

## The history of the Tummal

(Sumerian text, 3rd Millennium BC, University of Oxford translation, The Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature)

En-me-barage-si, the king, built the Iri-nanam in Enlil's temple. Aga, son of En-me-barage-si, made the Tummal flourish and brought Ninlil into the Tummal. Then the Tummal fell into ruins for the first time.

Meš-Ane-pada built the Bur-šušua in Enlil's temple. Meš-ki-aĝ-nuna, son of Meš-Ane-pada, made the Tummal flourish and brought Ninlil into the Tummal. Then the Tummal fell into ruins for a second time.

Gilgameš built the Numunbura in Enlil's shrine. Ur-lugal, son of Gilgameš, made the Tummal flourish and brought Ninlil into the Tummal. Then the Tummal fell into ruins for a third time.

Nanni built the Lofty Garden in Enlil's temple. Meš-ki-aĝ-Nanna, son of Nanni, made the Tummal flourish and brought Ninlil into the Tummal. Then the Tummal fell into ruins for a fourth time.

Ur-Namma, built the E-kur. Šulgi, son of Ur-Namma, made the Tummal flourish and brought Ninlil into the Tummal. Then the Tummal fell into ruins for a fifth time.

From the years of Amar-Suena (Šu-Suen) until King Ibbi-Suen chose En-am-gal-ana (En-me-gal-ana) by extispicy as the high priest of Inana of Unug, Ninlil came regularly to the Tummal.

Written according to the words of Lu-Inana the chief leatherworker of Enlil.

Išbi-Erra, who looks after the E-kur, built the storehouse of Enlil.