CUNEIFORM TEXTS

IN THE

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

ALFRED B. MOLDENKE, PH. D.

PUBLISHED FOR THE MUSEUM

NEW YORK

1893
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 𐤇, 𐤈, 𐤉, 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 Nergalsharurus.

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 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.
LIST OF BOOKS QUOTED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

ABEL UND WINCKLER, Keilschrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen. (Sanherib, Assaraddon) Berlin 1890.

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" Assyrische Lesestücke. Dritte Auflage. (Sintflutbericht) Leipzig 1885.


BABYLONIAN AND ORIENTAL RECORD. London.


JENSEN, P., Die Kosmologie der Babylonier. Strassburg 1890.


LOTZ, W., Die Prisma-Inschrift des assyr. Königs Tigrathpileser I. Leipzig 1880. . LTP


Sitzungsbericht der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. 1889.


" Verhandlungen des 5ten Internationalen Orientalisten Congresses zu Berlin. 1881.


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.

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<th>Line</th>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Ululu</td>
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III. GODS.

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IV. PERSONS.

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<td>Iddin-Nabū</td>
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Note: The table format is used to represent the index, with cities, months, gods, and persons listed along with their corresponding lines and tablets.
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Nūr-sa 30
Nirgal-uballi-š 13 14
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Nirgal-šir 26 31
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Nirgal-ušur 29
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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Person</th>
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<th>Family Name</th>
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</table>

* Possibly the same as Iddin-na-Nabû, the third name from this.
† Evidently the same scribe as the preceding.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Bil-šī-ḫi-ša alūša šē Bil-šu-nu
Bil-ḫarran " " " " Mu-sal-lim-mu " " " " amli šangū Nana
Bil-štir " " " " Nabū-šum-uṣur " " " " Ramman-šum-uṣur
Bil-šāpir " " " " Bil-ši-ša-ri-na " " " " Ba-bu-tu
Scribe of the 12th Tablet.
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Bil-šapal-iddin " " " " Da-bišu-a?) " " " " Nabū-ši-tu
Scribe of the 12th Tablet.
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Bil-šapal-iddin " " " " Nabū-šī-irba " " " " Kur-ban
Bil-ša-ša-ša " " " " Marduk-musallim " " " " amli šangū Nana
Bil-štir " " " " Nabū-šum-uṣur " " " " Bani-[a]
Bani-ša-ša " " " " Nabū-šum-iddin " " " " amli šangū Ninip
Scribe of the 14th Tablet.
Bani-um-ma-ša-ša " " " " Bil-ši-iddin-ša " " " " Šir-dīš-bit
Scribe of the 27th Tablet.
Dašu-sir-ibni " " " " Ab-la-a " " " " Ipišši-li-u
Zir-šù " " " " Nabū-sir-iddin " " " " 2215
Hu-nu -ti-tiš-šamaš-balatu " " Ai " " " " Bil-ši-ru
Ki-di-nu " " " " Marduk-ši-ir " " " " Ramman-un-mu-t
Kal-ba-a " " " " Nabū-šù-iddin " " " " Igišù " " " " 3156
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Marduk-musallim " " " " Nabū-šiš-um-uṣur " " " " Ašša-ba-ni " " " " 1714
Scribe of the 17th Tablet.
Marduk-šiš-ša-an-ni " " " " Bani-l-a " " " " Ililatu-u
*Marduk-šiš-ša-an-ni " " " " Bani-l-a " " " " ša-ša-šiš-ša " " " " 1213
Marduk-ša-al-iddin " " " " Ša-la-a " " " " Na-ši-ir-on-a " " " " 2013
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Nabū-balât-su-[šiš] " " " " Zir-ši " " " " amli šanši " " " " 1510
Nabū-baš-ša " " " " Išša-ša-apla " " " " Na-din-Marduk " " " " 2417
Nabū-ga-mil " " " " Nabū-mu-ši-ni-ud-da " " " " Išag-šiš-ša-ša " " " " 2617

* Very likely identical with the preceding. The family name is broken off at the beginning, hence the latter is uncertain.
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Nabû-iddin apal-ša Bil-iddin
Nabû-iddin " " Zir-ukin
Nabû-iddin " " Mu-ši-sib-Bil
Nabû-zir-iddin Šalu mār šipri daini
Nabû-zir-iddin " " Nabû-musallim
Nabû-zir-išt-ša " " Šakan-šum
Nabû-zir-sušišur " " Nabû-sum-iddin
Nabû-šiš-bol-tuš " " Marduk-irba
Nabû-šiš-iddin " " Šu-la-a

Nabû-šiš-iddin-na " " Nabû-šiš-iddin-na
Nabû-šiš " " Šil-ša-a
Nabû-ukin-zir " " Bil-uballi-ši
Nabû-muši-ni-ud-[da] " " Bil-zir-ibni
Nabû-muši-ni-ud-ša " " Bil-šu-šu
Nabû-is-šiš " " Marduk-šum-ibni
Nabû-apal-iddin " " Da-la-šu
Nabû-apal-iddin " " Da-la-a

Nabû-ušur-šu " " Da-la-šu
Nabû-rimu-lip-tum " " Su-su-bu Šalu Šab.Ka-ša-ši ša arri
Nabû-šaši " " Šil-ša-a
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Nabû-din Šalu IR.
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Nabû-siš-id " " Bil-ša-a
Nabû-šaši " " Bil-ša-a
Nabû-siš-id " " Bil-ša-a

Rimušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušušu
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<th>Genealogy</th>
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<td>Šapik-zir</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; Nabū-šum-iddin &quot; Na-din-šū-bar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Šapik-zir</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; Ningal-musallim &quot; Sin-ga-ga-nim-mi</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ša-aš-Bil-ti</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; Nabû-itti-apli &quot; Hu-pu-u</td>
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<td>Tab-ni-i</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot; amlu šangu ilu Zariku</td>
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<td>Tabni-i-a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tab-ni-i-a</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; Iddin........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tab-ni-i-a</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; Id-da-a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-sušša Marduk-šum-šur 28 ε
Bani-a-tu-i-sag-ila " " Nabû-šum-iddin 16 ε
Nabûu-šu-da-šatā " " Ta-kīš-Gu-là apal amluššu pu 22 ε
Nin-šu-la-a " " Nabû-mu-ši-nu-šu-da " Isag-gil-ši 26 ε
Ni-lat-tum " " Arad-Bil Išbi-[Marduk?] 29 ε
A GLOSSARY
OF THE ASSYRIAN WORDS OCCURRING IN THE TEXTS.

u and. Very frequent.

ambilu IB-bal carpenter. 21 11
abgu to bring. it-bal 29 14
adì together with. a-di 14 1 16 8 18 3 28 8
a-di-a 29 8 a-di ili amiil. 22 1 20 12
a-di ili liu until. 26 14
idu hand, side. i-di 26 13
a slu portion, half. a-bi 13 5 5
a-bal-a-ta-shu-nu 25 12 it-ti a-bal-miš
with another. 28 9
itru to receive. it-ri-ru 12 4 i-ti-ru 22 10
24 1 i-ti-tum 28 8 i-ti-ru pey. 28 1
ambilu to eat, consume. ik-kal 13 7 15
ul not. 13 28 9 29 17 18
itlu god. Determinative. Frequent.

iti city. 13 8 31 11 ina ili u širi in city
and country. 15 8
ili about. 31 1 For other instances see
under adì, ilu-tu, anu, and iša.
itlu to go up, make out. ili-li 13 8 ili-sa 12 14
i-li-li 12 8 i-li-li 25 8 ul-li-la 31 8
ambilu to bring forth. tu-li-da 11 8
ambilu to go. ili-lak (in the phrase našutti
ilaku) possessors. 15 11 ili-la-ku ibid. 14 8
ambu cattle. a-la-pa 20 8
i-lat to be additional. 13 11 30 8
ulitu from. 15 1 21 4 ul-tu ili below. 13 7
ulitu ili mi-šir-tu in behalf of. 18 8
umidd day. 11 14 12 21 13 15 14 16 15
17 12 18 11 19 12 20 14 21 8 22 19 23 3
24 1 25 19 26 11 27 13 28 1 29 1 30 8
31 1
ambilitu slave. a-mi-lu-tum 29 9
ambilu mother. 26 3 ummi-u 29 8
ambilu I.MAb priest. 21 11
ambilu Added to numerals. Anu not to be. ia-na-ia 18 13
ambilu added. Very frequent.
ambilu IB-bal carpenter. 21 11
ambilu to bring. it-bal 29 14
adì together with. a-di 14 1 16 8 18 3 28 8
a-di-a 29 8 a-di ili amiil. 22 1 20 12
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17 12 18 11 19 12 20 14 21 8 22 19 23 3
24 1 25 19 26 11 27 13 28 1 29 1 30 8
31 1
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adì together with. a-di 14 1 16 8 18 3 28 8
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a slu portion, half. a-bi 13 5 5
a-bal-a-ta-shu-nu 25 12 it-ti a-bal-miš
with another. 28 9
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i-li-li 12 8 i-li-li 25 8 ul-li-la 31 8
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ambilu to go. ili-lak (in the phrase našutti
ilaku) possessors. 15 11 ili-la-ku ibid. 14 8
ambu cattle. a-la-pa 20 8
i-lat to be additional. 13 11 30 8
ulitu from. 15 1 21 4 ul-tu ili below. 13 7
ulitu ili mi-šir-tu in behalf of. 18 8
umidd day. 11 14 12 21 13 15 14 15 16 15
17 12 18 11 19 12 20 14 21 8 22 19 23 3
24 1 25 19 26 11 27 13 28 1 29 1 30 8
31 1
ambilitu slave. a-mi-lu-tum 29 9
ambilu mother. 26 3 ummi-u 29 8
ambilu I.MAb priest. 21 11
ambilu Added to numerals. Anu not to be. ia-na-ia 18 13
ambilu added. Very frequent.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

xtii house. 26 1 bit-ia 26 1 bit-su-nu 26 1
gabbu all. gab-bi 26 1 gab-bu-tu 16 1
gabat rival, another, duplicate. gab-ri 12 1
galIl male slave. gal-la 25 11 gai-la gal-la 14 14 amilu gal-la 17 1
gallatu female slave. gal-lat-su 22 6 amilu gal-lat-su 11 1
amilu GIM is to be read amilu bai-nu carpenter.
gamru entire. all. gam-ru-tu 12 1 gam-ru-tum fullness. 11 7
gimru vegetables. gim-ru 30 9
ginu offering, sacrifice. gi-nu-u 28 1 amilu ni-sur-gi-na 28 14 14 (see note.)
guru-nu thread. (?) 14 13
gurru A measure for dry and liquid substances. gur 25 10
giÂmmara date palm. 28 7
DU See manzazu.
dibbu complaint, lawsuit. dib-bi 14 1
dab-Âhu-tum additional. further demand. 18 17
amilu datnu judge. 23 1 datnu 16 13
danu large. karpatu dan-nu-tu jar. ves-
set. 14 1 dan-nu 14 9
duppa contract tablet. 28 7 31 1
dupsaru scribe. dup-sar 12 14 dup-sar 23 14 amilu dup-sar 11 17 12 19 13 16
14 24 13 15 10 16 17 13 20 19 12 22 13
24 13 25 17 26 21 27 17 28 19 20 9 30 15
31 18
zir-nu-u An iron instrument. 14 13
situ portion. share. 15 9
Âhubullu interest. 10 1 24 6 ÂhubulluÂšu 22 6
ina Âhubulli at interest. 18 5 24 5
Âhudo pleasure. Âhu-ud 11 9 21 7
Âharrânu business. 13 4 10 13 14 8 17 15 7
ÂtuÂshet. 11 9 15 7 14 6 17 14 18 13 18 17
18 1 19 2 20 1 24 2 25 1 12 12 26 1
7 8 27 2 28 1 30 1 31 1 8
Âtâbu good. 14 1 18
ki if. ki-t 27 8 when. 29 19
KILLU 28 1
kalâku to be complete. i-kat-lul 29 15
kam Placed after numerals to form ordi-
nals. Very frequent.
kânu instead of. ku-un 11 1
kâpak-tu 25 8
kânu cup. (?) ka-nu-tu 14 11
kussu chair. iÂši kussu 14 14
kaspu sâker, money. Very frequent. kaspu-
la 25 11 kass-pa.a 11 7 13 13 kaspa.an 12 9 22 5
kâru A measure. ka-ru-u 25 6 ka-riÂšu-nu 25 9
karpatu dish, vessel. Used as determ. 14 1
lâ not. 18 13 23 18 27 6
libbu heart. lib-biÂšu 11 8 21 1 ina lib-bi thereupon. 26 5
libittu brick. 28 7
ÂliÂši to take. li-tiÂšu-u 31 1
maÂhâru to receive. maÂbir 28 5 maÂbir 18 8 ultu ÂliÂšiÂšu in
behalf of. 18 4
mukinnu witness. amilu mu-kin-nu 11 19
12 14 13 14 22 15 16 11 17 12 21 11
22 11 23 3 24 9 (?) 25 15 26 12 28 14 29 19
30 18 31 8 amilu mu-kÌÌu 27 8
mala See the following.
mimma whatever. 13 11 mimma ma-Âš as
much as. 15 4 15 5
mana A piece of money. ma-na 11 17 12 9 8
14 17 15 16 19 9 22 8 23 14 9 24 1
26 5 17 2 maÂš-tu 24 6 28 8 27 8
manü to count. maÂš-tu 14 8 8
mandâtu hire, wages. man-da-at-tum 16 12
manzasu presence. witness. 17 7 18 19 5
mâru son. mår Frequent. mår-Âš Fre-
quenr. amilu mår-Âši messenger. 18 15
mår-Âšu-u adoption. 21 9
mar-bânaru An official. 11 18
marru hatchet. mar-ri 14 15
Glossary of Assyrian Words.

martu daughter. marat-su 16 22 26 28 29 10

mu-sab-bi-nu A bronze utensil. 14 10

maškānu security, pledge. maš-ka-nu 11 16 19 22 2 26 11 13

mašāru to leave behind. u-maš-ši-ru 29 13

matu land. mat Determ. Frequent.

nadānu to give. id-din 11 8 29 11 id-di-in 21 8 id-di-nu 20 8 29 9 iddin-nu 17 8 id-nu 27 8 i-nam-din 20 8 22 8 23 8 24 8 i-nam-di-nu 16 8 29 14 na-din-nu 19 11 naš-nu 21 16 na-da-nu 18 8 ina-ad-din 27 8 u-da-su-ta 17 8 it-ta-din 29 21 31

namšaratu A vessel. nam-ša-ra-ta 14 4

namšatu A vessel. nam-ša-a-ta 14 2

ni-si-nu bidding. (?) 29 18

našāru to protect. anli ni-qur-gi-na 28 13 14 (see note.)

našū to raise. To bring: na-šu 11 11 na-ša-tum 29 22 To take: i-na-šu 15 16 8 To lend: na-ša-a-ta 22 11

naš-Aš-ši-ip-ti An iron utensil. 14 19


niš-ru 16 8

anli SA 13 4

sibū An official. 11 8

sulāpu date. (ku-lum-ma) 14 4

sipparu copper. 14 19 11 20 8

pānu face. To be received from: la-pa-ni 25 21 ina pān 25 1 8 12 To be at the disposal of: 14 12

paḵirānu An official. 11 11

parzillu iron. 14 11 8

pa-ri-ri-ia female sheep. (?) 20 8

piš-ša-an-na equal. 29 8

anli pa-ši-ki 15 12

śaṭṭu certificate. pu-ut 11 8 24 8 29 21 pu-šu-ta 15 8

śabātu to take. ṣa-bit 25 8 ṣa-ba-ta 29 13

ṭibtu possession. ṣi-b-tum 15 9

ṭiḥru small. ṣi-ḥ-rī 21 4

ṭiru plain, field, country. 25 16 ina alt u širī in city and country. 15 8

ka A measure. 14 3

kiḥū to speak, say. aḵ-ḫi 11 8 ṣi-ḫu-šu 21 8

anli ṣi-pu guardian, keeper. 22 19 23 11

kaḵšadu head, capital. 15 8

kāṭā hand. ina kāṭa from, from the hands of. 12 18 19 8 28 8 29 8 30 8 ta-kāṭā-niš

See note to 14 18

raḫū to become great, increase. i-ʁa-bi-šu 17 8 24 8 20 8 27 8 u-ra-bu-šu 21 8

anli ra-ḵ-a-a-ri An official 23 3 (see note.)

riṣṭu remainder. riḫ-tum 31 8 riḫ-ti 29 16 riḫ-it 23 11

riku contract. ri-ḫu-ta 12 13

riku empty. ri-ḫu-ta 14 8

ša of, which. Very frequent.

šu 16 8

šū he, it. šu-šu 12 18 21 18

šu-bar grain. 25 19

šaddu cast. 21 13

šidatum present. ši-da-tum 29 17

saṭatu to write. ša-ṭa-ru document. 31 8 ša-ṭa-ra in writing. 29 19

šakānu to place, set. ša-ka-nu-ta 11 8 anli ša-ka-nu governor. 29 21

šikāru wine. 14 8

šalāmu to be perfect. ša-ta-lam-mu 11 10 to be paid, hence, to receive i-dā-li-mu 22 8

šumu name. šu-mu 15 8 šum-šu 12 8

šumu price. 11 8 12 11 21 8 29 8

šanū to change. ša-ša-nu-šu neither. 13 8 ši-na double. 18 8

šangū priest. anli šan-gu 16 11 17 19 19 8 24 8 25 18 18 19 8 25 13 18 30 3 8

šipru messenger. anli mār ši-pri messenger. 16 43
<table>
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<tr>
<th>sárāku to present.</th>
<th>i-4ar-ra-ku 29</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>šarru king.</td>
<td>23 11 21 12 31 13 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibnu straw.</td>
<td>14 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti-lit-tum amount. (?)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāru to turn, return.</td>
<td>u-tir 29 19 ti-ra 20 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti-ra-ku 26 15</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| šattu year. | 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 |
| annāti two years. | 19 |

| Placed after numerals. | 14 11 14 19 |
| ta-kātā-miš. | See note to 14 11 ta-an 31 |
| tāru to turn, return. | u-tir 29 19 ti-ra 20 21 |
| ti-ra-ku 26 15 |
Tablet of a light brown color, 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches. There are numerous breaks upon it, and many of the signs of the first five lines of the reverse are filled with a hard flinty substance, rendering the decipherment difficult. The four edges are not written upon.

**Transliteration.**

1 Nabû-apal-iddin apal-šu ša Balatu apal Ša-na-ši-......
2 ina ṭu-ud lib-bi-šu Gula-rim-ni
3 šumi gal-lat-šu ša Ḫu-nu-ti-tiš-Šamaš-balatu
4 apal-šu ša Ai apal Bili-ti-li-ru ku-um
5 1/3 ṭu kaspa maš-ka-nu šak-na-tum
6 u mar-šu ša ṣum-bi tu-li-di
7 a-na 1/3 ma-na kaspa šim gam-rum-tum
8 a-na [Marduk]-išt-ša-an-ni apal-šu ša
   Bani-a
9 apal Ilatu-u ıddin pu-ut si-bi-l
10 pa-ki-ra-nu arad-šarru-tu mar-ban-du-tu
11 Nabû-apal-iddin na-ši
12 šumi mu-ki-nu Bi-apal-iddin apal-šu ša Nabû-ašš-irba
13 apal Kur(r)-ban Rammânu-ašš-uballit apal-šu
14 ša Dan-a alī Nûr-Sîn Nīrgal-na’id
15 apal-šu ša Nabû-zir-iddin apal ...-ti-kā
16 Nabû-zir-iddin apal-šu ša Nabû-

**Translation.**

1 Nabûpaliddin, the son of Balatu, the son of Shanashē......
2 in the pleasure of his heart, Gularinni
3 his slave, — whom Humutitishamash-balatu,
4 the son of Ai, the son of Beletēru, instead 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 Mardukikišānni, the son of Bani,
9 the son of Ellatū, gave. The certificate
   of the sīhi,
10 the šakīramu, the arad-sharrūtu (and)
   the mar-banūtu officials,
11 Nabûpaliddin will bring.
12 Witnesses: Belepaliddin, the son of Na-
   buahirba,
13 the son of Kurban; Rammānu-ahī-uballit,
   the son
14 of Dana, the son of Nūrsin; Nergalna’id,
15 the son of Nabūziriddin, the son of ......itka;
16 Nabûziriddin, the son of Nabûmusallim,
Second Year of Nabonidus.

musallim
17 apal Sin-tab-ni anlu dupasar Tab-ni-i-a
18 apal-šu ša Nabu-mu-ud sa apal Nu-ud-pu
19 Babilu arāḫ Adar rušu šu kam
20 šātu šu kam Nabū-na'id
21 šar 'Babili

17 the son of Sintabni. Scribe: Tabnēa,
18 the son of Nabumūda, the son of Nāpu,
19 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 5th day,
20 in the 2nd year of Nabana'id,
21 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

— 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 aš-bi used here instead of ʾik-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 Mar'du k, 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-šarrūtu and mar-banūtu as officials in charge of the slave trade. Oppert, however, strenuously objects to this rendering (Z. A. III, 178). — 12. The sign ʾin, 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 ʾar 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 וֹֽקְרָן Neh. x:35; xii:31. Compare also יְנָה Lev. vii:38, the Arabic عُرَب "sacrifice, offering", and the Greek ὕππαν Mark vii:11. — 20. Therefore the tablet is dated in the year 553 B. C.

Hunutishshamashbalatu owed Nabuapaliddin ½ 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.
NO. 12.

FRONT.

BACK.
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-\$u
2  \$a Marduk-\$i-\$a-an-\$i apal-\$u \$a Ba-ni-ia
3 apal ......-\$u\$ur-bilin-u a-na 2/3 ma-na kuapi
4 a-na \$im gam-ru-tu ina \$at\$a Nabo-apal-iddin
5 apal-\$u \$a Itir-\$a-na-nim 1-pu-\$u
6 u u.a.n.TIM a-na \$um-\$u i'-i-li
7 ina na-a\$ut-tum \$a Nabo-\$a$t-iddin
8 apal-\$u \$a \$u-la-a apal 1-\$i-$\$i$-
9 kasp.a.an 2/3 ma-na ...... \$a Nabo-\$a$t-iddin
10 a-na \$im Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u mar-$u$
11 a-na Nabo-apal-iddin na-din-na-mu
12 u.a.n.TIM gab-ri u.a.n.TIM
13 ....-\$u ri-ik-su \$a Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u mar-$u$
14 \$a dupmar Marduk-si-ti-an-ni il-la-
15 \$a Nabo-\$a$t-iddin $u-u$
16 $\$a nu\$u nu Nabo-$u\$u-$\$i-ni-ud-da apal-$u$ \$a

**Translation.**

1 Gularinni and her son,
2 whom Mardukikishanni, the son of Ba-nia,
3 the son of ...... usurbelu, for two thirds mana of money,
4 at the full price, from the hands of Nabuapaliddin,
5 the son of Etirshananim, received;
6 and a receipt in his name he set up,
7 at the bidding of Nabuahiddin,
8 the son of Shuṣa, the son of Egibi.
9 In money two thirds mana ......, which Nabuahiddin
10 for the price of Gularinni and her son
11 unto Nabuapaliddin gave.
12 The duplicate receipt, the ...... receipt
13 (and) the contract tablet about Gularinni and her son,
14 which the scribe (for) Mardukikishanni
15 had set up,
16 the possession of Nabuahiddin it is.

Witnesses: Nabumusheniudda, the son of
17 Belshunu, the son of Belpattanu;
18 Kiddinu, the son of Mardukketir,
19 the son of Rammunnû; and the scribe
Belkasir, the son
20 of Belrimanni, the son of Babutu.
21 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the
22nd day, in the 2nd year of
22 Nabuna'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 Alardukikishanni who would ultimately possess his slaves, the receipt was naturally made out in the name of the present purchaser, Nabuapaliddin. — 7. na-as-st-tum, as Tallqvist reads the word, taking it from the root naâ. Peiser, on the other hand, reads na-as-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 ili, the following ha must be read hî (the appearance of the sign on the tablet would admit either) and the whole would be ina muhhi. 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-dinnu from na-danu. — 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. inu refers to the contract tablet described in 13. 14. — 21. Hence in the year 553 B. C.

This tablet treats of a sale through commission. Nabuahidin, one of the Egibi family, has instructed Mardukikishani, his agent probably, to purchase for him the slave Gularininni and her boy from Nabuapaliddin. The last named receives the full price from Mardukikishani, who in turn receives the purchase money from the original purchaser. We therefore appropriately find in line 12 mention made of a duplicate receipt, as each of the purchasers wished to be safe from all insinuations that the money had not been properly paid. Finally, Nabuahiddin, into whose possession the two slaves had now passed, becomes the possessor also of all the tablets bearing upon the sale.
Small tablet of a brown color, 1½ x 2 inches. The signs are very plain with two exceptions, one in the 5th and the other in the 17th line. It is but slightly damaged at the two lower corners of the obverse.

**Transliteration.**

1 1/3 ṭu kaspi āṣa Rimut apal-šu āša
2 ḫur-ban-ni-Marduk apal ḫpt-ta-šu
3 ina li Bit-iddin apal-šu āṣa Nirgal-uballit-šu
4 apal amla a-na ḫarrānī mimma ma-la
5 ina a-ša Kas-sur(?) ḫp-ḫu-šu a-ḫi
6 ina u-tur Bit-iddin it-ti Rimut
7 ik-kal ul-tu li ṭu kaspi
8 āša-a-ša-a ul i-ti-ik
9 āša i-ti-ik a-na li li-li
10 Bit-iddin na-ašu-ul ḫa ḫarrānī
11 ṭi-lak mimma ri-lat ḫa Bit-iddin
12 ia-šu-šu kaspu ā ḫarrānī āṣa Nabū-ḫi-dā
13 amla mu-ki-nu ḫi Rimut apal-šu āṣa Ni-mi-šu
14 apal Man-dī-dī Arad-Bil apal-šu āša
15 Du-um-muḫ apal Arad-Bil
16 amla ṭu-ša-ar Nabū-epal-iddin apal-šu āša Da-ḫi-la
17 apal ū-ḫa-at Babilu arāḫ Tashritu
18 ūnu 22 kam šattu 4 kam Nabū-na'id
19 šur Babilu

---

**Translation.**

1 1/3 shekel of money which Rimut, the son of
2 Kurbanimarduk, the son of Epēšilu,
3 is to receive from Beliddin, the son of
4 Nergaluballit,
5 the son of the ... In regard to business, as much as he
6 in the city Kasur gains, a share
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, belonging to Beliddin
12 it is not. The capital of the business belongs to NabAahiddin.
13 Witnesses: Rimut, the son of Nimeku,
14 the son of Mandidi; Aradbel, the son of
15 Dāmmuk, the son of Aradbel.
16 Scribe: Nabūpaliddin, the son of Dā-
17 the son of Subā. Babylon, in the month
18 on the 22nd day, in the 4th year of Na-
19 King of Babylon.
NOTES.

2. *Kur-ban-u-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 *Kur-ban* see 11. 13. *Ipšin* Cf. the Hebrew יִשֶׁנִי. — 5. Beginning of line 5 is blurred; therefore the reading of the name *al-š Kassur* can be but tentative. — 6. *u-tur* I would connect with *atra* "more, exceeding"; and *atâku* "to be above". Compare also the Hebrew בּוּלִי "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. § 81b. It has the sense here, undoubtedly, of "from, below". — 8. *a-a-na-na-a-na* "the other", then in a wider sense, "either". *i-ti-ik*, from *iṭiṣu* "to remove", but here spelled with the *i* and not the e vowel. — 9. *šili* "to be as a burden or debt", from *šišu* "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-â-ut-ši*; see note to 12, 7. — 11. *ši-lak* from *ša-lakku*. The phrase *naššu-a 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. *ši-lat* (Phoenician שִּׁלָת Schröder, Phoen. Gram. § 120) is an adverbial form from שָׁלָת. See Z. A. III, 71. 175; Tallq. p. 40. *aš-a-nu*, compare the Hebrew נָסַה. — 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 *amalu*, 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 *ša* 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 ½ shekel to Rimut, perhaps in order to induce him to enter the partnership, or to pay off a debt. Both are to share in the profit *equally*, otherwise there would be a statement to the contrary. This division is to take place only when the profit amounts to more than one shekel. If either anticipates and takes his share beforehand, he is in debt by this amount to his partner. On account of the smallness of the amounts involved, it may be supposed that the contract is one between two humble mechanics, perhaps weavers or gardeners.
NO. 14.

FRONT.

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BACK.

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

Transliteration.

140 karpatu dan-nu-tu ri-ku-tu a-di
2 ta nam-ša-a-ta u 2 ta nam-ḫa-ra-ta
3 ma dib-bi 10 dan-nu ša šikāri šabi a-
na
4 1/3 [ša] 3 šu 3 ša 1 šu kaspi ma-šu-u

Translation.

140 empty vessels together with
2 2 ...... vessels; 2 sacrificial vessels
3 (pending) in-suit; 10 vessels of good
wine to the value of
4 ⅜ ša for 3 shekels, — 3 ša (equivalent
to) 1 shekel to be counted; —

Tablet of a light brown color, 2 x 2 ½ inches. The upper and lower sides are well-curved, while the right and the left sides are perfectly flat. The signs are very plain and clearly made. There is a small space after line 27 dividing the writing, otherwise the latter goes around the tablet continuously. The sides contain no writing.
Measures of dates, which are to be received from Nergaliddin,
which to the value of \(\frac{1}{3}\) shekel of money are to be counted;
18 shekels of money, a receipt for which is to be received from Beliddin,
the son of Nergaluballit, who the command
of the business possesses.

A perfect copper ...... to the value of 2 shekels of money;
11 copper cups (?) to the value of 1 shekel of money;
an iron hatchet; an iron ......
an iron ...... ; threshed (?) straw
to the value of 2 shekels; 4 chairs;
3 good logs of wood (?) to the value of 2 shekels;
1 and \(\frac{1}{2}\) shekels of money; slaves;
12 mana, 10 shekels of money in the business of Nabuahiddin,
the son of Shula, the son of Egibi, and of Rimut,
the son of Kurbanmarduk, the son of Epeshilu, are at the disposal of Rimut.
Witnesses: Nabuahibullut, the son of Mardukirba, the son of Suha; Nabuszirshuteshur,
the son of Nabfishumiddin, the son of Kadidi; Mardukziribni,
the son of Shula, the son of Nasirhat-a;
and the scribe Irbamarduk, the son of Mardukikishanni,
the son of Ellatu. Babylon, in the month Airu,
on the 23rd day, in the 6th year of Nabuna'id,
King of Babylon.
NOTES.

1. ri ki tu must be connected with ליע "empty." — 2. namš a ta is mentioned also (nam-ša-tum) in Strass., Nabn. 258, 12; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLIII, 11; Haupt, B. A. I, 174; namša-ta. Cf. Lotze, TP I.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 Tallqv. p. 63. ši kari tābi. Consult Peiser, Bab. Ver. p. 249. For the different varieties of wine see Zehnpfund’s excellent notes in B. A. I, p. 534, 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 maš išu is uncertain. Cf. Peiser, K. A. p. 101; Bab. Ver. p. 243. — 6. It seems as if the sign for ū had been written on the tablet instead of ṭarānu at first. — 10. ma ša-bi-um. Tallqvist on page 132 suggests "a utensil of bronze." ša-ta-lam-mu must be taken from the root ša-lu "to be perfect." — 11. kasa ta may be the Hebrew יבלע — 12. mar ri " hatchet." Tallqvist on page 87 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 mar ru as a synonym of ungu "ring." našippeti 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. ẓir-mu-um also in Strass., Nabn. 258, 36. tibu n occurs also, but spelled out, in Strass., Nabn. 231, 3. gu-ri-um may be connected with the Hebrew יב "threshing floor." Hence tibu n gurinu may mean "threshed straw." — 16. That ḳat a-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 galle is the old way of writing the plural. — 19. Ku b-an-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 pānī, here, means "to be at the disposal of, to be the property of." — 20. bul-ḫu. The usual form is bul-ki; the ḫ of bul has evidently attracted the vowel in ku. — 25. Mašu-um (also 11, 9) is also given in Strass., "Wörterver. z. d. Inschriften z. Liverpool," p. 20. — 26. Undoubtedly naʿid, 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.
NO. 15.

FRONT.

BACK.
Sixth Year of Nabonidus.

Tablet of a light brown color, 1¼ x 2½ 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.

Transliteration.

1 1/3 ma-na kaspi ša Šapik-zir apal-šu ša Nabu-šum-iddin
2 apal Na-din-ti-bar ina li Nabu-šir apal-šu ša Šil-ila-a
3 apal It-ik-kal-la ša-na ḫarrānī mimma ma-la
4 ina alī u širī ina li ši-pu-uš
5 ina u-tur a-šu zittu Nabu-šir-īt-ti-id
6 Šapik-zir ik-kal ina šattī 2 tu kaspi
7 Nabu-šir ulti ḫarrānī ša-na šu-mu šib-tum i-na-šu
8 pu-u-tu kāškādi kaspi Bil-
9 apal-šu ša Nabu-šum-ūṣur apal Bani-[ia] . . . .
10 šu ma-kin-nu Nab-u-balṭ-su-[i-k-bi apal-šu ša]
11 Zir-ia apal šu bānū Nab-u-kin-[aš]
12 apal-šu ša Bil-uballī-ši apal amālu pa-ši-ki
13 amālu dušar Bil-uballī-ši apal-šu ša Na-di-šu
14 Babilu arā Ṣamna ūmu 11 kam šattū 6 kam
15 Nabu-naʾīd šar Babil

Translation.

1 1/3 mana of money, which Shapikzir, the son of Nabušumiddin,
2 the son of Nadunshebar, is to receive from Nabušir, the son of Šillā,
3 the son of Itikkala, for the business, so much
4 in city and country from (him) he will acquire.
5 In the profit a part — the joint possession — Nabušir with
6 Shapikzir will consume; during the year 2 shekels of money
7 Nabušir from the business upon (his) name, as possession, will take.
8 The receipt for the principal of money Bel-
9 the son of Nabušhumusur, the son of Bania, (has received).
10 Witnesses: Nabubalatšukki, the son of Ziria, the son of the carpenter;
11 Ziria, the son of the carpenter; Nabukinzir,
12 the son of Beluballit, the son of the ... man;
13 the scribe Beluballit, the son of Nadın.
14 Babylon, in the month Marcheshwan,
15 the 11th day, in the 6th year of Nabunaiš, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

3. The vertical wedge at the beginning of the sign mimma is left out. — 4. ip-pu-uš, “has acquired.” ši-pu-uš has this meaning also in Deut. tablets, 1:277. ina alī u širī. 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., Cyrr. 145, 7; Neb. 51, 4. — 7. i-na-šu. Similar forms occur in Strass., Nabn. 63, 12; 746, 14; Neb. 235, 9. šib-tum from
gabatu "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 pu̱ and Tallqvist's bud. Abel and Winecker, on p. 81b of their Keilschriftexte, give a word pätu "Zugang", which may be connected with the above. — 9. Nabô-sumer. Another sign had previously been written for usur, but was changed to its present form. — 11. amlu bânu (G1M). See Tallqvist, p. 57 and 61. — 12. amlu pu-zi-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 ½ 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.
Tablet is of a dark brown color, the reverse is almost black; 1½ × 1½ inches, and rectangular. The signs are not very distinct. The left and right sides are not written upon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/3 ma-na kaspi ša Bani-a-tu-šag-illa</td>
<td>1 ⅓ mana of money which Baniatesagilla,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marat-su ša Nābū-šum-iddin</td>
<td>2 daughter of Nabushumiddin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ina ili Bani-ša apal-šu ša Nābū-šum-iddin</td>
<td>3 is to receive from Pania, the son of Nabushumiddin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apal samša šangu Ninip u Ra-mu-u-a</td>
<td>4 the son of the priest of Ninip, and of Ramuš,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aššati-šu kaspu man-da-at-tum</td>
<td>5 his wife. The money is the wages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 6 a Si-nu-nu aššat-ti 10 tu kṣapi
7 i-nam-di-ni a-di 3 a šāṭṭa
8 u niṣ-rū gab-bu-tu 2 i-na-šu
9 Ḥa-an-na-šu aššat-su-Šu
10 maš-ka-šu 4a Bani-u-tu-Ša-a-ša-Ša
11 amla mu-kin-Šu Ma-aduk-šarrā-ti
12 aṣal-lu 4a Bili-kī-tu apal Šu-ta-b 4a
13 Naḥ-šir-iddin amla mār šāpri datni
14 Ṣapik-zir apal Nergal-nusallim
15 apal Šin-ša-ga-nim-mi amla dupšar
16 Ba-ni-ša apal-su 4a Naḥbū-šum-iddin
17 apal amla šargu Ninip Babišu arāh Adarū
18 šum 6 kam šāṭṭa 6 kam Naḥbū-ša'id
19 šar Babišu
6 of Sinim the servant. 10 shekels of money
7 they will give, together with 3 slu a year,
8 and the entire sum (?) the two will bring.
9 Hanašu their maid-servant
10 is the security of Baniatesagila.
11 Witness: Marduksharrani,
12 the son of Belkibnu, the son of Shatūṭishi;
13 Nabūziddin, the messenger of the Judges;
14 Šapikžir, the son of Nergalnusallim,
15 the son of Singaganime; and the scribe
16 Bania, the son of Nabūshumiddin,
17 the son of the priest of Ninip. Babylon,
in the month Adar,
18 on the 6th day of the 6th year of Naḥūnā'id,
19 King of Babylon.

NOTES.
1. Baniatu. A form from the root banāa "to build." Hence, probably, "daughter." Compare the Hebrew ṣas  "to beget," Gen. xxx: 3.  Ṣašiša was the name of the temple of Marduk at Pabylon (Z. A. II, p. 179; Tiele, Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte, p. 541; Jensen, Cosmologie p. 492; Hommel, Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte p. 206; Sayce, Babylonian Religion, p. 64). Hence the name implies that she was born or lived in its neighborhood. — 6. aššatu here has the meaning of "servant, slave." It generally means "wife." — 7. The sign šu is often taken to be šaši "time," Jensen (Cosmologie p. 47), however, doubts it; also Winckler in A. & W. Keilschrifttexte, Schrifttafel No. 247. Here it is some article. If šu is to be read šaši, Bania and his wife seem to agree to pay the remaining 10 shekels (1 mana = 60 shekels, 6 mana = 20 shekels; 10 they pay immediately, leaving 10 to be paid) in three installments during the year. For the word šaši see Pognon, L' inscription de Bavian, p. 168. — 8. niṣ-rū 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 šu; 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.

Baniatesagila had loaned her brother, the priest of Ninip, and his
Eighth Year of Nabonidus.

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.

BACK.
Tablet of a light brown color, 1½ 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 1/3 (mana) 4 šu kašpi ša Iddin-Marduk apal-du ša
2 šiš-ta-apli apal Nūr-Sin ina ili
3 A-ra-bi anni gal-la Iddin-Marduk
4 apal Nūr-Sin it-ti-ru i-na(?) arāḫ Uulu
5 ša šattu 8 kam Nabū-na'id šar Bably
6 ša ūmu ina ili-šu i-rab-bi
7 kašpu ša a-na mansaa u-da-nu-šu ... 
8 iddin-nu
9 anni mu-ši-ši Bišarran apal-šu ša
10 Mu-sal-li-im-nu apal anni šangu Na-na
11 Tab-ni-i apal-du ša Nabū-ṣīr-iddin
12 apal anni šangu ili Ša-rī-šu u anni dupšar
13 Marduk-musallim apal-du ša Nabū-šippur
14 apal Aḫa-ba-ni Bably šar Uulu
15 ūmu 28 kam šattu 8 kam Nabū-na'id
16 šar Bably

**Translation.**

1 ½ mana 4 shekels of money which Iddinmarduk, the son of
2 Ikishiapla, the son of Nārisi, from
3 Arabi, the slave of Iddinmarduk,
4 the son of Nārisin, will receive in the month Ululu,
5 of the 8th year of Nābin′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: Belharrau, the son of
10 Musallim, the son of the priest of Nana;
11 Tabnai, the son of Nābiniddin,
12 the son of the priest of Zariku; and the
13 Mardukmusallim, the son of Nabilshipur,
14 the son of Ahabani. Babylon, in the
15 on the 28th day, in the 8th year of Na-
16 King of Babylon.
NOTES.

1. The word mana is omitted. — 2. The scribe had written the sign for š first, in place of NMr, and then had changed the former to the latter sign. — 3. Arabi, the son of Bitanna, the son of the priest of Šamaš, mentioned in Strass., Cambyses 257, 14. 15. (See also note to Isagilgul, 26, 9.) Between lines 3 and 4 apal-su șa șēt-sa-apli, 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. ī-pṭ-ṣu. Half of the sign ī, and also half of the ṣ, 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 nadanu. For forms with final ta(m), see Strass., Nbk. 78, 4; Nabn. 357; 525, 23; &c.; and for preformative u, see Strass., (yr. 26, 9; 170, 7; 337, 12. — 10. Mu-su-šu-umu. The final syllable must be read mu and not šu, as an examination of the same name in 25, 7 will show. Isa Na-na. See Z. A. III, p. 5; VII, p. 142; Jensen, Kosmologie p. 102; Sayce, Babylonian Religion pp. 208, 283. 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. ša Za-ri-šu. This god's name is found also in Strass., Cyr. 141, 14; 149, 12; see also 25, 13 of this book. Strassmier, Verh. des 5ten Intern. Orient. Cong. zu Berlin 1881, B. 42, 52 (p. 134), gives Za-ar-ri-šu as the name of a man, taken undoubtedly from the name of the god. — 13. Nabš-ši-pa-ṣu for Nabš-ši-pa-ṣu, “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!
Tablet of a grayish brown color, 1¼ x 1½ inches. The writing is good and the signs are plainly made; with the exception of the last five signs of line 8. These are written so closely together and are so lightly made, that it is difficult to decipher them. On the lower edge are two rows of finger nail impressions, each containing sixteen marks. The lower row, however, is more deeply pressed in.

Transliteration.
1 9 tu kaspi Iddin-Marduk apal-ku

Translation.
1 9 shekels of money Iddinmarduk, the son of
**Eighth Year of Nabonidus.**

2 Ikššapla, the son of Nūrsin, from the hands of
3 Pu-na-ni-tum, together with double the amount(?)
4 which, in behalf
5 of Ablada, he gave to his wife
6 at interest: his money he has received,
7 in the presence of Tabne'a,
8 the son of Nabūshiddin,
9 the son of the priest of Shamash; Nabū-
10 iskip,
11 the son of Mardukshumibni, the son of
12 Idanīn-Nabū.
13 Barsiba, in the month Adar, on the
14 th day,
15 in the 8th year of Nabu-na'id, King of
16 Babylon.
17 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. ā-na really means "two," but if it must be translated thus, it ought to precede its substantive. — 4. mi-hir-tu is used as a preposition and means "opposite." Notice the identity of the signs ḫir and tu. — 5. na-ta-nu must be read na-da-na. See Deluge Tablets, 1. 187, tu-ud-da-a at-ta "thou shalt know." — 7. mazasri. For other examples see 'alq. 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 Nebuchadrezzar. 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 dab-hu-tum is uncertain. I would connect it with daḫū "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 raufitu 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 "teittuiri" means "amount."
Tablet of a light brown color, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches. The signs are crudely made and much of the space is not used. The lower right hand corner of the reverse is effaced, destroying the word Babili, 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 1/3 ma-na 4 tu kaspi hubbulu
2 kaspi-su sa 2 tu šanāti
3 Iddinmarduk ina ḫatā
4 Bešla-tu maḫiūr

**Translation.**

1 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(?),

---

NO. 19.

FRONT.

1 [Sumerian signs]
2 [Sumerian signs]
3 [Sumerian signs]
4 [Sumerian signs]
5 [Sumerian signs]
6 [Sumerian signs]

BACK.

7 [Sumerian signs]
8 [Sumerian signs]
9 [Sumerian signs]
10 [Sumerian signs]
11 [Sumerian signs]
NOTES.

4. ma-ḥi-ir. The sign for ḫi 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, 1 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.
Tablet of a light gray color, 1 1/4 x 1 3/4 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 Banita. A few other unimportant lacunae occur in lines 14 and 15.

**Translation.**
1. 4 shekels of money of Nabū-balṭiddin
2. the son of Šili, the son of
3. Nashēmā, which he is to receive from Nabūḥiddin,
4. the son of Shulā, the son of Egiibi.
5. On the 24th day of the month Shabat he will give
6. the sheep(?), the ox, (and) the copper,
7. which Mushezibbel
8. Nabūḥiddin gave.
9. Witnesses: Nabūḥiddin, the son of
10. Mushezibbel, the son of Nashēnabfibla;

**Transliteration.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 ū kaṣṭā a Nabū-balṭiddin</td>
<td>4 shekels of money of Nabū-balṭiddin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>nār šū ša Šil-la-a mār ša</td>
<td>the son of Šilā, the son of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Na-di-ir-na-a ša ina ill Nabū-ahšiddin</td>
<td>Nashēmā, which he is to receive from Nabūḥiddin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal 1-gi-bi</td>
<td>the son of Shulā, the son of Egiibi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>šumu 24 hām ša arāḫ Šabatu i-nam-din</td>
<td>On the 24th day of the month Shabat he will give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>pa-ri-ia ša-pa ši-parrā</td>
<td>the sheep(?), the ox, (and) the copper,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ša Mu-ši-Bil ša-na</td>
<td>which Mushezibbel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nabū-ahšiddin id-di-nu</td>
<td>Nabūḥiddin gave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ša-miš mu-šin-nu Nabū-iddin apal-šu ša</td>
<td>Witnesses: Nabūḥiddin, the son of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mu-ši-Bil apal Na-di-i-Nabū-apla</td>
<td>Mushezibbel, the son of Nashēnabfibla;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ninth and Tenth Years of Nabonidus.

11 Iddin-Nabû apal-4u ăa [Bani-ia] apal Du-ub-bi
12 u anîla dupsar Nabû-ahš-iddin apal-ăa
13 Šul-ia apal I-gi-bi Babilu
14 arâb Šabaṭu simu 23(?) kam šattu 9 kam
15 Nabû-na'id šar Babilu.

NOTES.

2. marû and aplû are used indiscriminately in the Contract Tablets. — 3. The sign for ăa 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" (Ialqivst, 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 20, 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.

Nabubataliddin has lent Nabushiddin 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 Mushezib-bel, one of his debtors. Alpu is the general name for cattle; he therefore might have promised a calf or a cow.

NO. 21.

FRONT.

[Front image of a cuneiform tablet]
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.

Transliteration.

1 ....um-u-kin-na má-šu ī Iddin -
2 ina lu-ud lib-bí-šu Kal-ba-a mà-šu
3 [ša] Is-ša-ta īa Na-bu-aḫt-id-din-na
[ma-šu]
4 ša Na-bu-aḫt-id-din-na ul-tu ši-bi-ši
5 u-ša-bu-šu u li-nad-nu
6 u ša in-bi-šu a-na Na-bu-aḫt-id-din-na
7 már-šu ša šu-la-a apal I-gi-bi
8 a-na már-u-šu Id-di-iš
9 Kal-ba-a mà ša Na-bu-aḫt-id-din-na
10 šu-šu
11 aš-lu mu-ki-nu Lu-u-š-a-na-na-zu-Marduk
12 már-šu ša Ki-rīti ti apal I-gi-bi
13 Marduk-iddin aš-lu IB-ba-ni
14 apal-šu ša Marduk-šap-tiš
15 apal Zir-at Iddin-na-Nabba
16 már-šu ša It-ša-a
17 apal Da-bi-bi
18 u aš-lu dupsār Arad-Marduk apal-šu
šu
19 Bit-ti-iš apal aš-lu I-maš Bil
20 Babili arāb Samma-am-a
21 āmu 4 kam šat tu 10 kam
22 Na-ba-na'id īaš Babili.

Translation.

1 ...... shumukinna, the son of Iddin...
2 In the pleasure of his heart, Kalba, the son of
3 Iahata, — whom Nabuahiddinna, the son of
4 Nabuahiddinna, from smallness
5 had made him great, and had indeed given
6 also what he had promised him, — to
Nabuahiddinna,
7 the son of Shušši, the son of Egibi,
8 for adoption gave.
9 Kalba, the son of Nabuahiddinna,
10 is he.
11 Witnesses: Lūsanamūrimarduk,
12 the son of Kirbiti, the son of Egibi;
13 Mardukiddin, the carpenter,
14 the son of Mardukepešu,
15 the son of Ziraitiddinanaša,
16 the son of Inaša,
17 the son of Dabibi;
18 and the scribe Aradmarduk, the son of
19 Bitria, the son of the priest of Bel.
20 Babylon, in the month Marcheshwan,
21 on the 4th day, in the 10th year of
22 Nabuna'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
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

contract tablet. The sense, however, is very plain. Kalbá had been a slave, and Nabuahiddin 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. h-nad-nu with the prepositive i. This occurs often. — 6. This Nabuahiddin must be the father, the one mentioned in line 4. — 8. ma-šu 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-šam is an ideogram. The name of this scribe occurs also in 25, 17. But here his family name is given as apal išam šangu BI, thus proving conclusively that i-šam 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.

Nabuahiddin had become possessed of Kalbu, 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.
Tablet of a grayish brown color, 1¾ x 3¾ inches. The upper right hand corner of the obverse is broken off, destroying the end of the first two lines, and also the last sign of the last line of the reverse. All the signs, however, can be easily supplied. The writing is clear, and the signs distinct and well-made. The left side alone bears no inscription.

Transliteration.
1 1/3 mana 5 ša kaspi ša [Itti-Marduk-balatu]
2 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḫḫī-iddin apal 1-[gi]-bi
3 ina ili Arad-Marduk apal-šu ša Marduk-šu-er

Translation.
1 ⅓ mana 5 shekels of money which Itti-Mardukbalatu,
2 the son of Nabûahhiddin, the son of Egi-bi,
3 is to receive from Aradamarduk, the son of Mardukéter,
4 apal amlia aša tābi-tu ina arāḫ Airu
kaspa-a-an
5 1/3 mana 5 ū hušulla-šu i-nam-din
6 Miṣ-a-tum gał-lat-šu māš-ka-nu
7 ša Itti-Marduk-balatu a-di ılı ša Itti-
Marduk-balatu
8 kašq-šu i-dal-li-mu Nabū-u-šu-da-
ḫātā
9 ma-rat-su ša Ta-kiš-Gula
10 apal amlia ḫipu pu-ut i-ṭi-ru ša kašpi
11 na-ša-a-ta amlu mu-ki-nu Ri-mūt
12 apal-šu ša Ai apal Arad-Wirgal
13 Ri-dal-Samaḫ apal-šu ša Iti-Marduk
14 apal ḫiš-šu Zi-rūti apal-šu ša Nabū-
zi-riddin
15 u amla dupsar Itti-Marduk-balatu
apal-šu ša Arad-Bil
16 Babilu arāḫ Adaru ūmnu 10 kam
17 šattu 10 kam Nabū-na'id šar Babylon

4 the son of the governor of his portion. In the month Air in cash
5 the 3/4 mana 5 shekels and its interest he will give.
6 Misatum, his slave, is the security
7 of Ittimardukbalatu until that Ittimardukbalatu
8 his money has received. Nabūshudakātā,
9 the daughter of Takishgula,
10 the son of the guardian, has received a receipt for the money
11 she brought. Witnesses: Rimūt,
12 the son of Ai, the son of Aradnergal;
13 Ridalmahakāt, the son of Etāmarduk,
14 the son of Epēshīlu; Zīrūtu, the son of Nabūziiddin;
15 and the scribe Ittimardukbalatu, the son of Aradbel.
16 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 10th day,
17 in the 10th year of Nabûnna'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. amilu aša tābittušu. See Talq. p. 76 for other instances. — 5. “its” interest, that is, the interest on the 3/4 mana 5 shekels. — 8. Strassmaier reads Nabū-šip-tum-ši-..... 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. amlu ḫipu. Talq. Vist on p. 122 gives a number of meanings for this word, and many passages where it occurs. našāta, lit. “brought,” then, “lent.” — 13. Ri-dal-Samaḫ. Strassmaier writes mut in place of dal. But the sign dal is so clearly 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 Airū (May). Until this payment is made, Ittimardukbalatu retains a female slave of Aradmardukbalatu as security. Nabūshudakātā 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.

BACK.
Tablet of a crown color, 1½ 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ½ ma-na kaspi ša Naḇū-tumu-li-ṣum</td>
<td>1 ½ mana of money which Naḇūremu-šum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 már-šu ša Šu-su-bu</td>
<td>2 the son of Shuzu-bu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 amlu rab-ka-a-ri ša šarrī</td>
<td>3 the rabkāri of the king,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ina il Naḇū-ah-bi-iddin</td>
<td>4 is to receive from Naḇūhaiddin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 amlu datu már-šu ša Šu-la-a</td>
<td>5 the judge, the son of Shula,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 apal I-gi-bi ina arāb Adaru</td>
<td>6 the son of Egibi; in the month Adar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 i-nam-din</td>
<td>7 he will give (it),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 amlu mu-ka-nu Šu-la-a</td>
<td>8 Witnesses: Shula,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 már-šu ša Iki-ša-apla apal Iddin-Bil</td>
<td>9 the son of Ikishapla, the son of Iddin-bel;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša Bīl-šum-šakku-ūn</td>
<td>10 Iddin-marduk, the son of Belshumšakku-ūn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 apal amlu ḫtišu Na-din dup-sar</td>
<td>11 the son of the guardian; Našin the scribe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 már amlu IR.ŠALTABḫšša Babilu</td>
<td>12 son of the ....... Babylon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 arāb Šabatu šumu 2 kam ṣattu 11 kam</td>
<td>13 in the month Šabatu, on the 2nd day, in the 11th year of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Naḇū-naʿd šar Babilu</td>
<td>14 Naḇūnaʿd, King of Babylon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 ri-ki-ir 2 1/2 ma-na kaspi</td>
<td>15 The remainder 2½ mana of money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 ...... šiš šarri</td>
<td>16 ...... does not belong to the king.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES.**

3. *amlu 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. *kāra* means a dry measure; it is the *נֶד* 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 Naḇūhaiddin is mentioned also in 12, 7, 9, 15. — 11. *amlu ḫtišu*; cf. 15, 10 and note. dupšar.
Eleventh Year of Nabonidus.

This form is rarely found on the contract tablet. amln is omitted at the beginning, and sar is added. Ordinarily the sign for dup suffices for the word dupas; cf. 11, 12, 19; 13, 16; 14, 24; &c. — 12. The reading of the title of the father of the scribe is very uncertain. amln LR 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 ¼ mana of which was to be paid in the month Adar; about this remainder there was undoubtedly another tablet in existence.

Naburemuliptum has loaned Nabuahiddin ¼ 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 ¼ 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 ¼ 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.
Tablet of a dark gray color, 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 inches. On the left side there is no writing. A few lines of both obverse and reverse are prolonged over the right side. The writing is plain throughout. Some portions of the left side of the obverse are covered with a hard substance, which renders a few of the signs difficult to read. In lines 5 and 8 in the lacunae, traces of the signs for “hubulla” 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 Išiša-apla apal Nūr-sin ina ili
3 Nabū-ban-aḫa apal-šu ša Išiša-apla apal Na-šin-Marduk
4 ša arḫa ina ili 1 ma-ni-š 1 pu kaspi
5 ina [ḫubullu] i-rab-bi Bel-ri-man-ni
6 apal-šu ša Marduk-mušallim pu-ni-
7 i-ti-ri na-šin arḫa-tu-a-as
8 [ḫubullu] i-nam-din

Translation.

1 3 mana of money which Iddinmarduk, the son of
2 Ikishapla, the son of Nūrsin, is to receive from
3 Nabūbanaha, 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.
Eleventh Year of Nabonidus.

9 Witnesses: Belapaliddin, the son of Nabô-iddin, the son of Rammân-ûm-iddin;
10 Nabû-ban-aha. Peiser in his Babyl. Ver. wrongly transcribes this name Nabû-ban-zîr. The last sign never has the meaning: zîru "seed." Strass. in his Camby. correctly transcribes Nabû-ban-ahu (2, 13; 306, 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. amilu mu-kin-nu is evidently demanded by the sense. — 10. Nabû-iddin. Traces of the iddin can be distinctly seen. — 11. The au at the end of the line is either omitted or written so lightly as to escape detection. — 13. Dah-û-nu, 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.
Tablet of a dark gray color, 2 x 2\(\frac{3}{7}\) inches. The left side is smooth and flat, and contains no writing. In general, the writing upon the tablet is plain, only in some places it is worn away to such a degree that decipherment is impossible. The upper left hand corner of the obverse, as well as of the reverse, is entirely broken off. At the end of the tablet there is also a bad break, but this probably contained only a few signs. Line 11 is just on the lower edge, which it completely fills.

**Transliteration.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 ša kaspi ša ina pān ........... [apal-āc]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ša Id-da-a 9 ūšu kaspi ša ina pān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nabū-zir-kīt-ša apal-šu ša šakan-šum Ḫiddin-Marduk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>apal-šu ša Ḫīš-ša-apla a-na ili l-li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1/3 mana šu kaspi ša ina pān Ri-mut apal-šu ša</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nabū-ukin-apla I-a-na-šir apal-šu ša</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mu-sa-li-mu a-na ili l-li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ku-ru-u ša ka-pak-i A-ša-na-šad ṣu-biṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ḫarad-Marduk ša ka-ri-šu-nu au-usši-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>širi 15 ša kaspi ša ina pān Ḫarad-ši-........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>u gai-la ša Nabū-ri-man-ni ........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5 ša kaspi ša ina pān Tab-ni-i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>apal šasī ša-gu ṣa-li Za-ri-kū a-ḫa-a-ta-šu-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>šasī nu-ki-nu Marduk-ḫiḫ-ir apal-šu ša</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 shekels of money which are to be received from ........, the son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>of Idda, (and) 9 shekels of money which are to be received from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nabūzirikisha, the son of Shakanshum, — Ḫiddinmarduk,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>the son of Ḫkhiphi, upon (his) account are made out;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>¼ mana of money, which is to be received from Rimut, the son of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nabūkanapla, — Eanashir, the son of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Musallim, upon (his) account is made out;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a measure of ........ Ashanasashad took;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ḫaradmarduk according to their measures ..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>.... of land; 15 shekels which are to be received from Ḫaradhi ........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>and the slave of Nabūrimanni ........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5 shekels of money which are to be received from Tabēa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>the son of the priest of Zašikku, are their shares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Witnesses: Marduketēr, the son of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15 Rimut, the son of Aradnergul; Nabû-
16 the son of Tabnêa, the son of Ahabânî;
17 and the scribe Aradmarduk, the son of
18 the son of the priest of Bel. Babylon,
19 on the 24th day, in the 11th year of
20 of Babylon. 10 measures of grain, which
21 is to receive from Itti......, (the son of)
22 Delnasir for .......

NOTES.
1. ins pan is here equivalent to ins mr-hhi or, as I prefer to read, ins ili. It means
"in the service of," and then in an extended sense, "to be received from." See Tallq. p.
115, pânu, 3. — 8. A very difficult line. ka-ru-u I take to mean "measure," though
that word is generally written karu (cf. Tallq. p. 79) and not karu. But then the Greek
χόρος 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, ṣibar, the
scribe mentions in line 20. — 9. an-us-ti-nu can only be a provisional reading. — 10.
qi. Aradmarduk must therefore have received his share in real estate. — 13. a-bc-:
ta-šu-nu. This form is found also in Strass., Nbn. 572, 10; 653, 9; and Nbk. 306, 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-ca-ni is the
exact equivalent of the Hebrew "לֶאָבָּבָב". For other examples see Tallq. pp. 88, 90; Pel-
sėr, Bab. Ver. CXXX, 19; S. A. Smith, Keilschrifttexte Assurbanipals III, p. 50; and

The explanation of this tablet is easier than its translation. Very
likely the tablet has reference to proceedings in some law court. A cer-
tain 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 Tabnêa;
finally, Itti ...... pays to the last creditor the latter's 20 shekels in
grain.
NO. 26.

FRONT.

BACK.
Tablet of a dark amber color shading to black, 1¾ x 2½ 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 1/2 ma-na 6 tu kaspi ša Itti-Marduk-
2 apal-šu ša Nabā-ḫi-iddin apal 1-gibi-
3 ina ili Na-din apal-šu ša Nirgal-itir
4 apal Ba-bu-tu u Nu-ub-ta-a aššat-šu
5 marat-su ša Nabā-mu-ši-ni-ud-da
6 apal 1-esaggil-aš ina lib-bi
7 ša 1/3 ma-na 6 tu kaspi ša arša ina ši
8 1 ma-ni-ša ša kaspi ina il-šu-šu

**Translation.**

1 1/4 mana, 6 shekels of money, which Ittimarduk . . . . balatu,
2 the son of Nabahuiddin, the son of Egi-bi,
3 is to receive from Nadin, the son of Nergalšir,
4 the son of Babitu and Nubtà, his wife,
5 the daughter of Nabāmushe-nuṣuma,
6 the son of Esaggilai. Thereupon
7 1/4 mana, 6 shekels of money every month at the rate of
8 (upon) 1 mana 1 shekel of money, against them
Thirteenth Year of Nabonidus.

9 i-\text{\text-sup}t\text{-\text-sup}b-\text{-\text-sup}i u 1/4 10 \text{\text-sup}fl\text{-\text-sup}k\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u

10 \text{\text-sup}\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}i s\text{-\text-sup}\text{-\text-sup}d\text{-\text-sup}i \text{-\text-sup}d\text{-\text-sup}i b\text{-\text-sup}t\text{-\text-sup}a . . .

11 u \text{\text-sup}t\text{-\text-sup}r\text{-\text-sup}k\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}s\text{-\text-sup}u m\text{-\text-sup}a\text{-\text-sup}x\text{-\text-sup}u-[\text{-\text-sup}u] . . .

12 \text{\text-sup}g\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}t\text{-\text-sup}a t\text{-\text-sup}i-\text{-\text-sup}s\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{\text-sup}[a-tu?] . .

13 b\text{-\text-sup}t\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}n\text{-\text-sup}u g\text{-\text-sup}b-t\text{-\text-sup}l m\text{-\text-sup}a\text{-\text-sup}k[a-u] . . .

14 a-d\text{-\text-sup}i \text{\text-sup}j\text{-\text-sup}u \text{\text-sup}k\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}j\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}[a] . . .

15 a\text{-\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}u m\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}k\text{-\text-sup}n\text{-\text-sup}u N\text{-\text-sup}u\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}u-m\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}d\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}[d]\text{-\text-sup}a . .

16 a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}a \text{\text-sup}s\text{-\text-sup}u \text{\text-sup}t\text{-\text-sup}c\text{-\text-sup}i-\text{-\text-sup}r\text{-\text-sup}i-\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}u a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}i-s\text{-\text-sup}g\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}a . . .

17 N\text{-\text-sup}a\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}u-ga\text{-\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}i a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}a N\text{-\text-sup}a\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}u-m\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}d\text{-\text-sup}a . .

18 a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}i s\text{-\text-sup}g\text{-\text-sup}i-\text{-\text-sup}u N\text{-\text-sup}u\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}[d]\text{-\text-sup}a . .

19 B\text{-\text-sup}i-s\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}i M\text{-\text-sup}i-g\text{-\text-sup}i-\text{-\text-sup}u l\text{-\text-sup}k\text{-\text-sup}u-s\text{-\text-sup}a-\text{-\text-sup}a p\text{-\text-sup}a . .

20 a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}a \text{\text-sup}l\text{-\text-sup}u A\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}a-k\text{-\text-sup}a-k\text{-\text-sup}a i\text{-\text-sup}a-s\text{-\text-sup}g\text{-\text-sup}i-\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}a . .

21 u a\text{-\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}u d\text{-\text-sup}u-s\text{-\text-sup}a N\text{-\text-sup}a\text{-\text-sup}d\text{-\text-sup}in a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}a N\text{-\text-sup}u\text{-\text-sup}g\text{-\text-sup}a-\text{-\text-sup}l\text{-\text-sup}i-t\text{-\text-sup}i-t\text{-\text-sup}i . .

22 a\text{-\text-sup}p\text{-\text-sup}i B\text{-\text-sup}u-b\text{-\text-sup}u-tu B\text{-\text-sup}u-b\text{-\text-sup}u-tu N\text{-\text-sup}a-s\text{-\text-sup}u . .

23 a\text{-\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}u 14 k\text{-\text-sup}a-m\text{-\text-sup}a-t\text{-\text-sup}u 13 k\text{-\text-sup}a N\text{-\text-sup}a-b\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u . .

24 a\text{-\text-sup}r B\text{-\text-sup}a\text{-\text-sup}b\text{-\text-sup}i . .

25 n\text{-\text-sup}a-\text{-\text-sup}a-b\text{-\text-sup}i \text{\text-sup}s\text{-\text-sup}u B\text{-\text-sup}u-l\text{-\text-sup}i-t\text{-\text-sup}u-\text{-\text-sup}u . .

26 u a\text{-\text-sup}m\text{-\text-sup}u s\text{-\text-sup}u N\text{-\text-sup}a-d\text{-\text-sup}i-n . .

NOTES.

1. There is a break at the end of the line. Itti-marduk-balatu, 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. Isag-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-qir-ai "the Egyptian" also used as a proper name. Generally, however, these forms are family names. Ina libbi is "thereupon." See Peiser's renderings, Bab. Ver. p. 318b. — The real interest shall be one shekel on every
mana, that is, 1% per cent. But to this amount must be added the interest spoken of in line 9, which is 2½ per cent, making the total interest for every month 4 1-6 per cent. ma-ni-i. See Tallq, p. 16. — 9. u-§ b-u. Strass., Nbk. 157, 11, has the form u-§ bit-u. — 11. 12. ti-ra. A peculiar form from tārū. It is in the dual, agreeing with the subject: Nadin and his wife. qaštā 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

**BACK.**

8. 9.
Transliteration.

1 1 1/2 ma-na kaspi ša Itti-Marduk-balatu
apal-du ša
2 Na-ba-a-šiiddin apal A-ba-ba-ti-la
3 ina li ša-a-ba-li apal-du ša ZI-ri-ia
4 apal Na-ba-a i na a-ra̱ Samma ina-ad-
din
5 ki-i ina a-ra̱ Samma la id-inu
6 ša a-na ina li 1 ma-ni-il 1 1 Ša kaspi
7 ina il-šu i-rab-bi
8 amlu mu-kin Bi-mut-Bil apal-du ša
Bi-Marduk
9 apal Ša-am-ma-ši Bilt-tiš apal-du ša
10 Na-ba-a-šum-usur apal Rammànu-šum-
usur
11 Su-ša-li apal-du ša Kal-ba-a apal Babu-
tu

Translation.

1 3 1/2 mana of money which Ittimarduk-
balu, the son of
2 Na-ba-a-šiiddin, the son of A-ba-ba-ti-la
3 is to receive from Labashi, the son of
4 the son of Na-ba; in the month Mar-
5 cheshwan, he will give (it).
6 If in the month Marcheswan he does
7 not give (it),
8 Witnesses: Rimutbel, the son of Bel-
marduk,
9 the son of Shàmàma; Beletèr, the son of
10 Na-ba-a-šum-usur, the son of Rammànu-
shum-usur;
11 Sukà, the son of Kalbà, the son of Ba
bātu;
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

12 u amllu dupsar Bani-um-ma-gu má:šu ša Bil-aṭṭiiddina, 12 and the scribe Baniummagu, the son of Belahiddina,
13 apal šir-diš-bit Babili arah Ululu 13 the son of Sirdishbit, Babylon, in the
šumu ša kam month Ululu, on the 6th day,
14 šatuš 13 šam Nabû-na'id šab Babil 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 1½ per cent, or for the year 20 per cent. — 8. mukin. The final mu might have been omitted by the scribe by mistake. The form, however, occurs again in Strass. Nabn. 155, 5; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLVII, 10. — 8a-am-ma'. A shortened form for Šama-šu (Strass., Verzeich. zu den Liverpool Insch. p. 62.) — 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.
Fourteenth Year of Nabonidus.

Tablet of a dark gray color, 1 3/4 x 1 3/4 inches. The writing is very much effaced; in fact, the tablet is gradually crumbling to pieces. The left side, as in most of these tablets, is not written upon. The above reading is the best possible.

Transliteration.
1 śa Ṿaššaši ša-i-iššu ša
2 Ka-ti-lu-tum i-tir-tum a-na Amtu
3 marat-su ša Marduk-šum-šumur ša-aš-Bil-ti

Translation.
1 8 shekels of money, the pay which
2 Katiltum paid to Amtu,
3 the daughter of Mardukshumusur; Shāšbištī,
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

4 apal-šu ša Nabû-itti-apli apal ḫu-ḫu-šu šu šumu
5 ina šatē Itti-Marduḫ-balatšu apal-šu ša Nabû-ahliddin
6 apal ḫi-ti ma-ḫir
7 i-pu-ud-a duppa ša KILU libittu gi-šu-um u gišimmaru
8 a-di u-an-tim ša Nabû-ahliddin

9 i-ti aḫ-miš ul bal-šu
10 anna μu-κin-nu Iddin-Marduḫ apal-šu šu
11 I-like-apla apal Nûr-Sin
12 Nabû-ahliddin apal-šu ša Bit-idânan apal anna nišur-gi-šu
13 u anna dupsar Iddin-naḫu-ḫum-ḫi-sa-Marduḫ
14 apal-šu ša Nabû-našir apal anna nišur-gi-šu
15 Babilu arâḫ Nisannu šumu 14 kam
16 šattu 14 kam Nabû-na'id
17 šar Babil

4 the son of Nabû-itti-apli, the son of Hû-ḫu-šu, (his) price
5 from the hands of Ittimarduḫ-balatšu, the son of Nabû-ahliddin,
6 the son of Egiḫî, received.
7 They made a tablet concerning ........, bricks, offerings, and date palms,
8 together with a receipt for Nabû-ahliddin.
9 With one another not will they live.
10 Witness: Iddin-marduḫ, the son of ...
11 Ikish-apla, the son of Nûr-Sin;
12 Nabû-ahliddin, the son of Belidanin, the son of the ....... man;
13 and the scribe Iddin-munuḫ-uššu-Marduḫ,
14 the son of Nabû-našir, the son of the ....... man.
15 Babylon, in the month Nisân, on the 14th day,
16 in the 14th year of Nabû-na'id,
17 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. i-ḫ-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. Ninh. 6 0 17; 720, 15; Peiser, Bab. Ver. XLIII, 17, 20, 72; LXXI, 7. — ša-ḫa-Bi-šu: we would expect ša-ḫa-Bi-šu. The last sign, however, is indistinct on the tablet. — 4. Nabû-itti-apli: “May Nebo be with the sons.” — 7. i-pu-ud-a 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 gišu “sheep.” gišu-um is taken by Tallqvist (p. 62) to mean “sacrifices, offerings.” Peiser (Bab. Ver. pp. 258 and 289) takes it as equivalent to alḫu “cattle.” See also Jeremias, B. A. I. p. 270. — 9. bal-šu-um: from balḫa. As the š 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
balatu "fulness, blessing," but this meaning evidently does not fit into this passage.

12. amīnu ni-sur-gi-na may mean "the man who guards the sacrificial offering;" from nasa'nu "to protect" and ginā in line 7. He would thus be an attaché of the temple.

13. The signs ḫu and nun are curiously blended together.

16. Dated in the year 541 B.C.

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

NO. 29.

FRONT.
Tablet of a dark gray color, 1½ x 2½ 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 lacunae are caused by the rubbing off of the signs. The fact, that the scribe sought to crowd so long a text on so little space, accounts for the omission of many of the signs that must be supplied in order to make sense.

Transliteration.
1 Ša-an-na-a Ku-up-pu-ut-tum
2 u Tablu-ṭu a-mi-lu-tum ša Itti-Marduk-balatu
3 apal-šu ša Nabu-ḫi-iddin apal Ē-gi-bi
4 inā gī-tā Bel-iddin apal-šu ša Bani-ia apal Nergal-nusur
5 a-na kazpi i-pu-šu u Bi-ša-[tum]
6 Ni-lat-tum marat-su ša Arad-Bil apal Iški-[Marduk/p?]
7 u Bil-iddin apal-šu ša Bani-ia apal Ršar-tum
8 kaspa šima pi-ša-an-na u Ku-up-pu-ut-tum
9 a-na Itti-Marduk-balatu id-di-nu u
10 Tablu-ṭu marat-su Ša-an-na-a

Translation.
1 Shānā, Kūppāṭtum,
2 and Tablutu, the slaves which Ittimar dukkalatu,
3 the son of Nabūšidhīn, the son of Egi-
4 from the hands of Beliddin, the son of Banta, the son of Nergaldūlur,
5 for money received. And Rīshartum (and)
6 Nilattum, the daughter of Aradbel, the son of Ikbumarduk,
7 and Beliddin, the son of Banta, the son
8 for money, an equal price, and Kūpāḥ-
9 to Ittimardukkalatū gave; also
10 Tablutu, the daughter of Shānā,
Together with his money [that] he gave, Ittimardukbalatu left behind, until the bidding was written of Nabubalatsuikbi, the son of Bania, the son of Rishartum, he will bring. Ittimardukbalatu his bidding has fulfilled. Shannâ and Kûppättum for a present not will he present [or] for money not will he sell. Shanna and Rishartum Ittimardukbalatu, when he returns what remainder [there is], (to) Eeliddin and Nilattum, his mother, he will give. Nilattum the receipt [concerning] Shannâ and Rishartum, what remainder (there is), (to) Eeliddin and Nilattum, his mother, he will give. Witnesses: Ildihir, the son of ..., the son of Nabikbi; Ardia, the son of Itti ..., the son of the Overseer; Iddinnabiu, the son of Sala, the son of ..., Ittimardukbalatu, the scribe, the son of Marduikiddin, the son of Beleteru. Babylon, in the month Nisan, on the 20th day, in the 14th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.
1. a-mi-lut-tum and gallu are used interchangeably. — 4. The determinative ila "god" is omitted before Ningal. — 5. The space in the word i-šu—šu denotes an erasure by the scribe on the tablet. "And" must be supplied at the end of the line, as Rishartum and Nilattum were two different women. — 8. pi-ša-an-na—a "equal" compare the Hebrew שוז־שוז "to divide," hence "to divide into equal parts," then, "equal." pi-ša-an-na in Strass. Nabu, 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 nadanu, and
the three slanting wedges must here be taken as the phonetic complement din: giving
us as the complete word the form iddin. — 15. Aa-ta-ra I would take here as an ad-
verbial accusative, or as an accusative of specification. Compare -1M) -
14. it-bal. Ifteal of abalu. — 15. ni-si-su. Perhaps this might be a secondary form of
naṣṭu “blindness” from naṣṭu. That the s should go over into s would not be a strange
thing in colloquial language. However, I offer this only as a suggestion. — 17. id-din
I would connect with idā “tribute,” cf. Sanh. II, 55. It fits especially well with
i-ṣar-cu, from ṣarāku “to give, present,” though the former is spelled with k and
the latter with k. — 18. Ri-ṣar-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. annu may
be supplied at the beginning of this line. — 24. Nab-bi, a contracted form of naṭ-
bi. 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 Nabu 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 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 fe-
nale slaves Shanna, Kupputum, and Tablutu. Rishartum and Nilattum
and Beliddin, who seem to have had some interest in the slave Kupput-
tum, 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 depos-
its 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 de-
mand 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. Ittimarduk-
balatu, 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.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

NO. 30.

FRONT.

BACK.
Transliteration.
1 10 tu kaspi na-as-at-ti
2 sa Nūr-i-a apal-šu aša Bil-īki-ša
3 apal amšu šangu lmu Na-na Nabū-irša
4 apal-šu aša Śil-la-a apal Man-di-di
5 u Bil-šu-šu apal-šu aša Bil-īki-ša
6 apal amšu šangu lmu Na-na ina ḫatā
7 U-ka-ga-tu-ru-ašad
8 ma-ḫi-ir-š-lat
9 1/3 4 tu kaspi ina gim-ru ........
10 amšu mu-kin-nu lmu Daṁu-ṣīr-ibni
11 apal-šu aša Ab-la-a apal ḫi-ši-ši-lu
12 La-di-ṣi apal-šu aša Di-na-a
13 u amšu dupšar Nabū-irša
14 apal-šu aša Śil-la-a apal Man-di-di
15 Babilu arah Simanu
16 ūmu 18 kam šattu 14 kam
17 Nabū-na'id šar Babilī

Translation.
1 10 shekels of money, the bidding
2 of Nūrea, the son of Belīkisha,
3 the son of the priest of Nana; Nabūeresh,
4 the son of Śilla, the son of Manṭidi;
5 and Belshunu, the son of Belīkisha,
6 the son of the priest of Nana, from the
hands of
7 Ukagaturashad
8 have received; in addition
9 4½ shekels of money in vegetables (she paid ?).
10 Witnesses: Dainuziribni,
11 the son of Abīa, the son of Épēshilu;
12 Lādīpī, the son of Dinā,
13 and the scribe Nabūeresh,
14 the son of Śilla, the son of Manṭidi.
15 Babylon, in the month Siman,
16 on the 18th day, in the 14th year of
17 Nabūna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.
8. ma-ḫi-ir is the singular; we would expect the plural. š-lat : see note to 13, 11. —
9. gim-ru : see Talavast p. 61. The latter takes it to be the name of some produce mentioned
 together with grain and vegetables. — 10. lmu Daṁu-ṣīr-ibni. The fourth sign
of the name is tar ; in Brünnow'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. — 10. 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 Nūrea, Nabutum, and Belshunu to furnish 10 shekels worth of groceries as well as 4½ shekels worth of vegetables. She acquited herself of this commission, and obtained this tablet as a receipt.
Tablet of a light fawn color, 1 1/2 x 2 inches. The signs are very small and, in some places, indistinctly made. The writing is divided into three parts: First, the obverse, giving the subject mat-
Sixteenth Year of Nabonidus.

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.

Transliteration.

1. an tim ša ti-pa-Sa duppu ša Itti Marduk [balat;]
2. apal-šu ša Nabū bīiddin apal I-gi-bi u [Kal-ba-a]
3. apal-šu ša Nabū aḫtiddin apal I-gi-bi i-pu-šu
4. Kal-ba-a šatta li 10 ū našapi a-na
5. Itti Marduk-balatu ul ti-la u 4 1/2 ū našapi
6. ri-h-tum kal-ba-a a-na Itti Marduk-balatu
7. it-ša-din šitt-en ta-an ša ū-ta-ru ši-ti-šu-u
8. smi-na mu-kin-nu Iddin Nabā apal-šu ša Išša-apla
9. apal Bi-l-ibni
10. Itti Nabū-balatu smi-na dupsar apal-šu ša Marduk-baśir
11. apal Bi-ši-l₃ aši Bišar-a iššu
12. arāh Dānu šmu 23 kam šattu 16 kam
13. Nabū-na'id šar mal Babil

Translation.

1. The receipt which is made out (namely) the tablet, which Ittimardukbalatu, 2. the son of Nabūbīiddin, the son of Egibi, and Kalbā, 3. the son of Nabūbīiddin, the son of Egibi, made.
4. Kalbā every year about 18 shekels of money to 5. Ittimardukbalatu will pay, and 4 1/2 shekels of money, 6. the remainder, Kalbā unto Ittimardukbalatu 7. will give. One document they took.
8. Witness: Iddinnaḫu, the son of Tkishap-la, 9. the son of Belibni. 10. Ittinabbalatu, the scribe, the son of Mardukbaši, 11. the son of Beletar. In the city Bitshar, 12. in the month Dānu, on the 23rd day, in the 16th year of 13. Nabūna'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 ūtla: ifteal of inu. 6. ši-ti-šu-u: ifteal of šišu. 7. Itti-balatu: ifteal of inu. 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 Ittimardukbalata, 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.
NO. 1.

OBVERSE.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

REVERSE.

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

13.
Tablet light brown, beautifully glazed. The obverse is very much effaced by cracks and breaks, but the reverse is perfect 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 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.

1 Thirty talents of money, belonging to Shamash, to be received of Shamiddin,
2 Mardukmusallim, Sharrānimarduk-apal, Kīrri-į-nu
3 Nabūmusallimm. Accordingly, for one mana sheep
4 to Shamash in the month Ululu they will give. One for the other is security,
5 If in the month Ululu they will not give (them), the sheep
6 and the young (?) they will give.
7 In the presence of Belepāş, the judge ......;
8 Na'idmarduk, the priest .........;
9 Belepaš, the son of Nanaunili;
10 Nabugallim, the son of Epeššu;
11 Aradilu, the son of Rabdisbani;
12 and the scribe Nabuētēnapšati.

Nippur,
13 on the 13th day, in the accession year of
14 Sinšumlishir, King of Assyria.

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 Asurbanipal's successors, about whom there is still much to be learned.
Twelfth Year of Shamshshumukin.

NO. 2.

OBVERSE.

1 $\text{ma-na \frac{1}{6} \text{iklu \text{ikhu kuspi \ ina \ Shu-la-a}}$

2 $\text{ina ili \ Bita\-iri-\ba}$

3 $\text{hu\-lni\-ut\-tum}$

REVERSE.

1 $\text{ma-na \frac{1}{6} \text{iklu \text{ikhu kuspi \ ina \ Shu-la-a}}$

2 $\text{ina ili \ Bita\-iri-\ba}$

3 $\text{hu\-lni\-ut\-tum}$

Tablet yellow, 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} 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 One mana, one-third shekel and six shekels of money, which Shu-la-a

2 to receive from Belahirba

3 as advance.
Shulá has advanced Belahirba 1 mana and 6 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.**
Sixteenth Year of Shamashshumuakin.

REVERSE.

Tablet brown, mottled with black spots; 1½×2 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 Three mana of money which Tu*, Shulâ, Shula, and Nabigamil are to receive from Ashshurdanna.
2 3 ma-na kaspi ina inu Ai-ziur-di-ru-ru
3 3 Abtu Bâl-a-lu
4 Igigi Nergalat u Şî-i-gu-a
5 ilbu šumú i kâ a-raš Dûru ša
6 ina il-šu-ru i-ṭah-di isti-in puù
7 ša-ni-i ma-šu-ša in-Šu-ra
8 kaspu i-maḥ-šar
9 (amîlu) mu-ki-ru ni-ša
10 mûr-ša ša Ti-kra-ša-ma Du-am-ku
11 mûr-ša ša Ki-ši-ru Ša-mî apal-iš ša
12 Su-la-a mûr (amîlu) bû-rû Šû-mâ-šê-diûn
13 mûr (amîlu) šangu Babâli(ki) Dumkî-in apal Ga-šâ
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

14 u (ami t) dupsar Mu-ra-us mār Ėgibi
15 Babilu(ki) arah Dīzu ūmu 9 kam
16 šatu 16 kam Šarar-šum-ukin-na
17 šar Babilu(ki)

14 and the scribe, Muranu, the son of Egibi.
15 Babylon, in the month Dīzu, 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 Dīzu (July) arrives. Thereafter they must pay the very moderate interest of one shekel per month, that is, 6½ 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.

REVERSE.
Sixteenth Year of Shamashshumukin.

Tablet yellow; 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)×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.

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.
Tablet brown shading to black; 1½ x 2½ 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 (amitu) mas-in-ni-i ina pani-in-ku
2 Nergalushathi with
3 ina bit (iblu) Sab-dal-ta-bal-[na-af]
4 Sarr-su................ i-si-in Ĥ. D.U.P
5 Aṣur-rū-ši (amitu) TU bit (iblu) Sab-bit
6 Bit-sum-sal-āni (amitu) TU bit (iblu) Sab-bit
7 Ħ. t-ru (amitu) TU bit (iblu) Sab-bit
8 Bit-šuṭr (amitu) TU bit (iblu) Sab-bit
9 Zir-in (amitu) zamana
10 Asu-rū-ša apal Sū-na-kiša
11 Šama-nūšbab-il (amitu) PI II, MIŠ
12 Šama-uṣur (amitu) ša-na ša Ama-ni-ga-ba-ki
13 Marduk-zir-lui apal Ir-a-ni
14 Šama-usur apal Asšur-lui
15 Šama-usurra-ši apal (amitu) ĦI, BI
16 Bi-bi-[ša apal (amitu) ĦI BI
17 a-raḫ Tašritu innu 17 kum šulu 13 kalam
18 Kana-la-su ina Bu[bil]ki

1 These are the witnesses according to whose testimony
2 Nergalushathi with
3 in the temple of the god Sabitbit lived.
4 Šarru
5 Usurrašu, the............. of the temple of the god Sabitbit;
6 Belmushalni, the.............. of the temple of the god Sabitbit;
7 Ešīm, the............. of the temple of the god Sabitbit;
8 Delētēr, the............. of the temple of the god Sabitbit;
9 Zirīš, the singer;
10 Ashuridū, the son of Šamashishīnu;
11 Šamashuballit, the...........
12 Šamashushur, the priest of the city (t)
13 Amatnigaba;
14 Mardukzirīnī, the son of Irau;
15 Šamashmadamiš, the son of the...........
16 Bibēnu, the son of the.............
17 In the month Tašritu, on the 17th day, in the 13th year of
18 Kineladanōs, King of Babylon.
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.*
Fourteenth Year of Kineladanos.

Tablet light brown; 1 3/4 x 2 1/4 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 ...... ina pūn Naṣi-ri
3 ...... ina pūn Bi-l-ahdîr-ba
4 ...... ina pūn Rišîr-ta
5 ...... [ina] pūn Ṣu-la-a
6 ...... [ina] pūn Kał-ba-a
7 ...... [ina pūn Bi-l-ulâlî-[ī] l-bīr-nu
8 ...... ina pūn Bi-l-ulâlî-[ā] arāḫ

Uluša

Lines 9-12 are destroyed.

13 ...... [ina pūn] Mariek-ṣir-ībni
14 ...... [ina] pūn Mariek-tub-ba-ā-ni
15 ...... ša a-na sulīpi id-šah-ū
16 ...... ša a-na šE, šâr m-a ša-ta
17 ...... ma-na 50 šâlu šâšu kaspi
18 ...... [ṣ] 16 ma-na 14 išāba-[a,a,n],

niš kaspi
19 ...... [arāḫ Air]ē išma 15 kam kattu
14 kam

20 ...... Kam-ṭa-lu-nu

13 ...... from Mariekṣiribi;
14 ...... from Mariektubba; niš.
15 ...... which for dates were given;
16 ...... which for grain were brought;
17 ...... mana 534 shekels of money;
18 and 16 mana 14 shekels each of money.
19 In the month Airu, on the 15th day,
in the 14th year of Kineladanos.

The clue 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 1 mana 534 shekels; and the grain, in line 16, according to line 18, at 16 mana, 14 shekels.
NO. 7.

OBVERSE.
Eighth Year of Nabopolassar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Textual Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVERSE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Textual Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>𒈗𒈗𒈗tablet; 313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tablet brown; 2½ x 3½ 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dates still on the tree, belonging to the officers of the city of Belikbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In the 8th year of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 46 gur 4 pi perfect dates Shapikzir, as the officers of Nabibullitanni, into the store-houses will give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 15 gur 3 pi (dates) Airi and Ahulu-nur, 10 gur of their palm branches equivalent to 2 gur (dates) they will give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 71 gur 2 pi (dates) Nabibi, 5 gur of his palm branches equivalent to 1 gur (dates) he will give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7 74 gur (dates) Nergalmusallim, 9 gur (palm branches) equivalent to 2 gur (dates), the officers of Beluirtu, (he will give).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8 9 31 gur (dates) Shamashapalusur, 5 gur (palm branches) equivalent to 1 gur (dates, he will give).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9 10 21 gur (dates) Nergalmusallim, the officers of Beluirtu, 25 gur (palm branches) equivalent to 5 gur (dates, he will give).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>11 .... gur Belshakir, 15 gur (palm branches) equivalent to 3 gur (dates).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12 Mardukshumibni (and) Shamashapir, 16 gur 2 pi (palm branches) equivalent to 3 gur 2 pi (dates, they will give).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>13 Nergalibni, the officers of Nabusid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>14 skin, the officers (palm branches) equivalent to 3 gur (dates).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>15 Nabuziri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16 Bel, the officers of Nabu-ibnizir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>17 usur, 10 gur (palm branches) equivalent to 2 gur 2 pi (dates).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eighth Year of Nabopolassar.

18 ........ [L.D]UP in ša-Šanabû-šû-
8 gur 2 pi 2 gur

19 ......... 12 gur 2 pi 2 gur 2 pi

20 40 gur 2 pi Airi Nabû-šu-zib-anni

21 arâb Ululu umm 21 kam šallu 8 kam
Nabû-apal-nar šar Babili(ki)

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 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The remainder of the line is crossed, the traces correspond to line 11.
Tablet gray; 1½×2½ inches. The clay is soft and brittle. The signs are very small and crude. A straight line separates lines 2 and 4. Line 13 just occupies the lower edge. There is much space wasted.

1 salûma in a-na maššar-ta
2 in arûh Nisannu šallu 9 ka M Nabû-apal-ayur
3 a-na amilu ....... MÎŠ u (amilu)
   MU, MÎŠ nadin
4 28[pi] 4½ ka Marduk-zir-il-î

1 (This is the number of measures of) dates, which at the end
2 of the month Nisannu of the 9th year of Nabopolassar,
3 to the ...... priests and the (temple)
servants was given.
4 28½ pi 4½ ka Mardukziribi,
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; Shamasheter 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 Shamasheter's quota. Lines 17 and 18 give the amounts of grain paid to the measurers for their work and their keep.
NO. 9.

OBVERSE.

1

2

3

4

5

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7

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9

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11

12

13

14

15

16

17
18  \[\text{...}\]

**REVERSE.**

19  \[\text{...}\]

20  \[\text{...}\]

21  \[\text{...}\]

22  \[\text{...}\]

23  \[\text{...}\]

24  \[\text{...}\]

25  \[\text{...}\]

26  \[\text{...}\]

27  \[\text{...}\]

28  \[\text{...}\]

29  \[\text{...}\]

30  \[\text{...}\]

31  \[\text{...}\]

32  \[\text{...}\]

33  \[\text{...}\]

34  \[\text{...}\]

35  \[\text{...}\]
Tablet gray, very hard, surface glazed; 13 x 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. Š.L.BAR ša (amūtu) ṣerīši ša Šamaš
2. ša ina pāk Marduk-šar-ūnāš
3. (amūtu) bēl pišiši ša Ratar Bit-li-sib
4. Šamaš-zir-šik-ša iš-su-an
5. 582 pi ma-si-ha
6. ina 2 tu iliği ša (amūtu) bēl pišiši
7. ĥarrânun mašši-tum i-du al ma-din
8. 347 1/2 [pi] 12 [ka] akkātu mašši-hu
9. ina 1 iliği ša (amūtu) bēl pišiši ša pān-tum
10. ĥarrânun ar-ki-tum i-du al ma-din
11. 435 mašši-hu ina iliği ša A-id-a
12. 439 ina iliği ša Nabū-šīr
13. 439 ina iliği ša Bīl-id-dīn apel Ma-mi-šu
14. 429 ina iliği ša Bīl-id-dīn apel Na-sīr
15. 439 ina iliği ša Bīl-ša-nu
16. 439 ina iliği ša ḫiddā-nu-man-nu
17. 383 ina iliği ša Sin-sum
18. 386 mašši-hu (ihu) sā-sū
19. napāšu 4239 [pi] 3 [ka] sā-sū
20. ina lib-bi 2004 mašši-hu a-nu ši-ša
21. 199 mašši-hu (amītu) dup-surr
22. 66 mašši-hu (amītu) man-di-di
23. 43 i-da-a-ta
24. ša abā kā-šu-um-[i]-i
25. Š.L.BAR ša Nabū-šum-škū-šu (amītu) ṣerīši ša Šamaš
26. Ukin Dol-muk-šakkin iš-su-an
27. 300 mašši-hu ina iliği ša Šamaš
28. i-du al ma-din ina lib-bi ša 1 mašši-hu
1. Grain belonging to the gardeners of Shamash,
2. which is at the disposal of Marduk-sharanni,
3. the prefect, which Ratar, Belibli, (and) Shamashakirisha, brought,
4. 582 measures, the size of a pi,
5. in two ships, belonging to the prefect, (they brought).
6. In the first business transaction he did not pay freight money,
7. 347 1/2 pi 12 ka, measures of food,
8. in one ship belonging to the prefect, (they brought); this is at his disposal,
9. In the second business transaction he did not pay freight money,
10. 435 measures in the ship of Aida (they brought);
11. 439 in the ship of Nabu-šīr;
12. 439 in the ship of Beliddin, the son of Mumeshu;
13. 439 in the ship of Beliddin, the son of Nasir;
14. 439 in the ship of Bieliddin, the son of Namshu;
15. 439 in the ship of Belshunu;
16. 439 in the ship of Iddinnanunu;
17. 300 measures in the ship of Shamash (he brought).
18. Freight money he did not pay.
19. Thereof (however) 1 measure
Ninth Year of Nabopolassar.

29 a na abu ka in a a si i idhin
30 300 ma si hu sâ Nabûzi-r-ibni
31 is sa a ina li bi 30 ma si hu
32 ih na a 25 (amihu) dup sar
33 9 (amihu) man di li 3 is ca lu
34 ahu Abû inu 9 kum šatu 9 kum
35 Nabû-apullušur bir Bubâlki

Marduksharrâni, 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 Shamiashirikisha 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 2186 pi 12 ka.

Lines 25—29 contain the account of Nabûshumishkun; and lines 30—33 that of Nabûzi-r-ibni. 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.
Tablet brown; 1x2½ 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-ḫu ina Ṿläti Ṣabū-ṣal-ī-a
2 ina mid-di Ṿu satitu
3 ina lib-bi n-mil-tu in šalltu 9 kam
4 ša ina pān Ṣabū-ṣan-iddin apal-šu [ša]
5 Ṣabū-na'id ni l-f[ir]
6 auru ḫisišu ina išu 16 kam šalltu 9 kam Ṣabū-apal-šu
7 20 ma-ši-ḫu ḫa na-ak-ka-su
8 85 maḫḫu 3 ṿa Ṣabū-taḫ-ī-ų
9 5 maḫḫu 3 ṿa ḫi-ir- Projectile
10 (amulu) šikaru ......
11 98 maḫḫu 3 ṿa ina pān Bu-ša-pal-iddin

1 12 measures from the hands of Na-bīgušu,
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 Na-bīshumiddin, the son of
5 Na-bīna'id, he did not receive.
6 In the month Kisilimu, on the 16th day, in the 9th year of Na-bo-polassar.
7 20 measures for taxes;
8 85 measures 3 Ṿa Na-bōšuḫ-mi
9 5 measures 3 Ṿa Etērbel,
10 the wine ........., (paid);
11 98 measures 3 Ṿa were received of Bellepašiiddin,
Twelfth Year of Nabopolassar.

12 12 napjla. 83 ma-ṣi-ṣu Diš-nu a 12 Total: 204 measures, Dinnā,
13 13 i-nit-ti 13 of dates still on the tree, received.

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

NO. 11.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.
Tablet brown; 1 1 x 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 5 šikla ku-μa-bu-ba
2 in iti Šamaš šim šini
3 ina Šab immu-am-maμmik
4 apal-in ina ša-Nabiš Mari amli
5 ina aruru Adara [šašu] 1 mu-sa Šamaš
6 i-ma-da
7 ina mu-šašu ši Bil-maš (amlu) šašu šamaš
8 Maš-ašu-ašu-Bil maš . . .
9 apal Nīr-Marduk Bil-bi
10 apal (amlu) šašu Sip-par(ki) šamaš-
11 apal Dan-ni-down-a Kudurru apal riš sa
12 u (amlu) dušur Bil-aššin apal (amlu)
13 Sip-par(ki) aruru Nisannu šašu 12 šašu
14 šašu 12 šašu Nabiš-apal-usur
15 šar Babili(ki)

1 2 j mana 5 shekels of money, the third (loan?)
2 which (he received) from Šamaš, namely, the price of the sheep,
3 to be received from Nabimuddamik,
4 the son of Šanabūšē, the son of the shepherd,
5 In the month Adara, on the first day, to Šamaš
6 he will give (the money).
7 In the presence of Belusur, the priest of Marduk;
8 Minuānabel, the son of ............
9 the son of Nūrūdak; Belūnī,
10 the son of the priest of Šippāra;
11 the son of Šanidūnā; Kušurru, the horse herdsman;
12 and the scribe Belūnī, the son of the overseer of his fruit (?).
13 Šippāra, 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 Nabûmudammiq 2½ 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 Adarū (March). As the tablet mentions no interest, Nabûmudammiq seems to have had the use of the money up to that date free.

**NO. 12.**

*OBVERSE.*
Tablet of a mauve color; 1\(\times\)3\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>cattle (and) sheep; the sacrifices at Sippara.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In the month Airu, on the 13th day, in the 13th year of Nabopolassar, the King.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A ...... cattle, and a ...... cattle for Shamash;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>one ...... one ...... for the god Ai;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>one ...... one ...... for the dwelling of the god Me;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>one ...... two ...... for the temple of Marduk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>one ...... one ...... for the god Pubelbel;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>one ...... one ...... for the god Sha;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>one ...... one ...... for the god An;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>one ...... one ...... for the goddess Anunniatum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>one ...... for the god Ramman;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>one ...... for the god Sha;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>one ...... for the god An;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>one ...... for the god Bel;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>one ...... for the god Ea;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>...... for ........;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>...... for the goddess (Anunniatum).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
NO. 13.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Tablet brown; 1½ x 2½ 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. Kilt ša (amūn) uṣ-par kilt ša kilt ša (amūn) uṣ-gik-šar(u)šii
2. ša alā Bil-lī-lī-bi ik-su-um duoppa
3. 2000 kat ša kilt ša Bil-na'id ina pišu šumā-iššiddin
4. ina 1l-li-bi 500 mi-i-nu 1000 [kat] a-na 10 šiḫšu kaspī
5. 500 [mi-ša] ku-nu 3 gur šašūpi i-šum-una
6. ša ina pānī-šum u iš-šīr
7. 1 ma-na 8 šiḫšu a-di 10 šiḫšu kaspī ša kīšu

8. Bil-na'id it-ta-din
9. 2000 kat ša kilt ša Bil-šu-[nu]
 10. ........., bit-tem, u-br-ša Išu-.......
11. [ina Il-bi] 10/5 mi-inu 1225 [kat]
12. ........., ša ša Bil-šum-im a-na 12 šiḫšu [kaspī]
13. ........., a-na šumā it-ta-din
14. 500 [mi-ša] pu-at šitt ša šē-ta-a-umu ša ......... Bil-šum
15. 1 ma-na 4 šiḫšu kaspī a di 12 šiḫšu kaspī [a]-na
16. šim kilt Bil-šu-um [it-ta-din]

1. Linnen of the weaver. Linnen into the hands of the stewards
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 Shutâ, for .........., Belshunu (acquired);
15. 1 mana 4 shekels of money, in addition to the 12 shekels of money, for
16. the price of the linnen Belshunu (paid).
A weaver brought a certain amount of woven linen to the stewards 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 mušša 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 linen 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 Shula. The above mentioned 12 shekels were probably the commission of the temple. The actual price Belshunu paid for the linen was 4 mams 4 shekels, in addition to the 12 shekels commission. Hence Belshunu paid altogether 26 shekels for 2300 kat of linen, 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 linen.

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.**

*OB VERSE.*

17 ḫaṣ Airu ṭumma 26 ᵉḥṛ 14 ᵉḥṛ
18 Nabû-apal-neru

17 In the month Airu, on the 26th day in the 14th year of Nabopolassar.
Tablet shading from light to dark gray; 1½-2 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 alp um-ma mu(ma) ša la
2 pūn (amû) ir-riš (mû) ši-na
3 a-na (amûb) [šangu] (šin) A-ša na-dîn
4 šidin ša Marduk-iddin ʾinu pûn Nûr-
Šamâš
5 ...... ša Šamâš-akîn-aḫî ʾinu pûn Nûr-
Šamâš
6 ...... ša Mar-dûk ʾinu pûn [Nûr]-
Šamâš
7 Man-nu-di-i-Nabû
8 [araḫ] Abu ima 22 kin
9 šatru 17 kin
10 Nabû-apal-apâr šar Babili(ki)
Tablet brown and black; 1\(\times\)2\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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. *sailiya i-nid-bi in (yu) kara 3a Šumāš*
2. šu Dilbat(ki) uraš Uulu, ûnum 30 kiin
3. šattu 19 kiin Nabû-apak-umur šur Babili(ki)
4. 101 gur Uḫḫe-i-a
5. 101 gur Šamaš-iri-aš
6. *naphuru 202 gur sailiya*
7. *la gur-ra-ta*

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 Uḫḫē-a (received);
5. 101 gur Shamashē[rēš] (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 Feisler's "Kéilschriftliche Akten-Stücke aus Babylonischen Städten."
NO. 46.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.
Tablet dark gray; 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) x 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches. The upper edge of the obverse is destroyed, and the surface is marred in various places as is indicated above. The reverse is tolerably well preserved. Edges free of writing, except that the name or the river in line 3, is upon the right edge. The signs are large and plain.

1 44 gur Šī.BAR ...... ....... ra ......
2 1.DUP ša Arod-Nabī apal-šu ša Nabū- ......
3 ul-ta būbāni šu Šamaṣ a-ati (nāru)
   Ni-ku-di
4 ina ši Arad-Nabū apal-šu ša Nabū- zir-šu
5 ina kū-it ša arāḫ [Abu] ina lūli (amilu)
   rab (milī)
6 ina maši-ti ša ṭi-[mil][i] apal Mī-pi-i
   4 maši-ti
7 a-na 1 gur i-nam-din
8 ina namazāš ša Nīrgaś-pâr-mil-lēt
9 (amilu) kī-šī ša BIT.TU m.5r ......
10 Māši-Marduk (amilu) šanu
   Sip-par(ki)
11 (amilu) me-kī-anu Nabū-žir-šiš ši ša
12 Balatu (amilu) pa-shi-ki ........
13 apal-šu ša Sī-la-a-apal Iddin-Mar[duk]
14 μα-ru-na apal-šu ša La-as-ana-nūrī
15 apal Šī-na-aš-šu a (amilu) dapur
   Arod-Bīl
16 apal-šu ša Nabū-āḫi-iddin apal (amilu)
   pa-ši-ki
17 Sip-par(ki) arāḫ Nisannu iunu 25 kam

1 44 gur of grain, .....................
2 the amount (?), which Aradnabū, the
   son of Nabū ......, (in the space)
3 from the two sheep-gates of Shamash
   to the river Nikudi,
4 from Aradnabū, the son of Nabū-
   ziribni, is to receive.
5 At the end of the month Abu, in the
   house of the chiefs,
6 according to the measure of Rimut,
   the son of Mīpi, (that is,) 4 meas-
   ures
7 as one gur, he will give
8 in the presence of Nergalsharmillit,
9 the guardian of the ......, the son
   of ......, (and)
10 Mushezibmarduk, the priest of Sip-
   para.
11 Witnesses: Nabōziršīšir, the son of
12 Balatu, the ......; ........... ,
13 the son of Shulā, the son of Iddin-
   marduk;
14 Mūranu, the son of Lūsanāšūre,
15 the son of Shamashēšu; and the
   scribe Aradbel,
16 the son of Nabūāḫiddin, the son of
   the ......
17 Sippara, in the month Nisannu, on
   the 25th day,
Aradnabî is to receive 44 gur of grain from his namesake in the month Abu (August), and at a place somewhere between the two gates of the Shamasu temple, called the sheep-gates, and the river Nikudî. Here in one of the government agencies, the second Aradnabî (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 Nergalsharrumillit 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.**

1 ! " # $ % &'

2 ' ( ) * +,

3 ) * ' & ('

4 & ( ) + '#

5 ) * ' & ('

6 ) * ' & ('

7 ) * ' & ('

**REVERSE.**

8 ) * ' & ('

9 ) * ' & ('

10 ) * ' & ('

11 ) * ' & ('
Tablet gray with numerous black spots; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The lower right corner of the obverse is flattened down, thus destroying part of two witnesses' names. The reverse is perfect.

1  mu-kur-ra 'in Nabi'-um-iddin
2  l-me-ra-na a-na Bil-iddin
3  a-na 1 šiḫta kaspu ild-šin-um
4  ina manzašu Bil-šak-ša
5  apal-ša ša Nirgal
6  l-za-i-pa-[uš]
7  Ri-mut
8  Babilu(ki) aral Ululu
9  imu 15 kam šalta 3 kam
10  Nabu-na'id šar
11  Babilu(ki)

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

**NO. 48.**

**OBVERSE.**

1  The merchandise, which Nabushumiddin,
2  namely the harvest, to Beliddin
3  for one shekel of money gave,
4  In the presence of Belikisha,
5  the son of Nergal
6  Iluipush, (and)
7  Rimut.
8  Babylon, in the month Ululu,
9  on the 15th day, in the 3rd year of
10  Nabonidus, King of
11  Babylon.
Tablet light brown; 1 ½ x 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-ḫu šī BAR i-na maš-šar-[r-tum]  
2 ša araḥ Abu šattu 4 ̣kam La-u-ba- [ši] ........  
3 3 ma-ši-ḫu ša 6 ba-di-tum ša ...........  
4 ša 16 iḫ(i)t-ri ša bili (šu) A-ru-ni-tum  
5 u šu A-na Marduk-išu-iddin  
6 2 ma-ši-ḫu i-na maš-šar-tum ša araḥ [A] bu  

1 5 measures of grain at the end  
2 of the month Abu, of the 4th year,  
Labāši (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,
Fourth Year of Nabonidus.

7 a-na li Na'id-Marduk Lu-us-anan-ni-ur-i
8 apal Na'id-zir-gal-lim 1 fur Šī.BAR
9 LU.NITA ki-in i-in šokama-gi-nišu
10 ina kādā Balatu-ša ma-i-nam-din
11 Balatu Šī.BAR in iṭīr
12 + 2 pi Šī.BAR a-na 3-sar-ra-bu
13 i na ša-šu
14 5 māš-ša i-na maš-šar-ba
15 in arāš Abu šalṭa 4 kan a-ša
16 Murannu apal Lu-us-an-an-ni-ur-i
17 Šī.BAR ina kāša Šamaš-irba za bit alpi
18 arāš Nisannu līmiti 3 kan šalṭa 4 kan
19 Nabu-nu'd šar Balāšu(ki)

7 on the account of Na'idmardiuk, Lūš-ananūre,
8 the son of Nabūzirgalim, (will give).
9 1 fur of grain,
10 sheep, wholesome flour (?) Gimillu
11 into the hands of Balatu will give:
12 + 2 pi of grain for the offering
13 of ............
14 5 measures at the end
15 of the month Abu, of the 4th year, to
16 Murannu, the son of Lūš-ananūre, (he
17 will give):
18 the grain is to be received of Šamaš-
19 in Nisannu, on the 3rd day, in the 4th year of
20 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

This tablet is evidently a statement containing the debts of Labāši, Lūš-ananūre 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.
Fourth Year of Nabonidus.

Tablet light brown; 1½×2½ 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 šini LU. TU. KAL
2 pān (ihu) Šamaš
3 alpu ša šini LU. TU. KAL
4 pān (ihu) A-[num]
5 [alpu ša šini] LU. TU [ KAL]
6 pān (ihu) Marduk
7 [alpu ša šini] LU. TU. KAL.
8 [pān] (ihu) Marduk
9 pān (ihu) [Zar]-pa-ri-tum
10 alpu ša ... [LU. TU. KAL]
11 pān (ihu) Bili-ti-ni-ta-kā
12 LU. TU. KAL. LUM
13 pān (ihu) Rammanāna
14 LU. TU. KAL. LU
15 pān (ihu) A-[num]
16 u (ihu) Bat
17 LU. TU. KAL. LUM
18 pān (ihu) marāti bit TU. KAL.
19 LU. TU. KAL. LUM
20 [pān] (ihu) GAR
21 LU. TU. KAL. LUM
22 pān (ihu) A-num-ni-tum
23 ša Sippar-ki) Šini šina
24 1 LU. NITA Ningal(-?)akīn-na-balatu
25 1 alpu u 3 šini
26 Nabū-šu-si-li it-ta-din

1 Cattle, namely .......... sheep,
2 for the god Shamash.
3 Cattle, namely .......... sheep,
4 for the god Anu.
5 Cattle, namely .......... sheep,
6 for the god Marduk.
7 Cattle, namely .......... sheep,
8 for the god Marduk (and)
9 for the goddess Zarpaniti.
10 Cattle, namely .........., 11 for the goddess Belitmutuk.
12 .................
13 for the god Ramman.
14 .................
15 for the god Anu.
16 and the god Bel.
17 .................
18 for the gods, the daughters of the house of ........
19 .................
20 for the god Gar.
21 .................
22 for the goddess Anunitum
23 of Sippara: two goddesses.
24 One sheep Nergalukinnabalatu (gave).
25 One head of cattle and 3 sheep
26 Nabūshezib gave.
27 In the month Samna, on the 23rd day.

28 In the 4th year of Nabonidus, 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 Samna (November), in the 4th year of Nabonidus. Besides the regular offerings, Nergalakinabalatu and Nabushezib 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.

**OVERSE.**

---

**REVERSE.**
Seventh Year of Nabonidus.

11 Seventh Year of Nabonidus.

12 Tablet light gray; 1 ½ x 1 ½ inches. The first line of the obverse is totally effaced, likewise the upper left corner of the reverse. The tablet, on the whole, is very much damaged.

2 Nergal-šum-ibni
3 apal (the) Ḫat-n [a-a-a]
4 Bel-iddin apal
5 Sag-gil-li
6 inn uraḫ Tašritu i-nam-di
7 [(aminu) mar-ki] p-ru Nergal-šum-ibni
8 [apal-ša-ša] Nabû-šum-ibdin apal
9 Ḫarad-Bil
10 Nabû-balatu ik-bi apal-ša-ša
11 [amitu] darpur Bel-iddin apal-ša-ša
12 Ki-nir-Nabû
13 [dutu 5 kamu Nabû-šamšî]
14 [kam Babili(ki)]

This tablet is a regular promissory note. Nergaliddin promises to give to Beliddin either money or some commodity in the month Tashritu (October).

NO. 51.

OBVERSE.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

This line is erased by the scribe.

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

REVERSE.

Tablet light brown; 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches. A fragment. All four edges are broken off.

The signs are plain and well-made.

1 \ldots di-di mi.a.an Itti-Nabû [balatu] \ldots l \ldots (gur of measured grain?) 100 each Ittinabûbalatu \ldots \ldots
Seventh Year of Nabonidus.

2 ...... gar 1 pi ŚI BAR ri-ḫi-tu
Pieš-ša-dep

3 a-li arāḫ Šibitu sat-ta 6 kam Nabū-
na'id šarru

4 30 gar ūltu bit bāšu arāḫ Šibitu sat-tu
6 [kam]

2 ...... gar, 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 gar 3 pi into bit bāšu arāḫ

7 ...... gar into kātu Nabū-sum-idtin

8 ...... kaspu ša ka

Four or more lines are broken off.

13 ...... Nabāgabzu a-di ūmū

14 ...... ki-mi-mi biti Ṣapik-zir

15 ...... Ai ama 3i pi-i ša Itt-No[bī-
bealatu]

16 ......-ša ŠI BAR-šā Arad-Gula a-na
ili pi-i ša Itt-[Nabū-bealatu]

17 [arāḫ] Nisannu ūmū 7 kam sat-tu 7
k[am]

18 [Nabū-na'id šar Babli [(ki)]

19 ūum

13 ...... Nabāgabzu until the .... day

14 ...... sustenance of the house of
Shapikzir

15 ...... Ai, according to the word of
Ittinabūbalatu, (took).

16 ...... his ...... of his grain Arad-
gula according to the word of
Ittinabūbalatu (took).

17 In the month Nisannu, on the 7th
day, in the 7th year of
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.
About one line on the obverse, and one on the reverse are broken off.

Tablet light gray, a fragment; 1×1½ inches. The bottom is broken off, destroying two, possibly more, lines. The signs are plain, though well-worn away.

1 ina n-an-tim (nîš) ina šกระทรวง
2 ši Bû-û-ballî-hî apal-šin ina Dîn-na-â
   apal Ḥîrû
3 ši ina ši La-a-ba-sî apal-šin ina Balaṭa

1 Upon the certificates for grain,
2 belonging to Beluballit, the son of
   Dinâ, the son of Eteru,
3 which is to be received of Labushî,
   the son of Balatu,
Ninth Year of Nabonidus.

| OB VERSE |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1               | 2               | 3               |
| 4               | 5               | 6               |
| 7               | 8               | 9               |
| 10              | 11              | 12              |
| 13              | 14              | 15              |
| 16              | 17              | 18              |

Beluballit has in his possession certificates entitling him to a certain quantity of grain from Labash 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The son of Saggilai, and of Tu'.

The son of Nabûšêr, the son of Ikbi...

Two or more lines are destroyed.

Zakir, the son of ....

Scribe: Nikudu, the son of

Lishiru, the son of the priest of Bel.

Babylon in the month Abu,

on the 11th day, in the 9th year of

Nabonidus, King of Babylon.
REVERSE.
Ninth Year of Nabonidus.

LEFT SIDE.

Tablet dark brown; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Nu-ur-Šamaš u Mušš-zib-Nabû (umûtu)
2 a-na Nidin-ba-apal-šin ša Nabû-šar-šar a-na 2 ma-na 10 šikbu kaspi
3 a-na Iddin-Mardu apal-sin ša Išš-ša-apla apal Nūr-Sin
4 Ad-tu arāf Tašritu ša šatru 8 kam
5 Naban-a'id šar Babili(ši)
6 ša šatru 9 kam a-na ša liš-su-ma
7 a-da-an-ša Išš-ša-apla kaspu ša t-ša-ru
8 Li i-ši Nidin-ba a-na Iddin-Mardu
9 Aš-bi um-ma kaspu a-na iš-te-ri ku
10 Li i-ši Nūr-Šamaš u Mušš-zib-Nabû
11 (a-n)a dappi šimtu gam-rutu a-bu-uk
12 Nidin-ba apal-šin ša Nabû-šar-šar
13 Ša ša liš-su-ša Nūr-Šamaš
14 u Mušš-zib-Nabû a-na 2 ma-na 10 šikbu kaspi

Nūršamash and Mushezibnabu, the servants,
2 whom Nidintum, the son of Nabû-sharsur, for 2 mana 10 shekels of money
3 to Iddinmarduk, the son of Ikishapla, the son of Nūrsin,
4 from the month Taṣḥītu of the 8th year of Nabonidus, King of Baby-
5 lon, on,
6 gave; and the term (of payment) till
7 the end of the month Ululu
8 of the 9th year on his account be set.
9 His term (of payment) had passed
10 away, and the money which he
11 should pay
12 there was not. (Then) Nidintum to
13 Iddinmarduk
14 said "(Since) money for thy payment
15 (to me) there is not, Nūršamash and Mushe-
16 zibnabu
17 for a tablet of the full price, I will
18 bring; (which tablet shall say)
19 Nidintum, the son of Nabûsharsur,
20 of his own free will, Nūršamash
21 and Mushezibnabu for 2 mana 10
22 shekels of money,
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 ma‘an 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, had 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.
Ninth Year of Nabonidus.

109

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

**REVERSE.**

Tablet brown, with a decided pink tinge; 2\frac{1}{2} inches wide at the broadest, and 2\frac{3}{4} 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}{2} 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.
Ninth Year of Nabonidus.

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 daughter she bore (me) not: Belusat,  
5 the son of Zunnâ, the son of my wife, whom unto  
6 Nikudu, the son of Nûrsîn, 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) Nadinu,  
13 that for eternal days no one else should seize (his) rights of income and his services, wrote out a tablet.  

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

1 Belkasir, the son of Nadinu, the son of Saggillai;  
2 La-bashi, the son of Dumuk, the son of Saggillai;  
3 the scribe Marduk-belzir, the son of Shula,  
4 the son of Usuramatbel. Babylon,  
5 in the month Shabatu, on the 15th day,  
6 in the 9th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.
Belkasir had married Zunna' according to the wish of his father Nadinu. But Zunna 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 x 1 inches. The signs are very lightly, but finely, made. At least ten lines must be missing.

11 "...-si apal-šu [šu] " ... ...

12 [apal] ......... Kur-ba-ni-Marduk

13 apal Irba-Nirgal Babila(ki)

14 arah Tašritu išnu 22 kam

11 ......-ši, the son of ...............

12 the son of ....... ; Kurbannimar-

13 the son of Irbanergal, Babylon,

14 in the month Tashritu, on the 22nd
day,
Twelfth Year of Nabonidus.

15 wattu 12kam Nabu-naa'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.

OVERSE.

REVERSE.
Tablet brown, \( \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[i-n]a ki-it in araḫ Samna Nu-ub-ta-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[maral ......] apal-šu ša Muš-ziibi-Bil apal Arad-Samaš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ma-na kaspi a-na Šamaš-iddin apal-ši ša Marduk-zir-išbi su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>apal Šar-er-a-ro-su (amiaš) mar šip-ri ša Šum-uki inu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>[apal]-šu ša Na-šir apal Arad-Bil ta-nam-din-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>u-an-tin (mīk) in ŠI.BAR u šulpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ša Šum-uki ina ilī Kur-ban-ni-Marduk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>apal-šu ša Marduk-šum-ibni [apal] Arad-Nirgal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>mu-tum ša Nu-ub-ta-a t-il-ta-šu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>i-na-ak-um[a] na Nu-ub-ta-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>u-bu-lam-ma u 4 ri-tum kas[p$i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>a-na Šamaš-iddin ta-nam-din-na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 At the end of the month Samna, Nūbtâ, 2 the daughter of ......; the son of Mushezibbel, the son of Aradsha-mash, 3 ...... mana of money to Shamaš-iddin, the son of Marduziribni, 4 the son of Sharranadu, the messenger, for Shamukin, 5 the son of Nasir, the son of Aradbel, will give. 6 The receipts for the grain and the dates 7 of Shamukin, which against Kurban-nimarduk, 8 the son of Mardiukshumibni, the son of Aradnergal, 9 the husband of Nūbtâ, are made out, 10 (the latter) will take, and to Nūbtâ 11 he will bring (them). And 4 certificates (?) for the money 12 to Shamsašiddin she will give.
Nubta 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 Karnimmartuk, the husband of Nubta. He naturally turned them over to his wife, who had contracted the debt. Nubta 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.

Thirteenth Year of Nabonidus.

NO. 57.

OBVERSE.
Tablet light gray; at the longest side 1½, and at the broadest 1⅜ 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 sulṣuḫa zak-ṣu ina .... 
2 apal-ka ina Balatu apal 1-su-ṣi-ri [ina șil]
3 Bīl-iṭṭir-nappāṭi Marduk-.... [a] 
4 Nabū-zir-kaṣîr ina oruḫ Tašritu [i-mon]
5 gam-rumta ina ḫa-ṣar-i il[i-ti] ..... [gur]
6 tu-ḥal-la ṣu-ba kaš-pa (? ) ..... 
7 bi-lum ša ḫa-ṣar-i śu ...... 
8 i-nam-di-šu išši-in p[u-ud] 

1 66 gur dates, the planting, which ....
2 the son of Balatu, the son of Esg- 
gillai, (is to receive of)
3 Beletēnapšati, Marāk .... , and 
4 Nabūzirkaṣir. In the month Tašritu, 
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
Beleternapshati, Marduk......, and Nabuzirkasir, 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 Iddiunapla. 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.
Tablet gray; 1½ x 1 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 šiḫu biš-ka kaspi ša . . . . . .
2 marat-su ša Šapik-zir ina ili . . . . .
4 u Na-li-tum [marat-su ša] . . . .

About four lines are broken off.

9 Bul-la-šu (amētu) dupsar apal-šu ša . . . .
10 apal Mu-bal-lim Babili(ki) [araḫ] . . . .
11 iimu 8 kam šaltu 13 kam Na[bū-su-na’al] . . . .
12 šar Babili(ki)

1 5 coined shekels of money, which . . . . . .
2 the daughter of Shapikzir is to receive from . . . . .
3 the son of Balatu, the son of Mar-duk . . . .
4 and Na’ittum, (the daughter of) . . . .

9 Bullutu, the scribe, the son of . . . . .
10 the son of Muballim. Babylon, in the month . . . .
11 on the 8th day, in the 13th year of Nabonidus.
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.
Fifteenth Year of Nabonidus.

**NO. 59.**

**OBVERSE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet 11×24 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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 + 6 LU NITA ina kild RImut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 [apat]-ša ša A-hu-ru araḫ Duzu ūnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 kam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This tablet gives a list of the sheep and of those that offered them, probably in the temple at Sippara.

**NO. 60.**

**OBVERSE.**
Tablet dark brown shading to black; 14x15 inches. The tablet has been very roughly used, judging by the blurriness 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 ½ mana 3½ shekels kaspi ina
2 ina 1 shekel bit-ša ša Nabā-ri-man-ni
3 apal-ša ša Bin-ia ia ili Marduk-shakin-sum
4 apal-ša ša Bil-ugur-sum apal (amitu) šānu Bil
5 ša išti ina ili 1 ma-na 12 šiklu
6 kaspi ina ili-ša t-rab-bi
7 Marduk-shul-šu-na-a
8 u māri-ša (amitu) niši biti-ša
9 mah-kas-ša
10 ša Nabā-ri-man-ni u (amitu) raḫu-u
1 ½ mana 3½ shekels of money, which
2 is divided into single shekels, which
Nabūrimanni,
3 the son of Bania, is to receive from
Mardukshakinshum,
4 the son of Belmarshum, the son of
the priest of Bel;
5 every year, upon one mana, twelve
shekels of
6 money shall increase against him,
7 Mardukshulaha
8 and her sons, the slaves of his house,
9 are the security
10 of Nabūrimanni. And a creditor,
whoever he be, over (the slaves) shall have no say
until Nabûrimanni his money shall have received. Witnesses: Bel-
shunu,
the son of Rimut, the son of Mut-
asibil;
Rammāuziribni, the son of Rammānlabak.
Scribe: Nabushumishkun, the son of
Mardukšakinshun, the son of the priest of Bel.
Babylon, in the month Samna, on the 21st day,
in the 16th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Mardukšakinshum loaned ½ mana 5½ shekels of money from Nabûrimanni. This money had been paid out in single shekels, therefore Mardukšakinshum received 25½ pieces of coin. Now this money is to bear interest, the rate of interest to be 12 shekels on 60 for every year, hence 20 per cent. Until the loan is repaid, the female slave of Mardukšakinshum, together with her sons, are to be security. These slaves, it is especially stipulated, can not be given as security to another creditor of their master, nor can they be disposed of by the latter, until Nabûrimanni's claim has been settled.

NO. 61.

OBVERSE.
Tablet brown, with numerous black spots; 1½ x 1½ 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] ŠL. BAR ia Šum-ukin
2  [apal-šu ia] ...... na-sir apal Arad-Bil
3  ina ili Marduk-šum-iddin apal-šu ia
4  Arad-Bil apal Arad-Bil
5  ina arah Airu ina kaššadi-šu 14 gur
6  id-dup-tum ina bēbu Ka-lak-ku
7  i-nam-din i-lat u-an-tim
8  u šēb ti ū [i-pil]-i-ia
9  (ceu) kirū ṣep-pu-ūš
10  (amidu) mu-šīn-nu Ukin-sir apal-šu ia
    Ai

1  ...... gur of grain which Shumukin,
2  the son of ......nasir, the son of Aradbel,
3  is to receive of Mardukumiddin, 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,
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; \( \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About 8 lines are missing.

13  
14  
15  

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.
Tablet dark gray; 1 1/2 x 1 1/4 inches. A fragment. The tablet is much damaged. The right side is completely effaced.

1 22 gur 4 pi Šū.BAR īn-[ur-bi(?)]
2 ša Šumu-kin apal-šu ša Nā-.....
3 apal Arad-Bl ḫa [ṭ][ṭ]
4 Rimut apal-šu ša ..... 
5 apal Ē-gi-šu iṣa arah Airu [iṣa šat-ša kam]
Reign of Nabonidus.

6 ina bēbi Ka-lak-ku ša[kkadi-ûnu]
7 id-dup-tum ša [num-diûnu]
8 iša-tib-bi 1 pi ŠL.BAR .......

9 ŠL.ZIR-in sak-[pi] .......
10 ša ša-[nu] maš-ka-nu .......
11 apalšu ša Na-dinšu apal Arad-

(išu) .......
12 ša ŠL.BAR ....... i-pa-ši .......
13 ša iša kātā Kur-bas-ni-Marduk
[mār] .......
14 (amûku) mu-kin-nu [Našša-kum-uu-
šur apalšu ši]
15 ša ša-[ši] apal (amûku) rab bāši .......
16 apalšu ša Naššu-kibši apal (amûku) .......
17 Mardukšakinšum apalšu ša Ši. .......
18 (amûku) desparr Bil-uballit-û[i]
19 apal Arad-Bil aši .......
20 arah Samna inna 28 [kam šattu] .......
[šama]
21 Nabû-nâ'id šar [Babiliški]

Shumukin is to receive 22 gur 4 pi of grain from Rimut. The latter promises to deliver it in the month Airu of the 30th year, in the gate Kalakku (see Peiser, B. V. VI 5). But Rimut has evidently already received his pay. He is therefore required to offer some security. This he offers in the shape of grain and cultivated land. The son of Nadishu had seen Rimut receive his pay from the hands of Kurbannimarduk, hence Rimut cannot retreat from his agreement.

NO. 64.

OBVERSE.

6 in the gate Kalakku, his sum total, 7 namely the ......, he will give 8 thereof 1 pi grain, and ...... (measures of) 9 his seed field, planted with ......... 10 are called the security. ........ 11 the son of Nadishu, the son of Arad ........., (is witness that the money) 12 for the grain of ...... was paid .... 13 which was received from Kurbannimarduk, (the son of) ......... 14 Witnesses: Nabûšumassur, the son of 15 Erishu, the son of the chief carpenter; ....... 16 the son of Nabûškib, the son of the ......; 17 Mardukshakinšum, the son of 18 Shi ......... 19 Scribe, Beluballit, 19 the son of Aradbel. In the city .... 20 in the month Samna, on the 28th day, in the ..th year of 21 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.
About one line on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off.

**REVERSE.**

The right 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. \textit{w-an-tim ša \textit{um-mu} (\textit{simu})} . . .
2. \textit{subatu uškudu \textit{u ma-ši-sih}} . . .

1. The receipt for the utensils of the . . . . man,
2. (for) . . . . garments and loans (?) . . . .

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{w-an-tim ša \textit{um-mu} (\textit{simu})} . . .
\item \textit{subatu uškudu \textit{u ma-ši-sih}} . . .
\end{itemize}
Reign of Nabonidus.

3 sa Nabiu-itir apal-šu ša Nabū-ibni-zir (al[pal].........[a] 3 that belonged to Nabû-šetâr, the son of Nabû-ibni-zir, the son of ...
4 ga Bil-ik2-sa apal-šu ša Nabū-ibni-zir 4 that belonged to Belikisha, the son of Nabû-ibni-zir, the son of ...
5 a-na ša La-a-ba-ši apal-[ša ša] 5 to the account of Labashi, the son of ...
6 apal Sa-gil-ai is-ša-ša 6 the son of Saggillai, is made out.
7 ina ilib-bi a-na La-a-ba-ši 7 Thereafter to Labashi, .......
8 u-an-tim ša Nabû-šitâr apal-šu ša 8 the receipt of Nabû-šetâr, the son of Nabû-ibni-zir, ...
[Nabû-ibni-zir] 9 Belikisha will give.

Lines 10, 11 and 12 are effaced.

13 apal Su-ša-ai 13 the son of Suhai; .......
14 apal amiu (ibu) Na-[na-a] 14 the son of the priest of Nanû;
15 apal Ilu-u-šur-šu 15 the son of Iluwarshu; .......
16 (amiu) dupsar Ni-din-tum apal-šu 16 Scribe: Nidintum, the son of ...
ša 16 Babylon, in the month Kisilimu, on ...
17 Babîn(ki) arah Kisilimu [šašu] 17 the ... day, in the ... year of ...
[ša] 18 Nabû-na*šar Ba[šir(ki)] 18 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Nabû-šetâr and Belikisha, two brothers, sold a certain amount of implements, clothes, and other things. The bill was to be paid by Labashi. Nabû-šetâr had evidently commissioned his brother Belikisha to look after his interests. Therefore Labashi 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.**
Tablet light gray; 14 x 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.
Reign of Nabonidus.

1 18 gur ŠL.BAR [šili] Dainušum-iddin
2 apal-su ši Šil-la-[a] [apal] ... [šaši]
3 Nabu-apal-iddin apal-ši ša Marduk-irba apal .......
4 ita arah Duzu Ḫaḫḫatu-in iš-um-din
5 S. BAR [ca (ilu) Dalnu-sum-iddin]
2 apal-su ia il-la-a apal...... n
3 Nabi-apal-iddin apal-su ia Marduk-irba
4 In the month Duzu he will give his amount. 18 gur
5 of seed-land, during the month Duzu, for the goddess Belit-ahrātu, the sacrifice
6 of Dainušumiddin is it. Rikishshakla ......,
7 his slave, is the security of Dainušumiddin.
8 Another creditor shall have no say over him.
9 (His) sustenance till the end of the month Tebitu
10 Nabu-apal-iddin will pay to Dainušumiddin.
11 The receipts for ............
12 all (of them) ......., he will cause to be brought.
13 Witnesses: Rimut, the son of Nabiu-ibinizir,
14 the son of Mannagiri; Beliddin,
15 the son of Lishiru, the son of Esag-gillai;
16 and the scribe Mardukshum......; the son of .......
17 the son of Aradnergal. Babylon (?)
18 in the month Shubatu, on the 25th day, in the 28th year of
19 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Dainušumiddin is to receive from Nabušaliddin 18 gur of grain. The latter promises to deliver them in the month Duzu (July). These 18 gur have already been vowed to the goddess Belit-ahrātu by Dainušumiddin, 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 Nabuapaliddin as security, and by means of line 8, denies the right of any other creditor of Nabuapaliddin 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, Daimushumiddin will cause all the necessary receipts to be handed over to his debtor Nabuapaliddin.
NOTES.

No. 1. Line 1. *ina ili ina pān* is a double expression of one and the same idea, as *ina ili* and *ina pān* are used interchangeably in the contract tablets.


Line 6. *ta-li-tu* is probably a *t* formation of the stem *alādu*, Heb. יִלְו meaning “to beget”; hence, tentatively, “the young.”

Line 10. The sign *ni* is written on the tablet by mistake for *kāk*.


No. 2. Line 1. *šištu šištu* written instead of 61 šištu.

Line 7. According to Strassmaier, Cambyses Nos. 195, 226, 286, *Bīl-kišir* is the son of *Šu-la-a*, of the family of Egibi. In this tablet, however, only the family names are given.

Line 9. *šatū 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 Shamaslishumukin’s (Saosduchinos) name. In No. 4, however, it is omitted.

No. 3. Lines 1, 12. *Šu-la-a*. To be read thus though *Šu-ša-a* is written.

Line 8. Notice the curious form of *maḫ*.

Line 14. ≈ for ☉


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. (*AMILU*) *PI IR. MĪŠ*, if read syllabically (*AMILU*) *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.


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

No. 6. Line 17. The same construction as in 9 of this part.

No. 7. Lines 5, 6. ʾāṣ-šinn-a. This word I take with Tallqvist (p. 112) to mean "palm-branches," according to the Heb. מִלֶּכֶת Cant. 7:9. But it must be read with the š and not the s sound. Peiser, (B. V. p. 210; K. A. p. 102) believes it to signify the portion that the steward or tenant receives.

Line 8, 10. Bēl-a-u-ir-ta "Bel has sent," from ʾirū.


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

Line 6. ʾal-lak. A formation from aliku.

Line 12. ʾil-li. Heb. מִלֶּכֶת "shade, roof," then perhaps "rent."

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

Lines 18, 21, 22. mašīhu 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 šu. As mašīhu was only a general term, the mašīhu mentioned in this tablet must consequently have contained 24 šu.

Lines 23, 33. ʾi-da-a-ta must be the plural of īdu.

No. 10. Line 2. miḏ-il "measuring." Heb. מְדִינ "to stretch, to measure."

No. 11. Line 5. kaš seems to have been omitted.

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

No. 14. Line 1. alū um-ma-na-nu (miḏ). "Cattle in great numbers." ummaṇu means "troops, people, army;" but it contains the idea of number, I have therefore rendered it thus here. (See Tallqv., p. 43 for examples.)

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Notes to the Second Part.

No. 14. Line 5. The sign for Nabû is erased at the end of the line.

No. 15. Line 7. la gam-ra-tu. The la here has the same ideomatic force as the Hebrew preposition.

No. 46. Line 3. bāšni šinû 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 amûlû is a mistake by the scribe.

No. 47. Line 1. ma-kur-ra from the same root as the Hebrew שָׁם "to sell."

Line 2. i-bu-ru-na for i-bu-ru-ma.

Line 6. The names compounded with Išû are not common. A few are 𒈹šû, Aradîlu, etc.

No. 48. Line 2. The name Labâši is spelled either La-a-ba-ii or La-ba-a-ii.

Line 3. ba-li-tum must be considered a variant for bilîtu.

Line 9. ki-mi "sustenance, support." (Peiser, B. V. XXIII,) ša-la-am-ma šà "good, wholesome."

Line 12. ku-ur-ru-bu comes from the same root as 𒌋šu (Lev. 7:38), and is a by-form of the latter.

No. 49. Line 1. LU.TU.KAL is probably to be read phonetically as the phonetic endings ius 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. 48.


Line 18. šu is evidently a needless repetition.

No. 54. Line 9. iškahâši seems to be a double plural formation.

No. 56. Line 11. ri-t-tum must mean something like "certificate." Consult also Peiser B. V. p. 324a.


No. 59. Line 4. pa-ki-ra-ši. The determinative (amûlû) is omitted.


Line 8. (amûlû) šiši is used here as (amûlû) gallî.

No. 61. Line 4. Arad-Bîl a pat Arad-Bîl. 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-u-mu occurs also in Strass., Nabn. 558, 10.

	Line 2. uššu, according to Brünnow C. L. 11188.
	Line 14. (amēšu) (šhu) Na-[na-a]. šangú is omitted. This a frequent omission on the contract tablets.

No. 65. Line 5. pir'u ma-tum is evidently another phrase for ŠIL.ZIR translated by Peiser "seed (field)." Here pir'u is equivalent to ŠIL.BAR of line 1, and ma-tum is added to complete the phrase.
	Bilit-ahiratu (Brünnow C. L. 11523) "Belit of the Future," "Belit, Goddess of Futurity."

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