NEO-BABYLONIAN TEXTS
IN THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COLLECTION

by

DAVID B. WEISBERG
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The Oriental Institute, Chicago

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Title Page Illustration:
Stamp Seal Impression on Text 46 (A1669)

Printed by United Graphics Incorporated, Mattoon, Illinois

Dedicated to
Colleagues at the Oriental Institute
Who Provided the Stimulating Atmosphere
for Producing this Book
and to
My Wife
Ophra
and Our Children
Dina, Jonathan, Galia, Oren, and Bram
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It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help of the following people from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati: David Ellenson, President, and Kenneth E. Ehrlich, Dean, for their support of the work of the faculty and their help with grants that facilitated my research. Regan Barr, photographer of the tablets; Karol Hoffmann, for his neighborly encouragement and generous advice on computer problems; and SungDuk Yun and Sherry Walton Kingston for their excellent help in the final proofing of the pages.

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David B. Weisberg
Cincinnati, Ohio
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

ABL

ABZ

AHw

BE
Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series A: Cuneiform Texts

9

10

14

BIN
Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of J. B. Nies

1

BRM
Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan

1

CAD

Cocquerillat, Palmeraies

CT
Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum

22

55

Cyr.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS


Hg. Lexical series ḤAR.gud = imrû = ballu (MSL 5–11)


MSL Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon


PSD The Sumerian Dictionary of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, 1984–


RLA *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Abbreviations</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCL</td>
<td>Textes cunéiformes du Louvre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TuM</td>
<td>Texte und Materialien der Frau Professor Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities im Eigentum der Universität Jena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UET</td>
<td>Ur Excavations Texts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

VAS

Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Königlichen Museen zu Berlin

3 Vorderasiatischen Abteilung. Neubabylonische Kontrakte. VAS 3. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1907


5 Vorderasiatischen Abteilung. Neubabylonische Kontrakte. VAS 5. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1908


YOS

Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts


OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

1 N first season at Nippur; siglum for objects registered in the main catalog of finds from the first season of excavations at Nippur

A siglum for tablets in the Asiatic collections of the Oriental Institute

access. accession year

Akk. Akkadian

cf. confer, compare

DN divine name

ed. editor, edition

esp. especially

f(f). and following page(s), and following line(s)

GN geographical name

ibid. ibidem, in the same place

LB Late Babylonian

lit. literally

masc. masculine

MN month name
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

mng. meaning
n(n). note(s)
NB Neo-Babylonian
NT siglum for field numbers of tablets excavated at Nippur by the Oriental Institute and other institutions
obv. obverse
occ. occurs, occurring
p(p). page(s)
pers. comm. personal communication
pl. plural
PN personal name
q.v. *quod vide*, which see
rev. reverse
RN royal name
s. substantive
s.v. *sub verbo, sub voce*, under the word
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7. Text 8 (A32324)
8. Text 9 (A3517)
9. Text 9 (A3517)
10. Text 10 (A32097)
11. Texts 11 (A31282) and 12 (A32063)
12. Texts 13 (A1614), 14 (A729), and 15 (A11972)
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71. Text 172 (A32103)
72. Text 173 (A32105)
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________. “Lion-Man: uridimmu or urdimmu?” Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utiles 1990/121.


BIBLIOGRAPHY


INTRODUCTION

The 173 texts contained in this volume were accessioned into the Oriental Institute tablet collection over a long period of years and from various sources. All tablets that could be baked were treated and baked. In this, I had the guidance and help of Robert D. Biggs and Charles E. Jones. The plates consist of my hand copies and photographs of casts made from the tablets. Though the casts proved very helpful in reading when I was not able to get to Chicago, all readings that appear herein were obtained from the original tablets, and those after much review and many collations. Throughout this process, I have benefitted from the friendship and advice of my colleagues in Assyriology and other friends at the Oriental Institute. I am very much in their debt. At this point, however, I believe that these texts should speak for themselves, and to that end, I wish to give only a brief review of some major features.

REVIEW OF SOME NOTEWORTHY FEATURES

Text 1, an adoption document, is dated to the 15th year of Ḫallušu and comes from Sumundanaš. Text 3, the sale of a house, comes from the 5th year of Šamaš-šum-ukin. It is one of the handful of real estate transactions from the reign of this king. Text 5, the sale of a ruined house in Uruk, is from the 8th year of Esarḫaddon, “King of Lands.” Texts from Babylonia dated to this Assyrian monarch are a rarity. Text 6, also the sale of a ruined house and also from Uruk, is from the 9th year of Kandalēnu, King of Babylon. Text 12, the sale of a field, dated at Babylon, is from the Nūr-Sîn Archive (603–507 B.C.) and dates presumably to the 15th year of Nabonidus. Text 14 is a datio in solutum from Kutha, from the accession year of Darius, King of Babylon. It is cited as evidence for the beginning of the reign of this monarch by Richard A. Parker and Waldo H. Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology 626 B.C.–A.D. 75 (Brown University Studies 19; Providence: Brown University Press, 1956). Text 20 is a court protocol concerning a loan of silver with interest specified. The purpose of this genre of text is to clarify particulars in legal proceedings. Texts of this type typically are not dated. Text 21, a loan of silver with interest specified, is dated to the 11th year of Kandalēnu, if I have read his name correctly. Text 36 concerns proceedings in the assembly concerning personal status. The text is dated at Uruk in the 3rd year of Cyrus, King of Babylon. An inquiry about a woman in the assembly by the free citizens of Uruk appears to pertain to her ritual purity. When this matter is clarified, her son can be “consecrated” to the Lady-of-Uruk. Text 37 is a mār-banūtu text from the town of Ḫubat. The text is dated to the 2nd year of Amēl-Marduk, King of Babylon. Text 38 is a court record concerning the status of a freed person. The text is dated to the 9th year of Cyrus, King of Babylon, King of Lands. The interpretation of this text, which differs from a previous treatment, understands the key section to be translated as follows: “They (the judges) reaffirmed (the status of) PN and his children (as recorded) in their tablet of redemption.” Text 75 is a contract with fowlers to supply birds to Eanna and is dated to the 1st year of Neriglissar, King of Babylon. For the officials mentioned and their rapid turnover during this period of turbulence, see the notes to this text. Text 104 mentions Marduk-šum-iddin, the šākin temi-official during the 2nd year of Nabonidus, who is otherwise unknown to me. Text 118 is an inventory of the finery of the Lady-of-Uruk for craftsmen, dated to the accession year of Darius I. Many terms for precious jewelry occur in this 66+ line text. Text 120 is a four-column list of precious objects, “income from the people, … income from Nabū-ēpir-la*, … income from Princess Kaššā, … (and) income from the king…” during the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th years of Nebuchadnezzar. Text 165 is a two-column list of words, perhaps a medical commentary, with difficult readings. Text 166 is a tablet whose obverse records part of a contract and whose reverse is from Sî B. Text 167 is a fragment of an Akkadian religious text or medical or astrological commentary. Text 168 is a fragment of a literary text, alālu LUGAL.
IMAGES FOUND ON THE TEXTS

There are four categories of images depicted on our texts: 1

1. Stamp seal impression (on texts 16, 38, 46 [two impressions], 85, 142, and 146)
2. Scrawl mark or “doodle” (on texts 91 and 146)
3. Drawing of a specific object (on text 114)
4. Cylinder seal impression (on text 172)

We are excluding from this list fingernail imprints impressed upon legal documents. Also excluded are the small random scratches on the surface of many tablets, such as on text 118 after line 65.

1. Stamp Seal Impression (Text 16; A629; 601 B.C.; Plate 13)

A bearded worshiper with a headdress, facing right, raises his right arm before an altar. The altar bears a crescent and has rectangles at the base. The lines visible to the right of the altar may be the faint representation of a second altar. The seal is oval in shape and belonged to Lâbâš, son of Bēl-šu[...], a property owner who leased out a house.

2. Stamp Seal Impression (Text 38; A32117; 583 [+X] B.C.; Plate 21)

The seal, belonging to Bau-ereš, the judge, is impressed three times on the edges of the tablet. It is oval in shape, and depicts two thin, elongated, rearing quadrupeds facing away from each other beside a tree. The tree has a long, thin trunk, topped by a rounded shape. Emerging from the top are five spokes (or leaves), three primary and two smaller. At the bottom of the trunk are two flanking growths representing new shoots.

Behind the animal on the left is a solar disk, with eight (?) rays projecting outward, four major and four minor.

3. Stamp Seal Impression (Text 46; A1669; 576 B.C.; Plate 25)

A man in a robe faces right, holding an object in his hand, perhaps a staff with a small globe at each end. Behind him is a round object. A geometric shape, perhaps an altar, may be seen below the staff.

To judge by the position of the writing of the PN on the left edge of the tablet, it is likely Bēl-iddinna, descendant of Šamaš-iddin is the owner of this seal (the NĀ.KIÅIB presumably having been written above the seal).

4. Stamp Seal Impression (Text 46; A1669; 576 B.C.; Plate 25)

A bearded worshiper faces right with one arm raised. Behind him is a rhomb. Before him is an altar upon which is positioned a snake-dragon, the mušḫuššu. Emerging from the mythical beast are the spade of Marduk and the stylus of Nabû. A winged disk appears in the field above the altar. The owner’s name is lost in the break. The stamp is oval in shape.

INTRODUCTION

5. Stamp Seal Impression (Text 85; A1605; Plate 40)
   A rearing quadruped, possibly an ibex, has its head thrown back. To its left is a hunter facing the animal. The hunter’s left arm is extended, grasping the horn of the animal. The hunter’s right arm is dangling. His leg is resting on the rear leg of the animal. Behind the animal is a solar disk with rays extending.

6. Scrawl Mark or “Doodle” (Text 91; A5343; early reign of Nabonidus; Plate 42)
   On the surface of text 91 are miscellaneous marks: incised lines, (drawings of?) fingernail imprints, and an unknown design. It is conjectured here that the scribe might have been testing the clay to see if it was of appropriate consistency for writing; or testing different styli to see which was most appropriate for the type of clay with which he was working (Oren L. Weisberg, pers. comm.).

7. Drawing of a Specific Object (Text 114; A4282; Plate 48)
   The image scratched on the surface might be a drawing of the crown of Šamaš mentioned in this text.

8. Stamp Seal Impression (Text 142; A1659; Plate 59)
   A bearded worshiper faces right, arm bent upward at the elbow. The worshiper wears a long robe and his feet are not depicted. A winged disk(?) appears in the field above the worshiper. This oval stamp is impressed twice on the tablet.

9. Stamp Seal Impression and Scrawl Mark or “Doodle” (Text 146; A1681; Plate 60)
   A quadruped, whose tail and rear legs are visible, faces right. Under the quadruped there is another image that is hard to identify, perhaps another animal. To the left of this seal impression additional images are depicted — a rectangle and a line. To the right, another seal impression intrudes into the field of the first. The stamp impression is elliptical.

10. Cylinder Seal Impressions (Text 172; A32103; Plate 71)
    There are traces of one cylinder seal impression rolled twice on the left edge of this tablet. The surface of the tablet is damaged at this point. Small salt crystals formed under the pitting and as they emerged to the surface they flaked off clay (Raymond D. Tindel, pers. comm.). The traces seem to show the upper torso and head of a human being with arms outstretched. His head faces left and is shown in profile; the shoulders are shown full front; and only the slightest impression of the lower torso survives.
TEXTUAL ANOMALIES

Note the erroneous spelling *matia* for *matima*, in Text 6:22.

In Text 7:12, note the metathesis of *ka-mu-lu* for *ka-lu-mu*.

Note the occurrence of "Mār-bīti" in Text 23:rev. 4'.

Another anomalous spelling is the use of BAD for *mût* in Text 43:rev. 6'.

I propose construing the Akkadian *ḥutumāta* (Text 71:6) as perhaps a cuneiform reading of Hebrew מַטָּה, plural חַטָּות "seals."

Note the spelling GIÅ su-ú-tu in Text 82:3, a record of barley and dates, income of Nabonidus year 2.

Text 120:ii 2' contains the hitherto unattested *gisrēti* (pl.), a material object.

A kind of utensil I have not encountered before is a *muqallitu*, mentioned in Text 126:2.

Text 153:14' mentions a *šeqtu*-allotment, whose meaning is unknown (see line note). This reference adds to the small number of attested occurrences of this noun.

One Yašeyama (יָשְׂעָי) receives a plow, together with several people with Babylonian names (Text 172:25).

NOTE ON LINE NUMBERING

The following method of line numbering has been utilized: Consecutive numbering continuing on the reverse is used unless there is a break whose lines cannot be calculated, in which case prime numbers beginning with 1' are employed. The reader may notice a few exceptions to this method, which contain unambiguous continuous numbering.

PROVENIENCE OF THE TABLETS BY ARCHIVE

This short section discusses the possible provenience of the tablets by archive, even though this is difficult to decide in many cases. Most of the texts in this collection are obviously from the Eanna temple archive in Uruk. Some are from Nippur (Texts 163 and 164), perhaps from a temple context. For a remark on letters from Nippur, see my comment to Text 164, referring to Erich Ebeling. Text 12, dated at Babylon, is from the Nūr-Sīn Archive (603–507 B.C.). For remarks about this archive, particularly by Lawrence Shiff and Cornelia Wunsch, see Text 12, notes to lines 29'–39'. Other texts are from Larsa, such as the Itti-Šamaš-balātu Archive (Texts 22 and 33). For a brief discussion of this archive, see Paul-Alain Beaulieu, “Neo-Babylonian Larsa: A Preliminary Study” (*Orientalia*, nova series, 60 [1991]), pp. 58–81; Paul Wright, “The City of Larsa in the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid Periods: A Study of Urban and Intercity Relations in Antiquity” (Ph.D. dissertation, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, 1994).
## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

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<td>Addaru 15</td>
<td>±699–693</td>
<td>Hallušu</td>
<td>Sumundanaš</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>A5302</td>
<td>1 Abu 21</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>Nabopolassar</td>
<td>Madakalšu</td>
<td>Adoption of slave</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>A6741</td>
<td>5 (?) Arahšanma</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>Šamaš-šum-ukin</td>
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<td>A3658</td>
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<td>7 Tebētu 12</td>
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<td>Nebuchadnezzar II</td>
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<td>A729</td>
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## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG (cont.)

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<td>List of shares in days, before Uruk DNs, by month</td>
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<td>List of properties owned and leased by Eanna</td>
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TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

Text 1

Museum Number: A33248 (1 NT 21 = 1 N 297)  
Illustration: Plate 1  
Babylonian / Julian Year: 15 Addaru 15 / ±699–693 B.C.  
Measurements: 45 × 67 × 22 mm  
King: Ḫallušu  
City: Sumundanaš, Elam  
Description: Adoption of girl

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse  
1. 1dUTU.PAB A 1šil-la-a SAL ki-din-ni-ti  
2. DAM-su a-na 1dMAÅ.MU u SAL lu-ú-NI[N]  
3. ki-a-Tam1 [iq-b]u-šú um-ma 1dSAL ak-ka-il-[ti] [sic]  
4. DUMU.SAL-ku-ú i-šu(?)-ni-ša lu-ú DUMU.SAL-ša-ta-1  
5. ši-i EGIR-sù 1dMAÅ.MU iš-še-me-šu-ú  
6. DUMU.SAL-su SAL ak-ka-di-ti a-na DUMU-ú-t[u]  
7. a-na 1dUTU.PAB i-din-nu 1dUTU.PAB ina lu-du [sic] lib-bi.šá1  
8. [TÚG KU]R.RA TÚG šir-am-ma a-na nu-up-ú-tu  
9. [a-]nu 1dMAÅ.MU u SAL lu-ú-NIN i-di-ú-nu  
10. [SAL] ak-ka-di-ti a-šar tal-li-k[i] DUMU.SAL-ši-iš  
11. 1X ki(?)1 ni IM KUR ni-su-ú-tu šá É  
Lower Edge  
12. 1dUTU.PAB i-na UD-mu šá i-la-š  
13. [a-]nu SAL ak-ka-i-[sic, for di-]ti ul i-qab-ba  
Reverse  
14. [u]m-ma GÉME at-ta SAL ak-ka-di-ti  
15. [...] SAL ak-[j]ka-ši-ti DUMU.SAL EN.LÍL.KI ši-i mam-ma  
16. [ina U]GU-ša-šul i-ša-la-šul ul iX1 1X.X-ta-nu1  
17. [X MA.]NA KÚ.BABBAR i-tur-ru šš1 1KA(?).1 [an-na-a]  
18. 1ša-[nu]-ša ša-num 4EN.LÍL.11 ku 4É.A DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ1  
19. äršrat la napš-šu-úr (over erasure) NIG.1GIG1 ši-ru-<ru->š[iú]  

Upper Edge  
20. ina ka-nak NA4.KIÅIB MU.MEŠ  
Sa-ma-a  
21. 1KL.ME-nu-a-a A 1ri-mu-ut  
1dMAÅ.GUB.X1 (22.) A 1dMAÅ.PAB.DIL1  
1[X.X]-ki-din A 1šEŠ(?).ME(?)-šš-ša  
1LÚ.UMBISAG1  
23. 1PAB.IGI A 1EN-šú-nu1  
[URU]1su-mu-un-da-šaš  
Left Edge  
24. 1TIÅE UD.15.KÁM MU.15.KÁM 1hal-lašušu  
25. [LUGAL N]IM.MA.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4 Åamaå-uœur, descendant of ŒillΩ (and) KidinnÏti, his wife, spoke thus to Ninurta-iddin and L"-bËlti: “Akkaiti, your daughter, give me, let her be my daughter.”  
5–9. Afterwards, Ninurta-iddin listened to him (and) gave his daughter, AkkadÏti, to Åamaå-uœur. Åamaå-uœur, of his own free will, gave a TÚG.KUR.RA garment (and) a åirºam garment, as additional payment to Ninurta-iddin and Lü-bëlti.
10. Wherever Akkaditi goes, she is our daughter.

11–17. [...] our...s..., at such time as the family of the house of Šamaš-uṣur should come forward with a claim, do not say to Akkaiti as follows: “You are a maidservant, Akkaiti.” Akkaiti is a free woman (lit. “a daughter of Nippur”), no one shall have any authority over her, nor... shall he return [X mi]nas of silver.

18–19. Whoever changes [this] agreement — may Anu, Enlil, and Ea, the great gods, curse him with an irrevocable curse.

20. At the sealing of this document (were)
Šumā, descendant of X.X.X,

21. Kinēnuā, descendant of Rimūt,
Ninurta-mukīn-x, (22.) descendant of Ninurta-ah-iddin,
X-X-kidin, descendant of Aḫḫēšā,
The scribe was

At the city of Sumundanaš

24. in the month of Addaru, day 15, in the 15th year of Ḫallušu,

25. King of Elam

NOTES TO LINES
1, 7, 12. For Šamaš-uṣur, Šamaš-nāšir is also possible.
21. For the PN Kinēnuā, see CAD K 395 f.
22. For the use of DIL in PNs representing nadānu, see CAD N/1 42.

COMMENTARY
8. \[ù\] ina-GIÅ.MI.d\[15\] DUMU.MEÅ š[då SA]L \[i\]-na-a-[s[i]-lim
9. [X.X.X X ili]-qu-š[u] [D-m]u š[å SAL bu-’i-ti
10. [a-na šim-tum ta-at-tal-ku X] X X X SAL ina-a-a-bi-al-si-iš\[1\]
11. u’ ina-GIÅ.MI.d\[15\] ana(?)\[1\] GAÅSAN šå [I]NUNUG.KI\[1\]
12. da-na-a-zå-ku-å dém na [lat-ta]\[1\]
13. lu-ù ŠES lu-ù DUMU.Š[EÅ].AD lu-ú X X
14. šå D[U]L.DU-am-ma a-na UGU SAL ina-a-a-bi-al-si-iš
15. à ina-GIÅ.MI.d\[15\] i-dib-bu-bu
16. 4AMAR.UTU u ëzar-pa-ni-tum
17. MU-ka NUMUN-ka NUNU[Z-ka li-ḫal-liq-qu]
18. […] DINGIR DINGIR\[1\] […]

Reverse (three or four lines missing)

23. […] EN(?)-ya(?)\[1\] […]
24. [4X.MU].DÙ A-sú šå [1d(?)]\[1\] [X.X.X X]
25. [1i]\[1\] [-i]t(?)-ti A-sú šå [1dEN.MU.1GAR-un]\[1\]
26. [q]aš-di-ya A-sú šå [1BA-ša-a
(space of two lines left by scribe)
27. u LÚ.UMBISAG 1KI.dAMAR.UTU.TIN A-sú šå [1lu-ut-tu-ú-a(?) X X (X)
28. URU mad-a-kal-åú ITI.NE ÙUD\[1\].1.KÁM
29. MU.21.KÁM dAG.A.URÙ
30. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–8. [X, son] of Nabû-baño-[a], of his own free will, [gave] Nabû-rém[anni] and his children, [Ina-ayābi-
asi]š and Ina-šill-li-Ištar, to Bu’iti, his wife. [Whenever Bu’iti [wishes] Ina-ayābi-asiš [and Ina-
šill-li]Ištar, children of NanΩ-sílim belong to her…[they] took him.

9–18. Whenever Bu’iti [goes to her fate(?)] În[na-ayābi-asiš]\[1\] and Ina-šili-Ištar shall be zakûs of the
Lady-of-Uruk and Nanâ: whoever [you] may be, whether brother, whether uncle, whether … who
comes forward with a claim against Ina-ayābi-asiš and Ina-šill-li-Ištar, may Marduk and Šarpānītu[m
destroy your name, your seed and your offs[pring] … Îthe gods\[1\]

19–22. …

23. Bēlia
24. X-sum-ibni, son of X.X.X X.
25. …-it-ti, son of Bēl-šum-iškun,
26. Ḥašdiya, son of Iqīša.
27. And the scribe was Itti-Marduk-balΩøu, son of Lutt’a.
28. At the city of Madakalsha in the month of Abu, day 1,
29. in the 21st year of Nabopolassar,
30. King of Babylon

NOTES TO LINES

10. For the restoration, see CAD Š/3 17 sub šimtu (ana šimti alāku).
11. The single upright in the text before 4GAÅSAN śå [I]NUNUG.KI might be an error on the assumption
that the scribe erroneously anticipated a PN here, or it might be a logogram for ana which would be
difficult since, if anything, ša is expected in this context.
12. For the expression “zakûs of DN,” see the line note to Text 38:18, below.
18. For Madakalša, see Rép. géogr., p. 215. The year is 605 B.C.

COMMENTARY

This text is cited in Parker and Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, p. 12 (A 5302), as evidence for end of reign
of Nabopolassar.
Text 3

Museum Number: A6741
Babylonian / Julian Year: 5(?) Arāḫšamma 1 / 666 B.C.
King: Šamaš-šum-ukin
City: Kutha
Description: Sale of house

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse

1. [13] GI.MEŠ É ip-šā [...] 
2. [X] šā ŠU.DU₆[A.KI] 
3. UŠ.AN.TA IM.I DA É 1 URU.X[...] 
4. UŠ.KI.TA IM.II DA É 1 GIŠ.X[...] 
5. SAG.AN.TA IM.III DA É 1 BA-šā 1 A-šū šā 1d AG.MU.(?) GAR-[un(?)]¹ 
6. SAG.KI.TA IM.IV DA É 1 ŠEŠ.MEŠ-[Lu-mur]¹ 
7. PAB 13 GI.MEŠ mi-šiḫ-tī É šu-a-tu 
8. [ki-il 1 2/3 MA.NA KŪ.BABBAR à 1 X.X 150(?)] X.X¹ 
9. [X] X¹ 1d.EN.MU DUMU 1d 30.SIZKUR.ŠE.GA 
10. X.X¹ KI-tim(?) X¹ GI.MEŠ 
11. X.X.X¹ 1d 30.PAB.MU¹ 
12. [...] X¹ X¹ ét-ŠEŠ(?) A-šū šā [...] 
13. [...] na-din m[a-ḫi]r a-pil 
14. [za-ki ru-gûm-ma-a-ul] i-ši ul 
15. [i-tur-ru-ma a-na a-]¹ha₁-meš ul 
16. [i-rag-gu-mu… (tops of a few signs visible)]

Reverse

17. (trace of one sign visible)
18. [...] 4 [30]¹ 
19. [...] 4 [30]¹ 
20. [...] 4 [ka-nik-KĀ]¹ 
21. X.X.X¹ [X X.X.X] LŪ.ŠU.KU₆ 
22. [1]d.EN.GI DUMU¹ 1d EN.DU₆-uš 
23. [kal-bi] DUMU¹ 1 mu-SIG₆₆ IM 
24. [1]TI.KI.N-a-a A-šū šā 1 ba-lat-su 
25. à LŪ.DUB.[AR]¹ šā-lišr IM.DUB 1 bal-lat 
26. DUMU¹ [SU-zu-bi] GŪ.DU₆[A.KI ITI.APIN 
27. UD.Å(?) KĀM MU 1-it GIŠ.SIR.IMU GI-na 
28. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI šu-pur 1[...] 
29. GIM IM.DUB-[šū]¹

TRANSLATION

1–2. 13 reeds surface area of a built-up property […] located in Kutha…

3–6. upper long side facing south adjoining the house of Erīf…¹ lower long side facing north adjoining the house of GIŠ…¹ upper short side facing east adjoining the house of Iqiša son of Nabû-šum(?)-iškun lower short side facing west adjoining the house of Aḫḫē-lūmur

7–8. Total: 13 reeds surface area measurement of that property, were sold for 1 2/3 minas of silver and 1 … 50.
9–16. […] Bēl-iddin, son of Sīn-šarābī-išmi
… located at … the property (lit. reeds surface area) … Sīn-šaḫ-iddin … -u-uṣur, son of […]
… has been given, r]eceived, acquired.
[He is free of claims there is no] counterclaim possible. They may not [renege] they shall not [raise
claims] one aga[in the oth]er …
22. Bēl-uṣallim, descendant of Bēl-ēpu ś,  
23. Kalbi, descendant of Mudammiq-Adad,  
24. Ullulaya, son of Balassu.  
25–28. And the scribe who wrote (this) tablet was Būlūṭ, descendant of Šūzubi. Kutha in the month of
Araḫšanma, day 5(?), in the 1st year of Šamaš-šum-ukīn, King of Babylon.  
28–29. The fingernail imprint of […] (occurs) in place of [his] seal impression.

NOTES TO LINES
1. For restoration, see line 7
2. For GN, see line 26
3. URU is possibly to be read eri,  
7. For miši<SUB>tu</SUB>, see CAD M/2 122f. “measurement of surface area.”
9. For a parallel to Sīn-šarābī-išmi, see CAD K/2 285 mng. 3’.  
20. kānīk bābī is the “official who seals doors (occ. only as family name)” (CAD K 150 s.v.).  
26. The scribe’s father’s name is a problem. Perhaps read 11<SUP>th</SUP>u(?)-zu-bi(?) (PL = bi; see René Labat, Manuel d’épigraphe akkadienne [sixth edition; Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1988], no. 383; von Soden, Syllabar). There is no such element in what is usually given as šu-zu-bu, and there is no bi value in Neo-Babylonian. The GN here is the same as in line 2.

COMMENTARY
For examples of real estate transactions from the realm of Šamaš-šum-ukīn, see Mariano San Nicolò, Babylonische Rechtsurkunden des ausgehenden 8. und des 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. (Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, philologisch-historische Klasse 34; Munich: Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1960), texts 6–12.

1. BR 8/7 6 = BRM 1 34 Dilbat, year 2 = 666/665 B.C.  
2. BR 8/7 7 = TuM 2/3 17 Borsippa (line 27) = 660 B.C.  
3. BR 8/7 8 = TuM 2/3 11 Borsippa, year 8 = 660/659 B.C.  
4. BR 8/7 9 = TuM 2/3 12 Borsippa, year 10 = 658/657 B.C.  
5. BR 8/7 10 = TuM 2/3 10 Nippur, year 8 = 660/659 B.C.  
6. BR 8/7 11 = UET 4 15 Uruk, year 14 (?) 658/657 or 654/653 B.C.  
7. BR 8/7 12 = BRM 1 35 Borsippa, year 12 = 656/655 B.C.

This text is from 666 B.C.
I had the pleasure of discussing this text with John A. Brinkman, many of whose valuable suggestions are included here.
Text 4

Museum Number: A32327 (9 NT 14)  Illustration: Plate 3
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  Measurements: 36 × 49 × 9 mm
King: —  City: —
Description: Sale of house

TRANSLITERATION

(beginning of text, roughly ten lines, broken away)

Obverse 1'. [... MA.NA 15 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR 1KÚ.PAD.DU a-[...]
2'. [... 1dMAÅ.SIG5-iq A 1dMAŠ.DA [KI.LAM im-bi-e-ma]
3'. [... i-šam] 1ŠÁM1 É-šú gam-ru-tú 1 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR1 [...]
4'. [... ša ki-i] pi-i at-ri
5'. [...] MA.NA 16 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR 1dMAÅ.SIG5-iq1
6'. [ki-i ka-sap ga)m-rú-tí ma-ḫír a-píl [za-ki]
7'. [ul i-ṭur-ru-[ma]1 a-na a-ḫa-meš ul i-[rag-gu-mu]
8'. [ma-ti-ma ina EGI]R.MEŠ UD.ME ina ŠEŠ.MEŠ D[UMU.MEŠ]
9'. [IM.RI.A ni-su-[šú]3 u sa-[a-ti šá É]
10'. [... 1dMEÅ.SIG5-iq1 A 1dMAŠ.DA šá [DUL.DU-ma a-na]
12'. [... ú-paq-qa-[ri] u pa-qir-[ra-nu ú-šar-šu-ú]

TRANSLATION

1’–3’. [PN, (the buyer), having declared the price equivalent to] Ninurta-udammiq, son of Ninurta-lê’ti, (the seller), purchased the house for its full sale price of [...X] minas 15 shekels of silver in small pieces.
3’–5’. He (the buyer, further gave the seller) 1 shekel of silver as the additional payment.
5’–6’. Ninurta-udammiq has received [the X mi]nas 16 shekels of silver [as the full purchase price. He is paid [and free (of further claims)].
7’. [He (the seller) has no claim. They (buyer and seller) may not ren[еge, they shall not ra[je a claim] one against the other…
8’–12’. [Whenever in future] times there should arise from among the brothers, s[ons, family, ne]ar or dist[ant relatives of the house of Ninurta-udamm]iq, son of Ninurta-lê’ti, [to raise a claim for this property], to start legal proceedings [(or) cause legal proceedings to be started, to change (the terms of the contract,) to enter a cl[aim or cause a cl[aim to be entered]…

NOTE TO LINE

Text 5

Museum Number: A3674
Babylonian / Julian Year: 11 Dūzu 8 / 673 B.C.
King: Esarhaddon
City: Uruk
Description: Sale of ruined house

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. šip-pi Š [ab-tu šá na-pa-šu]
2. Šu [e-pi-šu Ki-tim X.X] [X]
3. [X] [X.X šá qe-reb] UNU|G.KI
4. [UŠ.]|AN.|[TA IM.LU₃ lu DA X.X] [X KI]
5. 1|DA |É [X.X.X A ¹.X.X.X] [DÜ]
6. U[Š.KI.TA IM.SI.SÁ DA É ¹.X.X A ¹.X] [A]
7. S[AG.KI AN.TA IM.KUR.] [RA(?)]
8. 1|DA É [¹.X.X.X A ¹.X.X.X] [X-a]
9. SAG.KI[1 KI.TA IM.MAR.TU]
10. 1|DA É [¹.X.X.X A ¹.X.X.X]
11. ki-i [X MA.NA X GÍN KÚ.BABBAR KÚ.PAD.DU(?)]
12. šá-dAG-š[u-ú] A ¹.X.X.X
13. it-ti [¹.X.X.X A ¹.X.X.X]
14. ki-š [ka-sap TIL-ti]
15. na-din ma-ḥir [a-pil ru-gúm-ma-]|la
16. ul i-ši |ul GUR-[ma a-na a-ḥa-] mēš
17. ul i-rag-gu-[mu ma-ti-ma ina EGI UD.MEŠ]
18. i-na LÚ.|ŠES.MEŠ[1 DUMU.MEŠ IM.RIA né-su-tu]
19. Šá-dAG-š[u-ú] A ¹.X.X.X
20. šá ¹DUL-du-[ma um-ma É]
21. ul ¹SUM-na KÚ.BABBAR ul ¹ma-]|hir
22. ¹X(?)| i-qab-bu-u

Reverse
23. KÚ.BABBAR im-ḥur EN 12-ta-a-an
24. i-ta-nap-pal

25. i-na ka-nak IM.DUB šu-a-ti

26. i-na GUB-za šá ¹ŠES.MEŠ-ša-a LÚ.GAR.KU UNUG.KI
27. ŠÁ-ba-la-šu LÚ.ŠÁ.TAM É.AN.NA
28. IGI ¹dAG.DÛ-uš A ¹SIG₃-ya
29. ¹dEN-ša-tu A ¹ki-na-a
30. ¹dAMAR.UTU.KÁM A ¹mu-šib-ši
31. ¹DUMU.UŠ-a A ¹na-di-nu
32. ¹dEN.MU.GAR-un A ¹šá-dAG-šu-ú
33. ¹dAG.GI A ¹šu-la-a
34. ¹šul-lum A ¹ib-na-a
35. ŠÁ-ba-la-šu LÚ.DUB.SAR šá-ṭir IM.DUB
36. ¹dAG.ŠES.GÁL-ši A ¹SUM₄AG
37. UNUG.KI ITI.ŠU UD.11.KÁM
38. MU.8.KÁM AN.SÁR.ŠES.MU ŠAR₄ KUR.KUR
39. ¹Su-pu ¹šá-dAG-šu-ú
40. ki-ma NA₃.KIŠÍB-šú

Left Edge
41. ¹nad-na-A A ¹ba-lat-su
TRANSLATION

1–3. Tablet dealing with destroyed house to be torn down and rebuilt in the [...]
district in Uruk.

4–10. upper long side facing south adjoining the house of [...]
lower long side facing north adjoining the house of [...]
upper short side facing east adjoining the house of [...]
lower short side facing west adjoining the house of [...]

11–24. Ša-Nabû-šű, descendant of [...]
According to the [full price [...]
He has received (the full purchase price). [He is paid and free (of further claims).]
He (the seller) has no claim. He (the seller) may not renege, they shall not raise a claim one
against the other.
Whenever in future times there should arise from among the brothers, [sons, family, near]
or distant relatives of the house of Ša-Nabû-šű, to raise a claim for this property, saying [as follows:
“The house had not been sold, money was not received,” (whereas he actually) did receive the
money, he shall reimburse him 12 times the value.

25. At the sealing of this tablet

26–27. In the presence of Aḥḫēšā, šākin ṭēmi of Uruk and Balātu, šatammu of Eanna:
28. Before Nabû-ēpuš, descendant of Damqiya,
29. Bēl-usatu, descendant of Kīnā,
30. Marduk-ēreš, descendant of Mušibāšī,
31. Aplā, descendant of Nādinu,
32. Bēl-šum-ēskūn, descendant of Ša-Nabû-šű,
33. Nabû-ušalilim, descendant of Šulā,
34. Šullūm, descendant of Ibnā.
35. And the scribe who wrote (this) tablet (was)
37. At Uruk in the month of Dûzu, day 11,
38. in the 8th year of Esarḫaddon, King of Lands.
39. fingernail imprint of Ša-Nabû-šű
40. in place of his seal impression
41. Nadna-apli, descendant of Balassū.

NOTES TO LINES

3f. Elements of the text are restored on the model of Alfred Pohl, Neubabylonische Rechtsurkunden aus den Berliner Staatlichen Museen (Analecta Orientalia 8; Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1933), 2:3f and similar texts.

20f. Note in San Nicolò, Babylonische Rechtsurkunden, p. 52 line 27, the formula is: bītu ul nādinma kaspū ul māhir, whereas on p. 68 it is inverted: kaspū ul nādinma qaqqarū šuāti ul māhir.
The present text seems to have a shorter formula (lacking ana muḫḫi ... idibbu ... , etc.) and seems to resemble the text on p. 52 rather than p. 68 in its word order.

22. These marks may not be a sign but may be shortened “fingernail imprints.” At any rate, the formula ... ul māhir iqabbū is complete without any intervening sign before the word iqabbū.

26. GUB-za is unusual, GUB-za being expected, but the za is clearly written.

38. The 8th year of Esarḫaddon would be 673 B.C.

40f. It is usually the seller whose seal appears on the document of sale (and therefore the seller’s fingernail imprint); however, the buyer is mentioned in one case (San Nicolò, Babylonische Rechtsurkunden, 6:43). Consequently it is likely that Ša-Nabû-šű is the seller. His name (see line 39) should be restored in lines 12 and 19.
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

COMMENTARY


Following line 40 are fingernail imprints. For fingernail imprints on an Ur III text (Amar-Suena 9), see David I. Owen, John Frederick Lewis Collection (Materiali per il vocabolario neosumerico 3; Rome. Multigrafica editrice, 1975), no. 245. The text also has a seal impression (reference thanks to Piotr Steinkeller). Franz H. Weissbach, “Aššurahiddin” (RLA 1 [1928]), p. 200a, writes:


Text 6

**Museum Number:** A3658

**Illustration:** Plates 4–5

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** [x] Abu 9 / 638 B.C.

**King:** Kandalānu

**City:** Uruk

**Description:** Sale of ruined house

**Measurements:** 86 × 44 × 18 mm

**TRANSLITERATION**

Obverse 1. tup-pī Ė ab-ta šā na-pa-šu u e-pi-šā
2. KI-tim ÏD ḫar-ri šā ëdš-ka-‘ta
3. šā qé-reb UNUG.KI

4. ÚŠ.SA.DU AN.TA IM.SI.SÁ DA SĪL qat-nu
5. ÚŠ.SA.DU KI.TA IM U₄.LU DA É ¹BA-šā-a
6. A-šū šā ²šā-ÅG-šu-ū
7. UŠ.KI KI AN.TA IM.MAR.TU DA SĪL DAGAL mu-taq DINGIR u LUGAL
8. UŠ.KI KI.TA IM.KUR.RA DA É ¹ŠEŠ.MEŠ-e-a A-šū šā
9. ¹EN-re-man-ni
10. É ¹SUM-na-²AMAR.UTU A-šū šā ¹EN.MU-š-šun A ¹e(?)-tir
11. ma-la ba-šu-ū
12. ki-i 1 MA.NA 12 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR KŪ.PAD.DU
13. ¹siš-la-a A-šū šā ¹na-zi-ya it-tī
14. ¹SUM-na-²AMAR.UTU A-šū šā ¹EN.MU-š-šun
15. KI.LAM im-bi-e-ma i-šam ŠĀM gam-ru-tu
16. PAB 1 MA.NA 14 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR KŪ.PAD.DU a-dī 2 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR
17. šā ki-i-pi-i DIRIG SUM-na ¹SUM-na-²AMAR.UTU
18. A-šū šā ¹EN.MU-š-šun ina ŠU³ iš-li-a
19. A-šū šā ¹na-zi-ya ŠĀM É-šū GIM ka-sap
20. ga-mir-ti ma-hir na-din a-pil za-ki
21. ru-gum-ma-a ul i-šī ul i-tur-ru-ma
22. a-na a-ḥa-meš ul i-rag-gu-mu ma-ti-iā [sic]
23. ina ĖGIR.MEŠ UD-mu ina ŠEŠ.MEŠ DUMU.MEŠ IM.RI.A
24. IM.RI.A IM.RI.A šā É ¹SUM-na-²AMAR.UTU
25. A-šū šā ¹EN.MU-š-šun šā DUL.DU-ma
Reverse

26. a-na UGU É MU.MEŠ i-dib-bu-ub
27. ú-šad-ba-bu ú-paq-qa-ru
28. u pa-qir-ra-nu ú-šar-sš-ú
29. um-ma É MU.MEŠ ul na-din-ma ŠÁM ul ma-ḥir
30. i-qab-hu-ú ka-sap im-ḫu-ru a-dī 12-ta-a₄
31. i-ta-nap-pal

32. ina ka-nak IM.DUB MU.MEŠ

33. ina GUB-zu šá 1dUTU.DINGIR-a-a LÚ.MÁ.TIL.LA UNUG.KI u É.AN.NA
34. IG1 Ša-la-a A-šu šá 1dEN.DÜ-uš
35. 1dAG₁.X A-šu šá 1NUMUN.TIN.TIR.KI
36. 1dUTU.SUR A-šu šá 1dAG.GI A LÚ.NAGAR
37. 1dAG.INUMUN.GÁL-ši A-šu šá 1dAG.<DÚ->uš
38. 1nad-na-A A-šu šá 1dEN-ib-ni
39. 1dEN-ú-šal-lim A-šu šá 1dEN.MU-šu-kun
40. 1šil-la-a A-šu šá 1dEN.MU-šu-kun
41. 1MU.MU A-šu šá 1ša₂šu-šu-uš
42. 1dEN.GI A-šu šá 1dEN-ib-ni
43. 1dAG.1MU.MU₁ A-šu šá 1nad-na-A
44. 1nad-na-A A-šu šá 1baš-dí-ya
45. 1SUM-na-A A-šu šá 1dAG-ga-mil
46. 1na-na-a-ú-šal-li A-šu šá 1ba-am-ma-a
47. u LÚ UMBISAG 1dAMAR.UTU.MU.URÚ A-šu šá 1NUMUN.TIN.TIR.KI
48. UNUG.KI ITI.NE UD.[X.]KÁM MU.9.KÁM
49. kan-da-la-nu LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
50. GAD+KÍD+ÚR (= UMBIN) 1SUM-na₂šAMAR.UTU A-šu šá
51. 1dEN.MU-šu-kun ki-ma IM.DUB-šu
52. tu-ud-da-a-ti

Translation

1–3. Tablet dealing with destroyed house to be torn down and rebuilt in the district of the Ḫarru canal of Urkayitu in Uruk.

4–11. Border line of the upper side facing north adjoining the narrow street.
Border line of the lower side facing south adjoining the house of Iqíaša, son of Ša-Nabû-šu.
Upper long side facing west adjoining the main street, the thoroughfare for the gods and the king.
Lower long side facing east adjoining the house of Ahhe, son of Bēl-rēmmani.


12–15. Šilla, son of Nazia (the buyer), having declared the price equivalent to Nadna-Marduk, son of Bēl-šum-šukun (the seller), purchased the house for its full sale price of 1 mina, 12 shekels of small pieces of silver.

16–17. Total, 1 mina, 14 shekels of silver in pieces, including 2 shekels of silver as the additional payment, were given.

17–20. Nadna-Marduk, son of Bēl-šum-šukun, received from Šilla, son of Nazia, the complete sale price of his house.

20–22. He (the seller) has received (the full purchase price). It has been paid. He is paid and free (of further claims).
He (the seller) has no claim. They (buyer and seller) may not renege, they shall not raise a claim one against the other.
22–31. Whenever in future times there should arise from among the brothers, sons, family, near or distant relatives of the house of Nadna-Marduk, son of Bēl-šum-äškun, to raise a claim for this property, to start legal proceedings (or) cause legal proceedings to be started, to enter a claim or cause a claim to be entered, (saying) as follows: “This house has not been sold, the purchase (price) was not received,” (whereas he actually) did receive the money, he shall reimburse him 12 times the value.

32. At the sealing of this document:

33. In the presence of Šamaš-ilūa, the qîpu-official (LÚ.MÁ.TIL.LA) of Uruk and Eanna

34. Before Šulā, son of Bēl-ēpuš,

35. Nabū-X, son of Zēr-Bābili,

36. Šamaš-ētir, son of Nabū-ušallim, descendant of ⁹Nagāru,

37. Nabū-zēr-ušabit, son of Nabū-ēpuš,

38. Nadna-apli, son of Bēl-ibni,

39. Bēl-ušallim, son of Bēl-šum-äškun,

40. Šillā, son of Bēl-šum-äškun,

41. Šum-iddin, son of Ša-Nabū-šū,

42. Bēl-ušallim, son of Bēl-ibni,

43. Nabū-šum-iddin, son of Nadna-apli,

44. Nadna-apli, son of Ḥašdiya,

45. Nadna-apli, son of Nabū-gāmil,

46. Nanā-ušallī, son of Bamma.

47–49. And the scribe was Marduk-šum-usur, son of Zēr-Bābili. At Uruk, in the month of Abu, day X, in the 9th year of Kandalānu, King of Babylon.

The fingernail imprint of Nadna-Marduk, son of Bēl-šum-äškun, is in place of his seal impression.

NOTES TO LINES


4–11. Compare Text 5:4–10, where the more conventional terminology describing the location of property is used.

13. The compound nazi- appears in Kassite names; Kemal Balkan, *Kassitenstudien 1: Die Sprache der Kassiten* (American Oriental Series 37; New Haven: American Oriental Society, 1954), p. 169, connects it with šillu. *AHw* 773 does not have an entry for nazi and therefore reads it as a foreign word. I presume that Naziya is related to the nazi-names and would then be a Kassite holdover in Neo-Babylonian texts (this text is from the time of Kandalānu) like Luṭtammar-²²Adad and others.

18. Regarding *ina qaṭ PN*, see Ungnad, *NRV Glossar*, p. 130 (fourth line from top) for examples in which the verb *maṭir* is omitted. See also *AHw* 911; *CAD* Q 190.

22. Note the erroneous spelling *matia* for *matima*, perhaps reflecting what the scribe heard (a slurred “ma”?). Compare *lātānū* for *lamūṭānū*; see references cited in *CAD* L 77 (perhaps reflecting a slurred “mu” sound); see Mariano San Nicolò and Herbert Petschow, *Babylonische Rechtsurkunden aus dem 6. Jahrhundert v. Chr.* (Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-historische Klasse 51; Munich: Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1960), p. 32 n. to line 6.

33. The surface of the text is flaking here, as generally on the reverse. *CAD* Q 264 sub *qîpu* (in heading) reads LÚ.MÁ.TIL.LA, citing this passage.

37. Compare the writing *¹AG.¹NUMUN.TIL* in Text 172:15; see also Text 7:10. For the variance of these signs, see the PN in *YOS* 17 240:6 index, p. 57.
38, 43–45. For Nadna-apli, Nadnaya or Nadnâ are possible = nad-na-a or SUM.NA-a.

46. Bamma does not appear in Stamm, Namengebung, but it is listed in Tallqvist, NBN, p. 20b; idem, Assyrian Personal Names (Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicae 43/1; Hildesheim: Georg Olms, 1966 [reprint of 1914 edition]), p. 51b. However, an interpretation is not given.

48 f. Kandalânu was the sixteenth and last king of the Ninth Dynasty of Babylon, and ruled from 647 to 627 B.C. (John A. Brinkman, “Mesopotamian Chronology of the Historical Period” in Ancient Mesopotamia: Portrait of a Dead Civilization, revised edition completed by Erica Reiner; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977], p. 340). His ninth year was 639 B.C.

52. tuddata is related by CAD I 30b to uddâ, a D-stem from idû, but by AHw 188b (sub edû) to wadâm; see AHw 1455b.

COMMENTARY

All edges have fingernail imprints.

Text 7

Museum Number: A32107
Babylonian / Julian Year: 7 Tebêtu 12 / 592 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Sale of ruined house

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. ụpu-pi Ẹ-ab-tu šá na-pa-ṣu ụ e-pi-ṣu
2. KI-tim É.AN.NA šá qé-reb UNUG.KI
3. 50 1/2 KÛŠ UŠ.AN.TA IM.KUR.RA
4. DA Ẹ 14AMAR.UTU.MU.URÚ A-ṣá šá 14EN.MU.GAR-un
5. 50 1/2 KÛŠ UŠ.KI.TA IM.MAR.TU
6. DA SIL LUGAL šá mu-taq DINGIR.MEŠ ụ LUGAL
7. 30 1/2 KÛŠ SAG.KI AN.TA IM.LUX-ụ
8. DA SIL la-a-ṣu-ąd šá 14AMAR.UTU.NUMUN.PAB A-ṣá šá 14EN.MU.GAR-un
9. 30 1/2 KÛŠ SAG.KI KI.TA IM.SLSÁ
10. DA SIL la-a-ṣu-ąd 1NÍG.DU A-ṣá šá 14AG.NUMUN.GÁL-ṣi
11. ki-i 3 MA.NA 1/3 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR KÚ.PAD.DA [sic]
12. 14AG.ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šul-lim A-ṣá šá 3ka-mu-lu DUMU 1ŠU-3na-na-a
13. 3i-ti 14in-nin-NUMUN.URÚ A-ṣá šá 1mu-šal-lim-4AMAR.UTU
14. DUMU 14PA.DUMU.UŠ.KÁM KIL.LAM im-bi-e-ma i-ṣam
15. ŠÁM É-i-ṣá gam-ru-tu
16. PAB 3 MA.NA 1/3 šul-lul-ti 1 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR KÚ.PAD.DA
17. a-ki 3 GÍN šul-lul-ti 1 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR šá a-ki-i
18. pi-i a-tar SUM-na 14in-nin-NUMUN.URÚ
19. A-ṣá šá 3GL4AMAR.UTU DUMU 14PA.DUMU.UŠ.APIN-eš
20. ina ŠU11 14AG.ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šul-lim A-ṣá šá 3ka-lu-ma
21. DUMU 1ŠU-3na-na-a ŠÁM É-i-ṣá
22. ki-i ka-sap ga-mir-ti e-ṣir na-din
23. ma-ḥir a-pil za-ki ru-gum-ma-1 ul i-ṣi
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

24. \(ul\ i-tur-ma\ a-na\ a-\hat{a}me\ul i-rag-gu-mu\)
25. \(ma-ti-ma\ EGIR\ UD-mu\ ina\ \Sha\ME\ DUMU\ME\)
26. \(IM.RI.\ A\ ni-su-ti\ \u sa-la-ti\)

Reverse

27. \([\ldots]\ \Sha\ DUL.DU-ma\)
28. \([\ldots]\ ME\i-dib-bu-bu\)
29. \([\ldots]\ ma\ u-paq-qa-ru\)
30. \([\ldots]\ ME\\ul na-din-ma\)
31. \(I.X.X^3\ ul\ ma-\hat{h}ir\ i-qab-bu-\hat{u}\)
32. \(I.X.X^3\ im-\hat{h}u-ru\ a-di\ 12-ta-a\_it-ta-nap-pal\)

33. \(ina\ ka-nak\ IM.DUB\ M\U.ME\)

34. \(IGI\ 1^d\EN.\Sha\ME.MU\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^d\EN.DU\-U\ u\ DUMU\ 1^e.KUR.za-ki\r\)
35. \(1^nad-na\-A\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^a.A\ DUMU\ 1^kuri-i\)
36. \(1^N\IG.DU\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^e.EN.GI\ DUMU\ 1^e.KUR.za-ki\)
37. \(1^dGUR.GI\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^b-bi-i\ DUMU\ 1^d30.TLA.\Si\)
38. \(1^dAG.NUMUN.GUB\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^GUB.NUMUN.DUMU\ L\U.SANGA.\!IM\)
39. \(1^d\in-nin-PAB.ME.MU\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^ri-mut\ DUMU\ 1^e\-\u-sa-ti\)
40. \(1^d\in-nin-NUMUN.PAB\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^dAMAR.UTU.DUB.NUMUN.DUMU\ L\U.SANGA.B\A\)
41. \(1^dEN.MU.GAR-un\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^NUMUN-\u-tu\)

(space of one-half line)

42. \(L\U.DUB.SAR\ ki-din.\!AMAR.UTU\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^dAG.\Sha\ME.MU\)
43. \(DUMU\ 1^d30.TLA.\Si\ UNUG.KI\ ITLAB\ UD.7.K\A\)
44. \(MU.12.K\A\ 1^dAG.NIG.DU.\URU\ LUGAL\ TIN.TIR.KI\)

(space of three lines)

45. \(su-pur\ 1^d\in-nin-NUMUN.\URU\ A-\Sha\ul \Sha\ 1^GI.\AMAR.UTU\)
46. \(ki-ma\ IM.DUB-\Sha\ tu-ud-da-a-ti\)

TRANSLATION

1–2. Tablet dealing with destroyed house to be torn down and rebuilt in the Eanna District of Uruk.

3–10. 50 1/2 cubits, upper long side facing east, adjoining the house of Marduk-šum-usur, son of Bēl-šum-īškun; 50 1/2 cubits, lower long side facing west, adjoining the king’s street, thoroughfare for the gods and king; 30 1/2 cubits, upper short side facing south, adjoining the dead-end street of Marduk-zēr-usur, son of Bēl-šum-īškun; 30 1/2 cubits, lower short side facing north, adjoining the dead-end street of Kudurri, son of Nabû-zēr-uṣabī;

11–15. Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, son of Kamulu, descendant of Gimil-Nanâ, (the buyer), having declared the price equivalent to Innin-zēr-uṣur, son of Muṣallim-Marduk, descendant of Nabû-apla-ēreš (the seller), purchased the house for its full sale price of 3 minas, 20 shekels of small pieces of silver.

16–32. Total: 3 minas, 20 1/3 shekels of silver in small pieces, including 3 1/3 shekels of silver, which was given as the additional payment. Innin-zēr-uṣur, son of Muṣallim-Marduk, descendant of Nabû-apla-ēreš (the seller), received from Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, son of Kalûmu [sic], descendant of Gimil-Nanâ, (the buyer) the sale price of his house. He (the seller) has received (the full purchase price). It has been paid. It has been collected. He is paid and free (of further claims).
He (the seller) has no claim. He (the seller) may not renege, they shall not raise a claim one against the other. Whenever in future times there should arise from among the brothers, sons, family, near or distant relatives [of the house of Innin-zēr-ūṣur, son of Muṣallim-Marduk, to raise a claim for this property], to start legal proceedings [(or) cause legal proceedings to be started], to enter a claim [or cause a claim to be entered, (saying) as follows: “This house has not been sold, [the purchase (price)] was not accepted,” (whereas he actually) did receive the money, he shall reimburse him 12 times the value.

33. At the sealing of this tablet

34. Before
Bēl-ahē-iddin, son of Bēl-ēpuš, descendant of Ekur-zākir,
35. Nadna-apli, son of Apīlā, descendant of Kurī,
36. Kudurri, son of Bēl-ušallim, descendant of Ekur-zākir,
37. Nergal-ušallim, son of Babya, descendant of Šīn-lēq-unnini,
38. Nabū-zēr-ukīn, son of Mūkīn-zēr, descendant of Šangū-Adad,
39. Innin-ahē-iddin, son of Rīmūt, descendant of Bēl-usati,
40. Innin-zēr-ūṣur, son of Marduk-šāpiḳ-zēri, descendant of Šangū-parakki,
41. Bēl-šum-īskun, son of Zērutu.

42–44. The scribe was Kidin-Marduk, son of Nabū-ah-iddin, descendant of Šīn-lēq-unnini. At Uruk in the month of Tēbētu, day 7, in the 12th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

45–46. The fingernail imprint of Innin-zēr-ūṣur, son of Uṣallim-Marduk, is marked on the tablet in place of his seal impression.

Notes to Lines

4, 8. The two names Marduk-šūm/zēr-ūṣur, with their fathers, are identical but for one small wedge. Collocation reveals the name in line 4 to contain MU and the name in line 8 to contain NUMUN.
8. For sūqu lāqu, see CAD S 404a with references.
10. Compare the writing 1dAG.3NUMUN.TIL in Text 172:15; see also Text 6:37. For the variance of these signs, see the PN in YOS 17 240:6 index, p. 57.
11–15. For this phrase in land sales, see Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 102 sub nabû. (The buyer, itti the seller, after having “declared” the purchase ….)
11, 15. It is conjectured that the scribe made an error in math in line 11, which should have read “3 minas, 17 shekels.” This, when combined with the additional payment of 3 1/3 shekels of silver mentioned in line 16, would total 3 minas, 20 1/3 shekels of silver.
12. The metathesis of 1ka-mu-lu is for 1ka-lu-mu; see line 20.
16. 3 MA.NA 1/3 šullūṭi 1 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR is:
   3 minas (plus) 1/3 of a mina (= 20 shekels) (plus) 1/3 of a shekel of silver
   = 3 minas, 20 1/3 shekels of silver.
   For “šullūṭi 1 GĪN,” see Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 149 sub šullušu.
37, 43. For Šīn-lēq-unnini, see Wilfred G. Lambert, “Ancestors, Authors and Canonicity” (Journal of Cuneiform Studies 11 [1957]), p. 4.
### Text 8

**Museum Number:** A32324 (9 NT 7)  
**Illustration:** Plate 7

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** —  
**Measurements:** 22 × 28 × 7 mm

**King:** —  
**City:** —

**Description:** Sale(?) of lot(?)

**TRANSLITERATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1'</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>ina₁ KÁ₂agal(?)₁ [...]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2'</td>
<td>[X] ina₁ 1 KÚŠ UŠ.AN.TA [IM ...]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'</td>
<td>DA É 1eri₂-ba-³X¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4'</td>
<td>[X.X] ina₁ 1 KÚŠ UŠ.KI.TA [IM...]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5'</td>
<td>DA É ŠEŠ.MEŠ šá¹[...]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6'</td>
<td>[X.X ina₁] 1 KÚŠ SAG KI AN.[TA IM...]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLATION**

1'–6': [...] in the city gate (district) of [...] 
 [...] cubits the upper long side, [facing south], adjoining the house of Erība- [...]; 
 [...] cubits the lower long side [facing north], adjoining the house of the brothers of [...] ;
 [...] cubits the upper short side [facing east adjoining the house of ...]

**NOTE TO LINES**

2', 4', 6': For (number) ina₁ 1 KÚŠ = X cubits, see CAD A/2 72b.

### Text 9

**Museum Number:** A3517  
**Illustration:** Plates 8–9

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** [x] Abu [x] / 611–605 B.C.  
**Measurements:** 112 × 65 × 30 mm

**King:** Nabopolassar  
**City:** Uruk

**Description:** Sale of empty lot

**TRANSLITERATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ṭup-pi É ki-šub-ba⁻¹KI⁻¹tim¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ÏD ḫar-ri šá⁶ka-ni-sur-ra šá qé-reb UNU[G.KI]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>40 ina₁ 1 KÚŠ UŠ.AN.TA IM SL.SÁ¹X¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>[...] DA É¹AMAR.UTU.KAR-ir A-šú šá¹EN.MU.GAR⁻¹un¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>40 ina₁ 1 KÚŠ UŠ.KI.TA IM U₃₁LU¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>[...] DA É¹e-tir-u A-šú šá¹ku-na⁻¹la¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>30 ina₁ 1 KÚŠ SAG.KI AN.TA IM KUR.RA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>[...] DA [ÊSÍR qát-nu mu-ta-qu LÚ UN.MEŠ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>30 ina₁ 1 KÚŠ SAG.KI.KI.TA IM MAR.¹TU¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>[...] DA É¹ṣiq-la-a A-šúa²ku²KUR.GAL⁻¹X⁻¹la⁻¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>²AMAR.UTU.SUR A-šú šá¹EN.MU.GAR-un A¹da-bi-bi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>it-ti²AMAR.UTU.MU A-šú šá³šu-ma-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>u¹ta-qi-šú⁻²gu-la A-šú šá³ki-rib-tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>KÍLAM im-bi-e-ma i-šá-am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ŠÁM É-šú¹gam-bru-tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>PAB 1/2 MA.NA KÚ.BABBAR KÚ.PAD.DU gam-rù(1)-ti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1–2. Tablet dealing with an empty lot in the district of the Ḫarru canal of Kanisurra in Uruk.

3–10. 40 cubits, upper long side facing north, adjoining the house of Marduk-ēṭir, son of Bēl-šum-ēškun;
40 cubits, lower long side facing south, adjoining the house of Eṭiru, son of Kūnā;
30 cubits, upper short side facing east, adjoining the narrow street, thoroughfare for people;
30 cubits, lower short side facing west, adjoining the house of Šillā, son of Amuru-[…];

11–15. Marduk-ēṭir, son of Bēl-šum-ēškun, descendant of Dabibi (the buyer), having declared the price equivalent to Šamaš-iddin, son of Šumā, and Taqišu-Gula, son of Kiribtu (the sellers), purchased the property for its full sale price.
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

16–18. Total: 1/2 mina of silver in small pieces, including 2 kor of barley, […] which were given at the sealing of the tablet as the additional payment.

19–22. Šamaš-iddin, son of Šumā, descendant of Iqiša, and Taqišu-Gula, son of Kirištu, descendant of Nūr-Sin (the sellers), received from Marduk-ētir, son of Bēl-šum-īškun, descendant of Dabibi (the buyer), the full sale price of their property.

23. He [sic] (the sellers have) has received (the full purchase price). It has been paid. It has been collected. He (the sellers are) is paid and free (of further claims).

23–25. He (the sellers have) has no claim. They (the sellers and buyer) may not renege, they shall not raise a claim one against the other.

25–34. Whenever in future times there should arise from among the brothers, sons, family, near or distant relatives of the house of Šamaš-iddin, son of Šumā, and Taqišu-Gula, son of Kirištu (the sellers), to raise a claim for this property, to start legal proceedings (or) cause legal proceedings to be started, to enter a claim or cause a claim to be entered, (saying) as follows: “This house has not been sold, the purchase (price) was not received,” (whereas he actually) did receive the money, he shall reimburse him 12 times the value.

35. At the sealing of this document on that day (were)


39. Witnessed by:

Šumā, son of Nabû-šum-iddin, descendant of Iddin-Papsukkal,

Tābiya, son of Kudurri, descendant of Abu-tāb, 

Nabû-ētir-napšāti, son of Bēl-lē’i, descendant of Sīgūa, 

Nabû-apla-iddin, son of Bēl-uballiš, descendant of [X.X.X.X],  

Îbni-Īštar, son of Kudurri, descendant of [Kūrī(?)],  

Nabû-ušallim, son of Šumā(?), descendant of [X.X.X.X],  

Šamaš-zēr-îbni, son of Ištar-[X], descendant of [X.X.X.X],  

Marduk-šāpik-zēr, son of [X.X.X., descendant of X.X.X.X].

47. The scribe was Nabû-balā[su-iqbi].

48–49. At Uruk in the month of Abu, day [X, in the x year of] Nabopolassar, King of Bab[ylon.]

49–51. [The fingernail imprint of Šamaš-iddin] and Taqišu-Gula is marked [on the tablet in place of their seal impressions.]

NOTES TO LINES

11 ff. The two sellers, mentioned in lines 12 and 13, are named without ancestors, but in lines 19 and 20, where they are mentioned again, their ancestors are named. This may indicate that the latter place in the text is the “operative” part of the contract.

11–18. In real estate sales of this type, it is customary to mention the sale price for the first time (without the atru-payment) in the section immediately following the description of the boundaries of the property. This section (the one following the description of the boundaries) contains the declaration of the buyer to pay the sale price asked. Following thereupon, the scribe gives a total, which includes the additional payment. In the present document, the original mention of the sale price is omitted.

16. gam-mir-ti/tum is expected.
17. The *atu* payment is normally in silver but can be in barley, dates, or with a garment (*CAD* A/2 502a). For 2 *kor* barley as *atu*-payment, see TCL 12 6:12.

23 ff. The scribe has not modified the stock phraseology, normally given in the singular, to suit the plural of this document (which contains two sellers).

31. The expected phrase is LÚ pa-qi-ra-mu….

35. For *ina umšuma* “damals,” see Ungnad, *NRV Glossar*, p. 18.


37 ff. For Nabû-šān-dīšumi, son of Bēl-šum-iškun, descendant of Dabībī, šatammu-official of Eanna, see Kümmel, *Familie*, p. 121; compare parallels in YOS 17. (For details about offices and family relations of this official, see ibid., p. 142 n. 248.) Nabû-šān-dīšumi’s attested years as šatammu are Nabopolassar year 15 (611 B.C., BIN 1 130:26; see above) and Nebuchadnezzar years 2 and 3 (years 603 and 602 B.C.).

39. Nabû-šum-iddin is the same ancestor as appears in YOS 17 336:2.

41. The possible dates for Text 9 fall within 611–605 B.C. However, Nabû-ēṯir-napāšāti is found also in three YOS 17 texts, dating to 601, 596, and 592 B.C. Thus it is likely that the lower of these dates (i.e., one closer to 605 rather than 611) is better for this text.

43. Ibni-Ištar is the same person as in YOS 17 3:32 (601 B.C.).
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

15. \( \text{PAB} 111 \text{ MA.NA} 1/3 5 \text{ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR KÙ.PAD.DU} \ a-di 5 \text{ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR} \)

16. \( \text{šá a-ki-i} \ pi-i \ a-tar \text{ SUM-na } 1\text{ina-SÜH.SUR A-šá} \)

17. \( \text{šá} 1\text{d-a-num} \text{NUMUN.DÙ} \text{ ina } \text{ŠU} 1\text{in-nin} \text{NUMUN.DÙ} \)

18. \( \text{A-šá} \ 1\text{nad-na-A ŠÁM} \text{ Žú-sú} \text{ ki-i ka-sap} \)

19. \( \text{ga-mír-ti e-šir na-din ma-šir a-pil} \)

20. \( \text{za-ki ru-gún-ma-a ul i-ši ul i-šir-ru-ma} \)

21. \( \text{a-na a-ša-meš ul i-raq-gu-mu ma-ti-ma} \)

22. \( \text{ina EGIR UD.MEŠ ina ŠEŠ.MEŠ DUMU.MEŠ IM.RI.A} \)

23. \( \text{ni-su-ti u sa-la-ti šá } \text{É } 1\text{ina-SÜH.SUR} \)

Reverse 24. \( \text{šá DUL.DU-ma a-na UGU É MU.MEŠ i-dib-bu-bu} \)

25. \( \text{ú-šad-ba-ba BAL-ú ú-paq-qa-ru LÚ pa-qir-ra-nu} \)

26. \( \text{ú-šar-shú um-ma É MU.MEŠ ul na-din-ma} \)

27. \( \text{kas-pi ul ma-šir i-qab-bu-ú ka-sap} \)

28. \( \text{im-hù-ru a-di } 12\text{-ta-a₄ it-ta-nap-pal} \)

29. \( \text{ina ka-nak IM.DUB MU.MEŠ} \)

30. \( \text{IGI } 1\text{GUB.NUMUN A-šá šá } 1\text{dEN.SUR DUMU LÚ SANGA.₄IM} \)

31. \( 1\text{dAG.GU.MU A-šá šá } 1\text{dAG-šú-ú DUMU } 1\text{É.KUR-za-šir} \)

32. \( 1\text{NUMUN.GUB A-šá šá } 1\text{al-la-nu DUMU } 1\text{KI.MIN} \)

33. \( 1\text{dAG.MU.MU A-šá šá } 1\text{dEN.DÙ DUMU } 1\text{su-pi-e₄EN} \)

34. \( 1\text{dAG.GI A-šá šá } 1\text{zi-ba-a DUMU } 1\text{ki-din₄ŠÚ} \)

35. \( 1\text{dAG.ŠU-ŠÁ.GI DUMU LÚ SANGA.₄IM} \)

36. \( 1\text{dAG.NUMUN.GUB A-šá šá } 1\text{dAG.I A } 1\text{kás-si-i-dak-ki} \)

37. \( 1\text{dAG.ÅEÅ.MU DUMU LÚ UR.dINNIN} \)

38. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

39. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

40. \( 1\text{dAG.ÅEÅ.MU DUMU LÚ UR.dINNIN} \)

41. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

42. \( 1\text{dAG.GU.MU.A-šá šá } 1\text{dAG.ÅEÅ.MU DUMU LÚ UR.dINNIN} \)

43. \( 1\text{dAG.GI DUMU LÚ SANGA.₄IM} \)

44. \( 1\text{dAG.ÅEÅ.MU DUMU LÚ UR.dINNIN} \)

45. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

46. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

47. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

48. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

49. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

50. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

51. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

52. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

53. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

54. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

55. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

56. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

57. \( 1\text{dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI} \)

TRANSLATION

1–2. Tablet dealing with an empty lot in the district of the Ħarru canal of Urkayîtu in Uruk.

3–10. 36 1/2 cubits, upper long side facing west, adjoining the house of Rîmût, son of Na’îd-Marduk, descendant of the šangû parakkî;
36 1/2 cubits, lower long side facing east, adjoining the broad street, thoroughfare for the gods and king;
33 1/2 cubits, upper short side facing north, adjoining the house of Bêl-âḫḫē-erîba, son of Šamaš-iddûn;
33 1/2 cubits, lower short side facing south, adjoining the narrow street, thoroughfare for people;

11–14. Innin-zĕr-ibni, son of Nadna-apli, descendant of Kurî (the buyer), having declared the price equivalent of 1 mina, 20 shekels of silver in small pieces, to Ína-tĕšî-êtîr, son of Anu-zĕr-ibni, descendant of the šangû parakkî (the seller), purchased the property for its full sale price.

15–16. Total: 111 mina 25 shekels of silver in small pieces, including 5 shekels of silver which were given as the additional payment.
16–19. Ina-tēē-ēr, son of Anu-zēr-ibni, son of Nadna-apli (the buyer), received from Innin-zēr-ibni, son of Nadna-apli (the buyer), the full sale price of his property.

19–20. He (the seller) has received (the full purchase price). It has been paid. It has been collected. He (the seller) is paid and free (of further claims).

20–21. He (the seller) has no claim. They (the seller and buyer) may not renege, they shall not raise a claim one against the other.

21–28. Whenever in future times there should arise from among the brothers, sons, family, near or distant relatives of the house of Ina-tēē-ēr (the seller), to raise a claim for this property, to start legal proceedings (or) cause legal proceedings to be started, to enter a claim or cause a claim to be entered, (saying) as follows: “This house has not been sold, the purchase (price) was not received,” (whereas he actually) did receive the money, he shall reimburse him 12 times the value.

29. At the sealing of this document (were):

30. Before Mukīn-zēr, son of Bēl-ērir, descendant of Śangū-Adad,

31. Nergal-iddin, son of Ša-Nabū-šū, descendant of Ekur-zākīr,

32. Zēr-ukīn, son of Allānu, descendant of ditto (= Ekur-zākīr),

33. Nabū-šum-iddin, son of Bēl-ibni, descendant of Supē-Bēl,

34. Nabū-ušallim, son of Zībah, descendant of Kidin-Marduk,

35. Nabū-gāmil, son of Mukīn-zēr, descendant of Śangū-Adad,

36. Nabū-zēr-ukīn, son of Nabū-na‘id, descendant of Kassidakki,

37. Kidin-Marduk, son of Nabū-ah-iddin, descendant of Kalab (the servant of) Innin,

38. Ištarr, and Nanā.

39. The scribe was Nabū-zēr-līšir, son of Aplā.

40–41. At Uruk in the month of Šābūtu, day 13, in the 10th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

42. The fingernail imprint of Ina-tēē-ēr is marked on the tablet in place of his seal impression.

NOTES TO LINES

13, 17, 36. Collation confirmed the reading of NUMUN.

36. Kassidakki, from a Sumerian loanword meaning “miller,” is found as a family name in Neo-Babylonian texts; see CAD K 267; AHw 458; Tallqvist, NBN, p. 88 (SungDuk Yun, pers. comm.).

37f. aKalab, (the servant of) Innin, Ištarr, and Nanā, is an ancestral name that derives from a title. See Vincent Scheil, “La trinité urukienne Innin, Ištarr, Nanāï” (Revue d’assyriologie et d’archéologie orientale 24 [1927]), pp. 38–41. I believe the same man is mentioned here (Nebuchadnezzar year 14) as there (Nebuchadnezzar year 14; ibid., pp. 40f.) with the following assumptions: Scheil’s reading in line rev. 14: Ki-din (ilu) Marduk apil-ša ša (ilu) Nabū zīr ıddin [emphasis ours] and line 15: (amil) UR (ilu) Innin (ilu) Ištarr u (ilu) Na-na-a should be read, as here: Kidin-Marduk, son of Nabū-ah-iddin, descendant of aKalab Innin, Ištarr, and Nanā [emphasis added]. I note that Scheil’s cuneiform copy is shaded at the point where a partially broken sign appears, which he reads as NUMUN, but which in any case is not a very good trace of a partially broken NUMUN. Comparison with this text, which deals with the same man, shows that the sign in Scheil should be read as ŠEŠ. I also believe there should be a DUMU in the break at the end of line 14 of Scheil’s text. For kalbu “dog; used as disparagement of oneself … to denote humility,” see CAD K 72.
Text 11

Museum Number: A31282 (6 NT 820)  Illustration: Plate 11
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  Measurements: 78 × 51 × 29 mm
King: —  City: —
Description: Sale(?) of field

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. [...] LŪ(?) X A.ŠĀ (?) X pa(?) i-na ni-bi X X
2'. [...] X X uz X a-na NUMUN he-ri la na-da-at
3'. [X X] X X ra na X ti IGII X
4'. [X X y a-n u X X X X ba(?)
5'. X X X X A-šū šā 4NAM (?) X X X X 1X
6'. X X X șu-ū X ni X X X X
7'. [X X] X X id 30 20 X X X X

TRANSLATION

1'–2'. [...] a field [...] in [...] disused as a field for planting.
3'. (too fragmentary to translate)
4'–5'. [...] there is not [...] son of Nam-(?) [...]
6'–7'. (too fragmentary to translate)

COMMENTARY
Reverse uninscribed.

Text 12

Museum Number: A32063  Illustration: Plate 11
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] [x] 15 / 541 B.C.  Measurements: 84 × 53 × 24 mm
King: [Nabonidus]  City: Babylon
Description: Sale of field

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. [...] nu
2'. [...] X̄ EN.SUR
3'. [...] UMBISAG É NAM.TILLA
4'. X X X X X X X X IM III DA A.ŠĀ ŠA-bi A.ŠĀ

5'. PAB 9 GI.MEŠ mi-ti-ta-šā-nu

6'. KI 4 AMAR.UTU A-šū šā 14 AG.NUMUN.SI.SĀ A 4 KAL.4 IM
7'. ba-laṭ-su A-šū šā 1bul-lu-ṭu ki-i
8'. 3 1/2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR KÙ.PAD.DU KI.LAM SA 4 ma
9'. i-sam ši-mi-ša TIL.MEŠ šā BAR šā A.ŠĀ
10'. 1/3 3 GĪN 3-nū 1 GĪN KÙ.BABBAR a-di 3 1/2 GĪN KÙ.BABBAR
11'. šā ki-i KA DIRIG SUM-nu

12'. PAB PAB 3 1/2 MA.NA 3 1/2 GĪN KÙ.BABBAR BABBAR-ū
13'. ina ŠU 4 ba-laṭ-su A-šū šā 1bul-lu-ṭu
14'. GI.4 AMAR.UTU A-šū šā 14 AG.NUMUN.SI.SĀ
15'. 1 KAL.4 IM ŠAM GI.MEŠ-šā
16'.  ki-i KÙ.BABBAR TIl-tim ma-ḫi्र a-pił
17'.  za-ki ru-gum-ma-a NU TUK
18'.  ulla-ṣrag-gu-ma ma-ṭi-ma
19'.  ina EGR UD-mu ina ŠEŠ.MEŠ DUMU.MEŠ
20'.  IM.RI.A IM.RI.A u sa-lat

Reverse
21'.  šá E 1KAL.dIM šá DUL.DU-ma ina UGU-ḫi
22'.  GL.MEŠ šu-a-tú i-diḥ-bu-bu
23'.  ʿu-ṣaad-ba-bu BAL-ū ʿu-paq-qa-ru
24'.  um-ma GL.MEŠ šu-a-tú ul na-ad-mu-ma
25'.  KÙ.BABBAR ul IGİ DUG₂.GA-ū KÙ.BABBAR
26'.  im-ḫur-ru LÚ pa-qī-ra-nu EN
27'.  12-ta-a-an i-ta-nap-pal

28'.  ina ka-nak IM.DUB šu-a-tú

29'.  IGİ 1dEN.PAB A-šū šā 1dAG.GI A LÚ PAN
30'.  1dUTU.NUNUZ.URū A-šū šā 1A-a A 1dZALAG₂.IM
31'.  1dAMAR.UTU.EN.DINGIR.MEŠ A-šū šā 1dAG.ŠEŠ.KÁM A 1MU₂.AMAR.UTU
32'.  šā 1dAG-šu-ū A-šū šā 1EN-šū-nu A LÚ MÁ.LAH₄
33'.  1dEN-ū-sat A-šū šā 1ina-Ē.SAG.IL.NUMUN A 1MU₂.AMAR.UTU
34'.  1ṣi-lat-ā A-šū šā 1dAG.ŠEŠ.KÁM A 1MU₂.AMAR.UTU
35'.  1na-din A-šū šā 1dAG.LUGAL.ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šū
36'.  ul LÚ.DUB.SAR 1dAG.ZALAG-ir A-šū šā 1dAG.ŠEŠ.ḪI-ḫi
37'.  [X.X.X.X] 1X¹ TIN.TIR.KI
38'.  1ITI.X UD.X 1KÁM MU₁₅.KÁM
39'.  1dAG.I LUGAL TIN.TIR.JKI

TRANSLATION

1'.  […]
2'.  […] Bēl-ēṭir
3'.  […] priest of the Enamtila temple
4'.  […] eastward, abutting the field within the field.

5'.  Total: 9 reeds, their shortfall (in the size of the field).

6'–9'. Balassu, son of Bulluṭu (the buyer), declared the price equivalent to Muššilim-Marduk, son of Nabû-ziḏ-rišir, descendant of Mudammiq-Adad (the seller), (and) purchased the property for the price of 3 1/2 minas of silver in pieces.

9'–11'. The full sale price of half the field, 23 1/3 shekels of silver, including 3 1/2 shekels of silver as the additional payment was given.

12'–16'. Grand total: Muššilim-Marduk, son of Nabû-ziḏ-rišir, descendant of Mudammiq-Adad (the seller), received from Balassu, son of Bulluṭu (the buyer), 3 1/2 minas, 3 1/2 shekels of white silver as the full price for his property.

16'–17'. He (the seller) has received (the full purchase price). It has been collected.

17'–18'. He (the seller) has no claim. They (the seller and buyer) may not renege, they shall not raise a claim one against the other.

18'–27'. Whenever in future times there should arise from among the brothers, sons, family, near or distant relatives of the house of Mudammiq-Adad (ancestor of the seller), to raise a claim for this property, to start legal proceedings (or) cause legal proceedings to be started, to change (anything) (or) to
enter a claim, (saying) as follows: “This property has not been sold, the purchase (price) was not received,” (whereas he actually) did receive the money, the claimant (from the side of the seller) shall reimburse him (the buyer) 12 times the value.

28’. At the sealing of this document (were):

29’. Before Bēl-usur, son of Nabû-ušallim, descendant of ḫQašṭi,

30’. Šamaš-per‘u-usur, son of Aplā, descendant of Nūr-Adad,

31’. Marduk-bēl-ilī, son of Nabû-ah-ērēš, descendant of Iddin-Marduk,

32’. Ša-Nabû-šū, son of Bēlšunu, descendant of ḫMalāḫu,

33’. Bēl-usat, son of Ina-Esagil-zērī, descendant of Iddin-Marduk,

34’. Šillā, son of Nabû-ah-ērēš, descendant of Iddin-Marduk,

35’. Nādin, son of Nabû-šar-ahhešu.

36’. The scribe was Nabû-munammir, son of Ša-muḫḫiya.

37’. [...] At Babylon

38’. In the month of X, day Y±, in the 15th year of

39’. [Nabonidus, King of Babylon]

NOTES TO LINES

3’. For UMBISAG É NAM.TILLA, see Andrew R. George, House Most High: The Temples of Ancient Mesopotamia (Mesopotamian Civilizations 5; Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 1993), pp. 130 f., who lists seven temples with this name. See also Erich Ebeling, “Enamtila” (RLA 2 [1938]), p. 369a; Raphael Kutscher, Oh Angry Sea (a-ab-ba hu-luh-ha): The History of a Sumerian Congregational Lament (Yale Near Eastern Researches 6; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1975), p. 110, *162. The reference in this text presumably is to a priest or official of one of the temples with the above name, or to an ancestor.

4’. IM III = šadū “eastward direction.”

For “a field within a field,” see CAD E 250 mng. c); AHw 232a (near top).

5’. For miṭītu, see CAD M/2 145 f. “shortfall.”

8’ff. SA₂-na is a rare logographic spelling in our text for imbēma (nābu); see von Soden, Syllabar, no. 57. It is not clear why the payment for half of the field is mentioned here.

25’. For DUG₄.GA-ū = iqabbū, see CAD Q 33 entry 4”.

29’. Bēl-nāṣir is also possible for Bēl-usur.

29’–39’. The mention of Iddin-Marduk in lines 31’, 33’, and 34’ as the ancestor of three witnesses to this transaction and the provenience of the text at Babylon confirm its relationship to the Nūr-Sîn Archive; see Laurence Brian Shiff, The Nūr-Sîn Archive: Private Entrepreneurship in Babylon (603–507 B.C.) (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International Dissertation Information Service, 1987), especially pp. 106–216. This text should date to the latter part of Iddin-Marduk’s career, perhaps to the 15th year of Nabonidus, since the witnesses are his grandchildren. See also Cornelia Wunsch, Die Urkunden des babylonischen Geschäftsmannes Iddin-Marduk: Zum Handel mit Naturalien im 6. Jahrhundert v. Chr. (Cuneiform Monographs 3a–b; Groningen: Styx Publications, 1993). Šamaš-per‘u-usur, a witness in this text (line 30’), may be identified with a man of the same name but without family affiliation, in Wunsch, Urkunden, 196:7. He is the owner of a slave. The text is dated to Nabonidus year 11 (545–544 B.C.), four years before the date conjectured for this text. Malāḫu (line 31’) is an ancestor in a text dated to Nabonidus 13 (543 B.C.); see Wunsch, Urkunden, 210:2. ḫQašṭi (line 29’), read perhaps ša qašṭi(?) (Wunsch, Urkunden, 16:14), is an ancestor in a text dated to the 34th year of Nebuchadnezzar.
COMMENTARY

Standard Formula for Real Estate Sales
(cf., e.g., Text 10)

(1) Summary of contents of tablet, location of land (lines 1–2)
(2) Measurements (lines 3–10)
(3) Declaration by buyer of price equivalent (lines 11–14)
(4) Total price including additional payment (lines 15–16)
(5) Seller received full price for his land (lines 16–19)
(6) Full formula of receipt and acceptance by seller (lines 19–20)
(7) Seller has no future claim (lines 20–21)
(8) Penalty for initiating proceedings in the future (lines 21–28)
(9) At the sealing of this document (line 29)
(10) Witnesses (lines 30–38)
(11) Scribe, place, date (lines 39–41)
(12) Fingernail imprint in place of seal impression (line 42)

There are a few deviations from the “standard formula” in Text 12:

1’–4’. It would seem by comparison with similar documents that approximately four lines are missing at the beginning of the tablet.

6’–9’. Instead of “ki buyer declares price equivalent with seller,” we have here “seller (Mušallim-Marduk) then the buyer (Balḫašu) declares price equivalent with seller … .”

18’–27’. There are minor differences between these lines and the standard formula occurring at this point of the document (penalty for initiating proceedings in the future). For example, the word “claimant” (line 26’) is normally not included here.

21’. The house of the seller rather than the ancestor of the seller is usually mentioned in the section stipulating the penalty for initiating proceedings in the future.
Text 13

Museum Number: A1614
Illustration: Plate 12
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 67 × 18 × 23 mm
King: —
City: Babylon
Description: Fragment of record concerning property

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse(?)

1'. [É a-ma-]āš-tum
2'. […] Ü.S.SA.DU
3'. […] TIN.TIR.KI
4'. […] 1X1 šá ana LÚ NAM
5'. […] 14EN.TIN-su
6'. […] 4 ŠÍLA ŠE.NUMUN
7'. […] 1X1 dan-ni-e
8'. […] 14U.1GUR.ŠEŠ.ISU
9'. […] 1X1 ā
10'. […] 1pu-uḫ-ḫu-ru
11'. […] 1X1
12'. […] 1X1
13'. […] ŠEŠ
14'. […] 1X1
15'. […] 1X.X1

TRANSLATION

1'–6'. […] dividing wall(?) […] adjacent to […] (in?) Babylon […] which to the pīḫatu-official […] Bēl-ubalissu […] per(?) 4 qū-measures of field.
7'–10'. […] 1X1 X X X […] Nergal-aḫ-erība […] 1X1 and […] 1X1 Puḫḫuru.
11'–15'. (not readable)

NOTES TO LINES


4'. Or read: [X.X] 4ININ LÚ.NAM.

6'. See CAD Q 290 (sub qū B) for the translation.

10'. Note the family name quoted in Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 118 sub paḫaru.
Text 14

Museum Number: A729 Illustration: Plate 12
Babylonian / Julian Year: 24 Šābātu accession / 521 B.C. Measurements: 46 × 58 × 19 mm
King: Darius I City: Kutha
Description: Sale of female slave datio in solutum

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. SAL mu-u-tum X X URU(?) TUM qa(l)(?)-lat(?)-tum
2. šá KAR-an-ni LÚ qa-la šá mu-še-zib-EN
3. šá ti-ik-ka-sú a-na KAR-an-ni ša-tu
4. a-na ta-at-tan-nu A-šá šá EN-ya LÚ APIN-eš
5. 10 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR a-na ŠÁM ḫa-ri-iṣ
6. id-din pu-ut si-ḫu(!) (text = ri)-a pa-qir-ra-nu
7. šá ina UGU SAL mu-uš-tum il-la-a
8. ḫa-ad-da-a A-šá šá EN.MU na-ši
9. e-lat <<ra>> ra-šu-tu IGI-tum
Lower Edge 10. šá ta-at-tan-nu šá ina UGU-ḫi
11. ḫa-ad-da-a
Reverse 1. (destroyed) [LÚ mu-kin-nu 1…]
2. X1 [...] ]X1
3. A [LÚ [...] ]X1
4. ḫu [...] ]X1
5. KI-AG(?)[…] MU
6. LÚ.UMBISAG [dPAB.][SUKKAL…] ]X1 A DUH(?)[…]
7. GÚ.DU₃.AKI ITI.ZÍZ UD.24.KÂM
8. MU SAG NAM.LUGAL.LA
9. da-ri-e-še LUGAL NUN.KI

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1–4. Muš tum… female slave(?) of Bēl-šu-banni, slave of Mušēzib-Bēl, whose neck is marked to Bēl-šu-banni,
4–6. he sold [for] 10 shekels of silver, the exact price, to Tattannu, son of Bēliya, the farmer.
6–8. Ḫaddā, son of Bēl-iddin, assumes guaranty for (suits brought by) a person acting unlawfully (or) a person bringing claims against Muš tum.
9–11. (This is) aside from the earlier balance owed by Ḫaddā to Tattannu.
Reverse 1–5. (destroyed) [Witnesses: X] [...] Lu[…] Iiti-Nabû[…] 6. The scribe was Pap[sukkal…], descendant of DUH(?)[…].
7–9. At Kutha in the month of Šabātu, day 24 in the accession year of Darius, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

Obverse 1, 7. For Muš tum, see perhaps Stamm, Namengebung, p. 250 n. 2: 'Muš-ta-i-tum; CAD M/2 192 multa’itu “leisure”; CAD M/2 229 māru “foal.”
2–3. For the reading of KAR in the name EN.KAR-an-ni, see CAD E 425b.
3. For marking slaves, see Raymond Philip Dougherty, The Shirkātu of Babylonian Deities (Yale Oriental Series, Researches 5/2; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1923), pp. 82 ff.
4. The final three signs of the line are impressed down the right edge and are problematic.
6–8. Compare CAD S 210a sub sēḫû; AHw 1035a; Tallqvist, NBN, p. 66a.
Reverse

5. Writing intrudes here from obverse.

7. Parker and Dubberstein, *Babylonian Chronology*, p. 15, cite this text as evidence for the beginning of the reign of Darius I (on February 9, 521). However, for the day, they read “25,” in contrast with the reading here of “24.”


COMMENTARY

As the debtor of Tattannu, Ḫaddā(? ) sold a slave to Tattannu in order to cover an additional debt (cf. lines 9–11). Compare San Nicolò and Petschow, *Babylonische Rechtsurkunden*, p. 28, introduction to text 16, discussing the *datio in solutum* repayment.

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Text 15

**Museum Number:** A11972  
**Illustration:** Plate 12  
**Babylonian / Julian Year:** 17 Šabātu 24 / 580 B.C.  
**King:** Nebuchadnezzar II  
**Measurements:** 49 × 58 × 20 mm  
**City:** Biratatum  
**Description:** Sale of five slaves

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

2. [‘X.X.X] I.X.X.X šú(? ) 1dAG(-na(? )-šir(? )-)X.X.X
3. [‘I.X-]a-nu-ni-tum 1NUMUN.GUB DAM šá
4. SAL 4X in‘X.Xšá 1X X 1a-du-nu
5. SAL X.X-gi-nil-tum A 1DUMU(? )-MEŠ šá
6. PAB 5 LÚ a-me-lu-tum a-na 1/2 MA.NA 4 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR
7. a-na ŠÁM ha-rí-iš a-na 1šá-di-lu
8. ‘X.X-1(?) ri-ḫi-lit(?) 1KÚ.BABBAR pu-ut LÚ sīb-ḫu-ú
9. LÚ pa-qa-ra-nu LÚ ŠIR.LUGAL-tu LÚ.DUMU ba-nu-[tú(? )]
10. [X] lbi(? )-tum(?) 1 [X] 1l-šá-dé-KI-a-a

**Reverse**

12. (traces of bottoms of signs visible) 1dAG.PAB.MEŠ.TIN-lit
13. 1l-tam-meš-ra-am-ma u LÚ ŬMBISAG
14. 1dAMAR.UTU.MU.MU Aššu šá 1dUGUR.MU
15. URU(? ) bi-ra-ta-tum(?) ITILZÍZ
16. UD.17.KÁM (balance of line erased)
17. 1( erased line)
18. MU.24.KÁM 1dAG.NÍG.DU.URÚ
19. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

**TRANSLATION**

1. […]ya son of […]
2. […] …Nabû-nāšir(? )
3. […]Anunitum, Žēr-uḵīn, her spouse
4. 1Adunu
5. SALJ …-gimiltum, descendant of Mārēšu(? )
6–8. Total: 5 slaves for 34 shekels of silver, the exact price, to Šadilu [were sold] … the balance of the silver
8–10. [X-]bitum(? ), [descendant of] Akkadaya, [assumes] guaranty against (suits brought by) a person acting unlawfully (or) a person bringing claims, (against suits claiming) the status of royal slave or of free person that arise over [the slaves sold].
11. [Witnesses: …] X.X.X, son of
12. (traces) Nabû-aḫḫē-uballîṭ
13. (and/descendant of?) Ittâmeš-rāmu. And the scribe was
15. At Biratatum in the month of Šābātu,
16. day 17
17. (erased line)
18. in the 24th year of Nebuchadnezzar,
19. King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

3. The pronominal suffix -šú appears to be written with a wrong vowel (i.e., for -šá) — not an unusual occurrence in this dialect.
8. For sēḫû, see CAD S 210 “person who brings suit unlawfully”; AHw 1035a. Spelling sēḫû with siḫ- is unusual. See Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 137; see also note to lines Text 14:6–8.
10. The first element in this line might be the guarantor’s name; the second (Akkadiya) might be the father’s name.
11. For mukinnu in similar contexts, see CAD M/2 186.
12. Though the last part of the PN in the line has been collated again by Martha T. Roth, it is problematic.

COMMENTARY

If the price for these “amīlītu” is only about 7 shekels apiece, some, at least, may be children.

Text 16

Museum Number: A629
Babylonian / Julian Year: 1 Nisannu 31 / 434 B.C.
King: Artaxerxes I
Description: Lease of house

ILLUSTRATION:
Plate 13

Measurements: 54 × 80 × 29 mm
City: —

TRANSLLITERATION

1. (traces of tails of about five signs) 1MU(?),460(?) a1-na(?) […]
2. É GIŠ.BĀN šá 1la-a-ba-ši (traces of tails of about four signs)
3. DUMU šá LÚ GAL.DÙ1 la-a-ba-ši DUMU šá 14EN-šu-īx1[(X)]
4. 2 GL.MEŠ ÂM qa$q-qa-ru ki-šub-šu a-na 1X1 [X]
5. a-na ū-su-šu a-di 30-ta MU.MEŠ ul-[u]
6. UD.I.KÁM šá ITI.BÁRA MU.31.KÁM 1 ar-tak-šá-as-[su LUGAL]
7. a-na 1ni-qa-du DUMU šá 1KI.4AG.TIN ū SAL i-sin-n[a-a-i-ti]
8. SAL ra-šil-[ctum> DUMU.SAL šá 14EN-ū-šē-zib id-din-šu šu-wa-su
9. pūt-nu i-ša-aš-ša-aš GIŠ.UR.MEŠ pūt-nu-tu
10. ina lib-bi i-šab-bat GIŠ.IG.MEŠ zu-uḥ-ḫa-a-nu
11. gab-bi i-zaq-qaq im-īx1 gab-bi […]
12. NA₂,KIŠIB

(seal)
13. 1la-ba-a-ši
14. DUMU šá 14EN-šu-īx1[(X)]
15. KÙ.BABBAR i-di qa$q-qa-ru a-ki-i ÚŠ.SA.DU
16. i-nam-din ITI.BÁRA ITI.SU u ITILGAN nu-up-īum […]
17. 1-en-ta-a-an šá-ṭa-rī il-īte-qu(?) 1-ū
(space of two lines)
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

18. LÚ mu-kin-nu 1dEN.TIN-su-iq-bi DUMU šá 1dEN-šu-[X]
19. LÚ.1X1 DUMU šá 1ni-din-tum 1dEN-it-tan-nu DUMU šá 1dEN-bu[l-li-ti-su]
20. 1dEN-bul-liš-su DUMU šá 1dEN-bul-liš-su 1KI.4[G.TIN]
21. DUMU šá 1ú-li-at-ta 1ni-din-tum.4[EN DUMU šá 1[X.X]]
22. [1X.X-m-an-nu DUMU šá 1IR-ya 1dEN-[t-tan-nu DUMU šá 1X.X]
23. [X.X.(X) TIN.]TIR.KI 1DUMU-šá 1X [...]

TRANSLATION

1–3. [...] rental property of Lábäši [...], descendant of the Rab-Bânî;
3–8. Lábäši, son of Bēl-šul[X] [...], rented to Niqûdu, son of Itti-Nabû-balătu, and Isinn[ayiti], (and) Râšîl<tim>, daughter of Bēl-ušézib, for a reed hut on the aforementioned undeveloped land, measuring 2 square reeds for [...], for thirty years, from the 1st day of Nisannu of the 31st year of Artaxerxes.
8–11. He shall build a substantial reed structure, put in solid beams, secure all doors (and) platings, and [...] all [...] all [...] all [...] all [...]
12–14. Seal impression of Lábäši, son of Bēl-šul[...].
15–16. He shall make rental payments for the land on the basis of (the payments of) the neighbors. In the months of Nisannu, Dûzu, and Kislimu [he shall give the addjitional payment.
17. Each one takes a copy of the deed.
18. Witnesses:
   Bēl-balassu-iqbi, son of Bēl-šul[...],
   Amēl-[X-...]
   Bēl-ittanu, son of Bēl-bullissu,
   Bēl-bullissu, son of Bēl-bullissu,
   Itti-Nâ[bû-balătu]. (21.) son of Uliatta,
   Nidintu-Bēl, son of [X.X],
   [... B]abilon [...],
   Bēl-it[tanu, son of X.X],

NOTES TO LINES

3. Note the formula DUMU šá for “son of” used in the Achaemenid period.
6. If the Artaxerxes mentioned here is Artaxerxes I, then year 31 is 434 B.C. (Parker and Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, p. 32); if he is Artaxerxes II, then year 31 is 374 B.C. (ibid., p. 34), a sixty-year difference.
   Evidence on the identification of Artaxerxes I as opposed to Artaxerxes II is based upon prosopography. Text BE 10 12:10 is dated to Darius II’s year 1, which was 423 B.C., and it has a witness Bēl-ittannu, descendant of Bēl-bullissu. In line 19, below, there is a witness of the same name.
   If these two witnesses are the same person, the identification of the king in this text as Artaxerxes I rather than Artaxerxes II is more likely because the gap between this text and BE 10 12:10 would be only eleven years, whereas if the reference is to Artaxerxes II, then the gap would be forty-nine years.
7. The reconstruction 1Isinn[ayiti] is by analogy with nominal forms quoted in von Soden, GAG, §56p, feminine patterns of the “Einwohnerbezeichnungen.”
8. 1Râšîl<tim> is the feminine equivalent of Râšîl; see Stamm, Namengebung, p. 252.
8f. For huṣṣum pitnu iḥäßas, see CAD Ḥ 131a and 260a.
9f. For gaššâre ina libbi iṣabbat, see CAD G 145a. It is, however, difficult to conceive of solid beams in a reed hut.
10. zuḫ̱amu, a noun in the plural, “plated/decorated,” is possibly to be connected with zu’unu (AHw 1539 “geschmückt”); compare the verbs za’ānu (AHw 1499), zānu (CAD Z 47), and zu’unu (CAD
Z 169). (The verb *kuttumu*, cited in *CAD* K 302 mg. 6, citing VAS 5 117:14, may refer not to the closing of the door, but to covering it.) Alternatively, I would refer to *AHw* 1109a *suḫḫum* I “…unsolide,” which here would denote any part of the house that is unsteady, rickety, or shaky and that needs steadying or stabilizing. If so, the condition of the house is the opposite of *pitnu* (see *AHw* 847a–b sub *paitânu* II “stark werden”).

15 f. For *akī itē* “entsprechend dem benachbarten (Grundstück),” see Ungnad, *NRV Glossar*, p. 37; *CAD* I 316 *itē B* “neighbor whose property adjoins.”

16. The additional payments are due on the 1st, 4th, and 9th months. Assuming the first payment is due at the new year, one could imagine other reasons for payments falling due:

Three payments in equal installments over 12 months of 1 payment every 4 months, i.e., in the 1st, 5th, and 9th months

Or, a payment due after each harvest, i.e., roughly at the following times: dates: Ulûlu, 6th month; barley: Ṭebêtu, 10th month; wheat: Simânû, 3rd month.

In either case, the arrangement of such payments over a thirty-year period does not seem immediately apparent.

20. It is unusual to see a son with the identical name as the father.


23 f. The date is missing in the gap after line 23, but see line 6.

**COMMENTARY**

For a description and drawing of the seal, see page 2.

**Text 17**

*Museum Number:* A4895  
*Illustration:* Plate 13  
*Babylonian / Julian Year:* [x] Dûzu 14 / —  
*Measurements:* 23 × 30 × 17 mm  
*King:* Nabû-[x-x]  
*City:* Uruk  
*Description:* Record of silver for the capital venture of PN

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

1. 3 GÍN *bit-qa* ![X.X.X]
2. A-šú šá 14BE.ŠE[S.X.(X)]
3. šá KASKAL.MIN šá 1ki-rib-ti A-š[u šá …]
4. [...] ![X.X.X]

**Reverse**

5’. ![X1] […]
6’. LÚ.UMBISAG 14MAŠ.GI [A-šú šá]
7’. 1mar-duk A 1š[u-X.X.X]
8’. UNUG.KI ITI.SU [UD.X.KÁM]
9’. MU.14.KÁM 114AG. ![X.X.X]
10’. LUGAL [TIN.TIR.KI]

**TRANSLATION**

1–3. 3 and 1/8 shekels (of silver) [PN] son of Ea-ah-[X(-X)] pertaining to the capital venture of Kirihibi, so[n of…]

4–5. [destroyed]

6’. The scribe was Ninurta-ušallim, son of

7’. Marduk, descendant of Šu-[X-X-X].

8’. At Uruk in the month of Dûzu, [day X],

9’. in the 14th year of Nabû-[X-X],

10’. King of Babylon
NOTE TO LINE

3. For Kiribti, see also YOS 17, PN index, p. 44.

COMMENTARY

For similar documents witnessed, see ārrānu CAD ḫ 111b; for examples, see TCL 13 160, TCL 12 26, and TCL 12 43 (ina IM.DUB ḫa.LA šuāti [PNs]).

Text 18

Museum Number: A166
Illustration: Plate 13
Babylonian / Julian Year: 23 Tašritu 14 / 508 B.C.
Measurements: 36 × 44 × 18 mm
City: Borsippa
Description: Loan of silver, interest specified

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 16 [GÍN KÙ.BABBAR(?)] [X X X]
2. [...] dAG
3. [...] hi
4. [...] [X] [...] A 1[...]
5. [...] a-na UGU-ḥi(?) X X 1
6. [...] i(?) b(?)
7. [...] du-šā
Lower Edge 8. [X.X.(X)] 1GÍN A.AN i-1-ra1-[ab-bi(?)]
9. i-nam-đin
Reverse 10. LÚ mu-kin-ni 1dAG.NIGIN-ir A-šū šā
11. 1dAG-re-man-ni 1dAG-a-na-mi-ri-įḥ-tū
12. A-šū šā 1dUTU.PAB A ḫa-bi-bi 1dAG-ū-kin-nu
13. A-šū šā 1dAG-na-din(?)-ŠĒŠ.MEŠ A ḫa-bi-bi
14. ḫi-e-ba-nu A-šū šā ḫa-at-tan-nu
15. LÚ UMBISAG 1dAG.EN.ZI.MEŠ A šā šā ḫa.GUB
16. A ḫa-SUM-a-a BAR.SIP.KI ITI.DUL UD.23.KĀM
17. MU.14.KĀM ḫa-ri-iá-a-muš
Upper Edge 18. LUGAL E.KI LUGAL KUR.KUR
19. [X.X] GUD(?) šā 2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR BABBAR-ū

TRANSLATION

1–9. 16 shekels of silver(?) [X X X] Nabû [...], descendant of [...] owed by [...] (X shekels of silver, interest on) the aforementioned silver shall accumulate, — he shall give.

10. Witnesses:
    Nabû-upaḥḫir, son of (11.) Nabû-rēmanni,
    Nabû-ana-mīrīḫtu, (12.) son of Šamaš-uṣur,
    descendant of Dabibi,
    Nabû-ukinnu, (13.) son of Nabû-nâdin-aḫḫē,
    descendant of Dabibi,
    Bibûnu, son of Tattannu,
15–18. The scribe was Nabû-bēl-napāšāti, son of Šum-ukin, descendant of Iddina. At Borsippa in the month of Tašritu, day 23, in the 14th year of Darius, King of Babylon, King of Lands
19. [X.X1] of 2 minas of white silver
NOTES TO LINES

14. This line is squashed in between the lines above and below.
14. Bibûnu, according to CAD B 223 sub bibû, occurs only as a PN; its meaning is unknown. See also Stamm, Namengebung, p. 242.
15. A reading 1dAG.KAR.ZI.MEŠ = Nabû-ēti-napšāti is not warranted since the sign after 1dAG is EN, not KAR.

Text 19

Museum Number: A33247 (1 NT 19 = 1 N 295) Illustration: Plate 14
Babylonian / Julian Year: 3 Nisannu 28 / 494 B.C. Measurements: 44 × 56 × 20 mm
King: Darius I City: Nippur
Description: Loan of silver, interest unspecified, for vats of beer

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 5/6 5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR BABBAR-ú-tim [X] !X
2. ina 1 GÍN bit-qa ša (over erasure) la nad-nu ša
1pi-qit-tú (over erasure)-šá-nu
3. A-šá šá 1ši-rik-ti ina UGU-ḫi 1ta-qiš A-šá šá
4. 1lib-lat (over erasure) 1dEN.SUR A-šá šá 1dEN.LÍL (erasures: X.X), DÛ
5. 1TA UD1,20.KÁM šá ITI.ŠU (erasure) KÙ.BABBAR A.AN
6. 1[5/6]1,5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR nu-uh-ḫu-tú ina 1 GÍN bit-qa
7. šá la nad-nu i-nam-din-nu 1 EN pu-ut
8. 2-l na1-šu-á šá qé-reb KÙ.BABBAR
9. i[t-t]ir KÙ.BABBAR ŠÁM 15 dan-nu
10. KAŠ !X !X

Reverse
11. [LÚ] mu-kin-nu 1d301-ik-sur A-šá šá
12. 1d30,ŠEŠ.MU 1dUTU.MU A-šá šá
13. 1İR-ya 1IX.X.X¹ A-šá šá
14. 1d1[X.X] !X¹ 1MU.¹EN A-šá šá
15. 1dAG-ú-rap-šá
(space of two lines)
16. LÚ UMBISAG 1A-a A-šá šá 1dMAŠ.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.¹[X]
17. EN.LÍL.KI ITIL.BÁRA UD.3.KÁM
18. MU.¹28,KÁM 1da-a-ri-muš LUGAL

Upper Edge
19. !X X¹ u KUR KUR

TRANSLATION

1–4. 55 shekels of white silver [of nuḫhutu quality] with one-eighth shekel alloy which had not been paid (are) owed by Taqiš, son of Liblût, (and) Bēl-ētīr, son of Enlil-ibni, to Piqittušunu, son of Širikti.
5–7. From the 20th day of Dûzu, the aforementioned silver, 55 shekels of nuḫhutu-silver with one-eighth shekel alloy which had not been paid, they shall give.
7–10. Each bears responsibility for the other, whoever is present will pay. The silver is the price for 15 vats of beer !X !X.
11. Witnessed by:

Sîn±-ikœur, son of (12.) Sîn-aæ-iddin,
Šamaå-iddin, son of (13.) Ardyä,
≠X.X.X±, son of (14.) ≠X.X.X±,
Iddin-BËl, son of (15.) Nabû-urapšu.

16. The scribe was AplΩ, son of Ninurta-aææ-[X].

17–19. At Nippur in the month of Nisannu, day 3, in the 28th year of Darius, King of Elam(?) and of Lands.

NOTES TO LINES

2. For bitqu, see note to line 6, below.


4. The last name in the line is perhaps simply Enlil-îbni over erasures.

6. CAD N/2 318 nuññaatu adjective (qualifying silver ...). Note translations in CAD B 278 and CAD N/2 318; see also Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 125 sub pitqu.

CAD B 278 (1965) 1 MA.NA kaspa ina 1 GÎN bit-qa “he pays (the debt of X mina and Y shekels in) one mina silver which has one-eighth (alloy) per shekel.”


This raises the questions:

1. Which is the correct spelling of this form: pitqu (relating the noun to patΩqu “to form, fashion”; see AHw 847b, related to pitqu I, AHw 870) or bitqu (relating the noun to batΩqu “to cut off”)? Von Soden (AHw 132 mng. 5) appears to hedge the question by citing sub mng. 5) of bitqu “1/8 shekel, m/spB ([cross-reference mark to] petqu, pitqu).”

2. Which is the correct cuneiform reading: ina 1 shekel or 1/2 shekel? See Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 125 sub pitqu, where the shape of the signs is discussed. Whatever the correct definitions of these terms, it is clear that many types of silver were in use, necessitating the specification of type in many transactions.

Stefan Zawadzki, “The Foundry of the Neo-Babylonian Empire” (Eos 73 [1985]; reference courtesy Michael Kozuh), offers his views on the terms petΩ-qa and petēqu:

“A question arises whether in the texts in which the signs read as bit-qu (= 1/8 of shekel) occurring not before but after x mina/šiq’il ľurūsî/kaspi should not be read as petΩ-qa.” (p. 103)

9. For bibliography on the ša qereb phrase, see CAD Q 230a sub qerebu “to be present” with literature.

12–13. Ardiya is perhaps an abbreviation of Arad-Šamaå; note father’s name and compare 33:3’.

18. The date is 494 B.C.

19. LUGAL E.KI/TIN.TIR.KI LUGAL/ũ KUR.KUR is expected.
Text 20

Museum Number: A3651  Illustration: Plate 15
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  Measurements: 34 × 49 × 20 mm
King: —  City: —
Description: Court protocol concerning loan of silver with interest specified

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [m]a[r]-duk  A-šá šá 1NUN.ME
2. [X.X.]SIG-iq  A-šá šá 1ú-kin-MU
3. [X.X.]X-i  A-šá šá 1EN-šú-nu
4. [X.X.]A  A-šá šá 1IR-ya
5. 1AG.NUMUN.BA-šá  A-šá šá 1AG.GI
6. 1EN.NIGIN-ir  A-šá šá 1SUM-na
7. 1EN.MU  A-šá šá 1NÍG.BA-ya
8. an-nu-tu LÚ mu-kin-ni-e šá ina IGI-šú-nu
9. 1EM.MU.GAR-un A-šá šá 1da-a-a-nu
Reverse 10. ū 1KI.4AMAR.UTU.TIN A-šá šá 1AG.GI a-na 4AG.SUR
11. iq-bu-ú um-ma ki-[i UD.23.KÁM 1X-zu-u LÚ.:<1.>SUR
12. A-šá šá 1AG.MU.[X X X X X] 22 1/2 MA.NA 2 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR
13. la mu-tu(?)-X ri [X (X)] 1ki(?)] ú-il-ti
14. la nit-ta-lak-ka ul-tu UD.23.KÁM
15. [X i(?)-] tab1-šū 22 1/2 MA.NA KÚ.BABBAR ina UGU
1 ma-ni-e 1 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR
16. […] 1KI ina UGU-ḫi-ni i-rab-bi
17. […] 1KI KÚ.BABBAR šá ina muḫḫi 1KI.4AMAR.UTU.TIN

TRANSLATION

1. Marduk, son of Apkallu,
2. [X.X.]-mudammiq, son of Ukin-šum,
3. [X.X.]X-ir, son of Bēššunu,
4. [X.X.]-japli, son of Ardiya,
5. Nabû-zēr-iqša, son of Nabû-uššilim,
6. Bēl-upaḫḫir, son of Iddina,
7. Bēl-iddin, son of Qīṣiyā,
8–11. these were the witnesses before whom Bēl-šum-iškun, son of Dayānu, and Itti-Marduk-balātu, son of Nabû-uššilim, declared to Nabû-ēṭir as follows:
11–14. We swear (that on) the 23rd day, [X-ūl, the oil presser, son of Nabû-šum-[X X X X X] 22 1/2 minas, 2 shekels of silver are [1…1 (and[?] with regard to[?]) the document of indebtedness we have gone;
14–16. from the 23rd day… should occ[ur] 1…1 interest on the 22 1/2 minas of silver at the rate of 1 shekel per mina shall accrue against us.
17. 1KI silver is (the amount) owed by Itti-Marduk-balātu.

NOTES TO LINES

9. For the spelling da-a-a-nu for dayānu, see Tallqvist, NBN, p. 313a.
10. Nabû-ēṭir is possibly a scribe and high official; see Kümmel, Familie, p. 120 (Nabonidus year 5).
11. ki marks the beginning of the oath; see San Nicolò and Ungnad, NRV, p. 214 nn. 5–6.
13–14. The two negatives are considered as being in the oath and therefore are rendered in English as positives.
14. For niittalak-, see von Soden, GAG, Verbalparadigma 18: 1 c. Perf. G.
15. *ittabšā* “(if) ... should occur,” (N-stem perfect; see CAD B 160) is apparently the verb at the beginning of this line.

15–16. For standard rates of interest during the Neo-Babylonian period, see San Nicolò and Ungnad, *NRV*, p. 195. The rate here is calculated at 1 shekel per mina *per month*, or 12 shekels per mina (≈ 60 shekels) per year, which is 20% per annum. This rate is the most common.

**COMMENTARY**

There is neither scribe, GN, nor date on this text, as noted for this type of document in San Nicolò and Ungnad, *NRV*, p. 608.

The purpose of a court protocol is to clarify particulars in legal proceedings; see San Nicolò and Ungnad, *NRV*, pp. 607–18, “Vor Zeugen Protokollierte Erklärungen und Rechtsshandlungen von Parteien.”

For a “Strafprozessualisches” document, see Josef Kohler and Felix Ernst Peiser, *Aus dem babylonischen Rechtsleben* 4 (Leipzig: Eduard Pfeiffer, 1898), IV. Strafprozessualisches, §22, pp. 87–89. It would appear from this work that there are testimonies from various parties. If this document resembles ibid., IV. Strafprozessualisches, §22, pp. 87–89, then the quotations of the words of the various parties can be expected here.

Borrowers: Bēl-šumi-iškun and Itti-Marduk-balātu(?)

Lender: The oil processor

Amount borrowed: 22 1/2 minas

Rate of interest: 20%

Term: Beginning on the 23rd day

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**Text 21**

*Museum Number:* A5290

*Illustration:* Plate 15

*Babylonian / Julian Year:* 22 [x] 11 / 636 B.C.

*Measurements:* 26 × 38 × 18 mm

*City:* Uruk

**Description:** Loan of silver, interest specified

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

1. 13 GĪN 2 gi-ri-e KŪ.BABBAR šā 1ḫaš-di-īá
2. ina IGI 14AG.AM.DINGIR.MEŠ TA UD.1.KÁM
3. šā ITI.ŠU ina UGU 1 ma-ni-e 1 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR
4. ina UGU-ḫi-šū i-rab-bi
5. mim-mu-šā šā URU u EDIN maš-ka-nu
6. šā 1ḫaš-di-ya LŪ ra-šu-ū
7. šā-nam-ma a-na UGU
8. ul i-šal-laš a-di 1ḫaš-di-[iá]
9. KŪ.BABBAR-šā [i-šal-lim]

**Reverse**

10. LŪ mu-kin-nu 1šā-14AG-šu-1[šu A-šu šā ...]
11. 14EN.GI A-šu šā 14AG.JMU.KÁM(?)
12. 14UTU.MU A-šū šā 1za(?)-ni(?)-[X.X]-nu
13. u LŪ.UMBISAG 14X.X.X A-šū šā 14X.XI.ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šā
15. 1kan-da-la-nu LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

**TRANSLATION**

1–2. 13 1/12 shekels of silver belonging to Ḥāšdiya are owed by Nabû-rîm-ili.

2–4. From the 1st day of the month of Dûzu, interest shall accrue at the rate of 1 shekel (per month) per mina of silver.

5–9. Whatever he possesses, whether in the city or in the country, shall be security for Ḥašdia. No other creditor shall dispose of (the pledged property) until Ḥašdiya receives full payment for his silver.
10. Witnesses:
   Ša-[Nabû-šūl, [son of ...],
   11. Bēl-ušallim, son of Nabû-šum-ēreš(?),
   12. Šamaš-iddin, son of Ša-šul-[X.X.-]nu,
   13. and the scribe was
      ŠI.X.X, son of X.X.X-iaḫḫēšu.

14–15. At Uruk, the month of [...] 22nd+[+X] day, year 11, ʻKandalānu, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1. For girû “one twenty-fourth of a shekel,” see CAD G 96; it is spelled syllabically in a number of ways.

2. For Nabû-rim-li, see AHw 986b; Stamm, Namengebung, pp. 226 f.; Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 134.

5–6. For this phrase, see CAD Œ 142.

6–9. For the rāšu clause, see AHw 962b; CAD R 207f., ŠI 218b and 239b; Herbert Petschow, Neubabylonisches Pfandrecht (Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig, philologisch-historische Klasse 48/1; Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1956), index, p. 164b.

COMMENTARY

Note that there are no fathers or ancestors listed for either borrower or lender. Lines 11 and 12 are indented. A convenient summary of the evidence available for Kandalānu can be found in John A. Brinkman, “Kandalānu” (RLA 5 [1976–1980]), pp. 368f.
Upper Edge 12'. 1UD.X.KÁM¹ MU.12.KÁM
13'. [X.X.X] 1LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI¹

TRANSLATION
Obverse 1. Innin-[…]
(traces only)
3. […] Itti-Šamaš-balatu […]
(traces only)

Lower Edge 1'–4'. … the silver which is … owed by Arad-Šamaš you shall give.
Witnesses:
Reverse 5'–10'. Anum-šum-ibni, son of Nergal-tēši-ētir,
Šamaš-zēr-iddin, son of Lābāši,
Šamaš-šum-iddin, son of Kabtiya, descendant of Itinnu,
and the scribe was
Šamaš-kāšir, son of Šamaš-zēr-iddin.
11'–13'. Larsa, month of [X], day [X], year 12 […], King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE
Reverse 8'. For Itinnu “builder” as “family name” (NB), see CAD I 297.

COMMENTARY
This text and Text 33 are additions to the Itti-Šamaš-balatu Archive. See Beaulieu, “Neo-Babylonian Larsa,” pp. 58–81; Wright, “City of Larsa.”

Text 23

Museum Number: A1190
Illustration: Plate 15
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 42 × 59 × 26 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of loan(?) of silver

TRANSLITERATION
Obverse 1'. [… 1dU.]GUR.MU šá 1X (X)¹
2'. […] 1X šá¹ ina 1 GÍN bit-[qa]
3'. […] 1dAG.GI
4'. […] 1dA.É.≠MU± A-Åú 1[dEN.TIN-iø 1≠X±
5'. […] 1ÅEÅ-lu-mur 1ri-mut A-Åú 1ÌR.≠dEN(?)±
6'. 1dAG-ke-Åú 1la-kup-pu-ru
7'. 1id-di-ya(?) A 1ba-ki-ya 1dAG.[X.X]
8'. 1MU.ÅEÅ ≠DUMU± ≠1X.X±

Reverse 1'. 1[X.X.X.X] […]
2'. LÚ.MU.GUB [1X¹ [X.X.X.X] 1X.X¹
3'. 1dAG-ku-Åú [X X] A-Åú [šá 1] 1X a X
4'. 1dA.É.MU¹ A-Åú šá 1dEN.TIN-iø [1X¹ [X X]
5'. 1ŠES-Åú-mur 1ri-mut A-Åú šá 1ÌR.¹dEN(?)¹
6'. 1dAG-ke-Åú A 1la-kup-pu-ru
7'. 1id-di-ya(?) A 1ba-ki-ya ¹dAG.[X.X]
8'. ¹MU.ŠES I[DUMU¹ 1X.X¹ [X.X.X.X] ¹X¹
Text 24

Museum Number: A1686

Illustration: Plate 16

Measurements: 38 x 40 x 19 mm

Description: Fragment of loan

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse

1. [...] (about six partially destroyed signs)

2. [...] IX X M U (?) X X X I

3. [...] IX X 4EN X X X I [...]  

4. (mostly destroyed) -šā

5. [...] IX XI KĀM (?) IX X X I [...]  

6. [...] IX a-dan-nu ú-ú-il-tim [...]  

7. [...]  

8. [...] IX mu-še-zib [...]  

Lower Edge

9. [...] ITI 19 [...]  

10. [...] IX EN NUMUN M U [...]  

Reverse

11. [...] IX-šā [...] SES-šū[-šū] (rest destroyed)  

12. [...] IX X I MU KI XI (about five or six signs, mostly destroyed)

13. [...] A-šā šā 'IX XI X I X X X I  

14. [...] IX X (?) IX XI DA A-šū (?) ḤX.X.X.X I  

15. [...] A X X X I 4URAŠ ḤX.X.X I  

16. [...] IX ŠU (?) HI (?) IX X  

17. [...] IX X X X X X X X I  

18. [...] IX X X X KI ITI BA RÁ (?)  

19. [...] UD.X+2 KĀM IM U.8 (?)/9 (?) KĀM (?) 4DA-3R-4[ri-ya-muš]  

20. [...] IX X X X I ḤR I X X X I
TRANSLATION

1’–5’. (mostly destroyed)

6’. […] the term of the document of indebtedness […]

7’–11’. (destroyed) […] Mušëziμ […] per(?) … month 19 […] Bēl-zēr-iddin […] of Aḫūtu […]

12’–17’. (mostly destroyed) son of […] (mostly destroyed) […] ūrāš […] (mostly destroyed)

18’–20’. […] In the month of Nišannu, day X+1, year 8(?) of Dar[ius] […]

NOTES TO LINES

6’. For the restoration of u’ilītim in this context, see VAS 4 107:9 = San Nicolò and Ungnad, NRV, no. 192 (n. 6), cited in Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 8. For usages of adannu, see CAD A/1 100a.

15’. Urāš is cited in Francesco Pomponio, Nabû: Il culto e la figura di un dio del pantheon babilonese ed assiro (Studi Semitici 51; Rome: Istituto di Studi del Vicino Oriente, Università di Roma, 1978), index.

COMMENTARY

This text consists of three pieces joined. One side is badly preserved, the other is in slightly better shape.

Text 25

Museum Number: A1687

Illustration: Plate 16

BABYLONIAN / JULIAN YEAR: [x] Tašritu 26 / 579 B.C.

Measurements: 40 × 55 × 19 mm

KING: Nebuchadnezzar

City: Babylon

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of loan(?)

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse

1’. (traces of bottoms of several signs at second half of line)

2’. […] X.X.X.X.X

3’. […] X.X.X

4’. (traces)

5’. (traces)

6’. […] BA(?)-šā(?)-a(?)

7’. […] X.e-lar 35(?)[X.X.X]

 Lower Edge

8’. [X.X] X EN-šū-n[u…]

Reverse

9’. [LŪ.M][U.GUB 14][AG.ŠEŠ-šū-lum [A]

10’. 14[AG.KÁM 1×1-×X A 1[…]

11’. Lū gal-la šā 1×ba-ju-[…]

12’. [X.X.X] X.X.X 14[DUMU 1×1 […]

13’. ūš-da-a 1×X DUMU X X

14’. TIN.TIR.KI ITID[UL(?)] UD.X.KÁM

15’. MU.26.KÁM […]

Upper Edge

16’. [X.X] […]

Left Edge

17’. [X.X.X.X]

TRANSLATION

1’–7’. […] Iqīša […] aside from 35(?) […]

8’. […] Bēšūnu […]

9’. Witnesses: Nabū-ah-šullum, [descendant of]

10’. Nabū-ērēš, Ta-…, descendant of […]

11’. slave of Baqu[-…],

12’. […] son of […]

13’. Hašda […], son of […]

14’–15’. Babylon, month of Tašritu(?), day X, 26th year of [X, King of Babylon…]

16’–17’. […]
COMMENTARY

The script is a difficult one, leftward slanting and crude. If it is Chaldean, it possibly would be in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II (see line 15).

Text 26

Museum Number: A1733
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Description: Fragment of receipt for loan

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1’. (destroyed)
2’. […] [X]-la-[u]-šu
3’. […] šá
4’. (traces)
5’. […] 2(?)[PI ši |[X,X] e-ni-']
6’. [X] [X,X] I ša-EN-na-id(?)
7’. [X] I e-ma ú-il-tim

Lower Edge
8’. [X] PAB šá e-lat ú-il-tim
10’. [‘…] [X] te-el-la-a

Reverse
11’. [ú-il-tim] e-šer-tum ši-i
12’. [LÚ.MU.GUB] 1dIDIM.MU A 1dIDIM.SIG
13’. […] ša-nu A 1dAMAR.UTU.SUR
14’. […] 1dEN.TIN-iṭ 1NU.TEŠ
15’. […] Š[U(?) NI(?) TAM(?) 1dSU.1TIN-
16’. […] [X X] LÚ.DUB.SAR
17’. […] [LÚ.]UMBISAG DUMU šá 1d[X1 […]
18’. […] [X,X] […]

TRANSLATION

1’–5’. (traces only)
6’. […] of Ša-Bēl-na’id
7’–10’. […] any document of indebtedness […] which is aside from [the earlier] document of indebtedness which is owed by ([PN]) that should appear-
11’. [the debt] is one that is (hereby) paid.
12’. [Witnesses]:
   Ea-iddin, descendant of Ea-udammiq,
   […] šanu, descendant of Marduk-čir,
   Bēl-uballit, Lābāši […]
   […] Marduk-balassu-iqbi,

   (space of one and one-half lines)
16’. […] the scribe
17’. […] scribe, son of […]
18’. (traces only)
NOTES TO LINES

2’. The writing continues around to the reverse.
6’. For this PN, see Tallqvist, NBN, p. 186a.
11’. See CAD E 404 eṭēru B “to pay” (NB); Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 144 sub šā.
12’. Ea-mudammiq is a feasible reading as well.

COMMENTARY

This Neo-Babylonian legal text is a receipt for a loan.

Text 27

Museum Number: A1737
Illustration: Plate 17
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 26 × 31 × 18 mm
King: —
City: Dilbat
Description: Fragment of loan of silver

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. [X.X.X.]IDIM.4AG A-šū šá
2. [1‘X.X.X] 1X.1LÚ man-di-dī
3. [X.X.X] 1X.14AG-muk-e-lip
4. [X.X.X] LÚ man-di-dī
5. [X.X.1] 1X.u a-hi KÚ.BABBAR ina ITI.DUL
7. (heads of two wedges visible)

Reverse
8’. [… .M]U
9’. [X.X.X.14]1X.1MU.URÚ
10’. […] e-ṭē-ru
11’. […] DUMU.ŪŠ
12’. […]’ụr-λa-ni dil-bat KI
13’. [ITI.X UD.X.KÁ]M MU.14(?).1KÁM

Upper Edge
14’. […] X.X.UR]Ū LUGAL TIR.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–6. […]kabti-Nabû, son of […] the surveyor […] Nabû-muk-elip […] the surveyor […] and half the silver in the month of Taššūtu. [Each] bears responsibility for the other.
7–8’. (traces only)
9’. […] lmişum-uṣur
10’. […] Eṭir
11’. […] unpl
12’–14’. […] Irani. In the city of Dilbat, [month X, day X], in the 14th1 year of 1X.uṣur, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE

3. Nabû-muk-elip may possibly be a short form of Nabû-muk-ki-elip.
Text 28

**Museum Number:** A168  
**Illustration:** Plate 17  
**Babylonian / Julian Year:** —  
**Measurements:** 45 × 38 × 21 mm  
**King:** —  
**City:** —  
**Description:** Fragment of transaction

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1'. [...]  
2'. [...] UTU SUR(?)(?) X[...]
3'. [...]  
4'. [...] a-na[...]
5'. (traces)
6'. [...] i-nam-din[...]

**Reverse**
1'. [X.X.X.X] [1[UTU.TIN-][i[i]]
2'. [X.X.X] 4UTU DUMU 1d[X.X]
3'. [X.X.X] šá[X.X[X]
4'. [X.X.X] 1d[EN/AG-X][X.X]
5'. [X.X.X] [X.X.X][X.X.X]
6'. [X.X] ŠEŠ [X.X.X.X]
7'. [...] [X.X KI][X.X.X]
8'. (traces)

**TRANSLATION**

**Obverse**
1'–6'. [...] Šamaš-eṭīr [...] to [...] he shall give.

**Reverse**
1'–4'. [...] Šamaš-uballit [X.X.X-]Šamaš, son of [...] of [...] Bēl/Nabû-...
5'–8'. (traces)

**COMMENTARY**

Text 28 (A 168) is “too fragile to bake” (mostly destroyed).

---

Text 29

**Museum Number:** A1652  
**Illustration:** Plate 17  
**Babylonian / Julian Year:** —  
**Measurements:** 33 × 22 × 22 mm  
**King:** —  
**City:** —  
**Description:** Fragment of transaction

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1'. (traces of bottoms of two signs)
2'. šá DÜG.GA-š[...]
3'. KÁ 1IKI[...]
4'. kan[...]
5'. šu-par[...]
6'. A[...]

**Reverse**
7'. [ZÍZ][...]
8'. nam[...]
9'. uš[...]
10'. A[...]
11'. uš K[I(?)][...]

---
### Text 30

**Museum Number:** A164b  
**Illustration:** Plate 17  
**Babylonian / Julian Year:** 21 Šabātu [x] / 556–539 B.C.  
**Measurements:** 26 × 49 × 24 mm  
**King:** Nabonidus  
**City:** Larsa(?)  
**Description:** Fragment of transaction of wheat sent by agency of PN

#### Transliteration

**Obverse**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4 GUR ŠE.ZÍZ.A.AN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ina na-áš-par-tı šá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>i²ININ.NUMUN.DÛ A-šú šá ¹šu-la-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>i¹AG-re-man-ni A-šú šá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>[X.X.X] u i⁴GUR.LUGAL-bul-1it¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reverse**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1A(?) ¹¹ [rest destroyed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>i¹AG.X.X.X i¹X.nu(?)-nu(?)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>i¹É.AN.NA.DÛ A-šú šá i¹ina-GIŠ.MI.¹¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>u LÚ.UM[BISAG]¹¹ UTU.X.SUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A-šú šá [X.X] [X] A LÚ.SIPA.GUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>[UD(?)].[UNUG(?).KI(?)] ITI.ZÍZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>UD.21.KÁM MU.[X.]KÁM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Upper Edge**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>i¹AG.LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Left Edge**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>¹še-ma A-[šú šá]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>i¹[X-]MA/ba(?).A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Translation

7. i³Nabû.X.X.X X-nu-nu¹  
8. Eanna-ibni, son of Ina-silli-līstar.  
9′–13′. And the scribe was Šamâš-X-ēṭir, son of [X.X.X], descendant of Rēʾi-alpi, at Larsa(?) in the month of Šabâtu, day 21, in the [X] year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.  
14′. Šēmâ, son of  
15′. [X-]MA(?)-apli
NOTES TO LINES

1. For kunāšu, see CAD K 536ff. (ŠE.)ZÍZ A.AN; AHw 506 šeZÍZ.ĀM.
2. For ina naśparti ša in Neo-Babylonian administrative texts, see CAD N/2 75f.
7’. The reading of the line is doubtful.
8’. Or less likely read: ina-GiŠ.MI.*IM(?).*.
9’. The scribe’s name is perhaps Šamaš-da-na†.
10’. Rē’t-alpi is the ancestor of a well-known scribal administrative family; see Kūmmel, Familien, p. 132.

COMMENTARY

Though A164a and A164b were accessioned as one text, the two halves of tablets in the one box are actually two separate texts because the tablets do not join, the scripts are dissimilar (A164b is larger), each text has its own scribe, and if A164b continued A164a a list of witnesses would follow after the scribe of A164a.

Text 31

Museum Number: A4306
Illustration: Plate 18

Babylonian / Julian Year: 14(?) Nisannu 41 / 564 B.C.
Measurements: 32 × 41 × 19 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —

Description: Loan of barley

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. [X GUR± (about seven signs)
2. [1dINNIN(?)]± (about seven signs)
3. A [1BA (about seven signs)
4. ina UGU-æi 1d≠X X X± [X X]
5. ana UD X ya [X X X1 [X X]
6. ina ITI.SIG4 ŠE.BAR ina [X X X1]
7. ina ma-ši-ši ša ḫM.GUB ina [X X]
8. [X X X1 AN.NA [X X1
9. (about seven signs)

Lower Edge
10. [X X] [X X1

Reverse
11. LÚ.MU.GUB 1dAG.SUR A 1SUM.ĴEŠ†
12. 1dAG(?)-û-IX-X-X1 A ’man-nu-ki-š-DINGIR†
13. LÚ.UMBISAG 1du-um-muq A-ša ša
14. 1UTU.MU.GIŠ DUMU(?) ša 1[X.X.X]
15. ITI.BARA UD.14(?).KÁM MU.41.KÁM
16. ḫAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL
17. TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4. [X] kor [of barley belonging to] Innin(?)-[…] descendant of BA[…], are owed by [PN3…]
5–10. On day […] in the month of Simānu, the barley in […] according to the measure of Šum-ukiš, in [E]anna [he shall deliver.]
11. Witnesses: …
Nabû-ētir, descendant of Nadin-ah,.
12. Nabû-ul-IX-X1, descendant of Mannu-ki-lii,
13–17. The scribe was Dummuq, son of Šamaš-šum-lišir, descendant of [X.X.X], in the month of Nisannu, day 14, in the 41st year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.
Text 32

Museum Number: A4564
Illustration: Plate 18
Babylonian / Julian Year: 3 Šabātu 11+[x] / 593+[x] B.C.
Measurements: 34 × 43 × 17 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: Uruk
Description: Guarantee for appearance

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. a-di UD.11.KÁM šá ITI.ŠE 1GUB.8AMAR.UTU
2. [A-šá šá 2U.GUR.PAB A.6EN-e-tê-tu 1]
3. [X X 1d]iš-tar-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-ú-sur LÚ šir-ku
4. [X X] ina UNUG.KI a-na
5. [X X X X X] LÚ.ŠÂ.TAM É.AN.NA ki [X (X)]
6. [X X X X ki-i] la i-tab-ba(!)-ku
7. [X GIN KÚ.BABBAR i-]nam-din

Reverse 8. [LÚ mu-kin-hu 1dAMAR.UTU.LUGAL-a-na]
9. A-šá šá 1AG-šu-ú 1A LÚ.SANGA.8MAŠ
10. [1bal-lu-ḫu A-šá šá 1AG.SUR A LÚ GAL 1 LIM
(space of two lines)
11. u LÚ.UMBISAG 1AG.NUMUN.GUB A-šá šá 1dX.X.X.X.li(?)
12. UNUG.KI İTI.ŽÍZ UD.3.KÁM MU.11+[x(?)].K]ÁM

Upper Edge 13. 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–7. By the 11th day of Adar, Muḵin-Marduk, son of Nergal-nāšir, descendent of Bēl-ēšu-eru, [must
bring(?)] līštar-ahḫē-usur, the šīru in Uruk, to […] the šatammu of Eanna […] If he does not
bring [him] he must pay X shekels of silver.

8–10. Witnesses:
Marduk-šarrānu, son of Iša-Nabû-šū,
descendant of Šāgunu-Ninurta,
Bulluṭu, son of Nabû-ētir,
descendant of Rab-līmi,

11–13. And the scribe was Nabû-zēr-ukīn, son of 1X.X.X.X.1. Done at Uruk in the month of Šabātu,
day 3 in the 11th[+X(?)] year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

6. See Dougherty, Shirkûtu, pp. 50–51, passim: ib-ba-kam-ma; also i-tab-kam-ma, i-ta-bak.
10. For rab 1 lim, see CAD L 198 sub līmu B; Ahw 554, citing Neo-Babylonian ABL 774 Rs. 14.
11. There is a scribe named Nabû-zēr-ukīn, of the Arrabtu family (see Kümmel, Familie, p. 122),
with whom the scribe Nabû-zēr-ukīn in this text might be identified. But that man’s dates are
late relative to this man (not earlier than Nabonidus year 3, and going to Darius year 0). Even if
the Nabû-zēr-ukīn in this text were to have been a scribe in the latest years of Nebuchadnezzar
(see broken year in line 12 of the text), it would still be too early for a man who was functioning
at least as late as 522 B.C. In addition, the traces for the father and ancestor in this text do not fa-
vor this identification.
Text 33

Museum Number: A164a
Illustration: Plate 19

Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] [x] [x] / 547–535 B.C.
Measurements: 24 × 47 × 15 mm

King: [Nabonidus/Cyrus]
City: —

Description: Order to settle account

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1’. (destroyed)
2’. (destroyed, some traces)
3’. ina UGU-ḫi 1R-ya A-šu ša 1KI,šTU,šTIN1
4’. ina ITI.SIG4 ŠE.BAR ZÍZ.A.AN u GÚ.GAL
5’. ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu ša 4GAŠAN ša UNUG.KI
6’. ina UD.UNUG.KI i-nam-din

Reverse 7’. LÚ mu-kin-nu 14in-nin-tab-ni-URÚ
8’. A-šu ša 1SIG5,šME.ME A 1ŠU,š-na-na-a
9’. 14AG.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.GI A-šu ša 1BA-ša-a
10’. 1ina-SUḪ.SUR A-šu ša 14na-na-a-ŠEŠ.MU
11’. u LÚ.UMBISAG 1415.GUB.A A-šu ša
12’. 14in-nin-NUMUN.GÁL-ši GARIM ša É 1X1 [(X)]

TRANSLATION

1’–6’. [...] owed by Ardiya, son of Itti-Šamaš-balātu. He must furnish the barley, wheat, and chick-peas, according to the measure of the Lady-of-Uruk, in the month of Simānu, in Larsa.

7’–10’. Witnesses:
Innin-tabni-ūṣur, son of Mudammiq-Gula, descendant of Gimil-Nanā, Nabū-aḫḫē-ušallim, son of Iqīša,
Ina-tēši-etēr, son of Nanā-aḫḫ-iddin.

11’–12’. And the scribe was Ištar-mukīn-aplū, son of Innin-zēr-ušābbī, tamurtu ša biṭ […]

NOTE TO LINES

11’–12’. For the scribe, see Kümmel, Familie, pp. 115, 129. The three known references for this scribe are from YOS 6 122, 148 (547 B.C.), and 143 (545 B.C.). The figure Zēriya in Text 36:5 may be the same person as Innin-zēr-ušābbī in Text 33:12’; see Kümmel, Familie, p. 129.

COMMENTARY

For tablet accession data, see the commentary to Text 30. For the Itti-Šamaš-balātu Archive, see the commentary to Text 22.
Text 34

Museum Number: A3501
Babylonian / Julian Year: 19 Addaru 4 / 600 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Order to produce witness

Measurement: 36 × 49 × 17 mm
City: Uruk

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. ina ITI.ŠU 1dAG.SUM-na 1a-3na
2. UNUG.KI il-la-kám-ma 1dAMAR.UTU.SUR
3. LÚ mu-kin-ni-šú ib-bak-kám-ma
4. 1dAG.MU ú-ka-nu
5. ki-i ina ITIŠU la uk-tin-ú-šú
6. 1dAG.MU za-ku-u ki-i
7. 1dAMAR.UTU.SUR LÚ mu-kin-ni-šú
8. i-ta-ab-kám-ma 1dAG.[MU]

Lower Edge 9. uk-tin-ni mim-ma ma-[la]
10. šá 1dAMAR.UTU.SUR ú-ka[n-nu-uš X X X]

Reverse 11. 1dAG.MU i-na[m-din]
12. LÚ mu-kin-ni 1ÌR.4AG [A-šú šá]
13. 1mu-še-zib.4AMAR.UTU A 1mi-[šir-a-a]
14. gi-mil-lu A-šú šá 1dAG.KAL
15. A LÚ ŠU.KU₃ u LÚ DUB.SAR
16. 1dìn-nin-NUMUN.GÁL-ší A-šú šá
17. 1dU.GUR.MU.DÚ A 1dUTU-ya
18. UNUG.KI ITIŠE UD.19.KÁM
19. MU.4.KÁM 1dAG.NÍG.DU.URÚ

Upper Edge 20. LUGAL TIN.[TIR.KI]

TRANSLATION

1–4. In the month of Dûzu, Nabû-iddinna shall come to Uruk and Marduk-êtir shall produce his witness, (who) shall give testimony against Nabû-iddin.

5–6. If he has not confirmed it (the claim) in Dûzu, then Nabû-iddin is free (of any claim against him).

6–11. If Marduk-êtir has produced his witness and has confirmed (a claim against) Nabû-[iddin], (then) whatever Marduk-êtir shall establish against him), Nabû-iddin shall pay[

12–15. Witnesses:
Arad-Nabû, son of Mušêzib-Marduk, descendant of Miširaya,
Gimillu, son of Nabû-udammiq, descendant of Bâ’iru.

15–20. And the scribe was Innin-zêr-uâbâš, son of Nergal-šum-ibni, descendant of Šamšiya. Done at Uruk in the month of Addaru, day 19 in the 4th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

3. 8. For abâku, see CAD A/1 7 and note to line 32:6, above.

5. For kunnu, see CAD K 168, esp. 169a for YOS 6 153:10f. For YOS 6 153, see John W. Snyder, “Babylonian Suretyship Litigation: A Case History” (Journal of Cuneiform Studies 9 [1955]), p. 27.

14. Nabû-mudammiq is another reading for Nabû-udammiq.
Text 35

Museum Number: A3656  Illustration: Plate 19
Babylonian / Julian Year: 20 Abu 12 / 544 B.C.  Measurements: 43 × 55 × 16 mm
King: Nabonidus  City: Uruk
Description: Court order to settle an account concerning barley should witnesses come forward

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. ina UD-mu lu-á LÚ mu-kin-nu lu-á 1
  2. LÚ ba-ti-qu it-tal-kám-ma
  3. a-na 14 AG.KAR.ZI.ME A-šú šá
  4. 14 IM.TUK.14 AMAR.UTU A LÚ šá-MUN.HI.A-šú
  5. u[k-tin-ni] šá ŠE.BAR ina ŠU 14 LÚ APIN
  6. lu-á ina ŠU 14 LÚ.EN pi-qit-tum šá ŠU 14
  7. 14 X-X-ca(?) A A-šú šá 14 AG-re-man-ni
  8. [LÚ X šá] 4 GAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
  9. [im-šu-r[u] mim-ma ma-la

Reverse 10. [LÚ mu-kin-nu] 1 ú-kan-nu-u[š]
  11. 1 EN 30 a-na 4 GAŠAN šá UNUG.KI i-nam-din
  12. LÚ mu-kin-ni 4 AG.KAR.ZI.MEŠ A-šú
  13. šá 4 IR 4 EN A 1 e-gi-bi
  14. 14 in-nin-MU.URÚ A-šú šá 1 MU 4 AG
  15. A 1 ki-din 4 AMAR.UTU LÚ.UMBISAG 1 ba-la-tu
  16. A-šú šá 14 130-ib-ni A LÚ.SIPA.GUD
  17. UNUG.KI ITI.NE UD.20.KÁM
  18. MU.12.KÁM 14 AG.IM.TUK

Upper Edge 19. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–11. On the day when a witness or an informer comes forward and testifies against Nabû-ētir-napšāti, son of Na’id-Marduk, descendant of Ša-tābāšu, that [he received(?)] barley from either the farmer or the bēl piqitti (and it) is at the disposal of ≠(X.X-ka[?])1, son of Nabû-rēmanni, the [X X] of the Lady-of-Uruk, he shall repay 30-fold to the Lady-of-Uruk the amount that the witnesses establish.

12–15. Witnesses:
Nabû-ētir-napšāti, son of Arad-Bēl, descendant of Egibi.
Innin-šum-usur, son of Iddin-Nabû, descendant of Kidin-Marduk.

15–19. The scribe was Balûtu, son of Sîn-ibni, descendant of Rē’i-alpi. Done at Uruk in the month of Abu, day 20 in the 12th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

2. For bātiqiu, see CAD B 166a “informers.”

6. For ša qâr PN “to be at the disposal of someone without that person being the owner of the property,” see Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 130.
Museum Number: A3696 + A3699
Babylonian / Julian Year: 26 Addar 3 / 535 B.C.
King: Cyrus
City: Uruk
Description: Court proceedings in the assembly concerning personal status

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. ri-mur.e rE(DUMU-sš ša 14EN-ú-bal-liŧ DUMU 1šU.-na-na-a 14AMAR.UTU.NUMUN.MU
2. DUMU-sš ša 14AG.ŠEŠ.MEŠ-bul-liŧ DUMU 1ba-la-ţi 1ır.4AMAR.UTU DUMU-sš ša
    1NUMUN-ya (over erasures) DUMU 1e-gi-bi
3. 130.KÁM DUMU-sš ša 14AG.MU.GIš A 1DU.DINGIR 14AG.GUB.DUMU.USH DUMU-sš ša
    1na-din DUMU 1da-bi-bi 1na-di-nu
4. 1la-DA.4AMAR.UTU DUMU-sš ša 1ır.4EN DUMU 1e-gi-bi 1na-[din(?)] A-šš ša
    1EN.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.BA-sš DUMU 1e-gi-bi 14AMAR.UTU.NUMUN.URU DUMU-sš ša
5. 1EN.TIN-ış DUMU 1bu-â-su 115.GUB.DUMU.USH DUMU 1š-šâl[šâ] 1]ze-ri-ya 1MU.GLNA
    DUMU-sš ša 1ina-S[U]Ḫ.KAR-îr
6. DUMU 14EN.DUMU.USH.URU 14AG.NUMUN.ĜI(?)] 1[DUMU-šš šâ] 14AG-ka-šîr DUMU
    1âr-rab-ît
7. 1mu-ra-nu DUMU-sš ša 14AG.DU.ŠEŠ [DUMU 1Ĕ.KU]R-za-kir 1ba-la-ţi DUMU-sš šâ 130-
    ib-ni
8. [DUMU] LŬ.1SIPA.GUD 11ZALAG-e-a DUMU-sš šâ [X.X.X]-1zu(?)] 1 DUMU 1MU.4PAP.SUKKAL 14AMAR.UTU.DUMU.USH.URU
9. [DUMU-sš šâ 1 kab-ti-ya] DUMU 1ši-gu-û-[a 14AG]-na-din.DUMU.USH DUMU-sš šâ 1ba-ni-ya
    DUMU LŬ.ŠU.KUš
10. [14AG.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.MU or 14AG.TIN-ît] A-ššâ 1šâ 1ina-Ĕ.1[SAG.Ĭ].NUMUN DUMU 1LŬ.4BAD
    1Ĕ.SAG.Ĭ.la-ram
11. [DUMU-sš šâ 1... DUMU 1e-gi-bi)] 14UTU.NUMUN.BA-sš DUMU-sš šâ 14INNIN-na-
    MU.URU
12. [DUMU 130.TI.A.ŠI 1mu-še-zib-]-14AMAR.UTU DUMU-sš šâ 1 kab-ti-ya DUMU 1ši-gu-û-a
13. [1... DUMU-sš šâ 1... DUMU 1ŠU.-na-na-a 1GI.4AMAR.UTU DUMU-sš šâ 1İR.4AG
14. [DUMU LŬ.Ě.BAR.4AG 1... DUMU-sš šâ 1... ] 1X1 DUMU 1ba-la-ţi
    (blank space at end of obverse, followed by broken edge; lower edge completely obliterated)

Reverse
1. [...] 1X1 DUMU-šâ šâ 11X.X.X1 [X X X X X] 1X.X.X1
2. [...] Ė.A.NA a-na SAL in-qa-a DUMU.SAL-su šâ 1 GI.4AMAR.UTU
3. [DAM 14INNIN-na-]din-DUMU.USH DUMU-šâ šâ 1415.MU.APIN-eš DUMU 1Ĕ.KUR-za-kir
    iš-š a-lu
4. [about seven signs missing] DUMU1-šâ-ka ina pa-ni 4GAŠAN šâ UNUG.KI ū-gal-la-bi i-ba-
    dâ-ši-i
5. 1lu-û X][X] 1ša-ti-ik 1ša-ti-ik> iš-ša-ti-û mim-mu ni-di ša la e-li-li-ka
6. i-na UKKIN qi-bi-in-na-šâ SAL in-qa-a taq-bi um-ma 1415-na-din-DUMU.USH SAL ba-ki-tum
7. a-na DAM-û-û ir-ta-sâ-û-û a[GI]1R X1 A 1na X1 X1 X1 za-î-ta a-na GÜ-ya
8. tr-id-du-â ūr-kî 1ši-l]-a-a DUMU 1MU.4PAP.SUKKAL 1ze-ri-ya
9. DUMU-sš šâ 1MU.GL.NA DUMU 1ba-an-bi 1]m-bi-ya DUMU-šâ šâ 14AG.TIN-su-iq-bi
    DUMU LŬ.ŠU.BAR
10. u 1ba-la-ţi DUMU-šâ šâ 14AG.MU.GAR-un DUMU 1ĤAM(?).1A-um-um LŬ DUMU.ĐU-i šâ
    te-ê-m[u]
11. šâ SAL in-qa-a DAM 14INNIN-na-din-DUMU.USH 1PAB ŠU DINGIR DŪ 1itches 1MAT(?)-a
    DUMU.SAL-su šâ 1pir-š.2
12’. DUMU 1MU.4PAB.SUKKAL DAM 14INNIN-na-din-DUMU.ŪŠ mahr-tum i-na «i-na» 4EN u 4AG
13’. 4GAŠAN ša UNUG.KI u 4na-na-a niš ili iz-ku-ru ki-i mim-mu ša ru-ul-ḫu zi-zul-âš3
14’. ni-di u la e-li-li ša SAL in-qa-a DUMU.SAL.AN.I ša 4GL.4AMAR.UTU DAM
15’. 415-na-din-DUMU.ŪŠ ni-mu-ru ni-š-mu-ú ni-du-ú še-ma-ku-ú I X1
Upper Edge 16’. la SAL sa-al-lu-ḫa-tum ši-i 4IR.4AMAR.UTU DUB.SAR DUMU-ša ša 4AMAR.UTU.MU.MU
18’. LUGAL KUR.KUR

TRANSLATION


Reverse 1’. […] son of […] 2’. […] (members of the assembly of free citizens) of] Eanna made inquiry concerning Inqa, daughter of Mušâllûm-Marduk, (3’. ) [wife of Ištar-naâdin-apli], son of Ištar-šum-êrêš, descendant of Ekur-zâkîr. 4’. […] PN, your son, is to be consecrated to the Lady-of-Uruk 5’. un[less] he (Ištar-naâdin-apli) removed […] (the ornaments) fr[om your neck … Tell us in the assembly (if there is) any objection regarding your (status due to) uncleanness. 6’. Inqa spoke as follows: (Though) Ištar-naâdin-apli acquired Bakûtûm for wifehood … the kiln(? )… he did not expropriate the ornaments from my neck. 8’. Afterwards, regarding the decision pertaining to Inqa, wife of Ištar-naâdin-apli; Arad-Bêl, son of [Šîl]ã, descendant of Iddin-Pâshûkkal; Zêriya, (9.’) son of Šum-ukûn, descendant of Ḥanûbî; Imûbû, son of Nabû-balassû-iqû, descendant of Isârû; (10.’) and Balâtu, son of Nabû-šum-îškûn, descendant of Rim-Anum, the free citizen 11’. … and Imata, daughter of Pir-’, 12’. descendant of Iddin-Pâshûkkal, the first wife of Ištar-naâdin-apli, swore a divine oath by Bêl and Nabû, by the Lady-of-Uruk and Nanâ, that any choice property shall be undivided… (and moreover we did not see, hear, (or) know (about), nor (indeed) have I heard anything, […]
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

(about) an objection with regard to (status of) uncleaness of Inqa, daughter of Mušallim-Marduk, wife of Istar-nadin-apli.

16'. She is not one who is unclean.

Arad-Marduk, scribe, son of Marduk-šum-iddin,

17'. descendant of Bēl-apla-usur. Done at Uruk in the month of Addaru, day 26, 3rd year of Cyrus, King of Babylon,

18'. King of Lands.

NOTES TO LINES

Obverse 1. Rimut-Bēl, son of Bēl-uballit, descendant of Gimil-Nañä, was a šešgallu. For particulars, and for his appearance in first position of lists, see Kümmel, Familie, pp. 134ff. with relevant notes. For further comments and bibliography on this position, see CAD Š/2 336 sub šešgallu (a priest); AHw 1220 “ein Oberpriester.”

2. Arad-Marduk, son of Zēriya, descendant of Egibi (particularly his father, Zēriya), are discussed in Kümmel, Familie, p. 150. He appears as a witness in texts from this period, such as Raymond P. Dougherty, Archives from Erech: Neo-Babylonian and Persian Periods (Goucher College Cuneiform Inscriptions 2; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1933), 113:13 (Cambyses year 1); David B. Weisberg, Guild Structure and Political Allegiance in Early Achaemenid Mesopotamia (Yale Near Eastern Researches 1; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967), 1:31.

3. Šin-ēreš, son of Nabû-šum-lišir, descendant of Ibnî-li, appears often in texts from the time of Cyrus and Cambyses (see, e.g., YOS 7). For details, see Kümmel, Familie, pp. 150ff. especially p. 152 n. 39, where he is a witness and receiver of rights in a prebend.

3. Nabû-mukîn-apli, son of Nādin, descendant of Dabibi, was šatammu of Eanna from attested years Nabonidus 10 to Cambyses 6; see Kümmel, Familie, p. 143 with n. 261. His name occurs frequently in texts from the time of Cyrus and Cambyses (see, e.g., YOS 7).

3. The PN Nādinu at the end of line 3, standing alone (without genealogy), is a tupšar ša Eanna and a well-known figure: see Kümmel, Familie, p. 122 and note references marked “o. Fil.”

4. Nādin, son of Bēl-ahḫē-iqīša, descendant of Egibi, is considered to be the “wohl am dichtesten belegten Schreiber” by Kümmel, Familie, p. 122 n. 108. He also appears as a witness, for example, in Weisberg, Guild Structure, 1:32.

5. The left edge before the beginning of line obverse 5 reads 1dEN.TIN-iø, thus supplying the missing father’s name beginning at the end of line 4.

5. Istar-mukîn-apli, son of Zēriya, is likely the same figure as the man appearing above in Text 33:12’ (Zēriya = Innin-zēr-ušâbši). See Kümmel, Familie, p. 115a.

5. Note unusual spelling of Ina-tēši-ētir.

5f. Šum-ukîn, son of Ina-tēši-ētir, descendant of Bēl-apla-usur, is also known from YOS 7 20:23 (Cyrus year 2), where he appears as a witness.

7. Murânu, son of Nabû-bani-āḫ, descendant of Ekur-zākîr, is a tupšar Eanna; see Kümmel, Familie, p. 118.

7f. Balâtu, son of Šin-ibni, descendant of Rēʾi-alpi, is identified in Kümmel, Familie, p. 111b. He is a tupšar Eanna. The names Šin-ibni and Rēʾi-alpi should be restored in Weisberg, Guild Structure, 1:35, where Balâtu is a witness. Note that the four people who appear in this document and in Weisberg, Guild Structure, 1, appear in the same sequence in both texts.

8f. Marduk-apla-usur, son of Kabiya, descendant of Šigûa, is restored from YOS 7 20:7 (Cyrus year 2) and elsewhere. He is the brother of Mušēzib-Marduk (line 12).

10. There are two options to restore the broken name at the beginning of line 10: either Nabû-ahḫē-iddin (as in YOS 7 18:1 and elsewhere) or Nabû-uballît (as in YOS 7 18:20 and elsewhere), which could also be read Nabû-muballît. The dates of the texts, in which these two sons of Ina-Esagil-žēri, descendant of Amēl-Ea, appear, range from Cyrus year 3 to Cambyses year 6.
11. For Šamaš-zêr-iqiša, son of Innina-šum-usur, descendant of Sin-lêq-unnini, see Kümmel, *Familie*, p. 75 n. 165. Šamaš-zêr-iqiša’s genealogical chart is given ibid., p. 79.

12. For Sin-lêq-unnini, see Lambert, “Ancestors, Authors and Canonicity,” p. 4.

12. Mušezi-Marduk, son of Kabtiya, descendant of Šigû, is noted in Kümmel, *Familie*, pp. 118 (family listing), 133 (genealogical chart), 149 f. (a baker; see p. 150 n. 19), and 152 (on the bakers). He is the brother of Marduk-apla-usur (lines 8 f.).

13. Mušallim-Marduk, son of Arad-Nabû, descendant of Šangû-Nabû, appears in YOS 7 20:9 among high officials of the Eanna assembly (Cyrus year 2) and as a witness 33:15 (Cyrus year 3).

Reverse 2'. [...] Eanna and puḫru (line 6') appear to be references to the mār-banûti of Eanna and their puḫru. The inquiry concerning Inqa would involve her status in an issue of ritual purity (see YOS 7 167 2, 10 translated in note to line 5', below), so that her son could be “consecrated” to the Lady-of-Uruk. Thus, the appearance of the šešgalû in the first position in the list of dignitaries very likely demonstrates, among other things, the importance of this case for the temple and its officials.

3' (passim). Note the following spellings:

3'. [idINNIN/15-na-din-DUMU.UŞ

6'. id15-na-din-DUMU.UŞ

11'. idINNIN-na-din-DUMU.UŞ

12'. idINNIN-na-din-DUMU.UŞ

15'. id15-na-din-DUMU.UŞ

These spellings represent the same man: the husband of Inqa, Bakûtum, and Imata. The scribe utilized two variant spellings: 4'15 is unambiguously “Ištar”; see *ABZ*, no. 470. 4'INNIN can also represent “Ištar”; see *ABZ*, no. 103, citing Ignace J. Gelb, “The Name of the Goddess Innin” (*Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 19 [1960]), pp. 72–79. From the spellings gathered by Gelb, it can be inferred that where 4'INNIN has no phonetic complement, it can be rendered “Ištar” in this period. See also Kümmel, *Familie*, p. 17 n. 37.

4'. Two questions on the reading/restoration of [DUMU]-ú-ka include:

1. What is the name of this son? The name is lost in the gap at the beginning of line 4.

2. Who is being questioned? Note the pronominal suffix -ka here as well as at the end of line reverse 5': šá la e-li-li-ka, where the pronominal suffix presumably refers to the same person. It appears that Inqa is being referred to and the pronominal suffix is grammatically incorrect. From time to time in Neo-Babylonian texts, incorrect suffixes are used. For example, see ana aššatu kî aršuka(!) (*Nbk*. 359:5 f.). See also Text 38:25.

4'. For ibašši “it is certain, certainly,” see *CAD* B 155 mng. 2.

4' ff. The following assumptions seem warranted:

1. The assembly needs to conduct an inquiry concerning Inqa, who wants her son to be consecrated to the Lady-of-Uruk.

2. The consecration cannot go forward if Inqa’s husband had rejected her, which is indicated in the text by “taking the ornaments from her neck.”

3. If the ornaments had been taken, Inqa would be in a condition of “uncleanness,” which would be a reason her son could not be consecrated.

These assumptions lead to questions relating to freedom and personal status, family standing (including divorce?), and dedication to the temple, which warrant additional exploration. Some connection should be sought with the difficult text YOS 7 61, which also involves someone taking the necklace from someone’s neck.

5'. Upon first impression, the phrase ni-di šá la e-li-li-ka is explained at nîdu *CAD* N/2 211 “nîdu C (a claim) NB*.” The only reference cited is YOS 6 143:7, which deals with a claim against
the estate of PN. Since both the occurrences in the present text (lines rev. 5', 14') as well as the reference in YOS 6 143 deal with personal status, the range of the term may be delimited more precisely. See also AHw 786b mng. 3 (a type of claim). However, much uncertainty attends the interpretation of nīdu, as can be seen by the fact that the CAD N/2 proposes three separate definitions (A, B, and C; see CAD N/2 209–11). The meaning that gives the best sense in this text is “objection,” which is an “uncert. mng. ...” proposed for nīdu A mng. 1, in the reading of an Old Babylonian letter (TCL 17 30:15). This meaning appears to fit the context well, and it might be that the references cited sub nīdu C “(a claim)” belong here as well.

For elēlu, see CAD E 80f. “to become pure, free”; AHw 197 sub elēlu II “to become cultically pure or free,” wherein reference is made to two “obscure” passages in YOS 6 225: (1) kibsu li-li-il (“so that the ‘path’ may become clean (again)”) and (2) kibsu i-li-lu (“the ‘path’ became clean”).

The passage is cited neither in CAD K 336ff. kibsu A (tracks, path) nor in CAD N/2 216f. nignakku (censer). The reference in YOS 6 225 may be to a linen garment (see CAD K 339 kibsu B). Though the word for linen garment is usually preceded by the determinative GADA, there are exceptions. If so, the reference could be that the censer (nignakku) should purify a garment (rather than a “path”) that had become polluted (YOS 6 225:13 ki-ib-su lu-ma-a-ka, “I have become polluted as to the ‘path’...”). In either case, the verb just cited would be a stative of lamû in the D-stem (cf. CAD L 75 f., literally, “to be surrounded completely” or “to be conjured”).

Relevant to this discussion is a passage dealt with by Muhammad A. Dandamayev, Slavery in Babylonia: From Nabopolassar to Alexander the Great (626–331 B.C.) (revised edition translated by Victoria A. Powell, edited by Marvin A. Powell, co-edited by David B. Weisberg; DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1984), pp. 454f. n. 495, citing YOS 7 167:10–11: ummišu elli enumerate gullubu tābi, which he translates “is his mother ‘pure’ so that he is fit to be consecrated?” The question raised is whether it is ritual purity or social status that is being dealt with here; see also CAD G 130 sub gullubu.

It is unclear what would be the difference between the use of this verb and the use of zakû.

5’–6’. The assembly, which had jurisdiction over claims concerning personal status (see, e.g., the discussion in Dandamayev, Slavery, pp. 438–55), presumably was declaring that no consecration to the temple would be given consideration unless the individual involved were free or (ritually) “clean.”

7’. The reading GIR₄ (= kīru “kiln”; CAD K 415f.; AHw 484f.) was suggested by Martha T. Roth. However, the context here is unclear.

7’. zib̄a-ta is translated here as feminine plural of zibtu “ein Stein” (AHw 1524–25). Note the Middle Babylonian reference zi-ba-a-ti, which von Soden is not sure belongs with this word. CAD Z 107 accepts the identification “*zibu E (or zibû, zibtu) s.: (a small metal object); MB; only pl. attested.” Inqa attests that although Ištar-nādin-apli, her husband (see lines rev. 2’ destroyed, 11’), took Bašûm as a(n additional) wife, he did not take away her (Inqa’s) marriage rights, symbolically represented by the zib̄a-ta-ornaments, i.e., he did not diminish her status. For details affecting a woman’s position in marriage, see Martha T. Roth, Babylonian Marriage Agreements 7th–3rd Centuries B.C. (Alter Orient und Altes Testament 222; Kevelaer: Butzon & Bercker; Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener Verlag, 1989), pp. 3–7 (“The Formation of the New Status of ‘Wife’”). Roth, Marriage Agreements, text no. 4.10–13, contains the proviso that “Should PN take another wife, PN will give to 1PN one mina of silver and she may go wherever she pleases” (p. 43). It may be inferred that under other circumstances there would be no obstacle to taking another wife.

8’. The reading id-du-ú, suggested by Martha T. Roth, implies that the ornaments were taken off, or expropriated from, Inqa’s neck.

8’. Arad-Bēl, son of [Ši]lû, descendant of Iddin-Papsukkal, can be restored from several sources (see his genealogy in Kümmel, Familie, p. 131 n. 158). See also YOS 7 17a, in texts ranging from Cyrus 1 to Cambyses 1. He appears as a witness and is listed among notables of Eanna.
11'. The four partially broken signs remain problematic. Martha T. Roth proposes possibly DAM for my PAB and ŠU, and EGI(?) for my DINGIR DU, but I do not see these traces or signs on the tablet.

12'. For a marriage agreement mentioning the prerogatives of a mahritum “first” wife, see Roth, *Marriage Agreements*,” text no. 3:11. Here, as in the case of Roth’s text no. 3, the matter pertains to the division of property. The first wife, whose right it is to have the largest share of the husband’s possessions go to her offspring (and not to the offspring of another wife), wishes to secure this right. She therefore testifies that the (remaining) property of the husband shall be undivided (presumably going to her child). In exchange for this, the first wife is willing to testify that another wife, Inqa, is one who is “clean” and her status is incontrovertible.

12’–16’. For the negative assertory oath, see von Soden, *GAG*, §185 k.

13’. *niš ili zakāru* is a familiar oath formula used in legal documents during the Neo-Babylonian period and other periods as well; see *CAD Z* 19 f.

13’. For *ruḫhu*, see *CAD R* 407 “high quality” and *AHw* 993b “left over.”

13’. See Late Babylonian occurrences sub *zāzu* in *AHw* 1518a (also von Soden, *GAG*, §104 r and Verbalparadigma 28 n. 13); *CAD Z* 78. The form *zāzu* could be a stative or a verbal adjective; for elucidation of *zāzu*, see von Soden, *GAG*, §§55 f, §77 g.

14’. For *ni-di ū la e-li-li šā iPN*, see note to line reverse 5’, above.

Upper Edge 16’. *la SAL sa-al-ḫa-tum ši-i* “She is not one who is unclean.” This translation is based on the following:

1. The normalized form would be *salluḫātu*, for which the closest nominal pattern appears to be *parrusīt* (von Soden, *GAG*, §56 o subsection 36 b). This pattern, in the section on “Forms with Affixes,” marks “adjectives denoting habits, customary behavior.” Masculine patterns are unattested.

2. As *sabbiūtu* (cf. *CAD S* 42 “always snatching”; *AHw* 1071 “(böse) Packerin”) is related to *šabātu*, so *salluḫātu* would be related to *sallāhu*; see *CAD S* 85 *sallāhu* A “to sprinkle”; *AHw* *sallāhu* I 1013.

3. Obviously, sprinkling (water) would be related to purification. Note the reference to Jean Robert Kupper, *Correspondance de Kibri-Dagan, gouverneur de Terqa* (Archives royales de Mari 3; Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1950), 19:27, quoted in *CAD S* 99 sub *sāliḫu* (a profession) and *AHw* 1015 “Besprenger.” In this reference people who are denoted *sāliḫu* are contrasted with those who are DUMU.MEÅ LÚ “free men.” Thus the reference in this text (i.e., “she is not *salluḫātu*”) is to the fact that Inqa has been found to be “ritually clean.”

16’f. The scribe, Arad-Marduk, son of Marduk-šum-iddin, descendant of Bēl-apla-usur, is known from texts ranging from Nabonidus year 12 through Cambyses year 7; see Kümmel, *Familie*, p. 111.

**COMMENTARY**

The familial relationships of Inqa and Ištar-nādin-apli are:

```
   Ekur-zākir (ancestor)

   Mušällim-Marduk | Ištar-šum-ēreš

   Inqa ——— Ištar-nādin-apli
```

(1) Bakītum is also listed as a wife of Ištar-nādin-apli.

(2) Imata is the first wife of Ištar-nādin-apli.
In the opening lines note the following points relating to the PNs:

1. The ancient scribe continued line 4 out into the right edge instead of continuing this PN at the beginning of line 5.

2. He inserted a PN, an unusual procedure, in the left edge before the start of line 5, which indicates that he had forgotten these names and then made an effort to insert them in their proper sequence.

3. In the break of line 5, Ištar-mukīn-apli is the first individual to have two rather than three family members mentioned. The second person is the father (one should read māršu ša in the break).

Text 37

Museum Number: A32099
Illustration: Plate 21
Babylonian / Julian Year: 8 Nisannu 2 / 560 B.C.
Measurements: 96 × 58 × 28 mm
King: Amel-Marduk
City: Ḥubat
Description: Record of granting of mār-banūtu status to a woman and her children

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 1dUTU.NUMUN.DÛ A-šú šá 1ba-la-ṭu A 1dIM-ra-bi
2. ina ḫu-ud lib-bi-šú IM.DUB LÚ.DUMU.DÛ-ū-tu
3. šá SAL la-qi-p-tum ū DUMU.MEŠ-e-šú
4. a-na UD.MEŠ ul-lī(!)-a ik-nu-uk
5. SAL la-qi-p-ti ū DUMU.MEŠ-e-šú
6. LÚ.DUMU.MEŠ DÛ.MEŠ šá-nu ina il-ki
7. EN-ū-tu šá ina UGU 1dUTU.NUMUN.DÛ
8. SAL la-qi-p-ti ū DUMU.MEŠ-e-šú
9. za-ku-ú a-šar ši-ba-a-ta
10. SAL la-qi-p-tum DUMU.MEŠ-e-šú a-na
11. Ė LÚ DUMU.DÛ-ī ṭa-ṣap-par
12. šá dib-bi an-nu-tu BAL-ū
13. 2a-num 2EN.LIL ū 2ē-a
14. <á-ar-rat> NĪG.GIG-su li-ir-ru-ru
15. 4AMAR.UTU ū 4ṣar-pa-ni-tum ZĀḤ-šú
16. liq-bu-ū 4AG pa-qid kiš-šat
17. AN-e ū KI-tim mi-na-a-ta
18. UD.MEŠ-šú GÍD.DA.MEŠ li-kar-ra
Reverse

19. d30 u 9UTU ina di-in-ni-sū a-a iz-zī-zu
20. 9DIL.BAT 9INNIN GAŠAN KUR.KUR SAḪAR.ŠUB.BA-a
21. liš-šā-bis-su niš 4LŪ.4AMAR.UTU LUGAL-šā-šu
22. iz-kur-ru SAL la-qip-tum u DUMU.MEŠ-e-šā
23. ina 6GAŠAN šā UNUG.KI u 4na-na-a it-tim-mu-u
24. ki-i UD-mu ma-la bal-ṭa-nu
25. <a-na UGU(?)> 14UTU.NUMUN-ib-ni ni-it-te-e-iq

26. ina ka-nak IM.DUB MU.MEŚ

27. IGI 14UTU.MU A-šā šā 1KAR.4EN A 1ba-bu-tū
28. 14EN.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.MU A-šā šā 1-a-bar A LŪ.SIMUG
29. 14a-num-ŠEŠ.MEŠ.URŪ A-šā šā 14UTU.NUMUN.DŪ
30. DUMU 14IM-ra-bi
31. LŪ.UMBISAG 14AG.DÛ.ŠEŠ A-šā šā 1e-ri-ši
32. A LŪ.SŪ.KU₆ URU ḫu-ba-at
33. ITI.BĀRA UD.8.KĀM MU.2.KĀM
34. 4LŪ.4AMAR.UTU LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4. Šamaš-zēr-ibni, son of Balšu, descendant of Adad-rabi, of his own free will, wrote a document granting free-citizenship status to Laqišptum and her sons, irrevocably.

5–6. Laqišptum and her sons are free citizens.

6–9. Laqišptum and her sons are clear of responsibility for performing the ilku-service that rests upon Šamaš-zēr-ibni.

9–11. Insofar as she may wish, Laqišptum may send her sons to (join) a family of free citizens.

12–14. Whoever changes this agreement, may Anu, Enlil, and Ea curse him with an evil <malediction.>

15–16. May Marduk and Šarpānītu pronounce his destruction.

16–18. May Nabû, in charge of the heavens and the earth, shorten the span of his (allotted) future days.

19. May Sin and Šamaš not stand (at his side) during his lawsuit.

20–21. May Dilbat (= Venus and) Ištar, Mistress of Lands, shroud him with leprosy.

21–25. Invoking the life of Amēl-Marduk, their king, they took an oath. Laqišptum and her sons swore by the Lady-of-Uruk and Nanā: As long as we live, we shall not perform any harmful action against Šamaš-zēr-ibni.

26. At the sealing of this tablet:

27. Before Šamaš-iddin, son of Mušēzib-Bēl, descendant of Babutu,
28. Bēl-ahḫē-iddin, son of Ubar, descendant of Nappālu,
29. Anum-ahḫē-uṣur, son of Šamaš-zēr-ibni,
30. descendant of Adad-rabi.
31. The scribe was Nabû-bānī-āḫ, son of Eriši,
32. descendant of Bāʾiru. City of Ḫubat,
33. month of Nisannu, day 8, year 2,
34. Amēl-Marduk, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

9. The use of ašar in the sense of “insofar as” is based upon AHw 83b sub ašru III.

20. 9DIL.BAT is probably a writing for Ištar.

20–21. In the passage containing the curse relating to leprosy, liš-šā-bis-su is an error for lišalbissu; compare CAD L 20 sub labāšu (III): li-šal-bis-su-ma. Note the following errors as well:
4. ul-li-a is spelled with the KAK-sign instead of NI.

14. The noun <arrat> is omitted in the curse formula.

21, 34. The RN has the determinative for DINGIR in the first position: ₄LÚ₄AMAR.UTU for LÚ₄AMAR.UTU.

25. Perhaps emend to <a-na UGU> PN netteq (I owe the suggestion to Erica Reiner).

27. The reading of KAR in ₁KAR.₄EN and similar Neo-Babylonian personal names is ambiguous. CAD M/2 269 sub mušezibu and CAD E 425 sub ezēbu read Mušēzīb-Bēl on the basis of VAS 4 17:3 // 13, whereas CAD E 403 sub etēru reads Eṯīr-Bēl, presumably on the basis of texts like Alfred B. Moldenke, Babylonian Contract Tablets in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1893), II 10:9 (= ₁KAR-ir-₄EN). As for Moldenke, ibid., II 10, this text was “not accessioned” in the Metropolitan Museum of Art since “the location of this tablet is unknown” (Ira Spar and Eva von Dassow, Private Archive Texts from the First Millennium B.C. [Cuneiform Texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art 3; New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2000], pp. Ixiii–iv n. 2). Nor had any further insights been brought by Jacques A. Delaunay, A. B. Moldenke. Cuneiform Texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New-York): Nouvelle Édition (Publication du Centre des droits cunéiformes, Université de Droit Paris; Paris: Université de Droit, 1977).

29. This witness is the son of the man who grants mār-banûtu status to Lāqīptum and her sons.

31. John A. Brinkman (pers. comm.) wonders whether the correct rendering of ₁dAG.DÙ.ÅEÅ should not be Nabû-tabni-uœur rather than Nabû-bāni-āḫ.

For banû in PNs, see CAD B 88; Tallqvist, NBN, pp. 309 f.; Stamm, Namengebung, p. 355.

Examples of the name Nabû-tabni-usur, with the basic stem preterite second person singular tab-ni element spelled syllabically, can be found in Tallqvist, NBN, p. 149. The imperative uœur is spelled with both ŠEŠ and ū-ār. The question is whether ₁dAG.DÛ.ŠEŠ is a logographic rendering of this same name. Occurrences of the spelling ₁dAG.DÛ.ŠEŠ (as here) are numerous (see ibid., p. 125), but it is not clear what the correct reading should be. Note the rare syllabic spelling in VAS 4 76:4: ₁dAG-ba-ni-ÅEÅ (CAD PN index [unpublished], courtesy Remko Jas).

In contrast, in the PN Sîn-tabni-usur (Stamm, Namengebung, p. 158), the element tabni is usually spelled syllabically. Note in addition that there is no short form Nabû-tabni, corresponding to Sîn-tabni.

None of this is conclusive. Presumably on the basis of the rare occurrence, however, recent authors such as Erlend Gehlken (Uruk: Spätbabylonische Wirtschaftstexte aus dem Eanna-Archiv, Part 1: Texte verscheidenen Inhalts [Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka: Endberichte 5; Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern, 1990], Joannès (Textes économiques), and Karlheinz Kessler (Uruk: Urkunden aus Privathäusern: Die Wohnhäuser westlich des Eanna-Tempelbereichs, Part 1: Die Archiv der Söhne des Bêl-uâlîm, des Nabû-uâlîm und des Bêl-supê-mûḫur [Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka, Endberichte 8; Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern, 1991]), including myself in YOS 17, have continued to read the name as Nabû-bānî-āḫ.

32. The spelling of the town Ḫubat in this line appears to resolve the dispute between Zadok and Joannès on the rendering of this name in favor of the latter. See Rép. géogr., p. 166 sub Hûmît.

COMMENTARY

The growing discussion about the class of people called mār-banû (see, e.g., John MacGinnis, “The Manumission of a Royal Slave” [Acta Sumerologica 15 (1993), pp. 99–106]) focuses interest upon this text, first published in David B. Weisberg, “A Mār Banûtu Text from the Town of Ḫubat” (Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utilitaires 1993/83). I was able to discuss the text and some underlying dynamics of its Neo-Babylonian social setting with Paul-Alain Beaulieu; I thank him for his help.
Text 38

Museum Number: A32117
Illustration: Plate 21
Babyloinian / Julian Year: 16[+x] Dûzu 9 / 530 B.C.
Measurements: 95 x 60 x 25 mm
King: Cyrus
City: Uruk
Description: Court record concerning status of freed person

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 1\textsuperscript{4}iš-tar-AD.URÙ LÚ za-ku-ú šá 4\textsuperscript{INNIN} UNUG.KI a-na
2. LÚ.DI.KUD.MEŠ šá 1\textsuperscript{ku-ra-áš} LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI LUGAL KUR.KUR 1\textsuperscript{ku-ra-áš}
3. um-ma i-na ITI.ŠE šá MU.SAG.NAM.LUGAL.LU [sic] 1\textsuperscript{ki-ra-áš}
4. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI LUGAL KUR.KUR 1\textsuperscript{ar-ra-bi} DUMU-šú
(obverse here runs into right edge sign: NA₁)
5. 1\textsuperscript{4}UTU.TIN-šú u SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} ašš-šá-ti-\textsuperscript{Iš}[šu]
6. a-na 1\textsuperscript{4}IGLI.DU.MU.DÚ A-šú šá 1\textsuperscript{mar-duk-a} iq-bu-1\textsuperscript{Iš}
7. um-ma SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} a-na 1\textsuperscript{Iš-tar-1\textsuperscript{AD.URÙ}} qal-li-i-ni
8. a-na ašš-su-tu i-din 1\textsuperscript{4}IGLI.DU.MU.DÚ kí-i pi-i
9. šá 1\textsuperscript{ar-ra-bi} u SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} ašš-šá-ti-šá
10. SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} a-\textsuperscript{hat-su} a-na ašš-šú-ti
11. id-di-nu 1\textsuperscript{ar-ra-bi} u SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat}
12. ašš-šá-ti-šú IM.DUB DUMU-ba-nu-ti-ya ik-nu-ku
13. i-na IM.DUB-ya iš-tu-ru um-ma 1\textsuperscript{4}INNIN.AD.URÙ
14. ū DUMU.MEŠ šá SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} la-pa-ni
15. 1\textsuperscript{4}Iš-tar-AD.URÚ tu-ul-lad X₁ [{only few traces are visible}]
16. Lud za-ku-tu šá 4\textsuperscript{INNIN} [UNUG.KI ...
17. it-ti X₁ [X.X.X₁]\textsuperscript{ar-ra-bi} u SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-e-ti-rat}]
18. […] \textsuperscript{Ier\textsuperscript{ret} a-num} u 4\textsuperscript{Iš-tar} X₁ […]
19. 1\textsuperscript{IM.DUB DUMU-ba-nu-ti-ya} iš-tu-ru e-nin-ni
20. i-na 9-ta MU.AN.NA.MEŠ ár-ki šá 3 DUMU.MEŠ
21. SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} la-pa-ni-ya tul-du
22. SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} DAM 1\textsuperscript{ar-ra-bi}
23. šá IM.DUB DUMU-ba-nu-ti-ya tak-nu-ku ár-ki
24. mi-tu-tu šá 1\textsuperscript{ar-ra-bi} mu-ti-šú a-na KÚ.BABBAR
25. a-na 1\textsuperscript{4}a-num-ŠEŠ.MU DUMU-šú šá 1\textsuperscript{sil-la-a}
Reverse 27. SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} ép-šú di-i-ni LÚ.DI.KUD.MEŠ
28. a-ma-tu-shú iš-mu-ú IM.DUB DUMU-ba-nu-ti-šú iš-tas-su-ma
29. SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} a-bil-lu-nim-ma ina
30. ma-šar 1\textsuperscript{4}AG.GUB.DUMU.USH LÚ ŠÁ.TAM Ê.AN.NA
31. 1\textsuperscript{4}AG.ŠEŠ.MU LÚ ša ri-eš LUGAL LÚ EN-pi-qi-ti₁
32. Ê.AN.NA u 1\textsuperscript{na-dí-nu} DUB.SAR šá Ê.AN.NA 1\textsuperscript{Iaq.-Iš[bi]}
33. um-ma 1\textsuperscript{ar-ra-bi mu-ta-a 1\textsuperscript{Iš-tar-1\textsuperscript{AD.URÚ}} IM.DUB-šú]
34. ik-nu-uk-ma vid-di-nu IM.DUB₁ [DUMU ba-nu-ti]
35. šá 1\textsuperscript{Iš-tar-AD.URÚ} ni-ik-nu-uk šá-a-šú à DU[MU.MEŠ]
36. šá SAL 4\textsuperscript{in-nin-na-e-ti-rat} la-pa-ni 1\textsuperscript{INNIN} [AD.] [URÚ]
37. tul-la-du a-na DUMU-ba-ni-i za-ku-tu šá 4\textsuperscript{INNIN}.UNUG.KI
39. nu-te-ir 14a-num-ŠEŠ.MU ba-ru LÚ šak-nu u LÚ.DI.KUD
40. 14iš-bat-an-ni-ma rik-su šá 14INNIN.1AD.URÚ1
41. it-ti-ya iš-ku-us um-ma LÚ TŪK-ū šá mu-ti-ka
42. a-na-ku LÚ DI.KUD.MEŠ-im-tal-ku-ma IM.DUB za-ku-ti X
43. šá 14iš-tar-AD.URÚ la i-nu-ú er-ret DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ
44. la ū-ša-an-nu-ú 14iš-tar-1AD.URÚ û DUMU.MEŠ-šú
45. ina IM.DUB pi-ir-qú-ti-šá-nu uš-zi-zu
46. i-na ma-har 16ba-ú-APIN-eš [LÚ.1]D.KUD X.X.X1
47. 1DA.4AMAR.UTU DUB.SAR A 14DÜ-eš-[DINGIR …]
48. u 16ba-ú-APIN-eš [LÚ] 1si-3pi-ri [X.X.X]
49. šá 1gu-ba-ri LÚ NAM TIN.1TIR.KI1 u-e1bir][ÍD]
50. tup-pi šá-ti-ir UNUG.[KI I]TI.SU UD.16+[X.KÁM]
51. MU.9.KÁM 1ku-ra-aš L[U][GAL] TIN.1TIR.KI1 [LUGAL KUR.KUR]

Left Edge  
NA4,KIŠIB  
16ba-ú-KÁM  
LÚ.DI.KUD  
(seal)

Right Edge  
1NA4,KIŠIB  
16[ba-ú-KÁM]  
LÚ D[I.KUD]

**TRANSLATION**

1–2. Ištar-ab-ušur, a zakû ša Ištar (ša) Uruk, testified as follows to the judges of Cyrus, King of Babylon, King of Lands:

3–9. “In the month of Addaru, in the accession year of Cyrus, King of Babylon, King of Lands, Arrabi, son of Šamaš-uballiø, and Inninna-eøirat, his wife, spoke as follows to Nergal-šum-ibni, son of Marduka: ‘Give Inninna-eøirat, your sister, daughter of Arrabi, in marriage to Ištar-ab-ušur, our slave!’”

9–20. Nergal-šum-ibni, in accordance with the proposal of Arrabi and Inninna-eøirat, his wife, gave Inninna-eøirat, his sister, in marriage. Arrabi and Inninna-eøirat, his wife, sealed my tablet of citizenship. They wrote as follows in my tablet: “Ištar-ab-ušur and the children whom Inninna-eøirat bears to Ištar-ab-ušur, are zakûti ša Ištar (ša) Uruk. Together with… Arrabi and Inninna-eøirat included (lit. wrote) the curse of Anu and Ištar…[in] my tablet of citizenship (against anyone who violates the agreement)…”

20–28. “Now, 9 years later, after Inninna-eøirat had given birth to 3 children for me, Inninna-eøirat, the wife of Arrabi, the very person who had sealed my tablet of citizenship, sold me to Anu-aæ-iddin, son of ŒillΩ after the death of Arrabi, her husband; and he (Anu-aæ-iddin) branded my hand (with a slave mark)! You must acknowledge my (justified) claim against Inninna-eøirat!”

28–30. The judges listened to his testimony. They read the tablet proclaiming his citizenship and summoned Inninna-eøirat.

31–33. She testified as follows in the presence of Nabû-mukîn-apli, šatammu of Eanna, Nabû-aæ-iddin, ša-reš-šarrî, bêl piqitti Eanna, and Nâdinu, scribe of Eanna:

34–39. “Arrabi, my husband, did indeed seal and turn over to Ištar-ab-ušur his tablet. We sealed the tablet of citizenship of Ištar-ab-ušur, for himself and any children whom Inninna-eøirat would bear to Ištar-ab-ušur, transforming them into free citizens zakûti ša Ištar (ša) Uruk.

39–41. Anu-aæ-iddin, (acting) without (authority of) šaknu or judge, seized me, and forced me to conclude a contract for the re-enslavement of Ištar-ab-ušur, all the while asserting, ‘I am the creditor of your husband.’”

42–43. The judges conferred with each other. They did not change the tablet of freedom of Ištar-ab-ušur, thereby not countermanding the curse of the great gods (against anyone who violates the agreement).
44–45. They reaffirmed (the status of) Ištar-ab-ušur and his children (as recorded) in their tablet of redemption.

46–50. (This) tablet was written in the presence of Bau-ēreš, the judge, [descendant of…], Ile’i-Marduk, the scribe, descendant of Epēš-ili, and Bau-ēreš, the sipiru-official … of Gobryas, Governor of Babylon, and the Eber-nari District …

50–51. Uruk, [16+X] Dûzu 9th year of Cyrus, King of Babylon, King of Lands.

Left Edge
Seal of Bau-ēreš, Judge (seal)

Right Edge
≠Seal of Bau-ēreš, Judge (seal)

NOTES TO LINES
1. Is the Ištar-ab-ušur in YOS 6 2 the same man as in this text? See Dandamayev, Slavery, pp. 551–53.

3. The script is somewhat unpolished and the text contains a small number of “unprofessional” scribal errors; see, for example, line 3: MU.SAG.NAM.LUGAL.LU.


18. There may not be room in the break at the end of this line for […]DAM-šú as Roth, ibid., p. 482, sensibly has reconstructed. If the signs in question did not appear on the original, then the 1PN would still be unambiguous since her husband is mentioned immediately before.

21. It is unclear how to vocalize and translate the numeral + phonetic complement. Likeliest would be to take it as the cardinal number “nine”; see von Soden, GAG, §69 b, giving the Standard Babylonian and Neo-Babylonian forms as “tillu (<&[*]štu),” which could yield tillu “nine years” in this text. Ištar-ab-ušur emphasizes in his testimony the absurd situation that nine years after his tablet of citizenship was written he was seized as a slave, rather than to peg the event to the regnal years of Cyrus, a fact which would have been of little relevance to his plight.

25. Note the masculine pronominal suffix on mu-ti-šú in place of the “correct” feminine one, as noted in the first line note to Text 36:rev. 4’.

27. The passage is cited in CAD Š/2 231.

29. ištassu is a Gtn of šasû and should not be translated “to have read”; see CAD Š/2 147 ff.; von Soden, GAG, §56, n. 31.

34. Roth, “A Case of Contested Status,” p. 482, restores iš-tar-AD.器官URU IM.DUB DUMU ba-nu-ti-šú], but there are no traces in evidence here on the reverse, on the right edge, or wrapping around to the obverse. Moreover, there is no room for the eight signs in brackets. However, the verb at the beginning of the next line, iknuMA, would certainly call for some such restoration. Thus IM.DUB-šú is suggested here.

35. iknuMA is in the indicative rather than the subjunctive mood, hence not in a subordinate clause.

35. Roth, “A Case of Contested Status,” p. 482, reads iš-di-nu u i-na IM.DUB₁, but the three signs u i-na are not apparent. Nor does there seem to be room for or evidence of even ina alone between nu and IM.
40. The translation of $išbatannima$ as “placed a lien against me” is too mild under the circumstances, and this translation is not well known for the verb $sabātu$. The widow Inninna-etirat was obviously under great pressure to take the step she took: to re-enslave the family that she herself, together with her husband, had manumitted years ago. The sense of seizing someone in connection with a debt would fit well.

41. Reading courtesy Erica Reiner ($iš-ku-us$ from $irkus : rakāsu$); see CAD R 91f.; AHw 946.

42. At the end of this line, there are four horizontals, in appearance like a damaged $šu$-sign. It could be an erasure.

44. Roth’s (“A Case of Contested Status,” p. 484) translation of $la ušannū$ “nor would they contravene the sanctions of the great gods,” captures the sense very well.

44. It may be asked why Ištar-ab-usur’s wife, Inninna-etirat, is not mentioned here. She was likely left alone when the other members of her family were seized by Anu-ab-idin since she had always been a free woman.

44–45. According to Roth’s (ibid., p. 484) translation, “but they confirmed Ištar-ab-usur and his children in a tablet recording their status as oblates,” her view appears to be that as a consequence of the dispute, a new tablet was written on this occasion. But another interpretation is possible, “They reaffirmed (the status of) Ištar-ab-usur and his children (as recorded) in their tablet of redemption.” What the judges did was simply to reaffirm that the previous action concerning Ištar-ab-usur should stand. Nothing new was recorded at this time (except the present court record); the earlier act that freed Ištar-ab-usur was merely acknowledged. The “tablet of redemption” was the $āppī mār-banūti$ previously granted.

45. What was read in the publication by Roth as the $ši$-sign is $pi$. One can see two small diagonal wedges to the left of the upright, not one large winkelhaken. The form of the sign is $pi$.

48. Though the first sign is broken and could be read either $si$ or $ša$, the reading $sipīru$ (CAD S 225, $sepīru$) is more likely than $šāpiru$ (CAD $Ś$1 453 ff.) because the latter is most often spelled logographically in Neo-Babylonian texts (LÚ PA), and there is a Bau-ēreš dated to Cambyses’s third year who is an “Alphabet-Schrift-Schreiber” (Kümmel, Familie, p. 136 with n. 198), as Roth observes.

49. For Gubaru, see Wolfgang Röllig, “Gubaru” (RLA 3 [1957–1971]), pp. 671 f. sub 2.

51. Traces of $LUGAL KUR.KUR$ remaining at the end of the line are not evident.

COMMENTARY

In David B. Weisberg, “$Pirqūti$ or $Širkūti$? Was Ištar-ab-usur’s Freedom Affirmed or Was He Re-enslaved?” (in Studi sul Vicino Oriente Antico dedicati alla memoria di Luigi Cagni, Volume 2, edited by Simonetta Graziani [Istituto Universitario Orientale, Dipartimento di Studi Asiatici, series minor, 61; Naples: Istituto Universitario Orientale, 2000]), pp. 1163–77, ramifications of the problems raised by this text are explored. Briefly stated, it is my position that the court proceedings — what I call a “declaratory judgment” — show that Ištar-ab-usur was freed unconditionally after asking the judges to reaffirm his status as a free citizen. I suggest a translation of the term $zakū$ in consonance with its broad meaning “one whose status has been clarified” and I hold that as often as not, the term may refer to someone who is not a slave.

The reading of this text has benefited from the fine published readings and interpretations of Martha T. Roth (“A Case of Contested Status”) as well as personal communication. I am also indebted to Matthew W. Stolper for his helpful remarks and sharing of unpublished material. In the commentary here, I have emphasized observations on grammatical features, but I have included a few broader matters as well.

Note that there are three pairs of people in this text with similar names:

1. Arrabi (lines 4 [passim] and 8)
2. Inninna-etirat (lines 5 [passim] and 11 [passim])
3. Bau-ēreš (lines 46 and 48)
If Nergal-šum-ibni is the brother of Inninna-ētirat and they both have different fathers, then one or both of the fathers must have died since the brother is asked to give Inninna-ētirat away in marriage, which is a task normally reserved for the father.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{Marduka} & \text{Arrabi} \\
\hline
\text{sister} & \text{wife} \\
Nergal-šum-ibni & \text{Inninna-ētirat} & \text{Ištar-ab-ūsur}
\end{array}
\]

Ištar-ab-ūsur is the slave of Arrabi and Arrabi’s wife, Inninna-ētirat. Anu-āh-iddin is the subsequent purchaser of Ištar-ab-ūsur.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{Šamaš-uballit} & \text{Ṣillā} \\
\hline
\text{wife} & \\
\text{Arrabi} & \text{Inninna-ētirat} & \text{Anu-āh-iddin}
\end{array}
\]

For a description and drawing of the seal, see page 2.

Text 39

**Museum Number:** A3654  
**Illustration:** Plate 22

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** 26 Dûzu [4(?)] / 526(?) B.C.  
**Measurements:** 45 × 66 × 17 mm

**King:** Cambyses  
**City:** Uruk

**Description:** Judicial record of dispute concerning sheep

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

1. [X.X 6 MÁŠ a-na] 1ḫi1-ta-pi i-na pa-ra-sū
2. [šá ITI.GU]D MU.3.KÁM 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU a-na 1dUTU-a-a
3. id-di-nu um-ma a-na É.AN.NA i-din 1dUTU-a-a
4. a-na É.AN.NA la id-di-nu ṭ[G]ANAM.ME ša MUL-tum
5. še-en-du ša 1dUTU-a-a ša la 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU ul-tu
6. ši-e-nu ša 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU i-bu-ku PAB 13 ši-e-nu
7. šá qa-bu-ut-tum ša 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU ū 1NUMUN-ya
8. A.ME ša 1-a-ri-mi-šš, šá 1dUTU-a-a A-šš šá 1d[X.X.(X)]
9. LÚ SIPA ša 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU i-bu-ku MÁŠ 1X1 [X.X]

**Lower Edge**

10. 6 ku-um i-di-sū a-na 1dUTU-a-a MU [X.X]
11. ū 7 GANAM.ME ša MUL-tum šen-du ša la
12. 1dUTU-a-a ab-ka-a-nu

**Reverse**

13. a-na UGU qa-bu-ut-tum šá 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU ū 1[ri-ya] ša 1dUTU-a-a
14. am-ra ina IGI 1IR, 4EN DA (over erasures[?]) i-na ū-šu-uz-[zu]
15. šá 1dAG.GUB.DUMU.UŠ LÚ šA.TAM É.AN.NA DUMU-šš ša 1na-di-nu
16. DUMU 1d-a-bi-bi 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU LÚ.SAG.LUGAL LÚ EN pi-qit-tu É.AN.NA
17. LÚ mu-kī-nu 1IR, 4AMAR.UTU DUMU-šš ša 1NUMUN-ya DUMU 1e-gi-bi
18. 1d30.APIN-šš DUMU-šš ša 1dAG.MU.SI.SÁ DUMU 1DÚ.DINGIR
19. 1dUTU.GUB.DUMU.UŠ DUMU-šš ša 1dDI.KUD.PAB.ME.MU DUMU 1ši-gu-ú-a
20. [1IR, 4]AMAR.UTU DUB.SAR DUMU-šš šá 1dAMAR.UTU.MU
21. [DUMU 1d]ENN[?].DUMU.UŠ UBU ÅNUM.KI ITI.SU UD.26.KÁM
22. [MÜX.KÁM] 1ka-am-bu-zi-ya LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

**Upper Edge**

23. LUGAL KUR.KUR
TRANSLATION

1–9. [(With regard to) the 6 sheep for] slaughtering [that] Nabû-aḫ-iddin gave to Šamsāy from the selection of Ayaru, the 3rd year, (he [Nabû-aḫ-iddin] had said [to Šamsāy]) as follows: Give (them) to Eanna. Šamsāy did not give them to Eanna. Moreover, Šamsāy took out 7 (additional) sheep with a star brand (on them) which Šamsāy took out without (the permission) of Nabû-aḫ-iddin. (This makes) a total of 13 sheep from the pen of Nabû-aḫ-iddin and Zēria, the sons of Ay-rimī, which Šamsāy, son of I…±, the shepherd of Nabû-aḫ-iddin, took out.

9–13. A goat […] 6 in lieu of his wages, to Šamsāy […] In addition, bring here the 7 sheep (branded with) the star brand without […] Šamsāy! Inspect the pen of Nabû-aḫ-iddin and Zēria [and put these animals] at the disposal of Arad-Bēl.

14–16. In the presence of Nabû-mukīn-apli, son of NΩdinu, descendant of Dabibi, Åatammu (and) Nabû-aḫ-iddin, rËå åarri, bËl piqitti of Eanna.

17. Witnesses:
   Arad-Marduk, son of Zēriya, descendant of Egibi,
   Sîn-ëreš, son of Nabû-šum-lišir, descendant of Iblni-li,
   Šamaš-mukīn-apli, son of Madān-aḫḫē-iddin, descendant of Šīgūa,
   [Arad-]Marduk, scribal, son of Marduk-âum-iddin, (21.) descendant of Bēl-apla-ušur.

At Uruk in the month of Dûzu, day 26,
22. [in the X year of] Cambyses, King of Babylon,
23. King of Lands

NOTES TO LINES

1. ≠X± may be the only attested plural of ḫifu; see CAD § 207 sub ḫipu (a type of sacrifice). For similar nominal formations, such as šipru and širku, see von Soden, GAG, § 555 c 2 a).

1–2. The text is dated (lines 21–23) to year [X] of Cambyses, in the month of Dûzu. If the [X] is also year 3 (pa-ra-si [ša ITLĠÜ]D MU.3.KÂM), then this document was written two months after the events described in lines 2 ff. Alternatively (see note to lines 14–16), it was written a little more than one or two years later.

2. Note that there are two figures in this text named Nabû-aḫ-iddin:
   1. Nabû-aḫ-iddin, son of Nāqidu
   2. Nabû-aḫ-iddin, rēš šarrī, bēl piqitti of Eanna

2. Šamsāy is mentioned in TCL 13 171:42 (Kümmel, Familie, p. 75) as a nāqidu; see CAD N/1 334 mng. f). This text is dated to Cambyses year 5, month of Ulûlu. Note that Nabû-aḫ-iddin and Zēria (lines 7 ff.) are also nāqids; see Kümmel, Familie, pp. 66, 78; TCL 13 171:16.

3. ḫadimu umma is singular, subjunctive. Note the usage of umma outside of its common employment after īqbi or the like. For an example, see San Nicolò and Ungnad, NRV, no. 364 = VAS 3 126:4–5 n. 3: u wālitum ina muḫḫi PN e-li-tum umma “… wobei ein Verpflichtungsschein zu Lasten des N ausgestellt wurde des Inhalts, dass …” (italics render the umma). For parallel phrases to VAS 3 126:4–5, see CAD E 122 elâ “to show up, turn up, appear …, in NB.”


4–5. For kakkb̄tu šendu, see CAD K 45 with references. The star brand is Ishtar’s, therefore the animals are temple property.

6. ibuku is singular, subjunctive.

7. For īẖitu šenna, see CAD Q 42f.; AHw 890b “cattle stall.”

8. This reading of the PN is based upon CAD A/1 220 “aj interr; where?… in personal names.” For rīnī, see AHw 986 rīnu II “Geschenk (v. Gott) in PN.” The same figure is mentioned in Kümmel, Familie, p. 66, as the father of Nabû-aḫ-iddin and Zēria.

9. For I±, possibly read T[UR] (lalû) or G[AL] (daššu or urîšu), see ABZ, no. 76, citing MSL 8/1, 58f.
10. It is possible that Šamšay had expropriated the six sheep that Nabû-aḫ-iddin had told him to give to Eanna in place of wages Šamšay felt were owed him. His wages would be ana idīšu (see CAD I 18), whereas kūm idīšu is “in place of his wages” (see CAD K 530 ff.; AHw 505).

10. The mu-sign before the break cannot be read MU for some form of nādānu since MU is used only in PNs, whereas the logogram used ordinarily is SÙM (see Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 103).

12. abkānu is imperative plural (abkā) + ventive -ni(m) without m (see von Soden, GAG, p. 8* §7, n. 1). The final vowel is irregular. Compare Cyr. 377:18 cited in Knut L. Tallqvist, Die Sprache der Contrakte Nabû-Nā‘īds (555–538 v. Chr.) (Helsingfors: J. C. Frenckell and Sohn, 1890), p. 15: šuprānu; compare CT 22 161:20 cited in CAD A/1 6 = Erich Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe (Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, neue Folge, 30; Munich: Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1949), 88–89 = ab-ka-ni.

13. ana muḫḫī qabuttašu occurs in YOS 6 220:5 cited as “obscure” in CAD Q 43.

14. amrΩ is the imperative plural of amāru. The two forms here identified as imperatives could also be interpreted as statives.

14. Arad-Bēl is the rab-bālī ša šēnī ša 4Bēlti ša Uruk; see Kümmel, Familie, p. 56 n. 63, citing Mariano San Nicolò, “Materialien zur Viehwirtschaft in den neubabylonischen Tempeln. I” (Orientalia, nova series, 17 [1948]), p. 284, n. 6; idem, “Materialien zur Viehwirtschaft in den neubabylonischen Tempeln. IV (Orientalia, nova series, 23 [1954]), pp. 360, 363 n. 2; his office tenure included Cambyses year 2 and year 6. In other words, whatever problem was involved between the shepherd and the pen owners was eventually resolved with the involvement of this official, whose office entailed supervision of the livestock of Eanna. See bālu in rab bālī “overseer of the herds” in CAD B 316; Erich Ebeling, “§31. rab bālum” sub “Beamter” (RLA 1 [1929]), p. 454a cited in CAD B 316: “Judicial powers also lay within the authority of the rab bālī” (see texts quoted by Ebeling). Are the transactions discussed by San Nicolò private or “public” (i.e., temple oriented)? In other words, is Arad-Bēl acting for his own personal benefit or that of the temple?

14–16. The presence of Nabû-mukīn-apli, son of Nādinu, descendant of Dabibi, šatammu, and Nabû-aḫ-iddin, rēš šarrī, bēl piqitti of Eanna, allows a more precise dating of this text within the eight year reign (529–522 B.C.; see Parker and Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, p. 30) of Cambyses. For Nabû-mukīn-apli, Kümmel, Familie, p. 143, lists two entries: year 3 and year 6 (i.e., he held office at least between these two limits); for Nabû-aḫ-iddin, Kümmel, Familie, p. 144, lists two Cambyses entries, both in year 4. So from evidence so far available, it appears this text is dated to year 4 or the proximate years.

20. Arad is restored from Text 36:upper edge 16’.
Museum Number: A33249
Babylonian / Julian Year: 28 Abu 18 / 504 B.C.
King: Darius I
City: Nippur
Description: Record of imittu-obligation on ešrû-land

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. [X GUR] ≠ZÚ.LUM.MA ZAG.LU A.ŠÀ 1É1 eš-ru-û
2. [X.X.X.X] [X1] A-šú šá 1DÚ-ya ù
3. [X.X.X.X-]ti-šú ina UGU-ḫi
4. [X.X.X.X-]É-su-nu A-šú šá 1ši-rik-ti
5. [X.X.X.X] ZÚ.LUM.MA ÂM
6. [X.X.X.X] eš-ru-û ina UGU-ḫi
7. [X.X.X.X] NUN.KI EN.LÍL.KI 1i-nam(?)-din(?)/ni(?)
8. [X.X.X.X-X]šar i-nam-din

Reverse
9. [LÚ mu-kin-nu 1X]X1 A-šú šá
10. [1X.X.X.X] A-šú šá 1kal-[ba-a
11. [1M]U.4EN A-šú šá 1lUGAL(?)-[X-X-]’a
12. [1]X-ul-la-a-a A-šú šá 1kaš-ša-ra-
13. 1ap-la-a A-šú šá 1dMAŠ.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.TIN(?)
14. LÚ UMBISAG 1la-ba-ši A-šú šá 1dan-niš-šam
15. EN.LÍL.KI ITI.NE UD.28.KÁM
16. MU.18.KÁM 1da-ri-a-muš

Upper Edge
17. LUGAL E.KI u KUR.KUR

TRANSLATION

1–8. [X kor of] dates, imittu-obligation on ešrû-land [of X.X.X.X], son of Ibnia, and [X.X.X.X.]tišu are owed by […]bissunu, son of Širikti. The aforementioned dates, […] ešrû-obligation owed by […] Babylon (and) Nippur […] he shall give.

9–13. Witnesses:
[X.X.X], son of
[X.X.X.X.X], son of Kalba,
Iddin-Bēl, son of Šar-[X.X],
1X-ullaya, son of Kaššara,
Aplâ, son of Ninurta-ahḫē-uballit.

14–17. The scribe was Lēbâši, son of Dannīššam, at Nippur in the month of Abu, day 28 in the 18th year of Darius, King of Babylon and Lands.

NOTES TO LINE

1. For imittu, see Gerhard Ries, Die neubabylonischen Bodenpachtformulare (Abhandlungen zur rechtswissenschaftlichen Grundlagenforschung 16; Berlin: Schweitzer, 1976), pp. 90–110.

1. Should one restore eqlu 1bēl ešrû? CAD E 370 has such a reading only for Late Babylonian*.
Text 41

Museum Number: A33245 (1 NT 14 = 1 N 290)  
Illustration: Plate 23  
Babylonian / Julian Year: 8 Araḫšammu 25 / 497 B.C.  
Measurements: 42 × 50 × 18 mm  
King: Darius I  
City: Nippur  
Description: Receipt (witnessed) of dates, pith, and fibers

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 16 GUR ZÜ.LUM.MA  
2. šá ITI 1Æ.DINGIR[X.X]  
3. A-šā šā 1Æ.X.URÚ [X.X.X]  
4. A-šā šā 1-na-din-DINGIR.MEŠ [X X X X]  
5. (erasure) A UD šā 1 [X X X X]  
6. KI.MIN 1PI1X1.X.(X)-nu A-šā šā 1[X.X.1][X.X]  
7. ma-ḫi-ir 16 [SUM-na(?)]

Lower Edge 8. [X(?)+] 1X1 lib-bi u man-ga-ga  
9. ma-ḫi-ir

Reverse 10. LÚ mu-kin-nu 1Æ.ŠEŠ.MU A-šā šā  
11. 1ÆUTU-a-a 1-ri-mut A-šā šā  
12. 1ÆMAŠ.MU 1-na-KUR-šu A-šā šā  
13. 1ÆNIN.ÎMM.A.KÁM 1dan-ni-ia  
14. A-šā šā 1ki-na-a 1Æ.ANA-KUR-šu  
15. A-šā šā 1Æ.X.X-1-hi  
16. LÚ.UMBISAG 1-A A-šā šā 1Æ.MAŠ.ŠEŠ.MEŠ[X]  
17. EN.LÍL.KI ITI.APIN UD.8.KÁM

Upper Edge 18. MU.25.KÁM 1-da-pu-maš  
19. LUGAL […]

TRANSLATION

1–9. 16 kor of dates per month, Bit-ilî[-X.X], son of Nabû-[X]-usur, […] son of Nādin-ilî, […] son of […] ditto … -nu, son of […] [or: “from (PN)’”] received. 16 (were) given […] pith and fibers (were) received.

10–15. Witnesses:  
Nabû-aḫ-iddin, son of Šamšay,  
Rîmût, son of Ninurta-iddin,  
Ana-mâšû, son of Ninimma-êreš,  
Dannea, son of Kînâ,  
Nabû-ana-mâšû, son of IX-X-îtî.

16–19. The scribe was Aplâ, son of Ninurta-aḫḫê-[X]. At Nippur in the month of Araḫšammu, day 8 in the 25th year of Darius, King of […]

NOTES TO LINES

1. The fact that the other six lines on the obverse appear to continue to the right edge argues for the fact that line 1 also has one or two signs missing.

2. For PNs of this type, see Tallqvist, NBN, p. 232a. Note, as an example, CAD B 289 sub bītu: “note the personal name 1Æ.DINGIR.ZALAG The-Temple-Is-My-Light (BE 9 75:5).” For PNs compounded with the element “Bethel,” see Bezalel Porten, Archives from Elephantine: The Life of an Ancient Jewish Military Colony (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968), appendix 5.

5. Reading A UD šā 1 as A-šā(!) šā 1 could be achieved only by emendation since the sign as written is clearly UD.

8. For libbi u mangaga, see Benno Landsberger, The Date Palm and Its By-products According to the Cuneiform Sources (Archiv für Orientforschung, Beiheft 17; Vienna: Institut für Orientalistik der Universität Wien, 1967), pp. 45–46.
12. Ana-mātišu is short for a name of the type Bēl-ana-mātišu; see Stamm, Namengebung, p. 83.

13. For ḌIN.IMMA, see ABZ, no. 556, wherein Borger (ibid., p. 193) cites Edmond Sollberger, “The Cruciform Monument,” Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-Egyptisch Genootschap “Ex Oriente Lux” 20 (1967–1968), p. 68; see also George, House Most High, index, p. 176. Note that this deity is often associated with Nippur (see line 17).

Text 42

Museum Number: A1186
Illustration: Plate 24
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 43 × 74 × 21 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of legal record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. 1 (rest destroyed)
2'. šā-ta-ra šá X.X.[…]
3'. 1d30.LUGAL.URÚ [X.X.] […]
4'. šá 1ni-qu-1du u (? ) 1dAG(?)-X
Reverse 1'. [LÚ] 1mu-1-kin-nu 1X.X.X A-šá šá 1dAG.SUR.ZI.MEÅ A ḏib-ni-DINGIR
2'. [X.X.-]na-na-1 ašá šá 1X.X.X-MU A šš-gu-ā-1 1dAG-na-din-ŠES
3'. 1A-šá šá (? ) 1MU.2EN A 1MU.4X.X 1d-an-u-ši-b A-šá šá 1dAG.ŠES.X.X
4'. A 1X.X-Ålu-1 ṣu-la-a A-šá šá 1dU.GUR.ŠES-š-ur A ḏu-sat 1X X
5'. 1X.X X.A-šá šá 1dAMAR.UTU.MU.MU A 1dEN.A.URÚ
   1ṣu-qa-a-a A-šá šá ḏba-la-[u]
8'. (twelve–thirteen signs destroyed) 1X-3MAÅ 1X.X.X
   (traces only)

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1'–4'. […] the document of […] Sīn-šar-uṣur, […] of Niqûdu, and (?) ḏNabû-X-[…].

Reverse 1'–7'. Witnesses:

1X.X.X, son of Nabû-ēṭīr-napīšāti, descendant of Ilbî-ili,
[X.X.X]-Nanā, son of 1X-īiddin, descendant of Šīgūa,
Nabû-ānī-na-ā, son of Iddin-Bēl, descendant of Iddin-1X.X.X,
Amûn-ušēzi̇b, son of Nabû-ah-1X.X.X, descendant of 1X.X.X-Šū,
Sûšâ, son of Nergal-ah-uṣur, descendant of Usat 1X.X,
[1… X.X.A], son of Marduk-ēšum-iddin, descendant of Bēl-apla-uṣur,
Sûqâśa, son of Balâṭu, descendant of 1X.X,
Pûḫḫuru, son of Šamaš-pâni-uṣur, descendant of Ḥanbî,
Bēl-ēmmâmnī, son of 1X.X.(X), descendant of Bēl-apla-[X],
[X.X], son of Nabû-šum-uṣur, [descendant of …],
8'. (twelve–thirteen signs destroyed) 1X-3MAs 1X.X.X
   (traces only)

NOTES TO LINES

Reverse 1'. The first father’s name in the line is perhaps 1dAG.SUR.ZI.MEÅ.
4'. The last two signs in the line, which do not appear to belong to the ancestral name, have been collated and are correct.
6'. Less likely is Šamaš-pâ-li-uṣur (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, p. 236).

COMMENTARY

Text 42 (A 1186) is too fragile to bake. The obverse is wholly obliterated except for a few signs in the lower left hand corner.
**Text 43**

*Museum Number:* A1604

*Illustration:* Plate 24

*Babylonian / Julian Year:* —

*Measurements:* 41 × 61 × 35 mm

*City:* —

*Description:* Fragment of legal record

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1'. [X.X.X.X] ʼ[X.X.X.KI] [X.X.X]
2'. [X.X] ʼ[10.(?]KÁM ȘE.NUMUN-šú ʼ[X.X.X] [X.X]
3'. [X.X.X] ma-la a-na X X la(?) X.X[V] [X.X]
4'. [X.X.X.X] [X GiŠ.AŠAR a-x-x-x [X.X]
5'. [X.X.X.X.X] ʼ[X.a-na [X.X]
6'. [X.X.X.X.X.X] ʼLÚ1EN.MEŠ [X.X]

**Reverse**
1'. [X.X.X.X.X] ʼ[a-num] ʼ[PAB] [X.X.X]
2'. [X.X.X.X.X] [X.X.X.X.X.X] [X.X.X.X.X.X] [X.X.X.X.X.X]
3'. [X.X.X.X.X.X] [X.X.X.X.X.X] [X.X.X.X.X.X]
4'. [X.X.X.X] [A ʼ[EN.KÁM] DUMU ʼ[X.X.X] [X.X]
5'. [X.X] [LÚ1mu-kin-nu ʼEN-šú-nu u ʼqa(?)KÁD(?).] [X.X]
6'. [A.MEŠ šú] [ʼ] ʼ[ri-mút] ʼ[la-a-ba-ši DU] [MU ʼX.X.X]
7'. [X.X] ʼ[14EN.AD.URÚ DUMU ʼm[i-X.X.X]
8'. [X.X] [MU ʼ] [about eight signs]

**TRANSLATION**

**Obverse**
1'–6'. […] (on) the 10th, his planted acreage […] whatever […] he will… the garden […] to […] the owners […]

**Reverse**

5'–7'. Witnesses:
Bēlšunu and Qa/KÁD(?).[X.X], sons of Rimūt,
Lābāši, son of [X.X.X.X],
Bēl-ab-uṣur, son of Mi-[X.X.X.X].

8'. [X.X] MU […]

**NOTES TO LINES**

**Reverse**
2'. The three partially broken signs ʼ[X.X.X] may represent another kind of animal (coming before lalû).

Text 44

Museum Number: A1606
Illustration: Plate 24
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 33 × 49 × 20 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of legal record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. ≠X.X.X.SI eš-šu šá 2 ME 1401 [X.X]
2. ina MU.6.KÁM 14AG-la-ú-a
3. LÚ qí-i-pi šá É NÍ.X.X [X.X]
4. 16DIM.MU A-šú šá 1mu-še-zib-4EN
5. [X.X] 1X1 16GILDUX ina šU1 1DINGIR-ib-[ú-i]
6. [X.X.X.X] 1ma-šá LÚ.UMBISAG 1X1
7. [X.X.X.X.X] 1X.X1

Reverse 8'. (traces only)
9'. LÚ(?)(mu(?)-kin(?)-ni(?)) UD šá 1[...]
10'. 1kal-ba-a A-šú šá 11X1 [X.X.X.X]
11'. a LÚ.UMBISAG 14ha-[na-a-X.X.X]
12'. [X.X.X] 1X.X1 PI [X.X.X.X.X.X]
13'. [X.X.X] 1X.X1 [X.X.X.X.X]
14'. (only traces at end)

TRANSLATION

1–8'. [...] (new[?] of 240 [...] in the 6th year, Nabû-l”a, qípu of the house... Ea-iddin, son of Mušežib-Beł, [...] Nergal- [...] from the possession of Ili-ibni [...] of the scribe [...] 9'. Witnesses: [...] 10'. Kalba, son of 1X-1[X.X.X.X]. 11'. And the scribe was Na[nä-X.X.X]
12′–14′. (too fragmentary for translation)

NOTES TO LINES

2. PN is perhaps a form of ilia.
3. See George, House Most High, p. 311 no. 859—p. 132 no. 871. The last two signs remain difficult.
9'. The reading at the beginning of the line is unsure.

Text 45

Museum Number: A1657
Illustration: Plate 25
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 16 × 68 × 25 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of legal record mentioning silver

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [X.X] ta-bi-e-ma SI G UR(?)-a-na IGI 1X1[X]
2. [X.X] ü 1/2 GI Kü.BABBAR ki-i a-tar id-din
3'. [...] 11

Reverse 4'. [X.X] 1x-a a-na X MA.NA X GI Kü.BABBAR1

TRANSLATION

1–3'. [...] wool in the presence of [...] and he paid 1/2 shekel silver as the atru-payment. 4'. [X.X] for x minas, x shekels of silver [...]

NOTES TO LINES

2. PN is perhaps a form of ilia.
3. See George, House Most High, p. 311 no. 859—p. 132 no. 871. The last two signs remain difficult.
9'. The reading at the beginning of the line is unsure.
Text 46

Museum Number: A1669
Illustration: Plate 25
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 53 × 33 × 38 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of legal record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1'. [a-na 'X][…]
2'. a-na 'AG-[…]
3'. 1 ME 80 'PAB(?)' [...]
4'. 2 ME 2 PAB [...]
5'. 'AG.NUMUN.GIŠ [...]
6'. šá 'SAG.Í[L [...]
7'. u šá (possibly = 14[?]) 'X.X' [...]
8'. 'X.X' [...]

Reverse
9'. [A1 [...]
10'. 'EN.'MU'A '[…]
11'. a-na 'AG-ú(?)-í[…]
12'. 'AG.KAL u 'ina-SÜ'[H.SUR…]
13'. (destroyed)
14'. [X] GÚ.UN [...]
15'. [X.X] 'A 'X.X' [...]
16'. (destroyed)
17'. (destroyed)

Left Edge
18'. 'U.MU-na
19'. 'UTU.MU
20'. NA,'KIŠIB
21'. [...] 'X.X' [...]

TRANSLATION

1'–8'. To […] to Nabû-[…] 180 total(?) […] 202 total(?) Nabû-zēr-lišir […] of Esagi[… and of […]
9'–17'. […] Bēl-iddinn, descendant of […], to Nabû-[…] Nabû-udammiq and Ina-teš[i-ēṭir …] [X] tal-
teins […], descendant of […].
18'–21'. [Seal of] Bēl-iddinna, descendant of Šamaš-iddin. Seal of […]

COMMENTARY

Note that lines 2, 5, and 11 have Nabû names.
There is a leftward slant on the signs on the left edge.
For a description and drawing of the seals, see page 2.
Text 47

Museum Number: A5465
Illustration: Plate 25
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 22 × 16 × 8 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of legal record

TRANSLITERATION

1'. ina ka-n[ak IM.DUB MU.MEŠ]

2'. IGI ¹MU.1[X-][…]

3'. ¹ŠES-it-[tab-ši]

4'. ¹d][AMAR.UTU.1[…]

TRANSLATION

1’–4’. at the seal[ing of this tablet]…In the presence of Iddin-[…],…Aḫ-ittabši, Marduk-[…]

Text 48

Museum Number: A5655
Illustration: Plate 25
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 26 × 14 × 12 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of record of litigation

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. [...]X₁X₁₁ ni
2'. [...]X₁₁ id-dīb-bu-ūb
3'. [...]X₁₁ lib-bi₁
4'. [...]X₁ su X₁
5'. [...]lūt(?)₁-tu
6'. [...]X₁ gan₁

Reverse 1'. [...]X₁₁₁ åEÅ.LUGAL(?)₁
2'. [...]q-ub₁
3'. [...]X₁ a-na
4'. [...]X₁ ta-UD (/pir(?) or TA UD)
5'. [...]X₁ ŠES.LUGAL(?)₁

TRANSLATION

[...] raises a claim [...] spoke … to … […¹]

NOTE TO LINE

Obverse 2'. id-dīb-bu-ūb is the present tense of dabābu; see CAD D 4.
Text 49

Museum Number: A33244 (1 NT 12 = 1 N 288)  Illustration: Plate 25

Babylonian / Julian Year: 11 [x] 32 / 573 B.C.  Measurements: 36 × 34 × 23 mm

King: Nebuchadnezzar II  City: —

Description: Fragment of legal record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. \(\text{id} \text{gu-la} \text{X} \)[…]
2. \(\text{I} \text{MU.} \text{MU} \text{iq-bu-ú} […]\)
3. \(\text{DUMU.} \text{SAL-š} \text{u u SAL šu-} \text{X} […]\)
4. \(\text{š} \text{u MU.} \text{32.KÃM } \text{G} \text{AG.} \text{lÍG.} \text{(?)} \text{DU.} \text{URÚ} […]\)
5. \(\text{I} \text{X.X.} \text{PEŠ} \text{iš} \text{X} \text{X} […]\)
6. \(\text{[X.X.X.X]} X \text{X} […]\)

Reverse 1'. \(\text{I} \text{X.X.X.X} […]\)
2'. \(\text{IŠES.MEŠ.MU I} \text{X} […]\)
3'. \(\text{I} \text{A-} \text{a} \text{I} \text{na-} […]\)
4'. \(\text{I} \text{MU.} \text{I} \text{EN(?) I} \text{A} […]\)
5'. \(\text{I} \text{ha-tin-a} \text{A} \text{I} \text{u-} […]\)
6'. \(\text{LÜ.UMBISAG I} \text{LÜ.} \text{I} \text{UAG} […] \text{ITI.X} […]\)
7'. \(\text{UD.} \text{11.} \text{KÃM MU.30f} \text{+2.KÃM} […]\)

Left Edge 8'. (one fingernail imprint) \(\text{I} \text{X} […]\)
9'. \(\text{I} \text{kám} […]\)

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1–6. Gula-[…] spoke […](to[?]) Šum-iddin […] his daughter and the lady […] of the 32nd year of Nebuchadnezzar[…]

Reverse 1'. ([Witnesses]):
2'. Aḫḫē-iddin […]
3'. Aplā, Na-[…]
4'. Iddin-Bēl, descendant of […],
5'. Ḥatina, descendant of U-[…],
6'–7'. The scribe was Amēl-Na[bû… in the month of X], day 11, in the 3[2nd] year [of Nebuchadnezzar[…]
8'. (fingernail imprint)
9'. Kam-[…]
Text 50

Museum Number: A5373
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] [x] [x] / 556–539 B.C.
King: Nabonidus
Description: List (witnessed) of disbursed foodstuffs

Illustration: Plate 26
Measurements: 36 × 37 × 25 mm
City: —

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. 20 iX1 […]
2'. dul-lu iX1 […]
3'. 10,000 GUR iLÚ(? ) GIŠ X1 […]
4'. a-na NÎ.G.GA 4GAŠAN šá U[NUG.KI …]
5'. 4 ME LÚ APIN.ME šá MEŠ1 […]
6'. šá 4AG.IM.TUK LUG[AL TIN.TIR.KI …]
7'. id-din iX.X1 […]
8'. (one trace)

Reverse 9'. (about six traces)
(space of one line)
10'. LÛ mu-kin-nu iX-1[…]
11'. A-šá šá iEN.NUMUN A iku-[…]
12'. 4AG.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.GI […]
13'. iR.iin-nin […]
14'. 4AG-iq-bi iX1 […]
15'. (destroyed)

TRANSLATION

1'–9'. […] 20 […] work … 10,000 kor […] for the property of the Lady-of-Uruk … 400 (for) the farmers […] of Nabonidus, King of Babylon he gave …

10'–14'. Witnesses:
Ba-IX-1[…], son of Bêl-zêri, descendant of Ku-[…]
Nabû-ahḫē-ušallim […]
Arad-Innin […]
Nabû-iqbi […]
15'. (destroyed)

NOTES TO LINES

3'. After GUR, a reading iKA1 is possible.
6'. The broken section before the words “[…] of Nabonidus, King of Babylon” could be [year X] or could refer to personal property of the king.
13'. It is possible that nothing is missing in this PN.
Text 51

Museum Number: A1597
Illustration: Plate 26
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 63 × 55 × 22 mm
King: Arta[xerxes I]
City: —
Description: Fragment of list of PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1’. (destroyed)
2’. [...] MA [...] 
3’. [...] 1NUMUN. [...] 
4’. [...] 1na XI [...] 
5’. [...] 1X1 NUMUN 1X1 [...] 
6’. [...] 4DIM XI [...] 
7’. [...] baš-da-a-a
8’. [...] X.]A.MU
9’. [...] 1ši-INUMUN.SÌ.SÁ
10’. [...] 4]IDIM.MU
11’. [...] ]ÈN
12’. [...] ]ŠES.MES.MU
13’. [...] ]TIN(-)su(-)–]ÈN(-) [...]
14’. [...] ]XI [...] 

Reverse 1’. [...] DUM]UR.È.SAG.GÌL-]lu-mur A [...] 
2’. [...] X1-1NUMUN.GUB(?) A ]ÈDAG.- [...] 
3’. [...] ]ÈDIDIM ŠÈŠ-šà A ]ÈKL [...] 
4’. [...] ]ÈDAG.MU.GUB A ]ÈDAG [...]
5’. [...] ]ÈDAG.DUGUD.ŠÈŠ-šà A ]ÈDAG [...] 
6’. [...] ]Èa-ni-tum-ÈN A ]ÈDAG.- [...] 
7’. [...] ]Èa-ni-tum-ÈN A ]ÈXI [...] 
8’. [...] šà LÛ.UŠ.KU.MES a-nà ]XI [...] 
9’. [...] ]X 14 X1 ik ]XI [...] 
10’. [...] ]X (?)]Èar-tak- [...] 

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1’. (destroyed)
2–6’. (only one or two signs, parts of personal names, preserved in each line)
7’. Ḥašdāya
8’. [...] ]XI-lapla-iddin
9’. [...] ]ši-lêr-lišir
10’. Ea-iddin
11’. [...] Bêl
12’. [...] ahḫē-iddin
13’. [...] balassu-[i]qbi
14’. (destroyed except for one sign)

Reverse 1’. [...] Mar-Èsagil-lûmur, descendant of … ,
2’. [...] ]zēr-ukûn, descendant of Nabû [...],
3’. [...] ]Èa, his brother, descendant of Iti(?)– [...],
4’. [...] Nabû-šum-ukûn, descendant of Na[bû– …],
5’. [...] Nabû-kabit-ahšu, descendant of Na[bû– …],
6’. [...] Tanittum-Bêl, descendant of Bêl– [...],
7’. [...] Tanittum-Bêl, descendant of […]
8’. [...] of the lamentation-priests to […]
9’. [...] ]X 14 X1 […]
10’. [...] Arta[xerxes, King(?)]
NOTES TO LINES

Obverse 9'. Perhaps read [Nabû/Sîn-tul-tab]-ši-NUMUN.SLSÁ; see Tallqvist, NBN, p. 318; CAD B 156.

Reverse 1'. The PN may indicate that the origin of the text is Babylon.

5'. DUGUD = kabti.

5'. Perhaps, as in line 3', ŠEŠ-šú follows a PN and should be read aḫšu “his brother.”

6’. For tanittum “Preis” (Stamm, Namengebung, p. 277), see Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 163 (naʾādu).

8’. UŠ.KU = GALA = kalû. See CAD K kalû A mng. c) b’ (a lamentation priest who can also be a scribe and whose name occurs in colophons).

COMMENTARY

Signs are missing at beginning of each line. The PNs seen here are fathers or ancestors rather than sons.

Text 52

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A1593</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illustration:</td>
<td>Plate 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>41 × 42 × 20 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>List of days and measures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLITERATION**

Obverse

1. UD.8.KÁM
2. 4(? 2 PI 1 BÁN UD.9.KÁM
3. 5 BÁN

Reverse (uninscribed)

**TRANSLATION**

1–3. The 8th day 4(? 2 pān 1 süt, the 9th day 5 süt.

**NOTE TO LINE**

2. One would expect measures to appear in the order: GUR, PI, BÁN, but GUR is written with horizontal wedges. Perhaps read 4 šà 1 BÁN.
Text 53

Museum Number: A1613
Illustration: Plate 26
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 52 × 52 × 22 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment preserving list of measures and names

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1'. […] 1[X.X] 1[X] 1[X.X.X.X]
2'. […] 1É.SAG.1[GÍL]1[X.X.X]
3'. […] 1X NUN A(?)[X.X.X.X]
4'. […] 1X BÁN(?)[1][x][x][x][x]
5'. […] 1É.SAG.1[GÍL.]1[X.X.X.X]
6'. […] 15 BÁN[1][x][x][x][x] 15AG.MU-na-[X]1[X]1 A 1[X]
7'. […] 14 BÁN1 14AG.MU.[X]1 A 11[X.X]
8'. […] 1UMUN.KÁM A 1UMUN.MU1[X.X]
9'. […] 1KI.4ŠÚ.TIN A 11[X.X.X]
10'. […] 14X.ME,MU A 11[X.X]

TRANSLATION

1'. […] (destroyed personal name)
2'. […] Esagil-[X.X.X]
3'. […] X NUN A [X.X.X.X]
4'. […] 1X sūt(?) Marduk-šum-[X.X.X.X]
5'. […] Esagil-[X.X.X.X]
6'. […] 15 sūt(?) Nabû-ittanna-[X.X], descendant of [X]
7'. […] 14 sūt1 Nabû-ittanna[X], descendant of [X.X.X]
8'. […] Bêl-êrêš, descendant of Bêl-iddin [X.X]
9'. […] Itti-Marduk-balû, descendant of [X.X.X]
10'. […] X-X-jiddin, descendant of [X.X]

NOTE TO LINE

3'. Possibly two(?) signs are at the beginning of the preserved part of the line, perhaps u and a?

COMMENTARY

Only one surface is preserved.
It may be that A “descendant” is an abbreviation of A-šū šá “son.”
### Museum Number:
A5134

### Illustration:
Plate 27

### Measurements:
$57 \times 47 \times 23$ mm

### City:
—

### Description:
List of cattle received, *ana piqitti ša* PN

---

#### TRANSLITERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Left Edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 2</td>
<td>10. [...]</td>
<td>26'. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 65</td>
<td>11–14.</td>
<td>27'. a-na 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 5</td>
<td>15'. [...]</td>
<td>GÍN Ê[BAABB(?)][...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 19</td>
<td>16'.</td>
<td>a-na ši-zib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 8</td>
<td>17'.</td>
<td>a-na 6 GÍN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 15</td>
<td>18'.</td>
<td>Ê[BAABB(?)][...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. [X+]7</td>
<td>19'.</td>
<td>Ê[BAABB(?)][...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. [...]</td>
<td>20'.</td>
<td>1 GUD NÍNDA PAB 10(!) (over erasure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. [...]</td>
<td>21'.</td>
<td>œibtu- tax for the 10th day, of which (there was) 1 three-year-old pure ... pure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### TRANSLATION

1. 2 breeding bulls
2. 65 milk cows
3. 5 three-year-old bulls therefrom
4. 19 three-year-old cows
5. 8 two-year-old bulls of which 4 are pure
6. 15 two-year-old cows
7. [X+]7 castrated bulls of which 6 are pure
8. [...] *ālittu*-cows
9. Madān-šar-ūṣur, descendant of Bēl-ēreš
10. ...
11–14. (destroyed)
15'. [...] (of which) 8(?)/(9(?)) are pure
16'. *ālittu*-cows (space of one line)
17'.–18’. Nabū-mukīn-āpl, descendant of Šulā, received 3 two-year-old pure bulls.
19'.–22’. Total: 1 milk cow, 1 three-year-old pure bull, 7 two-year-old pure bulls, 1 castrated bull; in all: 10(!) (animals) as *sibtu*-tax for the 10th day, of which (there was) 1 three-year-old pure ... pure ... entrusted to Šamaš-zēr-qiša.
23’–27’. 7 two-year-old bulls for Esagila; 1 milk cow; 17(?) castrated pure bulls (of which the cows were) for milk, Sin-ibni; 2 milk cows from the house of […] for 6 shekels of silver.

NOTES TO LINES

1. *CAD* E 103 translates “bulls.”
2. In the usual formula, a smaller number of animals qualified by some characteristic follows (e.g., “of which four are pure” = line 5).
3. For *ellu* “pure,” “referring to… animals in cultic use,” see *CAD* E 103.
5. For the *šibtu*-tax on domestic animals, see *CAD* § 166 f.; San Nicolò “Viehwirtschaft II,” p. 306.

COMMENTARY

See MSL 8/1, pp. 70ff., for a discussion of many of the terms in this text.

---

Text 55

*Museum Number:* A4623  
*Babylonian / Julian Year:* 29 Simānu 13 / 592 B.C.  
*King:* Nebuchadnezzar II  
*Description:* Receipt of ox hump  

**TRANSLITERATION**

Obverse 1. 15 MA.NA UZU as-šu₅-a₄-[biₜ]
2. 1šu-la₁-a(? ) A₁ba-la-šu
3. IGI-ir

Reverse 4. ITI.SIG₄ UD.29.KÁM
5. MU.13.KÁM ₄AG.NÍG.DU.URÙ
6. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

**TRANSLATION**

1–3. Šulā, descendant of Balātu, received 15 minas of cuts of ox hump meat.
4–6. Simānu, 29th day, 13th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINE

2. For UZU asqubbītu, see *CAD* A/2 339b (ox hump, a cut of meat).

---

Text 56

*Museum Number:* A5359  
*Babylonian / Julian Year:* [x] [x] 16(?) / —  
*King:* —  
*Description:* Receipt of cow cadaver(s)  

**TRANSLITERATION**

Obverse 1. 17(? ) pag-ra¹ šá ÁB.GAL
2. ₁haš-di-idₐ A₁ŠEŠ.MEŠ-la₁-mur¹
3. IGI-ir
Reverse  4.  ITI.[X] 1UD.[X.]KÁM
5.  1MU.16(?).KÁM

TRANSLATION
1–3. Ḥašdiya, descendant of Aḫḫē-lūmur, received 17(?) cadavers of milk cows.
4–5. Month of [X], day [X], year 16(?)

NOTE TO LINES
5f. There appears to be no trace of a RN.

Text 57

Museum Number: A4255
Illustration: Plate 28
Babylonian / Julian Year: 26 Araḫšamma 17 / 588 B.C.
Measurements: 27 × 37 × 15 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Receipt of sheep for Gula

TRANSLITERATION
Obverse  1. 3  UDU.,nila,mes
2. 2  silla,mes
3. PAB 5 UDU.nila,mes šá
4. ITL.APIN UD.24.KÁM
5. UD.25.KÁM UD.26.KÁM
6. a-na 4gu-la
Reverse  7. par-su 1KU-tišú
8. LÚ SIPA SÁ.DUG4
9. IGI-ir
(space of two lines)
10. ITL.APIN UD.26.KÁM
11. MU.17.KÁM 4AG.NIG.DU.URÚ
12. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION
1–9. Tukulti-Marduk, the shepherd in charge of the regular offerings, received
3 sheep
2 lambs
Total: 5 small cattle (lit. “sheep”) for days 24, 25 and 26 of Araḫšamma, which had been set aside
for Gula.
10–12. Araḫšamma, 26th day, 17th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE
3. “Sheep” is used “as a collective” for various kinds of sheep and goats (see CAD § 130 f.).
Text 58

**Museum Number:** A5354

**Illustration:** Plate 28

**Illustration:** Plate 28

**Measurements:** 21 × 29 × 15 mm

**City:** —

**Description:** Record of sheep

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1. 60 UDU pu-ḫa-lum
2. 396 U₇.Ū.TU.ME
3. 52 UDU BAR.GAL.ME
4. 134 UDU BAR.SAL.ME
5. 5 MÂŠ.GAL.⋎ME
6. 7 ÜZ.ME
7. 2 MÂŠ.TUR.⋎ME

**Lower Edge**
8. 1 SAL.ÂŠ.QAR

**Reverse**
9. PAB 657 U₈.Ḫ.L.A
10. ina IGI 𒈹-šAG-šá-ḫu A INAG.[X.X.(X)] 12 KUŠ
11. 6 UDU bu-ud ina IGI [X X]¹ X¹
12. [ITI.SU(?)] UD(?).20.KÂM MU(?).21.KÂM(?).¹
13. 𒈹AG.[NÎG.DU.URU]
14. [LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI]

**TRANSLATION**

**Obverse**
1. 60 rams used for breeding
2. 396 fertile ewes
3. 52 unplucked(?), sheep
4. 134 female lambs
5. 5 he-goats
6. 7 she-goats
7. 2 kids

**Lower Edge**
8. 1 small she-goat

9. total: 657 sheep
10. at the disposal of Ša-Nabû-šū, descendant of Nabû-[…] 12 skins
11. 6 bûdu-sheep at the disposal of […]
12–14. [Dûzu(?), 20th(?), day, 21st(?), year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon].

**NOTES TO LINES**

**Obverse**
2. See CAD A/1 342 sub ʾalīda; AHw 1458 f. (w)ʾalītu.
3. For the translation adopted here, see PSD B 122 sub bar-gal-lum and udu-bar-gal! perhaps “unplucked sheep.”
4. For parratu, see MSL 8/1, p. 14 line 79.
7. For lalû, see CAD L 51 f. lalû B; AHw 1431.

**Lower Edge**
8. See CAD E enzu 181 f); AHw 1420 unīqu.

11. For this type of sheep, see Gehlken, *Wirtschaftstexte*, p. 25, comment to text 9, with references; compare Text 61:11, below. The term is not yet understood.

**COMMENTARY**

For the typology, see Gehlken, *Wirtschaftstexte*, p. 19.
Text 59

*Museum Number:* A4213  
*Illustration:* Plate 28

*Babylonian / Julian Year:* 27 Abu 7 / 532 B.C.  
*Measurements:* $16 \times 21 \times 12$ mm

*King:* Cyrus  
*City:* —

*Description:* Record of sheep at the disposal of PN

**TRANSLITERATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>1. 8</th>
<th>UDU pu-ḫal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. 166</td>
<td>$U_8 ME$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 15</td>
<td>ka-lum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 27</td>
<td>par-rat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PAB 216</td>
<td>BABBAR-tum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 4</td>
<td>MÁŠ.GAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 103</td>
<td>ÜZ.ME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 4</td>
<td>MÁŠ.TUR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 3</td>
<td>SAL.ÁŠ.QAR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. PAB 114</td>
<td>Gl₂₄-tum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse 11.</th>
<th>PAB-ma 330</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. si-e-ni ina pa-ni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. $1^{st} MAŠ.ŠEŠ.MU$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. A $1^{st} la-qi-pi$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ITI.NE UD.27.KÁM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. MU.7.KÁM $1^{st} ku-raš$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. LUGAL KUR.KUR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLATION**

1. 8 sheep used for breeding  
2. 166 ewes (full-grown female sheep)  
3. 15 lambs  
4. 27 female lambs  
5. total: 216 white  
6. 4 he-goats  
7. 103 she-goats  
8. 4 kids  
9. 3 small she-goats  
10. total: 114 black  
11. grand total: 330  
12. sheep at the disposal of  
13. Ninurta-ḫḫ-iddin,  
14. descendant of Lāqīpi.  
15. Month of Abu, day 27,  
16. year 7 of Cyrus,  
17. King of Babylon,  
18. King of Lands.

**NOTES TO LINES**

2. $U_8 ME = laḫuru.$  
3. For *kalūmu*, see *CAD K* 107a; *AHw* 429.  
4. For *parratu*, see *AHw* 834b.
Text 60

Museum Number: A5287
Babylonian / Julian Year: 13 Dûzu 15 / —
King: —
City: —
Description: Record of sheep at the disposal of PN

TRANSLITERATION
Obverse
1. 70 UDU pu-ḫal
2. 450 U₇ Ü.TU.ME
3. 70 UDU BAR.GAL.ME
4. 146 UDU BAR.SAL
5. 2 MÂŠ.GAL

Reverse
6. PAB 738 U₇ UDU.ḪI.A
7. ina IGI^{14} AG.MU.DÛ A¹ŠEŠ₁šu₁
8. 28 UDU bu-ud ina IGI-šu
9. ITIŠU UD.13.KÁM
10. MU.15.KÁM

TRANSLATION
1. 70 rams used for breeding
2. 450 fertile ewes
3. 70 young lambs
4. 146 female lambs
5. 2 he-goats
6. total: 738 sheep
7. at the disposal of Nabû-šum-ibni, descendant of Aḫšu
8. 28 būdu-sheep at his disposal.
9. Month of Dûzu, day 13,
10. year 15

NOTES TO LINES
5. For urḫu, see AHw 1430a f.
6. For U₇ UDU.ḪI.A = šēnu "sheep (as a collective),” see CAD § 130 f.; AHw 1090 f.
10. Note no RN.
Text 61

Museum Number: A5385  
Illustration: Plate 29

Babylonian / Julian Year: 28 Simânu 14 / 612 B.C.  
Measurements: 21 × 21 × 11 mm

King: Nabopolassar  
City: —

Description: Record of sheep at the disposal of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse  
1. (destroyed)  
3. 40 UDU.BAR.GAL.ME  
4. 108 UDU.BAR.SAL.ME  
5. 12 MĀŠ.GAL.ME  
6. 22 ÙZ.ME  

Lower Edge  
7. 6 MĀŠ.TUR.ME  
8. 6 SAL.ĀŠ.QAR.ME

Reverse  
9. PAB 5 ME + 20 + 8 GANAM.UDU.ḪLA  
10. ina IGI ²man-na-a-ki-i-DINGIR
11. 2 UDU bu-ud ina IGI-šú
12. ITI.SIG₂ UD.28.KÁM
13. MU.14.KÁM ⁴AG.A.PAB
14. LUGAL E.KI
15. (traces)

TRANSLATION

1. (destroyed)  
2. 2[U₆] fertile ewes  
3. 40 young lambs  
4. 108 female lambs  
5. 12 he-goats  
6. 22 she-goats  
7. 6 kids  
8. 6 small she-goats  
9. total: 528 sheep  
10. at the disposal of Manna-akī-ilī  
11. 2 būdu-sheep are at his disposal.  
12. Month of Simânu, day 28,  
13. year 14 of Nabopolassar,  
14. King of Babylon  
15. (traces)

COMMENTARY

There should be a total of 332 ± animals listed in lines 1–2 (destroyed) since the total for lines 2–8 (preserved) is 196 and the grand total in line 9 is 528.
Text 62

Museum Number: A2876
BABYLONIAN / JULIAN YEAR: 8 Dûzu 36 / 569 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Record of sheep at the disposal of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 10  pu-ḥal
2. 190  Uₘ,ME
3. 40  ka-lum
4. 50  1par-rat₁
5. PAB 290  BABBAR-ti
6. 5  MĀŠ.GAL
7. 30  ÚZ
8. 3  MĀŠ.TUR
9. 12  SAL-ÂŠ.QAR
10. PAB 50  GIₜ-ti
11. PAB-ma 340

Lower Edge
12. ṣi-e-nu

Reverse
13. ina IGI
14. 1mu-še-zib
15. AₜAG.A.MU
16. šá la 1 pu-ḥal
17. 2 kal-lum 4 par-rat
18. 2 (GUN) 49 1/2 MA SÍG.Ḫ.LA
19. ri-ḫi šá MU.36.KÁM
20. ITI.ŠU UD.8.KÁM
(space of one-half line)
21. MU.36.KÁM
22. dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ
23. LUGAL E.KI

TRANSLATION

1. 10  sheep used for breeding
2. 190  ewes (full-grown female sheep)
3. 40  lambs
4. 50  female lambs
5. total: 290  white
6. 5  he-goats
7. 30  she-goats
8. 3  kids
9. 12  small she-goats
10. Total: 50  black
11–19. Grand total: 340 sheep at the disposal of Muṣêzib, descendant of Nabû-apla-iddin. This excludes 1 sheep used for breeding, 2 lambs, (and) 4 female lambs, (and) 2 (talents) 49 1/2 minas of wool, the balance of year 36.
20–23. Month of Dûzu, day 8, year 36 of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.
Text 63

Museum Number: A5298
Babylonian / Julian Year: 4 Simânu 1 / 561 B.C.
King: Amēl-Marduk
Description: Record of sheep from stall at the disposal of PN

Illustration: Plate 29
Measurements: 41 × 26 × 15 mm
City: —

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 40 UDU pu-hal
2. 147 U₃.ME
3. 27(?), ka-lum
4. 45 par-rat
5. [PAB 259] BABBAR-ti
6. [X] MĀŠ.GAL
7. [X] MĀŠ.TUR
8. [X] MĀŠ.TUR

Lower Edge 9. [X] SAL.ĀŠ.QAR

Reverse 10. PAB [X+]371 GI₄-ti
11. PAB-ma 407₁ ši-e-nu
12. qa-bu-ut-ti
13. šā 1AN.GAL.NUMUN,DŪ
14. A-šū šā 1dAG.GI
15. ina IGI 1dAG.SU
16. ITI.SIG₄ UD.4.KĀM
17. MU.1.KĀM LŪ.₄AMAR.UTU
18. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
19. ul-tal-lim

Upper Edge 20. a-mur-ME

Left Edge 21. 4 par-rat 2 [X 3] SAL.ĀŠ.QAR
22. [... 3[X] 3 [X] 3] XI 3 IGI-ir

TRANSLATION

1. 40 rams used for breeding
2. 147 ewes (full-grown female sheep)
3. 27(?), lambs
4. 45 female lambs
5. Total: 259 white
6. [X] he-goats
7. [X+] 5 she-goats
8. [X] kids
9. [X] small she-goats
10. Total: [X+] 37 black
11–15. grand total: 407 sheep (from the) stall belonging to Anu-rabû-zēr-ibni, son of Nabû-ušallim, at the disposal of Nabû-erība.
16–18. Month of Simânu, 4th day, year 1 of Amēl-Marduk, King of Babylon.
19–22. He has taken care of (all the cattle); they were checked. He received 4 female lambs, 2 … , 3 small she-goats […] 3[X] … .

NOTES TO LINES

12. For qabuttu, see Text 39:7.
13. I would be inclined to read the DN as dIštarân were it not for Lambert’s comment in “Ištarân” (RLA 5 [1976–1980]), p. 211, “Personal names including his (‘Ištarân’s) name run from late Early Dynastic times to the end of the Cassite dynasty, but cease thereafter.” Hence I read AN.GAL and transcribe Anu-rabû.
Text 64

Museum Number: A3037
Illustration: Plate 30
Babylonian / Julian Year: 14 Simânû 7 / 598 B.C.
Measurements: 25 × 33 × 17 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Record of sheep, income, at the disposal of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 100 UDU pu-ḫal-ša
2. 720 ū İŠ.GAL.ša
3. 100 UDU BAR.GAL.ša
4. 100 UDU BAR.SAL.ša
5. 11 MĀŠ.GAL.ša
6. 7 ÜZ.ša

Reverse
7. 60 MĀŠ.TUR.ša
8. 60 SAL.ĀŠ.QAR.ša
9. PAB 1 LIM 1 ME 50(!) ū ḤLA ir-ša
10. šā 1(1 written over erasure) ik-la- ša ša-ša ša-ša-šu
11. ina ḫI 1nu-ra-nu A-ša ša-ḫa-ra-ša

Upper Edge
12. ITI.SIG 4 UD.14.KÁM
13. MU.7.KÁM
14. ḫAG.NĪG.DU.URū
15. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1. 100 sheep used for breeding
2. 720 ewes (full-grown female sheep)
3. 100 young lambs
4. 100 female lambs
5. 11 he-goats
6. 7 she-goats
7. 60 kids
8. 60 small she-goats

9–11. Total: 1,150(!) sheep, income belonging to Iklaš, son of Sāsiya, at the disposal of Nuranu, son of Ḥarišu.
12–15. Month of Simânû, day 14, year 7 of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

9. Although the text gives a total of 1,150 animals, the number of animals listed adds up to 1,158.
11. The same man appears in YOS 17 76:10.
Text 65

Museum Number: A4256  Illustration: Plate 30
Babylonian / Julian Year: 30 Abu 22 / 583 B.C.  Measurements: 18 × 39 × 16 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II  City: —
Description: Record of sheep, income, owed by PN and PN2

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 1 UDU.NÍTA ir-bi
2. ina UGU 1KU-ti-4AMAR.UTU
3. u1ki-rib-ti
4. LÚ SIPA SÁ.DUG4

Reverse 5. ITI.NE UD.30.KÁM
6. MU.22.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ
7. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4. 1 sheep, income, is owed by Tukulti-Marduk and Kiribti, shepherds of the sattekuu-offerings.
5–7. Month of Abu, day 30, year 22 of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE

3. For Kiribti, see also YOS 17, PN index, p. 44.

Text 66

Museum Number: A4305  Illustration: Plate 30
Babylonian / Julian Year: 27(?) Ayaru(?) 17 / 539 B.C.  Measurements: 33 × 21 × 11 mm
King: Nabonidus  City: —
Description: Record concerning sheep

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 20 UDU pu-hal
2. 3 ME + 22 U8.ME
3. 62 UDU ka-lum
4. 1 ME + 10 + 8 UDU BAR.SAL
5. PAB 5 ME + 22 BABBAR-ti
6. 8 MÁŠ.GAL
7. X+31 ÜZ
8. 16(?)1 MÁŠ.TUR
9. [X SAL.ÁÅ.QAR]

Lower Edge 10. [PAB X GI4-ti]

Reverse 11. [...] šá [...] 12. [X] ši-e-nu ina IGI
13. 1SUM-na-ŠEŠ u 1ŠEŠ-šá-nu
14. A.ME šá 1šá-4AG-šá-á
15. [...] 16. [...] 17. ITI.GUD(?) UD.27(?).KÁM
18. MU.17.KÁM 4AG.I11
19. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
TRANSLATION

1. 20 sheep used for breeding
2. 322 ewes (full-grown female sheep)
3. 62 lambs
4. 118 female lambs
5. Total: 522 white
6. 8 he-goats
7. $\{X+3\}$ she-goats
8. $\{6(?)\}$ kids
9. [X small she-goats]
10–16. [Total: X black] […] sheep at the disposal of Nadna-aâi and AâÅunu, sons of Ša-Nabû-šû […]
17–19. Month of Ayaru(?), day 27(?), year 17 of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

10. See Text 62:10 for restorations.

COMMENTARY

The surface of the reverse is badly flaked.

Text 67

Museum Number: A4471
Babylonian / Julian Year: 19 Šabatu 16 / 588 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Receipt of sheep cadaver

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 1 pag-ra šá U₈
2. $^1$ri-mut A $^1$ba-ba-a
3. IGI-ir
Reverse 4. ITILÎZ UD.19.KÁM MU.16.KÁM
5. $^4$AG.NİG.DU.URÜ
6. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–3. Rîmût, descendant of Baba, received 1 ewe cadaver.
4–6. Month of Šabatu, day 19, year 16 of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.
Text 68

Museum Number: A5368
Babylonian / Julian Year: 21 Šabātu [x] / 604–562 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Receipt of sheep cadavers

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. ≠15(?)+ pag-ra
2. i-sin-na-[x]
3. LÚ SIPA IG-ir
Reverse 4. ITI.ZÍZ UD.21.KÁM M[U.X.KÁM]
5. dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL T[IN.TIR.KI]

TRANSLATION

1–3. Isinnaya, the shepherd, received 15 cadavers.
4–5. Month of Šabātu, 21st day, year [X] of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE

2. Isinnaya (cf. Text 69:3) is the same figure as in YOS 17 p. 43a no. 2 ranges from 584 to 579 B.C. (whose ancestor is Danni-Nergal).

Text 69

Museum Number: A5714
Babylonian / Julian Year: 27 Šebētu 27(?) / 577 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Receipt of sheep cadavers

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [X pag-]ra-nu
2. [šā UD] SÁ.DUG4
3. [X.X.X] i-sin-na-[a-a]
4. LÚ SIPA IG-ir
Reverse 5. ITILAB UD.27.KÁM M[U.27(?)] KÁM
6. dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4. Isinnaya, the shepherd, received [X ca][davers [of] sattukku-[sheep ...]
5–6. Month of Šebētu, day 27, year 27(?) of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.
Text 70

Museum Number: A5751
Babylonian / Julian Year: 22 Řebētu 24 / 580 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Receipt of sheep cadaver

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. ≠1± pag-ra šá UDU.NÍTA
2. ina É LÚ.GÍR.LÁ
3. mi-ši-ši
4. 1KU-ti-4AMAR.UTU
5. LÚ SIPA SÁ.DUG₄
6. IGI-ir

Reverse 7. ITI.AB UD.22.KÁM
8. MU.24.KÁM
9. 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–6. Tukulti-Marduk, shepherd of the sattukku-offerings, received, dead, ≠1± sheep cadaver in the slaughterhouse.
7–9. Month of Řebētu, day 22, year 24 of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE

2. For bit 4biḫu, see AHw 1376.

Text 71

Museum Number: A5330
Babylonian / Julian Year: 13 Dûzu 17 / —
King: —
Description: Receipt of wool and threads by PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 13 MA.NA SÍG ta-[bar-ri]
2. 10 TÚG gú-ḫal-ša-ta
3. šá ṣu-up-pa-a-ta
4. (erased line)
5. šá 4UR.DIM.ME
6. 3 ḫu-tu-ma-a-ta

Reverse 7. 4AG-ū-šal-lim LÚ UŠ.BAR
8. IGI-ir
9. ITI.ŠU UD.13.[KÁM]
10. MU.17.[KÁM]¹

TRANSLATION

1–8. Nabû-ušallim, the tailor, received 13 minas of red wool (for) 10 braids of carded wool (erased line) (and) 3 ḫutumāta, for the urdimmus.
9–10. Month of Dûzu, day 13, year 17.
NOTES TO LINES


6. Could this be a cuneiform reading of Hebrew סְלָשׁ, plural סִלָשׁ “seals”? As yet, however, there is no such word attested in Akkadian (see sub kunukku “seal” in CAD and AHw). Moreover, there is no determinative NA4, though this might be explained by the fact that it is a foreign word in Akkadian.

10. Note no RN.

Text 72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A5506</th>
<th>Illustration:</th>
<th>Plate 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>43 × 59 × 18 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Disbursement of wool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLITERATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 4 (GÚ.UN) 8 MA.NA SAL a-ha-biº IGI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 29 MA.NA 16AG.LUGAL.URÚ IGI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 30 MA.NA 1ha-ni-ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 1 (GÚ.UN) 32 MA.NA 1tu-da-ºa na-ši</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 4 (GÚ.UN) 1IR-ya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. 44 MA.NA LÚ mu-sah-&lt;hi---&gt;re-e 1x x1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. [X G]Ú.UN 8 MA.NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. […] 1x X1 1tab-ní-’ (erasure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 1+X1 GÚ.UN SAL É.KUR-ḥa-am-mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. 1 (GÚ.UN) 42 MA.NA 1tu-da-ºa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 30 1/2 MA.NA 1ha-na-a-MU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 29 MA.NA 16AG.LUGAL.URÚ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. 8 GÚ.UN 50 MA.NA 1IR-iá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. (small indented line) 30 MA.NA 1ha-ni-iá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. 44 MA.NA 1LÚ1 mu-sah-&lt;hi---&gt;re-1e1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLATION**

1. 4 talents, 8 minas Aḥabiº received
2. 29 minas Nabû-šar-usûr received
3. 30 minas Ḥaniniya
4. 1 talent, 32 minas Tudaº carried off
5. 4 talents Ardiya
6. 44 minas, the agent […]
7. [X talents, 8 minas
8. […] Tabni
9. 1+X1 talents Ekur-ḥhammat
10. 1 talent, 42 minas Tudaº
11. 30 1/2 minas Nanâ-iddin
12. 29 minas Nabû-šar-uṣur
13. 8 talents, 50 minas Aṣidiya
14. 30 minas Ḥanišiya
15. 44 minas the agent […]

NOTES TO LINES

4, 10. The PN Tuda does not occur in: Tallqvist, NBN; idem, Assyrian Personal Names; Stamm, Namengebung; or AHw (1365b sub ṭaddu “to make known” and 1455b sub (w)adâ “to know”).

6, 15. I am emending the text in both lines to mu-saḫ-<ḫi>-e (cf. Text 81:6’ and passim). The sign I am reading as re can be read neither ḫi̯ or ḫir (cf. BIN 1 85:19 cited in CAD M/2 231) as written in this text.

8. At the beginning of the legible signs of this line, the stylus of the scribe appears to have left a split image on the surface. Possibly the two signs are to be read: A¹… . In addition, there appears to be an erasure at the end of this line, of which one vertical wedge remains, which might have been a DINGIR.

9. For SAL É.KUR-ḫa-ma-at, see Stamm, Namengebung, p. 229; CAD Ḥ 68a sub ḥammatu A “mistress, female head of the family,” so the translation is “She-is-mistress-in-Ekur.”

COMMENTARY

I had the benefit of the readings of Daniel Nevez as I was collating this text, for which I thank him.

Note the repetition of the PNs in lines 2 and 12, 3 and 14, 4 and 10, 5 and 13, and that of the professional designation in lines 6 and 15.

Text 73

Museum Number: A1671
Illustration: Plate 32
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] Ayaru 43 / 562 B.C.
Measurements: 39 × 46 × 21 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Fragment of record concerning sheep and wool

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1’. […] 𒈗.GI.GI 𒈠.GI.LA […]
2’. […] 𒈴.KUR […]
3’. [X.X.X] 𒈲.GI.GI.DU.KÂM]
5’. [LUGAL] 𒈪.KI

6’. […] 𒈠.GI.par-rat […]
7’. […]

Reverse 8’. […] 𒈲.LI 12 𒈳.LI […]
9’. […] 𒈵.GI.HI.LA 1.珞1 […]
10’. [X.X.X] 𒈲.bi šâ 𒈳.LI […]

Upper Edge 11’. […] šâ 𒈳.LI […]

TRANSLATION

1’–2’. […] property […]
3’–5’. […] Month of Ayaru, [day X], year 43 of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon

6’–11’. […] female lambs […] 12 […] wool(?) […] of […].
Text 74

Museum Number: A4214
Babylonian / Julian Year: 9 Dûzu [x] / —
King: —
Description: Memo concerning wool

TRANSLITERATION
Obverse 1. 5 (GUN) 21 MA 1/3 GÍN SÍG.ÅI.A
2. 1NUMUN-ya
3. A 14na-na-a-KÁM
Reverse 4. ITI.ŠU UD.9.KÁM

TRANSLATION
1–4. 5 talents, 21 minas, 1/3 shekel of wool (for) Zëriya, descendant of Nanâ-êreå. Month of Dûzu, day 9.

NOTE TO LINE
4. Note no RN.

Text 75

Museum Number: A4444
Babylonian / Julian Year: 9 Simânu 1 / 559 B.C.
King: Neriglissar
City: Uruk
Description: Contract with fowlers to supply birds to Eanna

TRANSLITERATION
Obverse 1. ≠X.X.X± ITI.SIG 4 MU.1.KÁM dU.GUR.LUGAL.≠URÙ±
2. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI 1šê-el-li-bi u 1É.AN.NA.DÙ
4. šâ 1É.[X.X.X] 14AG.MU.1MU u (over erasure) 1(1) (over erasure) DÛ-a
5. A.MEŠ šâ 1[1X.X.X] Ia(?) 1[X.X.] 14INNIN-na-NUMUN.MU±1
6. u 1ri-mut A-šû ša 14[X.X.X.] 1ŠEŠ(?) 1PAB 7 LÚ.MUŠEN.DÛ.MEŠ
7. a-na 6 LÚ.MUŠEN.DÛ.1MEŠ X ta1-ri ina MU.AN.NA
8. 90 KUR.GI.MUŠEN 8 ME 40 TU.KUR.MUŠEN
9. 5 LIM ŠES.MUŠEN i-nam-di-nu 11KIN X1 [X]
10. 16 KUR.GI.MUŠEN 1 ME 50 TU.KUR.MUŠEN 11X.1[X.X]
11. [X.X ta(?)-]a-ri šâ MU.AN.NA
Reverse 12. [X.X.X.X.X] 1MU.1AN.NA 6 GUR ŠE.BAR Ša-na X.X1
13. 511MA.NA SIG.ÅI.JA 1a-na TÚG.KUR.RA-šâ 4 1GUR
14. tu-ul-na a-na ŠE.NUMUN ul-tu É.AN.NA
15. i-nam-di-nu-niš-ša-nu-ti
(space of two lines)
16. ina GUB-<zu> šâ 14KUR.GAL.LUGAL.URÙ LÚ qí-pi šâ É.AN.NA
17. 1NUMUN-ya LÚ ŠA.TAM É.AN.NA A-šû ša 1DÛ-a A 1e-qi-bi
18. 14AG.ŠEš.MEš.TIN-ıt A šû šâ šâ 1šà-4AG-šû-û lâ» LÚ UMBISAG
19. 14R.ÅEN A-šû šâ 1e-tel-lu A 1e-tel-lu
20. 1ba-ni-ša A-šû šâ 1tab-ni-e-a A LÚ ŠU.KU,ś
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Upper Edge
23. 14AG.GUB.A A-šú šá 1NUMUN-šá UNUG.[KI]
24. ITI.SIG3 UD.9.KÁM MU.1.KÁM

Left Edge
25. 4U.GUR.LUGAL.URÚ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–2. [On day X] of the month of Simânu, in the 1st year of Neriglissar, King of Babylon,
2–6. Šēlibi and Eanna-ibni, sons of [...]-erÏba,
    Nanā-ēreš, son of Bīt[...];
    Nabû-šum-iddin and Ibnā, sons of [...];
    Innina-zēr-iddin and Rimūt, son(!) of [...]-ahī(?);
    Total: 7 fowlers

7–10. They shall give to 6 fowlers at the turning of the year annually 90 geese, 840 wild doves, (and)
    5,000 wild marratu-birds. 1KIN [... 16 geese, 150 wild doves 1[...]

11–15. they shall give them here [...] at the turning of the year annually [...an]ually 6 kor of barley
    for [...] 5 minas of wool for his KUR.RA-garment and 1 kor of millet for seed from Eanna.
(space of two lines)

16. In the presence of Amurru-šar-uœur, qīpu of Eanna,
17. Žēriya, šatammu of Eanna, son of Ibnā, descendant of Egibi,
18. Nabû-āḫḫē-uballīt, son of Ša-Nabû-šû, scribe,
19. Arad-Bêl, son of Etellu, descendant of Etellu,
20. Bâniya, son of Tabnê, descendant of Bāʾiru,
21. Bēl-nâdin-apli, son of Zēr-Bâbili, descendant of [...],
22. [...]-anu, son of Nabû-āḫḫē-iddin, descendant of Kal[ba],
23. Nabû-mukîn-apli, son of Žēria, Uruk,
24. month of Simânu, day 9, year 1 of
25. Neriglissar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

4. Other readings of the beginning of the PN Ibnā are possible.
6. A-šú is an ancient error for A.MEŠ. The number of fowlers is given as seven in line six and six
    in line seven.

6–7. For usandû, see Stephen J. Lieberman, The Sumerian Loanwords in Old-Babylonian Akkadian
7. Perhaps from tāru “to return.”
    ina MU.AN.NA = ina šatti “annually,” same as šā šatti (line 11); see CAD Š/2 202–03;
    Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 159.
8. KUR.GI.MUŠEN = kurkâ “goose”; TU.KUR₄.MUŠEN = sukanninu “wild dove.”
9. ŠEŠ.MUŠEN = marratu (a wild bird).

16. For the officials in these lines, see Ronald H. Sack, “Some Remarks on Šin-iddina and Žērija,
    qīpu and šatammu of Eanna in Erek ...” (Zeitschrift für Assyriologie 66 [1976]),
    pp. 279–91; idem, “The Scribe Nabû-bâñî-ahî, Son of Ibnā, and the Hierarchy of Eanna as Seen
16. There are several sources for the career of Amurru-šar-uœur. For his service as sepiūr, see
    Kümmel, Familie, pp. 136 n. 194, 137 n. 203, 138 n. 214. This text shows that Amurru-šar-uusercontent qīpu of Eanna in the first year of Nergal-šar-uusercontent, succeeding Šin-iddin and preceding Enlil-šar-uusercontent (for these two men, see Kümmel, Familie, p. 141). Nineteen days after this text was
    written, Enlil-šar-uusercontent took over as qīpu, so it is virtually certain that no one else held the office
    of qīpu between these two men. However, it is possible that Amurru-šar-uusercontent also held the office
    during the period before this text, at the end of Amēl-Marduk’s second year and during Nergal-šar-usahaan’s accession year, though new documentation must be awaited before one can learn more
    about that possibility. It should be noted that the unusually rapid turnover in the office of qīpu
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

during these critical years is most likely connected with the rapid turnover in royal rulers in the period after Nebuchadnezzar and before Nabonidus.

17. Zēriya was šatammu for two separate periods interrupted by the term of Bāniya, son of Tabnēa, descendant of Bā’iru, who is listed as a witness (without any title) in line 20 of this text. See Kümmel, *Familie*, pp. 142–43.

18. Nabū-ahhē-bullīšt was ūpsar Eanna or ūpsar bītī throughout the period in which this text was written; see Kümmel, *Familie*, pp. 118 n. 78, 144; Sack, “The Scribe Nabū-bāni-aḫī,” pp. 47–48 n. 17.

18. To read 𒆠 for «la» would be tempting (Paul-Alain Beaulieu, pers. comm.), but the sign is clearly la.

20. Bāniya was šatammu in the interval between Zēriya’s first and second periods of administrative service as šatammu (see Kümmel, *Familie*, p. 142). In this text, Bāniya is listed as a witness without any further titles since Zēriya was šatammu during Neriglissar year 1 (= June 21, 559 B.C.); see also Sack, “The Scribe Nabū-bāni-aḫī,” pp. 46 ff.

23. Nabû-mukīn-apli, son of Zēria, is presumably the same man listed in Kümmel, *Familie*, p. 120, among scribes and other high officials, though his family name is given neither here nor in Kümmel.

24–25. This text is dated to June 21, 559 B.C.

Text 76

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A5370</th>
<th>Illustration:</th>
<th>Plate 33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>14(?) Dūzu 10[+x] / 594–562 B.C.</td>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>28 × 37 × 15 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>Nebuchadnezzar II</td>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Receipt (?) of imittu-barley owed by PN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSLITERATION

| Obverse | | | |
|---------| | | |
| 1. | 9 4-ū ma-ši-ḫu šá 1ŠE.BAR¹ |
| 2. | ina ŠE.BAR ZAG.LU šá ina UGU |
| 3. | šá ina Ḡak-nu |
| 5. | šá ina Ḡak-ku |
| 6. | šá ina Ḡak-ku |
| Reverse | | | |
| 7. | ITI.ŠU UD J14(?) KÁM MU.10[+X KÁM] |
| 8. | AG.NĪG.DU.URŪ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI |

TRANSLATION

1–6. Adad-šum-ushur, son of Nabū-šum-iškun, [received (?)] 9 and 1/4 measures of barley from the barley of the imittu-tax, owed by Nabū-šum-iškun, which was deposited in the house.

7–8. Month of Dūzu, 14th (?) day, year 10[+X] Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES


4. Or read “which had served as a deposit in the house of PN.”
Text 77

Museum Number: A4229
Illustration: Plate 34
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 104 × 91 × 31 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: List of barley seed and plows at the disposal of PNs

Transliteration

Obverse 1. 1[^1] ME 50 GUR šá X GIŠ.APIN.ME[^1] (about fifteen signs destroyed)
4. u[^1] AG.NUMUN.MU ina GARIM BAR šá(?)[^1][X.[X].]
14. 2 ME 60 GUR šá 32 GIŠ.APIN.ME ina GARIM an-gil-lum

Reverse 1. [...][^1] šá X[^1]
4. PAB-ma 2 LIM 3 ME 72 GUR ŠE.BAR[a-X.X.X]
(space of three lines)
8'. 80 GUR ŞE.BAR ina pa-ni 1d̄na-na-[a-X.X.] 1X.X.X.X 1DINGIR
9'. 1 ME GUR ŞE.BAR ina pa-ni 1IR-i.a5 (about five mostly destroyed signs) 1X.X.X.X 1
10'. 30 GUR ŞE.BAR ina pa-ni 1d̄AG. (about five mostly destroyed signs) 1X.X 1
11'. 20 GUR ŞE.BAR ina pa-ni 1E(?) 1 (about seven mostly destroyed signs) 1ni(?) 1 hal
12'. [X] GUR ŞE.BAR 1 ina pa-ni 1IKI 1 4AG. 1TIN 1 (about seven mostly destroyed signs) [X-1]tu-nu
13'. [X GUR ŞE.BAR ina] pa-ni 1d̄(eight or nine signs destroyed) 1KA(?) 1.TUR(?) 1.ḪUR(?) 1[X(?)]
14'. [...] 15'. [...]  

TRANSLATION

1. 150 kor for 1X1 plows (about fifteen signs destroyed)
2. Nanā-[X] [...]
3. 150 kor for 8 plows Nanā-aḫḫē-ibni, descendant of Bullūt
4. and Nabû-zēr-iddin in the tract of arable land [...]  
   5. 110+[X kor] for 4 plows Šum-iddin, Nanā-iddin, Ittī-Šamaš-balātu, and Šulā
6. 1X kor for 2+X plows Nabû-banī-ḫaḫ, Šamaš-mukīn-apli in the tract of arable land of rātu
7. [X kor] for 4 plows Ibnā, Šulā, Nergal-šum-ibni, Ištar-nādin-šumi, ditto
   8. [X kor] for 4 plows Baniya, Nabû-ētir, Naziya, Lāqēpi, and Ubar, in the estate of LÚ.BÁD
   9. [X kor] for 3 plows Nādin, Nergal-uṣallim, and A(?)[...] 5 plows (in the tract of arable land of) ḫudāda
   10. [X kor for X pl]ows Bēl-ḫaḫḫē-iddin and Tammar-Bēl in the tract of arable land of ḫuṭunu
   11. [X kor for X pl]ows Šamaš-mukīn-apli and Balātu from(?) the temple of Lugalbanda
   13. [X kor for] 1 plow Nanā-ḫaḫ-iddin in the tract of arable land of the temple of Lugalbanda
   14. 260 kor for 32 plows in the tract of arable land of angillum
   15. [X] kor of barley seed for 11 plows Šamaš-zēr-ibni, Šillā, Silim-Bēl
   16. [X.X] Inninna-zēr-ibni, Šamaš-zēr-īqīša, Baniya, Tāb-šar-E[anna(?)]
   17. [X.X] Aḫ-uṣur, Balātu, and Nabû-Šamišia in the tract of arable land of tabak[X.X]
   18. [X kor for] 1X1 plows Lūsi-ana-nūr, Eanna-mar-[taddani]1 [...]  
   19. [X.X] Ibni-Ištar [...] a plow(?)

Reverse

1’. [...] 2’. [...] Ištar in the tract of arable land of tabuṭa  
3’. [...] Innin canal and the estate of Šillā and [...]  
4’. Total 2,372 kor of barley seed [...]  
   (space of three lines)  
5’. The barley seed of the estate (is) over and above the barley seed of [...]  
   6’. 50 kor of barley seed at the disposal of Bēl- [...]  
7’. 60 kor of barley seed at the disposal of Innin- [...]  
8’. 80 kor of barley seed at the disposal of Nanā- [...]  
9’. 100 kor of barley seed at the disposal of Ardiya [...]
10’. 30 kor of barley seed at the disposal of Nabû-[…]
11’. 20 kor of barley seed at the disposal of Bīti-[…]
12’. [X] kor of barley seed at the disposal of Itti-Nabû-balātu […] ‘X-ḫunu
13’. [X] kor of barley seed at the disposal of …
14’. […]
15’. […]

NOTES TO LINES
Obverse 4. For a list of tamertu, see Rép. géogr., pp. 303–05. For the reading GARIM, see ABZ, no. 513.
8. For options in reading LÚ BÁD, see ABZ, no. 69.
10. GARIM hi-ḫu-nu is otherwise unattested.
11. See George, House Most High, no. 940.
12. In Nabû-nādin-ibri, e/i/p-ri is also possible; see CAD I/J 168 (Nabû-bestows-subsistence), but there
would not appear to be proof for either reading.
17. See Rép. géogr., p. 300, Tabakku.
6’ff. See CAD E 236.

Text 78

Museum Number: A5371
Babylonian / Julian Year: 14 Nisannu 6 /
King: —
City: —
Description: List of barley for various groups of men

TRANSLITERATION
Obverse 1. 1 GUR SE.BAR šá 20 ERÍN.ME
2. GIŠ BANŠUR 14U.GUR.MU
3. LÚ ki-zu-ū šá LÚ ŠÀ.TAM
4. 12 PI 3 BÁN šá 10 ERÍN.ME
5. šá 14na-na-a-DÛ
Lower Edge 6. 14AG-ū-īr-ri
7. A 1ār-rab
(space of four lines)
8. ITI.BÁRA UD.14.KÂM
9. MU.6.KÂM

TRANSLATION
1–3. 1 kor of barley for 20 men (for the) table of Nergal-iddin, the groom of the šatammu.
4–7. 2 pān 3 šūt for 10 men of Nanā-ibni (and) Nabû-utirri, descendant of Arrab.
(space of four lines)
8–9. Month of Nisannu, 14th day, 6th year.

NOTES TO LINES
6. For PNs of this type, see Stamm, Namengebung, pp. 287, 291.
9. Note no RN.
Text 79

Museum Number: A5367
Babylonian / Julian Year: 20 Simânu 17 / 609 B.C.
King: Nabopolassar
Description: Record of items and garments at the disposal of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [X.X.X-] ≠ ū-pa-ta SÍG ≠X
2. a-na MA ≠ x x x ≠ śaGIŠ(?)MÁ(?) śá
3. TÚG lu-bar MAŠ 14GI LÚ UŠ.BAR IGÍ-ir
4. [X.X] ku-na-a LÚ MÁ.≠LAÆ4±
5. 2 TÚG.GÚ.UD.DU śa SÍG ta-bar
6. ina IGÍ 14AG.NUMUN.GUB LÚ DI.KUD

Reverse 7. ITI.SIG4 UD.20.KÁM
8. MU.17.KÁM
9. 4AG.A.PAB
10. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4. Nabû-uåallim, the weaver, received (a garment) [of …] strips of carded wool, (and) wool […] for […] of a boat(?) (and a) lu-bar-garment of […] Kūnā, the sailor.
5–6. 2 nañlapping garments of red wool (were) at the disposal of Nabû-zËr-ukÏn, the judge.
7–10. Month of Simânu, day 20, year 17 of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon

NOTES TO LINES

1–2. The surface is damaged here and it is hard to ascertain what is being spoken of. We are in the domain of garments at the disposal of different parties.
6. The appearance of the title of Nabû-zër-ukîn is problematic, but no other solution suggests itself.

Text 80

Museum Number: A5436
Babylonian / Julian Year: 28 Simânu 29 / 576 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Record of šibšu-tax of barley from district

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 10 GUR ŠE.BAR ina ŠE.BAR śá
2. šib-šá ÏD ū-ar-ri śá
3. 1baš-sí 1NUMUN-tú A
4. 1UTU.SU a-na NINDA.HI.A
5. śa LÚ ga-zí-[i-e]
6. [X.X.X] [X.]MEŠ [X.] [X(?)]

Reverse 7. ITI.SIG4 UD.28.KÁM
8. MU.29.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.1URÙ1
9. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
TRANSLATION

1–6. 10 kor of barley from the barley of the šibšu-tax of the Ḥarru canal of Lābāši and Zērūtu, descendant of Šamaš-erība for bread for the shearers […]

7–9. In the month of Simānu on the 28th day of the 29th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

2. For šibšu, see CAD §/2 383 ff. (an agricultural tax); for Neo-Babylonian references and literature, see CAD §/2 385–86; AHw 1227 ff. “Getreide Abgabe”; Rép. géogr., p. 356.

3f. Zērūtu, descendant of Šamaš-erība, occurs in YOS 17 148:3 (590 B.C.) and 257:2 (584 B.C.), but ID ħar-rī ša ša-ba-šī does not figure in the picture. Since the years are far apart, no GNs are mentioned, and the types of transactions are different, the identification of the Ḥarru canal is uncertain.

5. See CAD G 60 sub gāzīzu “shearer.” References quoted there from Raymond P. Dougherty, Archives from Erech: Time of Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus (Goucher College Cuneiform Inscriptions 1; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1923), pp. 93, 139, 183, which date to a decade and more after this text, are important parallels to it.
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

LOWER EDGE 25’. \textit{ū} 3 LÚ za-bil ŠE.BAR šá 2 MU.AN.NA.ME

REVERSE 26’. \textit{u} ir-bi šá KÚ.BABBAR šá AN.BAR \textit{ū} ḫu-ṣa-bi šá GIŠ.MÁ.ME šá 2 MU

27’. 1 5/6 MA.NA EBUR šá 2 MU.MEŠ šá |LÚ GAL | PA.KAB.DU.ME

28’. LÚ ERÍN.ME šá LÚ um-ma-na \textit{ū} LÚ | [ΕΝ.ΝΥΝ Ε] | NİG.GA. | ME

29’. 2 LÚ mu-saḥ-ḥi-re-e šá \textit{li}b- | [luṭ LÚ š]ṭi-pi-ri

30’. \textit{ū} 3 LÚ za-bil ŠE.BAR

(space of two lines)

31’. PAB 2 LIM 9 ME 80 GUR ŠE.BAR ZÚ.LUM.MA

32’. \textit{u} 1 5/6 MA.NA KÚ.BABBAR ŠU.K.ḪI.A šá 2 MU.AN.NA.ME

33’. šá a-di qti-it ITI.ŠE.MU.1.KĀM

TRANSLATION

1’. \texttt{ī}belonging to \ldots Sîn- [X-X-X]

2’–4’. 2,400 kor of barley, provisions for 2 years \ldots together with the provisions for the rab širkī, his workmen, the craftsmen, and the storehouse guards

5’. 100 kor of barley, provisions for Ulûlu II together with provisions for [...] 6’–7’. 100 kor of barley, provisions for 8 agents of [...] for 2 years until Ulûlu II

8’–9’. 50 kor of barley, provisions for 2 agents of Libluṭ the sepêru-official for 2 years until Ulûlu II

... 10’. 75 kor of barley and dates, provisions for 3 barley porters for 2 years

11’. 5 kor, provisions for the table on the 28th day of Kislimu for 2 years

12’–13’. 250 kor of dates, provisions of the city for the rab širkī, his workmen, the craftsmen, and the storehouse guards for 2 years

14’–17’. 5 sût, 2 qā of oil for the rab širkī, his workmen, the craftsmen, and the storehouse guards and for 2 agents of Liblûṭ the sepêru-official, for the table for 2 years

18’–21’. 3 kor, 1 sût, 4 qā of salt; 3 kor, 1 sût, 4 qā of cress seed for the rab širkī, his workmen, the craftsmen, the storehouse guards, and 2 agents of Liblûṭ the sepêru-official for 2 years including Ulûlu II

22’–25’. 8 talents of wool for the KUR.LA-garments for the rab širkī, his workmen, the craftsmen, the storehouse guards, 2 agents of Liblûṭ, the sepêru-official, and 3 barley porters for 2 years

26’. and income of silver for iron and lumber for the boats for 2 years

27’–30’. 1 5/6 minas from the yield for 2 years for the rab širkī, his workmen, the craftsmen and the storehouse guards, 2 agents of Liblûṭ, the sepêru-official, and 3 barley porters

31’–33’. Total of 2,980 kor of barley and dates and 1 5/6 minas of silver, provisions for 2 years through the end of Addaru, of year 1

NOTES TO LINES

6’ (passim). For the Neo-Babylonian \textit{musahḫuru} “agent, deputy, representative (of a higher official),” see \textit{CAD} M/2 231; \textit{AHw} 677 (an Aramaic foreign word in Akkadian).

11’, 17’. For \textit{paššûru} in Neo-Babylonian texts, see \textit{AHw} 846 mng. 1 f.

27’. \textit{ebûru} denotes the “yield (of a field or date orchard).” See \textit{CAD} E p. 19 mng. c); \textit{AHw} 183 f. esp. mng. 2 g); Ungnad, \textit{NRV Glossar}, 5 mng. 2). As noted, EBUR can refer to revenue from the harvest (i.e., the equivalent in silver), not merely the produce itself, in the case of temple-owned fields or orchards. The 1 5/6 minas of silver mentioned in line 32’ is to be identified with the same sum in this line.

31’. Tally of barley and dates (excludes other provisions mentioned):

2’. 2,400 kor of barley

5’. 100 barley

6’. 100 barley

8’. 50 barley

10’. 75 barley and dates

11’. 5 (unspecified)

12’. 250 dates

31’. 2,980 Total kor of barley and dates
It is likely that the date, now gone, occurred in the line or lines preceding the present line 1'. Nor is evidence from prosopography bearing on the date to be inferred from the officials’ names since no patronymics or ancestors are given. Dating is obtained from the mention of “Uluûl II” and the “two years through the end of Addaru, year 1,” assuming that “Uluûl II” was the intercalary month in Cyrus’s last year (Parker and Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, p. 29) and that “year 1” refers to the first year of Cambyses.

Parker and Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, p. 14, list the following dates:

**Cyrus: Evidence for End of Reign**

- IV/27/9
- V/13/9
- V/23/9 (≈ August 12, 530 B.C.)

**Cambyses: Evidence for Beginning of Reign**

- VI/12/accession (≈ August 31, 530 B.C.)
- VI/16/accession
- VI/20/accession

This text presumably was written during the coregency of Cyrus and Cambyses, which “probably began Nisannu 1 (March 26), 530” (Parker and Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, p. 14). Therefore, the text, written before the “two year” period of allocation, overlaps the end of Cyrus’s reign and the beginning of Cambyses’s reign.

**Text 82**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A32137</th>
<th>Illustration:</th>
<th>Plate 37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>[x] [x] 2 / 554/553 B.C.</td>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>145 × 78 × 29 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>Nabonidus</td>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Record of barley and dates, income of Nabonidus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse 1.** ÅE.BAR u ZÚ.LUM.MA ir-bi šá MU.2.KÁM 4AG.IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

2. 25 LIM GUR ŠE.BAR ā ŠE.ZÍZ.A.AN 7 LIM 1 ME 30 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA
3. GIŠ slu-štu šá 1MU.GUB šá MU.2.KÁM
4. 3 LIM 3 ME 55 GUR ŠE.BAR 60 GUR ŠE.GIS.İ 8 ME 40 GUR ka-si-ya
5. 2(?) GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN sah-li-e šá GIŠ.BÁN.MEŠ šá LÚ er-re-še-e
6. 5 ME 60 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA ina ŠU[H] LÚ GAL.DÚ.MEŠ ina ŠÁ-bi 1 1/2 MA.NA KÚ.BABBAR
7. ku-um 1 ME 20 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA mah-ru
8. 5 ME GUR ŠE.BAR u ZÚ.LUM.MA ina ŠU[H] inin-nin-MU.URÚ šá UGU eš-ri-e ina ŠÁ-bi 1 ME GUR šá 1 ME A.AN
9. 3 ME 50 GUR ŠE.BAR u ZÚ.LUM.MA ina ŠU[H] 1dAG.GÁL-ši šá UGU eš-ri-e ina ŠÀ-bi 1 ME GUR šá 1 ME A.AN
10. 3 ME 56 GUR ŠE.BAR ina eš-ru-ú ina ŠU[H] šil-la-a A-šá šá 1LÚ�-ha-na-a (erasure)
11. 16 GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN ŠE.BAR 49 GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN ŠE.ZÍZ.A.AN šá a-na SÍG.HI.A 1dAG.GUB.A LÚ.A.KIN
12. (indented half line squeezed in) šá 1MU.GUB na-šá-a-tá
13. 2 ME GUR ŠE.BAR u ZÚ.LUM.MA ir-bi (space, nothing broken) šá KÁ
14. [X] ME 27 GUR ŠE.GIS.İ šá a-na 19 GÚ.UN SÍG.HI.A 1 MA.NA KÚ.BABBAR ku-um (erasure)
15. ZÚ.LUM.MA mah-ru-ru-nu
16. [X] ME 50 GUR ŠE.BAR u ZÚ.LUM.MA šá ina ŠÁM SÍG.HI.A šá ina IGI 1X1 A.AN

(space of four lines)
18. PAB (space of about one-half line) ŠE.BAR ŽÚ.LUM.MA ŠE.ZÍZ A.AN ir-ša šá MU.2.KÁM

TRANSLATION

1. Barley and dates, income of the 2nd year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon

2–3. 25,000 kor of barley and emmer, 7,130 kor of dates, the sātu-rent of Šum-ukīn for the 2nd year

4–5. 3,355 kor of barley, 60 kor of sesame, 840 kor of kasiya-spice 2(?), 1 ān, 4 šu of cress for rent of the farmers

6–7. 560 kor of dates received from the rab-bani-officials of which 1 1/2 minas of silver were received in place of 120 kor of dates

8. 500 kor of barley and dates received from Innin-šum-usur, the official in charge of the ešru-tax of which 100 kor (were taken) from the aforementioned 100

9. 350 kor of barley and dates received from Nabû-ušabši the official in charge of the ešru-tax of which 100 kor (were taken) from the aforementioned 100

10. 356 kor of barley from the ešru-tax received from Šillā, son of Amēl-Nanā

11. 16 kor 1 ān, 4 šu of barley, 49 kor, 1 ān, 4 šu of emmer for the wool of Nabû-mukīn-apli, the messenger,

12. which Šum-ukīn withdrew

13. 200 kor of barley and dates, income of the gate

14–15. 127[X] kor of sesame, which were for 19 talents of wool; 1 mina of silver was received in place of dates

16–17. 150[X] kor of barley and dates, which (were counted for the purchase) price of wool which had been at the disposal of [X] and which had been received from Arad-Bēl, son of Zēriya, were carried off.

(space of four lines)
18. Total: barley, dates, and emmer income for the 2nd year.
19. of this 2,720 kor of barley was for the regular offering of the brewer’s [prebend]
20. 530 kor of barley was for the monthly offering for the brewer’s prebend for […]
21. 3,107 kor of barley was for the regular offering of the baker’s prebend
22. 1,320 kor of dates, 620 kor of emmer
23. 240 kor of dates, gift given as additional payment of the rab-bani-officials
24. 100 kor of sesame, 45 kor of Dilmun-dates for the sattukku-offering
25–26. 350 <kor> of barley for flour for the šalâm-bûti ceremony together with the malîtu-income of the šangû-officials
27. 1,020(?) kor of sesame for the arrangement of the (sacrificial) table
28–29. 100[+X] kor of barley as cattle fodder for the cattle. 12 kor of barley […] as sheep fodder for the sheep. […]
30. [X.X.X] of barley as fodder for 433 ducks
31. […]fodder for the] breeding-ewes […]
32. (broken)
33. […] of barley provisions for the [X.X.-officials […]
34. […] which are at the disposal of […]
35. […] of the carpenters […]
36. […] cattle, cook for […]
37. […] for the craftsmen […]
38. […] the hired hands of […]
39. […] bricks […]
40. […] shepherd of the Raqqat-Šamaš, which they separated. The fuller…(?)
41. […]
42. 50 kor […]
43. 62 kor of dates […], were given

NOTES TO LINES

3. The spelling GIŠ su-ú-tu is unusual (cf. line 5: GIŠ.BÁN.MEŠ). See spellings in CAD S 425f. sub sîttu.
4. kasîya, the Neo-Babylonian form of kasû, is a noun plurale tantum, a “native spice plant, specifically, its pungent seeds” (CAD K 248). It is listed in enumeration of large amounts of barley, dates, emmer, and linseed in TCL 13 227:67; it is also mentioned in connection with the manufacture of beer.
6f. Dates generally are inexpensive, but it depends on the season. Immediately after the harvest they are cheaper than some months later.
10. In the phrase ina eårû, was ana perhaps intended?
12. Note the indented line. The Šum-ukîn mentioned in line 12 is apparently the same as the man mentioned in line 3.
13. This line shows the source for the income of the second year (see line 1). There seems to be little room at the beginning of the line in a possible break for an additional number, of say, some thousands of kor (if the figure in this line is indeed a tally of kor of dates, etc., mentioned in earlier lines). However, this may be an entry for one item only.
20f. The brewers and bakers occur in conjunction.
23. For Šugarû, see CAD S/3 197–98; AHw 1260b. In some periods it seems to be a kind of palm basket. In others, it is a sort of “bakshish” given at a time of year (perhaps New Year). See Ungnad, NRV Glossar, pp. 73, 147; CAD K 379b. Šugarû and kinayâtu bear some further investigation.
26. For malîtu, see CAD M/1 165, where it is described as either an object (a bowl made of various materials) or an offering, item of income or delivery connected with the temple.
31. ālîtu (CAD A/1 342 sub ālîdu “begetter”) can be said of animals and in Neo-Babylonian is spelled as it is here.
38. Or TÚG.KAL = mukabbû “clothes mender”; according to CAD M/2 181, most occurrences date from the time of Nabonidus.

40. See CAD A/1 153a; YOS 3 33:22 reference. See also Wright, “City of Larsa,” pp. 94–95, 103–06, 121–22.

Text 83

Museum Number: A32148
Illustration: Plates 38–39
Babylonian / Julian Year: 15 Šabātu 8 / 547 B.C.
Measurements: 124 × 69 × 29 mm
King: Nabonidus
City:
Description: Record of barley given as monthly allotment

Transliteration

Obverse 1. 1 LIM GUR ŠE.BAR šá 'TA1 ka-ra-am 'MUŠEN.MEŠ1 na-šá-ta-am-ma
2. a-na maš-šar-ti ū ŠUK.ḪI.A.MEŠ SUM-na-ti
3. ITI.ZÍZ UD.15.KÁM MU.8.KÁM 4AG.IM.1TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

4. MU.BI 285 GUR ŠE.BAR ina GIŠ ma-sí-lḥul šá Ė.AN NA a-na LÚ.ŠIM×GAR.ME
5. 5 GUR 3 PI šá 'ZALAG-e-a A 1TIN 14[in-]nin-na-NUMUN.GÁL-ši A 1MU.GUB
6. 3 GUR 4 PI 4 BÁN 14[in-ni-na-NUMUN.GÁL-ši A 1MU.GUB
7. 3 GUR 14a-nu-ŠEŠ.MU A 1gi-mil-lu
8. 9 GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN 1$r-i-mu-t A 1dAG.MU.GIŠ
9. 1 GUR 4 PI 2 BÁN šá 1dAG.EN-šú-nu A 1[ba-]la-tu
10. 2 GUR 4 PI 1İR-4[en-]na A 1[‘X.X.-]15
11. 14 GUR 2 BÁN šá 1dIL.KUD.ŠEŠ.ME.MU 1‘X1 [X.X.X.X]Š(?).MU
12. ū 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU šá ÍD KUR 1Χ1
13. 1Χ1 (GUR) 4 PI 2 BÁN 1dAMAR.UTU.MU.URÚ A 1ḫu-lú-šu
14. 1(GUR) 1Χ1 1BÁN 3 SÌLÁ 1dEN.11 su-pi-e-μu-ḫar A 1KI.4UTU.TIN
15. 3 1/2 (GUR) [X.X] 1dAG-mu-šé-ti EQ-UD.DA A 1GAR.MU
17. 7 (GUR) 2 PI [...] 4AG.1X.[X.X] GIŠ(?)/e(?)/1İR.4EN
18. 4 MA [...] 1dU.GUR.G[1(?)]14[X.X.]1[NUMUN.BA-šá
19. 1Χ1 [...] 1[X.X.X.]1UTU 1Χ1 [X.X.X] 1Χ1
20. [...] Π 3 SÌLÁ 1İR-ya 1Χ1 [...] [X] 1Χ1 3 PI 1 BÁN šá 1dAMAR.UTU 1ŠEŠ(?).1MU 1na-din A [...] 22. [X GU]R 4 PI 2 BÁN 1dAG.DU.ŠEŠ A 1dAG.1Χ1 [...] 23. [...] 4 PI 1a-a-5AMAR.UTU A 1kab- [...] 24. [...] 1Χ3 SÌLÁ 1MU.GUB A 1dAG.1Χ1 [...] 25. [X Χ] 1Χ[SÉ.ZÍZ A.AN ana mu-ta-qu 1d[in-ni-[X-X-X]-]URÚ 26. [...] 2 BÁN ku-um qé-me šá šá-lam É 4 PI 4 BÁN ina maš-šar-ti-šá
27. [...] 1 PI 1šú-la-a A 1ap-la-a
28. [...] 2 PI ku-um qé-me šá šá-lam É šá 3 BÁN ina maš-šar-ti-šá
29. [...] 3 PI 5 BÁN 1dAG-na-din-MU LÚ.É.BAR 4U.GUR

Lower Edge 30. [...] maš-šar-ti šá LÚ MU.ME 1dUTU.MU.GUB
31. LÚ man-di-di

Reverse 32. [...] 1μu(?)-ra-nu A 1dAG.DU.ŠEŠ
33. [...] 5 BÁN a-na maš-šar-ti 1
34. [...] 5 BÁN šá GUD.ME a-na 1EN-tuk-la-tu-ú-a
35. [...] 1Χ1 ŠUK.ḪI.A.ME šá LÚ.É.RIN.ME šá dul-lu
36. […] UD a-na 1DÚ.415 A 1dUTU.NUMUN.DÚ
37. […] X GU]R 4 BÁN a-na KI.MIN 1MU.GUB 1Ir.4-in-nin-na
38. LÚ GAL 10.IMEŠ
39. […] 1šUK.ḪH.LA ša LÚ ḤUN.GÁ-ú-tu 1d-in-nin-na-NUMUN.GÁ[L-ši]
40. [X.X.X.X.X] 1šu-zu-bu LÚ.SIPA.SÁ.DUG₁₂₄
41. 1[1] [X.X.X.X.X] na-din ša É ka-ri-e
42. 2 PI 3(+X(?)) BÁN] 1lu-ú-i-di-ya ša É ka-ri-e
43. 1 PI] X BÁN] 1XI] 1MESŠ 7 (GUR) 4 (PI) 1 (BÁN) 1X₁ ša 1d15.MU.KÁM
44. 5 (GUR) 3 (PI) 2(+X BÁN] 1XI GUR 2 PI 3 BÁN a-na ki-[is-sat] ša MUŠEN.ME 1dINNIN-ri-su-ú-a
45. 11 (GUR) 1X Ê-si-lim šá ina UGU [X] bi(?)-le šá SIG₄ a-gur-ru
46. 1 PI […] 3(+X BÁN] 1XI dum-qe.4INNIN u 1d-in-nin-na-ŠEŠ.ME.MU
47. 1 PI] 1šu-zu-bu [u 1X₁] 4-in-nin-na LÚ AD.KID.ME
48. 1 PI] 1na-na-a-1ŠEŠ.MU A 1ár-rab
49. 1 PI] ša 2₁₅-liš-šši LÚ ḥu-na-a-a
50. 4[+X(?)] GUR […] šá dul-lu ina É.AN.NA ip-1pu(?)-[ši]
51. 1XI] 1[X.X] 15 u 1e-[…]
52. 1 (GUR) 3 (PI) 2 (BÁN) šá 6 LÚ ḤUN.GÁ.ME šá […] (traces)
53. 3 PI] 1dUTU.DÚ 1ša-4INNIN-ú-du 1X₁ […] A LÚ.1XI
54. 12 GUR šá LÚ ri-di-ANŠE.ME 1dINNIN,[…] u 1dINNIN
55. 1 PI] ši-rik-ti LÚ […] GIŠ.IG.MEŠ
56. 1 (PI) 4 BÁN LÚ.SIPA.MEŠ šá […] 1XI SÁ.DUG₁₂₄
57. 2 PI 2 BÁN ina ŠUK-šá 1MU.₄AG […] 1GAR.MU
58. 1 PI 4 BÁN A.ME šá 1NUMUN.X₁ […] DUMU.MEŠ
59. 4 GUR 4 BÁN ina ŠUK.ME šá LÚ ḤU 1X₁ ina-SÚH.KAR-ir
60. 4 PI 4 BÁN ina ŠUK-šá 1ina-SÚH.KAR-ir 1d-na-na-a-KÁM
61. 3(+X PI] 4 BÁN ina ŠUK-šá 1ki-na-a A 1NUMUN-ya
62. […] 1ki-na-a 1ni-din-ti u 1NUMUN-ya LÚ ŠANGA.ME₁
63. […] LÚ ḤUN.GÁ.ME šá ina GIŠ(?) 1XI.ME šá NÌ.GA
64. [X] GUR a-na ki-is-sat šá ANŠE
65. […] ME šá ŠE.GIŠ.1 TA KÁ.GAL a-na É.AN.NA iz-bi-lu-nu
66. […] šá 1šu-la-a 1 (PI] 2 BÁN a-na LÚ ḤUN.GÁ šá ka-ra-am iš-šu-ru
67. […] 3 BÁN a-na ŠU[K.Ḫ]L.MEŠ PAB-ma 7 ME+81[+X(?)] GUR 1d(?)] 1 PI 2 BÁN

TRANSLATION

1–2. 1,000 kor of barley from the storage area for the birds were carried off; they were given for the
monthly allotment and provisions.
3. In the month of Šabātu on the 15th day in the 8th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon

4. Its itemized breakdown is: 285 kor of barley according to the measure of Eanna for the brewers
5. 5 kor, 3 pān for Nūreya, descendant of Balātu, (and) Inninna-zēr-ušabšī, descendant of Šum-
ukin
6. 3 kor, 4 pān, 4 sūt Inninna-zēr-ušabšī, descendant of Šum-ukin
7. 3 kor Anu-aḫ-iddin, descendant of Gimilu
8. 9 kor, 1 pān, 4 sūt Rimūt, descendant of Nabû-šum-Ilšīr
9. 1 kor, 4 pān, 2 sūt for Nabû-bēlšunu, descendant of Balātu
10. 2 kor, 4 pān Arad-Inninna, descendant of […]-Jstar
11–12. 14 kor, 2 sūt for Madân-aḫḫē-iddin, [descendant of […]-Jiddin, and Nabû-aḫ-iddin of the canal of the
region of [1X₁]
13. [1X₁] kor, 4 pān, 2 sūt Marduk-šum-uṣur, descendant of Būsu
14. 1 kor, 1\(X\) sūt, 3 qā Bēl-supē-muḥur, descendant of Iṭṭī-Šamaš-balatu
15. 3 1/2 kor […] Nabû-mušētiq-urri, descendant of Sāki𝑛-šumi
16. 1 kor […], descendant of Aplā
17. 7 kor, 2 pān […] Nabû-[…] Arad-Bēl
18. 4 […] Nergal-uṣali[m] 1\(X\).X.-ḇēr-iqiša
19. 7 […] Šamaš […]
20. […] X pān, 3 qā Ardiya […]
21. […] 1\(X\) 3 pān, 1 sūt for Marduk-ah-iddin (and) Nādin, descendant of […]
22. [X kor], 4 pān, 2 sūt Nabû-bani-āḫ, descendant of Nabû-[…] 
23. […] 4 pān Lā-Marduk, descendant of Kab- […]
24. […] 1\(X\) qā Šum-ukīn, descendant of Nabû- […]
25. […] 1\(X\) emmer wheat for the sweet cakes, Inni𝑛- […]-ṣur
26. […] 2 sūt replacement for the flour of the šalām-bīti ceremony; 4 pān, 4 sūt were from its monthly allotment
27. […] 1 pān Šulā, descendant of Aplā
28. […] 2 pān replacement for the flour of the šalām-bīti ceremony; of which 3 sūt were from its monthly allotment
29. […] 3 pān, 5 sūt Nabû-nādin-šum the šangū of Nergal
30–31. […] the monthly allotment of the cooks (of) Šamaš-šum-ukīn, the surveyor
32. […] 1\(X\) Mu (?) rānu, descendant of Nabû-bani-aḫ
33. […] 1 5 sūt for the monthly allotment
34. […] 5 sūt for the cattle for Bēl-tuklatuā
35. […] 1\(X\) provisions for the workmen for work
36. […] for Ibni-Istar, descendant of Šamaš-zēr-ibnī
37–38. […] X kor, 4 sūt for ditto Šum-ukīn, Arad-Inniṇna, the rab ešrē
39. […] provisions for the hired hands, Inniṇna-zēr-ušabši
40. […] Šuzubu the re’i-sattukki
41. 1\(X\) […] Nādin, for the storehouse
42. 2 pān, 3\(+X(?\)) sūt] Lu-idiyā, for the storehouse
43. 1 pān, X sūt […] 7 (kor), 4 (pān), 1 (sūt) 1 […] for Istar-šum-erēš
44. 5 (kor), 3 (pān), 2\(+X\) sūt]; 1\(X\) kor, 2 pān, 3 sūt fo[der] for the birds (of) Istar-rišūa
45. 11 (kor) 1\(+X\)-šālim, which was owed … in regard to the baked-bricks (impost[?])
46. 1 pān […] 3\(+X\) sūt] 1\(X\) Dumqi-Istar and Inniṇna-āḥē-iddin
47. […] 1 pān Šuzubu [and …-]Inniṇna, the reed workers
48. […] 1 pān] Nanā-āḫ-iddin, descendant of Arrab
49. […] 1 pān] Ša-Istar-lišši, the Cilician
50. 4\(+X\) kor […] of the work in Eanna they performed(?)
51. […] PN1 […] X-Istar and E- […]
52. 1 (kor), 3 (pān), 2 (sūt) for 6 hired hands of […]
53. 3 pān Šamaš-ibnī, Ša-Istar-udu […], descendant of LŪ.\(X\).\(X\)
54. 12 kor for the ass-drivers of Istar-[…] and Na’id-Istar
55. 1 pān Širīktī, the door-[keepers]
56. 1 (pān), 4 sūt the shepherds of the re’i sattukki-officials
57. 2 pān, 2 sūt from his provisions Iddin-Nabū […] Sāki𝑛-šumi
58. 1 pān 4 sūt the descendants of Zēr-\(X\) […] the sons
59. 4 kor 4 sūt from the provisions of the \(X\)-people […] Ina-tēši-etir
60. 4 pān 4 sūt from his provisions Ina-tēši-ēṭir, Nanā-ēreš
61. 3\(+X\) pān], 4 sūt from his provisions Kīnā, descendant of Zēriya
62. […] Kīnā, Nidiṁtī, and Zēriya the šangū-officials
63. […] the hired hands of the … of the storehouses
64. [X] kor for fodder for the asses
65. […] for sesame from tax collected at the city gate for Eanna, they transported
66. […] for Šulā, 1 (pān), 2 sūt for the hired man (attending) the storage area of the birds
67. […] 3 sūt for provisions: Total of 781\(+X\) kor, 1\(4(\?)\) pān, 2 sūt
NOTES TO LINES

1. For karammu, see CAD K 200 “a storage area, pile of barley”; AHw 446 “ein Teil des Speichers.”
2. See CAD S/3 296 sub šumu “line, item, entry … as heading in lists.” See also AHw 1274.
3. The writing wraps around.
4. The writing wraps completely around to the reverse.
11. Three people are mentioned here without ancestors.
23. For a parallel to 1la-a-AMAR.UTU, see Tallqvist, NBN, p. 95b, citing Dar. 323:43.
34. The writing wraps around to the right edge.
39. The writing wraps around. For hired men, see also lines 52, 63, and 66.
41. The fragments glued together seem to indicate that “4” belongs at the beginning of line 41, though it seems to be glued between lines 40 and 41.
49. For Ša-DN-lišši one might expect lū tašši, but as observed by von Soden, GAG, Verbal paradigm 10 n. 1 and paradigm 8 n. 5, ta-prefix forms (for the third person feminine indicative, precative, and cohortative) are predominant only in Old Akkadian and Assyrian (otherwise they are disused in favor of the masculine form).
49. For the gentilic ḫumāja, see CAD ḫ 234a.
53. In PNs the element ādu appears; see AHw 666 mūdā.
53. The PN Šamaš-bānī is also possible.
65. For a discussion of ŠE.GIÅ.Ì and vegetable oil plants in Mesopotamia, see CAD S/1 306f.
65. For abullu as a specific tax (a gate toll), see CAD A/1 87 sub abullu; AHw 8–9.

Text 84

Museum Number: A33251 (1 NT 28 = 1 N 304) Illustration: Plate 40
Babylonian / Julian Year: — Measurements: 39 × 52 × 20 mm
King: — City: —
Description: Record of barley and other commodities for shepherds and potters

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 92 GUR ŠE.BAR 1X-X-X1
2. LÚ SIPA.ME UGU-ḫi 1X.X1
3. 10 GUR 2 PI 3 BÁN ŠE.BAR LÚ BAḤÁR.MEŠ
4. 1 X X 1 as-pi-e-ri(?) DUB šâ ID(?) 1X1 ḫi(?)
5. [X.]X1-ittum 1 GUR šâ 1šu-nu-a(?)-ru
6. 1a-di1 qî-it(?) 1X me X īna UGU X1 qî-it(?)
7. 2 GUR KAŠ.Ū.SA 1X.X.X1

Reverse 8. (destroyed)
9. (destroyed)

TRANSLATION

1–2. 92 kor of barley 1…1 (for) the shepherds, at the disposal of 1…1
3–4. 10 kor, 2 pān, 3 sūt of barley (for) the potters 1…1 azupīru-garden plant(?) 1…1
5–6. 1…1 1 kor for Šunuaru (for) the end of 1…1 at the disposal of 1…1
7. 2 kor of billatu-beer 1…1
8–9. (on reverse, destroyed)
NOTES TO LINES

4. See CAD A/2 530 azupiru “garden plant.”

4–6. I wish to thank Robert D. Biggs for kindly collating these difficult lines. Here are his words: “In line 4, the sign looks too long for RI and may be x-Šú. The a(?) is quite doubtful. It looks like three verticals and I am not at all confident of ru… I would think interpretation of azupiru is most doubtful.” I am retaining these readings pending further research.

7. For billatu-beer, see CAD B 225 ff.; AHw 125 ff.

COMMENTARY

Reverse has a pick mark and two lines are probably destroyed.

Text 85

Museum Number: A1605
Illustration: Plate 40
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 58 × 27 × 33 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of record concerning inspection/barley

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1'. ≠X.X.X.X±
2'. [X] GI UD.12.KÁM šá I[TI…]
3'. 'ta-nit-tum-4EN1
4'. ŠE.BAR a-na UGU-ḥ[i]
5'. 'ta-nit-tum-4EN1
6'. a-na NIG.GA[…]
7'. a-mir-tu[m …]
8'. PAB 13 [X1 […]
9’. ŠU[NIGIN(?)]1 […]
10’. ‘EN1 […]

Reverse
1’. [X.X] !X.X.X! [X.X]
2’. [X.X] ’X1 ú(?)-ṣar(?) 30(?) [X.X]
3’. ’X1 55 (GUR) 2 PI 1 […]
4’. ana ŠUK.ḪLA ’X1
5’. 37 (GUR) ŠE.BAR(?) [X.X]
6’. ’X1 e-lat 2 BÁN ŠE.[BAR] [X.X]
7’. ’a-na1 ŠAR(?)
8’. !X.X.X.X! ŠE.BAR1 ’X1 [X.X]
(about three lines destroyed)

Left Edge
1’. 3
2’. 6 20 3 5
(below seal) 3’. X
4’. […]

TRANSLATION

Obverse
1’–10’. …[…] on the 12th day of the mon[th…] Tanittum-Bēl. Barley at the disposal of Tanittum- Bēl for the storehouse […] (was) inspected […] total 13 […] total […] until(?) […]

Reverse
1’–8’. […] ’X–luṣur 30(?) […] ’X1 55 kor, 2 pān, 1 […] for the provisions ’X1 37 kor of barley […] ’X1 aside from 2 sūt of barley […] for … barley […]

Left Edge
1’–4’. 3; 6 20 3 5; X […]

Text 85
**NOTE TO LINE**

Obverse 7’. Sent for the inspection of the property. See CAD A/2 63b.

**COMMENTARY**

For a description and drawing of the seal, see page 3.

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**Text 86**

* Museum Number: A1612
* Illustration: Plate 40
* Babylonian / Julian Year: –
* Measurements: 63 × 44 × 32 mm
* King: –
* City: –
* Description: Fragment of record concerning barley

**TRANSLITERATION**

Obverse

1. [... X.X] SUM-na ŠE.BAR a-na [¹X.X.X]
2. [... A ¹šú.mU.PAB SUM-nu]
3. [... X M]A.NA KÜ.BABBAR šá ¹EN.TIN-su-[E]
4. [...] ¹X.XI ŠE.BAR ši-mi KÜ.BABBAR ĀM
   (space of one-half line)
5. [...] ¹X1 ina UGU ¹UTU1[X.X]
6. [...] ¹X.X.ÁM]AR.UTU SUM-nu−
7. [... X.X.X] ¹X1 GUR 2 PI 2 BÁN ŠE.BAR ¹X1
8. [... X.X.X] ¹X1 SUM-nu
9. (destroyed but for traces at end of line)

Reverse

10’. [... ] ¹X1 [X.X]
11’. [...] ¹X.X-tum1
12’. [...] ¹X1-DU ri-hi
13’. [...] ¹šá(? ) šá1 X
14’. [...] ¹X ka-X1
   (space of one and one-half lines)
15’. [...] ¹20(?)1

**TRANSLATION**

1. [...] were given. Barley to [X.X.X]
2. [...], descendant of Marduk-šum-uṣur, was given.
3. [...] X mînas of silver for Bēl-balassu-iqqī
4. [...] barley, the price of the aforementioned silver.

5–10’. [...] at the disposal of Šamaš-[X.X] [...], [the descendant of X-X-]Marduk, were given. [...] ¹X1 kor 2 pān 2 sūt of barley ¹X1 [...] was given.
9–11’. (illegible)
12’–13’. [...] for ¹X-1 ibni, the balance. [...]
14’–15’. (rest fragmentary)

**NOTE TO LINE**

4. See Ungnad, *NRV Glossar*, p. 150 sub šimu and CAD Š/3 26f.
Text 87

Museum Number: A1739  
Illustration: Plate 41  
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  
Measurements: 49 × 45 × 26 mm  
King: —  
City: —  
Description: Fragment of record concerning pappäsu-allowance

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse

1’. [... X] GUR pap-p[a-su ...]
2’. a-na 1dAMAR.UTU-re-ma-n[i...]
3’. 130 GUR ina pap-pa-su […]
4’. ū sat-tuk šá É.KUR.MEŠ 1[...]
5’. A 1dAG.PAB..TRAN(?) 1[...]
6’. 36 G[UR ...]
7’. 1MU(?) X1 [...]

Reverse

8’. [X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X] ŠUK(?) X1 [...]
9’. [X.X.X.X] X1 pap-pa-su X1 [...]
10’. [X.X.X.] ši A 1dAG.ŠX1 [...]
11’. [X.X.X] X1 ina ŠUL 1dAG.ŠX1 [...]
12’. ina pap-pa-su LÚ.ŠIM×GAR X X1 [X.X]
14’. [...] ši ina ŠUL X1 [...]
15’. [X.X.X] X1 [...]

Left Edge

16’. [...-p-p]a-su [...] X1 [...]
17’. [...] X KI(?) X1 [...]

TRANSLATION

1’–2’. [... X] kor, the pappäsu-allowance [of ...] for Marduk-rēmanni […]
3’–5’. 130 kor from the pappäsu-allowance […] and regular offerings of the temples. […] descendant of Nabû-aæ-uœur […]
6’–8’. 36 k[or …] the provisions […]
9’–12’. […] the pappäsu-allowance […] […] ši, descendant of Nabû-I.X1[...], from the possession of Nabû-I.X1[...] from the pappäsu-allowance of the brewers […]
13’–15’. 22 kor for Pān-[4]X-adaggal […] from the possession of […]
16’–17’. […] the pappäsu-allowance of […]
Text 88

Museum Number: A1740
Illustration: Plate 41

Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 45 × 36 × 27 mm

King: —
City: —

Description: Fragment of record concerning grain

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1'. [...] 1 X LÚ1 [...]
2'. [...] 1dAG.MU-na [...]
3'. [...] 1dAG.MU.GIŠ [...]
4'. [...] 1dAG-tab-tan-TIN [...]
5'. [...] 1dEN.A.MU [...]
6'. [...] 1dEN-lu-m[ur ...]

7'. [...] 124 (GUR) 2 (PI) 3 (BÁN) ŠE.1BAR1 [...]
8'. [...] 1 X MU.111.KÁM 1-a-li-ki-X1 [...]
9'. [...] 1dAG-na-din [...]

Reverse
10'. [X] 1 X 12(?) ša LUGAL [...]
11'. 1MU(?).14(?).KÁM1 1-a-li-ki-X1 [...]

12'. … 1dAG.M[U(?) ...]
13'. … 1dX[...]
(rest destroyed)

TRANSLATION

1'. […]
2'. […] Nabû-ittanna […]
3'. […] Nabû-šum-šišir […]
4'. […] Nabû-tabtan(ni)-bulliø […]
5'. […] Bël-apla-iddin […]
6'. […] Bël-lâmur […]

7'–11'. […] 24 kor 2 pān, 3 sūt of barley […] year(?) 11(?) Alik-≠X± […] Nabû-nādin […] 12(?) of the king […] year(?) 14(?) Alik-≠X1 […]

12'–13'. […] Nabû-šum(?)-X […] X […]

NOTE TO LINE

4'. For the PN Nabû-tabantanni-bulliø, see CAD B 88; Stamm, Namengebung, p. 154. No ni-sign was written in this line.
**Text 89**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A4896</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Fragment of record concerning grain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illustration:** Plate 41  
**Measurements:** 46 × 52 × 19 mm  
**City:** —

### TRANSLITERATION

**Obverse**
1. 265 [GUR ...]  
2. 140 GUR ŠE.B[AR šā ...]  
3. 280 GUR šā 'IX1 [...]
4. 72 GUR ša.1 'IX1 [...]
5. 3 GUR ša-1 'IX1 [...]
6. PAB 497 GUR ša-1 'X.X.X.X]
7. A-šu šā 'IX1 AG-[šu-ú]

**Reverse**
8. 60 'AG.ŠEŠ.KÁM A šil-[la-a]
9. 220 GUR ša-1 SUM-na-A ša-GURUu(?)
10. 50 GUR ša-1 [...]
11. 110 GUR [...]
12. PAB '1X1 [GUR ...]
13. šI-šI-TI-X UD.X.KÁM MU.X.KÁM]
14. [1X.X.X LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI]

### TRANSLATION

1. 265 [kor ...]
2. 140 kor of barley for [...]
3. 280 kor for [...]
4. 72 kor [...]
5. 3 1/4 kor [...]
6. Total 497 1/4 kor for [...]
7. son of ša-Nabû-šu
8. 60 Nabû-ah-ēreš, descendant of Šillā
9. 220 kor Nadna-apli carried off
10. 50 kor šu- [...]
11. 110 kor [...]
12. Total '1X1 [kor ...]
13–14. Month [of X, day X, year X of X, King of Babylon]

### NOTE TO LINE

6. The ancient scribe’s calculation appears incorrect unless one removes the figure of “265” in the first line of this text from the calculation. When doing so, one arrives at a total of 495.25, which approximates more closely the ancient scribe’s total of 497.25. One might then assume that the difference of “2” could be made up by fractions in the breaks (SungDuk Yun and Sherry Walton Kingston, pers. comm.).
Text 90

**Museum Number:** A4974

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** 8 Dûzu 11 / 545 B.C.

**King:** Nabonidus

**Description:** Receipt of Dilmun dates by PN

**Illustration:** Plate 41

**Measurements:** 30 × 38 × 15 mm

**City:** —

---

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1. 6 GUR 2 PI 2 BÁN
2. ZÚ.LUM.MA NI+TUK.KI
3. ì4.î=ÅEÅ.MU
4. [A [NUMUN-ly a-na
5. [X.X ma-

**Reverse**
6. ITI.ŠU UD.8.KÁM
7. MU.11.KÁM 4AG.IM.TUK
8. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

**TRANSLATION**

1–5. Ištar-aḫ-iddin, descendant of Zēriya, received 6 kor 2 ṗān 2 sūt of Dilmun-dates for [...]

6–8. In the month of Dûzu on the 8th day in the 11th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

---

Text 91

**Museum Number:** A5343

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** 20 Ulûlu 1[+x] / 555–548 B.C.

**King:** Nabonidus

**Description:** Receipt of dates by PN, measurement of barley

**Illustration:** Plate 42

**Measurements:** 31 × 47 × 15 mm

**City:** —

---

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1. [...] ìX.Xì 18 GUR Z[Ú.LUM.MA ...]
2. [...] ìXì šá ZÚ.LUM.MA [...]
3. ìX A-šáì šá Ê.AN.NA-ib-nì
4. šá ina pa-nì ì4EN.I LÚ qal-la
5. šá ì4AG.LUGAL.URÙ ì4EN.IM.TUK
6. ma-ḫi-ir ŠE.BAR šá ì4INNIN.NUMUN.DÙ
7. A ì4na-na-a-MU ina ŠUÌì-šú

**Reverse**
8. im-šu-ḫu
9. ITI.KIN UD.20.KÁM MÜ.ì1ì[+X(?).KÁM]
10. ì4AG.IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.T[IR.KI]

**TRANSLATION**

1–6. Bēl-naʾid received [...] 18 kor of d[ates ...] [...] from the dates [...] of X the son of Eanna-ibni which had been at the disposal of Bēl-naʾid, the slave of Nabû-šar-usur.

6–8. He (Bēl-naʾid) measured out from his possession the barley of Ištar-zēr-ibni, descendant of Nanā-iddin.

9–10. In the month of Ulûlu, on day 20, in the 1[+X] year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

**NOTES TO LINES**

4–5. Note the variant spelling of Bēl-naʾid.

9. The single trace would allow for years 1–8.
COMMENTARY

The name of the owner of the dates is broken, though the patronymic is preserved. Is Nabû-šar-ušur, the owner of the slave whose name appears in line 5, also the son of Eanna-ibni, the owner of the dates? If so, Nabû-šar-ušur’s name should appear at the end of line 2 or the beginning of line 3. This is unlikely for two reasons: (1) There appears to be no room at the end of line 2 for a name this long. (2) The traces at the beginning of line 3 do not favor this reading, nor does there appear to be enough room here for a name of this length.

What one has here may be a case in which a capitalist makes a commodity available to a slave, who is an entrepreneur, in order to make a profit on a transaction. For slave entrepreneurs, see Dandamayev, Slavery, passim.

Though the language does not necessarily bear it out, it is possible that this is a case in which a slave is collecting rent for his master.

For a description and drawing of the scrawl marks or “doodles,” see page 3.

Text 92

Museum Number: A1749
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
City: Šarranštu
Description: Fragment of document of indebtedness concerning dates

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. […] 1381 (GUR) ZÚ.LUM.MA ki […]
2. URU LUGAL-ra-ni-tum ina UGU-ḫi 1 […]
3. […] LÚ GIŠ.ŠAR.MEŠ EN GUB 1X […]
4. […] 4EN.TIN-su A 1ta-nit-[tum-4X […]
5. […] k[i ul-te-lu-1i]l […]
6. […] LÚ 1NU.GIŠ.ŠAR.MEŠ …

TRANSLATION

1–6. 1381 kor of dates […] the city of Šarranštu, owed by [X], […] the gardeners to […] Bēl-uballissu, descendant of Tanittum-[4X], […] when they brought them up […] the gardeners […]

NOTE TO LINE

2. See Rép. géogr., p. 288.
Text 93

Museum Number: A5341

Illustration: Plate 42

Babylonian / Julian Year: —

Measurements: 28 × 41 × 16 mm

King: —

City: —

Description: List of dates for PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. ZÚ.LUM.MA šâ 1kal-ba-a [X.X.X] û
2. 5 GUR 1kal-ba-a [A 1X.X] [X]
3. 2 GUR 1ki-na-a A 1[X.X] [X]
4. 1 GUR 1e-tel-pi A [X]
5. 1 GUR 1a-di-ši 1l-ma-ti-DINGIR

Lower Edge 6. 4 GUR a-na É

Reverse 7. PAB 13 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA

TRANSLATION

1. The dates of Kalba
2. 5 kor (for) Kalba, descendant of […]
3. 2 kor (for) Kinā, descendant of […]
4. 1 kor (for) Etelpi, descendant of […]
5. 1 kor (for) Adi-mati-ili
6. 4 kor for the house
7. Total of 13 kor of dates

NOTE TO LINE

5. For this PN, see CAD A/1, 119 mng. f) 2' (correct heading on p. 115); Stamm, Namengebung, p. 162.

COMMENTARY

No date is given for the list of dates.

Text 94

Museum Number: A5299

Illustration: Plate 42

Babylonian / Julian Year: 15 Simânu accession / 556 B.C.

Measurements: 94 × 39 × 15 mm

King: Nabonidus

City: —

Description: Receipt of sesame and leather cases from the storehouse

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 7 GUR 4 BÁN 2 SÌLA ÅE.GIÅ.Ì
2. 1[UTU.MU.GUB
3. 1dINNIN-na-NUMUN.GÁL-ši
4. 1i-na] NÍG.GA maḥ-ru-’

Reverse 6. [ITI.SI]G 4(?) UD.15.KÁM
7. [MU SA]G NAM.LUGAL.LA
8. [dAG.I LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–5. Šulā, Šamaš-šum-ukīn, (and) Ininnia-zēr-ušabšī received from the treasury 7 kor, 4 sūt, 2 qā of sesame, (and) [X] leather cases for weapons.
6–8. Month of Simânu, day 15, accession year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE

2. For tillu, see AHw 1358 tillu I 2) b) spB Schwert ša KUŠ til-lu (a holster for weapons).
Text 95

*Museum Number:* A4983 | *Illustration:* Plate 43
*Babylonian / Julian Year:* 28 Šabātu 10[+x] / 594–562 B.C. | *Measurements:* 33 × 41 × 18 mm
*King:* Nebuchadnezzar II | *City:* —
*Description:* Record concerning sesame for PN

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1. 1 PI 2 BÁN ŞE.GIŠ.Ì šá [‘X.X.X.X]
2. šá ITI.ŠE šá EN [X.X]
3. ā ŞE.GIŠ.Ì šá [šu1 [X.X.X]
4. šá ITI.ŠE 4AMAR.UTU.[X.X]
5. LÚ GÍR.LÁ [X] [X][X][X]

**Reverse**
6. ITI.ZÍZ UD.28.KÁM MU.10[+X].KÁM
7. 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÜ
8. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

**TRANSLATION**

1–5. 1 pān, 2 št of sesame belonging to [...], which in the month of Addaru [...] and the sesame, which [...] from the month of Addaru, Marduk[-X.X], the butcher [...].
6–8. In the month of Šabātu, on the 28th day, in the 10[+X] year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

---

Text 96

*Museum Number:* A4889 | *Illustration:* Plate 43
*Babylonian / Julian Year:* — | *Measurements:* 35 × 32 × 20 mm
*King:* — | *City:* —
*Description:* Fragment of record concerning wheat

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1. […] 1dX.X.[SU A-šá šá 1APIN lu(?) X]
2. […] 1X1 GUR ŞE.GIG.BA
3. […] 1X1 KÁ
4. […] šú(?) ti
5. […] 1X
6. (tops of signs only)

**Reverse**
7'. […] na-na-a-SIZKUR.SIZKUR
8'. […] şi-bu

**TRANSLATION**

1–8'. […] X.X.-jerība, son of Eriši […] X kor of wheat […] the gate […] Nanā-karābi […]

**NOTE TO LINE**

2. For ŞE.GIG.BA = kibtu “given often for flour,” see CAD K 340–41 and AHw 472.
Text 97

Museum Number: A5346  Illustration: Plate 43
Babylonian / Julian Year: 18 Ṭebêtu 4 / 551 B.C.  Measurements: 23 × 32 × 13 mm
King: Nabonidus  City: —
Description: Receipt of containers of oil for akītu-house

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 51 né-sip šā İ.GIŠ
2. a-na Ė a-ki-tum
3. gi-mil-lu
4. A ḠAR.MU IGI-ir
Reverse 5. ITILAB UD.18.KĀM
6. MU.4.KĀM
7. ḠAG.IM.TUK
8. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4. Gimillu, descendant of Šakin-šumi, received 5 jugs of oil for the akītu-house.
5–8. In the month of Ṭebêtu, on the 18th day, in the 4th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

COMMENTARY

See Paul-Alain Beaulieu, The Reign of Nabonidus, King of Babylon, 556–539 B.C. (Yale Near Eastern Researches 10; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989), pp. 149ff., for the chronology of the period. There is a debate on precisely when Nabonidus went to Arabia, whether in year three, four, or six. The present text would seem to imply that Nabonidus was still in Babylonia, and that preparations possibly were being made for the celebration of the forthcoming New Year’s festival, though it cannot be ruled out that there could have been some economic activity in the akītu-house even in Nabonidus’s absence.

Text 98

Museum Number: A5685  Illustration: Plate 44
Babylonian / Julian Year: 29 Ayaru 9 / 596 B.C.  Measurements: 37 × 40 × 25 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II  City: —
Description: Receipt of food allowance owed by PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 10 ŠUK.ḪI.A 1NUMUN.TIN.TIR.KI
2. A-šā ša ḠES.MEŠ.GAR-ün
3. 5 ḠÍG.DU A Ḡ4X.URŪ-ir1
4. 8 ḠAG.KĀM u ḠERIN(?).MEŠ(?)-šā(?1
5. PAB 23 ŠUK ḤI.A ḠX MEŠ(?1
6. ina UGU-ḫi1 ḠX
7. ITIL.GUD UD.110[+X KĀM]
Lower Edge 8. ḠX 3
Reverse 9. PAB 60 ḠIŠ ma-šiḫ1
10. ḠA-šā.Ḡ4AMAR._UTU A-šā ša Ḡmar-duk(?1
11. ḠIGb-ir
12. ITIL.GUD UD.29.KĀM MU.Ḡ9(?). ḠKĀM
13. ḠAG.ḠÍG.DU.PAB
14. LUGAL E.KI
TRANSLATION

1–2. 10 (measures of) provisions (for) Zēr-babili, son of Aḫḫē-iškun
3. 5 (for) Kudurri, descendant of 1X-nāṣir
4. 8 (for) Nabû-ēreš and his men
5–6. Total: 23 measures of provision owed by […]
7. In the month of Ayaru on the 10[+X day]
8. [X] 3
9. Total of 60 measures
10–11. Iqiša-Marduk, son of Marduk, received
12–14. In the month of Ayaru on the 29th day in the 9th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE

1. Possibly a phonetic complement for the first number in the text is present in the space after the number. See kurummatu in Ungnad, NRV Glossar.

Text 99

Museum Number: A5757
Babylonian / Julian Year: 7 Ayaru [x] / —
King: —
Description: Receipt of measures by PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. [X.X] 1 GIŠ ma-ši-li
2. [X.X] 1 BĀŇ 3 SĪLA A.AN
4. 1A-bēšā īna-na-a-KĀM
5. IGI-i
6. ITIL.GUD UD.7.KĀM
7. [MU.X.]KĀM
8. […][URû]1
9. [LUGAL TIN.T]IR.KI
10. [LUGAL KUR KU]R

TRANSLATION

1–5. Mušallim-Marduk, son of Nanā-ēreš, received the aforementioned [X] measures, 1 sūt, 3 qā.
6–10. In the month of Ayaru, on the 7th day in the [X year] of […]-uṣur, King of Babylon, King of Lands.
Text 100

Museum Number: A1672
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Description: List of measures for PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1'. 1 PI [4 BÁN X.X.X.X]
2'. 1 PL 4 BÁN 14UTU.IJÁLAG(?).X(?)[X.X]
3'. 1 PL 4 BÁN 1ki-X.X.X[X.X]
4'. 1 PL 4 BÁN [X.X.X.X]
5'. 1 PL 4 BÁN 1EN(?)-X(?)[X.X]
6'. 1 PL 4 BÁN 1za-ba,ba-X[X.X]
7'. 1 PL 4 BÁN 'a-kuš-šá
8'. 1 PL 4 BÁN 'haš-da-la
9'. 1 PL 4 BÁN 1SUM-na[A]

Lower Edge
10'. [1 PL 4 BÁN] 1X.X[X.X]
(reverse destroyed)

TRANSLATION

1'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) […]
2'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) Šamaš-nūr-[…] 
3'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) Ki-[…] 
4'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) […]
5'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) Bēl-[…] 
6'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) Zababa-[…] 
7'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) Ašušu 
8'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) Ḥašdā 
9'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) Nadna-apli 
10'. 1 pān, 4 sūt (for) […]

NOTE TO LINE

COMMENTARY

The right edge is broken away.

Text 101

Museum Number: A5411
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Description: List of measures, including a second delivery

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 25 GUR
2. 6 GUR 2-ā KĀ
3. 9 GUR 1pa-li-ih (erasures)

TRANSLATION

1–3. 25 kor; 6 kor second delivery; 9 kor Pāliḫ

COMMENTARY

The reverse is uninscribed.
Text 102

Museum Number: A5719
Illustration: Plate 45
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] [x] [x] / 604–562 B.C.
Measurements: 16 × 28 × 15 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Fragment of record, measures, balance of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1’. 1 GUR 1+X PI 3 BÁN 3 SÎLA […]
2’. ina ra-šu-tu ša […]
Reverse
1’. 4AG.NÎG.DU.URÛ L[UGAL TIN.TIR.KI]

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1’–3’. 1 kor, 1+X pân, 3 sît, 3 qâ […] balance in favor of […] Ea-[…]
Reverse 1’. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

Text 103

Museum Number: A5347
Illustration: Plate 46
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] Simânu 18 / 587 B.C.
Measurements: 27 × 35 × 15 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Record concerning silver for sick širkî

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 2 GÍN KÛ.BABBAR ŠÁM
2. KÂŚ šá a-na LÚ ši-ra-[ku]
3. mar-šu-ti id-di-[nu]
4. 1im-bi-ya
5. [A] 1ga(?)-1bi(?)-i(?) 1-d[…]
Lower Edge
6. [X KAL X]1 […]
Reverse
7. 1/2 GÍN […]
8. a-na […]
9. ITL.SIG1 ITI […]
10. 1MU118.KÁM
11. 14AG.NÎG.DU.URÛ
Upper Edge
12. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–8. They dispensed 2 shekels of silver, the price of beer for the sick širkî. Imbiya, descendant of Ga(?)-1bi(?)-i(?) 1 […] 1/2 shekel, […] for […]
9–12. In the month of Simânu and the month of […] in the 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

COMMENTARY

This text is dated one month later than YOS 17 142, which records a withdrawal of barley for sick people.
Text 104

Museum Number: A4205
Illustration: Plate 46
Babylonian / Julian Year: 20 Tašritu 2 / 554 B.C.
Measurements: 37 × 33 × 13 mm
King: Nabonidus
City: —
Description: Record of silver and barley for PNs, wages for gypsum transport

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 12 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR 4 GUR ŠE.BAR
2. i-di šá 12 LÚ.HUN.GÁ.ME
3. šá LÚ šá-pîr-MEŠ a-na UGU
4. zi-bî-lu šá IM.BABBAR
5. šap-ru a-na
6. 1dINNIN.MU.KÁM A-šá

Lower Edge
7. šá 1dUTU.MU.DÜ
8. na-din

Reverse
9. 10 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ŠÁM 350
10. UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ a-na 1dAMAR.UTU.MU.MU
11. LÚ.GAR.KU na-din
12. ITI.DUL UD.20.KÁM
13. MU.2.KÁM 1dAG.IM.TUK
14. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–8. 12 shekels of silver (and) 4 kor of barley, the wages of 12 hired hands of the overseers who are in charge of the transport of gypsum, were sent, (and) were given to Ištar-šum-ēreš, son of Šamaš-šum-ibni.

9–11. 10 minas of silver, the price of 350 male sheep, were given to Marduk-šum-iddin, the šakin ţemi.

12–14. In the month of Tašritu, on the 20th day, in the 2nd year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

4. Compare CAD Z 3b (top) sub zabûlu; AHw 1524b sub zibillu, ziblu; AHw 1500 sub zabâlu, quoting TCL 13 209.


9–11. This individual holding the office of šakin ţemi is as yet otherwise unknown. See Kümmel, Familie, pp. 139 f.
Text 105

Museum Number: A5388
Babylonian / Julian Year: 24 Ṭeḇeṭu 14 / 590 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Record of silver given for tin

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 1/2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR šá [5/6 MA.NA]
2. an-na-ku a-na bat-qa
3. šá šap-pi-e UD.KA.BAR
4. šá LÚ ŠIM×GAR.MEŠ
5. SUM-na

Reverse 6. ITI.AB UD.24.KÁM
7. MU.14.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.PAB
8. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–5. 1/2 shekel of silver for [5/6 mina] tin for the repairs of the bronze containers for the brewers, was given.
6–8. In the month of Ṭeḇeṭu, on the 24th day, in the 14th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1. The restoration “5/6 MA.NA” is on the basis of Dougherty, Nebuchadrezzar and Nabonidus, 228:10: 1/2 GÍN ana 5/6 MA.NA AN.NA ana PN nappâhi nadin, cited in CAD A/2 129.
2. For annaku “tin,” see CAD A/2 129a–b; AHw 49.
3. šappu (here in the plural) is a container used for various purposes; see CAD Å/1 479; AHw 1175.

Text 106

Museum Number: A5382
Babylonian / Julian Year: 5 Šabātu 20 / 584 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Record of disbursement of silver and leather case

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR a-na 1na-din 1TIN-su
2. 1AG.SU šá a-na TIN.TIR.KI
3. šap-ru SUM-in
4. 1 KUŠ til-šu it-ti-šú
5. GURUš-ú

Reverse 6. ITILZÍZ UD.5.KÁM MU.20.KÁM
7. 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–3. 5 shekels of silver were given to Nadin, Balassu, and Nabû-eriba who were sent to Babylon.
4–5. 1 leather case for weapons was disbursed together with it.
6–7. In the month of Šabātu, on the 5th day, in the 20th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.
Text 107

Museum Number: A5383
Illustration: Plate 47
Babylonian / Julian Year: 4 Šabātu [x] / 556–539 B.C.
Measurements: 28 × 26 × 17 mm
King: Nabonidus
City: —
Description: Fragment of record concerning silver and other items for travel provisions

Transliteration

Obverse 1. 6 GIN KU.BABBAR 1KU[...]
2. 1 DUG kan-du [...]
3. šá ār-ra-1X [...]
4. im-qu-1X [...]
5. A 3IR-a [...]
Lower Edge 6. a-na șî-[di-šu-na]
7. 4a-na1dA[G-...]
Reverse 8. A 3IR.A[G ...]
9. 11 (rest blank)
10. šá ri-ha-a-n[u a-na LUGAL(?)]
11. iš-šu-ā na-[ad-nu]
12. ITI.ZÍZ UD.4.KÁM M[U.X.KÁM]
13. dAG.I LUGAL TIN.T[IR.KI]

Translation

1–4. 6 shekels of silver […], 1 earthenware container […] of […]
5–6. descendant of Ardû, […] for [their] travel provisions
7–8. for Nabû […], descendant of Arad-Nabû […]
9. 11
10–11. who had taken the remainders (of the sacred meal) [to the king(?)] were given.
12–13. In the month of Šabātu, on the 4th day, in the [X] year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Notes to Lines

6. For šidîtu “travel provisions,” see CAD S 172–74, especially meaning h); AHw 1100 section 3), with the Neo-Babylonian glossaries cited for related Neo-Babylonian and Late Babylonian passages.
9. Or possibly read u 1(blank).
10. The restoration is plausible, but it is not the only one. See Ungnad, NRV Glossar, p. 133, rēhu II.
Text 108

Museum Number: A1629
Illustration: Plate 47
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 43 × 46 × 15 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of record mentioning amounts of silver

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse? 1'. […] 1.X.X[1 [...]
2'. […] 1.X[1 šá 7 1/2 MA.NA 1.X[1 [...]
3'. […] a-na AD-ú-a li- [...]
4'. […] 1A šá 1 NUMUN(?).MU(?) KI(?) A(?) [...]
5'. […] ŠEŠ(?)-la-at 1ŠÁ(?)-ša [...]
6'. […] X-ZLI 1 ru UD.1(?).[KĀM(?]
7'. […] 1[AD.GUR.A ḫi-][X.X.(X) [...]
8'. […] 1 MA.NA 7 GÍN 1KÚ.BABBAR(?) [...]
9'. […] 1[1 X1 KĀM [...]

Reverse? 10'. […] 1[X1 [...]
11'. […] 1.X.X.X[1 [...]
12'. […] ib(?)-ba(?)-kám(?) ḫī-mi šá 1KÚ.BABBAR(?) [...]
13'. […] 1-it(?)/UD 1[X.X[1 ḫi-il- [...]
14'. […] 8 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR 5 MA.NA 1.X.X[1
15'. […] 1[X1 6 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR 1X1 šá ra(?) [...]
16'. […] ḫī-mi 1 2 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR

TRANSLATION

1'-2'. […] of 7 1/2 minas [...]
3'. […] for my father [...]
4'. […] descendant of Zér-iddin(?) [...]
5'-7'. […] day 1(?)[…] Abu-mutIr-apli [...]
8'-11'. […] 1 mina, 7 shekels of silver(?)[…]
12'-13'. […] he will take out(?)(and) the price of the silver [...](and) one(?)[…]
14'. […] 8 shekels of silver, 5 minas ...
15'. […] 6 shekels of silver ...
16'. […] the price of 2 shekels of silver

NOTES TO LINES

7'. Compare Dougherty, Neo-Babylonian and Persian, 18:3 ḫAR- (perhaps to be read GUR?).
12'. The third visible sign on the line could be MAH.
13'. Possible readings include ḫILU (type of wool), ḫILU (resin), and ḫILSU (fort or cleaning) — all Neo-Babylonian.
14'. If this is the GÍN-sign, note how strung out it is.

COMMENTARY

Text 108 (A1629), which is a join of two pieces, may be by two different hands (courtesy Robert D. Biggs). The edges may have been filed down.
Text 109

Museum Number: A4206
Illustration: Plate 47
Babylonian / Julian Year: 1 Šebêtu 9 / —
Measurements: 23 × 35 × 17 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Record of silver items given to Eanna

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 5/6 MA.NA 9 1/2 GÍN
2. ka-ra-al-la KÚ.BABBAR
3. 4 šá sa-lá-’i KÚ.BABBAR
4. 14EN.DÙ A 14AG.NUMUN.DÙ LÚ.SIMUG IUD.KA.BAR1
5. ma-ḫir ITI.AB
Lower Edge 6. UD.1.KÁM MU.9.KÁM
Reverse 7. 14INNIN-na NUMUN.GÁL-ti [sic, for ši]
8. A LÚ.SÀ.TAM 2 ME
9. a-na É.AN.NA
10. na-din

TRANSLATION

1–5. Bēl-ibni, descendant of Nebû-zēr-ibni, the bronzesmith, received 5/6 mina, 9 1/2 shekels, a peg(?) of silver (and) 4 sprinkling cans of silver.

5–10. In the month of Šebêtu, on the 1st day, in the 9th year, Innina-zēr-ušabši, descendant of šatammu; two hundred […] to Eanna were (lit. was) given.

NOTES TO LINES

2. See CAD K 200 “karallu A s.; prick, goad”; AHw 446 sub karallu, in the meaning of a hook or peg.

3. See CAD S 88 salāhu A in šā salāḥi “a sprinkling can or similar vessel.” For Neo-Babylonian references, see Paul-Alain Beaulieu and Werner R. Mayer, “Akkadische Lexikographie: CAD Š2 and Š3” (Orientalia, nova series, 66 [1997]), p. 158; see also Text 124:2.

4. The line wraps around to the reverse. Possibly the scribe’s stylus was split, causing extra lines to appear in signs, for example, ka(?) in line 2 and ŠÂ(?) in line 8.

Text 110

Museum Number: A4297
Illustration: Plate 47
Babylonian / Julian Year: 30 Šabâtu 3 / 601 B.C.
Measurements: 33 × 42 × 19 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Fragment of receipt of silver(?)

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 2 1/2 MA.NA 5 GÍN KÚ.[…]
2. MA ‘X[1] […]
3. 1ba-la-šu1 [A ‘X.X.X]
4. ina 12+X(?) MA.NA1 […]
5. IGÎ-ir 11.X.X1 [X]
6. A 1DÙ.X1 [X.X.X]
7. GURUš-ū
Text 111

*Museum Number:* A5403

*Babylonian / Julian Year:* 11 Nisannu 23 / 582 B.C.

*King:* Nebuchadnezzar II

*Description:* Record concerning gold from reed box

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

1. 5/6 MA.NA 2 [GÍN ...]
2. a-na bat-qu USM(?)-na(?) 1NUMUN-liá
3. A-šú šá 1AG.TIN-su-E u 1nad-na-A
4. 1 1/2 MA.NA 3 GÍN
5. ina GI qu-up-1pi

**Lower Edge**

6. šá KÚ.GI

**Reverse**

7. ITL.BÁRA UD.11.KÁM
8. MU.23.KÁM
9. 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ
10. LUGAL TIN.TI[R.KI]

**TRANSLATION**

1–3. 5/6 mina, 2 [shekels of...] were given to pay for repairs. [Zēr]ia, son of Nabû-balassu-iqbi and Nadna-apli (received)

4–6. 1 1/2 minas, 3 shekels from the reed box for gold.

7–10. In the month of Nisannu, on the 11th day, in the 23rd year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

**COMMENTARY**

The verb in the second half of the text is missing and there would not be one in the first half unless the reading in the half-brackets of line 2 is correct.
Text 112

Museum Number: A4324
Illustration: Plate 48
Babyloian / Julian Year: 28 Addaru II 7 / 618 B.C.
Measurements: 31 × 44 × 15 mm
King: Nabopolassar
City: —
Description: Record concerning gold from reed box

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 6 1/2 GÍN at(!)-ru KÚ.GI gú-ḫal-šu-ú
2. ul-tu lib-bi GI šad-du šá ū-ri-mut
3. A-šá šá 13EN.ŠES.MU ni-it-ta-šá-a
4. i-qa-bu-u um-ma ina ḫa-ā-ṭi-nu
5. šu-ū ki-i ni-mu-ru
6. [X]-šu la-bi-ru šu-u
Lower Edge 7. ni-qab-ba-ā-šú-nu-ti
8. [um-]ma šá É.DINGIR.MEŠ-šu
Reverse 9. ul ni-ip-ru-us
10. ITI.DIRI1 ŠE UD.28.KÁM
11. MU.7. KÁM 4AG.A.PAB
12. LUGAL E.KI

TRANSLATION

1–3. We have received in disbursement 6 1/2 shekels excess(?) gold (in/and) braided wires from the reed box of Rimūt, son of Bēl-aḫ-iddin.

4–6. They say as follows: “When we saw it among the stock of metal at our disposal, […] it is old.”

7–9. We say to them as follows: “With regard to his temples we did not make the selection.”

10–12. In the month of Addaru II, on the 28th day, in the 7th year of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1. The sign read as at- is possibly ū-ī. But šīrū (CAD § 210 “first-rank”) is a poetic term that does not occur with material objects, and of course, the word order is wrong.

2. See Ahw 1123b šaddû II; CAD Ś/1 43 GI šad-da; CT 55 429-2; also one Middle Babylonian reference to GI šaddu (BE 14 163:52; see also YOS 17 347:1).

2–3. Rimūt, son of Bēl-aḫ-iddin, is listed in Kümmel, Familie, p. 30, as a goldsmith, in a text dated to Nabopolassar, Šabātu 29 year 19. For the same year, see Text 116. Rimūt, the goldsmith, is also known elsewhere, for example, from the beginning of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (604 B.C., YOS 17 245). Kümmel has correctly noted the probable identification of Rimūt, the goldsmith, with Rimūt, the shepherd; see Kümmel, Familie, p. 159, with n. 39; YOS 17 52:8, 54:9.

2–3. “The reed box of PN” need not connote “the reed box belonging to PN,” rather it could indicate the particular box of which PN was in charge.

3. For našû, see Ebeling, Glossar, p. 171.

4. Compare CAD ḫ uš “ḫušu s.; material (metal, wool) weighed and delivered; NB; pl. ḫušānu….”

5. For amāru, see Ebeling, Glossar, p. 40.

6. The unread partially broken first sign in the line could be bi or ul, but this yields little connected meaning. Possibly connect with būšu “byssus”; see CAD B 350 būšu D; Ahw 143(?).

7. “To them” is an incorrect form used sometimes in Neo-Babylonian.

8. -nu is possibly missing in the break after the šu, in which case, one would translate “their temples.”

9. [X] is possibly [DIRI1], perhaps an abbreviation for DIRI.ŠE.KIN.KUD.
COMMENTARY

Is this a declaration in court? (Note the lack of witnesses.)

Paul Wright helped in reading some of the lines of this text. The lines on the obverse are cramped (horizontally). The signs on the reverse are larger and there are fewer lines.

Text 113

Museum Number: A4897
Illustration: Plate 48
Babylonian / Julian Year: 16 Addaru [x] / 625–604 B.C.
Measurements: $32 \times 33 \times 14$ mm
King: Nabopolassar
City: —
Description: List of gold and silver, balance, from PN

TRANSLITERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>14 MA.NA 50[+X(?) GÍN KÛ.X]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>KÁ-ni 5[+X MA.NA …]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ina ŠÁM 8 […]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>KÜ.GI iš-tu 1XI[...]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>A-šú šá iu-ra-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>14 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR-šú a-1na1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ri-e-ḫ[ i …]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Edge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ina Š11 iš AG.MU.ŠEŠ 1X1 […]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>14 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ni-[…]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>im-ḫ[ i …]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ITI.&quot; UD.16.KÁM [MU.X.KÁM]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>4AG.A.PAB LU[GAL TIN.TIR.KI]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSLATION

1–5. 14 minas, 50[+X shekels of …] the balance due on 5[+X minas…] from the price of 8 […] of gold from […]PN, son of Murânu

6–8. 14 minas of his silver for the remainder […] from Nabû-nădin-ahî […].

9–10. He declared [the price to be] 14 minas of silver […].

11–12. In the month of Addaru, on the 16th day [in the X year] of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.
Text 114

Museum Number: A4282  Illustration: Plate 48
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  Measurements: 30 × 44 × 17 mm
King: —  City: —
Description: Record of gold given to and at disposal of PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. ina li-bi 3 1/2 MA.NA 7 1/2 GÍN
2. KÙ.GI šá a-na AGA šá 4UTU
3. a-na údAG.PAB u 1ri-mut
4. SUM-nu 1 1/2 MA.NA ina li-bi
5. ina IGI údAG.PAB

TRANSLATION

1–5. From the 3 1/2 minas, 7 1/2 shekels of gold that had been given to Nabû-nāṣir and Rîmût for the crown of Šamaš, of that, 1 1/2 minas were at the disposal of Nabû-nāṣir.

NOTE TO LINE

2. For the crown of DN, see CAD A/1 154b; Stephen Langdon and Rudolf Zehnpfund, Die neubabylonischen Königsinschriften (Vorderasiatische Bibliothek 4; Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1912), 270:ii 36.

COMMENTARY

The reverse is uninscribed but has a drawing which could represent the crown of Šamaš. For a drawing of the image, see page 3.

Text 115

Museum Number: A4548  Illustration: Plate 49
Babylonian / Julian Year: 1 Abu accession / 556 B.C.  Measurements: 30 × 46 × 18 mm
King: Nabonidus  City: —
Description: Record of gold garments of the Lady-of-Uruk

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [1+X] AMAR.GA.MEŠ KÙ.GI
2. šá ul-tu UGU-li 4GAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
3. ú-ri-du ina GIŠ šad-du šá šu-kut-tú KÙ.GI
4. šá 4GAŠAN šá UNUG.KI ka-mi-is
5. 1 GABA KÙ.GI šá kan-su [X(+)?)]4
6. NA₄.KIŠIB BABBAR.DIL man-di-ti KÙ.GI
7. PAB 2 gú-hal-ṣa KÙ.GI šab-ta
8. […] tu […]
Reverse 9. […] (destroyed)
10. […] (destroyed)
11. 3 ME šá (about seven or eight broken signs)
12. šá UD.15.KÁM a-na [X X DINGIR X ni X X]
13. ITLIN.E UD.1.KÁM MU [SAG.NAM.LUGAL.LA]
14. 4AG.IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
TRANSLATION

1–4. The ≠1+X± (representations of) young calves of gold which came down from (the statue of) the Lady-of-Uruk were collected in the wooden box for the golden jewelry of the Lady-of-Uruk.

5–7. 1 gold pectoral collected there, 4(+X[?]) pappardilû-cylinder seals with gold mounting held by a total of two braided gold wires;

8–10. (destroyed)

11. 300 which (about seven or eight broken signs)

12. of day 15 for (about seven or eight broken signs)

13–14. In the month of Abu, on the 1st day of the accession year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1. The second sign might be UL, but it makes no sense. For AMAR.GA, see CAD B 340f. sub bûru “young calf”; AHw 141lb “(Stier-)Kalb.”

3. The du-sign is over an erasure.

3. For arΩdu in similar contexts, see CAD A/2 217 mng. 1d 2’; AHw 1462f. (w)arādu(m) mng. 7).

4. See CAD K 115b kamāsu “gather.”

5. The ≠X± after kan-su is problematic. It may be a number (such as perhaps “30[?]” over erasure).

6. NA4 BABBAR.DILI = pappardilû is a hard, black-white stone; see AHw 824a.

7. For šabtu “held” as with a piece of jewelry on a wire, see CAD § 22 sub šabātu mng. 2’.

13. According to Parker and Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, p. 13, II/15/accession is the earliest evidence for Nabonidus.

Text 116

Museum Number: A5372

Illustration: Plate 49

Babylonian / Julian Year: 12 Šabītu 19 / 606 B.C.

Measurements: 28 × 50 × 15 mm

City: —

Description: Receipt of gold items for garment of DN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 6 GÍN KÙ.GI TÚG.MAŠ.ME KÙ.GI 24 a-a-ri TA(?) ≠X±

2. šá 60 TÚG.MAŠ.ME KÙ.GI šá 4URÚ.INIM-su

3. 1ri-mut A 1EN.SEŠ.MU IGI-ir

4. ku-um 1 TÚG <KUR.>RA e-ṭir

Reverse 5. ITI.ZÍZ UD.12.KÁM MU.19.KÁM

6. 4AG.A.PAB LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION


4. He has been paid in place of a KUR.RA-garment.

5–6. In the month of Šabītu, on the 12th day, in the 19th year of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1. See CAD § 162 sub šibu “(a garment, used mainly in clothing sacred images, NB only).” The logogram is normally MÂŠ, but there are spellings, as here, of MAŠ; see CAD § 162 as cited above.

3. For Rimût, see Text 112:2–3.
Text 117

Museum Number: A5320
Babylonian / Julian Year: 1 Addaru 8 / 617 B.C.
King: Nabopolassar
Description: Receipt of gold items from the pectoral of DN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [X+]1 MA.NA 6 GÍN KÚ.GI
2. ī1 gú-ḥal-ša KÚ.GI šá GABA KÚ.GI
3. šá āš-ka- ʰ-ti bil-ti
4. [X] MUL KÚ.GI u a-a-ri KÚ.GI

Lower Edge 5. šá GABA KÚ.GI šá ʰna-na-a¹

Reverse 6. ¹KI.dAMAR.UTU.TIN A [X].X¹
7. ma-ḥir ITI.SE UD.1.KÁM
8. MU.8.KÁM ⁴AG.A.PAB
9. LUGAL E.KI

TRANSLATION

1–7. [X+]1 mina, 6 shekels of gold, 1 braided gold wire for the gold pectoral of Urkayîtu, a talent(?) of [X] gold stars and gold rosettes for the gold pectoral of NanΩ Itti-Marduk-balâtū, descendant of […] received.

7–8. In the month of Addaru, on the 1st day in the 8th year of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.

Text 118

Museum Number: A32078
Babylonian / Julian Year: 1 Addaru II accession / 521 B.C.
King: Darius I
Description: Inventory of Lady-of-Uruk finery for craftsmen

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [šu-ša] ʰnum KÚ.GI šá ⁴GAŠAN šá UNUG.KI šá UD.1.KÁM 4
2. [X(?) ITI.]DIRI.ŠE.KIN.KUD MU SAG NAM.LUGAL.LA
³da-a-ri-ia-a-mu-šú
3. [LUGAL T]IN.TIR.KI LUGAL KUR.KUR ina É dul-lu sa-an-qa-tu-ma
4. ana LÚ um-man-na SUM-na-ti

TRANSLATION

1–5. [šu-ša] ʰnum KÚ.GI šá ⁴GAŠAN šá UNUG.KI šá UD.1.KÁM 4
6. 2 du-di-it-ti KÚ.GI ²ŠU.GUR KÚ.[GI]
7. ³HAR.TAB.BA KÚ.GI ²HAR KÚ.GI šá IGI ¹X¹
8. ¹3(?)¹ HÀR NA₂,ME šá ¹X¹ MAŠ.DÀ.ME (remainder of line blank)
9. 8 ÂŠ.ME šá K[Ú.GI] (remainder of line blank)
10. 25 ÂŠ.ME šá ¹KÚ.GI¹ ina ¹ŠÁ 12 ina ÉŠ.GÀR É ¹X¹ […]
11. 1 GABA šá ri-¹X¹ nu-₃[u(•-)]ME
12. ²2-¹ta GABA šá MUŠEN ZI ina gu-ḥal-ḫa-a-ta¹
13. 3-ta GABA šá MUŠEN ZI ina gu-ḥal-ša-[a-ta]
14. ⁴-[t]a GABA šá MUŠEN ZI ina gu-ḥal-ša SIG ZA.[GÍN.]³[KUR.RA]
15. [X] UD rak-kab-ME ina 2 gu-ḥal-ša KÚ.GI
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

17. I2-lá GÚ 49 I NA₄ KiŠIB la mit- ха-ri
18. I3-láš GÚ 40 NA₄ KiŠIB I X1 2 NA₄ KiŠIB aš-пá-μ
19. I4-lá GÚ 9 I X X X1 MUŠEN ME
20. 3 GÚ.ME šá GÚ šá ú-ma-mu
21. 2 GABA.ME šá GÚ ú-ma-mu
22. 29 PA.ME sa-đa
23. [X+]21 UR.MAJH.ME šá KI.MIN
24. [X] NA₄ šá-an-dup-μ NA₄ ZA.GIN lman-dí-μ KÚ.GI
25. [X+] 703 MUL.ME KÚ.GI 688 MUR.ME
26. PAB 1,391
27. PAB šá 4ṣIB.ZA.MUS šá kan-sa

28. NA₄ šu-kut-tum šá 4na-na-na šá kan-sa šá 4na-na-[a]
29. šá IGI LÚ um-man-na ITI DIRI.ŠE.KIN.KUD MU SAG.NAM.LU[GAL.LA]

30. ku-lu-lu taš- ki-si 2 pa-ši-šá 4-μ I X.X.X1
31. I2 du-đi-it-ti KÚ.GI 8 $[U.GUR KÚ.GI]
32. [X.X.X.X] I X1 KÚ.GI [...]
33. [X.X.X.X.X] I X1 KÚ.GI I X1 [...]

Reverse
34’. (destroyed)
35’. (mostly destroyed) I ME1
36’. (mostly destroyed) I ME1
37’. (mostly destroyed) I X BAN(?)1
38’. I X1 (mostly destroyed) I X X šá X ŠAR(?)1
39’. I4(?)1 (mostly destroyed)
40’. (destroyed)
41’. I tμ(?)1 (mostly destroyed)
42’. I tμ(?)1 (mostly destroyed)
43’–47’. (destroyed)
48’. I7(?)-μ(?)1 [...]
49’. 8-μ I GIS(?)1 [...]
50’. 9-μ I X1 [...]
51’. 10-μ I X1 [...]
52’. 2 I du.X.X1 [...]
53’. 20[+X [...]
54’. 7 ME 3 1/2 I X.X.X1 [...]
55’. (blank)
56’. PAB [...]

57’–59’. (blank)
60’. šá-ja-ru an-na-a šá-ša-ri I X1 [...]
61’. šá mi-ša-ta a-na I a-X1 [...]
62’–64’. (blank)
65’. (blank except for one sign:) 4
66’. (blank)

TRANSLATION

1. Golden jewelry of the Lady-of-Uruk from the 1st day, 4 [...]
2. Adar II, accession year of Darius,
3. King of Babylon, King of Lands — inventoried in the workshop and
4. handed over to the craftsmen.

5. Part of a headdress, a headband, two paššus one-quarter fast[ened…]  
6. 2 dudittu-pectorals of gold, 2 rings of gold […]  
7. 3 gold bracelets, 2 gold bracelets that are consecrated to [the Lady-of-Uruk]  
8. 3(? ) bracelets (with) gems, in the shape of [X] gazelle-figurines  
9. 8 sun disks of gold  
10. 25 sun disks of g[old] of which 12 are from the materials belonging to the temple of [I…1] […]  
11. 1 irtu-pectoral of [I…1]  
12. 2 irtu-pectorals with a rising(/walking) bird (ornament, attached by means of) braided wires  
13. 3 irtu-pectorals with a rising(/walking) bird (ornament, attached by means of) braided wires  
14. [4] irtu-pectorals with a rising(/walking) bird (ornament, attached by means of) braided wires (and) blue wool (cords)  
15. [X] clasps (of pegs) (attached) by means of 2 braided wires of gold  
16. [1] necklace (with) 88 pomegranate-shaped jewels (made of) pappardilû-stones set with caps of gold  
17. [1]21 necklaces (with) 49 cylinder seals of varying sizes  
18. [1]31 necklaces (with) 40 cylinder seals, 2 cylinder seals of jasper  
19. [1]41 necklaces (with) 9 … bird-shaped ornaments  
20. 3 necklaces from among necklaces with animal-shaped ornaments  
21. 2 irtu-pectorals attached to a necklace with animal-shaped ornaments  
22. 29 rosettes of sâdu-gold  
23. [X+]21 lion (-shaped ornaments) of ditto  
24. [X] šanduppû-ornaments of lapis lazuli set with caps of gold  
25. [X] 703 star-shaped ornaments of gold, 688 hašû ornaments  
26. Total: 1,391  
27. Total of Inanna of Zabalam that was collected.  
28. Jewelry of Nanâ collected for Nanâ  
29. at the disposal of the craftsmen: Adar II, accession year  
30. Part of a headdress, a headband, two paššus one-quarter […]  
31. 2 dudittu-pectorals of gold, 8 ri[ngs of gold]  
32. […] of gold […]  
33. […] of gold […] (most of reverse damaged)  
56'. Total: […]  
60'. This document [is a] document  
61'. concerning the shortfall for […]

NOTES TO LINES

1. For šukutta, see CAD §3 237 “jewelry,” connected with šakânu; AHw 1266 f. “Ausstattung, Schmuck.”

5. In paššu, the pa-sign in line 5 is written over an erasure (cf. line 30). I know of no ornament that is spelled this way. AHw 845, lists a “priest” (i.e., one anointed), but the word does not occur in Neo-Babylonian texts. One would suggest a headdress or headband of the paššu-priest, but the problem would be that the items in this list are described as the jewelry of the Lady-of-Uruk. For the fraction read here as “one-quarter,” see Michael P. Streck, Zahl und Zeit: Grammatik der Numeralia und des Verbalsystems im Spätbabylonischen (Cuneiform Monographs 5; Groningen: Styx Publications, 1995), §55 1/fn.

5. Parts of line 5 are written over erasures.
7–8. Note the divergent readings for the sign “ḪUR” (Labat, Manuel d’ épigraphie akkadienne, no. 401), as between ḪAR.TAB.BA, ḤAR, ḤAR NA₄,ME = semeru “bracelet(s), anklet(s)” (in lines 7–8), and MUR.ME = “ḫašû-ornaments” (in line 25), which normally go with kakkabu-ornaments. See AHw 335 ḥašû II.

10. ḫISKARU would indicate materials for workmen from the temple. The reading is problematic.

12–14. The suggestion to translate MUŠEN ZI as issâpu ṭIBU, a “rising/walking bird” is made by Paul-Alain Beaulieu (pers. comm.), who cites “another Uruk text (unpublished) [which] has a pectoral with a MUŠ ti-bi, a ‘rising/striking snake.’” See AHw 1355 sub ṭIBU.

15. Compare rakkâbu in CAD R 108 mng. 3 and AHw 948 mng. 3) “(clasp or part of) peg.”

19. The three signs 1X X X¹ do not appear to be identical with those in a similar position in the previous two lines; an item of jewelry is expected.

22. If the sign I have read as dû has an additional vertical wedge, it would be read ni, in which case one must assume <-da> has fallen out.

25. YOS 6 117:2 dated Nabonidus year 8 has the identical number of ornaments. For a different number, see YOS 19 269:2.


60’–61’. What is the nature of the “shortfall” alluded to here? Is there any indication of it in the preserved part of the document? Perhaps it is used in the sense of “should a shortfall occur with respect to any of these precious ornaments, then…”

Text 119

Museum Number: A4552
Illustration: Plate 51
Babylonian / Julian Year: 26 Šabatu 1 / [x]
Measurements: 29 × 40 × 22 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Record of gold for deities at disposal of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 1 5/6 MA.NA 6 GÍN KÚ.GI
2. a-na gu-ḫal-ša šá GABA KÚ.GI
3. šá ḫás-ka-i-ći
4. 1 İTÜG¹ qaqqar (erasure: nu) šá ḫAŠAN.ME
5. i-na ma-nu-u šá NA₄ KUR-nu
6. KILÁ šá AN.BAR

Reverse
7. ina IGI ḫr-mut
(space of three lines)
8. İTI.ZÍZ UD.26.KÁM
9. MU.1.KÁM

TRANSLATION

1–3. 1 5/6 minas, 6 shekels of gold for the braided wire of the gold īrṭu-pectoral of Urkaiyītu;
4–7. 1 qaqqar-garment for the goddesses in the reckoning of the hematite (and the) weight of the iron, (are) at the disposal of Rîmût.
(space of three lines)
8–9. In the month of Šabatu, on the 26th day, in the 1st year.
NOTES TO LINES

4. TŪG qaqqar “a type of wool or garment” (CAD Q 124) is attested, but so far only at Ras Shamra and Nuzi.

4. ša bēlēti. A parallel can be found in CAD B 188: “jewelry ša 4GAŠAN.MEŠ for the (two) goddesses TCL 12 39:5 (NB).”

5. NA₃ KUR-nu = šadānu is hematite; see CAD Š1 36–38; AHw 1123. It is used in the manufacture of seals and weights and for other purposes.

6. For šuqultu referring to the weight of material, see Neo-Babylonian texts cited in CAD Š3 337.

Text 120

Museum Number: A3505
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] Addaru 17 / 587 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Four-column list of precious objects

TRANSLITERATION

Column i

1’. [X GÍN KÙ.]GÍ 2 MU 13 1/2! [X.X.X]
2’. [5] GÍN KÙ.GÍ šu-re-e u ḫu-še-še[l] [X(?)]
3’. ir-bi šā LÚ.UN.MEŠ PAB 1 MA.NA 57 GÍN KÙ.GÍ
4’. ir-bi šā ITI.BÁRA MU.13.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ
5’. LUGAL ba-bi-lam KI

6’. 2 MA.NA KÙ.GÍ ir-bi šā LUGAL
7’. 7 GÍN 2-ta ŠU.MIN.MEŠ KÙ.GÍ ir-bi
8’. šā 4EN.MU.GAR-un A 1dAG-e-pir-la-a₄
9’. PAB 2 MA.NA 7 GÍN 2-ta ŠU.MIN.MEŠ KÙ.GÍ
10’. ir-bi šā ITI.BÁRA MU.14.KÁM

11’. 7 GÍN KÙ.GÍ šā ina ŠU² UD.TU.MU.URÚ
12’. A ¹NUN.ME LÚ.UD.UNUG.KI-ê-a na-ša-‘a
13’. ITI.GUD UD.23.KÁM MU.14.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ
14’. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

15’. 1/2 MA.NA 7 GÍN KÙ.GÍ ir-bi šā 1dEN.MU.GAR-un
16’. A 1dAG-e-pir-la-a₄ ITI.DU₆ UD.9.KÁM
17’. MU.14.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Column ii

1’. 2 NA₃ GÚ šā man-di-ti ¹KÙ.GI! [X(?).X(?).X(?)]
2’. 2 NA₃ gi-is-re-e-ti šā man-d[i-ti X.X.X.X]
3’. 2 an-ša-ha-a-ta KÙ.GI (blank)
4’. 1 maš-ša-nu šā NA₃ BABBAR.DILI šā man-di-ti KÙ.GI ¹X UD U₁
5’. 1 un-qu KÙ.GI 1 NA₃ BABBAR.DILI ina lib-bi
6’. 1 NA₃ är-zal-lu šā NA₃ dig-lu NA₃ BABBAR.DILI
7’. 1 NA₃.KIȘIB šā NA₃ BABBAR.DILI šā man-di-ti KÙ.GI
8’. 4 NA₃ tuk-pa-a-ta (blank)
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

9'. 1 NA₄ dig-lu NA₄ muš-ša-ru
10'. 2 NA₄ ga-ad-ru KÚ.GI
11'. 1 mut-ta-bi-ti šá NA₄ an-za-ku-ú
12'. PAB i½-ši šá SAL kaš-ša-a DUMU.SAL LUGAL
13'. ITIŠU UD.15.KÁM MU.15.KÁM

14'. 1/2 MA.NA 1 GÍN 3-ta 4-tú-MEŠ KÚ.GI
15'. ir-½ šá ITIŠU
16'. MU.15.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ
17'. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Column iii

1'. […] 14EN.MU.GA]R-un A 14AG-e-pi-l-a-a₄
2'. […] MU.15.KÁM
3'. […] 1kar(?)¹-ri-½-šá-nu
4'. […] 1X¹ KÁM MU.15.KÁM
5'. […] ri-½-šá-nu ir-½-ši šá LUGAL
6'. […] i½-½ šá UN.ME
7'. ¹PAB(?)¹ […] UD.M[EŠ] KÚ.GI
8'. ir-½-½-½-½ MU.]16.KÁM

(last line of column iii is damaged with only a few wedges preserved)

Column iv

1. 2 GÍN ¾al-½-½ru KÚ.GI šá ul-tu e-pe-re-e
2. na-½-½-a 1 GÍN 3-ta 4-tú-MEŠ gi-ru-u [(X)]
3. ir-½-½ LÚ.UN.ME PAB 3 GÍN 3-ta 4-tú-MEŠ KÚ.GI
4. ITIAB UD.26.KÁM MU.17.KÁ[M]

5. 2 GÍN ¾al-½-½ru KÚ.GI šá TA SA½AR.ḪI.A šá E pa-pa-½i t[i …]
6. 3 GÍN 3-ta 4-tú-MEŠ gi-ru-ú KÚ.GI ir-½-½ šá U[N.ME]
7. PAB 5 GÍN 3-ta 4-tú-MEŠ mi-ši½ bit-qa KÚ.GI
8. ITI.ZÍZ UD.14.KÁM MU.17.KÁM

9. ITIŠE MU.17.KÁM NU.SAR

10. 4 ¹GÍN(?)¹ 3-ta 4-tú-MEŠ KÚ.GI šu-re-e u ¹ḫu-še-e¹
11. […] ¹X¹ ti ¹X¹ […]

TRANSLATION

Column i

1’. [X shekels of gold]d, 12 X 13 1/21 […]
2’. 57 shekels of šu₄u and reddish gold …
3’. income from the people, total of 1 mina, 57 shekels of gold
4’–5’. income for the month of Nisannu, the 13th year, Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

6’. 2 minas of gold, income of (from) the king
7’. 7 2/3 shekels of gold, income
8’. from Bêl-šum-îškun, descendant of Nabû-ēpir-la³,
9’. total of 2 minas, 7 2/3 shekels of gold
10’. income for the month of Nisannu, the 14th year
11’. 7 shekels of gold from Šamaš-šum-usur, descendant of Apkallu, the native of Larsa, were carried off in disbursement.
13’–14’. In the month of Ayaru, on the 23rd day, in the 14th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.
15’. 1/2 mina, 7 shekels of gold income from Bēl-šum-ıškun, descendant of Nabû-ēpir-la’, in the 14th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

Column ii

1’. 2 necklaces (of stones) with gold mountings […]
2’. 2 precious stones with mountings […]
3’. 2 golden earrings
4’. 1 utensil of pappardilû-stone with gold mounting
5’. 1 gold stamp seal ring with an inlaid pappardilû-stone
6’. 1 arzallu-jewel with a diglu-jewel of pappardilû-stone
7’. 1 cylinder seal of pappardilû-stone with gold mounting
8’. 4 kidney-shaped gems
9’. 1 diglu-jewel of muššaru-stone
10’. 2 gadru-jewels (with) gold (mounting)
11’. 1 jewelry mounting(?) for anzakuku-glass
12’. Total income from the Princess Kašša
13’. In the month of Dûzu, on the 15th day, in the 15th year

Column iii

1’. […] Bēl-šum-ıš]kun, descendant of Nabû-ēpir-la’, the 15th year
2’. […] the 15th year
3’. […] …
4’. [X month, X day] in the 15th year
5’. […] … income from the king
6’. […] in]come from the people
7’. Total […] gold
8’. income of … the 16th year

Column iv

1. 2 1/10 shekels of gold from the “dust” were disbursed. 1 3/4 shekels plus 1/24th, income from the people, total 3 3/4 shekels of gold
4. In the month of Ṭebêtu, on the 26th day, in the 17th year
5. 2 1/10 shekels of gold from the dust of the cella of the cult room
6. 3 3/4 shekels plus 1/24th of gold income from the people
7. total 5 3/4 shekels plus 1/16th of gold
8. In the month of Šabātu, on the 14th day, in the 17th year
9. In the month of Addaru, in the 17th year, uninscribed.
10. 4 3/4 [shekels(?)] of šurû and reddish gold
11. […]
NOTES TO LINES

i 2', iv 10. šūrû “(a metal agricultural implement); NB” is listed in CAD Š/3 370 (this text is cited), which notes that these references are of uncertain meaning (“uncert.”) because clearly the context in this text (a qualification of gold) calls for a different meaning from the one whose context is agricultural. Moreover, AHw (see p. 1287) appears to have no listing at all for this word.

i 3’. “The people” could be translated “retainers belonging to the palace,” following CAD N/2 287f.

i 8', 15'. For EN.MU.GAR-un, see also YOS 17 242:3.

i 12'. NUN.ME is the same person as YOS 17 p. 28b, Apkallu, entry 4.

ii 1’. For references relating kišādu to jewelry or amulets worn around the neck, see CAD K 449, esp. the reference CT 22 1:10, to which add the valuable note of Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe, p. 2, note to line 10.

ii 2'. gisrēti (pl.) is a hitherto unattested material object.

ii 4'. CAD M/1 387 translates maššānu as “a household utensil made of wood” probably because Dar. 301:6 lists this word “between chairs and kettles.” Although the reference in this text would seem to indicate a utensil of some sort, it is not necessarily a household utensil.

ii 6', 9'. For the reading NA 4 dig-lu, see CAD D 136f. diglu B “gem, precious stone inlay,” attested in Standard Babylonian and Neo-Babylonian. See also AHw 169, where von Soden has one lemma for CAD’s two separate entries. Both dictionaries’ proposed connection with dagālu seems attractive.

ii 8’. Listed in AHw 1308 sub takpiṭum, a word whose origin, according to von Soden, is unknown.

ii 9'. See CAD M/2 279–81 “muššaru (*mušgarru) (a semiprecious stone)” with the cross-reference “*mušgarru see muššaru,” indicating that the CAD rejected the reading of this word in AHw. Note the entries in AHw 683 “mušgarru (sum. Lw.) ein wertvoller Stein”; as well as AHw 685 “muššārum eine Gemme?” The crux of the matter is whether to read the second sign in the word as gar or šā.

ii 10’. The term gadrū is otherwise unknown to me. For this reason, the translation is of necessity tentative. To take GA as qā (von Soden, Syllabar 170, rare in later texts) and to read the word as qatru “smoky,” perhaps designating some type of colored glass (see CAD Q 176; AHw 908), should be rejected. If this were correct, one would have expected the scribe to have used QA instead of GA. Furthermore, the word “qatru” is so far unattested in Neo-Babylonian texts; and its usage is adjectival, rather than nominal. An interpretation of gadrū “impetuous” should be rejected because GA is not read as kā except in Neo-Babylonian royal inscriptions (von Soden, Syllabar 170) and because the meaning is also unsuitable.

ii 11’. The meaning of muttabiliṭu is basically not known, though in view of the context and similar references I suggest “jewelry mounting.” On this term, see Paul-Alain Beaulieu, “Ba’u-āšitu and Kaššaya, Daughters of Nebuchadnezzar II” (Orientalia, nova series, 67 [1998]), p. 185.

ii 11’. anzakuku is unlisted in the dictionaries, though it is perhaps related to anzahḫu; see CAD A/2 151 (“a crude … glass”) or to zakaka/utu and zakā; see Beaulieu “Daughters of Nebuchadnezzar II,” p. 185.

iv 1–3, 5–7. In order to arrive at the correct figure for the totals given in lines 3 and 7, it would be necessary to subtract the fractions halluru, girā, and mišil bitqa. The logic underlying this rests upon the assumption that these words represent the small amounts of eperu or gold dust swept up from the table or the floor of the craftsman’s workplace and returned to the official stock of precious metals. If so, the dust already would have been entered into the records as temple income, so that to record it twice would be incorrect. The whole process as I visualize it was probably meant to prevent the theft of even minute amounts of precious metals worked on by the craftsmen.

iv 5. Read šā (not 4) TA.

iv 5. Note ē.pa.paḫ “house, cella” in George, House Most High, p. 136 entry no. 925.
COMMENTARY

The left-hand columns on the obverse (= column i) and reverse (= column iv) of the original are wider than the right-hand columns (= columns ii and iii). This is reflected in the cuneiform copies. No ruled lines are visible on the obverse, though two lines are visible on the lower half of the reverse.

For publication of an article based upon this text, see David B. Weisberg, “Royal Women of the Neo-Babylonian Period” (in Le palais et la royauté [19e Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale], edited by Paul Garelli, pp. 447–54 [Paris: Geuthner, 1971]).

Text 121

Museum Number: A4473
Babylonian / Julian Year: 16 Šabátu 16 / 609 B.C.
King: Nabopolassar
Description: Receipt of woolen fabrics by PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 1 MA.NA 13 GÍN TÚG.MURUB₂-tu
2. šá SÍG ta-bar₁ri-ḫi-tú IGI-ir
3. 47 GÍN TÚG X-SU
4. ₁dUTU.SU IGI-ir
Reverse 5. ITI.ZÍZ UD.16.KÁM MU.16.KÁM
6. ₁dAG.A.PAB LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–2. Riæitu received 1 mina, 13 shekels of a qablitä-garment of red wool.
3– 4. Šamaš-erîba received 47 shekels of … cloth.
5– 6. In the month of Šabáṭu, on the 16th day, in the 16th year of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

2. For ta-bar, see AHw 1298a.
3. The unsolvable sign should be a logogram, but I am unable to read it.

Text 122

Museum Number: A5333
Babylonian / Julian Year: 30 Araḫšamna 8 / 597 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Record of garments at the disposal of fullers

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [X.X.X.X] !X! TÚG lu-ba-ri
2. [X.X.] !TÚG¹ MÁŠ GAL.ME
3. 2 MA.NA 4 TÚG.GÚ.UD.DU šá SÍG ta-bar-ri
4. 1 TÚG ša-bu-ú
5. 6 TÚG par-ši-gu
6. PAB 49 MA.NA mi-liḫ-šu
Lower Edge 7. ₁d-na-na-a-MU LÚ UŠ.BAR IGI-ir
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

Reverse 8. ina IGI \^3\^\text{UTU}.SU  u \^gi-mi\l-lu
9. LÜ TÜG.\text{BABBAR}.ME
(space of three lines)
10. ITI.APIN U.D.30.KÁM MU.8.KÁM
11. AG.NÍG.DU.PAB LUGAL E.KI

TRANSLATION
1. [...] lubaru-garment
2. [X.X] large šibtu-garments
3. 2 minas (for) 4 nahlapту-garments of red wool
4. 1 sabû-garment
5. 6 headbands
6. total, 49 minas of woven fabric
7. Nanâ-iddin, the weaver, received;
8–9. at the disposal of Šamaâ-erÏba and Gîmillu, the fullers.
10–11. In the month of Araḥšamna, on the 30th day, in the 8th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES
2. For TÚG MÁÅ of various sizes, see Weisberg, “Wool and Linen Material,” p. 225.
4. Perhaps translate “dyed.” See CAD § 45.
9. The logogram AZLAG is also possible.

Text 123

_Museum Number:_ A5376

_Babylonian / Julian Year:_ Year 9(?) / 547(?) B.C.

_King:_ Nabonidus(?)

_Description:_ Fragment of record about fabrics for weavers

**TRANSLITERATION**

Obverse 1. 3 1/2 GÍN gu-ñal-ša-a-ta
2. [ša] SÍG HÉ.ME.DA ša in-za-ḫu-ri-e-tú
3. [...] \text{\^1\text{4}}in-nin-\text{\text{IMUNGÁL-ši LÚ}.UŠ.BAR}
4. [X.X.X.X.X.]9.KÁM
5. [...] AG.]\text{\text{IMU}.TUK}
6. [...] X.\text{\text{NUMUN}.MU}
(lines 7, 8, and 9 broken away)

Reverse 10’. [...] \text{\text{\text{\^1\text{4}}AG}.TIN-su-E}
11’. X PI 3 BÁN1 \text{\text{\text{\^1\text{4}}AG}.SUR.ZI.ME}

**TRANSLATION**

1–3. [...] Innin-zêr-ušâbi, the weaver [...] 3 1/2 shekels of braided wires of red wool
4–6. [...]the 9th (year?) [...] of Nabonî]dus(?) [...] [X1-zêr-iddin;
7–9. (broken away)
10’. [...] Nabû-balassu-iqbi
11’. X pân, 3 süt Nabû-êṭir-napsâti
Text 124

Museum Number: A4285    Illustration: Plate 54
Babylonian / Julian Year: 16 Kislimu 22 / 583 B.C.    Measurements: 24 × 39 × 14 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II    City: —
Description: Receipt of bronze, bronze implement, and container

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 2 MA.NA 13 GÍN UD.KA.BAR gam-ru
2. 1 šá sal-la-mu UD.KA.BAR
3. 1 si-ip-pi ka-rú-ú
4. 1ba-bi-ú A 14AMAR.UTU.MU

Reverse 5. u 14in-nin-1NUMUN.BE
6. A 14EN.DÙ IGI-ir
7. ITI.GAN UD.16.KÁM MU.22.KÁM
8. dAG.NÍG.DU.URÙ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–6. Babiya, descendant of Marduk-iddin, and Innin-zēr-uṣabšī, descendant of Bēl-ibni, received 2 minas, 13 shekels of worked bronze, 1 bronze ša sallamu-vessel, (and) 1 container with a stand(?).

7–8. In the month of Kislimu, on the 16th day, in the 22nd year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

2. This vessel is the same as the ša salāʾi in Text 109:3; see Beaulieu and Mayer, “CAD Š2 and Š3,” p. 158.
3. For the translation “(a container) with a stand(?),” see CAD S 303 f. sippu B, with discussion.
5. Inninna-zēr-uṣabšī, descendant of Bēl-ibni, occurs also in YOS 17 259:5 f. That document deals with bronze and is also an administrative record dating to Nebuchadnezzar (583 B.C.).

Text 125

Museum Number: A4308    Illustration: Plate 55
Babylonian / Julian Year: 30 Arḫḫanumna 20 / 585 B.C.    Measurements: 35 × 38 × 17 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II    City: —
Description: Receipt of bronze and bronze implements

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 5 5/6 MA.NA 5 GÍN UD.KA.BAR gam-ru
2. gam-ru 1 ME un-qa-a-ta
3. šá GIŠ.DA 5 un-qa-a-ta
4. šá AN-e 1lib-luṭ

Lower Edge 5. 1u1 1ba-bi-ya

Reverse 6. mah-ru
7. ina IGI 14AG.ŠEŠ.ME.MU (erasures including ti)
8. ITI.APIN UD.30.KÁM
9. MU.20.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ
10. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
TRANSLATION

1–7. Libluø and Babiya received 5 5/6 minas, 5 shekels of worked bronze, 100 rings for writing board(s) (and) 5 rings for a canopy (which were) at the disposal of Nabû-ahhê-iddin.

8–10. In the month of Arahşamna, on the 30th day, in the 20th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

2–3. For various usages of unqu, see AHw 1422 unqu I.

4. See CAD Å/1 348 mng. 2 šamû “a canopy”; AHw 1160 mng. B b) “ein Baldachin.”

7. The line is cramped and the signs are a bit awkward.

Text 126

Museum Number: A4310
Illustration: Plate 55
Babylonian / Julian Year: 11 Ulûlu 14 / 591 B.C.
Measurements: 25 × 37 × 15 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Receipt of bronze and bronze implements

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. 7 MA.NA 1/3 GÍN UD.KA.BAR
2. gam-ri 1 mu-qal-li-ti
3. šá ŠE.GIŠ.1 šá LÚ.1.SUR-gi-ni-ê
4. 3MU.MU LÚ.SIMUG
5. šá 4KUR.GAL IGI-ir

Reverse
6. ITI.KIN UD.11.KÁM
7. MU.14.KÁM 4AG.NÍG.DU.URÜ
8. LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–5. Šum-iddin, the smith of Amurru, received the 7 minas, 1/3 shekel of worked bronze, (and) 1 muqallitu-vessel for sesame, for the oil presser of the regular offerings.

6–8. In the month of Ulûlu, on the 11th day, in the 14th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1. Possibly to be read as Text 132:1, below.

2. muqallitu or mugallitu is apparently some kind of utensil for sesame oil processing.

4. Šum-iddin, a smith, is characterized as “the smith of the god Amurru.”
Text 127

Museum Number: A5771
Babylonian / Julian Year: 5 Addaru 14 / [x]
King: —
Description: Receipt of bronze and bronze implements

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 12 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR
2. 4 ŠU.GUR.ME UD.KA.BAR
3. 8 me-di-la-nu UD.KA.[BAR]
4. 8 ḫu-ša-nu UD.KA.BAR
5. 4 GIŠ šad-du šá tal-lum
7. IGI-îr
(space of three lines)
8. ITI.ŠE UD.5.KÁM
9. MU.14.KÁM

TRANSLATION

1–7. Bēl-[X.X], descendant of Zēria, received 12 minas of bronze, 4 rings of bronze, 8 door bolts of bronze, 8 scraps of bronze, (and) 4 wooden boxes for tallu-utensils.
8–9. In the month of Addaru, on the 5th day, in the 14th year.

NOTES TO LINES

3. See CAD M/2 2a mēdelu “door bolt”; compare Dougherty, Neo-Babylonian and Persian, 81:6: 1 kušur šiparri ša me-di-lu(!) “one bronze ingot for a bolt.”
4. See CAD ḫ 262 ḫuša “s. plurale tantum; metal scraps.” The form of the plural here is different from the common plural spelling for this word.
5. See AHw 1311b tallu mng. II “a utensil for oil.”

Text 128

Museum Number: A4257
Babylonian / Julian Year: 13 Ayaru 4 / 601 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Record concerning bronze for bolts and other goods

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 11+[+X] MA.NA 10 GĪN UD.KA.BAR
2. [a-na] me-di-la-nu šá GIŠ.IG.ME
3. [X.X] [X ŠU] šá GIŠ.DA.ME
4. […] ri DŪ
5. […] [X A1
6. […] šá UD.KA.BAR
Reverse 7. ITI.GUD UD.13.KÁM MU.4.KÁM
TRANSLATION

1–6. 11 [+X] minas, 10 shekels of bronze for the bolts of doors (/leaves?) [...] of the writing boards [...] of bronze.

7–8. In the month of Ayaru, on the 13th day, in the 4th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINES

2–3. If the entries in lines 2 and 3 are not separate, then one might translate: “for the bolts of the leaves of the writing boards.” See ḤAR-ra = ḫubullu V 210  g i š . i g . l l i . u š = da-lat li-š-š (MSL 6, p. 23), cited in the lexical sections of CAD D 53 sub dalṭu and in CAD L 156 sub lē’u.

Text 129

Museum Number: A1680
Babylonian / Julian Year: 26 Nisannu 26 / 579 B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: List of leather goods for PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. 1[-en(?)] KUŠ me-š-š-e-l[en]
2'. 1-en KUŠ nu-š-š-š-[tu]
3'. 1ZÅLÅ.G UÇU X X X [ ]
4'. 1 KUŠ me-š-e-en 1X (X)
5'. 1 KUŠ nu-š-š-š-tu

Lower Edge 6'. 1ŠES-š-š-š-u 1X1 [ ]

Reverse 7'. 1dEN. š-š-š-ma[?]
8'. 1šá1 UGU-š-hi ŠUK. HLA LUGAL
9'. ITI.BÁRA UD.26.KÅM
10'. MU.26.KÅM
11'. 4PA.NÍG.D[U.URÜ]

Upper Edge 12'. LUGAL T[IN.TIR.KI]

TRANSLATION

1'–3'. 1 (pair of) shoes (and) 1 leather container Nūr-Šamaš [...]
4'–6'. 1 (pair of) shoes (and) 1 leather container Aḫšunu and [...]
7'–8'. Bēl-š-š-ma [...], in charge of the royal provisions.
9'–12'. In the month of Nisannu, on the 26th day, in the 26th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1', 4'. For mešēnu, see CAD M/2 38; Ahw 648. The Neo-Babylonian references are dealt with in Armas Salonen, Die Fussbekleidung der alten Mesopotamier nach sumerisch-akkadischen Quellen: Eine lexikalische und kulturgeschichtliche Untersuchung (Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae B/157; Helsinki: Suomalainen tiedeakatemia, 1969), p. 58.

2', 5'. For núṭu, see CAD N/2 356; Ahw 806.

8'. The line parallels Nbk. 173:7. For ša mūḫḫī kurummat šarri “officer in charge of the royal food portion,” see CAD K 579.

9'–12'. This text is dated to the same year as Nbk. 165, which also deals with shoes.
Text 130

Museum Number: A5023  Illustration: Plate 56
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] [x] 23 / 582 B.C.  Measurements: 17 × 13 × 17 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II  City: —
Description: Fragment of receipt (of iron) by a smith

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1’. 1dEN.NIGIN-ir LÚ SIMUG.AN.BAR
2’. ma-ḫi-ir
Reverse 3’. ITIL.X UD.X.KÁM MU.23.[KÁM]

TRANSLATION

1’–2’. Bēl-upaḫḫir, the iron smith, received […]
3’. In the month of [X], on the [X] day, in the 23rd [year]

NOTE TO LINE

1’. Bēl-upaḫḫir nappāḫu is possibly from the time of Nebuchadnezzar; see YOS 17 265:4. Bēl-upaḫḫir son of Rīmūt, a smith, occurs in YOS 17 266:2.

COMMENTARY

As noted from the collation, the text is cut off above line 1’.

Text 131

Museum Number: A5337  Illustration: Plate 56
Babylonian / Julian Year: 27(?) Ulûlu 18 / 587 B.C.  Measurements: 27 × 37 × 16 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II  City: —
Description: Receipt of iron and iron products by a smith

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 7 5/6 MA.NA AN.BAR gam-ru
2. 12 GĪR AN.BAR.ME
3. 1KAR.5EN A1dAG.NUMUN.MU
4. LÚ SIMUG IGI-ir
Reverse 5. ITI.KIN1 UD.27(?).KÁM MU.18.KÁM
6. 4AG.NĪG.DU.URŪ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–4. Mušēzib-Bēl, descendant of Nabû-zēr-iddin, the smith, received 7 5/6 minas of worked iron (and/for?) 12 iron daggers.
5–6. In the month of Ulûlu, on the 27th(?) day, in the 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTE TO LINE

3. YOS 17 264:4 f., which has KAR.5EN, nappāḫu, is also dated to Nebuchadnezzar year 18 and deals with parzillu.
Text 132

Museum Number: A4884
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] [x] 22+[x] / 583+[x] B.C.
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
Description: Fragment of record concerning iron

Illustration: Plate 56
Measurements: 13 × 43 × 16 mm
City: —

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 5 MA.NA 1/3 GÍN AN.BAR gam-ru
2. 1'2 gir-lu-MEŠ šá ka-ka lX1

Reverse 3'. ìITI.X UD.X.KÁM MU.22|+X(?).KÁM]
4'. dAG.|NÌG.DU.|URÚ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

TRANSLATION

1–2. (With the) 5-mina (weight on one pan of the balance, the) “1/3” of a shekel (i.e., the 3-shekel weight) (was added to the pan containing the) worked iron (plus) 2 and 1/24th (shekels) of […]

3’–4’. ≠In the month of X, on the X day, in the 22+[X(?)] ≠year± of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

1. This terse line records how a quantity of worked iron was weighed in the pan of a scale, as the words in parentheses in our translation indicate (see CAD Š/1 286 šalúšu A “one third” 1 b) 1’, citing Francis Johannès, “Méthodes de pesée néo-babylonniennes,” Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utilitaires 1987/5).

2. For girû “one twenty-fourth of a shekel,” see Text 21:1, above.

2. Because of the spelling ka-ka… instead of kak-ka…, ka-ka… is probably a utensil or tool rather than a star ornament (kakkaba). There are spellings beginning ka-ka… (see CAD K 48–49), but none of these is Neo-Babylonian. A further problem is that the ornaments in the Uruk texts with which I am familiar are made of gold rather than “worked iron.” Some kind of utensil or tool(?) is more probable.

COMMENTARY

Note that the text is cut off above line 3’.
**Text 133**

*Museum Number:* A1607  
*Illustration:* Plate 57  
*Measurements:* 41 × 55 × 31 mm  
*City:* —

**Description:** Fragment of record containing PNs

### Transliteration

(Obverse)

1’. 
2’. 
3’. 
4’. 
5’. 
6’. 
7’. 
8’. 
9’. 
10’. 
11’. (trace of one sign)

(Reverse)

12’. (traces)  
13’. (traces)  
14’. 
15’. 
16’. 
17’. 
18’. 
19’. 
20’. 
21’. 
22’. (traces)  
23’. (traces)

### Translation

1’–5’. (traces) [...] Ka-1X-X1 [...] 1X GAL (?) PAB (?) DÛ1 DUMU 1ya- [...] 16 reeds

6’. Nabû-rištî-uṣur, descendant of Lišîr,

7’. [...] 1X1-indin, son of

8’. [...] Šamaš-ab-uṣur, his brother

9’. [...] his (?) older ...

10’. [...] his mother, [X.1[X]

11’–13’. (traces)

14’–17’. [...] 3 men, 4 [...] older [...] free citizens of (?) [...] 1

18’–23’. [...] Arad-Nabû [...] X-ya, daughter [...] (traces)

### Notes to Lines

9’. With GAL-1tum1 here, compare the beginning of line 16’.

16’. The apparent reading here is mārēt-banî, which would refer to female free citizens, the equivalent of mārēt banî (male) free citizens. See CAD M/1 256f.
Text 134

Museum Number: A1611
Illustration: Plate 57

Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] Araḫšamna [x] / —
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of record containing PNs

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [...] IŠAL(?) BAR(?) MEŠ
2. [...] IX1 MU.17.KÁM
3. [...] šá 1dAG.MU.GUB LÚ UMBISAG

4. [...] IX1 SAL.ME (erasure of one sign)
5. [...] SAL.ME
6. [...] GIŠ/GADA
7. [...] [a sign]
8. [...] 1dEN.TIN-ι
9. [...] 1dEN.AD.URÛ
    (space of one-half line)
10. [...] IX1 šur-šú
11. [...] IX1

Reverse 12'. [...] KI.MIN
13'. [...] IŠEŠ.X.X1
    (space of one line)
14'. (traces of three signs)
15'. (traces of three signs)
16'. [...] IX1 ITLAPIN
17'. [...] 1dEN.MU-b1u
18'. (one trace at end of line)

TRANSLATION

1–3. [...] the 17th year [...] of Nabû-šum-ukîn, the scribe

4–9. [...] women [...] women [...] Bēl-uballîṭ [...] Bēl-ab-uṣur
    (space of one-half line)

(10–13'). [...] ditto [...] (space of one line)

(14'–18'). [...] and the month of Araḫšamna [...] Bēl-nadnu (trace)
Text 135

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A1618</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Fragment of real estate transaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLITERATION**

| Obverse | 1’. 17 KÙÅ UÅ ḫAN.[T[A IM.KUR.RA DA É XMLElement| X X] |
|---------|------------------|
| 2’. | LÚ SIMUG 17 KÙÅ UÅ [KI.TA IM.MAR.TU] |
| 3’. | DA É XMLElementnu-ri-[ya]… |
| 4’. | rak-su LÚ.GAL XMLElementX X] |
| 5’. | 11 KÙÅ SAG.[T[A IM.M.LU₂-lu … |
| 6’. | [XMLElementX X]-bi-in-nu LÚ./X X] |
| Reverse | 1’. | [XMLElement11] KÙÅ SAG.KI.[T[A IM.SI.SÁ … |
| 2’. | [XMLElementX] KI[XMLElement Elementme]-[ḥat … |
| 3’. | [XMLElementX.X] XMLElement[X.X]-ma[l … |
| 4’. | 11 KÙÅ TA [XMLElementX] [XMLElement … |
| 5’. | [XMLElement₁EN.KÁM XMLElementLÚ[l[ … |
| 6’. | [XMLElementX.X] XMLElementX舄[l[ … |
| 7’. | [XMLElementX.X] XMLElement[X.X] [XMLElement … |

**TRANSLATION**

1’–6’ 17 cubits upper long side [facing east adjoining the house of (PN)] the smith, 17 cubits lower long [side facing west] adjoining the property of Nūri[ya, son of (PN)]… in place […] 11 cubits upper short side [facing south…] […]


**NOTE TO LINE**

Obverse 4’. The adjective *raksu* can occur in the phrase *sippu raksu*, referring to a “built-in doorjamb” (see *CAD R 109*), though that seems unlikely here.

**COMMENTARY**

The lines on the extant portion of the text appear to begin at the left edge of the obverse (i.e., with nothing missing there), whereas the continuation of these lines is missing.
Text 136

Museum Number: A1622  Illustration: Plate 57
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  Measurements: 35 × 48 × 25 mm
King: —  City: Babylon
Description: Fragment of real estate transaction

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. [...] ŠA [X] tap-tu-û GÚ ÍD Dû-tû
2'. [...KÁ.]DINGIR.RA.KI

3'. [...IM.S].LÁ UŠ [X]X 14EN.KÁM šâ
4'. [...] t301 A 3IR.3BE
5'. [...] 'X.'X.'X.'X.'X.'X.'X.14AG.[...]
6'. [...] 'LÜ'.SIPA ANŠE.[KUR.RA]
7'. [...] 'X.'14EN 'X.'[...]

Reverse 1'. [...] 'X.KÁM XI [...] 
2'. [...] 'X-nu LUGAL 'X.'[...]
3'. [...] 'IDIM-ya u 'l.4[...]
4'. [...] 'IDIM GIM NA4.KIŠIB-šâ-nu [...]

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1'–2'. [...] in the midst of [X], newly cleared land on the bank of the Banîtu canal [...] Babylon

3'–7'. [...] facing no[rth, border [X] Bēl-ēreš [...] [...]Sin, descendant of Arad-Bēl, [...] Nabû-[...] herdsman of ho[rses] [...]Bēl [...] 

Reverse 1'–4'. [...] Éreš [...] šarri [...] Kabtiya and Na’id-[...] [...]Ea, in lieu of their cylinder seals [...]

NOTES TO LINES

Obverse 1'. For tap-tû, see AHw 1323a “newly cleared land.”
6'. For Neo-Babylonian references for the rē’ī sisē, see CAD R 309 and AHw 977 mng. A 7).

Text 137

Museum Number: A1630  Illustration: Plate 58
Babylonian / Julian Year: 1 Ṭēbêtu 30 / 574 B.C.  Measurements: 43 × 48 × 25 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II  City: —
Description: Fragment of record with PNs, list of provisions

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [X.X] 1 šâ a-X[.1 e [X.X] 1]KAL 1 šâ GI.MEŠ
2. [...] IT].LAB UD.1.KÁ[M M]U.30.KÁM
3. 14AG.NÍG.DU.URÚ1 LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

4. [X.X.X] 1 'EN-x-yu LÚ 'GAL(?).1[DÛ]
5. [X.X.X] 1 'EN.GI LÚ GAL.DÛ
6. [X.X.X] 1 'AMAR.UTU.SUR LÚ GAL.DÛ
7. [X.X.X] 1 'EN-šû-nu A 'lKî(?)-x-[X.X]
8. [X.X.X] 1 'UTU.DÛ LÚ GAL.DÛ
9. (destroyed)
NEO-BABYLONIAN TEXTS IN THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COLLECTION

Reverse

(a few lines unreadable after broken section)

1’. [X.X.X]1-ta1LÚ GAL.DU1 […]
2’. [X.X.X] 40[+X(?)+] 7[+X] ka(?)-tum1 ri-ḫi

3’. 3 ME ŠEM ‘IDIM-ya ŠUK

4’. 3 ME ŠEM ḫaš(?)-di-ya ŠUK

5’. 3 ME X.X.X ŠEM ‘EN-šū-nu [ŠUK]

6’. [X.X] ŠEŠ [X.X.X] ḫI X1

Upper Edge 7’. 17 [X.X.X] 1dEN.GI

8’. […] 75 ri-ḫi

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1–3. […] belonging to the plot of land […] month of Tebētu, 1st day, 30th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon

4–9. […] of Bēl-X-ya (perhaps Bēl-ittiya?), the rab banî […] Bēl-ūšallim, the rab banî […] Marduk-ēṭir, the rab banî […] Bēlšunu, descendant of Kī (?) […] Šamaš-bi, the rab banî (destroyed)

Reverse 1’. […]-ta the rab banî […]

2’. […] 40 […](+X?) 7 […] (was the) balance

3’. 300 X1 (for) Kabtiya (as) provisions

4’. 300 X1 (for) Ḫašidiya (as) provisions

5’. 300 X1 (for) Bēlšunu (as) provisions

6’. (destroyed)

7’. […] 17 [X X X] Bēl-ūšallim

8’. […] 75 (was the) balance

NOTES TO LINES

Obverse 4’ (passim). For rab banî, see CAD R 4 ff.; AHw 938b “Bauinspektor”; Kümmel, Familie, pp. 95 ff., 148 ff., 159.

8’. The PN Šamaš-bī is also possible.

Reverse 3’–5’. The sign after the numeral “300” is poorly preserved. Possibilities include ŠEM or BAPPIR “beer bread” (see CAD B 95 ff.).
Text 138

**Museum Number:** A1635

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** —

**King:** —

**Description:** Fragment of record containing PNs of ancestors

**TRANSLITERATION**

| Obverse | | | |
|——— | —— | —— | —— |
| 1'. | [...] A 1≠dÅÚ.± [...] |
| 2'. | [...] A 1≠ta-X.± [...] |
| 3'. | [...] A 1≠dAG.[... ]|
| 4'. | [...] A 1≠dAG.[... ]|
| 5'. | [...] A 1≠dAG.PAB |
| 6'. | [...] A 1≠dAG.PAB |
| 7'. | [...] A 1nu-ur-[... ]|
| 8'. | [...] A 1≠dAG-mu-še-zib |

**TRANSLATION**

1'. [...] descendant of Marduk-[... ]
2'. [...] descendant of Ta-[... ]
3'. [...] descendant of Nabû-[... ]
4'. [...] descendant of Nabû-[... ]
5'. [...] descendant of Nabû-nâšir
6'. [...] descendant of Nabû-nâšir
7'. [...] descendant of Nûr-[... ]
8'. [...] descendant of Nabû-mušêzib

Text 139

**Museum Number:** A1642

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** [x] [x] [x] / 464–423 B.C.

**King:** Artaxerxes I(?)

**City:** —

**Description:** Fragment of record

**TRANSLITERATION**

| Obverse | | | |
|——— | —— | —— | —— |
| 1'. | [...] šá ta-[... ]|
| 2'. | [...] I X¹ ME(?) PAB 1 ME(?) [... ]|
| 3'. | [...] a-di I X¹ nu(?) I 30(?)+7 I X¹ [... ]|
| 4'. | [...] I 30(?)+7 A ŠEŠ ! MEŠ X¹ [... ]|
| 5'. | [...] BABBAR.MEŠ u Gl. MEŠ šá I X¹ [... ]|
| 6'. | [...] 1ár-tak-šat-su LUGAL KUR.KUR.MEŠ(?) I šá [... ]|
| 7'. | [...] I X¹ šá ta I X¹ 4 I X¹ [X] I X¹ |
| 8'. | [...] I X¹ LÜ.EN.NUN ! I X¹ [... ]|
| 9'. | [...] 2 X ru šá [... ]|
| 10'. | [...] I LÜ¹ q1-pi(?) I [... ]|
| 11'. | [...] |

**TRANSLATION**

1'–11'. [...] which [...] total: 100(?) [...] including [... ] 37(?) [...] 37(?) [...] nephews(?) white ones and black ones belonging to [...] Artaxerxes, King I of Lands(?) I [...] watchman [...] the qîpu-official [...]
NOTE TO LINE

5’. Perhaps an account of animals?

Text 140

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A1644</th>
<th>Illustration:</th>
<th>Plate 58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>35 × 25 × 18 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Fragment of record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1’. [ ... ]
2’. [I(?)] [ ... ]
3’. [tap(?)-[ ... ]
4’. [d(??)X][d(??)X][ ... ]
5’. [X X1 [... ]
6’. [X X1 [... ]
7’. [kám(?)] [... ]
8’. [X X1 [... ]

Reverse (uninscribed)

TRANSLATION

1’–3’. (only personal name wedge at beginning of lines clearly readable)
4’–8’. [d(??)X][ ... ] 2 [... ] 2 [X X1 [... ] Kam- [...] 

NOTE TO LINE

4’. Alternatively, at the beginning of the line, read [dAM[AR.UTU]]?

Text 141

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A1658</th>
<th>Illustration:</th>
<th>Plate 58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>43 × 53 × 30 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Fragment of record containing PNs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1’. [X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X. X1 A [X.X]
2’. [X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X X1 A [X.X]
3’. [X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X X1-iād X1 [X]
4’. [X.X.X.]SU [X X1 X.X X A [X.X]
5’. [X.X.] [u1 ŠEŠ-šā A.MEŠ šā [[X][X]
8’. [X.X.X.] [X1 A [X.X.X]
Text 142

Museum Number: A1659
Illustration: Plate 59
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 37 × 39 × 18 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of record

TRANSLITERATION
Obverse
1. [...] ùšā(?), GIŠ(?),\(\bar{\text{1}}\)EN(?),\(\bar{\text{1}}\)X.X.X\(\bar{\text{1}}\)
2. [...] lu-mur
3. [...] šá la GÍD.DA
4. [...] ina qí-bi šá \(\bar{\text{1}}\)NU.TÉŠ A \(\bar{\text{1}}\)A-a
Reverse
(a seal impression occurs twice)

TRANSLATION
1′–4'. [...] of ... Bēl(?)-\(\bar{\text{1}}\)...1 [...] lūmūr [...] without a receipt [...] at the command of Lābāšî, descendant of Aplā.

NOTES TO LINES
2'. This is an indented half-line.
3'. The reading lūmūr is perhaps the end of a PN.
3'. For gištu “tablet containing receipt or certificate,” see CAD G 112 f.

COMMENTARY
For a description and drawing of the seal, see page 3.
Text 143

**Museum Number:** A1661  
**Illustration:** Plate 59

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** —  
**Measurements:** 42 × 47 × 29 mm

**King:** —  
**City:** —

**Description:** Fragment of record

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**
1'. [X.X.X.X] ≠X.X.X.X± [X.X]
2'. [X.X] ≠X.X.X± DINGIR [X.X]
3'. [X.X] ≠46± ≠40 X± DINGIR [X.X]
4'. [X.X] 20 GUB.BA TA 4 46 42 57 46+±
5'. [X.X] 20 GUB.BA TA 2 51 20 30 22 50+[X]
6'. [X.X] 35(?)/6/45(?)/56(?)/150(?)+X1 [X]
7'. [X.X.X.X] ≠46± ≠40 X± DINGIR(?) [X.X]
8'. [X.X.X.X] ≠46± ≠40 X± DINGIR(?) [X.X]

**Reverse**
1'. [X.X.X] X 4 43 X± [X.X]
2'. [X.X.X] 41 6 40 25 130[+X.X.X]
4'. [X.X.X] KI X.X.X[X.X.X]
5'. [X.X.X.X] X 45(?) [X.X.X.X]
6'. [X.X] 47 15 1[+X.X.X] 1 11[+X.X.X] 1
7'. [X.X.X] 1[1X.X.X]

**TRANSLATION**

**Obverse**
1'. [...] belonging to deity [X X]
2'. [...] belonging to deity [X X]
3'. [...] belonging to deity [X X]
4'. [...] 20 ... 4 46 42 57 46+±
5'. [...] 20 ... 2 51 20 30 22 50+[X]
6'. [...] 31 6 45(?) 56(?)/150(?)+X1 [X]
7'. [...] belonging to deity [X X]
8'. [...] belonging to deity [X X]

**Reverse**
1'. [...] 4 43 [...] belonging to deity [X X]
2'. [...] 41 6 40 25 130[+X.X.X]
3'. [...] 3 [...] 3
4'. [...] 45 [...]
5'. [...] 45 [...]
6'. [...] 47 15 ... 1 11[+X.X.X]
7'. [...] 1 [...] 1

**NOTE TO LINES**

4'–5'. The meaning of GUB.BA is not clear to me.
Text 144

Museum Number: A1674
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Description: Fragment of record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. [...] 1\text{X}X.X\text{I} 2'. [...] 1\text{q}UR\text{Å}.DA \text{SAL} 3'. [...] 1\text{q}UR\text{Å}.D\text{U} 4'. SAL 5'. [...] 1\text{X}\text{X}I ...

TRANSLATION

1'–5'. [...] Ur\text{Å}-l\text{E}ºÏ [... ] Ur\text{Å}-ibni [... ]

NOTE TO LINE

3'. Ur\text{Å}-ban\text{I} is also possible.

COMMENTARY

The two SAL-signs may belong to a separate column (broken away).

Text 145

Museum Number: A1677
Babylonian / Julian Year: 23 [X] 13 / —
King: —
Description: Fragment of record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. ([traces of the bottoms of a few signs visible]) 2'. [X.X] 1\text{X}.X.X\text{I} DUMU 3'. 1\text{I}(X)\text{I}n DU K\text{U} \text{A-x-I-x} 1\text{DUMU} 4'. ['X.X]-E\text{N} x A-\text{s\u} š\text{a} 1\text{K}1.4\text{AG}.\text{TIN} 5'. [X.X] 1\text{L}\text{Ü}1 \text{UMBISAG.MEŠ} 1\text{q}1\text{DIM} \text{I}[X.X] 6'. [X.X] 1\text{KUR} KUR L\text{Ü}.4\text{EN}1 [X.X] Reverse 1'. (traces) [...] 2'. [UD.]\text{X}23.K\text{A}M MU.13.K\text{A}M (writing from obverse intrudes between reverse lines 2' and 3': MU.GUB) 3'. [X.X.X.X.X.X] 1\text{X} ti(?)[1\text{X} SU(?) X]

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1'–3'. ([fragments of PNs]) [...] 4'–6'. [\ldots]\text{B\text{Ê}l \ldots}, son of Itti-Nabû-bal\text{Å}tu, [...] scribes, Ea-[X.X] (traces) [...] Reverse 1'–3'. (traces) [...] 23rd [day], 13th year of [...]
Text 146

Museum Number: A1681

Illustration: Plate 60

Babylonian / Julian Year: —

Measurements: 34 × 30 × 22 mm

King: —

City: —

Description: Fragment of record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. 1A(?). ñáu(?). ñá 1X] [...]
2'. ki₃-₃-a-t.1X] [...]
3'. 1d à1] [...]
4'. 1dIDIM.NUNUZ.GÁL] [...]

Reverse 5'. [...] 6'. [...] 

TRANSLATION

1'–4'. son(?) of [...] colleague [...] Ea-pir’u-ušabšî
5'–6'. [...] 

NOTE TO LINE

2'. See CAD K 382 kinattu “colleague.”

COMMENTARY

For a description and drawing of the seal impression and scrawl mark or “doodle,” see page 3.

Text 147

Museum Number: A1729

Illustration: Plate 60

Babylonian / Julian Year: —

Measurements: 36 × 50 × 24 mm

King: —

City: —

Description: Fragment of record mentioning bā ‘iru

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [...]. ñá LÚ.ŠU.KU₆.MEŠ. ñá T[A [...]
2. [...]. ñu1 DUMU LÚ ERÍN A 1X.X] [...]
3. [...].1X.]ÚRÚ.A1 ina ŠU11 1dAG.MU A-sú[ ñá 1 [...]

4. [...]. 1X]-NIN. ñú DUMU 1[ [...] 5. [...]. ñu X X] [...]
6. 10/lt [...]
(rest destroyed)

TRANSLATION

1–3. [...] of the fishermen who fr[om ...]su, “son of” the workman, descendant of [...]nāšir-apli, in the possession of Nabû-iddin, son [of ...]

4–6. [...]bēlessu, son of [...] 

NOTE TO LINE

2. LÚ ERÍN is likely a professional designation related to šābu rather than a PN.
# Text 148

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A1746</th>
<th>Illustration:</th>
<th>Plate 60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>38 × 27 × 24 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Fragment of record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLITERATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse 1'</th>
<th>[... (1ba-la-[f[u [...])</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2'</td>
<td>[...] MEŠ 6 (1X[ [...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'</td>
<td>[...] (X.j)(EN a-na [...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4'</td>
<td>[...] UD (a-na (1X[ [...)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLATION**

1'–4'. [... Balātu [...] 6 [... X.X.]Bēl to [...] to [...]  

---

# Text 149

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A3666</th>
<th>Illustration:</th>
<th>Plate 61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Measurements:</td>
<td>46 × 36 × 6 mm + fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>City:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Fragments of record mentioning sundry commodities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Fragment A**

| 1' | [... \(1X[ [...\) |
| 2' | [...] ZĪZ [...\) |
| 3' | [...] ŠE 7 [...\) |
| 4' | [...] \(UD(?)^1\)\(DINGIR [...\) |

**Fragments B and C**

| 1' | [... \(1X.X.X[ [...\) |
| 2' | [...] \(1X[ [...\) |
| 3' | [...] \(1X.X[ [...\) |
| 4' | [...] \(1X.X[ [...\) |
| 5' | [...] \(1X.X[ [...\) |
| 6' | [...] \(1X.X[ [...\) |
| 7' | [...] \(1X.X[ [...\) |
| 8' | [...] \(1X.X[ [...\) |
| 9' | [...] \(1X.X[ [...\) |
| 10' | [...] \(1X[ [...\) |

**Fragment D** = very small actual size (faint traces)

| 1' | [...] X [...\) |
| 2' | [...] \(la [...\) |

**Fragment E** = very small actual size (faint traces - illegible)
TRANSLATION

A 1'. [...] 2'. [...] 3'. [...] 4'. [...]  
B + C 1'–10'. [...] provision(?) provisioning(?)  
D, E 1'–2'. [...]  

COMMENTARY

Fragments B + C are mostly illegible, and their surfaces are badly damaged.

Text 150

Museum Number: A4528  Illustration: Plate 61  
Babylonian / Julian Year: 25 [x] [x] / —  Measurements: 22 × 31 × 14 mm  
King: —  City: —  
Description: Clay label: [X] disbursed to PN  

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. [X.X] 2. [X.X] 3. [X.X]  

TRANSLATION


NOTE TO LINE

1. For Bēl-ittiya, see Tallqvist, NBN, p. 38a.

Text 151

Museum Number: A4881  Illustration: Plate 62  
Babylonian / Julian Year: 30 Šabātu [x] [x]  Measurements: 14 × 25 × 16 mm  
King: —  City: —  
Description: Fragment mentioning messenger of PN  

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. (traces) 2'. 3'. 4'. 5'.  

TRANSLATION

1'–5'. [...] Nabû-tad[dan…], the messenger of [...] received. Month of Šabātu, 30th day […]
Text 152

Museum Number: A4886
Illustration: Plate 62
Babylonian / Julian Year: [x] Tašritu 20 / 585 B.C.
Measurements: 28 × 28 × 15 mm
King: Nebuchadnezzar II
City: —
Description: Fragment: a nahlaptu-garment at the disposal of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. [...] GIŠ [X1 [...]
2'. [...] TÚG na-ah-lap-t[ú]
3'. ina IGI 1'DŰG.GA.UNUG.KI
4'. A 'TIN-su
Reverse 5'. ITI.DUL UD.[X.KÁM]
7'. LUGA[I L TIN.TIR.KI]

TRANSLATION

1'–4'. [...] a nahlaptu-garment at the disposal of Ṭāb-Uruk, descendant of Balassu.
5'–7'. In the month of Tašritu, X day, in the 20th year of [Nabû-X-X], King of Babylon.

NOTES TO LINES

2'. See CAD N/1 138 ff.; AHw 715.
3'. Ṭāb-Uruk might be identical with a man with the same name (but without the patronymic) in Kümmel, Familie, p. 40. He is identified as a weaver, which would fit well with the context here mentioning a nahlaptu-garment. Text no. 12 in Henry Frederick Lutz, Neo-Babylonian Administrative Documents from Erech (University of California Publications in Semitic Philology 9; Berkeley: University of California Press, 1927), p. 86, in which Ṭāb-Uruk appears, is dated Nebuchadnezzar year 16.

Text 153

Museum Number: A5366
Illustration: Plate 62
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 45 × 23 × 19 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Fragment of letter

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1'. [X1 [...]
2'. šá 14AG.TIN[-sw-Ef-tf]
3'. áš-šu-u [X1 [...]
4'. ŠES-ya [X1 [...]
5'. GIŠ ka-si [...]
6'. a-ša-u a-[X1 [...]
7'. GIŠ ka-si [...]
8'. UD.MEŠ a-Ina(?)¹ [...] 9'. [X X] [ITI(?)¹ [...] Reverse 10'. [...] [AG [...]
11'. [X.X] [X1 10 LÚ[. [...]
12'. [ki-t X1 [ki [X1[ [...
13'. GIŠ [X] [X1[ [...
14'. še-īq-ti [X1 [...]
15'. šá É.SAG,[...]
16'. (traces)
TRANSLATION

1′–16′. [...] of Nabû-balassu-iqbi/uballit; I carried off [...] (for) my brother [...] I shall fly about(?) [...]
the days for [...] the month of(?) [...] Nabû [...] 10 [...] that [...] a šeqti-allotment [...] of the Esag[ila(?)…] (traces).

NOTES TO LINES

5′. kasû-plant is not written with the GIŠ determinative; see CAD K 248. For other words beginning with kasi, see CAD K 243b.

6′. Possibly a first person singular present-future of šâ ’u "to fly about"; see CAD Š/2 243 f. and AHw 1205, though this verb is otherwise attested only in Old Babylonian and Standard Babylonian texts. The line remains difficult.

14′. For šeqtu, see CAD Š/2 308 "(mng. unkn.) NB*”; AHw 1215b “eine Dattelabgabe?” Perhaps it is an allotment of some sort.

Text 154

Museum Number: A5377
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Description: Fragment of record concerning interest of PN

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1′. [ba(?)-ab(?)-]li 3 [...]
2′. ħa-ḥu-lit-ta-ti[tum1 [...]
3′. 1NUMUN-tú A 1d[...]

TRANSLATION

1′–3′. amount still due (on) 3 [...] a loan [...] ZÉrutu, descendant of [...]

NOTE TO LINE

2′. See CAD Ḥ 221.

Text 155

Museum Number: A5457
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Description: Fragment of list concerning [?] for given days

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. 7 [...] 2. 5 [...] 3. 14 [...] 4. 7 1X1 [...] 5. 6 zu[...]
6. 14 UD.5.[KÁM ...]
7. 14 2 ḭa-1X1[...]
8. 14 UD.6.KÁM
Reverse (uninscribed)
TRANSLATION

1. 7 […]
2. 5 […]
3. 14 […]
4. 7 […]
5. 6 …
6. 14 day 5 […]
7. 14 2 … […]
8. 14 day 6 […]

Text 156

Museum Number: A5657
Illustration: Plate 63
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Measurements: 28 × 21 × 15 mm
City: —
Description: Fragment of record, possibly filed down at edge

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1'. […] X X.X.X.X
2'. […] X mar DU li šar X
3'. […] X mar ga-ti X
4'. […] X mar1 ga-ta1 na X
5'. […] X me1 hi-iš X
(rest destroyed)

TRANSLATION

1'–5': (untranslatable)

COMMENTARY

This tablet appears to have been filed down. It is not clear whether only one sign is missing between the first legible sign and the left edge, or whether more is missing, where someone filed down the edge. It is also not clear whether what is marked as line 1' is close to the upper edge of the tablet. There seems to be at least one illegible line above line 1'. It is not possible to make out any connected readings on what remains.

Text 157

Museum Number: A30017
Illustration: Plate 63
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
Measurements: 37 × 21 × 19 mm
City: —
Description: Fragment of record

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. um-ma a-ba ra ri škád… 1
2. a-na É be-li-ka
3. ya-nu
4. (tops of two or three signs visible)

TRANSLATION

1–4. … to the house of your lord there is not

COMMENTARY

Does the leftward leaning ductus date this fragment to the Achaemenid period?
Text 158

Museum Number: A32329 (9 NT 16)  
Illustration: Plate 63  
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  
Measurements: 31 × 28 × 16 mm  
King: —  
City: —  
Description: Fragment of record  

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1’. (broken)  
2’. aša(?) […]  
3’. i-ḫa-I[X \(\times\)]1  
Reverse (uninscribed)

Text 159

Museum Number: A33246 (1 NT 18 = 1 N 294)  
Illustration: Plate 63  
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  
Measurements: 51 × 67 × 20 mm  
King: —  
City: —  
Description: Fragment of record  

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1’. [X.X.X.X.X] (rest broken away)  
2’. [X.X.X.X.X] 1/2 [X1 [X.X.X]] (rest broken away)  
3’. [X] !X1 [X.X.X.X.X] ir [X.X] !X1 ši [X (X)]  
4’. [X-]ta !X1 (about twelve broken or completely destroyed signs)  
5’. [\(\times\)]mu-še-zib-I\(\times\)EN A\(\times\) šá \(\times\)IR-ya a-na  
6’. [X \(\times\)]a(?) LÚ šu-ta-pu-ú-tu a-na  
7’. [X] !X, !MU A šá \(\times\)UTU-pa-qid-su-nu id-din  
8’. [X] !L\(\times\) (? )1 APIN ú-nu-tu u ŠÉ.NUMUN ma-la  
9’. [X.X.X.X] !X.X.X1 SAL !X.X1 NIN

TRANSLATION

1’–4’. […] 1/2 […]  
5’–7’. Mušēzib-Bēl, son of Ardiya, gave to […] (in) partnership, to [X.X]-jiddin, son of Šamaš-paḡissunu.  
8’–9’. […] plowman, utensils and the entire extent of land […]

NOTE TO LINE

7’. Since the formula is not A-šū šā, this text may date from Darius I and thereafter.
177

Text 160

Museum Number: A1054
Illustration: Plate 64
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 40 × 22 × 15 mm
King: —
City: Borsippa
Description: Letter mentions salt for Borsippa, irrigation

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse
1. ðup-pi₁³AG.BA-šá
2. a-na₁³AG-mu-še-ti-iq-ú-ru
3. ₁³EN₁ u [₁³AG]
4. a-na ŠEŠ₁₁iá lik-ru-bú₁
5. 2 3 ši-pir-e-ti
6. áš-pur X X X-₁ka
7. la a-mur X.X.X-₁tu
8. ki-i ta-qi-pa-an-ni
9. ul-tu a-ža-a
10. ₁⁴mu₁šal-lim₄AMAR.UTU
11. la-₁kan-na X[X] X₁ ta-bak-ka

Lower Edge
12. ul ta-ad₁di₁[nu]

Reverse
13. a-ga₁ X
14. MUN-ú-tu
15. šà BÁR.SIP.KI.MEŠ
16. piš-ki ina pa-ni-á šá-kin
17. [ina] lib-bi ki-i ši₁-pir-ta₁ a-ᵣa
18. la ta-me₁(X)šú
19. ki-i a-na İTI.ŞE
20. ta-la-ka it-ti-ka
21. ab-kám-šá-ma qaq qa-ri
22. li-ša qa

TRANSLATION

1–2. Letter of Nabû-îqiṣa to Nabû-mušêtiq-urri.
3–4. May Bēl and Nabû pronounce blessings upon my brother.
5–7. I have sent you 2 or 3 letters (but) I have not seen (a response).
8–12. Because you have trusted me, ever since then, Mušallim-Marduk, now […] you complain (but)
you do not give.
13–15. Here (there is) […] salt for the people of Borsippa.
16–17. There is injustice against me.
17–18. Should you not … this letter
19–22. When you come here in the month of Addaru, bring him along with you and let him irrigate the
land.

NOTES TO LINES

5. For šipiru, see CAD Š/3 67; AHw 1244b; see also note to line 17, below.
7. For a parallel, see BIN 1 62:24, cited in Ebeling, Glossar, p. 40.
8. For qâpu, see Ebeling, Glossar, p. 189; CAD Q 93 f.; AHw 918 f.
9. For agâ, see CAD A/1 139 “ever since, from here”; AHw 14.
11. The last three signs run up the edge and may belong to the line above or below line 11.
11. For bakû, see CAD B 37; AHw 97.
14. There are three slightly different spellings of words with MUN in this period:
   1. MUN.ḪI.A = ṭabtu “Salz”; see AHw 1377a.
   2. MUNḫu-tu = ṭābtiṭu (“in ṣeš-ť.”) “Freundshaft”; see AHw 1377b.
   3. MUN-ū-tu, herein.

   Though the suggestion to read “friendship” is possible, the translation “salt” is more likely here because the expression ṣeš ṭābtiṭu (see AHw 120 sub ṣeš mng. 25) is lacking, and at present all known spellings of the word for “friendship” occur only with ṣeš.


16. The reading at the beginning of the line was suggested by Martha T. Roth. One can call attention to the following passage cited in AHw 855 sub pe/irku mng B “pe!-er!-ku! ina! pān!-ka (Koll. Dietrich) ABL 1380 Rs. 1.” The reading at the end of the line is courtesy of Michael Kozuh.

17. For šipıreta, see Ebeling, Glossar, p. 235; see also note to line 5, above.

18. ta-la-ka is to be understood as tallakam.

20–21. For abāku, see Ebeling, Glossar, p. 5; BIN 1 91, 21: Imperative: “Come here with him.”

22. For šaqaṭ, see AHw 1180b; CAD Ś/2 26–27 “to water.”

**COMMENTARY**

The letter has benefitted from the readings of Martha T. Roth and Michael Kozuh.

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**Text 161**

**Museum Number:** A4413  
**Illustration:** Plate 64  
**Babylonian / Julian Year:** —  
**Measurements:** 37 × 28 × 14 mm  
**King:** —  
**City:** —  
**Description:** Letter concerning sheep, oil, regular dues

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

1. 1fup-pi1 […]
2. 16(?) LÚ1 […]
3. DUB-ya (erasure) a-na-āš-ši
4. a-mur 1dEN.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.SU
5. a-na EN-iá al-tap-ra
6. šá UGU-hi a-na PAB šá UDU
7. EN li-iq-hi-ma
8. li-tir-ra-āš-ši-im
9. (traces)

**Reverse**

10’. (traces)
11’. 1šäm-ni X.[X,X,X]
12’. 1X.X1 šá 1dAG.MU.1GIŠ(?)
13’. 1dEN.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.JSU1 u 1A-a
14’. ina GÚ ÍD ḫar-ri
15’. šá 1la-ba-ši
16’. i-riš ši-di-ša-at
17’. ʿu lu-ma-a-na
18’. a-na gi-ni-e
19’. 1tal-šma-ad
TRANSLATION

1–2. Letter of […]
3. I shall take my tablet.
4–5. See, here, I have sent Bēl-aḫḫē-erība to my lord.
6–8. Regarding the total amount of sheep, let (my) lord (only) declare: “let him pay her here.”
9’–10’. (traces)
11’–13’. oil […] of Nabû-šum-lišir, Bēl-aḫḫē-erība, and Aplā
14’–15’. on the bank of the Ḥarru canal of Lāḇāšī
16’. he was glad. Six?
17’–19’. and now (regarding) the regular offerings, you learned.

NOTES TO LINES

4–5. For amur “introducing … a new topic” in Neo-Babylonian, see CAD A/2 19; AHw 41 mng. 10).
6–8. The subject discussed here cannot be further understood without more of a context.
8. Read as a preceptive of eṭērû B “to pay” (CAD E 404 f.; AHw 264 f.) with ventive and third person feminine singular dative suffix.
13’. The Bēl-aḫḫē-erība mentioned here is presumably the same as the one mentioned in line 4.
14’–15’. For the Ḥarru canal of Lāḇāšī, see Rép. géogr., p. 356.
16’. For iṟīš, see Ebeling, Glossar, p. 199 sub rēšu I G. “sich freuen,” quoting a letter with three examples of this verb: TCL 9 70:23, 32, 34. See also CAD R 209 sub rāšu; AHw 980a sub riāšu. This is followed perhaps by a numeral(?), possibly related to šādišum “6”; see von Soden, GAG, §70c; for šēšet, see CAD Š/2 337.
17’. CAD L 245; AHw 563 interjection luman “now.”
19’. See Ebeling, Glossar, p. 123. Third person feminine singular is possible: “she learned” (see pronominal suffix on verb in line 8, above).

Text 162

Museum Number: A4638
Illustration: Plate 65
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 45 x 68 x 23 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Letter concerning payment to workers, other matters

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse

1. [tup-pi] İ<sup>14</sup>AG. İLUGAL.URÛ a-na İ<sup>14</sup>AG.ŞEŠ.MEŠ.MU
2. ʾEN u ʾPA šu-lum u TIN šā ŞEŠ-iá liq-bu-ā
3. [X X X]-ni-i ŠA X šā X šā KÛ.BABBAR ma(?) na(?) İX X¹
4. İX X¹ KÛ.BABBAR qa-ta İX X¹ šā 1 ME LÚ.ERÍN.ME[Š]
5. İX-te(?)¹-mu man-na ki-i ʾpit-ʾin-nu LÛ.ERÍN.MEŠ
6. İX X¹ šā 1 ME LÛ.ERÍN.MEŠ ul ik-šu-du-nu
7. İX X X X X¹ na it-ti-ša-nu ya-a-nu
8. [X X X] lu-ʾkan ki-i 6 MA.NA KÛ.BABBAR
9. [X] ŞUK.MEŠ NINDA.MEŠ-ša-nu tu-šē-bi-la
10. [ul-ta] UD.6.KÂM a-di UD.9.KÂM a-na LÛ.TÚG. İBABBAR(?)¹
11. […] İKAL.ʾEN la 1 MA.NA KÛ.BABBAR ina IGI(?)

Lower Edge

12. [X X] X [X x] ʾat ʾib(?)-nu-ū(?) at-ta
13. […] İX X¹ ki-i 1 EN X dul-lu
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Reverse

14. [X X X(?)] l X X X X\textsuperscript{1} a-na mi-nu-ú
15. [kǐ …] ù-še-bi-lu-ú-ma
16. […].\textsuperscript{1}én(?)\textsuperscript{1} [X] l X X X\textsuperscript{1}
17. […] l X X X lšu-lša-ša […]
18. […]
19. […] mahu-ú bì-lšš\textsuperscript{1} X\textsuperscript{1}
20. […] Sîg l X\textsuperscript{1} DU 1 ME LÜ.ÉRÍN.MEŠ pit-nu-ltu\textsuperscript{1}
21. […] l X\textsuperscript{1} 80 AN.BAR ḫa-li-l-la-šu
22. […] PI(? tə(?)] AN.BAR qá-pa-a-ti
23. [X X] l X X X l X\textsuperscript{1} i(?)/ú(?)/ú bi ĥi(?)-i 10 UDU X\textsuperscript{1} šu(?)-nu(?)
24. [X X] ya-a-nu ú l X X X l[(X.X.)]\textsuperscript{1} UTU

Upper Edge

25. [X X] i mi šar UD-mu (about eight signs partially broken)
26. tẹ̈-e-mu šà ina l X\textsuperscript{1} ]lu-uš-tam-mar\textsuperscript{1}

TRANSLATION

1–2. Letter of Nabû-šar-uœur to Nabû-aææË-iddin. May Bēl and Nabû grant well-being and life to my brother.
3. … of the silver …
4. … the silver is used up … for the 100 workers
5. … whoever are strong (among) the workers
6. … for the 100 workers did not arrive here.
7. … there is no … with them
8–9. … let him confirm. Send the equivalent of 6 minas of silver [for] provisions (and) their food.
10. … from the sixth day to the ninth day for the ful[ler(?)]
11. Mudammiq-Bēl… 1 mina of silver at the di[sposal(?) of]
12. … they made.
12–18. You […] that one (person) […] the work […] why, then, … they sent […]Bēl […] Šulā […]
19. […] the former … of bad quality
20. […] 100 strong workers …
21. […] l X\textsuperscript{1} 80 iron work tools
22. […] iron qappatu-tools
23. […] 10 sheep …
24. […] there is no … [X.(X.-)–]Šamaš
25. […] (on) the day (when) …
26. The order, which was from … Luštammar …

NOTES TO LINES

4. See Ebeling, Glossar, p. 192, “zu Ende”; CAD Q 178 c); AHw 911 sub qatū.
14–15. For ana minū (mini) kī, see Ebeling, Glossar, p. 136.
20. On pitnu, compare YOS 3 188:9 sābē pitnūti; AHw 848 sub patronum II. See line 5, above.
21. The numeral “80” is not written evenly with the following words, but it belongs to the same line (line 21).
21. For ḫa-li-l-la-šu, see CAD ḫ 42 ḫālilu A “(a tool made of iron)”; AHw 311 f. ḫālilu II “ein eisernes Werkzeug zum graben.” The spelling in this text would appear to suggest a normalization of ḫālilu. See especially VAS 6 205 11ff., with San Nicolò and Ungnad, NRV, no. 807.
22. For qappatu, see CAD Q 92; the translation follows at the end of the article rather than the definition offered in the heading. In brief, here is the quote from the CAD: “… qappatu also designated an iron tool….” Note AHw 898 f. “ein Korb aus Palmfiedern.”
COMMENTARY

This letter is shaped like a typical Neo-Babylonian administrative document.

Text 163

Museum Number: A29991 (2 NT 553)  Illustration: Plate 66
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  Measurements: 32 × 52 × 17 mm
King: —  City: Nippur
Description: Letter concerning outstanding delivery

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. a-na 1dMAÅ.KÁM u 1pa-ni-e-1X.X.1MEÅ
2. 4EN.LÍL u 4MAÅ šu-lum u TIN šá ŠEÅ-ŠEÅ-ŠEÅ-ya
3. liq-bu-ú mim-ma ma-la ina UGU qí-bi
4. šá ŠEÅ-ya šak-na ŠEÅ-ša
5. liš-pur-am-ma lu-ḥi-ir-ma ana ŠEÅ-iá
6. lu-ú-še-bi-la a-na 1tab-ni-e-a
7. šu-pur-ma KÁ-šu ú-ša-aq-ba-áš-šá

Lower Edge 8. li-e-mid-su ŠEÅ-u-a
9. ina UGU-la i-šel-[li]

Reverse 10. a-du-ú 4EN.LÍL u 4MAÅ (over erasure)
11. ana TIN ki-nu ú-sal-la
12. ina UGU ma-aš-šar-ti-ka
13. la ta-šel-li (erasure)
14. ina UGU 1mim-1ma ma-la áš-pur-ak-ka
15. ŠEÅ-u-a la i-šel-li

TRANSLATION

1–4. To Ninurta-ëreš and Pānī-[…] (speak!) May the gods Enlil and Ninurta ordain well-being and good health for my brothers. Whatever pertains to the order of my brother has been done.

4–9. Let my brother send (word) here so that I might prepare and bring (a shipment) to my brother. Inform Tañēa. He shall cause an order to be given concerning his tax (/outstanding delivery). He surely imposed (it) upon him. Let my brother not be negligent with regard (to that) …

10–15. Herewith (to) Enlil and Ninurta I pray for (your) “honorable” life. (I repeat) with regard to your duty, do not be negligent. (Again,) let my brother not be negligent with regard to whatever I have written to you.

NOTES TO LINES

1. For Middle and Neo-Babylonian names of the type Pān-GN-lūmur…, see Steven W. Cole, Nippur, Volume 4: The Early Neo-Babylonian Governor’s Archive from Nippur (Oriental Institute Publications 114; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1996), p. 264. For PNs of the type Pān- PN-lūmur, see Stamm, Namengebung, index, p. 346. I am unable to read the signs comprising the PN in this line.

5–6. My thanks go to Matthew W. Stolper for suggesting the reading: liš-pur-am-ma lu-ḥi-ir-ma … lu-ú-še-bi-la. The second verb is ḫaru “to make ready.”

11. kīnu is not normally used in this context, but the signs appear to read so; see CAD K 389 ff.; AHw 481. Something like UGU-šā-nu would be appealing, but those signs cannot be read here.

COMMENTARY

This text and Text 164, below, are from Nippur. For other letters from Nippur, see Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe, nos. 277–88, p. viii, paragraph 1.
Text 164

Museum Number: A30580  Illustration: Plate 66
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  Measurements: 42 × 31 × 18 mm
King: —  City: Nippur
Description: Letter concerning a female slave and sesame

TRANSLITERATION

Obverse 1. IM₁₁gu-la-MU.[(X)]
   2. a-na ¹EN-šú-nu šá ina UGU
   3. 10 LÚ IGI.MEŠ šá URU ŠEŠ.[UNUG.KI]¹
   4. ⁴MAŠ u ⁴PA.KU a-n[a]
   5. ŠEŠ-iá lik-ru-¹bu¹
   6. qal-lat šá ṭŠEŠ.X¹ [X.X.X]
   7. DUMU.SAL ¹X¹ [X.X.X.X]
   8. a-kan-¹na(?)]¹ [X.X.X.X]
   9. (traces of tops of two signs)

Reverse 10. (destroyed)
   11. IGI ¹X¹ […]
   12. ¹X¹ X GUD u ¹X¹
   13. a-na ¹EN-šú-nu LÚ […]
   14. ŠE.GIŠ.Ì ina e-lat
   15. ya-a-¹nu¹(!) ŠE.GIŠ.Ì
   16. ša ina IGI-ka šu-bi-lam

TRANSLATION

1–3. Letter of Gula-šum-[X] (or: Gula-iddin) to Bēšunu, officer in charge of 10 witnesses (elders) of the city of Ur¹.
4–5. May Ninurta and Nusku pronounce blessings upon my brother!
6–7. The female slave of Ah-[X]¹ […] daughter of [X]¹ […]
8. [Her there are no(?)…]
9–12. (destroyed)
13. to Bēšunu the […]
14–16. In addition, there is no sesame. (Whatever) sesame you may have (there), send here!

NOTES TO LINES

1. Perhaps nothing is missing at the end of the line.
3. For šib in various relevant contexts, see ŠL 449:22; AHw 1229a; CAD Š2 398 k).
4. ⁴MAŠ is Ninurta, son of Enlil, consort of Gula, and god of war, associated with Ekur, Enlil’s Nippur temple. ⁴PA.KU is Nusku ⁴ENŠADA, vizier of Enlil at Nippur.
5. For DN u DN₂ ana ahiya likrubū, see CAD K 194. For the form of the ru-sign, see Fossey, Manuel, p. 139.
6. For qal-lat, see CAD Q 60–61; AHw 894a.
15. Traces do not favor nu, though it is possible.
Text 165

Museum Number: A1596
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
King: —
City: —
Description: Two-column list of words, a commentary

TRANSLITERATION

Column i
1'. [...] 𒀅𒀅𒀅
2'. [...] 𒀅
3'. [...] ru
4'. [...] UD
5'. [...] ra
6'. [...] 𒈗𒈗
7'. [...] UD-šū (?)
8'. [...] 𒀅 ra šū
9'. [...] šī
10'. [...] 

Column ii
1'. 𒈗 [...] 
2'. man-šal (?)-šašt
3'. ṃū-pa-a ep-ri (?)
4'. NAM (?)-ri
5'. da-pi-lu (?) / in
6'. 𒈗-ta [...] 
7'. 𒀅
8'. ṣa-kāš-ši (?)-sa (?)
9'. GIŠ
10'. u-ši-ša-X1

TRANSLATION

Column i
1'. [...] 
2'. [...] 
3'. [...] 
4'. [...] 
5'. [...] 
6'. [...] 
7'. [...] 
8'. [...] 
9'. [...] 
10'. [...] 

Column ii
1'. [...] 
2'. drainage of ... (?) 
3'. large basket of clay 
4'. province (?) 
5'. bowl (?) (heroic[?]) [...] 
6'. chest 
7'. [...] 
8'. it consumed (?) 
9'. wood 
10'. document of indebtedness
NOTES TO LINES

i 7’. UD perhaps may be read ŠÀ.

ii 2’. CAD M1/1 230 manzaltu B “drainage” is quoted in the lexical section of the dictionary article as cited in Dougherty, Neo-Babylonian and Persian, 406:13 (commentary on Labat, Traité akkadien, p. 132 line 60); AHw 637 sub mazzaltu II.

ii 3’. ḥuppu A (“a large basket”) is read here as in gi-gur-ẖūb saẖar-ra MIN (= ḫūp-pi) ep-ri “basket for earth”; see Ḥg 42 in MSL 7, p. 36 line 6; CAD Ḥ 238 ff.; AHw 356 (ḥuppu I).

Readings with kap- (kap-pa-a) such as kapparinu (meaning unknown) (CAD K 185a; AHw 444) or possibly kap-pa a-İX[I][X] or kap-pa as in kappu A “wing” (CAD K 188a; AHw 444) seem less likely. Kappu B “a bowl (usually of metal)” (AHw 444 “handförmige Schale”) is conceivable if that definition can include non-metal vessels. See Benno Landsberger and Oliver R. Gurney, “Practical Vocabulary of Assur” (Archiv für Orientforschung 18 [1957–1958]), p. 333 line 444: Kap-pu MIN (copper vessel), cited in CAD K 188.

ii 4’. For piḫātu(?!), see AHw 862. It is possible if the line continues upwards that the next sign could be lṛi(?)

ii 5’. See possibly CAD D 105, dapī ’u “(a bowl or goblet); NA*”; or CAD D 104 dāpinū “heroic”; AHw 162.

ii 6’. It is unlikely that the word here is to be read ir-ta-[nu] because the Neo-Babylonian spelling would be ištānū; see AHw 386. A form of the verb rasā (ir-ta-[šī]) is conceivable if it is linked with the verb in line ii 8’, below. Otherwise, it is likely the term is irtu “chest,” which appears in Izbu Commentaries cited in CAD I 183 f., lexical section. The word also appears in medical and physiognomic texts; see CAD I 184 f.

ii 8’. It appears this is a finite D-stem verb form, possibly from kussusu (see CAD K 243 kasāsu B “to consume [limbs, etc.]”; AHw 453) or guşusu (see CAD G 53 gaşāsu B “to mutilate”; AHw 457 kasāsu I “abschleifen”).

ii 10’. For uʾiltu, see AHw 1405a.

COMMENTARY

In MSL 12, pp. 223 ff., editors Erica Reiner and Miguel Civil have offered useful remarks on Neo-Babylonian and Late Babylonian exercise tablets. Among other things, they comment “a simple glance will show how difficult such texts may be.” Miguel Civil (pers. comm.) suggests that this text might be a commentary to izbu or ālu; Erica Reiner considers that it might be a medical commentary.
Transliterations, Translations, and Comments

Text 166

Museum Number: A1632
Illustration: Plate 67
Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 39 × 49 × 23 mm
King: —
City: —
Description: Tablet, obverse part of contract, reverse from Sb B

Transliteration

Obverse
1. [...] a-ḫu ŠE.BAR IM AD 1X1 MU

2. [...] la-ḫiu 1 SÌLA a-na 1X1
3. [...] ri 2 SÌLA a-na 1DÙ1 [...]
4. [...] ḫu/rī 3 SÌLA a-na [...]
5. (trace of one sign)

Reverse
6'. AN 1[ [...] ]
7'. DINGIR 1[ [...] ]
8'. MUL/NAB 1[ [...] ]
9'. UR 1[ [...] ]
10'. UR 1[ [...] ]
11'. [...] 1[ [...] ]

Translation

1. [...] a half share of barley ...

2. [...] a half share, 1 qū-measure for [...]
3. [...] 2 qū-measures for making(?) [...]
4. [...] 3 qū-measures for [...]
5. (trace of one sign)
6'. heaven 1[ [...] ]
7'. god 1[ [...] ]
8'. star/god 1[ [...] ]
9'. dog 1[ [...] ]
10'. man 1[ [...] ]
11'. [...] 1[ [...] ]

Notes to Lines

2f. In lines 2 and 3 following ana there does not seem to be an upright wedge.
2. See CAD A/1 209 aḫu B mng. 5 “half share”; AHw 22 mng. 6).
6'ff. For the parallels to these lines, see MSL 3, p. 132 lines 1–6, where the signs are rendered šamû, ilum, nabbû, kakku, kalbu, and amēlu. For Sb B, see MSL 3, pp. 129 ff. Texts of the type with one side having several columns of a syllabary and the other side having a contract are known; see UET 7, p. 158.

Commentary

Note that the reverse is not “flipped”; the signs are oriented as they are on the obverse.
Text 167

Museum Number: A1670
Illustration: Plate 67

Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 50 × 39 × 21 mm

King: —
City: —

Description: Fragment of Akkadian religious text or commentary

TRANSLITERATION

Upper Edge 1. ≠ina a¹-mat 4EN u 4GAŠAN-iá liš-lim
   2. 'IX X nu LÚ.UR šá Ė […]
   3. LÚ.UR 10 A.RÁ UD-mu¹41 […]
   4. 21 A.RÁ 6 2 6¹11 […]
   5. 4UR.IDIM.ME kin 'IX […]
   6. a-dan-nu LÚ.UR […]
   7. ü 30 MU.ME 'IX […]
   8. šá MAŠ/BAR du dan(?) 'IX […]
   9. 20 dan(?)-nu […]
   10. U₄(?) ME-šá(?) […]
   11. 'IX-IIš šâl […]

(rest destroyed)

TRANSLATION

1. By the command of Bēl and Bēltiya, may (this tablet) remain undamaged.
2. […] the man/dog of the house of […]
3. the man/dog and […]
4. 21 […]
5. 4Uriddimmu […]
6. period of time(?) the man/dog […]
7. and 30 years […]
8. for the ritual […]
9. 20 strong(?) […]
10. his ewes(?) […]
11. […]

NOTES TO LINES

1. ina a¹-mat 4en-līl u 4bēltia liš-lim “May (this tablet) remain undamaged through the command of Bēl and Bēltija” occurs as a “pious motto”; see CAD A/2 36b. See also CAD Š/1 217 sub šalāmu “said of scribal work”; AHw 1143 sub šalāmu II.

2–3, 6. LÚ.UR, which can be read LÚ.TÉÅ, may be related to the 4TÉS = nabât of line 5.

3–4. For A.RÁ, see CAD A/2 312 f.; AHw 72a arû. The word arû can mean “product,” as a result of multiplication, a factor in math, or a calculation table or an astronomical ephemerid.


5. For a discussion of urdimmu, see the comment to Text 71:5; for urdimmu instead of urdimmu, see Beaulieu, “Lion-Man,” as cited there.

6. For adanna, see CAD A/1 100–01.
Text 168

Museum Number: A33250 (1 NT 25 = 1 N 301)  
Illustration: Plate 67  
Babylonian / Julian Year: —  
Measurements: 41 × 56 × 20 mm  
King: —  
City: —  
Description: Fragment of literary text, alûlu LUGAL

**TRANSLITERATION**

Obverse 1. a-lu-lu LUGAL šâ-la-mu [X] X1  
2. a-si ga-ni-nun [na]1[X]  
3. šâ 4 NIDABA ŠÉ.BAR  
4. [KUR/TIN(?)]1 nu a-si mu [X]1 […]  
5. [X] a-lu-lu LU[GAL]  
6. […] [X] ib ši at-a […]  
7. […] [X]1 LUGAL NE […]  
8. […] [X] ší  
Lower Edge 9. […] [MEŠ] […]  
Reverse 10. […] [X] nu (?)[X] X1 […]  
11. […] [X].-ï[X]1 […]

**TRANSLATION**

1. *Alûlu* (a joyous exclamation to) the king, well-being …  
2. … the storage room  
3. of Nisaba, the barley  
4. […]  
5. *Alûlu* (a joyous exclamation to) the king […]  
6. […] you […]  
7. […] the king […]  
8–11. […]

**NOTES TO LINES**

1. *a-lu-lu* “an exclamation” is possibly Sumerian (*PSD* A/1 107) or an Akkadian interjection *alûla* “an exclamation of joy” (*CAD* A/1 328). Alternatively, this may be a reference to the antediluvian king, Alulim, as in *eridu-ki á-lu-lim lugal*; see Thorkild Jacobsen, *The Sumerian King List* (Assyriological Studies 11; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939), pp. 70–71, 113 f.; see also, Franz Weißbach, “Alulim” (*RLA* 1 [1928]), p. 88b. Alulim appears in Berossos as *Aḫu-puḫ. I owe to Erica Reiner the reference in Oliver R. Gurney and P. Hulin, editors, *The Sultantepe Tablets*, Volume 2 (Occasional Publications of the British School of Archaeology at Ankara 7; London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 1964), 176:14: *a-na 1 a-lu-lu1 qî-bi-ma tu-ma1 […] See ibid., p. 5: “[This document is] part of a practice tablet containing the end of a bilingual incantation … and the beginning of a literary letter addressed to one Alulu (perhaps the antediluvian king *A-lu-lim*) by Adapa, the sage.”

2, 4. For *a-si*, see *CAD* A/2 342 *asu* A “myrtle”; *CAD* A/2 344 *asu* B “bear”; *AHw* 76 *asu* I “Myrrte”; *AHw* 76 *asu* II “Bär.” Alternative readings include *a-si* (*PSD* A/1 209 sub *a - zu* [a part of the door]) and *a-s i-g a* (*PSD* A/1 163 “clear water”).

2. For *ganûnu* (variant *ganûna*) “storage room, living quarters,” see *CAD* G 42; *AHw* 280.


**COMMENTARY**

The reverse is mostly uninscribed.
Text 169

Museum Number: A3677
Illustration: Plates 68–69

Babylonian / Julian Year: 23 Ayaru 1 / 555
Measurements: 116 × 105 × 34 mm

King: Nabonidus
City: Bit Ḫallakka

Description: Plots of land for širkī measured out

TRANSLITERATION

Column i

1. É.MEÅ šá LÚ.PA.KAB.<DU.>MEÅ NÍG.GA 4GAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
2. u 4na-na-a šá KÁ-ti šá Ė ḫal-la-ak-ka
3. šá 1dAG.LUGAL.URÚ LÚ.SAG LUGAL im-šu-ub-ḫu
4. ITI.GUD UD.23.K ÁM MU.1.KÁM 1dAG.I LUGAL E.KI

5. 20 GI.MEÅ ù 4 1/2 KÙS.MEÅ DUMU.MEÅ
6. É 1dG.UG.PAB A 14na-na-a-DÙ šá ina ŠU[II]
7. 1dAG.DÚ.ŠEŠ A 1ŠEŠ.IGI maḥ-ru

8. 21 ni-ik-kás GLMEÅ É 1gi-mil-lu A 1ŠEŠ.IGI

9. 9 GI.MEÅ 4 1/2 KÙS.MEÅ DUMU.MEÅ É 1ZALAG-e-a
10. A 1d4na-na-a-ŠEŠ.MU šá ina ŠU[II]
11. 1ši-lim-4EN A 1A-a maḥ-ru

12. 9 5/6-ú GI.MEÅ É 1UTU.DÚ LÚ.AŠGAB
13. 4 ina ŠU[II] 1SUM-na-A A 1ni-e-šá maḥ-ru

14. 3 GI.MEÅ ù 3 1/2 KÙS GAL-ti
15. É 1É.AN.NA.MU.DÚ A 1šu-la-a

16. 12 GI.MEÅ ù 1 1/2 KÙS GAL-ti
17. É 1ši-lim-4EN A 16EN.ŠEŠ.ME.SU
18. u 1gi-mil-lu A 1LÚ.ŠAG šá 1dU.GUR-ú-še-zib
19. šá LUGAL KILAM ina lib-bi i-pu-uš

20. 9 GI.MEÅ ù 2 1/2 KÙS GAL-ti
21. É 1e-rib-šá A 1DÚ.GA.UNUG.KI

22. 113 GI.MEÅ É 1BA-šá-a A 1ŠEŠ-tab-ši

23. [X GI.MEÅ] ù 2 1/2 KÙS GAL-ti
24. (traces of three signs)
   (the rest is destroyed)

Column ii

1. 9 GI.MEÅ ù 1/2 [KÙS] GAL-[ti]
2. É 1MU.URÚ A 14ka-][X.X] 11NUMU[N.X.X]

3. 9 GI.MEÅ É 1d[ün-n]in-M[U.X]
4. A 1mu-šal.-<lim>-4AMAR.IUTU
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

5. 9 GI.MEÅ É īis-sur A 1dAG.KAL šá KÁ šá LÚ.GAR.KUR

6. 1 5/6-ú GI-ú É 1dAG.MU.GUB A ībul-lat-a
7. šá KÁ šá LÚ.GAR.KUR

8. 7 GI.MEÅ É 1dAG.I šá KÁ šá LÚ.GAR.KUR
9. šá 1dAG-ša-biš-SU RB ina lib-bi áš-bi
10. 5 GI.MEÅ É 1dAG-na-na-ka-KÁM A 1dAG.TIN-īt
11. 10 ni-ik-kás GI.MEÅ É 1dAG.I EN.NIGIN-ir A 1dAG.I TIN-su
12. šá 1dAG-ma-a-ku-pū-ṭ-tin KILLAM ina lib-bi i-pu-uš

13. 7 GI.MEÅ ù 1 1/2 KÜŠ GAL-ti É
14. 1dAG.MU.URÚ A 1dAG.LUGAL.ŠEŠ.ME-šá
15. šá a-na 1dAG-na-na-KÁM A 1dAG.I SUM-na

16. 8 ni-ik-kás GI.MEÅ É 1dAG.LUGAL.ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šá

(space of three lines)

17. 12 GI.MEÅ šá 1dAG.ŠEŠ.MU A 1dAG.HUR-ba-ṣu
18. (traces of two erased lines)
19. (traces of two erased lines)
20. (the rest is destroyed)

TRANSLATION

Column i

1–4. Plots of land for širkī, property of the Lady-of-Uruk and Nanâ, in the city-quarter of the bīt ḫallakka temple, which Nabû-šar-ṣur, the rēš šarrī, measured out in the month of Ayaru, on the 23rd day, in the 1st year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

5–7. 20 reeds and 4 1/2 cubits (was the size of the plot of) the family of Nergal-nāšir, descendant of Nanā-ibni, which was received from Nabû-bāni-ab, descendant of Aḫ-lūmur.

8. 21 nikkas reed measures (was the size of) the plot of Gimillu, descendant of Aḫ-lūmur.

9–11. 9 reeds (and) 4 1/2 cubits (was the size of the plot of) the family of Nūreya, descendant of Nanā-āḫ-iddin, which was received from Śilim-Bēl, descendant of Aplā.

12–13. 9 and 5/6 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Šamaš-ibni, the leatherworker, (of which) 4 were received from Nadna-apli, descendant of Nēšu.

14–15. 3 reeds and 3 1/2 large cubits (was the size of the plot of) the family of Eanna-šum-ibni, descendant of Šulā.

16–19. 12 reeds and 1 1/2 large cubits (was the size of the plot of) the family of Šilim-Bēl, descendant of Bēl-āḫḫē-eriba, and Gimillu, descendant of Amēl-Nabû, (a plot) that Nergal-uṣēzib (formerly had) purchased from the king.

20–21. 9 reeds and 2 1/2 large cubits (was the size of the plot of) the family of Eribšu, descendant of Ṭāb-Uruk.

22. 13 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Iqīša, descendant of Aḫ-tabši.
23. [X reed]s and 2 1/2 large cubits…
24. (traces of three signs)

Column ii

1–2. 9 reeds and 1/2 a large [cubit] (was the size of the plot of) the family of Šum-uṣur, descendant of Ka-[… and] Zër-[…].

3–4. 9 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Innīn-šum-[…], descendant of Mušallim-Marduk.

5. 9 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Isšūr, descendant of Nabû-udammiq, in the district of the šakin mātī.

6. 1 and 5/6 of a reed (was the size of the plot of) the family of Nabû-šum-ukīn, descendant of Bulluṭa, in the district of the šakin mātī.

7. 7 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Ibni-Ištar, descendant of Nabû-na’id, in the district of the šakin mātī.

8. 7 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Baš-šallaku, on which Nabû-ṣabīt-qāṭe resides.

9. (property) on which Nabû-šallaku resides.

10. 5 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Nanā-ēreš, descendant of Šamaš-uballit.

11. 10 nikkas reed measures (was the size of the plot of) the family of Bēl-upallīṭ, descendant of Balassu, concerning which (i.e., the plot), Nabû-makû-pitin made a purchase.

12. 7 reeds and 1 1/2 large cubit (was the size of the plot of) the family of Šum-uṣur, descendant of Nabû-šar-āḫḫēšu, which was given/sold to Nanā-ēreš, descendant of Nabû-na’id.

13. 8 nikkas reed measures (was the size of the plot of) the family of Šum-uṣur, descendant of Nabû-šar-āḫḫēšu.

14. (space of three lines)

15. 12 reeds (was the size of the plot of) the family of Nabû-āḫḫ-idīn, descendant of Ḫurbāšu.

16. (traces)

17. (traces)

18. (traces)

19. (traces)

NOTES TO LINES

i 1. These plots of land are located within the city; see CAD B 22 mng. 2 a) “city quarter, referring to the location of fields and gardens inside the city’s confines … .”

i 2. É.MEŠ ša širkī in line i 1 is translated as “plots of land for (temple servitors)” and É PN (passim) as “plot of PN.” mārē bīt PN in lines i 5 and i 9 is translated as “members of the family of PN.”

i 3. From Nbn. 234:7, cited in CAD Š/3 107, one learns of “rent for houses (idi bītātī), in which oblates live … .” Did some oblates pay rent and did others receive free housing? (In the case in which young children are dedicated to the Lady-of-Uruk from YOS 6 154, cited in CAD Š/3 106, it would appear that they would receive free housing because clearly their mother, a widow, did not have resources to pay.) The oblates received food (YOS 6 154) for their labor. Was rent deducted from any “pay” they might have earned? See also Dougherty, Shirkūtu, pp. 73 f.

i 4. For bīt ḫallakka, see É.IG.HAL.AN.KI in George, House Most High, p. 104 no. 513 and p. 127 no. 809 É.MI.HAL.LA.KE/KA; see also ibid., p. 87 no. 314a: É.GAL.HAL.HAL, “Presumably = É.IG.HAL.AN.KI and É.MI.HAL.LA.KE;” see also Helmut Freydank, Spätbabylonische Wirtschaftstexte aus Uruk: Uruk zur Seleukidenzeit, Volumes 1–2 (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Institut für Orientforschung 71; Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1971), p. 80 no. 33 n. 2, who notes that “É ḫallakka is a phonetic spelling.”
Why is the reš šarri official measuring plots of land that are property of the Lady-of-Uruk and Nanâ? As a representative of the king, and not of the temple, would he be considered to be an authoritative, fair-minded person in apportioning land?

im-šu-uh-šu is an irregular spelling for im-šu-šu from mašāhu; see CAD M/1 352 f.

im-åu-æu is an irregular spelling for im-åu-æu from maÅΩæu; see CAD M/1 352 f.

8, ii 11, 16. See CAD N/2 230 f. nikkušu B (a measure of length); AHw 789 nikku “3 Ellen.” Marvin Powell, “Masse und Gewichte” (RLA 7 [1987–1990]), p. 463, translates “half-reed.”

The PN Šamaš-bâni is also possible

i 14 (passim). See CAD A/2 74 mg. k) ammatu rabîtu “(measured by) the large cubit”; AHw 44 ammatu I mg. b).

Compare line ii 12. For maḫîra epêšu “to make a purchase” in Neo-Babylonian, see CAD M/1 97; AHw 583 mg. 2 c).

For bâbu with areas near specific gates, see line i 1.


i 17. 1ḫur-ba-šu is unknown to me.

While I have retained the translation “descendant of” wherever encountering A in this text, it is possible that A stands for A-šíš šá and might be translated “son of.” The names listed are not typical ancestral names and širkus usually do not have patronymics.

**Text 170**

**Museum Number:** A4598 **Illustration:** Plate 70

**Babylonian / Julian Year:** — **Measurements:** 46 × 61 × 21 mm

**King:** — **City:** Uruk

**Description:** List of shares in days, before Uruk DNs, by month

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

1. ITL.GUD 1 1/2 UD-mu iGASHAN šá UNUG.KI
2. ITL.SU 3 UD-mu iGASHAN šá UNUG.KI
3. 2 1/2 UD-mu iX.X.MEŠ šá išil-la-a
4. 1/2 UD-mu X.X iši-šilim-4EN
5. ITL.GUD 4 1/2 UD-mu i4-na-na-a1 šá 1GUB.INUMUN1
6. ITL.GUD 1 1/2 UD-mu i4-na-na-a šá išil-la-a
7. ITL.GUD 2 1/2 UD-mu i4-na-na-a šá iši-šilim-4EN
8. ITL.GUD 2 1/2 UD-mu i4-na-na-a šá iši-šilim-4EN
9. 1 1/2 UD-mu i4-na-na-a šá išil-la-a
10. 1 1/2 UD-mu i4-na-na-a šá išil-la-a
11. ITL.GUD 14 UD-mu i4-GASHAN1 šá SAG
12. šá iši-šilim-4EN
13. ITL.SU 2 UD-mu 12-šá i4URÚ.INIM-su
14. ITL.SU 4 UD-mu 6-šá i4URÚ.INIM-su
15. šá 14AG.MU.GIŠ

**Reverse**

11. ITL.GUD 1 1/2 UD-mu iGASHAN šá SAG
12. šá iši-šilim-4EN
13. ITL.SU 2 UD-mu 12-šá i4URÚ.INIM-su
14. ITL.SU 4 UD-mu 6-šá i4URÚ.INIM-su
15. šá 14AG.MU.GIŠ
TRANSLATION

1. Ayaru, 3 1/2 days before the Lady-of-Uruk
2. Dûzu, 3 days before the Lady-of-Uruk
3. 2 1/2 days ≠…± for Šillâ
4. 1/2 day ≠…± SÏlim-Bël
5. Ayaru, 4 1/2 days before Nanâ
6. for Mukîn-zêrî
7. Ayaru, 1 1/2 days before Nanâ
8. for Šillâ
9. Ayaru, 2 1/2 days before Nanâ
10. for Ša-Nabû-šû
11. Ayaru, 4 days before Bëlet-ša-Rêš
12. for Sîlim-Bël;
13. Simânu, 2 and 1/12th days before Uœur-amâssu
14. Dûzu, 4 and 1/6th days before Uusercontent-amâssu
15. for Nabû-šum-lišîr.

NOTES TO LINES

1 (passim). See CAD M/1 106 mng. 2 maæar = IGI; AHw 585. In the article AHw 822 pânu I, von Soden addresses the difficulties involved in reading ina IGI.

13. For 12-ú, see von Soden, GAG, §70 m: “1/12: ... spB šinzerû ... MCT 143 n. 337”; CAD Š/3 54 sub šinzerû; AHw 1243b sub šinzerû, citing TCL 13 237: šinzerû ša ūmi (of a prebend).” See Streck, Zahl und Zeit, p. 64.

14. For 6-šû, see von Soden, GAG, §70 k: “1/6: ... spB šeššu”; CAD Š/2 338; AHw 1220b sub šeššu, citing TCL 13 236:3: “one sixth of a day ... .” See Streck, Zahl und Zeit, p. 64.

COMMENTARY

The fractions are reminiscent of the fractional shares in prebend obligations in Seleucid temples.

The gods and goddesses before whom shares are divided are:

1 and 2: Bëlet ša Uruk
5, 7, and 9: Nanâ
11: Bëlet-ša-Rêši
13 and 14: Uusercontent-amâssu

Note that there are no patronymics in the text; the principals are:

3: Šillâ
4: Sîlim-Bël
6: Mukîn-zêrî
8: Šillâ
10: Ša-Nabû-šû
12: Sîlim-Bël
15: Nabû-šum-lišîr

Lines 8, 10, and 12 are indented more than lines 3, 4, 6, and 15.

The text, though specific with regard to monthly obligations relating to the second, third, and fourth months of the year, is undated.

For more on isqu-obligations in Neo-Babylonian, see Stefan Zawadzki, “The Economic Crisis in Uruk during the Last Years of Assyrian Rule in the Light of the so-called Nabu-usallim Archive,” Folia Orientalia 20 (1979), pp. 176 ff.
Text 171

<table>
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<th>Museum Number:</th>
<th>A4879</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylonian / Julian Year:</td>
<td>24 Dûzu [x] / [x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King:</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Table of items entrusted to/at disposal of PNs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLITERATION**

**Obverse**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
<th>iii</th>
<th>iv</th>
<th>v</th>
<th>vi</th>
<th>vii</th>
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<td>ITI</td>
<td>ŠU</td>
<td>UD 24</td>
<td>KÁM</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>paq-da</td>
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</table>

**Reverse**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
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**TRANSLATION**

**Obverse**

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<th>i</th>
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Month of Dûzu, 24th day

**Reverse**

<table>
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<th>i</th>
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**COMMENTARY**

For the PN Aqru, see *CAD* A/2 209a; *AHw* 1461 sub (*w*)aqru(*m*).
Text 172

Museum Number: A32103
Illustration: Plate 71

Babylonian / Julian Year: —
Measurements: 96 × 61 × 28 mm

King: —
City: —

Description: List of PN{s} who use ten plows

**Transliteration**

**Obverse**

1. 1 ū.GUR-ina-SŪḪ.SUR  A-šū ša 1 za-bi-da-a
2. 1dAG.EN-šū-nu  A-šū ša 1dAG.LUGAL.PAB.ME-šū
3. 1dAG.DŪ.PAB
4. 1 ū.G.SHĒŠ.MEŠ.GI  A-šū ša 1dAG.KAL.PAB-šā
5. 1 ū-na-šu-tu  A-šū ša 1 za-bi-da-a
6. 1 gi-mil-lu  A-šū
7. 1 GL.2AMAR.UTU  A-šū
8. 1dU.GUR.DŪ-uš  A-šū ša 1.2U.GUR
9. 1AMAR.UTU.NUMUN.DŪ  A-šū
10. 1dEN(?) X1  A-šū ša 1SUM-na-A
11. 1 ū-la-ša  A-šū
12. 1dAG.EN-šū-nu  A PAB-šū
13. 1 ūaš-di-iā  A PAB-šū
14. 1TIN-su  A PAB-šū
15. 1AMAR.NUMUN.BE  A PAB-šū
16. 1 ū.GUR.MU  A-šū ša 1 ū.Ša-AG-šu-ū
17. 1dEN.PAB.ME.SU  A-šū
18. 1dUTU.SU  A-šū
19. 1AG-ša-mil  A-šū
20. 1LŪ.5na-na-a  A-šū
21. 1TIN-su  A-šū ša 1dGL.DU.SU
22. 1ININ-na-MU.PAB  A-šū ša 1dAMAR.UTU.SUR
23. 1 ū-la-ša
24. 1dAG.NUMUN.BA-šā  A-šū ša 1 ū.Ši-din-ti
25. 1 ūya-še-ya-ma-a
26. 1 ūAG.BA-šā  PAB-šū

**Reverse**

27. 1dAG.MU.PAB  A-šū ša 1A.Ē.DŪ-uš
28. 1 ū-mut  A-šū ša 1 ū-la-ḫu-na-a
29. 1LŪ.5na-na-a  A-šū
30. 1 ū-bar  ŠEŠ-šū
31. 1 ūaš-di-iā  A-šū
32. 1dAMAR.UTU.SU  A-šū
33. 1 ū.G.SHĒŠ.MEŠ.SU  A-šū ša 1dU.GUR-ib-ni
34. 1dEN.MU.GAR-un  ŠEŠ-šū
35. 1dAG.MU.PAB  PAB-šū
36. 1 ūR.4ININ-na  PAB-šū
37. 1dEN.TIN  PAB-šū
38. 1dUTU.NUMUN.DŪ  A PAB-šū
39. 1 LŪ.5AG  A-šū ša 1dAG.KĀM ū A DUMU-šū
40. 1 ū ū.PAB  A-šū ša 1 ūši-la-a
41. 1dNU-na-na-MU  A-šū ša 1 ūši-la-a
42. 1 ūEN.MU.GAR-un  A-šū ša 1 ū.gab-ba-a
TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>1dU.GUR.SUR A-šú šá 1dEN.DÚ-uš</td>
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<td>1dUTU.NUMUN.BA-šá A-šú šá 1dAG.NUMUN.DÚ</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>1ap-kal-lum A-šú šá 1lr-a</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>1NÍG.DU PAB-šú</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>1 GAR.MU A-šú šá 1šil-la-a</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>1dAG.PAB.ME.TIN PAB-šú</td>
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<td>1dAG.SU A-šú</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>1dAG.MU.PAB A-šú</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>1dSÚ.PAB A-šú</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>PAB 10 GIŠ.APIN.MEŠ ina IGI 1dU.GUR-ina-SÚH.SUR A-šú šá 1za-bí-da-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSLATION

Obverse 1. 1 Nergal-ina-tešš-ētīr, son of Zabidā
2. Nabû-bēlišunu, son of Nabû-šar-aḫḫēšu
3. Nabû-bānî-ālḫ
4. 1 Nabû-aḫḫē-uššallim, son of Nabû-udammiq, his brother
5. Mašatu, son of Zabidā
6. Gimillu, his son
7. Mušallim-Marduk, his son
8. Nergal-ēpuš, son of Na’id-Nergal
9. Marduk-zēr-ibni, his son
10. 1 Bêl-X1, son of Nadna-apli
11. Šulā, his son
12. Nabû-bēlišunu, his nephew
13. Ḫaṣdiya, his nephew
14. Balassu, his nephew
15. Nabû-zēr-uššabši, his nephew
16. 1 Nergal-iddin, son of Ša-Nabû-šū
17. Bêl-aḫḫē-erība, his son
18. Šamaš-erība, his son
19. Nabû-gāmil, his son
20. Amēl-Nānā, his son
21. Balassu, son of Nergal-erība
22. 1 Inninna-šum-uṣur, son of Marduk-ētīr
23. Šulā
24. Nabû-zēr-iqišā, son of Nidinti
25. Yašeyama
26. Nabû-iqišā, his brother

Reverse 27. Nabû-šum-uṣur, son of Mār-bētī-ēpuš
28. Rîmūt, son of Aḫuna
29. Amēl-Nānā, his son
30. Ubar, his brother
31. Ḫaṣdiya, his son
32. Marduk-erība, his son
33. 1 Nabû-aḫḫē-erība, son of Nergal-ibni
34. Bêl-šum-iskun, his brother
35. Nabû-šum-uṣur, his brother
36. Arad-Inninna, his brother
37. Bêl-uballīt, his brother
38. Šamaš-zēr-ibni, his nephew
39. 1 Amēl-Nabû, son of Nabû-ēreš, and his grandson
40. Marduk-usur, son of Šillā
41. Nanā-iddin, son of Šillā
42. 1 Bēl-šum-īskun, son of Ggba
43. Nergal-ētir, son of Bēl-ēpuš
44. Amēl-Bēl, his brother
45. Šaμaś-zēr-iqiša, son of Nabû-zēr-ibni
46. Apkallu, son of Ardiya
47. Kudurri, his brother
48. 1 Šākin-šumi, son of Šillā
49. Nabû-ālēh-uballiṭ, his brother
50. Nergal-nsāṣir, his brother
51. Nabû-eriṣa, his son
52. Nabû-šum-usur, his son
53. Marduk-usur, his son
54. Total of 10 plows at the disposal of Nergal-ina-teši-ētir, son of Zabīdā

NOTES TO LINES

1, 54. Appears to be the same man.
4. The signs PAB-šā slant upwards into the break and are not on an even keel with the rest of the line.
5. CAD M/1 351 maštādu “strike with palsy” seems awkward; see also AHw 623.
12–15. See CAD A/1 200 mng. 5’ mār aḥi “nephew”; AHw 615 mng. 3).
15. Compare the writing 1d≠AG. INUMUN.GĀL-ši in Texts 6:37 and 7:10. For the variance of these signs, see the PN in YOS 17 240:6 index, p. 57.
25. Tallqvist, NBN, p. 68b: 1a-še- ‘ia-a-ma = תרגומ. Ran Zadok, “On the Late-Assyrian Texts from Dūr-Katlimmu and the Significance of the NA Documentation for Ethno-Linguistic Classification” (Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utiles 1995/3), comments “The [Neo/Late-Babylonian corpus] does not adequately represent all the important ethno-linguistic groups in Babylonia … .” Zadok notes that at Uruk “between 1.5–2% [of all individuals] bore West Semitic names…” (ibid., p. 4).
27. For mār-bîti, see Manfred Krebernik, “Mār-bîti” (RLA 7 [1987–1990]), pp. 355–57; Pomponio, Nabû, p. 65 n. 23.
39. For kinship terms with māru, see CAD M/1 313 mng. 6’; AHw 615. For mār māri, see CAD M/1 259; AHw 615 mng. 2). However, no spellings appear with A DUMU.
40, 53. A reading Marduk-nāṣir is also possible for Marduk-usur.
46. Apkallu does not seem to be used as a PN (Tallqvist, NBN; CAD A/2; AHw 58).
54. For Nergal-ina-teši-ētir, son of Zabīdā, see Kümmel, Familie, p. 72. His probable date is around Nebuchadnezzar year 19 and he is associated with the cattle industry of Uruk. The sense of epinnu here may be “plowing teams,” though “plows” seems more likely.

COMMENTARY

The ten plows alluded to in line 54 are denoted in the text by large uprights at the beginning of lines 1, 4, 10, 16, 22, 33, 39, 42, 48, plus one in the break (line 26 or 27).
For a description of the seals on the left edge, see page 3.
Text 173

Museum Number: A32105
Illustration: Plate 72
Babylonian / Julian Year: 2+[x] [x] 25 / 580/579 B.C.
Measurements: 115 × 67 × 29 mm
King: [Nebuchadnezzar II]
City: —
Description: List of properties owned and leased by Eanna

TRANSLITERATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTS

Obverse 1. [... 4GAŠAN šá U]NU.G.KI u 4na-na-a
2. [...] 1ū(?) É šá É.AN.NA
3. [...] ITI.X] 1UD.2[+[X.]KÁM MU.25.KÁM
4. [...] 1LUGAL 1TIN.TIR.KI
5. [...] 1X1 gu-da-du-ú 1li-ši-ru
6. [...] 1MA.1NA 12 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR ina lib-bi a-šib
7. 1X 1dEN.ŠEŠ(.X) 1[X X] 1LÚ.1GAL bu-lu šá ina a-za-mu-ú
8. šá KÁ.GAL-i šá [...] X X LU BE A-šá šá 1MÚ.GUB
9. 1dU.GUR.TIN-i[+1X X u 1dAG1.X.SU(?) 1KÚ.BABBAR X pu]¹
10. É 1atp-da(?)-a(?) 1LÚ.NA.GADA šá UDU.NÍTA (about six signs)
11. 1dAG.MU.DUMU.UŠ1 A-šá šá 1GUB.NUMUN MU.AN.NA šá 1X X 12 ME
12. É maš-ka-nu šá 1dAMAR.UTU.GAR.MU A-šá šá 1ta-qiš-šu-ga-la
13. 1dAG1.NUMUN.X1 A 1X ... 1MU.AN.NA 10 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR ina lib-bi a-šib
15. 1X.1[X X] 1X1 A-šá šá 1d[... MU.]AN.NA 10 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR 1X X 1 KI.MIN
16. É 1ta-qiš-šu-[la X X X X] 1dU.GUR.GI 1dAG.MU.GIŠ
17. 1A(?) X 1dAG(?) AN iá ri-k[a (X)] MU.AN.NA 5 GÍN KÚ.BABBAR [KI.]MIN
18. É 1dAG.GÁL-ši A 1d[1X.X.]GI 1še-pít-š AG-aš-ba-t
19. šá 1dAG.ŠEŠ.ME.MU (erasure) KI.MIN
20. É 1dA[... A-... X] ya a kan(?)
22. É 1 (about eight signs missing)[MU.AN.]1NA 1K.I.MIN 4-tú KÚ.BABBAR KI.MIN
23. (about twelve signs partially or totally damaged) ... 1šá(?)-ra1
25. É 1dEN.ŠEŠ.MEŠ.SU LÚ (about eight signs partially or totally damaged) ú(?) GUR.RA
26. 1ki-din[1AMAR.UTU] 1dX.X.X.X.X1 [X X] KI.MIN
27. É 1dEN.1X.SU 1ITI(?) 1LÚ(?) / X1 X1 .1X.SEŠ KI.MIN
28. É 1MÚ.GUB A 1dAG.LUGAL.URÚ 1X1 [...][X.X.X]
29. u šá-š1dAG-shá-u A 1d[TIN-lsu-šu-ga-la][X X X X] KI.MIN

1: Possible erasures.
Lower Edge 30. É ¹SUM-na-¹ŠEŠ(?) na GIŠ ¹ŠEŠ(?)-ú-[X X X X] | X X

31. É ¹AG.ŠEŠ.ME.MU [X (X)] ¹dU.GUR.LUGAL-¹ú-[sur X X] | X X

32. É ¹nad-na-A ¹A(?I) KI.MIN (space of two signs) |X1 (about five signs missing)

Reverse 33. É ¹INNIN-na-NUMUN.¹DÜ1 A ¹(res rest destroyed)

34. A LÚ.¹DUḫ MU.AN.NA [...] KI.MIN

35. É ¹AG.ŠEŠ.ME.MU [...] X]²U.GUR ...

36. ¹IR.⁴INNIN ¹X1 ¹dX1 [...] 5 GİN KÜ.BABBAR KI.<.MIN>

37. É ¹LÚ-na-na-a A ¹dU.GUR/X.X.X X X¹ ra |X X X

38. ¹NUMUN-ya ¹A1 MU.MU LÚ.GAL.DÜ KI.MIN 3 GİN KÜ.BABBAR KI.MIN

39. É ¹AG.JPAB1 A ¹TIN-stu ¹dUTU.NUMUN.BA-šá A LÚ SANGA.²UTU

40. MU.AN.NA 8 GİN.KÜ.BABBAR KI.MIN

41. É ¹AG.ŠEŠ.ME.MU DA GIŠ.ŠAR ¹É(?) X DA ¹man-na-a-ki-i-ur-ba-il

42. LÚ qal-la šá LÚ qí-i-pi MU.AN.NA 4 GİN KÜ.BABBAR (space of two signs) KI.MIN

43. É ¹AG.ŠEŠ.ME.MU DA É ¹na-din A-šá šá ¹A-a A ¹ŠEŠ-ú-tu

44. ¹AG.ŠEŠ.ME.ŠEš.TIN-š LÚ UMBISAG É MU.AN.NA 9 GİN KÜ.BABBAR KI.MIN

45. É ¹EN.MU A-šá šá ¹mu-na-bi-i-[i [...]

46. ¹AMAR.UTU.ÉN-šá-nu LÚ.ŠA.TAM É.AN.NA

47. É ¹ta-qíš-du-gu-la A ¹dU.GUR.GI ĕ X X¹ ĕ [...]

48. A ¹ku-na-a ¹na-na-a-KÁM A ¹X X¹ MU.AN.NA ¹X¹ [...]

49. 4 É.MEŠ šá ¹dMAŠ.ŠEŠ.MU LÚ.ŠAG(?)¹ ¹dAG.PAB A'[...]

(space of four lines)

50. ¹X 25 X¹ ĕ ¹[X X X]

Translation

1. [...] the Lady-of-]Uruk and Nanâ

2. [...] ¹and(?)I property of Eanna

3. [...] month of X], ¹day 2]+X] in the 25th year

4. [of Nebuchadnezzar], King of Babylon

5. [...] ¹X1 Gudadû (and) Lîšîru

6. [(for) X] minas, 12 shekels of silver live there.

7–8. ¹X Bêl-aḫ-(X)]¹ X X], the rab bûli, who [lives] in the azamû of the large gate [...] son of Šum-ûkin;

9. Nergal-uballit ... and(?I) Nabû-X-erîba ... , the silver...

10. House of Ap-... , the herdsman of the sheep of(?) ...

11. ¹Nabû-nâdin-apli], son of Mukîn-zêr, (for) the year ... two hundred
12. Pledged property of Marduk-šakin-šumi, son of Taqiš-Gula
13. Nabû-zêr-IX, descendant of […] l…1, for 10 shekels of silver per year lives there.
15. […] son of […] per year, 4 shekels of silver … ditto
17. … per year 5 shekels of silver, ditto
18. House of Nabû-ušabši, descendant of […]-ušallim, Šēpīt-Nabû-ašbat
19. of Nabû-ahḫē-iddin ditto
20. House of …
21. … descendant of … ditto
22. House of … [per ye]ar ditto one-quarter (shekel) of silver, ditto
23. […]Šamaš
24. Nabû-[…] descendant of Nadna-apli ditto
25. House of Bêl-ahḫē-eriba, the …
26. Kidin-Marduk l…1 ditto
27. House of Bêl-[…] eriba … ditto
28. House of Šum-ukîn, descendant of Nabû-šar-ušur […]
29. and Ša-Nabû-šû, descendant of Uballissu-Gula… ditto
30. House of Nadna-âlh … Aḥ-u[…] ditto
31. House of Nabû-ahḫē-iddin … Nergal-šar-ušur …
32. House of Nadna-apli, descendant of ditto
33. House of Inninna-zêr-ibni, descendant of …
34. descendant of Atû, per year […] ditto
35. House of Nabû-ahḫē-iddin […]Nergal …
36. Arad-Ištar…, 5 shekels of silver ditto
37. House of Amêl-Nânû, descendant of Nergal-[…] ditto
38. Ŝēriya, descendant of Šum-iddin, the rab banî, ditto, 3 shekels of silver, ditto
39. House of Nabû-nāšir, descendant of Balassu, Šamaš-zêr-iqîša, descendant of the šangû-Šamaš…
40. 1per1 year, 8 shekels of silver ditto
41. House of Nabû-ahḫē-iddin, adjoining the garden … of Manna-akî-Urbail, ditto
42. the slave of the qîpu-official, per year, 4 shekels of silver ditto
43. House of Nabû-ahḫē-iddin, adjoining the house of Nâdin, son of Aplâ descendant of Aḫûtu
44. Nabû-ahḫē-uballit, temple scribe, per year, 9 shekels of silver ditto
45. House of Bêl-iddin, son of Munabitti […]
46. Marduk-bêlšunu, the šatammu of Eanna

47. House of Taqiš-Gula, descendant of Nergal-ušallim … house of...

48. descendant of Kūnā, Nană-čreš, descendant of … per year…

49. 4 houses of Ninurta-ah-iddin, the ša-rēši-official(?), Nabû-nāšir, descendant of […]

(spaces of four lines)

50. … 25 … house of …

NOTES TO LINES

5. CAD G 119 gudâdû NB PN meaning unknown. But see AHw 925 sub k/gudâdu “sehr klein, winzig.” There is a Gudâdû, father of Arrabi, in YOS 7 163:1 (Cambyses year 4, “herdsman for sheep and goats”).

7. The reading of the cuneiform signs at the end of this line seems secure though the word does not occur in the Neo-Babylonian period or in texts of this type. See CAD A/2 526 sub azamû “an architectural term,” with CAD Z 41 zamû and AHw 1509 zamû.

10. For organization and functions of the nāqidu “herdsman” in Neo-Babylonian Uruk, see CAD N/1 334 f. See also Kümmel, Familie, pp. 49 ff. and AHw 744.

12. For bît maškānu “pledge,” see AHw 627 mng. 4); CAD M/1 373–74.

18. For Šēpît-DN-as-bat, see CAD Š/2 297b. Note also AHw 1214a sub šēpîtu “Fussteil, -ende.”

30. After the first three signs, the balance of the line is difficult.

30. Possibly read 1SUM.NA.ŠES = Nâdin-āšī.

33. Read ÊDÙ; traces do not favor GÂL-šî.

41. -ur-ba-il [sic for ar-ba-il]. For Arbail, see Tallqvist, NBN, p. 290.

44. See AHw 1395b ūpšar-bîtûtu for cross-reference to ūpšarru and bîtu, Tempelschreiberamt.


COMMENTARY

Parts of the surface of this text are badly damaged and many lines are difficult to read.
### DATABLE TEXTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<th>King’s Name</th>
<th>Julian Date Day-Month-Year B.C.</th>
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<td>15 Addaru 15</td>
<td>Ḫallušu</td>
<td>[x] February ±699–693</td>
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<td>11 Dûzu 8</td>
<td>Esarḥaddon</td>
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<td>5(?) Araḫšamna 1</td>
<td>Šamaš-šum-ukin</td>
<td>[x] October 666</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>[x] Abu 9</td>
<td>Kandalānu</td>
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<td>[Kandalānu]</td>
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<td>3 Šabātu 11[+x]</td>
<td>Nebuchadnezzar II</td>
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*Of the 173 total texts, 89 were datable (51.4%); while 84 were non-datable (48.6%).
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Text 5. A3674

(Rest destroyed)
Plate 4

Obverse

Text 6. A3658
Reverse

Text 6. A3658
Obverse
(Reverse broken)

Text 8. A32324
Text 11. A31282

Obverse
(Reverse uninscribed)

Text 12. A32063

Obverse

Reverse
Plate 12

Text 13. A1614

Text 14. A729

Text 15. A11972
Plate 14

Text 19. A33247
Right Edge line 4 continued:

Insertion before line 5:

Text 36. A3696 + A3699
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* Sic
* Writing from the obverse intrudes here

Upper Edge

Text 40. A33249
Plate 26

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Text 77. A4229
- Modern inked museum label

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- Modern inked museum label
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Text 150. A4528

Obverse
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Obverse

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(Reverse uninscribed)

Text 167. A1670

Obverse

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Reverse

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Reverse

Text 170. A4598

Obverse

Reverse

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Obverse