

15. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 31.
16. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 35.
17. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 35.
18. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 35.
19. Citato da A. Archi, *ZA 92* (2002), p. 192.
20. Citato da A. Archi, *ZA 92* (2002), p. 192.
21. Citato da A. Archi, *ZA 92* (2002), p. 178.
22. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 35.
23. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 30.
24. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 30.
25. Citato da A. Archi, *Studies Fronzaroli*, p. 31.
26. Citato da A. Archi, *ZA 92* (2002), p. 178.

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**12) SÚR and SUR<sub>14</sub> (SAG) in the Boğazköy Texts** – In the commentary to their *Hethitisches Zeichenlexikon*, No. 192, Rüster and Neu write that in the Sumerogram for ‘falcon’—which is found almost exclusively in the Kizzuwatnean or Hurrian-influenced corpus—the SÚR (ABZ Nr. 329) employed in Mesopotamia is replaced at Hattusa with SAG, which is then assigned the value SUR<sub>14</sub>, yielding SUR<sub>14</sub>.DÙ.A<sup>MUSEN</sup>. No exceptions are mentioned, and no Mesopotamian form of SÚR is found among the variants represented for SAG.

This, however, overlooks a significant number of occurrences in which the Babylonian form of SÚR, i.e. with two inset verticals within the leading horizontals,<sup>1</sup> is indeed found in the texts from Hattusa.<sup>2</sup> In the card catalogue at the Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mainz, are found at present 29 texts and fragments in which the Sumerogram is preserved. Of those, at least 9, perhaps 10, show SÚR rather than SAG (collated on photo unless otherwise noted): KBo 9.119 iv 9; KUB 7.33 i 5; KBo 23.2 ii 12'; KUB 30.31+ iv 37; 1340/v, 4'; KUB 29.8 ii 6 (damaged sign unclear in copy; collation of photo reveals clear SÚR); 1618/u, 3'; KBo 19.140, 10' (SAG in edition; after collation of rather poor photo, perhaps to be read SÚR; KUB 22.70 obv. 19, 25, 71; KUB 50.1 ii 13', iii 15', 21', 24' (in iii 6' also SAG).

1. Borger, *Assyrische-babylonische Zeichenliste*, and Labat, *Manuel d'Epigraphie*, book the variant found in the texts from Hattusa (i.e. with straight leading horizontals) as the Neo-Babylonian form, while the Old Babylonian variant, from which one might expect the Hattusa form to have been derived, show angled leading horizontals.

2. It should be noted that two unpublished fragments for which no copy or photo was available to me are also indexed as preserving the logogram for ‘falcon’: Bo 4135, 4'; Bo 5169 iii? 3.

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**13) On the Writings of bēlum in Sargonic and Earlier Sources** – In an article published in 1981, this author suggested that the sign BAD, as it appears in Pre-Sargonic, Ebla, and Sargonic personal names, and also as an independent element in Ebla and Pre-Sargonic sources, is a logogram for *bēlum*.<sup>1</sup> Writing three years later, M. Krebernik, while agreeing that BAD can function as a logogram, offered a more complicated explanation. Noting the fact that neither the value /be/ nor the meaning “lord” of BAD is evident in Sumerian, he proposed that “... beide mit akk. *bēlum* verknüpft sind, dessen alte Form bekanntlich als *ba'lum* anzusetzen ist. Vermutlich stellt BAD mit einem Lautwert *ba<sub>x</sub>*, eine unvollständige frühe syllabische Schreibung dieses Wortes, möglicherweise in dessen St. cstr. *ba'(a)l*, dar ... Die Wahl von Bad in unserer ursprünglich andeutungsweise syllabischen, dann zum Logogramm gewordenen Schreibung hängt vielleicht von der Artikulation des Silbenauslauts in sumerisch *bad* und/oder dessen besonderer Vokalfärbung ab.”<sup>2</sup>

Krebernik's explanation of BAD as a syllabic value *ba<sub>x</sub>* has since then been widely accepted by scholars.<sup>3</sup> Particularly notable here is the position of W. Sommerfeld, who believes that, even in the Sargonic script, “BE anscheinend ein frei verwendbares Silbenzeichen für *ba'* war.”<sup>4</sup>

For the question of whether the form *ba'* was still present in the third millennium Akkadian, of crucial importance are the Fara and Pre-Sargonic personal names in which *bēlum* is written with the signs PI or BI:

- Ib-ni-pi-lí /Ibni-bēlī /* (OSP 1 83 iv 9);
- Ī-lí-pi-lí /Ili-bēlī /* (ECTJ 161 :9, 163 i 2; VAS 14 9 iii 8, 90 ii 4, 181 vi 8; BIN 8 347 :99, 349 :8, 354 :63, 391 :49; and passim in Pre-Sargonic Lagaš sources);
- Pi-lí-lí /Bēlī-ilī /* (ECTJ 16 : 10, 124 i 5; OSP 1 23 xiv 13', 136 ii' 2);<sup>5</sup>
- Pi-li-li /Bēlī-ilī /* (RTC 12 iii 2);
- Bi-li-li /Bēlī-ilī /* (NTSS 569 ii 6'; OIP 104 15 xii 20, xiii 4);
- Puzur<sub>4</sub>-pi-lí /Puzur-bēlī /* (ECTJ 3 i 4);
- Su<sub>4</sub>-pi-lí /Šu-bēlī /* (Steinkeller and Postgate, MC 4 no. 8 :2).