THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY
VOLUME 6

H

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
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Foreword

The publication of this dictionary (to be cited as CAD, i.e., Chicago Assyrian Dictionary) begins, for special reasons, with the letter H (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 j k l m n p q r s š t ū 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 ḫābu would be arranged ḫābu, ḫābī, ḫābū, ḫābū, ḫābū, ḫābū, ḫābū. 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., mahdalu, muhtanbu, nahbalu, gahluqtu, tahsistu, etc., will be found, respectively, under M, N, 8, T, etc. A list of all known derived forms is, however, given under the verb. The so-called quadriliterals, such as, e.g., naharmutu, or verbs which appear only in the Pī'el, or Nīf' 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., ginₓ(gp₅). 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; OAk. 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), Boghazkeui, EA (Amarna texts), Qatna, RS (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 ixff. 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
Foreword

characterization of the text types from which it is taken. This has been done either by
indicating specific texts, such as Gilg(amesh), En(ûma) el(iš), Etana, Ludlul (bêl nêmeqi), Alu
(for the series ûmma alû), Ixbu (ûmma izbu), or, more generally, by referring to literary
types such as reli(gious), wis(dom), math(ematical), med(ical), ext(ispicy), physiogn(omatic
oma), 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-âplî 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.

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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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>lexical series &amp; A = nāqu</th>
<th>BOR</th>
<th>Babylonian and Oriental Record</th>
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<td>Boson</td>
<td>G. Boson, Tavolette cuneiformi sumere ...</td>
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<td>Ai.</td>
<td>lexical series ki.ki.kal.bi.šē = ana itīšu, pub: MSL 1</td>
<td>Boudou Liste</td>
<td>R. P. Boudou, Liste de noms géographiques (= Or 36-38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An</td>
<td>lexical series An = Anum</td>
<td>Boyer Contribution</td>
<td>G. Boyer, Contribution à l’histoire juridique de la 1re dynastie babylonienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antagal</td>
<td>lexical series antagal = šaqā</td>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>tablets in the collections of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARMT</td>
<td>Archives Royales de Mari (texts in transliteration and translation)</td>
<td>Assur</td>
<td>Cüg-Kizilyay-Kraus Nippur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARU</td>
<td>J. Kohler and A. Ungnad, Assyrische Rechtsschriften</td>
<td>F. R. Kraus, Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden aus Nippur</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A-tablet</td>
<td>lexical text</td>
<td>Clay PN</td>
<td>A. T. Clay, Personal Names from Cuneiform Inscriptions of the Casmite Period (= YOR 1)</td>
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<td>Augapfel</td>
<td>J. Augapfel, Babylonische Rechtsurkunden aus der Regierungszeit Artaxerxes I. und Darius II.</td>
<td>Craig AAT</td>
<td>J. A. Craig, Astrological-Astronomical Texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkan Kassit. Stud.</td>
<td>K. Balkan, Kassitenstudien (= AOS 37)</td>
<td>Craig ABRT</td>
<td>J. A. Craig, Assyrian and Babylonian Religious Texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauer Asb.</td>
<td>Th. Bauer, Das Inschriftenwerk Assurbanipals</td>
<td>Diri</td>
<td>lexical series diri dišāku = (w)atru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bezold Cat.</td>
<td>C. Bezold, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum</td>
<td>Eames Coll.</td>
<td>tablets in the collections of the British Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bezold Glossar</td>
<td>C. Bezold, Babylonisch-assyrisches Glossar</td>
<td>Eames Coll.</td>
<td>lexical series en A = nāqu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilgic Appella. Texte</td>
<td>E. Bilgic, Die einheimischen Appellativa der kappadokischen Texte . . .</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>J. A. Knudtzon, Die El-Amarna-Tafeln (= VAB 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boissier Choix</td>
<td>A. Boissier, Choix de textes relatifs à la divination assyro-babylonienne</td>
<td>Eames Coll.</td>
<td>A. L. Oppenheim, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the Wilibforce Eames Babylonian Collection in the New York Public Library (= AOS 32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boissier DA</td>
<td>A. Boissier, Documents assyriens relatifs aux présages</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
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Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

Ebeling Hand- E. Ebeling, Die akkadische Ge-
erhebung betsserie u-ila’ Handerhebung” (= VIO 20)

Ebeling Neu- E. Ebeling, Neubabylonische
briefe (= ABAW Phil.-hist. Kl.
NF 30, 1949

Ebeling Parfüm- E. Ebeling, Parfümrezepte und
kultische Texte aus Assur, Son-
derdruck aus Orientalia 17–19

Ebeling Stiftun-
gen E. Ebeling, Stiftungen und Vor-
gaben schriften fiir assyrische Tempel (= VIO 23)

Ebeling Wagen-
pferde E. Ebeling, Bruchstliche einer
mittels-assyrischen Vorschrift-
sammlung fur die Akklimatisie-
rung und Trainierung von Wa-
genpferden (= VIO 7

Eilers Beamten-
namen W. Eilers, Iranische Beamten-
namen in der keilschriftlichen
uberlieferung (= Abhandlungen
fur die Kunde des Morgenlandes
25/5)

Eilers Gesells-
schaftsformen W. Eilers, Gesellschaftsformen
im altbabylonischen Recht

Eneal Voc. lexical series dimer = dingir-
iti, pub. MSL 4 3-44

Erimhülexical series erimhü = anantu

Erimhü Bogh. Boghazkeui version of Erimhü

Eshnumna Code A. Goette, The Laws of Eshnum-
na, Pub. Sumer 4 92–102

Evetts Ev.-M. Evil-Merodach (texts pub. by
B. T. A. Evetts)

Evetts Lab. Laborosarchod (texts pub. by
B. T. A. Evetts)

Evetts Ner. Neriglissar (texts pub. by B. T. A.
Evetts)

Frankena R. Frankena, Täktu de sacrale
Maaltijd in het assyrische Ritueel

Gautier Dilhat J. E. Gautier, Archives d’une fa-
mille de Dilbat...

Gelb OAIC I. J. Gelb, Old Akkadian Inscrip-
tions in the Chicago Natural
History Museum

de Renwalla H. de Genouillac, Premières re-
cherches archéologiques à Kich

de Genouillac H. de Genouillac, La trouvaille de
Dréhem

Gilg. Gilgamesh epic, cited from
Thompson Gilg.

Golénisheff V. S. Golénisheff, Vingt-quatre
tablettes cappadociennes ...

Gordon Hand-

Gordon Smith College C. H. Gordon, Smith College
Tablets ... (= Smith College
Studies in History, Vol. 38)

Grant Smith College E. Grant, Cuneiform Documents
in the Smith College Library

Gray Šamaš C. D. Gray, The Šamaš Religious
Texts ...

Haupt Nimrod-
epos P. Haupt, Das babylonische Nim-
rodepos

Haverford E. Grant ed., The Haverford
Symposium Symposium on Archaeology and the
Bible

Herzfeld API E. Herzfeld, Altpersische In-
schriften

Hg. lexical series harr.i = inšarī = bulullu

HG J. Kohler et al., Hammurabi’s Ge-
satz

Hh. lexical series harr.ta = ḫubulla

Hilprecht Deluge H. V. Hilprecht, The earliest Ver-
sion of the Babylonian Deluge

Story and the Temple Library of
Nippur

Hinke Kuduru W. J. Hinke, Selected Babylonian
Kuduru Inscriptions, No. 5, p. 21–27

Holma Kl. Beitr. H. Holma, Kleine Beiträge zum
assyrischen Lexikon

Holma Körper-
teile H. Holma, Die Namen der Kör-
persteile im Assyrisch-Babyloni-
schen Pub. Sumer 4 92–102

Holma Quttulu H. Holma, Die assyrisch-baby-
lonischen Personennamen der
Form Quttulu ...

Holma Weitere H. Holma, Weitere Beiträge zum
assyrischen Lexikon

Hrozny Codo F. Hrozny, Code hittite provenant
del’Asie Mineure

Hrozny H. Hrozny, Die Keilschrifttexte
von Ta‘annek, in E. Sellin, Tell
Ta‘annek

HS tablets in the Hilprecht collection, Jena

IBoT Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerinin
Bulunan Boğazköy Tabletleri

Idu lexical series ‘a = idu

Igitiḫ lexical series igitiḫ = tāmartu

IM tablets in the collections of the
Istanbul Museum, Baghdad

Istanbul tablets in the collections of the Ar-
chaeological Museum of Istanbul

Izbu Comm. commentary to the series summa
izbu, cited from MS. of B. Lands-
berger

Izi lexical series izi = šēšu

Izi Bogh. Boghazkeui version of Izi

JEN Joint Expedition with the Iraq
Museum at Nuzi

Johns Dooms-
day Book C. H. W. Johns, An Assyrian
Doomsday Book

Kagal lexical series kagal = abullu
Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

Kh. tablets from Khafadje in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

King Chron. L. W. King, Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings ...

King Hittite Texts L. W. King, Hittite Texts in the Cuneiform Character in the British Museum

Kish tablets in the collections of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

Koschaker P. Koschaker, Babylonisch-assyrisches Bürgschaftsrecht

Kraus Texte F. R. Kraus, Texte zur babylonischen Physiognomatik (= AfO Beiheft 3)

KT Blanckertz J. Lewy, Die Kültepetexte der Sammlung Blanckertz ...

KT Hahn J. Lewy, Die Kültepetexte aus der Sammlung Hahn ...

Küchler Beitr. F. Küchler, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der assyr-babylonischen Medizin ...

Kültepe unpublished tablets from Kültepe

Labat TDP R. Labat, Traité akkadien de diagnostics et pronostics médicaux

Lambert Marduk's Address to the Demons W. B. Lambert, Marduk's Address to the Demons (to be pub. in AFO Beihet 3)

Landsberger Fauna B. Landsberger, Die Fauna des alten Mesopotamiens ...

Landsberger-Jacobsen Georgica B. Landsberger and T. Jacobsen, Georgica (unpub.)

Langdon Creation S. Langdon, The Babylonian Epic of Creation

Langdon Menologies S. Langdon, Babylonian Menologies ...

Langdon Tam-muz S. Langdon, Tam-muz and Ishtar

Lanu lexical series a lam = lānu

Layard A. H. Layard, Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character ...

Lie Sar. A. G. Lie, The Inscriptions of Sargon II

LKA E. Ebeling, Literarische Keilschrifttexte aus Assur

Löw Flora I. Löw, Die Flora der Juden

Lu lexical series lū = ša (formerly called lū = amētu)

Lugale epic Lugale u melambi nergal, cited from MS. of A. Falkenstein

Lyon Sar. D. G. Lyon, Keilschrifttexte Sargons ...

MAD Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary

MAH tablets in the collection of the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva

Malku synonym list malku = šarru

MDP Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse

Meissner BAP B. Meissner, Beiträge zum alt-babylonischen Privatrecht

Meissner BAW B. Meissner, Beiträge zum assyrischen Wörterbuch (= AS 1, 4)

Meissner BuA B. Meissner, Babylonien und Assyrien

Meissner-Rost Senn. B. Meissner and P. Rost, Die Bauinschriften Sanheribs

Mél. Dussaud Mélanges syriens offers à M. René Dussaud

MLC tablets in the collections of the library of J. Pierpoint Morgan

Moldenke A. B. Moldenke, Babylonian Contract Tablets in the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Moore Michigan E. W. Moore, Neo-Babylonian Documents in the University of Michigan Collection

MRS N. tablets in the collections of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Nabnitu lexical series sig₂ = alm₂ = nab-nitu

NBC tablets in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library

NBGT Neobabylonian Grammatical Texts, pub. MSL 4 129-178

ND tablets in the collections of the British Museum

Neugebauer O. Neugebauer, Astronomical Cuneiform Texts

Neugebauer ACT

Nikolski M. V. Nikolayev, Dokumenty khoziaistvennoj otchotnosti ...

NT field numbers of tablets excavated at Nippur by the Oriental Institute and other institutions

Old Babylonian Grammatical Texts, pub. MSL 4 47-128

OB Lu Old Babylonian version of Lu

OECT Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Texts

Peiser Urkunden F. E. Peiser, Urkunden aus der Zeit der 3. babylonischen Dynastie

Peiser Vertr. F. E. Peiser, Babylonische Verträge des Berliner Museums ...

Peiper Sin E. G. Peiper, Hymnen und Gebete an Sin

Piepkorn Asb. A. C. Piepkorn, Historical Prism Inscriptions of Ashurbanipal (= AS 5)

Pallis Akitu S. A. Pallis, The Babylonian Akitu Festival

Peiser Urkunden F. E. Peiser, Urkunden aus der Zeit der 3. babylonischen Dynastie

Peiser Vertr. F. E. Peiser, Babylonische Verträge des Berliner Museums ...

Pinches Amherst Th. G. Pinches, The Amherst Tablets ...

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<td>Th. G. Pinches, Inscribed Babylonian Tablets in the possession of Sir Henry Peek</td>
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<td>Practical Vocabulary Assur</td>
<td>Practical Vocabulary Assur (to be pub. in JNES 15)</td>
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<td>RAcc.</td>
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<td>Ranke PN</td>
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<td>Recip. Ea</td>
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<td>E. Reiner, Littanes (to be pub. in JNES 15)</td>
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<td>RÉS</td>
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<td>Riffin</td>
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<td>Rost Tegl. III</td>
<td>P. Rost, Die Keilschrifttexte Tiglat-Pileser IV</td>
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<td>RS</td>
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<td>RTC</td>
<td>F. Thureau-Dangin, Recueil de tablettes chaldeéennes</td>
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<td>F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (— VAB 1)</td>
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<td>Sb Voc.</td>
<td>lexical series Syllabary B, pub. MSL 3 96-128 and 132-153</td>
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<td>Scheil Sippar</td>
<td>V. Scheil, Une saison de fouilles à Sippar</td>
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<td>Si</td>
<td>field numbers of tablets excavated at Sippar</td>
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<td>SLB</td>
<td>Studia ad Tabulas Cuneiformas a F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl Pertinentia</td>
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<td>Smith Idrimi</td>
<td>S. Smith, The Statue of Idrimi</td>
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<td>Smith Senn.</td>
<td>S. Smith, The First Campaign of Sennacherib ...</td>
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<td>SMN</td>
<td>unpub. tablets excavated at Nuzi, in the Semitic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge</td>
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<td>von Soden GAG</td>
<td>W. von Soden, Grundrisse der akkadischen Grammatik (— AnOr 33)</td>
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<td>Sommer-Falkenstein Bil.</td>
<td>F. Sommer and A. Falkenstein, Die hehitisch-akkadische Bil-</td>
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Unger Reliefstele  E. Unger, Reliefstele Adadnirari III. aus Saba'a und Semiramis
Ungnad NRV Glossar  A. Ungnad, Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden, Glossar
Uruanna Pharmaceutical series  uruanna = mastakal
VIO Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Orientforschung, Berlin
Virolleaud Danel C. Virolleaud, La légende phénicienne de Danel
Warka field numbers of tablets excavated at Warka
Waterman Bus. Doc. L. Waterman, Business Documents of the Hammurapi Period (also pub. in AJSL 29 and 31)
Winckler AOF H. Winckler, Altorientalische Forschungen
Winckler Sammlung  H. Winckler, Sammlung von Keilschrifttexten
Winckler Sar. H. Winckler, Die Keilschrifttexte Sargons . . .
Wiseman  D. J. Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets
Alalakh  YBC
Ylvisaker  Grammatik
YOR  Yale Oriental Series, Researches
Zimmern Istar und Šaltu H. Zimmern, Istar und Šaltu . . .

Abbreviations not Explained in Foreword

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ha'aru see šaru.

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

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

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

(2) (uncert. mng.): ana šarrim ša Uruk rebitim peti pīq nišī 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 Gigl. P. r. i 20 and 23, OB.

ha'attu (ha'ātu, ha'atu): 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.LA.hir // ha-a-a-at-tu GCCI 2 406:9, comm. to Labat TDP 124:25 (cf. below); ha-a-a-at-tu = mu-ur-su An IX 39, also Malku V 157.

(a) in gen.: šu gilītu šu rābišu lemnu šu ha-a-a-at-tum šu pīrītu ša ınā mišī ugdanas [ilaanni] 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-tu (var. ha-a-a-lu-ku-nu) mār Ea maš[nāšu] may (Marduk) the son of Ea, the conjuror, cut off the terror (emanating from you) (witches) KAR 80 r. 24, also Maqlu I 143; [šu]-i-du-nu šu ha-a-a-at-tu KAR 233 r. 8 (in enumeration of diseases, etc.). (similar:) ha-a-a-at(!)-tu pi-[ril-tu] K.10770 (unpub.): 12; NA4 ha-ia-[mu] ana amēli la tehe stone against panic attacking a person KAR 185 r. i 13, cf. nēmed ha-a-a-at-tu KAR 205 r. 13 (list of stones), also ibid. 213 ii 25; INIM. INIM.MA ša ha-a-a-at-ti BIL new(?) words for a conjuration against panic LKA 133 r. 10; šumma amēlu etīmmu ıšbastu [. . .] ša a-a-at-ti etīmmu irtanāši if a ghost takes possession of a man . . . if he has repeated attacks of panic (caused by the) ghost KAR 267:2; šalam etīm ša ha-a-a-at-ti teppuš you make an image of the ghost (emanating) the panic ibid. 5, cf. šalam ša 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-tu in KAR 57 r. 23 instead of ha-a-a-tu, ibid. r. 15, 17 and passim, is to be considered a mistake.

(b) in med.: šumma amēlu etīmmu ıšbastum ma imin ikaṣṣ[i] . . . ha-a-la-šu qerbet ūma u mašu la ināh 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 libbi libbi ıštanassī qabbāšu našā IGIL.lašu Lā-šu diš(for ud ?) Lā.šu Lā-šu pardiš idda[nabb]ub 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 Lā.šu Lā-šu Labat TDP 160:34, 35) . . . if he speaks all the time in fright Labat TDP 124:25.

ha'ātu (not to be confused with ha'ātu, an epithet of evil spirits) is derived from the lost verb *ha'u, which also yielded ha'atū (ḥātu), "panic." (ḥātu is in the same relation to ha'ātu as bālū to ba'āštu.)

ha'ātu see ha'ātu.

ha'ātu (ḥājātu): 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'ātānī; wr. syll. and (lū) DIN (in NA); cf. ḫātū.

DIN – ha-a-a-tu 2R 44 No. 2:4 (before lū, din – nut-ta-ği-šu); nīg. ě nīg. ı ša ha-a-a-tu ša a-a-i-[tu}
ha-babu A

watchful watcher CT 16 15 iv 40 (cf. sub ha²tu); [x]e-du-un = ba-a-a-[tu] CT 18 8 r. 17, syn. list (x probably = ga; after ređù).

(1) watchful, said of gods and demons: dHENDUR.SAG.gā ha-a-a-[tu] Nusku, the watchful KAV 154:9; dUGAR = dNergal ša ha-a-a-[ti] CT 24 41:67 (list of gods); dŠedu ha-a-a-[tu] allu: ḫappu ḫabbītu watchful ghost, ensnaring net KAR 58:42; lemma ha-a-a-[tu] mukīl rēš limatti LKA 70 r. iv 9, also Craig ABRT 1 18 K. 2001 r. iv 21, and passim in ritual.

(2) inspector (or the like) — (a) in rel.: ha-a-a-[at] Ašnan u Laḫru (Marduk) who watches over grain and cattle BMS 12:30; ha-a-a-[at] pē ša anēlātī (in parallelism with ha₂tu) he who watches the utterances of man (possibly belongs to ha₂tu “to penetrate”) Lambert Marduk’s Address to the Demons D 10; cf. ha-[a-at] kibrāti (for expected ha₂tu) (said of Sargon) VAS 12 193:14 (for tamārē). (b) in NA contracts and letters (wr. DIN and LŪ.DIN): LŪ.DIN ša pēn šurētī oversee over the digging work ABL 102:4; LŪ.DIN.MEŠ-ni-ia ABL 233:7, etc., also ABL 955:3 and 12, ABL 1026:10, ADD 163 edge (judge), ADD 212 r. 15 (witness), ADD 481 r. 8 (LŪ.DIN ša ektāli).

(3) spyahole (in a kiln): bab kūrika tepeḫšī ha-a-a-[ta] tepette you close the door of your kiln (and) open the "watcher" ZA 36 202:40, chem.

ha-babu A s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*; cf. ḫabbû A.

[ba]-ba-u = ḫi-[tu]-m (cries of) joy Malku V 91; [ba]-ba-u = kil₄-tem woolful cries LTBA 2 2:159.

ha-babu B s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*; cf. ḫubbû B s.

[ba]-ba-u = sa-ra-bu wetness or wet season LTBA 2 2:314 (dpl.: K.4219 r. 18 in CT 18 24).

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

ha-babu A v.; (1) to murmur (said of water), (2) to hum, low, chirp; SB*; I (iḥubb, iḥabbû), III; cf. ḫabbû A s., ḫabû B A, B, C, ḫabbûtu, ḫubbû B.


(1) to murmur (said of water): [ka-m]a a-gi-e ša id i-ḥab-bu-ub (if a man ...) murmurs like the current of a river AMT 15,5:5; the canal GN ... aḫrēma ina qiribšu ư-šaḥ-bi-ba me nūḫ[šē] I dug and caused the enrichening water to murmur through it. Rost Tigr. III 4:12; me šunūtī ... qirib šippate šātīs-ma ư-šaḥ-bi-ba atappīš (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.; mušaḫūrā nārātē pētā bērātē mu₄₄-šaḥ-bi-bu pāttāti 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 maṣṣiq šēṣe ina qiribša patti uššeramama ư-šaḥ-bi-ba atappīš 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 Esarr. vi 34.

(2) to hum, chirp, low (of animals): as when the snake comes out of its hole iṣṣurē ina muḫšišu i-ḥab-bu-bu and the birds chirp over it ZA 32 174:51, lit.; the gods of Uruk ittāru ana zumbē i-ḥab-bu-bu ina rebēitē turned into flies buzzing in the squares Thompson Gilg. pl. 59:12; [gud.z]u tūr.ra KA ḫē.mi.ni. ib.du₄₁; [al]-pi-ka ina tar-bar-ṣa lu₄₄-šaḥ-bi-bu I shall cause your bulls to low in your cattle pen (I shall make your sheep answer them) SBH p. 121:19f.

ha-babu B v.; to caress(?) from OB on*; I (iḥubb, iḥabbû), III; cf. ḫabbû, ḫabûtu, ḫibûtu, ḫibûtu, ḫabûtu.

ha-ba-bu - na₄₄-qa to kiss Malku III 38.

(a) said of human beings: ḫu-lib-bi-ba₄₄-ba₄₄ caress(?) me! (followed by ritkabanni have intercourse with me!) KAR 70:46, SB rel., cf. ḫu-(ub)-bi-ba-an-nī ibid. r. 16 and var. KAR 243 obv.(1) 5, also var. ḫu-lib-ba-an-nī KAR 236:8 (also KAR 70 r. 16, preceded by ra(1)-man-n(ī); (in the idiom ḫabûtu eli PN) arāmûšma kimā ašša-
ľhabad

tim a-ha-ab-bu-ab el-šu I loved it (the axe) and caressed(?) it like a wife Gilg. P. i 34, OB, cf. kš aššate elššu ašḫ-ḫu-ab Gilg. I vi 14, also dadššu i-hab-ḫu-bu eli șekirki his sexual desire will caress(?) you ibid. iv 15 (line 20 similar).

(b) said of a snake: Diš širu NA ű-ha-ba-ab if a snake caresses a man KAR 386:8, SB Alu

ľhabad s.; (part of chariot); MB*; Kassite word; wt. ḫa-bad, reading uncertain.

zi-ik-šu(!) = ḫa-bad Malku ii 203, cf. griš, sag.kul.ziu.ta.ē, a.girš = šik-šu bar protruding from the “thigh” of the chariot Hh. vi 52.

a MA.NA ZAG.SA a-na ḫa-bad ša marrakbi . . . PN imḫur PN received one-half mina of . . . for a ḫ. 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 šintu) and tendons, cf. BE 15 172:5, PBS 2/2 81:20, MB.

Balkan Kassit. Stud. 132f.

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


ṣa ša līšāšu b[a]-b[a]-k[i]-i-in-nu one dagger whose blade (is of) ḫ.-metal EA 22 i 32, var. ḫa-bal-ki-nu ibid. iii 7 (inventory of Tusharatta); 10 .navigator ša ḫa-bi-[a]-ki-ni ten jakitu-arrowheads(?) of ḫ.-metal ibid. iii 49.

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

ľhabalkinnu see ḫabalkinnu.

*ḫabaltu s.; (1) lawlessness, violence, (2) damage caused by illegal action; SB, NA; only pl. ḫabalatu attested; cf. ḫabalu A.

(1) lawlessness: ḫa-ba-la-a-tum u šagāštu lawlessness and murder. Ach Shamashe 19:11, apod.; ina KUR GN . . . ḫa-ba-la-a-ti there will be lawlessness in the country GN Ach Supp. 2 97:12; cf. q. . . . [MIN (= [M]a-nu-gal)] = ša ḫa-ba-la-te CT 24 43:140 (list of gods).

(2) damage: ḫa-ba-la-ta-ia ša ana mār šarrī belija aḥḫuruni šarru beli etsija šipuruni mā ū-bit-a-te-bu sūbīra 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 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.

ľhabalu A

s.; lawlessness, oppression; EA, SB, NB; cf. ḫabalu A.

1. ṣUtu = ḫa-ba-lu O Sun-god! (outcry of the oppressed) — oppression Izī v 22 (for details about Sum. 1. ṣUtu see sub ṣUtu).

(a) in gen.: šarru ša anžilli la-kittu ḫa-ba-lu šagāštu the king who (hates) sacrilege, injustice, lawlessness (and) murder ZA 40 256:8, Esarh.; mā ša-ba-li ma.u.0i (BE) he will die a violent death KAR 395 i 9, SB physicogn.; ana ḫa-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 ībabāšti ḫab-a-lu there shall be no violence ABL 571 r. 8, NB; minā ḫa-ba-li یساا[u] why do they write (such) outrage? ABL 524:14, NB.

(b) in EA: išamur ḫa-ba-lu PN I witnessed (with my own eyes) the brutality of PN EA 151:64; ḫa-ba-li-[a] ša a rikša all (this) violence (directed against) me is your fault EA 82:33; tubēānim KUR.HI.A ana ḫa-ba-lim they persecute the countries with violence EA 60:16; jikkiša kaštija ḫa-ba-la-ma they calumniate me in a violent way EA 254:17, cf. EA 189 r. 26, also EA 120:27 (all letters from Palestine).

ľhabalu s. (a wooden object) see ḫabānu.

ľhabalu A v.; (1) to oppress, wrong (a person), to ravage, to take away, to undo, (2) ḫubbulu to damage (denom. from ḫibīlu), to destroy (LB only), to do wrong (to a person), (3) ḫutāblu to damage (denom. from ḫibīlu), to destroy (LB only), to do wrong (to a person), (4) ḫābbulu passive, (5) ḫābbulu passive; from OAkk. on; I (iḥbul [CH, OB royal, and rarely in private letters, Mari], iḥhab, habil — but also iḥbil [OB private letters, Manishtuššu, Elam], iḥḥabil), I/2, II, II/2, II/4, IV, IV/2; cf. ḫabaltu, ḫabālu, ḫabīlu, ḫabitu, ḫābulu A, ḫāblu ad.; ḫāblu s., ḫāblu, ḫābbīlu.
against them LIH 18:7, OB let.; ṣumma PN PN₂ ih-bu-ul ḥibilatu tēršu|m] u PN ša ib-ku-[u-šu] armam emid if PN has done wrong to PN₂ replace his loss and fine PN who wronged him LIH 6:19–21, OB let.; PN aḫunu râbûm ḫa-ḫa-la-an-ni-a-ti our elder brother PN has deprived us of our rights LIH 92:12, OB let., cf. ammina tam-ḫa-la-li-in-ni VAS 16 18:13, OB let.; eqam idininšum ina din ẖamaš la i-ḫa-ḫa-la-la-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 ṣambil šīi at-te-es-ši-ṣa-ak-kum . . . kaspam mati-[ni ša] aḫ-bi-li-ka tašnī aṣaqqaš 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] aviš Sušu ul iḥa-la-lu no injustice has been done to these persons ARM 2 60:10; and (ironical) ina ki'am avilē šuniṭi aḫ-bu-ul in this manner I have treated these men unjustly ibid. 18; kaspam ul iditi-nam u bitam ha-aḫ-la-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 muḫḫi eqlīm . . . ša pānnām PN PN, iḫ-bu-ul TCLK 7 36:9, OB let., also CT 29 4a:18, CT 6 27b:29; LUKUR šaṭit iḡan-šu la aḫ-bi-li-šī (I, the king, swear) I have not wronged this naditu-priestess (by taking away) his field CT 32 2 iv 10, OB Manishtushu; aḫ-bi-la-na (for ḫabānu) anāku u aššatii atumma iṣibāq we have been wronged, they have taken away me and my wife by force SMN 3356 (unpub.):7, Nuzi let.; 4 aḫši ina GN PN iḫ-tab-la-la-ni PN has taken away from me unlawfully four head of cattle in GN ABL 449:8, NA, cf. aḥ-ba-la-la-šu I was deprived (of seven head of cattle and three sheep) ibid. 4, also iḫ-bi-la-ni-in-ni ibid. r. 6; . . . ša bēl pāḫati ša GN iḫ-bi-šu-ni tuaḥḥar taddanaššu the . . . which the governor of GN has taken from him illegally you must return to him ABL 916:8, NA; PN . . . iḫ-te-la-la-an-ni PN has wronged me CT 22 247:17, NB let.; (the following citations are from literary texts): LUGAL URIk DUMU-šu i-ḫa-bi-li-ša-ma DUMU ẖa-bi-šu Ad-šu 4 TTU KUR-su-ma ina kiḫullī abīšu imāt the son of the king of UR will commit a crime against his father, but Shamash will


ḥabālu

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; ṣināma taḥ-bi-lu, ḳidi-gat ḫaballu ṣināma ḫabbītītu šama 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, wsd. (bil., only [ ... ] aq.a preserved); ša Babilajā ḫabbātatu mār Babilim i-ḥab-bi-lu ikas[s̄] he who arrests a Babylonian, oppresses and puts in fetters a native of Babylon KAR 8 r. iii 11, SB hymn to Babylon; ša ikkiḥsū amāt ṭaqqirtu epīš limmutti ḫa-ba-lu la ṣuṣu ina pišu (a king) for whom a lie is abomination, from whose mouth never comes forth (the order) to do something evil, to act unjustly TLC 3 114, Sar.; aṣī edu la ta-ḥab-bīl-[an-[ni]] do not do me injustice, my one and only brother CT 15 46 r. 57 (Descent of Ishtar); i-ḥab-bi-lu iṭabballu wāṭaballu he who does wrong, takes (property) away, causes (others) to take (property) away Šurpu II 61, cf. usamrasu iṭabku i-ḥab-bi-lu wāṭaballu AAA 22 pl. 13 r. ii 40, SB inc.; kal mātiṣa ki-i ḫa-bil iqḏānī 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-ḫu-ū 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): Kinum-ḥabil, Ulum-ḥabil, Ḫibil-kīnum/silum/wētum/aḥī, Ḫabil-ābūṣa, Ḫabil-āḥhūṣa, etc. in a usage which parallels that of bāqāšu, (cf. Stamm Namengebung 296f., OIP 57 304f.; Ḫa-bi-lu-um RTC 346 r. 9, OAk.; Ḫabil-danṣi MDP 23 169:28 and 235:14; Ḫabil-kittu and Ḫabil-bēli in Nuzi only, OIP 57 305.

(d) to undo (in incantation texts): šamanša lušnu [sa] ḫa-ba-li-[a] 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 ḫa-ba-li-[a] to destroy him AFO 14 144:85, SB inc.; [ers]et la tārī liḵašbilki Gibil ḫa-bi-lī) may the Fire-god your undoer send to the land-of-no-return Maqlu III 29; aṣkun ina lībīki l.u.dv ḫa-bi-lī I put into you (addressing the figurine) tallow to destroy you ibid. 19; cf. also CT 17 27:19f., cited above.

(2) ḫabballu to damage (denom. from ḫibiltu), to destroy (LB only), to do wrong (to a person) — (a) to (cause) damage through illegal action: ḫibiltu ša PN ū-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 anākū ēpūšu la ū-ḥa-ab-lu-ūš may (the gods) neither damage nor destroy what I have built VAB 3 125:7, Artaxerxes.

(c) to do wrong: u ša ū-ḥab-bi-lu ša kima ša ū-ḥab-bi-lu akīluštū and I judged him who did wrong according to the wrong he did Herzfeld API fig. 5:11, cf. ša amēlū ū-ḥa-ba-lu-ū-[ma] la šālu ibid. 12 and 13.

(d) obscure: [summa (wr. MAŠ) li-bu ḫa-bu-ū if the heart of the sheep is ...) YOS 10 42 i 22, OB ext.

(3) ḫutabbalu passive of ḫabballu: mā 1 MaNA KU.BABBAR [ina] muḫḫiši uḫ-te-bil I suffered one mina (worth) of damage through you VAS 1 96:7, NA; še.NUMUM u bitu šu’āti ša ina lībī uḫ-ta-ba-lu arkat āmē ina qaṭṭātu uβa’ from now on I will be responsible for whatever (part of) this field and house shall be taken away illegally TuM 2-3 294:7. NB; (note:) inūma ū-ḫa-ba-lu-lū MEŠ-ia when my men were treated wrongly EA 249:7.

(4) ḫabbulu passive — (a) passive of mng. la: vārkassu purruš la iḫ-ḥa-ab-ba-al take care of him, he must not be wronged! TLC 7 73:18, OB lett., cf. la iḫ-ḥa-ab-ba-al PB 7 7:25 and BIN 7 44:21; ḫibiltušu liṭerrušum la iḫ-ḥa-ab-ba-al let them restore the damage he (suffered), he must not be wronged! Pinches Berens Collection 99:9, OB lett.; uš tide’a kima ina šimāt beliṣa avātu ina pi ṭaškuš iša ša a la iḫ-ḥa-ab-ba-lu-ū 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 lett.

(b) passive of mng. 1d: šuziḇanni la aḫ-ḥa-biš help me, let me not be undone (through magic means)! KAR 184 r. (1) 46, cf.
Maqlu I 95. II 36, and passim; cf. KAR 74 r. 21 (read la "<ah>-ba-bi.t").

(c) passive of mng. 1b: ina ūmu bitqa ina libbi ıštarga u šE.NUMUN. MES-ia u šE.NUMUN. MES . . . ša PN utabbā . . . mala ina libbi iš-he-eb-[lju]-u' išiqqu BE 9 55:12, cf. parallel: ina ūmu bitqa ina libbi ıštarga šE.NUMUN. MES mala ina libbi iš-he-bi-l-a-ma išiqqu ul(tu) ramnumi niṣṭīrkā 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 dMarduk agā ina gātiša la i-bi-ib-bil that (brute) condemned by Marduk shall not . . . from my hand ABL 301 r. 18, NB let. of Aṣb.

The complex semantic background of ūbašlu B requires the following observation: the best represented and oldest sphere of meaning can be rendered by "to oppress, wrong (a person)" (Sum.: n.a.m. gu.), 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.la), which yields also the nouns ūbašlu, naḥbašlu and perhaps ūbašlu, "obligation," (for references see sub ūbašlu C); closely connected with it is the reach of the third semantic sphere: "to take captive, to take away" (Sum.: lū × GAN-tenu, cf. also sub ūbašlu and ūbašlu), 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.: ẖas), 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).

ūbašlu 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, iḥḥabat), II, II/2, IV, IV/2; cf. ūbašlu, ūbašlu in bēl ūbašlu, ūbašlu, ūbašlu, ūbašlu A, ūbašlu in amēl ūbašlu, ūbašlu in bēl ūbašlu, ūbašlu in bit ūbašlu, ūbašlu. 

(a) in Babylonian: 2 MA.NA KU.BABBAR lu ḫu-bu-la-nu pūmla el letemna we do indeed owe two minas of silver, our forehead is not clean JRAS 1926 437 r. 3, OB leg.; īṣtu īmīm annīm āḫu ana āšī u lū ḫu-ub-bu-ul from this day on does not owe anything to the other Wise-man Alalakh 8:30, MB; 36 ēnzi ša PN ū-um-b[a]-la-ku-ni I owe PN 36 goats JEN 119:7, cf. ibid. 192:3, etc.; 400 KU.BABBAR u a.ŠA.MES īs-ba-li-ma ša DUMU.sal PN (mng. obscure) MRS 6 RS 16 140:8.

(b) in Assyrian: x ġīn KU.BABBAR akku-mika anāku ḫa-bu-ul I borrowed x shekels of silver from you PSBA 19 pl. 2:2 (to p. 289), OA; I MA.NA KU.BABBAR ša ina GN aḫ-bu-lu-su-ni one mina of silver which I borrowed from him in GN TCL 20 185:5, OA; KU.BABBAR I MA.NA akku-mišunu la ta-ḫa-ba-al you must not borrow on their behalf a single mina of silver KTS 5b:15, OA; 2 tū ša ṭīṣīna ta-ḫa-bu-lu the two garments which you acquired on credit from me TCL 20 90:30, OA; annakam a-ḫa-ba-li-im manman la iddānum nobody shall sell tin on credit CCT 4 45b:20, OA; KU.GI ša annakam PN u-ḫa-bi-lu the gold which PN borrowed here TEL 19 13:13, OA, cf. BIN 4 38:6 and BIN 6 219:32; kasapka ša īh-ta-bi-la-ku-ni šabbūṭī you are satisfied with your silver which I owed you TEL 21 364a:5, OA, also KTS 12:5, CCT 3 27b:3, etc.; mimma la ḫa-bu-lā-ak-ḫu-um I do not owe him anything CCT 3 12a:6, OA; x KU.BABBAR ša PN a-na PN₃ u PN₃ i-bi-ib-bi-ni kasapu u šībašu PN₂ u PN₃ usabbiḵunu with regard to the x silver which PN has borrowed from PN₃ and PN₄, he has satisfied PN₄ and PN₃ (by paying) the principal (lit.: silver) and its interest KT Hahn 28:5, OA, cf. Golénischeff 18:8; šumma KU.BABBAR a-ta-ḫa-ba-li-kum . . . kasapu u šīmātašu šaḫqulküm. if I have become indebted to you for the silver . . . I will pay you the silver or the things that were bought with it TEL 19 59:32, OA; šumma pānīma ānuša ḫab-bu-ul if formerly her father was in debt KAV 1 v 28 Ass. Code (§ 39), cf. AFO 12 51
The document contains text in ancient Mesopotamian cuneiform script, translated into English. The text is not easily readable due to the nature of the script, but it appears to discuss legal and economic matters, such as debts, loans, and the instigation of rebellion. The text refers to various plants, containers, and other objects, indicating a focus on trade and legal obligations in ancient Mesopotamian society.
habaru B

habaru B v.; (mng. uncert.); OA*.

Ashur is a reed-marsh which cannot be ... Belleten 14 226:37, Irišum.

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

habaru B C v.; (mng. unk.); lex.*

bu-ru u = ha-ba-a-rum A II/4:119; [...] = ha-ba-ru Nabnitu Q 10 (repeated in lines 11f.); [...] = MIN šÉ UMNI(KAD + KID + ŪR) ibid. 13 (repeated in lines 14–16).

habārū see ābarū.

habastu see ābaštū B.

habāšatu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); Ūr III*; cf. habāšatu A.

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

For the masc. personal name see sub Ḫabāšatu s.

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

gi.šE.dū = ha-ba-ši-la-tum = lu-bu šÉ GIMES the covering over reed (sprouts) Hg. A II 25 = B II 229 (also = ābharūnu, ulūtu); urudu Ḫab-ši-li-ta-tum = ha-ba-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. Ḫaššælet, better than the customary translation “meadow-saffron” (cf. Low Flora 2 159).

ḫabāširu see Ḫaššū.}

habāšu A

Aḥšar ṣa-ṣa-at-tum ri-iq-tum la-bi-ištum five empty old pots TuM 2-3 92:1; ina MU 4.KAM ana Ḫa-ba-zi-ia Ḫa-ba-az-zi-ia iNAN-din within four years he will return pot for pot ibid. 7; pu-ul Ḫa-ba-ṣa-at-tum FN naši ibid. 15 (carelessly written tablet).

ḫabāšu s.; happiness; OAkk., NB*; cf. Ḫabāšu A.

[ba]-ba-ṣu = Ḫu-bu-[r-ru], Ḫa-šā-šu = MIN Malku 92f.

 Ea ... nūqa ḫabātī nunnum libbi nāḫāša Ḫa-ba-ṣa-liššuma may Ea ... take away from him joyful mood, bright spirit, enjoyment (and) happiness Hinke Kudurrum 26 iv 11, Nbk.; (as personal name:) Ḫa-ba-ṣa ITT 1 1090, OAkk. (translit. only).

ḫabāšu A v.; (1) to be elated, to feel good, (2) Ḫibušu to be exuberant, flourishing, to cheer, acclaim; from OB on; I (ḥibbi), I/2, I/3 (iḥtannābu), II, II/2, II/3, III; cf. Ḫabāšatu, Ḫabāšu, Ḫibušu, Ḫibušītu, Ḫibušu, Ḫibšu, Ḫabāšu, Ḫabāšitu, Ḫibušiḫu, Ḫabāšatu, nāḫāšu.

ū-[u] UL = Ḫa-[ba-šu] SB 2 II 96a; ul-ti = Ḫu-bu-ṣum OBGT XI v 13; [...] [ḪAR] = Ḫa-ba-ṣu A V/2:287; si.suḫ.bi ma.az.ma.az : sa-ru-ur-ša hi-it-bu-us her (Ishtar’s) spreader is as exuberant (as that of Sin, her father) LKA 23 r. (!) 14f., cf. below (cf. ul.mā.az = [...] A-Tablet 232); gaša (wr. gašān, or mistake for kaš) mu. un.nag.a.na [UL] FM U N UL Tee a ak-bi-su (text: la). taw when I (i.e., Ḫaššu) have drunk beer and feel good Reinsner SBB p. 97:60, cf. dupl. kaš mu. un.nag.gā.ta.ul.mu.un.KI.a.ta TLC 16 169:25; cf. also similar contexts in the Sumerian passages TCL 15 58:59 (hymn to Ninkasi), and Chiera SEM 1 i 25; tu-Ḫa-ša-at-tum 5R # 46F 253 ii 11, gramm.

(1) to be elated, to feel good, to be exhilarated by alcohol: šikra iṇa šatē Ḫa-ba-ṣu zu-um-[ri] mađiš eḏa kabattašu itel[i] drinking
beer, feeling good, they (i.e., the gods) became quite carefree, their mood was high.  "Isumma zu.u bem-su iš-ta-na-bu-si" if he always feels good (: a dangerous disease will befall him) ZA 43 98:35 (Sitten-kanon); līšālišu habatka Anum Ešur u Ea li-šaṣ-ḥi-[u-ka ...] may Anu, Ešur and Ea delight your heart, may (the gods ... ) cheer you up. Craig ABRT 1 31:14, SB.

(2) hitbusu to be exuberant, flourishing, to cheer, acclaim — (a) to be exuberant, flourishing: [...] dNisaba hi-it-bu-ṣa-at išēbbi eṭlu the crops are exuberant, man will eat his fill CT 15 36:4, wisd.; nabi dŠamdī ša hi-it-bu-ṣu < ...> dNannārī (var. adds ša) šurbatā ilāṣu 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 ašīda ša rarša hi-it-bu-uṣ her splendor is as exuberant as (that of) Sin, her father LKA 23 r. (?), 15, bil. (cf. above for Sum.); itēšu anantī hi-it-bu-uṣ tuqunti i-zi-iq-ṣa ṣu-du-ṣi-im allotted to her (as part of her nature) is raging in battle, exultation in the fight VAS 10 214 iii 16 (Ištar and Šaltu), read after photograph in Zimmern Ištar und Šaltu, OB. (b) to cheer, acclaim: rišānikka kur.kur hi-it-bu-ṣu-ni-ka ha-bi-bi the countries exult over you (Shamash), the noisy (multitudes) cheer you very 4R 17 r. 11, SB rel., cf. OECT 6 p. 48; ina rigmika ... reṣu ugarā [v]n.še hi-it-bu-[ṣa] idallala qurdiqa when you (Adad) thunder ... the fields exult, the people cheer and praise your prowess BMS 21 r. 85, SB rel.; irāša Bābilimma hi-it-bu-ṣu[a] Babylon exults, the inhabitants (? ) cheer Craig ABRT 1 30:29; Lū nu’ir ina samme li-īḫ-ta-bi-ṣa ʾinas jarūrū 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)

ḥābaṣu B v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

šu.gi = ha-ba-ṣu (var. ha-ma-ṣu) Erîmûš IV 159 (followed by šu.gi.a = ka-ba-ṣu, var. ka-pa-ṣu, ibid. 160).

See ḫamāšu.

ḥābaṣu see ḫabīṣu.

ḥabatū A v.; (a household utensil); OA*. 10 ḫa-ba-ṣa-tim ša lu-ḥu-zī-nim ten ḫ-objects ... BNI 4 118:1 (for luḥusinnu cf. Biliq Appellativa der kapp. Texte 41f.).

ḥabatū B (ḥabatū): s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); cf. ḫabatu.


(b) in NA texts: ḫa-ba-ṣa-lī ADD 425:14, same person wt. ḫa-ba-as-te ADD 470 r. 17, cf. ibid. 284 r. 9 and 296 r. 8, etc.

ḥabāṣu v.: (1) to break into pieces, (2) to chop up, (3) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; I (ihbu, ḫabiṣu), II, II/2; cf. ḫabāṣu, ḫabāṣu A adj., ḫabū A s., ḫibīṣu, ḫhubu, nahuṣu. ḫa-as ḫu.d = ḫa-ba-ṣu A III/5:107 (followed by hamāšu); [ḥaš] = ḫa-ba-ṣu, [...] DU = MIN ša ṣin nu to chop, said of straw Antagal C 118f.; [ḥa-as-ḥa-as] [KUD.KUd] = ḫu-bi-ṣu Diri I 65 (preceded by abuburu); tu-uh-ta-biṣ 5R 45 K.253 27, gramm.; tu-ḥab-ba-ṣa ibid. iv 45.

(1) to break into pieces: binātīšu kimā šalam ʿidim li-īḫ-bu-ṣu may he break his members like a clay figurine CH xiv 39; 4IM ina GIS.TUKUL ša qaṭāšu li-īḫ-bu-ṣa-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. ḫabu and nahuṣu): PN ... ana ḫa-ba-ṣu ša tibnu ana bił alpi ša šarri ana PN.naša PN ... was given to PN for chopping straw for the king’s cow shed YOS 7 77:3, NB.

(3) (uncert. mng.): inrašu libbi [...] pān[u] īttaku [...] aḥ-bu-ṣu kimā a.x[ ]- [...] šēpaša šittu 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).
(1) to rob, take away by force (persons, animals, objects, etc.) (rare in OB) — (a) said of persons: nišē mātišu ana ḫubātu lu ʿaḥ-ta-bat I carried off the inhabitants of his country as prisoners Scheil Tn. II 17, cf. AFO 3 154:19 (cited sub ḫubtu), Assur-dan II; ʾiš-ri-il nišū ša isḥatāma ʿirmā ʿaḥ-bu-tu 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-il; ana muḫḫī ḫa-ba-ta ša nišē u šurāpu ša ʾalāni with respect to the kidnapping of people and the burning of cities (about which the king . . . has written to me) ABL 794:4, NB; aḫḫēnī ša PN ʿuṭū GN ʾi-ḫu-bu-tu ana Elami isṭišu ṣuḫu our brothers whom PN kidnapped from GN and took with him to Elam ABL 736:8, NB; šābe iddūk u ḫi-ba-ta he killed or took captive the soldiers ABL 280 r. 6, NB, (b) with direct object: annām maškunā ḫa-bi-īt this threshing floor was looted PBS 7 108 r. 27, OB let.; maškanātē šēnu ʿaḥ-bu-ṭu I looted these threshing floors AFO 3 154:11, Assur-dan II; ana ḫašši URU GN ītērub ḫašši URU GN ʾaḫ-ṭa-bat ana ḫa-pa-ti-ia ina URU GN₂ akṣadā 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; māṭṭāši ʾa ebirti annēši ʿaḥ-ṭa-bat-ma . . . ammēni ēn ebirti Puratti uṣīti ta-ḫa-ba-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.; šēnum GN kuāṭu ʾhu-bu-us . . . šēnum GN la kuāṭu ʿuṣ-pramma anēšu lu-ʾuḥ-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.; māṭ-tuṇu gabba ina ḫi-ta-bu-te by looting your entire country repeatedly KBO 1 20 r. 5, MA; ḫāpiru ḫa-bat gabbi māṭṭē šarri the ḫāpiru loot all the lands of the king EA 208:56 (let. of Abdi-ḫeṣu); ša ʾumēšu māṣṣu ḫi-ta-nab-ba-tu who loots all his life his (i. e. the neighbor's) country ABL 460:8, NB; šēnu girrašu ḫa-

(10) (c) said of images: ḫimmēra . . . lu ʿaḥ-bu-tu-ma ina si-jānku ḫu uṣēšibūš I carried off (the image of) the god DN and made him dwell in the si-jānkuk MDP 10 pl. 10:3, Untaš-hūban; ilāni ša šāṭ Urūk u nišēšu ḫi-ta-bu-tu they carried off the gods residing in Urūk and its inhabitants CT 34 48 iii 1, NB chron.
(a) without object: LÚ.KUR ul iḫaṭṭi[i]ma] usṣamma i-ḫab-ba-at the enemy will not fail to come out and loot BE 17 33a:27, MB let.; ina šālimmi šātti ... iṣtu GN ʿadi GN₂ ... iḫ-ṭa-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; kîma ha-ḫa-tim a-ḫa-ab-ba-at I shall loot as (does) a robber (in order to feed these people) RA 42 73:29, Mari; anumma gābē URU Ḥatti anā ḫa-ḫa-pa-ti elakumne now the troops of Ḩatti go out to loot. KBo 1 4 ii 31, cf. ibid. 16; ina šalimti la i-ḫab-bat ina lēptti i-ḫḫab-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 UBU.ZAG.MU i-ḫḫab-ba-tan-ni the enemy will make a razzia against me in a border town CT 20 50 r. 17, SB ext.; LUGAL anā ḫa-ḫa-ti i-ma-as-saḥ (mng. obscure) ACh Sin 25:70, apod.; (passive:) [ana šubat] LÚ.SA.GAZ.MEŠ śišā-ma ANU iḫ-ḫa-bat he will chance upon a den of robbers but will not be stripped Boissier DA p. 10 edge (for restoration cf. sub ẖabbatu).

(3) to snatch: ʿuʾiltu šaṭṭi PN uṭtu qāṭṭeja i-ṭḫi-bi-il-ma ina šinnēšu ikwus PN snatched this tablet from my hand and crushed it with his teeth TCL 13 219:9, NB.

ẖabbatu B v.; (1) to borrow, (2) ḥubbūtu (uncert. mng.); Oʾakk.(!), from OB on; I (iḫbut, iḫḥabbat), II; cf. ḫubbūt, ḫubbūtu, ḫubbūtu.

eš.dē.a - ḫa-ba-tum Nabanitu J 89; x urudu es.dē.a ki PN PN₂ eš iḫbut(a.d.)e (- iḫbut) PN₂ has borrowed x copper from PN as an eš.dē.a-loan BIN 7 205:5, OB.

(1) to borrow — (a) in gen. (OB only): kîma ta-ḫa-ab-ba-ši ḥu-ub-ti la ta-la-na-la(ši)-ni kîma artiqu šeʾam damqam ana ʾirṣīkī lublakz; kîma la tanāṣṣiqi 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, let.; 1 GUR še ana ukulli ʾissē ḥu-bu-ut-ma ʾissē likutu 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 ḥu-bu-ut I borrowed from PN TCL 1 49:12, let.; x SĀR of bricks PN KI PN₂ ḥu-bu-ut PN borrowed from PN, TCL 11 212:4, leg.; [... G]in KI.LA-šu [KI] PN SALLME DUṬU PN₂ u PN₂ iḫ-bu-ut PN ḏebūr.ŠE 2 SE.GUR ḥu-bu-ša inaddiški PN₂ and PN₂ (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 ḫubbūtatu-loan VAS 9 120:5, leg.; the PA.PA officials of the governor (šakanakkû) iḫḫu-bu-ša-ma il-ḫu(û) (!) have borrowed (one shekel of silver each) AJSL 33 236 No. 26:19, leg.; ša šeʾam ana x-x bitika ni-ḫa-ḫa-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-ahbut I-borrowed(the lost child)-from-the-god BE 15 190 i 6, and passim; Ittiša-ahbut I-borrowed(the lost child)-from-her(the goddess) BE 14 60:4, and passim, cf. Stamm Namegenbung 318; KL-DK Ū-ḫu-b[u-ut] I-borrowed(the child)-from-Baba BBS. No. 33:2.

(2) ḥubbūtu (mng. uncertain, possibly denominative from ḫubbātu): ana PN nasiḫ ina ṭuppiṭu ʾa-la ḥu-bu-ut expended for PN (but) not debited (!) upon his tablet BIN 8 141:12, Oʾakk.

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

ẖabbatu C v.; to triumph(?), prevail(?); I (iḫḥit, iḫḥabbat, ḫab); Ur III, OB.

(a) in lit.: li-ṭḫi-bi-t rāmī lībāš karriši may my love triumph(?), (but) the woman who slanders me come to shame ZA 49 164:11 (after photograph), OB; ḫabatat ammassa ʾelānu ḫa-ḫa-ba-la-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-ḫa-bi-it The-god-prevails(!) Eames Coll. 159 No. 285:4, Ur III, cf. ḫa-bi-it-Irra MDP 10 66:4, ḫa-bi-it-


\(\text{ḥabatu } D\)

nu-\(\text{-}\)\(\text{r}\)-\(\text{šu}\) His-light-triumphs(?) MDP 23 217:8 and 23, \(\text{ḥu-\text{-}bi-\text{-}i-t-Sin} \) VAS 7 149:23; \(\text{Ir-\text{-}ra-\text{-}ḥa-bi-\text{-}i-t} \) CT 8 39b:4; \(\text{ḥi-bi-\text{-}i-t-Šamaš} \) Shamash-triumphed(?) VAS 8 73:27; \(\text{ḥi-bi-\text{-}i-t-Īr-ra} \) CT 29 4a:8.

\(\text{(c) in obscure context: } \text{šumma ana eqlim urrad } \text{tu } \text{ḥa-bi-it-kum} \) PBS 7 11:22, OB let.

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

\(\text{ḥabatu } D \text{ v.} \): (1) to move across, make an incursion, a razzia into enemy territory, (2) \(\text{naḥbutu}\) same mngs., (3) \(\text{ṣuḥbutu}\) to make move across; OB (and SB omen texts): I (\(\text{iḥbut} \), \(\text{iḥhabat} \), \(\text{ḥabat}\), but \(\text{ḥabat}\)ib in RA 17 158 cited below).

\(\text{sar } = \text{ḥa-ba-tum } \text{ša a-la-[ki]}\) Antagal A 114, quoted in 5R 39 No. 4:4 and 6, comm., cf. also A VIII/2 Commentary 290; [. . .] b[a], [. . .] t[c\(\text{a}\)], e-nu-ma ta-ḥa-bi-ti \\(\text{nu-} \text{u} \text{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 \(\text{Ṣarrukēn } \text{ša eklatam i-ḥa-bu-tu-µa } \text{nārum } \text{imuru}\) (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. \(\text{ša eklatam illikuma } \text{nāram } \text{ṣa-ikāšum } \text{who marched during darkness and to whom a luminous phenomenon appeared RA 27 149:17, OB ext.}\) and \(\text{ša ana GN a-in-ma }\) ibid. A 114, quoted in 5R 39 No. 4:4 and 6, comm., cf. also A VIII/2 Commentary 290; [. . .] bal, [. . .] tag, e-nu-ma ta-ḥa-bi-ti \\(\text{nu-} \text{u} \text{e-zi-bu-ka}\) when you move across, rain forsakes you (mng. obscure) RA 17 158 K.8216:3f., SB wisdom.

\(\text{(2) naḥbutu }\) 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 \(\text{na-ah-bu-tum } \text{it-ta-ah-ba-at } \text{strayed into enemy territory Eshnuma Code A }\) ii 40 (§ 29); \(\text{mīnum } \text{ša ta-ḥa-ba-ab-tu-ú-ma } \text{eqlam } \text{ša GN } \text{ša ina } \text{tēm mīnim la kunnukum } \text{ṣipra } \text{teppī[šu]}\) 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.; \(\text{ana māt } \text{GN } \text{ḥa-ba-bi-it }\) 1 made a razzia into the country GN RA 7 155 iii 3, OB royal; \(\text{at} \text{ta } \text{ana mātšišu } \text{na-ah-bi-it }\) go and make a razzia into his country ARM 6 51:11 (= ibid. 52:12); a-ki-ilmum la kattum ana mātiška iḥ-ha(1)-ba-tam an alien . . . will make a razzia into your country YOS 10 25:50, OB ext.; \(\text{um-} \text{māniša } \text{ana māt nakri iḥ-ḥab-bat-ma } \text{šī Šī} [. . .] \) my army will make a razzia into enemy territory and defeat . . . KUB 37 198 r. 23, oil omen; \(\text{ana māt nakri aḥ-ḥa-ba-at-ma } \text{šallat nakri ušēṣi }\) I shall make a razzia into the country of the enemy and carry off booty from the enemy KAR 427:37, SB ext.; \(\text{nakru } \text{ana mātiška } \text{iḥ-ḥa-ba-ba-tam }\) the enemy will make a razzia into my country KAR 153 r.(1) 22, SB ext., and passim; \(\text{ana } \text{Uruk } \text{ṭab-ḥa-ba-ta-nim-ma } \text{ana } \text{Nippur } \text{tallikanimma }\) you (pl.) moved over to Uruk and then came to Nippur LKA 93:6, inc.

(3) \(\text{ṣuḥbutu} \) to make move across: \(\text{tu-ša-ah-ba-ta-an-ni } \text{appāru } \text{ša ma-ki } \text{u } \text{dulli }\) you have made me move across a morass of . . . and of toil MDP 18 250:9, OB rel.

\(\text{ḥabatū} \) E v.; to suffer(1)?; OB*; I (\(\text{iḥbut}\)).

\(\text{be-li-šu } \text{du-ul-ši } \text{iḥ-ḥu-tu } \text{i-ма-аn-nu } \text{in-ši } \text{i-na-ḥu-šu } \text{i-śa-ša-ar } \text{ef-šu-tum }\) 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.

\(\text{ḥabatu} \) see \(\text{abātu} \).

\(\text{ḥabazu} \) in \(\text{ša } \text{ḥabazi }\) s.; (an agricultural worker); lex.*; Sum. lw.
habiqaqu


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

Ø ḫa-ra-am-bî : ḫa-am-bî-[a-g]u-ṣu CT 14 9 r. ii 13', dupli. CT 14 28 K.4345 r. ii 1' (cophonion of Series Uruanna).

(1) (a plant): 10 imēr ḫa-a-qu-ḡu ten homers of ḫ. (among victuals for the coronation banquet) Iraq 14 43:34, Asn.; ḫa-am-ba-qu-ṣu SAR CT 14 50:58, NB (list of plants in a royal garden); cf. above.

(2) (a fruit tree): ǧīš ḫa-am-bû-qu-ṣu (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 ḫab-ba-ku, cf. mng. 2, below.

Habbaru see ḫabbru.

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

Ḫa-ab-ba-a-šu RT 19 111:12; ḫa-am-ba-šu VAS 6 308:9.

Probably “chaff-cutter.”

habiqaqu s.; (1) robber, (2) (uncert. mng.); OB, EA, SB and NB; wr. syll. and LU.SA.GAZ (in omima); cf. ḫabbaṭu A.

LU.SA.GAZ = ḫab-ba-tum Hb. II 330, also Nab-nitu J 90, Antagal A 115; LU.SA.GAZ (between LÚ.ÁBAL and LÚ.SE.KIN.KUD) Bab. 7 pl. 6 r. v 22, NA (list of professions); li-lib ši-šî = ḫab-[ba-tu] Diri II 77, cf. Proto-Diri 99; lú.še.gu = ḫa-ba-tum OB Lu A 282 (also – harnum); [šu.]a = ḫab-ba-tum Diri V 104 (between palīšu and muttabīlu); ḫar.[d]u = ḫab-ba-tum Izi J ii 2.


(1) robber — (a) in gen.: ḫumma ḫa-ab-ba-tum la ṭulla at-taṣṣṭab if the man who has committed the robbery is not seized/captured CH § 23:28 (referring to preceding section: ḫumma aviti姆 ubatam ḫa-ba-tu itaṣṣṭab); if they intend to come to me, let them come, ḫumma tibi nakrim ḫumma tibi ḫa-ab-ba-tim la ittabīši provided that there is neither an attack of the enemy nor an attack of robbers TCL 17 27:19, OB let.; PN LÚ ḫa-pa-du ina Amurru ša 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, eri mānāhātešunu ḫab-ba-la šurūši let a robber lie (in ambush with designs) upon their possessions Maqū II 120; aššum ina mūge mēsa ḫa-ab-ba-tim mutlaššilum la ērēbi 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 ḫabbāṭi as an invective:) lullīk kī DUMU ḫa-ba-ti ina mígir libbiga I will go, like a robber, wherever I please CT 13 39 ii 18' (= Anatolian Studies 4 102:82), Cutha legend; munnabtu sarru DUMU ḫa-ba-ti the runaways, criminals, robbers’ sons Iraq 16 192:59, Sar., cf. ibid. 70 (said of Arameans).

(b) in omina and hemerologies: ḫab-ba-a-ti māla umattu robbers will cause losses in the country BRM 4 12:27, ext., and passim; LU.SA.GAZ šAG.DU KUD-īs a robber will cut off a head TCL 6 9:21, Alu; as to this man lu nēšu lu LU.SA.GAZ āš-su ú-šad-du-ši either a lion or a robber will make him .... his enterprise CT 29 25 K.2908:15, Alu; if in a city ḫab-ba-tu ma’du‘ there are many robbers CT 38 5:108, Alu protasis; [ana šubat] LU.SA.GAZ.IMEŠ šī-sa-ma nu īḫ-ḫab-bat he will chance upon a den of robbers but will not be stripped Boissier DAB p. 10 edge, ext.; ana šubat ḫa-ba-te šī-SĀ KAR 178 vi 25, hemer., cf. šu-bat ḫab-ba-tum RA 38 28 iv 10, hemer. (see above for translation); LU.SA.GAZ (gloss): ḫa-ba-a-te innanārū 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 ḫā-ba-tu (var. ḫa-ba-tu in KAR 177 r. ii 26) i-ḫa-ba-ba-tus (or else) robbers will kidnap him KAR 147 r. 12, hemer.

(c) name of the planet Mars: mul.lú.sā. gaz = ḫab-ba-tum = 4Šal-[ba-tu-nu] Hg. BVI 32.
habi

(2) (uncert. mng.): cf. above LU.SA.GAZ (Bab. 7 pl. 6 r. v 22) mentioned among agricultural workers, LU.SA.GAZ = hab-ba-tum (Hh. II 330) in similar context, and na-ra-ru = hab-ba-tum auxiliary = h. (Malku IV 204); avîlê ha-ab-ba-ti-î ša PN mûmmû ikimuû PN2 la uûin x kaspat PN3 i.LA.E if PN2 does not prove in court that somebody has taken the h.-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 habâtu 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.

habi s.; (mng. uncert.); RŚ; WSem. gloss.

field of PN ša ïna / ḫa-[a]-bî-î which is (situated) in the ḫ. MRS 6 RS 16.182+6; qaqqaru [... ] ha-ab-bu ibid. RS 16.281:8.

habišlu adj.; (1) evil, lawless (person), (2) evil, said of demons; SB; cf. habâlu A.

lu +ša.ku ab.aq.ag = hab-bi-lu CT 16 31:117f. (cf. below); lu +ša.ku = hab-bi-lu KAR 31 33f. (followed by lu +ša.a = šaggûšu); šaga lu +ša.ku = hab-bi-lu 4R 29 No. 2.1f. (cf. below); ka-a-a-i-pu = hab-bi-lu Malku IV 136.

(1) evil, lawless (person): ishâppu hab-bi-lu la pâšû zikir bel bêlê the scoundrel, lawless person, unafraid of the commands of the lord of lords 1R 45 ii 45, Esarh., and parallels; the Arameans, ḫalûq munabatu āmîr damê hab-bi-lu runaways, deserters, blood-stained, evildoers OIP 2 42 v 23, Senn.; the gods will fill with pašalû-gold ša hab-bi-lu nišûra] the treasury of the evildoer Craig ABRT 1 51:37 (= ZA 43 68 line 271), Theodicy; naddîn kaspi ana šiddî hab-bi-lu mina uttar what does the lawless gaining money on (short) terms? Schollmeyer No. 16 ii 47.

(2) evil, said of demons: utukku lemmu hab-bi-lu CT 16 31:117f.; asakkû hab-bi-lu 4R 29 No. 2.1f.; asšûm ina bit ... mûtûm lemmu hab-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 eṭîmmu aḫâ lu hab-bi-lu šaggûšu either the ghost of a stranger or the evil (demon) or the smiting (demon) KAR 32:40; cf. lu mûtûm lu eṭîmmu lu šaggûšu lu hab-bi-lu AFO 14 144:80; the šedu-demon, the allûhâppu-net, hab-bi-lu gâllû râbîšu the evil (demon), the gâllû-demon, the râbîšu-demon KAR 58:42, etc.

habišru s.; (a part of the loom); lex.*; cf. habâru A.

giš. il.lâ, šig = hab-bi-ru wool-lever Hh. V 315 (preceded by giš. il.lâ = nânûš lever).

Landsberger, Belleten 14 263.

habištu s.; a woman engaged in textile work; lex.*; cf. habûnâ, habûšu B adj., habîšu A.


habištu see ëhamitû.

habu s.; pit; lex.*

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

Probably connected with ëhammu (habbu), “swamp.”

habûu see ëhabûu B and ëhammu.

habûbû s.; lover; SB*; cf. habûbû B.

šâlîkî ëhabû[ab]-bu-ku ṣu kulûkkû your (Ishtar’s) sweet leman, your lovers and your eunuchs PSBA 23 120:20 (cf. Zimmern, ZA 32 174:47).

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

geštin ëha-ru-ru 2R 44 No. 3 ii 13 (NA Practical Vocabulary).

3 šâb hab-bur three jugs with h.-wine) ADD 1060:3 and 6; 2 DUG ú-di-e hab-bur two udi-containers with h. ADD 1020:1.

habišru (haburrû, habûrû, habbarû): s.; (green) shoot, stalk; SB, NB; Sum.(?) lw.,
Akk. lw. in Hitt. (happurian, cf. von Brandenstein, Or. NS 8 74 n. 3); wr. syll. and ẞE.KAK.


ẞE.KAK siNu.SÂ ... še.numu na.an. ni.bi.dim.ma : hā-bu-ru-la išdru ... zēra aj ẞḫn[ ] a worthless shoot ... does not bring forth seed AJSL 23 238 iv 30, wiss.; ßE.KAK SAG.SÂ.BA : hā-bu-ru u īna iš-dru-[i] hā-bu-ru-[u] when its (the enemy country's) grain stalks begin (to sprout), (Meslamtaea is its black raven [who picks it]) ASKT No. 20:16f.; hā-bu-ru u [...] CT 29 238 iv 30, wiss.; ßE.KAK SAG.SÂ.BA : hā-bu-ru-[u] if a green shoot appears from out of a house or a wall CT 40 3:21 3, SB Alu; šumma šabitu ina egeI ugar ẞE.KAK ibgagum u ẞtabbak 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 amētu ẞE.KAK TA šušišu nadima unaššak if someone (in his dream) carries a stalk in his lap and kisses it MDP 14 50 i 12, dream omina; inaḪUL ẞE.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.

(a) written syllabically: šumma šikaru emiš x-ul(?)-hā-am hā-bu-ur-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 Ṿāš u hā-bu-ri šuruḫat lāmītu the common was planted with fresh grass and growing shoots TCL 3 229, Sar.; hā-bu-ru liku lu kalušušu hā-bu-ru likuu 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 īnēmu hā-bu-ru ᵈkušu the sheep are well, they eat the green grass TCL 9 101:9, NB let.; let the donkeys hā-bu-ru liku lu eat the green grass YOS 3 76:32, NB let.; Ṿāš ud u hā-bu-ru pišu itabši if there is a white shoot (in the field, Adad will destroy this harvest) CT 39 9:11, SB Alu; it-tu-û še-er-²-a ū.TU še-er-šu hā-bu-ru-[a] ū.TU hā-ba-ra ka-an-na ka-an-NU ki-ša-ra ki-šu-ru šu-bu-ul-ţa šu-bul-[tu] mi-i-ra the plowshare 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-ṣu ša hā-ab-ru-šu ša ni-šu-ú u iš-še-e-ru (mng. obscure) CT 22 193:10, NB let.

(b) written ẞE.KAK (probably to be read habburu, but possibly Ṿāštu, ūbā, nišpu, Ziqpu or šištu, all of which are equated with ẞE.KAK): šumma ẞE.KAK TA biti u īgārī itašši if a green shoot appears from out of a house or a wall CT 40 3:21 3, SB Alu; šumma šabitu ina egeI ugar ẞE.KAK ibgagum u ẞtabbak 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 amētu ẞE.KAK ča šušišu nadima unaššak if someone (in his dream) carries a stalk in his lap and kisses it MDP 14 50 i 12, dream omina; inaḪUL ẞE.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: hā-bu-rum PBS 7 42:5, OB; hā-bu-ri YOS 1 37:25, MB; hā-bu-ri JEN 544:12, Nuzi; cf. hā-ab-ur-šu-Sin YOS 8 167:6, OB, also hā-bi[u]-šu-Sin OIP 57 55, Nuzi.

็บּהָחַזָא adj.; coming from the country ִבַּהַחְזָא; MA*. 2 UD hā-ab-ha-ia-ū two sheep from ִבַּהַחְזָא KAJ 193-2, cf. ibid. 280:1, also Assur 6096 ci:2 (= AFO 10 39 No. 85, translit. only); 5 UDU gurātu hā-ab-ha-a-₄t₄ JCS 7 160 No. 36:4 (from Tell Billa).

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

חֲבִיבּוּ see ִבַּבִּיוּ C. ִבַּבִּיוּ A s.; (a kind of noise); SB*; cf. ִבַּבִּיוּ A.

KUR bir-sum dûr-ab ִבִּיוּ-ib UN.[MEŠ ...] the country will dwell (as) in a fortress(?) in Mesopotamia, the hubbub of humanity will cease(!) Ach Supp. Ištār 33:46; ִדָּמָרְבָּד u ִבִּיוּ-ib Marduk, the lord of . . . . K.11631(unpub.):8, rel., cf. the dupl. ִדָּמָרְבָּד u ִבִּיוּ-ib Craig ABRT 1 56:17.
Habibu B

The last two citations could belong to Habibu B.

Habibu B s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

If the face of the sky is as shining (namru) as si-it wa-ar-bi-im ʿu ha-bi-ba-am i-... the rising of the moon and has(?) a. ṣa. ZA 43 309:4; OB astro.

Possibly = abibu, q.v.

Habibu A s.; flute; lex.*; cf. hababu A.

gū. num. di = ha-bi-bu 5R 16 r. ii 40 (cf. [gū.su-nu-um]-di gū. num. di = im(1)-bu-bu flute RA 17 119 K.945:7 [unplaced fragm. of Hh. IX], also Hg. A II 37).

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

The countries jubilate over you ḥi-it-bu-šu-nik-ka ha-bi-bu mankind is rejoicing over you 4R 17 r. 11.

Habibu C (or habibtu): s.; earthen container; NB*; cf. hababu A.

20 DUG ha-bi-ba-ti me VAS 6 246:10, inventory (between copper vessels and DUG namzatu).

Habiltu s.; (1) damage, (2) destruction; Elam, SB*; cf. hababu A.

(1) damage: ana ha-bi-i[1]-ti šālī aš-te-eš-ši-šā-ak-kum ... kaspam malīlum ša aḫabi-luka šašmi aṣaggal 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: GIS.TUKUL ha(sic)-bil-ti “weapon” (portending) destruction Boissier Choix 1 100 K.4003:7 (duplic. KAR 148:24 has zabīl-ti), ext.; (uncertain:) KUR šu-a-tu ḫab-lat-[ ...] Lie Sar. p. 45 n. 9:12.

Habilitu see habalu.

Ḫabiliu A s.; criminal, evildoer; from OB on; cf. hababu A.

gū. gilīm = ha-a-bi-lu = dam-me-eš-ḫi-ḫi-kī-zi ku-šē(t) evildoer - (Hitt.) one who always commits violence Izi Bogh. A 106.

attanaggiš kīma ḥa-bi-lim gabaltu šeri I am roaming like an evildoer (rather than "like a hunter") [see Ḫabiliu B] in the midst of the desert Gilg. M. ii 11, OB; eleppam ... ERIM(!) ḫa-bi-i-li šubatuma ḥa-bi-lu PN instead ṭuruma eleppam ulāmi e-ri-du-ni-a-sī-im the evildoers seized the boat and the evildoers approached PN but they did not bring the boat to us TLC 18 95:11, 12, OB let.; kīma kinu ša ḫa-bi-li šallalu like the righteous whom the evildoer carries off Ṭn.-Epic iv 14.

Ḫabiliu B s.; hunter, trapper; lex.*; cf. Ḫabalu C.

gu.lā - ḥa-bi-lu hunter using snares Lu IV 354 (between uṃaḍu and ḫabiliu).

Ḫabiliu-amēlu s.; (mng. unkn.); SB*; cf. Ḫabalu C.

ṣajādu ḫa-bi-lu-Lū the hunter, the Ḫabiliu-amēlu Gilg. I ii 42.

Ḫabiraja see Ḫa-piraja.

Ḫabiru see Ḫa’iru and Ḫapiru.

Ḫabisu (ḫa-bašu): s.; (a type of mill); lex.*

[na, ḫa-ša-šu] = e-ru-u ḫa-bi-šu portable (lit. hand) mill Hh. XVI D iii 17 (na, ḫa-ša-šu corresponds in the preceding line to erū qaši hand mill); [na, ḫa-ša-šu] = [ḫar] ha-bi-ši = GAZ Zu(!) Hg. E 8; [na, ḫa-ša-šu] = ḫar ha-ba-šu = e-ru-u sū(i?)-t-(i?)-da-ri Hg. i i 143.

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

anāku ta libbi ki ḫab-ši-ti in(!)-ta-at-ḫa-anni (the father of the king) has lifted me out of a place of. . . ABL 1285:14.

Ḫablu adj.; wronged; OB*; cf. Ḫabalu A.

a ša ḫa-ab.[lum] = [ ...] a field which was unlawfully taken away Nabnitu XXIII 16, cf. a ša ḫa-ab-lum RA 32 108 i 9 and Chiera SLT 218 2039 er( fundraiser to Hh. XX).

awilum ḫa-ab-lum ša awātal iraḥšū a wronged person who has a case CH xii 3, epilogue.

Ḫablu (fem. habiltu): s.; unjustly treated, wronged person; from OB on; cf. Ḫabalu A.

ṣa-ga/lu ( ḫa-ša-šu-nū)[t] =, nam.gū.[a.o.a] - [ḫa-a-bu] Nabnitu XXIII 14f.; ša-ga lū × anša-šu - ha-ba-lum OB Lu A 496 (between bagšu, "ruined" and kanā, "fettered"), cf. SB II 324; lū × šā = ha-ba-lum Antagal G 284; [ša-ga] [lū × šā] = ḫa-ba-lu A VII/2:21 (followed by bagšu, kanā); [ ... lū × anšu-nū] = ḫa-ba-lu ibid. 24; še-e lū × anšu-nū = ḫa-ba-lu Recip. En A iv 20;
The page contains text discussing the word ḫablu and ḫabsu in the context of ancient texts. The text is a detailed exploration of the meanings and uses of these words in various ancient contexts and legal decisions. The page also includes references to other texts and contextual information to provide a comprehensive understanding of the words' usage and significance.
hābšūtu

ina niqē šumulī ina igisē hāb-su-ú-li with plentiful sacrifices, with abundant tributes, changed into wasteland Iraq 16 192:66, Sar.; if it (part of body not mentioned) is long, white (in the next lines: black, red, green, thin) and h. ibid. 10:3’ff.; [x.MEŠ-su] hā-ab-sā his . . . s are h. ibid. 33:7’See also habbūšu.

Kraus, MVAG 40/2 96.

hābšu B adj.; matted (said of wool); lex.; cf. habbištu, habšanā, hibīšu A.

[k[u]r su a A 111/6:95.

hābšu A s.; chopped straw, chaff; MB*; cf. hābšū.

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

ha-ab-zu-[tum] = [ . . . ] KBo 1 51 i18 (in group with ba-an-du and ri-ik-ki-[du], “reticulum”)

habtu s.; (released or runaway) prisoner; SB, NB; cf. habtū A.

a-si-ru = ha-ab-ta Malku VIII 108.

Lū hāb-tu-le u Lū munnabite ša anu Lū Gurisimmu illiku niše 5 MEŠ-su-nu the (runaway) captives and the refugees who went over to the Gurisimmu-tribe, five hundred of them ABL 839:16, NB; ana harrāni la illak hā-bu-ta išhabbatuš he shall not set out for a journey (otherwise) (runaway) captives will rob him KAR 177 r. ii 26, hemerology (var. hāb-ta-tum robbers in KAR 147 r. 12).

*habū (*hībū, fem. habītu, hībitu): adj.; thick; NA*.

tōg.bar.lu ša.bat.uk = šā-pi-tum, hā-bi-tum thick kwalu-garment (translation of Sum.) Hh. XIX 107f.; dug.bur.zi.ša.bat.uk = šā-pi-tum, hā-bī-tum thick bowl (translation of Sum.)

CT 27 30 r. 3, Izbu; šumma (muḫḫašu) habiṭ Kraus Texte 2a:16, physiogn.

(b) wrinkled or cleft: if a woman abunmāša hāb-Sat has a wrinkled(?) navel Kraus Texte 11c vii 8’ and duplicates; šumma arik peši u hā-biṭ if it (part of body not mentioned) is plentiful sacrifices, with abundant tributes Hinke Kudurru 22 ii 9, Nbk.; A.GAR-ŠU-NU hāb-su-ti enta kūbabbiš their luxuriant fields changed into wasteland Iraq 16 192:66, Sar.; if it (part of body not mentioned) is long, white (in the next lines: black, red, green, thin) and h. ibid. 10:3’ff.; [x.MEŠ-su] hā-ab-sā his . . . s are h. ibid. 33:7’See also habbūšu.

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\[\text{\textbf{\=habu}}\]

Hh. X 274f.; t\=ug.\=a.\=ha - \=ha-bu-[u (?)] Practical Vocabulary Assur 262.

2 T\=ug ma-q\=a \=hi-bi-te Z\=ag two thick maga-

\[
\text{garments, ... ADD 702:1 and 974:2.}
\]

See also \=habu adj.

\[\text{\textbf{\=hab\=u s.; (a social relationship); NB*.}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{\=hab\=u} A (\=hab\=u): v.; (1) to draw water or}
\]

\[
\text{wine, (2) \=hupp\=u to exhaust the water of a}
\]

\[
\text{well; from OB on; I (\=hab\=bu), I/2, II/2; in Assyr\=ian \=hab\=u; cf. nabh\=u.}
\]

\[
\text{[\text{[Du\=u]}.Du = \=ha-bu-\=u Diri I 205; [ba-al]}
\]

\[
\text{bal = [\=ha]-bu-\=u - i-im-mi-ia-an-z\={a}]}\text{ (Hitt.: mixed}
\]

\[
\text{S\=u Voc. Y 11'.}
\]

\[
\text{(1) to draw water or wine — (a) in gen.: er\=i\=sti m\=e \=ha-bi-e-im (divine) desire for (a liba-
}

\[
\text{tion of) water (obtained by) drawing YOS}
\]

\[
\text{10 51 i 30, dupl. ibid. 52 i 29, OB behavior of}
\]

\[
\text{sacrificial lamb; from OB on; I
}
\]

\[
\text{wine, (2)
}
\]

\[
\text{habi A
}
\]

\[
\text{Voc. Y 11'.}
\]

\[
\text{PN ABL 1106 r. 17.
}
\]

\[\text{\textbf{\=hab\=u B v.; to be balmy (said of the weather); OB*.}
\]

\[
\text{\=s\=attam \=s\=urip\=um illikma \=s\=attum ana} \text{GUD.}
\]

\[
\text{H\=a \=ha-bi-at} \text{ this year the frost is (already)
}

\[
\text{gone and the season is balmy (enough) for the}
\]

\[
\text{cattle TCL 17 40:18, let.}
\]

\[
\text{Landsberger, JNES 8 255 n. 42.
}
\]

\[\text{\=hab\=u see \=hab\=u A, \=ham\=u, \=haw\=u, \=hep\=u.
}\]

\[\text{\textbf{\=hab\=u A (\=hab\=u): s.; (a fodder prepared from}
\]

\[
\text{substandard dates); NB.
\]

\[
\text{(a) in gen.: the dates he (the tax collector)
}

\[
\text{will deliver to Eanna, \=ha-bu-\=u-\=ni \=sa PN ina}
\]

\[
\text{g\=at nukarr\=ibbi issiru ana alpi u immeri inan-
}

\[
\text{dim the h. made of dates which PN (the tax}
\]

\[
\text{collector) collects from the gardeners he shall}
\]

\[
\text{deliver to the cattle and the sheep YOS 7 38:9;}
\]

\[
\text{3 gur \=ha-bu-\=u-\=hi-in-nu three gur of h. made of}
\]

\[
\text{dates (mentioned beside other products of the}
\]

\[
\text{palm tree such as \=t\=uhallu, \=libibbu, mangaga,
}

\[
\text{\=h\=u\=s\=abu and zuk\=uppu dates) Cyr. 333:19; (de-
}

\[
\text{signated as \=sugarr\=u, i.e., additional gift of the}
\]

\[
\text{tenant:) x \=ha-bu-\=u-\=hi-ni \=su-ga-ru-\=u Dar. 127:11,
\]

\[2^*\]

\[19\]
\( \text{hābu B} \)


(\( b \)) replaced by a silver payment: ḫin Kū.Babbar ḫa-bu-ú ša ú-ḫi-ni inamānu (the tenants) will pay one half shekel of silver (instead of) ḫ. made of dates. TuM 2–3 156:26, cf. Camb. 42:8, VAS 3 61:14; (without numerical indication:) kaspu ša ḫa-bi-ú-ḫi-ni GCC 2 112:11; kaspu ḫa-ba-ú-ḫi-nu ša ḫamurmatu ibid. 119:12, also YOS 7 72:13, Nbn. 7:15, etc.

\( \text{hābu B (hāpu, habbū, or ḫappū): s.; (a wild(?)) animal}; O Akk.*; Akk. šum. in Sum.

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

Since only one ḫ.-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.

\( \text{hābu C (hāpu): s.; (a calmity of some kind); O Akk.*;} \)

\( [\text{ḫa-bu-um} \text{ eli ummānīm imaqqut ḫ. will fall upon the army} \text{ YOS 10 42 i 8, ext. (cf. ḫattu, tēšā and ḥurbāšu in similar contexts).} \)

\( \text{hābu see ḫāpu.} \)

\( \text{hābu (ḫāpu): s.; (a small earthen jug for storage); SB, NB; cf. ḫabannatu, ḫubunnitu, ḫubunnu, ḫuburnu.} \)


\( \text{LÚ.SIM} \times \text{A ina ḫa-pr-e (only evidence for ḫāpu, var.: -bi-e) \ldots imdanaḫḫaru gammatē u amēlīti the brewer used to receive camels and slaves (as payment) for a jug (full of beer) Streek Asb. 76:50; DUG ḫa-bu-ú BRM 1 52:15 and 17 (with beer), cf. ibid. 90:8 and 9; 2 DUG ḫa-bi-i BRM 1 94:15 (with beer); 2 ḫa-bu-ú Nbk. 457:18 (inventory of pots); 24 DUG ḫa-bu-u RAcc. p. 6 iv 30 (for ritual purposes), NB.} \)

Probably as Akk. šum. in Syr. ḫābiṭu (Brockelmann Lex. Syr., \(^2\) 209) from an unattested Akk. variant *ḫābiṭu.

\( \text{hābu A (ḫāpu): v.}; (1) to consecrate, exorcise, purify by fumigation, (2) hubbu (same mng.); from MB on; I (ḫāpī), II (more frequent); in NA texts mostly ḫābu.

\( x.KA \times LI = ḫu-[ub-bu] \text{ Nabinutu E 218 (x perhaps} = [KA \times LI]); tu-ḫa-a-qa 5R 45 K.253 i 18, gramm.

(1) to consecrate, exorcise, purify by fumigation: mašmāšu ... bita i-ḫab the exorcist ... consecrates the temple RAcc. 140:340, NB (this involves mē ... salāḫu, “to sprinkle ... water,” Nīg. Kala. Ga. Urudu ḫullūtu, “to sound the copper bell(?)”). niṣnakka gisillā šūbaṭu, “to swing the censer (and the torch)” [lines 341–3]; paṣaṣ ḡabbī antium sīhirītuš ḫab he consecrates the entire cella including its surroundings ibid. 141:356; līla šurripa ḫa-hab you exorcise the copper drum KAR 60 r. 8.

(2) hubbu to consecrate, exorcise, purify by fumigation — (a) in gen.: bita tu-ḫap BBR No. 50 iv 2, also ibid. 41–42 i 35; enūma ḫu-ub biti šalāmu when the consecration of the temple is complete RAcc. 140:345; ḫu-ub-ḫu ša biti ibid. 141:364; ḫu-ub ša biti ibid. 141:366; a suitable day bita ana ḫu-ub-bi to consecrate a temple BRM 4 19:30, cf. AFO 14 259 ina Māš.Hul.Dū.ḫa.še ina EM.MŠ.DI.I.L.I.L.A-e ina U.DUT.TIL-LA-e ina URUDU.Nīg.Kala. Ga.e ina KUŠ.QU.Š.D.GAL.e ina ŠE.NUM.EM.BEŠ ekalla tu-ḫap 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; takprites KL.BI tu-ḫa-ab (you perform) the takprites, you (the kalā) consecrate this locality RAcc. 9 r. 13, NB; mašmāšu giš.Gar.Pa ū-ḫabš-μa the exorcist exorcises the sceptre RAcc.
\[\textbf{ḥābu B}
\]

68:4; \textit{lilis siparri ... ina niknakki u gizzillē tu-ḥab-bi-šū you (the kalād) exorcise the copper drum with censer and torch RAec. 5 iii 26; niknakka gizzillē egubbā bina tu-ḥap (you (the ḍiṣpu)) exorcise the tamarisk-wood (to be used to make magic images) (by means of) censer, torch (and) aspersorium BBR No. 45 ii 7 (− AAA 22 pl. 11), NA; \textit{aṭpu šašu ... ina niknakki u gizzillē tu-ḥa-bi-šū you (the kalād) consecrate this bull with censer and torch RAec. 4 ii 13, NB; puḫāda tu-ḥap BBR No. 75–78:29, NA (addressed to the bārā); ikrib puḫādi ḫu-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 ḍiṣpu)) consecrate the bag and the diviner (the diviner) BBR No. 11 iv 5, NA; marṣa tu-ḥap you exorcise the sick person LKA 91:6 (− Şurpu I 6) (cf. in parallel context tuqattarsu you fumi-ṣer (in broken context) ABL 1287:7, NA; ṣib-ti ha-bul-li you fill the censer with charcoal and exorcise BBR No. 76:27, NA, also ibid. 25 (tu-ḥa-ba); LIŠ.GAL tumalla GIŠIM tu-ḥaba ibid. No. 11 r. ii 7. (d) doubtful occ. (may belong to a different verb): [ ... ] kibir ruttī zīd.MAD.GA ina ištāti uḫ-ta-pa you burn(?) flour in fire (by means of!) yellow and black sulphur BBR No. 75:18, NA.


Possibly an ancient mistake for \textit{zi – ḥa-ṣa-[bu]} CT 19 6 K.5973:6. \[\textbf{ḥabūtu} s.; bee; NB*; cf. ḥābābu A. \textit{ha-bu-bi-tī šā lāṭ šaggatani the bees (lit. buzzing insects) which collect honey WVDOG 4 pl. 5 iv 13, cf. ibid. v 5.}

Meissner, MVAG 15 497f. \[\textbf{ḥabullu} s. (a precious stone); Nuzi*; probably Hurr. iw. [x] \textit{ma-tī NA, Ḫa-bu-li-il-il-lul HSS 15 144:9.}

\[\textbf{ḥabulu} s.; debt, obligation; NA; cf. ḥa-balē B. \]

X ḲU.BABBAR Ḫa-bu-li ša PN ša ina ugu PN₂ x silver, an obligation (due to) PN which is upon PN₃ ADD 155:1; kūm ha-bul-e-šū mārassu ana PN itidīn in lieu (i.e., in full payment) of his obligation he gave his daughter to PN ADD 86:7; Ḫa-bu-li-nī nušāl-time we have discharged our obligation ABL 526 r. 12, cf. ABL 1442:7; Ḫa-bul-li ša abu-[ka] ana abbēnī Ḫa-bu-la-[ni] the debt which your father owes to our fathers ABL 1442 r. 6; TA IGI sa-ar-te šu til ṣib-ši Ḫa-bul-li PN šu urkiū with regard to theft, seizure (and) debts, PN is the guarantor ADD 307 r. 13, cf. ADD 85:2, etc.; TA li-bi lu a.ŠA Ḫu-bu-li-šu ū-sa-at-a-lam (mng. obscure) ADD 88 r. 3, also ADD 87 edge 2. \[\textbf{ḥabullu in bēl ḫabulli} s.; creditor; NA*; cf. ḫabālu B. \]

ikkaru la bēl nišē / EN ū-bi-ši-šu-nu ū EN Ḫa-bul-li-šu-nu (in broken context) ABL 1287:7. \[\textbf{ḥabūnu} s.; fold (of the arms or of a garment), embrace; SB, NA*. \]

\[\textbf{ṣumma ... šerru ša ana Ḫa-bu-ni-ia anaššū ana Ḫa-bu-ni-ki tanašši that ... you take not to your ū. the baby whom I take to my ū. 4R 58 ii 48, Lamashtu; a-na-Ḫa-bu-ni-ši-na [ ... ] to their ū. ... LKA 72:14, rlt.; [ ... ] ša Arbēl Ḫa-bu-un-šū tumallāni they fill his ū. (with ... ?) of Arbēl 4R 61 vi 45, NA oracle; NINDA ZĪD.MAD.GA qāṭaka [z] pi dir GIŠ.BANSUR ma-li Ḫa-bu-un-qa-a-ma (mng. obscure) Pallis Akitu pl. 8:18. \]

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


**habur**

habur see ūhubur A.

**haburatḥu** s.; (a tree); lex.*


**haburru** see habburu.

**habiru** see habburu.

**habftu** see hapatu.

**hadidu** v.; to roar, rumble, chatter; SB*; I (ihaddud).

DIS UD tukkau kima A.MAH (= butuqtu)
i-had-du-ud if the call of the weather roars like the flood (when the dyke breaks) (explained by dIM TA še-e-rī ēn li-la-a-tī šā-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 kima K.I.KAL X BAD ERIM i-had-du-ud rumbles like (that of) a military camp CT 38 1:12, Alu; if a town kima īšūr āppāri i-had-du-[ud] chatters like a swamp bird CT 38 1:5, Alu; [DIS MUŠ.GIM].

**hadlu** A v.; to knot, net; SB*; I, 1/2; cf. hadil, hadilu, hidiltu, mahdalu.


[i]-tu-tu a-n[a z]u-um-bi ih-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.

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

tu-had-dal 5R 45 K.253 vii 22, gramm.; tu-ahda-al ibid. viii 22.

(a) said of oxen: 6 GUD.ŠA.GUD a-na ha-da-d'-u-tu (Marduk) rushed to the wedding festival SBH p. 145 ii 8; 4AG ša ha-da-d'-u-tu innandiq tādiq anātē Nabu in (his) status as bridegroom is dressed in the garment (befitting) his rank as supreme god ibid. 15; Šīkunu ana ha-d[a-d'-u-tu] ibid. 19.

(b) said of a ditch: namkarum 15 SAG ina 1 ammni i-tum [ . . . ] ina 3 kūš ša-da-lum a/iš-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.

**hadasušitu**

e) said of water: mēhraša amḫur ana muḫš šī šerūtiša mē ū-ḫa-ad-di-il . . . mē eptē I damned (the river up), I . . . . ed 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 hadalu.

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.

**hadassušitu** s.; bride; syn. list*; cf. hadassšu, hadassšitu, hadassšunu.

ba-da-š[a-tu] = kal-ta-tu Malku I 173 (cf. ZA 43 250 — an unpub. Sultantepe tablet offers the variant ha-da-šu-ū); ba-da-ša-[tum] = [kailatu] (one of seven synonyms) CT 18 7 K.2040 iii line o.

Possibly connected with hadiššunu (hadzšunu), q. v.

**hadar** see hadru.

**hadaru** see hadaru.

**hadassšitu** s.; bride; syn. list*; cf. hadassšu, hadassšitu, hadassšunu.

**hadassšu** s.; bridegroom; syn. list*; cf. ha-dassšatu, hadassšitu, hadassšunu.

ha-da-š[a-tu] = kal-ta-tu Malku I 173 (cf. ZA 43 250 — an unpub. Sultantepe tablet offers the variant ha-da-šu-ū); ba-da-ša-[tum] = [kailatu] (one of seven synonyms) CT 18 7 K.2040 iii line o.

Possibly connected with hadassšu. See note sub hadassšitu.

**hadassšitu** s.; status of bridegroom, wedding festival; SB*; cf. hadassšu, hadassšatu, hadassšunu.

**hadassšitu** see hadarunu. Probably connected with hadiššunu (hadzšunu), q. v.

**hadatšitu** s.; status of bridegroom, wedding festival; SB*; cf. hadassšu, hadassšatu, hadassšunu.

**hadatšatu** see hadatšitu. Probably connected with hadassšu. See note sub hadassšitu.

**hadatšasušitu** s.; status of bridegroom, wedding festival; SB*; cf. hadassšu, hadassšatu, hadassšunu.
Possibly connected with šaṣādu. See note sub šaṣāṭatu.

šāṣānu see kadāṣu.

şaddānu see šādīṭānu.

šaddilu see šādīlilu.

šaddū adj.; happy; NA*; cf. šadū. tallaka šad-du-u-te tammar u tasaḥšar ina šal-[x-x] tallak when you come you will see happy people and when you return you will go in ... ABL 523 r. 13, NA.

šāđēnu see adamu

šādī see adī.

šādianu see adiunu.

šādī ’ānu (šaddānu): adj.; ill-wisher; NA; pl. also šaddānu; cf. šadū. ša-di-a-nu-te-ia mar libbisunu ina muhhija lu la imassiuni may my ill-wishers not rejoice (lit. not attain their heart’s desire) over me ABL 2 r. 22, NA; ina puḫur ša-[u]-nu-te-ia la tumaššaranni Nabā do not abandon me, Nabu, amidst my ill-wishers Craig ABRT 1 6 r. 4, NA, cf. ibid. 5; la tumaššaranni šaši ina birīl ša-da-nu-u-a ibid. 22. cf. ša-ad-da-nu-u-a ibid. 6, ša-da-nu-te-ka ibid. r. 9.

šādīnu s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

if seven akukctu flame up in the sky ša-di-hu (there will be) a š. BSAW 67 p. 58 r. 5, apod. (unidentified astrol. text).

šādīl pī s.; (a fisherman); syn. list*; cf. šādīlū A.

šādīlū (šaddilu): s.; (1) a species of spider, (2) a plant(1); lex.*; cf. šadīlū A.

šādīlu (šaddilu): s.; (1) cf. above. (2) cf. above. šādīlu is a late word replacing earlier an-

šādītu

šādītu is a late word replacing earlier ans-

Landsberger Fauna 138.

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

(a) in gen.: 1-etu ša-AMA l(!) UDU ša-di-ri one mother ewe (with) one š.-lamb TCL 12 44:1 (referred to in line 5 as ša-ša dumu-tu); 1 [UDU ka-lu]-mu ša-di-ri one š.-lamb ibid. 49:2; 4 UDU.NITÁ ka-lu-še ša-di-ri[m] YOS 7 81:1; [x UDU]NITÁ ša-di-ri-e BIN 2 112:1; 1-en ga-du-u ša-di-[ri] one š.-kid UET 4 111:1; minamma ša-di-ra-nu ina ensi ša šamaš šu-[u] u atta šēqetu why is it that it is 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 ša-Ša di-ra-nu ša Nabū Pens-of-Nabu TCL 13 189:15.

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

šādīš adv.; joyfully, happily; from OB on; cf. šadū.

gū šu l.m a.n.dē : ša-di-ši 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.z6.ib.ba.ke ša-šul.ī.e šam.lu.ki.in.gar : nāpās šāb kamiti ša-di ša šišuššiššu šišuššu ; an answer (causing) joy of heart was happily given to him (TCL 6 51:25f., SB lit.; šul.la.Ša dagal.bī tuš.a.Ša : ša-di-ši rapāššu ina aššubī when he sits down (at the festival arranged for him) in joyful mood and at ease Lugale I 18.

šādītu see šādū.

kīma kaššāši ša-di-ši ina šarrūn šalimtim turtur[aš]ši when you have sent off my bride happily with a safe caravan ARM 1 24:11; Anu u Enlil ša-di-ši šarrā come in joy, king! KAR 158 r. ii 50, (incipit of a song); ina qereb Ninua šal belitiša ša-di šušu šumma . . . I joyfully entered N., my royal city, and ... Thompson Esarh. ii 1; epēštīša damaqṭi ša-di-ši šippalī šišušu šišušu (Ninmah) look upon my beautiful works with pleasure Streck Asb. 240:15, and passim.

(hadādu)

(1) cf. above. (2) cf. above.
**ḥadu**

**ḥadu** in ḫadumma epēšu v.; to kill(!).

Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

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

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**ḥadu**

**ḥadu** s.; a person with quickly changing moods; SB*; cf. ḫadā. lukallimka Gilgāmeš ḫa-dī'-u (var. adds Ṽ)-a-LU I shall show you Gilgamesh the happy-unhappy-man (lit. joy-woe-man) Gilg. I 14.

**ḥadrū** (ḥadaru — or ḫatra, ḫatru): s.; (a collegium or association of feudal tenants); LB; wt. ḫa-da-ri in BE 10 14:4, 90:3, TuM 2–3 181:3, etc., mostly with LŪ, but without LŪ in PBS 2/1 33:6, 51:6, 220:4, etc. (in the case of NB LŪ PA Rī YOS 3 200:35, a reading LŪ ḫad-ri is unacceptable.)

(a) associations of officials, craftsmen, social classes: PN Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ šu-ba-nu MEŠ PN from the association of the š. BE 9 94:3; bit qaššišu Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ šu-ba-nu MEŠ BE 10 17:9; LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ šu-ba-ni [MEŠ Ṽa LŪ] ki-ri-ki-e-ti PBS 2/1 101:9, and passim; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ.GIR.LA.(MEŠ) Ṽa bit 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(1), BE 10 5:4; ina ŠE.NUMUN.MEŠ Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad<(ri) Ṽa LŪ.DAM.QAR.MEŠ in the fields of the association of the merchants BE 10 54:4; Ṽa ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ taš-ta-li-ba-nu Ṽa šumēlī of the association of the (soldiers called) third-man-on-the-chariot of the left (army division) BE10 26:4, cf. ibid. 36:3; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ si-pir-ri MEŠ BE 10 37:2; also PBS 2/1 185:4, and passim; [šu] ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ ki-ir-ka-a-a VAS 6 302:2; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ.SIPA.MEŠ BE 10 46:5; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ ki(1)-zu-ți MEŠ TuM 2–3 187:6; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ kaš-kal-tin-ni-e BE 10 63:3; Ṽa ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ. A.BAL.MEŠ Ṽa ū-qi BE 10 102:6, also PBS 2/1 29:6; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ.NANGAR.MEŠ BE 10 99:1, also BE 9 96:4; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ mu-sa-bi-i MEŠ BE 10 96:3; Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ ma-aq-tu-tu of the association of the refugees BE 10 20:5, and passim; [šu] ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ta-ri PBS 2/1 228:3; Ṽa ḫa-da-ri ū-qi TuM 2–3 181:3.

(b) associations under the supervision or jurisdiction of an official (the initial Ṽa ḫadri/ ḫadari is omitted in the following refs.): Ṽa LŪ us-ta-ri-bar-ra BE 10 32:4; Ṽa LŪ maš-kan-nu ibid. 83:4; Ṽa LŪ li-mi-ti TuM 2–3 188:5, cf. BE 10 98:4; Ṽa LŪ ga-ar-du BE 10 92:7; Ṽa LŪ ma-hi-ši PBS 2/1 41:3; Ṽa LŪ ura-šu ša E.LU.AGRIG Moore Michigan Coll. 43:3; Ṽa LŪ.UGULA MĀ.LAḪ.MEŠ PBS 2/1 6:3, cf. ibid. 33:7.

(c) connected with estates (initial Ṽa ḫadri/ ḫadari omitted): Ṽa bit LŪ.UD.SAR.ŠE.GA of the estate of the Sin-magir-official BE 10 125:3, and passim; Ṽa bit mār šarri BE 10 31:3, and passim; Ṽa bit LŪ GAL ur-ra-a-tu PBS 2/1 198:4(!), cf. TuM 2–3 124:3 and 183:5; Ṽa bit PN TuM 2–3 184:10; Ṽa bit ku-la-al bu-ul-tum BE 10 18:5.

(d) connected with ethnic names and GN (initial Ṽa ḫadri/ ḫadari omitted): Ṽa Gimirraja BE 10 69:6, and passim; Ṽa Uraššaja u Mis lid[a]ja BE 10 107:2; Ṽa Širaja PBS 2/1 97:4; Ṽa Aršammaja TuM 2–3 186:5, and passim; Ṽa Šumukunaja Ṽa Urat Hatta BE 10 115:7; Ṽa Mardiraja PBS 2/1 22:4; Ṽa MagullaJA BE 10 81:3; Ṽa LŪ Ma-gal-la-a-[a]-kar-ru-nu BE 10 93:5; Ṽa LŪ Ba-na-ur.Maj-a-a (read Ba-na-neša-a-a after Aramaic docket) BE 10 126:6; Ṽa LŪ Ba-na-i-ka-nu PBS 2/1 52:6; Ṽa aš-pa-as-tu-ū-a PBS 2/1 189:6 (see sub aqpa-tu); Ṽa r[a]-b[a]-ar-a-ru-nu BE 10 75:7.

The collegium of feudal tenants called LŪ ḫadrū was headed by a šaknu, cf. e.g., PN LŪ šak-nu Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri Ṽa LŪ maš-šam-nu BE 10 83:5, and to it was allotted a section of arable land, cf. e.g., ina ŠE.NUMUN.MEŠ gubbi u ina ŠE.NUMUN.MEŠ gubbi u ina Ṽa LŪ ḫa-ad-ri mibī šurri ša bit mār šarri of your share in the entire field and (its) association of tenants belongs to me BE 9 60:8. Note: šuk ša taḫšittu šu LŪ ḫa-ad-ri ša urāšu šu E.LU.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; Cardasia Archives des Murasu 7f. and 191 n. 2).
Only in the phrase pānē hādūtū used in letters: I am praying for la bākē murṣī 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 iš-tāni friendly attitude of the gods TCL 9 96:8; alikma pa-ni ša šarri belīka 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, 1136:8; igha ḥa-du-te nu. 3 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. 188:8f.

ḥadū A s. (1) joy, (2) consent, (3) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; cf. ḫadū. (joy — (a) in connection with news: warkassa apanarasama amat ḥa-de-e-ka asāp parakkum I shall take care of her case and send you good news VAS 16 57:36, OB let.; busurat ḥa-de-e-im nuškum (a messenger) will bring you good news YOS 10 25:28, OB ext. (cf. busurat tummin in line 35); amat ḥa-de-e ana rubē išēha good news will arrive for the prince KAR 423 iii 27, SB ext.; ʾEbi amat ḥa-de-e irabši this house will receive good news CT 40 5:19, SB Alu, and passim in omina; kajān busurat ḥa-de-e-ša kašād nakrūtiya ubas saruʾinni (the gods) constantly sent me good omina (lit. news) about defecting my enemies Streck Asb. 86:68.

(b) other occ.: šibāṭam annitām attāma [e]pnu kima ḥa-di-ia epaneš perform this act, do it to my satisfaction! TCL 17 11:21, OB let.; ina ḥa-di ʾu šāb libbi in joy and peace of mind TML 18 80:13, OB let.; šāri balāṭija u ḥa-di libbi ardiška (the king) is my life’s breath and the joy of the heart of your servant EA 141:11 (from Beirut); ḫa-da-a ša TILA MEŠ šammakū I am bereft of the pleasures of life ZA 5 80 r. 12, SB rel.; Nana libbāša ḫa-da-a ublamma Nana had a joyous thought CARD 158 ii 44 (incipit of a song); iʾUtu ḥa-de-e ina māṭī isšakkan there will be cries of joy in the country ACh Shamash 12:3, SB; ʾubār ḥa-de-e išēḥēkū 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.

(3) (uncert. mng., possibly a different word): mīṣaq Nergal 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 ša ḥa-di-di; cf. Nabā ša ḥarē.

ḥadū B s.; happy person; SB*; cf. ḫadū. šumma ana ʾē lū ḥa-di-e gin idirīt 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 i r. ii 6'.

ḥadū 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) ḫuddū to make happy, (6) naḥadū (1) to come to an agreement(?); from OAkk. on; (i) OB and OA iḫu, iḫaddu, inpt. ʾḫudu, later iḫi, iḫaddi, inpt. ʾḫidi, I/2, I/3, II, IV (uncertain); wr. synt. and ūš; cf. ḫadū, ḫa-di-pnu, ḫadē, ḫa-di-a-amēlu, ḫadū adj., ḫadū A s., ḫadū B s., ḫardu s., ḫardu tu, ḫardu, ḫardu in ša ḫardu, ḫardu tu, ḫardu tu, ḫardu tu, ḫardu, ḫardu, ḫardu tu, ḫardu tu.


(1) to be happy, to rejoice—(a) said with reference to liḫu, ka-baṭtu, pāni: ana aavel . . . DN . . . išu-kunākīm libbaššanu rešīš ith-di their hearts grew jubilantly happy (at) the
words that DN said to them YOS 9 35 ii 61, OB Samsuiluna; *šimēma bēletum kabattuk li-*iḫ-[du] listen. Lady, may your heart rejoice! ZA 10 298 iii 48, SB rel.; *ši namrat kabatla u ħa-du-u liibuk* how friendly (lit.: shining) is your disposition and pleased your heart KAR 188 i 12, Irra; *(i)rəmēma ħa-du-ū pāz- nūša* he loved her, and her face was full of joy CT 6 5 r. 13, OB liter., cf. BE 1/2 152:14, Nbk., and YOS 1 45 ii 36, Nbn.

(b) in parallelism with *rāšu, šūlulu:* *Papul-leqarrā bā eru ħu-du u šālil* DN, fisherman, rejoice and exult! JRAS Cent. Suppl. pl. 9 r. iii 31, OB liter., cf. *hu-di-i be-li-it-ni šu-li-li* KAR 158 r. iii 6, (incipit of a song); *(a)bi* bānū hi-di (var. ħu-ū-du in LKA 5 r. 9) u šālil my own father, rejoice and exult! (you will defeat Tiamat) En. el. II 112 and 114; *Enil liḥ-du-ka* (var. ḫū-l-ku in PBS I/2 108 r. 7) Ea šērēša may Enil 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-ū iiriš-kıbrat ibrītiti* upon the mention of my honored name the four regions were joyous and jubilant Streck Asb. 260:13; *rēṣēnīkka ilt ḥa-da-[at-ka] amēlītu* the gods greet you jubilantly, mankind rejoices over you K. 3286:2, Dream-book; *ana nammuri ša Sin elšu kokkābū muštītu ḥa-da-at* at the appearance of Sin the stars exult, the night rejoices Perry Sin No. 5a:8.

(c) other occ.: *vimma ša 1 MA NA KU BABBAR abī iddīnam a-ḥa-ād-du-ū* I shall be as glad as if my father had given me one mina of silver CT 29 20:25, OB liter.; *ana ekallim ina alākīšu awilum i-ḥa-du-du* he will be happy when he goes to the palace YOS 10 33 v 17, OB ext.; *amēlītu i-ḥa-du KAR 428:54, also CT 38 43:69, and passim in apodeses; eniūma arḫu ogā tašrīhī nāši (u) *gurūn ba-du-ū* when the new moon wears a crown of full light (and) the “fruit” rejoices 4R 32 ii 3, hemer., also K.2514(unpub.); 31; *āniūma īsī nūsēma gabbu lu ħa-di-a-ni nirqūd* let us, too, along with all the people, be happy (and) dance! ABL 2 r. 12, NA; *ša īssīja gabbu ḥa-di-a-ū anakū ina kusuq liibī amāt while everybody around me is happy, I (alone) die of a broken heart ABL 525 r. 9, NA; *šumma ērib bīt amēlī ħa-du-ū* (following lines udduru, “sad,” and ħa-du-ū u udduru) if the visitor(s) of the house of a man are happy CT 40 5:32-34, Alu; *šumma bīṣu ħa-di ē bi amāt ḥadē i-rašī* if his house is happy, this house will receive good news CT 40 5:19, SB Alu. (d) *hitaddū*: *atta Gilgāmeš lu malu karāška urri* u mēšī ḫa-ta-ad-tu(sic!) atta G., let your belly be full, be happy day and night! Gilg. M. iii 7, OB; *marišūm li-īḥ-la-ad-du-am ina šūnīk[a] let a woman take pleasure in your embrace!* Gilg. M. iii 13, OB; *šumma ē wašib liibīšu īḥ-ta-na-ad-du-ū* 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 gātī isabbat liibaka u liibī i-iba-du if I can seize the merchandise, you and I will be pleased CCT 3 17a:32, OA liter., cf. also CCT 4 3a:36, OA let.; *tuppaka ša tuššilam esšēma aḫ-du-ū* I was pleased to hear the letter you sent me VAS 16 109:6, OB liter., and passim in such texts; *mušītkata avād-ta-ḥa-du-ū liibāmma* may the night bring you news over which you will be glad and ... Gilg. Y. 262, OB; *ana īṣēšu ħa-du-um-ma ħa-di* he is very pleased with his timber/trees ARM 2 47:13; *u ji-īḥ-di liibija u jisqi rēțiša u enninra 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 aḫ-la-di dānn[i]ša ki abāja iltāpra* ana jāši ana ša'āli šūma I was very, very pleased that my father wrote me to inquire about (my) health KUB 3 70:14, let.; *amēši ša šarrī bēšija atemīma aḫ-du-ū* 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: *annūmmat PN aššāppurkum ḥu-du-ū-ē śūm* now I have sent PN to you, be well disposed toward him! TCL 17 68:7, OB liter. (contrast ibid. 10f.); 2 siša uḥšišu ūbabālikim u ša ūtuppam ušbabālikim ḫu-di-ē I have sent you two silas of soda, welcome the man who will bring you my letter! VAS 16 2:18, OB liter.; *ana pānīka aḫ-du-ū* I was happy to expect you Fish Letters 4:11 (cf. aḫ-du-ūma ibid. 14); (if you perform the ... ritual)
hadū

ana pān rubē terruba rubā ḥa-di-ka (var. ḥūl-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 pānīka i-ḥad-du you (may) go into the presence of the prince, the king will be well disposed towards you KAR 238 r. 7; DINIR Lugal idim u SUN.GAL TE [IGI].LÁ-šu a-na ḥa-de-a conjunction 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 iḫ]-di-ka nēbiru liźīrka 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 mātīti iḥ-du-šu the dead are glad to see him MDP 14 p. 49f. r. ii 13, dream omina (opp. mātīti izzurušu ibid. 16); ina annima ma DINIR ḥa-di-šš on account of this the deity is well disposed toward him PBS 1/2 116:55, NB rel.; NA.BI īššu ḥa-di-šš as to this man, his god is well disposed toward him CT 39 42 K.2238: iš, Alu apod. (in personal names) Ḥa-ti-il-šu Welcome to his-god MAD 1 199, Oakk.; Ḥa-di-a-me-ir-₄TU He (the child)-was-happy-to-see-the-sun YOS 2 1:9, OB, etc.; Ḥa-di-e-ri-ēšiš He (the child)-is-happy-and-jubilates Dar. 318:12 and 377:5(1).

(4) to be agreeable, to do voluntarily, to be willing: PN iḥ-du-ma ... ana PN₂ ʾiddin PN voluntarily gave ... to PN₃ (his daughter) CT 8 49a:27, OB; (the ravisher shall marry the girl he seduced) SUMMA abu la ḥa-adī kaspa 3-a-te ša batutu inmaḫḫār mārassu ana ʾa ʾa ḥa-di-u-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 ʾeṣṣiti ... usṣab u ḥa-ta-ta PN ina bitāti ša PN₂ ʾaṣbu 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 PN₃, JEN 405:10–12; ašar ḥa-du-mu illak she will go where she pleases JEN 477:15; ḥa-du-u šarru ūrabbiš ... anīni ʿa ni-ḫi-di-e-ma ina muḫḫini ʿa irabbu if it is his pleasure, the king may raise him (the boy), ... we do not wish that he grow up as a burden for us ABL 576:20 r. 1, NB; ʾa ʾa du-u ʾsunuša if they wish it YOS 3 73:18, NB let.; appī ša sukulli bēlīja ḥa-du-u ēpuš may the sukkallu, my lord, do what he likes ABL 1052 r. 9, NB; mā ḥa-da-at (var. ḥa-di-a-ta) dākuš mā ḥa-da-at (var. ḥa-di-a-ta) balliṭt mā ḥa-da-at (var. ḥa-di-a-ta) ša bībakāni ēpuš (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, Anu.; šumma ḥa-di-a-ta if it is your pleasure (addressing the physician) AMT 41, 1:40, NA.

(5) ḥuddū to make happy, always with libbu or kaṭatu: libbu abīka ḥa-du make your happy friend! KTS 1b:22, OA let.; mu-ḥa-ad-di libbi Ištara who causes Ishtar pleasure CH iii 53, and passim in similar contexts; L.f. Nar. MEŠ mu-ḥa-ad-di-ū libbi īšši 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 i 19, MB; mu-ḥa-du-u ka-bat-ta-ša Thompson Esarh. vi 63; ina sattukkē deššēšā libbašun ū-ḥa-du I pleased them (the gods) with abundant offerings KAR 11 r. 11, Ludul IV; adv nāgrī ekalli u emuqu ša Elamīti elēnīti gabbī ina GN ina nāri a ma nī nēbiru ū-ḥa-du-u 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-ū-zu-uk-ki (mng. obscure) RA 15 179 vii 10, OB Agashaya.

(6) nahdā(?) to come to an agreement(?): PN inbēma ina ḫudi libbi kumuka ša biṭi ik-nukma ana PN₂ u PN₃ ... ʾiddin arkušu PN₂ u PN₃ ana aḥāmeš iḫ-ḫi-du-u-ša x kaspa ana PN iදdiŋu PN rose and gave of his free will a sealed document concerning the house to PN₃ and PN₅, later PN₃ and PN₅ came to an agreement(?) and paid x silver to PN PBS 13 82:5, NB.

ḥādū (fem. ḥādītu): s.; ill-wisher (who gloats over someone else’s misfortune); NA, SB; cf. ḥādū.

(a) in gen.: kal māṭīja kī ḫābil ḫašāni ʾišmēna ḥa-du-u-a immeru pānīšu ḥa-di-i-šu kabbatāša ippīrādā all my land said, “how
 hådu

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); řēdua ha-du-ū-a ištammaru elija my persecutors, my ill-wishers goat over me STC 2 pl. 80:58; [li-te]-eš-ši ha-du-ū-a ša ištammaru elija may my ill-wisher, who goats over me, be confounded OECT 6 pl. 13:13; mā atā eqqa ta-qa-ga-ni mā ha-du-a-a ikabbusu why did you take the field away from me? my enemies (now) are setting foot (on it) ABL 307 r. 4, 13:13, 28

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

ḥādū (ḥiddu): v.; to speak, make an utterance; lex.; cf. ḥittu C.

i.bi.lu.dug.ga = hi-a-du Izi V 33 (after i.bi.lu = ḥittu, ʾētlu).

ḥādu see ḥātu.

ḥāduru (cloudy) see aduru.

ḥādūtu s.; joy; NA, NB, SB; cf. ḥadā. [K.3200:21, SB; cf. ḥadā.]

[GN bit(!) ri]-šu-li-ia DIN.TIRkl Ḥa-du-li-[i]a GN, the temple(?) of my rejoicing, Babylon, the abode of my joy Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:21, SB; bikittu [...].]ma ana Ḥa-du-šu tir-ra (stob) the weeping and turn it into joy ABL 518 r. 4, NB, cf. ABL 633 r. 20, NA.

*ḥağalulu (Bezold Glossar 119a); to be read kušitu.

ḥağānu (ḥīgānu): s.; (mng. unk., occ. only as "Flurname"); OB*.


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

*ḥaḥahatū, read ḥakukūtu, see akukūtu.

ḥaḥālu s.; (mng. uncert.); OA*.

ḥa-ša-šu-um u ma-ah-šu-um i[na sērija] la imoqqt may the š. and the pestle not fall upon me unpub. let. Museum of Ankara.

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

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

(b) as name of a canal: Ḥa-ḥa-ḥa-um TCL 18 114:10, let., and connect possibly with Ḥa-ḥa-ri-tim CT 2 18:4, and Ḥa-ḥa-ri-tim CT 2 7:5, 8.

ḥaḥhasu adj.; (describing a high temperature of water or of the human body); OB, SB*; wr. Ḥa-ḥa-šu Labat TDP 38:56, Ḥa-ḥa-ḥa-šu ibid. 54.


Med. term occurring only in the phrase NE (la) Ḥa-ḥašš the fever is (not) very high(?): śumma šēhru NE la Ḥa-ḥašš šam šēhru ebušu if the temperature of a small child is not very high(?), his intestines are constricted, (diagnosis:) the buṣānūu disease has seized him Labat TDP 228:101, cf. ibid. 218:10, ibid. 230:115 (describing the temperature of the body [pargu] of a child); śumma qaqqassu NE ha-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 (kaṣāšu), his belly NE (= umsu) ukaš NE la ha-ḥaš is feverish (but) the fever is not very high ibid. 180:31.

ḥaḥhu A s.; (1) spittle, slime, (2) cough (as a disease); OB; cf. ḥaḥā.

[ū-ḥu] [ūḥ] = Ḥa-ḥa-ḥu DirI I 122 (in group with ruʿtu, ruṣuṭu, šuṭtu, intu, uḥhu, hurummatu); [ū-ḥu] [AH] = Ḥa-ḥa-ḥu A V/2:133; ʿuṭu - Ḥa-[a]-ḥu Antagal IV iv 3'.

(1) spittle, slime: śumma amēlu liḥbašu Ḥa-ḥa-ḥu Dīr if the belly of a man is full of slime Küchler Beitr. pl. 10 iii 18; nišu niḫu liḥbašu Ḥa-ḥa-ḥu ru[ṭu] sneeze, ......, cough, slime (and) saliva šurpu VII 88; ša-ḥa-da-ša Ḥa-ši-iḥ Ḥa-ši (said of the god Sumuqan, mng. obscure) KAR 22 r. 10; Ḥa(text: ki or di)-ḥa-ḥu GUD Z.1.GA the foam(!) of a bull in heat KUB 4 48 r. iii 2, inc.

(2) cough (as a disease): Ḥa-ḥa-ḥa ruṭa u wuʾala tušairišini you have made me ill with cough, spittle and phlegm KAR 226 i 8,
ḥāḥu B
SB rel.; [ḥa]-ah-ḥa DIB.ME§-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-'alām ḫa-ḥa u kīṣirū phlegm, cough and obstruction AMT 81,8:15; šālū u dīḫu ṣa-ḥ-ḥu-mā lātā isṣaḥbat ... and headache (var. cough) will befall the country CT 39 19:129, Alu; ḥa-ḥ-ḥu u saḥḥu mātā isṣaḥbat cough and .... will befall the country ibid. 122; there will be a hard winter and ḥa-ḥ-ḥu zumur mātī isṣaḥbat cough will affect the health of the population ACh Ishtar 25:30; ʿa sa-na-nu u ʿa-ḥi: ina šāmni ḫaṣṣi NŪ paṭān lišānṣubu isṣaḥbat isṣāṭī the gānnu-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 šāṣubu-plant ʿa ḥa-hi: tasāk ina kāṣṭaṣa ṣāṣāṭī is ḫaḥhuru B s.; (an iron implement); SB*.

For garments from ḥaḥhuru, cf. TÚG UŠUM ḫa-ḥa-unµk RTC 232 i s’, ŠAkk.

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

Diš ḥa-ḥ-ḥu-rat-ta GIN UKÚ GINII-šu a-ḥa-meš NIĜIN.MEŠ if he walks like the ḥāḥhuru-bird he will become poor, (that means) his feet chase(?) each other Kraus Texte 22 iv 9, physiogn.: Diš ḥa-ḥ-ḥu-rat-ta GIN UKÚ kurkat-tam ḡa-ḥ-ḥu-rat-ta GIN if he walks like the ḥāḥhuru-bird he will become poor, (that means) he walks like the kur-kur-bird, like the ḥāḥhuru-bird ibid. 10; Diš ḥa-ḥ-ḥu-rat-ta GIN UKÚ ḫaṣṣašaš-ša zaq u KAB i-ši-nu-ū if he walks like the ḥāḥhuru-bird he will become poor, (that means) his right and left ḫaššu ... ibid. 11; Diš ḥa-ḥ-ḥu-rat-tam GIN iII-šā-kar-rum ina lu-li(!)-šu ina GIS šekeš GIS IG I the walk of the ḥāḥhuru-bird, according to these passages, was characterized by a peculiar motion of feet and rump(?) and by a special way of holding the head.

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


ḥāḥhurtu see ḥāḥhuru and ḥāmμuṛtu.

ḥāḥhuru (fem. ḥāḥḥitu): s.; (1) (a bird of the raven/crow family), (2) spy; from OB on; cf. ḥāḥhurtu.

ṣib. muṣen = [a]-ri-bu = ḥa-ḥ-hur Hg. D 347; uga. muṣen = a-ri-bu = ḥa-ḥ-hur ibid. 350; ṣen. ṣen. na. muṣen = ur-bal-lum = ḥa-ḥ-hu-[r]u sa-a-mu Hg. B IV 295; [ṣen. ṣen. na.]. muṣen = ur-bal-lum ḥa-hur DINGIR.MEŠ = qa-ri-bi maš-[ḫa-a-ti the ur(u)ballu-raven (is) the ḥāḥhuru (spy?) of the gods, (explained by): the bringer of maššati (mng. unkn.) Hg. C 23, also Hg. B IV
The evidence indicates that the hāhhuru-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 ofnuminous nature (sacred bird of a deity). If the word āribu (also (h)āribu) denoted the raven as well as the crow (cf. Arab. and Aram. correspondences), hāhhuru may refer exclusively to the raven, whose absurdly dignified way of walking might well be that described by the adverb hāhhuratta, 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 unrallu-raven as hāhhur ili, "spy(?) of the gods," which may be compared with a passage referring to the āribu(UGA)-raven as nāgir(nimoš) ili (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 Hāhhuru.

hāhīnu s.; (a thorny plant); SB*


v ṣa-hi-in (in broken context) AMT 60,1 ii 24, also von Oefele Keilschriftmedizin pl. 1 r. 4. See also ḫiḥī ṣa.

hāhiftu in ṣa ḫaḥitim s.; (a person with a disease or a characteristic bodily trait); lex.*; cf. probably ḫaḥū.

lū.al.mud = ṣa xa-hi-tim OB Lu B ii 45, also ibid. part 13:4 in BE 20 23.

hāhū A s.; slag; SB; cf. ḫaḥū.

an.zāḥ = ḫa-hu-ū Hh. X 382; an.zāḥ.ḫul = ḫa-hu-ū slagged frit Izi A ii 9 (for other kinds of frit cf. sub ḫuḫuḫu, ṭurūḫu).

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

hāhū B s.; (a medicinal plant); lex.*


hāhū v.; to cough up; SB*; I (iḥaḥhu), I/3;
**ха́жahu**

wr. *i-а-ха* (Labat TDP 114:41'); cf. *ха́жhu* А, *ха́жу* в *са* *ха́ти*, *ха́хиту*.

If an infant *мала икду* *и-ха-ха* coughs up whatever he ate Labat TDP 222:48; if the viscera (*либбу*) of a man are sick *ъ-ла-на-а-бhu* (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 *рибту* and *ъш и-ха-ха* coughs up blood Labat TDP 118:21, cf. ibid. 120:27; if (it feels as if) a stick is placed in his epigastrium (*рш либбу*) and *ъш*.

[...]

**ха́жahu** (Bezold Glossar 117а); to be read *ха-а-а-ти* (CT 24 41:67); cf. sub *ха́тву*.

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

 [*ха*-ил-Ana-na-a BIN 2 132:45; *Ха-ил-DINGIR ABL 524:2; possibly also in *Ха-ил-а-ну* BRM 1 20:3.]

*ха́йру A* (*ха́виру*, *ха́мирну*, *ха́биру*): s.; lover, husband of a *хиру* -wife; from OB on: *ха́виру* in CH, *ха́мирну* passim in SB, *ха́биру* KAV 42 ii 9, K.890:6 and 18 and 22 in BA 2 634; cf. *ха́ру* А.

*ги-и-лам* NITA.DAM = *ха-и-ру*, *ги-и-лам* NITA.MUNUS.DAM = *мин Дир И IV 162f.; DAM.DAM, [...] NITA.tu-ta-lam DAM, NITA ni-ta-lam DAM = *ха-и-рум* Lu III 198-202; NITA.DAM = *ха-и-рум* Lu Excerpt II 23; NITA.MUNUS.DAM = *ха-и-ру* Iqutlu I 177; [ЛУ.NITA.DAM] = *ха-и-ру* LTBA 2 1 iii 47.

mu.ud.na Saadan.an.a : *ха-ме-ер* li-лur husband of Ishtar 4R 27 No. 1:1f.; mu.ud.na.ni : *ха-и-ри-и* SBH p. 136:10f.; sul mu.ud.na mu.ud.na ni : *ана и-ту ха-и-ри-и* to the young man, my husband TCL 15 48:43, also ibid. 46 (all referring to Tammuz and Ishtar). mu.ud.na kи.аг.zu : *ха-и-ри* na-ra-me-ki your beloved husband ASKT No. 19 r. 3-5 (referring to Shamash); mu.ud.na.ni : *ана и-ру ха-и-ри-и* ul-du whom I bore for my husband Lugale IX 4 (referring to Ninurta); mu.ud.na.ni : *ха-и-ри-и* SBH p. 131:62-63 (referring to humans).

er-и-ру = *ха-и-ру* (var. * ха-и-ру*) Malku I 171; e-ри-ру, *ха-а-а-ру*, *ъш-ъш*, *на-а-дум = *ха-и-ру*

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

(a) referring to humans: *симвтум си ана ха-и-ри-и-ка итар* this woman shall return to her (first) husband CH § 135:52, also CH § 174:55; *ли сарри ха-е-ри-и-ка* atmûša šutubbû 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.MES ана ха-и-ри-и-na итахату the high priestesses will sin against their husbands Aš Adad 17:17, apod., also KAR 321:5 and passim; (in literary texts:) *лубки ана ар-дати са итун лу ха-и-ри-и-на* (var. *ха-ми-шина* KAR 1:37, NA) [клюв]; (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; *к и ма-ги ха-ми-ри и-ра-му-и-на-и-му-а-ку* how many lovers may have loved me 2R 60 No. 1 ii 22 (collated); *турру ха-и-ри-у* (a-н) ха-ми-ра-щу-ну 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 *Думнузи ха-ми-ри [у-у]и-ри-ти-к ид" для Tammuz, the spouse/ lover of your youth Gilg. VI 46, cf. *ха-мир ги-и-[гири-ти-ка] CT 15 47:47, Descent of Ishtar; алкамма Гильгамеш лу ха-и-ри (vars. *ха-ме-ер*, *ха-тапи*) aka come G., be the (var. my bridegroom) spouse! Gilg. VI 7; *а-а-у ха-ме-ра [...] ана дарр и which lover (did you love) forever? ibid. 42; *надак анак" хади ха-би-ри* was I not happy, happy my spouse? K.890:6 in BA 2 634; *Та ха-би-ри-и* ibid. 18, cf. ibid. 22; *илтаси эли ха-ми-ри* (var. *ха-ми-шина*) she (Tiamat) scolded her spouse (var. lover) En. el. I 42; *лубку тама ха-и-ри* (vars. *ха-и-ри*, *ха-и-ри*) édd ata be you exalted and (become) my only spouse! ibid. I 154, II 41, III 45 and 103; *сага ха-и-ри-ка* ibid. IV 66; *йти Аним ха-ме-[ри-и] ха-и-ри-и-ка* éledášum dari'am балатам (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; *ха-и-ри-у* DAM la-le-e éle<k>z-manni *ДН* has taken away from me the spouse, the vigorous husband PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192:23, SB lamentation; *ха-и-ру* KAV 42 ii 9.
hā'iru B

hā'iru B s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

ni-gin NIGIN = ha-i(?)-rum A 1/2:118 (preceded by p&Airum and sāhirm).

hā'irūtu s.; rank of consort of a queen; SB*; cf. hāru A.

tabbima dKingu 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'ītānu s.; designation of the witness who supervises the weighing of the silver; NB*; cf. hatu.

PN L1 ha-'i-ta-nu KU.BABBAR (witness) who acted as weigher of the silver (paid) BE 8 2:33.

Oppenheim, Or. NS 14 237f.

hā'ītu 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.

lū.mi.a.DU.DU = ha-i-du he who walks at night Lu II i 11; [mi].a.DU.DU = ha-i-du weigher Nabnitu V 12; lū ma.na.lā - ha-i-du weigher Nabnitu V 13 (cf. sub manalā); nīg. ē nīg. ē nīg. nam.ma u8.BT(su?) : [ha]-a-a-tu ha-a-i-tu mūr-te-ē-du-ā mimmna šum-šu watchful watcher who tracks down everything CT 16 15 iv 40f.

(1) night watchman — in OB: (as profession of a witness:) LŪ.MI.DU.DU TCL 10 129:24 and SLB 1/2 4:23; (as the name of a canal:) PA₂₅.LŪ.MI.DU.DU YOS 8 65 case 9; cf. above.

(2) (an epithet of gods and demons) (cf. also sub hātu): maṣṣurat Īrra ha-i-du the watch of Īrra, the watchman KAR 158 i 24 (incipit of a song); tu ha-a-i-tu (var. ha-i-tu) šu muṣlaši tu ha-a-a-ti pā ovélāti 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-tu mukab bīs (wr. mu-DU-ēs) 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'īfūtu s.; office/duty of night watchman; SB*; cf. hātu.

DiS M.LU.DU-tam īpuš if (a man in his dream) acts as night watchman (followed by aškappātam īpuš acts as leather worker) K.3941 + i 8, Dream-book.

hāja adv.; alive; EA*; WSem. gloss.

PN TI-nu-um-ma (i.e., baṭšānumma) / ha-iā-ma EA 245:6 (let. from Megiddo);

hājābu s.; enemy; EA*.

a-na LŪ ha-iaā-[i-i]a EA 102:27 (let. of Rib-Addi).

See ajābu.

hājanu s.; child; syn. list*; foreign word.

[ha-ia-ni] = MIN (= [sehru]) CT 18 15 r. i 10; [ha-[ia-ni] = MIN (= [se-e]-hum) su child (in the language of) su CT 18 7 i 11.

von Brandenstein, ZA 46 115.

hāja'tu see ḫα',attu.

hājātu see ḫa',ātu.

hājjālu s.; woman in labor; SB*; cf. hālu C.

[sal.la.ba.aH] - sal(!) ha-a-a-al-tū, [...] = [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-hi-la ha-a-al-ti the flood which had struggled(?) like a woman in labor Gilg. XI 130.

hākāmu v.; (1) to know, understand, (2) ḫukkumu (same mng.), (3) ḫukkumu to inform, instruct, prescribe, (4) ṇahkumu to be understood, to be recognizable (said of stars); OB (incl. Mari), NA; II (Mari only), III, IV, IV/2.

[tu]-iḥ-kam 5R 45 K.253 viii 16, gramm.

(1) to know, understand: who understands (šilāmmad) the decision of the gods in remote heaven (lit.: in the midst of the heaven)? milik ša azannunne t-ḫa-ak-kin mannu who comprehends the counsel of the depth of the ocean? Ludlul II 37 (in Anatolian Studies 4 84); ina libbi annimmā ḫi-īkim ki piqa ša anakū ḫabšitu know through this that I myself have prepared the mixture (of alloys) for this cast! K.1350 r. 9 (collated) = OIP 2 141:9, Senn.; should the scribe who reads (iša[sei]) (the
tablet) la ih-ki-im fail to understand ABL 688:17, NA; la-mu-qa-a-šu la i-ha-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 ėmuq.

(2) ḫukkumu to know, understand: PN is your real son, give him your support (lit.: hold him in your hand) and kɪma ābušu ana štim-šišu ilitiku la ā-ha-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) šukkumu to inform, instruct, prescribe:
ata la tamlikanni la tu-sah-kim-a-ni why did you not advise and instruct me ? ABL 46 r. 20; dulku [k]a ša innipāšīni . . . nini nu-[ša]-aḥ-kim-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 (ša-ki-ma-an[-ni]), 691 r. 7, all NA; the king, my lord, always says: “Why do you not recognize (amašu) the nature of this my sickness and bring about its cure ?” - when I spoke to the king earlier sakikkeu la 4-Sa-ah-ki-me he did not inform (me) about his muscle-ache ABL 391:12, NA; egirtu . . . ina pan 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. r. 16, cf. ibid. r. 13.

(4) naḥkumu to be understood, to be recognizable (said of stars) — (a) to be understood: ana ṭurānāti aššu li-ih-ḥa-kim annaka ina libbi uš-ta-(text:) šā-am-id for future generations, in order that it may be known, I increased the tin (in this cast) K.1356 r. 8 (collected) = OIP 2 141:8, Semn.; 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 idiţubu) and has said as follows: mi-nu annu li-ih-ḫi-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 Sīb.zīm.na, (but) it was (standing) low (above the horizon) and ina ri-ip-ši la iḥ-ḫi-kim did not become (clearly) recognizable on account of the haze !) ABL 744 r. 3, NA; āma ittanṭaḫa iḫ-taḫ-kim now it has risen higher and has become (clearly) recognizable ibid. r. 8; [. . .] bīrṭi MUL GUD.UD bīrṭi MUL Dil.bat li i-ḫa-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.

ḫakaru v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.* ḫa-šu KUD = ḫa-ka-rum A III/5:109 (between ḫašašu, ḫamāšu and godāšu, ḫalāšu).

ḫakē s. pl.; (mng. uncert.); SB*. DIŠ SAL.AN[ȘE.KUR.RA KI].MIN-ma KI UZU NIGIN : ša ul-šu libbi ummi-šu ha-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 ḫakē K.9180 r. ii 8’ + K.13961:11’ (RA 17 163 plus CF 28 26), Izbu Comm.

ḫakū v.; to wait; Mari*; WSem. lw.
PN PN PN u rabbātimma i-ha-ku-ú u ki'am ispurūnim PN, PN, PN 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.”

ḫakūkūtu see akūkūtu.

ḫakurratu s.; (a cut of meat used in offerings); Akkadogram in Bogh.* UZU ȘALL.[TE].MEŠ (= šallitu, “afterbirth”) ḫA.AG.[GUR].RA.TE.MEŠ (offerings made when cattle calve) KUB 13 4 iv 37; UZU ḫA.AG. GUR.RA.DU-WU UZU ȘALL.DU KUB 18 16 ii 2.
von Brandenstein, Or. NS 8 72 n. 2.

ḫalābu see ḫalāpu.

ḫalāhu see ḫalāihu.

ḫalāhu see ḫalāihu.

ḫalālu A v.; to creep, steal, slink; from OB on; I (iḥbul), I3, II (uncert.), IV (nḫalālu), IV3; cf. ḫallānāš, ḫallātatu, ḫillātū, muttahīlītu.

[ba-] [mal] = ḫa-la-tum A II/6 A i 27 (belongs possibly to a different ḫalātu); [ga-a] [mal] =
halālu B

ha-la-tum A IV/4:63; di(1)-ib(1) dir = ha-la-tum MSL 2 129:4 (preceded by ba‘u, alāku, etešu); gi-ig-ri kaš, kaš = hi-tal-lu-tu Dirī II 42 (preceded by ha-talmu to crawl); [gi-ig-ri] kaš, kaš = hi-tal-lu-tu Ea VII Appendix 120 (preceded by ha-talmu); [di-ri] dir = na-hal-lu-tu Dirī I 19 (preceded by na-hallūtu, “to creep”); la-lā, gā, gā, tār.ša.tum = i-taḥa-lu RA 16 166 ii 18ff., group voc., cf. dupl. CT 18 29 ii 13–15.

halālu: ša etelli atallūhu ha-la-la almad I, who used to walk like a noble, have learned to sink (I, who was once famous, have now become a slave) Ludlul I 77 (in Anatolian Studies 4 75); iḥ-lu-ul-mu ittarda aš[ra]ti he stole along the tracks down (into the forest) Gigm. X ii 34; issišu ašbakā ša rā‘imāniša mittu ina(!) E.KI.NA-ia ih-lu-la-a hi-il-lu-ti (the demons) are always creeping around in the clefts of the earth CT 16 44:102f.

(a) halālu: ša ‘etelli ‘attallūka ha-la-la almad I, who used to walk like a noble, have learned to sink (I, who was once famous, have now become a slave) Ludlul I 77 (in Anatolian Studies 4 75); iḥ-lu-ul-mu ittarda aš[ra]ti he stole along the tracks down (into the forest) Gigm. X ii 34; issišu ašbakā ša rā‘imāniša mittu ina(!) E.KI.NA-ia ih-lu-la-a hi-il-lu-ti (the demons) are always creeping around in the clefts of the earth CT 16 44:102f.

(b) halālu: ša ‘etelli ‘attallūka ha-la-la almad I, who used to walk like a noble, have learned to sink (I, who was once famous, have now become a slave) Ludlul I 77 (in Anatolian Studies 4 75); iḥ-lu-ul-mu ittarda aš[ra]ti he stole along the tracks down (into the forest) Gigm. X ii 34; issišu ašbakā ša rā‘imāniša mittu ina(!) E.KI.NA-ia ih-lu-la-a hi-il-lu-ti (the demons) are always creeping around in the clefts of the earth CT 16 44:102f.

halālu 34

halālu (halālu) to bind, see alalu.
(a precious stone); OB (Qatna)*; foreign word?

1 hi-du š[a]-la-nu ... 3 hi-du dušu ... 1 hi-du šāmu one bead(?) of š.-stone ... three beads(?) of dušu-stone ... one bead(?) of carnelian RA 43 193:95 (− 201:95), also ibid. 194:119 (− 202:118); cf. [...]-šum ša-la-nu(!) ibid. 188:247; 1 tir ša-la-nu one tir of š.-stone RA 43 196:167a (− 203:167a); šalamsu matzu [....] 6 GIN KI.LA.BI gū ša 1 tir ša-la-nu i-na pi-[i hurdi?] RA 43 170:349 (translit. only).

Perhaps phon. variant of halālu.

halāpu A (halābu): v.; (1) to slip in or through, to enter surreptitiously, (2) to cover, clothe, (3) hitlapu to be intertwined (said of trees), (4) hitlapu: to be intertwined (said of a horn (the commentator behind the clouds) and becomes invisible," which they explain (by) "it slips into the sky (i.e., its (the moon's) right horn is

a well from which he cannot ascend KAR 46 r. 25f., SB rel.; gi-giš Iššag.ki.ta mu.un.-da. an.gir, gir.re.e.a ša i-na iš-lu-ri i-ša-lu-pu(var.: -pa) (the demon) that slips in through door and lock CT 17 35:52f.; ša.-ar.-a. ūr.še ša gir.gir, gir ri ša i-na pu-u-ra-a-ti ša-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 imištu šāmu ši-rat ša uššaši i-na šāmu i-ša-lu-up-ma ša inām-ma di[g]-dúr ša-garni itsa (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," di[r] (means) to slip in, (said) of a horn (the commentator derives šīrād from Sum. di[r] – halāpu) Thompson Rep. 43 r. 1–4; [...], 3 šap-ša di[r]: ša-pi-ša di[r]: ša-par-ru-rum di[r]: ša-la-šu pu 2R 39 No. 5 1 45 (= AFO 14 pl. 7 i 7), astrolog. comm., cf. Weidner, AFO 14 311.


(1) to slip in or through, to enter surreptitiously — (a) said of a snake: šūmma šīrū ... ina purūd amēlī šī-šu(-up)-ma úšu 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-ša-la-up ša-ra-[am] ši-šu-ra-am i-da-ak LCU.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; kima šikkē ša ta-ša-lu-up širā̀s niš do not slip in through the door socket like a mongoose PBS 1/2 No. 113 ii 54, MB; apānīš ši-ta-na-lu-up dūrūnà šukanu[r] she always slips in through the window, slithers over the wall KLU 32:13; apānīš ırrub ši-ränā̀ niʃ-ša-la-up she enters through the window, slips in through the door socket RA 18 163 r. 17, cf. the bil. passages cited above.

(c) said of persons: difficult terrain ašar ... (māmmā)n ina ṭiḥi la še-ta aḥ-šu-lu-up through which no one had (yet) passed I slipped through (easily) Schein Tl. II 34; ana šāzub nāpīši inānūritma i-ša-lu-up giatan qisṭi he (Te’ummān) fled to save his life and slipped into the forest Streek Asb. 326:20; i-ša-lu-up qisṭi ša šalultina raṣūma they wound their way through densely shaded forests Streek Asb. 70:83, cf. aḥ-ta-lu-up qisṭe ibid. 204:5.
(d) said of the moon: cf. Thompson Rep. 43 r. 1-4, cited above.

(2) to cover, clothe — (a) said of persons: sarājanatāti iī it-taḥ-li-pu they are not clothed in (leather) armor Tn-Epic iii 39; it-talbiš(a) zakātušu aṣāti it-taḥ-li-ba(yar): -pa)-am-ma rakīs aguḫḫa he was dressed in clean (clothes), he was covered with a cloak, and had an aguḫḫu tied on Gilg. VI 4; the mašmāsu-priest nahlapta šama iḫ-ḫa-lap Tūg šama ittābīš will be covered with a red nahlaptu-cloak, will be dressed in a red (under-)garment BBR No. 26 i 25, and passim; zikaru dānnu ḫa-li-pu namurrāti the strong hero covered with brilliance (said of the king) Lyon Sar. p. 2:7; attūnu nakrub ūṣgāšāti ša ḫal-pu dami amēlāti you are murderous foes covered with human blood AFO 12 pl. 10 ii 9, rel.; Ḫuwawa [uš]-ta-ḫal-lap 7 nahlapāti [...] ḫa-li-pu has clothed himself with seven cloaks, is covered with [...] Gilg. IV v 45f.; we saw the governor and his men [ina] nakš-lapāte ḫal-pu-li-pu clothed in cloaks (serving as armor) ABL 473 r. 9, NA; Tūg.GADA Tūg(!).

MEŠ birme ū-ḫal-li-pu-šu-nu-ti I clothed them (the people who dig the canal) in linen garments with colored trimmings OIP 2 82:33, Senn.; šaḫaršuppā kīma nahlapāti lu-ū-ḫal-li-puššu may leprosy cover him like a cloak BRM 4 49 r. 17, Arik-dēn-ili, cf. the parallel kīma šaḫāti šalabbišu BBS. No. 11 iii 3, and passim. (b) said of gods: Marduk nahlapāti it-paḫu it-paḫu li-li-pu was covered with a coat of mail (inspiring terror) En. el. IV 57; Nergal ḫa-li-pu šalummatāti ša šu-bušu namrāti Nergal is covered with luminosity, (he is the one) who is clothed in brilliance BMS 46:15; Gushea, ša tuqanta ḫa-lap la-bi-šat ṭurbaša who was covered with “battle,” clothed in terror STC 2 pl. 76:12; cf. namrāti ḫa-lap (said of Ishtar) Craig ABRT 1 7:6, also ha-li-pu melamušu-mē ēzzūtē (said of Adad) Unger Reliefsstele 4, Adn. III.

(c) said of statues, crowns, walls, roof beams: statues baltu kusbu hi-it-lu-ša clothed in healthy coloring and good looks OIP 2 120:26, Senn., etc.; šaلام usēpišma ū-ḫal-li-ša basīmu he made a statue (of himself) and clothed it with sackcloth ZA 40 257 ii 18, Esarh.; a crown nāši šalummatāti hi-it-lu-up namrāti wearing luminosity, covered with brilliance BA 3 295:34, Esarh.; akīš maškēšunu ārāni ū-ḫal-li-pu I skinned (many of their chieftains) and draped the walls with their skins AKA 286:92, Asn., etc.; maškēšunu šēḫūtu ū-ḫal-li-pu ār ālī they stripped off their skins and draped (therewith) the city wall Streek Asb. 14 ii 4; gušaša šebiri ū-ḫal-li-pu he shall cover the roof beams with laths Nbn. 48:11, also Gordon Smith College 88:7, NB.

(3) ḫīlupu to be intertwined (said of trees): his great forests ša kīma apī edlitāti hi-it-lu-pu iṣušīn whose trees were intertwined like inaccessible reed thickets TCL 3:266, Sar., cf. iēz ... apī hi-it-lu-pu ibid. 327, also ibid. 15; [šu-te]-lu-up gišṣu hi-it-lu-pat [...] the brush was tangled, the [...] intertwined Gilg. V 9.

(4) ḫūlupu to coat (with bronze — for coating with silver and gold see šulubušu sub labāšu): dimmē šāriti erā namra ū-ḫal-li-pu I coated great pillars with shining bronze Streek Asb. 88:101, etc.; erinē pašušu musukanē ūṣbāšītātē ši-parra ū-ḫa-li-li-pu strong cedars, great musukannu-trees I coated with bronze VAB 4 148 iii 29, Nbk., cf. also marg. Ia and c.

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

Ḫalāpu B (or ḫalābu): v.; to milk; (iḫal-li-pu); NA*; cf. ḫilāpu, ḫilpu.

Ḫizbu ša ina maḥur īštar ša Ninua i-ḫal-li-pu-ni milk which they milk before the Ishtar of N. KAR 219:7; iṁbi zizēka ina pīka šakna 2 tennīq 2 ta-ḫal-li-pu anā pāniku 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.
the forms ih-te-liq-qu-nu (BIN 1 48:28, NB), he-le-qaq (Nbk. 346:8), a-ha-raaq (EA 274:14); wr. syll. and zāq (in several purely graphic variants); cf. ḥa-liqu, ḥa, ḥalqūtu, ḥalqūtu, ḥalqū, ḥalqūqq, ḥalqū, muṣṣaḥāqi, muṣṣaḥāq, zāqāqi, zāqāqī.


dvi.ii ḥa. ḥul x.(x). : dingir.meš Si-bī mu-ha-liq-em-nu-tu 4R 21 No. 17; ba.e.etuq, tuq.dē.na ba.e.gil.lī, em.man.e.dē : ḥi-ja-ta (text: ḥa-) a / ̩il-ta-ma-[a()] (the country) it (the country) has come close to being bludgeoned, (variant): it has come out (by blows) and (Sum.): until it was destroyed SBH p. 131:55; ṣu. ba.gil.lē.ē.ā ma al. tuš : re-ēum(!) ana ̩ih-qa- quà a-šib / ̩il-qa- quà a-šib ibid. p. 67:4–6; kanag. qa ki.gal.bī.ta ba.da.ḥa.li.a : ma-a-tī īna bi-rū-ti-sā u ̩il-ta-liq the country has been destroyed in its depth (Sum.): basin ibid. p. 1:72; ur. sag tun lū.erim.ma nīg. ērim.īm () : mu-ha-liq rag-gi (in obscure context) BA 10/1 106 r. 4f. = 107:19; lū. ṣa. ̩u.gul.āg = ̩ṣa li-ib-[ba-ṣu] ḥu-ul-[qu-ī] one whose heart has vanished (perhaps a coward or weakling) OB Lu part 4:21; kīma iq-bu-ū kar e-ke-me kar e-ṭi-ru ḥa-la-qu as it is said (in the lexical texts) kar = ekēmu, kar = eṭeμu (and) ḥalaqu CT 30 22 i 16, SB ext.


(1) to disappear, vanish, to become missing or lost, to perish — (a) said of objects: kānī:kum ̵kā ̵i-ha-li-iq this sealed document vanished CT 8 19a:28, OB let.; ̵summā martum ḥa-al-qa-at damqat if the gall bladder is missing it is (a) good (sign) YOS 10 31 v 38, OB ext.; ̵summā ... māmmūšu iti mimmēbīl bitim iḥa-li-iq if his property is lost (together) with the property of the owner of the house CH § 125:75; ̵summā ... mim[ma] ḥa-li-iq iṭału if he says: “My property is missing” CH § 126:12; [aš]-kum 4 śah-ha la ḥa-al-qa-ū on account of four pigs that disappeared YOS 8 159:1, OB; cf. TCL 1 164:3, CT 4 47a:5; šimmūt išku annūmmišu iḥ-la-li-iq the (dye-)mark (on the sheep) disappeared immediately (when the ship transporting the animals sank) TCL 17 8:7, OB let.; aššūm eleppi ša ina nakri [iš]-li-qi-ū 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-iq mana irīb if a sheep disappears he will make restitution AJSL 33 221:12, OB; mimma nunattum mala ḥa-al-qa-at all the movable property that has disappeared VAS 7 149:6, OB; u-ḥa-al-li-qi-ū FN šarram ippal u mānaḥātim umalla but if it (the reed) gets lost FN will be responsible to the king and will compensate the expenses YOS 2 130:13, OB leg.; kīma mamman la išk ḫa-al-qa-an-nī because I have no one (i.e., no help) it (the money) was lost for me PBS 7 55:21, OB let.; mimma dūmāqi ša massa ina muḫḫiṣu iskwānī la ḥa-al-qa-ū-āi any of the jewelry which his husband had put upon her and which was not lost KAV 1 iii 88, Ass. Code (§ 25); 12 išpātu ṣarrakunu ša ḫu. ḫabbar lā a-bu ḥa-li-qi twelve quivers will arrive, those of silver are not at hand, they are lost HSS 16 2:19, Nuzi; annūtu lū. ṼUME ša ṣa ṼU.SU.NU ša īna ED-ū ḥa-li-qi these are (the names of) the men whose equipment was lost during the campaign ibid. 3 left edge; one talent of iron ša ̵ultu šatum ̵ṣarri iḥ-il-li-qi which disappeared from the royal warehouse Cyr. 276:4.

(b) other occ.: ̵summā ... meḫeršu ḥa-li-iq if . . . (the length of) its opposite (side) is missing (i.e., is unknown) Sumer 6 132:1, OB math.; šēressu rabīṭam ša īna zumrigu la i-ha-li-qu may he burden him with a great affliction which will not disappear from his body and . . . CH xliii 50; ̵ālu n i annūtu u iḥ-il-li-qi these towns were not lost ARM 1 1 r. 7; li-iḥ-il-li-iq-šu šaṭu aṣu ̵uṭa ḫarrāna may the track get lost for him, let him not find the road Bab. 12 pl. 13:1, Etana; ū-narrāfat rāpšu ana gubburīšunu iḥ-il-li-qi the broad country-side had vanished (i.e., was used up) in burying them 3R 8 ii 100, Shalm. III.

(c) used figuratively: kīma ̵ilam u ̵etemmē tagammiluma la a-ḫa-li-qi ēpuš act in such
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.; arbiš ina pān šarri tu takkūla ú-l-a-hal-qa-ak may you come quickly to the king, otherwise I am lost! ABL 896 r. 18, NA; gābaraḫ ha-la-gi-šu ina šubtišu li-ša-ap-pi-ha-ak-šum turmoil (that will lead to) his ruin may he (Enlil) kindle for him in his dwelling CH xii 61; ināmā varkat eqlim alpi u bitim ša i-ša-al-li-qi-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-ša-al-li-qi-ma ibid. 29, also maskāni la i-ša-al-li-qi-ma PBS 7 108:32, OB let., also bitum ša la i-ša-li-qi-ma ARM 5 87:23; [DIŠ.A].GU.BAR ḥa-li-qi-ma ma-aa-at [L.U.Kûr i]-ha-li-qi-ma if the left lung has disappeared the enemies’ country will disappear YOS 10 36 i, 3, OB ext., cf. ḥa-li-qi-ma ... i-ša-li-qi-ma] RA 44 13 VAT 4102:9, OB ext.; ašar ḥa-la-gi-šu itillac he goes to his doom RA 33 172:39, Mari let.; ḥalqu adj. mng. 3.

(2) to escape, to flee — (a) said of slaves: šumma war-dum ina qāt ša-bīlāniṣu ḥa-li-li-qi-ma if a slave escapes from his captor CH § 20:8; armum imāt i-ša-li-qi-ma (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 (UQ.GUR.MEŠ źa-hš-a-a(āt) [all NA], TuM 2-3 116:22 (ma-ra-su ḥa-li-qi-ma), NB; me-tu ḥa-li-qi-ma ina maḫḫu beššānu (if the pledges) die or run away (they will be) charged to their owner ADD 66 r. 5; armam ina bitīja ukū.šu ilišnu ina bitit umu li-qi the soldier detained the slave girl in my house and she ran away from the house VAS 16 48:6, OB let., cf. armum ša PN ḥa-al-ga-at ARM 1 89:6; armata ša ina pān PN ... maskānu aššunu ta-ah(!)-ha-li-li-qi-ma ab-ba-kam(!)-ma(!) ana PN anaddīnu (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 šāzūb napṣētišu edēnušu ḥa-li-li-qi-ma (he became frightened at the glare of my arms) and to save his life he fled alone Rost Tgl. III pl. 33:4, cf. ḥa-li-li-qi-ma ibid. pl. 19:10, also ḥa-li ibid. pl. 31:4; šarru maḫrā ṣa ḥa-li-qa [ana Elamti iturṛṣamma ina kussē ṣebūtu] the former king who had fled returned to Elam and regained his throne ABL 281:5, NB; ṣunu la-pānīja it(‘)-lab-tu u iḫ-te-em-qi-ma they fled from me and disappeared ABL 1000 r. 4, NB; 3 rabāṭeṣu ... déku mā šatu iḫ-tal-ga ana mātikū étarba three of his captains ... were killed, he himself escaped and returned home ABL 197 r. 13, NA; arki PN aqā ša itti uqṣu ti elija ša šiṣē ḥa-li-li-qi-ma afterwards this PN escaped with a small troop of horsemen VAB 3 49 § 42, cf. ibid. 39 § 32 (ṣāy instead of ḥa-li-li-qi-ma), Dar.

(c) said of workers, criminals, etc.: PN ša ERE-MMU.NU ali₃m ša qattīja ḥa-li-li-qi-ma ina GN maḫṣar PN₃ ṣeši PN from the city guard, who is under my command, escaped, and now stays in GN with PN₃ VAS 16 171:8, OB let.; šalamē Anšē-ḪL₂ hišma ina ḥa-li-li-qi-ma my agent took my donkeys and disappeared CT 2 49:8, OB let., cf. ARM 2 18:11; Lüb ša PN ... itti asīrija ina iḫ-ta-li-li-qi-ma the man of PN ... ran off with my prisoner PBS 1/2 22:11, MB let.; anāku ša duśki ḥal-ga-ku I was (fated to be) killed (but) I have escaped ABL 166 r. 4, NA; itti ta-ah-li-li-qi-timata ištu išbatūka 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 Larakšu ultu bit kili ša Larak ša iḫ-li-li-qi-ma the native of L. disappeared from the prison of L. ABL 344 r. 4, NB; PN pušqaṣa rab eṣirum ša dulašku umaššu šuru i iḫ-li-li-qa-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 išma itti ṣen pān dúlu sırri iḥa-li-li-qi-ma-ni (for iṭliqānī) who recently escaped from the king’s service ABL 252 r. 4, NA.

(3) ḥulluqu to make disappear, cause a loss — (a) to cause the loss of an object: šumma ša-lapam u lu immeram ša innadmuššu išt-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, ekeppam uttebbi u ša šabība iḥa-li-li-qi-ma has sunk the ship and has caused the loss of its cargo CH § 237:49; the man in whose dike a gap has
been opened ŝe'am ša ū-ha-la-li-qū ir'ab shall restore the grain the loss of which he caused CH § 53:19; NA₄ šu-u [x x] ... ū-ha-so-ar ū ū-ha-la-aq ½ MA.NA KU.BABBAR [IL.LĀ.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 isēt ū-ha-lī-iq-ma u ittabit now he (a groom) has caused the loss of three horses and has fled Virolleaud Daniel 23:18, RŠ let.

(b) to let a slave escape (only OB): 1 SAG. ARAD ša [PN] PN₂ ū-ha-al-li-qū-ma ū-ha-am ša SAG.ARAD ina MN PN₃ ana PN ir'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 maṣṣāṭṭim PN ana PN₂ u PN₃ idīdīkūnūtim ū-ha-al-li-qū(?) śu-ma pu-hi-isū-u-u 2 ARAD [...] i (namātin) 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 33 228 No. 10:8 (coll.); (note:) PN ina māt Elamti uh-tal-li-qū they have let PN escape in Elam ABL 422:6, NB.

(c) to make disappear, to remove: nārātim upēttī dalām ina māṭiṭa ū-ha-al-li-qū I opened canals and made the drawing-bucket disappear from my land RA 33 50 ii 4, OB hist. Mari; raggum u šēnam ana ṣū-ul-li-qim-im to destroy the evil and the wicked. CH i 36, cf. mu-ḥa-li-qū raggim. YOS 9 62:12, OB Der; ša tuppō annām unak Kerr DINGIR.MES-nu ṣū-šu li-ḥa-li-qū(?!) may the gods make disappear the name of (anybody) who alters this tablet! MRS 8 RS 15.109+56; šumē ... ina māti lu-ḥa-li-qū may they (the gods) make his name ... disappear from the land KAH 13 r. 30, Adn. I, and passim in later texts.

(d) to put an end to, to do away with: ṣuḫ-li qa-am-ma abi akkutum ešita oh father, put an end to (these) troublesome doing(s)! En. el. I 49; šumma [attu]u ša dākī ū ṣuḫ-li-qi [ša Aššur]-bānī-apli ... belīkūnu taqāmmāni should you hear of (a plan) to kill or do away with RN your lord ABL 1239 r. 8, NA; āṣar maskānu ṣuḫ-li-liq its very site I annihilated Thompson Esarh. ii 79; inanna appiḫ šaakış ša ṣa-dūšu idūku ana gērišu šurdima goqqasu šu-ul-li-qū 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 ū-ha-li-qū nāpātsu killed himself Streck Aab. 36:52; ša beliša anāku ana kakātāmā lu-ū  ха-а-ди duṭu uh-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: māṣṣu ina ṣuḫḫušim u būtišim li-ḥa-li-qū with want and hunger may he (Adad) destroy his land! CH xii 75, and passim in curses, also Wieseman Alalah 2:78, also ibid. 3:47; nakirka māṭa ša ū-ha-al-li-qū your enemy will destroy your land YOS 10 56 ii 13, OB ext.; il-ki-i ṭu-ḥa-li-gā-ma u ašāriš tatūsšā did you not ruin my fief and (now) you live in freedom! TCL 1 40:6, OB let.; ištu nakrum īlum ū-ha-li-qū 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-he-liq-šu-ma ellepun Suttarna destroyed and leveled it KBo 1 3:4, treaty; ana ṣuḫ-li-qi-ṣu ALAM-ia anēn u tmēšē ana šu-enē (he who plans) to destroy my stele and change (the wording of) the curses AKA 250:73, Asn.; ALAM šu-tū ṣuḫ-li-qi-ṣu ša pišu la īpāšē iqabbāšu he who says to him what should not be uttered (to wit): “destroy this stela!” ibid. 78.


(4) šuḫliqi, šutahlqi to help to escape, to cause losses — (a) to help to escape (only NA, NB): PN amtu ša PN₂ ša PN₃ ułu bīti PN₂ ū-ša-li-li-qi-ṣu PN₃ PN ina qātē PN₃ iššatu PN the slave girl of PN₂, whom PN₃ helped to escape from the house of PN₂, PN₃ caught PN in the hands of PN₃ Dar. 207:4; anāku dumu ... ul-ta-liq u āṣar asbi iṭi 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 šāb PN kī u-še-li-liq ana agannaka šatāk PN helped 13 men to escape (and) brought (them) hither ABL 430:7, NB.

(b) šuṭahlqi to cause permanent losses: ana mimmūja šu-ta-ul-li-qi-im tazāz you are
Taking steps to make me permanently lose my property PBS 7 94:14, OB let.


ḥalāsu v.; (1) to press, squeeze out, (2) to clean by combing; from OB on; I (iḥluš, iḥllaš), I/3 (uncertain), II (uncertain); cf. ḥalāšu, ḥalšu adj., ḥilšu A, ḥilšu B, ḥilšu C, ḥulašu.

ga.zum – ka-a-šu, ga.zum.a.g.a – ha-la-šu, ga.zum.ḫu.luḫushinga = min to peel, to comb, to clean by combing Izi V 188f.; [ga.zum – ha-la-šu, (ga.zum = ma-ṣa-du)] to comb (in order to clean), to comb (in order to arrange the hair) Antagal III 235f.;  x – [ḫa-la-šu] Nabnitum XXIII d 12; tab – ha-la-a-xu Erimhū III 217; (possibly to another verb:) gi-ig-ri KAS 4 ii 325f.; ḫi-tal-la-šu (Bogh. text: ki-tal-la-[šu]) (in group with ḥitäliṣu and ḥitallalua) Diri II 43; tu-ḥal-la-aš S.L. 34 K.253 iii 35, gramm.

(1) to press, squeeze out — (a) to press (said of oleiferous seeds processed by a special technique): šammu ḥalšum ša tušabilam anu eqēnim ul nātu še.giš.i mahrika li-ḫu-šu-ma x-x-x mahrika liššutu the ḥalšu-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 (ṣahātu) on the . . . (again) in your presence YOS 2 58:11, OB let.

(b) to squeeze out (said of a liquid): šumma martum mūša ana kidim ha-lašu if the liquid of the gall bladder is squeezed out YOS 10 31 x 36, OB ext.

(2) to clean by combing — 3-šu tapaššassu 3-ši ta-ḥal-[la-aš] su ennūma ta-ḥal-la-šu-šu šipta 3-ši ana qaqqadēšu tamannu you anoint him (i.e., his head) three times, you comb 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 šeššēpā-bird, this means [ši][u]-su i-ḥal-la-šu-ma . . . (when) they clean him) by combing his hair . . . Kraus Texte 17:18, SB physiogn.; šer(for šar)-la ta-ḥal-la-aš (in broken context) KUB 37 104 i 4', rit.

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

ḥalašēšu in ša ḫalašēšē s.; (a textile worker); OB*.

[ḥi...] tūg.dī.lī.a = ša ḥa-la-šēšē ke-e OB Lu A 284 (after lu.tūg.tūg.bal = ka-pi-šum).

Possibly mistake for ša ḫalašē.

ḥalāšu v.; to scrape off (plaster, etc.); from OB on; 1 (iḥluš, iḥllaš, ḥilši), II/2; cf. mahḫalšu.

ū.nig.bur = ha-la-šu, ú.bit = min Izi E 325f.; tu-ḥal-la-šē S.L. 34 K.253 iii 34, gramm.; tu-uḫ-tal-li-šē ibid. i 38; šumma bitu erekī 7 ša si-ri i-ḥal-la-šē if he . . . a (nešt) a house, that is, if he scraps off the plaster BER I 24:22 (dupl. ZA 2 335:15), (comm. to the series iqqur ṭupā).

bitum la pališ šippu la ha-li-šē apptum la nashat (if) the house has no breach, the threshold is not scraped off, the window is not torn out (the depositary is responsible for the threshold) Eshnunna Code A iii 15 § 36; [ša . . .] si-ip-pi i-ḥal-la-[šu] (whoever) scraps off my threshold . . . LKA 115:17, inc.; ša ina biti iḫ-la-šu . . . (var. ša ina igāri(E.gara) iḫ-lašu) the (plaster?) which they have scraped off the house (var.: wall) AMT 32,1:15, cf. dupl. KAR 81:9; ina qulmi (var. quldi) ša sarbatu katarra ta-ḥal-la-aš you scrape off the mold(!) with an axe made of sarbatu-wood KAR 20 i 5, inc., cf. dupl. LKA 116:7, also K.157+ (unpub.) r. 4; [ina] MAR URUDU(!) i-ḥal-la-šē he scraps with a copper spade (in broken context) K.1175 (unpub.); 7, rit.; nu-ud-di-atišu i-ḥal-la-aš-ma ana nāri inaddi he scraps off his excrements and throws them into the river CT 37 48:19, rit.

ḥalbu s.; forest; from OB on*.
haltukkatu

v hal-bi = v šu-šu forest plant Uruanna I 417; v hal-bi c-e-i-e = v šu-pa-lu plant of . . .
forest ibid. I 429; [hal]-bu = gi-ti-tum Malku II 159, also CT 18 4 iv 12.
hal-bu (in broken context) Gilg. Y. 100, OB; [ar]rad ana hal-bi-im-ma he goes down to
the forest Gilg. IV v 7. Gilu-ka hal-bi the door of the forest Gilg. IV i 38.

haltukkatu s.; (a plant); lex.*

u.k.a. mš.1.ki.e = šam-me pa-si-ti = hal-bu-uk-ka-tum plant (against the) pāšittu-(Demon) Fig.
B IV 183, and Hg. D 222, also quoted in Uruanna III 420f.

definition

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

[hal]-di-ma-ma - be-[lu] Malku I 8.

haltalatu s.; (a kind of drum); from OB on;
wr. syll., AB × ME.EN and (in KAR 60:3) AB × šā, Sum. unilingual texts write urudu si.im Guiaea Cyl. A xvii 19, si.1 ibid. xxvii 18, and AB × GAN-tenū OECT 1 pl. 3:26; has-
ḫal-la-ta in KAR 91 r. 25 and as var. to Šurpu III 89 is a scribal error, not a pho-
netic variant.

še-em AB × šā = ḫal-ḫal-la-tu Sb II 256; urudu.balag.kar = ti-gu-ū = ḫal-ba-la-tum, urudu.ibab.sil.la-tū = (space left blank) = ḫal-ba-la-tum, urudu.kām. kām.matUD.KA.
BAR = šu = ḫal-ba-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.

AL[x].me.za-balag.ki.gā : [ina] ḫal-ba-la-
ti in ma-an-zī-i balaggu elli to (the accompaniment of the) the ḫ-drum and the manzu-drum (and) the
sacred harp SBH p. 47 r. 16 (cf. dupl. BA 5 641:12) (preceding line ina uppī elli lišīš elli); urudu.še-em alā [. . . : ḫal-anni]-amba-la-tu a-
lu-[u . . .] ina-an-mu-[nu-ka] the ḫ-drum and the aš-drum are played for you KAR 119 r.
2–3, wisd.

[i]na ḫa-al-ḫa-la-tim IR.SI.[M]A.še ana Enlil
dazzamur (the kāl) will play the (lament begin-
ning with) IR.SI.MA.še on the ḫ.-drum to
DN RA 55 3 iii 13, OB Mari rit.; E.šā.ab.lun.
gā.ta ina ḫal-ḫal-la-ti . . . tazamur you play the
(lament) E. on the ḫ. RA acc. p. 9:12, etc., cf.
vš.ku ina ḫal-ba-la-[ti] in the OB dupl. IM
KAR 119 r. 3, cited above; LŪ.ŠU.KUMES ina manzi ḫal-ḫal-la-[ti] tanitti gaarrādatün uxta-
našū [x-x-z] the kāl-priests sound forth the

praise of his valor on the manzu-instrument (and) the ḫ.-drum KAR 360:4f., SB, cf. dupl.
Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 25:6; L[U] X.X.XMEŠ (read ṛuš.KU. MEŠ?) ina ḫa-ḫal-la-tū . . . iqabbū
the . . . recite . . . on the ḫ.-drum BRM 4 25:32, hrmer.; on the day of a lunar eclipse ḫal-ḫal-lat siparri AB × ME.EN (= manzu) siparri līlis siparri . . . ināššānimma they shall bring
(from the ammušnu-house) a ḫ.-drum of bronze, a manzu-drum of bronze, a kettle
of bronze BRM 4 6:42, NB rit.; mamit manzi u līlisī mãmīt ḫal-ḫal-la-ū u tāpāli the curse through manzu-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 līlisu”) ACh Adad 11:10; BE šā.NING IM ḫal-ḫal-la-tū if the intestines
(look) like a ḫ.-drum (followed by kima tim-
butti, līlissi) BRM 4 13:51, NB; ti-bu-〈-tu〉 ḫal-ḫa〈-la-tu〉 at narām ilāti[kī . . .] (may) the . . .
harp and the ḫ.-drum beloved by your
godhead (rejoice your heart) KAR 98
r. 12, SB rel.; 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 ḫalhallatu instrument
belongs to a group of tympanum drums ex-
actly as the drums called uppu, manzu
and līlassū. They are united by the writing
with the sign Aḫ plus an inscribed sign. This drum
gave its name to a lyric genre (ēr.šēm. ma) because it was used to accompany a
specific type of song. The Sumerian passage
Chiera SRT I ii 4 uses the verb šu.tag, “to beat”
for the playing of the ḫalhallatu drum, and
the Forerunner to Hh. (cited above) means kuš.gag.sim, “leather (head) of the
(drum)stick of the sim-drum.” The equation
with kumkammatu, a kind of ring, (Hg. A,
cited above) may result from the similar
shape of the drum (or a metal part thereof).

halhallu adj.; (qualifying beer and flour);
NB*; Sum. lw.(?).
**haltahu A**

kaš.hal.jal = -hal-ja = me-ez'-u pressed (out) beer Hg. B VI 73 (in the preceding line me-ez' u explains ḫēkēpuhu); zi.mun.u(x)dim], hāl.jal RTC 7 i 5, Pre-Sar.; cf. dug ḫa.ха.ла, dü Rupert hā.ja.ja. DU SLT 12 iv 6f. (Forerunner to Hh. XXIV).


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

2 sīg hāl.hal.lum two h. of (goat) hair ITT 5 6875:3, Ur III (among articles made of wood, goat hair and wool, belonging to a gis.durun.na); ḫa-al-ha-lum (personal name) Riftin 44:19, OB.

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

I fīsān ×gi ḫa-al.jal.lu one ... -basket with ḫ. (followed by baskets containing še.li, “juniper berries”, and the seeds of the kīš-kand-tree) Pinches Amherst 7:3.

**hālilu** see hālilu.

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

A tūl ḫa-li-li-ti [ ... ] ḫ.-water from a well AMT 52:1,4, inc.

**hālilu B** adj.; piping; SB*; cf. halālu B.

Gīgdī ḫa-li-lu ša rigīmuš tābu the piping flute whose voice is sweet Craig ABRT 1 15:6, rel., and dupl. KAR 57 i 7.

**hālilu C** (or hālilu): 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.

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

marri parzilli ḫa-li-li-meš AN.BAR quilmā parzilli nashiptu parzilli iron spades, ḫiriron ḫ.s, iron axes, iron nashiptu-spades Camb. 18:3; 2 AN.BAR ḫa-li-li ki-ta-ta ... 3 MA.NA ḫ oin šuqultašunu two ... iron ḫ.s weighing 3 minas 5 shekel VAS 6 205:11ff. (wr. AN.BAR ki-ta-ta in line 16); 10 ḫa-li-li-na AN.BAR.MEŠ 16(4) MA.NA AN.BAR KIL.MEŠ-[h]w-nu a-na 5 ḫa-li-li-na AN.BAR rab-bu-tu a-na e-pe-[š]u ina pān PN LÚ.SIMUG.AN.BAR ten ū. of iron, weighing 10(4) minas, (have been given) to PN, the ironsmith, to make five big iron ū.h.'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.” (Unngad NRV Glossar p. 60; von Soden, ZA 43 262 n. 2).

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

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

**hāliptu A** s.; curse; OA*; cf. halpu A, halpuṭu.

u ḫa-li-ip-tī ḫa an iṣṭen u šina iqbi and he has cursed me more than once BIN 6 196:22, let.

**hāliptu B** s. fem.; (mng. unkn.); NB*; cf. halāpu A.

6-ṭa ašlāta 1-it ḫa-li-ip-tūm six ropes, one ḫ.-cover(!) YOS 3 191:23, let.

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

(1) lost (thing): awilum ḫa-li-iq-ta-šū 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, OB ext.; avešūm ḫa-li-iq-ta-šū i-ra-ab-šū as to this man, (somebody) will replace what he has lost MDP 14 56 r. i 17, dream omina; ḫa-liq-ta-šū u ḫal-bhu his lost object will follow him KAR 380 ii 34, Ahu.

(2) loss — (a) in OB and MB legal texts: anā pissātim u ḫa-li-iq-tim iṣṣuza he is responsible for (damages caused by) mangle (lit.: contagion) and loss ZA 39 91 BJ 86:7, cf. JCS 5 83 MAH 16335:12; anā ḫa-li-iq-tum u pū-sū-tim(1) iṣṣuza he is responsible for loss and (damages caused by) mangle JRAS 1917 724:15; ḫa-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
*ňalištu*

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

(b) in ext.: BE ňali-liq-tum ariktum ša iqbū 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: anâku ša ňali-liq-ti x PN ina pân Enliît nippaš ABL 361:12, NA.

*ňalištu* (ňalištu): s.; female woolcomber; lex.*; cf. ňalasw.

[Sal-ga-zum].AG.a = ňali-li-eš-tu Lu III ii 15' (following nápištu, "female wool-plucker").

ňališu s.; (a leather strap); NB*.

kuš.lu.gū.ē.a = ba-an-bi-ru = ňali-su Hg. A II 196, also Hg. B III 41.

PN will bring from the shepherds (LÜ.NA. GAD.ME) 1000 kuš udu.ni.tā.me šākūšatu u kuš ňali-sī-ša-nu babbanatu one thousand tanned sheep hides and fine leather h. YOS 7 135:5.

ňalištu see ńalištu.

ňalla s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

ō lū.4-A-nu // ki-ma ňal-la e-ri-bi // ŋi aš // ki-ma ňal-la tuμušen the amēlātu-plant (looks) like the h. of a raven, the aš plant (looks) like the h. of a dove BRM 4 32:11, comm.

ńal-la is-gur sar the garden plant (called) bird’s h. CT 14 50:54, NB (list of plants in a royal garden).

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

(Openheim, Jewish Quarterly Review 37 176f.)

ňallā s.; vinegar; NB*; Aram. word.

3 duগ sappatu ša giš.geštin ňal-la three sappatu-jars with vinegar YOS 6 68:3; 1 sapp-šaš-tum ša ňal-la Dar. 115:1; 1 sapp-pa-tu ňal-la Dar. 91:4, 6.

Meissner BAW 1 No. 45.

*ňallalāniš* adv.; stealthily; SB*; cf. ňaz-lālu A.

šī ňal-la-la-niš ipparšidma mamma la ēnur [ašaršu] he fled furiously and nobody saw a trace of him Rost Tigl. III pl. 10:2; kimu šikkē ňal-la-la-niš abul ašišu ēranna like a mongoose he entered the gate of his city stealthily and ... Lie Sar. 412.

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

ňallalatti adv.; like a furitively walking person; NA*; cf. ňalalātu A.

ńal-la-la-at-ti en-gur-a-ti atta tagabbā mā minu ňal-la-la-at-ti en-gur-a-ti ňal-la-la-at-ti inā māt Muṣur e-rab en-gur-a-ti ſa-ša-a like a furitively walking person, like a proudly walking person(?) — should you ask, “What does ‘Like a furitively walking person, like a proudly walking person(?)’ mean?” (I explain) like a furitively 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.

*ňallalū* (fem. ňallalitu): adj.; (mng. unkn.); MA*.

50 SAG.DU KAK.Ú.TAG.GA ana 2-šu šur-su-ra-a-te ňal-la-li-a-tu adī ša bērišina 50 arrow-heads for two ňallalā chains, including their links (mng. obscure) KAJ 310:60.

ňallāšu see ňallulaja.

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

ū ĥal-la-mâš-tū : ō ĥal-la-ar (var. ŕal-ur) sa-bi Aššu₂₃₂₅ h.-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 ō ĥal-la-bar-tū, “alien ňallu plant.”

ňallamīsu see ňulamesu.

ňallāru see ňallārū.

ňallatu A s.; (a kind of dues or a tax); NB; pl. ňallātu.
(hallatu A)

(a) GIS.SAR hallatu in gen.: elāt šE.NUMUN GIS.SAR hal-la-tum ša ina pān LUGAL.DU.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 ĝIS.GISHIMMAR zaqqi u pī [ṣulpi] ina šE.NUMUN GIS.SAR hallat ša UD.30.KAM LUG [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].ŠAMEŠ ĝIS.SAR hal-lat ša Belit ša Uruk ša ina pān LUGAL.ŠA.BANUTI fields (being a) hallatu orchard of the Lady-of-Uruk which is at the disposal of the rab-bani AFIK 2 109:22; qaqaru kišubbā ĝIS.SAR hal-la-tu ša Bel fal-low territory (being a) hallatu orchard of Bel VAS 5 65:2; ṣiṣqimu ša ina ĝIS.SAR hal-lat ina ša ... ĝE.GASAN.EĐIN 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 ... tebi šE.NUMUN ša Belit ša Uruk GIS.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 LUGAL.ŠU.DU) AnOr 8 23:18; ŠE.NUMUN ĝIS.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 ĝIS.SAR hal-lat ša mērišt 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 imitu-tax ša LUGAL.DU.MEŠ ša ĝIS.SAR hal-la-a-ta ša ṣamaš of the rab-bani of the hallatu orchards of Shashash VAS 6 25:2; 38 ġur of dates, the imitu-tax of the ĝIS.SAR hal-lat LUGAL.DU.ŠI-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: ĝIS.SAR hal-lat ša UD.30.KAM LUGAL.DU-ŠI-TU ša arhussu ša ... tebi ĝIS.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 year), VAS 6 157:12; šiššu ša ina UD.6.KAM isqū ša ina ĝE.GAL.ŠU.DIN ĝIS.SAR hal-la-tum one sixth of the 6th day, income from the ... (being) a hallatu orchard BRM 2 12:4, etc.; 12-šiššu ša ina UD.26.KAM isqū ... ina ĝIS.SAR hal-la-tum one twelfth of the 26th day, income from the hallatu orchard BRM 2 12:4, 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 tāmirta/URU Hallatu(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 ĝIS.SAR hallatu.

The term ĝIS.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.DU-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. gī.

(a) used for dates: 1-et hal-la-tu ša asṣanā ṣa ina bīlijā uṭebīl 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 ĝīš (text: TŪG) surāru ša ina ĝīš šakin are deposited in the surāru (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-tu qutta* finish (plur.) the h.-baskets BIN 1 45:18, let.; 10-ša 15 ĝIS.MA ME hal-la-a-ta ša ina bunnija epuš construct 10 to 15 boats while I prepare (bunnīṭ) the h.-baskets! BIN 1 26:27, let.

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

[BU-Ū][KASKAL] = [ha]-la-tum A 1/6:45 (followed by [bu-Ū][KASKAL] = [ha]-la-tum).

See ḫallu.
hallatuššu

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

har.tur – hal-la-tu-šu-a, har.hal.tuš.a = min apprentice singer Lu IV iii 215f.; gala.hal.tuš.a – šu-tu (– hallatuššu) apprentice gala-priest Lu IV ii 171; hal.la.tuš.a = a-la-zi-n[u] apprentice alutumnu Lu IV ii 248; a kil nar x tuš.a k finsin.ta.ē.e.dē.meš. s. ši-pi-tam na-ru hal-la-
tuš(’]-a ša pi-[šu-n[u] up-[u-ul] apprentice singers whose voices are . . . sing a stipitu-lament PBS 11/1 11 iv 82 – iii 50; OB.

Meissner, MAOG 13/2 14.

hallatū

see hallatuššu.

*hallimu

s.; (a kind of raft); NB*; only pl. hallimānu attested.

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

(Salonen Wasserfahrzeuge 69).

hallu

s.; (1) crotch, region between the thighs, (2) the hind legs of animals; from OB on; wt. syll. and hal; cf. hallatuššu, pēt halli.

[ha-al] hal-la-an (dual) A 11/6 A i 23; ū.lum – hal-lum Izi E 308; [bu-ū] [kaskal] – hal-lum A 1/8:46 (may be a different word, preceding line [hal]-la-tum), also ura = ha-al-ī Izi H App. I 8.

(1) crotch, region between the thighs (said of a person) — (a) in gen.: diš i a-na ha-al-li bārim šulman ittadsam/iṣṭur if the oil makes a bubble/parts toward 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 omen; diš iGIS i[šu]-ša a-na ha-al-li-a i-tu-lam/sulman 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 a-na ana ha-li-ša GIN ul idī 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 ša laš.ša ēṭum is-hal-su-ma la ušarda if the crotch of a man grips him and he cannot . . . Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 ii 47.

(b) in halla petā, “to open the h.,” a term for sitting on horseback: gērūšuša hal-la la iptā no one had (yet) sat astride their (the horses’) backs TCL 3 173, Sar.; cf. pēt halli, “horseback-riding.”

(2) the hind legs of animals (dual) — (a) in gen.: šumma agrābu ina [hal] gub-ma ana paṅ 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 izḥum qaqqassu ana ha-al-l[i]-ša kamisma itti zibbatišu 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 zibbatišu šakimma hal-li-šu inaṭṭal is placed on its tail and looks toward its hind legs CT 28 11:4, Izbu, cf. 1 qaqqassu hal-li-šu 1gi one of its heads looks towards its hind legs CT 27 11 r. 13, etc.; šumma izbn ṣepāšu ana hal-li-šu 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 zibbatišunu ana hal-li-šu-nu šūm.addu with their tails between (lit.: put toward) their legs CT 38 46:6, Alu, etc.

(b) said of a donkey: MI ša ha-l[a] (or A[LLA]) anše ša [imitt[i] u šumēli teleqgi 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(!) ha-li anšē(!) Uruanna III 41 (var. in LTBA 1 88 i 33 for MI pap-ha-li anšē(!)); . . . zi-
ni ša hal-li uš [. . .] (obscure) AMT 12,6:2; ū GIS.UGIR: Aš ga-a-la-ti ša ha-li A[N]/[šE] VAT 13781 (unpub.): 27, Uruanna; see also sub hallituššu.

hallu B

s.; (earthen container for liquids); lex.*; Sum. lw.; cf. ḫalmaḫḫu.

[duγ].hal = hal-la 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.); [duγ].gi:hal = pa-an [halli] front part of the h. ibid. 238.

hallu C

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

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

hallu D

s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.
**Hallu E**

na₂₄,gug.zi hal.lum (preceded by na₂₄,gug.zi) Wiseman Alalakh 447 ii 19, Forerunner to Hh. XVI (the corresponding passages in Hh. are na₂₄,gug.zi = parsumu obsidian-like carnelian Hh. XVI 123, and na₂₄,gug.mar.hal.lum = [ṣu] ibid. 125, suggesting the possibility of a mistake in the Forerunner).

**Hallu F** s.; the cuneiform sign  ḫal; OB, SB; wr. syll. and  ḫal.

 summed ina maškan šulmim ḫa-lu-um if instead of the šulmu there is a ḫal sign YOS 10 61:10, OB ext., cf. summed ina maškan šulmim ḫal ibid. 7; summed ina M乌鲁 mizioni marti ḫal šakia 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, ext. SB, and passim, wr. either with the OB or the SB form of the sign.

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

** hållulaja (calling, hallucinating, hallucination, halluculaja):** s.; (1) (an insect), (2) (a female demon), (3) (a plant); SB; wr. syll. and UB.PAD (but this is possibly to be read uppattu, according to Hh. XIV 331d, or uppattu, according to KAR 92:2).


(as plant:) ḫu-ud-ti (kaskaš) = ḫu-lu-la-a-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 [ū.ku.ū] iku.e ḫa-lu-la-a-a išid ū [...]. a paššu-plant, a Ḫ, root of ... AMT 217:8; UB.PAD.NI.TA u MUNUS male and female Ḫ-insects AMT 104:15; ḫa-lu-la-a-a kat KASKAL MEŠ Ḫ-insect of the roads (used for a conjuration) 4R 55 No. 1:8, Lamashu, cf. LKU 32:11; ḫa-lu-la-a-a ud.du ṭāzḵ you dry and crush a Ḫ-insect AJSL 36 82 ii 74.

(2) (a female demon): cf. above; dišina bit ḫa-lu-la-a-a innamir if a Ḫ-demon appears in somebody’s house CT 38 25b:6, Ahu (parallel: if a šag.iu.ta.za-demon appears, line 4, see also lines 7-11); diš ḫa-lu-la-a-a kat ū mi ana bātī im-ta-š-š if the Ḫ-demon ... all day long to the precinct ibid. 12; ḫa-lu-li-e (var. ḫa-lu-la-a-a in KAR 147:5) šahršu a Ḫ-demon will “espouse” him KAR 177 r. iii 10, hemer.

(3) (a plant): cf. above; ḫu-la-la-i-a : ū zī.gi.gu.ka.m : ana ṣu₃ zī gu.ri Hh. plant: for toothache: to put on the tooth CT 14 23 K.259:5, cf. KAR 203 i-iii 5.

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

** hållulē** see hållulaja.

** hållulē** see hållulaja.

** hållulē** see hållulaja.

** hålluptu** s.; equipment (of soldiers and chariots); NA*; cf. halōpu A.

narkabatīšu sīš simdat nirišu ḫa-lu-up-ti šābē ḫa-lu-up-ti sīšē 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 nars kabatīšu ḫa-lu-up-tum išeruni they brought home (as booty) 40 of his chariots (with full) equipment CT 34 39 ii 12, Synchr. Hist.; I seized in battle 2 šušši narkabatīšunu ḫa-lap-ta 120 chariots (with full) equipment AKA 68:95, Tīlg. I.

Perhaps more specifically “harness”, see tāšluptu, hulaptu.

Oppenheim, JCS 4 194 n. 27.

** hållupu** (fem. hållupu): adj; (describing garments); NA; cf. halāpu A.

1 TŪ₃.KI ḫa-lu-up-ta ADD 956:7; TŪ₂ KI.TA hal(!)-lu-pu(!)-te(!) ibid. 1095:10; 2 TŪ₂ KI. TA hal-lu-pu-te ibid. 781:4 (sic in Glossary ADD 4 286, text: -pa-te); 2 TŪ₂ KI.TA hal(!)-lu(!)-pa nu-us-ki ibid. 1040:4; Tū₂ KI ḫa-lu-pat birme
hallurtu

ibid. 956 r. 3 and 4; KI HAL-pat ibid. 973 iii 3 and 5; cf. TUG HAL-pat GADA ḥa-ri-ra-te ADD 1124 r. 5; 1 GŪ ṣā ḥal-lu-up-bi-ṣū-nu (mng. obscure, preceded by 2 GŪ LŪ.Š.BAR šiṣ-rat) ADD 953 r. iv 8.

ḥallurtu s.: a single chick pea; from OB on*; cf. ḥallūru.

ṣumma elēnu bāb ekallīm kī-ruṃ kī-ma ḥa-lu-ur-tum ṣakinma 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.; ṣumma ina rēš mārti erēštu kīma ḥal-lu-ur-tū if on the head of the gall (bladder) there is a (marked calling divine) wish (for a votive offering) resembling a chick pea (sequence of mentioned seeds: saḥīṭu, ḥallurtu, kakktu) TCL 6 4:25 (duplicated Boissier DA 11 i 11, ext.) ṣumma ina pušīšu bī kīma GŪ.GAL if there is a mole on his forehead the size of a chick pea (followed by kīma GŪ.TUR) BRM 4 23:21, physiogn.

ḥallūru (ḥallāru, ḥillāru, ḥullūru): s. fem.; (1) (plural term) chick peas, (2) chick pea plant, (3) a weight (= one-tenth of a shekel), from OAkk. on; wt. syll. and GŪ.GAL, in MB and NB also ṣE.GŪ.GAL; cf. ḥallurtu.


(1) chick peas (plural tantum) — (a) in gen.: (in OAkk.): x GŪ.GŪ.GAL (parallel to x GŪ.GŪ.TUR.TUR) HSS 10 10:12, cf. ibid. 61:3, also GŪ.GAL and TUR BIN 8 132 i 7f., 267 i 13f., 276 ii 25 and 27, also GŪ.GŪ ITT 1 1349:2, MDP 14 71 r. iv; note for UR III: GŪ.GAL.GAL and GŪ.TUR.TUR Oppenheim Eames Coll. 52; (in OB.): x GŪ.GAL samdēšīm šēbilam send me ground chick peas YOS 2 58:6, let., cf. saḥī ṣēši ḥa-lu-ri urqītam u šamī šēbilam send me cress, cucumbers, chick peas, green vegetables and garlic YOS 2 152:25, let., also VAS 7 131:3 (together with GŪ.NĪ.Ḫ.A.R.RA),

VAS 16 121:7, YOS 2 64:20, 126:16, Rîftin 10:1 (ana zī-ra-ni, “for seed”); (in MB.) zÌz.AN.NA GŪ.TUR GŪ.GAL zAG.HILLI 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); GŪ.GAL zAG.HILLI u la.GIS ša a-na šābi ḏulli ana na(!)-da-ā-ni jānu there are no chick peas, cress or oil to give to the workmen BE 17 13:13, let., cf. ṣE.GŪ.GAL (note writing) PBS 2/1 44:12; (in Nuṣīz.) x KÌ.MIN (= saḥīṭa) kīma ħu-ul-ru-ru y KÌ.MIN kīma kakktā 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.]:) x GŪ.GAL and equally frequent x ṣE.GŪ.GAL occur in farming contracts among other products, preceded by wheat and barley, followed by sesame, millet, kāsā, often also before gū.tur (kakktā), “lentils,” e.g., PBS 2/1 15:5 and passim, BE 9 34:5 and passim (GŪ.GAL always exceeds in number GŪ.TUR, often in the ratio 2:1).

(b) in med. and rituals: ana libbi me šu-nūti ... zÌz.AN.NA GŪ.GAL GŪ.TUR ana libbi tanaddī into this water you throw ... emmer, chick peas, lentils AMT 91:2:6 and passim, either ground (ṭēnu AMT 96:1:12) or crushed and sifted (gaz sim CT 23 45:11, but AMT 45:2:7), mostly together with GŪ.TUR; (obscure:) GŪ.GAL ... tašaddar(gin-ad) Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 61; (note roasted chick peas): GŪ.GAL qa-la-a-te K.9684 r. ii 8 (= von Oefele Keilschriftmedizin pl. 2) (qēm ḥallūri, “chick pea flour”): 10 GĪN ... zID GŪ.GAL 10 GĪN zID GŪ.TUR ... ištišī tuβallātu 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 (always together with GŪ.TUR).

(2) chick pea plant (sing.): diš GŪ.GAL IGI if a chick pea plant was seen (next omen GŪ.TUR IGI) CT 38 9:18, Alu; iṃbu kunāšu GŪ.GAL GŪ.TUR GŪ.NĪ.Ḫ.A.R.RA ul ʾissīr 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): 1 MA.NA Kū.BABBAR 41 GĪN ḥal-lu-ru 1 mina of silver, 41 and 1/16 shekel BE 10 124:1;
The identification of the early fifth century attest their agricul-
from the OAkk. to the MB period; in the Neo-
food staples of Mesopotamia: the chick pea the earliest time two of the less important
pea," corresponding to 10 SE.)
48
The words halluru and kakku denote from the earliest time two of the less important
food staples of Mesopotamia: the chick pea and the lentil. Their popularity diminished
in Babylonia, where it appears only in Hh.

hal-LAL KUT.GI I minus - shekel
of gold YOS 6 29:1; halluru ina qate PN
I from PN TuM 2-3 235:14 and 15; 2-ta qatati
hal-LAL KUT.GI I minus - shekel
of gold YOS 6 29:1; halluru ina qate PN
I from PN TuM 2-3 235:14 and 15; 2-ta qatati

halitu

hallutanu, see hallutanu.

halpu A adj.; accursed (man); OA*; cf.
halputu A, halputu.

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halputu A, halputu.
halpu B

lú.alás.a = ha-al-pu OB Lu A 81 (followed by lú.alás.a = ud-du-rum, lú.dás.a = ša er-re-tim 82f.)
kima a-ve-li-im ha-al-pi-im lā té-pi-ši do not treat me like an accursed man TCL 21 265:5, OA let.; kima a-ve-li-im ha-al-pi-im la ašpurakkum I did not treat you like an accursed man (but I wrote as follows) TCL 19 46:7, let.; you are writing to me kima a-ve-li-im šitu 1 we at bēre eqlim as if (I were) an accursed man from a distance of 100 miles TCL 19 32:28, let.; maḥār 5 um-mešānā šintāsama a-na ha-al-pi-im ha-li-ip lightu 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.

halpu B adj.; armored (man); NB*; cf. halptu A.
lú.gú.ē.a = ha-al-pu-un OB Lu B vi 25 (cf. kuš.lú.gú.ē.a = nahlapuš leather armor Hh. XI 263).

haniš LÚ hal-pi šurprānu šāšē pitintūti LÚ ki-din-ia u népišu send (pl.) quickly šē-men, strong men, my ... and tools YOS 3 188:8, let.; itti LÚ hal-pu 5 MA.NA kasper (send) together with the šē-man five minas of silver UCP 9 p. 90 No. 24:18; itti LÚ hal-pu 2 MĀŠ.TUR 2 UDU ibid. 30.

In NB, possibly “substitute,” if lw. from Aram. halpā, Arab. halafa.

*halpu C (fem. halpu): adj.; covered (†); SB*; cf. halptu A.
A.MEŠ na-a-di ha-li-ip-li water from a covered(†) waterskin KAR 357:36, rel.

(von Soden, Za 51 146.)

halpū A s.; frost, freezing; SB, NB; lw. from Sum. halba/i.
hal-ba. INANNA × A.DI(!) = hal-pu-u A VIII/1: 178; ha-al-ba. INANNA.DI = ha-al-[pu]-u A III/1: 17, also Proto-Diri 216; A.INANNA.hal-bi.DI (var. hal-bi.nuINANNA × A+DTR), ZA.SUH hal-wu.DI = hal-pu-u Erimhū VI 72 (in group with ṣurūs, šurūpu, sarru); še-o. ZA.INANNA.DI = hal-pu-u[D] Diri III 116; hal-bi.LW.HAL = hal-pu-u CT 18 50 r. ii (+ CT 19:33 80–7, 1907); u šu šuš-ru = [hal-pu-u] Antagal S i 9 (in group with [kušu], šurūpu, šigū). ni.bi.ta nam.kur.re.e.ne uga(še) ga-ginx (gim) šeg šeg giš tuiku S.BI.LI = malla šakuduš kakkku ina ramnissānu kima mitūt hal-pi-e idānu

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. 1:11, lit. (the construction of the Sum, is not clear); hal-pu-u = ku-ši-gi=m Malku III 162; hal-pu-u = tak-ša-a-tum Malku III 166; hal-pu-u = šu-ri-pu Malku III 167; hal-pu-u = ci-tum Malku VI 218 (followed by ku-ši = min).

ku-šu hal-ša-a šu-ri-pa hal-gi cold, frost, ice (and snow) Schollmeyer No. 16 iv 13, SB rel.; ina ūmāt kušu ḫal-pi-ši šuripī in days of cold, frost, (and) ice AKA 140:14, Tigl.1; kuššuma lišimkūri ḫal-pu-u lišihkī (O fever,) may cold counter you, may frost appease you JRAS 1927 pl. 4 (after p. 688) D.T. 57:20, inc.; hal-pu-[u] idākuwum the frost has killed us BIN I 81:20, NB let.; (obscure:) usāqēq ḫal-pa-a uGU X[.] Kus.16i.gud. a = halpftu; cf. halpi:a.
nālpa šar-tu [kussumma limhurki hal-pu-u] (to make an ointment for hantiš)

Aram. halbfu. covered(?) waterskin KAR 357:36, rel.; (akind of well); lex.*; (fem.)

halpūtu

hal-pu-u = hu-ri-pu D.T. 57:20, inc.; hal-pu-u = tak-ša-a-tum Malku III 166; hal-pu-u = šu-ri-pu Malku III 167; hal-pu-u = ci-tum Malku VI 218 (followed by ku-ši = min).

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nālpa šar-tu [kussumma limhurki hal-pu-u] (to make an ointment for hantiš)
certainly heard that I cannot return the silver) KTS 6:11, let.

**halqu** (fem. *haliqu*): adj.; (1) lost (object), (2) missing (animal or person), (3) ruined (field); from OB on; wr. syll. and *zāh* or *zāg*; cf. *halāqu*.


(1) lost (object): *awilum habītu mimmamsu* hal-qa-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, § 249:79; minumme sariaum *hal-qi-tum* Mēš u asbār ekallim ilīqqā ana tuppī ilturu whatever coats of mail were missing or taken down by the palace they wrote down in (this) tablet HSS 15 6:12, Nuzi; bitu hammeru unūti *ha-li-iqa-ta* ... sarrūtu iṣṣatu the house was robbed (and) the criminals have now divided my lost furnishing KAV 188:8, MA let.; *giš.Gišar hal-qa* lost chariot Nbn. 579:2; dannu ṣepā u *hal-qqum tuṣallam* she will make good (any) broken or lost cask VAS 6 87:7, NB leg., also Nbk. 326:6; [niq]-Su Zāh GUR-šu anything of his (that is) lost will return to him KAR 423 i 13, SB ext., and passim; *ṣiddum ha-al-qqum-* the missing (i.e., unknown) length Sumer 6 132:12, OB math.

(2) missing (animal or person) — (a) in gen.: *šumma ... wardam hal-qa-am* (var. *ha-al-qa-am*) [amiam *ha-li-iq-tam*] alpam *hal-qa-am* imērum *hal-qa-am* ... *iṣbat 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; *tuppī Lū.Mēš hal-qi-ti* ša URU 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 *ságaz-people, ur-zīr hal-qqum* a stray dog EA 67:17; š’é *hal-qi-ti-ir-šu* I returned his lost family to him Smith Idrimi 58 (corrected JCS 8 55 n. 100); Lū. Erim.Mēš mištuš abētuš u *hal-qi-tu* dead, captured and missing soldiers RA 11 167 r. 11, NB let., cf. tšél *hal-qqu-ti* ibid. obv. 14; Lū umma-nu Lū.Sag.Mēš Lū.Erim.Mēš *hal-qi-utu* missing people, officers (and) soldiers ABL 336:9, NB let.; nišē *mati hal-qqu-te* ABL 245:5, NA; PAP 10 Lū.Gal.Uru.Mēš Zāh.Mēš a total of ten fugitive city prefects ABL 767 r. 1, NA; amēlisunu *hal-liq-tum* u aššātišunu their missing slaves and their wives Dar. 379:57; Lū-tu *hal-liq-tu* u mimma ša harrās-nisnu ša ilī ina karšunu 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; Lū sa-a-ri Lū te-bu-ū Lū *hal-qqum* Lū *hal-liq-tu* a criminal, a rebel, a vagrant, male or female IM 44318 (unpub.) r. 7 and 10, NB; *malak um*māniša Zāh-tum ummar* I will find (lit.: see) the track of my missing soldiers CT 30 19 ii 14’, SB ext.; *mētu murtappudu eJimmu hal-*qu the robbing (shade of a) dead man, the straying ghost Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 33, SB rel.

(b) *halqu* or *zāh* after personal names in lists of workmen: cf. MDP24 384, Nikolski 2 436:1ff., Reisner Telloh 160 v 29, TCL 2 5481:3, 11, etc., all UR III; VAS 13 104 iii 8, OB, etc.; PBS 2/2 111:20, PBS 2/2 114:9 and 13, all MB, in most cases parallel to UG(EB), “dead”.

(c) in a personal name: *mbaNab-hal-qqum-ūtir-ri* Nabū-has-returned-the-lost(-child) Nbn. 900:3.

(3) ruined (field): *x šēnumun hal-qqum x* ruined field (parallel: *šēnumun la ip-šu* uncultivated field) Cyr. 348:8; Zāh ruined (said of fields, beside *marṣu*, “in bad state”) Cyr. 336:19 and 24.

**halqūtu** s.; loss; OB*; cf. *halāqu*.

u šētum ša aḫḫēdšu ha-al-qqum-ul-sù iṣṣuinna and as for the grain of his brother, they reported its loss to me and ... CT 29 5b r. 6, let.

**halṣu** (*harṣu*): adj.; (1) obtained by *halāṣu* (said of oil, etc.), (2) pressed out (said of sesame seeds), (3) combed (said of flax); from OB on; wr. syll. (*har-ṣu in BIN 2 33:11*) and Bāra.Ga (Bāra.AG in BIN 1 96:2, Bāra. Ĝ in RACC. p. 5 iii 24, Bāra.Ga in KAR 101:17); cf. *halāṣu*.

[1] *giš.bāra.a-ga - halṣu* Hh. XXIV 16; 1-iš.bāra.a-ga = *hal-ul-ṣu* Nabnitu XXIII 268; še. *giš.bāra.a-ga - ša-māš-ti-ri hal-qqum-ti pressed out sesame seeds (after *mum-puṣṣiqi* crushed sesame) Practical Vocabulary Assur 39, also Rm.
(1) obtained by ḫalṣu (said of oil, etc.) —
(a) in gen.: ḫ. oil which you sent me (for context see sub ḫalṣu mng. la) YOS 2 58:8, OB let.; ḫ. oil and anoints himself BBR No. 11 ippaaa§ ḫ. oil and anoints himself BBR No. 11 ippaaa§
(b) in med.: ḫ. ina šikari šišati he drinks ḫ.-oil in beer Kuehler Beitr. pl. 9 i 62; ḫ. oil he keeps on drinking ḫ.-oil AMT 96 1:18, and passim in med. texts; ḫ. ina šili šili naḫirīšu tanappah you blow ḫ.-oil into his nostrils through a reed cannula KAR 220 i 15 (preparation of perfume).

(2) pressed out (said of sesame seeds from which the ḫ.-oil has been extracted): cf. above Practical Vocabulary Assur 39; ḫ. oil (pressed out) sesame KAJ 220:13, MA, cf. CT 33 14:16, NA; ḫ. oil (pressed out) sesame (given to) the chief of the perfume makers ADD 1036 i 18; ḫ. oil (pressed out) sesame KAJ 220:13, MA, cf. CT 33 14:16, NA; ḫ. oil (pressed out) sesame (given to) the chief of the perfume makers ADD 1036 i 18;
batqu ša URU ḫal-šu MEŠ ša šarrī belīja likṣuru
let them repair the breaches in the fortifications of the king my lord ABL 311 r. 14, NA;
[ina šīp̄ik epi̱r̄ u qanē aksirma 2 URU ḫal-šu MEŠ āḫu ana aḫi addīma I dammauded up (the river) with earth and reeds and built two fortification walls side by side, and ...]

Jo Sar. p. 48:3; URU ḫal-šu MEŠ elīšu urakkis I constructed siege walls against him (and starved him out) Streek Asb. 16 ii 52, cf. Harvard College Studies 2 65:14, Esarh., also OIP 2 70:29, Senn., etc.; enūma dūr ālī ēkī ša pānī nārī ša ḫal-šī ti-sā-ri when the wall of the new city which faces the river at the ṭisārumi-fortress (fell in ruins) KAH 1 3:36, Adn. I; itāt URU.KI ana kidānim ḫa-āl-šī rabūti ina kuprī u agurī abīnma 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 the GN Iraq 7 62 A 926:7, Chagar-Bazar, cf. ina ḫa-la-aš GN ibid. 48 A 929; ālum ḫal-šum u muttalikī[ti]m ša bēlīya kalma all is well with my lord’s city, district and troops on patrol TIC 18 78:5, OB lett.; GN GN₂ . . . adī ḫal-ša-ni-šu-nu ina akūd I conquered the cities GN, GN₂ . . . together with their districts KAH 2 71:27, Tgl. I; PN šāpir Sūṭī ina ḫa-i-šī Su-ḥī[k]l waššu that PN the governor of Sūṭī stays in the district of Sūṭī stays in the district of Sūṭī CT 4 1a 3, OB lett.; cf. the OB letters TCL 18 131:14, YOS 2 90:4 (cited sub mng. 2), OECT 3 41:7; [ḥa]-la-ṣū ṣū ṣu . . . [ḥa-la-aš]u ša ḫal-šu MEŠ ša šarrī belīja likṣuru let them repair the breaches in the fortifications of the king my lord ABL 311 r. 14, NA; [ina šīp̄ik epi̱r̄ u qanē aksirma 2 URU ḫal-šu MEŠ āḫu ana aḫi addīma I dammauded up (the river) with earth and reeds and built two fortification walls side by side, and ...]

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

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

**ḫalšu** (Bezdol Glossar 122a); to be read ḫānim (tuqmti); cf. sub ḫānimu.

ḫaltappānu

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

u mec. (var.: mi)-ṣi-sa-nu : ū ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu, ū ḫa-la-me-su (var. ū ḫa-la-me-su) ; ū ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu, ū ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu : ū tu-[...] (var. tu-x-rī), ū ḫar ḫar : ū ḫal-tap-pa-[nu], ūTur.[a] : ū min, ū ud-tī [qaska]: ū ḫa-la-la-a-[a], (li)[q]is ša x y: ū ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu Urannaa 1 457-463 (for čdir., ḫar, cf. sub šabū); ū ḫal-tap-pa-a-nu : ū muš-ša-gal-ul Urannaa III 81; ū ḫal-tap-pa-nu RA 18 5 No. 9 ii 1 (translit. only).

ū ḫal-tap-pa-na tażīk ana 101 ta’amadi you crush ḫ., put it upon it AMT 75,1 iii 30, and passim in similar contexts; ū ḫal-tap-pa-na-nu-um KUB 4 50:6; NUMUN ū ḫal-tap-pa-[n]u seeds of the ḫ.-plant AMT 29,5:5; išid ū ḫal-tap-pa-ni išid allužu : ū šīnī unnūkāte ana muḫī šīnī šālīnu 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.; ù ḫal-tap-pa-nu (on one ḫattu-shelf together with ẖarmanu, tīlgīšā, elkūlā, šammi dīšpri) VAT 8903 (unpub.) ii, pharm.; ù UD UD ḫal-tap-pa-ni: ù murūṣu _NBhi_ ana _muḫḫi_ [naḫri šakānu] the . . . of the ḫ.: herb for the disease of the nostrils(?), to put on the nostrils(?). CT 14 43 Sm.60 +:2, pharm.; īṣid ḫal-tap-pa-ni: (one of nine plant drugs used against the disease šā.l.mi) CT 14 48 Rm. 328 r. 17.

(Thompson DAB 205.)

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


ḫaltappū in ša ḫaltappē s.; “he of the whipping rod,” an (epithet of the exorcist); syn. list*; cf. ḫultuppū, ḫultuppā, maḫḫul-tuppā.

[ḥaʔ?] ḫal-tap-p-e = a-ṣi-pu he with the ḫaltappū (instead of ḫultuppā) wand Igalūt App. A i 30.

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


See ḫaltib.

ḥaltikkū s.; (mng. unk.).; lex.*

gū.dib.ba, sag.dib.ba = ḫal-ti-ik-ku Hh. II 290f.

ḥaltu s.; (a stone); SB.

ın₄.kak.sub.ba = ın₄ sik-ka-ṭi = ḫal-tum a stone (bead) against sikkatu-disease = ḫaltu Hg. D 134.

(a) a stone (amulet) used in conjurations and med. rituals: ın₄.kišib ḫal-tu ın₄ kišib.zuṣu . . . ina kikkādišu tašakkan you place around his neck a cylinder (shaped bead) of ẖ-stone, a cylinder (shaped bead) of ᵗubu-stone RA 18 162:2, inc.; ın₄.kišib ḫal-ti nu₂.sar an uninscribed (seal) cylinder of ḫ-stone AMT 66,4 i 7; ın₄ ḫal-ta ın₄.zuṣu . . . tu₄pallāš you perforate a (bead of) ḫ-stone, of ᵗubu-stone KAR 194 r. 11, med.; also ibid. i 4; ḫa-lu (among beads for amulets and rosaries) KAR 213 i 16, etc.

(b) as mineral: ın₄.zu ın₄ ḫal-la ın₄ ın₄.kišib

빛a see ḫaltu.

ḥalu s.(); (mng. uncert.); lex.*

GEŠT.MEŠ KA ← ḫa-lu Practical Vocabulary Assur 189.

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

עור = ḫa-lu-ū (var. ḫa-a-lu) Erimḫuš III 14 (in group with umpuṭu, pīḏā, kitābaburutu), also Lantu D 14; an.sīg, an-sa-ma-ṣg = ḫa-lu-ū Erimḫuš Bogh. B ii 5(?) (followed by types of moles with readings an númuq, an númi); an.sī.i = ḫa-a-lu Izi A ii 24 (followed by an.zib = maktu); ḫa-lu-ū = um-ga-tu ša-lim-tu black mole Izbu Comm. IV 129, also Malku IV 77.

(1) black mole: DIŠ LŪ ḫa-li gē₃ panēṣu i-x if black mole(s) (cover?) someone’s face YOS 10 55:1, OB physig.; if a man ḫa-li ša-al-mu-tim magal mali is thickly covered with black moles VAT 7525 (unpub.) iii 4, OB physig.; ḫa-li ša-a-lu-tim īšṭīna irtadu is dotted with isolated black moles ibid. 6; ḫa-li ša-al-mu-tim paniṣu irasu . . . miṯṭāriš mali his face and his chest are evenly covered with black moles ibid. 8; DIŠ ḫa-li-e MIN if (his face is full of) black moles Kraus Texte No. 7:8, physig.; summa sinniṣu ʿulīma KI.MIN-ma-ḫa-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: naṣpaktuṭum ḫa-lam ilappatu (for ilappatu) the grain heaps will be affected by “black spot” (probably a fungus disease) YOS 10 42 iii 39, OB ext.

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

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

(b) in OAkk.: tūg ḫa.la.um Metropolitan
halu

Museum, New York 86.11.204 (unpub., courtesy Sollberger).

(c) in OB: X MA.NA SIG HALU.UM GIBIL. MEŠ new ẖ.-wool Rif tin 65:1; X MA.NA SIG.ŠID.MA ... a-na TŬG.HALU.UM šatu-wool for ẖ.-garments ibid. 11.

(d) in MB: 1 TŬG ẖa-le-e sú-nu takiltu one ẖ.-garment with a border of takiltu-colored wool PBS 2/2 121:40; TŬG ẖa-le-e su(!)-nu takiltu ibid. 36.

halu v.; to be sick; Mari*; WSem. lw. ẖiBrat u ẖa-la-at (a lioness described as) old and sick Syria 19 125:13, let. (translit. only).

ẖalu A s.; maternal uncle; OAkK., OA, OB.

ẖa-a-lu = ẖa-ḫu-um-mu brother-of-the-mother Malku I 125.

(a) in gen.: PN ẖa-al-šu PN his maternal uncle MDP 24 376:9.

(b) in PN: Ḥa-lum MDP 2 pl. 3 xv 16, OAKk.; Dingir-ḫa-lum PSBA 33 pl. 43 No. 17:6, OB; A-ḫu-um-ḫa-lum YOS s 98:47, OB, also Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals 1 No. 326, SLB 1/2 4:23; Șa-lim-ḫa-li-im (genitive) TLC 20 176:12, OA; (note:) I-qi-ḫa-lum CT 32 10 i 23, Ur III, and passim, also IGI-ḫa-lum CT 32 20 ii 27; Ḥa-al-Dingir PBS 11/1 46 ii 12, list; Ḥa-li-ḫu-šī numak MDP 23 173 r. 11'; cf. ARMT 15 144 and 156 (Sumuḫraḫalu), also Bauer Die Ostkanaanäer 73a for WSem. personal names with the element ḫalu/balu.

Stamm Namengebung 286 n. 3.

ẖalu B s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

manaz ili ẖa-al a-we-lim position(?) of the deity, .... of the man YOS 10 52 ii 14 (var. ẖa-li a-we-lim ibid. 51 ii 15), behavior of sacrificial lamb, apod.

ẖalu see ḫalu A.

ẖalu s.; denouncer; lex.*; cf. ḫullu.

ẖaš ẖalu = ḫa-Ḫa-lu Izi E 184 (followed by ġaš. ḫaš.Ḫašu habitual denouncer).

ẖalu A v.; (1) to become liquid, dissolve, (2) to exude (a liquid); from OB on; I (ihal for mng. 1, ḫal for mng. 2); wr. syll. and saL+aš; cf. ḫiblanitu, ḫalu.


(1) to become liquid, dissolve: li-zi-uḫ li-ḫu-ur (error for -ul) ẖa-li-bar(-ur) may he flow away, dissolve and melt RB 59 pl. 8 r. 27, OB lit.; ḫu(var.): ḫu-ḫa- lu-terra itattuka dissolve, flow away, drip away drop by drop (said to waxen images) Maqlu I 140, also KAR 80 r. 23; kina salmi annuḫi iḫu-ḫu izuhu itattuku kaššapu u kaššapu liḫu-li lu ḫalum itattuku 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 1/2 135 r. 14; ina za-aḫi-ḫu-ḫu isuḫu itattuku-colored one cannot stop [it], and ... ibid. 7, also ibid. 13 (with la ik-ka-li-u-una ... one cannot stop [it], and ...), also ibid. 2–6 (with milk, honey, oil, naphtha and slime [upātu] instead of blood), also CT 39 33;50 (with, instead of ḫi-māti, ḫi KI-DINGIR.URU the soil in the temple of the city's god), also CT 40 47:16 (with Aššu Asår a field in the [irrigation] district), also CT 29 48:12 (with KI-TIM E.NINLI the region surrounding Nippur); [ẖumma KI UBU naḫtu saL+aš if the soil of the city exudes naphthas CT 39 10:26, SA Bu, cf. ibid. 18–25 (also with saL+aš), also CT 39 13a:1–13 (with iḫḫi instead of saL+aš); ina ḫuḪUL KI KUR ša ḫami ḫi-[ḫi-li] against the evil (portended by the fact) that the soil of the land exudes blood CT 41 23 ii 18, rel.; ḫumma Adad pīšu ididda KI marta iḫḫi-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-iḫtu ma-la-ka-ni iḫ-[al]-lu na-at-[ba-ka]-nu the watercourses .... , the creeks flow(?) Iraq 14 42:49, Asn.

(b) in med.: [Z]U.ŠEŠ-šu(!) ena lu dami
Halu B

i-hi-il-la (if) his teeth are weak (i.e., loose) or bleed (lit.: exude blood) AMT 69,12:2, cf. AMT 28,2:3.

Halu B v.; to tremble, writhe; from MB on; I (iḥil, iḥal).

[mu.zu] ḫul.ha anan mu.un.pā.da ki.a ba.ab.ū.sā(!) : šum-ki gal-tū ʾina an-e i-za-ka-ra-nin xi-tim i-ḥal he pronounces your awe-inspiring name in heaven and the earth shakes (Sum. "jostles the earth") RA 10/1 100 No. 21:11f., SB lit.

(a) said of the earth, etc. (in lit.): [ša ina rigim] piišu ... [tārraru] ġeržētu i-ḥi-šum at whose thundering ... the fields tremble, the plain shakes LKA 53:21 in Ebeling Handerhebung 98; ana tiḫ tā-ḥa-zišu danni tawpāṭe ʾul-an-nāṣaḫa i-ḫi-šum šadānim at his mighty onslaught in battle the ends of the world are made uneasy, the mountains quiver 3K 7 i 9, Shalm. III, cf. šamū ērēzetum ʿul-an-nāṣapaḫum šadānim u tāENUM i-ḫi-šum Winckler Sammlung 2 i 5, Sar.; ša ina tiḫ kākkēšu ʾezātī[...] uṭhrabūnā i-ḫi-šum šadānum (the king) at the onslaught of whose raging weapons (the lands) start to quiver and the inhabited regions shake KA 2 63 i 2, Tigl. I, cf. dupl. AKA 110:9.

(b) said of persons: ʿu tī-ḫi-šum [ina pā]nim šarri belīja and they tremble before the king my lord EA 281:18 (let. from Palestine); šakin nugušša Dannu ina bērīšunnā i-ḫi-šum ARAD. meš there was great commotion among them, the men quivered (with excitement) Tn-Epic ii 24.

Halu C v.; to be in labor; SB; I (iḥil); cf. hajjāltu, ḫūlu.

[er]-a a-ra-i-te i-hi-la ʾa-a-a-la-te (cows) became pregnant, began to labor Craig ABRT 2 19:19, NA inc.; ana ikkišīa ana riqim ḫa-li-šē 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; šanīṭum uṣappālā me ḫa-šu ... me ḫa-li uṣappāla kala zuurmaša the second (angel) brings down the water of (easy) birth-giving ... he sprinkled her (the cow's) entire body with (of easy) birth-giving KAR 196 r. i 26f., cf. dupl. AMT 67,1 iii 16-19; ū ḫa-a-lim : ū(!) aš- qa-la-šum the plant against labor pains: the plant ... Uranna II 39.

Halu D v.; (mng. unkn.); comm.*

i-ḥal / TA.BAD ša-ša i-nam-din i-ḥal / i-za-a-[z]u / TA.BAD ša-ša i-nam-din ša šu i-pa-gi-du i-ḥal (in the phrase:) he will give the TA.BAD of his house/estate, i-ḥal (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 13 137:9f. (comm. to an unidentified rel. text).

Possibly i-ḥal is to be interpreted as ḫašlu (i.e. 'īzāzu, connecting ḫal with ḫala = zi-tu), and TA.BAD as ta-zīz, meaning "share"; very uncertain.

*Ḫaluku (Bezd Glossar 121a); to be read ḫa.lu.ʿūb; cf. sub ḫaluppū.

Ḫaluli s.; (a fruit); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

x qa-ḫa-ḫa-li-li HSS 14 215:3; x sūtu ḫa-ḫa-li-li ibid. 5, 7 and 9 (mentioned with uḫinu, "green dates").

Possibly connected with the geographical name URU Til-ḫa-ḫa-li-li "Tell of the ḫ. fruits" ADD 742:43.

Ḫalumāšī in ša ḫalumāšī s.; (an agricultural worker); lex.*


Ḫaluppū (ḫaluppū); s.; a tree (oak ?) and the wood of the tree; from OAkk. on; wr. syll. and giš.ḫa.lu.ʿūb, note giš.ḫu.lu.ʿūb AMT 87,5 r. 6.'

Giš.ḫa.lu.ʿūb - ḫa-lu-ʿup-pu (var. ūḫa-ʿup-pi) Hh. III 4; giš.gu.za giš.ḫa.lu.ʿūb = ša ḫa-lu-ʿup-pi (chair made) of ḫ-.wood Hh. IV 112; giš-[ḫa-lu-ub] [giš.ḫa.lu.ʿūb] - ḫa-ḫa-lu-ʿup-pu Diri II 220; giš.ḫa.lu.ʿūb ša-ḫa-lu-ub(!) = [ḫa]-lu-ʿup-pu um MDP 18 54 r. 5, school text; ūḫa.lu.[ūb] RA 18 53 iii 22, OB Practical Vocabulary; giš.ḫa.lu.ʿūb má-ga-na - ša-ḫu-ḫu-ḫu-ḫu. tree from Magan Hh. III 218; giš.mes.ḫa.lu.ʿūb mur. ra. na - dup-ra-na the mes tree of the ūḫa.lu.ʿūb mur. ra. na type = duprašu Hh. III 208; giš.ḫa.lu.ʿūb mur. ra. na gišir = ḫalmadru a double peg (cf. sub ḫalmadru) for the chariot (made) of ḫ-.m. wood Hh. V 58; giš.mes.ḫa.lu.ʿūb Chiera SLT 194 r. i 7, but cf. 149 i 4, Forerunner to Hh. III; ū ḫa-li-pu-šu ur-lišš : ū ḫa.lu.ʿūb ama[b](!) (obscure) Uranna I 671.
The text is a detailed analysis of different materials and their uses, particularly focusing on the haluppu tree and its uses in construction and other contexts. The haluppu tree is noted for its wood being used for various purposes, including making furniture and boats. The text discusses the physical characteristics of the tree and its wood, as well as its cultural significance in Mesopotamian society.
haluqu

haluqu s.; ruin; NB*; cf. halāqu.

nukurti ʾškunu ḥa-lu-gi i-ta-mu they (the Elamites) started hostilities and .... my ruin 3 R 38 No. 2:64, Nbk. I (?)

halwadarru see halmadru.

halwadru see halmadru.

halwahu see halwahu.

halwu (ḥawu): s.; border wall; Nużi*; Hur. lw.

(a) in gen.: margatu ḥa-al-wu-ū ʿu miššil aram-mi a threshing floor, border wall(s) and half (share) of the ramp HSS 13 417:6 (= RA 36 126).

(b) in ḥa(l)ʾwumma epēšu, “to surround (a field) with a wall (against sheep)”: ʾašš.ʾmeš-ia ḥa-al-(wew)-um-ma la dū(!)-uš(!) ʿu ʾi-ri-wu-šu-nu-ti they do not surround their fields with a stone wall but let (the sheep) pasture on them TCI 9 12:11; ʾašš.ʾmeš šāšu ana ḫa-wu-me dū(!) 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.; ʾašš šāšu ḫa-wu-um-ma ni-te-pu-uš 46 UŠ ʿa iqa-ri we shall surround this field with a stone wall and (erect) 46 UŠ of wall ZA 48 172:15, cf. ibid. 24.

See ḫawalḥu, “field surrounded by a stone wall.”

halziqu s.; (a waterskin); SB*; Sum. lw.

gi. ʾhal.zig = [.....] Rm IV 466 (unpub. fragm. of Hh IX), cf. gi. ʾhal.zig Forerunner to Hh IX line 81.

ana kuš ḫal-zi-qi usna šukun ʾēteši kuš ḫal-zī-qi lidnūmi mē ina lībbi liltaltāt (var. usna šukun ana ḫal-zi-iq-mi mē ṣēši ḫal-zi-īq-gī lidnūnīma mē ina lībbi liltaltāt KAR 1 r. 13f.) turn towards the ḫ.'s waterskin (saying:)

O my lady, they may give me the ḫ.'s waterskin that I may drink water from it CT 15 46 r. 18, 19 (Descent of Ishtar); [.....] ḫal-ziq-qi takammissu ma [x] mē paṭirāti tanaddīma you put (into ?) a waterskin, pour flood(?) water and ... KAR 294:3, rit.

Albright, JAWS 39 84 n. 38.

halzuḥlu (ḥalzuḥlu, ḥassīḥlu, ḥassuḥlu): s.; commandant of a ḥalsu; MA, Alalakh, EA, Nużi; derived from ḥalsu with the Hur. suffix -(u)ḫlu; in MA ḥassīḥlu and ḥassuḥlu,

pl. also ḥalzuḫluṭi (EA 67:15); cf. ḥalsu, ḥalsu in rab ḥalsu.

(a) in MA: PN LŪ ḫa-siḥ(or -suḫ)-li ša ḫalsi GN JCS 7 150 No. 6:7, and passim; PN LŪ ḫa-si-ḫi-ḫi-ḫi-li JCS 7 155 No. 20:7; PN LŪ [ḥ]a-li(!)-zu-uḫ-li(!?) JCS 7 156 No. 21:5; PN LŪ ḫa-siḥ(or -suḫ)-li ša GN KAJ 224:15 (= 299:15).


(c) in EA: may my messenger ana qat [LŪ] ḫa-zi[u]-uḫ-li ša Misri itti ḫaummatu lilik(u!) arrive quickly(?) before the ḫ. of Egypt EA 30:10 (let. of a Syrian(? king);

gabbu LŪ.MEŠ ḫal-zi-uḫ-li ša matika all the ḫ.'s of your country EA 67:15 (let. of a Syrian(? ruler).

(d) in Nużi (normally acting as judge, cf. Finkelstein JCS 7 116 n. 30): ina pānī hal-zu-uḫ-li-e u ina pānī dājan k'im uqtabu (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 LŪ ḫal-żu-uḫ-li ša GN ana zac.ʾmeš-šu-nu ana šūli aṣpuradšu 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, HUA 14 621 n. 153; Finkelstein, JCS 7 116 n. 30 and 124.

halzuḫuli see halzuḫlu.

ḥamadīru see ḥamadīru.

ḥamadīru (ḥamadīru): adj.; shrivelled or withered; OAkk., OB*; cf. ḥamadīrūtu.

šē.kin.gur.um₃很深(gam).ma = šē-im ḫa-ma-di-ri (followed by šē.kin.kud, šē.gur₃-gur₃₁₉ = eldu harvested) Hh. XXIV 170, cf. the var. šē.kin.gam.me, šē.kin.kud, šē.kin.kad.da, šē.gur₃-gur₃₁₉ = ḫa-ma-di-rium LTBA 1 58 iv 15-18; šē.ʾha(a prob. = kin).gam.ma = [.....] PBS 5 142 2 r. 16'; šē.gur₃,gur₃₁₉,ru,da,du,dē šē,ša(.am)ba,gam.o.en when you harvest the barley do not break the barley (stalk) OECD 1 pl. 34 iii 23 (emended from unpub. duplicates, cf. Landsberger-Jacobsen Georgica 72).

im-ḥa-aq sa-lat-la-am ša-bi-la-am a-la-na-am ḫa-ma-di-ra-am uṣ-te-i-li (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-ма-da-r[u-um] HSS 10 88:2, OAkk.
The cited vocabulary passages and the Georgica passage favor a translation “bending and cracking” (cf. Sum. gam); but this does not fit the phrase hamadirūta alāku (see hamadirūtu).

hamadirūtu s.; shrivelling (said of trees); SB*; cf. hamadīru.

i-mīd giš al-la-nu u giš bu-ut-nu ša kur-e ha-ma-di-ru-tu ul-la-[lik] she (Lamashtu) leaned against the oak tree and the mountain pistachio and made (them) shrivel up 4R 56 ii 38, Lamashtu, cf. dupl. KAR 239 ii 13.

(Meissner, MAOG 111/1–2 34 f.)

**hamadu** (Bezold Glossar 122 b) read tu-tah(l)-ha-ma du-an in BBR No. 6:50 (coll.), and [TUZ] šAG.DU in OECT 1 pl. 20:13. (Holma, Or. NS 13 228).

hamādu v.; to be evasive; OB*; I (ihmīd); cf. hamādu, himdū adj., himittu. abnū; tāša ina gātiya ibaššaš[a]ma akkīr kīma ana šīṭappuri ša taštanappari ah-mi-id-ma la addikkma annātim 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 ināma nimnamru kīma ina gātiya la ibaššāma la ah-mi-tu taš-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 šīma šē'am KÜ.BABBAR TŪQ TŪQ.BAR.SI šē PN la i-du-ū la a[b]-mi-du la i-šu-ū-ma he declared: I do not know, I have not conceived (information) concerning and I do not have (in my possession) the barley, the silver, the garment (or) headgear of PN UET 5 254:12.

hamālu v.; to plan(?); SB*; I (ihmīl), III/3; cf. HIMO.

ētiq šīparaka ša’urta ih-m[i]-il he transgressed your (the god’s) bidding (and) planned(?) iniquity Tn.-Epice v 20; ad kī nasī ukē šītu ulla lemmuṭṭa šu-le-ch-[m]-u-ul-ma šu-ta-šu anā saburtina gīnā ikappud nīra for how many days, since long ago, has he been planning our misfortune, being conscious of our ruin, plotting crimes constantly! ibid. ii 15.

**hamāmu** s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*.

5 (ṣuṭu) šē.GIŠ.ī ša ha-ma-ma ša 1TI Sābatū UD.14.KAM five seahs of sesame oil for the ... of the 14th day of the month MN Camb. 342:3.

hamāmu v.; (1) to pluck and gather, (2) to gather to oneself, (3) (uncert. mng.), (4) hūmmumu to collect, pick up; from OB on; I (ihmūm, ihhāmmam), II, II/2; cf. ih̄immu, ihhmattu, hūmmāti, hūmmētu.


gū.še.gin(x)OM.KIN.KUD = 0ʿ [ša] ki-ma še el-du ʃ ha-mu necks which are harvested, variant: plucked, like barley (literal translation) Izi F 129 ff., cf. gū.še.ba. [ur₂, ur₂ = min el-du ʃ ha-mu ibid. 131 ff., and gū.šē.ba [ka]l.kiš = min ha-mu ibid. 133; gaba.ur₂, ga.ᵃ[r]a kaškal nu.zē. ēm.mā : [a-na] ha-mi-im i-r-a-tum ērba ul anam di₃ I shall not allow passage to the one who plucks (all) the breasts (literal translation) ASKT No. 21 r. 21f.; mu.un.ur₂, ur₂ (var. mu.un.un.ur₂) : ih̄-mu-u[m-ma] Lugale VIII 29, cf. mng. lc below; [mi.mi.i]n.ur₂.e (var. mi.mi.i/b.ur₂, ur₂, e[d(e); i-ha-am-ma-si] ibid. II 4, cf. mng. lc below; lū(t)l ur₂, ra sag.ki.ᵃ[r]a bi : ha-mi-im sukkē u tērēti StOr I 32:3, cf. mng. 2b, below; KAM. URU×GU = hum-mu-mu (or: hum-mu-mu) BRM 4 33 ii 1; tu-ha-am-am-ma 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 hāmīnu. (b) said of reeds: qanāṭim u giš šūram a-ha-am-am-a u ēm kišrum maḥḥaranni anassah 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.gi.d.da ša mi.mi.i.b ur₂, ur₂, e[d(e; ar-ka-tum i-d-a-an i-ha-am-ma-si (he charged forward like the storm .... and now) holds the lances in the crook of his arms Lugale II 4; mu.un.ur₂, ur₂, iDigna.šē im.m.a an,ti : ih̄-mu-[m-ma i-na I-d]i-iq-lat iš-ta-di (the water which
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 : [par₄ seka] ha-am-mu-na ina tuqqa ūuzzuzu her (Ištart’s) offices are collected and then deposited in a corner SBH p. 60 r. 14f., cf. dupl. PSBA 17 pl. 1 i 14f.; ša napḫar uzni ʾiḥ-mu-mu hašša pašti he who has gathered all the ears (of the dead gods) has become outstanding in wisdom (explanation of the divine name $\text{dLUGAL.UG₄,GA}$) En. eI 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 ṣarrū and mē: Nabā ... ša napḫar ṣarṣi ha-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 : ṣarṣi šumē u īššitim ḫa-am-ma-at IM 51545(unpub.):9, OB lit.; Ištart ... ša kullatt [parṣi] ḫa-am-mat 까요 15 433:2, Merodachbaladan; ḫa-mi-im gimir ṣarṣi STC 2 pl. 75:7; ḫa-me-mat ṣarṣi Anātū YOS 141:2, Asb.; ḫa-mi-im kullatt ṣarṣi KAR 25 ii 31; $\text{dMe.māḫ} = \text{dNinurta ḫa-mi-im} \text{ fa+AN.MEŠ MAH.MEŠ Memāḫ is (the name of) Ninurta, as master of the sublime (divine offices CT 25 11 20f., cf. dupl. ibid. 15 r. iii 10f.; ḫa-mi-im kull-lat me-e WVDGO 15 68 ff. 33 and 36, No. 3:3 (incr. on a figurine of Papsukkal).

(b) said of sakē, “rules,” tērēti, “commands,” and nēmuq, “wisdom”: ḫa-mi-im sakē u tērēti who controls (and wields) rules and commands STOr 1 32:3, cf. ḫa-mi-im tērēt šumē u īššitim LKU 10 r. 8; Ištart ... ša rikiss tērēti ḫa-am-mat who takes to himself the totality of commands BA 3 351:3, Esarh., cf. CT 25 10 ii 4; tērēti ša ʾiš kalīšūnu lā-ah-mu-um I will gather to myself the commands of the gods, all of them CT 15 39 ii 13, Epic of Zu; ḫa-mi-mat nēmeqi Āpsī who has gathered to himself the wisdom of Apsu LKA 77 ii 33, cf. ḫa-am-ma₄ kullatt nēmeqi Craig ABRT 1 29:4; (note:) kaššatu kullatt nēmeqi you master all wisdom ZA 43 60-390, Theodicy, with pertinent comm.: [ka-aš-bā]-a-tū / ḫa-[a]m₄-ma-a-tū / UR₄-a-bā-bā / UR₄ ḫa-ma-mu / šā-niṣ ka-[bā-bā] you master (means) you control (because) $\text{UR₄ = aššu, ḫamāmu and also kaššatu}$ CT 41 44 r. 5 (coll.)

(c) other occ.: ša šukāmu ḫa-am-m[u] who is a master of the art of writing Rm.598 (unpub.) r. 11; I appointed kalā-priests and musicians ša gimir ummāništu ḫa-am-mu who have mastered (their) entire craft BA 3 323 vi 27, Esarh., cf. BBR No. 83 r. ii 18; ḫa-mi-im tuq-qmāte who is master of (the lore of) battles AKA 255:2, Asn.; [ẖa]-mim kullat šamē ersetim who dominates heaven and earth KAR 68:1, cf. ḫa-mi-im kitāšē KAR 345:3; $\text{ẖa-mi-im naspanta}$ (mngr. obscure) Tu.-Enep vi 7.

(3) (uncert. mng.): šumma atalā ina $\text{dUTU.ū}$ k iḥ-mu-ma iḥ-mu-ma / šur-ru-u / $\text{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, astrolog. comm.

(4) ḫummumu to collect, pick up small particles: ana luqquši ša šubīšina ana ḫum-um-mu-mi ša ḫumāmātišina (var. ḫummišina, etc.) to glean their litter, to pick up their refuse (for magical purposes) Maqlu 353 38; ša ... samīṣu wassāriš šu ḫa-am-mi-mu temensē šu (the temple’s) buttress was in decay and its foundation (terrace) was despoiled (of bricks by brick robbers) YOS 1 38 i 23, Sar.

$\text{ḥamāmu}$ see $\text{ḥammāmu}.$

$\text{ḥamannu}$ s.; (name of a month); Nuzi*; cf. $\text{ḥamamnū}.$

$\text{a-di-i u₄m₄ eš ši Há-ma-an-ni}$ up to the new moon of (the month) MN HSS 15 56:23.

* $\text{ḥamannū}$ (fem. $\text{ḥamannītu}$): adj.; born in the month $\text{ḥamannu}$ (occ. only as fem. personal name); Nuzi*; cf. $\text{ḥamamnū}.$

$\text{ḥa-ma-ni-tum}$ SMN 779 (unpub.): $\text{ẖ}.$

$\text{ḥamarakara}$ (ammakara, ammariakal, amsuaraikal): s.; bookkeeper; LB*; Old Persian lw.

[ lưới $\text{ẖa-am-ma-ra-a-ka-r[a]}$ PBS 2/1 84 left edge, let., also ibid. 16; lưới $\text{ḥam-ma-ra-ra-VAT}$ VAT 15607 r. 4 in Eilers Beamennamen pl. 2; lưới $\text{am-ma-ra-kal}$ BE 10 97:16, also ibid. 80:16 and 82:14; lưới $\text{ḥam-ma-ra-a-kal šā šarri}$ (same individual as in three preceding refs.) BE 10
hamarḥi

130 rim; LÚ am-ma-ri-a-kal-la-nu (plural) BE 10 59:13.

Derives from a presumed Old Persian *ḥa-mārā’kara meaning “account-maker.”

Eilers Beamtennamen 43ff.

hamarḥi s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Ḫurr. word.

1 ANŠE šE.MEŠ a-na ḫa-ma-ar-ḫi one homer of barley for ... (in the month MN to PN) HSS 13 243:23 (list of barley expenditures).

hamaru see gamaru.

hamāṣṣiru see ḫumsiru.

hamāṣṣu v.; (1) to take off (clothing) by force, (2) ḫummuṣu to strip, to rob, (3) suḥ- muṣu to cause to rob; from OB on; I (ḥammasṣ, ḫamis). I/2, II, II/2, III; cf. ḫammuṣu, ḫamṣu, ḫımsaṭu, ḫummuṣu, naḥ- muṣu.

šu.gi.u – ḫa-ma-su (var. ḫa-ba-su) Erimšuš IV 159; [g]i.₄.a.ab.ta – ḫu-mi-is OBGT XI ii 18; cia-stašiVox = ḫa-am-mu-su (between sḫuṣu and tabali) Erimšuš V 188; bû ur nûa – ḫum-mu-su-ṣa gišnimmar(!) A VIII/2:180; [lû.igi.x.x] – ša i-na-ṣu ḫu-mu-qa OB Lu B iv 49 (cf. [lû.igi.x.x] = ša i-naṣu naša whose eyes have been torn out ibid. 48).

ninda nu.ku.u ša pagar mu da.an.kar : ana la พฤติกรรมāku šammi ḫa-mi-is subāti because I did not eat my food, my garment was stripped off PBS 1/2 135:39, proverb(?) ; tu-ḫa-am-ma-aq 5R 45 K.253 ii 6, gramm.; tu-uh-tam-me-es ibid. i 29; tu-Ša-ma-ṣu ibid. viii 25.

(1) to take off (clothing) by force: širišt ṭUG._DUĞUD annum ... lu ša DN ḫa-am-su-at this piece of the heavy cloak is that which was taken off of this piece of DN TCI 11 246:11, OB; ša i-na [paqar DN ḫa-am-ṣu] which was taken off the image of DN ibid. 28; šubātam ša taddīninšum ḫu-mu-us-su 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, ṭUG.Šu ša ašカリja DUMU.ia i-ḫa-ma-ṣu my son(s) shall take off your wife's clothing (... and drive her out of my house) JEN 444:22; ṭUG.HA i-ḫa-ma-ṣu-ma ... they shall take off (her) clothing and (drive her out naked) HSS 5 71:55, Nuzi; Gilgamaš iḫ-ta-ma-aš ṭUG.[ḪA-ka] Gilgamesh stripped off his (Ur-šanabi's) clothing Gilg. X iv 10.

(2) ḫummuṣu to strip, to rob — (a) to strip off clothing: ša DN labbat u š[a] ḫu-mu-su-at with which DN was clothed, but of which she is (now) stripped TCI 11 245:3, OB; i-na ṭUG. DUĞUD u ṭUG.BAR.ŠI ša pagar DN ḫu-mu-su bar he has been convicted of stripping the heavy cloak and the headress from the body of DN ibid. 34; šubātišunu tu-uḫ-ta-am-mi-šu you stripped off (your 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: SILL (= piqittī) ḫa u ḫamkina šu šu.si uš i 14.i.4.GAL šuh su.sī SAG libbu xū. BĀB BAR gis.маḥ warkat ḫa ku.BĀB BAR ḫu- um-su-ṣu (according to) the checking (of the property) of DN and DN (a piece of) silver 4$ “fingers” in width, 1 “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.ζ.ζ.ι.), iii 13, iii 20, iv 3.

(c) to strip off skin: ḫUD pillaṭi ippaṭma ... išdaḫma ḫa-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: iñā màṭika ḫu-am-su-ṣu-kū in your land I was robbed EA 8:26, MB; u ē DINIR tu-uḫ-tam-mi-šu also, you have robbed a temple AFO 12 pl. 6 2:3 and 7, MA; PN biši ḫu-ē-em-mi-is-m[i] PN has robbed my house HSS 5 47:27, Nuzi, cf. bišu uḫ-te-em-mi-is ibid. 7; bišu ḫa-mu-ṣu wuḫišišu liša i-na ši PN sar-raṭu izzāzu the house has been robbed, the thieves have now divided my lost furniture in the possession of PN KAV 168:7, MA let.

(3) ḫuṣmuṣu to cause to rob, to despoil: ša ina màši ina bit PN ... uṣerimām ša-ša-āb- mi-šu that he allowed PN to enter at night into the house of PN and to rob YOS 6 108:8, NB; sābē idukku u sinīšāte ū-šaḫ-ma-ṣu-ū they kill the men and despoil the women ABL 275:12, NB.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1–2 35f.

hamāṣṣu A v.; (1) (indicates an abnormal condition of parts of the body), (2) (indicates
a process performed on barley seeds); from OB on*; I, II, II/2; cf. ḫāmīšu, ḫāmušu B, ḫummusu adj., ḫummusū in sa ḫummusū.

ḫu-um LUM = ḫa-ma-šum A VI 1:18, also Ea V 1, 81 1:213; LUMḫu-um, ma = ḫa-ma-šum Erimḫùš V 221 (in group with ḫim₃₃, ma = ḫa-ma-šum, gūr. gūr.ta = ur-ru-ru); in*; I, II, II/2; cf. hamigu, ham§u B, hummugu adj., hummugu in ... rescue in war (mng. uncert.)

5R 48 vi 20, SB hemer. (cf. Labat, RA 38 32).

(c) in personal names: dNabd-ha-mat-4-a, ha', KA.gar, etc. Mng. 2 is equally obscure:
of hands and feet, cf. Labat TDP 80 n. 151), medical term to indicate an abnormal state

mag hummugu to hands, feet and teeth, cf. also sub vocabulary passages referring to the entire body, parts of the body): cf. the above cited vo-

ii 13, gramm.; su.si.an.na.LUMuumLUM(?)

dakaku, [zur].zur = G[R = MIN, ha.ma.sum = GIRir-iWAR =

gir.L[UM] = GAB = LU

gur.ra

hummugu a process performed on barley seeds); from ḫa-ma-u B

mar a-wi-li-[e] alik Jarram muhur iqbi irbima

[60x206]

[60x400]

mag

[60x411]

pirittum

[60x511]

hupp,

[104x530]

[235x539]=

[104x637]=

[104x650]=

[235x637]=

[104x661]

adj.,

[108x661]

II,

[208x615].ma

[206x414]

li-bu u-ha-am-

[207x424]

hamsu,

[234x482]

5R 55 K.253

ii 13, grammm.; tu-ḥ-tam-mes ibid. i 30.

(1) (indicates an abnormal condition of parts of the body): cf. the above cited voc-

abulary passages referring to the entire body, to hands, feet and teeth, cf. also sub ḫāmušu, ḫummusu in sa ḫummusū; ḫāši ša-šu ha-

ma-gum Proto-Izi c 12; 5u.i.an.na.LUMḫumma(?) = [x]-x-la-ša ḫa-

meš CT 19 3 iii 19; tu-ḥa-am-ma 5R 45 K.253

(2) (indicates a process performed on barley seeds): cf. sub ḫāmišu, ḫāmušu B, ḫummusu.

It is difficult to establish even the general semantic sphere of this verb. If it is identified (as free variation) with umāšu (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 ḫāši ḫa-ši, "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. ḫaši, ka.gar, etc. Mng. 2 is equally obscure: a special agricultural worker (ḫāmīšu) transforms barley into a state in which it is called ḫāmušu or ḫummusu.

ḫāmušu B v.; to do something fifth; OB*; cf. ḫāmīš.

ištīšu ša ta-am-[x-x] ša PN elija iddi iš-
nīma šibbi ša ekallim elija iddi išluaša ana mār a-wi-li-[e] alik šarram muḫur iqbi irbūma qāti PN₁ i[šbatma] ... ih-mu-uš-ma qāti PN₂

isbatma first, he accused me (uncert.: nadā 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.

ḫāmušu C v.; (mng. unk.); Bogh.*

adi ša Miṣri ana muḫḫi šamši ikaššad ul pānānumma akkāša ū-ḫa-am-ma-āš not until the king of Egypt reaches the Sun (i.e., me) shall I proceed(?) to you KUB 3 56:8, treaty.

ḫamat see ḫamatu.

ḫamatu (ḥamat): s.; (1) help, rescue, (2) helper, (3) auxiliary force; from MB on*; wr. with and without ending; foreign word and lw.

[ā].daḥ.[daḥ] = ḫa-mat Antagal C 26 (between nārāru and ṭēṣu); na-ra-ru = ḫa-mat Malku IV 203.

(1) help, rescue — (a) in the phrase ana ḫamat PN alāku: šwrāni ana ḫa-ma-ti-ku-nu lullika write (pl.) me (so) that I may come to your rescue KBo 1 10:17, let., cf. ana ḫa-ma-ti-ku-nu ul alaka ibid. 32, also ana ḫa-ma-ši-šu ... ilaka ibid. 70; ultu pānīk[šu] lamman ana ḫa-mat-[iš] ul ... ili[ška] but from you no one came to my rescue ABL 897:11, NB; [bēši] ana šarri liqûma ṼAGARMEŠ ša ili [x-x]EN.LI.LI lišûma ha-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) ḫamat (without ending): I marched ana nārārûti ḫa-mat ša šarrāni to the help, the rescue of the kings Streck Asb. 8:75, cf. dupl. ibid. 158:12; mārē šiprisuš ša ḫa-mat their messengers (asking) for help (less likely ḫa-

mat "express-messenger") OIP 2 50:22, Senn. ḫa-ma-at kakki rescue in war (mng. uncert.) 5R 48 vi 20, SB hemer. (cf. Labat, RA 38 32).

(c) in personal names: ḫNabū-ḫa-mat-ū-a,
hamatū A

(Nabû-ha-mat-ia, also with Asšur, for references cf. Tallqvist APN 40 and 150).

(2) helper: mârê matîkunnu ana li ha-ma-ti ittalkumû people of your country as helpers (of the thieves and took the stolen cattle) MRS 6 RS 15.18-5, let.

(3) auxiliary force: sâbê ašib urbû reššu a-tum a-na at-ri ha-ma-at gar(= šakin) kur Namû u luû nimûr ú-kin šu-nû-ti he (Nbk. I) established the soldiers of these cities as an additional auxiliary force of the governor of Namûr and (of his) nāgiru-officer BBst. No. 6 i 10.

Streek Asb. 9 n. 8; Balkan Kassit. Stud. 149f.

hamatū A s.; (a topographical term); Nuizi, NA*.

eqlu ina GN ina harrûni šumûli ša ha-ma-ti a field in GN on the left road of/to the h.-region JEN 417:5; from the mouth of the Tartar-river I departed, ina liibû ha-ma-te egel namraši artledi through the h.-region, a difficult terrain, I proceeded Scheil Tn. II 47.

hamatū B s.; (mng. unk.); syn. list*.

[g]i-it-nu - [h]a-ma-tu Malku VIII 106.

hamatū A in ša hamatûm s.; urgency; Mari*; cf. hamatû A.

tuppam ša ha-ma-ti-im an urgent letter (lit.: a tablet of urgency) ARM 1 45:5, cf. ša ha-ma-ti-im ARM 1 48:5; ūnum šu ša ha-ma-ti-im this report is one of urgency ARM 6 53:7, cf. ūnum šu ana RN ašpuru ša ha-ma-a-ti-im Syria 19 119:9 (translit. only).

hamatû B s.; heat; syn. list*; cf. hamatû B.

šu-xum-mu - še-e-tu, ha-ma-tu Malku III 188f.

hamatû A v.; (1) to hasten, to be quick, (2) to be (too) soon, (3) hummutu to send quickly, to hasten, (4) šummutu to send promptly, to do quickly, to be or deliver in good time; from OB on; I (šumût, šummut, hamut), I/2, II, III, III/2, cf. hamatû A in ša hamatû, hamittu, hamatû, hamatû, hamatûti, hantûti, hitumûtiš, hummutu A.

hamatû A

bu-ûr bûr - ha-ma-tû A VIII/2:194; šu-ûr barg - ha-ma-tû Nabûtu J 206; ul aš - ha-ma-tû A VIII/2:249; su-ul-ul-ul slûlûl - ur-ru-šu // ha-ma-tu. Ša-ra-bu A VIII/3:33f; si-bel-šu-šu-

dû ùt - šu-ma-tam he hurried hither Nabûtu O 58; ū.šîr.dî = šu-dam-tam-kû he hurried to you Erimûḫ Bogh. A 16, ulû-lat = hu-mu-ut hurry! OBGT IX 149.

bur nam.sar.ra dBil.gi eš.gal.la : nap-tam ši-qu-û ana šub-mu-tu dBil.gi eš.gal.la in order to deliver the . . . meal in good time . . . (mng. obscure, for sar = hamatû see mng. 4c, below) SBH p. 23 r. 15; ha-an-tu // as-šum ur-ru-šu // ha-ma-tu hamûna in the sense of making haste, (from) hamatû TCL 6 17:19; astrolog. with comm.; ur-ru-šu, ha-ma-tu - dul-lu-šu 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 uḫḫarunim li-ih-mu-šu-um-nim let them not delay, but hasten hither RT 31 136:10, OB let. (translit. only); ula ta-ah-mu-ša-ma šipâtika šalabalu if you do not hasten hither they will carry off your wool OECT 3 67:34, OB let.; ligî'amma hu-um-ta-ša bet ha-ma-ša me-štu the lady of joy and prayer who comes quickly! VAS 16 199:20, OB let., cf. ibid. 36; šemkunu li-ih-mu-tam let your report come quickly to me BIN 7 7:28, OB let.; oppûtim mûtâ ṣtma-ta-ša am elika [sšu] it is urgent, you owe (it to me) to be very quick UET 5 70 r. 16, OB let.; ul ta-ah-mu-ša-ša mu-ša ti-ši-a (bring the sealed document personally to Babylon), should you (pl.) not come quickly hither (know the consequences)! TCL 17 70:22, OB let.; arkîšunu arduš aḫ-mu-šu uruḫ I pursued them in great haste Gilg. IX K.5228:7 (pl. 34); belet ūšû utininni ana šīšit ha-an-ša-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-baši ʾih-mu-šu his speech is quick Kraus Texte 23 r. 3, physiogn., cf. ša ina dabâbišu ha-an-šu ibid. 24:3.

(b) in hendiadys: hu-um-ta-ša all ṣkûḫama come quickly and . . . TCL 17 74:15, OB let., cf. CT 6 32c:14, also ARM 3 40:14; ul aḥ-mu-šu-šu ana GN ul ašpurma I did not send word quickly to GN, and . . . PBS 1/2 46:2, MB let.; hu-um-ta-ša-ma šimatzunu arbiḫ šimatsu come quickly and transfer speedily your own šimtu to him (i.e., Marduk) En. el. III 65 and 123; (note:) Ṣu-šu-ma-ta-bal Carry-off-quickly! (name of a demon) ZA 43 16:45, SB lit.
(2) to be (too) soon — (a) in gen.: ana GN
panu", šaknu a-ša-am-mu-šam u a-ša-ar-ri-
a-am ula idō i’ti=” 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’šikšu
ha-mu-u= next line: la ha-mu-ut) is (not) early
in his coming out (of Esagila) CT 40 35a:13f.,
SB Alu (~ ACh Supp. 2 Ishtar 82:13f.).
(b) in hendiadys (Mari only): inanna as-
sal ‘iri bi-lī ša-ša-am-mu-ša-ša ekullū ana
šuqim itti[a]ṣṣī now should—heaven forbid—
my lord go out too soon from the palace into
the street ARM 3 18:18; ana mšini naši
ha-mu-ут= itti RN u PN ħārī taqtūl why were
you in such haste to conclude an alliance
(lit.: kill a donkey foal) with RN and PN? Mēl.
Duasdua 2 991, Mari (translit. only); u la ha-
mi[u-ut]-ma enūka ana GN la taṣṣarjad but
do not send your baggage too soon to GN
ARM 1 35b:24, cf. la ta-ša-am-mu-[šam] ... la
tuṣṣerem ibid. 87:10.
(c) as astron. term: šumu Sin iš-mu-šam-ma
šānaštāṭappā if the moon has come too soon
and the sun (still) shines ACh Sin 3:41; šumu-
ma attalā dUTU.E.A iš-mu-u= ana dUTU.E.A/
im.MAR.TU i-we-er if an eclipse begins in
the east (and) clears up towards the east/west
KUB 4 63 i 23 and 25, cf. šumu attalā ina
dUTU.E ithu-ma-ša ina UTU.SI.A. immir (wr.
pīr) (with the comm.:) TAB / ha-ma-[šu’, TAB / šur-ru-u TAB to burn, TAB to begin AFO 14
pl. 7 i 13f. (through confusion, the log. for hašmu
B is used for hašmu A, as also in the next
citation); šumu Sin TAB if the moon is on
(time after šumu Sin ina la simānīšu uḫḫīr
if the moon is abnormally late) ACh Sin 3:32;
cf. below sub mng. 4 for the nuance “to be
in good time.”

(3) hašmuštū to send quickly, to hasten —
(a) in EA: iš-ha-mi-ša bi-liša pištātu may
my lord send the pištātu troops quickly RA 19
103:40, cf. iš-ha-mi-ši bi-liša pištāša ibid.
7. also iš-ha-mi-ša EA 129:78; iš-mi-ša kima
arḫīš kašāda hasten (your) arrival as much
(as possible) EA 102:29.
(b) in MA: mušra ana ha-mu-ši dina lu(!)-
ha-mi-šu receive (and) give quickly, let them
hurry KAV 103:30, let., cf. iš-ha-mi-šu KAV
205:15, let., also lu-ha-[mi-šu] ibid. 200 r. 12, let.
(in similar context).

(4) šušmuštū to send promptly, to do
quickly, to be or deliver in good time — (a) to
send promptly: 2 KUŠ USAN šu-ša-mi-ša-ša send
me promptly two leather thongs YOS 2
116:7, OB let.; šu-ša-mi-ša-ša la teggi send (it)
quickly hither, be not negligent! PBS 7 13:28,
OB let.; ša sātišamma bilaššu ... šu-ša-
mu-šu mašar bel belō who every year is
prompt in sending the offerings to the lord of
Vas 1 37 ii 18, Merodachbaladan kud.; [a]ša šu-
ša(var.: -ša)-mu-ša Ha bal-t(ī!) ša ʿām (I
ordered the fishermen) to deliver fresh fish
daily VAB 4 156:14, Nbk.; ša kala qurāṭšu
u-šaša-mit magirtū šulla’at šallat E.KUR he
tended to all his warriors the blasphemous
(command): “Plunder Ekur!” JTVI 29 86:12,
SB lit.; [u]-ša-ša-mi-it ana qirab Babilī (con-
text broken) VAB 4 194 ii 1, Nbk.
(b) to do quickly: šu-ša-mit it-il it pit-qadš
(SUH) do it quickly, pay attention (and) be
careful! BA 3 296:28, Esarh.; šal ulla pšūnu
šakin ina m莘rika [tu]-šaš-maš šiš pšūnu ta-
pāšar atta (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 Abdimilkuti
in the month of Tashritu, the head of San-
duarri in the month of Adarū, m莘rī la
uḫḫirmu u-šaš-ma-[ša-ša] arkē the former I did
not delay, the latter I accomplished in good time
Thompson Esarh. iii 35; u-šaš-ma-[ša] niqēšun
they are bringing their sacrifices in good time
BA 3 321 r. 27. Esarh.; ana Esagila u Ezida
uš-šaš-ma-[ša] irišša tābutu 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 surqīnī mu-
šaš-mit taklimē who gives libations, delivers
offerings in good time Craig ABRT 1 35:6. SB
rel.; mušaš-mit taklim iši tuk[iša]šū you have
killed the one who delivers the offerings in
good time BA 2 485:27, Irra.; also SBH
p. 23 r. 15, cited above, where the use of
hamatu B

sar = hamatu A is due to a confusion with the homonym hamatu B (for a similar confusion cf. mng. 2c, above).

See discussion at end of hamatu B.

hamatu B v.; (1) to burn, to be inflamed, (2) hamumu to burn, to make glow, to heat, to cause fever, to make feverish, restless, (3) humumu to burn, to set aglow, to make restless; from OB on; I (ihamu, ihammat, hamit), II, II/II, III, II/II, III; wr. syll. and tab; cf. hamatu B s., hamtu B, himittu A, himitu, himumu B, himantu, muhammitu, muhamitu.

ta-ab tab = ha-ma-mu Sub 68, also Ea II 65a, Idu II 194, Erimtû VI 189; (ta-a) otr = ha-ma-mu A VIII/2:226; tab or = ha-ma-mu, šu.ru.u.xa (var. šu.ru.u.xa) = min ša-ka-ba-bu, ud.du.a = min ša ud.da, kaka-i-dine = min ša izi Antagal VIII 109-112; du gab = ha-ma-mu šu iga A VIII/1:149; šašša.tab.tab, su.tab.tab, ka.tab.tab, ud.tab.tab, ud.dad.tab = [ha-ma-mu šu . . .] to burn, said of heart, body, mouth, the weather, šetu-fever (cold) Nabnitu O 46-50; ud mi.ni.ibr. = i . . . . ir.ra.am.ori.ofa tab = x . . . . . ir.ra.am.ne.nem-in = min ibid. 51-53 (i . . . and x . . . . represent finite forms of hamatu); neššušud.sšud = šum-ma-muš ibid. 54; [a šaššu.ru.uj2a, ab.dug = šaššu ha-mi-it the field is scorched ibid. 62.

izi i,šeg izi i.su.iši bi zul.zal.e : [i-sátum i.za]a-an mun i-sátum i-ha-am-maš [i . . . . i-ša]mu-u the fire rains down, the fire scorches, they burn . . . . . Lugale II 42; . . . , x pil : šir-a-nu mu-ba-am-me-fu (in ref. to disease symptoms) CT 17 25:16f., cf. . . . in pil : bi-na-a-ti šu-ba-am-maš (var. : ma-muš) ibid. 18; bar.iti izi pil.ša ginššušim : kima i-sá-ti šum-muš-šu CT 17 9:18; su.zu bi.šu.tab.tab.tab : šu-ba-am-muš su-mur ka they (the demons) cause the burning in your body KAR 333:6; in tab.tab : ušš-tam-muš CT 17 19:22; šaššu [ur.bi] sud.sud : i-da-a-[šu] i-ha-am-maš his (the demon's) arms burn BIN 2 22 i 37f. (see mng. 1b, below); sšu ud.s [ušši] ud mu-ba-am-me-et OECT 6 pil 8a:2f. (see mng. 2a, below); mu.un.du.ab.sar [ri.ne] : šu-ba-maš [muš] JIRAS 1932 55:10f. (see mng. 2b, below); mu.un.sar.ri.e.ne : ušš-ta-mišašu IR 28 No. 4:58f. (see mng. 3c, below); ši in sar.ri : šu-tam-du (obscure) JIRAS 1932 55:38; ušš-ta-muš = dul-tu-hu LTBA 2 2:232 (also cited sub. hamatu A).

(1) to burn, to be inflamed — (a) in gen.: šumu ina Addari šamšu šigumma šētu kima Girri tab-ıt if in the month Adar the sun rises high, and the weather glows like fire (the Fire-god) ACh Shamas II 11:53 and 55, cf. šētu kapt the weather is cold ibid. 74; šē-lum-maš hi-ita muš aflate with a (bright) sheen LKA 63:13', SB lit., cf. šaššu ha-mi-it Nabnitu O 62, cited above; u taššu ša girstī i-ha-am-maš ši nabib and it was as if the roads were scorching like a flame BBSt. No. 6 i 18, Nbk. I; imma u šumēla i-ha-am-maš-āt Girru Girru (fire) is burning right and left Craig ABRT I 31:5; šumu naru kima id-ri ka i-ha-am-maš šu if (the water of) a river burns like . . . . CT 39 14:16, SB Alu (cf. kima id-ri mun ibid. 17).

(b) in med.: šumu panāšu ha-an-tas if his face is flushed CT 28 28:11, cf. Kraus Texte 21:20' (as protasis of physiogn. omen); šumu amēlū ināšu narṣamu ha-an-ša if a man's eyes are sick and inflamed AMT 20,2:7; šumu ma amēlū ināšu šēta ha-an-ša if a man's eyes are inflamed from šētu-fever AMT 16,1:9; šumu amēlu . . . isressu ikassasumu amēlu šēta ha-miš if a man . . . his chest gnaws him, that man is feverish from šētu AMT 39,1:41; murussu ippaṭṭur šēta ha-miš (it means) his illness is easing, he has been feverish from šētu Labat TDP 150:45'; šumu amēlu qāq-gasumu šēta tab.ša(.!) 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; šumu amēlu reš šibbišu i-ha-am-muš idakkasumu if a man's epigastrium causes him a burning pain and pricks him AMT 45,6,6; [šumu . . .] meš šaššu kima idāši tab-šu if (his . . .) s are red and cause him burning pain AMT 77,6,1; [šumu reš šibbišušu] i-ha-am-muš-šu u em if his epigastrium causes him a burning pain and he is hot Labat TDP 110,9'; tūg dārā a.ni nu.du.a.šu [šu].[šu] bi suši . ni-bi-ta-su u iš-paṭ-ṭar i-da-a-[šu] i-ha-am-muš (the demon's) ties cannot be loosened, his arms scorch BIN 2 22 i 38, NB inc.; because your hands has committed sorcery zumurku-su na-iš-muš may your body burn! Maqtu III 168, cf. ibid. 30.

(c) to be inflamed with fury: iššima šurušušu iš-me-ša kabattus his heart was wroth, his liver burned TCI 3 413, Sar.; ha-mi-it šibbišu duššušu marīš he burns in his heart, his affection is sore RB 59 pl. 7:2, OB lit.; šibbišu maḍiš ha-mi-it my heart is greatly inflamed
The passage discusses the use of certain verbs in Akkadian, particularly those related to heat, fever, and restlessness, and their uses throughout different texts. It notes that the word for heat, to make glow, to set aglow, to make restless, and to burn can be used interchangeably in some contexts, while others require more specific usage. The text also includes a list of references to various passages from different Akkadian texts to illustrate the usage of these verbs.
**Hambarquu**

Hambaraquu see ḫabbarquu.

**Hambasu**

Hambasu see ḫabbaṣu.

**Hamdagar**

Hamdagar s.; (title of a high official); Elam*; Elam. word.


**Hamdaṭu**

Hamdaṭu s. pl.; evasions; OA*; fem. pl. of ḫamdu adj.; cf. ḫamādu.

*ḥa-am-da-tim ispurakkum* he has written evasions to you TCL 20 117:16, cf. BIN 6 93:7; *ti-ir-ta-ka* (<a>20 117:16</a>) evasions to you TCL 20 117:16, cf. HIP 6 93:7; *ana ha-am-da-ga-ar u kumdil u sukkallum* let your message (with) evasions go to him KTS 32a:20.

**Hamdu**

Hamdu s.; (designation of a profession); Elam*.

*ḥa-am-da-tim ispurakkum* has written evasions to you. MDP 23 282:14; ḫa-am-da-tim ispurakkum OA*.

**Hamelūḥu**

Hamelūḥu s.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; Hurr. word.

Only in the expression ḫiš ḫameluḫi, either a structure or a locality in Assur: *ḫarru par[ša ina]r ḫiš ḫa-me-luḫi ina gammurì ... ina tamli ṭ̄aṣuḫu* the king having completed the rites on the ḫ. ḫ., or, possibly, “beside the ḫ.”, they shall enter the ḫ. ḫ., bit abudati ša ekall bēluṭiṭa ša ḫiš ḫa-mi-luḫi u tamli galla ... ṭ̄aṣuḫu I rebuilt the abudāti-house of my lordly palace, which is situated upon the ḫ. ḫ., also the small terrace AKN 144 v. 2, Tīg. I.

Müller, MVAG 41/3 40.

**Ḥamēru**

Ḥamēru s.; foot; lex.*; Kassite word.

*ḥa-me-ru* = ḫe-e-pu JRAS 1917 105:32.

**Ḥamītu** see ẖamīštu.

**Ḥamīmu**

Ḥamīmu s.; (an aromatic ingredient); NA*.

1 ṣīla ḫa-mi-me 1 ṣīla jarutta ... ana lābbi ḫarē tatabbak one ṣīla of ḫ., one ṣīla of jarutta ... you pour upon this liquid in the ḫaru-container KAR 220 i 4; ḫa-mi-me ḫe-šu-[r]u KAR 140 r. 16; 5 ṣīla ḫa-me-mu Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 6 VAT 9659:10.

The name of the aromatic ingredient Ass. ḫamīmu, Aram. ḫamāna, was later transferred to the spice called Annonum Cardamomum, which grows only in tropical regions; cf. Low Flora 3 498.

(Ebeling Parfümrez. 51.)

**Ḥāmīru**

Ḥāmīru see ḥā’iru.

Ḥamīṣ (fem. ḫamīṣat, ḫazṣat [OA], ḫamīṣ [OB], ḫanṣat, ḫamīštī [NB], ḫamīštī, ḫamīštutu [NB]); num.; five; from OA, OB on; cf. ḫa-me-mu B, ḫa-miṣTU, ḫa-miṣšeri, ḫa-mištī, ḫa-mištī in rab ḫa-mištī, ḫa-m-immu, ḫa-mištū, ḫa-mištū in rab ḫa-mištī, ḫa-mištīnum, ḫa-mištutu s., ḫa-nštī, ḫa-nštī in rab-ḫa-nštī, ḫa-nštīnum, ḫa-nšmumu s., ḫa-nšmād adj.; ḫa-nšmād num., ḫa-nšmādā.

ba-an-īa 50 (ṣīla) = ḫa-me-ša-sa-ša-ti five seahs Ea I 325f.; u₄, 5.kam = ḫa-miš-ti (VAR. ḫa-miš-ti) u₄-mu five days Hh. I 182; 5 sar ē.lu,a = ḫa-

miš-tu mu-mu-Ša ṭ̄aṣuḫu five-seahs house in good repair Hh. IV 361; i₅ = ḫa-an-ša-at Ea I 250 and 133; i₅ ku i₅ ḫa-an-ša-at ḫa-an-ša at נקן five ša-ṭi ibid. 134; ki₅.šē = ḫa-an-ša-ṭi, ki₅.šē.ṭ[e].en a-di min five times Kagal C 233f.

e-ne.ēm.ēm.ni u₄, dē 6.5.t₅.5 ḫa-ma-ra-ab.ē ḫa-ma-ra-ab.ē = a-ma-tu u₄[(wr.) = ḫa-an-ša-ša-ti ḫa-an-ša-ša-ti 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. ḫa-an-ša-ṭi ḫa-an-ša-ṭi ibid. p. 111:23f., also ZA 10 pl. 3 opp. p. 276 r. 26, BA 5 534:37f.; ḫa-an-ša-ṭi ḫa-an-ša-ṭi JŠOR 1 23 r. 18 (cf. Thrueau-Dangin, RA 25 121).

(a) in gen.: ḫa-mi-is ū-ba-na-tim five fingers (long) TCL 17 62:28 and 31, OB let.; ḫa-am-e-ti qd-ni-ittī five reeds TCL 10 3:1, OB; ḫa-am-e-ti qd-ni-ittī five reeds TCL 10 3:1, OB. If the gall blad-
ders are five (in number) YOS 10 31 ii 13, OB ext., cf. ṣumma GAG.TI (= kaskasu) ša šumellī (or: iimiti) ha-an-ša-āt CT 31 25 r. 5 and 6, SB ext.; ụ ba-tu-la ū ha-mi-ī may your requests be five (≈ many) UCP 9 p. 328 No. 3:16, OB let.; ha-mi-ī qaṭate five-sixths Peiser Vertr. No. 91:5, NB (translit. only).

(b) in (ana) mitum ḥamiṣat, “five per cent”: s kulānē a-na mi-tū-um ha-sa-at bit kārim 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 m.A.NA urudu ša mi-tūm ha-am-sa-at bit kārim gāti 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: Ḥa-mi-šar-ši I have-five(-children) CT 4 lb:8, OB.

**ḥāmiš** (Bezold Glossar 122b); in ha-mi-īš naplisima (RA 22 60 ii 20, Bn.), ancient mistake for ḫādiš.

ḥāmišu num.; fifth; MA*; cf. ḫāmišu A.

i-pūr 3-šī-ū the fifth lot KAV 127:2.

Reading based on the cardinal hāmiš, “five,” von Soden GAG § 70c reads ha-māši(u(?)

ḥāmišṣerit num.; fifteen; lex.*; cf. ḫāmiš.

giš.mā 15 gur = e-lep ḫa-mi-še-ṣ-e-rit gur-ri a boat of fifteen gur (loading capacity) Hh. IV 359.

ḥāmištu (hamiltu, ḥāmuṣtu): s.; a group of five persons; OA, OB; wr. ha-muṣ-tu in BIN 4 179:1 and TCL 4 112:6, OA; cf. ḫāmiš.

[kin-d]a-gal GAL.KINDA = a-kił ha-[mi]-tu foreman of a team of five Diri VI D 5’ (for GAL. KINDA as designation of an OB official see muwaseš, akil gaššu, mu’irru, mazeš); ugu la nam.5 = [ ] Lu II iii 9.

(a) a group of five persons (merchants) (OB only): PN ugu la 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, 199:18 and 205:7, JRA 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.

(b) a committee of five in an administrative function (OA only): ha-mi-š-tu šimtam worki bit Aššur ina Ālim išimmāti the ḫ.-collegium has made a decision concerning us according to (the rules of) the temple of Ashur in the City (Assur) BIN 4 106:5; annama ha-šim-tam ša ha-mi-š-tu šimniatini according to the decision which the ḫ.-collegium has made concerning us ibid. 14; ḫa-mi-š-tu[t[a-am] ... 6, (in broken context) BIN 6 160:1; (note:) ha-muṣ-tu i1 i be-lim diz nam idīn the ḫ.-collegium has granted legal proceedings in the presence of the lord BIN 4 179:1; lu ha-muṣ-tum (in broken context) TCL 4 112:6.

ḥāmiṣtu in rab ḫāmiṣti s.; a foreman of a team of five men; MB*; cf. ḫāmiš.

PN GAL 5-ī AfK 2 53 r. 16 and 61:14.

ḫāmišu s.; (a person who processes barley); lex.*; cf. ḫāmišu A.

verbatim, quickly; EA*; cf. ḫāmiṣtu A.

ī-q(!)-iš-ra-šu ha-ši-[i]d-du šarru qādu sābē tilgu āla may the king send him quickly, together with soldiers (who) will take the city EA 137:79 (let. of Rib-Addi).

ḥamītu (havītu, habbītu): s.; (a species of wasp); SB*; wr. syll. and NUM.UR.UR4; cf. ḫavīt.

num.ur4 ur4 = ha-me-tu bi-bil-[lu] fly which collects Landsberger Fauna p. 41:33-33a; num. ur4 ur4 = ha-me-tu (var. ha-ši-tu), num. bar-bul + bul = min (var. ha-ši-ti) Hh. XIV 321f.; num. pl.pl = ha-mi-tu Nabnitu B 123; ṣi-bu-ba-ra-tu : aš ha-mi-i-du Ūruanna III 78.

 İn lit., when the kūzā-u-fly walked along the street to a lawsuit ḫa-mit za-ri-e ka-pi-šu ana mukin-nūt īšānu they called the . . . ḫ.-wasp . . . to act as witness KAR 174 r. iv 20, SB wisd.; ḫa-me-tu KU.KIL ittadā birēti ina pāt eglī ina bū ḫurri piāzi nakiša nakiš (after) the KU.KIL spider had put the ḫ.-wasp in fetters it (the ḫ.) was cut into small pieces at the opening of the mouse-hole alongside the field ibid. 21; ṣumma ḫa-mi-tu ša kima kakakbi ši UR if (when an incantation priest goes to the house of a sick person) a
hamitu

ḥ. wasp glows (?) like a star (this sick person will get well) Labat TDP 12:61; ḫamma ḫa-mi-tu [ ... ] ibid. 62.

(b) in med.: cf. Uruanna III 78, cited above; KAMUN GIS.ŚINIG NUM.UR4.UR4 ...  yaşamaḥa you reduce caraway seeds, (fruits of the) tamarisk, ḫ.-wasps ... to small pieces KAR 194 r. iv 6.

Landsberger Fauna 133.

hamitu see ḫumu.

* *(hamalu) (Bezold Glossar 123a); to be read kammātu.

ḥammāmu (ḥamāmu): s.; king (usurper?); SB*; probably a phonetic variant of ḫamāmu.

ho-ma-mu = sarri LTBA 2 2:28.


ḥammar ṭidī s.; (a tree); lex.*

gīš ḫa-am-mar ī-di = (space left blank) Practical Vocabulary Assur 677.

ḥammāṭu A s.; mistress, female head of the family; from MB on*; cf. ḫammāṭu A, ḫammāṭu.

kabat šarrat kallat (or read dannat) ḫa-am-ma[t ḫīrat she is noble, queen, bride (or: powerful), the mistress, the first wife Craig ABRT 1 31 r. 16, SB rel.; (in personal names:) ḫi-na-ē.KUR-ḥa-am-ma-at She-is-mistress-in-Ekur CBS 10713 (quoted in Clay PN 88), cf. BE 8 130:45, NB; ḫi-na-Ē-zi-da-ḥa-am-ma-at TuM 2-3 111:16, NB; ḫArba-il-ḥa-mat Arbela-is-mistress VAS 1 96:2, NA, cf. ADD App. 6 vii 7. NA (list of names); ḫ[Ninuwa]-kī-ḥa-[am-mat] ADD App. 6 vii 4; ḫī.ŠAR-ḥa-mat (the temple) Esarra-is-Mistress (name of a queen) MAOG 3/1-2 21:5, NA; ḫī.Ištar-ḥa-am-[mat] Ištar-is-Mistress ADD App. 6 ii 6 (list of names).

ḥammāṭu B s.; totality; SB*; cf. ḥamāmu.

puštā ḫa-mat-si-na (vars. ḫa-am<mat>-si-na) in LKA 3, [ḥa-ma]-at-si-na elišu kamra heaped upon him are all the terrors En. el. I 104.

ḥammāʾu s.; (1) usurper (king), (2) rebel; from OB on*; wr. syll. and IM.GI; for a phonetic variant see ḫammāmu.

lugal.IM.GI = sar-ri ḫa-am-ma-ʾi Lu I 61; lugal.IM.GI = LUGAL ḫa-am-ma-ʾi, LUGAL = sar-ram, IM = e-mu-qu, GI = ṣa-ka-li (explaining LUGAL, IM and GI as king, strength, to rely, i.e., a king who relies on his own strength) Irbu Comm. I 72-75; lugal im gi gū.bār.ra (with vars. im. gi, im.gi) RLA 2 183 (in the name of the 14th year of Samsuiluna).

(1) usurper (king), always sar ḫammāʾi: 26 LUGAL ḫa-am-ma-ʾi zāʾirēšu inār he (Samsuiluna) killed 26 usurper kings, his adversaries YOS 9 33 iiii 113 (cf. date formula cited above), cf. CT 34 40 iii 33 (Synchr. Hist.), and passim in NA hist. inscr.; sar-ru-ū ḫa-am-me-e kibrat mātim itebbānim annām imaqqu annām itebbī usurper kings will rise at the periphery of the country, some will fail, some will succeed YOS 10 11 ii 4, OB ext.; ti-bu-ut sar ḫa-am-me-e rising of a usurper king YOS 10 24:11, OB ext., cf. zi-ʾat LUGAL.IM. gi CT 31 24:26, SB ext., and passim in omen texts; ERIM LUGAL 200 ḫa-am-mi-e šu.KUR. KUR-in the army of the usurper king will ... ACH Sin 34:43, SB.

(2) rebel: šīnu lū ḫa-am-ma-ʾe epīš šīḥi u bārti those rebels, instigators of revolt and rebellion Thompson Earrh. i 82; Ishtar looked with disapproval upon ipṣēt lū ḫa-am-ma-ʾe ša ki la ikkī ilānī innēpē ša mašak Ilubīʾidī ḫa-am-ma-ʾi isru pu nabāši 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. ḫammāmu.

ē ur, ur = bit ḫa-am-mu-ʾi ≠ ḫa-ŠAM KAV 42 r. 17, cf. Ebeling Parfümres. pl. 46 ii 3, ibid. pl. 44:15c (4AG), 81-2-4, 252 (unpub.).

Bread offerings/rations for ē ur. ur sā LUGAL the house of . . . , (coming) from the king AnOr 9 23:12, NB (from Uruk). Not to be connected with ḫammāṭu.
hāmmu A

hāmmu A s.; master, head of the family; from OB on*; cf. hāmmatu A, hāmmūtu.

"to pound and to smear on with oil" KAR 203 i–iii 44, pharm. (possibly a small sign is missing before [ḥa-]).

Perhaps the same word as hāmmu B, "swamp."

hāmmu E s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

hāmmurtu (or hāḥḥurtu): s.; (a kind of beer); NA*; always wr. ḥa-ḥar-tu[i/ti/t], hence possibly ḥāḥḥurtu.

kāš, meš kāš ḥa-mu-rū - lū. gal. šim × a ṣa bit ḍaššur putānu naši the chief brewer of the temple of Ashur bears the responsibility for the ḫu. beer Ebeling Parfimrez. pl. 38 iii 5; kāš ḥa-mu-ti (followed by other kinds of beer such as a-mu-me, la-pa-ni [for alappānti], ḥašlat) ADD 999:3, cf. ADD 1000:2, 1001:2 and 1013:14 (without det.).

hāmmusu adj.; (qualifying copper); Nu-zi*; Assyrianism in Nuzi; cf. hāmmāsu.

ʔ 2 ṣū urudu, meš ḥa-mu-ṣi ʔukurma ṣū ana PN idin also two talents of ḫu.-copper take out and ... give to PN HSS 14 587-6, let.; 10 ṣū 7 MA.NA 30 ǧīn urudu ḥa-ṣi-ṣi ... ʔušu bit nakamtī ittašru ten talents, seven minas, 30 shekels of ḫu. copper they have taken out from the store house AASOR 16 81:3, cf. urudu, meš ḥa-mu-ṣi JEN 573:9, also HSS 5 16:5, HSS 15 160:4, and passim; for erū hāmmusu 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 erū hāmmusu was superficially cleaned, lit. "stripped" of impurities.

hāmmūtu s.; the status of head of the family; SB*; cf. hāmmatu A, ḥammātu A.

(a) in bit ḥammūti, the room in which the master and the mistress, as the heads of the family live: ina uršī bit ḫa-(!)-am-mu-ti limūṣa tašu littazzar may (Ṣarpāntu) pronounce
evil (words) against him in the bedroom where (Marduk lives) as master Streck Asb. 302:28;  
K.1354:1 (cited in Bezold Cat. 1 273).

(b) without sigu:  uğurumna italal ina urbi ḫa-am-mu-ti-[š]u he (Gigamesh) brought (the horns) in and hung (them) up in the bedroom where he lives as master Gilg. VI 175; már ḫBel ṣiṭu bit tuppi ana ḫa-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).

_efanpatali s.; (a precious object); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

2 ḫa-am-pa-[f]a-li Wiseman Alalakh 432:5.

_fanqu s.; valley; Mari*; WSem. lw.

aḏšum esēd šeʾim ša ḫa-am-qi-[i]m ša GN concerning the harvesting of the barley of the valley of GN ARM 3 30:9; ina ḫa-am-qi-im ša ḫa-am-qi-im ša GN in a valley belonging to the valley of GN ARM 2 107:22f.

Dossin, Syria 19 108.

_fanru adj.; contracted, shrunk; SB, NA*; cf. ḫemēru.

aššu-ekk.[u-ka]-lim ha-am-ri-ia

Ebeling Parumrez. pl. 5 ii 22 (- p. 26).

_fanširu see ḫumṣiru.

_famšu adj.; hairless; lex.*; cf. ḫamsu.

lū. bar. gar. ra – ḫa-am-sum (between bāpnum and bāṣnum, both referring to the appearance of the hair) OB Lu part 1:27.

_fanšā see ḫansā.

_fanšamma adv.; fivefold; OB*; cf. ḫamiš.

That man will give ḫa-am-ša-ał-m[a] fivefold PBS 5 93 v 24' (replacing 5-šu of CH § 112:71).

_fanšātu s.; unit of fifty; SB*; cf. ḫamiš.

dim.me.[er] gal. gal / Dingir. Meš GAL. Meš ḫa-am-šat-su-nu (50) ne ne the great gods, fifty in their number SBH p. 92:22.

_famšišu adv.; five times, fivefold; from OA, OB on; cf. ḫamiš.

a-dī 5-ši-šu ʿu Ši-ši-šu five or six times TCL 20 93:3, OA let.; tērī a-di ḫa-am-ši-šu illikakkum my message came to you five times BIN 4 86/5, OA let.; awilum ša A.RA 5-šu ... inaddin that man will give fivefold ... CH § 112:71, var. ḫa-am-ša-ał-m[a] PBS 5 93 v 24' ḫa-am-ši-šu ʿaš-pu-ur-ra-ak-kum-ma I have (already) written to you five times AJSL 32
ḥamsu A

283:5, OB let.; lu tablet ḫa-am-šī-šu-u-ma-an iḫ-tī-ḫa-an-ni it would have been agreeable to you even if he had sinned against me five times BIN 7 53:24; ḫa-am-šī-šu-u-TMB 14:13; math.; my father sent three and four times (3-šu 4-šu) and he did not give her . . . , when he sent 5-šu 6-šu for the fifth and sixth times (then he gave her . . . ) EA 29:19, cf. ibid. 17f.

ḥamsu A (ḥaššu, fem. ḫamsušu); adj.; fifth; from OA, OB on; cf. ḫamiš.

5. kāma, ma : ḫa-āš-šā CT 16 19:21, SB rel.

ina ḫa-am-šī-im ūmim TCL 4 3:3; OA; ina ḫa-mu-šī-tim šattim CH § 60:17; abi abija ḫa-lam]-šum my fifth grandfather VAS I 33 iii 10, Samsuiluna; ma-mi-it ḫa-am-šī-šu Lū-lam ga-ab-at-at a curse (brought about) by the fifth (ancestor) has seized the man YOS 10 52 iv 24, OB (behavior of sacrificial lamb).

ḥamsu B (ḥaššu); adj.; (1) (describing deformed parts of the body), (2) (referring to barley processed by the ḫamišu); lex.*; cf. ḫamāšu A.

še.LUM.gā - ḫa-an-šu Hh. XXIV 167a; [zid. . . . ] = [ẖa]-am-šu Hh. XXIII v 2; [gaš].taš še-ḥa-mi-iš-tum PBS 12/1 13 r. i 8 (collated); gir.t[ag] = [ẖa]-meš-šu CT 19 4 iii 22.

(1) (describing deformed parts of the body): cf. above.

(2) (referring to barley processed by the ḫamišu); cf. Hh., above.

ḥamtu A (ḫanṭu); adj.; (1) quick, swift, sudden, (2) preterit; SB; wr. syll. and gīn (mng. 2 only); cf. ḫamāṭu A.

ẖa-an-tu še-āš-šum ur-ru-hu ḫa-ma-ḫa-nṭu, in the sense of hastening, (from) ḫamāṭu TCL 6 17:19 (gloss to astrolog. omen).

(1) quick, swift, sudden: ša ina dababišu ḫa-an-tu that (means) he is quick in his speech Kraus Texte 24:3, SB physiogn.; mūta ḫa-am-ṯa imāt he will die a sudden death ibid. 5 r. 3', cf. Lū.bi ušu(BAD) ḫa-an-ṯa [ušu] CT 40 49:40; nāšpari ḫa-an-tu ša ilāni rabāti swift messenger of the great gods VAB 4 222 i 8, Nbn.; allāku ḫa-an-tu swift messenger Streck Asb. 8:62, cf. Lū.A.KIN ḫa-an-tu ibid. 14:27; KUR-ša ne-ēḫ ša a-lak-šā la ḫa-an-tu 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 mard, “present,” lit.: slow (pronunciation), as gramm. term for Sumerian verbs, which use different stems for present and preterit — (a) wr. syll.: ẖu-úg ub = uḫ-ƙu-ṣu diš ḫa-am-tū gub = to stand, singular, preterit, su-[u]g = MIN MEŠ ma-rū-ū suger = same, plural, present NBGT II 5f.; di-du = ba-ba-šu-ḫa-am-tū ē = to bring, preterit, du = MIN MEŠ ma-rū-ū dū = same, plural, present ibid. 7f.; du-ka = qa-šu-ḫa-am-tū diš to speak, preterit, e = MIN ma-rū-ū e = same, present ibid. 9f.; ū-šu tu-šu = aššu diš ḫa-am-tū tu-šu = to sit, singular, preterit, ḫa-am-tu-an tuṣ = MIN MEŠ ma-rū-ū ma-rū-ū dū-rūn = same, plural, preterit and present ibid. 11f., and passim in vocabularies. Note ḫamāṭu said of a pronoun: an AN = ka-tu ḫa-am-tu ki an = you (acc. sing.), šu, suffixed form II/6 ii 3.


ḥamtu B (ḥanṭu); adj.; hot; SB*; cf. ḫaz-māṭu B.

nablu ḫa-am-tu the hot flame AKA 72:42, Tigl. 1; ina namsari (wr. gīn. AN.BAR) ḫa-an-šī by the flaming sword Streck Asb. 32:125; he shall offer uṣu šu-me-e ḫa-an-tu-tu hot roasted meats RA 66:24.

*ḥamṭitu (ḥanṭitu); s.; (mng. unkn.); NB.*


ḥamū A s.; (a garment); syn. list*.

ẖa-mu-ū = šu-ba-tu Malku VI 33.

ḥamū B s.; (a water basin used in the cult); SB*.

ẖa-ma-ku-nu apsū niknakakkunu šamē šu- ḫa- ḫa-an-ṭu the nether world is your basin, the sky of Anu is your censer KAR 25 ii 16, rel.
(a) active: [hù-um] gen ud. gìn (òm) mu.un.da.ru.uš : amélú mutallik kíma úmu iš-mu-šu they (his ailments) have paralyzed man like the "storm" CT 16 24:10f., SBr.; [lù.u] (òùíòùùù), lu pàp. hàl.la gaba.ri.àni ba.an.gar ud. gìn x mu.un.da.ru.uš : ana amélú mutallikí meñrís šakinña kíma úme iš-me-šu confronting the wandering man like the "storm", she has paralyzed him CT 17 19 i 14, SBr.; [hùm] man dum-man-ni I whom "anything evil" has put in a state of paralysis (and) weeping LKA 90 i 16 (for reading, cf. ZA 43 266), cf. du.un-ma-am-ni ì-hù-un-ma-am-ní LKA 85 r. 12 and KAR 267:21.

(b) passive: [hùm] màti gëtì sammi šakin ... [hùm] man dum-man-ni I whom "anything evil" has put in a state of paralysis (and) weeping LKA 90 i 16 (for reading, cf. ZA 43 266), cf. du.un-ma-am-ni ì-hù-un-ma-am-ní LKA 85 r. 12 and KAR 267:21.

(2) to rely (upon a god): mâtâti gabbì ana pànnì šàrri bêlîjìa hà-mù-ù all the lands rely upon the king my lord ABL 418 r. 13, NA; ana àðè šàrri bêlîjìa ul hà-ma-kwù-ù do I not rely upon the oaths (sworn to) the king my lord? ABL 202 r. 9, NA.

(2) hàmû, to give confidence; lu màdu i̊nà libbi ú-ùa-am-ùe-ka through this he (the god, cf. line 6) will give you great confidence YOS 3 90:9, NB let.; i̊nà libbi ú-ùa-am-ùka they (the gods, cf. line 12) will give you confidence CT 22 194:17, NB let.; hà-tam-mu-ni we have confidence (incipit of a hymn) KAR 141 r. 9, NA rel.

hamû C (hàbû): v.?; (mgn. unkn.); lex.*

du.bù.ul = hà-mu-ù Erimhuš V 103 (in group with ir-ru-am and ģa-a-bu); a.du.bù.ul = hà-bu-x-ùm Kagal E Part 2; 7; x-[x-x] = [hà-mu-ù] (perhaps a different hàmû) Malku VIII 76.

hamû see hàwû.
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*hamuftu

himu
hamu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

hamfidu adj.; desirable; EA*; WSem.
gloss.
u japu // ha-mu-du Sa sapir itu Sarri beli
la nadin jai but (something) beautiful (explained by h., "desirable") which was sent by
the king, my lord, has not been given to me

[di-ri] [DmR]' = a-mu, ha-a-m[u Ad x] Diri I
41f.; [DIRI] = [a]-mu-um, [ha]-mu-um Proto-

Diri 16f.

Possibly a variant of dmu, "raft."
hamui s. plurale tantum; litter of leaves,
reed, etc.; OB, SB.
a-an

AN = ha-mu-[u/um]

EA 138:126 (let. of Rib-Addi).

MSL 2 131 vi 50

hamuk
NB*.

(Proto-Ea 134); an = ha-a-mu Izi V 180; an.ba
= ha-a-mu, ki.ba =hu-sa-bu, an.ba.GL = ha-amu, ki.ba. GU = hu-sa-bu Erimhu II 189-192;
[e] [A] = ha-a-mu, hu-sa-bu A III/3:168f.; u

royal garden).
Thompson DAB 79.

hamullu

40 shekels (for) an iron h. YOS 6 121:12.
The restoration hamultu is equally possible.
hamultu see hamullu.

(a) in gen.: asum se
'u'ati
qadu ha-mi-'u
analibbu GN tabalim to transport that barley

hamuritu s.; (part of the human or animal
body); lex.*

together with its refuse to GN VAS 7 203:13,
OB let., cf. ibid. 23; ammenim ha-mi-ku-nu §a


ibagi§ la tu(text: ta)-Sa-ba-la-nim why do
you not send me whatever plant-litter you
as to the Eu-

hamussu s.; (a kind of tax, lit.: the fifth);
NA*; cf. hami§.
Sa reSe a matika ha-mu-su Sa GN memeni la
nasa none of the officials of your country has
been delivering the h.-tax of GN ABL 532:5;
ha-mu-su a-ta-sa I have delivered the h.-tax
ibid. 9; aid ha-mu-su ana dAllur la taddina
why did you not give the h.-tax to Ashur ?
ibid. 13; saknu ha-mu-su [la] nasa ina bit
ilanika [la] iddin the governor has not been
delivering the h.-tax, has not given it to the

phrates, miqtia usuh ha-mi-§a utbi Suteiri
dredge its silt, remove its vegetable litter, set
it in order!

LIH 4 r. 11, OB let.;

(or hamultu): s.; (a tool); NB*.

SMA.NA 10 GiN ha-mul-[lu/tu] §d AN.BAR

reeds are piercing (the ground) (it means) the field
is full of weeds (mng. obscure) A II/4:122; ha-mi
I/ hu-sa-bi // < // ) ha-mi // t // hu-sa-bi CT 41
31 r. 31, Alu Comm. (to CT 38 47:50, cited below).

YOS 2 2:10, OB let.;

(unidentified garden plant);

ha-mu-uk SAR CT 14 50:11 (list of plants in a

= ha-[(a-)mu] Nabnitu J 79; an.ba = [MIN] ibid.
80; [gi.ma.sa.ab x.x] = [ma-s]ab ha-a-mu basket (full) of h. Hh. IX 124; bu-ru U = sd GI
AL.BURtUT
eqlu ha-mi ma-li in (the expression),

have?

s.;

ina ri ina

ha-a-me tandl you sleep on the roof on (a bed
of) litter JRAS 1929 283 r. 16, SB inc.; Sum
ma ana bit ameli §ahi ha-mi ina piu na§i
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. gumma
§ahu ana bit ameli ha-mi ina pihu na§i CT 38 45:50;

anna hitfata gillatfa §a kima ha-me (var.:
-mi) tabkfma eliSunu ukabbis I have trodden
upon my sins, faults (and) crimes which

house of your gods ibid. r. 5.

hamu t u adv.; for the fifth time; SB*;
cf. hamiA.
I marched against Hanigalbat 5-te-Ju for

are scattered like litter Reiner Lipsur-Litanies
II 1 57' (in JNES 15), SB rel.

the fifth time KAH 2 84:61 and 98, Adn. II.

(b) in the idiom hamu u husabu: see sub
husoabu.
hdm, which after the OB period appears
only in literary texts, is clearly differentiated
from tibnu, "straw," and pi, "chaff," and
appears to be a synonym of husabu, although
the lex. texts seem to indicate that hiamu
refers to the upper part (an.ba) and husabu
(ki.ba) to the the stalks of grass, reeds, etc.

*hamutu num.; one-fifth; OB; pl. ham:
satu, han§atu, haSSatu; cf. hamiS.
igi.5.gal.la = ha-an-dc-a-tum (var. hab-d-atum) fifth (shares) Hh. I 331; igi.5.gl.la li.
uru4.a 1.ta. m lu. a. s.ga.ke4 u.ba.ab.te.ga:
i-na ha-an-ha-ti erreu mala bel eqli ilaqqi (at the
harvest) the owner of the field shall take one-fifth
of the shares (of the yield) per plower Ai. IV ii 37;
nig.kud.da igi.5.gl.la : miksi ha-an-.a-ti one-

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hamuștu

fifth share (of the yield) ibid. IV iii 6; zag. 5: [ha-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 ha-am-ša-at-ti on (a partnership yielding) one-fifth (shares) Ribat 3:5, OB; NÎG.KU.ḪA ha-mu-uš-ti (mng. uncert.) UET 5 232:1, OB.

(b) in datings (h. always appears in the sequence ha-muštu—warḫum—limum—period—month—year [i.e., eponymy]): ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN ITI.KAM Ša sarrātim limum qāṭe PN₂ ana ITI.3.KAM ıntaqqulu they will pay (the silver) in three months from (this) h.-period (named) after PN (of the month Ša sarrātim (in) the eponymy “in the hands” of PN₂, CCT 1 4:30, and passim; ıştu ha-[muš-
tim] ša PN ITI.KAM Mahḫur-ili limum PN₂ 1½ ǦIN.TA šibbam ana ITI.KAM ana manim uz̄ ḫubu they will pay interest monthly at the rate of 1½ shekel per mina from the h.-period (named) after PN (of) the month Mahḫur-ili (in) the eponymy of PN₂, BIN 6 238:9, and passim; (note:) ıştu ha-muš-
tim ša PN ITI.KAM Mahḫur-ili limum PN₂ 14 enē illik 14 days passed since the h.-period (named) after PN and PN₂ TCL 21 256:5; ıştu SAG ha-muš-tim ša PN ana 6 ITI.KAM ekawwiru they will negotiate six months after the first day of the h.-period (named) after PN BIN 4 147:21.

(c) in relation to the phases of the moon: ITI Ab-šarrāni šiltum šappattam ıllikku ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN DUMU PN₂ limum PN₂ maššuḫ kaspam ılliqi 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 h.-period (named) after PN, son of PN₂ (in) the eponymy of PN₂, the sailor OIP 27 56:23; ša 5 MA.NA kaspim ša 8 ha-am-ša-tim u ša-pa-tim 3 gir 15 šE šibbam alqi I have taken 3 šE 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 Kûltepe 651 (unpub., courtesy Balkan).

(d) referring to the future: ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN ana ša Nipas ısqaqal he will pay between (this) h.-period (named) after PN and (the festival) of (the god) Nipas CCT 1 60:5; ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN ana ITI.4.KAM for four months beginning with the h.-period (named) after PN CCT 1 3:45; adī ha-muš-tim nišaqqa we shall pay by the (beginning of the coming) h.-period BIN 6 77:22; ıştu ha-

hamsteru

s.; period of five days; OA; cf. hamīš.

(a) identification (current h.-periods or those of the immediate past are identified normally by the names of one or two officials): ıştu ha-muš-tim ša D-1-dī-Sü-in (from this) h.-period (named) after Idi-Sin BIN 6 245:20, and passim; ıştu ha-muš-tim ša Nara-am-zu ū Ha-na-nim BIN 4 146:16, and passim; (exceptionally:) ıştu ha-muš-tim ša ga-ši-im ša qāti PN from (this) h.-period of the kaššu-official which is “in the hands” of PN OIP 27 59:25, also CCT 1 5b:6 and 11b:5, TÇL 4 90:5, etc.; ana la 10 ūmī ha-muš-tim Ša ti-i-na-tim rābišum u PN ûṣūnum it is not (yet) ten days (since) the overseer and PN left at (the first) h.-period of the (Month of the Figs周期) TÇL 4 3:20; ha-muš-tim ša Tašmištum ... ša bab aṣtim in the h.-period of the (godess) Tashmit-of-the-Window-Opening Assur field photograph No. 4062 (unpub. hist. text from Assur, cf. Forrer RLA 1 235); (note:) inūmī talaqqiņni ha-muš-tim annakam ina lahs-sištum idi when you bring down there the (designation of the) h.-period in the record CCT 4 5b:20; (references to past h.-periods:) ūmūka 7 ha-am-ša-tum ıttalka your term became due seven h.-periods ago KTS 1a:13, cf. ūmūka 10 ha-am-ša-tum ētigu CCT 2 25:12; x silver ina ha-muš-tim ša PN u PN₂ PN₂ iṣqalam PN₂ has paid x silver in the h.-period (named) after PN and PN₂ CCT 1 26c:3, cf. BIN 6 141:6.

(b) in datings (h. always appears in the sequence ha-muštu—warḫum—limum—period—month—year [i.e., eponymy]): ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN ITI.KAM Ša sarrātim limum qāṭe PN₂ ana ITI.3.KAM ıntaqqulu they will pay (the silver) in three months from (this) h.-period (named) after PN (of the month Ša sarrātim (in) the eponymy “in the hands” of PN₂, CCT 1 4:30, and passim; ıştu ha-[muš-
tim] ša PN ITI.KAM Mahḫur-ili limum PN₂ 1½ ǦIN.TA šibbam ana ITI.KAM ana manim uz̄ ḫubu they will pay interest monthly at the rate of 1½ shekel per mina from the h.-period (named) after PN (of) the month Mahḫur-ili (in) the eponymy of PN₂, BIN 6 238:9, and passim; (note:) ıştu ha-muš-
tim ša PN ITI.KAM Mahḫur-ili limum PN₂ 14 enē illik 14 days passed since the h.-period (named) after PN and PN₂ TCL 21 256:5; ıştu SAG ha-muš-tim ša PN ana 6 ITI.KAM ekawwiru they will negotiate six months after the first day of the h.-period (named) after PN BIN 4 147:21.

(c) in relation to the phases of the moon: ITI Ab-šarrāni šiltum šappattam ıllikku ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN DUMU PN₂ limum PN₂ maššuḫ kaspam ılliqi 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 h.-period (named) after PN, son of PN₂ (in) the eponymy of PN₂, the sailor OIP 27 56:23; ša 5 MA.NA kaspim ša 8 ha-am-ša-tim u ša-pa-tim 3 gir 15 šE šibbam alqi I have taken 3 šE 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 Kûltepe 651 (unpub., courtesy Balkan).

(d) referring to the future: ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN ana ša Nipas ısqaqal he will pay between (this) h.-period (named) after PN and (the festival) of (the god) Nipas CCT 1 60:5; ıştu ha-muš-tim ša PN ana ITI.4.KAM for four months beginning with the h.-period (named) after PN CCT 1 3:45; adī ha-muš-tim nišaqqa we shall pay by the (beginning of the coming) h.-period BIN 6 77:22; ıştu ha-
μυ-τίμ ṣa PN ana ḫa-mu-ṣ-tim ṣa ḫillakan iṣaqqal he will pay (in the time) between the ḫ.-period (named) after PN and the ḫ.-period which follows (immediately) TuM 1 11c:8, 8; ḫa-am-ṣa-tim ḫillamman kasparum uṣebalum in four ḫ.-periods he will come and bring the silver MVAG 33 No. 269:13 (translitr. only); iṣṭu ḫa-am-ṣa-tim sa ḫillakan iṣaqqal he will pay in eleven ḫ.-periods from (the first of) the month MN MVAG 33 No. 63:9 (translitr. only).


The loans which state the due-dates in terms of ḫ.-periods mention from two (OIP 27 56:39) to fifty (CCT 1 5b:9, KTS 57e:6', BIN 6 80:37) ḫ.-periods; the length of the time involved, if the ḫ. 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 ḫ.-periods, possibly TuM 1 24d is such a list; cf. also the difficult text KTS 60b: ṣa PN ḫa-mu-ṣ-tum šūttumma lapit ṣa PN₂ ṣa PN₃ lapit ṣa PN₄ ḫa-tuṣum and ū ṣa PN₃ lapit 73 45 50 ḫa-muṣum for PN it is written down as his ḫ.-period, for PN₃ it is written down, for PN₄ it is written, for PN₃ as mine and for PN₄ it is written down, [...].

Except for the last reference, ḫ. is confined to the letters of Aziru, where it is always preceded by ina and written ḫa-mu-ṣiš.

ḫamuttu s.; (1) speed, (2) promptness; Mari, EA*; cf. ḫamāḫu A.

(1) speed: [x] GIS.GIGIR ṣa ḫa-mu-ṣ-tim x fast chariot(s) ARM 7 161:16.

(2) promptness: [a]-na ḫa-mu-ṣ-ti dan-nešma with great promptness EA 29:26 (let. of Tushratta), cf. ibid. 149.

ḫamūtu s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*.

sa-ka-a-lu = ḫa-mu-ṣ-tim.

ḫamūt adv.; (1) promptly, (2) previously; from OB on; cf. ḫamāḫu A.

(1) promptly: ḫa-mu-ṣ-ta ḫuṣramma dispatch to me promptly and [...]. BE 17 92:24, MB let.; tukaššadaḫšu ḫa-mu-ṣ-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 l 56; ḫa-mu-ṣ-ta-dā-ṣa[m] idin give quickly! RT 31 57:7, Nuzi let.

(2) previously: ḫumman ḫa-mu-ṣ-ta-ṣi šāṣumman ḫuṣramma I wished that a fire had consumed them (the dates) previously YOS 2 41:24, OB let.

ḫamuttiš adv.; immediately; EA*; cf. ḫamāḫu A.

annya ḫa-mu-ṣ-ta-ṣi išāmman ḫuṣramma inannahna ina ḫa-mu-ṣiš 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 — inannahna ḫa-mu-ṣiš û-pa-an-iššu (but) now I shall build it immediately EA 161:40, cf. EA 159:44; [uš-ši-ra] šābē ki-ma ḫa-[m]u-ṭiš release the troops immediately! EA 137:92.

Except for the last reference, ḫ. is confined to the letters of Aziru, where it is always preceded by ina and written ḫa-mu-ṣiš.

ḫanābu v.; (1) to grow abundantly, (2) to be radiant; MB, SB; I (ḫanub, ḫannub, ḫanib), I/3, II, II/3, III; cf. ḫanbu, ḫānibu, ḫanabatu, ḫanābu, ḫunnubu, muḫšanbu.

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hanābu

sig. SUD,SUD = han-na-bu, sig. DUL.DUL = MIN

(1) to grow abundantly — (a) said of vegetation: cf. hanābu ša še'îm cited above; šu h-nu-ub the trees luxuriantly Chiera SEM 117 r. iii 17, OB epic; kimu urqitu šešamu kimu Nisaba puquttu li-iḥ-nu-ub (text: -bi) let saltwater abound instead of vegetation, thistles instead of grain BBst. No. 7 ii 33, MB kud.; kajān ū-šah-na-bu gipărā the grasslands grew steadily and abundantly Streck Asb. 6:49; kimu MUL AN-e ina Gis sar ši-še-te i-ḥa-nu-bi [a Gis]. NU. UR.[MA] the pomegranates glow in the smiling garden like heavenly stars Iraq 14 42:50, Asn.; [ ... ] ina Gis sar r-iša-te uḥta-na-bi ki-ma Gis e-ri[ni] the ... -tree grows as high as the cedar in the joyous garden ibid. 52; pi-tu-ù be-ra-a-ti mu-ša[n]-i-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. hanābu ša pirtim in Antagall III 272, cited above; štiq pirtiku uḥ-ša-na-ba kimu Nisabo the locks of hair on his head grow abundantly like barley Gilg. I 37; tu-uḥ-ša-na-ba she has abundant (hair) Winecker Sammlung 2 67a iv 17, SB lit.

(c) said of clouds: [er]petum li-iḥ-[š]a-an-ni-ba [zunnun] 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 lašši ḥu-ša-un-bi revel (lit.: be abundant) in your desire! KAR 158 r. ii 52 (impcit of a song).

(2) to be radiant: štiq maššarti ša ʾSin u ʾŠamaš šarrūka li-ḥi-nu-ub let (O Ishtar) your splendor be radiant even when moon and sun are shining (lit.: together with the watch of 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.

hanakku s.; retainer(i) (designation of a class); EA*; WSem. lw.

lāmī ina maššarti ḫa-na-ku-u-ka in the garrison there are none of your retainers(!) Frozny Ta'anek pl. 3 6:8, let.

Albright, AFO 6 221 and BASOR 94 24 n. 87.

hanāmu v.; to bloom; OB; I (iḥnim, ʾiḥannim), I/3, II/2; cf. ḥanāmū.

simišša i-ḥa-an-i-na šihātum upon her features laughter blooms RA 22 170:10, OB lit.; [uḥ]-la-na-ša-su ešuša namābu mášrašu dūšu-pu kušu she is blooming with vitality, the sweetest glamor (and) attractiveness VAS 10 215:5, OB lit.

von Soden, ZA 44 37.

hanānābu s.; (a sweet fruit); OB*.

tābū elī ḥa-na-na-bi-i-ma ḫaššūrim (sweet-er than honey and wine) even sweeter than š. and apples CT 15 i 5, lit., cf. ḥa-na-na-bi-imma ibid. 7.

hanānu v.; to run, to flow; SB*; I, II; cf. ʾ unnunu.

hu-um LUM = ḥa-na-ša-lum to flow (referring to pus) ibid. 12).

ḫumma appašu ḥu-ša-un-un if his nose keeps running AJSL 35 156:34, SB physiogn. Kraus, AFO 11 227.

hanāpu A v.; to commit villainy; EA*; WSem. lw.; I (iḥnu); cf. ʾunnipu, ḥanāpu.

hanāpa ša ʾuḫ-šu-pu ana māḫḫiṯa the villainy they committed against me EA 288:8 (let. of Abdi-ḫepa).

hanāpu B v.; (mng. unkn.); OB*; I (iḥənəp), II/3.

tu-uḥ-ša-ni-ip 5 R 45 K. 253 i 34, gramm.


It is possible that some of the vocabulary passages quoted sub hanābu — such as
(hanäqu s.; suffocation; SB*; cf. hanäqu. mät ha-na-gi [imäkt] iballit [mi x kam] he will (eventually) die of suffocation, (but) has x years to live Kraus Texte 6:57, physiogn.

hanäqu v.; (1) to strangle, (2) to constric, compress, (3) to be annoyed; from OB on; I (ishnuq, ihanaq, haniq), I/2, I/3, II, 1/2, III, IV, 1/2; cf. hanäku s., häniqu, hänäqu adj., hànäqu s., häniqu, hänäqu, häniqu, häniqu, häniqu, häniqu, hänüqu, hänüqu, mahnuq.
gü.gid – ha-na-giq Isi F 111; [...] = [ha-na-qu], gü.[gid] = [MIN], gü.bu.i = [...]..

hanasu s.; (weeping or the like); lex.*

ha-na-su // bi-ki-tum VAT 17122*:6ₗ, unpub. comm. (courtesy Kocher).

day) they will place the neck-band of a worker upon Gobryas and PN in exactly this way!” YOS 7 128:18, NB.

(c) to wind tightly around the neck: ki gü-şi ta-ha-naq you wind (the magic necklace) tightly around(?) her (the pregnant woman’s) neck RA 18 162:13, Lamashṭu.

(2) to constric, compress (static only) —
(a) in med.: [summa la'd ur'usu ha-ni-q] if a baby’s windpipe is constricted Labat TDP 228:91, cf. [summa gü.ha-ra-su ha-ni-q] ibid. 84:28; if a baby’s intestines are compressed burra(Dûr!)-śu ha-ni-q and his anus is constricted ibid. 228:95.

(b) in ext., etc.: [summa rēš libbi qū[in] ha-ni-iq if a fiber constricts the epigastrum YOS 10 42 ii 36, OB ext.; [summa] eli'at libbim gım ha-ni-iq if a fiber constricts the top part of the heart ibid. i 38; [summa libbu puhs] ħurmu ha-ni-iq if the heart is contracted and constricted YOS 10 42 i 30, OB ext., cf. [summa libbum ha-ni-iq] ibid. 41 r. 73; [summa izbu kīmin ] = 2 [sag.dv.mes] 2-ā ha-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; [summa martum ha-an-qat u šabluat] if the gall bladder is choked off and dried out CT 31 26 r. 2; [summa ħa-ḥar (= ur'u'du) šēra e-dī-i ša ha-ni-q if the windpipe is covered with flesh and constricted Boissier Choix 1 70:9, SB ext.; [summa térānu šu-un-nu-gu [...] if the intestines are compressed ... ibid. 92:7, SB ext.; [summa gutrum(NA) riğissu ha-ni-iq if the incense-smoke, in its “emptiness” (i.e., when it flows free?) is constricted UCP 9 375:24, OB smoke omania.

(3) to be annoyed (hanäqu and mahnuq): šarru iššemməna ina muḫḫini ša-ha-an-na-aq the king will hear (this) and become annoyed with us CT 22 46:13, NB let.; šatammu ha-ni-iq the šatammu is annoyed YOS 3 116:24, NB let.; [iš]-ta-ah-na-qâ (context broken) PBS 1/2 16:12, MB let.; a-ki-ša ha-na-qu (mng. obscure) BIN 1 46:34, NB let.

UnnAGR, ZA 31 46f., (to mng. 3); Poebel, Afo 9 269 n. 58 (to Sum. Luḫ.dil); Holma, Or. NS 13 112 n. 2.

hanäsu s.; (weeping or the like); lex.*

ha-na-su ši bi-ki-sum VAT 17122*:6ₗ, unpub. comm. (courtesy Köcher).
\(\text{ḥanāṣu}\)

\(\text{ḥanāṣu}\) v.; (1) to rub (said of male animals, as part of the sexual act), (2) \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) same mng., to rub a part of the body; from MB on; I (\(\text{iḥannīš}\)).

\(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) same mng., to rub a part of the body: \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) inu \(\text{ḥa-an-ni-ις}\) \(\text{ις}\?\)-ma] lītta lā ušarrī if a bull rubs itself against (the cow) but does not inseminate the cow \(\text{Izbu}\) Comm. 488.

(2) \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) same mng., to rub a part of the body — (a) to rub (said of male animals, as part of the sexual act): \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) bāšū ana immere \(\text{u-ḥa-an-ni-ις}\) if a pig rubs itself against a sheep \(\text{CT}\) 29 26:15, SB Alu; \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) immere ana kalbi \(\text{u-ḥa-an-ni-ις}\) if a sheep rubs itself against a dog ibid. 17, cf. \(\text{CT}\) 40 33:8 and TCL 6 8:7 (donkey with bull), \(\text{CT}\) 29 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: \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) ṣapṭīšu ana elēnu \(\text{u-ḥa-an-na-aς}\) imāt if he keeps rubbing his lips upwards he will die \(\text{PBS}\) 2/2 104:4, MB diagn., cf. Labat TDP 58:26; \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) ṣamuṣu \(\text{u-ḥa-an-na-aς}\) if he keeps rubbing his nose \(\text{AJSJ}\) 35 156:35 (\(\text{= AFO}\) 11 223:36), physioign., also K.11716+(unpub.), physioign.; \(\text{ḥunnuṣu}\) usuk immitišu \(\text{u-ḥa-na-aς}\) if . . . he keeps rubbing his right cheek \(\text{KAR}\) 400 r. 5, physioign.; Gī gūbirdū \(\text{u-ḥa-na-aς}\) (if) he keeps rubbing his left eye ibid. 8; if a man’s . . . hands and feet become tumefied \(\text{(ittanaḵgaṭu)}\) u ana qaqqaru \(\text{u-ḥa-na-aς}\) and he rubs (them) against the ground (this means the ardat-liš has seized him) Labat TDP 80:13.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 37f.; Kraus, AFO 11 227f.; Holma, OLZ 1938 23 n. 4.

\(\text{ḥanāṣu}\) A v.; to submit; NA*; I, 1/2; cf. \(\text{ḥanūšu}\) adj.

\(\text{ḥandašpiru}\) ni the cities GN and GN₂ have (now) submitted to the command of the king, my lord, the cities which in the days of RN were not submissive \(\text{ABL}\) 246:9, 12.

See also \(\text{kanašu}\).

\(\text{ḥanāṣu}\) B v.; (mng. unkn.); OAkk.*; I (\(\text{iḥannīš}\)).

inū \(\text{Narām-Sin . . . kibratu[m]}\) arba’um ištēniš i-\(\text{ḥa-ni-su-ma}\) imūrūnūm 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 \(\text{ihḫanišu}\) (for \(\text{iḫḫanšu}\)), “have been subdued.”

\(\text{ḥanatu}\) s.; (a profession); Nuži*.

\(\text{PX}\) LŪ \(\text{ḥa-na-ti}\) (among persons designated by their professions) \(\text{HSS}\) 14 593:51.

Connect perhaps with \(\text{ḥanādiu}\) adj.

\(\text{ḥanbu}\) adj.; luxuriant (in the physiological sense); syn. list*; cf. \(\text{ḥanābu}\).

du-\(\text{u-tu}\) - (\(\text{x}\})-\(\text{rī}\) \(\text{ḥa-an-bu}\) bloom of health - luxuriant . . . \(\text{Malku}\) III 201 (followed by \(\text{ḥanabu}\)).

\(\text{ḥandabillu}\) s.; (1) (a kind of stone), (2) (a kind of brier); lex.*

\(\text{ḥandašpiru}\) (\(\text{ḥandašpiru}\), \(\text{ḥandaštu}\)): s.; (a plant of the brier group); lex.*
handapsuru

Diri II 249 (in group with baltu, hitu, sahmatu and za'tu); di-iṣ
NM = ha-an-da-a-pu-ri / za-'tu[i] ša-niš ha-an-da-
bi-tu / su-tu / tu-ub-[x] ša-niš bi-šu-tu / bal-tum
ša-maš-tu / tu-[x] h. (explanation: za'tu or
handabillu, sutu (explanation: tu[i] or šišatu,
baltu, sahmatu, tu[i]... A VIII/3:10-12; the
school tablet BM 56055 (unpub.) has ha-an-da-
tum, probably a mistake; TUN.dil.la, giš-te-šum
= ha-an-da-a-pu-ri Nabnitu XXII 140f.

See also handabillu.

handapsuru see handapsiru.

handastu see handapsiru.

handu (handu, ħandu): s.; reed pulp; SB*;
wr. syll. and GIš.ÂGI. 

GIŠ.ÂGI ha-an-zu-a-šlu-umu = ha-an-su-ú (var.: ha-an-
du[a][-u]) Hh. VIII 162; GIš.ÂGI = ha-an-du-ú
= bi-ši-bi-ši ša ši-bi GIŠ.ÂGI Hg. B II 230; an-
zu-ub GIš.ÂGI = ha-an-du-ú Dirì IV 234; 23škul
= ha-an-zu-ú Hg. B 245 A.

ha-an-zu-a ša lišša qan lišša tišša-qeš you
take pulp from the heart of sweet cane AMT
37.1-5; ina GIš.ÂGI ina muḫḫi tu-ša-qa-ma
[...] you apply(?) it in reed pulp upon (the
lips) and... AMT 23.10-6.

handübu s. fem.; (part of the lock); SB,
NB*.

Summa ha-an-duḫ šamē ippaṭiṣr if the šu
of the sky becomes loose AFO 14 pl. 16 r. 9, SB
astrol.; Summa ha-an-duḫ šamē šalpat if the šu
of the sky is pulled out ibid. r. 12 (followed by
Summa šikkat šamē inuša if the bolt of the sky
shakes); 10 Giš.ÂBABBAR KILLAL šik-kat-
tum šeš-ú ha-an-duḫ ten shokets of silver
(being) the weight of bolts and (one) šu. Camb.
297:3; 2 MANA 52 Giš [Kiš.ÂBABBAR] KILLAL
32 ha-an-du-u-bu (mentioned beside 8 hars-
gullu, 4 pingu) 172 shokets of silver, the
weight of 32 šu. Nbk. 451:2; 40 ha-an-duḫ
Kiš.ÂBABBAR ša DN (beside 6 šargullu, 8 pingu)
AnOr 9 6:8, cf. ibid. 11 (16 šu. and 4 šargullu, 4
pingu) and 13 (80 šu. and 16 šargullu, 16 pingu);
Kiš.ÂBABBAR ana gu-[ha-al-šu] u(!) ha-an-du-ú-
537:6.

Hardly a word for “key” (although Sum.
*handu, “may it open,” speaks in favor
of this assumption), rather a small but
essential part of the lock. Possibly to be con-
connected with ḫinūdštū, ḫidūḫḫu and ḫanātū.

handûru s.; (mng. unk.); NA, SB*.

(a) (popular) name of a city gate of Nine-
veh: abul ha-an-du-u-ri CT 26 32 viii 3 (= OIP
2 113), Senn.

(b) obscure: [a]-šar ti-[a]-ru ina ha-an-du-
ri-hū ú-[...] CT 22 pl. 48 r. 24, SB mappa mundi.
Connect perhaps with handûru.

(Weidner, BoSt 68 90 n. 1)

handuttu s.; (a designation of the female
genitals); lex.*

uzu.diš.ur = ha-[a]-du-ut-tu Hh. XV 17;
B IV 24; [...] – ha-an-du-tum, [...] = MIN K.9893
(unplaced fragm. of Hh. XV) 3f. (between ūrum and
lipūštum, which also refer to the female genitals).

Holma Körperteile 102, and OLE 1930 161f.;
Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 37 n. 1.

handûtu s.; (mng. unk.); OB Alalakh*.

Siṭat ša ha-an-du-ti ina qatikuma iṣqūd-nim
the balance of the barley of/for... they
entrusted to him Wiseman Alalakh 119:8 (=
JC 8 10).

bangaraukku s. (?); (mng. unk.); NA*.

RN aplu kenu mār Ninil ha-an-ga(-)ru(-)ak-
ku ina gāṭēja nakrēka uqatta Esarhaddon,
legitimate heir, son of Ninil, .... I will ex-
terminate your enemies with my own hands
4R iv 47, oracle.

Reading quite uncertain (possibly hanga
ru'akkû or ḫangaru akkû).

ẖanī in DIŠ-ẖānī (rdg. uncert., perhaps
dišẖānī or došẖānī): s. plural tantum; (part
of the animal body); NA*; wr. always diš-
ẖa(-a)-nu.

Uzu ẖis-ẖa-ṇi 2R 44 No. 3 r(1) 2 (coll.)
(between iṣṭī inunī and bitānītu) (NA Practical
Vocabulary).

Uzu ẖis-ẖanī Uzu bit-a-ni-tū(!) mešša GUD.
Nītā ... (and) inside (cuts) of a bull Ebeling
(as share of the bēl pāštī in a dedication deed);
[Uzu sa]-qa [Uzu ši-ẖa-ṇi [Uzu bit-a-nī]-
∩tī ša pān 4лежur cooking meat, ... inside
(cuts) which are (served) before DN ABL
1221:7; (among the ginā-offerings to Ashur,
listed between *imittu* and *ishi imitti* :) UZU ZAG DIŠ-ḫa-a-ni ADD 1004:2; UZU DIŠ-ḫa-ni ibid. 1006:2 and 1016:2; (without UZU:) ADD 1010:1, cf. ibid. 1005:1, ibid. 1018:1, ibid. 1020:2. Note: UZU PA.MEŠ DIŠ-ḫa-a-ni UZU bit-a-ni-qi-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 bitānitu) of beef rather than to the ribs of the animal (termed in these texts UZU TIMEŠ).

(Ebeling Stiftungen p. 17).

*ḫaniḥḥe* see *hanu* adj.

ḫānibū adj.; productive, bearing (said of a tree); lex.*; cf. ḥānābu.

giš.gurun – tiš ᵐ-ha-ni-bu Hh. III 522 (grouped with ēbu and ḫērānu), also Antagal III 274.

ḫāniqalbatū adj.; native of Hanigalbat (techn. term for a member of the chariot team); lex.*

lā.ki.zu.u = taš-lī-šu(!) = ḫa-ne-gal-<ba>-tum groom = third on the chariot = native of Hanigalbat Hg. B IV 145.

Since taššīṣu is a late word, one expects kisū – ḥāniqalbatū = taššīṣu; it is therefore likely that the word in the second column belongs in the third.

ḫāniḥbalatu s.; citizenship of, or social status as a native of, Hanigalbat; MB Alalakh*.

ina pānī Šauškatar karri PN aššu ḫa-ni-gal-ba-tu-ti-šu itti Nikmepa dīna ṣipāt PN brought a case against Nikmepa before Sauschatar, the king, concerning his status as a Hanigalbataean Wiseman Alalakh 13:4.

S. Smith, Antiquaries Journal 19 41f.

ḫāṇīqu s.; strangler; SB*; cf. ḥānāqu.

ḫāmma ina lī ḫa-ni-qu maʾduʾ if strangers are numerous in a city CT 38 5:109, Alu.

ḫānīkku s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

hanpu

hanpu s.; villainy; EA*; WSem. lw.; cf. hanpu A.

ha-an-pa ša ἰννυπο ἀνα μὐḫḫiṯa the villainy they committed against me EA 288:7 (let. of Abdi-Ḥepe).


1-la NA4 ba-ar-ak-tum ul-tu KU.KU.RA Gū-ia la ha-an-q[a]-tum ki-ḫa-šu-ū one baraqtu-stone ..... from the cord of my neckband ..... (mgŋ. obscure, cf. also sub hanqu mng. 1b) YOS 7 61:10, NB.

hanquatu s,(?) pl.; (an oil or oily substance); syn. list.*

bi-qita-tum = ha-an-ɡu-la-tum, li-pu-ū bīṣiltu oil = ḫš., tallow Malku II 245f. (in the preceding line bīṣiltu is equated with kirat šammī, “pot of oil”).

hanṣu see hanṣu.

hanṣu see hanṣu.

hanṣabu see ḫassabu.

hanṣatu s. plurale tantum; (part of the human body, possibly waist); syn. list.*


hanṣā (ḥaṣṣā): 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-di-sa-a (var. ha-an-sa-a) Sb I 187, also Ea II 175, A II/4:201; kin-gu-si-lu 50 = ha-an-q[a]-lu-qil A II/4:205, also A I/8:233; giš.ma 50 gur = e-lep ha-an-sa-a a boat of 50 gur (loading capacity) Hh. IV 355.

(1) fifty: ha-sa-a (var. ha-di-sa-a) šumušu his fifty names En, el. VI 121; 50.A.AN (var. ha-an-sa-a) šumušu ibid. VII 144, with commentary: 50 = ha-an-sa-a, 50 = ḫe (i.e., Enlil) CT 13 32 r. 12; (note:) İ.İ.İ.İ 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): naṣur 91 LÜ.GAL.50.MEŠ ša ulumi ḫa harri ša PN 1 ME 50.A.AN qapparu šabūma adi muḫḫi

hanṣā in rab-ḥansū s.; commander of a contingent of 50 soldiers; NA, NB; wr. (LÜ).GAL.50 and LÜ.GAL.50-ū (VAS 6 93.5 and 6); cf. ḫamīš.

(a) in NA: LÜ.GAL.50-ia šu ša LÜ Gurrajā URU Meturnaḫa my commander-of-fifty (of the contingent composed of) Gurraeans and (the inhabitants) of the town Meturna ABL 251:4; LÜ.GAL.50 ḫamīšu issi šāḫšu this commander-of-fifty with his soldiers ibid. 15, and passim in this letter; PN.LÜ.GAL.50 and LÜ.GAL.50-ia (VAS 6 93.5 and 6).

(b) in NB: LÜ.GAL.50.MEŠ ina panišunu śabē mātiḫu abkutu u ṣabîtu šullimšunu 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 kurmati u šipāti ša la PN u PN₂ LÜ.GAL.50-ū ana LÜ. GAL.10-ti MEŠ iaddin 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.; LÜ.GAL.50.MEŠ ša pāni RN commanders-of-fifty who are under Merodachbaladan, king of Babylon AnOr 91:1, cf. naṣur 91 LÜ.GAL.50.MEŠ ibid. 96, also BIN 140:30 (referring to work to be performed), TuM 2-3 212:4 (collection of ụlu-tax).

Schroeder, OLZ 1920 156.

hanṣu (ḥaṣṣu): adj.; humble; NA, SB*; cf. hanṣā A.
**Hanșu**

*dingir* *sag.sukud.da* *mu.un.gam da.*

**Hanu**

*ba.an-hi-bi* *c-ša-šu* *ilu* *rimû* *sa-šip* *haš-šu* *hâtin enâ* *merciful god who raises up the humble and protects the weak* 4R 19 No. 2:39, SB rel.

**Uru** Mumsaja ibašši la *ha-an-šu-ti* there are insubordinate (people) among the natives of GN ABL 246 r. 12, NA.

**Hanșu** *(hanzu, hanșu):* num.; one-fifth; 

NB*; cf. *hâṃšiš.*

*ha-an-šu* *zittu* one-fifth portion VAS 3 121:14, also VAS 5 115:6; *ha-an-šu* (of the field) TCL 13 234:12, 14, 19 and 23; *kal-šu* *ina* *ha-an-šu* one-third of one-fifth ibid. 21 and 23; *ha-an-za* *ina* *sittâ* *qâlti*i *ša* *tim*i one-fifth of two-thirds of a day VAS 15 11:11 and 18; 2 *ha-an-šu* *ša* *ñmu* two-fifths of a day BRM 2 36:5; *ha-an-su* *ša* *ñmu* ibid. 47:5; 4 *ha-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.

**Hanșu** see *hanșu*.

**Hanțiš adv.;** quickly, immediately, suddenly; from OB on; cf. *hâṃmiš A.*

(a) quickly: *ha-an-tiš* *śùbilam* send me quickly! VAS 16 78:15, OB let.; *ḥ[a-a]-n-[tiš] [šILÀḪI.]A* ... *simulamma* ... *śùbilam* gather and bring the lambs quickly (restoration doubtful) LIH 82:14, OB let.; *ha-an-tiš* *lîlqûni* let them quickly take BE 17 80:13, MB let.; *ina* *uggat* *lîbbiṣa* artakab *ha-an-tiš* with anger in my heart I quickly mounted (the chariot) OIP 2 182 v 71, Senn.; *ha-an-tiš* PN *nubattâ* *lu* *îbata* *lîkṣud* let PN get here quickly, without making an overnight stop BIN 1 31:8, NB let.; *ha-an-tiš* *ha-an-tiš* *u* *ha-an-tiš* *sidîtî* šurkibi very, very quickly load my supplies (on the donkey) BIN 1 61:10, NB let.; *ha-an-tiš* *nashša* (text) quickly excerpted KAR 186 r. 45, cf. ibid. 187 r. 15, and passim; *ana* *sâbat* *epeši* PN ... *ha-an-tiš* *issu[š]* PN ... excerpted (it) quickly for the performance KAR 157 r. 42; *ana* *ṭubbiššu* *ha-an-tiš* *zi-ha* KAR 321 r. 16, replaced by surri *riš* *išur* BRM 4 18:28.

(b) immediately: *ha-an-tiš* *lîkkîsa* *naps* šassu let him immediately cut (short) his life BBSt. No. 6 ii 57, MB kud.; may Nabû *ha-an-tiš* BE put to death immediately (anyone who carries off this tablet) KAR 177 iv 48, colophon; *ha-an-tiš* *imât* he will shortly die Labat TDP 8:18.

(c) suddenly: *ha-an-tiš* *ipparrar* he will suddenly be annihilated BRM 4 22:23, NB physogn.; *ha-an-tiš* *ižiqamma* suddenly (the wind) started to blow and ... GIG. XI 109; *ha-an-tiš* *talatgannina* suddenly you touched me and ... ibid. 221.

**Hanțu** see *hanțu*.

**Hanțțu** see *hanțțu*.

**Hanû** *(fem. pl. hanâtu, as lw. in Hurr. ha-niâhhe):* 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) *HA.NA* 

udu.nam.en.na = *ha-nu-ù* excellent sheep = Hana (sheep) Hh. XIII 73; *[SAL.A.SAR nam.en.na] = ha-nu-ù* excellent kid = Hana (kid) ibid. 265; sig. *Ḫ颊.a.na* = *šu-tum* (i.e., *hanđu*) Hh. XIX 87; *tûg.gAR.gAR* *Ḫ颊.a.na* = *ha-nu-ù* tapša-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 *ha-nu-ù* ARM 2 79:13, and passim; nas *wâm* *ša* LÚ *HA.NA.MEŠ* the camp of the Hana people ARM 3 15:11, cf. *HA.NA* *ša* *nawêm* ARM 1 6:26, and passim; *HA.NA* *MEŠ* ARM 1 37:37, and passim; cf. ARM 15 92 and 124f. for additional references.

(b) in MB Alalakh: 1-en LÚ ša KUR Mi-ta-an-ni *ha-ni-ah-hê* one native of Mitanni, of the Hana class Wiseman Alalakh 135:12 (= JCS 8 10); *mârē ektudu haniahha* (in census list among sêbe namê people living outside of villages and towns) Wiseman Alalakh 143:24 (translitt. only), cf. ibid. 148 (translitt. only) and 152 (translitt. only); 15 *MEŠ-ti* *ha-ni-ah-hê* 15 houses of (soldiers of) the Hana class ibid. 198:45 (translitt. only); *ŠT.NIGIN* 261 & *hu-upšu* [x] + 8 *ha-ni-ia-hu* [x] & *šu-zu-bu* altogether 261 houses belong to (individuals of the class called) *hupšu*, 18 houses of (individuals of the class) Hana, x houses of the exempted (lit.: "saved persons") ibid. 180:17,
For a possible Egyptian etymology see Lambdin, Or. NS 22 364f.

hanzabtu see hazzabtu.

hanzibatu see hazzabatu.

hanziru see hāziru.

hanzizitu (hāzizītu): (1) (a green winged insect), (2) (a bird); SB*

num.sīg.sīg = u-zu - ha-an-zi-zi-tū
green fly = the little one which nibbles = h. Hg. A II 291; num.zu.ra.sīg = u-zu - [ha-an-zi-zi-tū] flying fly = the little one which nibbles = h. Hg. B III iv 7; u-zu - ha-an-zi-zi-tū
cf. ibid. 41:36, with dupl. ku-zu - ha-an-zi-zi-tū - pi-laq Istar VAT 13766 (= unpub.)

num.kazi = pi-laq Istar Landsberger Fauna 44:7, also Practical Vocabulary Assur 426a;

num.kazi-zi-tū = giš-il, Istar Landsberger Fauna 41:37; ku.zu.mušen - ha-an-zi-zi-tū - pi-laq-qi Istar 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 ha]-an-zi-zi-tum mušen ki.mīn if a bird ditto (= enters the house of a man) CT 41 7:52, Au; ina ḫul ha-an-zi-zi-tū mušen against the evil (omen caused by) a 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.

hanzu s.; goat; syn. list*; WŠem. lw.

[ha]-an-zu = e-n-zu (var. = [el]-en-zu) Malku V 36.

hanzu see hānzu.

hanzū see hāndū.

hapādu s.; (a profession or title); EA*; Egyptian(?) word.

PN ĥa-pa-du ina kur Amurri šū PN, the šū, is in Amurru EA 162:77 (let. from Egypt).

*hapālu s.; (a container); NA*; only pl. attested.

3 hā-pa-la-tu (among other containers) KAV 118:6.

hanū

cf. ibid. 187 r. 4'; ĥa-ni-a-ḫu ibid. 226:7; cf. hani[a]hu (summed up with hupšena as mārē šābē and contrasted with persons of the ēlēna 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; ūgula ḫa-ni-a huma ibid. 56:47.

(c) in LB: ī[l]u.ērim ha-ne-e ī[l]u.ērim meš-šū the Hana men, his soldiers CT 37 22:6, chronicle; [lū] ha-ni-i ṣa šurr u dunnūn maṣṣatī ... the Hana men whom the king ... to reinforce the guard posts BHT pl. 15:18, chronicle.

(2) coming from Hana (as designation of a breed of sheep and goats, a quality of wool and garments): cf. above.

For mng. 1, cf. S. Smith, BHT 146.

hanū (henū): v.; to plead; OB, EA, Nuzi*; I (OB: ihni, ihanni — Nuzi: eḫēnu [first person]), 1/2.

[x.x] x.nu = ḫa-nu-ua Antagal K 23' (in group with gaššu, lušu and ni'd).

ištu iti.2.kam ana mahrika ša[par]am i-ḫa-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 u₄.udu./.la (wa-a)-lā-ram aḫ-ni-ma umma anākuma u₄.udu./l.a im-ti-dā (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.; aḫšum 2 ud.u meš ... ana PN e-ḫe-ên-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 aḫ-ta-ni šāb[ē] [anna naṣarīši] i u anu ituilibī 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.

hanēnu s.; (mng. uncert.); EA*; Egyptian word(?)

1 ĥa-nu-u-nu šaḥē ṣa [kaspi] tamīlā one hā-ḫu rhyton(?) (in the form of) a pig, whose incrustation is of silver EA 14 ii 52 (let. from Egypt).
hapalu v.; to perform an obligation; NB*. 
PN PN₂ u PN₃ ana mārātu . . . ilqi PN₂ u PN₃ īlki ša šarrī ru-u ittī aḫāmeš i-ha-pa-[i]-a(-z]) PN has adopted PN₂ and PN₃; PN₃ and PN₃ will jointly perform . . . the feudal service of the king VAS 6 188:14.

Possibly free variant of apālu.

hapāpu v.; to wash; NB*; Aram. 1w.

hapalu v.; to perform an obligation; NB*. 
PN PN₂ u PN₃ ana mārātu . . . ilqi PN₂ u PN₃ īlki ša šarrī ru-u ittī aḫāmeš i-ha-pa-[i]-a(-z]) PN has adopted PN₂ and PN₃; PN₃ and PN₃ will jointly perform . . . the feudal service of the king VAS 6 188:14.

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Possibly free variant of apālu.

hapipraja (hapiraja): adj.; (belonging to the class of the hapipraja); MB*; cf. hapipraja.

PN ha-pi-ra-a-a 4R 34 No. 2 K.212:5 and dupl. JRAS 1904 415:11; Ha-pi-ra-a-a (as personal name) BE 1 149 i 22, Marduk-aḫḫē-ibira kud. 

hapiru (hapiru): s.; (a social class); from OA and OB on; foreign (prob. WSem.) word; as lw. habiri in Hitt. (passim) and Luwian (KUB 35 45 ii 3, etc.); pl. habiratu (only Nuzi JEN 453:11, HSS 14 93:6); wr. syll. and (LÚ) SA.GAZ (for variants cf. below); cf. hapipraja.

(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 ME 35:8, let.; (in MB texts from Alalakh:) ERIM.MEŠ LÚ.SA.GAZ Smith Idrimi 27, also Wisseman Alalakh 184:5, 198:48, 226:2, 250:2; Ž.Ú. LÚ.SA.GAZ ibid. 183:5; ERIM.MEŠ LÚ.SA.GAZ EN.GIŠ.

(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; SA.GAZ MRS 6 pl. 5 RS 11 790:7; LÚ.SA.GAZ MRS 6 pl. 101 RS 15 109:54; LÚ.MEŠ SA.GAZ-RU(!) MRS 6 pl. 39 RS 16 03:5; LÚ.SA.GAZ AA Z MEŠ EA 318:11; SA.GAZ.KI EA 215:15, also EA 298:27.

(c) wr. syll. (normal writings): (in OA texts:) a-wi-li ha-bi,-ri ša ṭallim OIP 27 5:9; (in OB texts:) ŪKU.UŠ.MEŠ LÚ ha-bi-ri RA 12 115:3; (in Mari:) ša-ib-im ha-bi-ri ARM 2 131:13; LÚ.MEŠ Jamutbalaju ha-bi-ri A 2930:13 (Dossin apud Bottéro op. cit. 19), LÚ.MEŠ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23); (in MB Alalakh:) LÚ ha-bi-ru passim (cf. ibid. 19-23).
**hapnu**

Bottéro op. cit. 122); (in Amarna:) Lt(,MEŠ) ha-bi-ri/ru EA 286:19, also EA 287:31, 288:38, 290:13 and 23 (all wr. by Abdi-Hepa); (in Nuzi:) PN LŪ ha-bi-ru ša māt Aššur JEN 458:1; PN LŪ ha-bi-ru(m) ša māt Akkadı JEN 455:2 and 8, also HSS 14 46;19; PN LŪ ha-bi-ru(m) JEN 448:2, also JEN 454:1, JEN 461:2, HSS 14 176:9; 1 LŪ ha-bi-ru ... 1 LŪ KI.MIN parkullu 1 SAL KI.MIN, etc. JEN 450:1f.; PN SAL ha-bi-ri JEN 465:2.

(d) wr. syll. (unusual writings): DINGIR. MEŠ ha-ab-bi-ri KBo 5 9 iv 12 (Hitt.); ERIM. MEŠ ha-'bi-ru Wiseman Alalakh 58:29, OB; ha-bi-ru KI MDP 28 511:2, Elam; LI.ME ha-bi-ri KI EA 289:2; ana LU.ME ha-bi-ri-e HSS 15 237:3 and 11.

(e) as personal name: Ha-bi-rum LŪ Su-hi-im A 2523 (Mari, Nougayrol apud Bottero op. cit. 24); Ha-bi-ri (genitive) A 2734 (Mari, ibid.); Ha-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-Hepa. In MB Alalakh, Bogh. and Ras Shamra it alternates with the syll. writing. In Sum. literary texts (and in MLC 109:6, cf. Goetzte apud Bottéro op. cit. 5) SAG.GAZ ... AG.A and LŪ.SA.GAZ mean "to murder" and "murderer," respectively; for the vocabulary passages and references in the Akk. omen literature, however, see sub habbātu. For bibliographic use and a most extensive discussion of all known references, cf. Jean Bottéro Le Probleme des Ḥabiru à la 4e Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale (= Cahiers de la Societe Asiatique 12), Paris 1954; also M. Greenberg The Ḥab/piru (= AOS 39), New Haven 1955.

**ḥapnu**

(Bezold Glossar 125a); to be read ḥabānu (4R 61 vi 45); see sub ḥabānu.

ḥapparru see apparrā.

ḥappu adj.; bitter, stinking; NA*.


minū LŪ ḥap-pu an-[ni-u] what is(?) this stinking man? (context obscure) ABL 1002 r. 13.

See šimḥappu.

ḥappu see ḥābu B.

ḥapsi s.; (arm, force); EA*; WSem. gloss. ina ḫunnī zāg ḥa-ḥep-šē with the power of his arm/force EA 147:12 (let. of the king of Tyre), cf. ibid. 54 and 64.

Albright, JPOS 4 169ff.; Christian, OLZ 1925 419.

ḥaptaranu see ḥaptaranu.

ḥaptaranu (ḥaptaranu): adj.; (referring to horses); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. ḥaphe.

I ANŠE.KUR.RA SAL ṣalmu zilukanu ḥa-ḥap-ta-ra-an-nu MU 5 one mare, black, ...., ḥaptaranu, five years (old) HSS 15 104:18; 1 ANŠE.KUR.RA atānu MU 5 ḥa-ḥap-ta-ra-ma-an-nu ibid. 6; 1 mu-ru ... ṣa zāg ḥa-ḥap-ta-ra-an-nu one foal, its right ear is ḫ. ibid. 4.

ḥapte adj.; (front or hind); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. ḥaptaranu.

1 sīnsū ṣa ša 6 MU.MEŠ-šu gīr-šu ša zāg ḥa-ḥa-ṭa-te ši-tu e-li-ni be-zu-ū 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 ṣaplu GISGAL.ME 1 ḥa-pi five small bowls, one same .... ADD 964:8; [x] šEN ša ḥa-ḥa-τi ADD 938 iv 1, cf. [x] MEŠ ŠEN ša ḥa-ḥa-ṭi-e ša ša ... MĀŠ.X ibid. iv 4.

Possibly two words; the first passage could mean "half (size)."

ḥapū v.; (mng. uncert.); OB*; I (iḥappu).

šumma NĪG.HAR.RA (= mundam) I (pI) SE inaddin u mundaššu i-ta(text: za)-ap-pa-ā-am ūrdaššu 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.; 1 (pI) NĪG.HAR.RA ... isammud[d] 10 šu-ra-me-e i-ḥa-
hapū

ap-pu he will make one ri of groats and . . .
ten šuramû-baskets/sacks Riftin 38:7, leg.

The emendation of -za- to -ha- is based on the parallel text. The reading -ha- in both places seems more likely because it assumes the omission of only a small wedge. If hapū could be connected with the designation of the craftsman ḫappū s. (mg. 2), it would mean “to weave sacks or baskets (used for the storage of groats)."

hapū see ḫabū v. and ḫepū.

ẖāpu (ẖābu): s.; (a dark-colored earth used as dye); lex.*

im.dara₄ = ḫa-a-pu dark-colored clay Hh. XI 315 (among colored earths); im.dara₄ = [ḥa]-a-pu = [da-ma-ta] ḡg. B III i 58; im.ḥab = da-a-mu₄(.); im.dara₄ = MIN X 401f.; [im.sig₃].

sig₂ = ḫa-a-pu, [im.].r.i.ṣa. mun = MIN Nabnitu B 121f.; [im.sig₃.], im.ṣu.n.a, im.dara₄ = ḫa-a-pu Uruanna III 499-501; im.ḫu.n.a, im.sig₃, im.ṣu.n.a, di-ma₄ = da-ma-ta Uruanna 501; im.ṣu.n.a, im.sig₃, im.ṣu.n.a, di-ma₄ = da-ma-ta ibid. 502f.; U IM.
dara₄ = ḫa-a-pu ibid. 500 (from LTBA 1 88 vi 23); [im.ri.ḥa₃].mun šu.ḥi.ṣu.mu₄ = se-e-ra ša ḫa-a-bi to smear over with ḫ-clay, im.ri.ḥa₃. mun šu.tag.ga = MIN ša MIN Nabnitu E 250f.; [im.
ri.ḥa₃].mun sū.da-sūd = ma-ḥa-pu ša ḫa-pi to daub with ḫ-clay Nabnitu XXI 27; im.ṣu.na = [ḥa]-a-pu CT 37 27 iii 11.

zag zisur.ra (ṣa) im.ṣur.ṭa (u. ba.e ḫu)r₃ i-da-at min-e (ṣeem) ḫa-a-pi e-e-iṣu.ma₃ draw a magic circle of flour (colored with ḫ) and . . . CT 16 35:23, inc. (restored from zisur.ra a im.ṣur.ṭa ra . . u.ba.e ḫu₃ :iṣu.ma₃ ša m[e-e ga-a]-ṣi . . . e-e-iṣu.ma₃ ASKT 92f.:15f.)

If one is allowed to connect im.ḫa.mun with im.ri.ḥa.mun (= ḫāpu, cf. above) more passages can be added: Eninnu im.bi im.ḥa.mun iḥdé.e.tu a₁₁ da the clay (used) for the Eninnu was ḫa.mun clay brought down from the “River-of-the-Edin” Gudea Cyl. A xxvii 20; 4 M A N A IM.ḪA.MUN (delivered together with perfumes, spices, etc. to the “house of the queen” [ḪNIN]) TCL 10 71:23, OB. With im.ḫa.mun is furthermore possibly to be connected im.ḫa.mun in im. ḫa.um i ḫi.tu (Gudea) brought down ḫa.um clay Gudea Statue B vi 57.

(Holma Kl. Beitr. 38; Frank, OLZ 1910 12).

ẖāpu see ḫābu.

ẖāpu see ḫābu.

ẖāpū see ḫābu.


ẖāpūtu (ẖabātu): s.; a light hoe; O Akk.; OB; Akk. īk. in Sum. urudu ḫa.bu.da Wiseman Alalakh 445 r. i 8’. Forerunner to ḫh. XI: ḫi.ša.bu.da. 3NT 697:241 (unpub. Nippur text). Forerunner to ḫh. VI-VII; (passim in Sum. texts of the Pre-Sar. period.) ḫa. u.da VAT 4856:5 in Or. 16 39, ḫa. bū.da OIP 14 60 i and ii, Adab; (in O Akk.): ḫa.pū.da RTC 210 iii 1; for ḫr III references cf. Landsberger, JNES 8 275 n. 82, also UET 3 p. 183, always ḫa.p.bu.da; urudu ḫ.a.bu.da. dki. kalag. gā ṣu nu.ū.da.gaš 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 I ḫa-pu-tum UET 5 803:6 and 8, OB.

Landsberger, JNES 8 279.

ẖāqu A (ẖāqū): v.; (1) to mix liquids, (2) to mix with (in armed conflict), to be intermixed; MB, NA, SB; I (ẖiṣq, ḫiṣq, ṣiḥq, pl. ṣiḥqqu), III/2; cf. ḫiṣq adj., ḫiṣq s.

ẖa-a ışı = ḫa-a-[gu] ša kaš Antagal VIII 21; [hi-e] [ṣi] = [ṣu]-ta-ḫu-qu, [ḫa]-al-ğu ša kaš A V 2; 17f.; ṣa.-aš = šu-ḫu-ḫu-ḫu Izi C iv 1; a.a.-ša = šu-ḫu-ḫu-ḫu Ḫagal E part 2; ša-ḫa-qu = šu-ḫu-ḫu-ḫu A IO 14 pl. 7 ii 21, astrol. comm. (see mng. 2a, below).

(1) to mix liquids — (a) ḫâqū: enûma . . . Apûma . . . munmu Šummu Tûmaṭ . . . mûšunu īštiniš i-hi(var. adds: -iṣq)-qu-ма when . . . the Freshwater-Ocean . . . and the primary form, the Sea, . . . mixed their waters together and . . . En. el. I 5; mé ina libbi ta-hi-ṣa you mix water with it AMT 41 1:37, NA: 4 anša kaš I anše geštin ana ḫi-a-qi four homers of beer, one homer of wine for mixing (with water) ADD 1023 r. 4; 2 dug musalliḫe ī-hi-qu they shall prepare a mixture in two sprinkling jars (and pour it out before Shamash) K 164:13 (cf. BA 2 635, 2A 45 42f.), NA rit.; mé . . . ki ša ḫi-a-qi . . . ana libbi
(1) to lie waste: ālu ša i-ḥar-ru-ub that city will become a waste CT 39 21:161, Alu apod., and passim in apodoses; ērētu ši i-ḥar-ru-un-ma ana arkat āmmē šakāb that land will become waste but it will be (re-)inhabited in the remote future CT 39 21:168, SB Alu; KUR- sau ana bi-ra- a- i-ḥar-ru-ub half of his country will come to lie waste ACh Supp. Shamash 31:12; ē.BI A.RI.A-ub his house will become a waste CT 40 3:54; cf. CT 39 29:27 (said of ckallu, “palace”), TCL 6 1 r. 37 and 38, SB ext. (said of ērētu, “sanctuaries”), CT 30 9:12 (said of  vũrū, “field”); ḥa-ra-b ālī u namēšē devastation of the city and its surrounding plain ACh Sin 33:82, and passim of cities, cf. ḥa-ra-bātī KAR 382:62, also ḥa-ra-bē eš-e-tī CT 20 50:19, and passim.

(2) ḥaṣrubu to lie waste (said of countries, districts [nāgē], habitations [dadēmē], etc.): nāgē Elam u-šā-ri-bū MUN U.ZAG.H.LI.LA urāppi,ha širūkšūn I devastated the districts of Elam (and) scattered salt and cress (seeds) upon them Streck Asb. 66 vi 78; the cattle of my camp ... like a swarm of locusts šammē ukšatišu issušma u-šā-ri-bū u-gāšērē tore out the pasture, his (main) resource, and (thus) laid waste his field(s) TCL 3 187, Sar.; KASKAL ME KUB KUR u-šā-ri-ba the enemy campaigns will lay the country waste ACh Sin Supp. 2 16:32; šāku usmētišu u-šā-ri-ba gā-nāšu him himself I shall put to death, I shall despoil his tomb BA 2 485 iii 21 plus KAR 189 r. iii 9, SB Iraa.; 60 DANNA qaqaru qirib Elamī- u-šā-ri-b (a territory stretching) 60 double hours into Elam I laid waste Thompson Esarh. pl. 17 v 6, Asb.; 14 cities ... ša šiddī nār Uqnē ša tišākkā šarrūma u-šā-ri-bū nuqūṣūn along the Uqnē river, which feared the attack of my strong army and laid waste their (own) region Lie Sar. p. 50:13; mu-šā-ri-bū Uraṣṭu the devastator of Uraṣṭu Lyon Sar. p. 13:15, cf. mu-šā-ri-bū KUR ME Kū.MEŠ (said of a demon) RA 11 59:9; qerētu ša u-šā-ri-ba tušākša šalītu the fields which were laid waste you will cause to yield produce (again) KAR 166:34, Iraa.; Ḥarrānī Eḥulul ša innaddā 54 MU.MEŠ ina šalputti Umnān-mandu u-šā-ri-bi šērēti (as to) Ḫarran (and) Eḥulul which lay in
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.

**hrābū B**

(1) to wake up, to be alert, to keep watch — (a) to wake up: §KAS. QID āmu ittelal kēti-ridi uktiš when § 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 aqē ša qaqqadiya a-ha-ridu I shall watch over him as (I do over) my own crown 4 R 61 ii 37, oracle Esarh.; guššarē ša lībbika a-ha-ridu I watch over your innermost heart (lit.: the beams of your heart) ibid. ii 20; kuskaka ina kalta šamē rābitē uktīn ina ma-ni-ki (= maštaki) ša ĕrasiš ina qabal šamē a-ha-ridu 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, Lū rab kallē // Lū rab raksi ĕdīšunu ina lībbi la i-ha-ridu the . . . . officials — I know them (well) — do not keep watch there ABL 414:7. I shall appoint other officials and bit mar-[di-a-te] annûte i-ha-ri-du they will keep watch over these road stations ibid. r. 6; ina šaddaydiš šarru bēli ina Bābili thresh-dun-ni last year when they kept watch over the king, my lord, in Babylon ABL 167 r. 4.

hrābū A s.; wild donkey; syn. list*; WSem. lvw.


See Heb. ṭīród, etc.

**hrābū D** s.; (mng. uncert.); Mari*.

nakrum ana ha-ra-di-im pa-r[a-s]-im [...] the enemy, in order to cut off the patrol(?) ARM 1 90:9.

von Soden, Or. NS 21 82, emends the text ha-ra-bu A, rather than “to wean” (cf. ubur. ub= māriy “to have milk prematurely” (cf. §a ti-l[i]-e = ga.bil.tag.tag = lex.*), rather than “to wean” (cf. ubur. šub = pa-ra-su ša tu-li-e, Antagal H 40 in CT 19 22 i 15, and harapu B, “to cut”). The Sum. of the second equation remains obscure.

hrābū see hrāpu.

hrādū A s.; wild donkey; syn. list*; WSem. lvw.

(1) to wake up, to be alert, to keep watch, (2) hurrudu to put on the alert: ina libbi Ṽa-ha-ri-di ša šurri bēlija Ṽašur I shall do my duty very alertly for the king, my lord ABL 1250 r. 13, cf. la-aḫ-ri-id ... Ṽašur ABL 1107 r. 7; cf. (in open contexts) ha-ra-a-d[u] ABL 1148 r. 3, i-ha-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) hurrudu to put on the alert: ina libbi Ṽa-ha-ri-di ša šurri bēlija Ṽašur I shall do my duty very alertly for the king, my lord ABL 1250 r. 13, cf. la-aḫ-ri-id ... Ṽašur ABL 1107 r. 7; cf. (in open contexts) ha-ra-a-d[u] ABL 1148 r. 3, i-ha-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’.

hrādū A v.; (1) to wake up, to be alert, to keep watch — (a) to wake up: §KAS. QID ūmu ittelal kēti-ridi uktiš when § 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 aqē ša qaqqadiya a-ha-ridu I shall watch over him as (I do over) my own crown 4 R 61 ii 37, oracle Esarh.; guššarē ša lībbika a-ha-ri-di I watch over your innermost heart (lit.: the beams of your heart) ibid. ii 20; kuskaka ina kalta šamē rābitē uktin ina ma-ni-ki (= maštaki) ša ĕrasiš ina qabal šamē a-ha-ri-di ABL 167 r. 4.

hrādū B v.; (mng. uncert.); OB*; cf. ḫa-ru A.


15 Ṽu-ur-du ha-ra-du 15 (men) to weave (?) reed mats UET 5 486:30.

Translation suggested by the context and by the form of the sign KAD, which can be interpreted as referring to some kind of mat weaving.
haradu C
haradu C v.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; II.

danna rit-ta-a-a la urammdka ina maḥar ilāni nag-ga-la-pa-a-a ḫar-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.

haragabat s.; (a container of precious metal or stone); EA*; foreign word.

1 ḫa-ra-ga-ba-as S[a kas]pi one ḫ. of silver (among vessels) EA 14 ii 43 (let. from Egypt); 35 ḫa-ra-ga-pa-as ḫa abni 35 ḫ. of stone (among stone vessels) ibid. iii 51; 8 GAL.HI.A [ ... ] ḫa hurāsi [ ḫa-ra-ga-ba(!)-aṣ [u] 1 sg[hr]u eight beakers ... (of gold, ḫ.) and one small (beaker) ibid. i 63, also ibid. i 49 in broken context; [ ḫa-ra-ga-ba-

haragu s. fem.; sagger; NA*; pl. haragati.

ina kurii a tukkanni ina ḫa-ra-gi Sak-tim-te 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 ḫa-ra-gi la e-de-te ibid. 95, also ibid. 100, also ina libbi ḫa-ra-ga-ti[k[a] ina ḫa[ri ... ] ZA 36 186 §6:7, chem. (translit. only), cf. ibid. 10.

Probably the Assyrian form of Babylonian garakku.

Thompson DAC p. xxvii.

harāgu see ḫarāku.

harāku (or ḫarāgu): v.; (mng. unk.);
gramm.*; II.

tu-ḫar-ra-ak 5R 45 K.253 i 13.

harāli s.; door; syn. list*; foreign word.

ba-a-ra-li ë=da-al-tum šat door (in the language of) Subartu CT 18 3 r. 21.

harāma (ḫaramme, ḫaramāma, ḫaramēma, ḫaramamāni, ḫaramāma): adv.; afterwards, then; NA; cf. uḫḫuru.

(a) ḫarama: u ḫa-ra-ma nagle[bê] ... ana bēltāte jamatu ana šumi šu-tar ṭuṭur u ḫa-ra-ma ana epāše līšat and afterwards write down the razors ... for each family by name (and) release (them), only then may (each) take (one) for use KAV 208:26-30, NA.

(b) ḫaramme: ša is-su ḫa-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 ḫa-ra-am-me ina pūti[a] lāzzaz from now on you shall serve me ABL 80:9, cf. ABL 604:4.

(c) ḫaramāma: kīma dullu ša DN ... nigdamar ... ḫa-ra-ma-ma šakuttu ša DN₂ népaš when we have finished the work for DN ... then we shall make the jewelry for DN₂ ABL 476:26; kīma nāru ... gamir ḫa-ra-ma-ma ana muḫḫi PN ašappar when the channel is finished then I shall write to PN ABL 503 r. 11, cf. ABL 438 r. 30, ABL 885 r. 15, and passim in ABL, also ḫa-ra-ma-ma Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 6 i 25 and pl. 8 r. 22.

(d) ḫaramēma: first we shall let these persons drink (the potion), ḫa-ra-ma-ma mār šarri lissi afterwards the crown prince should drink ABL 3:14; šarru lidgul ḫa-ra-mi-mu šarru bēlī 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) ḫaramamāni: ḫa-ra-ma-ma-ma-ni aradka ana šarri bēliji i[l]ak afterwards your servant will come to the king, our lord ABL 685:27.

(f) ḫarimāma: mā ḫa-ri-ma-ma-ni nākisūte ... inakkisu afterwards the hewers ... shall hew ABL 484:11.

Ylvisaker 61 n. 1.

ḫaramāma see ḫarāma.

ḫaramamāni see ḫarāma.

ḫarambī s.; (a plant); plant list*.

ū ḫa-ra-am-bi /ū ḫa-am-b[a-q]u-qu  ... ina sadiri šumšunu ul imbī the ḫ.-plant, the ḫambaqqu-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).

ḫaramēma see ḫarāma.

ḫaramme see ḫarāma.

ḫarāmu v.; (1) to separate, (2) ḫurrumu (unkn. mng.); lex.*; I, II.

Ylvisaker 61 n. 1.
harāmu

ku-ud KUD = ha-ra-mu ša pa-ra-su harāmu
(with the implication) of separating A III/5:57;
[gur]-az LUM = hu-ur-ru-mu, hu-ur-ru-mu Ea V 10;
gur-az LUM = hu-ur-ru-mu šā dug. udul A V/1:44.

(1) to separate: cf. above; possibly the etymology of harāitu and harāmutu, if these words designate women socially set apart.
(2) ħurrumu (unkn. mg.): cf. above.

harāmu see arāmu.

harānū s.; (mng. uncert.); NB*.
kūmuru lurindu ša gi di-pa-ra-nu ša ha-ra-ni-e PN giš (= išši) PN has taken (woken) instead of lurindu-fruits for(?) the torches of the h. GCCI I 188:4; X barley ina še.bar ša ha-ra-ni-e GCCI I 110:10.

Perhaps NB plural of harāu and therefore a storeroom of Uruk.

harappu A (harābu): v.; to be early; from OB on; I (ihrup, iharrup), II/2, II, II/2, III; wr. syll. and NIM, note writings taš-ru-ba (ABL 484:8, NA), ih-ru-um-ma (CT 40 39 r. 49, SB, also HSS 9:4:17, Nuzi); cf. harapš, harpu, harpi, harpštu, harrupu, harupu, hur:pu adj., musaḫšipu.

ul giš – ha-ra-pu A VIII/2:250; BUR.NA.am = ha-ra-pu (var. ha-la-pu) Erimḫuš IV 61 (in group with edētu, šarāpu); [...] = ha-ra-pu; [...] = min ša [...], [...] = min ša AN.x, [x.]ta.ab.ia.e = ur-ri-ih-ma hu-ru-up hurry! be on time! Antagal VIII 106–108; saq ša ha-ra-pu ABL Ishtar 25:11; ha-ra-pu // na-ka-su // ha-ra-pu // ba-ta-qu TML 6 17 r. 7, astrolog. comm. (commenting on A.AN i-har-ru-up ibid. 6, see sub harappu B for proposed explanation of this passage).

(a) harappu: iš-tar-pu-ni mil kiššati itag-pušu mē nāqbi; the strong floods came early, the (flow of) waters of the springs became strong CT 15 34:27, fable; A.AN i-har-ru-up rain will come early TML 6 17 r. 6, astrolog.; A.AN u A.KAL NIM rain and flood will come early TML 6 19:35 and 37; zumnu u mšu NIM.MEŠ-ru-iš floods and floods will come early Thompson Rep. 223A r. 8, cf. parallel A.AN u A.KAL ina xur i-har-ru-up ibid. 223:8; šumma šibtušun iš-ša-[u]-pa-dši-ši if gray hair comes early for him Kraus Texte 2a r. 7'-3b iii 53, physiosk.

(b) harappu in hendiadys: asurrī [...] šis bum [...] i-ša-ar-ru-[p]-a(text: [ša])-am-ma ana aš Purattim ana elēm pānam ışakkānu let it 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.; ammenī šiğ.mēš-ia ta-ah-ru-um-ma teš-pušmi who did you prepare my wool so early? HSS 9:4:17, Nuzi let.; ışṣīāri DN ... ta-har-ra-ru-bu pān šarri terrāb in the morning the goddess DN shall enter first, before the king ABL 1164:3, NA; LUGAL.MEŠ ammūte ni-har-ru-ub nīsqqī we shall give those servants (the potion) to drink first ABL 3:12, NA; atā ta-ha-ru-bu tunammeše āma ina pāni LUG.EN.NAM ... la tadgly why do you keep moving on ahead of time? you did not wait for the governor ABL 311:5, NA, cf. ša iš-tā-ru-ba ana bitre ētē ibid. 14; [ša]-r[u]-up ana amēl šipirija [idin] give (it) quickly to my messenger!

CT 22:94:17, NB let.; cf. la ih-ru-up la špura ABL 1235:6, NA; taḥ(a)-ra-ba ana GN tallaka you must go quickly to GN ABL 484:8, NA; šumma klin iš-ru-um-ma ilišk if (the king lights a brazier and the fire) catches quickly CT 40 39 r. 49, Alu; ul ni-har-ru-up-ma (in broken context) RA 18 32 No. 22, NB let. (translit. only).

(c) ħurruppū: nu-uḥ-har-řīb ... nissapar we sent it earlier ABL 302:13, NA; uš-mu lu-ša-ri-b [... ] uš-mu lu-na-si-ku (mng. obscure) ABL 692 r. 9, NA.

(d) șuhippu: eš šakānīšum [ša-ša-ah-ra-pa-pa-ni] niš. ku DN itšakkānu the meal for DN will be served earlier than usual RA 35 2 i 5, Mari rel.; [šumma gūšimmāru] ina la šimbūša sabūppi uš-ša-ripp if the date palm produces the dates early CT 41 16:30, SB Alu.

Landesberger, AFO 3 166 ff.

harappu B (harābu): v.; to cut; SB*; I (iharrip).

ta-ar KUD = [ha-ra-pu] A III/5:147; ku-u KUD = [ba-ra-pu] A III/5:41; ku-u KUD = ha-ra-pu Azi D iii 20; ha-ra-pu // na-ka-su // ha-ra-pu // ba-ta-qu TML 6 17 r. 7, astrolog. comm., commenting on A.AN i-har-ru-up ... A.AN ib-bat-taq rain will come early, the rain will be cut off (i.e., stop) ibid. 6.

HE(!) DU₄ KAL.MEŠ GIŠ.GIŠ.MEŠ GIŠ.SAG.KUL bīt amēli ina(!) naminu u qumme i-šar-ripp he will make an incision(?) on the architraves
\( \text{ḥarāpu} \)

of the gates, and on the doors and locks of the man's house with the dagger and the axe LKA 120:13, rit.

\( \text{ḥarāpu} \) see \( \text{ḥarābu} \).

\( \text{ḥarāra} \) (ḥararra, ḥarrara); s.; contestation; LB*; Aram. word; wr. ḥa-ḥar-ra in VAS 15 31:17, ḥa-ra-ra in Speleers Recueil 295:19 and BRM 2 50:18.

(a) in gen.: manamma ša ḫal.a.meš annā ušannū ša la dīni u la ḥa-ra-ra x Kū.BABBAR ana aḫišu inandin whatsoever 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 rikša ša ina šaṭāri annā ušannū who changes the agreement (written down) in this document), also TCL 13 240:26 (same with the variant ana amēlī 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 našiPN₂ guarantees that there will be no contestation by PN BE 9 82:16; kī ḥa-ra-ra PN ... ana muḫḫī še ... iṭeppu ša la DI. KUD u nu ḥa-ra-ra 2 MA.NA KŪ.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 24:21, 24.

Augspfel Babylonische Rechtakurkunden 51; Winckworth, JRAŚ 1925 670; Krückmann Bab. Rechts- und Verwaltungsakurkunden 51.

\( \text{ḥararnu} \) s.; (a surface measure, subdivision of the awiḫaru); Nuuz; Hurr. word.

ištū liḇbi še mēr eglištī 1 ištū še 6 [gīš.APIN] kūmānu  ḥa-ra-ar-nu egli from the six homers of field one homer six awiḫaru, (one) kūmānu and (one) ḥararnu of field JEN 651:17, cf. ibid. 42; 1 ištū še 6 gīš.APIN  ḥa-ra-ar-nu egli one homer six awiḫaru and (one) ḥararnu of field JEN 526:2; [ ... ] u malā ḥa-ra-ar-ni ẽ.meš ... and one š. of house HSS 14 5:4, cf. 3 ištū še 7 gīš.APIN  ḥa-ra-ar-nu aš.AMEŠ JEN 384:5, also ibid. 13; x gīš.APIN  ḥa-ra-ar-nu HSS 14 4:16.

Note that not more than one ḥararnu unit is ever mentioned; it follows that the awiḫaru is subdivided into two ḥararnu's. The relation-ship between ḥararnu and kūmānu remains, however, obscure.

\( \text{ḥarāru} \) B

v.; (1) to dig (with a hoe), (2) to groove; from OB on; I (ḥiṣarrar, ḥirir), II; cf. ḥarriru, ḥarru A adj., ḥarru A s., ḥaruru, ḥirru, ḥurruru.

ku- u KUD = [ḥa-ra]-rum A III/5:42, also Izī D ii2; ṭa-ar KUD = [ḥa-ra]-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 - herū, du-un.DUN - herū ša irṣimit); bu-ru u = ḥa-ra-rum A II/4:118; sūr.šē.sag.e.đē: a-na ḥa-ra-a-ri to dig up (with the hoe) AI. IV i 45; ašā sūr.šē ba.āb.kād(?) a; eqla i-ḥa-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 staticive) — (a) ḥarir: šumma gīš.tukül imītītim kīma qagqqad pilqaqqim ha-ra-ir if the “mace” of the right side is grooved like a whorl YOS 10 46 iv 53, OB ext.; maš šuśi ša ina qablīka ḥa-ar-ra-at if the “finger” has a groove in its middle YOS 10 33 ii 55, OB ext., cf. šumma reš ṭišīn ḥa-ri-ir CT 20 50:5 and 6, SB ext., and šumma sagg 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 kisim ḥu-ra-ra-at if the lobe has as many folds as a bag (for stone weights) YOS 10 14:10, OB ext., cf. šumma ḥašām kīma nīg.nā ḫu-ur-ra-ra-at ibid. 36 i 13; šumma martum [hu]-ra-ra-at ma if the gall bladder has many grooves and ... YOS 10 31 vi 5; note maš nī-rum ḫu-ur-ru (<ur) YOS 10 42 i 53 (preceded by ni-rum ur-ru-u[r] ibid. 52).

For mng. 1 cf. Landsberger, MSL 1 p. 182f. and JNES 8 270.

\( \text{ḥarāru} \) B

v.; (mng. uncert.); SB, NB*; I, II.

ka-muLAGAB = ḥa-ra-ra ša a-me-[l] Antagal h 7' (in group with niškil-ŠAGAB = e-[ṣe]-ru [ša amēlī]; [g]u-[u]-LUM = ḫu-ur-ra-ru) Es 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): qagqqada ū-ḥar-ār-ār lētēšu uqallab ITI.3.KAM
hararu C
ušūpaššaqma 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. qaqassu); ana buḫuššu qaqadšu ū-ḫar-ra-ar lētēšu ugallu 3 itlmeš šumūti ramānilu ū-ḫar-ra-ar-ma iballuṭ to save his life he ... s himself, he shaves his cheeks, he ... to cut off - (a) to subtract as math. term: 25 ina(!) 9u.NaIiN-ia a-ha-ar-ra-as I subtract 25 from my total TCL 18 92

PBS 2/2 104:5, MB med., cf. Labat TDP 128:21'-24'; šumma irṭūšu it-ša-na'-a-ra-[ru] Labat TDP 128:25', cf. irṭūšu i-ār-ru-ru AMT 22,2:4, irṭūšu i-ār-ru-ru AMT 21,2:6, also irṭūšu i-ār-ru-ru AMT 43,5:8; šumma guḫ.har-su i-ḫar-ru-ru if his larynx makes a croaking sound Labat TDP 84:29; šumma ḫar i-ḫar-ru-ru if the lung rumbles (followed by: if the lung i-ḫaš-šu-wu) KAR 432 r. 3.

Labat TDP 80 n. 152.

harasu A
harasu C v.; to grind; lex.* cf. harru B adj., hararu, maḫruru.

[u-ru] [ṣarru] - ḫa-ra-[ru] A V/2:188 (preceded by umnatum ša NA,har and hararu, but followed by ḥī-ir-re-[sum], hence perhaps to be connected with hararu A, “to dig”).

harasu D (araru): v.; to croak, rumble, from MB on; I (iḫrur, iḫarrur/iarrur), IV/3.

(a) said of a raven: if ... a raven ana pān ummāni ina ṣukālu i-ḫar-ru-ur (var. iššu-ru) 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-ār-ru-ru croaks towards the army (... the army will not return) ibid. 3; if ... a raven ina muḫḫi amēli iḫ-ru-ur croaks above someone ibid. 9; if ravens fly in flocks and ana pān amēli su-wuḫ-ḫu-ru-ma it-ša-na'-a-ra-ur 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 rušu ṣallak i-ḫar-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 irṭūšu i-ḫa-ra-ur-ru if his bowels rumble PBS 2/2 104:5, MB med., cf. Labat TDP 128:21'-24'; šumma irṭūšu it-ša-na'-a-ra-[ru] Labat TDP 128:25', cf. irṭūšu i-ār-ru-ru AMT 22,2:4, irṭūšu i-ār-ru-ru AMT 21,2:6, also irṭūšu i-ār-ru-ru AMT 43,5:8; šumma guḫ.har-su i-ḫar-ru-ru if his larynx makes a croaking sound Labat TDP 84:29; šumma ḫar i-ḫar-ru-ru if the lung rumbles (followed by: if the lung i-ḫaš-šu-wu) KAR 432 r. 3.

Labat TDP 80 n. 152.

harasu 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) ḫurrusu to cut off, (7) šuḫrašu to deduct, to correspond; from OA, OB on; I (iḫrūš, iḫarrus, haris, once iḫ-ri-iš-gu ABL 1247 r. 4, NB), I/2, II, III/2, III/4 (tu-uḫ-lu-ta-ah-ri-is-su ṣumma ad Ban PT 158:2, PBS 7 44 r. 14, OB), IV; cf. harasu A s., haris, ṣaḫašanu, ṣaḫisṭu, ṣaḫisṭu adj., ṣaḫišu s., ṣaḫru, ṣaḫrušu A, ṣaḫrššu, ṣaḫrššu A, ṣaḫrššu, maḫrašu.

kušu kud = ḫa-ra-ṣu Izi D ii 21; ku-ud kud = ḫa-ra-ṣu ša Ki-tim A III/5:55; ta-ar kud = ḫa-ra-ṣu A III/5:148; ša-šab ša-ṣa-ṣa[u] Idu II 248, also Diri V 63 and Proto-Diri 270; sag.zi = šu-ḫa-ra-ṣu Kagal B 226; nam.tar lu.tu ra ga ra sa ra PGM.197 at:ša.an. kud (text: OMUX): mar-ša ki-ma ka-ra-ši iḫ-ša-na-ṣu the narmart 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-nin-in-a ḫa-ra-ṣu-aṣ I subtract 25 from my total TCL 18
(b) to deduct: ina šerikiša mala terḫatiša i-ḫar-ra-as-na šerikiša ana biti abiša údār he will deduct from her wedding gift whatever her terḥatu amount to and give her wedding gift back to her father CH § 164:29; dates štu še'îm u kaspiš ša iddinium ḫa-ar-sū are deducted from the barley and silver which he delivered Boyer Contribution No. 205:8, OB; štu ḫaqqaš šipkat im.šiq.-du₃ ḫa-ar-sū-u after the lot where the clay for making bricks is deposited has been deducted Gautier Dilbat 12:4; OB; ina še'ē ša maḫrikū kīma ālim li-ih-ru-šī 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'ē ša iliqaqī ta-ḫa-ra-as you may deduct their fodder from the barley they are taking out TCL 18 93:16, OB let.; u ina bīti šēpiri nārī 2 GUR suluppē a-ḫa-ra-ša-kum otherwise I shall deduct two gur of dates (from) your (account) in the office of the šēpir-nārī VAS 16 120:13, OB let.; PN kapar 15 GANAM.UDU.ḪA.A.BI PN i-ha-ra-as PN is the assistant shepherd, PN will deduct 15 sheep as his wages JRAS 1917 724:19, OB; x ĠIN KU.BABBAR ša ina pi ku nukkīja ḫa-ar-sū x shekels of silver which have been deducted from the amount mentioned on my sealed tablet UET 5 437:3; OB; SILTUM NINDA mala ublam ḫa-ri-šī whatever balance of the bread he brought hither was deducted UET 5 226:5, OB; cf. ibid. 404:12; ḫa-ar-sū-šu-um was deducted for him UET 5 450:5; OB; cf. ibid. 405:4; ina kanikša ša tēzībam iḫ-ḫa-ra-as-[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 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 GIN KU.BABBAR ša PN₃ mar-i-a-ki-tum u a-hi-a-tum iḫ-ḫa-ra-as ša PN₂ ú-ul iḫ-ḫa-ra-as 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 master) CT 33 32:14, 16, OB leg.; cf. for other OB oecs. Rißtin 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.; ʾimaṭṭima umalla iwats-tirma i-ḫa-ra-as 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.): ša.DU₂-du₂ iḫ-ta-ar-šī they have cut off his ration ARM 2 72:37; šērū bilāsas i-ḫa-ra-as the furrow will stop producing (lit.: cut off its produce) (as compared with širū bilāsas umāṣta 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-ša-[šu]-nu li-iḫ-ḫa-ri-šī but their barley ration shall be cut off TCL 7 17:20, OB let.; cf. mng. 6b, below. (d) in pharm.: (various drugs) ʾistišēš ta-ḫar-ra-as you cut (into pieces) together (and put into small beer) AMT 70:3:5, cf. Speelers 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 nīg. kud. d. = kiṣmu (dish of) leek cuttings Hh. XVII 316, which shows that ḫasāmu covered one aspect of ḫarišu, a conclusion which is corroborated by the correspondence between the phrase ʾistišēš ta-ka-sim, “you cut (drugs, plants etc.) together,” (KAR 157:35) and the phrase ʾistišēš ta-ḫa-ra-as.

(2) to set, determine (an amount of money): kī ša šarru bēlija iḫ-tar-ra-am-ma ultu māḫši 1 GIN adi 2 GIN KU₂.iš ina pariša it-lam . . . šarru līdākanni 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. šimlu ḫariš sub ḫarišu adj. (3) to incise, to cut in deeply — (a) said of parts of the animal body in ext.: [summu ʾišš] ḫur šī ṣāneḫ.ḥar ša iimmitti e-bir-ma u ḫar-iš if this design extends over to the right ANŠE of the lung and is deeply incised KAR 422:23, ext.; summa . . . ḫur ultu iṣšišu adi reššišu ēṣretma . . . ana KUR šuši iḫ-ta-ra-as if . . . the “design” is drawn from
its base to its top and ... cuts deeply into the “palace of the finger” BRM 4 12:50, ext.; ina MURU-Ša ı́ḫ-ta-ra-ṣa ša ú-ḫa-yi-[i]š it cuts into its middle part (this means) it cuts the inside(?) CT 41 42:28, ext. comm.; šumma (wr. MAŠ) ṢUB.I [ ... ] ḥa-ar-ṣa-at YOS 10 33 ii 21, OB ext., cf. šumma ... ćíḫ-ṣu-ru-ṣa ma 22 ikšud CT 30 48 r. 5, also šumma ʾaḫ ... išduma ʾiḫ-ṭa-ra-ṣa BRM 4 12:80; šummu-ṣu ʾaḫ ʾiḫ-ṣu-ru-ṣa / ḥa-ri-ṣa / ša-bu-ul its base cuts into the “path” (explanation:) incised (means) dry TCL 6 6 ii 10, cf. šumma ... šummu-ṣu ʾaḫ šaḫ-ru-ṣa Boissier DA p. 95:12.

(b) to engrave: [iḫ-ru]-us ina nari kalu mānaḥti he engraved all (his) experiences upon a stela Gilg. I 198 (for a parallel usage of the same root in Phoenician cf. Litzbarski Handbuch der nordsemitschen Epigraphik 281).

c) to cut a furrow: cf. above ḫa-rṣu ša ʾirsītim; ERIM ab/p-lu-tum ḫa-ṣa-atu men for cutting the dry/late (furrows?) (followed by ERIM ẓərəd sowers) TCL 1 174:1, OB (for discussion cf. Landsberger, ZA 39 281 n. 2); cf. ḫa-rṣu “to dig a moat,” cited sub ḫa-rṣu, ḫartu.

d) other occ.: šumma uš ḫa-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-ṣa-ṣa ša ʾabība ağı ʾsēša as the king ... desires a clarification of this matter ABL 266 r. 9, NB; ʾannu ša šābānu panāni ul tadgulma ʾešānī ul ta-ah-ru-ṣa-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 ʾemnu ša PN ʾummija ... ḫaṣa-at PN is informed about the affair of my mother PN 2 YOS 6 224:18, NB leg.; ʾanaḵu ʾenmu ša PN ... ḫar-ṣa-ak PN ʾmtu I am informed with regard to PN, PN is dead ABL 1114:22, NB; šāpiru u tupsarrē bēš li-ʾiḫ-ru-ṣu let the officials and scribes clarify (the matter), my lord YOS 3 62:16, NB let.: ʾenḫunu [la]-ḥa-ra-ṣa ... [iš]nēnunu iš-ta-šu-ṣa ABL 1063 r. 11f.

(b) in hendiadys: ʾabībi ... ḫar-ṣa-amma ṣupra send me a clear report on the matter TCL 9 93:18, NB let.; ʿummušu PN bārā ʾṭemū ša ekallī i-ḫi-ri-ṣa-ṣu ana PN, ishapar the diviner PN will send a clear report on the palace daily to PN 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 ʾiḫ-ḥu-ṣa-[ṣu] ... 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-ḫ]\a-ra-ṣu until (the mass) becomes ready(?) ZA 36 199 2 § 1:5, glass text, cf. ibid. 184 § 1:19; ul-tu ʾiḥ-ṭar-ṣu after (the mass) has become ready(?) ibid. 194 § 3 r. 1; see ḫa-rṣu (said of beer and uḥālu); šumma mursu ina šep amēli ʾišṣama kima bānumu ʾiḫ-ṭar-ṣa-ṣa if the “disease” comes out from the foot of the man and ripens (lit.: becomes ready) like an abcess AMT 74 iii 13; šumma mursu ... uššumma ḫa-ri-ṣa if the disease is ... from the beginning (mng. obscure) AMT 44,1 ii 3.

(b) to treat, consider (as), to adjust (transitive:) kima otali ʾt-ḥar-ṣa-ṣa you consider (it) as an eclipse ACh Sin 3:136, cf. ibid. Supp. 15:35; cf. mng. 7b below, cf. also ḫartu; [kī ʾma-ku-ut ɡa-di ʾiḫ-ḥar-ṣa-ṣa AMT 13,1 r. 1; gisallam ša bitim labirim [i-‟h]-a-ra-ṣa u išṣuru they will adjust(?) the drainpipe of the old house and plaster (over it) CT 29 11a:16, OB let.

(6) ḫurursu to cut off — (a) to make deductions (OA, translation uncertain): māšum ḫu-ḥa-ra-ṣa-ni why do you (hurt) me by making deductions? TCA 19 73:45, let.

(b) to cut off completely (Mari): ʾaš-ša-ṣu ʾuḫ-ur-ru-us their field (the field of the unattached persons [wēdā]) has been confiscated ARM 5 73:10; ḫu-akājiya mimmu ʾaš-šu-nu tā-ul ḫu-ur-ru-us ʾaš-šu-nu PN u-ḫa-ra-ṣa since my arrival their field has been in no way confiscated, I have confiscated (only) the field of PN ibid. 16f.

(7) ṣutāḫruṣu to deduct, to correspond — (a) to deduct (OB, once MA): [šumma tam-maškarum] ulu šešam u kaspadmal mata iš[m]hyru] la uš-ta-ah-ri-(iš-ma) tuşpam esšam la išsur if a merchant does not deduct the full amounts of barley or silver which he has received and does
\(\text{ḥarāšu B} \) not write a new tablet \(\text{PBS 5 93 ii 3 (CH § 92); ištu mala leğêku uš-ta-ḥ-rī-šu 10 .genre kū. BABBAR elīšu aršī} \) after deducting the whole amount I had borrowed (from him) he (still) owes me ten shekels of silver \(\text{TCL 1 15:12, le.; ści'am awīllum eliku tū-nū-ta-ta-ḥ-rī-iš-šū you have deducted the barley which you owe to the man PBS 7 44 r. 14, le.; ina UD.ER ūna ści'im ša ibaššu ana {oSamaš uš} (text: ṣu)-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 KI.KI.GA ṣu-taḥ-ru-us-ma \(\text{LĀL+NI NUTUK} \) (x animals,) the loss (due to) fallen animals has been deducted, he (the shepherd) has no liability \(\text{TCL 10 24 r. 5 and 29, cf. YOS 5 150:46, YOS 5 160:26, YOS 5 212:40 and 66, Riftin 66:30, and passim; ša adīnu la ṣu-taḥ-ru-su (silver) which up to now has not been deducted TCL 10 68:5; ṣu-taḥ-ru-us-ma \(\text{SNI} \) tum x ūn deduced balances, balance x shekels TCL 10 104:25; ṣu-taḥ-ru-us-ma ści x šil deductions made, surplus x šil of barley \(\text{BIN 2 68:20; ṣu-taḥ-ru-us-ma} \) \(\text{LĀL+NI} \) x GUR deductions made, liability x gur of barley Riftin 53:15, and passim; ścitu ści'em u kaspuš ša iddišu ṣu-taḥ-ru-su after the barley and the silver he has paid has been deducted YOS 12 86:9, cf. ibid. 87:9 (ṣutāhrumu is replaced in identical context by ṣarušu in Boyer Contribution 205:8, etc., cited au mong. 1b, cf. von Soden, Or. NS 19 394 n. 1; (note:) ścitu NIG.ŠID.MES-šu sa[h]išaḫi ṣa[ˌ]a-ha-ra-su-ni (metathesis for ṣatahrusumu) after his accounts have been delivered and everything has been deducted KAJ 120:7, MA. (b) to make fitting, to correspond: annūtu ˌu2.UM.ES ˌana ra2.mānīnūnuma ki-x-x ul uš-taḥ-ra-šu these omina stand by themselves, they do not correspond to . . . \(\text{KAR 151:56, SB ext.; kīma maḥratima ūš-taḥ-ḥar-ra-as you may make (this omen) correspond to the preceding ones(?)} \) ACh Supp. 2 16:17, 30 and 34, cf. ibid. 39; cf. mng. 5b, above. Landsberger, ZA 39 280ff.; Meissner, MAOG 13/2 15ff.

\(\text{ḥarāšu B} \) v.; to stuff(?); \(\text{MB*} \).

\(\text{ḥarāšu A} \) (in case of breach of contract) \(\text{1 MA.NA šárta 1 MA.NA šipāti ana šūku ṣhar-ra-su they shall stuff into his mouth one mina of (goat) hair, one mina of wool UET 6 19:30.} \(\text{ḥarāšu C} \) v.; to knead, to mold (clay); lex.*; I, I/2. tu-uk IM.KÁD - ṣa-ra-šu \(\text{Diri IV 144; ki-id IM.KÁD = ṣa-ra-šu Dirī IV 149; ki-id KAD₂ - ṣa-ra-šu A VIII/1:14, cf. ki-id KID - ṣa-ra-šu, MIN IM.KID = [MIN] Recip. Ea A 32 24 ff., also ki-id KID = ka-ra-su ši im Antagal G 67; NUN. NUN = hi-it-ru-šu Erimhus Bogh. A 4 (cf. NUN. NUN = kit-ru-šu) Erimhus I 4. \) See kārāšu, with same mng. and same Sum. equivalents.

\(\text{ḥarāšu} \) adj.; (mng. unk.) \(\text{OAkk.*; only pl. attested. 2 [x.x.i]gi.da ḫa-ra-šu.tum UET 3 1498 r. i 6.} \(\text{ḥarāšu A} \) 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 širku-furrow \(\text{SB, NA; I, II, III, III/2; cf. ḫariṣtu A, ḫaršu A adj., širku, šuršāunu, maḥrašu, muḥaširušu.} \)

dim.\(\text{ma = ṣa-ra-šu to plant Antagal D 68 (in group with zaqāpu,) also Nabanit XXI 205; ub.dim = [ḥa]-ra-šu to plant Antagal III 92; dim.\(\text{rū = }\) ṣa-ra-šu ši nišīma to moor, said of a boat Nabanit XXI 230; ṣu-um \(\text{LUM = ṣa-ra-šum to bind, tether A V/1:3; kir,ḫum. ṭum.x = [ḥa-ra-šu] ši aššu to tie(?) a donkey by the nose Nabanit XXI 209; ka ki-ir-ša-[ɾ]u]nūr - [ḥa-ra-šu] ša al-pi to tie(?) a bull by piercing his nose Nabanit XXI 208; ka.k.a.x.\(\text{[y] = [ḥa-ra-ša ša a-ma-ti Antagal III 93; a.x.hi.šu = ṣu} \) ru-šu ša am-ma-ti Antagal XXI 231; gir.\(\text{x} = [ḥa-ra-ša ši] x Nabanit XXI 206; bu-ūr bosr = ṣa-ra-šum ša aššušu to make a širku furrow A VIII/2:178; šibir(ENUR).\(\text{x} = [ḥa-ra-ša ši] x Nabanit XXI 207; șaš,ṣag.Ş[.]=x D.C = MIN ši šaš šu ibid. 210; da.[.y]ar = MIN ši šš lu ibid. 211; zag.\(\text{[y]}\)ar = MIN ši ši MIN ibid. 212; gi.gur. ša-ra-aḫ = MIN ša-pa-ni ibid. 213; gi.gur. gum.gum = MIN ši MIN ibid. 214; gi.gur.zu.ur = MIN ši MIN ibid. 215; da.uš.duš = MIN ši GO ibid. 216; mur.da.uš.a = MIN ši ki-ik-kši ibid. 217. (1) to plant trees — (a) ḫarāšu cf. above. (b) širukušu; GĪSU.MAB MAH tanšīl Ḫanāmīn ša kala šim.ši.ša u gurban ṣu-rū-su šūtuša aṣṣuq A I set out alongside it (the palace) a
*حاراسُ B

great park which was planted with all kinds of incense(-bearing) and fruit (trees) like the Amanus mountain (forest) Thompson East. vi 31, cf. CT 26 30 (= OIP 2 111) vii 57, Senn.; kulat ŠIM.HI. Hatti ǔ-ḫar-ri-sā 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 ḥiššu  нель inib ṣadē kālišu 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 (ḫurrusu ša eleppi): cf. Nabnitu XXI 230, cited above. (b) to tether an animal (حاراسُ ša alpi, حاراسُ ša imēri): cf. Nabnitu XXI 208f., cited above.

(c) said of baskets (حاراسُ ša pāni), a reed fence (حاراسُ ša kikkīši),reed (حاراسُ ša 01): 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 alitti ušišumuna AMA ลำり lu-ḫar-ri-sā ramanā[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 ǔ-i-šu-ši ra- mãša CT 6 5 r. 22, OB version of same text; [uš]-taḫ-ri-sū um-ma Thompson Gilg. pl. 54 Sm. 157:8 (context broken); cf. Nabnitu XXI 211, cited above (حاراسُ ša amēlī).

(b) said of parts of the human body: cf. Antagal III 93, Nabnitu XXI 231 and 206, cited above (حاراسُ ša ammati, حاراسُ ša imēri, حاراسُ ša ir-ri-šu: if he has a . . . mouth (followed by summa pā ḫa-riš if he has a . . . mouth (followed by summa pā ḫa-riš if he has a boasting mouth) Kraus Texte 12b iii 6'; mā ʾŠamaš ina pāniša . . . ina KA-ša ḫa-riš (mng. obscure) LKA 82:6 (comm. to NA rit.).

(4) to make a ʰirişu-furrow: cf. A VIII/2: 178, cited above (حاراسُ ša b.šim) and see sub ʰirişu.

*حاراسُ B v.; to plow; EA*; WSem. lw. anumma anākuma ir-ri-šu / aḫ-ri-šu ina GN u anākuma ubbalu LÚ. MES ma-az-za MES now I am doing the plowing in GN and I am bringing the corvée workers RA 19 108:11; anumma ir-ri-šu / aḫ-ri-šu u i bądź[a]la [j]asūm[i i]nā ăbūja 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 erešu.

حاراسُ C v.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; I; cf. ḫurrusu.

SAR = ḡa-ra-šu Langdon Archives of Drehem p. 9 n. 1 K.4177:6 (after šepu and garābu), group voc.

Probably a free variant of حاراسُ, “to itch.”

حارَثُ v.; to observe; NA*; I (iḫrit), I/2. šupur ina bit erib (WT. ŠAM + ERIM.MŠEN) iḫ-ri-šu-ul-ma ku-durraši [i]ḫ[kaddiru . . .] mušša erib[i i]-ḫ[tar-šu] ku-durr[āni] 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 حارَثُ A.

حارَا Š. (mng. uncert.); lex.*; MSH*; Hurr. word.


حارازیاš see حارازیš.

حارازیان see حارازیš.

حارازیاš (حارازیاš, حارازیان): s.; (a plant; plant list*; Hitt. word (not attested in Hitt. texts).

v ḡa-ra-zu-šu (var.: -dū) = v ku-di-me-[ru] ina kur ḫat-ti, v ḡa-ra-zu-un = v min ina kur ḫat-ti Uruanna II 288f., also Uruanna I 685 and 687/12 (right column broken in both instances).

حاربکانُو (or ʰعربکانُو) s.; (a breed or color of horses and donkeys); NA*.

He shall tether two white horses before (the image of) Ashur, 4 ANŠE ḡar-ba-ka-ni ina šepē Nergal uššarab he shall bring four . . . donkeys into (the temple of) Nergal ADD 471
The page contains a passage written in a script that appears to be a combination of cuneiform and possible modern transliteration. The text discusses various aspects of agricultural practices, including the setting of devastated cities, the use of plows, and the division of land. The script is a mix of cuneiform signs and modern Latin script, with some transliterations included. The text references ancient Mesopotamian practices and records, indicating a historical or archaeological context. The page also includes references to other works and authors, suggesting that the text is part of a scholarly discussion or study.
**Harbu A**

guru 15 ħar-bi ša ʾiššakē ana 7 ħar-bi mullima tērma ʾaṣṣilama tāmrīta ʾiššibu let the ħ.-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 ʾiššaku-farmers to the seven ħ.-plows and have them brought back to save the irrigation district. PBS 1/2 61:9–15, let., cf. 2 ħar-bi li-mullima ʾaṣṣilami PBS 1/2 56:25, also 138 ħar-bu malītu PBS 13 78 r. 3; ħar-bu ša PN ša ina tāmrīt ša ḫāmri zaku ṗulū ṣu-paš the ħ.-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 alpš ša PN ... ina ħar-bi [išš]iqu two oxen which PN stole from the ħ.-plow. UET 8 8:3; 42 GUD. šā.gud ša 6 ħar-bi ša GN 42 trained oxen for the six ħ.-plows of GN. BE 14 99:44, cf. ibid. 45f., BE 14 168:37, BE 17 8:18; ina libbi 31 ħar-bi ša ʾiššakē [...] 12 ħar-bi ʾaṣṣilīma ana [...] he removed twelve ħ.-plows from the 31 ħ.-plows of the ʾiššaku-farmers and ... BE 17 68:14f., let.; x šēnumun 10 ħar-bu patešluša x barley seed for ten ħ.-plows of the ʾiššaku-farmers. BE 14 56a:6, cf. BE 14 144:9; šù uru GN 3 ħar-bi ū 3 di-la-ti to the city GN (belong) three ħ.-plows and three irrigation machines. BE 17 34:33, let.; x [ina] ṭam ā-ga-a-dē 4 ħar-bu [uru] GN 5 ħar-bu ša uru 1 GN₂ in the district of Akkad there are four ħ.-plows (belonging to) GN, five ħ.-plows (to) GN₂. BE 17 28:21, let.; ħar-bi ša ībalmeš new ħ.-plows is 15 199:29; ana šin rēš eqli maḥas irbaša ina gīš.ḵak i-il ḫar-ba itti PN itbal he took three oxen for the (appropriate) time of the plowing of the headland and tied the ħ.-plow with a peg, he took the ħ.-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.: mānīt gīš.ʾapin ĥar-bu šēnumun(!) a curse (caused by) plow, staff, ħ.-plow (or) seeds šurpu VIII 51; niš kak-ki ħar-bi gīš.ʾapin šēnumun 14 R 58 ii 44, Lamashtu, cf. su-maš tiššuš ʾaššuš šēnumun šēnumun. 4R 55:9, Lamashtu.

(2) field plowed with the ħ.-plow: x iku ḫa-ar-bušu TCL 11 236:14, OB; ʾēma ḫa-ar-buša akar ʾamumu ʾibāšša šēnu ... likulu let the cattle pasture (either) on a ħ.-field (or) where there is grass. BIN 7 54:5, OB; u uqīla ša PN ša ina muḫḫi ḫar-bi-šu ašīri ʾištāšiš the man of PN, who lives on his (own) ħ.-field, ran away with my prisoner PBS 1/2 22:10, MB.

The ħ.-plow was used to break up the soil (subsoil plow) while the epininu-plow drew the furrow into which it dropped the seeds. It remains uncertain whether ħarbu can be interpreted as “early (plow).” From the cited passages it becomes clear that the word ħarbu 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 ħarbu is a technical term denoting an important administrative unit within MB feudal agriculture.

**Harbu A in rab ħarbi** s.; official in charge of the plows; NA*; cf. ħarbu A.

PN Lū.ʾengar ša gāt PN₄ Lū gal ḫar-bi ša Lū gal kaš.šu PN, the plowman under PN₄, the supervisor of the plows of the chief cupbearer ADD 100:8; Lū gal ḫar-bi ša Lū [...] ADD 1077:7.

**Harbu B** s.; waste land; Elam, SB; cf. ħarbu A.

e.ri.a = ḫa-ar-bu Kugala I 63.  

ḥa-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 23 109:44 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 ṣe-mu-aḫ they turned GN into waste land TCL 3 177, Ser.

**Harbu C** (or ḫarpū): s.; (a bird); SB*.  

ḥar-bu = mušen ʾiskur h. = the (sacred) bird of Adad Sultantepe 1952/68 (unpub.) r. 6.

šumma [ḥ]a-ar-bu/pu mušen if a h.-bird (enters someone’s house) CT 41 7:61, Alu.

**Harbu D** (or ḫarpū): s.; (mng. unkn.); MB*.  


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harbu E

**harbu E** (or *harpu*): s.; (a tree); Nuzi*.

19 GI ha-ar-bu §a ni-ki-zu 19 h.-trees which have been cut down HSS 15 141:27 (cf. 16 GI §a-ša-su-ku §a ni-ki([-]zu) ibid. 21); 9 GI §a-ša-su-ku x x [h]|a-ar-[bu] ibid. 23.

**harbu** see *harpu*.

**harbu** see *harpii*.

**harbutu** s.; devastation; from OB on; cf. *harabu* A.


(a) in gen.: har-bu-ut BAD devastation of the fortress BRM 4 12:59, NB ext.;

(b) in the phrase *harbuta alaku*, “to become waste land”:

al durika ha-ar-bu-tam [illa]k your fortified city will become waste land YOS 10 50:5, OB (behavior of sacrificial lamb), cf. [ha]-ar-bu-tam tu-9a al-la(?)[-ak] YOS 10 26 ii 18, OB ext.; mät nakri har-bu-ta illak the enemy country will become waste land CT 27 46:6, SB Izbu, etc.

**harbutu** see *harputu*.

**hardabakku** (or *hurdabakku*): s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[lu.igi.x.xx] = i-in har-da-ba-ki (a person) with .... eye(s) OB Lu B iv 47.

**hardabasu** see *hurdabasu*.

**hardatanu** (or *hurdatanu*): adj.; (describing the date palm); NB*.

1 gišimmaru peša har-da-ta-nu one white, h. date palm VAS 3:165.

Reading *murdatanu* likewise possible. May belong to *hardatu*, “pole of a chariot,” i. e., “shaped like a hurdatu (= curved?).”

**hardu** (or *hurdu*): adj.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; only pl. attested.

[x]ME§ har-du-á-te pa-ni-ia-u-te ABL 1203 r. 6.


**hardu** see *hurdu* D.

**harduttu** s.; alertness; NA*; cf. *haradu* A.

ša ṣarrû bêli ina muḫḫi PN eli maṣṣarûte eli ţemâni ina muḫḫi ha-ar-du-ut-te ša dullâni ʾibpuranni what the king, my lord, has written

us concerning PN (who is) in charge of guard watches and (other) functions, concerning alertness (in the performance) of the duties

ABL 784:7.

**ḥargullu** see *ḥargullu*.

**ḥargalu** see *ḥargullu*.

**ḥargalnu** (plant) see arganu.

**ḥargullu** (ḥargallu): s. plurale tantum; (1) lock, (2) muzzle; Nuzi, SB, NB; Sum. lw.

[...] = ḫar-gul-[,u] 5R 12 No. 5:46, astral. comm.

(1) lock — (a) in lit.: eli dalti u sikkûri nadâ ḫar-gul-la(var.: -lum) the locks are placed on door and bar Maqlu VII 10; KÁ.GAL.MEŠ udûlula nadâ ḫar-gul-la the gates are bolted, the locks are placed Thompson Gilg. pl. 59:16, SB rel.; GI§5.10 ḫar-gul-li-šu (var. ḫar[g]-gul-li-šu) lišbat may the door secure (lit.: hold) its locks 4R 21* No. 1:18 and dupl. in AFO 14 146:128, SB (bit mésiri); aban nadê ḫar-gul-li šeriš Tāmtim the stone for placing locks upon Tiamat (mng. obscure) RA 3 297 r. 52, Esarh.; KUR.GAL ḫar-gul-lu-tá iṭabbaku the locks of the Great Mountain will fall down (mng. obscure) ACh Adad 19:36, apod.; Adad ša šadî // ša A.AB.BA ḫar-gul-li-šu HI.HI (= 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 ḫar-gul-la ša UD.KA.BAR ša IG.MEŠ itti kinššunu six bronze locks for doors together with their fixtures (lit.: legs) HSS 13 174:11 (= RA 36 159), Nuzi; 20 MA.NA 50 6 i.KÁ.BABBAR KLLA 8 ḫar-gul-lum 20 minas 50 shekels of silver, the weight of eight locks Nbk. 451:4; 6 ḫar-gul-lum kaspî (mentioned together with pingu, sanḫu and ḫin-dukḫu of silver) AnOr 9 6:3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, NB.

(2) muzzle: ina pi kalbîki dannâtê idi ḫarg-ul-Š put muzzles on the mouths of your strong dogs! KAR 71:6, SB rel.; ana pi kaššâpija u kaššâpija idi ḫarg-ul-li put muzzles on the mouths of my wizard and my witch! Maqlu I 54.

The h.-lock consisted most likely of a set of metal rings (Sum. *Har.Gal*) used to hold the bar in place.
Theodicy; [...] ba-qu-ru ḫaru-ḥa-ri ibid. p. 65:221 (coll. G. W. Lambert), with comm. ḫar-ḥa-ri / pi-itu(!) / ša-niš ku-tu-2-ú ḫ. = ... or = pederast CT 41 41 r. 4 + .44 r. 10 (coll. G. W. Lambert).

(Landsberger, ZA 43 75.)

Theodicy, with comm. See Harhadu.

See Harhadu.

See Harhadu.

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See Harhadu.
either in the field in the desert or in the field of PN KAJ 179:6.

**ḥarīmāma**

**ḥarīmtu** (ḥarīntu): s.; prostitute; from OB on; wr. syll. and (Sal.)Kar.kid (for Sal. Kid. Kar in RS see sub ḥarīmātu, cf. Kid. Kar in Izi Bogh. A App. r. 4', cited below); cf. ḥarīmātu, ḥarīmātu, ḥarīmu.


Kār.kid = ḥa-ri-im-tū, ḥa-ri-im-tū

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ina bab atammi ina alabija h a-ri-im-tum

III 10, also Gilg. I iii 46 and 49, ibid. iv 30, 31, 33; ina bāb aštammī ina asābiya ḥa-ri-im-tum

raʿiuntum anāku when I sit at the entrance of the tavern I (Ishtar) am a loving h. SBH p. 106:51 (see above); amāt lū ku-lu-w̔ ē ḥa-ri-im-tū URU the word of the male or female prostitute of the city KAR 43:3; summa amēlu ina SAIL.JIMMU SAL.KAR.KID sadīr if someone regularly (approaches) a h. at a street-crossing CT 39 45:30, SB Alu; PN lu sal ḥa-ri-im-tū LŪ.ERIM.[MEŠ] lu sal.MEŠ kiμa sal ḥa-ri-im-tū ina ribēti laššu u ništīnu limāru may PN become a h., (his) men become women, may they receive gifts in the square of their city as a h. (does) AFO 8 25 v 10 (treaty of Ashurnarai VI); SAL.KAR.KID sā PN the prostitute of PN (as an invective directed against a man) ABL 289:8, NB; ē láhuz ḥa-ri-ma-ta šā šāri mutša do not marry a h. who has countless (lit.: 600) husbands PSBA 32 p. 134: 23, SB wisd.

(b) in log.: qaddītu ... šummatu la iššūnī ina ribētei qaqada pātu lā tuṭappān KAR.KID lā tuṭappān a qaddītu whom no husband has married (must go) bareheaded in the street, must not veil herself, being a h. she must not veil herself KAV 1 v 66, Ass. Code (§ 40), ibid. 68; summa amēlu KAR.KID pošanta šammarma ittiššatā if a man sees a veiled h. and lets her go (free) KAV 1 v 77, Ass. Code (§ 40); summa KAR.KID mištāt if a h. dies (her children will receive a share like a brother together with the brothers of their mother) KAV 1 vii 57, Ass. Code (§ 49); summa amēlu KAR.KID imḫama ša liššaša ušašši if a man strikes a h. and (thus) causes a miscarriage KAV 1 vii 57, Ass. Code (§ 51); la akšat-ma ša-ri-im-tum she is not a wife, she is a h. JEN 666:14; ḥa-ri-im-tun dam la ippuš the h. must not contract marriage JEN 671:26 (after collation of H. Lewy, Or. NS 10 218 n. 3); mašti ša-ri-ma at my daughter is a h. JEN 397:20; sal ḥa-ri-ma-te [. . . ] šaršīnu urtamme I released the h. women (all) at the same time ABL 509:11, NA; 7 mārēšu igi Adad lišrupu 7 Dumu Sal-te-ša ana 4 Istar sal ḥa-ri-ma-tū 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 Beheft 1 73 No. 8-7, NA; cf. PN Dumu ḥa-ri-im-ti UET 5 475:7, OB.
Perhaps etymologically connected with ḫārāmu B. Possibly to be connected with ḫārmītu.

**Ḫārīmutu** see ḫārmītu.

*Ḫārīmu* s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as div.-ine name); OAkk.*

Prop. ŠA-[Ḫ]-ra-ri-im [ITT 1 1287 r. i, also ITT 2/2 p. 22 4388 (translit. only); DAM-[Ḫ]-ra-ri-im ITT 5 p. 39 9451–2–3 (translit. only); q[H][a(?)]-ri-im-be-li Kish 1930 170c (unpub., Ashmolean Museum).

Possibly to be read ḫĪ-ḥarīm (divine name).

Ḫārīmutu (ḫārīmu, ḫārīmutu): s.; state of a prostitute (ḫārīmutu); from OB on; ḫārīms-tūtu only in Nuzi; wr. syll. and SAL.KID.KAB (in RŠ); cf. ḫārīmutu, ḫārmītu, ḫārmu.

nam.kar.kid.da.a.ni tilla.ta ba.an.da. il.la nam.kar.kid.da.a.ni ba.ni.in.tuk eš. dam.a.ni šu.mi.mi.in.gur: [...] [ḫ-[a-ri-][mu]-sa-sa] i-[ḫu-us-sti] aššammasak u[tiršak] as a prostitute (i.e., without changing her status) he took her in from the street (and) supported her, as a prostitute (i.e., he remained legally a ḫārīmutu, even after marriage) he married her but gave her back (as separate property) her tavern Ai. VII ii 23–25.

aššat awilim an-a ḫa-ri-mu-tim ṣusšu the man’s wife will leave (her house) to (engage in) the profession of a ḫārīmutu 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 anu mutim inaddini šumma ḫa-ri-mu-ta ippussi amatsa uš šakkan he may give her in marriage, she may make her in marriage, she may make her a ḫārīmutu, (but) she must not make her her slave BE 14 40:7, MB; [...]; šumma ... PN na-ši-ši ... ḫa-ri-mu-ta PN₄ luṣlu if PN wishes, she may make PN₄ a ḫārīmutu AASOR 16 23:10, Nuzi; māṣatu anu ekīti u an-a ḫa-ri-mu-ti bala šarri la ušallak (a person belonging to the household of the palace) must not let his daughter become destitute or a ḫārīmutu without (the permission of) the king AASOR 16 51:9, Nuzi, cf. an-a ḫa-ri-mu-ti ... uš-te-li-[i(?)]-šu ibid. 13, also an-a ḫa-ri-mu-ti i-tep-ša-ak-še ibid. 16; māṣasu šu SAL PN SAL PN₄ an-a ḫa-ri-im-du-šu ba-al-ta-at PN₄, the daughter of PN, has been reared (lit.: has lived) for prostitution (and now I have given PN₄ as a slave girl to PN₄)

Ḫārīnutu see ḫārīmutu.

Ḫārinū s.; (a branch); NB*

 *[Ḫa]-ri-ni-e ina pānišu dirimeš (when Cyrus entered Babylon) they filled (the streets) with branches in front of him BHT pl. 13 iii 19, chron.

Ḫārīru s.; (a garment); NA*; pl. ḫārīrāte; cf. ḫāraru B.

3 TŪG ḫa-ri-ri (in list of garments) ADD 956:4; 4 TŪG hal-pat gada ḫa-ri-ri-te ADD 1124 r. 5; [...]; ḫa-ri-rat ĠUN ADD 973 i 6.

Ḫaṣṣu adv.; exactly; NB; cf. ḫaṣṣu A.

*ṭennuru ḫa-ri-ṣu ina ekallu lišašu let him inquire exactly into their affair in the palace ABL 280 r. 25; PN PN₄ ḫa-ri-ṣu šarru ... lišašu may the king question PN₄ exactly (about) PN ABL 791 r. 13.

Ḫaṣṣānu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); NB; cf. ḫaṣṣu A.


Ḫaṣṣu s.; exact report; NA*; cf. ḫaṣṣu A.

*[Ḫa]-ri-ṣu-tu an-a šarri bēlija ašoppaša I will send to the king my lord an exact report ABL 476 r. 6.
The document contains a detailed analysis of the legal implications of sales contracts in ancient Mesopotamia, focusing on the price and terms of transactions involving slaves. The text discusses various aspects of these transactions, including the exact price paid for slaves, the conditions under which the purchase was made, and the rights and obligations of the buyer and seller.

Key points include:
- The importance of the exact price in sales contracts.
- The role of the besieged king in the transactions.
- The legal implications of selling slave girls.
- The process of sealing contracts and the transfer of ownership.

The text also references various legal texts and sources, such as the Legal Implication and Relationship to the Confinement of the Woman in Labor, which is discussed in detail. The analysis concludes with a discussion of the implications of these sales in the context of ancient Mesopotamian society, emphasizing the importance of legal documentation and the consequences of transactions involving slaves.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the legal framework governing the sale of slaves and their consequences in ancient Mesopotamia, offering insights into the social and economic realities of the time.
confinement TCL 3 151, Sar.; šumma [ḫa]-rišt-tu ša šlima isbatsi if a woman in confinement has been seized with diarrhoea KAR 195 r. 35, med.; ḫa-rišt-tu iballut the woman in confinement will get well Boissier DA p. 211 r. 6, apod. (ḫarīstu here in contrast with sal̄evi, pregnant woman ibid. 5); támūḫ ḫa-rišt-tu petition for an oracle for a woman in confinement Craig ABRT 1 4 iii 8, rel.; (a-ana) me(-e)štu ša arīti u šal ḫa-rišt-tu ša kul-šu-na-tum paš-ri ina kaššīša tašakkan (mng. obscure) LKA 9 r. 2, rel.; uṣ ḫa-rišt-ti-ša ina libbiša itiš[eš]keru the blood of her ... has (been) locked up in her body KAR 195:2, med.; š. MEŠ šar-šā-a-[tu] (in broken context) PBS 1/2 113 ii 66, Lamaštu.

Ḫarīstu B s.; menstruating woman; SB*; in free variation with arīstu.

[tāg.ni.dāra.ūš.a] - kan-nu ša ḫa-rišt-ti-ša ina kaššīša tašakkan (Sum.: “bloody bondage”) Hh. XIX 307, also Nabmitu XXII 47; [tāg.ni.dāra.ūš.a] = kan-nu ša ḫa-rišt-ti-ša - ša NUK-ša of an unclean woman Hg. D 428, also Hg. B iv 25.

mē tāmūḫ ... ša ḫa-rišt-tu la arīdu ana libbi musukkatu la imnu qattāša 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-ti (AMT 27.5:8) for ḫarīstu.

The vocabulary passages cited and especially the variants of AMT 10.1 r. iii 2 have made it necessary to distinguish between ḫarīstu A and ḫarīstu B (in free variation with arīstu). See arāšu, “to be unclean.”

Ḫarītu s.; ditch; NB*; cf. herē. ḫā ḫar-ri-ti-ša mē ušabat he will keep water in his ditch YOS 7 182:7.

Ḫariu see ḫard A.

Ḫarītu see ḫarīmutu.

Ḫarmatu s.; prostitute; syn. list*; cf. ḫarīmu, ḫarīmutu, ḫarmu. ḫa-ar-ma-tum = KAR.KID CT 18 19:33 (followed by ḫarīmutu).

See note sub ḫarmu.

Ḫarmil s.; (a cut of meat); NB*. 4-ū zittu ina uzu ḫa-ar-mi-il meš šā GUD. MEŠ one-fourth share of the ḫ.-meat of the oxen YOS 5 57:2 (~58:2); 4 UZU ḫa-ar-mi-[i]-tum four (portions) of ḫ.-meat (per sheep) YOS 3 194:22, let. (among other portions of meat); UZU ḫar-mil OECT 1 pl. 20:4 and 28 (in similar context).

Holma, Or. NS 13 226.

Ḫarmitu s.; (a kind of slave girl); MB*. ina MU.2.KAM Ninurta-kudurra-usur šarri PN [PN₂] [ḫa]-[a]-r̄-mi-tu ša PN₃ ... ša PN₄ ana aššāti šu[zu] ina šiltahi imḫama idšê[ši] in the second year of the king RN, PN hit with an arrow and killed PN₄, the š.-girl of PN₃, ... whom PN₄ had married BBSt. No. 9-3.

Uncertain reading, but preferable to the possible emendation [du-uš]-ši-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 ḫarīmutu, etc.

Ḫarmu s.; (male) lover; SB*; cf. ḫarīmutu, ḫarīmutu, ḫarmatu.

(a) said of Tammuz: at-ti ḫar meš-ma-ša Dumuzi you are I., whose lover is D. PSBA 31 pl. 6:3, rel., cf. ibid. 8, 9, 12, also ḫar-mi-ša Istar KAR 357:34 and 45; in the month Tammuz en-unma Istar ana Dumuzi šar-me/miša šišḫā māti ušabku when I. caused the people of the land to weep for D., her lover LKA 69:5 (dual. ibid. 70 i 3), rel., cf. l.ŠA.ŠA ḫar-mi-ša Istar MA 158 i 6 and ii 4; ḫa-ar-mi-ša your lovers (in broken context) Gilg. VI 44 (note the parallel ḫa-me-ra-[ši] ibid. 42).

(b) said of Apsu: Ti-a-mat ... ilasi eli šar-me/mi-ša (var. ḫa-mi-ri-ša) T. cried out to her lover En. el. I 42, en-unma Apsu šar-ma-ša (var. ḫa-[t]-mi-ša-ra-[ši] ināru when they killed A., your lover En. el. I 112, cf. ibid. 116 (var. ḫa-ram-ki in LKA 3).

The relation of ḫarmu to ḫarmatu and ḫarīmutu remains obscure, especially if one connects the latter with ḫarīmu.

Ḫarmu see ḫarmu.

Ḫarmunu s.; (1) (a plant), (2) (a stone); SB*; wt. with log. ḫar-umu ba-šir.
łuḫarpiš

(sum) (space left blank) = [NAi ba-ah]-ri-e Hg. B IV 117; NAI KLINMAN.
NAXI 4 nārapu = [NAi ba-ah]-ri-e VAT 13781 (unpub.) r. 47 (Urnu-
anna); NAXI ba-ah-ri-e = NAI ḪAR.ḪUM.BA.ŠIR (!) širf NA-

(1) a plant: ū ḪAR.ḪUM.BA.ŠIR (in broken context) Semitica 3 17 AO 7760 i 25, cf.
LKA 136:22 and 26, KAR 252 iv 19, AMT 31, 1:7; ū ḪAR.ḪUM.BA.ŠIR šam-mu niq-tum ḫ.-plant is a drug against stricture BRM 4 32:24, med. comm.

(2) a stone; see above.

Reading ḫarmunu based on the gloss in VAT 13781, cited above. However, the possibility that the writing shows the actual pronunciation (i.e., ḫarm-um-ba-ṣir) is indicated by Ṣ.AA: ḫu-ṣa-šil in BM 35509(unpub.) r. ii 14′.

(Thompson DAB 215 and DAC 172f.)

ḥarpiš (ha-riš): adv.; (1) early, (2) quickly; from OB on; cf. ḫaru-pu A.

(1) early: ḫa-ri-bi-šul ul tudlimma aq ḫušul ul addлимma ana ṣeq(mi-im annu ṣul ūšabšu you did not bring (the dates) to me early (enough) for me to give (them) as a ḫiptu-loan, so I could not produce (them) upon this order VAS 16 90:9, OB let.; šuṣma ina nāri A.KAL ḫaru-pu kī.min (= I) sarx šar-bu pu-šu-uk pu-šu-uk ḫušul saq-za ša.l-na A.KAL ša.lša / du-kām if an early flood rises in the river, (var.): sarbu (for ḫaru-bu), (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 x chết ḫa-riš when you get up early (in the morning) KAR 202 i 31, SB med.; ḫušul ittanmar it (the star) appears early (as explanation of mulluhu) VAT 7830(unpub.):18 (cited by Meissner, MAOG 1/2 24 n. to lines 287ff.), astral comm.; šuṣma šin ina xamartšus ḫa-ri-bi-šul namušir if the moon becomes visible earlier (than expected) Thompson Rep. 59:5, SB, also ibid. 70:5 (ḫa-riš).

(2) quickly: ḫa-riš isruša.bitšakki its (the curse’s) consequences will befall you quickly Gilg. VII iii 9.

landsberger, AFO 3 166.

ḥarpu (ḫarbu, fem. ḫaruḇpu): adj.; early; from OB and MA on; ḫaru-up-tum Evetts Ner. 50:4; wr. syll. and nim; cf. ḫaru-pu A.

ni-im nim = ḫari-pu VAT 10754(unpub.):7 (text similar to ḫušul); [ni-im] [nim] = [ḫa-ar]-pu SB Voc. AD 14′; ga-ar gud = ḫaru Bu EA 1432, cf.
A IV/3:14, Reep. Ea A ii 4′; a.gud = mil-ḫa-ru-pu-em early flood Kagal E 1:4, also Lugal VIII 30; še.nim = ḫaru-pu Hh. XXIV ii 150; ṣu-nim = ḫaru-pu Hh. XII 321; ab.šim.nim.
ma = ḫaru-up-tum Kagal F 85; [zol. lum. x x] = nu ḫaru[rup]-tum Hh. XXIV iv 243.
ab.šim šu.nim.ma ab.ša.guš = ši-ar [a-ar-
apa] i-maššu as he is to make furrows for the early sowing Ai. IV i 24; še.nim.ma si.i.ša.
sā.e.da ḫe-um ḫaru-pu ibid. 239:38; iti ... nunnumi ḫa-pi šati the month ... of bringing forth the early sowing KAV 218 A i 48, Astralabes B; im.sag ḫa-ru-up-tu early (rain) Astnh. 25:10; nim.mes ḫa-pa-a-um ḫim ḫaru-pu TCL 6 17 r. 32, astral.; ni-im nim ḫa-nu-[u] maš-ru-ū ḫa-ru-pu A VIII/3:8f.; EBUR.GID.DA ḫa-aru-pu 2R 47 K.4337 iii 25, comm.; sa-ra-ab ḫa-bu-bu = min, ḫaru-bu = min LTBA 2 2:313ff.

(a) in gen.: aši bi-ri-tum ḫa-ar-pa-tum field with early furrows (for sowing) TCL 1 17:5, OB let.; xiku ḫa-ar-ipu x xiku ḫir-ir-uši.nin x xiku.Aši ši-šiempor xiku early (plowed), xiku dug, total xiku of fields worked TCL 1 213:14, OB; the ḫasannu dams up the canal ḫa-šul tāmiratu ša ḫa-ri ḫa-aqb u ḫa-ḫob u ḫaru-pu ša uppušti [šaknu u idekku until they irrigate the two irrigation-districts of the early (sowing) and the 20 ḫaru-pus for the late (sowing) are provided and they mobilize them BE 17 40:5, MB; udu ḫaru-up-ti young sheep (for a different interpretation cf. JCS i 300 n. 83) Hrozny Code Hittite §185A:12: ina eṣaḫi ṭurēši ḫa-bi at the time of harvesting the early harvest KAJ 99:15, MA; ina lefšiḫu ḫa-ru-up-tum inandin he will repay (the silver) at an early sailing of his boat Evetts Ner. 8:6, cf. ibid. 50:4 (ḫa-ru-up-tum); mē ḫaru-[u] iṣṣaqqa ṭirūtu ... ina labki ḫeirū 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 ḫaru-pu-[u] BE 17 17:33, MB let.; še.


**ḥarrānu**

 UD.E.NE ḥa-r-pu u uppulu early and late ... barley BE 9 80:1, NB; [bi](?)-qu ḥa-r-pu-lu il-lik-[i]-lu-ma (in obscure context) CT 22 79:6, NB let; [a.ŠA] ḥa-r-bi uppulu tuṣṣēkīr [a.ŠA] uppulu tuṣṣēkīr ḥa-r-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-[i] Uma early rain YOS 10 16:1, OB ext.; ʾina širi ḥa-r-bi ina tebišu when he gets up in the early morning K.8171:8', Dream-book, cf. [ina širi ū-ar-bi] KAR 252 i 20; šumma šattu A.ZI. GA-ša ḥa-r-pu if a year's inundation is early CT 39 21:153, SB Ału; šumma ina nātimi A.KAL ḥa-r-pu K.LIM (=IL) sarš [ša]-[ša]-lu-uk pu-uk pu-uk har-pi-rēša ʾi-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, Ału; zi im ḥa-r-pu rising of early wind ACH Supp. 2 Ishtar 49:77; A.AN u mi-šilm ḥa-r-pu early rain and inundation ACH Sin 35:22; A.ZI.GA ḥa-r-pu early inundation ACH Ishtar 20:86; šE.GIŠ.1 ʾiš nušša / SIG2-ig ACH Ishtar 23:17, cf. the parallel šE.GIŠ.1 ḥa-r-pu idammuq the early sesame will yield well CT 39 20:137, Ału; if a man enters the temple of his god šer sunuru ḥa-ru-up-tu.NI.[...]

 Landsberger, AFO 3 164ff. and JNES 8 282ff.

**ḥarraku** (Bezold Glossar 127a); see urrāku.

**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. ḫari (cf. AFO 13 58 n. 7); for occs. as masc. (mostly in NA, NB) cf. KASKAL.KI ʾa-ni-a UET 1 274 i 3 (Naram-Sin, late copy), ina KASKAL qa-at-ni ABL 382:6, KASKAL II pa-ni-u ABL 756-6 (the NA passages probably to be read ḫūlu), KASKAL I a-qa-a CT 22 188:6 (NB), and YOS 3 65:24 (NB) (as against KASKAL II a-qa-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.KA (rare, Mari, cf. ARMT 15 79), KASKAL.KUR (BIN 6 205:9, OA let.); cf. ḫarrānu in ḫēl ḫarrāni, ḫarrānu in ša ḫarrāni, ʿalīk ḫarrāni, ummu ḫarrāni sub ummu, rikis ḫarrāni sub rikus, akal ḫarrāni sub akalu.
Kaskaal a li ri Harran a an asilal : har-ra-an su-tu-li u-ri-na-bi si-da-ri a road of jubilation, a path of joy 4R 20 : 12f.; zi har-ra-an kaskaal am še en du ka kas kal am ma ka še (p Dalton); niš ur-šu har-ra-an tsu du ta-da nu ša ma-a-tu be (conjured) by road, highway, track (and) footpath of the country PNS 1/2 115 i 19f.; ud kaskaal šilim ma ta im ma ni in gur es a ta e : en iš-(f)u kaskaal šul-me i tu ru-ni when they have returned from a safely or on a journey Ai VI i 20; kaskaal še i su, gi še : a-na har-ra-ni iš ši-ku (with the money of their four-man partnership) they went on a journey Ai VI i 15; kaskaal la ba an da ti mu lu uq (Gilgal). lu zu še : a-na har-ra-ni ga mi ra ni i ši mu pa ši šat a me-šu-šu 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 ši ba ni ib ši ša še : [... ur] ha u har-ra-nu us še še re (see mng. 2d, below) 4R 23 No. 3 9f.; kaskaal zu ši ša šab har ra an [...] gin na : har-ra-an ku ši šir ur ša a lik take the direct road, travel (to) ... Abels-Wickler Keilschrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen 59f.: 21f. (see mng. 2d, below); kaskaal dagal la ta gi šu ša šu har ra nu nap ša šum (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 kaskaal lu ina šila ... if a snake, if a spider the paths (of Humbaba’s garden) were kept in good order, the main road smooth Gilg. V i 5; kaskaal nam ul ipeššu aššu ša širri he (the privileged owner) need not build the road nor dig a canal MD Pe 28 398: 11, OB; naḥla u kaskaal anu mišetu la šašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašašaša
(or: the kasu-road) secretly, because of the load, (therefore) we took the road through the hinterland to GN ARM 2 78:31f.; minū harrānu ša Utunipāsitūm which is the road to Utunapištim, (what are its landmarks [[ittā]])? Gilg. X ii 16; kaskal libbi ʾāli the road (which leads to) the Inner City KAV 127:3, MA; a field ša kaskal Kiški on the road to Kish Dar. 229:1, and passim in NB in like context; ḥarrā-nu Ninuakī the road to Nineveh Thompson Esarh. i 69, and passim in NA hist.; 2 ANŠE ašša ḥarrānī ša GN šinnu ikkīs two homers of field (which) the road to GN cuts in two HSS 13 380:5, Nuizi (translit. only), cf. ašša.meš... kaskal:meš ša PN... inakkīsu HSS 9 100:5; KASKAL ša ʾittū GN ana GN₂ ilas-kūnī 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 ilaskūnī ADD 460:3, also kaskal ša ta GN ilaskūnī ADD 385:15.

(c) identified by function, special name, etc.: do you not know that ha-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.; ṣumma ha-ra-an zu-ki-nim šal-mat ha-ra-an zu-kā-nim-ma... lillikūnīm 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 ū ha-ra-an zu-ki-nim lu ippaszuɔritum either via the byroad or secretly ibid. 36; ha-ra-an zu-ki-nim lu paζutzum (if) the byroad or secrecy (is advisable they should bring the tin) TCL 19 13:26, OA let., and passim in OA let.; kaskal₁ bu-lum cattle road RA 16 125 i 6, kud.; kaskal₁ ša ʾakītu road of the New Year’s festival VAS 5 105:7; ha-ra-an ṣamar. tu the road of (the god) Amurrû Meissner BAP 75:3, OB; (in a personal name:) Ḥar-ra-an-šari-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, MDQG 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): puru ša ina ugu kaskal[.lugal] a lot which lies along the king’s highway KAV 188 r. 4, NA; adjacent to kaskal lugal the king’s highway (which goes to GN) ADD 418:7; adjacent to kaskal₁ lugal ša kīšād iD 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 ṣērī the king’s highway to the desert KAV 186 r. 3, NA; kaskal man ša lišmu the king’s road for the (cultic) race Jacobsen Cuneiform Texts in the National Museum, Copenhagen 68:5 (= RT 36 181), NA; kaskal₁ lugal ša akitum ša ṣib the king’s highway for the New Year (procession) of DN VAS 3 156:2, NA; [x] šu ina kaskal šarri ʾatamar 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: mulmeš an-e ina manzaššumu izz[içama ḥar-ra-an kiti] ešišatu umaššeru uruḫ la kiti[ the heavenly stars stood in their constellations and took the regular course, abandoning their irregular path BA 3 293:7, Esarh.; uṃ bubbulum ana ḥar-ra-an ṣutuširib on the day of the neomeny come quite near to the path of the sun! En. el. V 21; Gilgamesh went along kaskal ṣutuš the path of the sun (through the mountain) Gilg. IX iv 46; on account of the evil predicted by the stars ša ana mulmeš kaskal:meš ismi[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 šu-mašši-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 īgi kaskal-šu-nu ina muḫḫiriššu ittiqū proceed towards them in their courses Thompson Rep. 112 r. 8; Diš Eš kaskal-šu umašširma MAN UD-ma GIN-ak KI.MIN (= kaskal-šu) ū-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 muššitu... ū-za-i-zi 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 ū-u-tu ḪEN.LI.LI itti šepe mulšu.[ scanned] gi ittan-mar was seen on the Path of
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 4-n-im 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 4-s̄e-Lit. Path-of-the-Enlil-Stars KAH 2 124:22, Senn.; for ḥarrānu bībē c.f. Weidner, AFO 7 173.

(f) in figurative use: uruḫ šulmu u tašmē ušṣasbituš ḥar-ru-na they (the gods) sent him (Marduk) on the road to (obtaining) full obedience En. el IV 34, and elsewhere in lit. texts; 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 4-n-im 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 4-s̄e-Lit. Path-of-the-Enlil-Stars KAH 2 124:22, Senn.; for ḥarrānu bībē c.f. Weidner, AFO 7 173.

(2) trip, journey, travel — (a) in gen.: x sheep ana šarrim KASKAL GN for the king, (for the) journey to GN PSBA 37 pl. 7 No. 22:8, OB, cf. TCL 10 24:34, 56:18, 98:10, 112:2; now he is in GN 2 l-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 ameli ša itti bēl dabābīšu KASKAL I illaku lib-bu-ú-šū KASKAL ḫītja tattalak like a man who travels with his enemies, like such a man you have travelled with me CT 22 144:6f, NB let.; ši-[ip] ramānīšu ḥar-ra-na illak he will go his own way TCL 1 29:41, OB let.; awīšum ina KASKAL GN inmarāšma imāti the person will become sick and die on the journey he is undertaking YOS 10 18:56, OB ext., cf. ina qabal KASKAL inmarāšma imāti ibid. 57;
(3) business trip — (a) in OA: šadduātim ina ḫa-ra-nim la šāmmad he (the creditor) will not take cognizance of the šadduātim (transportation-)expenses (incurred) on the business trip KTS 27b:15, let.; lu ḫulluqqaʾe lu ḫarma ḫa-ra-nim the losses or expenses of the trip BIN 6 212:19, let.; iqqāblu ḫa-ra-ni-im during the trip (he must not say ... ) CCT 1 10a:6, let., cf. TCL 21 265:7, let.; adī ša ḫa-ra-kā annišām inbašīšu till a trip brings you (lit.; your trip is) hither: CCT 4 29b:18, let. and passim; cf. bāb ḫārrāni sub bābu.

(b) in OB: ṣumma awilum ina ḫa-ra-nim wašīb if a man is (away) on a business trip CH § 112:51; adī anāku ina ḫa-ra-an bēlija kātu ina GN wašāku while I stayed in GN on a business trip for you, my lord CT 6 27b:21, let.; if a man ḫa-ra-nam ina alas-kišu while making a business trip CH § 103:24; with the silver which PN and PN₂ have borrowed from the creditor ḫa-ar-ra-nim illikuma ṫašāšātu they went on a business trip and made a profit VAS 8 71:8; if the tamkāru has given silver to the apprentice and ḫa-kaskal irpussu sent him on a business trip PBS 5 93 iii 13’ (= CH § 99); PN₂ has paid PN four shekels of silver kūbi ḫa-ra-ni ša MU.1.KAM ... ITI MN ana ḫa-ra-ni šu irrig 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 ḫa-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 šanāq ḫa-ra-ni šu on his return from the trip BE 6/1 115:7; x silver ... kaskal še al su, ga e 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.[laš]ē 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 tads-miu-loan of silver and garments ina šalam kaskal ni šu ana PN qa ti-[z-x] gi-ir ri ki ma i-ma-[a-r] ḫa-ra-ni ša šu inandān at the safe completion of his business trip (he the creditor, i.e., the god Sin?) will give to PN (his debtor) ... MDP 22 39:9-14, Elam; ana bāṭti u šīš kaskal ummētu inu dibāsu 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 271:8.

(c) in MA: silver borrowed ana kaskal GN ina erēb kaskal ni qaggiq kaspi i.lā’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 toppāšu ana tab ba ana kaskal [GN] ilqu ina erēb kaskal ni šu nu qaggiq kaspi ummešnušu 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 nimel ... 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.ē he must not depart on a business trip KAR 178 iii 20, hemer., and passim in such texts; mār tamkāri ina kaskal illakku kissu usallāq rēqās u 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 si kaskal ni-i’a naḥlap tam šābilaššu as to the man, have him bring the cloak with the balance of my caravan (shipment) TCL 18 142:15, OB let.; ina pānītim ḫa-ra-ni-im with the first caravan (they brought ... ) VAS 18 22:30, OB let.; pānānum ḫa-ra-an-kā UD.5.KAM inamma ʾištu ITI. 2.KAM panika ul a amma formerly your caravan was absent for five days, now I do not see you for two months OECT 3 67:8, OB let.; ḫa-ar-ra ni ta-ar-sa(!)-at my caravan is ready UCP 9 p. 346 No. 21:7, OB let.; ana minīm ḫa-ra-nu um mala u šinišu illikamma why has the caravan come over and over again and (you
have not sent me any silver?) TCL 4 29:8, OA let.;  ha-ra-ni warkat my caravan is late BIN 4 68:3, OA let.;  ha-ra-nam ašar kaššudim kašši’d come, join the caravan wherever possible! TCL 19 68:33, OA let.;  I gave a heavy garment to PN ina panittim ha-ra-ni-kšu with the first caravan (going to) him BIN 6 7:11, OA let.;  kaskal.meš ša Kū.GI ša ša ʿAmlani agānu ul ʿūridani ana ṯaṭdī 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.;  buʾite puḫḫir KASKAL.HI.A I am attempting to assemble caravans (under my brother) EA 264:7; KASKAL-ra-ni GN annu waqkeruna u ʿissuruši 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; 1 KASKAL imported(?) oil KAR 140 r. 4 = Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 39.

(5) business venture (involving travel) —

(a) in OB: silver  anā ha-ra-ni-šu iškuššum he deposited for him to his business venture YOS 8 125:19; ha-ra-an šerim girmram u bāš-tam(!) inaddin for the business venture he will pay the expenses and the bāḥtu payments Jean Tell Sifr 70:7; (property described as) ša ha-ra-nim u libbi ʿālim (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-ilgī (ina) erēb KASKAL-ni-šu ... PN₃ anā PN inandin belonging to PN PN₃ has taken (actually PN₃ is contracting to supply a horse to PN) in a business venture (and) upon (his) return from his trip PN₃ will give (it back) to PN HSS 9 149:7f., Nuzi (translit. only).

(c) in NB: silver belonging to PN (the creditor) ina muḫḫi PN₃ anā KASKAL⁻II mimma mala ina ʾālī u šeri aḫī ina utur is debited to PN₃ (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. 3:8 and 8, Moldenke 13:4 and 15:3, etc.;  suḫuḫi ša KASKAL⁻II ša PN ... anā KASKAL⁻II anā PNₓ u PN₃ i-di-ia dates for a business venture, belonging to PN, ... he gave for a business venture to PN and PN₃ VAS 3 33:1, 3, cf. TCL 12 119:3; silver which PN and PN₃ ḫiṭiḥaṃ.ki KASKAL⁻II iškunum mimma mala ina muḫḫi ṣippiḫu aḫāššunu 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 u illaku they must not engage in a business venture other than that (stipulated in the agreement) TCL 13 184:15; našṣarita ša KASKAL⁻II šu-šu ina illaku they shall carry out the instructions for their business venture Nbn. 653-12, cf. Moldenke 13:10 and 14:9; epīš nikkasāšitu ša KASKAL⁻II šu-šu ... qatu 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 ṣētu KASKAL-ni ... anā 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 ḫarrāni instead of našū), TCL 12 43:40 (with nishša naššu); amēṣ ṭūtu (wr. ʿlu-ṭū) ḫaliqtu u mimma ša KASKAL⁻II šišū ša ʿilla iškāššunu the runaway slaves an-đ whatever of their business capital turn up (belongs) to them in common TCL 13 160:13; the house ... u mimmašunu ša KASKAL⁻II šišū ša ʿilla iškāššunu and their holdings in business capital (PN and PN₃ 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.: ḫaskal.KI ʿud-su us i-ši-ir may his ... campaign not be successful ZA 4 pl. after p. 406:26, OAKKI. Laʾerab; though I took only a small bite of food for myself and anā ha-ra-an ʿu-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 Aḫduni-erim; ḫaskal-[m] anā šaqāš zāʾa;
harrānu

rišu ušerdī he led the expedition to kill his enemies YOS 9 35 ii 98, Samsuiluna; when the army of Jamutbal ina GN ana KASKAL ēš.NUN.NAKI iphura assembled in GN for the campaign against Esnunna. 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 ḫar-ra-na-ā-te from two campaigns KAJ 103:16; tallakkan karāška ina ḫar-ra-an namrēšī you have pitched your camp in difficult terrain (lit.: road) Tn.-Epic iii 22; tēmīt GN KASKAL ana māt nakri prayer asking good omens for a campaign (or) asking for omen, and passim in this text; CT 15 50 r. 11 (Fiirstenspiegel).

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a snake will come straight towards the army the expedition which he is undertaking YOS 10 10 20:26, OB ext.; ummān nakri KASKAL giлиттă illak the army of the enemy will undertake a terrible campaign CT 20 36 iii 20, SB ext., and passim; ummān nakri ḫar-ra-an ri-pi-il-ît [illak] the enemy army will have a . . . campaign YOS 10 44:59, OB ext., and KAR 454:32 (ribitti), SB ext.; ana KASKAL ummānī riqūsa 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 ḫarāl kaskal šabāt 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 ipattar u they will desert the expeditionary forces ARM 1 17:14; ḫa-ar-ra-an hēlīja šalmat the expeditionary force of my lord is safe ARM 2 130:27; KASKAL.LUGAL as Akkadogram in Hitt. Code § 56; for ḫarrān šarrī in different senses cf. mng. 1d, above, and mng. 9b, below.

(9) corvée work — (a) in gen.: a manumitted slave ilkam u ḫa-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.[§IR] KASKAL ibid. 7; PN ḫar-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 ḫar-ra-an PN₂ illak TCL 10 111:10 and 118:12, also PN ālīk KASKAL-ra-ni-šu BIN 2 81:3, OB, cf. also sub ālīk ħarrānī; šittu kaskal.meš KUR Miṣri u šittu kaskal.meš KUR Ḫatti u ina ḫa-rā-hēlī-ša ana ekallī . . . Kipra minma la eppuku 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 word called) zizahallima MRS 6 RS 16.386:4–5', ana KASKAL užaššūmiši ana adē iššimšūmiš if one levies them (the natives of Sippar, etc.) for corvée-work (or) assigns them to menial work CT 15 50 r. 11 (Fürstenapiegel).
(b) designated as ḫarrān ṣarrī: if either an UKU.ūš or a bāṭiru ṣa anna ḫar-ra-an ṣarrīm alāckså gaba who has been ordered to do royal service CH § 26:68; if either an UKU.ūš or a bāṭiru ṣa ina ḫar-ra-an ṣarrīm turrū (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 T/C 10 112B:9); for ḫarrān ṣarrī in different senses cf. mngs. 1d and 8, above.

(10) (as administrative technical term) —
(a) service unit in corvée work, in OB: inza anna l ƙASKAL ƙa.ƙI.ƙIR ƙU.GAL ƙiLLAK now he is doing one work unit in the king’s bodyguard T/C 7 73:8, let.; inna bi’t aibija l ƙASKAL ina L.U.ƙa.SƙE 1 ƙASKAL ina ƙa.ƙU.ƙeD ƙI.La.MM illak in my family we do one service unit among the couriers, one service unit among the oxdrivers T/C 7 64:9f., let.; ƙamma 2 ƙASKal-ƙu nuis ina bit abiƙunu if there are two service units for them in their family (divide them in two for them!) ibai.17; in regard to the x ƙIku of fields ƙa PN anna pi ha-ar-ra-na-tim mutûl iƙibiku concerning which PN has promised you to deliver according to the (established) service units OЄC 3 72:27, let.; x barley of a field ƙa 24 ƙASKAL MEƙ of 24 work units OЄC 3 72:21, cf. awulî 3 ḫar-ra-na-tum Joan ƙummer et Akkad 197 r.6, also 5 ƙASKAL-MEƙ ma-(i)-a-nîm five service units are wanting T/C 18 113B:18.
(b) transaction, delivery, in NB: 1-en ƙASKALII 6 (this number varies from 7 to 10) L.U.ƘI.ƘAL 2 (pI) ƙAS 6 292:1-14, NB; mashiƙu ... L.U.ƙAD-kal-lu han ske ... ƙASKAL-ƙeƙ (as column headings) ƙAS 6 93:3, NB; ƙAS ƙASKAL-MEƙ ƙASKAL-ƙU.GUR Nbn. 570:7f.; 2 pI PN 3 ƙASKALII ƙAS 6 53:12, NB.

(11) times (math. term): cf. a.ƙa = ḫarrān ƙu in Kagal E Part 1:18 and A 1/1:194, cited above (only occ., except in Hitt. texts); ina 2 ƙASKAL-ƙa the second time KBo 3 5 iii 21; ina 3 ƙASKAL-ƙa ibid. 22; ina 4 ƙASKAL-ƙI KUB 30 17 i 13; cf. Ehelolf, KUB 29 p. vii, Otten, ZA 46 213 n. 4, Potratz Das Pferd in der Frühzeit 112.

(12) obscure mngs.: lizziz ḫa-ra-an mārat ili ṣarbaṭī may the Path, (called) “Daughter of the Great Gods,” stand still Maql I 67; may the mountains, the rivers, all the wide ocean, ḫar-ra-nu mārat ili ṣarbaṭī the Path, (called) “Daughter of the Great Gods,” (calm down) Šurpu V/VI 191; attu-mannu ƙa kimma ḫar-ra-ni inpre ƙa ƙutuk you, whoever you are, who cut off my path as one cuts off a road AMT 88:3:9 and 11; ƙASKAL iƙaƙIR ti (teleqqi ?) T/C 6 3 r. 41, ext. apod.; L.U.ƙASKAL ABL 810 r.4, NB, also ƙAS 5 159:7; cf. CT 16 2:63f., cited above.

ƙarrānu in bēl ḫarrānī s.; caravan leader; NB*; cf. ḫarrānu mng. 4.

jāša PN u L.U.ƙEN.ƙASKALII-ƙa ina ƙiri anu pānī bēliƙa nillaka 1, PN and his caravan leader will go in the morning to my lord CT 22 185:23, let.

ƙarrānu in ƙa ḫarrānāti s.; forwarding agent, carrier, OA*; cf. ƙarrānu mng. 4.

inume ƙa ḫa-ra-na-tim illu[ku]nimma iƙišiƙu nu uṣekalakkim when the forwarding agents come I shall send (it) to you with them BIN 6 17:20, let.; 1 subattam raqqatam ... ƙami-nimma iƙiši ƙa ḫa-ra-na-tim ƙebilânim buy (pl.) for me one thin garment ... and send (it) to me through the forwarding agent! CCT 4 48b:20, let.; PN ƙa ḫa-ra-na-tim ƙa ḫaƙhūm dinima ƙeƙeriƙa lublâm give (the objects) to PN, the forwarding agent from ḫaƙhūm, and let him bring (them) to me CCT 4 35b:19, let.

ƙarrāra see ḫarrāra.

ƙarratu (ƙurratu or murratu): s.; (a weapon); Ur III*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

emegir mi.tum ƙi.ƙa.ƙa.ru ḥar ra.tum the dagger blade, the mace, the quiver, the h. SAKI p. 128 vii 15 (Gudea Cyl. B).

ƙarriru s.; (a mouse, lit.: digger); from OB on; wr. syll. and ƙa.ƙa.ƙa.ƙa.ƙa.; cf. ḫaƙrū A.

ƙa.ƙa.ƙa.ƙa.ƙa = ḫa.ƙi.ƙu mouse of the field - h. Hh. XIV 194 (mentioned among mice); kuş.
\textbf{ḥarru A}

pēš.a.Ša.ga = ma-šak ḫar-ri-ri; the skin of the ḫ. Hh. XI 63; pēš.a.Ša.ga = ḫa-ri-ru Practical Vocabulary Assur 394.

(a) in gen.: ṣumma pēš.a.Ša.ga BARBĀR ina eqel u-gārī innamār if a white ḫ. is seen in a field of the irrigation district CT 40 29a:4, SB Ahu; [ṣumma pēš.a.Ša.ga ina bi[t amēlī ...] if a ḫ. in someone’s house ... ibid. 7; EME pēš.a.Ša.ga = the tongue of a ḫ. (in list of drugs) KAR 194 1 2, med.

(b) as food: aššum pēš.a.Ša.ga ... ašpurramma ... ippī niq.šīd š[a n̂a]mr̃ātim qurrub ašar pēš.a.Ša.ga ibaššu 1 šu.šī pēš.a.Ša.ga abi šīmam marṣussu liddinma 1 šu.šī pēš.a.Ša.ga abi liššābilam I have written about the ḫ. ... the time for settling the accounts concerning the fattened animals draws near, wherever ḫ. are available, let my father pay any price (lit.: even if it [the price] is steep) for 60 ḫ. and send me 60 ḫ. CT 29 20:5ff., OB let., cf. ana pēš.a.Ša.ga ... ašpurramma ... niq.šīd namr̃ātim girub 1 šu.šī pēš.a.Ša.ga ašar ibaššu abi liššābilam CT 33 24:6, 11, OB let.

(c) as personal name: ḫa-ri-rum Meissner BAP 70 4, OB; ḫa-ari-rum CT 4 11b:10, OB; ḫa-ari-rum RA 23 160 No. 70 4, Nuzi; ḫa-ri-ri ABL 1056 r. 14, NA.

(d) as name of a star: MUL.MEŠ ummulātu ša ina irat MUL.LU.LIM iṣazzā Ḥar-ri-ru d'TIR.AN.NA the flickering(?) stars which stand opposite the liššāmu-star (are) ḫ. (and) Tiranna CT 33 2 32, astron.

Landsberger Fauna 107.

\textbf{ḥarru A adj.}: dug up; OB*; cf. ḫarrū A. A.Ša ḫa-ari-rum mala mašū a dug up field, as much as there is CT 4 99:8.

\textbf{ḥarru B adj.}: (describing flour ground in some special way); NB*; cf. ḫarrū C.


\textbf{ḥarru A s. masc.}: (1) (a topographical feature, depression or the like); (2) watercourse; from OB on; pl. ḫarrūtu; wr. syll. (sometimes with det. ʾīn) and sūr; cf. ḫar-rū A. su-ur sūr = ḫa-ar-ri-[u] SB 1 27; su-ur sūr = ḫar-ru ša [k]i A V 2/97; sūr mūd.e bi.ša(, var. mūd.ne ne bi.(b).ši): ḫar-ra da-ma um-tal-li (his spear as it rested on the ground) filled the wadi with blood Lugale V 23; mi-li ṣur-su-pu = mi-li ḫar-ri flood (filling) the depression Malku II 61; [ṣ]a-um-ḫu ḫar-ru Malku II 62; na-ī.šu (var. na-ī.šu) = ḫar-ru Malku II 65; ḫa-aru-ru = ap-pa[r]u Malku VIII 17.

(1) (a topographical feature, depression or the like) — (a) in gen.: SAG BI 2 KAM ḫa-ru-rum its (the field’s) second side is the ḫ.-region CT 4 16a:5, OB; anninni annā ḫar-ra aṣabbatma eṣṣā why should I take over and administer (lit.: assign) this ḫ.-region? PBS 1/2 63:19, MB let., referred to as annātimma tās-mirātī naddāti these neglected irrigation districts ibid. 18; ina ṣapati ḫar-ri on the rim of the depression JEN 98:6, Nuzi, and passim; a field SUHUB ḫa-ru UD.SA.R [...] adjoined the depression ... KAV 186 r. 8, NA.

(b) referring to a specific region: ḫa-ar-ri URU GN BE 1/2 149 i 8, kudurru; UŠ.SA.DU ḫar-ri ša PN Dar. 20:7, cf. Dar. 79:2, 127:2 and 238:2; qī ḫar-ri ša LUGAL.ŠU.GE.MEŠ on the bank of the ḫ. (belonging) to the rab-banē 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 ḫa-re-e ša ḫar-ri to dig the ditch Nbn. 728:3, cf. pūt ḫa-re-e ša ḫar-ri BRM 1 53:5; pūt ... ḫerīt ḫa-rī u àritti naštā they are responsible for digging a ḫ.-ditch and an ārittu-ditch TuM 2–9 134:6, cf. ḫerīt sūn(?) u ārittu VAS 5 66:5; ḫar-ra-a-tā ina lūbi ṣarrā he will dig ditches in (the orchard) VAS 5 26:6; mé āltu ḫa-rī ša inandīn he shall give water from his ditch VAS 5 66:25; trees ša ina ku-ma-ri ḫar-ri izzīlu which stand on the bank(?) of the ditch VAS 6 66:19.

(b) wadi, ravine (NA only, but cf. also above): damešunu ḫar-ri u muṣpāti ša ša-dū tu umēkkir with their blood I soaked the ravines and depressions in the mountains KAH 2 58:43, Tn. 1; ḫar-ri naḥallē ša-dū marṣūtī ina kussī aššamīdu the difficult ravines and streams of the mountains I traversed in a sedan chair OIP 2 71:39, Semm.; the corpuses of the army of Akkad ʾī ḫa-re ša Tuplišak šēra u ša-māti
umalla will fill the mouths of the ravines of Tupliash, lowlands and highlands KAR 421 obv.(?) ii 16, SB lit.

(c) a larger channel: šadā u bi-ru-tu inā aqi gullâte parzilli ušattirma uškir in ḫarr-ru: I cut through mountains and . . . with iron axes and dug a straight canal OIP 2 98:89, Senn., and passim in Senn.; ana titurrū ša ḫarr-ru for a bridge over the canal Nbn. 753:16; ḫarr-ru sikra dam (pl.) the ditch! ABL 1244 r. 4, NA; ba-ba-at ḫarr-ri(!) GN the locks of the canal of GN BN 1/2 149 i 10, kudurru; bāb ḫarr-ri ša PN the lock of the canal of PN 8 108:6, NB, cf. YOS 3 74:21, and passim; in ḫarr-ri Nbk. 115:9; in ḫarr-ri Pi-qu-gul TuM 2-3 124:9, NB (for more references cf. Krückmann, TuM 2-3 p. 51), but also in Pi-qu-ti VAS 6 57:7, NB; (exceptionally) ḫarru 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-ḫa-at ḫa-ara-ri la ṣaš asbabûmi (I swear that) I seized him after the burglary in the ditch. For the relation between ḫarru and sūru see sub sūru.

Landsberger, MSL 1 182 and JNES 8 282 n. 114.

**harru** B s.; mountain; EA*; WSem. gloss.

qab ālāniya ša ina ḫur.saq ša ḫa-ara-ri u ina aḫi aṣab ibalkši all my cities that are situated in the mountain regions and on the sea shore EA 74:20 (let. of Rib-Addi).

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

[...] = ḫa-är-ru Eriműš II 104 (in group with aju and aju bissatu).

(see-by) (Besold Glossar 128a); to be read gisḫurrû.

harrubaja s.; (a bird, lit.: jackal-bird); lex.*


See zibu, “jackal.”

**harrupu** (harrubu): adj.; early; lex.*; cf. ḫarāpu A.

geštin ḫor-ru-pu early wine 2R 44 No. 3 ii 13 (NA Practical Vocabulary).

**harsanānu**


**harsu** adj.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

gū.kūd = ḫaru Izi F 127.

**harsu** adj.; (mng. unkn.); RŠ, SB*; cf. ḫarāsu A.

[a.ša ... x] x - a.ša ḫar-[ša]-u it-[x], [a.ša ...] = MIN MIN pa-dū-ru Hh. XX ii 3f.; kaš.sag.gál.la = ḫur-šu, kaš.sag.gál.la = bi-i-qu Hh. XXIII ii 16f.


(b) said of beer and soda: cf. above; Ū.NAGA(SUM-IR) ḫar-šu Thompson Chem. pl. 2:49 = ZA 36 192 § 13:5.

See also sub ḫāšu adj.

**harsu** see ḫāšu adj.

**harsa** adj.; (gentile referring to a breed of horses); NA; cf. ḫarāšitu.

I KUR ḫar-ša-a-a one ḫ. horse (among horses variously described) ABL 466:9, NA; x KUR ḫar-ša(1)-a-a ADD 988 r. 12, cf. 1103:2.

 Cf. the cities ḫa-ar-ṣu and ḫa-ar-ṣa-a-a Rost Tigr. III p. 8:32.

Balkan Kassit. Stud. 34.

**harsanānu** s.; (a precious stone); OB*.

(after Aš.ME of gold) 2 NA ḫa-ar-ṣa-na-nu ša KĀ.DINGIR.KI ta-ak-pi-tu ša dās 1 qin TA.ĀM šu-nu two ḫ.-stones of Babylon in kidney shape, each weighing one shekel CT 2 6:2 (the parallel passage CT 2 1:2 has 2 NA za-ar-na-nu ša KĀ.DINGIR.KI ta-ak-pi-tu ša 1 qin TA.ĀM šu-nu).


**Haršitu**

Haršitu adj.; (gentilic referring to a breed of sheep); OAkK., Ur III*; cf. haršā.

SIRKUR ha-ar-ši-tum a ĥ.-sheep for offering ITT 5 p. 45 9601 (translit. only), OAkK.; x UDU. ŠE ha-ar-ši-tum YOS 4 217:3, Ur III; 1 šilā4 ha-lar-t<(š) acc. CT 32 50 r. 9, Ur III; cf. the country Ḥa-ar-ši SAKI p. 254 s. v.

Haršu A (fem. harištű) adj.; (1) tied up (said of a boat), (2) lame(?) (said of a person), (3) (uncert. mng., describing a kind of basket); lex.*; cf. haršātu A.

[gi.gur.shą ra.ah], [gi.gur.kum.kum], [gi.gur.zu.ur] = [har-šu] Hh. IX 32a-c (restored from Nabnitu XXI 213-15, quoted sub harištā); giš.mā.ši.dim.du₄.ga = ha-ri-tum Hh. IV 285; BU.UD.BAR = _AST_ harištum 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 muharištā.

Haršu B (fem. harištū) adj.; (barley cleaned or treated in a specific way); lex.*

še.zi.zi = har-šu Hh. XXIV 167 (between barley qualified as šamtu and pašru); ninda.har. šum = ha-ri-is-tum ša ha-rum bread (made of) ĥ.-barley = harištum (derived from ĥ.). Nabnitu XXI 221.

Haršu s.; (a food, probably a fruit); MA, NA*.

ūmi 1 NINDA midru 1 ANŠE har-šu ana maḫar ili isakkan daily he will place before the god one loaf of midru-bread (and) one homer of ĥ. KAJ 306a.17, MA; (stored in earthen containers): 2 (šiḫar-pots) șa har-še 2 MN ša ża-am-ri two with ĥ., two with zamru-fruits Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 17:11, rit.; DUG a-šu-du har-še ža-am-ri asušu-pots with ĥ. and zamru ADD 1010 r. 4, also ADD 1017 r. 4, 1018 r. 8, 1022 r. 5 and 1024 r. 5; DUG hābru-tū ša ha-ar-ši (beside habnūtu ša siltī giš. NU.ŪR.MA.MEŠ pomegranate cuttings) KAR 141:10, rit.

The occurrences of ĥ. side by side with zamru and the passage KAR 141:10 suggest that ĥ. denotes the edible fruit of a tree.

**Haršū** (or hiršū): s.; field-parcel; MB, NB*.

**Haru A**


barley, wheat, etc. har-šu-û PN (from) the field-parcel of PN BE 14 24:13-14, MB; 20 ḤA.LA.MEŠ... adi ḤA-ši-i ina 50-e ša PN twenty shares, including the parcel in the fifty-fiel of PN BRM I 35:4, NB.

See possibly hiršū, hiršūa.

**Haršultannu** s.; (a profession or class); Nuзи*.

MUNU₄ (BULŪG)... ša gātē LŪ.MEŠ ha-ar-šu-ul-ta-an-nu malt entrusted to the ĥ.-men HSS 14 188:3.

**Harṭibi** s.; interpreter of dreams; SB*; Egyptian word.

LŪ 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. har-tōm.

Rankes, Keilschriftliches Material zur Altsägyptischen Vokalisation 37; Oppenheim, Dream-book index s.v.

**Harṭu** (hurtu or murtu): s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list*.

har-tum = [...] (between šēnu and emarṭu) An VII 88.

**Harū** (twig) see arū.

**Harū (adj.): adj.; sour; syn. list*.

en-û = ha-ru-u, a-ru-u = MIN Malku VIII 13f.

**Harū A** (ḫariu): s. fem.; (1) (a large container), (2) (a religious ceremony, mostly NB); from OA and MB on; probably Sum. lw.; Ass. Ḥarītu, harīṭate (pl.).

(1) (a large container) — (a) in secular use:
1 lim 3 me'at še'um ina ha-ri-a-tim šapik 1300 (seahs of) barley stored in š.-containers TCL 4 30:8, OA let.; miskum ha-ri-(a)-tā ta-āptā-na-tī-a-(!) ū še-um ta-da-na-šu-nu-ti why do you time and again open the š.-containers and give them barley? BIN 4 67:7, OA let.; ha-ri-a-te šiparrī bronze š.-containers AKA 283:84 (boott list), Asn., cf. AKA 366:66; 1 ha-ru-ū erī rabītu ša 80 ina mindat mē li-baša šabtu aḍī kaniška rabī erī one large copper š.-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 Ḫaldi) TCL 3 397, Sar.; 1 ha-ri-e ša 2 anšē 1 min ša 1 (pri) še one š.-container of two-homers (capacity), one same of one pl ADD 964:5f.; mē taṣsarrah ana duγ ha-ri-e tatabbak you heat the water, pour (it) into the š.-container Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 2:24, cf. ibid. glossary p.52; make a figurine of an ox and ina šapālān ha-ri-e tešemmer bury (it) under the š.-container Craig ABRT 1 67 r. and dupl. (cf. ZA 32 164).

(b) in cultic use: DUG ha-re-e tatabbak you heat the water, you (the king) completely performs the libation offering of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl. 21:33 and 34, NB; 1 GUD ... ana ha-ri-e šu-gammar the king opens the š.-container ha-ri-e ... he completely performs the libation offerings of the š.-ceremony KAR 146 r.(i) left col. 2', SB; sacrificial animals a-na tab-tīp-ti ha-re-e to be slaughtered at the š.-ceremony OECT 1 pl.
The various writings attempt to render WSem. 'air, "foal."

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ḥāru A (ḥiārū): v.; (1) to pick and take as mate (for oneself or for someone else),
(2) (uncert. mngs.); from OB on; I (ḥiārū, ḫārū, ḫīrū); cf. ḫā’ārū, ḫā’irū, ḫā’irūtū, ḫā’irūtū, ḫīrūtū.

ē ḫā-ą-urn šā bīr-šī išu, said of a (supernatural) luminous phenomenon, gū.ḥār = mš šā sim-me ḫu, said of a wound, dam.ṭur[a] = mš šā ḫē-tā-ti ḫu, said of a spouse Antagal VIII 12–14; [ū] ṣa = ḫā-ą-urn Diri II 175 (also = amārū, naṣṭū, ḫātu, naḥṣu); e ḫā-ą-lā-urn A III/3:160; igi.ḵār = ḫa-ą-ru šā li-li-ī ḫu, said of the li-li-demon CT 18 50 iii 9, dupl. CT 19 33 80–7–19,307 r. 1;
igi.ba.an.ši.kār : i-ḥi-ru-šā (cf. mngg. 1c, below) 5R 50 i 59f.; ĥi-ą-urn = a-ma-urn An IX 20.

(1) to pick and take as mate (for oneself or someone else) — (a) said of humans: šumma awišum ana mārišu kallatum i-ḥi-ir if a man takes a bride for his son CH § 155:74, cf. ibid. § 156:5, as against šumma awišum ana mārišu ... ashšum išu ibid. § 166:53; PN ... PN₂ u PN₃ ana PN₄ mārišunnu ana kallaštin i-ḥi-ru-ši PN₂ (and his wife) PN took (the girl) PN ... as daughter-in-law for their son PN₄ CT 8 7b:8, OB; amtam navīrtašum ša inkiš maḥrāt titam kārīm ḥi-ri get a nice slave girl who appeals to you from the dealer (to be my concubine) VAŠ 16 65:14 (as corrected in MVAG 38/1 59), OB let; inūma mārāt lu Ebašu ana dumu₂₄₁₁ i-ḥi-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 ... PN₃ ana kasu pi inandin u ana ardi u i-ḥi-riši PN₄ will not sell PN, the slave girl, ... nor marry her to a slave YOS 7 66:19, NB.

(b) said of gods: Sin ... ana ḥi-a-ri-šā iqrub Sin approached (Ningal) ... to espouse her CT 15 5 i 8, lit.

(c) said of demons: cf. CT 18 50 iii 9, cited above; lu.ki.sikil.li.la igi.ba.an.ši.ḵār : ša ar-da-at li-li-ī i-ḥi-ru-šū whom the maid of the wind-demon has picked for herself 5R 50 i 59–60, cf. kiskišli i-ḥar-šu KAR 147:14, etc.; ana uri la ṭilli ʾardat līš i-ḥar-šū 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 klim (= [ina bit amēli]) ... biti biti i-ḥi-ir if the ... -demon has designs upon the owner of the house in the house of a man CT 38 25 K. 2942 : 2, Alu, cf. ibid. 3 (bīlet instead of bēš); mārat Anīm ḫi-ratešu the Daughter of Anu is “espoused” to him (the child) Labat TDP 220:25, apod.; ṭaḥ-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.: mursi kalisunnu ana ḫa-ri-im-ma (line 3) ... šama mursi ša ṭidi teppuš ... (a) kurkizanni ta-ḥar-šu (line 11) ... manaššu kīma ša ḫa-ri-im tušadabbašu (line 18) ... imma lemmu 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.; imma lemmu ḫi-ra-an-nimšu [hummanni dumanni “anything evil” having “espoused” me has put me in a state of paralysis (and) weeping LKA 90 r. i 16; šalmija ana niši ta-ḥi-ra you (the witches, etc.) have “espoused” my image to (that of) a dead man Maqiu IV 28, cf. ana niši ḫi-ra-in-mi ibid. I 107; šumma amelu ana niši ḫi-ir if a man is (magically) “espoused” to a dead person BBR No. 52:1; ana imma lemmu ḫi-ra-ku I am (magically) “espoused” to “anything evil” KAR 297:12; lušu ša kaššaktu ḫi-ratešu the witch is “espoused” to this babe Labat TDP 218:15, apod.

(2) (uncert. mnggs.) — (a) in rel. (with pī niši): izzazma pī niši i-ḥa-ra (annually when Ishtar makes the people mourn for Tammuz, Ishtar) is present and ... (cf. below for a suggested translation) the mouth of the people LKA 69:7, dupl. LKA 70 i 5; Sin u Šamaš ... ša umišam ka (pi-i in K.3307:8 in OECT 8 pl. 22) niši la-ḥi-ir-ra you, Sin and Shamash, ... the mouth of the people every day PBS 1/2 106 r. 9, cf. Marduk ... ša umi šamman pī niši i-ḥi-ir-ru Lambert Marduk’s Address to the Demons B 12; Kullišu ... ša pī niši i-ḥi-ir-ru KAR 42:33, cf. ArOr 17/1 182 n. r. 9. The idiom pī niši ḫāru may mean “to bind the mouth magically to compel people to speak the truth in preparation for the judgment.”
]**hāru** B

(b) in lex.: cf. Antagal VIII 12f., cited above.

(c) in OA: u PN aḥī ṭa-hī-ra-ma tu ṭuppā ša abīja tu ṭuppā ... ša aḥīja ... ina bitūkunu ēzīb you have appointed(!) PN, my brother, and he has left in your house either tablets of my father or tablets of my brother COT I 45:12, OA.

The translation “to select” (based on etym.) does not recommend itself, because **hāru** is not attested as a synonym of *nāṣatu* and bēru, the usual words for this meaning, and because the passages cited for mgs. 1c and 1d indicate seizure (in a legal and a physical sense) rather than selection. The Sum. correspondences *u* and igī.kār, as well as the passage **hāru** = *āmāru*, refer to an aspect which may be linked to the concept of the evil eye.

**hāru** B v.: to get ready, make available; SB, NB; I (ihīr, ihār, ħār).

(a) in lit.: *šammī urqīt ēreset i-ḥi-ru-[ni] (the gods ?) the green of the earth* CT 15 36a:12, SB wisd.; *nindabēšunu ta-ḥir(!)-ra-ma tuaprèsda ṣānū-nu you (Sin and Shamash) prepare their (the other gods’) cereal offerings and ad-vances; the collectors of carobs ... (in broken context) KAR 174 iii 39.

(b) in NB letters and contracts: *ṣiškēnt Ša bēlīja hi-ru-at the provisions for my lord are ready* YOS 3 189:19; 20 MA NA ḥārūša hi-ri-i-ma anu dulē ina ṣā.na epaš make 20 minas of gold available and use (them) for work in Eanna! TCL 9 132:7; *gēme bīlītāt u šikara rēšā mādu hi-ri (line 13) tībīn uṭaṭī hi-ri (line 15) ... akalu u ḥisšīhī mala bālū ša hi-ri (line 23) ... alākū ša šārri ībabī ša hi-ru-a-ta (line 27) get mixed flour ready and fresh beer in quantities, get barley straw ... the noble and the rich, carobs are their food* JCS 6 3:186, Theodicy; la-gī ḥa-ru-pi ki-ṭe-[x-] the collectors of carobs ... (in broken context) KAR 174 iii 39, wisd.; *šummā (wr. diš UD.dA) giš.ū.gīr ḥa-ru-ba li minītāšu iššī if the camel-thorn bush bears oversize carobs* CT 41 22:17, Alu; 7 ḥa-ru-bi-e šā 1m. SLSA teleqqi you take seven carobs from the north CT 23 34:34, med., cf. ibid. 35:41; ḥa-ru-bu (in broken context) Gilg. IX vi 29; (note:) Ḥa-ru-ba (as personal name) HSS 10 25 iv 3, OAKk.


(c) the stone of the ḫ. used in med.: *na₄ ḥa-ru-pi AMT 15,3:5; a-baṭ-ti ḥa-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 *ašāgū* (ṣā.γīr),

**ḥārubu**

(1) in gen.: KUR ḥa-ru-bi-e KU the country the wine carobs will eat carobs ACh Ishtar 28:20, cf. KUR ḥa-ru-[b]i-e(!) ... (restoration based on ḥa-ru-bi-e(!) in line 4) Thompson Rep. 246A:2 (transl. only); ma₄ ḫaṣi Ša ṭa-ru-bu uk-[l-]at-sumu (as to) the noble and the rich, carobs are their food JCS 6 3:186, Theodicy; la-gī ḥa-ru-pi ki-ṭe-[x-] the collectors of carobs ... (in broken context) KAR 174 iii 39, wisd.; *šummā (wr. diš UD.dA) giš.ū.gīr ḥa-ru-ba li minītāšu iššī if the camel-thorn bush bears oversize carobs* CT 41 22:17, Alu; 7 ḥa-ru-bi-e šā 1m. SLSA teleqqi you take seven carobs from the north CT 23 34:34, med., cf. ibid. 35:41; ḥa-ru-bu (in broken context) Gilg. IX vi 29; (note:) Ḥa-ru-ba (as personal name) HSS 10 25 iv 3, OAKk.


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The identification of ḫ. is based on etym. (cf. Fonahn, ZA 20 448ff.). The Mesopotamian carob produced by the *ašāgū* (ṣā.γīr),
“camel-thorn,” is not the true carob, which is unknown in Iraq.

Zimmern Fremdw. 55; Thompson DAB 186f.; Landeberger, MSL 2 118.

**ḥarūpu** see **ḥarūbu**.

**ḥarurtu** s.; throat; NA*; cf. **ḥarūrū** A.

lišānī TA ḫa-rūr-ti-šī lišūdānī may he pull his tongue from his throat ABL 154:10.

Syr. ḫrāštī is probably a loan from **ḥarurtu** in the pronunciation **ḥarūṣnu**.

Holma Körperteile 42; Albright, AJSL 34 240.

**ḥarīru** A s.; (a part of the mill); SB*; cf. **ḥararu** C.


ṣummā MIN (= UZU.DIR) ina ḫa-ru-rī in-namīr if a fungus appears in the ḫ. CT 38 20:55, Alu, cf. line 53 (ina ummatu NAẖHR), line 54 (ina šapānu NAẖHR); ḫuṣṣaṭa MIN (= EME.DIR) ina ḫa-ru-ur NAẖHR if a lizard (cries) on the ḫ. 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.

**ḥarīru** B s.; (a cover, garment); Mari*.

2 tūg ḫa-ru-ru ša pa-an GIS.NA two ḫ.-covers for the front of a bed ARM 7 253:7; 1 tūg ḫa-ru(!)-ru (list of garments) ibid. 90:4.

See **ḥarīru**.

**ḥaruṣnu** s.; (a piece of jewelry); EA*; Hurr. word.

1 ḫa-ru-us-ḫu one ḫ. (of fine ḫulātu stone, its head is of ḥilibū-stone, covered with gold) EA 25 ii 34 (list of gifts of Tushratta), also ibid. ii 34 and 35 (of KA.GUL-stone); 1 ḫuṣṣu-ḫu-ḫu ëṣāṣī (and other objects of gold) šukūl-annītu ša šu-ur-[g(u ...] one ḫ. of gold, ... these pieces of jewelry of ... ibid. ii 38.

**ḥarūtū** s.; branch (of the date palm); NB; Aram. lw.; cf. **ḥartī B**.

400 gidīm ša ḫusābī elāt ḫa-ru-ut-tum 400 cut off bunches of dates on their ḫusābū, aside from the fronds CT 22 80:6, le.; ḫibī u ḫa-ru-ut-tum ināṣāṣ serves he will take care of the “date-cabbage” (i.e., the central bud of the date palm) and of the branches Cyr. 200:7, and passim; ḫuṣ Ṽa-ša-tum šā ḫibī-ḫa-ru-ri ka-par-ri PN našī PN guarantees the care of the “date-cabbage,” the branches and the leaves VAS 5 10:9; guarantee for ū-ḫi-en ra-ša-bi li-ib ḫa-ru-tū u ḫu-ša-bi freshness of the green dates, the “date-cabbage,” the fronds and the ḫuṣābū VAS 5 11:9; ḫuṣābū 4:58 časpa-initud ki ḫibī u ḫa-ru-ut-tum la ittasār 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. ḫṟīṭā.

Pick, OLZ 1913 29; Zimmern Fremdw. 54; Löw Flora 2 329.

**ḥarwa** s.; (a garment); Nuзи*; Hurr. word.

40 tūg MEŠ ḫa-ar-wa ša ḫuru GN HSS 14 7:10; ḫa-ar-wa (among garments) HSS 13 123:8, and passim in this text, also HSS 14 6:7.

See also **ḥarību**.

**ḥarwarāḫu** s.; pitchfork; Nuзи*; Hurr. word; cf. **ḥarwarâḫu, ḫar wa-rūžu**.

15 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ah-ḫe MEŠ IN.NU.MEŠ ... ana ḫuḥullī PN itleqe ina arki ebārī 15 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ah-ḫe ana IN.NU.MEŠ itī MĀŠ.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 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ah-ḫu ti-ib-ru HSS 15 43B:4, also 10 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ah-ḫu IN.NU.MEŠ ibid. 11; 28 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-ū GAL 30 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-ū-sa-tum TUR (with other implements, summed up as tools) HSS 13 106:1: 296 GIS ḫa-ar-wa(-ra)-ah-ḫu MEŠ HSS 13 107:1; 20 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-u-zu 10 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ah-ḫu GAL HSS 14 241:4; 15 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ah-ḫu ... 5 GIS ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ḫu-zu HSS 13 101:1.

**ḥarwareḫu** s.; (a tool); Nuзи*; pl. **ḥar wareḫu-zatu**; Hurr. lw.; cf. **ḥarwareḫu, ḫar waruζu**.


**ḥarwarātī** s. pl.(?); (mng. unkн.); Nuзи*; Hurr. lw.


**Hasānu**

Hasānu v.; (mng. uncert.); OB*.

*āsšum šeni ša qāṭika ʰa-sa-ni-m*  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 *nasāhi-im*.

**Hasāpu** in ša ʰaṣapē s.; (a profession); NB*.

PN ša ʰa-sa-pi-e Eretts Ner. 18:19.

**Huṣṣasu** A v.; to pluck out (hair); NA, SB*; I (ihṣip, ihassip), II; cf. ḥassupu in ša ḥususu.

*tu-ḥa-as-sap* 5R 45 K.253 ii 21, gramm.; *tu-uh-ta-as-sip* ibid. i 36.

(a) ḥasāpu: he tore off his headgear, pi-rat-su iht-si-ip pulled out his hair (and pounded his body with both fists) TCL 3 412, Sar.; *ṣiɡ ṣaɡ.ki-ṣu u tu-ṣi-ṣi-ṣu 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; [ṭ]aḥ-si-pa ABL 217:6, NA (possibly to ḥasāpu B).

(b) ḥuṣṣusu: occ. only in the name of the object ša ḥususu and in the gramm. text cited above.

**Hasāpu B** v.; to remove (bricks); SB*; I (ihṣip).

15 tipki lu aḥ-si-ip lu uṣerida 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), āṣur-reš-šiši.

**Ḥasarratu** (ḥasirratu): s.; (a kind of grass); lex.*

**Ḥarwaruzzu**

*ana śime 18 ḫa-ar-wa-ra-ti ana gū.[m]eš zu-ku-ul-li* (barley) for the price of 18 ḫ, for the oxen of the herd HSS 13 362:35.

**Ḥarwaruzzu** s.; (a tool); Nuзи*; Hurr. word; cf. ḥarwarahḫu, ḥarwarahuzu.

always heed (their gods and goddesses) En. el. VI 114; ša ха-си-su-an-su ikašku nizz mat[su] annanna հասակունե իկաշկու [..] he who heeds you obtains what he desires, and-and-so who heeds you will obtain (what he desires) JIRAS 1929 786:18, 19, SB rel.; la իհ-su-su տուե (who) did not heed your godhead BA 5 387:12, SB rel.; ul հա-su-su-ku-su beleški ul usappa kajān I was not aware of your sovereignty, I never prayed (to you) ZA 5 79:23 (prayer of Aṣm.); may a (future) learned man read all my deeds which I inscribed on the stela and tanitti լինե ողե-պո-աս-աս may he take thought of the glory of the gods VAB 4 110 ii 6, Nbk., and passim in Nbk. inscr.; հա-սի-su šumika te[tir] you (Nusku) save him who heeds you Maqq II 12; հա-su-su (var. հա-su-su) běli išārīš alāku to be mindful of the lord, to act correctly (lit.: go straight) šūrīm IV 30; (in personal names:) Հու-սի-su-DI-NING Heed-the-god! Kish 1930 406 (unpub.) r. iii, OAkk. (perhaps “Ersatzname”), cf. the hypocoristic name Իհ-սի-su-sum MAD I p. 201 (OAkk. Diyala).

(2) to think of a person (said of gods and kings) — to care for, to be mindful of: šarru հա-սա-su-na-ši-ni the king is mindful of us ABL 604:11, NA; anāku kalbu šarru běli իհ-տա-su-an-[ni] I am a dog (but) the king, my lord, has thought of me ABL 67:7, NA; ki ša šarru běli arduš հա-սի-su-ni since the king, my lord, is mindful of his servant ABL 873:5, NA; with regard to all (and) everything šum ramānka հւ-su-su take (good) care of yourself! (end of letter to an important official) ABL 219r. 6, NB; (in personal names:) dNama-հւ-su-su-an-ni Nabu-be-mindful-of me! BE 8 91:4, NB, and passim, also ADD 491 r. 9, and passim; dšu-DE-NU-╗-ha-si-su YOS 4 284:4, Ur III; dšul-ši-ha-si-su Or. 23 57 No. 920, Ur III; տե-վե-սի-su SLB 1/2 60:2, OB; ever since you had good fortune (šum taršīš մե-ալ a-ta-ա-h-su-su) ina šaš 15 še kū. 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 ekallīšu šum-su ana damiqtīma հա-su-su (that) the king in his palace should think well of him BRM 4 20:14 (title of a series of conjurations); ինաni māt Akkadi ana SAL SIG, i-հա-su-su the gods will think of Akkad in order to (do it a) favor ACh Sin 4:15, apod.; Marduk, my lord, ep-šēššāna ana [damiqtīm] hadīš հի-su-su-[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 limuttī li-i-h-su-su-su-su curse him BBSt. No. 6 i 52, Nbk. 1; in the morning damiqtī la-šaš-si-su ka may he bless(?) you, (at night may he utter a benediction) BA 5 654 r. 4, SB rel.;

(3) to remember: maššam հա-su-su to remember forgotten things RA 22 142 r. 5, NB (title of a series of conjurations); tu- uğ-aš-su-am-na ana դարիš aj amšī I shall remember (these days) and shall not forget (them) ever! Gilg. XI 165; māšša aš-su-us-su-ka-ma this night I remembered you KAR 158 r. ii 46, SB (incept of a song); li-iḥ-su-uš-mi / ia-až-su-ur-mi սառի bëliša mimmīna սա inepmišī 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-հա-su-su-ka till I shall think of you (end of speech of Nergal to the visitor to the nether world) ZA 43 18:58, SB lit.; and if the king, my lord, la-հա-su-su does not remember (about these letters) ABL 266 r. 19, NA; you will eat food and forget these oaths but a bēbeli mē annāti tašattia ta-հա-su-su-ni tanaş-šara ad annāti if you drink of this water you will remember and keep these oaths Craig ABRT 1 24 r. 12, SB rel.; ւ սանու ... իփի damiqtjāa libbāšunu la iḥ-su-su-ma but they did not remember my good deeds, but ... Iraq 16 183 v 49, Sar.; RN namurrat kakkē ... ezzāti ... iḥ-su-su 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 Eṣagila u Bābīlu iḥ-su-su sukut bēlāšušu he remembered (again) Eṣagila and Babylon, his lordly seat VAB 4 270 i 33, Nbn., and passim in his inscr.; ḥu-su-su Bābīlu 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): հու-su-su listen to me! KAR 145:21, SB wād.; kikķšu šimēna igāru ḫi-ši-
hasasu

sa-as listen, reed fence, heed, wall! Gilg. XI 22; la nāṣir adē la ha-si-ša ūbakkunum agan-nātu pay attention to these your affairs! ABL 571 r. 4, NB; naqda tipqādā damqiqa has-[s]u taking care of the meek, keeping in mind what is good KAR 321:9, SB wisd.; ana bālī kitpad erēša ḫi-is-sa-as take thought for the oxen, remember (their importance ana bili kitpad er ea hi-is-sa-as)

(3) to refer to (something/somebody), to mention: when the slave was seized in the house, the (assembly of the) city questioned him PN ih-sú-us PN₂ ú-ul ih-sú-us UD.1.KAM ikkalīma ú-us-si-gu-ša PN₃ ma ih-sú-us ana pi wardim màr awilim itanaddinnu he mentioned PN, but did not mention PN — 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? TLC 18 90:8-12, OB let.; ina ṣē ṣa-ra-qū-tim ú-ul ih-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 ṣumṣu ul ḥa-si-is his name has never been mentioned in connection with any crime ibid. 28; ana la ṣu-a-tum i-ḥa-sa-as he will be accused (lit.: mentioned) unjustly(!) K.25 r. ii 29, Dream-book apod.; LŪMEŠ ṣunuṭti ih-sú-su-nim umma ... they have accused these men as follows: ... Symb. Koschaker 113:8, Mari let.; mimma ta-ah-su(!)-si all that you have mentioned EA 30:7; ina meḫrī šarrī la ḥa-sa-kū am I not mentioned (even) with the companions of the king? KAR 324:30, fable; màmit bel ūmī ḥa-sa-ši the curse (caused by) mentioning the patron deity of the day Ṣurpu III 114; I took my stand in the assembly of the district (bābītu) (of the city), ṣīja ṣāṭabmatum umma šūma ilam la ta-ḥa-as-ša-ša-šu 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 understandstandable 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.; ēlīk ḥa-as-sa-a-ku ana šibqīki 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.; amēlti la šēmēti ša ramānša la tiḍu la ḥa-sa-ul 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 bišiṭ uṣni la ḥa-sa-as amāṭe in their failure to give thought to the matter CT 26 26 vi 85 (= OIP 2 108), Senn., and passim; gir bālī labba ša taḫ-su-su the girru of the herds, the lion, whom you well know ZA 43 52:61, Theodicy; manumma awaṭe ša aḫ-šu-su ú-ul iḥ-šu-uš nobody understood the situation but me Smith Ībrīni 9; anākū ki aḫ-si-šu-šu [eppuš] I shall do as I see fit EA 29:162 (let. of Tushratta); ammar ūnṭumma ḥa-as-su ina tirik libbi mutu 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 ii 73; inā ṣattā ḥa-su-us-ša ma uḵin ar-x-su I raised (my) eyes thereunto (idiom ?), deliberated, and established his ... ADD 646:19, also ADD 647:19; lēṣu ul idda lib-bu-uš u ḫu-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. inscr.; (note:) šarru iḥ-su-us um-ma-a (followed by quotation) EA 162:21 (let. from Egypt); šarru lu ḥa-siš may the king consider ABL 532:15 (followed by akti), also ibid. r. 11f.; ši iḥ-su-us qardam illibbiša ittasār ananta she, however, thought of heroism, kept battle in mind VAS 10 214 iv 10, OB Agushaya.

(b) nāhsusu (passive): ūnṭina ul iḥ-ḥa-as-sa-as (parallel u lamid) their meaning cannot be understood BA 5 653:27 and 29, SB rel.; when he enters a house ittābu ul ṣaddu [...] ŠE: ina aṣšu 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 šekels of silver belonging to Shamash are at the disposal (ina qāṭi) of PN, ša i-ḥa-sa-su-ma i-li-
hasasu

a-am ša dŠamašma whatever (business) plan he sets afoot and (whatever) it yields belongs exclusively to Shamash YAS 9 134:5, OB; apart from the promissory notes which are “in the street” (see sub sūgu), mimma ša PN i-ḫa-as-sa-sa ina KASKaII-ša-nu whatever (business) plans PN sets afoot are part of their common venture Nbn. 787:16.

(b) in lit.: my royal predecessors epēš bili šardu la iḫ-su-su-nim-ma ... ul iškunu ʿuzu never planned the building of this house ... nor did they even consider it Bohl Leiden Coll. 3 p. 33:26; trans. only, Asb.; this day is not propitious a-na ḫa-ṣa-ṣi for planning ABL 352 r. 10, NA; ina uznišu ʾellišim minām iḫ-su-su-an-ṇi what has he plotted against me in my holy mind? KAR 375 ii 8, bil., cited above; if he sends somebody else to act at his instigation u lu mimma i-ḫa-ṣa-ṣa-ma erpušu or plots and carries out anything whatsoever KAḪ 2 35:47, Adn. I, and passim in the curses of NA royal inscr., cf. ša mimma annā timitte i-ḫa-ṣa-ṣa-ma erpušu whoever conceives an evil plan and executes it KAḪ 2 58 iv 100, Tn. I; like the ušumgal-du-dragon ta-aḫ-ta-na-sa-ta(!) ana nārija you plan to kill me AFO 12 pl. 10 ii 12, SB rel.; aḫ-su-[s]u] limutti I planned evil KAR 106:6, Irra, cf. ABL 527:10 (NB), ABL 628 r. 11 (NA), etc.; (note ḫaṣšuwa ana:) aššum awelīm ša nakaršu ana mimma iḫ-su-su-ṣi concerning the man whose enemy thought of everything (against him) ARM 2 29:13; aḫ-su-us-ma ramānī supṭu tesliṭu I myself thought (only) of prayer and supplication Ludlul II 23 (Anatolian Studies 4 82).

(8) ḫussusu to remind: ḫu-ṣu-ṣi-iš pro memoria HSS 10 197:13, OAKk.; ammakam- ma PN ú-ḫa-si-is-kā there PN reminded me TCL 19 61:7, OA let.; ināmī nimnamurānī ḫa-si-sa-ni when we meet, remind me! TCL 14 39:6, OA let.; annumma awelāmu aḫ-ḫu-ṣi-ṣa-ma ša šullum kisīm ʾuatišušu 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-ḫa-si-ṣa-kā may Aja, the bride, remind you (of him) Gilg. III i 19; awetām annāšum ... ana ḫu-ṣu-[ṣi-ka] aṣpu-ram I write this to remind you ARM 1 52:41; tup-dirs ḫu-uz-su-zi AASOR 16 69:18, Nuzi, cf. HSS 5 35:9(!), HSS 13 459:12.

(9) ḫussusu to study, investigate: aḫ-ha-ṣi-si-is-ma līššānišu may my father consider how they can liberate him PBS 7 60:15, OB let.; I said: aḫ-anīm li-ḫa-ṣa-ṣi-is-ma GUD.HA luqakunāšim come up to me, I shall think of a way to get the cattle for you TCI 17 69:6, OB let.; i nu-ḫa-si-sa dib-bī ša [... ] let us investigate the matter of ... JRAS 1904 415:13, MA let.

(10) ḫussusu to worry: ana šisīt ḫaššāni u mēhirti DIN.GIR. MEŠ adir u ḫu-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) ḫussusu to remind: aṭa la tu-šaḥ-si-sa-ṣa-ni(?) why did you not remind me? ABL 50 r. 13, NA; ḫissšūtu ši ana šarri bē-zījā ú-ṣa-ṣa-ṣi-si I have given this reminder to the king, my lord ABL 680 r. 10, NA.

(12) ḫussusu to give information: your five brothers may appear before us and lu-šaḥ-sis-ū-na-si-ṣa-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) ḫussusu to pay attention: memēni la ú-šaḥ-si-is ina hūp libbātē imušul nobody paid any attention, he is dying of a broken(?) heart(?) ABL 657 r. 2, NA; li-šaḥ-sis ʾē.SAR. RA may he (the god) pay attention to the temple Ešarrā BA 5 654 r. 11, SB rel.

(14) šaṭatu to be concerned, worried: našparāṭi[ka] emēma ana ʾēlim màdīš šu-ta-ṣu-su-ṣu(-ku) I read your messages and I am very concerned about the report ARM 6 33:33.

ḥaṣallatu (ḥaṣallatu): s.; (1) foliage, (2) green leaves; MB, SB; wr. with the determinatives šim and sar; cf. ḫaṣṣu, ḫaṣšā.

ū šā-mi eq-li : ša ḫa-ḥal-la-tā šā ʿē.lī wild growing plants = the ḫ. of reed Uruanna III 15.

(1) foliage — (a) in lit.: šāmu nāšī jēbša ... uknū nāšī ḫa-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.
In medical texts, the plant Hashaltu (hashaltu) is known for its uses in medicine. Its foliage is used to make a mixture for various ailments. The leaves are green and can be used in the treatment of certain conditions.

The plant Hashastu (hashastu), on the other hand, is a tree that is mentioned in medical texts for its various uses. The leaves and other parts of the tree are used in different remedies for different ailments.

Hashisu (hashisu), also known as Hashikkish (hashikkiš), is used in rituals and ceremonies. It is a type of bread that is made for specific purposes in religious ceremonies.

Hashirratu (hashirratu) is another term that is mentioned in medical texts. It is used to refer to the ears and their functions. The term is used to describe different medical conditions related to the ears.

Hashaltu (hashaltu) is a plant that is known for its medicinal properties. Its foliage is used in various remedies. The plant is mentioned in medical texts from different cultures and periods.

Hashastu (hashastu) is a tree that is also known for its medicinal properties. The leaves of the tree are used in different remedies.

Hashisu (hashisu) is a type of bread that is mentioned in medical texts. It is used in rituals and ceremonies.

Hashirratu (hashirratu) is a term that is used to refer to the ears and their functions. It is mentioned in medical texts from different cultures and periods.

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Hashirratu (hashirratu) is a term that is used to refer to the ears and their functions. It is mentioned in medical texts from different cultures and periods.


hasasu

x-x-la-at Labat TDP 26:80, probably also AMT 34:1:25 (context damaged).

(3) understanding (metaphoric use) —
(a) in gen.: pīt ha-si-si wise (lit.: open with regard to ears) TCL 3 113, Sar., also ibid. 23, and passim in inscr. of Sar.; pi-ti u-zu-ni ha-si-si the open as to (outer) ear and (aperture) of the ear AKA 164:23, Asn.; ana u dduuš išāni rabāti iptā ha-si-si they gave me understanding for the repair of the repair of the (statues of the) great gods BA 3 289:21, Esarh.; ha-si-sa-palē of wide understanding En. el. VII 104; hissat uznija palkāte ša eli šarrāni abbēja DN ... ušāeru ha-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 NA royal inscr.; šar mātī ha-si-si DAGAL-aš the king's understanding was exceedingly wise Bab. 12 pl. 1:37, Etana myth, etc.; ûgigī atar ha-si-[s][a] BMS 36:10, SB rel.: šāturū ha-si-su (said of Bel) STC 1 205:6, rel., cf. Craig ABRT 159:12; bēl ha-si-[s][a] (Ea) lord of wisdom KBO 1 3 r. 23, also KAR 141:34, also (said of Ea-karru) KBO 11 r. 55 (ha-si-[si]), KBO 1 2 r. 31 (ha-si-si), also AKF 1 26 r. iii 29, rel.; bēl uzz-ni ha-si-si Šurpu III 112, cf. KAR 158 r. iv 6; uznam nēmē-gim ha-si-sa-am erēt (Ishtar is) wise in respect to intelligence, depth of knowledge (and) understanding RA 22 171 r. 35, OB lit.; ha-si-sa-am rišīma have sense (i.e., be sensible) ARM 2 15:34; Enlil is your regal quality, Adad your divine strength, Ea erešu ha-si-sa-ka Ea, the wise, your understanding, (Nabu, who holds the stylus, your craftsmanship) KAR 25 i 5, rel., cf. RA 7 24:16, SB rel. (b) hypostatic use: ûṣa u ha-si-su Šurpu VIII 38, also Craig ABRT 1 58:5; GIS.TÜG.PL. GA.NI = ha-si-[s][a] ... CT 24 29:96, also ibid. 16:47, preceded by uz-[n][u]-um, both deities are characterized as 2 sukkal Dam.gal[...]; me-AG / ha-si-su, AG / ha-si-sa-tu, AG / pi-ti uz-ni, AG / ráp-sā uz-ni 5R 43 K.104:42c-d, cf. ḫa-si-su = Na-bi-um, ḫa-si-sa-tu — min ibid. 48-49c-d; ḫazzizzā in Hurrian texts from Bogh., cf. Laroche, RHA fasc. 46 ii 47 and von Brandenstein, AFO 13 61.

hasisu adj.; intelligent; SB*; cf. ḫasāsu. iršu mādā ha-si-su pīt uznī learned, knowledgeable, intelligent, alert AKA 197 iv 5, Asn.; Ea ... bēl nīmeqi ha-si-su Ea, the lord of wisdom, the intelligent ibid. 243 i 4.

hasíllu see halzušlu.

hasu adj.; intelligent; from OB on; cf. ḫasāsu.


**Hasu**

GIŠ.TÜ.GI = ha-as-su good of hearing Antagal C 44; NUN.ME.TAG = ha-as-su intelligent Antagal C 253, also Igtiūt I ii 104, Lu II iv 11; ga-ša-am NUN.ME.TAG = ha-as-su intelligent Diri IV 76; LÚ.NUN.ME.NG.TAG.GAR-ŠI.ŠU = ha-(as-su) Lanu Fragram C v 2; geš.tug.pi.gan.ri.im NUN.ME.TAG kù.zu = ha-as-su um-na em-ga the intelligent man, the skilled man, the wise man AJSL 38 235:55, wisd.; ha-as-su = [mu-du]-u LTBA 2 i iv 7, etc.

Itpēšu ha-as-su müdū efficient, intelligent, wise Thompson Esarh. ii 19, also MCT p. 140 V 7; palkū uzi ha-sis emi qaš̌an puggul of great understanding, intelligent, of mighty strength En. el. I 18; (with following genitive:) ha-sis kal šiṣi(-)ri who knows all crafts Epitymbion for H. Swoboda 320f. i 19, Esarh. kud.; cf. ha-as-su kal šiṣi-pir BA 3 351:24 (var. of K. 4346), and passim in Esarh. inscr.; ha-sis mim-ma-ma who knows everything En. el. I 60; ha-sis minma šumlu VAB 4 252 i 3, Nbn.; SAHAR ki-bi-is LÚ ha-si dust from the tracks of a wise man (var. SAHAR KI.US LU.HAL VAB 4 252 i from OB on; cf. ha-as-su)

**Hassupu**

Hassu s. pl. tANtum: lettuce; from OB on; cf. hassu.


ha-asz (mu-ru)-sar lettuce, bitter lettuce Gordon Smith College 74:4; OB let.; ki-ma ha-as-si (in broken context) PBS 7 15:5; OB let.; [hu]rasu riḥuššu ū H₳.is.sar tu-l(a)-[(tu)-šu] his semen is gold, his . . . . (for possible readings taltu or taltu 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. hūṣā, pl. hāṣšē; either lw. in Sum. or “Kulturwort.”

Thompson DAB 72f.; Falkenstein, Za 47 200.

**Hassuḫatu** s.; (a garden plant); NB*.

ha-as-su-hali-tum sar (among plants grown in a royal garden) CT 14 50:55.

Possibly to be interpreted as hassu ḫali, “ḫal-tu-lettuce,” less likely has(su)ḫal-tu from *haššētu-

**Hassuḫlu** see ḫaltuḫlu.

**Hassupu** in ša ḫassupe s.; (tweezers) for depilating; MA*; cf. ḫasšupu A.

(copper and tin given to a smith) ana 2-šu naglebē u ša ha-su-pē . . . u 2 ša supē for two sets of (barber’s) knives and (one tweezers) for depilating . . . and two sets for (cutting) nails KAV 206:20 and 27, let., also ibid. 35.
hasšētu

hasšētu s.; wisdom; SB*; cf. hasāsu. LUGAL has-su-ta GIN-ak the king will become wise ACh Supp. 2 Sin 23:19.

hasā s.; a person with a speech defect; lex*.; cf. hāzā.

lā.zē.za ḫa-su-u (followed by lā.gū.ā.dē, dē ḫa-da-sa-[a-ū]) OB Lu B v 8, also ibid. A 138 and part 19:1.

hāzū see ḫašū and ḫazū.

hāzu (or ḫāzu): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II/4.

tu-uḫ-ta-la-as 5R 45 K.253 i 10.

hasāsu s.; memorandum; RŚ*; cf. hāzāsū.

a-nu tu-pu ḫa-su-su this is a memorandum tablet MRS 6 RS 145:15.

hasṣātu s.; potsherd; SB*; pl. ḫāṣbatī; cf. ḫāṣbatu, ḫāṣbatu, ḫāṣbu s., ḫāṣabnu.

(a) in pharm. use: ḫa-ṣ-ṣab-tū ša ina suqi nadāt potsherd lying in the street KAR 189 ii 6; zē summati ḫa-ṣab-ti ... RAT (the plant called) dove's dung, a sherd ... you pound (together) AMT 1,3:15; ḫa-ṣ-ṣab-ti iD u kupra ... sulluq boil š. 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-lī ḫa-aṣ-ṣab-ti the tell covered with potsherds (= the nether world) 2R 60 ii 17, rel. [a] aṣar ḫāṣ-ba-te la iqābū anaku I am the one whom one does not mention at the place of potsherds (= the nether world) ZA 47 244 r. 4; cf. ḫāṣbatu mng. 4.

ḥaṣbūtu in usage b could also be interpreted as pl. of ḫaṣbu.

(Thompson DAC 27f.;) Tallqvist, StOr 5/4 23 (for usage b).

ḥaṣābu A v.; to cut or break off (reeds, branches); from OB on: I (iḥṣub, ḫuṣub), II, IV; cf. ḫaṣābu adj., ḫaṣību, ḫiṣūbu B, ḫiṣību, ḫuṣābu, ḫuṣṣubu.

ẖa-aṣ ḫuḏ = ḫa-ṣab A III/5:104, also Izi D iii 40; ku-u ḫuḏ = [ẖa]-ṣab-a A III/6:40, also Izi D iii 19; [ẖu-ux] ṣurk = ḫa-ṣab š [ẖ] A III/6:115; [ẖu-ux] ḫuḏ = [ẖu]-ṣab-a ES v 2; ḫu-ux luMB = ḫa-ṣab A V1/4:29; ZI = ḫa-ṣab-[u] CT 19 6a i 6 (text similar to Idu); [zī-i] ZI = [ẖu]-uṣ-su-bu Idu I 32; tu-ḥa-as-ṣab 5R 45 K.253 ii 23, gramm.; tu-uḫ-ha-as-ṣib ibid. i 40 (both these II forms may belong to a verb ḫaṣpū or to ḫaṣṣū b). (a) in gen.: ana e-ri-im la ḫa-ṣa-[b]ī not to cut off a twig (in a palm grove) VAS 13 100:7, OB; ḫI-ha-lā ina suf ḫa-ṣa-bu to cut reeds in the marshes Surpu III 26, cf. gu ḫa-ṣa-bu Surpu VIII 50; 100 šāb ... GIMES li-ḫu-su-bu let 100 men cut reeds ABL 1200 r. 10, NB; ārid kīrī šarru ḫa-ṣi-bu eri he who descends into the garden, the king, who cuts cedar twigs KAR 158 r. ii 28 (incipit of a song); GĪ.S.IM.MAR ḫu-ṣ-[u-ub] KAR 178 r. v 78, hemer.

(b) in math.: [IGI.6.c] āl ḫu-ḫa-ṣa-ba-an-nīma x ana uš uṣiddi 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 7533:3 ibid. pl. 47, also IGI.3.GAL-a-bu ḫa-ṣi-ba ub ibid. pl. 46:12, and passim (cf. MKT 2 16, glossary).

ḥaṣābu B v.; to be thick, dense, opaque; SB*; I, III.

[ighi.bi] gis.tir ḫaššī. mt-š-m a; [pa]-nu-šu gisī qēṭe ḫa-ṣa-bu(var.: -bi) its (the disease's) face is dense(?) like the shade of a forest (Sum.: its face is obscure) CT 17 25:12f.

ṣumma milu kīma mé issē ša, ḫaṣ-su if the flood (water) is opaque like the yellow water of a loam-pit CT 39 16:43, SB Alu; mirīt bū-līm usšamīnha appattu ša-ṣa-ba he made rich the pasture for the cattle, made dense (the foliage of) the branches CT 15 34:20, wisd.

ṣuḫṣubu is possibly to be connected with ḫiṣbū as denominative verb.

ḥaṣānu v.; to shelter, to receive in a friendly way; SB, NA, NB; I (iḥṣin, iḥṣāsin), I/2, II (one occ.); cf. ḫiṣnu.

u₄ SUD ḫi-ṣ-ni iši GARD MIN ( = u₄ SUD) ḫaṣa-na protection of the god is established, u₄ SUD (means) ḫaṣānu CT 30 27 r. 6 (referring to line 3), SB ext.; ṡummu ṡummarūni ta-ḥaṣ-su-ni-šu ṱummnu an màṭi šānim tuṣēbalnī 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 anā pānīkunu inaqquta ḫi-ṣ-ni-šu kūpranni ... ki ṭumgū ḫī-ḥi-te-ṣi-in "shelter (pl.) and
hasartu

send to me all those who come to you!” ... and we sheltered (them) when (they) arrived ABL 210:14, 16, NA; maqštētsunu ... aḫ-te-ši-in I received their refugees kindly ABL 1260:10, NA; PN ẖi-iš-na-a-ma ina pānikunu likkit receive PN kindly, that he may lead you ABL 576:13, NB let.; Dīn.Tirk.Mēš iḫ-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 kirimmēša tābī taḫ-ši-in-ka-na taḥēna gimmer lānīka she sheltered you in her sweet(-smelling) baby-sling and protected your whole body Streck Asb. 118:71 and 192:8; bit ħiṣirī mugirri ša šarri beliḫa ittiqāni atā la ṣḫa-aš-sa-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 18 183.

hasartu (hasartu, hasṣṭu): s.; (1) wool or cloth of a certain color, probably green, (2) (green) dry mucus, nasal discharge; from OB on*.


(1) (wool or cloth of a certain color, probably green) — (a) Akkadogram in Bogh.: 2 tūq ḫa-zar-ti 1 za.gin BBoT 1 31:10; ṣg ḫa-zar-tum ibid. 17; ṣg ḫa-zar-ti (among red, blue, black, and white wool)s KUB 7 54 ii 18, rit., cf. ṣg ḫa-ṣe-er-[tī] in similar context KUB 12 24 i 13, also KUB 24 14 ii 25; tarpalla ḫa-zar-tum skeins(?) of blue. ḫ. (and red wool) KUB 32 129:9, etc.

(b) in NB: x ma.na ṣg ḫa-ṣa-diš-ti itti x ma.na x gīn 1 paruḫi ... ina pān PN pusāja one curtain (weighing) x minas of ḫ. wool plus x minas x shekels ... for PN the bleach- er UCP 9 p. 103 No. 41:1; ṣg tabaru u ṣg ḫa-ṣa-diš-ti ... ina pān PN išpari red wool and ḫ. wool ... for PN, the weaver ZA 4 145 No. 18:2.

(2) (green) dry mucus, nasal discharge: cf. above.

See also ḫatartu. Cf. Arab. ḥbdar, “green.”
Laroche, RA 47 41 (cf. also RA 46 162).

hasaru (ḥasiru): s.; (1) enclosure for sheep, (2) an enclosed area for delivery of dates; OB (Mari), NB; pl. ḥasirūtum Mari, ḫasārutu NB.

(1) enclosure for sheep: ana ḫa-sa-ri-im šahātem panāšu he plans to assault the sheepfold ARM 2 43:7; akšum ḫa-si-ra-tim u rubā šātim(?) ẖ.I.A ... maḥāšim to destroy the sheepfolds and the cattlefolds(?) (of the Benjaminites) Mēl. Dussaud 2 989:e4, Mari let. (translit. only).

(2) an enclosed area for delivery of dates (NB only) — (a) in gen.: barley to be delivered ina muḫḫi maškattum ... ina ḫa-sa-ra-a-ta ana Nīg.Gā.E.ANu.Na on the threshing floor, (and 12000 gur of dates to be delivered) in the ḫ.-places, to the exchequer of Eanna TCL 13 182:13; sułuṛ ṣi Esper ḫa-ṣa-ru ina mašīṭu ša 1 pl ... inaddiIn he will deliver the dates in the ḫ., according to the measure (containing) one PI ZA 3 152 No. 9:7, and passim in such contracts; (note:) x mašiṭu ša š.E.bAR TA ḫa-ṣa-ru ana LŪ. ḪUN.GĀ.MEŠ X measures of barley from the ḫasāru to the hired men Moore Michigan Coll. 17:2.

(b) with specification as to the location of the ḫ.: ina ḫa-sa-ri ša ina Kā Ḥanbara inānda ḫu they will deliver it in the ḫ. which is at the gate Hanbara BE 9 19:7; ina ḫa-sa-ri ša PN ša ina muḫḫi nārī in the ḫ. of PN, which is on the canal Dar. 174:6; ina bāḥ nār Barsip ina ḫa-sa-ru Camb. 317:6; ultu ḫa-sa-ri adi muḫḫi nārī ina Barsip Nbk. 347:7; ina ḫa-sa-ri ina muḫḫi ḫa-sa-ri ina Zabānu ina muḫḫi 1-it rittu in the ḫ. on the Zabun-canal in a single delivery Nbn. 623:4.

(c) uncertain: (I am sending five slaves to you,) it-ti ḫa-sa-ra-na ša eqlāti ša naNā šū ḫuššunāti post them for me in the ḫ.'s of the fields of DN CT 22 237:17, NB let.

See also sub ḫišāru, išāru, uṣāru.

Unnagd NRV Glossar 65f.

hasāšu

v.; (1) to build (a reed structure), (2) to break(?)(as technical term in ext., etc.), (3) ḫuṣṣuṣu to cut, break (reeds); from OB on, also Bogh.; I (ḥṣṣuṣu, ḫṣṣuṣu), II, II/2; cf. ḫiṣṣatu, ḫuṣṣu.
hasāštu

ha-ša KUD = ha-ša-aš KUD A III/5:106; ša-a AG = ha-ša-aš KUD A VIII/1:49, also Es VIII 20, Recip. Ea A iv 17; ša-a AG = ha-ša-aš KUD A VIII/1:50; AG = ha-ša-aš KUD Igišū I 388; [ša-a] AG = [hu-ša-aš] KUD A VIII/1:50, also AG = ha-ša-aš KUD A VIII/1:50; ha-ša KUD = ha-ša-aš KUD A VIII/1:50; ha-ša KUD = ha-ša-aš KUD A VIII/1:50; ha-ša KUD = ha-ša-aš KUD A VIII/1:50; ha-ša KUD = ha-ša-aš KUD A VIII/1:50.

(darānišṣu) ... has-ba-ti-iš udāqqiqma qaṣ-qariš ammu I shattered their ... walls like a pot and levelled them to the ground T C 3 165, Sar.

hasbatīši adv.; like a pot (or potsherds); SB*; cf. hasbatu.

hasbu s. fem.; (1) (small pot), (2) shell, sherd, (3) (uncert. mng.); SB, NB, NA; also wr. hasbatu; cf. hasbatu, hasbūti, hasbatīši, hasbū s., hasṣ̱abū.

duk.šika(la,x) = [ha-ša-bu] = has-bat-[tu] Hg. A II 113; duk.šika.tu.tu = [ša-ši]-yu = has-bu ga-ab-ba-ru ibid. 114; iš-hi-il-hu = ha-ša-ba-tu sherd Izbu Comm. 487.

(1) (small pot): damnū ... adi has-bat-tum damnū-vat ... with ḫ-pot Camb. 331:2; DUG(!) has-ba-at-tum Camb. 223:1, also ibid. 7, 9; x DUG has-bat-tum riqtu labardu ša kuvuru ina libbu jānu gurushu u balittu x old empty ḫ-pots, without interior bitumen (coating), leaking or tight (i.e. "as is") CT 4 21a:1, NB; x ha-ša-bat-tum ... olāt 4-4a ḫ-up-pi-tum x ḫ-pots ... in addition to four broken ones VAS 6 209:1, NB; wittim ša kaspu u ḫ-ba-tum (aside from) tablets concerning silver and ḫ-pots (probably in the derived sense "movable property") — cf. hasbu mng. 2) VAS 4 177:14, NB, also Cy. 349:10, 12 and 16; matātī kalāšina kīma has-ba-[var.: -ba]-ti udāqqiqu (who) smashed all countries like a ḫ-pot IR 36:9, Sar., etc.

(2) shell, sherd: ḫ-ba-tu ḫ-la-tu ḫ-ar-rū you pound finely the shell of a crab AMT 31,6:10 (aḫš-abu mng. 4), cf. above for sherd.

(3) (uncert. mng.): ṭa ṭa-anšē.kur.ra ana PN ana šar pūḥi ina has-ba-tu-tu from the horse stable to PN for the substitute king in the ḫ. ND 3583:14 in Irq 15 154, NA (possibly to hasṣ̱abu usage b); [ ... ʃ] has-ba-tu ikkal CT 41 49:20, comm. to Ala Tablet XI; ḫ-ṣa-ba-tu KAV 43 iii 12 (in the sequence: dāru, šabu, hirizu, sūq and ḫ., broken context).

hasbū adj.; broken-off (twig); from OB on; cf. hasṣ̱abu A.

ha-ša KUD = ha-ša-bu A III/5:105; ha-ša KUD = ha-ša-bu A III/5:119.

ana gišîmmarim naksim ana erim ḫa-as-bi-im ... ištanāppal he will be responsible

hasaštutu see ḫaṣartu.
for (any) palm tree cut down, for (any) broken-off branch BIN 2 77:19, OB, cf. BIN 7 182:24, OB; ana ... erim ha-as-bi-im ... izzaz YOS 12 280:8, OB; andaku e-ra ha-as-ba ... našāku I carry a broken-off twig Maqlu I 46, cf. the comm.: GIŠ.MA.NU (=) ha-as-bu KAR 94:12.

hašbu s; (1) (formed) clay, (2) (small pot), (3) potsherd, (4) shell, rind; from MB on; pl. hašbāni and LA.MEŠ (with fem. adj. ma’dātu in CT 38 8:31, NB); wt. syll. and LA; cf. hašatu, haššatu, haššabu.


(1) (formed) clay: UR.ZIR haš-bi du-šša-MA BA I made and presented (this) dog of clay Scheil Sippar p. 92 (inser. on a votive dog of clay); [gērī] kalbi ha-as-ba kāṣīr (the name of DN) written on a clay dog VAB 4 110 iii 40, Nbk.; narā ša ha-as-bi ištur he inscribed a clay stela (parallel: narā ša abnī, “stone stela”) MDP 2 pl. 18:3, MB; usurti šalmišu pirpu ša ha-as-bi a colored reproduction of his statue on a colored clay plaque (was found) BBSt. No. 36 iii 20, NB; GIŠ. GI.LA ū ha-as-bu wood (en tools) and earthenware PBS 1/2 16:36, MB let., cf. ibid. 39.

(2) (small pot): DUG ha-as-bu ADD 968:4, cf. BBR No. 66:11, rit.; 1 haš-bi (among other vessels) Evetts Ner. 28:16; DUG haš-ba-nu (among cultic supplies) TCL 9 89:17, NB; 4 danmu haš-bu four danmu-pots (and !) h. GCCI 2 63:21, NB; ušepēmuha ha-as-bu KU. BABBAR I had a silver h.-pot made and ... Winckler Sammlung 2 1:41, Sar.; DUG.LA KÜ.GI gold h.-pots (containing wine) KAV 79:2, NA; DUG.LA šatammē h.-pots (containing wine) for the šatammā’s ibid. 5; DUG.LA ša me qatē h.-pot for water (for washing) hands MVAG 41/3 pl. 2 i 20, NA rit.; (note:) eqšituq tātētu in ṭimmūtuš ha-as-bu ša ... my fields, my houses and all my (movable) possessions which ... (cf. haššatu ming. 1) HSS 9 22:9, Nuzi.

(3) potsherd — (a) in gen.: ina šāgu LA zaqqa imur (if the incantation-priest on his way to a patient) sees in the street a sherd standing on edge Labat TDP 2:2; šunma LA.MEŠ ma’dātu ina ribēti GUB.GUB if there are many sherds standing (on edge) in the square CT 38 8:31 Au, cf. ibid. 33 (ina šāgu in the street); šunma UR.ZIR.MEŠ u šah.MEŠ ina LA SUB.MEŠ im-dah-ša-šu if dogs and pigs fight among thrown-away (?) potsherds CT 38 50:45, SB Au; la tattanabakatr hā-as-bu ra-a-ti (var. haš-paš ʿ- ... [in PBS 1/2 118 ii 55]) do not step beyond the ... sherd 4R 58 i 20, Lamashatu.

(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 i.UDU, “tallow” and MUN, “salt”).

e. as fragments of clay objects: LA BUGIN gaz sim you pound (and) sift sherds of the (pottery) trough KAR 202 r. iv 11, med.; LA BUGIN.BAD sherds of an old (pottery) trough KAR 202 i 12; LA IM.ŠU.NIGIN.NA sherds of a furnace CT 23 23:8, SB med.

(4) shell, rind: LA NUNUZ GÁ.NIR.MUSEN shell of an ostrich egg (used in med.) AMT 59, 1:34, etc.; LA BUN.NA.HA shell of a crab (cf. haššatu ming. 2) AMT 94,2 ii 9, etc.; LA GIŠ.NU.ŠIR.MA rind of a pomegranate AMT 17.5:9, etc.; LA ar-man(!)-ni rind of a pomegranate AMT 19.2 i 2; LA ša gulqul amēlāti a shell (i.e., fragment) of a human skull AMT 98,1:6, etc., cf. LA gulqulāti AMT 99,3 r. 6.

Meisner, MAOG 1/2 36; Landsberger Fauna 121; Thompson DAC 25–28.

hašbū adj; (mng. uncert.); SB. AMEŠ DUG haš(!)-bu-u EZI TAG.MEŠ (forgive if) fire has touched the water .... PRT 26 r. 3, also ibid. 4:13, ibid. 63 r. 3; ZID.MAD.GA
Pre-Sar., also PBS 9 33 i 3, OAkK., and ITT 3 0244:1, Ur III), ḫa.zi.in (Reisner Telloh 126 i 29, and passim in Ur III), ḫa.zi.na (ITT 5 9283 r. 1', OAkK.), ḫa.az.zi.in.nu as Akkadogram in Bogh. (KUB 8 50 r. i 11, and passim, cf. Otten, ZA 51 126).

uduru.šī. uduru.ū = ḫa-zi-in-ni, uduru.ḥa. zi.in = min Hh XI 388f.; [ḫa.z] in. ud.ka.[baR] = [...] Hh XII i 7-11.

(a) materials: 3 UDuru ḫa-az.zi-nu three copper axes TCL 1 206:3, OB, cf. 2 ḫa.zi.in uduru CT 4 12a:20; 2 ḫa.zi.in ud.ka. baR two bronze axes MDP 28 545:1; 1 ḫa-az.zi-in-nu ud.ka. baR HSS 15 163:8, Nuzi: 1 ḫa-ṣi-in-nu PN simug maḫīr one axe (of iron) PN, the smith, received GCCI 1 132:3, NB; ḫa-ṣi-in a.[lVu] an axe of lead (used in ritual) RAcE 9:14.

(b) form and weight: 1 ḫa-ṣi-nūm šū 4 eme-su ʾirduk he presented an axe with four blades MDP 4 pl. 2 ii 14, OAkK.; ḫa-ṣi-nī ni 3 GI.TA.ĀM ʾišāpku (the craftsmen) cast axes of three talents each Gilg. Y. 166, OB; 1 ḫa-ṣi-nū 1 ma 6 qin adī 6 qīn KLMIN(1) one axe (weighing) one mina six shekels, with six shekels ditto BE 14 149:2, MB; ḫa-az.zi-na ša 1 ma. 1 ān. Ta. An HSS 15 168:1, Nuzi.

(c) used as weapon and tool: inā ḫa-[az]-zi-in-nī ša šarrī tamāt you will die by the axe of the king EA 162:37 (let. from Egypt): ʾissī ḫa-ṣi-in-na ṣafī ṣibaḥ he took the axe in his hand (to cut trees) Gilg. X ii 44, cf. ḫa-ṣi-in-na ... ʾissī ṣafī ṣaḥī ṣafī ṣaḥī he carried a dagger in my hand (of iron) Gilg. Y VIII ii 4; if a native of Hatti (kills) a native of Kizwata with a bronze spear, a bronze dagger or ḫa-ṣi-in-nu UD. KA. BAR a bronze axe MIO 1 118:38, Bogh. treaty; ḫa-ṣi-in UDuru in qātī šu-šu ʾuṣṣū ʾuṣṣū he carried a copper axe in his left hand (description of apotropaic figurine) KAR 288:35, NB rit., cf. ABL 461:7; ḫa-ṣi-in mi-[t]u ʾu ʾišā KU.BA.BAR axe, mittu-weapon and spade of silver (used as divine symbols) BE 7 28:15, MB let.; (note:) 1 ḫa-ṣi-nūm 1 pa-ṣu-um UET 5 803:3, OB, cf. 5 ḫa-ṣi-na-a-a 1-en pa-ṣa-ṣa Nbk. 92:3; 13 GI.S.B.AN.ŒS 1 ḫa-az.zi-nu HSS
After the image text. 😊
the donkeys which you need, come and buy donkeys! CT 33 21:19, OB let.; give all of x sila barley to PN, ana numuk ha-si-ih la ta-kallasu it is needed for seed, do not withhold it from him VAS 7 196:12, OB let.; PN rented to plant with onions AŠ.ŠA ma-la ha-as-šu as much field as was needed YOS 12 135:1, OB; minnma še ḫašum ha-as-šu whatever barley the district needs ARM 2 81:15; ina la daš-bābām ʾišāʾīš itīja la ha-as-ša-ta have you not required (and got) from me right away (what you wanted) without haggling? ARM 5 20:13; ina mātiṣa gabbumma ibašši u anāku minmama ul ha-as-ša-[ku] in my country there is everything and I do not need anything EA 7:36, MB; ina bīti šuṭti še-am i-ḫa-ša he will be in need of barley in this house CT 38 13:101, SB Alu; bitu šu še-am i-ḥa-ša this house will be in need of barley KAR 382 r. 47, SB Alu; Kū. BARBAR ma-la PN ta-ḥa-as-ši-ḥi PN ... ana PN, inandin PN ... will give to PN, as much silver as she requires Evets Ev.-M. 6:7.

(2) to desire: Ḥa-as-ša-me-ir (= ʾhaššīh amēr) He-(the child)-was-desired-he-is-here (as personal name) SAKI 188n, OAkk.; ʾumma ina aṭhi išṭīn zittaḥu inaddin u aḥūṣu šāmam ha-še-ēḫ qabilit šānim 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); if Hil-iik-šu-nu la aṣ-ši-ḫu ʾI did not desire (the performance of) their ilku-obligations CT 32 2 v 8, OB Manishtushu Cruc. Mon.; minmam ša ha-as-ša-li lušībatakum all that you desire (or: need) I will send to you TCL 17 53:22, OB let.; amminim ta-aḥ-ši-ši annām epēšam why did you want to do this? Gilg. Y. 112, OB, etc.; minnammē Šamṣi ha-as-ša-ḥu Šamṣi alegge whatever I, the Sun, desire, I, the Sun, shall take KBO 1 5 i 46, treaty; Kū. Gi ana mēni lu-aḥ-ši-ši why should I want gold! (send me 3000 talents of gold, I would not accept it!) EA 4:48, MB; anāku ħurāṣa ha-as-ša-ḥu ... u minummē ha-as-ša-da šupramma I want gold, and write me whatever you want EA 44:25; PN aṣar libbiša aṣar ha-as-šu inandinki PN shall sell her (the slave girl) wherever she wishes, wherever she desires HSS 5 101:11, Nuzi, and passim in Nuzi; Ḥa-as-ša-at SAL PN u ana PN, tannaddinšu ha-as-ša-at-ma u ana māre PN, tannaddinšu if she wants it, she can give the woman PN either to PN or—if she wants it—to the sons of PN, MRS 6 pl. 20 RS 15:89:11, 13; uzza u qašalta ša taḥ-šu-ḫu nusabra ninu the wrath and slaughter that you desired we will show you? Tn.-Epic ii 20; ana eteq ḫurāniḫunu i-ḫa-ša-aḫ lib-ḫu-šu his heart is set on crossing over their mountain range Schei Tn. II 12; epiš bīti šiṭi libbi itammima ka-ḥa-at-tim ha-āš-ša-ku I planned and wanted dearly to build this temple RA 22 59 ii 9, Nbn.; kidūdē ili ana la šuṣunu taḥ-ši-ḫu kabattak in your heart that the god’s rites be not observed ZA 43 54:80, Theodicy; ṣuḫi ša-aḫ da-ma-ša-ši-ḫi ḫa-mi Sumuqan, who ... blood, who desires ... KAR 22 r. 10; PN tuguntu iḫ-šu-ḫu PN longed for battle Winckler Sar. No. 69:79, also Tn.-Epic vi 37; ana mīthuš tuṭāri libbašu iḫ-šu-ḫu his heart longed for the encounter of the battlefield TCL 3 110, Sar.; nap šasuna panušu ul ēgirma iḫ-šu-ḫa mitātū his life had no value for him (any more) and he wanted death Streck Asb. 60 vii 33; summa amelu ša ṭa ḫa-šiḥ if this man desires to live (in spite of a death-portending omen) CT 38 33:1, SB Alu, also ibid. 34:21; sal ša ša-šiḥ he desires the woman of his heart AMT 76:1, 6, also CT 39 44:4; ša ḫarḥar ša taḥ-ši-ḫu bānāṣu šāmmē purīšu zamar ʾiḥālīq the roundness(!) of the legs of the soundrel whose beauty you desired will quickly disappear ZA 43 64:235, Theodicy.

(3) to like: summa ... kettam izīr mēṣar ram la iḫ-ta-ši-ḫu-ma ruqūm īrām if ... he hates justice, has no liking for fairness, but loves (to make) complaints MDP 10 pl. 11 ii 11, MB kud.; Aššur-rēḫ-šī ... ša DN DN ša DN DN ... kēnīš iḫ-šu-ḫu-šu-ma RN, ... whom DN, DN, and DN, ... truly liked and ... AKA 17:2, the king ša nīš qātēšu nadān zībēšu iḫ-šu-ḫu who likes to pray, to offer up sacrifices Unger Reliefstele 7, Adn. III; nādinu zībīki ḫa-ši-ši isinnatēki muṣāzinu Bāra-ki who presents sacrifices to you, who loves your festivals, who adorns your sanctu-
(a) in adoptions for the purpose of marriage: PN gives his daughter for adoption and marriage to PN₂ u summa ḫāṭu PN₂ ma ana ʿāṣāṭa itṭahasu 40 GIN KU.BABBAR.MES ša-ṣa-[hu]-še-en-ni PN, ana PN inandin. when PN₂ has slept with her husband, PN₂ will immediately pay 20 shekels of ḫ.-silver to PN. HSS 5 80:33; PN gives his daughter PN₃ for adoption and marriage to PN₄ ... PN₅ [x] ANŠE ʿEM.MES u 10 GIN KU.BABBAR ṣa-ṣa-[hu]-še-en-ni [ki]ma terḥaṭišu ša PN₂ ana PN iddin u ṣ-lu-pal PN₂ will give x homers of barley and ten shekels of ḫ.-silver to PN as the “bride-price” of PN₅, and he (PN) will have no further claim JEN 432:22. 

(c) in “loans” and sales of slave girls: PN has received from PN₁ a slave girl as “loan” (ḪAR.RA) and must return her at a given date, whether or not she has borne children, summa amtu jānu u 40 GIN KU.BABBAR.MES ša-ṣa-[hu]-še-en-ni šiq₂₃ PN₄, ana PN inandin if the slave girl is not available (i.e., if I cannot return the slave girl) I shall pay 40 shekels of fine ḫ.-silver instead of the slave girl to PN-but PN₃ will (actually) pay to PN x minas of tin ... and 10 GIN KU.BABBAR ki-ma ḫa-ṣa-[hu]-še-en-ni ten shekels of silver as ḫ. HSS 5 79:12.

(d) other occ.: PN has given PN₂, his slave, a carpenter, for ten years as a diṭennu to PN₂ kima 30 GIN KU.BABBAR ṣa-ṣa-[hu]-še-en-ni for 30 shekels of ḫ.-silver (and two homers of
hošālu

barley) JEN 290:6; PN6 has paid 30 gin KU.BABBAR ha-ša-šu-še-en-nu the 30 shekels of h.-silver (and two homers of barley to PN) ibid. 10, cf. ibid. 22; (the woman PN has given a slave boy to PN6 to raise, they come to court on account of a disagreement concerning the payment, and he receives) 12 gin KU.BABBAR ha-ša-šu-še-en-nu 12 shekels of h.-silver (plus various commodities) JEN 655:25; PN has bought three shekels of gold from PN and will pay to PN 28 gin KU.BABBAR ha-ša-šu-še-en-nu ši-nu-bi ki-mu šu ša ṣuuruši 28 shekels of h.-silver, two-thirds of the price of the gold SMN 2615 (unpub.):6; 2-na zi-a-nu-tum MEŠ PN DÜ.MEŠ-šu a-na ha-ši-ša-ša-[e-n-ni] inandin PN will manufacture two šianãtu-garments and deliver (them) as h. HSS 15 203:7.

See also ḫasakašu.

(Steiper, AASOR 10 24f.; Koschaker, ZA 41 32 n. 1.)

hošālu s.; (mole or the like); lex.*

súum = ha-šu-šu CT 19 4 i 26, list of diseases (among external marks such as umsatu, pindu, katarra, terku).

hošālu v.; (1) to crush, (2) to shatter, (3) (unkn. mng.); from MB on, also in Bogh.; I (ihsul, ihašsal, hašiš), II, II/4 (uš-ta-taš-ši-il) Labat TDP 21 8:9; wt. syll. and KUM, GAZ; cf. hašilatu, hašātu, hašlu, hašilu, haššiluhu.

ha-aš KUD = ha-šu-šu A 111/5:111; ku-ud KUD = ha-šu-šu [ addressed to ] x A III/5:69; qu-um KUM = ha-ša-tum Sb II 204, also Antagal I 7; kum = ha-šu-šu ši-ši-im Nabinitu XXI 232; kum = ha-šu-šu Erimihu V 100; a-ra ha-bab = hašal-tum Dirii II 66; gi = ha-ša-tum ša x] CT 12 29 r. 16; [hi-e] [hi] = [haša]-tum ši munuḍ (buluq), A V2:19; [hi]-uš = ha-šu-šu ša [buqli] Antagal I 8; ḫušuš = ha-šu-šu ši munuḍ (buluq); gu-ḫu = [min ša] min Nabinitu XXI 234f.; [gu]-gu = haššul-[lu] Antagal I 9; gaz = ha-šu-šu ša še-im Nabinitu XXI 233; zur.zur = ha-adu-[lu] [Labu] 198.

[x].KUMunuḍ (buluq).gini=x(gim).ši-in.kum. kum.Š : uppa ahi kitma buqli i-ḫaš-sal she crushes the clavicle like malt CT 17 25:27, inc.; mununuḍ gini=x še-en=gaz=gaz = kitma buqli li-ḫaš-sal (var. liš-šu-ul-ka) may (the carpenter) crush you like malt Lugale XII 44.

(1) to crush — (a) malt or grain, in making groats: x ṣuudušu ... ana buṭutti ha-ša-la-na emmer, ground to ... BE 14 77:4, MB; še.bar-a gabbi ha-ša-la-ti all my barley is ground BIN 1:68:20, NB; foreign tribes zeri ša lungirti ... ikkalu kabošunu i-ḫaš-saš-lu eat the seed of the lungiritu-plant ..., crush their pods(?). ABL 1000:9, NB; mešretješa kina munuḍ (buluq), tahšuši you crushed my limbs like malt KAR 226:12, SB rel., cf. the bil. texts cited above.

(b) herbs for medical use: šamaššamum labiš-rūtu u ṣd. munuḍ (buluq), iššeniš ta-ḫaš-sal you crush together old sesame and malt flour AMT 92.4 r. 5; [...] šurnenu i-ḫaš-saš-lu they crush ... (and) cypress Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 6:11, MA; a-ar-ti irrē ta-ḫaš-sal you crush flowers of ... KUB 4 49 ii 2.

(c) earth, minerals: epirē annāti kalisišu tu-ḫaš-sal you crush all these bits of earth Craig ABRT 1 68:10 and dupl. in ZA 32 164, rit.; 1 MANA zukī ta-ḫaš-sal tamaraq you crush and pulverize one mina of zukī-glass Thompson Chem. pl. 1:24, and ibid. passim.

(d) bones: if a man is bewitched muḥha ša puḥādi ... tubbal ta-ḫaš-sal tanqāpi you dry, crush and sift the grain 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; gurgulla šuṭu; aṣar x-šaša tu-ḫaš-sal you crush this cranium where ... LKA 136:21, SB inc.; girpadu.mes šatina ... ū-šašši-la màrēšu I had his sons crush ... these bones (of their father) Streeck Asb. 126 vi 92.

(e) other occ.: Ištar ... [ḫašši-la-[at ...] la kanši Ištar ... who crushes ... the unsubmissive YOS 1 42:2, Asb.; šumma GAR. tab šumēla gáz if the ... is crushed at the left side CT 20 38a:5, SB ext.; qaqqad imzmeri gáz the head of the lamb is crushed CT 31 32 r. 13, SB (behavior of sacrificial lamb).

(2) to shatter: šuštē aši kankannaša hašaš-la išš-ul the city’s (female) tavernkeeper shattered her jug Thompson Gilg. pl. 59:6; mar parziali aṭṭati ša-šaš-lu-² you have shattered the big iron hoes YOS 3 88:15, NB let.

(3) (unkn. mng.): šumma lāḏu ... irītušu išaru u uš-ta-tašši-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 muḫḫi SAG.DU


**hašānu**

 ha-ṣá-la-ni ABL 771 r. 11; (uncertain readings:) eru i-ḥaṣ-šal (or: i-tar-rak) the eagle . . . Bab. 12 52:39 (cf. von Soden, ZA 45 78 n. 1); Etena, cf. *summa* ina pišu i-ḥaṣ-šal (or: i-tar-rak) Labat TDP 64:47.

 Landsberger, OLZ 1922 339 n. 2 and ZA 39 286.

**hašānu (hašānu)** s.; (a plant, lit.: the hašš-like plant); from OAkk. (Ur III) on; ha-ši-a-nūm (Reisner Telloh 113:6); cf. haššu, haššu.

(a) in med. texts: ū ha-ša-a-nu : ū ḫīrīq *LAGAB* x.i.m : tazzāk ina līgī šu KAŠ.SAG išatti drug for stricture of the bladder, you pound it and he drinks it in oil and fine beer *KAR* 203 i–ii 29, pharm.; ū ha-ša-a-nu : ū ḫa-r. *meš*: tazzāk bālu pātīn 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.; ū ha-ša-a-nu Speelers Recueil 307:1, med.; ū ha-ša-na *šīm* GAM.GAM ina abatti tuduqqaq ina nakwari ša mé tulabbak you pound ḫu and kukuṟ with a pestle and soak (it together) with river-nakuz aru (an aquatic plant or animal?) *AMT* 41:1:35, NA, and passim.

(b) other occ.: 2 BĀN ha-ši-a-nūm Reisner Telloh 113:6. Ur III; 1 GIN ha-ša-na (among other herbs) ADD 1074:10; ū ha-ša-na *PBS* 1/2 72:36, MB let.

 Thompson DAB 74 ("thyme," on etym. grounds).

**hašāpu** (or hašābu): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II, II/3.

tu-ḥašāp 5R 45 K.253 vii 51; tu-ḥaš-tam-šib ibid. i 32.

**hašartenu** s.; (mng. unceert); Nuzi*; Hurur. word.

PN amat ekallim ha-ša-ar-te-en-nu ana qāti PN₂ nadnu PN a slave girl of the palace, a p., (or: as a ḫ.) has been given to PN₂ HSS 13 109:3, Nuzi.

Possibly "pledge" or "compensation."

**hašāru** (or hašāru): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II.

tu-ḥaš-šar 5R 45 K.253 vii 50.

**hašāsu A** s.; joy; syn. list*; cf. hašāšu A.

[ha]-ba-ra = ḫu-šu[r-ru], ha-ši-šu = min joy = din Malku V 93.

**hašāsu B** s.; bridegroom; lex.*

 ha-da-šu-ū = ha-ša-šu Malku I 172 (followed by ha-da-ša-šu = ka-la-tu tu bride).

**hašāsu A** v.; to rejoice; from OB on; I, I/3 (iṭaššu), II; cf. hašāšu, hašāšu, haššu. ha.lī = ha-ša-šu Nabnitu IV 240; ib. ḫūl, ib. ḫūl.za, ighiḥūl = ha-ša-šu BRM 4 33 45-47; [ki.ūm ge₂]ū.na.ta ul nām.mi.ib.za . . . : [i-na ma-u] al mu šī ul ū ha-ša-ša-ša on the couch at night he will not make you rejoice KAR 333 r. 10f.


**hašāsu B** v.; to be thick(?), inflated(?); SB*; I (iṭaššu), II; cf. ḫiššatu A, ḫiššu.

(a) said of the lung in ext.: *summa* ḫa-r 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 ḫi-ši-ši-tum = ulūṣ liḇi inflation = joy), cf. *summa* ḫa-r i-ḥaš-šu-uš KAR 422 r. 4.

(b) said of a wall: *summa* iğār bitī qerbb im ḫu-uš-šu-uš if the inner wall of a house bulges with (loose ?) clay CT 38 15:45, Ahu.

**hašāsu C** v.; to do something with alacrity, to be prompt; OB, Mari*; I (iḥšuš, iḥšušu).

(always in hendiyadis constructions:) ša. ū[rr] am alākam la i-te-šu-ū iš-su-am-ma iṭruḍam u šābām aḥšakām u iṭruḍam 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 ah-su-šu-am-ma aṣṣakām I have promptly dispatched by boat ARM 3 24:20; atta u laqšpa-ni u bitī ta-ah-šu-uš-ma tuštērib you did not believe me but promptly brought (him) into my house TCL 18 144:12, OB let.

**haššu D** v.; to rub (with oil); lex.*; I/2; cf. ḫuššu.

su.a.i.tag.ga = ḫi-ša-šu šu ša šam-ni Antagal III 270, cf. *useru (LAL + SAR)* ama.mu e.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,
**haustu**

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.

**haustu** see **hasilu**.

**haustuk** adj.; (beloved or the like); Elam; Elamite word.

_ana balat Pilkiša amma ḫa-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 ḫaššduk qualifies relatives or the word “lord” (as appellative of a god).

Koschaker, ZA 41 52 n. 6.

**hasileni** s.; (a precious stone); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

_1 ga-su UD.KA.BAR N₄ ḫa-še-en-ni annātu inā libbi kuš ku-za-an-ni ṣukunna u ṣidin_ (four lumps of tin weighing 7 minas,) one copper goblet, the ḫ. stone, place these in a leather bag and deliver HSS 15 291:24, let.

**hasilrehuli** s.; a maker of ḫaššu-objects; MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

(cereal ration) _ana mi-iz-zi DUMU.MES LU.Á.GÁ ḫa-še-re-ḫu-li_ for the corvée(?) for the sons of the king (performed by) the ḫaššu-makers Wiseman Alalakh 299:22.

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


**hasilu** adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait); syn. list*.

_ḥaš-ḫa-su = ṣum-ru_ (after lilli, eqiš, alālu, all denoting weak and feeble persons) Malku IV 50.


Kraus, MVAG 40/2 8 n. 1.

**hasilu** s.; (1) need, (2) wish; OB, Nuzi*; cf. ḫasṭu.

(1) need: _ana ḥa-as-ḫi-im še-am ana ḥa-as-ḫi-im kaspam ana ḫa-as-ḫi-im šipāti ana ḫa-as-ḫi-im uk(?)-ni-a-im idimma_ (hire workers and men) give (according) to need barley, silver, wool, blue wool, and ... A 3535 (unpub.): 19f., OB, let. OB on; wr. syll. and ḫaššur; cf. ḫaššu--api, ḫaššurru.

(2) wish: PN _ana aštiti i-na ḥa-as-ḫi inandin_ PN will give her in marriage according to (his) wish (instead of the usual ʾaššur ḫaššu, see sub ḫaššu mng. 2) AASOR 16 33:15, Nuzi.

**hasilurkku** s.; (a plant, lit.: the ḫaššur-like plant); Bohg.*; cf. ḫaššurru, ḫaššur--api.

_ū GIŠ ḫaššurru = ḫa-as-ḫu-ra-ku_ Hh. XVII i 48. ḫa-as-ḫu-ra-ka (among plants for med. purposes) KUB 37 43 i 15'; ḫa-as-ḫu-ra-qa ibid. ii 7'.

**hasilur- api/abi** s.; (a plant, lit.: apple of the swamp); SB, NB; wr. syll., GIŠ ḫaššur-abi/pi and GIŠ ḫaššur. giš.gi. cf. ḫaššurakkuk, ḫaššurru.

_ū GIŠ ḫaššur-abi/pi_ and GIŠ ḫaššur. giš.gi. cf. ḫaššurakkuk, ḫaššurru.

(a) in med.: _[ū GIŠ ḫaššur-abi/pi_ GIŠ.gi_][ū ša-mi ūš TAR-sī drug for stopping blood CT 14 36 79–7–8, 22 r. 3, pharm.; _ū ḫaššur. giš.gi_ _ū TŪN.MES_ RÅA ḫa-šu lu ḫa-a-gi UN ḫa-gi NAG plant for the stomach, you crush (it), he drinks (it) either in beer or in wine KAR 203 iv–vi 50, pharm.; _GIŠ ḫaššur. giš.gi_ _īšṭīniš [..] kal zumrišu tapa[kšaš] you (crush?) apple(s) (and) ḫ. together and smear it on his whole body AMT 87,1:3, and passim; cf. CT 14 48 Rm.328 r. i 8' (among med. plants against ša.lugi), AMT 87,5:14, BBR No. 21:26 (for magical purposes).

(b) as food: _GIŠ.mA ū GIŠ ḫaššur-abi/pi_ [..] figs and ḫ. CT 22 139:23, NB let.

(c) stone ornaments in shape of fruit: GIŠ ḫaššur-abi N₄.ZU N₄.GUG N₄.ZA.GIN ḫ. (ornaments) of obsidian, carnelian and lapis lazuli (for decoration of a bed) Bauer Asb. 2 50 n. 1 line 21.

(Meisner, MAOG 11/1–2 41; Thompson DAB 255ff.)
(1) apple tree — (a) in gen.: \[\ldots\; = inbu sa GIS·HASHUR\] you boil blossoms of the apple tree in water AMT 24, 5-9; and passim; \(\text{aš}-\text{rum GIS·HASHUR}\) blossom of the apple tree (also of the fig, pomegranate and vine) BE 8 154, 6; GIS·HASHUR ...\ubd{pdf} tuballal you mix foliage of the apple tree AMT 55, 4: 10. 

(b) blossoms and foliage in pharm. use: \(\text{GIS·HASHUR} :\text{A.SI}\) apple blossom (against the disease called) "red water" KAR 203 r. iv-vi 57, pharm.; \(\text{GIS·HASHUR ina} \text{ šeš}-\text{šal}\) to sing (the praise) of Mami tabi eli hananbim ma ha-ag-hu-ri-i; is sweeter than the ha-nanabu-fruit and (even) the apple CT 15 1 i 5 and 7, OB lit.; \(\text{amāteka lu GIS·HASHUR}\) if your words are (as sweet as) apples MAOG 11/1-2 41; Thompson DAB 304.

(2) apple — (a) in gen.: \(\text{ha-š-ḫu-ri šumma} \text{gabātu} \text{šubbat}\) let me take apples, if there are (any) to take TCL 18 87, 27, OB let.; to sing (the praise) of Mami tabā eli hānanābīms ma ha-āš-ḫu-ri-im is sweeter than the ha-nanābū-fruit and (even) the apple CT 15 1 i 5 and 7, OB lit.; \(\text{amāteka lu GIS·HASHUR}\) even if your words are (as sweet as) apples Maqū VI 14; \(\text{attanakki titta} \text{bašiltu ārmanād GIS·HASHUR}\) he will give to you (i.e., to the worm) the ripe fig, the ārmanād-fruit, the apple CT 17 50, 12, NA lit.; \(\text{lu} \langle\text{ana}\rangle\) GIS·HASHUR lu ana nurmā šipta ... tanaddi ... mēšunu tukamaqšī you incant... the incantation over an apple or over a pomegranate ... and have her (the love-sick woman) suck their juice KAR 61, 8, SB Liebeschaub; if a man is bewitched (take) \[\ldots\; su-lu-up-pi ha-āš-ḫu-ri dates, apples KUB 37 55 r. iv 5', rel.; \(\text{GIS·HASHUR} \text{UD.A}\) dried apples TuM 2-3 200: 3, NB econ., also AMT 95, 3 i 11; GIS·HASHUR še, er, kum = ši-ir-ku apples preserved by drying NABN I 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 (Es) UZU GIM GIS·HASHUR kub-šu-ut the flesh has a thick (growth) like an apple (in size or form) TAC 6 1: 41, SB ext.; \(\text{GIS·HASHUR AN.GUG.ME}\) two (beads in the shape of an) apple, of red stone RA 43 168: 320, Qatna inv.; \(\text{GIS·HASHUR KU.GI}\) two (beads in form of an) apple, of gold ibid. 146: 93; GIS·HASHUR kizzaldšu apples (represent) his soles KAR 307, 3, SB lit. (description of a non-pictorial symbolic representation of a god).

(c) as color: \(\text{SIG·GIS·HASHUR = urtū}\) apple-colored wool (probably green or yellow in view of preceding line, cf. sub hamanu) LTBA 1 91 r. ii 11; e-sip SIG hag-hu-ri-e (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, kamegāru, kamegāri, pissi, sippiru, Japargillu, ḫuṣu, tanām and tinānu; cf. mng. la, above, for sweet apple.

(3) "apple" plant: \(\text{GIS·HASHUR} : \text{aš} \text{šubbat}\) five chairs of apple wood (together with as many of Mēs-wood) CT 6 25b: 18, OB.

(4) (a cut of meat): \(\text{uzu} \text{GIS·HASHUR}\) among cuts of meat OBEC 1 pl. 20: 11; \(\text{GIS·HASHUR} \text{KU.GI}\) in the form of an apple, of gold ibid. 146: 93; GIS·HASHUR kizzaldšu apples (represent) his soles KAR 307, 3, SB lit. (description of a non-pictorial symbolic representation of a god).

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**hashikku**

$\text{hashikku}$ (or $\text{hasikku}$): s.; deaf; syn. list*; cf. $\text{hasikki}$.

$\text{hashik-ku} = \text{suk-ku-ku}$ deaf Malku IV 12; $\text{hashik-ku} = \text{sak-lu}$ ibid. 13; $\text{hashik-ku} = \text{suk-ku}$ Anatoian Studies 4 70 (for the passage commented on cf. $\text{hasikki}$).

von Soden, BiOr 10 11.

**hashilatu** s. plural tautum; (a dish made of dates); NB*; cf. $\text{hashalu}$.

dates $\text{ana hasi-la-tum}$ for $\text{h.}$ VAS 6 72:14; $\text{ZU.LUM.MA}$ labiržti $\text{ana hasi-la-tum}$ BRM 1 14:3, also TCL 12 1:2.

**hashimbar** (hashimbar): s.; (a plant); plant list*; Kassite word.

[$\text{va-ha-si-im-bur}$; [$\text{va ok-tam ina Kas-si-i}$]; [[$\text{va ha-si}(-i)\text{-in-bar}$; [$\text{va min min}$] Uruanna I 212-214.

**hashimu** (and $\text{hašimu}$): s.; barn, storehouse; MA*.

UD.KA.BAR annatu ... ina $\text{haši-mi}$ ... šaknu these (objects of bronze) are deposited in the storehouse KAJ 308:15; grain $\text{ana haši-me itabbak}$ he will deposit (lit.; pour) in the storehouse KAJ 119:15, and passim; $\text{ana haši-me itabbak}$ (the grain) he will deposit in the barn KAV 2 vii 13, Ass. Code B (§ 19).

Landsberger, JNES 8 291f.

**hashimuru** (hashimur): s.; cumin(?) NB*.

na₄$\text{har}$ zi.e.bi (var. zi.bi.ùm) – e-[r]-u zi.i.bi – e-[r]-u haši-mur millstone for cumin(?) Hg. 144.

2 na₄$\text{har}$ meš ša haši-mu-ru belu lűšēbiša may the master send me two mills for (grinding) cumin(?) YOS 3 66:16, let.; na₄$\text{har}$ haši-mur ša PN PN₂ ... it tasasg PN₂ has stolen the cumin(?) mill of PN YOS 7 10:5 and 11; na₄$\text{har}$ ša haši-ur mill for cumin(?) Evetts Ner. 45:1.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 41f.

**hashinbar** see $\text{hashimbur}$.

**hashisu** s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); Elam; cf. $\text{hashasu}$ A.

$\text{Haši-šum}$ MDP 28 508:4.

**hashir** see $\text{hashimuru}$.

**hashatū** s. plural tautum; groats and beer made of it; MA, NA; cf. $\text{hashalu}$.

(a) as food: $\text{xa-daš-la-tu}$ SIG₂ KAJ 226:11; $\text{x še haš-lat}-a(-te}$ ADD 809:25, 34, r. 5 and 14; $\text{x še haš-lat}$ ADD 968:5; NINDA.MES ša še haš-lat bread of h. BBR No. 66:8.

(b) as beer: $\text{duŋ ma-si-tū šikari haš-lat}$ (parallel šikari danni) masitu container with h.-beer ADD 760:14, and passim, cf. ADD 4 351 sub šilatu.

**hashlu** A adj.; crushed; from MA on; wt. syll. and KUM; cf. $\text{hashalu}$.

gi.al.kum.ma = $\text{hašlu}$ crushed (reed) Hh. VIII 285; gi₄gi₄immar.al.kum.ma = haš-lat crushed (date palm) Hh. III 312; sūn.al.gaz.za, sūn.al.kum.ma = haš-lat crushed (maš [nartabu]) Hh. XXIII iii 22f.; munux₈₈₈₈ Hh. XXIII iii 22f.; munux₈₈₈₈ al.gaz.za, munux₈₈₈₈ al.kum.ma = haš-lat crushed (malt) ibid. iv 13f.; SILA₄$\text{sar}$ kum.m₄ (var.: gaz) šu.₄₄.me.ti: ka-si/i haš-lat-li-qi take crushed kasā AMT 11,1:22f.

[x] SILA₄$\text{sar}$ haš-la-a-ti (gloss: qa-la-ti) ana libbi tanaddi put into it x crushed (seeds) of kasā AMT 80,1:2; U.LAL KUM A KAŠ tašahhat you press out crushed LAL plant into water (and/or) beer Küchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 14; GI₄gi₄ ha-daš-lu-te nahi'ute crushed and sifted reeds KAR 220 i 13, and passim; [§]IM.MES₄ša ha-daš-lu-te its crushed spices Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 6:14.

Note that the reading of the log. ZID.KUM is isgūqu, not *gēmu $\text{hashlu}$.

**hashlu B** adj.; (legal term, mng. unkn.); Elam*.

8 dinu ha-aš-lu-tu ša MN UD 21 KAM izzuzu eight ... legal cases (for) which (the court) was in session on the 21st day of MN MDP 22 165:23; 9 dinu ha-aš-lu-tu ša um nērbihi MDP 23 318:23.
The color as bluish, while its connection with apple-colored wool indicates a greenish hue. The log. writing \( N_A, S_A G, G_I M, U D, M U D \) and variants thereof are listed sub \( \text{saggilmud} \) (cf. Hg. B and E, cited above).

(Thompson DAC 111f., sub \( \text{tarmamnu} \); Viroleaud, Syria 21 269 n. 1 and Syria 28 56.}

\( \text{hamhamnu} \text{ adj.}; \) (a color); Nuzi*; formed with \( \text{Hurr. suffix}; \) cf. \( \text{hamhamnu}, \text{hamanu}. \)

\( x \, \text{tug.} \text{mes} \, s\,a \, \text{ha-as-ma-[n]} \, u [-h]-he-na \, te-[i-be] \, x \, \text{garments of hamamnu-colored (wool)} \, ... \, \text{HS} \, 13 \, 431:56 \, (= RA \, 36 \, 204). \)

\( \text{hammar} \text{ s.}; \) falcon; lex.*; Kasitte word. \( \text{ha-as-ma} = \text{ka-su-su} \) falcon JRAS 1917 100:32.

Balkan Kasasit. Stud. 1 151.

\( \text{hammitu} \text{ s.}; \) (a metal alloy); NB*. \( 2 \, \text{gi} \, \text{mar-ri ha-as-mi-it} \) two spades of \( h. \) VAS 6 219:1.

Unngad NRV Glossar p. 66 ("steel?" on the basis of Heb. \( \text{hasamal} \)).

\( \text{hasrû} \text{ s.}; \) (mng. unkn.); lex.*

\( \text{ha-as-ru-ú} = [x]-\text{ru-ut}-[\ldots] \) CT 14 17 K.4232B ii 11 (list of stones, insects, etc.).

\( \text{hasa} \text{ s.}; \) (an official); Elam*; Elamite word.

\( \text{tepîr u daJa-nu} \, \text{ha-as-sa} \, \text{kiparu u mëre} \, \text{Su-sim ma'datu} \, \) the (court) scribe(?) and the judge, the \( \text{hasa}, \) the kiparu and the other Susians MDP 23 321:21; \( \text{ha-as-sa} \, \text{ki-pa-ru} \) \( \text{pašišu} \, \text{gal} \, \text{masšaru} \, \text{E.DU.A} \, \text{u} \, \text{pašišu} \, \text{E.DU.A} \) the \( \text{hasa}, \) the kiparu, the chief \( \text{pašišu} \), the guardians of the temple and the \( \text{pašišu}-\text{priests of the temple} \) MDP 4 pl. 183/7 (brick of Tepti-aḫar); PN \( \text{ha-as-sa} \) (followed by PNz \( \text{ki-pa-ru/rù}) \) MDP 23 288:3 and 321:47.

\( \text{hasa} \) see \( \text{hasa} \).

**\( \text{hasal} \) (Bezold Glossar 128b); to be read \( \text{hamimu}; \) cf. sub \( \text{hamamu} \).

\( \text{hasa} \) adj.; (describing a person with a physical defect); lex.*

\( \text{lù.al.hù.nu} = \text{ha-as-sa-a-ú} \) OB Lu A 80 (between \( \text{lù.al.hù.nu} \, \text{en-kum} \) and \( \text{lù.al.hù.nu} \, \text{ra-ma-ú} \)).

\( \text{hasa} \) adj.; (describing a dish of emmer soup); lex.*

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\( \text{hammanu} \) s.; (1) a stone, (2) a blue-green color; Mari, Bogh., MA, Nuzi, RŠ, SB; cf. \( \text{hasmanu}, \text{hammanu} \).

\( x \, \text{sig} \, \text{za.gin} \, \text{ha-as-ma-ni} \) blue wool of \( h. \) VAS 6 219:1.

Unngad NRV Glossar p. 66 ("steel?" on the basis of Heb. \( \text{hasamal} \)).

\( \text{hasmanu} \) s.; (a metal alloy); NB*.

\( 2 \, \text{gi} \, \text{mar-ri ha-as-mi-it} \) two spades of \( h. \) VAS 6 219:1.

Unngad NRV Glossar p. 66 ("steel?" on the basis of Heb. \( \text{hasamal} \)).

\( \text{hasrû} \) s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

\( \text{ha-as-ru-ú} = [x]-\text{ru-ut}-[\ldots] \) CT 14 17 K.4232B ii 11 (list of stones, insects, etc.).

\( \text{hasa} \) s.; (an official); Elam*; Elamite word.

\( \text{tepîr u daJa-nu} \, \text{ha-as-sa} \, \text{kiparu u mëre} \, \text{Su-sim ma'datu} \, \) the (court) scribe(?) and the judge, the \( \text{hasa}, \) the kiparu and the other Susians MDP 23 321:21; \( \text{ha-as-sa} \, \text{ki-pa-ru} \) \( \text{pašišu} \, \text{gal} \, \text{masšaru} \, \text{E.DU.A} \, \text{u} \, \text{pašišu} \, \text{E.DU.A} \) the \( \text{hasa}, \) the kiparu, the chief \( \text{pašišu} \), the guardians of the temple and the \( \text{pašišu}-\text{priests of the temple} \) MDP 4 pl. 183/7 (brick of Tepti-aḫar); PN \( \text{ha-as-sa} \) (followed by PNz \( \text{ki-pa-ru/rù}) \) MDP 23 288:3 and 321:47.

\( \text{hasa} \) see \( \text{hasa} \).
haššu

utūl.ziz.dem dug:ga = haššu = tar[...]
Hg. B VI 95.

haššu see hamšu and hanšu.

haštaru s.; (part of woman’s apparel); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; hettaru-šullu.
Six women [itti] 6 tug.meš-šunu 5 ḫubur[niššu] [itti] u itti ha-âš-ta-ri-šu-nu with their six garments, their five ḫuburru-flasks and... and with their ḫu. SMN 3350(unpub.): 12.

For the mng. cf. the parallel passage: (women) itti tug.meš-šunu itti kuš šuuiru patišḫu[nu] [itti] pa-ḫu-uz-[... ] itti ḫuburnišḫu u itti na₄ kišir.me-šu-nu with their garments, their shoes, their pahuza..., their ḫuburru-flasks and their seals SMN 3360(unpub.):11-16.

haštu (haltu): s.; (1) hole, (2) grave, pit; MA, NB.

[x]-x₄ š.ki.bi:ga = la-ah-tum, ha-âš-tum house for the offering to the dead - grave Dirv I 303f.; [si-dug] lagāb-xar = ha-âš-tum A 1/2; 249; si.dug = ha-âš-tu (in group with nahuatu, ḫatatu) Erīmuš II 52; si.dug,ga = ha-âš-tum (in group with ḫatatu, nahalatu) Antagal VIII 98.
ha-âš(var.: -âš)-tum = na-ḥāt-tu Malku IV 139; ha-âš-tu - šu-tum Malku VI 206; ha-âš-tum (=) šu-šu-ta (ta-[um]). Anatolian Studies 4 72, comm. to Ludul I 93; [ha]-âš-ti - šu-ta-ta-ru RA 28 134 i 20, comm. to Surpu IV 43; ha-âš-tu / xi-tim ana muḫḫi, haš ša šaḏašu pit (means) earth because haš (means) to murder (in group with Suttatu) 249; 303f.; ši.dug = ha-âš-tu // KI-tim ana muḫḫi ha-da-tum = na-hal-lu. SMN 3350(unpub.):11.

(1) hole: immati ha-âš-tum ša ġiš.mā itṭabš šu if there should be a hole in the boat CT 4 44:13, NB; 20 KLMN (= gu-su-ul-tum ša ġi. MEŠ) a-na ha-âš-ti ša ġiš.mā[i] 20 reed bundles for (stopping) the leak of the ship Evetts Lab. 1:25; PN is responsible for asū u ha-âš-tum ša du-ni-tu (any) leak or hole in the barrels Nbn. 600: 8.

(2) grave, pit—(a) grave: ha-âš-tum babbanitum iṣāku they will dig(!) (him) a beautiful grave VAS 6 66:5, NB; anā qāb da-mugtuš petasu haš-tum(var.: -ti) the grave is open for him who speaks well of me Ludul I 83 (Anatolian Studies 4 72).

(b) pit: gilat nēšu šuḫu petasu haš(var.: ha-âš)-tum (as retribution for the crime the lion committed the pitfall stands open for him) ZA 43 52:62, Theodicy; ana pašuqi ti haš ša la élē ụkimm[r] I heaped up (my people) in the narrow pit from which there is no coming up Tn.-Epic iv 36; ina ha-âš(var.: -âš)-ti šušu 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 haš-te ukinšumuma ziqišš um-mi I put into a pit and reduced them to nothing AKA 110:10, Tigl. I, cf. KA 2 63 i 8' and parallel passages.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 42f.

hašu adj.; dark, cloudy; lex.*; cf. haššu B.

u₄ šu. ušu.ru - u₄ mu ha-šu-u Nabnitu IV 246.

hašu A s.; (1) human lungs, (2) belly, entrails, (3) animal lungs; from OB on; wr. syll. and haš (in ext.), hař.meš, haššu (AMT 55,1 r. 1 and 7), hařšu(meš) (CT 14 48 Rm.328 r. i 5', med.); cf. haššu A.

mu-ur [haš] = [ha]-šu-u Erīmuš VII 243, also A IV2:250; [udu.mur].šub.ba = ša ha-šē(-e) sheep with diseased (collapsed ?) lungs Hh. XIII 4; na₄.mur.šub.ba = ahan ha-šē (-e) stone (against the disease) of the lungs Hh. XVI D iii 3; ū.mur..[šub.ba] - [šamm-me ha-šē(-e) plant (against the disease) of the lungs Hh. XVII 217; uzu.kin.gi,a = ta-kal-tum - ha-šu-[ū] lungs Hg. B IV 66, also Hg. D 71 (followed in Hg. B IV 67 by uzu.kin. gi,a = a-mu-tum - ga-bit-[u] liver); hašbad - tir-tum ša ha-šē-e ominous part (said of the lungs Antagal E b 13; [haš].gig = mu-ru-šu ha-šē-e disease of the lungs Antagal Fragn. e 4; haš-šu-a b[a-ah-ri(-iš)] KBo 1 51 ii 6 (cf. Sommer-Falkenstein Bil. 84). Note that haš with the reading mur corresponds to [g]a-bi-du, “liver,” [ha]-šu-u-, “lungs,” [te]-tum, “intestine” (or “sign”), and [du]-u-tum, “limbs,” and HAR"MES (CT 14 48 Rm.328 r. i 5'), while with the reading ur, it translates meš-re-tum, “limbs,” and ka-ba-tu, “liver” (Ša Voc. A 11’a–12’).

 giš.kak mur ša,gā an.da,ba,lā,Am : uṣu mušakkir libbi u ha-šē-e the arrow that pierces heart and lungs RA 12 74:11, NB hymn; mur.gig : mu.ru-šu ha-šē-e ASKT 82–83:23, SB rel.

(1) human lungs (in med.): suu-lam... ina biriti ha-šē-e itṭadi kissušu the cough... has set up its seat between the lungs AMT 81,3:7 (var. hař.meš Craig ABRT 2 11 r. 22); šumma amēlu haššu im it-pu-ga if a man’s lungs are hard with wind AMT 55,1 r. 1; šumma ma amēlu haššu ki kāk.šu it-ṣu-qa if a man’s lungs are hard as far as his breast

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(b) ommotis parts of the lungs (in ext.): šu.si ha-ši-im šapiltum the middle finger of the lungs YOS 10 9:34, OB, etc.; ubûna ha-ši-im šapiltum lower finger of the lungs YOS 10 4:2, OB, etc.; ubûn har kudîtu 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: rešu (head), kutallu and arkatu (rear), kišadu (neck), šēru (back), āru (vagina), kappu (wing); also (figurative terms) gispšu (mass), niru (yoke), dammatu and dunnu (strength), šalultu (cover), unmatu (basis), ṣeggī (cavity), ekallu (palace), aḥ nāši (embankment), naltattu (brick mold), massartu (watch tower), kubšu (turban-like headwear), irumu (donkey) and šalummatu, tarpantu, zinibtu (for text refs. see rešu, kutallu, etc.); the following logograms of unknown reading occur in this context: GÚ.MAR har (YOS 10 36 iii 14, etc.), LUM har (YOS 10 36 i 36, etc.), MU.SAG har (KAR 461 : l, etc.), SÁL.SÉS har (Boissier DA 229 r. 6, etc.).

For mng. 2 cf. Arabic ḥaša', ḥišwa, "bowels, entralis," see also ḥiša.

Ebeling, Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin 13/1–2 5 (lungs in med.); Nougayrol, RA 40 92ff., Goetze, YOS 10 p. 4 (lungs in ext.).

(2) belly, entrails: ḫu a-vī-lam imnaṣma ha-s[a]-šu istebar a man has hit another, has broken his belly Eshmunna Code A iii 39 (§ 46), OB, cf. ûarith.šu-tamahhasa you strike his belly AMT 45,2:6; summa amelu har.mešg ma$qal iplanirra if a man is sick in the entrails and throws up repeatedly AMT 55,1:10; summa amelu har.mešg ne.mešg la'āba malka if a man's entrails feel hot (and) are full of fever heat AMT 55,2:4; kiširit har.mešg constriction/cramps in the entrails (a disease) AMT 49,6:10, and passim; ur.mah har.mešg gal.meš ur.zir har.mešg tur.meš his great ... are a lion, his small ... are a dog (mng. uncert., here har.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 kipī šutēkar ha-sēna ina libbi immeri uš iškanan 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.; [ḥa-šu-um šalim the lung is perfect YOS 10 7:6, OB ext.; ha-šu-um lābba šalim CT 4 34a:7, ext.; ušurāt ... ina aššu imitti u šumēš ša etsa ina ḥaššakna 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 ha-s[a]-i la šīšu if a newborn (lamb) has no lungs KUB 4 67 ii 7, Izbu.

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languages A 55,1 r. 7, and passim; if a man ... ḫu a-vī-lam imnaṣma his diaphragm reaches his lungs, (he will die) Labat TDP 126:40; [ha-šu-šu irthallu (if) ... his lungs wheeze Labat TDP 184:21; murrus ha-sē-e lung disease PBS 2/2 104:7, MB med., also ASKT 85:55, NA rel., and passim; [ina su a-li-šu gi.giđ ha-sē-shu [ii]-ti-ni(!)-is-kir when he coughs the windpipe of his lungs is constantly obstructed KAR 199:14, med., and passim; (plants explained as) ûarith.šu plant for the lungs KAR 203 iv–vi 21ff., pharm., and passim; û šā-mi ṢÁR.MEŠ : û e-zī-zu plant (against) a disease of the lungs Uruanna II 214; û ɣar.meš ša šēhā zamru plant (against) lungs that sing(!) when breathing(!) KAR 203 iv–vi 26, pharm., cf. the passages cited above.

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crush seeds of ḫ. and he drinks (them) in beer
Kühler Beitr. pl. 2:31; ḫa-ši-i ... [tefin] ina KAŠ.SAG ina URUDU.KIN.TUR tababak
you grind ḫ. and in fine-beer in a small copper pot. BE 31 56:13f.; summa
amēlu kašip annuḫara aruḫtu ḫa-ši-i ... ikkal
if a man is bewitched, he shall eat yellow annuḫaru, ḫ. (and) ... (and he will get well)
AMT 85,1 ii 15; if a man has seizure-of-the-mouth ... ḫ.ḪARḪAR ḫašu ikkar
he wipes his mouth with ... (and) ḫ. AMT 23, 2:7; ḫašu is used ground (lēnu passim, daqāqu
in KAR 192 li 35), crushed (zāku passim, gaz
in CT 23 42:22, ḫašu in CT 23 46 iv 3) and
sifted ([ḫašu]luti in AMT 12,10:4); note the
paronomastic use: kima ḫ.ḪARḪAR lihaḫši šāši kisšuša may her witchcraft chop her up like a ḫašu-plant Maqlu V 35.

(b) used as spice: 12 akal ḫa-še-e 12 akal šamaššammi 12 (loaves of) ḫ.-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.; asakkarakkišma ḫ.ḪARḪAR u šamaššammi I will send you ḫ. and sesame
Maqlu V 4; cf. also above for ḫašu mentioned together with salt; ḫ.ḪARḪAR ti-¢-ut māti ḫ.,
the food of the land Maqlu V 53; 1 ġū ḫašu-û one talent of ḫ. MDP 14 p. 69 No. 8 r. 9,
OAKK.; ḫaš-e-e šar (between zambrur and butнуnu) CT 14 50:38 (list of plants in a royal
garden); note: ten homers of si-im-ber-ri 10 ḫaš-e-e e ten homers of ḫ., (ten homers of perfumed oil)
Ira 14 44:138, Asn.

Thompson DAB 74 (“thyme,” on etym. grounds);
Landsberger, ZDMG 74 443 (for reading of ḫašu as ḫašidi); Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 40f. (ḫašidu).

ḫašu C s.; (1) (object made of metal), (2) (ornament of gold); OB, Ur III (Elam), NB.

(1) (object made of metal): 10 ḫa-šum KU.BABBAR ten ḫ. of silver MDP 18 100 r. 15;
10 ḫa-si-um UD.KA.BAR ten ḫ. of bronze MDP 18 102 r. 8.

(2) (ornament of gold): 8 inšabbu ḫaš-e-e ḫurāši eight golden earrings (decorated with) ḫ. PB 13 80:54, MB; 703 kakkaḫ e ḫu-
raši 688 ḫaš-e-e ḫurāši ša kusitt ša Bēlet Uruk 703 golden stars (and) 688 golden ḫ.-ornaments from the kusittu-garment of the Lady
of-Uruk YOS 6 117:1-3, NB.

Oppenheim, JNES 8 177 (for mng. 2).

ḫašu D (a disease) see ṣašu.

ḫašu A v.; to chop (vegetables); SB*; I, II.

mu-ur KAḪAR.SAR = ḫa-šu-û Sb I 272; ma-mu
KAḪAR.SAR = šu-šu-[u(-um)] MSL 2 p. 153:15,
Proto-Ēa; tur.tur.ru.gar.rušu.taši.gin(MIM)
mu.ur.KAḪAR.SAR.KAḪAR.SAR.e.ne: ši-ḫu-ru-ši kis-
ma k arsen (1)-[ḫaš]-šu-û she chops up the small
ones like leeks CT 17 31:11f.

kima ḫ.ḪARḪAR li-ḫaš-šu-ši (var. li-iḫ-
šu-ši) kisšuša may her witchcraft chop her up
like a ḫašu-plant Maqlu V 35; summa
amēlu KAḪAR.SAR ṣa-šu-šu-šu-ši ha-si-ša if the hair of
his head is disorderly(?) Labat TDP 30:105;
summa iGÍMES-ši-šu-šu-û if his face is dis-

with) hurdsī KU.BABBAR ten
(2) (ornament of gold): 8 inšabbu ḫaš-e-e ḫurāši eight golden earrings (decorated with) ḫ. PB 13 80:54, MB; 703 kakkaḫ e ḫuru-
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Oppenheim, JNES 8 177 (for mng. 2).

Ḫašū D (Ḫašū) v.; (to become disarranged
or the like); SB*; I.

[Ḫumma šiG SAG].DU-šu ḫašat if the hair of
his head is disorderly(?) Labat TDP 30:105;
Ḫumma iGÍMES-ši-šu-šu-û if his face is dis-

with) hurdsī.
turbed(?) Kraus Texte 13:16, dupl. has [ha-
-Jun-ub] ibid. 16 i 17; hamma [ka-šu] KUR.KUR-[ir
[x] u x i-šašu if his speech is changed and the 
... and ... do ... Labat TDP 66:63'.

hašu E v.; to disregard(?); Mari*; I
(iššate).

bēli riḫšam ša šarrānī iššat the raid of the kings
(of the Benjaminites, but protect himself
during the journey when he returns) Mel.
Dussaud 2 988 (transliterate).

Translation based on context and the as-
sumption of a WŠem loan; cf. Dossin

hati E

XVII).

SAR Wiseman Alalakh 447 viii 5 (Forerunner to Hh.
hi u s.; (mng.unkn.); OB, SB*.

sumption of a WSem. loan; cf. Dossin
during the journey when he returns) Mel.

hatf E

Lugale IX 3.

...). (Ninurta) whom I conceived by my husband when
is not (permitted) to rush in,
forty and captured the city
...)

inšāma haššum innadna at the time when the ū
was delivered de Genouillac Kich 2 C
123 r. 1, OB; hamma haššum ina sag.dušu na-
ši if (in his dream) he carries ū on his head
(preceded by: if he carries dates, followed by:
in all cases preceded by
(what is your troublesome errand) Gilg. P. r.

hašu A (iššātu): v.; to move quickly, to
rush to a goal; from OB on; I (išša), I/2; cf.
išša.

sag.sum.mu = ša-šu-um OBGT XIII 4
(- PBS 5 149:4), also Hh. II 293 (ba-šu), also
Erīmūš II 87 (ba-šu) (in all cases preceded by
sag.gēšu = wa-ra-um or a.ru); sag.ki = ba-šu
Hh. II 294.

ki.ša.dib.ba dingir.re.e.ne.ken(kid) e.ne.
ne sag.sum.mu = ašar ki-mi-lī dingir
šu-nu i-ši-ša-šu-ma; they rush in where the gods
are angry and... Šurupu VII 17f.; hur-sag sukud.
da ... sag.im.m.a.ab.sum.[sum]: šudē zaqrātī
... i-hi-iš-[šu-ni] the steep mountains are rushing
towards me (for protection) Angim III 20; sag
na.an.gi ū.mu.na.an sum: hi-šam-ma (Marduk
addressing Ea) come quickly! (to learn the ways of
the Seven ... ) CT 16 45:122-124; ki.sag.nu.
zē.ēm.m.a sag.na.[x.x]: ašar la šašu i-ši-ša
(to Erkur) where it is not (permitted) to rush in,
they (the enemies) rushed in 4K 24 No. 2:3f;
še.er.ma.al sag.m.a.an.zē.ēm dam mu.gub.
ba.na.mu: ša delitu i-ši-šam-ma ana mutiša erēšu
(Ninurta) whom I conceived by my husband when
(my) noble (husband) rushed to me (Sum. differs
Lugale IX 3.

hašu B

un.gā mar.ba.an.zē.en ir.ra da.mar ri-
en: nišši bi-ša-nim-ma tak-rib-tu liš-ša-kin oh
people, rush hither so that I may wail (translation
based on the Sum.) SBH p. 31:18f., cf. ū.mi.a
mar.ba.an.zē.en: nišši bi-ša-nu ibid. p. 44 r.
33-34; mu.lu.ama.mar.en.na.mu: a-mi-il
aš-ši-šu-šu / aš-ši-šu-šu the man to whom I
hastened ASKT p. 129 r. 37f.; ba-šu = a-la-šu
An IX 5.

(a) in lit.: etil ʾēš ta-ši-iš-[a-a][m](l)-ma
young man, whether you are rushing and
(what is your troublesome errand) Gilg. P. r.
i 10, OB; i-šu E a ih-ši-i-ši ʾstakan panšu
ihan ʾSalam Ea, the god, rushed in, he
decided to create (the goddess) Discord VAS
10 214 v 30, OB Agushays; ana šād la aʾāri li-
šiš mannu who will rush to the mountain of
no access? CT 15 40 ii 19, SB Epic of Zu; utlu
gereb ʾErbūšara ḫana i-ši-x-x ana kirē
hursannu [ušš][ēšišik [...]. Nana rushed from
E., the way straight to the mountain garden
she took SBH p. 145:27; i-ši-ša ana ḫadāš-
šatu he (Marduk) rushed to the wedding-
ceremony ibid. 8.

(b) in hist. (SB, NB): RN ... utlu Elamti
eši-šam-ma gereb ʾUanna ʾerub RN had rushed from
Elam and entered Babylon OIP 2 42 v
23, Senn.: ana Bābili ʾhi-šam-ma idāni iziz
rush to Babylon and come to our aid! ibid. 36;
inana ḫadī Libbi u nummu pani ana Bābili a-ši-
ša-ma ana ekalli ... ḫub 1 rushed to Babylon
(full) of joy and in high spirits and entered
the palace ibid. 51:30; lānī mātāt ša ana
mat Aššūr i-ši-šu-ni ... ana aḫrīšu ṣulē
šunūti he returned to their homes the gods
of (various) countries who had rushed to
Assyria (for protection) BA 3 351:22, Esarh.;
Šamaš utlu Sippar i-ši-šam-ma ana Bābili
umdaḫšara šārūri Shamash came rushing from
Sippur and shed splendor upon Babylon
Streek Asb. 266 iii 17; Mādaʾa kā ... i-ši-
šam-ma GN ʾiššabtu after the Mede came
rushing and captured the city GN Gadd Fall
of Nineveh 25, chron.

haššu B v.; to worry; OB, Mari*; I (išša,
šaš).
The lex. passages have been cited here (a) as lumber: 3 MA.NA GIŠ.HA.ŠUR (among perfumes) UCP 9 p. 93 No. 27-6, NB; (mixed in oil:) sër hurúši kuspi ašnê nisîqi SIM.MES 1 (var. adds meš) GIŠ.HA.ŠUR uššâ addîma I laid its foundations upon (beads of) gold and silver, precious stones, h.-perfumes, and ... KAH 2 125:32, Esarh.; crush (herbs) ina ha-šu-ri šašši balu pâtan ištâti he drinks them on an empty stomach in strained h.-(oil) ? AMT 66,7:12, pharm.; (note:) išid giš.HA.ŠUR.ŠUR ... ina tinĩiri tešekkr you place h.-root ... in a kiln AMT 95,1:6, pharm. (d) as name of a mountain: Ha-šur [KUR.GIŠ.ERIN]= [ŠU] cedar mountain = hâš surru Diir VI i 1A 10; Ha-šur ina nabaltūtu-ka when you pass over the Hašurmountain BA 10/1 p. 66 K.5892 plus p. 68 K.3025+: :13-14, SB hymn; haš surru nu.zu KUR ra ke(KID) ki.g[ub] mu.un.ag : ana min šad la laš mādi ir[...] he took his stand on Hashur, the unexplored mountain CT 15 43a:1-2. Lugalbanda-myth; the waters of the Euphrates ša ištu kuppi an Kur Hašur aššini which go forth from the source to the Hashur mountain KAR 34:15 (duplic. CT 34 17 K.16350), SB inc.; KUR Hašur liššur KUR e-ri-ni may the Hashur mountain, the mountain of cedars, bring relief 2R 51 No. 1:4 and duplic. (cf. Reiner Liššur-Litanies JNES 15), rel. Thompson AH p. 258; Ebeling, Or. NS 17 135.
hasūtu A

hasūtu A s.; lungs (of an animal); OB*; cf. hasū A s.

I uzu ha-šu-um one (piece of) lung (followed by uzu.ŠA and uzu ūṭišnu) A 3207(un-pub.) 16.

hasūtu B s. fem.; (a plant); from OB on*; Ass. has̄uš; cf. hasū, hašānu.

u ha-šu-tū ša 4(? ) sauggyū : u has̄ u [har] ḫ-plant which has four heads: ħar.[har] plant CT 37 27 ii 29.

li-ku-ul uza-ša ki-ma ha-šu-tim may he (the demon) eat his anger like the ḫ-plant

Bogh.

hatinu word.

(a) son-in-law: li-ku-ul uza-ša ki-ma ha-šu-tim

hatnuttu.

(b) brother-in-law: (field sold by) PN PNu, his brother-in-law Nbn. 178:22 and 33 (h. 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 PN] was dead at the moment of the sale); MAški-tu Pu haš̄, ha-šnu. 7(? ) ha-tan-šu šu-nu-ul-tu the (goddess) of Māš 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 ha-ta-ni atta come, Gilgamesh, be my bridegroom KAR 115:8 (var. to ha-tiru 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 Lū ha-da-nu KUB 23 85:8, Hitt. let.

Goetze, Or. NS 16 246f.

hatānu v.; to protect; NB, SB; I (ištīn); cf. ḫutnu.

[d]a ri = ha-ta-n[u] Lu Excerpt II 100, also Antagal C 24; i ši tu = ha-ta-nu BRM 4 33 i 10; [...] = ha-ca-a-nu Antagal N i 11; da ri ha a n. [...] = ha-ta-nu protector of the weak 4R 19 No. 2:39f, SB rel.; ma ba 50 da ri : Man-nu-kim a.[en]lu ha-ta-in Who-is-such-a-protector-as-Bel ? 5R 44:42–d, explanatory list of Sum. and Kassite personal names.

(a) in gen.: [...] ki ša tla-taḫ in-ni ma taṣṣūri napišši I am your ... whose health you have protected, over whose life you have watched OECT 6 pl. 13:17, SB rel.; š-ki ša taḫ-ți-ni-šu rimitū niššu your house which you, merciful lady, have protected Craig ABRT 2 21 r. 8, SB rel.
(b) in the phrase ḫātin enši, etc.: šakin šabarē Sippar Nippur Bābili ḫa-a-tin enšate šumu who established the release (from corvée) of Sippar, Nippur (and) Babylon, who protected (the inhabitants) in their defenselessness 1R 38:4, Sar., and passim; [mu]-šakin andurāri ḫa-tin šābe kiđinī who established freedom, protector of the free citizens BBSt. No. 35:13, Marduk-nadin-ahhī and; (as personal name:) ʤuṭu-ḫa-šin-SIG BIN 2 119:14, NB; cf. above.

ḫāṭāpu v.; (1) to slaughter, (2) ḫuttupu to perform the ḫhitpu sacrifice; Elam, NB*; I (ẖiṭip), I/2, II, III; cf. ḫitpu, taḥtitpu.


(1) to slaughter — (a) animals (for ritual purposes): x UDU.NITA.SI ḫaṭa-pi MDP 10 5:2, etc.; 1 GUD ḫaṭ-a-pi MDP 10 14:1, etc.; x immeru maruṭu ša ḫa-a-ṣu-ṣu-nu ḫa-ta-pi MDP 10 6:3.

(b) human beings: nakreka aḫ-ta-ti-ip da=maeunu nara umtalli I (Ishtar) slaughtered your enemies, I filled the river with their blood Craig ABRT I 23 ii 22, SB oracle.

(2) ḫuttupu to perform the ḫitpu sacrifice (denominative): I immeru ina maḫḫi alpe ḫu-ut-tap one sheep was sacrificed according to the ḫitpu-sacrifice, 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 ū-ḫa-a-tu-pu K.3438a(unpub.):1', NA rit.

ḫāṭāpu seems to denote a special method of slaughtering animals for ritual purposes.

Scheil, MDP 10 p. 19 (for mng. 1).

Ḫaṭarru s.; (a container for oil); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word(?).

2 ḫa-la-ar-ra ša G1Š.1 Wiseman Alalakh 434:4 (list of objects).

Ḫaṭartu s.; (a quality or color of wool); Nuzi*.


Possibly a variant of ḫaṣaratu.

Ḫaṭatitu s.; infection with vermin; lex.*; cf. ḫuttutu.


Ḫaṭāḫi adv.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

ka-am-ma i-na ḫa-te-e-ḫi-ma anā mārūti ḫipussuma thus, right away (or the like) they adopted him and ... JEN 69:7.

*ḫaṭu in ḫaṭhumma epēšu v.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

šumu iṣē ša PN PN₂ la insula la ḫepemma u la idārāmu šumu LŪ.MEŠ sarrātu ša bit gariṭi ša iṣē ša ḫa-at-hu-iṣma ša ḫpuṣu 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 LŪ.MEŠ sarrātu ša bit gariṭi ḫa-at-hu-iṣma ša ḫpuṣu anāku idešuši (I, i.e., PN₂, swear) that I do not know the criminals from the storehouse who committed the crime ibid. 23.

Ḫaṭṭūru s.; (a dye); NB*; pl. ḫaṭṭurēši.


Possibly to be connected with ṣaḥāṭūru.

Ḫatib in ḫatib ḫatib (magic formula used in incantations); SB*.

ḫa-ti-ti-b ḫa-ti-ti-bu ṣīḫ EN AMT 35:3 r. 2.

See ḫatīb.

**Ḫatilu (Bezold Glossar 129a); see ḫabad.

Ḫatīrtu see aṭirtu.

Ḫatitan adj.; (person) infected with vermin; lex.*; cf. ḫuttutu.

uḫ.tag.tag - ḫa-ti-ta-an Erimḫuš II 128.
The meaning of āmaš alalimaš, the Hitt. translation of ḫattitu, is uncertain (Goetze, KIF 1186).

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[hattu B]

Streck Asb. 120 v 85; almēšuma ... lapān hāt-tū u nirbētī ... innabit I surrounded him and ... he fled (afraid) of panic and hunger OIP 2 42 v 25, Senn.

(d) other occ.: summa amēšu šita kašid išāta iršī hā-tu imtanaqqultu if a man has caught cold, is feverish and attacks of panic befall him KAR 159:12, med., cf. hāt-[l]a pułuhtašu artanāšku CT 23 16:21, SB rel.; mimma lemnu ... ša ina majāltija uptanallāha[nni] ygdas nalladanni hā-tū ... uštānarušanni “anything evil” ... which continually frightens me in my bed, terrifies me and causes me panic LKA 70 ii 15, rel.; apuḫšu anūni hαt-tum pirittu tā ddāškumā umassā nizmatsu ........., panic (and) fright are sent to him and they keep the things he desires away (from him) 4 R 54 No. 1:15, SB rel.; gištūt hāt-tum elišu na[dat] BBR No. 25:9, NA rel.; hāt-tū pirittu ša ina zumrija šērijā šērânišja bašā) panic (and) fright which are in my body, my flesh, my sinews KAR 92 right edge 4.

hattu B (s.); (a container); lex.*; cf. hittu B, hattu.

dug.kaš.ūs.sa = bi-it-tum (var. [ba]-at-[l][u]) Hh. X 75.

hattu C (s.); (a bronze object); Elam*. 1 ha-at-tum UD.KA.BAR (after haššinnu and GAR) MDP 28 545:3; 1 ha-tum UD.KA.BAR (after silver objects and before ZaLum, a container of bronze) MDP 18 100 r. 17, also ibid. 102 r. 10.

hattū (fem. hattitiu): adj.; Hittite; SB; derived from the name of the country Hatti.

(a) as gentilic: Hattū passim in hist. and lit. texts (note Ḥat-ti-i K.3353 + i 14 in ZA 42 pl. 3); Ḥattitiu (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 Landsberger, 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 hubhā la bēl kussī lū Ḥat-tu-ū lemmu PN, a camp follower, without legal claim to the throne, an evil Hittite Winckler Sbr. pl. 31:33; PN lū Ḥat-tu-ū lemmu la ādīr sigiri ilāni kāpiḍu lemmēti the evil Hittite, without fear of the command of the gods, a planner of evil things ibid. pl. 34:112; u šā lū Ḥat-tu-ū Iraq 16 182 v 20, Sarr., also ibid. line 47; (note also:) 4000 KUR Kaška ra KUR Urūma qa Érim.meš KUR Ḥat-[t]-e la māgīri four thousand men from Kaska and Urumi, rebellious Hittites AKA 48 ii 101, Tgl. 1.

hattū adj.; covered; lex.*; cf. hattu B mng. 1.

tūg.dul.dul = ha-tu-ū covered (i.e., decorated) garment Hh. XIX 29.

hattū A (s.); to smite; from OB on; I (iḥat-tu, ḥati), II, III; cf. ṭahṭā.

tu-un ḡub = ha-[t]u-u SB 11 273, also Antagal E c 14 and H 12; tu-u ḡub = ha-tu-u, tu-u ḡub = MIN Recip. Ea A v 35f.; ḥu.tu.ul = ha-tu-ū ša ġig to strike, (said) of a disease Antagal E c 15 and H 13; in.tag, = ha-tu-ū [ša pil-ti] to hurl abuse Antagal H 11; in.tag = pil-tum ša ha-tu-ū Antagal E d 8; [...] = pil-tum ha-tu-ū Antagal C 228.

ē.am na.tun.tun // sāg.am in.tun.tun bitāša i-hat-tu // māṣa usarr[pah] (hia “word” when it proceeds majestically) smites houses, overthrows the country SBH p. 8:62f., NB rel., cf. dupl. ZA 10 276f. K.69 r. Ilf.; [...] tun.tun = ša šību u šību i-hat-tu-ū who smites the old man and the old woman CT 17 36:17; ē.ki.bal.a tun.tun = ha-tu-ū ša kur nu-kir-ti (weapons) which smite the house(s) of the enemy country Angim III 36; DN tun (wr. ud + ḡun) lū, [er, m, mu r: ana DN ha-ti-a-a-[b]-i-ia to the god DN who smites my enemies LIF 98 iii 59 (Sum. version) = VAS I 33 iii 5 and LIF 97 ii 56 (Akck. version), Samšūiluna; ē.μu a da.ma.al.la.aš bi.i.lā : biti ana ribgti lu u-e-haṭi (uncertain — in view of Sum. lā the verb may be hāṭu) Langdon Babylonian Liturgies No. 8:20f., NB rel.

(a) in gen.: the country GN sent the following message: KUR GN T A pa-ni-ia lu-haṭ-ti-ū let them smite the country GN before me! ABL 198 r. 13, NA.
(b) said of gods and divine weapons: cf. SBH p. 8:62f. and other citations, above; her third name is *paṭrû ša qaqqada i-ḥat-tû* sword that smites the head WVDOG 4 15:4, Lamaštu (cf. the parallel passage 4R 56 i 3 with *i-naṭ-tu-ū* in place of *i-ḥat-tû*).

(c) said of diseases (SB only): the evil which follows me day and night and *u-ḥat-tu-u* sereja smites my body Maqlu II 67; *mam tu mursu tanhu urra u mia u-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 Jumrusanni a ghost smites me again and again, a ghost torments me LKA 84:11, rel.; cf. Antagal E c 15, cited above.

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**ḥatû B**

(1) to attach (gold ornaments),

(2) to bond a wall,

(3) (unkn. mngs.); from OB on; cf. ḥat adj.

**gu.gilim** = ḥat-tu-ū ša E.sio4 to bond, (said) of a wall Antagal E c 16.

(1) to attach (gold ornaments): goldsmiths [ina] muḫḫi ḥa-te-e [ša] ajārē u tenē in charge of the attaching of the (gold) rosettes and the tenē 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: ḫerîn ana giš mâ ḥa-te-e-em KASKAL Urîm 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 ... šurrūḫ nap-tānī ... ḥa-a-te-e un-na-te to make the repasts splendid, to ..... 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 mngg. 1).

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**ḥatû C** v.; to low (or the like); SB*; I (iḥatti).

*Kima bîlu ummâni i-ḥat-tî kîma summâti idammuma ardâti* the people low like cattle, the maidens moan like doves Thompem Gigl. pl. 59 K.3200:9.

*ḥatû* see ḥattu.

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**ḥatûmu** v.; (1) to muzzle, (2) ḫuṭṭumû to block(?); SB*; I, II; cf. ḥitmu, ḥuṭṭûmû, ḫuṭṭûmû.

[...] = a-sā-šu ša ḥa-ṭa-me to net, (said) of muzzling Erimluš III 157 (as against aššu ša uštāti to suffer ibid. 158).

(1) to muzzle: aššu ḥa-ṭa-am pi mušt라hî 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-šu ḥa-ṭi-im has a muzzle on his cheeks CT 38 21:13, Alu (followed by tīsu šabīt whose cheek is seized ibid. 14).

(2) ḫuṭṭumû to block(?): a-da-ap-pi (= atap pi?) ḫâlîlî sîlitû surûša ḥa-ṭi-im-ma ša x-y iskillassina ukallîm šamšû KAH 2 141, plus TCL 3 222, Sar. (for a proposed translation cf. Laessoe, JCS 5 28).

Thureau-Dangin, TCL 3 p. 4 n. 1; Laessoe, JCS 5 28.

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**ḥatâpu** v.; (to process grain in some way); lex.*

[ri]-ig PAKABDU = ḥa-ṭa-pu ša še Diri V 50 (cf. sa-ra-pu ša še ibid. 51); [...] = ḥa-ṭa-pu ša še-im Nabniit 8 6–9.

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**ḥatâru** see ḥadru.

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**ḥatâtu A** v.; (1) to make a ditch, to excavate, (2) to dredge a river, (3) to make an incision; Mari, SB, NB; I (iḥtut), III; cf. ḫiṭatu.

(1) to make a ditch, to excavate (SB and NB): *tillu labiru unakkir ađi muḫḫi mé šu aḫ-ṭa-ūt* I removed the old tell (of Calah and) dug down to the water (level) AKA 176:10, Asn.; *temennu labiri aḫ-ṭa-ūt-ma aḫšt abrēma* I excavated its old foundation and investigated (and) inspected (it) VAB 4 228 iii 30, Nbn., cf. *temen Eulma šuṭṣi aḫ-ṭa-ūt Ct 34 35:40, Nbn.; lîmišu biši ... inni šumuši pinī u arki aḫ-ṭa-ūt 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 iḫ-ṭa-ūt-ma iš-pil dug deep pits (but did not reach the foundation) CT 34 31:48, Nbn., I commanded, ḫiṭatu ina ḥiši šuṭṣi hu-ṭa-ṭa-a-ma "dig a pit in this gully (until you see the foundation)" CT 34 32:67, Nbn., cf. ḥiši šuṭṣi iḫ-ṭa-ṭu ibid. 69;
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 Hābur ʾiṯ-ṯā-tū year in which RN dredged the Hābur (river) Studia Mariana 59 No. 30; atap-pātim ša egin ekallium kalāšina ʾu-ša-ʾaḫ-tī-ḫi I dug a pit VAB 4 254 i 32, ibid. 27:52 and 32:60, all Nbn.

See ūddadu with kindred meaning.

Hātātu B

v.; (mng. uncert.); SB*; cf. ʾṭāṭu adj.


Armanna ḫa-la-la u širaštā (I know how) to . . . armannu-fruits and (also) the brewer’s craft K.9287 ii 2 in RS 9 159, translit. in TaLp. 16:12, SB; for ṣitāpā ʾḥaṭṭu cf. ṣṭāṭu adj. (Bauer Asb. 2 3 n. 1).

Hāṭu B (defects, cracks ?), as (he does ?) the pots by their (var.: your) soot Maqlu III 171.

Hāṭu s.; adulteress; NB*; cf. ḫāṭu. ḫa-ti-ṭu ina bāṭ bit daṭanī 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 ḫadru.

Ḥaṭṭu (ḥṭṭu): s.; (uncert.) SB, NB*; cf. ḫāṭu.

ḫaṭṭu

BaR.MUNU₄(BULUG₄) a bal.r. Baṭṭu-ti ištāpu-malt preparation which has been subjected to the process of ḫaṭṭu ḫh. XXIII iii 32.

Ḫaṭtu 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 ḫatṭi (in OB personal name), ḫāṭṭāti (see mng. 6); wr. syll. and ʾīš.ʿa, ʾiš.ʿa. ʿa, ʾa (OAkk. only); cf. ḫaṭṭi rēš, ḫaṭṭu in bel ḫaṭṭi, ḫṭṭu in ū ḫaṭṭi, ḫaṭṭu in ša ḫaṭṭi, ḫaṭṭu in šā ḫaṭṭi. (translation uncertain) Nbn. 939:2.
hat-tu ina pan aha-su 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 ūrūši: a golden scepter (insigne of an enemy king) Lie Sar. 414; ha-at-tu-um uk-ni-a-am a scepter of lapis lazuli Bah. 12 pl. 12 i & Etana; GIŠ.PA ša Anunûtim (given to the goldsmith for repair) Nbn. 489:11; GIŠ.GAR.PA ūrūši ruššu AnOr 12 72:10, Asšur-etil-ilani, also ibid. 18; GIŠ.PA kašpi (as war booty) TCL 3 382, Sar.; as symbol of kingship: ina ha-ša-ta-ka širi mukin yallušku šanme u irtulim through your (Nabû's) sublime scepter which establishes the borderlines between heaven and earth IB 66 ii 14, Antiochus Soter; ha-at-ti šarrûti kussâ agû royal scepter, throne (and) crown VAS 10 214 iv 1, OB Agushaya; belûm sinat ha-at-ti-im u aqûm the lord invested with scepter and crown CH iii 25; uṣṣipušu GIŠ.GAR.PA kussâ u palâ they added to it scepter, crown and (royal) bal-symbol (at the installation of Marduk as king) En. el. IV 29: ha-at-tu-um meûz num šussûn u šibîrru quûmiš Anum ima šâ-meš 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 šibîrra KAH 1 13 i 24, Sham. I; GIŠ.PA u šibîrra kûnim VAB 4 226 iii 20, Nbn.; GIŠ.GAR.PA kussâ u palê šarrî 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.; dEnûl GIŠ.GAR.PA kussâ u palê ša šarrî TA E.KUR E Enûl will remove the scepter, throne and bal-symbol of the king from the palace ibid. 70; GIŠ.PA šarrûti ša zi laddinakka I will give you the royal scepter conferring life ABL 1399 r. 6, NA (oracle quoted in let.).

(d) described as just: Ńamûru-bi . . . ša giš.PA ša-su šartr whose scepter is just CH x 144; ina .addMouseListener(); GIŠ.PA-ka mûtka rappûši enlarge your land with your just scepter! KAR 135 ii 12, NA rel.; (ušat) miš rituššu GIŠ.GAR.PA šartu he (Nabû) caused (Nebuchadnezzar) to hold the just scepter in his hand PSBA 20 157 r. 18, rel.; GIŠ.PA šartu murannušat maiti the just scepter that enlarges the country OIP 2 117:5, Senn., cf. IR 43:8 (with miru instead of maitu), also VAB 4 216 i 29, Ner.; GIŠ.GAR.PA šarti kussâ darûl a just scepter, a lasting throne ABL 260:5, NB, also ABL 262:5 and 350:5, cf. ABL 797:8; našî GIŠ.PA esrîtê (NA for šartu) carrying a just scepter KAH 2 55:1, Tn. i, also IR 29:27, cf. tikninu GIŠ.PA eš-re-e-ti ZA 5 79:28 (prayer of Am. I).

(e) as synonym for rule: Šamaš GIŠ.PA-šu lirik may Shamas lengthen his rule CH xii 14; elišunu lukin GIŠ.GAR.PA may (my) rule over them be well established PBS 15 80 ii 19-21, Nbn.; PA ana Enûl šarrûtam ana Inan-na a u-gi-il let him not hold the scepter for Enûl (nor) the kingship for Ishtar UET 1 276 ii 9,Naram-Sîn; (in personal names) dŠu-DEN. zu-li-la-bi-ir-ša-ta-am May-Sû-Sin's Rule-Last-long CT 32 12 i 16, Ur III; Tu-ki-in-pa-mi-ir-ša She-Established-the-Rule-of-her-Favorite RLA 2 146 No. 111, Ur III date; Wa-
hattu


(2) staff — (a) of a shepherd (in figurative use only): GIŠ.PA šarta rēžū nīši epēši the just staff for shepherding the people BBSt. No. 36 iii 8, NB kud., and passim; the king ša ina miḫir GIŠ.PA-su uteširu nīše u ādāmē who guides the settled population aright by the touch of his staff KAH 2 60:15, Tn. I; GIŠ.PA mutīrat at nīšē the staff that shepherds the people KAH 2 84:7, Adn. II, etc.

(b) of a legate (as insigne of office): Nuaku nāši GIŠ.PA ellen KAH 2 89:11, Tn. II; sukkallu rabū sukkallu šand GIŠ.PA.MES ana pān šarri ikarraru the chief sukkallu and the vice-sukkallu deposit their staffs 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 Ishtar Labat TDP 224:56, etc.; GIŠ.PA mār šipri ša Sin the staff of Sin's messenger ibid. 57; cf. GIŠ.PA ša ildu ibid. 56:23 and 112:29'; GIŠ.PA šu ṜUTU 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 rēž liḫīšu GIŠ.GAR.PA šaknatsu if (it feels as though) a staff were placed upon his epigastrium Labat TDP 114:40' and 41'; šumma ina liḫīšu idī imittīšu GIŠ.GAR.PA šaknatsu if (it feels as though) staffs were placed on the right side of his belly ibid. 118:24 and 120:26; cf. ibid. 118:25 and 129:27 (with šumēšu instead of imittīšu); cf. šumma ina rēž liḫīšu diḫū su GIŠ.GAR.PA šaknūšumma ibid. 114:42' and 43'.

(3) stick — (a) in gen.: ha-at-灞-am damzqam u ka-ta-am ušabakram I shall send you a good and a stick YOS 2 15:17, OB let.; ha-at-ti qāṭīka legešamma ... take the sticks into your hand and (come) TCL 18 89:8, OB let.; 1 GIŠ.PA ša kiškani ... x GIŠ.PA ša suppurīši one stick of kisšanū-wood ... x sticks of suppurīši-wood (deposited in a storehouse) KAJ 310 r. 48 and 55, MA, cf. ibid. 49 and 53, etc.

(b) used as weapon and for punishment: la-ḫāšu ina GIŠ.PA maḫīš his jaw was hit with a stick HSS 9 10:8, Nuži, cf. ibid. 11; may the sorcerer be chased away kīma kalī ina GIŠ.PA with a stick like a dog Maqu V 43; ina GIŠ.GAR.PA maḫīš he (the bull) was struck with a stick RACC. 3 i 5; 50 ina GIŠ.PA.MES inamāḫuššu they shall strike him 50 (blows) with rods KAV 1 i 90, Ass. Code (§ 19), and passim in Ass. Code, also wr. without maḫīš; kīma GIŠ.PA(!) nūti ta padē tebā kakkēšu the onslaught of his weapons is like a merciless, death-dealing mace KAH 1 13 i 14, Shalm. I; GIŠ.PA (VAR. GIŠ.TUKUL) ša ta-ba-zi(!) an(!) ERIM-ka imaggut (mng. obscure) CT 31 9 r.(!) iv(1) 14, ext. apod.; šābē GIŠ.PA 1R 43:29, Senn. (cf. var. šābē GIŠ.TUKUL OIP 2 87:29).

(c) in magic: māmūt ... GIŠ.PA šeḫēru curse (through) breaking a stick Surpu VIII 50.

(d) obscure: DIŠ GIM ha-at-tī if (a man's mouth or cheekbone) is like a stick KAR 395 r. ii 21 (cf. Kraus, MVAG 40/2 53); [DIŠ īnįšū usār naradē PA if he habitually rubs his eyes (while speaking, this means:) "throwing down of the stick" AJSL 38 155:16 (= AFO 11 212).

(4) branch, twig: GIŠ.PA īštu kiri inakkī šini širpanı GIŠ.PA urbarumu they cut a branch from (a tree in) the orchard (and) decorate the branch with red (ribbons) KAR 35:4, NA rel.; GIŠ.PA ša akkišamma ... ināšaňa the branches that I cut ... he has stolen VAS 16 157:16, OB let., etc.; a figurine GIŠ.PA ša GIŠ.MA.NU [na]-ṯū-ur holding a twig of ēru-wood AMT 101,2 r. iii 8, NA rit.

(5) shelf: naphar 16 ina GIŠ.PA élite (AN. TA-ta) 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-ti total ... on the four shelves ibid. i 33.

(6) (mng. unkn., in OB leg.): zi-ib-ba-at ha-at-tī-im šapal bitlīm ú ka-ak-kū-sū úl ibašši there is no "tail"(!) of the h. nor balance of the tax(!) VAS 13 69:12; ka-ak-kū-sū zi-[ib-ba-at] ha-at-tīm u šapal bitlīm ūl ibašši YOS 12 336:10; cf. Al. IV i 40, cited above.
**hattu**

**hattu in bēl hattī** s.; scepter bearer; SB*.

lizziz Papsukkal bēl GIS.PA lirīq mursu may Papsukkal, the scepter bearer, stand by, may he keep sickness away Surpu IV 97.

**hattu in rab hattī** s.; messenger; OA, Mari.

É GAL ħa-tim KT Hahn 36; 28, OA; 1 LÜ. GAL GIS.PA LÚ Mu-ti-a-ba-[al ana S]UKKAL NIM MA-tim kī'am iqiī a messenger, native of (the country of) Mutiabal, said to the sukkal of Elam as follows ARM 2 74:4.

**hattu in ša hattī** s.; (1) (a type of shield), (2) (uncert. mng.); NA, SB*; wr. GIS.PA.

(1) (a type of shield): naphar 9 GIS.A.Sū. MEŠ 10 ša GIS.PA MEŠ naphar 19 a-ri-a-te kib- butāte nine A.Sū-shields, ten (shields made) of sticks, total 19 heavy shields Tell Halaf No. 53:11.

(2) (uncert. mng.): šā GIS.PA šā 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 šā GIS.PA MEŠ see sub huttāru in ša ḥuttāri.

**hattu in sāt hattī** s.; she (the goddess) with the wand; SB*.

ki sarrat ša-āt ah-āt-ī if false is she (who bears) the wand KAR 158 r. ii 33 (incipit of a song).

**hattu rēʾi** s.; (a plant, probably a weed, lit. shepherd's staff); SB; wr. GIS.PA; cf. ḥattu.


(a) in med.: ŠU GAR.PA SIPA . . . GAZ you crush . . . and h. KAR 202 ii 16, cf. ŠU GAR.PA (in like context) CT 23 34:25; ŠU GAR.PA SA₄ RAY you crush red h. Kichler Beitr. pl. 18 ii 21; ŠU GAR.PA AMT 11,2:40.

(b) other occ.: DIŠ UD ŠU GAR.PA ittabbī bēlšu mānahātāšu ul iliqqi if h. 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. ḫuṭraį rájā, ḫuṭra dwrājā, Equisetum ramosissimum, which, however, seems rather to be a loan from an Akk. *ḥuṭar reʾi.*

(Thompson DAB 352f.)

**ḥattū** see ḥattīu.

**ḥattū** v.; (1) to make a mistake, to fail, neglect, miss, (2) to commit an offense, to treasup, to sin, (3) (unkn. mng.). (4) ḥuṭṭā to damage, injure; from OB on; 1 (iḥti, iḥṭi, ḥatti), I/2, I/3, II/2, III; note writings i-hi-tu-ā (ABL793:17—for iḥṭi), iḥ-ta-at-ti (CT 28 29:9—for normal iḥṭešū), ta-ah-lā-ta-ta-ā (YOS 3 17:36), iḥ-ta-ne-ṭ-ti (Bab. 3 304:16); cf. ḥattū, ḥattū, ḥattūʾ, ḥattāʾ adj., ḥattū s., ḥittū, ḥittū A, ḥittū A in bēl ḥitti, ḥittū A in ša ḥittī.

še.bi.da dib ba.mu nu.un zu.[am] : h[i]-iṭ aḥ-ta-u [al idī:] 4R 10:44f., also ibid. r. 39f.; for other bilingual passages cf. sub ḥittū and ḥittūt.

(1) to make a mistake, to fail, neglect, miss — (a) to make a mistake, to bungle: ṣurkub dimtim ana GIS.MA ul ni-ḥa-ṭe-ṭi (?) we shall not bungle the loading of the tower on the boat ARM 2 107:18; [ni]qat-te [i]na epāše la-ta-sa-ah-[ta] do not cause any mistake in the performance of the sacrifices KAJ 291:9, MA; bu-ʾa-ra o-a aḥ-ṭi may I not miss the quarry KAR 70 r. 21, SB lit.; ḥi-tu, ḥi-ti a mistake was made CT 22 200: 29, NB let.; adī muḫḫi ša atṭānu h[i]-tu ta-ah-lā-ta-ta-a anāku h[i]-tu ul aḥa-tu١ even if you have made a mistake, I myself shall not make a mistake! TLC 9 129:35f., NB let., cf. YOS 3 17:35f.

(b) to fail: ina bāṣṭim šā alīm šāti li ni-ḥa-at-[ṭe] (so that) we should not fail in (getting) the goods of that city Syria 19 121 a: 24, Mari let.; [dā:][k] nakrim šāti [la t]a-ḥa-ḥa-at-ṭi do not fail to destroy this enemy ARM 1 60:25; ḫururātī bēlši ṭiṣ̄ātānma dūli la a-ḥa-at-ṭi may my lord send me the ḫururatu-dye so that I shall not fail (to do) my work BE 17 23:32, NB let.; šidīta . . . šu-pranni ḥittū la tu-ṣaḥ-ṭu-in-nī 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 šānu ʾirisquša ʾa.GUD šitūmāna ʾikkalu eglum 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,
\(\text{ḥaṭū} \) OB; ana kimaghī u eṣetī ṣuātī la ta-ḥa-ṭu-ṭu aṣarrū uṣur be not neglectful towards this tomb and these bones, but (rather) guard its place YOS 1 43:6 (funerary text), also ibid. 13; diš ih-te-net-ti if he is always neglectful Bab. 3 304:16, physiogn.; ajamama u ḫi-tī ēdū ẁuma ul uraddi ina muḥhī he omitted none, nor did he add a single line KAR 16 9, Irra.

(d) to miss (the proper time) - bēli mikra u ereša la i-ḥa-ṭ-ṭī may my lord not miss (the proper time for) the irrigation and the plowing BE 17 40:14, MB let.; alpa bilamma ina šeri lāriŠ ereša la tu-ša-ah-ṭa-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.; aṣṣūm eqil GN 6 GUD.APIN.HI.A ša ina eqim šatī i-ḥa-at-tu-u 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 daqāni šakšiana iqṭabi šintašu x-x-ia-mi u anākuma ah-te-ti-mi a third time PN declared before the judges, “His brand is (not) ... and I have (not) committed any offense” JEN 672:31; the entu-priestesses ana ḥāʾirēšīna i-ḥa-ṭa-a will be unfaithful to their spouses ACh Adad 17:18, apod.; [diš na dam] x na ū-ša-ah-ṭī-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 43 100), SB physiogn.; ana aḥḥēšu ih-ṭa-at-ṭī he has committed an offense against his brothers CT 28 29:9, physiogn. apod.; šarraqakuma ina ḫīti ah-ṭu-u 50 ḫm imbē lu-mali 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.; LÜ Ḥurri itti KUR UBU Ḥa-at-ti e-ṭi-i u itti GN ma-kal e-ṭi-i-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 miṣir mātāṭešunu la ḥa-fe-e (promising) not to trespass across the border(s) of their countries Thompson Esarh. v 30; u nišē ammar ša ina liḇbi eleppī i na liḇbišunu [sal i-ḥa-ṭi-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: šummam amelu ša ḥi-ti ana šarri i-ḥa-ṭu ana māti šaniti [...] if a man has committed a crime against the king (and has fled) into another country KBo 1 10 r. 21, let.; šummam PN ina adē annūti ša RN šar Aṣṣur ih-ṭi-ti if PN has violated these (articles of) the oath (sworn to) RN king of Assyria AFO 8 25 r. v 9, Ashur-nirari VI; ša ina adē Aṣṣur ... ih-ṭu-ma ibbal-kuštu ittiša who sinned against the oaths (sworn by) Ashur ... and revolted against me TCI 3 310, Sar., and passim; adē rabāti ša Aṣṣur la niššuru ni-ih-ṭu-u ina ūḫti ū ḲN 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-ḥa-ṭ-ṭu-ū ī lippašid none shall escape who commits an offense against the king of lords ABL 808 r. 11, NB; mamma [mal] rēssu i-ḥi-ṭu-ū ūḫiššuwu šarru abika uzakkiššunu whoever used to sin before, the king your father pardoned their sins ABL 793:17, NB, cf. the parallel ABL 283:15 with iḥ-ṭu-ū; ana abija mind aḫ-ṭa-te what sin did I commit against my father? IBO T 1 34:8 (let. of a king of Hanigalbat).

c) against the gods: [e]šgi ana iliša ah-ṭi ana īšṭarija I was remiss towards my (personal) god, I sinned against my (personal) goddess KAR 39 r. 19, rel.; iḥ-ṭu-ū u gullīštu ištītu they sinned, they committed misdeeds, they were careless VAS 1 79 r. 34, Esarh., cf. arni ... ēšu aḥ-ṭu-u ešṭu u gullīštu RA 25 112:11, rel. (translit. only), and passim; [ma]dūma annūt aḥ-ṭa-ṭi kalama many are my misdeeds, I have committed every sin 4R 54 No. 1:25, rel.; ša iḥ-ṭu-ḥa-ma ... tušša[ni] you have put to death him who sinned against you BA 2 485 iii 26f., Irra; let the fear of your godhead be in the heart of your people la i-ḥa-ṭu-u ana ilātika rabīti so that they will not sin against your great godhead VAB 4 252 ii 15, Nbn.; ša īšu iḥ-ṭu-ū tagammiltu atta you pardon him who has sinned against you BMS 18:8; iḥ-ṭi-ṭam-ma marsīku ibakkiša he has sinned, and (now) he complains to
you, “I am sick!” 4R 54 No. 1:17, SB rel.; cf. the personal names Mi-na-a-hi-ta-a-na-DINGIR BE 15 188 iv 6, MB, Me-na-a-hi-ti CT 33 19:7, NA.

(3) (unkn. mng.): Diš Na ina Ki.NA ści GALLU is-küp-ści hā-di giš.NA-ści [...] (may belong to a different word) CT 39 42 K.2238 + ii 10, Alu apod.; Na Bi zamar ušiakattat arki imarras u a NAM.SAL.ha-di CT 39 44:3, Alu apod.

(4) ḫuṭṭā to damage, injure (NB only): for seven years šibti limnu šatāku ... nikkas sēja ḫa-ṭu-ṭu-ū I have been held in grievous imprisonment ... my property has been damaged ABL 530 r. 5; the enemy nikkas sēja uh-te-ēṭu-ū has damaged my property ABL 882:9; enemy soldiers have entered the storehouse x.HLA ša Bēšī ša Uruk u-ḥa-lat-[tu]-ū (and) are damaging the ... s of the Lady-of-Uruk BIN 1:55:9; do not sully your name, which is good in my eyes and in the eyes of all countries u šāmūnunu ina pān šiša lu-ṭa-ṭa-a and do not injure yourselves in the eyes of the god (ḫuṭṭā here is possibly a denominative from ḫaṭū, “sinner,” in which case the translation should be “do not make yourselves sinners”) ABL 301:24.

Note that ḫaṭū is construed in several ways: with ina and ana and (rarely) itti, with ḫaṭu as “inner object” and with direct object.

Zimmern Fremdw. 11; Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 34.

ḫāṭu s.; material (metal, wool) weighed and delivered: NB; pl. ḫāṭānu (GCC 2 343:8); mostly wr. ḫa-ā-ṭu; cf. ḫaṭu.

(a) paid silver, cash: 10 MA.NA KU.BABBAR ... ša PN iškukuma ana PN zāšatišu iddinu ina šibi 3½ MA.NA KU.BABBAR ḫa-ā-ṭu ša ina pān PN zāšāku ten minas of silver which PN bequeathed to his wife PN, of this amount 3½ minas are in cash and (already) in the possession of PN. Nbk. 334:4; 2 MA.NA KU.BABBAR ḫa-ā-ṭu (as part of a dowry) Nbk. 399:1, 2 MA.NA KU.BABBAR ḫa-ā-ṭu 15 Gur sūṭukūša ša ana 15 gīn KU.BABBAR manū 2½ mina of silver (in) cash, 15 gur of dates counted (at the ratio) of 15 shekels of silver (per gur) Nbk. 966:1, cf. Nbk. 279:7, BIN 1 138:2, ibid. 162:13, VAT 6 58:5, ibid. 297:6 and 12; kīnu KU.BABBAR ḫa-ū-ṭu u kīnu ša šīdbī šupārī write (pl.) how much money is in cash and how much money is in wool CT 22 17:18, let. (b) said of wool: šig.HLA SAG.DU : šig. HLA ḫa-a-ṭu : šig.HLA re-e-ḫi 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. VAT 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 KU.BABBAR ina ḫa-ā-ṭu ša ina pān PN u nappāši two minas of silver of the stock which is in possession of PN and the smith Nbk. 119:5, also Camb. 297:6, and passim; PN u kuttīmē ina KU.GI ħa-ā-ṭu ša ina pānīšunu iltannu PN and the goldsmiths will give from the gold stock in their possession Cyr. 97:4, also BIN 1 132:7, GCC 2 24:3; (said of iron:) Nbk. 432:4, and passim.

(d) payment, instalment: 9 MA.NA ḫa-ā-ṭu mahruša 9 MA.NA 2-ū ṭa-ā-ṭu 10 MA.NA 3-šu ħa-ā-ṭu 6 MA.NA 40 gīn 4-ū KĀ nine minas: first instalment, paid — nine minas: second instalment, paid — ten minas, third item, paid — six minas 40 shekels, fourth item VAT 6 299:2ff.; ḫurūšu naltar ... 5 MA.NA 1-en ḫa-ā-ṭu naltar-gold, five minas (as) one payment GCC 2 75:2; ... ḫa-ā-ṭu mahruša ... ḫa(!)-a(!)-ṭu(!) šanū ... naphar ... 2 ḫa-ā-ṭu GCC 2 343:2-8; (obscure:) 1-en URUDU du-ū-du-ū ša ½ GUN ḫa-ṭu Stevenson Ass.-Bab. Contracts 37:1.

ḫāṭū adj.; (1) wrong, portending evil, (2) faulty; OA, SB; wr.yll. and LAL (passim in PRT); cf. ḫaṭā.


(1) wrong, portending evil: [lumun] idāti ittiṭi ḫa-ā-ṭu-ū lemn[iṭi] the evil of wrong signs (and) portents KAR 288:10, rel., cf. 4R 60:44; ittiṭi lemnēti ḫa-ā-ṭu-ū tum abstum evil, wrong, strange signs CT 40 46:20; ittu ši ḫa-ā-ṭu this portent is evil CT 40 43a r. 5, Alu apod.; [Anu ... pasīr] šumāṭi lemnēti ḫa-ā-ṭu-ū pardin[u] Anu ... who removes (the consequences of) evil, wrong (and) con-
fused dreams LKA 50:6, cf. [šunati] ḫa-ṭa-am-ti [n]a[t]a-šim] ša ti'amtim for faulty silver and "sea" gold TCI 4 104:7', OA (cf. J. Lewy, ArOr 18/3 379 n. 64); ikrīb dīnī annī kima ṭāb kima [ḥa]-tu-[ū] (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-ū, etc.; regardless of whether immer idātika ša ana bihi barū muḫ-ṭa-ū 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-ū, etc.

ẖātu: s. sinner; EA*; cf. ḫāṭu.

c-γu-ū ḫa-ṭu-ū Bab. 7 pl. 13:37, Ludlul Comm.

anāku arad ketti sarru ša arānakū ša ḫa-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).

ẖāṭu (ẖāṭu, ḫāṭu): 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) to take care of, (2) to explore, penetrate into, ḫatu.

ẖāṭu (ẖa-tu, ḫāṭu, ḫāṭu): 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) ḫatu to trace; from OB and MA on; ḫatu, (4) to weigh (out), pay, (5) ḫatu, (2) to explore, penetrate into, ḫatu.

ẖāṭu (ẖa-ta-ū, ḫa-ṭa-ū) Dirī II 176 (also - barū, amādu, naṭālu, ḫātra, naṣapu,); ṭa-nš-a = ḫa-a-ṭu(?) Erimḫu III 68 (also - amādu, naṣapu,); [uš] = [ḫa]-a-ṭu Igitū II 23, also Nabanitu V 10; cf. uš.dug, uš.dī, uš.e A-tablet 571–573; ūn. ḫa.zu = ḫa-a-ṭu, īgī.duš.a = min ša da-ṭa-a, īgī.la.zag-e = min ša ḫa-a-ṭu, ki.babbar Antagal VIII 8–11; e ḫ-a-ta-am MSL 3 p. 219 Gs ii 9; ū = ḫa-a-ṭu Proto-Diri 225; ū = ḫa-a-ṭu Nabanitu V 9; la-lal lal-ū [ḫa]-a-ṭu Sb Voc. Q 18'; ni-gi-in niqin = ḫa-a-ṭu En I 47 c (also šabaru, lānu).


(1) to watch over, to take care of: šāḇ kāsinī atarraddakum kima an a ḫa-ta-ia-ū-ṭi-im tuṣṣu u šunāti ḫa-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.; ērmanda šāḫatā ḫa-ta-ā-ṭa-ē enter (the house) and watch over the servants VAS 16 38:11, OB let.; ādi šuḫatinnī sāḫ šunu innappalū ḫa-ta-ia-ū-ṭu-nu-ti take care of them (the servants) till these .-.vegetables are delivered ibid. 92:12; suluppē ṭišu iššoppu(?) u ḫi-ṭi in the dates were stored they have not watched over them YOS 2 93:7, OB let.; āmēšam iššārēnu ḫi-ṭi-ši watch daily over their work-assignments VAS 16 134:5, OB let., cf. eqlam . . li-ṭi-ta-ē-ī (if.) ibid. 154:9; anā ṭu-ba-a. a alākam la ṭi-ṣa-ra(l)–ku gusāu ḫi-ṭi-ma waṭām ina muḫšišu šukūn do not keep him (the boy) from going to school, watch over his hand(writing) and help him CT 2 11:30, OB let.; anā eqlim ḫi-šu(i)-tum la ūltiha do not take watching over the field lightly RA 45 1:8, OB let.; lemmutu i-ḥa-[ṭa jāti] the evil keeps a watch upon me PBS 1/1 14:2, SB rel.; aḫta-na-ṭuša[wt. lal.MES] ḫa-a-ṭu mutulak[wt. gni.MES] šadāmi aḥāt (wr. lal.) ḫa-ṭu ḫa-ṭu mukabbīs màttā 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; ḫa-a-ṣ-im urti gimri he (Nusku) who watches over the rule of the universe Craig ABRT 1 35:9, SB rel.; cf. ḫa-ṣ-im [urti] Igiği Ebeling Handeherung 32:14; ḫa-ṣ-im (var. ḫa-ṣ-ī) nibī (the god Dajanu) who watches over mankind Ebeling Handeherung 32:5; ḫi-ṭi-ta-an-ni Watch-over-me-my-God (personal name) TCI 7 10:8, OB.
(2) to explore, penetrate into, survey, examine, investigate (essentially a divine quality) — (a) said of gods: ša 𒆠 šāmē rāqāti mulāštuna 𝕏- XPAR-MA ... ša .getNumber() pailkāti šuḪUL.SA 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 弇hir aṣrātu i-ḪAM-MA (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 imma šumuēla elānu ŠŠāmēni i-ḪAM-MA and (Marduk) who penetrates into what is in front and behind, right and left, above and below �损害1240:12, NB; kima šāri zigma kippāti ḫi-i-ta sweep on like the wind and penetrate into the ends (of the world) KAR 160 i 34, SB Irra; ṬEnlil i-ḪAM-MA aṣrakkē šāmē Enlil explores (or: searches) the throne-rooms of heaven (for a king) Bab. 12 pl. 7:24, Etana; [kima ṭkip satlakkī ta-XPAR-MA ina nūrika kullatsina māšāte as if they were cuneiform signs you explore all lands with your light KAR 361:3, rel.; kima Šamaš ... kippāti šāmē [erṣātim] mittāriš ta-XPAR-MA she (Ishtar) penetrates into the ends of heaven and earth alike, as does Shamash ACA 200 i 2, Ans., cf. ibid. 6; Šamaš ha-ḪA-ḪA šalpat ajābī Shamash who sees through the wickedness of the enemies ACA 29 i 7, Tigl. 1; ṭi-XPAR-MA eṣē村子 discourse kumāmaša iḫarri 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-XPAR-MA ḫAR. BAD.MEŠ you (Marduk) examine the universe with your (own) eyes, you explore further (the implications of) all oman through the oman you (give) RAss. 130:20, rel.; dišī u dišku ḫi-ḪA-ḪA investigate (Shamash) my case and his! KAR 60:25, SB rel.; tašāl ta-XPAR-MA tadāni tabarri u tussēšš[ir?] you (Gilgamesh) do question, investigate, judge, review and (eventually) administer justice Haupt NImrodepos No. 53:7, SB rel.; iḫrēma kultattān nišē i-ḪA-ḪA apāti he (Marduk) examined humans everywhere, investigating the mortals VAS 1 37 i 21, Merodachbaladan; kullat māšāta kalšīna i-ḪA-ḪA ibēšu ƛšīrīma malīki he examined (and) investigated all the countries, searched for a king VAB 3 2:11, Cyrl.; Marduk, bēš i-ḪA-ḪA yi-im iḫarri libbi my lord, examines the words, inspects the heart VAB 4 68:35, Nabopolassar; ṭi-ḪA-ḪA libba nišē bārū tērēti (Shamash) who examines (or: penetrates) the heart of men, inspects the liver portents VAB 4 254 i 12, Nbn.; ba:welu ṢEnlil ta-XPAR-MA ti ʕiddakam tabarri sanaṭak 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: ṭa-XPAR-MA ḫurūsānī who surveys the mountain-regions BMS 12:28 (Marduk); ṭa-XPAR-MA kil[a][ti] KAR 68:3 and dupl. KAR 25 iī 23 (Enlil), cf. Haupt NImrodepos No. 53:3 (Gilgamesh); ṭa-XPAR-MA tursa[i] KAR 32:20 (Shamash), cf. CT 26:55:2; ṭa-XPAR-MA kullat Istanbul Sippār 5 (unpub.) : 20 (Shamash); ṭa-XPAR-MA gɪ-mɪr Ebeling Handerhebung 118:20, also RA 41 40:20 (Nergal); ṭa-XPAR-MA-at kullat KAR 100 r. 2 (Ishtar). (c) said of humans: anā bītim šātū šētēšūrim u mēkkēšu he-ḪA-im qatam aškun I started (lit.: I set my hand to) cleaning (lit.: sweeping) this house and inspecting its hidden (chambers) ARM 3 42:16; anā šadu šīš i-HA-ḪA eqlīm i-ḪA-[i]-ḪA-nim-ma ... šūmam ubbalānim (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; anā sullē barbarī i-ḪA-gērbēta he (the fox) explores the fields along the tracks of the wolf KAR 174 r. iī 22, wsd.; ṭi-XPAR-MA niḫensīt(_GU. SUM) abnī ša lām aḫūbī I have examined the inscriptions on stone (dating from (the period) before the flood Streck Asb. 256:18 plus Bauer Asb. 2 p. 244 n. 6; kullat tūṣārātī ša gimin ummāni mala bāšu iḫšīšnu a-ḪA-ḪA I examined the contents of all (the works of) the scribal art, the teachings of all the masters Streck Asb. 4 i 33; temennu bi-XPAR-MA lihīta šubū examine the substructure, look under the brickwork Gilg. I i 17, also Gilg. XI 546 (wr. ṭi-XPAR-MA); ina 3 ƛmē qurādū šadū i-XPAR-MA in three days the warrior (king) penetrated into the mountain (to find and defeat the enemy).
hātu

AKA 271:51, Aan., cf. 3R 8:71, Shalm. III (perhaps to be translated “searched the mountain” and attached to mng. 3, below); memmed ḫaḥšu ʾštene-ʾu arkatnu ʾhi-ʾi-ta (I. Nabonidus, am) one who investigates carefully whatever he does, examining its consequences VAB 4 262 i 11.

(3) to search, trace: šūmma avīlum šeḥram ana māriṣim ilge ināma ilqāṣu abāšu u ummašu i-ḫi-āṭ if an adult man adopts a small child (as a foundling), he (may) trace its parent after he has adopted it CH § 186:46; šeṣam ša ahṣšu ḫalqṣumu iqḏānimmma ana ʾhi-a-ṭi-šu akṣurakkum I was told of the loss of the barley belonging to his brother and I wrote to you in order to search it CT 29 5b:8, OB let.; LUR.ERM.MEŠ bel ʾhiši ... ṣaḥriṣumu kima istēn a-ḫi-šma ana kātu ʾemīṣumāti I searched out all of the guilty persons, ... every one (of them), and punished them severely Thompson Earsh. ii 10; [ina] mūḥḥi ništ šuṭānumu aṣšal usṣiḏ ʾa-ḫi-ši a-ḥi-ir-ma ... ʾištēn u akla with respect to these people I made exact inquiries, did careful searching and (eventually) did not withhold one person ZA 40 246 iii 33, Earsh.; temenšu labirī a-ḫi-ʾiṭ abrēma I carefully searched for its old substructure and ... VAB 4 78 iv 12, Nbk., and passim in NB hist.; temen labirī ṣippalumā ʾppaḥši u šūbabī 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 MDP 22 139:8, OB; annūtum šibātum anna i-ḫi-ṭu these (ten) witnesses weighed the tin HSS 9 95:21, Nuzi (replacing ᵐᵤᵲᵲ in similar context, e.g., RA 23 147 No. 26:26).

(b) to weigh out, pay: šumuṭa 30 šanāšu la [im]tala i MA.NA.KU-BABBAR PN i-ḫa-ṭ 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 annakku ana PN i-ḥi-ṭ AFO 13 pl. 7 VAT 8722:24, MA; [šumuṭa] annakku la i-ḫi-ṭt if he does not pay the tin KAJ 53:12, cf. KAJ 17:9 and 19:15, and passim (replaced by L.A.E in KAJ 18:9), also ḫaqqaṭ [annakku] i-ḫi-ṭt] JCS 7 148 No. 2:12, Tell Billa; ina ʾāmi annakku i-ḫi-ṭu-ni KAJ 17:14; ina ʾāmi annakku šibṣišu i-ḫi-ṭu-ni KAJ 18:17; [a][q]ṭiṣarī i-ḫi-ṭu ana dMami he weighed out precious ʾarīru-metal to the goddess DN ZA 43 50:53, Theodicy.

(c) to determine the weight of an object: šig. ḫI.A ṣaṭṭu ... ṣa-ṭṭa determine the weight of the wool of the pluckings BE 14 128:2, MB; ʾṣipparru ḫuṣṣu ʾla ʾḥi-ṭu the bronze scraps were not weighed KAJ 310:82; šu-ri-ma-te ša šine u aṣši ṣeṭānīm ḫi-ṭa ʾṣaggilu šaṭra take (pl.) out the ... of ivory and ebony, weigh (them) and write the weight down KAV 99:28, NA let.; ṣuḥṣu kasp ᵂUŠ ša ʾi[l]-ibbī makkāri ša ʾdŠin ša ʾi[l]-kuṣuškā ʾPN ni-iḥ-li-ṭu we have weighed the gold (and) silver which is in the treasury of Sin under the seal of PN ABL 997:8, NA; ṣuḥṣu ... aḥ-li-ṭu ʾša ʾMA.NA ina ša Bābili ʾšu I weighed the gold ... it amounts to ʾša mina by the (standard) of Babylon ABL 180:8, NA; kaspū ... kīmā dūllu gamir issāḏiḥ ḫi-ṭa-ṭa weigh (pl.) the silver ... for the whole work together ABL 185:10, NA, also ADD 676 r. 6; ina 5 ʾMA.NA-ʾū ʾša ʾṣipparru ḫi-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): kaspā ʾṣimu gamrītū PN i-ḥi-ṭa-ṭa ana PN₂ u mārišu ʾiddīn PN paid silver as full price to PN₂ and his son VAS 1 70 iv 35, Sar. kud; ʾšu ṣippāṭi ḥi-ṭi-ṭa innaṣṣumāti weigh out to them two talents of wool TCC 9 116:18, let., cf. YOS 3 11:15, BE 8 2:13, etc.; ki ša ʾaḥi ʾābiya ... ina PN ina ʾṣippāṭi ʾiskumalkumā kaspā malušu ʾi-ḫu-ṭa-ṭa ʾiddāṣku sanna anāku ... ina ʾliči ʾzibāniši akakkanāma ṣuḥṣa malušu ʾaḥa-ṭa-ṭa ʾanandaššu as my grandfather put him (the king Šubûthu) 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 ḫaṭu with nadānu not in hendiadys cf. kaspā ša ina ᵐᵲᵲ ina PN ki ʾaḥi-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.
(e) to weigh, said of dosages (taḥittu): 1 /gin burāšu 1 /gin simāsulā ... taṣāk ina 1 ša a kaš. dan-na ta-ḥašt ... taḥittu annitum ina arhi 5-sī ... 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 kisāl lāl ½ sila šammā hašṣa ana libbi tanādī ta-ḥi-šaš̱-ma iballuṭ you drop ten kisāl of honey and ½ 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-ḥi-as-su in similar context AMT 41,1:42, NA; ina ḏug ma-ši-ḫu ša ha-ša-aṯ la ina qāṭ PN (mng. obscure) GCCI 2 359:27, NB; napḥar 25 ERIM.me ša ana muḫḫī ha-ša-ša ša x-x-x šapru (mng. obscure) BIN 1 151:27, NB.

(5) ḫuṭṭu to trace: adaggal assanamme ū-ḫa-ša-a-ṭa la ina qāṭi šarrija ʔaškan kan 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 tēbītīmna ḥ[u-ṭ]-iṭ (only occ. of II/3) sunnašma sābam šāti during the lustration ceremony itself search carefully and bring (every) man ARM 1 6:40.

The meanings of ḫaṭtu are dominated by the concept of watching carefully (not in order to protect, as nasāṛu) with the purpose of understanding and penetrating (detection rather than examination as in barā); the nuance, “to weigh,” may be explained as derived from an assumed tendency ṣaqqū — ḫaṭtu, “to balance the scales = to examine the weights.” It appears first in OB Elam and replaces ṣaqqū from MB and MA on, except in literary texts.

ḫaṭu see ḥawū.

ḫaurušišiš s.; (mng. uncert.); MB Alalakh*; foreign word.

1 ša ḫa-ū-ru-ši-ši one ša-object of ... (preceded by 1 ša UD.KA.BAR) Wiseman Alalakh 415:17.

See ḥarushu.

ḫaṭitu s.; (mng. uncert.); NA*.

tuppā aḏḏu annišu ša ḫa-ū-ru-šu-ti ina ḫanš šarri errab this tablet containing 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 item, see ḥawū s.

ḥawalḫu (ḥalahlwa, ḥalawāḫu): adj. (?) (a kind of field); Nuzi; HurR. word.


Fields, uncultivated areas (qaqqaru) and gardens are described by this term; see halawu “stone wall” (protecting fields against sheep).

ḥawir adj. (or adv.); later; OB, Elam*; Elam. word.


ḥawiru see ḥā'iru.

ḥawitu see ḥā'mitu.

ḥawu see halawu.

ḥāwū (ḥabū, ḥā'ū): s.; (a kind of cloth); Ur III, SB*.

(a) as Akk. iw. in Sum.: 2 ūg ūa.ūm ĭš.ūa.zag.bi.uš lugal, 4 ūg ūa.ūm ĭš.ūa.bārā(!) lugal, 3 ūg ūa.ūm ĭš.ūa.sēṭ.unūki lugal UET 3 1612:1–3 (summed up as tūg.ūa.gi.A a finished cloth brought in by the fuller); 1 ūg ūa.ūm ĭš.ūa.zag.ūa.zag.ūa.zag.ūa.zag.ūa.zag YOS 4 296:37.
(b) in SB lit.: *šumma Bár ina šutilû šúg ha'-a* [x-x] (perhaps *labû*); if the king in his dream is (clad ?) in a *ha'ú*-cloth *K.273+r. 9*, Dream-book.

In all the passages from Sum. texts the *ha'ú*-cloth is used as a seat cover for thrones. See *ha'útu*.

*ha'ú* (*hamû*): v.; to growl; SB*; I (iham-mu); cf. *hamîtu*.

*bî-i bî – ha-wu-û* A V1:146 (between *šasû* and *babâbu*); [*u-ru*] [*šak*] = *ha-wu-û* A V2:165; [*ša]*-*šab dum – *ha-[wu-û?]*) Nabnitu B App. (= K.17 168 K.10921:4); *ha-šu-* f *ša-nu-* VAT 17120*:5’ (unpub., courtesy Kocher), comm.

*šumma ina È NA eţimmû i-ša-am-mu-û* if the ghosts growl in the house of a man CT 38 26:45 (follows *ibakê/*, “they cry,” and *êšamassû*, “they screech”), Alu, cf. dupl. CT 38 31:4; [*šumma kalîbu*] i-ša-mu K.4.MU ina bit amêli irakkas (if a dog) growls, the *riqmu* will be “tied” and *tukku*, “alarming sound, rumor.”

Kraus, MVAG 40/2 66.

*hašâdu* s.; (a kind of sheep); OB (Chagar Bazar)*.

2 *ha-za-du* NIG.SU LÚ.SIPA.MEŠ (after 3 UDU.NITÁ NIG.SU PN) Iraq 7 pl. 4 A 994:13; 1 *ha-za-du* NIG.SU LÚ.SIPA.MEŠ (after 2 DUG GEŠTÎN 2 UDU.NITÁ NIG.SU PN) ibid. 28, also ibid. r. 18 (after 5 UDU.NITÁ 1 MÁS.GAL NIG.SU PN).

Gadd, Iraq 7 59.

*hažâju* s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

lú.zé.zé = *ha-za-a-û* (followed by lú.zé.zé – bu-qi-mu the plucked one) OB Lu A 394.

Read possibly *hassâ*’u, cf. *besâ* B mng. 2.

*hažâku* see *hašâqù*.

*hažallûnu* (*hažalûnu*): s.; (a plant in pharm. use); SB*.


*û ha-za-lu-nu* hazzâ ina karâmi [MIN] you crush h., (he shall drink it) in wine *KAR 200 r. 3*, med.

(Thompson DAB 316.)

*hažalûnu* see *hažallûnu*.

*hažamu* v.; to be shrieveled(?) (said of the ears of newborn lambs and children); SB*; I, II, III; cf. *hažiunu*, *hažamu*, *hušumu*.

*nu-ur-ma-a* K.273* (unpub., courtesy Kocher), comm.

If a newborn lamb’s *uzun immittûšu*SUME- lišû *ha-az-ra-at right/left ear is shrieveled(?)* CT 27 37:7f.; *Izbu*; *ha-az-ra-at-*ma IM nap-ḥat is shrieveled(?) and inflated ibid. 6f.; *uznešû* *ha-az-ra-at-*lu[()] ina(?) IM nap-ḥa its ears are shrieveled(?) and inflated CT 27 33:11, *Izbu*; if a woman gives birth and *uznešû hu-uz-zu-*ma his ears are shrieveled(?) CT 27 16:10; *šumma hu-uz-zu(-)*mu[... ] if he is ... (reading doubtful) Kraus Texte 27a i 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.)

*hažannu* (*hažânu, *hažiannu, *hažânu*): 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 *hažânu*, in Nuzi *hažannu* and rarely *haziannu* (JEN 31:37, HSS 5 67:57); pl. *hažânu*, *hažannâtî* (MDP 2 pl. 16 i 17, Streck Asb. 56:84, ABL 91:12), cf. below usage c, *hažiâ-nîtu* (EA 286:51); cf. *hažannûtu*.

[1] i.bi.ir = *na-gi-rum*, [1] i.bi.ir = *ha-[za]-an-nu SR 16 iv 40f.; lû nu.banda = *la-pu-ut-[u-û*–*ha]-[za]-a-[nu] Hg. B VI 143; *muš-te-*u, [x-x]-pu-û = *ha-az-an* Malku III 39–39a; [x.x].NI.TUR – ra- ba-an-nu = *ha-az-an-nu* Izbu Comm. Z 12; [nu.banda.u] rû = *ha-az-an-nu u°* CT 41 28:5, Alu Comm.; *û išû* *lapütî* nāgiru *šâ* *ha-az-an-nu* (with regard to) which (the vocabularies say): *lapütî* – *nāgiru* (i.e., sheriff) or also – *hažannu* CT 31 11 i 12, ext.

(a) distribution: in Ur III only in connection with towns and small cities: *ha-za*-
ha-za-an-nu

num Nag.su₁ TCK 5 6168 r. 3, and passim, but note ha-za-an-nu MArad.da₁ unpub. Ur III seal in private possession; in OB very rare (possibly replaced by rabi'ānu) and only as witness in leg. documents: TCK 1 157:68, BE 6/1:22 25 and 59 r. 4, CT 4 7a:19; in Mari: šibāt alim u ha-za-an-nam usanniq I questioned the elders of the city and the mayor ARM 3 73:9; in OB Alalakh: Lū ha-za-an-nu [qa-du 5 LŪ.MEš ši-bu.MEš-šu ana niš ili 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: ha-za-an-ni URT Hibariti PBS 1/2 15:14; ha-za-an-ni ša URT Elimgi PBS 2/2 111:12, cf. also BE 17 9:23; note ha-za-an-ni URT UET 6 10:30, also passim in early kudurrus (cf. below sub usage); in EA the š is a local ruler of a city under the control of an Egyptian rabīṣu-official: amminī jēštakanuni šarru kima Lū. MEš ha-za-nu-ti why has the king appointed me a h.? EA 125:32 (Rib-Addi); anaku ša Lū ha-zi-a-nu Lū ū-ū ana šarru bēlija I am not a h., I am an uev-official to the king, my lord EA 288:9 (Abdi-Jepe); ālu annu la ha-za-nu this city is not a h.-city EA 89:41 (Rib-Addi); bit Šurri jānu biti ha-za-ni the house of Tyre is not the house of a h., ibid. 49, cf. ana ha-za-ni Šurri ibid. 44; in Ras Shamra: Lū ha-za-nu URUKšt ū LŪ UGULA.A.ŠAMEš ša inalik elīšu the mayor of the city and the overseer of the fields shall not lord it over him MRS 6 RS 15:137:15; Lū ha-az-za-nu ana bitišu ul [irrub] the mayor must not enter his house ibid. RS 16:348:10; ištu qaṭī LŪ UGULA.GI.GI.GIR ū LŪ ha-za-ni zaki he is exempt (lit.: freed) from the jurisdiction (lit.: hand) of the overseer of the charties and the mayor ibid. RS 16:157:22 and RS 16:250:18; in Nuzi: ana Lū ha-za-an-nu ša URU Nuzi ū ša URU Anzugallilim qibima speak to the mayor of Nuzi and of Anzugallilim HSS 15 222:1, let.; undu PN ina URU Nuzi ha-zi-a-nu-when PN was mayor of Nuzi (for dating purposes) JEN 31:37, cf. JEN 46:54 (with ānu), JEN 231:31 (with kina), and passim (cf. also KAJ 215:27); in MA: ha-zi-a-ni ša Ninua AFO 10 36 No. 64:5; ha-zi-a-ni ša Anšš šur KAJ 103:9 and 106:8, etc.; in NA: ha-za-nu ša Arba-štu ADD 587 r. 6, ha-za-nu ša Kalha ABL 493 r. 15, etc., cf. PN Lū ha-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: ha-za-an Nippur Hinke Kudurrui 12, Nbkt. 1; ha-za-an-nu DIN.TIR₁ VAS 1 37 v. 6, Merodachbaladan kud.; ha-za-nu Barṣip VAS 4 32:7, Nbkt.; for further references cf. following section. Note the rare cases when the h. administers a region: PN ha-za-nu LullubuITT 3 5367 r. 2, Ur III; ha-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); ha-za-an-nu ša KUR Kaldru BBST. No. 10 r. 33.

(b) functions of the h.: ana Kuti kī illiku ina tīb šēri ina bāb ha-za-an-ni igāšu when he went to Cutha they challenged him at the break of dawn at the gate of the h. KAR 174 r. iv 2, SB wisd.; dēnu ša PN Lū ha-za-nu ēmis duni legal decision which PN, the h., imposed ADD 166:2 and 169:2, also ibid. 160:8; PN Lū ha-za-nu ḣsabatsu ina ībbika undašširu (after a crime) PN, the h., arrested him but let him go for your sake(? TCK 9 123:20, NB let.; LŪ sur-tin-nu ū Lū ha-za-nu (as judges selling a person) AnOr 8 74:6, NB, cf. Nbn. 108:8, also ABL 716 r. 14, cited sub hażannitu; tuppu ina šāšitu ina pāni PN Lū ha-za-an-nu šatīr (this) tablet was written in the presence of PN, the h., after a public announcement JEN 433:37, cf. JEN 440:16, and passim; [a]tar tamannu Lū ha-za-an-nu ša ālū pāšisu ina limīšisuma ša inaṣṣar iṣbašši dimtu ša ina šērī ša ālišu ša naḍū ša Lū ha-za-an-nu inaṣṣar u ina pāšisu ša ālišu ībbušu ša iḫbutu ša la šanū nakrē ša iḏumku ša šiṣqušu ša ša ša šanū ša šiṣqušu ša iḏumku ša iḏumku iṣbašši ša Lū ha-za-an-nu-ū pēḫasuša nāḥi every hażannu 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
it happens that a robbery is committed or the enemies have taken booty or killed (people) in the outlying territory of his town, the h. shall pay damages HSS 15 1:1,7,14 (= RA 36 113) (instructions from the king to h.-officials); ibaššima dimtu ša ina paṭišu ša ali šāšu ša nadda u LÚ ha-za-an-nu peḫassu naši should it happen that a tower which is within the outlying territory of said town is abandoned, the h. shall pay damages ibid. 22; šumnna munahhitu ša Arraḫe ša ištu paṭišu ša ali šāšu ša ittabitu u ina mati šaniti ša trubu ibašši u LÚ ha-za-an-nu-um-ma peḫassu naši if it happens that a run away from Arrappa runs away from the outlying territory of said town and enters another country, the h. himself shall pay damages ibid. 19; cf. for royal instructions addressed to the Hittite hazannu KUB 28 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 ha-zi-a-nu-um-ma peḫassu nazi KAV 217:4, MA; suntu KuSSi-Harbe ina Nuzi ha-za-an-nu peḫassu nali should he happen that a temple of Nabu, your god 59:12, NA; LÚ ha-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 PATे.SI.ΜEΣ u ha-za-an-na-ti ... ana erēši [u tu]rri for the 'iššaku-tenants and the hazannu-headmen for the (first) plowing and the second BE 15 199:44; ŞE.GI.Ş.Š ha-za-an-na-a-ti la tamaḫšar do not accept the sesame-oil rations for/of the h.-headmen BE 17 84:3, let.; lu ša ha-za-an-na-ti lu ša sumaktar(!) either for the h.-headmen or for the menials BE 17 37:21, let.; as personal name: Han-na-niŧ RTC 249 i 13 (Ur III), Ha-zi-an-na-niŧ ADD 61 r. 9, Ha-za-an-nu ABL 212:4 and 20 (NA), cf. AnOr 8 10 r. 15, TuM 2–3 8:36, (note:) Ḥa-za-an-na-ti BRM 1 22:4 (NB).

The fact that the writing ḫazannu is younger (MA) than ḫazan(n)u (Ur III) suggests that the former is based on a popular etymology (HZ') as an artificial back formation. The Jewish-Aram. ḫazzān, “overseer, servant in a synagogue,” is a lw. from Akk. (Zimmern Fremdw. 61f.), note, however, usage d, above. LÚ EN.UR.U.MEŠ-te (AKA 375 i 93) should be read bel alāni in spite of the phonetic complement (which suggests the reading ḫazzannātē), because the context requires a reference to rulers of foreign cities. The latter are consistently designated by the term bel alā, while ḫazannu refers to mayors of Babylonian and Assyrian cities.

hazannu (a plant) see azannu.

hazannūtu (hazannītu, hāziallītu): s.; office of mayor (hazannu); MA, Nuzi, NA, NB; cf. ḫazzannu.

ana ḫa-zi-a-nu-ut-te il–[–] KAV 217:4, MA; suntu Kušši-Ḫarbe ina Nuzi ha-za-an-
nu-ta ıpuš  at that time PN was in office as mayor of Nuzi  JEN 46:24, also JEN 252:45, and passim in such datings; šakin mäti ... Lú rēššu ana LÚ ha-za-nu-ti uṣṣētib (after the death of the king) the governor of the country installed his officer as mayor ABL 473:6, NA; [adi] la PN ana ḫa-za-nu-tu [ip]qidu LÚ sarrēnu dinā iptaras before they appointed PN mayor the sartennu had (already) decided my case ABL 716 r. 14, NB.

hetenu see hetannu.

hazānu (or hazaku): v.; (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; 11/2.

ha-zi₄₅-ta-ziq 5R 45 K.253 i 42.

hazarinnu s.; (a plant); plant list*.


hazazAnu s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as “Flurname”); OB*.

A.SA ha-za-za-nu-um SLB 1/2 41:11 and 42:22.

hazizmu s.; (a person with shriveled(?) ears); lex.*; cf. hazamu.

[...

hazrui v.; to hiss; SB*.

i-ha-az-zu = i-sd-as-su CT 41 27 r. 9, Alu Comm. (cf. below).

Vumma surarP ina KI.NA GIS.NA i-ha-az-zu if a salamander hisses in someone's bed-chamber in the bedroom CT 38 39:23, Alu. See azi.

hazu see hasu.

(2) (a skin disease, probably covering the head like a skull-cap): see Antagal, Erimḫuṣ passages cited above.

haziri v.; “he holds back(?)”; EA*; WSem. word and gloss.

ana URU-ia še-[im(?)] i-ka-al if ḫa-zi-ri he holds back(?) barley from my town EA 138:130; a-na mi-ni ḫa-zi-ri LÚ-li why does he hold back(?) my man? ibid. 80.

hāziru (ażiru, ḫanpiru, fem. ḫazirtu): s.; helper(?); OB, Mari.


(b) in gen.: piqat ḫa-zi-ra-at perhaps you are the one who helps(?) ARM 1 1:12’ (cf. von Soden, Or. NS 21 76).


hazmu s.; (a person with shriveled(?) ears); lex.*; cf. ḫazānu.

[...]

hazziqatu (huziqutu): s.; (1) (a head covering), (2) (a skin disease); NA*.


(1) (a head covering): 1 TŪG ḫa-zi-qa-tum ADD 1039 i 15 (cf. 3 kūbēt three caps ibid. 16); see Hh., Hg., An passages cited above.
haziiru A

haziiru A s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

diš peš.sal i-na ha-[zu]-ri ildū if a female mouse has given birth in a ḫ. CT 40 29b:8, Alu; diš peš.tur i-na ha-[zu]-ri? . . . if a young mouse . . . in a ḫ. ibid. r. 14.

haziiru B s.; (a garment); EA*; prob. Hurru. word.

1 tuğ ḫa-zu-ra EA 22 ii 41; [. . . ḫa](-)[zu](-)[r]a(?); 2 subūtu [sa b]izzûḫu EA 25 iv 40 (occurs with garments of Hurrian origin, among the gifts of Tushratta).

haziiru B (anzi-ba-tū) s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

haziiru A s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

diš peš.sal i-na ha-[zu]-ri ildū if a female mouse has given birth in a ḫ. CT 40 29b:8, Alu; diš peš.tur i-na ha-[zu]-ri? . . . if a young mouse . . . in a ḫ. ibid. r. 14.

haziiru A

haziiru A s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

diš peš.sal i-na ha-[zu]-ri ildū if a female mouse has given birth in a ḫ. CT 40 29b:8, Alu; diš peš.tur i-na ha-[zu]-ri? . . . if a young mouse . . . in a ḫ. ibid. r. 14.

haziiru A

haziiru A s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

diš peš.sal i-na ha-[zu]-ri ildū if a female mouse has given birth in a ḫ. CT 40 29b:8, Alu; diš peš.tur i-na ha-[zu]-ri? . . . if a young mouse . . . in a ḫ. ibid. r. 14.

haziiru A

haziiru A s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

diš peš.sal i-na ha-[zu]-ri ildū if a female mouse has given birth in a ḫ. CT 40 29b:8, Alu; diš peš.tur i-na ha-[zu]-ri? . . . if a young mouse . . . in a ḫ. ibid. r. 14.

haziiru A

haziiru A s.; (an object or location in a house); SB*.

diš peš.sal i-na ha-[zu]-ri ildū if a female mouse has given birth in a ḫ. CT 40 29b:8, Alu; diš peš.tur i-na ha-[zu]-ri? . . . if a young mouse . . . in a ḫ. ibid. r. 14.

haziiru A
hegallu

nu-ug-su uktammaru KAV 218 A iii 6, Astrolabe B; for other occ. of he(n)gallu kummuru see sub kamāru; see also above. Note ud HE.GAL as mistake for ud ū.LO.GAL in BMS 61:12.

(b) in omina: tuḫdu u ḫE.GAL ina māti ibušši there will be abundant fertility in the country TCE 6 1 r. 6, ext.; ḫE.GAL ina māti ibušši CT 39 17:73, Alu, also Craig AAT p. 48 Sm. 554:3, cf. ABL 416:1, etc.; [bel biti šuätä ḫE.GAL.]ūštabarra the owner of this house will remain affluent CT 38 41:13, Alu, cf. KAR 119 r. 8f., cited above; arahḫu ḫE.GAL a-ta-aḥ-[...]. ACh Supp. 2 102:3 (dupl. ACh Adad 29:7 has aššu arahḫu NU x [...]).

(c) bestowed by gods: ʾIM bel ḫE.GAL. Adad, lord of fertility CH xiii 64; ʾIM šarīk ḫE.GAL ana māti Adad, who bestows fertility on the land OIP 2 112 vii 87, Senn.; ḫE.GAL-la-a-am šunina ammatūši let fertilizing (rain) fall upon his land! CT 15 4 ii 14, OB rel.; ʾIM muššakin ḫE.GAL ina mātiḫu Adad, who creates fertility in my country VAB 4 128 iv 35, Nbk., etc.; ʾIM-mukši(var. mukši)-HE.GAL-li-ia/su (name of a gate of Khorsabad) Lyon Sar. p. 11:67, cf. PSBA 20 154:10, 4R 23 No. 1 i 10f.; mešrit nubšu u ḫE.GAL-la ina mātiḫa ʾiskun (En) created riches, prosperity and fertility in my country BBSt. No. 37:5; bābil ḫE.GAL-li muššakin uškan who brings fertility, lets barley grow abundantly KAR 26:15, rel.

(d) in connection with water supply: a canal bābilat me ḫE.GAL bringing fertilizing water LIH 96 i 19, OB; Pattu-tuḫdi ābilat ḫE.GAL u ḫE.NUN (the canal) Pattuḫdī, bringing fertility and abundance KAH 1 64:7, Ashurbanil lit; ʾI Aratiḫi nār ḫE.GAL BA 3 331 i 14, Esarh., and passim; Idilat Purattu lišābila me ḫE.GAL] KAR 166 r. 1, Izra.

(2) abundance, productivity — (a) as charismatic power: ʾIM Marduk ... nādin ḫE.GAL ana ilī Marduk ... who bestows ḫ upon (all) the gods LIH 94 i 4, Hammurabī; Umu ḫE.GAL mār Nippur ābtu 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 grew up in Eridu"); ḫE.GAL ma da limallā qattĪšu may he fill his hands with much ḫ. JRA 1892 357 Rm. III 105 ii 24, NB; [Sur-kam]ma ḫE.GAL-la-ka rabā sukun elīja baḫlaka rabita (var. adds ḫumni tabalma dunqa šurka) BMS 19:23) grant me your great ḫ-power, put upon me your great vitality! KAR 68:23 (prayer to Marduk), cf. CT 16 46:187f., cited above; [ina babḫu ḫE.GAL ḫE.GAL-la inā(nadinanni) in the ḫ-gate (of Babylon) may ḫ-power be given to me (in the Great-Lamassu-gate may my lamassu-spirit join me) KAR 10 r.(1) 4, Ladiul IV. 44:x kings ... who [...] u ḫE.GAL IGLMEŠ lived (in) ... and prosperity King Chron. 2 58:5; E.GI.N EN-SÁ ḫE.GAL na-ši the house will prosper (lit.; go), its owner has ḫ-power BRM 4 24:49 and 65, also KAR 402:9 and 10; ḫASAR.ILM.NUN.NA ... ḫ sukussu ḫE.GAL usgal[pu ... ] A. (i.e., Marduk), ... whose sukussu-field is ḫ, increasing ... En. el. VII 8.

(b) deified: ʾIM ḫE.GAL nekuṁmir ḫE.GAL same (i.e., Enbilulū) (is) deified Hegallu-power who stores up the yield (for human consumption?) En. el. VII 68.

(c) in Hitt. texts and in Hurr.: for Hitt. texts cf. Eheloff, KIF 1 144 n. 1; for Hurr. Hašakkalū, ḫašqallu, ḫiŋkallu(3), cf. von Brandenstein, AFO 13 58 n. 6.

(3) emblem symbolizing fertility: in his right hand ḫE.GAL-la-ša he holds a ḫ. MIO 1 106 vi 8 (VAT 15606+ and K.8731) (description of a statue of a šašti, "fatness"—probably a designation of a container of the "flowing-vase" type, meant to symbolize the ḫ.-producing power of water).

ḥegallu in bit ḫegalli s.; treasury; OB*.

ḥeja

heja (ḫiŋa, ḫaŋa): s.; (watchtower or fortified building); RŠ*; WSem. word and gloss. A-SA.MEŠ-ŠU ġadu ḫA.N.ZA.QAR // ḫa-a-wa his fields, together with the watchtower MERS
**helaḥelu**

6 RS 16.246:6; GIš.olistin ga-du GIš.GI.DIM.
meššu ga-du / hi-ı-wa-su the vineyard together
with its olive trees (and) together with its
watchtower ibid. RS 15.145:6; PN ileqi
 Maritime islu PN₂ ina 20 Kū.BABBAR Maritime ia-
samad ... and PN PN acquired the house
from PN₂ through (the payment of) 20
(shekels) of silver, the house is "attached"
'to PN ibid. RS 15.119 r. 7'; KISLAH.MEŠ / hē-
wa-ma RS 15 109+: 15.

Cf. the OT geographical name Ḫawwāt-
yīr.

**helaḥelu** in Ḫelaḥelumma epēšu v.; to
make (someone) a concubine or wife of lower
rank(?) Nuži*; Hurr. lw.

šammu PN ullah u PN₂ aššata šanita la ileqi
u a-na he-ı-wa-he-ı-wa-ma la Dū.MEš
if PN (the wife) bears children, PN₂ (the husband)
shall not be a second wife nor
make her a concubine(?) SMN 3658(unpub.):11
(translit. only).

helginiwū s.; (a profession or class);
Nuži*; Hurr. lw.

x barley ana LÜ.MEŠ hē-el-gi-ni-we-ı ša
Nuži ı ša URU GN HSS 14 177:12.

hēlgu see Ḫolagu.

**helū** (fem. helitu): adj.; bright, shining;
SB*; cf. ħelu.

KAS.MEŠ-Šū kima šE.GI hē-li-tį his (the sick
man's) urine is like shiny varnish KAR
193:15, med.

helū v.; (1) to shine, to make brilliant,
(2) to be merry, (3) to make love, to copulate;
SB*; I, I/2, II, III; cf. ħelu adj., muhelā.

za-al ni = helu-ı A II/1 ii 10' e ne.su. ud =
helu-ı Izi D iv 38 (followed by e.ne.su.ud =
ri-it-ı-bu-to copulate), cf. e.ne.su.ud. ud. ud =
rakābu ša umāmi to mount, said of animals Antagal
F 238; he-lu-ı jna-ma-run comm.to AIII/1 ii 16';
Utu sag. <min.>a.na.gin(gm) si.x an.na
ba.bu.bah ka x[...]: ki-ma qū-ta maš-ša
nut(!)-ur(!)-ša hi-it-ı-tu ti-qr-[tu] the light of
the sublinear (Ishtar) is as brilliant as that of Shamash
her twin LKA 23 r.(?) 16f.

(1) to shine, to make brilliant: āriat ḥurāši
... iš-tal-la-a šarāriš golden shields ... shone like sunshine
TCL 3 370, Sar.; appāt

ubanāt gāṭēšu u šepēšu ḫul-la-a the tips of his
fingers and toes are shiny Labat TDP 180:23;
nēribina Nannareš-ı-šah-li(!) their entrances
(i.e., "the gates") I made bright like the moon
Lyon Sar. 24:29; sulul tarānī ša qirib parak-
kānī etįssun ı-šah-la-a ūmīš ušammir
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 7; Senn.;
ub-ba-bu ar-su-ti ı-šah-la-u [...] he who
removes uncleanness, makes ... shining
Craig ABRT 1 30:35, SB rel.; mu-šah-li i[klit]
he who sheds light into the darkness Scholl-
meyer No. 16 i 2, etc., cf. mu-šah-la-ı umu ibid. iv 10.

(2) to be merry: šammu ša-šū he-lu if his
heart is merry (lit.: bright, contradicted with
adir, "dark") Boissier DA p. 252 ii 6 (Sitten-
kanon).

(3) to make love, to copulate: cf. Izi D iv
38, above.

ḥemēru v.; to pucker, contract; SB*; I,
II, II/2; cf. ħamru adj., ħummuru adj.

ba-aš KUD = šu-um-ma-run (either verb or adj.)
A III/5:113; he-em-ret / he-ob-ret puckered (means)
broken (up) GCCI 2 406:1, NB med. comm.;
ta-ba-am-mar 6R 46 K 253 ii 8, gramm.; tu-uh-
hammir ibid. i 28.

(a) ħemēru: [šammu reš] libbīšu šabissu u
eme-šu he-em-ret ... imāt if his epigastrium
hurts him and his tongue is puckered ... he
will die Labat TDP 110:12'; if ... his epi-
gastrium tarikma eme-šu he-em-ret is hit and
his tongue is puckered ibid. 234:33 (for comm.
above).

(b) ħummuru: šu-um-ma-ra i(var.: e-na-
tu-ı-nı our eyes are contracted En. el. I 120;
uy-tam-mar ut iтараš he will deteriorate (lit.: become
shriveled up), he will have no success
Kraus Texte 38a r. 14', SB physiogn. (contrast:
itaras 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 ūbburu B v.

ḥengallu see Ḫegallu.

ḥenunnu s.; abundance; syn. list*; Sum.
lw.
The tablets which are in Ezida! CT 22:10

(b) ḫuppuru: šábam šáti ḫu-up-pi-ir assemble these troops ARM 1:60:23.

(3) (uncert. mng.): nakrum ummānām ʿu-ḥa-op-pa-ra-am the enemy will . . .

the army YOS 10:11 iii 10, OB ext. apod.; Ṣars rukin ʾiḥ-la-pa-ra ālašu VAS 12:193 r. 8 (ṣar tam[būrī]).

MEŠ meš Erimḫū VI 108f., also 4 ḫep-[u] CT 19:12 K.4143 r.12 (text similar to Idu);

b[u]-ru ṣu = 2 ḫep-pu-u split into two A II/4:103;
dug, ailla gaz = ḫe-pu-ū (var. ḫu-ū) a half (of a sina measure) Ḥh. X 241; [aš]-la qa = ḫe-pu-u A I/6:24 (preceded by qa = ḫu-pu-[u]); gi.al.x.rā = ḫe-pu-u broken (reed) Ḥh. VIII 263 (cf. gi.al.
dar.ra = li-tu-ū split ibid. 264); [giš]-šāl.i.al. x.ra = ḫe-[u]-u Ḥh. VIII 4a; giš:gišmimar
al.gaz.za = ḫe-ū-pu-ū broken (palm tree) Ḥh. III 314.

(1) broken, split: 4 μu.meš gaz.meš four broken lines A VIII/1:102f., cf. 4 μu.

MEŠ ḫep-[u] DUB. meš čašu-DUB. meš čašu Erimḫū VI 108f., also 4 ḫep-[u] CT 19:12 K.4143 r.12 (text similar to Idu); dug, ailla gaz = ḫe-pu-ū (var. ḫu-ū) a half (of a sina measure) Ḥh. X 241; [aš]-la qa = ḫe-pu-u A I/6:24 (preceded by qa = ḫu-pu-[u]); gi.al.x.rā = ḫe-pu-u broken (reed) Ḥh. VIII 263 (cf. gi.al.
dar.ra = li-tu-ū split ibid. 264); [giš]-šāl.i.al. x.ra = ḫe-[u]-u Ḥh. VIII 4a; giš:gišmimar
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(1) to smash, destroy (an object) — (a) said of pots: kima karpatim ha(-pi)-e-tim qa3 gassy u-ba-bi like a broken pot shall he smash his head Beleten 14 228:42, Irisium; pa3bbaru sebbaru dug.gu3zi he-pu-u to break a table, to smash a pot Surpu VIII 60; kur kima dig[c] karpat3i ih-pi[i] he smashed the country like a pot Gigl. XI 107, and passim (see also sub karpa{n}s); cf. also above.

(b) said of stelae, etc.: sa naruja u . . . i-happu-4 i^aspanu he who smashes and mutilates my stela AKA 106 viii 64, Tigl. I, cf. RA 47 136:39f., Urartu; Na4.Ruba . . . la gaz he must not destroy the stela KT 16 179:24, Adn. III; ana ha-pi-e nar3 suatu isakkan uzneshi should he plan to destroy this stela VAS 1 37 v 22, NB kud.; sa i-^he-ep-pu-batu who destroys this (statue, erases its inscription) MDP 11 pl. 3 No. 2:1, MB Elam; sa sig3-su i-^he-ep-pu-he he who destroys its brickwork MDP 28 p. 31:4; if he has stolen a field and mi3i-i{n}-su ih-te-be destroyed its border (marker) JEN 653:7, cf. ibid. 22 and 34; ina muhhi nar3 suatu igaru i^abitma ih-ha-pi the wall collapsed upon this stela and it was smashed MDP 2 pl. 19 i 6, MB kud.

(c) said of utensils: ene3 sa kaspi u sa hurasi . . . ih-te-eb-bi-su-nu-lu he smashed gold and silver objects KBo 1 3:5, treaty; u ma3 niranta ah-te-pi u ma3 kur Elam a^hap-pi (as) I have broken the niranta-staff, (so) shall I destroy Elam ABL 1280:8f., NA inc.

(d) said of other objects: tuh-tap-pi su-ul-Na4.me3 you have destroyed the stones Gilg. X iii 38, cf. su-ul-Na4.me3 hu-up-pu-ma ibid. 39, mina hu-up-pu-u sa eleppi [ . . . ] ibid. iv 15, also su-nu-ti uh-tab-bi-a-am Gilg. M iv 1, OB; [summa amelul] Na4.kisib-si he-pi lu zah if a man’s seal is either destroyed or lost LKA 110:1, cf. CraigABB 167 r. 8, SB (wr.gaz); m{m}m3i Gi3 bu-kan-nu ina UNKIN(URU X BAR) he-pu-u (var. su-pu-u) curse (caused by) the smashing (var.: showing) of the bukkanu in the assembly Surpu III 36; Tashmetu . . . will sit down in the akatu-chapel, sheep will be sacrificed before her qa-mi-i3-su ta^hap-pi she will smash her ganitu (mng. obscure) (towards evening she will enter again) ABL 588:16, NA; raksu putru kanga hi-pi-i loosen the tie, break the seal! KAR 238 r. 12, rel.; sa kassapija u kassapija hi-pa-a rikishun(sic!) break the hold the sorcerer or sorceress (has on) me! Maqlu V 55, and passim in Maqlu; pu3tur gunna-brasu hi-pi il-lu-[ur-ta] loosens his chains, break his fetters! ZA 4 254 iv 1 (prayer of Asn. I); sa kippasu hu-up-pa-at (in broken context) Tu.-Epic i 21.

(2) to break (a tablet), to invalidate (a document), to repudiate (an agreement) — (a) of tablets in gen.: Gi3.lu3.um.me3-su-nu pu3sasu gi3tanlu3unu hu-up-pu-u their wax tablets are erased, their (clay) tablets broken TCL 13 160:13, NB; lu he-pu-u tu3pu-pu ar-ni may the tablet with (my) sins be broken (so) shall I destroy Tashmetu i 6, NB; lu he-pu-u-ma the wooden ledgers concerning the outstanding (debts) in small cattle are broken and . . . UCP 9 p. 99 No. 36:15, NB; tupp[a] akar pu3ri isakkan summer i^he-eb-bi should he hide the tablet or break it KBo 1 1 r. 38, treaty; irmum sa tupp[a] hi-bi-ma tupp[a]
(b) for invalidation on legal grounds: if a man has bought the field, orchard or house of (certain feudal tenants) *tuppašu iḫḫ-ep-ep-pi* his tablet shall be broken (and he shall forfeit his money) CH § 37:15; *ištu RN ku-nu-ka-ti iḫḫ-pu-4* after the king RN had invalidated the sealed documents (recording debts) CT 4 42a edge, cf. BIN 7 75:14, OB, also *sarrum kunukktātim ša bubullim iḫḫ-ep-ep-pi* TCL 1 15:19, OB; *tuppam ša PN eš PNₙ...iḫḫ-pi-ā-am iḫḫ-bā* (the judges) ordered that the tablet which PN (held) against PNₙ be broken CT 8 43a:11, OB; *tuppšu ša x īn kaspim...* ([ana] iḫḫ-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 kas-pim ana iḫḫ-pi nidūnu kaspam ušallamma maḫar ilim ʾiššušu* 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 § mina mentioned in the present tablet) in full, then they shall question him under oath MDP 22 160:40, Elam; *tuppšu armum šihtum iḫḫ-pi-ē ša aḫlūštum* the illegal case tablet of adoption shall be broken CT 6 47a:18, OB.

(c) for replacement of an old tablet: *tupp-pätim labirātim ta-ah-pi-a* ([u es]šētim tabūra) you have broken the old tablets and written new ones CT 29 33:7, OB let.; *minūmmē tupp-pätum ša inā pānānu ana mārēju ašturū la tuppātu šānumi u annūtu tuppšu iḫḫ-te-šu-nu-ti annumma tuppšu* whatever tablets I formerly wrote not 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; *[tuppšu] šīmī nā pānānu u] akānū ša alṭuru u tuppšu annū iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu-nu-ti this tablet invalidates all the inheritance tablets which I have written before or (shall write) afterwards SMN 2663 (unpub.):x +4; *tuppšu labirāti tuppšu annū iḫḫ-te-bi-šu-nu-ti* this tablet invalidates the old tablets RA 23 144 No. 10:30, Nuzi.

(d) after payment of a debt: *ūm kaspam ṭ.ā.ē kanikku i-[ḫḫ]-pi* when he pays the silver he will break his tablet YOS 12 555:10, OB; *ekallam ippalmu kanikku iḫḫ-ep-ep-pi* he will pay the palace in full and will break his tablet Rūtīn 89:20, OB; *išṭuma šibušu iššassu tuppašu ḫu-ep-ep-pi* after the interest has been demanded (and paid), destroy his tablet! CT 29 41:13, OB let.; *inā ʾām eḇūri inandašu NA₄.KISIB-šu iḫḫ-ep-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; *inā úme irriššušu idān u tuppšu iḫḫ-ep-ep-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 tuppu annēm iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu-ū and destroy this tablet RA 23 160 No. 75:11, Nuzi; *iṃmatimī Gīš šakullu dīri. meš tuppu annēm iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu-ū whenever he delivers all the šakullu-trees they will destroy this tablet HSS 15 151:13, Nuzi.

(e) in provisions for future invalidation: *KIŠB.IB.RA illʾamma iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu should a sealed document appear it will be broken Jean Tell Sifr 54:11, OB, cf. Boyer Contribution 135:16 and 19, also iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu-e* YOS 8 54:11 and YOS 12 370:14, and passim in OB; any tablet ša...illʾam šār ḫu-ep-ep-šu which...appears is false (and) invalid TCL 1 104:28, OB, cf. CT 2 31:19, VAS 9 197:11; *tuppšu šā illā ana ḫu-ep-ep-šu nādi any tablet which might appear will be declared invalid MDP 24 387:15, Elam; *tuppšum šihtum illʾamma iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu* when an illegal tablet appears it will be broken CT 6 33b:24, OB; *uʾiltu ašar telli ḫu-ep-ep-šu-ti* wherever the tablet appears it will be broken Cyr. 154:10, cf. ša ʾellā ḫu-ep-ep-šu Nbk. 65:8, mala tellī ḫu-ep-ep-šu-ti BMM 1 48:10, ašar tammāru ḫu-ep-ep-šu-ti BMM 1 80:10, ašar inannāru ḫu-ep-ep-šu Cyr. 312:25; ʾū-ʾiltim meš ša īllānu ḫu-ep-ep-šu-ta 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 *awatā ša idbubu* iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu-u disavows the words that he has spoken RA 23 125 No. 49:3, Nuzi (translit. only); ša dibbē annūtu innū rīsušu...iḫḫ-ep-ep-šu-u whosoever changes these words (or)
repubidates ... the contract Nbn. 697:21; dēbbē ša ina libbi rāmānšunu ḫḫ-pu-ū 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 E DINGIR-šu E LUGAL-šu U E UN.MEŠ-šu GAZ.MEŠ in this city the house of its god, the assembly will be split (by a rift) and will not (be able to) proceed CT 38 2:42, Alu; DUMU(!).MEŠ NU TIMEŠ Ė.BI GAZ (his) children will not live, this house will be wrecked CT 38 33:13, Alu; bita ša ardi ša šarrī la ū-ḫē-ep-pi may he not wreck the house of the king's servant ABL 892 r. 25, NB; ana muḫḫi bita ḫḫ-pu-ū u naḏāḏ irrigubu they come to wreck and to lay waste the house ABL 572:13, NB, cf. ABL 880 r. 3, 967 r. 9, 1010 r. 3, 1165:3, etc.; bita ê teppuš ašik i-ḪANNA ū 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 ū-ḫē-pe-e bitišu qaṭēšu ūda irriguša may his hands participate(?) (lit.: enter the clay) in the wrecking of his (own) house BBSt. No. 6 ii 58, Nbk. 1; AN.ZA.QAR ḫḫ-te-pu-ū they have wrecked the tower HSS 13 430:16, Nuži, cf. AN.ZA.QAR ša PN ūḫ-pu JEN 525:52 and 670:27 (coll.).

(b) said of towns: ālam [šē]šu lu aḥ-bi-ma I demolished this town and ... ARM 2 39:22, cf. EBU ... EBU ... aḫ-ši-pu-ū nu-ti Smith Iṣṣirī 70; ištīš ŪRU GN aḫ-pu-ū after I demolished Babylon KAH 2 122:36 (= OIP 2 137), Senn.; ŪRU GN ... iḫ-te-pi ūḫ-buṭuš iḫtaḫat he demolished the town GN ..., carried off its booty CT 34 47 i 37, chron., cf. ibid. ii 23, ibid. 49 iii 11, and passim; ŪRU GN ūḫ-pu-ū u iššu aḫku the town GN is demolished, its images are carried off ABL 259 r. 2, NB; ŪRU-šā ūḫ-pu-ū PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192 line 15, LB lamentation; ŪRU GN lu la i-ḫass-pu-ū they must not demolish the town GN ABL 150 r. 16, NA, and passim.

(c) said of countries: KUR NIM.MAKḫ iḫ-pē he ruined Elam BBSt. No. 24:10, cf. KUR.KUR.MEŠ iḫ-ep-pi JRAS 1931 114:2, SB rel.; ša ḫḫ-pe-e KUR-šu u ūmuqtu nīššēšu to ruin his land and to exterminate its inhabitants TCL 3 95, Sar., and passim in Sar.; išu ša ḫḫ-pu-ū ša GN īqšabi this god ordered the ruin of GN ABL 1165 r. 2, NB; KUR-ku-nu u ḫŅ.ES-ku-ni a-ḫē-ep-pu I shall ruin your country and your houses ABL 576 r. 15, NB(!); ina šalumme māši kaspa ki taddina ina ḫḫ-pi-e māši kaspa tandaḫarannī 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; ḫḫ-pē ki-ṭim (mng. obscure) Craīg ABRT 2 14 i 21, SB rel.

(d) said of an object: pūt la(!) ḫḫ-ni NA ki-ṭim ka-bi PN našī PN guarantees not to break the upper millstone Evetta Ner. 45:9.

(4) to cut (wood, trees) — (a) to cut up (firewood), hew (beams): GIŠ.MEš ... la iš-ṣrima la i-ḫē-ep-ba-na u la išarrap (I swear that) he stole the wood and (now) cuts it up and uses it (as firewood) HSS 13 422:5, Nuži, cf. ibid. 15 and 19; PN ša ina muḫḫi ha-pu-ē GIŠ.UR PN who is in charge of the hewing of beams GCC 1 354:4, NB; iron tools destined a-na ḫḫ-pi-e šā GIŠ.UR for the hewing of beams GCC 1 187:6, NB; LÚ.ER.IM.ME ša ina muḫḫi Nār-šarrī GIŠ ūnumū ši-ḫap-pu-ū workmen who cut planks on the embankment of the Nār-šarrī canal GCC 1 36:4, NB; 2 AN.BAR bātiqānu ša ḫḫ-up-pu-ū šā ūṭum-bī-e two iron adzes(?) for the hewing of planks Nbn. 784:10.

(b) to prune (trees): pūt ... ūḫ-[up]-pu-ū [k]u-up-pu-ū pu u puḫšušu ša gisḫimmare našī he guarantees the pruning, the ... and the resting(?) of the date palms TuM 2-3 136:7, NB, cf. pūt ḫḫ-up-pu-ū ša [...] kуп-pu šuššušu ūḫ-pi ki-ṭim ibid. 135:22.

(5) to split in half, divide (trans. and intrans.) — (a) in gen. (trans.): iḫ-pē-ši-ma kīmu nūnu ṭāšēa shu-šu ša (Marduk) split her (Tiamat) in two like a dried fish and ... En. ci. IV 137; ku-ru-um iḫ-pē-e the kur-measure will be halved (i.e., the price will double) YOS 10 35:11, OB ext. apod.; ġur-ri KUR GAZ-pi the kur-measure of the country will be halved ACh Supp. Sin 2:29, cf. ġur-ri URU GAZ-pi ACh Adad 8:1; ġur-rum URU GAZ GĀN.BA LAL the kur-measure of the city will be halved, prices will be high ACh Adad 11:18; UNKU(URU × BAR) AL.GAZ NU.SL.SK the assembly will be split (by a rift) and will not (be able to) proceed CT 38 33:14, Alu apod.
hecū

(b) in math. (trans.): for the terms ana šīna ḥecū, mīṣū (BAR or ŠU.BA) ḥecū, mīṣīku ḥecū, bā and bāmat ḥecū, 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.; Zimmerm, OLZ 1917 104 n. 5. 

(1) said of smoke, clouds (intrans.) BE NA mu-ūḫ-ḫa-šu ẖi-pi if the top of the stream splits (as opposed to NA... ikṣur, “concentrates,” and mūḫḫaṣu paṭiš, “dissolves”) UCP 9 p. 374:17, OB smoke omina; ur-pu iht-te-pi nītamar antalā 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: [māmūį] kurbanna GAZ-ū kurbanna ana mé nātā the curse (caused by) breaking off a lump of earth and throwing (it) into the water Ṣurpu III 31, cf. the following occurrences of this phrase in legal texts: MDP 23 285:12, HSS 5 7:30 (Nuẓi) and 21:4, JEN 478:5, JEN 577:4, JEN 657:9 and 19, etc.; a-bu iht-ḥap-pi-ū 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 MUŠ.GIM. GURUN] NA ša šēri uš MEŠ ina muḫḫi apḫpu-ū ū-ḥap-pa-ū he will crush two copulating wild geckos (pizalluru) upon his nose AMT 105:15; ẖaḫtu ša libbi qanı [ina] muḫḫi apḫpu-ū ū-ḥap-pa-ū he will crush a worm (living) in the hole of a reed dispersed (lit.: split apart), we could make the observation — the eclipse took place ABL 1392 r. 4, NA. 

Ass. Code (§ 44), cf. ibid. viii 62 (§ 58); 1 ḫe-ē-bi one (man) was injured AASOR 16 72:18, Nuẓi; send me a complete report about you so that libbi la it-te-ne-ēḫ-bi I shall not worry (lit.: my heart shall not be hurt) Bohl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 35 No. 783 r. 4, OB let.; libbi ḫi-pi-an-ni ū nillik we are worried, we could not come TuM 2–3 256:19, NB let.; summa amēlu ina mākalē šā-šū GAZ.MEŠ if a man repeatedly has pains in his stomach during a meal AMT 40:2:4; for ḫi-pi libbi see sub ḫi-pu, for ḫuṣu libbāte see sub ḫuṣu B. 

(8) to break into: ḫi-pi-il biti ša PN ša PN₃ u PN, iht-ḥu-ū the housebreaking which PN₂ and PN₃ committed in the house of PN UET 6 37:4 and 18, MB. 

흐귀

s.; elod-breaker (agricultural worker); lex.*; cf. ḥecū. 

lu.nig.gul.ag = ḫe-ē-pu-ū OB Lu A 178; lu.nig.gul.ag.a (vars. lu.nig.gul.la.a[g,a], lu.nig.gul.la.a) = ḫe-ē-pu-ū Hh. II 347. 

htubanniwa adj.; (mng. unkn.); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word. 


Ḫeribu (raven) see aribu. 

Ḫerijānu s.; (professional) digger; NB*; cf. ḥerū. 

Barley ana LŠ ḫe-ri-ia-nu ša in M[...] for the diggers of the...-canal VAS 6 248:32, left edge. 

Ḫerīnu s.; (mng. uncert.); OB*. 

du-ṳu-um kīma ḫe-ri-ni-im īterub āna libbiya misery like a... entered my heart TCL 1 9:10, OB rel. (cf. du-lluminate āna libbīnī ītarub CCTV 3 25:26, OA let.); Connect possibly with erīnu. 


Ḫerpu see ḥarpu adj.

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HERU

HERU (heru): v.; to dig, dig out, dig up; from OAkk., OB on; I (turi, tiberri/therri, heri), II, II/2, III, IV; haru, iherri 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. haritu, herijanu, heru, heru-tu, heru-tu, herat, heru, mahru, mahru-tu.


sa(i).bi(1) GIS.BU.gin(gi)(OM) ub(i).ri(1).e ne hehe[ba].ui = ši-ir-a-ni-ša ki-ma qa-di-ši-im kaša-ap-tu ša-a-ti li-ih-ru-u may this soreroes 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; buhru = pa-la-tu = he-ru-u K.3861f (unpub.):6, comm. to ext.

(a) said of rivers, canals, etc.: šumma ikam palgam ha-ra-ši if, in order to dig a ditch or canal RA 35 59 No. 14:2, Mari liver model; MU iD ... ih-ru-u 1 year when they dug out the ... 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 Šumnerim ... lu ah-ri LIH 95 22, Hammurabi; Puratta ana Sippar lu-šu-ša-ah-ra-am-ma I had the Euphrates dug out as far as Sippar and ... VAB 4 64 ii 6, Nabopolassar; ID[D] ... u-šal he-ri-a-at the canal ... has not been dug out LIH 5:4, OB let.; nāram lībbī ālim ša GN hi-ri šišu nāram šu-ati te-eh-te-ru-u re-dug the canal within the city of GN (and), after you have dug out that canal LIH 5:16f., OB let.; nār ... ša bēlî he-ri-a-ša iquito the canal ... which my lord ordered to be re-dug CT 29 17:4, OB let.; na-a-ra lu hi-ri-tum ihe-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-ere-em iššu iškun he set about to dig the canal ARM 4 26:25; heru-tu Nār-šarri la he-ere not to do re-digging work on the Nār-šarri (canal) MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 33, MB kud.; PA₄ ul ihe-er-ri he will not dig a ditch MDP 28 398:12, Elam, cf. TCL 1 125·1 and 6, OB, and ibid.

158:4; Uru Hilti-ša-Sumandar ki e-he-ru-u Uru Hilti-ša-Puratti ki e-he-ru-u bēlī tēma lišparamma ... li-ih-ru-u may my lord send me an order whether they should dig in GN or in GN₂, then ... they will dig PBS 1/2 19:ff., MB let., cf. ezib narā annītum ana lībī eqlika hi-ra-tu, BE 17 46:5, also BE 17 12:7, etc.; ID sa-ki-i-ki-(1) he-ru-u to re-dig a silted-up canal OECT 6 pl. 5 K. 2727:15, SB inc.; mu-ša-šu-ru u ID mes who has canals dug KAH 2 122:11 (= OIP 2 135), Senn.; iD ... iḥ-her-ri ... lu iḥ-her-ri (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.; ninu u PN iti ahamš tuin kanat īru ša 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; harratū ina lībbī i-ḥar-ra he will dig harru-ditches in it VAS 5 26:7, NB; pu-ud ha-ree ša ḫar-[i] guarantee for the digging of the ditches BRM 1 53:5, cf. hirru ... iḥ-er ... will he re-dig the irrigation canals ibid. 7, also harratū ... iḥ-er-ri Dar. 35:6; silver given ana ha-ree ša ḫarrī for the digging of the ditches Nbn. 728:3, cf. OIP 2 89:19, Senn. (with patru), TCL 7 42:9 (with atappu), ABL 327 r. 9 (with šilitu), BE 9 99:8 (with aṣitu), VAB 4 134 vi 60, Nbk. (with hiritu), and passim in NB.

(b) said of wells, pits: enūma bāra te-he-er-ru-u when you dig a well CT 38 23a r. 9 (rit. for digging of a new well); šumma aṭelu ina la eqlišu ūri if a man digs a well in a field which does not belong to him KAV 2 iv 29, Ass. Code B (§ 10); ina lībī kiri 2 pū-šes hé-ru-u two wells have been dug in the garden JEN 474:12, ina pān šamiš-ḫar-ru-u būru they dug a well towards the west Gilg. V ii 46 (K.8586); umallī bārī ša ū-ḫar-[ru-u] he filled up the pits which I had dug Gilg. I iii 36; ūri bārām dig a well! Gilg. Y. 268, OB; tu-ḥu-ruš-riš-šu 7 u 7 šutāti you have dug for him countless (lit.: seven and seven) pits Gilg. VI 52.

(c) sālī of soil: šenumuš uṣbi ina marri parzilli iḥ-er ... he will dig up the whole area with an iron hoe VAS 5 49:17, NB, cf. še. šenumuš kūš-šīmnar gabbi i-ḥer-ri VAS 3 121:15; mūlā mūspāta ina akkultāte ah-ša-a high and

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The text contains a detailed analysis of various verbs and their meanings, focusing on terms related to digging, cutting, and hiding. It mentions specific actions such as digging up, trimming, bluntness, and hiding. The text includes references to ancient Mesopotamian sources, such as OIP and BRM, and provides translations and discussions of etymologies. The document appears to be a scholarly analysis of Sumerian and Akkadian vocabulary, with notes on the morphology and usage of these words.
(a) hesd: temam ni-ih-si ulliš têمام kalâšu ... maḥâr RN niškûn we have kept this report secret, apart from (it) we reported everything ... to the king RN RA 33 172:15, Mari let.; he-se-e a-ma-ti na-zaq la ᵇa-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); īlēqima ittami ī-te-si-ma ittami īna šurqi īṣṣu 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 Šuru II 85, cf. comm. cited above; šadâ li-īḥ-si-ku-nu-ši may the mountain hide/cover you Maqlu V 159, cf. šadâ likûmtumkûš ibid. 156.

(b) hesdš: u waṭalḥuma amâta pâni šēs-ša-ā-ḫa-zu-û and (now) they are afraid and hide the matter before my brother KBo 1 10 r. 38, Bogh. let.; aμmâni i ᵃmmebî ᵍa PN tu-ul-tî ša PN tu-ul-te(?)-ez-zî why have you concealed(?) two of PN’s ..... sheep (mng. unct.) HSS 9 p. xxi 143:9 (lawsuit concerning stolen sheep), Nuzi (translit. only).

hesû B v.; (1) to swell(?) (as symptom), to be puffy, (2) to be bushy (said of hair); SB; I (ḫessu, ḫesi).

(1) to swell(?) (as symptom), to be puffy — (a) to swell(?), in med.: šumma SAG.KI he-si em ša 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-ša-ā hu-sa-at his forehead is swollen(?) Labat TDP 114:41; isṣâšu he-so-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 X IM-šu he-so-at his bladder(?) is swollen(?), (full of wind) KAR 155 ii 22; SAG.KLI.MU i-ḫe-su-um his forehead becomes swollen(? (my eyes protrude, my palate dries up, my flesh becomes para-

hesû C v.; to mistreat; SB, NA*; I (ḫessi, ḫasi), 1/2; cf. ḫisiʾâte.

(a) in NA: the governor came from GN LÜ.ENGAḪ iḫ-te-si bissu umâša he mistreated the farmer, plundered his house, (took away his field) ABL 421:14; for the fifth day this baker ha-si ina ḫisiʾâti ṭēti was mistreated, he is dead (now) due to the mistreatment ABL 1372 r. 7; the servant of the king, my lord, entered, GEME(gim).MES iḫ-te-si he mistreated the slave girls ABL 564:11; te-ḫe-te-sa-3 (in broken context) ABL 1175 r. 7.

(b) in omina: šarru adānīšu i-ḫe-es-si the king will mistreat his servants ACh Adad 21:1; he-su-û KUB.4 mistreating of the four countries ACh Adad 36:16, apod.

hesû D v.; to hack(?); SB*; I (ḫisi); cf. maḥōš.

Steep mountains and their narrow paths (gerrēti) ina qaggulat erî lu aḫ-si I hacked(?) with axes of bronze (text has copper) AKA 39 ii 9, Tgl. 1, cf. ibid. 65 iv 67, and TCL 3 329, Sar.

Parallel passages referring to the qaggulu as a tool to improve mountain roads use ḥerû, puṣṣudu, ubbutu, ʿalṭûru, naqāru and pururrû; the roads thus treated are then described as ʾṭubû and ʾšāṣu. Possibly “to roughen, cut steps,” or the like.

hesû E v.; to be silent(?); OB(?); Nuzi; I (ḫesi), 1/2.

“Tomorrow I shall bring my witnesses!” — but ʾki ʾilliku ʾu iḫ-te-zî when he (the accused)
came he remained silent(?) JEN 344:39; “If I do not bring my witnesses tomorrow, they may throw me out of my house” —but *ki iltiku u iḥ-te-zi* when he (the accused) came he remained silent(?) JEN 355:24 (both passages refer to the same lawsuit); *lidnub lu dannat li-iḥ-su la i-ā-na-āh* 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. Zimmer, Ištar und Şāitu p. 35, Thureau-Dangin, RA 33 174 n. 4, von Soden, ZA 41 171 and ZA 44 304).

**ḥesu** v.; to heal(?) Mari*.

The medicine which your physician applied in a plaster on me is very good, *simnum mimma ušsimma qatuqāti šammum ši i-hes-si-su* (whenever) any eruption appears this medicine heals(?) it immediately ARM 65:12.

*ḥesu G* v.; (mng. uncert.); LB*; 111/2.

*ina Sin u Šamaš itteme* ki ana muḫḫi dībbē annītu uš-te-ēḫ-su by Sin and Šamash 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 iltān u šarrî ittemu* ki ina muḫḫi dībbē annītu ana ʿāmu ul. uš-te-ēḫ-si they have sworn by the gods and the king forever (for a-na ʿāmu ul. cf. line 32) to . . . in this matter TuM 2-3 211:35, undated (wr. before final phrase).

**ḥesšu** (Bezold Glossar 126a); to ḫasāšu.

**ḥesteru-ḫuli** s.; a maker of ḫesteru-objects; MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word; cf. ḫasteru.


See ḫasteru, part of woman’s apparel.

**ḥetennu** s.; (part of chariot); Nuzi*; cf. ḫetennu, ḫutnuā.


**ḥetnu** s.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

40 ḫe-ṭe-ni KU.GI kī še-emeš-šu-nu PN u PN₂ l.DU.NES ilēqū PN and PN₃, the doorkkeepers, have taken 40 ḥ. of gold instead of their barley (rations) HSS 14 259:1; 4 GIN u 40 ḫe-ē-nu takīltu four shekels and 40 ḥ. of blue wool HSS 15 220 left edge.

Possibly a subdivision of the shekel.

*ḥewadu in ḫewadumma epēšu* v.; to travel, to make the rounds; Nuzi; Hurr. lw. *anāku alānī ḫe-wa-[ld]um-ma dū-ūṯ GN, GN₂ . . . niḥšāluš* I have made the rounds in the cities, we have made inquiries in GN, GN₂ . . . JEN 135:6.

(Gordon, RA 33 5.)

**ḥezu** v.; to raise an objection (?); OB*; I (iḥzī), II.

(a) *ḥezū*: *ina anna i-ḥ-zi-ma u ina puḫru šiltāti ildnba* now he objected(?) and used vile language against me in the assembly VAS 16 124:15, let.

(b) ḫuzzū: 1 SAG.NITA PN MU.NI.IM ša aš-šum E.GAL-lum anu kunukkātšunu hu-ze-e PN₃ ana PN₃ u PN₄ idinu one slave, named PN, whom PN₃ has given to PN₃ and PN₄ on account of the objections(?) raised by the palace against their sealed documents VAS 7 156:13, leg.

ḥīdū see ḫādu.

ḥi ili see ḫialla.

**ḥialla (ẖiali)**: s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

Four silas of barley a-na ẖi-ia-li ana PN naz-din given for . . . to PN HSS 13 382:5 (parallel: barley given to coots in line 2, to bulls in line 11) (translit. only); three minas of wool ana . . . šime ana ẖi-ia-al-la meš ana GIS.GIGIR-ti labê-râtu ana mu-šu ana šu PN nadin as the price for ḫ.’s for the old chariots for his . . . have been given to PN HSS 15 212:10.

**ḥiaqū** see ḫāqū.

**ḥiari** s.; (a festival); OB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

3 UDU ina ʿām ẖi-ia-ri i ḫēš₄+dar three sheep on the day of the . . . festival of Ištar (one sheep for the crown prince PN, one when he performed the sanctification of the goddess Hepat) Wiseman Alalakh 346:2.

For ḫiari as month name in Alalakh cf. Wiseman Alalakh p. 4; for the texts from
hiaru

hiaru see hāru.

hiaruše s.; gold; MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word; cf. jarahhe.

1-en ma-as-šé KU.01 hi-a-ru-uh-šé one mašše-object of gold Wiseman Alalakh 449:7; occurs also in VAS 12 200 passim (Hurrian letter of Tushratta).

Speiser Introduction to Hurrian 46.

hiāsu see hāsu.

hiātu see hātu.

hibabitu s.; bride; syn. list*; cf. hababu B. hi-ba-bi-[tu] - [...] CT 18 7 K.2040 iii line m (in group with kaš-lu-[tu], ku-ul-lul-[tum] and ba-da-[ša-[tum]].

hibaritu s.; morass; syn. list*.


hibbu (hippu): s.; (mng. uncert.); Ma i*.

hi-ib-bi ša kišad Purattim assuḫma māti šubam nēšam nāšib nāritim upēti dalām ina mātiya uḫalliq I pulled out the h.'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, Jahdunlim.

Probably some type of irrigation apparatus which the king replaced by canals.

hibibatū s.; virginity; SB*; cf. hababu B. ana UGU AB iš-ta-bi-iš mi-ru iq-šu hi-bi-ba-tuš-ša irt-ši the bull in rut mounted upon the cow (and) took her virginity KAR 196 r. right col. 19.

hibiltu s.; (1) damage, (2) wrong, evil deed, (3) ruins (of a city), (4) misfortune, calamity; from OAkk. on; pl. ḫibiltu in OECT 3 56:9 and 17, OB; cf. hababu A.

nam.gù-ag.a.ni in.na.an.gur : hi-bi-tuš-su ʿi-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) — (a) OB, MB: hi-ib-la-ti-šu-nu ša ibabšia tērsunāšim 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 21:1, 42, CT 632a:10 (leg.); avvēl ša hi-bi-ta-tu-šu PN ireddiakkum ... hi-bi-ta-tu-šu nu apulšuštē 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 ša hi-bi-il-ti-šu nu ša PN ībulušuštē ublu-nimma they brought the tablet concerning their property, of which PN had wrongfully deprived them and ... LIH 18:5; aššum hi-bi-il-ti-šu ulammidāḫnu 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 hi-bi-il-ti-šu ša ina qatī PN as damages (for wrongs suffered by) him through PN BIN 7 189:8, leg.; [hi]-ib-ile-tu-ā ū ina qatī PN imtīdu PN 2 akāku zišānu hi-bi-le-et PN 3 u šallu ... warkat hi-ib-le-ši purwama ... lībašu šīb I have suffered many wrongs through PN, (but) PN 2 and I have divided our (holdings) and the wrongs (suffered) by PN 2 are not my (concern), ... investigate the affair of the loss and ... satisfy him OECT 3 36:9, 13, let.; 4 211 2 minas of copper, hi-bi-il-ti PN damages of PN UET 5 796:14, also ibid. 15; hi-bi-il-ta an-ni-[tā] (in broken context) MDP 18 244:17, Elam let.; hi-bi-il-ta šu ša šallīšum[šu]; let them compensate his loss FA 7:82, MB let.; hi-bi-il-[tum] ša PN uhabbīlu damage caused by PN UET 5 5:1, MB, also ibid. 21:1.

(b) NA, NB leg.: (barley described as) hi-bil-tum ša KĀ.da.ŠAG bi-iš damages (paid) for spoiled fine-beer Dar. 250:1. cf. ša KĀ.da.ŠAL.A bi-išt for spoiled beer Dar. 113:14, ša taksasu Dar. 36:16 and 432:1; silver as hi-bil-tum ša KĀ.da.ŠAL.ŠANG Nbn. 940:14, also Nbn. 689:2; hi-bil-tu ša šīt PN ana PN uhabbīlu usallīm ittidīm PN has compensated PN 2 for damage to the house VAS 1 97:4, NA; dēnu ša PN itti šal PN 2 ... ina māḫī bi-bi-teššu ... igrāni mā 1 MA.NA KU.BABBAR [ina] māḫīši ū[eš]ibīl legal decision concerning a lawsuit brought by PN against PN 2 ... in regard to damage suffered
by him—(he declared): “I suffered damage to the extent of one mina of silver through you”

VAS 1 96:5, NA;

x Kü.Babbar ḫi-bi-lu ṣa PN ana PN₂ ḫibiluni x silver, for damage which PN caused to PN₂ RA 22 147:2, NA.

(c) lit.: ṭeṣir akī musallimu ḫi-bi-li-ta-ṣu-un the provider for the weak, who repairs the wrongs (they have suffered) Winckler Sar. pl. 40:4; ṣa ṣābē kidiinni mal bašṭi ḫi-bil-ta-ṣu-nu arīḫ I recompenised the citizens of kidinnu-status for all the wrongful damage (suffered by them) Winckler Sar. pl. 30 No. 63:7, and parallels; [ana] dēn̂i ṭurussē pārāṣī ḫi-bi-liṭi(GUN) šullumi to decide the law case, to make a decision, to repair wrongs BMS 4:28, SB rel., cf. LKA 19:6; ḫalīn enkūtīšunu musallimu ḫi-bil-ta-ṣu-un who protects (these cities) in their weakness, restores the damage they (suffered) 1R 36:4; (and parallels), Sar., also BA 3 289:42, Esarh.

(2) wrong, evil deed: uskappalū dunnāmā ṣa la ḫuṣu ḫi-bi-[la] one holds in low esteem the meek who never committed a wrong Crai ABRT 1 51:34 (= ZA 43 68:268), Theodicy; idī ḫi-bil-ta-ṣa ʾṢamaš qaqqū Shamash, the hero, knows his crime KAR 174 iv 10, wiad.; ʾu ṣaggašu ... ḫu ḫi-bi-lu be it murder, ... be it crime BBR No. 45 i 12, rel.; ᵐešu ṣedū ḫi-bi-lu ṣu ḫuṣu (throughout the entire extent of the country) nobody committed a wrong Streek Asb. 260 ii 20; ṣēn ḫi-bi-liṭi 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) ḫi-bil-ta-ṣa [...] (mng. obscure) CT 30 50 Šim.823:8, ext.; [...] ḫi-bi-liṭi (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): qaggāq ḫi-bi-li-ta-ṣu territiry (full of) ruins BA 2 634 K.980:16 (translit. only), SB lit.; ʾa ʾšēṭā ḫalāṣīna ḫi-bil-ta-ši-nu ušallim he repaired the damaged parts of all their sanctuaries Streek Asb. 230:15, etc.; (note:) GN ḫi-bi-li-ta-akh¹ A 4397(unpub.), OAkk., cf. Gelb Hurrians and Subareans 112, also ḫu ḫi-bi-li-ta Jean Sumer et Akkad 30:4.

(4) misfortune, calamity: (in hemerologies:) ḫi-bi-li-ta uṣṣī misfortune will disappear KAR 178 r. vi 33, etc., cf. ḫi-bi-li-tu-Sumner 8 19 i 16, etc.; (in conjurations:) ḫi-bil-tu ë-i (= šuṣī) to drive out misfortune BRM 4 20:34, NB (title of a conjuration); [ḥi-bi]-li-tu ina ṣu Ša TAR-as (= ipparras) (then) misfortune will be kept away from his house AMT 72,1:34, SB.

[Ṣīm. ṣ.g₃,i.a = ḫi-bi-es-tum] Hh. XXIV i 75; ŠÌM.ḪAB /= ū-ti / ū-in-ṣa-ri-ú / ḫi-bi-ti [f] / ... ḫi-bi-ti ša ina šc dītu e-u ŠÌM.ḪIA /= ū-ri-ú / ū-la-ba-nu-tam ḫa-b-perfume = ṭu-rū = ʾinṣarū = cuttings = ... cuttings which have been ... in mixture of aromatic materials = urd = frankincense BRM 4 32:14f., med. comm.

(1) (cuttings of undefined nature): 150 (silā) ḫi-bi-î-tum VAS 7 111:8, 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 nałuanni usi musukanni ḫi-bi-ti rigge libnatīšu albin in a brick-mold made of ebony and musukanni-wood, out of cuttings of aromatic materials I made bricks for it: A/k 2 106 i 17, Asb.; ṭādīm billat karānī šamnī u ḫi-bi-î-ti ... ṭu ṣaṣīlī I made him carry clay (which was in reality) a mixture of wine, oil and cuttings (from fragrant substances) VAB 4 62 iii 3, Naboopolassar; ina ṭaṣṣi ḫurāṣī abni nisiqṭi šuqurāṭu ḫi-bi-ti gīṣī ṭiṣqē erīnī ... uṭin lībnassū 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 4 229 ii 1 and 226 ii 62, Nbn.; ēli ḫurāṣī ṭaṣṣi erī nisiqṭi abni ḫi-bi-î-ti ḫamānī šilū uṣṣirāa uṣṣāšu addīma uṭin lībnassū 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: i+Ciši sērū u-ḥi-bi-î-ti ši kirāṭi šēr šabbūrī uṣṣuṣa ana rāštī olive oil and cuttings from garden plants on ... I made into fine per-
hibitu


(c) used for ritual fumigation: *hi-biš-tu Hašur cuttings from the Hašur-mountain BBR No. 75:6.

(3) plants yielding aromatic substances:
GIŠ.SAR-mah-šu ... ša gimur *hi-bi-iš-ti Hatti inib šadé kalāšun giribšu šurušu a great park, ... planted with all the aromatic plants of Hatti, fruits of every mountain Lyon Sar. p. 15:41.

(4) fragrance:
[...]

hibitu

s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list*.

hi-bi-tum = i-ni-tum An VIII 68.

hiblu

s.; (mng. uncert.); OB*.

hi-bi-lum mentioned (and translated “cord”) by Scheil, RA 12 115 as occurring on an unpublished Larsa tablet (after TTG.GT.l.HI.A).

See eblu.

hibri inbi

s.; (a plant); plant list*.


hibru

s.; clan, tribe; Mari.

(men from Ja’il) [...]

hiburnu

s.; (a pharmaceutical preparation); OB, SB*.

You pour cedar oil upon his head, *hi-ib-sa ina sahle ikkal he shall eat a *-preparation in (i.e., mixed with) cress AMT 165:13; you fumigate him with [...]

hibsnu A s.; (wool of a certain quality); lex.*; cf. *habbištu, *habšānā, *habšu B adj.

[...]

hibsnu B (or *hipšu): s.; (a part of the temple construction); NA*.

šelāru hibittu ekallu u *hi-ib-šu the wall-plaster, the brickwork, the palace and the * ina GIŠ. IG.MES *hi-ib-šu manzāzu [...]. At the doors, the *s, the manzāzu, ... RA 18 31 r. 9, SB rel. Frankena Tākultu p. 15.

hibu

See *habā adj.

hibu

s.; (mng. uncert.); OB*.

*šumma ki *hi-ub bukā if the soil shows [...]. CT 41 20:11, Alu (between *hipšu, “honey,” and itu, “orpiment(?)”); (perhaps another word: *hi-i-bu [...]. CT 18 10 iv 22, syn. list.

hibu

See *hipšu.

hiburnu (huburnu): s.; (a large container for beer or barley); MA, NA.

(a) as part of the temple, probably for brewing or storing beer: *bit *hi-ur-ni šatumu aqqur napḫaršunu unikir 16 ina 1 ammati tarpaša wurabi 10 šig dāršu bētānā 5 šig dāršu kištānā ukebbīr erinakku ēpuš *hi-ur-ni u rāṭāti ana aššušunu uṭe’īr I tore down the house of these *-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 *-containers and the pipes KAH 1 15 r. 3, 8, Shalm. I, cf. AOB 1 136; mutallikktu *hi-ur-nu (var. *hi-bur-nu KAR 325:5) u ṭarāštāte (may) the slideway, the (sacred) *-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 *bit *hisburnu for references.
hiburnu

Weidner, AOB 1 135 n. 17; von Brandenstein, ZA 46 87 n. 1.

hiburnu (huburnu) in bit hiburni s.; building housing the hiburnu-containers; MA, NA*; cf. hiburnu.

(a) as part of the temple: ina umišuma ši-bi-rur-ni labira ša šarrāni abbātaša ina pina ṑuštu ... ši-bi-rur-ni šātinu qagur at that time I tore down the old ši.-house which my royal forefathers had built in the past KAH 1 15:27 and r. 3, Shalm. 1.

(b) as part of the palace: ina GIS.BÂN ša ši-bi-rur-ni ša ekallim in the šatu-measure of the ši.-house of the palace KAJ 113:19, and passim; ina GIS.BÂN ša ši-bi-rur-ni KAJ 65:3; ina GIS.BÂN ša ši-bi-rur-ni JCS 7 153 No. 12:12 (from Tell Billa).

hibūtu s.; (mng. uncert.); Bogh.*

šuma šašu ša PN ... puṣri ana PN₂ išar-paš-par u PN₂ pirištušu uššušu mal[r šiprišu]šu išar-batma ana PN aššušu uššul PN₂ ki-i šu-bu-ti ana aššušu 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 hīpātu.

ḥidānu see adanmu.

ḥidar iššūri s.; (a disease); SB*.

u šá-mi gig hi-da-mušen plant against the disease iššūri CT 14 36 Rm. 2,412:6; u MAH : u hi-da-mušen : ana igi gig GAR-nu the maš-plant: a plant against the iššūri (disease): to place on the sick spot KAR 203 iv–vi 55; ū kam-ka-du : ū KIMIN : ŠU.BI. AŠ.ĀM the kamkadu-plant: a plant against the same (disease) (identical use) ibid. 56; ū KISIAL SAR : ū KIMIN : UR.B[AL ... ] ibid. 57, with duppl. CT 14 37 Rm. 357:6–8.

ḥidātu (ḥi-di-a-tu) s. plural tantum; joy; from OA, OB on; cf. ḫāḍū.

li li- hi-di-a-tu RA 16 167 iii 17 (in group with li- ḫāḍū and li- li- rīṣtu); [lugal] ḫād-ī,hūl.[1]i

me en : šar ḫi-da-a-d[i] ann[en] I am a happy king UET 1 146 Fragm. a:1, Hammurabi; assilal nig. ḫūl.ẖūl.la.bi.še tu tu tu đe : in rišātim u ḫi-di-a-tim erēba to enter amongst rejoicings and jubilations YOS 9 36:18 – CT 37 1 BM 115039 i 20, Samsu-iluna; [...] ḫūl.ẖūl.la bi in sa, ša : rišātu u hi-da-a-tu wammali 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 ḫi-di-a-ti (there is) exultation and joy Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 44; ina ḫi-di-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 paššuhr ḫi-di-a-ti uššišiššunišu I placed them at a festive table TCL 3 63, Sar.: frequent in the expressions bit, ekal, šubat, etc., ḫidāti, a temple, palace, etc., in which a god or king delights.

ḥidātu in ša ḫidāti s.; exclamations of joy; SB*; cf. ḫāḍū.

u šaš-ša-ra ša ḫi-di-te he makes (people) cheer loudly KAR 334 r. 15, lit. (followed by ḫāḍū immelittu they dance with joy).

ḥidiʾatu see ḫidātu.

*ḥidīltu s.; (household utensil listed among baskets); OB (Ishchali)*; pl. ḫidīltu; cf. ḫāḍātu A.

2 ḫi-di-la-tum 3 gi nēšu(!) two ḫidīltu’s, three nēšu-baskets UCP 10 p. 110 No. 35:5. See ḫidū.

ḥidīrtu see idīrtu.

ḥidū s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*; cf. ḫāḍātu A. 1 ḫi-id-la-um PBS 8/2 191:10. See ḫidīltu.

ḥidru adj.(!); (a quality of wool !); MB Alalakh*.

68 sīa ḫi-ida-ru a-na PN 68 (weights) of ḫu.-wool to PN (the weaver) Wiseman Alalakh 359:1 (translit. only, corresponding to 80 sīa ša PN [same person] uš.BAR ibid. 360:1). ḫidru could also be a native word for wool.

ḥīdu s.; (metal or stone bead of various forms); OB (Qatna).
(a) material: 25 ḥi-du KU.GI 25 ḥ.-beads of gold I 8 (all references apply to the composite text published by Bottéro, RA 43 138ff.), and passim; ḥi-du KU.GI GAL I 62, 111, 146; 1 ḥi-du AN.BAR one ḥ.-bead of iron I 245, cf. I 30 and passim (of lapis lazuli), I 66, 76, 79, 95, 101, 119, 131 (of dišk-stone), I 101, II 27 (of mara ḫudu-stone), I 118, 161 (of GU.GI-stone), I 96 (of AN.GUG.MES), I 181, 235 (of eḫlipakkū-stone), etc.

(b) form: 3 ḥi-du KIŠIB.ZA.GIN three cylinder-shaped ḥ.-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 (giṣṭuppī, “plaque”); 7 ḥi-du mur-ti-nu DUḪ.SÂ.A seven ḥ.-beads in the form of the fruit of the amardinnu-thorn, (made of dišk-stone) I 174; cf. also I 43, 143, 167, 170, etc. ( bmi nu, “tamarisk”), I 26 (ti-ta-ba-še). Connect possibly with Ḫi-du bead is the bead most frequently mentioned in the description of necklaces and pectorals in the treasury inventory of Qatna. Compare connect possibly with Ḫi-duhu.

ḥidu see Ḫi-duhu.

ḥiduḫu s.; (an object of apparel); Nużî*; Hurr. lw.

x Ḫi-tu-uh-hu-ū ṣa URUDU.MES (among costly household utensils) HSS 15 132:24 (= RA 36 137); x Ḫi-tu-uh-hu-ū ṣa UD.KA.BAR ibid. 34; 5 Ḫi-tu-uh-hu-ū ṣa UD.KA.BAR HSS 15 130:37 (= RA 36 139).

Read possibly Ḫidudḫu and see Ḫanduḫu, Ḫinduḫu, kanduḫu.

ḫidumu s. pl.; (an article of apparel); Nużî*.


ḫiduṭu s.; joy, merry-making; from OAKk. on; wr.yll. and Ḫul.(MEŠ); cf. Ḫadu.

ḫu-ul ḪUL = Ḫi-du-um Sb II 45, also Ea I 354; ḪuḪUL.la = Ḫi-du-[um] IZI K 265; ghḪUL.la = ri-ḫu-im Ḫi-du-um cry of joy Kagal D Fragg. 7:6; KA.ZAL : xḫ-Ḫul-min : Ḫi-[du-um] A II/1 Comm. r. 4, also quoted in CT 41 29:x+5, Alu Comm.

ḥu-ul.ginx(oim) im.ma.ni.ib.gar: kīma Ḫi-du-um ittakkanītim (Shamaah) has been established in joy YOS 9 36 i 27 = CT 37 2 i 30, Samsu-iluna.

|hul|-la.ginx (oim) im.ma.ni.ib.gar: kīma Ḫi-du-um ittakkanītim (Shamaah) has been established in joy YOS 9 36 i 27 = CT 37 2 i 30, Samsu-iluna.

нная see Ḫāgānu.

ḫigu s.; (a metal container); Mari*; WSem. lw.
hihi-bē

2 hi-ig-lu Kū.[BABBAR] (in list of containers) ARM 7 239:2.

hihi-bē v.; “he has hidden”; EA*; WSem. gloss.

PN hi-ih-bi-e he has hidden PN EA 256:7 (let. of Mut-2IM).


hihi-hinu see hinhinu.

hihinū s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

ğiš.tukul 7 Ninurta hi-ih-nu-[u] the weapon of Ninurta is h. K.4434a in 3R 89 No. 3:78 (other divine weapons are identified in the preceding lines as mar-ta, gaqqulta, ittitu, in the following lines as sillē, baltu, puquttu).

Probably to be connected with ḫihinu and to be interpreted as designation of a thorny plant.

hihinu s.; mucus; SB*.

su.ud = bi-h[i]-nu Erimhuš II 34 (followed by su.ud = gabbā; “coagulated blood”); iš.ud = hi-hi-nu-um Igidda to Erimhuš B 4’ (followed by iš.ud = gabbā); hé-he-en = nu-ub ap-pi, KA = ap-pi h. = liquid discharge of the nose Izbu Comm. W 376 l-m.

If a sick man ... hi-he-en KA-šú iraššišu his mucus makes him itch Labat TDP 18:6, also ibid. 20:24.

*hihtu (Bezold Glossar 120a); to be read ti-iḫ te (KAR 102:20).

**hiḥalu, ḥajālu (Bezold Glossar 117b); to be read ṭijālu, ṭalātu.

ḥilabānu (ḥilapānu): adj.; yielding milk (name of a milkweed); SB*; cf. ḫabāpu B.

ū ga-a-nu (read šiba-a-nu): ū hi-la-ba-nu Uruanna II 50, also II 451; ū hi-la-ba-nu ša xur-i: ū nasiḥ marti mountain-ḫ. = plant for removing bile Uruanna II 51 (var. ū hi-la-pa-[nu ...] CT 14 31, K.8845 i 5).

ḥilammu (ḥilimmu): s.; (a locust); Elam, SB*; possibly [ḫu(!)-la-mu in LTBA 1 45 v 6 (cf. Ebeling, MAOG 10/2 61).


i.ḥi.a i hi-li-im-me timallā pīka may he fill your mouth with various fats and with ḫ-locust fat MDP 18 253:5; funerary text; irgilu-ḥi-lam-mu-ū kāzira ... ištēnī tuštēmīd you mix together (herbs, ...), irgilu-locust, ḫ-locust, kāziru-insect KAR 91 r. 12, rit.; ḫi-il-mu-[ū]-tu e-ri-[bi] (in broken context, perhaps another word) Bauer Asb. 1 pl. 47 K. 13778:6.

Landsberger Fauna 123.

ḥilānu in biṭ ḫilāni (biṭ ḫillāni, biṭ ḫilīni): s.; a room or section of a palace provided with a portico, or the portico itself; Mari, NA; foreign, possibly Hitt. word; pl. biṭ ḫilānāte, once biṭ ḫilānāni ABL 452:12.

bīka ša karrānu pānātam [ipuṣu] iq-qi-ur(?)) u ∼ [ḫi](i)-la-ni ipuṣ he tore down(?) your house, which the former kings had built, and built a house (provided with a) ḫ-portico ARM 1 3:10; ū hi-il-la-an-ni tamšil ekal Hatti ana muitata‘ina ina gīrib Kalḫi īpūš for my pleasure I built in Calah a ḫ-portico like (that of) a Hittite (i.e., North Syrian) palace Rost Tgl. III p. 38:2 = pl. 72:18; I built palaces and ina ū hi-la-ni tamšil ekal Hatti ussimma bābēšin enhanced their doorways with a ḫ-portico like (that of) a Hittite palace Lyon Sar. p. 23:23, etc.; ū hi-la-an-ni tamšil ekal Hatti miḥrit (var. ina) bābēšin aptiqma gušārē erīni ušmēni ukīn giššēk in front of their door I made (lit.: cast [the columns of]) a ḫ-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.; bit appāte tamšil ekal Hatti ša ina lišāni Amurri še hi-la-na-ii išassušu ... ušēpiša gīribšīn 8 nēše pītān bīrki šuṭaṭāti ... u 2 dimmē šuṭaṭāti ... adī 2 dimmē erīni rabātī elī uggallē ukīnma dapṭṭu kūlūl bābēšin ūmīd a room with windows like (that of) a Hittite palace, which in the language of Amurru is called a bit ḫilāni, 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)
lion demons and laid (upon) them the boards of the cornice of their door-openings OIP 2 97:82, Senn., etc. (instead of bit appāte OIP 2 p. 106:20 has in similar context the expression bit mucerreti house with double(?); doors; the details of the portico are also described as 8 ugallē tuāmē ... 4 dimmē šutāḫāti ... ezi uggallē uššētūma doppē kulāt bābēsin ēmid Lit. Sar. p. 76:1ff.); dimmē širītē ērā namrā uḥallēṣma ẖittī bābānī bit ẖi-la-ni-šu (var. ẖi-li-ni-ešu 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 ẖ.-portico Streek Asb. 88:102; gullāte ... ša šapla dimmē ša bit ẖi-il-la-na-te mā ēmmātē uẖarruqū when will they cast(?) under the pillars of the ẖ.-portico? ABL 462:7, NA; 4 gullāteka ša 2 bit ẖi-il-la-na-ni nus̱aṙraqū mā nēse gullāte ša bit ẖi-il-la-ni mā itti nēse dannātē inā pān šattī uẖarruqū we shall cast(!) your four column-bases(?) for two ẖ.-porticos, the small lion (figures) for the ẖ.-portico one should cast(?) together with the big lions in spring ibid. 12ff.; [...] ša bit ramā[ki] ša bit ẖi-la-ni dannū the ... of the bathroom of the great ẖ.-house ABL 487:5, NA; statues of gods are set up ina bit qatē zag (line 16: KAB) ẖi-la-ni in the right/left wings of the ẖ.-house KAV 42 i 15, 16.

A foreign designation of a North Syrian palace type with columned portico (for archaeological 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, AO 9 127 (Hierogl. Hitt. etym.).

ẖilapānu

see ḫilabānu.

ẖilasu

see ḫilṣu A.

*ẖilbanītu* adj.; (the resin) produced by the ḫilabānu-plant; NB*; cf. ḫału A.

[2 MA.NA ŚJM ḫi-i-tu(-)ba-na-a-ta (among herbs for a ritual ablation) GCCI 2 258:3, NB. Probably a plural form of an unattested *ẖilbañitu*, interpreted by popular etymology as “beautiful resin” (cf. sub ḫilṣu). Connected possibly with the personal name ẖi-ẖi-bu-ni-

i-tum Dar. 379:16. Cf. Syr. ḫelbānītā (Brockelmann Lex. Syr.* 233), i.e., galbanum. See also ḫilabānu.

ẖilbu s.; brush, woodland; OB*.

A-SA ma-la ma-si-ū A.GAR GN ša ḫi-il-ū še-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.

ẖildamu see ḫilidamu.

ẖilēpu s.; willow; from OB on; wr. syll. and giš.kīm.

giš.BU = ḫi-le-pu, giš.§ID.BU = šu-tum MIN Hh. III 243f.; giš-ki-im giš.BU = ḫi-le-pu Diri II 242; giš-im BU = ša giš.BU ḫi-[le-pu] gim is the reading of the sign BU in giš.BU willow Recip. Ea A 31‘.

(a) willow tree: šumma ina tūllā ḫašiškim innamir if in the low-lying section of a city a willow is seen CT 39 11:50, SB Åhu; giš-ḫi-le-pu ina muḫḫi nārīšu isakhkan he shall plant willows along its canal YOS 6 67:13, NB, also BE 8 118:15, 18, NB; malo giš.kīm ša ina muḫḫi atappi ... azqāpu as many willows as I planted on the canal WVDOG 4 pl. 5 iv 7, NB votive; giš-ḫi-le-pu giš sar-ba-ti (growing in gardens) YOS 6 122:6 (= 148:6).

(b) its wood: 2 dippā ša ḫi-le-pu-ul two door-boards(?) of willow wood BE 6/2 137:10, OB; 1 eršu ša ḫi-le-pu ... 1 paššu 3 kussē ša ḫi-le-pu-um one bed ... one table, three chairs of ḫ. TuM 2–2 23:23, 29, NB, cf. VAS 6 246:3, 4; 1 kennānu ša ḫi-le-pi one pot-stand (made) of willow wood Eretts Ner. 28:30, BE 8 123:5, NB; 1-en giš da-ar-gi-šu ša giš-ḫi-le-pu one dargīš of willow wood BE 8 123:8, NB; x giš-ḫi-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. ḫalaf, Syr. ḫēlāpha.

ẖilībāna s.; (a name for the nether world); SB*; foreign word.

a-na iš-ba-a-na ḫi-li-ba-na ... a-na ḫi-li-ba-na a-na-ku-ma iṣ ... 2R 60 iii 14f. plus K.9888 (unpub., copy Geers), cf. TuL p. 15; probably derived from Sum.(?) ḫīlīb; cf. ḫī-lib
**ḥilibū


**ḥilibū (Bezold Glossar 120b); to be read ḫili SUD.

ḥilibu s.; (a precious stone); EA, SB; wr. ḫi-li-ba and once ḫi-li-; foreign word.

Na₄.amar.ḥi.li.ba = šu-u (i.e., ḫīliba) = ʾa-ni-ba HG B IV 111; Na₄.amar.udu(?) ḫi.li.ba = šu-u = ʾa-ni-ba HG E 17.

(a) in EA: (a dagger . . . ) ṛessu Na₄ ḫi-li-ba its pomrell (lit.: head) is of ḫ.-stone EA 22 III 9 (let. of Tushratta); 2 ŠUGUR Na₄ ḫi-li-[pa] two rings with ḫ. EA 25 i 21 (let. of Tushratta); other objects decorated with ḫ.: animal-shaped spoons for salt, buttons for sandals, handles of various utensils, beads, incrustations, etc., all small objects and mentioned only in the letters of Tushratta.

(b) as a head in rosaries for magic purposes: ḫi-li-ba . . . KAR 213 i 15, cf. also line 28, (wr. Na₄ ḫi-lib in unpub. duplicate from Istanbul Museum No. 44/19 i 29).

(c) other occ.: various stones and Na₄.GI. RIM ḫi-li-ba ultu girib ṣuru ṣaṣur nām[i] ṣunu . . . ana Ninua uṣalldīdīni G.LIRM-ḥiliba-stone I had transported to GN from the mountains, their place of origin Thompson Esarh. v 80; (the use of the verb šadīdu "to drag [large stones]" fits badly the context of all other references which suggest a precious and rare stone); 1 Na₄.KİSĪ GI.RIM ḫi-li-ba(?) . . . 1 tak-kas ḫi-li-ba(?). ADD 993 ii 6, 16.

ḥilidamu (ḥildamu): s.; (a cut of meat); NB.

UZU Kā urkātū UZU ḫi-li-da-mu UZU ṣiṣi Nbk. 247 8, 416 1; UZU ḫi-il-da-mu (in similar context) Peiser Vertr. No. 107 9 (coll.).

Probable to be interpreted as ḫîl dami, "flowing of blood," i.e., a cut of meat containing coagulated blood; cf. ḫālu ᵣa dami sub ḫālu A.

ḥilimitu s.; (a vegetable foodstuff); MB Alalakh*


ḥilimmu see ḫilmamu.

ḥilina s.; (a silver object); MB Alalakh*; Hurr. word.

6 ḫi-li(!)-na Wiseman Alalakh 432 14.

Possibly to be interpreted as ḫili with Hurr. pl. suffix.

ḥilinu see ḫilānu in bit ḫilāni.

ḥilipaku (a precious stone) see ḫılıpakku.

ḥilipū s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; Sum. lw. di-qi-ru-ū = ṭī ḫi-li-pū-ū (♀ MIN) digirā = god (in Sum.), h. = (god . . .) CT 25 18 ii 10 (list of gods; ḫ-ib-ii[Sign 136 306a] =DIGIR Antagal 283, cf. ibid. C 98 (in group with ḫilm.me.i.r-nu(!) . . .) and ama.d Inanna = ḫ-īta-tar.)

Probably a rare word for "deity" or the designation of an individual deity.

ḥilānu see ḫilānu in bit ḫilāni.

ḥillaru s.; (a precious object); OB (Qatna)*.

I ḫaganna . . . 1 (var. omits 1) ḫ-i-il-la-ri-šu tamml (u(k)n) marḥase one ḫaggamu-bowl of fine lapis lazuli incrusted with gold with its one ḫ. incrusted with (lapis lazuli and) marḥašu-stone RA 43 156 176.

**ḥillu (fem. pl. ḫillātu): adj. (referring to a type of wool); OAkk., NB*; only fem. pl. attested.

ṣī ḫi-la-tum ITT 1 p. 18 No. 1283 (translit. only); ina libbi 4 MA ḫ[i]-il-la-tum ša ʾi gī mušī-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-šī-tā ḫi-il-šu Izbu Comm. 275; ši-šī-tā ḫi-il-šu IA 17 128 25, astr. comm. (= Ach Ishtar 7 24); a-ga-mu ḫi-il-šu, aq-qul-lum = MUL ḫi-ul-ba M.4387 ii 11f. in 2R 47, unidentified astr. comm. (with dupl. KAV 178); ši-i ī GISI₂ SI₂ a-da-at-tā ḫu(!)-lu(!) ša qa-ni-m[i]-ba ḫu(?)[..].[..] ša[k]-mu qa-ni-e ši-lu 1 GISI₂ = 'nest(? of reeds . . . ret'kels(?)) CT 41 31 34, Alu Comm.

(1) egg membrane: cf. above; translation based on the context of the Izbu commentary: ši-šī-tā = i-pu, ḫi-il-šu, i-ba-hu, qu-liptū, i.e., "womb," "eggshell," etc.

(2) nest: cf. above; translation based on addatu "nest."
The expression *šamnu ša 2 ḫil(a)šu* refers to a fine quality of oil made of sesame seeds which have undergone the *ḥalāšu* process twice.

**ḫilṣu B** s.; oil obtained by *ḥalāšu*; OB*; cf. *ḥalāšu*.

(a drug) *ina ḫi-il-ši-im tuššetemma tašaqqišuma ineaš* 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 *ḫilṣu* is replaced by *elu* (oil of second extraction).

**ḫilṣu C** s.; combed wool; lex.*; cf. *ḥalāšu*.

\[\text{sig.gazum} = \text{hi-il-su}, \text{sig.gazum} = \text{min}, \text{sig.la-ad(ud)} = \text{min}, \text{sig.ta-an(ud)} = \text{min}\] Nabnitu XXIII 264–267; \[\text{sig. . . .} = \text{hi-il-su}\] Hh. XIX 44.

**ḫilṣu D** s.; (a kind of reed or a weapon); lex.*; cf. *ḥalṣu* s.

\[\text{gi.bad} = \text{hi-il-su}\] Antagal F 179, followed by \[\text{gis.zu.sukud} = \text{usu arrow}\].

**ḫilṣu E** s.; (a type of fortification); lex.*; cf. *ḥalṣu* s.

\[\text{bar.nun} = \text{hi-il-su}\] Erimhus II 176 (in group with kardšu, halšu and birtu); \[\text{bar.nun} = \text{hi-il-su}\] Nabnitu XXIII 271.

**ḫilṣu F** in bit *ḫilši* s.; (a building in the temple complex); *from MB on; wr. *hi-li-su* AnOr 8 36:5; cf. *ḫilṣu* F in rab bit *ḫilši*.


(b) in NB, ḫ.-house in Ur: *ē.nun.māš = hi-ilši qirib = gis.nu(s)gal* (I dedicated to Ningal) the lofty agrunnu (which is) the ḫ.-house within the temple Egīšnugal UE 1 189:3, Nbn.

(c) in NB, ḫ.-house in Uruk (Eanna): *[Askājiitu utu = hi-ilši ana kīrē ut-lar-. . .] the Urukean (Ištār) . . . from the ḫ.-house to the (sacred) garden LKU 61:5, rit.; 1 tūg. ni.lam = ša ana 4kinn.na.meš ina = hi-ilši igarrubu one lamḫušša-garment . . .
which will enter (as a gift) for the goddesses in the ĥ.-house TCL 13 233:5; garments ultu ê ĥi-il-šu ... ana bádi šabulu sent from the ĥ.-house to the city Dér GCCI 1 314:2; materials, etc. for the ĥ.-house: sesame, bread (and) ģiš šá nu-úr šá ê ĥi-il-šu lamp oil for the ĥ.-house GCCI 1 339:4; silver ana epēšu šá sapru šá ê ĥi-il-šu for making a jug for the ĥ.-house TCL 13 156:14; barley for beer ana an-BAR u ê ĥi-il-šu for ... and the ĥ.-house GCCI 1 190:3; šimiḫa šá ê ĥi-il-šu/ši 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 ĥ.-house TCL 13 232:26, cf. LU ṣ.BAR(!) ... ṣu ... ŠU ... U A.KAL GIS.U.GIR (199f.; EV 107f.; ... ina bertišunu ĥi-lu-um-MA DU.MEŠ-e(!) they made an agreement(?) among themselves HSS 13 122:14, translit. only.

Region (called) “gateway of the ĥ.-canal” YOS 7 191:8, NB, cf. AnOr 9 19:5, 7 and 11, cf. Uru KÁ ĥi-il-ši AnOr 9 11:9 and 14, also YOS 7 84:3; īna ĥi-il-ši šá u ġa(?).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. ĥalu A, “to seep out”), while the NB passages seem to refer to a specific topographic term. Possibly this ĥ.-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 ĥištu).

Company in lamšatu ĥišiti see lamšatu.

*ţišu in ĥilumma epēšu v.; to make an agreement(!) Nuizi*, Hurri. ḫur. ... ina bertišunu ĥi-lu-um-MA DU.MEŠ-e(!) they made an agreement(?) among themselves HSS 13 122:14, translit. only.

ţišu ĥišiti s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[1]a-gab łagab = ĥi-lu(?) or šu(?)-u A II/1:53.

ţišu s.; exudation of plants, resin; from OB on; wt. syll. and a.KAL; cf. ĥalu A.

ihu ĥišiti s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[1]a-gab łagab = ĥi-lu(?) or šu(?)-u A II/1:53.

ţišu s.; exudation of plants, resin; from OB on; wt. syll. and a.KAL; cf. ĥalu A.

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[1]a-gab łagab = ĥi-lu(?) or šu(?)-u A II/1:53.

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ihu ĥišiti s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[1]a-gab łagab = ĥi-lu(?) or šu(?)-u A II/1:53.

ihu s.; exudation of plants, resin; from OB on; wt. syll. and a.KAL; cf. ĥalu A.

ihu ĥišiti s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[1]a-gab łagab = ĥi-lu(?) or šu(?)-u A II/1:53.
 références scientifiques et bibliographiques.
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 AB. h. a 1 PT I.NUN ilqi'am ana Babiši tilikams-ma adi KI.SE.GA ššallimu ššbam likkil let (one of your officials) take 30 cows and one PT of ghee, let him come to Babylon and (thus) let him have milk ready till the ghee, let him come to Babylon AMT 74,1:5; ina I. NUN kal zumrišu tappaššak with ghee you rub his entire body AMT 54,1:13.

(b) as food (rendered, refined, eaten, etc.): hi-me-tiu/tum qu-li-tum browned h. Dar. 541:2, 10, 13; I. NUN bil fresh h. AMT 13,2 r. 2; I. NUN sumum old h. KAR 290:30, also AMT 65,5 r. 22, and passim; ina I. NUN bil NA(?) ES.MES to rub with ... (mixed) in fresh h. KAR 290 iv-vi 51, cf. ibid. 17; 1 PT šannu šalšu 30 PT hi-me-tum ana mesru one PT of oil obtained by halâš šu, 30 PT of ghee for a mesru-dish Cyr. 327:5; miris dišpi I. NUN. NA taqakkân you place (as sacrifice) a mesru-dish made of honey and ghee KAR 73:8, rel.; various plants ina I. NUN. iššah ina urudu šen.TUR tarabakk you soak in a small copper bowl in ghee and lard. AMT 74 ii 14; KI I. NUN. na tamarras you stir into h. AMT 55,1:14; [ina i]. NUN tuš ballal you mix into h. AMT 83,1 r. 15; you place three times 12 loaves of emmer bread (and) miris dišpi I. NUN tiššen you heap (on them) mesru made of honey (and) h. BBR No. 1-20:61f.; I. NUN.(NA) KÚ he shall eat h. KAR 204:21, cf. Küchler Beitr. pl. 2:30.

(c) in med.: allānu teppaš i. nUN tasallah you make a suppository, sprinkle it with ghee (and place it in his rectum) KAR 191 ii 6; LĀL I. NUN. NA ana šš 111 šš tunattak you drip honey (and) ghee into his eyes AMT 13,6:6; ina dišpi i. nUN. NA pāšu takappar you wipe his mouth with honey (and) ghee AMT 79,1:5; ina i. nUN kal zumrišu tappaššak with ghee you rub his entire body AMT 54,1:13.

(d) in inc. and rit.: I. NUN. NA ugu bi u.me.ni.bi : hi-me-tu liššu šurūma burn the h. upon it, and ... CT 17 28:57 and 59, SB inc.; ina girtš. DUG. GA dišpi i. NUN. NA ku-runnu ... abila šallaru I mixed the plaster (of the wall of the new building) with sweet oil. honey, ghee, fine-beer BA 3 297:46, Essarh., and cf. KAH 2 127 v 7; ina immina igāri i. nUN u disšam ušelma upon every wall I smeared ghee and honey and ... KAH 2 11:28, Išrišum. See zumbi himēti.

Thureau-Dangin, RAcE. p. 49 n. 8; Thompson, Bab. 14 101 n. 2.

himētu s.; plan, stratagem; MB*; cf. hamālu.

ul usellimēšu ina mahra hi-mi-ta-šu damiqta uš amgur in (times) before I did not offer him friendship, nor did I welcome his fine plan Th.-Epic iv 26, and cf. hi-mi-iš-ta (in fragm. context) ibid. vi 38.

himīttoo A s.; scorching heat(?); SB*; cf. ḫamālu B.

ḫi-mi-tū – ṣu-ri-pu h. – ice Malku III 168.

ēla ana nābaši ḫi-mi-tū išu [a]-rid ana nāšu itabak šašipu he went up to the dry land (and) poured scorching heat(?), he went down to the river (and) poured ice RT 10 34:8 and 10 (written on a Puzzu-head, copy has ḫi-ši-tū, 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 43 288 n. 1).
himittu B

**himittu B** s.; evasion; OA*; only pl. (himdatu) attested; cf. hamAdu.

manam hi-im-da-ti-um ša avelim ittanal-lakannätima u atta emüqịš tatawima kospam šaqālām la tāmuwa 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 uloppitam he wrote me evasions CCT 4 Sa:31; minam hi-im-da-ti-im taštanāp-parānum why do you keep on writing evasions to me! Golēnischef 18:4; cf. tuppē ša hi-im-da-tim CCT 2 6:8, also CCT 3 24:48.

**himittu B** s.; evasion; OA*; only pl. (himdatu) attested; cf. hamAdu.

**(šumma amēlu) . . . mutur hi-mi-ti marīš (if a man) is ailing with 웢-illness KAR 42:6, inc.; hi-mi-tum dimūtim šimmat šeri šādašu šaššatu migiš āmān parānisi, dimītumi, parānisi, poisoning of the flesh, St. Vitus’ dance, arthriti, insanity KAR 184 obv.(!.!) 29, inc., and dupl. Schollmeyer No. 29:8.**

**himittu B** s.; (a leather object); NA (Tell Ḥalaf)*; only pl. (himdatu) attested.

2 KUS hi-ma-a-te (in list of garments for soldiers) Tell Ḥalaf No. 52:12.

**himittu C** s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*; only pl. himātu attested.


himmatu s.; (1) (collected) sweepings, refuse, (2) collection (of laws, etc.), (3) hoard(?) from OB on; cf. himātu, himmētu in UET 5 294:9, OB; cf. hamānu.


(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; šumma hi-im-ma-ta ša šila ikul if he eats street sweepings ibid. 21’; kima hi-im-ma-at ašam-

**himmsātu** see himsātu.

**himsātu** see **himsātu**.

**himsātu** (Ass. himsātu): s. plural tantum; (1) booty, spoils, (2) gain, profits; from OB on; cf. hamāšu.

bulūg.gub.ba = hi-im-ṣa-a-tu gain Ai. III ii 26, cf. ibid. 27f.; ki.izi.bil.lā, ki.bil.lā = a-sor hi-im-ṣa-zu (error for ṣe?)-tī Izi C iii 7f.

(1) booty, spoils: ina kakki hi-im-ṣa-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-ṣa-a-ti ina su ummānija ileqqe the enemy will give you spoils 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-ṣa-ta ummān nakri ikkal PRT 109:6, also ibid. 126:2, KAR 423 iii 1, and MVAG 11/1 82 xi 9, Nbn.; ana sikip ti risipit u hi-im-ṣa-a-ti ša ummān nakir išātu for the over-
himṣu A

throw, the smiting and the despoiling of that army of the enemy Craig ABRT 1 81:22, SB rel.; hi-im-sa-a-te-šu-nu iltequiu mā nīn.mēš-[iā] [uš]dāšiu u mā sal.tum.mēš-ša iltequiu they took their spoils and then they brought out my sisters and took my young women KAV 217:11, NA; aḫiša igiši mā hi-im-sa-te-e-ni ša [...] [in]a pi ītuppi ša māmīš ša nīltmānī n[ił]leg [...] thus he said: we took our spoils from ... in accordance with the wording of the oath that we swore ibid. 13; mā hi-im-sa-te-šu-nu ša tatmānī taltiq [...] you have (already) taken your spoils (concerning) which you swore an oath ibid. 17.

(2) gain, profits: ūm hi-im-ša-tim ekallum irritā ekallam itanappal when the palace requests its (share of the) profits, he will pay the palace Gautier Dibat 32:8, OB, cf. § MA.na.ta.ām hi-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.

himṣu B s.; (mng. unk.); lex.*

himṣatu s.; (mng. uncert.); LB*.

(k) aššu šarrūtu Anuš ilqū ... hi-im-ša-at gišimmari aqā Anuš ert[i]q because he has taken Anu’s kingship ... he shall wear Anu’s crown (namely,) the ūḫ. of the date palm SBH p. 145 ii 26, rel.

 Possibly himṣatū, pl. of a word *himšatu.

himtu (hindu, hitu): s. fem.; a leather bag; MĀ, NB, SB.

[kūš.e.lı.b.x].x = mo-sīr  hi-im-di - muš-kim-nu string of the ūḫ.-bag Hg. A II 191, also Hg. B v i 1 and C ii r. 3; kūš.lu.ūb - lu-ap-pu - hi-im-di Hg. A II 157; kūš.e.sm[N][R]6rUHUB, kūš.ziltil, a.k.a., kūš.kū-gl-a-żi-zil = hi-im-mu Nabnitu 055-57.

(a) as moneybag, etc. (NB only): eleven minas 13 shekels kūš hi-im-di ina panišu paqdatu PN, ana muḫḫi kūš hi-im-di-šu ana pān PN, illsūmma ša lā lū.gal.[mēš] īl lū dājānē kūš hi-im-di lā uūrāma lā iddin[šu] to whom the ūḫ.-bag had been entrusted, PN went in the matter of his ūḫ.-bag to PN (son of the deceased PN), who, however, would not return the ūḫ.-bag to him without (the au-

(b) as waterskin: sūmma ʾaššu gim hi-in-di if its (a well’s) water is like (the water of) a ẖ. 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 ʾhi-im-t[u] one h.-bag KAJ 250:1, MA; KUŠ ʾhi-in-ti ATO 14 45, 79–7–8, 196:10, Erarr. cf. 2-ta KUŠ hi-in-di-e-ti BNI 1 28:35, NB, also hi-in-di (perhaps a different word) CT 22 122:11, NB.

Connect with Heb. ʾḥemēl, “waterskin.”

ḥṣmtētu s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; cf. ḫamāṭū B.

me-il.klnē - ʾhi-im-ṯu, nīm-lu-u Diri IV 278:2; mu-bi.klnē - ʾhi-im-tum Diri IV 282; [mu-nu][x].x.sar - ʾhi-im-tu-tum Diri VI B i 28; ki.izi. bil.la, ki.bil.la - a-ṣar ʾhi-im-za (error for ṣer); ti Izi C iii 7f.

ḥṣmtēt(u) (ḥntu): s.; (1) scourching, (2) fever, (3) anxiety; SB; wr. syll. and tab.(ba); cf. ḫamāṭū B.


(1) scourching: 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 ʾhi-in-tu kibbu KAR 233 r. 12, cf. also above.

(b) as a disease (ḥṣmti ʾšēti): ū qa-su-um-tu: ū tab ud.da: ina kaš.sag nag ina šammī šēš.šēš.šašumu-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); marša ša limes ʾhi-miṭ ud(!)da: lotion of oil (against) šētu fever KAR 187:13; […] ʾhi-miṭ ud.da šinmatu šašatu […] šētu fever, paralysis, arthritis(?) KAR 182:29; ina ʾhi-miṭ ud.da šarittu u rīhīšti Adad aṣakkū through šētu fever, … and devastating flood, the aṣakkū-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-šu ud.da KAR 159:14, also ʾhi-miṭ ud.da AMT 57,7:3, 88,3:1, and ud.da tab.ba KAR 202 ii 27; [u šā-mi] ʾhi-im-ti: ū nīnu-u herb against fever: ninū (only occurrence of ḫṣmtu without šētu) Uruanna I 490.

(3) ʾḥṣmti libbi anxiety: ina ʾhi-mi-št libbi itanad[dar] through anxiety of the heart he will be continually depressed YOS 10 54 r. 13, ext., cf. ḫamāṭū B mng. 1c.

Thompson, RA 26 49 n. 4 and AJSL 53 225 n. 49; Landaberger, JNES 8 252 n. 30.

ḥṣmū A s.; (a wad made of reeds, used against snake bite); SB*.

[ū el-pi-tu]: šammī nišk širi: ʾhi-mu-u ana pān ka (= niški) [lal.du] el pó-tu-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 el pó-tu); [ū pa-pa]-a-nu: šammī nišš širi: ʾhi-mu-u giš.na [niğ-niğ] papānu plant: a plant against snake bite: (you surround) the bed of the person with a h. (of it) ibid. 8; šu[mma klīm] ū el-pi-tu ʾhi-mu-u ana pān ka lal.du šu[mma klīm] ū ur-ba-ta ʾhi-mu-u ana pān ka lal.du šu[mma klīm] ū pa-pa-a-nu ʾhi-mu-u giš.na-šu niğ-niğ u if ditto (probably: a snake has bitten him) you bind el pó-tu-rush (or urbatu) in a wad over the bite, if ditto you surround his bed
himû B

with *papdnu* in a ḫ. 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).

himû B s.; (mng. uncert.); OB (Qatna)*.

One large pectoral of gold, its head (being of lapis lazuli, ḫi-mu-šu kù.gi its ḫ. (being of) gold RA 43 158:201, inventory.

himudi s.(!) (mng. uncert.); MB Alalakh*; foreign word.

PN *gâdu* dam-šu-ma ḫa RN ana ḫ Alalakhki ḫi-mu-di ăšbu 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.

hîna s.; (a stone); EA*; Egyp. word.

2 GAL ra-bu-źa NA hî-ña two large GAL-beakers of ḫ.-stone EA 14 iii 62 (let. from Egypt).

Lambdin, Or. NS 22 385.

hindu A s.; (a gold object); EA*; pl. hînte(na); Hurr. word.

4 ḫî-in-te-na kù.gi four ḫ. of gold EA 25 ii 12 and 31 (let. of Tushratta), cf. 4 ḫî-in-du kù.gi ibid. i 36.

See also ḫîdu.

hindu B s.; (name of a monster); SB*.

mu.ḫi ḫî-in-du lâḫ-mu šu-ut ăÉ-a his name is ḫ., a monster of Ea MIO 1 105 r. v 42 (description of representations of demons).

hindu C s.; (a profession or social class); LB*.

qašṭu ša PN ša ina URU LŪ ḫî-in-[d]a-a-a the bow-sief of PN which is in the town of the ḫ.-people BE 9 75:2; ina ḫ SAL PN LŪ ḫî-in-du du-nu-mi-tum in the house of the woman PN, the ḫ., . . . . TCL 13 218:21.

hindu see ḫînu.

hindûduḫu s.; (a metal object); MB*.

One mina, seven shekels (of copper) KI.LAL ḫî-in-du-ḫî-ši ša GIS.LU.UM the weight of the ḫ. for a le‘u (part of chariot) BE 14 123a:8 (note the *kandûhu* of a chariot mentioned ibid. 11).

Presumably connected with *ḫidûḫu, ḫandûhu, kandûhu.*

hindûru s.; spur(?); SB*.

From his waist to his feet he (the demon represented) is a dog, ḫî-in-du-rû mušen šakin KUN UR šakin he has the spur(?) of a bird, he has the tail of a dog CT 17 44:59, and dupl. VAT 15606 + v 49 in MIO 1 105 (description of representations of demons), cf. ibid. 94; šumma KI.MIN ḫî-in-du-rû PA al-lu-zi [...] if ditto, (you take) a spur(?) of a twig of alluzu-plant AMT 62,3 r. 5 (ša.zi.ga inc.).

Connect possibly with the personal name ḫî-in-du-ri MDP 23 316:9, MDP 24 387:3.

**ḫînêtu** (Bezold Glossar 123b); to be read ḫîbîtu.

ĥînînu (ĥîhînû): s.; (a seed used for seasoning); NA*; wr. ḫî-ḥi-nû ADD 1010:12.

100 še ḫî-in-hi-nî 100 (basketfuls of) ḫ.-seeds (beside same amount of *gid-di-e, listed among onions, turnips, etc.) Iraq 14 43:127, Asn.: 1 SILA ẒID ḫî-in-hi-nî CT 33 13:4, Adn. III (deliveries of foodstuff to the temple), more references to ḫ. with the det. ṣīd mentioned by Ebeling in Parfümrezz. p. 60; DUG 20 (SILA) ḫî-in-hi-nû one 20-sila container with ḫ. 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 ḫî-in-hi-nî ADD 1007 r. 4 (beside a ziggu-container with sesame oil, similar 1010:12, 1011 r. 1, 1013:18, 1019 r. 1, etc.; ḫî-in-hi-nû [...] KAR 220 r. iii 5² (cf. Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 30 for a proposed restoration).

The small amounts and the use of the determinatives še and ẓîd indicate that ḫ. denoted a seed which was ground (stored in clay containers) and used for seasoning.

(Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 60 sub ḥînînu).

ĥînîquu see ḫînu.

ĥînû s.; cabin of a boat; lex.*

giš.é.mâ.gurš, giš.é.mâ, giš.é.mâ.dù.a = ḫî-in-nû Hh. IV 259-261, cf. giš.é.mâ = bi-it ē-lep-pi Hh. IV 380; giš.kâk.mâ = šik-kat ē-lep-pi, ḫî-in-nû MIN (= ē-lep-pi) Hh. IV 378-378a; giš. 194
"sheep-stricture," . . . . . of cattle (in an enumeration of evil events) KAR 28:42; ina HUL MÃS.GE, i-da-a-tum u iZKIM.MES hÎ-in-qi UDU. NÎTÂ against evil (portended) by dreams, signs and portents, "sheep-stricture" K.2315 + (unpub.):55; cf. also above; [...] hÎ-in-qi(): v sikkatu ša pi agarinnu (mng. obscure) Uruanna III 468.

Ungnad, ZA 31 48.

hÎnÏšu see hÎnÎšu A.

hÎntu see hÎntu.

hÎntu see hÎntu.

hÎnu s.; whip or goad; SB, NB*. 5 hÎ-in-šu (in an inventory of the gear of a sacred chariot) JTVI 70 132:15, NB; ½ gin gi-ru-ú KÎ.GI bat-qa ša hÎ-in-šu ½ shekels of gold (for the) repair of a h. YOS 6 53:10, NB; salnu maḫrû ša igi mul is lê hÎ-in-ši ina qaṭī [imittis]u našû 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).

hÎntena see hÎndu A.

hÎndu see hÎntu.

hÎndu see hÎntu.

hÎnu s.; eye; EA*; WSem. gloss. innamru 2 IGI-iâ / hi-na-ia ina šamê avât šarrî bêlija my eyes shone upon hearing the order of the king, my lord EA 144:17 (let. from Sidon).

hÎnziribu (hÎnziribu, hÎzziribu): adj.; (blue or a shade of green); lex.*; cf. hÎnÎzûru, inÎzûru.

[si ...] = [da]-ar-ra-tum = hÎ-in-zî-ri-bu Hg. C II 8; ur-šu-tu, hÎ-za-ri-bi = hÎ-[ma-a-nu] Malku VI 180; sfo hÎ-in-zi-bu = (space left blank) LTBA 1 91 r. iî 12 (NA Practical Vocabulary, Assur version) (preceding lines have ur-šu(-)u in right col.)

Probably derived (with the Hurr. suffix -ibbe/iwwe) from hÎnÎzûru, "apple," hence apple-colored. See hÎthûru.

hÎnziribu see hÎnziribu.

hÎnzûru see hÎnzûru.

hÎpîndû s.; (a stone bead); lex.* 

hÎpîndû s.; (a stone bead); lex.*
hipster


hipster s.; (1) (house)breaking, (2) sherd(?) from MB on; cf. hépā.

(1) (house)breaking: hi-pi-it biti ša PN ša PN₂ u PN₃ képā 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-li gar-an you surround ..., you place in it the sherds(1) CT 23 37 iv 2, red.

hippu see hibbu and hīpu.

hipsū see hībsu.

hipster s. (mng. unkn., occ. only in personal names); from OB on; cf. hiptu A.

Hi-ip-ti-dNa-naa -of-Nana YOS 8 149:26, OB; 1Hi-ip-la-a VAS 5 18:1, NB, and passim in NB texts; Hi-ip-la-a-a ADD App. 7 vi 4 (list of names).

hipu (hibu, hippu): s.; (1) break, (2) gully, (3) cut-off piece, (4) hip(i) libbi panic, anxiety; from OB on; wr. syll. and gaz; cf. hépā.

(1) break — (a) in gen.: la hi-ip-pu la-a qi-lum a la hi-ip-su 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 kašu (gloss to NUNU.MEŠšū UD.MEŠ his lips are white) Labat TDP 24:60.

(b) on a tablet: ina pi tuppi GAZ.MEŠ šatir āmeru la itappil hip-pa-a ḫašallim 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 13181:4, 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-sū new break TCL 6 37 r. ii 7, 11, and passim, wr. hi-bi-š-[šu] YOR 5/4 i 12, OB; hi-bi tup-pi u tup-pi (mng. uncert.) Nbn. 475:2; hi-bi gateja 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 īškuuna nīmur made a gully, and we (then) inspected (it) CT 34 32 ii 64, Nbn.; thus I said to them hišat u ina hi-pi šuṭi ḫuṭāma adi temenna hi-pi šuṭi tātāmmara “Dig a trench in this gully till you see the foundation in this gully” ibid. 66f.; hi-pi šuṭi ḫuṭušmā they dug in this gully and (found the foundation) ibid. 69.

(3) cut-off piece (of wood or stone): 2 GIS hi-pu ša bi-nim two pieces of tamarisk wood BE 6/2 137:1, OB; 2 hi-pu GIS.MEŠ.GĀM 6.TA. ām ar-ka-[ku] a-na GIS.GU.ZA two pieces of šaššu-wood, six-fold(!), long, for a chair TCL 9 50:4, MB; 1 hi-pu GIS.MEŠ.GĀM a-na ma-ša-di one piece of šaššu-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; adī hi-pi ša NA₄.ZU KUK-e together with pieces of natural obsidian T 232 IX ii 24, unpub. Berlin Museum text (courtesy Kocher), 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. bitat ZA.GI hi-ip (erasure) ša-du-[x] ADD 498:10 (coll. ARU 164).

(4) hip(i) libbi panic, anxiety — (a) in gen.: irša hi-ip lib-bi ultu gilīr Elamī innabûna isbata šepē ṣarātiya they became panicy, fled from Elam and embraced my royal feet Streek Assb. 62:55; hi-ip lib-bi ṣapāttni ap-talā ṣaddanātī panic seized me, I became exceedingly frightened ABS 525 r. 15, NA, cf. ina hi-ip lib-bi (in obscure context) ABL 867 r. 18, NB, also hi-ip lib-bi ... la ikkalanni TCL 9 138:28; puṭpuṭha nissata [...] hi-pi lib-bi īš[i][tu] bickering, sadness, ... , anxiety, confusion KAR 80 r. 8.

(b) as a symptom of disease: [ē]tāna ḫGAI TUK.MEŠ bīrkāsu ēta[n]ša if he is tired, suffers continuously from hīpi libbi, his knees are tired Transactions of the College of Physicians
of Philadelphia 1913 399:44, SB med.; GAZ.ŠA TUK.TUK ana SAL alakā [...].

[...] if he suffers from hipi libbi (and cannot) cohabit with a woman AMT 85,1 vi 8; 14.UMEŠ napsaluš ŠA GAZ lib-bi 14 drugs (as) ointment against “anxiety” TCL 6 34 .r. i 10, cf. KU.GI še GAZ lib-bi ibid. r. i 6 (see sub hursu mng. 5); ŠA ... hursu hi-bi lib-bi nadāšu [ša šun∪ET.u šarda] he upon whom ... (and) anxiety have fallen, whose dreams are oppressive BBR No. 11 ii 12, SB rel.; for hursu hipi libbi cf. sub hursu.

히푸 see hibu.

히 пу (or hibútu): s.; (a tree or shrub); SB*.

ing hi-pu-tu (among the foreign trees of the botanical garden) Iraq 14 43 i 47, Asm.

히쿠 adj.; diluted; lex.*; cf. ḥaqu A. kaš.sag.gal.la = hir-gu, hi-ku, kaš nu.sag. gal.la = la-a min Hh. XXIII ii 16–18.

히쿠 s.; small beer (a diluted watery type of beer); SB; Akk. lw. in Sum.; wr. syst. and KAŠ.A.SUD; cf. ḥaqu A.

[kaš.a.sud] = hi-i-qu, [kaš ...] – min Hh. XXIII ii 37f.; kaš-bi-ir kaš.a.sud = hi-i-qu Diri V 238 (also = maxa(), šikar šalaltu, alappānu); k[aš.a.sud.a] = hi-i-qu Ermišuš II 296 (in group with šikaru, šikaru šalaltu); kaš.sag.gal.la = hi-i qu Practical Vocabulary Assur 125; kaš.sag.gal.la = kaš.x /šš-tul-tum/ /hi-i-qa/ ZA 10 196 Si. 278:7 (coll.).

e ne kaš.a.sud.a.ni ħa.ma.an.dı.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., ħegum (for KAŠ.A.SUD), is suggested by the passage ninda.a.ni a.k.a.lu.um. ma kaš.a.ni ši.ka.ru.um.ma kaš.a.sud.a.ni ši (1).gù.um.ma her bread is (now called) akalum, her beer šikorum, her small beer Híprecht Annenberger Volume pl. 16 No. 13 v 11–13.

Summa marta mariš KAŠ.A.SUD šatti tuša' raššu if he suffers from pain in (his) gall bladder he shall drink h.-beer, (thus) you will make him move his bowels Köcher Beitr. pl. 14 i 16, SB med., cf. ibid. pl. 17 ii 70 and ibid. 71; hi-qa ša šikari tamgusaa (URUDU.ŠEN.TUR) tumalla you fill the small copper cooking pot with h.-beer (and cook the ingredients in it) CT 23 48:29, med.; ... tašk ina hi-ıq šikari NAG you pound (the ingredients in the mortar) he drinks (them) in h.-beer KAR 159:9. cf. AMT 31,7:12, etc.; and KAŠ.A.SUD KAŠ.LÚ.DIN.NA [tanaddi] you throw (the pounded drugs) into h.-beer (obtained) from tavern beer KAR 155 ii 6, etc.

While the h.-beer is mentioned as a drink in Sum. lit. texts, it seems to have been used exclusively for pharmaceutical purposes later on.

히릅 see hiripu.

히راعu s.; wife of equal status with the husband (said of gods); SB*; cf. ḥaru A. hi-ra-tum = hi-ir-tum CT 18 15 K.206 r. i 11.

itti Mami hi-ra-tuš ippusu ušanna (Irra) made love to Mami, his spouse KAR 168 i 18.

히루 s.; spec.; SB*.

šumu amatu hi-ir-di ša kima hi-ir-di nimsalat if the liver is full of specks like the specks of a fly TCL 6 1:60, ext.

히가랄 (히가랄u): adj.; (qualifying flour); from MB on.

źd x.x.x = [hi]-ir-[qal]-lu-u Practical Vocabulary Assur 168.

źd.da, ḥir-ga-lu-ú (as column headings) BE 15 156:1, MB; x źd.da ina libbi hir-ga-lu-u ... kaziddakku maḫir flour, among it h., the miller received BE 14 158:1, MB; x še ... ina libbi ša hir-ga-lu-e barley ... from that intended for h.-flour PBS 2/2 115:5, MB; źd.da hir-ga-lu-ú BE 15 125:1, MA, also PBS 2/2 34:13, for more refs. cf. Toreczyner Tempelrechnungen 117b; qi-me hi-ri-ga-lu-ú galla u rabû h.-flour, fine and coarse VAS 6 114:1, NB.

히리atu see ḥiritu B.

힘이랄 see ḥirigalu.

히리날u see ḥirigalu.

히리날u A s.; (a kind of grass); SB*; wr. Ū KI.KAL and Ū KI.KAL ḥi-ri.(in).

[ū.ki.kal] = [sa-uy-so-tu], [ū.ki.kal] = [hi-ri-in-ni], [ū].hi.ri.in = kMIN, ū.kun.ga.l = k.MIN, ū.šeš.gal = k.MIN Hh. XVII i 33–37.

Summa ina mukpali ali Ū KI.KAL[h-i] in namir if on the low ground of a city h.-grass is seen CT 39 12:17, Ali (preceding line has Ū KI.KAL without gloss), cf. [ū.ki.kal] h.I.M IN CT 23 43 ii 28, and dupl. Ū KI.KAL h.I.M. KAR 202 r. iii 32.
hirinnu B
hirinnu B s.; waterskin; syn. list*.
hi-ri-in-nu = na-a-du Malku II 238.
hirisu A s. masc.; moat, ditch; NA, SB; pl. hirisāni; cf. ħarāsū A.
hi-ri-ṣa ga-il-a ana limēt dāri lu aḥrī I dug a great moat around the wall KAH 1 18:7, Tn. 1; hi-ri-ṣa ša ina pāna la bašu kisir šadē danni limēnšu lu aḥrū I dug a moat, which did not exist before, around it through the hard rock KAH 2 84:64, A. II; hi-ri-ṣa-šu-ni-šu-nu āppuluma šitasārum limissun their moats are deep and surround their (entire) circumference TCL 3 190, Sar., cf. line 242, and passim in Ass. hist. inscr.; hi-ri-ṣu šaniu ... liḫušu šānu ina birti hi-ri-ṣa-ni lišibī let them dig a second ditch and let them dwell between the ditches ABL 1292 r. 6, 8, NA.

Baumgartner, ZA 36 40.

hirisu B s.; (a plant); pharm.*
ū hi-ri-[ṣi/su] (perhaps) CT 14 33 K.14077:8’ (probably Uruanna).
ū hi-ri-ṣi : A.Sš, šip-še-tu ina māti ibašši h.-plant : (against) “red water” : there will be tyranny in the country KAR 203 r. iv-vi 50.
See hiršu B.

hiriti s.(!); (mng. unkn.); RS; WSem. gloss.
execute: ħi-ri-ti u A.ŠA meš ša aḫ-ra-a-wa a h.-house and the fields there ... MRS 6 RS 15:45:17.

hiritu A s.; (1) ditch, canal; (2) moat; from OB on; Akk. lw. in Sum.; pl. ħirāṭu, ħirīṭu; occasionally wr. with det. id; cf. ħerīt.
tu-ul ṭul - ħi-ri-tu Ea I 52d; tu-ul ṭul - hi-ri-tum A I/2:166; [ki].lal - hi-ri-tum Kagal C 5; id ħi-ri-tum Kīš b. b. a. a. 1 RA 2 193 year No. 11; id ħi-ri-tum b. i. m. i. n. b. a. he dug its moat AFO 9 247 iii 6, Šamšuiluna; ħi-ri-tum b. i. l. (as geogr. name) RA 32 171 vi 38 (Forerunner to Hh. XXII); [ḫ]i-ri-tu (var. na-ti) - hi-ri-tum Malku II 64.

(1) ditch, canal: tämtum nārum u ħi-ri-tum manašu the lake, the river and the canal are low TCL 18 77:11, OB let.; [ḫ]i-lā ġi-ri-tu ina ħi-ri-ti-m ša GN ibaššē there are ġirītu-fish in the canal of GN ARM I 139:6; A.ŠA ša-ḥi-ri-ti-m a field adjacent to the canal Scheil Sippar 100:3, OB; a field ... EGER.ā hi-ri-tum its rear (boundary is) the canal MAOG 4 291:4, OB; a field ... ina šāṭānān ħi-ri-ti to the north of the canal RA 36 129:57, Nuži; a lot birti ħi-ri-a-te between the ditches ADD 374:5, NA (coll. ARU 397); māmēt šatpi u ħi-ri-ti curse (caused by) pit or ditch Šurpu III 92; kē mé ħi-ri-ti alappā nadā panūšu his face is covered with matter (lit.: algae!) like the water of a ditch Küchler Beitr. pl. 2 ii 22; ina qarhati Āṣāṣur ša utum umē pāni ħi-ri-ti u šīqi ... mamman la imurum aṣummē la i du 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.; id ħi-ri-tu uṣaḫra mē ... uṣarda ġerebā I had a canal dug and let water flow in it OIP 2 79:11, Senn.; uwamba/a ħi-ra-a-te šanappala atappē the canals wail, the ditches echo K.7856 r. 1 in TUL p. 58, SB lit.

(2) moat: id ħi-ri-tu nār tuklāšēu a-ra-ur-sā askir I dammed up the outlet of the moat, the canal that was his (main) resource KAH 2 141:221, Sar.; dārāniku tukkil ħi-ra-ti-ka mé mulūi strengthen your walls, fill your moats with water CT 13 40 iv 22 (= Anatolian Studies 5 106:159, Cutha Legend); ērī Barsiippa eškīš āpū u ħi-ri-ti-šu aḫrēma ina kūpri u agūrri ākṣuš kibīrūša 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.; kārī ħi-ri-tu ipi ina kūpri u agūrri ṭīla ana kaṣidān uṣaḫir 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 ummānī Āṣāṣur u ummān Akkadī saltum ina ħi-ri-epišūma the army of Assyria fought with the army of Akkad in the moat and ... BHT pl. 4:14, NB hist.; [A]ŠA ħi-ri-it uru emid a field borders upon the city’s moat RA 13 28:13, Alu Comm.; šumma mil šibī ina ħi-ri-šī innamīr if a flood of milk(y water) is seen in the city’s moat CT 39 21:158, Alu, cf. šumma mil šikār ina ħi-ri-šī ina ir ibid. 157; šumma ina ħi-ri-šī ina šu tūtabī if reed grows in the city’s moat ibid. 160, and similar ibid. 161 (with urbātu, “seeds”), 162 (with ṭuštu [mng. unkn.], 163 (with elpiṭu, “rush”), etc.; thus this
man has offended(?), me, and ana šuḫḫat avelīm šētu u ana hi-ri-tim abakīšu azzīsma I was set to chase this man away or lead him to the most (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; Laessoe, JCS 5 25.

(1) block — (a) a block of wood cut to fit: x GIS hi-ir-šu ša lu-ur-mi-im BE 62 137:12, OB; x GIS hi-ir-šī ša [ša-[a]-r'-ba-tum x logs of sarbatu-wood ibid. 13; 7 hi-ir-šī ša GIS.MA.NU tupsallaṣ ... ina nabadā ... tuṣākkak you pierce seven blocks of laurel and string them on (strands of) red wool KAR 194 r. 40, rit., cf. 14 GIS GIS.MA.NU ina šag. SA.A taṣakkak KAR 223:4; 7 hi-ir-šī ša GIS.MA.NU telegī you take seven blocks of laurel CT 23 4 r. 13, and ibid. 11:30, cf. 3 hi-ir-šī GIS.MA.NU AMT 69,9:5, and GIS GIS.MA.NU AMT 33, 3:8.

(b) a piece of meat: uzu hi-šu (among cuts of meat) Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 33:33, NA.

(2) exact copy, in hiriš galle exact copy of the gallā-demon (used as an invective): RN hi-ir-šī GAL.A.LA lemmi RN, the image of an evil gallā-demon Winckler Sar. pl. 34:122; [RN] hi-ir-šī GAL.A.ŁA MEŠ lemm-[nu-li] CT 35 46 K.13440:3, the parallel (cf. Bauer Asb. 2 63 n. 4, Streck Asb. 108 iv 71) has tamši-galle; [ana hi-ri-šī] gal-le-e iturrāšu (the wife) will turn into a very devil toward him PSBA 38 pl. 7:12, wsd.; Hi-ir-šum (personal name) unpub. tablet in the University of Illinois No. 147, OAKk.

(3) exact (standard) measure: 1 GIS hi-ir-šum ša GIS.BAN 30 one standard measure of one sātu (capacity) UCP 10 p. 141 No. 70:4, OB.

(4) track of the wheel, in hiriš magarri: epiš hi-ir-šī magarri narkabti ana KÂ.SA.GANR addi you throw into fine-beer dust from the track of a chariot-wheel KAR 194 i 28, med.; bit hi-ir-šī magirri ša sarri bēlija ilišqāni atā la uẖaṣṣan since the wheel tracks of the king have come this way, why does he not protect (me)? ABL 80 r. 10, NA.

hirṣu B

hirṣu B s.; (a root vegetable); lex.*.

lu.úb.sa(k) kud.da = hirṣu [ša-miš] the š. is gathered Nabnitu Q 86 (cf. lu.úb.sa(k) = lapti turnip DirI 107); še.bal = hi-ir-[šu?] HH XXIV 155.

See hirṣu B.

hirṣu s.; (a kind of furrow); lex.*; cf. ḫarāšu A.

ab.šim.šinur = hi-ir-[šu] Kagal F 81; šinur (= buru, cf. Sb 1 327) = hir-sum[bir]-šu BRM 4 33 i 4; ab.šim.šinur = (u + buru, cf. Sb 1 328) = hir-su ša šaša, šaša.dü KUD.RU = min ša MIN Nabnitu XXI 228f.

hiršu s.; (mng. unkn.); NB*

x ŠE.BAR ša ana hi-šu-ú nadna barley given for š. Dar. 27:2.

ḫirtu (ḫitšu): s.; wife of equal status with the husband; from OB on; wr. syll. and MUNUS.NITA.DAM; hi-šu-tum in TCL 6 53 r. 15; cf. ḫāru A.

ni-id-lam MUNUS.NITA = hi-ir-tú DirI IV 162; MUNUS.NITA-DAM = hi-ir-tu Igitū I 176, also Lu III 207; Lu.[MUNUS].NITA.DAM = hi-ir-tú LTBA 2 i 48 restored by Sultantepe tablet No. 60 + 61 (unpub.) vi 19 (note that all these correspondences recur with hār[a]; mu.ud.na = [MUNUS.NITA.DAM] = [hi-ir-tu] Enessiu Voc. II 73; dam.gal = [hi-ir-tum] chief wife Lu III 208.


(a) said of humans (only OB and lit.): hi-ir-ta-šu mārē šulissum u amamus mārē šulissum if his (chief) wife bears him sons and his slave girl (likewise) bears him sons CH § 170:39; šumma avulum hi-ir-ta-šu ša mārē la udāšum izzib if a man wants to divorce his wife (of equal status) who has not borne him sons CH § 138:15; PN ana PN, hi-ir-ti-šu ul aškati atti iqabbuma should PN say to PN, his wife (of equal status), “you are not my wife (any more),” and CT 87b: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.ebir.ra, “second wife” (i.e., married by a man after the death of his first wife) ibid. xvi 24; kasap ipp[er]ia MUNUS.NITA.DAM.MU DAM.MEŠ.MU [...] nad-nūka the ransom for me, for my first wife (and) my (other) wives ... is given to you AMT 72,1 r. 29, SB inc.; màmil aššatu hi-ir-tu ašāt naźaru u nakārū curse (resulting) from cursing a wife (of any status), a wife of equal status, or an heir, and (afterwards) revoking (it) Šarpu VIII 72; [i]numiš AM 7 hi-ir-tum (for your [a prostitute’s] sake) a mother of seven (children), a wife (of equal status) is forsaken Gilg. VII iv 10; mārāt qurādi ḫir-rt-u (for your [a prostitute’s] sake) a woman of the warrior, the spouse of the young man Gilg. I i 28; ana eṭṭi ša iṣibu sal ḫi-[x-x] for the young men who left (their) spouses CT 15 45:34 (Descent of Ishtar), cf. dupl. ša us-si-pu ḫi-ri-ti KAR 1:36; ana ṣer ḫi-ra-a-ti pagarātu ištua may his body urge him (back) here to (his) wives (mng. uncert.) Gilg. III i 10 and vi 9; MUNUS.NITA.ĐAM.BI imāṭma arkišu ilammin his first wife will die and afterwards he will have a bad time CT 28 28:14, physiogn.; šumma āmelu MUNUS.NITA.ĐAM-šu izzib if a man divorces his first wife CT 39 45:39, Alt, also ibid. 40–52 and 53–56; [šumma āmelu] ḫi-ir-ti-šu itbal if a man takes away the ... of his first wife ibid. 63; [šumma āmelu] hi-ir-ta-šu iṣib izzur if the first wife of a man curses his (personal) god ibid. 64; (said of a queen:) Aniškus LUGAL.KUR.KUR ... Astartanikkū ḫi-rt-su šar-ra-at Antiochus, the emperor ... Stratonike, his consort, the queen 5R 66 No. 2 ii 27.

(b) said of gods: ana hi-ir-ti-šu elletim to his (Ea’s) pure spouse VAS 1 32 i 9, OB; ʿNIN. LIT. hi-ir-ti namaddi ʿAbšur Ninil, the beloved spouse of Ashur AKA 62 iv 35, Tigl. 1.; habbat šarrat kallat hammat hi-rt-at šašar (Šarpānitu) is noble, queen, bride, mistress, (ruling) first wife, goddess and lady ZA 4 248:13 (Craig ABRT 1 31:16), SB, cf. hi-ir-ta šarrat (said of Gula) LKA 18:2 and 5; ḫi-ir-tum šin-natka the spouse, your (Anu’s) equal TČ 61:20 (cf. above); šašumat ḫi-ir-[tū] ṣallti hiti-ruttu ʾIštar the proud Ishtar, the first wife, is beautiful BBR No. 61:7 (incipit of a hymn).

In speaking of the wives of gods, hirtu is preferred to aššatu/altu (cf. Tallqvist Götter-epitheta 97f.); spellings: MUNUS.NITA.DAM in bilingual texts (cf. above), DAM.BI.MUNUS in lists of gods (cf. ibid. 26ff.). Only exceptionally
does aššatu occur in this meaning, cf. CT 16 13:51f. and 50:8f., BMS 4:10 and 11, and note al-ti 4Haldata TCL 3 385 (cf. DAM in line 391) and AASOR 16 p. 99, Nu2zi, in reference to 19 foregin deities. See also 3hiratu.

3hirū (fem. 3hirītu): adj.; dug, dug out, dug up; from OB on; cf. 3herū.

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 gān a.3ā hi-ri-tum x iku of dug-up field (perhaps 3hirretum, “in furrows,” see 3hirru) UET 5 797:4, OB; dullu ina la 3hi-ri ippuš he will do work in (the section which is) not (yet) dug CT 22 140:9, NB let.

3hiru adj.; (describing cloth); NB*; cf. 3hirū B's.

x TUG il-ta-pi la 3hi-ri x TUG.KUR.BA la 3hi-ri [x] TUG.KUR.BA 3hi-ri Nbn. 703:5-7.

3hiru A s.; ditch, moat; SB*; cf. 3herū.

GN 3ā 2 dārāmi lamā pī dīnti tu-bal e-ma 3hi-ri rukkusū GN is surrounded by two walls, at the mouth of the tower . . . . where the moats(?) are linked TCL 3 270, Sar.

3hiru B s.; (a garment); Mari*; cf. 3hirū adj.

hi-ra-am 3ā GADA [bēši 3li]šābilam my lord should send me a 3. of linen ARM 2 127:14; 1 TUG.KAD.A 3hi-ri 3sa-da-a . . . uštābilakkum I have sent you a linen garment, a . . . . 3. ARM 5 13:8; 1 GADA 3hi-ru [ . . . ] ARM 2 139:23f.

Oppenheim, JNES 11 137.

3hirwū s.; (a wooden object); Nu2zi*; Hurri.


3hisannu (ihiṣiṣannu): s.; (a craftsman); LB*; probably Old Pers. lw.

(always in the designation Lū šušānē mārē Lū 3hisannu'i:;) PN 3ā Lū 3hadāri 3ā Lū šušānē DUM.∪.MEŠ Lū 3hi-sa-nu PN from the 3hadār-assocation of the šušānu men of the 3h.-men PBS 2/1 194:3, also BE 9 94:4, BE 10 14:4, 49:4, 61:5; PN Lū šaknu 3ā Lū šušānē Lū mārē 3hi-sa-an-ni (vars. 3hi-sa-nu, 3hi-3hi-

3hisannu PN the chief of the šušānu men of the 3h.-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).

3hisgalū adj.; (a person affected with a disease making him unfit to be a priest); SB*; probably Sum. lw.

hi-is-ga-lu-ū (mentioned between the mali šaḥarkuppē, “leper,” and the šu na-ki-lu [mng. unk.], followed by pilpilānu) BBR No. 24:33.

(3Holma, Or. NS 14 253).

3hissatē s. pl.; mistreatment; NA*; cf. 3hesū 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.

*3hislu adj.; weaned; NB*.


Translation based on Syr. ḫasal, “weaned,” and supported by context.

3hismu s.; (an accessory to a garment); Nu2zi*.

3 TUG.MEŠ ši-la-an-ni-e ti-ti hi-is-mi-šu-nu three šilannu-garments together with their 3. HSS 14 620:2; 1 TUG ši-la-an-nu [i-t-ti] hi-is-mi-šu ibid. 14.

3hispu s.; (a plant); NB*.

hi-is-pi 3ā gi-is-si SAR CT 14 50:13 (list of plants in a royal garden).

3hisru s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

[gi.x.x] = hi-is-ru[ or -r[i].] [gi.x.x.x.x] = MIN, gi.lam = MIN Hh. VIII 41-43.

See sub 3hiṣru.

3hisṣatu s.; (1) intelligence, understanding, (2) mention, (3) notification, (4) (divine) grace; from OB on; pl. 3hiṣṣati CT 28 27 r. 33, ZA 40 259:26; cf. ḫas̄su.

bi-i bi = hi-is-sa-tum mention A V/II:142.

(1) intelligence, understanding — (a) in 3hiṣṣat uzne: ina . . . hi-is-sa-at uzneja palkāte in my great intelligence 1R 36:38, and passim in inscr. of Sar., cf. ina hi-is-sa-at uzneja ADD
\[\text{hissatu}\]

809:15; \textit{ina hé-és-[sa]-at nèmeqi} AOB 1 40 No. 2:14, Ashur-uballit I.

(b) without \textit{uzne}: \textit{tēmu hi-is-sa-tum itbarūtu} understanding, intelligence (and) friendliness Herzfeld API fig. 5:2 and 21, Dar. I.

(c) in \textit{hissat libbi} intuitive understanding, acting upon a novel idea: this statue of the god DN, which did not exist before, \textit{ina hi-sa-at libbi}a ... \textit{lu abni} I built ... upon my own intuition AKA 210:18, Asn., and passim in his inscr., cf. KAH 2 103:6, Shalm. 111; \textit{ina hi-sa-at libbi}a upon an inspiration (which Ea ... gave to me I rebuilt the ruined temple) AKA 164:22, Asn.; \textit{ina hi-sa-at libbi}a 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, Ashn. II.

(2) mention — (a) in \textit{hissat šumi} mention of the name (of a deity): \textit{ana hi-is-sat šumek}i at the mention of your name (heaven and earth shake \{\textit{irubbu}\}) STC 2 pl. 76:20, rel.; \textit{ina hi-is-sa-at šumikunu} ēli līsi liṭtakiš lidappid upon the mention of your holy name may (the curse) remove (itself), be chased off, stay far away Šurpu IV 87.

(b) without \textit{šumu}: \textit{ana hi-is-sat-i-šu} 4Igigi igaltu-\textit{tu} upon the mention of him the Igigi tremble OECT 6 pl. 13:5; the upper countries, the lower countries, EN.TI sikkār KUR.MEŠ ša Ištar \textit{hi-sa-at-[ku]-nu} ēpašu Eblī, the bolt of the countries, you whom Ishtar has mentioned(?) (mng. uncert.) LKA 147 r. 19 (dulg. 147a r. 6), NB rel.

(c) as technical term: \textit{hi-is-sa-a-te-si-na} as follows CT 22 188:16, NB let.

(3) notification: \textit{īštu umīm ša tašpuri a-na hi-sa-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): \textit{hi-is-sa-ti dingir ana l[u]} divine grace for the person CT 28 27 r. 33, physiogn. apod.; \{ša ina\} \textit{hi-is-}

\[\text{hišbu A}\]

\(\text{\textit{íššu} s.; (mng. unk.)}; \text{lex.}^*\)

\(\text{gū.zal} = \text{hi-iz-zi-tum} = \text{zi-an} \text{tar-na-an-za} \text{followed by} \text{gū.zal} = \text{pirisu} \) Izi Bogh. A 96.

Hittite obscure, but suggests connection with \textit{hissatu}.

\[\text{hissūt} u\text{.; (1) reminder, (2) thought; NA, NB*}; \text{cf. } \text{hasūsu}.\]

(1) (reminder (with \textit{šuhsusu/ùساسس}) \textit{hi-su-ši anā šari šēliya ṣuṣaṣes} I am just giving this reminder to the king, my lord ABL 689 r. 8, NA; \textit{hi-su-ū-tu} PN \{\textit{u}\}\textit{šar-a-sa-an-ni} ṣuṣaṣu UNA 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 ... \textit{hi-is-su-tu ša ... \textit{anā} sig₃, ša a- ... \textit{hiššu} show grace to (lit.: give thought for the welfare of) ... ABL 536:6, NA, cf. ibid. r. 1.

\[\text{hiṣārū} s.; \text{enclosure, court}; \text{Mari*}; \text{WSem. word}; \text{cf. } \text{ḥasārū, iṣārū, usārū}.\]

\(\text{Aın hi-sa-ri the Lady-of-the-Enclosure Studia Mariana pl. 3:26.}\)

\[\text{hišbu} A\] s.; (1) (abundant) yield, produce, (2) vulva; from OB on; metath. of \textit{\*hisbu}; \text{wr. syll. and MA.DAM}; \text{cf. } \text{ḥasadū A}.

\(\text{MA.DAM} = \text{hi-[i特别是在] Lu Excerpt II 104, also LTBA 2 2:205 and Izbu Comm. 18; sa.-ma.-u-bu LAGAR = hi-ib-su vulva Antagal A 163.}\)

\(\text{an.ki.bi.ta du₄, du₄, bi.e.ne : šamk hengal}: \text{šanunu ereṣṭum hi-sib-ša} \text{the skies their abundance, the earth its wealth (Sum.: sky and earth their abundance) 4R 20:21f., rel.; \{du₄, du₄\ is here translated by two different Akk. words\} \text{eker u Nippur hi-is-su ū[ih-du ...] BA 5 647:8, 13, rel.; a.ab. ba ma.dam.bi : tātmum hi-[iš-bu-shu} the sea its abundance 4R Aiid. p. 4, ad pl. 18* No. 5:16–17, rel.

\(\text{hi-is-su} = \text{bu-šu-u} \text{Izbu Comm. 18; hi-is-su} = \text{ma-na-ḫa-a-ti LTBA 2 2:207 and dupl. RA 18 4 No. 6 r. 6 \text{mānḫati also explains here tatturu, taklimtu and namkurru}; hi-sib-ša : dum-qi-šu CT 41 41:9, Theodicy Comm. (collation G. Lambert).}\)

(1) (abundant) yield, produce — (a) in gen.: \textit{mukammer hi-ib-bi-im ana Anīm u Ištar} (the king) who heaps up produce for Anu and
The text appears to be a scholarly discussion of Assyrian or Babylonian historical or cultural topics, likely relating to the names and functions of gates and regions. It includes references to specific names and their meanings, as well as their roles in various contexts such as the protection of the gods or the management of natural resources like mountains and seas. The text is dense with terms and phrases that require specialized knowledge to fully understand, such as "KUR-su (ikkal)" or "hi-si-sa-ba all the regions together bring her (the king's) products." It also references historical and geographical locations, such as "U-la-a ... sa anā Ninlil-Renews-the-Products (gate of Khorsabad)" or "the (king's) wealth and his produce from his (the king's) wealth and his produce into the sea." The text is rich in cultural and linguistic detail, offering insights into ancient Mesopotamian practices and beliefs.
hiššu repairs and the cutting of reeds on the Náršarr canal MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 21, kud. (Melšāhu); i-di hi-is-sa-ti wages for reed-cutting YOS 3 134:14, NB let.; barley given a-na hi-is-sa-ti for reed-cutting UCP 9 p. 90 No. 24:26, NB, and cf. x še. őtš. hi-is-sa-ta Camb. 176:11. Connect possibly the “Flurname” in A.GAR Hi-is-sa-tum. TCL 1 5:6, OB let.

hiššu s.; rubble, gravel; NB, LB*. 2 gur še. bar a-di-i hi-is-su u i-pi-ri ana 10 qış.mā ulti 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 hi-pira N₄ hi-is-si-mal šaḫššī ... N₄ hi-is-si-mal šaḫššī [ekalla] šēpuš N₄ hi-is-si-sa ša malšū ... 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. Škštā, “gravel, rubble, broken stone” (R. G. Kent Old Persian (= AOS 33) 188)).

hišānu s.; (an object); OA*. 2 hi-ša-nu BIN 6 258:9 and 13 (in an inventory, after eriqqu, “wagon,” and e-pi-nu, “plow”).

hišā'ū see hiššāmu.

hiššētu s.; (2) needed materials, supplies, necessities: (1) need, lack: ana še'im ana hi-še-ih-ti-ku-nu azzawakkantušim I will be guarantor to you for your supply of barley CT 33 20:16, OB let.; ana šaḫššu ana ši-ih-ti ekallim aḫam ȗl nādeki I am not neglectful towards my district and the needs of the palace ARM 3 12:8; silver ana ši-ih-ti ša Eanna for the requirement(s) of Eanna GCCI 1 367:2, NB; silver ši-ih-[ti] šaḫššī leddakamma according to need I shall give to you and ... BIN 1 57:25, NB let.; minu hi-šē-tam ša Š. KUR u hi-šē-[ka]-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 šaquru šundulam la šaššu hi-šē-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-šē-eh-ti e-ri-ši-im the materials needed for seeding VAS 16 129:17, OB let.; aššum hi-šē-eh-ti kussām šašātim with regard to the materials needed to build (lit.: to join) a chair VAS 16 107:7, OB let.; GIS.[MA],[h].LA ... rēš hi-šē-ih-tim ... [lik]illa let the ships ... wait for the required (objects) ARM 1 36:46; hurēsa mala uḫḫušiša u hi-šē-eh-ti-ša šāšlā send me gold, enough for its (the palace’s) plating and its (other) supplies EA 16:18, MA; mimma unūt biti hi-šē-ti Ešarra ēššē ēpuš all kinds of implements for the temple, the necessary equipment for Ešarra I made anew KAH 2 127 vi 12, Esarr.; gan aparāte ... aškīma ana šipri hi-šē-ti ekkallē bēlištēja ūu ēpuš 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, Sem., and passim; āmun paś̄rēv ū hi-šē-tim addi I inspected the oars and stored up the necessary supplies Giga. XI 64; hi-šē-tim ša ša naṭad uššu ša abullū 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-šē-ti ša dūlu ša nāri and materials needed for the work on the canal BIN 1 60:18, NB let.; mimma hi-šē-ti ina ekkallī mala bāššī (tablets for) all the necessities which might occur in the
хиšitu

palace, as many as there are CT 22 1:27, NB (let. of Asb.); ina muḫḫi  حقيقي-تumu šu-ud-bú-
ut-tumu ʿ Kāš.Ḫ.Å ana šalū 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.  حقيقي-تي-ti ibid. 79:19; two minas (worth) of food ... to PN 
thay-的实力-tu ni ninandinu we shall give from
our store of supplies BOR 5 132:22, LB; tuppī  حقيقي-تی ša šuš kalī tablet (listing)
necessary materials for the use of the kalū-
priest RAcc 9 r. 1, NB rit.

(3) desirable, useful, beloved object: kulla	
iš- الحقيقي-ti inbi ʿ u karanē all useful trees (bearing)
fruit, and vines TCL 3 327, Sar.; gold, silver,
 حقيقي-تی riqqē ʾīšīti the (most) desirable of spices, honey, ghee BÁ 3 297 r. 48, Esarh.; atṭa bīnu GIS.IMEŠ la  העסק-هة-
tehe you, tamarisk, (are among) the useless
trees KAR 324:22, wisdom; beloved person: RN 
thay-的实力-tu šalāni rabāti RN the beloved
of the great gods Thompson Esarh. ii 18, and
passim; RN حقيقي-تی ʿBE RN, beloved of En-
līl KAR 334:9 and r. 6; RN [ حقيقي-تی] E.SAR.RA RN, 
beloved of (the temple) Ṣarrara BÁ 3 291:35, Esarh.; note: RN erišiš  حقيقي-تی ša ʾīlātišu 
rabāti wanted by and beloved of his
godhead Streck Asb. 272:3.

хиššumaki

**kiyešahu (Bezold Glossar 128a); to be read 
piršaʿu.**

kiyešamu see kheyšunu.

kiyešāmu (kiyešaʿ): adj.; noble, thorough-
bred (horse); from OB on*; kiyešaʿ in OB.

kiyeša努 nu = git-ma-tum well-bred (person)
Malku I 68.

(a) noble: ḫāp-ul-e-gar-ra kiyeša努 mutar:
ṣir ḫašiṇ DN the noble, who makes the ... 
tremble JRAS Cent. Suppl. pl. 6 i 6, OB lit.; 
cf. Malku I 68, above.

(b) thoroughbred (horse): rakkāk kiyeš-
šā-me-e šımarrātī I rode on fiery thorough-
bred (horses) Bauer Asb. 2 84 n. 3 to i 20.

kiyešānu (kiyešamu): s.; (a thorny plant). 
ex. *

kiyešatu (kiyeša努) to be read 
kiyeša努-me-e; cf. sub kheyšāma.

kiyešatu A s.; inflation; SB*; cf. kehšāwu B.
kiyeš-šā-tumu: ul-łu-łu šib-šib inflation (of 
a part of the exta) (portends) joy of heart CT 20 
40 i-i 25 (followed in col. iii by šumu ḫar 15 
sa-[ša-ša]-uš) if the right lung is inflated).

kiyešatu B s.; substitute; OB*.

SAG.GEME(GIM) ša PN ʾaiḫa ina GN ina 
kiyeš-šā-tim ʾiliḫi 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.GEME-ka ša ina kiyeš-
šā-tim ʾil-li-šīḫ-ʿū ibid. 15.

IQUE variant of kheyšatu.

Harris, JCS 9 98.

kiyešū (fem. kiyešatu): adj.; fat (occ. only 
as fem. personal name); OB, MB; cf. kehša-wu B.

kiyeš-ša-tumu Jean Tell Sifr 18a:7, OB, and 
passim in OB; kiyeš-ša-ti (genitive) BE 15 
6:9 and 13, MB.

kiyešumaki s.; compensation payment; 
Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

I shall sell ... fields for ten shekels of 
silver and 10 qin KU.BABBAR anu PN 
kiyeš-ša-ma-ki-ia anu PN inandin(!) šumu 10 
qin KU.BABBAR PN kima kiyeš-ša-ma-ki-ia
хишу

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.

хишу see  хашу D.

хишu s.; briers; lex.*; pl. хишутu.

gиш.пим = гиш-ту BRM 4 33:4; te-hi гиш. пим = гиш-ту Дiri II 246; ди-гиш пим = бо-ан-да-ас-пу-ри ... са-ными гиш-ту и бал-тур. ... or also briers, variant: thorny shrubs A.VIII/3:12.

хишу s.; weir; MB*; pl. хишутu; cf.  хашu C.

хи-то-ти (пи(?)-ти) ми адина ина [х гиш]-а-ти ла ишкакану “open the weirs!” until now no water has been put within the weirs BE 17 3:11, 12, let.; мишл сабе гиш-то-ти [х]-ак-ка-н[u] half of the men will ... the weirs PBS 1/2 55:18, let.; калул са бели тпушу ки гиш-то-ти са сурура (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.

хишу see  hiру.

хишу s.; (a part of the human body); MB*.

(two slaves fell into the well) са 1 киршуш себир у  сау гиш-то-су себир the leg of one was broken and the Ԧ of the other was broken BE 17 21:30, let.

Read probably  гэшu as variant of  хашu A s. mng. 2.

хишу s.; (1) necklace, (2) basket, (3) bird’s nest, (4) obligation (as legal term); from OB on; cf.  хашu C.

нахар.гу.а.а.гнин = ги-и-шu Hh. XVI 75; [нахар.гу.а.а.гнин = ги-и-шu = ирту pectoral Hg. B IV 174д; ба-ки-рум у-сар = гиш-ту са НУГИ.САБ basket of the gardener A II/4:147; ба-ки-рум у-сар = мин са су.ща same of the fisherman ibid. 148; гиш.к.и.с.ега = гиш-су = кинну са моцэн мэш bird’s nest Hg. B II 224, A II/19; гиш.ду[т] у-сар.ега = кинну s. гиш-су (Izi E 332 written гиш-су), ку-машу Дiri IV 25ff., also Izi E 331ff.; гиш.гу = гиш-су a reed-structure (see патту, ётукку), гиш.а.мин. рав.шер = мин Nabnitu IV 241ff.; гиш-ирум = а-гу-у headband An VII 236.

(1) necklace: cf. above; гиш-иш ку.ги са Итар ина биl PN иташими somebody has carried off the golden necklace of Ishtar from the house of PN PBS 1/2 60:11, MB let.; гиш ку.ги a golden necklace (decorated with jewels) 5R 33 ii 41, Agum-икриме.

(2) basket (of the gardener and fisher): cf. above.

(3) bird’s nest: cf. above.

(4) obligation (as legal term) (only OB): ana амтим гиш-то-ам эзб адан коским гиш-голим иткашами 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 27а:6, let.; гиш-то-ам са аан айтааг коским эзбуш пирису 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.; гиш-ту кунуккика у 5 ерм сибу сиа ина туппи сатру 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: и-то-ам PN икабилам may PN bring the (document concerning the) binding agreement VAS 18 29:6, also line 10, let., which indicates that the words listed here sub mng. 4, should possibly be read гишu.


хишу v.(!); (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

eгла ана жаки гиш-ру-му и ертешми the field was given(!) to me and I cultivate it JEN 325:25.

хишу s.; damming (of a river); NB*; cf.  хашC.

2 ги бурани кушрупуту ана гиш-ту са нари two pitch-soaked reed mats for damming up the river GCCI 2 320:3.

битлunu see  билуну in бит хилани.

битлапu s.; (a garment); syn. list*; cf.  батлапu A.

جي-ي-ل-پا = نا-ا-لاپ-تaddress An VII 201, also Malku VI 114.
hi-tlupatu

hi-tlupatu s. pl.; (a garment); syn. list*; cf. hatlupu A.

hi-it-lu-pa-tum = na-ah-lap-tu 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 hi-tim KU.GI u 1 1/8 MA.NA 3 1/8 GIN kaspar damnam ša tušēbilanni: the three h. of gold and 1 1/8 minas and 3 1/8 shekels of "strong" silver which you sent me (we divided into three [shares]) TCL 14 33:3; 1 MA.NA 5 hi-tim KU.BABBAR illibhi PN aḫaša 1 MA.NA URUDU u 2 hi-tim KU.BABBAR illibbišuma one mina and five h. of silver (are put) on the account of PN, separately, one mina of copper and two h. of silver (are) likewise (put) on his account Kültepe c/k 459:24 and 28 (this and following unpublished Kültepe texts courtesy Balkan), also Kültepe c/k 482:1, 9 (same transaction); 5 GIN KU.BABBAR PN 5 hi-tim KU.BABBAR u aḫaša 5 hi-tim KU.BABBAR aššumi tappaʾuša five shekels of silver from PN, five h. of silver and separately five h. of silver in the name of his partner Kültepe c/k 515:5; 2 1/8 MA.NA 2 1/8 hi-tim KU.BABBAR. Kültepe c/k 1173:1, cf. 7 hi-tim KU.BABBAR ibid. line 15, 2 hi-tim KU.BABBAR Kültepe c/k 1258:5, 5 hi-tim KU.BABBAR ibid. line 5; ana šubāši ša ana 13 hi-tim ana ekaššim tadinunī for garments which have been given to the palace for 13 h. of silver) Kültepe c/k 405:11.

(b) weights indicated: 9 hi-tim KU.BABBAR 7 1/8 MA.NA.TA nine h. of silver each (weighing) 7 1/8 minas Kültepe c/k 864:1; 3 hi-tim KU.GI ša abnišu 70 MA.NA.TA three h. of gold (made) of ore, each (weighing) 70 minas Kültepe c/k 1173:9.

The h. of usage a could denote a subdivision of the shekel (larger than the še) used only for weighing precious metals.

hitmušiš adv.; speedily, quickly; SB; cf. ḥamātu A.

āššu la naparšudīšu šūr rešīja ... hi-it-mu-ši-iš ašpur in order that he should not escape, I speedily dispatched my prefects TCL 3 333, Sar., and cf. ibid. 34; ana GN ... hi-it-mu-šiš allikma kīmu šib meḫē ašqēma kīma ʾimbari ašāḫpušu 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. hi-it-mu-šiš Lie Sar. 258, and dupl. Winckler Sar. No. 70:86; [...] nu um-mi-ši ši-ši mu-ši-iš idākanni ... will quickly kill me CT 20 49:22, SB ext. apod.

hitnuq s.; (1) suffocation(?), (2) self-denial; SB*; cf. ḫanāqū.

(1) suffocation(?): möt ḥi-il-nu-[qi imāt] he will die of suffocation(?) Kraus Texte 6 r. 48, physiogn. apod.

(2) self-denial: šumma liḫbašu ḥi-it-nu-qa šerti inaḫbiš 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.NITĀ.ME 17 MAŠ.GAL a-na hi-it-pu ina ē.GUD.MEŠ u UDU.NITĀ.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 6 228, 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 MAŠ.TUR ḫi-il-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.

(hitpu A s.; architrave; NB, SB; Sum. lw.(!); pl. ḥittu, ḥittānu; wr. syll. and gš. HÉ.DU.)
**hiṣṭu**

**hiṣṭu** B

 hé.du, - hi-it-tu

 Igitu I 354; dgi.bi-hé.du, = dHi-it-tum KAV 50 i 9; dgi.bi-dé.du, = lú.kán.na.ké

 ibid. 10 (dgi.bi-dé.du, cannot be connected with dGá.na.dú, equated with Papsukkal in CT 24 40:56, despite Sum. ga.dú, part of a door, Gudea Cyl. A xxi 26).

 pēš.ḥul giš.ḥé.du, ká.na.ké, bi.in.lá : ḫul ina bi-it-ti ša báši a-lul-[x] I hung a hulatu-mouse on the ḫ of. the door (opening) CT 16 29:72f., SB rel.; é-gal nam.nu.na é.ḥé.du, ... RLA 2 185 No. 179 (Samsuiluna year 34).

 Giš.ḥé.ŠU,MEŠ nipḫi šurini u dalátu sī pari lu ušin. I set up architraves (with) a frieze of emblems, and doors (plated with) copper KAH I 15:25, Shalm. 1; SA1 abzu2 títu.NA,Š.E.TIR dimmē ērīn shin ūnziša ša ekaš šuš šatu (emit) ūn.ŠU,MEŠ-ša upon the backs of abzu-shit-monsters of asšan-stone I placed cedar columns and (upon them) I set the architraves of this limestone palace OIP 2 133:77, Senn.; dimmē širiši ērā namra ūn.ŠU,MEŠ ina la massarti pīr[s]i rabim ībbasl ina la massarti pīr[s]i rabim ībbasl or šašku ša šašku šašku šanīša ušatriš I laid strong cedar beams for its roof, its architrave and its ceiling VAB 4 212 ii 30, Ner.; sippušu šiḏaršu ūlālu GIŠ.ḤÉ.ŠU, kanašu šušiša rēšā ūšašīš I covered with red gold its thresholds, its locks, its cross-beam(?) the architrave of the throne room ... VAS 6 221:2, NB; 1 kūš ḫi-it-ti ... 1 kūš ḫi-it-ti ša mušapšiši 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.

**hiṭṭu** B

 (a container); lex.*

 dug.kaš.ū.su,ša = ḫi-it-tum, var. [ba]-at-ḫ[u]

 Hh. X 75.

 See sub ḫattu B, ḫattu.
hištatu

(again) — hi-ti-tum minma ul ibaššī there are no losses ARM 3 12:14.
(b) with apālu: ana hi-ti-ti-im ša ibbaššu PN LUGALE BA.NLIB.GI.GI PN shall pay the king for any damage that occurs RIFIN 59:8, cf. YOS 8 60:8, also TCL 17 57:55, and passim in texts from Larsa; šummu ... hi-ti-tum it-tabšī mannum ... itanappalu if ... there be damage, who ... will pay for it? ARM 1 109:41f.

(2) deficiency, deficit, defect: hi-ti-it gunsu ina mubhika ısšakkan you will be responsible for the deficiency in his rent TCL 7 18:23, OB let.; aššum bursaggā ultulimma hi-ti-ti la rašē ... lu kī-mi-ši-tum šu-ul na-bu-ā šumu-an-šu-an ulikššu apṭur in order to clear the bursaggā-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 tinīrī ina ẖī(var.: ḫa)-ṭa-ṭi-šu-nu(var.: -ku-nu) kīma dīqārī ina likummeššu (var.: -kunu) lišpuḫ- kuniššī 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-tum la išu if she has been chaste and has not (committed) a misdemeanor CH § 142:67; gullultum u hi-ti-tum ul ıššī he committed no offense or act of negligence ARM 1 18:15; ana mubhī hi-ta-a-tu ša bēši ıšpura regarding the (alleged) acts of negligence (about) which my lord wrote to me TCL 9 138:18, NB let.

(4) crime: mārē āli ṣēpiʾ annī anni sabattā annu sitattēšunu ša (hi-ti)-la-šu-un la ibšu uḫšurūn aqbi I captured the culpable citizens, (and) ordered the release of the rest who had no guilt (lit.: crime) OIP 2 70:26, Senn.; ıbbbaššu tama hi-ti-ti he plotted crime VAB 4 270 i 3, Nbn.; la bābīl hi-ti-ti u gullultī not guilty of crime or sin OIP 2 32 i ii 12, Senn.; arki hi-ta-a-te-šu mahrāte gullultu rabītu ša ṣepē māṭišu ... ēpū 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 committed KBO 1 11 r. 10, etc.; hi-ta-a-ša PN ... ana RN ihtā mune list of the crimes that PN has committed against RN AFO 17 6 VAT 4923:1, NB.

(5) sin, cultic mistake — (a) sins committed: [ēgū annu gillatu hi-ti-tu [ēpūš] I committed an error, a crime, a sin, a cultic mistake KAR 39 r. 18 and dupl., rel.; hi-ti-ti ša ina zumrījā [GAL-ā] the sins that are in my body BMS 50:18; ṣa išrā 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 anna la rašē hi-ti-tim in order not to make any cultic mistake VAB 4 262 i 7, Nbn.; ści-tim u hi-ti-tim anna la hubšī in order that no omission or negligence shall occur VAB 4 216 ii 20, Ner.

(b) sins pardoned or removed: putri anni šerti gillati u hi-ti-ti pardon my crime, my misdeed, my sin and my mistake STC 2 pl. 82:81; išu anna amēli hi-ta-ti-šu upaṭṭaršu (wr. GAB.MES-šu) TCL 6 1:29, ext. apod., contrast itu anna amēli hi-ta-ti-šu ukaṣarša (wr. KŠŠ. mes-šu) ibid. 28, and Boissier Choix I 62:2; gillatū lissu hi-ti-tu lišallimu may they remove the crime, correct the mistake ŠURPU IV 72, cf. hi-ta-tu sulṭum ŠURPU IV 15, and passim; hi-ta-tu-šu liptassisa may his mistakes be cancelled ŠURPU IV 81, cf. pu-si-si hi-ta-ti-[i]a] BMS 50:22; mutappassu hi-ta-a-te who forgives sins Streek Aab. 36 iv 38; anni puṭur šerti puṣur šātiq gillattima hi-ti-ti rummē pardon my sin, remove my misdeed, pass over my crime, forgive my mistake BMS 2:39; nisī māmīt tūrtā mašaltu murrū tāništi anni šerti gillati hi-ti-ti ... lippaṣir may oath, curse, retaliation, interrogation (under torture), disease, suffering, crime, misdeed, sin, error be removed ŠURPU VIIVI 68, and passim; muṭeštiq lunnī hi-ti-te u gillate marukṭe who removes evil, (cultic) mistake and grievous sin LKA 50:8, SB rel., cf. JRAS 1929 283 r. 11, and passim; hi-ta-tu-šu-im šimmaṣša may my (cultic) mistakes be forgotten 4R Add. p. 5 K.6028:7; šukun hi-ta-ti-ša anna damgāṭi turn my sins into good deeds PBS 1/1 14:33 and dupl. Craig ABR T 6 11, and passim.

(6) (uncert. mng.): hi-d[i]-i-ti-ka KI KUR TI CT 27 46 r. 20, Alu apod.; hi-ti-tam nuhallaq
hiṭmu

KBo 1 11 r. 12, let.; ... a-šar hi-ṭa-ti KAR 145 r. 11, wisd.

hiṭmu s.; muzzling; lex.*; cf. ḫatāmu.

[...] - (hi-ṭi-im) pi-i muzzling of the mouth

Nabnitu S 10.

hiṭatu s.; (1) trench, (2) foundation pit; NB; cf. ḫatātu A.

(1) trench: to search for the foundation of Eulmaš ina hi-ṭi-ta-tum ša RN ... aḥṣut I dug down in the trench of RN (for three years) CT 34 32:59, Nbn.; I commanded, hi-ṭi-ta-tum ina ḫi-ṭi-um ḫaṭāmu adi tennema ... ḫatāmarāa dig a trench in this gully until you find the foundation! ibid. 66, Nbn.; saḥmu šiṭir ša RN ... ina hi-ṭi-ta-tum ... ãmr I found ... in the trench an (inscribed) relief with the name of RN CT 34 35:41, Nbn.; hi-ṭi-ta-tu aḥṣut I dug a trench VAB 4 254 i 32, Nbn., cf. hi-ṭi-ta-tum ḫiṭut CT 34 27:52, Nbn., etc.

(2) foundation pit: Ebabbūra šuāṭi ḫakēma hi-ṭi-ta-at-su aḥṣut I tore down that Ebabbūra and dug a (new) foundation pit for it CT 34 23:14, Nbn.; ḫi-ṭi-ta-tum excavated lot VAS 5 79:1, cf. 6 qanāt ḫi-ṭa-ta VAS 4 98:1.

hiṭu see hiṭu A.

hiṭu A (hiṭu): s.; (1) fault, harm, (2) act of negligence, (3) damage, (4) sin, offense, (5) crime, misdeed, (6) punishment, (7) uncertain mng.; from OB on; Ass. offens, (5) crime, misdeed, (6) punishment, (2) act of negligence, (3) damage (OB only): in rel. sense: arni hi-ṭi-um la ḫiṭat si ḫuṣṣu it is of no consequence (lit.: there is no fault) ABL 348:14, NA, also ABL 668:8 and 668:7, etc.; ḫiṭu jānu there is no fault CT 22 202:21, NB, cf. ABL 958 r. 6, etc.

(2) act of negligence: ana bitim la teggi ḫi-ṭu-um la ḫiṭat 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 ḫi-ṭu-ni ša ḫiṭat we are blameless, there is no negligence on our part VAS 16 38:14, OB let.; sulûppē ḫuṣṣē ḫi-ṭa-am la ḫiṭat let him deliver the dates, let there be no negligence! YOS 2 93:14, OB let.; masq šarātuka lu ḫuṣṭunna mimma ḫi-ṭi-[k(a)] la ḫiṭat let your guard details be strengthened, let there be no negligence on your part VAS 16 107:9, OB let.; ana ḫi-ṭi-ta bēši la ḫiṭat my lord should not regard (this) as an act of negligence on my part BE 17 11:29, MB let., cf. ana ḫi-ṭi-ni tu la šaxkan ABL 248 r. 6, etc.; ḫi-ṭu-um ana pānī bēši la iṣṣarīk no act of negligence will be a hindrance to my lord YOS 2 82:21, OB let., also A 35:5 (unpub.):12, OB let.; ṭamānkuwa inā hiṭu ēqār guard yourselves against negligence!

BIN 1 23:36, NB let.

(3) damage (OB only): ana ḫi-ṭi kirī ēzzaz he will be responsible for any damage to the orchard YOS 12 126:15; šamū iṣṣasadams ma hi-ṭu-um iṣṣasadī when the rains come there will be damage Fish Letters 15:32; ḫi-ṭa-am ša kirīm amrama tēnam gamram ... tēranām inspect the damage to the orchard and send me a complete report TCL 17 43:15, etc.; ana pa-ḥa-at u ḫi-ṭi-im ... ša ina bit DN iṣṣasadī ekațām iṣṣasadī they will pay the palace the liabilities and the damage ... that occur in the temple of DN UET 5 888:13; a-na ḫi-ṭi-im ša iṣṣasadī ki-ma pi-[i] iṣā-ni-e iṣṣasadī in regard to (any) damage that occurs they shall treat him exactly like the neighbors UET 5 429:13; GUD.Ḫ.LA šalmu ḫi-ṭa-am ūlu šēn the cattle are intact, there is no damage VAS 16 9:17, let.

(4) sin, offense — (a) in rel. sense: arni ḫi-ṭi u gillatu crime, sin and transgression Schollmeyer No. 28 r. 10; ḫi-ṭa ša ʔeṗušu ʔuł
I do not know what sin I committed. Craig ABRT 1 14 r. 1; ina hi-tu ulūtka... kṣizbanī me save from sinning (lit.: sins) against your godhead. VAB 4 255 ii 20, Nbn.; hi-e-ti ep-ti ana išāni I revealed my sin to the gods. EA 137:33 (let. of Rib-Adda); ītu ana amēli ana hi-ti-šu išabbat the (personal) god will seize the man for his sin. TCL 6 1:27, ext. apod.; ānu hi-šu ŠU. DINGIR crime, sin, disease. Boissier DA p. 211 r. 7, ext. apod.; hi-il-tu dansu ana DN aḥtu I saved me from sinning (lit.: sins) against DN. ZA 40 258:21, Eashr.; cf. additional occurrences sub haṭu.

(b) in NB personal names: (a) Nabū-mi-īi-hi-ṭa-a-a NABU lapse-forget-my-sins! VAS 4 154:4; ēa-hi-ši-šu-ili-dī Oh-Ea-I-donot-know-my-sin YOS 3 192:10, cf. Cyr. 34:28, also 66 No. 2:48. (c) in gen.: teppus hi-e-ta ana laqē ḫazanna you have committed the offense of harboring the mayor. EA 162:9; anūn arnūja u annū hi-ti-ua these are my royal seals and these are my offenses. EA 253:20; ni-naa hi-ta aḥ-ti ana belīja what offense have I have against my lord! PBS 1/2 73:4, MB let., cf. ibid. 31; summa amēlu ša hi-ta ana šarrī iḥatū if a man who commits an offense against the king. KBO 1 10 r. 21, cf. KBO 1 6:27; upon the rest ša hi-it-tu u gullultu la išā who had no offense or sin. (I placed the heavy yoke of my rule) Thompson Eashr. iii 54 (~ 1R 45 i 19).

(5) crime, misdeed: ni-vāt ša ana hi-ti ṭukallanīti us, whom you consider (as having committed) a crime. CT 4 2 r. 8', OB let.; inu PN PN₄ u PN₃ hi-it-ta GAL.MES štep[u] NA₄ kunuk miḫir NA₄ kunuk šarrī štepšu at the time when PN₄ PN₃ 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; summa... ša libbiša uṣaššihi hi-ti-šu anniu if he causes her a miscarriage, this is a crime. KAV 1 iii 85, Ass. Code (§ 51); ānu a [hi]-i-ta ša mušiša tanašši she will be responsible for the crime and the misdeed of her husband. KAV 1 iv 54, Ass. Code (§ 32); hi-it-ta-šu ana SAG.DU-šu iššakamnu they will make him responsible for his crime (lit.: put his crime upon his head). Wiseman Alalah 2:52, MB; Sutu ša kurba hi-ti-šu-un the Suteans, whose crimes have become very great. BBSt. No. 36 ii 28, NB; hi-it-ti-šu la mīna āblank his countless crimes I pardoned. Winckler Sar. pl. 32:51; ša hi-it-tu uṣabbaš 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 hi-ṭa-šu-um ni ana muttu qabāni šarru beli ubtalissu the king has pardoned even him whose crime calls for (the penalty of) death. death. ABL 2:21, NA; la-a hi-tu dan-nu iḥ-ti he did not commit a serious crime. ABL 43 r. 11, NA, cf. ABL 620:3; hi-tu-šu-ana šarru abīka uzakkīšišnīti the king your father purged them of their crimes. ABL 793:17, NB; ki kabāsu ša hi-ti ša PN šarru šebâšša hi-tu-šu likkus u ki kabāsu ša hi-ti-šu šarru šubu la šebâ PN₂ ina pān šarrī belīja lụktu 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] hi-i-ta ana pān daḫānī i-ša-ak-ku-ū-šu-šu-nu-ši (obscene) Peiser Urkunden 88 r. 8, MB.

(6) punishment — (a) in gen.: ša sinništī hi-i-tu laššu there is no punishment for the wrong. KAV 1 ii 24, Ass. Code (§ 12).

(b) said of punishment imposed (hiṭa emēdu): [ra]manka hi-i-ta emi[d] impose punishment upon yourself! BE 17 63:3, MB let.; amēlu aššatu hi-i-ta ki libbišu emmīd the man may impose punishment upon his wife according to his wish. KAV 1 iii 38, Ass. Code (§ 23); bel hi-i-ṭi emid hi-ta-a-ša impose punishment upon the malefactor! Gig. XI 180; ina pāt hi-i-šu hi-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 šānitīmā la innabīdu emīdnummāti hi-tu in order that they should not flee (again) to another country I inflicted (this) punishment upon them. ZA 40 258 iii 25, Eashr.; hi-tu ša šu.LU. UNKIN(URU × BAR) i-me-du-šu ušal(iam) 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 (hiṭa zabālu, šaddū — NB only): hi-tu ša šarrī izabbū he will suffer the punishment (imposed for such a crime) by the king. YOS 6 108:11f.,
hištu A

also YOS 7 116:16 and 192:14; hištu ša Guš-bārnu bēl pāhāt Bābiltu u Ebīrī-nāri isšaddu
BIN 2 114:15, cf. YOS 7 160:12; hištu ša RN
isšaddu YOS 7 187:12, cf. AnOr 8 61:18, and
passim; hištu ša īlānu u šarrī PN isšaddad
TCL 12 80:10, cf. TCL 13 163:20, also YOS 7
69:22, 90:16, and passim.

(7) (uncert. mng.): anāni hištu ša qaqqaru
ni-qūtšu ABL 275 r. 13, NB; šarru anā hištu
la un-da-na-ār ABL 1240 r. 10, NB; ana
hišti-ša la i-ta-rū ABL 764 r. 4, NB; GIHI
šē.BLDA (obscure) Kraus Texte 23:4, physign.
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.

hištu A in bēl hišti s.; malefactor; Bogh.,
NA, SB, NB; cf. ḫatāt.

bēl ḫešši-i la idāku they did not kill the
malefactor KBO 1 10 r. 23, let.; adī šēbèt
hišti ša ītīšu idāku he killed (the king) to-
gether with the felonious troops who were
with him CT 34 40 r. iii 34, Synchro. Hist.; be-el
hišti e-mid hištu-a-ša impose punishment
upon the malefactor! Gilg. XI 180; PN bēl
hišši-ši akūssu I flayed PN, the malefactor
AKA 239:42, Asn., and passim in NA royal inscr.,
cf. EN hišši-i-ti Sumer 7 8 ii 39, Shalm. III:
šēbēt bēl hišši ša ānā epēš šarrūti Aššur . . .
viṣapāṭa lemattu malefactors who conspired
for the rule of Assur Thompson Esarh. ii 8; PN
bēl hišši-šu ša parrišu ša PN is a malefactor,
a liar ABL 208:16, NA; PN DUMU EN hištu
ša šarru ša PN is the son of one who com-
mitted an offense against the king BIN 1 93:
7, NB let.; LÜ EN MEŠ hištu the malefactors
ABL 1286:15, NA, and passim in NA and NB let.

hištu A in ša hišti s.; criminal; NB*; cf.
ḫatāt.

anāku ul ša hištu ul ēpiš lumnu I am no
criminal, no evildoer ABL 530 r. 11, NB.

hištu B s.; payment (in cash); NB*; cf.
hištu.

ki upalliḫanu kaspa-a4 40 qin ki 1 hištu
eštiršu 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 14 238.

hišu s.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

Summa ana ša NA SAL.SAH hišu (var. hišu in
CT 41 31:33) našātma irub 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; Summa
SAL.SAH ana ša LÜ hišșu n[a-šut-ma irub] CT 38
46:97, with comm. hištu / GLSIG a-da-at-tāj
hištu-lu(!) ša qa-ni-e hištu[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 hištu for the Sum.
pronunciation of GLSIG, which is hardly
correct; the second refers to hišu as being
made of reed, or part of a reed, see also sub
hištu s.

hiwāru s.; (a metal container); Nuzi*;
Hurr. word.

3 hi-wa-ri ša siparri three ḥ.-containers of
copper (followed by 2 namzitu GAL ša siparri)
TCL 9 1:13.

hizzaribu see hinizaribu.

ḫūa (ḫūa-iššūru): s.; hoot-owl; lex.*

[u] [u3] = ḫū-ū intervening [u3] [u3] = ḫū-ū-a and ḫū-ū-a-šu-ru
CT 12 5 r. i 6 (= A II/6 C 24–25 with var. [u3]
[u3] = ḫū-ū-a, [u3] [u3] = ḫū-ū-a-šu-ru VAT 9580
(unpub.) ii 14f. (from Assur); ūš a.mušen =

The restoration ḫū-ū-[qu] (Delitzsch HWB
217b) of the Hg. passage is improbable be-
cause the ḫūq-owl occurs in the same text
line 284.

ḫūa-iššūru see ḫūa.

ḫuāku (or ḫuāqu): v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[ū] = ḫuā-ku Lani A 38.

ḫuāqu see ḫuāku.

ḫuatu s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

[ū] = ḫuā-ku [u] TU-lu-a-tum MUŠEN.MEŠ ḫuā-ū-[a-tum]
fish are worms, birds are .... CT 26 40 r. iv 5,
atrol. comm.

ḫubābu s.; (mng. uncert., diminutive, occ.
only as personal name); OB; cf. ḫubābu B.
Ḫu-ba-bu-um UET 5 61:7, PBS 8/2 169 ii 3, and
passim.

ḫuballu s.; pitfall; lex.*; cf. ḫubaltu,
ḫuballu B.

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The text includes a mix of cuneiform and English words. It appears to discuss various terms and concepts in Mesopotamian context, including measurements, personal names, and magical formulas. The text is not fully translatable due to the nature of cuneiform writing and the complexity of the language.
líbbu

hú-bu-ú namrirri sa'nu a god whose glory was .... , who was laden with splendor Hinke Kudurru i 13, NB; Se'itu ... characteristic bodily trait)
- (a) said of human beings: Summa sinnitu hu-ub-bu-dd ulid if a woman gives birth to
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hubbuşu

has become like a ...; pot EA 292:47 (both letters from Palestine).

*hubburu (fem. hubburtu): adj.; (mng. uncert.); SB*.

DUMU.SAL 4: hubburtu anıku I (Ishtar) am a blithe(?) daughter Langdon Tammuz pl. 2 i 19.

Connect possibly with hubburu, hubrá; translation based on hubburu.

hubburu A v.; to make thick; SB*; II.

10 ina 1 KÚŠ rabiti ú-ḥab(var.:-ḥáb)-bir
I made (the walls) thicker by ten great cubits Lyon Sar. p. 24:37.

Free variant of hubburu, see kabaru.

hubburu B v.; (mng. uncert.); SB; II; cf. hemēru.

bi-ir uD - hú-bur-um šá i-ša-ram ... (said) of the penis A III/3:76 (preceded by kalāsatu and ganētu, “to shrink,” and therefore perhaps in free variation with hummuru).

diš hú-bur if it (the lip or the tongue of a man) is ḫ. KAR 395 r. i:5; SB physiogn. (cf. viš ub-bur // ku-ub-⟨bur⟩) ibid. 3.

hubbuşu (fem. hubbuştu, hubbusţtu): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); from OB on; cf. ūbabušu A.


See hubbišu, hubbuşu.

*hubbusțu (fem. hubbusțtu): adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name): NB*; cf. ūbabušu A.


See hubbišu, hubbusțu.

hubbusu (fem. hubbusțu): adj.; (1) (describing a characteristic bodily trait), (2) defective (said of objects); from OB on; cf. ūbabušu.

[humhum̃u] = hu-ub-bu-u Lu Excerpt II 171, also Igitul App. A i 16' (mng. and Sum. correspondence identical with that of hummuu adj.).

(1) (describing a characteristic bodily trait)
— (a) said of human beings: humma sinništu hu-ub-ša ulid if a woman gives birth to
You write the enemy’s name upon the figurine’s left flank, ana libbi […] hu-ub-ki-gar-an into the … you place a hubšu (and you pronounce judgment over it [tadānsu] before Shamash) VAT 36(unpub.):11 (courtesy Köcher, inc.).

**hubšu** see ḫupšu B.

**hubtu** see ḫubuttatu.

**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. hubtuna prisoners, only NA (Afo 3 154:19, Ashur-dan II, Schei Tn. II 17), hubtū (ABL 306:5); wr. syll., except sar-ut uru edin sar (= ḫubut ʿdī u ʿsērī ḫbut) BHT pl. 17 p. 141 r. 27 and 40, LB chronicle; cf. ḫabātu A.

lū. ir.ta.sar.ra = na-ṣ[i-ḫu]-ʿū a man who has been kidnapped from (his) town = deportee, lū. kaskal.gi.d.da = hu-ub-ṭū a man from a distant (country) = prisoner of war CT 37 24 r. i 18f. (Lu App.).

(1) robbery = (a) in gen.: ša kasiḻku ul iḫ-ḫu-ub-ti ul ina pišši kassāku I who am detained have neither been caught in a robbery nor in a burglary CT 2 19:31, OB let.; oath i-na ḫu-ub-tim ša SAG.ARAD in (the case of) the kidnapping of a slave YOS 8 129:8, OB; asšum ḫu-ub-tim ša ʾaḫḫēja kima numattum ša itanāḫbālu numattima ul ūde as for the robbery (committed) by my brothers, do you not know that the furnishings which were being detained were my own property! TCL 17 53:7, OB let.; (after a court decision concerning an ordeal) awatuma ša ḫu-ub-ti (this is) a case of robbery AASOR 16 74:27, Nuzi; isīṣe iṭṣu sugulli uṣṭešima u ina ḫu-ub-ti [ʾuḫḫuššūtu] 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 ḫu-ba-la-a-nu (for ḫubānu) uštāṭa-nāšu killing and robberies ruined us completely ABL 1241 r. 4, NB.

(b) in ḫubta ḫabātu to commit a robbery: for reference see ḫabātu mng. 2a.

(2) booty, loot — (a) in gen.: ina libbi GN ḫu-ub-ta ʿuttēliqū they made them repeatedly take booty from the town GN KBo 1 14:13;
Hubtu

Hubtu A

Hubtu B

Hubtu C

Hubtu D

Hubtu E

Hubtu F

Hubtu G

Hubtu H

Hubtu I

Hubtu J

Hubtu K

Hubtu L

Hubtu M

Hubtu N

Hubtu O

Hubtu P

Hubtu Q

Hubtu R

Hubtu S

Hubtu T

Hubtu U

Hubtu V

Hubtu W

Hubtu X

Hubtu Y

Hubtu Z

Hubtu

Hu-ub-ti u ga-tu-tu (they brought) the booty and the . . . (to the king of Akkad) Gadd Fall of Nineveh r. 48; x silver, the proceeds (šimmu) of a horse ša hu-ub-ti ša GN from the booty taken in the town GN JEN 143:5, let. (b) in hubtu habatu to take booty: aššumu aššu hu-ub-tu tah-ba-ta why did you (pl.) take booty? ABL 1115:13, NA; hu-ub-tu ultu libbi alini tahabbata you (pl.) take booty from our city ABL 1090 r. 4, NB, cf. ibid. r. 2; nakru hu-ub-tam iḥabbat the enemy will take booty CT 28 37 K.798:8, SB Alu apod.; uncounted people, donkeys, camels and small cattle hu-bu-us-su-nu ina la mēni aḥbata 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.): iḥabbata (var. iṭhanabbata) hu-bu-ut mīšir mātīša he took booty from the border regions of my country Streck Asb. 68:51, and passim; iṭhanabbata hu-bu-ut nīši they repeatedly took booty from the inhabitants (of Assyria) Streck Asb. 64:103, etc., also hu-bu-ut ṣarrāni Amurri ibid. 202 ii(1) 17; hu-bu-ut šērišu u alānīšu šeḫrīti iḥabbatu 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 hubta šabatu, “to take prisoners,” cf. below mg. 3b.

(3) captive, prisoner of war — (a) as individual: Lū hu-ub-ti 150 iḥaltumun they took 150 prisoners ABL 280:18, NB; 150 nāpulti ḥu-bu-us-su-nu ki aḥbata I carried off 150 of their people as captives ABL 1000 r. 11, NB; they killed many people there ḥu-ub-ti 130 ultu libbi iḥaltumun and carried off from them 130 captives ABL 320:10, NB, cf. ABL 920:7, etc.; Lū hu-ub-te hannaši ša ina pānikunu NINDA MES ekalāni this prisoners who are boarded with you ABL 306:5, NA; cf. also above.

(b) as collective term: 1 šubāru 1 šubārtu ša ḥu-ub-ti ša Hatti one young man, one young woman from the prisoners coming from Hatti EA 17:36 (let. of Tushratta); barley given as rations for ERIM MES Kaš-ši-e ḥu-ub-te ša Karduniš Kassite men, prisoners taken from Karduniash KAJ 103:14, MA; nīše māṭšišu ana ḥu-ub-ta-ni lu aḥ-ta-bat I carried off as captives the people of his country Scheil Tn. II 17; ḥu-ub-ta-ni lu aḥ-ta-bat[bat] I repeatedly carried off captives as booty AFO 3 154:19, Assur-dan II; ḥu-ub-ta alpē immerē whatever prisoners, large and small cattle (they obtain) KUB 3 21:12; let him give food for the journey ana Lū hu-ub-ti to the prisoners ABL 792 r. 14, NB, and passim; naphar hu-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 hu-ub-tu u šallat ša Bābili uṭirri who returned the prisoners and the loot (taken) from Babylon ABL 418 r. 1, NB; ḥu-ub-ut-su-nu iḥaltumun šallatsunu māṭšu ištallunu they took prisoners and carried home much loot Gadd Fall of Nineveh 7, and passim; dikti ḫuka u Lū hu-ub-tu ūḥbānu kill people and bring prisoners here! ABL 280:10, NB; note hubut qaṭtī PN, “(a slave or captive being part of) the booty (assigned to) PN”: nīši ḥu-ub-ut qaṭtīša ša kāši u ʿāntim šit šamāši I settled in that city) people (who were) my share of the booty taken in the mountain(s) and sea of the East 1R 45 i 31, Esarh., and passim in the inscriptions of Esarh. and Senn. (e.g., OIP 2 73:37); ina ḥu-ub-tu ǧīš.bān-šū (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).

Hubu see Ḫuptu C.

Hubū (or Ḫupū) s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[x], xu-mm-uškarak = hu-u[u-wl], [(x), šaš] = miš šā ir-x-[y] Nābītū B App. 7't. in RA 17 168 (K.10921).

Hubū see Ḫupū.

Ḫubu (or Ḫupu) s.; (mng. uncert.); LB*

ina maḥār PN hu-ū-šū ša ē PN₂ in the presence of PN the . . . of the house of PN, PBS 2/1 62:4.

Probably referring to an office or a function; perhaps Old Pers. lw.

Hubullu A s.; (1) obligation, debt (with interest), (2) interest; OAkk., OB (also Mari, Susa), OA, MA, Nuzi (for mng. 1); OB, Susa,
Nuzi, NB (for mng. 2); wr. syll. (ḫu-wu-ul in BIN 4 109:4, OA) and UR,RA; cf. ḫabalu B.


(1) obligation, debt (with interest) — (a) OAk.: ḫu-bul-lum šu al PN i-ba-šē-[u] the debt which is upon PN HSS 10 109:9, 110:5; DUB ḫu-bul-lim ši GN Š NA MAD I 148:1, tag; 7 Gš KU. BABBAR a-na ḫu-bul-lim MDP 24 342:4; PN a-na ḫu-bul-lim ta-di-[in] ibid. line 30; also passim in MAD I and HSS 10.

(b) OB: šumu awülum ḫu-bul-lum elišu išaši 3 if an obligation is upon a man CH § 48:72, also § 151:38, etc.; šumu ... še₂₆ am ina ešpaṭam ana ḫu-bul-li-im id-di-im PBS 5 93 ii 10 (§ 94), and passim in this section, a-na UR₂₆, RA ibid. ii 11, and passim, cf. ana ḫu-bul-lim attāin YOS 2 41:27, etc.; akšum ḫu-bu-li-[šu] a-pa-li-im with regard to the payment of (his) debt TCL 1 195:4; ana ḫu-bu-li-[šu] pārāṭimma ašqaṭaḫ I paid his earlier debts VAS 8 71:27; ina I MA. N KU. BABBAR ḫu-bul-lim pātīn la ešīt we are (lit.: our forehead is) not clean with regard to the debt of one mina of silver JRS 1926 437:11; PN MUSINIM a-na ḫu-bul-li-[šu] (he sold) PN, the slave, for his debt (amounting to x silver) YOS 132:2, cf. CT 4 22a:6, CT 8 8c:13, Gordon Smith College 43:15, etc.; note: šarrum kunukkātim ša ḫu-bul-li-im uheppi I paid him the (outstanding) sealed tablets concerning debt(s) TCL 1 15:19, etc.; kima šarrum ḫu-bul-li-[šu] it-i-ku when the king annulled the debts PBS 7 113:15, etc.; [kunuk ḫu-bul-li ... e[e]-i-epi mīšarum ina māti aššakān I have destroyed the sealed tablets concerning the debts of the ..., I have remitted the (fiscal) debts in the country TCV 17 76:13, etc.; Eššunna: (barley) a-na UR₂₆, RA na-ar₂₆-[u[v] TUC 10 p. 147 No. 78:4, and passim; Mari: silver ša PN ana ḫu-bul-lim idīnu₂₆,šùm[nù]t which PN gave them as a loan ARM 3 66:10; a-na UR₂₆, RA ilgu ARM 4 16:6; Elam: ana ḫu-bu-li-[šu]-nu PN ul šaḥur PN is not liable for their debts MDP 24 333:19; Ras Shamra: PN KU. BABBAR UR₂₆, RA. MES ša biti ipd PN has paid the silver of the debt (which was) upon the house MRS 6 RS 16 141:16.

(c) OA: tutṭiš ša ḫu-bul-li-a dinama lu₄dk give me the tablets concerning my debt that I may destroy (them) TCL 21 264 A:7; ina ḫu-bul-li-[šu] ŠA PN uštabbā he will satisfy his (claim) in the amount of the (outstanding) debt of PN MVAG 33 102 A:10, cf. KT 23:37; PN ana PN₂₆ i-pā-an hu-bul-li-[šu] ša-pi-[a]-ma PN went over (?) to PN₂₆ on account of his debt BIN 6 226 case 14; note: hubullu in connection with Adad (šIM) CCT 3 30a:34, BIN 4 104:11, 25.

(d) MA: ḫu-bul-li-[šu] a-[raš]-a [h]u-bul-[i]-nu PN il[e]-gi PN has taken as a loan (claim) in the amount of the (outstanding) debt of PN MVAG 33 102 A:10, cf. KTS 23:37; PN ana PN₂₆ i-pā-an hu-bul-li-[šu] ša-pi-[a]-ma PN went over (?) to PN₂₆ on account of his debt BIN 6 226 case 14; note: hubullu in connection with Adad (šIM) CCT 3 30a:34, BIN 4 104:11, 25.

(e) lit.: na-da-[nu] ki-[i] (var. ki-ma) ra-[a][mi]-ḫu-bul-lu tu-ru ki-ma a-la-di ma-aru to give (a loan) is like making love, to return a loan is like the birth of a son (MA) KU. BABBAR bi-šam ša ḫu-bul-lim ša ḫu-bul-li-[šu] it-i-ku when the king annulled the debts PBS 7 113:15, etc.; [kunuk ḫu-bul-li ... e[e]-i-epi mīšarum ina māti aššakān I have destroyed the sealed tablets concerning the debts of the ..., I have remitted the (fiscal) debts in the country TCV 17 76:13, etc.; Eššunna: (barley) a-na UR₂₆, RA na-ar₂₆-[u[v] TUC 10 p. 147 No. 78:4, and passim; Mari: silver ša PN ana ḫu-bul-lim idīnu₂₆,šùm[nù]t which PN gave them as a loan ARM 3 66:10; a-na UR₂₆, RA ilgu ARM 4 16:6; Elam: ana ḫu-bu-li-[šu]-nu PN ul šaḥur PN is not liable for their debts MDP 24 333:19; Ras Shamra: PN KU. BABBAR UR₂₆, RA. MES ša biti ipd PN has paid the silver of the debt (which was) upon the house MRS 6 RS 16 141:16.

(2) interest — (a) Elam: ina ezērim šeʾam u ḫu-bul-ul-a-lu-[šu] [uṭṭar] at harvest time he will return the barley and its interest MDP 28 428:4, and passim; šeʾam u ḫu-bul-la-a šu. BABBAR u màš uṭār he will return the barley and its interest (hubulul) (and) the silver and its interest (šisṭu) MDP 23 197:7, cf. ibid. 198:10; u màš u ḫu-bu-ul-u neither interest (for silver) nor interest (for barley) MDP 23 199:11, cf. MDP 22 31:6, 7, 17; TIMAN SAG.DU. MAN E.IL.L.É.É. u-ul u-e-e-t-e-q ħu-bul-[i]-ma anu ša-šē-e ta-nam-din you have taken a loan from me but you are spending it on ..... BM 56070(unpub.) i 5, bil. wisd. (Sum. col. missing).

(b) Ras Shamra: u la taḥakkān ḫu-bu-la-ma ina bērini 1-en lū. MES ninu do not let there
ṭubullu A

be interest between us — we are both persons of the same social status MRS 6 RS 15.11:23.
(c) MB: ki-mu UR.RA ana PN iddin he has paid (barley) instead of interest to PN PBS 2/2 138:9, 13.
(d) Nuzi: x barley UR.RA ša ma-ah-ru interest which they received HSS 9 44.2.
(e) NB: TA UD X.KAM ... UR.RA inandni from the xth day on they will pay interest Speelers Recueil 279:7, and passim in similar passages; z KÙ.BABBAR u ḥu-bul-šu inandin he will pay x silver and its interest Dar. 95.6, and passim; SAG.DU u UR.RA principal and interest Nbn. 585:9, and passim; ana muḫḫi manē 12 GIN KŪ.BABBAR UR.RA ina muḫḫišu iḫrābiyī upon each mina 12 shekels of silver will accrue as interest VAS 4 70:7, and passim; note: kās-pī a-na šib-tum še-im a-na UR.RA silver for (silver) interest, barley for (barley) interest TCL 12 86:18; and passim; antichresis: ša kaspi ḥu-bul-li-šu jānu u ša eḫlāti ebrūšīnu jānu the silver bears no interest and its field brings no rent AnOr 8 1:9, cf. also Nbk. 311:10, TuM 2-3 111:9; idī biti jānu u ḥu-bul-lum kaspi jānu there is no rent (to pay) for the house and no interest for the silver (of the mortgage) Nbk. 133:8, and passim; idī amēlātā jānu u UR.RA kaspi jānu there are no wages for the slave (to pay) and no interest for the silver Camb. 428:6, and passim; EBUR iš-qu ē UR.RA KŪ.BABBAR jānu there is neither an income from the prebend nor interest for the silver VAS 4 89:9; ša la UR.RA without interest Nbk. 47:4, and passim.
(f) lit.: Lū ša šE.BA ana KUR-šu ʾi-nam-di-nu šE.BAR-su šE.BAR-su-ma ḥu-bul-lu-ša 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 iš-kal UR.RA šE.BAR-ka ū-maṭ-ša ana ka-a-ša ana muḫḫi it-ta-na-zar-u-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 curing 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

Ṭubultu

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.

Ṭubullu A in amēl ṭubulli s.; debtor; Nuzi*; cf. ḫabālu B.
PN LŪ ḥu-bu-ul-li-ʾi pu-ta im-ta-ḫa-as-mi (he said) PN is my debtor, he took over the obligation (from the original debtor) AASOR 16 73:10.

Ṭubullu A in bēl ṭubulli s.; creditor; OB, Mari, OB Alalakh; cf. ḫabālu B.
ina šattim šuʾati še ana be-el ḥu-bu-ul-[li] u ṭu 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 ḥu-bu-li-šu PN ul ṣabbatu his creditor shall not seize PN Waterman Bus. Doc. 21:9; ina pānī be-el ḥu-bu-ul-li-[šu] ana GN ilīk he went to GN to his creditor PBS 7 113:12, lot.; [ana] be-el ḥu-[bul-li-šu] liddin let him give (the silver ...) to his creditor ARM 4 3:11; PN ... it-it be-el ḥu-bu-li-šu PN iṣṭur PN redeemed PN from his creditor Wiseman Alalakh 30:4 (~ JCS 8 5), cf. ibid. 31:6.

Ṭubullu A in bīt ṭubulli s.; debtor’s prison; SB*; wt. ē.UR.RA; cf. ḫabālu B.
DIŠ A.ŠA SAG.KI.GUD ana ē.UR.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 ē.UR.RA / ʾē dīš-šā-šu / ḫaR.RA kid-da-te [ḪaR.RA] / bi-ka-a-te / ʾēḪaR.RA / ē ḥu-bu-li-šu ē.UR.RA the house of those who (are forced to) live there (on account of debts); ḫaR.RA = down(stream), [ḪaR.RA] = crying; ʾēḪaR.RA = debtor’s prison RA 13 28:19f., Alu Comm.

Ṭubullu B s.; pitfall; syn. list*; cf. ḫuṣullu, ḫubālu.

Ḡuṣullu = ḥu-ul-[šu] (var. [šuttatu] ūin-niš-tu) trap (var.: woman) Malku IV 137 (quotation from īnmištu bārtu bārtu šuttatu širtu a woman is a hole, a hole, a trap, a pit SBH p. 143:11).

Ṭubultu s.; obligation, debt; Nuzi*; cf. ḫabālu B.


**hubunnitu**

hubu:ur - hubu:ur-tum JSOR 3 69:12 (var. to hubutum in Hh. I 1).

u ilka PN nasî 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 pâla askr PN-umtaša[šim] ... minunmē hu-ub-bu-la-ti-šu ša PN ana PN s umallı I have assumed guarantee with regard to PN ... whatever obligations there of PN to PN I shall pay in full JEN 147:8.

**hubunnitu** s.; small hubunnur-bowl; EA*; cf. hubunnur.

6 hu-ub-un-ni-du ša kaspi [u] 1 hu-ub-un-nu rabâ ša kaspîma six small silver hubunnus-bowls (and) one big hubunnur likewise of silver EA 14 ii 51 (let. from Egypt).


asım hu-ub-û-ni ša ina qâti pâhârî ma'at hu-ub-û-ni ša ½ sîla T.A.A 70 šût šî u ša 1 sîla T.A.A 30 liqîma šûbîlam as for the h.-vessels which are in the hands of the potter, send me 100 (times 60, i.e., 6,000) h.-bowls (capacity each and 30 (times 60, i.e., 1,800) of one sila capacity each VAS 18 4:27-29, OB let.; hu-ub-nâ-am ul iddiššim ... hu-ub-nam u 1 bu-su-na šabîlam(!) he did not give her the (lamp)-bowl, send me the (lamp)-bowl and one Wick VAS 18 72:11, 16, OB let.; 1 dug hu-ub-un-nu ša 1 sîla one ša of one sila (capacity) PBS 8/2 183:3, OB, cf. ½ sîla (capacity) ibid. line 31; 1 hu-ub-un-nu ša ḫurâsi one ša of gold EA 14 i 60 (let. from Egypt); 6 hubunnur ša kaspi [u] 1 hu-ub-un-nu rabâ ša kaspîma six small silver h.-bowls and one big h.-bowl, likewise of silver ibid. ii 51; asım kusîrub hu-ub-un-ni u zi-a-na-ti ana sâl PN (obscure) HSS 15 200:2, Nuzi, cf. ibid. line 5.

Lambdin, Or. NS 22 365.

**hubunu** see hubunnur.

**hubur** A (habur): s.; (the river of the) nether world; SB*; Sum. lw.


(a) **Hubur** as place of the river-ordeal: tutarrâ šalpa ša lamû [ .. .] tušelli ina hu-bur ša dûna tisbutu 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 uruk múte na-a-ri hu-bur tebbiši gabû 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; ki šalum abija 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-uma a-a is-sah-[r]u bel kamasîr libû [ .. .] a-a inamrru 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 nari] hu-bur esdu-danni he pulled me out of the river of the nether world KAR 11:7, Ludlul IV; I am Marduš ša šamē ruqāti milašunu šišu ... ša hu-bur palkāti šupurs šidi 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: 4Hu-bu:ur RA 33 178, Mari, 4Ha-bur 4Ha-bur-tum KAV 42 ii 37, var. 4Ha-bur 4Hubur RA 14 172 ii 15, 4Lugal hu:b:ur CT 24 36:61 (list of gods), and ūmma hu-bur (as designation of Tīmat) En. el. I 132, and passim. Cf. also the Assyrian month name Ḥībur, or Ḥubur.

**huburnu** s.; a small container for perfumed oil; Mari, Nuži, Akk. lw. in Hitt.*; pl. hu:burnû; cf. hubunnur.

asım hu-bu:ur-na-at [il], [ . . .] akpu-rakkum ... gabû hu-bu:ur-na-at i x-x-hu-ub-ur-na-at ša i-[ba]-aš-[ši]-a šûbîlam] I have written you concerning the bottles of ... oil, ... the need for bottles of oil is ...,
send me the bottles which are available ARM 4 60:5, 15, 16; 2 dug ḥu-bur-ni-iš (one with i.d UIG.GA, one with i.6iš) Sommer-Ehelof Păpanikri (= BoSt 10) p. 8* ii 44; one garment mala ḥu-bu-ur-nu i.d UIG.GA one bottle of perfumed oil (given to women) HSS 13 123 (= RA 36 200f.):22, with i.меš cf. ibid. 29, 30, 35, Nuži; women itti TUG.MEŠ-šu-nu ... itti ḥu-bur-ni-šu-nu u itti NA,KIŠ.I.ME-šu-nu with their garments, ... their (perfume) bottles, and their seals SMN 3360(unpub.):15, Nuži; six women [itti] 6 TUG.MEŠ-šu-nu 6 ḥu-bur-[ni-šu]-nu [...] u itti ḥaštaršunu with their six garments, six (perfume) bottles ... and with their ... SMN 3359(unpub.):9, Nuži.

месу

see месу

mesutanu

s.; (a high ranking court official); RŠ*; foreign word.

ana lú ḥu-bur-la-na-ri Syria 21 254:5, 6, 258:6, 7 = MRS 6 RS 11.732:6, 7 (highest in list of court officials); lú ḥu-bur-la-na-ru MRS 6 RS 16.180:3 (let. from Carchemish).

Goetze, RHA fasc. 54 4f.

meseru

s.; (1) (a container for basket), OB, Mari*; cf. ḥu-burū A, ḥuburū A in bit ḥubūri.

(1) (a container for beer): aššum ḥu-ub-ra-ti-šu [u-ŠI] i-im (my lord spoke to me ...) with regard to the manufacturing of his ḥuburē-vessels ARM 3 74:21, cf. māšipšu ša ḥu-bur šub ḥuburū A.

(2) (a kind of basket): 2 GI PISAN.DIDLI 1 GL.PISAN nusḫu 1 GI PISAN ḥu-bu-ur-šum two assorted baskets, one nusḫu-basket, one ḥu-bu-er basket YOS 12 157:23, OB.

meseru A (ḥubu) s. masc.; (a large vat for beer); from OA on; Hurri. lw.? (cf. von Brandenstein ZA 46 87 n. 1); cf. ḥuburūtu, ḥuburū B in bit ḥubūri.


2 ḥu-bu-ri-en tū-imēn [...] ępuš I made two twin ḥu-vessels Belleten 14 224:12, Irshum; ḥu-bu-ri-en ʿulid I cast (of bronze?) two ḥu-vessels KAH 2 7:6, 8:17, Irshum; ina bit ʾi-bi-e ṣabar ḥu-bu-ri[...] in the tavern, where the ʾḥ. (stand) AMT 99,2:5; (note:) šuqu ša (māšipšu ša) ḥubur street of the ḥu- (makers) as name of a street in Babylon (NB period): šuqu ḥu-bur-ru Evetova Ev.-M. 24:3; ina šuqu ša ḥu-bur Camb. 68:6, etc.; bituš ša ina šuqu ša māšipšu ša ḥu-bur Dar. 474:4; with meta-

Schwennzer, AFO 7 250; Landsberger and Balkan, Belleten 14 239ff.

meseru A in bit meseru s.; (part of the temple of Ashur, lit.: house of the beer vat); OA*; cf. ḥuburūtu.

bit ḥu-bu-ri u a-bu-zu-šu (he built) the ḥuburū-house and its abušu AOB 14 16, Ṣalimāhum.

Possibly the brewery or the room where the ḥu-containers stood, called by Irshum, who dedicated two ḥubūru-containers, bit tumēm, “house of the twins”; corresponds perhaps to the bit hurē, “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.

meseru B s.; din; SB; cf. ḥābāru A.

dim.m̄ a.bi git ib.ta.an.kür. ra.am umuš. bi in.su.am. PBS 10/4 r. 1 10 corresponds (according to E. I. Gordon) to ḥu-bu-ša ikabus šiniša topuḫ (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.


[eši] rigmēšina atadīr [ina] ḥu-bu-ri-ši-ña la isqabatānni šitti 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 ḥu-bu-ri-ši-n[a] ú-ša-am-
The huburu C

ma šitta through their din he lacks sleep
BRM 4 i 8 (~ YOR 5/3 pl. 1), OB Atrahasis, cf.
ibid. i 4; ḫu-bu-ur ma-[tim] ʾū[ti-te(?)]-eq-qi-ma
ik-ta-ba-as unpub. r. iv 16 of RT 20 65 (cf. above),
OB lit.; ḫū ša niṣe dadme ḫu-bu-šī-na elika
intarsu when the din of the inhabitants
(= YOR 5/3 pl. 1), OB Atrahasis, cf.
ibid. i 4; ḫu-bu-ur ri-šī-n[a ʾšamratī aj iḫšika šittu
so that because of their fierce din sleep should not overcome you
ZA 43 18:61; ḫū ḫu-ub-ūd pān mē ḫu-bu-šī-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.

The huburu C s.; (a plant); SB*. 2 me-li ʾū ḫu-bu ġitš.ŠA u ʾū ġILMAN inā
lēbbi ināškanu you include (among the beads
e tc. to be strung on a rosary) two mēlu of ḫu-plants, ŠA-wood and imḫur-ēṣrā plant
TCL 6 49:9, Lamaštatu.

The hubuttatu (hubuttatu): s.; (a type of loan); from OAkk. on; cf. ḫubitatu B.

eš.(še).de.ā a - ḫu-bu-ut-ta-tum Hh. I 2 (pre-
ceeded by ḫubultu, followed by qiššum, suqellum),
also Hh. II 109, Ai. II 1 70, VI iii 56, Antagal A 116;
ḫu-bu-ut-[ta-tum] Izī H 188; ūn.bal, eš.de.ā a -
Ḫu-bu-ut-ta-tum Nabmittu XXXIII 25f.;
Erimbuša a 33 shows in one group (Sum. col. destroyed)
ḫubsušu, ḫu-ub-ta-ta, šuqellum and qiššum; urš, ra nu.me.a
eš.de.ā.s; ġam = ul ḫana ḫubullu ina ḫu-ba-šu-ta-ti Ai.
II 1 63.

(a) in OAkk.: 1 SIL.A4.šal iš-šē PN ḫu-bu-
da-tum one female lamb (ṣ) with PN as a
Ḫ. loan in Gelb OAIC 32:4.

(b) in OB: x silver ḫu-bu-ut-ta-tum ṣi-ib-ta
ū-la i-šu as ḫ. loan without interest
TCL 1 188:2; x sar of bricks ḫu-bu-ut-ta-tum ki PN PN₂
ŠU.BA.N.TI PN₂ has borrowed from PN as a
Ḫ. 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 gīn ḫu-bu-šu-ta-
kašap ekallim u mādītim BIN 2 82:1 (unkn.
provenience), cf. also sub ḫubatu B.

(c) in OB from Ishchali: x silver ḫu-bu-ta-
tum UCP 10/1 2:2, 32:2, 61:2; x barley ḫu-
 Bakanlığı

mu.2.kam māš.nu.tuk as a
Ḫ.-loan for two years without interest
ibid. 8:2; x barley ḫu-bu-šu-ta-tum ibid. 14:2, and
assesim (all ḫ.-loans in barley from Ishchali are
given by the same person).

(d) in Elam: 10 gīn kū.ḪABBAR ḫu-ut-ta-
[tu]a[t] PN PN₂ ili PN₂ has borrowed ten
shekels of silver as a ḫ.-loan from PN MDP 22
28:1; x barley ḫu-bu-šu-ta-tum PN₂ ili
PN JTVI 26 163:3; ul ḫana PN two oxen as a
Ḫ.-loan at the disposal of PN MDP 22 34:3 and 5;
x silver ḫu-bu-šu-ta-tum PN PN₂ u PN₂... iliq ʾīt PN
SG.DU-na E.IL.Ā.E PN₂ and PN₂ have borrowed from
PN as a ḫ.-loan, in the month MI they will
pay only the principal MDP 24 343:2.

(e) in MB: x barley ša šētu GN našīm-
ša-a-na ḫu-bu-ut-ta-ti turru which was
brought from GN and returned as a ḫ.
BE 15 19:2; cf. also sub hubuttatu.

(f) in NB: GUD.ḪINDA ḫu-bu-ut-ta-tum ina
qātē PN young cattle as a ḫ.-loan in the
hands of PN Nbn. 659:27; 2 GUD šukulu ana
ḫu-bu-ut-[ta-tum] ina pān PN two oxen in
perfect condition as a ḫ.-loan at the disposal of
PN Nbn. 387:15, cf. above sub usage a for
a parallel; ana ḫu-bu-ut-ta-tum (referring to
bricks) Anūr 8 54:11, cf. above sub usage b for a
parallel; x silver ša PN ina muḫḫi PN₂ ... 
ana ḫu-bu-ut-[ta-tu] ina ūmē pān māti itātapā
dasp ʾa x ma.ina ina SG.DU-sa PN₂ ... ana
PN inadān belonging to PN is charged to
PN₂ ... as a ḫ.-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
ḫu-bu-ut-ta-ti šaša ... šūlibam get (another pair of
sandals) either for cash or on credit ... and
send (them) to me! GCCI 2 397:18, let.;
ana kaspi ul inaddīn ana šīrītu ul išarrāku
u ana rēmušu ul irimmu niḫu u ḫu-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 niḫu and ḫubuttatu 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.
**ḥubutu**


(loan whose interest is already included in the amount for which the contract was made out).

**ḥubutu** s.; (a type of loan); NB (before Persian period); cf. ḫabātu B.

(a) in gen.: x silver ḫu-bu-ut-tum ša PN ʾin a muḫḫi PN₂ as Ḫ.-loan (credited by) PN is charged to PN₂ VAS 4: 3:1, also UET 4: 61:1; ½ MANA KU.BABBAR ša PN ʾin a muḫḫi PN₂ ḫu-bu-ut-ti ½ mina of silver belonging to PN is charged to PN₂ as a Ḫ.-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 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 ḫa muḫḫi PN₂ adi ITI MN ḫu-bu-ut-tu ʾulu ITI [MN ʾin a] muḫḫi 1 manē 8 GIN KU.BABBAR ʾin a muḫḫišu irabbī are charged to PN₂ till (the end of) the 12th month, (this is) a Ḫ.-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: 1:7:4, NB.

(b) ḫubutta naṣū: x barley ša ʾin a gāt PN ana ḫu-bu-ut-tum naṣātu which was taken as a Ḫ.-loan from PN Dar. 320:2 (cf. sub ḫubuttatu, usage e); x silver ḫu-bu-ut šimu amēli (mng. obscure) Moore Michigan Coll. 89: 43, NB; (note:) 8 UDU ḫu-bu-ut-tum ša PN Nbn. 324: 5, paralleling same use of ḫubuttatū; ẖu-bu-ut-tum UET 4: 63:1 (written on upper edge of loan tablet).

**ẖubuttatu** s.; (a type of loan); MB (once), NB; probably phonetic variant of ḫubuttatu; cf. ḫabātu B.

(a) in gen.: 40 silas (of wheat) ḫu-bu-ut-tum šu PN turrat BR 15: 39:5, MB (cf. analogous phrase sub ḫubuttatu); silver, barley or dates ḫu-bu-ut-tu-ti ša PN ʾin a muḫḫi PN₂ belonging to PN as Ḫ.-loans are charged to PN₂ CT 4: 31c:2, Nbn. 46: 5, Nbn. 200: 1, Nbn. 183: 1, BRM 1: 48: 1, UET 4: 68: 5, etc.; 100 gur šē. BAR ḫu-bu-ut-tu šīluma ḫTTU 100 gur of barley as a Ḫ.-loan given by the exchequer 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 ūn a Ṭāḥrī MN ḫu-bu-ut-tu-tu until the liberation(!) (of the town), during the month MN (this is a) Ḫ.-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 ḫubuttuti naṣū: 20 šīlā ša ana ḫu-bu-ut-tu-tu ana ebūrī iṣṣū which he took as a Ḫ.-loan till the harvest TuM 2: 3: 233: 11, cf. also BOR 2: 143: 2; note ḫu-bu-ut-tum at the end of the contract before Lū mukinnu Mol denke No. 2: 3, VAS 3: 45: 14, UET 4: 62: 5; ḫubuttatu (mentioned beside nīṣū in broken context) ABL 527: r. 21, NB (cf. analogous phrase sub ḫubuttatu).

**ḥuddūd** A s.; a locality characterized by pits or cavities; OB*; cf. ḫuddudu.

ẖu-da. du. um = ḫu-da-[ḫ]u-[u][m], [K][e]-ib[ib] - MN Kagal I 14f. (in a list of the gates and courtyards of Nippur); [eš]-ṣe-[e] [K][e]-ib - [ḫu]-da-du Diri IV 299; [K][e]-ib[ib] = ḫu-da-du Antagal G 190 (between Dunnī-sārdī and Dūr-(Kurigalzu). i-na ḫu-da-du-um ("Flurname") TCL 1: 196:1, OB.

Translation based on the mng. of ḫuddudu.

**ḥuddūd** B s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as personal name); OB*.


**ḥudātū s.; joy; OB*; cf. ḫadā.**


von Soden, ZA 44: 39.

*ẖuddilatu* (ẖuddilatu): s.; (mng. unkn., occ. only as personal name); Elam; cf. ḫuddulu.

Ḫu-un-di-la-tu (as masc. personal name) MDP 18: 204: 34 (= MDP 22: 51), and passim.

**ẖuddudu** adj.; deeply cut, indented; SB*; cf. ḫuddudu.

elī naḫīē ... ḫu-du-du-ti uṣakibīs iti urra over ... deep-cut wadis I piled up a cause way (of stamped earth) OIP 24 pl. 18: 8, Senn.

**ẖuddudu** v.; to make a deep incision; from OB on*; cf. ḫuddūd, ḫuddudu adj.
*ḥuddulu

[šamma ...] širum ḥu-ud-du-ud if ... the flesh is deeply incised YOS 10 25 r. 74, OB ext.; DIŠ ŠURE SAG.DU MUŠ GAR ... ap-pat u.MESŠ ŠU ḥu-un-du-da if he has snake-head fingers/toes ... (explanation:) the tips of his fingers/toes are indented Kraus Texte 22 ii 8; KA-šu (- appāšu) ḥu-un-du-ud ziq-tum MUNI (if) his (the patient’s) nose is sunken, its (the disease’s) name is “spike” AMT 30,2:9; ina aḫiša ġarrī nattāk šaddē ḥu-du-du-ā-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 ḥatāṭu A mng. 2. (Kraus, Or. NS 16 197.)

*ḥuddulu (ḥuddulu, fem. ḥuddulta, ḥundulta): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OB, Elam; cf. ḥuddilatu.


*ḥuddumu in ḥuddumumma epēšu v.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. lw.

PN PN₂ [įpa]( subsidiarily u kīnē māršu ḥu-du-du-mu-ma ippuš u PN₂ PN ki-na-an-na-ma ḥu-du-du-mu-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.

ḥuddusu v.; to rejoice, to make merry; syn. list*; II, II′3.


ḥuddummu s.; (a plant or tree); plant list*; probably Sum. lw.


*ḥu-di adv.; optionally; NB*; cf. ḥadū. 21 girid ša šūmū 10 GIN KU.BABBAR ša PN ina muḫḫi PN₂ PN₃ ina ITI MN girid ša šūmū inandin KU.BABBAR ḥu-di-ī inandin PN₂ owes 21 bundles of garlic (of the value of) 10 shekels of silver to PN, in the month MN PN₂ will deliver the bundles of garlic (or), optionally, he will pay the silver Evetts Ner. 32:7.

ḥudīš s.; (a profession); Elam*; Elam. word.

PN ḥu-ud-li-iš DUMU PN₂ arad Ea MDP 22 164 seal.

ḥudū s.; joy, happiness; MB, NA, NB; cf. ḥadū.

(a) in ḥudū libbi happiness: may the gods ... grant the king ūbūt śuši ūtu-ū ḥi-bi peace of mind, good health (and) happiness ABL 992:8, NA, cf. ABL 1110:8, NA; Ḫu-di-ē-ša-lib-bi ADD 217:1 (name of a slave girl).


(c) other occ.: annū šibītu ša ūtu-ū ka-lat-tī this is what was needed for happiness KAR 155 r. ii 4 (incipit of a song); fēm ḥu-de-e ša be-li [...] happy news which(?) my lord ... PBS 1/2 26:6, MB let.

ḥudū s.; joy, happiness; from OB on; wr. syll. and ŠA, HUL, (LA) for ḥudī libbi; cf. ḥadū.

ki ša ḥūl, la = aš-ru ūtu-ū lib-bi Izi C ii 18; giš.gu.za ša ḥūl, la = ku-ru-šu ūtu-ū lib-bi Hh. IV 94; bāra ša ḪUL, la = pa-rak ūtu-ū lib-bi OCT 6 pl. 26 K.3233 r. 1f.; ša ḪUL, la.zu.še dug₄(!).ga, ab : ūtu-ū lib-bi-ka tiq-bi may he decree happiness for you BA 5 711:10f.

(a) ħudū libr̃̄ hit happiness: in rišātim u ḫ[w-u][d] libbin allatukam I go my way in joy and happiness VAS 1 23 iv 18, Samsuiluna, cf. VAB 4 194 ii 30, Nbk., and ina ša, ni₄, la AL. DUDU KAR 185 r. ii 13; ana ... šarrīt ūtu-ū lib-ib epēšiṣa so that I may exercise a happy kingship MDP 28 p. 29:3, Untash-Humban; ina liti ūtu-ū libbi ana Akkadi utāra he returned victoriously, joyfully to Akkad BBSt. No. 6 i 44, NB; ḥu-ud libbi
the day brought me (good) news and happiness KAR 158 r. ii 15 (incipit of a song); KA ša.hull ana rub'e ithubum good news will arrive for the prince TCL 6 4:22, NB ext. apod.; šub šeri u hu-ud libbi ilami rab Ди 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 šub šeri u hu-ud libbi itarrinni umēšam lead me constantly every day in health and happiness RMS 8:16; šub šeri hu-ud libbi u nummur panē health, happiness and contentment OIP 2 134:92, Senn., cf. Thompson Esarr. vi 55 (with nummur kabatti), and passim in SB and NB inscr.; hu-ud libbi happiness ABL 1140 r. 7, hemer., and passim in apod. of omona, wr. ša.hull.a BRM 4 24:9, hemer., and passim.

(b) ina hud miał of (one’s) free will: ina hu-ud ša-šu-nu [. . .] of their free will ... Dhorme, Mél. Dussaud 1 205f.:11 RS 8333 (let. from Carnemih); PN ina hu-ud libbišu PN₂ ... ana šimi gamrūti ana PN₃ hadiin PN sold PN₂ to PN₃ of her own free will for the total sum of ... Evetta Ner, 23:2, and passim in NB contracts; for other occurrences cf., e.g., Ungnad NRV Glossar p. 60.

(c) ina hud päni: ina ulû libbi hu-ud panē u šediqi in joy of heart, with happy mien and in festive attire Craig ABRT 1 414. See also hudū.

 hudummû s.; (mng. unkn.); MB*. hu-du-na-a-ša ina tarbaši ittakis its (the door’s?) ḫē he cut through in the courtyard Nergal and Ereskigal, Fragm. 1 r. 26 (= EA 357:74).

(Oppenheim, Or. NS 19 163.)

huduššu A s.; (designation of an age group or a social status); lex.*; Sum. lw.

[kuš.eis.tu] = me-sir hu-du-udši = pa-ti-nu leather belt for a ḫuduššu Hg. A II 189; [tug].

eštu = me-sir [ . . . ] = x=šaši-nu Hg. D 403, also Hg. C II r. 2; i-šu = hu-du-udši CT 37 24 r. i 5 (App. to Lu, between ḫe-ra[1], “sucking,” and i-šu-ti bi-i-ti, “slave born in the house”).

Tu in the above occurrences is to be read ḫuduššu, a value preserved in the name of the sign, cf. S² 162ff.

 huduššu B (or ḫuduštu): s.; frog; lex.* na₄ bil.za.za za-gin – hu-du-udšu lapis lazuli amulet in the form of a frog Hh. XVI 83. Landsberger Fauna 141.

 huduštu see ḫuduššu.

 hudūtu s.; joy; SB*; cf. hadū. I offered sacrifices to my gods, nap-tan hu-du-tu aškun I arranged a pleasant meal Layard 99:70, Shalm. III.

von Soden, ZA 44 39.

huggulu (hun-gulu, fem. hun-gultu): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OB, MB. Hu-un-gu-lum BE 6/1 105:5, 14 and 18, OB; Hu-un-gu-lum CT 4 41a:14, OB; Hu-un-gu-lu BE 14 41:15, MB; Hu-un-gu-lum BE 15 168:24, MB; ḫu-gu-ul-tu BE 6/1 95:19 and 21. (Holma Quttulu 82.)

 ḥuḫariš adv.; like a ḥuḫaru-trap; SB*; cf. ḥuḫāru.

dā ᵇaṭu ḫu-ša-riš aššu I snapped down upon this province like a trap TCL 3 194, Sar., cf. Lie Sar. 86 and p. 74:5 (said of cities).

 ḥuḫartu (or ḫuḫhartu): s.; red (wool); NA*; cf. ħuḫurtu.

 Tūg.gu.ē.ša hu-ḫa-ra-tu, ša za.gin mi, ša za.gin ša₄ cloak of red (wool), of dark lapis lazuli (-colored wool), of reddish lapis lazuli (-colored wool) Practical Vocabulary Assur 225ff.

 x biltu ḫu-ḫa-rat kannu x talents of red twisted(?) (wool) ADD 953 r. iv 12, 15(!) and 19.

 ḥuḫāru s.; (1) bird trap, (2) (emblem of Shamash); from OB on; perhaps Sum. lw.; pl. ḥuḫārātē; wr. syll. and ḥar.mulēnu na (in mng. 2); cf. ḫuḫārisī.

 giš.ḫar.μušēn na = ḫu-ḫu-ra, giš.gar.μa.ḫar.mulēnu na – ṣat-ši min the stick of the bird trap, giš-γam.ḫar.mulēnu na = ṣip-pu Min the hoop of the bird trap Hh. VI 220–222.
(1) bird trap: 9 giš rikšū ša ḫu-ḫa-ri ... 
4 rikšū ša ba-ri (mistake for ḫuḫārī?) PBS 8/2 191:9, OB; 7 ki-pa-tum ša ḫu-ḫa-ri ibid. 14; ša ḫu-ḫa-ra-li-ka lu.kūr ite.qqī [...] the enemy will take (for himself) whatever/whomever is caught in your h.-trap RA 38 81 AO 7028 r. 16, OB ext. apod.; kīma ḫu-ḫa-ri-ana saḫāṣ pija to clamp down upon me like a h.-trap (followed by kāpu and šētu in parallel similes) Maqūl II 162; ma-ạ ḫu-ḫa-ru ana giš kak-kul-li ma-šī šá x x x šuḫḫu-šu DAGAL ka-šu qa-la-an that means: the h.-trap looks like a kakkullu-vat, its ... its base is wide, its opening narrow KAR 94:26 (commentary to above passage), cf. Maqūl II 173; ša ... kīma ḫu-ḫa-ri itiḫuسارulu elū which, ... like the h.-trap, clamped down upon the young man (followed by šētu, šušakkallu and gišparru in parallel similes) Maqūl III 161; kīma šušakkallu asaḫḫ[u]trap kīma ḫu-ḫa-ri akatum. I clamp down like a šušakkallu-net, I cover like a h.-trap KAḪ 2 84:21, Āsm.; kīma iṣṣūr ša i[n]a liibī iḫu-ḫa-ra / ki-lu-Ṣi šaqnat like a bird who is in a ḫ., variant: cage, (I am trapped in Gubla) EA 74:46 (let. of Rib-Addī), and passim with unimportant variants (the gloss ki-lu-Ṣi [cf. Heb. kīlub, “basket, cage”] recurs in EA 79:36, 81:35, 105:9, for the simile cf. iṣṣūr ĝuppī OIP 2 33 iii 27, Āsm.); ana ḫu-ḫa-ri KAL-iₐ (in broken context) LKA 29a:3; (note:) the forelegs of the animal [ina] ḫu-ḫa-ra-ṭi irakkusu they tie with snares KAR 33:22, NA rit.

(2) (emblem of Shamash): they made PN dūtu ... giš ḫu-ḫa-ru-um dūtu iššaknuma the (stone) double-axe of Shamash (and) this ḫ. of Shamash were set up and ... TCL 10 34:12, OB; oath taken ina kā dūtu NAŠEN.TAB.BA U ḫA.R.ƶEN.NA ša dūtu in the gate of the Shamash (temple) (by) the stone double-axe and the ḫ. of Shamash YOS 12 75:9, OB; ina ḫu-ḫa-ar dūtu azakkarakkuum I shall state for you under an oath (sworn) by the ḫ. of Shamash YOS 12 325:11, OB; ina īkada-â-anul iḫ ip-pa-lu-šu-nu šēš.ŠEŠ-šu ina ḫu-ḫa-ri šā uruvu-e (var. e-rī-e) sa-ḫi-īp ul i-īi his own brothers will not answer when the judge speaks, without knowing (it) he is caught in the copper ḫ. (of Shamash) Schollmeyer No. 16 i 38; all evil which is in this house sa-bi Ningišzīda sa-ḫi-ip-šu ḫu-ḫa-ra Ningišzīda holds (it) fast, (his) ḫ. is clamped down on it AFO 14 146:123, S B (bi[t mesiri].)

Ḫubaru is a bird trap so constructed as to clamp down upon (ṣaḥḥāpu) and to cover (kattāmu) the birds caught; it consisted of a wooden stick (ḥaṭṭu) perhaps for tripping the trap, one (or more?) wooden hoop(s) (kippātu), and connecting pieces of wood (giš rikšū); a different description of its general shape is contained in the Maqūl commentary quoted above; the WSeM. gloss ki-lu-Ṣi suggests that it could have been made of wickerwork. The ḫ.-emblem of Shamash was of copper.

Ḫubartu see Ŧubartu.

Ḫuḫitu s.; vomit, spittle; from OB on; pl. ḥuḫitu(s)atu; cf. haḫā. ḫu-ḫu-hi-a-tim immuḫḫiḫa la tutabbaki do not pour vomit over me TCL 18 86:33, OB let.; if a man due to his disease iḫrāma ana ḫu-ḫa-ṭi-ša NIM la iṭeḫḫi imāt has vomited and no fly will come near his vomit, he will die Labat TDP 162:60, same with iṣniq instead of iṭeḫḫi ibid. 174:5, which corresponds to PBS 2/2 104:1, MB; if a man’s belly has gannu and phlegm (gahhu) NINDA u ḫu-ḫi-šu ṭuṣṭa tuk.ŠEŠ šii (and) the food and drink, (that is,) the vomit, is (full of) ḫ. and slime(? ) Küchler Beitr. pl. 10 iii 12.

Ḫuppu s.; (a container of bronze); Ur III, OB, Elam*; Elam. 1w. ḫu-ḫuḫu-um UD.KA.BAR MDP 27 57 ii 1, OB (Practical Vocabulary).

[x] hu-ḫuḫu-um UD.KA.BAR MDP 18 101:12, Ur III or OB; 1 hu-ḫuḫu-um UD.KA.BAB UET 5 795 i 11, OB. Connect possibly with the Elam. word ḫu-ḫuḫu-um designating a stone tub (RA 16 195:2).

Hu-la-lu (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.

Hu-lālu, see Hu-lālu A.

Hu-lāluīnī s.; (a type of Hu-lālu-stone); SB*; wr. syll. and Na₄,Nīr.iGīt; cf. Hu-lālu A.

Na₄,nīr.īgi = ḫu-lā-lu i-ni Hh. XVI 145; na₄,nīr.īgi Wiseman Alalakh 447 ii 32 (Forerunner to Hh. XVI); Na₄,nīr.īgi Na₄,শনি.mū.শি.gir Na₄, nīr₄₄, gug Na₄,za,gīn.na : ḫu-lā-lu i-ni mūšāruru ḫu-lālu sāmū uknā ḫu-lālu-stone, mūšāruru-stone, ḫu-lālu-stone, carnelian, lapis lazuli 4R 18* No. 3 iv 5–8, rel.

Ukrā dušā Na₄,Nīr.iGīt takamīs you deposit (beads of) lapis lazuli, dušā-stone (and) eye-Hu-lālu AMT 90,1 i 5; [DIŠ] Na₄,Kīṣīb Na₄, Nīr.iGīt Gar inā Sā.ḪU.LĀ.LA AL.DU.DU (if) he wears a seal (made) of eye-Hu-lālu he will walk around with a happy heart KAR 185 r. ii 13.

(Thompson DAC 138ff.)

Hu-lāltu see Hu-lālu A.

Hu-lālu s.; (a class or profession); Nuzī*.

Sheep ša lū.zeńm Hu-lā-lu-le* SMN 2641(unpub.):4 (translit. only).

Hu-lālu A (fem. Hu-lāltu, Hu-lāltu); s.; (a precious stone); from Ur III on, also Akk. lw. in Sum.; wr. Na₄,nīm, but syll. in personal names; cf. Hu-lālu in, Hu-lālu.

Na₄,nīr. = ḫu-lā-lu Hh. XVI 143 (followed by Na₄,nīr.zīm sa-a-su moth-colored) h-stone; Na₄,nīr.pā.mušen.na = ẖākap-piṣ-pu-ri (of the color of) a foather Hh. XVI 146; na₄,nīr.lu.llum (between Na₄,nīr.īgi and Na₄,nīr.kap.pā. mušen) Wiseman Alalakh 447 i 33 (Forerunner to Hh. XVI); ni-i Na₄,za,tu,n₄, Na₄,za,n₃,im, Na₄,za,kūš, Na₄,za,li₂₄ = ḫu-lā-lu-lum Diri III 95–98, cf. also Proto-Diri 178.

Na₄,nīr.īgi Na₄,šīn.mū.ši.gir Na₄,nīr.n₄₄, gug Na₄,za,gīn.na : ḫu-lā-lu muš-gu-ru ḫu-lālu sa-an-du uk-nu-ú ḫu-lu, mūšāruru, ḫu-lālu, carnelian, lapis lazuli 4R 18* No. 3 iv 5–8; Na₄,nīr.[r Na₄,gug Na₄,za,gīn.na gi b[a.a.n.dē.e] : ama ḫu-[la-li sa-a-n₁₄-di uk-ni-i i-[sā-si] he calls out to the ḫu-lālu, 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 ḫ-stones are characterized as “genuine ḫ.” (WR Na₄,Nīr KUR, i.e., “mountain ḫ.”): IGI.ZEŠ-tum Na₄,Nīr KUR beads of
genuine ḫ. EA 27:111, etc.; NA₄.NIR alone: 2 maninnu-necklaces for horses with NA₄.NIR-stones set in gold EA 22 i 12, cf. EA 25 iii 56, 60 for earrings and pectorals. The ḫ.-stone is qualified as raqqu, “thin” (EA 25 ii 8), as kabbatu, “thick” (ibid. ii 31). The ḫ. is used in the form of beads (eye-shaped beads, IGIMES, EA 20:83, 25 ii 18), strung (šukkuku) for necklaces (maninnu-necklace EA 25 i 40, 55, 59, 61, 63, cf. also EA 19:82f., a guḫššu-necklace EA 25 iii 54), or in the form of gems set in (uḫḫu) in gold to decorate pectorals (duditu of, or with a “head” of, ḫ.-stone EA 25 i 28, 29, 33) and earrings (išżabtu with their terrippatu and/or their guggubu of ḫ. ibid. i 16–20). The ḫ.-stones are also used to decorate leather objects: a paqamumu-saddle (EA 22 i 48ff.), a whip (ibid. i 5), etc.; cf. furthermore sub aqarḫu, aqaršu, ḫarḫuḫu, ḫerizzu, kirissu, parattitin, šugur, tutul, zuḫḫi, etc. (b) outside of EA: NA₄.NIR NA₄.MUS.GIR ... ina muḫḫi aqču lu waʾinu ḫ.-stone, mušgarru-stone ... I put as ornamentation on his crown 5R 33 iii 8, Agum-kakrime; abnḫ ʾa d'NIN.LĪL iš PN šaknu ina muḫšmāmā šaṭūtu NA₄.NIR ša d'NIN.LĪL iš 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.; kaspū ṭaruḫu šādūnu uknā NA₄.NIR mušgarru ... IM.DUB (into the foundation of the bit-akiti) I ... ed silver oil, 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 annštū ša tamłšunu NA₄.UD.AŠ NA₄.UD.AŠ.AŠ NA₄.NIR 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 (col. ARUR 13), Senn.; ḫ. (wr. NIR) in NA inventories: ADD 937 i 10, 993 iv 10.

(c) in lit.: liššāni kanēkēna (var. tellēkēna) NA₄.NIR karpatēšina NA₄.ZA.GIN.(DURU) ebu 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.NIR may Mount Jakab absolve, the home of the ḫ.-stone 2R 51 No. 1:14, and dupl. (cf. Reiner Lipšur-Litanies in JNES 15).

(ĭ) in ritual use: NA₄.NIR (in an enumeration of beads): abnē šummā amēlēt qaṭēšu trūwa 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.KISIB NA₄.NIR 〈NA₄〉 MUŠ.GIR GAR akar illiku šēnu u magårū iššak: kašku 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.NIR ina šamin tapašassu you anoint him with (ground) ḫ.-stone (mixed) with oil CT 23 41 i ii 1, also AMT 41:2:6, KAR 101:16, OECT 6 pl. 5:6, etc. (e) as personal name: ḫu-la-li de Gengouillac Trouville 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-lum BE 14 58:16, MB. (Thompson DAC 135ff.)

 búlānu B s.; (a bird); lex.*

[...] [...] dzu-du-ma-az (phon. writing of Sum., not log.) = ḫu-me-la, [...] = ḫu-me-la KBO 1 47:14f. (among domestic birds, such as tarrū, tariqalatu, ittīdītī).

 búlānu (fem. ḫulālitu): adj.; like the ḫulānu stone (occ. only as personal name); NB*; cf. ḫulānu A.

1ʿḤu-la-li-ti ABL 454:13.

ḫulāmāša see ḫulāmēsu.

ḫulāmēsu (ḫulāmēsu, ḫalāmēsu, ḫallāmisu, ḫulāmēsu, ḫulīmēsu, ḫulāmēšu): s.; (1) a tree and its fruit), (2) chameleon; from OB on.

gi-ri-im lagab = ḫu-me-la-su fruit of the ḫ.-tree Ea I 30d, also A 1/2:37 (wr. [ḫu]-me-[mi].š[u]); giš. gi. rim = me-e-su, ḫu-me-su Hh. III 233f.; giš.mes. ki. in. gin = me-e-su, ḫu-me-su Sumerian mes-tree = mešu-tree, ḫ.-tree Hh. III 206f.; giš. MES.KI.IN.QI RA ḫu-me-[š][u] STC 1 217:4, astrol. comm.; UR.MAŠ qaq-qa-rī = ḫu-la-m[e-su] lion of the ground/soil = ḫ. Landsberger Fauna 43 B 4, comm., cf. ibid. C 5; bar. muṣen na ḫu-me-su, a-a-dr-dirin Practical Vocabulary Assur 402f.
(1) (a tree and its fruit): cf. above; (as a drug:) ḫa-la-me-su (var.: -šu): ḫa-la-tapa-pa-nu Uruanna I 458; ḫu-la-me-su [x x]: [...] Uruanna I 64; ḫu-gul-qul-la-a-nu: AŠ ḫa-la-[l]-la-[m]i-su Uruanna III 138.

(2) chameleon: cf. above; DI SAG.DU hu-la-mi-i (gloss: -ši) GAR [...]: ALAM G.KIL 

For the formation cf. fu-ra-am-ba-a§-hi AASOR 16 54:16 and te-ha-am-pa-d'-hi ibid. 35:4.

haltu s.; equipment; SB*; cf. ḫalapu A. 

haltu s.; bandage; OA*; cf. ḫalapu A. ḫu-u-la-pu = lu-ba-ra(-u) Malku VI 69. ḫu-la-pi kīma šubri ḫallulāku I am wrapped in bandages like [...]. s CCT 4 45b:31. 

Hulametu

In the OA passage ḫ. is possibly a free variant of ulāpu, “bandage.”

Hulāqu s.; worn-out clothing, rags; syn. list*: cf. ḫalāqu.

Hulāsu s.; (a kind of flour); OB*; cf. ḫalāsu.

Hulāšu adj.; (describing a type of date palm); lex.*; cf. elamittu.

Hulāqu s.; worn-out clothing, rags; syn. list*; cf. halaqu.

Hulām s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

Hulām s.; (1) helmet, (2) (a container in the shape of a helmet); EA, SB; foreign word.

Hulamtu adj.; (describing a type of date palm); lex.*; cf. elamittu.

Hulamtu see ḫulamētu.

Hulamišu see ḫulamēšu.

Hulamumu see ḫulamumu.

Hulampashi s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

Hulāmmu (or ḫulimmu): s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

Hulās s.; (mng. unkn.); R8; WSem. gloss.

Hulās s.; (mng. unkn.); R8; WSem. gloss.

Hulāmu see ḫulamēmu.

Hulāmu see ḫulamēmu.

Hulāmu see ḫulamēmu.

Hulāmu see ḫulamēmu.

Hulāmu see ḫulamēmu.

Hulāmu see ḫulamēmu.
kettle of bronze for cooking(?) ibid. iv 16; anā liibī ḫu-li-ia-am ṭaṣaḥḥat you press out (their juice) into a ḫ.-vessel AMT 9,1:33, cf. ibid. 35.

Oppenheim, JCS 4 192 n. 16.

ḫullānu s.; (a blanket or wrap of linen or wool); from MB on; pl. ḫullānāti HSS 13 369:5.

[tūg.a.kuš.x] - ši ra-an-ki - ḫul-la-nu ...-garment = of the ranku-priest = ḫ. Hg. D 423, also Hg. B V i 20; ḫu-la-nu TUG.ux.[...] KAR 40:4; school text; ṭūgu ḫu-la-nu - (space left blank), TUG u.ux. = ḫu-la-nu Practical Vocabulary Assur 235f.

(a) in MB: ṭūgu ḫul-la-an a-ḫi ḫ.-garment provided with armholes(?) PBS 2/2 121:37(1) and 41(!), also ibid. 128:12, and 135 ii 13 (of linen) and 14-31 (made of tabarru- or takītu-wool, with and without armholes and ḫīpu-decoration, etc.); ṭūgu ḫul-la-an a-ḫi UB-tum BE 14 157:22; ṭūgu ḫul-la-an ku-ma-ri UB-tum ibid. 62 and 78; four minas of wool ana 1 ṭūgu ḫul-la-ni for one ḫ.-garment BE 15 11:3; 1 ṭūgu ḫu-la-ni Wiseman Alalakh 363:6.

(b) in Nuzi: ilēnuṭu lubulṭu a-ti i-na ḫul-la-nu one set of lubulṭu-garments together with a lubulṭu-wrap HSS 13 127:10, cf. (coupled with various other garments) ibid. 45:3, 63:3(1), 112:4, 187:3, HSS 14 523:1, 4 and 16; 4 tapātu ḫul-la-an-nu ša bīrum four pairs of ḫ.'s with multicolored (trimming) HSS 13 127:6; 5 tapātu ḫul-la-an-nu ša mardati five pairs of ḫ.'s of mardatu fabric SMN 431(unpub.):13, cf. (made of ḫāmā[n], ḫušē[wa] and tanar; [rītu] wool) ibid. 20-22; (characterized as:) ḫul-la-an-nu ši-la-an-nu HSS 13 275:2, cf. ḫu-ul-la-an-nu ša-ra-us-ṣu-ub lu HSS 5 6:10; ḫu-la-an-nu a ḫ. (weighing one kudu[tu]) JEN 314:2; 1 ṭūgu qa[du] naḫlaṣṭi u qa 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 and 9, etc.; (barley rations given to three men) u ilkū ša ḫul-la-an-na-ši iipašū they give service by (manufacturing) ḫ.-garments HSS 13 369:5.

(c) in MA, NA: ṭūgu ḫu-la-nu ša PN KAJ 131:3; ṭūgu ḫu-la-nu ina kišādiša takarrur mā nā arāšī ša sārri tazzar 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 gušīnu-garment, 1-en ṭūgu lubāśi u ṭūgu ḫu-la-nu one lubārus- 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: ṭūgu ḫul-la-nu (between šertiḫu and nibiḫu) BBSt. No. 36 v 45; 1-en gada ḫu-la-nu BBSt. p. 127:4 and 13, Naboplassar; (in laundry [tēnu:]:) Nbk. 312:4 (among kitā šāhā, “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 kitā ṣēṣu); (taken out of or placed in storage baskets [gī nak̲-maru]:) Nbn. 252:5, Nbn. 848:4, 8, Cyr. 265:1; (qualified as gada ḫu-ul-la-nu pītā “open” linen h.): Nbn. 115:12; 1-en gada ḫu-ul-la-nu ... ana erēš ša Šamāš one linen h. ... given for the bed of Shamash Nbn. 680:1; (rarely given to goddesses:) Nbn. 78:8 (Gula); (note:) ṭūgu ḫu-la-nu sīg.gan.me.da red wool ḫ.- garment Cyr. 232:24.

(Meissner, MAOG 13/2 12f.; Ungnad NRV Glossar 60).

ḫullu A adj.; evil; SR*; Sum. lw.

dādī bārrātī la miṃu ḫul-la-a-te uttering numerous lies (and) evil things Winckler Sar.p.188:32; cf. [ka.]
ḫul[ux] (read either ḫul-[lx] or ḫul-[tx], i.e., limulti) Kagal D part 4:11.

ḫullu A s.; ring (as ornament); from OB on; Sum. lw.

ḫu-ul kib = ḫu-ul(ỉu-um) MSL 2 p. 141 C r. ii 17'.
**hullu B**


Free variant of ḫulu.

Landsberger, MSL 2 79 n. to line 643f.

**ḥullu B** s.; yoke; EA*; WSem. lw. and gloss.

ジャー ni-ri ḫu-ul-lu šarri beli-ja ana kišādiija syscallušu the yoke of the king my lord is upon my neck and I carry it EA 296:38; šaknaše kišādiija ina ḫu-li ša ubbalušu my neck is placed in the yoke which I carry EA 257:15.

**ḫulu v.** to accuse, denounce; OB*; cf. ḫulū s.


Translation based upon ǧelušu, “denouncer,” and the equation lá (and lā.lā) = ub-ḫu-riš ša a-ma-tim, “to accuse” Nabnitu M 175f.

**ḫulluḫu v.** (mng. unkn.); gramm.*; II/2. tu-ub-ta-liḫ št 45 K.253 i 26.

Probably free variant of ḫuluḫu.

**ḫulluлу v.** (mng. uncert.); OA*; II. ḫulapekima subiri ḫa-ul-lā-ku I am wrapped in bandages like . . . s CCT 4 45b:32, let.

Probably free variant of ḫululu.

**ḫullūru** see ḫallūru.
has disappeared Eashunna Code A iii 19 - B iii 2 (§ 37); awlum ša ḫul-du-up-qa ina qaṭšu šaṭtu the man in whose hands the missing object was seized CH § 9:6; ʾakšum ḫul-ši-qi ša PN ša ina bitāti UKU.USH.ŠEŠ šašaddinamma with regard to the property stolen from PN which you have collected from the rēdē-soldiers and ... Holma Zehn altbabylonische Tontafeln No. 9.7, etc.; ina biš šuṭti ḫu-ul-qu zāḥ an object will disappear from this house CT 39 25a r. 22, Alu.

(2) loss: šum-ma UG₃,UG₃(bad, bad) šum-ma ḫul-qu ina [...] there will be either a pestilence or a loss in ... K.4082+6773 in Ebeling Keilschrifttexte medizinischen Inhalt 2 55:5; SB; uncertain: ašā ḫul(!)-qi in a forsaken(?) place Scheil Tn. II 38.

ṣuṭṭi see ḫu-ulqqā.

ḥultimmu see ḫu-ulimmu.

ḥultuppā (ḫu-ultpā, ḫurṭuppā): s.; (1) (a demon), (2) name of a month; Elam; SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. or pēš. ḫul, pēš.ṣi₃₃.gaz₃₃.kum.


pēš.ḥul gīḥ.ḥd Lu, ḫa.ka.ka. bi.in.lā : ḫu-la-ā ina ḫitti ša bābi a-ilu-[x] I have suspended a ḫ. from the ḫitti of the door CT 16 29:72f., rel.

ṣa ḫu-lu-ū mār ḫa-ma-[ṣi-ri] he is a ḫ.-mouse, the offspring of a mouse Winckler Sammlung 2 67 iv 9, SB lit.; šumma izbu bīšīitati ḫu-le-e [... ] if the newborn lamb (has) the shape of a ḫ.-mouse CT 28 7:29, 1izu; if a ewe brings forth a lion and ḫu-lu-ū GAR it has the muzzle of a ḫ.-mouse CT 27 21:10, 1izu, cf. ibid. 19:3; pēš.ḥul gīš.ṭi ḫa šīq šašmu a ḫ.-mouse of the canoebrace, that is, one (sparsely) covered with hair Labat TDP 194:48; šikara šiḥati pēš.ṣi₃₃.gaz šašara īkkaš he shall drink beer, eat a dried ḫ.-mouse Küchler Beitr. pl. 2:35; the ḫ. of the priest pēš.ṣi₃₃.kum [... ] šik ša šiḥati ša bābi ḥu-le-e will hang a h.-mouse on the arch of the door ABIL 24:12, NA; dam ḫu-lu-ū blood of a ḫ.-mouse LKU 32:19, NB rel.; as personal name: ḫu-lu-ū AnOr 7 372:1’, Ur III.

Goetz, ZA 40 76f.; Landsberger Fauna 108f.

ḥtul s. masc.; road; MA, Nuzzi, NA.

kaskal = i-na ḫu-li Ebeling Wagenperde pl. 16 r. 11, MA comm.; ḫu-li as gloss to kaskal ABL 406 r. 16, NA.

(a) Nuzzi: ina kaskal šubāla ina li ḫu-ū-li ša ma-a-a-al-li on the lower road beside the road for majaltu-wagons JEN 224:16, cf. ša ḫu-li ma-a-a-al-li JEN 36:6, also JEN 390:18, 395:13; ša i-na ḫu-li ša ma-a-a-al-li-na-wa-ni kašid (a field) which extends as far as the road for majaltu-wagons HSS 5 75:5; i-na
https://oi.uchicago.edu

(huluppaqqu) see huluppaqqu.

(hulubbaqqu) s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

(hulubhū) s.; light-colored frit; SB; Sum. lw.

an.zaḫ.ud = ḫu-luḫ(!)-ḫu Hh. XI 293, Izi A ii 7 (followed by an.zaḫ.mi = ku-ut-pu-ā black frit); cf. urudu.ḫu.luḫ.ḫa = me-su-u Hh. XI 335.

abnu škinšu šima as-mur [...] abnu ša NA ḫu-luḫ-[ḫu šimšu] the mineral, the appearance of which is like the asmûr-stone,... this mineral is called ḫ.-frit KAR 185 r. ii 3; various stones, GUG Me-luḫ-ḫu lu-xuḫ-ḫa šIM BIZLDA 9 NA.ŠEŠ ʾiddīš u ḫu-ḫu 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 ḫulu, although no phonetic spellings are attested.

(hulukannu) (hilukannu): s.; a type of chariot; OA*; foreign word.

ama ḫu-šu-ka-ni-ka ina puzurrim ušēbi-lakkum I sent you your ḫ.-chariot secretly(?) Ankara 14:7 (unpub., translit. only); šīm ḫi-lu-ka-ni-im the price of the ḫ.-chariot ibid. line 30.

Landsberger, ArOr 18/1-2 342 n. 67 sub No. 5; Bilgiv Appelativ der Kapp. Texte 49f.

(hulūlu) s.; (a leather object); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

kuš.ḫu.lu.lu.um, kuš.ē.ḫu.lu.lu.um Chiera SLT 208 i l’-2’ and duplicates (followed by kuš.ka.ba.lu.um, kuš.ē.ka.ba.lu.um).

(hulūmu) s.; (a precious material); OB*.

[z] gīn ḫu-ḫu-μu-μu UET 5 256-8, 678:20 (in lists enumerating imported precious stones, perfumes, etc.).

(huluppaqqu) (hulubbaqqu): s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

(huluppaqqu) see huluppaqqu.

(hulubbaqqu) s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

(hulubhū) s.; light-colored frit; SB; Sum. lw.

an.zaḫ.ud = ḫu-luḫ(!)-ḫu Hh. XI 293, Izi A ii 7 (followed by an.zaḫ.mi = ku-ut-pu-ā black frit); cf. urudu.ḫu.luḫ.ḫa = me-su-u Hh. XI 335.

abnu škinšu šima as-mur [...] abnu ša NA ḫu-luḫ-[ḫu šimšu] the mineral, the appearance of which is like the asmûr-stone,... this mineral is called ḫ.-frit KAR 185 r. ii 3; various stones, GUG Me-luḫ-ḫu lu-xuḫ-ḫa šIM BIZLDA 9 NA.ŠEŠ ʾiddīš u ḫu-ḫu 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 ḫulu, although no phonetic spellings are attested.

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Landsberger, ArOr 18/1-2 342 n. 67 sub No. 5; Bilgiv Appelativ der Kapp. Texte 49f.

(hulūlu) s.; (a leather object); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

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(hulūmu) s.; (a precious material); OB*.

[z] gīn ḫu-ḫu-μu-μu UET 5 256-8, 678:20 (in lists enumerating imported precious stones, perfumes, etc.).

(huluppaqqu) (hulubbaqqu): s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

(hulubbaqqu) s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

(hulubhū) s.; light-colored frit; SB; Sum. lw.

an.zaḫ.ud = ḫu-luḫ(!)-ḫu Hh. XI 293, Izi A ii 7 (followed by an.zaḫ.mi = ku-ut-pu-ā black frit); cf. urudu.ḫu.luḫ.ḫa = me-su-u Hh. XI 335.

abnu škinšu šima as-mur [...] abnu ša NA ḫu-luḫ-[ḫu šimšu] the mineral, the appearance of which is like the asmûr-stone,... this mineral is called ḫ.-frit KAR 185 r. ii 3; various stones, GUG Me-luḫ-ḫu lu-xuḫ-ḫa šIM BIZLDA 9 NA.ŠEŠ ʾiddīš u ḫu-ḫu 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 ḫulu, although no phonetic spellings are attested.

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Landsberger, ArOr 18/1-2 342 n. 67 sub No. 5; Bilgiv Appelativ der Kapp. Texte 49f.

(hulūlu) s.; (a leather object); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

kuš.ḫu.lu.lu.um, kuš.ē.ḫu.lu.lu.um Chiera SLT 208 i l’-2’ and duplicates (followed by kuš.ka.ba.lu.um, kuš.ē.ka.ba.lu.um).

(hulūmu) s.; (a precious material); OB*.

[z] gīn ḫu-ḫu-μu-μu UET 5 256-8, 678:20 (in lists enumerating imported precious stones, perfumes, etc.).

(huluppaqqu) (hulubbaqqu): s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

(hulubbaqqu) s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.

(hulubhū) s.; light-colored frit; SB; Sum. lw.

an.zaḫ.ud = ḫu-luḫ(!)-ḫu Hh. XI 293, Izi A ii 7 (followed by an.zaḫ.mi = ku-ut-pu-ā black frit); cf. urudu.ḫu.luḫ.ḫa = me-su-u Hh. XI 335.

abnu škinšu šima as-mur [...] abnu ša NA ḫu-luḫ-[ḫu šimšu] the mineral, the appearance of which is like the asmûr-stone,... this mineral is called ḫ.-frit KAR 185 r. ii 3; various stones, GUG Me-luḫ-ḫu lu-xuḫ-ḫa šIM BIZLDA 9 NA.ŠEŠ ʾiddīš u ḫu-ḫu 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 ḫulu, although no phonetic spellings are attested.

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[z] gīn ḫu-ḫu-μu-μu UET 5 256-8, 678:20 (in lists enumerating imported precious stones, perfumes, etc.).

(huluppaqqu) (hulubbaqqu): s.; (a small brazier of clay or metal); EA, SB; wr. syll.
null
**humādu**

massitu-container with marmena ADD 1029
edge 1, cf. ADD 1010 r. 3 (wr. ḫu-ši-ti), and ibid. 1017 r. 2, 1018 r. 7, 1022 r. 4, 1024 r. 4.

**ḥumādu** in ḫab ḫumādi s.; (an official); NB*.

[x.]-nimunu Hh. XIV 375; [. . .] = hu-[m]i-ba-ti ṭum (Hh. XIV 31c; ḫu-ši-ti) ḫumānu-ši (Hh. XIV 31d); ḫumānu-ši-šu-ši (Hh. XVI 43); ḫumānu-šu-šu-šu (Hh. XVI 51); ḫumānu-šu-šu-šu (Hh. XVI 51) of the field = big gecko Landsberger Fauna p. 41:43; na, ḫumānu-šu-šu-šu (Hh. XVI 43) = a gecko of the open country Izbu Comm. I 43.

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barley was given to PN as feed for .... Camb. 131:7 (cf. the parallel passages ana kissat siš line 13, ana kissat MUSEN.KUR.GI.MUš line 15).

*ḫummu* s. plural of tannum; sweepings; SB*; cf. ḫamāšu.

Ana ḫu-um-um-mi ša ḫu-um-mi-ti-ši-na to collect their sweepings K.13450 (in Bab. script, var. to Maqlu III 38, ḫimmātāšina/ḫimmātāšina).

*ḫummu* (Bezold Glossar 123a); to be read giḫummu.

**ḫummuru** adj.; shrunken, shriveled, crippled, couchant; from OB on; wr.yll. and KUD.KUD.(DU); cf. ḫemēru.


(a) said of persons: ūm-ma sinništē KUD. KUD.DU ūlid if a woman gives birth to a crippled (child) CT 27 14:32, SB Izbu; ūm-ma ina āši KUD.KUD.MES MIN (= ma'du') if there are many cripples in a town CT 38 4:78, SB ALu; PN LUL gallašu LUL aškuras ḫu-um-mu-ru PN, his slave, a crippled leatherworker YOS 7 114:7, NB; ana LUL ḫum-mu-mur āši igī he said to that cripple ABL 718 r. 6, NB, cf. also ibid. 1380:22; PN apīlu ša PN, ša LUL ḫu-um-mu-ru UCP 9 417:4, NB; LUL ḫum-mu-mur Nbk. 381:9; as personal name: ḫu-um-mu-ru-um PBS 8/2 176:4, OB; ḫu-um-mu-ru MDP 28:528:13, Elam; ḫu-um-mu-ru-um PBS 2/2 13:37, MB; ḫu-um-mu-ru BE 15 162c:6, MB.

(b) said of animals: 1 šētu ḫu-um-mu-ru one crippled horse (among old [šētu], sick [maršu] and šarbu horses, which cannot be harnessed [la išammidu]) HSS 15 117:4, 6, and passim, Nuzi; armū ḫa-am-mu-ru-tu ša ʾiši 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 burhiš), MA.

**ḫumušu** adj.; baldheaded (occ. only as personal name); OB*; cf. ḫamāšu.

**Hu-mu-šum** CT 4 9b:16; **Hu-mu-šū-um** UET 5 702 r. 21.

**ḫumušu B** adj.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; cf. ḫamāšu A.

ṣe.ḥu-um-um-šu = ḫum-mu-šu .... barley HH. XXIV iii 165.

For discussion see sub ḫamāšu A.

**ḫumušu** num.; one-fifth (of a shekel); NB*; wr. 5-šu Nbk. 358:9 and 408:15; cf. ḫamiš.

x .qt ḫum-mu-šu x shekels (and) one-fifth BE 8 5:4, and passim; x ḫum-mu-šu /qt YOS 6 105:1; ḫum-mu-šu Evetts Ner. 33:1; i na 1 qīn ḫum-mu-šu kaspi ina muḫḫišu irrabbi on one shekel, one-fifth (shekel) of silver shall increase against him TCL 12 15:5, and passim; kaspi ina 1 qīn ḫum-mu-šu silver with one-fifth (alloy) in each shekel VAS 4 23:26, and passim (cf. for this use Landsberger, ZA 39 283f.)

**ḫumušu** in ša ḫumušu i.; wrestler; Mari*; cf. ḫamāšu A.

warki mubabbilim ša ḫu-um-ši-im iṣḫu warki ša ḫu-um-ši-im ṣıpāpu 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 ḫu-um-ši-im represents um-mušim, ḫ. should be connected with amsāš.

**ḫumušu A** adj.; (1) early (bearing), (2) (uncert. mng.); NB*; cf. ḫamāšu A.

(1) early (bearing): 13 šanāte agī qīš ḫumušu-tu ašē[NI+TU.KI-e] ... nιaqqap these thirteen years we have been planting early (bearing)Telmum-palms YOS 3 200:5.

(2) (uncert. mng.): he may pasture ina ka-sa-al ḫumušu-tu ka-lu-ū ap-pa-ri ʾni ni-il in the kasul-land, the ḫ.-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.

**ḫumušu B** adj.; scorching; SB*; cf. ḫamāšu B.

bar.bi.ta izi.pil.la.gin₂(gim) ba.ab. u[8].uš : zu-mur-šu kima i-ši-ti ḫumušu-uš-[x-x]-ū they ... ed his body as if they were scorching flames CT 17 9:17f.
rumusiru see ħumusiru.

ħumru (ħabaśṣiru, ḥamaṣṣiru, ṣumṣiru, ħumusiru, humunṣiru, humunṣiru, ħumsiru, ħumru, fem. ħabasirṵ, ṣabāṣiru, ṣumṣiru, ħumrusirtu): s.; mouse (or possibly rat); from OB on; as masc. and fem. personal name: ḥum-uni-ri TČL 2 5508 ii 19, Ur III; Ha-am-zi-ru-um Ḫ.vent Tśfr 10:8, OB; Ḥa-ba-zi-ri ZA 12 342:14, Ur III; Ḥa-ba-zi-ri GČ 2 128:2, NB, and passim; Ḥa-ma-zi-ru-um CT 2 25:1, OB; Ḥa-mu-zi-ru-um UT 5 572:21, OB; Ḥa-ma-zi-ru-um CT 8 28a:3, OB; Ḥa-ba-zi-ri YOS 6 73:5, NB; Ḥa-ba-zi-ri T manufact 722:3; cf. eglum ša garin & ḫab-ṣir-ti VAS 3 119:3, NB, also ina ḫab-ṣir-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 ḫul-[u]-m-ú ṭuṣen against the evil (portended by) the ĥ-bird CT 41 24 r. iii 15, rel.

Perhaps a variant (by metathesis) of ḥutmū.

Ḥumtu (ḫumtu): s.; (1) fever, (2) heat, (3) name of a month and of a festival; from OÃkk. on; cf. ḥamāṭu B.


(1) fever: cf. above; issurri ḥu-um-ṭu an-niṣu ištu pān šarri bēlija ippattār immediately this fever will be removed from the king, my lord ABL 391 r. 2, NA; i.ina lišu ša ḥu-um-ṭu šu this is on account of the fever ABL 348:10, NA, cf. ḥu-um-fu ša ippatḥa ABL 658:7, NA, etc.

(2) heat: cf. above; nāš di-pārī rākib šāri līrān ḥu-um-ṭi (var. ḥu-um-[le]-e) kāṣa (var. ka-[ṣa]-a-ṣu) izzannu 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: ḫu-um-ṭum RA 13 134:8, Ur III; ina Ḫu-um-ṭum VAS 9 19a:24, OB; i-si-in ḥu-um-ṭim RA 7 153 ii 8, OB hist.; Ezen [Ḫu]-um-ṭi CT 32 4 xi 16, OB Cruc. Mon., Manishtusu; Ezen Ḫu-um-ṭi ša ḫašmaš KAR 178 ii 40, SB rel., cf. JCS 1 331 r. 1.

von Soden, Or. NS 22 255ff.
**Humū** (Bezold Glossar 122b); to be read Ḥumā (geographical name); see also sub Ḥumāja.

Ḥumūnašwa s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurru word.

2 ša-nu(!)-ri ša ḫu-mu-un-na-āš-wa two lamps with/for/of ḫ. (in list of household utensils) HSS 13 160:8.

Ḥumunsiru see Ḥumṣiru.

Ḥumunsiru see Ḥumsiru.

Ḥumunsiru see Ḥumsiru.

Ḥumutau see Ḥumusi adj.

Ḥumugiu see Ḥumui adj.

Ḥumufi (Ḫumūš, Ḥumūšiu): adj.; five years old; Nuzi, NB*; cf. Ḥamiš.

1 ANSE NITA Hu-mu-ḫu-u one five year old male donkey JEN 311:1; 1 littu ša Hu-mu-ša-a-4 one five year old cow HSS 9 104:11, cf. ibid. 37; oxen 4-ā 5-ū four (or) five years old CT 22 46:7, NB let.

Ḥumūšu num.; consisting of five; NB*; cf. Ḥamiš.

bitsu kirišu u qin-ni-šu 5-šu-ā his house, his orchard, and his family of five RA 16 125 i 18, kud.

Ḥumūšu s.; team of five persons; OB*; wt. 5.TA; cf. Ḥamiš.

UGULA.メディ 5.TA the overseers over teams of five men LIH 16:6 and 9, let.

Ḥunābatu s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); OB*; cf. Ḥanābu.

Ḫu-na-ba-tum Joan Tell Sifr 65:9; Ḥu-na-ba-ti-ia CT 8 49a:3, 24, 36; Ḥu-na-ba-[tum] YOS 8 138 seal, cf. ibid. 6.

Ḥunābu s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*; cf. Ḥanābu.

[(x x)] x = ḫu-nu-[ba] Lamu D 1; 佬b ḫu-na-[ba] – […] Maku III 203 (preceded by ḫanu – [x] ḫanu).

Ḫu-na-bu-um (personal name) CT 6 38b:27; Ḥu-na-bi-ia (fem. personal name) CT 2 33:28, CT 4 49a:6.

Ḫundulu see Ḥuddulu.

Ḫundulu see Ḥuggulu.

Ḫunima s.; (mng. unkn.); EA*; Egyptian word.

3 N_[A_4…] ša siparrī hu-[ni]-ma šum-[iš] three stone (objects mounted in) … bronze, its name is ẖ. EA 14 ii 82 (let. from Egypt).

Spiegelberg, OLZ 1923 312; Calice, OLZ 1924 318; Lambdin, Or. NS 22 365.

**Ḫunnatu, Ḥunātu** (Bezold Glossar 124a); to be read isḫunnatu.

Ḫuninānu adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); OB*; cf. Ḥunnunu.


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

giš.ḫa-nu-ur.ḫu.un.nu.um a table of the ẖ. type LTBA 1 79 iii 19 (Forerunner to Hh. IV).

**Ḫunu** (Bezold Glossar 124a); to be read isḫunu.

Ḫunubu (fem. Ḥunnubtu): adj.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); OB; cf. Ḥanābu.

Ḫu-ḫu-ḫu-um UET 5 496:5; Ḥu-unḫu-um UET 5 347:14; Ḥu-ḫu-ḫu-um UET 5 155:5, and passim; Ṣ[Mu] Ḥu-ḫu-ub-ti DUMU PN UET 5 265:18; Ḥu-nu-ub-tum (fem. personal name) UET 5 295 r. 6, and passim.

Holma Quttulu 57; Stamm Namengebung 249.

Ḫununu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait); lex.*; cf. Ḥunnunu.


Ḫununu v.; (mng. uncert.); NA*; cf. Ḥunninānu, Ḥunnunu adj.


Ḫununtu adj.; (qualifying barley); lex.*; cf. Ḥuntu.

ṣe.šu.ub.dug₄.ga, še.šu.ṣa.dug₄.ga, še. bulug.ba.ti.ia(var.; til.ia), še.zu.gin.durus, še.an.še, [še.sa].ra, še.šu.ag.a = še-im ḫu-unftu-um-ā Hh. XXIV 156-163; še.šu.ṣa.d[ag₄].ga = še-im [Ḫu-unftu-um-ā] LTBA 1 58 iv 7 (var. of Hh. XXIV 157); še.sar.ra, še.gur. ra, še.šu.ṣa.dug₄.ga, še.bulug.ba.ti.ia,
hunsiru


hunsiru see hunsiru.

huntu s.; (a wooden object, part of the door); syn. list.


huntu s.; (a quality of barley); lex.*; cf. hunnutu.

§e.su.tag.dug 4, e.su.sa.dug 4, e.bulug.til.la = e-im hu-un-ti Ass. 13973 (unpub., var. of Hh. XXIV 156-58); hu-un-du = e-im LTBA 2 2:199.

v. Soden, Or. NS 22 258.

huntu see humtu.

huniiqu (or hunuqqu): s.; constriction (a disease of sheep); OB*; cf. hanaqu.

3 U 8 UD.U.HI.A ina hu-nu-q-em imitu three sheep (of various ages) died of constriction TCL 17 57:39, let.

hunzu s.; (a foodstuff); LB*; probably WSem. lw.

šamnu šikaru šab hu-un-zu kurummāti gabbi (flour, salt, cress,) oil, sweet date wine, š. (and) all sorts of provisions BRM 1 71:2.

Eilers, ZMDG 94 192 n. 7.

hunzu see huzza.

hunzuḫu see huzzulu.

hunzušu see huzzulu.

hupanu in ša ḫupānišu (or ḫusinišu in ša ḫusinišu): s.; (designation of an official or a tradesman); NA*.

[x] MA ša hu-pa(si)ni-šu x minas (of garments), belonging to(?) the ... . ADD 953 v 11; Lú ša ḫu-si(si)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 šabbāšu and ša nāšušu, ša ḫupānišu should mean a peddler selling ḫupānu objects; in both occurrences, however, the persons identified by this term are mentioned among high officials of the court.

hupatu s.; (a container); MA*.


ḥupppunu s.; (a container or tube); lex.*


**ḥupipi (Bezold Glossar 125b); to be read ḫuawa.

ḥupirriša s.; (a profession); Elam*; Elam. word.

PN ḫu-pi-rir-ri-šu MDP 23 320 r. 9, also MDP 23 321-322:54; PN ḫu-pi-rir-ri-[š] MDP 23 323 r. 7.

Elam. name of a profession, perhaps composed of ḫupiri, “he”, and riša, “great”.

ḥuppalla see ḫubballa.

ḥuppulu see ḫupalād.

ḥuppaturu (ḫuppaturu): s.; (a kind of ewer); OB (Qatna), Nuizi*; Hurr. lw.

1 ḫu-up-pa-ta-ra KU.GI arqu one ḫ.-ewer of yellow gold RA 43 138 i 4 (var. ḫu-up-pa-da-ru ibid. 190 i 4), OB Qatna; 1 ḫu-ub-ba-at-ru ša narmaki one ḫ.-ewer for bathing HSS 15 130:60, Nuizi; [...-b]u ša urudu itti ḫu-up-pa-at-ri-šu (one) ... of bronze, together with the ḫ.-ewer that belongs to it RA 36 144:43, Nuizi.

ḥuppāti s. pl.; (mng. uncert.); RŠ*.

gādā A.SA.MEŠ aramima ša ina ḫu-up-pa-ta together with the aramima-fields which are in the ḫ. MRS 6 RŠ 16.178:11.

ḥuppātu s. pl.; (a container); RŠ*.

gādā A.SA.MEŠ aramima ša ina ḫu-up-pa-ta together with the aramima-fields which are in the ḫ. MRS 6 RŠ 16.178:11.

ḥuppaturu see ḫuppaturu.

ḥuppunu A s.; (a large basket); OB*; Sum. lw.

[gi.gur.x], x x = ḫu-pu HH IX 3; [gi.gur. ḫu.p.pj]a = ḫu-pu – ši-el-šu (rubā') – large basket Hg. BII 248; [gi.gur. ḫu.b.x.x] = ḫu-pi-gu-ru-[u] basket (holding) one gur, [gi.gur. ḫu.b.oš.sak] – min ki-ri-e garden basket, [gi.gur. ḫu.b.x.x] = ḫu-pi ši-mi-te basket (holding) 3 seahs, [gi.gur. ḫu.b.munux(bulug)] = min bu-ag-lu basket for...
**huppu B**

malt, [gi.gur.húb.saḥar.ra] = [MIN] ep-ri-basket for earth, [gi.gur.húb.mar.gid.da] = [MIN] e-ri-gi basket of the wagon, [gi.gur.húb.x.x] = [MIN] x-x-ḥa-te Hh. IX 40a-1 (note [gi.gur.húb.x.x] = qa-up-pu ibid. 40c); pu-zur ṫa-ḫag = huppu A II/4:145; cf. [an] [an] = ṭa-ḫag-u dà GL.GUR.HUB to be tall (said of) a h.-basket A II/6 A ii 4; bal = ša-qu-u dà GL.GUR.HUB Nabnitu L 273.

[...] GIS.MA ra-bi-tam bi-nī-na [kina] qā-ne-e hú-bi lu bi-nu-us-sā build a large ship, its structure should be like the ... of a huppu-basket Hilprecht Deluge Story r. 7, OB lit.

**huppu B** s.; hole, depression; lex.*; cf. huppu B, uppu.

up tūl = ḫu-up-pu A I/2:173 (also = ḫu-pu, line 172); du-un tūn = ḫu-up-pu, ḫu-up-pu A VIII/1:106f.; ḫu-up-pu = ḫu-up-pu Antagal A 235 (in group with ḫuppu, miqqu, ḫuppu); tūl tūl-bā-qāna = ḫu-up-pu well shaft Lu Excerpt II 62 (followed by si.dug 4 = suttatu pit); [tül. būr] = ḫu-up-pu Antagal A 252 (in group with suttatu, ṭaplu); [si.dug] lagaq ħa dar = ḫu-up-pu A I/2:244 and 246 (twice in same group); ḫu-up tūl 1i šep-lu-1i cavity of the eye; depression of the eye BRM 4 32:4, med. comm. (see huppu ini sub huppu B).

**huppu C** s.; (a movement or pose characteristic of the mourner); SB*; Sum. lw.; cf. ḫuppu, ḫayppā in ša ḫuppi, ḫupppā.

[i]r] A × 101 = ḫu-up-pu A I/1:141 (among words for weeping, wailing); kāli.bi.ir.ri.ma ḫub da. a[n].mu gu.a._goals: ina bāb gallē ḫu-up-pa lu-wu-[zis] at the door of the gallūtē goddess I shall stand in the h.-pose ZA 40 87:ʒ-ʕ = (VAS 2 26 ii 15 plus Rm. 220 (translit., only)).

ištši ḫup-pa itādi ariūtu (Ish tar) assumed the h.-pose and uttered a curse Gg. VI 158; ṭāpāu ḫu-up-pa[.var. =pi] GUB-xa his feet are in the h.-position (description of a representation of Damu) MIO 1 96 i 15', also ibid. 106 r. vi 22 (demon Nizqitum), ibid. r. vi 35 (demon Tigruru).

**huppu D** s.; (1) metal tire of a wheel, (2) metal ring; from Ur III on; Akk. lw. in Sum., Akkadogram in Bogh.; wr. ḫu-pu. um UET 3 326:1, hence probably huppu (rather than ḫubbu).

(1) metal tire of a wheel (Ur III and OB): 1 urudu ḫu-pu.um giṣ.giṣir one copper tire (for a chariot) UET 3 752 r. i 13, cf. x mina ḫu-pu.um giṣ.giṣir Reisner TU 124 ix 2; x mur.ru.an giṣ.giṣir ḫu-pu.um mà. ū.kiḏ ibid. 10; x urudu ḫu-pu.um (among parts of chariot) IIT 3 6546:6; 2 ḫu. pu.um um bin(kad+kid+ūr) two wheel tires (weighing four minas, 40 shekels) Or. 47-49 No. 339:1; 1 ḫu-pu-um MAR.GID.DA BE 6/2 137:8, OB (list of wooden objects); 1 ḫu-up-pu-um UET 5 882:24, OB (between marṣarru and qarnu, which could denote parts of the chariot); (probably, but not certainly, this word::) 1 urudu ḫu-pu.um (weighing 2 minas 15 shekels) UET 3 326:1, Ur III, cf. 2 ḫu-pu.um kr. lā.bi 7 MA NA 10 QIN Lau Old Babylonian Temple Records 42:1 (translit. only).

(2) metal ring — (a) for various purposes: 1 urudu ḫu-pu.um giṣ.ig ṣu đu.ṣ.a, kr. lā.bi 8 5 manā 7 gīn one copper ring suitable for a door, weighing 37 shekels Nikolai 2 2424; 3, Ur III; 2/3 gīn 15 ē šē kū.bā.bī bar urudu ḫu-pu.um zu ḫu-re.ēdā TCL 5 pl. 23 vii 4, Ur III; x giṣ.ŠUKUR(Š.L.KAK) GAL 39 giṣ.ŠUKUR ḫu-ub-ī xi big lancets, 39 ḫ. lancets Iraq 7 66 A.994:33, OB Chagar Bazar.

(b) as a piece of jewelry: 5 na₄ du₄ ši.a ḫu-pu.um ḫub.bu.dā five dūš-stones to set into(? ) a ḫ. UET 3 437:8, Ur III; 86 giṣ. MEŠ.TUR.MEŠ 54 ḫu-up-pu 27 zi-qu ṣa NA₄.ZU ku-ri 86 small “eyes,” 54 ḫ., 27 ziq [of artificial obsidian T 232, IX i 10 (unpub. Berlin Museum inventory, courtesy Köcher), MA; 1.TA. AM ḫu-up-pu ṣa NA₄.ZU giṣ.ki-ru one ḫ. of artificial lapis lazuli ibid. ii 3.

For ḫub.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.).

**huppu E** s.; drum skin of the lilissu-drum; lex.*

ub ḫu-up-pu ḫu-up-pu maš-ku ša li-[i-si] ḫuppu, skin of the lilissu-drum A VIII/3:2.

See also uppu.

**huppu F** s.; (a piece of apparel); Nuzi*. 37 ḥidum₂ 2 mātii 20 kūs ḫu-up-pu-ū [MES] 37 ḥidum₂-garments, 220 leather ḫ. HSS 14 247:39; ḫalāmu ḫu-ulāpu tudupu
ụrịnnu ụ ụh-up-pa-ṣu ụrịnni one set (consisting of) a cloak . . . . and its ụhpu is (made) of zaranni HS 8 15 169:5.

Possibly connected with 1 kụv.ụbị ụh-up-pum BIN 9 369:5: early OB.


ṣu-u u = ọa ụgh.ụbị ụgh.ụp-pu-ū ụsu is the pronunciation of u in (the phrase) ụgh. ụsu, ụsu, broken/split head A II 4:65.


(1) acrobat: (a) manufacturing typically the fabric for the tunbọ-claok: cf. above.

(2) (a type of weaver) — (a) manufacturing the fabric for the tunbọ-claok: cf. above.
you mix beer and ... recite the incantation
... smear the threshold of the house of this
man with beer sediment), no evil will ap-... (smear the threshold of the house of this
man EA 114:22, cf. EA 118:37; ḫu-up-ši-ia ayyallāh. I fear my h. 

EA 117:90, cf. EA 77:36; ištu nakrēja u ištu
L.ū.šēš ḫu-up-ši-ia minu jinašqiranni who 
will protect me from my enemies and from 
my h. people? EA 112:12; cf. also Hrozny 
Tā’annek No. 6:23 (in broken context).

(b) in Nuzi: L.ū.šēš uš.bar.še ḫu-up-šu ḫ.-weavers (in contrast to L.ū.šēš uš.bar. 
še varāšštī ekāli) ibid. 15) SMN 1170:24 (un-
pub., quoted BASOR 86 36), cf. uš.bar. ḫu- 
up-še HSS 14 649:14, HSS 15 143:2; note: 
sheep ša ḫu-up-ši HSS 9 143 r. 10.

(c) in Alalakh: ERIM.šeš ḫu-up-še-a ṝa Wi-
semman Alalakh 129, 131, cf. ibid. 136 (with DUMU.šeš 
ḫupšena) (in all three texts [translit. only] included 
with the bānī-soldiers as ERIM.šeš named 
soldiers living outside the town); ū ḫu-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 h. always outnumber 
those belonging to other classes); A.š.šēš ḫu-up-[p-šu] 
ibid. 211 (translit. only); cf. Wiseman 
Alalakh p. 10.

(d) in OA let.: umma anaḵuma a-na ḫu- 
up-ši-im ra-bu-ma la taddišši I said, “You 
must not give (the iron) to the h. ...” (in 
obsure 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): [siparsu tepppaš [ ...] hu- 
up-šēš it she (the wife of an Assyrian absent 
as prisoner of war) shall do the work in his 
place, she is (the wife of) a h. KAV 1 vi 
55, Ass. Code (§ 45); PN ina kakkē ušamqit u 
sāhē (var. L.ū.) ḫu-up-še (var. ḫuup-ši) ša ỉtīšu 
ajumma u ỉēzī I beat PN in battle and did 
not even spare a single h. who was with him 
BA 61/1 136 v 3, Shaim. III; sāb ḫup-ši kalz-
lāru nā [ ...] darānīšunu uṣīli I made the 
ḫ.-soldiers and the sappers carrying ... climb 
their (palace’s) walls TCL 3 288, Sar.; sa-ab 
ḫup-ši kalūru ʁakillsu ušāṣib I ordered the 
ḫ.-soldiers and the sappers to follow them 
ibid. 26; on his people I imposed ilku tup-
kku maršiš [u?] iṃtani ERIM.šeš ḫupšēš 
heavy feudal duties and corvée, and counted 
them as h. Winckler Sammlung 2 1:33, Sar.;

people want to desert
**ḥu্পšu B**

PN şa-ab ḥu̇p-ši la bēl kussi Ḥattā PN, a š., a usurper of the throne, a Hittite Winckler Sar. pl. 31:33.

(f) in lit.: tibûṭ ḥu̇-u̇p-fi̇-im teṭeḇbi̇ṣum a revolt of the š. will arise against him (the enemy) YOS 10 36 ii 22, OB ext.; miqitti ḥu̇-u̇p-fi̇-im epidemic among the š. ibid. 25:52; miqitti ḥu̇-u̇p-fi̇-im miqitti qaṭi̇m ša[n] š[u][mšu] ibid. 17:88; tīb ḥu̇p-fi̇-šī marri u ṭu̇pši[kk]i revolt of the š., of (those who carry) the hoe and the basket (on corvée) KAR 442 r. 21; ḥu̇p-šu itebbima ûagal idakku the š. will revolt and kill the king KAR 422 r. 9, cf. ibid. r. 8; nabalkut ḥu̇p-fi̇-ša ana rubê revolt of the š. against the prince KAR 148:23, cf. BRM 4 13:22(!) and 49(!), also tīb ḥu̇-u̇p-fi̇-ša ana rubê TCL 6 2:43, NB ext.; GIŠ.TUKUL ḥu̇p-fi̇-ši CT 31 29a r. 18.

(g) as personal name: Ḥu̇-u̇p-šu-ti̇m CT 6 40b:12, OB.

Mendelsohn, BASOR 83 36ff.; Lacheman, BASOR 86 36ff.

**ḥu̇pšu B** (or ḥu̇bšu): s.; totality; syn. list*.

\[ḥu\]-u̇-u̇p-šu = MIN(= [pu-uh-ru]) CT 18 21 Rm. 354:10, preceded by ḥu̇-u̇-pā = MIN(= [pu-uh-ru]).

**ḥu̇pšu** see ḥu̇bšu.  

**ḥu̇ptu A** s.; (a field or garden subject to special legal restrictions); OB, Elam, MB*; pl. ḥu̇-p̣a-ti MDP 22 66:22; cf. ḥi̇ptu.

(a) in OB: 1 iku l.šā ḥu̇-u̇p-tim adi baṭlaṭ ikkal she (the creditor) will have the usufruct of one iku of š.-field as long as she lives BIN 2 87:4; x SAR GİŞ.SAR sibit PN u ḥu̇-u̇p-tim GİŞ.SAR UBU x sar of garden, a šiṭušu-fief of PN and a š.-holding, (being) a garden belonging to the city of the Rababaja-tribe (rented by PN from a number of individuals, representative of the tribe) Haverford Symposium 242 No. 9:3; A.Šā ḥu̇-u̇p-tim ina bab alīm CT 8 25a:19; A.Šā ḥu̇-u̇p-tim tēh īsîsīti eqīl nēpēš PN (rented by PN from PN) YOS 12 217:1.

(b) in Elam: field and garden PN ana PN aṣṣatišu ɨddiššin u iqišši ana ḥu̇-u̇p-ti ittadī PN has given as a gift to PN his wife, he has set it aside as a š.-holding (she may give it to an heir) MDP 24 373:8; x house ... PN ana PN ašša[tıšu] ... ɨddiššin u iqišši ana ḥu̇-u̇p-ti liši akar tarāmu lišin mamman mimma elişa u šu she may set it aside as š.-holding (or) she may give it to whomsoever she wants, nobody shall have any claims against her MDP 24 38286**:22; ḥu̇-u̇p-ti ibbas [qar]jma ... sikkatu maḥṣat if the š.-holding is claimed in vindication, the “peg” is driven in MDP 22 67:21; [ina ša-šu-unu ša ḥu̇-u̇p-ti itābbišتنة PN sikkasstu maḥṣal in their š.-field (and) in their lots the “peg” of PN is driven MDP 22 66:22.

(c) in MB: only in the geographical name URU Ḥu̇-u̇p-ti-ṛa[N]. UET 6 33:11.

According to the OB passage BIN 2 87:4 and some of the occurrences from Elam, the holdings called ḥu̇ptu 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 ḥu̇ptu A and ḥu̇ptu C.

(Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 123ff.)

**ḥu̇ptu B** s.; hole, cavity; SB*; cf. ḥu̇ppu B.


(a) pit: [ḥu̇]-u̇p-ta i-ḥȧp-pi-i̇-[ru] they dig a pit (and pour honey and fat into it) KAR 33:23, NA rit., cf. [ina] ḥi̇bibi ḥu̇-u̇p-ti ibbad. r. 1.

(b) cavity of the eye (see also ḥu̇p ini sub ḥu̇ppu B), etc.: summa ḥu̇-u̇p-ti IO[1] if the cavity of the eyes AMT 94:8:2 and 3 (— Kraus Texte 20); nakkaptēku hitpāni ḥu̇-u̇p-pat IO[1]; šu tappasša you anoint his temples, his neck, the cavities of his eyes KAR 182 r. 10, med.; ḥu̇-u̇p-pat qaqqadi u kašši the cavities at the head or the neck (of the slaughtered animal) TCL 6 34 i 4, dupl. AMT 35:3:3.

**ḥu̇ptu C** (or ḥu̇buṭu): s.; (mng. uncert.); NB*.

(Ø the gods ...) ina salīm damaṭa ḥu̇-u̇p-ti ūṭiššušu šīrī ina ša[ āmu] ša[ ṣu̇maššu] ana muhīšī māti Ashur in the benevolent reconciliation of the š. of their supreme godhead (or: of the supreme š. of their godhead),
Possibly to be translated “maintenance, care,” if it is to be connected with ḫuptu A. (Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 123f.)

Possibly to be translated “maintenance, care,” if ḫ is to be connected with ḫuptu A. (Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 123f.)

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\textbf{ḫuqu B}

Landsberger-Güterbock, AFO 12 55 n. 1; Landsberger, ZA 42 166 (cf. Syr. huqqu, gradus scalae, Brockelmann, Lex. Syr. s. 222).

\textbf{ḫuqu B} s.; (a bird); SB*.

\textit{Šułuš\.mušen} = ḥa-ṣu-u = ḥu-u-quito bird (with human hands = ḥażû = ḥuqu B Hg. B IV 284 and 250a, also Hg. C I 1; cf. [x.x].ṣu = ḥu-û-[qu] Hh. XVIII E 3 (the sequence in Hg. suggests that ḥuqu[qu], rather than ḥuš[a], is to be restored).

DIS \textit{Šušuš.\[mušen klímin]} if the ḥ 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. ḥuqu C and ḥażû.

\textbf{ḫuqu C} s.; (symptom indicating the approaching death of a patient); SB*; cf. ḥuquu.

If a man is gravely ill for five days ... U.D. 2.Kam ḥu-qu āṣanābāsu ina U.D.3.Kam \textit{imā\textsuperscript{t}} (inanna) and for two days ḥ attacks him repeatedly, he will die the third day Labat TDP 150:47; ḥuqu ka-a-a-man-šu he suffers from chronic ḥ. ibid. 43.

Ḥuqu seems to be an onomatopoetic word for some respiratory difficulty. Cf. perhaps ḥuqu, also ḥuqu B.

(Scheil, RA 14 130).

\textbf{ḫuqu D} (ḫuqu): s.; (mng. unk.); lex.*

\textit{u ḥu-qu} = ša hil.ZA sio; ḥ-drug; green frog VAT 13769+(unpub.) iv 8' (Uruanna); ḥu-qa (glossed u under ḥu = ḥu-\^{x}.[x], mu-qa = kal-ma-tum CT 41 29 r. 15f., Alu Commen.

The second line of the commentary refers to the apodosis \textit{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 ḥu-\^{x}.[x] cf. perhaps ḥu-\textit{mutu}.

\textbf{ḫurābu} s.; (an article of apparel for images); NB*.

16 MA.NA ki\textit{t}a ḥus\textit{ā}bi 6\textsuperscript{th} ana tu\textit{r ša ḥu-ura-ba ša \textit{Ahlamitu} 16 minas of ... linen for a sash(?) for the ḥ.-garment of the Aramean (Ishtar were given to the laundryman) Nbn. 117:2.

\textbf{ḫurādu A} s.; a type of soldier; MA, MB, EA, Bogh.; foreign word, Akk. lw. in Urartean; pl. ḥurādāte.

\textbf{ḫurādu A}

\textit{x.x.x.uk, x.dun.dun = ḥu-ra-du Iguḫ App. A i 33'.} (cf. \textit{x.x.dun.dun = ma-dak-tū, “camp,” ibid. 35').

(a) \textit{ḫurādu} in MA, MB: PN GAL [x]įṣri u ḥu-ra-di PN, chief of the (regular) troops and of the ḥ.-soldiers WVDOD 24 No. 87, MA hist.; PN GAL ḥu-ra-di GAL-e [g]ali kiṣri PN, chief of the veteran(?) ḥ.-soldiers, chief of the (regular) troops ibid. No. 57; PN ša šu PN ša ḥu-ra-du PN who is under PN the ḥ. (who brought flour for provisions to GN) KAV 119:6, MA; ḥu-ra-du ša SIG MEŠ ERU GN il-\textit{be-ū-mi} ḥ.-soldiers who made bricks for the town GN ibid. 10; 4 ERM. MEŠ LAL. MEŠ ša ḥu-ra-da-te ša gat PN four missing soldiers from the ḥ.-soldiers who are under PN ibid. 13; 5 ME ḥu-ra-dū Ң- ра-na 500 (men of a contingent of) ḥ.-soldiers (stationed/recruited) in GN Iraq 11 148 No. 10:4, MB let., cf. ḥu-ra-dū Has-as-ši ibid. 5; ḥu-rad [Ḫ]-ra-na [mis][i]šu ina Kur Subarti ina alāni [ša šar] AŠšu ışabatu šakin half of the (contingent of) ḥ.-soldiers from GN has been stationed in Subartu in the cities which the king of Assyria seized ibid. 21; (obscure:) 5 (persons) URU ḥu-ra-dū in Be-la-ni BE 14 168:17, MB.

(b) \textit{šabê ḥurād}(i) in EA, Bogh.: \textit{šumma iбаšši šabê ḥu-ra-lad} \textit{šumma la ibašši ut-tu-ni mināni aššišu šumma šabê ibašši aṭṭuša šumma ibašši sīše aṭṭiškama} he will find out whether there are these ḥ.-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); \textit{ana šabê ḥu-ra-ti-ka} \ldots \textit{dannis šu šumnu may it be well with your ḥ.-soldiers (listed between chiefs and chariots in the greeting of a letter of Tushratta) EA 17:8, cf. EA 57:5, ana pāni šabê ḥu-ura-ti-ka DUM.NI.TA-ka šupur ana tullātiša akdam send your son at the head of your ḥ.-soldiers, come to my rescue! KBo 1 5 i 68, treaty, cf. ibid. iii 4, 6, šar Mitanni ĝādu šabê ḥu-ra-ti-šu narka-batšu ina GN ītērib the king of Mitanni entered the country GN with his ḥ.-soldiers (and) chariots KBo 1 4 i 4, treaty, cf. GN qa-du ERM. MEŠ ḥu-ura-ṭi KUB 3 21 r. 14, treaty, also ibid. 3, 4 and 25, KUB 3 9:3.

(c) for the occurrence of \textit{Lu ḥu-ra-a-di-e}, \textit{Lu ḥu-ra-di-i-e}, etc., in Urartean cf. JRAS
The text is a translation of a Sumerian lexical entry, which contains entries for various terms and their meanings. The text is accompanied by historical and linguistic notes, references to other texts, and explanations of specific terms. The entry for ḫurāšu (soldiers, army) is particularly detailed, with references to various sources and notes on the term's usage in different contexts.

The text also includes references to other scholarly works, such as Sayce’s translation of Hurrian terms, Landsberger’s compilation of Sumerian terms, and various Assyriological studies.

Overall, the text provides a comprehensive look at the Sumerian language and its vocabulary, highlighting the cultural and historical context in which these terms were used.
(1) as string (in frequent use for the manufacture of jewelry and other objects; cited here is only the special case of the N.A.Kü.Gi [reading uncertain], "gold bead", which is used mainly for magical and medical purposes): N.A.Kü.Gi a gold bead (among various stone beads and drugs to be crushed and mixed with honey, ghee and oil) KAR 194 i 2; N.A.Gi.Su.Nu.(Si)r.Gal N.A.Kü.Gi N.A.Za.GiN N.A.KiSu ina biirit AN.Hül.MeS an alabaster bead, a gold bead, a laips lazuli bead, a seal (you string on a thin linen thread) between the divine Hül-symbols(!) BMS 12:12; N.A.Kü.Babbar N.A.Kü.Gi N.A.ur.Ubu N.A.an.Na ina k LSDiSu tashkakan 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 N.A.Kü.Gi rikibe ajälim ina kuš a gold bead, the "potency" of a stag, (to be carried) in a leather (bag) LKA 103:11; a silver bead, N.A.Kü.Gi ... ina kakkabi tushat 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 oces. 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: arQu, bašlu, damQu, dummuQu, edinu, ellu, hušša, kābabaru, kuquṣ̌iNNu, maš-ši-[... ] (EA 14 ii 6, let. from Egypt), namru, pešu, puṣešu, rušša, sakru, sāmu, šanu, ša αbnīšu, ša đamā šahlā, ša ma'rlishu, ša tamiš, tarši, sachā, also sudA (BE 6/1 97:4, OB, and ARM 7 145:1 and 249:10).

(b) substantive qualifications: liqtu, naltar/nalar, šadu.

c) provenience: KUR Arallu lipšur KUR Kū.Gi KUR Huš-ur lipšur KUR Kū.Gi may Mount Arallu absolute, the home of gold, may Mount Hušu absolute, the home of gold 2K 51 No. 1:11, cf. KUR A-ra-łu = KUR Kū.Gi, KUR Hušu-ab.

LUL = MIN Min, KUR Za-arša-šum = MIN Min Hh. XXII 19fr. (in Reiner, JNES 15).


(b) as standard of value (only in MB econ., kud.): slaves, objects or barley x Git kū.Gi. GIM corresponding to x shekels of gold PBS 13 64:2-8 and 10, and cf. x Git kū.Gi.GIM.NaM PBS 8/2 163:1-4, also ki x Git kū.Gi. PBS 2/2 27:9-11, PBS 8/2 159:1, 7, and passim in UET 6 (e.g., 1:8f.). Šām x Git kū.Gi the equivalent of x shekels of gold BE 14 1:11 and 7:1-8; Šām x Ma.na.Kū.Gi ki kαspīšu the equivalent of x minas of gold as their silver (i.e., value) BBSt. No. 3 ii 21, and cf. PBS 2/2 65:4f. adding up animals and 1 4fs of gold, with a total 11 Git k[u.Gi]; ina umēŠu ša 1 Git Kū.Gi 20 (šila) še.BaR Kī.lam.Meš Kū UrīK at that time in Akkad the price of 20 silas of barley was one shekel of gold BBSt. No. 9 iv a.14.


(4) figurative use — (a) as symbol of constancy: rāmkua lu ša₄(Na₄.Zu) šišatuka lu Kū.Gi indeed your love is obsidian(!), indeed your lovemaking (lit.: laughter) is gold! KAR 158 r. ji 44 (incipit of a song); kima ḫurāṣi līš
herence to me ZA 32 174:57, SB rel.; kima KU.GI ili u isṭari islimu ittiya 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): isṭu pā adī KU.GI ūṣu 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 28:17, CT 8 18e:9, Pinches Peek 14:8, Waterman Bus. Doc. 23:3, 34 r. 5, and 66:9; isṭu pām ana hu-ra-ḫi-im(!) from chaff to gold Waterman Bus. Doc. 13:5.

(5) in pharmacopoeia — (a) as designation of remedies utilizing stone and plants: 10 ūḪ.LA KU.GI ša ḫīpi ṭibbi ten “gold” remedies for “heart-break” TCL 6 34 r. i 5; you heat over a fire the kurrakku plant, the KUR.KUR plant and sprouted alkali KU.GI ša ḫīpi ṭibbi (it is) a “gold” remedy for “heart-break” ibid. 6; 7 ūḪ.LA KU.GI šimmāti 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 [...] KU.GI ša ū.GI.DIM.MA K.3243 (unpub.), and perhaps Sm. 889 (unpub.), also KU.GI.MEŠ (referring to a list of plants) VAT 8903 r. iii 16 (unpub.); āmāš(NA) kulama(ŪḪ.Ḫ.Ḫ.) amattī KU.GI all these (enumerated) stone (beads) are “gold” (remedies) AMT 102:37.

(b) as designation of a med. series: DUB 1.KAM KU.GI first tablet (of the series) “gold” (remedies) TCL 6 34 r. ii 16 (colophon), and cf. [DUB]*KAM.KU.GI.MEŠ K.8906 (unpub.); note the parallel med. term KU.GUR ša màṣzu TCL 6 19, and 19 ŪḪ.LA KU.GUR ša ān.(TA.SU.BA) ibid. iii 3, also 8 ŪḪ.LA KU.GUR ša uznī AMT 33:1,2.

(6) other occ. — (a) in theological texts: dKU.GI = dEn.[II] CT 24 49 K.4340E:4, SB (cf. dKU.BABBAR = dA-nu-[um] ibid. 3); KU.GI.SA.MEŠ = 4 annu-na-la red gold = Anunnaki PBS 10/4 12 ii 26, MB; NA.KU.GI = dEn.mE.SÁ.TA gold bead = E. ibid. i 11 (cf. NA KU.BABBAR = AN.GI ibid. 10).

(b) as personal name: Ḫu-ra-zi CT 32 36 i 17, Ur III; Ḫu-ra-zi BIN 6 84:24, Bab. 6 189 No. 1:1, 7, CCT 2 47b:6, and passim in OA; note also as geographical name: URU KU.GI.GAL HSS 15 41:14, and URU KU.GI.TUR RA 23 156 No. 53:14, and passim in Nuzi, mostly wr. KU.GI-na TUR.

(c) said of the moon in eclipse: if during an eclipse the moon zi-im KU.GI GAR has the appearance of gold. Ach Supp. 2 23a:16.

Ḫurātu

in a buḫḫi harri ša ḫu-ra-tum Su-ba-a field on the bank of the ditch of . . . of PN TuM 2-3 167:3; šāmuru ḫu-ra-tum(!) Su-ba-a (as name of a locality) ibid. 157:23.

Ḫuratu (less likely: pagraṭu): 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. Ḫu-ra-tum or GIŠ.LAGAB (passim), SIM.LAGAB (TCL 12 84:14).

GIŠ.LAGAB = Ḫu-ra-tum, GIŠ.LAGAB.KUR.RA = MIN KUR-[i] mountain Ḫ. Hh. III 496f. (after the section dealing with roots); note ibid. 495 GIŠ.LAGAB.SU.GI.MEŠ = [x(x)] ra-tum, possibly [ḪU]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): ša Ḫatti tašarrupu you dye (the hide) with Ḫ. and alum from Ḫatti Racc. 4:24, dupl. CAR 60 r. 8; pān māški(!) ibin GIŠ.LAGAB nu ka-lap-pa-li tu-malla you fill the (outer) surface of the hide with Ḫ.’s which are not . . . 4R 28* No. 3 r. 4 and KAR 29 r.(!) 15, instructions for rit. tanning.

(b) in econ.: 27 šīlu Ḫu-ra-tum anā qa-dN Na.dnu HSS 13 47:1, Nuzi; xišipī ša nabāṣī GIŠ.LAGAB miḫṣu-garments of red wool (dyed with Ḫ). (in parallelism with inṣaḫetū-dyed red wool) YOS 7 183:10, 30, NB; GIŠ Ḫu-ra-ti HSS 15 212:9, Nuzi; ša Ḫu-ra-ti (dyed) with Ḫ. (said of garments) HSS 15 168a:13, 24 (beside ša tabarrī ibid. 18), Nuzi; 1 DUG BĀN ša Ḫu-ra-te one pot of one seah (capacity) with Ḫ. KAJ 310:39, MA; together with alum: x Ḫu-ra-tu x gabū KAJ 130b:3, MA; x gabū x
țiura'u


(c) in med.: aban găbu GIȘ.LAGAB alum (and) ț. AMT 60:1:11; GIȘ.LAGAB lazák you crush ț. AMT 16:1:4; ȘE.KAK GIȘ.LAGAB [ ... ] a shoot of ț. AMT 69:8:9; șid giș. LAGAB șid șăbi root of ț., root of “sweet-wood” KAR 186 r. 24; zır GIȘ.LAGAB(!) (WT. LAGAB) seeds of ț. CT 23 39:10.

(2) (the plant itself and its parts): șumma SĂR.MEŠ ma’du GIȘ.LAGAB magal iškr if garden plants are numerous (and) the ț. 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 ṛhūs coriaria, as mentioned in Amarna letters and in OB sources. Possibly ṛhūs coriaria, its shoots and roots are numerous (and) the ț. thrives greatly CT 39 8b:1 = KAR 394 ii 27, Alu.

tiură'’u

șumma ṛhūs coriaria, țumma la ță bu țu if he sees a ț. Sm. 1139 (unpub.) r. 11, Alu.

According to the Practical Vocabulary Assur reference cited sub țulamăsu, țurbabillu is a designation of the chameleon. Identification based on the identity of the Sum. counterparts (bar. gün .gım.nu and bar. mușen.na) and their equation with ajarillu (a-a-a'd-îNGIR).

țurbășu

(1) chills — (a) as symptom: șumma kal ţimi kăšima țur-ba-șu șub.șub-su if he is cold all day long and chills befall him constantly Labat TDP 164:77; șumma ... țurb-a-șu șub.șub-su armi țur-ba-șu șu-ța ... mărtășu ușăbă 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; șumma ina găqădăšu mağișma MA. șeș șub.șub-su if he is “smitten” on his head and chills befall him repeatedly ibid. 28: 82 (var. [țur-ba-șu in KAR 211:7, cf. Labat TDP 28 n. 49]; șumma ... ku-țu țur-ba-șu șub.șub-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.: kuspu țur-ba-șu u mimma la tabu cold, chills and everything unpleasant KAR 25
(2) shivers of fear: šumma udu issāšu
ira'uba hu-ur-ba-li-mi eli ummāniči imaqqet
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
aruru namurratu ḫur-ba-ṣū ni-pil-su-ū nib
ritu ḫuṣāḥatu diliptu death, pestilence,
drought, terror, fear, . . . , hunger, want,
restlessness CT 13 40 iii 4, Cutha
(1) (part of chariot pole): Summa
nak-dû-ū ḫur-bu your dwelling is the ruined house,
the deserted place CT 16 29:98f., rel.; edin.na
du:ma edin.sā.sū:ga : šēram ina əlākīšu ḫu(!)
ur(!)-bu-um-ma when he walks over the plain, (it
becomes) waste land (Sum.: empty) SBH p.
27:20f.
ina ḫur-bi nadāti tegebberšu you bury him
in a deserted and uncultivated place KAR
184 obv.(!) 38; ana eṭem ḫur-bi nadāti tuppāi
dar'inni you have handed me over to the
ghost (who roams in) deserted and unculti-
vated places Maqlu IV 22; ina ḫur-bi ḫaṭ-pu
(in obscure context) CT 20 49:24, ext.

ruhdašku see härdašku.

ruhbasu (or härbasu): s.; (a garment); lex.*

tū gur-ba-ba-si Practical Vocabulary Assur
245.

ruhdatnu see härdatnu.

ruhdatu A s.; vulva; SB*.

[gu-rum] gam = ḫu-ur-da-tum MSL 2 139:13;
gur-gam = [ḫur-da]-tum SB II 34; bu-ru u =
ḫur-da-tum A IV/4:104; ḫu-ur-da-tumSAL+LAGAR
Proto-Lu 239; [si-e šeg] = ba-nu-ū šā ḫu-ur-da-tum
EME.SAL A V/2:236.

qāṭka ul-te-ša-am-ma luqut ḫur-da-at-ni put
out your hand and touch my (text: our) vulva
(Ishtar speaking) Gilg. VI 69.

Holma, OLZ 1930 181.

ruhdatu B s.; (1) part of chariot pole),
(2) part of house construction); SB*.

tu-um tum = ḫu-ur-da-tum SB II 158, also A
VII/2:152; [du-um] tum = ḫu-ur-da-tum A
VII/2:151; tu-ū tum = ḫu-ur(!)-da(!)-tu En VII
Excdept 16'; [ . . . ]-u = ḫu-ur-da-tum (among parts
of chariot) Maqlu II 215.

(1) (part of chariot pole): šumma . . . nar
kabta irkabma ḫu-ur-da-at mašaddišu gam-[ip]
if he rides a chariot and the ḫ, of its pole becomes bent CT 40 35:27, Alu; [...] ḫur-da-at ša bini a ḫ. (made) of tamarisk wood RAcc. 3:25.

(2) (part of house construction): šumma ina bit amēli ḫur-[d]'a-at i-qua-[pa a]pil amēli [imāt] if the ḫ.-beams bend in the house of a man, the heir of (this) man will die CT 40 7:59, ina bit amli ḫur-da-at §a bini a ḫ. [...] hur-hummatu A (ablative) S.; (a reed mat); lex.*

To be connected either with ḫurdu A as denoting a kind of loincloth, or with ḫurdatu B as designation of some kind of fabric (apron?) attached to the ḫ. of a chariot.

ḫurdu A s.; (a reed mat); OB, SB*; cf. ḫaṇḍu B.


gi. gur₂-uš (VAS 2 25 omits uš). bi mu.lu ša. gi. gur₂ gur₃ (GIM) šu at. gur. gur. ri: ḫur-du-sā ki-ma šā ki-īs līb-īi it-ta-na-āg-[ra-ar] its reed mat waithes like a person (suffering) from colic K.4985 (unpub.): 5'f., cf. SBH p. 80:24, VAS 2 25 iii 45 (both with Sum. line only), cf. JRAS 1933 865.

15 ḫu-ur-du ḫa-ra-du 10 za-gā-pu u ḫu-ur-du di-ḥu-ū-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.

ḫurdu B s.; posthumous child; OA, MA*.

x silver KI PN ḫu-ur-dim ša PN₂ from the posthumous son of PN₂ TCR 20 91:47, OA; šumma almattu ana ša LUG /lists u DUMU-ša [ẖ]y-ur-da iteša asāt 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).

ḫurdu C s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

ki-ma ḫu-ur-di ša gahli[a][...] like a ḫ. in the midst of ... 1M 5160 A (unpub.): 6' (prescription for brewing beer); ki-ma ḫu-ur-di-x (x = tum or i) ana ši-ka-ar-ki[a ...] ibid. 10'.

ḫurdu D (or ḫardu) in ša ḫurde s.; (a metal object); lex.*

ḫurhuratu

ša ḫur-de MIN (= UD.KA.BAR) Practical Vocabulary Assur 451.

ḫurdu see ḫardu.

ḫuḫadú see ḫuḫadú.

ḫuḫudu (throat) see ur-udu.

ḫuḫummatu s.; foam; SB*.


šumma šannum ḫu-ur-ḫu-ma-tam iddiam if the oil (poured in the water) makes bubbles CT 5 4:25, OB oil omen; šumma a. zil. ghur-u šumma mešu ḫu-ḫu-ma-ta šaḫ-ta uškallu 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 šaḫḫu u UGU-ŠU ḫu-ḫu-ma-tum A.S.I.S.ŠA urula and foam of water is collected upon it Boissier DA p. 59:4 (= CT 39 16:42), SB Alu; šumma ḫuḫummatu s.; (a red dye); OB; (a reed mat); lex.*

To be connected either with ḫurdu A as denoting a kind of loincloth, or with ḫurdatu B as designation of some kind of fabric (apron?) attached to the ḫ. of a chariot.

ḫurdu A s.; (a reed mat); OB, SB*; cf. ḫaṇḍu B.


gi. gur₂-uš (VAS 2 25 omits uš). bi mu.lu ša. gi. gur₂ gur₃ (GIM) šu at. gur. gur. ri: ḫur-du-sā ki-ma šā ki-īs līb-īi it-ta-na-āg-[ra-ar] its reed mat waithes like a person (suffering) from colic K.4985 (unpub.): 5'f., cf. SBH p. 80:24, VAS 2 25 iii 45 (both with Sum. line only), cf. JRAS 1933 865.

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ḫurdu B s.; posthumous child; OA, MA*.

x silver KI PN ḫu-ur-dim ša PN₂ from the posthumous son of PN₂ TCR 20 91:47, OA; šumma almattu ana ša LUG /lists u DUMU-ša [ẖ]y-ur-da iteša asāt 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).

ḫurdu C s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*.

ki-ma ḫu-ur-di ša gahli[a][...] like a ḫ. in the midst of ... 1M 5160 A (unpub.): 6' (prescription for brewing beer); ki-ma ḫu-ur-di-x (x = tum or i) ana ši-ka-ar-ki[a ...] ibid. 10'.
**hurhuru**

ru-ḥu-ra-ti ša tālti for blue wool, red-purple wool. and ḫ. (made) from worms AASOR 16 77:15, Nuzi.

Meissner BAW 1 46ff. and MAOG 13/2 14ff.

**hurhuru** s.; (city moat ?); SB*.

ištu ḫu-ur-ḥur(!)-t[i(m(!))] ana ḏārim kašādim [...] x šaḥar.ha šāmurma 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).

**huḥutūtu** s. pl.; (arrows of some kind); Nuzi*; Hurri(?) word.

GIŠ.BAN ḫu kuš iš-pa-tum ḫu-ur-ḫu-tu-tum ana gāti PN addin ... GIŠ.BAN ḫu kuš iš-pa-tum ḫu-ur-ḫu-tu-tum ... ittadinmi ... qaštu ḫuš iš-patum la ešqemi ḫu-ur-ḫu-tu-la ešqemmi "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.

**huriʻānu** s.; (a spice); Ur III*; cf. huriʿu.

ū ḫu-ri-a-nu-um RA 18 59 vi 22, OB Practical Vocabulary.

ū ḫu ri a-nűm (mentioned with the spices še zībutu and ZAG.HI.LI) Boson Tavolette 364:7. Note that other Ur III texts show ḫuriʿu in similar context.

**huriʻānu** can hardly be identical with irdānu, 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-teštī ṣētētī I passed through the desert Smith Idrimi 14; ḫu-ri-ib-tu ša ēdā ṣadi āsur laššu šiḥīt ina liñi ğu ărī iššatāt 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-ib-tašti ša ēdā āṣ-[...] in the desert regions of the mountains I ... Winckler Sar. pl. 45 E 27; ina dajałatāštu ša ḫu-ri-ib-te lurmē aduak in my(!) roamings through the desert I killed ostriches Scheil Tn. II 80; ina ḫu-rib-te ina Mitanni in the desert, in Mitanni AKA 85:63, Tgl. 1; I crossed the Tigris and ḫu-ri-ib-tu āṣṭāba marched through the desert AKA 354:28, Asn.

(b) in lit. (always pl.): [ē.ga]l šub-ma ma ḫu-ur-ḫu-ti īṭār the palace will fall in ruins and turn into a deserted place K.2209 edge in Bab. 6 254, SB astrol.; ḫalānika mašu tilli bitka hana ḫu-ur-ḫu-ti luṭṭīr may he turn your cities into ruins, your house(s) into uninhabited places AFO 8 25 v 7, Ashur-nirari VI; epir ḫu-ur-ḫu-ti nādūti dust from uncultivated waste places AMT 97,4:23; eṣemmu aḫī ina ḫu-ur-ḫu-ti īṣbutu the ghost of a stranger has seized him in an uninhabited place KAR 184 r.(!) 11, cf. utuk ḫu-ur-ḫu-ti AMT 85,2:5; ina ḫu-ur-ḫu-ti telemmir you will bury (the figurines) in an uninhabited place KAR 80 r. 18 and dupl. K. 3000 (unpub.):9, rel.; summa ašlātu ina ḫu-ur-ḫu-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: ḫu-ur-ḫu-ta ša ina kīšād nār GN PBS 2/1 180:4, NB; GN u ḫur-ba-tum ša gardu ša šarri (obscure) BE 10 127:4, NB.

**ḫurinnu** (a bird) see urinnu.

**ḫurfu** s.; (mng. unkn.); Elam*.

½ GIN ša ḫu-ri-ni ša [... ] ½ shekel (of silver) for a š. of ... MDP 23 310:3.

**ḫuriʿu** s.; (a spice); Ur III; Akk. lw. in Sum.; cf. ḫuriʿanu.

x siša ū ḫu ri um (mentioned with the spices še zībutu, ZAG.HI.LI) ITT 2 892 iv 7, also ITT 5 1001 i i 7, RTC 307 iv 6, and passim.

Note that ū ḫu ri a-nūm Boson Tavolette 364:7 replaces ḫuriʿu in the same group of spices.

**ḫurfu** (bit ḫurzu): 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 ē ḫu ri zu ša ša tar [baši] one š. structure which is within the cattle yard SMN 2610 (unpub.): 17; one ox ... 23 sheep PN ḫalušku u PN z uṭullu ana ḫu-ri-za-ti išqū PN the ḫalušku and PN the shepherd have taken to the sheds SMN 3056 (unpub.): 8; x GIŠ.GIΓIR ša emantī ša ḫu-ri-za-ti x chariots for the emantī-officials of the sheds RA 36 178:15 (HSS 15 82); ištu sippu e-gal-šim labiri adu iqārī ša ḫu-ri-zi-na from the threshold of the old main house to the wall of the sheds RA 3
The text appears to be a historical or linguistic document, discussing the word "hurru" and its uses, possibly in the context of ancient Mesopotamian language and culture. The text includes references to the Hurrians, their language, and various ancient texts, such as AASOR 16, and provides etymological and historical insights into the word. The document also references other terms and concepts such as "hurpu", "hurru", "hur-ri", and "hur-rate", among others, likely discussing their meanings and uses.

The text is complex and contains multiple references to other works and contexts, which suggests it is a scholarly work aimed at scholars of ancient Mesopotamian languages and cultures. The document is written in a form of Old Assyrian language and contains terms and phrases that are specific to that linguistic context.

The document is structured in a way that is typical of scholarly works, with references to other texts and works, and it is likely intended for use by scholars familiar with the field.
holes open up in the houses of the towns KAR 407 ii 7, Alu catalogue; šānu ḥu-ur-ra-a-te ina ḫibbi dalīi ṣuḫallīšu they bore holes in the door KAR 143 r. 16, comm. on New Year's rit.; šumma ḥaḅrubud.da ina ṛēš erī ḫippēti if a hole opens (in the floor) at the head of the bed CT 40 20:20, Alu; šumma ina ḥaḅrubud i-lak if oil pours out from a hole (in the wall of a house) CT 38 16:66, Alu, and passim; ina ḥaḅrubud erēb šamsī ippāt (the sorcerers) have shut up (my figurine) in a hole on the west (side) PBS 102 18:33, rel.; aššu Anšar anā ḥaḅrubud irduḏšuma because they dragged Anšar to the hole KAR 307 r. 8, rel. comm.; ša ina ḥuṛ-ri ḫiddū lu muš-a-dī-ša what was pulled out of the hole is truly her . . . (mng. obscure) RA 22 155 r. 5, SB rel., and dupl. AMT 32, i:16 (other duplicates are KAR 81, Sm. 756 [unpub.], Rm. 252 [unpub.]).

(b) an animal's hole: pēš lapān šikkē ina ḥuṛ-šī ḫirī ḫrubá the mouse (fleeing) from a mongoose entered the hole of a snake KAR 174 iii 19, wisd.; if in someone's house ḥu-ur-rush-a-nu in-ḫi-du they (the ants') holes are shut up (in my figurine), ina ḥuṛ-ri ḫiddū lu muš-a-dī-ša what was pulled out of the hole is truly her . . . (mng. obscure) RA 22 155 r. 5, SB rel., and dupl. AMT 32, i:16 (other duplicates are KAR 81, Sm. 756 [unpub.], Rm. 252 [unpub.]).

(c) mine: ḫuṭṭi magan-naṭ : ḫuṭṭi ṣi-it ḥuṛ-ri ra magan = the land of the yield of the mine KAV 183:13, geogr., cf. AFO 16 pl. 2:23 (= Hh. XXII); a-i-[ma] ḥu-ri Kū up to the silver mines PBS 5 34 xxvi 63, Manishtusu; tūša ḥu-ur-ru-am ša Kū.[BBB] ina ḫalsīšā ḫūṣāši as if there were a silver mine in his district ARM 173:19; cf. Hh. II 21, VI 147 and XI 336, cited above; note ká, gaš A-bi-šiṭṭi = abul ḥu-ru. Hg. B V iv 11.

d) cavity of the mouth: may Nabu inflict hunger and want upon him mimma uttā a-na ḥu-ri pi-šu la tkaššad nothing he finds (i.e., no food) should reach the interior of his mouth IR 70 iv 19, NB kud.; a-na ḥu-ri pi-šu dun-nam ūšassā ... 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 ii 20, SB hymn.
**ḥursānu A**

lw.; wr. syll. (only in SB) and ḫur.SAG; cf. ḫuršānīṣ.

ḥur-sa-an-nu (var. ḫur-sā-nu) = šad-du-u Malku II 34, also LTBA 2 2:7; in temple lists ḫur.sag is always rendered with šadâ, cf., e.g., ḫur.sag gu. la : š kur-e gal-e : šâ-ḫu-ri KAV 43 r. 2, etc.

(a) OAkk.: ḫur.SAG Ba-ṣa-ar RA 9 57 SA 3:3 (corresponds to Ba-sa-ar KUR RTC 124 i 5'); as personal name: ḫur-sa-nu Porada Corpus of Near Eastern Seals I No. 189; Sī-ḫur.SAG MAD 1 p. 218.

(b) Bogh., RŠ, Alalakh: ḫur.SAG imid he disappeared KBo 2 18:7 (ident. with šadâšu imid); in Bogh., both in Akk. and Hitt., and in RŠ ḫur.SAG is used as logogram and determinative for mountain: URU.MEŠ ḫur.SAG villages of the mountain regions MRS 6 RS 11.790 edge (= Syria 21 125); URU ḫal-ši ḫur.SAG ḫa-zi Aleppo in the Mount Cassius (area) MRS 6 RS 11.830:13; 1IM EN ḫur.SAG ḫa-zi ibid. RS 16.144:12, RS 16.157:27, RS 16.238:18, cf. also ibid. RS 16.276:21; ḫur.SAG ḫa-zi Smith Idrimi 33; (note ḫ in the meaning "sieg ramp"): aṣāba . . . épšama liššakin ḫur-ša-an épšama šukna make . . . a battering ram and have it placed in position, make ready a (sieg) ramp KBo 1 11 r. 15, lit.

(c) in lit.: galtu melammûšunu šaḫip ḫur-sa-an-ni their frightful sheen covers the mountains Gilg. IX ii 8; aṣātu ḫur-sa-an-ni ša la lītušu šarûruka what mountains are not clad, (O Shamash), in your splendor Schollmeyer No. 16 iv 6, SB; kudrata ana ḫur-su-a-ni you are powerful over the mountains ibid. : i 21; tāmāti ḫur-su-a-ni erṣeta šamâni . . . taba‘i ūsīšam daily you pass over the sea, the mountains, the earth and the sky ibid. 29; ḫur-su-a-nu la a‘a-ra inaccessible mountain ZA 10 294:2, cf. AfK 1 24, SB; ḫur-su-an-nu oppunāma ša šaḫî certainlly what mountains are high KAR 158 ii 39 (incipit of a song); in epithets of gods: [muššat]tā ḫur-sa-an-ni who smashes mountains BA 5 653:31, SB; pātiq šaḫ-sa-an-ři who piles up mountains ibid. 15; ḫa-i-du ḫur-su-a-ni who explores the mountains BMS 12:28, SB; munarrīt ḫur-sa-an-ři who shakes the mountains AK 160:2, Asn.; 4BL.GI . . . maš-maš ili ḫur-su-a-ni Gibil, conjurer of the gods of the mountains LKA 139:41, SB.

(d) in hist. (mostly NA): ṣar ḫur-sa-an-ni u namē rapsīti king of the mountain regions and the wide plains KAH 2 61:17; Tn. 1; mal-ku šadâ u ḫu-ur-ša-ni king of all the mountain ranges KAH 1 3:19, Adn. 1, also KAH 2 112 r. 5', and passim; kāṣid allāni u ḫur-su-a-ni conqueror of cities and mountain regions AK 384 iii 126, Asn.; māṭāte la māgiри ḫu-ḫa-an-ni la kanṣāti unfriendly countries and unsubmissive mountain regions Winckler Sar. p. 40 No. V 13; šābē ḫur-ša-an-ri pazrīti the inhabitants of hidden-away mountain regions OIP 2 126:4, Senn.; ina ubānēt ḫur-ša-an-ri arīšunūtī I pursued them to the peaks of the mountains OIP 2 175 iv 10, Senn.; (various stones) ultu qirib ḫur-sa-an-ni aṣar nābiṭissūnunu from the interior of the mountains, their place of origin, (I brought to Nineveh) Thompson Esarr. v 81; pūṣuq ḫur-sa-an-ni mountain region of difficult access KAH 1 17:8; Tn. 1; Arīnna kiṣṣa šurūda kiṣīr ḫu-ḫa-an-ni the town Arīnna, the well-founded citadel, the stronghold of the mountain region KAH 1 13 ii 7, Shalm. 1; ubān šadī rabīti ša kimä šēlāt šuκurri zagpatma eii ḫur-su-a-ni šubat bēl-iltē šaqtē rēši the high peak which rises steeply like the tip of a lance and is even higher than the mountain upon which the goddess Bēl-iltē dwells TCL 3 18, Sar.; bāḥilat ḫisib ḫur-ša-an-ri (the gate called) It-brings-the-yield-of-the-mountain-region OIP 2 112 vii 83, Senn.; iṭlabaalakattu ḫur-su-a-ni zagratī who crossed over high mountains CT 37 6 i 13, Nbn.; ḫ mountains are qualified as: bērū (e.g., KAH 2 58:33, Tn. 1), eṣu (AKA 184 r. 4, Asn.), nēṣu (AKA 82 vi 41, Tiq. 1), zagrū (passim), šaqū (passim).

**ḥursānu B** ḫursānu, ḫursu): 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 ḫursan and ḫurṣan, in Nuzi, MB and NB only ḫursan), note ḫursu ABL 550:10 and 12, NA; wr. syll. except for ḫur.SAG in RA 18 33:7 and 10, in Nuzi with det. fd.

ṣag.đingir = ḫur-sa-an[n] Erimuš VI 82 (in group with isi’u (= gis.hur), māmāti, niš ili).

(1) the place of the ḫ.-ordeal — (a) in lit.: ana ḫur-su-an ša illak [...] ša illakāni ša ša
The document contains text in Babylonian cuneiform script, with partial translations and notes. It discusses the concept of a "huršīānu" or ordeal, particularly focusing on the case of Bel going to a house to which he goes. The text mentions various related terms and concepts, such as "hur-sa-an" (a house), "hur-sa-nu" (an ordeal), "ispuruniitu" (a case), and "san(i) zaku" (a judge). It references ancient Mesopotamian legal documents and religious texts, discussing the use of ordeals in justice and purity rituals. The text also covers the roles of gods such as Shamash and Marduk, and references works such as "MVAG 33" and "UMA 328 No. 5:6, NB". It includes discussions on the evidence of the Hurrian language and the Hurrian people's legal practices. The text is a part of a larger work on Semitic and Ancient Near Eastern studies, likely a dissertation or a scholarly article.
ḫuršu

ḫuršu (uršu, bit ḫuršī): s.; (1) larder, (2) storehouse; OA, MA, NA; NA bit ḫuršē, Nuzi uršu; cf. ḫuršu in rab ḫuršāti.

ḫuršu (uršu, bit ḫuršī) s.; (1) larder (of a private household): ana ḫu-ur-šī-kā šēbilamma mala akal šērīka u aššītika nīnu epīšunu 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.; 1 ḫuur-šu iStn esam tasf one long taskarinnu-board which is in the storehouse to detain (him) KT Hahn 23:4 and 14, OA; 1 ḫuuru-šu, l. 29) Ištar šar tarbaština ša alammu šan Ištar igābbibšunu 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 ṣintu esam tas: karinnam arkam ša i-ḫu-ur-šī-im ibāššu one long taskarinnu-board which is in the storehouse CCT 4 35b:17, OA let.; wool i-ḫu-ur-šī-im peššimma u kurukši lock and seal in the storehouse TCL 19 51:11, OA let.; cf. TCL 20 99:9 and 129:8; Contenan Trente Tablettes Cappadoiciennes 26:6 and 11; ana PN ḫu-ur-šī-im kūṭarūlim send to PN the storehouse to detain (him) KT Hahn 23:4 and 14, OA; 1 ḫuuru-šu ibi lu šē-šī-šu u qaggaru ša pēši ḫ.H.A . . . iiddin 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.

ḫuršū in rab ḫuršāti s.; storehouse keeper; OA*.

1 šubātam ana GAL ḫu-ur-šā-tim PN ippi PN took a garment/fabric to the "chief of the storehouse" CCT 3 28b:12. ḫurteppu see ḫultuppu.

ḫurtu see ḫartu.

ḫūrū s.; son; syn. list*; foreign word. ḫu-ur-ū-u = ma-ar CT 18 20 r. i 14. Possibly derived from Hurr. ḫuri.

ḫurubbu s.; (a cut of meat); NB*.

ḫusariqqu


ẖurūgu s.; (a bird); SB*.

šir.bur.gaz.mušen = ḫu-ru-gu(?) Hh. XVIII 17; ḫu.ru.ug.mušen = ḫu-ru-ug ša ēn61šu īa ša₂,mēš ḫurūgu bird = a kurkē-bird whose eyes are not red Hg. D 344.

ina ḫUL ḫu-ru-gu MUŠEN against the evil (portended by) the ḫ.-bird CT 41 24 iii 16, rel. See also kurukku.

*ḫuruḥartu s.; (a household object); MA*; only pl. attested.

5 ḫu-ru-ḫa-ra-tu ip-[a] sa-su-te KAJ 310:40. ḫuruḥaratu see ḫuruḥaratu.

ẖuruppu s.; (a dish made of metal); from Ur III on; Akk. lw. in Šum.


(a) in gen.: ḫu.ru.pu.um UD.KA.BAR RA 12 61:6, Ur III (translit. only); ḫu.ru-pa-pu KU.GI ḫer-qi a ẖ. of yellow gold RA 43 138:3, OB Qatna inv.; ḫu.ru-pa-a-te erī bronze ḫ.-dishes (among other utensils of bronze) TCL 3 363, Sar.; ḫu.ru-up-pa KU.GI (in broken context) AMT 80,1:23.

(b) as token of engagement: šumma ošlu ... ina šākulte ḫu-ru-up-pa-a-te šibl if a man brings ḫ.-dishes on the occasion of the (betrothal) banquet KAV 1 vi 17 and 20, Ass. Code (§§ 42f.).

(Laroche apud Bottéro, RA 43 138 n. 15).

ẖuruššu s.; (a kind of onion); plant list*. sum.aš.me.sar = ḫu-ru-ud-sum, sum.bar. sar = min Uruanna II 196f. BAR obviously represents an old scribal error, preserved by the scribes, for aš.me.

ẖuruššu s.; (mng. unk.); OB*.

Before the coming of the flood [...] ani mala ibaššā lu šu(!)-up-pu-lu(!) lu pu-ur-tu (ẖu)-ruptcy lu may all the ... which exist be ... , may the ḫ. be open Hilprecht Deluge Story pl. 2 r. 5.' ḫurzinu (a tree) see urzinu.

ẖusariqqu (bison) see kusariqqu.
**Husaru**

- Hūṣāru (Hūṣāru): s.; (a precious stone); OA; Hū-Ṣā-ra-am (Belleten 14 224:7).
- (b) utilization: kuvvukum ṣa FN ṣa ṭū-sā-ri-im a seal of FN (made) of ḥūṣāru, ana tamīm šinam ubbal ḥūṣāru will fetch a (good) price for inlay-work unpub. letter quoted Belleten 14 234; ʿkā-ṣām ṣa ṭū-sā-ri-im u goblet (made) of ḥūṣāru TCL 14 22:16, cf. ibid. 24; paniša ṭū-sā-ra-[m] uḥḥis its front (i.e., of the throne) I incrusted with ḥūṣāru Belleten 14 224:7, Irshānum: 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 Balken, Belleten 14 234:f.; J. Lewy, Israel Exploration Journal 5 154ff.

**Hūṣāsu** (fem. Ḥūṣāṣītū): s.; (mng. unkn., diminutive, occ. only as personal name); NB*.

1 Ḥū-sā-sī-tī YOS 6 79:10 and 80:10.

**Hūṣū** see Ḥūṣāu.

**Hūṣū**

- Hūṣū s.; (a stone used as a charm); SB*.
- abnu šīkinšu kimā karāšī aruq tikpašu nu[. . .] 10 sadīrī išu NA₄.BI NA₄ Ḥū-sī-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 Ḥūṣū-, stone, (a stone charm preventing a ḫa′atuu-
demon from attacking the person who wears it) KAR 185 r.(? ) ii 12.
- G. Meier, AFO 13 73.

**Hūṣūru**

- Hūṣūru (Hūṣūru): see Ḥūṣānuu.
- *Hūṣiranu (Bezold Glossar 125a): read u₄-ra-nu, see sub urianruu.

**Hūṣirtu** s.; cut off part of a reed; OB*; cf. ḥeṣēru.


**Hūsmānu** s.; a blue(? ) shade (of wool); RΣ*; cf. ḥaṣmānu, ḥaṣmānuhe.

x sīg ḥū-us-ma-ni (beside sīg ta-kil-ta) MRS 6 RS 12.33 r. 6 ( = Syria 28 55).

**Hūssu** (cultural object) see uṣu.

**Hūssū** adj.; (describing a container); NB*.

1 DUG ḥū-us-su-ʿu VAS 6 31:2; 1-en DUG dan-nu 1 ḥū-us-su-ʿu ibid. 4.

**Hūssū** (Ḥuzzū): 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.]*[R.MA tu-ḥa-az-za [. . .] na-ap-pa-ʿaš you crush/mince pomegranates, you beat . . . KUB 4 49 iv 5; (speaking of various plants:) SIG. ṭu-ḥa-za a.MEŠ-šu 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-za ina mé kaššū tula-bbak you crush/mince and steep in cold water Küchler Beitr. pl. 6 i 14; GIŠ.ŠINIG SIG. ṭu-ḥa-za a.MEŠ-šu ina [. . .] its 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 ḫuliam-pot) AMT 9,1:32; SUM.[SIRIL].[SAR tu-ḥa-za ana libbi uznēšu tunatišk you crush onions (and) drop (the juice) into his ears AMT 36,1:11, cf. 1-nīš tu-ḥa-za AMT 4,1:5 (in broken context); 1-[nīš] tu-ḥa-za méšīt ina [. . .] you crush, you strain their juice (and make him drink it) KAR 159 r. 14.

von Soden, ZA 44 304.

**Hūssuru** adj.; blunted, trimmed down; lex.*; cf. ḫeṣēru.

u đu.si.nu.tuk = ḥū-[u-su-ru] sheep which has no horns — sheep with blunted horns Hh. XIII 177; gi.nig.tur.tur = [Ḥu-[u]-su-ru] trimmed down reed Hh. VIII 95; NE.GU(x) GU = ki-nu-nu ḥū-us-su-
\[\text{\textbf{hùsù} A}\]

rum broken brazier Izi I 190; zu.gul.gul = \textit{hùsù-ru-um} broken (tooth) Kegal D Fragm. 6:8 (also quoted sub \textit{hùsù}.)

\[\text{\textbf{hùsù} A s.; (a luminous phenomenon); SB*;}\]

meš-\textit{hu} \textit{// \textit{hu}-si-e} \textit{GIM} [\textit{hu}-si-e \textit{mul}-\textit{luh}]

brilliancy = \textit{hùsù}, it (the star) twinkles like \textit{hùsù} Ach Supp. 2 64 i 9; DIŠ UD.\textit{DA}-\textit{SA} gal-ta-at ... UD.DA \textit{hu-su-ù} LUH \textit{go-la-tum} KI.MIN UD.\textit{DA} da'-\textit{um} mat if the air(?) of the day is fearfull, ... (comm.:) \textit{hùsù}, \textit{luh} (is) to shiver, variant: its air(?) is sombre (mng. obscure) Ach Adad 33:25.

(Schramberger in SSB Erg. 288; von Soden, ZA 44 304.)

\[\text{\textbf{hùsù} B s.; (a bird); lex.*}\]

[... \textit{mušen} = \textit{hu-su-ù} Practical Vocabulary Assur 966; \textit{dinin} \textit{mina} \textit{mušen} \textit{= \textit{ci}-\textit{ka}-\textit{pu} \textit{= \textit{hu}-\textit{si}-\textit{i} (h. explains \textit{ekšepu}, an obsolete word for owl)} Hg. C I 10]

\[\text{\textbf{hùsukia} s.; (mng. unk.); NB*;}\]

PN has been paid nine shekels of silver (and) five minas of wool, the purchase price (h.) Assur 966; d\textit{NIN.ninna.musen} = \textit{hùsù} 

sombre (mng. obscure) ACh Adad 33:25.

\[\text{\textbf{hùsù-bu} s.}; (1) a cut off piece of wood, (2) (a part or product of the palm tree) — (a) stem of the frond, used as a pole: \textit{giš \textit{hišepu} \textit{giš} sarbatu qandātu \textit{u} \textit{giš} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-\textit{bi}} \textit{ana} \textit{šiqiliti} \textit{ultu} \textit{eqlāti} \textit{gišti} \textit{u} \textit{appāri} ... \textit{išša} he unlawfully took away willow wood, \textit{sarbatu}-wood, reeds and poles from the fields, forest and marsh YOS 6 122:7, NB; PN \textit{x} \textit{hu-sa-ba maḥīr} PN received \textit{x} poles VAS 6 260:2-11, NB; \textit{x} silver \textit{ana} \textit{hu-sa-ba} \textit{x} \textit{ud} \textit{UDUN} \textit{ta} \textit{SUM} given for (buying) posts for the cattle pen GCCI 1 172:11, NB; \textit{LU.\textit{HU.N.GAME} \textit{sa} \textit{ultu} \textit{giš} nagē \textit{giš} \textit{hu}-\textit{sa-be} \textit{inaššānu} hired laborers who carry poles from the embankment(!) GCCI 1 414:3, NB, and cf. YOS 6 32:58; \textit{ana} \textit{hu-sa-ba} \textit{ana} \textit{giš.\textit{ma} \textit{meš}} (silver) for posts for a door GCCI 1 92:1, NB; \textit{ana} \textit{hu-sa-ba} \textit{ana} 22 \textit{giš.\textit{ma} \textit{meš}} (silver) for poles for 22 ships UCP 9 p. 90 No. 24:20, NB; \textit{ana} \textit{giš} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-bi} \textit{sā} \textit{giš} \textit{suna}-\textit{nu} \textit{sā} \textit{LU.GA} \textit{LUGAL} (silver) for poles for the king’s ... Moore Michigan Coll. 89:57, NB.

(b) lumber, timber: \textit{giš \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-ba} \textit{giš} \textit{E.PAP.GAL}}

logs of \textit{E.PAP.GAL-wood} (imported from Telmun) ABL 791:11, 13, NB; \textit{riqē} \textit{siārri} \textit{u} \textit{giš} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-bi-šu-nu} perfumes, copper and logs (which the merchants have imported from Telmun) ABL 458 r. 4, NB.

(c) as part of a chariot etc.: \textit{šumma ... lu nīru} \textit{lu} \textit{mašāddu} \textit{lu} \textit{ásārū} \textit{lu} \textit{mimmu} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-ba} \textit{giš}; \textit{gigir iššābir} if (a prince rides in a chariot and) either the yoke, or the pole(?), or the “lance,” or any \textit{b.} of the chariot breaks CT 34 8:3 and dupl., cf. RA 21 123, Alu; \textit{šumma} \textit{sīšu} \textit{ša} \textit{giš}; \textit{GIGIR GENGIR is-ši-lma} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-ba} \textit{giš}; \textit{gigir iššābir} if a horse (pulling) the divine chariot stumbles(!) and breaks the \textit{b.} of the chariot TCL 6 9:13, Alu; \textit{ana} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-bi} \textit{giš}; \textit{APIN} (silver) for the \textit{b.} of the plow VAS 6 190:12, NB; \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-ba} \textit{kappišunu} \textit{ša} \textit{hurāši} 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): \textit{1 ka-si} \textit{hu-ša-a-be} \textit{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: \textit{giš \textit{hišepu} \textit{giš} sarbatu qandātu \textit{u} \textit{giš} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-bi} \textit{ana} \textit{šiqiliti} \textit{ultu} \textit{eqlāti} \textit{gišti} \textit{u} \textit{appāri} ... \textit{išša} he unlawfully took away willow wood, \textit{sarbatu}-wood, reeds and poles from the fields, forest and marsh YOS 6 122:7, NB; PN \textit{x} \textit{hu-sa-ba maḥīr} PN received \textit{x} poles VAS 6 260:2-11, NB; \textit{x} silver \textit{ana} \textit{hu-sa-ba} \textit{x} \textit{ud} \textit{UDUN} \textit{ta} \textit{SUM} given for (buying) posts for the cattle pen GCCI 1 172:11, NB; \textit{LU.\textit{HU.N.GAME} \textit{sa} \textit{ultu} \textit{giš} nagē \textit{giš} \textit{hu}-\textit{sa-be} \textit{inaššānu} hired laborers who carry poles from the embankment(!) GCCI 1 414:3, NB, and cf. YOS 6 32:58; \textit{ana} \textit{hu-sa-ba} \textit{ana} \textit{giš.\textit{ma} \textit{meš}} (silver) for posts for a door GCCI 1 92:1, NB; \textit{ana} \textit{hu-sa-ba} \textit{ana} 22 \textit{giš.\textit{ma} \textit{meš}} (silver) for poles for 22 ships UCP 9 p. 90 No. 24:20, NB; \textit{ana} \textit{giš} \textit{hu}-\textit{ša-bi} \textit{sā} \textit{giš} \textit{suna}-\textit{nu} \textit{sā} \textit{LU.GA} \textit{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 (\textit{bilītu}) and/or tied in bundles (\textit{gimdu}): \textit{1 gur} \textit{bilītu} \textit{ša} \textit{hu-ša-bi} \textit{tuḫallu} \textit{123} \textit{siša} mangaga \textit{gipā} \textit{ša} \textit{uḫīnu} \textit{inardin} he will give 258
The page contains a text in a mix of English and a few other languages, discussing various topics such as the use of wood, Babel (a place in the Bible), and the importance of dates. The text is written in a scholarly manner, referencing various sources and discussing the uses and meanings of different terms.

For example, it mentions the use of wood for various purposes such as decorating homes and for religious ceremonies. It also discusses the importance of dates in these contexts.

The text is written in a formal and academic style, with references to other works and sources. Overall, it provides a detailed look at the use and importance of certain materials and practices in a particular context.


**hūṣṣu** s.; reed hut, reed fence (of a particular type of construction); from MB on; pl. hūṣṣāti, hūṣṣēti; cf. ḫaṣṣū.


(a) in gen.: [. . .] ḫu-ṣṣ[u-s]-i(-ti) ša bēli ʾispuru ʾ[ašmi] (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 ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] ɡi.li ir-sī; [. . .] ed a reed fence/hut BHT pl. 15:13, LB chron.; bitu ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] (for rent) ZA 3 157 No. 16:1, NB; bitu ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] (for sale) Dar. 379:8; bitu abla u ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] a house in ruins and a reed hut Camb. 423:1 (referred to in line 10 as bitu ṣaṣṭâ), Dar. 367:1 and 8.

(b) in ḫuṣṣa ḫaṣṣū: ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] pitnu bābbaštâ ina lībbi ḫaṣṣūa 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 ḫr.[i-]ṣu ḫaṣṣū, “reinforcement”); ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a-ti liḫūṣū ina lībbi lihī ṣibā̄ u ḫiṣu ʿṣāniū and ḫiṣu ʿṣāniū let them set up reed huts and dwell therein and let them dig another trench (around it) ABL 1292 r. 5, NA.

(c) in ḫuṣṣu/hūṣṣēti ša PN (rural settlements consisting of reed huts or possibly surrounded by reed fences) (NB only): ana ʿurku ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] ušāri BBS. St. No. 24:14, Nbk. I kud., cf. ibid. 22; ʿurku ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] a-mu qa-du ša ḫaḫdi PBS 2/1 140:6; ʿurku ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] Ti YOS 3 65:27; ʿurku ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-e-ti Lū.[x]MEŠ BE 9 86a:8; ina ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-e-ti ša Lū ṣukkušu BE 9 88:4; ina ṣukkušu ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-i ša PN AFO 10 pl. 3 No. 1:2; ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-e-ti ša PN Evets. Ner. 54:3-7; SUG ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-e-ti ša ʾé. DIN.GI. MEŠ BIN 1 166:11; PN ina ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a-a anu PNz . . . (mng. obscure) BRM 1 222:2, NB.

**ḫuṣṣubu** adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OB; cf. ḫuṣṣābu A.

Ḥu-su-bu-um RA 8 75 AO 4668 seal, also UET 5 537:9.

**ḫuṣṣu** s.; (a pain); SB.

(a) ḫuṣṣu ʾhīpī ʾlībbī a physical pain: 15 ME. ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] gaz (ʾhīpī) ʾlībbī ʾirtanāššī (these are) 15 plasters(!) in case a man repeatedly suffers pains KAR 186:22, med., cf. also ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] ʾhīpī ʾlībbī Labat TDP 126:43 (GCC 2 406:10, the comm. to this passage, does not understand the word: ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] še-še-šu ša ḫa-su-bu “to roast”), cf. also AMT 64,2:10 and ibid. 71,1:11; wa aʾa ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] ʾhīpī ʾlībbī gillitū pīrittu aditū woe and cry, ḫ-[u-]ṣṣ[u-su]-a a physical pain, hard heartbreak and heartbreak is clinging (lit.: tied) to me KAR 228:21, and passim.

Originally probably a hendiadys construction denoting a specific abdominal pain.

**ḫuṣṣāḫu** (ḫuṣṣahhu): s. masc.; (1) famine, (2) lack, scarcity, (3) need, requirement, (4) (a disease); from OA, OB on, also Bogh.; wr. syll. and su.Kū (note that su.Kū can also be read ḫūṣṣāḫu), and cf. su.Kū ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a AfO 8 25 r. iv 9); cf. ḫuṣṣāḫu.

su.Kū = ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a Nabitu IV 239, also Lu Excerpt II 125; ū.gug = ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a Izi E 307, also Igitušu I ii 151; gugga,u₃.s-kallā ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] ḫaṣṣūu Erimhūš VI 248; ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a Erimhūš II 227; u.x.gal₃.lā = ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a Erimhūš III 162; [ša].mar.mar = šā.gar.gar = ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a (var. ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a) Emesal Voe. III 86; ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-a (these are) 15 plasters(?) in case a man repeatedly suffers pains KAR 186:22, med., cf. also AMT 64,2:10 and ibid. 71,1:11; wa aʾa ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su] ʾhīpī ʾlībbī gillitū pīrittu aditū woe and cry, ḫ-[u-]ṣṣ[u-su]-a a physical pain, hard heartbreak and heartbreak is clinging (lit.: tied) to me KAR 228:21, and passim.

Originally probably a hendiadys construction denoting a specific abdominal pain.

(1) famine — (a) in apod. of omina: Adad will send a devastating inundation, ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-uṯ mātam išabbat a famine will seize the country YOS 10 30 i 28, OB ext., and passim; mātam dannatum ḫaṣṣūu mātam išabbatma ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-uṯ išabbatma hardship will seize the land and there will be a famine YOS 10 66 i 22, OB Izu, and passim; ḫu-ṣṣ[u-su]-uṯ ša šalāmatum innandū išabbatma there will be a famine in which corpses will be piled up YOS 10 24:34, OB ext.; Enlī mātu ina su.Kū uṣṣahhar Enlī will
weaken the land through famine CT 28 24a:18, SB Izbu; SU.KU dannu ina māti ibaššī īṣpikī maššu iresqu there will be a severe famine in the country, the full granaries will become empty KAR 427 r. 28, SB ext.

(b) in curses: ēmi ēṣulti(m) šanāt hu-ṣa-ah-hi-im ... ana šimtim lišmērum may he allot to him ... a destiny of short days, of years of famine CH xii 67, and passim; māṣsu ina hu-ṣa-ah-hi-im u bābītim lišállīg may he (Adad) destroy his land through famine and hunger CH xliii 73; sunqu bābītu arurru hu-ṣa-hu ina māṭīṣu li kaĝan may there be constant want, hunger, drought (and) famine in his land KAH 1 3 r. 37, Adn. I; may Shamash hu-ṣa-ab-ha ana māṭīṣu liddi send a famine into his land AKA 3:9, Arik-dn-ili, and often in maledictions of royal inscriptions and kudurrus; ina sunqi hu-ṣa-hi ikulū šera aḥāmēš because of want and famine they ate each other’s flesh Streck Asb. 68:36.

(c) in lit.: annamaš taškunu abūba hu-ṣa-hu 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 nammaššē šērisu ina hu-ṣa-hi usāmqt will destroy his wild animals through a famine CT 15 50 r. 2, SB; ni-ib-ri-tu [hu-ṣa-a]h-hu hunger (and) want CT 13 40 iii 5, SB.

(2) lack, scarcity: hu-ṣa-hu ina īšpišīku ippatṭar the lack (of food) in his storehouse will come to an end Kraus Texte 57a i 14’, SB physiogn.; SU.KU še-im in.NU u ū.MEŠ ina māti ibaššī 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): tērtaka u hu-ṣa-ha-kū ezīb write down your orders and (the list of) your requirements CCT 2 16a:8; hu-ṣa-ha-ak-ku ezāma write down your requirements TCL 20 108:9’; with lūp-pam lāpārum, “to write,” in BIN 4 221:12, etc.

(4) (a disease characterized by ravenous hunger): šumma amēluhu hu-ṣa-hu išbatšu if hunger has seized a man Kücher Beitr. pl. 11 iii 39; note SV.KU as gloss to Irra in ukulti Irra ina māti ibaššī there will be a raging of Irra (the god of pestilence) in the country CT 39 26:8, Alu.

(2) lack, scarcity: hu-ṣa-hu ina īšpišīku ippatṭar the lack (of food) in his storehouse will come to an end Kraus Texte 57a i 14’, SB physiogn.; SU.KU še-im in.NU u ū.MEŠ ina māti ibaššī 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): tērtaka u hu-ṣa-ha-kū ezīb write down your orders and (the list of) your requirements CCT 2 16a:8; hu-ṣa-ha-ak-ku ezāma write down your requirements TCL 20 108:9’; with lūp-pam lāpārum, “to write,” in BIN 4 221:12, etc.

(4) (a disease characterized by ravenous hunger): šumma amēluhu hu-ṣa-hu išbatšu if hunger has seized a man Kücher Beitr. pl. 11 iii 39; note SV.KU as gloss to Irra in ukulti Irra ina māti ibaššī there will be a raging of Irra (the god of pestilence) in the country CT 39 26:8, Alu.
by KÜ.GI ú-si-im in VAT 670:4 and 13 = BA 6/3 47, OB) and ḫuššu.

ṣaḥ.ẖuššu-a = ḫu-šš-šu-ú red (pig) Hh. XIV 167; tūg.ẖuššu-a = ḫu-šš-šu-ú red (garment) Hh. XIX iii 173 (explained in Hg. B v 11 and C II r. 5 by lu-bar sa-a-mu, in Hg. D vi 416 by kusupu bid); sig.ẖuššu-a = [ḫu-šš-šu-ú]-a-tum red (wool) Hh. XIX ii 90; tūg.bar.tu.ẖuššu-a = śu-šum red (mantle) ibid. 109; in all cited Hh. passages tūg.ẖuššu-a is also = ru-uš-šu-ú; tūg.ṣig.gi.a = ḫu-šš-šu-ú (garment with) red (border) Hh. XIX v 285; kū.gi.ẖuššu-a = ḫu-šš-[u]-u = [...] Hg. A II 241; lāl.mar.ẖuššu-a = ḫu-šš-[u] red (honey) Hh. XXIV i 9; ḫušš-šu-ú = lu-ba-bi-šu sa-a-mu Malku VI 73, An VII 164; ḫušš-šu-ú = tūš sa-a-mu Malku VIII 57; tūš ḫušš-šu-ú = [...] Malku VI 122.

(a) said of gold: ḫAR.KU.GI ḫuššu a ina qatīšu tašakkan you put a ring of red gold on his hand Küchter Beier pl. 19 iv 4, SB; lamassat Litar . . . ina KÜ.GI ḫuššu-e lu abni I fashioned an image of Ishtar of . . . (and) of red gold AKA 164:20, Asn., and parallel passages; arattē KU.GI ḫu-šš-šu-a . . . ṣuš I built an arattē-šīr (chair for Ea) of red gold VAB 4 280 viii 18, Nbn.

(b) said of garments: TŪG.ḪUŠ(!)!A(!) tatarraš you spread a red cloth BBR No. 31 437 ii 20, SB; usqarbalqa TŪG.ḪUŠ[A] I offered you a red garment Haupt Nimrodopos No. 53:22, SB inc.; TŪG.ḪUŠA lubissu clothe him with a red garment CT 15 47 r. 49 (Descent of Ishtar); in list of garments: [...]ḪUŠA EA 25 iv 42 (let. of Tushratta).

See also rukšā, lammuḫuššā.

ḫuššulu
by kū.gi ú-si-im in VAT 670:4 and 13 = BA 6/3 47, OB) and ḫuššu.

mu-gar-ri-šu giš.qigor ša PN ȗlt-te-be-[ir]-mi ḫu-šš-um-ma du-ȗš-mi I have broken the wheels of the chariot belonging to PN, I have taken them(?) HSS 15 294:5; sunul enzu ina Nuzi ḫu-šš-um-ma ipšu at the time when the goats were taken away(?) from Nuzi HSS 13 457:14 (list of sheep).

Ḫuššu (ḫuššu, ḫuššā): s. plural tantum; metal scraps; from OA and OB on; wr. ḫu-šš-u (TCL 4 108:3, 12; BIN 6 175:16), with det. KÜ.GI (Nbn. 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 ḫu-šš-ā including 11 minas of scrap TCL 4 108:3; x MA.NA kasper ḫu-šš-e ȋ-eš damqātām x minas of silver for fine metal scraps OCT 4 2a:8; x kasper lu a-ḫu-šš-e lu anā ša-ḥ-e er-tim a-da-šu-nu-ti I gave them money, either for the metal scraps or for a ring KT Hahn 18:13; 4 ġın anā ḫu-šš-e ša anā Gn nubzīlū asglī I paid four shekels for metal scraps which we sent to GN TCL 4 78:12; x MA.NA ḫu-šš-ā TCL 4 80:11; x MA.NA ḫu-šš-e BIN 4 133:2, cf. BIN 8 175:16, OCT 4 1b:9, TCL 20 157:10, 12, etc.; lu ḫu-šš-e IMA.NA lu i pāšam šābilām send me either one mina of metal scraps or an axe TCL 17 55:36, OB let.; ḫu-šš-e ȋ-m[i]-im-ma [ša] i-ba-āš-šu-ū metal scraps and whatever (re)usable objects there are UET 5 108:6, OB; E NIG.GA GIS.IU.KAR ḫu-šš-e ḫA.LA. λ̇M house, goods, utensils, and whatever metal scraps there are ibid. line 24.

(b) referring to various metals in later texts: udduq ša eri u siparrī ḫu-šš-ā la ḫušš the udduq of copper, and bronze in scrapes are not weighed KAJ 510:62, MA; I carried off innumerable objects of gold and silver (and) ḫu-šš-e UD.KA.BAR.MEŠ scraps of bronze IR 30 iii 17, Shamshi-Adad V; (silver ingots and various objects of silver) 4 ša muḫī niri ḫu-šš-e kaspi issinīš four silver tops of the yoke, all (miscellaneous) silver scraps ADD 932:9, MA; ḫu-šš-e AN.BAR scraps of iron Nbn. 558:15; cf. also above.

Landsberger and Balkan, Belleten 14 242 n. 40.
**hūšua**

**hūšua** adj.; strong (or the like); syn. list.*

EN a-ba-ri = [hū-šu-at] possessor of strength = ḫu.
LTBA 2:398 (parallel has EN for ḫu); cf. possibly [ẖu(t)-šu-a-tum = da-na-nu] strength CT 18 r. 5.

**hūšūḥu** s.; (a garment); Nuzi.*

1 ḫu-šu-ub-ḫu baštu HSS 13 225:4 (= RA 36 203); 1 ḫu-šu-ḫu ibid. 47.

Perhaps derived from ḫašāhu, “to require,” and denoting a garment regarded as minimum requirement.

**hūšukū** s.; (harness or part of it); from MA on.*

†šu(t) ḫu-šu-ki-i ša ḫarrānī talabbi you will put the travelling harness on (the horses) Ebeling Wagenpfere pl. 11 M + N obv. 5, MA;
1-en šitu adī ḫu-šu-ki-šu u qugudantu one horse with its harness and saddles UCP 9 p. 275:6, NB.

See also sub ḫušukia.

Ebeling, ZA 50 205f.

**ḥutappalū** see ḫutpalū.

**ḥutari(ma)** (mng. unk.); EA*; WSem. gloss.

ㄏ hu-la-ri-ma (in broken context) EA 85:26 (let. of Rib-Addi).

**ḥutebānu** s.; (an official); LB; Old Pers.(?) lw.

PN ḫu-šu-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.

**ḥutennu** s.; (a missile); NA*; cf. ḫetennu.

**ḥutnū** s.; protection (occ. only in personal names); NA; cf. ḫatānu.

�이 gī šu-ut-ni-e ma-še-ri šībit qāṭēja mēšišu apleš I pierced his jaws with the ḫutnū of my own chariot Streck Asb. 80:105.

**ḥutndi** should be connected with ḫetennu, likewise denoting a part of the chariot, and possibly with the missile ḫutennu.

Bauer Asb. 2 3.

**ḥutpalū** (ḥutappalū, ḫurpalū, ḫuppalū): s.; (a mace); OB(?), SB*; var. forms quoted below.

giš.tukul.sag.1 NA mace (with a) head of stone (var. giš.tukul.zag.1 mace [with an] edge of stone) = ḫu-tap-p[a]-lu-[u] Hh. VII A 19;
urudu.sen.tab.zabar.hus'.a ien-mace of red-brown bronze = ḫu-ut-pal-u-u Hh. XI 401.

**ḥutndi** should be connected with ḫetennu, likewise denoting a part of the chariot, and possibly with the missile ḫutennu.

Bauer Asb. 2 3.

**ḥutplu** s.; (a commodity); MB, Alalakh*.

Expenditure of emmer-wheat ṣi-im ḫu-ut-ḫu-te-e as purchase price for ḫu. Wiseman Alalakh 269:38, MB; ḫu-ut-ḫu-ut (personal name) BE 14 56a:13, MB.

**ḥutplu** (ḥutappalū, ḫurpalū, ḫuppalū): s.; (a mace); OB(?), SB*; var. forms quoted below.

**ḥutnu** s.; (a bird); SB*; cf. ḫuntu.

[x.giš].mušen = ḫu-ut-mu Hh. XVIII E 4;
[x].x.giš.mušen = ḫu-ut-mu = x-[-] Hg. B IV 255.

ṣumma ḫu-ut-mu (var. ḫu-μu-ut, signs transposed) mušen ana bit amēlī irub if the ḫu-bird enters the house of a man CT 41 7:56, Alu.

**ḥuntu** s.; protection (occ. only in personal names); NA; cf. ḫatānu.

Adad-ḫu-ut-ni Johns Doomsday Book 19 ii 3';
Si' ḫu-ut-ni ADD 231 r. 10; StdString-ḫu-ut-ni ADD 249:1 (cf. ARU No. 84); StdString.UNCT-ḫu-ut-ni ADD Appendix 3 xii 12 (list of names);
Ḫu-ut-ni-DINGIR ibid. iii 23.

**ḥutnu** s.; (part of chariot); SB*; cf. ḫetennu, ḫutennu.

**ḥutnu** s.; protection (occ. only in personal names); NA; cf. ḫatānu.

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 şuṭpu

 şuṭpu (šuṭpu): s.; arrowhead of bronze; OB*.


 šitah şu-ut-pi-im mupeṭṭu i-[-] arrow (tipped with a bronze) šuṭ, that pierces the ... JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 8 v 12, OB lit.

 şuṭputu adj.; interlaced(); MA*.

 1 ša šapal kanāni ša ʾiši 4 khutāšu ša siparri ʾitti niše naššušu ša kippāṭu ša siparri şuṭ-[pu-ta-tu] ana libbe tawru 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 Kecher).

 şuṭtu s.; (a storage jar); from MB on; cf. šuttu D, ḥittu B.

dug.nig-sal = şu-ut-tum Ḥh. X 11.

 3 DUG ḥu-[u-ti] nilki three šuṭ-jars with nilku (followed by kudurrur and nusḫu-baskets filled with same substance) PBS 2/2 102:8, MB; 1 ritum 6 ḥu-[u-ti] x 6 ḥu-[u-ti] [z] one “hand”, šiš š. [of ...] and six šiš. of ... (list of objects made of precious stones) PBS 2/2 105:38, 39, MB; 1 NA.DUG ḥu-ud-du ša ḫ.a.DUG.gal mali a-zi-da one šuṭ stone vessel, full of perfumed oil, (called) azida EA 14 iii 34 (let. from Egypt); 2 DUG ḥu-[u-ti]-e (among household utensils) VAS 6 246:13, NB; x bar- ley ša ina ḥu-ut-tum ša bit qaṭi ša PN which (is stored) in the in the storehouse of PN VAS 6 231:4, NB; 20 ġlimš ḥu-[u-ti] GI[ī ka]-tum 20 arrows ... of the jakitu-type EA 22 iii 51 (list of gifts of Tushratta).

 şuṭupu v.; to pluck; lex.*

 kud.dub.ba = ḥu-ut-tu-put Izi D iii 35 (also = quttupu ibid. 34).

 Phonetic var. to quttupu.

 şuṭutu v.; to be infested with vermin; lex.*; II/I, II/2; cf. šatititu, šatitān, šattitu.


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


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

 im.hu.tu.ul (var. im.hu.tu.lum) = ḥu-tu-tum Ḥh. X 395; im.hu.tu.ul = ka-ma-[x] (var. ka-ba-[x]) ibid. 396.

 şuṭärü A (ḫuṭāṣhu): s.; stick, staff; pl. ḥuṭārātlu; Nuzi, SB*; cf. ḥuṭāṛu A.

 gri.gar..pa.mešš = ḥu-[ṭa]-ar-a-te Practical Vocabulary Assur 519 (possibly pl. of ḥuṭāṛu A).

 ḫisabtammina u 40 ina Gī šu-[ṭa]-ar-[ti] irtapsami he seized me and hit me 40 times with a stick AASOR 16 3:60, Nuzi; 20 ḥu-[ṭa]-ti [i]mahhasu they will strike (him) 20 (blows with) a stick HSS 13 184:16, Nuzi; 6 tappa-lu ma-at-qa-nu ša Gī šu-[ṭa]-ra-tum six sets of matqan-tools (made) from sticks RA 36 138:16, Nuzi; Gīš ḥu-[ṭa]-ti ša qat šarri a staff for the king's hand (I received as tribute) Layard 98 No. II, Shalm. III, cf. ciṣ ḥu-[ṭa]-ar-a-te ibid. No. I; URT Hulhudhulitu tabku ša taqqupu ḥu-[ṭa]-dš-ta (the goddess) of Ḫulhudhul — she has planted the staff (preceded by: the goddess of Ḫursagkalama) — her spouse has been taken away) PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192 line 6, NB lament.

 şuṭärü B (ḫuṭāṣhu): s.; (a slave mark); LB*; cf. ḥuṭāṛu A.

 ṣa ritti ĭmnišu [a]na šumi ša PN šaṭratu u ḥu-[ṭa]-ti šaniti ana šumi ša PN šaṭrat (a slave girl) whose right hand is inscribed with the name of PN and (further identified by) a second šuṭ (which) is inscribed with the name of PN, UET 4 29:4, Artaxerxes II; (said of a slave) ša qat ĭmnišu ana šumi ša PN šaṭrat ḥu-[ṭa]-dš-tum (i.e., ḥuṭāṣhu) šaniti ana šumi ša PN šaṭrat BER 2 25:3, Seleucid (?); a slave girl ša qat ĭmnišu ana šumi ša ŠAL
**hūṭāru A**

PN §atri hū-ṭā-ru *sānītum⁴* ana §umi §a PN₁₂ safrat. VAS 15 20:4.


**hūṭāru A** *(hūṭāru)*: s.; (1) stick, (2) sacred staff; NA, NB⁴; cf. *hūṭāru A* in *hūṭāri*, *hūṭārtu A*, *hūṭārtu B*.

([pa-a] [P]A = hū-ta-a-ru) SA Voc. N 10′ ([cf. [pa-a] [P]A = ḫaṭṭu ibid. 9′); giš.ma.nu.BAD = hū-ta-ra HuH. III 175 (cf. giš.ma. nu.BAD = ḫatu ibid. 174); giš.GAR.PA.MES = ḫu-qa-ra-a-te Prac- tical Vocabulary Assur 519 (possibly pl. of *hūṭārtu A*, hence *hūṭāri* in NA should perhaps be read *hūṭāarti*).

(1) stick: see above.

(2) sacred staff (always with divine det., NB only): ḫu-ṭa-ri qalla ḫurāṣi ṣa ṣitti ḫu-ṭa-ri rabī ṣa ina bi ṣarē ṣakna (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 šipīru ṣa bēlija lillikamma ina eleppi lūṣib let the sacred staff come here with the message of my lord and be set down on the ship YOS S 71:27, let.; ḫu-ṭa-ru ultu Eanna kāṣid the sacred staff has arrived from Eanna YOS S 3 8:21, let.; PN ... came ḫu-ṭa-ri itti lū ṣa maẖātum ana ḫu-ṭa-ri šī ṣa ... the foreman of the h. people BE 10 114:17, also PBS 2/1 135 v.e.; [ṣā ḫa]-ad-ri ṣā ḫu-ṭa-ri of the association of the h. people PBS 2/1 228:3.

**huzālu**

*ḥuṭāru A* in *ḥuṭāri* s.; (an official); NA⁴.

PN LŪ ṣa ḫu-ṭa-ra īq̃biṭja PN, the ...-official, said to me ABL 445:3; LŪ ṣa giš.PA. MES PRT 44:8 (listed among *ṣa pān ekallī palace-overseer* and *ṣa maṣṣartī guardsman*), possibly to be read ṣa *ḥuṭāri*, cf. sub *ḥuṭāru A*.

**ḥuṭāstu** see *ḥuṭārtu*.

**ḥuṭṭimānu** adj.; (person) with prominent “snout” (occ. only as personal name); MB; cf. ḫaṭāmu.

Ḥū-ṭi-ma-nu BE 15 131:3, PBS 2/2 133:33, etc.; ḫu-ṭu-ṭi-ma-nu BE 15 7:5, 196:3, etc.

Holma, Or. N 8 13 118 n. 1.

**ḥuṭṭimmu** s.; muzzle, snout; SB, NB⁴; cf. ḫaṭāmu.

If the sheep has dog hair and ḫu-ṭu-ṭim-mi *ṣalīm* 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-ṭu-ṭim-mu); CT 41 9:7 (wr. ḫu-ṭu-ṭi-im{-mi}); if a sheep ḫu-ṭu-ṭi-im{-mi} kalbi ṣakin has the muzzle of a dog CT 41 9:14 (behavior of sacrificial lamb), also CT 31 30:13 and 14 (wr. ḫu-ṭu-ṭi-im{-mi}); ṣumma immeru uznā *ku*rī pā uznā ḫu-ṭu-ṭim-mi kinnī u ṣuprā *ṣalīm* 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, AOF 9119); ṣuṣṣu ᵅ[u]mu ḫu-ṭu-ṭi-im{-m} (she wears) a turban (on her head, (she has) the snout of an ape *ṣa* *ḥu-*ṭu-ṭim-mi *kinnī* u ṣuprā *ṣalīm* 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, AOF 9119); ṣuṣṣu ᵅ[u]mu ḫu-ṭu-ṭi-im{-m} (she wears) a turban (on her head, (she has) the snout of an ape *ṣa* *ḥu-*ṭu-ṭim-mi *kinnī* u ṣuprā *ṣalīm* 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, AOF 9119); ṣuṣṣu ᵅ[u]mu ḫu-ṭu-ṭi-im{-m} (she wears) a turban (on her head, (she has) the snout of an ape *ṣa* *ḥu-*ṭu-ṭim-mi *kinnī* u ṣuprā *ṣalīm*.

Zimmern Fremdw. 8; Ebeling Neubabylonische Briefe aus Uruk p. 7 note; Salonen Nautica 43.

**ḥuṭāru B** s.; (a type of worker or soldier); LB⁴.

qāsu ṣa ḫu-ṭa-ra the bow fief of the h. BE 10 6:4; equl ṣa ḫu-ṭa-ra the field of the h. PBS 2/1 178:11; PN šaknu ṣa lU ḫu-ṭa-ra PN, the foreman of the h. people BE 10 114:17, also PBS 2/1 135 v.e.; [ṣā ḫa]-ad-ri ṣā ḫu-ṭa-ri of the association of the h. people PBS 2/1 228:3.

**ḥuṭālu** s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as fem. personal name); OB; cf. ḫuṭālu.

Ḥu-za-la-tum lukur.UTU CT 8 31a:5; ḫu-za-la-tum BIN 7 112:8; PN Dumu ḫu-za-la-ti MDP 22 101:13.

**ḥuṭālu** s.; (mng. uncert., occ. only as personal name); OB, MB, NB; cf. ḫuṭālu.

(a) OB: ḫu-za-la-tum CT 8 31a:20, and passim, cf. Ranno PN 87f.

(b) MB: ḫu-za-la-tum BE 14 8:30, and passim.

cf. Clay PN p. 81.
(c) NB: Ḥu-uz-zi-lu CT 4 31 c: 12, and passim.
Ranke PN 87 f. ("gazelle," on the basis of Arabic etymology).

ḥuzīqutu see ḥażiqatu.

ḥuzīrānu adj.; pig-like (occ. only as personal name); OB; cf. ḥuzīru.

Ḥu-zi-ra-nu-um YBC 7260 (unpub.) 115, etc., cited in YOS 5 p. 27a.

ḥuzīrū s.; (an insect, lit.: sow); MA*; cf. ḥuzīrinu, ḥuzīrānu.

ḥa-la-um - ḥa-zi-rū sā ʾāšā - ḥallulāja-insect - the sow of the field Landsberger Fauna 41:47, med. comm.; num. 9 19 = ḥa-la-um - ḥa-zi-rū sā ʾāšā = ḥa-[la-i-um sā ʾāšā], ša-[niš šaš ṣa-qa-ra] hallulāja-insect - the sow of the field or the hog of the soil Hg. B III iv 18 f. in Landsberger Fauna 37.

Ḥu-zi-ir-te (personal name) KAJ 80:12.

Landsberger Fauna 101.

ḥuzirū s.; hog; from OAkk. on; cf. ḥuzīrū, ḥuzīrānu.

ḥu-zi-ri - ša-ḥu-um Malku IV 45.

(a) in gen.: šu-ma ḥu-zi-ri lā i-xā-[i-e-ru ... ] if the pigs do not get fat BIN 6 84:35, OA let.; x MA.NA.LKa ša ḥu-zi-ri-um x minas of pork fat(!) TCL 14 47:5, OA let.

(b) as personal name: Ḥu-zi-ra HSS 10 65:20, OAkk., also ibid. 123:19 and 212:8; Ḥu-zi-ri Oppenheim Eames Collection 188, Ur III, also RA 9 57 SA 12 r. 1; Ḥu-zi-ri ABL 1442 r. 1, NA. Cyr. 287:40; note ḥu-zi-ri (masc. and fem., derivation uncert.) OIP 57 66, Nuzi.

Landsberger Fauna 101.

ḥuzitū s.; (a type of leather belt); lex.*; Akk. lw. in Sum.

kuš.ē.la ḥu-zi-tū[um] OB Forerunner to Hh. XI 90.

ḥuzīnū s.; (1) (an object of gold), (2) (a garment); EA*.

ToG ḥu-zi-nū Practical Vocabulary Assur 283.

(1) (an object of gold): 1 ḥu-zi-nū ḥurāṣī EA 25 ii 37 (list of gifts of Tushratta).

(2) (a garment); cf. above.

ḥuzzī s.; (a linen garment); EA*.

3 GADA ḥu-uz-zi (in a list of linen garments) EA 31:32 (let. of Amenophis III); if not, I shall return them to my brother kīmē narkābātīja

anza [x]-x GADA ḥu-uz-zi(!) igammaru when my chariots are ready for the . . . of the -

ḥuzzuzu (hunzu): adj.; lame, limping (occ. only as personal name); OB, NB; cf. ḥuzzā.

Ḥu-un-ṣu-ī PBS 2/2 34:18, MB, and passim; Ḥu-un-ṣu-ī TCL 13 124:12, NB, also Cyr. 242:13, Dar. 524:17, etc.; Ḥu-uz-ṣu VAS 3 228:11, NB, and passim.

ḥuzzū (hunzu): v.; to be lame, to limp (or the like); lex.*; II, 11/3; cf. ḥuzzā adj.


For an uncertain SB reference cf. šumma ḥu-uz-ṣu(-)x (perhaps ḥu-uz-ṣu-[m]u) Kraus Texte 27a ii 4', physiogn.

ḥuzzū see ḥussū.

*ḥuzzūhu (hunzu’u, hunzuḥu): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); MB, NB.


ḥuzzulu (hunzuļu): adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as personal name); OAkk., OB*.

Ḥu-un-ṣu-ļu ITT IV 4 57 7529, OAkk.; Ḥu-uzu-lum VAS 3 50:5, OB, also ibid. 202:12, VAS 13 1 r. 6, YOS 8 62:4, OB.

Holma Quttulu 54.

ḥuzzumu adj.; stupid (lit.; a person with a shriveled(!) ear); OB, NA*; cf. ḥazāmu.

Ḥu-uzu-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 sābē agā ḥu-uz-ṣu-mu-ṭu these stupid soldiers ABL 462 r. 9, NA.