

The date thus given, corresponding to A.D. 1493, is in itself quite acceptable. But the Ulwar MS., to judge from the specimens in Peterson, contains quite a different recension of the text from that in the MSS. used by me, and gives Dyā's ancestry differently, besides assigning to him Ānandapura (perhaps Vāḍanagar, in Upper Gujerat) as his place of abode. So I hesitate to put much confidence in this date, unless further confirmation is forthcoming.

Oxford, July, 1900.

4. THE CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS OF VAN : LEXICOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

Queen's College, Oxford.

August 27, 1900.

SIR,—In my Memoir on the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Van, Pt. IV, lxxvii, 9 (J.R.A.S., January, 1893), I arrived at the conclusion that the word (GIS) *uldi* signified "a post." An inscription of Argistis II, recently discovered and published by Drs. Belck & Lehmann (Nos. 130 and 131 of their collection) makes it the equivalent of the ideographs GIS KARANU, and thus shows that it was a particular kind of post, a "vine-stock" namely. Indeed, as *udulis* was "a vine," it is possible that it is sometimes used in the sense of "vineyard"; in this case we should have to translate xxiii (*Menuainei silāye Taririai ini uldi Tariria-khi-ni-li ti-ni*), "In honour of Taririas, the mother of Menuas, this has been called the vineyard of Taririas."

Now, the discovery of the exact meaning of *uldis* clears up that of another word, *zaris*, which I had supposed to mean "door." *Zaris*, however, has nothing to do with *zaises*, "a gate." In lxxvii, 9, 10, we read, (GIS) *ulde* (GIS) *zare terubi zadubi arnisi-ni-li istini*; in lxiv, 1, 2, ALU (GIS) *uldi* (GIS) *zari* [*teruni u SE-KAL-*]MES *arniusi-ni-li is-*[*tini du-li?*]; and in lxxix, 18–21, *terubi ikuka-khi-ni kigu GIS-KARANU GIS-TIR-GAN u SE-KAL-*[MES] *arniusi-ni-li isti[ni] duli inani*. Here (GIS) *zari* or *zare* is made the equivalent of the ideographs

GIS-TIR-GAN, "grove of the garden" (*kistu sa meristi*), and *zaris* accordingly must mean "a garden grove" or "plantation" consisting of peaches and pomegranates and similar trees. In W.A.I., ii, 23, 57e, it is said that *šarme*, or rather *šarwe*, signified "a forest" or "grove" (*kistu*) in the language of Šu (i.e. Šuri or Northern Mesopotamia), and by the language of Šu, as I first pointed out in the *Academy* (Jan., 1890, p. 64), the Assyrian scribes meant the language of Mitanni.

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