Editorial conventions

Published by

Robson, Eleanor.
Ancient Knowledge Networks: A Social Geography of Cuneiform Scholarship in First-Millennium Assyria and Babylonia.
University College London, 2019.
Project MUSE. muse.jhu.edu/book/81338.

For additional information about this book
https://muse.jhu.edu/book/81338
Editorial conventions

In the running text, both Akkadian and Sumerian words are alphabetically normalised and set in italics. The consonants š, š and ţ represent the sound /sh/ and emphatic /s/ and /t/ respectively. All translations from Akkadian and Sumerian texts are my own, unless otherwise indicated. Sign-by-sign transliterations of all quoted passages of cuneiform text are given in the footnotes, using the following conventions:

- syllabic Akkadian and Sumerian are written in lower case with hyphens separating the signs within a word;
- logograms are written in UPPER CASE with periods separating the signs within a word;
- semantic determinatives are written in superscript and separated by periods;
- phonetic complements are also written in superscript but separated by hyphens;
- en-dashes (–) separate word elements within transliterated proper nouns;
- sexagesimal (base 60) numerals are transliterated with a semicolon as the ‘sexagesimal point’ separating integers from fractions and spaces separating the sexagesimal places;
- [] enclose missing text, restored by a modern editor;
- […] represents missing text, not restorable by a modern editor;
- … stands for text omitted for reasons of space or relevance;
- ⌢ ⌣ enclose damaged text, restored by a modern editor;
- < > enclose text omitted by ancient scribe, restored by a modern editor;
- ≪ ≫ enclose text erroneously inserted by ancient scribe;
- | marks line breaks on the tablet;
- ll. = lines (counted in Arabic numerals);
- i, ii, iii, etc. = column counts;
- obv. = obverse (front) of tablet;
• rev. = reverse (back) of tablet;
• l.e., r.e., t.e. and b.e. = left edge, right edge, top edge and bottom edge respectively.

In the notes, / and // stand for ‘son of’ and descendant of’ respectively; so, e.g. ‘Nidintu-Anu/Anu-belšunu//Ekur-zakir’ should be read as ‘Nidintu-Anu, son of Anu-belšunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir’.

The large majority of the cuneiform texts discussed and quoted in this book are accessible in online editions and translations through the Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus at http://oracc.org/cams/akno/.