

CUNEIFORM TEXTS

IN THE

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

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PREFACE TO PARTS I. & II.

In undertaking the publication of the cuneiform texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, I was prompted by the desire to render this small but interesting treasure accessible to students of the Semitic languages.

These two parts are the first of a series of seven parts to be published as quickly as time permits. The texts referred to, are divided into two collections, known as the "*Egibi*," and the "*Ward*" collections. The former was purchased in 1878 from the British Museum, and the latter from the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward of the Wolfe Expedition, by Gen. C. P. di Cesnola, the Director of the Museum. Part I contains 21 texts of the *Egibi*, and Part II, 35 of the *Ward* collection.

Part I was published by me in June of this year under the title *Babylonian Contract Tablets in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*. The causes that led me to republish it here were numerous and weighty. Chief among them I may mention that the volume was published as a doctor's dissertation, and in the hurry to get the book into print, many typographical errors were overlooked, and mistakes that should have been corrected, were left untouched. I trust that in the present volume all such errors will have been avoided. Another cause was the desire of the Museum authorities to have some publication of their collections to offer to inquiring strangers and to the learned public. I regret that time did not permit me to have the Babylonian equivalents of many of the Assyrian signs cast. With the type at my disposal, however, the cuneiform text has been made to appear as similar as possible to the original writing on the contract tablets. Also in the transliteration many peculiarities will be found, which I have seen fit to discard in succeeding parts. Part I must, in fact, be considered a book by itself, complete and independent of any other part. The indices of Part I have also been incorporated in the preface instead of being placed at the end as in the first edition. The correspondence of such letter as *h*, *š*, *k*, etc., to Hebrew letters will be readily seen.

Part II will be found to be, I trust, an improvement upon Part I. Not only is the type of the cuneiform text exactly similar (excepting peculiarities of hand-writing of the individual scribes) to the original characters on the contract tablets, but the distinction between the transliteration and the translation is brought out more clearly by the use of Italic type for the former

instead of Antique Roman. The notes have also been made as short as possible, and they confine themselves to explanations of the text and to references. They have been relegated to the end.

The remaining texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art have been divided for publication as follows:

Part III will contain Nos. 1-10 of the *Egibi*, and Nos. 16-45 of the *Ward* collection, Total: 40 Texts of the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar, Amelu-Marduk and Nergalsharusur.

Part IV will contain Nos. 32-36 of the *Egibi* and Nos. 66-77 of the *Ward* collection. Total: 17 texts of the reigns of Cyrus and Cambyses.

Part V will contain Nos. 37-56 of the *Egibi*, and Nos. 78-120 of the *Ward* collection. Total: 51 texts, chiefly of Darius.

Part VI will contain about 50 undated contract tablets, 5 belonging to the *Egibi* collection.

Part VII will contain all the Assyrian, Babylonian and Accadian texts of the *Ward* collection not included in any of the other parts.

In conclusion I wish to express my most sincere thanks to the Museum authorities, especially to Gen. C. P. di Cesnola and to Prof. I. H. Hall, for their kind and liberal treatment and for the manifold facilities that they have courteously placed at my disposal. Also to my brother, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Moldenke, who is at present publishing a catalogue of the Museum's magnificent collection of Egyptian antiquities, I wish to express my thanks for his kind help, especially in the drawing and procuring of the signs that are so frequently used in Part II, and will be required for the publication of the remaining parts.

NEW YORK CITY, {
Oct. 1st, 1893. }

A. B. MOLDENKE.

PART I.

LIST OF BOOKS QUOTED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- ABEL UND WINCKLER, Keilschrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen. (Sanherib, Asarhaddon) Berlin 1890.
- Beiträge zur Assyriologie und Vergleichenden Semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, herausgegeben von Fr. Delitzsch und P. Haupt. Leipzig 1889-1892. . . . *B A*
- BRÜNNOW, R. E., A Classified List &c. Leyden 1889.
- DELITZSCH, FR., Assyrische Grammatik. Berlin 1889.
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- “ Assyrische Studien. Heft I. Leipzig 1874.
- Babylonian and Oriental Record. London. *BOR*
- HOFFMANN, Auszüge aus syrischen Acten persischer Märtyrer. Leipzig 1880.
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- LOTZ, W., Die Prisma-Inscription des assyr. Königs Tiglathpileser I. Leipzig 1880. . *LTP*
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- POGNON, H., L'inscription de Bavian. Paris 1879.
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- Sitzungsbericht der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. 1889.
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- STRASSMAIER, J. N., Babylonische Texte, Heft I-VII. Inschriften von Nabonidus, Nabuchodonosor und Cyrus, von den Thontafeln des Britischen Museums copiert &c. Leipzig 1887-1890. *Strass. Nabn., Nbk., Cyr.*
- STRASSMAIER, J. N., Inschriften im Museum zu Liverpool. Leyden 1885.
- “ Verhandlungen des 5ten Internationalen Orientalisten Congresses zu Berlin. 1881.
- TALLQVIST, K. L., Die Sprache der Contracte Nabû-nâ'ids. Helsingfors 1890. . *Tallq.*
- TIELE, C. P., Babylonisch-assyrische Geschichte. Gotha 1886-1888.
- Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. Leipzig 1883-1892. *Z. A.*
- Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. *ZDMG*

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

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

I. CITIES.

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

II. MONTHS.

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

III. GODS.

Bil 21 ¹⁹ 25 ¹⁸	Na-na 17 ¹⁰ 30 ^{3 6}
Gu-la 24 ¹²	Ninip 16 ^{4 17}
Za-ri-ku 17 ¹² 25 ¹³	Ša-maš 18 ⁹

IV. PERSONS.

Ai 11 ⁴ 22 ¹³	Iddin-..... 21 ¹
ilu ĩ-a-na-šir 25 ⁶	Iddin-Bil 23 ⁹
ilu A-ba-ba-ti-la 27 ²	Iddin-Marduk 17 ^{1 3} 18 ¹ 23 ¹⁰ 24 ¹ 25 ³
Ab-la-a 30 ¹¹	28 ¹⁰ 19 ³
Ab-la-da 18 ⁵	Ia-ħa-ta 21 ³
Ib-na-a 21 ¹⁶	Iddin-Nabû 20 ¹¹ 29 ²⁵ 31 ⁸
ĩ-gi-bi 12 ⁸ 14 ¹⁸ 20 ^{4 13} 21 ^{7 12} 22 ² 23 ⁶ 28 ⁶	Iddin-na-ħu-nun-ši-iš-Marduk 28 ¹³
29 ³ 31 ^{2 3} 26 ^{2 20}	Iddin-na-Nabû 21 ¹⁶
Idanin-Nabû 18 ¹⁰	Aħa-ba-ni 17 ¹⁴ 25 ¹⁶
Id-da-a 25 ²	ĩtir-Marduk 22 ¹³
	ĩtir-ša-na-nim 12 ⁵

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U-ka-ga-tu-ra-šad 30 ⁷	Bil-i-ṭir 31 ¹¹
ilu ḫlātu-u 11 ⁹ 14 ²⁵	Bil-i-ṭi-ru 11 ⁴ 29 ²⁷
Ī-mid-su 19 ⁹	Bil-kaṣir 12 ¹⁹
Amtu 28 ²	Bil-Marduk 27 ⁸
Ī-sag-gil-ai 26 ⁶	Bil-naṣir 25 ²²
A-pak-kal-ia 26 ²⁰	Bil-apal-iddin 11 ¹² 19 ⁸ 24 ⁹ 12
Īpi-iš-ilu 13 ² 14 ¹⁸ 22 ¹⁴ 30 ¹¹	Bil-pat-ta-nu 12 ¹⁷
Iḫbi-[Marduk] 29 ⁶	Bil-iḫi-ša 16 ¹² 30 ²⁵
Iḫša-apla 26 ¹⁹	Bil-ri-man-ni 12 ²⁰ 24 ⁶
Iḫi-ša-apla 17 ² 18 ² 23 ⁹ 24 ²³ 25 ⁴ 28 ¹¹	Bil-šum-išku-un 23 ¹⁰
31 ⁹	Bil-šu-nu 12 ¹⁷ 19 ⁷ 30 ⁸
A-ra-bi 17 ³	Bani-ia 29 ¹⁴
Ir-ba-Marduk 14 ²⁴	Bani-i-a 11 ⁸ 29 ⁴⁷
Ardi-ia 29 ²⁴	Bāni-um-ma-gu 27 ¹²
Arad-Bil 13 ¹⁴ 15 ²² 15 ²⁹ 6	Ba-ni-ia 12 ² 15 ⁹ 16 ³ 16 ²⁰ 11(?)
Arad-Marduk 21 ¹⁸ 22 ³ 25 ⁹ 17	Bani-a-tu-i-sag-ila 16 ¹ 10
Arad-Nirgal 22 ¹² 25 ¹⁶	Bit-ti-ia 21 ¹⁹ 25 ¹⁷
A-ša-a-na-šad 25 ⁸	Gu-la-ri-nin-ni 11 ² 12 ¹ 10 ¹³
It-ik-kal-a 15 ³	
It-ti-..... 25 ²¹	Da-bi-ia 13 ¹⁶
Itti-..... 29 ²⁴	Da-bi-bi 21 ¹⁷
Itti-Marduk-.....-balaṣu 26 ¹	Du-ub-bi 20 ¹¹
Itti-Marduk-balaṣu 26 ¹ 27 ¹	Du-um-muḫ 13 ¹⁵
Itti-Nabû-balaṣu 29 ²⁶ 31 ¹⁰	Dan-a 11 ¹⁴
	Di-na-a 30 ¹²
Ba-bu-tu 12 ²⁰ 26 ⁴ 21	ilu Dainu-zir-ibni 30 ¹⁰
Babu-u-tu 27 ¹¹	
Ba-la-ṭu 11 ¹ 26 ¹⁹	Zir-ai 21 ¹⁶
Bil-..... 15 ⁸	Zi-ri-ia 15 ¹¹ 27 ³
Bil-uballi-iṭ 15 ¹² 13	Zir-ukin 24 ¹¹
Bil-ibni 31 ⁹	Zir-ūtu 22 ¹⁴
Bil-iddin 13 ³ 6 ¹⁰ 11 ¹⁴ 7 ²⁹ 4 ⁷ 20	
Bil-di-ḫir 29 ²³	Ḫa-an-na'-šu 16 ⁹
Bil-idanin 28 ¹²	Ḫu-nu-ti-tiṣ-Šamaš-balaṣu 11 ³
Bil-zir-ibni 26 ¹⁶	Ḫu-pu-u 28 ⁴
Bil-aḫi-iddin 27 ¹²	
Bil-aḫi-iḫi-ša 19 ⁶	Ka-di-di 14 ²²
Bil-ḫarran 17 ⁹	Ka-di-nu 12 ¹⁶
Bil-iṭir 27 ⁹	

Kal-ba-a 21 ^{2 3} 31 [-] ^{3 4}	Nabû-aḫi-iddin 12 ^{7 9} 13 ¹² 14 ¹⁷ 17 ¹¹
Ku-up-pu-ut-tum 29 ^{1 3 16 22}	18 ⁸ 20 ^{3 8 12} 22 ² 23 ⁴ 26 ² 27 ² 28 ^{6 8}
Ki-rib-ti 21 ¹²	29 ³ 31 ^{2 3}
La-a-ba-ši 27 ³	Nabû-aḫi-iddin-na 21 ^{3 4 6 9}
La-di-pi 30 ¹²	Nabû-aḫi-irba 11 ¹²
Lu-uṣ-a-na-nûri-Marduk 21 ¹¹	Nabû-iṭṭir 15 ^{2 5 7}
Man-di-di 13 ¹⁴ 30 ^{4 14}	Nabû-ukin-..... 15 ¹¹
Mu-sal-li-mu 25 ⁷	Nabû-ukin-apla 25 ⁶
Mu-sal-lim-mu 17 ¹⁰	Nabû-lit-su ^{24 13}
Mi-ḡir-ai 26 ¹⁸	Nabû-mu-u-da 11 ¹⁸
Mi-ḡa-tum 22 ⁶	Nabû-musallim 11 ¹⁶
Marduk-ban-zir 31 ¹⁰	Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da 12 ¹⁶ 26 ^{5 15 16}
Marduk-iddin 21 ¹³ 29 ²⁶	Nabû-na'id 11 ²⁰ 12 ²² 13 ¹⁸ 14 ²⁰ 15 ¹⁶
Marduk-zir-ibni 14 ²²	16 ¹⁸ 17 ^{5 15} 18 ¹² 19 ¹¹ 20 ¹⁵ 21 ²²
Marduk-iṭi-ir 12 ¹⁸ 22 ³ 25 ¹⁴	22 ¹⁷ 23 ¹⁴ 24 ¹⁵ 25 ¹⁹ 26 ²³ 27 ¹⁴ 28 ¹⁶
Marduk-musallim 17 ¹³ 24 ⁶	29 ²² 30 ¹⁷ 31 ¹³
Marduk-ipti-iš 21 ¹⁴	Nabû-naḡir 28 ¹⁴
Marduk-iḡi-ša-an-ni 11 ⁸ 12 ^{2 14} 14 ²⁴	Nabû-is-kip 18 ⁹
Marduk-irba 14 ²¹	Nabû-apal-iddin 11 ^{1 11} 12 ^{4 11} 13 ¹⁶
Marduk-šum-ibni 18 ¹⁰	Nabû-uṣur 26 ¹⁸
Marduk-šum-uṣur 28 ³	Nab-iḡ-bi 29 ²⁴
Marduk-šarrâ-ni 16 ¹¹	Nabû-rimu-lip-tum 23 ¹
Mu-ši-zib-Bil 20 ^{7 10}	Nabû-ri-man-ni 25 ¹¹
Na-ba-ai 27 ⁴	Nabû-iriš 25 ¹⁵ 30 ¹³
Nabû-balaṭ-iddin 20 ¹	Nabû-u-šu-da-ḡatâ 22 ⁸
Nabû-balaṭ-su-iḡbi 29 ¹³	Nabû-šum-iddin 14 ²² 15 ¹ 16 ^{2 3 16}
Nabû-balaṭ-su-[iḡbi] 15 ¹⁰	Nabû-šum-uṣur 15 ⁹ 27 ¹⁰
Nabû-bâni-aḡa 24 ³	Nabû-šip-uṣur 17 ¹³
Nabû-ga-mil 26 ¹⁷	Nabû-itti-apli 28 ⁴
Nabû-iddin 20 ⁹ 24 ^{10 11} 28 ¹²	Nu-ub-ta-a 26 ⁴
Nabû-zir-iddin 11 ^{15 16} 16 ¹³ 22 ¹⁴	Na-din 23 ¹¹ 26 ^{3 21}
Nabû-zir-iḡi-ša 25 ³	Na-di-nu 15 ¹³
Nabû-zir-šutišur 14 ²¹	Na-din-Marduk 24 ³
Nabû-aḫi-bul-luṭ 14 ²⁰	Na-din-ši-bar 15 ²
	Ni-lat-tum 29 ^{6 20 21}
	Ni-mi-ḡu 13 ¹³
	Nu-u-pu 11 ¹⁸

Naḡu-ḡat-ai 14²³Nûr-t-a 30²Nîrgal-uballi-iṭ 13² 14⁸Nîrgal-iddin 14⁵Nîrgal-iṭir 26² 21Nîrgal-musallim 16¹⁴Nîrgal-na'id 11¹⁴Nîrgal-uṣur 29⁴Nûr-Sin 11¹⁴ 17² 4 18² 24² 28¹¹Na-ṣi-i-Nabû-apla 20¹⁰Na-ṣi-ir-na-a 20³Su-ḡa-ai 14²¹Sin-ga-ga-nim-mi 16¹⁵Si-nu-nu 16⁶Sin-tab-ni 11¹⁷Su-ḡa-ai 27¹¹Pu-na-ni-tum 18³Ṣal-a 29²⁵Ṣil-la-a 15¹ 20² 30⁴ 14Ṣir-diṣ-bit 27¹³Ḳa-ti-lu-tum 28²Ḳur-ban 11¹³Ḳur-ban-Marduk 14¹⁵Ḳur-ban-ni-Marduk 13²Ri-dal-Ṣamaṣ 22¹³Ra-mu-u-a 16⁴Rammānu-aḡi-uballiṭ 11¹³Rammān-u-mi-i 12¹⁹Rammānu-ṣum-iddin 24¹⁰Rammānu-ṣum-uṣur 27¹⁰Ri-mut 13¹ 6 13 14 18 19 25 5 16Ri-mut-Bil 27⁵Ri-ṣar-tum 29⁵ 7 14 18Ṣu-zu-bu 23²Ṣakan-ṣum 25³Ṣu-la-a 12⁵ 14 18 23 20 4 13 21 7 23 5 8Ṣa-am-ma' 27⁹Ṣa-tābtī-ṣu 16¹²Ṣa-an-na-a 29¹ 10 16 18 21Ṣa-na-ṣi-..... 11¹Ṣapik-zir 15¹ 6 16 14Ṣa-aṣ-Bil-ṭi 28³Tab-lu-ṭu 29² 10Tab-ni-i 17¹¹Tab-ni-i-a 11¹⁷ 18 7 25 12 16Ta-k iṣ-Gu-la 22⁹.....-uṣur-bilu-u 12³.....-iṭ-ḡa 11¹⁵.....-ṣum-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-su ša Iḫi-ša-apla	apal Nûr-Sin	17 ^{1 3} 18 ¹ 19 ^{3(?)} 24 ¹ 25 ³ 28 ¹⁰
Iddin-Marduk	" " Bil-šum-iš-ku-un	" amlu ḫīpu	23 ¹⁰
Iddin-na-ḫu-nun- ṭi-iš-Marduk	" " Nabû-našir	"	28 ¹³
<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 ¹⁵
Î-a-na-ṣir	" " Mu-sal-li-mu	"	25 ⁸
Iḫi-ša-apla	" " A-pak-kal-ia	" Î-gi-bi	26 ¹⁹
Irba-Marduk	" " Mar-duk-iḫi-ša-an-ni	" Îlatu-u	14 ²⁴
<i>Scribe of the 14th Tablet.</i>			
Ardi-ia	" " Itti-.....	" amlu šakânu	29 ²⁴
Arad-Bil	" " Du-um-muḫ	" Arad-Bil	13 ¹⁴
Arad-Marduk	" " Bit-ti-ia	" { amlu Î.MAŠ Bil amlu šangu Bil	21 ¹⁸ 25 ¹⁷
<i>Scribe of the 21st and 25th Tablets.</i>			
Arad-Marduk	" " Marduk-iṭi-ir	" amlu ša- ṭâbti -šu	22 ³
Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	" " Arad-Bil	"	22 ¹⁶
<i>Scribe of the 22nd Tablet.</i>			
Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	" " Nabû-aḫi-iddin	" A-ba-ba-ti-la	27 ¹
Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	" " Nabû-aḫi-iddin	" Î-gi-bi	22 ^{1 7} 26 ¹ 28 ⁵ 29 ^{2 9} 11 15 19 31 ¹ 5 6
Itti-Nabû-balaṭu	" " Marduk-ban-zir	" Bil-i-ṭi r	31 ¹⁰
<i>Scribe of the 31st Tablet.</i>			
†Itti-Nabû-balaṭu	" " Marduk-iddin	" Bil-i-ṭi-ru	29 ²³
<i>Scribe of the 29th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-uballi-iṭ	" " Na-di-nu	"	15 ¹³
<i>Scribe of the 15th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-iddin	" " Ba-ni-ia	" { Nirgal-uṣur Ri-šar-tum	29 ⁴ 29 ^{7 20}
Bil-iddin	" " Nirgal-uballi-iṭ	" amlu ša	13 ^{3 5 10 11} 14 ⁷
Bil-di-ṣir	" "	" 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-sal-lim-mu	" amlu šangu Nana	17 ⁹
Bil-iṭir	" " Nabû-šum-ušur	" Rammân-šum-ušur	27 ⁹
Bil-kašir	" " Bil-ri-man-ni	" Ba-bu-tu	12 ¹⁰
<i>Scribe of the 12th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-apal-iddin	" " I-mid-su		19 ⁸
Bil-apal-iddin	" " Daḫ-ḫi-ša(?)	" Nabû-lit-su	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-musallim		24 ⁶
Bil-šu-nu	" " Bil-iḫi-ša	" amlu šangu Nana	30 ⁶
Bil-.....	" " Nabû-šum-ušur	" Bani-[ia]	15 ⁸
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	" Ipi-iš-ilu	30 ¹⁰
Zir-ûtu	" " Nabû-zir-iddin		22 ¹⁴
Hu-nu -ti-ti-šamaš-balaṭu	" " Ai	" Bil-i-ṭi-ru	11 ⁵
Ki-di-nu	" " Marduk-iṭi-ir	" Rammân-u-mt-i	12 ¹⁸
Kal-ba-a	" " { Ia-ḫa-ta Nabû-aḫi-iddin	" I-gi-bi	21 ^{2 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-uš-a-na-nûri-Marduk	" " Ki-rib-ti	" I-gi-bi	21 ¹¹
Marduk-iddin	" " Marduk-îpi-iš	" Zir-ai	21 ¹³
Marduk-zir-ibni	" " Šu-la-a	" Našir-ḫat-ai	14 ²²
Marduk-iṭi-ir	" " Ri-mut	" Arad-Nirgal	25 ¹⁴
Marduk-musallim	" " Nabû-šip-ušur	" Aḫa-ba-ni	17 ¹⁴
<i>Scribe of the 17th Tablet.</i>			
Marduk-iḫi-ša-an-ni	" " Bani-i-a	" Illatu-u	11 ⁸
*Marduk-iḫi-ša-an-ni	" " Ba-ni-ia	"-ušur-bilu-u	12 ^{2 14}
Marduk-šarrâ-ni	" " Bil-iḫi-ša	" Ša-tâbti-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-su-[iḫbi]	" " Zir-ia	" amlu bânû	15 ¹⁰
Nabû-ban-aḫa	" " Iḫi-ša-apla	" Na-din-Marduk	24 ³
Nabû-ga-mil	" " Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	" I-sag-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 amīlu ni-ṣur-gi-na	28 ¹²
Nabû-iddin	“ “ Zir-ukin	“ amīlu šangu Gula	24 ¹¹
Nabû-iddin	“ “ Mu-ši-zib-Bil	“ Na-ši-i-Nabû-apla	20 ⁹
Nabû-zir-iddin amīlu mār šipri dāni			16 ¹³
Nabû-zir-iddin	“ “ Nabû-musallim	“ Sin-tab-ni	11 ¹⁶
Nabû-zir-iḫi-ša	“ “ Šakan-šum		25 ³
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	“ I-gi-bi	12 ^{7 9 15} 14 ^{17 20 3 4} 12 ^{21 6 23 1}
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	“ amīlu pa-ši-ki	15 ¹¹
Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-[da]	“ “ Bil-zir-ibni	“ I-sag-gil-ai	26 ¹⁶
Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	“ “ Bil-šu-nu	“ Bil-pat-ta-nu	12 ¹⁶
Nabû-is-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-ṣur-šu	“ “ Ba-la-ṭu	“ Mi-ṣir-ai	26 ¹⁸
Nabû-rīmu-lip-tum	“ “ Šu-zu-bu amīlu 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 amīlu 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-iḫi-ša	“ amīlu šangu Nana	30 ²
Nirgal-na'id	“ “ Nabû-zir-iddin	“-it-ka	11 ¹⁴
Su-ka-ai	“ “ Kal-ba-a	“ Babu-u-tu	27 ¹¹
Ri-dal-Šamaš	“ “ Iṭir-Marduk	“ Ipi-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	“ “ Ḳur-ban-ni-Marduk	“ Ipi-iš-ilu	13 ^{16 14 10} ¹⁹
Ri-mut-Bil	“ “ Bil-Marduk	“ Ša-am-ma'	27 ⁶

Šu-la-a	apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla	apal Iddin-Bil	23 *
Šapik-zir	" " Nabû-šum-iddin	" Na-din-ši-bar	15 ¹ *
Šapik-zir	" " Nirgal-musallim	" Sin-ga-ga-nim-mi	16 ¹⁴
Ša-aš-Bil-ṭi	" " Nabû-itti-apli	" Hu-pu-u	28 *
{ Tab-ni-i Tab-ni-i-a }	" " Nabû-aḫi-iddin	{ amilu šangu ilu Zariḫu	17 ¹¹
		{ amilu šangu ilu Šamaš	18 ⁷
Tabni-i-a amilu 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 ¹
Bani-a-tu-i-sag-ila	" " Nabû-šum-iddin		16 ¹ ¹⁰
Nabû-u-šu-da-ḫâtâ	" " Ta-k iš-Gu-la	apal amilu ḫipu	22 *
Nu-ub-ta-a	" " Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	" I-sag-gil-ai	26 ⁴
Ni-lat-tum	" " Arad-Bil	Iḫbi-[Marduk?]	29 *

A GLOSSARY

OF THE ASSYRIAN WORDS OCCURRING IN THE TEXTS.

u *and*. Very frequent.

amîlu **IB-bani** carpenter. 21¹³

abâlu *to bring*. iṭ-bal 29¹⁴

adi *together with*. a-di 14¹ 16⁷ 18³ 28⁸
a-di-i 29¹¹ a-di ili *until*. 22⁷ 29¹²
a-di ili ša *until that*. 26¹⁴

idu *hand, side*. i-di 26¹⁰

aḫu *portion, half*. a-ḫi 13⁵ 15⁶
a-ḫa-a-ta-šu-nu 25¹³ it-ti a-ḫa-miṣ
with one another. 28⁹

itîru *to receive*. iṭ-ṭi-ru 17⁴ i-ṭi-ru 22¹⁰
24⁷ i-tir-tum 28² i-ṭi-ru *pay*. 28¹

akâlu *to eat, consume*. ik-kal 13⁷ 15⁶

ul *not*. 13⁸ 28⁹ 29^{17 18}

ilu *god*. Determinative. Frequent.

alû *city*. 13⁵ 31¹¹ ina alî u ṣîri *in city
and country*. 15⁴

ili *about*. 31⁴ For other instances see
under adi, ultu, ana, and ina.

ilu *to go up, make out*. il-li 13⁹ il-la- 12¹⁴
i-²i-li 12⁶ i-ti-li 25^{4 7} ul-ti-la 31⁵

alâdu *to bring forth*. tu-li-da 11⁶

alâku *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 ili *below*. 13⁷
ultu ili mi-ḫir-tu *in behalf of*. 18⁴

umû *day*. 11¹⁹ 12²¹ 13¹⁸ 14²⁶ 15¹⁴ 16¹⁸
17^{6 15} 18¹¹ 19¹⁰ 20^{5 14} 21²¹ 22¹⁶ 23¹³
24¹⁴ 25¹⁹ 26²³ 27¹³ 28¹⁵ 29²⁸ 30¹⁶
31¹²

amîlu *man*. Determinative. Frequent.

amîlûtu *slave*. a-mi-lut-tum 29²

ummu *mother*. 26²⁶ ummi-šu 29²⁰

amîlu **I.MAŠ** priest. 21¹⁹

a.an Added to numerals.

ânû *not to be*. ia-a-nu 13¹²

ana a-na *to*. 11⁸ 12^{6 11} 15⁷ 20⁷ 21⁶ 28²
29⁹ 31^{4 6} *for*. 11⁷ 12^{3 4 10} 15³ 17⁷
21⁶ 25²² 29^{5 16 17} *as regards*. 13⁴
to the value of. 14^{3 6 10 14 16} a-na ili
against. 13⁹ *on account*. 25^{4 7}

ina *in, at, for, after*. 12⁷ 13^{5 6} 14³ 15^{4 5 6}
17⁴ 18^{6 7} 19⁵ 21² 22⁴ 24⁵ 26²⁵ 27^{4 5}
30⁹ ina ili *against, to be received of*.
13³ 14^{5 7} 15^{2 4} 16³ 17² 20³ 22³ 23⁴
24^{2 4} 26³ 27^{3 5} ina ili-šu 17⁶ 27⁷
ina ili-šu-nu 26⁸ ina lib-bi *there-
upon*. 26⁶ ina kâtâ *from, from the
hands of*. 12⁴ 18² 19³ 28⁵ 29⁴ 30⁶

an-us-ti-nu 25⁹

u.an.tim receipt. 12^{6 12} 14⁷ 28⁸ 31¹

aplu *son*. construct: apal. Very frequent.

ipîšu *to receive, acquire*. i-pu-šu 29⁵ 31³
i-pu-šu 12⁵ ip-pu-uš 15⁴ ip-pu-uš-
šu 13⁵ i-pu-uš-ša 28⁷ i-piš-ša 31¹

iṣu *wood*. Also determinative. iṣu iṣu 14¹⁶

arad šarrûtu An official. 11¹⁰

irṣitu *land*. Determ. following Babilu (not
transliterated in this book). Also 31¹¹

amîlu **IR.ŠAL.TAB(?)**.ŠA 23¹²

išu *to be*. i-ša 23¹⁶ i-šu-[u] 26¹⁴

ašâbu *to sit down*. u-šib-u *placed*. 26⁹ a-
ša-bi *presence*. 26²⁶

aššatu *wife*. aššati-šu 16⁵ aššat-su 18⁵
aššat-šu 26⁴ *servant*. aš-šat-ti 16⁶
aš-šat-su-nu 16⁹

ištîm *one*. ištî-in 31⁷

ia-[a-tu(?)] *I*. 26¹²

itti *with*. it-ti 13⁶ 28⁹ it-ti-i 15⁵

itilḫu *to take away*. i-ti-iḫ 13^{5 9}

utru *profit*. u-tur 13⁶ 15⁵

balâtu *to live*. bal-tu-u 28⁹

amîlu bânû carpenter. 15¹¹

bašû *to be*. ba-ši-i 18¹³

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 14¹⁶ 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

gurrû *A measure for dry and liquid substances*. gur 25²⁰

gišimmaru *datepalm*. 28⁷

DU See manzazu.

dibbu *complaint, lawsuit*. dib-bi 14³

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

amîlu daïou *judge*. 23⁵ daïni 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 13¹⁶ 14²⁴ 15¹⁵ 16¹⁵ 17¹² 20¹² 21¹⁸ 22¹⁶ 24¹³ 25¹⁷ 26²¹ 27¹² 28¹³ 29²⁶ 30¹³ 31¹⁰

zir-mu-u *An iron instrument*. 14¹³

zittu *portion, share*. 15⁶

ḥubullu *interest*. 19¹ 24⁸ ḥubulla-šu 22⁶ ina ḥubulli *at interest*. 18⁶ 24⁶

ḥûdu *pleasure*. ḥu-ud 11² 21²

ḥarrânu *business*. 13^{4 10 12} 14^{9 17} 15^{3 7}

ṭu *shekel*. 11⁶ 13^{1 7} 14^{4 6 7 10 14 16 16 17} 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 22^{1 6} 24^{1 2 10 12} 26^{1 7 8 9} 27⁶ 28¹ 30^{1 9} 31^{4 6}

ṭâbu *good*. 14^{3 15}

ki if. ki-i 27⁶ when. 29¹⁹

KI.LU 28⁷

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

kam Placed after numerals to form ordinals. Very frequent.

kûmu *instead of*. ku-um 11⁴

ka-pak-i 25⁸

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 23¹⁶ 27⁵

libbu *heart*. lib-bi-šu 11² 21² ina lib-bi thereupon. 26⁶

libittu *brick*. 28⁷

liḳû *to take*. il-ti-ḳu-u 31⁷

maḥâru *to receive*. ma-ḥir 28⁶ ma-ḥi-ir 30⁸ maḥ-ḥir 18⁶ 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 26¹⁵ 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^{3 9} 14¹⁷ 15¹ 16¹ 19¹ 22^{1 5} 23^{1 15} 24¹ 26^{1 7} 27¹ ma-ni-i 24⁴ 26⁸ 27⁶

manû *to count*. ma-nu-u 14^{4 6}

mandâtu *hire, wages*. man-da-at-tum 16⁶

manzazu *presence, witness*. 17⁷ 18⁷ 19⁶

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

mâru-u-tu *adoption*. 21⁸

mar.banûtu *An official*. 11¹⁰

marru *hatchet*. mar-ri 14¹³

- martu *daughter*. marat-su 16² 22⁹ 26⁵
28³ 29⁶ 10
- mu-šaḥ-ḫi-nu A bronze utensil. 14¹⁰
- maškānu *security, pledge*. maš-ka-nu 11⁵
16¹⁰ 22⁶ 26¹¹ 13
- mašāru *to leave behind*. u-maš-ši-ru 29¹²
- matu *land*. mat Determ. Frequent.
- nadānu *to give*. id-din 11⁹ 29¹¹ id-di-in
21⁸ id-di-nu 20⁸ 29⁹ iddin-nu 17⁸
id-i-nu 27⁵ i-nam-din 20⁶ 22⁵ 23⁷
24⁸ i-nam-di-nu 16⁷ 29¹⁸ na-din 24⁷
na-din-na-mu 12¹¹ li-nad-nu 21⁵ na-
da-nu 18⁵ ina-ad-din 27⁴ u-da-nu-
tu 17⁷ it-ta-din 29²⁰ 31⁷
- namḥaratu A vessel. nam-ḥa-ra-ta 14²
- namṣātu A vessel. nam-ṣa-a-ta 14²
- ni-si-su *bidding*. (?) 29¹⁵
- naṣāru *to protect*. amīlu ni-ṣur-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
- našūtū *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
- siḫū An official. 11⁹
- sulūpu *date*. (ka-lum-ma) 14⁵
- sipparu *copper*. 14¹⁰ 11²⁰ 20⁶
- pānu *face*. *To be received from*: la-pa-ni
25²¹ ina pān 25¹ 25⁵ 10¹² *To be at the*
disposal of: 14¹⁹
- paḫirānu An official. 11¹⁰
- parzillu *iron*. 14¹² 13
- pa-ri-ri-is *female sheep*. (?) 20⁶
- pi-ša-an-na *equal*. 29⁶
- amīlu pa-ši-ki 15¹²
- pūtu *certificate*. pu-ut 11⁹ 24⁶ 29²¹ pu-
u-tu 15⁸
- ṣabātu *to take*. ṣa-bit 25⁸ ṣab-ta 26¹²
- ṣibtu *possession*. ṣib-tum 15⁷
- ṣibru *small*. ṣi-ḫi-ri 21⁴
- ṣīru *plain, field, country*. 25¹⁰ ina ali u
ṣiri *in city and country*. 15⁴
- ḫa A measure. 14⁴
- ḫibū *to speak, say*. aḫ-bi 11⁶ iḫ-bu-šu 21⁶
- amīlu ḫipu *guardian, keeper*. 22¹⁰ 23¹¹
- ḫaḫḫadu *head, capital*. 15⁸
- ḫātū *hand*. ina ḫātā *from, from the hands of*.
12⁴ 18² 19³ 28⁶ 29⁴ 30⁶ ta-ḫātā-miš
See note to 14¹⁶
- rabū *to become great, increase*. i-rab-bi 17⁶
24⁶ 26⁹ 27⁷ u-rab-bu-šu 21⁵
- amīlu rab.ka-a-ri An official 23³ (see note.)
- riḫtu *remainder*. ri-ḫ-tum 31⁶ ri-ḫ-ti
29¹⁹ ri-ḫi-it 23¹⁵
- riksu *contract*. ri-ik-su 12¹³
- riḫu *empty*. ri-ḫu-tu 14¹
- ša *of, which*. Very frequent.
- šu 16⁷
- šū *he, it*. šu-u 12¹⁵ 21¹⁰
- ši.bar *grain*. 25²⁰
- šadū *east*. 21¹⁰
- šidatum *present*. ši-da-tum 29¹⁷
- šaṭāru *to write*. ša-ṭa-ru *document*. 31⁷ ša-
ṭa-ra *in writing*. 29¹³
- šakānu *to place, set*. šak-na-tum 11⁵ amīlu
šakānu *governor*. 29²⁵
- šikāru *wine*. 14³
- šalāmu *to be perfect*. ša-ta-lam-mu 14¹⁰
to be paid, hence, to receive: i-šal-li-mu
22⁸
- šumu *name*. šu-mu 15⁷ šum-šu 12⁶
- šimu *price*. 11⁷ 12⁴ 10²⁸ 29⁸
- šanū *to change*. ša-a-na-a-na *neither*. 13⁸
ši-na *double*. 18³
- šangu *priest*. amīlu šangu 16⁴ 17¹⁷ 10¹²
18⁹ 24¹² 25¹³ 18³⁰ 30³ 6
- šipru *message*. amīlu mār šipri *messenger*.
16¹³

šarāku to present. i-šar-ra-ku 29¹⁷

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

14²⁷ 15¹⁶ 16¹⁹ 17^{5 16} 18¹² 19¹¹ 20¹⁶

21²² 22¹⁷ 23¹⁴ 24¹⁶ 25¹⁹ 26²⁴ 27¹⁴

28¹⁷ 29³⁰ 30¹⁷ 31¹³

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

16^{7 18} 17^{5 15} 18¹² 19¹⁰ 20¹⁴ 21²¹

22¹⁷ 23¹³ 24¹⁶ 25¹⁹ 26²³ 27¹⁴ 28¹⁶

29²⁹ 30¹⁶ 31¹² šatta every year. 31⁴

šanāti two years. 19²

ta Placed after numerals. 14^{2 11 14 15 19 2}

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

tibnu straw. 14¹³

ti-lit-tum amount. (?) 18³

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







ti-ra-šu 26¹²

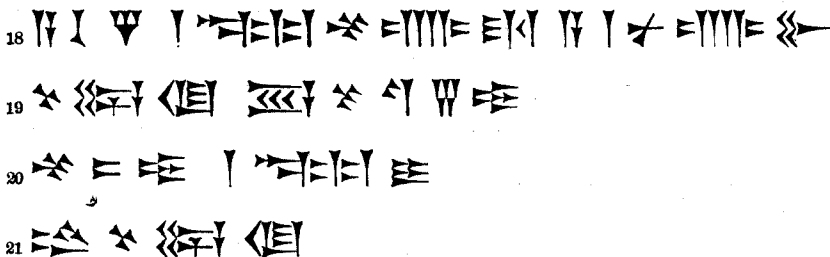
NO. 11.

FRONT.

[illegible]

BACK.

12 
13 
14 
15 
16 
17 



Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Transliteration.

- 1 Nabû-apal-iddin apal-šu ša Ba-la-tu
apal ša-na-ši-.....
- 2 ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu Gu-la-ri-nin-ni
- 3 amilu gal-lat-su ša Hu-nu-ti-tiš-Šamaš-
bala-tu
- 4 apal-šu ša Ai apal Bil-i-ṭi-ru ku-um
- 5 1/3 ṭu kaspi maš-ka-nu šak-na-tum
- 6 u mar-šu ša ^{ku} aṭ-bi tu-li-di
- 7 a-na 1/3 ma-na kaspaa šim gam-ru-
tum
- 8 a-na [Marduk]-i-ṭi-ša-an-ni apal-šu ša
Bani-i-a
- 9 apal Ellatu-u iddin pu-ut si-ḫi-i
- 10 pa-ḫi-ra-nu arad-šarrû-tu mar-banû-tu
- 11 Nabû-apal-iddin na-ši.
- 12 amilu mu-kin-nu Bil-apal-iddin apal-šu
ša Nabû-aḫi-irba
- 13 apal Kur(?)-ban Rammânu-aḫi-uballiṭ
apal-šu
- 14 ša Dan-a apal Nûr-Sin Nîrgal-na'id
- 15 apal-šu ša Nabû-zir-iddin apal ...-it-ka
- 16 Nabû-zir-iddin apal-šu ša Nabû-

Translation.

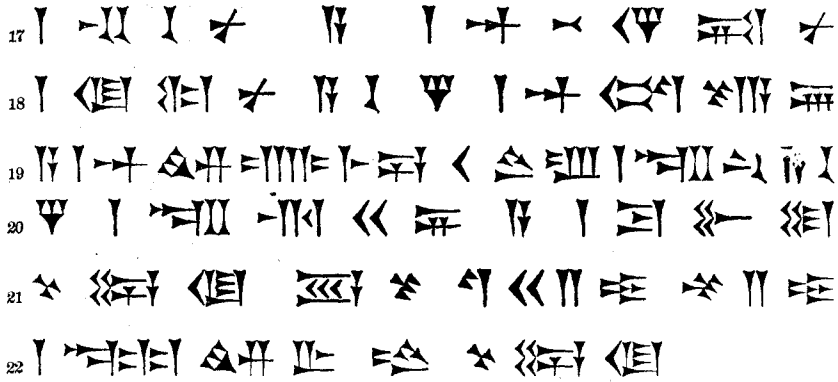
- 1 Nabûapaliddin, the son of Balatu, the
son of Shanashe.....
- 2 in the pleasure of his heart, Gularininni
- 3 his slave, — whom Hunutitishshamash-
balatu,
- 4 the son of Ai, the son of Beletêru, in-
stead of
- 5 one third shekel of money as security
had set, —
- 6 and her child, whom he said she will
give birth to,
- 7 for one third mana of money, the full
price,
- 8 to Mardukikishânni, the son of Bania,
- 9 the son of Ellatû, gave. The certificate
of the sihi,
- 10 the pakiranu, the arad-sharrûtu (and)
the mar-banûtu officials,
- 11 Nabûapaliddin will bring.
- 12 Witnesses: Belapaliddin, the son of Na-
bûahirba,
- 13 the son of Kurban; Rammânuahîuballit,
the son
- 14 of Dana, the son of Nûrsin; Nergalna'id,
- 15 the son of Nabûziriddin, the son of ...
.....itka;
- 16 Nabûziriddin, the son of Nabûmusallim,

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

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. Kurban means "gift" and may well be compared with the Hebrew קרבן Neh. x:35; xiii:31. Compare also קרבן Lev. vii:38, the Arabic قربان "sacrifice, offering", and the Greek κορβάν 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 -uṣur-bīlu-u a-na $\frac{2}{3}$ ma-na kaspi
- 4 a-na šim gam-ru-tu ina kâtâ Nabû-apal-iddin
- 5 apal-šu ša Êtir-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-aḥi-iddin
- 8 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Ê-gi-bi
- 9 kaspa.a.an $\frac{2}{3}$ ma-na . . . ša Nabû-aḥi-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-aḥi-iddin šu-u
- 16 amīlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da apal-šu ša

Translation.

- 1 Gularininni and her son,
- 2 whom Mardukikishānni, the son of Bania,
- 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 Etershananim, received;
- 6 and a receipt in his name he set up,
- 7 at the bidding of Nabûahiddin,
- 8 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi.
- 9 In money two thirds mana . . . , which Nabûahiddin
- 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) Mardukikishānni had set up,
- 15 the possession of Nabûahiddin 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-iṭi-ir	18 Kidinu, the son of Marduketêr,
19 apal Rammân-u-mi-i u amḫu 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 Babilu araḥ 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 Babil.	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 muḫḫi*. 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. Nabuahidîn, 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, Nabuahiddin, into whose possession the two slaves had now passed, becomes the possessor also of all the tablets bearing upon the sale.

NO. 13.

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Small tablet of a brown color, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ 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 $1\frac{1}{3}$ ſu kaſpi ſa Rimut apal-ſu ſa
 2 Kur-ban-ni-Marduk apal Ipt-iſ-ilu
 3 ina ili Bil-iddin apal-ſu ſa Nirgal-
 uballi-iſ
 4 apal amilu ſa a-na ħarrāni mimma ma-
 la
 5 ina alū Kaſ-sur(?) ip-pu-uſ-ſu a-ĥi
 6 ina u-tur Bil-iddin it-ti Ri-mut
 7 ik-kal ul-tu ili 1 ſu kaſpi
 8 ſa-a-na-a-na ul i-ti-iĥ
 9 ſa i-ti-iĥ a-na ili il-li
 10 Bil-iddin na-aſ-ut-ti ſa ħarrāni
 11 il-lak mimma i-lat ſa Bil-iddin
 12 ia-a-nu kaſpu ſa ħarrāni ſa Nabū-aĥi-
 iddin
 13 amilu mu-kin-nu Ri-mut apal-ſu ſa Ni-
 mi-ku
 14 apal Man-di-di Araḍ-Bil apal-ſu ſa
 15 Du-um-muĥ apal Araḍ-Bil
 16 amilu duſſar Nabū-apal-iddin apal-ſu
 ſa Da-bi-la
 17 apal Su-ĥa-ai Babilu araĥ Taſſritu
 18 ūmu 22 kam ſattu 4 kam Nabū-na'id
 19 ſar Babil

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel of money which Rimut, the
 son of
 2 Kurbanimarduk, the son of Epēshilu,
 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 Nabūahiddin.
 13 Witnesses: Rimut, the son of Nimeku,
 14 the son of Mandidi; Araḍbel, the son of
 15 Dūmmuk, the son of Araḍbel.
 16 Scribe: Nabūapaliddin, the son of Da-
 bia,
 17 the son of Suhā. Babylon, in the month
 Taſſrit,
 18 on the 22nd day, in the 4th year of Na-
 būna'id,
 19 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

2. *Ḳur-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 *Ḳur-ban* see 11, 13. *İpišilu* Cf. the Hebrew עִישָׁאֵל. — 5. Beginning of line 5 is blurred; therefore the reading of the name *alû Kassur* can be but tentative. — 6. *u-tur* I would connect with *atru* "more, exceeding"; and *atâru* "to be above". Compare also the Hebrew וְתִרְיָ "that which remains over", then, "profit". The word occurs also in 15, 5. — 7. Literally "will eat", the meaning is "will share". *ultu ili*, a phrase not common in the contract tablets. Cf. *ištu ili* Del. Gram. § 81*b*. 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-ik*, from *itiku* "to remove", but here spelled with the *i* and not the *e* vowel. — 9. *il-li* "to be as a burden or debt", from *ilû* "to go up". The word occurs in this form in Strass. Nbk. 300, 10. After *ili* we must supply *šu*, which is often omitted. — 10. *na-aš-ut-ti*: see note to 12, 7. — 11. *il-lak* from *alâku*. The phrase *našûta alâku* (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 עֲלַת Schröder, Phœn. Gram. § 120) is an adverbial form from עָלָה. See Z. A. III, 71. 175; Tallq. p. 40. *ia-a-nu*, compare the Hebrew אֵין. — 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 *amitu*, 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 *ha* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

5 40 mašīpu(?) sulūpi ša ina ili Nīrgal-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 Nīrgal-uballi-iʔ 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-šaḫ-ḫi-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 sippa-u ka-sa-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-ḫi-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 ʔābu(?) a-na 2 ʔu	15 and 3 good logs of wood(?) to the value of 2 shekels ;
16 1 ʔu 2 ta ʔātā-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-aḫi-iddin	17 1 1/2 mana, 10 shekels of money in the business of Nabûahiddin,
18 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal ī-gi-bi u Rimut	18 the son of Shulā, the son of Egibi, and of Rimut,
19 apal-šu ša Kūr-ban-Marduk apal īpi-iṣ-īlu ina pāni Ri-mut	19 the son of Kurbanmarduk, the son of Epēshilu, are at the disposal of Rimut.
20 amītu mu-kin-nu Nabû-aḫi-bul-luʔ apal-šu ša	20 Witnesses: Nabûahibullut, the son of
21 Marduk-irba apal šu-ḫa-ai Nabû-zir-šutišur	21 Mardukirba, the son of Suhā; Nabûzir-shuteshur,
22 apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin apal Ka-di Marduk-zir-ibni	22 the son of Nabûshumiddin, the son of Kadidi; Mardukziribni,
23 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Našir-ḫat-ai	23 the son of Shulā, the son of Nasirhat-ā ;
24 u amītu dupsar Irba-Marduk apal-šu ša Marduk-iḫi-ša-[an-ni]	24 and the scribe Irbamarduk, the son of Mardukikishanni,
25 apal Ellatu-u Babilu araḫ Airu	25 the son of Ellatu. Babylon, in the month Airu,
26 ūmu 23 kam šattu 6 kam Nabû-na'id	26 on the 23rd day, in the 6th year of Nabûna'id,
27 šar Babilu	27 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. *riḫutu* must be connected with *רִיק* "empty." — 2. *namṣata* is mentioned also (*nam-ga-tum*) in Strass., Nabn. 258, 12; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLIII, 11; Haupt, B. A. I, 176. *namḥarata*. Cf. Lotze, TP 1.5. 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 *mašṭu* is uncertain. Cf. Peiser, K. A. p. 101; Bab. Ver. p. 243. — 9. It seems as if the sign for *ṭu* had been written on the tablet instead of *ḥarrānu* at first. — 10. *mu-šaḥ-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. *kašāta* may be the Hebrew *כֶּסֶף* — 12. *marrī* "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 *marru* 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-mu-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 *גָּרִין* "threshing floor." Hence *tibnu gurinu* may mean "threshed straw." — 16. That *ḫātā-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. *Ḫu-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. *illatu-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 543 B. C.

Nabuahiddin, and Rimut had formed a partnership. They determined to give up their joint business. Nabuahiddin, 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, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na kaspi ša Šapik-zir apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 alî u ṣî-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 kaspi	6 Shapikzir will consume; during the year 2 shekels of money
7 Nabû-iṭir ultu ḥarrâni a-na šu-mu ṣib- tum i-na-šu	7 Nabûetêr from the business upon (his) name, as possession, will take.
8 pu-u-tu kaḫḫadi kaspi 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 amîlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-balaṭ-su-[ik-bi apal-šu ša]	10 Witnesses: Nabûbalatsuikbi, the son of
11 Zir-ia apal amîlu bânû Nabû-ukin-[zir]	11 Ziria, the son of the carpenter; Nabû- kinzir,
12 apal-šu ša Bil-uballi-iṭ apal amîlu pa-ši- ki	12 the son of Beluballit, the son of the ... man;
13 amîlu dupsar Bil-uballi-iṭ apal-šu ša Na-di-nu	13 the scribe Beluballit, the son of Nadin.
14 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 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." *ipîsu* has this meaning also in Deluge Tablets, l. 277. *ina alî u ṣîri*. 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. *ṣibtum* 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. 81b 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.

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BACK.

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

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na kaspi ša Bani-a-tu-ī-sag-ila	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana of money which Baniatuesagila,
2 marat-su ša Nabû-šum-iddin	2 daughter of Nabûshumiddin,
3 ina ili Ba-ni-ia apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin	3 is to receive from Bania, the son of Nabûshumiddin,
4 apal amīlu šangu Ninip u Ra-mu-u-a	4 the son of the priest of Ninip, and of Ramûa,
5 aššati-šu kaspu man-da-at-tum	5 his wife. The money is the wages

6 ša Si-nu-nu aš-šat-ti 10 ũu kašpi	6 of Sinunu the servant. 10 shekels of money
7 i-nam-di-nu a-di 3 šu šatta	7 they will give, together with 3 shu a year,
8 u niš-ru gab-bu-tu 2 i-na-šu	8 and the entire sum (?) the two will bring.
9 Ha-an-na'-šu aš-šat-su-nu	9 Hâna'shu their maid-servant
10 maš-ka-nu ša Bani-a-tu-î-sag-ila	10 is the security of Baniatuesagila.
11 amilu mu-kin-nu Ma-duk-šarrâ-ni	11 Witness: Marduksharrâni,
12 apal-šu ša Bil-i-ki-ša apal ša-tâb i-su	12 the son of Belikisha, the son of Sha-tâbtishu;
13 Nabû-zir-iddin amilu mâr šipri dâni	13 Nabûziriddin, the messenger of the judges;
14 Šapik-zir apal Nirgal-musallim	14 Shapikzîr, the son of Nergalmusallim,
15 apal Sin-ga-ga-nim-mî u amilu dupsa:	15 the son of Singaganimme; and the scribe
16 Ba-ni-ia apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin	16 Bania, the son of Nabûshumiddin,
17 apal amilu šangu Ninip Babilu araḥ Adaru	17 the son of the priest of Ninip. Babylon, in the month Adar,
18 ũmu 6 kam šattu 6 kam Nabû-na'id	18 on the 6th day of the 6th year of Nabûna'id,
19 šar Babili	19 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. Baniatu. A form from the root *banû* "to build." Hence, probably, "daughter." Compare the Hebrew בָּנִית *"to beget,"* Gen. xxx: 3. *Isagila* 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. 47), however, doubts it; also Winckler 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. 163. — 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.

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.

[illegible]

BACK.

[illegible]

*Left Side.*

16



Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 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 $1\frac{1}{3}$ (mana) 4 šu kaspi ša Iddin-Ma:duk
apal-šu ša
- 2 Iḫi-ša-apla apal Nûr-Sin ina ili
- 3 A-ra-bi amīlu gal-la Iddin-Marduk
- 4 apal Nûr-Sin iṭ-ṭi-ru i-na(!) araḥ
Ululu
- 5 ša šattu 8 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili
- 6 ša ūmu ina ili-šu i-rab-bi
- 7 kaspu ša a-na manzaza u-da-nu-tu ...
- 8 iddin-nu
- 9 amīlu mu-kin-nu Bil-harran apal-šu ša
- 10 Mu-sal-lim-mu apal amīlu šangu Na-na
- 11 Tab-ni-i apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin
- 12 apal amīlu šangu ilu Za-ri-ku u amīlu
dupsar
- 13 Marduk-musallim apal-šu ša Nabû-
šip-uṣur
- 14 apal Aḫa-ba-ni Babilu araḥ Ululu
- 15 ūmu 28 kam šattu 8 kam Nabû-na'id
- 16 šar Babili

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana 4 shekels of money which Id-
dinmarduk, the son of
- 2 Ikishâpla, 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 *nadānu*. 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; 337, 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, 12; see also 25, 13 of this book. Strassmaier, Verh. des 5ten Intern. Orient. Cong. zu Berlin 1881, B. 42, 52 (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.

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!

2 Iḫi-ša-apla apal Nû.-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 ḫubulli kaspâ-šu mah-ḫir	6 at interest: his money he has received.
7 ina manzazi ša Tab-ni-i-a	7 In the presence of Tabnêa,
8 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin	8 the son of Nabûahiddin,
9 apal amīfu 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 ūmu 12 kam	11 Barsiba, in the month Adar, on the 12th day,
12 šattu 8 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili	12 in the 8th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.
13 dah-ḫu-tum lâ ba-ši-i	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-da-nu must be read na-da-nu. See Deluge Tablets, i. 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 Shamash 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 dah-ḫu-tum is uncertain. I would connect it with dahû "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."

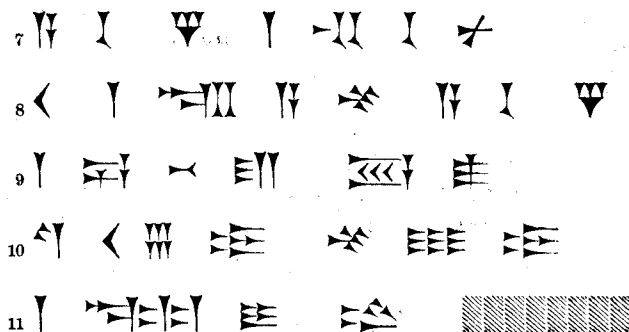
The sense I derive from the tablet is this: Iddinmarduk has lent Ablada 9 shekels of money, together with a small amount that he gave to the latter's wife. He now receives his money back. The interest on the 9 shekels and on the amount loaned besides, has now become as great as the latter amount. Hence 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, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na 4 ũu kaspi ũubullu
- 2 kaspi-šu ũa 2 ta ũanāti
- 3 Iddinmarduk ina ũātā
- 4 Ba-la-ũu ma-ũi-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.
 6 Bil-aḫī-iḫī-ša
 7 apal-šu ša Bil-šu-nu
 8 u Bil-apal-iddin apal-šu ša
 9 I-mid-su araḫ Šabaṭu
 10 ūmu 16 kam šattu 9 kam
 11 Nabū-na'id šar [mat Babilī].

5 In the presence of
 6 Belahikisha,
 7 the son of Belshunu ;
 8 and Belapaliddin, the son of
 9 Emidsu. In the month Šabat,
 10 on the 16 th day, in the 9 th year of
 11 Nabūna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

4. ma-ḫī-ir. The sign for ḫī is blurred and indistinct, and I was led to read u in its stead in the first edition of this book. Now, indeed, the form of the word is clear and the sense of the passage is obvious. The same form occurs in 30. 8. — 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.

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BACK.

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Tablet of a light gray color, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 *Ban-ta*. A few other unimportant lacunae occur in lines 14 and 15.

Transliteration.

1 4 ṭu kaspi ša Nabû-balaṭ-iddin
 2 mâr-šu ša Šil-la-a mâr ša
 3 Na-ši-ir-na-a ša ina li Nabû-aḥi-iddin
 4 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal i-gi-bi
 5 ūmu 24 kam ša araḥ Šabaṭu i-nam-din
 6 pa-ri-ri-is al-pa siparra
 7 ša Mu-ši-zib-Bil a-na
 8 Nabû-aḥi-iddin id-di-nu
 9 amīlu 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;

11 Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša [Bani-ia] apal Du-ub-bi	11 Iddinabû, the son of Bania, the son of Dûbbi;
12 u amlu dupsar Nabû-aḫī-iddin apal-šu ša	12 and the scribe Nabûahiddin, the son of
13 Šu-la-a apal I-gi-bi Babilu	13 Shulâ, the son of Egibi. Babylon,
14 araḫ Šabaṭu ūmu 23(P) kam šattu 9 kam	14 in the month Shabat, on the 23rd day, in the 9th year of
15 Nabû-na'id šar Babil.	15 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

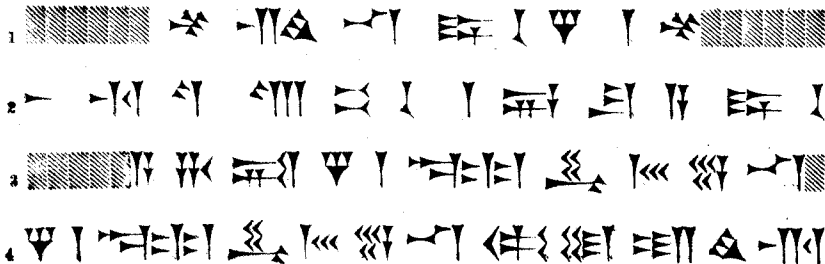
NOTES.

2. *mâru* 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.



Tablet of a dark yellow color, shading to black at the lower right hand corner of the obverse. Size: 2 x 2½ 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 mâ-šu ša Iddin- . . .	1 shumukinna, the son of Iddin- . . .
2 ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu Kal-ba-a mâ-šu	2 in the pleasure of his heart, Kalbâ, the son of
3 [ša] Ia-ha-ta ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin-na [mâ-šu]	3 Iahata, — whom Nabûahiddinna, the son of
4 ša Na-û-aḫi-iddin-na ul-tu ḡi-ḡi-i	4 Nabûahiddinna, from smallness
5 u-rab-bu-šu u li-nad-nu	5 had made him great, and had indeed given
6 u ša iḡ-bu-šu a-na Nabû-aḫi-iddin-na	6 also what he had promised him, — to Nabûahiddinna,
7 mâr-šu ša Šu-la-a apal ĩ-gi-bi	7 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi,
8 a-na mâru-u-tu id-di-in	8 for adoption gave.
9 Kal-ba-a mâr ša Nabû-aḫi-iddin-na	9 Kalbâ, the son of Nabûahiddinna,
10 šu-u	10 is he.
11 amĭlu mu-kin-nu Lu-uḡ-a-na-nû-ri- Marduk	11 Witnesses: Lûsanânûrimarduk,
12 mâr-šu ša Ki-ri-ti apal ĩ-gi-bi	12 the son of Kiribtî, the son of Egibi;
13 Marduk-iddin amĭlu IB-banĭ	13 Mardukiddin, the carpenter,
14 apal-šu ša Marduk-ĭpi-iš	14 the son of Mardukepêš,
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 amĭlu dupsar Arad-Marduk apal-šu ša	18 and the scribe Aradmarduk, the son of
19 Bit-ti-ia apal amĭlu i-maš Bil	19 Bit'ia, the son of the priest of Bel.
20 Babilu araḡ Samna-am-a	20 Babylon, in the month Marcheshwan,
21 ûmu 4 kam šattu 10 kam	21 on the 4th day, in the 10th year of
22 Nabû-na'id šar Babilĭ.	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

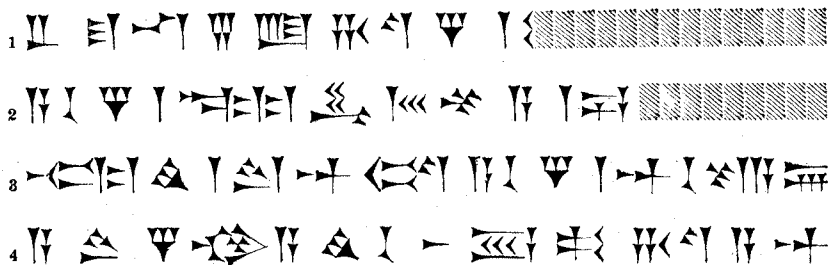
contract tablet. The sense, however, is very plain. Kalbâ had been a slave, and Nabûahiddin adopted him, thus making him a free man, and giving him all the privileges that freedom implied. This was, indeed, a leap from smallness to greatness. — 5. **li-nad-nu** with the precative **li**. This occurs 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 Kalba, 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 Kalba'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.



4 apal amīlu ša ṭābtī-šu ina araḥ 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 ṭu u ḥubulla-šu i-nam-din	5 the ⅓ 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-balaṭu a-di ili ša Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	7 of Ittimardukbalatu until that Ittimardukbalatu
8 kaspā-šu i-šal-li-mu Nabû-u-šu-da-ḫâtâ	8 his money has received. Nabûshudakâtâ,
9 marat-su ša Ta-kiš-Gu-la	9 the daughter of Takishgula,
10 apal amīlu ḫipu pu-ut i-ṭi-ru ša kaspi	10 the son of the guardian, has received a receipt for the money
11 na-ša-a-ta amīlu mu-kin-nu Ri-mut	11 she brought. 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 Iṭi-Marduk	13 Ridalshamash, the son of Eṭermarduk,
14 apal Ipi-iš-ilu Zir-ûtu apal-šu ša Nabû-zir-iddin	14 the son of Epêshilu; Zirûtu, the son of Nabûziriddin;
15 u amīlu dupsar Itti-Marduk-balaṭu apal-šu ša Arad-Bîl	15 and the scribe Ittimardukbalatu, the son of Aradbel.
16 Babilu araḥ Adaru ûmu 10 kam	16 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 10th day,
17 šattu 10 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili	17 in the 10th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

This tablet has already been published by Strassmaier in his autograph texts of the reign of Nabonidus, No. 479. Several of the signs on this tablet are blurred, which fact accounts for the differing readings of the first edition of this book. — 4. amīlu ša ṭābtī-šu. See Tallq. p. 76 for other instances. — 5. "Its" interest, that is, the interest on the ⅓ mana 5 shekels. — 8. Strassmaier reads Nabû-šip-tum-i-..., which, in my judgment, is not borne out by the signs on the tablet; the above reading seems to me to be the most likely. — 10. amīlu ḫipu. Tallqvist on p. 122 gives a number of meanings for this word, and many passages where it occurs. našâta, lit. "brought," then, "lent." — 13. Ri-dal-Šamaš. Strassmaier writes mut in place of dal. But the sign dal is so plainly made, that it can not possibly be mistaken for mut. — 17. Dated 545 B. C.

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 + E1-H1 W4 V | H-H-H1 W-H1 E1 E1
 2 W-H1 I V | E1 E1 W-
 3 A E1 H-H1 W H-H1 V A
 4 H-H-H1 | H-H-H1 W- I W-
 5 A H-H1 I W-H1 I V | E1 H-H1 W
 6 W | H-H1 I H- - W-H1 W-
 7 E H-H1 W-

BACK.

8 A W E1 H- I E1 H-H1 W
 9 W-H1 I V | H-H1 V W W | W- H- I
 10 I W- H- H-H1 W I V | H-H1 W- V W
 11 W A W W W- | H- A W W W
 12 W-H1 A W W- E1 V W- W W-H1 W
 13 W-H1 W H- I W W- W- H- W
 14 I H-H-H1 W-H1 W- A W- W W-H1 W

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.

Transliteration.	Translation.
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na kaspi ša Nabû-rîmu-lip-tum	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Nabûahiddin,
5 amîlu dafnu mâr-šu ša Šu-la-a	5 the judge, the son of Shulâ,
6 apal Ī-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 Ikishapla, the son of Iddin- bel;
10 Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša Bil-šum- išku-un	10 Iddinmarduk, the son of Belshumish- kun,
11 apal amîlu kîpu Na-din dup-sar	11 the son of the guardian; Nadin the scribe,
12 mâr amîlu IR.ŠAL.TAB(?) ŠA 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 Babilu	14 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.
15 ri-ḫi-it 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

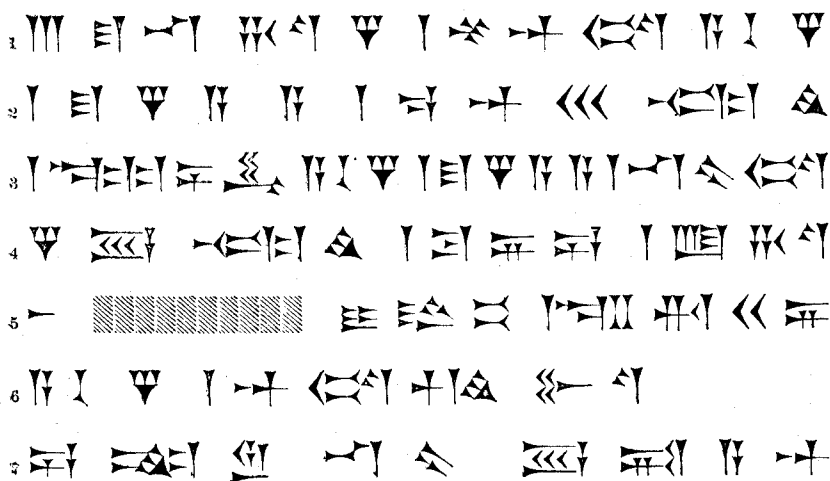
3. amîlu rab.ka-a-ri. This was the official appointed by the government to see that the weights and measures of the merchants were of correct legal size. *kâru* means a dry measure; it is the 𒌦 of I Kings iv:22. In Ezek. xlv:11 it is also used as a liquid measure. For other instances where this official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


This form is rarely found on the contract tablets. *amila* 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. *amila* *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 Nabuhiddin $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

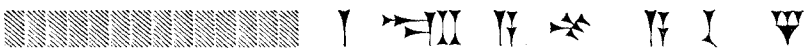
NO. 24.

FRONT.



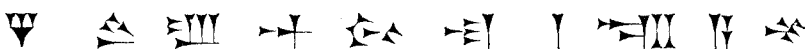
8 

BACK.

9 

10 

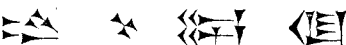
11 

12 

13 

14 

15 

16 

Tablet of a dark gray color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ 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-aḥa apal-šu ša Iki-ša-apla
apal Na-din-Marduk

4 ša arḥa ina ili 1 ma-ni-i 1 ṭu kaspi

5 ina [hubulli] i-rab-bi Bîl-ri-man-ni

6 apal-šu ša Marduk-nusallim pr-u

7 i-ti-ru na-din arḥa-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.

9 [amīlu mu-kin-nu] Bil-apal-iddin apal- šu ša	9 Witnesses: Belapaliddin, the son of
10 Nabû-[iddin(?)] apal Rammân-šum- iddin	10 Nabûiddin, the son of Rammânshum- iddin;
11 Nabû-iddin apal-šu ša Zir-ukin apal	11 Nabûiddin, the son of Zirukin, the son
12 ša amīlu šangu Gula Bil-apal-iddin	12 of the priest of Gula; Belapaliddin,
13 amīlu dupsar apal-šu ša Daḥ-ḫi-ša(?) apal Nabû-lit-su	13 the scribe, the son of Dahhisha, the son of Nabûlitsu.
14 Babilu araḥ Šabaṭu ūmu 12 kam	14 Babylon, in the month Shabat, on the (2th day,
15 šattu 11 kam Nabû-na'id	15 in the 11th year of Nabûna'id,
16 šar Babili	16 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

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-i* 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. *Daḥ-ḫi-ša*. I doubt whether this name is read correctly.

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.

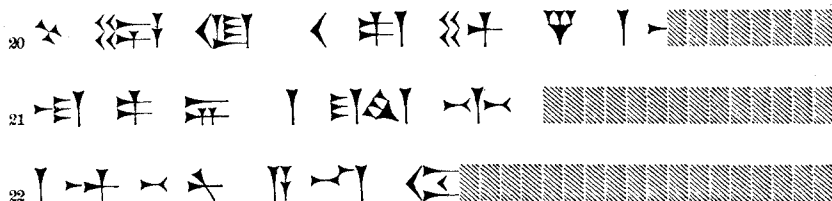
NO. 25.

FRONT.

1 < I ME W K A V - < I I [hatched area]

BACK.

[illegible]



Tablet of a dark gray color, 2 x 2½ 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.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 11 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân [apal-š-]	1 11 shekels of money which are to be received from, the son
2 ša Id-da-a 9 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân	2 of Iddâ, (and) 9 shekels of money which are to be received from
3 Nabû-zir-ikî-ša apal-šu ša Šakan-šum Iddin-Marduk	3 Nabûzirikîsha, the son of Shakanshum, — Iddinmarduk,
4 apal-šu ša Iki-ša-apla a-na ili i-ti-li	4 the son of Ikishâpla, upon (his) account are made out;
5 1/3 ma-na kaspi ša ina pân Ri-mut apal-šu ša	5 ⅓ mana of money, which is to be received from Rimut, the son of
6 Nabû-ukin-apla Ī-a-na-šir apal-šu ša	6 Nabûkinapla, — Eanasir, the son of
7 Mu-sal-li-mu a-na i-li i-ti-li	7 Musallim, upon (his) account is made out;
8 ka-ru-u ša ka-pak-i A-ša-a-na-šad ša-bit	8 a measure of Ashânashad took;
9 Arad-Marduk ša ka-ri-šu-nu an-us-ti-nu	9 Aradmarduk according to their measures
10 ... širi 15 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân Rad-ši-.....	10 of land; 15 shekels which are to be received from Radshi
11 u gal-la ša Nabû-ri-man-ni	11 and the slave of Nabûrimanni (and)
12 5 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân Tab-ni-i	12 5 shekels of money which are to be received from Tabnêa,
13 apal amîlu šangu ilu Za-ri-ku a-ḥa-a-ta-šu-nu	13 the son of the priest of Zariku, are their shares.
14 amîlu mu-kin-nu Marduk-iṭi-ir apal-šu ša	14 Witnesses: Marduketêr, the son of

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

NOTES.

1. ina pân is here equivalent to ina m^uḫi 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 κóρος 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, šî.bar, the scribe mentions in line 20. — 9. an-us-ti-nu can only be a provisional reading. — 10. gi-i. Aradmarduk must therefore have received his share in real estate. — 13. a-ḫa-ta-šû-nu. This form is found also in Strass., Nabn. 572, 10; 653, 9; and Nbk. 360, 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 לַפָּנֵי. 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, Ashanashad, 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, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ kaspi ša Itti-Marduk-
.....-balaṭu
- 2 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫī-iddin apal ī-gi-
bi
- 3 ina ili Na-din apal-šu ša Nirgal-īṭir
- 4 apal Ba-bu-tu u Nu-ub-ta-a aššat-šu
- 5 marat-su ša Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da
- 6 apal ī-sag-gil-ai ina lib-bi
- 7 ša $1\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ kaspi ša arḫa ina
ili
- 8 1 ma-ni-i 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
Nergaletêr,
- 4 the son of Babutu and Nûbtâ, his wife,
- 5 the daughter of Nabûmusheniudda,
- 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

9 i-ab-bi u 1/4 10 ðu kaspi u-šib-u	9 are to increase, and ¼ (on every) 10 shekels of money they are to place
10 ša biti šâdi i-di bit-ia	10 in the house to the east hand of my house,
11 u ti-ra kaspi-ia maš-ka-[nu]	11 and they are to return my money. The security
12 gab-ta ti-ra-šu ia-[a-tu(?)]	12 they took, they are to return it to me(?).
13 bit-su-nu gab-ti maš-k[a-nu]	13 Their whole house is security,
14 a-di ili ša kaspi-šu i-šu-[u]	14 until that his money is (paid).
15 amilu mu-kin-nu Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-[da]	15 Witnesses: Nabûmusheniudda,
16 apal-šu ša Bil-zir-ibni apal Ī-sag-gil-ai	16 the son of Belziribni, the son of Esaggilai;
17 Nabû-ga-mil apal-šu ša Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	17 Nabûgamil, the son of Nabûmusheniudda,
18 apal Ī-sag-gil-ai Nabû-ušur-šu apal-šu ša	18 the son of Esaggilai; Nabûsurshu, the son of
19 Ba-la-ðu apal Mi-ğir-ai Iği-ša-apla	19 Balatu, the son of Misirai; Ikîshâpla,
20 apal-šu ša A-pak-kal-ia apal Ī-gi-bi	20 the son of Appakkalia, the son of Egi-bi;
21 u amilu dupsar Na-din apal-šu ša Ni-gal-iğir	21 and the scribe Nadin, the son of Nergal-etêr,
22 apal Ba-bu-tu Babilu arağ Nisannu	22 the son of Babûtu. Babylon, in the month Nisan,
23 âmu 14 kam šattu 13 kam Nabû-na'id	23 on the 14th day, in the 13th year of Nabûna'id,
24 šar Babili	24 King of Babylon.
25 ina a-ša-bi ša Bil-lit-su-nu	25 In the presence of Bellitsunu,
26 ummu ša Na-din	26 the mother of Nadin.

NOTES.

1. There is a break at the end of the line. *Itti-marduk-balaðu*, 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. 1. 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-ğir-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, $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. But to this amount must be added the interest spoken of in line 9, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, making the total interest for every month 4 1-6 per cent. ma-ni-i. See Tallq. p. 56. — 9. u-š b-u. Strass., Nbk. 137, 11, has the form uš-šit-u. — 11. 12. ti-ra. A peculiar form from târu. It is in the dual, agreeing with the subject: Nadin and his wife. gabta 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.

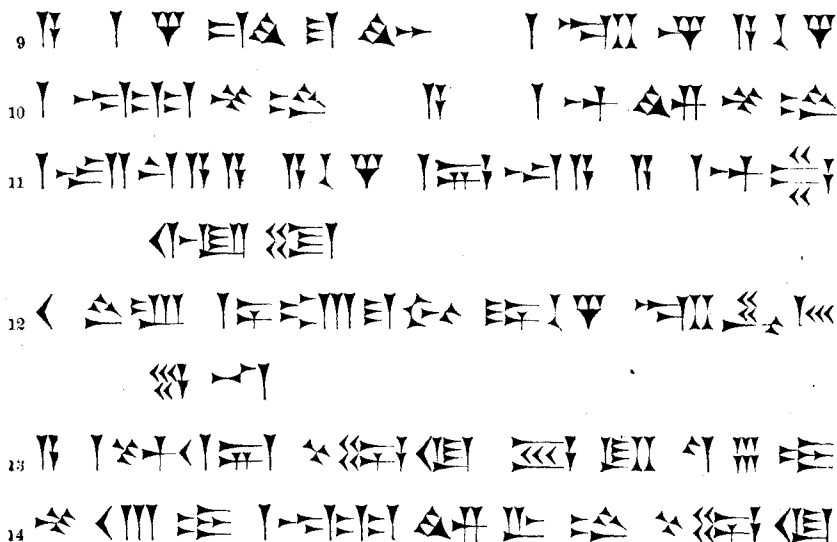
NO. 27.

FRONT.

1. + E1 -T1 W1 A1 W1 I E1 -T1 <E1 A1 W1 W1
 2. I -T1 E1 E1 E1 E1 I <E1 A1 W1 I -T1 W1 -T1 -T1 -T1 -T1 E1
 3. - <E1 E1 A1 I -T1 W1 -T1 <I- W1 W1 I -T1 E1 -T1 E1 E1
 4. W1 I -T1 -T1 W1 W1 - <E1 E1 E1 - E1 A1
 5. <E1 E1 - <E1 E1 E1 E1 E1 E1 A1
 6. W1 <E1 - <E1 I -T1 E1 E1 I E1 W1 A1
 7. - <E1 E1 A1 I E1 E1 E1

BACK.

8. A1 A1 E1 I -T1 -T1 A1 E1 W1 W1 I -T1 E1



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: $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$. The sides are free from writing, excepting the right side, which contains a few signs of lines prolonged from the reverse.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na kaspi ša Itti-Marduk-balaṭu apal-šu ša	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of money which Ittimarduk- balatu, the son of
2 Nabû-aḫi-iddin apal A-ba-ba-ti-la	2 Nabûahîldin, the son of Ababatila,
3 ina ili La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Zi-ri-ia	3 is to receive from Lâbashi, the son of Zirîa,
4 apal Na-ba-ai ina araḥ Samna ina-ad- din	4 the son of Nabâ; in the month Mar- cheshwan, he will give (it).
5 ki-i ina araḥ Samna lâ id-i-nu	5 If in the month Marcheswan he does not give (it),
6 ša a-ḫa ina ili 1 ma-ni-i 1 ṭu kaspi	6 every month (at the rate of) upon 1 ma- na 1 shekel of money
7 ina ili-šu i-rab-bi	7 against him it shall increase.
8 amlu mu-kin Ri-mut-Bil apal-šu ša Bil-Marduk	8 Witnesses: Rimutbel, the son of Bel- marduk,
9 apal Ša-am-ma' Bil-iṭir apal-šu ša	9 the son of Shâmma' ; Beletêr, the son of
10 Nabû-šum-uṣur apal Rammânu-šum- uṣur	10 Nabûshumusur, the son of Rammânu- shumusur;
11 Su-ḫa-ai apal-šu ša Kal-ba-a apal Babu- u-tu	11 Sukâ, the son of Kalbâ, the son of Ba- bûtu;

12 u amlu dupsar Bani-um-ma-gu mâr-šu ša Bil-aḫi-iddin-na	12 and the scribe Baniummagu, the son of Belahiddianna,
13 apal Šir-šiš-bit Babilu araḫ Ululu ûmu 6 kam	13 the son of Sirdishbit. Babylon, in the month Ululu, on the 6th day,
14 šattu 13 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili	14 in the 13th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

4. *ina-ad-din*. The word spelled in this way occurs also in Strass. Nabn. 282, 7. —
6. Rate of interest for every month $1\frac{2}{3}$ 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, *Eab. 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.

1 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦
2 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦
3 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦
4 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦
5 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦


4 apal-šu ša Nabû-itti-apli apal Hu-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 I-gi-bi ma-ḫir	6 the son of Egibi, received.
7 i-pu-uš-ša duppa ša KILU 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 amīlu 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 Bîl-idanin apal amīlu ni-ṣur-gi-na	12 Nabûiddin, the son of Belidanin, the son of the man;
13 u amīlu dupsar Iddin-na-ḫu-nun-ṭi-iš-Marduk	13 and the scribe Iddinnahununtishmarduk,
14 apal-šu ša Nabû-naṣir apal amīlu ni-ṣur-gi-na	14 the son of Nabûnasir, the son of the man.
15 Babilu araḫ Nisannu ūmu 14 kam	15 Babylon, in the month Nisan, on the 14th day,
16 šattu 14 kam Nabû-na'id	16 in the 14th year of Nabûna'id,
17 šar 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. 670, 17; 720, 15; Peiser, Bab. Ver. XLIII, 17; LXXI, 7. — Ša-aš-Bîl-ṭi: we would expect Ša-aš-Bîl-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. KILU may perhaps be an ideogram for šinu "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 balâṭu. 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


7.  8.  9.  10.  11. 


BACK.

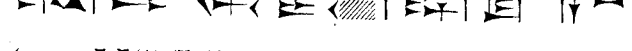
12 


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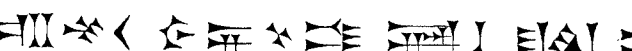
15 


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24 

25 

26 | Hieroglyphic text consisting of approximately 18 symbols.

LEFT SIDE.

27 𠂇 一 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇
 28 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇
 29 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇
 30 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇

Tablet of a dark gray color, 1½ x 2¾ 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.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 Ša-an-na-a Ku-up-pu-ut-tum	1 Shānnā, Kūppūt-tum,
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-ahi-iddin apal Ī-gi-bi	3 the son of Nabûahiddin, the son of Egi-bi,
4 ina ḫatâ Bil-iddin apal-šu ša Ba-ni-ia apal Nirgal-uṣur	4 from the hands of Beliddin, the son of Baniā, the son of Nergal-usur,
5 a-na kaspi i-pu-šu u Ri-ša-[-tum]	5 for money received. And Rishartum (and)
6 Ni-lat-tum marat-su ša Arad-Bil apal Iḫbi-[Marduk(?)]	6 Nilattum, the daughter of Aradbel, the son of Ikbimarduk,
7 u Bil-iddin apal-šu ša Ba-ni-ia apal Ri-šar-tum	7 and Beliddin, the son of Baniā, the son of Rishartum,
8 kaspa šima pi-ša-an-na u Ku-up-pu-ut-tum	8 for money, an equal price, and Kūppūt-tum
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,

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

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 פדד "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 שֶׁטַר and سَطَر. — 14. *iṭ-bal*. Ifteal of *abālu*. — 15. *ni-si-su*. Perhaps this might be a secondary form of *našūtu* "bidding" from *našû*. 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-da-tum* I would connect with *šidû* "tribute," cf. *Sanh. II*, 55. It fits especially well with *i-šar-ra-ku*, from *šarâku* "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 mas*: be supplied at the beginning of this line. — 24. *Nab-iḳ-bi*, a contracted form of *Nat û-ikbi*. 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 *Nabû* 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 *ana* sign *din* 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.*

1 < 𐎓 𐎔 𐎕 𐎖 𐎗 𐎘 𐎙 𐎚
 2 𐎛 𐎜 𐎝 𐎞 𐎟 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥
 3 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯
 4 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺
 5 < 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿 𐏀 𐏁 𐏂 𐏃 𐏄 𐏅
 6 𐏆 𐏇 𐏈 𐏉 𐏊 𐏋 𐏌 𐏍 𐏎 𐏏
 7 𐏐 𐏑 𐏒 𐏓 𐏔 𐏕 𐏖 𐏗 𐏘 𐏙
 8 𐏚 𐏛 𐏜 𐏝 𐏞 𐏟
 9 𐏠 𐏡 𐏢 𐏣 𐏤 𐏥 𐏦 𐏧 𐏨 𐏩

BACK.

10 𐏪 𐏫 𐏬 𐏭 𐏮 𐏯 𐏰 𐏱 𐏲 𐏳 𐏴 𐏵
 11 𐏶 𐏷 𐏸 𐏹 𐏺 𐏻 𐏼 𐏽 𐏾 𐏿 𐐀 𐐁
 12 𐐂 𐐃 𐐄 𐐅 𐐆 𐐇 𐐈 𐐉 𐐊 𐐋 𐐌 𐐍
 13 < 𐐎 𐐏 𐐐 𐐑 𐐒 𐐓 𐐔
 14 𐐕 𐐖 𐐗 𐐘 𐐙 𐐚 𐐛 𐐜 𐐝 𐐞 𐐟 𐐠 𐐡
 15 𐐢 𐐣 𐐤 𐐥 𐐦 𐐧 𐐨
 16 𐐩 𐐪 𐐫 𐐬 𐐭 𐐮 𐐯 𐐰 𐐱
 17 𐐲 𐐳 𐐴 𐐵 𐐶 𐐷 𐐸 𐐹 𐐺

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

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 Ittimardukbalatu,
2 apal-šu ša Nabû-ahiddin apal I-gi-bi u [Kal-ba-a]	2 the son of Nabûahiddin, the son of Egibi, and Kalbâ,
3 apal-šu ša Nabû-ahiddin apal I-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-h-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-ku-u	7 will give. One document they took.
8 amīlu mu-kin-nu Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla	8 Witness: Iddinnabû, 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-iṭir alû Bit-šar-i iṣitu	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: Ifteal of ilu. — 7. il-ti-ku-u: Ifteal of liku. — 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.



PART II.

NO. 1.

OBVERSE.

1. 

2 

一、林氏之學

3 

4

五 國 大 會 之 一 次

6 今座里今半座一様金大

一五三一號 五五五號 二六

[illegible]

10 

11 四 十 五 三 二 一

REVERSE.

12 今 日 之 世 界 一 概 而 論 之 則 其 中 之 大 勢 也

13



Tablet light brown, beautifully glazed. The obverse is very much effaced by cracks and breaks, but the reverse is perfect $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The signs are beautifully made. Line 4 is prolonged over the right edge. The king's name in the last line is very plain.




- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 30 <i>biltum kaspi ša Šamaš ina ili ina</i>
<i>pân Šum-iddin</i></p> <p>2 <i>Marduk-musallim Šar-a-ni-Mar-duk-</i>
<i>apal Kir-ri-i-na</i></p> <p>3 <i>Nabû-musallim a-ki-i-na a-na 1 ma-na</i>
<i>šini</i></p> <p>4 <i>a-na Šamaš i-na araḥ Ululu i-nam-di-</i>
<i>nu išti-in pu-ut ša-ni-i na-šu-u</i></p> <p>5 <i>ki-i ina araḥ Ululu lâ id-dan-nu šini</i></p> <p>6 <i>u ta-lit-tu i-nam-di-nu</i></p> <p>7 <i>ina manzazu Bit-ipu-uš (amīlu)</i>
<i>daīnu</i></p> <p>8 <i>Na'id-Marduk (amīlu) šangu la</i>
<i>bi</i></p> <p>9 <i>Bil-irīš [apal-šu] ša Na-na-u-ni-li</i></p> <p>10 <i>Nabû-gal-lim apal Īpi-iš-ilu</i></p> <p>11 <i>Arad-ilu apal Rab-diš-bani-i</i></p> <p>12 <i>u (amīlu) dupsar Nabû-iṭir-napšāti</i>
<i>Nippuru</i></p> <p>13 <i>īmu 13 kam šattu riš šarrūtu</i></p> <p>14 <i>Šin-šum-īšir šar (mat) Aššur(ki)</i></p> | <p>1 Thirty talents of money, belonging
to Shamash, to be received of
Shumiddin,</p> <p>2 Mardukmusallim, Sharrānimarduk-
apal, Kirrēma, (and)</p> <p>3 Nabûmusallim. Accordingly, for
one mana sheep</p> <p>4 to Shamash in the month Ululu they
will give. One for the other is
security.</p> <p>5 If in the month Ululu they will not
give (them), the sheep</p> <p>6 and the young (?) they will give.</p> <p>7 In the presence of Belepûsh, the
judge;</p> <p>8 Na'idmarduk, the priest;</p> <p>9 Belerēsh, the son of Nanaunili;</p> <p>10 Nabûgallim, the son of Epēshilu;</p> <p>11 Aradilu, the son of Rabdishbanē;</p> <p>12 and the scribe Nabûetērnaphšāti.
Nippur,</p> <p>13 on the 13th day, in the accession
year of</p> <p>14 Sinshumlishir, King of Assyria.</p> |
|--|---|


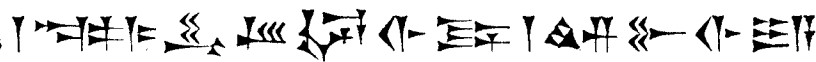

Thirty talents of money are due the god Shamash, or rather his temple at Nippur (Niffer). On the strength of this the six persons mentioned in lines 1, 2, and 3, are to pay tithes. They are to present the god in the month Ululu (September) with sheep, to the value of one mana. If they fail to bring the tithe in the stipulated time, they are to give the sheep and their increase, probably at a time when the priests become tired of waiting.

This is the only tablet of the collection dated in the reign of a king of Assyria. As a king of this name is as yet unknown to me, I should prefer to call him one of Asurbani-pal's successors, about whom there is still much to be learned.




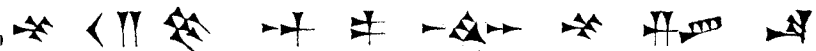

NO. 2.

OBVERSE.

1 | 
 2 | 
 3 | 

 4 | 
 5 | 
 6 | 

REVERSE.

7 | 
 8 | 
 9 | 
 10 | 
 11 | 

Tablet yellow, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. In perfect state of preservation. The signs are large and well made. The upper edge and also the left edge are without writing; the right edge contains a few signs of prolonged lines. Below line 3 there is a line separating the first three lines, as indicated above, from the rest of the tablet.

1 1 ma-na $\frac{1}{3}$ šiklu 6 šiklu kaspi ša Šu-la-a

2 ina ili Bil-aḫi-ir-ba

3 hu-bu-tu-ut-tum

1 One mana, one-third shekel and six shekels of money, which Shulā

2 is to receive from Belahirba


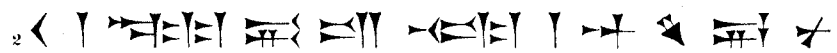



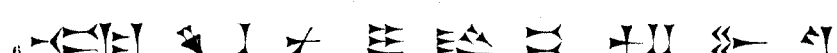
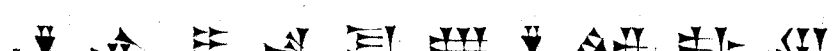

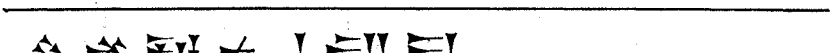

3 as advance.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4 (amitu) mu-kin-nuKa-ri-ru mâr (amitu)
ri'u</p> <p>5 Nabû-ahî-šul-lim mâr Im-bu-ši-ia</p> <p>6 Bil-iddin mâr Ir-a-nu</p> <p>7 Bil-ki-šir mâr Ī-gi-bi</p> <p>8 u Bil-ka-ri-ri alû Ĥi-ni-ri</p> <p>6 araḥ Šabatu [šumu] 25 kam šattu 12
kam</p> <p>10 šattu 12 kam Šamaš-šum-ukin-na</p> <p>11 šar Babilî(ki)</p> | <p>4 Witnesses: Kasiru, the son of the shepherd;</p> <p>5 Nabûahishullim, the son of Imbushia;</p> <p>6 Beliddin, the son of Iranu;</p> <p>7 Belkishir, the son of Egibi;</p> <p>8 and Belkasir. At the city Himeri,</p> <p>9 in the month Šabatu, on the 25th day, in the 12th year,</p> <p>10 in the 12th year of Šamashshum-ukin,</p> <p>11 King of Babylon.</p> |
|---|---|

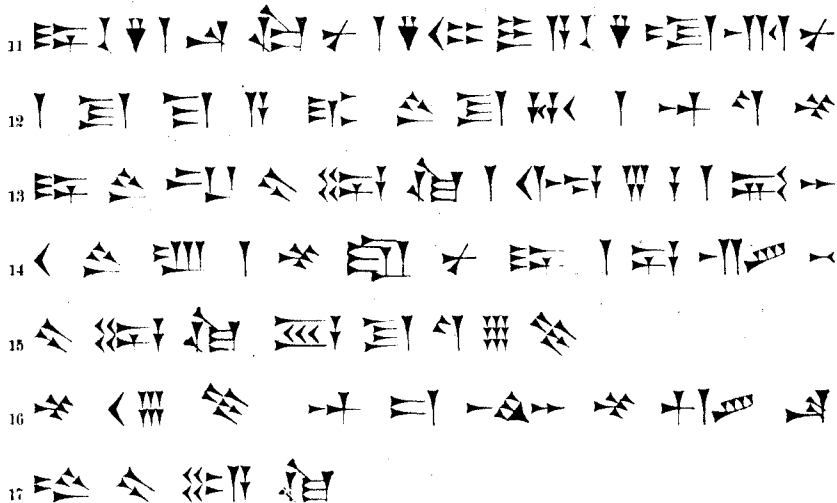
Shulâ has advanced Belahirba 1 mana and 6½ shekels, and this tablet merely records that fact without stating when the money is to be returned, or what interest, if any, is to be paid.

NO. 3.

OBVERSE.

- 1 
- 2 
- 3 
- 4 
- 5 
- 6 
- 7 
- 8 
-
- 9 
- 10 

REVERSE.



Tablet brown, mottled with black spots; $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The obverse is flat, while the reverse curves outward, so that the tablet is one inch thick at the middle. Perfectly preserved. The signs are large and well made. There is a large space at the end not used, and the left edge is also without writing.

- 1 3 *ma-na kaspi ša Tu-Šu-la-a*
- 2 *u Nabû-ga-mil ina ili Aššur-dan-nu*
- 3 *Ai-bu-u Ba-tu-ul*
- 4 *I-gi-gi Nergal-ai u Ši-i-[gu-a]*
- 5 *ultu înu 1 kam ša araḥ Dûzu ša*
arḥa.a.an 1 šiklu
- 6 *ina ili-šu-nu i-raḥ-bi ištî-in pu-ut*
- 7 *ša-ni-i na-šu-u ša im-mar-ru*
- 8 *kaspu i-maḥ-ḥar*
- 9 *(amîlu) mu-kin-nu Ir-ba*
- 10 *mâr-šu ša Tik-ra-ḥa-ma Du-um-ku*
- 11 *mâr-šu ša Ka-āi-nu Ša-mi-i apal-šu ša*
Ad-ri-nu
- 12 *Šu-lâ-a mâr (amîlu) bâ'iru Šamaš-*
iddin
- 13 *mâr (amîlu) šangu Babili(ki) Dumki-ia*
apal Ga-ḥal

- 1 Three mana of money which Tu*,
Shulâ,
- 2 and Nabûgamil are to receive from
Ashshurdannu,
- 3 Aibû, Batûl,
- 4 Igigi, Nergalai, and Shêgna.
- 5 From the first day of the month
Dûzu on, every month one shekel
- 6 against them shall increase. One is
security for
- 7 the other. Whom they will find,
- 8 he shall receive the money.
- 9 Witnesses: Irba,
- 10 the son of Tikrahama; Dumku,
- 11 the son of Kadinu; Shami, the son
of Adrinu;
- 12 Shulâ, the son of the fisherman;
Shamashiddin,
- 13 the son of the priest of Babylon;
Dumkin, the son of Gahal;

14 u (amīlu) dupsar Mu-ra-nu mār Ī-gi-bi

15 Babilu(ki) arah Dûzu imu 9 kam

16 šattu 16 kam Šamaš-šum-ukin-na

17 šar Babilu(ki)

14 and the scribe, Muranu, the son of Egibi.

15 Babylon, in the month Dûzu, on the 9th day,

16 in the 16th year of Shamashshum-ukin,

17 King of Babylon.

The three persons named in lines 1 and 2, have loaned three mana to the six mentioned in lines 3 and 4. They are to pay no interest till the month Dûzu (July) arrives. Thereafter they must pay the very moderate interest of one shekel per month, that is, $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ per cent per year. If, however, the debtors wish to return the money, they may pay it to any one of the three creditors, whom they can most conveniently reach.

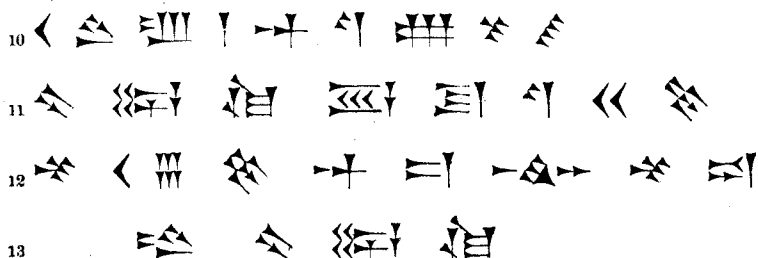
NO. 4.

OBVERSE.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7 

REVERSE.

8  9 



Tablet yellow; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. The signs are very indistinct, as if the stylus used was dull or had been pressed into the clay lightly. The two names at the beginning of lines 8 and 9 are but tentative readings, as they are partially covered with a hard flinty substance. The edges are not written upon. A large space is left between lines 9 and 10.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ šiklu kaspi ni-is-lu
- 2 ša ili Nabû-bil-ilâni
- 3 ul-tu îmu 20 kam ša araḥ Dûzu
- 4 a-šar Nabû-šum-išku-un ina pân a-
mur-a
- 5 u-tir li-iṭ-ṭir
- 6 (amîlu) mu-kîn-nu Šil-la-a
- 7 mâr ša Nabû-na-ai
- 8 Tab-bi-it apal Sin-kur-u-nu
- 9 Lu-ba-laṭ apal Nabû-na-ai
- 10 u (amîlu) dupsar Šamaš-u-ši-zib
- 11 Babilu(ki) araḥ Dûzu îmu 20 kam
- 12 šattu 16 kam Šamaš-šum-ukin
- 13 šar Babilu(ki)

- 1 One-third shekel of money, the re-
vocation,
- 2 which (took place) against Nabûbel-
ilâni,
- 3 from the 20th day of the month Dûzu,
- 4 wherever Nabûshumishkun will be
found,
- 5 the remainder he will verily return.
- 6 Witnesses: Sillâ,
- 7 the son of Nabûnâai;
- 8 Tabêt, the son of Sinkurunu;
- 9 Lubalat, the son of Nabûnâai;
- 10 and the scribe Shamashushezib.
- 11 Babylon, in the month Dûzu, on
the 20th day,
- 12 in the 16th year of Shamashshum-
ukin,
- 13 King of Babylon.

Nabûbelilâni had been excluded by Nabûshumishkun from a certain portion of his inheritance. Now this action is revoked and Nabûbelilâni can hope to inherit all he had expected.

17 

18 

Tablet brown shading to black; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The upper right hand corner of the obverse is destroyed, and the obverse is badly damaged throughout by the crumbling off of the clay. The reverse is almost perfect, a few easily supplied signs at the end of lines 17 and 18 being broken off. The signs are very plain. There is no writing on the left edge.

1 (*amīlu*) *mu-kin-ni-i ša ina pa-ni-šu-*
[*nu*]

2 *Nirgal-u-šat-ḫi it-ti*

3 *ina bīt (ilu) Ša-bit-bit ta-bal-[la-aḫ]*

4 *Šar-lu-u-..... i-pi-ša* *Ī. DUP*

5 *Ušur-ru-ši (amīlu) TU [bīti] (ilu) Ša-*
bit-bit

6 *Bil-mu-šal-ni (amīlu) TU bīti (ilu) Ša-*
bit-bit

7 *Ī-ti-ru (amīlu) TU bīti (ilu) Ša-bit-bit*

8 *Bil-ī-tir³ (amīlu) TU bīti (ilu) Ša-bit-bit*

9 *Zir-ia (amīlu) zammara*

10 *A-ša-ri-du apal Ša-na-ši-šu*

11 *Šamaš-uballi-it (amīlu) PI. IR. MĪŠ*

12 *Šamaš-ušur (amīlu) šangu ša Amat-ni-*
gab-a[(ki)]

13 *Marduk-zir-ibni apal Ir-a-ni*

14 *Nabū-ušur apal Aššur-ilti*

15 *Šamaš-mudammi-iḫ apal (amīlu)*

HI. BI

16 *Bi-bi-i-a apal (amīlu) HI. BI*

17 *araḫ Tašritu imu 17 kam šaltu 13*
k[am]

18 *Kan-ta-la-nu šar Ba[bili(ki)]*

1 These are the witnesses according to
whose testimony

2 Nergalushathi with.....

3 in the temple of the god Sabitbit
lived.

4 Sharlū.....

5 Usurrushi, the..... of the temple
of the god Sabitbit;

6 Belmushalni, the..... of the
temple of the god Sabitbit;

7 Etēru, the..... of the temple of
the god Sabitbit;

8 Beletēr, the..... of the temple of
the god Sabitbit;

9 Ziria, the singer;

10 Asharidu, the son of Shanashishu;

11 Shamashuballi, the.....;

12 Shamashusur, the priest of the city (?)
Amatnigaba;

13 Mardukziribni, the son of Irani;

14 Nabūsur, the son of Ashshuritni;

15 Shamashmudammik, the son of
the.....;

16 Bibēa, the son of the.....

17 In the month Tashritu, on the 17th
day, in the 13th year of

18 Kineladanos, King of Babylon.

This tablet is evidently a document prepared for use in some suit. It gives the names of the witnesses who could testify that Nergalushathi and another person, whose name is contained in the break at the end of line 2, had lived together in the temple of the god Sabitbit for a certain time. What the two words at the end of line 4 mean, I am at loss to say, as the meaning of *Ī. DUP* is not known.

The name of the king, Kineladanos, has been frequently identified with Assurbanipal, and many Assyriologists argue that the latter, after the overthrow of his brother Shamashshumukin, ruled over Babylon in person, assuming this obscure name Kineladanos. But this seems impossible. We cannot understand how an illustrious Assyrian king should lay aside that illustrious name and assume an insignificant and unknown one. Kineladanos is most likely the predecessor of Nabopolassar on the throne of Babylon.

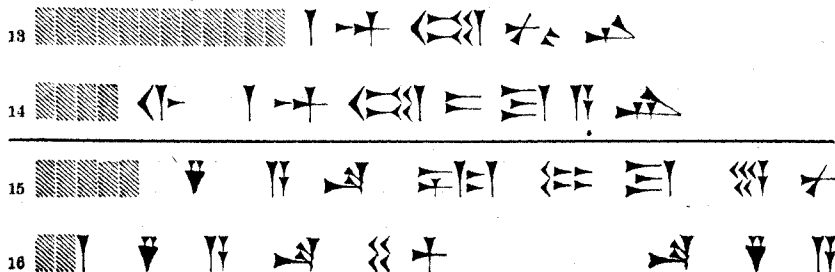
NO. 6.

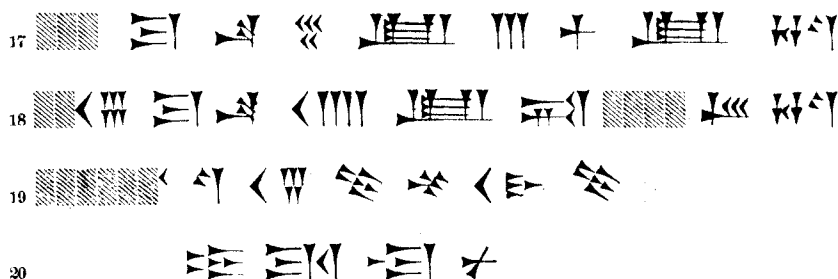
OBVERSE.



About two lines on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.





Tablet light brown; $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. A fragment. The lower and left portions are completely destroyed, as well as line 1. The signs have also suffered considerably. Line 4 seems to have been erased.

2	..... <i>ina pân Na-ši-ri</i>	2	..... from Nasiri;
3	..... <i>ina pân Bil-aḫi-ir-ba</i>	3	..... from Belahirba;
4	..... <i>ina pân Ri-šar-tu</i>	4	..... from Rishartu;
5	..... [<i>ina</i>] <i>pân Šu-la-a</i>	5	..... from Šulâ;
6	..... [<i>ina</i>] <i>pân Kal-ba-a</i>	6	..... from Kalbâ;
7	..... [<i>ina p</i>]ân <i>Bil-uballi-iṭ u Dir-na-a</i>	7	..... from Beluballit and Dinnâ;
8	..... <i>ina pân Bil-uballi-iṭ araḫ Uluḫ</i>	8	..... from Beluballit; in the month Ululu (they will pay).

Lines 9–12 are destroyed.

13	..... [<i>ina pân</i>] <i>Marduk-zir-iḫni</i>	13	..... from Mardukziribni;
14	..... [<i>ina</i>] <i>pân Marduk-tab-ba-a-ni</i>	14	..... from Marduktabbâni.
15	..... <i>ša a-na sulūpu iddin-nu</i>	15	..... which for dates were given;
16	..... <i>ša a-na ŠĪ.BAR na-ša-a</i>	16	..... which for grain were brought;
17	..... <i>ma-na 50 šiklu 3½ šiklu kaspi</i>	17	..... mana 53½ shekels of money;
18	..... [<i>u</i>] <i>16 ma-na 14 šiklu ta. [a.an]. mīš kaspi</i>	18	and 16 mana 14 shekels each of money.
19	..... [<i>araḫ Air</i>] <i>u ānu 15 kam šattu 14 kam</i>	19	In the month Airu, on the 15th day, in the 14th year of
20	..... <i>Kan-ta-la-nu</i>	20	Kineladanos.


The clew to this tablet, the first line, is unfortunately broken off. But it is plain that it contains a list of some objects, which the persons mentioned in lines 2–14 are to pay either as tithes or as taxes. The parts broken off at the beginning of lines 2–17 evidently contained numerals. Line 17 seems to imply that the dates mentioned in line 15 were valued at . . . mana 53½ shekels; and the grain, in line 16, according to line 18, at 16 mana, 14 shekels.

NO. 7.*OBVERSE.*

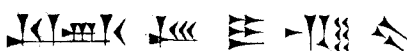
1 



2 

3 

4 



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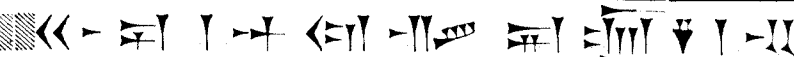
6 




7 

8 

9 


























10 















11 



12  |     |       
             

13  < |          
             



































14            






15             







16               

REVERSE.

17             

18                
                 

19   <              

20 <<<<                  

21 <<<<                    
                 

Tablet brown; $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The lower left hand corner of the obverse is totally broken off, also the upper left hand corner of the reverse is destroyed thus. The tablet is in bad condition, cracks, crumbling off of the clay, and breaks occur throughout. The upper and the left edges are not written upon. Erasures are frequent. A few wedges, numerals, are scattered in the empty space above and below the date on the reverse, not bearing upon the text of the tablet. Line 8 is written small and very closely to line 7, as if explanatory of line 7.

- 1 *sulûpu i-mit-tu ša (amîlu) NU.ŠAR.
MÎŠ ša alû Bûl-iq-bi*
- 2 *šattu 8 kam Nabû-apal-uşur šar Babilî
(ki)*
- 3 *46 gur 4 pi sulûpu gam-ru Šapik-zir*
- 4 *[Î].DUP ša Nabû-bul-lit-an-ni ina
bîli iburi i-nam-dîn*
- 5 *15 gur 3 pi Ai-ri u Ahu-lu-mur 10 gur
šiš-šin-na šu ša 2 gur i-tîr (!)*
- 6 *71 gur 2 pi Nabû-ba-ni 5 gur šiš-šin-
na-šu ša 1 gur i-tîr-na*
- 7 *74 gur Nîrgal-musallim 9 gur ša 2 gur*
- 8 *Î.DUP ša Bû-u-ir-tu*
- 9 *31 gur Samaš-apal-uşur 5 [gur] ša 1
gur*
- 10 *+ 21 gur Nîrgal-musallim Î.DUP ša
Bû-u-ir-tu 25 gur ša 5 gur*
- 11 *.... gur Bûl-šak-ir 15 gur ša 3 gur i-
tîr*
- 12 *.... Marduk-šum-ibni Šamaš-şap-ir
16 gur 2 pi ša 3 gur 2 pi*
- 13 *..... u Nîrgal-ibni Î.DUP ša
Nabû-na'id*
- 14 *..-ukin Î.DUP 2 gur šu 3 gur*
- 15 *..... Nabû-zir-ibni*
- 16 *.....-Bû Î.DUP ša Nabû-ibni-
[zir]*
- 17 *.....-uşur 10 gur ša 2 gur 2 pi*
- 1 Dates still on the tree, belonging to
the officers of the city
of Belikbi.
- 2 In the 8th year of Nabopolassar,
King of Babylon.
- 3 46 gur 4 pi perfect dates Šapikzir,
- 4 as the of Nabûbullitanni,
into the store-houses will give.
- 5 15 gur 3 pi (dates) Airi and Ahulu-
mur, 10 gur of their palm branches
equivalent to 2 gur (dates) they
will give.
- 6 71 gur 2 pi (dates) Nabûbâni, 5 gur
of his palm branches equivalent
to 1 gur (dates) he will give.
- 7 74 gur (dates) Nergalmusallim, 9 gur
(palm branches) equivalent to 2
gur (dates),
- 8 the of Beluirtu, (he will
give).
- 9 31 gur (dates) Shamashapalusur, 5
gur (palm branches) equivalent to
1 gur (dates, he will give).
- 10 + 21 gur (dates) Nergalmusallim, the
..... of Beluirtu, 25 gur (palm
branches) equivalent to 5 gur
(dates, he will give).
- 11 gur (dates) Belshakir, 15 gur
(palm branches) equivalent to 3
gur (dates), he will give.
- 12 Mardukshumibni (and) Shamashşap-
ir, 16 gur 2 pi (palm branches)
equivalent to 3 gur 2 pi (dates,
they will give).
- 13 and Nergalibni, the
of Nabûna'id.
- 14 ukin, the 2 gur
(palm branches) equivalent to 3
gur (dates).
- 15 Nabûziribni.
- 16bel, the of Nabû-
ibnizir.
- 17 usur, 10 gur (palm branches)
equivalent to 2 gur 2 pi (dates).

18 [Í.D]UP ša Ša-Nabû-šu-u 8 gur ša 2 gur	18 the of Shanabûshû, 8 gur (palm branches) equivalent to 2 gur (dates).
19 12 gur 2 pi ša 2 gur 2 pi	19 12 gur 2 pi (palm branches) equivalent to 2 gur 2 pi (dates).
20 40 gur 2 pi Ai-ri Nabû-šu-zib-an-ni	20 40 gur 2 pi Airi (and) Nabûshuzib- anni (will give).
21 araḫ Ululu īnu 21 kam šaltu 8 kam Nabû-apal-uṣur šar Babilī(ki)	21 In the month Ululu, on the 21st day, in the 8th year of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.

This tablet treats of the taxes that the farmers had to pay to the granary of the city Belikbi. The officials mentioned in line 1, were probably the tax-gatherers. The tablet seems to say that palm branches could be used instead of the fruit in payment of the taxes, and the ratio between the value of the branches and of the fruit is given in several instances. The bad state of preservation in which the tablet now is, and the terse expressions, render the tablet difficult to translate.

NO. 8.

OBVERSE.


1	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
2	𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭
3	𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭
4	𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭
5	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭
6	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭
	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭
7	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭
8	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 The remainder of the line is erased, the traces correspond to line 11.

5	<i>ina mi-šil ūnu 15 kam arka ūnu ša arah Simanu i-tir</i>	5	in the middle (of the month) on the 15th day after the first day of the month Simanu, paid.
6	75 [pi] Šamaš-iti-ir ina tal-lak ūnu 15 kam arka ūnu	6	75 pi Shamashetēr, at the end of the 15th day after the first day
7	ša arah Nisannu (amīlu) mu-tu i-tir	7	of the month Nisannu (to) the..... man, paid.
8	160 + (This line is erased, the traces correspond to line 11, hence probably misplaced.)		
9	15 [pi] Bil-uballi-it apal (amīlu) pa-ši-ki	9	15 pi Beluballit, the son of the.....,
10	u Balat-su ana ili Kudurru	10	and Balatsu for Kudurru (paid).
11	196 [pi] Nabû-zir-gal-lim	11	196 pi Nabûzurgallim
12	ūnu 15 kam ma-ak-ka-su u šil-li i-tir	12	on the 15th day as taxes and rent(?) paid.
13	napharu 75½ [pi] ili Šamaš-iti-ir	13	Altogether* 75½ pi were received from Shamashetēr.
14	5 [gur] ŠĪ.BAR ša Šamaš-iti-ir	14	5 gur of grain, which Shamashetēr
15	ša (amīlu) man-di di ina bit ili	15	for the measurer in the temple of the god (gave),
16	arah Adaru ūnu 13 kam šattu 8 kam	16	in the month Adaru, on the 13th day, in the 8th year.
17	3 har(?) -ra-šu ša (amīlu) man-di-di	17	3 is the (wages) of the measurer.
18	1 g[ur] ki-is-ki-[ru] ša arah Nisannu	18	1 gur is sustenance for the month Nisannu.
19	19 [pi] Balat-su (amīlu) ri'u Musallim-apla	19	19 pi Balatsu, the shepherd, (and) Musallimapa (paid).
20	35 [pi] i-tir	20	35 pi.....paid.

The purport of this tablet is given in the first three lines. It is a list of the debts or tithes that were paid to the priests and temple servants. All these amounts were paid at various dates, but before the end of the month Nisannu of the 9th year. There Mardukziribni pays in the middle of Simanu of the previous year; Shamashetēr has just 15 days to spare for his 75 pi, and 47 days for his 5 gur. Line 13 seems to be a repetition of line 6, and in the 13th line half of a pi has even been added to Shamashetēr's quota. Lines 17 and 18 give the amounts of grain paid to the measurers for their work and their keep.

18 

REVERSE.

19 

20 

21 

22 

23 

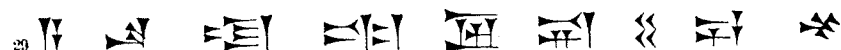
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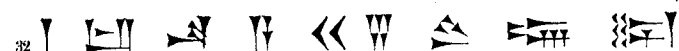
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Tablet gray, very hard, surface glazed; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches. The signs are plainly made. Numerous dividing lines separate the various sentences. The upper, lower, and left edges are not written upon. The right edge contains a few signs of prolonged lines.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>ŠĪ.BAR</i> ša (amīlu) irriši ša Šamaš | 1 Grain belonging to the gardeners of Shamash, |
| 2 ša ina pāni Marduk-šar-an-ni | 2 which is at the disposal of Marduk-sharanni, |
| 3 (amīlu) bū piḫāti ša Ra-tar Bil-ibni | 3 the prefect, which Ratar, Belibni, |
| 4 Šamaš-zir-iḫi-ša iš-šu-nu | 4 (and) Shamashzirikisha, brought. |
| 5 582 pi ma-ši-ḫu | 5 582 measures, the size of a pi, |
| 6 ina 2 ta ilippi ša (amīlu) bū piḫāti | 6 in two ships, belonging to the prefect, (they brought). |
| 7 ḫarrānu muḫ-ri-i-tum i-du ul na-din | 7 In the first business transaction he did not pay freight money. |
| 8 347½ [pi] 12 [ka] a-ka-lu ma-ši-ḫu | 8 347½ pi 12 ka, measures of food, |
| 9 ina 1 ilippi ša (amīlu) bū piḫāti ša pāni-tum | 9 in one ship belonging to the prefect, (they brought); this is at his disposal. |
| 10 ḫarrānu ar-ki-i-tum i-du ul na-din | 10 In the second business transaction he did not pay freight money. |
| 11 435 ma-ši-ḫu ina ilippi ša A-id-a | 11 435 measures in the ship of Aida (they brought); |
| 12 439 ina ilippi ša Nabū-itir | 12 439 in the ship of Nabūetēr; |
| 13 439 ina ilippi ša Bil-iddin apal Mu-mi-šu | 13 439 in the ship of Beliddin, the son of Mumesu; |
| 14 429 ina ilippi ša Bil-iddin apal Na-šir | 14 429 in the ship of Beliddin, the son of Nasir; |
| 15 439 ina ilippi ša Bil-šu-nu | 15 439 in the ship of Belshunu; |
| 16 439 ina ilippi ša Iddin-na-nu-nu | 16 439 in the ship of Iddinnanunu; |
| 17 363 ina ilippi ša Sin-ušur | 17 363 in the ship of Sinusur; |
| 18 386 mašiḫu (ilu) .....si-su | 18 386 measures .....sisu (brought). |
| 19 napḫaru 4239½ [pi] 3 [ka] | 19 Total 4239½ pi 3 ka |
| 20 ina lib-bi 2004 ma-ši-ḫu a-na si-kab | 20 Thereof 2004 measures are for |
| 21 199 mašiḫu (amīlu) dup-sar | 21 199 measures (for) the scribe; |
| 22 66 mašiḫu (amīlu) man-di-di | 22 66 measures (for) the measurer; |
| 23 43 i-da-a-ta | 23 42 (measures) are the freight moneys |
| 24 ša abū ka-lu-uš-[š]i-i | 24 of the chief |
| 25 <i>ŠĪ.BAR</i> ša Nabū-šum-išku-un (amīlu) irrišu ša Šamaš | 25 The grain belonging to Nabūshum-ishkun, the gardener of Shamash, |
| 26 Ukin Du-muk-ukin iš-šu-nu | 26 Ukin (and) Dumukukin brought. |
| 27 300 ma-ši-ḫu ina ilippi ša Šamaš | 27 300 measures in the ship of Shamash (he brought). |
| 28 i-du ul na-din ina lib-bi ša 1 ma-ši-ḫu | 28 Freight money he did not pay. Thereof (however) 1 measure |

29	<i>a na abû ka-lu-uš-si-i iddin</i>	29	to the chief he gave.
30	<i>300 ma-si-lu ša Nabû-zir-ibni</i>	30	300 measures belonging to Nabûzir- ibni
31	<i>iš-ša-a ina lib-bi 30 ma-si-lu</i>	31	were brought. Thereof 30 measures
32	<i>ib-na-a 25 (amîlu) dup-sar</i>	32	Ibnâ (received); 25, the scribe;
33	<i>9 (amîlu) man-di-di 3 i-da-a-la</i>	32	9 the measurer; 3 for freightage.
34	<i>arab Abû imu 9 kam šattu 9 kam</i>	34	In the month Abu, on the 9th day, in the 9th year of
35	<i>Nabû-apal-usur šar Babûi(ki)</i>	35	Nabopolassar, King of Babylon,

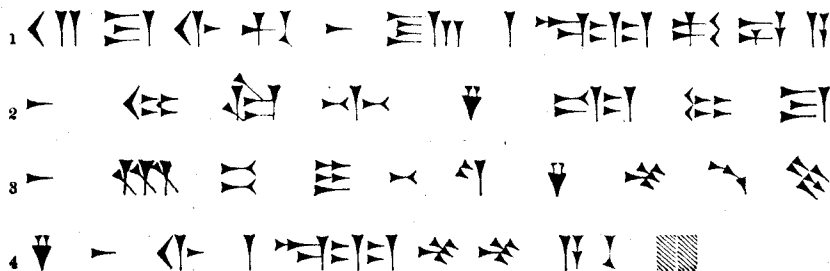
Marduksharrāni, the prefect of the province, has purchased a large quantity of grain from the gardeners of the temple of Shamash. This grain is to be freighted to him by water. Ratar, Belibni, and Shamashzirikisha are selected to transport the grain. They make use of 10 ships. Three of these belong to the prefect, consequently he has to pay no freightage for these, but for the remaining 7 ships his freightage amounts to 43 measures. It is interesting to note that the total given in line 19, is 59 pi 9 ka below the actual amount: evidently the scribe was no expert mathematician. From line 20—24 the disbursements of the prefect are recorded. It is interesting also to note what wages or commission were given to the scribe and to him that measured the grain. The scribe performs intellectual labor, he therefore receives three times as much as the mere measurer. After all deductions the prefect has remaining 2186½ pi 12 ka.

Lines 25—29 contain the account of Nabūshumishkun; and lines 30—33 that of Nabūziribni. The former spends only one measure for freightage; while the latter spends the disproportionate sum of 67 measures, though each receives 300 measures. Money seems to have been banished entirely from all these transactions, each man is paid in grain, and willingly accepts it.

As there are three accounts made out on this one tablet, I think it the most likely supposition to assume that it was made out for the gardeners of the temple, and was kept in the temple archives at Sippara.

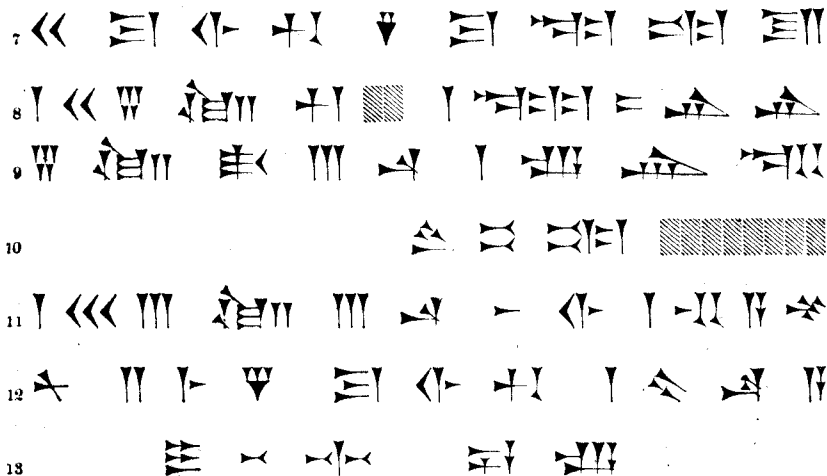
NO. 10.

OBVERSE.





REVERSE.



Tablet brown; $1 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The obverse is well preserved, with the exception of the right hand lower corner, which is blurred; the traces of the king's name are, however, certain. Line 10 of the reverse is badly effaced.

- 1 12 *ma-ši-hu* *ina kâtâ Nabû-gud-i-a*
- 2 *ina mi-di-ti ša sulûpu*
- 3 *ina lib-bi i-mit-tu ša šattu 9 kam*
- 4 *ša ina pân Nabû-šum-iddin apal-šu [ša]*
- 5 *Nabû-na'id ul i-!-[ir]*
- 6 *arâh Kisilimu imu 16 kam šattu 9*
kam Nabû-apal-ušur
- 7 20 *ma-ši-hu ša ma-ak-ka-su*
- 8 85 *mašihu* 3 [*ka*] *Nabû-tab-ni-ni*
- 9 5 *mašihu* 3 *ka Êtêr-Bû*
- 10 (*amîlu*) *šikaru*
- 11 93 *mašihu* 3 *ka ina pân Bû-apal-iddin*

- 1 12 measures from the hands of Nabûgudea,
- 2 in the measuring of the dates,
- 3 in addition to the dates still on the tree, of the 9th year,
- 4 which he was to receive of Nabûshumiddin, the son of
- 5 Nabûna'id, he did not receive.
- 6 In the month Kisilimu, on the 16th day, in the 9th year of Nabopolassar.
- 7 20 measures for taxes;
- 8 85 measures 3 ka Nabûtabniri,
- 9 5 measures 3 ka Êtêrbel,
- 10 the wine, (paid);
- 11 93 measures 3 ka were received of Belapaliddin.

12 *napharu* 204 *ma-ši-lu* *Din-na-a*13 *i-mit-ti i-tir*







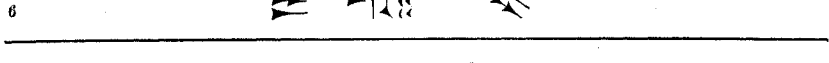
12 Total: 204 measures, Dinnā,

13 of dates still on the tree, received.

This tablet seems to be a memorandum kept in the business house of Dinnā. Nabû-gudea owed Dinnā twelve measures of dates, which he ought to have paid in the harvest; and Nabûshumiddin owed him the crop of dates that were unripe at the first picking. Neither of these debts was honored. But Dinnā did receive the 204 measures that were due him from other creditors. According to Peiser a *mašihu* is equal to 9 *ka*; hence the fifth sign in line 8 must be taken as 3 instead of $\frac{1}{3}$, in order to make the total 204 measures.

NO. 11.

OBVERSE.

1 

2 
3 
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5 
6 

REVERSE.

7 
8 
9 
10 



Tablet brown; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches, rectangular. The three lowest lines of the obverse are badly damaged. The two right corners of the reverse are destroyed. The clay has crumbled off in some places, rendering decipherment difficult. A straight line on the lower edge divides obverse and reverse.

- 1 2 ma-na $\frac{2}{3}$ ma-na 5 šiklu kaspi ša-lul-tu
- 2 ša ultu Šamaš šim šini
- 3 ina ili Nabû-mudammik
- 4 apal-šu ša Ša-Nabû-šu-u mâr (amîlu)
rî'u
- 5 ina araĥ Adaru [îmu] 1 a-na Šamaš
- 6 i-nam-dîn
- 7 ina manzazu ša Bil-ušur (amîlu) šangu
Marduk
- 8 Mi-nu-u-a-na-Bil mâr
- 9 apal Nûr-Marduk Bil-ib-ni
- 10 apal (amîlu) šangu Sip-par(ki) Šamaš-
nûr-ibni
- 11 apal Dan-ni-dan-a Kudurru apal rî'u
sîsi
- 12 u (amîlu) dupsar Bil-ukin apal (amîlu)
šakin in-bu-šu
- 13 Sip-par(ki) araĥ Nisannu îmu 12 kam
- 14 šattu 12 kam Nabû-apal-ušur
- 15 šar Babilî(ki)

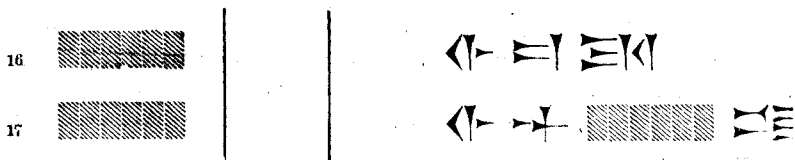
- 1 $2\frac{2}{3}$ mana 5 shekels of money, the
third (loan?)
- 2 which (he received) from Shamash,
namely, the price of the sheep,
- 3 to be received from Nabûmudammik,
- 4 the son of Shanabûshû, the son of
the shepherd.
- 5 In the month Adaru, on the first day,
to Shamash
- 6 he will give (the money).
- 7 In the presence of Belusur, the priest
of Marduk;
- 8 Mintanabel, the son of ,
- 9 the son of Nûrmarduk; Belibni,
- 10 the son of the priest of Sippara;
Shamashnûribni,
- 11 the son of Dannidana; Kudurru, the
horse herdsman;
- 12 and the scribe Belukin, the son of
the overseer of his fruit (?).
- 13 Sippara, in the month Nisannu, on
the 12th day,
- 14 in the 12th year of Nabopolassar,
- 15 King of Babylon.

The temple of the sun-god at Sippara had sold Nabûmudammik 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mana 5 shekels' worth of sheep. But the latter had not paid. He therefore makes out this promissory note, stating that he will pay the money on the first day of Adaru (March). As the tablet mentions no interest, Nabûmudammik seems to have had the use of the money up to that date free.

NO. 12.

OBVERSE.

1	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
2	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
3	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
4	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
5	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
6	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
7	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
8	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
9	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
10	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
11	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
12	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
13	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
14	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
15	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵



Lines 18 and 19 are effaced, beyond this there seem to be no more lines.

Tablet of a mauve color; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bottom is totally effaced, the left corner particularly. The reverse seems to have contained no writing, but as the upper part is gone there may have been a few lines there. The signs are roughly made.

1	<i>alpu LU.NITA ni-ki Sip-par(ki)</i>	1	Cattle (and) sheep; the sacrifices at Sippara.
2	<i>ara-ku Airu imu 13 kam sat-tu 13 kam</i>	2	In the month Airu, on the 13th day, in the 13th year of
3	<i>Nabû-apal-uşur šarru</i>	3	Nabopolassar, the King.
4	<i>alpu ŠU.U alpu TU.KAL p.n (ilu) Šamaš</i>	4	A cattle, and a cattle for Shamash;
5	1 [<i>alpu ŠU.U</i>] 1 [<i>alpu TU.KAL</i>] p n (ilu) Ai	5	one, one for the god Ai;
6	1 [<i>alpu</i>] 1 [<i>alpu</i>] pân šubli (?) (ilu) ME	6	one, one for the dwelling of the god Me;
7	1 [<i>alpu</i>] 2 [<i>alpu</i>] pân bîti (ilu) Marduk	7	one, two for the temple of Marduk
8	<i>u (ilu) Zar-pa-ni-tum</i>	8	and Zarpanitum;
9	1 [<i>alpu</i>] 1 [<i>alpu</i>] pân (ilu) Pu-bil-bil	9	one, one for the god Pubelbel;
10	1 [<i>alpu</i>] 1 [<i>alpu</i>] pân (ilu) Bilît Sip-par(ki)	10	one, one for Belit of Sippara;
11	1 [<i>alpu TU.KAL</i>] pân (ilu) Rammân	11	one for the god Rammân;
12	1 [<i>alpu</i>] pân (ilu) Ša-la	12	one for the god Shala;
13	1 [<i>alpu</i>] pân (ilu) A-mum	13	one for the god Anu;
14	1 [<i>alpu</i>] pân (ilu) Bîl	14	one for the god Bel;
15	1 [<i>alpu</i>] pân (ilu) Ea ŠAL.Ē.PAR.RA	15	one for the god Ea
16	..... pân GIŠ.DA	16	..... for
17	..... pân (ilu) [A-nu-ni]-tum	17	..... for the goddess (Anuni)tum.
18 and 19	destroyed.		

This interesting tablet gives us the list of offerings presented to each of the gods in the great temple of the sun-god at Sippara on the 13th day of the month Airu (May), in the 13th year of Nabopolassar. The headings of two columns are given in line 4, and lines are drawn, just as we do to-day in our ledgers. The priest evidently kept a careful account for each day. Other lists of the same character are Nos. 17, 26, etc., to be published in Part III.



Tablet brown; $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Both lower corners of the obverse are broken off. The upper right portion of the reverse is glued on. Above line 18 the numeral for 14 is written, and above line 17, that for 27. These figures, however, can have no meaning here. Two straight lines divide the text, as indicated.

- 1 *kitû ša (amîlu) uš-par kitû ina kâtâ*
(amîlu) nu-giš-sar(mîš)
- 2 *ša alû Bil-ik-bi iš-šu-u duppa*
- 3 2000 *kat ša kitû ša Bil-na'id ina pân*
šamaš-aḥ-iddin
- 4 *ina ūb-bi 500 mi-šu 1000 [kat] a-na 10*
šiklu kaspi
- 5 500 [mi-šu] *ku-mu 3 gur sulṭpu i-šu-*
u-ma
- 6 *ša ina pāni-šu-nu i-ti-ṭir*
- 7 1 *ma-na 8 šiklu a-di 10 šiklu kaspi ša*
ki[tû]
- 8 *Bil-na'id it-ta-din*
- 9 2300 *kat ša kitû ša Bil-šu-[nu]*
- 10 *bil-tum u-ba' u i-tu-.....*
- 11 [*ina lib-bi 10*]75 *mi-šu 1225 [kat]*
- 12*la ša Bil-šu-nu a-na 12 šiklu*
[kaspi]
- 13 *a-na šamaš it-ta-din*
- 14 500 [mi-šu] *pu-ut zitti ša šu-la-a a-na*
šu Bil-šu-nu
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ma-na 4 šiklu kaspi a di 12 šiklu*
kas[pi a]-na
- 16 *šim kiṭi Bil-šu-nu [it-ta-din]*

- 1 Linnen of the weaver. Linnen into the hands of the stewarts
- 2 of the city Belikbi, he brought for a receipt (?).
- 3 2000 kat of linnen, which Belna'id is to receive from Shamashahiddin;
- 4 thereof 500 meshu, 1000 kat for 10 shekels of money,
- 5 500 meshu for 3 gur of dates was the sum(?).
- 6 that he paid to them.
- 7 One mana 8 shekels, in addition to the 10 shekels of money (paid) for the linnen,
- 8 Belna'id gave.
- 9 2300 kat of linnen, which Belshunu
- 10 demanded, and Etu.....;
- 11 thereof 1075 meshu, 1225 kat,
- 12 which Belshunu for 12 shekels of money
- 13 (bought), to Shamash he gave.
- 14 500 meshu for the joint possession of Shulâ, for, Belshunu (acquired);
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana 4 shekels of money, in addition to the 12 shekels of money, for
- 16 the price of the linnen Belshunu (paid).

17 *arāḫ Airu ūmu 26 kam šattu 14 kam*17 In the month Airu, on the 26th day
in the 14th year of18 *Nabû-apul-uṣur*

18 Nabopolassar.

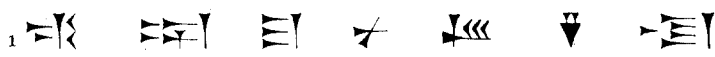

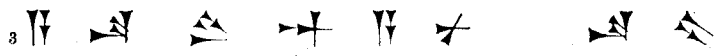
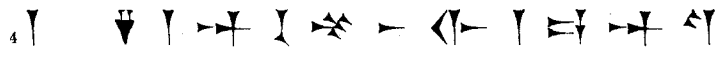


A weaver brought a certain amount of woven linnen to the stewarts or governors of the city Belikbi. This the latter were to dispose of according to contract. Therefore Belna'id gets 2000 kat. It seems that Shamashahiddin must have been the weaver mentioned in line 1. Of these 2000, 1500 (if we make a *mi-su* equal to a *kat* in value) cost 10 shekels, and the remaining 500, 3 gur of dates. But to this amount must be added the 8 shekels that Belna'id had already paid, perhaps as earnest money.

Then there were 2300 kat, which fell to the share of Belshunu. The text of lines 10, 11, and 12 is so fragmentary that we can only guess how this linnen was paid for. These 2300 kat were divided into 1075 meshu and 1225 kat, for which Belshunu paid 12 shekels into the treasury of the temple of Shamash. Now 500 of these meshu Belshunu seems to have acquired together with Shulā. The above mentioned 12 shekels were probably the commission of the temple. The actual price Belshunu paid for the linnen was $\frac{1}{3}$ mana 4 shekels, in addition to the 12 shekels commission. Hence Belshunu paid altogether 36 shekels for 2300 kat of linnen, while Belna'id paid for 2000 kat 18 shekels and 3 gur of dates, or about half as much. The latter must therefore have known how to drive a bargain, or must have bought much inferior linnen.

This tablet is probably dated at the city of Belikbi, some rich man, who called the city he founded by this name. See No. 7 of this part.

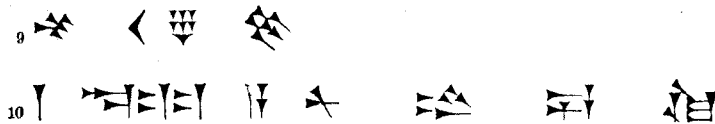
NO. 14.

OBVERSE.

1 
 2 
 3 
 4 
 5 
 6 



REVERSE.



Tablet shading from light to dark gray; $1\frac{1}{2}+2$ inches. A straight line is drawn below the 3rd line. The obverse is badly damaged, the lower left corner is completely destroyed. A break occurs in the middle of the upper edge. The right side shows the marks of the thumb as the scribe held the tablet while writing upon it. The upper and left edges are free of writing. A large space at the end is unused.

1	<i>alpu um-ma-nu(miš) ša la</i>	1	Cattle, in great numbers, which
2	<i>pân (amîlu) ir-riš (mîš) (igu) si-nu</i>	2	by the gardeners of the,
3	<i>a-na (amîlu) [šangu] (ilu) A-nu na-din</i>	3	were given to the (priests of) the god Anu.
4	<i>istîn ša Marduk-iddin ina pân Nūr- Šamaš</i>	4	One (head of cattle), which Marduk- iddin has received from Nūr- shamash;
5	<i>..... ša Šamaš-ukin-aḫi ina pân Nūr-Šamaš</i>	5	....., which Shamashukinahi has received from Nūrshamash;
6	<i>..... ša Mar-duḫ ina pân [Nū]- Šamaš</i>	6	....., which Marduk has received from Nūrshamash (and)
7	<i>Man-nu-di-i-Nabû</i>	7	Mannudinabû,
8	<i>[arab] Abu imu 22 kam</i>	8	In the month Abu, on the 22nd day,
9	<i>šattu 17 kam</i>	9	in the 17th year of
10	<i>Nabu-apal-uṣur šar Babilî(ki)</i>	10	Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.

This tablet is a receipt for cattle, probably tithes, received by the priests of the temple of the god Anu. Mardukiddin, Shamashukinahi, and Marduk are the priests, Nūrshamash and Mannudinabû are the tithe-payers.

NO. 15.

OBVERSE.



Tablet brown and black; $1 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The four edges contain no writing. The reverse is erased by the scribe, as long crossing lines show. Lines 6 and 7 are very lightly made, and it seems that they just escaped the destructive stylus of the scribe.

1 *sulūpu i-mit-tu ša (iṣu) kiru ša Šamaš*

2 *ša Dil-bat(ki) arah Uulu fmu 30 kam*

3 *šattu 19 kam Nabū-apal-uṣur šar*
Babili(ki)

4 *101 gur Uḫ-ḫi-i-a*

5 *101 gur Šamaš-iri-iš*

6 *napharu 202 gur sulūpu*

7 *lu garu-ru-tu*

1 Dates, still hanging on the tree, of
the garden of Shamash,

2 at Dilbat. In the month Ululu, on
the 30th day,

3 in the 19th year of Nabopolassar,
King of Babylon,

4 101 gur Uhhéa (received);

5 101 gur Shamasherêsh (received);

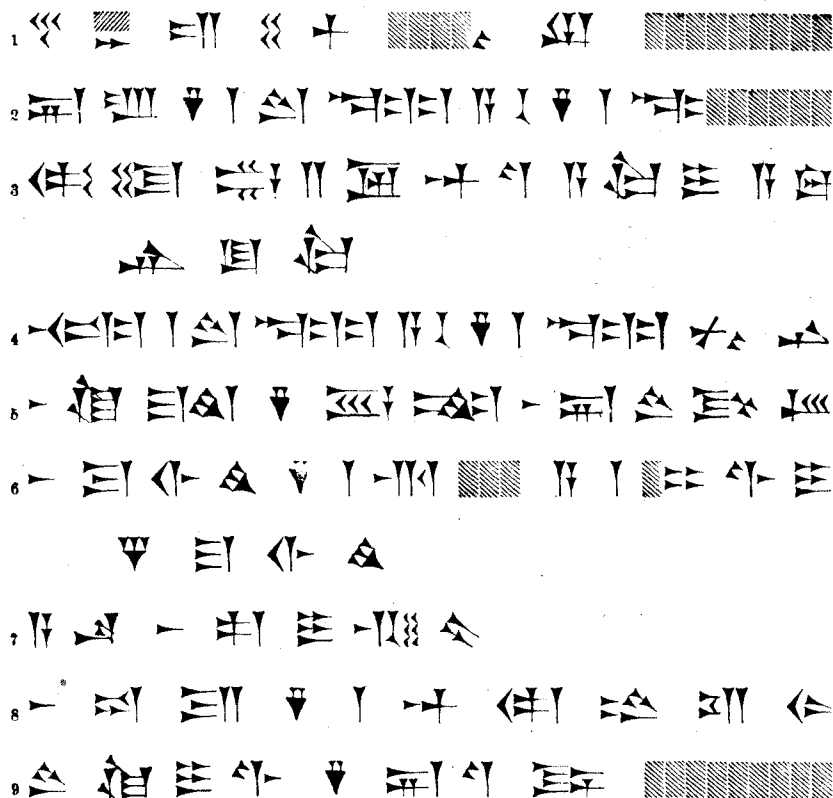
6 Total 202 gur of dates

7 altogether (were sold).

The tablet explains itself. The temple of Shamash at Dilbat sold 202 measures of dates to two persons; and this is a memorandum of that fact. Dilbat is a place occurring in almost every tablet of Peiser's "Keilschriftliche Acten-Stücke aus Babylonischen Städten."

NO. 46.

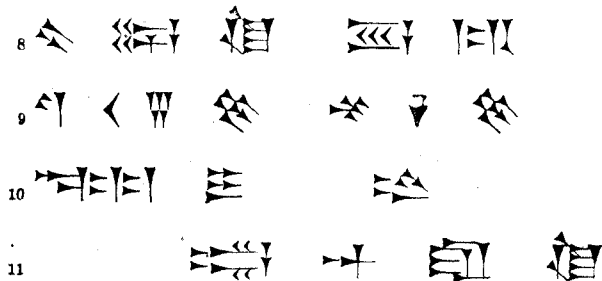
OBVERSE.



18 šattu 3 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babilî(ki)

18 in the 3rd year of Nabonidus, King
of Babylon.

Aradnabû is to receive 44 gur of grain from his namesake in the month Abn (August), and at a place somewhere between the two gates of the Shamash temple, called the sheep-gates, and the river Nikudî. Here in one of the government agencies, the second Aradnabû (the two are distinguished by the names of their fathers) will measure out the 44 gur, using the measure of a person named Rimut as a standard. Four of these standard measures shall be considered the equivalent of one gur. At the measuring of the grain Nergalsharmillit and Mushezibmarduk will be present to see that the measuring is done honestly. The contract was made in the month Nisannu (April), and hence had four months to run.

NO. 47.*OBVERSE.**REVERSE.*

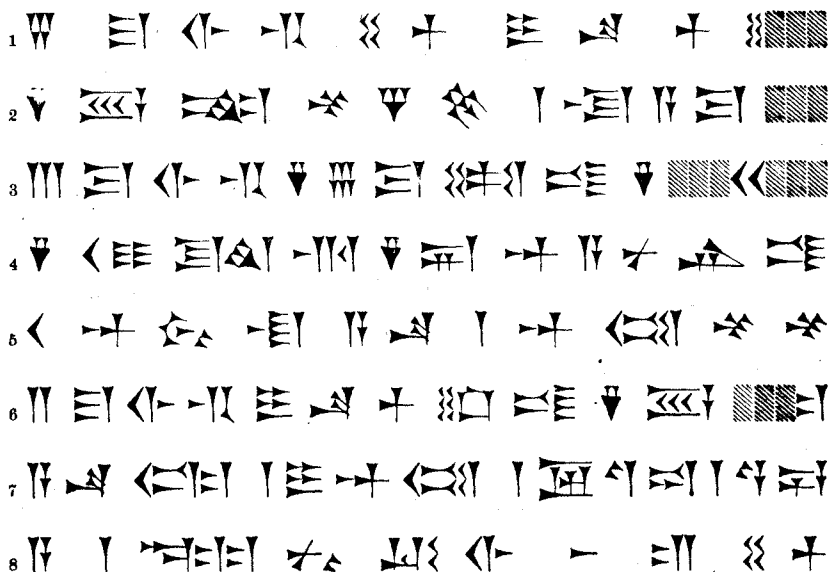
Tablet gray with numerous black spots; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The lower right corner of the obverse is flattened down, thus destroying part of two witnesses' names. The reverse is perfect.

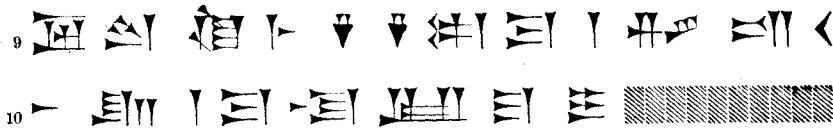
1 <i>ma-kur-ra ša Nabû-šum-iddin</i>	1 The merchandise, which Nabûshum-iddin,
2 <i>i-bu-ru-ma a-na Bîl-iddin</i>	2 namely the harvest, to Beliddin
3 <i>a-na 1 šiklu kaspi id-dîn-nu</i>	3 for one shekel of money gave,
4 <i>ina manzazu Bîl-ikî-ša</i>	4 In the presence of Belikisha,
5 <i>apal-šu ša Nîrgal</i>	5 the son of Nergal,
6 <i>I-lu-i-pu-[uš]</i>	6 Iluipûsh, (and)
7 <i>Rî-mut</i>	7 Rimut.
8 <i>Babîlu(ki) arah Ululu</i>	8 Babylon, in the month Ululu,
9 <i>îmu 15 kam šattu 3 kam</i>	9 on the 15th day, in the 3rd year of
10 <i>Nabû-na'id šar</i>	10 Nabonidus, King of
11 <i>Babîli(ki)</i>	11 Babylon.

This tablet is a receipt pure and simple. Nabûshumiddin sold one shekel's worth of produce to Beliddin, and gave him this receipt for his money.

NO. 48.

OBVERSE.





REVERSE.



Tablet light brown; $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The clay has crumbled off in numerous places. The right upper corner of the obverse is destroyed, and a large crack divides the upper portion of the reverse, on the right side, from the rest of the tablet. The writing is tolerably distinct. The left and the upper edges are free of writing.

1 5 *ma-ši-hu ŠĪ.BAR* i-na *maš-ša[r-tum]*
 2 *ša arah* Abu *sattu* 4 *kam La-a-ba-*
 [ši]
 3 3 *ma-ši-hu ša* 6 *bu-li-tum ša*
 4 *ša* 16 *il(?)-ri ša bitī (ilu) A-nu-ni-tum*
 5 *u (ilu) Gu-la a-na Marduk-šum-iddin*
 6 2 *ma-ši-hu i-na maš-šar-tum ša arah*
 [A]bu

1 5 measures of grain at the end
 2 of the month Abu, of the 4th year,
 Labāshi (will give);
 3 3 measures with 6 talents of
 (and)
 4 with 16 for the temple of the
 goddess Anunitum
 5 and the goddess Gula, to Marduk-
 shumiddin (he will give).
 6 2 measures, at the end of the month
 Abu,








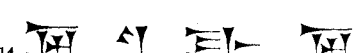


7 <i>a-na</i> <i>li</i> <i>Na'id-Marduk</i> <i>Lu-us-ana-nür-i</i>	7 on the account of Na'idmarduk, Lúsananüre,
8 <i>apal Nabû-zir-gal-lim</i> 1 <i>gur ŠĪ.BAR</i>	8 the son of Nabûzurgallim, (will give). 1 gur of grain,
9 <i>LU.NITA</i> <i>ki-mi</i> <i>ša</i> <i>ša-lam-ma</i> <i>Gi-mil-u</i>	9 sheep, wholesome flour (?) Gimillu
10 <i>ina kâtâ</i> <i>Ba-la-tu-ma</i> <i>i-nam-din</i>	10 into the hands of Balatu will give:
11 <i>Ba-la-tu ŠĪ.BAR-šu</i> <i>i-tir</i>	11 Balatu has received his grain.
12 + 2 <i>pi ŠĪ.BAR</i> <i>a-na ku-ur-ru-lu</i>	12 + 2 pi of grain for the offering
13 <i>ša a-šu-hu</i>	13 of
14 5 <i>ma-ši-lu</i> <i>i-na maš-sar-tum</i>	14 5 measures at the end
15 <i>ša araḥ</i> <i>Abu šattu</i> 4 <i>kam a-na</i>	15 of the month Abu, of the 4th year, to
16 <i>Mu-ra-nu</i> <i>apal Lu-us-ana-nür-i</i>	16 Muranu, the son of Lúsananüre, (he will give):
17 <i>ŠĪ.BAR</i> <i>ina kâtâ</i> <i>Šamaš-irba</i> <i>ša bit alpi</i>	17 the grain is to be received of Shamash-irba at the house of the cattle.
18 <i>araḥ</i> <i>Nisannu</i> <i>imma</i> 3 <i>kam šattu</i> 4 <i>kam</i>	18 In the month Nisannu, on the 3rd day, in the 4th year of
19 <i>Nabû-na'id</i> <i>šar Babil(ki)</i>	19 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

This tablet is evidently a statement containing the debts of Labâshi, Lúsananüre and Gimillu. Very likely this statement was issued by some agent, through whose hands the merchandise and the money had to pass.







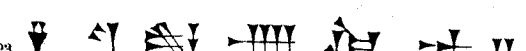
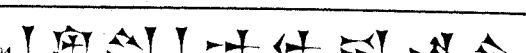
NO. 49.

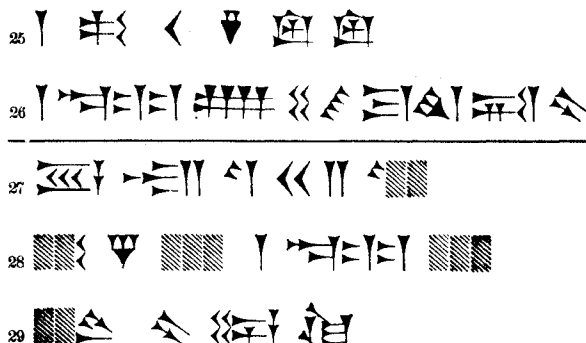
OBVERSE.

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- 16 

REVERSE.

- 17 
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- 21 
- 22 
- 23 
- 24 



Tablet light brown; $1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The surface has crumbled away in many places, and thus the tablet is in a very bad condition. The best rendering possible is given below.

1	[alp]u ša šinû LU.TU.ĶAL	1	Cattle, namely sheep,
2	pân (ilu) Šamaš	2	for the god Shamash.
3	alpu ša šinû LU.TU.ĶAL	3	Cattle, namely sheep,
4	pân (ilu) A-[num]	4	for the god Anu.
5	[alpu ša šinû] LU.TU[ĶAL]	5	Cattle, namely sheep,
6	pân (ilu) Mar[duk]	6	for the god Marduk.
7	[alpu ša šinû] LU.TU.ĶA[L]	7	Cattle, namely sheep,
8	[pân] (ilu) Marduk	8	for the god Marduk (and)
9	pân (ilu) [Zar]-pa-ni-tum	9	for the goddess Zarpanitum.
10	alpu ku. [L]U.TU.ĶAL	10	Cattle, namely,
11	pân (ilu) Bilit-mi-tu-ka	11	for the goddess Belitmetuka.
12	LU.TU.ĶAL.LUM	12	.....
13	pân (ilu) Rammânu	13	for the god Rammân.
14	LU.TU.ĶAL.LU	14	.....
15	pân (ilu) A-[nu]m	15	for the god Anu.
16	u (ilu) Bel	16	and the god Bel.
17	LU.TU.ĶAL.LUM	17	.....
18	pân (ilu) marâtî bît TU.ĶAL	18	for the gods, the daughters of the house of
19	LU.TU.ĶAL.LUM	19	.....
20	[pân] (ilu) GAR	20	for the god Gar.
21	LU.TU.ĶAL.LUM	21	.....
22	pân (ilu) A-nu-ni-tum	22	for the goddess Anunitum
23	ša Sippari(iki) ilûni šina	23	of Sippara: two goddesses.
24	1 LU.NITA Nîrgal(?)-ukin-na-balaṭu	24	Onesheep Nergalukinnabalatu (gave).
25	1 alpu u 3 šinû	25	One head of cattle and 3 sheep
26	Nabû-u-šî-zib it-ta-din	26	Nabûshezib gave.

27 *urak Samma innu 22 k[am]*28 [*šattu*] 4 [*kam*] *Nabū-na'id*29 [*šur Babi(i)ki*]27 In the month Samma, on the 23rd
day,






28 in the 4th year of Nabonidus,

29 King of Babylon.





This tablet gives us a list of the offerings made to the gods at Sippara in the great temple of the sun-god on the 22nd day of the month Samma (November), in the 4th year of Nabonidus. Besides the regular offerings, Nergalukinnabalatu and Nabûshezib seem to have made sacrifices.

The break on the tablet at the end of line 27 shows indistinct traces of the sign *i*, and hence I have placed this tablet among those of Nabonidus, rather than among those of Nabopolassar, to whose reign most of the tablets of this class must be referred.

NO. 50.*OBVERSE.*

2 
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REVERSE.

7 
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 10 

2 gur 1 pi *ŠĪ BAR ri-ḫi-tu*
Piṣ-ša-dup
 3 *a-di araḥ Tēbitu šattu 6 kam Nabū-*
na'id šarru
 4 30 gur ultu bīt būšu araḥ Tēbitu šattu
 6 {kam}

2 gur, 1 pi of grain, the remain-
 der, Pishshadup,
 3 until the month Tebitu of the 6th
 year of Nabonidus the King, (will
 give).
 4 30 gur from the storehouse in the
 month Tebitu of the 6th year, (he
 will give).

Line 5 is erased.

6 28 gur 3 pi ina bīt būšu araḥ
 7 gur ina kātā Nabū-šum-iddin
 8 kaspu ša ka

6 28 gur 3 pi into the storehouse, in
 the month (he will deliver).
 7 gur from the hands of Nabū-
 shumiddin (he will receive).
 8 money of

Four or more lines are broken off.

13 Nabū-gab-zu a-di imu
 14 ki-mi-mi bīti Šapik-zir
 15 Ai ana ili pi-i ša Itti-Na[bū-
balātu]
 16-šu *ŠĪ BAR-šu Araḥ-Gula a-na*
ili pi-i ša Itti-[Nabū-balātu]
 17 [araḥ] Nisanmu imu 7 kam šattu 7
k[am]
 18 [Nab]ū-na'id šar Babili [(ki)]
ša
 19 tum

13 Nabūgabzu until the day


 14 sustenance of the house of
 Šapikzir
 15 Ai, according to the word of
 Ittinabūbalatu, (took).
 16 ... his of his grain Araḥ-
 gula according to the word of
 Ittinabūbalatu (took).
 17 In the month Nisanu, on the 7th
 day, in the 7th year of
 18 Nabū-na'id, King of Babylon.


 19


The defective condition of this fragment will allow me only to make a supposition in regard to the subject matter of the text. Ittinabūbalatu seems to have been the overseer of some public granary. He is, in the first place, to receive 100 gur each from certain persons, and then he is to mete these out again in the month Tebitu, but in smaller amounts each. Whether the same persons that gave the grain are to receive part of it back, paying the remainder for the use of the storehouse or whether the givers and the receivers are different persons, our fragmentary text does not state. At least, it is certain, according to lines 15 and 16, that Ittinabūbalatu was an authoritative person, and that his word had some weight in the management of the granary.


NO. 52.


OBVERSE.

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

About one line on the obverse, and one on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.

[illegible]

Tablet light gray, a fragment; $1 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The bottom is broken off, destroying two, possibly more, lines. The signs are plain, though well-worn away.

- 1 ina u-an-tim (mís) ša ŠÍ.BAR
2 ša Bū-uballi-iṭ apal-šu ša Din-na-a
 apal Í-ṭi-ru
3 ša ina ili Ia-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Balatu

- 1 Upon the certificates for grain,
2 belonging to Beluballit, the son of
Dinnâ, the son of Etêru,
3 which is to be received of Labâshi,
the son of Balatu,

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 4 | <i>apal Sag-gil-ai u Tu'</i> | 4 | the son of Saggillai, and of Tu', |
| 5 | <i>apal-šu ša Nabû-îṭir apal Ik-b[i]-</i> | 5 | the son of Nabûetêr, the son of Ikbi ... |

Two or more lines are destroyed.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 8 | <i>Za-kir apal</i> | 8 | Zakir, the son of |
| 9 | <i>(amîlu) dupsar Ni-ku-du apal-šu ša</i> | 9 | Scribe: Nikudu, the son of |
| 10 | <i>Li-ši-ru apal (amîlu) šangu Bil</i> | 10 | Lishiru, the son of the priest of Bel. |
| 11 | <i>Babilu(ki) araly Abu</i> | 11 | Babylon in the month Abu, |
| 12 | <i>îmu 11 kam šattu 9 kam</i> | 12 | on the 11th day, in the 9th year of |
| 13 | <i>Nabû-na'id šar Babilu(ki)</i> | 13 | Nabonidus, King of Babylon. |

Beluballit has in his possession certificates entitling him to a certain quantity of grain from Labâshi and Tu'. He now proceeds, on the strength of these, to take part of his possessions, and this tablet, duly inscribed with the fact, is then given to the two latter persons.

NO. 53.

OBVERSE.

1. | 7. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

8 9 10 11

REVERSE.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

24



LEFT SIDE.

25



26



Tablet dark brown; $1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The tablet is in perfect condition, with the exception of the lower part of the left edge, where the signs are very blurred. The right edge is covered by the signs of lines prolonged from obverse and reverse, with the exception of the upper part which is free of wedges, and which contains the number of the tablet.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 1 | <i>Nu-ur-Šamaš u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû (amîhu)</i>
<i>la-mu-ta-mi</i> | 1 | Nūrshamash and Mushezibnabû, the
servants, |
| 2 | <i>ša Ni-din-tum apal-šu ša Nabû-šar-</i>
<i>uṣur a-na 2 ma-na 10 šiklu kaspi</i> | 2 | whom Nidintum, the son of Nabû-
sharusur, for 2 mana 10 shekels of
money |
| 3 | <i>a-na Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša Ikî-ša-</i>
<i>apla apal Nūr-Sîn</i> | 3 | to Iddinmarduk, the son of Ikishâpla,
the son of Nūrsin, |
| 4 | <i>ul-tu araḥ Tašritu ša šattu 8 kam</i>
<i>Nabu-na'id šar Babili(ki)</i> | 4 | from the month Tashritu of the 8th
year of Nabonidus, King of Baby-
lon, on, |
| 5 | <i>id-di-nu-ma a-da-an-nû a-di ki-it ša</i>
<i>araḥ Ululu</i> | 5 | gave; and the term (of payment) till
the end of the month Ululu |
| 6 | <i>ša šattu 9 kam a-na îli iš-ku-nu-ma</i> | 6 | of the 9th year on his account be set. |
| 7 | <i>a-da-an-šu i-ti-ik-ma kaspu ša i-ti-ru</i> | 7 | His term (of payment) had passed
away, and the money which he
should pay |
| 8 | <i>lî i-ši Ni-din-tum a-na Iddin-Marduk</i> | 8 | there was not. (Then) Nidintum to
Iddinmarduk |
| 9 | <i>ik-bi um-ma kaspu a-na i-ti-ri-ka</i> | 9 | said "(Since) money for thy payment
(to me) |
| 10 | <i>lî i-ši Nūr-Šamaš u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû</i> | 10 | there is not, Nūrshamash and Mushe-
zibnabû |
| 11 | <i>[a-n]a duppi šîmi gam-ru-tu a-bu-uk</i> | 11 | for a tablet of the full price, I will
bring; (which tablet shall say) |
| 12 | <i>Ni-din-tum apal-šu ša Nabû-šâr-uṣur</i> | 12 | 'Nidintum, the son of Nabûsharusur, |
| 13 | <i>ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu Nu-ur-Šamaš</i> | 13 | of his own free will, Nūrshamash |
| 14 | <i>u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû a-na 2 ma-na 10</i>
<i>šiklu kaspi</i> | 14 | and Mushezibnabû for 2 mana 10
shekels of money, |

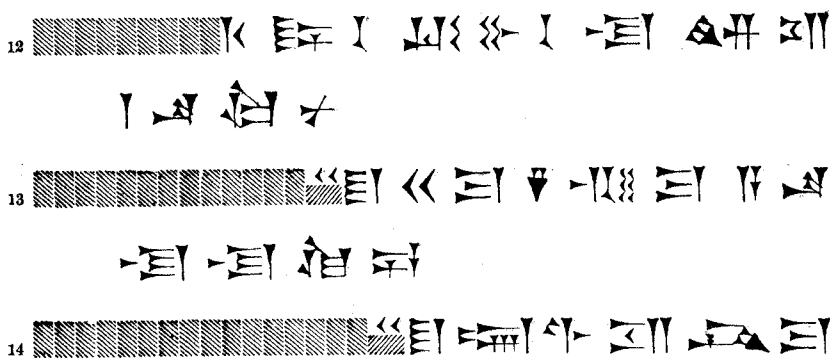
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>15 <i>a-na Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša Iki-ša-apla apal Nūr-Sin</i></p> <p>16 <i>id-din pu-ut si-ḫu-ḫu-u pu-ki-nu arad-šar-u-tu</i></p> <p>17 <i>u mār-bānu-tu ša ili Nūr-Šamaš u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû</i></p> <p>18 <i>ša ti-il Ni-din-tum na-ši (anilu) mu-kin-nu</i></p> <p>19 <i>La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Du-muk apal Sag-gil-lu-ai</i></p> <p>20 <i>Šakin-šum apal-šu ša Šum-ušur apal Ši-qu-u-a</i></p> <p>21 <i>Bû-musallim apal-šu ša Ziri-ia apal Na-šu-ai</i></p> <p>22 <i>u (anilu) dupsar Nabû-šapik-zir apal-šu ša Ba-lat-su</i></p> <p>23 <i>apal Tuk-pi-i Babilu(ki) araḥ Tašritu imma 10 kam</i></p> <p>24 <i>šattu 9 kam Nabû-ra'id šar Babilu(ki)</i></p> <p>25 <i>ina a-ša-bi ša Ê-ba-tum aššati-šu</i></p> <p>26 <i>marat-su ša Marduk-šum-ibni apal Šu-[lu-a]</i></p> | <p>15 to Iddinmarduk, the son of Iki-shâpla, the son of Nûrsin,</p> <p>16 gave. Against flight, reclaiming by the seller, reclaiming by the king's officer,</p> <p>17 and previous adoption, which about Nûrshamash and Mushezibnabû</p> <p>18 might arise, Nidintum will be responsible," Witnesses:</p> <p>19 Labâshi, the son of Dumuk, the son of Saggillai;</p> <p>20 Shakinshum, the son of Shumusur, the son of Shigûa;</p> <p>21 Belmusallim, the son of Ziria, the son of Nashuai;</p> <p>22 and the scribe Nabûshapikzir, the son of Balatsu,</p> <p>23 the son of Tukpê. Babylon, in the month Tashritu, on the 10th day,</p> <p>24 in the 9th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.</p> <p>25 In the presence of Ebatum, the wife of,</p> <p>26 the daughter of Mardukshumibni, the son of Shulâ.</p> |
|--|---|

This tablet treats of the sale of two slaves by Nidintum to Iddinmarduk. A contract tablet was at first made, according to which the 2 manna 10 shekels were to be paid at the end of the month Ululu in the 9th year of the reign of Nabonidus. But Iddinmarduk found himself unable to pay at the appointed time. So Nidintum, immediately in the beginning of the succeeding month, has a tablet made, recording the absolute sale of the slaves, and allowing the money to remain as a debt over Iddinmarduk. What interest, if any, the latter is to pay, is not stated here.

NO. 54.

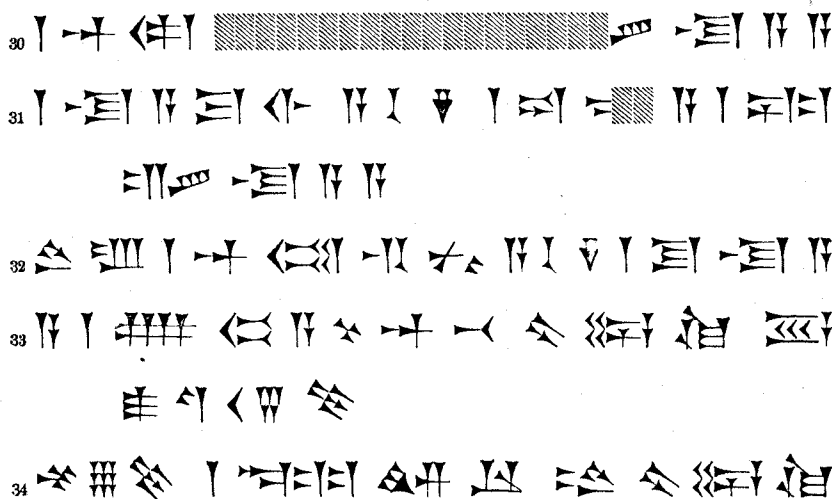
OBVERSE.





According to my judgment about fifteen lines are broken off here.

REVERSE.



Tablet brown, with a decided pink tinge; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the broadest, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long at the longest part. The three remaining edges are perfectly flat and smooth. According to my judgment more than half of the tablet below line 14 is broken off. In the middle of line 14 the tablet is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. This tablet has been published in autograph by Strassmaier in his texts No. 380, as well as by Pinches in *Hebraica* III, 13 ff. Peiser gives a transliteration and translation in *Z. A. III*, pp. 365–371. I would not have republished the tablet here, if it were not my intention to publish every cuneiform text in the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This text contains 13 lines less than the one published by Pinches and Peiser, from whom the missing parts are supplied.

- 1 *Bil-ka-gir apal-šu ša Na-di-nu apal
Sag-gil-la-ai*
- 2 *a-na Na-di-nu abi-šu apal-šu ša Ziri-ia
apal Sag-gil-la-ai*
- 3 *iḫ-bi um-ma a-na bīt mar-bāni-i taš-
pur-an-ni-ma Zu-un-na-a*
- 4 *aš-ša-ti a-ḫu-uz-ma mārū u mārṭu lā
tul-ḫu Bil-u-sat*
- 5 *mār-šu ša Zu-un-na-a mār aššati-ia ša
la-pa-ni*
- 6 *Ni-ku-du apal Nūr-Sin mu-ti-šu
maḫ-ru-u*
- 7 *tu-li-ḫu a-na mārū-u-tu lu-ul-ki-i-ma*
- 8 *lu-u mārū-u-a šu-u ina duppi ma- u-
ti-šu*
- 9 *ti-ša-ab-ma iškātini u mīm-mu-ni*
- 10 *ma-la ba-šu-u ku-nu-uk-ma pa-ni-šu
šū-ud-gil-ma*
- 11 *[l]u-u mārū ṣa-bit ḫāti-i-ni šu-u
Na-di-nu a-mat*
- 12 *[Bil-ka-g]ir mār-šu iḫ-bu-šu lā im-gur
Na-di-nu*
- 13 *[a-na ū-mu ru-ḫu-l]u man-ma ša-
nam-ma a-na lā la-ki-i*
- 14 *[iškātini u nikasu-šu-nu]-tu dup-pi iṣ-
ṭur-ma*

(About 15 lines are missing. For the continuation of the text see Zeitschrift für Assyriologie III, pp. 366—368.)

- 30 *Nirgal [apal Sag-g]il-la-ai*
- 31 *La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Du-m[uk] apal
Sag-gil-la-ai*
- 32 *(amūh) dupsar Marduk-bil-zir apal-šu
ša Su-la-a*
- 33 *apal U-ṣur-a-mat-Bil Babilu(k^c) araḫ
Šabatū ūmu 15 kam*
- 34 *šattu 9 kam Nabū-na'id šar Babilu(ki)*

- 1 Belkasir, the son of Nadinu, the son
of Saggillai,
- 2 to Nadinu, his father, the son of
Ziria, the son of Saggillai,
- 3 spoke: "To the house of the adopted
sons thou didst send me, and
Zunnâ
- 4 I took to wife; but a son or a daugh-
ter she bore (me) not; Belusat,
- 5 the son of Zunnâ, the son of my
wife, whom unto
- 6 Nikudu, the son of Nûrsin, her former
husband,
- 7 she bore, as my adopted son I will
take:
- 8 verily he shall be my son. At (the
writing of) the tablet concerning
his adoption,
- 9 thou shalt be present. Our rights of
income and our possessions,
- 10 as many as they may be, with seal
write over to him.
- 11 Verily our adopted son shall he be.
Nadinu, to the word (which)
- 12 Belkasir, his son had spoken, did
not give his assent. (Then) Na-
dinu,
- 13 that for eternal days no one else
should seize
- 14 (his) rights of income and his ser-
vices, wrote out a tablet.

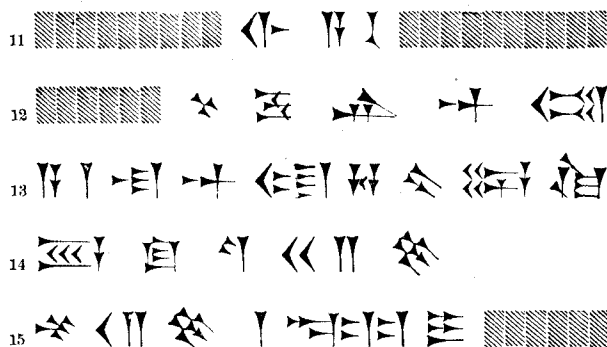
- 30 Nergal , the son of Saggillai;
- 31 Lâbashi, the son of Dumuk, the son
of Saggillai;
- 32 the scribe Mardukbelzir, the son of
Shulâ,
- 33 the son of Usuramatbel. Babylon,
in the month Šabatū, on the 15th
day,
- 34 in the 9th year of Nabonidus, King
of Babylon.

Belkasir had married Zunnâ according to the wish of his father Nadinu. But Zunnâ proved to be barren. Belkasir, however, did not wish to depart this life without an heir, he therefore proposed the adoption of his step-son. To this Nadinu, for some reason, would not give his assent. Now Belkasir had every legal right to adopt Belusat, and he would undoubtedly have done so, had not his father made a will declaring that if Belkasir should have a natural and legal son, the latter should be the heir of his grandfather's fortune. If, however, this heir should not come to this world, then Belkasir should adopt his brother, and the latter would then become the heir of Nadinu's wealth. If Belkasir should be unwilling to adopt his brother (?), then he should adopt his sister. — The end of the tablet is unfortunately broken off, hence we can not learn the final result of all these hypotheses.

For a fuller explanation of this tablet see Z. A. III, 365—371.

NO. 55.

REVERSE.



This very fragmentary tablet, of which only part of the reverse is preserved, is of a light gray color, $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The signs are very lightly, but finely, made. At least ten lines must be missing.

11-ši apal-šu [ša]
.....

12 [apal] Kur-ban-ni-Marduk

13 apal Irba-Nirgal Babilu(ki)

14 araḥ Tašritu imu 22 kam

11shi, the son of
.....,

12 the son of; Kurbanimar-
duk

13 the son of Irbanergal. Babylon,

14 in the month Tašritu, on the 22nd
day,













15 šattu 12 kam Nabû-na'id [sar] Babili(ki)

15 in the 12th year of Nabonidus, King
of Babylon.


What this tablet purports to say, I am at a loss to tell. The only fact mentioned, besides the date, is that Kurbannimarduk is a witness.

NO. 56.

OBVERSE.

1  2  3 

4  5  6 
7  8  9 
10  11 

REVERSE.

12 



Tablet brown, $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The right upper corner of the obverse is broken off. And the surface of the obverse is as if pressed down with the finger before the tablet was baked. There are numerous cuts and strokes on the tablet, which were undoubtedly made by the careless scribe. Otherwise the signs are well made.

- 1 [i-n]a ki-it ša araḥ Samna Nu-ub-ta-a
- 2 [marat] apal-šu ša Mu-š-izib-Bil apal Arad-Samaš
- 3 ma-na kaspi a-na Šamaš-iddin apal-šu ša Marduk-zir-ibni
- 4 apal Šar-a-ra-zu-u (amīlu) mār šip-ri ša Šum-ukin
- 5 [apal]-šu ša Na-šir apal Arad-Bil ta-nam-din-ma
- 6 u-an-tim (mīš) ša ŠĪ.BAR u sulīpu
- 7 ša Šum-ukin ša ina ūli Kur-ban-ni-Marduk
- 8 apal-šu ša Marduk-šum-ibni [apal] Arad-Nirgal
- 9 mu-tum ša Nu-ub-ta-a i-il-la-
- 10 i-na-aš-u-ma [a]-na Nu-ub-ta-a
- 11 u-bul-lam-ma u 4 rit-tum kas[pi]
- 12 a-na Šamaš-iddin ta-nam-din-ma

- 1 At the end of the month Samna, Nūbtā,
- 2 the daughter of; the son of Mushezibbel, the son of Aradshamash,
- 3 mana of money to Shamash-iddin, the son of Marduziribni,
- 4 the son of Shararazū, the messenger, for Shumukin,
- 5 the son of Nasir, the son of Aradbel, will give.
- 6 The receipts for the grain and the dates
- 7 of Shumukin, which against Kurban-nimarduk,
- 8 the son of Mardukshumibni, the son of Aradnirgal,
- 9 the husband of Nūbtā, are made out,
- 10 (the latter) will take, and to Nūbtā
- 11 he will bring (them). And 4 certifies (?) for the money
- 12 to Shamashiddin she will give.

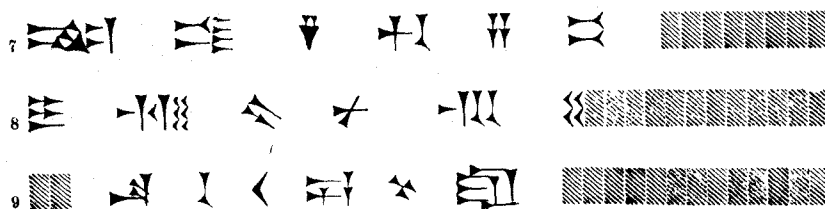
13 <i>u-an-tim (niš) a-na Nu-ub-ta-a</i>	13 The receipts to Nūbtā
14 <i>i-nam-din (amīlu) mu-kin Ītir-Marduk</i> <i>apal-šu</i>	14 he will return. Witnesses: Etérmar- duk, the son
15 <i>ša Šum-ukin apal (ilu) Kib-na'id</i> <i>La-a-ba-ši</i>	15 of Shumukin, the son of Kibna'id; Lābashi,
16 <i>apal-šu ša Nabû-īdanin apal Mu-kal-</i> <i>lim Šapik-zir</i>	16 the son of Nabûīdanin, the son of Mukallim; Shapikzir,
17 <i>(amīlu) dupsar apal-šu ša Ītir-Bil</i> <i>apal Arad-Bil</i>	17 the scribe, the son of Etérbel, the son of Aradbel.
18 <i>[a]lū ša Šum-ukin araḥ Samna īmu 5</i> <i>kam</i>	18 In the city of Shumukin, in the month Samna, on the 5th day,
19 <i>[šattu] 12 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babilī(ki)</i>	19 in the 12th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Nūbtā promised to pay a certain sum of money at the end of the month Marcheshwan (November) to Shamashiddin. The latter was in turn to pay it over to his master Shamashukin. This sum of money was due for grain and dates bought of Shamashukin. Now the bills had been made out in the name of Kurbannimarduk, the husband of Nūbtā. He naturally turned them over to his wife, who had contracted the debt. Nūbtā then issued four bonds which she gave to Shamashiddin, in order to insure her payment of the money. As soon as she had paid the proper amount, these certificates or bonds would naturally be returned to her, as lines 13 and 14 state. The debt had about 25 days to run, and therefore, probably, no interest was to be paid.

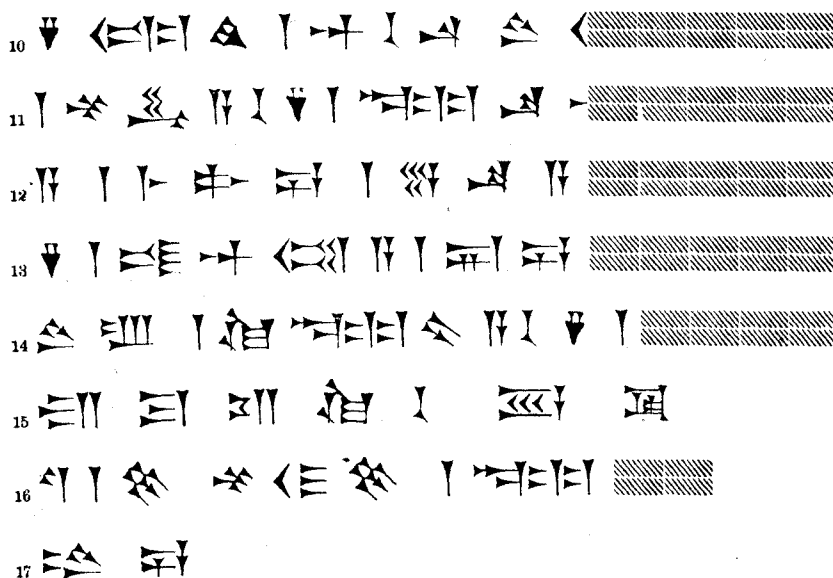
NO. 57.

OBVERSE.





REVERSE.



Tablet light gray; at the longest side 1½, and at the broadest 1¼ inches. The right edge, with part of the tablet, is totally destroyed. The signs are very blurred and difficult to decipher. There are no wedges on the left and the upper edges.

- 1 66 gur sulūpu zaḫ-pi ša
 2 apal-šu ša Balātu apal Í-sa_u-jil-ai
 [ina ili]
 3 Bīl-ūir-napšāti Marduk-.....[u]
 4 Nabū-zir-kašir ina araḫ Tašritu š[im]

 5 gam-ru-tu ina ḫa-ša-ri i[t-li]
 [gur]
 6 tu-ḫal-la lib-bi kas-pa (?)
 7 bil-tum ša ḫu-ša-bi
 8 i-nam-din-nu išti-in p[u-ut]

- 1 66 gur dates, the planting, which.....
 2 the son of Balatu, the son of Esag-
 gillai, (is to receive of)
 3 Beletērnaphšāti, Marduk, and
 4 Nabūzirkasir. In the month Tashritu,
 at the
 5 full price, during the harvesting,
 together with gur of
 6 unripe dates, for money (?)
 7 talents of date
 8 they will give. One receipt

9 [i]-na-šu u i-lat ra-[šu-tu]	9 he will bring. And in addition there is the balance
10 ša ili Marduk-kašir (amīlu) [ša]	10 in favor of Mardukkasir, the, (which)
11 Sum-ušur apla-šu ša Nabû-na-[šir]	11 Shumusur, the son of Nabûnasir,
12 apal Mî-pî-i Iddin-na-aplu [apal-šu]	12 the son Mepê, (and) Iddinaphu, the son
13 ša Îrîš-Bîl apal Bîl-i-	13 of Ereshbel, the son of Bite, (will give).
14 (amīlu) dupsar Itti-Nabû-balaṭu apal- šu ša	14 Scribe: Ittinabûbalatu, the son of
15 alû Ma-mîl-ki-šu araḥ Ululu	15 In the city Mamilkishu, in the month Ululu,
16 ûmu 1 kam šattu 13 kam Nabû-[na'id]	16 on the 1st day, in the 13th year of Nabonidus,
17 šar Babilî	17 King of Babylon

Beletérnapshâti, Marduk....., and Nabûzirkasir, who were farmers or gardeners, promise to sell 66 gur of dates to the son of Balatu. They will also sell him unripe dates, and something else connected with the date-palm (line 7), at a specified price. Now this son of Balatu seems to have purchased the account of Mardukkasir, to whom some dates were due from Shumusur and Iddinapha. The last named two men must have stood in some intimate relation with the three mentioned in lines 3 and 4, otherwise they would not have been mentioned on this tablet and in this connection.

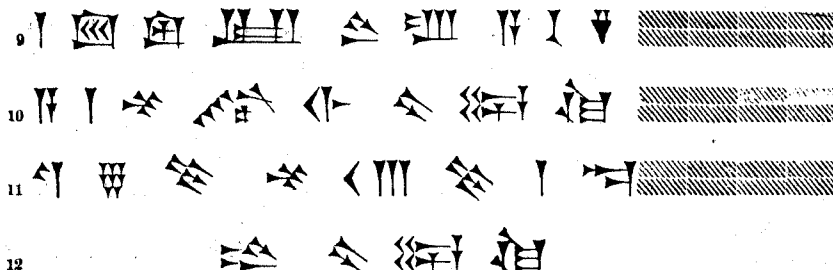
NO. 58.

OBVERSE.



About two lines on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.



Tablet gray; $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. A fragment. The signs are crude. The right side and about 4 lines upon the lower edge, are broken off. The left and upper edges are not written upon.

1 5 šiklu bit-ka kaspi ša	1 5 coined shekels of money, which
2 marat-su ša Šapik-zir ina ili	2 the daughter of Shapikzir is to receive
3 apal-šu ša Ba-la-tu apal Mar- [duk]	3 the son of Balatu, the son of Mar- duk
4 u Na'-it-tum [marat-su ša]	4 and Na'ittum, (the daughter of)

About four lines are broken off.

9 Bul-lu-tu (amīlu) dupsar apal-šu ša	9 Bullutu, the scribe, the son of
10 apal Mu-lul-lim Babīlu(ici) [arab]	10 the son of Mulullim. Babylon, in the month
11 amu 8 kam šattu 13 kam Na[bū-na'id]	11 on the 8th day, in the 13th year of Nabonidus,
12 šar Babīli(ici)	12 King of Babylon.

This tablet merely records the small debt of five shekels, which the son of Balatu and Na'ittum were to pay to the daughter of Shapikzir. Whether interest was to be paid or not, we can not tell, as that interesting fact may have been contained in the four lost lines.

NO. 59.

OBVERSE.

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

REVERSE.

- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11

Tablet $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In very bad condition. The corners, excepting the upper right hand one of the obverse, are broken off. There is a large hole in line 5. The last two lines are badly marred. The space seems to indicate the 15th year.

1 + 6 LU.NITA ina kâtâ Ri-mut

2 [apal]-šu ša A-hu-nu arah Dûzu îmu
3 kam

1 + 6 sheep are to be received from
Rimut,










2 the son of Ahunu, in the month
Dûzu, on the 3rd day;

3 35 LU.NITA ina kâtâ Šamaš- mudammi-ik (amitu) ri'u	3 36 sheep from Shamashmudammik, the shepherd;
4 + 7 LU.NITA ina kâtâ Musallim- Marduk apal pa-ki-r[a-nu]	4 + 7 sheep from Musallimmarduk, the son of the overseer;
5 + 22 LU.NITA i-na LU.NITA	5 + 22 sheep, as sheep,
6 -la-a ina kâtâ (amitu) rab ša šangi	6 from the chief of the priests,
7 lû a-na šad-ik	7 not for slaughter
8 [(amitu) dupsar] Šamaš-zir-gal-lim	8 Scribe: Shamashzurgallim,
9 [apal-šu ša] Šamaš-dûr-a	9 the son of Shamashdûra.
10 [ara]h Dûzu ûmu 10 kam šattu 15(?) kam	10 In the month Dûzu, on the 10th day, in the 15th year of
11 Nabû-na'id šar Babilî(ki)	11 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

This tablet gives a list of the sheep and of those that offered them, probably in the temple at Sippara.

NO. 60.

OBVERSE.

1 
2 
3 
4 
5 
6 
7 
8 
9 

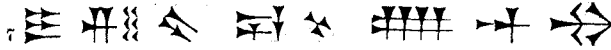
REVERSE.



Tablet dark brown shading to black; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The tablet has been very roughly used, judging by the blurred appearance of the signs. The left edge contains no writing, the right edge but a few signs of prolonged lines. The edges and corners are perfect; the whole tablet is preserved.

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na $5\frac{1}{2}$ šiklu kaspi ša
- 2 ina 1 šiklu bil-ka ša Nabû-ri-man-ni
- 3 apal-šu ša Ba-ni-ia ina ili Marduk-
šakin-šum
- 4 apal-šu ša Bîl-ušur-šum apal (amîlu)
šangu Bîl
- 5 ša šatti ina ili 1 ma-na 12 šiklu
- 6 kaspi ina ili-šu i-rab-bi
- 7 Marduk-šu-la-hu-u-a
- 8 u mûri-šu (amîlu) niši bîti-šu
- 9 maš-ka-nu
- 10 ša Nabû-ri-man-ni u (amîlu) rašû-u

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana $5\frac{1}{2}$ shekels of money, which
- 2 is divided into single shekels, which
Nabûrimanni.
- 3 the son of Bania, is to receive from
Mardukshakinshum,
- 4 the son of Belusurshum, the son of
the priest of Bel;
- 5 every year, upon one mana, twelve
shekels of
- 6 money shall increase against him.
- 7 Mardukshulahûa
- 8 and her sons, the slaves of his house,
- 9 are the security
- 10 of Nabûrimanni. And a creditor,

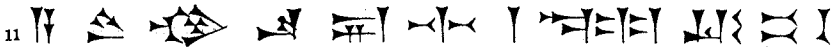
7 

REVERSE.

8 

9 

10 

11 

12 

13 

14 

15 

16 

17 

Tablet brown, with numerous black spots; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The left upper corner of the obverse is destroyed, thus breaking off the beginning of the last few lines of the reverse. The left edge is not written upon.

1 [gur] ŠĪ.BAR ša Šum-ukin
2 [apal-šu ša]na-šir apal Arad-
Bil
3 ina ūli Marduk-šum-iddin apal-šu ša
4 Arad-Bil apal Arad-Bil
5 ina araḫ Airu ina kaḫḫadi-šu 14 gur
6 id-dup-tum ina bābu Ka-lak-ku
7 i-nam-din i-lat u-an-tim
8 u šib ti tu [i-pi]-i-ša
9 (išu) kirū ip-pu-uš
10 (amīlu) mu-kin-nu Ukin-zir apal-šu ša
Ai

1 gur of grain which Shumukin,
2 the son ofnasir, the son of
Aradbel,
3 is to receive of Mardukshumiddin,
the son of
4 Aradbel, the son of Aradbel.
5 In the month Airu, in his sum total,
14 gur (of grain)
6 as, in the gate Kalakku,
7 he will give. In addition a receipt
8 and a bond (?) were given (that)
9 he will make a park.
10 Witnesses: Ukinzir, the son of Ai,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11 <i>apal (amīlu) tābtu na-bīt-ti Nabū-ik-bi-šu</i> | 11 the son of the man; Nabu-ikbīshu, |
| 12 [<i>apal-šu ša</i>] <i>Nirgal-ibni apal (amīlu) rab bāni</i> | 12 the son of Nergalibni, the son of the chief carpenter; |
| 13 <i>tuk-Marduk apal-šu</i> | 13 .....tukmarduk, the son |
| 14 [<i>ša</i>] [<i>apal</i>] <i>Šum-idan-nu</i> | 14 of, the son of Shumidannu; |
| 15 <i>ša ši dan ši ta</i> | 15 |
| 16 [<i>šattu</i>] + 4 <i>kam Nabū-na'id</i> | 16 In the month, on the day, in the +4th year of Nabonidus, |
| 17 [<i>šar</i>] <i>Babili(ki)</i> | 17 King of Babylon. |

Shumukin is to receive from Mardukshumiddin a certain quantity of grain. In the month Airu (May) the latter promises to give 14 measures in the gate Kalakku (see Peiser, B. V. VI 5). In addition to this, lines 7-9 seem to say, he is to make a park for Shumukin. The labor connected with this is probably to count the same as the delivery of several measures of grain. Lines 8 and 15 are too blurred to be properly deciphered.

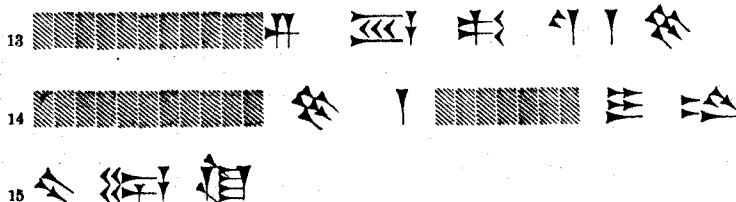
NO. 62.

OBVERSE.



About four lines on the obverse, and four on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.



Tablet a fragment of dark gray color with dark olive spots; $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The right upper side is perfect; the left side is effaced, and the lower portion is totally destroyed. The upper and right edges contained no writing. About 8 lines are missing.

1 gur ŠĪ.BAR 2 pi a-ba-aḥ ši- in-nu	1 gur of grain, 2 pi of
2 biṭ-li-i-ma 20 ka-ai tu- mi-mi	2 vessels of spices, 20
3 ba-u-i ša La-ba-[a-š]i	3 of Labāshi,
4 [apal-šu ša Ba-la-tu apal Sag-gil-la-ai	4 the son of Balatu, the son of Saggillai.

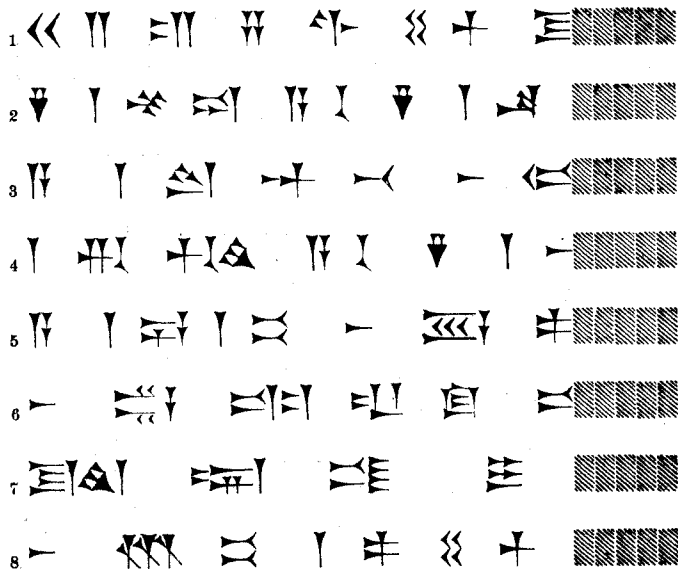
About 8 lines are missing.

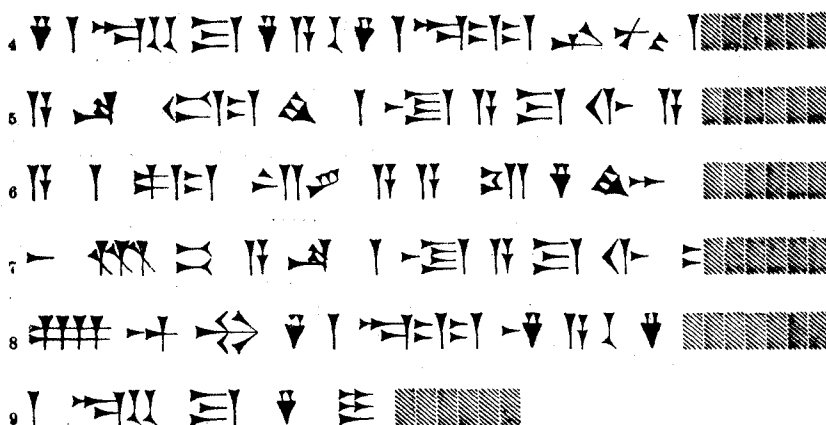
13 .....-im araḥ Airu imu 1 kam	13, in the month Airu, on the first day,
14 [šattu] kam [Nabû]-na'id šar	14 in the ..th year of Nabonidus, King
15 Babilî(ki)	15 of Babylon.

This exceedingly fragmentary tablet gives a list of goods belonging to Labāshi. Whether he is to receive them from somebody else, or to give them, or whether this is merely a list or inventory, the fragmentary state of the tablet will not allow us to determine.

NO. 63.

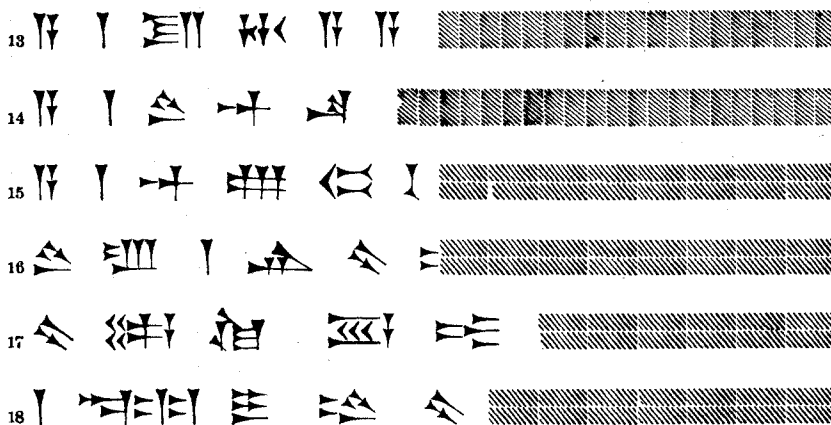
OBVERSE.





About one line on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.



Tablet dark gray shading to black; $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the broadest and longest parts. The right and lower edges are destroyed. The right side of the reverse is totally effaced. The signs are very plainly made.

1 u-an-tim ša u-nu-tu (amtu)

2 šubatu uššubu u mu-ši-zib

1 The receipt for the utensils of the
..... man,

2 (for) garments and loans (?)
.....

3 <i>ša Nabû-îṭir apal-šu ša Nabû-ibni-zir</i> <i>a[pa]l] .....[u]</i>	3 that belonged to Nabûetêr, the son of Nabûibnizir, the son of, (and)
4 <i>ša Bûl-ikî-ša apal-šu ša Nabû-ibni-zir</i> <i>a[pa]l]</i>	4 that belonged to Belikisha, the son of Nabûibnizir, the son of,
5 <i>a-na ilit La-a-ba-ši apal-[šu ša]</i>	5 to the account of Lâbashi, the son of,
6 <i>apal Sa-gil-ai iš-ša-'</i>	6 the son of Saggillai, is made out.
7 <i>ina lib-bi a-na La-a-ba-ši</i>	7 Thereafter to Lâbashi,,
8 <i>u-an-tim ša Nabû-îṭir apal-šu ša</i> <i>[Nabû-ibni-zir]</i>	8 the receipt of Nabûetêr, the son of Nabûibnizir,
9 <i>Bûl-ikî-ša i-[nam-din]</i>	9 Belikisha will give.

Lines 10, 11 and 12 are effaced.

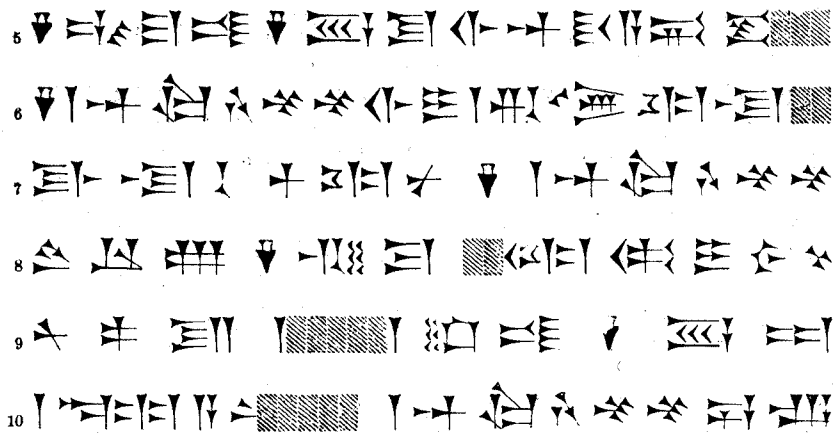
13 <i>apal Su-ḫa-ai</i>	13 the son of Suhai;
14 <i>apal amîlu (ilu) Na-[na-a]</i>	14 the son of the priest of Nanâ;
15 <i>apal Ilu-u-ṣur-šu</i>	15 the son of Ilusurshu;
16 <i>(amîlu) dupsar Ni-din-tu[m apal-šu</i> <i>ša]</i>	16 Scribe: Nidintum, the son of
17 <i>Babîlu(ki) araḥ Kisilimu [îmu]</i> <i>[kam šattu] [kam]</i>	17 Babylon, in the month Kisilimu, on the ...th day, in the ...th year of
18 <i>Nabû-na'id šar Ba[bili(ki)]</i>	18 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Nabûetêr and Belikisha, two brothers, sold a certain amount of implements, clothes, and other things. The bill was to be paid by Lâbashi. Nabûetêr had evidently commissioned his brother Belikisha to look after his interests. Therefore Lâbashi was to pay the sum of money due the two brothers of Belikisha, and the latter was to give the former his receipt together with that of his brother. The remainder of the tablet, from line 10 on contained only the names of the witnesses and the date.

NO. 65.

OBVERSE.



*REVERSE.*



Tablet light gray; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. The signs are blurred, and a considerable portion of the surface of the tablet has crumbled off. The right upper corner, extending half the length and breadth of the tablet, is broken off. A bad break is also found on the lower edge. The tablet is very difficult to decipher.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 18 gur ŠĪ.BAR [ša (ilu) Dainu-šum-iddin]
 2 apal-šu ša Šil-la-a [apal] [ina uli]
 3 Nabû-apal-iddin apal-šu ša Marduk-irba apal
 4 ina araḥ Dûzu kaḫkaḍu-šu i-nam-din 26 gur
 5 ša pir'u ma-tum ša araḥ Dûzu pân Bilît-ahrātu niḫ[u]
 6 ša (ilu) Dainu-šum-iddin ši i Ri-kiš-šak-la-.....
 7 gal-la-šu maš-ka-nu ša (ilu) Dainu-šum-iddin
 8 (amīlu) rašu-u ša-nam-ma (ina) uli ul i-šal-laṭ
 9 pap-pa-su a[-na ma]š-sar-tum ša araḥ Tēbitu
 10 Nabû-apal-iddin [a-na] (ilu) Dainu-šum-iddin i-tir
 11 u-an-t[im (mīš)] pa(?) i ti
 12 gab-bi šu-ub-[la-a]-'
 13 (amīlu) mu-kin-nu Ri-mut apal-šu ša Nabû-ibni-zir
 14 apal Man-nu-gi-ri Bil-iddin
 15 apal-šu ša Li-ši-ru apal Ī-sag-gil-[la-ai]
 16 u (amīlu) ḍupsar Marduk-šum [apal-šu ša]
 17 apal Arad-Nirgal [Babilu(ki)]
 18 araḥ Šabatu ūmu 25 kam [šattu] [kam]
 19 Nabû-na'id š[ar Babilu(ki)]</p> | <p>1 18 gur of grain, which Dainushum-iddin,
 2 the son of Sillâ, the son of, is to receive from
 3 Nabûapaliddin, the son of Marduk-irba, the son of
 4 In the month Dûzu he will give his amount. 18 gur
 5 of seed-land, during the month Dûzu, are for the goddess Belit-ahrātu, the sacrifice
 6 of Dainushumiddin is it. Rikish-shakla.....,
 7 his slave, is the security of Dainushumiddin.
 8 Another creditor shall have no say over him.
 9 (His) sustenance till the end of the month Tebitu
 10 Nabûapaliddin will pay to Dainushumiddin.
 11 The receipts for
 12 all (of them), he will cause to be brought.
 13 Witnesses: Rimut, the son of Nabû-ibnizir,
 14 the son of Mannugiri; Beliddin,
 15 the son of Lishiru, the son of Esag-gillai;
 16 and the scribe Mardukshum.....; the son of,
 17 the son of Aradnergai. Babylon (?),
 18 in the month Shabatu, on the 25th day, in the ..th year of
 19 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.</p> |
|---|---|

Dainushumiddin is to receive from Nabûapaliddin 18 gur of grain. The latter promises to deliver them in the month Dûzu (July). These 18 gur have already been vowed to the goddess Belit-ahrātu by Dainushumiddin, and the latter has also promised to have them delivered in the same month. Consequently he must be severe in demanding the grain at the proper time. He, therefore, takes Rikishshakla, the

slave of Nabûapaliddin as security, and by means of line 8, denies the right of any other creditor of Nabûapaliddin to have any say over the slave. He even demands sustenance for the latter, for five months beyond the time, when the payment of the grain has become due. Lines 11 and 12 seem to imply that after all requirements have been satisfied, Dainushumiddin will cause all the necessary receipts to be handed over to his debtor Nabûapaliddin.

NOTES.

- No. 1.** Line 1. *ina ili ina pân* is a double expression of one and the same idea, as *ina ili* and *ina pân* are used interchangeably in the contract tablets.
 Lines 3, 5. *šinî* Brünnow C. L. 10253.
 Line 6. *ta-lit-tu* is probably a *t* formation of the stem *alûdu*, Heb. יָלַד meaning "to beget"; hence, tentatively, "the young."
 Line 10. The sign *ni* is written on the tablet by mistake for *kak*.
 Line 12. *Nippuru*. See Brünnow C. L. 2877.
- No. 2.** Line 1. $\frac{1}{3}$ *šiklu* 6 *šiklu* written instead of $6\frac{1}{3}$ *šiklu*.
 Line 7. According to Strassmaier, Cambyses Nos. 195, 226, 286, *Bil-ki-šir* is the son of *Šu-la-a*, of the family of Egibi. In this tablet, however, only the family names are given.
 Line 9. *ūmu* is omitted by the scribe, and *šattu* 12 *kam* is repeated by mistake in the next line.
 Line 10. In tablets Nos. 2 and 3 of this part a final phonetic syllable *na* is added to Shamashshumukin's (Saosduchinos) name. In No. 4, however, it is omitted.
- No. 3.** Lines 1, 12. *Šu-la-a*. To be read thus though *Šu-ba-a* is written.
 Line 8. Notice the curious form of *maḥ*.
 Line 14.  for 
- No. 4.** Line 1. *ni-is-hu*. See Tallqvist p. 105, and Peiser, K. A. II²⁶.
 Line 5. *u-tir*. From *utru*. See Strass. Neb. 261^e; also Part I of this book, where it occurs in the form *u-tur* 13^e 15^e.
- No. 5.** Lines 3, 5, 6. (*ilu*) *Ša-bit-bit*. Strassmaier reads (*ilu*) *Zamame*.
 Lines 7, 8. The last sign is the sign of repetition, and means that *TU.BIT* (*ilu*) *Ša-bit-bit* is to be repeated.
 Line 11. (*amīlu*) *PI.IR.MÍŠ*, if read syllabically (*amīlu*) *pi-ir (mīš)*, may mean "seedsmen," though there is no reason why the plural should have been used.

No. 5. Line 12. I would take *Amat-ni-gab-a* with the (*ki*) broken off as the name of a city, as every parallel construction with (*amīlu*) *šangu* demands.

Line 14. *Aššur-iḫbi*. See Brünnow, C. L. 5124.

Lines 15, 16. (*amīlu*) *HI.BI* might be a mistake on the part of the scribe for (*amīlu*) *HI.GA*, as only two small perpendicular wedges are lacking in order to make of *hi* a *ga*. Then we must read, according to Brünnow, C. L. 8239 (*amīlu*) *ḫbi*. In line 16 *amīlu* is omitted.

No. 6. Line 17. The same construction as in 2¹ of this part.

No. 7. Lines 5, 6. *šiš-šin-na*. This word I take with Tallqvist (p. 112) to mean "palm-branches," according to the Heb. שִׁשְׁבִּימִים Cant. 7:9. But it must be read with the *š* and not the *s* sound. Peiser, (B. V. p. 240; K. A. p. 102) believes it to signify the portion that the steward or tenant receives.

Lines 8, 10. *Bū-u-ir-tu* "Bel has sent," from *'irū*.

No. 8. Line 3. The pronunciation of the 4th sign is not known as yet. (*amīlu*) *MU(MIS)*. See Tallqvist, p. 90.

Line 5. This is a round-about way of saying "on the 15th day of the month Simanu."

Line 6. *tal-lak*. A *t* formation from *alāku*.

Line 12. *šil-li* Heb. שִׁלְלִי "shade, roof," then perhaps "rent."

No. 9. Line 2. *ina pāni* "to be at the disposal of," and not to be read *ina pān* "to be received from," as the context shows. Compare line 9.

Lines 18, 21, 22. *mašīḫu* as I conjecture. Mr. Pinches (Inscribed Babylonian Tablets in the Possession of Sir Henry Peek, Bart., Part I. p. 16) shows that this sign stands for 24 *ka*. As *mašīḫu* was only a general term, the *mašīḫu* mentioned in this tablet must consequently have contained 24 *ka*.

Lines 23, 33. *i-da-a-ta* must be the plural of *idu*.

No. 10. Line 2. *mi-di-ti* "measuring," Heb. מִדָּה "to stretch, to measure."

No. 11. Line 5. *kam* seems to have been omitted.

No. 13. Line 3. *kaṭ* or *kaṭā* hands is taken by Mr. Pinches (Insc. Bab. Tab. Part. I, p. 4) to mean "skeins."

No. 14. Line 1. *alpu um-ma-nu* (*mīš*). "Cattle in great numbers." *ummānu* means "troops, people, army;" but it contains the idea of number, I have therefore rendered it thus here. (See Tallq., p. 43 for examples.) *la pān* לִפְנֵי Compare No. 25, line 21 of Part I.

- No. 14.** Line 5. The sign for *Nabû* is erased at the end of the line.
- No. 15.** Line 7. *la gam-ru-tu*. The *la* here has the same ideomatic force as the Hebrew preposition.
- No. 46.** Line 3. *bâbîni ġinî Šamaš*. These were evidently the two gates of the temple of the sun-god at Sippara, through which the sacrificial sheep were brought in.
- Line 16. The perpendicular wedge before *amîlu* is a mistake by the scribe.
- No. 47.** Line 1. *ma-kur-ra* from the same root as the Hebrew מָכַר "to sell."
- Line 2. *i-bu-ru-ma* for *i-bu-ru-ma*.
- Line 6. The names compounded with *Ilu* are not common. A few are *Īpîšîlu*, *Aradîlu*, etc.
- No. 48.** Line 2. The name *Labāši* is spelled either *La-a-ba-ši* or *La-ba-a-ši*.
- Line 3. *ba-li-tum* must be considered a variant for *billum*.
- Line 9. *ki-mi* "sustenance, support." (Peiser, B. V. XXIII₁₃) *Ša-lam-ma* שָׁלָם "good, wholesome."
- Line 12. *ku-ur-ru-bu* comes from the same root as קָרַב (Lev. 7:38), and is a by-form of the latter.
- No. 49.** Line 1. *LU.TU.ĶAL* is probably to be read phonetically as the phonetic endings *ium* in lines 12, 17, 19 and 21, and *lu* in line 14, show. The *LU* is probably the prefixed determinant. Compare *LU.NITA*.
- No. 51.** Line 14. *ki-mi-mi* is a lengthened form of *ki-mi*. Cf. No. 48⁹.
- No. 53.** Line 1. (*amîlu*) *la-mu-ta-nu*. See Tallq. p. 89.
- Line 16. The scribe by mistake wrote *si-ġu-ġu-u* for *si-ġu-u*. and *pa-ki-nu* for *pa-ki-ra-nu*.
- Line 18. *ša* is evidently a needles repetition.
- No. 54.** Line 9. *iškâtîni* seems to be a double plural formation.
- No. 56.** Line 11. *rit-tum* must mean something like "certificate." Consult also Peiser B. V. p. 324a.
- Line 15. (*ilu*) *Kib-na'id*. A tentative reading.
- No. 57.** Line 6. *tu-ġal-la lib-bi*. Compare *tu-hal-lum lib-lib-bi*, Peiser, B. V. CXLVII₇; also *lib-bi lib-bi*, Strassmaier, Nahn. 271¹⁶¹¹ 385¹⁶.
- No. 59.** Line 4. *pa-ki-ra-ni*. The determinative (*amîlu*) is omitted.
- No. 60.** Line 7. *Marduk-šu-la-ġu-u-a* means "Marduk is my forgiveness." Hebrew root סָלַח.
- Line 8. (*amîlu*) *nîši* is used here as (*amîlu*) *galli*.
- No. 61.** Line 4. *Arad-Bil apal Arad-Bil*. The two names are distinguished here in writing, though they are pronounced alike.

No. 61. Line 5. Usually the tens precede the units, but the reverse is the case here.

No. 62. Line 1. *ši-in-nu* occurs also in Strass, Nabn. 558, 10.

No. 64. Line 1. *u-nu-tu* "utensils." Consult A. & W. Sanh. I, 28.

Line 2. *uššubu*, according to Brünnow C. L. 11188.

Line 14. (*amīlu*) (*ilu*) *Na-[na-a]*. *šangu* is omitted. This a frequent omission on the contract tablets.

No. 65. Line 5. *pir'u ma-tum* is evidently another phrase for *ŠĪ.ZIR* translated by Peiser "seed (field)." Here *pir'u* is equivalent to *ŠĪ.BAR* of line 1, and *ma-tum* is added to complete the phrase.

Bilit-aḫrātu (Brünnow C. L. 11523) "Belit of the Future," "Belit, Goddess of Futurity."

Line 14. *-šu ša* seems to be erased in this line on the tablet, as is indicated by the space.

