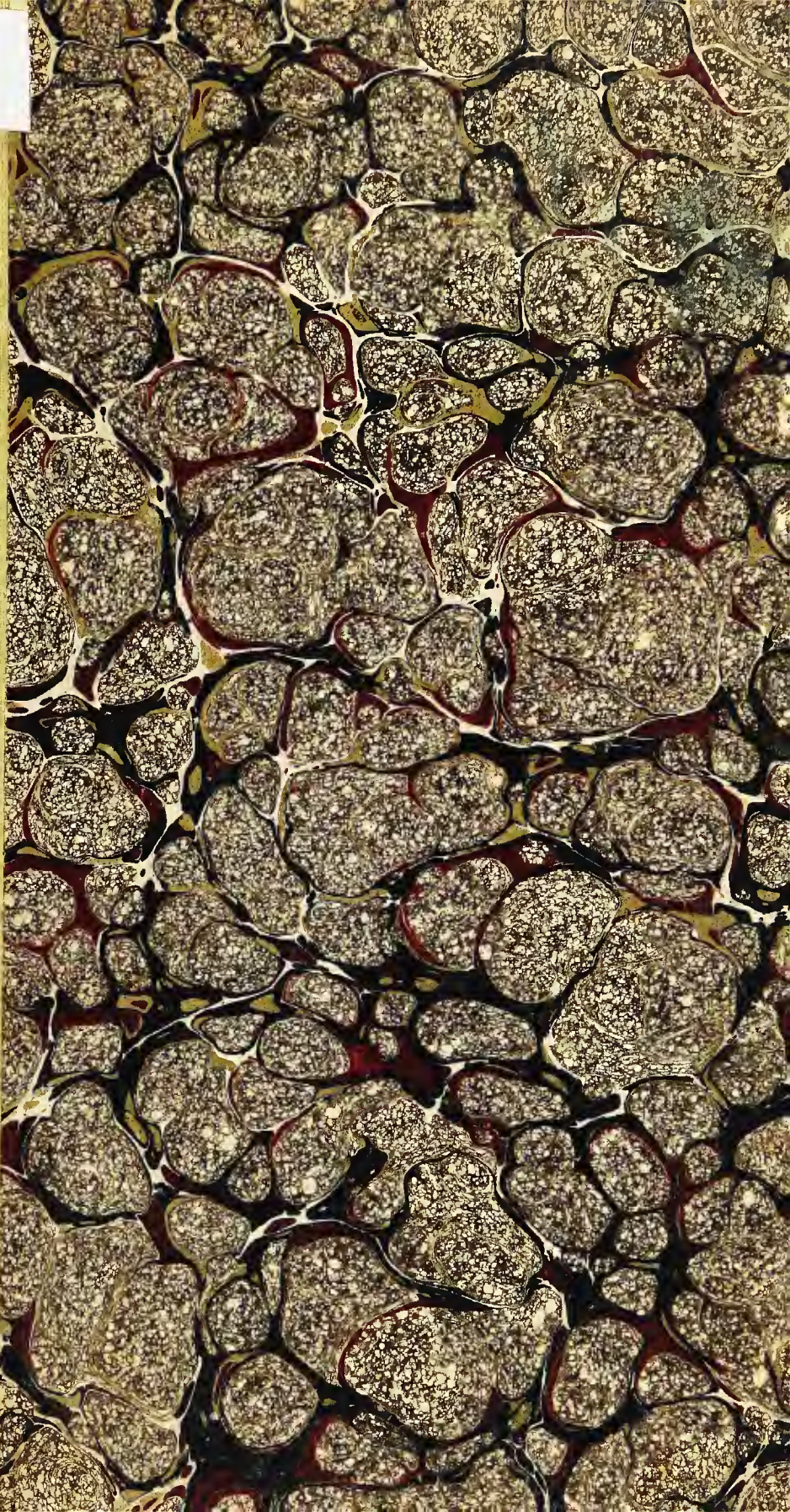


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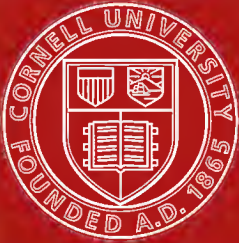
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BABYLONIAN
CONTRACT TABLETS

IN THE
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

ALFRED B. MOLDENKE.

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

NEW YORK :

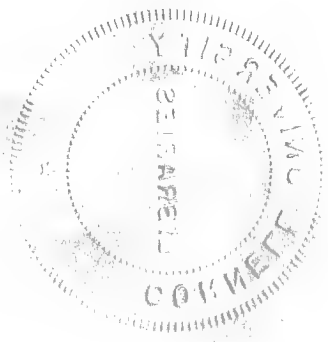
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TO

MY BELOVED PARENTS

IN FILIAL AFFECTION.





INTRODUCTORY.

THE twenty-one texts, published in the following pages, are taken from the **WARD COLLECTION OF BABYLONIAN ANTIQUITIES**, which is in the possession of the **METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART** of New York City. This collection is arranged in four glass cases, denominated respectively North, East, South, and West. The following comprise all the tablets of the reign of Nabonidus (554 - 538 B. C.) that are contained in the South case. I have selected these in preference to other equally interesting tablets of the collection, because they form a harmonious whole, not too bulky, and yet sufficient for the end in view. It is my intention, however, in succeeding works, through the kindness of the Museum authorities, to publish all the remaining texts of the collection. Most of these I already possess in manuscript.

Before commencing the study of this book, a few introductory remarks would explain many of the seeming peculiarities. The book has been arranged in the following manner: 1) the cuneiform text, 2) a short description of the tablet, 3) the transliteration and translation, 4) a few notes and necessary references, and 5) an explanation of the subject matter of the text. To this two indices — one, a general index of all the names; the other, an index with reference to parentage, — and a glossary of the Assyrian words, have been added. A list of the books quoted, and the abbreviations that have been used for some, are given on page vii.

In the composition of the cuneiform text many difficulties had to be contended with. In every case, however, the type has been made to appear as similar to the original as possible. A few exceptions are: ∇ (**ŠA**) for ∇ , KAM, IRĪŠU for KAM, IRĪŠU , and the sign TFU , in the last of which instead of three vertical wedges at the beginning and one at the end, two at the beginning and two at the end ought to have been

placed. Time did not permit me to have the above variants cast, but in the future such defects will be remedied. It will also be noticed that in many cases a line is incomplete, or that it contains large blanks. These peculiarities are copied from the tablet. Only where a line on the latter was too long, I have been compelled to divide it into two lines here. Other peculiarities are given in the notes. Breaks on the tablet are represented by . I have not transliterated the determinative ¶, as this is superfluous when the cuneiform text is given; likewise the determinative  (IRŠITU) following BABILU is omitted for the same reason. I have also decided to use the expressions *FRONT* and *BACK* in place of the technical *OBVERSE* and *REVERSE*. The heavy numbers above each cuneiform text are those I have given to each tablet on being requested to arrange the collection in chronological order. For the old numbers the list of the Museum must be consulted.

The letters used in the transcription are those most commonly used by Assyriologists at the present time. 𐎶, 𐎷 corresponds to the Hebrew ן, ֿ, ֿ, to 𐎲, 𐎳, 𐎴, to 𐎶, 𐎷, 𐎸, 𐎹, to 𐎺, 𐎻, 𐎼, to 𐎽, 𐎾, 𐎿, and 𐏀, 𐏁, to 𐏃.

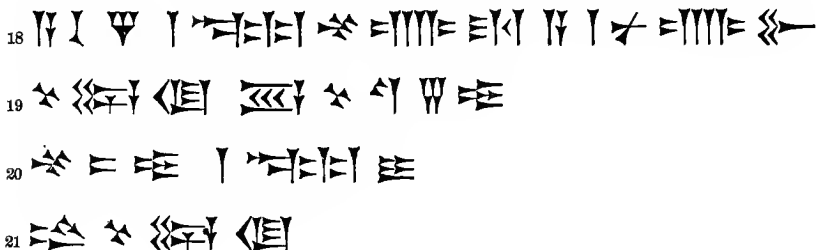
My deepest gratitude is due to *Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil*, of COLUMBIA COLLEGE, for his untiring efforts in instructing me for the last four years in the Semitic languages, and especially for giving me material assistance in this work. To *Gen. L. P. di Cesnola*, Director of THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, I desire to express my most sincere thanks for his kindness in placing these tablets at my disposal, and for the facilities for unimpeded work that have been accorded me. To *Dr. I. H. Hall*, Curator of the Department of Sculpture, I am also greatly indebted for his good-will and readiness in providing me with the necessary tablets. To my brother, the *Rev. Dr. Charles E. Moldenke*, I am greatly obliged for valuable suggestions in the publication of this work, and for aid in reading the proof sheets.

{ *New York City,*
 { *June 1 st, 1893.*

A. B. MOLDENKE.

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Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are numerous breaks upon it, and many of the signs of the first five lines of the reverse are filled with a hard flinty substance, rendering the decipherment difficult. The four edges are not written upon.

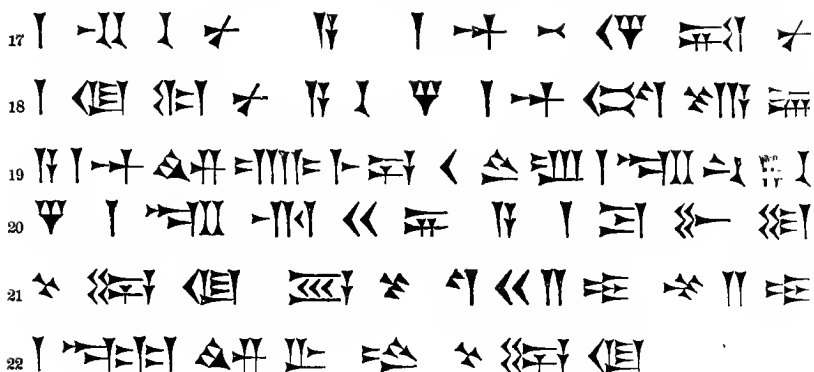
<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 Nabû-apal-iddin apal-šu ša Ba-la-tu apal Ša-na-ši-	1 Nabûapaliddin, the son of Balatu, the son of Shanashe.
2 ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu Gu-la-ri-nin-ni	2 in the pleasure of his heart, Gularininni
3 amilu gal-lat-su ša Hu-nu-ti-tiš-Šamaš-bala-tu	3 his slave, — whom Hunutitishshamash-balatu,
4 apal-šu ša Ai apal Bil-i-ṭi-ru ku-um	4 the son of Ai, the son of Beletêru, instead of
5 $1/3$ tu kaspi maš-ka-nu šak-na-tum	5 one third shekel of money as security had set, —
6 u mar-šu ša aḳ-bi tu-li-da	6 and her child, whom he said she will give birth to,
7 a-na $1/3$ ma-na kaspaa šim gam-ru-tum	7 for two thirds mana of money, the full price,
8 a-na [Marduk]-iḳi-ša-an-ni apal-šu ša Bani-i-a	8 to Mardukikishànni, the son of Bania,
9 apal Ellatu-u iddin pu-ut si-ḫi-i	9 the son of Ellatû, gave. The certificate of the sibi,
10 pa-ḳi-ra-nu arad-šarrû-tu mar-banû-tu	10 the pakiranu, the arad-sharrûtu (and) the mar-banûtu officials,
11 Nabû-apal-iddin na-ši.	11 Nabûapaliddin will bring.
12 amilu mu-kin-nu Bil-apal-iddin apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫi-irba	12 Witnesses: Belapaliddin, the son of Nabûahirba,
13 apal Kur(?)-ban Rammânu-aḫi-uballiṭ apal-šu	13 the son of Kurban; Rammânahuballit, the son
14 ša Dan-a apal Nûr-Sin Nîrgal-na'id	14 of Dana, the son of Nûrsin; Nergalna'id,
15 apal-šu ša Nabû-zir-iddin apal . . . -it-ka	15 the son of Nabûziriddin, the son oftka;
16 Nabû-zir-iddin apal-šu ša Nabû-	16 Nabûziriddin, the son of Nabûmusallim,

<p>musallim</p> <p>17 apal Sin-tab-ni amlu dupsar Tab-ni-i-a</p> <p>18 apal-šu ša Nabû-mu-u-da apal Nu-u-pu</p> <p>19 mat Babilu araḥ Adaru ūmu 5 kam</p> <p>20 šattu 2 kam Nabû-na'id</p> <p>21 šar mat Babili</p>	<p>17 the son of Sintabni. Scribe: Tabnêa,</p> <p>18 the son of Nabûmûda, the son of Nûpu.</p> <p>19 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 5 th day,</p> <p>20 in the 2nd year of Nabûna'id,</p> <p>21 King of Babylon.</p>
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NOTES.

2. ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu. A legal phrase. See Peiser's explanation in Z. A. III, 70. — 3. The space in the line indicates an erasure on the tablet by the scribe. He probably, by mistake, also erased the perpendicular wedge that usually introduces a person's name. — 5. šak-na-tum. This form occurs also Strass. Nabn. 253, 10. — 6. A very condensed expression. It is peculiar to find the form ak-bi used here instead of ik-bi. We would expect the third person; the sense evidently requires it: I have therefore translated it thus. The same form occurs in Strass. Nabn. 1113, 18 and 720, 10. I would class it as one of those mistakes so common in colloquial language. Or else, it might be taken as an instance where the dictator of the tablet has fallen out of his role, and has used the first instead of the third person. — 8. Undoubtedly Marduk, as the first signs show. Before the name Bani-i-ia, the determinative for person is again omitted. — 10. pa-ki-ra-nu is also used to denote the plaintiff, or the one that objects to the business transaction. But here it refers to an official. I would take arad-šarrûtu and mar-banûtu as officials in charge of the slave trade. Oppert, however, strenuously objects to this rendering (Z. A. III, 178). — 12. The sign kin, as will be seen, is written in a great variety of ways. I have endeavored in the texts to give them as near the actual writing as my type permits. — 13. The sign for kur is strange; the horizontal wedge ought to have been omitted. Perhaps it is a mistake on the part of the scribe. Kurbân means "gift" and may well be compared with the Hebrew קָרְבָּן Neh. x:35; xiii:31. Compare also קָרְבָּן Lev. vii:38, the Arabic قُرْبَانٌ "sacrifice, offering", and the Greek κορβᾶν Mark vii:11. — 20. Therefore the tablet is dated in the year 553 B. C.

Hunutitishshamashbalatu owed Nabuapaliddin $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel of money. He evidently could not pay. So he gave his slave Gularininni, who was pregnant, to the latter as security. Now Nabuapaliddin had no use for the slave, or he saw that he could make a good bargain. Therefore, becoming tired of waiting, he resolves to sell the slave and her unborn child. He sells at an immense profit, — (or he is required to return the difference in the two amounts to the owner of the slave). The certificate of the officials, mentioned in lines 9 and 10, was obtained in order that there might be no dispute about the ownership of the slaves.



This beautiful tablet is of a dark yellow color, with large spots of brick red upon it. Size $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The writing on it is very clear, though some of the signs, especially in the first, second, and tenth lines, are run very closely together. The upper edge and the edges of the two sides are not written upon. The corners are slightly damaged, yet the signs can be clearly distinguished.

Transliteration.

- 1 Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u mar-šu
- 2 ša Marduk-i-ki-ša-an-ni apal-šu ša Ba-ni-ia
- 3 apal-ušur-bilu-u a-na 2/3 ma-na kaspi
- 4 a-na šim gam-ru-tu ina kâtâ Nabû-apal-iddin
- 5 apal-šu ša Îtîr-ša-na-nim i-pu-šu
- 6 u u.an.tim a-na šum-šu i'-i-li
- 7 ina na-aš-ut-tum ša Nabû-abî-iddin
- 8 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Î-gi-bi
- 9 kaspa.a.an 2/3 ma-na . . . ša Nabû-ahî-iddin
- 10 a-na šim Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u mar-šu
- 11 a-na Nabû-apal-iddin na-din-na-mu
- 12 u.an.tim gab-ri u.an.tim
- 13 . . . -lu-u ri-ik-su ša Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u mar-šu
- 14 ša dupsar Marduk-i-ki-ša-an-ni il-la-
- 15 ša Nabû-abî-iddin šu-u
- 16 amîtu mu-kin-nu Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da apal-šu ša

Translation.

- 1 Gularininni and her son,
- 2 whom Mardukikishânni, the son of Ba-nia,
- 3 the son of usurbelû, for two thirds mana of money,
- 4 at the full price, from the hands of Nabûapaliddin,
- 5 the son of Etêrshananim, received ;
- 6 and a receipt in his name he set up,
- 7 at the bidding of Nabûahîiddin,
- 8 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi.
- 9 In money two thirds mana . . . , which Nabûahîiddin
- 10 for the price of Gularininni and her son
- 11 unto Nabûapaliddin gave.
- 12 The duplicate receipt, the . . . receipt
- 13 (and) the contract tablet about Gularininni and her son,
- 14 which the scribe (for) Mardukikishânni had set up,
- 15 the possession of Nabûahîiddin it is.
- 16 Witnesses : Nabûmusheniudda, the son of

17 Bil-šu-nu apal Bil-pat-ta-nu	17 Belshunu, the son of Belpattanu;
18 Ki-di-nu apal-šu ša Marduk-iți-ir	18 Kidinu, the son of Marduketêr,
19 apal Rammân-u-mi-i u amîlu dupsar Bil-kašir apal-šu	19 the son of Rammânûmê; and the scribe Belkasir, the son
20 ša Bil-ri-man-ni apal Ba-bu-tu	20 of Belrimanni, the son of Babutu.
21 mat Babilu araš Adaru ūmu 22 kam šattu 2 kam	21 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 22nd day, in the 2nd year of
22 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili.	22 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

3. In the break here the last sign would indicate that either Nergal or Marduk has been broken off. — 5. Literally, "he made", then, "he received". — 6. As it was no concern of Mardukikishanni who would ultimately possess his slaves, the receipt was naturally made out in the name of the present purchaser, Nabûapaliddin. — 7. *na-aš-ut-tum*, as Tallqvist reads the word, taking it from the root *našû*. Peiser, on the other hand, reads *na-aš-pir-tum*, taking it from the root *šapâru*, "to send". Either is admissible. The former reading is chosen here because, to my judgment, it is the better. — 8. If the break contains *ina ūi*, the following *ša* must be read *hi* (the appearance of the sign on the tablet would admit either) and the whole would be *ina muḥhi*. This would not materially alter the sense, we would only have to supply "it" at the end of line 11. The passage would then read: "Two thirds of a mana to be received from N. for the price of G. and her son: to N. he gave it." Notice the form *na-din-na-mu* from *na-dânu*. — 12. The first *u.an.tim* and *gabri* must be read together, and the second *u.an.tim* with the illegible adjective in line 13. — 13. 14. This contract evidently gave age, parentage and history of the slaves, together with the certificate of the officials appointed by the government to take charge of the slave trade. This naturally went to the purchaser, so that he could have, so to speak, a legal document showing his right to the slaves. — 14. A very unusual form for Marduk, the usual form is given in lines 2 and 18. — 15. *šu-u* refers to the contract tablet described in 13. 14. — 21. Hence in the year 553 B. C.

This tablet treats of a sale through commission. Nabuahidin, one of the Egibi family, has instructed Mardukikishani, his agent probably, to purchase for him the slave Gularininni and her boy from Nabuapaliddin. The last named receives the full price from Mardukikishani, who in turn receives the purchase money from the original purchaser. We therefore appropriately find in line 12 mention made of a duplicate receipt, as each of the purchasers wished to be safe from all insinuations that the money had not been properly paid. Finally, Nabuahiddiu, into whose possession the two slaves had now passed, becomes the possessor also of all the tablets bearing upon the sale.

NO. 13.

FRONT.

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Small tablet of a brown color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches. The signs are very plain with two exceptions, one in the 5th and the other in the 17th line. It is but slightly damaged at the two lower corners of the obverse.

Transliteration.

- 1 $1/3$ ʔu kaspi ʃa Rimut apal-ʃu ʃa
 2 ʔur-ban-ni-Marduk apal Ipi-iʃ-ilu
 3 ina ili Bil-iddin apal-ʃu ʃa Nirgal-
 uballi-iʃ
 4 apal amilu sa a-na ʔarrāni mimma ma-
 la
 5 ina alū Kas-sur(?) ip-pu-uš-ʃu a-ʔi
 6 ina u-tur Bil-iddin it-ti Ri-mut
 7 ik-kal ul-tu ili 1 ʔu kaspi
 8 ʃa-a-na-a-na ul i-ti-iḫ
 9 ʃa i-ti-iḫ a-na ili il-li
 10 Bil-iddin na-aš-ut-ti ʃa ʔarrāni
 11 il-lak mimma i-lat ʃa Bil-iddin
 12 ia-a-nu kaspu ʃa ʔarrāni ʃa Nabû-abi-
 iddin
 13 amilu mu-kin-nu Ri-mut apal-ʃu ʃa Ni-
 mi-ḫu
 14 apal Man-di-di Arad-Bil apal-ʃu ʃa
 15 Du-um-muḫ apal Arad-Bil
 16 amilu dupsar Nabû-apal-iddin apal-ʃu
 ʃa Da-bi-ia
 17 apal Su-ḫa-ai mat Babilu araḫ Tašritu
 18 ūmu 22 kam ʃattu 4 kam Nabû-na'id
 19 ʃar mat Babil

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel of money which Rimut, the
 son of
 2 Kurbanimarduk, the son of Epêšilu,
 3 is to receive from Beliddin, the son of
 Nergaluballit,
 4 the son of the ... In regard to busi-
 ness, as much as he
 5 in the city Kassur gains, a share
 6 in the profit Beliddin with Rimut
 7 will consume. Below 1 shekel of money
 8 neither shall take away.
 9 Who does take (anything) away, against
 (him) there is a debt.
 10 Beliddin the command of the business
 11 possesses. Whatever is additional, be-
 longing to Beliddin
 12 it is not. The capital of the business be-
 longs to Nabûahiddin.
 13 Witnesses: Rimut, the son of Nimeku,
 14 the son of Mandidi; Aradbel, the son of
 15 Dûmmuk, the son of Aradbel.
 16 Scribe: Nabûapaliddin, the son of Da-
 bia,
 17 the son of Sukâ. Babylon, in the month
 Tashrit,
 18 on the 22nd day, in the 4th year of Na-
 bûna'id,
 19 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

2. *Ḫur-ban-ni-Marduk* occurs also in the next tablet (14, 19), but the syllable *ni* is omitted. Undoubtedly the same man is mentioned in both cases. For *Ḫur-ban* see 11, 13. *İ-ışilu* Cf. the Hebrew עשהאל. — 5. Beginning of line 5 is blurred; therefore the reading of the name *alū Kassur* can be but tentative. — 6. *u-tur* I would connect with *atru* "more, exceeding"; and *atāru*, "to be above". Compare also the Hebrew רתן "that which remains over", then, "profit". The word occurs also in 15, 5. — 7. Literally "will eat", the meaning is "will share". *ultu ūli*, a phrase not common in the contract tablets. Cf. *ištu ūli* Del. Gram. § 81b. It has the sense here, undoubtedly, of "from, below" — 8. *ša-a-na-a-na* "the other", then in a wider sense, "either". *i-ti-iḫ*, from *iḫku* "to remove", but here spelled with the *i* and not the *e* vowel. — 9. *il-li* "to be as a burden or debt", from *ilū* "to go up". The word occurs in this form in Strass. Nbk. 300, 10. After *ūli* we must supply *šu*, which is often omitted. — 10. *na-aṣ-ut-ti*: see note to 12, 7. — 11. *il-lak* from *alāku*. The phrase *našūta alāku* (Tallq. p. 108) means "to go at the bidding of, to perform a business transaction for"; here, I take it, the sense requires another translation. *i-lat* (Phœnician עלת Schröder, Phœn. Gram. § 120) is an adverbial form from עלה. See Z. A. III, 71. 175; Tallq. p. 40. *ia-a-nu*, compare the Hebrew אין. — 15. The large space in the middle of the line indicates an erasure by the scribe on the tablet. The traces of the word he had written would give us for the first sign *amīn*, as in line 16. The scribe forgot, at first, to record the last witnesses family name in his anxiety to have enough room for his own name. — 17. The sign for *ka* is doubtful. — 18. Dated in the year 551 B. C.

Beliddin and Rimut have gone into partnership with a certain sum of money advanced by Nabuahiddin. Beliddin is to manage the business, while Rimut is to do the work in a certain city. Beforehand Beliddin is to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel to Rimut, perhaps in order to induce him to enter the partnership, or to pay off a debt. Both are to share in the profit *equally*, otherwise there would be a statement to the contrary. This division is to take place only when the profit amounts to more than one shekel. If either anticipates and takes his share beforehand, he is in debt by this amount to his partner. On account of the smallness of the amounts involved, it may be supposed that the contract is one between two humble mechanics, perhaps weavers or gardeners.

NO. 14.

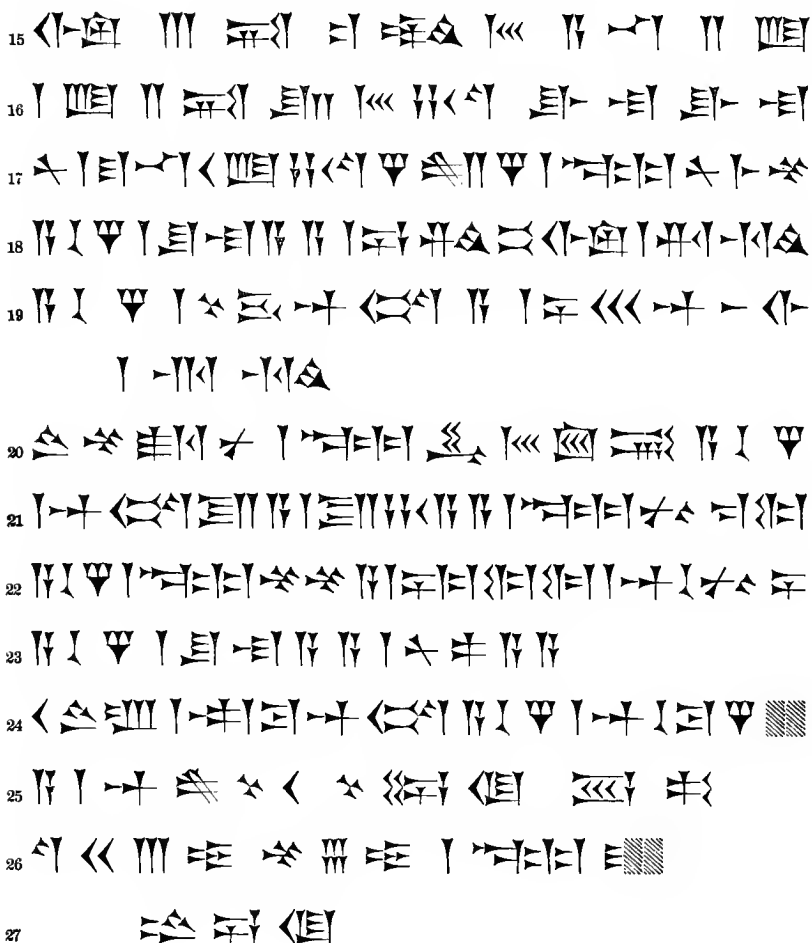
FRONT.

- 1
- 2
- 3
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- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13

BACK.

- 14

*) This sign I would rather read *u* instead of *nun* or *sil*. The horizontal wedge is made so deep that it may accidentally have covered the second horizontal wedge of the sign *u*.



Tablet of a light brown color. 2 x 2¼ inches. The upper and lower sides are well-curved, while the right and the left sides are perfectly flat. The signs are very plain and clearly made. There is a small space after line 27 dividing the writing, otherwise the latter goes around the tablet continuously. The sides contain no writing.

Transliteration.

1 40 karpatu dan-nu-tu ri-ku-tu a-di
 2 2 ta nam-ša-a-ta u 2 ta nam-ḫa-ra-ta
 3 ina dib-bi 10 dan-nu ša šikâri tâbi a-
 na
 4 1/3 [ka] 3 tu 3 ka 1 tu kaspî ma-nu-u

Translation.

1 40 empty vessels together with
 2 2 vessels; 2 sacrificial vessels
 3 (pending) in suit; 10 vessels of good
 wine to the value of
 4 ⅓ ka for 3 shekels, — 3 ka (equivalent
 to) 1 shekel to be counted; —

5 40 mašihū(P) sulūpi ša ina ili Nirgal-iddin	5 40 measures of dates, which are to be received from Nergaliddin,
6 ša a-na 1/3 ʔu kaspi ma-nu-u	6 which to the value of 1/3 shekel of money are to be counted ;
7 18 ʔu kaspi u.an.tim ša ina ili Bīl-iddin	7 18 shekels of money, a receipt for which is to be received from Beliddin,
8 apal-šu ša Nirgal-uballi-iṭ ša na-aš-ut-tum	8 the son of Nergaluballit, who the command
9 ša ḥarrāni il-la-ku	9 of the business possesses.
10 sipparu mu-šab-ḥi-nu ša-ta-lam-mu a-na 2 ʔu kaspi	10 A perfect copper to the value of 2 shekels of money ;
11 11 ta sipparu ka-a-a-ta a-na 1 ʔu kaspi	11 11 copper cups(?) to the value of 1 shekel of money ;
12-u-bar mar-ri parzili na-aš-ḥi-ip-ti	12 an iron hatchet ; an iron ;
13 parzili zir-mu-u parzili tibnu gu-ri-nu	13 an iron ; threshed(?) straw
14 a-na 2 ʔu 4 ta iṣu kussi	14 to the value of 2 shekels ; 4 chairs ;
15 u 3 ta iṣu iṣu ṭābu(P) a-na 2 ʔu	15 and 3 good logs of wood(?) to the value of 2 shekels ;
16 1 ʔu 2 ta ḳātā-miš kaspi gal-la gal-la	16 1 and 2/3 shekels of money ; slaves ;
17 1/2 1 ma-na 10 ʔu kaspi ša ḥarrāni ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin	17 1/2 mana, 10 shekels of money in the business of Nabûahiddin,
18 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal I-gi-bi u Rimut	18 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi, and of Rimut,
19 apal-šu ša Ḳur-ban-Marduk apal I-pi-iṣ-ilu ina pâni Ri-mut	19 the son of Kurbanmarduk, the son of Epêshilu, are at the disposal of Rimut.
20 amîlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-aḥi-bul-luṭ apal-šu ša	20 Witnesses: Nabûahibullut, the son of
21 Marduk-irba apal Šu-ḥa-ai Nabû-zir-šutišur	21 Mardukirba, the son of Shuhâ; Nabûzishuteshur,
22 apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin apal Ka-di-di Marduk-zir-ibni	22 the son of Nabûshumiddin, the son of Kadidi; Mardukziribni,
23 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Naṣir-ḥat-ai	23 the son of Shulâ, the son of Nasirhatâ ;
24 u amîlu dupaar Irba-Marduk apal-šu ša Marduk-iḳi-ša-[an-ni]	24 and the scribe Irbamarduk, the son of Mardukikishanni,
25 apal Ellatu-u mat Babilu arah Airu	25 the son of Ellatu. Babylon, in the month Airu,
26 ûmu 23 kam šattu 6 kam Nabû-na'id	26 on the 23rd day, in the 6th year of Nabûna'id,
27 šar Babili	27 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. rikutu must be connected with ק"י "empty." — 2. namṣata is mentioned also (nam-ṣa-tum) in Strass., Nabn. 258, 12; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLIII, 11; Haupt, B. A. I, 176. namṣarata. Cf. Lotze, TP 125. This word occurs again in Strass., Nabn. 258, 13; 787, 13; Cyr. 183, 18; also in Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLVIII, 14. — 3. dib-bi means "suit, complaint before a court." For other instances see Tallq. p. 63. šikari ṭābi. Consult Peiser, Bab. Ver. p. 249. For the different varieties of wine see Zehnpfund's excellent notes in B. A. I, p. 524, note ***, and his addition to this note on pp. 634, 635. — 4. This line seems to say that the wine shall be rated at a reduced price. — 5. The sign for mašīḫu is uncertain. Cf. Peiser, K. A. p. 101; Bab. Ver. p. 243. — 9. It seems as if the sign for ḫu had been written on the tablet instead of ḫarrānu at first. — 10. mu-šah-ḫi-nu. Tallqvist on page 132 suggests "a utensil of bronze." ša-ta-lam-mu must be taken from the root šalāmu "to be perfect." — 11. kaāta may be the Hebrew כ"א — 12. marri "hatchet." Tallqvist on page 97 fully explains the derivation and meaning of the word. Zehnpfund, however, in B. A. I, p. 535 and 636 objects to this translation. He treats marri as a synonym of ungu "ring." našḫipti is some utensil made of iron. The word occurs also in Strass., Nabn. 571, 15; 784, 2; 926, 4; Peiser, Bab. Ver., p. 305. — 13. zir-um-u also in Strass., Nabn. 252, 36. tibnu occurs also, but spelled out, in Strass., Nabn. 231, 3. gu-ri-nu may be connected with the Hebrew ג"ר "threshing floor." Hence tibnu gurinu may mean "threshed straw." — 16. That kātā-miš is added to numerals in order to denote fractions, the denominator of which is one number higher than the given number, and that the latter forms the numerator, is conclusively shown in the "Sitzungsbericht d. Kgl. Ak. d. Wissensch. zu Berlin," 1889, p. 828, Anm. 1. — 17. galla galla is the old way of writing the plural. — 19. Kur-ban-Marduk is the same person that is mentioned in 13, 2, which see. ina pān is an idiomatic expression, meaning "to be received from," (cf. 25, 1. 2. 5. 10. 12.); but ina pāni, here, means "to be at the disposal of, to be the property of." — 20. bul-luṭ. The usual form is bul-liṭ; the u of bul has evidently attracted the vowel in luṭ. — 25. ūlatu-u (also 11, 9) is also given in Strass., "Wörterver. z. d. Inschrift. z. Liverpool," p. 20. — 26. Undoubtedly na'id, as the first three wedges show. Tablet dated in the year 549 B. C. — 27. The determinant mat is omitted on the tablet.

Nabun^{akiddin}asir~~memu~~ and Rimut had formed a partnership. They determined to give up their joint business. Nabun^{akiddin}asir~~memu~~, therefore, makes out a list of the articles and the money that are to fall to the share of Rimut. There we find copper, iron, and wooden utensils mentioned, and their respective values given; spices, wine, and money added, and all handed over to Rimut. Even Beliddin, their business manager, is compelled to pay back to Rimut the money he loaned from the latter.

It is to be regretted that we know so little about the various vessels and implements mentioned here. The value attached to each, however, shows them to be small and common objects.

Tablet of a light brown color, 1½ x 2¼ inches. The tablet is gradually crumbling off, and it is fortunate that this copy could be made before the signs have been effaced. The right hand lower corner of the obverse is broken off, and thus the last signs of lines 8, 9, 10, and 11 are destroyed. The writing is plain and well defined. The left side is without inscription. There is also a large space between lines 12 and 13.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 1/3 ma-na kaapi ša Šapik-zir apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin	1 ⅓ mana of money, which Shapikzir, the son of Nabûshumiddin,
2 apal Na-din-ši-bar ina ili Nabû-iṭir apal-šu ša Šil-la-a	2 the son of Nadinshebar, is to receive from Nabûetêr, the son of Sillâ,
3 apal It-ik-kal-la a-na ḥarrâni mimma ma-la	3 the son of Itikkala, for the business, so much
4 ina ali u ʾi-ri ina ili ip-pu-uš	4 in city and country from (him) he will acquire.
5 ina u-tur a-ḥu zittu Nabû-iṭir it-ti-i	5 In the profit a part — the joint posses- sion — Nabûetêr with
6 Šapik-zir ik-kal ina šatti 2 ṭu kaapi	6 Shapikzir will consume; during the year 2 shekels of money
7 Nabû-iṭir ultu ḥarrâni a-na šu-mu ʾit- tum i-na-šu	7 Nabûetêr from the business upon (his) name, as possession, will take.
8 pu-u-tu kaḳḳadi kaapi Bil-.....	8 The receipt for the principal of money Bel.....
9 apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-ušur apal Bani- [ia]	9 the son of Nabûshumusur, the son of Bania, (has received).
10 amilu mu-kin-nu Nabû-balaṭ-au-[ik-bi apal-šu ša]	10 Witnesses: Nabûbalatsuikbi, the son of
11 Zir-ia apal amilu bánû Nabû-ukin-[zir]	11 Ziria, the son of the carpenter; Nabû- kinzir,
12 apal-šu ša Bil-uballi-iṭ apal amilu pa-ši- ki	12 the son of Beluballit, the son of the ... man;
13 amilu dupaar Bil-uballi-iṭ apal-šu ša Na-di-nu	13 the scribe Beluballit, the son of Nadin.
14 mat Babilu araḥ Samna ūmu 11 kam šattu 6 kam	14 Babylon, in the month Marcheshwan, on the 11th day, in the 6th year of
15 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili	15 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

3. The vertical wedge at the beginning of the sign *mimma* is left out. — 4. *ip-pu-uš*, "has acquired." *ipišu* has this meaning also in Deluge Tablets, l. 277. *ina ali u ʾi-ri*. This phrase occurs also in Peiser, *Bab. Ver.* XXXVIII, 8. See also Tallqvist, p. 120. — 5. *u-tur*, see note to 9, 6. Also Strass., *Cyr.* 148, 7; *Nbk.* 51, 4. — 7. *i-na-šu*. Similar forms occur in Strass., *Nabn.* 63, 12; 746, 14; *Nbk.* 235, 9. *šibtum* from

ṣabātu "to take." The term is generally used to denote possessions of clothing and other articles, but here also of money. See Tallqvist, p. 120 and 121. — 8. pu-u-tu. This adds another form to Peiser's much discussed puṭ and Tallqvist's bud. Abel and Winckler, on p. 81*b* of their Keilschrifttexte, give a word pātu "Zugang", which may be connected with the above. — 9. Nabû-šum-uṣur. Another sign had previously been written for uṣur, but was changed to its present form. — 11. amīlu bānū (GIM). See Tallqvist, p. 57 and 61. — 12. amīlu pa-ši-ki. For other passages see Tallqvist, p. 118; also his note. — 14. Dated in the year 540 B. C., as the preceding tablet.

Shapikzir and Nabueter have made a business venture together. Besides the little money they invested, they borrowed as capital to work with a certain amount of money from Bel, the son of Nabushum-usur. Now, there had been some disagreement, and the partners sought to frame this document, as an agreement explaining their relations toward one another. Nabueter is thus shown to be $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mana in debt to Nabushumiddin, which sum he covers by real estate in the city and in the country. In the profit derived from their business, both are to have an equal share, excepting that Nabueter is to have an additional amount of two shekels, by virtue of some service (not explained in this tablet) rendered. This sum is to be paid upon his name; that is, he is to give a receipt for this money independent of the firm-name, he alone receiving the money.

NO. 16.

FRONT.

1 𒀭 𒌷 𒀯𒂊𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀭𒀵𒀳 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵
 2 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵
 3 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵
 4 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵
 5 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵
 6 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵 𒀵𒀳𒀵

7 𐎶 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 8 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 9 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 10 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁

BACK.

11 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 12 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 13 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 14 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 15 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 16 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 17 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 18 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁
 19 𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁

Tablet is of a dark brown color, the reverse is almost black; $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and rectangular. The signs are not very distinct. The left and right sides are not written upon.

Transliteration.

1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na kaspi ša Bani-a-tu-Ī-sag-ila
 2 marat-su ša Natû-šum-iddin
 3 ina ili Ba-ni-ia apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin
 4 apal amilu šangu Ninip u Ba-mu-t-a
 5 aššati-šu kaspu man-da-at-tum

Translation.

1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana of money which Baniatuesagila,
 2 daughter of Nabûshumiddin,
 3 is to receive from Eania, the son of Nabûshumiddin,
 4 the son of the priest of Ninip, and of Ramûa,
 5 his wife. The money is the wages

<p>6 ša Si-nu-nu aš-šat-ti 10 tu kaapi</p> <p>7 i-nam-di-nu a-di 3 šu šatta</p> <p>8 u niš-ru gab-bu-tu 2 i-na-šu</p> <p>9 Ha-an-na'-šu aš-šat-au-nu</p> <p>10 maš-ka-nu ša Bani-a-tu-ī-aag-ila</p> <p>11 amīlu mu-kin-nu Marduk-šarrā-ni</p> <p>12 apal-šu ša Bīl-iḫi-ša apal Ša-mun-šu</p> <p>13 Nabû-zir-iddin amīlu mār šipri daṇi</p> <p>14 Šapik-zir apal Nīrgal-musallim</p> <p>15 apal Sin-ga-ga-nim-mī u amīlu dupaar</p> <p>16 Ba-ni-ia apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin</p> <p>17 apal amīlu šangu Ninip mat Babilu araḫ Adaru</p> <p>18 ūmu 6 kam šattu 6 kam Nabû-na'id</p> <p>19 šar Babili</p>	<p>6 of Sinunu the servant. 10 shekels of money</p> <p>7 they will give, together with 3 shu a year,</p> <p>8 and the entire sum (?) the two will bring.</p> <p>9 Hâna'shu their maid-servant</p> <p>10 is the security of Baniatuesagila.</p> <p>11 Witness: Marduksharrâni,</p> <p>12 the son of Belikisha, the son of Shamunshu;</p> <p>13 Nabûziriddin, the messenger of the judges;</p> <p>14 Shapikzir, the son of Nergalmusallim,</p> <p>15 the son of Singaganimme; and the scribe</p> <p>16 Bania, the son of Nabûshumiddin,</p> <p>17 the son of the priest of Ninip. Babylon, in the month Adar,</p> <p>18 on the 6th day of the 6th year of Nabûna'id,</p> <p>19 King of Babylon.</p>
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NOTES.

1. *Baniatu*. A form from the root *banû* "to build." Hence, probably, "daughter." Compare the Hebrew בנת "to beget," Gen. xxx: 3. *īaagila* was the name of the temple of Marduk at Babylon (*Z. A. II*, p. 179; *Tiele, Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte*, p. 541; *Jensen, Cosmologie* p. 492; *Hommel, Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte* p. 230; *Sayce, Babylonian Religion*, p. 64). Hence the name implies that she was born or lived in its neighborhood. — 6. *aššattu* here has the meaning of "servant, slave." It generally means "wife." — 7. The sign *šu* is often taken to be *šanitu* "time." *Jensen (Cosmologie* p. 407), however, doubts it; also *Winekler in A. & W. Keilschrifttexte, Schrifttafel* No. 347. Here it is some article. If *šu* is to be read *šanitu*, Bania and his wife seem to agree to pay the remaining 10 shekels (1 mana = 60 shekels, $\frac{1}{2}$ mana = 20 shekels; 10 they pay immediately, leaving 10 to be paid) in three installments during the year. For the word *šattu* see *Pognon, L'inscription de Bavian*, p. 168. — 8. *niš-ru* must have the meaning of "sum" or "debt" in this passage; cf. *Tallq.* p. 108. It is curious that the simple numeral, two vertical wedges, suffices to denote the "two" persons. — 14. The scribe wrote *apal* instead of *apal-šu ša*; the latter usually precedes the father's name, while the former precedes the family name. Some other reason, however, may have prompted this omission. — 18. Dated in the year 549 B. C., as the two preceding tablets. — 19. The determinative *mat* is omitted as in 14, 27.

Baniatuesagila had loaned her brother, the priest of Ninip, and his

wife her slave Sinunu for 20 shekels wages. Bania was not rich enough to pay the amount immediately, so he paid 10 shekels at once and promised to pay the remainder during the year. Until this agreement had been complied with, the slave of Bania and his wife was to remain as security with his sister. Even among so closely related members of a family legal forms had to be complied with!

NO. 17.

FRONT.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

BACK.

- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13



Left Side.

16



Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. The signs are plainly and neatly made. All the available space on the tablet is used for writing, though the lines and the individual signs are well divided. A large round hole in the middle of line 4, extending into line 5, and a small break at the end of line 7, are the only things that mar the perfection of this little tablet. The words "King of Babylon" are found in the middle of the left side.

Transliteration.

- 1 $1/3$ (mana) 4 𒌦 kaspi 𒌦 Iddin-Ma-duk
apal-šu 𒌦
- 2 Iḫi-ša-apla apal Nûr-Sin ina ili
- 3 A-ra-bi amīlu gal-la Iddin-Marduk
- 4 apal Nûr-Sin iḫ-ḫi-ru i-na(!) araḫ
Ululu
- 5 𒌦 𒌦 8 kam Nabû-na'id 𒌦 𒌦 Babili
- 6 𒌦 𒌦 ina ili-šu i-rab-bi
- 7 kaspu 𒌦 a-na manzaza u-da-nu-tu . . .
- 8 iddin-ru
- 9 amīlu mu-kin-nu Bil-harran apal-šu 𒌦
- 10 Mu-sal-lim-mu apal amīlu 𒌦 Na-na
- 11 Tab-ni-i apal-šu 𒌦 Nabû-aḫi-iddin
- 12 apal amīlu 𒌦 𒌦 ilu Za-ri-ku u amīlu
dupsar
- 13 Marduk-musallim apal-šu 𒌦 Nabû-
šip-uḡur
- 14 apal Aḫa-ba-ni mat Babilu araḫ Ululu
- 15 𒌦 𒌦 28 kam 𒌦 8 kam Nabû-na'id
- 16 𒌦 𒌦 Babili

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana 4 shekels of money which Id-
dinmarduk, the son of
- 2 Ikišâpla, the son of Nûrsin, from
- 3 Arabi, the slave of Iddinmarduk,
- 4 the son of Nûrsin, will receive in the
month Ululu,
- 5 of the 8th year of Nabûna'id, King of
Babylon.
- 6 Every day against him it will increase.
- 7 The money, which for witness (fees)
was given, (Arabi)
- 8 has given.
- 9 Witnesses: Belharran, the son of
- 10 Musallim, the son of the priest of Nana;
- 11 Tabnê, the son of Nabûahiddin,
- 12 the son of the priest of Zariku; and the
scribe
- 13 Mardukmusallim, the son of Nabûship-
usur,
- 14 the son of Ahabâni. Babylon, in the
month Ululu,
- 15 on the 28th day, in the 8th year of Na-
bûna'id,
- 16 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. The word **mana** is omitted. — 2. The scribe had written the sign for **i** first, in place of **Nûr**, and then had changed the former to the latter sign. — 3. **Arabi**, I would take as first having denoted the nationality of the slave, (for he is distinctly called **amîlu gal-lu** here,) then the word became a proper name, and we find one **Arabi**, the son of **Bilšunu**, the son of the priest of **Šamaš**, mentioned in Strass., Cambyses 257, 14. 15. (See also note to **Isaggilai**, 26, 6.) Between lines 3 and 4 **apal-šu ša Iki-ša-apla**, his father's name, is omitted, and only the family name is given. This is the reason why we find simply **apal** beginning line 4. His father's name is given in line 2, and the scribe evidently thought it unnecessary to repeat. — 4. **iṭ-ṭi-ru**. Half of the sign **iṭ**, and also half of the **ṭi**, is broken off. No traces are visible. The sign for **ša** must evidently be a mistake for **na**; and as both signs are very common, the scribe might have written the one for the other. — 7. **u-da-nu-tu**. A curious form from **naḏānu**. For forms with final **tu(m)**, see Strass., Nbk. 78, 4; Nabn. 357; 525, 23; &c.; and for preformative **u**, see Strass., Cyr. 26, 9; 170, 7; 237, 12. — 10. **Mu-sal-lim-mu**. The final syllable must be read **mu** and not **šumu**, as an examination of the same name in 25, 7 will show. **ilu Na-na**. See Z. A. III, p. 5; VII, p. 142; Jensen, Kosmologie p. 102; Sayce, Babylonian Religion pp. 260, 282. Compare also Payne Smith, Thesaurus col. 2387; Hoffmann, Auszüge aus syrischen Akten persischer Märtyrer pp. 130, 151 ff; Lagarde, Agathangelus 1887 p. 135; on Sassanide coins, BOR I, p. 166; ZDMG, 44, 669. — 13. **ilu Za-ri-ku**. This god's name is found also in Strass., Cyr. 141, 14; 149, 1.; see also 25, 13 of this book. Strassmaier, Verh. des 5ten Intern. Orient. Cong. zu Berlin 1881, B. 42, 22 (p. 134), gives **Za-ar-ri-ku** as the name of a man, taken undoubtedly from the name of the god. — 13. **Nabû-šip-ušur** for **Nabû-šipâ-ušur**, "may Nebo protect the feet." — 15. Dated in the year 547 B. C. — 16. The determinative **mat** and the four small double wedges are omitted before **Babili**.

Iddinmarduk lent his slave **Arabi** 24 shekels of money in the month **Ululu**, which the latter was to return in the same month. As a slave was not held responsible for his actions, but his master, the latter, it would seem, did not wish to risk his money for a longer period. Every single day was to increase the amount; at what rate of interest, we do not know. This daily increase seems especially severe, for a slave could not have been but a poor man. The latter was also required, as an additional curb to his business ambition, to pay the witness fees. With this imposition he seems to have cheerfully complied, according to line 8. After all the payments to be made, and considering the short time that the loan had to run, **Arabi** must have had to contend with great financial embarrassments. Happy he, if he returned the money at the proper time!

NO. 18.

FRONT.



BACK.



Tablet of a grayish brown color, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The writing is good and the signs are plainly made; with the exception of the last five signs of line 3. These are written so closely together and are so lightly made, that it is difficult to decipher them. On the lower edge are two rows of finger nail impressions, each containing sixteen marks. The lower row, however, is more deeply pressed in.

Transliteration.

1 9 ũ kaspi Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ũa

Translation.

1 9 shekels of money Iddinmarduk, the son of

2	Iḫi-ša-apla apal Nûr-sin ina kâtâ	2	Ikishâpla, the son of Nûrsin, from the hands of
3	Pu-na-ni-tum a-di ti-lit-tum ši-na	3	Punanitum, together with double the amount(?)
4	ša ultu ili mi-ḫir-tu	4	which, in behalf
5	ša Ab-la-da na-da-nu aššat-šu	5	of Ablada, he gave to his wife
6	ina ḫubullî kaspâ-šu maḫ-ḫir	6	at interest: his money he has received.
7	ina manzazi ša Tab-ni-ta	7	In the presence of Tabnêa,
8	apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin	8	the son of Nabûahiddin,
9	apal amîtu šangu Ša-maš Nabû-is-kip	9	the son of the priest of Shamash; Nabû-iskip,
10	apal-šu ša Marduk-šum-ibni apal Idanin-Nabû	10	the son of Mardukshumibni, the son of Idaninnabû.
11	Barsiba araḫ Adaru ûmu 12 kam	11	Barsiba, in the month Adar, on the 12th day,
12	šattu 8 kam Nabû-na'id šar mat Babilî	12	in the 8th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.
13	daḫ-ḫu-tum lâ ba-ši-f	13	A further demand there is not.

NOTES.

3. *ti-lit-tum*. The meaning of this word is doubtful. Peiser, *Bab. Ver.* p. 309, translates "Auflage"; and Tallqvist, p. 41, follows him. The word occurs also in the same form in Strass., *Nabn.* 1058, 8. *ši-na* really means "two," but if it must be translated thus, it ought to precede its substantive. — 4. *mi-ḫir-tu* is used as a preposition and means "opposite." Notice the identity of the signs *ḫir* and *tu*. — 5. *na-ta-nu* must be read *na-da-nu*. See Deluge Tablets, l. 187, *tu-ud-da-a at-ta* "thou shalt know." — 7. *manzazi*. For other examples see Talq. p. 103, and Peiser, *Bab. Ver.* LIII, 6. The word in the Deluge Tablets, lines 141 and 143, means "a resting place" (Haupt, *B. A.* I, 173). — 9. The name of the god Šamash is here spelled out, usually the ideogram *tu* is written. — *Barsiba* or "Borsippa," the name of the Babylonian city founded by Nebuchadrezar. Many tablets are dated from this city. See Strass., *Cyr.*, *Inhaltsverz.* p. 14; Camb., *Inhaltsverz.* p. 16; &c. — 12. Hence in the year 547 B. C. — 13. The meaning of *daḫ-ḫu-tum* is uncertain. I would connect it with *daḫû* "to touch," and *diḫu* "neighborhood." Its position at the end of the tablet, and the fact that it is used in the phrase in which *rašûtu* is generally used, would give it a meaning similar to "demand."

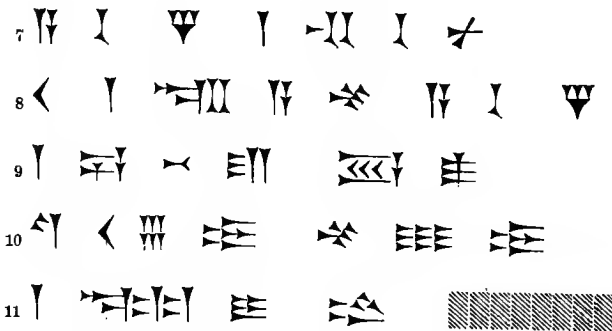
The sense I derive from the tablet is this: Iddinmarduk has lent Ablada 9 shekels of money, together with a small amount that he gave to the latter's wife. He now receives his money back. The interest on the 9 shekels and on the amount loaned besides, has now become as great as the latter amount. Hence we have the expression *double* amount. The entire sense of the tablet rests upon the supposition that "*telittum*" means "*amount*."

NO. 19.

FRONT.



BACK.



Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The signs are crudely made and much of the space is not used. The lower right hand corner of the reverse is effaced, destroying the word *Babli*, traces of the upper part of which, however, can yet be clearly distinguished. Two rows of finger nail marks are found on the upper side: the first with eight, and the second with thirteen indentations. Undoubtedly the first row also contained thirteen marks, and five of these have been broken off.

Transliteration.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na 4 ſu kaspī ſubullu
- 2 kaspī-ſu ſa 2 ta ſanāti
- 3 Iddinmarduk ina ſātâ
- 4 Ba-la-ſu ma-u-ir

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana 4 shekels of money, the interest
- 2 on his money for two years,
- 3 Iddinmarduk from the hands of
- 4 Balatu has received(?).

5 ina manzazi ša	5 In the presence of
6 Bil-aḫi-iḫi-ša	6 Belahikisha,
7 apal-šu ša Bil-šu-nu	7 the son of Belshunu;
8 u Bil-apal-iddin apal-šu ša	8 and Belapaliddin, the son of
9 Ī-mid-su araḫ Šabaṭu	9 Emidsu. In the month Shabat,
10 ūmu 16 kam šattu 9 kam	10 on the 16th day, in the 9th year of
11 Nabū-na'id šar [mat Babili].	11 Nabūna'id, King of Babylon.

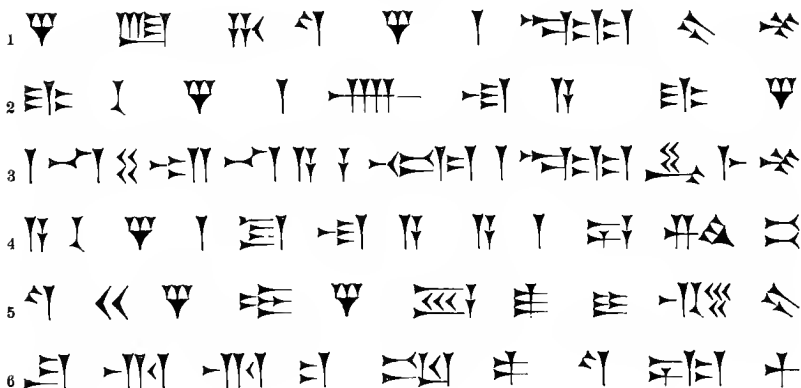
NOTES.

4, *ma-u-ir*. This strange form may come from the root *ma'āru* "to bring," A. & W., K. p. 75b. A form *a-a-ri* occurs in Strass., Nabn. 591, 2; 1081, 2. 5; 1097, which may possibly be connected with the same root. Cf. also Sanh. II, 61; IV, 41; Assarh. II, 2; III, 2. It must mean something like "to receive," as the sense here demands. — 5. *manzazi*. Consult note to 18, 7. — 9. As no mention of a city is made, we are led to infer that Babylon is meant. — 10. This tablet is therefore dated in the year 546 B. C.

Balatu has loaned a certain sum of money from Iddinmarduk and now, at end of two years, he brings the interest, $\frac{1}{3}$ mana and 4 shekels. Or, as a mana contains 60 shekels, he brings 24 shekels. We are not told the rate of interest in this case; and as the latter varied greatly from exorbitant to insignificant rates, we are entirely in the dark, how much the sum of money loaned amounted to.

NO. 20.


FRONT.





7 


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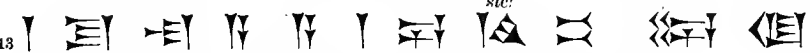
BACK.

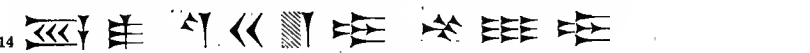
9 


10 

11 

12 

13 

14 

15 

Tablet of a light gray color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The signs are very indistinct, as if made by a dull stylus. The left edge is not inscribed, otherwise all the available space is used. The only serious imperfection is a small round hole in line 11 of the reverse, breaking out the signs for *Bani-ša*. A few other unimportant lacunae occur in lines 14 and 15.

Transliteration.

1 4 tu kaspi ša Nabû-balaš-iddin
2 mâr-šu ša Šil-la-a mâr ša
3 Na-ši-ir-na-a ša ina ili Nabû-aši-iddin
4 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Í-gi-bi
5 úmu 24 kam ša araḫ Šabaṭu i-nam-din
6 pa-ri-ri-is al-pa siparra
7 ša Mu-ši-zib-Bil a-na
8 Nabû-aši-iddin id-di-nu
9 amilu mu-kin-nu Nabû-iddin apal-šu
ša
10 Mu-ši-zib-Bil apal Na-ši-i-Nabû-apla

Translation.

1 4 shekels of money of Nabûbalatiddin,
2 the son of Šillâ, the son of
3 Nashêrnâ, which he is to receive from
Nabûahiddin,
4 the son of Šulâ, the son of Egibi.
5 On the 24th day of the month Šabat
he will give
6 the sheep (?), the ox, (and) the copper,
7 which Mushezibbel to
8 Nabûahiddin gave.
9 Witnesses: Nabûiddin, the son of
10 Mushezibbel, the son of Nashênabûapla;

<p>11 Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša [Bani-ia] apal Du-ub-bi</p> <p>12 u amîlu dupsar Nabû-aḫi-iddin apal-šu ša</p> <p>13 Šu-la-a apal Í-gi-bi Babilu</p> <p>14 araḫ Šabaṭu ūmu 23(?) kam šattu 9 kam</p> <p>15 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babilu.</p>	<p>11 Iddinnabû, the son of Bania, the son of Dûbbi;</p> <p>12 and the scribe Nabûahiddin, the son of</p> <p>13 Shulâ, the son of Egibi. Babylon,</p> <p>14 in the month Shabat, on the 23rd day, in the 9th year of</p> <p>15 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.</p>
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NOTES.












2. máru and aplu are used indiscriminately in the Contract Tablets. — 3. The sign for ša is a little peculiar. We generally find *two* small vertical wedges above one heavy vertical wedge, here we have only *one*. I have printed three in other cases, because my type did not contain the sign with two, and because it is more easily recognized. — 6. pa-ri-ri-is I would connect with parratu "a female sheep" (Tallqvist, p. 117; Delitzsch, Assyr. Stud. p. 166). The word, however, if read correctly, must be classed among the unknown. — 11. Without doubt Bani-ia, as the first signs show. There is room for only two signs. — 13. The form of gi is curious. The other parts of the sign the scribe must have forgotten, as such a sign was not in use among the Babylonians. On tablet 30, lines 2 and 3, of this book, we find it written in the form of a single vertical wedge. The size of the break in this line will admit of but two more vertical wedges. — 14. Tablet dated in the year 546 B. C., as the preceding.














Nabubalatiddin has lent Nabuahiddin 4 shekels of money. The latter being unable to pay, agrees to give instead of cash payment the sheep, the ox, and the copper utensils just given to him by Mushezibbel, one of his debtors. *Alpu* is the general name for cattle; he therefore might have promised a calf or a cow.















NO. 21.














FRONT.

(Sal)

1            mu-gi-na ḫf

2              Kal ba ḫf

3               Sa ha taḫ ḫf

4             

Ša Maḫ ahi wunu ulku
 u-ki-ri

5 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
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 13 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

BACK.

14 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
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Tablet of a dark yellow color, shading to black at the lower right hand corner of the obverse. Size: 2 x 2¾ inches. At the end of the tablet there is a considerable space (¾ inch) not used. Also between lines 10 and 11, the scribe has left a large space. None of the four edges are written upon. The upper edge of the obverse is broken off at the two corners, the larger break being on the right side. The extreme right of the obverse is also damaged in many places. The signs are large and beautifully made; and the lines are well spaced.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 šum-ukin-na mâr-šu ša Iddin-	1 shumukinna, the son of Iddin
2 ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu Kal-ba-a mâr-šu	2 in the pleasure of his heart, Kalbâ, the son of
3 [ša] Ia-ḫa-ta ša Natû-ahî-iddin-na [mâr-šu]	3 lahata, — whom Nabûahiddinna, the son of
4 ša Natû-ahî-iddin-na ul-tu ši-ḫi-ti	4 Nabûahiddinna, from smallness
5 u-ab-bu-šu u li-nad-nu	5 had made him great, and had indeed given
6 u ša iḫ-bu-šu a-na Natû-ahî-iddin-na	6 also what he had promised him, — to Nabûahiddinna,
7 mâr-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Ī-gi-bi	7 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi,
8 a-na mâr-u-tu id-di-in	8 for adoption gave.
9 Kal-ba-a mâr ša Nabû-ahî-iddin-na	9 Kalbâ, the son of Nabûahiddinna,
10 šu-u	10 is he.
11 amîlu mu-kin-nu Lu-uṣ-a-na-nû-ri- Marduk	11 Witnesses: Lûsanânûrimarduk,
12 mâr-šu ša Ki-rib-ti apal Ī-gi-bi	12 the son of Kiribtî, the son of Egibi;
13 Marduk-iddin amîlu IB-bani	13 Mardukiddin, the carpenter,
14 apal-šu ša Marduk-īpi-iš	14 the son of Mardukēpēsh,
15 apal Zir-ai Iddin-na-Nabû	15 the son of Zirai; Iddinnanabû,
16 mâr-šu ša Ib-na-a	16 the son of Ibnâ,
17 apal Da-bi-bi	17 the son of Dabibi;
18 u amîlu dupsar Arad-Marduk apal-šu ša	18 and the scribe Aradmarduk, the son of
19 Rib-ti-ia apal amîlu ĩ-maš Bīl	19 Kibṭâ, the son of the priest of Bel.
20 mat Babilu araḫ Samna-am-a	20 Babylon, in the month Marešeshwan,
21 ūmu 4 kam šattu 10 kam	21 on the 4th day, in the 10th year of
22 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babilī.	22 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. The name does not occur again on the tablet; we therefore cannot supply the missing links. — 3. That the son bears the same name as his father is very rare. The break at the end of the line will admit of only the two signs apal and šu. — 4. 5. "From smallness had made him great" is an expression for which I can find no parallel in any

contract tablet. The sense, however, is very plain. Kalbâ had been a slave, and Nabûahiddin adopted him, thus making him a free man, and giving him all the privileges that freedom implied. This was, indeed, a leap from smallness to greatness. — 5. *li-nad-nu* with the precative *li*. This occurs often. — 6. This Nabûahiddin must be the father, the one mentioned in line 4. — 8. *mâ-ûtu* is the term regularly used to signify "adoption." — 9. 10. These lines give the gist of the whole tablet. It is a quaint sentence and is entirely to the point. — 13. *IB-bani* "carpenter," a provisional translation. — 19. *i-maš* is an ideogram. The name of this scribe occurs also in 25, 17. But here his family name is given as *apal amilu šangu Bil*, thus proving conclusively that *i-maš* is a synonym of *šangu*, and possibly ought to be read *šangu*. For other passages where it occurs, see Tallq. p. 45. — 20. It is curious to note how the name of the month Marcheshwan is spelled out. The first of the three signs is deemed sufficient in nearly all the other cases where the name occurs. Cf. 15, 14; 27, 4. 5. — 21. Dated in the year 545 B. C.

Nabûahiddin had become possessed of Kalbâ, the slave of Nabu(?)-shumukin. He himself had no issue, and was thus led to adopt the slave, to whom he had undoubtedly taken a fancy. In order to do so, he had to obtain the consent of Kalbâ's former master, so that no stain might remain upon his character or his social standing. This course would also effectually prevent all legal proceedings for reclaiming the slave on the ground that he belonged to the king, that he had never been properly sold, or for any other real or fictitious reason.

It was a common custom among the ancient Babylonians, if they were childless, to adopt worthy slaves. And if we remember that many noble and educated men of neighboring nations were reduced to slavery by the frequent and merciless raids of the Babylonian kings, and were brought to Babylon for sale, we shall not at all be surprised to find these taken into Babylonian families and there adopted.

NO. 22.

FRONT.



5 ^{1/3 mana} ^{5 she}
 6
 7
 8
 9

BACK.

10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17

Tablet of a grayish brown color, 1½ x 2½ inches. The upper right hand corner of the obverse is broken off, destroying the end of the first two lines, and also the last sign of the last line of the reverse. All the signs, however, can be easily supplied. The writing is clear, and the signs distinct and well-made. The left side alone bears no inscription.

Transliteration.

Translation.

1 1/3 ma-na 5 ũu kaspi ſa [Itti-Marduk-balaſu]
 2 apal-ſu ſa Nabû-aſi-iddin apal İ-[gi-bi]
 3 ina ili Arad-Marduk apal-ſu ſa Marduk-iſi-ir

1 1/3 mana 5 shekels of money which Itti-mardukbalatu,
 2 the son of Nabûahiddin, the son of Egibi,
 3 is to receive from Aradmarduk, the son of Mardukêter,

4 apal amīlu ša-kan a-ḫi-šu ina araḫ Airu kaspā.a.an	4 the son of the governor of his portion. In the month Air in cash
5 1/3 ma-na 5 ḫu u ḫubulla-šu i-nam-din	5 the 1/3 mana 5 shekels and its interest he will give.
6 Mi-ša-tum gal-lat-su maš-ka-nu	6 Misatum, his slave, is the security
7 ša Itti-Marduk-balaḫu a-di ili ša Itti-Marduk-balaḫu	7 of Ittimardukbalatu until that Ittimardukbalatu
8 kaspā-šu i-šal-li-mu Nabû-u-šu-da-ḫâtâ	8 his money has received. Nabûshudâ-kâtâ,
9 marat-su ša Ta-kan-Gu-la	9 the daughter of Takangula,
10 apal amīlu ḫīpu šī-na i-ḫi-ru ša kaspi	10 the son of the guardian also shall receive what of money
11 na-ša-a-ta amīlu mu-kin-nu Ri-mut	11 she did lend. Witnesses: Rimut,
12 apal-šu ša Ai apal Arad-Nirgal	12 the son of Ai, the son of Aradnirgal;
13 Ri-dal-Šamaš apal-šu ša Ittir-Marduk	13 Ridalshamaš, the son of Etermarduk,
14 apal İpi-İš-ilu Zi-ûtu apal-šu ša Nabû-zir-irba	14 the son of Epeshilu; Zirûtu, the son of Nabûzirirba;
15 u amīlu dupsar Itti-Marduk-balaḫu apal-šu ša Arad-Bil	15 and the scribe Ittimardukbalatu, the son of Aradbel.
16 mat Babilu araḫ Adaru ûmu 10 kam	16 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 10th day,
17 šattu 10 kam Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili	17 in the 10th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

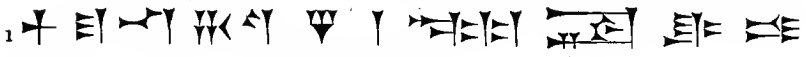


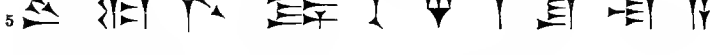

4. amīlu šakan aḫišu may mean "a governor set over a certain portion of the empire with undisputed control." The word aḫu is often used to signify "portion, half." Consult Tallq. p. 35; Peiser, *Eab. Ver.* p. 312a; Strass, in *Verhand. des 5ten Intern. Orientalist. Congr. zu Berlin 1881* p. 324b. — 5. "Its" interest, that is, the interest on the 1/3 mana and 5 shekels. — 7. adi ili ša "until." — 8. Nabû-u-šu-da-ḫâtâ. Cf. Bruno, *Class. List* 11262. — 10. amīlu ḫīpu. Tallqvist on p. 122 gives a number of meanings for this word, and many passages where it occurs. — našâta, lit. "brought," then, "lent." — 14. 15. Zirûtu and Itti-Marduk-balaḫu both lack their family names. — 17. Therefore dated in the year 545 B. C., as the preceding tablet.

Ittimardukbalatu has lent Aradmarduk 25 shekels which the latter promises to return with interest during the month Airu (May). Until this payment is made, Ittimardukbalatu retains a female slave of Aradmardukbalatu as security. Nabushudakata is also to receive back the money she loaned, evidently, to Aradmarduk. The former, because she is mentioned on this tablet together with Ittimardukbalatu, and bears





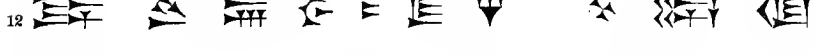
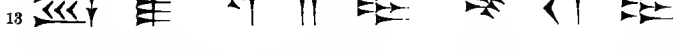

the same relation with him to Aradmarduk, she must in some way be connected with the latter. Perhaps she is his wife, though no statement on that point is made.

NO. 23.

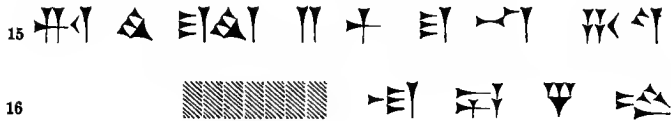
FRONT.

- 1 
- 2 
- 3 
- 4 
- 5 
- 6 
- 7 

BACK.

- 8 
- 9 
- 10 
- 11 
- 12 
- 13 
- 14 

LEFT SIDE.



Tablet of a brown color, $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches. The signs are plainly written, excepting the name in the first line. It seems as if something had been broken off in the beginning of line 16. As the sense is complete, however, the part effaced may not have contained any writing.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 $1/2$ ma-na kaspi ša Nabû-rimu-lip-tum	1 $1/2$ mana of money which Nabûremu- liptum,
2 mâr-šu ša Šu-zu-bu	2 the son of Shuzubu,
3 amîlu rab.ka-a-ri ša šarri	3 the <i>rabkari</i> of the king,
4 ina ili Nabû-aḫi-iddin	4 is to receive from Nabûahîddin,
5 amîlu dainu mâr-šu ša Šu-la-a	5 the judge, the son of Shulâ,
6 apal î-gi-bi ina araḫ Adaru	6 the son of Egibi; in the month Adar
7 i-nam-din	7 he will give (it).
8 amîlu mu-kin-nu Šu-la-a	8 Witnesses: Shulâ,
9 mâr-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla apal Iddin-Bil	9 the son of Iḫishapla, the son of Iddin- bel;
10 Iddin-Ma:rduk apal-šu ša Bil-šum- išku-un	10 Iddinmarduk, the son of Belshumish- kun,
11 apal amîlu ḫîpu Na-din dup-sar	11 the son of the guardian; Nadin the scribe,
12 mâr amîlu IR.ŠAL.TAB(?) ŠA mat Babilu	12 son of the Babylon,
13 araḫ Šabaṭu ūmu 2 kam šattu 11 kam	13 in the month Shabat, on the 2nd day, in the 11th year of
14 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili	14 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.
15 ri-ḫi-it 2 $1/2$ ma-na kaspi	15 The remainder $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana of money
16 lâ i-ša šarri	16 does not belong to the king.

NOTES.

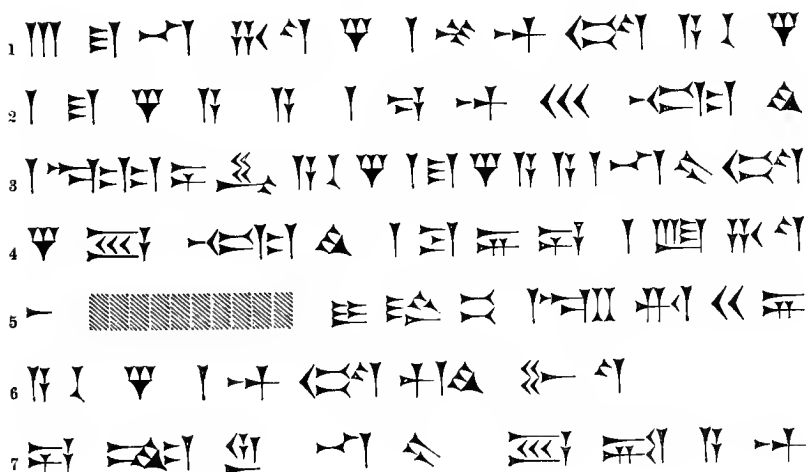
3. amîlu rab.ka-a-ri. This was the official appointed by the government to see that the weights and measures of the merchants were of correct legal size. *kâru* means a dry measure; it is the 𒄠 of I Kings iv:22. In Ezek. xlv:11 it is also used as a liquid measure. For other instances where this official is mentioned see Tallq. p. 79. — 4. This Nabûahîddin is mentioned also in 12, 7, 9, 15. — 11. amîlu ḫîpu; cf. 15, 10 and note. *dupsar*.

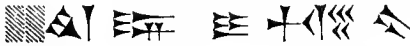
This form is rarely found on the contract tablets. *amitu* is omitted at the beginning, and *sar* is added. Ordinarily the sign for *dup* suffices for the word *dupsar*; cf. 11, 17; 12, 19; 13, 16; 14, 24; &c. — 12. The reading of the title of the father of the scribe is very uncertain. *amitu IR* occurs very often on the tablets (Tallq. p. 50), but the remaining signs are so indistinct, that I venture to give them only with great reserve. — 13. In the year 544 B. C. — 15. The whole debt must have consisted of 3 mana, only $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of which was to be paid in the month Adar; about this remainder there was undoubtedly another tablet in existence.

Naburemuliptum has loaned Nabuahiddin $\frac{1}{2}$ mana, which the latter promises to pay back in the month Adar (March). Naburemuliptum must have belonged to the household of the king, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ mana must have been loaned from the king's funds; for, in lines 15 and 16, we find a remainder mentioned which did not belong to the king, but was the private property of Naburemuliptum. The fact that there is no statement to the effect that the $\frac{1}{2}$ mana belonged to the king, is no proof; for Naburemuliptum had lent the money, and he alone was responsible for its return. He also, undoubtedly, kept a private account of his loans and disbursements for the king. The attributes in lines 3, 5, 11, and possibly 12, show that the contracting parties must have been of high standing, and render the above explanation of the tablet very probable.

NO. 24.


FRONT.



8 

BACK.

9 

10 

11 

12 

13 

14 

15 

16 

Tablet of a dark gray color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On the left side there is no writing. A few lines of both obverse and reverse are prolonged over the right side. The writing is plain throughout. Some portions of the left side of the obverse are covered with a hard substance, which renders a few of the signs difficult to read. In lines 5 and 8 in the lacunæ, traces of the signs for "hubullu" can be seen. But on the left upper corner nothing can be read, as the tablet is there covered with this flinty accumulation, the removal of which would, I fear, entail the partial destruction of the tablet.

Transliteration.

- 1 3 ma-na kaspi ša Iddin-Marduk apal-
šu ša
2 Iki-ša-apla apal Nûr-sin ina ili
3 Nabû-ban-aḫa apal-šu ša Iki-ša-apla
apal Na-din-Marduk
4 ša arḫa ina ili 1 ma-ni-1 1 ṭu kaspi
5 ina [hubulli] i-rab-bi Bil-ri-man-ni
6 apal-šu ša Marduk-nusallim pu- t
7 i-ti-ru na-din arḫa-ta.a.an
8 [hubulla] i-nam-din

Translation.

- 1 3 mana of money which Iddinmarduk,
the son of
2 Ikishapla, the son of Nûrsin, is to re-
ceive from
3 Nabûbanaha, the son of Ikishapla, the
son of Nadinmarduk.
4 Every month (at the rate of) upon one
mana 1 shekel of money
5 at interest shall increase. Belrimanni,
6 the son of Mardukmusallim, a receipt
7 has received (and) has given. Every
month
8 interest he will give.

<p>9 [amīlu mu-kin-nu] Bil-apal-iddin apal- šu ša</p> <p>10 Nabû-[iddin(ḫ)] apal Rammân-šum- iddin</p> <p>11 Nabû-iddin apal-šu ša Zir-ukin apal</p> <p>12 ša amīlu šangu Gula Bil-apal-iddin</p> <p>13 amīlu dupsar apal-šu ša Daḫ-ḫi-ša(ḫ) apal Nabû-lit-su</p> <p>14 Babilu araḫ Šabaṭu ūmu 12 kam</p> <p>15 šattu 11 kam Nabû-na'id</p> <p>16 šar mat Babili</p>	<p>9 Witnesses: Belapaliddin, the son of</p> <p>10 Nabûiddin, the son of Rammânshum- iddin;</p> <p>11 Nabûiddin, the son of Zirukin, the son</p> <p>12 of the priest of Gula; Belapaliddin,</p> <p>13 the scribe, the son of Dahhisha, the son of Nabûlitsu.</p> <p>14 Fabylon, in the month Shabat, on the 12th day,</p> <p>15 in the 11th year of Nabûna'id,</p> <p>16 King of Babylon.</p>
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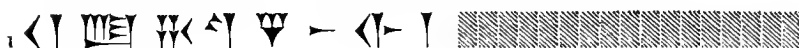
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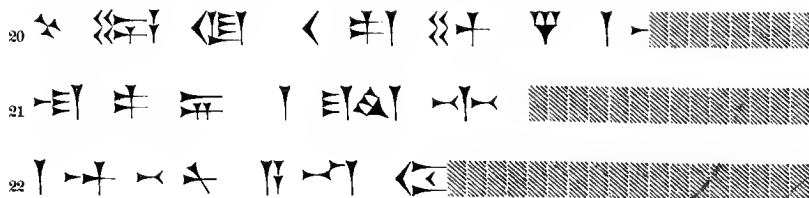
3. Nabû-ban-aḫa. Peiser in his *Babyl. Ver.* wrongly transcribes this name Nabû-ban-zir. The last sign never has the meaning . zīru "seed." Strass. in his *Camby.* correctly transcribes Nabû-ban-aḫu (2, 13; 309, 11; 388, 17). — 4. The rate would therefore be 12 shekels a year on one mana, or 20 per cent. The form ma-ni-ī is generally used in this connection. For other examples see Tallq. p. 96 and Peiser *Babyl. Ver.* p. 319b. — 9. amīlu mu-kin-nu is evidently demanded by the sense. — 10. Nabû-iddin. Traces of the iddin can be distinctly seen. — 11. The šu at the end of the line is either omitted or written so lightly as to escape detection. — 13. Daḫ-ḫi-ša. I doubt whether this name is read correctly. — 14. The mat before Babili is omitted as in 14, 27; 16, 19. — 15. Dated in the year 544 B. C., as the preceding tablet.

Iddinmarduk had loaned Nabubanaha 3 mana through the agency of Belrimanni. This money was to bear interest monthly, and consequently monthly payments are demanded. Belrimanni seems to have been a man like the modern real estate agent. He gives a receipt for the money intrusted to him to Iddinmarduk, and receives one from Nabubanaha, to whom he had given the money; here his responsibility ends. He doubtless received a commission commensurate with the service he had performed for Iddinmarduk from the latter. This we might find recorded upon another tablet.

NO. 25.

FRONT.





Tablet of a dark gray color, 2 x 2¼ inches. The left side is smooth and flat, and contains no writing. In general, the writing upon the tablet is plain, only in some places it is worn away to such a degree that decipherment is impossible. The upper left hand corner of the obverse, as well as of the reverse, is entirely broken off. At the end of the tablet there is also a bad break, but this probably contained only a few signs. Line 11 is just on the lower edge, which it completely fills.

Transliteration.

Translation.

<p>1 11 ʔu kaspi ʃa ina pân [apal- šû]</p>	<p>1 11 shekels of money which are to be re- ceived from, the son</p>
<p>2 ʃa Id-da-a 9 ʔu kaspi ʃa [ina pân]</p>	<p>2 of Iddâ, (and) 9 shekels of money which are to be received from</p>
<p>3 Nabû-zir-i-kt-ʃa apal-šû ʃa Šakan-šum Iddin-Marduk</p>	<p>3 Nabûzirikîsha, the son of Shakanshum, — Iddinmarduk,</p>
<p>4 apal-šû ʃa Iki-ʃa-apla a-na ili i-ti-li</p>	<p>4 the son of Ikishâpla, upon (his) account are made out;</p>
<p>5 1/3 ma-na kaspi ʃa ina pân Bi-mut apal-šû ʃa</p>	<p>5 ⅓ mana of money, which is to be re- ceived from Rimut, the son of</p>
<p>6 Nabû-ukin-apla Ī-a-na-ʔir apal-šû ʃa</p>	<p>6 Nabûkinapla, — Eanasir, the son of</p>
<p>7 Mu-sal-li-mu a-na i-li i-ti-li</p>	<p>7 Musallim, upon (his) account is made out;</p>
<p>8 ka-ru-u ʃa ka-pak-i A-ʃa-a-na-šad ʔa- bit</p>	<p>8 a measure of Ashânashad took;</p>
<p>9 Arad-Marduk ʃa ka-ri-šû-nu an-ua-ti- nu</p>	<p>9 Aradmarduk according to their meas- ures</p>
<p>10 . . . ʔiri 15 ʔu kaspi ʃa ina pân Rad- ši-</p>	<p>10 of land; 15 shekels which are to be received from Radshi</p>
<p>11 u gal-la ʃa Nabû-ri-man-ni</p>	<p>11 and the slave of Nabûrimanni (and)</p>
<p>12 5 ʔu kaspi ʃa ina pân Tab-ni-ġ</p>	<p>12 5 shekels of money which are to be re- ceived from Tabnêa,</p>
<p>13 apal amlu ʃangu ilu Za-ri-ku a-ġa-a- ta-šû-nu</p>	<p>13 the son of the priest of Zariku, are their shares.</p>
<p>14 amlu mu-kin-nu Marduk-ġî-ir apal-šû ʃa</p>	<p>14 Witnesses: Marduketêr, the son of</p>

15	Eimut apal Arad-Nirgal Nabû-iriš	15	Itimut, the son of Aradnergal; Nabû-eresh,
16	apal-ša ša Tab-ni-i-a apal Aha-ba-ni	16	the son of Tabnêa, the son of Ahabâni;
17	u amîlu dupsar Arad-Marduk apal-šu ša Bit-ti-ia	17	and the scribe Aradmarduk, the son of Citia,
18	apal amîlu šangu Bîl mat Babilu arah Dûzu	18	the son of the priest of Bel. Babylon, in the month Dûzu,
19	ûmu 24 kam šattu 11 kam Nabû-na'id šar	19	on the 24th day, in the 11th year of Nabûna'id, King
20	mat Babilu 10 gur ši.bar ša	20	of Babylon. 10 measures of grain, which
21	la-pa-ni It-ti- [apal(?)]	21	is to receive from Itkin (the son of)
22	Bîl-našir a-na	22	Belnasir for

NOTES.

1. *ina pân* is here equivalent to *ina muhhi* or, as I prefer to read, *ina ili*. It means "in the service of," and then in an extended sense, "to be received from." See Tallq. p. 115, pânû, 3. — 8. A very difficult line. *ka-ru-u* I take to mean "measure," though that word is generally written *kâru* (cf. Tallq. p. 79) and not *karû*. But then the Greek *κόρος* has both vowels short, showing that the pronunciation must have varied. *ka-pak-i* can possibly be some variety of grain, the general term for which, *ši.bar*, the scribe mentions in line 20. — 9. *an-us-ti-nu* can only be a provisional reading. — 10. *ši i*. Aradmarduk must therefore have received his share in real estate. — 13. *a-hu-ta-šu-nu*. This form is found also in Strass., Nabn. 572, 10; 653, 9; and Nbk. 300, 7. — Dated in the year 544 B. C. — 20. The scribe had forgotten to insert the three lines 20-22 in their proper place in the body of the writing, therefore, in order not to omit them entirely, he adds them as a postscript here at the end. — 21. *la-pa-ni* is the exact equivalent of the Hebrew לַפָּנַי. For other examples see Tallq. pp. 89, 90; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXXX, 19; S. A. Smith, Keilschrifttexte Assurbanipals III, p. 59; and Del., Assyr. Gram. p. 224.

The explanation of this tablet is easier than its translation. Very likely the tablet has reference to proceedings in some law court. A certain amount of money and grain, perhaps an inheritance, is divided among Iddinmarduk, Eanasir, Ashauashad, Aradmarduk, and finally two other persons, whose names are broken off. Iddinmarduk gets 20 shekels; Eanasir, also 20; Ashanashad, a measure of some substance, the value of which probably also amounted to 20 shekels; Aradmarduk takes his share *according to their measures*, that is, 20 shekels worth, in real estate; then the first nameless person receives his 20 shekels, 15 from Radshi and the slave of Naburimanni, and 5 from Tabnea; finally, Itti pays to the last creditor the latter's 20 shekels in grain.



LEFT SIDE.



Tablet of a dark amber color shading to black, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The signs are well made, and cover the entire surface of the tablet. Both corners of the right side are broken off, rendering lines 1, 10-15, 22, and 23 incomplete. This tablet undoubtedly belongs to the reign of Nabuna'id, as the break in line 23, though large in extent in the above text, will admit of but one sign on the tablet.

Transliteration.

- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na 6 ū kaspi ša Itti-Marduk-
.....-balātu
2 apal-šu ša Nabû-abî-iddin apal Í-gi-
bi
3 ina ili Na-din apal-šu ša Nîrgal-îŕtir
4 apal Ba-bu-tu u Nu-ub-ta-a aššat-šu
5 marat-su ša Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da
6 apal Í-sag-gil-ai ina lib-bi
7 ša $1\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na 6 ū kaspi ša arĥa ana
ili
8 1 ma-ni-i 1 ū kaspi ina ili-šu-nu

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana, 6 shekels of money, which It-
timarduk.... balatu,
2 the son of Nabûahiddin, the son of Egi-
bi,
3 is to receive from Nadin, the son of
Nergaletér,
4 the son of Babutu and Nûbtâ, his wife,
5 the daughter of Nabûmsheniudda,
6 the son of Esaggilai. Thereupon
7 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana, 6 shekels of money every month
at the rate of
8 (upon) 1 mana 1 shekel of money, against
them

<p>9 i-rab-bi u 1/4 10 tu kaspi u-šib-u</p> <p>10 ša bitī šādī i-di bit-ia . . .</p> <p>11 u ti-ra kaspi-ia maš-ka-[nu] . . .</p> <p>12 ʾab-ta ti-ra-šu ia-[a-tu(?)]</p> <p>13 bit-su-nu gab-bi maš-ka-[a-tu]</p> <p>14 a-di ili ša kaspi-šu i-šu-[u] . . .</p> <p>15 amīlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-[da]</p> <p>16 apal-šu ša Bil-zir-ibni apal Ī-sag-gil-ai</p> <p>17 Nabû-ga-mil apal-šu ša Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da</p> <p>18 apal Ī-sag-gil-ai Nabû-ušur-šu apal-šu ša</p> <p>19 Ba-la-tu apal Mi-šir-ai Iki-ša-apla</p> <p>20 apal-šu ša A-pak-kal-ia apal Ī-gi-bi</p> <p>21 u amīlu dupsar Na-din apal-šu ša Nīrgal-išir</p> <p>22 apal Ba-bu-tu matBabīlu araḥ Nisannu</p> <p>23 ūmu 14 kam šattu 13 kam Nabû-na'id</p> <p>24 šar mat Babīli</p> <p>25 ina a-ša-bi ša Bil-lit-su-nu</p> <p>26 ummu ša Na-din</p>	<p>9 are to increase, and ¼ (on every) 10 shekels of money they are to place</p> <p>10 in the house to the east hand of my house,</p> <p>11 and they are to return my money. The security</p> <p>12 they took, they are to return it to me(?).</p> <p>13 Their whole house is security,</p> <p>14 until that his money is (paid).</p> <p>15 Witnesses; Nabûmusheniudda,</p> <p>16 the son of Belziribni, the son of Esaggilai;</p> <p>17 Nabûgamil, the son of Nabûmusheniudda,</p> <p>18 the son of Esaggilai; Nabûsurshu, the son of</p> <p>19 Balatu, the son of Misirai; Ikišâpla,</p> <p>20 the son of Appakkalia, the son of Egibi;</p> <p>21 and the scribe Nadin, the son of Nergal-êr,</p> <p>22 the son of Babûtu. Babylon, in the month Nisan,</p> <p>23 on the 14th day, in the 13th year of Nabûna'id,</p> <p>24 King of Babylon.</p> <p>25 In the presence of Bellitsu,nu,</p> <p>26 the mother of Nadin.</p>
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NOTES.

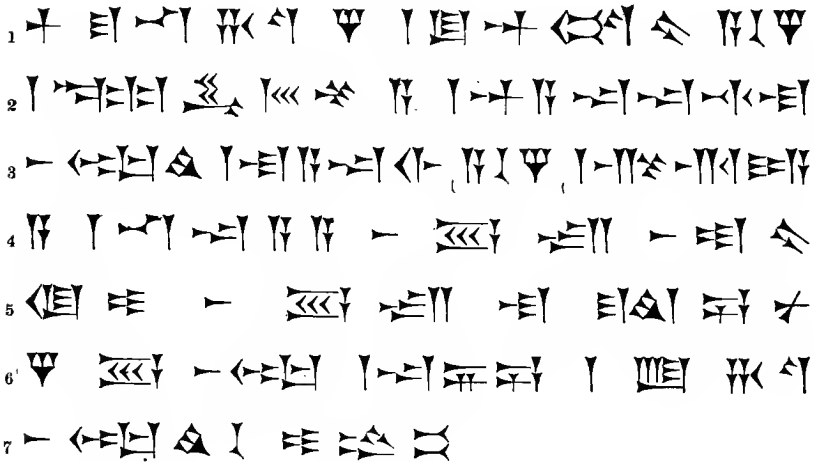
1. There is a break at the end of the line. Itti-marduk-balaṭu, however is a complete and common name. (See index to proper names.) There might have been some flaw in the clay of the tablet when the scribe wrote it, and this may have led him to pass over the small space. If this be so, the name is complete. — 6. Ī-sag-gil-ai. (Cf. also 16, l. 10, and note.) It is a question whether these names ending in *ai* are adjective forms or have passed over and become ordinary proper names. I should be inclined to the latter view. We have a good parallel in the proper names of slaves among the Romans. "Syrus, Medus" at first meant "the Syrian, the Mede," then the terms became used as ordinary names. In line 19 we have Mi-šir-ai "the Egyptian" also used as a proper name. Generally, however, these forms are family names. *ina libbi ša* "thereupon." See Peiser's renderings, Bab. Ver. p. 318b. — The real interest shall be one shekel on every

mana, that is, 1½ per cent. But to this amount must be added the interest spoken of in line 9, which is 2½ per cent, making the total interest for every month 4 1-6 per cent. *ma-ni-i*. See Tallq. p. 96. — 9. *u-šib-u*. Strass., Nbk. 137, 11, has the form *uš-šib-u*. — 11. 12. *ti-ra*. A peculiar form from *târu*. It is in the dual, agreeing with the subject: Nadin and his wife. *šabta* is in the dual for the same reason. — 22. The first signs show that "Nisan" is the month mentioned. — 25. 26. Women, as a rule, were not allowed to act as witnesses. We therefore find the short note simply to mention the fact that Nadin's mother, Belitsunu, was also present at the signing of the contract, thus signifying her assent to her son's actions.

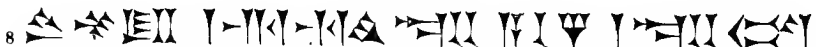
Ittimardukbalatu had loaned Nadin and his wife 36 shekels. These were to increase at the fixed rate of 4 1-6 per cent, about the usual percentage for that time. Nadin and Nubta had evidently had some business transaction before with Ittimardukbalatu, for we find a *security* mentioned in line 11; but, on account of the break, we are debarred from learning of what nature this security was. However, they gave this back, and, in addition, they gave their house as security in return for the money loaned.

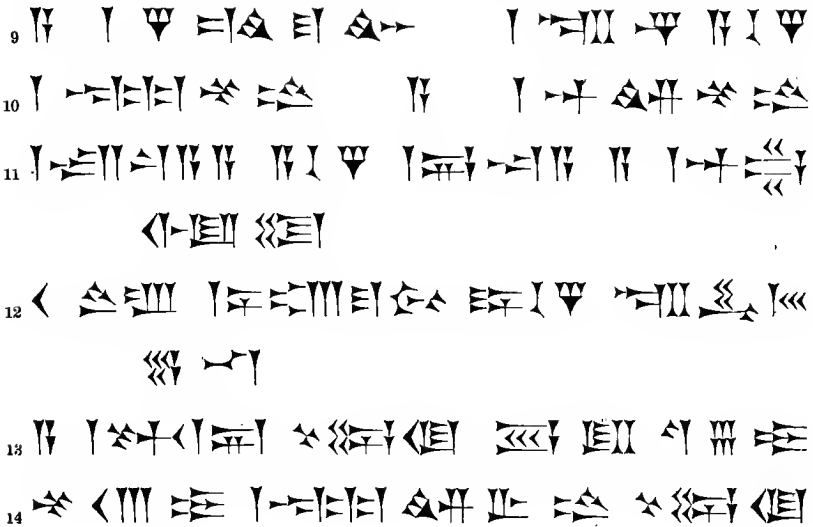
NO. 27.

FRONT.



BACK.





Tablet, on obverse, of a light brown color shading to dark brown; on reverse, from dark brown to almost black. The signs are distinct and prettily made. Size: $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$. The sides are free from writing, excepting the right side, which contains a few signs of lines prolonged from the reverse.

Transliteration.

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na kaspi ša Itti-Marduk-balaṭu
 apal-šu ša
 2 Nabû-aḫi-iddin apal A-ba-ba-ti-la
 3 ina ili La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Zi-ri-ia
 4 apal Na-ba-ai ina araḫ Samna ina-ad-
 din
 5 ki-i ina araḫ Samna lâ id-i-nu
 6 ša arḫa ina ili l ma-ni-i l ṭu kaspi
 7 ina ili-šu i-rab-bi
 8 amilu mu-kin Ri-mut-Bil apal-šu ša
 Bil-Marduk
 9 apal Ša-am-ma' Bil-iṭir apal-šu ša
 10 Nabû-šum-uḡur apal Rammânu-šum-
 uḡur
 11 Su-ka-ai apal-šu ša Kal-ba-a apal Babu-
 ū-tu

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of money which Ittimarduk-
 balatu, the son of
 2 Nabûahildin, the son of Ababatila,
 3 is to receive from Lâbashi, the son of
 Ziřia,
 4 the son of Nabâ; in the month Mar-
 cheshwan, he will give (it).
 5 If in the month Marcheswan he does
 not give (it),
 6 every month (at the rate of) upon 1 ma-
 na 1 shekel of money
 7 against him it shall increase.
 8 Witnesses: Rimutbel, the son of Bel-
 marduk,
 9 the son of Šhâmma' ; Beletêr, the son
 of
 10 Nabûshumusur, the son of Rammânu-
 shumusur;
 11 Sukâ, the son of Kalbâ, the son of Ba-
 bûtu;

12 u amlu dupsar Bani-um-ma-gu mār-šu ša Bil-aḫi-iddin-na	12 and the scribe Baniummagu, the son of Belahiddinna,
13 apaḫ Ṣir-diš-bit mat Babilu araḫ Ululu ūmu 6 kam	13 the son of Sirdishbit. Babylon, in the month Ululu, on the 6th day,
14 šattu 13 kam Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili	14 in the 13th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

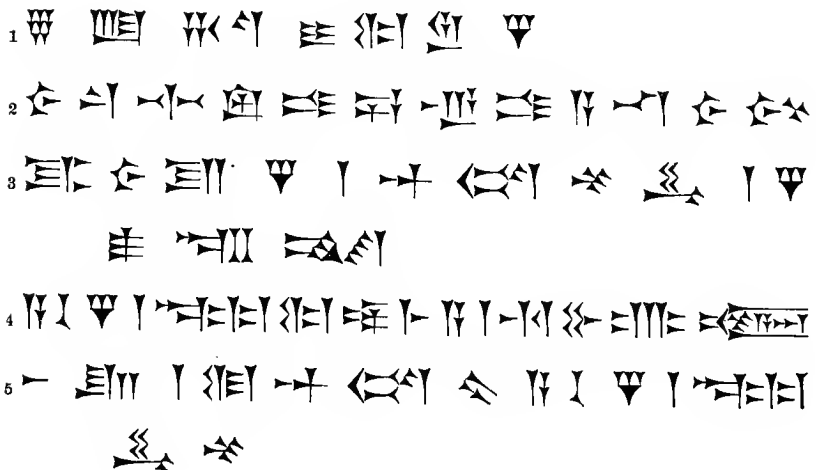
NOTES.

4. *ina-ḡd-din*. The word spelled in this way occurs also in Strass. Nabn. 282, 7. — 6. Rate of interest for every month 1% per cent, or for the year 20 per cent. — 8. *mu-kin*. The final *nu* might have been omitted by the scribe by mistake. The form, however, occurs again in Strass. Nabn. 153, 5; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLVII, 10. — *Ša-am-ma'*. A shortened form for *Šama-ilu* (Strass., Verzeich. zu den Liverpool Insch. p. 60.) — 14. Dated in the year 542 B. C., as the preceding tablet.

Ittimardukbalatu has loaned Labashi half of a mana, and has made an agreement with him that the money is to be returned during the month Marcheshwan. Until that time the money shall bear no interest. But, if payment is not made during that month, then interest at 20 per cent a year will accrue against him. Hence the money is really loaned for an indefinite period of years.

NO. 28.

FRONT.



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BACK.

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 17 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠

Tablet of a dark gray color, 1½ x 1½ inches. The writing is very much effaced; in fact, the tablet is gradually crumbling to pieces. The left side, as in most of these tablets, is not written upon. The above reading is the best possible.

Transliteration.

1 8 𐎠 kaspi i-ṭi-ru ša
 2 Ka-ti-lu-tum i-tir-tum a-na Amtu
 3 marat-su ša Marduk-šum-ušur Ša-aš-
 Bil-ṭi

Translation.

1 8 shekels of money, the pay which
 2 Katilutum paid to Amtu,
 3 the daughter of Mardukshumusur;
 Shāshbelti,

4 apal-šu ša Nabû-itti-apli apal H̄u-pu-u šimu	4 the son of Nabûittiapli, the son of Hupû, (his) price
5 ina kâtâ Itti-Marduk-balaṭu apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin	5 from the hands of Ittimardukbalatu, the son of Nabûahiddin,
6 apal Í-gi-bi ma-ḫir	6 the son of Egibi, received.
7 i-pu-uš-ša duppa ša KI.LU libittu gi-nu-u u gišimmaru	7 They made a tablet concerning, bricks, offerings, and date palms,
8 a-di u.an.tim ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin	8 together with a receipt for Nabûahiddin.
9 it-ti a-ḫa-miš ul bal-tu-u	9 With one another not will they live.
10 am̄lu mu-kin-nu Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša	10 Witness: Iddinmarduk, the son of
11 I-ki-ša-apla apal Nûr-Sin	11 Ikishâpla, the son of Nûrsin;
12 Nabû-iddin apal-šu ša Bil-idanin apal am̄lu ni-ḡur-gi-na	12 Nabûiddin, the son of Belidanin, the son of the man;
13 u am̄lu dupsar Iddin-na-ḡu-nun-ṭi-iš-Marduk	13 and the scribe Iddinnahununtishmarduk,
14 apal-šu ša Nabû-naḡir apal am̄lu ni-ḡur-gi-na	14 the son of Nabûnasir, the son of the man.
15 mat Babilu araḫ Nisannu ūmu 14 kam	15 Babylon, in the month Nisan, on the 14 th day,
16 šattu 14 kam Nabû-na'id	16 in the 14 th year of Nabûna'id,
17 šar mat Babili	17 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. *i-ṭi-u* must be a substantive here, as the sense and every like construction demand. — 2. *i-tir-tum*, from the same root as the preceding, though a change in the first vowel has occurred. This form is also found in Strass. Nabn. 650, 17; 720, 15; Peiser, Bab. Ver. XLIII, 17; LXXI, 7. — *Ša-aš-Bil-ṭi*: we would expect *Ša-aš-Bil-iṭ*. The last sign, however, is indistinct on the tablet. — 4. *Nabû-itti-apli*: "May Nebo be with the sons." — 7. *i-pu-uš-ša* is in form the 3rd person plural feminine of the preterite. But there is no reason why the feminine should be used. I would again, as in 11, 6, regard it as a mistake that has crept into this the colloquial language of Babylon. It will be seen at the first glance how much the different cases are confounded, especially in the contract tablets. The Babylonian at this stage resembles the Middle Arabic, where the pronunciation of the final vowels was often kept, but where, in four cases out of five, the wrong ending was used, leading, in the end, to the dropping of all final vowels. *KI.LU* may perhaps be an ideogram for *ḡinu* "sheep." *gi-nu-u* is taken by Tallqvist (p. 62) to mean "sacrifices, offerings." Peiser (Bab. Ver. pp. 258 and 289) takes it as equivalent to *alpi* "cattle." See also Jeremias, B. A. I. p. 279. — 9. *bal-tu-u*: from *balāṭu*. As the *ṭ* and the *t* were almost identical in pronunciation, the scribe evidently did not make the distinction in this case. Tallqvist, on page 57 of his valuable little book, gives a word

balātu "fulness, blessing," but this meaning evidently does not fit into this passage. — 12. amīlu ni-sur-gi-na may mean "the man who guards the sacrificial offering;" from našāru "to protect" and ginū in line 7. He would thus be an attaché of the temple. — 13. The signs hu and nun are curiously blended together. — 16. Dated in the year 541 B. C.

The explanation of this text is easy. Katilitum and her husband Ittimardukbalatu determine to part with their servants Amtu and Shashbelti. The latter, I would conclude, are a married couple. Eight shekels are the wages of Amtu, and a similar amount, doubtlessly given on another tablet, came into the hands of Shashbelti. These four set up a tablet, giving the amount of work performed; and they add to this the receipt of Nabuhiddin, the father of Ittimardukbalatu, who therefore seems to have been the controlling power in the affairs of the two respective couples. This last receipt acted as a final document concerning their mutual relations; that is, it signified that the work had been properly performed, and that Ittimardukbalatu and his wife had to be satisfied and now had no claims against the servants. Finally, in line 9, we come to the quaint sentence: *With one another they will not live*. This shows that the rupture between the two couples is complete: they want to have nothing more to do with each other.

NO. 29.

FRONT.




26 

LEFT SIDE.

27 

28 

29 

30 

Tablet of a dark gray color, 1½ x 2¼ inches. The signs are very lightly made and closely written. In fact, the whole tablet is one conglomeration of signs, there being no space anywhere left unused. The scribe evidently sought to crowd as much as possible on the small piece of clay. On the right side, in some places, very little can be distinguished, as the signs are almost completely rubbed off. There is, however, but one break on the tablet, and this is in line 18, where the determinative for *woman* is broken out. The other lacunæ are caused by the rubbing off of the signs. The fact, that the scribe sought to crowd so long a text on so little space, accounts for the omission of many of the signs that must be supplied in order to make sense.

Transliteration.



Translation.

1 Ša-an-na-a Ku-up-pu-ut-tum	1 Shānnā, Kūppūtum,
2 u Tab-lu-ṭu a-mi-lut-tum ša Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	2 and Tablutu, the slaves which Ittimardukbalatu,
3 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin apal Í-gi-bi	3 the son of Nabûahîddin, the son of Egi-bi,
4 ina ḳatâ Bil-iddin apal-šu ša Ba-ni-ia apal Nirgal-ušur	4 from the hands of Beliddin, the son of Banîa, the son of Nergalusur,
5 a-na kaspi i-pu-šu u Ri-šar-[tum]	5 for money received. And Rishartum (and)
6 Ni-lat-tum marat-su ša Arad-Bil apal Iḳbi-[Marduk(?)]	6 Nilattum, the daughter of Aradhel, the son of Ikbimarduk,
7 u Bil-iddin apal-šu ša Ba-ni-ia apal Ri-šar-tum	7 and Beliddin, the son of Banîa, the son of Rishartum,
8 kaspâ šima pi-ša-an-na u Ku-up-pu-ut-tum	8 for money, an equal price, and Kūppūtum
9 a-na Itti-Marduk-balaṭu id-di-nu u	9 to Ittimardukbalatu gave; also
10 Tab-lu-ṭu marat-su Ša-an-na-a	10 Tablutu, the daughter of Shānnā,

<p>11 a-di-i kaspi-šu id-din Itti-Marduk-balaṭu</p> <p>12 u-maš-ši-ru adi ili na-[aš-ut-tu]</p> <p>13 ša-ṭa-ra ša Nabû-balaṭ-su-iḫbi apal-šu ša</p> <p>14 Bani-ia apal Ri-šar-tum iṭ-bal</p> <p>15 Itti-Marduk-balaṭu ni-si-su i-kat-lul</p> <p>16 Ša-an-na-a u Ku-up-pu-ut-tum a-na</p> <p>17 ši-da-tum ul i-šar-ra-ku a-na kaspi</p> <p>18 ul i-nam-di-nu Ša-an-na-a u [Ri]-šar-tum</p> <p>19 Itti-marduk-balaṭu ki-i u-tir ša ri-iḫ-ti</p> <p>20 Bil-iddin u Ni-lat-tum ummi-šu it-ṭa-din</p> <p>21 Ni-lat-tum pu-ut Ša-an-na-a u</p> <p>22 Ku-up-pu-ut-tum na-ša-a-tum</p> <p>23 amīlu mu-kin-nu Bil-di-ḫi- apal-šu ša</p> <p>24 apal Nab-iḫ-bi Ardi-ia apal-šu ša Itti-</p> <p>25 apal amīlu šakānu Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša Šal-a apal</p> <p>26 Itti-Nabû-balaṭu amīlu dupsar apal-šu ša Marduk-iddin</p> <p>27 apal Bil-i-ṭi-ru</p> <p>28 Babilu araḫ Nisannu ūmu 20 kam</p> <p>29 šattu 14 kam Nabû-na'id</p> <p>30 šar mat Babili</p>	<p>11 together with his money (that) he gave, Ittimardukbalatu</p> <p>12 left behind, until the bidding</p> <p>13 in writing of Nabûbalatsuikbi, the son of</p> <p>14 Bania, the son of Rishartum, he will bring.</p> <p>15 Ittimardukbalatu his bidding has fulfilled.</p> <p>16 Shānnā and Kāppūtum for</p> <p>17 a present not will he present (or) for money</p> <p>18 not will he sell. Shānnā and Rishartum</p> <p>19 Ittimardukbalatu, when he returns what remainder (there is),</p> <p>20 (to) Beliddin and Nilattum, his mother, he will give.</p> <p>21 Nilattum the receipt (concerning) Shānnā and</p> <p>22 Kāppūtum will bring.</p> <p>23 Witnesses: Deldiḫir, the son of,</p> <p>24 the son of Nabikbi; Ardia, the son of Itti.....,</p> <p>25 the son of the overseer; Iddinabû, the son of Sala, the son of</p> <p>26 Ittinabûbalatu, the scribe, the son of Mardukiddin,</p> <p>27 the son of Beleteru.</p> <p>28 Babylon, in the month Nisan, on the 20th day,</p> <p>29 in the 14th year of Nabûna'id,</p> <p>30 King of Babylon.</p>
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NOTES.

1. a-mi-lut-tum and gallu are used interchangeably. — 4. The determinative ilu "god" is omitted before Nirgal. — 5. The space in the word i-pu—šu denotes an erasure by the scribe on the tablet. "And" must be supplied at the end of the line, as Rišartum and Nilattum were two different women. — 8. pi-ša-an-na-a "equal;" compare the Hebrew **פ** "to divide," hence "to divide into equal parts," then, "equal." pi-ša-an-na in Strass. Nabn. 186, 5; 213, 2; 1029, 7 is undoubtedly the same word. — 11. Notice

how peculiarly *id-din* is written. The horizontal wedge has the value of *nadānu*, and the three slanting wedges must here be taken as the phonetic complement *din*: giving us as the complete word the form *iddin*. — 13. *ša-ṭa-ra* I would take here as an adverbial accusative, or as an accusative of specification. Compare  and . — 14. *iṭ-bal*. Iftaal of *abālu*. — 15. *ni-si-su*. Perhaps this might be a secondary form of *našūtu* "bidding" from *našū*. That the *š* should go over into *s* would not be a strange thing in colloquial language. However, I offer this only as a suggestion. — 17. *ši-datum* I would connect with *šidū* "tribute," cf. *Sanh. II, 55*. [It fits especially well with *i-šar-ra-ku*, from *šarāku* "to give, present," though the former is spelled with *k* and the latter with *ḳ*. — 18. *Ri-šar-tum*. *Ri* is omitted by the scribe by mistake: also the two combined vertical wedges at the end of the sign *tir* in line 19. — 20. *ana* must be supplied at the beginning of this line. — 24. *Nab-iḳ-bi*, a contracted form of *Nakū-iḳbi*. It is strange that the scribe has not recognized this and written the god's name with the determinative. I consider this a good example of how the Assyrian proper names were read. I believe that *Nabū* in proper names was read as it is here, and not, as in other cases, we are accustomed to transcribe it. But as Assyrian is a written and not a spoken language for us, we must transcribe the signs as they stand. — 28. The determinative is omitted before *Babilu*. — 29. Dated in the year 541 B. C., as the preceding tablet.

The sense of the tablet is briefly the following. *Ittimardukbalatu* has been commissioned by *Nabubalatsuikbi* to acquire for him the three female slaves *Shanna*, *Kupputtum*, and *Tablutu*. *Rishartum* and *Nilattum* and *Beliddin*, who seem to have had some interest in the slave *Kupputtum*, hereby signify their assent to the sale. But *Ittimardukbalatu* is first required to show on what authority he purchases the slaves. He therefore leaves *Tablutu* and *Shanna* behind him as security, and deposits the money in order to bind the bargain, and goes to obtain a tablet from *Nabubalatsuikbi*, giving him authority to purchase the slaves. Probably *Ittimardukbalatu* was no responsible person, hence this demand was made. He is also required by the sellers neither to present the slaves to anybody, nor to sell them. The latter seem to have had a kind heart, for this condition was made, evidently, in order to protect the slaves from ever obtaining an unkind and cruel master. *Ittimardukbalatu*, when he returns the "change" to his employer, will finally hand over the purchase money to *Beliddin* and his mother, and will receive from the latter a receipt for two of the slaves. About the final disposal of the third slave, the want of room prevented the scribe from giving us any information. We are therefore compelled to wait for another tablet on this subject.

NO. 30.

FRONT.

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 2 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
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 4 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 . 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 5 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 6 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 7 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 8 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 9 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

BACK.

10 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 11 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 12 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 13 < 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 14 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 15 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 16 𠄎 < 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 < 𠄎 𠄎
 17 | 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

Tablet of a light maroon color, $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The signs are blurred and difficult to decipher. The left side is not inscribed. In the first line of the reverse there is a large hole, which destroys the lower part (the vertical wedge) of the sign *tar*.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 10 ʔu kaspi na-aš-ut-ti	1 10 shekels of money, the bidding
2 ša Nûr-i-a apal-šu ša Bil-iḫi-ša	2 of Nûrea, the son of Belikisha,
3 apal amīlu šangu ilu Na-na Nabû-iriš	3 the son of the priest of Nana; Nabûeresh,
4 apal-šu ša Šil-la-a apal Man-di-di	4 the son of Sillâ, the son of Mandidi;
5 u Bil-šu-nu apal-šu ša Bil-iḫi-ša	5 and Belshunu, the son of Belikisha,
6 apal amīlu šangu ilu Na-na ina ʔatâ	6 the son of the priest of Nana, from the hands of
7 U-ka-ga-tu-ra-šad	7 Ukagaturashad
8 ma-ḫi-ir i-lat	8 have received; in addition
9 $1\frac{1}{3}$ 4 ʔu kaspi ina gim-ru	9 $4\frac{1}{3}$ shekels of money in vegetables (she paid ?).
10 amīlu mu-kin-nu ilu Dainu-zir-ibni	10 Witnesses: Dainuziribni,
11 apal-šu ša Ab-la-a apal Īpi-iš-ilu	11 the son of Ablâ, the son of Epêshilu;
12 La-di-pi apal-šu ša Di-na-a	12 Ladipi, the son of Dinâ,
13 u amīlu dupsar Nabû-iriš	13 and the scribe Nabûeresh,
14 apal-šu ša Šil-la-a apal Man-di-di	14 the son of Sillâ, the son of Mandidi.
15 mat Babilu araḫ Simanu	15 Babylon, in the month Siman,
16 ûmu 18 kam šattu 14 kam	16 on the 18th day, in the 14th year of
17 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili	17 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.



NOTES.


8. *ma-ḫi-ir* is the singular; we would expect the plural. *i-lat*: see note to 13, 11. — 9. *gim-ru*: see Tallqvist p. 61. The latter takes it to be the name of some produce mentioned together with grain and vegetables. — 10. *ilu Dainu-zir-ibni*. The fourth sign of the name is *tar*; in Brûnnow's Classified List (No. 9541) the reading is not given. The above is only tentative. — 12. The first sign is evidently a mistake on the part of the scribe. The sense requires that only the vertical wedge should stand here. The wedge crossing it is out of place. The family name of the last witness is omitted. — 16. Dated in the year 541 B. C., as the two preceding tablets.

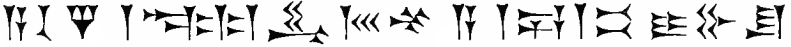
Ukagaturashad had embarked in the grocery business. She had received a commission from Nurea, Nabutum, and Belshunu to furnish 10 shekels worth of groceries as well as $4\frac{1}{3}$ shekels worth of vegetables. She acquitted herself of this commission, and obtained this tablet as a receipt.


NO. 31.


FRONT.


1  



2 

3 

4 


5 


6 


7  


Gen XIX
20
R 17
2202


BACK.


8 

9 

10 

11 

12 

13 

Tablet of a light fawn color, 1 1/4 x 2 inches. The signs are very small and, in some places, indistinctly made. The writing is divided into three parts: First, the obverse, giving the subject mat-

ter of the tablet, with a large space below, which extends to the top of the reverse. Secondly, one and one-third lines on the upper part of the reverse, which contain the name and parentage of but one witness. Below this there is again a large space. Finally, four lines containing the name of the scribe and the date. This careful division of the text shows that the scribe must have been a painstaking man.

None of the sides is written upon. The right hand upper corner of the obverse is broken off, otherwise the tablet would be complete.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 u.an.tim ša i-piš-ša duppu ša Itti-Marduk-[balaṭu]	1 The receipt which is made out (namely) the tablet, which Ittimardukhalatu,
2 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin apal Ī-gi-ti u [Kal-ba-a]	2 the son of Nabûahiddin, the son of Egibi, and Kalbâ,
3 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin apal Ī-gi-bi i-pu-šu	3 the son of Nabûahiddin, the son of Egibi, made.
4 Kal-ba-a šatta ili 10 ṭu kaspi a-na	4 Kalbâ every year about 10 shekels of money to
5 Itti-Marduk-balaṭu ul-ti-la u 4 1/2 ṭu kaspi	5 Ittimardukbalatu will pay, and 4½ shekels of money,
6 ri-iḫ-tum Kal-ba-a a-na Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	6 the remainder, Kalbâ unto Ittimardukbalatu
7 it-ta-din išti-in ta.a.an ša-ṭa-ru il-ti-ḫu-u	7 will give. One document they took.
8 amīlu mu-kin-nu Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla	8 Witness: Iddinnahû, the son of Ikishapla,
9 apal Bil-ibni	9 the son of Belibni.
10 Itti-Nabû-balaṭu amīlu dupsar apal-šu ša Marduk-ban-zir	10 Ittinabûbalatu, the scribe, the son of Mardukbanzir,
11 apal Bil-iḫir alû Bit-šar-i iršitu	11 the son of Beleter. In the city Bitshare,
12 araḫ Dûzu ūmu 23 kam šattu 16 kam	12 in the month Dûzu, on the 23rd day, in the 16th year of
13 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili	13 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

4. šatta. Note the insertion of an a between the signs an and na. All four signs must be read as an ideogram. — 5. ul-ti-la for uštila: Iftal of ilu. — 7. il-ti-ḫu-u: Iftal of liḫu. — 8. As a general rule two or more witnesses were required for every legal action; here only one is mentioned. The scribe, however, can be considered the second. — 12. Dated in the year 539 B. C.

Two brothers, Kalba and Ittimardukbalatu, enter into an agreement concerning the disposal of certain funds, perhaps left to them by their deceased father. Kalba seems to possess a generous heart, for he promises his brother a yearly support of 10 shekels, besides giving him the remainder left over from the money inherited from his father.



INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

The superior numerals refer to the lines of the tablets, while the other numerals refer to the tablets.

I. CITIES.

mat Babilu 11 ^{01 21} 12 ^{23 22} 13 ^{17 10} 14 ²⁶ 15 ^{14 15} 16 ¹⁷ 17 ¹⁴ 18 ¹² [19 ¹¹] 20 ¹⁵ 21 ^{20 22} 22 ^{15 17} 23 ^{12 14} 24 ¹⁰ 25 ^{18 20} 26 ^{22 24} 27 ^{13 14} 28 ^{15 17} 29 ³⁰ 30 ^{15 17} 31 ¹³	Babilu 14 ²⁷ 16 ¹⁹ 17 ^{5 16} 20 ¹³ 24 ¹⁴ 29 ²⁰ Barsiba 18 ¹¹ alû Bit-šar-i 31 ¹¹ alû Kas-sur (P) 13 ⁵
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II. MONTHS.

Nisannu 26 ²² 28 ¹⁵ 29 ²⁵ Airu 22 ⁴ 14 ²⁵ Simanu 30 ¹⁵ Dûzu 25 ¹⁸ 31 ¹² Ululu 27 ¹³ 17 ^{4 14}	Tašritu 13 ¹⁷ Samna 27 ^{4 6} 15 ¹⁴ Samna-am-a 21 ²⁰ Šabaštu 19 ⁹ 20 ^{5 14} 23 ¹³ 24 ¹⁴ Adaru 11 ¹⁹ 12 ²¹ 16 ¹⁷ 18 ¹¹ 22 ¹⁶ 23 ⁶
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III. GODS.

Bil 21 ¹⁰ 25 ¹⁸ Gu-la 24 ¹² Za-ri-ku 17 ¹² 25 ¹³	Na-na 17 ¹⁰ 30 ^{5 6} Ninip 16 ^{4 17} Ša-maš 18 ⁹
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IV. PERSONS.

Ai 11 ⁴ 22 ¹² ilu Í-a-na-gir 25 ⁶ ilu A-ba-ba-ti-la 27 ² Ab-la-a 30 ¹¹ Ab-la-da 18 ⁶ Ib-na-a 21 ¹⁶ Í-gi-bi 12 ⁸ 14 ¹⁸ 20 ^{4 13} 21 ^{7 12} 22 ² 23 ⁹ 28 ⁹ 29 ⁹ 31 ^{2 3} 26 ^{2 20} Idanin-Nabû 19 ¹⁰ Id-da-a 25 ²	Iddin-..... 21 ¹ Iddin-Bil 23 ⁹ Iddin-Marduk 17 ^{1 3} 18 ¹ 23 ¹⁰ 24 ¹ 25 ³ 28 ¹⁰ Iddin-Marduk-ġatâ 19 ³ Iddin-Nabû 20 ¹¹ 29 ²⁵ 31 ⁸ Iddin-na-ġu-nun-ġi-iš-Marduk 28 ¹³ Iddin-na-Nabû 21 ¹⁰ Aġa-ba-ni 17 ¹⁴ 25 ¹⁶ Íġir-Marduk 22 ¹³ Íġir-ša-na-nim 12 ⁵
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U-ka-ga-tu-ra-šad 30⁷ilu İllatu-u 11⁹ 14²⁶İ-mid-su 19⁹Amtu 28²İ-sag-gil-ai 26⁶A-pak-kal-ia 26²⁰İpi-iš-ilu 13² 14¹⁹ 22¹⁴ 29¹¹Iḫbi-[Marduk] 29⁶Iḫša-apla 26¹⁹Iḫi-ša-apla 17² 18² 23⁹ 24² 25⁴ 28¹¹31⁸A-ra-bi 17³Ir-ba-Marduk 14²⁴Ardi-ia 29²⁴Arad-Bil 13¹⁴ 16²² 19²⁹ 29⁸Arad-Marduk 21¹⁸ 22³ 25⁹ 17Arad-Nirgal 22¹² 25¹⁶A-ša-a-na-šad 25⁸It-ik-kal-a 15³It-ti-..... 25²¹Itti-..... 29²⁴Itti-Marduk-.....-balaṭu 26¹Itti-Marduk-balaṭu 26¹ 27¹Itti-Nabû-balaṭu 29²⁶ 31¹⁰Ba-bu-tu 12²⁰ 26⁴ 21Babu-u-tu 27¹¹Ba-la-ṭu 11¹ 26¹⁹Bil-..... 15⁸Bil-uballi-iḫ 15¹² 13Bil-ibni 31⁹Bil-iddin 13³ 6¹⁰ 11¹⁴ 7²⁹ 4⁷ 20Bil-di-ḫir 29²³Bil-idanin 28¹²Bil-zir-ibni 26¹⁰Bil-aḫi-iddin 27¹²Bil-aḫi-iḫi-ša 19⁸Bil-ḫarran 17⁹Bil-iṭir 27⁹Bil-i-ṭir 31¹¹Bil-i-ṭi-ru 11⁴ 29²⁷Bil-kaṣir 12¹⁹Bil-Marduk 27⁸Bil-naṣir 25²²Bil-apal-iddin 11¹² 19⁸ 24⁹ 12Bil-pat-ta-nu 12¹⁷Bil-iḫi-ša 16¹² 30² 5Bil-ri-man-ni 12²⁰ 24⁵Bil-šum-išku-un 23¹⁰Bil-šu-nu 12¹⁷ 19⁷ 30⁵Bani-ia 29¹⁴Bani-ia 11⁸ 29⁴ 7Ba-ni-i 24⁴ 27⁶Ba-ni-ia 12² 15⁹ 16³ 16¹⁰ 11(?)Bani-a-tu-i-sag-ila 16¹ 10Bit-ti-ia 21¹⁹ 25¹⁷Gu-la-ri-nin-ni 11² 12¹ 10¹³Da-bi-ia 13¹⁶Da-bi-bi 21¹⁷Du-ub-bi 20¹¹Du-um-muḫ 13¹⁵Dan-a 11¹⁴Di-na-a 30¹²ilu Dainu-zir-ibni 30¹⁰Zir-ai 21¹⁵Zi-ri-ia 15¹¹ 27³Zir-ukin 24¹¹Zir-ūtu 22¹⁴Ḫa-an-na-šū 16⁹Ḫu-nu-ti-ti-š-Šamaš-balaṭu 11³Ḫu-pu-u 28⁴Ka-di-di 14²²Ka-di-nu 12¹⁸

- Kak-um-ma-gu 27¹² (?)
 Kal-ba-a 21^{2 9} 31 [2]^{4 6}
 Ku-up-pu-ut-tum 29^{1 8 16 22}
 Ki-rib-ti 21¹⁴
- La-a-ba-ši 27³
 La-di-pi 30¹²
 Lu-uṣ-a-na-nûri-Marduk 21¹¹
- Man-di-di 13¹⁴ 30^{4 14}
 Mu-sal-li-mu 25⁷
 Mu-sal-lim-mu 17¹⁰
 Mi-gir-ai 26¹⁸
 Mi-ga-tum 22⁶
 Marduk-ban-zir 31¹⁰
 Marduk-iddin 21¹³ 29²⁶
 Marduk-zir-ibni 14²²
 Marduk-iṭi-ir 12¹⁸ 22³ 25¹⁴
 Marduk-musallim 17¹³ 24⁶
 Marduk-ipti-iš 21¹⁴
 Marduk-iḫi-ša-an-ni 11⁸ 12^{2 14} 14²⁴
 Marduk-irba 14²¹
 Marduk-šum-ibni 18¹⁰
 Marduk-šum-uṣur 28³
 Marduk-šarrâ-ni 16¹¹
 Mu-ši-zib-Bil 20^{7 10}
- Ne-ba-ai 27⁴
 Nabû-balaṭ-iddin 20¹
 Nabû-balaṭ-au-iḫbi 29¹³
 Nabû-balaṭ-su-[iḫbi] 15¹⁰
 Nabû-bâni-aḫa 24³
 Nabû-ga-mil 26¹⁷
 Nabû-iddin 20⁹ 24^{10 11 28 19}
 Nabû-zir-iddin 11^{16 16} 16¹³
 Nabû-zir-iḫi-ša 25³
 Nabû-zir-irba 22¹⁴
 Nabû-zir-šutišur 14²¹
- Nabû-aḫi-bul-lut 14²⁰
 Nabû-aḫi-iddin 12^{7 9 16} 13¹² 14^{17 17 11}
 18⁸ 20^{3 8 12} 22² 23⁴ 26² 27² 28^{5 8}
 29³ 31^{2 3}
 Nabû-aḫi-iddin-na 21^{3 4 6 9}
 Nabû-aḫi-irba 11¹²
 Nabû-iṭir 15^{5 7}
 Nabû-ukin-..... 15¹¹
 Nabû-ukin-apla 25⁶
 Nabû-lit-au 24¹³
 Nabû-mu-u-da 11¹⁸
 Nabû-musallim 11¹⁶
 Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da 12¹⁶ 26^{6 16 16}
 Nabû-na'id 11²⁰ 12²³ 13¹⁸ 14²⁶ 15¹⁶
 16¹⁸ 17^{5 16 18} 12¹² 19¹¹ 20¹⁶ 21²²
 22¹⁷ 23¹⁴ 24¹⁵ 25¹⁹ 26²³ 27¹⁴ 28¹⁶
 29²⁹ 30¹⁷ 31¹³
 Nabû-naṣir 28¹⁴
 Nabû-is-kip 18⁹
 Nabû-apal-iddin 11^{1 11} 12^{4 11} 13¹⁶
 Nabû-uṣur 26¹⁸
 Nab-iḫ-bi 29²⁴
 Nabû-zimu-lip-tum 23¹
 Nabû-ri-man-ni 25¹¹
 Nabû-iriš 25¹⁶ 30¹³
 Nabû-u-šu-da-ḫâtâ 22³
 Nabû-šum-iddin 14²² 15¹ 16^{2 3 16}
 Nabû-šum-uṣur 15⁹ 27¹⁰
 Nabû-šip-uṣur 17¹³
 Nabû-itti-apli 28⁴
 Nu-ub-ta-a 26⁴
 Na-din 23¹¹ 26^{3 21}
 Na-di-nu 15¹³
 Na-din-Marduk 24³
 Na-din-ši-bar 15²
 Ni-lat-tum 29^{6 20 21}
 Ni-mi-ḫu 13¹³
 Nu-u-pu 11¹⁶

Naşir-ḫat-ai 14³³
 Nûr-î-a 30³
 Nirgal-uballi-iṭ 13³ 14⁶
 Nirgal-iddin 14⁵
 Nirgal-iṭir 26^{3 31}
 Nirgal-muaallim 16¹⁴
 Nirgal-na'id 11¹⁴
 Nirgal-uṣur 29⁴
 Nûr-Sin 11¹⁴ 17^{2 4} 18² 24³ 28¹¹
 Na-ši-î-Nabû-apla 20¹⁰
 Na-ši-ir-na-a 20³

 Su-ḫa-ai 14²¹
 Sin-ga-ga-nim-mí 16¹⁵
 Si-nu-nu 16⁶
 Sin-tab-ni 11¹⁷
 Su-ḫa-ai 13¹⁷ 27¹¹

 Fu-na-ni-tum 18⁶

 Şal-a 29²⁵
 Şil-la-a 15¹ 20² 30^{4 14}
 Şir-diş-bit 27¹³

 Ka-ti-lu-tum 28²
 Kur-ban 11¹³
 Kur-ban-Marduk 14¹³
 Kur-ban-ni-Marduk 13³

 Rib-ba-ai 27¹¹

Rib-ti-ia 21¹⁹
 Ri-dal-Şamaş 22¹³
 Ra-mu-u-a 16⁴
 Rammānu-aḫi-uballiṭ 11¹³
 Rammān-u-mí-í 12¹⁹
 Rammānu-şum-iddin 24¹⁰
 Rammānu-şum-uṣur 27¹⁰
 Ri-mut 13^{1 5 13} 14^{16 19} 28¹¹ 25^{5 15}
 Ri-mut-Bil 27⁶
 Ri-şar-tum 29^{5 7 14 18}

 Şu-zu-bu 23²
 Şakan-şum 25³
 Şu-la-a 12⁸ 14^{18 33} 20^{4 13} 21⁷ 23^{5 8}
 Şum-ukin 21¹
 Şa-am-ma' 27⁹
 Şa-mun-şu 16¹²
 Şa-an-na-a 20^{1 10 16 18 21}
 Şa-na-ši-..... 11¹
 Şapik-zir 15^{1 6} 16¹⁴
 Şa-aş-Bil-ṭi 28³

 Tab-lu-ṭi 29^{3 10}
 Tab-ni-í 17¹¹
 Tab-ni-î-a 11¹⁷ 18⁷ 25^{13 18}
 Ta-kan-Gu-la 22⁹

-uṣur-bilu-u 12³
-iṭ-ka 11¹⁵
-şum-ukin-na 21¹

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES ACCORDING TO GENEALOGY.

The first column gives the name of the person, the second that of his father, and the third his family name. Only those names are catalogued here, of which the genealogy is given, or which have some special attribute to distinguish them from other names of the same form. For all other names see preceding index.

Iddin-Marduk	apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla	apal Nūr-Sin	17 ¹ 3 ¹ 18 ¹ 19 ³ (?) 24 ¹ 25 ³ 28 ¹⁰
Iddin-Marduk	“ “ Bil-šum-iš-ku-un	“ amlu ḫipu	23 ¹⁰
Iddin-na-ḫu-nun- ḫi-iš-Marduk	“ “ Arad-Bil	“ Iḫbi-[Marduk]	29 ⁶
<i>Scribe of the 18th Tablet.</i>			
*Iddin-Nabû-	“ “ [Bani-ia]	“ Du-ub-bi	20 ¹¹
Iddin-Nabû	“ “ Iḫi-ša-apla	“ Bil-ibni	31 ⁸
Iddin-Nabû	“ “ Šal-a	“	29 ²⁶
Iddin-na-Nabû	“ “ Ib-na-a	“ Da-bi-bi	21 ¹⁶
Ī-a-na-šir	“ “ Mu-sal-li-mu		25 ⁶
Iḫi-ša-apla	“ “ A-pak-kal-ia	“ Ī-gi-bi	26 ¹⁹
Irba-Marduk	“ “ Mar-duk-iḫi-ša-an-ni	“ Īllatu-u	14 ²⁴
<i>Scribe of the 14th Tablet.</i>			
Ardi-ia	“ “ Itti-	“ amlu šakānu	29 ²⁴
Arad-Bil	“ “ Du-um-muḫ	“ Arad-Bil	13 ¹⁴
Arad-Marduk	“ “ Bit-ti-ia	“ { amlu Ī.M.A.Š Bil amlu šangu Bil	21 ¹⁶ 25 ¹⁷
<i>Scribe of the 21st and 25th Tablets.</i>			
Arad-Marduk	“ “ Marduk-iḫi-ir	“ amlu ša-kan a-ḫi-šu	22 ³
Itti-Marduk-balaḫu	“ “ Arad-Bil		22 ¹⁶
<i>Scribe of the 22nd Tablet.</i>			
Itti-Marduk-balaḫu	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-iddin	“ A-ba-ba-ti-la	27 ¹
Itti-Marduk-balaḫu	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-iddin	“ Ī-gi-bi	22 ¹ 7 ²⁶ 1 ¹ 28 ⁶ 29 ² 9 ⁹ 11 ¹ 15 ¹⁹ 31 ¹ 5 ⁶
Itti-Nabû-balaḫu	“ “ Marduk-ban-zir	“ Bil-i-ḫi-ru	31 ¹⁰
<i>Scribe of the 31st Tablet.</i>			
†Itti-Nabû-balaḫu	“ “ Marduk-iddin	“ Bil-i-ḫi-ru	29 ²⁶
<i>Scribe of the 29th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-uballi-iḫ	“ “ Na-di-nu		15 ¹³
<i>Scribe of the 15th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-iddin	“ “ Ba-ni-ia	“ { Nirgal-ušur Ri-šar-tum	29 ⁴ 29 ⁷ 20 ⁹
Bil-iddin	“ “ Nirgal-uballi-iḫ	“ amlu sa	13 ³ 6 ¹⁰ 11 ¹¹ 14 ⁷
Bil-di-ḫir	“ “	“ Nab-iḫ-bi	29 ²³

* Possibly the same as Iddin-na-Nabû, the third name from this.

† Evidently the same scribe as the preceding.

Bil-aḫi-iḫi-ša	apal-šu ša Bil-šu-nu	apal	19 ⁶
Bil-ḫarran	“ “ Mu-aal-lim-mu	“ amlu šangu Nana	17 ⁹
Bil-iṭir	“ “ Nabû-šum-uṣur	“ Rammân-šum-uṣur	27 ⁹
Bil-kaḡir	“ “ Bil-ri-man-ni	“ Ba-bu-tu	12 ¹⁹
<i>Scribe of the 12th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-apal-iddin	“ “ Ī-mid-su		19 ⁸
Bil-apal-iddin	“ “ Daḫ-ḫi-ša(?)	“ Nabû-lit-au	24 ¹²
<i>Scribe of the 24th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-apal-iddin	“ “ Nabû-[iddin?]	“ Rammân-šum-iddin	24 ⁹
Bil-apal-iddin	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-irba	“ Ḳur-ban	11 ¹²
Bil-ri-man-ni	“ “ Marduk-musaallim		24 ⁵
Bil-šu-nu	“ “ Bil-iḫi-ša	“ amlu šangu Nana	30 ⁵
Bil-.....	“ “ Nabû-šum-uṣur	“ Bani-[ia]	15 ⁹
Ba-ni-ia	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin	“ amlu šangu Ninip	16 ^{3 16}
<i>Scribe of the 16th Tablet.</i>			
Bâni-um-ma-gu	“ “ Bil-aḫi-iddin-na	“ Šir-diš-bit	27 ¹²
<i>Scribe of the 27th Tablet.</i>			
Dainu-zir-ibni	“ “ Ab-la-a	“ Īpi-iš-ilu	30 ¹⁰
Zir-ûtu	“ “ Nabû-zir-irba'		22 ¹⁴
Ḫu-nun-ti-tiš-Šamaš-balaṭu	“ “ Ai	“ Bil-i-ṭi-ru	11 ³
Ki-di-nu	“ “ Marduk-iṭi-ir	“ Rammân-u-mi-i	12 ¹⁸
Kal-ba-a	“ “ { Ia-ḫa-ta Nabû-aḫi-iddin	“ Ī-gi-bi	21 ^{3 9} 31 ^{2 4 6}
La-a-ba-ši	“ “ Zi-ri-ia	“ Na-ba-ai	27 ³
La-di-pi	“ “ Di-na-a		30 ¹²
Lu-uṣ-a-na-nûri-Marduk	“ “ Ki-rib-ti	“ Ī-gi-bi	21 ¹¹
Marduk-iddin	“ “ Marduk-īpi-iš	“ Zir-ai	21 ¹³
Marduk-zir-ibni	“ “ Šu-la-a	“ Naḡir-ḡat-ai	14 ²²
Marduk-iṭi-ir	“ “ Ri-mut	“ Arad-Nirgal	25 ¹⁴
Marduk-musaallim	“ “ Nabû-šip-uṣur	“ Aḫa-ba-ni	17 ¹⁴
<i>Scribe of the 17th Tablet.</i>			
Marduk-iḫi-ša-an-ni	“ “ Bani-i-a	“ Īllatu-u	11 ⁸
*Marduk-iḫi-ša-an-ni	“ “ Ba-ni-ia	“uṣur-bilu-u	12 ^{2 14}
Marduk-šarrâ-ni	“ “ Bil-iḫi-ša	“ Ša-mun-šu	16 ¹¹
Nabû-balaṭ-iddin	“ “ Šil-la-a	“ Na-ši-ir-na-a	20 ¹
Nabû-balaṭ-su-iḫbi	“ “ Bani-ia	“ Ri-šar-tum	29 ¹³
Nabû-balaṭ-au-[iḫbi]	“ “ Zir-ia	“ amlu bânû	15 ¹⁶
Nabû-ban-aḫa	“ “ Iḫi-ša-apla	“ Na-din-Marduk	24 ³
Nabû-ga-mil	“ “ Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	“ Ī-aag-gil-ai	26 ¹⁷

* Very likely identical with the preceding. The family name is broken off at the beginning, hence the latter is uncertain.

Nabû-iddin	apal-su ša Bil-idanin	apal amîlu ni-šur-gi-na	28 ¹²
Nabû-iddin	“ “ Zir-ukin	“ amîlu šangu Gula	24 ¹¹
Nabû-iddin	“ “ Mu-ši-zib-Bil	“ Na-ši-i-Nabû-apla	20 ⁹
Nabû-zir-iddin amîlu mâr šipri dani			16 ¹³
Nabû-zir-iddin	“ “ Nabû-musallim	“ Sin-tab-ni	11 ¹⁰
Nabû-zir-iķi-ša	“ “ Šakan-šum		25 ⁸
Nabû-zir-šutišur	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin	“ Ka-di-di	14 ²¹
Nabû-aḫi-bul-luṭ	“ “ Marduk-irba	“ Su-ḫa-ai	14 ²⁰
Nabû-aḫi-iddin <i>Scribe of the 20th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Šu-la-a	“ Í-gi-bi	12 ⁷ 9 ¹⁵ 14 ¹⁷ 20 ³ 8 12 ²¹ 6 ²³ 4
Nabû-aḫi-iddin-na	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-iddin-na		21 ³
Nabû-iṭir	“ “ Šil-la-a	“ It-ik-kal-a	15 ² 6 ⁷
Nabû-ukin-zir	“ “ Bil-uballi-iṭ	“ amîlu pa-ši-ki	15 ¹¹
Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-[da]	“ “ Bil-zir-ibni	“ Í-aag-gil-ai	26 ¹⁶
Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	“ “ Bil-šu-nu	“ Bil-pat-ta-nu	12 ¹⁰
Nabû-ia-kip	“ “ Marduk-šum-ibni	“ Idanin-Nabû	18 ⁹
Nabû-apal-iddin	“ “ Ba-la-ṭu	“ Ša-na-ši-. . .	11 ¹
Nabû-apal-iddin <i>Scribe of the 13th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Da-bi-ia	“ Su-ḫa-ai	13 ¹⁶
Nabû-u-šur	“ “ Ba-la-ṭu	“ Mi-šir-ai	26 ¹⁸
Nabû-rimu-lip-tum	“ “ Šu-zu-bu amîlu rab.ka- a-ri ša šarri		23 ¹
Nabû-iriš <i>Scribe of the 30th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Šil-la-a	“ Man-di-di	30 ³ 13
Nabû-iriš	“ “ Tab-ni-i-a	“ Aḫa-ba-ni	25 ¹⁶
Na-din amîlu IR. ŠAL.TAB(?) ŠA <i>Scribe of the 23rd Tablet.</i>			23 ¹¹
Na-din <i>Scribe of the 26th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Nirgal-iṭir	“ Ba-bu-tu	26 ³ 21
Nûr-i-a	“ “ Bil-iķi-ša	“ amîlu šangu Nana	30 ²
Nirgal-na'id	“ “ Nabû-zir-iddin	“-it-ḫa	11 ¹⁴
Su-ḫa-ai	“ “ Kal-ba-a	“ Babu-u-tu	27 ¹¹
Ri-dal-Šamaš	“ “ Íṭir-Marduk	“ Ípi-iš-ilu	22 ¹³
Rammānu-aḫi-uballiṭ	“ “ Dan-a	“ Nûr-Sin	11 ¹³
Ri-mut	“ “ Ai	“ Arad-Nirgal	22 ¹¹
Ri-mut	“ “ Nabû-ukin-apla		25 ⁶
Ri-mut	“ “ Ni-mi-ku	“ Man-di-di	13 ¹³
Ri-mut	“ “ Ķur-ban-ni-Marduk	“ Ípi-iš-ilu	13 ¹⁶ 14 ¹⁸ 19
Ri-mut-Bil	“ “ Bil-Marduk	“ Ša-am-ma'	27 ⁸

Šu-la-a	apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla	apal Iddin-Bil	23 ⁸
Šapik-zir	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin	“ Na-din-ši-bar	15 ^{1 6}
Šapik-zir	“ “ Nīrgal-musaīlim	“ Sin-ga-ga-nim-mi	16 ¹⁴
Ša-aš-Bil-ṭi	“ “ Nabû-itti-apli	“ Ḫu-pu-u	28 ³
{ Tab-ni-i	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-iddin	{ amīlu šangu ilu Zariḫu	17 ¹¹
{ Tab-ni-i-a			{ amīlu šangu ilu Šamaš
{ Tab-ni-i-a			“
amīlu šangu ilu			
Zariḫu			25 ¹²
Tab-ni-i-a	“ “ Nabû-mu-u-da	“ Nu-u-pu	11 ¹⁷
<i>Scribe of the 11 th Tablet.</i>			
.....šum-ukin	“ “ Iddin-.....		21 ¹
.....	“ “ Id-da-a		25 ¹

The following five names are those of the women whose genealogy is given in these texts. They are appended here, because the persons can thus be more readily found in other texts.

Amtu	marat-su ša Marduk-šum-ušur		28 ²
Bani-a-tu-i-sag-ila	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin		16 ^{1 10}
Nabû-u-šu-da-ḫâtâ	“ “ Ta-kan-Gu-la	apal amīlu ḫipu	22 ⁸
Nu-ub-ta-a	“ “ Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	“ Ī-sag-gil-ai	26 ⁴
Ni-lat-tum	“ “ Arad-Bil	Iḫbi-[Marduk?]	29 ⁶

A GLOSSARY

OF THE ASSYRIAN WORDS OCCURRING IN THE TEXTS.

- u* *and*. Very frequent.
- amīlu* **IB-bani** *carpenter*. 21¹³
- abālu* *to bring*. *iṭ-bal* 29¹⁴
- adi* *together with*. *a-di* 14¹ 16⁷ 18⁵ 28⁸
a-di-i 29¹¹ *a-di* *īli* *umīl*. 22⁷ 29¹²
a-di *īli* *ša* *until that*. 26¹⁴
- īdu* *hand, side*. *i-di* 26¹⁰
- aḫū* *portion, half*. *a-ḫi* 13⁶ 15⁵ *a-ḫi-šu* 22⁴
a-ḫa-a-ta-šu-nu 25¹³ *it-ti* *a-ḫa-miṣ*
with one another. 28⁹
- itīru* *to receive*. *iṭ-ṭi-ru* 17⁴ *i-ṭi-ru* 22¹⁰
24⁷ *i-tir-tum* 28² *i-ṭi-ru* *pay*. 28¹
- akālu* *to eat, consume*. *ik-kal* 13⁷ 15⁶
- ul* *not*. 13⁸ 28⁹ 29¹⁷ 18
- īlu* *god*. Determinative. Frequent.
- alū* *city*. 13⁶ 31¹¹ *ina* *alī* *u* *širi* *in city and country*. 15⁴
- īli* *about*. 31⁴ For other instances see under *adi*, *ultu*, *ana*, and *ina*.
- īlu* *to go up, make out*. *il-li* 13⁹ *il-la-* 12¹⁴
i-²-i-li 12⁵ *i-ti-li* 25⁴ 7 *ul-ti-la* 31⁶
- alādu* *to bring forth*. *tu-li-da* 11⁶
- alāku* *to go*. *il-lak* (in the phrase *našutti illak*) *possesses*. 13¹¹ *il-la-ku* *ibid*. 14⁹
- alpu* *cattle*. *al-pa* 20⁵
- i-lat* *to be additional*. 13¹¹ 30⁸
- ultu* *from*. 15⁷ 21⁴ *ul-tu* *īli* *below*. 13⁷
ultu *īli* *mi-ḫir-tu* *in behalf of*. 18⁴
- umū* *day*. 11¹³ 12²¹ 13¹⁸ 14²⁸ 15¹⁴ 16¹⁸
17⁶ 18¹¹ 19¹⁶ 20⁶ 14 21²¹ 22¹⁶ 23¹³
24¹⁴ 25¹⁹ 26²⁵ 27¹⁵ 28¹⁵ 29²⁸ 30¹⁶
31¹²
- amīlu* *man*. Determinative. Frequent.
- amīlūtu* *slave*. *a-mī-lut-tum* 29²
- ummu* *mother*. 26²⁶ *ummi-šu* 29²⁶
- amīlu* **I.MAŠ** *priest*. 21¹³
- a.an* Added to numerals.
- ānu* *not to be*. *ia-a-nu* 13¹²
- ana* *a-na* *to*. 11⁶ 12⁸ 11 15⁷ 20⁷ 21⁶ 28²
29⁹ 31⁴ 6 *for*. 11⁷ 12³ 4 16 15⁴ 17⁷
21⁸ 25²² 29⁵ 16 17 *as regards*. 13⁴
to the value of. 14³ 5 10 14 15 *a-na* *īli*
against. 13⁹ *on account*. 25⁴ 7 *at the rate of*. 26⁷
- ina* *in, at, for, after*. 12⁷ 13⁶ 14³ 15⁴ 6 6
17⁴ 18⁶ 7 19⁶ 21² 22⁴ 24⁶ 26²⁶ 27⁴ 5
30⁶ *ina* *īli* *against, to be received of*.
13⁵ 14⁵ 7 15² 4 16⁵ 17² 20³ 22³ 23⁴
24² 4 26³ 27³ 8 *ina* *īli-šu* 17⁶ 27⁷
ina *īli-šu-nu* 26⁸ *ina* *lib-bi* *thereupon*. 26⁹ *ina*. *ḫātā* *from, from the hands of*. 12⁴ 18² 19³ 28⁶ 29⁴ 30⁶
- an-us-ti-nu* 25⁹
- u.an.tim* *receipt*. 12⁹ 12 14⁷ 28⁶ 31¹
- aplu* *son*. construal: *apal*. Very frequent.
- ipīšu* *to receive, acquire*. *i-pu-šu* 29⁶ 31³
i-pu-šu 12⁶ *ip-pu-uš* 15⁴ *ip-pu-uš-šu* 13⁵ *i-pu-uš-ša* 28⁷ *i-piṣ-ša* 31¹
- īḡu* *wood*. Also determinative. *īḡu* *īḡu* 14¹⁶
- arad* *šarrūtu* An official. 11¹⁰
- irḡitu* *land*. Determ. following *Babilu* (not transliterated in this book). Also 31¹¹
- amīlu* **IR.ŠAL.TAB(?)**.ŠA 23¹²
- īšu* *to be*. *i-ša* 23¹⁶ *i-šu-[u]* 26¹⁴
- ašābu* *to sit down*. *u-šib-u* *placed*. 26⁶ *a-ša-bi* *presence*. 26²⁸
- aššātu* *wife*. *aššati-šu* 16⁶ *aššat-su* 18⁸
aššat-šu 26⁴ *servant*. *aš-šat-ti* 16⁹
aš-šat-su-nu 16⁹
- īštīn* *one*. *īšti-in* 31⁷
- ia*-[*a-tu*(?)] *I*. 26¹²
- itti* *with*. *it-ti* 13⁶ 28⁶ *it-ti-i* 15⁵
- itiḡu* *to take away*. *i-ti-iḡ* 13⁸ 9
- utru* *profit*. *u-tur* 13⁶ 15⁶
- balātu* *to live*. *bal-tu-u* 28⁹
- amīlu* *bānū* *carpenter*. 15¹¹
- bašū* *to be*. *ba-ši-i* 18¹⁵

bitu *house*. 26¹⁰ bit-ia 26¹⁰ bit-su-nu 26¹³

gabbu *all*. gab-bi 26¹³ gab-bu-tu 16⁸

gabrû *rival, another, duplicate*. gab-ri 12¹²

gallu *male slave*. gal-la 25¹¹ gal-la gal-la 14¹⁰ amîlu gal-la 17³

gallatu *female slave*. gal-lat-su 22⁶ amîlu gal-lat-su 11³

amîlu GIM is to be read amîlu bânû *carpenter*.

gamru *entire, all*. gam-ru-tu 12⁴ gam-ru-tum *fullness*. 11⁷

gimru *vegetables*. gim-ru 30⁹

ginû *offering, sacrifice*. gi-nu-u 28⁷ amîlu ni-şur-gi-na 28^{12 14} (see note.)

gu-ri-nu *threshed (?)* 14¹³

guru A measure for dry and liquid substances. gur 25²⁰

gişimmaru *datepalm*. 28⁷

DU See manzazu.

dibbu *complaint, lawsuit*. dib-bi 14³

dah-ḥu-tum *additional, further demand*. 18¹³

amîlu dainu *judge*. 23⁵ daini 16¹³

dannu *large*. karpatu dan-nu-tu *jar, vessel*. 14¹ dan-nu 14³

duppu *contract tablet*. 28⁷ 31¹

dupsaru *scribe*. dupsar. 12¹⁴ dup-sar 23¹¹ amîlu dupsar 11¹⁷ 12¹⁹ 13¹⁰ 14²⁴ 15¹³ 16¹⁵ 17¹² 20¹² 21¹⁸ 22¹⁵ 24¹³ 25¹⁷ 26²¹ 27¹² 28¹³ 29²⁵ 30¹³ 31¹⁰

zir-mu-u An iron instrument. 14¹³

zittu *portion, share*. 15⁵

ḥubullu *interest*. 19¹ 24⁸ ḥubulla-šu 22⁵ ina ḥubulli *at interest*. 18⁶ 24⁵

ḥûdu *pleasure*. ḥu-ud 11² 21²

ḥarrânu *business*. 13^{4 10 12} 14^{9 17} 15^{8 7}

ṭî shekel. 11⁵ 13^{1 7} 14^{4 6 7 10 14 15 16 17} 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 22^{1 5} 24⁴ 25^{1 2 10 12} 26¹ 7^{8 9} 27⁸ 28¹ 30^{1 9} 31^{4 6}

ṭîbu *good*. 14^{5 15}

ki if. ki-i 27⁶ when. 29¹⁹

KIL.LU 28⁷

kalâlu *to be complete*. i-kat-lul 29¹⁵

kaṣṣi Placed after numerals to form ordinals. Very frequent.

kûmu *instead of*. ku-um 11⁴

ka-pak-i 25⁹

kasû *cup*. (?) ka-sa-a-ta 14¹¹

kussu *chair*. iṣu kussi 14¹⁴

kaspu *silver, money*. Very frequent. kaspi-ia 26¹¹ kaspa.a 11⁷ 13¹² kaspa.a.an 12⁹ 22⁴

kâru A measure. ka-ru-u 25⁸ ka-ri-šu-nu 25⁹

karpatu *dish, vessel*. Used as determ. 14¹

lâ *not*. 18¹³ 23¹⁸ 27⁶

libbu *heart*. lib-bi-šu 11² 21² ina lib-bi *thereupon*. 26⁸

libittu *brick*. 25⁷

liḫû *to take*. il-ti-ḫu-u 31⁷

ma'âru (?) *to receive (?)* ma-u-ir 19⁴

mahâru *to receive*. ma-ḥir 28⁸ ma-ḥi-ir 30⁸ mah-ḥir 18⁵ ultu ili mi-ḥir-tu *in behalf of*. 18⁴

mukinnu *witness*. amîlu mu-kin-nu 11¹² 12¹⁶ 13¹³ 14²⁰ 15¹⁰ 16¹¹ 17⁹ 21¹¹ 22¹¹ 23⁸ 24⁹ (?) 25¹⁴ 26¹⁶ 28¹⁰ 29²³ 30¹⁰ 31⁸ amîlu mu-kin 27⁸

mala See the following.

mimma *whatever*. 13¹¹ mimma ma-la *as much as*. 13⁴ 15³

mana A piece of money. ma-na 11⁷ 12^{5 9} 14¹⁷ 15¹ 16¹ 19¹ 22^{1 5} 23^{1 15} 24¹ 26^{1 7} 27¹ ma-ni-i 24⁴ 26⁸ 27⁸

manû *to count*. ma-nu-u 14^{4 6}

mandâtu *hire, wages*. man-da-at-tum 16⁵

manzazu *presence, witness*. 17⁷ 18⁷ 19⁵

mâru *son*. mâr Frequent. mâr-šu Frequent. amîlu mâr šipri *messenger*. 16¹³

mâru-u-tu *adoption*. 21⁸

mar.banâtu An official. 11¹⁰

marru *hatchet*. mar-ri 14¹²

- martu *daughter*. marat-su 16² 22⁹ 26⁶
 28³ 29⁶ 10
- mašihu A measure. 14⁵(?)
- mu-šah-ḫi-nu A bronze utensil. 14¹⁰
- maškānu *security, pledge*. maš-ka-nu 11⁶
 16¹⁰ 22⁶ 26¹¹ 13
- mašāru *to leave behind*. u-maš-ši-zu 29¹²
- matu *land*. mat Determ. Frequent.
- nadānu *to give*. id-din 11⁹ 29¹¹ id-di-in
 21⁸ id-di-nu 20⁸ 29⁹ iddin-nu 17⁶
 id-i-nu 27⁸ i-nam-din 20⁶ 22⁶ 23⁷
 24⁶ i-nam-di-nu 16⁷ 29¹⁸ na-din 24⁷
 na-din-na-mu 12¹¹ li-nad-nu 21⁶ na-
 da-nu 18⁶ ina-ad-din 27⁴ u-da-nu-
 tu 17⁷ it-ta-din 29²⁰ 31⁷
- namḫaratu A vessel. nam-ḫa-ra-ta 14²
- namšātu A vessel. nam-ša-a-ta 14²
- ni-si-su *bidding*. (?) 29¹⁶
- naḡāru *to protect*. amīlu ni-ḡur-gi-na 28¹²
 14 (see note.)
- našū *to raise*. *To bring*: na-ši 11¹¹ na-ša-
 a-tum 29²² *To take*: i-na-šu 15⁷ 16⁸
To lend: na-ša-a-ta 22¹¹
- na-aš-ḫi-ip-ti An iron utensil. 14¹²
- našūttu *command, commission, bidding*. na-
 aš-ut-tum 12⁷ 14⁸ na-[aš-ut-tu] 29¹²
 na-aš-ut-ti 31¹⁰ 30¹
- niš-ru 16⁸
- amīlu SA 13⁴
- eiḫū An official. 11⁹
- sulūpu *date*. (ka-lum-ma) 14⁶
- sipparu *copper*. 14¹⁰ 11²⁰ 20⁶
- pānu *face*. *To be received from*: la-pa-ni
 25²¹ ina pān 25¹ 2⁶ 10¹² *To be at the*
disposal of: 14¹⁹
- paḫirānu An official. 11¹⁰
- parzillu *iron*. 14¹² 13
- pa-ri-ri-ia *female sheep*. (?) 20⁶
- pi-ša-an-na *equal*. 29⁸
- amīlu pa-ši-ki 15¹²
- pūtu *certificate*. pu-ut 11⁹ 24⁶ 29²¹ pu-
 u-tu 15⁸
- ḡabātu *to take*. ḡa-bit 25⁸ ḡab-ta 26¹²
 ḡibtu *possession*. ḡib-tum 15⁷
- ḡihru *small*. ḡi-ḫi-ri 21⁴
- ḡiru *plain, field, country*. 25¹⁰ ina ali u
 ḡiri *in city and country*. 15⁴
- ḡa A measure. 14⁴
- ḡibū *to speak, say*. aḡ-bi 11⁶ iḡ-bu-šu 21⁶
 amīlu ḡipu *guardian, keeper*. 22¹⁰ 23¹¹
- ḡaḡḡadu *head, capital*. 15⁸
- ḡātū *hand*. ina ḡatā *from, from the hands of*.
 12⁴ 18² 19³ 28⁶ 29⁴ 30⁶ ta-ḡatā-miš
 See note to 14¹⁶
- ratū *to become great, increase*. i-rab-bi 17⁸
 24⁶ 26⁹ 27⁷ u-rab-bu-šu 21⁶
- amīlu rab.ka-a-ri An official 23³ (see note.)
- riḫtu *remainder*. ri-iḫ-tum 31⁶ ri-iḫ-ti
 29¹⁹ ri-ḫi-it 23¹⁶
- rikau *contract*. ri-ik-su 12¹³
- rikū *empty*. ri-ku-tu 14¹
- ša *of, which*. Very frequent.
- šu 16⁷
- šū *he, it*. šu-u 12¹⁶ 21¹⁰
- ši.bar *grain*. 25²⁰
- šadū *east*. 21¹⁰
- šidatum *present*. ši-da-tum 29¹⁷
- šaḡāru *to write*. ša-ḡa-ru *document*. 31⁷ ša-
 ḡa-ra *in writing*. 29¹³
- šakānu *to place, set*. šak-na-tum 11⁶ amīlu
 šakānu *governor*. 29²⁶ amīlu ša-kan
governor of. 22⁴
- šikāru *wine*. 14³
- šalāmu *to be perfect*. ša-ta-lam-mu 14¹⁹
to be paid, hence, to receive: i-šal-li-mu
 22⁸
- šumu *name*. šu-mu 15⁷ šum-šu 12⁵
- šimu *price*. 11⁷ 12⁴ 10²⁸ 28⁸
- šanū *to change*. ša-a-na-a-na *neither*. 13⁸
 ši-na *double*. 18³ *also*. 22¹⁰
- šangu *priest*. amīlu šangu 16⁴ 17¹⁰ 12
 18⁹ 24¹² 25¹⁵ 18³⁰ 3⁶
- šipru *message*. amīlu mār šipri *messenger*.
 16¹³

šar-âku to present. i-šar-ra-ku 29¹⁷

šarru king. 23^{3 16} šar 11²¹ 12²² 13¹⁹

14²⁷ 15¹⁶ 16¹⁹ 17^{6 16} 18¹² 19¹¹ 20¹⁶

21²² 22¹⁷ 23¹⁴ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁹ 26²⁴ 27¹⁴

28¹⁷ 29³⁰ 30¹⁷ 31¹³

šattu year. 11²⁰ 12²¹ 13¹⁸ 14²⁶ 15^{6 14}

16^{7 18} 17^{6 16} 18¹² 19¹⁰ 20¹⁴ 21²¹

22¹⁷ 23¹³ 24¹⁵ 25¹⁹ 26²³ 27¹⁴ 28¹⁰

29²⁹ 30¹⁶ 31¹² šatta every year. 31⁴

šanâti two years. 19²

ta Placed after numerals. 14^{2 11 14 16 19 2}

ta-kâtâ-miš See note to 14¹⁶ ta.a.an
31⁷

tibnu straw. 14¹³

ti-lit-tum amount. (?) 18³

târu to turn, return. u-tir 29¹⁹ ti-ra 26¹¹

ti-ra-šu 26¹²



from

Prof. Dr.

Suppl.

Einladung zu Dinner

Hendelberg



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