, and probably also the supplies needed to support men and animals. In this sense *ḫarbu* is a technical term denoting an important administrative unit within MB feudal agriculture.

ḫarbu A in *rab ḫarbi* s.; official in charge of the plows; NA*; cf. *ḫarbu A*.

PN LÚ.ENGAR *ša qāt* PN₂ LÚ GAL *ḫar-bi ša* LÚ GAL KAŠ.LUL PN, the plowman under PN₂, the supervisor of the plows of the chief cupbearer ADD 160:5; LÚ GAL *ḫar-bi ša* LÚ [. . .] ADD 1077:7.

ḫarbu B s.; waste land; Elam, SB; cf. *ḫarābu A*.

é.ri.a = ḫa-ar-bu Kagal I 63.

ḫa-ar-bu DA *Ningal* the waste land adjacent to Ningal MDP 23 172:13; a field . . . and a field . . . *u ḫa-ar-bu ša PN bīrušunu* and the waste land belonging to PN in between them MDP 23 169:44 and *ibid.* 23 and 58; *ina isqāti . . . u ina ḫa-ar-bi* DA [. . .] *sikkatu maḫṣat* in the lots . . . and in the waste land adjacent to . . . the “peg” is driven in MDP 22 24:11; GN *ḫar-bi-eš ú-še-mu-ú* they turned GN into wasteland TCL 3 177, Sar.

ḫarbu C (or *ḫarpu*): s.; (a bird); SB*.

ḫar-bu = MUŠEN ^{DIŠKUR} *ḫ*. = the (sacred) bird of Adad Sultantepe 1952/68 (unpub.) r. 6.

šumma [ḫ]a-ar-bu/ḫu MUŠEN if a *ḫ*-bird (enters someone’s house) CT 41 7:61, Alu.

ḫarbu D (or *ḫarpu*): s.; (mng. unkn.); MB*.

Only in *ḫarab tēmi*: *ša ḫa-rab* DI-*e-mi* BE 14 114:4; *ša ḫar-bu* DI-*e-mi* ša GN BE 17 11:18 and 24.

ḥarbu E

ḥarbu E (or *ḥarpu*): s.; (a tree); Nuzi*.

19 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-bu ša ni-ki-zu* 19 ḥ.-trees which have been cut down HSS 15 141:27 (cf. 16 GIŠ *ša-aš-šu-ku ša ni-ki(!)-zu* ibid. 21); 9 GIŠ *ša-aš-šu-ku x x x [ḥ]a-ar-[bu]* ibid. 23.

ḥarbu see *ḥarpu*.

ḥarbū see *ḥarpū*.

ḥarbūtu s.; devastation; from OB on; cf. *ḥarābu A*.

ḥar-bu-tu = *na-[mu-tu]* LTBA 2 2:324.

(a) in gen.: *ḥar-bu-ut* BĀD devastation of the fortress BRM 4 12:59, NB ext.;

(b) in the phrase *ḥarbūta alāku*, “to become waste land”: *āl dūrika ḥa-ar-bu-tam [illa]k* your fortified city will become waste land YOS 10 50:5, OB (behavior of sacrificial lamb), cf. [*ḥa*]-*ar-bu-tam tu-ša-al-la(?)-[ak]* YOS 10 26 ii 18, OB ext.; *māt nakri ḥar-bu-ta illak* the enemy country will become waste land CT 27 46:6, SB Izbu, etc.

ḥarbūtu see *ḥarpūtu*.

ḥardabakku (or *ḥurdabakku*): s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[*lú.igi.x.x*] = *i-in ḥar-da-ba-ki* (a person) with ... eye(s) OB Lu B iv 47.

ḥardbasu see *ḥurdbasu*.

ḥardatānu (or *ḥurdatānu*): adj.; (describing the date palm); NB*.

1 *gišimmaru pešū ḥar-da-ta-nu* one white, ḥ. date palm VAS 3 165:18.

Reading *murdatānu* likewise possible. May belong to *ḥurdatu*, “pole of a chariot,” i. e., “shaped like a *ḥurdatu* (= curved?).”

ḥardu (or *ḥurdu*): adj.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; only pl. attested.

[*x*].MEŠ *ḥar-du-ú-te pa-ni-ia-u-te* ABL 1203 r. 6.

Possibly “late,” opposed here to *pānū*, “early.” See *ḥurdu* s., “a posthumous child.”

ḥardu see *ḥurdu D*.

ḥarduttu s.; alertness; NA*; cf. *ḥarādu A*.

ša šarru bēlī ina muḥḥi PN *eli maššarāte eli ṭēmāni ina muḥḥi ḥa-ar-du-ut-te ša dullāni išpuranni* what the king, my lord, has written

ḥargullu

us concerning PN (who is) in charge of guard watches and (other) functions, concerning alertness (in the performance) of the duties ABL 784:7.

ḥargallu see *ḥargullu*.

ḥarganu (a plant) see *arganu*.

ḥargullu (*ḥargallu*): s. plurale tantum; (1) lock, (2) muzzle; Nuzi, SB, NB; Sum. lw.

[...] = *ḥar-gul-l[u]* 5R 12 No. 5:46, astrol. comm.

(1) lock — (a) in lit.: *eli dalti u sikkūri nadū ḥar-gul-lu* (var.: *-lum*) the locks are placed on door and bar Maqlu VII 10; KĀ. GAL.MEŠ *uddula nadū ḥar-gul-la* the gates are bolted, the locks are placed Thompson Gilg. pl. 59:16, SB rel.; GIŠ.IG *ḥar-gul-li-šu* (var. *ḥa[r-g]al-li-šu*) *lišbat* may the door secure (lit.: hold) its locks 4R 21* No. 1:18 and dupl. in AfO 14 146:128, SB (*bīt mēsiri*); *aban nadē ḥar-gul-li šēriš Tāmtim* the stone for placing locks upon Tiamat (mng. obscure) BA 3 297 r. 52, Esarh.; KUR.GAL *ḥar-gal-lu-šá ittabbaku* the locks of the Great Mountain will fall down (mng. obscure) ACh Adad 19:36, apod.; ^d*Adad ša šadē* // *ša A.AB.BA ḥar-gal-li-šá* 𒀭.𒀭 (= *uballal*) Adad will throw the locks of the mountain, variant: of the sea, into confusion (mng. obscure) ACh Adad 17:34, apod.

(b) in econ.: 6 *ḥa-ar-gal-lu ša* UD.KA.BAR *ša* IG.MEŠ *itti kinšišunu* six bronze locks for doors together with their fixtures (lit.: legs) HSS 13 174:11 (= RA 36 159), Nuzi; 20 MA.NA 50 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR KILÁ 8 *ḥar-gul-lum* 20 minas 50 shekels of silver, the weight of eight locks Nbk. 451:4; *x ḥar-gul-lum kaspi* (mentioned together with *pingu*, *sanḫu* and *ḥin-duḫḫu* of silver) AnOr 9 6:3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, NB.

(2) muzzle: *ina pī kalbīki dannūte idi ḥar-gul-lu* put muzzles on the mouths of your strong dogs! KAR 71:6, SB rel.; *ana pī kaš-šāpija u kaššāptija idi ḥar-gul-li* put muzzles on the mouths of my wizard and my witch! Maqlu I 54.

The ḥ.-lock consisted most likely of a set of metal rings (Sum. *ḤAR.GAL) used to hold the bar in place.

ḥarḥadû**ḥarḥadû** (or *ḥurḥadû*): s.; (a lyre); lex.*[Z]a-an-na-ru GIŠ.ZA.MÍM = *ḥar-ḥa-du-ú* Diri III 46 (also = *zannarû*, *ušnaru* and *tindû*).**ḥarḥarra** see *ḥarāra*.**ḥarḥarru** s.; (a string instrument); SB*; Sum. lw.

giš.ḥar.ḥar = ŠU Hh. VII B 55f. (= Hg. A I 202f., third column destroyed), cf. giš.zà.mi giš.al.gar BALAG ŪZ(!).za giš.ḥar.ḥar giš.sa.bi.tum giš.mi.rí.tum OECT 1 2 ii 29, Sum. hymn.

šumma tīrānu kīma ḥar-ḥar-ri if the intestines (look) like a *ḥ.* instrument BRM 4 13:50, ext. (in the following lines the intestines are likened to the *ḥalḥallatu*, *timbuttu* and *lilissu* instruments).**ḥarḥaru A** s.; chain; SB, NB*.

[mu-ur] [ḤAR] = [ḥa]r-ḥa-rum A V/2:254.

aštātama alpu ḥar-ḥa-r[u ...] but you, bull, since you are wild, a chain (is destined for you?) CT 15 35:27, *wisd.*; *aššu ḥar-ḥa-ri ša taqbû* as to the chain of which you spoke *ibid.* 32; *aššu ūmīšamma mē dilūti da-lum eblī guḥaššāte siparri u ḥar-ḥa-ri siparri ušēpiš* in order to draw water daily, I had ropes, wires of bronze and chains of bronze made CT 26 29 (= OIP 2 110) vii 47, *Senn.*; *ina eblī ḥar-ḥar-ri kalkaltu mē būri ina dilūti ummānāte ušašqi* with the help of ropes, chains (and) well sweeps I gave my army well water drawn (up) in buckets to drink Haverford College Studies 2 pl. 1:17, *Esarh.*; 48 NA₄.KÙ.GI *ḥa-ar-ḥa-ri* 48 gold beads(?) (forming a) chain VAS 6 33:2, NB; 26 *ḥar-ḥar-ri ...* KÙ.GI BIN 1 132:6, NB, cf. YOS 6 29:2.

Landsberger, ZA 43 75.

ḥarḥaru B s.; scoundrel, rascal; SB*.[ḥar]-[ḥa]-[ru] = *gu-zal-lu* Malku VIII 125.*iltaqû ḥar-ḥa-ru ú a-na at-taš-pil* (var. in K.13929:9' in JCS 6 3: [ḥa]r-ḥa-ru-um-ma a-na a[t-...]) the scoundrel has risen high but I have been abased ZA 43 54:77, *Theodicy*, with comm. *ḥar-ḥa-ri* // *gu-[zal]-lu* // MIN // *še-e-d[u](!)* *ḥ.* = scoundrel, same = devil CT 41 44:13 (coll. G. W. Lambert); *ša ḥar-ḥa-ri ša taḥšīḥu būnašū* of the scoundrel whose (good) looks you desired ZA 43 64:235,**ḥarību***Theodicy*; [...] *ba-qu-ru ḥar-ḥa-ri* *ibid.* p. 65:221 (coll. G. W. Lambert), with comm. *ḥar-ḥa-ri* // *pi-[tu(?)]* // *šá-niš ku-lu-ú* *ḥ.* = or = pederast CT 41 41 r. 4 + 44 r. 16 (coll. G. W. Lambert).

(Landsberger, ZA 43 75.)

ḥarḥašakku s.; (a piece of jewelry); lex.*na₄.ḥar.ḥáš(a).du₈.ši.a = *šU-kum* chain of *dušû*-stone for the thigh = *ḥ.* Hh. XVI 36.**ḥarḥazinnu** s.; (1) shell of the ear, (2) hipbone; lex.*[uzu.x].NA(?)^{PII} = *ḥar-ḥa-zi-in-ni* shell of the ear Hh. XV 47 (between *uznu* and *kišādu*); *uzu.suḥ.bar.sila* (var.: *sil.lá*) = *ḥar-ḥa-zi-in-nu* hipbone *ibid.* 67 (between *qaqqad naglabi*, "head of the hip," and *asqumbittu*, "hump").

(1) shell of the ear: cf. above. (2) hipbone (probably: ear-shaped bone): cf. above.

ḥarḥubbānu see *ḥarmunu*.**ḥarḥubbašir** see *ḥarmunu*.**ḥarḥumbašir** see *ḥarmunu*.**ḥāribānu** s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.*šumma amūtum kīma ḥa-ri-ba-nim* if the liver is like a RA 27 149:4, ext.**ḥarībatu** s.; waste land; MA*; cf. *ḥarābu A*.A field *ina pūri ša pān ḥa-ri-be-ti* (wr. *ḥa-ri-bi-ti-ma* in line 6) in the lot which is (situated) toward the waste land KAJ 164:3 and 6, cf. *ibid.* 179:4.**ḥarībtu** s.; waste land; Mari*; cf. *ḥarābu A*.[...] = *ḥa-ri-ib-tu* Ebeling Wagenpferde pl. 16:18, MA comm.; *udu.ki.maḥ.kala.ga* = *immer ḥa-rib-tum* (perhaps euphemism for grave) Hh. XIII 141.4 *ālāni ḥa-ri-ba-tim bēlī uwaššeramma* my lord has set free four villages in the desert and (in four villages of the district ... he has abolished my authority) ARM 2 55:26.**ḥarību** s.; ruin, deserted place; OA, MA*; cf. *ḥarābu A*.*kīma bīt ḥa-ri-bi₄-im bīssu ewwi* his house will become like the house in a deserted place Belleten 14 228:46, Irišum; [...] *x ša ḥa-ri-bi₄-im ...* (the demon?) of the ruins ... *ibid.* 226:40; *lu ugār ḥa-ri-be lu ugār* PN

ḥarimāma

either in the field in the desert or in the field of PN KAJ 179:6.

ḥarimāma see *ḥarāma*.

ḥarīmtu (*ḥarīntu*): s.; prostitute; from OB on; wr. syll. and (SAL).KAR.KID (for SAL.KID.KAR in RŠ see sub *ḥarīmātu*, cf. kid.kar in Izi Bogh. A App. r. 4', cited below); cf. *ḥarīmātu*, *ḥarmatu*, *ḥarmu*.

kar.kid = *ḥa-rim-tú* Lu Excerpt II 39, also Lanu III Excerpt I iv 14; [kar.kid] = [h]a-ri-im-du Izi Bogh. A App. r. 3', cf. [kid.kar] = ki-ti-e-qa-ru-u ibid. 4'; kuš.lá = (*aguhhu*) *ša ḥa-rim-ti* leather jacket of a *ḥ*. Lu IV 196; *ša-am-ka-tum*, *ša-mu-uk-tum*, *ḥa-ar-ma-tum*, *ḥa-ri-im-tum*, *ka-az-ra-tum*, *ki-iz-re-tum* = *kar-ki-t[um]* CT 18 19 K.107 + i 31-36; [KAR.KID] = [wa]-ḡi-tum, [na]-a-a-ak-tum, [ha]-ri-im-tum 2NT 26 (unpub.):8-10, Proto-Diri.

a.na.aš.e dumu.SAL lú tab.ba.zu.um in mu.un.zé kar.kid ba.an.ne dam mu.un. tag₄: *am-mi-ni a-na ma-ar-ti a-wi-li-im x tab-ba-a-ti-k[i]* pi-iš-tam tu-up-pi-iš ḥa-ri-im-ti ta-aq-bi-i mu-tam tu-še-zì-bi-iš why did you insult the daughter of an *awīlum*, your equal, calling her a *ḥ*., and cause her husband to leave her? IM 13348 (unpub.):10 and r. 10, OB lit.; [kar].kid mu.lu. mu.zu me.e ši.in.ga.mèn : *ḥa-ri-im-tum rā'im-tum anāku[ma]* I (Ishtar) am a loving *ḥ*. (Sum. "I am verily a prostitute, one who knows the penis," note variant, wr. as gloss: ka.ar ní.zu : *šar-ra-qi-tum* a female thief) SBH p. 106:51ff. (see sub usage a, below); PN kar.kid al.dù.dù(!)-ma PN₂ ama. a.ni ninda an.ni.ib.kú.a PN (the adopted girl) will be made a *ḥ*. and she will (thus) support PN₂, her (adoptive) mother BE 6/2 4:13, OB.

(a) in lit.: Uruk . . . *āl kezrēti šamḥātu u ḥa-rim-a-t[i]* *ša Ištar mutu ṭīrušīnātima imnā qātušš[a(?)]* Uruk, the city of the *kezrētu*-women, the *šamḥātu*-women and the *ḥ*.-women, whose husbands Ishtar took away and took possession of BA 2 479 ii 6, Irra; *uptaḥḥir Ištar kezrēti šamḥāti u* SAL.KAR.KID.MEŠ (var. *ḥa-ri-ma-a-ti*) Ishtar assembled the *k*.-women, the *š*.-women and the *ḥ*.-women Gilg. VI 166; *izzakaram ana KAR.KID šamkat ukkišī awīlam . . . ḥa-ri-im-tum ištasi awīlam* he said to the *ḥ*.: "šamkatu, bring the man quickly!" — the *ḥ*. called the man (for the alternation of *šamk/ḥatu* and *ḥarīmtu* in the Gilg. epic, cf. Schott, ZA 42 99f.) Gilg. P. iv 4-7, OB, cf. ibid. ii 3 and 9, ibid. iii 10, also Gilg. I iii 46 and 49, ibid. iv 30, 31, 33; *ina bāb aštammi ina ašābija ḥa-ri-im-tum*

ḥarīmtu

rā'imtum anāku when I sit at the entrance of the tavern I (Ishtar) am a loving *ḥ*. SBH p. 106:51 (see above); *amāt LÚ ku-lu-u' u ḥa-rim-ti* URU the word of the male or female prostitute of the city KAR 43:3; *šumma amēlu ina* SILA.LIMMU SAL.KAR.KID *sadir* if someone regularly (approaches) a *ḥ*. at a street-crossing CT 39 45:30, SB Alu; PN *lu* SAL *ḥa-rim-tú* LÚ.ERIM.[MEŠ] *lu* SAL.MEŠ *kīma* SAL *ḥa-rim-tú ina ribēt ālišun[u nid]nu limḥuru* may PN become a *ḥ*., (his) men become women, may they receive gifts in the square of their city as a *ḥ*. (does) AfO 8 25 v 10 (treaty of Ashurnirari VI); SAL.KAR.KID *ša* PN the prostitute of PN (as an invective directed against a man) ABL 289:8, NB; *ē tāḥuz ḥa-rim-ta ša šāri mutūša* do not marry a *ḥ*. who has countless (lit.: 600) husbands PSBA 32 p. 134: 23, SB *wis*d.

(b) in leg.: *qadiltu . . . šamutu la iḥzušini ina ribēte qaqqadsa pattu la tuptassan* KAR.KID *la tuptassan* a *qadištu* whom no husband has married (must go) bareheaded in the street, must not veil herself, being a *ḥ*. she must not veil herself KAV 1 v 66, Ass. Code (§ 40), cf. ibid. 68; *šumma amēlu* KAR.KID *pašunta etamarma ūtaššar* if a man sees a veiled *ḥ*. and lets her go (free) KAV 1 v 77, Ass. Code (§ 40); *šumma* KAR.KID *mītat* if a *ḥ*. dies (her children will receive a share like a brother together with the brothers of their mother) KAV 1 vii 57, Ass. Code (§ 49); *šumma amēlu* KAR.KID *imḥašma ša libbiša ušašlīši* if a man strikes a *ḥ*. and (thus) causes a miscarriage KAV 1 vii 87, Ass. Code (§ 51); *la aššat-mi ḥa-ri-in-tum* she is not a wife, she is a *ḥ*. JEN 666:14; [ḥa]-ri-in-tum DAM *la ippuš* the *ḥ*. must not contract marriage JEN 671:26 (after collation of H. Lewy, Or. NS 10 218 n. 3); *mārti ḥa-ri-ma-at* my daughter is a *ḥ*. JEN 397:20; SAL *ḥa-ri-ma-te* [. . . *issīnīš urtamme* I released the *ḥ*.-women (all) at the same time ABL 509:11, NA; 7 *mārēšu* IGI *Adad lišrupu* 7 DUMU.SAL-te-šū *ana Ištar* SAL *ḥa-ri-ma-tú luramme* may he (be forced to) burn all (lit.: seven of) his sons (as a sacrifice) before Adad, may he (have to) release all (lit.: seven of) his daughters to be prostitutes AfO Beiheft 1 73 No. 8:7, NA; cf. PN DUMU *ḥa-ri-im-ti* UET 5 475:7, OB.

ḥarīmtūtu

Perhaps etymologically connected with *ḥarāmu* B. Possibly to be connected with *ḥarmītu*.

ḥarīmtūtu see *ḥarīmūtu*.

***ḥārimu** s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as divine name); Oakk.*

PÙ.ŠA-^a*Ḥa-ri-i[m]* ITT 1 1287 r. i, also ITT 2/2 p. 22 4388 (translit. only); DAM-^a*Ḥa-ri-im* ITT 5 p. 39 9451-2-3 (translit. only); ^a[*H*]a(?)*-ri-im-be-lī* Kish 1930 170c (unpub., Ashmolean Museum).

Possibly to be read *Il-ḥarim* (divine name).

ḥarīmūtu (*ḥarī'ūtu*, *ḥarīmtūtu*): s.; state of a prostitute (*ḥarīmtu*); from OB on; *ḥarīm-tūtu* only in Nuzi; wr. syll. and SAL.KID.KAR (in RŠ); cf. *ḥarīmtu*, *ḥarmatu*, *ḥarmu*.

nam.kar.kid.da.a.ni tilla.ta ba.an.da. il.la nam.kar.kid.da.a.ni ba.ni.in.tuk éš. dam.a.ni šu.mi.ni.in.gur : [...] *ḥ[a-ri-mu-us-sa] i-[ḥu-us-si] aš[ammaša] u[tirašši]* as a prostitute (i.e., without changing her status) he took her in from the street (and) supported her, as a prostitute (i.e., she remained legally a *ḥarīmtu*, even after marriage) he married her but gave her back (as separate property) her tavern Ai. VII ii 23-25.

aššat awīlim ana ḥa-ri-mu-tim ušši the man's wife will leave (her house) to (engage in) the profession of a *ḥarīmtu* YOS 10 47 r. 65. OB (behavior of sacrificial lamb), cf. *ibid.* r. 69 (said of the daughter of the king), and CT 20 43 i 2. SB ext.; *šumma ana mutim inaddinši šumma ḥa-ri-mu-ta ippussi amatsa ul išakkan* she may give her in marriage, she may make her a *ḥarīmtu*, (but) she must not make her her slave BE 14 40:7, MB let.; *šumma . . . PN na-ḥi-iš . . . ḥa-ri-mu-ta* PN₂ *līpuš* if PN wishes, she may make PN₂ a *ḥarīmtu* AASOR 16 23:10, Nuzi; *māratsu ana ekāti u ana ḥa-ri-mu-ti balu šarri la ušallak* (a person belonging to the household of the palace) must not let his daughter become destitute or a *ḥarīmtu* without (the permission of) the king AASOR 16 51:9, Nuzi, cf. *ana ḥa-ri-mu-ti . . . uš-te-li-[i]k-šu* *ibid.* 13, also *ana ḥa-ri-mu-ti i-tep-ša-aš-še* *ibid.* 16; *mārassu ša* SAL PN SAL PN₂ *ana ḥa-ri-im-du-ti ba-al-ta-at* PN₂, the daughter of PN, has been reared (lit.: has lived) for prostitution (and now I have given PN₂ as a slave girl to PN₂)

ḥarīštu

HSS 5 11:9, Nuzi; *ištu ūmi annī . . . PN MAŠKIM SAL.LUGAL-ti uwaššar* SAL PN₂ *amtašu ina* SAL.KID.KAR from this day on . . . PN the overseer of the estate of the queen releases his slave-girl PN₂ from her status as a prostitute (and pours oil upon her head and emancipates her) RS 8.208:6 in Syria 18 248; PN *mār* SAL PN₂ *aḥātīšunu . . . ša ina ḥa-ri-m(-u)-ti-šá tūšabšūni urtabbī'ūšu* PN, the son of the woman PN₂ their sister, to whom she gave birth when she was a prostitute, and whom she brought up ADD 640:9; *mala ūmē ša* PN *ḥa-ri-'u-tu teppušu* as long as the woman PN shall be a *ḥarīmtu* AnOr 8 14:10, NB.

ḥarināte s. pl.; (metal objects); MB Alalakh*.

52 *ḥa-[r]i-na-ti ša* KÙ.G[I] *ša ŠÀ sa(-)a(-)ŠU* Wiseman Alalakh 413:1 (list of precious metal objects).

ḥarīntu see *ḥarīmtu*.

ḥarinū s.; (a branch); NB*.

ḥa-ri-ni-e ina pānišu DIRI.MEŠ (when Cyrus entered Babylon) they filled (the streets) with branches in front of him BHT pl. 13 iii 19, chron.

ḥarīru s.; (a garment); NA*; pl. *ḥarīrāte*; cf. *ḥarūru* B.

3 TÚG *ḥa-ri-ri* (in list of garments) ADD 956:4; 4 TÚG *ḥal-pat* GADA *ḥa-ri-ra-te* ADD 1124 r. 5; [...] *ḥa-ri-rat* GÜN ADD 973 i 6.

ḥariš adv.; exactly; NB; cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

tēnšunu ḥa-ri-iš ina ekalli liš'alšu let him inquire exactly into their affair in the palace ABL 280 r. 25; PN PN₂ *ḥa-ri-iš šarru . . . liš'alšu* may the king question PN₂ exactly (about) PN ABL 791 r. 13.

ḥārišānu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); NB; cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

Ḥa-ri-ša-nu VAS 3 138:16; *Ḥa-ri-ša-an-nu* Dar. 379:38.

ḥarīštu s.; exact report; NA*; cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

ḥa-ri-iš-tu ana šarri bēlija ašappara I will send to the king my lord an exact report ABL 476 r. 6.

ḥariṣu

ḥariṣu adj.; exact(?); NB; wr. *ḥar-ri-iš* (VAS 5 114:5), *ḥa-ri-šu* (Nbn. 635:5 and 756:9), *ḥa-ri-š[i]* (VAS 6 34:10); cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

(a) in sales contracts: PN *u* PN₂ *aššatišu ina ḥūd libbišunu* PN₃ *qallatsunu ana* $\frac{1}{3}$ (MA. NA) 5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ana ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš ana* PN₄ *iddinu* PN and his wife PN₂ have voluntarily sold their slave girl PN₃ to PN₄ for 25 shekels of silver as exact(?) price Nbk. 166:5, and passim; (if he does not pay, the pledge, the slave girl) PN, *kūm* KÙ.BABBAR-*a'* 3 MA. NA *ana ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš pāni* PN₂ *idaggal* shall belong to PN₂ in lieu of the three minas of silver as exact(?) price Dar. 319:9, cf. Nbk. 197:12, VAS 6 34:10, UET 4 76:15; PN ... PN₂ *ša ina qāt* PN₃ *ana* 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ana ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš i-bu-ku* PN ... PN₂ whom he had bought (lit.: led away) from PN₃ for one mina of silver as exact(?) price Nbn. 348:5, cf. Nbk. 182:6, Nbn. 248:12 (*i-ta-bak*), VAS 4 27:8, VAS 6 43:29, etc.; *ana ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš ina qātē* PN *im(!)-ḥu-ru* CT 4 43a:5; PN *ina qāt* PN₂ SAL PN₃ *kī* $\frac{2}{3}$ MA. NA 3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *a-na ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš iptur* PN redeemed PN₃ from PN₂ for 43 shekels of silver as exact(?) price VAS 5 2:4.

(b) atypical occurrences: altogether eight slaves born in his house ... *kī ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš kūm* KÙ.BABBAR.A.AN 55 MA.NA *pāni* PN *idaggal* shall belong to PN for the amount of 55 minas of silver as exact(?) price TCL 13 193:23; a tablet concerning ... the date grove *ša* PN *ina qāt* PN₂ *akī* ... KÙ.BABBAR *ana ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš iknuk* which PN has acquired (lit.: sealed) from PN₂ for ... of silver as exact(?) price TuM 2-3 15:6; if PN does not return the silver (balance) and hand it over to PN₂ till the month Nisannu *ina ú-íl-tim-šú* *ša ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš(!)* *ša amēlūtu ušuzzu* she (i.e., the slave girl) is inscribed (lit.: placed) on the document at the exact(?) price of a slave girl (i.e., she is considered sold) Evetts Ner. 59:10; *lu u'iltu* *ša maškanu lu* *ša ŠAM ḥa-ri-iš* either a tablet concerning the pledge or one concerning the exact(?) price Nbk. 390:7.

Legal implication and relationship to the phrase *ana šimi gamrūti* have often been discussed, without definite results.

San Nicolò in NRV 1 p. 102, Zeitschrift der Savigny Stiftung Roman. Abt. 51 425; Ungnad,

ḥarištu A

NRV Glossar p. 64; Landsberger, ZA 39 280f.; Petschow Die babylonischen Kaufformulare 45ff.

ḥarištu s.; moat, ditch; NA, NB; wr. with det. *íd* (AnOr 8 23:2 and 25); cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

ḥa-ri-ša *ša ālija Aššur ... aḥ-ru-uš* I (re-) dug the moat of my city A. (which was filled with earth) AKA 145 v 6, Tigl. I; 260 *ina* KÙŠ.GAL *ḥa-ri-šu-uš ušrappiṣ* he enlarged its moat to 260 large cubits 1R 7 No. F 17, Senn.; 200 *ina* 1 KÙŠ DAGAL *ḥa-ri-ši iškun* he made the moat 200 cubits wide Lie Sar. 405; *agurrū* *ša kišād ḥa-ri(!)-ši* the bricks at(?) the bank of the ditch BIN 2 32:4, NB royal; *kišād* *íd ḥa-ri-šu* *ù* *íd ḥar-ri* AnOr 9 2:60, NB; *kirū* ... *ša eli ḥa-ri-ša* the garden which is situated on the ditch UET 4 87:5, NB; *ultu muḥḥi ḥa-ri-ši adi muḥḥi dūri* from the moat to the wall VAS 3 165:5, NB, and passim; dates PN GÚ *ḥa-ri-šu* (from) PN (whose orchard is) on the bank of the moat Nbn. 781:16-26.

ḥarištu A s.; woman in confinement (mother); SB*; Akk. lw. in Sum.; construct state *ḥaršat*, pl. *ḥaršāti*; cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

a.šēš.ḥUB, ḥa.ri.iš.tum, me.DI.ḥa.a.n.di = *ḥa-ri-iš-tum* Nabnitu XXI 218-220; i.gi.in.zu ki.ḥa-ri-iš-tum.ama.ba.ka BAD.bi.a mu.un.sa₄(for ná).eš as if they were where their mothers had given birth (to them) they were lying(?) in their (own) blood Kramer Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur 40:222; (note:) ḥa-DU(?)*-x-tu* = *mu-še-niq-tum* nursing mother Malku I 126.

Laḥmu, his father, begat him, *Laḥāmu ummašu ḥar-šá-as-su* Laḥāmu, his mother, was the one who gave birth to him En. el. I 84; *i-lap-pat lib-bu šá ḥar-šá-a-[ti]* *i-šal-lup šer-ru šá ta-ra-a-[ti]* she touches the womb of the woman in confinement, she snatches the child from the nursemaid 4R 58 iii 33, Lamashtu, cf. dupl. PBS 1/2 113 iii 18; *ina bit ālitte ḥa-riš-ti* 7 *ūmī linnadi libittu* in the house of the woman in labor, the woman in confinement, let the brick lie for seven days CT 15 49 iv 15, lit.; *šabsūtumma ina bit ḥa-riš-ti lihdu* may (Mami) the midwife rejoice in the room of the woman in confinement CT 15 49 iv 17, lit., also PBS 10/1 No. 2 r. 19 (with BI.KI-*iš-ti* in place of *ḥa-riš-ti*); the besieged king *kīma* SAL *ḥa-riš-ti ina erši innadi* became bedridden like a woman in

harištu B

confinement TCL 3 151, Sar.; *Šumma [h]a-riš-tú* ŠA.SI.SÁ *išbatsi* if a woman in confinement has been seized with diarrhea KAR 195 r. 35, med.; *ha-riš-ti iballuṭ* the woman in confinement will get well Boissier DA p. 211 r. 6, apod. (*harištu* here in contrast with SAL.PEŠ₄ pregnant woman ibid. 5); *tāmīt ha-riš-tu* petition for an oracle for a woman in confinement Craig ABRT 1 4 iii 8, rel.; <ana> *me-e(-)lu ša ariti u* SAL *ha-riš-t[i] šá kul-lu-ma-tum pa-šá-ri ina kišādiša tušakkan* (mng. obscure) LKA 9 r. i 2, rel.; *úš ha-riš-ti-šá ina libbiša itt[es]keru* the blood of her . . . has (been) locked up in her body KAR 195:2, med.; É. MEŠ *har-šá-a-[ti]* (in broken context) PBS 1/2 113 ii 66, Lamashtu.

harištu B s.; menstruating woman; SB*; in free variation with *arištu*.

[túg.níg.dára.úš.a] = *kan-nu šá ha-riš-ti* bandage of a menstruating woman (Sum.: "bloody bandage") Hh. XIX 307, also Nabnitu XXII 47; [túg].níg.dára.úš.a = *kan-nu šá ha-riš-ti* = *ša NU KÙ-ti* of an unclean woman Hg. D 428, also Hg. B V i 25.

mé tāmīti . . . ša ha-riš-tu la ūridu ana libbi musukkatu la imsū qātīša the water of the sea . . . into which no menstruating woman has descended (to clean herself), (in which) no unclean woman has (ever) washed her hands AMT 10,1 r. iii 2, note the variants *ur-ru-uš-ti* (CT 23 3:8) and [*ur*]-*ru-uš-tú* (AMT 27,5:8) for *harištu*.

The vocabulary passages cited and especially the variants of AMT 10,1 r. iii 2 have made it necessary to distinguish between *harištu* A and *harištu* B (in free variation with *arištu*). See *arāšu*, "to be unclean."

harītu s.; ditch; NB*; cf. *herú*.

íd *har-ri-ti-šú mé ušašbat* he will keep water in his ditch YOS 7 162:7.

hariu see *harú* A.

harī'ūtu see *harīmūtu*.

harmatu s.; prostitute; syn. list*; cf. *harīmtu*, *harīmūtu*, *harmu*.

ha-ar-ma-tum = KAR.KID CT 18 19:33 (followed by *harīmtu*).

See note sub *harmu*.

harmunu

harmil s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

4-ú *zittu ina UZU ha-ar-mi-il MEŠ šá* GUD. MEŠ one-fourth share of the *h*-meat of the oxen VAS 5 57:2 (=58:2); 4 UZU *ha-ar-mi-il* four (portions) of *h*-meat (per sheep) YOS 3 194:22, let. (among other portions of meat); UZU *har-mil* OECT 1 pl. 20:4 and 28 (in similar context).

Holma, Or. NS 13 226.

harmitu s.; (a kind of slave girl); MB*.

ina MU.2.KAM *Ninurta-kudurra-ušur šarri* PN [PN₂] [*ha*]-[*a*]-*r-mi-tu ša* PN₃ . . . *ša* PN₄ *ana aššūti iḫu[zu] ina šiltahi imḫašma idūk[ši]* in the second year of the king RN, PN hit with an arrow and killed PN₂, the *h*-girl of PN₃, . . . whom PN₄ had married BBSt. No. 9:3.

Uncertain reading, but preferable to the possible emendation [*du-u*]-*š-mi-tu* on account of the extant traces (cf. BBSt. p. 57 n. 4) and the spacing shown (ibid. pl. 79). Possibly to be connected with *harīmtu*, etc.

harmu s.; (male) lover; SB*; cf. *harīmtu*, *harīmūtu*, *harmatu*.

(a) said of Tammuz: *atti Ištar ša har-ma-šá Dumuzi* you are I., whose lover is D. PSBA 31 pl. 6:3, rel., cf. ibid. 8, 9, 12, also ^d*Dumuzi har-mi Ištar* KAR 357:34 and 45; in the month Tammuz *enūma Ištar ana Dumuzi har-me/mi-šá nišē māti ušabku* when I. caused the people of the land to weep for D., her lover LKA 69:5 (dupl. ibid. 70 i 3), rel., cf. LÚ.SIPA *har-mi Ištar-ma* KAR 158 i 6 and ii 4; *ha-ar-mi-ki* your lovers (in broken context) Gilg. VI 44 (note the parallel *ha-me-ra-[ki]* ibid. 42).

(b) said of Apsu: *Tiamat . . . iltasi eli har-me/mi-ša* (var. *ha-mi-ri-ša*) T. cried out to her lover En. el. I 42; *enūma Apsú har-ma-ki* (var. [*ha-i/mi*]-*ra-ki*) *ināru* when they killed A., your lover En. el. I 112, cf. ibid. 116 (var. *ha-ram-ki* in LKA 3).

The relation of *harmu* to *harmatu* and *harīmtu* remains obscure, especially if one connects the latter with *harāmu*.

harmu see *hurmu*.

harmunu s.; (1) (a plant), (2) (a stone); SB*; wr. with log. 𒌦AR.𒌦UM.BA.ŠIR.

ḥarpiš

na₄.ḤAR.ḤUM.BA.ŠIR = (space left blank) = [NA₄ ba-ah]-ri-e Hg. B IV 117; NA₄ KI.NAM.AN. NA₄ ni-rū : NA₄ ḤAR.ḤUM.BA.ŠIR ba-ar-mu-nu // NA₄ mu-šal-tu^{sa}-al-tū VAT 13781 (unpub.) r. 47 (Uruanna); NA₄ ba-ah-ri-e : NA₄ ḤAR.ḤUM.BA(!). ŠIR // NA₄ mu-šal-tū (with var. NA₄ [ḥar]-ḥu-ba-šir) Uruanna III 153; Ú ḤAR.ḤUM.BA.ŠIR : Ú šá-mu-ra-pa-di ḥ. : drug against rapādu-disease Uruanna II 190.

(1) a plant: Ú ḤAR.ḤUM.BA.ŠIR (in broken context) Semitica 3 17 AO 7760 ii 25, SB, cf. LKA 136:22 and 26, KAR 252 iv 19, AMT 31, 1:7; Ú ḤAR.ḤUM.BA.ŠIR šam-mu ḥi-niq-tum the ḥ.-plant is a drug against stricture BRM 4 32:24, med. comm.

(2) a stone: see above.

Reading ḥarmunu based on the gloss in VAT 13781, cited above. However, the possibility that the writing shows the actual pronunciation (i.e., ḥar-ḥum-ba-šir) is indicated by Ú.NA₄: ḥar-ḥu-ba-šil in BM 35509(unpub.) r. ii 14'.

(Thompson DAB 215 and DAC 172f.)

ḥarpiš (*ḥarbiš*): adv.; (1) early, (2) quickly; from OB on; cf. ḥarāpu A.

(1) early: ḥa-ar-bi-iš ul tublānimma ana qiptim ul addimma ana te₄(!)-mi-im annim ul ušabši you did not bring (the dates) to me early (enough) for me to give (them) as a qiptu-loan, so I could not produce (them) upon this order VAS 16 90:9, OB let.; šumma ina nāri A.KAL ḥar-pu KI.MIN (= ÍL) sar_x(ŠAR)-bu pu-lu-uk pu-lu-uk ḥar-piš SAG-za ÍL-ma A.KAL SI.SÁ // DU-kám if an early flood rises in the river, (var.:) sarbu (for ḥarbu), (explanation:) it (i.e., the river) raises its head early (appearing) here and there, the (main ?) flood will come straightway, variant: will come CT 39 20:136, SB Alu; ina zi-ka ḥar-piš when you get up early (in the morning) KAR 202 i 31, SB med.; ḥar-piš ittanmar it (the star) appears early (as explanation of mulluḥu) VAT 7830(unpub.):18 (cited by Meissner, MAOG 1/2 24 n. to lines 287ff.), astrol. comm.; šumma Sin ina tāmartišu ḥar-bi-iš nanmur if the moon becomes visible earlier (than expected) Thompson Rep. 59:5, SB, also ibid. 70:5 (ḥar-piš).

(2) quickly: ḥar-piš izruša libākki its (the curse's) consequences will befall you quickly Gilg. VII iii 9.

Landsberger, AfO 3 166.

ḥarpu

ḥarpu (*ḥarbu*, fem. *ḥaruptu*): adj.; early; from OB and MA on; ḥe-ru-up-tum Evetts Ner. 50:4; wr. syll. and NIM; cf. ḥarāpu A.

ni-im NIM = ḥar-[pu] VAT 10754(unpub.):7 (text similar to Idu); [ni-im] [NIM] = [ḥa-ar]-pu S^a Voc. AD 14'; ga-ar GUD = ḥar-bu Ea IV 132, cf. A IV/3:14, Recip. Ea A ii 4'; a.GUD = mi-lum ḥa-ar-pu-um early flood Kagal E 1:4, also Lugale VIII 30; še.nim = ḥar-pu Hh. XXIV ii 150; gu₄.nim = ḥar-pu Hh. XIII 321; ab.šim.nim.ma = ḥa-ru-up-t[um] Kagal F 85; [zú.lum.x.x] = nu ḥa-[rup]-tum Hh. XXIV iv 243.

ab.šim šu.nim.ma ab.gá.gá : ši-ir-a ḥ[a-ar-pa] i-mah-[ḥ]a-aš he is to make furrows for the early sowing Ai. IV i 24; še.nim.ma si.i.sá. sá.e.dè : še-um ḥar-[pu] iš-še[-er] will the early sowing thrive? AJSL 28 238:34, wisd. (cf. the parallel še.si.ga = še-um up-pu-lu ibid. 239:38); iti ... numun.nim.ta.è.dè : ITI ... numunni ḥar-pi šūši the month ... of bringing forth the early sowing KAV 218 A i 48, Astrolabe B; IM.SAG // ḥa-ru-up-tū early (rain) ACh Ishtar 25:10; NIM.MEŠ // ḥar-pa-a-tum // NIM // ḥar-pu TCL 6 17 r. 32, astrol.; ni-im NIM = pa-nu-[ú //] mah-ru-ú // šá-niš ḥar-[pu] A VIII/3:8f.; EBUR.GÍD.DA = ḥa-ar-pu 2R 47 K.4387 iii 25, comm.; sa-ra-ab = sa-ra-bu, ḥa-ba-bu = MIN, ḥar-bu = MIN LTBA 2 2:313ff.

(a) in gen.: A.ŠÁ ḥi-ir-ri-tum ḥa-ar-pa-tum field with early furrows (for sowing) TCL 1 17:5, OB let.; x IKU ḥa-ar-[pu] x IKU ḥi-ir-[ru] ŠU.NIGÍN x IKU A.ŠÁ ši-ip<-rum> x iku early (plowed), x iku dug, total x iku of fields worked TCL 11 236:14, OB; the ḥazannu dams up the canal adi šitta tāmirāti ša ḥar-pi išaqqú u 20 ḥarbu ša uppuli [š]aknu u idekkú until they irrigate the two irrigation-districts of the early (sowing) and the 20 ḥarbu-plows for the late (sowing) are provided and they mobilize them BE 17 40:5, MB; UDU ḥa-ru-up-ti young sheep (for a different interpretation cf. JCS 1 300 n. 83) Hrozný Code Hittite § 185A:12; ina ešādi tūrēzi ḥar-bi at the time of harvesting the early harvest KAJ 99:15, MA; ina eleppišu ḥa-ru-up-tum inandin he will repay (the silver) at an early sailing of his boat Evetts Ner. 8:6, cf. ibid. 50:4 (ḥe-ru-up-tum); mé ḥar-pu-[tu] išaqqú ḥirūtu ... ina labki iḥerrú they will irrigate (the date orchard) with water of the early rising of the river, they will do the digging at the (main) irrigation period Camb. 142:7, and passim in NB, cf. me-e ḥar-pu-[tu] BE 17 17:33, MB let.; ŠE.

ḥarpu

UD.E.NE *ḥar-pu u uppulu* early and late . . . barley BE 9 80:1, NB; [*bi*](?)*-qu ḥar-pu-tu il-lik-[k]u-ma* (in obscure context) CT 22 79:6, NB let; [A.ŠA] *ḥar-bi uppula tušeššir* [A.ŠA] *uppula tušeššir ḥar-pa* you can make late (barley) thrive on the (field suitable for) early (barley), you can make early (barley) thrive on the (field suitable for) late (barley) LKA 142:30f., SB rel.

(b) in omen texts: *ša-mu-um ḥa-ru-up-t[um]* early rain YOS 10 16:1, OB ext.; *ina šēri ḥar-bi ina tebišu* when he gets up in the early morning K.8171:8', Dream-book, cf. [*ina šēri ḥa-ar-bi* KAR 252 i 20; *šumma šattu* A.ZI.GA-ŠU *ḥar-pu* if a year's inundation is early CT 39 21:153, SB Alu; *šumma ina nāri* A.KAL *ḥar-pu* KI.MIN (= ÍL) *sar_x(ŠAR)-bu pu-lu-uk pu-lu-uk ḥar-piš rēssa íl-ma* if in a river an early flood rises, (variant :) *sarbu*, (explanation:) it (i.e., the river) raises its head early (appearing) here and there, and . . . CT 39 20:136, Alu; ZI IM *ḥar-pu* rising of early wind ACh Supp. 2 Ishtar 49:77; A.AN *u mi-lum ḥar-pu* early rain and inundation ACh Sin 35:22; A.ZI.GA *ḥar-pu* early inundation ACh Ishtar 20:86; ŠE.GIŠ.Í «//» NIM SI.SÁ // SIG₅-iq ACh Ishtar 23:17, cf. the parallel ŠE.GIŠ.Í *ḥar-pu idammiq* the early sesame will yield well CT 39 20:137, Alu; if a man enters the temple of his god *šer sinunti ḥa-ru-up-tú* NI.[. . .] and eats(?) the meat of an early(?) swallow CT 39 36:103, Alu, cf. *ibid.* 104f. (with *summatu*, "dove," and *marratu*, an unidentified bird, instead of *sinuntu*); LUGAL *ú-mi-id ḥar-pi ni-pa-lu* LUGAL (in obscure context) VAS 12 193:19 (*šar tamḥāri*).

Landsberger, AfO 3 164ff. and JNES 8 282ff.

ḥarpu see *ḥarbu*.

ḥarpū (*ḥarbū*): s. plurale tantum; (1) (early) harvest, (2) summer; OA, NA; sing. *ḥarpum* (Golénischeff 11:11); cf. *ḥarāpu* A.

(1) (early) harvest (OA only): *ana ḥa-ar-pè išaqqulu* they will pay at harvest time TCL 21 238B:11, and passim; *ina ḥa-ar-pi-šu uṭ-ṭatam šibtam lu nilqi* we shall take wheat (as) interest at harvest time CCT 2 30:16, cf. CCT 2 16a:17; *ištu dašē adi ḥa-ar-pè* from spring to harvest time JSOR 11 117 No. 11:12, cf.

ḥarrānu

ina ḥa-ar-pè-šu(!) Güterbock Siegel aus Boğazköy 2 31 No. 240, OA.

(2) summer: *dīš pān šatti šammu u ritu la ipparakkū kūšu ḥar-pu* the vegetation of spring, fodder and pasture, do not fail winter (or) summer TCL 3 209, Sar., cf. *ku-ši*(!) *ḥar-pi* ABL 888:5, NA.

In OA, *ḥarpū* replaces *ebūru*; the latter word is however attested in unpub. OA texts.

J. Lewy, MVAG 33 p. 17 note a; Landsberger, JNES 8 287ff. (esp. 289 and n. 127).

ḥarpūtu (or *ḥarbūtu*): s.; early moment; NA*; cf. *ḥarāpu* A.

i-ḥar-pu-u-te annē dullu gabbu innippašūni at an early moment this whole work will be completed ABL 778 r. 19.

Landsberger, AfO 3 166.

****ḥarraku** (Bezold Glossar 127a); see *ur-rāku*.

****ḥarrakūtu** (Bezold Glossar 127a); see *urrākūtu*.

ḥarrānu s. fem. and masc. (rare); (1) highway, road, path, (2) trip, journey, travel, (3) business trip, (4) caravan, (5) business venture, (6) business capital, (7) military campaign, expedition, raid, (8) expeditionary force, army, (9) corvée work, (10) service unit, (11) times (math. term), (12) obscure mngs.; from Oakk. on; possibly connected with Hurr. *ḥari* (cf. AfO 13 58 n. 7); for occs. as masc. (mostly in NA, NB) cf. KASKAL.KI *su₄-a* UET 1 274 ii 3 (Narām-Sin, late copy), *ina* KASKAL *qa-at-ni* ADD 382:6, KASKAL^{II} *pa-ni-u* ABL 756:6 (the NA passages probably to be read *ḥūlu*), KASKAL^{II} *a-ga-a* CT 22 188:6 (NB), and YOS 3 65:24 (NB) (as against KASKAL^{II} *a-ga-at* ABL 539 r. 5, NB), *1-en* KASKAL^{II} VAS 6 292:1ff. (NB), and cf. below mng. 1c (in Bogh.); wr. syll. and KASKAL, KASKAL^{II} (late), KASKAL.MEŠ (Nuzi), KASKAL.KI (cf. above and ZA 4 pl. after 406:28, Oakk.), KASKAL.A (rare, Mari, cf. ARMT 15 79), KASKAL.KUR (BIN 6 205:9, OA let.); cf. *ḥarrānu* in *bēl ḥarrāni*, *ḥarrānu* in *ša ḥarrā-nāti*, *ālik ḥarrāni*, *ummu ḥarrāni* sub *ummu*, *rikis ḥarrāni* sub *riksu*, *akal ḥarrāni* sub *akalu*.

harrānu

ka-as(var.: kas)-kal KASKAL = *har-ra-nu* S^b II 76, also Ea I 278, A I/6:54; KASKAL = *har-ra-nu* Hh. II 269, also Izi G 243, Antagal C 64; ĦAR.RA.AN = *har-ra-nu* Hh. II 270; am.[si].*har.ra.an* (var.: nu) = *i-bi-lu* camel Hh. XIV 56; giš.gu.za.kaskal = *ša har-ra-ni* (a light chair of a type convenient) for (use on) a journey Hh. IV 79 (cf. *paššūru* ... *ša KASKAL-ni* a table ... for the journey HSS 13 435:38, Nuzi, also 1 *gir-rat* GIŠ.GU.ZA KASKAL [see sub *girratu*] PBS 2/2 99:11, MB); [...] = [*k*]-*tu šá har-ra-ni* travelmat Malku II 84; gi-ir cfr = *har-ra-nu* A VIII/2:239 (quoted Maqlu Comm. KAR 94:15); a.rá = *ha-ra-nu-um* (see mng. 11, below) Kagal E Part 1:18, cf. [a-ra] [A.DU] = *har-ra-nu* A I/1:194; i[N.D]I = *har-ra-nu* Erimḫuš II 145; ŠU.ŠE.IR = *ha-ar-ra-nu-um* OBG T XII 22; [tu]-du = *har-ra-nu* CT 26 43 vii 17 (astrol. comm.), also CT 18 15 K.9980:4.

kaskal a.li.ri Ħar.ra.an asilal : *har-ra-an šu-lu-lu ú-ru-uh ri-ša-a-ti* a road of jubilation, a path of joy 4R 20:12f.; zi Ħar.ra.an kaskal.àm hē.en.du KA.kas kalam.ma.ke₄ hē<.pād> : *niš ur-ḫu har-ra-an tu-du pa-da-nu šá ma-a-tú* be (conjured) by road, highway, track (and) footpath of the country PBS 1/2 115 i 19f.; ud kaskal silim.ma.ta im.ma.ni.in.gur.eš.a.ta : *e-nu iš-[t]u KASKAL šul-me i-tu-ru-ni* when they have returned from a safely completed journey Ai. VI i 20; kaskal.šē i.su₈ gi.eš : *a-na har-ra-ni il-li-ku* (with the money of their four-man partnership) they went on a journey Ai. VI i 15; kaskal.la ba.an.da.til mu.lu.u_x (GIŠGAL).lu.zu.šē : *a-na har-ra-ni ga-mi-rat ni-ši mu-pa-ši-ḫat a-me-lu-ti* on the road which is the end of human beings, brings (final) rest to man 4R 30 No. 2:30f. (see mng. 1f. below); [...] me si.ba.ni.ib.si.sá.e : [...] *ur-ḫa u har-ra-nu uš-te-eš-še-ru* (see mng. 2d, below) 4R 23 No. 3:9f.; kaskal.zu si.sá.ab Ħar.ra.an ... gin.na : *har-ra-an-ka šu-šir ur-ḫa* ... *a-lik* take the direct road, travel the path (to ...) Abel-Winckler Keilschrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen 59f.:21f. (see mng. 2d, below); kaskal.dagal.la.ta.gin_x (GIM) : *ina har-ra-nu rapaštum* (the evil god who) on (Sum.: as on) a broad road (rushed upon this man) CT 16 2:63f. (see mng. 12, below).

(1) highway, road, path — (a) in gen.: DIŠ MUŠ *ina KASKAL lu ina SILA* ... if a snake, either on a highway or on a 'street, CT 40 22 K.3674:12, Alu; *har-ra-na-a-tu šutēšurama ṭabbat girru* the paths (of Humbaba's garden) were kept in good order, the main road smooth Gilg. V i 5; KASKAL-nam ul ippeš PA₅ ul iḫerri he (the privileged owner) need not build the road nor dig a canal MDP 28 398:11, OB; *naḫla u KASKAL ana miṭēti la išakkan* he will not neglect the *naḫlu*-canal

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and the road KAJ 151:6, MA; *naḫla u KASKAL-na ana namâte la i-na-x-a-an* he will not allow(?) the *naḫlu*-canal and the road to fall into disrepair KAJ 146:6, MA; *ana ... KASKAL u titurra ... la amāri* not to inspect road and causeway (either for the king or for the governor ...) MDP 2 pl. 22 iii 22, kud.; KASKAL^{II} *u arammu kî pu-ut(?)ta-a lu mu-kinnēka* road and ramp when damaged(?) will bear witness against you TCL 9 109:22, NB let.; *ha-ra-na-tum danna* the roads are dangerous BIN 6 115:19, OA let.; *ina naptu ha-ra-nim* at the (re)opening of the road (after the winter) BIN 6 115:16, OA let., and passim in OA let.; *ha-ra-nu-um annišam ittapti* (if) the road hither is (re)opened CCT 2 25:30, OA let.; peace has been established and KASKAL *itešir* the road is open ARM 2 112:8; *epir harrāni* dust from the road (used for magical purposes) KAR 144:4 (cf. ZA 32 172), also KAR 184 obv.(!) 4, and passim; KASKAL *lu mūšabuki* the road shall be your home Gilg. VII iii 19; *har-ra-an eṭṭeti* a road (full) of thorns Streck Asb. 71:85; I marched on *ha-ra-nam namraša uruḫ šumāmi* difficult roads and desert paths VAB 4 124:21, Nbk., and passim in NB hist.; *har-ra-nu iširtu ša ulu[s] libbi* out of (her) joy (she took) the short(est) road Thompson Esarh. pl. 17:28, Asb.; *har-ra-na-a-ti ša la amra šā'ida ta* [...] you (show) the hunter the (almost) invisible tracks (of animals) Schollmeyer No. 16 ii 11, SB rel.; if ants KASKAL *ereb šamši šabtu* travel on a path towards the east KAR 377:4, SB Alu, cf. *ibid.* 5; if red scorpions in the house of a man KASKAL.MEŠ BAD.MEŠ have opened up paths CT 40 26:33, SB Alu; if *sakkatirru*-animals in the house of a man KASKAL.MEŠ *pu-ut-t[u-ú]* have opened up paths CT 38 43:66, SB Alu.

(b) identified by terminus or region traversed: KASKAL ZIMBIR^{k1} Scheil Sippar 10:13; KASKAL *Ħa-ar-ḫa-r[i-t]im* TCL 1 63:5, OB; KASKAL *Su-mu-da-ra* CT 4 10:6, OB, cf. CT 6 49c:5, YOS 5 170:17, VAS 7 131:25, etc., all OB; adjacent to KASKAL *é-tim* AJSL 33 218 No. 1:5, OB; *ūnū dannu* KASKAL *ka-ši-im napzaram aššum biltim la nillak* KASKAL *libbi mātīmma ana GN nillik* (these are) dangerous times — we cannot take the road through the *kašu*-region

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(or: the *kašu*-road) secretly, because of the load, (therefore) we took the road through the hinterland to GN ARM 2 78:31f.; *minū ḥar-ra-an ša Utnapištim* which is the road to Utnapištim, (what are its landmarks [ittū])? Gilg. X ii 16; KASKAL *libbi āli* the road (which leads to) the Inner City KAV 127:3, MA; a field *ša* KASKAL *Kiš^{k1}* on the road to Kish Dar. 226:1, and passim in NB in like context; *ḥar-ra-an Ninua^{k1}* the road to Nineveh Thompson Esarh. i 69, and passim in NA hist.; 2 ANŠE A.ŠA *ḥarrāni ša* GN *šinīšu ikkis* two homers of field (which) the road to GN cuts in two HSS 13 380:5, Nuzi (translit. only), cf. A.ŠA.MEŠ . . . KASKAL.MEŠ *ša* PN . . . *inakkisu* HSS 9 100:5; KASKAL *ša ištu* GN *ana* GN₂ *illa-kūni* the road which goes from GN to GN₂ (*alāku* is used in this sense only in NA) ADD 443:8, cf. KASKAL *ša ana* GN *illakūni* ADD 460:3, also KASKAL *ša TA* GN *illakūni* ADD 385:15.

(c) identified by function, special name, etc.: do you not know that *ḥa-ra-an ku-ši-im a-lu-ku* by travelling the winter road (I will spend ten more shekels of silver)? BIN 4 97:19, OA let.; *šumma ḥa-ra-an zu-ki-nim šal-mat ḥa-ra-an zu-kà-nim-ma . . . lillikūnim* if the byroad (lit.: smuggler's road) is safe (let all the tin and the fine garments that have been delivered) come only via the byroad BIN 4 48:11f., OA let.; let them bring me the tin *lu ḥa-ra-an zu-ki-nim lu ippazzurtim* either via the byroad or secretly *ibid.* 36; *ḥa-ra-an zu-ki-nim lu pazurtum* (if) the byroad or secrecy (is advisable they should bring the tin here) TCL 19 13:26, OA let., and passim in OA let.; KASKAL^{II} *bu-lum* cattle road RA 16 125 i 6, kud.; KASKAL^{II} *ša akitu* road of the New Year's festival VAS 5 105:7; *ḥar-ra-an^dMAR. TU the road of (the god) Amurru Meissner BAP 75:3, OB; (in a personal name:) [†]*Ḥar-ra-an-ša-ri-šat* Her (i.e., the Goddess')-Festival-Road-is-Jubilant PBS 2/2 53:10, BE 15 190 ii 11, MB, also *ibid.* 200 iii 14; cf. Güterbock, MDOG 86 76 n. 2 for KASKAL GAL (or *ra-bi-i*), "Great Road," as Akkadogram in Hitt.*

(d) in *ḥarrān šarri* (NA, NB only, cf. Tell Halaf 15): *pūru ša ina* UGU KASKAL.[LUGAL] a lot which lies along the king's highway KAV

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186 r. 4, NA; adjacent to KASKAL LUGAL the king's highway (which goes to GN) ADD 418:7; adjacent to KASKAL^{II} LUGAL *ša kišād* ID ^d*Banītum* the king's highway which (goes) along the embankment of the Banitu canal Nbn. 760:7, and often in NB, esp. in descriptions of date groves; KASKAL LUGAL *ša šēri* the king's highway to the desert KAV 186 r. 3, NA; KASKAL MAN *ša lismu* the king's road for the (cultic) race Jacobsen Cuneiform Texts in the National Museum, Copenhagen 68:5 (= RT 36 181), NA; KASKAL^{II} LUGAL *ša akītum ša^dIB* the king's highway for the New Year (procession) of DN VAS 3 156:2, NB; [*x*] *šu ina* KASKAL *šarri ātamar* I saw . . . on the king's highway ABL 494 r. 12, NA, cf. ABL 841 r. 4; for *ḥarrān šarri* in different senses cf. mngs. 8 and 9b, below.

(e) as astron. term: MUL.MEŠ AN-*e ina man-zazīšunu izz[izuma ḥar-r]a-an kitti išbatu umaššeru uruḥ la kitti* the heavenly stars stood in their constellations and took the regular course, abandoning their irregular path BA 3 293:7, Esarh.; *im bubbulum ana ḥar-ra-an^dTU* *šutaqrib* on the day of the neomeny come quite near to the path of the sun! En. el. V 21; Gilgamesh went along KASKAL ^dTU the path of the sun (through the mountain) Gilg. IX iv 46; on account of the evil predicted by the stars *ša ana* MUL.MEŠ KASKAL.MEŠ *isni[qa]* which have approached the stars of the (three) paths BMS 62:18, SB rel.; at the places where they rise and set he has placed the *lu-maš-ši*-stars and he has given to them *ḥar-ra-nu ma-la-[ku . . .]* the path as (their) course (and . . .) Craig ABRT 1 31 r. 9, SB rel.; these stars which *ina* IGI KASKAL-šú-*nu ina muḥḥišunu ittiqū* proceed towards them in their courses Thompson Rep. 112 r. 8; DIŠ EŠ KASKAL-šú *umašširma* MAN UD-*ma* GIN-*ak* KI.MIN (= KASKAL-šú) *ú-nak-kir* if the moon abandons, (variant.:) changes, its course, and the sun shines and (the moon) moves on ACh Sin 4:25-28; *ilāni mušiti . . . ú-za-i-zu ḥar-ra-ni* the gods of the night . . . assigned the courses AfO 17 pl. 5 K.5981+11867:4, cf. *ibid.* p. 89; the star . . . *ina* KASKAL *šu-ut^dEN.LÍL* *itti šēpē* MUL.ŠU.GI *ittanmar* was seen on the Path of

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the Enlil stars near the foot of the star (called) Old Man ABL 679:5, NA, also ABL 744 r. 10; *ina* KASKAL *šu-ut* ^dA-nim on the Path of the Anu stars ABL 405 r. 8, NA, also *ibid.* 12 and 18, also ABL 744:17 and r. 5, etc.; I called the name of the gate KASKAL *šu-ut* ^dEN.LÍL Path-of-the-Enlil-Stars KAH 2 124:22, Senn.; for *harrān bibbē* cf. Weidner, AfO 7 173.

(f) in figurative use: *uruḥ šulmu u tašmē uštašbituš har-ra-nu* they (the gods) sent him (Marduk) on the road to (obtaining) full obedience En. el. IV 34, and elsewhere in lit. texts; the king whom you (Marduk) love . . . *ha-ra-na išartu tapaqqidsu* you cause to prosper (lit.: send on a straight road) VAB 4 122 i 60, Nbk., cf. KASKAL *išar[tu]* KAR 423 ii 69, ext.; KASKAL *šulum u mešrē uruḥ kitti u mišari lišaškina ana šēpēja* may they start me out on the road to satisfaction and prosperity, on the path of justice VAB 4 260 ii 31, Nbn.; [*ša*] *uruḥ mē illiku har-ra-an turba'a [itār]* he who went forth on a wet path (lit.: path of water) will return on a dusty road (proverb?) KAR 169 iv 33, Irra; (referring euphemistically to death:) *šabtu urḥa illaku ha-ar-ra-na* they have taken the path, they are travelling the road (to death) MDP 18 251:1, OB rel., cf. 4R 30 No. 2:30f., cited above; *ana har-ra-ni ša alaktaša la taja[rat]* on the road (to death) which goes in only one direction (lit.: whose course does not turn back) CT 15 45:6, also Gilg. VII iv 35, cf. 4R No. 2:30f., cited above.

(2) trip, journey, travel — (a) in gen.: x sheep *ana šarrim* KASKAL GN for the king, (for the) journey to GN PSBA 39 pl. 7 No. 22:8, OB, cf. TCL 10 24:34, 56:18, 98:10, 112:2; now he is in GN 2 1-tim KASKAL-nu *ina* GN₂ (it is only) two one(-day) journeys to GN₂ EA 165:39, cf. EA 166:26 and 167:22; *lib-bu-ú amēli ša itti bēl dabābišu* KASKAL^{II} *illaku lib-bu-ú-šu* KASKAL^{II} *itti ja tattalak* like a man who travels with his enemy, like such a man you have travelled with me CT 22 144:6ff., NB let.; *ši-[ip] ramānišu ha-ra-na illak* he will go his own way TCL 1 29:41, OB let.; *awilum ina* KASKAL GIN *imarrašma imāt* the person will become sick and die on the journey he is undertaking YOS 10 18:56, OB ext., cf. *ina qabal* KASKAL *imarrašma imāt* *ibid.* 57;

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MUŠ *ina* KASKAL *amēlam inaššak* a snake will bite the person on the journey *ibid.* 64; (note:) *ha-ra-an-ša uzubbūša mimma ul innaddiššim* no travel (expenses) or divorce money shall be given to her (i.e., to a wife divorced for cause) CH § 141:48.

(b) starting on a journey: *ha-ra-nam a-ḥu-z[a-a]m* I have started on a journey Gelb OAIC 53:8, Oakk.; *ina* MN *iššabat har-ra-a-na* in the month MN he started on a journey BBSt. No. 6 i 16, Nbk. I, and *passim* in NB and SB (esp. Senn.) royal inscr.; KASKAL *šabtu ul iturra* he will not return from the trip on which he has set out KAR 212 ii 15, SB *hemer.*

(c) sending someone on a journey: KASKAL^{II} *ana šēpē ša PN u PN₂ šu-kun_x(NE)-na-*³ send PN and PN₂ on a journey! YOS 3 53:22, NB, cf. ABL 511:4 and 1105:37, also (with *ina* instead of *ana*) ABL 221 r. 14 (NA), ABL 399:9 (NB), ABL 474 r. 4 (NA), ABL 595:6 and 8 (with KASKAL^{II} *damiqta*, NA), ABL 992:19 (NB), ABL 1361 r. 3 (NB); KASKAL GN *ušaškin šēpuššun* I sent them on a journey to GN BA 3 325 vii 27, Esarh., cf. Streck *Asb.* 72 ix 8, also KASKAL. MEŠ *ina šēpēšunu tašakkan* Craig ABRT 1 26:13; if a stranger *har-ra-a-na ultašbissi* induces her (i.e., another man's wife) to go on a trip KAV 1 ii 107, Ass. Code (§ 22); *urāšu . . .* KASKAL^{II} *agā lu ašpura* I sent the *urāšu*-official on this mission YOS 3 65:24, NB let.; cf. Koschaker *Bürgschaftsrecht* 138f., Ebeling *Neubabylonische Briefe aus Uruk* 100 (n. to YOS 3 124:6).

(d) making a direct journey: *iššabtu urḥa uštēšeru* KASKAL they took the path, made a direct journey Gilg. I iii 47, also En. el. II 80; *ana Meluḥḥa uštēšera har-ra-nu* I marched directly to GN Haverford College Studies 2 pl. after p. 66 No. 1:15, Esarh., cf. Streck *Asb.* 22 ii 127 (with UGU GN), also *ibid.* 32 iii 129 (with EDIN PN), also 4R 23 No. 3:9f. and Abel-Winckler *Keilschrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen* 59f.:21f., both cited above; for *šūšuru/šutēšuru harrāna* meaning "to keep a road in good order" cf. mng. 1a above, cf. also sub *ešeru.*

(e) in *harrāna šabātu*, "to intercept": KASKAL-*šu-nu šabatma alaktašunu purus* intercept them, cut off their advance! PSBA 37 195:14,

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lit., cf. KASKAL.MEŠ *uṣabbit* ABL 768:7, NB, also EA 114:38.

(3) business trip — (a) in OA: *šadduātīm ina ḥa-ra-nim la ilammad* he (the creditor) will not take cognizance of the *šadduātum* (transportation-)expenses (incurred) on the business trip KTS 27b:15, let.; *lu ḥulugqa'ē lu gamram ša ḥa-ra-nim* the losses or expenses of the trip BIN 6 212:19, let.; *iqqabli ḥa-ra-nim* during the trip (he must not say ...) CCT 1 10a:6, let., cf. TCL 21 265:7, let.; *adi ša ḥa-ra-kà annišam ibbašū* till a trip brings you (lit.: your trip is) hither CCT 4 29b:19, let. and passim; cf. *bāb ḥarrāni* sub *bābu*.

(b) in OB: *šumma awilum ina ḥar-ra-nim wašib* if a man is (away) on a business trip CH § 112:51; *adi anāku ina ḥar-ra-an bēlija kāta ina GN wašbāku* while I stayed in GN on a business trip for you, my lord CT 6 27b:21, let.; if a man *ḥar-ra-nam ina alākišu* while making a business trip CH § 103:24; with the silver which PN and PN₂ have borrowed from the creditor *ana ḥa-ar-ra-nim illikuma ukaššū* they went on a business trip and made a profit VAS 8 71:8; if the *tamkāru* has given silver to the apprentice and *ana* KASKAL *itruṣsu* sent him on a business trip PBS 5 93 iii 13'f. (= CH § 99); PN₂ has paid PN four shekels of silver KÙ.BI *ḥa-ra-ni šā* MU.1.KAM ... ITI MN *ana ḥa-ra-ni-šu irrub* money for a journey of one year ... in the month MN he (PN) will start on his journey UET 5 319:2 and 8; *ina šalam ḥa-ra-nim* at the safe completion of the business trip (they will pay the silver and its profit) YOS 8 145:10, and passim; cf. also Ai. VI i 20 cited above; *ina sanāq ḥar-ra-ni-šu* on his return from the trip BE 6/1 115:7; x silver ... kaskal.šè al.su.g.a.eš silim.ma kaskal.la.ne.ne they will go on a business trip, at the safe completion of their trip ... PBS 8/2 151:11, 12; x silver KASKAL.[LA].ŠÈ NAM. TAB.BA for a business trip on a partnership basis YOS 8 172:1; *i-na ša-la-am* KASKAL ibid. 8, cf. TCL 79:6, 113:7, 192:6; the *tadmigtu*-loan of silver and garments *ina šalam* KASKAL-*ni-šu ana* PN *qa-ti-[x-x] gi-ir-ri ki-ma i-ma-ḥ[ar] ḥa-ra-ni-iš-šu inandin* at the safe completion of his business trip he (the credi-

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tor, i.e., the god Sin?) will give to PN (his debtor) ... MDP 22 39:9-14, Elam; *ana bābti u šiḥit* KASKAL *umme'ānu ul šūḥuz* for *bābtum*-payments and (losses through) attacks (of robbers occurring) during the business trip, the creditor cannot be held responsible MDP 23 272:7, Elam, cf. MDP 22 120:10 and 23, 270:4 and 271:6.

(c) in MA: silver borrowed *ana* KASKAL GN *ina erēb* KASKAL-*ni qaqqad kaspi* Ì.LÁ.E for a business trip to GN, they will pay the capital in silver upon the return of the caravan KAJ 39:7f.; silver PN *u tappūšu ana* TAB.BA *ana* KASKAL [GN] *ilqū ina erēb* KASKAL-*ni-šu-nu qaqqad kaspi ummeānšunu eppuluma* borrowed by PN and his partners for a joint business trip to GN, they will pay their creditors the capital in silver upon the return of their caravan KAJ 32:6-8; two persons receive large amounts of copper belonging to five individuals *ana* KASKAL-*ni ana* GN *ana nīmel* ... *ana erēb* KASKAL-*ni-šu-nu* for a business trip to GN in order to make a profit ... upon the return of their caravan (they will repay the capital in silver to its owners and divide the profit in equal shares) SMN 3508(unpub.): 10-13, Nuzi.

(d) in SB: on this day *ana* KASKAL NU.È he must not depart on a business trip KAR 178 iii 20, hemer., and passim in such texts; *mār tamkāri ina* KASKAL *illaku kiṣsu uḥallaq rēqūssu iturra* the trader will lose his (business) capital on the trip he is undertaking, and will return empty-handed KAR 423 iii 21, ext., cf. PRT 128:7.

(4) caravan: *awilum itti sīt* KASKAL-*ni-ia nahlaptam šūbilaššu* as to the man, have him bring the cloak with the balance of my caravan (shipment) TCL 18 142:15, OB let.; *ina pānītīm ḥa-ra-ni-im* with the first caravan (they brought ...) VAS 16 22:30, OB let.; *pānānum ḥa-ra-an-ka* UD.5.KAM *inanna ištu* ITI. 2.KAM *panīka ula ammar* formerly your caravan was absent for five days, now I do not see you for two months OECT 3 67:8, OB let.; *ḥa-ar-ra-ni ta-ar-ša(!)-at* my caravan is ready UCP 9 p. 346 No. 21:7, OB let.; *ana mīnim ḥa-ra-nu-um mala u šinīšu illikamma* why has the caravan come over and over again and (you

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have not sent me any silver?) TCL 4 29:8, OA let.; *ḥa-ra-ni warkat* my caravan is late BIN 4 68:3, OA let.; *ḥa-ra-nam ašar kaššudim kaššid* come, join the caravan wherever possible! TCL 19 58:33, OA let.; I gave a heavy garment to PN *ina pānūtīm ḥa-ra-ni-šu* with the first caravan (going to) him BIN 6 7:11, OA let.; KASKAL.MEŠ ša KÙ.GI ša ^mAḥlamī agannu ul ūridani ana tāndi ittardani the caravans of the Aramaean with the gold have not come down here (but) they have gone down as far as the Sea-country PBS 1/2 51:22, MB let.; *bu'ite puḥḥir* KASKAL.ḪI.A I am attempting to assemble caravans (under my brother) EA 264:7; KASKAL-ra-ni GN annū uwaššeruna u uššeruši they have cleared this caravan for (i.e., allowed it to proceed to) GN, and (now) clear it, you too! EA 255:9, cf. ibid. 13 and 18, EA 264:10 and 21, EA 194:22, EA 295 r. 8; ì KASKAL imported(?) oil KAR 140 r. 4 = Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 39.

(5) business venture (involving travel) —

(a) in OB: silver *ana ḥa-ra-ni-šu iškūšum* he deposited for him for a business venture YOS 8 125:19; *ḥa-ra-an šerim gimram u bābtam (!) inaddin* for the business venture he will pay the expenses and the *bābtu* payments Jean Tell Sifr 70:7; (property described as) *ša ḥa-ra-nim u libbi ālim* (invested) in (outside) business ventures and within the city CT 2 28:7, 12.

(b) in Nuzi: one horse . . . *ša PN u PN₂ ina KASKAL-ni ilqi [ina] erēb KASKAL-ni-šu . . . PN₂ ana PN inandin* belonging to PN PN₂ has taken (actually PN₂ is contracting to supply a horse to PN) in a business venture (and) upon (his) return from his trip PN₂ will give (it back) to PN HSS 9 149:7f., Nuzi (translit. only).

(c) in NB: silver belonging to PN (the creditor) *ina muḥḥi PN₂ ana KASKAL^{II} mimma mala ina āli u šeri aḥi ina utur* is debited to PN₂ (the debtor) for a business venture — whatever (profit he makes) in the city or abroad, they will share equally in the profit TCL 12 40:5, cf. (with similar provisions for sharing profits) TCL 13 184:7, Nbn. 572:7, Nbn. 652:6, Nbk. 64:6, Dar. 359:4, Dar. 395:5, Dar. 396:5, VAS 4 18:6, AJSL 27 213 No. 3:3 and 8, Moldenke 13:4 and 15:3, etc.; *suluppī ša KASKAL^{II} ša PN*

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. . . *ana KASKAL^{II} ana PN₂ u PN₃ i-di-in* dates for a business venture, belonging to PN, . . . he gave for a business venture to PN₂ and PN₃ VAS 3 33:1, 3, cf. TCL 12 119:3; silver which PN and PN₂ *itti aḥameš ana KASKAL^{II} iškunū mimma mala ina muḥḥi ippušu' aḥatašunu* have deposited jointly for a business venture — whatever profits they make (are on) equal shares Nbn. 199:4, cf. (with similar provisions for sharing profits) Nbn. 601:4, Nbk. 88:5, Dar. 97:5, Dar. 280:5, VAS 3 149:5, ZA 4 141 No. 12:3, etc.; KASKAL^{II} *ana elātišunu ul illaku* they must not engage in a business venture other than that (stipulated in the agreement) TCL 13 184:15; *našparta ša KASKAL^{II}-šu-nu illaku* they shall carry out the instructions for their business venture Nbn. 653:12, cf. Moldenke 13:10 and 14:9; *epiš nikkassišunu ša KASKAL^{II}-šu-nu . . . gatu* the settling of the accounts of their business venture . . . is completed Nbk. 356:6, cf. TCL 13 160:1.

(6) business capital in Nuzi, NB: silver *ištu KASKAL-ni . . . ana PN anandin* I shall pay to PN . . . from the business capital AASOR 16 79:10, Nuzi; x silver *ultu KASKAL^{II} iškū* they drew from the business capital TCL 13 160:5, cf. Moldenke 15:7, VAS 4 17:8, TCL 12 26:8, TCL 12 43:14 (with *leqū ultu ḥarrāni* instead of *našū*), TCL 12 43:40 (with *nisha nasāhu*); *amē-lātu (wr. LÚ-tú) ḥaliqtu u mimma ša KASKAL^{II}-šunu ša illā ina kārišunu* the runaway slavess and whatever of their business capital turn up (belongs) to them in common TCL 13 160:13; the house . . . *u mimmašunu ša KASKAL* and their holdings in business capital (PN and PN₂ will take in equal shares) Dar. 379:65; silver *ša KASKAL^{II} ša PN* belonging to the business capital of PN TCL 12 40:19, cf. VAS 3 33:1 (dates), Evetts Ner. 21:10 (dates), TCL 12 119:3 (cattle), and passim in NB.

(7) military campaign, expedition, raid —

(a) in gen.: KASKAL.KI UD-su a i-ši-ir may his . . . campaign not be successful ZA 4 pl. after p. 406:28, Oakk. La'erab; though I took only a small bite of food for myself and *ana ḥa-ra-an ú-ma-ka-al allik* set out on a one-day expedition (I kept the enemy country subjugated for forty days) RA 8 65 ii 7, OB Ašduni-erim; KASKAL-a[m] *ana šagāš zā'i-*

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rīšu ušerdi he led the expedition to kill his enemies YOS 9 35 ii 98, Samsuiluna; when the army of Jamutbal *ina* GN *ana* KASKAL ÈŠ.NUN.NA^{ki} *iphuru* assembled in GN for the campaign against Eshnunna TCL 10 54:8, OB; *šarru* KASKAL *illak* the king is going on a campaign (all, including the young ones, should assemble) ARM 1 6:16, and passim in Mari letters; Kassite soldiers, prisoners taken from Karduniash, *ša* 2 *ḥar-ra-na-a-te* from two campaigns KAJ 103:16; *taltakkan ka-rāška ina ḥar-ra-an namrāši* you have pitched your camp in difficult terrain (lit.: road) Tn.-Epic iii 22; *tāmīt* GIN KASKAL *ana māt nakri* prayer asking good omens for a campaign in enemy country (to be successful in killing, wounding, and carrying off spoils) Craig ABRT 1 82 r. 11; *ezib ḥar-ra-na-at* KÚR.MEŠ *mādātu ša ana litāteja la qirba* apart from many (other) expeditions against enemies which are not connected with (this enumeration of) my triumphs AKA 83 vi 49, Tigl. I; *šumma awilum ina* KASKAL-*an* *še[h̄tim] u sak-bīm it[tašlal]* if a man is made prisoner on a razzia or on a reconnaissance raid Eshnunna Code A ii 38 (= B ii 3) (§ 29); the soldiers should kill *ḥa-ar-ra-na-tim ša itenerrubānim* the raid(er)s who invade all the time UCP 9 p. 363 No. 29:20, OB let.; the gods will grant this prince KASKAL *kitti u mišari* a just and rightful campaign (and he will put his enemy into fetters) CT 34 8:17, rel.; KASKAL^{II} *šarri ana šal-tú attalak* I went to battle with the royal expedition YOS 3 163:8, NB let.

(b) in omen texts: *ummān šarrim ina ḥa-ra-nim šumum iṣabbat* the army of the king will suffer from thirst on the campaign YOS 10 31 iii 10, OB ext.; *ana ḥa-ra-nim eppuš zittam akkal ana maršim iballuṭ* with regard to the campaign, (it means:) I (the king) shall succeed (lit.: do it), I shall receive a share (of the booty) — (if) with regard to a sick person, (it means:) he will recover CT 5 4:3, OB oil omen, and passim in this text; *rubūm* KASKAL *illaku ul iturram* the prince will not return from the expedition which he is undertaking YOS 10 16:6, OB ext., cf. YOS 10 18:52, RA 27 149:33, OB; MUŠ *ina* KASKAL *ana pāni ummānim iššir* a snake will come straight towards the army

ḥarrānu

(marching) on an expedition YOS 10 20:26, OB ext.; *ummān nakri* KASKAL *gilitti illak* the army of the enemy will undertake a terrible campaign CT 20 36 iii 20, SB ext., and passim; *ummān nakri ḥar-ra-an ri-pi-it-ti [illak]* the enemy army will have a . . . campaign YOS 10 44:59, OB ext., and KAR 454:32 (*ribitti*), SB ext.; *ana* KASKAL *ummāni riqūssa iturra* with regard to the expedition (it means:) my army will return empty-handed CT 5 5:41, OB oil omen; this is propitious *ana alāk* KASKAL *ṣabāt āli* for making a campaign, conquering a city, (also: for undertaking a business venture or for anything connected with the treatment of diseases) TCL 6 5:54, NB ext.

(8) expeditionary force, army: if you send wealthy people KASKAL *ipattaru* they will desert the expeditionary forces ARM 1 17:14; *ḥa-ar-ra-an bēlija šalmat* the expeditionary force of my lord is safe ARM 2 130:27; KASKAL.LUGAL as Akkadogram in Hitt. Code § 56; for *ḥarrān šarri* in different senses cf. mng. 1d, above, and mng. 9b, below.

(9) corvée work — (a) in gen.: a manumitted slave *ilkam u ḥa-ra-na-am kīma mārī* PN *ill[ak]* will perform the *ilku*-duties and the corvée work like the (other) sons of PN (the adoptive father) BIN 2 76:7, OB; PN has hired PN₂ from his father and his mother *ana* KASKAL *i-il-ki-im i-la-ak* he will perform the feudal duty YOS 12 253:5, OB, cf. KASKAL *i-il-[ka]-am i-la-ak* *ibid.* 11, KA.[šir] KASKAL *ibid.* 7; PN *ḥar-ra-an* PN₂ *illak* PN will do corvée work for PN₂ (in case he cannot produce PN₂ to do the work) YOS 12 60:13, OB, cf. PN *ḥar-ra-an-šu illak* TCL 10 111:10 and 118:12, also PN *ālik* KASKAL-*ra-ni-šu* BIN 2 81:3, OB, cf. also sub *ālik ḥarrāni*; *ištu* KASKAL.MEŠ KUR *Mišri u ištu* KASKAL.MEŠ KUR *Ḥatti u ina* // *zi-za-ḥalli-ma ana ekalli* . . . *šipra mimma la eppušu* they (i.e., the fief-holders) shall not do any corvée for the palace . . . apart from service in Egypt, apart from service in Hatti and (the work called) *zizahallima* MRS 6 RS 16.386:4'-5'; *ana* KASKAL *ušeššūšunūti ana adē i[šim]šunūti* if one levies them (the natives of Sippar, etc.) for corvée-work (or) assigns them to menial work CT 15 50 r. 11 (Fürstenspiegel).

ḥarrānu

(b) designated as *ḥarrān šarri*: if either an UKU.ŪŠ or a *bā'iru ša ana ḥar-ra-an šarrim alākšu qabū* who has been ordered to do royal service CH § 26:68; if either an UKU.ŪŠ or a *bā'iru ša ina ḥar-ra-an šarrim turru* who has been captured (while) on royal service CH § 32:15; if either a PA.PA-official or a NU.BĀNDA . . . accepts a hired substitute *ana KASKAL šarrim* for royal service (and allows him to march) CH § 33:43 (hiring of substitutes actually attested BA 5 496 No. 19:6, VAS 7 47:5, 14, VAS 8 37:6, YOS 12 138:5, probably TCL 10 112:9); for *ḥarrān šarri* in different senses cf. mngs. 1d and 8, above.

(10) (as administrative technical term) — (a) service unit in corvée work, in OB: *in-anna* 1 KASKAL *ina* KA.ŠIR LUGAL *illak* now he is doing one work unit in the king's body-guard TCL 7 73:8, let.; *ina b[īt a]bija* 1 KASKAL *ina* LÚ.KAS₄.E 1 KASKAL *ina* ŠĀ.GUD *nillak* in my family we do one service unit among the couriers, one service unit among the oxdrivers TCL 7 64:9f., let.; *šumma* 2 KASKAL-*šu-nu ina bīt abišunu* if there are two service units for them in their family (divide them in two for them!) *ibid.* 17; in regard to the x iku of fields *ša* PN *ana pī ḥa-ar-ra-na-tim mullīm iqbāku* concerning which PN has promised you to deliver according to the (established) service units OECT 3 72:27, let.; x barley of a field *ša* 24 KASKAL.MEŠ of 24 work units OECT 3 72:21, cf. *awilā* 3 *ḥar-ra-na-tum* Jean Šumer et Akkad 197 r. 6, also 5 KASKAL.MEŠ *ma-ṭ[ē]-a-nim* five service units are wanting TCL 18 113:18.

(b) transaction, delivery, in NB: 1-en KASKAL^{II} 6 (this number varies from 7 to 10) LÚ.KI.KAL 2 (PI) VAS 6 292:1–14, NB; *mašīhu* . . . LÚ AD-kal-lu *ḥanšē* . . . KASKAL.MEŠ (as column headings) VAS 6 93:3, NB; x KASKAL.MEŠ KASKAL 5 GUR Nbn. 570:7f.; 2 PI PN 3 KASKAL^{II} VAS 6 53:12, NB.

(11) times (math. term): cf. a.rá = *ḥar-rānu* in Kagal E Part 1:18 and A I/1:194, cited above (only occ., except in Hitt. texts); *ina* 2 KASKAL-*ma* the second time KBo 3 5 iii 21; *ina* 3 KASKAL-*ma* *ibid.* 22; *ina* 4 KASKAL-*ni* KUB 30 17 i 13; cf. Ehelolf, KUB

ḥarriru

29 p. vii, Otten, ZA 46 213 n. 4, Potratz Das Pferd in der Frühzeit 112.

(12) obscure mngs.: *lizziz ḥar-ra-an mārat ilī rabūti* may the Path, (called) “Daughter of the Great Gods,” stand still Maqlu I 67; may the mountains, the rivers, . . . all the wide ocean, *ḥar-ra-nu mārat ilī rabūti* the Path, (called) “Daughter of the Great Gods,” (calm down) Šurpu V/VI 191; *attamannu ša kīma ḥar-ra-ni iprusu alakti* you, whoever you are, who cut off my path as one cuts off a road AMT 88,3:9 and 11; KASKAL *išariš* TI (*teleqqi*?) TCL 6 3 r. 41, ext. apod.; LÚ.KASKAL ABL 810 r. 4, NB, also VAS 5 159:7; cf. CT 16 2:63f., cited above.

ḥarrānu in bēl ḥarrāni s.; caravan leader; NB*; cf. *ḥarrānu* mng. 4.

jāša PN u LÚ.EN.KASKAL^{II}-*šú ina šēri ana pāni bēlija nillaka* I, PN and his caravan leader will go in the morning to my lord CT 22 185:23, let.

ḥarrānu in ša ḥarrānāti s.; forwarding agent, carrier; OA*; cf. *ḥarrānu* mng. 4.

inūme ša ḥa-ra-na-tim illu[kū]ninni ištišunu ušēbalakkim when the forwarding agents come I shall send (it) to you with them BIN 6 17:20, let.; 1 *šubātam raqqatam . . . šāmānimma išti ša ḥa-ra-na-tim šēbilānim* buy (pl.) for me one thin garment . . . and send (it) to me through the forwarding agent! CCT 4 48b:20, let.; PN *ša ḥa-ra-na-tim ša Ḥaḥḥim dinima aššeriya lublam* give (the objects) to PN, the forwarding agent from Ḥaḥḥum, and let him bring (them) to me CCT 4 35b:19, let.

ḥarrara see *ḥarāra*.

ḥarratu (*hurratu* or *murratu*): s.; (a weapon); Ur III*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

eme.gír mi.tum giš.a.ma.ru ḥar.ra.tum the dagger blade, the mace, the quiver, the ḥ. SAKI p. 128 vii 15 (Gudea Cyl. B).

ḥarriru s.; (a mouse, lit.: digger); from OB on; wr. syll. and PÉŠ.A.ŠĀ.GA; cf. *ḥar-rāru* A.

péš.a.šā.ga = *ḥa-ri-ru* mouse of the field = ḥ. Hh. XIV 194 (mentioned among mice); kuš.

ḥarru A

pěš.a.šà.ga = *ma-šak ḥar-ri-ri* the skin of the ḥ. Hh. XI 63; pěš.a.šà.ga = *ḥa-ri-ru* Practical Vocabulary Assur 394.

(a) in gen.: *šumma* PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA BABBAR *ina eqel ugāri innamir* if a white ḥ. is seen in a field of the irrigation district CT 40 29a:4, SB Alu; [*šumma* PÉS.]A.ŠÀ.GA *ina bi[t amēli ...]* if a ḥ. in someone's house ... ibid. 7; EME PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA the tongue of a ḥ. (in list of drugs) KAR 194 i 2, med.

(b) as food: *aššum* PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA ... *ašpuramma ... ipiš NÍG.ŠID š[a na]mri'ātīm qurrub ašar* PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA *ibaššú* 1 ŠU.ŠI PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA *abī šīmam maršussu liddinma* 1 ŠU.ŠI PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA *abī lišābilam* I have written about the ḥ. ... the time for settling the accounts concerning the fattened animals draws near, wherever ḥ. are available, let my father pay any price (lit.: even if it [the price] is steep) for 60 ḥ. and send me 60 ḥ. CT 29 20:5ff., OB let., cf. *ana* PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA ... *ašpuramma ... NÍG.ŠID namri'ātīm qirub* 1 ŠU.ŠI PÉS.A.ŠÀ.GA *ašar ibaššú abī lišābilam* CT 33 24:6, 11, OB let.

(c) as personal name: *Ḥa-ri-rum* Meissner BAP 70:4, OB; *Ḥa-ar-ri-rum* CT 4 11b:10, OB; *Ḥa-ar-ri-ri* RA 23 160 No. 70:4, Nuzi; *Ḥa-ri-ri* ABL 1056 r. 14, NA.

(d) as name of a star: MUL.MEŠ *ummulūtu ša ina irat* MUL.LU.LIM *izzazzú* ^d*Ḥar-ri-ru* ^dTIR.AN.NA the flickering(?) stars which stand opposite the *lulīmu*-star (are) Ḥ. (and) Tiranna CT 33 2 i 32, astron.

Landsberger Fauna 107.

ḥarru A adj.; dug up; OB*; cf. *ḥarāru* A.

A.ŠÀ *ḥa-ar-rum mala mašú* a dug up field, as much as there is CT 4 9a:8.

ḥarru B adj.; (describing flour ground in some special way); NB*; cf. *ḥarāru* C.

x ZÍD.DA *ḥar-ru* (beside ZÍD.DA *ḥal-ḥal-la*) Nbk. 427:1.

ḥarru A s. masc.; (1) (a topographical feature, depression or the like), (2) watercourse; from OB on; pl. *ḥarrātu*; wr. syll. (sometimes with det. íd) and SÜR; cf. *ḥa-rāru* A.

ḥarru A

su-ur SÜR = *ḥa-ar-r[u]* S^b I 27; su-ur SÜR = *ḥar-ru šá* [KI] A V/2:97; SÜR *múd.e bí.sa₄* (var. *múd.ne.ne bí.íb.si*): *ḥar-ra da-ma um-tal-lí* (his spear as it rested on the ground) filled the wadi with blood Lugale V 23; *mi-lí ár-su-up-pu* = *mi-lí ḥar-ri* flood (filling) the depression Malku II 61; [*š*]u-up-lu = *ḥar-ru* Malku II 62; *na-i-lu* (var. *na-ri-lu*) = *ḥar-ru* Malku II 65; *ḥa-ar-ru* = *ap-pa-r[u]* Malku VIII 17.

(1) (a topographical feature, depression or the like) — (a) in gen.: SAG.BI 2.KAM *ḥa-ru-um* its (the field's) second side is the ḥ.-region CT 4 16a:5, OB; *ammīni anná ḥar-ra ašabbatma essiḥ* why should I take over and administer (lit.: assign) this ḥ.-region? PBS 1/2 63:19, MB let., referred to as *annátimma tāmirāti nadāti* these neglected irrigation districts ibid. 18; *ina šapat ḥar-ri* on the rim of the depression JEN 98:6, Nuzi, and passim; a field SUḤUR *ḥar-ru* UD.SAR [...] adjoining the depression ... KAV 186 r. 8, NA.

(b) referring to a specific region: *ḥa-ar-ri* URU GN BE 1/2 149 i 5, kudurru; UŠ.SA.DU *ḥar-ri ša* PN Dar. 26:7, cf. Dar. 79:2, 127:2 and 238:2; GÚ *ḥar-ri ša* LÚ.GAL.DÙ.MEŠ on the bank of the ḥ. (belonging) to the *rab-bané* Camb. 44:18; cf. also the references in Ungnad NRV Glossar 62f. and 170.

(2) watercourse — (a) irrigation ditch in a garden (NB only): *ana ḥa-re-e ša ḥar-ri* to dig the ditch Nbn. 728:3, cf. *pūt ḥa-re-e ša ḥar-ri* [i] BRM 1 53:5; *pūt ... ḥerūt ḥar-ri u āritti našú* they are responsible for digging a ḥ.-ditch and an *ārittu*-ditch TuM 2-3 134:6, cf. *ḥerūt SÜR*(1) *u ārittum* VAS 5 86:5; *ḥar-ra-a-tú ina libbi iḥarra* he will dig ditches in (the orchard) VAS 5 26:6; *mē ultu ḥar-ri-šu inandin* he shall give water from his ditch VAS 6 66:25; *trees ša ina ku-ma-ri ḥar-ri izzizú* which stand on the bank(?) of the ditch VAS 6 66:19.

(b) wadi, ravine (NA only, but cf. also above): *damēšunu ḥar-ri u mušpalī ša šadī lu umekkir* with their blood I soaked the ravines and depressions in the mountains KAH 2 58:43, Tn. I; *ḥar-ri naḥallē šadē maršūti ina kussī aštamdiḥ* the difficult ravines and streams of the mountains I traversed in a sedan chair OIP 2 71:39, Senn.; the corpses of the army of Akkad *pī ḥar-ri ša Tupliš šera u bāmāti*

ḥarru B

umalla will fill the mouths of the ravines of Tupliash, lowlands and highlands KAR 421 obv.(?) ii 16, SB lit.

(c) a larger canal: *šadā u bi-ru-tú ina aq-qullāte parzilli ušattirma ušēšir* ÍD *ḥar-ru* I cut through mountains and . . . with iron axes and dug a straight canal OIP 2 98:89, Senn., and passim in Senn.; *ana titurru ša ḥar-ru* for a bridge over the canal Nbn. 753:16; *ḥar-ru sikra* dam (pl.) the ditch! ABL 1244 r. 4, NA; *ba-ba-at ḥar-ri(!)* GN the locks of the canal of GN BE 1/2 149 i 10, kudurru; *bāb ḥar-ri ša* PN the lock of the canal of PN BE 8 108:6, NB, cf. YOS 3 74:21, and passim; ÍD *ḥar-ri* Nbk. 115:9; ÍD *ḥar-ri Pi-qud* TuM 2-3 124:9, NB (for more references cf. Krückmann, TuM 2-3 p. 51), but also ÍD *Pi-qu-ti* VAS 6 57:7, NB; (exceptionally *ḥarru* denotes the moat:) the owner of the house (into which a burglar has entered [read *i-ba-al-la-š[u]* in line 49]) shall take an oath as follows: *šummami ištu palši x-ḥa-at ḥa-ar-ri la «ta» ašbatšumi* (I swear that) I seized him after the burglary in the . . . of the ditch Wiseman Alalakh 2:51, MB. For the relation between *ḥarru* and *sūru* see sub *sūru*.

Landsberger, MSL 1 182 and JNES 8 282 n. 114.

ḥarru B s.; mountain; EA*; WSem. gloss.

gab ālānija ša ina ḤUR.SAG // ḥa-ar-ri u ina aḥi aḥab ibaššū all my cities that are situated in the mountain regions and on the sea shore EA 74:20 (let. of Rib-Addi).

ḥarru C s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[. . .] = *ḥa-ár-ru* Erimḥuš II 104 (in group with *aju* and *aju bissatu*).

****ḥarru** (Bezold Glossar 128a); to be read *gišḥurru*.

ḥarruḥaja s.; (a bird, lit.: jackal-bird); lex.*

nu.um.ma mušen = *zi-[i]-b[u]* = [*ḥar-ru-ḥa-a-a*] Hg. B IV 242; [*nu.um.ma mušen*] = *zi-i-bu* = *ḥar-ru-ḥa-a-a* Hg. C I 21; *ḏu^{r1}-ri¹ḏu* *mušen* = *zi-bu-u* = *ḥa-ru-[h]a-a-a* Hg. B IV 307.

See *zibu*, “jackal.”

ḥarrupu (*ḥarrubu*): adj.; early; lex.*; cf. *ḥarāpu* A.

ḥaršanānu

GEŠTIN *ḥar-ru-pu* early wine 2R 44 No. 3 ii 13 (NA Practical Vocabulary).

ḥarsapanu see *ḥarsapnu*.

ḥarsapnu (*ḥarasapnu*, *ḥarsapanu*): s.; larva of an insect; lex.*

u ḥ.zú.lum.ma = *kal-mat su-lu-up-pi* = *ḥa-ra-[sa-ap-nu]* date-worm = *ḥ*. Hg. B III iv 21; [*u*]ḥ. *KU.ŠIR.da* = *me-eq-qa-a-nu* = *ḥar-s[a-pa-nu]* clothes moth = *ḥ*. ibid. 23; [*ḥar*]-*sa-ap-nu* = *bur-ta šam-ḥat* Landsberger Fauna p. 42:63; [*ú ḥar*]-*sa-ap-nu* = *ú bur-tiš-an-ḥa-at* ibid. p. 43 A 10; [*ḥar*]-*sa-pa-nu* // *mī-iq-qa-ni*, [*mī-iq*]-*qa-nu* = *tul-tum ša-ḥirtum meqqānu* = small worm Si. 276 r.(!) 22f. in ZA 10 194:1f. (coll. Geers).

ḥarsu adj.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

gú.KUD = *ḥar-su* Izi F 127.

ḥaršu adj.; (mng. unkn.); RŠ, SB*; cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

[*a.šà . . .*] *x* = *A.ŠÀ ḥar-[i]šú* *it-[x]*, [*a.šà . . .*] = *MIN MIN pa-áš-ru* Hh. XX iii 3f.; *kaš.sag.gál.la* = *ḥar-šu*, *kaš.sag.gál.la* = *ḥi-i-qu* Hh. XXIII ii 16f.

(a) said of a field: cf. above; *ina* A.ŠÀ. MEŠ // *ḥa-ar-ša-ti* MRS 6 RS 16.246:11 and 20.

(b) said of beer and soda: cf. above; *Ú.NAGA(SUM+IR) ḥar-šu* Thompson Chem. pl. 2:49 = ZA 36 192 § 3:15.

See also sub *ḥalšu* adj.

ḥaršu see *ḥalšu* adj.

ḥaršā adj.; (gentilic referring to a breed of horses); NA; cf. *ḥaršitu*.

1 *KUR ḥar-šā-a-a* one *ḥ*. horse (among horses variously described) ABL 466:9, NA; *x KUR ḥar-šā(!)-a-a* ADD 988 r. 12, cf. 1103:2.

Cf. the cities *Ḥa-ar-šu* and *Ḥa-ar-šā-a-a* Rost Tigl. III p. 8:32.

Balkan Kassit. Stud. 34.

ḥaršanānu s.; (a precious stone); OB*.

(after AŠ.ME of gold) 2 *NA₄ ḥa-ar-šā-na-nu* *ša* KÁ.DINGIR.KI *ta-ak-pi-tu* *ša «ša»* 1 GÍN TA.ĀM *šu-nu* two *ḥ*.-stones of Babylon in kidney shape, each weighing one shekel CT 2 6:2 (the parallel passage CT 2 1:2 has 2 *NA₄ za-ar-na-nu* *ša* KÁ.DINGIR.KI *ta-ak-pi-tu* *ša* 1 GÍN TA.ĀM *šu-nu*).

ḥaršitu

ḥaršitu adj.; (gentilic referring to a breed of sheep); OAkk., Ur III*; cf. *ḥaršû*.

SIZKUR *ḥa-ar-ši-tum* a *ḥ*-sheep for offering ITT 5 p. 45 9601 (translit. only), OAkk.; *x* UDU. ŠE *ḥa-ar-ši-tum* YOS 4 217:3, Ur III; 1 SILA₄ *ḥa-[ar]-<ši>-tum* CT 32 50 r. 9, Ur III; cf. the country *Ḥa-ar-ši* SAKI p. 254 s. v.

ḥaršu A (fem. *ḥarištu*): adj.; (1) tied up (said of a boat), (2) lame(?) (said of a person), (3) (uncert. mng., describing a kind of basket); lex.*; cf. *ḥarāšu A*.

[gi.gur.šà.ra.ah], [gi.gur.ḫUM.KUM], [gi.gur.zu.ur] = [*ḥar-šu*] Hh. IX 32a-c (restored from Nabnitu XXI 213-15, quoted sub *ḥarāšu*); giš.má.dim.dug₄.ga = *ḥa-riš-tum* Hh. IV 285; BU.UD.BAR = LÚ *ḥar-šum* Nabnitu XXI 222.

(1) tied up (said of a boat): cf. Hh. IV 285, cited above.

(2) lame(?) (said of a person): cf. Nabnitu XXI 222, cited above, and see sub *muḥarrišu*.

(3) (uncert. mng., describing a kind of basket): cf. Hh. IX 32a-c, cited above.

ḥaršu B (fem. *ḥarištu*): adj.; (barley cleaned or treated in a specific way); lex.*

še.zi.zi = *ḥar-šu* Hh. XXIV 167 (between barley qualified as *šamtu* and *pašru*); ninda.ḥar.šum = *ḥa-ri-iš-tum ša ḥar-šum* bread (made of) *ḥ*-barley = *ḥarištum* (derived) from *ḥ*. Nabnitu XXI 221.

ḥaršu s.; (a food, probably a fruit); MA, NA*.

ūmi 1 NINDA *midru* 1 ANŠE *ḥar-šu ana maḥar ili išakkan* daily he will place before the god one loaf of *midru*-bread (and) one homer of *ḥ*. KAJ 306a:7, MA; (stored in earthen containers:) 2 (*siḥāru*-pots) *šá ḥar-še* 2 MIN *šá za-am-ri* two with *ḥ*., two with *zamru*-fruits Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 17:11, rit.; DUG *a-šu-du ḥar-še za-am-ri ašudu*-pots with *ḥ*. and *zamru* ADD 1010 r. 4, also ADD 1017 r. 4, 1018 r. 8, 1022 r. 5 and 1024 r. 5; DUG *ḥab-nu-tú ša ḥa-ar-ši* (beside *ḥabnūtu ša silti* GIŠ. NU.ÚR.MA.MEŠ pomegranate cuttings) KAR 141:10, rit.

The occurrences of *ḥ*. side by side with *zamru* and the passage KAR 141:10 suggest that *ḥ*. denotes the edible fruit of a tree.

ḥaršû (or *ḥiršû*): s.; field-parcel; MB, NB*.

ḥarû A

giš.na₄.šid.šár.ra (var. giš.šid.dù.gar.ra) = *ḥar-šu-ú* Hh. V 69, cf. giš.na₄.šid (var. giš.šid.dù) *bar.ra = tak-x-[x]*, giš.na₄.šid.a.šà.ga (var. giš.šid.dù.šà.ga) = *a-ri-tum* ibid. 68 and 70; šid.dù.a.šà.ga = *ḥar-šu-ú* Nabnitu XXI 223.

barley, wheat, etc. *ḥar-šu-ú* PN (from) the field-parcel of PN BE 14 24:13-14, MB; 20 ḤA.LA.MEŠ ... *adi ḥar-ši-i ina 50-e ša* PN twenty shares, including the parcel in the fifty-fief of PN BRM 1 35:4, NB.

See possibly *ḥiršu*, *ḥiršû*.

ḥaršultannu s.; (a profession or class); Nuzi*.

MUNU_x(BULÛG) ... *ša qātē LÚ.MEŠ ḥa-ar-šu-ul-ta-an-nu* malt entrusted to the *ḥ*-men HSS 14 188:3.

ḥartibi s.; interpreter of dreams; SB*; Egyptian word.

LÚ *ḥar-ti-[bi]* (among craftsmen and professional persons taken as prisoners from Egypt) Winckler AOF 2 21 Bu. 91-2-9, 218 left col. 9, Esarh.; PAP 3 *ḥar-ti-bi* (after three Egyptian names) ADD 851 iv 2, NA.

See Heb. *ḥartôm*.

Ranke, Keilschriftliches Material zur Altägyptischen Vokalisation 37; Oppenheim, Dream-book index s.v.

ḥartu (*ḥurtu* or *murtu*): s.; (mng.uncert.); syn. list*.

ḥar-tum = [...] (between *šēnu* and *emartu*) An VII 88.

ḥarû (twig) see *arû*.

ḥarû (*arû*): adj.; sour; syn. list*.

en-šu = *ḥa-ru-u*, *a-ru-u* = MIN Malku VIII 13f.

ḥarû A (*ḥariu*): s. fem.; (1) (a large container), (2) (a religious ceremony, mostly NB); from OA and MB on; probably Sum. lw.; Ass. *ḥariu*, *ḥariâte* (pl.).

dug.ḥa.ra Wiseman Alalakh 446 iv 8 (Fore-runner to Hh. X); ḥa-ra ḤARA₄ = *ḥa-ru-ú* Ea IV 69, cf. Diri V 258; dug.ḥara₄ = *ḥa-ru-ú* Hh. X 217; dug.ḥa-ra₄ḤARA_x(KISIM) = *ḥa-ru-u* Erimḫuš VI 23; dug.nam.tar = *ḥa-ru-ú*, dug.nam.ḥara₄ = MIN Hh. X 215f.; dug.ḥara₄ = ŠU (var. *ḥa-ru-ú*) = *nam-ḥar tur-ru-ú* (var. *ṣaḥ-ru*) Hg. B II 282; *ki-ir-ru* = *ḥa-ru-ú*, *am-ma-am-mu* = MIN Malku IV 145f.

ḥarū A

(1) (a large container) — (a) in secular use: 1 *lim 3 me'at še'um ina ḥa-ri-a-tim šapik* 1300 (seahs of) barley stored in ḥ.-containers TCL 4 30:8, OA let.; *mīšum ḥa-ri(-a)-tī ta-āp-ta-na-ti-a(!) ū še-um ta-da-na-šu-nu-tī* why do you time and again open the ḥ.-containers and give them barley? BIN 4 67:7, OA let.; *ḥa-ri-a-te siparri* bronze ḥ.-containers AKA 283:84 (booty list), Asn., cf. AKA 366:66; 1 *ḥa-ru-ū erī rabītu ša 80 ina mindat mē libbaša šabtu adi kanniša rabī erī* one large copper ḥ.-container with a capacity of 80 measures of water together with its large stand of copper (which the kings of Urartu used to fill with libation wine for the performance of sacrifices to the god Ḫaldia) TCL 3 397, Sar.; 1 *ḥa-ri-e ša 2 ANŠE 1 MIN ša 1 (PI) ŠE* one ḥ.-container of two homers (capacity), one same of one PI ADD 964:5f.; *mē tašarraḥ ana DUG ḥa-ri-e tatabbak* you heat the water, pour (it) into the ḥ.-container Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 2:24, cf. ibid. glossary p. 52; make a figurine of an ox and *ina šaplān ḥa-ri-e tetemmer* bury (it) under the ḥ.-container Craig ABRT 1 67 r. 7 and dupl. (cf. ZA 32 164).

(b) in cultic use: DUG *ḥa-ri-a-te [ina p]ān paššūri šarri umallūni . . . la karān šurāri la* DUG *ḥa-ri-a-te ina pān Aššur umalliu* (the . . . who) fill the ḥ.-vessels before the table of the king (and who are now idle as I have written to the king, my lord, but the king, my lord, has not inquired into this matter, now during the month MN) there is no *šurāru*-wine (available), they have not filled the ḥ.-vessels before Ashur (there is no officer in charge of the wine nor his deputy nor his secretary, they are all idle, one like the other) ABL 42:19 and r. 9, NA; DUG *ḥa-ri-ū ipatti* he opens the ḥ.-pot (he sings the hymn beginning with the word *ḥutammūni* [see sub *ḥamū B*]) KAR 141 r. 9, NA rel., cf. BBR No. 60:34f. and KAR 146 r.(!) left col. 1'; *ša ḥa-ri-ū ina lisni ipattū* (the king) who opens the ḥ. during the foot-race festival CT 15 44:17, NA rel.; DUG *ḥa-ru-ū ina pānišu ibbattaqa* the ḥ.-pot is opened before him (Anu) RAec. p. 69 r. 1 and 4, NB; *manditu siparri ša šiddati ša ḥa-ru-ū ša^d Bēlit-ša-Uruk* the bronze mountings of the square(?) stand of the ḥ. of DN YOS

ḥarū B

7 89:6, NB; 1 *šiddati kaspi ša ḥa-ri-e* one square(?) stand of silver for the ḥ. YOS 6 62:15, NB, cf. 7 [namz]ātu kaspi ša ḥa-ri-e ibid. 18; 1 GIŠ *šiddatu kaspi ša ḥa-ri-e šarri* 7 namzātu kaspi ḥa-ri-e šarri one square(?) stand of silver for the ḥ. of the king, seven mixing vats of silver (required by the ritual called) ḥ. of the king YOS 7 185:21f., NB; cf. TCL 3 397 cited sub mng. 1a, above.

(2) (a religious ceremony, mostly NB): UD.5.KAM AB.NIGIN *ana ḥa-ri-e idin* offer a . . . cow on the fifth day for the ḥ.-ceremony! YOS 3 25:33; 1 ANŠE KAŠ.MEŠ *ana ḥa-ri-i ša* UD.7.KAM *rab qaqqulāt iddan* the overseer of the vats will give one homer of beer for the ḥ. of the seventh day ADD 1077 viii 14, NA; UD.8(?)KAM *ḥa-ru-ū anamdin* I shall offer the ḥ. the eighth day YOS 3 3:16; [šar]ru D[UG] *ḥa-ri-[e ipatti . . .] maqqē ša ḥa-ri-e u[gammar]* the king opens the ḥ.-container . . . , he completely performs the libation offerings of the ḥ.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(!) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals *a-na taḥ-tip-ti ḥa-re-e* to be slaughtered at the ḥ.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD . . . *ana ḥa-ri-e LUGAL abka* one bull . . . was led to the ḥ.-ritual of the king GCCI 2 269:8; *ina muḥḥi* UDU.SIZKUR.MEŠ *ša ḥa-ru-ū ša* LUGAL *la tasilli* do not be careless with regard to the sacrificial sheep for the ḥ.-ritual of the king YOS 3 60:7; from the 15th to the 16th day *šarru ḥa-ru-ū inamdin* the king will offer the ḥ. ibid. 11; *ša ḥa-ri-e ša* LUGAL (in broken context) AnOr 9 29 r. 5, cf. YOS 7 185:21f., cited sub mng. 1b; *ana ḥa-ri-e mullī* to fill the ḥ.-containers (with barley) (in ambiguous context) Peiser Urkunden 105:7' and 106:4', MB; *x barley ana ḥa-ri-e ša* PN (in ambiguous context) PBS 2/2 103:20, MB.

See also ḥarū D and ḥarū E in *bīt ḥarē*.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 38ff.; Landsberger, AfO 12 138f., Belleten 14 246 n. 57 and MSL 2 116f.

ḥarū B s.; young shoot of the date-palm; SB*; cf. *ḥaruttu*.

giš.izi.an.na.gišimmar = a-[šī]-tum = *ḥa-ru-ū* Hg. A I 30, referring to giš.zi.an.na.gišimmar = a-šī-tum young shoot Hh. III 361, cf. giš.peš.ḥa.ra.[gišimmar], giš.ḥa.ra.[gišimmar] Syria 12 pl. 46 iii 53f. (Forerunner

ḥarû C

to Hh. III); ḥara_x : ḥa-ru-ú CT 17 26:44f. (cf. below).

GIŠ.SAR ḥara_x (KISIM). diri(!).ga ur.bi mu.un.du₇.du₇: *ki-ma ki-ri-e šá ḥa-ru-u na-as-ḥu ištēniš ittakup* (the demon smote the animals so that) they all butted against each other, (breaking their horns?) like a garden with torn out branches CT 17 26:44f., rel. (difficult passage — for a different interpretation cf. Landsberger, MSL 2 111).

ḥarû C s.; (part of wagon); lex.*

giš.nam.ḥara_x(NUNUZ.ĀB×BI).mar.gid.da = *nam-ḥa-ru-ú* (var. *ḥa-ru-[ú]*) Hh. V 88; giš.ḥara_x.KI.MIN = *ḥa-ru-ú* ibid. 89; cf. giš.nam.ḥa.ra.mar.gid.da, giš.[ḥa].ra.mar.gid.da Syria 12 pl. 47 No. 3 i 17'ff., (Forerunner to Hh. V 11-13); *x-[y]-ú* = *ḥa-ru-[ú]* (among parts of the wagon) Malku II 219.

See also *namḥarû*.

Salonen Landfahrzeuge 120f., 121 n. 1.

ḥarû D (*ḥara'u*): s.; (an ornament); OB (Qatna)*.

na₄.ḥara₅ (error for ḥara₄?) .za.gìn = *ḥa-ru-[u]* Hh. XVI 79.

4 *ḥi-du* ZA.GÌN ŠÀ 2 *ḥa-ra-ú* RA 43 193:68, inv.; [...]-*ḥu-nu* ZA.GÌN *ḥa-ra-ú* ibid. 189:270.

The vocabulary passage might refer to an ornament in the form of the *ḥarû*-container, cf. *ḥarû A*. The Qatna passages represent possibly another word. See also *ḥiritu B*.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 39; Landsberger, MSL 2 117.

ḥarû E in *bīt ḥarê* s.; (mng. uncert.); SB, NB*.

bulug^{ki} = *pu-lu-uk-ku* = *é ḥa-re-e*, kib.gal na₄.za.gìn^{ki} = MIN Hg. B V iv 9f.

(a) in gen.: *eqlu ša GARIN tāmtim ša é ḥa-ri-e* a field in the “sea region” of the *ḥ*-house (belonging to Nabu) VAS 3 161:2; the weavers, the magi (and) *mārē ekalli ša é ḥa-re-e* the palace officials of the *ḥ*-house VAS 3 138:3, cf. VAS 3 157:3 and 8; *é ḥa-re-e qātsu ul ikšud* he (the enemy) did not touch the *ḥ*-house BHT pl. 17:25, chronicle.

(b) referring to the god Nabu: *é GIŠ.PA. KALAM.MA SI.SÁ* (var.: SUM.MU in KAV 43 r. 14) : *é Na-bi-um ša ḥa-ri-e* Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 43 r. 11, cf. ibid. 44:14, K.3089:10' in PSBA 22 359, 81-2-4, 252 (unpub.) r. 10', also mentioned

ḥāru

VAB 4 74 ii 7, ibid. 106 i 44 (wr. *ḥa-ri-ri*), ibid. 178 i 44, PBS 15 79 ii 33; (note:) ^dAG *ḥa-ri-e* BRM 4 25:43.

(c) without *é*: *ina gipāri ša dIštar ina ḥa-ri-e ša dNinlil ina maršiti ša dNingišzida šabtāniššu bilāniššu* seize him, bring him here from the *gipāru*-storehouse of Ishtar (or) from the *ḥ*. of Ninlil (or) from among the possessions of Ningišzida ZA 32 174:54, SB rel.

(Ungnad NRV Glossar p. 63.)

ḥarû F s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

[*ú*]-*di-e ša LÚ AD.GUB_x(KID)* (read *atkuppi*) [*a*]*na ḥa-ri-e-a [š]ūbila* send me the tools of the basket-weaver as my *ḥ*. UET 4 169:9, let.; *ḥa-ru-ú šú ša LÚ x x x ù ḥa-ru-ú attūa u ḥa-ru-ú ša PN ina muḥḥi ḥa-ri-e ta*(or: *ra!*)-*bu-ú* this *ḥ*. of the . . . and my own *ḥ*. as well as the *ḥ*. of PN are finer (or: larger) than the *ḥ*. TCL 9 115:8 ff., let.

Mng. cannot be established, “share” or “present” are possibilities.

ḥarû v.; to lay hand on; SB*; I (*iḥarri*).

nu mu.un.tu.tu : *ul i-ḥa-ár-ri* (cf. below).

an.dib.ba mu.un.dù šu nu.mu.un.tu.tu : *rikis šamé tēpušma qa-at ul i-ḥa-ár-ri* you have organized heaven so that hand cannot be laid upon it SBH p. 130:32f. (translation based on šu.tu.tu = *e-ke-mu* Antagal G 179, cf. šu nu.tu.tu.dè without being caught/interfered with VAS 2 2 ii 14 and 15).

ḥarû see *ḥerû*.

ḥarû (to void excrements) see *arû*.

ḥāru (*ḥa'aru, ajaru*) s.; donkey foal; Mari; WSem. lw.

ana ḥa-a-ri-im qa-ta-li-im to slaughter a foal ARM 2 37:6; [*ḥa*]-*a-ra-am DUMU a-ta-ni-im anāku ušaqtil* I had a foal slaughtered, the young of a she-ass, (and established peace between . . .) ibid. 11; ANŠE *ḥa-a-ra-am aqtul* Syria 19 108:18; *ḥa-a-ra-am ša saliz mim qutul* slaughter the foal of peace! ibid. 109:23; Dossin, Syria 19 108, cites the pl. ANŠE *ḥa-a-ri-i* and the var. ANŠE *a-ia-ra-am*, cf. also Mél. Dussaud 2 984 and 986.

The various writings attempt to render WSem. *‘aḥr*, “foal.”

hāru A

hāru A (*hiāru*): v.; (1) to pick and take as mate (for oneself or for someone else), (2) (uncert. mngs.); from OB on; I (*iḫir*, *iḫār*, *ḫir*); cf. *ḫa'āru*, *ḫā'iru*, *ḫā'irūtu*, *ḫiratu*, *ḫirtu*.

è = *ḫa-a-rum šá bir-ši ḫ.*, said of a (supernatural) luminous phenomenon, gú.ḪAR = MIN *šá sim-me ḫ.*, said of a wound, dam.TUK.a = MIN *šá áš-šá-ti ḫ.*, said of a spouse Antagal VIII 12-14; [ú] U₆ = *ḫa-a-rum* Diri II 175 (also = *amāru*, *natālu*, *ḫātu*, *naplusu*); e è [*ḫa*]-[*al*]-*rum* A III/3:160; igi.kár = *ḫa-a-ru šá li-li-i ḫ.*, said of the *lilá*-demon CT 18 50 iii 9, dupl. CT 19 33 80-7-19,307 r. 1; igi.ba.an.ši.kár : *i-ḫi-ru-šú* (cf. mng. 1c, below) 5R 50 i 59f.; *ḫi-a-rum* = *a-ma-rum* An IX 20.

(1) to pick and take as mate (for oneself or someone else) — (a) said of humans: *šumma awilum ana mārišu kallatam i-ḫi-ir* if a man takes a bride for his son CH § 155:74, cf. ibid. § 156:5, as against *šumma awilum ana mārē ... aššatim iḫuz* ibid. § 166:53; PN ... PN₂ u PN₃ ana PN₄ mārišunu ana kallūtīm i-ḫi-ru-ši PN₂ and (his wife) PN₃ took (the girl) PN ... as daughter-in-law for their son PN₄ CT 8 7b:8, OB; *amtam nawirtam ša inki maḫrat itti tam-kārim ḫi-ri* get a nice slave girl who appeals to you from the dealer (to be my concubine) VAS 16 65:14 (as corrected in MVAG 38/1 59), OB let.; *inūma mārat LÚ Ebla ana DUMU.A.NI i-ḫi-ru* (the year of RN) when he took the daughter of the king of Ebla for his son Wiseman Alalakh 35:12, OB; PN *amta* ... PN₂ ana *kaspi ul inandin u ana ardi ul i-ḫir-r[i]* PN₂ will not sell PN, the slave girl, ... nor marry her to a slave YOS 7 66:19, NB.

(b) said of gods: *Sin ... ana ḫi-a-ri-iš iqrab* Sin approached (Ningal) ... to espouse her CT 15 5 ii 8, lit.

(c) said of demons: cf. CT 18 50 iii 9, cited above; lú.ki.sikil.líl.la igi.ba.an.ši.kár : *šá ar-da-at li-li-i i-ḫi-ru-šú* whom the maid of the wind-demon has picked for herself 5R 50 i 59-60, cf. *kiskilili i-ḫar-šú* KAR 147:14, etc.; *ana ūri la illi ardat lilí i-ḫar-šú* he must not go up on the roof (or) the maid of the wind-demon will pick him KAR 177 r. iii 26, hemerology, and passim; DIŠ KL.MIN (= [*ina bīt amēli*]) ... *b[ēl] bīti i-ḫi-ir* if the ... -demon has designs upon the owner of

hāru A

the house in the house of a man CT 38 25 K. 2942 + :2, Alu, cf. ibid. 3 (*bēlet* instead of *bēl*); *mārat Anim ḫi-rat-su* the Daughter of Anu is “espoused” to him (the child) Labat TDP 220:25, apod.; *taḫ-ta-ni-ir-ra* you (the demons) are constantly picking (victims) Lambert Marduk’s Address to the Demons D 3 (in damaged context).

(d) said of witches, etc.: *muršī kališunu ana ḫa-ri-im-ma* (line 3) ... *šalam murši ša ḫidi teppuš* ... <ana> *kurkizanni ta-ḫar-šu* (line 11) ... *marša kīma ša ḫa-ri-im tušadbabšu* (line 18) ... *mimma lemnu ša ḫi-ra-kaš-šu* (line 24) in order to “marry off” (magically) all diseases ... you make an image of the disease out of clay (and) ... “espouse” (it) to a piglet, ... you make the sick person speak (the words required) for the espousal ... “I am espoused to ‘anything evil’” KAR 66:3-24, inc.; *mimma lemnu ḫi-ra-an-ni-ma* [*hum*]manni dummanni “anything evil” having “espoused” me has put me in a state of paralysis (and) weeping LKA 90 r. i 16; *šalmija ana mīti ta-ḫi-ra* you (the witches, etc.) have “espoused” my image to (that of) a dead man Maqlu IV 28, cf. *ana mīti i-ḫi-ru-in-ni* ibid. I 107; *šumma amēlu ana mīti ḫi-ir* if a man is (magically) “espoused” to a dead person BBR No. 52:1; *ana mimma lemni ḫi-ra-ku* I am (magically) “espoused” to “anything evil” KAR 297:12; *la’ú šú kaššāptu ḫi-rat-su* the witch is “espoused” to this babe Labat TDP 218:15, apod.

(2) (uncert. mngs.) — (a) in rel. (with *pī nišī*): *izzazma pī nišī i-ḫa-ra* (annually when Ishtar makes the people mourn for Tammuz, Ishtar) is present and ... s (cf. below for a suggested translation) the mouth of the people LKA 69:7, dupl. LKA 70 i 5; *Sin u Šamaš* ... *ša ūmišam* KA (*pi-i* in K.3307:8 in OECT 6 pl. 22) *nišī ta-ḫi-ir-ra* you, Sin and Shamash, ... the mouth of the people every day PBS 1/2 106 r. 9, cf. *Marduk ... ša ūmišamma pī nišī i-ḫi-ir-ru* Lambert Marduk’s Address to the Demons B 12; *Kilili ... ša pī nišī i-ḫi-ir-ru* KAR 42:33, cf. ArOr 17/1 182 n. to r. 9. The idiom *pī nišī ḫāru* may mean “to bind the mouth magically to compel people to speak the truth in preparation for the judgment.”

hâru B

(b) in lex.: cf. Antagal VIII 12f., cited above.

(c) in OA: *u* PN *aḫī ta-ḫi-ra-ma lu tuppū ša abija lu tuppū ... ša aḫija ... ina bītikunu ʔezib* you have appointed(?) PN, my brother, and he has left in your house either tablets of my father or tablets of my brother CCT I 45:12, OA.

The translation “to select” (based on etym.) does not recommend itself, because *hâru* is not attested as a synonym of *nasâqu* and *bêru*, the usual words for this meaning, and because the passages cited for mngs. 1c and 1d indicate seizure (in a legal and a physical sense) rather than selection. The Sum. correspondences *u₆* and *igi.kâr*, as well as the passage *hiâru = amâru*, refer to an aspect which may be linked to the concept of the evil eye.

hâru B v.; to get ready, make available; SB, NB; I (*iḫir, iḫâr, ḫir*).

(a) in lit.: *šammī urqīt eršetim i-ḫi-ru-[ni]* (the gods?) have provided me with plants, the green of the earth CT 15 36a:12, SB *wis.*; *nindabêšunu ta-ḫir(!)-ra-ma tapagqida* É.NUN-*šu-nu* you (Sin and Shamash) prepare their (the other gods’) cereal offerings and administer their cellas PBS 1/2 106 r. 12, NB *rel.*

(b) in NB letters and contracts: *šiditum ša bēlija ḫi-ra-at* the provisions for my lord are ready YOS 3 189:19; 20 MA.NA *ḫurāša ḫi-ri-i-ma ana dullu ina* É.AN.NA *epuš* make 20 minas of gold available and use (them) for work in Eanna! TCL 9 132:7; *qēmē billāti u šikara rēštā mādu ḫi-i-ri* (line 13) *tibin uttati ḫi-i-ri* (line 15) ... *akalu u ḫišiḫti mala ba[šū] ḫi-i-ri* (line 23) ... *alāku ša šarri ibašši lu ḫi-ra-a-ta* (line 27) get mixed flour ready and fresh beer in quantities, get barley straw ready ... get food and whatever else is necessary ready, ... the visit of the king is imminent, be you ready! TCL 9 89; *ḫarrānšu ana Bābili ḫi-ra-at* he is ready to travel to Babylon YOS 3 46:7, cf. TCL 9 110:24; *ina šilli* ^d*Šamaš u ina šillika dullu ḫi-i-ri* (thanks to) your and Shamash’s protection, the work is ready CT 22 184:12; 2 *alp[ī x] immerī ana nāmušti ša* ITI MN *ḫi-i-ri-ma ḫabbūru*

ḫarūbu

līkullu get two oxen and x sheep ready for the tribute of the month MN and let them eat green fodder YOS 3 9:39, and *passim* in NB letters; *ul-[lu] zi-ki-ú-tu u ḫa-áš-a-ta mala ina bīt* PN [*uzakka*] *u i-ḫa-a-ri* he will clean and make ready all the . . . , the cleaning(?) and the holes(?) which are in the house of PN BE 8 119:10, NB *leg.*; [*pūt . . .*] *masnaqtum [maššar]tum u ḫa-a-ru . . .* PN *naši* PN guarantees . . . punctuality, protection (against theft) and getting (the offerings) ready VAS 6 324:10, NB *leg.*

ḫarūbu (*ḫarūpu*): s.; carob; Oakk., SB; wr. *ḫa-ru-pi* AMT 15,3:5, KAR 174 iii 39.

ḫa-ru-ub DAG.KISIM₅ × *ú.gír* = *ḫa-ru-bu* Ea IV 68, also S^b II 250, Diri II 252 (Sum. preceded by *giš*); *giš-nu šir*(slanting) + UD = *ḫa-ru-[bu(?)]* A VIII/4:99; [*na₄*].*gurun.giš.ú.gír* = *ab-[nu] ḫa-[ru-bi]* stone of the carob Antagal VIII 97 (cf. usage c, below); *ú.URU.TIL.LA, [ú ša]-am da-da-a, ú.AŠ.TÁL.[TÁL], ú ša-mi giš.ú.gír, ú kur-ab-du* : *ú ḫa-ru-bu* Uruanna I 183-87.

(a) in gen.: KUR *ḫa-ru-bi-e* KÚ the country will eat carobs ACh Ishtar 28:20, cf. KUR *ḫa-ru-[bi-e(?) . . .]* (restoration based on *ḫa-ru-bi-e(!)* in line 4) Thompson Rep. 246A:2 (translit. only); *mār kabti u šarī ḫa-ru-bu uk-[lat-sun]* (as to) the noble and the rich, carobs are their food JCS 6 3:186, Theodicy; *la-qit ḫa-ru-pi ki-i te-[x-x]* the collectors of carobs . . . (in broken context) KAR 174 iii 39, *wis.*; *šumma* (wr. DIŠ UD.DA) *giš.ú.gír ḫa-ru-ba eli minātišu išši* if the camel-thorn bush bears oversize carobs CT 41 22:17, Alu; 7 *ḫa-ru-bi-e šá* IM. S¹.SÁ *teleggi* you take seven carobs from the north CT 23 34:34, med., cf. *ibid.* 35:41; *ḫa-ru-bu* (in broken context) Gilg. IX vi 29; (note:) *Ḫa-ru-ba* (as personal name) HSS 10 25 iv 3, Oakk.

(b) flour used in med.: *zid ḫa-ru-be* flour made of carobs Küchler Beitr. pl. 1:33, cf. *zid giš ḫa-ru-bi* KAR 195:13, also NAM *zid ḫa-ru-[b]i* AMT 79,1:14.

(c) the stone of the *ḫ.* used in med.: NA₄ *ḫa-ru-pi* AMT 15,3:5; *a-bat-ti ḫa-ru-bi* AMT 97,1:2; cf. Antagal VIII 97, cited above.

(d) resin of the carob: cf. sub *ḫīlu*.

The identification of *ḫ.* is based on etym. (cf. Fonahn, ZA 20 448ff.). The Mesopotamian carob produced by the *ašāgu* (*ú.gír*),

ḥarūpu

“camel-thorn,” is not the true carob, which is unknown in Iraq.

Zimmern Fremdw. 55; Thompson DAB 186f.; Landsberger, MSL 2 118.

ḥarūpu see *ḥarūbu*.

ḥarurtu s.; throat; NA*; cf. *ḥarāru* A.

lišānšu TA *ḥa-ru-ur-ti-šu lišdudūni* may they pull his tongue from his throat ABL 154:10.

Syr. *ḥ^orōštā* is probably a loan from *ḥarurtu* in the pronunciation **ḥaruštu*.

Holma Körperteile 42; Albright, AJSL 34 240.

ḥarūru A s.; (a part of the mill); SB*; cf. *ḥarāru* C.

[ú-ru] [ḥAR] = *ḥa-ru-[ru]* A V/2:187 (preceded by *ummatum ša* NA₄.ḤAR); [...] = [ḥa]-ru-ru Antagal O 8.

šumma MIN (= UZU.DIR) *ina ḥa-ru-ri in-namir* if a fungus appears in the *ḥ*. CT 38 20:55, Alu, cf. line 53 (*ina ummat* NA₄.ḤAR), line 54 (*ina šaplānu* NA₄.ḤAR); *šumma* MIN (= EME.DIR) *ina ḥa-ru-ur* NA₄.ḤAR if a lizard (cries) on the *ḥ*. of the millstone KAR 382:63, cf. *ibid.* r. 62, KAR 386 r. 26, also CT 38 44 Sm. 472 +:16 and r. 5, Alu.

ḥarūru B s.; (a cover, garment); Mari*.

2 TÚG *ḥa-ru-ru ša pa-an* GIŠ.NÁ two *ḥ*.-covers for the front of a bed ARM 7 253:7; 1 TÚG *ḥa-ru(!)-ru* (list of garments) *ibid.* 90:4.

See *ḥarīru*.

ḥarušḫu s.; (a piece of jewelry); EA*; Hurr. word.

1 *ḥa-ru-uš-ḫu* one *ḥ*. (of fine *ḫulālu* stone, its head is of *ḫilibū*-stone, covered with gold) EA 25 ii 34 (list of gifts of Tushratta), also *ibid.* ii 34 and 35 (of KA.GUL-stone); 1 [ḥa-ru-uš-ḫu] *ḫurāši* (and other objects of gold) *šukuttu annātu ša šu-ur-g[u ...]* one *ḥ*. of gold, ... these pieces of jewelry of *ibid.* ii 38.

ḥarūtu s.; branch (of the date palm); NB; Aram. lw.; cf. *ḥarū* B.

400 *gidim ša ḫuṣābi elāt ḥa-ru-ut-tum* 400 cut off bunches of dates on their *ḫuṣābu*, aside from the fronds CT 22 80:6, let.; *libbi u ḥa-ru-ut-tum inaššar* he will take care of the “date-cabbage” (i.e., the central bud of

ḥarwarāti

the date palm) and of the branches Cyr. 200:7, and passim; *pūt na-sa-IR šá lib-bi ḥa-ru-ti ka-par-ri* PN *naši* PN guarantees the care of the “date-cabbage,” the branches and the leaves VAS 5 10:9; guarantee for *ú-ḫi-en ra-ṭa-bi li-ib ḥa-ru-tú u ḫu-ša-bi* freshness of the green dates, the “date-cabbage,” the fronds and the *ḫuṣābu* VAS 5 11:9; *nabalkatānu x kaspi inandin kī libbi u ḥa-ru-ut-tum la ittašar* the defaulter will pay x silver, if he does not take care of the “date-cabbage” and the branches BE 9 10:20, cf. BE 9 101:13.

Cf. Aram. *ḥ^orūtā*.

Pick, OLZ 1913 29; Zimmern Fremdw. 54; Löw Flora 2 329.

ḥarwa s.; (a garment); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

40 TÚG.MEŠ *ḥa-ar-wa ša* URU GN HSS 14 7:10; *ḥa-ar-wa* (among garments) HSS 13 123:8, and passim in this text, also HSS 14 6:7.

See also *ḥarbiwū*.

ḥarwarahḫu s.; pitchfork; Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. *ḥarwarahuzuzū, ḥa waruzzu*.

15 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-aḫ-ḫé* MEŠ IN.NU.MEŠ ... *ana ḫubullī* PN *iltege ina arki ebūri* 15 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-ḫé ana* IN.NU.MEŠ *itti MÁŠ.MEŠ-šu utār* PN borrowed 15 pitchforks for straw, ... after the harvest he will return the 15 pitchforks for straw with their “interest” HSS 9 92:1, 9, cf. 10 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-aḫ-ḫu ti-ib-nu* HSS 15 43B:4, also 10 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-^{ra}-aḫ-ḫu* IN.NU.MEŠ *ibid.* 11; 28 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-ú* GAL 30 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-ú-za-tum* TUR (with other implements, summed up as tools) HSS 13 106:1; 296 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-^{ra}-aḫ-ḫu* MEŠ HSS 13 107:1; 20 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ru-uz-zu* 10 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-aḫ-ḫu* GAL HSS 14 241:4; 15 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-aḫ-ḫu ...* 5 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-zu* HSS 13 101:1.

ḥarwarahuzuzū s.; (a tool); Nuzi*; pl. *ḥarwarahuzātū*; Hurr. lw.; cf. *ḥarwarahḫu, ḥarwaruzzu*.

5 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-zu* HSS 13 101:3; 30 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-ú-za-tum* TUR HSS 13 106:2.

ḥarwarāti s. pl.(?); (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

harwaruzzu

ana šīme 18 ḥa-ar-wa-ra-ti ana GUD.MEŠ *zu-ku-ul-li* (barley) for the price of 18 ḥ. for the oxen of the herd HSS 13 362:35.

harwaruzzu s.; (a tool); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. *ḥarwarahḫu*, *ḥarwarahḫuzu*.

100 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ru-uz-zu* HSS 13 107:4;
20 GIŠ *ḥa-ar-wa-ru-uz-zu* HSS 14 241:3.

ḥasānu v.; (mng. uncert.); OB*.

aššum ṣēni ša qātika ḥa-sa-nim as to the transfer(?) of the small cattle which are in your charge (and placing them on higher ground wherever there is pasture . . .) TCL 1 4:6. Probably a scribal error for *nasāḫim*.

ḥasapû in *ša ḥasapê* s.; (a profession); NB*.

PN *šá ḥa-sa-pi-e* Evetts Ner. 18:19.

ḥasāpu A v.; to pluck out (hair); NA, SB*; I (*iḥsip*, *iḥassip*), II; cf. *ḥassupu* in *ša ḥassupe*.

tu-ḥa-as-sap 5R 45 K.253 ii 21, gramm.; *tu-uḫ-ta-as-sip* ibid. i 36.

(a) *ḥasāpu*: he tore off his headgear, *pirat-su iḥ-si-ip* pulled out his hair (and pounded his body with both fists) TCL 3 412, Sar.; SIG SAG.KI-šú u TÚG.SÍG-šú *ta-ḥas-sip* you pluck hair from his forehead and (wool) from the hem of his garment LKA 70 r. iv 13, SB rel.; (in broken context:) *li-iḥ-si-pu* ABL 1178:16, NA; [*tah-si-pa* ABL 217:6, NA (possibly to *ḥasāpu* B).

(b) *ḥussupu*: occ. only in the name of the object *ša ḥassupe* and in the gramm. text cited above.

ḥasāpu B v.; to remove (bricks); SB*; I (*iḥsip*).

15 *tipkī lu aḥ-si-ip lu ušērida* I took down (hendiadys construction) 15 courses of bricks (in the section from the battlements to the "beam of the house," and raised the wall to 50 courses, increasing it thus by 35 courses as against the former height) AAA 19 97:10 (composite text, dupl. AKA 21:10), Aššur-rēš-iši.

ḥasarratu (*ḥasirratu*): s.; (a kind of grass); lex.*

ḥasāsu

a.tar.SAR = *a-tar-tum* = ḤAS-ra-a-[*tum*] Hg. D 246, cf. Hg. B IV 208; Ú.GÁ×ÁŠ.SAR am.ḥa.ra = *a-t[a]r-tum* = *ḥa-sar-rat* Hg. B IV 178b; Ú *a-tár-tum*, Ú A.DAR, Ú GI.RIN SIG₇, Ú *a-ra-an-tum*, Ú *e-riš-ti* A.ŠÀ, Ú *a-nu-nu-tú* = Ú *ḥa-sa-ar-ra-tum* (vars. *ḥa-sa-ra-tum*, *ḥa-sir-ra-tum*, *ḥa-sa-ma-tu*) Uruanna I 132-37; Ú GÁ×ÁŠ.SAR am.ḥa.ra = Ú *a-tú-ar-tum* (probably *a-ta₅-ar-tum*) ibid. 138; NUMUN Ú.A.DAR = NUMUN Ú [*ḥa-sa-ar-ra-tum*] ibid. 139; Ú *a-tár-tu* = Ú *ḥa-sa-ru-tu* VAT 10070(unpub.):10; [...] = Ú *ḥa-sir-ra-tu* Uruanna I 281/14.

The appearance of the word in the third column of Hg. indicates that it is post-OB.

ḥasāru see *ḥašāru*.

ḥasāsu v.; (1) to think of a deity = to heed a deity, to be pious, (2) to think of a person (said of gods and kings) = to care for, to be mindful of, (3) to remember, (4) to be mindful of (something), to listen to (somebody), (5) to refer to (something/somebody), to mention, (6) to be intelligent, understanding, (7) to plan, (8) *ḥussusu* to remind, (9) *ḥussusu* to study, investigate, (10) *ḥussusu* to worry, (11) *šuhssusu* to remind, (12) *šuhssusu* to give information, (13) *šuhssusu* to pay attention, (14) *šutahssusu* to be concerned, worried; I (*iḥsus*, *iḥassas*, *ḥasis*), I/2, I/3, II, III, III/2, IV; from Oakk. on; cf. *ḥasistu*, *ḥasīsu*, *ḥāsisu*, *ḥassu* adj., *ḥassūtu*, *ḥasūsu*, *ḥissatu*, *ḥissūtu*, *ḥahsasūtu*, *taḥsistu*.

si-i sē = *ḥa-sa-s[u]* Idu II ii 93, also Antagal A 219 (in group with *la mašú*); GIŠGAL.[x].me.gar = *ḥa-sa-[su]* Erimḫuš II 100 (in group with *mašú*, *šamú*); pa-ad PĀD = *ḥa-sa-su* Idu I ii 60; ri-i RI = *ḥa-sa-su(!)* A II/8 i 30; bar.bar = *ḥa-sa-su* Antagal D 67 (in group with bar = *pasāsu*); a.za.LU.LU = *šu-uḫ-zu-zu* ZA 9 163 iii 29, group voc.

ní.mu nu.mu.uš.tuk.mèn : *ra-ma-ni ul ḥa-sa-ku* (I am undecided) I do not know my mind 4R 19 No. 3:48, lit.; mu.uš.túg.GEŠTU.kù.ga.na ta.àm an.ga.mu.un.ri.a.bi : *ina uz-ni-šu el-li-tim mi-nam iḥ-su-sa-an-ni* what has he plotted against me in his holy mind? KAR 375 ii 8, lit. (parallel 4R II r. 20); mu.un.da.sè.sè.ki : *i-ḥa-sa-su* KAR 95:20f.

(1) to think of a deity = to heed a deity, to be pious: *ta-ḥa-sà-as* ^d*Lugalbanda* heed Lugalbanda! (last sentence in the speech of the elders to Gilgamesh at his departure) Gilg. Y. 271, OB; the subjects (i.e., mankind) *lu ḥi-is-su-su* (var. *ḥi-ta-su-su*) should

ḥasāsu

always heed (their gods and goddesses) En. el. VI 114; *ša ḥa-si-is-ku-nu ikaššadu nizzamat[su] annanna ḥasiskunu ikaššadu* [...] he who heeds you obtains what he desires, so-and-so who heeds you will obtain (what he desires) JRAS 1929 786:18, 19, SB rel.; *la iḥ-su-sa ilūtka* (who) did not heed your godhead BA 5 387:12, SB rel.; *ul ḥa-sa-ku-ma bēlūtki ul usappa kajān* I was not aware of your sovereignty, I never prayed (to you) ZA 5 79:23 (prayer of Asn. I); may a (future) learned man read all my deeds which I inscribed on the stela and *tanitti ilāni li-iḥ-ta-as-sa-as* may he take thought of the glory of the gods VAB 4 110 iii 6, Nbk., and passim in Nbk. inscr.; *ḥa-sis šumika te[ttir]* you (Nusku) save him who heeds you Maqlu II 12; *ḥa-sa-as* (var. *ḥa-si-su*) *bēli išāriš alāku* to be mindful of the lord, to act correctly (lit.: go straight) Šurpu IV 30; (in personal names:) *Hu-sú-us-DINGIR* Heed-the-god! Kish 1930 406 (unpub.) r. iii, Oakk. (perhaps "Ersatzname"), cf. the hypocoristic name *Iḥ-sú-súm* MAD 1 p. 201 (Oakk. Diyala).

(2) to think of a person (said of gods and kings) = to care for, to be mindful of: *šarru ḥa-as-sa-na-ši-ni* the king is mindful of us ABL 604:11, NA; *anāku kalbu šarru bēli iḥ-ta-sa-an-[ni]* I am a dog (but) the king, my lord, has thought of me ABL 67:7, NA; *kī ša šarru bēli ardišu ḥa-si-is-u-ni* since the king, my lord, is mindful of his servant ABL 873:5, NA; with regard to all (and) everything *šulum ramānka ḥu-us-su* take (good) care of yourself! (end of letter to an important official) ABL 219 r. 6, NB; (in personal names:) ^d*Nabū-ḥu-us-sa-an-ni* Nabu-be-mindful-of-me! BE 8 91:4, NB, and passim, also ADD 491 r. 9, and passim; ^dŠU-^dEN.ZU-*ḥa-si-is* YOS 4 284:4, Ur III; ^dŠUL-*gi-ḥa-si-is* Or. 23 57 No. 920, Ur III; *Ì-li-ḥa-sis* SLB 1/2 60:2, OB; ever since you had good fortune (*ilam tarši*) *šu-mi ú-ul ta-aḥ-sú-si ina* ŠAM 15 ŠE KÙ. BABBAR you have not remembered me with a present of the value of even 15 ŠE of silver! YOS 2 15:11, OB let.; *šarru ina ekallišu šum-šu ana damiqtim ḥa-sa-sa* (that) the king in his palace should think well of him BRM 4 20:14 (title of a series of conjurations); *ilāni māt Akkadi ana* SAL.SIG₅ *i-ḥas-sa-su* the gods

ḥasāsu

will think of Akkad in order to (do it a) favor ACh Sin 4:15, apod.; Marduk, my lord, *ep-šētūa ana [damiqtim] ḥadīš ḥi-ta-as-sa-[as]* do always think of my deeds favorably (and) with pleasure! VAB 4 176 x 27, Nbk.; may these great gods in their wrath *ana limutti li-iḥ-ta-sa-as-su-šu* curse him BBSt. No. 6 ii 52, Nbk. I; in the morning *damiqta li-šah-sis-ka* may he bless(?) you, (at night may he utter a benediction) BA 5 654 r. 4, SB rel..

(3) to remember: *mašitam ḥa-sa-su* to remember forgotten things RA 22 142 r. i 5, NB (title of a series of conjurations); *lu-ú aḥ-su-sa-am-ma ana dāriš aj amši* I shall remember (these days) and shall not forget (them) ever! Gilg. XI 165; *mūša aḥ-su-us-ka-ma* this night I remembered you KAR 158 r. ii 46, SB (incipit of a song); *li-iḥ-šu-uš-mi // ia-az-ku-ur-mi šarri bēlija mimma ša innepušmi* may the king, my lord, remember whatever has been done EA 228:18 (meaning indicated by WSem. gloss); go back to the upper world *a-di a-ḥa-sa-sa-ka* till I shall think of you (end of speech of Nergal to the visitor to the nether world) ZA 43 18:68, SB lit.; and if the king, my lord, *la ḥa-as-su* does not remember (about these letters) ABL 266 r. 19, NA; you will eat food and forget these oaths but TA *libbi mē annāti tašattia ta-ḥa-sa-sa-ni tanaš-šara adē annāti* if you drink of this water you will remember and keep these oaths Craig ABRT 1 24 r. i 12, SB rel.; *u šūnu ... ipšit damiqtiya libbašunu la iḥ-su-us-ma* but they did not remember my good deeds, but ... Iraq 16 183 v 49, Sar.; RN *namurraṭ kakkē ... ezzūti ... iḥ-su-us* RN remembered the terror which the raging weapons (of Ashur and Ishtar have spread over Elam, and he fled) Streck Asb. 62 viii 55, etc.; the wrath of the king of the gods ... abated and *Esagila u Bābili iḥ-su-us šubat bēlūtišu* he remembered (again) Esagila and Babylon, his lordly seat VAB 4 270 i 33, Nbn., and passim in his inscr.; *ḥu-su-us Bābili* remember Babylon (which you, Marduk, have destroyed in your anger) Streck Asb. 262 ii 29.

(4) to be mindful of (something), to listen to (somebody): *ḥu-us-sa* listen to me! KAR 145:21, SB wisd.; *kikkišu šimēma igāru ḥi-is-*

ḥasāsu

sa-as listen, reed fence, heed, wall! Gilg. XI 22; *la nāšir adē la ḥa-si-is ṭābti* who does not keep the oath, does not heed the friendship (of Assyria) Thompson Esarh. ii 41, and passim in Esarh. and Asb. inser.; now I am writing to you, *ḥu-us-sa-ma dibbēkunu aganzūtu* pay attention to these your affairs! ABL 571 r. 4, NB; *naqda tipqudu damiqta ḥas-[s]u* taking care of the meek, keeping in mind what is good KAR 321:9, SB wisd.; *ana bāli kitpad erēša ḥi-is-sa-as* take thought for the oxen, remember (their importance for) the plowing BA 5 624:14, SB rel.

(5) to refer to (something/somebody), to mention: when the slave was seized in the house, the (assembly of the) city questioned him PN *iḥ-sū-us* PN₂ *ú-ul iḥ-sū-us* UD.4.KAM *ikkalima ú-us-si-si-šu-ma* PN-ma *iḥ-sū-us ana pi wardim mār awilim ittanaddinū* he mentioned PN, but did not mention PN₂ — and he (the slave) was held for four days and they questioned him sharply, but he (still) mentioned only PN — should a free man be extradited upon the say-so of a slave? TCL 18 90:8-12, OB let.; *ina šē ša-ra-qú-tim ú-ul iḥ-ḥa-si-is* he has not been mentioned in connection with the stolen barley *ibid.* 23; and ever since he has lived in our city *ina sartim matima šumšu ul ḥa-si-is* his name has never been mentioned in connection with any crime *ibid.* 28; *ana la šu-a-tum i-ḥa-sa-as* he will be accused (lit.: mentioned) unjustly(?) K.25 r. ii 29, Dream-book apod.; LÚ.MEŠ *šunūti iḥ-sū-su-nim ummā* . . . they have accused these men as follows: . . . Symb. Koschaker 113:8, Mari let.; *mimma ta-aḥ-su(!)-si* all that you have mentioned EA 36:7; *ina meḥrī šarri la ḥa-sa-ku* am I not mentioned (even) with the companions of the king? KAR 324:30, fable; *māmīt bēl ūmi ḥa-sa-si* the curse (caused by) mentioning the patron deity of the day Šurpu III 114; I took my stand in the assembly of the district (*bābtu*) (of the city), *pīja iššabatma umma šūma ilam la ta-ḥa-as-sā-ás* but he interrupted me, saying: “Do not mention the god (i.e., do not take an oath)!” CT 2 1:32, OB.

(6) to be intelligent, understanding — (a) *ḥasāsu*: *ḥa-sa-siš la na-ṭa-a* not under-

ḥasāsu

standable En. el. I 94, cf. *la na-ṭu-u ḥa-sa-siš* *ibid.* VI 37, also *ḥa-sa-si la na-ṭa-a* BiOr 6 pl. 6:7, SB rel.; *eliki ḥa-as-sā-a-ku ana šibqiki ša pānānum mugri atalki* I am smarter than you (fem.) at your old (wily) game, please go away! ZA 49 164 i 17, OB lit.; *amēlūti la šemēti ša ramānša la tidū la ḥas-sa ultu arkat ūmēša* unruly mankind which knows itself not, without understanding since the days of yore BA 3 293 r. 15, Esarh.; the craftsmen *ina la bišit uznī la ḥa-sa-as amāte* in their failure to give thought to the matter CT 26 26 vi 85 (= OIP 2 108), Senn., and passim; *gir bāli labba ša taḥ-su-su* the *girru* of the herds, the lion, whom you well know ZA 43 52:61, Theodicy; *manumma awāte ša aḥ-šu-šu ú-ul iḥ-šu-uš* nobody understood the situation but me Smith Idrimi 9; *anāku kī aḥ-sū-sū [eppuš]* I shall do as I see fit EA 29:152 (let. of Tushratta); *ammar ṭenšunu ḥa-as-su ina tirik libbi mētu* in so far as their report is intelligible, they died of a broken heart ABL 584:4, NA; *mimma ḥas-su simāte ša šarrūti ēpuš* I did every imaginable thing that is appropriate for royal office Streck Asb. 28 iii 73; *inā attašu aḥ-su-us-ma ukīn ar-x-šū* I raised (my) eyes thereunto (idiom?), deliberated, and established his . . . ADD 646:19, also ADD 647:19; *lēssu ul idda lib-bu-uš ul iḥ-su-us* he did not think hard (lit.: he did not cock his head), he did not deliberate CT 26 19 v 47, also OIP 2 95:68, and passim in Senn. inser.; (note:) *šarru iḥ-sū-us um-ma-a* (followed by quotation) EA 162:21 (let. from Egypt); *šarru lu ḥa-si-si* may the king consider ABL 532:15 (followed by *aki*), also *ibid.* r. 11f.; *šī iḥ-su-ús qurdam illibbiša ittašar ananta* she, however, thought of heroism, kept battle in mind VAS 10 214 iv 10, OB Agushaya.

(b) *naḥsusu* (passive): *ṭenšina ul iḥ-ḥa-as-sa-as* (parallel *ul lamid*) their meaning cannot be understood BA 5 653:27 and 29, SB rel.; when he enters a house *ittašu ul itaddu* [. . .] [É] *ina ašišu ul iḥ-ḥa-as-[sa]-as* he leaves no mark — when he leaves the house he is unnoticeable (said of a demon) CT 17 3:28, rel.

(7) to plan — (a) in econ.: x shekels of silver belonging to Shamash are at the disposal (*ina qāti*) of PN, *ša i-ḥa-sa-su-ma i-li-*

ḥasāsu

a-am ša ^dŠamašma whatever (business) plan he sets afoot and (whatever) it yields belongs exclusively to Shamash VAS 9 134:5, OB; apart from the promissory notes which are “in the street” (see sub *sūqu*), *mimma* ša PN *i-ḥa-as-sa-sa ina* KASKAL^{II}-šú-nu whatever (business) plans PN sets afoot are part of their common venture Nbn. 787:16.

(b) in lit.: my royal predecessors *epēš bīti šuātu la iḥ-su-su-nim-ma . . . ul iškunu uznu* never planned the building of this house . . . nor did they even consider it Böhl Leiden Coll. 3 p. 35:26 (translit. only), Asb.; this day is not propitious *a-na ḥa-sa-si* for planning ABL 352 r. 10, NA; *ina uznišu ellitim minām iḥ-su-sa-an-ni* what has he plotted against me in his holy mind? KAR 375 ii 8, bil., cited above; if he sends somebody else to act at his instigation *u lu mimma i-ḥa-sa-sa-ma eppušu* or plots and carries out anything whatsoever KAH 2 35:47, Adn. I, and passim in the curses of NA royal inscr., cf. *ša mimma amāt limutte i-ḥa-sa-sa-ma eppušu* whosoever conceives an evil plan and executes it KAH 2 58 iv 100, Tn. I; like the *ušumgallu*-dragon *ta-aḥ-ta-na-sà-sà(!) ana nārija* you plan to kill me AfO 12 pl. 10 ii 12, SB rel.; *aḥ-su-s[u]* *limutti* I planned evil KAR 166:6, Irra, cf. ABL 527:10 (NB), ABL 628 r. 11 (NA), etc.; (note *ḥasāsu ana*:) *aššum awēlim ša nakaršu ana mimma iḥ-sú-sú* concerning the man whose enemy thought of everything (against him) ARM 2 29:13; *aḥ-su-us-ma ramānī suppuṭ testītu* I myself thought (only) of prayer and supplication Ludlul II 23 (Anatolian Studies 4 82).

(8) *ḥussusu* to remind: *ḥu-sú-si-iš* pro memoria HSS 10 197:13, Oakk.; *ammakam-ma* PN *ú-ḥa-si-is-kà* there PN reminded you TCL 19 61:7, OA let.; *inūmi ninnamurūni ḥa-si-sà-ni* when we meet, remind me! TCL 14 39:6, OA let.; *anumma awīlam abī ḥu-si-is-ma ša šullum kīsim šu'ati tīpuš* now, oh my father, remind the master that he should act to keep the moneybag safe! PBS 7 49:19, OB let.; *Aja kallat li-ḥa-sis-ka* may Aja, the bride, remind you (of him) Gilg. III ii 19; *awātam annītam . . . ana ḥu-sú-[si-ka] ašpu-ram* I write this to remind you ARM 1 52:41;

ḥašhallatu

tup-pi ḥu-uz-zu-zi AASOR 16 69:18, Nuzi, cf. HSS 5 35:9(!), HSS 13 459:12.

(9) *ḥussusu* to study, investigate: *abī li-ḥa-si-is-m[a] lišēšūnišu* may my father consider how they can liberate him PBS 7 60:15, OB let.; I said: *al'anim lu-ḥa-as-si-is-ma* GUD.ḪI.A *lulqi'akunūšim* come up to me, I shall think of a way to get the cattle for you TCL 17 69:6, OB let.; *i nu-ḥas-si-sa dib-bi ša [. . .]* let us investigate the matter of . . . JRAS 1904 415:13, MA let.

(10) *ḥussusu* to worry: *ana šisūt ^dŠamši u meḥirti* DINGIR.MEŠ *adīr u ḥu-su-us* he was afraid and worried to (the point of) crying out to Shamash and addressing complaints to the gods Tn.-Epic iv 23.

(11) *šuhšusu* to remind: *atā la tu-šah-si-sa-a-ni(?)* why did you not remind me? ABL 50 r. 13, NA; *ḥissūtu šī ana šarri bē-lijā ú-sa-aḥ-si-si* I have given this reminder to the king, my lord ABL 680 r. 10, NA.

(12) *šuhšusu* to give information: your five brothers may appear before us and *lu-šah-sis-ú-na-ši-ma ana šarri niqbi* give information to us (concerning yourself), and then we will speak to the king BIN 1 36:17, NB let.

(13) *šuhšusu* to pay attention: *memēni la ú-šah-si-is ina ḥūp libbāte imuat* nobody paid any attention, he is dying of a broken(?) heart(?) ABL 657 r. 2, NA; *li-šah-sis É.ŠÁR.RA* may he (the god) pay attention to the temple Ešarra BA 5 654 r. 11, SB rel.

(14) *šutaḥšusu* to be concerned, worried: *našparāti[ka] ešmēma ana tēmim mādiš šu-ta-aḥ-sú-sà<-ku>* I read your messages and I am very concerned about the report ARM 6 33:33.

ḥašhallatu (*ḥašhaltu*): s.; (1) foliage, (2) green leaves; MB, SB; wr. with the determinatives ŠIM and SAR; cf. *ḥassu*, *ḥassū*.

ú *sá-mi eq-li* : Aš *ḥas-ḥal-la-tú sá* GI wild growing plants = the *ḥ.* of reed Uruanna III 15.

(1) foliage — (a) in lit.: *sāmtu našāt inibša . . . uknū naši ḥa-as-ḥal-ta* of carnelian are the fruit (lit.: it bears carnelian as its fruit) . . . of lapis lazuli is the foliage (lit.: lapis lazuli it bears as foliage) Gilg. IX v 50.

ḥaṣhaltu

(b) in med.: *ḥas-ḥal-lat* GIŠ.NU.ÚR.[MA] foliage of the pomegranate tree AMT 32,6:8, also AMT 72,2 r. 4 (the list of *ḥ.* of trees ends with the summary: 17 Ú.ḪI.A *annāti* these 17 remedies line 7); cf. the *ḥ.* of the apple tree ibid. 55,4:10, of the fig tree ibid. 55,4:10, of other trees ibid. 72,2 r. 1ff.; (note:) *ḥas-ḥal-lat* GL.DÙG.GA foliage of the "sweet reed" ibid. 72,2 r. 5, cf. Uruanna cited above.

(2) green leaves: *ḥas-ḥal-tam* ŠUB-*ma* E_{II}-*ma* you throw in *ḥaṣhaltum* and take (the mixture) out and . . . Iraq 3 87f.:9, glass text; 31 MA.NA ŠIM *ḥas-ḥal-ti ana* 2 GÍN 31 minas of *ḥ.* for two shekels (of silver) (between ŠIM.LAGAB, *taturru* and *burāšu*) YOS 6 168:22, NB.

The word denotes a feature common to trees and reeds, either the leaves or the flowers. For foliage speaks the Gilg. passage, mentioning the fruit, of carnelian and thus reddish, and the *ḥ.*, of lapis lazuli and therefore greenish, of the vine. Cf. also the use of *ḥ.* in the "Glass Text" for the preparation of green glass (which was, in fact, colored by using copper). It is possible that *ḥaṣhallatu* represents the reading of the logogram PA in medical texts.

See also *ḥassuḥaltu*.

Thompson, RA 31 21 n. 1; (Thompson DAB 21, 306).

ḥaṣhaltu see *ḥaṣhallatu*.

ḥaṣhastu s.; (a tree); SB*; reading uncertain.

ina muḥḥi bēl Bābili ittatbakūni GIŠ ḪAS.ḪAS-tu GIŠ.ŠUR.MAN *ù bu-ra-ši* (perfumes(?) made of) *ḥ.*-tree, cypress and juniper have been poured over the lord of Babylon Winckler Sammlung 2 67 iii 10, SB lit.

ḥāsi adv.; (mng. uncert.); NA*.

Sennacherib has appointed him (*ugdallib-šu*) (but) PN, the high-priest of Nineveh, has slandered him (*karṣēšu ētakal*), *ina mar-ša-a-ni ḥa-a-si kubšišu* (wr. TÚG.<U.>SAG-ŠÚ, cf. r. 16) *maḥir* (and) on account of the harassment he (the accused official) has received his (official) headgear secretly(?) ABL 43 r. 10, let.

Connect possibly with *ḥesû* A.

ḥasīsu

ḥasikkiš see *ḥašikkiš*.

ḥasikku see *ḥašikku*.

ḥasirratu see *ḥasarratu*.

ḥasistu s.; bread (for ritual purposes) in the form of an ear; Bogh., SB*; cf. *ḥasāsu*.

ḥa-az-zi-zi-ta (Akk. lw. in Hurr.) KBo 2 8 ii 12 and 13; 7 NINDA DÌM.ME 7 NINDA *ḥa-si-sà-a-ti* AMT 88,2:14; 7 NINDA *ḥa-si-sa-a-ti* 7 *til-pa-na-ti* AMT 7,8:5, cf. *ḥas-sà-te* KAR 228 r. 14.

von Brandenstein, AfO 13 61.

ḥasīsu s.; (1) aperture of the ear, ear, (2) (faculty of) hearing, (3) understanding; from OB on, also lw. in Hitt. and Hurr.; cf. *ḥasāsu*.

gi-iz-za-al GIŠ.TÚG.PI.ŠIR.TAR = *ḥa-si-su* Diri III 64; mi-sa-al GIŠ.TÚG.PI.NÁG(SUM+IR) = *ḥa-si-[su]* Proto-Diri 143; ú U = *ḥa-si-su* aperture of the ear A II/4:13; gi-iz-za-al GIŠ.NI = *ḥa-si-su* intelligence Diri III 65; [mu].uš.zal = GIŠ.TÚG.PI.ŠIR.TAR = [*ḥa-si-su*] Emesal Voc. II 184; ta-al-MIN (= taltal) PI×PI-tenû = ^dÉ-a EN *ni-me-qi* EN *ḥa-si-si* Antagal G 287; GI = [*ḥa-si-su*] STC 2 pl. 52f. r. i 25', NB comm. to En. el. VII.

(1) aperture of the ear, ear — (a) of a human being: *kīma upāti ina naḥiri u ḥa-si-si* like dirt in nostrils and (the apertures of the) ears BE 31 56 r. 16, NB rit.; [*ša*] *ina qabēšu ipḥû ḥa-si-sa-šû* who closed his ears at his words ZA 43 18:67, SB lit.; *ḥa-zi-zi* KÙ.BABBAR silver (replica of) a human ear KUB 15 31 ii 18, cf. Güterbock, ZA 44 111; cf. for *ḥazzizziaš*, "animal ear," Akk. lw. in Hitt., Goetze, AOS 14 42 n. 126.

(b) ear, denoting part of exta: *šumma ḥa-si-si šakin* if it has ears PRT 126:4, also ibid. 1 r. 12, and ibid. 16 r. 19.

(c) ear, denoting part of an object: if the "door" of the "palace" *kīma ḥa-s[ī]-is sà-am-mi-im* is like the sound-hole(?) of a *sam-mû*-lyre YOS 10 24:31, OB ext.

(2) (faculty of) hearing: *jāti niṭla inē na-mirma šūturak ḥa-si-is* my eyesight is good, my hearing excellent VAB 4 292 ii 31, Nbn.; *ḥa-si-si-ia*, *išbatu diglia ušamṭû* they have taken my hearing, diminished my eyesight RA 26 41 r. 9, NB rel.; *šumma . . . ḥa-si-si-šû*

ḥasīsu

x-x-ta-at Labat TDP 26:80, probably also AMT 34,1:25 (context damaged).

(3) understanding (metaphoric use) — (a) in gen.: *pīt ḥa-sis-si* wise (lit.: open with regard to ears) TCL 3 113, Sar., also *ibid.* 23, and *passim* in *inscr.* of Sar.; *pi-ti ú-zu-ni ḥa-si-si* open as to (outer) ear and (aperture) of the ear AKA 164:23, Asn.; *ana udduš ilāni rabūti iptū ḥa-si-si* they gave me understanding for the repairing of the (statues of the) great gods BA 3 289:21, Esarh.; *ḥa-si-sa palkī* of wide understanding En. el. VII 104; *ḥissat uznija palkâte ša eli šarrāni abbēja* DN ... *ušāteru ḥa-si-si* (through) my highly intelligent planning which the goddess DN ... has made to exceed that of (all) my royal ancestors IR 36:38, Sar., and *passim* in Sar.; *iqišušu ḥa-si-sa palkā* they presented him with wide understanding VAS 1 37 iii 6, NB kud., cf. Layard 38:4; *ina uznī rapašti ḥa-sis-si palkē* with great intelligence, wide understanding BA 3 293:10, Esarh., cf. *ḥa-sis(!)-a-a palkē* *ibid.* 321 r. 28, and *passim* in NA royal *inscr.*; *šar māti ḥa-si-si* DAGAL-aš the king's understanding will increase Thompson Rep. 144D r. 2, cf. *uz-na* DAGAL-aš *ibid.* 144:8; [r]apaš *ḥa-si-sa* very wise Gilg. I iv 29; *atar ḥa-si-sa* exceedingly wise Bab. 12 pl. 1:37, Etana myth, etc.; ^dIgigi *atar ḥa-si-[sa]* BMS 36:10, SB rel.; *šūturū ḥa-si-su* (said of Bel) STC 1 205:6, rel., cf. Craig ABRT 1 59:12; *bēl ḥa-ši-ši* (Ea) lord of wisdom KBo 1 3 r. 23, also KAR 141:34, also (said of *Ea-šarru*) KBo 1 1 r. 55 (*ḥa-si-[si]*), KBo 1 2 r. 31 (*ḥa-si-si*), also AfK 1 26 r. iii 29, rel.; *bēl uz-ni ḥa-si-si* Šurpu III 112, cf. KAR 158 r. iv 6; *uznam nēme-gim ḥa-si-sa-am eršet* (Ishtar is) wise in respect to intelligence, depth of knowledge (and) understanding RA 22 171 r. 35, OB lit.; *ḥa-si-sà-am rišima* have sense (i.e., be sensible)! ARM 2 15:34; Enlil is your regal quality, Adad your divine strength, *Ea eršu ḥa-si-sa-ka* Ea, the wise, your understanding, (Nabu, who holds the stylus, your craftsmanship) KAR 25 ii 5, rel., cf. RA 7 24:16, SB rel.

(b) hypostatic use: ^dša u ^dḤa-si-su Šurpu VIII 38, also Craig ABRT 1 56:5; ^dGIŠ.TÚG.PI. GA.NI = *ḥa-si-[su] ...* CT 24 29:96, also *ibid.* 16:47, preceded by *uz-[n]u-um*, both deities

ḥassu

are characterized as 2 SUKKAL ^dDam.gal[...]; me^eAG // *ḥa-si-su*, AG // *ḥa-si-sa-tu*, AG // *pi-it uz-ni*, AG // *rap-šá uz-ni* 5R 43 K.104:42c-d, cf. ^dḤa-si-su = ^dNa-bi-um, ^dḤa-si-sa-tu = MIN *ibid.* 48-49c-d; ^dḤazzizzi in Hurrian texts from Bogh., cf. Laroche, RHA fasc. 46 47 and von Brandenstein, AfO 13 61.

ḥāsīsu adj.; intelligent; SB*; cf. *ḥasāsu*.

iršu mūdū ḥa-si-su pīt uznī learned, knowledgeable, intelligent, alert AKA 197 iv 5, Asn.; *Ea ... bēl nīmeqi ḥa-si-su* Ea, the lord of wisdom, the intelligent *ibid.* 243 i 4.

ḥaskallatu s.; (a metal object); Akkado-gram in Bogh.*

ištēnutu ḥa-as-kal-la-tum UD.KA.BAR one (set of) *ḥ.* of bronze (in a list of containers and musical instruments used for ritual purposes) KUB 29 4 i 24, also wr. *ḥa-as-ga-l[a-tum]* KUB 29 5 i 8 (dupl. of preceding).

ḥaslu s.; waterskin; lex.*

kuš.lu.úb.pa.ti.ḥa.tum = *pa-ti-ḥa-tum* = *ḥa-as-lum* Hg. A II 161 (after kuš.lu.úb.pa.ti. ḥu = *pa-ti-ḥu* = *in-du-ru*).

ḥasru (*hesru*, fem. *ḥasirtu*): adj.; chipped; SB; cf. *ḥesēru*.

[...] = [*ḥe*]-sír šin-nu (a person) with chipped teeth Igituḥ App. A i 24'; zú.k[ud] = *ḥ[e-sír šinni]* Nabnitu H 80; zú.gul.gul = *ši-ī[n-n]u ḥa-si-ir-tum* chipped tooth Kagal D Fragm. 6:7.

la šuklulu zaqtu inē ḥe-sír šinnē (ZÚ.MEŠ) he who is not perfect (of body), who has protruding eyes, who has chipped teeth (is a man unfit to be a *bārú*-priest) BBR No. 24:31.

ḥasru see *ḥazru*.

ḥassapu s.; (an object or implement); OAkk., Elam*.

1 *ḥa-za-bum* (among bronze implements) Istanbul Museum Adab 241 (unpub.), OAkk; [*x*] *ḥa-sà-bu* (between *musahru*, *nipūtu* and *itzgurūtu* in an enumeration of objects or implements) MDP 22 151:8, Elam.

See perhaps *ḥasāpu* A.

ḥassiḥlu see *ḥalzuhlu*.

ḥassu adj.; intelligent; from OB on; cf. *ḥasāsu*.

ḥassu

GIŠ.TÚG.PI = *ḥa-as-su* good of hearing Antagal C 44; NUN.ME.TAG = *ḥa-as-su* intelligent Antagal C 253, also Igituḥ I ii 104, Lu II iv 11'; ga-šá-am NUN.ME.TAG = *ḥa-as-su* intelligent Diri IV 76; LÚ.NUN.ME.NÍG.TAG.GA^{ga-aš-šu} = *ḥa-[as-su]* Lanu Fragm. C v 2; geš.túg.PI.ga.ri.im NUN.ME.TAG kù.zu : *ḥa-as-su um-ma-na em-qa* the intelligent man, the skilled man, the wise man AJSL 38 235:55, *wisd.*; *ḥa-as-su* = [*mu-du*]-u LTBA 2 1 iv 7, etc.

itpēšu ḥa-as-su mūdú efficient, intelligent, wise Thompson Esarh. ii 19, also MCT p. 140 V 7; *palká uznī ḥa-sis emūqān puggul* of great understanding, intelligent, of mighty strength En. el. I 18; (with following genitive:) *ḥa-sis kal šip(!)-ri* who knows all crafts Epitymbion for H. Swoboda 320f. i 9, Esarh. kud.; cf. *ḥa-a-sis kal š-pir* BA 3 351:24 (var. of K.4346), and passim in Esarh. inser.; *ḥa-sis mim-ma-ma* who knows everything En. el. I 60; *ḥa-sis mimma šumšu* VAB 4 252 i 3, Nbn.; SAḤAR *ki-bi-is* LÚ *ḥas-si* dust from the tracks of a wise man (var. SAḤAR KI.UŠ LÚ.ḤAL dust from the tracks of a diviner) Uruanna III 22.

Gordon Handbook No. 769.

ḥassu in **la ḥassu** adj.; witless (one), fool; from OB on; cf. *ḥasāsu*.

NŪ GIŠ.TÚG.PI-su = *la ḥa-as-su* TCL 6 17:28, *astrol. comm.*; [geš.túg.PI].ga.na.ri.ga : *la ḥa-as-su* 2R 16:66a-b, *wisd.*

ana la ḥa-si-im rēqa (my words are) empty to the fool, (but to the wise [*emqu*] worthy of the highest praise) CH xli 103f.; *la ḥa-sū-um itebbi'am kussām iṣabbat* a fool will rise and seize the throne YOS 10 39:6, OB ext. apod., cf. ACh Sin 33:14; *la ḥa-as-su* AŠ.TE TAB-at 3R 61:13a (= ACh Sin 34:53).

ḥassu s.; leafy bough; Mari*; cf. *ḥašastu*, *ḥassū*.

I went to GN in order to perform (there) the killing of the donkey-foal (to conclude the covenant) between the people of Hana and (the country) Idamaraš — *me-ra-na-am ù ḥa-as-sà-am iššānimma bēlī aplaḥma me-ra-na-am ù ḥa-as-sà-am ul addin* they brought (however) a young dog and a leafy bough, but in deference to my lord I did not (perform the ritual of) giving a young dog and a leafy bough (and only had a donkey-foal sired by a donkey killed — thus I estab-

ḥassupu

lished a reconciliation between the people of Hana and the country of Idamaraš) ARM 2 37:8, 10.

The passage illustrates the existence of two kinds of ritual acts connected with the concluding of a covenant; of these, the official preferred one and rejected the other for unknown reasons.

(von Soden, Or. NS 22 197; Mendenhall, BASOR 133 26ff.)

ḥassū s. plurale tantum; lettuce; from OB on; cf. *ḥassu*.

ḥi.is SAR = *ḥa-as-su*, ḥi.is.tur SAR = *gu-za-zu* small lettuce, ḥi.is.tur SAR = *mu-ra-ru* small lettuce = bitter (lettuce) Hh. XVII 323-325; ḥi.is.šeš SAR = *mar-ru-[tu]* bitter lettuce, ḥi.is.sud SAR = *ši-ḥu-tum* long (growing) lettuce *ibid.* 327f.; ḥi.is.ur.zir SAR = [*ḥas-su kal-bi*] "dog's lettuce," ḥi.is.ur.bar.ra SAR = [MIN *ba*]-*ra-ba-ra* "wolf's lettuce" *ibid.* 330f.; ú.numun.ḥi.is SAR = [*zēr ḥa-a*]-*si* lettuce seeds *ibid.* 332; ú ḥi.is SAR = *ḥa-su* Practical Vocabulary Assur 85, ḥa.za.ḥi.li (Emesal for ḥi.is.SAR za.ḥi.li) Falkenstein, AfO 16 63 n. to line 15.

ḥa-as-si SAR *mu-ra-ri* SAR lettuce, bitter lettuce Gordon Smith College 74:4, OB let.; *ki-ma ḥa-as-si* (in broken context) PBS 7 15:5, OB let.; [*ḥur*]-*āšu riḥūssu* ú.ḥi.is.SAR *tu-la-a*-[*(tu)-šu*] his semen is gold, his . . . (for possible readings *tūltu* or *tulú* cf. KAR 307:15 in TuL p. 32) are (heads of) lettuce LKA 72 r. 15, lit. (description of a non-pictorial symbolic representation of a god).

Translation based on Syr. *ḥastā*, pl. *ḥassē*; either lw. in Sum. or "Kulturwort."

Thompson DAB 72f.; Falkenstein, ZA 47 200.

ḥassuḥaltu s.; (a garden plant); NB*.

ḥa-as-su-ḥal-tum SAR (among plants grown in a royal garden) CT 14 50:55.

Possibly to be interpreted as *ḥassu ḥalti*, "ḥaltu-lettuce," less likely *ḥas(su)ḥaltu* from **ḥašastu*.

ḥassuḥlu see *ḥalzuhlu*.

ḥassupu in **ša ḥassupe** s.; (tweezers) for depilating; MA*; cf. *ḥasāpu* A.

(copper and tin given to a smith) *ana 2-šu naglebē u ša ḥa-su-pé . . . u 2 ša šuprē* for two sets of (barber's) knives and (one tweezer) for depilating . . . and two sets for (cutting) nails KAV 205:20 and 27, let., also *ibid.* 35.

ḥassūtu**ḥassūtu** s.; wisdom; SB*; cf. *ḥasāsu*.LUGAL *ḥas-su-ta* GIN-ak the king will become wise ACh Supp. 2 Sin 23:19.**ḥasû** s.; a person with a speech defect; lex*.; cf. *ḥazû*.lú.zé.za = *ḥa-su-ú* (followed by lú.gù.dé.dé = *ša-ás-sa-[a-ú]*) OB Lu B v 8, also *ibid.* A 138 and part 19:1.**ḥasû** see *ḥašû* and *ḥazû*.**ḥâsu** (or *ḥâzu*): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II/4.*tu-uh-ta-ta-as* 5R 45 K.253 i 19.**ḥasûsu** s.; memorandum; RŠ*; cf. *ḥasûsu*.*a-nu tup-pu ḥa-su-su* this is a memorandum tablet MRS 6 RS 15.41:5.**ḥašabtu** s.; potsherd; SB*; pl. *ḥašbâti*; cf. *ḥabaštu*, *ḥašbattu*, *ḥašbu* s., *ḥaššabu*.(a) in pharm. use: *ḥa-ša-ab-tû ša ina sūqi nadât* potsherd lying in the street KAR 189 ii 6; *zē summati ḥa-šab-ti* . . . RAT (the plant called) dove's dung, a sherd . . . you pound (together) AMT 1,2:15; *ḥa-ša-ab-ti* ID *u kupra* . . . *suluq* boil ḥ. of the river and bitumen (together in a copper kettle) AMT 85,1 ii 10.(b) in poetic names of the nether world (referring to the characteristic feature of abandoned city-mounds): *ti-li ḥa-aš-ba-ti* the tell covered with potsherds (= the nether world) 2R 60 iii 17, rel.; [*ša*] *ašar ḥaš-ba-te la iqabbû anāku* I am the one whom one does not mention at the place of potsherds (= the nether world) ZA 47 244 r. 4; cf. *ḥašbattu* mng. 4.*ḥašabtu* in usage b could also be interpreted as pl. of *ḥašbu*.

(Thompson DAC 27f.); Tallqvist, StOr 5/4 23 (for usage b).

ḥašābu A v.; to cut or break off (reeds, branches); from OB on; I (*iḥšub*, *ḥušub*), II, IV; cf. *ḥašbu* adj., *ḥāšibu*, *ḥiḥbu B*, *ḥiḥibtu*, *ḥuḥābu*, *ḥuḥšubu*.*ḥa-aš* KUD = *ḥa-ša-bu* A III/5:104, also Izi D iii 40; ku-u KUD = [*ḥa*]-*ša-bu* A III/5:40, also Izi D iii 19; [*šu-u*]r SUR = *ḥa-ša-bu šá* [*x*] A III/6:115; [*ḥu-uz*] [LUM] = *ḥa-š[a-bu]* Ea V 2; *ḥu-uz* LUM = *ḥa-ša-bu* A V/1:29; *zi* = *ḥa-ša-[bu]* CT 19 6a i 6 (text similar to Idu); [*zi-i*] *zi* = [*ḥu*]-*uḥ-šu-bu***ḥašānu**Idu I 32; *tu-ḥa-aš-šab* 5R 45 K.253 ii 23, gramm.; *tu-uh-ta-aš-šib* *ibid.* i 40 (both these II forms may belong to a verb *ḥašāpu* or to *ḥašābu B*).(a) in gen.: *ana e-ri-im la ḥa-ša-b[i]* not to cut off a twig (in a palm grove) VAS 13 100:7, OB; GI.ḪI.A *ina* SUG *ḥa-ša-bu* to cut reeds in the marshes Šurpu III 26, cf. GI *ḥa-ša-bu* Šurpu VIII 50; 100 *šābē* . . . GI.MEŠ *li-iḥ-šu-bu* let 100 men cut reeds ABL 1200 r. 10, NB; *ārid kirī šarru ḥa-ši-bu erīni* he who descends into the garden, the king, who cuts cedar twigs KAR 158 r. ii 28 (incipit of a song); GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR *liḥ-š[u-ub]* KAR 178 r. v 78, *hemer.*(b) in math.: [IGI.6.G]AL *iḥ-ḥa-aš-ba-an-ni-ma x ana uš uriddi* one-sixth (of my reed) has been broken off and I have added x to the length VAT 7532:3 in MKT 2 pl. 46, cf. VAT 7535:3 *ibid.* pl. 47, also IGI.3.GÁL-šu *ḥu-šú-ub* *ibid.* pl. 46:12, and *passim* (cf. MKT 2 16, glossary).**ḥašābu B** v.; to be thick, dense, opaque; SB*; I, III.[igi.bi] giš.tir GIŠ.MI NI.lá.e : [*pa*]-*nu-šú šilli qīšte ḥa-aš-bu* (var.: -*bi*) its (the disease's) face is dense(?) like the shade of a forest (Sum.: its face is a forest, shadow stretches over it) (obscure) CT 17 25:12f.*šumma mīlu kīma mē issé* SIG₇ *ḥaš-bu* if the flood (water) is opaque like the yellow water of a loam-pit CT 39 16:43, SB Alu; *mirīt bū-lim ušammīḥa appata ú-šah-ša-ab* he made rich the pasture for the cattle, made dense (the foliage of) the branches CT 15 34:20, *wisd.**šuhšubu* is possibly to be connected with *ḥiḥbu* as denominative verb.**ḥašānu** v.; to shelter, to receive in a friendly way; SB, NA, NB; I (*iḥšin*, *iḥaššin*), I/2, II (one occ.); cf. *ḥiḥnu*.U₄.SUD *ḥi-iš-ni ili* GAR MIN (= U₄.SUD) *ḥa-ša-nu* protection of the god is established, U₄.SUD (means) *ḥašānu* CT 30 27 r. 6 (referring to line 3), SB ext.; *šummu tupazzarūni ta-ḥa-ši-nu-ni šummu ana māti šanīte tušēbalni* if you hide (him), if you shelter (him), if you let (him) pass into another country AfO 8 24 iii 13, Ashurnirari VI treaty; *mamma mala ana pānikunu imaqquta ḥi-iš-na-' u šupranni* . . . *kī imqutu* [*ni*]-*iḥ-te-ši-in* "shelter (pl.) and

ḥaṣartu

send to me all those who come to you!" . . . and we sheltered (them) when (they) arrived ABL 210:14, 16, NA; *maqtūtešunu . . . aḥ-te-ši-in* I received their refugees kindly ABL 1260:10, NA; PN *ḥi-iš-na-a-ma ina pānikunu lillik* receive PN kindly, that he may lead you ABL 576:13, NB let.; DIN.TIR^{kl}.MEŠ *iḥ-te-ši-nu-in-ni* (when I entered Babylon) the Babylonians received me in a friendly way ABL 418:12, NB (in Ass. script); *ina kirimmeša ṭābi taḥ-ši-in-ka-ma tahtena gimir lānika* she sheltered you in her sweet(-smelling) baby-sling and protected your whole body Streck Asb. 118:71 and 192:8; *būt ḥirši mugirri ša šarri bēlija ittiqūni atā la ú-ḥa-aš-ša-an* where the tracks of the chariot of the king, my lord, pass by, why does he not protect (me?) (mng. obscure) ABL 80 r. 13, NA.

Albright, RA 16 183.

ḥaṣartu (*ḥaṣertu, ḥaṣaštu*): s.; (1) (wool or cloth of a certain color, probably green), (2) (green) dry mucus, nasal discharge; from OB on*.

[s]iG KA.mu = *ḥa-za-ar-[t]*i the (green dried) slime (lit.: the wool) of my nose PBS 5 138:8, OB; D^{9a}-la-aḥ UD = *ḥa-dan-tum* coagulated blood, sá. laḥ.laḥ = *ḥa-š[a-ar]-tum* Erimḥuš II 22f.; sa.laḥ = *ḥa-ṣa-ar-tum* Izi N 13.

(1) (wool or cloth of a certain color, probably green) — (a) Akkadogram in Bogh.: 2 TÚG *ḥa-zar-ti* l ZA.GIN IBoT 1 31:10; siG *ḥa-zar-tum* ibid. 17; siG *ḥa-zar-ti* (among red, blue, black and white wools) KUB 7 54 ii 18, rit., cf. siG *ḥa-se-er-[ti]* (in similar context) KUB 12 24 i 13, also KUB 24 14 ii 25; tarpalla *ḥa-zar-tum* skeins(?) of blue, ḥ. (and red wool) KUB 32 129:9, etc.

(b) in NB: *x* MA.NA siG *ḥa-ša-áš-ti itti x* MA.NA *x* GIN l *parukti . . . ina pān* PN *pušāja* one curtain (weighing) *x* minas of ḥ. wool plus *x* minas *x* shekels . . . for PN the bleacher UCP 9 p. 103 No. 41:1; siG *tabarru u* siG *ḥa-ša-áš-ti . . . ina pān* PN *išpari* red wool and ḥ. wool . . . for PN, the weaver ZA 4 145 No. 18:2.

(2) (green) dry mucus, nasal discharge: cf. above.

See also *ḥatartu*. Cf. Arab. *aḥdar*, "green." Laroche, RA 47 41 (cf. also RA 46 162).

ḥaṣāšu

ḥaṣāru (*ḥaṣāru*): s.; (1) enclosure for sheep, (2) an enclosed area for delivery of dates; OB (Mari), NB; pl. *ḥaṣārātum* Mari, *ḥaṣārāta* NB.

(1) enclosure for sheep: *ana ḥa-ša-ri-im šaḥātem panūšu* he plans to assault the sheep-fold ARM 2 43:7; *aššum ḥa-ši-ra-tim ù rub-šātim(?)* HIA . . . *mahāšim* to destroy the sheepfolds and the cattlegolds(?) (of the Benjaminsites) Mél. Dussaud 2 989:c4, Mari let. (translit. only).

(2) an enclosed area for delivery of dates (NB only) — (a) in gen.: barley to be delivered *ina muḥḥi maškattum . . . ina ḥa-ša-ra-a-ta ana* NIG.GA É.AN.NA on the threshing floor, (and 12000 gur of dates to be delivered) in the ḥ.-places, to the exchequer of Eanna TCL 13 182:13; *suluppi ina ḥa-ša-ru ina mašḥi ša* l PI . . . *inaddin* he will deliver the dates in the ḥ., according to the measure (containing) one PI ZA 4 152 No. 9:7, and passim in such contracts; (note:) *x mašḥu ša* š[E].BAR TA *ḥa-ša-ru ana* LÚ. HUN.GÁ.MEŠ *x* measures of barley from the *ḥaṣāru* to the hired men Moore Michigan Coll. 17:2.

(b) with specification as to the location of the ḥ.: *ina ḥa-ša-ri šā ina* KÁ *Hanbara inandinu* they will deliver it in the ḥ. which is at the gate Hanbara BE 9 19:7; *ina ḥa-ša-ri ša* PN *ša ina muḥḥi nāri* in the ḥ. of PN, which is on the canal Dar. 174:6; *ina bāb nār Barsip ina ḥa-ša-ru* Camb. 317:6; *ultu ḥa-ša-ri adi muḥḥi nāri ina Barsip* Nbk. 347:7; *ina ḥa-ša-ri ina muḥḥi* <ḥar->ri *ša Zabūnu ina muḥḥi* l-it rittu in the ḥ. on the Zabunu-canal in a single delivery Nbn. 623:4.

(c) uncertain: (I am sending five slaves to you,) *it-ti ḥa-ša-ra-nu ša eglāti ša* ^d*Nabū šū-luaššunūti* post them for me in the ḥ.'s of the fields of DN CT 22 237:17, NB let.

See also sub *ḥiṣāru, iṣāru, uṣāru*.

Ungnad NRV Glossar 65f.

ḥaṣāšu v.; (1) to build (a reed structure), (2) to break(?) (as technical term in ext., etc.), (3) *ḥuṣṣu* to cut, break (reeds); from OB on, also Bogh.; I (*iḥṣuṣ, ḥaṣiṣ*), II, II/2; cf. *ḥiṣṣatu, ḥuṣṣu*.

ḥašaštu

ḥa-aš KUD = ḥa-ša-šu A III/5:106; šá-a AG = ḥa-ša-šu A VIII/1:49, also Ea VIII 20, Recip. Ea A iv 17; šá-a AG = ḥu-šu-šu A VIII/1:50; AG.AG = ḥu-uš-šu-šu Igituḥ I 388; [šá-a] [AG] = [ḥu-šu-š]u : GI.AG.AG = ḥu-uš-šu-šu ša (is the reading of) AG (when it denotes) ḥuṣṣušu, (this is restricted to) GI.AG.AG, “to break many reeds” Comm. to A VIII/1:50; gi.AG.AG = ḥu-uš-šu-šu, gi.zi.ir.zi.ir = MIN Hh. VIII 256f.; zur.zur = ḥu-uš-š[u-šu] Lanu Fragm. A 199.

[... g]i.gin_x(GIM) ša₅.ša₅.e.da : [... kīma q]a-ni-e ú-ḥaš-ša-šu they shall break like reeds 4R 12 r. 3f., MB royal; ní.nu.te.na.dingir.ra.na.gi.gin_x in.ša₅.ša₅: la pālīḥ ilīšu kīma qanē uḥ-ta-aš-ši-iš (the headache) has broken like a reed him who feared not his god CT 17 19:5f., SB inc.

(1) to build (a reed structure): ḥuṣṣu pitnu babbanū ina libbi i-ḥ[a]-aš-ša-aš he will build in it a solid (and) very good reed structure VAS 5 117:7, NB; ḥu-uš-ša-a-ti li-iḥ-šu-šu ina libbi lūšibu u ḥirīšu šaniu ... lihrūšu let them build reed huts and dwell therein, and let them dig another trench ABL 1292 r. 6, NA.

(2) to break(?) (as technical term in ext., etc.): šumma nīru ḥa-ši-iš if the yoke is broken(?) RA 44 13:8, OB ext., cf. MAŠ nīrum ḥa-ši-iš YOS 10 42 iii 54, OB ext.; šumma rēš ubāni ḥa-ši-iš if the head of the “finger” is ḥ. Boissier Choix 1 61 Sm. 753, cf. ibid. 55:42; if the horns of a sheep are ... ḥas-ra // ḥaš-ša polled, variant: broken(?) CT 28 32b:3, SB Izbu, cf. ibid. 9:30; kišād mārē Bābili kīma qanāte ta-ḥa-aš-[ša-aš] you break the neck(s) of the Babylonians like reeds KAR 88 Fragm. 5 r. right col. 3; x GÁN A.ŠĀ ... [a]ḥ-šú-uš (reading uncert., possibly a/iḥ-sú-us) I cut off(?) x iku of(?) field ARM 2 114:11.

(3) ḥuṣṣušu to cut, break (reeds): cf. above; qādu mātikunu kī qanī li-ḥé-iš-ši-iš-ka may (the gods) break you, together with your country, like reeds KBo 1 3 r. 14, treaty, cf. var. li-ḥa-ši-iš-šú-ka KBo 1 1 r. 65, treaty; kīma GI api ú-ḥa-ši-iš he broke (the hostile kings) like a reed of the marsh VAS 1 78:33, Esarh., also AKA 262:23, Asn.; (as explanation in a commentary to ḥašú-omina:) ina MÚRU-šú iḥ-ta-ra-aš šĀ ú-ḥa-ši-i[š ...] it is cut in the middle (this means) it has cut the inside(?) CT 41 42:28.

ḥašaštu see ḥašartu.

ḥašbu

ḥašbattiš adv.; like a pot (or potsherd); SB*; cf. ḥašbattu.

dūrānišunu ... ḥaš-ba-ti-iš udaqiqma qaq-qariš amnu I shattered their ... walls like a pot and levelled them to the ground TCL 3 165, Sar.

ḥašbattu s. fem.; (1) (small pot), (2) shell, sherd, (3) (uncert. mng.); SB, NB, NA; also wr. ḥašabattu; cf. ḥabastu, ḥašabtu, ḥašbattiš, ḥašbu s., ḥaššabu.

[duk.šika(LA).x] = [ḥa-aš-bu] = ḥaš-bat-[tum] Hg. A II 113; duk.šika.tur.ra = [iš-ḥi-il]-šu = ḥaš-bu ṣa-aḥ-ḥa-ru ibid. 114; iš-ḥi-il-šu = ḥa-aš-bat-tu sherd Izbu Comm. 487.

(1) (small pot): dannu ... adi ḥaš-bat-tum dannu-vat ... with ḥ.-pot Camb. 331:2; DUG(!) ḥaš-ba-at-tum Camb. 223:1, also ibid. 7, 9; x DUG ḥaš-bat-tum riqtu labirtu ša kupru ina libbi jānu guruštu u balittu x old empty ḥ.-pots, without interior bitumen (coating), leaking or tight (i.e., “as is”) CT 4 21a:1, NB; x ḥa-ša-bat-tum ... elāt 4-ta ḥu-up-pi-tum x ḥ.-pots ... in addition to four broken ones VAS 6 209:1, NB; w’iltim ša kaspi u ḥaš-bat-tum (aside from) tablets concerning silver and ḥ.-pots (probably in the derived sense “movable property” — cf. ḥašbu mng. 2) VAS 4 177:14, NB, also Cyr. 349:10, 12 and 16; mātāti kālīšina kīma ḥaš-bat(var.: -ša-ba)-ti udaqqu (who) smashed all countries like a ḥ.-pot 1R 36:9, Sar., etc.

(2) shell, sherd: ḥaš-bat-ti a-lu-ti TUR-ár you pound finely the shell of a crab AMT 31,6:10 (cf. ḥašbu mng. 4); cf. above for sherd.

(3) (uncert. mng.): TA É.ANŠE.KUR.RA ana PN ana šar pūḥi ina ḥaš-bat-te from the horse stable to PN for the substitute king in the ḥ. ND 3583:14 in Iraq 15 154, NA (possibly to ḥašabtu usage b); [... //] ḥaš-bat-ti ikkal CT 41 28:20, comm. to Alu Tablet XL; ḥa-aš-bat-tú KAV 43 iii 12’ (in the sequence: dūru, šalḥu, ḥiri[šu], sūqu and ḥ., broken context).

ḥašbu adj.; broken-off (twig); from OB on; cf. ḥašābu A.

ḥa-aš KUD = ḥa-aš-bu A III/5:105; ḥa-as KUD = ḥa-aš-bu A III/5:119.

ana gišimmarim naksim ana erim ḥa-aš-bi-im ... itanappal he will be responsible

ḥašbu

for (any) palm tree cut down, for (any) broken-off branch BIN 2 77:19, OB, cf. BIN 7 182:24, OB; *ana . . . erīm ḥa-aš-bi-im . . . izzaz* YOS 12 280:8, OB; *anāku e-ra ḥa-aš-ba . . . našāku* I carry a broken-off twig Maqlu I 46, cf. the comm.: GIŠ.MA.NU (=) *ḥa-aš-bu* KAR 94:12.

ḥašbu s.; (1) (formed) clay, (2) (small pot), (3) potsherd, (4) shell, rind; from MB on; pl. *ḥašbāni* and LA.MEŠ (with fem. adj. *ma'dātu* in CT 38 8:31, NB); wr. syll. and LA; cf. *ḥabaštu*, *ḥašabtu*, *ḥašbattu*, *ḥaššabu*.

[ši-ka] [LA] = *ḥa-aš-bu* Ea III 230; ši-ka LA = *ḥa-aš-bi* A III/4:61; LA = *ḥa-aš-bu* Igituh I 288; [LA] = [*ḥa*]-*aš-bu* Hh. X 375; [duk.šika.x] = [*ḥa-aš-bu*] = *ḥaš-bat-tum* Hg. A II 113; duk.šika.tur.ra = [*iš-ḥi-il*]-*šu* = *ḥaš-bu ṣa-aḥ-ḥa-ru* ibid. 114.

šika.gin_x(GIM) ḥé.en.šu.uš.ri.e.[ne] : *kīma ḥa-aš-bi liparrirušu* may they break him to pieces like a sherd CT 17 35:62f., SB inc.; šika.dug.bur.zi baḥar(DUG.QA.BUR).gin_x tillā₄ ḥé.ni.ib.gaz.gaz : *kīma ḥaš-bi pursūt paḥḥāri ina ribēti liḥtappū* may they be smashed in the square like sherds of the potter's *pursūtu*-pot CT 16 33:170f., SB inc.; *pi-sa-an-nu = na-[an]-ša-bu šá* LA pipe of clay, *am-ru-um-mu = MIN šá* LA (var. *ḥaš-bi*) Malku IV 142f.; [giš.gan.nu.tur] = *kan-nu-du-ru-ú = gan-gan-nu šá ḥaš-bi* small pot-stand = *gangannu* of clay Hg. B II 83.

(1) (formed) clay: UR.ZÍR *ḥaš-bi DÙ-ma* BA I made and presented (this) dog of clay Scheil Sippar p. 92 (inscr. on a votive dog of clay); [šēri] *kalbi ḥa-aš-ba šaṭir* (the name of DN) written on a clay dog VAB 4 110 iii 40, Nbk.; *narā ša ḥa-aš-bi ištur* he inscribed a clay stela (parallel: *narā ša abni*, "stone stela") MDP 2 pl. 18:3, MB; *uṣurti ṣalmišu širpu ša ḥa-aš-bi* a colored reproduction of his statue of baked clay (i.e., a reproduction on a colored clay plaque) (was found) BBSt. No. 36 iii 20, NB; GIŠ.ḤI.A ù *ḥa-aš-bu* wood(en tools) and earthenware PBS 1/2 16:36, MB let., cf. ibid. 39.

(2) (small pot): DUG *ḥa-aš-bu* ADD 968:4, cf. BBR No. 66:11, rit.; 1 *ḥa-aš-bi* (among other vessels) Evetts Ner. 28:16; DUG *ḥaš-ba-nu* (among cultic supplies) TCL 9 89:17, NB; 4 *dannu ḥaš-bu* four *dannu*-pots (and ?) ḥ. GCCI 2 63:21, NB; *ušēpišma ḥa-aš-bu* KÙ. BABBAR I had a silver ḥ.-pot made and . . . Winckler Sammlung 2 1:41, Sar.; DUG.LA KÙ.GI gold ḥ.-pots (containing wine) KAV 79:2, NA;

ḥašbū

DUG.LA *šatammē ḥ.*-pots (containing wine) for the *šatammu*'s ibid. 5; DUG.LA *ša mé qātē ḥ.*-pot for water (for washing) hands MVAG 41/3 pl. 2 ii 20, NA rit.; (note:) *eqlāteja bitāteja u mimmūja ḥa-aš-bu ša . . .* my fields, my houses and all my (movable) possessions which . . . (cf. *ḥašbattu* mng. 1) HSS 9 22:9, Nuzi.

(3) potsherd — (a) in gen.: *ina sūqi LA zaqpa imur* (if the incantation-priest on his way to a patient) sees in the street a sherd standing on edge Labat TDP 2:2; *šumma LA.MEŠ ma'dātu ina ribēti* GUB.GUB if there are many sherds standing (on edge) in the square CT 38 8:31 Alu, cf. ibid. 33 (*ina sūqi* in the street); *šumma UR.ZÍR.MEŠ u ŠAḤ.MEŠ ina LA ŠUB.MEŠ im-daḥ-ḥa-šú* if dogs and pigs fight among thrown-away(?) potsherds CT 38 50:45, SB Alu; *la tattanablakkati ḥa-aš-bu ra-a-ti* (var. *ḥa-šab ú*-[. . .] in PBS 1/2 113 ii 55) do not step beyond the . . . sherd 4R 58 i 20, Lamashtu.

(b) used for magical or med. purposes: LA SILA.4 a sherd from a crossroad BBR No. 21:26, rit.; LA LIBIR.RA an old potsherd AMT 13,3:3; LA among drugs AMT 92,8:8, cf. AMT 18,10:7 (between Ì.UDU, "tallow" and MUN, "salt").

(c) as fragments of clay objects: LA BUGÍN GAZ SIM you pound (and) sift sherds of the (pottery) trough KAR 202 r. iv 11, med.; LA BUGÍN.BAD sherds of an old (pottery) trough KAR 202 i 12; LA IM.ŠU.NIGÍN.NA sherds of a furnace CT 23.23:8, SB med.

(4) shell, rind: LA NUNUZ GA.ŠIR.MUŠEN shell of an ostrich egg (used in med.) AMT 59, 1:34, etc.; LA BÚN.NA.ḤA shell of a crab (cf. *ḥašbattu* mng. 2) AMT 94,2 ii 9, etc.; LA GIŠ.NU.ÚR.MA rind of a pomegranate AMT 17,5:9, etc.; LA *ar-man(!)-ni* rind of a pomegranate AMT 19,2 ii 2; LA *ša gulgul amēlūti* a shell (i.e., fragment) of a human skull AMT 98,1:6, etc., cf. LA *gulgullūti* AMT 99,3 r. 6.

Meissner, MAOG 1/2 36; Landsberger Fauna 121; Thompson DAC 25–28.

ḥašbū adj.; (mng. uncert.); SB.

A.MEŠ DUG *ḥaš(!)-bu-u* IZI TAG.MEŠ (forgive if) fire has touched the water . . . PRT 26 r. 3, also ibid. 4:13, ibid. 63 r. 3; ZÍD.MAD.GÁ

hašertu

ha-aš-b[u-u] PRT 96:3, cf. ZÍD.MAD.GÁ A.MEŠ DUG *haš-[bu-u]* K. 14955 (unpub.).

Klauber, PRT xxi.

hašertu see *hašartu*.

hāšibaru s.; (a crested bird); NA, SB.

buru₅.ba.KU.úr.ra.mušen = *ha-ši-ba-ru* = *iš-šur kub-ši* the *h.*-bird = bird with a crest, KUN.LAGAB.MUŠEN = MIN = MIN short/fat-tailed bird = same = same Hg. B IV 234f., cf. Hg. D 335; [buru₅.ba.K]U.ù[r].ra.mušen = *ha-ši-ba-ru* = *bu-li-li* Hg. C 17; [KUN.LAGAB].MUŠEN = [*ha*]-*ši*-[*b*]*a-ru-um* Proto-Diri 476, also Diri VI i B 1' (wr. [*ha*]-*aš-ši*-[*ba-ru*]).

MUŠEN *ha-ši-ba-ru* MUŠEN ^dPA+KU the *h.* bird (is) the bird of (the god) Nusku CT 40 50:43, cf. *ha-ši-bur* MUŠEN *iš-šur* ^dPA+KU KAR 125:5; [*šumma ha*]-*ši-ba-ru* MUŠEN *ina bit amēli irub* if the *h.* bird enters into the house of a man CT 41 7:38, SBAlu; *ina* HUL *ha-ši-ba-ru* against the evil (omen caused by) the *h.* bird CT 41 24 iii 10, SB rel.; 10 *ha-sib-bur* (after 20 *akbir*, in a list of foodstuffs) ADD 1125 ii 11.

hāšibu: reed cutter (a profession); from OB on*; cf. *hašābu* A.

x GI.SA.HI.A KI *ha-ši-bi* x reed bundles from the cutter BA 5 489 No. 9 r. 2, OB; food rations for LÚ *ha-sib* GI.ME cane cutter(s) YOS 6 32:17, NB, ibid. 229:21, also YOS 7 67:10, TCL 13 232:2.

haširu see *hašāru*.

hāširu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); NB*.

Ha-ši-ru VAS 3 174:14.

***haššabu** (*haššabu*): s.; potter's clay; lex.*; cf. *hašastu*, *hašabtu*, *hašbattu*, *hašbu* s.

duk.šika(LA).ba^har(DUG.QA.BUR) = *zi*-[*e* LÚ pa]-*har* = *ha-an-ša-bu* sherds of the potter = potter's clay = *haššabu* Hg. A II 116 (the admixture of crushed sherds is a well-known technique for tempering the clay).

haššašu (*haššašu*): adj.; broken (said of reeds); plant list*; cf. *haššu*.

Ú GI.ZÚ.LUM.MA : Ú GI.MEŠ *ha-ša-šu-ti* "date"-reed : broken reeds Uruanna II 343; Ú GI.ZÚ.LUM.MA : AŠ GI.MEŠ *ha-šu-šu-te* ibid. III 18.

haššinnu s.; axe; from Oakk. on; Akk. lw. in Sum. and Hitt.; wr. HA.ZI (RTC 22 ii 3,

haššinnu

Pre-Sar., also PBS 9 33 i 3, Oakk., and ITT 3 6244:1, Ur III), HA.ZI.IN (Reisner Telloh 126 i 29, and passim in Ur III), HA.ZI.NA (ITT 5 9283 r. 1', Oakk.), HA(AZ).ZI.IN.NU as Akkadogram in Bogh. (KUB 8 50 r. i 11, and passim, cf. Otten, ZA 51 126).

urudu.šà.URU.DU = *ha-ši-in-ni*, urudu.ha.zi.in = MIN Hh. XI 388f.; [*ha.z*].i.in.UD.KA.[BAR] = [...] Hh. XII i 7-11.

(a) materials: 3 URUDU *ha-az-zi-nu* three copper axes TCL 1 206:3, OB, cf. 2 HA.ZI.IN URUDU CT 4 12a:20; 2 HA.ZI.IN UD.KA.BAR two bronze axes MDP 28 545:1; 1 *ha-az-zi-in-nu* UD.KA.BAR HSS 15 163:8, Nuzi; 1 *ha-ši-in-nu* PN SIMUG *mahir* one axe (of iron) PN, the smith, received GCCI 1 132:3, NB; *ha-ši-in* A.[LÙ] an axe of lead (used in ritual) RAcc. 9:14.

(b) form and weight: 1 *ha-zi-nim šu* 4 EME-*su išruk* he presented an axe with four blades MDP 4 pl. 2 iii 14, Oakk.; *ha-aš-ši-ni* 3 GÚ.TA.ÀM *ištappku* (the craftsmen) cast axes of three talents each Gilg. Y. 166, OB; 1 *ha-ši-nu* 1 MA 6 GÍN *adi* 6 GÍN KI.MIN(!) one axe (weighing) one mina six shekels, with six shekels ditto BE 14 149:2, MB; *ha-az-zi-na ša* 1 MA.NA.TA.AN HSS 15 158:1, Nuzi.

(c) used as weapon and tool: *ina ha-[az]-zi-in-ni ša šarri tamât* you will die by the axe of the king EA 162:37 (let. from Egypt); *išši ha-ši-in-na ana idišu* he took the axe in his hand (to cut trees) Gilg. X iii 44, cf. *ha-az-zi-in-na* . . . GIŠ *ana nakāsi* HSS 5 47:13, Nuzi; (Gilgamesh calls Enkidu) *ha-aš-ši-in ašija [qaš]at idiya namšar šibbiya* the axe at my side, the bow on my arm, the dagger in my belt Gilg. VIII ii 4; if a native of Hatti (kills) a native of Kizwatna with a bronze spear, a bronze dagger or *ha-az-zi-in* UD.KA.BAR a bronze axe MIO 1 118:38, Bogh. treaty; *ha-ši-in* URUDU *ina qāti šumēlišu naši* he carries a copper axe in his left hand (description of apotropaic figurine) KAR 298:35, NB rit., cf. ABL 461:7; *ha-ši-in mi-it-[t]u ù* GIŠ.MAR KÙ.BABBAR axe, mittu-weapon and spade of silver (used as divine symbols) BE 17 28:15, MB let.; (note:) 1 *ha-zi-nu-um* 1 *pa-šu-um* UET 5 803:3, OB, cf. 5 *ha-ši-na-a-ta* 1-*en pa-a-šú* Nbk. 92:3; 13 GIŠ.BAN.MEŠ 1 *ha-az-zi-nu* HSS

ḥaṣṣu

15 17:1, Nuzi; *ulma u ḥa-si-na* spear and axe KAJ 307:10, MA; 2 *ḥa-zi-nu . . . a-na u-tu-na-tim* (mng. obscure) RA 27 97:1, OB.

(d) used as currency: 1 *ḥa-az-zi-nu ša 5* GÍN one axe (weighing) five shekels HSS 5 86:1; 7 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR $\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA *ina libbi* UD.KA.BAR *ḥa-az-zi-in-nu* seven minas of bronze, $\frac{1}{3}$ mina of the bronze is (in) axes (cf. Oppenheim, JA 230 659) HSS 9 106:12.

Friedrich, OLZ 1933 739 n. 1.

ḥaṣṣu adj.; (mng. unkn.); plant list*; cf. *ḥaṣṣaṣu*.

Ú *iš-bab-tum* GURUN-šú SIG, *u ḥa-aṣ iṣbabbu* grass, its fruit is green and . . . Uruanna I 125.

ḥaṣṣu s.; (a wild plant); SB*.

If in a field within the city Ú *ḥa-aṣ-ṣu* IGI a *ḥ.* plant is seen CT 39 6 K.3840:6, Alu (among omnia enumerating various wild plants in same context).

Connect possibly with *ḥaṣuttu*.

ḥaṣṣuṣu see *ḥaṣṣaṣu*.

***ḥaṣû** (fem. *ḥaṣitu*): adj.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as fem. personal name); NB*.

¹*Ḥa-si-tum* VAS 6 53:22.

ḥaṣuttu s.; (a plant); NB*.

sum.šeš.SAR = *a-za-nu* = *ḥa-ṣ[u-tu]* bitter onion = *azānu* = *ḥ.* Hg. D 233.

ḥa-ṣu-ut-tum SAR CT 14 50:56 (list of plants in a royal garden).

Connect possibly with *ḥaṣṣu* s.

ḥašābu see *ḥašāpu*.

ḥašādu (*ḥašdu*): s.; marriage festival; SB, NA, NB*.

(a) divine marriage festival (hierogamy): *ana majāl taknē Bēl Bēltija šakān ḥa-ša-di* [ana] *epēš ru'āme* for an ornate bed for Bel and Beltia to perform the hierogamy, to make love Piepkorn Asb. p. 5 i 50, etc.; *Bēl Nabū ša ina* MN *ḥa-šad-da* GAR-*nu-u-ni napšāte ša māri šarri bēlija liṣṣuru* may Bel and Nabu who perform the hierogamy in the month MN, preserve the life of the crown prince, my lord ABL 65 r. 17, NA; *parṣē ša ḥa-šá-du ina Eḫi-likuga* É.NIR *ša Eḫilianna . . . uptarraṣ* the rites of the hierogamy in (the chapel) Eḫili-

ḥašāhu

kuga, the bedchamber of (the temple) Eḫilianna, shall be performed RAcc. p. 66:4, SB rit., cf. *parṣē ḥa-šá-du* ibid. 63:37 and 65:37; *parṣē ḥa-šá-du ina* KUR *i-niṣ-'a-[x]* the ritual of the hierogamy will be . . . in/from the country KAR 180 ii 6, comm. to Alu(?); food *ša ḥa-šá-da ša* ^d*Bēlet Sippar* for the hierogamy of the Lady-of-Sippar Camb. 342:4; food *ana gid-di-e nās-ḫi-ip-tum ša ḥa-šá-du šá* ^dÚB. DI (mng. obscure) Camb. 265:4.

(b) human marriage festival: *ina bīt ḥa-šá-di nigūti* [. . .] in the house of wedding, joy ZA 43 14:21, lit.

(c) mng. uncert., possibly a different word: *ana ḥa-šá-du ša r[a]-š[i]* BRM 1 19:2, NB; PN *tašpur ḥa-áš-da luškun* CT 22 129:22, NB let.; cf. the personal name *Ḥa-áš-da-a-a* VAS 3 147:4, NB.

See note sub *ḥadaššatu*.

Bauer Asb. 2 31 n. 3.

ḥašahḫu see *ḥušahḫu*.

ḥašahtu s.; need, requirement; OA, NA*; cf. *ḥašāhu*.

šupramma mimma ḥa-ša-aḫ-ta-kà ušēbalakku write me and I shall send you whatever your need (is) OIP 27 6:22, OA let.; [. . .] *a-di ḥa-áš-ḥa-te* (in broken context) Iraq 14 69 ND 1120 r. 10, NA rit.

ḥašāhu s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list.*

a-šu-u = *ḥa-šá-ḫu* (between *lānu* and *puluḫtu*) Malku IV 211.

ḥašāhu v.; (1) to need, require, (2) to desire, (3) to like, (4) *ḥuššuhū* to deprive, take away, (5) *ḥutaššuhū* to be brought to want, (6) *nahšuhū* to be wanting; from OAKk. on; I (Bab. *ihšī/eh, iḥašših* and *iḥaš-šah*—Ass. *ihšuh, iḥaššah*), II, II/2, III, IV; cf. *ḥašahtu, ḥašhu* s., *ḥašihū, ḥušahḫu, ḥu-šuhū*.

áš, áš.di, áš.din, áš.bal = *ḥa-šá-ḫu* Nabnitu IV 233–36; šu.lá = [*ḥa-šá*]-*ḫu*, še.ti = [MIN *šá še*]-*im* Antagal VIII 116f.

(1) to need, require: *šumma še'am ta-ḥa-ša-aḫ . . . šāmašim* if she needs barley . . . buy (it) for her! BIN 4 49:15, OA let.; *aššum imēri ša ḥa-aš-ḥa-ta alkamma imēri šam* as to

ḥašāḥu

the donkeys which you need, come and buy donkeys! CT 33 21:19, OB let.; give all of x sila barley to PN, *ana NUMUN ḥa-ši-iḥ la ta-kallāšu* it is needed for seed, do not withhold it from him VAS 7 196:12, OB let.; PN rented to plant with onions A.ŠA *ma-la ḥa-aš-ḥu* as much field as was needed YOS 12 135:1, OB; *mimma ŠE ḥalṣum ḥa-aš-ḥu* whatever barley the district needs ARM 2 81:15; *ina la da-bābam išāriš ittiya la ḥa-aš-ḥa-ta* have you not required (and got) from me right away (what you wanted) without haggling? ARM 5 20:13; *ina mātiya gabbumma ibašši u anāku mimmama ul ḥa-aš-ḥa-[ku]* in my country there is everything and I do not need anything EA 7:36, MB; *ina bitī šuāti še'am i-ḥa-šaḥ* he will be in need of barley in this house CT 38 13:101, SB Alu; *bitu šū še'am i-ḥa-šaḥ* this house will be in need of barley KAR 382 r. 47, SB Alu; KÛ.BABBAR *ma-la PN₂ ta-ḥa-aš-ši-ḥi PN* . . . *ana PN₂ inandin PN* . . . will give to PN₂ as much silver as she requires Evetts Ev.-M. 6:7.

(2) to desire: *Ḥa-aš-ḥa-me-ir* (= *ḥaših amer*) He-(the child)-was-desired-he-is-here (as personal name) SAKI 188n, OAkk.; *šumma ina aḥi ištēn zittašu inaddin u aḥušu šāmam ḥa-še-eḥ qablīt šanīm umalla* if one of the brothers is selling his share and his brother wants to buy (it), he shall pay (him) in full for the other half (of the common property) Eshnunna Code A iii 24 and B iii 8 (§ 38); *[i]li-ik-šu-nu la aḥ-ši-ḥu* I did not desire (the performance of) their *ilku*-obligations CT 32 2 v 8, OB Manishtushu Cruc. Mon.; *mimma ša ḥa-aš-ḥa-ti lušābilakkum* all that you desire (or: need) I will send to you TCL 17 53:22, OB let.; *ammīnim ta-aḥ-ši-iḥ anniām epēšam* why did you want to do this? Gilg. Y. 112, OB, etc.; *minammē Šamši ḥa-aš-ḥa-ku Šamši aleqqe* whatever I, the Sun, desire, I, the Sun, shall take KBo 1 5 iii 46, treaty; KÛ.GI *ana mēni lu-uḥ-ši-iḥ* why should I want gold? (send me 3000 talents of gold, I would not accept it!) EA 4:48, MB; *anāku ḥurāša ḥa-aš-ḥa-ku* . . . *u minummē* . . . *ḥa-aš-ḥa-da šupramma* I want gold, and write me whatever you want EA 44:25; PN *ašar libbiša ašar ḥa-aš-ḥu inandinši* PN shall sell her (the slave girl)

ḥašāḥu

wherever she wishes, wherever she desires HSS 5 101:11, Nuzi, and passim in Nuzi; *ḥa-aš-ḥa-at SAL PN u ana PN₂ tanaddinšu ḥa-aš-ḥa-at-ma u ana mārē PN₃ tanaddinšu* if she wants it, she can give the woman PN either to PN₂ or—if she wants it—to the sons of PN₃ MRS 6 pl. 20 RS 15.89:11, 13; *uzza u šaqalta ša taḥ-šu-ḥu nušabra nīnu* the wrath and slaughter that you desired we will show you(?) Tn.-Epic iii 20; *ana etēq ḥuršānišunu i-ḥa-ša-aḥ lib-bu-šū* his heart is set on crossing over their mountain range Scheil Tn. II 12; *epēš bitī šāti libbī itammima ka-ba-at-tim ḥa-aš-ḥa-ku* I planned and wanted dearly to build this temple RA 22 59 ii 9, Nbn.; *kidūdē ili ana la šuṣṣuru taḥ-ši-ḥu kabattuk* in your heart you desired that the god's rites be not observed ZA 43 54:80, Theodicy; ^oGIR *ša-aḥ da-ma ḥa-ši-iḥ ḥa-ḥi* Sumuqan, who . . . blood, who desires . . . KAR 22 r. 10; PN *tuquntu iḥ-šu-uḥ* PN longed for battle Winckler Sar. No. 69:79, also Tn.-Epic vi 37; *ana miḥuṣ tušāri libbašu iḥ-šu-uḥ* his heart longed for the encounter of the battlefield TCL 3 110, Sar.; *napištašu panūssu ul eqirma iḥ-šu-ḥa mītūtu* his life had no value for him (any more) and he wanted death Streck Asb. 60 vii 33; *šumma amēlu šū TI ḥa-ših* if this man desires to live (in spite of a death-portending omen) CT 38 33:1, SB Alu, also *ibid.* 34:21; SAL *šā-šū ḥa-ših* he desires the woman of his heart AMT 76,1:6, also CT 39 44:4; *ša ḥar-ḥari ša taḥ-ši-ḥu būnašu šammē puridēšu zamar iḥalliq* the roundness(?) of the legs of the scoundrel whose beauty you desired will quickly disappear ZA 43 64:235, Theodicy.

(3) to like: *šumma* . . . *kettam izzir mēšaram la iḥ-ta-ši-iḥ-ma rugmā irtām* if . . . he hates justice, has no liking for fairness, but loves (to make) complaints MDP 10 pl. 11 iii 11, MB kud.; *Aššur-rēš-iši* . . . *ša DN DN₂ u DN₃* . . . *kēniš iḥ-šu-ḥu-šu-ma RN*, . . . whom DN, DN₂ and DN₃ . . . truly liked and . . . AKA 17:2; the king *ša niš qātēšu nadān zibēšu iḥ-šu-ḥu* who likes to pray, to offer up sacrifices Unger Reliefstele 7, Adn. III; *nādinu zibiki ḥa-ši-iḥ isinnāteki mušaznīnu BĀRA-ki* who presents sacrifices to you, who loves your festivals, who adorns your sanctu-

ḥašaḥuṣenni/u

ary ZA 5 79 81-2-4,188:19 (prayer of Asn. I); *bēlūti iḥ-šu-ḥu irāmu epēš šarrūtiya* they liked my rule, loved my exercise of kingship Streck Asb. 260 ii 12, and passim.

(4) *ḥuššuḥu* to deprive, take away: *mar-šākuma ḥu-uš-šu(!)-ḥa(!)-ku(!) naḥarrar bēlija libbašia* I am sick, I am in want, may help from my lord be forthcoming! CT 2 19:14, OB let.; *assēniš nāk zikarūta ḥu-uš-šu-uh-šu* like a eunuch, the sexual potency of manhood has been taken away from him CT 39 44:15, SB Alu.

(5) *ḥutaššuḥu* to be brought to want: *bitu šū ina BAD uḥ-ta-aš-ši-iḥ ālu šū innadi* this house will be brought to want through . . . , this city will be in ruins CT 27 3:10, Izbu (BAD is explained in Izbu Comm. 29-31: *ka-ba-tum* = *ḥi-tu*, *ka-ba-tum* = *mi-iq-tu* heaviness = sin/dis-ease).

(6) *naḥšuḥu* to be wanting: barley for the food of the men . . . for the month MN *iḥ-ḥa-āš-še-eh* is wanting LIH 56:11, OB, cf. TCL 1 7:7, OB let.; *ina at-me-e KA-šū iḥ-ḥa-šah* words will fail him in discussion Kraus Texte 16 i 10 and 21:18', SB physiogn.; *amēlu šū iḥ-ḥa-[šah]* this man will suffer want CT 38 22:41, SB Alu, etc., cf. NA.BI *i-ḥaš-ši-iḥ* CT 39 3:16, SB Alu.

von Soden, Or. NS 15 426f.

ḥašaḥuṣenni/u (*ḥašihāšenni*): s.; (a form of silver normally used only for payments involved in marriage transactions and in "loans" or sales of slave girls); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; *ḥašihāšenni* in HSS 15 203:7.

(a) in marriage contracts: PN gives his sister PN₂ in marriage to PN₃ — 1 *alpu* 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR.MEŠ *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu kīmū terḥatišu ša* SAL PN₂ *ana* PN *inandin* he (PN₃) will pay one bull and ten shekels of ḥ.-silver as the "bride-price" of the woman PN₂ to PN HSS 5 80:9; PN gives his sister in marriage to PN₂, and PN₃ (relationship not indicated) 40 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-ni šatta šatti* 5 GÍN.TA.ĀM *ana* PN *inandinaššu* will pay 40 shekels of ḥ.-silver (at the rate of) 5 shekels per year to PN JEN 441:8; PN gives his sister PN₂ in marriage to PN₃, and PN₃ will pay 40 shekels of silver as the silver of

ḥašaḥuṣenni/u

PN₂ to PN—but PN₃ will (actually) pay to PN x minas of tin . . . and 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ki-ma ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-ni* ten shekels of silver as ḥ. HSS 5 79:12.

(b) in adoptions for the purpose of marriage: PN gives his daughter for adoption and marriage to PN₂ *u šumma ḥašḥu PN₂-ma ana aššūta itaḥassu* 40 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR.MEŠ *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu* «ana» PN *ašar* PN₂ *ilteqi* and if he wishes PN₂ himself may marry her—PN has received 40 shekels of ḥ.-silver from PN₂ JEN 432:12; PN gives his sister PN₂ for adoption to PN₃, the latter may give PN₂ in marriage to whomever he wishes and take her silver (i.e., the price paid for her), *immatime* PN₂ *itti murtišu ittanajalu šurrumma* 20 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR.MEŠ *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu* PN₃ *ana* PN *inandin* when PN₂ has slept with her husband, PN₃ will immediately pay 20 shekels of ḥ.-silver to PN HSS 5 80:33; PN gives his daughter PN₂ for adoption and marriage to PN₃ . . . PN₃ [x] ANŠE ŠE.MEŠ *u* 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu [kī]ma terḥatišu ša* PN₂ *ana* PN *iddin u i-ta-pal* PN₃ will give x homers of barley and ten shekels of ḥ.-silver to PN as the "bride-price" of PN₂, and he (PN) will have no further claim JEN 433:22.

(c) in "loans" and sales of slave girls: PN has received from PN₂ a slave girl as "loan" (ḤAR.RA) and must return her at a given date, whether or not she has borne children, *šumma amtu jānu u* 40 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR.MEŠ *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu* SIG₆.GA *kīma amtu ana* PN₂ *anandin* if the slave girl is not available (i.e., if I cannot return the slave girl) I shall pay 40 shekels of fine ḥ.-silver instead of the slave girl to PN RA 23 156 No. 54:11; PN has sold his slave girl to the woman PN₂ *kīma* 20 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR.MEŠ *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-ni* for 20 shekels of ḥ.-silver HSS 9 25:3; PN₂ paid to PN various commodities equivalent to . . . *naphar* 20 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR.MEŠ *an-nu-ū ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-ni* the total of these 20 shekels of ḥ.-silver *ibid.* 12.

(d) other occ.: PN has given PN₂, his slave, a carpenter, for ten years as a *ditennu* to PN₃ *kīmū* 30 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu* for 30 shekels of ḥ.-silver (and two homers of

ḥašālu

barley) JEN 290:6; PN₃ has paid 30 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu the 30 shekels of ḥ.-silver (and two homers of barley to PN) ibid. 10, cf. ibid. 22; (the woman PN has given a slave boy to PN₂ to raise, they come to court on account of a disagreement concerning the payment, and he receives) 12 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ḥa-ša-ḥu-še-en-nu 12 shekels of ḥ.-silver (plus various commodities) JEN 655:25; PN has bought three shekels of gold from PN₂ and will pay to PN₂ 28 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ḥa-ša-«ša»-ḥu-še-en-nu ši-na-bi šim-šu ša ḥurāši 28 shekels of ḥ.-silver, two-thirds of the price of the gold SMN 2615 (unpub.):6; 2-na zi-a-na-tum MEŠ PN DÙ.MEŠ-šu a-na ḥa-ši-ḥa-še-e[n-ni] inandin PN will manufacture two sianātu-garments and deliver (them) as ḥ. HSS 15 203:7.

See also ḥušaḥašu.

(Speiser, AASOR 10 24f.; Koschaker, ZA 41 32 n. 1.)

ḥašālu s.; (mole or the like); lex.*

su.um = ḥa-ša-lu CT 19 4 i 26, list of diseases (among external marks such as umṣatu, pindū, katarru, terku).

ḥašālu v.; (1) to crush, (2) to shatter, (3) (unkn. mng.); from MB on, also in Bogh.; I (iḥšul, iḥaššal, ḥašil), II, II/4 (uḥ-ta-taš-ši-il Labat TDP 21 8:9); wr. syll. and KUM, GAZ; cf. ḥašilātu, ḥašlātu, ḥašlu A, ḥišiltu, ḥuššulu.

ḥa-aš KUD = ḥa-ša-lu A III/5:111; ku-ud KUD = ḥa-ša-[lu ša x] A III/5:69; qu-um KUM = ḥa-ša-lum S^b II 204, also Antagal I 7''; kum = ḥa-ša-lu ša še-im Nabnitu XXI 232; kum.ma = ḥa-ša-lu Erimḥuš V 100; a-ra ḤAR.ḤAR = ḥa-ša-lum Diri II 66; GI = ḥa-ša-l[um ša x] CT 12 29 r. i 16; [ḥi-e] [ḤI] = [ḥa]-ša-lum ša MUNU_x(BULUG₄) A V/2: 19; [ḤI].uš = ḥa-ša-lu ša [buqli] Antagal I 8''; ḤI.uš = ḥa-ša-lu ša MUNU_x(BULUG₅), gú.gú = [MIN ša] MIN Nabnitu XXI 234f.; [gú].gú = ḥuš-šu-lu Antagal I 9''; gaz = ḥa-ša-lu ša še-im Nabnitu XXI 233; zur.zur = ḥu-uš-šu-[lu] Lanu A 198.

[x].ku munu_x(BULUG₄).gin_x(GIM)ši.in.kum. kum.e : uppa aḥi kīma buqli i-ḥaš-šal she crushes the clavicle like malt CT 17 25:27, inc.; munu_x.gin_x ḥé.en.gaz.gaz : kīma buqli li-iḥ-šu(var. liḥ-šú)-ul-ka may (the carpenter) crush you like malt Lugale XII 44.

(1) to crush — (a) malt or grain, in making groats: x kunāšu ... ana buṭutti ḥa-aš-la-ma emmer, ground to BE 14 77:4, MB;

ḥašālu

ŠE.BAR-a gabbi ḥa-aš-la-ti all my barley is ground BIN 1 66:20, NB; foreign tribes zēri ša lungirti ... ikkalu kabēšunu i-ḥaš-ša-lu eat the seed of the lungirtu-plant ... , crush their pods(?) ABL 1000:9, NB; mešrēteja kīma MUNU_x(BULUG₅) taḥ-šu-li you crushed my limbs like malt KAR 226:12, SB rel., cf. the bil. texts cited above.

(b) herbs for medical use: šamaššammū labīz-rūtu u zīd.MUNU_x(BULUG₅) ištēniš ta-ḥaš-šal] you crush together old sesame and malt flour AMT 92,4 r. 5; [...] šurmēnu i-ḥa-šu-lu they crush ... (and) cypress Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 6:11, MA; a-ar-ti irrē ta-ḥaš-šal you crush flowers of KUB 4 49 ii 2.

(c) earth, minerals: epirē annūti kališunu ta-ḥaš-šal you crush all these bits of earth Craig ABRT 1 66:10 and dupl. in ZA 32 164, rit.; I MA.NA zukē ta-ḥaš-šal tamarraḡ you crush and pulverize one mina of zukū-glass Thompson Chem. pl. 1:24, and ibid. passim.

(d) bones: if a man is bewitched muḥḥa ša puḥādi ... tubbal ta-ḥaš-šal tanappi you dry, crush and sift the cranium of a sheep AMT 85,3:2, and passim in like context, also in Bogh. texts of this type, e.g., KUB 4 98:4; gulgulla šuātu ašar x-ša-a tu-ḥaš-šal you crush this cranium where LKA 136:21, SB inc.; GİR.PAD.DU.MEŠ šātina ... ú-šaḥ-ši-la mā-rēšu I had his sons crush ... these bones (of their father) Streck Asb. 126 vi 92.

(e) other occ.: Ištar ... [ḥ]a-ši-la-[at ...] la kanši Ishtar ... who crushes ... the un-submissive YOS 1 42:2, Asb.; šumma GAR. TAB šumēla GAZ if the ... is crushed at the left side CT 20 38a:5, SB ext.; qaqqad im-meri GAZ the head of the lamb is crushed CT 31 32 r. 13, SB (behavior of sacrificial lamb).

(2) to shatter: sābūt āli kankannaša ḥa-ša-la iḥ-šul the city's (female) tavernkeeper shattered her jug Thompson Gilg. pl. 59:6; mar parzilli atrēti [ta]-aḥ-šu-lu- you have shattered the big iron hoes YOS 3 88:15, NB let.

(3) (unkn. mng.): šumma lā'ū ... irrūšu išaru u uḥ-ta-taš-ši-il if a baby (falls sick during the first three months, loses his flesh ...) his bowels function normally, but he Labat TDP 218:9; ina muḥḥi SAG.DU

ḥašānu

ḥa-āš-la-ni ABL 771 r. 11; (uncertain readings:) *erū i-ḥaš-šal* (or: *i-tar-rak*) the eagle Bab. 12 52:39 (cf. von Soden, ZA 45 78 n. 1), Etana, cf. *šumma ina piššu i-ḥaš-šal* (or: *i-tar-rak*) Labat TDP 64:47'.

Landsberger, OLZ 1922 339 n. 2 and ZA 39 286.

ḥašānu (*ḥašānu*): s.; (a plant, lit.: the *ḥašū*-like plant); from OAKk. (Ur III) on; *ḥa-ši-a-nūm* (Reisner Telloh 113:6); cf. *ḥašū*, *ḥašūtu*.

(a) in med. texts: *ú ḥa-šá-a-nu : ú ḥiniq* LAGAB×IM : *tazāk ina i.GIŠ u KAŠ.SAG išatti* drug for stricture of the bladder, you pound it and he drinks it in oil and fine beer KAR 203 i-iii 29, pharm.; *ú ḥa-šá-a-nu : ú ḤAR.MEŠ : tazāk balu patān išatti* drug for (sick) lungs, you crush it and he drinks it on an empty stomach KAR 203 iv-vi 22 and dupl. CT 14 35 K.4180A:30, pharm.; *ú ḥa-šá-a-nu* Speleers Recueil 307:1, med.; *ú ḥa-šá-na* ŠIM GAM.GAM *ina abatti tudaqqaq ina nakuari ša mé tulabbak* you pound *ḥ*. and *kukru* with a pestle and soak (it together) with river-*naku-aru* (an aquatic plant or animal?) AMT 41,1:35, NA, and passim.

(b) other occ.: 2 BĀN *ḥa-ši-a-nūm* Reisner Telloh 113:6, Ur III; 1 GĪN *ḥa-šá-nu* (among other herbs) ADD 1074:10; *ú ḥa-šá-na* PBS 1/2 72:36, MB let.

Thompson DAB 74 ("thyme," on etym. grounds).

ḥašāpu (or *ḥašābu*): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II, II/3.

tu-ḥaš-šap 5R 45 K.253 vii 51; *tu-uḥ-tam-šib* ibid. i 32.

ḥašartennu s.; (mng. uncert); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

PN *amat ekallim ḥa-šá-ar-te-en-nu ana qāti* PN₂ *nadnu* PN, a slave girl of the palace, a *ḥ*., (or: as a *ḥ*.) has been given to PN₂ HSS 13 109:3, Nuzi.

Possibly "pledge" or "compensation."

ḥašāru (or *ḥašāru*): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II.

tu-ḥaš-šar 5R 45 K.253 vii 50.

ḥašāšu A s.; joy; syn. list*; cf. *ḥašāšu A*.

[*ḥa*]-*ba-šu* = *ḥu-bu[r-ru]*, *ḥa-šá-šu* = MIN joy = din Malku V 93.

ḥašāšu D

ḥašāšu B s.; bridegroom; lex.*

ḥa-da-šu-ú = *ḥa-šá-šu* Malku I 172 (followed by *ḥa-da-š[a-tu]* = *kal-la-tu* bride).

ḥašāšu A v.; to rejoice; from OB on; I, I/3 (*iḥtaššuš*), II; cf. *ḥašāšu*, *ḥašišu*, *ḥušāšu*.

ḥi.li = *ḥa-šá-šu* Nabnitu IV 240; *ib.ḥúl*, *ib.ḥúl.za*, *igi.ḥúl* = *ḥa-ša-šu* BRM 4 33 45-47; [*ki.nú ge₆*] *ù.na.ta ul nam.mi.ib.za* [...] : [*i-na ma-ia*]-*al mu-ši ul ú-ḥa-šá-āš-ka* on the couch at night he will not make you rejoice KAR 333 r. 10f.

Nanā [...] *iḥ-ta-aš-šu-uš* Nana . . . rejoices constantly VAS 10 215 r. 14, OB hymn. von Soden, ZA 44 43.

ḥašāšu B v.; to be thick(?), inflated(?); SB*; I (*iḥaššuš*), II; cf. *ḥiššatu A*, *ḥiššu*.

(a) said of the lung in ext.: *šumma ḤAR imitti i-ḥa[š-šu-uš]* if the right lung is inflated CT 20 40 iii 25, ext. (comm. to this line in cols. i-ii has *ḥi-iš-šá-tum* = *ulluḥ libbi* inflation = joy), cf. *šumma ḤAR i-ḥaš-šu-uš* KAR 422 r. 4.

(b) said of a wall: *šumma igār bīti qerbū IM ḥu-uš-šu-uš* if the inner wall of a house bulges with (loose?) clay CT 38 15:54, Alu.

ḥašāšu C v.; to do something with alacrity, to be prompt; OB, Mari*; I (*iḥšuš*, *iḥaššuš*).

(always in hendyadis constructions:) *šāz bam ša [girr]am alākam la i-le-ḥu-ú iḥ-šu-ša-am-ma iṭrudam u šābam aliktam ul iṭrudam* he sent me promptly the soldiers who were not able to depart for the campaign, but those ready to march he did not send me ARM 6 55:7; the beams . . . have not yet arrived and now . . . x beams, as many as there are at my disposal *aḥ-šu-ša-am-ma as-sakpam* I have promptly dispatched by boat ARM 3 24:20; *atta ul taqīpanni u bīti ta-aḥ-šu-uš-ma tuštērib* you did not believe me but promptly brought (him) into my house TCL 18 144:12, OB let.

ḥašāšu D v.; to rub (with oil); lex.*; I/2; cf. *ḥuššu*.

su.a.i.tag.ga = *ḥi-iš-šú-šu šá šam-ni* Antagal III 270, cf. *usar(LÁL+SAR) ama.mu é.a(?) [tu.ra] zi.mu su i tag.[mu]* (at my birth) a neighbor woman who had come into the house to (visit) my mother was the one who gave me life,

ḥašdu

was the one who anointed (me) PBS 12/1 51 r. 3 plus 3NT 904 (unpub.) r. 3 in E. I. Gordon Sumerian Proverbs (in MS.) 2.8.

ḥašdu see *ḥašādu*.

ḥašduk adj.; (beloved or the like); Elam; Elamite word.

ana balāt Pilkiša amma ḥa-aš-du-uk for the life of PN, (my) beloved(?) mother MDP 6 pl. 7 No. 3:4 and dupl.

In Elamite texts and personal names *ḥašduk* qualifies relatives or the word “lord” (as appellative of a god).

Koschaker, ZA 41 52 n. 6.

ḥašenni s.; (a precious stone); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

1 *ga-zu* UD.KA.BAR NA₄ *ḥa-še-en-ni annātu ina libbi* KUŠ *ku-za-an-ni šukunma u idin* (four lumps of tin weighing 7 minas,) one copper goblet, the *ḥ.* stone, place these in a leather bag and deliver HSS 15 291:24, let.

ḥašēruḥuli s.; a maker of *ḥašēru*-objects; MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

(cereal ration) *ana mi-iz-zi* DUMU.MEŠ LUGAL LÚ.MEŠ *ḥa-še-ru-ḥu-li* for the corvée(?) for the sons of the king (performed by) the *ḥašēru*-makers Wiseman Alalakh 269:22.

ḥašḥaštu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

šID = *ḥa-aš-ḥa-aš-tum* Proto-Izi k 13.

ḥašḥašu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait); syn. list*.

ḥaš-ḥa-šu = *ḥum-mu-ru* (after *lillu*, *enšu*, *ulālu*, all denoting weak and feeble persons) Malku IV 50.

Possibly lw. from Sum. *ḥaš.ḥaš, cf. ḥaš = *ḥummuru*.

Kraus, MVAG 40/2 8 n. 1.

ḥašḥu s.; (1) need, (2) wish; OB, Nuzi*; cf. *ḥašāḥu*.

(1) need: *ana ḥa-aš-ḥi-im še'am ana ḥa-aš-ḥi-im kaspat ana ḥa-aš-ḥi-im šipāti ana ḥa-aš-ḥi-im uk(?)-ni-a-tim idimma* (hire workmen and) give (according) to need barley, silver, wool, blue wool, and . . . A 3535 (unpub.): 19f., OB let.

(2) wish: PN *ana aššūti i-na ḥa-aš-ḥi inandin* PN will give her in marriage according to (his) wish (instead of the usual *ašar ḥašḥu*, see sub *ḥašāḥu* mng. 2) AASOR 16 33:15, Nuzi.

ḥašḥūru

ḥašḥūrakku s.; (a plant, lit.: the *ḥašḥūru*-like plant); Bogh.*; cf. *ḥašḥūru*, *ḥašḥūr-abi*.

ú GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR = *ḥa-aš-ḥu-ra-ku* Hh. XVII i 48.

ḥa-aš-ḥu-ra-ka (among plants for medicinal purposes) KUB 37 43 i 15'; *ḥa-aš-ḥu-ra-ga* ibid. ii 7'.

ḥašḥūr-abi/abi s.; (a plant, lit.: apple of the swamp); SB, NB; wr. syll., GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR-*a-bi/pi* and GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR.GIŠ.GI; cf. *ḥašḥūrakku*, *ḥašḥūru*.

ú.GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR.GIŠ.GI = *ḥa-aš-ḥu-ur a-bi* Hh. XVII i 49; [ú . . . GIŠ].GI : ú.GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR-*a-b[i]* (var. *ḥa-aš-ḥu-ra-b[i]*), ú [*ar-man-nu* : ú MIN *ina šu-ba-r[i]*] Uruanna I 554f.; ú *iš-bab-tu tam-šil* : ú GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR-*a-bi* false *išbabbu*-grass : *ḥ.* Uruanna I 124; ú.GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR-*a-bi* UD-*liš* : ú *mar-gu-ḡu ra-bi* Uruanna II 79.

(a) in medicinal: [ú GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR].GIŠ.GI : ú *šá-mi* úŠ TAR-*si* drug for stopping blood CT 14 36 79-7-8,22 r. 3, pharm.; ú.ḤAŠḤUR.GIŠ.GI : ú TUN.MEŠ : RAT *lu ina kaš lu ina GEŠTIN NAG* plant for the stomach, you crush (it), he drinks (it) either in beer or in wine KAR 203 iv-vi 50, pharm.; GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR.GIŠ.GI *ištēniš* [. . .] *kal zumrišu tapa[ššaš]* you (crush?) apple(s) (and) *ḥ.* together and smear it on his whole body AMT 87,1:3, and passim; cf. CT 14 48 Rm.328 r. i 8' (among medicinal plants against šA.GIG), AMT 87,5:14, BBR No. 21:26 (for magical purposes).

(b) as food: GIŠ.MA ù GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR-*a-pi* [. . .] figs and *ḥ.* CT 22 139:23, NB let.

(c) stone ornaments in shape of fruit: GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR-*a-bi* NA₄.ZÚ NA₄.GUG NA₄.ZA.GIN *ḥ.* (ornaments) of obsidian, carnelian and lapis lazuli (for decoration of a bed) Bauer Asb. 2 50 n. 1 line 21.

(Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 41; Thompson DAB 255ff.)

ḥašḥūru s.; (1) apple tree, (2) apple, (3) “apple” plant, (4) (a cut of meat); from OB on; wr. syll. and GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR; cf. *ḥašḥūr-abi*, *ḥašḥūrakku*.

ḥaš-ḥu-ur ḤAŠḤUR = *ḥaš-ḥu-ru* Ea IV 122, also Š^b I 297; *ḥa-šš-[ḥur]* GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR = *ḥaš-ḥu-rum* Diri II 229; *giš.ḥašḥur* = *ḥa-aš-ḥu-ru* Hh. III 32.

ḥašḥūru

mu.ut.na.mu giš.ḥašḥur.gin_x(GIM) TI-tenú +ḥA(!).ššè(!) [sil.ga : ana ḥa-i-ri-ia ki-ma ḥaš-ḥu-ru [šip]-pa-a-tú ma«-la)-la-ku to my spouse I cleave as an apple to the bough TCL 15 48:42-42a; ḥe-en-zu-ru (vars. ḥi-in-zu-ru, in-zu-ru) = ḥaš-ḥu-ru Malku II 126.

(1) apple tree — (a) in gen.: [...] = *inbu* ša GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR fruit of the apple tree Nabnitu R 156; *gapnu* ša GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR *matqu* trunk of an apple tree (bearing the) sweet (variety) Dar. 193:9, cf. *ibid.* 427:9; 135 GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR 135 apple trees ADD 1052:5.

(b) blossoms and foliage in pharm. use: Ú.GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR : A.SI₄ apple blossom (against the disease called) “red water” KAR 203 r. iv-vi 57, pharm.; PA GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR *ina mé* ŠEG₆-šal you boil blossoms of the apple tree in water AMT 24,5:9, and *passim*; *áš-tum* GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR blossom of the apple tree (also of the fig, pomegranate and vine) BE 8 154:6, NB; *ḥašḥallat* GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR ... *tuballal* you mix foliage of the apple tree AMT 55,4:10.

(c) wood of the apple tree: *lu*(!)-*te-e* ša GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR shavings of apple wood BE 8 154:8, NB; *giš.liš.ḥašḥur* = *tu-lu-ú* spoon of apple wood Hh. IV 180; cf. for objects made of apple wood in the Pre-Sar. period Deimel, Or. 16 55f. and ŠL 146/3; cf. for the Oakk. period 1 *giš.iš.dè giš.ḥašḥur* ITT 5 9273:3, also *kak.giš.ḥašḥur* (measured in GÚ) RTC 239, also ITT 1 1318, ITT 2/2 4644, 4658 and 5725 (coll.), ITT 5 6687:4, etc.; 5 GIŠ.GU.ZA ḤAŠḤUR five chairs of apple wood (together with as many of MES-wood) CT 6 25b:18, OB.

(2) apple — (a) in gen.: *ḥa-aš-ḥu-ri* šumma šabātum *lušbat* let me take apples, if there are (any) to take TCL 18 87:27, OB lit.; to sing (the praise) of Mami *ṭābū eli ḥananābimima ḥa-aš-ḥu-ri-i-im* is sweeter than the *ḥananābu*-fruit and (even) the apple CT 15 1 i 5 and 7, OB lit.; *amāteka lu* GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR even if your words are (as sweet as) apples Maqlu VI 14; *attanakki titta bašilta armanā* GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR I will give to you (i. e., to the worm) the ripe fig, the *armannu*-fruit, the apple CT 17 50:12, NA lit.; *lu* <ana> GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR *lu ana nurmī šipta ... tanaddi ... mešunu tušamzaqši* you recite ... the incantation either over an apple or over a pomegranate

ḥašikkiš

... and have her (the love-sick woman) suck their juice KAR 61:8, SB Liebeszauber; if a man is bewitched (take) [...] *su-lu-up-pi ḥa-aš-ḥu-ri* dates, apples KUB 37 55 r. iv 5', rel.; DUG *qa-pu-tu* GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR.MEŠ *irakkusu ... imarruqu* they prepare a container with apples ..., they crush (the apples) ZA 45 44:30, MA rit.; GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR UD.A dried apples TuM 2-3 200:3, NB econ., also AMT 95,3 i 11; *giš.ḥašḥur še.er.kum* = *ši-ir-ku* apples preserved by drying Nabnitu J 59; cf. for cakes etc. made of such apples Eames Coll. 41, Ur III.

(b) as shape: if on the left side of the liver (EŠ) UZU GIM GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR *kub-bu-ut* the flesh has a thick (growth) like an apple (in size or form) TCL 6 1:41, SB ext.; 2 ḤAŠḤUR AN.GUG.ME two (beads in the shape of an) apple, of red stone RA 43 168:320, Qatna inv.; 2 ḤAŠḤUR KÙ.GI two (beads in form of an) apple, of gold *ibid.* 146:93; GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR *kizallāšu* apples (represent) his soles KAR 307:3, SB lit. (description of a non-pictorial symbolic representation of a god).

(c) as color: SÍG.GIŠ(!).ḤAŠḤUR = *urtú* apple-colored wool (probably green or yellow in view of preceding line, cf. sub *ḥašmānu*) LTBA 1 91 r. ii 11; *e-šip* SÍG *ḥaš-ḥu-ru* a (twisted) cord of apple-colored wool VAS 6 16:3, NB.

(d) varieties: for the varieties of apple listed in Hh. III 32-48 cf. *armannu*, *arsuppu*, *kameššaru*, *kameššarú*, *pissú*, *sippirú*, *šapar-gillu*, *šigušu*, *tamú* and *tinanú*; cf. mng. la, above, for sweet apple.

(3) “apple” plant: Ú *me-ku-u* : Ú ḤAŠḤUR-ru Uruanna III 429.

(4) (a cut of meat): [UZU] *ḥaš-ḥu-ri-e* (among cuts of meat) OECT 1 pl. 20:11; [UZU GIŠ.KU]N *TUR-ti u ḥaš-ḥu-ri-e* *ibid.* 33.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 41; Thompson DAB 304.

ḥašiānu see *ḥašānu*.

ḥašiḥašenni see *ḥašahašenni*.

ḥašikkiš (or *ḥašikkiš*): adv.; like a deaf-mute; SB*; cf. *ḥašikku*.

ḥašikku

šaptāja ša ittašbara ḥa-šik-kiš ēme my lips, which used to chatter, have become like (those of) a deaf-mute Ludlul I 71 (Anatolian Studies 4 70), for the commentary on this passage cf. *ḥašikku*; *uznēja ša uttammima ussakkika ḥa-šik-kiš* my ears, which had been stopped up (and) clogged like (those of) a deaf-mute PSBA 32 pl. 4 r. 18, cf. Bab. 7 pl. 12 r. 9, Ludlul III.

ḥašikku (or *ḥasikku*): s.; deaf; syn. list*; cf. *ḥašikkiš*.

ḥa-šik-ku = *suk-ku-ku* deaf Malku IV 12; *ḥa-šik-ku* = *sak-lu* ibid. 13; *ḥa-šik-ku* = *suk-ku-ku* Anatolian Studies 4 70, comm. to Ludlul I 71 (for the passage commented on cf. *ḥašikkiš*).

von Soden, BiOr 10 11.

ḥašilātu s. plurale tantum; (a dish made of dates); NB*; cf. *ḥašālu*.

dates *ana ḥaš-ši-la-tum* for *ḥ*. VAS 6 72:14; ZÚ.LUM.MA *labīrūti ana ḥa-ši-lat* BRM 1 14:3, also TCL 12 1:2.

ḥašimbur (*ḥašinbar*): s.; (a plant); plant list*; Kassite word.

[ú *ḥa-š*]i-im-bur : [ú *ak-tam ina Kaš-ši-i*], [ú *ḥa-ši(?)*]i-im-bur : ú [MIN MIN], [ú *ḥa-ši-i*]n-bar : [ú MIN MIN] Uruanna I 212-214.

ḥašimu (and É *ḥašimu*): s.; barn, storehouse; MA*.

UD.KA.BAR *annātu ... ina É ḥa-ši-mi ... šaknu* these (objects of) bronze ... are deposited in the storehouse KAJ 303:15; grain *ana ḥa-ši-me itabbak* he will deposit (lit.: pour) in the storehouse KAJ 119:15, and passim; *ana É ḥa-ši-me itabbak* (the grain) he will deposit in the barn KAV 2 vii 13, Ass. Code B (§ 19).

Landsberger, JNES 8 291 f.

ḥašimuru (*ḥašī'ur*): s.; cumin(?); NB*.

na₄.ḤAR zi.e.bi (var. zi.bu.um) = e-r[u]-ú zi-i-bi = e-ru-u *ḥa-ši-mur* millstone for cumin(?) Hg. D 144.

2 na₄.ḤAR.MEŠ *šá ḥa-ši-mu-ru bēlu lušēbila* may the master send me two mills for (grinding) cumin(?) YOS 3 66:16, let.; na₄.ḤAR *ḥa-ši-mur ša* PN PN₂ ... *ittasaḥ* PN₂ has stolen the cumin(?) mill of PN YOS 7 10:5

***ḥašlu B**

and 11; na₄.ḤAR *ša ḥaš-ši-ur* mill for cumin(?) Evetts Ner. 45:1.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 41f.

ḥašinbar see *ḥašimbur*.

ḥašišu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); Elam; cf. *ḥašāšu* A.

Ḥa-ši-šum MDP 28 508:4.

ḥašī'ur see *ḥašimuru*.

ḥašlātu s. plurale tantum; groats and beer made of it; MA, NA; cf. *ḥašālu*.

(a) as food: *x ḥa-áš-la-tu* SIG₅ KAJ 226:11; *x ŠE ḥaš-la(-a)-te* ADD 809:25, 34, r. 5 and 14; *x ŠE ḥaš-lat* ADD 968:5; NINDA.MEŠ *ša ŠE ḥaš-lat* bread of *ḥ*. BBR No. 66:8.

(b) as beer: DUG *ma-si-tú šikari ḥaš-lat* (parallel *šikari dannī*) *masītu* container with *ḥ*-beer ADD 760:14, and passim, cf. ADD 4 351 sub *šillatu*.

ḥašlu A adj.; crushed; from MA on; wr. syll. and KUM; cf. *ḥašālu*.

gi.al.kum.ma = *ḥaš-lu* crushed (reed) Hh. VIII 265; giš.gišimmar.al.kum.ma = *ḥa-áš-lu* crushed (date palm) Hh. III 312; sún.al.gaz.za, sún.al.kum.ma = *ḥaš-lu-ti* crushed (mash [*nariḫbu*]) Hh. XXIII iii 22f.; munu_x(BULUG₄).al.gaz.za, munu_x.al.kum.ma = *ḥaš-l[u-ti]* crushed (malt) ibid. iv 13f.; SILA₄.SAR kum.mà (var.: gaz) šu.ù.me.ti: *ka-si-i ḥaš-lu-ti li-qi* take crushed *kasú* AMT 11,1:22f.

[x] SILA₄.SAR *ḥaš-la-a-ti* (gloss: *qa-la-ti*) *ana libbi tanaddi* put into it x crushed (seeds) of *kasú* AMT 80,1:2; Ú.LAL KUM A KAŠ *tašahḫat* you press out crushed LAL plant into water (and/or) beer Kuchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 14; GIŠ.GI *ḥa-áš-lu-te nahlūte* crushed and sifted reeds KAR 220 i 13, and passim; [š]IM.MEŠ-ša *ḥa-áš-lu-te* its crushed spices Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 6:14.

Note that the reading of the log. zID.KUM is *isqūqu*, not **qēmu ḥašlu*.

***ḥašlu B** adj.; (legal term, mng. unkn.); Elam*.

8 *dīnū ḥa-aš-lu-tu ša* MN UD 21 KAM *izzūzu* eight ... legal cases (for) which (the court) was in session on the 21st day of MN MDP 22 165:23; 9 *dīnū ḥa-aš-lu-tu ša ūm nēribti* MDP 23 318:23.

ḥašmānu

ḥašmānu s.; (1) a stone, (2) a blue-green color; Mari, Bogh., MA, Nuzi, RŠ, SB; cf. *ḥusmānu*, *ḥašmānuḥḥe*.

síg *ḥaš-ma-nu*, síg.GIŠ.ḤAŠḤUR = *ur-tu-u* LTBA I 91 r. ii 10f., also Practical Vocabulary Assur 207f.; *ur-tu-u*, *ḥi-za-ri-bi* = *ḥaš-[ma-a-nu]* Malku VI 179f.; NA₄ *ḥaš-ma-nu* : NA₄ *sag-gil-mud* Uruanna III 169; NA₄ *sag.gil.mud* = *ḥaš-ma-[nu]* = [*sa*]g-gil-li-mud Hg. B IV 113, also Hg. E 18 (*sa₅-an-gi-lì-mud*).

(1) a stone: *ú kalû UD-liš GIŠ.Ú.GÍR : ka-zi-ri la išu enbūšu kīma ḥaš-ma-ni kalû*-plant, (also) called(?) thorn: it has no fuzz(?), its fruit is (colored) like the *ḥ*-stone Uruanna II 94; 1 GŪ *ša takpit ḥa-aš-ma-nim* one necklace of kidney-shaped bead(s) of *ḥ*-stone ARM 7 247:11; cf. above.

(2) a blue-green color — (a) in ref. to wool: *x* síg.ZA.GÌN *ḥaš-ma-ni* *x* blue wool of *ḥ*-hue Syria 21 258:3ff., RŠ, also MRS 6 pl. 18 RS 15.43:6, and passim; 25 MA.NA *tabarri* BA.ŠA.DIR(!) 20 MA.NA *ḥa-á[š]-ma-na ulṭēbilakkunu* I am bringing you twenty-five minas of . . . *tabarru* (-wool), twenty minas of *ḥ*-colored (wool) KAV 99:44, MA let.; SAG.GEMÉ(GÌM).MEŠ *ša ḥa-aš-ma-ni zi-[. . .]* slave girls who manufacture(?) *ḥ*-colored garments(?) KUB 4 12 r.(!) 7', Gilg.; síg ZA.GÌN síg SA₅ síg *ḥaš-ma-nu* blue wool, red wool, *ḥ*-colored wool IBoT 1 31:1; 2 *taḥapšū ša ḥa-aš-ma-ni* two blankets of *ḥ*-colored (wool) HSS 13 431:25 (= RA 36 204), Nuzi; 17 TÚG.MEŠ *ša ḥa-aš-ma-nu ša bi-ir-[nu]* seventeen garments with a decoration of *ḥ*-colored (wool) *ibid.* 49, and passim; [. . .]-*ba-am-pa-lu ša ḥa-aš-ma-ni* HSS 15 168A r. 22, Nuzi; *gulgul amēlūti . . . ina TÚG ḥaš-ma-ni tu-pi-aš-ša* (= *tumašša*) you spread human skulls . . . upon a *ḥ*-colored cloth LKA 136:15, SB rel.; *šubāt ūmakkal*(UD.DIŠ.KÁM) *ḥaš-ma-nu tulabbassi* you clothe her in an everyday garment of *ḥ*-colored wool 4R 55 No. 1 r. 27, Lamashtu; *ḥa-aš-ma-ni ša* A.AB. BA KI.MIN (= *alaqqa*) I take *ḥ*. of the sea KUB 4 90 i 16 and cf. *ibid.* 11, rel.

(b) in ref. to hides: 23 KUŠ.MEŠ *ḥa-aš-ma-nu šu-ru a-na dam-ti-wa epēši* twenty-three . . . *ḥ*-colored hides in order to make . . . HSS 14 253:2, Nuzi.

The identification of the *ḥašmānu*-stone with the azure *saggilmud*-stone establishes its

ḥaššu

color as bluish, while its connection with apple-colored wool indicates a greenish hue. The log. writing NA₄.SAG.GIL.MUD and variants thereof are listed sub *saggilmud* (cf. Hg. B and E, cited above).

(Thompson DAC 111f., sub *tarmānu*); Virolleaud, Syria 21 259 n. 1 and Syria 28 56.

ḥašmānuḥḥe adj.; (a color); Nuzi*; formed with Ḥurr. suffix; cf. *ḥašmānu*, *ḥusmānu*. *x* TÚG.MEŠ *ša ḥa-aš-ma-[n]u-uh-ḥé-na te-g[i-be]* *x* garments of *ḥašmānu*-colored (wool) . . . HSS 13 431:56 (= RA 36 204).

ḥašmar s.; falcon; lex.*; Kassite word.

ḥaš-mar = *ka-su-su* falcon JRAS 1917 105:32. Balkan Kassit. Stud. I 151.

ḥašmītu s.; (a metal alloy); NB*.

2 GIŠ *mar-ri ḥaš-mi-it* two spades of *ḥ*. VAS 6 219:1.

Ungnad NRV Glossar p. 66 ("steel?" on the basis of Heb. *ḥašmal*).

ḥašrû s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

ḥa-aš-ru-ú = [*x*]-*ru-ut*-. . . CT 14 17 K.4232B ii 11 (list of stones, insects, etc.).

ḥašša s.; (an official); Elam*; Elamite word.

tepir u dajānu ḥa-aš-šā kiparu u mārē Šū-šim ma'dātu the (court) scribe(?) and the judge, the *ḥašša*, the *kiparu* and the other Susians MDP 23 321:21; *ḥa-aš-šā ki-pa-ru pašišu* GAL *maššarū* É.DÛ.A ù *pašišu* [É.DÛ.A] the *ḥašša*, the *kiparu*, the chief *pašišu*, the guardians of the temple and the *pašišu*-priests of the temple MDP 4 pl. 18/3:7 (brick of Tepti-aḥar); PN *ḥa-aš-ša/šā* (followed by PN₂ *ki-pa-ru/rù*) MDP 23 288:3 and 321:47.

ḥaššā see *ḥanšā*.

****ḥaššālu** (Bezold Glossar 128b); to be read *ḥāmimu*; cf. sub *ḥamāmu*.

ḥašša'u adj.; (describing a person with a physical defect); lex.*

lú.al.ḥu.ḥu.nu = *ḥa-aš-ša-a-ú* OB Lu A 89 (between lú.al.ḥu.nu.a = *en-šum* and lú.al.ḥu.nu = *ra-mu-ú*).

ḥaššu adj.; (describing a dish of emmer soup); lex.*

ḥaššu

utúl.ziz.àm dug₄.ga = ḥaš-šú = TAR-[...] Hg. B VI 95.

ḥaššu see *ḥamšū* and *ḥanšū*.

ḥašturu s.; (part of woman's apparel); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. *ḥešturu-ḥuli*.

Six women [itti] 6 TÚG.MEŠ-šunu 5 ḥubur- [nīšu]nu [...] u itti ḥa-aš-ta-ri-šu-nu with their six garments, their five ḥuburnu-flasks ... and with their ḥ. SMN 3359(unpub.): 12.

For the mng. cf. the parallel passage: (women) itti TÚG.MEŠ-šunu itti KUŠ šuhup- pātišū[nu] itti pa-ḥu-uz-[...] itti ḥuburnišunu u itti NA₄.KIŠIB.ME-šu-nu with their garments, their shoes, their paḥuz..., their ḥuburnu-flasks and their seals SMN 3360(unpub.):11-16.

ḥaštu (*ḥaltu*): s.; (1) hole, (2) grave, pit; MA, NB.

[x]-x-lá É.KI.SÈ.GA = la-aḥ-tum, ḥa-aš-tum house for the offering to the dead = grave Diri V 303f.; [si-d]jug LAGAB×DAR = ḥa-aš-tum A I/2: 249; si.dug₄ = ḥa-aš-tú (in group with naḥbatu, šuttatu) Erimḥuš II 52; si.dug₄.ga = ḥa-aš-tum (in group with šuttatu, naḥallu) Antagal VIII 68.

ḥa-aš(var.: -aš)-tum = na-ḥal-lu Malku IV 139; ḥa-aš-tu = šu-ut-tum Malku VI 206; ḥa-aš-tum (= šu-ut-[ta-tum]) Anatolian Studies 4 72, comm. to Ludlul I 93; [ḥa]-aš-ti = šu-ut-ta-tú RA 28 134 i 20, comm. to Šurpu IV 43; ḥa-aš-tú // KI-tim ana muḥḥi ḤAŠ // šagāšu pit (means) earth because ḤAŠ (means) to murder CT 41 44:9, Theodicy Comm. (to line 62, cf. ZA 43 53).

(1) hole: *immati ḥa-aš-tum šá GIŠ.MÁ ittab- šu* if there should be a hole in the boat CT 4 44a:13, NB; 20 KI.MIN (= *gu-su-ul-tum šá GI. MEŠ*) *a-na ḥa-aš-ti šá GIŠ.[MÁ]* 20 reed bundles for (stopping) the leak of the ship Evetts Lab. 1:25; PN is responsible for *ašú u ḥa-aš-tum ša dannūtu* (any) leak or hole in the barrels Nbn. 600:8.

(2) grave, pit — (a) grave: *ḥa-aš-tum babbanītum izāku* they will dig(?) (him) a beautiful grave VAS 6 86:5, NB; *ana qāb da-miqtiya petassu ḥaš-tum*(var.: -ti) the grave is open for him who speaks well of me Ludlul I 93 (Anatolian Studies 4 72).

(b) pit: *gillat nešū ipušu petassu ḥaš*(var.: ḥa-aš)-tum (as retribution for) the crime the lion committed the pitfall stands open for him ZA 43 52:62, Theodicy; *ana pašugti ḥal-ti ša la elé ukimmi[r]* I heaped up (my people)

ḥašū A

in the narrow pit from which there is no coming up Tn.-Epic iv 36; *ina ḥa-aš*(var.: -aš)-*ti šūlū* to bring up from the pit (meaning here from the depths of despair, parallel: to save from an emergency) Šurpu IV 43 (for the commentary passage cf. above); the enemies *ana ḥal-te ukīnšunuma ziqiqiš um-mi* I put into a pit and reduced them to nothing AKA 110:10, Tigl. I, cf. KAH 2 63 i 8' and parallel passages.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 42f.

ḥašū adj.; dark, cloudy; lex.*; cf. *ḥašū* B.

u₄ šú.uš.ru = u₄-mu ḥa-šú-u Nabnitu IV 246.

ḥašū A s.; (1) human lungs, (2) belly, entrails, (3) animal lungs; from OB on; wr. syll. and ḤAR (in ext.), ḤAR.MEŠ, ḤAR^{II} (AMT 55, l r. 1 and 7), ḤAR^{II}.MEŠ (CT 14 48 Rm.328 r. i 5', med.); cf. *ḥašūtu* A.

mu-ur [ḤAR] = [ḥ]a-[š]u-u Erimḥuš VI 243, also A V/2:250; [udu.mur].šub.ba = šá ḥa-še(!)-e sheep with diseased (collapsed?) lungs Hh. XIII 46; na₄.mur.šub.ba = *aban ḥa-še-e* stone (against the disease) of the lungs Hh. XVII D iii 3; ú.mur. [šub.ba] = [šam-me ḥa-še-e] plant (against the disease) of the lungs Hh. XVII 217; uzu.kin.gi₄.a = *ta-kal-tum = ḥa-šu-ú* lungs Hg. B IV 66, also Hg. D 71 (followed in Hg. B IV 67 by uzu.kin.gi₄.a = *a-mu-tum = ga-bi-[du]* liver); ḤAR.BAD = *tir-tum šá ḥa-še-e* ominous part (said) of the lungs Antagal E b 13; [ḤAR].gig = *mu-ru-uš ḥa-še-e* disease of the lungs Antagal Fragm. e 4'; *ḥa-šu-ú* = ḥ[a-aḥ-ri(-iš)] KBo 1 51 ii 6 (cf. Sommer-Falkenstein Bil. 84). Note that ḤAR with the reading mur corresponds to [g]a-bi-du, "liver", [ḥ]a-šu-u, "lungs," [te]-ir-tum, "intestine" (or "sign"), and [ē]u-li-mu, "spleen" (A V/2:249-52 and Izi H 204-7), while with the reading ur₅ it translates *meš-re-tum*, "limbs," and *ka-bat-tú*, "liver" (S^a Voc. A 11'a-12').

giš.kak mur šà.ga an.da.ab.lá.àm : *ušu mušakkir libbi u ḥa-še-e* the arrow that pierces heart and lungs RA 12 74:1f., NB hymn; mur.gig : *mu-ru-uš ḥa-še-e* ASKT 82-83:23, SB rel.

(1) human lungs (in med.): *su-a-lam ... ina birit ḥa-še-e ittadi kussášu* the cough ... has set up its seat between the lungs AMT 81,3:7 (var. ḤAR.MEŠ Craig ABRT 2 11 r. 22); *šumma amēlu ḤAR^{II}-šú IM it-pu-qa* if a man's lungs are hard with wind AMT 55,1 r. 1; *šumma amēlu ḤAR^{II}-šú KI KAK.TI-šú it-pu-qu* if a man's lungs are hard as far as his breast

ḥašú A

bone AMT 55,1 r. 7, and passim; if a man . . . *dūr libbišu ana ḤAR-šú isniq* his diaphragm reaches his lungs, (he will die) Labat TDP 126:40; [. . .] *ḥa-šu-šu iḥallulu* (if) . . . his lungs wheeze Labat TDP 184:21; *muruš ḥa-še-e* lung disease PBS 2/2 104:7, MB med., also ASKT 85:55, NA rel., and passim; [*ina su-a*]-*li-šú* GIGID *ḥa-še-šú* [*it*]-*ti-ni(!)-is-kir* when he coughs the windpipe of his lungs is constantly obstructed KAR 199:14, med., and passim; (plants explained as) *ú ḤAR.MEŠ* plant for the lungs KAR 203 iv-vi 21ff., pharm., and passim; *ú šá-mi ḤAR.MEŠ* : *ú e-zi-zu* plant (against) a disease of the lungs Uruanna II 214; *ú ḤAR.MEŠ ša šēḥa zamru* plant (against) lungs that sing(?) when breathing(?) KAR 203 iv-vi 26, pharm., cf. the passages cited above.

(2) belly, entrails: *LÚ a-wi-lam imḥašma ḥa-š[a]-šu ištebir* a man has hit another, has broken his belly Eshnunna Code A iii 39 (§ 46), OB, cf. *ḤAR.MEŠ-šú tamahḥaš* you strike his belly AMT 45,2:6; *šumma amēlu ḤAR.MEŠ GIG-ma magal iptanirru* if a man is sick in the entrails and throws up repeatedly AMT 55,1:10; [*šumma amēlu*] *ḤAR.MEŠ-šú NE.MEŠ-šú la'āba malū* if a man's entrails feel hot (and) are full of fever heat AMT 55,2:4; *kiširti ḤAR.MEŠ* constriction/cramps in the entrails (a disease) AMT 49,6:10, and passim; *UR.MAḤ ḤAR.MEŠ-šú GAL.MEŠ UR.ZÍR ḤAR.MEŠ-šú TUR.MEŠ* his great . . . are a lion, his small . . . are a dog (mng. uncert., here *ḤAR.MEŠ* perhaps "limbs," cf. above) KAR 307:9, SB lit. (description of a non-pictorial symbolic representation of a god).

(3) animal lungs — (a) of sacrificial animal: *ina balika Šamaš . . . šulum kīpī šutēšur ḥa-še-e ina libbi immeri ul išakkan* without you, Shamash does not place in the interior of the lamb the perfect state of the (intestinal) convolutions, the correct arrangement of the lungs KAR 26:23, SB rel.; [*h*]-*a-šu-ú-um šalim* the lung is perfect YOS 10 7:6, OB ext.; *ḥa-šu-ú u libbu šalmu* CT 4 34b:7, ext.; *uṣurāte . . . ina ašrē imitti u šumēli ša EŠ ina ḤAR iššakna* the signs . . . appear on the lungs in the places to the right and the left of the liver TCL 6 5:37, SB ext.; (note:) UD *izbu ḥa-ši-i*

ḥašú B

la iṣu if a newborn (lamb) has no lungs KUB 4 67 ii 7, Izbu.

(b) ominous parts of the lungs (in ext.): *šU.SI ḥa-ši-im qablītum* the middle finger of the lungs YOS 10 8:34, OB, etc.; *ubān ḥa-ši-im šaplītum* lower finger of the lungs YOS 10 4:2, OB, etc.; *ubān ḤAR kidītu* the outer finger of the lungs CT 31 22 K. 14214:2ff.; also mentioned as parts of the lung in the terminology of the extispex are: *rēšu* (head), *kutallu* and *arkatu* (rear), *kišādu* (neck), *šēru* (back), *ūru* (vagina), *kappu* (wing); also (figurative terms) *gipšu* (mass), *nīru* (yoke), *dannatu* and *dunnu* (strength), *naqbu* (depth), *šalultu* (cover), *ummatu* (basis), *ruqqu* (cavity), *ekallu* (palace), *aḥ nāri* (embankment), *nalbattu* (brick mold), *maššartu* (watch tower), *kubšu* (turban-like headwear), *imēru* (donkey) and *šalummatu*, *tarpašu*, *zinibtu* (for text refs. see *rēšu*, *kutallu*, etc.); the following logograms of unknown reading occur in this context: GÚ.MAR ḤAR (YOS 10 36 iii 14, etc.), LUM ḤAR (YOS 10 36 i 36, etc.), MU.SAG ḤAR (KAR 461 : 1, etc.), SAL.ŠEŠ ḤAR (Boissier DA 229 r. 6, etc.).

For mng. 2 cf. Arabic *ḥašā*, *ḥiṣwa*, "bowels, entrails," see also *ḥiṣū*.

Ebeling, Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin 13/1-2 5 (lungs in med.); Nougayrol, RA 40 92f., Goetze, YOS 10 p. 4 (lungs in ext.).

ḥašú B (*ašú*): s.; (a plant yielding seeds used as a spice); OAk. (?), SB, NB; Akk. lw. in Sum.; wr. syll. (note *ú a-ši-i* as gloss to *ú.ḤAR.ḤAR*, AMT 49,6 r. 2), once with det. GIŠ (Iraq 14 44:138), and *ú.ḤAR.ḤAR(.SAR)*, twice with det. GIŠ instead of *ú* (KAR 195 r. 22, Tallqvist Maqlu pl. 96:4); cf. *ḥašātu*, *ḥašānu*.

lag mun *ù.ḥa(!).še.na ù.un.taḥ.ḥi ù.bí. in.[. . .] = kirban tābti ù ḥa-ši-i li(!)-ša(?)-[. . .]* add a lump of salt and *h*-spice CT 4 8a:35f., SB rit.; *ú ḥa-šu-u* : AŠ MI PAP.ḤAL ANŠE the "black" (tuft of hair) of a donkey's leg Uruanna III 43; *ú ḥa-šu-u* : AŠ *šupur kalbi šalmi* the claw of a black dog *ibid.* 44.

(a) in pharm. use: *ú ḥa-šu-ú . . . ištēniš tazāk* you crush together *h*. (and) . . . AMT 16,4:4, cf. *ú ḥa-še-e tazāk* Kuchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 29; *zēr ú.ḤAR.ḤAR tazāk ina šikari išatti* you

ḥašú C

crush seeds of ḥ. and he drinks (them) in beer Küchler Beitr. pl. 2:31; *ú ḥa-ši-i ... [tefēn] ina KAŠ.SAG ina URUDU.ŠEN.TUR tarabbak* you grind ḥ. and decoct it in fine-beer in a small copper pot BE 31 56:13f.; *šumma amēlu kašip annuhara aruqtu ḥa-ši-i ... ikkal* if a man is bewitched, he shall eat yellow *annuharu*, ḥ. (and) ... (and he will get well) AMT 85,1 ii 15; if a man has seizure-of-the-mouth ... *ú.ḤAR.ḤAR pāšu ikappar* he wipes his mouth with ... (and) ḥ. AMT 23, 2:7; *ḥašú* is used ground (*tēnu* passim, *daqāqu* in KAR 192 i 35), crushed (*zāku* passim, GAZ in CT 23 42:22, *pāšu* in CT 23 46 iv 3) and sifted (*šaḥālu* in AMT 12,10:4); note the paronomastic use: *kīma ú.ḤAR.ḤAR.SAR liḥaš-šáši kišpūša* may her witchcraft chop her up like a *ḥašú*-plant Maqlu V 35.

(b) used as spice: 12 *akal ḥa-še-e* 12 *akal šamaššammī* 12 (loaves of) ḥ.-bread, 12 (loaves of) sesame bread PSBA 40 pl. 7 r. 5 and dupl. Combe Sin p. 124 Si. 18 r. 7 and Si. 904 (unpub.), SB rit.; *ašapparakkimma ú.ḤAR.ḤAR u šamaššammī* I will send you ḥ. and sesame Maqlu V 4; cf. also above for *ḥašú* mentioned together with salt; *ú.ḤAR.ḤAR ti-²-ut māti ḥ.*, the food of the land Maqlu V 53; 1 G *ú ḥa-su-ù* one talent of ḥ. MDP 14 p. 69 No. 8 r. 9, OAKk.; *ḥa-še-e SAR* (between *zamburu* and *buṭnānu*) CT 14 50:38 (list of plants in a royal garden); note: ten homers of *si-im-be-ri* 10 ANŠE GIŠ *ḥa-še(!)-e* ten homers of ḥ., (ten homers of perfumed oil) Iraq 14 44:138, Asn.

Thompson DAB 74 ("thyme," on etym. grounds); Landsberger, ZDMG 74 443 (for reading of *ú.ḤAR.ḤAR* as *ḥašú*); Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 40f. (*ḥašātu*).

ḥašú C s.; (1) (object made of metal), (2) (ornament of gold); OB, Ur III (Elam), NB.

(1) (object made of metal): 10 *ḥa-šum* KÜ.BABBAR ten ḥ. of silver MDP 18 100 r. 15; 10 *ḥa-[š]um* UD.KA.BAR ten ḥ. of bronze MDP 18 102 r. 8.

(2) (ornament of gold): 8 *inšabti ḥa-še-e ḥurāši* eight golden earrings (decorated with) ḥ. PBS 13 80:24, MB; 703 *kakkabē ḥurāši* 688 *ḥa-še-e ḥurāši ša kusīti ša Bēlet Uruk* 703 golden stars (and) 688 golden ḥ.-orna-

ḥašú D

ments from the *kusītu*-garment of the Lady-of-Uruk YOS 6 117:1-3, NB.

Oppenheim, JNES 8 177 (for mng. 2).

ḥašú (a disease) see *ašú*.

ḥašú A v.; to chop (vegetables); SB*; I, II.

mu-u KA×SAR = *ḥa-š[u-ú]* Sp I 272; ma-mu KA×SAR = *ḥa-šu-[ú(-um)]* MSL 2 p. 153:15, Proto-Ea; tur.tur.ra ga.raš.sar.gin_x(GIM) mu.un.KA×SAR.KA×SAR.e.ne: *ši-iḥ-ḥi-ru-ti kīma karāšu i(!)-[ḥa]š-šu-ú* she chops up the small ones like leeks CT 17 31:11f.

kīma ú.ḤAR.ḤAR.SAR li-ḥaš-šu-ši (var. *li-iḥ-šu-ši*) *kišpūša* may her witchcraft chop her up like a *ḥašú*-plant Maqlu V 35; *šumma amēlu KA KAB-šú TAG-su ... [SU]M.SAR ina muḥḥi ú-ḥaš-šá* if the left side of a man's nose hurts him ... he shall chop up garlic (and place it) upon it AMT 105:18; *šumma amēlu IGI^{II} ta-bi-lam marša SUM.SIKIL.LA ú-ḥaš-šá ina šikari išatti* if a man's eyes are suffering from dryness(?), he shall chop up an onion and drink (it) in beer AMT 8, 1:11.

ḥašú B v.; to darken; SB*; cf. *ḥašú* adj.

lù.gar.ra.ba : *ina ḥa-ši-šú* ASKT p. 124:2f. (cf. below).

é.ki.bal.en.e lù.gar.ra.ba : *ana é māt nukurti bēlum ina ḥa-ši-šú* the lord, as he darkens the house of the enemy country ASKT p. 124:2f., rel.

ḥašú C v.; to bind; OB*; I, IV; cf. *ḥištū*, *ḥišū*, *ḥišūtu*, *muḥeššū*.

If a woman says to her husband: "You are not my husband," *i-ḥa-aš-šu-ši-i-ma ana mē inaddūši* they shall bind her and throw her into the water de Genouillac Kich 1 B 17:16, also Meissner BAP 90:15, YOS 12 371:9, Meissner BAP 89:38 (with *nāru*, "river," instead of *má*); Á.URUDU.KIN.A *ù ku-ši-rum [ša iḥ]-ḥi-šu-ú itār* (x barley is) the rent of a sickle, and he (who rented the sickle) must also return the band with which it is bound (to the handle) Eshnunna Code A i 34 (§ 9).

ḥašú D (*ḥašú*): v.; (to become disarranged or the like); SB*; I.

[*šumma sig SAG*].DU-šú *ḥa-šat* if the hair of his head is disorderly(?) Labat TDP 30:105; *šumma IGI.MEŠ-šú ḥa-šu-ú* if his face is dis-

ḥašū E

turbed(?) Kraus Texte 13:16, dupl. has [ḥa-
s]ju-ú ibid. 16 i 17; *šumma* KA-šú KÚR.KÚR-ir
[x] u x i-ḥa-šú if his speech is changed and
the . . . and . . . do . . . Labat TDP 66:63'.

ḥašū E v.; to disregard(?); Mari*; I
(iḥašše).

bēli riḥsam ša šarrāni . . . la i-ḥa-aš-še may
my lord not disregard(?) the raid of the kings
(of the Benjaminites, but protect himself
during the journey when he returns) Mél.
Dussaud 2 988 (translit. only).

Translation based on context and the as-
sumption of a WSem. loan; cf. Dossin ibid.
988 n. 1, but see also **ḥāšu B**, "to worry."

ḥāšu s.; (mng. unkn.); OB, SB*.

ú ḥa-a-ši: ú áš-qu-la-lu Uruanna II 39; ḥa.šum
SAR Wiseman Alalakh 447 viii 5 (Forerunner to Hh.
XVII).

inūma ḥa-šum innadna at the time when
the ḥ. was delivered de Genouillac Kich 2 C
123 r. 1, OB; *šumma ḥa-šum ina* SAG.DU-šú na-
ši if (in his dream) he carries ḥ. on his head
(preceded by: if he carries dates, followed
by: if he carries a mountain) K.7248 +:14',
Dream-book.

Possibly three different words.

ḥāšu A (ḥiāšu): v.; to move quickly, to
rush to a goal; from OB on; I (iḥiš), I/2; cf.
ḥiša.

sag.sum.mu = ḥe-a-šu-um OBGT XIII 4
(= PBS 5 149:4), also Hh. II 293 (ḥa-a-šu), also
Erimḥuš II 87 (ḥa-a-šú) (in all cases preceded by
sag.gá.gá = wa-ru-um or a-ru); sag.ki = ḥa-a-
šu Hh. II 294.

ki.šà.dib.ba dingir.re.e.ne.ke₄(KID) e.ne.
ne.ne sag.sum.mu : a-šar ki-mil-ti DINGIR
šú-nu i-ḥi-iš-šu-ma they rush in where the gods
are angry and . . . Šurpu VII 17f.; ḥur.sag.sukud.
da . . . sag.im.ma.ab.sum.[sum] : šadē zaqrūti
. . . i-ḥi-iš-š[u-ni] the steep mountains are rushing
towards me (for protection) Angim III 20; sag
na.an.gi ù.mu.na.an.sum : ḥi-šam-ma (Marduk
addressing Ea) come quickly! (to learn the ways of
the Seven . . .) CT 16 45:122-124; ki.sag.nu.
zé.èm.ma sag.na.[x.x] : a-šar la ḥa-ši i-[ḥi-šu]
(to Ekur) where it is not (permitted) to rush in,
they (the enemies) rushed in 4R 24 No. 2:3f.;
še.er.ma.al sag.ma.an.zé.èm dam mu.gub.
ba.na.mu : ša etellu i-ḥi-šam-ma ana mutija ērāšu
(Ninurta) whom I conceived by my husband when
(my) noble (husband) rushed to me (Sum. differs)
Lugale IX 3.

ḥāšu B

un.gá mar.ba.an.zé.en ir.ra da.mar.ri.
en : nišš li-ḥi-šá-nim-ma tak-rib-tú liš-ša-kin oh
people, rush hither so that I may wail (translation
based on the Sum.) SBH p. 31:18f., cf. ú.mi.a
mar.ba.an.zé.en : ni-ši ḥi-šá-nu ibid. p. 44 r.
33-34; mu.lu àm.da.mar.en.na.mu : a-mi-il
aḥ-ti-šu-šu // aḥ-tiš-[šu-šu] the man to whom I
hastened ASKT p. 129 r. 37f.; ḥa-a-šu = a-la-ku
An IX 5.

(a) in lit.: *eṭil eš ta-ḥi-iš-š[a-a]m(!)-ma*
young man, whither are you rushing and
(what is your troublesome errand) Gilg. P. r.
i 10, OB; *i-lu É-a iḥ-ti-i-ši ištakan panīšu*
ibanni Šaltam Ea, the god, rushed in, he
decided to create (the goddess) Discord VAS
10 214 v 30, OB Agushaya; *ana šad la a'ari li-*
ḥiš mannu who will rush to the mountain of
no access? CT 15 40 iii 19, SB Epic of Zu; *ultu*
qereb Eḥuršaba ^dNanā i-ḥ[i-x-x ana] *kiré*
ḥursannu [uš]tēšir [. . .] Nana rushed from
E., the way straight to the mountain garden
she took SBH p. 145:27; *i-ḥi-iš ana ḥadaš-*
šūtu he (Marduk) rushed to the wedding-
ceremony ibid. 8.

(b) in hist. (SB, NB): RN . . . *ultu Elamti*
i-ḥi-šam-ma qereb Šuanna erub RN had rushed
from Elam and entered Babylon OIP 2 42 v
28, Senn.; *ana Bābili ḥi-šam-ma idāni iziz*
rush to Babylon and come to our aid! ibid. 36;
ina ḥūd libbi u nummur panī ana Bābili a-ḥi-
iš-ma ana ekalli . . . erub I rushed to Babylon
(full) of joy and in high spirits and entered
the palace ibid. 51:30; *ilāni mātāte ša ana*
māt Aššur i-ḥi-šu-ni . . . ana ašrišunu utēr-
šunūti he returned to their homes the gods
of (various) countries who had rushed to
Assyria (for protection) BA 3 351:22, Esarh.;
Šamaš ultu Sippar i-ḥi-šam-ma ana Bābili
umdaššira šarūri Shamash came rushing
from Sippar and shed splendor upon Babylon
Streck Asb. 266 iii 17; *Madā'a ki . . . i-ḥi-*
šam-ma GN *iššabtu* after the Mede came
rushing and captured the city GN Gadd Fall
of Nineveh 25, chron.

ḥāšu B v.; to worry; OB, Mari*; I (iḥāš,
ḥāš).

bu-lu-uh_{HAL} = ḥa-a-šu, áš(var.: aš).buluh =
MIN Nabnitu IV 244f., also probably [. . .] =
ḥa-a-šu, [. . .] = MIN CT 19 45 K.264 r. i 21f. (joins
K.207 ibid. pl. 3-4), list of diseases.

hāšu C

kīma atta a<-na> tappūtišu alākim la ta-ḥa-aš gabēm ... ṣuḥartašu teneppi instead of coming to his aid and (instead of) saying, "Do not worry!" ... you take his slave girl as a pledge CT 29 23:15, OB let.; the troops are safe, *ammē[nim] x-x i-ḥa-aš* why does ... (traces do not favor *be-li*) worry? ARM 2 44:23; *māssu ṣallat u šū ḥa-aš* his country is quiet (lit.: asleep), but he is worried ARM 2 39:28 (as against *u šū išdīšu ukttin* but he has consolidated his royal power *ibid.* 30).

The lex. passages have been cited here because Sum. *buluḥ* (cf. *galādu*, *gilittu*) seems to fall into the semantic range of the OB references. The Mari passages are not quite clear, see also *ḥašū E*, "to disregard(?)."

hāšu C (*ḥiāšu*): v.; to shake; SB*.

bāra.bāra.gá.e.ne mu.un.da.ab.sig.sig.ge.[ne] : āšib parakkī irūbūni // i-ḥi-šu-ni // inarruḫūnim[ma] (the gods) sitting on (their) daises shivered, variant: shook, variant: trembled before me, (all of them followed me) ASKT p. 127:49f.

Possibly to *hāšu A*, "to rush;" the Sumerian, however, favors "to shake."

hāšu D (*ḥiāšu*): v.; to see, to find; syn. list*.

ḥi-a-šu = amāru An IX 21, also LTBA 2 2:174 (followed by *ḥiāru*, *ḥiātu*).

hāšu E (*ḥiāšu*): v.; to give; Oakk.*

si-i sē = ḥa-a-šu Idu II 82 (followed by *sē = šutlumu*); *ḥa-a-šu = na-da-nu* Malku IV 184.

li-ḥu-EŠ (in difficult context) RTC 77 r. 4; [*li-ḥu-EŠ* MAD 1 278:5; 1 MÁŠ PN *i-ḥu-EŠ* MAD 1 127 r. 8; *a-ḥu-EŠ* Kish 1930 143 (unpub. Ashmolean Museum).

EŠ read *ušx* in Gelb, MAD 2 no. 275; the Oakk. references belong possibly to *ahāzu*.

ḥašurru s.; (a kind of cedar); from OB on; wr. syll. and GIŠ.ḪA.ŠUR.

giš.tir.giš.ḥa.šur = qiš-tu ḥa-šur grove of *ḥ.*-trees Hh. III 183; [*giš.šim*].*ḥa.šur.ra = ḥa-šu-[ur-ru]* *ḥ.*-perfume Hh. III 122a; *giš.tir.giš.šim erin.na.ka e.NE.dug₄.dug₄.g[a ...]* : *šā ina qišti riqqi erīni immellu ina ḥa-š[ur-ri ...]* they who dance in the grove of aromatic cedar-trees, who... among the *ḥ.*-trees BA 10/1 75:4-5, SB lit.

(a) as lumber: *kīdū ḥa-šu-ra-am libilukim* let neighboring districts bring you *ḥ.*-trees

ḥašurru

VAS 10 215 r. 3, OB lit.; *ša qišti* GIŠ.ḪA.ŠUR *uktappira gupnūša* he cut down the trunks of the *ḥ.*-forest BA 2 489:27, Irra.

(b) as odor: cf. above; *gušūrē burāši erīšu ṭābu ... ša ēribišina kīma ḥa-šur-ri izāqa libbuš* pine-wood beams of sweet odor ... which wafts into the hearts of those who enter like (the odor of) *ḥ.*-cedar TCL 3 246, Sar.; *gušūrē erīni šēḫūti ša kī erīš* GIŠ *ḥa-šur-ri ana uššuni ṭābu* long cedar beams that are as sweet to smell as the odor of *ḥ.*-cedar 2R 67:76, Tigl. III; *kīma qišti* ḪA.ŠUR *irīssu ušṭibšu* I made it (the temple) smell as sweet as a grove of *ḥ.*-cedars VAB 4 256 ii 5, Nbn.; the scent, *tarbūt ḥa-šur-ri ṭāb elišu* the product of the *ḥ.*, pleases him KAR 10 obv.(!) 3, SB Ludlul IV.

(c) as aromatic matter: 3 MA.NA GIŠ.ḪA.ŠUR (among perfumes) UCP 9 p. 93 No. 27:6, NB; (mixed in oil:) *šer ḥurāši kaspi abnē nisiqti* ŠIM.MEŠ ì (var. adds MEŠ) GIŠ.ḪA.ŠUR *uššēšu addīma* I laid its foundations upon (beads of) gold and silver, precious stones, *ḥ.*-perfumes, and ... KAH 2 125:32, Esarh.; crush (herbs) *ina ḥa-šu-ri šaḫli balu patān išatti* he drinks them on an empty stomach in strained *ḥ.*-(oil?) AMT 66,7:12, pharm.; (note:) *išid* GIŠ.ḪA(!).ŠUR ... *ina tinūri tesekkir* you place *ḥ.*-root ... in a kiln AMT 95,1:6, pharm.

(d) as name of a mountain: *Ḫa-šu-ur* [KUR.GIŠ.ERIN] = [ŠU] cedar mountain = *ḥa-šurru* Diri VI ii A 10'; *Ḫa-šur ina nabalkutti-ka* when you pass over the *Ḫa-šur*-mountain BA 10/1 p. 66 K.5982 plus p. 68 K.3025+ :13-14, SB hymn; *ḥa.šur nu.zu kur.ra.ke₄(KID)* *ki.g[ub] mu.[un.ag]* : *ana MIN šad la la-mādi ir[...]* he took his stand on *Ḫa-šur*, the unexplored mountain CT 15 43a:1-2, Lugalbanda-myth; the waters of the Euphrates *ša ištu kuppi ana KUR Ḫa-šur ašūni* which go forth from the source to the *Ḫa-šur* mountain KAR 34:15 (dupl. CT 34 17 K.16350), SB inc.; KUR *Ḫašur lipšur* KUR *e-ri-ni* may the *Ḫa-šur* mountain, the mountain of cedars, bring relief 2R 51 No. 1:4 and dupl. (cf. Reiner *Lipšur-Litanies* JNES 15), rel.

Thompson AH p. 258; Ebeling, Or. NS 17 135.

ḥašūtu A

ḥašūtu A s.; lungs (of an animal); OB*; cf. *ḥašū* A s.

I UZU *ḥa-šu-tum* one (piece of) lung (followed by UZU.ŠA and UZU *ḥulīmu*) A 3207(unpub.):16.

ḥašūtu B s. fem.; (a plant); from OB on*; Ass. *ḥašuttu*; cf. *ḥašū*, *ḥašānu*.

Ú *ḥa-šu-tú šá* 4(?) SAG.DU-šú : Ú.ḤAR.[ḤAR] *ḥ*.-plant which has four heads : ḤAR.[ḤAR] plant CT 37 27 ii 28.

li-ku-ul uz-za-šu ki-ma ḥa-šu-tim may he (the demon) eat his anger like the *ḥ*.-plant Böhl, BiOr 11 pl. 2 No. 2, OB inc.; [...] *ḥa-šu-ut-[ta]m aḥ-ḥa-lap ḥa-šu-ut-tam* [...] *aṣ-ṣa-bat ḥa-šu-ut-tam ina pija* (to chase you away ... I am crowned?) with *ḥašuttu*, I am clothed in *ḥašuttu*, (in my hand?) I hold ..., (I have put) *ḥašuttu* in my mouth AfO 11 pl. 5:11-12, SB inc.

(Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 40f.)

ḥatamli s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; foreign word.

[NINDA] *ša ḥa-tam-li* Practical Vocabulary Assur 153; NÍG.DA.MEŠ *ša ḥa-tam-li* ibid. 167.

ḥatānu (*ḥatnu*): s.; relative by marriage (son-in-law, brother-in-law, bridegroom); from OB on; wr. with and without LÚ, in Bogh. *ḥa-da-a-an-[ni-ia]* (KBo 1 8:40); cf. *ḥatnūtu*.

(a) son-in-law: *ana* PN ... *aḥija ḥa-ta-ni-ia* to PN, my brother, my son-in-law EA 21:3 (let. of Tushratta), and passim; LÚ.MEŠ *ḥa-at-ni-šu* KUB 3 85 i 3 (cf. ZA 34 186); *nu-dunnū ana mārtišu inandin eme u ḥa-ta-nu aḥameš ul innu* he will give the dowry to his daughter, father-in-law and son-in-law shall not sue each other SBAW 1889 p. 828:30, NB laws; PN *ula nakar ḥa-ta-ni* PN is not a stranger, he is my *ḥatānu* (son-in-law or brother-in-law) AJSL 32 290:10, OB let.; SAL PN GEMÉ(GÌM) *kīma* 20 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR. MEŠ *ša mārtija* ... *ašar* PN₂ *ḥa-ta-ni-ia* ... *elteqimi* I have taken the slave girl PN from my son-in-law PN₂ in lieu of 20 shekels of silver (due) on my daughter HSS 15 293:4, Nuzi; *ḥa(!)-at-num imāt* the *ḥatnu* will die

ḥatānu

CT 6 2 case 26, OB liver modelapod.; note MDP 22 10:29(1) and 21 r. 6, MDP 23 313:6, MDP 24 393:31 (Elam), MRS 6 pl. 45 RS 16.136:5 (always as witness); (referring either to sons-in-law or brothers-in-law of the ruler:) LÚ.MEŠ *ḥa-da-an* LUGAL the *ḥatnu* of the king KUB 26 1a:11; *ḥa-at-ni* LUGAL JCS 8 20 No. 263:11, MB Alalakh; PN *ḥa-at-na šarri* (as witness) ADD 324 r. 12; PN LÚ *ḥa-tan* LUGAL ABL 1453:7, NA; PN LÚ *ḥa-tan* RN *šar Elamti* Streck Asb. 42 v 2.

(b) brother-in-law: (field sold by) PN PN₂, his wife, and PN₃, *ḥa-ta-ni-šú* his brother-in-law Nbn. 178:22 and 33 (*ḥ*. refers here to the brother of the wife PN₂ rather than to the son-in-law of PN, because the latter would presuppose that the daughter [the wife of PN₃] was dead at the moment of the sale); MÁŠ^{kl}-i-tu₄ *tab-ku ša* 7 ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šú *dīku* 7(?) *ḥa-tan-šú šu-nu-ul-lu* the (goddess) of MÁŠ weeps, whose seven brothers have been slain, whose seven brothers-in-law have been laid out PSBA 23 pl. (after p. 193) line 8, SB lamentation.

(c) bridegroom: *alka Gilgāmeš lu ḥa-ta-ni atta* come, Gilgamesh, be my bridegroom KAR 115:8 (var. to *ḥā'iru* in Gilg. VI 7).

(d) referring to any relative by marriage: you have married the daughter of my sister ... she died ... you have been my LÚ *ḥa-da-nu* KUB 23 85:8, Hitt. let.

Goetze, Or. NS 16 246f.

ḥatānu v.; to protect; NB, SB; I (*ih̄tin*); cf. *ḥutnu*.

[d]a.ri = *ḥa-ta-n[u]* Lu Excerpt II 100, also Antagal C 24; [á]l.tu = *ḥa-ta-nu* BRM 4 33 i 10; [...] = [*ḥa-t*]a-nu Antagal N i 11'; da.ri ba.an. [...]: *ḥa-tin enši* protector of the weak 4R 19 No. 2:39f., SB rel.; mA.ba.50.da.ri : mMan-nu-ki-ma-dEN.LÍL-*ḥa-tin* Who-is-such-a-protector-as-Bel? 5R 44:42c-d, explanatory list of Sum. and Kassite personal names.

(a) in gen.: [...] *-ki ša TILA taḥ-tin-in-ni-ma taššuri napišti* I am your ... whose health you have protected, over whose life you have watched OECT 6 pl. 13:17, SB rel.; *é-ki ša taḥ-ti-ni-šú rīmniṭu bēltu* your house which you, merciful lady, have protected Craig ABRT 2 21 r. 8, SB rel.

ḫatāpu

(b) in the phrase *ḫātin enši*, etc.: *šākin šubarē Sippar Nippur Bābili ḫa-a-tin enšūte-šunu* who established the release (from corvée) of Sippar, Nippur (and) Babylon, who protected (the inhabitants) in their defenselessness IR 36:4, Sar., and passim; [*mu*]=*kīn andurāri ḫa-tin šabē kidīni* who establishes freedom, protector of the free citizens BBSt. No. 35:13, Marduk-nādin-aḫḫē kud.; (as personal name:) ^dUTU-*ḫa-tin*-SIG BIN 2 119:14, NB; cf. above.

ḫatāpu v.; (1) to slaughter, (2) *ḫuttupu* to perform the *ḫitpu* sacrifice; Elam, NB*; I (*iḫtip*), I/2, II, III; cf. *ḫitpu*, *taḫtipu*.

ba-ār BAR = *ḫa-ta-pu* š[á x] A I/6:314; *tu-ḫa-at-tap* 5R 45 K.253 ii 24, gramm.; *tu-ḫat-tap* ibid. vi 21; *tu-šah-tap* ibid. viii 26.

(1) to slaughter — (a) animals (for ritual purposes): x UDU.NITÁ.ŠE *ḫa-ta-pi* MDP 10 5:2, etc.; 1 GUD *ḫa-ta-pi* MDP 10 14:1, etc.; x *immerū marūtu šà gu-ú-šum ù ḫa-ta-pi* MDP 10 6:3.

(b) human beings: *nakrēka aḫ-ta-ti-ip da-mēšunu nāra umtalli* I (Ishtar) slaughtered your enemies, I filled the river with their blood Craie ABRT 1 23 ii 22, SB oracle.

(2) *ḫuttupu* to perform the *ḫitpu* sacrifice (denominative): 1 *immeru ina muḫḫi alpē ḫu-ut-tup* one sheep was sacrificed according to the *ḫitpu*-ritual, in addition to the bulls Moore Michigan Coll. 69:3, NB; [...] *gi-ra-ku tu-ḫa-tap(!)* you perform the *ḫitpu*-sacrifice TuL p. 113 Assur field photograph Konst. 224 r. 12 (coll. von Soden); (quite likely a different word, in view of context and provenience:) [...] MEŠ *ú-ḫa-at-tu-pu* K.3438a(unpub.):1', NA rit.

ḫatāpu seems to denote a special method of slaughtering animals for ritual purposes.

Scheil, MDP 10 p. 19 (for mng. 1).

ḫatarru s.; (a container for oil); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word(?).

2 *ḫa-ta-ar-ra ša* GIŠ.Ì Wiseman Alalakh 434:4 (list of objects).

ḫatartu s.; (a quality or color of wool); Nuzi*.

ḫatitan

2 *ku-duk-du* sig *ḫa-ta-ar-te* two *kudukdu*-measures of ḫ.-wool HSS 15 211:29.

Possibly a variant of *ḫašartu*.

ḫatatītu s.; infestation with vermin; lex.*; cf. *ḫuttutu*.

šà.tag.tag, uḫ.tag.tag, u[ḫ.x.]tag, [á.(x)].dīm, [á.(x).tá]l.tál = *ḫa-[ta-ti-tu]* Nabnitu G₁ ii 116–120 (followed by [lú.á.(x).tál].tál = *ḫa-a[t-ti-tu]*).

ḫatēhi adv.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

ka-am-ma i-na ḫa-te-e-ḫi-ma ana mārūti ipussuma thus, right away (or the like) they adopted him and ... JEN 69:7.

***ḫatḫu** in **ḫathumma epēšu** v.: (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

šumma iṣē ša PN PN₂ *la išrigma la iḫeppema u la išarrap šumma* LÚ.MEŠ *sarrātu ša bīt qarīti ša iṣē ša ḫa-at-ḫu-um-ma ša ipušu la ide* (I swear) that PN₂ has stolen, cut up and burned wood belonging to PN (and) that he knows the criminals from the lumber storehouse who committed the crime HSS 13 422:9, cf. *šumma* LÚ.MEŠ *sarrātu ša bīt qarīti ḫa-at-ḫu-um-ma ipušu anāku idešunūti* (I, i.e., PN₂, swear) that I do not know the criminals from the storehouse who committed the crime ibid. 23.

ḫathūru s.; (a dye); NB*; pl. *ḫathurēti*.

1 MA.NA sig *tabarri šá ḫa(š)-at-ḫu-ri-e-ti* purple wool (dyed with) ḫ. UCP 9 p. 85 No. 12:5, cf. ½ MA.NA sig *tabarri šá ḫurati* (GIŠ.ḫAB(!).ME) ibid. 6f.; two minas 35 shekels of *ḫa-at-ḫu-ri-e-ti ḫ.-dye* GCCI 1 308:5; [...] GIN *ḫa-at-ḫu-ri* (mentioned with *inzahūru*-dye) Nbk. 180:1.

Possibly to be connected with *ḫašḫūru*.

ḫatib in **ḫatib ḫatib** (magic formula used in incantations); SB*.

ḫa-ti-ib ḫa-ti-ib TU₆.ÉN AMT 35,3 r. 2.

See *ḫaltib*.

****ḫatilu** (Bezold Glossar 129a); see *ḫabad*.

ḫatirtu see *atirtu*.

ḫatitan adj.; (person) infested with vermin; lex.*; cf. *ḫuttutu*.

uḫ.tag.tag = *ḫa-ti-ta-an* Erimḫuš II 128.

ḥati'u**ḥati'u** s.; fruit; syn. list*.

[ḥa]-ti-'u = in-bu Malku II 144.

ḥatlunu s.; (a garment or object); OA*.1 *nahlaptum u ḥa-a[t]-lu-nu* 3 *šiqqātum rabiātum* one *nahlaptu*-coat and . . . , three big nails TCL 20 193:7 (inv. of household and toilet articles).**ḥatnu** see *ḥatānu*.**ḥatnūtu** s.; marriage (lit. becoming a son-in-law); Tell Ta'anek*; cf. *ḥatānu* s.In *ḥatnūtam epēšu* to marry : *lirubam* PN *ana Raḥābi u lu iwaš(š)ira awiliya ana mahri-ka u lu ipušu ḥa-at-nu-tam* let PN come to me at GN, or I will send my man to you, for truly I want to marry BASOR 94 23:24, Tell Ta'anek No. 2.Albright, BASOR 94 23 n. 73 (cf. Jewish-Aram.-Syr. *ḥatnūtā*, "wedding").**ḥattārū** (fem. *ḥattārītu*): adj.; (describing a class or profession); lex.*ib.gub.gub.bu = *ḥa*-[at-ta-ru-ú], KU^{du-ur}.an. KU.gar = MIN, ib.gub.gub.bu = *ḥa*-at-ta-ri-tum Nabnitu XXII 137-39.**ḥattaššu** s.; (a profession); NB*; foreign word.PN LÚ *ḥa-at-ta-šú ša* PN₂ AnOr 8 21:28 and 30, Nbn. (in an enumeration of criminals); *bārū* LÚ *ḥa-ta-aš-ši* [GAL(?)].É.GAL *ù rab* [...] the divination-priest, the *ḥattaššu*, . . . ABL 1404:12.**ḥattītu** s.; a person infested with vermin; lex.*; cf. *ḥuttutu*.[lú.á(x).tál].tál = *ḥa*-a[ti-ti-tu] Nabnitu G₁ ii 121 (preceded by [á.(x).tá]l.tál = *ḥa*-[ta-ti-tu]); [uḥ.tag.tag.ga] x-ta-ta-ga = *ḥa*-ti-du = a-ma-aš a-la-li-ma-aš Erimḥuš Bogh. B (KBo 1 35) i 3' (preceded by [uḥ.tag.ga] [x-t]a-ga = *ḥu*-ta-ad-du-ú = du-uš-ku-du-mar, which is misinterpreted as *ḥadú* II/3 and accordingly translated into Hitt.)The meaning of *amaš alalimaš*, the Hitt. translation of *ḥattītu*, is unknown (Goetze, KIF 1 186).**ḥattu A** (*ḥātu*): s. fem.; panic, fear; from OB on; wr. *ḥa-a-tum* in YOS 10 47:34, also An IX 39; as Akk. lw. in Elam (*ḥa-at*-[ti] MDP 22 p. 2 n. 17); cf. *ḥa'attu*.**ḥattu A**ul gfr = *ḥa-at-tú* A VIII/2:258 (between *pirittu* and *uttutu*), with comm. [*ḥa*]-at-tum = p[*i*-rit-tum]; gfr = *ḥa-at-tú* Antagal K 17 (also = *pirittu*); *ḥa-a-tú* = *gi-lit-tum* Malku IV 212; *ḥa-a-tu* (vars. *ḥa-at-tú*, *ḥat-t[um]*) = *mu-ur-šu* An IX 39, dupl. LTBA 2 2:317; *ḥa-a-tú* = [...] Malku V 157; *zi-bu* (= *tibu*) <>//> *ḥat-tum šá* KA.DI, *zi-ib nakri* <>//> *ḥat-ti nakri* CT 31 15 K.2092 i 4f., comm. to ext.(a) in OB letters and contracts: *ḥa-at-tum ša bēltija elija nadi'at lullik šēp bēltija lušbatma lubluṭ* upon me is the fear of my Lady (the goddess), let me go, seize the feet of my Lady, and get well CT 6 21b:8, let.; *ḥa-at-tu šá ili u šarri ina qagqadišu liššakin* may the terror (emanating) from god and king be upon him (may he forfeit the legal protection of god and king) MDP 22 1:17, Elam, cf. ibid. 16:28, also MDP 24 338:12, also *ḥa-at-tum ša* PN (the *sukkalmahhu*) u RN *ina [muḥ]ḥišu linnadi* MDP 24 374:9, etc.; *ḥa-at-tum ša DN ina muḥḥišu liššakin* MDP 10 p. 85:6, Elam hist. (in curse formula), cf. MDP 11 p. 13:5, MDP 28 p. 31:6.(b) in omen texts: *ḥa-a-tum eli ummānim imaqqut* panic will befall the army YOS 10 47:34, OB ext., cf. ibid. 46 iii 27 (wr. *ḥa-tum*) and 29 (var. *ummān nakrim*), also TCL 6 3:1 and 11, SB ext.; *ḥa-at-ta-ka ana nakri imaqqut* KAR 153 r. 8, SB ext., cf. ibid. 7 (wr. *pa-at*) and 11f.; *ḥa-tu gilittu [ana mā]tī(!) nadāt* panic and terror are upon my country KAR 428 r. 48, SB ext.; *ḥat-tum ana damiqti iššir* the panic will lead to something favorable CT 20 43 i 35, SB ext.; *ḥat-ti ili // nap-šur ili ana amēli* divine terror, variant: mercy, for the man KAR 212 ii 16, apod. (series *iqqur-īpuš*); *ana ḥarrān ummāni ḥat-ti* SU.[KÚ...] panic and hunger for the expedition of (my) army KAR 426:11.(c) in NA hist.: *ina qabalti ekalli ḥat-ti ram(ā)nišu imqutsu* panic without a specific cause befell him in his own palace Lie Sar. 365; *libbušun itrुकuma imqutsunūti ḥat-tu* their heart(s) trembled, panic befell them Winckler Sar. pl. 35:148, cf. *ḥat-tu im-qut-zu* IR 46 iii 56, Esarh., also Thompson Esarh. iv 74, AAA 20 87:123, Asb., OIP 2 40 v 2, Senn.; *itta-bikšu ḥa-at-tú* Winckler Sar. pl. 34:111, cf. *ḥat-tum u puluḥtum elišunu ittabik* Thompson Esarh. v 29; *išbatsu ḥat-tum* panic seized him

ḥattu B

Streck Asb. 120 v 85; *almēšuma ... lapān ḥat-ti u nibrēti ... innabit* I surrounded him and ... he fled (afraid) of panic and hunger OIP 2 42 v 25, Senn.

(d) other occ.: *šumma amēlu šīta kašid išāta irši ḥa-tu imtanagqutsu* if a man has caught cold, is feverish and attacks of panic befall him KAR 159:12, med., cf. *ḥat-t[a] puluḥtam artanaššu* CT 23 16:21, SB rel.; *mimma lemnu ... ša ina majāltija uptanallaḥa[nni] ugda-nalladanni ḥat-ta [...]* *uštanašanni* “anything evil” ... which continually frightens me in my bed, terrifies me and causes me panic LKA 70 ii 15, rel.; *apuhḥu anūni ḥat-tum pirittum tardūšumma unassū nizmatsu ...*, ... , panic (and) fright are sent to him and they keep the things he desires away (from him) 4R 54 No. 1:15, SB rel.; *gilittu ḥat-tum elišu na[dāt]* BBR No. 25:9, NA rel.; *ḥat-tū pirittu ša ina zumrija šērija šer’āni[ja bašā]* panic (and) fright which are in my body, my flesh, my sinews KAR 92 right edge 4.

ḥattu and *ḥa’attu*, derived from **ḥā’u*, “to fear,” refer to a pathological state of mind, a fear of panic proportions. Like *puluḥtu*, *ḥattu* emanates from gods and kings; it is, however, linked to *pirittu*, which denotes a sudden and severe attack of fear, and does not reach into the domain of devotion, piety and respect, as *puluḥtu* does.

ḥattu B s.; (a container); lex.*; cf. *ḥittu B*, *ḥuttu*.

dug.kaš.ús.sa = *ḥi-it-tum* (var. [*ḥa*]-at-t[u]) Hh. X 75.

ḥattu C s.; (a bronze object); Elam*.

1 *ḥa-at-tum* UD.KA.BAR (after *ḥašsinnu* and GAB) MDP 28 545:3; 1 *ḥa-tum* UD.KA.BAR (after silver objects and before ZA.LUM, a container of bronze) MDP 18 100 r. 17, also *ibid.* 102 r. 10.

ḥattū (fem. *ḥattītu*): adj.; Hittite; SB; derived from the name of the country Hatti.

(a) as gentilic: *Ḥattū* passim in hist. and lit. texts (note *Ḥat-ti-i* K.3353 + i 14 in ZA 42 pl. 3); *Ḥattītu* (woman or slave girl from Hatti) — (in OA:) *Ḥa-ti-tum* KTS 53a:9, and passim, cf. J. Lewy, ZA 38 257 n. 4, also Lands-

ḥatū A

berger, ArOr 18/1–2 347f. and ArOr 18/3 326; (in NA:) 13 SAL *Ḥat-ta-a-a-te* (beside women from Tyre, Kassites, etc.) ADD 827 r. 7, also *ibid.* 914 r. 5 (to be joined to ADD 827).

(b) as invective: PN *šāb ḥubši la bēl kussī* LÚ *Ḥat-tu-ú lemnu* PN, a camp follower, without legal claim to the throne, an evil Hittite Winckler Sar.pl. 31:33; PN LÚ *Ḥat-tu-ú lemnu la ādir siqri ilāni kāpidu lemneti* the evil Hittite, without fear of the command of the gods, a planner of evil things *ibid.* pl. 34:112; *u šū* LÚ *Ḥat-tu-ú* Iraq 16 182 v 20, Sar., also *ibid.* line 47; (note also:) 4000 KUR *Kaškaja* KUR *Urumaja* ERIM.MEŠ KUR *Ḥat-[te]-e la māgiri* four thousand men from Kaska and Urumi, rebellious Hittites AKA 48 ii 101, Tigl. I.

ḥatū adj.; covered; lex.*; cf. *ḥatū B* mng. 1.

túg.dul.dul = *ḥa-tu-ú* covered (i.e., decorated) garment Hh. XIX 29.

ḥatū A v.; to smite; from OB on; I (*iḥat-tu*, *ḥati*), II, II/3; cf. *tahtū*.

tu-un ḤUB = *ḥa-[t]u-u* S^b II 273, also Antagal E c 14 and H 12; tu-u ḤÚB = *ḥa-tu-u*, tu-u ḤUB = MIN Recip. Ea A v 35f.; ḥu.tu.ul = *ḥa-tu-ú šā* GIG to strike, (said) of a disease Antagal E c 15 and H 13; in.tag₄ = *ḥa-tu-ú [ša pil-ti]* to hurl abuse Antagal H 14; in.tag = *pil-tum šā ḥa-tu-ú* Antagal E d 8; [...] = *pil-tum ḥa-tu-ú* Antagal C 228.

é.àm na.tun.tun // sag.àm in.tun.tun *bītāte ú-ḥat-tu* // *māta usap[paḥ]* (his “word” when it proceeds majestically) smites houses, overthrows the country SBH p. 8:62f., NB rel., cf. dupl. ZA 10 276f. K.69 r. 11f.; [...] tun.tun : *ša šiba u šibta i-ḥat-tu-ú* who smites the old man and the old woman CT 17 36:17; é.ki.bal.a tun.tun : *ḥa-tu-ú é* KUR *nu-kúr-ti* (weapons) which smite the house(s) of the enemy country Angim III 36; DN tun (wr. UD + ḤÚB) lú.erim.mu : *a-na* DN *ḥa-ti a-a-[bi]-ia* to the god DN who smites my enemies LIH 98 iii 59 (Sum. version) = VAS 1 33 iii 5 and LIH 97 ii 56 (Akk. version), Samsuiluna; é.mu A da.ma.al.la.aš bí.fb.lá : *bīti ana ribēti lu ú-ḥat-ti* (uncertain — in view of Sum. lá the verb may be *ḥātu*) Langdon Babylonian Liturgies No. 8:20f., NB rel.

(a) in gen.: the country GN sent the following message: KUR GN₂ TA *pa-ni-ia lu-ḥat-ti-ú* let them smite the country GN₂ before me! ABL 198 r. 13, NA.

ḥatû B

(b) said of gods and divine weapons: cf. SBH p. 8:62f. and other citations, above; her third name is *paṭru ša qaqqada i-ḥat-tû* sword that smites the head WVDOG 4 15:4, Lamashtu (cf. the parallel passage 4R 56 i 3 with *i-nat-tu-ú* in place of *i-ḥat-tû*).

(c) said of diseases (SB only): the evil which follows me day and night and *ú-ḥat-tu-ú šērēja* smites my body Maqlu II 67; *māmītu mursu tāniḥu urra u māša ú-ḥat-tu-ni* (evil) spell, disease (and) suffering smite me day and night Schollmeyer No. 27:17, rel.; GIDIM *uh-ta-na-ta-[an-ni]* GIDIM *šumrušanni* a ghost smites me again and again, a ghost torments me LKA 84:11, rel.; cf. Antagal E c 15, cited above.

ḥatû B v.; (1) to attach (gold ornaments), (2) to bond a wall, (3) (unkn. mngs.); from OB on; cf. *ḥatû* adj.

gú.gilim = *ḥa-tu-ú šá É.SIG₄* to bond, (said) of a wall Antagal E c 16.

(1) to attach (gold ornaments): goldsmiths [*ina*] *muhḥi ḥa-te-e [šá] ajārē u tenšē* in charge of the attaching of the (gold) rosettes and the *tenšú* GCCI 1 59:7, NB; gold given *ana [ḥa]-ti ša ajārē ša Aja* for attaching the rosettes for Aja VAS 6 1:4, NB.

(2) to bond a wall: cf. Antagal E c 16, cited above.

(3) (unkn. mngs.) — (a) said of boats: Ì.ERIN ... *ana GIŠ.MÁ ḥa-te-e-em KASKAL Urim* cedar oil for the ... ing of a boat on/for a journey to Ur YOS 5 172:10, OB econ.

(b) in obscure contexts: *ana ... šurruḥ nap-tāni ... ḥa-a-te-e un-na-te* to make the repasts splendid, to the Winckler Sar. pl. 43:42 Cyl. (= Lyon Sar. p. 7:42); PN *ul ša ḥa-te-em* TCL 17 11:18, OB let.

Oppenheim, JNES 8 176 (for mng. 1).

ḥatû C v.; to low (or the like); SB*; I (*iḥatti*).

kīma būlu ummāni i-ḥat-ti kīma summāti idammuma ardāti the people low like cattle, the maidens moan like doves Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:9.

ḥātu see *ḥattu*.

ḥaṭāṭu A

ḥaṭāmu v.; (1) to muzzle, (2) *ḥuṭṭumu* to block(?); SB*; I, II; cf. *ḥiṭmu*, *ḥuṭṭimānu*, *ḥuṭṭimmu*.

[...] = *a-šá-šú šá ḥa-ṭa-me* to net, (said) of muzzling Erimḥuš III 157 (as against *ašāšu ša uššāti* to suffer *ibid.* 158).

(1) to muzzle: *aššu ḥa-ṭa-am pī muštarḥi* in order to muzzle the mouth of the insolent TCL 3 9, Sar.; if water is poured out in front of someone's gate and (takes the shape of) a man who *li-ti-šú ḥa-ṭi-im* has a muzzle on his cheeks CT 38 21:13, Alu (followed by *lissu ṣabit* whose cheek is seized *ibid.* 14).

(2) *ḥuṭṭumu* to block(?): *a-da-ap-pi (= atap-pi?) ḥālīli silitte ṣurriša ú-ḥa-ṭi-im-ma šá x-y iškīlassina ukallim šamšu* KAH 2 141, plus TCL 3 222, Sar. (for a proposed translation cf. Laessøe, JCS 5 28).

Thureau-Dangin, TCL 3 p. 4 n. 1; Laessøe, JCS 5 28.

ḥaṭāpu v.; (to process grain in some way); lex.*

[ri]-ig PA.KAB.DU = *ḥa-ṭa-pi ša še* Diri V 50 (cf. *sa-ra-pi ša še* *ibid.* 51); [...] = *ḥa-ṭa-pu šá še-im* Nabnitu S 6-9.

ḥaṭaru see *ḥadru*.

ḥaṭāṭu A v.; (1) to make a ditch, to excavate, (2) to dredge a river, (3) to make an incision; Mari, SB, NB; I (*iḥṭu*), III; cf. *ḥiṭṭatu*.

(1) to make a ditch, to excavate (SB and NB): *tillu labīru unakkir adi muḥḥi mé lu aḥ-ṭu-uṭ* I removed the old tell (of Calah and) dug down to the water (level) AKA 176:10, Asn.; *temenšu labīri aḥ-ṭu-uṭ-ma aḥiṭ abrēma* I excavated its old foundation and investigated (and) inspected (it) VAB 4 228 iii 30, Nbn., cf. *temen Eulmaš šuāti aḥ-ṭu-uṭ* CT 34 35:40, Nbn.; *limātu bīti ... imni šumēli pāni u arki aḥ-ṭu-uṭ* the surroundings of the temple ... right (and) left, front and rear, I excavated CT 34 28:73, Nbn.; he searched laboriously for the old temple *iḥ-ṭu-uṭ-ma iš-pil* dug deep pits (but did not reach the foundation) CT 34 31:48, Nbn.; I commanded, *ḥiṭṭatu ina ḥīpi šuāti ḥu-uṭ-ṭa-a-ma* "dig a pit in this gully (until you see the foundation)" CT 34 32:67, Nbn., cf. *ḥīpi šuāti iḥ-ṭu-ṭu* *ibid.* 69;

ḥaṭāṭu B

ḥittatu aḥ-tu-ut I dug a pit VAB 4 254 i 32, Nbn., cf. CT 34 26:12 plus 23:15, *ibid.* 27:52 and 32:60, all Nbn.

(2) to dredge a river (Mari): *šanat Zimrilim Habur iḥ-tū-tū* year in which RN dredged the Habur (river) *Studia Mariana* 59 No. 30; *atap-pātim ša eqel ekallim kalašina ú-ša-aḥ-tū-iṭ* I had all the ditches of the field(s) of the palace dredged ARM 3 34:12.

(3) to make an incision: [*šumma . . .*] 8-ú MU.NI *ubān imitti iḥ-tu-ut-ma iš-ri* [3-šú] if, eighth, the right finger makes an incision(?) and CT 31 44 obv.(!) i 7, SB ext., cf. [. . .] *šumēli iḥ-tu-ut-ma iš-ri* 3-šú CT 30 29 79-7-8, 27:9, SB ext.; 3 MA.NA AN.BAR KI.LÁ l-en <A.>AN l *ḥa-ti-iṭ* three minas of iron (used as) weight(s), on each is incised (the figure) one (translation uncertain) Nbn. 939:2.

See *ḥuddudu* with kindred meaning.

ḥaṭāṭu B v.; (mng. uncert.); SB*; cf. *ḥaṭṭu* adj.

bu-úr BÚR = *ḥa-ta-tū ša BĀR.MUNU_x(BULUG₄) (=titāpu)* A VIII/2:172; ḥu-ud GIŠIMMAR = *gišimmaru ḥa-ta-tū* (var. ka-DA-DU) Ea I 226 (this equation could belong to a verb *ḥadādu*).

armanna ḥa-ta-ta u sirašūta (I know how) to . . . *armannu*-fruits and (also) the brewer's craft K.9287 ii 2 in RS 9 159, translit. in TuLp. 16:12, SB; for *titāpū ḥaṭṭūtu* cf. *ḥaṭṭu* adj.

(Bauer Asb. 2 3 n. 1).

ḥaṭṭu s.; (1) wickedness, evil, (2) (uncert. mng.); from OB on*; cf. *ḥaṭū*.

(1) wickedness, evil: *ḥalqūtu ēpiš ḥa-ti-tim lītām ina muḥḥini la išakkanuma* fugitives (and) evil-doers shall not triumph over us and . . . CT 4 2 r. 27, OB let.; *šumma ḥa-ti-tam izir ilšu ittišu ittanallak šumma damqāti irām damqumma irteneddišu* (UŠ.MEŠ-šú) if he hates wickedness his god will always accompany him, if he loves goodness good (luck) will be constantly with him Boissier DA p. 252 ii 13f. (Sittenkanon).

(2) (uncert. mng.): *kīma tinūri ina ḥa* (var.: *ḥi*)-*ta-ti-šu-nu* (var.: -*ku-nu*) *kīma diqāri ina luḥummēšunu* (var.: -*kunu*) *lišpuḥkunūši* *Girra ezzu* may the angry Fire-god scatter you as (he does?) kilns by their (var.: your)

ḥaṭṭu

(defects, cracks?), as (he does?) the pots by their (var.: your) soot Maqlu III 171.

ḥāṭṭu s.; adulteress; NB*; cf. *ḥaṭū*.

SAL *ḥa-ti-tū ina bāb bīt dajāni piša alla ša mutiša dān* at the door of the judge's house the word of the adulteress is more effective than that of her husband ABL 403:14.

ḥaṭru see *ḥadru*.

ḥaṭṭi'u (*ḥaṭṭū*): s.; sinner; SB, NB*; cf. *ḥaṭū*.

ḥaṭ-tu-u ina libbi adē ina pān ili a sinner against the oaths (sworn) before the godhead ABL 301 r. 10, NB; *ḥa-ti-' ina kakkē iddāk* (he is) a sinner, he will be killed in battle Kraus Texte 22 i 20', physiogn. apod.; *ḥa-at-ti-' la iššir* (he is) a sinner, he will have no success *ibid.* i 17'; DIŠ ŠĀ *ḥa-at-ti-'-i inazziq* if he is a sinner at heart he will have worries BRM 4 22:3, physiogn.

ḥaṭṭu adj.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; cf. *ḥaṭāṭu B*.

BĀR.MUNU_x(BULUG₄) al.bur.ra = *ḥa-tu-ti titāpu*-malt preparation which has been subjected to the process of *ḥaṭāṭu* Hh. XXIII iii 32.

ḥaṭṭu s. masc. (rare) and fem.; (1) scepter, (2) staff, (3) stick, (4) branch, twig, (5) shelf, (6) (mng. unkn.); from Oakk. on; masc. YOS 2 15:17, 5R 66 ii 14; construct state *ḥaṭṭi* (in OB personal name), *ḥaṭ*, pl. *ḥaṭṭāti* (see mng. 6); wr. syll. and GIŠ.PA, GIŠ.GAR.PA, PA (Oakk. only); cf. *ḥaṭṭi rē'ḫ*, *ḥaṭṭu* in *bēl ḥaṭṭi*, *ḥaṭṭu* in *rab ḥaṭṭi*, *ḥaṭṭu* in *ša ḥaṭṭi*, *ḥaṭṭu* in *šāt ḥaṭṭi*.

[pa-a] [P]A = *ḥa-at-tu* S^a Voc. N 9'; ḥa-ad PA = *ḥa-at-tu šá* GIŠ.ḪI.A scepter(s) (made) of various kinds of wood Ea I 304; gi-id-ru PA = *ḥa-at-tu* Ea I 314, also A I/7 part 2:10; mu-ud-ru PA = *ḥa-at-tu* EME.SAL Ea I 315, also A I/7 part 2:11; mu-u MU = *ḥaṭ-tu* EME.SAL A III/4:19; mu = *ḥaṭ-[tu]* Hh. II 184; mu.PA = giš.PA = *ḥaṭ-tu* Emesal Voc. II 150; mu.ú.a = giš.PA = *ḥaṭ-tu* *ibid.* 151; giš.PA = *ḥa-at-tu* Antagal H 6; GIŠ.Ṫ.LUH = *ḥa-at-tū* Proto-Diri 154; giš.ṫ.luh = *ḥa-at-[tu]* Hh. III 506; giš.ṫ.luh = *ú-[luḫ]-ḥu* = *ḥaṭ-tu* Hg. A I 32; giš.ma.nu.BAD = *ḥaṭ-tu* Hh. III 174; giš.GAR.zu = *ḥa-at-tu* Hh. V 319; ḥa-ad GIŠIMMAR = *ḥaṭ-tu šá* GIŠ.ḪI.A Ea I 228; giš(!)-tu-ru PA = *ḥaṭ-tu šá* G[I] staff (made of) reed A I/7 part 2:12; giš.GAR.PA.ḥar.mušen.na =

ḥaṭṭu

ḥaṭ-ṭi ḥu-ḥa-ru “stick” of the bird trap Hh. VI 221; PA = *ḥa-aṭ-tu* Ebeling Wagenpferde pl. 16:9, comm.; giš.PA = *ḥa-a[ṭ-t]u* CT 41 33:4, Alu Comm.; še.giš.PA.nā.a = *še-im šá ina* GIŠ.PA *šun-u-lu* grain which is spread by means of a stick Hh. XXIV 175; šu.du₇ = *kul-lum šá ḥa-aṭ-ṭi* Antagal A 42.

aga giš.gu.za giš.PA nam.lugal sum.mu
 𒀭Inanna za.kam : *a-ga-am ku-si-a-am ḥa-aṭ-tā-am a-na* LUGAL *na-da-nu-um ku-um-ma-ki* it rests with you, Inanna, to give the crown, the throne (and) the scepter to the king IM 51544 (unpub.) r. 7f., OB lit.; máš.še giš.PA.àm dur.gun.na(?) : [ṣ]i-bat *še-im* GIŠ.PA *ri-ki-is bilti* Ai. IV i 40 (see mng. 6, below); giš.PA.maḥ il.la : *na-áš ḥaṭ-ṭi šir-ti* who holds the sublime scepter 4R 14 No. 3:5f.; [giš] gu.za giš.GAR.PA bala.a : *na-din* GIŠ *ḥaṭ-tu ku-us-su-ú u pa-la-a* TCL 6 53:7f.; giš.PA za.gin.na.ke_x(GÉ) : *ḥaṭ-ṭa kù-tu* 4R 18 No. 3 i 8 and 10; AN.sé.èm.mu.a : *na-din ḥaṭ-ṭi* 4R 9:34f.; mu.du.ru : *ḥa-aṭ-ṭa* (in broken context) OECT 6 pl. 9 K.5271 r. 3f.; É.GIŠ.PA.KALAM.MA SI.SÁ : É GIŠ.PA *i-šar-tú a-na* KUR S[UM-nu] : [É^dAG] temple in which the legitimate scepter is given to the country : temple of Nabu Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 46:5, cf. var. KAV 43 r. 14; mu.du.ru mu.un.sig.sig.ga : *ḥaṭ-tu ni-ṭu-tum* (mng. obscure) BA 5 639 No. 8:11f., rel.

(1) scepter (cf. also mng. 2a) — (a) held or carried: *tāmiḥ* GIŠ.PA who holds the scepter AKA 20:7, Aššur-rēš-iši, and passim in royal inscr., cf. *na-áš* GIŠ.PA *elleti* AKA 94 vii 50, Tigl. I; when the god Haldia was made king *ušaššúšu* GIŠ.PA *šarrūti Urartū* they made him bear the royal scepter of Urartu TCL 3 342, Sar.; GIŠ *ḥaṭ-tu ina pān aḥišu pa-ra-ak-at* the scepter lay across his arm (in description of a royal portrait) ABL 1051 r. 3, NA.

(b) made of gold, lapis lazuli, silver: GIŠ.PA *ḥurāši* a golden scepter (insigne of an enemy king) Lie Sar. 414; *ḥa-aṭ-ṭu-um uk-ni-a-am* a scepter of lapis lazuli Bab. 12 pl. 12 i 8, Etana; GIŠ.PA *ša Anunitum* (given to the goldsmith for repair) Nbn. 489:11; GIŠ.GAR.PA *ḥurāši ruššé* AnOr 12 72:10, Aššur-etil-ilāni, also ibid. 18; GIŠ.PA *kaspī* (as war booty) TCL 3 382, Sar. (c) as symbol of kingship: *ina ḥaṭ-ṭa-ka širi mukin pallukkī šamē u iršitim* through your (Nabu's) sublime scepter which establishes the borderlines between heaven and earth 5R 66 ii 14, Antiochus Soter; *ḥa-aṭ-ṭi šarrūti kussū agū* royal scepter, throne (and) crown VAS 10 214 iv 1, OB Agushaya; *belum simat ḥa-aṭ-ṭi-im u agim* the lord invested with scep-

ḥaṭṭu

ter and crown CH iii 25; *uššipušu* GIŠ.GAR.PA *kussū u palā* they added to it scepter, crown and (royal) bal-symbol (at the installation of Marduk as king) En. el. IV 29; *ḥa-aṭ-ṭu-um meā-num kubšum u šibirru qudmīš Anim ina ša-mā'ī šaknu* scepter, headband, turban and staff were deposited before Anu in heaven Bab. 12 pl. 12 i 11, OB Etana; GIŠ.PA GIŠ.TUKUL *u šibirra* KAH 1 13 i 24, Shalm. I; GIŠ.PA *u šibirri kīnim* VAB 4 226 iii 20, Nbn.; GIŠ.GAR.PA *kussū u palē šarri irrik* the scepter, throne and bal-symbol of the king (i.e., the king's rule) will last long BRM 4 12:68, NB ext.; ^d*Enlil* GIŠ.GAR.PA *kussū u palē ša šarri* TA É.KUR È Enlil will remove the scepter, throne and bal-symbol of the king from the palace ibid. 70; GIŠ.PA *šarrūti šá zi laddinakka* I will give you the royal scepter conferring life ABL 1369 r. 6, NA (oracle quoted in let.).

(d) described as just: *Ḥammurabi . . . ša* GIŠ.PA-*šu išarat* whose scepter is just CH x1 44; *ina ešarte* GIŠ.PA-*ka mātka rappiṣ* enlarge your land with your just scepter! KAR 135 ii 12, NA rel.; [*uṣat*]miḥ *rittuššu* GIŠ.GAR.PA *išartu* he (Nabu) caused (Nebuchadnezzar) to hold the just scepter in his hand PSBA 20 157 r. 18, rel.; GIŠ.PA *išartu murappiṣat māti* the just scepter that enlarges the country OIP 2 117:5, Senn., cf. 1R 43:5 (with *mišru* instead of *mātu*), also VAB 4 216 i 29, Ner.; GIŠ.GAR.PA *išarti kussū darū* a just scepter, a lasting throne ABL 260:5, NB, also ABL 262:5 and 350:5, cf. ABL 797:8; *nāšī* GIŠ.PA *ešrēte* (NA for *išarti*) carrying a just scepter KAH 2 55:1, Tn. I, also 1R 29:27, cf. *tukinni* GIŠ.PA *eš-re-e-ti* ZA 5 79:28 (prayer of Asn. I).

(e) as synonym for rule: *Šamaš* GIŠ.PA-*šu līrik* may Shamash lengthen his rule CH xlii 14; *elišunu lukin* GIŠ.GAR.PA may (my) rule over them be well established PBS 15 80 ii 19, Nbn.; PA *ana Enlil šarrūtam ana Inanna a u-gi-il* let him not hold the scepter for Enlil (nor) the kingship for Ishtar UET 1 276 ii 9, Naram-Sin; (in personal names:) ^d*Šu-^dEN. zu-li-la-bi-ir-ḥa-ṭa-am* May-Šu-Sin's-Rule-Last-long CT 32 12 i 16, Ur III; *Tu-ki-in-PA-mi-ig-ri-ša* She-Established-the-Rule-of-her-Favorite RLA 2 146 No. 111, Ur III date; *Wa-*

ḥaṭṭu

at-ra-at-ḥa-ṭum Surpassing-is-the-rule Nikolski 2 457:3, Ur III, cf. *Wa-at-ra-at-PA* AnOr 7 16:2; *A-lí-ḥa-aṭ-DINGIR* Where-is-the-Rule-of-the-God? VAS 9 5:19, OB, etc.; (note:) GIŠ.GAR.PA.KAM (family name) VAS 5 48:20, NB, etc.

(2) staff — (a) of a shepherd (in figurative use only): GIŠ.PA *išarta re'at niši epēši* the just staff for shepherding the people BBSt. No. 36 iii 8, NB kud., and passim; the king *ša ina miḥir* GIŠ.PA-*šu ultēširu niše u dadmē* who guides the settled population aright by the touch of his staff KAH 2 60i15, Tn. I; GIŠ.PA *murtē'at niše* the staff that shepherds the people KAH 2 84:7, Adn. II, etc.

(b) of a legate (as insigne of office): *Nusku nāši* GIŠ.PA *ellei* KAH 2 89:11, Tn. II; *suk-kallu rabū sukallu šanū* GIŠ.PA.MEŠ *ana pān šarri ikarruru* the chief *sukkallu* and the vice-*sukkallu* deposit their staves in front of the king KAR 135 r. iv 9, NA royal rit.

(c) of a deity (as designation of certain diseases): GIŠ.PA *Sin u Ištar* the staff of Sin and Ishtar Labat TDP 224:56, etc.; GIŠ.PA *mār šipri ša Sin* the staff of Sin's messenger ibid. 57; cf. GIŠ.PA *ša ilišu* ibid. 56:23 and 112:29'; GIŠ.PA ŠU ^dUTU *šaknatsu* the staff of the "hand of Shamash" is placed upon him Labat TDP 160:39.

(d) referring to a specific disease symptom: *šumma ina reš libbišu* GIŠ.GAR.PA *šaknatsu* if (it feels as though) a staff were placed upon his epigastrium Labat TDP 114:40' and 41'; *šumma ina libbišu idi imittišu* GIŠ.GAR.PA *šaknatsu* if (it feels as though) a staff were placed on the right side of his belly ibid. 118:24 and 120:26, cf. ibid. 118:25 and 120:27 (with *šumēlišu* instead of *imittišu*); cf. *šumma ina reš libbišu dikšu u* GIŠ.GAR.PA *šaknūšumma* ibid. 114:42' and 43'.

(3) stick — (a) in gen.: *ḥa-aṭ-ta-am dam-gam u ka-ta-am ušabalakkum* I shall send you a good and . . . stick YOS 2 15:17, OB let.; *ḥa-aṭ-ti qātika leqe'amma* . . . take the sticks into your hand and (come)! TCL 18 89:8, OB let.; 1 GIŠ.PA *ša kiškanī* . . . x GIŠ.PA *ša supurgilī* one stick of *kiškanū*-wood . . . x sticks of *supurgilū*-wood (deposited in a storehouse) KAJ 310 r. 48 and 55, MA, cf. ibid. 49 and 53, etc.

ḥaṭṭu

(b) used as weapon and for punishment: *la-ḥūšu ina* GIŠ.PA *maḥiṣ* his jaw was hit with a stick HSS 9 10:8, Nuzi, cf. ibid. 11; may the sorceress be chased away *kīma kalbi ina* GIŠ.PA with a stick like a dog Maqlu V 43; *ina* GIŠ.GAR.PA *maḥiṣ* he (the bull) was struck with a stick RAcc. 3 i 5; 50 *ina* GIŠ.PA.MEŠ *imahḥuṣuṣ* they shall strike him 50 (blows) with rods KAV 1 ii 90, Ass. Code (§ 19), and passim in Ass. Code, also wr. without MEŠ; *kīma* GIŠ.PA(!) *mūti la padē tebū kakkešu* the on-slaughter of his weapons is like a merciless, death-dealing mace KAH 1 13 i 14, Shalm. I; GIŠ.PA (var. GIŠ.TUKUL) *šá ta-ḥa-zi(!) ana(!)* ERIM-*ka imaqgut* (mng. obscure) CT 31 9 r.(!) iv(!) 14, ext. apod.; *šābē* GIŠ.PA IR 43:29, Senn. (cf. var. *šābē* GIŠ.TUKUL OIP 2 87:29).

(c) in magic: *māmīt* . . . GIŠ.PA *šebēru* curse (through) breaking a stick Šurpu VIII 56.

(d) obscure: DIŠ GIM *ḥa-aṭ-ti* if (a man's mouth or cheekbone) is like a stick KAR 395 r. ii 21 (cf. Kraus, MVAG 40/2 53); [DIŠ in]ēšu *usa'ar nadē* PA if he habitually rubs his eyes (while speaking, this means:) "throwing down of the stick" AJSL 35 155:16 (= AfO 11 223).

(4) branch, twig: GIŠ.PA *ištu kirī inakkiz-sūni širpāni* GIŠ.PA *ubarrumu* they cut a branch from (a tree in) the orchard (and) decorate the branch with red (ribbons) KAR 33:4, NA rel.; GIŠ.PA *ša akkisamma* . . . *im-tašah* the branches that I cut . . . he has stolen VAS 16 157:16, OB let., etc.; a figurine GIŠ.PA *šá* GIŠ.MA.NU [na]-*šu-u* holding a twig of *ēru*-wood AMT 101,2 r. iii 8, NA rit.

(5) shelf: *naphar 16 ina* GIŠ.PA *elīte* (AN. TA-te) total, 16 (drugs) on the upper shelf VAT 8903 (unpub.) i 18 (list of plants); *x ina* GIŠ.PA *2-te* x (drugs) on the second shelf ibid. i 36; *ina* GIŠ.PA *3-te* ibid. ii 11; *ina* GIŠ.PA *4-te* ibid. ii 32; *naphar* . . . *ina* 4 GIŠ.PA-*tī* total . . . on the four shelves ibid. ii 33.

(6) (mng. unkn., in OB leg.): *zi-ib-ba-at ḥa-aṭ-ti-im šapal biltim ū ka-ak-ku-sū ul ibašši* there is no "tail" (?) of the *ḥ*. nor balance of the tax (?) VAS 13 69:12; *ka-ak-ku-sū zi-i[b-ba-at] ḥa-aṭ-tim u šapal biltim ul ibašši* YOS 12 336:10; cf. Ai. IV i 40, cited above.

ḥaṭṭu

ḥaṭṭu in **bēl ḥaṭṭi** s.; scepter bearer; SB*. *lizziz Papsukkal bēl* GIŠ.PA *liriq murṣu* may Papsukkal, the scepter bearer, stand by, may he keep sickness away Šurpu IV 97.

ḥaṭṭu in **rab ḥaṭṭi** s.; messenger; OA, Mari. É GAL *ḥa-ṭim* KT Hahn 36:26, OA; I LÚ. GAL.GIŠ.PA LÚ *Mu-ti-a-ba-[al ana s]UKKAL* NIM.MA-*tim ki'am iqbi* a messenger, native of (the country of) Mutiabal, said to the *sukkal* of Elam as follows ARM 2 74:4.

ḥaṭṭu in **ša ḥaṭṭi** s.; (1) (a type of shield), (2) (uncert. mng.); NA, SB*; WT. GIŠ.PA.

(1) (a type of shield): *naphar* 9 GIŠ.A.ŠÚ. MEŠ 10 *ša* GIŠ.PA.MEŠ *naphar* 19 *a-ri-a-te kab-butāte* nine A.ŠÚ-shields, ten (shields made) of sticks, total 19 heavy shields Tell Halaf No. 53:11.

(2) (uncert. mng.): *ša* GIŠ.PA *ša mar-te-e tu(r)-ru-uk la tallak* you with the stick, you with the stake, . . . , do not go! Maqlu I 66.

For LÚ *ša* GIŠ.PA.MEŠ see sub *ḥuṭāru* in *ša ḥuṭāri*.

ḥaṭṭu in **šāt ḥaṭṭi** s.; she (the goddess) with the wand; SB*.

kī sarrat ša-at ḥa-at-ṭi how false is she (who bears) the wand KAR 158 r. ii 33 (incipit of a song).

ḥaṭṭu rē'i s.; (a plant, probably a weed, lit. shepherd's staff); SB; WT. Ú.GAR.PA; cf. *ḥaṭṭu*.

Ú.GAR.^[gi-di]ir^{PA}, ú.a.zal.lá, ú.a.[za.a]l.lá = *ḥaṭ-ṭu re-'i* Hh. XVII 105-107; Ú [*ša*]-*mu* SA₅: Ú GIŠ.PA.SIPA, Ú [*ša-m*]u AŠ: Ú KI.MIN CT 37 32 iv 20f.; Ú GİR.PAD.DU LÚ.U_X(GIŠGAL).LU: Ú AŠ, Ú KI.MIN: Ú GIŠ.PA SIPA, Ú GAR.PA: Ú KI.MIN ibid. 22-24; [Ú *ša-mu*] SA₅, [Ú *ša-mu*] AŠ, [Ú GAR].PA, [Ú a.z]al.la₅, [Ú]GÚ.AŠ, [Ú x]^{za}KIL: Ú GIŠ.P[A. SIPA] CT 14 34 K.4182 r. 3'-8'.

(a) in med.: Ú.GAR.PA.SIPA . . . GAZ you crush . . . and *ḥ*. KAR 202 ii 16, cf. Ú.GAR.PA (in like context) CT 23 34:25; GIŠ.GAR.PA SA₅ RAT you crush red *ḥ*. Küchler Beitr. pl. 18 iii 21; Ú. GAR.PA AMT 11,2:40.

(b) other occ.: DIŠ UD Ú.GAR.PA *ittabši bēlšu mānaḥātišu ul iliqqi* if *ḥ*. appears (on someone's field) its owner will not even recover what he has invested CT 39 9:23, Alu.

For an analogous plant name cf. Syr. *ḥuṭraḥ* *rā'īā*, *ḥuṭra d'rā'īā*, *Equisetum ramosissimum*,

ḥaṭū

which, however, seems rather to be a loan from an Akk. **ḥuṭār rē'i*.

(Thompson DAB 352f.)

ḥaṭṭū see *ḥaṭṭi'u*.

ḥaṭū v.; (1) to make a mistake, to fail, neglect, miss, (2) to commit an offense, to trespass, to sin, (3) (unkn. mng.), (4) *ḥuṭṭū* to damage, injure; from OB on; I (*iḥṭi*, *iḥaṭṭi*, *ḥaṭi*), I/2, I/3, II, II/2, III; note writings *i-ḥi-ṭu-ú* (ABL793:17—for *iḥṭá*), *iḥ-ta-at-ṭi* (CT 28 29:9—for normal *iḥteṭi*), *ta-aḥ-ta-at-ṭa-* (YOS 3 17:36), *iḥ-te-neṭ-ṭi* (Bab. 3 304:16); cf. *ḥaṭitu*, *ḥaṭītu*, *ḥaṭṭi'u*, *ḥaṭū* adj., *ḥaṭū* s., *ḥiṭitu*, *ḥiṭu* A, *ḥiṭu* A in *bēl ḥiṭi*, *ḥiṭu* A in *ša ḥiṭi*.

še.bi.da dib.ba.mu nu.un.zu.à[m] : *hi-iḥ aḥ-ṭi-u <ul idi>* 4R 10:44f., also ibid. r. 39f.; for other bilingual passages cf. sub *ḥiṭu* and *ḥiṭitu*.

(1) to make a mistake, to fail, neglect, miss — (a) to make a mistake, to bungle: *šurkub dimtim ana* GIŠ.MÁ *ul ni-ḥa-ṭè(?)* we shall not bungle the loading of the tower on the boat ARM 2 107:18; [*ni*]q'āte [*i*]na epāše la tu-ša-aḥ-[ta] do not cause any mistake in the performance of the sacrifices KAJ 291:9, MA; *bu-ú-ra a-a aḥ-ṭi* may I not miss the quarry KAR 70 r. 21, SB lit.; *ḥi-ṭu*, *ḥi-ṭi* a mistake was made CT 22 200:29, NB let.; *adi muḥḥi ša attūnu ḥi-ṭu ta-aḥ-ta-at-ṭa-a' anāku ḥi-ṭu ul a-ḥaṭ-ṭu* even if you have made a mistake, I myself shall not make a mistake! TCL 9 129:35f., NB let., cf. YOS 3 17:35f.

(b) to fail: *ina bašītim ša ālim šāti la ni-ḥa-at-ṭe* (so that) we should not fail in (getting) the goods of that city Syria 19 121a:24, Mari let.; [*dā*]k nakrim šāti [*la t*]a-ḥa-at-ṭi do not fail to destroy this enemy ARM 1 60:28; *ḥurḥurāti bēli lišēbilamma dulli la a-ḥa-at-ṭi* may my lord send me the *ḥurḥuratu*-dye so that I shall not fail (to do) my work BE 17 23:32, MB let.; *šidīta . . . šupranni ḥiṭu la tu-šaḥ-ṭu-in-ni* send the provisions, . . . do not make me fail in my obligations BIN 1 61:9, NB let.

(c) to neglect, to be neglectful, to omit: *alpē šūnu irīquma šA.GUD elīamma ikkalu eglam ni-ḥa-at-ṭi* these bulls are idle and furthermore are consuming fodder, (while) we (are forced to) neglect the field Fish Letters 15:24,

ḥaṭū

OB; *ana kimaḥḥi u eṣetti šuāti la ta-ḥa-at-tu ašaršu ušur* be not neglectful towards this tomb and these bones, but (rather) guard its place YOS 1 43:6 (funerary text), also *ibid.* 13; DIŠ *iḥ-te-neṭ-ti* if he is always neglectful Bab. 3 304:16, physiogn.; *ajamma ul iḥ-ti ēdu šuma ul uraddi ina muḥḥi* he omitted none, nor did he add a single line KAR 166 r. 10, Irra. (d) to miss (the proper time): *bēli mikra u erēša la i-ḥa-at-ti* may my lord not miss (the proper time for) the irrigation and the plowing BE 17 40:14, MB let.; *alpa bilamma ina sēri lūriš erēša la tu-ša-aḥ-ta-an-ni* bring the bull so that I may plow in the field — do not make me miss (the proper time for) the plowing BE 14 41:7, MB let.; *aššum eqil GN 6 GUD.APIN.ḪI.A ša ina eqlim šu'ati i-ḥa-at-tu-ú* as to the field GN, (as to) the six plow oxen which have missed (the correct time to work) in this field, (four oxen did cross-plowing, two oxen did seed-plowing) Fish Letters 15:16, OB.

(2) to commit an offense, to trespass, to sin — (a) in gen.: PN *ana pāni dajānē šaššiana iqtabi šintašu x-x-ia-mi u anākuma aḥ-te-ti-mi* a third time PN declared before the judges, “His brand is (not) . . . and I have (not) committed any offense” JEN 672:51; the *entu*-priestesses *ana ḥā'irēšina i-ḥaṭ-ta-a* will be unfaithful to their spouses ACh Adad 17:18, apod.; [DIŠ NA DAM] X NA *ú-šá-aḥ-ti-ma* [. . .] *išmēma* [. . .] if a man caused the wife of another man to become unfaithful and (her husband?) heard (of it) and . . . Boissier DA 255 ii 11 (= ZA 43 106), SB physiogn.; *ana aḥḥēšu iḥ-ta-at-ti* he has committed an offense against his brothers CT 28 29:9, physiogn. apod.; *šarraqākuma ina ḥīti aḥ-tu-u* 50.ĀM *imbē lu-malli* I am a thief, I shall make up fifty times for the loss caused by the offense which I have committed ZA 40 256:15, Esarh.; LÚ *Hurri itti KUR URU Ḫa-at-ti e-eh-ti u itti GN ma-kal e-eh-ti-ma* the Hurrian has committed an offense against the Hittite, and has committed an offense against GN especially KBo 1 5 i 33, treaty; the enemy sends messengers of peace *aššu ana mišir mātātešunu la ḥa-te-e* (promising) not to trespass across the border(s) of their countries Thompson Esarh. v 30; *u niše ammar ša ina libbi eleppi ina*

ḥaṭū

libbišunu [la] *i-ḥa-ti-u* but they must not mistreat any of the people who are aboard this (shipwrecked) boat RA 26 190 r. i 17, Esarh. treaty (cf. AfO 8 31), cf. *ibid.* 28.

(b) against the king: *šumma amēlu ša ḥi-ta ana šarri i-ḥa-tu ana māti šanāti* [. . .] if a man has committed a crime against the king (and has fled) into another country KBo 1 10 r. 21, let.; *šumma PN ina adē annāti ša RN šar Aššur iḥ-ti-ti* if PN has violated these (articles of) the oath (sworn to) RN king of Assyria AfO 8 25 r. v 9, Ashurnirari VI; *ša ina adē Aššur . . . iḥ-tu-ma ibbal-kitu ittiya* who sinned against the oaths (sworn by) Ashur . . . and revolted against me TCL 3 310, Sar., and passim; *adē rabūti ša Aššur la niššuru ni-iḥ-tu-ú ina ṭābti RN* we have not kept the great oaths (sworn by) Ashur, we sinned against the goodness of RN Streck Asb. 78 ix 73; *mamma ša ana bēl šarrāni i-ḥaṭ-tu-ú ul ipparšid* none shall escape who commits an offense against the lord of kings ABL 808 r. 11, NB; *mamma* [mala] *rēssu i-ḥi-tu-ú ḥiṭūšunu šarru abika uzakkīšunūti* whoever used to sin before, the king your father pardoned their sins ABL 793:17, NB, cf. the parallel ABL 283:15 with *iḥ-tu-ú*; *ana abija minā aḥ-ta-te* what sin did I commit against my father? IBoT 1 34:8 (let. of a king of Hanigalbat).

(c) against the gods: [ē]gi *ana iliya aḥ-ti ana ištariya* I was remiss towards my (personal) god, I sinned against my (personal) goddess KAR 39 r. 19, rel.; *iḥ-tu-u ugallilu išītu* they sinned, they committed misdeeds, they were careless VAS 1 79 r. 34, Esarh., cf. *arni . . . ēgu aḥ-tu-u ešētu u ugallilu* RA 25 112:11, rel. (translit. only), and passim; [ma]dūma *annūa aḥ-ta-ti kalama* many are my misdeeds, I have committed every sin 4R 54 No. 1:25, rel.; *ša iḥ-tu-ka-ma . . . tušta[mīt]* you have put to death him who sinned against you BA 2 485 iii 25f., Irra; let the fear of your godhead be in the heart of your people *la i-ḥaṭ-tu-ú ana ilūtika rabīti* so that they will not sin against your great godhead VAB 4 252 ii 15, Nbn.; *ša ḥiṭu iḥ-tu-ú tagammilšu atta* you pardon him who has sinned against you BMS 18:8; *iḥ-ti-ṭam-ma maršaku ibakkika* he has sinned, and (now) he complains to

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you, "I am sick!" 4R 54 No. 1:17, SB rel.; cf. the personal names *Mi-na-a-ah-ti-a-na-DINGIR* BE 15 188 iv 6, MB, *Me-nu-ah-ti* CT 33 19:7, NA.

(3) (unkn. mng.): *DIŠ NA ina KI.NÁ-šú GÁLLU is-kùp-šú ha-DI GIŠ.NÁ-šú [...]* (may belong to a different word) CT 39 42 K.2238 + ii 10, Alu apod.; NA BI *zamar uštakattat arki imarraš u A NAM.SAL.A ha-DI* CT 39 44:3, Alu apod.

(4) *huttú* to damage, injure (NB only): for seven years *šibtī limnu šabtaku ... nikkas-sēja hu-ut-tu-ú* I have been held in grievous imprisonment ... my property has been damaged ABL 530 r. 5; the enemy *nikkas-sēja uh-te-et-tu* has damaged my property ABL 852:9; enemy soldiers have entered the storehouse x.HI.A *ša Belit ša Uruk ú-ha-[at]-[tu]-ú* (and) are damaging the ...s of the Lady-of-Uruk BIN 1 25:9; do not sully your name, which is good in my eyes and in the eyes of all countries *u ramānkunu ina pān ili la tu-ha-ṭa-a* and do not injure yourselves in the eyes of the god (*huttú* here is possibly a denominative from *hattú*, "sinner," in which case the translation should be "do not make yourselves sinners") ABL 301:24.

Note that *hātu* is construed in several ways: with *ina* and *ana* and (rarely) *itti*, with *hātu* as "inner object" and with direct object.

Zimmern Fremdw. 11; Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 34.

hātu s.; material (metal, wool) weighed and delivered; NB; pl. *hātānu* (GCCI 2 343:8); mostly wr. *ha-a-tu*; cf. *hātu*.

(a) paid silver, cash: 10 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ... *ša PN iknukuma ana PN₂ aššatišu iddinu ina libbi 3½ MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ha-a-tu ša ina pān PN₂ šaknu* ten minas of silver which PN bequeathed to his wife PN₂, of this amount 3½ minas are in cash and (already) in the possession of PN₂ Nbk. 334:4; 2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ha-a-tu* (as part of a dowry) Nbk. 369:1; ⅔ MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ha-a-tu* 15 GUR *suluppū ša ana* 15 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *manú ⅔ mina* of silver (in) cash, 15 gur of dates counted (at the ratio) of 15 shekels of silver (per gur) Nbn. 966:1, cf. Nbn. 279:7, BIN 1

hātu

136:2, *ibid.* 162:13, VAS 6 58:5, *ibid.* 297:6 and 12; *kīma'* KÙ.BABBAR *ha-tu u kīma' ša šipāti šupra'* write (pl.) how much money is in cash and how much money is in wool CT 22 17:18, *let.*

(b) said of wool: SÍG.HI.A SAG.DU : SÍG.HI.A *ha-a-tu* : SÍG.HI.A *re-e-ḥi* wool, total amount : wool, actually weighed out : wool, outstanding (the amounts of the last two columns add up to that of the first) BIN 1 176:8 (headings of columns); cf. VAS 6 5:5 and 9, *ibid.* 24:1.

(c) referring to the stock of metal at the disposal of a metal worker: 2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ina ha-a-tu ša ina pān PN u nappāhi* two minas of silver of the stock which is in the possession of PN and the smith Nbn. 119:5, also Camb. 297:6, and *passim*; PN *u kutimmē ina KÙ.GI ha-tu ša ina pānišunu ittannu* PN and the goldsmiths will give from the gold stock in their possession Cyr. 97:4, also BIN 1 132:7, GCCI 2 24:3; (said of iron:) Nbn. 432:4, and *passim*.

(d) payment, instalment: 9 MA.NA *ha-a-tu mahru* 9 MA.NA 2-ú *ha-a-tu* 10 MA.NA 3-šú KÁ *ha-a-tu* 6 MA.NA 40 GÍN 4-ú KÁ nine minas: first instalment, paid — nine minas: second instalment, paid — ten minas, third item, paid — six minas 40 shekels, fourth item VAS 6 299:2ff.; *hurāšu naltar ... 5 MA.NA 1-en ha-a-tu naltar*-gold, five minas (as) one payment GCCI 2 75:2; ... *ha-a-tu mahru ... ha(!)-a(!)-tu(!) šanú ... naphar ... 2 ha-ta-nu* GCCI 2 343:2-8; (obscure:) 1-en URUDU *du-ú-du-ú šá ½ GUN ha-tu* Stevenson Ass.-Bab. Contracts 37:1.

hātu adj.; (1) wrong, portending evil, (2) faulty; OA, SB; wr. syll. and LAL (*passim* in PRT); cf. *hātu*.

ha-ab TÚL = *ha-tu-ú* (between *egru* and *happu*) A I/2:183.

(1) wrong, portending evil: [*lumun*] *idāti ittāti ha-ta-a-ti lemn[āti]* the evil of wrong signs (and) portents KAR 286:10, *rel.*, cf. 4R 60:44; *ittāti lemnēti ha-ta-a-tum aḥatum* evil, wrong, strange signs CT 40 46:20; *ittu šī ha-ta-at* this portent is evil CT 40 43a r. 5, Alu apod.; [*Anu ... pāšir*] *šunāti lemnēti ha-ta-a-te pardā[te]* Anu ... who removes (the consequences of) evil, wrong (and) con-

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fused dreams LKA 50:6, cf. [šunāti] *ḥaṭ-ṭa-a-ti pardāti lemmāti* KAR 286:11, and passim; *parda šunātūa lemna ḥa-ṭa-a idātūa* my dreams are confused, evil (and) wrong are my signs BMS 12:57; *šērē ḥa-ṭu-te pardūte lemnūte la ṭābūte* wrong, confused, evil, ungodly oracles KAR 26:41, cf. *šumma šērē ḥa-ṭu-tim* ... BA 5 698 r. 8 (catchline).

(2) faulty: *ana kaspiṃ ḥa-aṭ-im* [u *ḥurāsim*] *ša ti'amtim* for faulty silver and "sea" gold TCL 4 104:7', OA (cf. J. Lewy, ArOr 18/3 379 n. 64); *ikrib dīni annī kīma ṭāb kīma* [ḥa]-ṭu-[ú] (regardless of) whether the prayer (concerning) this decision is correct or faulty PRT 33:3, cf. *ibid.* 29:13 and 47:4, both with var. LAL-ú, etc.; regardless of whether *immer ilūt[ika]* *ša ana bīri barú maṭú ḥa-ṭu-ú* the lamb for your divine (oracle) that is inspected for divination is deficient (or) faulty PRT 58:9, cf. *ibid.* 4:12 with var. LAL-ú, etc.

hāṭu s.; sinner; EA*; cf. *ḥaṭú*.

e-gu-u // *ḥa-ṭu-u* Bab. 7 pl. 13:37, Ludlul Comm. *anāku arad ketti šarri u la arnāku u la ḥa-ta-ku* I am a faithful servant of the king, not a criminal or a sinner EA 254:12, also EA 253:17 (lets. of Labaja).

hāṭu (*ḥiāṭu*, *ḥādu*): v.; (1) to watch over, to take care of, (2) to explore, penetrate into, survey, examine, investigate, (3) to search, trace, (4) to weigh (out), pay, (5) *ḥuttu* to trace; from OB and MA on; I (*iḥiṭ*, *iḥāt*, *ḥiṭ*, infinitive *ḥēṭu* in ARM 3 42:16), I/3, II, II/3; wr. syll. and LAL; cf. *ḥa'āṭu*, *ḥa'itānu*, *ḥā'itū*, *ḥā'itūtu*, *ḥāṭu*, *ḥiṭu* B, *muḥa'itū*, *taḥittu*.

[ú] U₆ = *ḥa-a-ṭu* Diri II 176 (also = *barū*, *amāru*, *naṭālu*, *ḥāru*, *naplusu*); U₆^{u-ti}DI = *ḥa-a-d[u]* Erimḥuš III 68 (also = *amāru*, *naplusu*); [u₆] = [ḥa]-*a-ṭu* Igituḥ I 23, also Nabnitu V 10; cf. u₆.dug₄, u₆.di, u₆.e A-tablet 571-573; šu. *ḥa.za* = *ḥa-a-ṭu*, *igi.du₈.a* = MIN *šá da-ga-li*, *igi.lá.ag.a* = MIN *šá* DUB, *kù.babbar i.lá.ag.a* = MIN *šá* KÙ.BABBAR Antagal VIII 8-11; e ē = *ḥi-a-ṭu-um* MSL 3 p. 219 G₆ ii 9; ē = *ḥi-a-ṭú* Proto-Diri 225; ē = *ḥa-a-ṭu* Nabnitu V 9; la-al LAL = [ḥi]-*a-ṭ[u]* S^a Voc. Q 18'; ni-gi-in NIGIN = *ḥa-a-ṭu* Ea I 47c (also = *sahāru*, *lawú*).

urú.zu u₆.ga.e.dug₄ : URU-*ka ḥi-i-it* survey your town! (Sum. differs) SBH p. 82:27f. (cf. dupl. 4R 28* No. 4 r. 5f., with *ḥi-it-ti*), cf. *urú.zu u₆.bī.dug₄* CT 15 13:1, and passim; *kalam.ma.ni dUtu.ē.gin_x(GIM)* : *ma-at-sa ki-ma dŠamaš i-ḥa-a-*

hāṭu

aṭ she (the goddess Nin-Isina) looks her land over like the sun god KAR 16:7f.; *gi₄.gi₄ ba.an.è* : *i-ḥaṭ gi-im-ri-e-ti* JRAS 1932 39:3f.; *è.dè iskim.ti.maḥ* : *ḥa-a-i-ṭu ur-ti šir-ti* LKA 77 v 29f.; *nir.gál lú.è.dé* : *e-til-lu ḥa-ṭ-it ni-ši* the noble who watches over mankind SBH p. 125 No. 74:1f.; *kù.dam.tag.a.ni in.na.an.sum* : *uzub-bišu i-ḥi-it-ma* he has weighed her divorce money Ai. VII iii 1; *ḥi-a-ṭu* = *a-ma-ru* LTBA 2 2:176; *ḥa-a-a-it a-lak-ti* = *mur-te-ed-du-ú* he who watches the road = tracker CT 20 49:11; *tu-ḥa-a-ṭa* 5R 45 K.253 ii 20, gramm.

(1) to watch over, to take care of: *šāb kāsīmī aṭarradakkum kīma ana alpīka ḥi-ta-ia-ū-ti-im tuššu u šunūti ḥi-ta-ia-as-su-nu-ti* I shall send you the weed-cutters, as you go out (to the field) to take care of your oxen watch also over them CT 4 24:12, 14, OB let.; *erbama suḥārū ḥi-ṭā-a* enter (the house) and watch over the servants VAS 16 38:11, OB let.; *adi šuḥatinnī SAR šūnu innappalu ḥi-ta-ia-ṭa-šu-nu-ti* take care of them (the servants) till these ...-vegetables are delivered *ibid.* 92:12; *suluppē istu iššapku(!)* *ul i-ḥi-tū* since the dates were stored they have not watched over them YOS 2 93:7, OB let.; *ūmišam iškāršunu ḥi-it-i* watch daily over their work-assignments VAS 16 134:5, OB let., cf. *eqlam* ... *li-iḥ-ta-a-i-[it]* *ibid.* 154:9; *ana é.DUB.BA.A alākam la i-pa-ra(!)-<ku>-šu qāssu ḥi-it-ma usātam ina muḥḥišu šukun* do not keep him (the boy) from going to school, watch over his hand(writing) and help him CT 2 11:30, OB let.; *ana eqlim ḥi(!)-a-tim* ... *la tuštaḥa* do not take watching over the field lightly RA 45 1:8, OB let.; *lemuttu i-ḥaṭ-ṭa jāti* the evil keeps a watch upon me PBS 1/1 14:2, SB rel.; *aḥtanatṭa* (wr. LAL.MEŠ) *ḥa-a-a-ṭu mutallik* (wr. GIN.MEŠ) *šadāni aḥāt* (wr. LAL) *ḥa-i-ṭu mukabbis mātāti* I am always watching, walking watchfully over the mountains, I watch, a watchman, roaming the lands K.3353 + i 9f. in ZA 42 80 and pl. 3; *ḥa-a-a-it urti gimri* he (Nusku) who watches over the rule of the universe Craig ABRT 1 35:9, SB rel., cf. *ḥa-ṭ-it* [*urti*] *Igigi* Ebeling Hand-erhebung 32:14; *ḥa-ṭ-it* (var. *ḥa-it*) *ni-ši* (the god Dajanu) who watches over mankind Ebeling Hand-erhebung 32:5; *I-li-ḥi-ta-an-ni* Watch-over-me-my-God (personal name) TCL 7 10:8, OB.

hātu

(2) to explore, penetrate into, survey, examine, investigate (essentially a divine quality) — (a) said of gods: *ša «ša» šamē rūgūti mīlāšunu hi-i-tu ... ša hubur palkāti šupulša ide* (I am Marduk) who has penetrated into the height of the remotest heaven, ... I know the depth of the gaping abyss Lambert Marduk's Address to the Demons A 8, SB rel.; *šamē ibir ašrātum i-hi-ṭam-ma* (Marduk) crossed the sky, he penetrated into (explored) the localities (of the Apsu) and ... En. el. IV 141; *ha²-iṭ LĀL.GAR bāšimu gišḫurru* (Marduk) who has penetrated into the abyss (Apsu), who has formed the models Lambert Marduk's Address to the Demons C 11, SB rel.; *u ša pāni arki imna šumēla elānu u šaplānu i-ha-tu* and he (Marduk) who penetrates into what is in front and behind, right and left, above and below ABL 1240:12, NB; *kīma šāri zigma kippāta hi-i-ṭa* sweep on like the wind and penetrate into the ends (of the world) KAR 168 i 34, SB Irra; ^a*Enlil i-ha-a-aṭ pazakkē šamē* Enlil explores (or: searches) the throne-rooms of heaven (for a king) Bab. 12 pl. 7:24, Etana; [*kīma t*]ikīp *sattakki ta-ha-ṭa ina nūrika kullatsina mātāte* as if they were cuneiform signs you explore all lands with your light KAR 361:3, rel.; *kīma Šamaš ... kippāt šamē [eršetim] mīthāriš ta-hi-ṭa* she (Ishtar) penetrates into the ends of heaven and earth alike, as does Shamash AKA 206 i 2, Asn., cf. ibid. 6; ^a*Šamaš ha-a-iṭ šalpat ajābī* Shamash who sees through the wickedness of the enemies AKA 29 i 7, Tigl. I; [*i-ha*]a-ṭi *ešrēteša kummaša ibarri* she (Ishtar) examines her sanctuary, inspects her cella AfK 1 25 r. i 23 (= ZA 10 296:22); *ina inēku tabarri gimrētu [ina] ḪAR.BAD.MEŠ-ka ta-ha-tu ḪAR.BAD.MEŠ* you (Marduk) examine the universe with your (own) eyes, you explore further (the implications of) all omīna through the omīna you (give) RAcc. 130:20, rel.; *dīnī u dīnšu hi-iṭ* investigate (Shamash) my case and his! KAR 66:25, SB rel.; *tašāl ta-ha-ṭi tadāni tabarri u tuštešš[ir]* you (Gilgamesh) do question, investigate, judge, review and (eventually) administer justice Haupt Nimrodepos No. 53:7, SB rel.; *ibrēma kullattan niši i-hi-iṭ apāti* he (Marduk) examined

hātu

humans everywhere, investigating the mortals VAS 1 37 i 21, Merodachbaladan; *kullat mātāta kalīšina i-hi-iṭ ibrēšu išti'ēma malki* he examined (and) investigated all the countries, searched for a king VAB 3 2:11, Cyr.; Marduk, *bēli i-ha-tu pi-i-im ibarri libbi* my lord, examines the word, inspects the heart VAB 4 68:35, Nabopolassar; *ha²-iṭ libba niši bārū tērēti* (Shamash) who examines (or: penetrates) the heart of men, inspects the liver portents VAB 4 254 i 12, Nbn.; *ba'ulāt Enlil ta-hi-iṭ-ṭi uddakam tabarri santak* daily you examine the servants of Enlil (i.e., men), constantly you inspect (them) BMS 9:42 (plus Ebeling Handerhebung 68:15).

(b) in epithets: *ha-i-du ḫursāni* who surveys the mountain-regions BMS 12:28 (Marduk); *ha-i-tu kibr[āti]* KAR 68:3 and dupl. KAR 25 iii 23 (Enlil), cf. Haupt Nimrodepos No. 53:3 (Gilgamesh); *ha-i-tu tupqāti* KAR 32:20 (Shamash), cf. CT 23 36:52; *ha-iṭ kullati* Istanbul Sippar 5 (unpub.) : 20 (Shamash); *ha²-i-tu gi-mir* Ebeling Handerhebung 118:20, also RA 41 40:20 (Nergal); *ha-i-ṭa-at kullati* KAR 109 r. 2 (Ishtar).

(c) said of humans: *ana bītīm šātu šutēšurim u mirkētišu ḫe-ṭi-im qātam aškun* I started (lit.: I set my hand to) cleaning (lit.: sweeping) this house and inspecting its hidden (chambers) ARM 3 42:16; *ana 5.ĀM bīrī 6.ĀM bīrī eqlim i-hi-[ṭ]ū-nim-ma ... šulmam ubbalūnim* (the emissaries) inspected (or penetrated into) each five or six miles of territory, reporting to me a good state (of affairs) ARM 3 17:23; *ana sullē barbari i-haṭ qerbēta* he (the fox) explores the field along the tracks of the wolf KAR 174 r. iii 22, wisd.; *hi-ṭa-ku miḫiṣti* (GÜ. SUM) *abnī ša lām abūbi* I have examined the inscriptions on stone (dating) from (the period) before the flood Streck Asb. 256:18 plus Bauer Asb. 2 p. 84 n. 3; *kullat tupšarrūti ša gimir ummāni mala bašū iḫzišunu a-hi-iṭ* I examined the contents of all (the works of) the scribal art, the teachings of all the masters Streck Asb. 4 i 33; *temennu hi-iṭ-ma libbita šubbu* examine the substructure, look over the brickwork Gilg. I i 17, also Gilg. XI 304 (wr. *hi-i-ṭi-ma*); *ina 3 ūmī qurādu šadū i-hi-ṭa* in three days the warrior (king) penetrated into the mountain (to find and defeat the enemy)

hātu

AKA 271:51, Asn., cf. 3R 8:71, Shalm. III (perhaps to be translated "searched the mountain" and attached to mng. 3, below); *mimmá ippušu ištene'ū arkatsu hi-i-ṭa* (I, Nabonidus, am) one who investigates carefully whatever he does, examining its consequences VAB 4 262 i 11.

(3) to search, trace: *šumma awilum šeḫram ana mārūtīm ilge inūma ilqūšu abašu u ummašu i-hi-aṭ* if a man adopts a small child (as a foundling), he (may) trace its parents after he has adopted it CH § 186:46; *še'am ša aḫišu ḫalqūtsu iqbūnimma ana hi-a-ṭi-šu ašpurakkum* I was told of the loss of the barley belonging to his brother and I wrote to you in order to trace it CT 29 5b:8, OB let.; LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ *bēl ḫīti . . . puḫrišunu kīma istēn a-ḫi-iṭ-ma annu kabtu emidsunūti* I searched out all of the guilty persons, . . . every one (of them), and punished them severely Thompson Esarh. ii 10; [*ina*] *muhḫi niši šuātunu aš'al ussiš a-ḫi-iṭ a-bi-ir-ma . . . ištēn ul akla* with respect to these people I made exact inquiries, did careful searching and (eventually) did not withhold one person ZA 40 248 iii 33, Esarh.; *temenšu labīri a-ḫi-iṭ abrēma* I carefully searched for its old substructure and . . . VAB 4 76 iv 12, Nbk., and passim in NB hist.; *temen labīri ippalsuma papāḫi u šbāti i-ḫi-ṭu* they saw the old substructure and traced (even) the chambers and thrones VAB 4 256 i 37, Nbn.

(4) to weigh (out), pay — (a) to weigh in a legal transaction: *maḫar PN ša kaspam i-ḫi-ṭu* in the presence of PN (last witness), who weighed the silver MDP 22 139:8, OB; *annūtum šibūtum annaku i-ḫi-ṭu* these (ten) witnesses weighed the tin HSS 9 95:21, Nuzi (replacing *šaḳālu* in similar context, e.g., RA 23 147 No. 26:26).

(b) to weigh out, pay: *šumma 30 šanāte la [im]tala 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR PN i-ḫa-aṭ* if PN does not complete 30 years (i.e., if he pays before his term) he will pay (as compensation) one mina of silver JEN 568:15, cf. 10 GUN *annaku ana PN i-ḫi-aṭ* AfO 13 pl. 7 VAT 8722:24, MA; [*šumma*] *annaku la i-ḫi-aṭ* if he does not pay the tin KAJ 53:12, cf. KAJ 17:9 and 19:15, and passim (replaced by i.L.A.E in KAJ 18:9),

hātu

also *qaqqad [annaki] i-ḫi-a[ṭ]* JCS 7 148 No. 2:12, Tell Billa; *ina ūmi annaku i-ḫi-ṭu-ni* KAJ 17:14; *ina ūmi annaku šibtušu i-ḫi-ṭu-ni* KAJ 18:17; [*aq*] *ra šarīri i-ḫi-ṭa ana* ^d*Mami* he weighed out precious *šarīru*-metal to the goddess DN ZA 43 50:53, Theodicy.

(c) to determine the weight of an object: *siĜ. ḫi.A buqūnu . . . hi-i-ṭa* determine the weight of the wool of the pluckings BE 14 128:2, MB; *siparru ḫušā'ū la hi-ṭu* the bronze scraps were not weighed KAJ 310:62; *šu-ri-ma-te ša šinne u ašē šēli'ānim hi-ṭa šuqulta šutra* take (pl.) out the . . . of ivory and ebony, weigh (them) and write the weight down KAV 99:28, NA let.; *ḫurāšu kaspu ša ina libbi makkūri ša* ^d*Sin* *ša ina kunukki ša PN ni-iḫ-ti-aṭ* we have weighed the gold (and) silver which is in the treasury of Sin under the seal of PN ABL 997:8, NA; *ḫurāšu . . . aḫ-ti-aṭ ½ MA.NA ina ša Bābili šū* I weighed the gold . . . , it amounts to ½ mina by the (standard) of Babylon ABL 180:8, NA; *kaspu . . . kīma dullu gamir issāḫiš hi-i-ṭa* weigh (pl.) the silver . . . for the whole work together ABL 185:10, NA, also ADD 676 r. 6; *ina 5 MA.NA-ú 2 MA.NA-ú ša siparri hi-ṭu* (the golden ornaments) are weighed by means of(?) five and two-mina (weights?) of bronze (mng. obscure) GCCI 2 367:12, NB.

(d) in hendiadys with *nadānu* (NB only): *kaspa šimu gamrūtu PN i-ḫi-iṭ-ma ana PN₂ u mārišu iddin* PN paid silver as full price to PN₂ and his son VAS 1 70 iv 35, Sar. kud; 2 GUN *šipāti hi-ṭi-i-ma innaššunūti* weigh out to them two talents of wool TCL 9 116:18, let., cf. YOS 3 11:15, BE 8 2:13, etc.; *kī ša abi abija . . . ana PN ina zibānīti iškunušuma kaspa maluššu i-ḫi-ṭu-ma iddaššu enna anāku . . . ina libbi zibānīti ašakkanšuma ḫurāša maluššu a-ḫa-ṭi-ma anandaššu* as my grandfather put him (the king Šuzubu) on a scale for PN and paid his weight in silver (to PN), so shall I put him on scales and pay his weight even in gold (to his killer) ABL 292 r. 7, 11. For *hātu* with *nadānu* not in hendiadys cf. *kaspa ša ina pānija ana PN kī a-ḫi-ṭu la taddissu*(sic) you did not give him the silver which is at my disposal after I had weighed it BIN 1 94:37, let.

ḥa'û

(e) to weigh, said of dosages (*taḥittu*): 1 GÍN *burāšu* 1 GÍN *šimšalā* . . . *tazâk ina* 1 SĪLA KAŠ. DAN.NA *ta-ḥaṭ* . . . *taḥittum annitum ina arḫi* 5-šú . . . you crush and make a dose of one shekel of juniper (and) one shekel of . . . , (he will drink) this dosage in one sila of beer five times per month AMT 40,1:64ff.; 10 KISAL LĀL $\frac{1}{3}$ SĪLA *šamna ḥalša ana libbi tanaddi ta-ḫi-ṭa-šú-ma iballuṭ* you drop ten KISAL of honey and $\frac{1}{3}$ sila of refined(?) oil into (a concoction of drugs), you make a dose of (it) for him and he will recover CT 23 46 iv 8, med., cf. *ta-ḫi-as-su* in similar context AMT 41,1:42, NA; *ina* DUG *ma-ši-ḫu šā ḥa-a-aṭ* LA *ina qāt* PN (mng. obscure) GCCI 2 359:27, NB; *naphar* 25 ERIM.ME *ša ana muḫḫi ḥa-a-tu ša x-x-x šapru* (mng. obscure) BIN 1 151:27, NB.

(5) *ḫuttu* to trace: *adaggal assanamme ú-ḥa-a-a-ṭa la kīnūti ina qāti šarrija ašakkan* I (Ishtar) look around and listen, tracing the disloyal and putting them into the hands of my king Langdon Tammuz pl. 2 ii 32, NA oracle; *ina tēbibtimma ḫ[u-t]i-iṭ* (only occ. of II/3) *sunniqma šābam šūli* during the lustration ceremony itself search carefully and bring (every) man ARM 1 6:40.

The meanings of *ḫātu* are dominated by the concept of watching carefully (not in order to protect, as *našāru*) with the purpose of understanding and penetrating (detection rather than examination as in *barû*); the nuance, “to weigh,” may be explained as derived from an assumed hendiadys *šaḡālu* — *ḫātu*, “to balance the scales — to examine the weights.” It appears first in OB Elam and replaces *šaḡālu* from MB and MA on, except in literary texts.

ḥa'û see *ḥawû*.

ḥaurušiḫi s.; (mng. uncert.); MB Alalakh*; foreign word.

1 ŠĀ *ḥa-ú-ru-ši-ḫi* one ŠĀ-object of . . . (preceded by 1 ŠĀ UD.KA.BAR) Wiseman Alalakh 415:17.

See *ḥarušḫu*.

ḥa'ūtu s.; (mng. uncert.); NA*.

tuppu adē annūu ša ḏAššur ina UGU ḥa-ʿ-ū-ti ina pān šarri errab this tablet containing

ḥawû

the oath formulae of the god Ashur will be brought to the king upon a . . . (and read to him) Craig ABRT 1 23 K.2401 ii 28, oracle.

Refers perhaps to cloth used as protection and support for a precious document, see *ḥawû* s.

ḥawalḫu (*ḥalahwû*, *ḥalwahû*): adj.(?); (a kind of field); Nuzi; Hurr. word.

(a) *ḥawalḫu*: *minummē* A.ŠĀ.MEŠ-*ia* É.ḪI. A.MEŠ-*ia* *ma-ag-ra-ad-du-ia ḥa-wa-al-ḫu-ia* PÚ.MEŠ-*ia* GIŠ.SAR-*ia* AN.ZA.GĀR-*ia* all my fields, my houses, my threshing floors, my *ḥawalḫu*-fields, my wells, my garden, my tower HSS 13 143:7, cf. *ibid.* 20 (wr. *ḥa-[al]-wa-ḫi-šu*); A.ŠĀ *ḥa-wa-al-ḫu* JEN 74:5, cf. (with and without A.ŠĀ) *ibid.* 13 and 35, JEN 3:6, JEN 137:7, JEN 400:8 and 9, etc.; 3 GIŠ.APIN *ḥa-wa-al-ḫu zu-uz-ru-uš-šu* . . . 1 ANŠE *ḥa-wa-al-ḫu* HSS 13 417:10–19 (= RA 36 126); *ka-ka-ru ḥa-wa-al-ḫu* JEN 100:12; *ḥa-wa-al-ḫu* GIŠ.SAR JEN 336:5, 27 and 33; *ḥa-wa-al-ḫu an-nu-ú* *ibid.* 10.

(b) *ḥalahwû*: A.ŠĀ *ḥa-la-aḫ-wu* JEN 83:6, etc.; A.ŠĀ *an-ni-ti ḥa-la-aḫ-wu* TCL 9 44:9.

Fields, uncultivated areas (*qaqqaru*) and gardens are described by this term; see *ḥalwu* “stone wall” (protecting fields against sheep).

ḥawir adj. (or adv.); later; OB, Elam*; Elam. word.

mamman ḥa-wi-ir sukkir any later king MDP 23 282:21 and 284:21, MDP 28 398:15, VAS 7 67:18 (corresponding to Akk. *šarru arkû*).

Reiner, JCS 7 33ff.

ḫāwiru see *ḫā'iru*.

ḫawītu see *ḫamītu*.

ḫawu see *ḥalwu*.

ḫawû (*ḥabû*, *ḥa'û*): s.; (a kind of cloth); Ur III, SB*.

(a) as Akk. lw. in Sum.: 2 TÚG ḫa.um giš.gu.za.zag.bi.uš lugal, 4 TÚG ḫa.um giš.gu.za bāra(!) lugal, 3 TÚG ḫa.um giš.gu.za ŠEŠ.UNU^{kl} lugal UET 3 1612:1–3 (summed up as túg.sa.gi₄.a finished cloth brought in by the fuller); 1 TÚG ḫa.bu.um giš.gu.za YOS 4 296:37.

ḥawû

(b) in SB lit.: *šumma BĀR ina šuttišu TÚG ḥa-a [x-x]* (perhaps *labiš*) if the king in his dream is (clad?) in a *ḥa'û*-cloth K.273+r. 9, Dream-book.

In all the passages from Sum. texts the *ḥawû*-cloth is used as a seat cover for thrones. See *ḥa'utu*.

ḥawû (*ḥamû*): v.; to growl; SB*; I (*iḥam-mu*); cf. *ḥamītu*.

bi-i BI = *ḥa-wu-u* A V/1:146 (between *šasû* and *ḥabābu*); [ú-ru] [ḤAR] = *ḥa-wu-u* A V/2:165; [KA]^{su}.dúb = *ḥa-[wu-u(?)]* Nabnitu B App. (= RA 17 168 K.10921:4); *ḥa-mu-ú* // *ša-su-ú* VAT 17122*:5' (unpub., courtesy Köcher), comm.

šumma ina É NA eṭimmû i-ḥa-am-mu-ú if the ghosts growl in the house of a man CT 38 26:45 (follows *ibakkû*, “they cry,” and *ištanassû*, “they screech”), Alu, cf. dupl. CT 38 31:4; [*šumma kalbu*] *i-ḥa-mu* KA.MU *ina bīt amēli irrakkas* (if a dog) growls, the *rigmu* will be “tied” in the house of the man (mng. obscure) CT 39 2:92, Alu.

Indicates a sound related to that of humming (cf. *ḥamītu*, “bumble-bee(?)”), but different from that of *ḥabābu* A; *ḥawû* shares the Sum. equivalent *gù.dúb* with *nagāgu*, “to bray,” *šarāḥu*, “to sing,” and *tukku*, “alarming sound, rumor.”

Kraus, MVAG 40/2 66.

ḥazādu s.; (a kind of sheep); OB (Chagar Bazar)*.

2 *ḥa-za-du* NÍG.ŠU LÚ.SIPA.MEŠ (after 3 UDU.NITÁ NÍG.ŠU PN) Iraq 7 pl. 4 A 994:13; 1 *ḥa-za-du* NÍG.ŠU LÚ.SIPA.MEŠ (after 2 DUG GEŠTIN 2 UDU.NITÁ NÍG.ŠU PN) ibid. 28, also ibid. r. 18 (after 5 UDU.NITÁ 1 MÁŠ.GAL NÍG.ŠU PN).

Gadd, Iraq 7 59.

ḥazāju s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

lú.zé.zé = *ḥa-za-a-a-ú* (followed by lú.zé.zé = *bu-qú-mu* the plucked one) OB Lu A 394.

Read possibly *ḥassā'u*, cf. *ḥesû* B mng. 2.

ḥazāku see *ḥazāqu*.

ḥazallūnu (*ḥazalūnu*): s.; (a plant in pharm. use); SB*.

ú *ḥa-za-lu-na* : [ú *pu-uh-pu-ḥu*] CT 14 40 82-5-22,576:10f.; ú *ḥa-za-lu-na* [?] : ú *bu-ut-na-nu* Uruanna II 258; ú *ḥa-za*(var.: *zal*)-*lu-nu* : AŠ AN.BAR GIŠ *nu-ur-ma-a* Uruanna III 104; ú

ḥazannu

ḥa-[za-lu-na] : [...] ibid. 384; *ḥa-za-[lu-na]* : [...] ibid. 385.

ú *ḥa-zal-lu-na tazâk ina karâni* [MIN] you crush *ḥ.*, (he shall drink it) in wine KAR 200 r. 3, med.

(Thompson DAB 316.)

ḥazalūnu see *ḥazallūnu*.

ḥazāmu v.; to be shriveled(?) (said of the ears of newborn lambs and children); SB*; I, II, III; cf. *ḥazīmu*, *ḥazmu*, *ḥuzzumu*.

ku-ud KUD = *ḥa-za-mu* A III/5:83; *tu-uh-ta-zi-im* 5R 45 K.253 i 41, gramm.; *tu-ḥaz-za-am* ibid. vii 52; *tu-šap-za-am* ibid. viii 19 (belongs possibly to a homonymous verb).

If a newborn lamb's *uzun immittišu/šumē-lišu ḥa-az-ma-at* right/left ear is shriveled(?) CT 27 37:7f., Izbu; *ḥa-az-ma-at-ma* IM *nap-ḥat* is shriveled(?) and inflated ibid. 9f.; *uznēšu ḥa-az-ma* [lu](?) *ina*(?) IM *nap-ḥa* its ears are shriveled(?) and inflated CT 27 33:11, Izbu; if a woman gives birth and *uznēšu ḥu-uz-zu-ma* his ears are shriveled(?) CT 27 16:10; *šumma ḥu-uz-zu(-)m[u ...]* if he is (reading doubtful) Kraus Texte 27a ii 4', physiogn. prot. (preceded by: if he has no hair, followed by: if he has a dog's finger).

(von Soden, Or. NS 16 449f.)

ḥazannu (*ḥazānu*, *ḥaziannu*, *ḥaziānu*): s.; chief magistrate of a town, of a quarter of a larger city, a village or large estate — mayor, burgomaster, headman; from Ur III on with exception of OA and Elam, very rare in OB; Akk. lw. in Sum. and Hitt.; in MA and EA *ḥaziānu*, in Nuzi *ḥazannu* and rarely *ḥaziannu* (JEN 31:37, HSS 5 67:57); pl. *ḥazānū*, *ḥazannāti* (MDP 2 pl. 16 i 17, Streck Asb. 56:84, ABL 91:12), cf. below usage c, *ḥaziā-nūtu* (EA 286:51); cf. *ḥazannūtu*.

[1]i.bi.ir = *na-gi-rum*, [1]i.bi.ir = *ḥa-[za]-an-nu* 5R 16 iv 40f.; lú nu.bandā = *la-pu-ut-t[u-ú]* = *ḥa-[za]-a-[nu]* Hg. B VI 143; *muš-te'-u*, [x.x]-*pu-ú* = *ḥa-za-nu* Malku III 39-39a; [x.x].NÍG.TUR = *ra-ba-an-nu* = *ḥa-za-an-nu* Izbu Comm. Z 12'; [nu.bandā.u]ru = *ḥa-za-an-nu* UBU CT 41 28:5, Alu Comm.; *ša iqbū laputtū nāgīru šanīš ḥa-za-nu* (with regard to) which (the vocabularies) say: *laputtū* = *nāgīru* (i.e., sheriff) or also = *ḥazannu* CT 31 11 i 12, ext.

(a) distribution: in Ur III only in connection with towns and small cities: *ḥa-za-*

ḥazannu

núm Nag. su.^{k1} TCL 5 6163 r. 3, and passim, but note *ḥa-za-an-núm* Marad. da.^{k1} unpub. Ur III seal in private possession; in OB very rare (possibly replaced by *rabi'ānu*) and only as witness in leg. documents: TCL 1 157:68, BE 6/1 22:25 and 59 r. 4, CT 4 7a:19; in Mari: *šibūt ālim u ḥa-za-an-nam usanniḡ* I questioned the elders of the city and the mayor ARM 3 73:9; in OB Alalakh: LÚ *ḥa-za-an-nu* [qa]-du 5 LÚ.MEŠ *ši-bu*.MEŠ-šu *ana niš ilī izakkaru* the mayor and five of his elders shall take an oath Wiseman Alalakh 2:27, cf. (as witness in legal documents) *ibid.* 7:43, 22:19 and 36:8, etc.; passim in MB Alalakh lists, cf. Wiseman Alalakh p. 158; in MB: *ḥa-za-an-ni* URU *Hibariti* PBS 1/2 15:14; *ḥa-za-an-ni* ša URU *Elimgi* PBS 2/2 111:12, cf. also BE 17 9:23; note *ha-za-an* URU *Ú-ri* UET 6 10:30', also passim in early kudurrus (cf. below sub usage c); in EA the *ḥ.* is a local ruler of a city under the control of an Egyptian *rābišu*-official: *ammīni ještakanuni šarru kīma* LÚ.MEŠ *ḥa-za-nu-ti* why has the king appointed me as a *ḥ.*? EA 125:32 (Rib-Addi); *anāku la* LÚ *ḥa-zi-a-nu* LÚ *ú-e-ú* *ana šarri bēlija* I am not a *ḥ.*, I am an *ueu*-official to the king, my lord EA 288:9 (Abdi-Ḥepa); *ālu anná la ḥa-za-nu* this city is not a *ḥ.*-city EA 89:41 (Rib-Addi); *bīt Šurri jānu bīti ḥa-za-ni* the house of Tyre is not the house of a *ḥ.* *ibid.* 49, cf. *ana ḥa-za-ni Šurri* *ibid.* 44; in Ras Shamra: LÚ *ḥa-za-nu* URU.^{k1} *ù* LÚ UGULA.A.ŠÀ.MEŠ *la imallik elišu* the mayor of the city and the overseer of the fields shall not lord it over him MRS 6 RS 15.137:15; LÚ *ḥa-az-za-nu* *ana bītišu ul [irrub]* the mayor must not enter his house *ibid.* RS 16.348:10; *ištu qāti* LÚ.UGULA.GIŠ.GIGIR *u* LÚ *ḥa-za-ni zaki* he is exempt (lit.: freed) from the jurisdiction (lit.: hand) of the overseer of the chariots and the mayor *ibid.* RS 16.157:22 and RS 16.250:18; in Nuzi: *ana* LÚ *ḥa-za-an-nu* ša URU *Nuzi* *u* ša URU *Anzuga[llim]* *qibīma* speak to the mayor of Nuzi and of Anzugallim HSS 15 222:1, let.; *undu* PN *ina* URU *Nuzi* *ḥa-zi-a-an-nu* when PN was mayor of Nuzi (for dating purposes) JEN 31:37, cf. JEN 46:24 (with *šundu*), JEN 231:31 (with *kīma*), and passim (cf. also KAJ 215:27); in MA: *ḥa-zi-a-ni*

ḥazannu

ša Ninua AfO 10 36 No. 64:5; *ḥa-zi-a-ni ša Aš-šur* KAJ 103:9 and 106:8, etc.; in NA: *ḥa-za-nu ša Arba-ilu* ADD 587 r. 6, *ḥa-za-nu ša Kalḥa* ABL 493 r. 15, etc., cf. PN LÚ *ḥa-za-nu* URU.ŠE SAL.É.GAL GN mayor of the manor(?) of the "queen" in GN ADD 472 r. 15 (= ARU 101:34), note ABL 150:3 (appointed by the king), cf. also ABL 573:9; in NB: *ḥa-za-an Nippur* Hinke Kudurru iii 12, Nbk. I; *ḥa-za-an-nu* DIN.TIR.^{k1} VAS 1 37 v 6, Merodachbaladan kud.; *ḥa-za-nu Barsip* VAS 4 32:7, Nbk.; for further references cf. following section. Note the rare cases when the *ḥ.* administers a region: PN *ḥa-za-núm Lullubu* ITT 3 5367 r. 2, Ur III; *ḥa-za-an-nu ša* KUR URU *Ni-re-e-a* BBSt. No. 8 p. 50:10 (beside the EN.NAM KUR URU *Ni-re-e-a*); *ḥa-za-an-nu ša* KUR *Kaldu* BBSt. No. 10 r. 33.

(b) functions of the *ḥ.*: *ana Kutī kī illiku ina tīb šēri ina bāb ḥa-za-an-ni igrūšu* when he went to Cutha they challenged him at the break of dawn at the gate of the *ḥ.* KAR 174 r. iv 2, SB *wisd.*; *dēnu ša* PN LÚ *ḥa-za-nu* *ēmi-duni* legal decision which PN, the *ḥ.*, imposed ADD 166:2 and 169:2, also *ibid.* 160:8; PN LÚ *ḥa-za-nu* *iššabatsu ina libbika undaš-širšu* (after a crime) PN, the *ḥ.*, arrested him but let him go for your sake(?) TCL 9 123:20, NB let.; LÚ *sar-tin-nu* *u* LÚ *ḥa-za-nu* (as judges selling a person) AnOr 8 74:6, NB, cf. Nbn. 108:8, also ABL 716 r. 14, cited sub *ḥazannūtu*; *tuppu ina arki šūdūti ina pāni* PN LÚ *ḥa-za-an-nu* *šaṭir* (this) tablet was written in the presence of PN, the *ḥ.*, after a public announcement JEN 433:37, cf. JEN 440:16, and passim; [at]-*tamannu* LÚ *ḥa-za-an-nu* ša *ālšu pātišu ina limētišuma ša inaššar ibašši dimtu ša ina šēri ša ālišu ša nadū u* LÚ *ḥa-za-an-nu* *inaššar u ina pātišu ša ālišu ḥubtu ša iḥbutu lu la jānu nakrē ša idukku u ša iliqqā lu la jānu u šumma ina pātišu ša ālišu ḥubtu ša iḥbutu ša nakrē ša iliqqā u ša idukku ibašši u* LÚ *ḥa-za-an-nu-ú* *pēḥassu naši* every *ḥazannu* is responsible for (lit.: watches over) the outlying territory around his town, and should it happen that a tower in the open country belonging to his town is abandoned, he is likewise responsible—there must be no case of robbery nor of enemies killing (people) and taking booty—if

ḫazannu

it happens that a robbery is committed or the enemies have taken booty or killed (people) in the outlying territory of his town, the ḫ. shall pay damages HSS 15 1:1, 7,14 (= RA 36 115) (instructions from the king to ḫ.-officials); *ibaššima dimtu ša ina pātišu ša āli šāšu ša nadū u LÚ ḫa-za-an-nu pēḫassu naši* should it happen that a tower which is within the outlying territory of said town is abandoned, the ḫ. shall pay damages *ibid.* 22; *šumma munnabtu ša Arrapḫe ša ištu pātišu ša āli šāšu ša ittabitu u ina māti šanīti ša irubu ibašši u LÚ ḫa-za-an-nu-um-ma pēḫassu naši* if it happens that a runaway from Arrapha runs away from the outlying territory of said town and enters another country, the ḫ. himself shall pay damages *ibid.* 19; cf. for royal instructions addressed to the Hittite ḫazannu KUB 26 9 and dupl. KUB 23 64; but note KUB 30 32 i 13 (in charge of workers), KUB 31 112: 6, etc.; sales contracts to be drawn up in the presence of *ḫa-zi-a-nu* 3 GAL.MEŠ ša URU KAV 2 iii 35, Ass. Code B (§ 6); for further references cf. following section.

(c) position of the ḫ. in the bureaucratic hierarchy, in MB and NB: *lu aklu lu laputtū lu ḫa-za-an-nu* BBSt. No. 5 iii 2, also *ibid.* No. 7 i 32; note the sequences EN.NAM—*ḫazan-nu*—*šākin ṭemi* (BBSt. No. 8 iii 10, MDP 6 pl. 10 iv 2), *šākin ṭemi*—*ḫazannu*—EN.NAM (BBSt. No. 11 ii 2), *šākin māti*—EN.NAM—*ḫazannu* (BE 1 149 ii 3, MDP 2 pl. 17 iii 7), *šaknu*—*šāpiru*—*ḫazannu* (BBSt. No. 10 r. 33); *lu reš šarri lu šākin māti ša ina pīḫāt GN iššak-kanu lu ḫa-za-an pīḫāti ša GN lu šākin ṭemi* MDP 2 pl. 23 vi 7; *lu šarru lu mār šarri lu qīpu lu šaknu lu šatammu lu ḫa-za-an-nu* VAS 1 37 v 20; in NA: LÚ *ḫa-za-na-ti* LÚ.A.BA.URU LÚ.SAG.DU.MEŠ ša URU ŠA.URU the mayors, the town scribe, the leading citizens of Inner-Assur ABL 1238:2, cf. LÚ *ḫa-za-na-te* . . . LÚ *ú-ra-si* LÚ.AB.BA.MEŠ ABL 91:12; *lu* LÚ.GAL.URU.MEŠ-šú *lu* LÚ *ḫa-za-nu* URU-šú either his city prefects or his mayor ADD 59:15; *tup-šar āli* LÚ ša *muhḫi āli* LÚ *ḫa-za-an* URU town scribe, town overseer, mayor ABL 530:14, cf. LÚ *ḫa-za-nu* LÚ ša *muhḫi āli* ABL 710:6, PN LÚ ša *muhḫi āli* PN₂ LÚ *ḫa-za-nu* ša URU *Kalḫi* (as witnesses) TCL 9 58:44, also ABL

ḫazannūtu

1034:11, etc.; (note:) PN LÚ *ḫa-za-nu* KÁ *Aššur* PN₂ LÚ *ḫa-za-nu* KÁ.^dUTU PN₃ MIN KÁ.ÍD.ḪAL.ḪAL mayor of (the city quarters called) Gate-of-Ashur, Gate-of-Shamash, Tigris-Gate Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 30 r. 27*f.

(d) varia: in religious contexts: *šibu* PN *ḫa-za-an-nu* ša DINGIR witness: PN, the ḫazannu of the deity UET 6 35 r. 15', MB; LÚ *ḫa-za-nu* ša bīt ^dAG *ilika anāku* I am the ḫazannu of the temple of Nabu, your god ABL 65:12, NA; LÚ *ḫa-za-an* URU (participating in a religious ceremony) LKU 51:34, cf. ABL 366:10 and 16, NA; in MB texts from Nippur: 15 oxen *ana* PA.TE.SI.MEŠ *u ḫa-za-na-ti* . . . *ana erēši [u tu]rri* for the *iš-šakku*-tenants and the ḫazannu-headmen for the (first) plowing and the second BE 15 199:44; ŠE.GIŠ.Ì ša *ḫa-za-an-na-a-ti la tamah-ḫar* do not accept the sesame-oil rations for/of the ḫ.-headmen BE 17 84:3, let.; *lu* ša *ḫa-za-an-na-ti lu* ša *sumaktar* (!) either for the ḫ.-headmen or for the menials BE 17 37:21, let.; as personal name: *Ḫa-za-nūm* RTC 249 i 13 (Ur III), *Ḫa-zi-a-nu* ADD 61 r. 9, *Ḫa-za-nu* ABL 212:4 and 20 (NA), cf. AnOr 8 10 r. 15, TuM 2-3 8:35, (note:) ¹*Ḫa-za-an-na-ti* BRM 1 22:4 (NB).

The fact that the writing *ḫaziānu* is younger (MA) than *ḫazan(n)u* (Ur III) suggests that the former is based on a popular etymology (HZ²) as an artificial back formation. The Jewish-Aram. *ḫazzān*, "overseer, servant in a synagogue," is a lw. from Akk. (Zimmern Fremdw. 6f.), note, however, usage d, above. LÚ.EN.URU.MEŠ-*te* (AKA 375 iii 93) should be read *bēl ālāni* in spite of the phonetic complement (which suggests the reading *ḫazannāte*), because the context requires a reference to rulers of foreign cities. The latter are consistently designated by the term *bēl āli*, while *ḫazannu* refers to mayors of Babylonian and Assyrian cities.

ḫazannu (a plant) see *azannu*.

ḫazannūtu (*ḫazānūtu*, *ḫaziannūtu*): s.; office of mayor (*ḫazannu*); MA, Nuzi, NA, NB; cf. *ḫazannu*.

ana ḫa-zi-a-nu-ut-te il-. . . KAV 217:4, MA; *šuntu Kušši-Ḫarbe ina Nuzi ḫa-za-an-*

ḥazānu

nu-ta ipuš at that time PN was in office as mayor of Nuzi JEN 46:24, also JEN 252:45, and passim in such datings; *šakin māti* . . . LÚ *rēšišu ana* LÚ *ḥa-za-nu-ti ussēšib* (after the death of the king) the governor of the country installed his officer as mayor ABL 473:6, NA; [*adi*] *la* PN *ana ḥa-za-nu-tu [ip]qidu* LÚ *sar-tennu dīnā iptaras* before they appointed PN mayor the *sartennu* had (already) decided my case ABL 716 r. 14, NB.

ḥazānu see *ḥazannu*.

ḥazānūtu see *ḥazannūtu*.

ḥazāqu (or *ḥazāku*): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II/2.

[*tu-ub*]-*ta-ziq* 5R 45 K.253 i 42.

hazarinnu s.; (a plant); plant list*.

ú *ḥa-za-ri-nu* : ú *bu-ut-na-nu* Uruanna II 261.

ḥazazānu s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as “Flurname”); OB*.

A.Šā *ḥa-za-za-nu-um* SLB 1/2 41:11 and 42:22.

ḥaziannu see *ḥazannu*.

ḥaziannūtu see *ḥazannūtu*.

ḥaziānu see *ḥazannu*.

ḥazilu adj.; destroyed(?); EA*; WSem. word.

laqi amēlūtu laqi UDU.UDU.MEŠ // *zu-ú-nu* // *ḥa-zi-lu ālānu bēlija* carried off are the people, carried off the small cattle, destroyed(?) are the cities of my lord EA 263:13.

ḥazīmu adj.; (describing a deformity of the ear, occ. only as personal name); OB*; cf. *ḥazāmu*.

Ḥa-zi-mu-um Kh. 1935 50(unpub.):16.

ḥazīqatu (*ḥuzīqutu*): s.; (1) (a head covering), (2) (a skin disease); NA*.

[l]ú.ḥa.an.di = *ḥa-zīq-[qa-tu]* Antagal F 279 (cf. lú.su.kú.e = *ri-š[u-tú]* itch ibid. 278); [lú.ḥa].an.di.d[i] = [*ḥa-zi-qa-tú*] Erimḥuš II 158 (cf. [lú].[sul.kú.e] = [*ri-šu-tú*] ibid. 157); [túg.bar.]si.SAG.DU = *ḥa-zi-[qa-tum]* Hh. XIX 252; [túg.bar.si.SA]G.DU = [*ḥa-z*]*i-qa-tum* = *par-ši-gu* Hg. E 75, also Hg. B V i 3; *ḥa-zi-qa-tum* = *pa-as-ka-rum ḥe-si-rum* An VII 232.

(1) (a head covering): 1 TÚG *ḥu-zi-qu-te* ADD 1039 ii 15 (cf. 3 *kubšē* three caps ibid. 16); see Hh., Hg., An passages cited above.

ḥāzu

(2) (a skin disease, probably covering the head like a skull-cap): see Antagal, Erimḥuš passages cited above.

ḥaziri v.; “he holds back(?)”; EA*; WSem. word and gloss.

ana URU-*ia še-[im(?)] i-ka-al* // *ḥa-zi-ri* he holds back(?) barley from my town EA 138:130; *a-na mi-ni ḥa-zi-ri* LÚ-*li* why does he hold back(?) my man? ibid. 80.

ḥāziru (*āziru*, *ḥanziru*, fem. *ḥazirtu*): s.; helper(?); OB, Mari.

(a) in personal names: *Ì-li-ḥa-zi-ri* CT 2 25:27, and passim, cf. *Ì-l-a-zi-ri* CT 8 18c:5; ^dUTU-*ḥa-zi-ir* Ranke PN 144, and passim, cf. ^dUTU-*ḥa-an-zi-ir* OECT 3 19:1; ^dIB-*ḥa-zi-ir* VAS 7 32:1, 5 and 6; *Ḥa-zi-ru-um* Çiğ-Kizilyay-Kraus Nippur 46:17; *Ḥa-zi-ir-tum* (name of a woman) TCL 18 140:1, OB let.

(b) in gen.: *piqat ḥa-zi-ra-at* perhaps you are the one who helps(?) ARM 1 1:12' (cf. von Soden, Or. NS 21 76).

Stamm Namengebung 215 connects *ḥāziru* with Heb. *‘azar*, “to help,” Ungnad, BA 6/5 125 connects it with *ḤŠR*, “to protect.”

ḥazmu s.; (a person with shriveled(?) ears); lex.*; cf. *ḥazāmu*.

[...] = [*ḥ*]*a-az-mu* Igituh App. A i 23 (cf. *qudādu* cripple ibid. 22, *ḥesir šinnu* with chipped teeth ibid. 24, *peḥū* deaf ibid. 26).

ḥazru (or *ḥasru*): s.; (a kind of swamp); syn. list*.

ḥa-az-ru = *ap-pa-ru* Malku VIII 155.

ḥazū (*ḥasū*): s.; (a bird); lex.*

ŠU.LÚ.mušen = *ḥa-zu-ú* = *ḥu-u-qu* Hg. B IV 284, also Hg. C I 1 (var. *ḥa-su[-u]* in CT 14 5 K.8202:5 = Hg. B IV 250a).

See *ḥūqu* for discussion.

ḥazū v.; to hiss; SB*.

i-ḥa-az-zu = *i-šá-as-su* CT 41 27 r. 9, Alu Comm. (cf. below).

šumma šurarú ina KI.NÁ GIŠ.NÁ NA *i-ḥa-az-zu* if a salamander hisses in someone's bedstead in the bedroom CT 38 39:23, Alu.

See *azú*.

ḥāzu see *ḥāsu*.

ḥazūru A

ḥazūru A s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

DIŠ PÉŠ.SAL *ina ḥa-[zu]-ri ūlid* if a female mouse has given birth in a *ḥ*. CT 40 29b:8, Alu; DIŠ PÉŠ.TUR *ina ḥa-[zu]-ri ? ...* if a young mouse ... in a *ḥ*. *ibid.* r. 14.

ḥazūru B s.; (a garment); EA*; prob. Hurr. word.

1 TÚG *ḥa-zu-ra* EA 22 ii 41; [... *ḥ*]a(?)*-zu*(?)-[*r*]a(?) 2 *ṣubātē* [*ša b*]izzuḥḥu EA 25 iv 40 (occurs with garments of Hurrian origin, among the gifts of Tushratta).

ḥazzabatu (*hanzibatu*): s.; (a plant); plant list*.

[*ú*] *a-ra-ru* = *ú ḥa-za-[ba-tu]* CT 37 32 r. iv 36; *ú a-ra-ru* = *ú ḥa-an-zi-ba-tú* Uruanna I 281, also CT 14 22 r. vii-viii 41 (excerpt of Uruanna).

(Thompson DAB 227).

ḥazzabtu (*hanzabtu*): s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); OAkk.*; cf. *ḥazzibatu*, *ḥazzibātu*.

Ḥa-za-ab-tum Kish 1930 151(unpub., Ashmolean Museum): 4, cf. Legrain *Le temps des rois* d'Ur 264:2; *Ḥa-an-za-ab-tum* A 3329(unpub.):1.

ḥazzawinnu s.; (an object); OA*; prob. foreign word.

ḥa-az-za-wi-ni PN *naš'akum* PN brings you the *ḥ*-objects TCL 14 37:31, let.

ḥazzibatu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); OB*; cf. *ḥazzabtu*, *ḥazzibātu*.

Ḥa-zi-ba-tum Gautier Dilbat 65:5.

ḥazzibātu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); OB*; cf. *ḥazzabtu*, *ḥazzibatu*.

Ḥa-az-zi-bu-tum CT 4 42b:12.

ḥazzizētu see *hanzizētu*.

ḥebū see *ḥepū*.

ḥegallu (*hengallu*): s.; (1) (abundant) yield (of fauna and flora), (2) abundance, productivity, (3) emblem symbolizing fertility; from OB on; Sum. lw., Akk. lw. in Hurrian; wr. mostly *ḥÉ.GÁL*, also *ḥé-en-gál-la* 4R 20 No. 1:22, *ḥi-in-gál-la* KAR 119 r. 9, *ḥi-gal-li* KAH 2 60 i 19, etc.; cf. *ḥegallu* in *bit ḥegalli*.

ḥegallu

dumu.Nibru^{ki}ildu.ildu.èš ḥé.gál.ta_umu. [*un.zal.zal.e.ne*] : *mārē Nippuri ina ellatišunu ḥi-in-gál-la uš-[ta-bar-ru]* the citizens of Nippur, group by group, pass the time amidst plenty (in description of a festival) KAR 119 r. 8f.; ^dEn.ki.ke₄ gin.gin.a.ta Erida.ga ḥé.gál si.ga.àm : *ša Ea tallaktašu ina Eridu* *ḥÉ.GÁL malāti* Ea's haunts in Eridu are full of *ḥ*.-power CT 16 46:187f.; *ḥé.gál.kalam.ma nun.nun.e.dè* : *ḥÉ.GÁL ina māti ana ru[bbi]* to increase the yield in the land KAR 4 r. 7 (cf. *ibid.* r. 14 with var. *ana duššē*); *ḥé.ma.a.la* : *ḥÉ.GÁL-li* (in broken context) SBH p. 119:7f.; an.ki.bi.ta du₈.du₈.bi.e.ne : *šamū ḥé-en-gál-la-šú-nu iršutum ḥiṣibša* the heavens (offer him) their yield, the earth its abundance 4R 20 No. 1:21f.; [*kur.ra.du₈*].du₈.bi : [*šad*]ú *ḥé-gál-la-šú* the mountain region (brings) its yield 4R 18* No. 5:11f.; lál i.nun.na ḥé.gál : *dišpa ḥi-me-ta* *ḥÉ.GÁL* (in broken context) 4R 18 No. 3 i 12f.
ḥé.gál = *ṭuḥ-du* Lu Excerpt II 102, also LTBA 2 2:203; [*ḥé*]-*gal-lu* = *nu-uh-[šú]* RA 18 4 No. 6:3 (from Assur, translit. only); *šú-ú-qu* = *ḥé-gál-lum* An VIII 3.

(1) (abundant) yield (of fauna and flora) — (a) in lit.: Hammurabi *bābil* *ḥÉ.GÁL ana É.GIŠ.NU_x(ŠIR).GAL* the one who brings (rich) produce to (the temple) Egišnugal CH ii 20; (the baker shall pronounce while kneading the dough ... the blessing beginning with the words) ^d*Nisaba ḥé-en-gál duššú mākalu ellu* Divine Barley, abundant produce, holy food! RAcc. 63 r. 46; *ḥÉ.GÁL ruššá bišiti šadim ḥiṣbi tāmatim* golden fruits, the yield of the mountains, the abundance of the sea (I brought into my city Babylon to him) VAB 4 124 ii 33, Nbk., and often in Nbk. hist., cf. *ṭuḥdu ruššá ḥé-gál-la* VAB 4 168 B vii 27; *en-[b]u ḥi-in-gal-li* abundant fruit KUB 4 4:13-14; fish and fowl *ḥÉ.GÁL ZU.AB ša la išū middita* the yield of the ocean which is beyond measure Lie Sar. p. 78:10, etc., also Streck Asb. 268 iii 24; *ittika lirubu* *ḥÉ.GÁL-lum* with you may abundance enter (among parallel phrases which replace *ḥegallu* with *nuḥṣu*, *ṭuḥdu* and *mešrú*) KAR 58:14; (the gods are asked to grant) *palé nuḥši šanāte* *ḥÉ.GÁL* a rule of abundance, prosperous years VAB 4 172 B viii 36, Nbk., cf. CT 34 36:61, Nbn., etc.; *nuḥṣu ṭuḥdu u ḥi-gal-lu* AKA 249 v 53, Asn., and passim; *umē arkūti adi ṭuḥdi u* *ḥÉ.GÁL-lim lišrukšu* a long life with abundant fertility (may the god) bestow upon him AKA 391 r. 17, Ashur-uballit I; *ḥÉ.GÁL-lu u*

ḥegallu

nu-uh-šu uktammaru KAV 218 A iii 6, Astro-labe B; for other occ. of *ḥe(n)gallu kummuru* see sub *kamāru*; see also above. Note UD ḤÉ.GÁL as mistake for UD ḤUL.GÁL in BMS 61:12.

(b) in omina: *tuḥḏu u ḤÉ.GÁL ina māti ibašši* there will be abundant fertility in the country TCL 6 1 r. 6, ext.; ḤÉ.GÁL *ina māti ibašši* CT 39 17:73, Alu, also Craig AAT p. 48 Sm. 854:3, cf. ABL 416:1, etc.; [*bēl bīti šuāti ḤÉ*].GÁL *uštabarra* the owner of this house will remain affluent CT 38 41:13, Alu, cf. KAR 119 r. 8f., cited above; *arahḥu ḤÉ.GÁL a-ta-aḥ* [...] ACh Supp. 2 102:3 (dupl. ACh Adad 29:7 has *aššu arahḥu* NU x. [...]).

(c) bestowed by gods: ^dIM *bēl ḤÉ.GÁL* Adad, lord of fertility CH xliii 64; ^dIM *šarik ḤÉ.GÁL ana māti* Adad, who bestows fertility on the land OIP 2 112 vii 87, Senn.; ḤÉ.GÁL-*la-am šuznina ammātišu* let fertilizing (rain) fall upon his land! CT 15 4 ii 14, OB rel.; ^dIM *mušaškin ḤÉ.GÁL ina mātija* Adad, who creates fertility in my country VAB 4 128 iv 35, Nbk., etc.; ^dIM-*mukin*(var. *mukil*)-ḤÉ.GÁL-*li-ia/šu* (name of a gate of Khorsabad) Lyon Sar. p. 11:67, cf. PSBA 20 154:10, 4R 23 No. 1 i 10f.; *mešrū nuḥḥu u ḤÉ.GÁL-la ina mātija iškun* (Ea) created riches, prosperity and fertility in my country BBSt. No. 37:5; *bābil ḤÉ.GÁL-li mudeššū ašnan* who brings fertility, lets barley grow abundantly KAR 26:15, rel.

(d) in connection with water supply: a canal *bābilat mé ḤÉ.GÁL* bringing fertilizing water LIH 95 i 19, OB; *Patti-tuḥḏi ābilat ḤÉ.GÁL u ḤÉ.NUN* (the canal) Patti-tuḥḏi, bringing fertility and abundance KAH 1 64:7, Ashur-uballit I; *íd Araḥti nār ḤÉ.GÁL* BA 3 331 i 14, Esarh., and passim; *Idiglat Purattu lišābila mé ḤÉ.G[ÁL]* KAR 166 r. 1, Irra.

(2) abundance, productivity — (a) as charismatic power: ^dMarduk ... *nādin ḤÉ.GÁL ana ilī* Marduk ... who bestows *ḥ.* upon (all) the gods LIH 94 i 4, Hammurabi; UD-*mu ḤÉ.GÁL mār Nippur tābu* spirit of abundance, sweet son of Nippur KAR 298:6 (name to be inscribed on a figurine for magic purposes — the preceding inscription is “spirit of life, born on the roof,” the following “spirit of joy who

ḥeja

grew up in Eridu”); ḤÉ.GÁL *ma'da limallā qātēšu* may he fill his hands with much *ḥ.* JRAS 1892 357 Rm. III 105 ii B 24, NB; [*šur-kam*]*ma ḤÉ.GÁL-la-ka rabā šukun elija baḥḥaka rabīta* (var. adds *lumni tabalma dumqa šurka* BMS 19:23) grant me your great *ḥ.*-power, put upon me your great vitality! KAR 68:23 (prayer to Marduk), cf. CT 16 46:187f., cited above; [*ina bāb*] ḤÉ.GÁL ḤÉ.GÁL-*la in*[*nadinanni*] in the *ḥ.*-gate (of Babylon) may *ḥ.*-power be given to me (in the Great-Lamassu-gate may my *lamassu*-spirit join me) KAR 10 r.(!) 4, Ludhul IV; 44 + x kings ... who [...] *u ḤÉ.GÁL IGI.MEŠ* lived (in) ... and prosperity King Chron. 2 58:5; *É GIN EN-šū ḤÉ.GÁL na-ši* the house will prosper (lit.: go), its owner has *ḥ.*-power BRM 4 24:49 and 65, also KAR 402:9 and 10; ^dASAR.ALIM.NUN.NA ... *ša šukussu ḤÉ.GÁL ušša*[*pu* ...] A. (i.e., Marduk), ... whose *šukussu*-field is *ḥ.*, increasing ... En. el. VII 8.

(b) deified: ^dMIN ^dḤÉ.GÁL *mukammir ḤÉ.GÁL* same (i.e., Enbilulu) (is) deified *Ḥegallu*-power who stores up the yield (for human consumption?) En. el. VII 68.

(c) in Hitt. texts and in Hurr.: for Hitt. texts cf. Ehelolf, KIF 1 144 n. 1; for Hurr. *Ḥa/ikallu*, *Ḥa/igallu*, ^d*Ḥinkallu(š)*, cf. von Brandenstein, AfO 13 58 n. 6.

(3) emblem symbolizing fertility: in his right hand ḤÉ.GÁL-*la naši* he holds a *ḥ.* MIO 1 106 vi 8 (VAT 15606+ and K.8731) (description of a statue of a *kulūlu*, “fishman”—probably a designation of a container of the “flowing-vase” type, meant to symbolize the *ḥ.*-producing power of water).

ḥegallu in bīt ḥegalli s.; treasury; OB*.

é.ḥé.gál = *bīt ḥ[é-gál-li]* Kagal I 86.

[*aššum warkat kaspim u ḥurāšim [ša a]na É.ḤÉ.GÁL.LA illikū* ... *ša ištaprakkunūšimma* with regard to the matter of the silver and gold which went into the treasury, concerning which he has written to you PBS 1/2 12:5, OB (let. of Samsuiluna), cf. ibid. 16 and 18.

ḥeja (*ḥija*, *ḥaja*): s.; (watchtower or fortified building); RŠ*; WSem. word and gloss.

A.ŠÀ.MEŠ-*šu gādu É.AN.ZA.QAR* // *ḥa-a-wa* his fields, together with the watchtower MRS

***ḥelaḥelu**

6 RS 16.246:6; GIŠ.GEŠTIN *qādu* GIŠ.GI.DIM. MEŠ-šu *qādu* // *ḥi-i-wa-šu* the vineyard together with its olive trees (and) together with its watchtower *ibid.* RS 15.145:6; PN *ilteqi* É *ḥe-e-ia ištu* PN₂ *ina* 20 KÙ.BABBAR É *ḥe-e-ia šamad* ... *ana* PN PN acquired the ḥ.-house from PN₂ through (the payment of) 20 (shekels of) silver, the ḥ.-house is "attached" to PN *ibid.* RS 15.119 r. 7'; KISLAḤ.MEŠ // *ḥé-wa-ma* RS 15 109 +: 15.

Cf. the OT geographical name *Ḥawwōt-yā'ir*.

***ḥelaḥelu** in **ḥelaḥelumma epēšu** v.; to make (someone) a concubine or wife of lower rank(?); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

šumma ^fPN *ullad u* PN₂ *aššata šanīta la ileqqi u a-na ḥé-e-la-ḥé-lu-um-ma la* DÙ.MEŠ if PN (the wife) bears children, PN₂ (the husband) shall neither take a second wife nor make her a concubine(?) SMN 3658(unpub.):11 (translit. only).

ḥelginiwū s.; (a profession or class); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

x barley *ana* LÚ.MEŠ *ḥé-el-gi-ni-we-e ša* Nuzi ù *ša* URU GN HSS 14 177:12.

ḥelēqu see *ḥalāqu*.

***ḥelū** (fem. *ḥelītu*): adj.; bright, shining; SB*; cf. *ḥelū*.

KĀŠ.MEŠ-šū *kīma* ŠE.GÍN *ḥe-li-ti* his (the sick man's) urine is like shiny varnish KAR 193:15, med.

ḥelū v.; (1) to shine, to make brilliant, (2) to be merry, (3) to make love, to copulate; SB*; I, I/2, II, III; cf. *ḥelū* adj., *muḥellū*.

za-al NI = *ḥe-lu-u* A II/1 ii 16'; e.NE.sù.ud = *ḥe-lu-ú* Izi D iv 38 (followed by e.NE.sù.ud = *ri-it-ḥu-u* to copulate), cf. e.NE.sud.ud.du = *rakābu ša umāmi* to mount, said of animals Antagal F238; *ḥe-lu-u* // *na-ma-rum* comm.to A II/1 ii 16'; ^dUtu sag.<min.>a.na.gin_x(GIM) si.x an.na ba.ab.laḥ KA x[...] : *ki-ma* ^dŠá-maš *ma-ši-ša nu(!)-ur(!)-ša ḥi-it-lu tiš-qur-[tu]* the light of the sublime (Ishtar) is as brilliant as that of Shamash her twin LKA 23 r.(?) 16f.

(1) to shine, to make brilliant: *ariāt ḥurāši* ... *iḥ-tal-la-a šarūriš* golden shields ... shone like sunshine TCL 3 370, Sar.; *appāt*

ḥenunnu

ubānāt qātēšu u šēpēšu ḥul-la-a the tips of his fingers and toes are shiny Labat TDP 180:23; *nēribšina Nannareš ú-šaḥ-li(!)* their entrances (i.e., the gates') I made bright like the moon Lyon Sar. 24:29; *šulul tarāni ša qirib parak-kāni eṭūssun ú-šaḥ-la-a ūmiš ušnammir* I made brilliant the sombre aspect of the shady canopies of the throne rooms, I made (them) as bright as daylight OIP 2 107 vi 38, Senn.; *ub-ba-bu ar-šu-ti ú-šaḥ-lu-u* [...] he who removes uncleanness, makes ... shining Craig ABRT 1 30:35, SB rel.; *mu-šaḥ-li i[klīti]* he who sheds light into the darkness Schollmeyer No. 16 i 2, etc., cf. *mu-šaḥ-lu-ú ūmu* *ibid.* iv 10.

(2) to be merry: *šumma šā-šū ḥe-lu* if his heart is merry (lit.: bright, contrasted with *adir*, "dark") Boissier DA p. 252 ii 6 (Sittenkanon).

(3) to make love, to copulate: cf. Izi D iv 38, above.

ḥemēru v.; to pucker, contract; SB*; I, II, II/2; cf. *ḥamru* adj., *ḥummuru* adj.

ḥa-aš KUD = *ḥu-um-mu-rum* (either verb or adj.) A III/5:113; *ḥe-em-ret* // *še-eb-ret* puckered (means) broken (up) GCCI 2 406:1, NB med. comm.; *tu-ḥa-am-mar* 5R 45 K.253 ii 8, gramm.; *tu-uḥ-tam-mir* *ibid.* i 28.

(a) *ḥemēru*: [*šumma rēš*] *libbišu šabissu u* EME-šū *ḥe-em-ret* ... *imāt* if his epigastrium hurts him and his tongue is puckered ... he will die Labat TDP 110:12'; if ... his epigastrium *tarikma* EME-šū *ḥe-em-ret* is hit and his tongue is puckered *ibid.* 234:33 (for comm. cf. above).

(b) *ḥummuru*: *ḥu-um-mu-ra i* (var.: *e*)-*na-tu-u-ni* our eyes are contracted En. el. I 120; *uḥ-tam-mar ul itarraš* he will deteriorate (lit.: become shriveled up), he will have no success Kraus Texte 38a r. 14', SB physiogn. (contrast: *itarraš ina damiqti ikalla* he will succeed [lit.: stretch], he will remain happy *ibid.* r. 13').

Free variant of *emēru* (cf. Labat TDP n. 213 and n. 136). For usage b cf. Kraus Texte 33 n. 48. See also *ḥubburu* B v.

ḥengallu see *ḥegallu*.

ḥenunnu s.; abundance; syn. list*; Sum. lw.

ḥenû

[*ḥé-gal-lu* = *nu-uh-[šu]*, [*ḥé-nu-u-nu* = KI.MIN RA 18 4 No. 6:3f. (translit. only), cf. dupl. *ḥé.nun.na* = *nu-uh-[šu]*] LTBA 2 2:204.

ḥenû see *ḥanû*.

ḥenzūru (*ḥinzūru*, *inzūru*): s.; (1) (a fruit tree), (2) (a color or dye); Nuzi*; cf. *ḥinzi-rību*.

ḥe-en-zu-ru (vars. *ḥi-in-zu-ru*, *in-zu-ru*) = *ḥaš-ḥu-ru* Malku II 126.

(1) (a fruit tree): cf. above; *Ḥé-ez-zu-ur-ri* (personal name) HSS 15 294:1, Nuzi; cf. perhaps the month name ITI *ḥinzurri(wa)*, see Gordon and Lacheman, ArOr 10 58, and the geographical name *Ḥi-zu-ri-tum*^{kl} RA 32 172 vi 39 (Forerunner to Hh. XXII).

(2) (a dye): 12 G[IN ...]-*ú-ri ur-da-a-i-ú ú ḥi-in-zu-ur-ri* 25 GIN *ta-x-[...]* *ta-ba-ru ú ki-na-aḥ-ḥi* twelve shekels of ... and *ḥ*-dye, 26 shekels of ..., *tabarru*-red and *kinahḥu*-red HSS 15 223:4, Nuzi.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 41 (Syr. *ḥazūrā*, "apple"); (Thompson DAB 304).

ḥepēru v.; (1) to scrape, to dig, (2) to collect, assemble, (3) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; I (*iḥpir*, *iḥpeppir*, *ḥepir*), II.

[*ba*]-al BAL = *ḥe-pe-ru* Ea App. A iv 2; [...] = [*ḥe*]-*pe-ru* Antagal D b 25 (in group with *ḥerû*, *napālu*).

(1) to scrape, to dig — (a) to scrape (said of animals): *šumma kalbu ana pān amēli SAḤAR.ḤI.A iḥ-pi-ir-ma irbiš* if a dog scrapes up dust towards somebody and then lies down CT 38 50:51, Alu; (if a dog) *iḥ-pi-ram-ma irbiš* scrapes up (dust) and lies down CT 40 43 K.8064:4; *šumma immeru* ... KI *i-ḤAP-pir* if the sheep scrapes the earth (with its right hoof) CT 31 31:23 (behavior of sacrificial lamb), cf. *ibid.* 24 and 25 (wr. *i-ḤAP-pi-ra*), cf. [*šumma immeru*] ... KI *i-ḥi-pi-ir* CT 41 12:19 and 20.

(b) to dig: *qaqqari ḥi-pi-ir* ... *arki ša qaqq[ar]i ḥi-pi-ra* dig out the ground! ... after the ground has been dug out MDP 21 pl. 1:17f., Dar.; [...] *agû ḥi-pi-ir* this (canal) was dug RA 27 96:3, Dar.

(2) to collect, assemble — (a) *ḥepēru*: DUB. MEŠ *mala ina Ezida šaknu ḥi-pi-ir* collect all

ḥepû

the tablets which are in Ezida! CT 22 1:10 (let. of Asb.); the bones of his forefathers *ultu qereb kimahḥi iḥ-pi-ir* he gathered from the tomb OIP 2 85:9, Senn.

(b) *ḥuppuru*: *šābam šāti ḥu-up-pi-ir* assemble these troops ARM 1 60:23.

(3) (uncert. mng.): *nakrum ummānam ú-ḥa-ap-pa-ra-am* the enemy will ... the army YOS 10 11 iii 10, OB ext. apod.; *Šar-rukīn iḥ-ta-pa-ra ālašu* VAS 12 193 r. 8 (*šar tamḥāri*).

ḥepû (fem. *ḥepītu*): adj.; (1) broken, split, (2) halved; SB, NB; cf. *ḥepû*.

bu-ru v = 2 *ḥe-pu-u* split into two A II/4:103; *dug.sila.gaz* = *ḥe-pu-ú* (var. *ḥu-pu-ú*) a half (of a sila measure) Hh. X 241; [*si*]-*la qa* = *ḥe-[pu-u]* A I/6:24 (preceded by *qa* = *ḥu-pu-[u]*); *gi.al.x.ra* = *ḥe-pu-ú* broken (reed) Hh. VIII 263 (cf. *gi.al.dar.ra* = *li-tu-ú* split *ibid.* 264); [*gi.šul.ḥi.al.x.ra*] = [*ḥe*]-*pu-[u]* Hh. VIII 4a; *giš.gišimmar al.gaz.za* = *ḥe-pu-ú* broken (palm tree) Hh. III 314.

(1) broken, split: 4 *mu.meš gaz.meš* four broken lines A VIII/1:102f., cf. 4 *MU.MEŠ ḥe-pu-u* Erimḥuš VI 108f., also 4 *ḥe-pu-[u]* CT 19 12 K.4143 r. 12 (text similar to Idu); *DUG dannu ḥe-pu-ú ú ḥalqu* any *dannu*-vessel, broken or lost Nbk. 325:6, cf. VAS 6 87:7; *dug.gešt.in.na.gaz.gin_x(GIM)*: *kīma kar-pa<-at> ka-ra-ni ḥe-pi-ti* like a broken wine jug CT 16 9:22f., SB rel., and *passim*; if the dead *kīma DUG ḥe-pi-ti ana* [...] like a broken pot ... to ... KAR 409:4, unidentified omen; *aššum ḥi-pi-tum* (in math. context, obscure) TMB No. 227:10; for occurrence as astron. technical term in the phrase *ḤAB-rat ḥi-pi-ti* cf. ACT 2 index 275.

(2) halved: cf. above.

ḥepû (*ḥebû*, *ḥapû*, *ḥabû*): v.; (1) to smash, destroy (an object), (2) to break (a tablet), to invalidate (a document), to repudiate (an agreement), (3) to wreck, demolish, ruin, (4) to cut (wood, trees), (5) to split in half, divide (trans. and intrans.), (6) to break off, (7) to crush, injure, hurt; (8) to break into; from OB on; I (*iḥpi*, *iḥpeppi/iḥappi*), I/2, II with object in plural), II/2, IV, IV/3; note *ḥu-ub-ba(-a)-²* VAS 4 10:8 and 16:18, *ḥu-ba-²* VAS 3 30:10, all NB; wr. syll. and GAZ; cf.

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hepû adj., hēpû, hīpītu, hīpu, huppû adj., hupû A, hupû B, hūpu A, hūpu B, nahpû.

ga-za GAZ = he-pu-u S^b II 206; gaz.za = he-pu-u Erimhuš V 99; gaz = he-pu-ú ša A.ŠA Antagal E c 18; ga-az-ga-az GAZ.GAZ = hu-[up-pu-ú] Ea VII App. 184; [da-ar] [DAR] = he-pu-ú A II/6:117; dar.dar = hu-up-pu-ú Antagal III 21; dir = he-pu-ú Antagal E c 17; ta-ar KUD = he-pu-u to divide A III/5:150; [hi-e] [HI] = he-pu-u ša GI A V/2:22; x = he-pu-ú ša GI A II/1 Comm. 5'; [...] [HAR] = he-pu-u A V/2:283; AG^{šá-šá}AG = hu-up-pu-ú ša GI Antagal E c 19; [si-e] [SIG₇] = hu-pu-ú ša tup-pi A V/3:241; zu[r].zur = hu-up-pu-[ú] Lanu A 197; BAR.si.il = na-sá-sú ša he-pi-e to sigh, in the sense of breaking (the heart) Nabnitu X 30; lú.šà.gá = [ša li-ib-ba-šu he-p]u-ú one whose heart is broken OB Lu B V 49, cf. lú.šà.[...] = [ša l]i<-ib>-ba<-šu> he-pu-ú ibid. part 4:12.

dug.gin_x(GIM) hē.en.ta.gaz: [kīma] karpa-ti li-ih-tap-pu-u let them smash him (the sorcerer, etc.) like a pot CT 16 33:182f., SB, cf. la.dug.bur.zi.DUG.QA.BUR.gin_x... hē.ni.ib.gaz.gaz: kīma hašbi pursit pahhāri ina ribēti lih-tap-pu-u may they crush (him) as (one crushes) a potsherd of a potter's bowl in the (city) square CT 16 33:170f.; ab-tu-ma ša he-pu-ú, GUL = a-batum, GUL = he-pu-ú ruined, in the sense of to break, GUL = to go to pieces, GUL = to break Izbu Comm. W 376.

(1) to smash, destroy (an object) — (a) said of pots: kīma karpatim ha<-pī>-e-tim qaḡ-qassu i-ha-bi like a broken pot shall he smash his head Belleten 14 226:42, Irishum; paššūra šebēru DUG.GŪ.ZI he-pu-u to break a table, to smash a pot Šurpu VIII 60; KUR kīma DU[G karpat]i ih-p[i] he smashed the country like a pot Gilg. XI 107, and passim (see also sub karpānis); cf. also above.

(b) said of stelae, etc.: ša narēja u... i-hap-pu-ú isappanu he who smashes and mutilates my stelae AKA 106 viii 64, Tigl. I, cf. RA 47 136:39f., Urartu; NA₄.RŪ.A... la GAZ he must not destroy the stela RT 16 179:24, Adn. III; ana ha-pi-e narē šuātu išakkan uznēšu should he plan to destroy this stela VAS 1 37 v 22, NB kud.; ša i-he-ep-pu šātu who destroys this (statue, erases its inscription) MDP 11 pl. 3 No. 2:1, MB Elam; ša SIG₄-šu i-he-ep-pu-ú he who destroys its brickwork MDP 28 p. 31:4; if he has stolen a field and mi-zi-ir-šu ih-te-be destroyed its border (marker) JEN 653:7, cf. ibid. 22 and

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34; ina muhhi narē šuātu igāru i'abitma ih-hē-pi the wall collapsed upon this stela and it was smashed MDP 2 pl. 19 i 6, MB kud.

(c) said of utensils: enē ša kaspi u ša hurāši... ih-te-eb-bi-šu-nu-ti he smashed gold and silver objects KBo 1 3:5, treaty; u mā nir'antu ah-te-pi u mā KUR Elam a-hap-pi (as) I have broken the nir'antu-staff, (so) shall I destroy Elam ABL 1280:8f., NA inc.

(d) said of other objects: tuh-tap-pi šu-ut-NA₄.MEŠ you have destroyed the... stones Gilg. X iii 38, cf. šu-ut-NA₄.MEŠ hu-up-pu-ma ibid. 39, minā hu-up-pu-ú ša eleppi [...] ibid. iv 15, also šu-nu-ti uh-tab-bi-a-am Gilg. M. iv 1, OB; [šumma amēlu] NA₄.KIŠIB-šū he-pi lu ZAḤ if a man's seal is either destroyed or lost LKA 110:1, cf. Craig ABRT 1 67 r. 8, SB(wr. GAZ); māmit GIŠ bu-kan-nu ina UNKIN(URU × BAR) he-pu-ú (var. šu-pu-ú) curse (caused by) the smashing (var.: showing) of the bukanu in the assembly Šurpu III 36; Tashmetu... will sit down in the akītu-chapel, sheep will be sacrificed before her qa-ni-is-sa ta-hap-pi she will smash her qanitu (mng. obscure) (towards evening she will enter again) ABL 858:16, NA; raksu putri kanga hi-pi-i loosen the tie, break the seal! KAR 238 r. 12, rel.; ša kaššāpija u kaššāptija hi-pa-a rikiššun(sic!) break the hold the sorcerer or sorceress (has on) me! Maqlu V 55, and passim in Maqlu; putur qunna-brašu hi-pi il-lu-[ur-ta] loosen his chains, break his fetters! ZA 4 254 iv 1 (prayer of Asn. I); ša kippassu hup-pa-at (in broken context) Tn.-Epic i 21.

(2) to break (a tablet), to invalidate (a document), to repudiate (an agreement) — (a) of tablets in gen.: GIŠ.LI.U₅.UM.MEŠ-šū-nu puššutu giṭṭānīšunu hu-up-pu-ú their wax tablets are erased, their (clay) tablets broken TCL 13 160:13, NB; lu he-pu-ú tup-pu ar-ni may the tablet with (my) sins be broken BBR No. 26 iii 5, SB rel., cf. ih-hi-pi [DUB hi-ti-ia] PSBA 32 pl. 3:27; GIŠ.DA ša rēhu ša šēnu... he-pu-ú-ma the wooden ledgers concerning the outstanding (debts) in small cattle are broken and... UCP 9 p. 99 No. 36:15, NB; tuppa ašar puzri išakkan šumma i-he-eb-bi should he hide the tablet or break it KBo 1 1 r. 38, treaty; irmum ša tuppi hi-bi-ma tuppaša

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išrumuma the case of the tablet was broken and (therefore) they cut his tablet (open) and (confirmed the figure . . . according to the wording of the old inner tablet) RA 9 22:22, OB leg.

(b) for invalidation on legal grounds: if a man has bought the field, orchard or house of (certain feudal tenants) *tuppašu iḥ-ḥe-ep-pi* his tablet shall be broken (and he shall forfeit his money) CH § 37:15; *ištu* RN *ku-nu-ka-ti iḥ-pu-ú* after the king RN had invalidated the sealed documents (recording debts) CT 4 42a edge, cf. BIN 7 75:14, OB, also *šarrum kunukkātīm ša ḥubullim ú-ḥe-ep-pi* TCL 1 15:19, OB; *tuppam ša PN eli PN₂ . . . ḥe-pi-a-am iqbū* (the judges) ordered that the tablet which PN (held) against PN₂ be broken CT 8 43a:11, OB; *tuppu ša x GÍN kaspim . . . [ana] ḥe-pe-e ta-da-a-at* the tablet concerning x shekels of silver . . . was handed over to be broken MDP 22 160:40, Elam; *ištu tuppašu ša 7 MA.NA kaspim ana ḥe-pi nadūma kaspam ušallamma maḥar ilim išálušu* in view of the fact that his (former) tablet concerning seven minas of silver has been destroyed, he shall repay the silver (i.e., the $\frac{2}{3}$ mina mentioned in the present tablet) in full, then they shall question him under oath MDP 23 275:12, Elam; *tuppi armum siḥtum i-ḥe-pi-e ša aplū-tim* the illegal case tablet of adoption shall be broken CT 6 47a:18, OB.

(c) for replacement of an old tablet: [*tup*]-*pātīm labīrātīm ta-aḥ-pi-a* [u eš]šētīm taštura you have broken the old tablets and written new ones CT 29 33:7, OB let.; *minummē tup-pātum ša ina pānānu ana mārēja ašturu la tuppātu šūnumi u annātu tuppu iḥ-te-be-šu-nu-ti annumma tuppu* whatever tablets I formerly wrote in favor of my sons, they are not (valid) tablets, because this tablet has invalidated them — this (alone) is the (valid) tablet TCL 9 41:34, Nuzi; [*tuppū*] *šimti ša pānā[nu u] arkānu ša aḫurumi u tuppu annū i-ḥé-eb-be-šu-nu-ti* this tablet invalidates all the inheritance tablets which I have written before or (shall write) afterwards SMN 2663 (unpub.):x+4; *tuppātu labīrūti tuppu annū iḥ-te-bi-šu-nu-ti* this tablet invalidates the old tablets RA 23 144 No. 10:30, Nuzi.

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(d) after payment of a debt: *ūm kaspam* Ì.LÁ.E *kanikšu i-[ḥe]-pi* when he pays the silver he will break his tablet YOS 12 555:10, OB; *ekallam iḥpalma kanikšu i-ḥe-ep-pi* he will pay the palace in full and will break his tablet Riftin 89:20, OB; *ištuma šibtu iššassū tuppašu ḥi-pi* after the interest has been demanded (and paid), destroy his tablet! CT 29 41:13, OB let.; *ina ūm ebūri inandinma NA₄.KIŠIB-šu i-ḥe-ep-pi* he will pay on the day of the harvest and then break his sealed document BE 14 98:9, MB, also *ibid.* 106:8 and 111:12, and *passim* in MB; *ina ūme irrišūšuni iddan u tuppūšu i-ḥap-pi* when they ask it of him he will pay and break his tablet KAJ 48:14, MA, also *ibid.* 49:16, and *passim*; several persons will pay barley *u tuppa annām i-ḥe-ep-pu-ú* and destroy this tablet RA 23 160 No. 75:11, Nuzi; *immatimē GIŠ šakullu DIRI. MEŠ tuppu annū i-ḥé-ep-pu-ú* whenever he delivers all the *šakullu*-trees they will destroy this tablet HSS 15 151:13, Nuzi.

(e) in provisions for future invalidation: KIŠIB.ÍB.RA *illi'amma i-ḥe-ep-pi* should a sealed document appear it will be broken Jean Tell Sifr 54:11, OB, cf. Boyer Contribution 135:16 and 19, also *iḥ-ḥe-ep-pe-e* YOS 8 54:11 and YOS 12 376:14, and *passim* in OB; any tablet *ša . . . illi'am sār ḥi-pi* which . . . appears is false (and) invalid TCL 1 104:28, OB, cf. CT 2 31:19, VAS 9 197:11; *tuppu ša illā ana ḥe-pi nadi* any tablet which might appear will be declared invalid MDP 24 387:15, Elam; *tuppum siḥtum illi'amma iḥ-ḥe-e-ep-pi* when an illegal tablet appears it will be broken CT 6 33b:24, OB; *u'iltu ašar telli' ḥe-pa-a-ti* wherever the tablet appears it will be broken Cyr. 154:10, cf. *ša ellā ḥi-pi-a-tum* Nbk. 65:8, *mala tellā ḥi-pa-a-tū* BRM 1 48:10, *ašar ta-nammāru ḥi-pi-tum* BRM 1 80:10, *ašar innammāru ḥi-pi* Cyr. 312:25; *ú-íl-tim* MEŠ *ša illānu ḥu-up-pa-*³ Nbk. 172:17, also Nbk. 309:10 and 407:8, BE 8 10:11, VAS 6 51:9, and *passim* in NB.

(f) to repudiate, to disavow: whosoever breaks this contract and *awāta [ša idrubu] i-ḥe-ep-pu-u* disavows the words that he has spoken RA 23 125 No. 49:3, Nuzi (translit. only); *ša dibbē annātu ennū riksu . . . i-ḥe-ep-pu-ú* whosoever changes these words (or)

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repudiates ... the contract Nbn. 697:21; *dibbē ša ina libbi ramānšunu iḫ-pu-ú* they have repudiated the agreement which they made among themselves ABL 571:18, NB.

(3) to wreck, demolish, ruin — (a) said of houses, etc.: URU.BI É DINGIR-šu É LUGAL-šu u É UN.MEŠ-šú GAZ.MEŠ in this city the house of its god, the house of its king and the house(s) of its inhabitants will be wrecked CT 38 2:42, Alu; DUMU(!).MEŠ NU TI.MEŠ É.BI GAZ (his) children will not live, this house will be wrecked CT 38 33:13, Alu; *bīta ša ardi ša šarri la ú-ḫe-ep-pi* may he not wreck the house of the king's servant ABL 892 r. 25, NB; *ana muḫḫi bīta ḫe-pu-ú u nadú irrubu* they come to wreck and to lay waste the house ABL 912:5, NB, cf. ABL 880 r. 3, 967 r. 9, 1010 r. 3, 1165:3, etc.; *bīta ē teppuš alik i^dNanna É AD-šu iḫ-te-pi* do not build a house, (because) he who goes . . . has (thereby) wrecked the house of his father KAR 96:38, *wisd.*; *i-na ḫe-pe-e bitišu qātēšu ṭīda līruba* may his hands participate(?) (lit.: enter the clay) in the wrecking of his (own) house BBSt. No. 6 ii 58, Nbk. I; AN.ZA.QAR *iḫ-te-pu-ú* they have wrecked the tower HSS 13 430:16, Nuzi, cf. AN.ZA.QAR *ša PN ḫe-pu* JEN 525:52 and 670:27 (coll.).

(b) said of towns: *ālam [šē]tu lu aḫ-bi-ma* I demolished this town and . . . ARM 2 39:22, cf. URU . . . URU . . . *aḫ-te-pi-šu-nu-ti* Smith Idrimi 70; *ištu URU GN aḫ-pu-ú* after I demolished Babylon KAH 2 122:36 (= OIP 2 137), Senn.; URU GN . . . *iḫ-te-pi ḫubutsu iḫtabat* he demolished the town GN . . ., carried off its booty CT 34 47 ii 37, *chron.*, cf. *ibid.* ii 23, *ibid.* 49 iii 11, and *passim*; URU GN *ḫe-pu-ú u ilēšu abku* the town GN is demolished, its images are carried off ABL 259 r. 2, NB; URU-šú *ḫe-pu-ú* PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192 line 15, LB lamentation; URU GN *lu la i-ḫap-pi-u* they must not demolish the town GN ABL 150 r. 16, NA, and *passim*.

(c) said of countries: KUR NIM.MA^{kl} *iḫ-pi* he ruined Elam BBSt. No. 24:10, cf. KUR.KUR.MEŠ *i-ḫe-ep-pi* JRAS 1931 114:2, SB rel.; *ša ḫe-pe-e KUR-šu u šumqut nišēšu* to ruin his land and to exterminate its inhabitants TCL 3 95, Sar., and *passim* in Sar.; *ilu šú ḫa-pu-ú ša GN*

hepû

iqtabi this god ordered the ruin of GN ABL 1165 r. 2, NB; KUR-ku-nu u É.MEŠ-ku-ni *a-ḫe-ep-pu* I shall ruin your country and your houses ABL 576 r. 15, NB(?); *ina šulummē māti kaspa kī taddina ina ḫa-pi-e māti kaspa tamdaharanni* you gave me the money when the country was at peace, but received it from me when the country was in ruins ABL 527:13, NB, and *passim*; EN *ḫe-pi KI-tim* (mng. obscure) Craig ABRT 2 14 i 21, SB rel.

(d) said of an object: *pūt la(!) ḫi-bi NA₄(!) na-aš(!)-ka-bi* PN *naši* PN guarantees not to break the upper millstone Evetts Ner. 45:9.

(4) to cut (wood, trees) — (a) to cut up (firewood), hew (beams): GIŠ.MEŠ . . . *la iš-riqma la i-ḫé-eb-be-ma u la išarrap* (I swear that) he stole the wood and (now) cuts it up and uses (it) as firewood HSS 13 422:5, Nuzi, cf. *ibid.* 15 and 19; PN *ša ina muḫḫi ḫa-pe-e* GIŠ.ÜR PN who is in charge of the hewing of beams GCCI 1 354:4, NB; iron tools destined *a-na ḫa-pi-e šá* GIŠ.ÜR for the hewing of beams GCCI 1 187:6, NB; LÚ.ERIM.ME *ša ina muḫḫi Nār-šarri* GIŠ *tumbē ú-ḫap-pu-ú* workmen who cut planks on the embankment of the Nār-šarri canal GCCI 1 36:4, NB; 2 AN.BAR *bātiqānu ša ḫu-up-pu-ú šá tu-um-bi-e* two iron adzes(?) for the hewing of planks Nbn. 784:10.

(b) to prune (trees): *pūt . . . ḫu-[up]-pu-ú [k]u-up-pu-pu u puššūḫu ša gišimmarē naši* he guarantees the pruning, the . . . and the resting(?) of the date palms TuM 2-3 136:7, NB, cf. *pūt ḫu-up-pu-ú šá [...]* *kup-pu u šutaššūḫu* *ibid.* 135:22.

(5) to split in half, divide (trans. and intrans.) — (a) in gen. (trans.): *iḫ-pi-ši-ma kīmu nūnu mašdē ana 2-šu* (Marduk) split her (Tiamat) in two like a dried fish and . . . En. el. IV 137; *ku-ru-um i-ḫe-pi-e* the kur-measure will be halved (i.e., the price will double) YOS 10 35:11, OB ext. apod.; *gur-ri KUR GAZ-pi* the kur-measure of the country will be halved ACh Supp. Sin 2:29, cf. *gur-ri URU GAZ-pi* ACh Adad 8:1; *gur-rum URU GAZ GÁN.BA LAL* the kur-measure of the city will be halved, prices will be high ACh Adad 11:18; UNKIN(URU × BAR) AL.GAZ NU.SI.SÁ the assembly will be split (by a rift) and will not (be able to) proceed CT 38 33:14, Alu apod.

ḥepû

(b) in math. (trans.): for the terms *ana šina ḥepû, mišil* (BAR OR ŠU.RI.A) *ḥepû, mišilšu ḥepû, bá* and *bāmat ḥepû*, cf. Thureau-Dangin, TMB 217f. and RA 32 188, s. v.; Neugebauer, MKT 3 68 and 73, s. v.; Neugebauer and Sachs, MCT 164, s. v.; Zimmern, OLZ 1917 104 n. 5.

(c) said of smoke, clouds (intrans.) BE NA *mu-úh-ḥa-šu iḥ-pi* if the top of the smoke splits (as opposed to NA... *iksūr*, “concentrates,” and *muhḥašu paṭir*, “dissolves”) UCP 9 p. 374:17, OB smoke omina; *ur-pu iḥ-te-pi nītamar antalû šakin* the clouds dispersed (lit.: split apart), we could make the observation — the eclipse took place ABL 1392 r. 4, NA.

(6) to break off: [*māmīt*] *kurbanna* GAZ-ú *kurbanna ana mē nadû* the curse (caused by) breaking off a lump of earth and throwing (it) into the water Šurpu III 31, cf. the following occurrences of this phrase in legal texts: MDP 23 285:12, HSS 5 7:30 (Nuzi) and 21:4, JEN 478:5, JEN 577:24, JEN 657:9 and 19, etc.; *a-bu i-ḥap-pi-ú* they break off a piece of reed, (they pour oil and honey into the reed) K.164:38 (= r. 13) in ZA 45 44 (pl. 7), NA rit.

(7) to crush, injure, hurt: [2 M]UŠ.GIM. GURUN.NA *ša šēri* U₆.MEŠ *ina muḥḥi appišu ú-ḥap-pa* he will crush two copulating wild geckos (*pizalluru*) upon his nose AMT 105:15; *tūltu ša libbi qanī* [*ina*] *muḥḥi appišu ú-ḥap-pa* he will crush a worm (living) in the hole of a reed upon his nose *ibid.* 19; ŠA KÙ-ti GIŠ. GIŠIMMAR *ina pīka te-ḥe-pi* you crush the “clean” heart of a date palm in your mouth AMT 11,1:8; [*kalbu*] *dajālu ešemta i-ḥe-ep-pi* a stray dog may (find and) crack a bone KAR 96:20, SB *wisd.*; *šumma* SAL *ina šalte išqa ša LÚ ta-aḥ-te-e-pi* if a woman has injured the testicle of a man during a fight KAV 1 i 79, Ass. Code (§ 8), cf. [*išqa*] *šanīta taḥ-te-pi* *ibid.* 86; *mu-ḥi-ip kullat nakirē* who crushes all the enemies KAH 1 3:5, Adn. I, also KAH 2 35:4, etc.; ^dÍD KÙ *libbaša li-iḥ-pi* may the holy river crush her (the witch’s) heart Maqlu III 86; *issuk mulmulla iḥ-te-pi karassa* he shot the arrow and ripped her belly En. el. IV 101; *uznēšu ú-ḥap-pa upallaš* he shall slit (and) pierce his ears KAV 1 vi 45,

ḥerpu

Ass. Code (§ 44), cf. *ibid.* viii 62 (§ 58); 1 *ḥe-e-bi* one (man) was injured AASOR 16 72:18, Nuzi; send me a complete report about you so that *libbi la it-te-ne-eḥ-bi* I shall not worry (lit.: my heart shall not be hurt) Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 35 No. 783 r. 4, OB let.; *lib-bi ḥi-pi-an-ni ul nillik* we are worried, we could not come TuM 2-3 256:19, NB let.; *šumma amēlu ina mākalē šā-šú* GAZ.MEŠ if a man repeatedly has pains in his stomach during a meal AMT 40,2:4; for *ḥīpi libbi* see sub *ḥīpu*, for *ḥūp libbāte* see sub *ḥūpu* B.

(8) to break into: *ḥi-pi-it bīti ša* PN *ša* PN₂ *u* PN₃ *iḥ-pu-ú* the housebreaking which PN₂ and PN₃ committed in the house of PN UET 6 37:4 and 18, MB.

ḥēpû s.; clod-breaker (agricultural worker); lex.*; cf. *ḥepû*.

lú.níg.gul.ag = *ḥe-e-pu-ú* OB Lu A 178; lú.níg.gul.ag.a (vars. lú.níg.gul.la.a[g.a], lú.níg.gu.la.ag) = *ḥe-pu-u* Hh. II 347.

ḥeraḥanniwa adj.; (mng. unkn.); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

80 *ú-ra-an-ni ḥe-ra-ḥa-an-ni-wa* (beside *x uranni etenniwa*) Wiseman Alalakh 437:4.

ḥeribu (raven) see *aribu*.

ḥērijānu s.; (professional) digger; NB*; cf. *herû*.

barley *ana* LÚ *ḥe-ri-ia-nu ša* ÍD *Ma*-. . .] for the diggers of the . . . -canal VAS 6 248:32, left edge.

ḥerīnu s.; (mng. uncert.); OB*.

du-lu-um kīma ḥé-ri-ni-im iterub ana libbija misery like a . . . entered my heart TCL 1 9:10, OB rel. (cf. *dullum ana libbīni etarab* CCT 3 25:26, OA let.)

Connect possibly with *erīnu*.

(van Dijk La sagesse suméro-accadienne 122 n. 55.)

ḥerizzi s.; (a precious stone); EA*; Hurr. word.

[16] *ḥé-ri-iz-zi(-)PI-uš-ru* 122 *uknû* 16 *ḥ*.-stones . . . , 122 lapis lazuli stones EA 25 ii 5 (list of gifts of Tushratta).

ḥerpu see *ḥarpu* adj.

herû

herû (*harû*): v.; to dig, dig out, dig up; from Oakk., OB on; I (*ihri*, *iherrī/iharri*, *heri*), II, II/2, III, IV; *harû*, *iharri* in RA 35 59 No. 14:2, VAS 7 187 xi 16 (OB), BRM 1 53:5, Nbn. 728:3, CT 26 18:40 (NB); wr. syll. and BAL; cf. *harītu*, *hērijānu*, *hērû*, *he-rūtu*, *hirūtu*, *hirû* adj., *hīru* A, *mahrû*, *mahrūtu*.

bal = *he-ru-ú* Antagal VIII 190, also S^a Voc. Z 4', Y 10' and AA 8', and 5R 16 r. ii 21; ba. an.bal = *ih-ri* Hh. I 9; mu.un.bal = *ih-ri* Hh. II 205; du-un DUN = *he-ru-ú* Antagal VIII 191 (cf. dun.dun = *ha-ra-rum* ibid. 192), also S^b II 317; su-ur SÜR = *he-[ru-u šá ki]* A V/2:98; ba-ár BAR = *he-r[u-u]* A I/6:295; [...] = [*h*]e-ru-ú (in group with [*n*]a-pa-lu, [*he*]pe-ru) Antagal D b 23.

sa(!).bi(!) GIŠ.BU.gin_x(GIM) u_h4(!).ri(!) e.ne hé.[ba]l.uš : *ši-ir-a-ni-ša ki-ma ga-ši-ši-im ka-ša-ap-tú šu-a-ti li-ih-ru-ú* may this sorceress dig into her tendons like a (pointed) stake PBS 1/2 122 r. 11f., MB rel.

ba-al BAL = *he-ru-u* Izbu Comm. II 107; BÜRÜ = *pa-la-šú* = *he-ru-ú* K.3861(unpub.):6, comm. to ext.

(a) said of rivers, canals, etc.: *šumma ikam palgam ha-ra-iš* if, in order to dig a ditch or canal RA 35 59 No. 14:2, Mari liver model; MU *id... ih-ru-ú* year when they dug out the ... canal UCP 10 77 No. 2:21, OB; *id... ana* GN *lu ah-ri-a-am-ma* I dug the canal up to GN and ... LIH 57 i 22, Hammurabi, cf. *id... ana* KALAM Šumerim ... *lu ah-ri* LIH 95:22, Hammurabi; *Puratta ana Sippar lu-ú-ša-ah-ra-am-ma* I had the Euphrates dug out as far as Sippar and ... VAB 4 64 ii 6, Nabopolassar; [D] ... *ú-ul he-ri-a-at* the canal ... has not been dug out LIH 5:4, OB let.; *nāram libbi ālim ša* GN *hi-ri ištu nāram šu'ati te-eh-te-ru-ú* re-dig the canal within the city of GN (and), after you have dug out that canal LIH 5:16f., OB let.; *nār ... ša bēli he-ri-a-ša igbū* the canal ... which my lord ordered to be re-dug CT 29 17:4, OB let.; *na-a-ru la hi-ri-tum i-he-er-ri* a canal which has not been re-dug will be dug out YOS 10 17:41, OB ext., cf. ibid. 40; *ana nārim he-re-e-em qāssu iškun* he set about to dig the canal ARM 4 26:25; *herūt Nār-šarri la he-re-e* not to do re-digging work on the Nār-šarri (canal) MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 33, MB kud.; PA₅ *ul i-he-er-ri* he will not dig a ditch MDP 28 398:12, Elam, cf. TCL 1 125:1 and 6, OB, and ibid.

herû

158:4; URU *Hilti-ša-Sumandar ki e-he-ru-ú* URU *Hilti-ša-Puratti ki e-he-ru-ú bēli tēma lišpuramma ... li-ih-ru-ú* may my lord send me an order whether they should dig in GN or in GN₂, then ... they will dig PBS 1/2 19:9f., MB let., cf. *ezib nāru annitum ana libbi eqlika hi-ra-tu₄* BE 17 46:5, also BE 17 12:7, etc.; *id sa-ki-ik-tú(!) he-ru-ú* to re-dig a silted-up canal OECT 6 pl. 5 K. 2727:15', SB inc.; *mu-šah-ru-u id.MEŠ* who has canals dug KAH 2 122:11 (= OIP 2 135), Senn.; *id ... ih-her-ri ... [lu]h-ri-iš* (var. *lu-her-ri*) the canal ... has to be dug out, (give me money and) I will dig it out YOS 3 17:10-12 (= TCL 9 129:10-12), NB let.; *nīnu u PN itti ahāmiš ina kutal dūri nāra ni-he-er-ru* when we and PN were re-digging the canal at the rear of the city wall Iraq 13 96:11, NB; *harrātu ina libbi i-har-ra* he will dig *harru*-ditches in it VAS 5 26:7, NB; *pu-ut ha-re-e ša har-r[i]* guarantee for the digging of the ditches BRM 1 53:5, cf. *hirātu ... i-he-ri* he will re-dig the irrigation canals ibid. 7, also *harrātu ... i-her-ri* Dar. 35:6; silver given *ana ha-re-e ša harri* for the digging of the ditches Nbn. 728:3, cf. OIP 2 80:19, Senn. (with *pattu*), TCL 7 42:9 (with *atappu*), ABL 327 r. 9 (with *šilihtu*), BE 9 99:8 (with *ašitu*), VAB 4 134 vi 60, Nbk. (with *hirūtu*), and passim in NB.

(b) said of wells, pits: *enūma būra te-he-er-ru-ú* when you dig a well CT 38 23a r. 9 (rit. for digging of a new well); *šumma a'ēlu ina la eqlišu PÚ ih-ri* if a man digs a well in a field which does not belong to him KAV 2 iv 29, Ass. Code B (§ 10); *ina libbi kirī 2 PÚ.MEŠ he-ru-ú* two wells have been dug in the garden JEN 474:12; *ina pān Šamaš-ú-har-ru-ú būru* they dug a well towards the west Gilg. V ii 46 (K.8586); *umtalli būre ša ú-har-[ru-ú]* he filled up the pits which I had dug Gilg. I iii 36; *hi-ri būrtam* dig a well! Gilg. Y. 268, OB; *tu-uh-tar-ri-iš-šú 7 u 7 šuttāti* you have dug for him countless (lit.: seven and seven) pits Gilg. VI 52.

(c) said of soil: ŠE.NUMUN *gabbi ina marri parzilli i-he-ri* he will dig up the whole area with an iron hoe VAS 5 49:17, NB, cf. ŠE.NUMUN É.GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR *gabbi i-he-ri* VAS 3 121:15; *mūlā mušpala ina akkullāte ah-ra-a* high and

ḥēru

low (ground) I dug up with pickaxes OIP 2 114:28, Senn.; *ina É ašar* KI BAL-ú in the house where the earth is dug up KAR 245:5, cf. BAL-ri (= *teherri*) ibid. 5; É *iḥ-ru-u* ^dA-num *ša ti-ik za-re-e* DUG₄.GA-u the house which Anu dug up, this is said concerning the LKA 73:11, NA rit. comm.

ḥēru s.; (totality or the like); syn. list*.

ḥe-e-rum = [*pu-uh-rum*] CT 18 21 Rm. 354 r. 4' (between *kullatu* and *abrātu*).

ḥērú s.; digger; NB*; cf. *herú*.

lú.e.b[a.al] = [*ḥe-ri i-ki-im*] ditch digger OB Lu A 218; lú.pa₅.ba.al = [*ḥe-ri pa-al-gi-im*] ibid. 219; lú.id.ba.al = [*ḥe-ri na-ri-im*] canal digger ibid. 220; *ḥe-ru-ú*, *zārú*, *naṭabbu*, *kinnaná*, *ittú* = *abu* digger, sower, etc. = father Malku I 113ff.

(a) a profession: LÚ *ḥe-ru-ú* PÚ.MEŠ well digger VAS 6 311:12, NB.

(b) part of the plow, probably the share: cf. Malku I 113, above.

ḥerūtu s.; digging work; MB, NB; cf. *herú*.

(a) in gen.: *ḥe-ru-tu ana labki(!) iherri* he will do the digging in the irrigation (season) BRM 1 53:7, NB, cf. Nbn. 578:8, Dar. 35:5, Camb. 142:8, TuM 2-3 136:5, and passim; *x marri parzilli ana ḥe-ru-tu* x iron hoes for digging YOS 6 187:2, NB; *pūt . . . ḥe-ru-tu ḥarri u aritti našú* they are responsible for . . . the digging of *ḥarru*-ditches and the *arittu* (i.e., outlet) ditches TuM 2-3 134:5, NB, cf. *a-šar ḥe-ru-tú ḥe-ra-tú* OECT 6 pl. 5 K.2727:7'.

(b) said of canals: *šumma ina kalé šumma ina ḥe-ru-ti* whether at the damming or at the digging out BE 17 3:27, MB let.; *ḥe-ru-ut Nār-šarri la heré* not to work at the re-digging of the Nār-šarri canal MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 32, MB kud.; when the work on the canal *iggamru uqattu ḥe-ru-sa* was completed, I finished its digging 3R 14:26 (= OIP 2 81), Senn. (cf. Jacobsen, OIP 24 38 n. 39).

ḥesēru v.; to blunt, chip, trim; from OB on; I (*ḥasir*, *ḥesir*), II, II/2, IV; cf. *ḥasru*, *ḥusirtu*, *ḥussuru*.

ku-ud KUD = *ḥe-se-rum šá šin-nu* to break off, (said) of a tooth A III/5:56; GUL = *ḥe-se-rum* to trim, blunt Nabnitu H 78; zú.k[ud] = MIN *šá*

ḥesû A

šin-ni same, (said) of a tooth ibid. 79; zú.gul.gul = *ḥu-su-ru-um* Kagal D Fragm. 6:8; [*ḥa*]-*as-ra áš-šu ḥe-se-ru* Izbu Comm. W 365; *ḥe-s[e]-ru* = *še-bé-ru* Malku VIII 90; *tu-ḥa-as-sa-ár* 5R 45 K.253 ii 22, gramm.; *tu-uh-ta-as-si-ra* ibid. i 37.

(a) said of horns: if the oil poured into water forms a figure *qarnāšu ḥa-as-ra* whose horns are blunted (on the right and on the left) YOS 10 57:19, OB oil omina, cf. CT 5 4:16, OB oil omina; if the horns of a sheep are *ḥas-ra* // *ḥaš-ša* blunted, variant: broken CT 28 9:30 and 32b:3, Izbu, cf. Izbu Comm., cited above.

(b) said of teeth: cf. above.

(c) said of the breastbone(?) of a sheep: *šumma kaskasu*(KAK.ZAG.GA) *ḥus-sur* if the breastbone(?) is blunted (on both sides) KAR 423 i 21, ext., also PRT 138:14 and 139 r. 5, etc.; if the right or left *kaskasu ḥe-si-ir* breastbone(?) is blunted Boissier Choix I 95:17 and 17a; (note:) [. . .] BAR-*as-ma iḥ-ḥe-es-si-ir ik*-[. . .] CT 31 44 r.(!) 7 (comm. to an omen passage referring to *kaskasu*).

(d) said of a grindstone: [*ú*]-*ḥa-sà-ar u uḥallaq* (if) he chips or loses (the grindstone) PSBA 33 pl. 34 No. 8:8, OB.

(e) said of a tablet: 4 MU *ú-ḥe-si-ir* I broke four lines (remark of the scribe added in small characters) BBR No. 43:8'-9', NA rit.

ḥesīru adj.; (describing an article of apparel); syn. list*.

na-ár-gi-tum = *pa-as-ka-rum*, *ḥa-zi-qa-tum* = MIN *ḥe-si-rum* An VII 231f.

ḥesru see *ḥasru*.

ḥesû A v.; to cover (up), hide; Mari, Bogh., SB; I (*iḥsi*), II (in Bogh., Nuzi); cf. *ḥāsī*.

sag.ú.a.šub = *ḥe-su-u* (var. *ḥe-tu-ú*) to duck the head into the grass = to hide Erimhuš V 213, cf. sag.ú.a.šub.ba = *mar-gi-tum* hiding place ibid. 214 (in group with *tebú*, *na'butu*); (note:) sag.ú.gal.gal.la ga.an.šub ki.mu na.ab. pà.d[è] I will duck (my) head into the large grasses, may my (hiding) place not be discovered 3NT 66 (unpub.) r. 7', Sum. lit., cf. ibid. 5' and 6'.

ḥe-su-ú // *pa-za-ru šá mim-ma ú-pa-za-ru* AfO 12 pl. 13 VAT 13846 r. 37f., comm. to Šurpu, cf. below; DIŠ SI.MEŠ-šú *ḥe-sa-a* LAL // *ḥe-sú-ú* LAL // *ma-lu-u* LAL // *ša-pa-la* if his (the moon's) horns are hidden — LAL = to hide, LAL = to fill, LAL = to be low(?) AfO 14 pl. 7 K.4336 i 14, astrol. comm.

ḥesú B

(a) *ḥesú*: *tēmam šātu ni-iḥ-si ulliḥ tēmam kalašu . . . maḥar RN niškun* we have kept this report secret, apart from (it) we reported everything . . . to the king RN RA 33 172:15, Mari let.; *ḥe-se-e a-ma-ti na-zaq la ṣa-la-li* secretiveness (lit.: hiding of things) (creates) worries which prevent sleep K.7674:16 in RA 17 155, *wisd.* (bil. with missing Sum. column); *ilteqīma ittami iḥ-te-si-ma ittami ina šurqi išruqu ittami* he has taken away (something) and has sworn an oath (that he did not), he has hidden (something) and has sworn an oath, he has committed a theft and has sworn an oath Šurpu II 85, cf. comm. cited above; *šadú li-iḥ-si-ku-nu-ši* may the mountain hide/cover you Maqlu V 159, cf. *šadú liktunkunūši* ibid. 156.

(b) *ḥussú*: *u upallahuma amāta pāni šēš-ia ú-ḥa-az-zu-ú* and (now) they are afraid and hide the matter before my brother KBo 1 10 r. 38, *Bogh. let.*; *ammēni 2 immerē bal-ti ša PN tu-uḥ-tel(?) -ez-zi* why have you concealed(?) two of PN's . . . sheep (mng. uncert.) HSS 9 p. xxi 143:9 (lawsuit concerning stolen sheep, Nuzi (translit. only).

ḥesú B v.; (1) to swell(?) (as symptom), to be puffy, (2) to be bushy (said of hair); SB; I (*iḥessu, ḥesi*).

(1) to swell(?) (as symptom), to be puffy — (a) to swell(?), in med.: *šumma SAG.KI ḥe-si em // kaši* if he is swollen(?) as to the forehead and feels hot or cold Labat TDP 32:1, also ibid. 2 (adding: and his intestines are *al-du*), ibid. 3 (adding: and his intestines are constipated), ibid. 4 (adding: his ears do not hear); if in his epigastrium (*rēš libbi*) (it feels as if) a stick were there and he evacuates dark blood and SAG. KI-šú *ḥe-sa-át* his forehead is swollen(?) Labat TDP 114:41'; *issāšu ḥe-sa-a-ma* his jaws are swollen(?), and . . . Labat TDP 70:22; if the urine of a man drips constantly and he cannot retain it, UZU.LAGAB × IM-šu *ḥe-sa-at* his bladder(?) is swollen(?), (full of wind) KAR 155 ii 22; SAG.KI.MU *i-ḥe-su-u* my forehead becomes swollen(?) (my eyes protrude, my palate dries up, my flesh becomes paralyzed . . .) BMS 53:10, cf. SAG.KI.MEŠ.MU *i-ḥi-is-su-ú* AMT 97,1:19, and SAG.KI.MU *iḥ-su-u* KAR 267:13 (= LKA 85 r. 3).

ḥesú E

(b) to be puffy: DIŠ SÍG SAG.DU-šú MIN-*ma pa-ni ḥe-si* if his hair is ditto and the face puffy(?) (same text enumerates cases of short, long-drawn and fallen [*lapin*] face) Kraus Texte 3b i 5', physiogn., etc.

(2) to be bushy (said of hair): *šumma ḥe-si* if he is bushy (with regard to the hair of his head) Kraus Texte 2b r. 10, physiogn., cf. ibid. 3b r. iii 1 (parallel: thick, thin, coarse, fine, etc. hair); if a man *ḥe-si* is bushy (with regard to the right/left eyebrow) KAR 395 i 3 and 8, physiogn. (parallel: long, short, and thin eyebrows).

Connect possibly with *ḥazāju*.

(Kraus, MVAG 40/2 96.)

ḥesú C v.; to mistreat; SB, NA*; I (*iḥessi, ḥasi*), I/2; cf. *ḥisi'āte*.

(a) in NA: the governor came from GN LÚ.ENGAR *iḥ-te-si bīssu imtaša'* he mistreated the farmer, plundered his house, (took away his field) ABL 421:14; for the fifth day this baker *ḥa-si ina ḥisi'āti mēti* was mistreated, he is dead (now) due to the mistreatment ABL 1372 r. 7; the servant of the king, my lord, entered, GEMÉ(GIM).MEŠ *iḥ-te-si* he mistreated the slave girls ABL 564:11; *te-eḥ-tesa'* (in broken context) ABL 1175 r. 7.

(b) in omina: *šarru ardānišu i-ḥe-es-si* the king will mistreat his servants ACh Adad 21:1; *ḥe-su-ú* KUR.4 mistreating of the four countries ACh Adad 36:16, apod.

ḥesú D v.; to hack(?); SB*; I (*iḥsi*); cf. *maḥsú*.

Steep mountains and their narrow paths (*gerrēti*) *ina aqqullat erī lu aḥ-si* I hacked(?) with axes of bronze (text has copper) AKA 39 ii 9, Tigl. I, cf. ibid. 65 iv 67, and TCL 3 329, Sar.

Parallel passages referring to the *aqqullu* as a tool to improve mountain roads use *ḥerú*, *puššudu*, *ubbutu*, *šutturu*, *naqāru* and *purruru*; the roads thus treated are then described as *ṭabbu* and *šūšuru*. Possibly "to roughen, cut steps," or the like.

ḥesú E v.; to be silent (?); OB(?), Nuzi; I (*iḥsi*), I/2.

"Tomorrow I shall bring my witnesses!" — but *kī illiku ú iḥ-te-zi* when he (the accused)

ḥesû F

came he remained silent(?) JEN 344:39; "If I do not bring my witnesses tomorrow, they may throw me out of my house"—but *kî illiku ù iḥ-te-zi* when he (the accused) came he remained silent(?) JEN 355:24 (both passages refer to the same lawsuit); *lidbub lu dannat li-iḥ-su la i-à-na-aḥ* let her talk and she will be mighty, let her be silent(?) and she shall not VAS 10 214 r. i 11', OB Agushaya (mng. uncert., cf. Zimmern, *Ištar und Šaltu* p. 35, Thureau-Dangin, RA 33 174 n. 4, von Soden, ZA 41 171 and ZA 44 304).

ḥesû F v.; to heal(?); Mari*.

The medicine which your physician applied in a plaster on me is very good, *simmum mimma uššimma qātaqāti šammum šû i-ḥe-esi-šu* (whenever) any eruption appears this medicine heals(?) it immediately ARM 4 65:12.

***ḥesû G** v.; (mng. uncert.); LB*; III/2.

ina Sin u Šamaš itteme kî ana muḥḥi dibbē annūtu uš-te-eḥ-su by Sin and Shamash he has sworn that he will . . . in this matter TuM 2-3 142:18, Artaxerxes I (wr. between name of last witness and that of scribe); *ina ilāni u šarri ittemu kî ina muḥḥi dibbē annūtu ana ūmu UL uš-te-eḥ-si* they have sworn by the gods and the king forever (for *a-na ūmu UL* cf. line 32) to . . . in this matter TuM 2-3 211:35, undated (wr. before final phrase).

****ḥešēšu** (Bezold Glossar 126a); to *ḥasāsu*.

ḥeštaru-ḥuli s.; a maker of *ḥeštaru*-objects; MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word; cf. *ḥaštaru*.

PN LÚ *ḥe-eš-ta-ru-ḥu-li* Wiseman Alalakh 148:54 (translit. only).

See *ḥaštaru*, part of woman's apparel.

ḥetennu s.; (part of chariot); Nuzi*; cf. *ḥutennu*, *ḥutnū*.

1 *il-te-en-nu-ti* (text: *il-te-nu-en-ti*) GIŠ *ḥe-te-en-nu* (part of wagon) RA 36 162:2 (= HSS 15 80); 1-*nu-tum* GIŠ *ḥe-te-[en]-nu* GIŠ *ku-ša-ḥa-an-[x]* HSS 15 153:3.

ḥetni s.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

40 *ḥe-et-ni* KÙ.GI *kî šE.MEŠ-šu-nu* PN u PN₂ Ì.DU₆.MEŠ *iltequ* PN and PN₂, the doorkeepers, have taken 40 ḥ. of gold instead of their barley

ḥiari

(rations) HSS 14 259:1; 4 GÍN ù 40 *ḥe-et-nu takiltu* four shekels and 40 ḥ. of blue wool HSS 15 220 left edge.

Possibly a subdivision of the shekel.

***ḥewadu** in *ḥewadumma epēšu* v.; to travel, to make the rounds; Nuzi; Hurr. lw.

anāku ālāni ḥe-wa-[du]-um-ma DÙ-uš GN, GN₂ . . . *ništāluš* I have made the rounds in the cities, we have made inquiries in GN, GN₂ . . . JEN 135:6.

(Gordon, RA 33 5.)

ḥezû v.; to raise an objection (?); OB*; I (*iḥzi*), II.

(a) *ḥezû*: *inanna i-iḥ-zé-ma u ina puhru šillatī idbuba* now he objected(?) and used vile language against me in the assembly VAS 16 124:15, let.

(b) *ḥuzzû*: 1 SAG.NITA PN MU.NI.IM *ša aš-šum É.GAL-lum ana kunukkātišunu ḥu-ze-e* PN₂ *ana* PN₃ *u* PN₄ *iddinu* one slave, named PN, whom PN₂ has given to PN₃ and PN₄ on account of the objections(?) raised by the palace against their sealed documents VAS 7 156:13, leg.

ḥiādu see *ḥādu*.

ḥiali see *ḥialla*.

ḥialla (*ḥiali*): s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

Four silas of barley *a-na ḥi-ia-li ana* PN *na-din* given for . . . to PN HSS 13 382:5 (parallel: barley given to colts in line 2, to bulls in line 11) (translit. only); three minas of wool *ana . . . šime ana ḥi-a-al-la* MEŠ *ana* GIŠ.GIGIR-*ti labē-rūtu ana mu-ti-šu ana* ŠU PN *nadin* as the price for ḥ.'s for the old chariots for his . . . have been given to PN HSS 15 212:10.

ḥiāqu see *ḥāqu*.

ḥiari s.; (a festival); OB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

3 UDU *ina ūm ḥi-ia-ri-i* ^aÉŠ₄+DAR three sheep on the day of the . . . festival of Ishtar (one sheep for the crown prince PN, one when he performed the sanctification of the goddess Hepat) Wiseman Alalakh 346:2.

For *ḥiari* as month name in Alalakh cf. Wiseman Alalakh p. 4; for the texts from

ḫiāru

Nuzi cf. C. H. Gordon-Lacheman, ArOr 10 56f., and C. H. Gordon, RSO 15 256.

ḫiāru see *ḫāru*.

ḫiaruḫḫe s.; gold; MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word; cf. *jaruḫḫe*.

1-en ma-aš-ḫé KÙ.GI *ḫi-a-ru-uḫ-ḫé* one mašḫe-object of gold Wiseman Alalakh 440:7; occurs also in VAS 12 200 passim (Hurrian letter of Tushratta).

Speiser Introduction to Hurrian 46.

ḫiāšu see *ḫāšu*.

ḫiāṭu see *ḫāṭu*.

ḫibabītu s.; bride; syn. list*; cf. *ḫabābu* B.

ḫi-ba-bi-[tu] = [...] CT 18 7 K.2040 iii line m (in group with *kal-lu-[tu]*, *ku-ul-lul-[tum]* and *ḫa-da-ša-[tum]*).

ḫibarītu s.; morass; syn. list*.

ḫi-ba-ri-tú = *ru-šum-tú*, *ḫi-ba-ri-tú* = *di-ru-tú* Malku II 70f.

ḫibbu (*ḫippu*): s.; (mng. uncert.); Ma i*.

ḫi-ib-bi ḫa *kišād Purattim assuḫma māti šubtam nēḫtam ušēšib nārātīm upetti dalām ina mātiḫa uḫalliḫ* I pulled out the *ḫ*.’s along the banks of the Euphrates, made it possible for my country to live assured (of a water supply), by digging canals, I made the drawing of water in my country obsolete RA 33 50 i 21, Jaḫdunlim.

Probably some type of irrigation apparatus which the king replaced by canals.

ḫibibātu s.; virginity; SB*; cf. *ḫabābu* B.

ana UGU AB *iš-ta-ḫi-iṭ mi-ru iq-du ḫi-bi-ba-tuš-šá il-ši* the bull in rut mounted upon the cow (and) took her virginity KAR 196 r. right col. 19.

ḫibiltu s.; (1) damage, (2) wrong, evil deed, (3) ruins (of a city), (4) misfortune, calamity; from Oakk. on; pl. *ḫiblētu* in OECT 3 56:9 and 17, OB; cf. *ḫabālu* A.

nam.gú.ag.a.ni in.na.an.gur : *ḫi-bil-ta-šú ú-ter-šu* he has returned to him that of which he was wrongfully deprived Ai. VII i 47.

(1) damage, loss caused by unlawful action, damages (rarely), mostly with verbs for “to compensate” (*turru*, *šullumu*, *apālu*, *riābu*) —

ḫibiltu

(a) OB, MB: *ḫi-ib-la-ti-šu-nu ḫa ibaššia tēršunūšim* return to them whatever property of theirs they have been wrongfully deprived of TCL 7 60:16, let., also TCL 1 1:40, OECT 3 37:23, 59:6, Pinches Berens Coll. 99:8, LIH 6:20, CT 21:42, CT 632a:10 (leg.); *awilē ḫa ḫi-bi-il-tam išūma* PN *ireddiakkum* ... *ḫi-bi-il-ta-šu-nu apulšunūti* PN will bring to you the men who have been wronged, compensate them for the property of which they were wrongfully deprived LIH 103:7,13; *tuppam ḫa ḫi-bi-il-ti-šu-nu ḫa* PN *iḫbulušunūti ublu-nimma* they brought the tablet concerning their property, of which PN had wrongfully deprived them and ... LIH 18:5; *aššum ḫi-bi-il-ti-šu ulammidanni* he informed me of the wrong he (suffered) Speleers Recueil 262:3, let., cf. (in similar context) LIH 19:5, VAS 16 138:7; x silver *ki-ma ḫi-bi-il-ti-šu ḫa ina qāti* PN as damages (for wrongs suffered by) him through PN BIN 7 189:8, leg.; [*ḫi*]-*ib-le-tu-ú-a ina qāti* PN *imtīda* PN₂ *u anāku zizānu ḫi-ib-le-et* PN₂ *ul jattu* ... *warkat ḫi-ib-le-ti purusma* ... *libbašu ḫib* I have suffered many wrongs through PN, (but) PN₂ and I have divided our (holdings) and the wrongs (suffered) by PN₂ are not my (concern), ... investigate the affair of the loss and ... satisfy him OECT 3 56:9, 13, let.; 4 211½ minas of copper, *ḫi-bi-el-ti* PN damages of PN UET 5 796:14, also *ibid.* 15; *ḫi-bi-il-ta an-ni-[ta]* (in broken context) MDP 18 244:17, Elam let.; *ḫi-bi-il-ta-šu lišallim[ušu]* let them compensate his loss EA 7:82, MB let.; *ḫi-bil-t[um ša]* PN *uḫabbilu* damage caused by PN UET 6 5:1, MB, also *ibid.* 21:1.

(b) NA, NB leg.: (barley described as) *ḫi-bil-tum šá* KAŠ.SAG *bi-iš* damages (paid) for spoiled fine-beer Dar. 250:1, cf. *ša* KAŠ.ḫI.A *bi-i-ši* for spoiled beer Dar. 113:14, *ša tak-kasu* Dar. 36:16 and 432:1; silver as *ḫi-bil-tum šá* LÚ.SANGA Nbn. 940:14, also Nbn. 689:2; *ḫi-bil-tú ḫa bīti* PN *ana* PN₂ *ussallim ittidin* PN has compensated PN₂ for damage to the house VAS 1 97:4, NA; *dēnu ḫa* PN *itti* SAL PN₂ ... *ina muḫḫi ḫi-bil-te-šu* ... *igrāni mā* I MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR [*ina*] *muḫḫiki uḫtebil* legal decision concerning a lawsuit brought by PN against PN₂ ... in regard to damage suffered

hibiltu

by him—(he declared): “I suffered damage to the extent of one mina of silver through you” VAS 1 96:5, NA; *x* KÙ.BABBAR *hi-bil-tu ša* PN *ana* PN₂ *ihbiluni* *x* silver, for damage which PN caused to PN₂ RA 22 147:2, NA.

(c) lit.: *ēpir akī mušallimu hi-bil-ti-šú-un* the provider for the weak, who repairs the wrongs they (have suffered) Winckler Sar. pl. 40:4; *ša šabē kidinni mal bašū hi-bil-ta-šú-nu arīb* I recompensed the citizens of *kidinnu*-status for all the wrongful damage (suffered by) them Winckler Sar. pl. 30 No. 63:7, and parallels; [*ana*] *dāni dāni purussé parāsi hi-bilti*(GUN) *šullumi* to decide the law case, to make a decision, to repair wrongs BMS 4:28, SB rel., cf. LKA 19:6; *hātīn enšūtišunu mušallimu hi-bil-ti-šú-un* who protects (these cities) in their weakness, restores the damage they (suffered) IR 36:4 (and parallels), Sar., also BA 3 289:42, Esarh.

(2) wrong, evil deed: *ušappalu dunnamā ša la ipušu hi-bil-[ta]* one holds in low esteem the meek who never committed a wrong Craig ABRT 1 51:34 (= ZA 43 68:268), Theodicy; *īdi hi-bil-ta-šú Šamaš qurādu* Shamash, the hero, knows his crime KAR 174 iv 10, *wis.*; *lu šaggašu . . . lu hi-bil-tu* be it murder, . . . be it crime BBR No. 45 i 12, rel.; *eṭlu ēdu hi-bil-tu ul epuš* (throughout the entire extent of the country) nobody committed a wrong Streck Asb. 260 ii 20; *mūt hi-bil-ti imāt* he will die a violent death CT 28 25:20 and 36, also Kraus Texte 6 r. 24, physiogn.; NUN *ina UNKIN(URU×BAR) hi-bil-ta-šú* [...] (mng. obscure) CT 30 50 Sm.823:8, ext.; [...] *hi-bil-ti* (obscure) ZA 40 257 ii 24, Esarh.; cf. (in fragm. context) ABL 557 r. 9, ABL 1330 r. 9, etc.

(3) ruins (of a city): *qaqqar hi-bi-la-ti* territory (full of) ruins BA 2 634 K.890:16 (translit. only), SB lit.; *ša ēsrēti kališīna hi-bil-ta-šīna ušallim* he repaired the damaged parts of all their sanctuaries Streck Asb. 230:15, etc.; (note:) GN *Hi-bi-la-at^{k1}* A 4397(unpub.), OAKk., cf. Gelb Hurrians and Subareans 112, also LÚ *Hi-bi-la-ti* Jean Sumer et Akkad 30:4.

(4) misfortune, calamity: (in hemerologies:) *hi-bil-ta ušši* misfortune will disappear KAR 178 r. vi 33, etc., cf. *hi-bil-tum* Sumer 8 19 i 16, etc.; (in conjurations:) *hi-*

hibištū

bil-ti è-i (= *šūšī*) to drive out misfortune BRM 4 20:34, NB (title of a conjuration); [*hi-b*] *il-tu ina é-šú TAR-as* (= *ipparras*) (then) misfortune will be kept away from his house AMT 72,1:34, SB.

hibirtu (month name in Mari) see *ebirtu*.

hibištū s.; (1) cuttings (of undefined nature), (2) cuttings of resinous and aromatic substances, (3) plants yielding aromatic substances, (4) fragrance; from OB on; cf. *habāšū*.

[šim.x.g]i.a = *hi-bi-eš-tum* Hh. XXIV i 75; ŠIM.HAB // *tu-ri* // *in-za-ru-ú* // *hi-bi-š-ti* [//] . . . *hi-bi-š-ti šá ina šú* ^dUTU E-u ŠIM.HI.A // *ú-ru-ú* // *la-ba-na-tum* HAB-perfume = *turú* = *inzarú* = cuttings = . . . cuttings which have been . . . in . . . mixture of aromatic materials = *urú* = frankincense BRM 4 32:14f., med. comm.

(1) cuttings (of undefined nature): 150 (SILA) *hi-bi-iš-tum* VAS 7 111:6, OB, cf. *ibid.* 9.

(2) cuttings of resinous and aromatic substances — (a) used on ceremonial occasions as a substitute for clay in the preparation of the first brick by royal hands: *ina nalbanti ušī musukanni hi-bi-š-ti riqqé libnātišu albin* in a brick-mold made of ebony and *musukannu*-wood, out of cuttings of aromatic materials I made bricks for it AfK 2 100 i 17, Asb.; *ṭīdam billat karāni šamni u hi-bi-iš-tim . . . lu ušazbil* I made him carry clay (which was in reality) a mixture of wine, oil and cuttings (from fragrant substances) VAB 4 62 iii 3, Nabopolassar; *ina kaspi ḥurāši abnī nisiqti šūqurātu hi-bi-š-ti qišti riqqé erīni . . . ukīn libnassu* I laid its (first) brick firmly upon (beads of) gold, silver, costly precious stones, cuttings of fragrant resins of the forest, aromatic herbs (and) cedar wood VAB 4 220 ii 1 and 226 ii 62, Nbn.; *eli ḥurāši kaspi erī nisiqti abnē hi-bi-iš-ti Ḥamāni pīlšu ušatriša uššēšu addīma ukīn libnassu* I laid its masonry upon (beads of) gold, silver, bronze, precious stones, cuttings of fragrant resins of the Amanus, I laid its foundation and thus made firm its brickwork Lyon Sar. p. 15:55. (b) used in the preparation of perfume: *ì+GIŠ sirdi ù hi-bi-iš-ti ša kirāti šer šabburti uraḡga ana rūšti* olive oil and cuttings from garden plants on . . . I made into fine per-

hibitu

fume OIP 2 116 viii 71, Senn. (cf. Heidel, Sumer 9 186 for *šabburtu*).

(c) used for ritual fumigation: *hi-bi-š-tu Hašur* cuttings from the Hašur-mountain BBR No. 75:6.

(3) plants yielding aromatic substances: GIŠ.SAR-*maḥ-ḥu* ... *ša gimir hi-bi-iš-ti Hatti inib šadé kališun qiribšu ḥurrušu* a great park, ... planted with all the aromatic plants of Hatti, fruits of every mountain Lyon Sar. p. 15:41.

(4) fragrance: *luzmur hi-bi-iš-[ta-ki(?)]* let me sing of (your) fragrance KAR 158 ii 33 (incipit of a song).

(Küchler Beitr. 79).

hibitu s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list*.

hi-bi-tum = i-ni-tum An VIII 68.

hiblu s.; (mng. uncert.); OB*.

hi-ib-lum mentioned (and translated "cord") by Scheil, RA 12 115 as occurring on an unpublished Larsa tablet (after TUG.GÚ.È.HI.A).

See *eblu*.

hibri inbi s.; (a plant); plant list*.

Ú *hi-ib-ri in-bi* : [Ú *ha-an-da-ab-tú*] Uruanna I 686; Ú *hi-ib-ri* GURUN : Ú *ha-an-da-ab-[tú]* UD-*liš* LAM [...] Uruanna I 687/5-6.

hibru s.; clan, tribe; Mari.

(men from Ja'il) [...] *hi-ib-ri-im* [*ana šēri*] *ja illikūnimma* of the tribe came to me and ... ARM 1 119:10; cf. references to unpub. Mari texts in Bottéro Problème des Ḥabiru 204.

hibšu A s.; blister, excrescence; NA*; cf. *habāšu* A.

(speaking of a precious object:) *šulmu ad-danniš šarru bēlī la ḥippu la qi-lum u la hi-ib-šu ina libbiša* it is in perfect condition, O king, my lord, there is no break, no defect(?) and no blister in it ABL 997 r. 6 and parallel ABL 1194 r. 14.

hibšu B (or *ḥipšu*): s.; (a pharmaceutical preparation); OB, SB*.

You pour cedar oil upon his head, *hi-ib-ša ina sahlē ikkal* he shall eat a *ḥ*-preparation in (i.e., mixed with) cress AMT 105:13; you fumigate him with ... *hi-ib-ša ša* [...] (and

hiburnu

ḥ-preparation (made) of ... AMT 33,1:10; 3 SĪLA *hi-ib-šú-ú* (possibly another word) UET 5 688:4, OB.

hibšu A s.; (wool of a certain quality); lex.*; cf. *habbištu*, *habšānū*, *habšu* B adj.

[...] = *mi-is-ru*, [...] = *hi-ib-šu* Hh. XIX i 42f.; [*hi*]-*ib-šu* = *mi-is-[ru]*, [*mi*]-*is-ru* = *ha-ab-š[á-na-tum]* Malku VI 10f.

(Zimmern Fremdw. 37).

hibšu B (or *ḥipšu*): s.; (a part of the temple construction); NA*.

šelūru libittu ekallu u hi-ib-šú the wall-plaster, the brickwork, the palace and the *ḥ*. 3R 66 iv 2 and viii 5, NA (*tākultu* rit.); *ina* GIŠ.IG.MEŠ *hi-ib-šú manzāzu* [...] at the doors, the *ḥ*., the *manzāzu*, ... RA 18 31 r. 9, SB rel.

Frankena Tākultu p. 15.

hibū see *habū* adj.

hibu (*ḥīpu*): s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

šumma KI *hi-bu ukāl* if the soil shows ... CT 41 20:11, Alu (between *dišpu*, "honey," and *liru*, "orpiment(?)"); (perhaps another word:) *hi-i-bu* = [...] CT 18 10 iv 22, syn. list.

hibu see *ḥīpu*.

hiburnu (*ḥuburnu*): s.; (a large container for beer or barley); MA, NA.

(a) as part of the temple, probably for brewing or storing beer: *bīt hi-bur-ni šātunu aqqur napharšunu unikkir* 16 *ina* 1 *ammati tarpaša urabbi* 10 SIG₄ *dūršu bētānā* 5 SIG₄ *dūršu kīdānā ukebbir erinakki ēpuš hi-bur-ni u rātāti ana ašrišunu ute'ir* I tore down the house of these *ḥ*-containers and changed all of them (i.e., their arrangement), I enlarged the (interior) area by 16 cubits, made its inner wall thicker by ten bricks, its outer wall by five bricks, I constructed the *erinakku* (and) restored the *ḥ*-containers and the pipes KAH 1 15 r. 3, 8, Shalm. I, cf. AOB 1 136; *muttalliktu hi-bur-nu* (var. ^d*hi-bur-nu* KAR 325:5) *u drāz tāte* (may) the slideway, the (sacred) *ḥ*-containers, the sacred pipes (hear the prayer) KAR 214 i 39 (*tākultu* rit.).

(b) for the storage of barley, connected with the palace: cf. sub *hiburnu* in *bīt hi-burni* for references.

hiburnu

Weidner, AOB 1 135 n. 17; von Brandenstein, ZA 46 87 n. 1.

hiburnu (*huburnu*) in **bīt hiburni** s.; building housing the *hiburnu*-containers; MA, NA*; cf. *hiburnu*.

(a) as part of the temple: *ina ūmāšuma é hi-bur-ni labīra ša šarrāni abbaūa ina pāna epušū . . . é hi-bur-ni šātunu aqqur* at that time I tore down the old *h*-house which my royal forefathers had built in the past KAH 1 15:27 and r. 3, Shalm. I.

(b) as part of the palace: *ina GIŠ.BÁN ša é hi-bur-ni ša ekallim* in the *sūtu*-measure of the *h*-house of the palace KAJ 113:19, and passim; *ina GIŠ.BÁN ša é hu-bur-ni* KAJ 65:3; *ina GIŠ.BÁN ša hi-bur-ni* JCS 7 153 No. 12:12 (from Tell Billa).

hibūtu s.; (mng. uncert.); Bogh.*

šumma ālšu ša PN . . . puzri ana PN₂ išap-par u PN₂ piriltašu ušēši mā[r šipri]šu išab-batma ana PN ahišu ušēbal u PN₂ ki-i hi-bu-ti ana ālišu ša PN ul ešappar if (one of the inhabitants of) the town of PN sends a secret message to PN₂ then PN₂ must divulge the (content of the) secret (message), arrest the messenger and hand him over to his brother PN and (furthermore) PN₂ must not send any message to the (inhabitants of the) town of PN by stealth(?) KBo 1 1 r. 26, treaty.

hibūtu see *hipūtu*.

hidānu see *adannu*.

hidar iššūri s.; (a disease); SB*.

Ú *šā-mi* GIG *hi-dar* MUŠEN plant against the disease *h. iššūri* CT 14 36 Rm.2,412:6; Ú.MAḤ : Ú *hi-dar* MUŠEN : *ana IGI GIG GAR-nu* the MAḤ-plant : a plant against the *h. iššūri* (disease) : to place on the sick spot KAR 203 iv-vi 55; Ú *kam-ka-du* : Ú KI.MIN : ŠU.BI. AŠ.ĀM the *kamkadu*-plant : a plant against the same (disease) : identical (use) *ibid.* 56; Ú.KISAL SAR : Ú KI.MIN : UR.ḤA[L . . .] *ibid.* 57, with dupl. CT 14 37 Rm. 357:6-8.

hidātu (*hidī'ātu*): s. plurale tantum; joy; from OA, OB on; cf. *hadū*.

li.li = *hi-di-a-tu* RA 16 167 iii 17 (in group with li = *hadū* and li.li = *rišātu*); [lugal] *húl.húl.1*]i

hīdu

me.en : *šar hi-da-a-ti*[i] *anā[ku]* I am a happy king UET 1 146 Fragm. a:1, Hammurabi; asilal nig. *húl.húl.la.bi.šè tu.tu.dè* : *in rišātim u hi-di-a-tim erēba* to enter amongst rejoicings and jublations YOS 9 36:18 = CT 37 1 BM 115039 i 20, Samsuiluna; [. . .] *húl.húl.la bí.in.sa.àm* : *rišātu u hi-da-a-tu umalli* I filled (the temple) with jubilation and rejoicings 4R 18 No. 1:6.

(a) in gen. : (on the 20th day you [Shamash] are jubilating) *il-la-ta u hi-da-a-ti* (there is) exultation and joy Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 44; *ina hi-da-a-ti u rišāti* amongst rejoicings and jubilation (I constructed a building) VAB 4 256 i 40, Nbn., and passim in NB building inscr.

(b) qualifying other nouns: *ina paššūr hi-da-a-ti ušēšibšunūti* I placed them at a festive table TCL 3 63, Sar.; frequent in the expressions *bīt, ekal, šubat*, etc., *hidāti*, a temple, palace, etc., in which a god or king delights.

hidātu in **ša hidāti** s.; exclamations of joy; SB*; cf. *hadū*.

ú-*šah-ba-ra ša hi-da-te* he makes (people) cheer loudly KAR 334 r. 15, lit. (followed by *hadīs immellilu* they dance with joy).

hidī'ātu see *hidātu*.

***hidiltu** s.; (household utensil listed among baskets); OB (Ishchali)*; pl. *hidlātu*; cf. *hadālu* A.

2 *hi-id-la-tum* 3 GI *nushu*(!) two *hidiltu*'s, three *nushu*-baskets UCP 10 p. 110 No. 35:5.

See *hidlu*.

hidirtu see *idirtu*.

hidlu s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*; cf. *hadālu* A.

1 *hi-id-lu-um* PBS 8/2 191:10.

See *hidiltu*.

hidru adj.(?); (a quality of wool?); MB Alalakh*.

68 *šig hi-id-ru a-na* PN 68 (weights) of *h*-wool to PN (the weaver) Wiseman Alalakh 359:1 (translit. only, corresponding to 80 *šig ša* PN [same person] UŠ.BAR *ibid.* 360:1).

hidru could also be a native word for wool.

hīdu s.; (metal or stone bead of various forms); OB (Qatna).

hīdu

(a) material: 25 *hī-du* KÙ.GI 25 *h*.-beads of gold I 8 (all references apply to the composite text published by Bottéro, RA 43 138ff.), and passim; *hī-du* KÙ.GI GAL I 62, 111, 146; 1 *hī-du* AN.BAR one *h*.-bead of iron I 245, cf. I 30 and passim (of lapis lazuli), I 66, 76, 79, 95, 101, 119, 131 (of *dušú*-stone), I 101, II 27 (of *marz hašu*-stone), I 118, 161 (of GUG-stone), I 96 (of AN.GUG.MEŠ), I 181, 235 (of *ehlipakku*-stone), etc.

(b) form: 3 *hī-du* KIŠIB ZA.GÌN three cylinder-shaped *h*.-beads of lapis lazuli I 96, cf. I 100, 128, 136, 221, etc., cf. also I 84, II 24, etc. (NUNUZ, “egg-shaped”), I 66 (*gištuppu*, “plaque”); 7 *hī-du mur-ti-nu* DU₇.ŠIA seven *h*.-beads in the form of the fruit of the *amurdinnu*-thorn, (made) of *dušú* stone I 174; cf. also I 43, 143, 167, 170, etc. (*bīnu*, “tamarisk”), I 26 (*ú tal-ha-še*).

(c) obscure terms: *hī-du* Ú I 144, also 174, 205; *hī-du ha-la-nu* I 95, 119; *hī-du ki-bi-ri* II 29; *hī-du mar-rù* I 186; *hī-du* PAR.AŠ I 69, 90, 108; *hī-du* KU₇ I 69; *hī-du* GÍG I 95, etc.

The *hīdu* bead is the bead most frequently mentioned in the description of necklaces and pectorals in the treasury inventory of Qatna. Connect possibly with *hīndu*.

hīdu see *hītu*.

hīduhhu s.; (an object made of metal); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

x hī-tu-uh-hu-ú ša URUDU.MEŠ (among costly household utensils) HSS 15 132:24 (= RA 36 137); *x hī-tu-uh-hu-šu* [ša] UD.KA.BAR ibid. 34; 5 *hī-du-uh-hu* ša UD.KA.BAR HSS 15 130:37 (= RA 36 139).

Read possibly *hīdduhhu* and see *handūhu*, *hīnduhītu*, *kandūhu*.

hīdumū s. pl.; (an article of apparel); Nuzi*.

37 *hī-du-mu-ú* MEŠ 2 *ma-ti* 20 KUŠ *h[u]-up-pu-ú* [MEŠ] (in an enumeration of garments) HSS 14 247:39.

hīdūtu s.; joy, merry-making; from Oakk. on; wr. syll. and HÚL(.MEŠ); cf. *hadú*.

hu-ul HÚL = *hī-du-tum* S^b II 45, also Ea I 354; ša.húl.la = *hī-du-[tum]* Izi K 265; gù.húl.la = *ri-gi-im hī-e-du-ú-tim* cry of joy Kagal D Fragm. 7:6; KA.ZAL : *ta-šil-tum* : MIN : *hī-[du-ú-tum]* A II/1 Comm. r. 4, also quoted in CT 41 29:x+5, Alu Comm.

hīglu

húl.la.gin_x(GIM) im.ma.ni.ib.gar: *kīma hī-du-tim ittaškanšum* (Shamash) has been established in joy YOS 9 36 i 27 = CT 37 2 i 30, Samsuiluna.

[*ha*]-*ba-bu* = *hī-du-[tum]* Malku V 91; *ul-šu-(um)*, *tamgītu*, *huddušu* = *hī-du-tum* LTBA 2 2:349ff.; *i-šu-t[um]*, *hu-ta-du-š[u]*, *i-si-ig i-lí*, *šu-par-zu-hu* = [*hī*]-*du-tú* Malku V 96-99; *šu-pár-zu-hu* = [*hī*]-*[d]u-tu* Malku VIII 21; *ku-x-y*, *šu-ut-tu-ru* = *hī-du-tum* Malku VIII 83f.; *hu-ud-du-šu* (var. for *tašilātu*) = *hī-du-ti* LTBA 2 1 vi 15 = 2:351 = 3 v 15.

(a) in gen.: *ina tādir^ti u bikīti* ... *qātēja ummid ina HÚL.MEŠ ušaklil* I began (the building) amongst sorrow and tears, I finished it amongst rejoicings Streck Asb. 248:9; *ehilī nubū hī-du-ti sipdi* my joy is wailing, my rejoicing mourning Maqlu I 12; *iriš immir libbašu hī-du-ta imla* he became jubilant, he beamed, his heart was filled with joy En. el. I 90.

(b) in personal names: *Hé-du-ut^d* AMAR. ^dEN.ZU RA 8 192:14, Ur III; *Hī-du-tum* Langdon Archives of Draham 7:12, Ur III, also BE 6/2 42:4, OB.

(c) qualifying other nouns: *in būnišu ša hī-du-tim ippalissunūti* (the god) looked at them with a friendly countenance YOS 9 35 i 28, Samsuiluna; *harrāna ša hī-du-ti taltanappar* do continue to send embassies which bring happiness EA 26:28 (let. of Tushratta).

(d) in *hīdūta šakānu*, “to make merry, to hold a festival”: *ūmišam šukun hī-du-tam urri u mūši sūr u melil* give a festival every day, dance and play day and night Gilg. M. iii 8, OB, cf. *Gilgāmeš ina ekallišu ištakan hī-du-tu* Gilg. VI 189; *ūm hī-du-tú ša Enlil* ... *bīssu lumalli hī-du-tam liškun* (the eighth day) is a day of rejoicings, (day) of Enlil, ... let him fill his house (with food and drink and) make merry KAR 177 r. ii 41, 43, hemer.

(e) obscure: if a salamander/lizard *ina hī-du-tú ina muhhi amēli ittanallak* while somebody was making merry(?) walks over somebody CT 38 43:73, SB Alu, cf. *ina HÚL* (var. adds LÚ) *ana muhhi amēli imqut* CT 38 39:12 and ibid. 40 Sm. 710 + : 12.

hīgānu see *hagānu*.

hīglu s.; (a metal container); Mari*; WSem. lw.

hihbê

2 *hi-ig-lu* KÙ.[BABBAR] (in list of containers) ARM 7 239:2.

hihbê v.; “he has hidden”; EA*; WSem. gloss.

PN // *hi-ih-bi-e* he has hidden PN EA 256:7 (let. of Mut.^{dIM}).

For WSem. *hihbê*, cf. Albright, BASOR 89 11.

hihḫinu see *hinḫinu*.

hihinû s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

GIŠ.TUKUL^d*Ninurta hi-hi-nu-[u]* the weapon of Ninurta is *h*. K.4434a in 3R 69 No. 3:78 (other divine weapons are identified in the preceding lines as *martû*, *qaqqultu*, *ittitu*, in the following lines as *šillû*, *baltu*, *puquttu*).

Probably to be connected with *hahḫinu* and to be interpreted as designation of a thorny plant.

hihḫnu s.; mucus; SB*.

SU.UD = *hi-h[i]-nu* Erimḫuš II 24 (followed by SU.UD.UD = *gabbû*, “coagulated blood”); IŠ.UD = *hi-hi-nu-u* Imgidda to Erimḫuš B 4’ (followed by IŠ.UD.UD = *gabbû*); *hé-hé-en* = *nu-ru-ub ap-pi*, KA = *ap-pi h*. = liquid discharge of the nose Izbu Comm. W 376 l-m.

If a sick man . . . *hi-ḫe-en* KA-šû *iraššišu* his mucus makes him itch Labat TDP 18:6, also *ibid.* 20:24.

****hihḫtu** (Bezold Glossar 120a); to be read *hi-ih* TE (KAR 102:20).

****hijālu**, *hajālu* (Bezold Glossar 117b); to be read *ijālu*, *taḫālu*.

hilabānu (*hilapānu*): adj.; yielding milk (name of a milkweed); SB*; cf. *halāpu* B.

Ú GA-a-nu (read *šizba-a-nu*): ú *hi-la-ba-nu* Uru-anna II 50, also II 451; ú *hi-la-ba-nu šá* KUR-i: ú *nasāh marti* mountain-*h*. = plant for removing bile Uruanna II 51 (var. [ú *h*]i-la-pa-[nu . . .] CT 14 31, K.8846 +:5).

hilammu (*hilimmu*): s.; (a locust); Elam, SB*; possibly [*h*]u(!)-*la-mu* in LTBA 1 45 v 6 (cf. Ebeling, MAOG 10/2 61).

buru₅.gal = *hi-li-mu* (vars. *hi-la-mu*, *hi-lim^{hi}-mu*) large locust = *h*.-locust Hh. XIV 230; *buru₅.ir.gi.zum* = BURU₅ *hi-la-mu*, *ir-gi-šu irgi-šu*-locust = *h*.-locust Landsberger Fauna 40:18, comm.; *buru₅.ir.gi.zum* = šU-*ḫu* = [BURU₅,

hilānu

hi-la-mu] Hg. B III iv 2 = Landsberger Fauna 37; *hi-lim-mu* = *ir-gi-lu h*.-locust = *irgilu*-locust Landsberger Fauna 44:14, comm.

Ì.ḪI.A ì *hi-li-im-me limalla pika* may he fill your mouth with various fats and with *h*.-locust fat MDP 18 253:5, funerary text; *irgila hi-lam-mu-ú kāzira* . . . *ištēniš tuštēmid* you mix together (herbs, . . .), *irgilu*-locust, *h*.-locust, *kāziru*-insect KAR 91 r. 12, rit.; *hi-il-li-mu-[ú]-tu e-ri-[bi]* (in broken context, perhaps another word) Bauer Asb. 1 pl. 47 K. 13778:6.

Landsberger Fauna 123.

hilānu in **bīt hilāni** (*bīt hillāni*, *bīt hitlāni*, *bīt hīlīni*): s.; a room or section of a palace provided with a portico, or the portico itself; Mari, NA; foreign, possibly Hitt. word; pl. *bīt hilānāte*, once *bīt hilānāni* ABL 452:12.

bītka ša šarrānu pānātum [i]pušu [*i*q-qu-ur(?)] ù é [*h*]i(?)*-la-ni i*puš he tore down(?) your house, which the former kings had built, and built a house (provided with a) *h*.-portico ARM 1 3:10’; é *hi-it-la-an-ni tamšil ekal Ḫatti ana multa’tiḫa ina qirib Kalḫi epuš* for my pleasure I built in Calah a *h*.-portico like (that) of a Hittite (i. e., North Syrian) palace Rost Tigl. III p. 38:2 = pl. 72:18; I built palaces and *ina é hi-la-ni tamšil ekal Ḫatti ussima bābēšin* enhanced their doorways with a *h*.-portico like (that of) a Hittite palace Lyon Sar. p. 23:23, etc.; é *hi-la-an-ni tamšil ekal Ḫatti miḫrit* (var. *ina*) *bābēšin aptiqma gušūrē erini šurmēni ukīn šeruššin* in front of their door I made (lit.: cast [the columns of]) a *h*.-portico like (that of a) Hittite palace and laid securely upon them (as roof) beams of cedar and cypress wood *ibid.* p. 10:64, etc.; *bīt appāte tamšil ekal Ḫatti ša ina lišāni Amurri é hi-la-a-ni išassūšu* . . . *ušēpiša qiribšin 8 nēšē pitān birki šūtatūti* . . . *u 2 dimmē šūtaḫūti* . . . *adi 2 dimmē erini rabāti eli uggallē ukīnma dappē kulūl bābēšin emid* a room with windows like (that) of a Hittite palace, which in the language of Amurru is called a *bīt hilāni*, I built within them (the gates), eight walking lion (figures) facing each other (made of cast copper) . . . and two very high columns . . . as well as two large columns of cedar wood I placed upon the (figures of the)

ḥilapānu

lion demons and laid (upon) them the boards of the cornice of their door-openings OIP 2 97:82, Senn., etc. (instead of *bīt appāte* OIP 2 p. 106:20 has in similar context the expression *bīt muterrēti* house with double(?) doors; the details of the portico are also described as 8 *uggallē tu'amē* . . . 4 *dimmē šutāḥūti* . . . *eli uggallē ušēšibma dappē kulūl bābēšin ēmid* Lie Sar. p. 76:1ff.); *dimmē širūti erā namra uḥallipma ḥitti bābāni bīt ḥi-la-ni-šu* (var. *ḥi-li-ni-e-šu* Bauer Asb. 2 p. 6 vii 17) *ēmid* I coated great pillars with shining bronze and stood them under the architrave of the doors of the ḥ.-portico Streck Asb. 88:102; *gullāte* . . . *ša šapla dimmē ša bīt ḥi-il-la-na-te mā immāte ušarraqu* when will they cast(?) the column-bases(?) under the pillars of the ḥ.-portico? ABL 452:7, NA; 4 *gullāteka ša 2 bīt ḥi-il-la-na-ni nušarraqa mā nešē qallūte ša bīt ḥi-il-la-ni mā itti nešē dannūte ina pān šatti ušarraqu* we shall cast(?) your four column-bases(?) for two ḥ.-porticos, the small lion (figures) for the ḥ.-portico one should cast(?) together with the big lions in spring *ibid.* 12ff.; [. . .] *ša bīt ramā[ki ša] bīt ḥi-la-ni dannu* the . . . of the bathroom of the great ḥ.-house ABL 487:5, NA; statues of gods are set up *ina bīt qātē* ZAG (line 16: KAB) *É ḥi-la-ni* in the right/left wings of the ḥ.-house KAV 42 i 15, 16.

A foreign designation of a North Syrian palace type with columned portico (for archeological discussion cf. Frankfort, Iraq 14 120ff. and literature there cited), adopted by the NA kings. More specifically, an elaborate portico with columns, placed in front of the gates of a palace.

Meissner, Or. NS 11 251ff. (with lit.); Bossert, AfO 9 127 (Hierogl. Hitt. etym.).

ḥilapānu see *ḥilabānu*.

ḥilaṣu see *ḥilṣu* A.

***ḥilbanītu** adj.; (the resin) produced by the *ḥilabānu*-plant; NB*; cf. *ḥālu* A.

[x MA.NA ŠI]M *ḥi-i-lu(-)ba-na-a-ta* (among herbs for a ritual ablution) GCCI 2 258:3, NB.

Probably a plural form of an unattested **ḥilbanītu*, interpreted by popular etymology as "beautiful resin" (cf. sub *ḥīlu*). Connected possibly with the personal name *Ḥi-li-bu-ni-*

ḥilibāna

i-tum Dar. 379:16. Cf. Syr. *ḥelbānītā* (Brockelmann Lex. Syr.² 233), i.e., galbanum. See also *ḥilabānu*.

ḥilbu s.; brush, woodland; OB*.

A.ŠA *ma-la ma-sū-ú* A.GAR GN ŠA *ḥi-il-bi u se-ri* as much field as there is in the irrigation district of GN (whether) in the brush (land) or in the desert BE 6/1 112:3, leg.

ḥildamu see *ḥilidamu*.

ḥilēpu s.; willow; from OB on; wr. syll. and GIŠ.KÌM.

giš.BU = *ḥi-le-pu*, giš.ŠID.BU = *šu-lum* MIN Hh. III 423f.; giš-ki-im GIŠ.BU = *ḥi-le-pu* Diri II 242; gi-im BU = *šā* GIŠ.BU *ḥi-l[e-pu]* gim is the reading of the sign BU in GIŠ.BU willow Recip. Ea A ii 31'.

(a) willow tree: *šumma ina TÚ.LÁ āli* GIŠ.KÌM *innamir* if in the low-lying section of a city a willow is seen CT 39 11:50, SB Alu; GIŠ *ḥi-le-pi ina muḥḥi nārišu išakkan* he shall plant willows along its canal YOS 6 67:13, NB, also BE 8 118:15, 18, NB; *mala* GIŠ.KÌM *ša ina muḥḥi atappi* . . . *azqupu* as many willows as I planted on the canal WVDOG 4 pl. 5 iv 7, NB votive; GIŠ *ḥi-le-pu* GIŠ *šar-ba-ti* (growing in gardens) YOS 6 122:6 (= 148:6).

(b) its wood: 2 *dippū ša ḥi-le-pu-um* two door-boards(?) of willow wood BE 6/2 137:10, OB; 1 *eršu ša ḥi-le-pu* . . . 1 *paššūru* 3 *kussē ša ḥi-le-pu* one bed . . . one table, three chairs of ḥ. TuM 2-3 2:23, 29, NB, cf. VAS 6 246:3, 4; 1 *kankannu ša ḥi-le-pi* one pot-stand (made) of willow wood Evetts Ner. 28:30, BE 8 123:5, NB; 1-*en* GIŠ *da-ar-gi-iš ša* GIŠ *ḥi-le-pu* one *dargiš* of willow wood BE 8 123:8, NB; x GIŠ *ḥi-le-pu* . . . PN *maḥir* PN received (among other lumber) x willow (wood) BIN 1 165:13, NB, etc.

Meaning based on the refs. showing that it grew along the rivers and canals, and on Arab. *ḥilāf*, Syr. *ḥelāphā*.

ḥilibāna s.; (a name for the nether world); SB*; foreign word.

a-na iš-bar a-na ḥi-li-ba-na [. . .] *a-na ḥi-li-ba-na a-na-ku-ma i* [. . .] 2R 60 iii 14f. plus K.9886 (unpub., copy Geers), cf. TuL p. 15; probably derived from Sum.(?) *ḥilib*; cf. *ḥi-lib*

****hilibū**

IGI.KUR = *ir-kal-la* Diri II 147, *ḥa-li-ib* IGI.KUR = *ir-kal-la* Proto Diri IIIa.

****hilibū** (Bezold Glossar 120b); to be read **ḤI.LI** SUD.

ḥilibū s.; (a precious stone); EA, SB; wr. *ḥi-li-ba* and once *ḥi-lib*; foreign word.

na₄.amar.ḥi.li.ba = *šU-u* (i. e., *ḥilibū*) = *ia-ni-bu* Hg. B IV 111; *na₄.amar.udu(?)ḥi.li.ba* = *šU-u* = *ia-ni-bu* Hg. E 17.

(a) in EA: (a dagger . . .) *rēssu* NA₄ *ḥi-li-ba* its pommel (lit. : head) is of *ḥ*-stone EA 22 iii 9 (let. of Tushratta); 2 *šU.GUR* NA₄ *ḥi-li-[pa]* two rings with *ḥ*. EA 25 ii 21 (let. of Tushratta); other objects decorated with *ḥ*. : animal-shaped spoons for salt, buttons for sandals, handles of various utensils, seals, beads, incrustations, etc., all small objects and mentioned only in the letters of Tushratta.

(b) as a bead in rosaries for magic purposes: *ḥi-li-ba* . . . KAR 213 i 15, cf. also line 28, (wr. NA₄ *ḥi-lib* in unpub. duplicate from Istanbul Museum No. 44/19 i 29).

(c) other occ.: various stones and NA₄.GI.RIM *ḥi-li-ba ultu qirib ḥursāni ašar nabnitu-šunu . . . ana Ninua ušaldidūni* GI.RIM-*ḥiliba*-stone. I had transported to GN from the mountains, their place of origin Thompson Esarh. v 80; (the use of the verb *šadādu* “to drag [large stones]” fits badly the context of all other references which suggest a precious and rare stone); I NA₄.KIŠIB GI.RIM *ḥi-li-ba(?)* . . . I *tak-kas ḥi-li-ba(?)* ADD 993 ii 6, 16.

ḥilidamu (*hildamu*): s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

UZU KÁ *urkāti* UZU *ḥi-li-da-mu* UZU *ḥinši* Nbk. 247:8, 416:1; UZU *ḥi-il-da-mu* (in similar context) Peiser Vertr. No. 107:9 (coll.)

Probably to be interpreted as *ḥil damī*, “flowing of blood,” i. e., a cut of meat containing coagulated blood; cf. *ḥālu ša damī* sub *ḥālu* A.

ḥilimitu s.; (a vegetable foodstuff); MB Alalakh*.

3½ PA Ú *ḥi-li-mi-tu* 3½ *parīsu*-measures of *ḥ*. Wiseman Alalakh 275 (translit. only); ½ SĪLA Ú *ḥi-li-mi-tu a-na* BUR.RA LÚ.A.DU₈.DU₈ ibid. 283b r. 4 (= JCS 8 24).

ḥilimmu see *ḥilammu*.

ḥillu

ḥilina s.; (a silver object); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

6 *ḥi-li(?)na* Wiseman Alalakh 432:14.

Possibly to be interpreted as *ḥili* with Hurr. pl. suffix.

ḥilīnu see *ḥilānu* in *bīt ḥilāni*.

ḥilipakku (a precious stone) see *ehlipakku*.

ḥilipū s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; Sum. lw.

di-gi-ru-ú = *i-[lu]* // *ḥi-li-pu-ú* < // MIN > *digirā* = god (in Sum.), *ḥ*. = (god . . .) CT 25 18 r. ii 10 (list of gods; *ḥi-li-bu* (Sign ŠL³ 308a) = DINGIR Antagal G 283, cf. ibid. C 98 (in group with *dīm.me.ir* = *nu(?)* . . .] and *ama.^dInanna* = *dIš-tar*.)

Probably a rare word for “deity” or the designation of an individual deity.

ḥillānu see *ḥilānu* in *bīt ḥilāni*.

ḥillaru s.; (a precious object); OB (Qatna)*.

I *agannu* . . . I (var. omits I) *ḥi-il-la-ri-šu tamli* (*uknī*) *marḥaše* one *agannu*-bowl of fine lapis lazuli incrustated with gold with its one *ḥ*. incrustated with (lapis lazuli and) *marḥašu*-stone RA 43 156:176.

***ḥillu** (fem. pl. *ḥillātu*): adj.; (referring to a type of wool); Oakk., NB*; only fem. pl. attested.

SĪG *ḥi-la-tūm* ITT 1 p. 18 No. 1283 (translit. only); *ina libbi* 4 MA.NA *ḥi-il-la-tum šá* IGI *mu-ši-e* (enumeration of various types of dyed wool) Nbn. 664:5.

ḥillu s.; (1) egg membrane, (2) nest, (3) quiver(?), (4) (a meteorological phenomenon), (5) (unkn. mng.); from OB on.

ši-ši-tú = *ḥi-il-lu* Izbu Comm. 275; *ši-ši-ta* = *ḥi-il-lu* RA 17 128:25, astrol. comm. (= ACh Ishtar 7:24); *a-ga-mu* = *ḥi-il-lu*, *aq-qul-lum* = MIN // *dul-ḥa-nu* K.4387 ii 11f. in 2R 47, unidentified astrol. comm. (with dupl. KAV 178); *ḥi-i* // GI.SIG *a-da-at-tú* // *ḥi(!)-lu(!)* *šá qa-ni-eḥi-bi eš-šú* [. . .] // *šam-mu qa-ni-e ḥi'u* = GI.SIG : nest(?) of reeds . . . reed stalks(?) CT 41 31:34, Alu Comm.

(1) egg membrane: cf. above; translation based on the context of the Izbu commentary: *ši-ši-tú* = *i-pu*, *ḥi-il-lu*, *i-ba-ḥu*, *qu-lip-tú*, i. e., “womb,” “eggshell,” etc.

(2) nest: cf. above; translation based on *adattu* “nest.”

hillu

(3) quiver(?) (only Nuzi): *hi-il-lu* MEŠ ša GI.MEŠ quivers(?) for arrows RA 36 185:5.

(4) (a meteorological phenomenon): cf. above; translation based on *šišitu* (a kind of halo) and *aqqullu* “shooting star;” *dul-hānu*, lit. “disturbance,” may well denote a specific cloud formation.

(5) various unknown meanings: (a) *emī nu*-. . .] *hi-il-la* [k]a-bit my father-in-law . . . but he has a heavy *h*. K.4347 r. ii 22 (Sum. col. destroyed) in 2R 16 (= AJSL 28 240), SB wisd.

(b) TA *hi-il-lu* [i]-[i]-²u-ni (in broken context) ABL 217:10, NA.

(c) as personal name: *Hi-il-lum* CT 647a:20, OB; *Hi-lum* VAS 7 1:19 = 2:8 and 18, OB.

hillu in **ša muḫḫi hillu** s.; overseer of the reed-*hillu*'s; LB*.

PN *rab kišir ša* UGU GI *hi-il-lum* ZA 4 145 No. 19:7.

Connect probably with *hillu* s., mng. 2 or 3.

****hillumūtu** (Bezold Glossar 121a); personal name (BE 10 92:6), cf. Zimmern Fremdw. 57.

hillūru see *hallūru*.

hillūtu s.; stealth; SB*; cf. *halālu* A.

mu-u-tū ina(!) É.KI.NA-ia iḫ-lu-la-a hi-il-lu-tū did not death steal into my bedroom? K.890:20, lit., (coll.) in BA 2 634.

hilpu s.; milk; NA*; cf. *halāpu* B.

šá mu-ši-ia e-rak AN-šar-ka šá kal u₄-me hi-il-pa-ka ad-dan all night I am awake, I keep watch over you; all day I give you milk (to suck) Craig ABRT 1 27 r. 9 (= BA 2 645), oracle.

hilšu A (*hilašu*): s.; (a cleaning process performed on sesame seeds); NB; wr. *hilašu* Cyr. 279:3, Camb. 152:4; cf. *halāšu*.

ana šamni ša 2 hi-la-šu ša bīt DN šamni ša nūru ša bīt DN₂ šamni ša nūru DN₃ (sesame) for oil of two cleanings for the temple of DN, for lamp oil for the temple of DN₂, for lamp oil for DN₃ Cyr. 279:3; sesame . . . *x ša 2 hi-la-šu ša bīt DN* Camb. 152:4; sesame . . . *šá hi-il-šu šá UD.18.KAM* of the cleaning of the 18th day Nbn. 737:3; sesame . . . *šá 2 hi-il-šu ša DN* Nbn. 1060:4.

hilšu F

The expression *šamnu ša 2 hil(a)šu* refers to a fine quality of oil made of sesame seeds which have undergone the *halāšu* process twice.

hilšu B s.; oil obtained by *halāšu*; OB*; cf. *halāšu*.

(a drug) *ina hi-il-ši-im tuštētemma tašaqqī-šuma ine'aš* you mix into oil and make him drink (it) and he will get well HS 1883:7, 16 (unpub. Jena tablet, quoted by von Soden, Or. NS 24 137); in lines 25 and r. 15 *hilšu* is replaced by *ellu* (oil of second extraction).

hilšu C s.; combed wool; lex.*; cf. *halāšu*.

sig.ga.zum = [*hi-il-šu*], sig.ga.zum.AG = [MIN], sig.^{ha}-ad<UD> = [MIN], sig.^{ta}-am[UD] = [MIN] Nabnitu XXIII 264-267; [sig. . .] = *hi-il-šu* Hh. XIX 44.

hilšu D s.; (a kind of reed or a weapon); lex.*

gi.BAD = *hi-il-šu* Antagal F 179, followed by giš.zú.sukud = *ušu* arrow.

hilšu E s.; (a type of fortification); lex.*; cf. *halšu* s.

BAR.NUN = *hi-il-šu* Erimhuš II 176 (in group with *karāšu*, *halšu* and *birtu*); BAR.NUN = [*hi-il-šu*] Nabnitu XXIII 271.

hilšu F in **bīt hilši** s.; (a building in the temple complex); from MB on; wr. *hi-li-šu* AnOr 8 36:5; cf. *hilšu* F in *rab bīt hilši*.

(a) in MB, *h*-house in the town Bīt-Zazzaš (apparently devoid of any sacred connotation): *x zíd.DA AMAR × ŠE É hi-il-ši* flour for a sacrifice for/in the *h*-house Peiser Urkunden No.105:12, cf. *zíd.DA a-na AMAR × ŠE ša UD 20.KAM É hi-il-ši* ibid. No. 106:6, also 105:9'.

(b) in NB, *h*-house in Ur: *É.NUN.MAḪ É hi-il-ši qirib É.GIŠ.NU_x(ŠIR).GAL* (I dedicated to Ningal) the lofty *agrunnu* (which is) the *h*-house within the temple Egišnugal UET 1 189:3, Nbn.

(c) in NB, *h*-house in Uruk (Eanna): [*Aška]jītu ultu É hi-il-ši ana kiré ut-t[ar-. . .]* the Urukean (Ishtar) . . . from the *h*-house to the (sacred) garden LKU 51:5, rit.; I TÚG. NÍG.LÁM . . . *ša ana ^dINNIN.NA.MEŠ ina É hi-il-šu iqarrubu* one *lamḫuššú*-garment . . .

hīlṣu F

which will enter (as a gift) for the goddesses in the *h*-house TCL 13 233:5; garments *ultu É hi-il-ṣu ... ana BĀD^{K1} šūbulu* sent from the *h*-house to the city Dēr GCCI 1 314:2; materials, etc. for the *h*-house: sesame, bread (and) *ì.GIŠ šá nu-úr šá É hi-il-ṣu* lamp oil for the *h*-house GCCI 1 339:4; silver *ana epēšu ša sappu ša É hi-il-ṣi* for making a jug for the *h*-house TCL 13 156:14; barley for beer *ana AN.BAR u É hi-il-ṣu* for ... and the *h*-house GCCI 1 190:3; *šIM.Ī.A ša É hi-il-ṣu/ṣi* YOS 6 106:11, GCCI 1 178:2, and *ibid.* 320:5, and cf. AnOr 9 27:4, YOS 7 197:36, UCP 9 p. 105 No. 48:6; meat portions for the *h*-house: *É hi-il-ṣu* OECT 1 pl. 20:11 and 33; officers of the *h*-house: PN LÚ GAL É *hi-il-ṣu* VAS 15 14:24; PN LÚ É.BAR (= *šangú*) É *hi-il-ṣi* TCL 13 232:26, cf. LÚ É.BAR(!) É *hi-li-ṣu* AnOr 8 36:5.

(d) in NB, *h*-house of the temple Esabad of Gula in Babylon: small amounts of silver *šá É hi-il-ṣu šá É.SA.BAD ZA 3 143ff.* No. 4:17, No. 6:2, No. 8:7, cf. *ana hi-šihiti ša É hi-il-ṣi* *ibid.* No. 5:7.

Function of the building and etymology of the designation remain obscure.

Falkenstein, LKU p. 17 n. 4.

hīlṣu F in **rab bīt hīlṣi** s.; overseer of the *bīt hīlṣu*; NB*; cf. *hīlṣu F* in *bīt hīlṣi*.

PN LÚ GAL É *hi-il-ṣu* VAS 15 14:24.

hīltu A s.; (1) (a kind of reed), (2) (a type of canal or reservoir); SB, NB.

[gi].sún, [gi].iṣ(?)du₁₀(var.: dù), [gi].gibil = *ap-pár hi-il-tu* Hh. VIII 16a-18.

(1) (a kind of reed): cf. above (the conflicting Sum. equivalents, meaning “fresh reed” and “old reed”, do not allow us to establish what kind of a reed the *h* was or what kind of a swamp it grew in).

(2) (a type of canal or reservoir): *šumma A hi-il-ti* NAG if (a man in his dream) drinks water from a *h*. K.11841 r. iii y+4, SB Dream-book (after “if [he drinks] water with urine”); (with the det. ID:) *kišād id hi-il-tum* on the embankment of the *h*-canal TCL 13 234:6, NB; *eli id hi-il-ti u šupalu id hi-il-tum* on and below the *h*-canal GCCI 2 407:2, 3 (in both cases indicating the location of a date orchard); (deliveries of dates) *šá KÁ hi-il-tum* from the

hīlu

region (called) “gateway of the *h*-canal” YOS 7 191:8, NB, cf. AnOr 9 19:5, 7 and 11, cf. URU KÁ *hi-il-ti* AnOr 9 11:9 and 14, also YOS 7 84:3; *ina hi-il-ti šá* Ú.GA(?)MEŠ (mng. obscure) YOS 7 32:7, NB (note that all NB passages come from Uruk texts).

The Dream-book passage suggests a canal used for sewage (cf. *hātu A*, “to seep out”), while the NB passages seem to refer to a specific topographic term. Possibly this *h*-canal was characterized by the growth of a certain kind of reed (cf. mng. 1); on the other hand, it could derive from a different word altogether (perhaps originally **hištu*).

hīltu B s.; dream; lex.*

ŭ(?)li = *hi-il-tum* Erimḥuš II 262 (in group with *šuttu* and *munattu*).

Possibly to be connected with *hātu A*, “to seep out,” and if so it may mean “pollution (in a dream).”

hīltu C s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

zag-ga NI = *hi-il-tum* A II/1:13.

hīltu in *lamṣat hīlāti* see *lamṣatu*.

***hīlu** in **hīlumma epēšu** v.; to make an agreement(?); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

... *ina berišunu hi-lu-um-ma* DÙ.MEŠ-e(?) they made an agreement(?) among themselves HSS 13 122:14, translit. only.

hīlū (*hišū*): s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[l]a-gab LAGAB = *hi-lu*(? or *šu*?) - *ú* A I/2:83.

hīlu s.; exudation of plants, resin; from OB on; wr. syll. and A.KAL; cf. *hātu A*.

il-lu A.KAL = *hi-i-lu* Diri III 133; [A.KAL] = *hi-i-lu* = wa-[a-tar] water KUB 3 103:15; giš. buluḥ(HAL) = *ba-lu*(var. adds *-uḥ*)-*ḥu*, GIŠ.ŠIM.A.KAL.buluḥ = *hi-il*(var.: *-li*) *ba-lu-ḥu* Hh. III 107f.; GIŠ.ŠIM.[x.x.x] = [...] = *hi-i-lu* Hg. A I i 22; [ḥa-aš] SAL+AS = *ḥa-lum*, [*hi-lu*] S^b I 334f.; for Uruanna cf. below.

(a) in the series Uruanna: *ú* A.KAL *šim-ta-te* : *ú* A.KAL GIŠ.Ú.GÍR (= *hīl ḥarūbi*) I 188 (= II 108), cf. II 109; *ú* UKUŠ TI.GILI.KUR.RA : *hi-il bal-ti* KUR-i, *ú* ŠA.KÚR.RA : MIN I 199f.; *ú* *a-ri-ḥu* : *ú* A.KAL *šar-bi-te*, *ú* BABBAR : *ú* MIN, *ú* *šá-mu pe-šu-ú* : *ú* A.KAL GIŠ.A.TU.GAB+LIŠ I 225-227 (note that *ú* BABBAR is explained as *mē(A) šarbatī*, not **hīl*

hīlū

ṣarbatī, in Ú BABBAR *ša* A GIŠ.A.TU.GAB + LIŠ *šumšu* white drug, (also) called water (sap?) of *ṣarbatu* AMT 40,5 iv 3); Ú A.KAL *a-bu-ka-tú* : Ú *hi-il* Ú *a-la-ak-nu* II 107; Ú *qāt-ra-a-nu* : Ú A.KAL GIŠ *eri-ni* II 514; cf. A.KAL *ut-hi-ri* : A.KAL [...] VAT 13765 (unpub.) iii 9.

(b) in med.: A.KAL ŠIM.ḪAL *hi-i-lu šá ana* LÚ *asūtu inneppuš hīl baluḫhi* is resin which has been prepared for medicinal purposes BRM 4 32:13, med. comm.; 7 Ú.MEŠ ... *ina* LÁL KUR.RA *u hīl* (wr. KAL.A) GIŠ.Ú.GÍR *taballal* you mix seven drugs ... with mountain honey and resin of carob KAR 298 r. 39; ŠIM.BULUḪ, A.KAL.BULUḪ, A.KAL.LI.DUR VAT 8903 (unpub.) r. i 36-38 (list of perfumes stored in *qabuātu* vials), cf. CT 14 35 K.4180A:22-24.

(c) in letters and econ. texts: 4 MA.NA ŠIM *hi-il ba-lu-hi* (preceded by ŠIM.BULUḪ) TCL 10 71 i 22, OB (among soap and cosmetics for the "house of the queen"); 1 *na-ru-qu hi-il ti-ia-ti* PBS 2/2 107:46, MB (list of drugs); A.KAL *nu-ḫur-tim* A.KAL.[...]RA PBS 1/2 72:31, MB (let. of a physician); [*x* MA.NA ŠI]M *hi-i-lu ba-na-a-ta* GCCI 2 258:3, NB (among Ú.ḪI.A *ramkūti* herbs for a ritual bath); 10 MA.NA *hi-li ab-la-tum* dried resin GCCI 2 358:3, NB (among perfumes), cf. 5 MA.NA ŠIM.A.KAL *ab-la-a-ta* UCP 9 p. 93 No. 27:17 (coll.).

(d) in *hīl erī*, "resin-of-copper" (a substance used in the pharmacopoeia): A.KAL URUDU Ú.BABBAR *tazāk ina uppi siparri ana libbi inēšu tanappaḫ* "resin-of-copper" and the "white-drug" you pulverize, by means of a tube(?) of bronze you blow (it) into his eyes AMT 9,1:39, cf. ibid. 34, AMT 20,2:6.

The following plants are said to produce a resin: *abukkatu*, *alaknu*, *baltu šadī*, *baluḫḫu*, *bīnu*, *erīnu*, *ḫarūbu*, *nikiptu*, *nuḫurtu*, *ṣarbatu*, *šimṭāti*, *tijātu* and *uḫir*; for identification and detail see s. v.; see also sub *hīlba-nītu*, *hīlīdāmu*.

Thompson DAB 338 (for usage d).

hīlū s. plurale tantum; labor pains; NA, SB*; cf. *hālu* C.

[...] = [SA]L *šá hi-lu-šá dan-nu* woman whose labor pains are great CT 18 45 K.4192 r. 5, med. comm. (preceded by [SAL.LA.RA.AḪ]=SAL(!) *ḫa-a-al-tú*).

hīmētu

ina ūme hi-lu-ia-a etarpá panīja ina ūme ulādija ittakrima enāja has my face become dark on the day of my labor, have my eyes been closed on the day of my giving birth? K.890:7 (coll.) in BA 2 634, NA rel.; *ù hi-lu it-tab-tu-ši ina ḫa-li-lel-ša* [...] and the pangs of labor left her when (she) gave birth ... Thompson Gilg. pl. 54 Sm.157:6.

hīlukannu see *ḫulukannu*.

hīmāru s.; donkey; syn. list*; Aram. lw.

[*hi*]-*ma-ru* = *i-me-ru* Malku V 40 (preceded by [*ha*]rādu = *sir-ri-mu* wild donkey).

Here belong possibly the personal name ^m*Hi-ma-ri-i* (genitive) ADD 178 r. 3, and the geographical name URU *Hi-me-ri* Moldenke No. 2:8.

hīmātu see *hīmētu*.

***hīmdu** (fem. *hīmittu*): adj.; evasive(?); OA*; cf. *ḫamādu*.

a-wa-tám hi-mi-tám šupraššuma annakam la ušasharanni write him an excuse (lit.: an evasive word): he should not let me wait here CCT 4 30b:29.

hīmētu (Ass. *hīmātu*): s. fem.; ghee; from OB on; *hīmātu* in Hh. X 232, Practical Vocabulary Assur 120 and KAR 11 r. 13; wr. syll. and Ì.NUN.(NA).

[*i*].nun.na = [*hi*]-*me-[tu]* Hh. XXIV 35; Ì.nun.na = *hi-ma-tú* Practical Vocabulary Assur 120; dug.Ì.nun.na = *kar-pat hi-me-ti* Hh. X 17; [dug.ḫab.ḫab].Ì.nun.na = [*šá hi-me-ti*] ibid. line 117; dug.sab.Ì.nun.na = *šá hi-mit* ibid. line 136; dug.ḫal.Ì.nun.na = *šá hi-ma-t[e]* ibid. line 232 (Assur recension); num.Ì.nun.na = *zu-um-bi hi-mit* (var. *hi-me/mi-ti*) ghee-fly Hh. XIV 328; Ú *hi-me-ti* : Ú *ni-nu-u* VAT 13781(unpub.):21, Uruanna.

Ì.nun.kù.ga : *ana hi-me-ti kù-tim* CT 17 23 iii 175, cf. below sub usage a; Ì.nun.na = *hi-me-tú* CT 17 28:57-59, cf. below sub usage c; dug.bur Ì.nun.na.gin_x(GIM) u.me.ni.su.ub.su.ub : *ki-ma pu-ri hi-me-ti liš-taq*-KIL may he be scrubbed clean (transl. of Sum.) like a stone bowl for ghee Šurpu VII 83 (parallel CT 16 11:36-37).

(a) in gen.: *hi-me-ta ša ištu tarbaši elli ublūni šizbu ša ištu supūri elli ublūni ana hi-me-ti elleti ša tarbaši elli šipta idīma* ... *amēlu šū kīma hi-me-ti līlil kīma šizbi šuātu lītabbib* ghee which they have brought from

himētu

a pure cattle-pen, (sheep) milk which they have brought from a pure sheepfold — into the pure ghee (coming) from a pure cattle-pen put a spell, and . . . may this man become as pure as the *h.*, may he become as white as that milk CT 17 23:171–181, SB bil.; 30 ÁB. 𒄩.A u 1 PI Ì.NUN *lilqi'am ana Bābili lillikamma adi* KI.SÈ.GA *išallimū šizbam likil* let (one of your officials) take 30 cows and one PI of ghee, let him come to Babylon and (thus) let him have milk ready till the *kispu*-festival is over (ghee, in contrast to milk, did not spoil in the hot season in which the *k.*-festival fell) TCL 1 7:12, OB let.; *ina* Ì.NUN.NA GUD.ÁB KÙ.GA in the ghee from a pure cow (used for ritual tanning) KAR 60 r. 7, and cf. Ì.NUN.NA GUD.<ÁB>.KÙ.GA RAcc. 4:23; *tābu elu ūlu hi-me-e-tim zakūtīm* sweeter than even the finest of *h.* (in a sequence of increasing sweetness between the pairs honey/wine and *hana-nābu*/apple) CT 15 1 i 6, OB lit.; *nisip šá hi-me-ti* pot of *h.* CT 22 63:12, NB let., also TCL 9 93:6, NB; *šumma* Ì.NUN.NA *ina* KUR *innamir* if *h.* is seen (somewhere) in the country CT 40 46:26, Alu; *hi-me-tú* (mentioned with *gubnatu* “cheese” as rental given by a shepherd for sheep and goats) BE 9 1:10, LB, cf. *hi-met* ibid. 12, Ì.NUN.NA BE 10 130:8 and 18, 131:8 and 18, 132:8 and 16.

(b) as food (rendered, refined, eaten, etc.): *hi-me-tú/tum qu-li-tum* browned *h.* Dar. 541:2, 10, 13; Ì.NUN BÍL fresh *h.* AMT 13,2 r. 2; Ì.NUN SUMUN old *h.* KAR 202:30, also AMT 65,5 r. 22, and passim; *ina* Ì.NUN BIL NA(?) EŠ.MEŠ to rub with . . . (mixed) in fresh *h.* KAR 203 iv–vi 51, cf. ibid. 17; 1 PI *šamnu ḫalšu* 30 PI *hi-metum ana mersu* one PI of oil obtained by *ḫalā-šu*, 30 PI of ghee for a *mersu*-dish Cyr. 327:5; *miris dišpi* Ì.NUN.NA *tašakkan* you place (as sacrifice) a *mersu*-dish made of honey and ghee KAR 73:8, rel.; various plants *ina* Ì.NUN Ì.ŠAḪ *ina* URUDU.ŠEN.TUR *tarabbak* you soak in a small copper bowl in ghee and lard AMT 74 ii 14; KI Ì.NUN.NA *tamarras* you stir into *h.* AMT 55,1:14; [*ina* Ì].NUN *tuballal* you mix into *h.* AMT 83,1 r. 15; you place three times 12 loaves of emmer bread (and) *miris dišpi* Ì.NUN *tešēn* you heap (on them) *mersu* made of honey (and) *h.* BBR

himittu A

No. 1–20:61f.; Ì.NUN(.NA) KÚ he shall eat *h.* KAR 204:21, cf. Küchler Beitr. pl. 2:30.

(c) in med.: *allānu teppuš* Ì.NUN *tasallaḫ* you make a suppository, sprinkle it with ghee (and place it in his rectum) KAR 191 ii 6; LÁL Ì.NUN.NA *ana ŠA IGI^{II}-šú tunattak* you drip honey (and) ghee into his eyes AMT 13,6:6; *ina dišpi* Ì.NUN.NA *pāšu takappār* you wipe his mouth with honey (and) ghee AMT 79,1:5; *ina* Ì.NUN *kal zumrišu tapaššaš* with ghee you rub his entire body AMT 54,1:13.

(d) in inc. and rit.: Ì.nun.na ugu.bi u.me.ni.bí : *hi-me-tú elišu šurupma* burn the *h.* upon it, and . . . CT 17 28:57 and 59, SB inc.; *ina* Ì.GIŠ.DÙG.GA *dišpi* Ì.NUN.NA *kurunnu* . . . *ablula šallaru* I mixed the plaster (of the wall of the new building) with sweet oil, honey, ghee, fine-beer BA 3 297:46, Esarh., and cf. KAH 2 127 v 7; *ina mimma igāri* Ì.NUN *u dišpam ušēlma* upon every wall I smeared ghee and honey and . . . KAH 2 11:28, Irishum.

See *zumbi himēti*.

Thureau-Dangin, RAcc. p. 49 n. 8; Thompson, Bab. 14 101 n. 2.

himiltu s.; plan, stratagem; MB*; cf. *ḫamātu*.

ul ušellimšu ina maḫra hi-mil-ta-šu damiqta ul amgur in (times) before I did not offer him friendship, nor did I welcome his fine plan Tn.-Epic iv 26, and cf. *hi-mi-il-ta* (in fragm. context) ibid. vi 38.

himittu A s.; scorching heat(?); SB*; cf. *ḫamātu* B.

hi-mit-tú = šu-ri-pu h. = ice Malku III 168.

ēla ana nābali hi-mit-tú itbuk [ú]-rid ana nāri ittabak šurīpu he went up to the dry land (and) poured scorching heat(?), he went down to the river (and) poured ice RT 16 34:8 and 10 (written on a Pazuzu-head, copy has *hi-bi-tú*, but cf. coll. Frank in RA 7 30) and dupl. K.2072(unpub.):12' and 14', SB rel., cf. also the unpub. duplicates K.2547 and K.8136.

The Malku equation is probably based on an incorrect interpretation of the above passage.

Landsberger, ZA 42 158 n. 2; (von Soden, ZA 43 268 n. 1).

***himittu B**

***himittu B** s.; evasion; OA*; only pl. (*himdātu*) attested; cf. *hamādu*.

manam hi-im-da-tū-um ša awēlim ittanal- lakanniātīma u atta emūqiš tatawūma kaspam šaqālam la tamuwa what (does it mean that) (only) evasions keep coming to us from (our) master but you (still) talk high-handedly (and) refuse to pay the silver? CCT 3 35b:7; *hi-im-da-tim ulappitam* he wrote me evasions CCT 4 8a:31; *minam hi-im-da-ti-im taštanap- paranim* why do you keep on writing evasions to me? Golénisheff 18:4, cf. *tuppē ša hi-im-da-tim* CCT 2 6:8, also CCT 3 24:48.

himītu A s.; (a disease, probably paralysis); SB*; cf. *hamū A*.

(*šumma amēlu*) ... *murus hi-mi-ti mariš* (if a man) is ailing with *h*-illness KAR 42:6, inc.; *hi-mi-tum dimītum šimmat šēri šidānu šaššatu miqit tēmi* paralysis, *dimītu*-disease, poisoning of the flesh, St. Vitus' dance, arthritis, insanity KAR 184 obv.(!) 29, inc., and dupl. Schollmeyer No. 29:8.

***himītu B** s.; (a leather object); NA (Tell Ḥalaf)*; only pl. (*himātu*) attested.

2 KUŠ *hi-ma-a-te* (in list of garments for soldiers) Tell Ḥalaf No. 52:12.

***himītu C** s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*; only pl. *himātu* attested.

18 SILA ŠE.GIŠ.Ì *hi-[ma]-a-ti* 18 silas of . . . sesame VAS 6 13:15.

himmatu s.; (1) (collected) sweepings, refuse, (2) collection (of laws, etc.), (3) hoard(?); from OB on; pl. *himmatu*, *him- mētu* in UET 5 294:9, OB; cf. *hamāmu*.

šu.[x.x].x.ur₄(?) = *hi-im-ma-tū* Erimḥuš II 144; [...] = [*hi*]-*im-ma-ḏu* Erimḥuš Bogh. F 5'; gi.šu.kin.tur, gi.ur₄.ur₄, gi.šu.ur₄.ur₄, gi. š[u.x.x].ur₄ = *hi-im-[ma-tum]* Hh. VIII 139-142; gi.šu.kin = *šu-ú-ru* = *hi-im-mat* (var. [*hi*]-*im-ma-tum*) cut reeds = *šuru* = plucked, collected (reeds) Hg. B II 233; šu.ur₄.ur₄ = *h[i-im-ma-tu]* Nab-nitu S 81; me.ur.zu : *hi-im-mat par-ši-ka* the collection of your divine functions TCL 6 51:18, NB rel.

(1) (collected) sweepings, refuse: *šumma hi-im-ma-ta ikul* if (a man in his dream) eats sweepings K.4570 + r. ii 20', Dream-book; *šum- ma hi-im-ma-ta ša SILA ikul* if he eats street sweepings ibid. 21'; *kīma hi-im-ma-at ašam-*

himšātu

šūti upahḥirma ina ^dBIL.GI *aqmu* (all of the felled tree trunks) like sweepings (swept together) by a windstorm I gathered and set afire TCL 3 267, Sar.; *ù šá hi-im-ma-at ašam- šāti tēšú isād ina qabli* and (like) sweepings (swept along) by windstorms, confusion races in the battle Tn.-Epic ii 43; *šalam lipi hi-im-ma-ti* a figurine (made) of tallow (and of) sweepings (referring to collected nail and hair clippings, used for magical purposes) Maqlu IX 42; *ana ḥummumi ša hi-im-ma-ti-ši-na* (vars. *ḥu-ma-ma-ti-ši-na*, *ḥu-um-mi-ti-ši-na*) to collect their sweepings Maqlu III 38.

(2) collection (of laws, etc.): *šāti hi-im-ma-at šummī u mīšārī* word lists (and) collections of laws and statutes BBR No. 3:15, cf. [*hi-i*]-*m-mat šummī u mīšārī* ibid. No. 1:15; Anu gave her strength, *hi-im-mat par[šī] ugdam- mirši* he gave her the complete collection of *paršu* K. 3371(unpub.):12 (joining K. 232 in Craig ABRT 2 16f. = JRAS 1929 14f.), cf. TCL 6 51:18, cited above.

(3) hoard(?): *ina hi-im-me-et aššatišu* from the hoard of his wife (description of a list of miscellaneous articles, including jewelry, oil, lard) UET 5 294:9, OB.

Landsberger, Symb. Koschaker 220 n. 5; G. Meier, ZA 45 212f.

himsātu see *himšātu*.

himšātu (Ass. *himsātu*): s. plurale tantum; (1) booty, spoils, (2) gain, profits; from OB on; cf. *hamāšu*.

bulüg.gub.ba : *hi-im-ša-a-tu* gain Ai. III ii 26, cf. ibid. 27f.; ki.izi.bil.lá, ki.bil.lá = *a-šar hi-im-za*(error for *te*?)-ti Izi C iii 7f.

(1) booty, spoils: *ina kakki hi-im-ša-at nakrika takkal* you will enjoy through conquest the spoils of your enemy AO 9066:40f. (translit. only) in RA 44 27, OB ext.; *nakru hi-im-ša-a-ti ina su ummānija ileqqe* the enemy will take booty from off the (very) bodies of my troops (i.e., will take their clothes, weapons, etc. as booty) CT 30 21a r. 11, SB ext., and cf. *ummāni hi-im-ša-ta ummān nakri ikkal* PRT 109:6, also ibid. 126:2, KAR 423 iii 1, and MVAG 1/1 82 xi 9, Nbn.; *ana sikiptu risiptu u hi-im-ša-a-ti ša ummān nakiri šuātu* for the over-

ḥimṣu A

throw, the smiting and the despoiling of that army of the enemy Craig ABRT 1 81:22, SB rel.; *ḥi-im-sa-a-te-šu-nu iltegiu mā* NIN.MEŠ-[ia] [uš]lāšiu u mā SAL.TUR.MEŠ-ia iltegiu they took their spoils and then they brought out my sisters and took my young women KAV 217:11, NA; *akija iqḫibi mā ḥi-im-sa-te-e-ni ša* [...] [in]a pī tuppī ša māmāte ša nītmūni n[il]teq[...] thus he said: we took our spoils from ... in accordance with the wording of the oath that we swore ibid. 13; *mā ḥi-im-sa-te-ku-nu ša tatmāni taltiq* [...] you have (already) taken your spoils (concerning) which you swore an oath ibid. 17.

(2) gain, profits: *ūm ḥi-im-ša-tim ekallum irrišu ekallam itanappal* when the palace requests its (share of the) profits, he will pay the palace Gautier Dilbat 32:8, OB, cf. $\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA.TA.AM *ḥi-im-ša-tu-šu-nu* CT 2 22:5, OB, also Ai. III ii 26, cited above.

Walther, ZDMG 69 424; Klauber, PRT 114; Eilers Gesellschaftsformen 23 n. 4; Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 35f.

ḥimṣu A (*ḥimṣu*): s.; (1) fatty tissue around the intestines, (2) a growth on the skin; from OB on; wr. syll. and UZU.ME.ḪÉ.

UZU.ME.ḪÉ(var.: ḥi) = *ḥi-in-ši* (var. *ḥi-im-[-šu]*) Hh. XV 93, also Practical Vocabulary Assur 909; [uzu.gā.ù]r.ra = *ku-tim lib-bi* = *ḥi-in-šu* cover of the intestines = ḥ. Hg. D 54, cf. Hg. B IV 51.

(1) fatty tissue around the intestines — (a) as sacrifice: UZU.ZAG.LU UZU.ME.ḪÉ UZU. KA.IZI shoulder, ḥ. and roast RAcc. p. 4 ii 34, SB, and passim; [UZU].ME.ḪÉ *salqa* boiled ḥ. BBR No. 61 r.(?) 13.

(b) in ext. (always mentioned with abdominal organs): *šumma martum ina ḥi-in-ši* if the gall bladder is within the ḥ. YOS 10 31 x 9, OB; *šumma eš UZU.ME.ḪÉ ár-mat* if the liver is covered with ḥ. TCL 6 1:49, LB; *šumma šā.NIGIN UZU.ME.ḪÉ saḫru/patlu* if the coils (of the intestines) are surrounded/interlaced with ḥ. Boissier Choix 92:11f., SB; [šumma BIR] *ḥi-im-ša-am i-ik-šu-u[d]* : [takku] BIR kar-ti-ia-aš ap-pu-[uz-zi ...] if the kidney reaches the ḥ. : if the kidney (reaches) the tallow (appuzzi = UZU.NI.LU, cf. ZA 43 173 n. 1) of the heart KUB 4 1 iv 19, Akk.-Hitt. bil.

ḥimtu

(c) other occ.: UZU *riḫiti* UZU *talikkāti* UZU *ḥilidamu* UZU *ḥi-in-ši* reticulum, . . . , *ḥilidamu*, ḥ.-fat Nbk. 247:9, and cf. VAS 6 268:5, 8, 12, 17 (with “rump” and “tail”), NB; *šumma laḫru nēša ulidma panūšu ḥi-im-ša armu* if a ewe has given birth to a lion and its face is covered with ḥ. CT 27 21:11, SB, cf. CT 27 19a:4f.

(2) a growth on the skin: *qaqqadu qaqqad širi ina appišu ḥi-in-šú uššuru* its head is the head of a serpent, on its nose ḥ.-folds are drawn CT 17 42:16, SB (description of representations of demons); *ḥi-in-šú ina appišu šakin* a ḥ. is upon his nose MIO 1 105 v 35, same; 1 *sīšu* . . . *ḥi(?)im-šú ina kutallišu* one horse . . . (with) a ḥ. on its neck AASOR 16 100:7, Nuzi.

Jensen, KB 6/2 p. 4*; Zimmern, ZA 33 25 n. 4; Thureau-Dangin, RAcc. 49 n. 11; Köcher, MIO 1 90f.

ḥimṣu B s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

an.NUN = *ḥi-im-šu* Izi A ii 11.

ḥimšatu s.; (mng. uncert.); LB*.

aššu šarrūt Anim ilqú . . . *ḥi-im-šá-at gišimmari agá* ^dAnim ited[deq] because he has taken Anu's kingship . . . he shall wear Anu's crown (namely,) the ḥ. of the date palm SBH p. 145 ii 26, rel.

Possibly *ḥimšātu*, pl. of a word **ḥimištu*.

ḥimtu (*ḥindu*, *ḥintu*): s. fem.; a leather bag; MA, NB, SB.

[kuš.e.fb.x].x = *me-sir ḥi-in-di* = *muš-kin-nu* string of the ḥ.-bag Hg. A II 191, also Hg. B V i 1 and C II r. 3; *kuš.lu.úb* = *lu-up-pu* = *ḥi-in-du* Hg. A II 157; *kuš.E.SIR^{šu-tu}ḪUB*, *kuš.zil^{zi-il}*, a.k.a, *kuš^{ku-uš-zi-il}zil* = *ḥi-i[m-tu]* Nabnitu O 55-57.

(a) as moneybag, etc. (NB only): eleven minas 13 shekels KUŠ *ḥi-in-du kaniktu riḫtu šim bīti* in a sealed ḥ.-bag, balance of the price of a house (. . . was at the disposal of PN) TCL 12 120:1; in the fourth year after the death of PN *ša KUŠ ḥi-in-du ina pānišu paqdatu PN₂ ana muḫḫi KUŠ ḥi-in-di-šu ana pān PN₃ illikamma ša la LÚ.GAL.[MEŠ] ù LÚ dajānē KUŠ ḥi-in-du la utirma la iddin[šu]* to whom the ḥ.-bag had been entrusted, PN₂ went in the matter of his ḥ.-bag to PN₃ (son of the deceased PN), who, however, would not return the ḥ.-bag to him without (the au-

himētū

thority of) the chief officials and the judges ibid. 13, 14, 16 and cf. lines 10, 19 and 20, also Nbn. 1047:6 and 1048:1ff. (dealing with the same case); *hi-in-du paṭirtu* an opened *h.*-bag Nbk. 10:2; *ri-hi-it* KUŠ *hi-in-du ša* NA₄.TAG.GAZ balance of the *h.*-bag with *takkasu* stones RA 23 46:18; 20 minas, 55 shekels of silver *la(-)šīr(-)tum ina* KUŠ *hi-in-di ina bit qātē* (in obscure context) Nbn. 673:15, cf. 1-en KUŠ *hi-in-du* (followed by enumeration of contents) Camb. 34:3f.; 1 KUŠ *hi-in-di ša šatti* 5.KAM Nbn. 228:4, cf. *hi-in-du* (in broken context — perhaps a different word) VAS 6 289:4 and 13.

(b) as waterskin: *šumma A-ša GIM hi-in-di* if its (a well's) water is like (the water of?) a *h.* CT 38 22:30, SB Alu (preceded by sweet water and bitter water, followed by water which smells like that of a river).

(c) other occ.: 1 KUŠ *hi-im-t[u]* one *h.*-bag KAJ 250:1, MA; KUŠ *hi-in-ti* AfO 14 45, 79-7-8, 196:10, Esarh., cf. 2-ta KUŠ *hi-in-di-e-ti* BIN 1 28:35, NB, also *hi-in-di* (perhaps a different word) CT 22 122:11, NB.

Connect with Heb. *hēmet*, "waterskin."

himētū s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; cf. *hamātu* B.

me-il KI.NE = *hi-im-ti-tú*, *nim-lu-u* Diri IV 278f.; mu-nu KI.NE = *hi-im-ti-tum* Diri IV 282; [mu-nu] [x].x.SAR = *hi-im-tē-e-tum* Diri VI B i 28'; ki.izi. bil.lá, ki.bil.lá = *a-šar hi-im-za*(error for *te?*)-ti Izi C iii 7f.

himtu (*hiṭtu*): s.; (1) scorching, (2) fever, (3) anxiety; SB; wr. syll. and TAB(.BA); cf. *hamātu* B.

[a.šà.x.]pi.el, [a.šà.x.]hul.a, [a.šà.m]un.na = *hi-im-tú šá* A.ŠÀ scorching of a field (line 61: by salt) Nabnitu O 59-61; [ud.d]a tab.ba = *hi-miṭ* UD.DA (a disease) Antagal E a 16; [ú šá]-mi TAB UD.DA : *ú la-ha-gu* Uruanna II 45; tab(var.: táb).su.bar.ra tab.tab(var.: táb.táb).e.da : *kib-bu hi-in-t[u]* RA 28 138:25f. (Sum. text in CT 4 3:15), cf. Falkenstein, LSS NF 1 95.

(1) scorching: see above.

(2) fever — (a) as name of a demon: *lu mātu [lu] kib-bu lu hi-in-tu* be it Death, be it Heat, be it Fever (in an enumeration of demons) AAA 22 pl. 11 i 8, SB inc., cf. [mu]-*tu hi-in-tu kibbu* KAR 233 r. 12, cf. also above.

himû A

(b) as a disease (*himit šēti*): *ú ša-šu-um-tú* : *ú* TAB UD.DA : *ina* KAŠ.SAG NAG *ina šamni šéš.MEŠ šašumtu*-herb : an herb (against) *šētu* fever : to drink in fine-beer, to anoint with oil KAR 203 i-iii 49 (TAB UD.DA also ibid. 50-58); *marḥaš ša* Ì.MES *hi-miṭ* UD(!).DA lotion of oil (against) *šētu* fever KAR 187:13; [...] *hi-miṭ* UD.DA *šimmatu šaššatu* [...] *šētu* fever, paralysis, arthritis(?) KAR 182:29; *ina hi-miṭ* UD.DA *taritti u riḥiṣti Adad ašakku* through *šētu* fever, . . . and devastating flood, the *ašakku*-demon Craig ABRT 1 81:14, rel.; if he has been sick for five days and on the sixth blood comes from his mouth, his sickness will pass — TAB UD.DA (it is) *šētu* fever Labat TDP 150:40'; if he has been sick for many days and much water has come from his rectum, his sickness will pass — TAB UD.DA (it is) *šētu* fever, (he will recover and have no attack [*miḥṣu*] for many days) Labat TDP 154:18, cf. AMT 105:26, also TAB-*iṭ* UD.DA KAR 159:14, also *hi-miṭ* UD.DA AMT 57,7:3, 88,3:1, and UD.DA TAB.BA KAR 202 ii 27; [ú] *šá-mi hi-in-ti* : *ú ninu-u* herb against fever : *ninû* (only occurrence of *himtu* without *šētu*) Uruanna I 490.

(3) *himit libbi* anxiety: *ina hi-mi-iṭ libbi ittanad[dar]* through anxiety of the heart he will be continually depressed YOS 10 54 r. 13, ext., cf. *hamātu* B mng. 1c.

Thompson, RA 26 49 n. 4 and AJSL 53 225 n. 49; Landsberger, JNES 8 252 n. 30.

himû A s.; (a wad made of reeds, used against snake bite); SB*.

[ú *el-pi*]-*tú* : *šammi nišik širi* : *hi-mu-ú ana pān* KA (= *niški*) [LAL.DU] *elpitu*-rush : a plant against snake bite : you bind a *h.* (of it) over the bite CT 14 23 K.9283:6, cf. ibid. 7 (with *urbatu* instead of *elpitu*); [ú *pa-pa*]-*a-nu* : *šammi nišik širi* : *hi-mu-ú* GIŠ.NÁ NA [NIGIN-ú] *papānu* plant : a plant against snake bite : (you surround) the bed of the person with a *h.* (of it) ibid. 8; *šumma* KI.MIN *ú el-pi-tu hi-mu-ú ana pān* KA LAL.DU *šumma* KI.MIN *ú ur-ba-tú hi-mu-ú ana pān* KA LAL.DU *šumma* KI.MIN *ú pa-pa-a-nu hi-mu-ú* GIŠ.NÁ-*šu* NIGIN-ú if ditto (probably: a snake has bitten him) you bind *elpitu*-rush (or *urbatu*) in a wad over the bite, if ditto you surround his bed

ḥimû B

with *papānu* in a *ḥ*. RA 15 76:8–10 (above citations from CT 14 restored from this passage).

Probably a specific form or arrangement in which certain sedge-like plants were used in the treatment of a snake bite.

(Thompson DAB 10 n. 3).

ḥimû B s.; (mng. uncert.); OB (Qatna)*.

One large pectoral of gold, its head (being of) lapis lazuli, *ḥi-mu-šu* KÙ.GI its *ḥ*. (being of) gold RA 43 158:201, inventory.

ḥimudi s.(?); (mng. uncert.); MB Alalakh*; foreign word.

PN *gādu* DAM-*šu-ma ana É RN ana É Ala-lah*^{k1} *ḥi-mu-di ašbu* PN together with his wife will stay as surety (or: as working pledges?) in the house of (king) Ilimilimma in Alalakh Wiseman Alalakh 47:9.

ḥina s.; (a stone); EA*; Egypt. word.

2 GAL *ra-bu-ú* NA₄ *ḥi-na* two large GAL-beakers of *ḥ*-stone EA 14 iii 62 (let. from Egypt).

Lambdin, Or. NS 22 365.

ḥindu A s.; (a gold object); EA*; pl. *ḥinte(na)*; Hurr. word.

4 *ḥi-in-te-na* KÙ.GI four *ḥ*. of gold EA 25 ii 12 and 31 (let. of Tushratta), cf. 4 *ḥi-in-du* KÙ.GI *ibid.* i 36.

See also *ḥīdu*.

ḥindu B s.; (name of a monster); SB*.

MU.BI *ḥi-in-du laḥ-mu šu-ut* ^d*É-a* his name is *ḥ*., a monster of Ea MIO 1 105 r. v 42 (description of representations of demons).

ḥindu C s.; (a profession or social class); LB*.

qaštu ša PN *ša ina* URU LÚ *ḥi-in-[d]a-a-a* the bow-fief of PN which is in the town of the *ḥ*-people BE 9 75:2; *ina É* SAL PN LÚ *ḥi-in-du da-nu-mi-tum* in the house of the woman PN, the *ḥ*., . . . TCL 13 218:21.

ḥindu see *ḥimtu*.

ḥinduḥītu s.; (a metal object); MB*.

One mina, seven shekels (of copper) KILAL *ḥi-in-du-ḥi-ti ša* GIŠ.LI.U₅.UM the weight of the *ḥ*. for a *le'u* (part of chariot) BE 14

ḥinnu

123a:8 (note the *kanduhū* of a chariot mentioned *ibid.* 11).

Presumably connected with *ḥiduhū*, *ḥan-dūhu*, *kanduhū*.

ḥindūru s.; spur(?); SB*.

From his waist to his feet he (the demon represented) is a dog, *ḥi-in-dur* MUŠEN *šakin* KUN UR *šakin* he has the spur(?) of a bird, he has the tail of a dog CT 17 44:89, and dupl. VAT 15606 + v 49 in MIO I 105 (description of representations of demons), cf. *ibid.* 94; *šumma* KI.MIN *ḥi-in-du-ur* PA *al-lu-zi* [. . .] if ditto, (you take) a spur(?) of a twig of *alluzu*-plant AMT 62,3 r. 5 (šà.zi.ga inc.).

Connect possibly with the personal name *Ḥi-in-du-ri* MDP 23 316:9, MDP 24 387:3.

***ḥinētu** (Bezold Glossar 123b); to be read *ḥibiltu*.

ḥinḥinu (*ḥiḥḥinu*): s.; (a seed used for seasoning); NA*; wr. *ḥi-ḥi-ni* ADD 1010:12.

100 ŠE *ḥi-in-ḥi-ni* 100 (basketfuls of) *ḥ*-seeds (beside same amount of *gid-di-e*, listed among onions, turnips, etc.) Iraq 14 43:127, Asn.; 1 SĪLA ZĪD *ḥi-in-ḥi-ni* CT 33 13:4, Adn. III (deliveries of foodstuff to the temple), more references to *ḥ*. with the det. ZĪD mentioned by Ebeling in Parfümrez. p. 60; DUG 20 (SĪLA) *ḥi-in-ḥi-ni* one 20-sila container with *ḥ*. ADD 1018 r. 4 (beside same amount of *gid-di-e*), similar ADD 1017:11, 1022 r. 1, 1029:2, for pots containing 12 silas cf. ADD 1002:2 (beside same amount of *gid-di-e*); DUG 20 *ša ḥi-in-ḥi-ni* ADD 1007 r. 4 (beside a *ziqpu*-container with sesame oil), similar 1010:12, 1011 r. 1, 1013:18, 1019 r. 1, etc.; *ḥi-in-ḥi-nu* [. . .] KAR 220 r. iii 3' (cf. Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 30 for a proposed restoration).

The small amounts and the use of the determinatives ŠE and ZĪD indicate that *ḥ*. denoted a seed which was ground (stored in clay containers) and used for seasoning.

(Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 60 sub *ḥinḥinu*).

ḥiniqtu see *ḥinqu*.

ḥinnu s.; cabin of a boat; lex.*

giš.é.má.gur_g, giš.é.má, giš.é.má.dù.a = *ḥi-in-nu* Hh. IV 259–261, cf. giš.é.má = *bi-it e-lep-pi* Hh. IV 380; giš.kak.má = *sik-kat e-lep-pi*, *ḥi-in-nu* MIN (= *e-lep-pi*) Hh. IV 378–378a; giš.

hingu

u₅.má = *hi-in e-lep-pi* Hh. IV 362 (var. giš.é(!). má = *hi-in-nu e-[lep-pi]*); [ú] [U₅] = *hi-in-nu šá* [GIŠ.MÁ] A II/6 C 38.

Thureau-Dangin, ZA 17 193 n. 6; Salonen Wasserfahrzeuge 82.

hingu (*hiniqtu*): s.; (1) narrows (of a river), (2) stricture (disease); NA, SB; *hiniqtu* only in mng. 2; cf. *hanāqu*.

lu-bu-un UDU.EZEN × LU = *hi-in-qu* a sheep dead of the *h.*-disease Diri I 104; lu-bu-un EZEN × LU = [*h*] *hi-in-qu* Nabnitu XXIII 41, also A VIII/2:60; [... = *hi-i*] *n-qu*, [... = MIN *šá*] A.MEŠ Antagal L 4'-5' (= CT 19 11 Sm. 262).

(1) narrows (of a river): *ina hi-in-qi ša Puratte attiši* I came forth from the narrows of the Euphrates AKA 359:44, Asn., also *hi-in-qi* ibid. 354:30; cf. Antagal L 5', cited above.

(2) stricture (disease) — (a) in med.: [*l*] *u hi-niq-tu mariš lu hi-niq šuburri* (KU) *lu hi-niq* LAGAB × IM he is ill with stricture, either stricture of the anus or stricture of the bladder AMT 22,2:7, cf. *šumma amēlu hi-niq* LAGAB × IM *mariš* AMT 59,1:33 and 35, 63,1:16, also *hi-niq-ti* LAGAB × IM AMT 59,1:16 and 31,1:5; *amēlu šá hi-niq-ti šuburri* (KU) *mariš* this man is ill with stricture of the anus AMT 56,1:3, cf. AMT 40,5:16; Ú HAR.ĤUM.BA.ŠIR *šam-mu hi-niq-tum* BRM 4 32:24, med. comm.; Ú A.KAL NU. LUĤ.ĤA : Ú *hi-niq* LAGAB × IM *ina KAŠ NAG ina ĩ.GIŠ EŠ <ina>* MUD *ana UŠ-šú SAR* the resin of the *nuhurtu*-plant : a plant (used as remedy against) stricture of the bladder : he drinks it in beer, you anoint (*him*) with oil, you blow (it) into his penis with a tube(?) KAR 203 i-iii 21, cf. ibid. 22ff., also (for plants against *hiniqtu*) AMT 60,1 ii 8, 10, 14, ibid. 89,4:7, 10, 13, etc.; [*šumma amēlu ... lu mū*] *šū lu hi-niq-tú ... irtaši* if a man has either a discharge or a stricture KAR 73:2, cf. ibid. 19; *lu hi-niq-ti* LAGAB × IM *x x [...]* *lu mimma mursu ša anāku la ūdu* either a stricture of the bladder ... or some other disease which I do not know LKU 57 r. 2, inc.

(b) other occ.: *šumma panūšu kīma hi-in-qi immeri ibaššú* if his (the sick man's) face is like (that of one afflicted with) "sheep-stricture" (and he remains sleepless and coughs blood) Labat TDP 78:74; *lipit qāti hi-niq immeri* BAL ÁB.GUD(!) machination,

hipindû

"sheep-stricture," . . . of cattle (in an enumeration of evil events) KAR 26:42; *ina ĤUL MÁŠ.GE₆ i-da-a-tum u* IZKIM.MEŠ *hi-in-qi* UDU. NITÁ against evil (portended) by dreams, signs and portents, "sheep-stricture" K.2315 +(unpub.):55; cf. also above; [...] *hi-in-qu*(!): Ú *sikkatu ša pi agarinnu* (mng. obscure) Uruanna III 468.

Ugnad, ZA 31 48.

hinšu see *himšu* A.

hinšu s.; whip or goad; SB, NB*.

5 *hi-in-šu* (in an inventory of the gear of a sacred chariot) JTVI 70 132:15, NB; ½ GÍN *gi-ru-ú* KÙ.GI *bat-qa šá hi-in-šú* ½₄ shekels of gold (for the) repair of a *h.* YOS 6 53:10, NB; *šalmu mahrú ša* IGI MUL *is lé hi-in-ši ina qāti* [*imittiš*] *u naši* the first figure (representing the constellation "Twins"), which is in front of the star (called) "Bull's Jaw," holds a *h.* in his right hand AfO 4 74 VAT 9428:6, SB (description of a constellation).

hintena see *hindu* A.

hintu see *himtu*.

hinṭu see *himṭu*.

hinu s.; eye; EA*; WSem. gloss.

innamru 2 IGI-ia // *hi-na-ia ina šamé awāt šarri bēlija* my eyes shone upon hearing the order of the king, my lord EA 144:17 (let. from Sidon).

hinziribu (*hinzirubu, hizzaribu*): adj.; (blue or a shade of green); lex.*; cf. *henzūru, inzūru*.

[sig. . . .] = [*da*] *ar-ra-tum = hi-in-zi-ri-bu* Hg. C II 8; *ur-tu-u, hi-za-ri-bi = haš-[ma-a-nu]* Malku VI 180; sfg *hi-in-zi-ru-bu* = (space left blank) LTBA 1 91 r. ii 12 (NA Practical Vocabulary, Assur version) (preceding lines have *ur-tu*(!)-*u* in right col.)

Probably derived (with the Hurr. suffix *-ibbe/iwwe*) from *henzūru*, "apple", hence apple-colored. See *hathuru*.

hinzirubu see *hinziribu*.

hinzūru see *henzūru*.

hipindû s.; (a stone bead); lex.*

BIR^{el}-la-ág-gu-nuGÜN = x [x x], ellag_x.gūn. nu = *hi-pi-in-du-ú* colored kidney(-shaped stone) =

hipītu

h̄., *ellag_x.gùn.gùn.nu* = *pi-in-na-na-rum* multi-colored kidney(-shaped stone) = iridescent (*h̄.*) Izi J ii 6ff. (cf. *ellag_x.gùn* = *pi-in-na-ru*, *ellag_x.gùn.gùn* = *pi-in-na-na-ru* Erimḫuš II 220f.)

hipītu s.; (1) (house)breaking, (2) sherd(?); from MB on; cf. *hepū*.

(1) (house)breaking: *hi-pi-it bīti ša* PN *ša* PN₂ *u* PN₃ *ihpū* the breaking into the house of PN which PN₂ and PN₃ committed UET 6 37:1, MB.

(2) sherd(?): [...] *talammi ana libbi hi-pi-e-ti* GAR-*an* you surround . . . , you place in it the sherds(?) CT 23 37 iv 2, rel.

hippu see *hibbu* and *hīpu*.

hipsu see *hibsu*.

hipsū see *hibsū*.

hiptu s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only in personal names); from OB on; cf. *huptu* A.

Hi-ip-ti^dNa-na-a . . . -of-Nana YOS 8 149:26, OB; *Hi-ip-ta-a* VAS 5 18:1, NB, and passim in NB texts; *Hi-ip-ta-a-a* ADD App. 7 vi 4 (list of names).

hīpu (*hību*, *hippu*): s.; (1) break, (2) gully, (3) cut-off piece, (4) *hip(i) libbi* panic, anxiety; from OB on; wr. syll. and GAZ; cf. *hepū*.

(1) break — (a) in gen.: *la hi-ip-pu la-a qi-lum à la hi-ip-šu ina libbiša* there is no break, no defect(?) and no blister in it (in reference to the *takussu* [mng. uncert.] of the *šurinnu*-symbol made of metal) ABL 997 r. 5, NA, also ABL 1194 r. 13; obscure: *hi-ip* KA-šú (gloss to NUNDUN.MEŠ-šú UD.MEŠ his lips are white) Labat TDP 24:60.

(b) on a tablet: *ina pī tuppi* GAZ.MEŠ *šatir āmeru la itappil hi-pa-a lišallim* copied from a damaged tablet — the reader should not treat (the tablet) carelessly, let him repair the breaks StOr 1 33 r. 9, SB colophon; *hi-bi* break (i.e., broken passage on the tablet from which the copy was made) TCL 6 37 r. ii 12, 13, 14, and passim, wr. *hi-e-pi* KAR 4 r. 3-5, *hi-pi* TCL 13 181:4, 6, 19, 20, Nbk. 403:8, etc.; *hi-bi la-bi-ru* old break (i.e., the original has the indication *hi-bi*) ACh Supp. 33:17; *hi-bi eš-šú* new break TCL 6 37 r. ii 7, 11, and passim, wr. *hi-bi-iš-šū* YOR 5/4 i 12, OB; *hi-bi tup-pi u*

hīpu

tup-pi (mng. uncert.) Nbn. 475:2; *hi-bi qātēja* break (caused) by my (own) hands ibid. line 3; *hi-bi* 1 MU break of one line Nabnitu XXII 263.

(2) gully: a downpour of rain occurred and *hi-pi iškunma nīmur* made a gully, and we (then) inspected (it) CT 34 32 ii 64, Nbn.; thus I said to them *hiṭṭatu ina hi-pi šuāti huṭṭāma adi temenna hi-pi šuāti tātammaru* “Dig a trench in this gully till you see the foundation in this gully” ibid. 66f.; *hi-pi šuāti iḫṭutuma* they dug in this gully and (found the foundation) ibid. 69.

(3) cut-off piece (of wood or stone): 2 GIŠ *hi-pu ša bi-nim* two pieces of tamarisk wood BE 6/2 137:1, OB; 2 *hi-pu* GIŠ.MES.GĀM 6.TA. ĀM *ar-ra-[ku] a-na* GIŠ.GU.ZA two pieces of *šaššugu*-wood, six-fold(?), long, for a chair TCL 9 50:4, MB; 1 *hi-pu* GIŠ.MES.GĀM *a-na ma-ša-di* one piece of *šaššugu*-wood for the pole ibid. 14, also 15-18; 2 KI.MIN *hi-pu a-na tu* [...] two ditto cut off for . . . ibid. 19; 6 KI.MIN *a-na* 12 *hi-pi* six ditto cut into twelve (parts, for the *allak*, part of chariot) ibid. 20; *adi hi-pi ša* NA₄.ZÚ KUR-*e* together with pieces of natural obsidian T 232 IX ii 24, unpub. Berlin Museum text (courtesy Köcher), MA inventory; *takkas* NA₄.ZA.GIN *hi-ip šad-di-šu* a block of lapis lazuli, a piece (hewn off) from the quarry Thompson Esarh. iv 38, cf. *bilat* ZA.GIN *hi-ip* (erasure) *šá-du-[x]* ADD 498:10 (coll. ARU 164).

(4) *hip(i) libbi* panic, anxiety — (a) in gen.: *irša hi-ip lib-bi ultu girib Elamti innabtuma išbata šepē šarrūtija* they became panicky, fled from Elam and embraced my royal feet Streck Asb. 62:55; *hi-ip lib-bi išsabtanni ap-talah addanniš* panic seized me, I became exceedingly frightened ABL 525 r. 15, NA, cf. *ina hi-ip lib-bi* (in obscure context) ABL 687 r. 18, NB, also *hi-ip lib-bi* . . . *la ikkalanni* TCL 9 138:28; *puḫpuḫḫa nissata* [...] *hi-pi lib-bi išī[tu]* bickering, sadness, . . . , anxiety, confusion KAR 80 r. 8.

(b) as a symptom of disease: *[ē]tanah* GAZ.ŠÀ TUK.MEŠ *birkāšu etan[ha]* if he is tired, suffers continuously from *hipi libbi*, his knees are tired Transactions of the College of Physicians

ḥīpu

of Philadelphia 1913 399:44, SB med.; GAZ.ŠÀ TUK.TUK *ana SAL alāka* [...] if he suffers from *ḥīpi libbi* (and cannot) cohabit with a woman AMT 85,1 vi 8; 14 Ú.MEŠ *napšaltu ša GAZ lib-bi* 14 drugs (as) ointment against “anxiety” TCL 6 34 r. i 10, cf. K Û.GI *šá GAZ lib-bi* ibid. r. i 6 (see sub *ḥurāšu* mng. 5); *ša . . . ḥuṣṣu ḥi-bi lib-bi nadūšu* [*ša šunā*]tešu parda he upon whom . . . (and) anxiety have fallen, whose dreams are oppressive BBR No. 11 ii 12, SB rel.; for *ḥuṣ ḥīpi libbi* cf. sub *ḥūšu*.

ḥīpu see *ḥību*.

ḥīpūtu (or *ḥībūtu*): s.; (a tree or shrub); SB*.

GIŠ *ḥi-pu-tu* (among the foreign trees of the botanical garden) Iraq 14 43 i 47, Asn.

ḥīqu adj.; diluted; lex.*; cf. *ḥāqu* A.

kaš.sag.gál.la = *ḥar-šu, ḥi-i-qu*, kaš nu.sag.gál.la = *la-a* MIN Hh. XXIII ii 16–18.

ḥīqu s.; small beer (a diluted watery type of beer); SB; Akk. lw. in Sum.; wr. syll. and KAŠ.A.SUD; cf. *ḥāqu* A.

[KAŠ.A].SUD = *ḥi-i-qu*, [KAŠ. . .] = MIN Hh. XXIII ii 37f.; ka-áš-bi-ir KAŠ.A.SUD = *ḥi-i-qu* Diri V 238 (also = *mazū(!)*, *šikar šaluttu, alappānu*); K[AŠ].A.S[UD.A] = *ḥi-i-qu* Erimḥuš II 295 (in group with *šikaru, šikaru šaluštu*); KAŠ.A.SUD = *ḥi-qu* Practical Vocabulary Assur 125; KAŠ.A.SUD // KAŠ.x <||> *šá-lul-tum* // *ḥi-i-qa* ZA 10 196 Si. 276:7 (coll.).

e.ne KAŠ.A.SUD.a.ni ḥa.ma.an.dé.e he (the farmer) may pour for me his small beer SRT 3 iii 4, (dupl. SEM 93 r. 2f., etc.); the existence of an Akk. lw. in Sum., ḥegum (for KAŠ.A.SUD), is suggested by the passage *ninda.a.ni a.ka.lu.um.ma kaš.a.ni ši.ka.ru.um.ma* KAŠ.A.SUD.a.ni ḥé(!).gù.um.ma her bread is (now called) *akalum*, her beer *šikarum*, her small beer ḥegum Hilprecht Anniversary Volume pl. 16 No. 13 v 11–13.

šumma marta mariš KAŠ.A.SUD *išatti tuša'z raššu* if he suffers from pain in (his) gall bladder he shall drink *ḥ.*-beer, (thus) you will make him move his bowels Küchler Beitr. pl. 14 i 16, SB med., cf. ibid. pl. 17 ii 70 and ibid. 71; *ḥi-qa ša šikari tamgussa* (URUDU.ŠEN. TUR) *tumalla* you fill the small copper cooking pot with *ḥ.* of beer (and cook the ingredients in it) CT 23 46:29, med.; . . . *tasāk ina ḥi-iq šikari* NAG you pound (the ingredients in the mortar) he drinks (them) in *ḥ.* of beer KAR

ḥirinnu A

159:9, cf. AMT 31,7:12, etc.; *ana* KAŠ.A.SUD KAŠ.LÚ.DIN.NA [*tanaddi*] you throw (the pounded drugs) into *ḥ.* (obtained) from tavern beer KAR 155 ii 6, etc.

While the *ḥ.*-beer is mentioned as a drink in Sum. lit. texts, it seems to have been used exclusively for pharmaceutical purposes later on.

ḥirāpu see *ḥurāpu*.

ḥīratu s.; wife of equal status with the husband (said of gods); SB*; cf. *ḥāru* A.

ḥi-ra-tum = *ḥi-ir-tum* CT 18 15 K.206 r. i 11.

itti Mami ḥi-ra-tuš ippuša ulšamma (Irra) made love to Mami, his spouse KAR 168 i 18.

ḥīrdū s.; speck; SB*.

šumma amātu ḥi-ir-di ša kīma ḥi-ir-di NIM *malāt* if the liver is full of specks like the specks of a fly TCL 6 1:60, ext.

ḥīrgalū (*ḥirigalū*): adj.; (qualifying flour); from MB on.

zīd x.x.x = [*ḥi*]-ir-[*ga*]-lu-u Practical Vocabulary Assur 168.

zīd.DA, *ḥīr-ga-lu-ú* (as column headings) BE 15 156:1, MB; *x* zīd.DA *ina libbi ḥīr-ga-lu-u . . . kaziddakku maḥīr* flour, among it *ḥ.*, the miller received BE 14 158:1, MB; *x* ŠE . . . *ina libbi ša ḥīr-ga-le-e* barley . . . from that intended for *ḥ.*-flour PBS 2/2 115:5, MB; zīd.DA *ḥīr-ga-lu-ú* BE 15 125:1, MB, also PBS 2/2 34:13, for more refs. cf. Torczyner Tempelrechnungen 117b; *qī-me ḥi-ri-ga-lu-ú qalla u rabū ḥ.*-flour, fine and coarse VAS 6 114:1, NB.

ḥīri'atu see *ḥīritu* B.

ḥīrigalū see *ḥīrgalū*.

ḥirinnu A s.; (a kind of grass); SB*; wr. Ú KI.KAL and Ú KI.KAL ḥī.rí.(IN).

[ú.KI.KAL] = [*sa-as-sa-tu*], [ú.KI.KAL] = [*ḥi-ri-in-nu*], [ú].ḥi.rí.in = KI.MIN, ú.kun.gal = KI.MIN, ú.šēš.gal = KI.MIN Hh. XVII i 33–37.

šumma ina mušpali āli Ú.KI.KAL^{li-ri-in} *in-**namir* if on the low ground of a city *ḥ.*-grass is seen CT 39 12:17, Alu (preceding line has Ú.KI.KAL without gloss), cf. [Ú.KI.KAL ḥī.rí.IN CT 23 43 ii 28, and dupl. Ú.KI.KAL ḥī.rí KAR 202 r. iii 32.

ḫirinnu B

ḫirinnu B s.; waterskin; syn. list*.

ḫi-ri-in-nu = *na-a-du* Malku II 238.

ḫiriṣu A s. masc.; moat, ditch; NA, SB; pl. *ḫiriṣāni*; cf. *ḫarāṣu A*.

ḫi-ri-ša GAL-a ana limēt dūri lu aḫri I dug a great moat around the wall KAH 1 18:7, Tn. I; *ḫi-ri-ša ṣa ina pāna la bašū kišir šadē dannī limētūšu lu aḫruṣ* I dug a moat, which did not exist before, around it through the hard rock KAH 2 84:64, Adn. II; *ḫi-ri-iš-ša-ni-šu-nu šuppuluma šutašḫuru limiṣsun* their moats are deep and surround their (entire) circumference TCL 3 190, Sar., cf. line 242, and passim in Ass. hist. inser.; *ḫi-ri-su šaniū . . . liḫ-ruṣu šūnu ina birti ḫi-ri-ša-ni lūšibu* let them dig a second ditch and let them dwell between the ditches ABL 1292 r. 6, 8, NA.

Baumgartner, ZA 36 40.

ḫiriṣu B s.; (a plant); pharm.*

ḫ *ḫi-ri-ṣi/u*: . . .] CT 14 33 K.14077:8' (probably Uruanna).

ḫ *ḫi-ri-ṣi*: A.SI₄: *šip-še-tu ina māti ibašši ḫ*-plant: (against) "red water": there will be tyranny in the country KAR 203 r. iv-vi 50.

See *ḫirṣu B*.

ḫiriti s.(?); (mng. unkn.); RŠ; WSem. gloss.

É // *ḫi-ri-ti u A.ŠÀ.MEŠ ṣa aḫ-ra-a-wa a ḫ*-house and the fields . . . MRS 6 RS 15.85:17.

ḫirītu A s.; (1) ditch, canal, (2) moat; from OB on; Akk. lw. in Sum.; pl. *ḫiriātu*, *ḫirātu*; occasionally wr. with det. *īd*; cf. *ḫerū*.

tu-ul TÚL = ḫi-ri-tu Ea I 52d; *tu-ul TÚL = ḫi-ri-tum A I/2:166*; [ki].LAL = *ḫi-ri-tum* Kagal C 5; *īd ḫi.ri.tum Kiš^{ki} ba.ba.āl* RLA 2 193 year No. 11; *īd ḫi.ri.tum.bi im.mi.in.ba.āl* he dug its moat AfO 9 247 iii 6, Samsuiluna; *ḫi.ri.tum^{ki}* (as geogr. name) RA 32 171 vi 38 (Fore-runner to Hh. XXII); [n]a-i-lu (var. na-'i-lu) = *ḫi-ri-tum* Malku II 64.

(1) ditch, canal: *tāmtum nārum u ḫi-ri-tum maṭū* the lake, the river and the canal are low TCL 18 77:11, OB let.; [ḫ]A *gi-ri-tu ina ḫi-ri-tim ṣa GN ibašše* there are *girītu*-fish in the canal of GN ARM 1 139:6; A.ŠÀ *ita ḫi-ri-tim* a field adjacent to the canal Scheil Sippar 100:3, OB; a field . . . EGIR.BI *ḫi-ri-tum* its

ḫirītu A

rear (boundary is) the canal MAOG 4 291:4, OB; a field . . . *ina ištānān ḫi-ri-ti* to the north of the canal RA 36 129:57, Nuzi; a lot *birti ḫi-ri-a-te* between the ditches ADD 374:5, NA (coll. ARU 397); *māmīt šatpi u ḫi-ri-ti* curse (caused by) pit or ditch Šurpu III 92; *kī mé ḫi-ri-ti alappā nadū panūšu* his face is covered with matter (lit.: algae?) like the water of a ditch Kuchler Beitr. pl. 2 ii 22; *ina qarbāti Aššur ṣa ultu ūmē pānī ḫi-ri-ti u šiqi . . . mamman la imuru aḫumma la īdu* in the fields of Assyria where, from days of old, no one had seen, no one had known canals and (mechanical) irrigation KAH 2 122:15 (= OIP 2 136), Senn.; *īd ḫi-ri-tū ušāḫra mé . . . ušarda qerebša* I had a canal dug and let water flow in it OIP 2 79:11, Senn.; *unamba'a ḫi-ra-a-te itanappala atappi* the canals wall, the ditches echo K.7856 r. 1 in TuL p. 58, SB lit.

(2) moat: *īd ḫi-ri-tu nār tuklātešu a-ru-ur-šū askir* I dammed up the outlet of the moat, the canal that was his (main) resource KAH 2 141:221, Sar.; *dūrānika tukkil ḫi-ra-ti-ka mé mulli* strengthen your walls, fill your moats with water CT 13 40 iv 22 (= Anatolian Studies 5 106:159, Cutha Legend); *dūr Barsippa eššiš ēpuš ḫi-ri-it-su aḫrēma ina kupri u agurri akšur kibiršu* I built anew the wall of Borsippa, I (re-)dug its moat and reinforced its bank with kiln-fired bricks (laid in) bitumen VAB 4 134 vi 60, Nbk.; *kāri ḫi-ri-ti-šu ina kupri u agurri āla ana kidāni ušāšḫir* I surrounded the city on the outside with the embankment of its moat (built) of kiln-fired bricks (laid in) bitumen *ibid.* 74 ii 24, Nbk.; on the 27th of Addaru *ummāni Aššur u um-mān Akkadi šaltum ina ḫi-rit ēpušuma* the army of Assyria fought with the army of Akkad in the moat and . . . BHT pl. 4:14, NB hist.; [A].ŠÀ *ḫi-ri-it URU emid* a field borders upon the city's moat RA 13 28:13, Alu Comm.; *šumma māl šizbi ina ḫi-rit āli innamir* if a flood of milk(y water) is seen in the city's moat CT 39 21:158, Alu, cf. *šumma māl šikari ina ḫi-rit āli 1G1-ir* *ibid.* 157; *šumma ina ḫi-rit āli GI ittabši* if reed grows in the city's moat *ibid.* 160, and similar *ibid.* 161 (with *urbatu*, "sedge"), 162 (with *kuštu* [mng. unkn.]), 163 (with *elpitu*, "rush"), etc.; thus this

hirītu B

man has offended(?) me, and *ana šuḥḥuṭ awilim šetu u ana hi-ri-tim abākišu azzizma* I was set to chase this man away or lead him to the moat (idiom of uncert. mng.), but (I respected my lord and for this reason did not touch this man) ARM 3 36:19.

Poebel, AfO 9 283; Laessøe, JCS 5 25.

hirītu B (*hiri'atu*): s.; (a small gold ornament); Ur III*.

1 *hi-ri-tum* NA₄.ZA.GÌN GAR.RA one *ḥ*. set with lapis lazuli (weighing 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ shekels) YOS 4 296:19; 1 *hi-ri-a-tum* KÙ.GI ҒUŠ.A É.BA.AN one pair of *ḥ*. of red gold (weighing 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ shekels) UET 3 703:6; 4 *hi-ri-a-tum* KÙ.GI SI.SÁ four *ḥ*. of refined(?) gold (plus nine gold crescents, weighing all together 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ shekels 5 ŠE) UET 3 1498 ii 9.

hirru s.; furrow; OB, MB(?); pl. *hirrētu*; cf. *ḥarāru* A.

[ú-ru] [ḤAR] = *hi-ir-re-[tum]* (perhaps a different word) A V/2:189; a.šà sūr.ra : *egel hi-ir-ri* Ai. IV i 44; ab.šim.sūr = *hi-ir-[rum]* Kagal F 87.

A.ŠÀ *hi-ir-re-tum ḥarpātum* A.ŠÀ *hi-ir-re-tum uppulātum* the fields (with) early furrows (i.e., prepared for early sowing) and the fields (with) late furrows TCL 1 17:5f., OB let., cf. YOS 2 119:10 (damaged context), OB let., possibly also A.ŠÀ *hi-ri-tum* UET 5 797:4, see sub *hirá* adj.; AB.ŠÍM *hi-ir-ru* TCL 11 236:1, OB; *x GÁN hi-ir-[ru]* ibid. 15; *nēreb hir-ri ammīni t[un]adda ... hir-ra ...* (obscure, perhaps a different word) PBS 1/2 57:21f., MB let.

Landsberger, MSL 1 182f.

hirsu s.; (a bowl); MB, MA.

11 *hi-ir-su* NA₄.MUŠ.GÍR eleven *ḥ*.-bowls of *mušgarra*-stone (among precious objects) PBS 13 80:21, MB inv.; *ana libbi hi-ir-si ta-šahḥal ištu libbi hi-ir-si annie ana libbi hi-ir-si šanie tuzakka* (the mixture) you strain into a *ḥ*.-bowl, from this *ḥ*. to another *ḥ*. you clarify it (further) KAR 220 i 9, 10 in Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 28, and passim, cf. ibid. p. 52.

hiršētu s. pl.; deductions; lex.*; cf. *ḥarāru* A.

[...] = *hi-ir-ši-tu*, [a]-na *hi-ir-ši-ti*, [hi]-*ir-ši-tu-šu*, [h]i-ir-ši-[i-šu] *ana ekallim* [...] Ai. IV iii 57-60 (Sum. broken in all lines).

hirsu A

hirsu A s.; (1) block, (2) exact copy, (3) exact (standard) measure, (4) track (of the wheel), (5) (uncert. mngs.); from Oakk. on; wr. syll., and GIG in mng. 1 a; cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

el-la LAGAB = *hi-ir-šum* MSL 2 p. 128:10 (Proto-Ea); el-lag LAGAB = *hi-ir-šu* A I/2:70; [l]a-gab LAGAB = *hi-ir-šu* ibid. 93; an.ta.bar.ra = *hi-ir-šum* Erimhuš II 265 (in group with *muššulu*).

(1) block — (a) a block of wood cut to fit: *x GIŠ hi-ir-šu ša lu-ur-mi-im* BE 6/2 137:12, OB; *x GIŠ hi-ir-šu ša [š]a-[a]r-ba-tum* x logs of *šarbatu*-wood ibid. 13; 7 *hi-ir-ši ša GIŠ.MA.NU tupallaš ... ina nabāsi ... tušakkak* you pierce seven blocks of laurel and string them on (strands of) red wool KAR 194 r. i 40, rit., cf. 14 GIG GIŠ.MA.NU *ina sīg. SA₅.a tašakkak* KAR 223:4; 7 *hi-ir-ši šá* GIŠ.MA.NU *telegqi* you take seven blocks of laurel CT 23 4 r. 13, and ibid. 11:30, cf. 3 *hir-ši* GIŠ.MA.NU AMT 69,9:5, and GIG GIŠ.MA.NU AMT 33, 3:8.

(b) a piece of meat: UZU *hir-šu* (among cuts of meat) Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 33:33, NA.

(2) exact copy, in *hiriš gallé* exact copy of the *gallú*-demon (used as an invective): RN *hi-ri-iš* GAL₅.LÁ *lemni* RN, the image of an evil *gallú*-demon Winckler Sar. pl. 34:122; [RN] *hi-ri-iš* GAL₅.LÁ.MEŠ *lem-[nu-ti]* CT 35 46 K.13440:3, the parallel (cf. Bauer Asb. 2 63 n. 4, Streck Asb. 108 iv 71) has *tamšil gallé*; [*ana hi-ri-iš*] *gal-le-e iturraššu* (the wife) will turn into a very devil toward him PSBA 38 pl. 7:12, wisd.; *Hi-ir-šum* (personal name) unpub. tablet in the University of Illinois No. 147, Oakk.

(3) exact (standard) measure: 1 GIŠ *hi-ir-šum ša* GIŠ.BÁN *ḥone* standard measure of one *sūtu* (capacity) UCP 10 p. 141 No. 70:4, OB.

(4) track (of the wheel), in *hiriš magarri*: *epir hi-ri-iš magarri narkabti ana KAŠ.SAG tanaddi* you throw into fine-beer dust from the track of a chariot-wheel KAR 194 i 28, med.; *bīt hi-ir-ši mugirri ša šarri bēlija ittiqūni atā la uḥaššan* since the wheel tracks of the king have come this way, why does he not protect (me)? ABL 80 r. 10, NA.

(5) (uncert. mngs.): [ú]-*šat-ti-iṭ hi-ir-ši ina šapal rē'i mu*-[...] CT 15 33a:18, fable; *hi-ri-iš libbi[šu ...]* KAR 48 fragment 3 ii 3, fable.

ħiršu B

ħiršu B s.; (a root vegetable); lex.*.

lu.úb.sAR kud.da = ħir-šu [śá-mit] the ħ. is gathered Nabnitu Q 86 (cf. lu.úb.sAR = *lapti* turnip Diri I 107); še.bal = ħi-ir-[šu(?)] Hh. XXIV 155.

See *ħirišu B*.

ħiršu s.; (a kind of furrow); lex.*; cf. *ħarāšu A*.

ab.šim.šIBIR = ħi-ir-[šu] Kagal F 81; šIBIR (= BURU_x, cf. S^b I 327) = ħir-šum^{bi-ir-šu} BRM 4 33 i 4; ab.šim.šIBÍR (= U + BURU_x, cf. S^b I 328) = ħir-śú śá A.ŠÁ, a.šá.dù.KUD.ru = MIN śá MIN Nabnitu XXI 228f.

ħirsû s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

x ŠE.BAR śa ana ħi-ir-šu-ú nadna barley given for ħ. Dar. 27:2.

ħirtu (*ħiřtu*): s.; wife of equal status with the husband; from OB on; wr. syll. and MUNUS.NITA.DAM; ħi-iř-tum in TCL 6 53 r. 15; cf. *ħāru A*.

ni-id-lam MUNUS.NITA = ħi-ir-tú Diri IV 162; MUNUS.NITA.DAM = ħi-ir-tu Igituġ I 176, also Lu III 207; LÚ.[MUNUS].NITA.DAM = ħi-ir-tú LTBA 2 1 iii 48 restored by Sultantepe tablet No. 60 + 61 (unpub.) vi 19 (note that all these correspondences recur with *ħā'iru*); mu.ud.na = [MUNUS.NITA.DAM] = [ħi-ir-tum] Emesal Voc. II 73; DAM.GAL = [ħi-ir-tum] chief wife Lu III 208.

MUNUS.NITA.DAM^{ni-id-la-am} e.da.sá : ħi-ir-tum šin-na-at-ka TCL 6 51:19f. (cf. usage b, below); DAM.DAM : ħi-iř-tum TCL 6 53 r. 14f.; mu.ud.na : ħi-ir-tum 4R 9 r. 25f.; ħi-ra-tum = ħi-ir-tum, mar-ħi-tum = MIN CT 18 15 K. 206 r. i 11f.

(a) said of humans (only OB and lit.): *ħi-ir-ta-šu mārē ūlissum u amassu mārē ūlissum* if his (chief) wife bears him sons and his slave girl (likewise) bears him sons CH § 170:39; *šumma awilum ħi-ir-ta-šu śa mārē la uldūšum izzib* if a man wants to divorce his wife (of equal status) who has not borne him sons CH § 138:15; PN ana PN₂ ħi-ir-ti-šu ul aššati atti iqabbīma should PN say to PN₂, his wife (of equal status), “you are not my wife (any more),” and . . . CT 8 7b:14, leg.; note that in Lipit-Ishtar Code (AJA 52 447) xvi 31 and xvii 2 dam.munus.nita.dam is differentiated from the dam.egir.ra, “second wife” (i.e., married by a man after the death of his first wife) ibid. xvi 24; *kasap iperija* MUNUS.NITA.DAM.MU DAM.MEŠ.MU [. . .] nad-

ħirtu

nūka the ransom for me, for my first wife (and my (other) wives . . . is given to you AMT 72,1 r. 29, SB inc.; *māmīt aššatu ħi-ir-tu aplu nazāru u nakāru* curse (resulting) from cursing a wife (of any status), a wife of equal status, or an heir, and (afterwards) revoking (it) Šurpu VIII 72; [i]nnizib AMA 7 ħi-ir-tum (for your [a prostitute’s] sake) a mother of seven (children), a wife (of equal status) is forsaken Gilg. VII iv 10; *mārat qurādi ħi-rat e[li]* the daughter of the warrior, the spouse of the young man Gilg. I ii 28; *ana e[li] śa ēzibu* SAL ħi-[x-x] for the young men who left (their) spouses CT 15 45:34 (Descent of Ishtar), cf. dupl. *śa us-si-pu ħi-ri-ti* KAR 1:36; *ana šēr ħi-ra-a-ti paġaršu libla* may his body urge him (back) here to (his) wives (mng. uncert.) Gilg. III i 10 and vi 9; MUNUS.NITA.DAM.BI *imātma arkišu ilammin* his first wife will die and afterwards he will have a bad time CT 28 28:14, physiogn.; *šumma amēlu* MUNUS.NITA.DAM-śú *izib* if a man divorces his first wife CT 39 45:39, Alu, also ibid. 40–52 and 53–56; [*šumma amēlu . . .*] *ħi-ir-ti-śú itbal* if a man takes away the . . . of his first wife ibid. 63; [*šumma amēlu*] *ħi-ir-ta-śú ilšu izzur* if the first wife of a man curses his (personal) god ibid. 64; (said of a queen:) *Anti'kus* LUGAL.KUR.KUR . . . *Astartanikku ħi-rat-su śar-ra-at* Antiochus, the emperor . . . Stratonike, his consort, the queen 5R 66 No. 2 ii 27.

(b) said of gods: *ana ħi-ir-ti-šu elletim* to his (Ea’s) pure spouse VAS 1 32 i 9, OB; ^dNIN.LÍL *ħi-ir-ti namaddi* ^dAššur Ninlil, the beloved spouse of Ashur AKA 62 iv 35, Tigl. I.; *kabtat śarrat kallat ħammāt ħi-rat ilat bēlat* she (Šarpānitu) is noble, queen, bride, mistress, (ruling) first wife, goddess and lady ZA 4 248:13 (= Craig ABRT 1 31:16), SB, cf. *ħi-rat rašbat* (said of Gula) LKA 18:2 and 5; *ħi-ir-tum šin-natka* the spouse, your (Anu’s) equal TCL 6 51:20 (cf. above); *šūsumat ħi-ir-[tú] rabītu šit-ruħtu Iřtar* the proud Ishtar, the first wife, is beautiful BBR No. 61:7 (incipit of a hymn).

In speaking of the wives of gods, *ħirtu* is preferred to *aššatu/altu* (cf. Tallqvist *Götterepitheta* 97f.); spellings: MUNUS.NITA.DAM in bilingual texts (cf. above), DAM.BI.MUNUS in lists of gods (cf. ibid. 26 ff.). Only exceptionally

hirú

does *aššatu* occur in this meaning, cf. CT 16 13:51f. and 50:8f., BMS 4:10 and 11, and note *al-ti* ^d*Haldia* TCL 3 385 (cf. DAM in line 391) and AASOR 16 p. 99, Nuzi, in reference to foreign deities. See also *hiratu*.

hirú (fem. *hirútu*): adj.; dug, dug out, dug up; from OB on; cf. *herú*.

nārum la hi-ri-tum i-he-er-ri (for *ihherri*) a canal which has not been dug out will be dug out YOS 10 17:40 and 41, OB ext.; *x GÁN A.ŠA hi-ri-tum x iku* of dug-up field (perhaps *hirretum*, “in furrows,” see *hirru*) UET 5 797:4, OB; *dullu ina la hi-ri ippuš* he will do work in (the section which is) not (yet) dug CT 22 140:9, NB let.

hiru adj.; (describing cloth); NB*; cf. *hiru* B s.

x TÚG il-ta-pi la hi-ri x TÚG.KUR.RA la hi-ri [x] TÚG.KUR.RA hi-ri Nbn. 703:5-7.

hiru A s.; ditch, moat; SB*; cf. *herú*.

GN *ša 2 dūrāni lamú pī dimti tu-bal e-ma hi-ri rukkusu* GN is surrounded by two walls, at the mouth of the tower . . . where the moats(?) are linked TCL 3 270, Sar.

hiru B s.; (a garment); Mari*; cf. *hiru* adj.

hi-ra-am ša GADA [bēli li]šābilam my lord should send me a *h.* of linen ARM 2 127:14; 1 TÚG.GADA *hi-ri ša-da-a . . . uštābilakkum* I have sent you a linen garment, a . . . *h.* ARM 5 13:8; 1 GADA *hi-rum nalbašu [. . .]* GADA *hi-ru [. . .]* ARM 2 139:23f.

Oppenheim, JNES 11 137.

hirwú s.; (a wooden object); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

23 GIŠ *hi-ir-we-e* HSS 13 107:6.

hisannu (*ihhisannu*): s.; (a craftsman); LB*; probably Old Pers. lw.

(always in the designation LÚ *šušānē mārē* LÚ *hisannu/i*;) PN *ša LÚ hadri ša LÚ šušānē* DUMU.MEŠ LÚ *hi-sa-a-nu* PN from the *hadru*-association of the *šušānu* men of the *h.*-men PBS 2/1 194:3, also BE 9 94:4, BE 10 14:4, 49:4, 61:5; PN LÚ *šaknu ša LÚ šušānē* LÚ *mārē hi-sa-an-ni* (vars. *hi-sa-nu*, *ih-hi-*

hissatu

sa-nu) PN the chief of the *šušānu* men of the *h.*-men PBS 2/1 30:2, also *ibid.* 54 edge, 63:14 and 18, *ibid.* 66 edge, 87:13, 162:13, 194 edge, BE 10 61:17, 65:16, UCP 9 p. 276:23 (all cited passages refer to the same person).

hisgalú adj.; (a person affected with a disease making him unfit to be a priest); SB*; probably Sum. lw.

hi-is-ga-lu-ú (mentioned between the *malī saharšuppē*, “leper,” and the *šU na-ki-lu* [mng. unkn.], followed by *pilpilānu*) BBR No. 24:33.

(Holma, Or. NS 14 253).

hisi'āte s. pl.; mistreatment; NA*; cf. *hesú* C.

PN . . . *ha-si ina hi-si-'a-ti mi-e-ti* PN was mistreated and died as a result of (this) mistreatment ABL 1372 r. 7.

***hislu** adj.; weaned; NB*.

GUD *ša-hir-tum hi-si-il-ti* weaned heifer RT 19 111:8.

Translation based on Syr. *h^asal*, “weaned,” and supported by context.

hismu s.; (an accessory to a garment); Nuzi*.

3 TÚG.MEŠ *ši-la-an-ni-e it-ti hi-is-mi-šu-nu* three *šilannu*-garments together with their *h.* HSS 14 620:2; 1 TÚG *ši-la-an-nu i[t-ti] hi-is-mi-šu* *ibid.* 14.

hispu s.; (a plant); NB*.

hi-is-pi šá gi-is-si SAR CT 14 50:13 (list of plants in a royal garden).

hisru s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

[gi.x(.x)] = *hi-is-r[u]* (or *-r[i]*), [gi.x.x.x(.x)] = MIN, gi.lam = MIN Hh. VIII 41-43.

See sub *hišru*.

hissatu s.; (1) intelligence, understanding, (2) mention, (3) notification, (4) (divine) grace; from OB on; pl. *hissāti* CT 28 27 r. 33, ZA 40 259:26; cf. *hasāsu*.

bi-i BI = *hi-is-sa-tum* mention A V/1:142.

(1) intelligence, understanding — (a) in *hissat uznē: ina . . . hi-is-sa-at uznēja palkâte* in my great intelligence 1R 36:38, and *passim* in inser. of Sar., cf. *ina hi-is-sa-at uznēja* ADD

hissatu

809:15; *ina he-és-[sa]-at nēmeqi* AOB 1 40 No. 2:14, Ashur-uballit I.

(b) without *uznē*: *ṭēmu hi-is-sa-tum itbarūtu* understanding, intelligence (and) friendliness Herzfeld API fig. 5:2 and 21, Dar. I.

(c) in *hissat libbi* intuitive understanding, acting upon a novel idea: this statue of the god DN, which did not exist before, *ina hi-sa-at libbija . . . lu abni* I built . . . upon my own intuition AKA 210:18, Asn., and passim in his inscr., cf. KAH 2 103:6, Shalm. III; *ina hi-sa-at libbija* upon an inspiration (which Ea . . . gave to me I rebuilt the ruined temple) AKA 164:22, Asn.; *ina hi-sa-at libbija* according to a policy thought out by myself, (which did not exist among my royal predecessors, I destroyed the towns of his entire region) KAH 2 84:54, Adn. II.

(2) mention — (a) in *hissat šumi* mention of the name (of a deity): *ana hi-is-sat šumeki* at the mention of your name (heaven and earth shake [*irubbu*]) STC 2 pl. 76:20, rel.; *ina hi-is-sa-at šumikunnu elli lissi littakiš lidappir* upon the mention of your holy name may (the curse) remove (itself), be chased off, stay far away Šurpu IV 87.

(b) without *šumu*: *ana hi-is-sat-i-šu* ^dIgigi *igalludu* upon the mention of him the Igigi tremble OECT 6 pl. 13:5; the upper countries, the lower countries, EN.TI *sikkūr* KUR.MEŠ *ša Ištar hi-sa-at-[ku]-nu ēpušu* Ebiḫ, the bolt of the countries, you whom Ishtar has mentioned(?) (mng. uncert.) LKA 147 r. 19 (dupl. 147a r. 6), SB rel.

(c) as technical term: *hi-is-sa-a-te-ši-na* (written in small characters below casualty list, and evidently inscribed before the list was written) in reference to them (i.e., to the killed soldiers) ZA 40 259 K.2852+:26, Esarh.; *tajaršu amra ana hi-is-si-ti ina le'ika šuṭur* inspect his share (lit.: measure), note it in your list for reference ABL 185:13, NA.

(3) notification: *ištu ūmim ša tašpuri a-na hi-sà-ti-i-šu ru-uq* from the time that you wrote he has been (too) far away to be notified BIN 7 43:9, OB let.

(4) (divine) grace (lit.: thought): *hi-is-sa-ti* DINGIR *ana L[Ú]* divine grace for the person CT 28 27 r. 33, physiogn. apod.; [*ša ina*] *hi-is-*

hišbu A

sat ^dAMAR.UD *ibluṭu* who became well through the grace of Marduk BA 5 390 No. 19:9, rel.

hišsetu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

gú.zal = *hi-iz-zi-tum* = ZI-an tar-na-an-za (followed by *gú.zal* = *piristu*) Izi Bogh. A 96.

Hittite obscure, but suggests connection with *hissatu*.

hišsūtu s.; (1) reminder, (2) thought; NA, NB*; cf. *hašāsu*.

(1) reminder (with *šuhsusu/hussusu*): *hi-su-tu šī ana šarri bēlija ussaḥsis* I am just giving this reminder to the king, my lord ABL 680 r. 8, NA; *hi-su-ú-tú* PN [*u*]h-ta-sa-an-ni *iqabba umma* PN reminded me, saying as follows CT 22 188:16, NB let.

(2) thought: may Nabu and Marduk bless the king, my lord, may the gods . . . *hi-is-su-tu ša* [. . .] *ana* SIG₅ *ša a* [. . .] *lihsusu* show grace to (lit.: give thought for the welfare of) . . . ABL 536:6, NA, cf. *ibid.* r. 1.

hišāru s.; enclosure, court; Mari*; WSem. word; cf. *hašāru*, *išāru*, *ušāru*.

^dNIN *hi-ša-ri* the Lady-of-the-Enclosure Studia Mariana pl. 3:26.

hišbu A s.; (1) (abundant) yield, produce, (2) vulva; from OB on; metath. of **hibṣu*; wt. syll. and MA.DAM; cf. *habāsu A*.

MA.DAM = *hi-i[š]-bu* Lu Excerpt II 104, also LTBA 2 2:205 and Izbu Comm. 18; SAL^{mu}-ru-ub LAGAR = *hi-iš-bu* vulva Antagal A 163.

an.ki.bi.ta du₈.du₈.bi.e.ne : *šamū hengal-lašunu eršetum hi-šib-šá* the skies their abundance, the earth its wealth (Sum.: sky and earth their abundance) 4R 20:21f., rel. (du₈.du₈ is here translated by two different Akk. words); é.kur Nibru ma.dam du₈.bi [. . .] : *Ekur u Nippuri hi-iš-bu t[uh]-du . . .* BA 5 647:8, 13, rel.; a.ab.ba ma.dam.bi : *támtum hi-[i]š-ba-šu* the sea its abundance 4R Add. p. 4, ad pl. 18* No. 5:16-17, rel.

hi-iš-bu = *bu-šu-u* Izbu Comm. 18; *hi-iš-bu* = *ma-na-ḥa-a-ti* LTBA 2 2:207 and dupl. RA 18 4 No. 6 r. 6 (*mānahāti* also explains here *tatturu*, *taklīmtu* and *namkurru*); *hi-šib-šú* : *dum-qi-šú* CT 41 41:9, Theodicy Comm. (collation G. Lambert).

(1) (abundant) yield, produce — (a) in gen.: *mukammer hi-iš-bi-im ana Anim u Ištar* (the king) who heaps up produce for Anu and

hišbu A

Ishtar CH ii 45; *kibrātu miḥāriš našāšu hi-iš-ba* all the regions together bring her (their) products ZA 10 295:15 (= AfK 1 25 r. i 16), OB hymn; [hi]-[iš(!)]-bu ana É.GAL ú-ul i-ru-ub the products will not come into the palace YOS 10 24:11, OB ext.; NÍG.GA-šu ù hi-zi(!)-ib-šu KÚR(!) i-kal the enemy will profit from his (the king's) wealth and his produce KUB 37 227:4, liver model; *tuhḥudāku hi-iš-bi* I have an abundance of products PBS 15 80 i 16, Nbn.

(b) the typical products of a region, a country, a tree: *šadē hi-šib-šu-nu tāmta tušašša bilatsu* you will make the mountains bear their yield, the sea its tribute KAR 166:33, Irra; *nuḥuš kibrāt hi-šib šadī u tāmati lagruna* let me heap up the abundance of the (four) regions, the yield of mountain and sea Lie Sar. p. 83 n. 9; *mušēribu hi-šib šadī u tāmtim* who brings in the yield of mountain and sea Thompson Esarh. pl. 15 iii 11, Asb., etc., also *nuḥuš tāmati hi-ši-ib šadī* VAB 4 270 ii 47, Nbn., *hi-ši-ib hur-šānišunu . . . lu amdaḥar* KAH 2 60 i 33, Tn. I, etc.; *hi-iš-bi tāmatim ipti kabitti . . . ušērimma* I brought (to Babylon) the yield of the sea, a heavy tribute and . . . VAB 4 124 ii 35, Nbk.; *hi-šib* A.AB.BA ZÁḤ the yield of the sea will disappear ACh Sin 33:9; *ina niqē hi-šib KUR.[MEŠ]* (var. [i]-na ni-qi-e hi-ši-ib ma-ta-a-ti) Schollmeyer No. 16 iv 29; *ina hi-ši-ib mé patti šuāti* through the yield (produced) by (the water of) this canal KAH 2 61:51, Tn. I; *hi-ši-ib KUR Labnānu* the produce of the Lebanon VAB 4 174 ix 42, Nbk.; *pān šadimma erīnu naši hi-šib-šu* the cedar bears its fruit on the slopes of the mountain Gilg. V i 7; *íd Ū-la-a . . . ša ana* A.AB.BA ubbalu hi-šib-šā the river Ulai that carries its yield (of fish) into the sea 2R 51 No. 1:32, rel.; *rubā* MA.DAM (parallel: *hi-šib*) KUR-šu [ikkal] the prince will enjoy the produce of his land CT 30 50a:15, ext., cf. also CT 27 17:43, Izbu.

(c) often in names of gates: *bāb hi-[šib] māti šumšu azkur* I named it "Gate-of-the-Products-of-the-Land" OIP 2 146:26, Senn.; *bāz bilat hi-šib huršāni* KÁ.GAL KUR *Ha-tam-ti* The-one-that-Brings-in-the-Products-of-the-Mountains (is the name) of the gate (toward) Elam OIP 2 112 vii 83, Senn.; *Ninlil muddi-*

hiššatu

šat hi-iš-bi Ninlil-Renews-the-Products (gate of Khorsabad) IR 36:58, Sar.

(d) as personal name: *Hi-iš-bi-šu* (name of a slave girl) BIN 7 36:5, OB.

(2) vulva (a euphemism): cf. above.

For mng. 2, cf. Holma Körperteile 102.

hišbu B s.; (1) wood shavings, pieces of cut wood, (2) split (of a precious stone); SB*; cf. *hašābu* A.

ḥa-aš KUD = *hi-[i]š-bu* A III/5:114; giš.ḥa-aš KUD = *hi-iš-bu* Hh. VI 67 (followed by *hišibtu*); *hi-iš-bu* = *ap-pa-ru* Malku II 76; *bulug.ga* = *hi-iš-bu šā* NA₄.GUG Antagal A 164; [bu-ur] BÚR = *hi-iš-bu šā* NA₄.GUG K.11807(unpub.):5 (text similar to Idu).

(1) wood shavings, pieces of cut wood: cf. above.

(2) split (of a precious stone): cf. above; NA₄.AD.BAR *hi-šib* NA₄.GUG basalt, a split of carnelian, (and various herbs used as drugs) KAR 186:11, rit.

hišibtu s.; wood-shaving, sliver of wood; lex.*; cf. *hašābu* A.

gišgi-iš-ḥa-ašḥa-aš = *hi-šib-tum* Hh. VI 68 (preceding line giš.ḥa-ašḥa-aš = *hi-iš-bu*).

hišinu see *hišnu*.

hišnu (*hišinu*): s.; protection; OB, SB*; cf. *hašānu*.

ina UD SUD *hi-iš-ni* (var. *hi-ši-ni* in two duplicates) DINGIR *šā* MIN *ha-ša-nu* in far-off days, protection of the god, that is, ditto (= protection) from "to protect" CT 30 27 r. 6, ext., dupl. CT 20 31:6 and K.2940(unpub.):7; *hi-iš-ni* DINGIR.MEŠ protection of the gods Boissier DA 230:16; (in a personal name:) *Hi-iš-ni^a-Da-gan* TCL 1 238:35, OB (from Tirqa).

***hiššaštu** s.; (mng. unkn.); SB*; pl. *hiššašātu*.

elāt hi-iš-ša-ša-at u tabnīti in addition to the *h*. (-mats?) and the *tabnītu*-baskets (which he offers to Anu) RAcc. p. 63:49.

Perhaps to be connected with *hašāšu*.

hiššatu s.; reed-cutting; from OB on*; cf. *hašāšu*.

dullī bitqi miḥri namba'i kušarti u hi-iš-ša-ti ša Nār-šarri work on the breaches (of the dam), the stopping-up of seepages, small

hiššu

repairs and the cutting of reeds on the Nār-šarri canal MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 21, kud. (Melišihu); *i-di hi-iš-ša-ti* wages for reed-cutting YOS 3 134:14, NB let.; barley given *a-na hi-iš-ša-ti* for reed-cutting UCP 9 p. 90 No. 24:26, NB, and cf. x ŠE.GIŠ.Ì *hi-iš-ša-ta* Camb. 176:11. Connect possibly the “Flurname” in A.GAR *Hi-iš-ša-tum* TCL 1 5:6, OB let.

hiššu s.; rubble, gravel; NB, LB*.

x GUR ŠE.BAR *a-di-i hi-iš-šu ù i-pi-ri ana* 10 GIŠ.MÁ *ultēli* I have loaded on ten boats x gur of barley with gravel and sand (i.e. uncleaned barley) CT 22 244:9, NB let.; *arki ša qaqqari hipira* NA₄ *hi-iš-ši mali ibašši* . . . NA₄ *hi-iš-ši malú eli* NA₄ *hi-iš-ši [ekalla] ētepuš* NA₄ *hi-iš-ši ša mullú* . . . after the territory was excavated and there was enough gravel (ready) . . . it was filled with rubble (in some places twenty, in others forty cubits deep) — on the rubble I (then) built the (palace) — the rubble for filling (and the bricks, etc., were prepared by workmen from Akkad) MDP 21 pl. 1:18–20, Dar. I (in the Pers. and Elam. versions the word corresponding to *hiššu* is Old Pers. *Θikā*, “gravel, rubble, broken stone” [R. G. Kent Old Persian (= AOS 33) 188]).

hiša adv.; quickly; SB*; cf. *hāšu* A.

harrān . . . *šabitma kišād Puranāti hi-i-ša irkabma* id (Marduk) is on the way to . . . , at the bank of the Euphrates he quickly embarked upon the river KAR 360:7 and dupl. Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 25:6, lit.

hišānu s.; (an object); OA*.

2 *hi-ša-nu* BIN 6 258:9 and 13 (in an inventory, after *eriquu*, “wagon,” and *e-pi₅-nu*, “plow”).

hišā’u see *hiššāmú*.

hiših̄tu s.; (1) need, lack, (2) needed materials, supplies, necessities, (3) desirable, useful, beloved object; from OB on; pl. *hi-ši-ih̄-ha-ti* (VAS 1 79:9, SB), *hi-ših̄-hi-e-ti* (YOS 3 79:19, NB); cf. *hašāhu*.

áš áš = *hi-ših̄-[tu]* Idu II 252; á.áš = *hi-ših̄-tu*, á.áš-tešITA₄ = MIN Nabnitu IV 237f.; níg.šà.hab = *hi-ši-ih̄-tú* Erimhuš I 195; níg.šà.ha^{a-ab}LAGAB = [*hi-ši-ih̄-tu*] Antagal VIII 119; *hi-ših̄-tum* = *ši-bu-tu* Izbu Comm. 32, but see *šibūtu u hi-ših̄-tú* . . . *bēli lišpura* may my lord write about wish(es) and need(s) TCL 9 114:15, NB (cf. also ABL 451 r. 9).

hiših̄tu

(1) need, lack: *ana šē'im ana hi-še-ih̄-ti-ku-nu azzazakkunūšim* I will be guarantor to you for your supply of barley CT 33 20:16, OB let.; *ana hašija u hi-ši-ih̄-ti ekallim aham ul nadēku* I am not neglectful towards my district and the needs of the palace ARM 3 12:8; silver *ana hi-ši-ih̄-ti ša Eanna* for the requirement(s) of Eanna GCCI 1 367:2, NB; silver *kí hi-ših̄-[ti] ibaššú luddakkamma* according to need I shall give to you and . . . BIN 1 57:25, NB let.; *mīnu hi-ših̄-tam ša É. KUR u hi-ših̄<-ta>-ku-nu šupranimma* write us what the need(s) of the temple (are) and your own need(s) and (we shall send them to you) YOS 3 20:23–24, NB let.; *mimma šumšu šūguru šundulam la bašá hi-ši-ih̄-tim* all kinds of precious things in great quantities, leaving nothing to be desired VAB 4 86 i 27, Nbk.

(2) needed materials, supplies, necessities: a bull for the plow, a plow and *hi-še-eh̄-ti e-ri-ši-im* the materials needed for seeding VAS 16 129:17, OB let.; *aššum hi-še-eh̄-ti kussām šamādīm* with regard to the materials needed to build (lit.: to join) a chair VAS 16 167:7, OB let.; GIŠ.[MÁ].Ī.A . . . *rēš hi-še-ih̄-tim* . . . [*lik*]illa let the ships . . . wait for the required (objects) ARM 1 36:46; *hurāša mala uhhuziša u hi-še-eh̄-ti-ša šubila* send me gold, enough for its (the palace’s) plating and its (other) supplies EA 16:18, MA; *mimma unūt biti hi-ših̄-ti Ešarra eššiš epuš* all kinds of implements for the temple, the necessary equipment for Ešarra I made anew KAH 2 127 vi 12, Esarh.; *gan apparāte . . . akšitma ana šipri hi-ših̄-ti ekallāte belūteja lu epuš* I cut down the reeds of the swamps and used (them) as materials for the work on my lordly palaces OIP 2 116 viii 62, Senn., and passim; *āmur parisū u hi-ših̄-tum addi* I inspected the oars and stored up the necessary supplies Gilg. XI 64; *hi-ši-ih̄-tum ša ana nadé uššu ša abulli* the materials necessary for the (ritual of the) laying of the foundation of the gate VAS 6 68:9, NB; iron spades, baskets *u hi-ših̄-ti ša dulli ša nāri* and materials needed for the work on the canal BIN 1 60:18, NB let.; *mimma hi-ših̄-ti ina ekalli mala bašú* (tablets for) all the necessities which might occur in the

hišiltu

palace, as many as there are CT 22 1:27, NB (let. of Asb.); *ina muḫḫi hi-ših-tum šu-uš-bu-ut-tum* ù KAŠ.HI.A *ana šulá 1-en la isilli* nobody should be careless with regard to the loading of materials, equipment and beer YOS 3 19:29, NB let., cf. *hi-ših-ḫe-e-ti* ibid. 79:19; two minas (worth) of food . . . to PN . . . TA *hi-ših-ti-ni ninandinu* we shall give from our store of supplies BOR 5 132:22, LB; *tuppi hi-ših-ti ša šu^{II} kalí* tablet (listing) necessary materials for the use of the *kalú*-priest RAcc. 9 r. 1, NB rit.

(3) desirable, useful, beloved object: *kullat išē hi-ših-ti inbi u karānē* all useful trees (bearing) fruit, and vines TCL 3 327, Sar.; gold, silver, *hi-ših-ti riqqē dišpi ḫimēti* the (most) desirable of spices, honey, ghee BA 3 297 r. 48, Esarh.; *atta bīnu GIŠ.MEŠ la hi-še-ḫ-te* you, tamarisk, (are among) the useless trees KAR 324:22, wisdom; beloved person: RN . . . *hi-ših-ti ilāni rabūti* RN . . . the beloved of the great gods Thompson Esarh. ii 18, and passim; RN *hi-ših-ti* ^dBE RN, beloved of Enlil KAR 334:9 and r. 6; RN [*hi*]-*ših-ti* É.ŠÁR.RA RN, beloved of (the temple) Ešarra BA 3 291:35, Esarh.; note: RN *erišti hi-ših-ti ilatišu rabūti* wanted by and beloved of his great godhead Streck Asb. 272:3.

hišiltu s.; (1) (a kind of coarse flour); (2) (a preparation of crushed spices); Nuzi; pl. *hišletu*; cf. *ḫašātu*.

[zíd.]^{si-ig}KAL = MIN (= *qi-me*) *hi-iš-le-e-tum* Hh. XXIII v 20; [si-ig] [KA]L = *hi-iš-li-e-tú* Ea IV 316, also A IV/4:313; zi-si-[ig] [zíd.KAL] = [*hi-iš-li-e-tu*] Diri V 156; zíd.kum.k[um] = [*hi-iš-li-e-tum*], zíd.KAL.[KAL] = [MIN] Nabnitu XXI 237f.; *hi-šil-tú* = GIŠ.ŠIM.MEŠ (var. *ri-qu-u*) LTBA 2 1 vi 24 = 2:360.

(1) (a kind of coarse flour): *x hi-ši-il-du* (*kibtu*, “wheat,” in parallel passages) *ana šu-ku-nu* MEŠ *x ḫ.* for storage HSS 14 42:1 and 5, Nuzi, also ibid. 145:11 and 31, etc.

(2) (a preparation of crushed spices): cf. LTBA 2, above.

hišru s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

uš BAD = *hi-iš-rum* dead reed(?) MSL 3 p. 218 v 9 (Proto-Ea).

See sub *hisru*.

hiššumaki

****hiššahu** (Bezold Glossar 128a); to be read *pirša’u*.

hiššāmu see *hiššānu*.

hiššāmū (*hišā’ú*): adj.; noble, thoroughbred (horse); from OB on*; *hišā’ú* in OB.

hi-šā-mu-u = *gít-ma-lum* well-bred (person) Malku I 68.

(a) noble: ^d*Pap-ul-e-gar-ra hi-šā-ú mutar-rir dašni* DN the noble, who makes the . . . tremble JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 6 i 6, OB lit.; cf. Malku I 68, above.

(b) thoroughbred (horse): *rakbāk hi-iš-šā-me-e šitmarūti* I rode on fiery thoroughbred (horses) Bauer Asb. 2 84 n. 3 to i 20.

hiššānu (*hiššāmu*): s.; (a thorny plant); lex.*

hi-iš-šā-nu (var.: *-mu*) = *sil-lu-ú* Malku II 147.

****hiššatiš** (Bezold Glossar 128b); to be read *hi-iš-ša-me-e*; cf. sub *hiššāmū*.

hiššatu A s.; inflation; SB*; cf. *ḫašāšu* B.

hi-iš-šā-tum : *ul-lu-uš lib-bi* inflation (of a part of the exta) (portends) joy of heart CT 20 40 i-ii 25 (followed in col. iii by *šumma* HAR 15 i-ḫa[š-šu-uš] if the right lung is inflated).

hiššatu B s.; substitute; OB*.

SAG.GEMÉ(GÌM) *ša* PN *aḫija ina* GN *ina hi-iš-ša-tim illiqi* the slave girl of my brother PN has been taken away from GN as a pawn (lit.: substitute) Boyer Contribution 122:11 (= RA 15 140), let.; SAG.GEMÉ-ka *ša ina hi-iš-ša-tim il-li-qú-ú* ibid. 15.

Free variant of *kiššatu*.

Harris, JCS 9 98.

***hiššu** (fem. *hiššatu*): adj.; fat (occ. only as fem. personal name); OB, MB; cf. *ḫašā-šu* B.

¹*Hi-iš-ša-tum* Jean Tell Sifr 18a:7, OB, and passim in OB; ¹*Hi-iš-ša-ti* (genitive) BE 15 6:9 and 13, MB.

hiššumaki s.; compensation payment; Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

I shall sell . . . fields for ten shekels of silver and 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ana* PN *kīma hi-iš-šu-ma-ki-ia* *ana* PN *inandin(!) šumma* 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR PN *kīma ḫé-iš-šu-ma-ki-ia*

hiššušu

ana legē la imangur . . . kīma hi-iš-šu-ma-ki-ia I shall give ten shekels of silver to PN as my compensation payment, if PN does not agree to accept the ten shekels of silver as my compensation payment (I shall cut off one homer of field . . . and give it to PN) in lieu of my compensation payment HSS 5 29:11, 14, 19, Nuzi.

hiššušu see *hašāšu* D.

hištu s.; briars; lex.*; pl. *hišūtu*.

giš.NIM = *hi-iš-tu* BRM 4 33:48; te-ḫi GIŠ.NIM = *hi-iš-tu* Diri II 246; di-iḫ NIM = *ha-an-da-aš-pu-ri . . . ša-niš hi-šu-tu* // *bal-tum ḫ. . .* or also briars, variant: thorny shrubs A VIII/3:12.

***hištu** s.; weir; MB*; pl. *hišātu*; cf. *hašú* C.

hi-ša-ti [pi(?)]-ti mû adīna ina [x hi]-ša-a-ti la iššakkanu "open the weirs!" until now no water has been put within the weirs BE 17 3:11, 12, let.; *mišil ḡābē hi-i-ša-ti [x]-x-ak-ka-n[u]* half of the men will . . . the weirs PBS 1/2 55:18, let.; *kalā ša bēli ipušu* KÁ *hi-ša-a-ti ša surruḫa* (as to) the enclosure surrounded by dikes which my lord made, the opening of the weirs which are . . . ed, (I assigned twelve men to the task) PBS 1/2 48:6, let.

hištu see *ḫirtu*.

hišú s.; (a part of the human body); MB*.

(two slaves fell into the well) *ša l kirrašu šebir u šanú hi-ša-a-šu šebir* the leg of one was broken and the ḫ. of the other was broken BE 17 21:30, let.

Read probably *hešú* as variant of *hašú* A s. mng. 2.

hišú see *hilú*.

hišu s.; (1) necklace, (2) basket, (3) bird's nest, (4) obligation (as legal term); from OB on; cf. *hašú* C.

na₄.ḪAR.gú.za.gin = *hi-i-š[ú]* Hh. XVI 75; [na₄.ḪAR.gú.za.gin = *hi-i-šú* = *ir-tu* pectoral Hg. B IV 174d; ba-ki-rum U+SAR = *hi-šum ša* NU.GIŠ.SAR basket of the gardener A II/4:147; ba.ḪUR U+SAR = MIN *ša ŠU.ḪA* same of the fisherman ibid. 148; gi.ú.ki.sé.ga = *hi-šu* = *qin-nu ša* MUŠEN.MEŠ bird's nest Hg. B II 224, A II 19; gu-u[d] Ú.KI.SÉ.GA = *qin-n[u]*, *hi-š[u]* (Izi E 332 written *hi-i-ši*), *ku-ma-š[u]* Diri IV 25ff., also Izi E 331ff.; gi.šú = *hi-i-šu* a reed-structure (see

hitlapu

pattu, šutukku), gi.šú.a = MIN, gi.KA.ŠÈR = MIN Nabnitu IV 241ff.; *hi-i-šum* = *a-gu-ú* headband An VII 236.

(1) necklace: cf. above; *hi-i-iš* KÙ.GI *ša Ištar ina bīt* PN *ittāšimi* somebody has carried off the golden necklace of Ishtar from the house of PN PBS 1/2 60:11, MB let.; *hi-iš* KÙ.GI a golden necklace (decorated with jewels) 5R 33 iii 41, Agum-kakrime.

(2) basket (of the gardener and fisher): cf. above.

(3) bird's nest: cf. above.

(4) obligation (as legal term) (only OB): *ana amtim hi-ša-a-am ēzib adan kaspim ša-qālim iktašdanni* I made out a bond (obligating me to pay) for the slave girl, and now the time to pay the silver has arrived CT 4 27a:6, let.; *hi-ša-am ša ana* ÍB.TAG₄ *kaspim ezbūši irišuši* they demanded of her the document constituting proof of obligation (to pay) the balance of the silver that had been made out to her TCL 1 157:34, leg.; *hi-šu kunukkika u* 5 ERIM *šibū ša ina tuppi šatru* the clauses of your sealed bond and (the names of) the five witnesses that are inscribed on the tablet Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 29 No. 948 r. 1, let. Note: *i-ša-am* PN *lišābilam* may PN bring the (document concerning the) binding agreement VAS 16 29:6, also line 10, let., which indicates that the words listed here sub mng. 4, should possibly be read *išu*.

For mng. 4, cf. David, *Revue d'Histoire du Droit* 14 17.

hišūru v.(?); (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

eqla ana jāši hi-šu-ru-mi u ēterišmi the field was given(?) to me and I cultivate it JEN 325:25.

hišūtu s.; damming (of a river); NB*; cf. *hašú* C.

2 GI *burānē šusrupūtu ana hi-šu-tu ša nāri* two pitch-soaked reed mats for damming up the river GCCI 2 320:3.

hitlānu see *hilānu* in *bīt hilāni*.

hitlapu s.; (a garment); syn. list*; cf. *halāpu* A.

hi-ū-la-pu = *na-aḫ-lap-tú* An VII 201, also Malku VI 114.

hitlupātu

hitlupātu s. pl.; (a garment); syn. list*; cf. *ḫalāpu* A.

ḫi-it-lu-pa-tum = *na-aḫ-lap-tú* An VII 202, also Malku VI 115.

hitmu s.; (piece of silver or gold in a certain shape, used in commercial transactions, mostly of standardized weight); OA*.

(a) without indications of weight: 3 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.GI u 1½ MA.NA 3½ GÍN *kaspam dannam ša tušēbilanni* the three *ḫ.* of gold and 1½ minas and 3½ shekels of “strong” silver which you sent me (we divided into three [shares]) TCL 14 33:3; 1 MA.NA 5 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR *illibbi* PN *aḫāma* 1 MA.NA URUDU u 2 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR *illibbišuma* one mina and five *ḫ.* of silver (are put) on the account of PN, separately, one mina of copper and two *ḫ.* of silver (are) likewise (put) on his account Kültepe c/k 459:24 and 28 (this and following unpub. Kültepe texts courtesy Balkan), also Kültepe c/k 482:1, 9 (same transaction); 5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR KI PN 5 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR u *aḫāma* 5 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR *aššumi tappa’išu* five shekels of silver from PN, five *ḫ.* of silver and separately five *ḫ.* of silver in the name of his partner Kültepe c/k 515:5; 2½ MA.NA 2½ *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR Kültepe c/k 1173:1, cf. 7 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR *ibid.* line 15, 2 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR Kültepe c/k 1258:5, 5 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR *ibid.* line 5; *ana šubātī ša ana* 13 *ḫi-tim ana ekallim tad-nūni* for garments which have been given to the palace for 13 *ḫ.* (of silver) Kültepe d/k 405:11.

(b) weights indicated: 9 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.BABBAR 7½ MA.NA.TA nine *ḫ.* of silver each (weighing) 7½ minas Kültepe c/k 684:1; 3 *ḫi-tim* KÙ.GI *ša abnišu* 70 MA.NA.TA three *ḫ.* of gold (made) of ore, each (weighing) 70 minas Kültepe c/k 1173:9.

The *ḫ.* of usage a could denote a subdivision of the shekel (larger than the ŠE) used only for weighing precious metals.

hitmuṭiš adv.; speedily, quickly; SB; cf. *ḫamātu* A.

aššu la naparšudišu šūt rēšija . . . ḫi-it-mu-ṭi-iš ašpur in order that he should not escape, I speedily dispatched my prefects TCL 3 333, Sar., and cf. *ibid.* 34; *ana* GN . . . *ḫi-it-mu-ṭi-iš*

hitu A

allikma kīma tīb meḫē azīqma kīma imbari ašḫupšu to GN . . . I marched quickly, and like the onset of a storm I swept (into action) and like fog I enveloped him OIP 2 83:43, Senn., cf. *ḫi-it-mu-ṭi-iš* Lie Sar. 258, and dupl. Winckler Sar. No. 70:86; [...] *nu um-mi-iš ḫi-it-mu-ṭi-iš idākanni . . .* will quickly kill me CT 20 49:22, SB ext. apod.

hitnuqu s.; (1) suffocation(?), (2) self-denial; SB*; cf. *ḫanāqu*.

(1) suffocation(?): *mūt [ḫi-it]-nu-[qi imāt]* he will die of suffocation(?) Kraus Texte 6 r. 48, physiogn. apod.

(2) self-denial: *šumma libbašu ḫi-it-nu-qa ıteriš inahḫiḫ* if his heart desires self-denial, he will have plenty ZA 43 104:15 (Sittenkanon).

hitpu s.; (a type of sacrifice); NB*; cf. *ḫatāpu*.

(a) in gen.: 61 UDU.NITÁ.ME 17 MÁŠ.GAL *a-na ḫi-it-pu ina é.GUD.MEŠ u* UDU.NITÁ.ME 61 rams, 17 full-grown he-goats for the *ḫ.*-sacrifice in the stables for large and small cattle YOS 7 8:19.

(b) in lists coming from Uruk, dated at the time of Cyrus and Cambyses (except YOS 6 226, Nbn.), such as: BIN 1 167, YOS 1 46–51, YOS 6 226, YOS 7 64, TCL 13 145, 148, 169, 175, 176, AnOr 8 65, 69, 72, 75, 78, Or. 5 p. 45. These texts list sheep and goats given out during one month for offerings, itemizing amounts and cultic purposes for each day. The entry 1 MÁŠ.TUR *ḫi-it-pu/pi*, “one young he-goat for the *ḫ.*-sacrifice”, recurs on the following days of the month: 6th or 7th, 13th (rarely) or 14th, 20th (once) or 21st, 27th, 28th or 29th (once).

hitpu denotes a cultic act characterized by the slaughtering of an animal (probably by a specific technique, see sub *ḫatāpu*). This act was performed in the Uruk of the NB period at regular intervals which seem to have been connected with the phases of the moon.

(Clay, YOS 1 75ff.; Ebeling apud San Nicolò, Or. NS 20 144).

hitu A s.; architrave; NB, SB; Sum. lw.(?); pl. *ḫittū, ḫittānu*; wr. syll. and GÍŠ.ḫÉ.DU.

hittu B

h₃é.du₇ = *hi-it-tu* Igituh I 354; ^dh₃é^{bi-tu}du₇ = ^d*Hi-it-tum* KAV 50 i 9; ^dh₃é.du₇ = lú.ká.na.ke₄ ibid. 10 (^dh₃é.du₇ cannot be connected with ^dGa.an.du, equated with Papsukkal in CT 24 40:56, despite Sum. ga.du, part of a door, Gudea Cyl. A xxvi 26).

péš.hul giš.h₃é.du₇ ká.na.ke₄ bi.in.lá : *hulá ina hi-it-ti ša bābi a-lul-[x]* I hung a *hulú*-mouse on the *h.* of the door (opening) CT 16 29:72f., SB rel.; é.gal nam.nun.na é.h₃é.du₇ ... RLA 2 185 No. 179 (Samsuiluna year 34).

GIŠ.H₃É.DU₇.MEŠ *niphī šurīnī u dalāte sipparri lu ukīn* I set up architraves (with) a frieze of emblems, and doors (plated with) copper KAH I 15:25, Shalm. I; SAL *abzazāti NA₄.^dŠE.TIR dimmē erīnī šīruššīn ulzizma ša ekal pīli šātu emid H₃É.DU₇.MEŠ-šá* upon the backs of *abzastu*-monsters of *ašnan*-stone I placed cedar columns and (upon them) I set the architraves of this limestone palace OIP 2 133:77, Senn.; *dimmē šīrūti erā namra uhal-lipma hi-it-ti bābāni bit hīlānišu emid* I coated great pillars with shining bronze, and (upon them) I set the architraves of the door openings of its portico Streck Asb. 88:102; *erīnē dannūti ana šibiša GIŠ.H₃É.DU₇-ša u šulū-liša ušatriš* I laid strong cedar beams for its roof, its architrave and its ceiling VAB 4 212 ii 30, Ner.; *sippūšu šigārūšu tallu GIŠ.H₃É.DU₇ kanakku hurāša ruššā ušalbiš* I covered with red gold its thresholds, its locks, the cross-beam(?), the architrave (and) the *kanakku* VAB 4 152 iii 55, Nbk., etc.; may the god of the temple protect *ušurat bīti tallu GIŠ.H₃É.DU₇ ša-kanakku sippu šigāri I+LU É.BAR* the structure (lit.: plan) of the temple, (every) beam, architrave, . . . , threshold, lock, stairway (and) outbuilding VAB 4 258 ii 25, Nbn.; 4 *gušūrē ana hi-it-ta-nu ša parakki ša zippu ša šiāti* four beams for the architraves of the throne room . . . VAS 6 221:2, NB; 1 K_{UŠ} *hi-it-ti* . . . 1 K_{UŠ} *hi-it-ti ša mušapšihī* one cubit (the height of) the architrave, one cubit (the height of) the architrave of the supporting arch(?) (description of a temple doorway) PSBA 33 pl. 21:4, 6, NB.

Weidhaas, ZA 45 119ff.

hittu B s.; (a container); lex.*

dug.kaš.ús.sa = *hi-it-tum*, var. [*ha*]-at-t[*u*] Hh. X 75.

See sub *hattu B*, *hattu*.

hiṭtu

hittu C s.; utterance; lex.*; cf. *hādu*.

i.bi.lu = *hi-it-tu* Izi V 31 (also = *teltu*); [i.bi.l]u = *hi-it-tum* Nabnitu V 11; ár.ri = *hi-it-tum* Izi J 5 (also = *nu'udu*, *tanittu*).

hittu D s.; (an object of precious metal); OA, NB*.

$\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA 1 GÍN KÙ.GI $\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA 5 GÍN *hi-tù u dudīnātum* 21 shekels of gold, (one) *h.* and (one) pectoral of 35 shekels CCT 3 29:26, OA; 2 *miḥšū hi-tù u dudīnātuša* two *miḥšu*, (one) *h.* and her (the girl's) pectoral TCL 4 30:13, OA; 36 *šulāpu hurāši ša qittup kurūri hi-it-ti ša agī ša DN* 36 golden *šulāpu*-ornaments for the . . . ing of the *kurūru* of the *h.* of the tiara of the god DN GCCI 2 261:5, NB.

See possibly *hīdu*.

hiṭu (or *hīdu*): s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

TU₅ = *hi-tum* Proto-Diri 290 (preceded by *rimkum*, *risnum*).

hiṭtu s.; (1) damage, loss, (2) deficiency, deficit, defect, (3) act of negligence, lapse, misdemeanor, (4) crime, (5) sin, cultic mistake, (6) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; cf. *haṭū*.

dingir.bi.gin_x(GIM) lu.ug.gá mu.un.túm. ma im.ma.an.ag.e : *kīma ša ana ilišu hi-ti-ta-am ublam anāku ettenpuš* I am treated like one who has sinned against his god VAT 8435(unpub.): 5f., OB lit. (courtesy Köcher); še.bi.da sil₇.lá.e.NE i.bi.túm.a.ni : *hi-ti-ti duppiri ublim panīja* remove my sin, pardon me! ASKT No. 15 r. 7f., rel.; še.bi.da maḥ.àm : *rabā hi-ta-tu-u-a* great are my sins 4R 10:36f., rel.

(1) damage, loss (OB) — (a) in gen.: *hi-ti-it pissātim ša ina tarbašim ušabšū alpam u šenam ušallamma ana bēlišunu inaddin* (the negligent shepherd) will fully repay to their owners in large or small cattle any loss from contagion which he has allowed to occur in the fold CH § 267:84; *eleppum šē iššabar hi-ti-tam irtaši* if . . . this boat has shipped water (and) suffered damage (the shipbuilder shall dismantle it and make it stronger) CH § 235:18; *piršum rabūm ipparrašu u hi-ti-tu ina eglim ina la maššarti pir[šē] rabūm ibbaššū* a great breach has occurred and there is great damage in the field because no watch for breaches was kept VAS 16 179:10, let.; the *Sutū*-people come constantly, meet me, but turn back

hiṭtu

(again) — *hi-ti₄-tum mimma ul ibašši* there are no losses ARM 3 12:14.

(b) with *apālu*: *ana hi-ti-ti-im ša ibbaššū* PN LUGAL.E BA.NI.IB.GI₄.GI₄ PN shall pay the king for any damage that occurs Riftin 59:8, cf. YOS 8 60:8, also TCL 17 57:55, and passim in texts from Larsa; *šumma ... hi-ti-tum it-tabši mannum ... itanappalu* if ... there be damage, who ... will pay for it? ARM 1 109:41f.

(2) deficiency, deficit, defect: *hi-ti-it* GUN-*šu ina muḫhika iššakkan* you will be responsible for the deficiency in his rent TCL 7 18:23, OB let.; *aššum bursaggē ullulimma hi-ti-ti la rašē ... LÚ ki-ni-iš-tum šu-ut na-bu-ú šu-ma-an-šu-un ilikšunu aptur* in order to clear the *bursaggū*-offerings (of encumbrances) so that there should be no defaults I relieved all the named collegiums (of the priests of the temple) ... of their feudal obligations YOS 1 45 ii 24, Nbn.; (obscure:) *kīma tinūri ina hi*(var.: *ha*)-*ta-ti-šu-nu*(var.: *-ku-nu*) *kīma diqāri ina luḫummēšunu*(var.: *-kunu*) *lippuḫ-kunūši Girra ezzu* may the angry Girra scatter you as kilns by their (var.: your) defects (cracks?), as pots by their (var.: your) soot Maqlu III 171.

(3) act of negligence, lapse, misdemeanor: *šumma našratma hi-ti-tam la išu* if she has been chaste and has not (committed) a misdemeanor CH § 142:67; *gullultam u hi-ti-tam ul irši* he committed no offense or act of negligence ARM 1 18:15; *ana muḫhi hi-ta-a-tū ša bēli išpura* regarding the (alleged) acts of negligence (about) which my lord wrote to me TCL 9 138:18, NB let.

(4) crime: *mārē āli epiš anni ana šallati amnu sittātešunu ša [hi-ti-ti-ta-šū-un la ibšū uššuršun aqbi* I captured the culpable citizens, (and) ordered the release of the rest who had no guilt (lit.: crime) OIP 2 70:26, Senn.; *libbašu itama hi-ti-ti* he plotted crime VAB 4 270 i 3, Nbn.; *la bābil hi-ti-ti u gullulti* not guilty of crime or sin OIP 2 32 iii 12, Senn.; *arki hi-ta-a-te-šū maḫrāte gullultu rabitu ša hepē mātišu ... epuš* after his previous (lesser) crimes he committed the grievous felony which (led to) the ruin of his land TCL 3 95, Sar.; *hi-ti-tum inneppuš* a crime was

hiṭtu

committed KBo 1 11 r. 10, etc.; *hi-ta-a-ti ša* PN ... *ana* RN *iḫṫū* MU.NE list of the crimes that PN has committed against RN AFO 17 6 VAT 4923:1, NB.

(5) sin, cultic mistake — (a) sins committed: [*e*]gá *arnu gillatu hi-ti-tu [ēpuš]* I committed an error, a crime, a sin, a cultic mistake KAR 39 r. 18 and dupl., rel.; *hi-ti-ti ša ina zumrija* [GÁL-*a*] the sins that are in my body BMS 50:18; *aj irša' hi-ti-ti* let no cultic mistake occur (there) CT 34 37:77, Nbn., cf. VAB 4 242 i 23, and passim; who prays constantly to gods and goddesses *ana la rašē hi-ti-tim* in order not to make any cultic mistake VAB 4 262 i 7, Nbn.; *še-eṭ-tim u hi-ti-tim ana la šubši* in order that no omission or negligence shall occur VAB 4 216 ii 20, Ner.

(b) sins pardoned or removed: *puṭri arnī šērti gillati u hi-ti-ti* pardon my crime, my misdeed, my sin and my mistake STC 2 pl. 82:81; *ilu ana amēli hi-ta-ti-šū upaṭṭaršu* (wr. GAB.MEŠ-šū) TCL 6 1:29, ext. apod., contrast *ilu ana amēli hi-ta-ti-šū ukaššaršu* (wr. KÉŠ.MEŠ-šū) ibid. 28, and Boissier Choix 1 62:2; *gillatu lissū hi-ti-tu lišallimu* may they remove the crime, correct the mistake Šurpu IV 72, cf. *hi-ti-tu šullumu* Šurpu IV 15, and passim; *hi-ta-tu-šū liptassisa* may his mistakes be cancelled Šurpu IV 81, cf. *pu-si-si hi-ta-ti-[ia]* BMS 50:22; *mupassisu hi-ta-a-te* who forgives sins Streck Asb. 36 iv 38; *annī puṭur šērti pušur šūtiq gillatīma hi-ti-ti rummē* pardon my sin, remove my misdeed, pass over my crime, forgive my mistake BMS 2:39; *nīšu māmīt tūrta maš'altu muršu tānihi arni šērti gillati hi-ti-ti ... lippašir* may oath, curse, retaliation, interrogation (under torture), disease, suffering, crime, misdeed, sin, error be removed Šurpu V/VI 68, and passim; *mušē-tiq lumni hi-ti-te u gillate maruš[te]* who removes evil, (cultic) mistake and grievous sin LKA 50:8, SB rel., cf. JRAS 1929 283 r. 11, and passim; *hi-ta-tu-u-a limmašā* may my (cultic) mistakes be forgotten 4R Add. p. 5 K.6028:7; *šukun hi-ta-ti-iā ana damqāti* turn my sins into good deeds PBS 1/1 14:33 and dupl. Craig ABRT 2 6:11, and passim.

(6) (uncert. mng.): *hi-d|ti-it-ka* KI KÚR TI CT 27 46 r. 20, Alu apod.; *hi-ti-tam nuḫallaq*

hiṭmu

KBo 1 11 r. 12, let.; [...] *a-šar hi-ṭa-ti* KAR 145 r. 11, *wisd.*

hiṭmu s.; muzzling; *lex.**; cf. *ḥaṭāmu*.

[...] = [*hi-ṭi-i*]m *pi-i* muzzling of the mouth Nabnitu S 10.

hiṭtatu s.; (1) trench, (2) foundation pit; NB; cf. *ḥaṭātu* A.

(1) trench: to search for the foundation of Eulmaš *ina hi-it-ṭa-tum ša* RN ... *aḥṭuṭ* I dug down in the trench of RN (for three years) CT 34 32:59, Nbn.; I commanded, *hi-it-ṭa-tum ina ḥipi šuāti ḥuttāma adi temenna ... tātammarā* dig a trench in this gully until you find the foundation! *ibid.* 66, Nbn.; *šalmu šitir šumi ša* RN ... *ina hi-it-ṭa-tum ... āmur* I found ... in the trench an (inscribed) relief with the name of RN CT 34 35:41, Nbn.; *hi-it-ṭa-tu aḥṭuṭ* I dug a trench VAB 4 254 i 32, Nbn., cf. *hi-it-ṭa-tum iḥṭuṭ* CT 34 27:52, Nbn., etc.

(2) foundation pit: *Ebabbara šuāti adkēma hi-it-ṭa-at-su aḥṭuṭ* I tore down that Ebabbar and dug a (new) foundation pit for it CT 34 23:14, Nbn.; É *hi-it-ṭa-tum* excavated lot VAS 5 79:1, cf. 6 *qanāti hi-it-ṭa-ta* VAS 4 98:1.

hiṭṭu see *ḥiṭu* A.

ḥiṭu A (*hiṭṭu*): s.; (1) fault, harm, (2) act of negligence, (3) damage, (4) sin, offense, (5) crime, misdeed, (6) punishment, (7) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; Ass. *hiṭṭu*, pl. *hiṭāni* (ABL 633 r. 8, KAV 1 viii 54 and 58); wr. syll. and once ŠE.BI.DA (Kraus Texte 23:4); cf. *ḥaṭū*.

[lu-u] [PA] = [*hi-i*]-*tu* Recip. Ea A vi 35; PA = [*hi-i*]-*tu* S^a Voc. N 14'; PA^{lu-ug-gá} = *hi-tu* Imgidda to Erimḥuš D 8' (cf. PA^{lu}.gá.gá = <*gillatu*> *ibid.* 9'); PA^x.gá = *hi-i-tum* Erimḥuš III 80 (cf. PA.gá.gá = *gillatu* *ibid.* 81), cf. CT 19 7 K.8670:7f.; PA.gá = *hi-tu* Igituh I 127.

še.bi.da dab.ba.mu sig_s.ga.šè mu.un.gi : *hi-it-ṭi aḥṭu ana damiqti tēr* turn the mistake which I made into something good 4R 10 r. 39f.; *en-ni-tum = hi-tu* RA 28 124:5, Šurpu Comm.; *ka-batum = hi-tu* Izbu Comm. 30; *an-nu = hi-tu* Izbu Comm. 150; *an-zil-lu = hi-tu* (var.: -*ti*) Malku II 249; *gil-la-ti, mad-qaq-ti = hi-it-tu* LTBA 2 2:140f.

(1) fault, harm, in idioms (NA, NB let.): *mīnu ḥiṭu* there is no harm in it (lit.: what is the harm?) ABL 23 r. 13, also ABL 356

ḥiṭu A

r. 5, 390:8, 543:10, 895 r. 4f., 954:11, 1108:7, ZA 43 104 iv 8, etc.; *laššu ḥiṭu* it is of no consequence (lit.: there is no fault) ABL 348:14, NA, also ABL 658:8 and 663:7, etc.; *ḥiṭu jānu* there is no fault CT 22 202:21, NB, cf. ABL 958 r. 6, etc.

(2) act of negligence: *ana bītim la teggi hi-tū-um la ibbašši* do not neglect the house, let there be no act of negligence VAS 16 89:21, OB let., cf. TCL 18 87:41, and *passim*; *šalmānu mimma hi-tū-ni ul ibašši* we are blameless, there is no negligence on our part VAS 16 38:14, OB let.; *suluppē lušēsi hi-ta-am la iraššu* let him deliver the dates, let there be no negligence! YOS 2 93:14, OB let.; *maš-šarātuka lu dunnuna mimma hi-ti-k[a(?)]* *la ibbašši* let your guard details be strengthened, let there be no negligence on your part VAS 16 107:9, OB let.; *ana hi-ti-ia bēli la išakkana* my lord should not regard (this) as an act of negligence on my part BE 17 11:29, MB let., cf. *ana hi-ti-ni lu la išakkan* ABL 248 r. 6, etc.; *hi-tū-um ana pāni bēlija ul iparrik* no act of negligence will be a hindrance to my lord YOS 2 82:21, OB let., also A 3525(unpub.):12, OB let; *ramānkunu ina hi-tu usrā* guard yourselves against negligence! BIN 1 23:36, NB let.

(3) damage (OB only): *ana hi-ti kirī izzaz* he will be responsible for any damage to the orchard YOS 12 126:15; *šamām ikaššadam-ma hi-tū-um ibbašši* when the rains come there will be damage Fish Letters 15:32; *hi-ṭa-am ša kirīm amrama tēmam gamram ... tēranim* inspect the damage to the orchard and send me a complete report TCL 17 43:15, let.; *ana pa-ḥa-at u hi-ti-im ... ša ina bīt DN ibaššū ekallam ippalu* they will pay the palace the liabilities and the damage ... that occur in the temple of DN UET 5 868:13; *a-na hi-ti-im ša ibbaššū ki-ma pi-(i) i-ta-ni-e ip-pušušu* in regard to (any) damage that occurs they shall treat him exactly like the neighbors UET 5 420:13; GUD.ḤI.A *šalmu hi-ṭam ul išu* the cattle are intact, there is no damage VAS 16 9:17, let.

(4) sin, offense — (a) in rel. sense: *arni hi-ti u gillati* crime, sin and transgression Schollmeyer No. 28 r. 10; *hi-ṭa ša epušu u[l*

hītu A

īdi] I do not know what sin I committed
 Craig ABRT 1 14 r. 1; *ina hī-tu ilūtika . . .*
šūzibanni save me from sinning (lit.: sins)
 against your godhead VAB 4 252 ii 20, Nbn.;
hī-e-ti ep-ti ana ilāni I revealed my sin to the
 gods EA 137:33 (let. of Rib-Addi); *ilu ana*
amēli ana hī-ti-šū išabbat the (personal) god
 will seize the man for his sin TCL 6 1:27, ext.
 apod.; *arnu hī-tu šU.DINGIR* crime, sin, disease
 Boissier DA p. 211 r. 7, ext. apod.; *hī-it-tu dan-*
nu ana DN aḥtu I committed a grave sin
 against DN ZA 40 256:21, Esarh.; cf. additional
 occurrences sub *ḥaṭū*.

(b) in NB personal names: ^d*Nabū-mi-iš-hī-ta-*
a-a Nabu-forget-my-sins! VAS 4 154:4; ^d*Ēa-*
hī-i-ti-ul-i-di Oh-Ea-I-do-not-know-my-sin
 YOS 3 192:10, cf. Cyr. 34:28, also 5R 68 No. 2:48.

(c) in gen.: *teppuš hī-e-ta ana laqē ḥazanna*
 you have committed the offense of harboring
 the mayor EA 162:9; *annū arnūja u annū*
hī-tu-ia these are my crimes and these are
 my offenses EA 253:20; *mi-na-a hī-ta aḥ-ti*
ana bēlija what offense have I committed
 against my lord? PBS 1/2 73:4, MB let., cf.
 ibid. 31; *šumma amēlu ša hī-ta ana šarri iḥaṭtu*
 if a man who commits an offense against the
 king KBo 1 10 r. 21, cf. KBo 1 6:27; upon the
 rest *ša hī-it-tu u gullultu la išū* who had no
 offense or sin, (I placed the heavy yoke of
 my rule) Thompson Esarh. iii 54 (= 1R 45 ii 19).

(5) crime, misdeed: *ni'ati ša ana hī-ti*
tukallaniāti us, whom you consider (as having
 committed) a crime CT 4 2 r. 8', OB let.; *undu*
PN PN₂ u PN₃ hī-it-ta GAL.MEŠ itepš[u] NA₄
kunuk miḥir NA₄ *kunuk šarri itepšu* at the
 time when PN, PN₂ and PN₃ committed the
 great crime, (to wit) they made a seal (which
 was) a copy of the royal seal MRS 6 RS
 16.249:15; *šumma . . . ša libbiša ušašlīši hī-i-tu*
annū if he causes her a miscarriage, this is
 a crime KAV 1 vii 85, Ass. Code (§ 51); [*arna*]
u [hī]-i-ta ša mutiša tanašši she will be re-
 sponsible for the crime and the misdeed of
 her husband KAV 1 iv 54, Ass. Code (§ 32); *hī-it-*
a-šu ana SAG.DU-šu išakkanu they will make
 him responsible for his crime (lit.: put his
 crime upon his head) Wiseman Alalakh 2:52,
 MB; *Sutū ša šarbū hī-tu-šu-un* the Suteans,
 whose crimes have become very great BBSt.

hītu A

No. 36 ii 28, NB; *hī-it-ti-šu la māna ābuk* his
 countless crimes I pardoned Winckler Sar.
 pl. 32:51; *ša hī-it-tu ušabšū* who has caused
 a crime to be (committed) OIP 2 70:25,
 Senn., cf. ibid. 32 iii 8, and BIN 1 23:12, NB let.;
ša hī-ta-šu-u-ni ana muāte qabūni šarru bēli
ubtallissu the king has pardoned even him
 whose crime calls for (the penalty of) death
 ABL 2:21, NA; *la-a hī-tu dan-nu ih-ti* he
 did not commit a serious crime ABL 43 r. 11,
 NA, cf. ABL 620:3; *hī-tu-šū-nu šarru abika*
uzakkīšunūti the king your father purged
 them of their crimes ABL 793:17, NB; *kī*
kabāsu [ša hīti ša] PN šarru sebū[ma] hī-tu-ū-
šū likbus u kī kabāsu ša hī-ti-i-šū šarru bēluu
la sebū PN₂ *ina pān šarri bēlija lukīn* if the
 king desires the pardoning(?) (lit.: treading
 upon) of the crimes of PN, may he pardon(?)
 his crimes, but if the king my lord does not
 desire the pardoning(?) of his crimes, (then)
 may PN₂ give testimony before the king my
 lord ABL 791 r. 8f., NB; [*aššum*] *hī-i-ti ana*
pān dajāni i-ša-ak-ku-ū-šu-nu-ši (obscure)
 Peiser Urkunden 88 r. 9, MB.

(6) punishment — (a) in gen.: *ša sinništi*
hī-i-tu laššu there is no punishment for the
 woman KAV 1 ii 24, Ass. Code (§ 12).

(b) said of punishment imposed (*hīta emēdu*):
 [*ra*] *mānka hī-i-ta emi[d]* impose punishment
 upon yourself! BE 17 63:3, MB let.; *amēlu*
aššatsu hī-i-ta kī libbišu emmid the man may
 impose punishment upon his wife according
 to his wish KAV 1 iii 38, Ass. Code (§ 23); *bēl*
hī-ti emid hī-ta-a-šū impose punishment upon
 the malefactor! Gilg. XI 180; *ina pūt hī-ti-šū*
hī-it-tu emissu punish him according to his
 crime! ADD 646 r. 18, NA, cf. ADD 647 r. 18; I
 mutilated the runaway slaves — *ana mātim*
šanitimma la innabidu emidsunūti hī-tu in
 order that they should not flee (again) to
 another country I inflicted (this) punishment
 upon them ZA 40 258 iii 25, Esarh.; *hī-tu šā* LÚ.
 UNKIN(URU × BAR) *i-me-du-šu ušal<lam>* he
 shall pay in full the penalty that the assembly
 imposes upon him BRM 2 17:17, NB.

(c) said of punishment to be suffered (*hīta*
zabālu, šadādu — NB only): *hī-tu ša šarri*
izabbil he will suffer the punishment (imposed
 for such a crime) by the king YOS 6 108:11f.,

ḥiṭu A

also YOS 7 116:16 and 192:14; *ḥi-tu ša Gu-bāru bēl pihāt Bābili u Ebiri-nāri išaddadu* BIN 2 114:15, cf. YOS 7 160:12; *ḥi-tu ša RN išaddad* YOS 7 187:12, cf. AnOr 8 61:18, and passim; *ḥi-i-tu ša ilāni u šarri* PN *išaddad* TCL 12 80:10, cf. TCL 13 163:20, also YOS 7 69:22, 90:16, and passim.

(7) (uncert. mng.): *anāni ḥi-tu ša qaqqaru ni-qiṭ-tu* ABL 275 r. 13, NB; *šarru ana ḥi-tu la un-da-na-ar* ABL 1240 r. 10, NB; *ana ḥi-ti-ia la i-ta-ru* ABL 764 r. 4, NB; GI.BI ŠE.BL.DA (obscure) Kraus Texte 23:4, physiogn. apod.

For mng. 6, cf. San Nicolò, OLZ 1929 25; for mng. 1b, cf. Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 34 and Schott, OLZ 1937 362.

ḥiṭu A in **bēl ḥiṭi** s.; malefactor; Bogh., NA, SB, NB; cf. *ḥaṭū*.

bēl ḥe-ti-i la iduku they did not kill the malefactor KBo 1 10 r. 23, let.; *adi šabē* EN *ḥi-ti ša ittišu iduk* he killed (the king) together with the felonious troops who were with him CT 34 40 r. iii 34, Synchron. Hist.; *be-el ḥi-ti e-mid ḥi-ta-a-šū* impose punishment upon the malefactor! Gilg. XI 180; PN *bēl ḥi-iṭ-ti akūssu* I flayed PN, the malefactor AKA 239:42, Asn., and passim in NA royal inscr., cf. EN *ḥi-i(!)-ti* Sumer 7 8 ii 39, Shalm. III; *šabē bēl ḥi-ti ša ana epēš šarrūti Aššur . . . ušakpidu lemuttu* malefactors who conspired for the rule of Assur Thompson Esarh. ii 8; PN *bēl ḥi-i-tu šū parrisu šū* PN is a malefactor, a liar ABL 208:16, NA; PN DUMU EN *ḥi-tu ša šarri šū* PN is the son of one who committed an offense against the king BIN 1 93:7, NB let.; LÚ EN.MEŠ *ḥi-tu* the malefactors ABL 1286:15, NA, and passim in NA and NB let.

ḥiṭu A in **ša ḥiṭi** s.; criminal; NB*; cf. *ḥaṭū*.

anāku ul ša ḥi-tu ul ēpiš lumnu I am no criminal, no evildoer ABL 530 r. 11, NB.

ḥiṭu B s.; payment (in cash); NB*; cf. *ḥaṭu*.

kī upalliḥanni kaspā-a₄ 40 GÍN kī 1 ḥi-tu ēteṭiršu because he threatened me, I paid to him this silver, (amounting to) 40 shekels in one payment YOS 3 193:21, let.

Oppenheim, Or. NS 14 236.

ḥuballu

ḥi'u s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

šumma ana É NA SAL.ŠAḤ ḥi-' (var. *ḥi-i* in CT 41 31:33) *našātma ṽrub* if a sow carrying . . . enters the house of a man CT 38 47:53, Alu, also CT 30 30 r. 10, CT 41 31:33; *šumma SAL.ŠAḤ ana É LÚ ḥi-e n[a-šat-ma ṽrub]* CT 38 46:97, with comm. *ḥi-i* // GI.SIG *a-da-at-tū* // *ḥi(!)-lu(!) ša qa-ni-e ḥi-bi eš-ša* [. . .] // *šam-mu qa-ni-e* CT 41 31:34f. (coll.).

The first section of the comm. seems to suggest that the scribe took *ḥi-i* for the Sum. pronunciation of GI.SIG, which is hardly correct; the second refers to *ḥi'u* as being made of reed, or part of a reed, see also sub *ḥillu* s.

ḥiwāru s.; (a metal container); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

3 *ḥi-wa-ri ša siparri* three ḥ.-containers of copper (followed by 2 *nanzitu GAL ša siparri*) TCL 9 1:13.

ḥizzaribu see *ḥinziribu*.

ḥūa (*ḥūa-iššūru*): s.; hoot-owl; lex.*

[ú] [U₅] = *ḥu-ú-ḥi-bi*, [ú] [U₅] = *ḥu-ú-a iṣ-ṣu-rum* CT 12 5 r. i 6 (= A II/6 C 24-25) with var.: [ú] [U₅] = *ḥu-ú-a*, [ú] [U₅] = *iṣ-ṣur-rum* VAT 9589 (unpub.) iii 14f. (from Assur); u_a.a.mušen = *ḥu-ú-[a] = qa-du-ú* Hg. B IV 229.

The restoration *ḥu-ú-[qu]* (Delitzsch HWB 217b) of the Hg. passage is improbable because the *ḥūqu*-bird occurs in the same text line 284.

ḥūa-iššūru see *ḥūa*.

ḥuāku (or *ḥuāqu*): v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

gi₄ = *ḥu-a-ku* Lanu A 38.

ḥuāqu see *ḥuāku*.

ḥu'atu s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

ḤA.MEŠ *tu-la-a-tum* MUŠEN.MEŠ *ḥu-ù'-'[a-tum]* fish are worms, birds are . . . CT 26 40 r. iv 5, astrol. comm.

ḥubābu s.; (mng. uncert., diminutive, occ. only as personal name); OB; cf. *ḥabābu* B.

Ḥu-ba-bu-um UET 5 61:7, PBS 8/2 169 ii 8, and passim.

ḥuballu s.; pitfall; lex.*; cf. *ḥubaltu*, *ḥubullu* B.

ḫubaltu

up TÚL = *ḫu(!)-bal-lum* A I/2:174 (between *ḫuppu* and *šuplu*); si.dug₄.ga = *šu-ut-[t]a-tú*, *ḫu-bal-lum* Erimḫuš VI 36f. (in group with *naḫallu*); TÚL.KA (with gloss:) *ḫu-ba-al-lum* 3NT 291 viii 30, unpub. Nippur tablet (Proto-Izi).

ḫubaltu s.; pitfall; lex.*; cf. *ḫuballu*, *ḫubullu* B.

[si-d]ug LAGAB × DAR = *ḫu-bal-tum* A I/2:248 (between *šuplu*, “pit,” and *ḫaštu*, “pitfall”).

ḫubālu s.; (mng. unkn., diminutive, occ. only as personal name); OB*.

Ḫu-ba-lum PBS 8/1 20:26.

ḫubāšu s.; (mng. uncert., diminutive, occ. only as personal name); from Oakk. on; cf. *ḫabāšu* A.

Ḫu-ba-za MAD I No. 255 iii 14; *Ḫu-ba-šum* CT 8 26b:20, OB; *Ḫu-ba-šu* Peiser Verträge No. 91:19, NB (translit. only).

ḫubba in ḫubba ḫubba (magic formula used in incantations); SB*.

ÉN *ḫu-ub-ba ḫu-ub-ba(-)ab-ni a-ra-a e-ra-a* KAR 252 ii 19, also (with slight var.) KAR 53:10 and LKA 132 r. 1; cf. *ḫu-up-pa-an-ni ḫu-bu-ub* LKU 32 r. 5, but [*ḫu-up-pa-a*]n-ni *ḫu-ub-bu* 4R 55:24.

ḫubballa/i (or *ḫuppalla/i*): s.; fence, enclosure; Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

bītāte 1 *māt* 37 *ina ammati liwīssunu a-na ḫu-up-pa-al-li* houses of a circumference of 137 cubits (measured) along the fence JEN 265:17, also *ibid.* 8; *bītāte* ... 1 *māt* 15 *liwīssunu ana ḫu-ub-bal-li ša bītāte* houses ... of 115 (cubit) circumference along the fence of the houses HSS 13 215:8, cf. *bītāte* ... *limīssunu ana ḫu-up-pa-[al]-li* RA 36 127:3, also *ibid.* 129:50, 53, 58 and 61; *bītāte* ... 92 *ina ammati u mala uḫi mindassunu ḫu-ub-bal-la* houses ... their measure is 92 and one half cubits (along) the fence HSS 9 21:8; a *pa[iḫu]*-field with four borderlines measured in cubits, *naphar* 11[6] *ina ammati ḫu-ub-bal-[la] ušelwá* altogether 116 cubits they have (surveyed by) walking around it (along) the fence JEN 403:12, cf. RA 23 149 No. 31:6 (*qaqqaru paḫu*); 70 *ina ammati liwīss[unu] ḫu-ub-bal-la ša* KI.MEŠ 70 cubits, circumference (along) the fence of the territory ZA 48 183 No. 3:11 (cf. KI.MEŠ *pa-i-*

ḫubbû

ḫu in line 5); *kirú* 4 *māti* 18 *ina ammati ḫu-ub-bal-la limīssu* a garden of a circumference of 418 cubits (along) the fence HSS 14 618:13, also line 7; cf. *kirú* ... 1 *māt* 40 *ina ammati liwīssu ina ḫu-ub-bal-li ša kirí* HSS 14 568:8.

See *ḫalwu* and *ḫawalḫu*.

(Koschaker, ZA 48 184f.)

***ḫubbišu** (*ḫumbiṣu*): adj.; thick(?), lumpy(?); SB*; cf. *ḫumbiṣtu*.

A.MEŠ Ì.MEŠ NINDA *ḫu-um-bi-šu-tu uqarrabu* they offer water, oil (and) thick(?) loaves of bread ZA 45 44 K.164:17, rit.

(von Soden, ZA 45 48f.; Ebeling, MAOG 10/2 26).

***ḫubbišû** (fem. *ḫubbišitu*): adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); NB*; cf. *ḫabāšu* A.

Ḫu-bi-ši-i-tum TCL 13 174:1, 10 and 12.

See *ḫubbuṣu*, *ḫubbuṣû*.

ḫubbu A s.; humming; lex.*; cf. *ḫabābu* A.

i[r] A × IGI = *ḫu-ub-bu* A I/1:141 (after *tazzimtu*, *garrānu*, etc.)

ḫubbu B s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*; cf. *ḫabābu* B s.

ḫub-bu (var. *ḫur-bu*) = *sa-ra-bu* wetness (or: wet season) LTBA 2 2:315 (dupl. K.4219+ r. i 7 in CT 18 24).

***ḫubbu C** s.; (a stone); pharm.*

NA₄ *ḫu-ub-ba^{ú-x-x}: ina* SAG^{qa-a-qa-[di]} L[Ú GAR] VAT 13781 (unpub.) r. 35 (Uruanna), cf. *ab-nu ḫu-bu ina* SAG.DU LÚ GAR-an VAT 13769 (unpub.) v 35.

***ḫubbû** (fem. *ḫubbātu*): adj.; (describing a garment); Nuzi*.

1 TÚG *ittuššu ḫu-ub-ba-[tu]* RA 36 203:22 (= HSS 13 225), cf. [1 TÚG] *ḫu-ub-b[a-tum]* *ibid.* 36.

See *ḫabû* adj.

ḫubbû v.; (technical term, mng. uncert.); II; from OB on*.

2 *a-ma-ra-at(!)* GIŠ.GU.ZA *ša a-na kab-li ḫu-ub-bu-ma ana* 3 ŠU.SI KÙ.BABBAR NU.GAR. RA two side-pieces of a chair which are ... to the legs, three fingers length not plated with silver PBS 8/2 194 iii 15, OB; *ilu ša melammūšu*

ḥubbû

ḥáb-bu-ú namrirri ša'nu a god whose glory was . . . , who was laden with splendor Hinke Kudurru i 13, NB; *še'itu šaplītu* KÜ.GI A.MEŠ *ina muḥḥi ḥúb-bu-ú*] upon the lower mattress (of the bed of Bel) were . . . golden (ornaments representing) water Streck Asb. 296:22, cf. ibid. 27, also Bauer Asb. 2 50 n. 1; *ajaru* and *tenšia* ornaments of the garment of an image *ana ḥu-ub-bi-i šurudunu* taken down for . . . GCCI 2 69:9, NB.

The meaning "to burnish" fits the two NB passages; but the OB and Asb. references seem to require "to attach."

(Oppenheim, JNES 8 174 n. 10).

ḥubbû see *ḥuppû*.

ḥubbudu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, lameness or weakness); OB, Mari*.

(a) referring to puppies: *kalbatum . . . ḥu-ub-bu-du-tim ūlid* the bitch gave birth to lame (or weak) (puppies) ARM 1 5:12.

(b) as personal name: *Ḥu-bu-du-um* VAS 16 73:2, also Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals 1 No. 446, UET 5 600:19, VAS 9 79:4 and 125:1, and *Ḥu-bu-di* Waterman Bus. Doc. 21:4 (all OB).

For usage a see also sub *ebēḫu*. The occs. in b belong perhaps to *ḥuppudu* adj.

(Holma Quttulu 50.)

ḥubbulu A adj.; (a person) encumbered by debts, a debtor; from OA on; cf. *ḥabālu* B.

ḤAR^{x-ur}.ag.ag = *ḥub-bu-[l]um*, lú.ḤAR.ugu. na.x.an.da.lá.a = MIN Nabnitu XXIII 27f.

šumma i-ḥa-bu-lu-ti-a mamman kaspam išaqqalakkunūti if anyone of those who owe me money shall wish to pay you TCL 4 49:9, OA; *mārat LÚ ḥab-bu-li-šu ša kī ḥubulli ina bītišu usbutūni* the daughter of his debtor who lives in his house on account of his debt KAV I vii 32, Ass. Code (§ 48); LÚ *ḥu-ub-bu-lu* (in broken context) KAR 174 iii 59, SB wisd.

ḥubbulu B adj.; (mng. uncert.); EA*.

en-ni-ip-ša-te zi-ri ki-ma ri-ki URUDU *ḥu-bu-ul-li ištu gāt* LÚ.MEŠ KUR *Su-ta* MEŠ I have become(?) . . . like a . . . copper pot on account of the Suteans EA 297:14; *ù en-ni-ip-ša-at [ki-ma] ri-ki ḥu-bu-li* (the town GN)

ḥubbušu

has become like a . . . pot EA 292:47 (both letters from Palestine).

***ḥubburu** (fem. *ḥubburtu*): adj.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

DUMU.SAL *ḥu-bur-tu anāku* I (Ishtar) am a blithe(?) daughter Langdon Tammuz pl. 2 ii 19.

Connect possibly with *ḥuburru*, *ḥubrú*; translation based on *ḥuburru*.

ḥubburu A v.; to make thick; SB*; II.

10 *ina* 1 KÜŠ *rabīti ú-ḥab*(var.: *-ḥáb*)-*bir* I made (the walls) thicker by ten great cubits Lyon Sar. p. 24:37.

Free variant of *kubburu*, see *kabāru*.

ḥubburu B v.; (mng. uncert.); SB; II; cf. *ḥemēru*.

bi-ir UD = *ḥúb-bu-rum šá i-ša-rum* . . . , (said) of the penis A III/3:76 (preceded by *kalāšu* and *ganāšu*, "to shrink," and therefore perhaps in free variation with *ḥummuru*).

DIŠ *ḥu-bur* if it (the lip or the tongue of a man) is *ḥ*. KAR 395 r. i':5, SB physiogn. (cf. DIŠ *ub-bur* // *ku-ub-b[ur]* ibid. 3).

ḥubbušu (fem. *ḥubbustu*, *ḥumbustu*): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); from OB on; cf. *ḥabāšu* A.

Ḥu-bu-šu VAS 7 147:16, OB; ¹*Ḥu-bu-šu* Nbn. 151:4; ¹*Ḥu-bu-uš-tum* Nbn. 381:6; ¹*Ḥu-um-bu-uš-tum* (same person) ibid. 14; ¹*Ḥu-um-bu-uš-te* ABL 517:13, NB.

See *ḥubbisū*, *ḥubbušū*.

***ḥubbušū** (fem. *ḥubbušūtu*): adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); NB*; cf. *ḥabāšu* A.

¹*Ḥu-um-bu-ši-tum* TuM 2-3 117:24.

See *ḥubbisū*, *ḥubbušū*.

ḥubbušu (fem. *ḥumbuštu*): adj.; (1) (describing a characteristic bodily trait), (2) defective (said of objects); from OB on; cf. *ḥabāšu*.

[ḥum.ḥ]um = *ḥu-ub-bu-šu* Lu Excerpt II 171, also Igituh App. A i 16' (mng. and Sum. correspondence identical with that of *ḥummušū* adj.).

(1) (describing a characteristic bodily trait) — (a) said of human beings: *šumma sinništu ḥu-ub-bu-šá ūlid* if a woman gives birth to

hubbutu

a *ḥ*. CT 27 5:27, SB Izbu; if a woman gives birth and *ultu ullānumma ḥu-ub-bu-uš* from the first moment (the child) is *ḥ*. CT 27 18:16, Izbu, cf. CT 28 2:23; [...L]ú *ḥu-ub-bu-šu šu-ú* [...] he is a *ḥ*. JCS 1 243:31, Bogh. (let. of Ramsees).

(b) as personal name: *Hu-bu-šum* UCP 10 p. 109 No. 34:13, OB, also VAS 9 10:28, OB; *Hu-ub-bu-šu* PBS 2/2 19:6, MB; ¹*Hu-um-bu-uš-ti* ABL 896:2, NA.

(c) said of a horse: SA₅ *ḥu-ub-bu-šu* red (and) *ḥ*. Balkan Kassit. Stud. 20 CBS 12617:8 (translit. only).

(2) defective: 274 *ḥu-bu-šú* 274 defective (*ajaru-rosettes*) Nbn. 1097:4.

Holma Quttulu 51; Kraus, MVAG 40/2 96.

hubbutu (or *ḥupputu*): s.; (a garment); NB*.

Blue wool given *ana [batqa] ša ḥu-ub-bu-ut-tum* to repair the *ḥ*-garment (of the Lady-of-Sippar) VAS 6 107:2 (parallel phrase: red wool to repair a *pišannu*-garment, *ibid.* 4f.).

hubdû in *ša hubdê* s.; (a profession); lex.*

lú.ḥúb.da = *ša ḥu[b-di-e]* OB Lu A 470.

hubibîtu see *ḥumbabîtu*.

hubîdu s.; (a plant); lex.*

ú kam.mal = *ḥu-bi-du* Hg. D 236; ú.kam.mal : *ḥu-bi-du* VAT 10261 (unpub.) iii 15 (courtesy Köcher), Uruanna.

hublillu s.; (a wild-growing cereal); lex.*

[š]e.ḥúb.lul(?) .[lu]m(?) = *ḥu-ub-lil-lum* Hh. XXIV 143 (among cereals and weeds).

hubrû (or *ḥuprû*): s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

erišti Ištar ana ḥu-ub-re-e demand by DN for *ḥ*. YOS 10 52:13, OB (behavior of sacrificial lamb).

See sub *ḥubburu*, *ḥuburru*.

hubšašû s.; (a bottle or cup); OAKk.*

DUG.^{si-li-ma}KAL = *ḥu-ub-šá-š[u-u]* Hh. X 66; DUG.KAL = *ḥu-ub-šá-šum* Proto-Diri 424, also Diri V 249; [si-li-ma] [KA]L = *ḥu-ub-šá-šu-u* Ea IV 318.

ḥúb-sa-šum Gelb OAIC 41:7, OAKk. school text.

hubšilurgu see *ḥabšallurḥu*.

hubšu (or *ḥupšu*): s.; (an object in ritual use); SB*.

hubtu

You write the enemy's name upon the figurine's left flank, *ana libbi* [...] *ḥu-ub-ši GAR-an* into the ... you place a *ḥubšu* (and you pronounce judgment over it [*tadânšu*] before Shamash) VAT 35(unpub.):11 (courtesy Köcher), inc.

hubšu see *ḥupšu* B.

hubtatu see *ḥubuttatu*.

hubtu s.; (1) robbery, (2) booty, loot, (3) captive, prisoner of war; OB, Nuzi (for mng. 1), EA, Bogh., MA, SB, NA, NB (for mngs. 2 and 3); pl. *ḥubtānu* prisoners, only NA (AfO 3 154:19, Ashur-dan II, Scheil Tn. II 17), *ḥubtē* (ABL 306:5); wr. syll., except SAR-ut URU u EDIN SAR (= *ḥubut āli u šēri iḥbut*) BHT pl. 17 p. 141 r. 27 and 40, LB chronicle; cf. *ḥabātu* A.

lú.ir.ta.sar.ra = *na-s[i-ḥu]-ú* a man who has been kidnapped from (his) town = deportee, lú.kaskal.gíd.da = *ḥu-ub-[t]ú* a man from a distant (country) = prisoner of war CT 37 24 r. ii 18f. (Lu App.).

(1) robbery — (a) in gen.: *ša kaliāku ul iḥ-ḥu-ub-ti ul ina pilši kašdāku* I who am detained have neither been caught in a robbery nor in a burglary CT 2 19:31, OB let.; oath *i-na ḥu-ub-tim ša SAG.ARAD* in (the case of) the kidnapping of a slave YOS 8 129:8, OB; *aššum ḥu-ub-tim ša aḥḥēja kīma numattum ša ittanaḥbalu numattīma ul tīde* as for the robbery (committed) by my brothers, do you not know that the furnishings which were being taken were my own property? TCL 17 53:7, OB let.; (after a court decision concerning an ordeal) *awātum ša ḥu-ub-ti* (this is) a case of robbery AASOR 16 74:27, Nuzi; *sīsē ištu sugulli uštēlīma u ina ḥu-ub-ti [ū]bil-šunūti* he removed the horses from the herd and brought(?) them in an act of robbery HSS 15 145:14, Nuzi; (exceptional in NB:) *da-a-ku u ḥu-bu-ta-a-nu* (for *ḥubtānu*) *uqtattū-nāšu* killing and robberies ruined us completely ABL 1241 r. 4, NB.

(b) in *hubta ḥabātu* to commit a robbery: for references see *ḥabātu* mng. 2a.

(2) booty, loot — (a) in gen.: *ina libbi GN ḥu-ub-ta ul tenilqū* they made them repeatedly take booty from the town GN KBo 1 14:13;

ḫubtu

ḫu-ub-ti u ga-lu-tu (they brought) the booty and the . . . (to the king of Akkad) Gadd Fall of Nineveh r. 48; x silver, the proceeds (*šimu*) of a horse *ša ḫu-ub-ti ša* GN from the booty taken in the town GN JEN 143:5, let. (b) in *ḫubta ḫabātu* to take booty: *attūnu atā ḫu-ub-tu taḫ-bu-ta* why did you (pl.) take booty? ABL 1115:13, NA; *ḫu-ub-tu ultu libbi ālini taḫabbata* you (pl.) take booty from our city ABL 1090 r. 4, NB, cf. *ibid.* r. 2; *nakru ḫu-ub-tam iḫabbat* the enemy will take booty CT 28 37 K.798:8, SB Alu apod.; uncounted people, donkeys, camels and small cattle *ḫu-bu-us-su-nu ina la mēni aḫbuta* I brought as booty from them Streck Asb. 72:115, and *passim* in NB chronicles (CT 34 48 ii 38, iii 11, etc., Gadd Fall of Nineveh 14) and NB letters (ABL 753 r. 4, etc.); *iḫtabbata* (var. *iḫtanabbata*) *ḫu-bu-ut mišir mātiya* he took booty from the border regions of my country Streck Asb. 68:51, and *passim*; *iḫtanabbata ḫu-bu-ut niši* they repeatedly took booty from the inhabitants (of Assyria) Streck Asb. 64:103, etc., also *ḫu-bu-ut šarrāni Amurri* *ibid.* 202 ii(!) 17; *ḫu-bu-ut šerišu u ālānišu šeḫrāti iḫabbatu* who carries away booty from his open country and his villages Craig ABRT 1 82 r. 9, cf. PRT 1:18 and 7:12, also ABL 1237:20, NB, etc.; for *ḫubta ḫabātu*, “to take prisoners,” cf. below mng. 3b.

(3) captive, prisoner of war — (a) as individual: LÚ *ḫu-ub-ti* 150 *iḫtabtuni* they took 150 prisoners ABL 280:18, NB; 150 *napulti ḫu-bu-us-su-nu kī aḫbuta* I carried off 150 of their people as captives ABL 1000 r. 11, NB; they killed many people there *ḫu-ub-tu* 130 *ultu libbi iḫtabtunu* and carried off from them 130 captives ABL 520:10, NB, cf. ABL 920:7, etc.; LÚ *ḫu-ub-te ḫannāti ša ina pānikunu* NINDA.MEŠ *ēkalāni* these prisoners who are boarded with you ABL 306:5, NA; cf. also above.

(b) as collective term: 1 *ṣuhāru* 1 *ṣuhārtu ša ḫu-ub-ti ša Hatti* one young man, one young woman from the prisoners coming from Hatti EA 17:38 (let. of Tushratta); barley given as rations for ERIM.MEŠ *Kaš-ši-e ḫu-ub-te ša Karduniaš* Kassite men, prisoners taken from Karduniaš KAJ 103:14, MA; *niše mā-tišu ana ḫu-ub-ta-ni lu aḫ-ta-bat* I carried off

ḫubullu A

as captives the people of his country Scheil Tn. II 17; *ḫu-ub-ta-ni lu aḫ-tab-[bat]* I repeatedly carried off captives as booty AfO 3 154:19, Assur-dan II; *ḫu-u-ub-ta alpē immerē* whatever prisoners, large and small cattle (they obtain) KUB 3 21:12; let him give food for the journey *ana LÚ ḫu-ub-ti* to the prisoners ABL 792 r. 14, NB, and *passim*; *naphar ḫu-ub-te* KUR *Gambuli* all the prisoners from the country GN Johns Doomsday Book 6 viii 4, NA, cf. CT 22 248:8, NB, and TCL 9 141:7, NB, etc.; they bless the king, saying that he is the one *ša ḫu-ub-tu u šallat ša Bābili utirri* who returned the prisoners and the loot (taken) from Babylon ABL 418 r. 1, NB; *ḫu-bu-ut-su-nu iḫtabtunu šallatsunu māttu ištallunu* they took prisoners and carried home much loot Gadd Fall of Nineveh 7, and *passim*; *dikti dūka u LÚ ḫu-ub-tu ḫubtānu* kill people and bring prisoners here! ABL 280:10, NB; note *ḫubut qašti* PN, “(a slave or captive being part of) the booty (assigned to) PN”: *niši ḫu-bu-ut qaštiya ša šadi u tāmtim šit šamši* (I settled in that city) people (who were) my share of the booty taken in the mountain(s) and sea of the East IR 45 i 31, Esarh., and *passim* in the inscriptions of Esarh. and Senn. (e.g., OIP 2 73:57); *ina ḫu-bu-ut* GIŠ.BAN-šú (sale of an Egyptian slave girl with baby by a private person) from his share of the booty Camb. 334:4 (and dupl. Pinches Peek Collection No. 17).

ḫubtu see *ḫuptu* C.

ḫubû (or *ḫupû*) s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[x].x^u-mu-ud_{KAK} = *ḫu-b[u-u]*, [(x)].šah = MIN *šá ir-x-[y]* Nabnitu B App. 7'f. in RA 17 168 (K.10921).

ḫubû see *ḫupû*.

ḫūbu (or *ḫūpu*) s.; (mng. uncert.); LB*.

ina maḫar PN *ḫu-ū-bu šá É* PN₂ in the presence of PN the . . . of the house of PN₂ PBS 2/1 62:4.

Probably referring to an office or a function; perhaps Old Pers. lw.

ḫubullu A s.; (1) obligation, debt (with interest), (2) interest; OAkk., OB (also Mari, Susa), OA, MA, Nuzi (for mng. 1); OB, Susa,

hubullu A

Nuzi, NB (for mng. 2); wr. syll. (*hu-wu-ul* in BIN 4 169:4, OA) and UR₅.RA; cf. *habālu* B.

ur₅.ra = *hu-bul-lu* Hh. I 1, also Ai. II i 57; [ú-ur] ur₅ = *hu-bu[l-lum]* Izi H 187, also Ea V 119, A V/2:166; ur ur₅ = *hu-bu-ul-lu* S^a Voc. A 6'; [...] = *háb-bu-ul-lu* (in group with *hubtatu*, *šupiltu*, *qiptu*) Erimbuš a 32; ur₅, ur₅.ra, ur₅.tuk = [*hu*]-*bul-lum* Nabnitu XXIII 22ff.; ur₅^{ur-di-im} dí[m], [ḫA]B.[x] = [*h*]u-*bul-lum* Nabnitu XXIII 29f.; še.ur₅.ra = *še-im hu-bul-lum* Hh. II 108; kù.ur₅.tuk : *kasap hu-bu-[u]l-li* Ai. III ii 21; na₄.kišib.ur₅.tuk : na₄ *kunuk hu-bu-ll[i]* Ai. VI iii 56.

(1) obligation, debt (with interest) — (a) OAKk.: *hu-bu-lum šu al* PN *i-ba-šè-ù* the debt which is upon PN HSS 10 109:21, 110:5; DUB *hu-bu-lim ši* GN ù GN₂ MAD 1 148:1, tag: 7 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *a-na hu-bu-lim* MDP 24 342:4; PN *a-na hu-bu-lim ta-di-in* *ibid.* line 30; also *passim* in MAD 1 and HSS 10.

(b) OB: *šumma awīlum hu-bu-ul-lum elišu ibašši* if an obligation is upon a man CH § 48:72, also § 151:38, etc.; *šumma ... še'am u kaspat ana hu-bu-ul-li-im id-di-in* PBS 5 93 ii 10 (§ 94), and *passim* in this section, *a-na* UR₅.RA *ibid.* ii 11, and *passim*, cf. *ana hu-bu-lim attadin* YOS 2 41:27, *let.*; *aššum hu-bu-li-[-šu] a-pa-li-im* with regard to the payment of (his) debt TCL 1 195:4; *ana hu-bu-li-šu pānātamma aštaqal* I paid his earlier debts VAS 8 71:27; *ina* 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *hu-bu-ul-lim pūtni la ellit* we are (*lit.*: our forehead is) not clean with regard to the debt of one mina of silver JRAS 1926 437:11; PN MU.NI.IM *a-na hu-bu-ul-li-šu* (he sold) PN, the slave, for his debt (amounting to x silver) YOS 5 132:2, cf. CT 4 22a:6, CT 8 8c:13, Gordon Smith College 43:15, etc.; note: *šarrum kunukkātīm ša hu-bu-li-im uheppi* the king destroyed the sealed tablets concerning debt(s) TCL 1 15:19, *let.*; *kīma šarrum hu-bu-ul-li-i it-bu-ku* when the king annulled the debts PBS 7 113:15, *let.*; [*kunuk h*]u-*bu-ul-li ... e-ep-te-pi mišaram ina māti aštakan* I have destroyed the sealed tablets concerning the debts of the ..., I have remitted the (fiscal) debts in the country TCL 17 76:13, *let.*; Eshnunna: (barley) *a-na* UR₅.RA *na-ad-n[u]* UCP 10 p. 147 No. 78:4, and *passim*; Mari: silver *ša* PN *ana hu-bu-ul-lim iddinušunūti* which PN gave them as a loan ARM 3 66:10; *a-na* UR₅.RA *ilqū* ARM 4 16:6'; Elam: *ana hu-*

hubullu A

bu-li-šu-nu PN *ul šūhuz* PN is not liable for their debts MDP 24 333:19; Ras Shamra: PN KÙ.BABBAR UR₅.RA.MEŠ *ša bitī ipul* PN has paid the silver of the debt (which was) upon the house MRS 6 RS 16.141:16.

(c) OA: *tuppē ša hu-bu-li-a dinama ladūk* give me the tablets concerning my debt that I may destroy (them) TCL 21 264A:7; *ina hu-bu-li-šu ša* PN *uštappa* he will satisfy his (claim) in the amount of the (outstanding) debt of PN MVAG 33 102A:10, cf. KTS 23:37; PN *ana* PN₂ *i-pá-an hu-bu-li-šu ih-pí-ar-ma* PN went over(?) to PN₂ on account of his debt BIN 6 226 case 14; note: *hubullu* in connection with Adad (^dIM) CCT 3 30a:34, BIN 4 104:11, 25.

(d) MA: *hu-bu-ul-li a[rn]a u [h]iṭa ša mutiša [ta]našši* she is responsible for the debts, the fines and the misdeeds of her husband KAV 1 iv 53, Ass. Code (§ 32), cf. *ibid.* iv 8 (§ 28); Nuzi: *a-na* UR₅.RA PN *ilteqi* PN has taken as a loan HSS 9 92:4, and *passim* (always wr. UR₅.RA), but see also sub *šibtu*.

(e) *lit.*: *na-da-nu ki-i* (var. *ki-ma*) *ra-a-[mi h]u-bul-lu tur-ru ki-ma a-la-di ma-ru* to give (a loan) is like making love, to return a loan is like the birth of a son KAR 96 r. 17 and parallels (cf. Speiser, JCS 8 98); *hu-bu-ul-li te-el-qi-ma ana bu-ša-se-e ta-nam-din* you have taken a loan from me but you are spending it on BM 56607(unpub.) i 5, bil. *wisd.* (Sum.col. missing).

(2) interest — (a) Elam: *ina ebūrim še'am u hu-bu-ul-la-šu [u]tār* at harvest time he will return the barley and its interest MDP 28 428:4, and *passim*; *še-am ù hu-bu-la-šu* KÙ.BABBAR ù MÁŠ *utār* he will return the barley and its interest (*hubullu*) (and) the silver and its interest (*šibtu*) MDP 23 197:7, cf. *ibid.* 198:10; *ul* MÁŠ *ul hu-bu-ul-lu* neither interest (for silver) nor interest (for barley) MDP 23 199:11, cf. MDP 22 31:6, 7, 17; ITI MN SAG.DU-ma E.Ì.LÁ.E ù-*ul ù-še-te-eq hu-bu-[la]-am-ma x GUR ŠE Ì.ÁG.E* he will pay the principal in the month MN, he will not let (the term) pass, (if he does) he will measure out x gur of barley as interest (for arrears) MDP 24 343:11.

(b) Ras Shamra: *u la tašakkan hu-bu-la-mi ina bēriṇi l-en* LÚ.MEŠ *nīnu* do not let there

ḫubullu A

be interest between us — we are both persons of the same social status MRS 6 RS 15.11:23.

(c) MB: *ki-mu* UR₅.RA *ana* PN *iddin* he has paid (barley) instead of interest to PN PBS 2/2 138:9, 13.

(d) Nuzi: x barley UR₅.RA *ša ma-aḫ-ru* interest which they received HSS 9 44:2.

(e) NB: TA UD x.KAM . . . UR₅.RA *inandinu* from the xth day on they will pay interest Speleers Recueil 279:7, and passim in similar passages; x KÙ.BABBAR *u ḫu-bul-šú inandin* he will pay x silver and its interest Dar. 95:6, and passim; SAG.DU *u* UR₅.RA principal and interest Nbn. 585:9, and passim; *ana muḫḫi mané* 12 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR UR₅.RA *ina muḫḫišu i[rab]bi* upon each mina 12 shekels of silver will accrue as interest VAS 4 70:7, and passim; note: *kàs-pi a-na šib-tum še-im a-na* UR₅.RA silver for (silver) interest, barley for (barley) interest TCL 12 86:18; antichresis: *ša kaspi ḫu-bul-li-šú jānu u ša eglāti ebūrušina jānu* the silver bears no interest and the field brings no rent AnOr 8 1:9, cf. also Nbk. 311:10, TuM 2-3 111:9; *idi bīti jānu u ḫu-bul-lum kaspi jānu* there is no rent (to pay) for the house and no interest for the silver (of the mortgage) Nbk. 133:6, and passim; *idi amēlūtu jānu u* UR₅.RA *kaspi jānu* there are no wages for the slave (to pay) and no interest for the silver Camb. 428:6, and passim; EBUR *is-qu ù* UR₅.RA KÙ.BABBAR *jānu* there is neither an income from the prebend nor interest for the silver VAS 4 89:9; *ša la* UR₅.RA without interest Nbk. 47:4, and passim.

(f) lit.: LÚ *šá* ŠE.BA *ana* KUR-šú *i-nam-di-nu* ŠE.BAR-*su* ŠE.BAR-*su-ma ḫu-bul-lu-šú at-ri* the barley of a man who provides his country with provisions (given on credit) remains still his barley, (but) his interest becomes excessive KAR 96 r. 14, cf. SBH p. 143 r. 12, SB wisd.; ŠE.BAR-*ka ik-kal* UR₅.RA ŠE.BAR-*ka ú-mat-tu ana ka-a-šú ana muḫ-ḫi it-ta-na-zaru-ka* he (the debtor) will eat your barley, but they will (then want to) give less interest for your barley, and as to yourself they will not stop cursing you SBH p. 143:13, cf. KAR 96 r. 18, SB wisd.

With the exception of isolated instances of an overlapping in the texts from Elam, Ras

ḫubultu

Shamra and Nuzi, the distribution pattern shows the meaning “debt, obligation” attested for OAkk., OB, OA and MA, changing into “interest” in MB and NB; the literary texts attest both nuances.

ḫubullu A in **amēl ḫubulli** s.; debtor; Nuzi*; cf. *ḫabālu* B.

PN LÚ *ḫu-bu-ul-li-ia pu-ta im-ta-ḫa-aš-mi* (he said) PN is my debtor, he took over the obligation (from the original debtor) AASOR 16 73:10.

ḫubullu A in **bēl ḫubulli** s.; creditor; OB, Mari, OB Alalakh; cf. *ḫabālu* B.

ina šattim šu'ati ŠE ana be-el ḫu-bu-ul-[li] ul utār in this year he need not return the barley to the creditor CH § 48:11, cf. ibid. § 151:29, 41 and 50; *bi-il ḫu-bu-li-šu* PN *ul iṣabbatu* his creditor shall not seize PN Waterman Bus. Doc. 21:9; *ina pāni be-el ḫu-bu-ul-li-[šu] ana GN illik* he went to GN to his creditor PBS 7 113:12, let.; [*ana*] *be-el ḫu-[bu-ul-li-šu] liddin* let him give (the silver . . .) to his creditor ARM 4 3:11; PN . . . *it-ti be-el ḫu-bu-li-šu* RN *iptur* RN redeemed PN from his creditor Wiseman Alalakh 30:4 (= JCS 8 5), cf. ibid. 31:6.

ḫubullu A in **bīt ḫubulli** s.; debtor's prison; SB*; wt. É.UR₅.RA; cf. *ḫabālu* B.

DIŠ A.ŠÀ SAG.KI.GUD *ana* É.UR₅.RA TU DAM.QAR *i-be-el-šu* if the field is a trapezoid he (its owner) will enter into the debtor's prison, the merchant will be his master CT 39 4:37, Alu; explained as É.UR₅.RA // É *áš-šá-bu* // ḪAR.RA *kid-da-te* [ḪAR.RA] // *bi-ka-a-te* // É.ḪAR.RA // É *ḫu-bul-lu* É.UR₅.RA = the house of those who (are forced to) live there (on account of debts); ḪAR.RA = down(stream), [ḪAR.RA] = crying; É.ḪAR.RA = debtor's prison RA 13 28:19f., Alu Comm.

ḫubullu B s.; pitfall; syn. list*; cf. *ḫu-ballu*, *ḫubaltu*.

ḫu-bul-lu = šu-ut-[ta-tu] (var. [šuttatu] *sin-niš-tu*) trap (var.: woman) Malku IV 137 (quotation from *sinništu būrtu būrtu šuttatu ḫiritu* a woman is a hole, a hole, a trap, a pit SBH p. 143:11).

ḫubultu s.; obligation, debt; Nuzi*; cf. *ḫabālu* B.

hubunnītu

ur₅.ra = *hu-bul-tum* JSOR 3 69:12 (var. to *hubullu* in Hh. I 1).

u ilka PN *naši u hu-ub-bu-ul-tum* PN-*ma umalla* PN assumes guarantee for feudal duties and he also will pay in full (all) obligations HSS 5 58:12; PN is my brother *pūta ašar* PN₂ *amtaha[šmi]* . . . *minummē hu-ub-bu-la-ti-šu ša* PN *ana* PN₂ *umalli* I have assumed guarantee with regard to PN₂ . . . whatever obligations there are of PN to PN₂ I shall pay in full JEN 147:8.

hubunnītu s.; small *hubunnu*-bowl; EA*; cf. *hubunnu*.

6 *hu-bu-un-ni-du ša kaspi* [u] 1 *hu-bu-un-nu rabū ša kaspima* six small silver *hubunnu*-bowls (and) one big *hubunnu* likewise of silver EA 14 ii 51 (let. from Egypt).

hubunnu (*hubūnu*): s.; (a bowl, usable as a lamp-bowl); OB, EA, Nuzi; pl. *hubunnāti*; cf. *habannatu*, *hābū*, *hubunnātu*, *huburnu*.

dug.sab.tur = *hu-bu-un-nu* Hh. X 128; dug.sab.tur = *hu-bu-un-nu* = *ha-[bu-ú]* Hg. B II 276.

aššum hu-bu-ú-ni ša ina qāti pahhāri ma'at hu-bu-ni ša ½ SĪLA TA.A 70 ŠU.ŠI *u ša* 1 SĪLA TA.A 30 *liqīma šūbilam* as for the *h*.-vessels which are in the hands of the potter, send me 100 (times 60, i.e., 6000) *h*.-bowls (namely) 70 times 60 (i.e., 4200) of one half sila capacity each and 30 (times 60, i.e., 1800) of one sila capacity each VAS 16 4:27-29, OB let.; *hu-bu-na-am ul iddiššim* . . . *hu-bu-nam u* 1 *bu-ši-na šūbilam* (!) he did not give her the (lamp)-bowl, send me the (lamp)-bowl and one wick VAS 16 72:11, 16, OB let.; 1 DUG *hu-bu-un-nu ša* 1 SĪLA one *h*. of one sila (capacity) PBS 8/2 183:3, OB, cf. ½ sila (capacity) *ibid.* line 31; 1 *hu-bu-u[n-nu š]a hurāši* one *h*. of gold EA 14 i 60 (let. from Egypt); 6 *hubunnītu ša kaspi* [u] 1 *hu-bu-un-nu rabū ša kaspima* six small silver *h*.-bowls and one big *h*.-bowl, likewise of silver *ibid.* ii 51; *aššum KUŠ lubbi hu-bu-un-ni u zi-a-na-ti ana* SAL PN (obscure) HSS 15 200:2, Nuzi, cf. *ibid.* line 5.

Lambdin, Or. NS 22 365.

hubūnu see *hubunnu*.

hubur A (*habur*): s.; (the river of the) nether world; SB*; Sum. lw.

huburnu

hu.bu.úr = *Su-bar-tum* 5R 16 i 19 (coll.), group voc.; *nim.ma.ki hu.bu.ri* : *šú e-liš u šap-liš* SBH p. 23:24, cf. *nim.ma.ki hu.bu.úr.ra* : *e-liš u šap-liš* *ibid.* p. 99:50f.

(a) *Hubur* as place of the river-ordeal: *tutarra šalpa ša lamú* [...] *tušelli ina hu-bur ša dīna tišbutu* you (Shamash) bring back (for punishment) the criminal who was surrounded by . . . (but) the innocent man who has become entangled in a lawsuit you make sink down (thereby proving his innocence) in the Hubur river Schollmeyer No. 16 ii 6.

(b) as a designation of the nether world: *illaku uruḥ mūte na-a-ri hu-bur tebbiri qabū ultu ulla* they (mankind) go the way of death — “you must cross the river of the nether world,” they have been told from time immemorial ZA 43 46:17, Theodicy; *kī šalam abiya* *id hu-bur libir* so may the image of my father cross the river of the nether world KAR 178 r. vi 51, *hemer.*; *id hu-bur li-ru-bu-ma a-a is-sah-r[u] bēl kamāti lirubu* [...] *a-a innamru* let them pass the river of the nether world and not be turned back, let them enter through the outer door (of the nether world) . . . and not be seen (any more) LKA 90 ii 7 (cf. TuL p. 128); [*ina nāri*] *hu-bur išdu-danni* he pulled me out of the river of the nether world KAR 11:7, Ludlul IV; I am Marduk *ša šamē rūqūti mīlašunu hiṭu* . . . *ša hu-bur palkāti šupulša idi* who has explored the height of the remote heavens, who knows the depth of the gaping nether world Lambert Marduk's Address to the Demons A 9.

(c) as name of a deity: ^d*Hu-bu-ur* RA 33 178, Mari, ^d*Ha-bur* ^d*Ha-bur-tum* KAV 42 ii 37 (var. ^d*Ha-bu-ru* ^d*Ha-bur* RA 14 172 ii 15), ^d*Lugal.hu.bur* CT 24 36:61 (list of gods), and *umma hu-bur* (as designation of Tiāmat) En. el. I 132, and *passim*. Cf. also the Assyrian month name *Hibur*, or *Hubur*.

huburnu s.; a small container for perfumed oil; Mari, Nuzi, Akk. lw. in Hitt.*; pl. *huburnāti*; cf. *hubunnu*.

aššum hu-bu-ur-na-at [il.[...] . . . *ašpu-rakkum* . . . *šabūt hu-bu-ur-na-at i x-x-šu hu-bu-ur-na-at ša i-[b]a-[aš-š]i-ia šūbi[lam]* I have written you concerning the bottles of . . . -oil, . . . the need for bottles of oil is

huburnu

send me the bottles which are available ARM 4 60:5, 15, 16; 2 DUG *hu-bur-ni-iš* (one with Ì.DÜG.GA, one with Ì.GIŠ) Sommer-Ehelolf Pāpanikri (= BoSt 10) p. 8* ii 44; one garment *mala hu-bu-ur-nu* Ì.DÜG.GA one bottle of perfumed oil (given to women) HSS 13 123 (= RA 36 200f.):22, with Ì.MEŠ cf. ibid. 29, 30, 35, Nuzi; women *itti TÚG.MEŠ-šu-nu* ... *itti hu-bur-ni-šu-nu u itti NA₄.KIŠIB.ME-šu-nu* with their garments, ... their (perfume) bottles, and their seals SMN 3360(unpub.):15, Nuzi; six women [*itti*] 6 TÚG.MEŠ-šu-nu 6 *hu-bur-[ni-šu]-nu* [...] *u itti haštarišunu* with their six garments, six (perfume) bottles ... and with their ... SMN 3359(unpub.):9, Nuzi.

huburnu see *hiburnu*.

huburtanuri s.; (a high ranking court official); RŠ*; foreign word.

ana LÚ *hu-bur-ta-nu-ri* Syria 21 254:5, 6, 258:6, 7 = MRS 6 RS 11.732:6, 7 (highest in list of court officials); LÚ *hu-bur-ta-nu-ru* MRS 6 RS 16.180:3 (let. from Carchemish).

Goetze, RHA fasc. 54 4f.

huburtu s.; (1) (a container for beer), (2) (a kind of basket); OB, Mari*; cf. *hubūru* A, *hubūru* A in *bīt hubūri*.

(1) (a container for beer): *aššum hu-ub-rati-šu š[u-pu-š]i-im* (my lord spoke to me ...) with regard to the manufacturing of his *huburtu*-vessels ARM 3 74:21, cf. *mušēpišu ša hubur* sub *hubūru* A.

(2) (a kind of basket): 2 GI PISAN.DIDL 1 GI.PISAN *nušhu* 1 GI PISAN *hu-bu-ur-tum* two assorted baskets, one *nušhu*-basket, one *h.*-basket YOS 12 157:23, OB.

hubūru A (*hurbu*): s. masc.; (a large vat for beer); from OA on; Hurr. lw.? (cf. von Brandenstein ZA 46 87 n. 1); cf. *huburtu*, *hubūru* A in *bīt hubūri*.

mu-ud DUG.NUNUZ + ÁB × BI = *hu-bu-ru* Diri V 244; [m]u-ud [NUNUZ + ÁB × BI = *hu-bu-ru* Recip. Ea F 12'; mu-ud MUD = *hu-bu-rum* Sb II 299, A VIII/4:145; mu-ud NUNUZ + KISIM₆ × KAD = [*hu-bu-ru*] Ea VIII Excerpt 13'; mu-ud DUG.MUD₄ = *hu-bu-ru* Diri V 243; [MUD₄] = *hu-ú-bu-ru* Proto-Diri 452; dug.mud₄ = *hu-bu-ru*, dug.mud = MIN Hh. X 12-13; *hu-bur* [MUD] = *hu-[bu-ru]* A VIII/4:144; dug.lahtan.gid.da = *hu-bu-ru*

hubūru B

long bottle Hh. X 8; dug.mud = *hu-bu-ru* = MIN (= *namhar*) *ši-ka-ri* receptacle for beer Hg. B II 280, Hg. A II 65; *hu-bu-ru* // *ši-ka-ri* CT 41 44 r. 17, Theodicy Comm.

2 *hu-bu-ri-en tū'imēn* [...] *ēpuš* I made two twin *h.*-vessels Belleten 14 224:12, Irishum; *hu-bu-ri-en ulid* I cast (of bronze?) two *h.*-vessels KAH 2 7:6, 8:17, Irishum; *ina bīt si-bi-e ašar hu-bu-r[i]* [...] in the tavern, where the *h.* (stand) AMT 96,2:5; (note:) *sūqu ša (mušēpišu ša) hubur* street of the *h.*-(makers) as name of a street in Babylon (NB period): *sūqu hu-bur-ru* Evetts Ev.-M. 24:3; *ina sūqi ša hu-bur* Camb. 68:6, etc.; *bītsu ša ina sūqi ša mušēpišu ša hu-bur* Dar. 474:4; with metathesis: *ina su-ú-qu šá hu-ur-bi* Dar. 435:3.

Schwenzner, AfO 7 250; Landsberger and Balkan, Belleten 14 239ff.

hubūru A in *bīt hubūri* s.; (part of the temple of Ashur, lit.: house of the beer vat); OA*; cf. *huburtu*.

bīt hu-bu-ri ù *a-bu-zi-šu* (he built) the *hubūru*-house and its *abusu* AOB I 4:16, Šalim-ahum.

Possibly the brewery or the room where the *h.*-containers stood, called by Irishum, who dedicated two *hubūru*-containers, *bīt tū'imē*, "house of the twins"; corresponds perhaps to the *bīt hurše*, "kitchen," describing, in later texts, a building in the temple of Ashur.

Landsberger and Balkan, Belleten 14 239ff.; Goetze, RHA fasc. 54 5f. and 12 n. 46; Albright, Supplements to Vetus Testamentum 3 10f. and 11 n. 3.

hubūru B s.; din; SB; cf. *habūru* A.

dim.ma.bi gir ib.ta.an.kúr.ra.àm umuš. bi in.sūh.àm PBS 10/4 1 r. i 10 corresponds (according to E. I. Gordon) to *hu-bu-ur-ša iktabas tēmsa ispuh* (Adad thundered against the country) stamped out the din (of) its (inhabitants), confused its mind unpub. reverse (iv 5) of RT 20 65 (after communication of J. J. Finkelstein AOS Meeting 1955), OB Cutha Legend.

[ha]-ba-šu = *hu-bu[r-ru]*, ha-sá-šu = *hu-bu[r-ru]* joy = din Malku V 92f.

[eli] *rigmēšina attadir [ina h]u-bu-ri-ši-na la išabbatanni šittu* I have become disturbed at their (loud) voices, because of their din I cannot go to sleep CT 15 49 iii 41, Atrahasis, cf. ibid. iii 3, 8; *ina hu-bu-ri-ši-n[a] ú-ša-am-*

ḥubūru C

ma šitta through their din he lacks sleep BRM 4 l i 8 (= YOR 5/3 pl. 1), OB Atrahasis, cf. ibid. i 4; *ḥu-bu-ur ma-[tim] ú(?) -te(?) -eq-qi-ma ik-ta-ba-as* unpub. r. iv 16 of RT 20 65 (cf. above), OB lit.; *kī ša nišē dadmē ḥu-bur-ši-na elika imtaršu* when the din of the inhabitants (of the earth) becomes painful to you BA 2 499 i 8 (dupl. KAR 168 i 39); *ina ḥu-bur-ri-ši-na [a š]amrāti aj irḫika šittu* so that because of their fierce din sleep should not overcome you ZA 43 18:61; *kī ḥu-bu-uš pān mē ḥu-bur-ši-na [...]* like the foam on the surface of the water, their din . . . BA 2 481 ii 23 plus K.2755 (cf. KB 6/1 60 n. 1).

Landsberger, KIf 1 328.

ḥubūru C s.; (a plant); SB*.

2 *me-li ú ḥu-bur* GIŠ.ŠÀ u ú IGI.MAN *ina libbi tašakkan* you include (among the beads etc. to be strung on a rosary) two *mēlū* of *ḥ*-plants, ŠÀ-wood and *imḥur-ešrā* plant TCL 6 49:9, Lamashtu.

ḥubuttatu (*ḥubtatu*): s.; (a type of loan); from Oakk. on; cf. *ḥabātu* B.

eš.(še).dé.a = *ḥu-bu-ut-ta-tum* Hh. I 2 (preceded by *ḥubullu*, followed by *qiptum*, *šupēltum*), also Hh. II 109, Ai. II i 70, VI iii 57, Antagal A 116; [ú-ru] [ḤAR] = *ḥu-bu-ut-ta-tum* A V/2:167; ur₅ = *ḥu-bu-ut-[ta-tum]* Izi H 188; šu.bal, eš.dé.a = *ḥu-bu-ut-ta-tum* Nabnitu XXIII 25f.; Erimḥuš a 33 shows in one group (Sum. col. destroyed) *ḥubul-lu, ḥu-ub-ta-tū, šupēltu and qiptu*; ur₅.ra nu.me.a eš.dé.a.[šē] : *ul ana ḥubullu ana ḥu-bu-ta-ti* Ai. II i 63.

(a) in Oakk.: 1 SILA₄.SAL *iš-dè* PN *ḥu-bu-da-tum* one female lamb (is) with PN as a *ḥ*-loan Gelb OAIC 32:4.

(b) in OB: x silver *ḥu-bu-ta-tum ši-ib-ta ú-la i-šu* as *ḥ*-loan without interest TCL 1 188:2; x sar of bricks *ḥu-bu-ta-tum* KI PN PN₂ ŠU.BA.AN.TI PN₂ has borrowed from PN as a *ḥ*-loan Meissner BAP 26:4, cf. BA 5 494 No. 16:2, CT 4 21b:1, 2, VAS 8 30:1, VAS 9 120:7 (all from Sippar), and Langdon PSBA 33 pl. 36 No. 13:2 (from Kish), also Speleers Recueil No. 251:2 (from Marad); note: x GÍN *ḥu-bu-ta-tu kasap ekallim u mādūtīm* BIN 2 82:1 (unkn. provenience), cf. also sub *ḥabātu* B.

(c) in OB from Ishchali: x silver *ḥu-bu-ta-tum* UCP 10/1 2:2, 32:2, 61:2; x barley *ḥu-*

ḥubuttatu

bu-ta-tum ana MU.2.KAM MÁŠ.NU.TUK as a *ḥ*-loan for two years without interest ibid. 8:2; x barley *ḥu-bu-ta-tum* ibid. 14:2, and passim (all *ḥ*-loans in barley from Ishchali are given by the same person).

(d) in Elam: 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ḥu-bu-ut-ta-t[a]* KI PN PN₂ *ilqi* PN₂ has borrowed ten shekels of silver as a *ḥ*-loan from PN MDP 22 28:1; x barley y silver KI PN PN₂ *ḥu-bu-ta-ta ilqi ana šūrubti ebūri ḥu-bu-ta-ta utār* PN₂ has borrowed from PN as a *ḥ*-loan, when the harvest is brought in he will return the *ḥ*. MDP 22 34:3 and 5; x silver *ḥu-bu-ta-tum* KI PN PN₂ u PN₃ . . . *ilqá* ITI MN SAG.DU-*ma* E.Ì.LÁ.E PN₂ and PN₃ have borrowed from PN as a *ḥ*-loan, in the month MN they will pay only the principal MDP 24 343:2.

(e) in MB: x barley *ša ištu* GN *našām-ma a-na ḥu-bu-ut-ta-ti turru* which was brought from GN and returned as a *ḥ*. BE 15 19:2; cf. also sub *ḥubuttutu*.

(f) in NB: GUD.NINDÁ *ḥu-bu-ut-ta-tum ina qātē* PN young cattle as a *ḥ*-loan in the hands of PN Nbn. 659:27; 2 GUD *šuklulu ana ḥu-bu-ut-[ta-tum] ina pān* PN two oxen in perfect condition as a *ḥ*-loan at the disposal of PN Nbn. 387:15, cf. above sub usage a for a parallel; *ana ḥu-bu-ut-ta-tum* (referring to bricks) AnOr 8 54:11, cf. above sub usage b for a parallel; x silver *ša* PN *ina muḫḫi* PN₂ . . . *ana ḥu-bu-ut-[ta-tu] ina ūme pān māti ittaptú kaspa' x* MA.NA *ina* SAG.DU-ŠÚ PN₂ . . . *ana* PN *inadinu* belonging to PN is charged to PN₂ . . . as a *ḥ*-loan, when the siege is lifted (lit.: when the land is open) PN₂ . . . will give the x minas of silver as the principal to PN JTVI 26 163:3; *lu ana kaspi lu ana ḥu-bu-ut-ta-ti iša' . . . šūbilam* get (another pair of sandals) either for cash or on credit . . . and send (them) to me! GCCI 2 397:18, let.; *ana kaspi ul inaddin ana širikti ul išarraka u ana rēmātu ul irimmu nishu u ḥu-bu-ut-ta-tum ana muḫḫi ul ileqqi* he will not sell (the field), he will not give it as a present, and not as a donation, he will not mortgage it for a *nishu* and *ḥubuttatu* AJSL 27 216 No. 12 r. 5, NB (scribal exercise); cf. also Nbk. 89:4, 258:2, 281:1 (dates), Nbn. 618:8 (wheat), Camb. 232:5, TuM 2-3 76:1, etc.

hubuttu

Bilgiç, Ankara Üniversitesi Dergisi 5 451f. (loan whose interest is already included in the amount for which the contract was made out).

hubuttu s.; (a type of loan); NB (before Persian period); cf. *habātu* B.

(a) in gen.: x silver *hu-bu-ut-tum* ša PN *ina muḫḫi* PN₂ as *h.*-loan (credited by) PN is charged to PN₂ VAS 4 13:1, also UET 4 61:1; ½ MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ša PN *ina muḫḫi* PN₂ *hu-bu-ut-ti* ½ mina of silver belonging to PN is charged to PN₂ as a *h.*-loan (from the 4th day of the 8th month till the end of the 7th month of the following year interest will not accrue, there is no interest *adi tup-pišu*, if he does not return the silver to PN at the end of the 7th month, the interest on the silver will accrue at the rate of ½ shekel per month — text dated on the 4th day of the 8th month) VAS 4 3:2; 15 shekels of silver belonging to PN *ina muḫḫi* PN₂ *adi* ITI MN *hu-bu-ut-tu ultu* ITI [MN *ina*] *muḫḫi* 1 mané 8 GIN KÙ.BABBAR *ina muḫḫišu irabbi* are charged to PN₂ till (the end of) the 12th month, (this is) a *h.*-loan, from the 12th month on, (interest at the rate of) 8 shekels per mina will accrue (on his account) (text dated on the 16th day of the 12th month) GCCI 1 17:4, NB.

(b) *hubutta našû*: x barley ša *ina qāt* PN *ana hu-bu-ut-tum našātu* which was taken as a *h.*-loan from PN Dar. 320:2 (cf. sub *hubuttatu*, usage e); x silver *hu-bu-ut šimū amēli* (mng. obscure) Moore Michigan Coll. 89:43, NB; (note:) 8 UDU *hu-bu-ut-tum* ša PN Nbn. 324:5, paralleling same use of *hubuttatu*; *hu-bu-ut-tum* UET 4 63:1 (written on upper edge of loan tablet).

hubuttutu s.; (a type of loan); MB (once), NB; probably phonetic variant of *hubuttatu*; cf. *habātu* B.

(a) in gen.: 40 silas (of wheat) *hu-bu-ut-tu-tum* šu PN *turra* BE 15 39:5, MB (cf. analogous phrase sub *hubuttatu*); silver, barley or dates *hu-bu-ut-tu-ti* ša PN *ina muḫḫi* PN₂ belonging to PN as *h.*-loans are charged to PN₂ CT 4 31c:2, Nbk. 46:5, Nbk. 200:1, Nbn. 183:1, BRM 1 48:1, UET 4 68:5, etc.; 100 gur šE. BAR *hu-bu-ut-tu-tu* NIG.GA dUTU 100 gur of barley as a *h.*-loan given by the exchequer

huddudu

of Shamash Nbk. 73:1; three minas of silver of PN are charged to PN₂ from the 16th of the month MN *a-di* BA.KUR *ina libbi* MN *hu-bu-ut-tu-tu* until the liberation(?) (of the town), during the month MN (this is a) *h.*-loan, (should he not pay at the liberation(?) six shekels of silver will accrue as interest on the mina) RT 36 191:4, NB (cf. Iraq 17 69ff.).

(b) *ana hubuttuti našû*: 20 SILA ša *ana hu-bu-ut-tu-tu ana ebûri iššû* which he took as a *h.*-loan till the harvest TuM 2-3 233:11, cf. also BOR 2 143:2; note *hu-bu-tu-ut-tum* at the end of the contract before LÚ *mukinnu* Moldenke No. 2:3, VAS 3 45:14, UET 4 62:5; *hubuttutu* (mentioned beside *nishu* in broken context) ABL 527 r. 21, NB (cf. analogous phrase sub *hubuttatu*).

hudādu A s.; a locality characterized by pits or cavities; OB*; cf. *huddudu*.

hu.da.du.um = *hu-da-[d]u-u[m]*, K₁^{es-ib}_{IB} = MIN Kagal I 14f. (in a list of the gates and courtyards of Nippur); [eš]-še-ib [K₁.IB] = [*hu*]-*da-du* Diri IV 299; K₁^{es-še-ib}_{IB} = *hu-da-du* Antagal G 190 (between *Dunni-sa'idi* and *Dūr-(Kuri)galzu*).

i-na hu-da-du-um ("Flurname") TCL 1 196:1, OB.

Translation based on the mng. of *huddudu*.

hudādu B s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as personal name); OB*.

Hu-da-du-um SLB 1/2 No. 15:18.

hudātu s.; joy; OB*; cf. *hadû*.

si-qá-ar hu-da-tu[m] a welcome command VAS 10 215:21, hymn.

von Soden, ZA 44 39.

***huddilatu** (*hundilatu*): s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as personal name); Elam; cf. *huddulu*.

Hu-un-di-la-tu (as masc. personal name) MDP 18 204:34 (= MDP 22 51), and passim.

huddudu adj.; deeply cut, indented; SB*; cf. *huddudu*.

eli nahlē ... *hu-du-du-ti ušakbis titurra* over ... deep-cut wadis I piled up a causeway (of stamped earth) OIP 24 pl. 18:8, Senn.

huddudu v.; to make a deep incision; from OB on*; cf. *hudādu*, *huddudu* adj.

***huddulu**

[šumma . . .] širum hu-ud-du-ud if . . . the flesh is deeply incised YOS 10 25 r. 74, OB ext.; DIŠ ŠU.SI SAG.DU MUŠ GAR . . . ap-pat U.MEŠ-šú hu-un-du-da if he has snake-head fingers/toes . . . (explanation:) the tips of his fingers/toes are indented Kraus Texte 22 iii 8; KA-šu (= appašu) hu-un-du-ud ziq-tum MU.NI (if) his (the patient's) nose is sunken, its (the disease's) name is "spike" AMT 30,2:9; ina ahīša harri natbak šadé hu-du-du-ú-ma on its slopes (i.e., of the mountain) the gullies of the mountain streams are (so) deeply cut in (that the eyes become dizzy from looking into them) TCL 3 21, Sar.

See also *haṭāṭu* A mng. 2.

(Kraus, Or. NS 16 197.)

***huddulu** (*hundulu*, fem. *huddultu*, *hunn-dultu*): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OB, Elam; cf. *huddilatu*.

Hu-u[n-du]-li MDP 28 438:6; Hu-du-ultum (fem. personal name) CT 6 43:25, also CT 6 49b:5, OB; Hu-un-du-ul-ti (masc. name!) MDP 18 203:42 (= MDP 22 50), also Hu-un-du-ul-tum RA 26 108:6 and 10, OB.

***huddumu** in *huddumumma epēšu* v.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

PN PN₂ [ipal]lahšu u kīmē māršu hu-ud-du-mu-um-ma ippuš u PN₂ PN ki-na-an-na-ma hu-ud-du-mu-um-ma ippuš PN (the adopted child) will obey PN₂ (the adoptive father) and will . . . him like a son, and likewise PN₂ will . . . PN JEN 572:29, 31.

The phrase denotes either an obligation imposed by law on father and son or an attitude inherent in the relationship.

huddušu v.; to rejoice, to make merry; syn. list*; II, II/3.

hu-ud-du-šu (var. for *tašilātu* in LTBA 2 1 vi 15) = *hi-du-tum* joy LTBA 2 2:351 = 3 v 15; hu-ta-du-š[u] = [hi]-du-ti joy Malku V 97.

hūdhummu s.; (a plant or tree); plant list*; probably Sum. lw.

Ú.HU.UD.HU.UM : Ú hu-ud-hu-mu Uruanna II 517; Ú MIN : Ú GIŠ.MEŠ ana GIŠ.MEŠ šá GIŠ.SAR ibid. 518; [Ú MIN].GIŠ.SAR : Ú GIŠ.MEŠ ana GIŠ.MEŠ šá GIŠ.SAR ibid. 519.

hūdu

hūdi adv.; optionally; NB*; cf. *hadú*.

21 *gidil ša šūmi* 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ša PN ina muḫḫi PN₂ PN₃ ina ITI MN *gidil ša šūmi inandin* KÙ.BABBAR hu-di-i inandin PN₂ owes 21 bundles of garlic (of the value of) 10 shekels of silver to PN, in the month MN PN₃ will deliver the bundles of garlic (or), optionally, he will pay the silver Evetts Ner. 32:7.

hūdliš s.; (a profession); Elam*; Elam. word.

PN hu-ud-li-iš DUMU PN₂ arad Ea MDP 22 164 seal.

hūdú s.; joy, happiness; MB, NA, NB; cf. *hadú*.

(a) in *hudu libbi* happiness: may the gods . . . grant the king *ṭub libbi ṭub šeri hu-du-ú lib-bi* peace of mind, good health (and) happiness ABL 992:8, NA, cf. ABL 1110:8, NA; ¹Hu-di-e-ša-lib-bi ADD 217:1 (name of a slave girl).

(b) *ina hudi libbi* voluntarily: *ina hu-di libbi* PBS 13 82:2, NB, cf. Nbk. 207:4, Nbn. 648:2 (*hu-du*), Nbk. 117:2 (*hu-du*), Cyr. 277:2 (*hu-ud-di*), BIN 1 100:2 (*hu-ud-du*), NB.

(c) other occ.: *annú šibātu ša hu-du ka-bat-ti* this is what was needed for happiness KAR 158 r. ii 4 (incipit of a song); *ṭem hu-de-e ša be-lí* [. . .] happy news which(?) my lord . . . PBS 1/2 26:6, MB let.

hūdu s.; joy, happiness; from OB on; wr. syll. and ŠA.HÚL(LA) for *hūd libbi*; cf. *hadú*.

ki šà.húl.la = *aš-ru hu-ud lib-bi* Izi C ii 16; giš.gu.za šà.húl.la = *ku-us-su-ú hu-ud lib-bi* Hh. IV 94; bára šà.húl.la = *pa-rak hu-ud lib-bi* OECT 6 pl. 26 K.3233 r. 1 f.; šà.húl.la.zu.šē dug₄(!).ga.ab : *hu-ud lib-bi-ka liq-bi* may he decree happiness for you BA 5 711:10f.

(a) *hūd libbi* happiness: *in rišātim u h[u-u]d libbim atallukam* I go my way in joy and happiness VAS 1 33 iv 18, Samsuiluna, cf. VAB 4 194 ii 30, Nbk., and *ina ša.HULLA AL.DU.DU* KAR 185 r. ii 13; *ana . . . šarrūt hu-ud lib-bi epēšija* so that I may exercise a happy kingship MDP 28 p. 29:3, Untash-Humban; *ina liti hu-ud libbi ana Akkadi itūra* he returned victoriously, joyfully to Akkad BBSt. No. 6 i 44, NB; *ūmu ubla busurātuma hu-ud libbi*

ḥudummû

the day brought me (good) news and happiness KAR 158 r. ii 15 (incipit of a song); KA ŠA.ḤÚL *ana rubé itehhám* good news will arrive for the prince TCL 6 4:22, NB ext. apod.; *tūb šēri u ḥu-ud libbi ilāni rabūti ana šarri bēlija lišruku* may the great gods grant good health and happiness to the king my lord ABL 744:6, and passim in the letters of Mār-Ištar; *ina tūb šēri u ḥu-ud libbi itarrinni ūmešam* lead me constantly every day in health and happiness BMS 8:16; *tūb šēri ḥu-ud libbi u nummur panē* health, happiness and contentment OIP 2 134:92, Senn., cf. Thompson Esarh. vi 55 (with *nummur kabatti*), and passim in SB and NB royal inscr.; *ḥu-ud libbi* happiness ABL 1140 r. 7, hemer., and passim in apod. of omina, wr. ŠA.ḤÚL.LA BRM 4 24:9, hemer., and passim.

(b) *ina ḥūd libbi* of (one's) free will: *ina ḥu-ud ŠA-šu-nu* [...] of their free will ... Dhorme, Mél. Dussaud 1 205f.:11 RS 8333 (let. from Carchemish); PN *ina ḥu-ud libbišu* PN₂ ... *ana šimi gamrūti ana* PN₃ *taddin* PN sold PN₂ to PN₃ of her own free will for the total sum of ... Evetts Ner. 23:2, and passim in NB contracts; for other occurrences cf., e.g., Ungnad NRV Glossar p. 60.

(c) *ina ḥūd pāni*: *ina uluṣ libbi ḥu-ud panī u tēdiqi* in joy of heart, with happy mien and in festive attire Craig ABRT 1 4 i 4.

(d) obscure: *tēdiq melammū namurrat kašir ilu* (wr. DINGIR.MEŠ) *ša ḥu-ú-du šalummat uzzuzu* attired with a wrap of shining splendor, the god who is raging in ... (and) awe-inspiring sheen AO 16742:6 in RA 41 40, with parallel in line 8 wr. *šá ḥu-du*, SB rel.; *matēma mullāt ḥu-ud-ka* Tn.-Epic iii 19.

See also *ḥudú*.

ḥudummû s.; (mng. unkn.); MB*.

ḥu-du-ma-a-ša ina tarbaši ittakis its (the door's?) *ḥ*. he cut through in the courtyard Nergal and Ereškigal, Fragm. 1 r. 26 (= EA 357:74).

(Oppenheim, Or. NS 19 153.)

ḥuduššu A s.; (designation of an age group or a social status); lex.*; Sum. lw.

[kuš.E.ÍB.T]U = *me-šir ḥu-du-uš-ši* = *pa-tin-nu* leather belt for a *ḥuduššu* Hg. A II 189; [túg].

ḥuḥāru

E.ÍB.TU = *me-si-ru* [...] = [x]-tan(?)*-nu* Hg. D 403, also Hg. C II r. 2; lú.TU = *ḥu-du-uš-šú* CT 37 24 r. i 5 (App. to Lu, between *še-er-[ru(?)]*, "suckling," and *i-lit-ti bi-i-ti*, "slave born in the house").

TU in the above occurrences is to be read ḥu du š, a value preserved in the name of the sign, cf. S^a 162ff.

ḥuduššu B (or *ḥuduštu*): s.; frog; lex.*

na₄ bil.za.za za.gin = *ḥu-du-uš-šú*[tu] lapis lazuli amulet in the form of a frog Hh. XVI 83. Landsberger Fauna 141.

ḥuduštu see *ḥuduššu*.

ḥudūtu s.; joy; SB*; cf. *ḥadú*.

I offered sacrifices to my gods, *nap-tan ḥu-du-tú aškun* I arranged a pleasant meal Layard 90:70, Shalm. III.

von Soden, ZA 44 39.

ḥuggulu (*ḥungulu*, fem. *ḥuggultu*): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OB, MB.

Ḥu-un-gu-lum BE 6/1 105:5, 14 and 18, OB; *Ḥu-un-gu-lu* CT 4 41a:14, OB; *Ḥu-un-gu-lu* BE 14 41:15, MB; *Ḥu-gu-lum* BE 15 168:24, MB; *Ḥu-gu-ul-tum* BE 6/1 95:19 and 21. (Holma Quttulu 52.)

ḥuḥāriš adv.; like a *ḥuḥāru*-trap; SB*; cf. *ḥuḥāru*.

nagú šuātu ḥu-ḥa-riš ašḥup I snapped down upon this province like a trap TCL 3 194, Sar., cf. Lie Sar. 86 and p. 74:5 (said of cities).

ḥuḥartu (or *ḥuḥartu*): s.; red (wool); NA*; cf. *ḥurḥuratu*.

TÚG.GÚ.È *ša ḥu-ḥu-ra-ti*, *ša ZA.GIN MI*, *ša ZA.GIN SA₅* cloak of red (wool), of dark lapis lazuli (-colored wool), of reddish lapis lazuli(-colored wool) Practical Vocabulary Assur 225ff.

x biltu ḥu-ḥa-rat kannu x talents of red twisted(?) (wool) .ADD 953 r. iv 12, 15(!) and 19.

ḥuḥāru s.; (1) bird trap, (2) (emblem of Shamash); from OB on; perhaps Sum. lw.; pl. *ḥuḥārāte*; wr. syll. and ḤAR.MUŠEN.NA (in mng. 2); cf. *ḥuḥāriš*.

giš.ḥar.mušen.na = *ḥu-ḥa-ru*, giš.GAR.PA. ḥar.mušen.na = *ḥat-ti* MIN the stick of the bird trap, giš.gam.ḥar.mušen.na = *kíp-pat* MIN the hoop of the bird trap Hh. VI 220-222.

huḫāru

(1) bird trap: 9 GIŠ *riksū ša hu-ḫa-ri* ... 4 *riksū ša ḫa-ri* (mistake for *huḫāri*?) PBS 8/2 191:9, OB; 7 *ki-pa-tum ša hu-ḫa-ri* *ibid.* 14; *ša hu-ḫa-ra-ti-ka LÚ.KÚR ileqqi* [...] the enemy will take (for himself) whatever/whoever is caught in your *ḫ*-trap RA 38 81 AO 7028 r. 16, OB ext. apod.; *kīma hu-ḫa-ri ana saḫā-pija* to clamp down upon me like a *ḫ*-trap (followed by *kāpu* and *šetu* in parallel similes) Maqlu II 162; *ma-a hu-ḫa-ru ana GIŠ kak-kulli ma-šil šá x x x SUḪUŠ-šú DAGAL KA-šú qa-ta-an* that means: the *ḫ*-trap looks like a *kakkullu*-vat, its ... , its base is wide, its opening narrow KAR 94:26 (commentary to above passage), cf. Maqlu II 173; *ša ... kīma hu-ḫa-ri ishupu etlu* which, ... like the *ḫ*-trap, clamped down upon the young man (followed by *šetu*, *šuškallu* and *gišparru* in parallel similes) Maqlu III 161; *kīma šuškali asahḫ[ap] kīma hu-ḫa-ri akattam* I clamp down like a *šuškallu*-net, I cover like a *ḫ*-trap KAH 2 84:21, Asn.; *kīma iššūri ša ina libbi hu-ḫa-ri // ki-lu-bi šaknat* like a bird who is in a *ḫ*., variant: cage, (I am trapped in Gubla) EA 74:46 (let. of Rib-Addi), and passim with unimportant variants (the gloss *ki-lu-bi* [cf. Heb. *k'lub*, "basket, cage"] recurs in EA 79:36, 81:35, 105:9, for the simile cf. *iššūr quppi* OIP 2 33 iii 27, Senn.); *ana hu-ḫa-ri KAL-ia* (in broken context) LKA 29a:3; (note:) the forelegs of the animal [*ina*] *hu-ḫa-ra-a-ti irakkusu* they tie with snares KAR 33:22, NA rit.

(2) (emblem of Shamash): they made PN take an oath by Shamash and (for this purpose) ŠEN.TAB.BA ^dUTU ... GIŠ *hu-ḫa-ru-um* ^dUTU *iššaknuma* the (stone) double-axe of Shamash (and) the *ḫ*. of Shamash were set up and ... TCL 10 34:12, OB; oath taken *ina KÁ* ^dUTU NA₄.ŠEN.TAB.BA *u ḪAR.MUŠEN.NA ša* ^dUTU in the gate of the Shamash (temple) (by) the stone double-axe and the *ḫ*. of Shamash YOS 12 73:9, OB; *ina hu-ḫa-ar* ^dUTU *azakkarakkum* I shall state for you under an oath (sworn) by the *ḫ*. of Shamash YOS 12 325:11, OB; *ina KA da-a-a-ni ul ip-palu-šu-nu ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šu ina hu-ḫa-ri šá URUDU-e* (var. *e-ri-e*) *sa-ḫi-ip ul i-di* his own brothers will not answer when the judge speaks, without knowing (it) he is caught in the copper *ḫ*.

huḫû

(of Shamash) Schollmeyer No. 16 ii 38; all evil which is in this house *šabit Ningišzida sa-ḫi-ip-šú hu-ḫa-ra* Ningišzida holds (it) fast, (his) *ḫ*. is clamped down on it AfO 14 146:123, S B (*bit mesiri*).

huḫāru is a bird trap so constructed as to clamp down upon (*saḫāpu*) and to cover (*katāmu*) the birds caught; it consisted of a wooden stick (*hattu*) perhaps for tripping the trap, one (or more?) wooden hoop(s) (*kippatu*), and connecting pieces of wood (GIŠ *riksu*); a different description of its general shape is contained in the Maqlu commentary quoted above; the WSem. gloss *ki-lu-bi* suggests that it could have been made of wickerwork. The *ḫ*-emblem of Shamash was of copper.

huḫhartu see *huḫartu*.

huḫḫitu s.; vomit, spittle; from OB on; pl. *huḫḫ(i)ātu*; cf. *ḫaḫû*.

hu-uh-ḫi-a-tim immuḫḫija la tutabbaki do not pour vomit over me TCL 18 86:33, OB let.; if a man due to his disease *iprūma ana hu-ḫa-ti-šú NIM la iteḫḫi imât* has vomited and no fly will come near his vomit, he will die Labat TDP 162:60, same with *isniq* instead of *iteḫḫi* *ibid.* 174:5, which corresponds to PBS 2/2 104:1, MB; if a man's belly has *gannu* and phlegm (*gaḫḫu*) NINDA *u A hu-ḫi-tu rupušta TUK.MEŠ-ši* (and) the food and drink, (that is,) the vomit, is (full of) *ḫ*. and slime(?) Kuehler Beitr. pl. 10 iii 12.

huḫpu s.; (a container of bronze); Ur III, OB, Elam*; Elam. lw.

hu-uh-bu-um UD.KA.BAR MDP 27 57 ii 1, OB (Practical Vocabulary).

[x] *hu-uh-bu-um* UD.KA.BAR MDP 18 101:12, Ur III or OB; 1 *hu-uh-bu-um* UD.KA.BAR UET 5 795 i 11, OB.

Connect possibly with the Elam. word *hu-uh-pi-in*, designating a stone tub (RA 16 195:2).

huḫû s.; slag; OB*; cf. *ḫaḫû* A.

[an].zaḫ.lù = *hu-ḫu-[u]* Hh. XI 295.

hu-ḫi-a-a-am ša pa-ḫa-ri slag of the potter's (kiln) IM 51650 A, OB, unpub. (copy of Geers).

****huhūnu**

****huhūnu** (Bezold Glossar 120a); to be read *huhurtu* (BBR No. 66:19).

huhurtu s.; (a kind of bread); NA*.

4 NINDA *hu-hu-ra-te ina muḫḫi majāli* [*ta-šakkan*] you place four loaves of *h.*-bread on the couch KAR 141:13, rit., cf. NINDA *hu-hu-ra-a-te di-li-[qa-a-te]* ibid. r. 19; seven loaves of bread made of groats, seven loaves of bread of *tuppinnu*-flour, seven loaves of *sēpu* bread 14 NINDA *hu-hu-[rat]* 14 loaves of *h.*-bread BBR No. 66:8, cf. 7 NINDA *hu-hu-rat(!)* ibid. 19; 40 *hu-hu-rat* (among other food-offerings) ADD 1078 i 8; 2 GIŠ.NÁ(!) *hu-hu-rat* two . . . of/with *h.*-bread ADD 961:8, also r. 7; 1 SĪLA *hu-hu-rat* 1 *imēr* NINDA.MEŠ URU+A.MEŠ one sila of *h.*, one *imēr* of . . . bread ADD 1023:12; 4 GIŠ.LI.MEŠ *adi hu-hu-ra-te* IGI.MEŠ 10 *hu-hu-ra-a-te ša* 1 SĪLA-a-a four . . . along with the earlier(?) (loaves of) *h.*-bread, ten (loaves of) *h.*-bread of one sila each AJSL 42 263 No. 1245:2f., NA.

h.-bread is sometimes counted and sometimes measured by volume. The volume given (usually one sila) is that of the flour used in it.

hu'immu s.; (mng. unkn.); plant list*.

GIG *hu-im-mu* ^dUTU // *hu-im-[mu]* *x-qa-ri* // *ana hu-im-mu* [...] CT 41 45a:15, Commentary to Uruanna.

huk s.; (wood or tree); syn. list*; Elam. word.

hu-uk = *i-šu* NIM wood/tree in Elam CT 18 3 r. iv 16.

Frank, MAOG 4 39.

hukku (or *hugqu*): s.; (mng. uncert.); Bogh.*

[*bu.luḫ.x.x*] : [MIN (= *bu-lu-uh*)-x]-x-ma-az-za (i.e., pronunciation of the Sum. word) = *hu-uk-ku* = [...] (Hitt. column lost) Izi Bogh. B (= KBo 1 31) 16.

hukunna adj.; (mng. unkn.); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

2 GIŠ.BANŠUR *hu-ku-un-na-še-na* (between tables described as *pa-pu-un-na-še-na* and *šu-ḫa-[n]a-še-na*) Wiseman Alalakh 423:7.

hulalam adj.; (a color or marking of horses?); MB*; Kassite word(?).

hulālu A

Hu-la-lam (as name of a horse) BE 14 12:14, PBS 2/2 90:2, 20; for references from unpub. MB texts cf. Balkan Kassit. Stud. 125.

Balkan Kassit. Stud. 27f.

hulālatu see *hulālu A*.

hulāl ini s.; (a type of *hulālu*-stone); SB*; wr. syll. and NA₄.NĪR.IGI; cf. *hulālu A*.

na₄.nir.igi = *hu-la-lu i-ni* Hh. XVI 145; na₄.nir.igi Wiseman Alalakh 447 ii 32 (Forerunner to Hh. XVI); na₄.nir.igi na₄.«nir».muš.gir na₄.nir na₄.gug na₄.za.gin.na : *hu-lal i-ni mušgarru hulālu sāndu uknū* eye-*hulālu*-stone, *mušgarru*-stone, *hulālu*-stone, carnelian, lapis lazuli 4R 18* No. 3 iv 5-8, rel.

uknū dušū NA₄.NĪR.IGI *takammis* you deposit (beads of) lapis lazuli, *dušū*-stone (and) eye-*hulālu* AMT 90,1 ii 5; [DIŠ] NA₄.KIŠIB NA₄.NĪR.IGI GAR *ina ša.ḫūl.la al.du.du* (if) he wears a seal (made) of eye-*hulālu* he will walk around with a happy heart KAR 185 r. ii 13.

(Thompson DAC 138ff.)

hulāltu see *hulālu A*.

hulalū s.; (a class or profession); Nuzi*.

sheep *ša* LÚ.MEŠ *hu-la-lu²-e* SMN 2641(unpub.):4 (translit. only).

hulālu A (fem. *hulāltu*, *hulālatu*): s.; (a precious stone); from Ur III on, also Akk. lw. in Sum.; wr. NA₄.NĪR, but syll. in personal names; cf. *hulāl ini*, *hulālū*.

na₄.nir = *hu-la-lu* Hh. XVI 143 (followed by na₄.nir.ziz = *sa-a-su* moth(-colored) *h.*-stone; na₄.nir.pa.mušen.na = *šá kap-pi iš-šu-ri* of (the color of) a feather Hh. XVI 146; na₄.nir.ḫu.la.lum (between na₄.nir.igi and na₄.nir.kap.pa.mušen) Wiseman Alalakh 447 ii 33 (Forerunner to Hh. XVI); ni-ir NA₄.ZA.TŪN, NA₄.ZA.NIM, NA₄.ZA.KUŠ, NA₄.ZA.IB = *hu-la-lum* Diri III 95-98, cf. also Proto-Diri 178.

na₄.nir.igi na₄.«nir».muš.gir na₄.nir na₄.gug na₄.za.gin.na : *hu-lal i-ni muš-gar-ru hu-la-lu sa-an-du uk-ni-ú* eye-*h.*, *mušgarru*, *h.*, carnelian, lapis lazuli 4R 18* No. 3 iv 5-8; na₄.nir[na₄.g]jug na₄.za.gin.na ḡu b[a.an.dé.e] : *ana hu-[la-li sa-a]n-di uk-ni-i i-[šá-si]* he calls out to the *h.*, the carnelian, the lapis lazuli Lugale XII 20.

(a) in EA: all references occur in the letters, etc., of Tushratta, (EA 19, 20, 22, 25 and 27); nearly all the *h.*-stones are characterized as "genuine *h.*" (wr. NA₄.NĪR KUR, i.e., "mountain *h.*"): IGI.MEŠ-*tum* NA₄.NĪR KUR beads of

ḫulālu A

genuine *ḫ*. EA 27:111, etc.; NA₄.NÍR alone: 2 *maninnu*-necklaces for horses with NA₄.NÍR-stones set in gold EA 22 i 12, cf. EA 25 iii 56, 60 for earrings and pectorals. The *ḫ*-stone is qualified as *ragqu*, “thin” (EA 25 ii 6), as *kabbutu*, “thick” (ibid. ii 31). The *ḫ*. is used in the form of beads (eye-shaped beads, IGI.MEŠ, EA 20:83, 25 ii 18), strung (*šukkuku*) for necklaces (*maninnu*-necklaces of cylinder-shaped *ḫ*-beads EA 25 i 40, 55, 59, 61, 63, cf. also EA 19:82f., a *guḫaššu*-necklace EA 25 iii 54), or in the form of gems set (*uḫḫuzu*) in gold to decorate pectorals (*dudittu* of, or with a “head” of, *ḫ*-stone EA 25 i 28, 29, 33) and earrings (*inšabtu* with their *terinnatu* and/or their *guggubu* of *ḫ*. ibid. i 16–20). The *ḫ*-stones are also used to decorate leather objects: a *pagūmu*-saddle (EA 22 i 48ff.), a whip (ibid. i 5), etc.; cf. furthermore sub *aqarḫu*, *azqaru*, *ḫarušḫu*, *ḫerizzu*, *kirissu*, *parattitin*, *šugur*, *tultu*, *zuḫzi*, etc.

(b) outside of EA: NA₄.NÍR NA₄.MUŠ.GÍR ... *ina muḫḫi aḡišu lu uza'inu ḫ*-stone, *mušgarru*-stone ... I put as ornamentation on his crown 5R 33 iii 8, Agum-kakrime; *abnū ša* ^dNIN.LÍL *itē* PN *šaknu ina mūšimma šuātu* NA₄.NÍR *ša* ^dNIN.LÍL *itē* PN *šaknu* the (precious) stones of Ninlil are placed with PN, on that very same night the *ḫ*-stone(s) of Ninlil were placed with PN PBS 1/2 60:4, MB let.; *kaspu ḫurāšu sāndu uknū* NA₄.NÍR *mušgarru* ... IM.DÚB (into the foundation of the *bīt-akīti*) I ... ed silver, gold, carnelian, lapis lazuli, *ḫ*-stone, *mušgarru*-stone OIP 2 138:52, Senn., cf. also ibid. 81:27; a gold crown and other gold objects, *dumāqi annūte ša tamlitsunu* NA₄.UD.AŠ NA₄.UD.AŠ.AŠ NA₄.NÍR these pieces of jewelry which are inlaid with UD.AŠ, UD.AŠ.AŠ-stone (and) with *ḫ*. (I gave to my son) ADD 620:5 (coll. ARU 13), Senn.; *ḫ*. (wr. NÍR) in NA inventories: ADD 937 i 10, 993 iv 10.

(c) in lit.: *liššāni kannēšina* (var. *tallēšina*) NA₄.NÍR *karpātešina* NA₄.ZA.GÌN.(DURU₅) *ebbu* may they (the daughters of Anu) carry their pot-stands of *ḫ*., their pots of bright lapis lazuli AMT 10,1 r. iii 1, 20, inc., cf. also AMT 26,1:13, 31,2:6; KUR NI-*kab lipšur* KUR NA₄.NÍR may Mount Jakab absolve, the home

ḫulamēsu

of the *ḫ*-stone 2R 51 No. 1:14, and dupl. (cf. Reiner Lipšur-Litanies in JNES 15).

(d) in ritual use: NA₄.NÍR (in an enumeration of beads): *abnē šumma amēlu qātēšu ira'uba ḫ*-stone, etc. : (you string these) beads (for a charm) when somebody's hands tremble BE 31 60 r. ii 16, rit., and passim in rituals; [*šumma*] NA₄.KIŠIB NA₄.NÍR <NA₄> MUŠ.GÍR GAR *ašar illaku šemū u magāru iššak-kanšu* if he wears a seal (made) of *ḫ*. or *mušgarru*-stone, he will meet with willing obedience wherever he goes KAR 185 r. i 14, SB; in med. texts: NA₄.NÍR *ina šamni tapaššassu* you anoint him with (ground) *ḫ*-stone (mixed) with oil CT 23 41 ii 1, also AMT 41,2:6, KAR 101:16, OECT 6 pl. 5:6, etc.

(e) as personal name: *Ḫu-la-lí* de Genouillac Trouvaille 59 r. 10; *Ḫu-la-al* CT 32 36 i 8; *Ḫu-la-la* UCP 9 p. 192 No. 64:9, all Ur III; *Ḫu-la-li-im* UET 5 88 case 25, OB, and passim in OB; *Ḫu-la-lum* BE 15 69:3, MB, and passim in MB; as fem. personal name: *Ḫu-la-al-tim* CT 6 47b:3, OB; *Ḫu-la-la-tum* BE 14 58:16, MB.

(Thompson DAC 135ff.)

ḫulālu B s.; (a bird); lex.*

[...] [...] dju-du-ma-az (phon. writing of Sum., not log.) = *ḫu-u-la-lu*, [...] = *ḫu-u-la-lu* KBo 1 47:14f. (among domestic birds, such as *tarru*, *tarlugattu*, *ūtīdā*).

***ḫulālū** (fem. *ḫulālītu*): adj.; like the *ḫulālu* stone (occ. only as personal name); NB*; cf. *ḫulālu A*.

^t*Ḫu-la-li-ti* ABL 454:13.

ḫulamāša see *ḫulamēsu*.

ḫulamēsu (*ḫalamēsu*, *ḫalamēšu*, *ḫallamīsu*, *ḫulamāša*, *ḫulamīsu*, *ḫulamīšu*): s.; (1) (a tree and its fruit), (2) chameleon; from OB on.

gi-ri-im LAGAB = *ḫu-la-me-su* fruit of the *ḫ*-tree Ea I 30d, also A I/2:37 (wr. *ḫ[u-l]a-[m]i-l[s(u)]*); giš.gi.rim = *me-e-su*, *ḫu-la-mi-su* Hh. III 233f.; giš.mes.ki.in.gir = *me-e-su*, *ḫu-la-me-su* Sumerian mes-tree = *mēsu*-tree, *ḫ*-tree Hh. III 206f.; GIŠ.MES.KI.IN.GI.RA // *ḫu-la-me-s[u]* STC 1 217:4, astrol. comm.; UR.MAḪ *qaq-qa-ri* = *ḫu-la-m[e-su]* lion of the ground/soil = *ḫ*. Landsberger Fauna 43 B 4, comm., cf. ibid. C 5; bar.mušen.na = *ḫu-la-me-su*, *a-a-ár-DINGIR* Practical Vocabulary Assur 402f.

ḫulamētu

(1) (a tree and its fruit): cf. above; (as a drug:) Ú *ḫa-la-me-su* (var.: *-šū*) : Ú *ḫal-tap-pa-nu* Uruanna I 458; Ú *ḫu-la-me-su* [x x] : [...] Uruanna I 64; Ú *qul-qul-la-a-nu* : AŠ *ḫal(!)-la-[m]i-su* Uruanna III 138.

(2) chameleon: cf. above; DIŠ SAG.DU *ḫu-la-mi-šū* (gloss: *-ši*) GAR [...] ALAM GÚ.KIL-*ma*(!) if he has the head of a *ḫ*. ... (explanation:) a figure (with) a short neck Kraus Texte 17 (= CT 28 10a):1, physiogn., also ibid. 3b iv 15' (wr. [*ḫu-l*]-[*mi-si*]); [*ina* HUL *iš-ka*]-*ri-is-si ku-ru-sis-si iš-kip-pu ḫu-la-[me-su]* against the evil caused by the *iškarissu*-rat, the *kurussissu*-rat, the *iškippu*-worm, the *ḫ*. KAR 257:6, rel.; as personal name: *ḫu-la-ma-ša* PBS 8/1 20:25, OB, *ḫu-la-me-šū* TuM 2-3 135:13, NB; possibly: *ḫu-ul-li-mi-šū* MDP 4 p. 189 No. 13 = MDP 22 5:13, Elam.

(Landsberger Fauna 116f.); Kraus, MVAG 40/2 29 n. 1.

ḫulamētu adj.; (describing a type of date palm); lex.*; cf. *elamittu*.

ḫu-la-me-tú (var. of *e-la-mit-tú* in Malku II 128) = *gi-šim-ma-rum* LTBA 2 I ix 41.

ḫulamīsu see *ḫulamēsu*.

ḫulamīšu see *ḫulamēsu*.

ḫulammu see *ḫilammu*.

ḫulampashi s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

ŠE *ša* PN *ana ḫ[u]-la-am-pa-as-ḫi ana* 12 LÚ.MEŠ *ēšidū ina šaluštāni elteqimi* (he said) I have taken barley belonging to PN from the third(?) for *ḫ*. for twelve harvesters HSS 13 471:5.

For the formation cf. *šu-ra-am-ba-aš-ḫi* AASOR 16 54:16 and *te-ḫa-am-pa-áš-[ḫi]* ibid. 35:4.

ḫulaptu s.; equipment; SB*; cf. *ḫalāpu* A. *itti šumbāte narkabāte ... itti ḫu(!)-lap-ti la mēnam* with wagons, chariots ... with innumerable equipment OIP 2 134:89, Senn.

ḫulāpu s.; bandage; OA*; cf. *ḫalāpu* A.

ḫu-u-la-pu = *lu-ba-ru*(!) Malku VI 69.

ḫu-lá-pì kīma šubrī ḫallulāku I am wrapped in bandages like ... s CCT 4 45b:31, let.

ḫuliam

In the OA passage *ḫ*. is possibly a free variant of *ulāpu*, "bandage."

ḫulāqu s.; worn-out clothing, rags; syn. list*; cf. *ḫalāqu*.

ḫu-la-qu = *lu-ba-ru*(!) Malku VI 67; *ḫu-ú-la-qu* = *lu-ba-ru* Malku VIII 67.

ḫulāšu s.; (a kind of flour); OB*; cf. *ḫalāšu*.

zID.miI^{mi-il-la}UD = *ḫ[u-la-šu]* Nabnitu XXIII 272.

zID *ḫu-la-šú* (given as feed to pigs) JCS 2 108 No. 15:1, OB, also ibid. 16:1.

ḫulbaṭu adj.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

^{1-gi}IGI = *ḫul-ba-tu* Lu Excerpt II 181 (between *taplu*, "dirty," and *raggu*, "wicked").

ḫuldimmu (or *ḫultimmu*): s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

UZU *kaskas* UZU *ḫul-tim-mu* UZU *ḫurubbu* (listed among internal organs) YOS 3 194:28, let.

(Ebeling Neubabylonische Briefe aus Uruk 154 note).

ḫulḫullu s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

li-i-mu šá ḫu-ul-ḫu-ul-lu fenced garden in the *ḫ*. (locality) AnOr 9 19:39.

Presumably a "Flurname".

ḫuli s.; (mng. unkn.); RŠ; WSem. gloss.

A.ŠA.HI.A // *ḫu-li* a *ḫ*-field (with its watchtower, its olive plantation, its vineyard, its garden and with whatever pertains to it) MRS 6 RS 16.138:3.

ḫuliam s.; (1) helmet, (2) (a container in the shape of a helmet); EA, SB; foreign word.

[*e*]-*lu-ú* = *ḫu-li-[am]* An VII 230c.

(1) helmet: *attalbiša si-ri-ia-am ḫu-li-ia-am šimat šilte* I put on my coat of mail, my helmet, the attire proper for battle OIP 2 182:68, Senn.

(2) (a container in the shape of a helmet): 1 *ḫu-li-am ša* NA₄.GIŠ.NU_x(ŠIR).GAL *tamlú ukni* KUR *ša pāssu ḫurāša uḫḫuzu* one *ḫ*. of alabaster (with) inlay of genuine lapis lazuli, whose rim(?) is edged with gold EA 22 ii 62 (let. of Tushratta), also ii 65 (made of *išnequ*-stone); 1 *ḫu-li-am* UD.KA.BAR *ša* IZI one *ḫ*.-

ḫulīlū

kettle of bronze for cooking(?) *ibid.* iv 16; *ana libbi ḫu-li-ia-am taṣahḫat* you press out (their juice) into a ḫ.-vessel AMT 9,1:33, cf. *ibid.* 35.

Oppenheim, JCS 4 192 n. 16.

ḫulīlū s. pl.; (a religious ceremony); Mari*.

ana Na-ni UD ḫu-li-li (perfumes, etc.) for Nani on the day of the ḫ.-festival (or ceremony) ARM 7 43:3.

ḫuliu see *ḫulū*.

ḫullānu s.; (a blanket or wrap of linen or wool); from MB on; pl. *ḫullānāti* HSS 13 369:5.

[túg.a.kuš.x] = *ša ra-am-ki = ḫul-la-nu* -garment = of the *ramku*-priest = ḫ. Hg. D 423, also Hg. B V i 20; *ḫu-la-nu* TÚG.GÚ.È.[. . .] KAR 40:4, school text; TÚG *ḫu-la-nu* = (space left blank), TÚG GÚ.LÁ = *ḫu-la-nu* Practical Vocabulary Assur 235f.

(a) in MB: TÚG *ḫul-la-an a-ḫi* ḫ.-garment provided with armholes(?) PBS 2/2 121:37(!) and 41(!), also *ibid.* 128:12, and 135 ii 13 (of linen) and 14-31 (made of *tabarru*- or *takiltu*-wool, with and without armholes and *šipu*-decoration, etc.); TÚG *ḫul-la-an a-ḫi UR-tum* BE 14 157:22; TÚG *ḫul-la-an ku-ma-ri UR-tum* *ibid.* 62 and 78; four minas of wool *ana* 1 TÚG *ḫul-la-ni* for one ḫ.-garment BE 15 11:3; 1 TÚG *ḫu-la-nu* Wiseman Alalakh 363:6.

(b) in Nuzi: *iltēnutu lubultu a-ti-i i-na ḫul-la-nu* one set of *lubultu*-garments together with a *ḫullānu*-wrap HSS 13 127:10, cf. (coupled with various other garments) *ibid.* 45:3, 63:3(!), 112:4, 187:3, HSS 14 523:1, 4 and 16; 4 *tapālu ḫul-la-an-nu ša birmu* four pairs of ḫ.'s with multicolored (trimming) HSS 13 127:6; 5 *tapalu ḫul-la-an-nu ša mardati* five pairs of ḫ.'s of *mardatu* fabric SMN 431(unpub.):13, cf. (made of *ḫašmā[nu]*, *duḫši[wa]* and *tawar[riwa]* wool) *ibid.* 20-22; (characterized as:) [*ḫul*]-*la-an-nu ši-la-an-nu* HSS 13 275:2, cf. *ḫu-ul-la-an-nu ḫa-ra-uz-zu-uḫ-lu* HSS 5 6:10; *ḫu-la-an-nu a ḫ.* (weighing one *kuduktu*) JEN 314:2; 1 TÚG *qā[du] naḫlapti u qādu ḫu-ul-la-an-ni* one garment together with a cloak and with a ḫ.-wrap (given to a man) HSS 13 225:7 and 9, cf. (for ḫ.'s given in payment) HSS 13 18:10, HSS 14 543:7, AASOR 16 94:5

ḫullu A

and 9, etc.; (barley rations given to three men) *u ilku ša ḫul-la-an-na-ti ippušu* they give service by (manufacturing) ḫ.-garments HSS 13 369:5.

(c) in MA, NA: TÚG *ḫu-la-nu ša PN KAJ* 131:3; TÚG *ḫu-la-nu ina kišādiša takarrar mā TA ardāni ša šarri tazaz* she (the slave girl) shall put a ḫ.-garment around her shoulders (lit.: on her neck) and take her place among the servants of the king ABL 1257 r. 7.

(d) in NB lit., econ.: weep for the city of Larak, . . . *ḫu-ul-la-nu ek-me-ek* I have been robbed of (my) ḫ.-wrap PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192:18, lament.; one *gulīnu*-garment, 1-en TÚG *lubāri u TÚG ḫu-la-nu* one *lubāru*-garment, and one ḫ.-garment (per year as payment for watch-duty in a temple) VAS 6 168:6, cf. GCCI 2 324:4, Nbn. 164:14, Cyr. 6:1.

(e) in NB, among the garments for the clothing of the images: TÚG *ḫul-la-nu* (between *šerītu* and *nībiḫu*) BBSt. No. 36 v 45; 1-en GADA *ḫu-la-nu* BBSt. p. 127:4 and 13, Nabopolassar; (in laundry [*tēnū*]:) Nbk. 312:4 (among *kitū šahū*, "dirty linen"), Nbn. 78:3, Nbn. 143:1, Nbn. 694:4, Cyr. 7:4, 7, Cyr. 232:15, Cyr. 241:4, Dar. 62:4, 11 (among *kitū eššu*); (taken out of or placed in storage baskets [GI *nakmaru*]:) Nbn. 252:5, Nbn. 848:4, 8, Cyr. 265:1; (qualified as GADA *ḫu-ul-la-nu pitū* "open" linen ḫ.): Nbn. 115:12; 1-en GADA *ḫu-ul-la-nu* . . . *ana erši ša Šamaš* one linen ḫ. . . given for the bed of Shamash Nbn. 660:1; (rarely given to goddesses:) Nbn. 78:8 (Gula); (note:) TÚG *ḫu-la-nu síg.GAN.ME.DA* red wool ḫ.-garment Cyr. 232:24.

(Meissner, MAOG 13/2 12f.; Ungnad NRV Glossar 60).

ḫullu adj.; evil; SB*; Sum. lw.

dābib sarrāti la mīnu ḫul-la-a-te uttering numerous lies (and) evil things Winckler Sar. p. 188:32; cf. [ka.ḫ]ul qa-a-ḫu-ul = *pu-u* ḫUL.[x] (read either *ḫul-[lu]* or ḫUL-[ti], i.e., *limutti*) Kagal D part 4:11.

ḫullu A s.; ring (as ornament); from OB on; Sum. lw.

ḫu-ul KIB = *ḫu-u[l-lu-um]* MSL 2 p. 141 C r. ii 17'.

hullu B

Present to PN 2 NA₄ *hu-ul-lu u* ½ GÍN KÙ.GI two stone (encrusted) *h.*'s and ½ shekel of gold YOS 2 48:22, OB let., also line 26; 2 NA₄ *hu-ul-lu paširūtum* two stone (encrusted) *h.*'s TCL 10 120:1, OB; 1 NA₄ *hu-ul-lum ša* KÙ.GI *puttá* of gold open(?) (work?) YOS 12 157:5, OB; I gave him *hu-ul-lam* KÙ.GI a gold ring Boyer Contribution 122:19, OB; 10 *tapal hu-ul-li* (among accessories to chariots) ARM 7 161:9; 1 *hu-ul-lu ša pár-zil-li* (among jewelry) *ibid.* 244:7', and *passim*; [*h*]ul-la-am šà pa-ar-zi-li *h.* of iron (beside ŠU.GUR-rings of gold) MDP 22 141:3, Elam; 3 *hu-ul-li* KÙ.BABBAR (beside *še-me-er* of silver) Wiseman Alalakh 414:3, OB; *hul-lu* KÙ.GI ŠÀ-ša 1 bu-ku [ZA.G]IN RA 43 190 i 18, Qatna; 160 *hu-ul-lu ša* KÙ.GI (after HAR.GIR, anklets, for women) HSS 13 61:4, Nuzi; precious stones [*š*]á GÚ [*h*]u-ul-lim Cyr. 220:13; DN . . . *rākisum hu-ul-li er-bi-e* [. . .] (perhaps a different *hullu*) JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 6 i 9, OB lit.

Free variant of *ullu*.

Landsberger, MSL 2 79 n. to line 643f.

hullu B s.; yoke; EA*; WSem. lw. and gloss.

GIŠ ni-ri // *hu-ul-lu šarri bēlija ana kišādija u ubbalušu* the yoke of the king my lord is upon my neck and I carry it EA 296:38; *šaknate kišādija ina hu-li ša ubbalu* my neck is placed in the yoke which I carry EA 257:15.

hullu v.; to accuse, denounce; OB*; cf. *hātu* s.

[. . .] ba.ta.lá.lá.e : [a]-na la iq-bu-ú tu-ḥa-a-li-ši you accused her of a word that she did not say RA 24 36 pt. 2:8 obv. (Sum.) and rev. (Akk.), OB lit.; tu-ḥa-a-la 5R 45 K.253 ii 19, gramm.

Translation based upon *hātu*, "denouncer," and the equation lá (and lá.lá) = ub-bu-rù šá a-ma-tim, "to accuse" Nabnitu M 175f.

hulluḥu v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II/2.

tu-uh-tal-liḥ 5R 45 K.253 i 26.

Probably free variant of *ulluḥu*.

hullulu v.; (mng. uncert.); OA*; II.

hulāpē kīma šubrī ḥa-lu-lá-ku I am wrapped in bandages likes CCT 4 45b:32, let.

Probably free variant of *ullulu*.

hullūru see *hālūru*.

hulqu

hulmaḥu s.; (a snake); lex.*

muš.hul = *hul-ma-ḥu* Hh. XIV 22; mir.hul = *hul-ma-ḥu* *ibid.* 408.

Landsberger Fauna 62f.

hulmiddu see *hulmittu*.

hulmittu (*hulmiddu*, *hulmiṭtu*): s.; (a snake or lizard); SB*; wr. syll. and MUŠ.ḤUL.

muš.hul = *hul-mit-tum* (var. *hul-mid-du*) Hh. XIV 21; muš.hul = *hul-mit-tu* = *muš-ḥu[š-šu]* Hg. A II 44; muš.mid = *hul-mit-tu*, muš.hul = *hul-mit-tu* Landsberger Fauna 42:65f., comm.; MUŠ.ḤUL = *hul-mit-[tum]* Tablet Funck No. 2:3, comm. to Alu (see below); mir.hul = *hul-mit-tum* evil "belt" = *h.* Hh. XIV 407.

[*širu šikinšu x*].GÜN.A IGI^{II}-šu IGI SIG₇.SIG₇ 4 GİR.MEŠ-šú [*x x x x*] MI GAR-in MUŠ.BI MUŠ.ḤUL MU.NI (this is) the snake's appearance: its eyes are multicolored, the face is yellow, it has four feet, there is a black (. . . on its . . .): the name of this snake is *h.* CT 14 7 obv.(!) 12f.; *šumma MUŠ hul-mit^{mi-i}-tum ina bīt amēli innamir* if a *h.*-snake is seen in somebody's house Tablet Funck No. 2:4, comm. to Alu, quotation from Alu XXII; *šumma MUŠ.ḤUL IGI* if he sees a *h.*-snake K.2809 (unpub.) r. ii 11; *šumma MUŠ.ḤUL ina muḥḥi amēli* if a *h.* (falls) on a man CT 40 23:3, Alu.

Landsberger Fauna 62f.

hulmiṭtu see *hulmittu*.

hulmuna s.; (mng. unkn.); Elam (NA period); foreign word.

When the night comes . . . four women . . . shall enter and lie down beneath the (statues of) the *lamassu*- and *karibtu*-genii *hu-ul-mu-un-a li-ša-ap-pi-ra* (= *lišawwira*?) they shall light torches(?) . . . when the dawn comes (*i-na-ap-pi-ir-ma* = *innawwirma*?) . . . they shall leave MDP 4 pl. 18 No. 3:6 (= MDP 2 p. 121), brick inscr. of Tepti-aḥar.

hulqi in hulqi hulqi (magic formula used in incantations); SB*.

ḥu-[ul]-qi hu-ul-qi ḥaltib ḥaltib AMT 64,1:24 and dupl. 55,8:7.

hulqu s.; (1) lost object, (2) loss; from OB on; cf. *ḥalāqu*.

(1) lost object: *hu-lu-uq bēl bīti ḥaliq* an object belonging to the owner of the house

hulqû

has disappeared Eshnunna Code A iii 19 = B iii 2 (§ 37); *awilum ša hu-ul-qum ina qātišu šabtu* the man in whose hands the missing object was seized CH § 9:6; *aššum hu-ul-qi ša PN ša ina bitāti UKU.UŠ.MEŠ tušaddinamma* with regard to the property stolen from PN which you have collected from the *redû*-soldiers and ... Holma Zehn altbabylonische Tontafeln No. 9:7, let.; *ina bīti šuāti hu-ul-qu ZAḪ* an object will disappear from this house CT 39 25a r. 22, Alu.

(2) loss: *šum₄-ma UG_x.UG_x(BAD.BAD) šum₄-ma hul-qu ina [...]* there will be either a pestilence or a loss in ... K.4082+6773 in Ebeling Keilschrifttexte medizinischen Inhalts 2 55:5, SB; uncertain: *ašar hul(?)-qi* in a forsaken(?) place Scheil Tn. II 38.

hulqû see *huluqqû*.

hultimmu see *huldimmu*.

hultuppu (*huštuppu*, *hurteppu*): s.; (1) (a demon), (2) name of a month; Elam, SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and **ḪUL.DÚB**; cf. *hal-tappû* in *ša haltappé, hultuppû, mašhultuppû*.

hul.dúb = ra-bi-[su-um] OBGT XI iv 8; [ka]. *hul.dub = ka (= pi) hul-dup-pi* evil utterance Izi F 327 (followed by *pi limutte*).

(1) (a demon): cf. above.

(2) name of a month — (a) in texts from Elam: ITI *hu-ul-tu-up-pi* MDP 22 105:7, and passim; ITI *hu-uš-tu-[up-pi]* ibid. 100:7; ITI *hur-te-pu-um* RA 23 41.

(b) in SB: ITI *hul-dúb-ba-a = ITI ŠE.KIN.KUD* CT 26 41 vi 7; ITI **ḪUL.DÚB-e** ACh Supp. 2 56:8, 10, etc.

(Langdon Menologies 46 n. 1).

hultuppû s.; whipping rod as tool of the conjurer; Bogh., SB*; Sum. lw.; cf. *hal-tappû* in *ša haltappé, hultuppu, mašhultuppû*.

giš.hul.dúb.ba : giš hul-dúp-pu-ú CT 16 45:139f. (cf. below).

giš.ma.nu giš.hul.dúb.ba udug.e.ne. ke₄ : erî giš hul-dúp-pu-ú ša rābišî ša ina libbišu Ea šumu zakru (laurel) branch, the whipping rod against the *rābišu*-demons wherewith Ea is invoked CT 16 45:139f., cf. ibid. 38 iii 13 with dupl. BIN 2 22:152f.; [...

hūlu

h]ul-du-up-pu-ú, hul-du-pa (in broken context) AfO 16 49 r. 4', 5', Bogh. med.

hulû (*huliu*): s.; (a kind of mouse, shrew?); from Oakk. on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. or **PÉŠ**. **ḪUL**, **PÉŠ.SILA.GAZ/KUM**.

péš.sila.gaz, péš.hul = hu-lu-u Hh. XIV 197-197a, cf. also Hh. XI 67f.; **PÉŠ.LA.GAZ = hu-lu-u** Practical Vocabulary Assur 398; *kuš.péš.dug.sila.gaz.gaz* SLT 188 r. iii 8 (Forerunner to Hh. XI); *péš.hul = hu-lu-ú, a-da-an-tú = hu-lu-u* "red (mouse)" = *hulû* Landsberger Fauna 42:67f., comm.; *péš.hul = hu-lu-u* ibid. 43:1; *a-d[a-a]n-[tu]m = hu-lu-[u]* Malku V 52; [...]: [AŠ] KUN **PÉŠ.SILA.GAZ NITA** tail of a male *h.*-mouse Uruanna III 30 (cf. *ú šu-mut-tum : AŠ PÉŠ.SILA.GAZ GIŠ.GI h.*-mouse of the canebrake ibid. 6); *ú šim.zu.tar : AŠ hu-lu-ú [...]* Uruanna III 14.

péš.hul giš.hé.du₇.ká.na.ke₄ bí.in.lá : hu-la-a ina hittî ša bābi a-lul[-x] I have suspended a *h.* from the *hittu* of the door CT 16 29:72f., rel.

šû hu-lu-ú mār ha-ma-š[i-ri] he is a *h.*-mouse, the offspring of a mouse Winckler Sammlung 2 67 iv 9, SB lit.; *šumma izbu bišimti hu-le-e [...]* if the newborn lamb (has) the shape of a *h.*-mouse CT 28 7:26, Izbu; if a ewe brings forth a lion and **KA <hu>-li-e GAR** it has the muzzle of a *h.*-mouse CT 27 21:10, Izbu, cf. ibid. 19:3; **PÉŠ.ḪUL GIŠ.GI ša sig lahmu** a *h.*-mouse of the canebrake, that is, one (sparsely) covered with hair Labat TDP 194:48; *šikara išatti PÉŠ.SILA.GAZ šabula ikkal* he shall drink beer, eat a dried *h.*-mouse Kuehler Beitr. pl. 2:35; the *mašmāšu*-priest **PÉŠ.SILA.KUM ... ina šib-še-ti ša bābi i'-i-la** will hang a *h.*-mouse on the arch of the door **ABL 24:12, NA**; *dam hu-li-e* blood of a *h.*-mouse **LKU 32:19, NB** rel.; as personal name: *Hu-li-um* AnOr 7 372:1', Ur III.

Goetze, ZA 40 76f.; Landsberger Fauna 108f.

hūlu s. masc.; road; MA, Nuzi, NA.

KASKAL = i-na hu-li Ebeling Wagenpferde pl. 16 r. 11, MA comm.; *hu-u-lu* as gloss to **KASKAL ABL 406 r. 16, NA**.

(a) Nuzi: *ina KASKAL šupāla ina līt hu-ú-li ša ma-a-a-al-ti* on the lower road beside the road for *majaltu*-wagons JEN 224:16, cf. *ša hu-li ma-a-a-al-ti* JEN 36:6, also JEN 390:18, 395:13; *ša i-na hu-li ša ma-a-a-al-li-ni-wa-ni kašid* (a field) which extends as far as the road for *majaltu*-wagons HSS 5 75:5; *i-na*

ḥūlu

ḥu-li ša URU Pa-. . .] RA 23 153 No. 45:5 (*ḥūlu* occurs in Nuzi beside *ḥarrānu* and seems to refer to a road on which a wagon could travel; there existed possibly only one, or very few, *majaltu*-roads in this region).

(b) MA lit.: *mala (šinišū) ḥu-la ina tu-be-ka* when you prepare the track for the first (second) time Ebeling Wagenpferde B 10, C 4, F 12; *ana ḥu-li tarakkas* you harness (the horse) for the track *ibid.* F r. 5, M+N 4; *ina simān ḥu-li* in the turf season *ibid.* O r. 5; *ina ḥu-li tukaššad* you drive (the horses) on the track *ibid.* M+N 6; but note *ḥušukī ša ḥarrāni*(KASKAL-*ni*) harness for a (military) expedition *ibid.* M+N 5; *rab zāriqi ša ḥūli* (as name of an official) VAT 9652+ (unpub.), quoted by Opitz RLA 1 459; (note:) GIŠ *la-mu* UDU.MÁŠ.GAL *ina qa-an-ni ḥu-u-li ubbulu* they carry the . . . -nuts and the full-grown he-goat to the side of the road KAR 33:14, rit.; in all non-literary MA texts KASKAL is probably to be read *ḥūlu*, although no phonetic spellings are attested.

(c) NA hist. inscr.: *ḥu-(ú)-la ana mēteq narz-kabāteja u ummānāteja lušīb* I improved the road for the advance of my chariots and my troops AKA 39:9, Tigl. I; *ekalla ina URU GN ša rēš ḥu-li ša URU Aššur a[ršip]* I constructed a palace in GN which is (situated) on the road to Assur AKA 148 v 32, Tigl. I; *ālāni ša šiddi ḥu-li-a*(var.: *-ia*) towns along my road AKA 331:96, 377:102, Asn., cf. *ina šiddi ḥu-li-ia* AKA 225:30, Asn.; *ina elippāte . . . ša ina ḥu-li ištuniš idūlani . . . Puratta lu ētebir* I crossed the Euphrates by means of . . . boats that had come along on the road at the same time AKA 355:34, Asn.

(d) NA letters: KASKAL and KASKAL^{II} have often to be read *ḥūlu* (instead of *ḥarrānu*) as is indicated by syll. writings: *ḥu-lu* ABL 52:11, 109:9, by the masc. gender of the accomp. adj.: KASKAL *am-me-u* ABL 311:9, also 245:14, 455 r. 12, 756:6, by the pl.: KASKAL.MEŠ-*ni* ABL 198 r. 5, and by the gloss *ḥu-u-li* to KASKAL ABL 406 r. 16, but note *ḥarra-nu* ABL 171:6, NA.

(e) NA legal documents: KASKAL *qa-at-ni* narrow road ADD 382:6.

From MA on, *ḥūlu* replaces *ḥarrānu*, but

ḥuluppaqu

the use of the logogram KASKAL makes it impossible to ascertain in many instances to what degree this substitution took place. See sub *ḥarrānu*.

ḥulubbaqu see *ḥuluppaqu*.

ḥuluhḥu s.; light-colored frit; SB; Sum. lw.

an.zah.UD = *ḥu-luh*(!)-*ḥu* Hh. XI 293, Izi A ii 7 (followed by an.zah.MI = *ku-ut-pu-ú* black frit); cf. urudu.ḥu.luḥ.ḥa = *me-su-u* Hh. XI 335.

abnu šikinšu kīma as-mur [. . .] *abnu šá* NA₄ *ḥu-luh*-[*ḥu šumšu*] the mineral, the appearance of which is like the *asmur*-stone, . . . this mineral is called *ḥ*-frit KAR 185 r. ii 3; various stones, GUG *Me-luh-ḥa ḥu-luh-ḥa* ŠIM. BIZI.DA 9 NA₄.MEŠ *išdihī u tuḥdi* redstone from GN, *ḥ*-frit (and) stibium, these are the stones (procuring) success and abundance KAR 213 iv 17; NA₄.AN.ZA.ḤÉ NA₄ *ḥu-luh-ḥa . . . ina šikari tasák* you crush in beer *anzah-ḥu*-frit, *ḥ*-frit AMT 90,1 r. 5; *mā ḥu-luh-ḥu* [. . .] (in broken context) ABL 49:16, NA.

Meaning assigned on the basis of the Sumerian an.zah.ḥa, "heated (i.e., fused) lead," see *anzahḥu*.

ḥulukannu (*ḥilukannu*): s.; a type of chariot; OA*; foreign word.

ama ḥu-lu-kà-ni-kà ina puzurrim ušēbiḥ lakḥum I sent you your *ḥ*-chariot secretly(?) Ankara 14:7 (unpub., translit. only); *šim ḥi-lu-kà-ni-im* the price of the *ḥ*-chariot *ibid.* line 30.

Landsberger, ArOr 18/1-2 342 n. 67 sub No. 5; Bilgiç Appellativa der Kapp. Texte 49f.

ḥulūlu s.; (a leather object); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

kuš.ḥu.lu.lu.um, kuš.é.ḥu.lu.lu.um Chiera SLT 208 i 1'-2' and duplicates (followed by kuš.ka.ba.bu.um, kuš.é.ka.ba.bu.um).

ḥulūmu s.; (a precious material); OB*.

[x] GIN *ḥu-lu-mu-um* UET 5 286:8, 678:20 (in lists enumerating imported precious stones, perfumes, etc.).

ḥuluppaqu (*ḥulubbaqu*): s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

ḫuluppu

(also **ḫUL-pa-qa**) or **NÍG.TAB.TUR.RA** (once with det. **DUG**).

níg.tab.tur.ra = *ḫu-lu-up-paq-qu* (var. [*ḫu-lu-u*] *b-ba-aq-qu* IM 33353 [unpub.] r. 4) Hh. X 350 (preceded by níg.tab = *našraptu*, *našraptu*).

[...] *siparri qādu ḫu-lu-up-pa-a-ag-gu siparri* a bronze ... with a bronze *ḫ*. EA 22 iv 28 (list of gifts of Tushratta); **GIŠ.ERIN ina DUG.NÍG.TAB.TUR.RA ina pānišu ušēšūnimma** (the priests) bring out to him (the god) cedar (shavings burning) in a clay *ḫ*. and ... **KAR 132 iii 17 = RAcc. p. 102**; [*ḫu*]-*lu-up-pa-qi* [...] ... *šalam iškuri ina išāt kibrit taq[allu] asū pallukku išāta ana libbi ḫu-lu-up-paq-[qi tanaddi]* (in a) *ḫ*. ... you burn the wax figurine in sulphur fire (with) myrrh (and) *palukku*, you throw the fire into the *ḫ*. Maqlu IX 22, 27; *ḫu-lu-paq-qa ana maḥar* ^d*Šamaš tašakkan lutē GIŠ šarbatī tešēn 4 šalmē ... takassišunūtima gizillā ... ana libbi NÍG.TAB(!).TUR.RA ŠUB.ŠUB-di* you place a *ḫ*. before Shamash, load it with cuttings of *šarbatu*-wood, you tie four figurines (together) and throw a torch ... into the *ḫ*. **PBS 10/2 18 r. 31, 37**, also Assur Photo 4129 = **ArOr 17/1 191:14** (written **ḫUL-[pa-q]u**); *ša līlāti ḫu-lu-pa-qa ana šarāpi* (var. *šarāpi*) *nillika* in the evening we came to light (var.: to smelt in) the *ḫ*. Maqlu III 39; **KI.NE ḪAR.RA u ḫu-lu-pa-qa ana maḥar** ^d*Šamaš tasaddir* you set up a ... oven and a *ḫ*. before Shamash **K.888:4** (unpub.) quoted **AfO 10 365 n. 2**; [*ḫu*]-*lu-pa-qa ta-še-et-ma šurpu tašakkan* you light(?) the *ḫ*.-brazier and perform the *šurpu*-ritual **PBS 1/1 13 r. 51**; note: *a-na ḫUL-pa-qim-ma mašil* (the town Zabban?) resembles a *ḫ*. **KAR 94:21**, Maqlu Comm.

G. Meier, **AfO 10 365f.**

ḫuluppu s.; (a bird); lex.*

[...] *mušen*] = [*x*]-*ki-ta* (phon. Sum.) = *ḫu-lu-up-pu* **KUB 4 96 iii 14'** (formerly pub. in **KBo 1 47**).

ḫuluppu see *ḫaluppu*.

ḫuluptu s.; (a wrap or cover); syn. list*; cf. *ḫalāpu* A.

[*ḫu-l*]-*u-up-tum* (var. *ḫu-lu-[up-tum]*) = **MIN** (= *nahlaptu*) *su-ḫu-um-bi* 'covering of a boot(?)' **An VII 197**, **Malku VI 106**.

ḫulūṭu

ḫuluqqā'u see *ḫuluqqū*.

ḫuluqqū (*ḫaluqqā'u*, *ḫuluqqā'u*, *ḫulqū*): s.; (1) lost merchandise, (2) (commercial) losses; from **OAKk.** on; wr. syll. (also **ḫUL-qu-u**) and **ZÁḫ-u**; cf. *ḫalāqu*.

(1) lost merchandise: *ḫu-lu-qā-um* **MAD 1 21 r. 2'** (account of barley, fragm. context), **OAKk.**; *anāku ḫu-lu-qā-i-ku-nu utarrakunūti* as for me I am willing to return your losses to you **TCL 20 85:27**, **OA**; *bēl ḫu-lu-qā-e* owner of the lost goods **ibid. 20**; [*a*]-*di kaspim ša ḫu-lu-qā-e* **CCT 3 18a:10**, **OA let.**; 2 **TÚG ḫu-lu-[qā]-ú** (account of clothing) **TCL 14 52:9**, **OA**; *ḫa-lu-qā-e* **MVAG 33 278:7**, **OA** (translit. only); usually pl. but sing. 1 **TÚG ḫu-lu-qa-um** **CCT 3 26b:8**, **OA**, also **BIN 4 65:8**, **BIN 6 167:14**, **TCL 20 85:38**.

(2) (commercial) losses: *kīmu mullé ša ḫu-lu-ug-gi-e* (we have given three oxen) in lieu of a payment for the loss **HSS 13 31:7**, **Nuzi**; *annūtum ḫu-lu-ug-q[a]-[ú]* **HSS 15 144:14**, **Nuzi**; *šaknūnimma muršu ṭi'i ḫu-lu-ug-qu-ú u šaḫluṭti* sickness, headaches, losses and ruin are brought upon me **STC 2 pl. 81 r. 69**, **SB rel.**; *ši-i-ta ḫu-l[u]-q[u]-u bu-tuq-tu[m ...] iššak-nūnimma* expenses, losses, privation have been inflicted upon me **BMS 6:59**; *ši-i-ta ḫUL-qu-u la ṭūb šēri iššakna* Schollmeyer No. 18:12; [*ḫu-l*]-*u-ug-qu-u u šaḫ-[luq]-tú* losses and ruin **AMT 72,1 r. 5**, **SB inc.**, cf. **ZÁḫ-u u NÍG.ḪA.LAM.MA-t[i]** **ibid. 71,1:12**; *ḫu-lu-ug-qu-u ana amēli iššakkan* losses will come upon the man **KAR 212 ii 30**, **SB hemer.**; *ammēni muršu lumun libbi* **UD.DU** (= *šitu*) *u ḫu-lu-ug-qu-u ritkusa ittija* why are disease, heartbreak, expenses (confusion of logograms) and losses always connected with me? **Streck Asb. 252 r. 4**; *šitu* (**ZI.GA**) *u ḫu-lu-ug-qu-u ibaššú ina bītija* in my house are expenses and losses **BMS 27:13**, with a var. **ḫUL-qu-ú** **BMS p. 88 n. 2**.

Obscure: *ḫu-lu-ug-qé-e* **MI** as a variant to *ul-lu ki-i-nu* a reliable "no" **CT 39 41:12**, **SB Alu**; *ḫu-lu-q[a-am]* (in broken context) **Sumer 7 152:54**, **OB math.**

von Soden, **Symb. Koschaker 205**.

ḫulūṭu s.; (a foodstuff); **NA***.

DUG ma-si-tú ḫu-lu-ṭi **DUG ma-si-tú mar-me-na** one *massitu*-container with *ḫ*., one

ḥumādu

massitu-container with *marmena* ADD 1029 edge 1, cf. ADD 1010 r. 3 (wr. *ḥu-lu-ti*), and *ibid.* 1017 r. 2, 1018 r. 7, 1022 r. 4, 1024 r. 4.

ḥumādu in **rab ḥumādi** s.; (an official); NB*.

[*rab ḥu-ma*]-*di* Camb. 384:2.

ḥumāja (fem. *ḥumājatu*): s.; (a profession or a gentilic); NB*.

ŠUK.ḤI.A LÚ *ḥu-ma-a-a* provisions for the *ḥ*. Nbn. 357:5, TCL 13 225:6 (not dated); LÚ *ḥu-ma-a-a šá* ŠUK.ḤI.A LUGAL the *ḥ*-officer(?) of the royal provisions Nbn. 357:21, 662:7; LÚ *ḥu-ma-a-a* PN Nbn. 546:3 and 15; PN DAM-ŠÚ SAL *ḥu-ma-a-a-tum* PN (and) his wife, a native of Ḥumē Dar. 379:47 (list of slaves in private possession).

Probably a gentilic, cf. the evidence for the existence of a country Ḥumē, Oppenheim in Pritchard ANET 305 n. 2, and Albright, BASOR 120 22ff.

***ḥumālú** (fem. *ḥumālītu*): adj.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

ḏ*Nisaba šarratum ḥu-ma-li-[tum]* Nisaba, queen, RA 16 67:1, rel.

Hardly to be connected with *ḥamālu* (Langdon, RA 16 67 n. 2). BMS 9 r. 36 has [*te*]-*li-tu* (coll. Geers).

ḥumāmāti s. plurale tantum; sweepings; SB*; cf. *ḥamāmu*.

ana ḥu-um-mu-mi ša ḥu-ma-ma-ti-ši-na to collect their sweepings Maqlu III 38 (from K.2728+, vars. have *ḥimāmātišina*, *ḥummētišina*).

ḥumašširu see *ḥumširu*.

ḥumāšu see *umāšu*.

ḥumbabītu (*ḥubibītu*, *ḥumbibītu*, *ḥumbubītu*): s.; (a reptile with a head like that of the god Ḥumbaba); SB*.

[x].GIR.TUR = *ḥu-um-bi-bit-tú* (var.: -*tum*) Hh. XIV 375; [. . .] = *ḥu(?)-bi-bi-t[u]* Hh. XIV 331c; *ḥu-bi-bi-ūt* A.ŠA = *iš-ḡu-ú* GAL-*tú* *ḥ*. of the field = big gecko Landsberger Fauna p. 41:43; na₄.ḥu.um. bu.bit za.ḡin = ŠU-[*tum*] a *ḥ*-animal made of lapis lazuli Hh. XVI 76, cf. na₄.Ḥu.wa.wa.za.ḡin SLT 233:15 (= CT 6 11 i 36) (Forerunner to Hh.); *ḥu-um-ba-bit-tú* = *pi-zal-lu-ru šá* EDIN *ḥ*. = a gecko of the open country Izbu Comm. I 43.

ḥummātu

šumma sinništu ḥu-um-ba-bi-tam ūlid if a woman gives birth to a *ḥ*. CT 27 4:8, SB Izbu, and *ibid.* 6:3; *ḥu-um-bi-bi-tú tupá[s]* you crush a *ḥ*. AMT 30,3:11.

Landsberger Fauna 116; Ebeling, MAOG 10/2 59.

ḥumbibītu see *ḥumbabītu*.

ḥumbištu s.; lump(?); SB*; only pl. attested; cf. *ḥubbišu*.

ḥu-um-bi-ša-te šá NÍG.LAG.GÁ *e-biš* KA-ŠÚ *ta-kar* you treat the . . . of his mouth with lumps(?) of dough AMT 36,2:4.

(von Soden, ZA 45 48f.; Ebeling, MAOG 10/2 26.)

ḥumbišu see *ḥubbišu*.

ḥumbubītu see *ḥumbabītu*.

ḥumelāti s. pl.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

eḡel šēri . . . ša ultu qaqqad Bīt Zabunu adi ḥu-me-la-ti ša . . . nadnu uncultivated territory . . . which (extends) from the border of GN, together with the *ḥumeltu*-sections which have been apportioned (to) . . . BIN 1 159:2; 1 000 *ḥu-me-la-ti šá bīt* PN *apilšu ša* PN₂ *rimūt šarri* 1 000 *ḥ*-sections belonging to the house of PN son of PN₂ as a royal grant *ibid.* 44.

ḥumirtu s.; (a particularly shaped piece of lead or a leaden object); lex.*

[x.a].ḡar₅ = *ḥu-[m]ir-[tu?]* Hh. XI 300 (cf. [a.ḡa]r₅ = *a-ba-ru* lead *ibid.* 299).

ḥumītu (*ḥamītu*): s.; (city) wall; EA*; WSem. gloss.

Well watched is the city *u dūrši* // *ḥu(!)-mī-tu adi imuru 2 inā* and its wall (stretches) as far as two eyes can see EA 141:44 (let. from Beirut); (possibly:) [. . .] *x* // *ḥa-me-ti* MRS 6 RS 16.86:4.

Cf. Ugar. *ḥmt* “wall” (Gordon Handbook 683).

ḥummānu s.; (a social class or profession); NB*.

LÚ *ḥu-um-ma-nu* Cyr. 287:29; *Ḥu-um-ma-nu* (as “family name”) Dar. 75:6.

ḥummātu s. pl.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

ina libbi 60 GUR ŠE.BAR *a-na kis-sat ḥu-um-ma-a-ta ana* PN *nadnat* of this, 60 gur of

ḥummētu

barley was given to PN as feed for . . . Camb. 131:7 (cf. the parallel passages *ana kissat sīsē* line 13, *ana kissat* MUŠEN.KUR.GI.MEŠ line 15).

ḥummētu s. plurale tantum; sweepings; SB*; cf. *ḥamāmu*.

a-na ḥu-um-mu-mi šá ḥu-um-mi-ti-ši-na to collect their sweepings K.13450 (in Bab. script, var. to Maqlu III 38, *ḥimmātišina/ḥumāmātišina*).

***ḥummu** (Bezold Glossar 123a); to be read *giḥummu*.

ḥummuru adj.; shrunken, shriveled, crippled, couchant; from OB on; wr. syll. and KUD.KUD(.DU); cf. *ḥemēru*.

ḥa-aš KUD = *ḥu-um-mu-ru-m* A III/5:113; lú. KUD.KUD.DU, lú.ZA-*tenū* = *ḥu-um-mu-ru-um* OB Lu part 7:10f.; [g]ir.KUD.KUD.DU = [š]e-*pa* [ḥ]u-mu-r[*a-tum*] shriveled feet Kagal I 316; *ḥaš-ḥa-šu* = *ḥum-mu-ru* Malku IV 50 (preceded by words denoting weak persons); *ki-il-šu* = *ḥum-mu-ru-m* contracted = shrunken Izbu Comm. 136.

(a) said of persons: *šumma sinništu* KUD. KUD.DU *ūlid* if a woman gives birth to a crippled (child) CT 27 14:32, SB Izbu; *šumma ina āli* KUD.KUD.MEŠ MIN (= *ma'du*) if there are many cripples in a town CT 38 4:78, SB Alu; PN LÚ *qallašu* LÚ *aškapu ḥu-um-mu-ru* PN, his slave, a crippled leatherworker YOS 7 114:7, NB; *ana* LÚ *ḥum-mur agā iqbi* he said to that cripple ABL 718 r. 6, NB, cf. also *ibid.* 1380:22; PN *apilšu ša* PN₂ *ša* LÚ *ḥu-um-mu-ru* UCP 9 417:4, NB; LÚ *ḥu-mur* Nbn. 381:9; as personal name: *Ḥu-mu-ru-um* PBS 8/2 176:4, OB; *Ḥu-mu-ru* MDP 28 528:13, Elam; *Ḥu-mu-ru-m* PBS 2/2 13:37, MB; *Ḥu-mu-ru* BE 15 162c:6, MB.

(b) said of animals: 1 *sīsū ḥu-um-mu-ru* one crippled horse (among old [šibu], sick [maršu] and šarbu horses, which cannot be harnessed [la išammīdu]) HSS 15 117:4, 6, and *passim*, Nuzi; *armū ḥa-am-mu-ru-tu ša iši* couchant gazelles made of wood T 232, IX (unpub. Berlin Museum text, courtesy Köcher) r. iv 8, also ii 27 (said of gazelles) and r. iii 13 (said of the animal *burḥiš*), MA.

ḥummušu adj.; baldheaded (occ. only as personal name); OB*; cf. *ḥamāšu*.

Ḥu-mu-šum CT 4 9b:16; *Ḥu-mu-šū-um* UET 5 702 r. 21.

ḥummuṣu B

ḥummušu adj.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; cf. *ḥamāšu* A.

še.ḥum.ḥum.ma = *ḥum-mu-šu* . . . barley Hh. XXIV iii 165.

For discussion see sub *ḥamāšu* A.

ḥummušu num.; one-fifth (of a shekel); NB*; wr. 5-šu Nbk. 358:9 and 408:15; cf. *ḥamiš*.

x GIN *ḥum-mu-šū* *x* shekels (and) one-fifth BE 8 5:4, and *passim*; *x ḥum-mu-šū* GIN YOS 6 105:1; *ḥum-mu-šū* Evetts Ner. 53:1; *ina* 1 GIN *ḥum-mu-šū kaspi ina muḥḥišu irabbi* on one shekel, one-fifth (shekel) of silver shall increase against him TCL 12 15:5, and *passim*; *kaspi ina* 1 GIN *ḥum-mu-šū* silver with one-fifth (alloy) in each shekel VAS 4 23:26, and *passim* (cf. for this use Landsberger, ZA 39 283f.)

ḥummušu in *ša ḥummuši* s.; wrestler; Mari*; cf. *ḥamāšu* A.

warki mubabbilim ša ḥu-mu-ši-im iteḥḥū warki ša ḥu-mu-ši-im ḥuppū ittanablakkatu after the jugglers(?) the wrestlers approach, after the wrestlers the acrobats do a tumbling act RA 35 3 iii 19f., rit.

If the writing *ḥu-mu-ši-im* represents *um-mušim*, *ḥ.* should be connected with *amāšu*.

ḥummuṣu A adj.; (1) early (bearing), (2) (uncert. mng.); NB*; cf. *ḥamātu* A.

(1) early (bearing): 13 *šanāte agā* GIŠ *ḥum-mu-ṣu asné*(NI+TUK.KI-e) . . . *nizaqqap* these thirteen years we have been planting early (bearing) Telmun-palms YOS 3 200:5.

(2) (uncert. mng.): he may pasture *ina ka-sa-al ḥum-mu-ṣu ka-lu-ú ap-pa-ri é ni-zi-il* in the *kasal*-land, the *ḥ.*-territory, the dike(-surrounded) land, the swamp (and in) the *nizil*-land (where the small and large cattle of the Lady-of-Uruk pasture) TCL 12 90:22.

Mng. 2 refers perhaps to the land first emerging after the inundation.

ḥummuṣu B adj.; scorching; SB*; cf. *ḥamātu* B.

bar.bi.ta izi.pil.lá.gin_x(GIM) ba.ab.u[š].uš : *zu-mur-šū kīma i-šá-ti ḥum-mu-ṣu uš-[x-x]-ú* they . . . ed his body as if they were scorching flames CT 17 9:17f.

ḥumru

ḥumru s.(?); (mng. unkn.); MB*.

in mu-ut-bak ḥum-ri ša maški labīri tušēribma then you put (it) into a *matbaku* of a *ḥ.* (made) of old leather and ... Iraq 3 90 r. 37, glass text.

(Gadd, Iraq 3 96).

ḥumsiru see *ḥumširu*.

ḥumširu (*ḥabašširu*, *ḥamašširu*, *ḥamširu*, *ḥumašširu*, *ḥumsiru*, *ḥumunsiru*, *ḥumunširu*, *ḥumušširu*, *ḥunširu*, fem. *ḥabaširtu*, *ḥabširtu*, *ḥumširtu*): s.; mouse (or possibly rat); from OB on; Akk. lw. in Sum.; wr. syll. and PÉŠ (fem. PÉŠ.SAL); cf. *ḥabaširānu*.

pi-iš PÉŠ = *ḥu-um-ši-ru* S^b I 166; pēš = [*ḥum-ši-ru* Hh. XIV 188; kuš.pēš = *ma-šak ḥu-um-ši-ri* Hh. XI 57; pe-eš PÉŠ = *ḥu-mu-un-si-ru* (var. *ḥa-ma-aš-ši-ru*) Ea I 203; ^dMar.tu. lā.an.ki glossed *ḥu-mu-un-ši-ir* CT 25 5:30, list of gods (cf. the gloss [*ḥu-mu*]-*un-ši-ir* CT 25 23 K.266 r. 19).

^dA.nun.na.ke₄.e.ne ḥu.mu.un.si.ir.ginx (GIM) du₆.du₆.da im.ma.ra.an.su₆.s[u₆.ge.eš]: ^dAnunnaki kīma *ḥu-um-ši-ri ina nigīššāte uštarm[ú]* the Anunnaki took refuge in crevices, like mice Angim III 22.

(a) in gen.: *šumma martum kīma zibbat ḥu-mu-uš-ši-ri-im* if the gall bladder is like the tail of a mouse YOS 10 31 xi 32, OB ext.; *šumma ina bīt amēli širu PÉŠ ina pišu našīma ušērib* if a snake brings a mouse into a man's house, carrying it in his mouth KAR 384:2, SB Alu; *šumma PÉŠ.SAL ina ... ūlid* if a female mouse has given birth in ... CT 40 29b:1-12, SB Alu; *ina arkiša ḥa-m[a-ši-ru] ... šū ḥulū DUMU ḥa-ma-š[i-ri]* behind her a mouse ... he is a *ḥulū*, the son of a mouse Winckler Sammlung 2 67a ii 9, SB lit.; *ḥa-ma-ši-ru ša ri-mi-ki* (in broken context in parallelism with such animals as *šurārū*, *pizalluru*, *muraššū*, *tumanū*) BA 5 694 ii 13; *ḥa-ma-ši-[ru]* (in broken context) Labat TDP 12:58 and 59; silver *ana KUŠ ḥu-ma-ši-r[i]* UCP 9 p. 115 No. 60 r. 37, NB; obscure: *unqu ša ḥa-ba-z[i-r]u labīru* (perhaps a different word) Dar. 11:2.

(b) as divine name: ^d*Ḥu-mu-ši-ru* (in ref. to ^dMAR.TU) SBH p. 49 r. 10, SB rel., cf. CT 25 5:30, cited above.

ḥumtu

(c) as masc. and fem. personal name: *Ḥu-un-ši-ri* TCL 2 5508 ii 19, Ur III; *Ḥa-am-zi-ru-um* Jean Tell Sifr 10:8, OB; *Ḥa-ba-zi-ri* ZA 12 342:14, Ur III; *Ḥa-ba-ši-ru* GCCI 2 128:2, NB, and passim; *Ḥu-ma-zi-ru-um* CT 2 25:1, OB; *Ḥu-mu-ši-ru-um* UET 5 572:21, OB; *Ḥa-ma-zi-ru-um* CT 8 28a:3, OB; *Ḥa-ba-ši-ru* YOS 6 73:5, NB; ^t*Ḥa-ba-šir-tum* Nbn. 772:3; cf. *eqlum ša GARIN É [ḤAB]-šir-ti* VAS 3 119:3, NB, also *ina É ḤAB-šir-tum* VAS 5 25:6, 16, and *ibid.* 92:3.

Goetze, ZA 40 65f.; Landsberger Fauna 105f.; Ebeling, MAOG 10/2 53f.

ḥumtu s.; (a bird); SB*; cf. *ḥutmu*.

ina ḤUL ḥu-[u]m-tū MUŠEN against the evil (portended by) the *ḥ.*-bird CT 41 24 r. iii 15, rel.

Perhaps a variant (by metathesis) of *ḥutmu*.

ḥumtu (*ḥuntu*): s.; (1) fever, (2) heat, (3) name of a month and of a festival; from OAkk. on; cf. *ḥamātu* B.

ta-ab TAB = *ḥu-um-tu* (var. *ḥa-ma-tu*) S^b II 68; *li³-bu*, *um-mu* = *ḥu-un-tu* CT 18 6:40f. = An IX 40f.; *la³-bu* (var. *li-i-[bu]*), *em-mu* = *ḥu-un-tū* LTBA 2 2:318f.

(1) fever: cf. above; *issurri ḥu-un-tu an-ni-ju ištu pān šarri bēlija ippattar* immediately this fever will be removed from the king, my lord ABL 391 r. 2, NA; *ina libbi ša ḥu-un-tu šū* this is on account of the fever ABL 348:10, NA, cf. *ḥu-un-tu-šu iptaba* ABL 658:7, NA, etc.

(2) heat: cf. above; *nāš dipāri rākib šāri lirūn ḥu-un-ti-i* (var. *ḥu-un-te-e*) *kašā* (var. *ka-ša-a-šu*) *izannun* the bearer of the torch, the rider of the wind, let him ... the heat, the cold(?) will rain (mng. obscure) Maqlu II 152.

(3) name of a month and of a festival: ITI *ḥu-um-tum* RA 13 134:8, Ur III; *ina ITI ḥu-um-tum* VAS 9 191a:24, OB; *i-si-in ḥu-um-tim* RA 7 153 ii 8, OB hist.; EZEN [*ḥ*]-*u-un-ti* CT 32 4 xi 16, OB Cruc. Mon., Manishtushu; EZEN *ḥu-un-d[i šū]* ^d*Šamaš* KAR 178 ii 40, SB rel., cf. JCS 1 331 r. 1.

von Soden, Or. NS 22 255ff.

****ḫumū**

****ḫumū** (Bezold Glossar 122b); to be read *ḫumū* (geographical name); see also sub *ḫumāja*.

ḫumunnašwa s.(?); (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

2 *ša-nu(!)-ri ša ḫu-mu-un-na-aš-wa* two lamps with/for/of *ḫ*. (in list of household utensils) HSS 13 160:8.

ḫumunsiru see *ḫumširu*.

ḫumuṣīru see *ḫumširu*.

ḫumuṣširu see *ḫumširu*.

ḫumušau see *ḫumušū* adj.

ḫumušiu see *ḫumušū* adj..

ḫumušū (*ḫumušau*, *ḫumušiu*): adj.; five years old; Nuzi, NB*; cf. *ḫamiš*.

1 ANŠE NITA *ḫu-mu-šu-ú* one five year old male donkey JEN 311:1; 1 *littu ša ḫu-mu-ša-a-ú* one five year old cow HSS 9 104:11, cf. HSS 9 149:4; 1 ANŠE.KUR.RA UŠ *amqamannu ḫu-mu-ši-ú* one *amqamannu*-colored/ marked five year old male horse HSS 15 106:14, cf. *ibid.* 37; oxen 4-*ú* 5-*ú* four (or) five years old CT 22 46:7, NB let.

ḫumušū num.; consisting of five; NB*; cf. *ḫamiš*.

bītsu kirīšu u qin-ni-šu 5-šu-ú his house, his orchard, and his family of five RA 16 125 i 18, kud.

ḫumūšu s.; team of five persons; OB*; wr. 5.TA; cf. *ḫamiš*.

UGULA.MEŠ 5.TA the overseers over teams of five men LIH 16:6 and 9, let.

ḫunābatu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); OB*; cf. *ḫanābu*.

ḫu-na-ba-tum Jean Tell Sifr 65:9; *ḫu-na-ba-ti-ia* CT 8 49a:3, 24, 36; *ḫu-na-ba-[tum]* YOS 8 138 seal, cf. *ibid.* 6.

ḫunābu s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*; cf. *ḫanābu*.

[(x x)] x = *ḫu-na-[bu]* Lanu D 1; GAB *ḫu-na-[bu]* = [...] Malku III 202 (preceded by *dūtu* = [x x] *ḫanbu*).

ḫu-na-bu-um (personal name) CT 6 38b:27; *ḫu-na-bi-ia* (fem. personal name) CT 2 33:28, CT 4 49a:6.

ḫunnuṭu

ḫundulu see *ḫuddulu*.

ḫungulu see *ḫuggulu*.

ḫunima s.; (mng. unkn.); EA*; Egyptian word.

3 N[A₄ . . .] *ša siparri ḫu-[ni]-ma [šum]-[šū]* three stone (objects mounted in) . . . bronze, its name is *ḫ*. EA 14 ii 82 (let. from Egypt).

Spiegelberg, OLZ 1923 312; Calice, OLZ 1924 318; Lambdin, Or. NS 22 365.

****ḫunnatu**, *ḫunātu* (Bezold Glossar 124a); to be read *ishunnatu*.

ḫunninānu adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); OB*; cf. *ḫunnunu*.

ḫu-ni-na-nu-um BIN 9 316:28.

ḫunnu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

giš.banšur.ḫu.un.nu.um a table of the *ḫ*. type LTBA 1 79 iii 19 (Forerunner to Hh. IV).

****ḫunnu** (Bezold Glossar 124a); to be read *ishunnu*.

ḫunnubu (fem. *ḫunnubtu*): adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); OB; cf. *ḫanābu*.

ḫu-nu-bu UET 5 496:5; *ḫu-un-nu-bu-um* UET 5 347:14; *ḫu-nu-bu-um* BIN 7 155:5, and passim; ^m*ḫu-nu-ub-ti* DUMU PN UET 5 265:18; *ḫu-nu-ub-tum* (fem. personal name) UET 5 295 r. 6, and passim.

Holma Quttulu 57; Stamm Namengebung 249.

ḫunnunu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait); lex.*; cf. *ḫunnunu*.

lú.KA.ga.an.UD = *ḫu-un-nu-nu-ú* (between *qardum* and *mu-na-pi-e-ḫum*) OB Lu A 343.

ḫunnunu v.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; cf. *ḫunninānu*, *ḫunnunu* adj.

[. . .]MEŠ-*šu-nu ḫu-un-nu-na-a* (in broken context) ABL 285:9.

ḫunnuṭu adj.; (qualifying barley); lex.*; cf. *ḫunṭu*.

še.šu.ub.dug₄.ga, še.šu.sá.dug₄.ga, še.bulug.ba.ti.la(var.: til.la), še.za.gin.duru₅, še.an.še, [še.sa.]a, [še.sa]r.ra, še.šu.ag.a = *še-im ḫu-un-n[u-ti]* Hh. XXIV 156–163; še.šu.sá.d[ug₄].ga = *še-um [ḫu-u]n-nu-ti* LTBA 1 58 iv 7 (var. of Hh. XXIV 157); še.sar.ra, še.gur.ra, še.šu.sá.dug₄.ga, še.bulug.ba.ti.la,

ḥunṣiru

še.an, še.za.gin.duru₅ = ḥ[u-un-nu-ti] Nabnitu S 82-87.

ḥunṣiru see *ḥumṣiru*.

ḥuntu s.; (a wooden object, part of the door); syn. list*.

GIŠ ḥu-un-ti ḥu-ra-ši = da-al-tum KÁ.GAL CT 18 3 r. ii 23.

ḥunṭu s.; (a quality of barley); lex.*; cf. *ḥunnutu*.

še.šu.tag.dug₄.ga, še.šu.sá.dug₄.ga, še.bulug.til.la = še-im ḥu-un-ti Ass. 13973 (unpub., var. of Hh. XXIV 156-58); ḥu-un-du = še-im LTBA 2 2:199.

von Soden, Or. NS 22 258.

ḥunṭu see *ḥumṭu*.

ḥunuqqu see *ḥunūqu*.

ḥunūqu (or *ḥunuqqu*): s.; constriction (a disease of sheep); OB*; cf. *ḥanāqu*.

3 U₈.UDU.ĪLA ina ḥu-nu-qi-im imūtu three sheep (of various ages) died of constriction TCL 17 57:39, let.

ḥunzu s.; (a foodstuff); LB*; probably WSem. lw.

šamnu šikaru tābu ḥu-un-zu kurummāti gabbī (flour, salt, cress,) oil, sweet date wine, ḥ. (and) all sorts of provisions BRM 1 71:2.

Eilers, ZMDG 94 192 n. 7.

ḥunzū see *ḥuzzū*.

ḥunzuḥu see *ḥuzzuḥu*.

ḥunzulu see *ḥuzzulu*.

ḥunzu'u see *ḥuzzuḥu*.

ḥupānu in *ša ḥupānišu* (or *ḥusīnu* in *ša ḥusīnišu*): s.; (designation of an official or a tradesman); NA*.

[x] MA ša ḥu-pa(sic)-ni-šú x minas (of garments), belonging to(?) the ADD 953 v 11; LÚ šá ḥu-si(sic)-ni-šu (as witness) ADD 537 r. 6.

Collation by Wiseman verifies the correctness of the copies of both passages; hence the assumed error must be ancient. In keeping with such terms as *ša tābtīšu* and *ša nāšīšu*, *ša ḥupānišu* should mean a peddler selling *ḥupānu* objects; in both occurrences,

ḥuppu A

however, the persons identified by this term are mentioned among high officials of the court.

ḥupa'u s.; (a container); MA*.

1 marsatu 1 ḥu-pa-ú ša ú-gu-ra-t[e] KAJ 310:37.

ḥupḥuppu s.; (a container or tube); lex.*

[ḥu-ub-ḥ]u-ub [ŠID × A] = ḥu-up-ḥu-up-pu, [MIN] [ŠID × IM] = MIN Ea IV 19f.; ḥúp-ḥúp-pu = [x]-x-[x] Malku III 48.

****ḥupipi** (Bezold Glossar 125 b); to be read *Huwawa*.

ḥupirriša s.; (a profession); Elam*; Elam. word.

PN ḥu-pir-ri-ri-šà MDP 23 320 r. 9, also MDP 23 321-322:54; PN ḥu-pir-ri-ir-ri-[šà] MDP 23 323 r. 7.

Elam. name of a profession, perhaps composed of *ḥupiri*, “he”, and *riša*, “great”.

ḥuppalla see *ḥubballa*.

ḥuppalú see *ḥutpalú*.

ḥuppataru (*ḥuppátru*): s.; (a kind of ewer); OB (Qatna), Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

1 ḥu-up-pa-ta-ra KÙ.GI arqu one ḥ.-ewer of yellow gold RA 43 138 i 4 (var. *ḥu-up-pa-da-ru* ibid. 190 i 4), OB Qatna; 1 ḥu-ub-ba-at-ru ša narmaki one ḥ.-ewer for bathing HSS 15 130:60, Nuzi; [. . . -b]u ša URUDU itti ḥu-up-pa-at-ri-šu (one) . . . of bronze, together with the ḥ.-ewer that belongs to it RA 36 144:43, Nuzi.

ḥuppāti s. pl.; (mng. uncert.); RŠ*.

gādu A.ŠĀ.MEŠ aramima ša ina ḥu-up-pa-ti together with the aramima-fields which are in the ḥ. MRS 6 RS 16.178:11.

ḥuppátru see *ḥuppataru*.

ḥuppu A s.; (a large basket); OB*; Sum. lw.

[gi.gur.x].x.x = ḥúp-pu Hh. IX 3; [gi.gur.ḥúp.p]u = ḥúp-pu = si-el-lu [rabú] = large basket Hg. B II 248; [gi.gur.ḥúb.x.x] = ḥúp-pi gu-ru-[u] basket (holding) one gur, [gi.gur.ḥúb.GIŠ.SAR] = MIN ki-ri-e garden basket, [gi.gur.ḥúb.x.x] = ḥúp-pi ši-mit-te basket (holding) 3 seahs, [gi.gur.ḥúb.munux(bulug₄)] = MIN bu-ug-li basket for

ḥuppu B

malt, [gi.gur.ḥúb.saḥar.ra]=[MIN] ep-ri basket for earth, [gi.gur.ḥúb.mar.gíd.da]=[MIN] e-ri-qi basket of the wagon, [gi.gur.ḥúb.x.x]=[MIN x-x-ḥ]a-te Hh. IX 40a-i (note [gi.gur.ḥúb.x.x]=qu-up-pu ibid. 40c); pu-zur U.ZAG = ḥúp-pu A II/4:145; cf. [an][AN]=ša-qu-u šá GI.GUR.ḤÚB to be tall (said of) a ḥ.-basket A II/6 A ii 4; bal = šá-qu-u šá GI.GUR.ḤÚB Nabnitu L 273.

[...] GIŠ.MÁ ra-bi-tam bi-ni-ma [kīma] qá-ne-e ḥúb-bi lu bi-nu-us-sà build a large ship, its structure should be like the . . . of a ḥuppu-basket Hilprecht Deluge Story r. 7, OB lit.

ḥuppu B s.; hole, depression; lex.*; cf. *ḥuptu B*, *uppu*.

up TÚL = ḥu-up-pu A I/2:173 (also = up-pu, line 172); du-un TÚN = šu-up-lu, ḥu-up-pu A VIII/1:106f.; ^{tu-ul}TÚL = ḥu-up-pu Antagal A 235 (in group with *šuplu*, *miqqu*, *ḥuptu*); TÚL tu-ul-burBÜR = ḥu-up-pu well shaft Lu Excerpt II 62 (followed by si.dug₄ = *šuttatu* pit); [túl.búr] = [hu-u]p-pu Antagal A 252 (in group with *šuttatu*, *šuplu*); [si-d]jug LAGAB×DAR = ḥu-up-pu A I/2:244 and 246 (twice in same group); ḥu-up IGI // šup-lu IGI cavity of the eye : depression of the eye BRM 4 32:4, med. comm. (see *ḥupti imi* sub *ḥuptu B*).

ḥuppu C s.; (a movement or pose characteristic of the mourner); SB*; Sum. lw.; cf. *ḥuppu*, *ḥuppu* in *ša ḥuppu*, *ḥuppu*.

i[r] A×IGI = ḥu-up-pu A I/1:141 (among words for weeping, wailing); ká.li.bi.ir.ra.ka ḥub.da.a[n].mu ga.a.an.gub : ina bāb gallé ḥu-up-pa lu-uš-[ziz] at the door of the *gallú*-demon I shall stand in the ḥ.-pose ZA 40 87:g-h (= VAS 2 26 iii 15 plus Rm. 220 [translit. only]).

išḥit ḥup-pa ittadi arūruta (Ishtar) assumed the ḥ.-pose and uttered a curse Gilg. VI 158; *šēpāšu ḥu-up-pa* (var. : -pi) GUB-za his feet are in the ḥ.-position (description of a representation of Damu) MIO 1 96 i 15', also ibid. 106 r. vi 22 (demon Niziqtum), ibid. r. vi 35 (demon Tiruru).

ḥuppu D s.; (1) metal tire of a wheel, (2) metal ring; from Ur III on; Akk. lw. in Sum., Akkadogram in Bogh.; wr. ḥu.pù.um UET 3 326:1, hence probably *ḥuppu* (rather than *ḥubbu*).

(1) metal tire of a wheel (Ur III and OB): 1 urudu hu.pu.um giš.gigir one copper

ḥuppu F

tire (for a chariot) UET 3 752 r. i 13, cf. x mina hu.pu.um giš.gigir Reisner TU 124 ix 2; x mur.ra.an giš.gigir hu.pu.um má. Û.KU íd ibid. 10; x urudu hu.pu.um (among parts of chariot) ITT 3 6546:6; 2 hu.pu.um umbin(KAD+KÍD+ÚR) two wheel tires (weighing four minas, 40 shekels) Or. 47-49 No. 339:1; 1 hu-pu-um MAR.GÍD.DA BE 6/2 137:8, OB (list of wooden objects); 1 hu-up-pu-um UET 5 882:24, OB (between *mašarru* and *qarnu*, which could denote parts of the chariot); (probably, but not certainly, this word:) 1 urudu hu.pù.um (weighing 2 minas 15 shekels) UET 3 326:1, Ur III, cf. 2 hu.pu.um UR ki.lá.bi 7 MA.NA 10 GÍN Lau Old Babylonian Temple Records 42:1 (translit. only).

(2) metal ring — (a) for various purposes: 1 urudu hu.pu.um giš.ig šu.du₇.a ki.lá.bi ½ ma.na 7 gín one copper ring suitable for a door, weighing 37 shekels Nikolski 2 424:3, Ur III; ⅔ gín 15 še kù.babbar urudu hu.pu.um zu.ḥu.re.dè TCL 5 pl. 23 vii 4, Ur III; x GIŠ.ŠUKUR(ŠILKAK) GAL 39 GIŠ.ŠUKUR hu-ub-bi x big lancets, 39 ḥ. lancets Iraq 7 65 A.994:33, OB Chagar Bazar.

(b) as a piece of jewelry: 5 na₄.du₈.ši.a hu.pu.um gub.bu.dè five *dušú*-stones to set into(?) a ḥ. UET 3 437:8, Ur III; 86 IGI. MEŠ TUR.MEŠ 54 hu-up-pu 27 zi-qu ša NA₄.ZÚ ku-ri 86 small "eyes", 54 ḥ., 27 ziqu of artificial obsidian T 232, IX i 10 (unpub. Berlin Museum inventory, courtesy Köcher), MA; I.TA. AM hu-up-pu ša NA₄.ZA.GÍN ku-ri one ḥ. of artificial lapis lazuli ibid. ii 3.

For *HUB.BI/BI*, "earring (of gold)," as Akkadogram in Bogh., cf. von Brandenstein, MVAG 46/2 56 and 92; Alp, JCS 1 173 n. 27 and Belleten 12 320ff.; (Goetze, JCS 1 179ff.).

ḥuppu E s.; drum skin of the *lilissu*-drum; lex.*

ub AB×ME.EN = hu-up-pu // maš-ku šá li-ḥi-si] *ḥuppu*, skin of the *lilissu*-drum A VIII/3:2.

See also *uppu*.

ḥuppu F s.; (a piece of apparel); Nuzi*. 37 ḥidumú 2 máti 20 kuš ḥ[u]-up-pu-ú [MEŠ] 37 ḥidumú-garments, 220 leather ḥ. HSS 14 247:39; *iltēnnutu nahlaptu tuddupu*

ḥuppû

uritannu u ḥu-up-pa-šu zar[an]ni one set (consisting of) a cloak . . . and its *ḥuppu* is (made) of *zaranni* HSS 15 169:5.

Possibly connected with 1 KUS.MÁŠ *ḥu-pu-um* BIN 9 369:5, early OB.

ḥuppû (*ḥubbû*): adj.; hewn, broken, crumbled(?); OA, MB, SB, NB*; cf. *ḥepû*.

šu-u u = *ša sag.U.U.RU* // SAG.DU *ḥúp-pu-ú* šu is the pronunciation of U in (the phrase) *sag.šu₄.šu₄.ru* broken/split head A II/4:65.

ki-ma kà-ar-pì-tim ḥa<-pì>-e-tim like a broken pot *Belleten* 14 226:42, Irishum; x barley *ša pi ka-ni-k[a]-tum ḥu-up-pa-ti a-di zíd.DA* PN according to the cancelled sealed documents in addition to the flour (ration) of PN PBS 2/2 34:24, MB; 1 GIŠ.ÜR *ḥu-bi-i ša 8½ KÚŠ ar-ki* one hewn beam which is 8½ cubits long VAS 6 148:4, NB; 2-ta *ma-ḥi-iš-[ša-a-ta] ḥu-up-pu-e-ti* two broken *ma-ḥišt*-tools GCCI 1 333:2, NB; 13 *ḥa-ša-bat-tum . . . e-lat 4-ta ḥu-up-pi-tum* 13 ḥ.-pots . . . besides four broken ones VAS 6 209:4, NB; *im-di ḥap-pu-ú-te* crumbled(?) *imdu*-plants KAR 220 i 11, etc., cf. Ebeling *Parfümrez.* glossary p. 51.

ḥuppû s.; (1) acrobat, (2) (a type of weaver); from OB on, also Sumerogr. in Bogh.; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (LÚ.)ḤÚB.BI/BU, cf. *ḥuppu* C, *ḥuppû* in *ša ḥuppi*, *ḥuppātu*.

ḥúb.bi = *ḥu-up-pu-u* Lu IV iii 233 (listed between the *akil arni* and the *ša šaddi*); Lú.ḥub = *ḥu-up-pu* LTBA 2 1 iii 18 (Lu App.) (between *aškapu* and *ušparu*, *kāširu*); Lú ũ. ^{TR} tag.ga = *e-piš tu-uš-ši* = *ḥúp-[pu-u]* maker of *tunšu*-cloth = ḥ. Hg. B VI 141 (followed in 5R 32 No. 3:26 by [Lú].ḥúp.pu = *ḥu-up-pu-u*); *e-piš tu-un-ši* = *ḥu-[up-pu-u]* Uruanna III 554.

(1) acrobat: *warki ša ḥu-mu-ši-im ḥu-ub-bu-ú ittanablakkatu warki ḥu-ub-bi-i ta-pi-ša-tum* (read *kāpišātum?*) *i-ka-ap-ap-ša* (= *ikap-paša*) after the wrestlers, the acrobats do a tumbling act, after the dancers, the female . . . do the *kapāšu* RA 35 3 iii 21, 22, Mari rit.; for Bogh. ref. cf. Goetze, *Language* 15 116f.; DIŠ *ina āli ḥu-up-pu-ú ma'du* if in a city acrobats are numerous CT 38 5:91, Alu.

(2) (a type of weaver) — (a) manufacturing typically the fabric for the *tunšu*-cloak: cf. above.

ḥuppupu

(b) as name of a profession in OB and MB texts (possibly some of the quoted references refer to acrobats): PN *ḥu-up-pu-ú* VAS 7 127:3, OB; PN UGULA EN.NU ḤÚB.BU overseer of the watch of the ḥ. Grant Smith College No. 271:6, OB; PN ḤÚB.BI PBS 2/2 92:5, BE 15 97:8, MB (mentioned with *ušparu*, “weaver”); PN LÚ.ḤÚB.BI BE 15 190 ii 31, MB (mentioned with the craftsman *pa-ga-a-a-ú*).

Goetze, *Language* 15 116f. and JCS 1 83 n. 11.

ḥuppû in *ša ḥuppi* s.; acrobat; lex.*; cf. *ḥuppu* C, *ḥuppû* s., *ḥuppātu*.

Lú.ḥúb = *ša ḥu-[up-pi-im]* OB Lu A 254 (among musicians and dancers).

ḥuppû v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

URU.ZALÁG^{za-lag}.nigin.e = *ḥu-up-pu-u* Erim-ḥuš V 210 (in group with *ḥalāqu*, *ḥutenzú*).

ḥuppudu adj.; blind (or having an eye defect); lex.*; cf. *ḥuppudu*.

[Lú.igi.b]al = *ḥu-up-pu-du* OB Lu A 287, also B v 2; [ig]i.bal = [ḥu]-[up-pu-du] Igituh I 18 (note bal = *napātu* to blind).

The personal names listed sub *ḥubbudu* adj. possibly belong here.

ḥuppudu v.; (to cause an eye injury, perhaps to blind); OB (CH only)*; II/1, II/2; cf. *ḥuppudu* adj.

šumma awilum in mār awilim úḥ-tap-pi-id inšu ú-ḥa-ap-pa-du if a free man destroys the eye of another man they will destroy his eye CH § 196:47, 49, also said of the eye of a *muškēnu* § 198:55, of a slave § 199:61; *šumma A.ZU . . . nakkāpti awilim ina GÍR.NI UD.KA. BAR iptēma in awilim úḥ-tap-pi-id* if a physician opens the temples of a man with a copper lancet and pierces the eye of the man CH § 218:82, also said of the eye of the slave of a *muškēnu*: *úḥ-tap-<pi>-id*(text: *da*) CH § 220:92; *šumma awilum alpam igurma IGI-šu úḥ-tap-<pi>-id* if a man rents an ox and destroys his eye CH § 247:24.

ḥuppupu v.; (1) to crack, split, (2) (unkn. mng.); Mari* (mng. 2), SB* (mng. 1).

(1) to crack, split: [*šumma É*].NA *bābšu ḥu-up-pu-up [billatu]* ḤI.ḤI-ma *šipat . . . ta-mannu . . . [mimma lemn]u ana É.NA NU TE* if the door of the house of a man is cracked,

hupputu

you mix beer and ... recite the incantation ... (smear the threshold of the house of this man with beer sediment), no evil will approach the house of the man K.9873 (unpub.) ii 4', rel.; *at-ti-e ša tu-ḥap-pi-pi-in-ni* it is you (witch) who made me split Maqlu III 107.

(2) (unkn. mng.): LÚ.KÚR-*ma li-ḥa-ap-pi-[ip]* ù *sa-la-ḥa-šu lu-ša-ah-ḥi-iṭ* ARM 2 34:36.

hupputu v.; (mng. unkn.); NA*.

[...] *ni ša ú-ḥap-pa-tu-ú-šu-ni šu-ú* the ...s who ... him, he is ... Rm. 275 r. 1, cf. ZA 51 154 r. 2, rel. comm.

hupputu see *hubbutu*.

huppûtu s.; profession of the *huppû*-dancer; NB*; cf. *huppu* C, *huppû* s., *huppû* in *ša huppû*.

PN PN₂ LÚ KUR.GAR.RA-*ú-tu u* LÚ *ḥu-up-pu-ú-tu ulammadsu* PN will teach PN₂ the *kurgarû*- and the *huppû*-professions Pinches Berens Coll. No. 103:4.

Goetze, JCS 1 83 n. 11.

huprû see *hubrû*.

huprušhu (*hurpušhu*): s.; (a container); MB Alalakh, Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

1 *ḥu-up-ru-uš-ḥi* UD.KA.BAR one *ḥ*-vase of copper (in list of precious metal objects) Wiseman Alalakh 413:20; 12 DUG *ḥu-up-ru-uš-ḥi* (among earthen containers used in the cult) *ibid.* 126:12 and 20; 1 *ḥu-ur-pu-uš-ḥu ša* UD.KA.BAR (enumerated among metal containers) RA 36 139:43 (= HSS 15 130), Nuzi.

See *ḥurbu*.

hupšu A s.; (a member of one of the lower social orders); from OA, OB on; Hurr. pl. *ḥupšena* (Alalakh); often preceded by LÚ, sometimes by ERIM.

ḥu-up-ši = ERIM.MEŠ [x] RA 17 140 K.4229:12, Alu Comm.

(a) in EA (letters of Rib-Addi): LÚ.MEŠ *ḥu-up-ši paṭru ana ālāni ašar ibašši še'im* the *ḥ*. people have left for the towns where there is grain (to eat) EA 125:27; *balāta [ana]* LÚ.MEŠ *ḥu-up-ši jānu [u] allumi paṭaru ana maḥar* PN there is no food for the *ḥ*. people, and so they have deserted to PN EA 118:23; LÚ.MEŠ *ḥu-<up>-ši-a paṭarama tuba'una* my *ḥ*.

hupšu A

people want to desert EA 114:22, cf. EA 118:37; *ḥu-up-ši-ia apallah* I fear my *ḥ*. EA 117:90, cf. EA 77:36; *ištu nakrēja u ištu* LÚ.MEŠ *ḥu-up-ši-ia mīnu jinašsiranni* who will protect me from my enemies and from my *ḥ*. people? EA 112:12; cf. also Hrozny Ta'annek No. 6:23 (in broken context).

(b) in Nuzi: LÚ.MEŠ UŠ.BAR.MEŠ *ḥu-up-šu ḥ*-weavers (in contrast to LÚ.MEŠ UŠ.BAR.MEŠ *wardūti ekalli* *ibid.* 15) SMN 1170:24 (unpub., quoted BASOR 86 36), cf. UŠ.BAR *ḥu-up-še* HSS 14 649:14, HSS 15 143:2; note: sheep *ša ḥu-up-ši* HSS 9 143 r. 10.

(c) in Alalakh: ERIM.MEŠ *ḥu-up-še-na* Wiseman Alalakh 129, 131, cf. *ibid.* 136 (with DUMU.MEŠ *ḥupšena*) (in all three texts [translit. only] included with the *ḥani*-soldiers as ERIM.MEŠ *namé* soldiers living outside the town); É *ḥu-up-šu* *ibid.* 186:4ff. (= JCS 8 12), also *ibid.* 187:2ff. and 202 left edge (= JCS 8 13) (three census lists in which the houses belonging to the *ḥ*. always outnumber those belonging to other classes); A.ŠĀ.MEŠ *ḥu-u[p-šu]* *ibid.* 211 (translit. only); cf. Wiseman Alalakh p. 10.

(d) in OA let.: *umma anākuma a-na ḥu-up-ši-im ra-bu-ma la taddišši* I said, "You must not give (the iron) to the *ḥ*." (in obscure context) CCT 4 4a:14.

(e) in Assyria (as designation of persons serving in the vanguard of the army and subject to corvée work; also used as a term of abuse): [*šip*]aršu *teppaš* [...] *ḥu-up-še šit* she (the wife of an Assyrian absent as prisoner of war) shall do the work in his place, she is (the wife of) a *ḥ*. KAV 1 vi 55, Ass. Code (§ 45); PN *ina kakkē ušamqit u šābē* (var. LÚ) *ḥu-up-še* (var. *ḥup-ši*) *ša ittišu ajumma ul ezib* I beat PN in battle and did not even spare a single *ḥ*. who was with him BA 6/1 136 v 3, Shalm. III; *šāb ḥup-ši kallāpu* *nā[š ...] dūrānišunu ušēli* I made the *ḥ*-soldiers and the sappers carrying ... climb their (palace's) walls TCL 3 258, Sar.; *ša-ab ḥup-ši kallāpu arkišunu ušašbit* I ordered the *ḥ*-soldiers and the sappers to follow them *ibid.* 26; on his people I imposed *ilku tup-šikku maršiš* [*u(?)*] *imtani* ERIM.MEŠ *ḥup-šiš* heavy feudal duties and corvée, and counted them as *ḥ*. Winckler Sammlung 2 1:33, Sar.;

ḥupšu B

PN *ša-ab ḥup-ši la bēl kussī Ḥattū* PN, a ḥ., a usurper of the throne, a Hittite Winckler Sar. pl. 31:33.

(f) in lit.: *tibūt ḥu-up-ši-im tettebbišum* a revolt of the ḥ. will arise against him (the enemy) YOS 10 36 ii 32, OB ext.; *miqitti ḥu-up-ši-im* epidemic among the ḥ. ibid. 25:52; *miqitti ḥu-up-ši-im miqitti gagim šanū šu[mšu]* ibid. 17:88; *tib ḥup-ši marri u tupši[kki]* revolt of the ḥ., of (those who carry) the hoe and the basket (on corvée) KAR 442 r. 21; *ḥup-šu itebbima* LUGAL *idakku* the ḥ. will revolt and kill the king KAR 422 r. 9, cf. ibid. r. 8; *nabalkut ḥup-ši ana rubē* revolt of the ḥ. against the prince KAR 148:23, cf. BRM 4 13:22(!) and 49(!), also *tib ḥup-ši ana rubē* TCL 6 2:43, NB ext.; GIŠ.TUKUL *ḥup-ši* CT 31 29a r. 18.

(g) as personal name: *Ḥu-up-šu-um* CT 6 40b:12, OB.

Mendelsohn, BASOR 83 36ff.; Lacheman, BASOR 86 36f.

ḥupšu B (or *ḥubšu*): s.; totality; syn. list*.

[*ḥu*]-ú-up-šu = MIN(= [*pu-uh-ru*]) CT 18 21 Rm. 354:10, preceded by *ḥu-ú-pú* = MIN(= [*pu-uh-ru*]).

ḥupšu see *ḥubšu*.

ḥuptu A s.; (a field or garden subject to special legal restrictions); OB, Elam, MB*; pl. *ḥu-pa-ti* MDP 22 66:22; cf. *ḥiptu*.

(a) in OB: 1 *iku* A.ŠÀ *ḥu-up-tum adi baḥtat ikkal* she (the creditor) will have the usufruct of one *iku* of ḥ.-field as long as she lives BIN 2 87:4; *x SAR GIŠ.SAR šibit* PN ù *ḥu-up-tum* GIŠ.SAR URU *x sar* of garden, a *šibtu*-fief of PN and a ḥ.-holding, (being) a garden belonging to the city of the Rababaja-tribe (rented by PN₂ from a number of individuals, representative of the tribe) Haverford Symposium 242 No. 9:3; A.ŠÀ *ḥu-up-tum ina bāb ālim* CT 8 25a:19; A.ŠÀ *ḥu-up-tum ṭēḥ nisiḥti eqil nēpeš* PN (rented by PN₂ from PN₃) YOS 12 217:1.

(b) in Elam: field and garden PN *ana* PN₂ *aššatišu iddiššin u iqissi ana ḥu-up-ti ittadi* PN has given as a gift to PN₂ his wife, he has set it aside as a ḥ.-holding (she may give it to an heir) MDP 24 378:8; *x house* . . . PN

ḥuptu C

ana PN₂ *ašša[tišu] . . . iddišši u iqissi ana ḥu-up-ti liddi ašar tarāmu liddin mamman mimma eliša ul išu* she may set it aside as ḥ.-holding (or) she may give it to whomsoever she wants, nobody shall have any claims against her MDP 24 382^{bis}:22; *ḥu-up-tu ibba-[qar]ma . . . sikkatu maḥṣat* if the ḥ.-holding is claimed in vindication, the “peg” is driven in MDP 22 67:21; [*ina* A].ŠÀ-šu-*nu ša ḥu-pa-ti isqātišunu* PN *sikkassu maḥṣat* in their ḥ.-field (and) in their lots the “peg” of PN is driven MDP 22 66:22.

(c) in MB: only in the geographical name URU *Ḥu-up-ti*-^dEN.LÍL UET 6 33:11.

According to the OB passage BIN 2 87:4 and some of the occurrences from Elam, the holdings called *ḥuptu* seem to have had the purpose of providing and securing the livelihood of women. If this be correct, a meaning like “maintenance, care” would fit both *ḥuptu A* and *ḥuptu C*.

(Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 123f.)

ḥuptu B s.; hole, cavity; SB*; cf. *ḥuppu B*.

tu-un TUN = *ḥu-up-tum* A VIII/1:124; *bu-ru* U = *ḥu-up-tum* A II/4:92; *bu-ru* U = *šá KI.U ḥu-up-tum* A II/4:124; *ki. U = ḥu-up-tum* Nabnitu J 91; *x^{bu}[...][...]* = *ḥu-up-tum* Antagal A 236 (in group with *šuplu, miqqu, ḥuppu*).

(a) pit: [*ḥu*]-*up-ta i-ḥap-pi-[ru]* they dig a pit (and pour honey and fat into it) KAR 33:23, NA rit., cf. [*ina*] *libbi ḥu-up-ti* ibid. r. 1.

(b) cavity of the eye (see also *ḥup inī* sub *ḥuppu B*), etc.: *šumma ḥu-up-ti* IGI^{II} if the cavity of the eyes AMT 94,8:2 and 3 (= Kraus Texte 20); *nakkaptēšu kišāssu ḥu-up-pat* IGI^{II}-*šu tapaššaš* you anoint his temples, his neck, the cavities of his eyes KAR 182 r. 10, med.; *ḥu-pat qaggadi u kišādi* the cavities at the head or the neck (of the slaughtered animal) TCL 6 34 i 4, dupl. AMT 35,3:3.

ḥuptu C (or *ḥubtu*): s.; (mng. uncert.); NB*.

(the gods . . .) *ina salim damqāta ḥu-up-ti ilūtišunu širti ina šakānu panī ša panēšunu ana muḥḥi māt Aššur* in the benevolent reconciliation of the ḥ. of their supreme god-head (or: of the supreme ḥ. of their godhead),

huptu

in their special attention directed towards Assyria ABL 1387:14.

Possibly to be translated “maintenance, care,” if *h.* is to be connected with *huptu* A.

(Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 123f.).

huptu see *huptu*.

***hupú** adj.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

3 DUG *našpaku hu-pu-tum* three . . . *našpaku* vessels YOS 12 290:17 (inventory).

hupú A (*hubú*): s. plurale tantum; (1) wood shavings, (2) sherds, (3) mash(?), (4) a cloud formation; NB, SB; cf. *hepú* mng. 4a.

a1.gaz.za HA = *hu-pi-e* fish mash(?) Hh. XVIII D 2.

(1) wood shavings: DN *hu-pi-e ú-hap-pa zisurrá išsir* the god Ninurta prepares the wood shavings, draws the magic lines made with flour AfO 14 146:115, SB (*būt mēširi*); salt, all kinds of aromatic substances, and GIŠ *hu-pi-e šar-ba-te ina muḫḫi x x tešēn* cuttings of *šarbatu*-wood you load upon the . . . AMT 84,4 r. iii 11, SB rel.; *eli* GIŠ.HIA *hu-pi-e* upon wood cuttings of all kinds LKU 27:11, NB.

(2) sherds: DUG.SILA.GAZ.ME *ú-hap-pa . . . šušurat ekalli u hu-bi-e* DUG.SILA.GAZ.ME *ana nāri inaddi* he will crush half-sila pots, . . . throw the sweepings of the palace (together) with the sherds of the half-sila pots into the river LKA 108:10, SB rel.

(3) mash(?): see Hh. XVIII D 2, cited above.

(4) a cloud formation: DIŠ MAN *ina hu-pi-e* IM.DIR BABBAR ŠÚ if the sun sets among broken up white clouds ACh Supp. 2 Shamash 45:1, cf. *ina hu-pi-e zi-ka-ri* ibid. 4, also DIŠ MAN *ina hu-pi ina A* [. . .] ACh Shamash 21:1–4.

hupú B s.; one-half; lex.*; cf. *hepú* mng. 5b.

dug.sila.gaz = *hu-pu-ú* (var. *he-pu-ú*) half-sila pot Hh. X 241; [s]i-la QA = *hu-pu-[u]* A I/6:23 (followed by QA = *he-p[u-u]*).

hupú see *hubú*.

hūpu A s.; twig; NB*; cf. *hepú*.

hu-pu ul umarri he will not cut off the twigs (of the date palms) Dar. 35:8 and 193:14;

hūqu A

raṭbu . . . hu-«ú»-up-pu ul <u>-mar-ru they shall not cut off the fresh shoots (and) twigs VAS 3 109 edge.

hūpu B s.; (mng. uncert.); NA*.

ina hu-up lib-ba-te imuat (as to PN, the servant of the king, my lord, nobody has ever reminded [the king of him and so]) he is going to die of a broken(?) heart(?) ABL 657 r. 3.

hūpu C s.; totality; syn. list*.

hu-ú-pú = MIN (= [puḫru]) CT 18 21 Rm.354:9 (followed by [hu]-ú-up-šu = MIN).

hūpu see *hūbu*.

hupūtu s.; (mng. unkn.); EA*.

li-pu-uš a-pu ki-il-da hu-bu-da VAS 12 193 r. 5 (*šar tamḫāri*) cf. *li-pu-uš a-pu ki-il-ta li-ša-bi-šu hu-bu-da* ibid. r. 18.

huqqu v.; to croak, caw; SB*; II/3; cf. *hūqu* C.

šumma [LU]GAL *harrāna illikma āribu ana pān ummāni uḫ-ta-naq_x*(NIQ) if the king goes on an expedition and a raven croaks repeatedly in front of the army CT 39 25 K.2898 + :8, Alu; *šumma āribē harrāna illikumma ana pān amēli uḫ-ta-na-qu* if ravens are travelling in flocks and croak repeatedly before a man ibid. 10.

huqqu see *hukku*.

hūqu A s.; crossbar; SB, NA, NB*.

giš.u₅.I+LU = *hu-ú-qu* Hh. IV 321.

GIŠ.I+LU *ša 7 hu-ú-qi* a ladder with seven rungs BBR No. 68:11; *ana mēni kī eleppe ina qabal nāre na-da-ki šabburu hu-qi-ki-i battuqu ašliki* why are you cast (adrift) like a ship in the middle of the river, your tiller broken, your tows cut? K.890:2 in BA 2 634, NA lit.; so that no robber or sneak-thief should enter through the outlet of the water of the canal I provided its outlet with . . . iron (bars) *in hu-qu gu-ul-la-tim parzillum uššimma uššit rikissa* I . . . ed the iron grate(?) by means of crossbars and reinforced its joint(s) VAB 4 84 No. 5 ii 7, Nbk.; obscure: 16 GÍN ŠU.GUR.MEŠ UD.KA.BAR *šá é hu-qu* 16 shekels, (the weight of) the bronze rings of the *h.*-house VAS 6 304:3, NB.

ḫūqu B

Landsberger-Güterbock, AfO 12 55 n. 1; Landsberger, ZA 42 166 (cf. Syr. *ḫayqā*, *gradus scalae*, Brockelmann, Lex. Syr.² 222).

ḫūqu B s.; (a bird); SB*.

ŠU.LÚ.MUŠEN = *ḫa-zu-u* = *ḫu-u-qu* bird (with) human hands = *ḫazû* = *ḫūqu* Hg. B IV 284 and 250a, also Hg. C I 1; cf. [x.x].ḫU = *ḫu-ú-[qu]* Hh. XVIII E 3 (the sequence in Hg. suggests that *ḫū[qu]*, rather than *ḫū[a]*, is to be restored).

DIŠ ŠU.LÚ.[MUŠEN KI.MIN] if the *ḫ.* bird enters the house of a man CT 41 6:18, Alu.

The sequence in Hg. points to a water fowl, as does also the Sumerian term “(with) human hands,” i.e., palmate; the Akk. term may well indicate the sound produced by this bird; cf. *ḫūqu C* and *ḫazû*.

ḫūqu C s.; (symptom indicating the approaching death of a patient); SB*; cf. *ḫuquq*.

If a man is gravely ill for five days . . . UD. 2.KAM *ḫu-qu iṣṣanabassu ina* UD.3.KAM *imât* and for two days *ḫ.* attacks him repeatedly, he will die the third day Labat TDP 150:47; *ḫu-qu ka-a-a-man-šû* he suffers from chronic *ḫ.* ibid. 43.

ḫūqu seems to be an onomatopoeic word for some respiratory difficulty. Cf. perhaps the verb *ḫuquq*, also *ḫūqu B*.

(Scheil, RA 14 130).

ḫūqu D (*ūqu*): s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

ú *ḫu-qu* : AŠ BIL.ZA.ZA SIG₇ *ḫ.*-drug : green frog VAT 13769 +(unpub.) iv 8' (Uruanna); *ḫu-qa* (glossed *ú* under *ḫu*) = *ḫu-ʿ-[x]*, *mut-qa* = *kal-ma-tum* CT 41 29 r. 15f., Alu Comm.

The second line of the commentary refers to the apodosis KUR *mut-qu* DIB “(a plague of) vermin will fall upon the country” CT 41 16:30 (coll.), SB Alu; the first line cannot be identified. For *ḫu-ʿ-[x]* cf. perhaps *ḫu'atu*.

ḫurābu s.; (an article of apparel for images); NB*.

16 MA.NA *kitû ḫuṣābi* «6» *ana ṭur ša ḫu-ra-ba ša* ^d*Aḫlamūtu* 16 minas of . . . linen for a sash(?) for the *ḫ.*-garment of the Aramean (Ishtar were given to the laundryman) Nbn. 117:2.

ḫurādu A s.; a type of soldier; MA, MB, EA, Bogh.; foreign word, Akk. lw. in Urartean; pl. *ḫurādāte*.

ḫurādu A

x.KU.KU, x.dun.dun = *ḫu-ra-du* Igituḫ App. A i 33'f. (cf. x.dun.dun = *ma-dak-tū*, “camp,” ibid. 35').

(a) *ḫurādu* in MA, MB: PN GAL [*ki*]*sri u ḫu-ra-di* PN, chief of the (regular) troops and of the *ḫ.*-soldiers WVDOG 24 No. 67, MA hist.; PN GAL *ḫu-ra-di* GAL-e G[AL] *kiṣri* PN, chief of the veteran(?) *ḫ.*-soldiers, chief of the (regular) troops ibid. No. 57; PN *ša šu* PN₂ *ḫu-ra-du* PN who is under PN₂ the *ḫ.* (who brought flour for provisions to GN) KAV 119:6, MA; *ḫu-ra-du ša* SIG₄.MEŠ URU GN *il-be-ú-ni* *ḫ.*-soldiers who made bricks for the town GN ibid. 10; 4 ERIM.MEŠ LAL.MEŠ *šá ḫu-ra-da-te ša qāt* PN four missing soldiers from the *ḫ.*-soldiers who are under PN ibid. 13; 5 ME *ḫu-rad Hi-ra-na* 500 (men of a contingent of) *ḫ.*-soldiers (stationed/recruited) in GN Iraq 11 148 No. 10:4, MB let., cf. *ḫu-rad ḫa-as-mi* ibid. 5; *ḫu-rad [Hi]-ra-na [miš]ilšu ina* KUR *Subarti ina alāni [ša šar] Aššur iṣbatu šakin* half of the (contingent of) *ḫ.*-soldiers from GN has been stationed in Subartu in the cities which the king of Assyria seized ibid. 21; (obscure:) 5 (persons) URU *ḫu-rad* ^m*Be-la-ni* BE 14 166:17, MB.

(b) *šābē ḫurād(i)* in EA, Bogh.: *šumma ibašši šābē ḫu-ra-[ad] šumma la ibašši ut-tu-ni minūni ašālišu šumma šābē ibašši attūka šumma ibašši sīsē attūkama* he will find out whether there are *ḫ.*-soldiers, whether there are not — why would I ask him whether you have soldiers (or) whether you have horses? EA 1:82 (let. from Egypt); *ana šābē ḫu-ra-ti-ka . . . danniš lu šulmu* may it be well with your *ḫ.*-soldiers (listed between chiefs and chariots in the greeting of a letter of Tushratta) EA 17:8, cf. EA 57:5; *ana pāni šābē ḫu-u-ra-ti-ka DUMU.NITA-ka šupur ana tillūtija alkam* send your son at the head of your *ḫ.*-soldiers, come to my rescue! KBo 1 5 ii 68, treaty, cf. ibid. iii 4, 6; *šar Mitanni qādu šābē ḫu-ra-ti-šu narka-bātišu ina* GN *ūterub* the king of Mitanni entered the country GN with his *ḫ.*-soldiers (and) chariots KBo 1 4 i 4, treaty, cf. GN *qa-du* ERIM.MEŠ *ḫu-u-ra-[ti]* KUB 3 21 r. 14, treaty, also ibid. 3, 4 and 25, KUB 3 9:3.

(c) for the occurrence of LÚ *ḫu-ra-a-di-e*, LÚ *ḫu-ra-di-i-e*, etc., in Urartean cf. JRAS

ḫurādu B

1882 705 (translated “soldiers, army” by Sayce, *ibid.* 549).

ḫurādu B s.; (mng. unkn.); plant list*.

[DU₆.GI.NÁ] // ḫu-ra-du // DU.GI.NA // zi-ūb-nu // MIN // ḫu-rad // a-bat-tum šá <na>-a-ri // áš-šū a-bat-[tum ...] DU₆.GI.NÁ = ḫurādu, DU.GI.NA = zibnu, same = ḫu-rad = pebble of the river, with regard to pebble ... CT 41 45a:16, comm. to Uruanna IIIb.

ḫuralbu s.; bed; syn. list*; foreign word; cf. *ḫuralbu*.

ḫu-ra-al-bu//lum = er-šu CT 18 4 r. ii 18.

ḫuralbu s.; bed; syn. list*; foreign word; cf. *ḫuralbu*.

ḫu-ra-al-bu//lum = er-šu CT 18 4 r. ii 18.

ḫurāpu (*ḫirāpu*, fem. *ḫurāptu*): adj.; spring (lamb/kid); from OB on; wr. syll. and SILA₄.NIM (BIN 7 107:8, OB), UDU.NIM (KAJ 206:1 and 5, MA); *ḫirāpu* only in Nuzi; cf. *ḫarāpu* A.

sil₄.nim = ḫu-ra-pu Hh. XIII 258; SAL.sil₄.nim = ḫu-rap-tu Hh. XIII 259; for Pre-Sar. SILA₄.NIM (VAS 14 127), SAL.NIM and NITA.NIM (DP 88) cf. Landsberger, AfO 10 156.

(a) referring to lambs: 1 *qa-lu-mu ḫu-ra-pu* NITA one lamb, a male spring lamb RA 23 143 No. 3:28, Nuzi; *kalūmu* NITA *ḫu-ra-pu* HSS 9 26:5, Nuzi, and passim; *kalūmu* SAL *ḫu-ra-pu* HSS 9 61:2; *x ḫi-ra-pu* JEN 536:6, also HSS 9 49:4 and 138:4; *x* UDU *ḫu-ra-pu* JCS 7 160 No. 36:7, MA; UDU.NIM KAJ 206:1 and 5, MA, for further MA references cf. Weidner, AfO 10 26 n. 189; *x* UDU *ḫu-ra-pu* UET 6 15:6, MB; UDU.NIM *anniu* ... *ana adē sa RN itti RN₂ šakāni šēl₂ua* this spring lamb has been brought (to be sworn upon) for making the treaty of RN with RN₂ AfO 8 24 i 10, Ashurnirāri VI, cf. *ibid.* i 16, 25 and 29, also p. 25 iv 11; *bakrū suḫīrū* GUD.AMAR UDU.NIM ... *mušēni-ḡāte ēniquma šizbu la ušabbu karassun* young camels, young asses(?), calves (and) spring lambs sucked their nursing mothers (many times), but they could not satisfy their stomachs with milk Streck Asb. 76:65, dupl. *ibid.* 378 ii 13; UDU.NIM ADD 1104 r. 2, NA; UDU.NIM-tu ADD 1016:4, NA; 3 UDU.NIM.MEŠ ABL 184:7, NA.

(b) referring to kids (Nuzi only): 2 *kalūmu ḫu-ra-pu* 1 *enzu u* 1 *laliu ḫu-ra-pu* two spring

ḫurāšu

lambs, one goat and one spring kid HSS 5 2:6-7, cf. 2 *en-zu ḫi-ra-pu*(text: -am) HSS 13 437:3 (translit. only).

(c) as personal name: *ḫu-ra-pu-um* VAS 7 154:10, OB.

Landsberger, ZA 42 29 n. 8 and AfO 10 156f.

ḫurāšānū (fem. *ḫurāšānītu*): adj.; golden; OA, OB; cf. *ḫurāšu*.

[nig.g]a.mu.un.tum.mušen = *ma-ak-kur ub-la* = *ḫu-ra-ša-ni-tum* Hg. B IV 265, also Hg. D 334, Sum. and Akk. “It-Brought-Riches,” explained as “the golden (bird).”

(a) as personal name: *ḫu-ra-ša-nu* CCT 2 47b:6; *ḫu-ra-ša-nu-um* CCT 4 32b:24, OA, and passim; KÙ.GI-ša-nim TCL 4 91:8, OA; *ḫu-ra-ša-<ni>-tum* Waterman Bus. Doc. 23 r. 3, OB.

(b) as name of a bird: cf. above.

ḫurāšu s.; gold; (1) as material, (2) varieties, (3) economic use, (4) figurative use, (5) in pharmacopoeia, (6) other occ.; from Oakk. on; wr. KÙ.GI and KÙ.KI (only OA), syll. writings are rare except in lex. and bil. texts (note *ḫu-ra-aš* RA 45 182:48, OB lit., *ḫu-ra-ši-im*(!) Waterman Bus. Doc. 13:5, OB leg., *ḫu-ra-ši* CCT 4 5b:21, OA, *ḫu-ra-šu* VAB 4 138 ix 12, Nbk.); cf. *ḫurāšānū*.

gu-uš-kin KÙ.GI = [*ḫu-ra*]-šu S^b II 110; kuš.še.gin KÙ.GI = *šindu ḫu-ra-šu* gold(-colored) paint Hh. XI 287, and passim in Hh. and Ai. referring to objects made of gold; [uš] [BAD] = KÙ.GI, KÙ.BABBAR A II/3 Part 2:4f.; zu = KÙ.BABBAR, zu = KÙ.GI CT 18 29:50.

may the wise man who knows everything nam. KÙ.GI.šē ḫé.en.kala.ge (var. ḫé.[en].na.kal.le.en) : *kīma ḫu-ra-ši lišāqirku* (var. *lišāqiruka*) value you (i.e., the KA.GI.NA-stone) (as highly) as gold (Sum. differs: to the wise man ... may you be as precious as gold) Lugale XI 47; KÙ.GI kù.babbar ša₆.ga.bi za.e me.en : *šā garpi ḫu-ra-ši mudammīqšunu atta* you (the Fire-god) are the one who refines silver and gold ASKT No. 9 r. 19f.; KÙ.GI NA₄.za.gin.na : *ina ḫu-ra-ši uqni* Angim III 44, also TCL 15 pl. 48:39f.; TUG fB.LAL AD(sic).GI ḫuš.a : *nībiḫ ḫu-ra-ši rušši* StOr 1 33 r. 1f.; KÙ.GI.ta mī.zi.[dè.e]š ḫé.en.du₁₁[...] : *ina ḫ[ḫu-ra-ši]i [kē]niš lika[nnikunu]* he shall carefully fit you with gold Lugale XII 31.

šá-áš-šu, ar-qu, zu-zu, liq-tú, pa-šal-lu, li-x-[x], ša-i-du, ša-ri-ru, ma-gu-u, mi-e-su, [d]a-al-pu (rest destroyed) = *ḫu-ra-šu* Malku V 164-174; (beginning destroyed) *mi-su, da-al-pu, da-a-a-lum, ša-ri-ri, a-na-ku, [x-x]-tum, SAL.LA, zu-ú-zu* = *ḫu-*

hurāšu

ra-šu An VII 8–15; eb-bu, šá-áš-šú, sa-’-mu, sak-ru (var. sa-ki-e-ru), ša-ri-ru = hu-ra-[su] LTBA 2 2:278–282 and parallels; pa-šal-lu // hu-r[a-s]u // ana pa-šá-lu CT 41 40 r. 17, Theodicy Comm.

(1) as material (in frequent use for the manufacture of jewelry and other objects; cited here is only the special case of the NA₄.KÙ.GI [reading uncertain], “gold bead”, which is used mainly for magical and medical purposes): NA₄.KÙ.GI a gold bead (among various stone beads and drugs to be crushed and mixed with honey, ghee and oil) KAR 194 i 2; NA₄.GIŠ.NU_x(ŠIR).GAL NA₄.KÙ.GI NA₄.ZA.GÌN NA₄.KIŠIB ina birīt AN.ĪL.MEŠ an alabaster bead, a gold bead, a lapis lazuli bead, a seal (you string on a linen thread) between the divine ĪL-symbols(?) BMS 12:12; NA₄.KÙ.BABBAR NA₄.KÙ.GI NA₄.URUDU NA₄.AN.NA ina kišādišu tašakkan a silver bead, a gold bead, a copper bead, a tin bead you place around his (the patient’s) neck AMT 87,1:13, and cf. BE 31 pl. 51 ii 4, AMT 102,1:20, etc.; the head of a male hurru-bird, a silver bead NA₄.KÙ.GI rikibte ajālim ina kuš a gold bead, the “potency” of a stag, (to be carried) in a leather (bag) LKA 103:11; a silver bead, NA₄.KÙ.GI ... ina kakkabi tušbāt a gold bead (together with beads of copper, tin and precious stones deposited with drugs in a container) you allow to stay overnight under the stars AMT 71,1:19; for rare occs. in administrative texts, cf. ADD 936 i 7, also TCL 12 39:4, NB; cf. also mng. 6a, below.

(2) varieties (for references to colors, alloys, degrees of refinement, etc., see the qualifying word) — (a) adjectival qualifications: argu, bašlu, damqu, dummuqu, edinū, ellu, huššū, kabbaru, kupuršinnu, maš-ši-[...] (EA 14 ii 6, let. from Egypt), namru, pešū, puššū, ruššū, sakru, sammu, šanū, ša abnišu, ša damā šulā, ša ma’i(šu), ša tāmti, taršu, zakū, also SUD.A (BE 6/1 97:4, OB, and ARM 7 145:1 and 249:10).

(b) substantival qualifications: liqtu, naltar/natar, sādu.

(c) provenience: KUR Arallu lipšur KUR KÙ.GI KUR Īhub-u₅ lipšur KUR KÙ.GI may Mount Arallu absolve, the home of gold, may Mount Īhubu absolve, the home of gold 2R 51 No. 1:11, cf. KUR A-ra-lu = KUR KÙ.GI, KUR Īhub^u-ub.

hurāšu

LUL = MIN MIN, KUR Za-ar-šá-šum = MIN MIN Hh. XXII 19ff. (in Reiner, JNES 15).

(3) economic use — (a) as currency: 32 beautiful stones ša 4 GÍN KÙ.GI ub-ba-lu which would fetch four shekels of gold UET 6 54:5, MB, and cf. ibid. 1:9, 5:10, 12, 16 and 20, 46:4; abukami ina KÙ.GI.MEŠ tapšuršu ana šar Mišri you sold your father to the king of Egypt for gold EA 169:19 (let. from Palestine); šu.te.gá = ma-ħa-rum ŠE ù KÙ.GI Antagal I 16’; kuš.níg.na₄ KÙ.GI kù.babbar: kīsu kaspī KÙ.GI a moneybag with gold and silver JTVI 26 155 iii 8, bil. inc.

(b) as standard of value (only in MB econ., kud.): slaves, objects or barley x GÍN KÙ.GI. GIM corresponding to x shekels of gold PBS 13 64:2–8 and 10, and cf. x GÍN KÙ.GI.GIM.NAM PBS 8/2 162:1–4, also kī x GÍN KÙ.GI PBS 2/2 27:9–11, PBS 8/2 159:1, 7, and passim in UET 6 (e.g. 1:8f.); ŠÁM x GÍN KÙ.GI the equivalent of x shekels of gold BE 14 1:11 and 7:1–8; ŠÁM x MA.NA KÙ.GI kī kaspīšunu the equivalent of x minas of gold as their silver (i.e., value) BBSt. No. 3 iii 21, and cf. PBS 2/2 65:4f. adding up animals and 1 GÍN of gold, with a total 11 GÍN K[Ù.GI]; ina ūmēšu šá 1 GÍN KÙ.GI 20 (SILA) ŠE.BAR KI.LAM.MEŠ KUR UR^{ki} at that time in Akkad the price of 20 silas of barley was one shekel of gold BBSt. No. 9 iv a 14.

(c) as an item of private property: ana še’im kaspim u KÙ.GI bišim ù NÍG.GA as to barley, silver and gold, (movable) property and possessions Grant Smith College 254:12, OB, and cf. CH §§ 7:43, 112:53, 122:33, 124:55; še’am kaspam KÙ.GI mimma ša ilu ana awilūti ana rašē iddinu barley, silver, gold, whatever god gives to man to own MDP 22 12–13:11, Elam, and similar ibid. 14:11, 17:5, 19:5, 119:1; ina GUD.MEŠ ina ANŠE ina TIR ina URUDU ina KÙ.BABBAR ina KÙ.GI ina A.ŠÁ-šu among his cattle, donkeys, forests, copper, silver, gold, fields JEN 414:10; lu-ú KÙ.BABBAR lu-ú KÙ.GI ù lu-ú an-na-ku be it silver, gold or tin RA 23 145 No. 14:8, Nuzi.

(4) figurative use — (a) as symbol of constancy: rāmka lu sū(NA₄.ZÚ) šihātuka lu KÙ.GI indeed your love is obsidian(?), indeed your lovemaking (lit.: laughter) is gold! KAR 158 r. ii 44 (incipit of a song); kīma hurāši lib-

ḥurāšu

bašu litūra jāši gold-like, may his heart return to me ZA 32 174:57, SB rel.; *kīma kù.GI ilī u ištarī listīmu ittija* gold-like, may my god and my goddess be reconciled with me BMS 12:71, SB, cf. KAR 26 r. 2.

(b) as symbol of valuable property (OB leg. only): *ištu pī adi kù.GI zīzu gamru* from chaff to gold (i.e., from the least to the most valuable item) they have divided (the property) and settled (the matter) BAP 103:9, and cf. BE 6/1 15:6, VAS 8 8:16, 52:24, TCL 1 98:17, CT 8 18c:9, Pinches Peek 14:8, Waterman Bus. Doc. 23:3, 34 r. 5, and 66:9; *ištu pīm ana ḥu-ra-ši-im(!)* from chaff to gold Waterman Bus. Doc. 13:5.

(5) in pharmacopoeia — (a) as designation of remedies utilizing plants and stone beads: 10 Ú.ĦI.A KÙ.GI *ša ḥipi libbi* ten “gold” remedies for “heart-break” TCL 6 34 r. i 5; you heat over a fire the *kurkannu* plant, the KUR.KUR plant and sprouted alkali KÙ.GI *ša ḥipi libbi* (it is) a “gold” remedy for “heart-break” *ibid.* 6; 7 Ú.ĦI.A KÙ.GI *šimmati* seven “gold” remedies for paralysis AMT 91,1:15, also *ibid.* 92,9 r. 1 (to 92,4), and cf. von Oefele Keilschriftmedizin pl. 2 Rm.265:5, 9, 11, also [... KÙ].GI *šá šu.GIDIM.MA K.3243* (unpub.), and perhaps Sm. 889 (unpub.), also KÙ.GI.MEŠ (referring to a list of plants) VAT 8903 r. iii 16 (unpub.); *abni(NA₄) kalāma(DÙ.A.BI) annūti* KÙ.GI all these (enumerated) stone (beads) are “gold” (remedies) AMT 102:37.

(b) as designation of a med. series: DUB 1.KAM KÙ.GI first tablet (of the series) “gold” (remedies) TCL 6 34 r. ii 16 (colophon), and cf. [DUB.X.KAM K] Û.GI.MEŠ K.8696 (unpub.); note the parallel med. term KÙ.GUR, cf. KÙ.GUR *šá MĀS.ZU* TCL 6 34 i 9, and 19 Ú.ĦI.A KÙ.GUR *šá AN.[TA.ŠUB.BA]* *ibid.* ii 3, also 8 Ú.ĦI.A KÙ.GUR *ša uznī* AMT 33,1:32.

(6) other occ. — (a) in theological texts: ^dKÙ.GI = ^dE_n.[líl] CT 24 49 K.4349E:4, SB (cf. ^dKÙ.BABBAR = ^dA-nu-[um] *ibid.* 3); KÙ.GI.SA₅.MEŠ = ^dA-nun-na-ki red gold = Anunnaki PBS 10/4 12 ii 26, MB; NA₄.KÙ.GI = ^dE_n.me.šár.ra gold bead = E. *ibid.* i 11 (cf. NA₄.KÙ.BABBAR = AN.GAL *ibid.* i 10).

(b) as personal name: *Ḥu-ra-zi* CT 32 36 i 17, Ur III; *Ḥu-ra-zi* BIN 6 84:24, Bab. 6 189 No.

ḥūratu

1:1, 7, CCT 2 47b:6, and passim in OA; note also as geographical name: URU KÙ.GI.GAL HSS 15 41:14, and URU KÙ.GI.TUR RA 23 156 No. 53:14, and passim in Nuzi, mostly wr. KÙ.GI-na TUR.

(c) said of the moon in eclipse: if during an eclipse the moon *zi-im* KÙ.GI GAR has the appearance of gold ACh Supp. 2 23a:16.

ḥurātu s.; (mg. unkn.); NB*.

ina muḥḥi ḥarri ša ḥu-rat Su-ḥa-a-a field on the bank of the ditch of . . . of PN TuM 2-3 167:3; *tāmirtu ḥu-rat(!) Su-ḥa-a-a* (as name of a locality) *ibid.* 157:23.

ḥūrātu (less likely: *pagratu*): s. fem.; (1) (a dye made from a plant or its parts), (2) (the plant itself and its parts); from MA on, Nuzi; always wr. ḤU-ra-tu or GIŠ.LAGAB (passim), ŠIM.LAGAB (TCL 12 84:14).

giš.LAGAB = *ḥu-ra-tum*, giš.LAGAB.kur.ra = MIN KUR-[i] mountain *ḥ*. Hh. III 496f. (after the section dealing with roots); note *ibid.* 495 giš.^{SUB}A.NA.ŠE = [x(x)]-ra-tum, possibly [ḤU]-ra-tum (not collated).

(1) (a dye made from a plant or its parts) — (a) in lit. (occurs mostly together with *gabū*, “alum,” and is used in the preparation of hides and wool, as a dye rather than as a tanning agent; measured in minas and talents, in Nuzi in silas; imported from Asia Minor where it was grown in gardens): *ina GIŠ.LAGAB u NA₄.KUR.RA(!) ša Ḥatti tašarrapu* you dye (the hide) with *ḥ*. and alum from Hatti RAcc. 4:24, dupl. KAR 60 r. 8; *pān maški(!) ina GIŠ.LAGAB NU ka-lap-pa-ti tu-malla* you fill the (outer) surface of the hide with *ḥ*.’s which are not . . . 4R 28* No. 3 r. 4 and KAR 29 r.(!) 15, instructions for rit. tanning.

(b) in econ.: 27 ŠILA *ḥu-ra-tum ana qāt* PN *nadnu* HSS 13 47:1, Nuzi; *x miḥši ša nabāsi* GIŠ.LAGAB *miḥšu*-garments of red wool (dyed with *ḥ*. (in parallelism with *inzahurētu*-dyed red wool) YOS 7 183:10, 30, NB; GIŠ *ḥu-ra-ti* HSS 15 212:9, Nuzi; *ša ḥu-ra-ti* (dyed) with *ḥ*. (said of garments) HSS 15 168A:13, 24 (beside *ša tabarrū* *ibid.* 18), Nuzi; 1 DUG BĀN *ša ḥu-ri-te* one pot of one seah (capacity) with *ḥ*. KAJ 310:39, MA; together with alum: *x ḥu-ru-tu x gabū* KAJ 130:3, MA; *x gabū x*

hura'u

hu-ra-tum . . . *ana rišittu* alum, *h.* for tanning Camb. 155:2; *ana hu-ra-ti* [. . .] *u gabú* (silver) for *h.* and alum Moore Michigan Coll. 42:8, NB; *kaspu ana hu-ra-at nadna* Nbn. 997:8.

(c) in med.: *aban gabí* GIŠ.LAGAB alum (and) *h.* AMT 60,1:11; GIŠ.LAGAB *tazák* you crush *h.* AMT 16,1:4; ŠE.KAK GIŠ.LAGAB [. . .] a shoot of *h.* AMT 69,8:9; *išid* GIŠ.LAGAB *išid šūši* root of *h.*, root of "sweetwood" KAR 186 r. 24; *zēr* GIŠ.LAGAB(!) (wr. LAGAR) seeds of *h.* CT 23 39:10.

(2) (the plant itself and its parts): *šumma SAR.MEŠ ma'du* GIŠ.LAGAB *magal išir* if garden plants are numerous (and) the *h.* thrives greatly CT 39 8b:1 = KAR 394 ii 27, Alu.

Thureau-Dangin's identification (RA 17 27ff.) with gall-apple does not fit, as the mention of shoots and roots shows. Possibly *Rhus coriaria*, cf. Löw Flora 200ff.

hura'u s.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*.

10 ANŠE ŠE.MEŠ *za-ra-e ù hu-ra-e ištu še'e ša tabrē* PN *ina* ITI MN . . . *iltequ* ten homers of barley . . . PN (and) . . . have taken from the barley of the *tabrū*-field in the month MN HSS 14 36:1, cf. ŠE.MEŠ *za-ra-e ù hu-ra-e ša ekallim* *ibid.* 35:2, and *ibid.* 34:2.

hurbabillu (*urbabillu*): s.; chameleon; SB.

bar.gùn.gùn.nu (var. *bar.mušen.na*) = *hur-ba-bi-lum*, *bar.gùn.gùn.nu.kur.ra* (var. *bar.mušen.na.kur.ra*) = *a-a-ar-ilu* Hh. XIV 205f.; [. . .] = *ur-ba-bil-lum* (followed by an enumeration of bird names) Lanu F iv 3; *bar.gùn.gùn.nu.kur.ra* = *a-a-ár-ilu* = *hur-ba-[bi-lu]* Hg. A II 283; *hur-ba-bi-lum* = *a-a-ar-ilu* Landsberger Fauna p. 43 η 7; *a-a-ar-i-lum* = *hur-ba-bi-lu* Malku V 60; *a-a-ri-DINGIR* // *hur-ba-bi-lum* CT 41 45a:7, comm. to Uruanna III b; *hur-ba-bi-lu* RA 18 6 No. 9 iv 4 (translit. only), pharm. list; *ú*(var.: GIŠ) *a-du-ma-tú*: AŠ Ì.UDU *hur-ba-bi-li* the plant *adumatu*: the tallow of a chameleon Uruanna III 67.

paqitum turāhu lurmu šurānu hur-ba-bi-li ape, mountain goat, ostrich, cat, chameleon CT 22 pl. 48:8, lit. (mappa mundi); [*šumma hu-ur-ba-bi-la* IGI if he sees a *h.* Sm. 1139 (unpub.) r. 11, Alu.

According to the Practical Vocabulary Assur reference cited sub *hulamēsu*, *hurbabillu* is a designation of the chameleon. Identification based on the identity of the Sum. correspondences (*bar.gùn.gùn.nu* and *bar.*

hurbāšu

mušen.na) and their equation with *ajarillu* (*a-a-ár-DINGIR*).

(Landsberger Fauna 104.)

hurbakannu see *harbakannu*.

hurbānu s. plurale tantum; deserted places; NA*; cf. *harābu* A.

ālāniša BĀR.MEŠ-šá maššarātuša hur-ba-nu-šá tillānuša her (Assyria's) cities, her sanctuaries, her forts, her deserted places, her ruins 3R 66 r. iii 36, *tākultu-rit.*; *dūrānu[šu . . .] dunnātušu madga[lātušu] ur-pa-nu-šú hur-ba-nu-šú* [. . .] her (Assyria's) walls, . . . , her fortified manors, her watchtowers, her . . . , her deserted places KAR 214 iii 13, *tāz-kultu-rit.*

hurbaqānu see *harbaqānu*.

hurbāšu s.; (1) chills, (2) shivers of fear, (3) hoarfrost; from OB on; wr. syll. (*KUR-ba-a-ši*, cf. below mng. 1 b) and *MIR.ŠEŠ*.

še-e ŠED₇ = *hu[r]-ba-šu* Idu II 272; *ši-id* ŠED₇ = *hur-ba-šu* A VIII/1:177; *MIR^{me-er-si-is}ŠEŠ* = *hur-ba-š[u]* (in same group as *halpū*, *šurīpu*) Erimḫuš VI 71; [. . .] = [*h*]ur-ba-šu Lanu B iv 6'.

a.za.ad nig.šed₇ ba.nigin.na ba.e : šu-ru-up-pu-ú hur-ba-šú mu-na-ás-šir nap-har [*mimma šum*]šu cold, chill, doing damage to everything CT 16 12:1-3, inc.; *zé.er.zé.er x x x šed₇.šed₇ : a-šu-uš-tu₄ qu-lu hur-ba-šu* RA 28 138 i 39f. (cf. Falkenstein, LSS NF 1 96 n. 5); [*hur*]-ba-šu = *pu-ul-hu* LTBA 2 2:60.

(1) chills — (a) as symptom: *šumma kal ūmi kašīma hur-ba-šú ŠUB.ŠUB-su* if he is cold all day long and chills befall him constantly Labat TDP 164:77; *šumma . . . hur-ba-šú ŠUB.ŠUB-su arki hur-ba-šú zu'tu . . . martašu ušabši* if (he has been sick for six days and on the seventh) chills befall him repeatedly (and) after the chills his bile causes perspiration (from his head to his penis) *ibid.* 152:58'; *šumma ina qaqqadišu maḫiṣma MIR.ŠEŠ ŠUB.ŠUB-su* if he is "smitten" on his head and chills befall him repeatedly *ibid.* 28:82 (var. [*hu*]r-ba-šu in KAR 211:7, cf. Labat TDP 28 n. 49); *šumma . . . ku-šú hur-ba-šu ŠUB.ŠUB-su* if . . . cold (and) chills befall him repeatedly KAR 159:10, cf. AMT 27,3:2, 64,2:14 and 85,1 vi 21.

(b) in lit.: *kuṣṣu hur-ba-šu u mimma l[a ṭābu]* cold, chills and everything unpleasant KAR 25

ḥurbiwū

r. iii 3, rel.; *Gula muballīṭat ḥur*(wr. KUR)-*ba-a-ši* Gula who cures chills Delaporte Catalogue des cylindres de la Bibliothèque Nationale, seal No. 303:4; *šuruppū u ḥur-ba-a-šū* frost and chills Craig ABRT 1 81:14.

(2) shivers of fear: *šumma* UDU *issāšu ira'uba ḥu-ur-ba-šum eli ummāni ima[qqut]* if the (sacrificial) lamb's jaws shake, shivers of fear will fall upon the army YOS 10 47:10, OB (behavior of sacrificial lamb); *mātu namtar arurtu namurratu ḥur-ba-šū ni-pil-su-ú nib-rātu ḥušaḥḥu diliptu* death, pestilence, drought, terror, fear, . . . , hunger, want, restlessness CT 13 40 iii 4, Cutha legend; ^d*Gušēa ša tuqunta ḥalpat labiṣat ḥur-ba-šā* Gushea (i.e., Ishtar), who is draped in battle (array), clothed in fearsomeness STC 2 pl. 76:12, rel.; *ša puluḫtu libušu malū ḥur-ba-[šū]* (Ninurta) who is clothed in terror, full of fearsomeness BMS 2:13, and cf. *dannu ḥur-ba-āš-ka ina [muḫ-bija(?)]* LKA 2 r. 7, SB *wisd.*, also *ku-uš ḥur-ba-šā* LKU 33:19, Lamashtu; [*li*]tīr *ḥu-ur-ba-as-sa* may her terror turn (against the sorceress) Maqlu VIII 42; *ḥur-ba-šū tāḥaziya elišu imqut* fear of my battle fell upon him OIP 2 173 iii 55, Senn.; *ḥur-ba-šū tāḥaziya kīma li-e zumuršun iṣḥup* fear of my battle overwhelmed their bodies like an (a)lū-demon OIP 2 185 vi 26, Senn., and *passim* in Senn.; *ḥur-ba-šu iṣḥup-šunūti* fear overwhelmed them Streck Asb. 182:39.

(3) hoarfrost: *šamūm ša rītim . . . mu-ta-bi-ku ḥu-ur-ba-ši-im* rain for the pasture . . . (Papullegarra) who pours out the hoarfrost JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 8 v 15, OB lit.; *šumma* GI₆ *ḥur-ba-šā maḥiṣ . . .* ŠED₇ *šu-ru-up-[pu-ú]* UD *ippaššarma ina mūši kuššu i-[. . .]* if in the night hoarfrost is deposited (commentary:) ŠED₇ (means) frost, (that means) the day is pleasant (but) cold (comes?) during the night ACh Adad 33:39; *Adad ša A-ku-uš^{kl} ša ḥur-b[a-ši]* Adad of Akuš (means) he of the hoarfrost KAR 142 iii 17 (cf. *Adad ša zunni* Adad of the rain *ibid.* 15).

Landsberger, ZA 42 159.

ḥurbiwū see *ḥarbiwū*.

ḥurbu s.; a metal container for oil; Nuzi*.

ḥurdatu B

1-en *ḥu-ur-bu* ì ša [UD.KA.BAR] HSS 15 133:51.

See *ḥuprušḫu*.

ḥurbu see *ḥubūru* A and *ḥurpu*.

ḥurbū s. plurale tantum; waste land, deserted place; SB; cf. *ḥarābu* A.

a.ri.a = *ḥur-bu* Igitū I 226; [e].ne é.ri.a ki ne.en kin.kin.e.ne : *šu-nu ḥur-bi še-te-ú* they search the waste land SBH p. 112 r. 27f.; [ki].dūr.a.zu é.šub.ba a.ri.a = *šu-bat-ka é na-du-ú ḥur-bu* your dwelling is the ruined house, the deserted place CT 16 29:98f., rel.; edin.na DU.ma edin.šà.sù.ga : *šēram ina alākišu ḥu(!)-ur(!)-bu-um-ma* when he walks over the plain, (it becomes) waste land (Sum.: empty) SBH p. 27:20f.

ina ḥur-bi nadūti tegeberšu you bury him in a deserted and uncultivated place KAR 184 obv.(!) 38; *ana eṭem ḥur-bi nadūti tapqi-da'inni* you have handed me over to the ghost (who roams in) deserted and uncultivated places Maqlu IV 22; *ina ḥur-bi ḥap-pu* (in obscure context) CT 20 49:24, ext.

ḥurdabakku see *ḥardabakku*.

ḥurdabasu (or *ḥardabasu*): s.; (a garment); lex.*

TUG *ḥur-da-ba-si* Practical Vocabulary Assur 245.

ḥurdatānu see *ḥardatānu*.

ḥurdatu A s.; vulva; SB*.

[gu-rum] GAM = *ḥu-ur-da-tum* MSL 2 139:13; gu-ur GAM = [*ḥur-da*]-*tum* Sb II 34; bu-ru U = *ḥur-da-tum* A II/4:104; *ḥu-ur-da-tum*_{SAL}+LAGAR Proto-Lu 239; [si-e sig₇] = *ba-nu-ú šā ḥur-da-tum* EME.SAL A V/3:236.

qātka ut-te-ša-am-ma luput ḥur-da-at-ni put out your hand and touch my (text: our) vulva (Ishtar speaking) Gilg. VI 69.

Holma, OLZ 1930 161.

ḥurdatu B s.; (1) (part of chariot pole), (2) (part of house construction); SB*.

tu-um TUM = *ḥur-da-tum* Sb II 158, also A VII/2:152; du-[u]m TUM = *ḥur-da-[tum]* A VII/2:151; tu-ú TUM = *ḥu-ur(!)-da(!)-tu* Ea VII Excerpt 16'; [. . .]-*šu* = *ḥur-da-tum* (among parts of chariot) Malku II 215.

(1) (part of chariot pole): *šumma . . . nar-kabta irkabma ḥur-da-at mašaddišu* GAM-[ip]

hurdatu C

if he rides a chariot and the *h*. of its pole becomes bent CT 40 35:27, Alu; [...] *hur-da-at ša bīni a h*. (made) of tamarisk wood RAcc. 3:25.

(2) (part of house construction): *šumma ina bīt amēli hur-[d]a-a-ti i-qu-[pa a]pīl amēli [imāt]* if the *h*.-beams bend in the house of a man, the heir of (this) man will die CT 40 7:59, SB Alu.

For mng. 1 cf. Thureau-Dangin, RAcc. 49.

hurdatu C in **ša hurdāte** s.; (a garment or cover); lex.*

rūg ša hur-da-a-te Practical Vocabulary Assur 285.

To be connected either with *hurdatu A* as denoting a kind of loincloth, or with *hurdatu B* as designation of some kind of fabric (apron?) attached to the *h*. of a chariot.

hurdu A s.; (a reed mat); OB, SB*; cf. *harādu B*.

giš.ig.gi.gur₅.uš = da-lat hur-di, *giš.ig gi. hur. du = MIN MIN reed mat (serving) as door* Hh. V 240f.; *gi.sa.hur. du = [...]* Hh. VIII 205.

gi.gur₅.uš (VAS 2 25 omits uš).bi mu.lu šà.gig.ga.gin_x(GIM) šu al.gur.gur.ri : hur-du-šú ki-ma šá ki-iš lib-bi it-ta-na-ág-[ra-ar] its reed mat writhes like a person (suffering) from colic K.4985 (unpub.):5f., cf. SBH p. 80:24, VAS 2 25 iii 45 (both with Sum. line only), cf. JRAS 1933 865.

15 *hu-ur-du ha-ra-du* 10 *za-qá-pu ù hu-ur-du di-hu-ú-um* 15 (workers) to weave reed mats, ten (workers) to erect (frames?) and to . . . reed mats UET 5 468 r. left col. 30, 31, OB.

hurdu B s.; posthumous child; OA, MA*.

x silver KI PN *hu-ur-dim ša* PN₂ from PN, the posthumous son of PN₂ TCL 20 91:47, OA; *šumma almattu ana É LÚ tēterab u DUMU-ša [h]u-ur-da ilteša našāt* if a widow enters the house of a man and carries with her her son, a posthumous child KAV 1 iv 3, Ass. Code (§ 28).

hurdu C s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

ki-ma hu-ur-di ina qablia[...] like a *h*. in the midst of . . . IM 5160A(unpub.):6' (prescription for brewing beer); *ki-ma hu-ur-di-x (x = tum or i) ana ši-ka-ar-k[a . . .]* ibid. 10'.

hurdu D (or *hardu*) in **ša hurde** s.; (a metal object); lex.*

hurhuratu

šá hur-de MIN (= UD.KA.BAR) Practical Vocabulary Assur 451.

hurdu see *hardu*.

hurhadú see *harhadú*.

hurhudu (throat) see *ur'udu*.

hurhummatu s.; foam; SB*.

aḥ-hu-ur IGI.A = *hu-ur-hu-ma-at me-e* foam of water Proto-Diri 110, also Diri II 110; *aḥ-hu-ur* IGI.KAŠ = *hu-ur-hu-ma-at ši-ka-ri-im* foam of beer Proto-Diri 111, also Diri II 111; *aḥ-hu-ur* IGI.GA = *hu-ur-hu-mat* GA.MEŠ foam of milk Diri II 112; *bu-ru u = hu-ur-hu-um-ma-tum* A II/4:96; *ú-uh úḫ = hur-hum-ma-tum* Diri I 123.

šumma šamnum hu-ur-hu-ma-tam iddiam if the oil (poured in the water) makes bubbles CT 5 4:25, OB oil omen; *šumma A.ZI.GA illi-kamma méšū hur-hum-ma-ta mātta ukallu* if a flood rises and its water contains much foam CT 39 15:28, Alu, cf. ibid. 35, 36; if the water (of a river) runs like (that of) a *sahḫu u* UGU-šú *hur-hum-mat* A.SI.SÁ *u'ula* and foam of water is collected upon it Boissier DA p. 59:4 (= CT 39 16:42), SB Alu; *šumma hur-hum-ma-ti ina pān mé kīma ša butiqti ma'dat* if the foam on the surface of the water is as abundant as that (caused by) the breach (of a dike) CT 39 19:120, Alu; *šumma mé šamé hur-hum-ma-tu* if the rain water (makes) foam ACh Adad 31:56; *hur-hu-mat A hur-hu-mat* KAŠ *hur-hu-mat* A.GEŠTIN *hur-hu-mat* NIG.X UR.BI *ina Ì.NUN ḪI.ḪI* you mix foam of water, foam of beer, foam of vinegar (and) foam of . . . together with ghee Sm. 1301 (unpub.) r.(?) 18'.

Meissner, MAOG 3/3 15.

hurhuratu (*huruhuratu*): s.; (a red dye); MB, Nuzi*; cf. *huḫartu*.

im.gùn.nu = da-ma-[a-tum] (var. *a-[d]a-mat*) = *hur-h[u-ra-tum]* Hg. A II 145, Hg. B III i 57; *da-ma-tum = hur-hu-ra-tu* Uruanna III 491 (cf. *ú ŠIM.BI.SIG₇.SIG₇ = ú da-ma-tú* ibid. 490).

aššum tabarri ša bēli išpura [hur-h]u-ra-ti . . . ul amḫur . . . [h]ur-hu-ra-ti bēli lišēbi-lamma as to the *tabarru*-wool, about which my lord has written, I did not get the *h*.-dye . . . let my lord send me *h*.-dye, and . . . BE 17 23:31, MB let., cf. ibid. 21 and 29; *ana šipāt* NA₄.ZA.GÌN.MEŠ *ana šipāt kinahḫi u ana hu-*

ḫurḫuru

ru-ḫu-ra-ti ša tūlti for blue wool, red-purple wool, and *ḫ.* (made) from worms AASOR 16 77:15, Nuzi.

Meissner BAW 1 46ff. and MAOG 13/2 14f.

ḫurḫuru s.; (city moat?); SB*.

ištu ḫu-ur-ḫur(!)-i[m(!)] ana dūrim kašādīm [...] x SAḪAR.ḪI.A *āmurma* I have seen x earth from the *ḫ.* up to the wall and ... CT 9 15 ii 4, math., cf. ibid. 13 v 11 and 25 (cf. MKT 2 Glossary p. 17).

ḫurḫutūtu s. pl.; (arrows of some kind); Nuzi*; Hurr.(?) word.

GIŠ.BAN *ù KUŠ iš-pa-tum ù ḫu-ur-ḫu-tu-tum ana qāti* PN *addin* ... GIŠ.BAN *ù KUŠ iš-pa-tum ù ḫu-ur-ḫu-tu-tum ... ittadinmi ... qaštu* KUŠ *išpatum la elqēmi ḫu-ur-ḫu-tu-ta elteqēmi* "I gave a bow, a quiver and *ḫ.*-arrows to PN" ... "did he give you a bow, a quiver and *ḫ.*-arrows?" ... "I did not take the bow and the quiver, I took (however) the *ḫ.*-arrows" HSS 5 44:7, 12, 18.

ḫuri'ānu s.; (a spice); Ur III*; cf. *ḫuri'u*.

ú ḫu-ri-a-nu-um RA 18 59 vi 22, OB Practical Vocabulary.

ú ḫu.rí.a-núm (mentioned with the spices ŠE *zibītu* and ZAG.ḪI.LI) Bason Tavolette 364:7. Note that other Ur III texts show *ḫuri'u* in similar context.

ḫuri'ānu can hardly be identical with *uriānu*, which is not a spice.

ḫuribtu s.; desert, uninhabited place; from MB on; pl. *ḫurbātu*; cf. *ḫarābu* A.

(a) in hist. (mostly sing.): *māt ḫu-ri-ib-te*^{kl} *ētetiq* I passed through the desert Smith Idrimi 14; *ḫu-ri-ib-tu ša šadī ašar laššu šihit ina libbi ugāri iššabat* I(!) started out towards the desert of the mountain-region where nothing grows even in the settled areas Scheil Tn. II 63; *ina ḫu-[ur]-[ba]-ti ša šadī dš-[...]* in the desert regions of the mountains I ... Winckler Sar. pl. 45 E 27; *ina dajalātešu ša ḫu-ri-ib-te lurmē aduak* in my(!) roamings through the desert I killed ostriches Scheil Tn. II 80; *ina ḫu-ri-ib-te ina Mitanni* in the desert, in Mitanni AKA 85:63, Tigl. I; I crossed the Tigris and *ḫu-ri-ib-tu aššabta* marched through the desert AKA 354:28, Asn.

ḫurīzu

(b) in lit. (always pl.): [É.GA]L ŠUB-*ma ana ḫur-ba-ti itār* the palace will fall in ruins and turn into a deserted place K.2209 edge in Bab. 6 254, SB astrol.; *ālānika ana tilli bītka ana ḫur-ba-ti lutir* may he turn your cities into ruins, your house(s) into uninhabited places AfO 8 25 v 7, Ashur-nirāri VI; *epir ḫur-ba-ti nadūti* dust from uncultivated waste places AMT 97,4:23; *eṭemmu aḫū ina ḫur-ba-te išbatsu* the ghost of a stranger has seized him in an uninhabited place KAR 184 r.(!) 11, cf. *utuk ḫur-ba-ti* AMT 85,2:5; *ina ḫur-ba-te tetemmir* you will bury (the figurines) in an uninhabited place KAR 80 r. 18 and dupl. K. 3000 (unpub.):9, rel.; *šumma amēlu ina ḫur-ba-ti TE* if a man has intercourse (with his wife) in an uninhabited place (his wife will bear only females) CT 39 45:23, Alu; note: *ḫur-ba-tum ša ina kišād nār* GN PBS 2/1 160:4, NB; GN *u* GN₂ *ḫur-ba-tum ša gardu ša šarri* (obscure) BE 10 127:4, NB.

ḫurinnu (a bird) see *urinnu*.

ḫurīnu s.; (mng. unkn.); Elam*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN *šā ḫu-ri-ni šā* [...] $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel (of silver) for a *ḫ.* of ... MDP 23 310:3.

ḫuri'u s.; (a spice); Ur III; Akk. lw. in Sum.; cf. *ḫuri'ānu*.

x *silā ḫu.rí.um* (mentioned with the spices ŠE *zibītu*, ZAG.ḪI.LI) ITT 2 892 iv 7, also ITT 5 10011 ii 7, RTC 307 iv 6, and passim.

Note that *ú ḫu.rí.a.núm* Bason Tavolette 364:7 replaces *ḫuri'u* in the same group of spices.

ḫurīzu (*bīt ḫurīzu*): s.; shed (for cattle); Nuzi*; Hurrian lw.; pl. *ḫu-ri-za-ti*, *ḫu-ri-zi-ti*, and *ḫu-ri-zi-na* (with Hurrian pl. suffix).

I *ḫu-ri-zu ša šā tar[baši]* one *ḫ.* structure which is within the cattle yard SMN 2610 (unpub.):17; one ox ... 23 sheep PN *ḫalzuhlu u* PN₂ *utullu ana ḫu-ri-za-ti ilqū* PN the *ḫalzuhlu* and PN₂ the shepherd have taken to the sheds SMN 3056(unpub.):8; x GIŠ.GIGIR *ša emanti ša ḫu-ri-za-ti* x chariots for the *emantu*-officials of the sheds RA 36 178:15 (= HSS 15 82); *ištu sippi e-gal-lim labīri adu igāri ša ḫu-ri-zi-na* from the threshold of the old main house to the wall of the sheds RA 36

hurmu

118:7; PN *šakin bīti ša hu-ri-za-ti* PN the manager of the *h*. HSS 15 224:5; *eglu ša hu-ri-za-ti* JEN 105:8, cf. *eglu ša bīt hu-ri-zi-ti* RA 23 142 No. 2:11, AASOR 16 4:13, 18, and passim; 30 *en-zu MEŠ an-nu-tum ša hu-ri-za-ti iḫ-ta-liq* these 30 goats from the sheds have been lost SMN 1066(unpub.):14, cf. *ištu immerē ša bīt hu-ri-za-ti* ibid. 19, also *ištu immerē ša ana hu-ri-za-ti ušteliqa* ibid. 25.

Speiser, AASOR 16 p. 69; Oppenheim, AfO 12 154.

hurmu (or *harmu*): s.; (a plant); plant list*.

ú *hur-mu-um* = ú *gur-[gur-ru]* Uruanna II 6.

hurnû s.; (a plant); plant list*.

ú *hu-ur-nu-u* = ú *ga-nu-x-[x(x)]* Uruanna I 313.

hurpalû see *hutpalû*.

hurpu A (or *hurbu*): s.; early crop; OB (Ish-chali)*; cf. *harāpu A*.

ŠE *hu-ur-pu* early barley UCP 10 p. 110 No. 35:23 (cf. ŠE *uplitu* late barley ibid. 24); 1 GIŠ. APIN *ša hu-ur-pi 1 ni-ru hu-ur-pi* one plow for the early crop, one yoke for the early crop UCP 10 p. 142 No. 70:25, 26.

hurpu B s.; (a symptom of a disease); from OB on*; pl. *hurpātu*.

hu-um LUM = *hu-ur-pi* GIG A V/1:13.

šumma UR₅ za-ra-ni-i-šu hu-ur-pa-tim [...] if the *zarāni* of the lungs (are full of) *h*. YOS 10 36 i 12, OB ext., cf. [*h*] *u-ur-pa-tim* ibid. i 1; *našmadāti annātu ša hur-pi š[a ...]* these compresses are for the *h*. of the ... AMT 49,1 ii 10.

hurpu C (or *hurbu*): s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*.

hur-pu (var.: *hūb-bu*) = *sa-ra-bu* wetness (or: wet season) LTBA 2 2:315 (dupl. K.4219 + r. i 7 in CT 18 24).

hurpušhu see *huprušhu*.

hurratu see *harratu*.

hurrātu s. pl.; (mng. unkn.); OA*.

hu-ra-tim ša adi šama'im arrukani aštakaš-šunūti I placed for them ... which were so long (that they reached) up to the sky CCT 4 6c:18, let.

hurru

hurru adj.; (orig. gentilic, used to characterize a bad scribe); Akk. lw. in Sum.

dub.sar *hu.ru* = *x-[x-x]*, dub.sar *hu.ru* = *pe-hu-[ú]* deaf/dumb scribe, dub.sar *pi.el.lá* = MIN slovenly scribe = same Lu I 141M-O (with var. dub.sar *hur.rum* in SMN 2623 r. 11f. [RA 36 91, Nuzi]); *lú hu.ru.(um)* (referring to a young scribe) SRT 28:4 (dupl. Kramer Sumerian Literary Texts from Nippur [= AASOR 23] 114 side a 13 and 116:23).

Probably the natives of the country Hurrum (cf. Kramer, JCS 1 45 n. 252) had the reputation of being especially stupid (*peḫû*) and barbarous. See also *aḫurû*.

hurru adv.; forever; OB*; cf. *uhḫuru*.

hu-ur-ri = *ana ši-a-tim* forever An VIII 56; dug₄.ga.zu dug₄.dingir.ra.gin_x(GIM) *hur.nu.ge₄.ge₄.dè* your word is like that of a god, unchangeable (with the Akk. gloss:) *hu-ur la ta-ar* not to turn forever Warka 16743a:7 (Falkenstein in ZA 44 pl. 1).

The passage from An is to be interpreted as (*ana*) *hurri*. For the Sum. phrase cf. Falkenstein, ZA 44 19f.

hurru s. masc.; hole; from OAkk. on; pl. *hurrâte*; wt. syll. and ḪABRUD.(DA); cf. *harāru A*, *iššūr hurri*, *iššūr-hurri-amēlu*.

ḫab-ru-ud KI × U = *hur-ru* S^b II 182; *ḫab-ru-da* KI × U = *hur-rum* Ea IV 101; *ḫa-an-bu-ru-da* KI × U = *hur-rum* Ea IV 103; KI × U = *hur-ru* Igituḫ I 382, also *Erimḫuš I* 271; *ḫab-ru-da* KI × BAD = *hur-rum* Ea IV 102; *ḫab-bu-ru-da* ŠA × U = *hur-ru* Ea VII Excerpt 24', also Ea VII 211; *ḫab-bu-ru-da* ŠA × BAD = *hur-ru* Ea VII Excerpt 25', also Ea VII 212; *bu-ru* U = *hu-ur-rum A* II/4:112; *ba-ár* BAR = *hu-ur-[rum]* A I/6:294; *giš.GAR.zag.šè.lá* = *ša mar-di-it hur-ri* for the shaft(?) of the mine Hh. VI 147, cf. *giš.GAR.zag.šè.lá* = *ša mir-di-it hur-ri* = *bur-[tum]* (for the well Hg. B II 21; *urudu.sahar.hu.luḫ.ḫa* = *ši-it hur-ri* pure copper ore = yield of the mine Hh. XI 336, also Hg. A II 244 and Hg. B III i 64; *ḫabrud.da da(?) x : i-na hu-u[r-ri ...]* PBS 1/2 122:7f., rel.; *hu-ur-rum ni-gi-iš-[šu]* hole = crevice K.3861(unpub.):7, ext. comm.

(a) in gen.: the demon *ša ina hur-ri bīti nigišši rabšu* who lurks in a hole of the house (or in) a crevice AfO 14 146:101, SB (*bīt mēsiri*); *i-ru-ub hu-ra-am ú-ši nu-ša-ba-am* (the snake) entered by the hole, came out by the drain pipe IM 51292(unpub.):5 and dupl. IM 51328 (unpub.):8 (copy of Geers), OB inc.; *šumma ḪABRUD.MEŠ ina É.MEŠ URU.MEŠ BAD.MEŠ* if

ḥurru

holes open up in the houses of the towns KAR 407 ii 7, Alu catalogue; *šunu ḥu-ur-ra-a-te ina libbi dalti uptallišu* they bore holes in the door KAR 143 r. 18, comm. on New Year's rit.; *šumma ḤABRUD.DA ina reš erši ippeti* if a hole opens (in the floor) at the head of the bed CT 40 20:20, Alu; *šumma ina ḤABRUD ì i-lak* if oil pours out from a hole (in the wall of a house) CT 38 16:66, Alu, and passim; *ina ḤABRUD erēb šamši ipḥá* (the sorcerers) have shut up (my figurine) in a hole on the west (side) PBS 10/2 18:33, rel.; *aššu Anšar ana ḤABRUD irdudūšuma* because they dragged Anšar to the hole KAR 307 r. 8, rel. comm.; *ša ina ḥur-ri išdudu lu mu-ša-di-ša* what was pulled out of the hole is truly her . . . (mng. obscure) RA 22 155 r. 5, SB rel., and dupl. AMT 32,1:16 (other duplicates are KAR 81, Sm. 756 [unpub.], Rm.252 [unpub.]).

(b) an animal's hole: *PEŠ lapān šikké ina ḥur-ri širi ēruba* the mouse (fleeing) from a mongoose entered the hole of a snake KAR 174 iii 19, *wisd.*; if in someone's house *ḥu-ur-ru-šú-nu i-mi-du* their (the ants') holes are numerous KAR 376 r. 2, Alu, and passim; *kīma MUŠ ša ištu ḥur-ri ūšamma* as when the snake comes out of (its) hole and . . . KAR 144 r. 4, rel., and cf. CT 38 32:24, Alu, also CT 38 33:1, Alu, etc.; *ana šēlibi ina ḥur-ri* to the fox in (its) hole CT 15 31:19, *wisd.*; TU *še-li-bu ana eš-di ḥur-ri [ir]-bi-iš bar-ba-ru ina MURUB ḥur-ri* the fox entered the rear of the hole, the wolf lay down in the middle of the hole LKA 2:12, 13, SB *wisd.*

(c) mine: KUR *Má-gan-na*^{kl} : KUR *ši-it ḥur(!)-ri* Magan = the land of the yield of the mine KAV 183:13, *geogr.*, cf. AfO 16 pl. 2:23 (= Hh. XXII); *a-ti-[ma] ḥu-ri KÙ* up to the silver mines PBS 5 34 xxvi 63, Manishtushu; *tūša ḥu-ur-ru-um ša KÙ.[BABBAR] ina ḥalšišu ibašši* as if there were a silver mine in his district ARM 1 73:19; cf. Hh. II 21, VI 147 and XI 336, cited above; note *ká.gal A-bi-šu*^{kl} = *abul ḥur-ru* Hg. B V iv 11.

(d) cavity of the mouth: may Nabu inflict hunger and want upon him *mimma uttú a-na ḥur-ri pi-šú la ikaššad* nothing he finds (i.e., no food) should reach the interior of his mouth IR 70 iv 19, NB *kud.*; *a-na ḥur-ri pi-i-šu dun-*

ḥuršānu A

namá išassika . . . the powerless can call to you at the top of his voice (lit.: to the [capacity of the] cavity of his mouth) Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 20, SB hymn.

ḥurruḥu (or *murruḥu*): s.; (mng. unkn.); *lex.**

ha-ár [HAB] = [*hu*]r-ru-ḥu, [*x*] *ḥur-ru-ḥu* A V/2:234f.

***ḥurruru** (fem. *ḥurrurtu*): adj.; deeply incised; SB*; cf. *ḥarāru* A.

KAM-tum *ḥur-ru-ur-tum* : *kišitti qāti* a deeply incised *ereštum*-mark (on the liver signifies) conquest CT 20 41 r. 10, ext.

ḥurrušu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OB, NA; cf. *ḥarāšu* A.

Ḥu-ru-zum LIH 15:17, OB; *Ḥur-ru-šu* ADD 352:2, NA.

(Holma Quttulu 59); Stamm Namengebung 265 n. 2.

ḥurrušu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait); MB*; cf. *ḥarāšu* C.

te.t[e] = [*ḥ*]ur-ru-šu CT 19 3 iii 14 (list of diseases).

Ḥu-ur-ru-šu (personal name) BE 14 120:36.

ḥursāniš see *ḥuršāniš*.

ḥursānu see *ḥuršānu*.

ḥursu see *ḥuršānu* B.

ḥuršatu s.; (a plant); plant list*.

ú ḥu-ur-ša-tú = [*ú* . . .] Uruanna II 4b (in the *azallū* group).

ḥuršāniš (*ḥursāniš*) adv.; like a mountain; SB, NB; cf. *ḥuršānu* A.

(a) *ḥuršāniš*: *dūra u šalhū ša GN . . . uzaqqir ḥur-ša-niš* the inner and outer wall of GN . . . I made as high as a mountain OIP 2 154:4, Senn., and passim in inscr. of Senn., very rare in Esarh. and Asb. (always wr. *ḥuršāniš* in Ass. royal inscr., except in BA 3 329 vii 5, Esarh., which is in Babyl. script).

(b) *ḥursāniš*: *uzaqqir ḥu-úr-sa-ni-iš* VAB 4 90 ii 9, Nbk., and passim in inscr. of Nbk. and Neriglissar.

ḥuršānu A (*ḥursānu*): s. plurale tantum; mountain (region); from OÁkk. on; Sum.

huršānu A

lw.; wr. syll. (only in SB) and 𒄩UR.SAG; cf. *huršāniš*.

hur-sa-an-nu (var. *hur-ša-nu*) = *šad-du-u* Malku II 34, also LTBA 2 2:7; in temple lists 𒄩ur.sag is always rendered with *šadū*, cf., e.g., *é.𒄩ur.sag gu.la* : *é.kur-e gal-e* : *é.ša-ḫu-ri* KAV 43 r. 2, etc.

(a) OAkk.: 𒄩UR.SAG *Ba-ša-ar* RA 9 57 SA 3:3 (corresponds to *Ba-sa-ar* KUR RTC 124 i 5'); as personal name: *Ḫur-sa-nūm* Porada Corpus of Near Eastern Seals I No. 189; *Si-𒄩UR.SAG* MAD I p. 218.

(b) Bogh., RŠ, Alalakh: 𒄩UR.SAG *imīd* he disappeared KBo 1 8:7 (ident. with *šadā(šu) imīd*); in Bogh., both in Akk. and Hitt., and in RŠ 𒄩UR.SAG is used as logogram and determinative for mountain: URU.MEŠ 𒄩UR.SAG villages of the mountain regions MRS 6 RS 11.790 edge (= Syria 21 125); URU *Ḫal-bi* 𒄩UR.SAG *Ḫa-zi* Aleppo in the Mount Cassius (area) MRS 6 RS 11.830:13; ^dIM EN 𒄩UR.SAG *Ḫa-zi* ibid. RS 16.144:12, RS 16.157:27, RS 16.238:18, cf. also ibid. RS 16.276:21; 𒄩UR.SAG *Ḫa-zi* Smith Idrimi 33; (note *ḫ*. in the meaning "siege ramp":) *ašūba* ... *epšama liššakin hur-ša-an epšama šukna* make ... a battering ram and have it placed in position, make ready a (siege) ramp KBo 1 11 r. 15, lit.

(c) in lit.: *galtu melammūšunu saḫip hur-sa-a-ni* their frightful sheen covers the mountains Gilg. IX ii 8; *ajātu hur-sa-a-nu ša la libušu šarūruka* what mountains are not clad, (O Shamash), in your splendor Schollmeyer No. 16 iv 6, SB; *kadrāta ana hur-sa-a-ni* you are powerful over the mountains ibid. i 21; *tāmāti hur-sa-a-ni eršeta šamāmi* ... *taba'i ūmišam* daily you pass over the sea, the mountains, the earth and the sky ibid. 29; *hur-sa-a-na la a'-a-ra* inaccessible mountain ZA 10 294:2, cf. AfK I 24, SB; *hur-ša-an-nu appunāma lu šēḫū* certainly the mountains are high KAR 158 ii 39 (incipit of a song); in epithets of gods: [*mul*]attū *hur-ša-a-ni* who smashes mountains BA 5 653:31, SB; *pātiqū hur-ša-a-ni* who piles up mountains ibid. 15; *ḫa-i-du hur-sa-a-ni* who explores the mountains BMS 12:28, SB; *munarriṭ hur-ša-ni* who shakes the mountains AKA 160:2, Asn.; ^dBIL.GI ... *maš-māš ilī hur-sa-a-ni* Gibil, conjuror of the gods of the mountains LKA 139:41, SB.

huršānu B

(d) in hist. (mostly NA): *šar hur-ša-an-ni u namē rapšūti* king of the mountain regions and the wide plains KAH 2 61:17, Tn. I; *mal-ku šadē u ḫu-ur-ša-ni* king of all the mountain ranges KAH 1 3:19, Adn. I, also KAH 2 112 r. 5', and passim; *kāšid ālāni u hur-ša-ni* conqueror of cities and mountain regions AKA 384 iii 126, Asn.; *mātāte la māgiri hur-ša-a-ni la kanšūti* unfriendly countries and unsubmissive mountain regions Winckler Sar. p. 40 No. V 13; *šabē hur-ša-a-ni pazrūti* the inhabitants of hidden-away mountain regions OIP 2 126a:4, Senn.; *ina ubānāt hur-ša-a-ni ardišunūti* I pursued them to the peaks of the mountains OIP 2 175 iv 10, Senn.; (various stones) *ultu qirib hur-ša-a-ni ašar nabnītušunu* from the interior of the mountains, their place of origin, (I brought to Nineveh) Thompson Esarh. v 81; *pušūq hur-ša-ni* mountain region of difficult access KAH 1 17:8, Tn. I; *Arinna kišša šuršuda kišir hur-ša-ni* the town Arinna, the well-founded citadel, the stronghold of the mountain region KAH 1 13 ii 7, Shalm. I; *ubān šadī rabīti ša kīma šēlūt šukurri zaqpatma eli hur-ša-a-ni šubat* ^dBēlit-ilē *šaḡāt reši* the high peak which rises steeply like the tip of a lance and is even higher than the mountain upon which the goddess Bēlit-ilē dwells TCL 3 18, Sar.; *bābilat ḫiṣib hur-ša-a-ni* (the gate called) It-brings-the-yeild-of-the-mountain-region OIP 2 112 vii 83, Senn.; *ittabalakkatu hur-sa-a-ni zaqrūti* who crossed over high mountains CT 37 6 i 13, Nbn.; *ḫ*.-mountains are qualified as: *bēru* (e.g., KAH 2 58:33, Tn. I), *ekšu* (AKA 184 r. 4, Asn.), *nesū* (AKA 82 vi 41, Tigl. I), *zaqru* (passim), *šaḡū* (passim).

huršānu B (*hursānu*, *hursu*): s.; (1) the place of the *ḫ*.-ordeal, (2) ordeal (by water), (3) (a plant); from OB on; mostly in abs. state (in SB both *huršan* and *hursan*, in Nuzi, MB and NB only *huršan*), note *hursu* ABL 550:10 and 12, NA; wr. syll. except for 𒄩UR.SAG in RA 18 33:7 and 10, in Nuzi with det. *id*.

sag.dingir = *hur-ša-a[n]* Erimḫuš VI 82 (in group with *išuru* [= *giš.𒄩UR*], *māmītu*, *nīš ilī*).

(1) the place of the *ḫ*.-ordeal — (a) in lit.: *ana hur-sa-an šū illak* [... *ša*] *illakūni* *é šū*

huršānu B

ina UGU *šapte ša hur-sa-an ina libbi iša'ulušu* he (Bel) goes to the *h.*, the . . . to which he goes, that house (or temple) is on the bank of the place of the *h.*-ordeal, in it they will question him KAR 143:6-7, NA rel. comm., cf. also *ibid.* 23 and 29, perhaps also *hu-ur-sa(!)-an(?)* KAR 219:12' (cf. von Soden, ZA 51 147); *ina itē* ^dÍD *ašar dēn nišī ibbirru itē* ^dÍD *hur-šá-an* at the side of the river, where (every) legal case of the people is examined, side of the river = *h.* Bab. 7 pl. 13:29f., Ludlul Comm.

(b) in leg.: *ana/ina huršān(i) alāku/šapāru* to go/send to the *h.* (where the ordeal takes place): *aššum awāti annāti ina íd hur-ša-an illaku* because of this case they will go to the *h.* JEN 124:19, also 125:23, 631:19, AASOR 16 74:25, 75:30, HSS 13 422:36, etc. (all Nuzi); [*ana*] *íd hur-ša-an a-na ištapru* they sent (them) to the *h.* HSS 13 310:12, Nuzi; *ana* HUR.SAG *išpuršunūtu* RA 18 33:7, NB (translit. only), with *alāku* cf. *ibid.* 10; PN PN₂ *ana hur-šá-an išpurma* PN₂ *izkamma* he sent PN and PN₂ to the *h.*-ordeal and PN₂ came out cleared and . . . BBSt. No. 9 iv a 4, NB; *hur-šá-an . . . illikūma izkānimma* they went to the *h.*-ordeal and came out cleared BIN 2 132:5, NB, cf. *ibid.* 42; *šumma ina hur-sa-an lallik šumma kalapu lantuhu* either I will go to the *h.*, or I will lift the *kalapu*-axe (for this type of ordeal, see sub *kal(a)pu*) ABL 390 r. 16, NA, also ABL 896:10(!), NA; *ana hur-ša-na be-lí* [. . .] *išapparanni* UET 6 53:5' and *ibid.* 8' and r. 1, MB (context damaged, direct speech quoted), also UET 6 60:6.

(c) listed among gods, but without det.: ^dAdad ^dSumuqan ^dNāru ^dŠamaš *ù Hu-ur-sa-nu ilū qašdūtum* Adad, Sumuqan, the River-god, Shamash and the *H.*, holy gods! Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 3:8, OB inc. (translit. only); note the unique personal name: *Hur-ša-an-DI.KUD* The-*h.*-is-judge BE 15 115:21, MB.

(d) other occ.: *ina* KÁ *hur-ša-an* UET 6 60:10, MB; *ina* KÁ *hur-šá-an x kaspā lapān* PN *iššū* at the *h.*-gate they took x silver from PN ZA 3 228 No. 5:7, NB; *u* PN É.BAR *hur-ša-[an]* *izzizu* and PN the scribe of the *h.* was present UET 6 60:14, MB.

(2) ordeal (by water) — (a) in lit.: *ša ina nāri ubbabu kēnu u raggu* // *aššum hur-sa-an*

huršīanu

iq[tabi] (I am) the one who purifies in the river the just and the wicked: this he (Marduk) says with regard to the *h.*-ordeal ZA 47 242:14, comm. to Marduk's Address to the Demons (translit. only); ^dÍD K Û.GA *amēlu ina hur-šá-nu zukkū* (incantation for) purifying in the river = to clear a man by means of a *h.*-ordeal BRM 4 20:59, NB, cf. *ibid.* 11.

(b) in leg.: *h. parāsu* to decide (in court) to (appeal to) a *h.*-ordeal: *hur-šá-an ina muh-ḫišunu iprusu* they gave a judgment for a *h.* for them ZA 3 228 No. 5:6, NB; *hur-šá-an ina muh-ḫišunu paris(i)* a *h.*-ordeal has been decided for them ABL 965 r. 12, NB; *huršāna emēdu* to impose a *h.*-ordeal: *sartennu hur-sa-na ētemessunu* the *sartennu*-official imposed a *h.*-ordeal upon them Tell Halaf No. 110:4, note: [. . .] *hur-sa-na it-ta-ru-su* [. . .] *ibid.* 5; (*ina*) *huršān(i) zakū* to become cleared through a *h.*-ordeal: *tuppa ana hur-ša-an . . . ilḫuraš-šumma ina hur-ša-an . . . PN izkamma* he wrote for him an order to (undergo) a *h.*-ordeal and PN came out cleared from the *h.*-ordeal BBSt. No. 3 v 14, 17, MB, cf. *ibid.* iv 38 and v 4.

(3) (a plant): *ú hur-ša-an* KUB 37 1:20, med.; NUMUN *ú hur-za-an* *ibid.* 28 (cf. Köcher, AfO 16 48f.); cannot be identified with *ú* HUR.SAG.SAR (for which see sub *azupiru*).

Driver and Miles, Assyrian Laws 86ff.; von Soden, ZA 51 140f.

huršīanu s. masc. and fem.; package, bundle; OA; *ina ištēt h.* OIP 27 55:34, *ina ištēn h.* TCL 20 159:21; wr. *hu-ur-si-a-nu-um* BIN 4 162:37; cf. *harāšu* A.

I MA.NA *kaspam ša ina hu-ur-šī-a-nim ša* PN *nušēliu* we will forward one mina of silver that is in the bundle of PN Golénischeff 17:22, let.; *tuppū tamalākum u hu-ur-šī-a-nu-um kunukkū ša* PN *ina bitija . . . ibaššiu* the tablets, the box and the package (with) the seals of PN are in my house CCT 4 6b:5, and passim; *unūssunu u hu-ur-šī-a-nu-um ša dulbātīm mimma* PN PN₂ *u* PN₃ *našūnik-kum* PN, PN₂ and PN₃ are bringing to you their equipment and the package with *dulbātum* OIP 27 55:22 (= BIN 4 162:37); cf. *hu-ur-šī-a-šu* CCT 4 6b:16.

J. Lewy, MVAG 33 258 note c.

huršu

huršu (*uršu*, *bīt hurši*): s.; (1) larder, (2) storehouse; OA, MA, NA; NA *bīt hurše*, Nuzi *uršu*; cf. *huršu* in *rab huršāti*.

é.š.u.bur.an.na = é *hur-še* = é *nap-ta-ni i-tar-ra-šu huršu*-house = house (where) one prepares the meals KAV 42 r. 19, and dupl.

(1) larder (of a private household): *ana hu-ur-ši-kà šebilamma mala akal šerrika u aššitika nānu eprišunu lu niddin* send to your larder sufficient food for your children and your wife, (so that) we may give (them) their rations KT Hahn 9:32, OA let.; Ì DÜG.GA *ina hu-ur-ši-e ša Šubat-Enlil ipuš* I(?) made sweet(-smelling) oil in the *h.* of GN ArOr 17/1 pl. 6:4, Mari let.; *hu-ru-uš* (var. é *hu-ru-uš*, l. 29) *Ištar ša tarbašima ša altammu ša Ištar iqabbiušuni* the pantry of Ishtar, which is in the courtyard, which is (also) called the “inn of Ishtar” (had fallen into ruins) KAH 2 34:17, Adn. I.

(2) storehouse: send me *ištēn ešam taškarinnam arkam ša i-hu-ur-ši-im ibaššiu* one long *taskarinnu*-board which is in the storehouse CCT 4 35b:17, OA let.; wool *i-hu-ur-ši-im pehišima u kunukši* lock and seal in the storehouse TCL 19 51:11, OA let., cf. TCL 20 99:9 and 129:8', Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 26:6 and 11; *ana PN ana hu-ur-ši-im kuta'ulim* to send PN to the storehouse to detain (him) KT Hahn 23:4 and 14, OA; I é *adu libbi ur-ši-šu u qaqqaru ša pāni* É.HI.A ... *iddin* he gave one house with its storeroom and the territory in front of the buildings JEN 239:11, Nuzi.

Landsberger and Balkan, *Belleten* 14 240.

huršu in *rab huršāti* s.; storehouse keeper; OA*.

I *šubātam ana GAL hu-ur-ša-tim PN išši* PN took a garment/fabric to the “chief of the storehouse” CCT 3 28b:12.

hurteppu see *hultuppu*.

hurtu see *hartu*.

hūrū s.; son; syn. list*; foreign word.

hu-u-ru-u = ma-ar CT 18 20 r. i 14.

Possibly derived from Hurr. *huri*.

hurubbu s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

husariqqu

UZU *hu-ru-ub* MEŠ *ša alpi h.*-meat of the ox BRM 2 22:6; UZU *hu-ru-ub-bu* MEŠ *ibid.* 20; UZU [*hu*]-*ru-bu* YOS 3 194:28, let.

(Holma, Or. NS 13 111).

hurūgu s.; (a bird); SB*.

šir.bur.gaz.mušen = *hu-ru-gu*(?) Hh. XVIII 17; hu.ru.ug.mušen = [*hu*]-*ru-gu* = *kur-ku-u šá enē^{II}-šu la* SA₅.MEŠ *hurūgu* bird = a *kurkū*-bird whose eyes are not red Hg. D 344.

ina HUL hu-ru-gu MUŠEN against the evil (portended by) the *h.*-bird CT 41 24 iii 16, rel. See also *kurukku*.

***huruhartu** s.; (a household object); MA*; only pl. attested.

5 *hu-ru-ha-ra-tu ip-š[a] sa-su-te* KAJ 310:40.

huruhurtu see *hurhurtu*.

huruppu s.; (a dish made of metal); from Ur III on; Akk. lw. in Sum.

[...] *hu*(l)-*ru-up-pa-šu-nu ú-šaq-qu-ma* [...] *šá-qu-ú* CT 41 28:14, Alu Comm.

(a) in gen.: hu.ru.pu.um UD.KA.BAR RA 12 61:6, Ur III (translit. only); *hu-ru-up-pu* KÙ.GI *ár-qu* a *h.* of yellow gold RA 43 138:3, OB Qatna inv.; *hu-ru-pa-a-te erī* bronze *h.*-dishes (among other utensils of bronze) TCL 3 363, Sar.; *hu-ru-up-pa* KÙ.GI (in broken context) AMT 80,1:23.

(b) as token of engagement: *šumma a'īlu ... ina šākulte hu-ru-up-pa-a-te ūbil* if a man brings *h.*-dishes on the occasion of the (betrotal) banquet KAV 1 vi 17 and 20, Ass. Code (§§ 42f.).

(Laroche apud Bottéro, RA 43 138 n. 15).

huruššu s.; (a kind of onion); plant list*.

sum.aš.me.sar = *hu-ru-uš-šum*, sum.BAR. SAR = MIN Uruanna II 196f.

BAR obviously represents an old scribal error, preserved by the scribes, for aš.me.

hurūšu s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

Before the coming of the flood [...] *ani mala ibaššū lu su*(?)-*up-pu-lu*(?) *lu pu-ut-tu-ú* *hu-ru-šu* may all the ... which exist be . . . , may the *h.* be open Hilprecht *Deluge Story* pl. 2 r. 5'.

hurzinu (a tree) see *urzinu*.

husariqqu (bison) see *kusariqqu*.

ḥusāru

ḥusāru (*ḥušāru*): s.; (a precious stone); OA; *ḥu-ša-ra-am* (Belleten 14 224:7).

(a) form and quality: 6 MA.NA *ḥu-sà-ra-am abnam lakkappam* six minas of ḥ., a solid block KTS 22b:3; qualified as SIG₅ and *watrum*: KTS 30:14, TCL 14 22:15 and unpub. letter quoted in Belleten 14 234; mentioned together with NA₄.GUG, “carnelian”: NA₄.GUG *ù ḥu-sà-ri-im* CCT 440a:25, cf. *ibid.* 6, cf. BIN 6 89:5 (*ḥu-sà-ru*); with *amūtum*, “iron”: *šim amūtum u ḥu-sà-ri-im* MVAG 35/3 No. 332:14; *ḥu-sà-ru-um amūtum* AN.NA *u TÚG.ĪIA ḥ.* stone, iron, tin and garments *ibid.* line 19; *aššumi amūtum u ḥu-sà-re* TCL 14 9:3; *x ḥu-sà-ra-am damqam watram* 11 GÍN *amūtum* KTS 30:14, cf. TCL 14 77:6, TCL 21 274:15, BIN 4 160:38; *ḥu-sà-ru-u[m] du-ku-um* (mng. obscure) TCL 19 49:41.

(b) utilization: *kunukkum ša PN ša ḥu-sà-ri-im* a seal of PN (made) of ḥ. KTS 33b:8; *ḥusārum . . . ana tamlīm šimam ubbal ḥ.* will fetch a (good) price for inlay-work unpub. letter quoted Belleten 14 234; *kà-sà-am ša ḥu-sà-ri-im* a goblet (made) of ḥ. TCL 14 22:16, cf. *ibid.* 24; *paniša ḥu-ša-ra-a[m] uḥḥiz* its front (i.e., of the throne) I incrustated with ḥ. Belleten 14 224:7, Irishum; note: imported from Assur: VAT 9292 (quoted in Belleten 14 235, cf. also J. Lewy, *Israel Exploration Journal* 5 156 n. 10), KT Hahn 11:10', etc. Also used as personal name, e.g., CCT 1 15b:11, and *passim*.

J. Lewy, *KT Hahn* p. 18; Landsberger and Balkan, *Belleten* 14 234f.; J. Lewy, *Israel Exploration Journal* 5 154ff.

***ḥusāsu** (fem. *ḥusāsitu*): s.; (mng. unkn., diminutive, occ. only as personal name); NB*.

¹*Ḥu-sà-si-ti* YOS 6 79:10 and 80:10.

ḥusā'ū see *ḥušú*.

ḥusīgu s.; (a stone used as a charm); SB*.

abnu šikinšu kīma karāši aruq tikpūšu nu[. . .] 10 sadīri išu NA₄.BI NA₄ *ḥu-si-gu* MU. NI the appearance of the stone is green like leek, its spots are . . . , it has ten *sadīru* (lines?) — the name of this stone is *ḥusīgu*-stone, (a stone charm preventing a *ḥa'attu*-demon from attacking the person who wears it) KAR 185 r.(?) ii 12.

G. Meier, *AfO* 13 73.

ḥussuru

ḥusīnu see *ḥupānu*.

****ḥusiranu** (Bezold Glossar 125 a): read *u₅-ra-nu*, see sub *uriannu*.

ḥusirtu s.; cut off part of a reed; OB*; cf. *ḥesēru*.

[ḥ]u(?)*-si-ir-tum* (as math. term) TMB No. 190:25 coll. by von Soden, *ZDMG* 93 148.

ḥusmānu s.; a blue(?) shade (of wool); RŠ*; cf. *ḥašmānu*, *ḥašmānuḥḥe*.

x SIG *ḥu-us-ma-ni* (beside SIG *ta-kil-ta*) MRS 6 RS 12.33 r. 6 (= Syria 28 55).

ḥussu (cultic object) see *uš'u*.

ḥussû adj.; (describing a container); NB*.

1 DUG *ḥu-us-su-ú* VAS 6 31:2; 1-en DUG *dan-nu* 1 *ḥu-us-su-ú* *ibid.* 4.

ḥussû (*ḥuzzû*): v.; to crush or mince (plants in preparing remedies); Bogh., SB*; wr. *tu-ḥa-za* AMT 25,6 ii 9, KAR 159 r. 14.

[NU.Ú]R.MA *tu-ḥa-az-za* [. . . *ta*]-*na-ap-pa-aš* you crush/mince pomegranates, you beat . . . KUB 4 49 iv 5; (speaking of various plants:) SIG₇-*su tu-ḥa-sa* A.MEŠ-šú *ina* [. . .] its green (parts) you crush/mince and its juice in . . . AMT 15,6:5, cf. AMT 1,6:2, also AMT 25,6 ii 9 (wr. *tu-ḥa-za*) and 13; *suādu*-plants *tu-ḥa-sa ina mé kašūti tulabbak* you crush/mince and steep in cold water Kuchler *Beitr.* pl. 6 i 14; GIŠ.ŠINIG SIG₇-*su tu-ḥa-sa* the green (parts) of the tamarisk you crush/mince, (you pour strong vinegar over it, let it stand over night, and strain it in the morning in a *ḥuliam*-pot) AMT 9,1:32; SUM.[SIKIL].SAR *tu-ḥa-sa ana libbi uznēšu tunattak* you crush onions (and) drop (the juice) into his ears AMT 36,1:11, cf. 1-*niš tu-ḥa-sa* AMT 4,1:5 (in broken context); 1-*[niš] tu-ḥa-za mēšunu tasāk* the . . . you crush, you strain their juice (and make him drink it) KAR 159 r. 14.

von Soden, *ZA* 44 304.

ḥussuru adj.; blunted, trimmed down; lex.*; cf. *ḥesēru*.

udu.si.nu.tuk = *ḥu-[us-su-ru]* sheep which has no horns = sheep with blunted horns Hh. XIII 177; gi.nīg.tur.tur = *[ḥu-u]s-su-ru* trimmed down reed Hh. VIII 95; NE.GUL^[x].GUL = *ki-nu-nu ḥu-us-su-*

ḥusû A

rum broken brazier Izi I 190; zú.gul.gul = *ḥu-sú-ru-um* broken (tooth) Kagal D Fragm. 6:8 (also quoted sub *ḥesēru*).

ḥusû A s.; (a luminous phenomenon); SB*.
meš-ḥu // *ḥu-si-e* GIM [*ḥ*]u-si-e *mul-luḥ*
 brilliancy = *ḥusû*, it (the star) twinkles like
ḥusû ACh Supp. 2 64 i 9; DIŠ UD UD.DA-su
gal-ta-at ... UD.DA *ḥu-su-ú* LUḥ *ga-la-tum*
 KI.MIN UD.DA-su *da-ʿu-mat* if the air(?) of the
 day is fearfull, ... (comm. :) UD.DA (is)
ḥusû, LUḥ (is) to shiver, variant: its air(?) is
 sombre (mng. obscure) ACh Adad 33:25.

(Schaumberger in SSB Erg. 288; von Soden, ZA 44 304.)

ḥusû B s.; (a bird); lex.*

[... MUŠEN] = *ḥu-su-u* Practical Vocabulary
 Assur 966; ^dNIN.ninna.mušen = *eš-še-pu* = *ḥu-si-i*
 (*ḥ.* explains *eššepu*, an obsolete word for owl) Hg.
 C I 10.

ḥusukia s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

PN has been paid nine shekels of silver
 (and) five minas of wool, the purchase price
 of 12 *ḥu-su-[k]i-ia* GCCI 2 164:3.

See also *ḥušukú*.

ḥušābu s.; (1) a cut off piece of wood,
 (2) (a part or product of the palm tree), (3) a
 chip of wood, (4) as personal name; SB, NB;
 wr. sometimes with det. GIŠ; cf. *ḥašābu A*.

[gi-iš] GIŠ = *ḥu-ša-bu* Idu II 186; *ba-ár* BAR =
ḥu-ša-bi A I/6:236; *giš.peš.gišimmar* =
 [*ḥu-ša-bu*] Hh. III 385; *pi-eš PEŠ* = *ḥu-ša-bu* Idu
 II 133; *tum* = *šu-lu-ú ša ḥu-ša-bi* to remove a
 splinter BRM 4 33 i 3; [e] [È] = *ḥa-a-mu, ḥu-ša-bu*
 A III/3:168f.; *an.ba* = *ḥa-a-mu, ki.ba* = *ḥu-ša-bu*
 Erimḥuš II 189-90, Erimḥuš Bogh. C ii 4'-5', and
 cf. also Imgidda to Erimḥuš C 19'-20'; *an.ba.*
GUL = *ḥa-a-mu, ki.ba.GUL* = *ḥu-ša-bu* Erimḥuš II
 191-192; *an* = *ḥa-a-mu, an* = *ḥ[u-ša-bu?]* Izi V
 180-180a; *ḥa-mi* // *ḥu-ša-bi* // <ú//> *ḥa-mi* // <ú//>
ḥu-ša-bi ḥāmu is *ḥ.*, (because) *ú* is *ḥāmu* (and) *ú* is
ḥ. CT 41 31:31, Alu Comm.

(1) a cut off piece of wood — (a) twig: *ina*
ḥu-šab GIŠ.MA.NU *ana 3-šú ikarrit* he strikes
 (the clay figure) three times with a twig
 of laurel(?) Maqlu IX 159, 181; 14 *ḥu-šab*
 ú A.ZAL.LÁ *ina DUR-tú tukasšar* you bind
 14 twigs of *azallu*-plant into a bunch 4R 55
 No. 1:13, Lamashtu,

ḥušābu

(b) lumber, timber: GIŠ *ḥu-šab* GIŠ.E.PAP.GAL
 logs of E.PAP.GAL-wood (imported from Tel-
 mun) ABL 791:11, 13, NB; *riqqē siparru u*
 GIŠ *ḥu-ša-bi-šú-nu* perfumes, copper and
 logs (which the merchants have imported
 from Telmun) ABL 458 r. 4, NB.

(c) as part of a chariot etc.: *šumma ... lu*
nīru lu mašaddu lu asmarū lu mimma ḥu-šab
 GIŠ.GIGIR *iššebir* if (a prince rides in a chariot
 and) either the yoke, or the pole(?), or the
 "lance," or any *ḥ.* of the chariot breaks CT
 34 8:3 and dupl., cf. RA 21 128, Alu; *šumma sīsū*
ša GIŠ.GIGIR DINGIR *is-kil-ma ḥu-šab* GIŠ.
 GIGIR *išbir* if a horse (pulling) the divine
 chariot stumbles(?) and breaks the *ḥ.* of the
 chariot TCL 6 9:13, Alu; *ana ḥu-ša-bi* GIŠ.
 APIN (silver) for the *ḥ.* of the plow VAS 6
 190:12, NB; *ḥu-ša-ab kappišunu ša ḥurāši*
 the quill of their wings is of gold (descr. of the
 animal figures) T 232 IX i 24, unpub. Berlin
 Museum inventory (courtesy Köcher), MA.

(d) cuttings (of an aromatic substance):
 1 *ka-si ḥu-ša-a-be* MEŠ a cup of cuttings
 Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 4:14, MA.

(2) (a part or product of the palm tree) —
 (a) stem of the frond, used as a pole: GIŠ
ḥilēpu GIŠ *šarbati qanāti u* GIŠ *ḥu-ša-bi ana*
šigilti ultu eglāti qišti u appāri ... iššú he
 unlawfully took away willow wood, *šarbatu*-
 wood, reeds and poles from the fields, forest
 and marsh YOS 6 122:7, NB; PN *x ḥu-šab maḥir*
 PN received *x* poles VAS 6 260:2-11, NB; *x*
 silver *ana ḥu-ša-bu šá é* UDU.NITÁ SUM given
 for (buying) posts for the cattle pen GCCI 1
 172:11, NB; LÚ.ḤUN.GÁ.ME *ša ultu* GIŠ *nagé*
 GIŠ *ḥu-ša-be inaššūnu* hired laborers who
 carry poles from the embankment(?) GCCI 1
 414:3, NB, and cf. YOS 6 32:58; *ana ḥu-ša-bu*
ana GIŠ.IG (silver) for posts for a door GCCI 1
 92:1, NB; *ana ḥu-ša-bu ana 22* GIŠ.MÁ.MEŠ
 (silver) for poles for 22 ships UCP 9 p. 90
 No. 24:20, NB; *ana* GIŠ *ḥu-ša-bi šá* GIŠ *su-*
na-nu šá LUGAL (silver) for poles for the
 king's ... Moore Michigan Coll. 89:57, NB.

(b) as part of rent paid in NB period to
 the owner of a date orchard; measured in
 loads (*biltu*) and/or tied in bundles (*gidmu*):
 1 GUR *biltu ša ḥu-ša-bi tuḥallu* 123 SILA
mangaga gipá ša uḥīnu inandin he will give

hušābu

per gur (of dates) one load of *ḥ.*, the green dates, 123 silas of *mangaga* (and as many) *gipā* (full) of fresh dates VAS 3 61:11, and passim; LÚ *ša muḥḥi* GIŠ.BAR *suluppī* ... 5000 *biltu ša* GIŠ *ḥu-ša-bi inaššīma* the official in charge of the date-dues ... will bring (in) 5000 loads of *ḥ.* YOS 7 168:4; 14 *biltu ša ḥu-ša-bi ša ina biltu* 40 *gidmu babbanū* 14 loads of *ḥ.*, in which (each) load (contains) 40 *gidmu*-bundles of very good ones VAS 3 135:1; 400 *gidim ša ḥu-ša-bi elāt ḥaruttu* ... *ultēbīla* I have sent 400 *gidmu*-bundles of *ḥ.* apart from the *ḥarūtu*-branches CT 22 80:6, let.; 1000 *ḥu-ša-bi ša* 6 SĪLA 12 SĪLA *kabir ina libbi iddūku'* they have cut off 1000 *ḥ.*, six (and) twelve silas thick YOS 3 200:29, let.; *pūt* ... *li-ib ḥarūtu u ḥu-ša-bi abalūte* PN ... *naši* PN ... guarantees for ... the "palm-cabbage," the *ḥarūtu*-branches and the dry *ḥ.* VAS 5 11:9; *tuhalla darīki u ḥu-ša-bi eḫir* he has received the green dates, a *darīku*-pot and *ḥ.* VAS 3 134:16.

(3) a chip of wood (in transferred mng.: a thing of little value) — (a) in the idiom *ḥāmu u ḥ.*, "a blade of straw or a splinter of wood:" [*ḥa*]-*a-mu ḥu-ša-ba u mimma ša inē šūli* (incantation for) removing a straw, a splinter of wood, or anything from the eyes AMT 12,1:50; *ḥa-a-ma ū ḥu-ša-ba* (var. *ḥu-u-ša-a-pa* KBo 1 1:51) *ša Mitanni ul elqi* I have not taken away from Mitanni (even) a (piece of) straw or a splinter of wood KBo 1 2:32 etc., treaty; *ina šadē* ... *ša ḥa-a-mu ḥu-ša-bu ina libbi laššūni* in the mountains where there is not even a single plant or tree OIP 2 156:2, Senn.

(b) other occ.: *šumma kalbu ana bīt amēli ḥu-ša-ba ušerib* if a dog brings a chip of wood into someone's house CT 40 43 K.8064:10, etc., Alu; *kī ša šāḫīli* ... *ḥu-ša-bu sipru u galālu išahḫalu* as the filter ... filters splinters, *sipru* and pebbles ABL 292:16, NB; *ana luqquti ša ḥu-ša-bi-ši-na ana ḥummumi ša ḥumāmātišina* ... *nillika* we have come to pick up the bits and pieces (left) by (the sorceresses), to gather their leavings Maqlu III 37; *šumma kakkabu ana ḥu-ša-ba* GUR if a star turns into a *ḥ.* K.4363:3' in 2R 49 No. 4; 16 MA.NA *ki-tu-ū ḥu-ša-bi* flax of *ḥ.* Nbn. 117:1.

hušannu

(4) as personal name: based on mng. 1, 2, or 3, always as "family-name," i. e., in third position in the filiation or in second position after A, "descendant," wr. *Hu-šab* CT 22 174:38, and passim, *Hu-ša-bi* VAS 6 279:16, etc.

For mng. 2 cf. San Nicolò-Ungnad, NRV 1 No. 374 n. 4, also Ungnad NRV Glossar p. 65; for mng. 3 cf. Speiser, JAOS 54 200ff.

hušannu s.; (1) sash, (2) belt; NB; wr. syll. and NÍG.ÍB.LÁ, sometimes with det. TÚG.

TÚG.NÍG.ÍB.LÁ = *ḥu*-[*ša-an-nu*] Hh. XIX 248.

(1) sash: 3 *ḥu-ša-an-ni-e ša amiltu* three sashes for women Evetts Ner. 28:12; 2 *ḥu-ša-an-ni-e kitinnē babbanātu* ... *liddinniš-šunūtu* let them give them two very good linen *ḥ.*'s YOS 3 136:8, let.; *ḥu-ša-an-[ni-e] kitinnē* TCL 9 117:14, let.; 3 GÍN SÍG.ZA.GIN. KUR.RA *ana TÚG.NÍG.ÍB.LÁ ša Anunītu* three shekels of blue wool for the sash of the goddess DN Nbn. 794:4; 10 TÚG.NÍG.ÍB.LÁ.MEŠ 1-en TÚG.ÚR 1-en *parsīgu lubulti Bēlit-Sippar* ten sashes, one loincloth, one headband, the apparel of DN Nbk. 87:2; sashes for Bēlit-Sippar Cyr. 201:12, for Aškajītu GCCI 2 365:2, for Bēlit-Uruk YOS 7 183:2, 5, for Nanā ibid. 11, for Ušuramātsu ibid. 23, for Gula ibid. 26, for Shamash and Aja Nbn. 726:7-8 and 320:6-7, Cyr. 201:8, ZA 4 137 No. 4:17, 19, VAS 6 17:6, 7, 11, for Aja Camb. 312:10, etc.

(2) belt: *ina namšarī zaqtūti ḥu-ša-an-ni-šū-nu uparri' patrē šibbi* ... *ša qablēšunu ēkim* with sharp swords I slit their belts and took away the girdle-daggers from their waists OIP 2 184 vi 14, Senn.; *ušurtam ša kalī kīma ḥu-ša-an-ni ina qablīša teššir* you make a drawing in *kalū*-ochre around her waist like a *ḥ.*-belt KAR 298:27 and dupl. (cf. Gurney, AAA 22 64ff.), rit.; the *ḫurru*-cord of blue wool *ina ḥu-[ša]-an(?) -ni-ka tarak[kas]* you tie on your belt MAOG 5/3 31 note h Photo Konst. 201a r. 7 (translit. only), SB rit.

ḥ. in mng. 1 is an article of apparel, made of linen or wool, worn by women and goddesses and by Shamash. Usually six to ten *ḥ.*'s are listed for one or a small number of other garments, cf. e.g. Nbk. 87:2, cited above, also Cyr. 201:12f., GCCI 2 365:2, Nbn. 726:7f.

Ungnad, ZA 31 258f.

huṣṣu

huṣṣu s.; reed hut, reed fence (of a particular type of construction); from MB on; pl. *huṣṣāti, huṣṣēti*; cf. *haṣāṣu*.

gi.[dím].ma, gi.DIR, gi.[gi₄], gi.[gilim] = *hu-u[ṣ-ṣu]* Hh. IX 359-362; gi.sig = *ki-ik-ki-šú* = *hu-uṣ-ṣu* fence Hg. A II 34 (quoted in RA 13 28:31, Alu Comm.); gi.ú.[še].lugal = *zir-ru* = *hu-uṣ-ṣu* *šá* GI.MEŠ reed hut, gi.ú.[še].lugal = *li-mi-tum* = MIN *šá* GI.MEŠ reed fence Hg. B II 221f.; [...] = [...] = *hu-uṣ-ṣu* Hg. B V ii 1.

(a) in gen.: [...] *hu-uṣ-ṣi(!)-ti ša bēli išpur-a[nni]* (concerning) the reed fences/huts about which my lord has written (to me) PBS 1/2 28 r. 1, MB let.; the satrap of Babylonia *hu-uṣ-ṣu šá* GI *ir-si*-[...] . . . ed a reed fence/hut BHT pl. 15:15, LB chron.; *bītu hu-uṣ-ṣu* (for rent) ZA 3 157 No. 16:1, NB; *bītu hu-uṣ-ṣu* (for sale) Dar. 379:8; *bītu abta u hu-uṣ-ṣu* a house in ruins and a reed hut Camb. 423:1 (referred to in line 10 as *bitu šuāti*), cf. Dar. 367:1 and 8.

(b) in *huṣṣa haṣāṣu*: *hu-uṣ-ṣu pītnu babbanú ina libbi ihaṣṣaṣ* he will make a strong, very good reed hut thereon (on the lot) VAS 5 117:6, NB (the specifications contained in the text mention *dappu*, “planks,” and *riksu*, “reinforcement”); *hu-uṣ-ṣu-a-ti liḥṣusu ina libbi lūšibu u hirīšu šaniu . . . liḥruṣu* let them set up reed huts and dwell therein and let them dig another trench (around it) ABL 1292 r. 5, NA.

(c) in *huṣṣu/huṣṣēti ša* PN (rural settlements consisting of reed huts or possibly surrounded by reed fences) (NB only): *ana URU hu-uṣ-ṣi ušērib* BBSt. No. 24:14, Nbk. I kud., cf. *ibid.* 22; URU *hu-uṣ-ṣu a-mu-qa-du ša hadri* PBS 2/1 140:6; URU *hu-ṣa-ti* YOS 3 65:27; URU *hu-uṣ-ṣi-e-tú* LÚ.[x].MEŠ BE 9 86a:8; *ina hu-uṣ-ṣi-e-tú ša* LÚ *magušu* BE 9 88:4; *ina šupal hu-uṣ-ṣi-ti ša* PN AfO 16 pl. 3 No. 1:2; *hu-uṣ-ṣi-e-ti ša* PN Evetts Ner. 54:3-7; SUG *hu-uṣ-ṣi-e-ti šá* É. DINGIR.MEŠ BIN 1 166:11; PN *ina hu-uṣ-ṣu(-)a-a ana* PN₂ . . . (mng. obscure) BRM 1 22:2, NB.

huṣṣubu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OB*; cf. *haṣābu* A.

Hu-zu-bu-um RA 8 75 AO 4668 seal, also UET 5 537:9.

hūṣahhu

hūṣu s.; (a pain); SB.

(a) *hūṣ hipi libbi* a physical pain: 15 ME. UGU *šumma amēlu hu-uṣ* GAZ (= *hipi*) *libbi irtanašši* (these are) 15 plasters(?) in case a man repeatedly suffers pains KAR 186:22, med., cf. also *hu-uṣ-ṣa hipi libbi* Labat TDP 126:43 (GCCII 2 406:10, the comm. to this passage, does not understand the word: *hu-uz-za* // *še-mu-ú šá ka-ba-bu* “to roast”), cf. also AMT 64,2:10 and *ibid.* 71,1:11; *u’a a’a hu-uṣ-ṣu hipi libbi gilittu pirittu adirtu* woe and cry, *h*.-pain, trembling, fear, darkness Maqlu VII 131; [*ša*] . . . *hu-uz-zu hi-pi libbi nadūšu* on whom *h*.-pain has been cast BBR No. 11 ii 12; *hu-ú* *ṣa hipi libbi* AMT 71,1:5.

(b) *hūṣ hipi libbi* an emotional hurt: *ana hu-uṣ-ṣi u* GAZ(= *hipi*) *libbi liqatta šanātiša* may her years bring her (life) to an end in *h*.-and heartbreak 4R 59 No. 1 r. 16, SB rel.; *hu-uṣ hipi libbi ittija raksu h*.-heartbreak is clinging (lit.: tied) to me KAR 228:21, and *passim*.

Originally probably a hendiadys construction denoting a specific abdominal pain.

hūṣahhu (*haṣahhu*): s. masc.; (1) famine, (2) lack, scarcity, (3) need, requirement, (4) (a disease); from OA, OB on, also Bogh.; wr. syll. and SU.KÚ (note that SU.KÚ can also be read *būbūtu*, and cf. SU.KÚ *hu-ṣah-ḫi* AfO 8 25 r. iv 9); cf. *haṣāhu*.

SU.KÚ = *hu-ṣah-hu* Nabnitu IV 239, also Lu Excerpt II 125; ú.gug = *hu-ša-ah-hu* Izi E 307, also Igituh I ii 151; GUG^{GU-UG}.kal.la = *hu-š[a]h-hu* Erimhuš VI 248; ú.GUL = *hu-ṣah-hu* Erimhuš II 227; ú.x.gál.la = *hu-ša-ah-hu* Erimhuš III 162; [š]à.mar.mar = *ša.gar.gar* = *hu-ša-hu* (var. *ha-ṣah-hu*) Emesal Voc. III 86; *hu-ṣah-hu* = *bu-bu-tú* Izbu Comm. 417; *hu-ṣah* (var.: *ša*)-*hu* = *bu-bu-tú* LTBA 2 2:344 and dupl.

(1) famine — (a) in apod. of omina: Adad will send a devastating inundation, *hu-ša-hu-um mātam iṣabbat* a famine will seize the country YOS 10 36 i 28, OB ext., and *passim*; *mātam dannatum iṣabbatma hu-ša-ah-[h]u-um ibbašši* hardship will seize the land and there will be a famine YOS 10 56 i 22, OB Izbu, and *passim*; *hu-ša-hu-um ša šalmātum innandá ibbašši* there will be a famine in which corpses will be piled up YOS 10 24:34, OB ext.; *Enlil māta ina* SU.KÚ *uṣahḫar* Enlil will

ḥušaḥḥu

weaken the land through famine CT 28 24a:18, SB Izbu; SU.KÚ *dannu ina māti ibašši išpikē malūti ireqqu* there will be a severe famine in the country, the full granaries will become empty KAR 427 r. 28, SB ext.

(b) in curses: *ūmī iṣūti(m) šanāt ḥu-ša-aḥ-ḥi-im . . . ana šimtim lišimšum* may he allot to him . . . a destiny of short days, of years of famine CH xlii 67, and passim; *māssu ina ḥu-ša-aḥ-ḥi-im u būbūtim liḥalliq* may he (Adad) destroy his land through famine and hunger CH xliii 73; *sunqu būbūtu arurtu ḥu-ša-ḥu ina mātišu lu kajān* may there be constant want, hunger, drought (and) famine in his land KAH 1 3 r. 37, Adn. I; may Shamash *ḥu-ša-aḥ-ḥa ana mātišu liddi* send a famine into his land AKA 3:9, Arik-dēn-ili, and often in maledictions of royal inscriptions and kudurrus; *ina sunqi ḥu-šaḥ-ḥi ekulu šera aḥameš* because of want and famine they ate each other's flesh Streck Asb. 68:36.

(c) in lit.: *ammaki taškunu abūba ḥu-šaḥ-ḥu liššakin* instead of the deluge you have brought about, would that there had been a famine Gilg. XI 184; Adad, preeminent in heaven and earth *nammašše šerišu ina ḥu-šaḥ-ḥi ušamqat* will destroy his wild animals through a famine CT 15 50 r. 2, SB; *ni-ib-ri-tu [ḥu-ša-a]ḥ-ḥu* hunger (and) want CT 13 40 iii 5, SB.

(2) lack, scarcity: *ḥu-šaḥ-ḥu ina išpikišu ippattar* the lack (of food) in his storehouse will come to an end Kraus Texte 57a i 14', SB physiogn.; SU.KÚ *še-im IN.NU u Ú.MEŠ ina māti ibašši* there will be lack of barley, straw and fodder in the land KAR 427:14, ext., cf. also CT 20 50:20.

(3) need, requirement (only OA): *tértaka u ḥu-ša-ḥa-kà ezib* write down your orders and (the list of) your requirements CCT 2 16a:8; *ḥu-ša-ḥa-ak-nu ezbāma* write down your requirements TCL 20 108:9'; with *tup-pam lapātum*, "to write," in BIN 4 221:12, etc.

(4) (a disease characterized by ravenous hunger): *šumma amēlu ḥu-šaḥ-ḥu iṣbatsu* if hunger has seized a man Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 39; note SU.KÚ as gloss to Irra in *ukulti Irra ina māti ibašši* there will be a raging of

ḥuššū

Irra (the god of pestilence) in the country CT 39 26:8, Alu.

ḥušaḥašu s.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*: Hurr. lw.

DUMU.SAL PN DUMU.SAL-ia SAL PN₂ *mutija ana jāši ana ḥu-ša-k[a]-ši-ia ittadin u anāku* SAL PN₂ *ana aššūti attadin kasapšu ašar mutišu eltegi* my husband gave me PN₂ the daughter of my daughter PN as a *ḥ.* for me, and I gave PN₂ away as a wife and took the money for her from her husband HSS 5 11:4.

See also *ḥašaḥušennu*.

ḥušānu s.; (part of a ship); lex. from Elam*; Sum. lw.

giš.ḥuš.[s]ag ḥu-ša-a-an (pronunciation of the Sum.) = *ḥu-ša-nu-um ša i-li-pi-im* MDP 18 56 r. 3.

ḥušāru see *ḥušāru*.

ḥušāšu s.; (mng. unkn., diminutive, occ. only as personal name); Elam*; cf. *ḥa-šāšu* A.

Ḥu-ša-šum MDP 18 104:3.

ḥuṣatabrū s.; (a class or profession); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

(barley rations given to) LÚ.MEŠ *ḥu-ša-tab-ri-e* SMN 3043(unpub.):6.

ḥušā'ū see *ḥušū*.

ḥuṣaurūtu s.; imprisonment, prison; Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

aḥūja PN *iltegi u ana ḥu-ša-ū-ru-ti ina GN uštēribšu* PN has arrested my brother and has put him in prison in the city GN AASOR 16 8:3.

ḥušranni s.(?); (mng. uncert.); lex.*; foreign word.

ḥu-uš-ra-an-ni (var. *ḥu-ta-ra-a-[x]*) = *naphar* UN.MEŠ all mankind Malku I 183.

ḥušria in **ḥušria ḥušria** (magic formula used in incantations); SB*.

ÉN *ḥuš-ri-a ḥuš-ri-a* CT 23 1:5.

ḥuššu s.; salve; SB*, cf. *ḥašāšu* D.

ḥu-uš i teppuš ina KU-šu tušteššir you make a salve (and) give him an enema Küchler Beitr. pl. 13 iv 44.

ḥuššū adj.; red; EA, SB, NB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. (cf. *kù.ḥu.za kù.GI* TCL 2 5529:8 r. 1, 2, Ur III, *kù.GI.ḥu.sa* CCT 4 22b:19, OA, and note *kù.GI.ḥuš.A* rendered

ḥuššulu

by KÙ.GI *ú-si-im* in VAT 670:4 and 13 = BA 6/3 47, OB) and ḤUŠ.A.

šah.ḥuš.a = *ḥu-uš-šu-ú* red (pig) Hh. XIV 167; túg.ḥuš.a = *ḥu-uš-šu-ú* red (garment) Hh. XIX iii 173 (explained in Hg. B V i 11 and C II r. 5 by *lu-bar sa-a-mu*, in Hg. D vi 416 by *kupšu šid*); sig.ḥuš.a = [*ḥu-uš-ša*]-*a-tum* red (wool) Hh. XIX ii 90; túg.bar.LU.ḥuš.a = *šv-tum* red (mantle) ibid. 109; in all cited Hh. passages túg.ḥuš.a is also = *ru-uš-šu-u*; túg.sig.gi₄.a = *ḥu-uš-šu-ú* (garment with) red (border) Hh. XIX v 285; kù.gi.ḥuš.a = *ḥuš-šu-[u]* = [...] Hg. A II 241; lál.mar.ḥuš.a = *ḥu-šu-[u]* red (honey) Hh. XXIV i 9; *ḥuš-šu-ú* = *lu-ba-šu/ru sa-a-mu* Malku VI 73, An VII 164; *ḥu[š-š]u-ú* = TÚG *sa-a-mu* Malku VIII 57; TÚG *ḥuš-še-e* = [...] Malku VI 122.

(a) said of gold: ḤAR.KÙ.GI ḤUŠ.A *ina qātišu tašakkan* you put a ring of red gold on his hand Küchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 4, SB; *lamassat Ištar ... ina KÙ.GI ḥu-še-e lu abni* I fashioned an image of Ishtar of ... (and) of red gold AKA 164:26, Asn., and parallel passages; *arattē KÙ.GI ḥu-uš-ša-a ... ēpuš* I built an *arattū*-chair (for Ea) of red gold VAB 4 280 viii 18, Nbn.

(b) said of garments: TÚG.ḤUŠ(!).A(!) *tatarraš* you spread a red cloth BBR No. 31+37 ii 20, SB; *uqarribka TÚG.ḤUŠ.[A]* I offered you a red garment Haupt Nimrodepos No. 53:22, SB inc.; TÚG.ḤUŠ.A *lubbissu* clothe him with a red garment CT 15 47 r. 49 (Descent of Ishtar); in list of garments: [...] ḤUŠ.A EA 25 iv 42 (let. of Tushratta).

See also *ruššú*, *lamḥuššú*.

ḥuššulu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait); OB, SB*; cf. *ḥašālu*.

If a woman *ḥu-šu-lam* Û.TU gives birth to a ḥ. CT 27 5:26, SB Izbu; *Ḥu-šu-lu-um* (personal name) UET 5 134:16, OB, cf. *Ḥu-šu-lum* ibid. 842:9.

ḥuššurannu s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

3 *šimittu narkabte ḥu-uš-šu-ra-an-nu iškāru* *ana qāt* PN *nadnu* three chariot yokes, (regular) contingent, have been given to PN HSS 15 51:2.

ḥuštuppu see *ḥultuppu*.

***ḥušu** in **ḥušumma epēšu** v.; to remove, to take (or the like); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

ḥušú

mu-gar-ri-šu GIŠ.GIGIR ša PN *ul-te-be-[ir]-mi ḥu-šu-um-ma DÙ-uš-mi* I have broken the wheels of the chariot belonging to PN, I have taken them(?) HSS 15 294:5; *šundu enzu ina Nuzi ḥu-šu-um-ma ipšu* at the time when the goats were taken away(?) from Nuzi HSS 13 457:14 (list of sheep).

ḥušú (*ḥušā'ū*, *ḥušā'ū*): s. plurale tantum; metal scraps; from OA and OB on; wr. *ḥu-sa-ú* (TCL 4 108:3, 12; BIN 6 175:16), with det. KÙ.GI (Nbk. 23:2), URUDU (TCL 10 55:18, ABL 319:8), UD.KA.BAR (Nbn. 924:2, GCCI 1 316:2), AN.BAR (TCL 13 233:40).

(a) in OA and OB attested only for copper: x minas of copper *libba* 11 MA.NA *ḥu-ša-ú* including 11 minas of scraps TCL 4 108:3; x MA.NA *kaspam ḥu-ša-e* «e» *damqūtim* x minas of silver for fine metal scraps CCT 4 2a:8; x *kaspam lu a-ḥu-ša-e lu ana sà-ḥe-er-tim a-dí-šu-nu-ti* I gave them money, either for the metal scraps or for a ring KT Hahn 18:13; 4 GÍN *ana ḥu-ša-e ša ana GN nušēbilu ašqu* I paid four shekels for metal scraps which we sent to GN TCL 4 78:12; x MA.NA *ḥu-ša-ú* TCL 4 80:11; x MA.NA *ḥu-ša-e* BIN 4 133:2, cf. BIN 6 175:16, CCT 4 1b:9, TCL 20 157:10, 12, etc.; *lu ḥu-še-e* 1 MA.NA *lu* 1 *pāšam šūbīlam* send me either one mina of metal scraps or an axe TCL 17 55:36, OB let.; *ḥu-ši-e* ù *m[i]-im-ma [š]a i-ba-aš-šu-ú* metal scraps and whatever (re)usable objects there are UET 5 108:6, OB; É NÍG.GA GIŠ.ŠU.KÁR ù *ḥu-ši-e* A.NA Ì.GÁL.LA. AM house, goods, utensils, and whatever metal scraps there are ibid. line 24.

(b) referring to various metals in later texts: *uddugu ša erī u siparri ḥu-ša-ú la ḥūtu* the *uddugu* of copper, and bronze in scraps are not weighed KAJ 310:62, MA; I carried off innumerable objects of gold and silver (and) *ḥu-še-e* UD.KA.BAR.MEŠ scraps of bronze IR 30 iii 17, Shamshi-Adad V; (silver ingots and various objects of silver) 4 *ša muḥḥi nīri kaspi ḥu-še-e kaspi issiniš* four silver tops of the yoke, all (miscellaneous) silver scraps ADD 932:9, NA; *ḥu-še-e* AN.BAR scraps of iron Nbn. 558:15; cf. also above.

Landsberger and Balkan, *Belleten* 14 242 n. 40.

ḫušua

ḫušua adj.; strong (or the like); syn. list*.

EN *a-ba-ri* = [ḫu-šu-a] possessor of strength = ḫ. LTBA 2 2:398 (parallel has EN for ḫu); cf. possibly [ḫ]u(?)-šu-a-tum = da-na-nu strength CT 18 8 r. 5.

ḫušuhhu s.; (a garment); Nuzi*.

1 ḫu-šu-uh-ḫu *bašlu* HSS 13 225:4 (= RA 36 203); 1 ḫu-šu-ḫu *ibid.* 47.

Perhaps derived from *ḫašāḫu*, “to require,” and denoting a garment regarded as minimum requirement.

ḫušukū s.; (harness or part of it); from MA on*.

[ištu(?)] ḫu-šu-ki-i *ša ḫarrāni talabbi* you will put the travelling harness on (the horses) Ebeling Wagenpferde pl. II M+N obv. 5, MA; 1-en *sīsū adi ḫu-šu-ki-šu u pugudātu* one horse with its harness and saddles UCP 9 p. 275:6, NB.

See also sub *ḫusukia*.

Ebeling, ZA 50 205f.

ḫutappalū see *ḫutpalū*.

ḫutari(ma) (mng. unkn.); EA*; WSem. gloss.

// *ḫu-ta-ri-ma* (in broken context) EA 85:26 (let. of Rib-Addi).

ḫutebānu s.; (an official); LB; Old Pers.(?) lw.

PN *ḫu-ti-ba-nu* PBS 2/1 27:18, 29:17, 207 r.e.; PN *ḫu-te-ba-nu* TuM 2-3 204:21 and left edge.

Not listed in Eilers Beamtennamen.

ḫutennu s.; (a missile); NA*; cf. *ḫetennu*, *ḫutnū*.

ana ḫuribte tarrušu panūšu ana šitaprušu (sic) *ḫu-te-ni-šu iṣāḫa libbašu* he yearns for (lit.: his face is turned towards) the desert, his heart enjoys darting his *ḫutennu*-weapon AKA 353:26, Asn.

Bauer Asb. 2 3.

ḫutḫutu s.; (a commodity); MB, Alalakh*.

Expenditure of emmer-wheat *ši-im ḫu-ut-ḫu-te-e* as purchase price for ḫ. Wiseman Alalakh 269:38, MB; *ḫu-ut-ḫu-ut* (personal name) BE 14 56a:13, MB.

ḫutpalū

ḫutmu s.; (a bird); SB*; cf. *ḫumtu*.

[x.giš].mušen = *ḫu-ut-mu* Hh. XVIII E 4; [x].x.giš.mušen = *ḫu-ut-mu* = x-[...] Hg. B IV 255.

šumma ḫu-ut-mu (var. *ḫu-mu-ut*, signs transposed) MUŠEN *ana bīt amēli irub* if the ḫ.-bird enters the house of a man CT 41 7:56, Alu.

ḫutnu s.; protection (occ. only in personal names); NA; cf. *ḫatānu*.

^d*Adad-ḫu-ut-ni* Johns Doomsday Book 19 ii 3'; *Si-²-ḫu-ut-ni* ADD 231 r. 10; ^d*Marduk-ḫu-ut-nu* ADD 249:1 (cf. ARU No. 84); ^dDUMU.UŠ-*ḫu-ut-ni* ADD Appendix 3 xii 12 (list of names); *ḫu-ut-ni*-DINGIR *ibid.* iii 23.

ḫutnū s.; (part of chariot); SB*; cf. *ḫeten-nu*, *ḫutennu*.

ina GIŠ ḫu-ut-ni-e ma-še-ri šibit qātēja mēšišu apluš I pierced his jaws with the *ḫutnū* of my own chariot Streck Asb. 80:105.

ḫutnū should be connected with *ḫetennu*, likewise denoting a part of the chariot, and possibly with the missile *ḫutennu*.

Bauer Asb. 2 3.

ḫutpalū (*ḫutappalū*, *ḫurpalū*, *ḫuppalū*): s.; (a mace); OB(?), SB*; var. forms quoted below.

giš.tukul.sag.ⁱNA₄ mace (with a) head of stone (var. giš.tukul.zag.i₄ mace [with an] edge of stone) = *ḫu-tap-p[a]-lu-[u]* Hh. VII A 19; urudu.šen.tab.zabar.ḫuš.a šen-mace of reddish bronze = *ḫu-ut-pa-lu-u* Hh. XI 401.

UR.MAḪ *ša šērišu ina zibbatišu ašbatma . . . ina GIŠ ḫu-ut-pal-e ša qātēja muḫḫašu unatti* I seized the wild lion by its tail and . . . clove his skull with my own mace Streck Asb. 306 γ 4; *ina imittišu ḫu-ut-pa-[la-a n]aši* in his right (hand) he carries the ḫ. CT 17 44:94 (description of representations of demons), var. *ḫu-ur-pa-la-a* MIO 1 105:57; *ina rittišu ša šumēli* GIŠ *ḫu-up-pa-la-a naši* in his left hand he carries the ḫ. CT 17 44:80 and dupl. The OB personal name *ḫu-ut-ba-lum* UET 5 577:7 possibly belongs here.

The Hh. passages suggest a ceremonial mace of cast copper, as well as one provided with a stone knob.

Meissner, ZA 8 76f. and MAOG 1/2 37.

ḥutpu

ḥutpu (*ḥuptu*): s.; arrowhead of bronze; OB*.

ḥa-ad UD = *ḥu-ut-pu* A III/3:85; ḥu-ud UD = *ḥu-ut-pu šá* UD.KA.BAR A III/3:27; ḥu-ud GIŠIMMAR = *ḥu-ut-pu šá* UD.KA.BAR Ea I 227, A I/4:29; ḥu-ud PA = *ḥu-ut-pu šá* UD.KA.BAR Ea I 303; [ḥu-u]d-bu PA.KAK = *ḥu-ut-pu-um* Diri V 59; za-bar UD.KA.BAR = *ḥu-ut-pu* A III/3:202, Diri I 133 (var. *ḥu(!)-up-tu*).

šiltah ḥu-ut-pi-im mupettū i-[...] arrow (tipped with a bronze) *ḥ.* that pierces the ... JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 8 v 12, OB lit.

ḥutputu adj.; interlaced(?); MA*.

1 *ša šapal kanūni ša iši 4 kutlūšu ša siparri rittē nišē našūšu 8 kippātu ša siparri ḥu-ut-pu-ta-tu ana libbe ta'ura* one base of a brazier (made) of wood, its four rails are (made) of bronze, human hands carry it, eight interlaced(?) hoops of bronze are curved inwards T 232 IX r. iv 18, unpub. Berlin Museum inventory (courtesy Köcher).

ḥuttu s.; (a storage jar); from MB on*; cf. *ḥattu* B, *ḥittu* B.

dug.nig.SAL = *ḥu-ut-tum* Hh. X 11.

3 DUG *ḥu-ut-ti nitki* three *ḥ.*-jars with *nitku* (followed by *kudurru* and *nushu*-baskets filled with same substance) PBS 2/2 102:8, MB; 1 *rittum 6 ḥu-[ut-ti x] ū 6 ḥu-ut-ti [x]* one "hand", six *ḥ.* [of ...] and six *ḥ.* of ... (list of objects made of precious stones) PBS 2/2 105:38, 39, MB; 1 NA₄.DUG *ḥu-ud-du ša i.DUG.GA mali a-zi-da* one *ḥ.* stone vessel, full of perfumed oil, (called) *azida* EA 14 iii 34 (let. from Egypt); 2 DUG *ḥu-ut-ti-e* (among household utensils) VAS 6 246:13, NB; x barley *ša ina ḥu-ut-tum ša bit qātē ša PN* which (is stored) in the *ḥ.* in the storehouse of PN VAS 6 231:4, NB; 20 GI.MEŠ *ḥu-ut-ti G[I ia-ka]-tum* 20 arrows ... of the *jakitu*-type EA 22 iii 51 (list of gifts of Tushratta).

ḥuttupu v.; to pluck; lex.*

kud.dub.ba = *ḥu-ut-tu-pu* Izi D iii 35 (also = *quttupu* ibid. 34).

Phonetic var. to *quttupu*.

ḥuttutu v.; to be infested with vermin; lex.*; II/I, II/2; cf. *ḥataṭitu*, *ḥatitan*, *ḥattitu*.

ta-ag TAG *ḥu-ut-tu-tu* A V/1:229; uḥ.tag = *ḥu-ut-tu-tū* Erimḥuš II 127; uḥ.[tag] = [*ḥu-ut-*

ḥuṭārtu B

tu-tu] Nabnitu G₄ ii 114; [...] = *ḥu-ud-du-ú* = *du-uš-ga-ra-az*, [uḥ.tag.tag.g]a [x-t]a-ga (pronunciation of Sum.) = *ḥu-ta-ad-du-ú* = *du-uš-ku-dumar* Erimḥuš Bogh. B i 3'-4' (misinterpreted in Hitt. transl. as a form of *ḥadū*); á.tál = [*ḥu-ut-tu-tu*] Nabnitu G₁ ii 115.

ḥutul in **ḥutul ḥutul** (magic formula used in incantations); SB*.

[...]še-lal *ḥu-tu-ul ḥu-tu-ul ši-lal ḥu-tu-ul* MIN *ši-lal-bi ḥu-tu-ul* MIN (incantation) AMT 11,1:39.

ḥutūlu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

im.ḥu.tu.ul (var. im.ḥu.tu.lum) = *ḥu-tu-lum* Hh. X 395; im.ḥu.tu.ul = *ka-ma-[x]* (var. *ka-ba-[x]*) ibid. 396.

ḥuṭārtu A (*ḥuṭāštu*): s.; stick, staff; pl. *ḥuṭārātu*; Nuzi, SB*; cf. *ḥuṭāru* A.

GIŠ.GAR.PA.MEŠ = *ḥu-ṭ[a-r]a-a-te* Practical Vocabulary Assur 519 (possibly pl. of *ḥuṭāru* A).

išsabtannima u 40 ina GIŠ *ḥu-ta-ar-[ti] irtapsanni* he seized me and hit me 40 times with a stick AASOR 16 3:60, Nuzi; 20 *ḥu-tar-ti [i]mahḥašu* they will strike (him) 20 (blows with) a stick HSS 13 184:16, Nuzi; 6 *ta-pa-lu ma-at-qa-nu ša* GIŠ *ḥu-ta-ra-tum* six sets of *matganu*-tools (made) from sticks RA 36 138:16, Nuzi; GIŠ *ḥu-tar-tú ša qāt šarri* a staff for the king's hand (I received as tribute) Layard 98 No. II, Shalm. III, cf. GIŠ *ḥu-tar-a-te* MEŠ ibid. No. I; URU *Ḥulḥudḥulitu tabku ša tazqupu ḥu-ṭa-áš-tu₄* (the goddess) of *Ḥulḥudḥul* cried — she has planted the staff (preceded by: the goddess of *Ḥursagkalamma* cried — her spouse has been taken away) PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192 line 6, NB lament.

ḥuṭārtu B (*ḥuṭāštu*): s.; (a slave mark); LB*; cf. *ḥuṭāru* A.

ša ritti imnišu [a]na šumi ša PN šaṭrata u ḥu-tar-ti šanīti ana šumi ša PN₂ šaṭrata (a slave girl) whose right hand is inscribed with the name of PN and (further identified by) a second *ḥ.* (which) is inscribed with the name of PN₂ UET 4 29:4, Artaxerxes II; (said of a slave) *ša qāt imnišu ana šumi ša PN šaṭrat ḥu-TAR-áš-tum* (i.e., *ḥuṭāštum*) *šanītum ana šumi ša PN₂ šaṭrat* BRM 2 25:3, Seleucid(?); a slave girl *ša qāt imnišu ana šumi ša SAL*

ḫuṭāru A

PN *šaṭri ḫu-ṭār-tum šanītum ana šumi ša* PN₂ *šaṭrat* VAS 15 20:4.

Krückmann Bab. Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden 18 n. 13.

ḫuṭāru A (*ḫuṭūru*): s.; (1) stick, (2) sacred staff; NA, NB*; cf. *ḫuṭāru A* in *ša ḫuṭāri*, *ḫuṭārtu A*, *ḫuṭārtu B*.

[pa-a] [P]A = *ḫu-ṭa-a-ru* S^a Voc. N 10' (cf. [pa-a] [F]A = *ḫattu* ibid. 9'); *giš.ma.nu.BAD* = *ḫu-ṭa-ru* Hh. III 175 (cf. *giš.ma.nu.BAD* = *ḫat-tu* ibid. 174); *GIŠ.GAR.PA.MEŠ* = *ḫu-ṭ[a-r]a-a-te* Practical Vocabulary Assur 519 (possibly pl. of *ḫuṭārtu A*, hence *ša ḫuṭāri* in NA should perhaps be read *ša ḫuṭārti*).

(1) stick: see above.

(2) sacred staff (always with divine det., NB only): *ḫu-ṭa-ri qalla ḫurāši ša itti ḫu-ṭa-ri rabū ša ina bīt karē šakna* (give) the small golden sacred staff which is deposited in the storehouse together with the large sacred staff (to PN and PN₂, and they shall carry it ... into their ship) BIN 1 19:7f., let.; we have been detained on the quay for twenty days *ḫu-ṭa-ri itti šipirtu ša bēlija lillikamma ina eleppi lūšib* let the sacred staff come here with the message of my lord and be set down on the ship YOS 3 71:27, let.; *ḫu-ṭu-ru ultu Eanna kašid* the sacred staff has arrived from Eanna YOS 3 8:21, let.; PN ... came *ḫu-ṭa-ri ittišu u GANĀM.ḪIA irbi ša DN itesir* with the sacred staff and claimed the sheep as the income of DN, (sheared them in his house, and put his own brand on them) YOS 7 15:7, leg.; *mal* PN ... PN₂ ... *ḫu-ṭu-ru iš-šu²-ma ... ultu šēri ina qāt mār banē ibuku* as many (sheep) as PN (and) PN₂ have taken from freeborn men (pasturing) in the desert by lifting the sacred staff (i.e., by asserting their authority) YOS 7 146:5, leg.

Zimmern Fremdw. 8; Ebeling Neubabylonische Briefe aus Uruk p. 7 note; Salonen Nautica 43.

ḫuṭāru B s.; (a type of worker or soldier); LB*.

qaštu ša ḫu-ṭa-ri the bow fief of the ḫ. BE 10 6:4; *eqlu ša ḫu-ṭa-ri* the field of the ḫ. PBS 2/1 178:11; PN *šaknu ša LÚ ḫu-ṭa-ri* PN, the foreman of the ḫ.-people BE 10 114:17, also PBS 2/1 135 u.e.; [*šá ḫa*]-*ad-ri šá* LÚ *ḫu-ṭa-ri* of the association of the ḫ.-people PBS 2/1 228:3.

ḫuzālu

ḫuṭāru A in *ša ḫuṭāri* s.; (an official); NA*.

PN LÚ *šá ḫu-ṭa-ri iqṭibija* PN, the ...-official, said to me ABL 445:3; LÚ *ša* GIŠ.PA.MEŠ PRT 44:8 (listed among *ša pān ekalli* palace-overseer and *ša maṣṣarti* guardsman), possibly to be read *ša ḫuṭārti*, cf. sub *ḫuṭāru A*.

ḫuṭāštu see *ḫuṭārtu*.

ḫuṭṭimānu adj.; (person) with prominent "snout" (occ. only as personal name); MB; cf. *ḫaṭāmu*.

Ḫu-ṭi-ma-nu BE 15 131:3, PBS 2/2 133:33, etc.; *Ḫu-ut-ṭi-ma-nu* BE 15 7:5, 196:3, etc.

Holma, Or. NS 13 118 n. 1.

ḫuṭṭimmu s.; muzzle, snout; SB, NB*; cf. *ḫaṭāmu*.

If the sheep has dog hair and *ḫu-ut-ṭim-mi ṣalim* the muzzle is black CT 28 14 K.9166:7 (behavior of sacrificial lamb), cf. ibid. line 1, also CT 31 30:1 and 8 (wr. *ḫu-ṭim-mu*), CT 41 9:7 (wr. *ḫu-ut-ṭi-im-[mi]*); if a sheep *ḫu-ut-ṭi-im-mi kalbi šakin* has the muzzle of a dog CT 41 9:14 (behavior of sacrificial lamb), also CT 31 30:13 and 14 (wr. *ḫu-ut-[ṭim]-mi*); *šumma immeru uznā kurri pā uznā ḫu-ut-ṭim-mi kinsi u šuprā ṣalim* if a sheep has short ears, is black on the mouth, ears, muzzle, hocks, and hooves LKU 124 r. 29 (behavior of sacrificial lamb), and duplicates (cf. Meissner, AfO 9 119); *gaqqadu kubšu ḫu-ut-ṭi-im-m[u p]agū* (she wears) a turban (on her) head, (she has) the snout of an ape MIO 1 72 iv 5 and dupl. CT 17 42:26 (description of a representation of the goddess ^dAM.MA.[KUR.KUR]).

Holma Körperteile 144 and Or. NS 13 234; Meissner, AfO 9 121 n. 1; Köcher, MIO 1 92f.

ḫuṭūru see *ḫuṭāru A*.

ḫuzālatu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); OB; cf. *ḫuzālu*.

Ḫu-za-la-tum lukur.^dUtu CT 8 31a:5; *Ḫu-za-la-tum* BIN 7 112:8; PN DUMU ^t*Ḫu-za-la-ti* MDP 22 101:13.

ḫuzālu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); OB, MB, NB; cf. *ḫuzālatu*.

(a) OB: *Ḫu-za-lum* CT 8 31a:20, and passim, cf. Ranke PN 87f.

(b) MB: *Ḫu-za-lum* BE 14 8:30, and passim, cf. Clay PN p. 81.

ḫuzīqutu

(c) NB: *Ḫu-za-lu* CT 4 31c:12, and passim.

Ranke PN 87f. ("gazelle," on the basis of Arabic etymology).

ḫuzīqutu see *ḫazīqatu*.

ḫuzīrānu adj.; pig-like (occ. only as personal name); OB; cf. *ḫuzīru*.

Ḫu-zi-ra-nu-um YBC 7260 (unpub.) iii 45, etc., cited in YOS 5 p. 27a.

ḫuzīrtu s.; (an insect, lit.: sow); MA*; cf. *ḫuzīru*, *ḫuzīrānu*.

ḫa-lu-la-a = *ḫu-zir-tú šá* A.ŠÀ = *ḫallulaja*-insect = the sow of the field Landsberger Fauna 41:47, med. comm.; num.ú.pad = *ḫal-lu-la-ia* = *ḫ[u-zir-tú šá* A.ŠÀ], *šá-[niš šah qa-q-ri]* *ḫallulaja*-insect = the sow of the field or the hog of the soil Hg. B III iv 18f. in Landsberger Fauna 37.

Ḫu-zi-ir-te (personal name) KAJ 80:12.

Landsberger Fauna 101.

ḫuzīru s.; hog; from Oakk. on; cf. *ḫuzīrtu*, *ḫuzīrānu*.

ḫu-zi-ru = *šá-ḫu-u* Malku V 45.

(a) in gen.: *šu-ma ḫu-zi-ru lá i-kà-b[e-ru . . .]* if the pigs do not get fat BIN 6 84:35, OA let.; *x* MA.NA Ì.KAL *ša ḫu-zi-ri-im* *x* minas of pork fat(?) TCL 14 47:5, OA let.

(b) as personal name: *Ḫu-zi-ra* HSS 10 65:20, Oakk., also *ibid.* 123:19 and 212:8; *Ḫu-zi-ri* Oppenheim Eames Collection 188, Ur III, also RA 9 57 SA 12 r. 1; *Ḫu-zi-ri* ABL 1442 r. 1, NA, Cyr. 287:40; note *Ḫu-zi-ri* (masc. and fem., derivation uncert.) OIP 57 66, Nuzi.

Landsberger Fauna 101.

ḫuzītu s.; (a type of leather belt); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

kuš.E.fB ḫu.zi.t[um] OB Forerunner to Hh. XI 90.

ḫuzūnu s.; (1) (an object of gold), (2) (a garment); EA*.

TUG *ḫu-zu-nu* Practical Vocabulary Assur 283.

(1) (an object of gold): 1 *ḫu-zu-nu ḫurāši* EA 25 ii 37 (list of gifts of Tushratta).

(2) (a garment): cf. above.

ḫuzzi s.; (a linen garment); EA*.

3 GADA *ḫu-uz-zi* (in a list of linen garments) EA 31:32 (let. of Amenophis III); if not, I shall return them to my brother *kimē narkabātija*

ḫuzzumu

ana [x]-x GADA *ḫu-uz-zi(!) igammaru* when my chariots are ready for the . . . of the *ḫ*-linen EA 41:35 (let. of Shuppiluliuma).

ḫuzzû (*ḫunzû*): adj.; lame, limping (occ. only as personal name); MB, NB; cf. *ḫuzzû*.

Ḫu-un-zu-ú PBS 2/2 34:18, MB, and passim; *Ḫu-un-zu-ú* TCL 13 124:12, NB, also Cyr. 242:13, Dar. 524:17, etc.; *Ḫu-zu-ú* VAS 3 228:11, NB, and passim.

ḫuzzû (*ḫunzû*): v.; to be lame, to limp (or the like); lex.*; II, II/3; cf. *ḫuzzû* adj.

[gu-u]z LUM = *ḫu-te-en-zu-u* Ea V 4; gu-um LUM = *ḫu-tin-zu-u* A V/1:49, also Ea V 6; gu-un LUM = *ḫu-tin-zu-u* A V/1:52; gu-ud LUM = *ḫu-tin-zu-u* A V/1:55, also Ea V 8; gu-uz LUM = *ḫu-tin-zu-u* A V/1:35 (in every case LUM also = *gašāšu*); [gu-um-gu-u]m^{LUM} = *ḫu-te-en-zu-ú* Ea V 13; LUM.LUM = *ḫu-tin-zu-u* Erimḫuš V 209 (in group with *ḫalāqu* and *ḫuppá*); gu-uz LUM = *ḫu-un-zu-u* A V/1:34; *ḫu-te-en-zu-[u]* = *šit-pu-šu* Malku II 276; *ḫu-te-en-zu-[u]* = *ḫa-la-qu* Malku II 277.

For an uncertain SB reference cf. *šumma ḫu-uz-zu(-)x* (perhaps *ḫu-uz-zu-[m]u*) Kraus Texte 27a ii 4', physiogn.

ḫuzzû see *ḫussû*.

***ḫuzzuḫu** (*ḫunzu'u*, *ḫunzuḫu*): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); MB, NB.

Ḫu-un-zu-ḫu CBS 12766, MB (cf. Clay PN p. 81); *Ḫu-un-zu-ú* PBS 2/2 18:24, BE 15 200 i 33, MB; DUMU *Ḫu-un-zu-ú-i* RA 16 125 ii 16, iii 8, early NB kudurru.

ḫuzzulu (*ḫunzulu*): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); Oakk., OB*.

Ḫu-un-zu-lu ITT 4 57 7529, Oakk.; *Ḫu-zu-lum* VAS 9 50:5, OB, also *ibid.* 202:12, VAS 13 i r. 6, YOS 8 62:4, OB.

Holma Quttulu 54.

ḫuzzumu adj.; stupid (lit.: a person with a shriveled(?) ear); OB, NA*; cf. *ḫazāmu*.

Ḫu-zu-mu-um (personal name) PSBA 33 pl. 43 No. 19:1, also YOS 8 98:49, OB; if you do not seize PN . . . or the messengers of RN and send (them) quickly to me, I will . . . and make an end of *šābē agā ḫu-uz-zu-mu-tu* these stupid soldiers ABL 462 r. 9, NA.