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Legal and Commercial Transactions

DATED IN THE ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS

CHIEFLY FROM NIPPUR

BY

ALBERT T. CLAY, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of Semitic Philology and Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania

Seventy-two Plates of Autograph Texts. Nine Plates of Halftone Reproductions

PHILADELPHIA
Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania
1908
To
The Rev. Archibald Henry Sayce
D.D., LL.D., LITT.D., D.C.L.
Fellow of Queen's College, and Professor of Assyriology, Oxford

In recognition of his important labors
in many fields of linguistic
and archaeological
research

This volume is dedicated
PREFAE.

In this volume the seals which appear upon the documents are reproduced in connection with the texts. In copying some of the smaller and closely written tablets of this volume, practically all of which are unbaked and many in a poor state of preservation, I have enlarged somewhat the reproductions, preserving, however, the relative position of the characters and all that the tablet contains, so that those who use the texts will not need to encounter the same difficulties which confronted the copyist. In the "Description of Tablets" the exact measurements of the documents are given, as well as what is known of the provenience of the material. This has been gathered from the Expedition archives, for which I am indebted to the editor, Prof. Hilprecht, who also kindly loaned me several books from his private library.

I am indebted also to B. Franklin Pepper, Esq., the Chairman of the Babylonian Section, for his kindness in improving my efforts to give in legal phraseology the contents of the translated texts. My thanks are due also to Prof. Jastrow for his kind assistance in connection with the proof-reading, as well as for his many acts of kindness as Librarian; to Prof. Rogers, of Drew Seminary, for some references from works which I do not possess, and also to Dr. Arthur Ungnad for suggestions in connection with one of the deities of these texts. I desire to express my thanks also to Dean Robbins, of the General Theological Seminary, New York City, as well as to the Librarian of that institution, Mr. Edward H. Virgin, for their continued courtesies in connection with my work on the Hoffman Collection; and also to Sir C. Purdon Clarke and Mr. Edward Robinson, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for allowing me to copy the only known text of Sin-shum-lishtir. Through the kindness of Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, who presented the tablet to the Museum, I learn that he purchased it in the winter or spring of 1884-5, at or near Baghdad (see p. 2). In conclusion I desire to express my gratitude to the Provost, and the other members of the Publication Committee, especially to Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., the generous founder of the Fund which makes possible the publication of these texts.

University of Pennsylvania.

Albert T. Clay.
CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION:

| The Discovery and Provenience of the Tablets | 1-2 |
| Peculiarities of the Nippur Tablets | 2 |
| Conventional Thumbnail Marks | 3 |
| Earliest and Latest Dates of the Different Reigns | 3-6 |
| Is Kandalanu to be Identified with Ashurbanipal? | 6-11 |
| Late Assyrian Rulers | 11-13 |
| Dates from Contracts compared with the Behistun Inscription | 13 |
| Reigns of Artaxerxes I and Darius II | 13-14 |
| Aramaic Endorsements | 14-16 |
| Translations of Selected Texts | 17-38 |

CONCORDANCE OF PROPER NAMES:

I. Names of Persons:
   1. Masculine Names | 39-68 |
   2. Feminine Names | 68 |
   3. Names of Scribes | 68-69 |
II. Names of Gates | 70 |
III. Names of Canals | 70 |
IV. Names of Places | 70 |
V. Names of Deities contained in the Texts | 71 |

INDEX OF ARAMAIC WORDS AND PROPER NAMES | 71-72 |

DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS:

I. Autograph Reproductions | 73-84 |
II. Photographic Reproductions | 85 |

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS | 251 |

CUNEIFORM TEXTS | Plates I-IX |
HALFTONE REPRODUCTIONS | Plates 1-72 |
INTRODUCTION.

The texts from Nippur of those here published were excavated on the first, second and third expeditions which were sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, Professor John P. Peters being the Director of the first two, and Doctor John H. Haynes the Director of the third. The tablets found during the first expedition were partially classified by Professor Harper. These have come chiefly from along the Shatt en-Nil at the northwestern corner of the triangular mound, south of the Temple, known as Hill V, or as "Tablet Hill." Toward the close of this campaign some tablets were found in Hill IV. During the second campaign "Tablet Hill" was skirted on all sides with trenches, when additional tablets of this period were found. Also some inscriptions were discovered in the extreme southern part of the mounds on the west side of the Shatt en-Nil, known as Hill X. During his operations on the third expedition, Doctor Haynes found additional tablets of this period. His reports show that he excavated in nearly all the mounds, but the records do not give the provenience of the tablets.

Besides the documents from Nippur which are contained in this volume, about fifty others belonging to the same period have thus far been classified, but which are fragmentary, effaced, or of comparatively little value. These I did not think it advisable to include. That this volume should contain the same number of plates of texts as my other volumes, namely seventy-two, I have added additional texts from J.S., Kh.,1 Kh.,2 and J. D. P. Collections of the University, also from the E. A. H. Collection of the General Theological Seminary, and one from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.3 The latter text (No. 141), which is the only one of the reign of Sin-shum-lishir that is known, was published some

1 In the chapter containing the "Description of Tablets" reference to the campaigns and the place of discovery are made on the basis of the diagram given in Peters, Nippur, Vol. I, facing page 242, which shows the hills and the trenches of the first expedition, and also in Vol. II, facing page 172, for the trenches of the second expedition.

2 Cf. the "Description of Tablets" for a brief statement concerning the origin of these collections. This volume contains all the Neo-Babylonian texts of the J. D. P. Collection, namely three. Professor Barton of Bryn Mawr published the texts of Kh.2 in The American Journal of Semitic Languages, Vol. XVI, No. 2. The J. S. and Kh.1 Collections contain many additional fragments and partially effaced tablets which, without a close examination, appear to be of comparatively little value.
years ago by Doctor A. B. Moldenke. Inasmuch as it is dated at Nippur, I have included it in this volume. The fact that it was dated at Nippur does not necessarily mean that it was found in that city, for cf. text No. 1 in my B. E., Vol. X, which is dated at Babylon, and yet it was found in the Murashu archives at Nippur, to which it belonged. Even the witnesses of this document do not seem to be residents of Nippur. Presumably they belonged to Babylon, where the tablet, which is a lease of a building apparently for official purposes of the crown, was drawn up. This seems to follow from the fact that the lease expired a-ši-e sharri, "at the going out of the king." The Sin-shum-lishir tablet, however, does not present a parallel case. The proper names do not contain any elements that are peculiar to Nippur, which, of course, may be a coincidence, but the contents clearly show that it belongs to the archives of the Shamash-Temple at Sippahra, the same as a large number of those which have been published by Moldenke, belonging to the same period.

The Nippur tablets of this period offer a few peculiarities in contrast to those published here and elsewhere from Babylon, Borsippa and Sippahra. Among these, as I have previously pointed out in my Dissertation (unpublished), is the fact that generally only the father's or family name is given (cf., however, 114 : 10). Usually this is not the name of a trade or profession, but of a person. The fact that in the documents of the Murashu sons, Rimut-Ninib, who is the son of Ellil-hat-in, the son of Murashu, is generally called the son of Murashu, would lead us to infer that the second name is frequently to be regarded as the family name.

Another point that might be referred to is the interesting oath formula of texts Nos. 4 and 58, the latter reading as follows:

\[ a-na \ la e-nî [sha-ṭa]-ri a-na aḥ-rat ūmu(mu) \]
\[ nîsh Ellîl u Nin-[LIL tāmî] ādi-shu-nu zak-ru \]
\[ nîsh Ninib u Nusku [ra-bi-iš\] šul-lum-shu-nu zak-ru \]
\[ nîsh "Kur-ra-ash shar matāṭi shar sharānî bēli-shu-nu zak-ru. \]

"That they would not alter the tablet to the end of days, they swore by Ellil and Nin-LIL the gods of their city; they swore by Ninib and Nusku the guardian(s) of their peace; they swore by Cyrus king of countries, king of kings, their lord."


\(^1\) Cf. Cuneiform Texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part II, No. 1.
\(^2\) The restorations are made on the basis of text No. 4.
Here an observation might be mentioned also in connection with the *supru*, "thumbnail mark," which was made instead of a seal impression. It appears quite evident that the custom of making thumbnail marks had become conventionalized, in much the same manner that the seals are often printed in documents of the present day, which by law are necessarily given in connection with the signature, because on a number of tablets the impressions were not made by means of the thumbnail, but apparently by some instrument, see Plates IV and V. This is evident from the regularity with which they were made, as well as from the shape of the impressions. To make an indentation similar to those in question, it would be necessary to trim the nail in a very peculiar manner; in fact it would be difficult ordinarily to make the identical indentations with the thumbnail, except by carefully rotating the thumb. It is not impossible that this was actually done by the scribe. Usually on the documents referred to there are nine marks on each edge, and six on each end. The uniformity and care with which these have been made clearly indicate that they are not the work of an inexperienced contractor, but of the scribe who wrote the document. This is evident after a comparison of these marks with those obviously made by the man upon whom the obligation rested, cf. my *B. E.*, Vol. X, Pl. VI. But on examination there seems to be little doubt that the impressions were made by means of an instrument, presumably made of a reed, such as grow in the marshes of the Euphrates, out of which the ancients made the stylus. It is not at all improbable that they were made by the upper end of the stylus in use by the scribe. For a discussion of the stylus, cf. my *B. E.*, Vol. XIV, p. 17, and the important presentation of the subject by Doctor Leopold Messerschmidt, *Zur Technik des Tontafelschreibens*.

As early as 1877, Boscawen\(^1\) attempted to fix the length of reigns, and the time of the year when the kings of the Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods began to rule, on the basis of the collections of contract literature in the British Museum, the largest portion of which had been purchased the previous year by the famous decipherer George Smith, on his last and fatal expedition to Mesopotamia. Professor Eduard Meyer in his *Forschungen zur alten Geschichte*, Vol. II (1899), makes use of this material, and what was subsequently discovered in his discussion of the chronology of this period. Considerable additional material has since been found, which enables us to approach nearer to the exact time when the kings began to reign, as well as to increase our knowledge concerning the length of the reigns. With this

object in view I have constructed the following table, which gives the earliest
dated tablet of each reign that has been published up to the present, as well as the
latest. From this list it will be observed that the dated texts of this volume, as
well as those recently published by Doctor Arthur Ungnad of The Royal Museum in
Berlin, give the historiographer or chronologer additional data on the subject.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF RULER</th>
<th>EARLIEST DATED TABLET.</th>
<th>LATEST DATED TABLET.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YEAR. MONTH. DAY.</td>
<td>YEAR. MONTH. DAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamash-shum-ukin</td>
<td>9 8 4 Peiser, B. V., 1.</td>
<td>15 8 8 Pinches, C. T., IV, p. 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashur-eril-ilianni</td>
<td>2 20 Clay, B. E., VIII, 4.</td>
<td>4 8 1 Clay, B. E., VIII, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin-shum-Ishirir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amel-Marduk</td>
<td>6 26 Evets, Ec., 1.</td>
<td>2 5 17 Clay, B. E., VIII, 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nergal-shar-usur</td>
<td>3 20 Ungnad, Y. S., IV, 32.</td>
<td>4 1 2 Evets, Nbr., 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labashk-Marduk</td>
<td>2 12 Evets, Lab., 2.</td>
<td>2 27 Evets, Lab., 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>6II 7 Ungnad, I. S., III, 69.</td>
<td>8 11 27 Strass., Camb., 412.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duriamush P.</td>
<td>11 20 Strass., Dar., 1, 103.</td>
<td>36 6 22 Peiser, Act., XIX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamash-erba 1</td>
<td>6 25 Ungnad, Y. S., III, 178.</td>
<td>7 29 Ungnad, I. A. T., 4929.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bil-shimanni 2</td>
<td>5 15 Pinches, Ham. Cong., p. 208.</td>
<td>6 8 1 Ungnad, I. A. T., 403.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahaiairsu</td>
<td>10 7 Oppert.</td>
<td>16 6 2 Ungnad, V. S., III, 182.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artashesus I</td>
<td>1 7 5 Clay, B. E., VIII, 121.</td>
<td>41 11 17 Hilprecht and Clay, B. E., IX, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artashesus II</td>
<td>1 7 28 Hilpr. and Clay, B. E., IX, 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For this purpose I have examined the dates of the tablets published by Peiser, Keilschriftliche Akten-Stücke, Babylonische Vertrag und Keilschriftliche Bibliothek, IV; Moldenke, Cuneiform Texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; Strassmaier, Babylonische Texte, and Die Babylonischen Inschriften im Museum zu Liverpool, Sixth Oriental Congress, 1883; Pinches, Inscribed Babylonian Tablets in the possession of Sir Henry Peek; Weissbach, Babylonische Miscellen; Evets, Inscription of the Reign of Evil Merodach, Nergilssar and Laborsuarehid; Winckler, Z. A., II; Strassmaier, Z. A., III and IV; Barton, American Journal of Semitic Languages, XVI; Ungnad, Vorderasiatische Schriftenkenmerke, Hefte III and IV; Budge, Z. A., III; Sayce, Z. A., V; King, Z. A., IX; Hilprecht and Clay, Babylonian Expedition, IX; Clay, Babylonian Expedition, VIII and X; also inscriptions in C. T., etc.

2 Oppert, Roi d'Assyrie, Z. A., VII, p. 341, gives several dates of Kandalanu up to 21-2-13 from tablets which do not seem to have been published. Pinches, Proc. Soc. Bib. Arch., 1882-3, Vol. V, p. 6, refers to tablets dated in the reign of Kandalanu. Doubtless these are the texts referred to by Oppert. The dates given are 6-6-4; 10-12-17; 12-12-4; 16-5-8; 16-6-13; 19-9-23; 19-12-13; 21-2-13.

3 It is impossible to determine which belong to Nebuchadrezzar III (= Nidintu-Bel) and which to Nebuchadrezzar IV (= Aramu), cf. Ungnad, O. L. Z., No. 9, p. 465.


6 Cf. Ungnad, Orientalistische Litteratur-Zeitung, Sept., 1907, Col. 466 ff.

It will be observed that the date of the last tablet of a reign is no indication necessarily that the king was at that time ruling. For example, Nabā-nā’id was dethroned and imprisoned shortly after the 16th of Tamuz. On the 3d of Marchesvan Cyrus entered Babylon, and on the 11th Belshazzar was killed. And yet a tablet has been found dated in the reign of Nabā-nā’id on the day before the death of Belshazzar, and even in the following month. The first tablet that has been found dated in the reign of Cyrus was written on the 24th day of Marchesvan, that is thirteen days after Belshazzar’s death. Another instance that might be cited is the reign of Artaxerxes I. The first tablet of his successor, Darius II, was dated on the 4th day of Shebet, which is six days previous to the last dated tablet of the former ruler, namely Artaxerxes I. It is not unreasonable to explain such discrepancies as mistakes on the part of the scribe, who continued to date tablets in the old reign, forgetting for the moment the advent of the new reign. It is not impossible also that the coronation ceremonies had something to do with this overlapping of reigns. In this volume of texts, No. 127 is dated on the 20th day of Adar of the “forty-first year (i.e., of Artaxerxes I), the accession year of Darius.” This implies that although a new king sat on the throne and it was regarded as his accession year, there was no hesitancy in continuing to date tablets also according to the year of the previous reign.

While this is true with reference to the latest dated tablets, it is scarcely possible that a single ruler did not occupy the throne on or before the earliest date

3 Ibid.
4 Cf. also Clay, B. E., Vol. X, No. 4.
mentioned in such documents, so that it is safe to imply that the beginning of the reign was on or previous to the earliest date given in the accession year of the ruler.

Two documents, Nos. 1 and 159, of those here published are dated in the reign of Ashurbānīpal. Unfortunately the second is fragmentary and the date is wanting. The three tablets, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, dated in the reign of Ashur-etil-ilani-(ukin), are the only texts published of this reign, except the two short inscriptions in Rawlinson, Vol. I, p. 8, No. 3, which are translated by Winckler, Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek, II, pp. 268ff. Sin-shum-lishir, king of Assyria, is only known through the one tablet which is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City (see p. 1).

Besides the poorly preserved cylinder and fragmentary duplicate of Sin-shar-ishkun, which contain simply his titles and vain words of boasting, and the text here published (No. 157), the year of which is wanting, only three other contracts have been found belonging to this reign. One of these, which has been published by King in the Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, IX, p. 39ff., is dated at Uruk. Evetts published a second in Strassmaier, Babylonische Texte, VI, B, which is dated at Sippara on the 20th of Iyyar of his second year. Another, which is in the Berlin Museum, the transliteration and translation of which is published by Peiser, Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek, IV, 174ff., is also dated at Sippara on the first of Iyyar of the same year.

The other tablets of those here published, dated in the reigns of kings prior to the fall of Nineveh, belong to the time of Shamash-shum-ukin, Kandalânû and Nabopolassar. These were not excavated at Nippur. They belong to other collections which have come from Babylon, Borsippa and Sippara. In connection with the inscriptions from Nippur the question naturally arises, Do they offer any historical data which throw light upon the closing days of the Assyrian rule?

George Smith, in 1871, in his History of Ashurbânapal, p. 323ff., was the first to suggest that Kuyku2abûn, and Ashurbânapal were one and the same. He apparently came to this conclusion without the testimony of Berosus, mentioned below. Pinches, in the Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, V, p. 6 (1882), announced the discovery of tablets dated in the reign of Kandalânû, which he recognized to be the same as Kuyku2abûn. A little later, in 1885, Sayee contested Smith's view that Kandalânû was Ashurbânapal; see his Assyria, Its Princes, Priests and People, pp. 53 and 159. Schrader, however, cf. Zeitschrift für Keilschriftforschung, Vol. I, pp. 222ff., attempted to prove what Smith had proposed, and advanced the theory that after the revolt and death of Shamash-shum-ukin,

Ashurbânapal proclaimed himself king under the name Kandalânu. In opposition to this view, Oppert, in the first article of Revue d'Assyriologie, Vol. I, pp. 1-11, 1886, followed Sayce in maintaining that these two rulers were not identical. Cf. also Smith-Sayce, History of Babylonia, p. 140, 1895.

The view of Smith and Schrader has been generally accepted by Assyriologists and historians; cf. Mürdter and Delitzsch, Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens, p. 230; Lehmann, Shamashshumukin, p. 6; Winckler, Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens, pp. 135 and 289, and Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament, pp. 50, 98; Tiele, Babylonische-Assyrische Geschichte, pp. 368, 369, 412-14; Rogers, History of Babylonia and Assyria, II, pp. 268, 297f.; Maspero, Passing of the Empires, p. 423; King, article "Babylonia" in Encyclopaedia Biblica, I, Col. 451, and Chronicles, I, p. 208; Bezold, Nineve and Babylon, p. 61; Lindl, Cyrus, p. 85, etc.

The proof adduced in favor of the identification depends solely upon Berosus-Polyhistor-Eusebios, who say that after Sammuges, his brother reigned. Eusebius reports in his Chronicorum Canonum (cf. Lehmann, Shamashshumukin, I, p. 2, quoting from Schoene, lib., I, pp. 27, 33 sq.): "Etenim sub Ezechia regnavit Sinacherim, ut Polyhistor expovit annis XVIII et post eum eiusdem filius annis VIII. Postea vero Sammuges annis XXI et eius frater annis XXI." "Post Sammugem vero Sardanapallus Chaldeaeos regnavit annis XXI." Claudius Ptolemaus, in his Canon, makes Κανδαλάνου (Kandalanu) follow Σαμμογεθονος (Shamash-shum-ukin). Lehmann, Shamashshumukin, I, p. 6, in the following words, seems to represent the position generally taken by scholars:


The supposition that Ashurbânapal, in order to palliate the feelings of the Babylonians, assumed the name Kandalânu in taking upon himself the reigns of

1 Hommel, in his article "Assyria" in Hastings' Bible Dictionary, I, p. 189f., says it cannot be definitely determined whether Kandalânu is Ashurbânapal or a rival king.
the government offers difficulties. In the first place it seems reasonable to suppose that such an act would be highly obnoxious to the people of Babylon, who for decades had been striving for an autonomous government, and especially after their leaders and warriors, who had fought for independence, had met such cruel deaths as a punishment at the hands of the Assyrian king on the termination of the insurrection. After relating in his annals his fearful atrocities, he says: "I restored and re-established, as it was in former days, their cult, which had been diminished. I showed mercy to the remaining inhabitants of Babylon, Cutha and Sippara, who had escaped slaughter, massacre and famine; and I ordered that they should be allowed to live, and permitted them to dwell in Babylon" (K. B., II, pp. 192, 193). To have taken from them at that time their self-government surely would not have placated them, but would have increased tenfold their hatred for Assyria.

The absence of any reference in his annals or in any other inscription to his taking unto himself the title "King of Babylon," whether under one name or another, is surely significant. And why should he assume the name Kandalānu? It is not a Babylonian nor an Assyrian name. 1 It occurs in Johns, Assyrian Deeds and Documents (cf. Vol. III, p. 49), twice as the name of slaves (Nos. 58 and 230), once as the name of a witness in 683 B.C. (No. 51), and of a seller (No. 500). As a slave in No. 58, Kandalānu is sold with Kurdi-Adad, another foreign name, together with their families. The earliest occurrence of this name is in the texts of the Cassite period, cf. my B. E., Vol. XV, 176 : 11, where Kan-da-la-ni is written. Here it may be a Cassite name, or even a name from the land Khannigalbat. What significance could the adoption of such a name by Ashurbānapal have, especially as he had been the actual sovereign of Babylon for twenty years, and doubtless was well known by the name Ashurbānapal from the day of his birth? True, Tiglath-pilesar III was known as Πόρος (Pul) in Babylon, and Shalmaneser IV as Ἱλωίδαιος (Ululai). But these are not parallel cases. It is evident that both the names Tiglathpilesar and Shalmaneser had been assumed by these rulers, and that perhaps Pul and Ululai were their original names. Pul, as is recognized, was a usurper. He was first called by the Biblical writer "Pul, king of Assyria," 2 Kings 15 : 19, and afterwards in verse 29, "Tiglathpilesar, king of Assyria." This may or may not be significant. It is quite reasonable to infer that his son and successor had been born before he had been able to establish himself upon the throne of Assyria; and if so, it is more likely that his plebeian name was Ululai. On the

1 I say this with at least some reserve. The only trace of a root kudālu seems to be in the phrase a-na ku-ud-dul be-lu-ti-shu-nu, K. B., III, pt. 2, p. 6, 2 : 15, which Winckler translates "Um ihre Herrschaft zu ehren(?)."
other hand, it is scarcely possible that anyone would suggest that Kandalânû was the original name of Ashurbânâpal.

A more plausible conclusion, it seems to me, in the light of known facts and those which these texts offer, is that Kandalânû, who may have been a brother, is not to be identified with Ashurbânâpal; and that in accordance with the Canon of Ptolemy, which gives the names of the rulers or viceroys of Babylon after the time of Esarhaddon, they were Shamash-shum-ukîn, Kandalânû and Nabopolassar.

**Kings of Assyria.**

**Esrhaddon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ashurbanâpal</th>
<th>Shamash-shum-ukîn</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashur-etil-ilâni</td>
<td>Kandalânû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin-shum-lishîr</td>
<td>Nabopolassar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sin-shar-ishkun</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Viceroys of Babylon.**

**Fall of Nineveh.**

We know that Esarhaddon greatly sympathized with the people of Babylon, who were desirous of self-government, and that he assigned that principality to his oldest son, Shamash-shum-ukîn,¹ the son of his Babylonian wife,² as viceroy, with the understanding that he was to pay homage to his brother, Ashurbânâpal, as suzerain. The title, "King of Babylon," included jurisdiction over the cities Borsippa, Cutha and Sippara; in other words, it was synonymous with the title "King of Accad." However, Ashurbânâpal in all his references to the titles of Shamash-shum-ukîn distinctly says he appointed him to the "kingship of Babylon" (sharrât Bîbîl or sharrât Karduniash). It is interesting to note in this connection that whereas Ashurbânâpal always designates him "King" or "Viceroy of Babylon," or "Karduniash" in his own inscriptions, Shamash-shum-ukîn appropriates to himself the title "King of Ammanu, king of Babylon, king of Sumer and Accad," and yet there is no evidence to show that he, nor the two viceroys that followed him, namely Kandalânû and Nabopolassar (until the latter conquered the land), ruled over any city south of Babylon (see below). Shamash-shum-ukîn was followed by Kandalânû and Nabopolassar as sovereigns or viceroys of those cities, as is clear from the dated contracts. The only dated tablets of Assyrian kings of this entire


period that have come from Accad, or the kingdom of Babylon, are the two of Sin-shar-ishkun from Sippara, mentioned above.

That the cities to the south of Babylon were not assigned to him is further established by the fact that a contract is dated at Uruk in the twentieth year of Ashurbânâpal, cf. S. A. Smith, Miscel. Texts, No. XXXVIII, and, as is stated above, also one in the reign of Sin-shar-ishkun. Nippur was also retained under the direct control of Assyria. In this connection we recall the building operations of Ashurbânâpal at Nippur,1 where he restored and enlarged the ancient sanctuary of Ellil, embellishing it in a manner scarcely known in its long history. No other king since the days of Ur-Engur did so much for Nippur as Ashurbânâpal. The evidence of his work is everywhere perceptible in the shape of bricks that are well burnt, containing his name, Ashurbânâpal, with his titles, in which he calls himself “king of the four quarters of the earth.” This seems clear also from the fact that tablets have been found which had been dated in that city in the reigns of Ashurbânâpal, Ashur-etil-ilâni, Sin-shar-ishkun and Sin-shum-lishir. These rulers are not called kings of Babylon, but kings of the country Assyria. These facts lead us to conclude that the country to the south of Babylon, i.e., the country Sumer, remained under the direct control of Assyria, at least until Nabopolassar became the supreme potentate of the land.

The significant fact in this connection is that tablet No. 1 of this volume is dated at Nippur in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Ashurbânâpal. If it were true that he had assumed the name Kandalânu in Babylon, and in every instance, as far as we know up to the present, the ruler was known by this name in that neighborhood, it seems unreasonable to suppose that at Nippur, not more than fifty miles distant, he should be known by his real name six years after the death of Shamash-shum-ukîn and his own enthronement in that city.

The viceroy of Babylon following Kandalânu, by the grace of Assyria, doubtless under Ashur-etil-ilâni, was Nabopolassar. Contracts dated in the reign from the second to the twenty-first year show that the Ptolemaic Canon in making him the successor of Kandalânu is correct. That he, under the name Bussalossoros, should be a general of Saracos (Sin-shar-ishkun), as told by Berosus-Abydenus (cf. Müller-Didot, Frag. Hist. Graec., IV, p. 282), is not difficult to understand if we take into account that he was a vassal king. If Shamash-shum-ukîn, who ruled before Kandalânu, and Nabopolassar, who ruled after him, were viceroys of Babylon who owed their titles to Assyria, is it not reasonable to suppose that Kandalânu, who

1 It is well known that he paid considerable attention also to the restoration of Esagila in Babylon.
reigned between them, should also have been a viceroy, instead of regarding him as the Assyrian king himself? And is it not unreasonable to suppose that the policy inaugurated by Esarhaddon to give the Babylonians an autonomous government was for twenty-one years set aside, and then for no apparent reason was again resumed? That the reign of Kandalânî and Ashurbânâpal should come to a close about the same time is significant, but that may be due to the fact that the term of office expired with the close of the reign, or it is the possible time of his death. Other plausible reasons could be suggested to explain this coincidence.

What seems to be noteworthy evidence in this connection is to be found in the annals of Ashurbânâpal, where, after he records the punishment of the insurrectionaries, he says: "The people of Accad, together with those of Kaldû, Aramu and the country of the sea-coast whom Shamash-shum-ukîn had allied to himself and had made of one mind, became hostile to me by their own decision. By the order of Ashur and Bêlit and the great gods, my aids, I completely subjugated them. The yoke of Ashur, which they had thrown off, I imposed upon them. Governors and prefects, appointed by me, I placed over them." In these annals, which were written six years later, we find no reference, as mentioned above, to the effect that Ashurbânâpal ever assumed the title "King of Babylon"; but on the other hand he distinctly says that he set over Accad governors (SHA-KUR$^a$) and prefects (BAD-GID-DA$^a$) after subjugating the land (Col. IV, 97–104).

The situation seems to me to be that after the death of Shamash-shum-ukîn, Ashurbânâpal installed as viceroy Kandalânî, perhaps his brother or half-brother, a son of one of Esarhaddon’s foreign wives, if Berosus’ statement is correct. While the inscriptions do not mention Kandalânî as the son of Esarhaddon, it is quite natural to suppose that the latter had other sons, legitimate and otherwise, besides those that are mentioned; for cf. Pinches, Texts in the Babylonian Wedge Writing, p. 17, li. 12ff., where Ashurbânâpal mentions three of his brothers, Shamash-shum-ukîn, Ashur-mukîn-paléa and Ashur-etil-shamê-u-irshiti-uballïtšu, to whom he had made assignments. In view of these facts it seems reasonably certain that the opposition raised more than a score of years ago by Professor Sayce, the only living representative of this view, as far as I can ascertain, is sustained, namely, that Ashurbânâpal and Kandalânî are not identical.

Besides the inscriptions referred to, which belong to the reigns of Ashur-etil-ilâni, Sin-sham-lîshir and Sin-shar-ishkun, we have no light from the cuneiform inscriptions upon the last twenty years of Assyrian rule. Ashur-etil-ilâni doubtless followed Ashurbânâpal, as he called himself his son. According to text No. 5, which
is from Nippur, he was ruling in Marchesvan of his fourth year. How much later remains to be determined.

The text dated in the reign of Sin-shum-lishir (No. 141) is valuable in that it gives us the name of another Assyrian king doubtless of this period, but exactly where he is to be placed in the list remains uncertain. It is dated in his accession year, so he may have ruled only a few months. It has been suggested that he was the predecessor of Sin-shar-ishkun (cf. Sayce’s editorial note in Maspero, Passing of the Empires, p. 481). This is doubtless correct, if we can rely on the account of Abydenus (see below) concerning the fall of Nineveh, when Sin-shar-ishkun (Saracos) is supposed to have burnt himself alive. At the same time it should be noted, in the light of Scheil’s discovery, that Sin-shar-ishkun was a son of Ashurbânapal, cf. Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, Vol. XI, p. 47ff., in which, if the rule of Sin-shum-lishir intervened, he would be the third removed from his father in the line of succession.

It is generally held that Sarakos (Sin-shar-ishkun), following Abydenus, cf. Müller-Didot, Fragmenta Historiorum Gracorum, Vol. IV, p. 283f., was the last king of Assyria. And yet it must be admitted that the Greek Sarakos is considerably removed from the writing Sin-shar-ishkun. However, in the absence of any other identification, assuming that it represents this ruler, Nabopolassar, whose reign as king or viceroy was contemporaneous with Ashur-etil-ilâni, Sin-shum-lishir and Sin-shar-ishkun, is found in tablets dated at Sippara in the second, seventh, and in nearly every year from the ninth to the end of the reign (cf. King, Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, IX, p. 397, and Moldenke, Cuneiform Texts). These dates must be taken into consideration with the two texts from Sippara of the second year of Sin-shar-ishkun, mentioned above. If Ashur-etil-ilâni ruled about five years after Ashurbânapal, it seems plausible to assume that about two years after the advent of the new reign was the time when the two Sippar tablets of Sin-shar-ishkun were written, as we have no tablets dated at Sippara from the second until the seventh year of the reign of Nabopolassar. It is not unlikely that Nabopolassar, who was viceroy under Ashur-etil-ilâni, declared himself free from the Assyrian yoke at the time of the latter’s death; and that Sippara either remained loyal to Assyria for a season, during which time the tablets were written, or Sin-shar-ishkun temporarily

1 King (cf. Z. A., IX, p. 397) is of the opinion that those which are dated in Babylon belong to the 6th and 10th and 14th years; in Sippar to the 15th and 18th years, while others found at Abu Habba, and therefore probably also referring to transactions in Sippar, were dated in his 2d, 7th, 9th to the 12th, 10th to the 19th and 21st years. The tablets published by Moldenke are dated in 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th and 19th years, most of which seem to have come from Sippar. Weissbach, Bab. Miscellen., No. XV, in the 19th year, is from Babylon; Pinches, Peck Collection, No. 2, in 14th year, is from Babylon; and of the texts here published Nos. 7 and 8 are dated at Babylon and belong to the 8th year.
restored the Assyrian domination over Sippa by force, but which ultimately fell into the hands of Nabopolassar. This seems to be the only time in the history of Nabopolassar, namely, between his second and seventh years, that Sin-shar-ishkun is likely to have been recognized as ruler in that city.

Barzìa, or the Persian Gaumāta who impersonated Barzìa (i.e., Bardiya, cf. Justi, Iranische Namenbuch, p. 63), according to the Behistun inscription (cf. Weissbach and Bang, Die Altpersischen Keilinschriften, p. 15), headed a revolt on the 14th of Viyakhna (Adar).1 On the 9th of Garmanapada (Abu) he seized the throne and was crowned. Unless we assume that Barzìa ruled longer than a fraction of a year, it is impossible to reconcile these statements with the dates gathered from the tablets of his reign, as the earliest is dated in Iyyar of his accession year, cf. Strassmaier, Z.A., IV, p. 147. This cannot be regarded as a mistake, since No. 37 of Peiser, Babylonische Vertrag, which is dated on the sixth of Sivan, is also of his accession year. Even if he had been recognized as king as soon as he began the revolt, his accession year would only begin on the 14th of Adar.

The Behistun says he was killed on the 10th of Bāgayādish (Nisan). If this is correct, his rule did not come to a close before the second year of his reign, as the latest tablet is dated on the first day of Tishri of his first year. The occurrence of the dates on the published tablets of Barzìa are suggestive also of an error in the date given in the Behistun inscription concerning his death, which according to Herodotus was followed by the selection of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, as ruler. A number of the tablets published by Strassmaier as well as in the present volume are dated in Elul of his first year. The last is dated on the first day of Tishri (mentioned above) and then they suddenly cease. The date of the death of Barzìa, according to the Behistun, if the identification of Bāgayādish with Nisan is correct, is six months later, after which there is an interval of nearly a year prior to the first tablet dated in the reign of Darius II. In the reconstruction of the history of this period cognizance of these facts must be taken by the chronologer and the historiographer.

The dated tablets of Artaxerxes I show that he ruled, instead of forty years, as given by Diodorus, about forty-two years.2 Unfortunately tablets of his accession year have not been found, so that we are uncertain how many months he ruled of the last year of his predecessor’s reign. Inasmuch as tablets are dated in his rule

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after Darius II became king, we can only say that his reign came to a close on or before the fourth day of Shebet, which is the earliest date given in the latter’s reign.

Diodorus (Chap. VII) says Artaxerxes I reigned forty years and was succeeded by Xerxes II, who reigned only one year; but he adds, “some say only two months.” Plutarch informs us that Xerxes II ruled forty-five days. Diodorus tells us that Sogdianus, who murdered Xerxes II, ruled seven months, “who, being killed, Darius (Nothus) enjoyed the kingdom nineteen years.”

It will be difficult to determine which of the tablets published in this volume, and in others, that are dated in the reign of the first twenty years of Darius belong to Darius I or Darius II, until more documents of the period subsequent to Darius II have been found at Babylon, Borsippa and Sippara, from which cities the bulk of those published have come. Concerning the Murashû documents from Nippur, there can be no question as to which Darius is meant, inasmuch as the archive is confined to the reigns of Artaxerxes I, Darius II, and Artaxerxes II.¹ I regard Nos. 127 and 128 of the present volume as belonging to Darius II, as some of the names occur also in the documents of Murashû Sons, dated in the reign of Darius II.

The Murashû documents, however, do show us, as above, that Darius II began to reign on or before the fourth of Shebet in the forty-first year of Artaxerxes I. This makes it impossible to reconcile the statements of Diodorus and Plutarch with the dates gathered from these tablets. For, as stated above, tablets are dated in the reign of Artaxerxes I even after Darius II was known as king, which would seem to imply that no rule intervened; and yet Diodorus inserts Xerxes II and Sogodianus, the former having ruled one year, or two months as another writer says; and the latter seven months, or, as another says, six months and fifteen days before Darius was selected king. For an exhaustive discussion of the chronology of the Persian period, as based on a study of the Grecian historians and the dates gathered from contract tablets until within a decade, see Meyer, Forschungen zur alten Geschichte, Vol. II.

ARAMAIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The documents of this volume contain, besides a few traces of other inscriptions, the following endorsements written in the Aramaic language and script. In my volume of Murashû texts, B. E., Vol. X, p. 6ff., the purpose and value of these brief legends is discussed, as well as in Old Testament and Semitic Studies in

¹ The tablet published as the earliest in the reign of Artaxerxes I in our B. E., Vol. IX, i.e., No. 1, belongs to the reign of Artaxerxes II; see my B. E., Vol. X, p. 2f. On this reign cf. also Meyer, Forschungen zur Alten Geschichte, Vol. 2, p. 466.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Memory of William Rainey Harper, Vol. I, p. 286ff., where the writer has published fifty endorsements from the Murashu texts.¹

No. 14.

Iddina-Nabû.

This is the name of the individual against whom the debt is recorded in the document. The transliteration of the name as it is written in the cuneiform text is given, instead of a transliteration of the name from the Aramaic.

No. 17.

Five shekels of silver of Nergal-iddina.” The document is a record of a debt of five shekels against Nergal-iddina. The Aramaic writing of Nergal is the same as in the Old Testament. For a translation of the document cf. No. 13 on p. 27.

No. 27.

“To Hannia, Ibâ, Summaddu against Nergal-iddina.” For a translation of the tablet see No. 23, p. 32.

No. 28.

Nergal-iddina” is the name of the individual against whom the debt is recorded.

No. 33.

The tablet registers a debt against Shamash-ah-iddina.

No. 50.

“Of Kalbâ.” The name Kalba only occurs in the document as a witness.

No. 51.

“The prohibition which is against Nasir(?) son of Nergal-iddina.”

Cf. also Stevenson, Assyrian and Babylonian Contracts, and Clay, Light on the Old Testament from Babel, p. 394ff.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

No. 53.

"In-za'-it-ta." The name is mentioned in the contract.

No. 62.

No. 68.


No. 89.

"Shamasha" is the name of the debtor.

No. 116.

"Sip-pa-a" is the name of a woman against whom the debt is recorded.

No. 120.

The tablet records a debt resting against Shûzubu.

No. 121.

The name of the debtor is "Ah-i-ia-li-e son of Bi-ba-a."

No. 126.

"Document of the wife of . . . . . . . "

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TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED TEXTS.

The following thirty-one translations of texts will illustrate the general character of the documents published in this volume. I have selected those which are more or less complete, and which offer a variety of contents, leaving the balance for future discussion in Series C of this publication.

1.

No. 42. Nabonidus, 2d year, 30th of Iyyar.

Contents: Action of ejection to recover the possession of a house. An individual is ordered to vacate.

Transliteration:


Translation: Nabû-zêr-ibni, the zakkû officer, Shamash-mukîn-ahu, the chief royal rab kāri, Mushêzû-Nabû, the chief royal rab ummanu, Bânia, son of Ina-bît-Ea-kittu; these are the witnesses before whom Gula-shum-lîshir, the shandamak officer, Marduk-shar-usur, son of Mushêzûb, son of Sin-shadûnu, and Anum-shar-usur, the keeper of Nippur, brought Shullumu, son of Tabnêa, with Bau-iqîsha, son of Usûtû, before Itti-Elîl-balûtu, son of Usûtû. The house of Bau-iqîsha, in which thou art dwelling, return and give to Bau-iqîsha. Out of it go! On the 30th day of Elul of the 2d year of Nabû-nâ'id, king of Babylon.

2.

No. 106. Darius, 5th year, 2d of Shebet.

Contents: A document drawn by an individual with another who pays a certain sum for his possessions, including the service of a slave, with the under-
standing that he, the seller, is to receive certain amounts annually and monthly as long as he lives. The document requires that the slave, who is declared free, must shepherd the herd as long as his old master lives, and for whom he must have respect.


Translation: The document concerning the possessions which Nabû-mukin-zèr, son of Aplā, son of Rēʾu alpē, sealed and gave to Nabû-shum-ukīn, son of Étir-Mardu, son of Rēʾu alpē. Nabû-shum-ukīn of his own free will gave to Nabû-mukin-zèr, son of Aplā, son of Rēʾu alpē, 6 minas of silver, a present in consideration of those possessions. Yearly 6 kors of barley, 60 qa of sesame, and in addition, monthly 5 UR-SHîr, Nabû-shum-ukīn, as long as Nabû-mukin-zèr lives, shall pay to Nabû-mukin-zèr. Amat-TUR-E-uṣur, the slave of Nabû-mukin-zèr, whose marru Nabû-mukin-zèr establishes, the document upon whose hand he raises, and in the interest of the herd he declares him free, Nabû-mukin-zèr of his own free will turned over to Nabû-shum-ukín for the shepherding of the herds. Food and clothing Nabû-shum-ukīn shall give to Amat-TUR-E-uṣur. One document both take.

Following the names of five witnesses and the scribe, besides the date, is written: Amat-TUR-E-uṣur as long as Nabû-mukin-zèr lives shall have respect for Nabû-mukin-zèr.

Annotations: L. 10. sha-du-u. Mussen-Arnold, D. A. L., p. 1011b, raises the question whether there is a verb ṣadā. The above passage seems to show that there is.

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3.

No. 2. Shamash-shum-ukin, 13th year, 13th of Tishri.

Contents: A document recording the satisfaction of an obligation for which eight slaves had been held as security.¹


Translation: Bēl-uballiṭ, son of Šīn-shadānu, the TU-E officer of Marduk, announced a decision (in connection with) Nabā-usalli, son of TU-E-dajan, Nūr-Papsukal and Shamash-nāṣir, sons of Šıllai, as follows: (Concerning) Li'ītu and her (his) family, people of my house who were at their disposal, Nabā-usalli and Shamash-nāṣir spoke as follows to Bēl-uballiṭ: For silver we will release(?). They heard one another, and Bēl-uballiṭ examined 5 minas of silver, the price of Li'ītu, Amēl-Nānā, Nergal-nāṣir, Shugurti, Kashtinnam-taḫrit, Kudaītu and 2 children of Shugurti, and gave to Nabā-usalli and Shamash-nāṣir. Nabā-usalli and Shamash-nāṣir, of their own free will, sealed and gave to Bēl-uballiṭ an irrevocable and incontestable document concerning Li'ītu and her family. In the day there shall be a creditor or a judgment against TU-E-dajan, Nabā-usalli and Shamash-nāṣir, on account of Li'ītu and her family, Nabā-usalli and Shamash-nāṣir shall honor, and pay to Bēl-uballiṭ. At the sealing of that tablet (were the witnesses whose names follow).

Besides the names of six witnesses that of the ha'-ṭa-nu kaspi, "inspector of the silver," and the tupšarru sha-ṭir duppi, "scribe, the writer of the tablet," follow. Reference is also made to the thumbnail marks which appear on the four edges of the tablet, belonging to Nabā-usalli and Shamash-nāṣir.

L. 33. ha'-ṭa-nu is from ḫa- and means "inspector."

No. 103. Darius, 1st year, 20th of Kislev.

Contents: An individual contracts to turn over the custody of the temple Ezida to another for one day, after which he resigns permanently in favor of the man’s son.

Transliteration: 1. Ishênu(-en) ûmu(-mu) ûmu 27thsha {\textsuperscript{a}}{\textsuperscript{r}}{\textsuperscript{b}}{\textsuperscript{m}}Ululu ishqu ḵre’u-u-tu 2. E-zi-da bit Nabû =Ni-din-tum-Nabû aplu-shu sha 3. =Ri-mut-Gula aplu rē’â alpê i-na ishqî-shu 4. i-na ḫu-ud lib-bi-shu iq-nu-uk-ku-ma a-na ûmu(-mu) 5. pa-ni =Nabû-mukîn-zêr aplu-shu sha =Ap-la-a aplu rē’â alpê 6. [pâni?]-shu u-shad-gi-il. E-lat ûmu 28thsha {\textsuperscript{a}}{\textsuperscript{r}}{\textsuperscript{b}}{\textsuperscript{m}}Ululu 7. =Ni-din-tum-Nabû pa-ni =Ri-mut-Nabû 8. aplu-shu sha Nabû-mukîn-zêr a-na ûmu(-mu) ša-a-tu u-shad-gil-ma . . . .

Translation: One day, the 27th day of Elul, the possession of the lordship of Ezida, the temple of Nabû, Nidintum-Nabû, son of Rimût-Gula, son of Rē’û aplê, in whose custody (it was), of his own free will arranged (lit. sealed), and entrusted for one day to Nabû-mukîn-zêr, son of Aplâ, son of Rē’û alpê. In addition, (from) the 28th day of Elul, Nidintum-Nabû entrusted to Rimût-Nabû, the son of Nabû-mukîn-zêr, for future days, and . . . .

The names of three witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

No. 36. Neriglissar, 1st year, 18th of Kislev.

Contents: The performance of a contract for the protection of a storehouse gate is transferred to another by the original promissor.

Transliteration: A-na ûmu 10thSha {\textsuperscript{a}}{\textsuperscript{r}}{\textsuperscript{b}}{\textsuperscript{m}}Tebitu 2. =I-si-lîm-NINIB aplu-shu sha =Alû-it-tab-shi 3. bâbu sha e-ṭir sha shamashshamu 4. sha =Shamash-erba aplu-shu sha =Shi-riq-tu ina Nippuru\textsuperscript{i} 5. a-na =Bu-ne-ne-ibni 6. pa-kid-sî k i-i la it-ri-i-ma 7. la uk-tal-li-mu 8. a-ki-i u-il-tim-shu 9. shamashshamu a-na =Bu-ne-ne-ibni 10. i-nam-din.

Translation: Unto the 10th day of Tebet is the gate for the protection of sesame (entrusted to) Isîlim-NINIB, son of Alû-ittabshi, which Shamash-erba, son of Shirîqtu, in Nippur, had entrusted to Bunene-ibni. If he does not protect, and does not oversee according to his agreement, the sesame he shall make good to Bunene-ibni.

The names of two witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

L. 7. uk-tal-li-mu, with reflexive signification, meaning “oversee,” “guard.”

6.

Contents: A commission for the guarding of a temple or shrine, the responsibility of which rested upon another and his slave.


Translation: The guarding for the month Marchesvan of Bit-TAR-ki-shir which Mushèzib-Bêl, son of Sin-tabni, together with Mushèzib-Bêl, his slave, have assigned. At the yearly rate of 1½ shekels of silver for the guarding, Mushèzib-Bêl shall pay to Nabû-shum-ishkun, son of Nabû-nâṣir, son of Egibi. A month of guarding for Mushèzib-Bêl is given to Nabû-shum-ishkun.

The names of two witnesses, the scribe and the date follow.

7.

Contents: An individual becomes surety for the appearance of three men at a specified time to fulfill certain obligations.

Translation: On the 5th of Kislev Ardu-NINIB, son of Aplâ, shall bring Nabî-Ellil, son of Shamash-shum-lishir, Shum-ukîn and Shamash-ahê-iddina, sons of Aplâ, to the house of Nergal-iddina, son of Ah-lûmûr, together with the document which Nergal-iddina took out against Nabî-Ellil, Shum-ukîn and Shamash-ahê-iddina. They shall perform the transaction for the benefit of Nergal-iddina. Ardu-NINIB by (the name of) Ellil and NINIB hath sworn that, according to the agreement, we will come on the 5th of Kislev, and the transaction for the benefit of Nergal-iddina we will perform.

(Following the names of three witnesses and the date there is written:)

If he does not bring (them), everything according to the document which (has been taken out) against Nabî-Ellil, Shum-ukîn and Shamash-ahê-iddina he shall make good; Ardu-NINIB shall pay in full. Mushêzîb-Nabû, son of Ubar (is the name of an additional witness).

Annotations: L. 23 im-me-ri-q, as I showed in my Dissertation (1893, unpublished), comes from marûqu, which means "to satisfy a claim," "pay in full," cf. the passage in B. E., IX, 48 : 18. Ina ume qaqrû ulla mukhı̄ še'êzêrû shu'atî ibababû .getElementsByTagName().toString().replace(/<[^>]*>/g, '').charAt(1).toUpperCase() + 'r' + text); "To a claim should arise against that field Bagâ'înî shall satisfy the claim against (clear the encumbrance of) that field and pay to Ellil-shum-iddina" (cf. ibid., p. 37 and note, p. 39). This meaning will suit the context in Peiser, B. V., LXXIII, 7, and LVI, 9; cf. Muss-Arnold, Dictionary, p. 592, "to show, prove a claim." In Aram. ဗိုလ် means "to cleanse, purify, clear." In legal parlance in Babylonian "to clear of encumbrances." Cf. also the passage B. E., IX, 64 : 8, la idāddu subhûp ma lá ina lêbbi in-me-ri-q u apû 50 gar anî mana kaspu inâmdin; "has not given, the dates, as many as there are thereof, shall be paid in full. At the rate of 30 kors for 1 mina of silver he shall pay."

8.

No. 44. Nabûniûdus, 4th year, 7th of Abu.

Contents: Sale of a portion of a date-palm plantation.

ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.


Translation: I pi seed filed, a date plantation palms planted and unplanted in the vicinity of the hill in the NINNU-E district of Nabû-zêr-ibni, son of Nabû-apal-iddina, son of Re'û alpê. The upper side borders on the field, the original tract. The lower side borders on the royal district. The upper front side borders on (the field of) Marduk-nâṣîr, son of Aplâ, son of the Shamash priest. The lower front side borders on the field, the original tract. For 1 mina the price with Nabû-ushabshi, son of Marduk-shâkin-shum, son of Re'û alpê Hiktum, daughter of Nabû-shum-ûkin, son of Baqartum, has named the price, and has bought for its full price. Total 1 mana and 1 shekel of white silver, including 1 shekel of silver which was thrown in as backshish the price of the 1 pi seed-field, a date plantation, planted and unplanted, in the vicinity of the hill of Nabû-ushabshi, son of Marduk-shâkin-shum, son of Re'û alpê, the price of that field that is the full amount he received from Hiktum, daughter of Nabû-shum-ûkin, son of Baqartum. The buyer is free, there shall not be a accusation. They shall not return and complain to one another. The plaintiff of that field shall restore twenty-fold the money which he received. At the sealing of that tablet were:

(The names of four witnesses of the scribe and date follow; after which is written:)

Nabû-ushabshi, son of Marduk-shâkin-shum, son of Re'û alpê, recorded the tablet. The money which is for the payment of the property of Nabû, his king, which rests against Nabû-zêr-ibni, the father of Nabû-ushabshi, he has paid to Nabû-ahê-ushallim, son of Nabû-shum-ûsur, son of Re'û alpê.

9.

No. 3. Kandalanu, year 5th, 14th of Second Elul.

Contents: Sale of a storehouse which belonged to the temple in Borsippa.


Translation: A 12 reed storehouse, a finished house (having) a built-in threshold, a covered house (having) a door (having a) firm bolt, of the bright storehouse of Ezida; on the upper north side adjoining the storehouse of Bêl-ēpush, son of Aplā, son of Mubannī; on the lower south side adjoining the storehouse of Etillu, son of Marduk-abišhu; on the upper west side along the Tarrabshu road; on the lower eastern side adjoining the storehouse of Nabû-iddina, son of Arkāt-Damqu. Total 12 reeds is the measurement of that storehouse.

With Bêl-uballit, son of Amēlai, the riqqu of Marduk, Marduk-kudurri-ušur, son of Irāni-Marduk, the TU officer of the house of Marduk, according to 3 minas, 10 shekels of silver for the half of the field, 15½ shekels, and 2 gerahs of silver and 5 kors of dates which were "thrown in" he fixed as his full price. Total 3 minas, 10 shekels of silver and 5 kors of dates, the full price of his storehouse, Bêl-uballit, son of Aplā, the riqqu officer of Marduk, received from Marduk-kudurri-ušur, son of Irāni-Marduk, the TU officer of the house of Marduk. The buyer has a fee simple, there shall be no recourse. They shall not return and complain to one another. Whenever in future days among the brothers, children, family, people and relatives of the house of Bêl-uballit, son of Amēlai, they shall complain (or) cause a dispute concerning that storehouse, and say that that storehouse was not sold, and that the money was not received, the complainant shall restore twelve-fold the money which he has received.

At the sealing of that tablet were: (The names of nine witnesses and the scribe which follow.)


L. 12. On *rîqqu* as one of the officers of the temple storehouse, cf. my B. E., Vol. XIV. In text No. 104 of this volume a woman, 1Bu’itu, is a rîqqu officer.

L. 15. *gi-ri-e.* If the *gir* is the same as the נג, which according to Lev. 27:25, etc. is the twentieth part of a shekel, the amount in the text is 15 shekels and 17 farthings.

L. 16. *kî a-tar,* also written *kî pi atri,* refers to something given in excess of the fixed terms; in common parlance, "thrown in," in order to indicate that the bargain was satisfactory to both parties.

10.

No. 112. Darius, 16th year, 12th of Marchesvan.

Contents: Lease of house containing the requirement that the lessor shall keep the house in repair.


Translation: A coated(?) house; owned by Nergal-ahê-iiddina, son of Pattazu, is given for house rent for a year at 36 shekels of ginnu silver to Iddina-Bêl, son of Shamash-shum-lishîr, son of Nazua, and Pattazu, the father of Nergal-ahê-iiddina. The bareness of the walls) he shall alter, the cracks he shall remove. In Nisan, Tammuz and Kislev he shall plaster the roof(?). From the 15th of Marchesvan the house is at his disposal. Monthly the house rent he shall pay. According to the document . . . . . at their disposal. One document they take.

The names of five witnesses of the scribe and the date follow.

Annotations: L. 10. The root of *nâbtum* and *înâpi,* as has been suggested by others, seems to be 202 or 203, cf. the variant *înâ-ub-bu-,* Dar, 163:13. Nâbtum înâpi is one of the usual obligations which are placed upon the individual who rents a house. It has reference to the care of some part of the house, presumably either the walls or the roof, three times a year, in Nisan, Tammuz and Kislev. It figures, however, not so frequently in the leases of the Neo-Babylonian period, as in the Achemenian. Including the variant phrase *nâbtum înândin,* it occurs: Cyr.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

228:9; Comb. 117:8; 182:6; 184:9; 187:10; Dar. 25:7; 163:13; 191:7; 256:9; 485:9; 490:10; also Peiser, B.V.,
be in every case "Nisan, Tammuz and Kislev." In all the passages examined these are the three months mentioned.
Nbn. 239:15f. perhaps throw some light on the meaning of the phrase; it reads: ărḫuNisannu ărḫuDāzu u ărḫuKislimu
3 qaš-idi-išu shu ti-bi-lu i-nam-din-nu. Demuth, B.A., III, p. 424, suggests that tōbišu means "Backslrish for the
master of the house," cf. also Muss-Arnold, D.A.L., p. 1114. Cf., however, Kohler, Z.A., VI, p. 443, who says the
lessee übernimmt zur Reparatur. The passage probably means, "In Nisan, Tammuz and Kislev they shall furnish
three baskets of roof mixture." Cf. also Nbn. 500:12, which reads: ina shattu 2 GUD . . . shu 1 qa A.AN ta-bi-lu
i-nam-din. Unfortunately in this passage the word that would throw light on the subject is uncertain. The same is
true of Cyr. 23:12, and Nbn. 9:9. .createServer is a transitive form of .createServer in Aramaic means "to mix." I learn from
Dr. Talcott Williams that in Syria the flat roofs at the present time contain a layer of earth from six to twelve inches
in thickness, which is plastered with a layer of mud, mixed with straw, as a protection against rain. Although such
roofs need constant attention to make them impervious, periodically, following the rainy seasons, it is necessary to beat
and trod down and then roll this layer of clay, in order to make it compact, which is to insure against destruction of the
roof during the dry season. It is not impossible that the clause nābtum iš-nāši refers to the application of a mixture of
some kind, presumably of clay and oil, or clay and bitumen (the latter being used extensively in connection with boats
and vessels in Babylonia), in order to prevent them from leaking, cracking and being destroyed by the elements and by
usage. From the many limestone roof-rollers found by Place, cf. Ninereh, I, 293, it can be inferred that the Assyrian
houses had flat roofs in ancient times, as at the present are found in Syria and other lands. This explanation may
throw light upon the expression bitu ta-bi-lu in line 1, i.e., it is a house counted with a certain preparation. Bitu tōbišu
occurs also Nbk. 441:2. That seems more plausible than to translate "Gewürz," with Delitzsch, Handwörterbuch, p.

11.

No. 104. Darius, 1st year, 2d of Adar.

Contents: House lease for two years, with part payment in advance.

Transliteration: 1. Bitu sha șišū-E-zi-da aplu-shu 2. sha șa-Nabū-shu-zu-
bu-an-ni aplu bShi-ta(...) 3. u Bu'-i-tum briq-qi 4. a-na i-di biti ina pâni șa-Ni-
din-tum 5. aplu-shu sha șa-Ba-zu-zu aplu b-rab-enzu 6. sha shattu [2]-ta 4½ shiqlu
kaspu pisi-ū(-ū) 7. i-di biti șa-Ni-din-tum i-nam-din 8. Ina lb-bi 2 shiqlu kaspu
pisi-ū(-ū) 9. Bu'-i-tum ina gât 10. șa-Ni-din-tum ma-hir-tum 11. Ishtēn(-en) īl-te-
qu-ū.

ina pān șa-Ni-din-tum 26. shattu(?) . . . shiqlu kaspu.

Translation: The house of Șišū-Ezida, son of Nabû-shâzubuanni, son of
Shi-ta . . and Bu'itum, the riqqu officer, for rent is at the disposal of Nidintum,
son of Bazu, son of Rab-enzu. For two years Nidintum shall pay 4½ shekels of pure
silver as house rent. Out of it 2 shekels of pure silver Bu'itum has received from
Nidintum. One (document) they take.

Following the names of five witnesses, the scribe and the date is written:
"From the first day of Nisan for two years the house is at the disposal of Nidint-
um; yearly(?) . . . shekels of silver."
Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Persian Periods.

Annotation: L. 23. The text contains also the words: bitu "Ni-din-tum, which apparently are a mistake of the scribe.

No. 63. Cyrus, 4th year, 6th of . . .

Contents: Five years' hire of a flock of sheep and goats.


Translation: 14 large sheep, 6 young, 1 bearing sheep, 2 large goats, 1 kid, which NINIB-mutirri-gimil, son of Zêr-kitti-lishir, as a part-ownership for ½ mina and 2 shekels of silver gave to Sin-ilî, son of Bêl-shum-iddîna, for five years. Yearly, 1 young and the shearing, besides his money he shall pay. Of the . . . is theirs in common. The responsibility for the folding, the shepherding (and) the watching of the sheep Sin-ilî bears. The increase with each other he shall make right. In addition the document concerning asses of the part which . . . .

The names of three witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

Annotations: L. 9. shattu-us-su, equivalent perhaps to shattisîku. Such a meaning would suit the context.
L. 10. a-bû-ta-shu-nu is doubtless the same as oheṭushuma, B. E., X, No. 44, etc.
L. 11. ri'-î-tum, not "herd," cf. Muss-Arnold, Dict., p. 946a, but "herding."

No. 17. Nebuchadrezzar, Marchesvan of the 34th year.

Contents: A record of an obligation which was drawn up to take the place of one which disappeared from the creditor's house.

Translation: 5 shekels of silver due to Rahianu, son of Babâ, by Nergal-iddina, son of Aḫu-. . . . In Shebet he shall pay. If he does not pay (at that time) according to the price of the month Iyyar he shall pay the barley. The contract, whether of silver (or) barley, against Nergal-iddina, which was taken from the house of Rahianu, is cancelled.

This is followed by the names of three witnesses, the date and the endorsement [_restore], ‘Five sheqels of silver against Nergal-iddina.’

14.


Contents: A statement referring to an obligation which rests upon two individuals in connection with certain lands.


Translation: The impost of barley of the district adjoining the canal of the potter (paḫaru?), and the district of the mahîšê, as much as it is, which Nergal-iddina fixed upon NINIB-nādin-shum and NINIB-dannu, his brother. According to the impost which Nergal-iddina has placed upon them, as per royal measure, they shall return to Nergal-iddina.

The names of three witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

Annotations: L. 1. nak-kan-da-ru is an interesting formation from the root kadaru, "to confine," and doubtless is a synonym of mursu, "district."

15.

No. 93. Cambyses, 6th year, 21st of Elul.

Contents: Record of a debt, half of which is to be paid at a fixed time; the balance being charged against the debtor without interest.

Translation: 4 minas of silver in half shekel pieces is the full amount due to Itti-Marduk-balatu, son of Nabû-shum-iddina, son of Ea-amel, from Nabû-mukin-zer, son of Aplâ, son of Rē'û alpê. He shall pay of it in Adar, 2 minas of its full amount. The rest (i.e), 2 minas of silver on his tablet, he shall pay without interest.

The names of three witnesses and the scribe, also the date, follow.

16.


Contents: A document recording a debt which stipulates the time it shall be paid. In the event of failure, the guarantor shall make good the amount.


Translation: On the 15th day of Tishri, NINIB-ah-e-iddina, son of EllîÂ-bêlâni, shall bring Iddina-Nabû, son of Ashur-na-din-ahu, to Nippur, and shall pay to Ardu-Gula, son of Shamash-iqisha. If at that time he does not come, and to Ardu-Gula, son of Shamash-iqisha, he does not pay him, according to the document of Nidintum which rests against NINIB-ah-e-iddina, Ashur-na-din-ahu and Danu-ah-e-ibni shall NINIB-ah-e-iddina pay the money to Ardu-Gula.

The names of three witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

17.

No. 45. Nabonidus, 3d year, 17th of Iyyar.

Contents: Memorandum of a debt, stipulating the time for payment and that the debtor shall pay the feudal tax.


Translation: 2 shekels of silver due to Zêr-ukin, son of Pîr' from Nabû-zîr-ibni, son of Ammenî-ilu(?), and Rîmût, son of Kudurrû. On the 15th of Shebet
they shall pay. They bear the responsibility one for the other. The money for the feudal tax, an obligation of Zeria, they assume.

The names of two witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

18.

Contents: Promissory note, bearing interest at 20%, which refers also to an additional pledge.


Translation: 1 mina 5 shekels of silver (due to) Nabû-mukin-zêr, son of Iddinâ, son of Gaḥul, to be paid by Nabû-tabnî-uṣur, son of ApÎa, son of Gaḥal. Monthly upon 1 mina, 1 shekel of silver shall increase. In addition the former document of a seed field which is on the Kish Road the responsibility of his part, which together with his brother as a surety of Nabû-mukin-zêr (is held) against it. He shall pay in full the money, as much as is against him.

The names of four witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

19.

Contents: The transfer of a credit with cancellation of the original document.


Translation: Nabû-ētîr, son of Rashîl-ilu, shall not return to his credit, as much as it is, an obligation resting upon Shamash-iqîsha, son of Nabû-ēpush, which Ardu-Gula, son of Bânîa, and Bânîa, son of Bēl-ēpush, have received from the hands of Nabû-ētîr. With Ardu-Gula and Bânîa, Nabû-ētîr shall not complain. The document which Nabû-ētîr took out against Shamash-iqîsha is cancelled.
Contents: Record of a debt, with the stipulation that it does not include the obligations of two former documents.


Translation: 15 kors of barley due to Nadin, son of Balatsu, to be paid by Ardu . . . , son of Shulû, and Balatsu, son of . . . . na'sir. In Tammuz in Nippur in its full amount they shall pay. The one becomes responsible for the other that he will pay the loan. In addition the debt of 2 minas of silver which Nadin gave to them for the nubti of . . . . Ellil-shâpik-zêr the Guenna. In addition the former debt which rests upon Balatsu.

The names of three witnesses and the scribe, besides the date, follow.

Annotations: L. 9. The GU-EN-NA seems to be the chief official in connection with the administrative affairs of the temple, and perhaps, in view of what follows, the chief executive of the city. GU means kishâdu, "neck," and EN-NA, "lord." This official may have been originally the "executioner." Radot translates "sheriff-in-chief," which appears on a label of a tablet in the University Museum. GU also means emûqua, in which case cf. bi-el e-mu-qi, Haupt, Akkadische and Sumerische Keilschrifttexte, p. 40. GU also has the value ashariû and roshu, and more probably means the "foremost lord," or "duke." In the annals of Ashurbanîpal, the children of the king, the GU-EN-NA and other important personages of Gumbauû are carried into captivity to Assyria (cf. K. B., II, p. 182). This implies that the GU-EN-NA was an important state official. In Behrens, Assyrische Babylonische Brief Kultischen Inhalts aus der Sargondenzeit, p. 6, note 2, the one who addresses the king is the GU-EN-NA. In text 94:10 of this volume, payment is to be made according to the measure of the GU-EN-NA to the GU-EN-NA Nippuri. In my B. E., Vol. XIV, an important official named Amûl-Marduq, who is called GU-EN-NA Nippuri, conducted the affairs of the Temple storehouse in the reign of Burna-Buriash and Kuru-Gilbû. In 135 he makes an agreement to assume a debt for which a priest was imprisoned. In this text he is referred to as "his lord." In 16:4 he makes payment to another official. In 136:1 he audits the accounts of the priestesses. In 137:28 his seal endorsement is fixed to a loan of cattle, presumably temple property. It appears also on 123a:15. In C. B. M. 12929, the GU-EN-NA acknowledges the receipts of temple income, in a manner similar to Inanamu and Martinu, who prior to the time of Amûl-Marduq were the chief officials, cf. my B. E., XIV, p. 9, although neither of these bear the title GU-EN-NA in any of the documents published. In fact their names generally are given without titles. It is quite probable that they also occupied this office, namely GU-EN-NA Nippuri.

Contents: An individual becomes surety for the payment of another's indebtedness to his own father.
Plaintext Representation:


Translation: Balâtu, son of Ellil-shum-iddina, swore in the presence of Ardia, son of Kudurru, Itti-Ellil-balatu, son of Kudurru, Gula-zér-ibni, [son of] Balâtu, Kalbâ, son of Ardu-Gula, Balâtîsu, son of Tabnêa by Cyrus, king of countries, that the document of credit, as much as it is, which is due to Ellil-shum-iddina, son of Lakip, to be paid by Shamash-âh-iddina, son of Bau-iqîsha, in my father's house he will satisfy.

The name of the scribe and date follow.

22.

No. 39. Nabonidus, accession year, 15th of Iyyar.

Contents: Record of a debt of dates, for the payment and delivery of which another becomes responsible.


Translation: 3 kors of dates, the equivalent of 2 shekels of silver due to Shamash-âh-iddina, son of Tabnêa, by Ibî, son of Rimût. On the seventh day of Tishri, in the hazata of Bêl-abu-ûşur, he shall pay the dates. Zêr-ûkin, son of Pîr', bears the responsibility for paying. The dates Zêr-ûkin shall carry from Shiriq-tum and give to Shamash-âh-iddina.

The names of three witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

23.

No. 27. Nebuchadrezzar, 42d year, 14th of Shubet

Contents: Record of a royal tithe which is due from an estate.

Transliteration: 1... shîqlu kaspu ištên(-en) immeru dan-nu-û... 1(?) gur SHE-BAR e-lat 10 shîqlu kaspu ni-din-tum 2. [sha] "Ha-an-ni-ia aplat-
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

shu sha "Ashur-shar-usur 3. 

I-ba-a aflu-shu sha "Zu-pa-El 4. u "Su-lum-ma-

a-du aflu-shu sha "Si-in-ka-esh-shu 5. ina muh-zi "Nergal-iddina aflu-shu sha 

"Ahlu-utu 6. ina *Shabatu i-nam-din.

14. Kaspur ina 1 shiqlu bit qa i-nam-din

Translation: . . . shekels of silver, 1 large sheep and 1(?) kor of barley, in addition, 10 shekels of silver, as a royal tithe (nidintum) due from Hannia, son of Ashur-shar-usur, Ibd, son of Ziipa-El, and Sulummadu, son of Sinkaeshshu, to be paid by Nergal-iddina, son of Ahlu-utu. In Shebet he shall pay.

(The names of three witnesses, the scribe and the date are followed by:)

The silver he shall pay in 1 shekel pieces.

(The Aramaic endorsement reads:) For Hannia, Ibd, Sulummadu, against Nergal-iddina.

Annotations: L. 1. ni-din-tum apparently is a "tariff" or rather "gratuity" which is to be given the State. At least that seems to be the meaning in the Murashu texts. The field, doubtless, had been the gift (nidintum) of the Crown, which expected an annual tithe. This tax in consequence was called the ni-dintum. C. B. M. 12929 refers to ni-din-tum mahritum, whereas B. E., Vol. X, No. 78, refers to ni-din-tum arkitum. The endorsement on both these tablets contains the Aramaic word נידה for nidintum. Cf. my article on "Aramaic Indorsements on the Documents of the Murashu Sons," Harper Memorial Volume, II, p. 286ff.

Contents: A slave girl given as security for the payment of a debt.

Transliteration: 1. 15 kaspur sha ½ shiqlu bit qa sha "Iz-zi-an-na 2. aplu-


'Shi-nin-ni-Bau sa-hir-ta-shu mash-ka-nu 5. kaspur sha "Iz-zi-an-na 6. Umu 


amel(tu) ia-a-nu 10. u hubullu kaspur ia-a-nu.

Translation: 15 (shekels) of silver, of the ½ shekel piece, due to Izzianna, son of Ahlu-tahu by Nergal-iddina, son of Ahlu-mur. Shininni-Bau, his young female slave, is a pledge of the silver due to Izzianna. When Nergal-iddina shall pay his money he shall take his female slave. There shall be no rent for the slave, and there shall be no interest.

The names of two witnesses besides that of the scribe follow, also the endorse-

ment נידהו, "Nergal-iddina."
25.


Contents: An agreement to pay for the amount of grain that is gathered.


Translation: If Ḫabanna shall cut off a fourth, 40 kors of barley, the price of 30 kors of dates, he shall pay to Ellîl-iddîna. Ḫabanna hath sworn by Bēl (and) the king, if a seventh, I will pay.

The names of three witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

26.

No. 127. Darius, accession year, 20th of Adar.

Contents: Receipt given for the payment of wool, as per order, to a third party.


Translation: 2½ minas of silver the price of 5 talents of wool, Dannu-ahēšu-îbmi, son of Bēl-iddîna, received from the hand of Bēlshunu, son of Mannu-ki-Nânâ, as per order of Ellîl-shum-iddîna. He shall deliver the money, namely 2½ minas, Dannu-ahēšu-îbmi with Ellîl-shum-iddîna paying for Bēlshunu.

The names of five witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.

27.

No. 100. Barzīa, 1st year, 13th of Elul.

Contents: Receipt for taxes paid by one person for another.


Translation: 3 shekels of silver, the feudal tenure for the first year of Barzîa, king of Babylon and countries, which from Elul of year first unto Elul of second
year (are the) taxes of Mit(?)-ia, son of Mushézib, Shamash-erba, son of NINIB-ah-iddina, has received from the hand of Ardu-Gula, son of Shamash-îqîsha.

The names of two witnesses, of the scribe and the date follow.


28.

No. 77. Cambyses, accession year, 20th of Kislev.

Contents: Receipt for the part payment, on an order from the owner, of a fixed revenue upon a field.


Translation: Out of the impost for the accession year of Cambyses, king of Babylon and countries, on a field which is at the disposal of NINIB-êtîr, son of Nergal-iddina, Itti-Shamash-balâtu, son of Shiriqitu, by order (from the owner) has received 20 kors of dates from the hand of NINIB-êtîr, son of Nergal-iddina.

Besides the date, the names of three witnesses and the scribe follow.

29.

No. 102. Darius, accession year.

Contents: Record of income tax in Cassia for the temple, which is simply called "the house."


Translation: Cassia which Shûzûbu brought from Balâtu and Eûrshu for the house. 2 kors on the 17th of Adar, year 6th; 2 kors on the 25th of Tebet, year 6th; 4 kors on the 20th of Shebet, which were cast from the house. 4 kors (for the) house, which had not been received, from Idda and NINIB-êpush; 2 kors on the 13th of Tebet, 2 kors on the 20th of Tebet. Total, 16 kors of cassia from Balâtu and Eûrshu,
from the 6th year of Cambyses until the accession year of Darius, the king, were received, and to the house were brought.

No. 136. Undated.

Contents: A memorandum of payments made by the chief of the Temple tithes at Nippur.


Translation: 4 shekels of silver in the month Tishri, at the residence of Kurîla of Nabû-uballît; a fourth of (a shekel) of silver at the residence of Nabû-uballît; 3 shekels of silver at the residence of Ninib-erba; 2 shekels of silver to Ardu-Gula, at the residence of Ta-qish, son of Nangaru and Ninib-erba; 9 kors of barley from the hand of Murûnu, the chief of the taxes of Ellîl, Bêl-zêr-îddîna received from the hand of Murûnu, a memorandum which is not forgotten. Total, 18½ shekels of silver.

Annotations: L. 14. tah-sis-tum la ma-she-e doubtless refers to the fact that the item of 9 kors of barley, which does not appear in the total of payments, is recorded elsewhere.

No. 158. Darius, 1st year.

Contents: Statement for the first year of Darius of the assets of the Temple of Ellîl, which had been deposited in Bit-Zazakku, doubtless of the environs of Nippur.


Translation: Grain, the property of Ellil, lord of lands by order of Bêlshunu, son of Mariuq-nâsrî, which was delivered at Al-Bêl-zazakku in the first year of King Darius, for storage. 10 kors barley, 2 kors of buttutum, 6 large jars of good old wine to be paid by NINIB-apal-iddina, son of Bânî-ału; 3 kors of barley to be paid by Aqarrâ, son of Bânî-açu; 12 kors 1 pi of barley, 6 large jars of good old wine, to be paid by Bêl-uballitšu, son of Iddina-Bêl, and Nabû-uballît, son of Bêl-uballîtšu; 3 kors and 12 qa of barley, nimu kaspu, to be paid by Abdâ', son of Erba; 1 kor of barley to be paid by Zabadâ, son of Iddina-Nabû. The responsibility for paying Abdâ', son of Erba, bears; 7 large jars of fully mature wine, 1 kor 24 qa of barley to be paid by Ellil-ittûna, son of Ellil-nâ'id; 2 kors . . . . to be paid by Bânî'-E-sagiša . . . . . 2 kors of barley, 1 large jar of good wine, 2 kors 1 pi of dates to be paid by . . . Shu- , son of Iddina-Bêl, and Bêl-apal-iddina, son of . . . . . 1 pi of barley to be paid by Pir' . . . . . . 120 qa of barley to be paid by Ba'dûl'a and Ha . . . . . , sons of Ardu-Gula; 1 kor of barley to be paid by Bâdiu-Ellil, son of NINIB- . . . . . 1 large jar of fully developed wine to be paid by Ardu-Ellil, son of Kinâ; 90 qa of barley to be paid by Ellil-ittûna, son of Râshu-ilâni, and
Taddannu, son of Ellil-iddina; 90 qa of barley, the price of 1 shekel of silver which for fish was given, to be paid by Taddannu, son of Ellil-uballit, and Shullumá, son of Idda-Bêl, Ellil-ittannu, son of Rashil. 2 2/3 large jars, 1 large jar of good fully developed wine resting upon Lâbâshi, son of Shamash-iddina. 96 qa barley to be paid by Ellil-shum-iddina, son of NINIB-iqisha. 2,800 bricks to be paid by Ellil-shum-iddina, son of Balâtu. 3 shekels of silver at the disposal of Bêlshunu, son of Tabtanâ. 144 qa of barley to be paid by Shum-uṣur, son of Mukin-aplu. 90 qa to be paid by Aqûbu, son of Tukunu-eshshu.
CONCORDANCE OF PROPER NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Aram., Aramean; Ar., Arabic; b., brother; Bl., Biblical; cf., confer; d., daughter; det., determinative; f., father; fl., following page; fn., following pages; gd., granddaughter; ggd., great-granddaughter; gf., grandfather; ggf., great-grandfather; gs., grandson; He., Hebrew; ind., indorsement; i.e., loco citato; mas., master (employer); mo., mother; n., nephew; Na., Nabatean; Np., Neo-Punic; p., page; Pa., Pulmyrene; Pe., Persian; Ph., Phoenician; pp., pages; Pt., Punic; q.v., quod vide; s., son; sl., sister.

Determinatives: d., deus, dea; fn., femina; h., homo(amilu); m., masculine; pl., plural. Women's names in the list of masculine names are preceded by the determinative f. Men's names in the woman's list are preceded by the determinative m.

[ ] = texts restored. * before a name indicates the foreign origin of the same; in cases where there seemed to be doubt it is omitted. The numbers refer to the cuneiform texts of the autograph plates.

I. NAMES OF PERSONS.

1. Masculine Names.

A-BA-ELLIL-da-ri

1. f. of Murashshu-zir, gf. of NINIB-shum-iddina, 58 : 38.
2. f. of NINIB-ah-shubshi, gf. of NINIB-ah-iddina, 88 : 2.
3. 81 : 7.
Abu-da', s. of Kiriq, 158 : 9, 10.
Abu-dar(Ashur, s. of Zerria, 68 : 8 : 72 : 7.
Abi-in-El, s. of Ha-eram, 87 : 7.
AB-SUM-MU

1. f. of Ardu-Gula, gf. of NINIB-ibni and Idaina-Ellil, 58 : 40.
3. f. of Sirlu, gf. of Ellil-shum-akta, 58 : 42.
4. f. of Zir-kitti-Mukir, gf. of NINIB, 58 : 6, 20.
Abu-biti, Ad.:

1. f. of Marduk-erba, gf. of Ziritta, 64 : 22.
2. f. of Marduk-tir, gf. of Nabua-ah-iddina, 64 : 24.
3. f. of Marduk-imanni, gf. of Libbata, 64 : 27.
5. f. of Nabau-ah-iddina, gf. of Ka'abuttum, 64 : 10.
Abu-ia-di-ki (cf. He. )w, and Ia-di-li-Sh, Clay, B.E., X), f. of Shamshia, 17 : 11.
Ad-ba., s. of Nabn-ushallim, Tudakhar, 159 : 35.
Addu-miili-mu, s. of Zirittu, 80 : 5.
Addu-shum-uqur, f. of Kuddau, 112 : 19.
Addu-ushallim, f. of Nadaanu, 26 : 17.
Addu., shi, f. of Gimil-NINIB, 58 : 44.
Addu., f. of Ardu-Bel, 63 : 15.
Ad-pa-a (cf. Adaapa, the son of the god Ea, in the Adaapa Legend), 1 : 25.
A-e-ah-iddina, s. of Shagimmri, f. of Nabua-zir-ushabbi, 43 : 10, 17.
A-e-tir, s. of b'iru, f. of Nabu-apal-iddina, 44 : 40.
**Masculine Names**

- **Ahu-d’u-tu(?),** f. of Bānīa, 131 : 2.
- **Ahu-d’u-tu,** f. of Nergal-iddina, 27 : 5.
- **Ahu...** , f. of Tūbia, 83 : 7.
- **A-em-ri,** s. of Daḥbanu, 56 : 10.

**Ali-ri**

1. s. of Nabā-taqlī-īshīr, 29 : 7, 19, 21, 23.
2. 156 : 9.

**Ak...** , s. of Iddīa, 59 : 1.

**A-mat-su-a** (perhaps a is mistake of scribe), f. of Nabā-nūṣir, 27 : 7.


**Amēl-ak**

1. f. of Bēl-shun-īshkūn, 3 : 39.
2. f. of Bēl-uballit, 3 : 12, 19, 25.

**Amēl(?)-a-ni,** f. of NINIB-uballit, 12 : 11.


**Amēl-GU-EN-NA** (perhaps the det. m is a mistake of the scribe), 91 : 9.

**Amēl-Marduk(AMAR-UD, 4SHU)**

2. f. of Bēlshumū, 88 : 8(7).

**Amēl-Nabû,** s. of Guguṣu, 104 : 13.

**Amēl-4Na-na-a** 2 : 10.

**Amēl-Nippurki, with and without det. m**, 53 : 2 | 94 : 4, 10.

**Am-ma-nu,** f. of Rimūt, 33 : 2.

**Am-me-ni-išu(?), f. of Nabā-zēr-īmī, 45 : 3.**

**A-nu-su(i)**, f. of NINIB-zēr-īmī, 81 : 5.

**A-nu-su(i)-a,** s. of NINIB-uballit, 106 : 8.

**A-nu-su(a)** (perhaps a is mistake of scribe), f. of Nabā-nūṣir, 27 : 7.

**A-she-[i]-šar-uṣur**

1. s. of Shamash-īm-īnu, 111 : 12.
2. s. of Shamash-zēr-īmī, 85 : 1, 7.

**A-tri** (cf. **Nippurki**), 42 : 8.

3. 48 : L.E.

**Ap-ka-a, Apka-a(A-a, TUR-USH-a, perhaps Māra)**

1. s. of Balātu, mas. of IAdkūn, 122 : 2.
2. s. of Ethī-ah-iddina, 37 : 22.
3. s. of Gāhal, f. of Nabā-taqlī-uṣur, 105 : 3.
4. s. of Lawuṣu, f. of Marduk-sham-uṣur, 111 : 15.
5. s. of mubānu, f. of Bēl-eṭēšu, 3 : 5.
7. s. of Nāṣir, 86 : 4.
8. s. of NINIB-uballit, 81 : 8 | 82 : 3 | 98 : 1, 13, 15.
Masculine Names

9. s. of re'-u alpê, f. of Nabû-makin-zêr, 93:4 | 103:5 |
10. s. of Sin-nâšir, gs. of Ea-pattanni, 7:36.
11. s. of Shumâ, 1:7, 12.
12. s. of Shamsâ Shamash, f. of Marduk-nâšir, 43:7; perhaps also 3:36.
13. s. of Tagûna, 6:1.
14. s. of Zabdia, 112:15.
16. f. of DA..., 19:12.
17. f. of Ellil-uballit, 67:12.
22. f. of Nergal-âb-iddina, 27:11.
A-gar-a, s. of Bâni-âhu, 158:5.
*Aq-bi-Eli(AN-MESHT) (cf. Arum. 8<2p>2), s. of Adlâ',
151:15, 17.
*A-qu-bu, s. of Tuqunu-esheku, 158:36.
A-ra-bi, Ar-ra-bi
1. s. of nangaru, f. of Lâbâši, 79:4.
2. mas. of Nabû-aqada', 91:14.
Ar-ra-tum, f. of Ea-iddina, 107:23.
Arû-îa
1. s. of Ellil-shum-iddîna, 37:19.
2. s. of Gilûla, gs. of Epesh-îlu, 47:2, 5, 6, 9, 12.
3. s. of Kudurrû, 67:2.
4. f. of 'Aqâbe', 115:2.
5. f. of NINIB-apal-iddîna, 50:12.
6. f. of Iânu, 147:12.
7. f. of ...a-bî, 118:4.
Ardu-Bau
2. 151:6.
Ardu-Bêl
1. s. of Addu..., 63:15.
2. s. of Ellil-iddîna, 123:4.
Ardu.Dafûn(DI-TAR) shakâri sha Bêl, s. of Dafûn-âb-
iddîna, 54:1.
6
Masculine Names

1. s. of NINIB-iddina, 120 : 17.
2. s. of NINIB-iddina, 120 : 17.
3. s. of Tabûna, gs. of ishpara, 56 : 13 | 67 : 5 | 73 : 8.
5. s. of . . .nāqir, 31 : 3, 12.
7. f. of Ellilu, 31 : 16.
8. f. of Nādin, 31 : 1.
9. lu. of Ililgium, 29, 6, 9, 14, 16, 21.
10. kudimmu, 11 : 3.

Ba-la-šu, Balatu

1. s. of Bēl-ēdiddina, 97 : 13, 19.
2. s. of Ellil-shum-iddina, 67 : 1.
3. s. of nippatu, 3 : 38.
4. s. of Nergal-sharru, 85 : 15.
5. s. of sharru, 7 : 34.
6. s. of Sillī, 41 : 8.
7. f. of Apītu, 122 : 2.
8. f. of Ellil-ēdiddina, 151 : 52.
10. f. of Ellilu, 90 : 3.
11. f. of Nābā-erba, 121 : 12.
12. f. of Nābā-ittanna, 117 : 16.

Ball(?)-ēl(?) ( ) NAB-AN-NA-ērēsh, 4BAN-A-AN-ērēsh

1. f. of Ellil-epush, 151 : 5.
2. f. of Shamash-erba, 37 : 15.


Ba-ni-ia, Bānī-ia

1. s. of Āh-ērītu, 134 : 2.
2. s. of Āh-shubīt, 37 : 5.
3. s. of Aḥūtu, 134 : 2.
5. s. of Bītu,Ea-kittu (doubtless same as No. 9), 48 : 15.
7. s. of Ellil-ēdiddina, 33 : 8.
8. s. of Ellil-ēpesh, 10 : 4.
9. s. of Ima-bītu,Ea-kittu, 42 : 4.
10. f. of Ardu-Gila, 10 : 4, 8.
12. f. of Ellil-nāṭid, 61 : 3.
15. f. of Mushēzib . . ., s. of Debibī, 72 : 110.
16. f. of Nābū-shum-īqissu, 26 : 11.
**ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.**

### Masculine Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ba-zu-zu</strong></td>
<td>1. s. of Ku..., 134 : 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. s. of rab enzu, f. of Nidintum, 104 : 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. s. of Shamash..., 76 : 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. 78 : 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BA...a, of Zêr-iddina</strong>, 130 : 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ab-uṣur</strong></td>
<td>1. s. of Bêl-mukin..., 143 : 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. s. of Bêl-uballit, f. of Bêl-ab-uṣur, 123 : 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. s. of Shugiu, f. of Dumqu, 119 : 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ahê</strong></td>
<td>1. s. of Sippê, f. of Nabû-mukin-aplu, 43 : 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. s. of Ubar, f. of Bêl-usballum, 122 : 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ahê-iddina</strong>, s. of Nabû-mushallîm, tupshar, 33 : 11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ahê-igishu</strong>, s. of Shangâ Shamash, f. of Nabê..., 16 : 11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Bêl-ahê...», f. of ..., eṭir-napîlûti, 47 : 16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ah-iddina</strong></td>
<td>1. s. of El-zabaddu, 99 : 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. f. of Amanru-akûn, 97 : 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. f. of Bêl-mushottiq, 121 : 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. f. of Marduk-nâṣir, 15 : 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ahê-shu</strong>, b. of Bêl-êtirru and Bêl-ûpâqa, 123 : 11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ah-êt-tam-nu</strong>, s. of Bêlshânu, 151 : 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-ah-u-shub-shi</strong>, s. of Shamash-ah-iddina, 28 : 11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-a-nî</strong>, s. of Shamash-zêr-ibni, tupshar, 13 : 15.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-apal-iddina</strong></td>
<td>1. s. of Bêl-ab-uṣur, gs. of Bêl-uballît, 123 : 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. s. of Nergal-nâṣir, gs. of rûû îmeqatî, tupshar, 47 : 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. s. of Naḫ-lûbî-îtûni, 125 : 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. 158 : 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-balût-su</strong></td>
<td>1. s. of Marduk-iddina, 143 : 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. f. of Bêl-êtannu, 151 : 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. 143 : 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-balût-su-ibû</strong>, mas. of Bêl-bullûšanni, 151 : 43.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-da-nu</strong>, s. of Nabû-shum-uṣur, 101 : 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bêl-êush(KAK, KAK-ush)</strong></td>
<td>1. s. of Apûl, gs. of nubannû, 3 : 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. f. of Nabû-ahê-erba, 159 : 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. f. of Nergal-uballît, 159 : 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. 141 : 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bēl-eḫḫu
1. s. of Siin-būrī, f. of Kidinnu-Shubalal, 129 : 11.
2. f. of Ka-iddina, 123 : 30.
3. 60 : 10.

Bēl-eḥlūnu
1. s. of Nabā-usallī, 141 : 9.
2. s. of Šakum-Bābīlī, 123 : 27.

Bēl-eṭeru(e-ṭ-e-ir, ʾeṭir)
1. s. of Banī-išia, 43 : 6.
2. s. of Lābah, tushar, 119 : 19.
3. s. of Nabā-zer-ukin, gs. of Miṣpi, 106 : 20.
4. s. of Siin-shaddūn, 7 : 8.
5. s. of Zēria, gs. of Ḫusabba, 43 : 11, 16.
7. f. of Nergal-aballīt, gs. of Iqishā, 24 : 11.
8. b. of Bēl-iqishu and Bēl-ipaqa, 123 : 11.
9. 38 : 4 | 123 : 11, 13, 17, 22.

Bēl-er-ba
1. s. of Kidinnu-Sin, f. of Ardu-Marduk, 93 : 13.
2. s. of Kalkubuttum, f. of Muššēzib-Marduk, 119 : 3.
3. s. of Šummaš-zer-iqishā, 37 : 25.
4. f. of Nabā-zer-ilbīnī, 131 : 2.

Bēl-er-ba-an-ni, 151 : 47.

Bēl-er-dāna, Aram. ind. | | 172.
1. s. of Iddina-Nabū, gs. of mašparu abullī, 44 : 41.
2. s. of Ilti-Nabā-bel-tu and Iškinban, gs. of Sippē, 115 : 13, 20.
3. s. of Iqishū, 122 : 25.
4. s. of Nabā-apal-iddina, tushar, 14 : 11 | 116 : 12.
5. s. of Nergal-ša-di-ṭil, 61 : 14.
6. s. of Škinban, 115 : 42.
7. s. of Tabūna, gs. of Ardu-Nergal, 105 : 12.
8. f. of Bēl-iqishū, 63 : 18.
11. 119 : 1 | 122 : 15 | 130 : 1.

Bēl-er-ba(DA)
1. s. of Irānū, 3 : 33.
2. f. of Nidintum, 14 : 9 | 116 : 11.

Bēl-er-ba-E-shi, s. of Bēl-ittannu, 123 : 31.

Bēl-ipaPa,..., 143 : 11.

Bēl-iqishu(sha)
1. s. of Bēl-iddina, 63 : 18.

Masculine Names

2. s. of Ḥammāja, 7 : 35.
3. 143 : 16.

Bēl(EN without ʾ)iqisha(sha), 130 : 21.

Bēl-ittannu
1. s. of Bēl-ulūfū, 151 : 51, 60.
4. 135 : 2, 3, 5, 7.

Bēl-kā-bu-ur(GUR), 123 : 10, 13, 20, 22.

Bēl-ku-tušur, 133 : 11.

Bēl-mukīnu, f. of Bēl-ul-ūṣur, 143 : 8.

Bēl-mushallim(GI), 38 : 4.

Bēl-mushallim(NI)
1. s. of Bēl-ulul-iddina, 121 : 15.

Bel-nādi-n-adu, s. of Lābah, tushar, 50 : 14.

Bēl-ia-nā-ir(nāiţir)
1. s. of Kidin-Nanū, f. of Nabā-ittannu, 115 : 32.
2. s. of Marduk, 41 : 1, 6.

Bēl-nādi-n-adu, or nūbāhā ʾIī-E-NUN, 130 : 31.

Bēl-shar, s. of Lābah, gs. of Epiš-itu, 141 : 17.

Bēl-shu-um-su, 123 : 2, 4, 7.

Bēl-shum-iddina
2. s. of Niqṣu, gs. of Bēl-kittu-...-iddina, 103 : 10.

Bēl-shum-issu
1. s. of Amēlī, 3 : 39.
2. s. of Marduk-Šum-šur, gs. of reʿa apī, 35 : 12.

Bēl(?)-shum-issušir, s. of Bēl, ... , gs. of Arkid-ilungi-udammiq, 43 : 3.

Bēl-su-nu
1. s. of Amēl-Marduk(?), 88 : 7.
2. s. of Ardu-NINIB, 122 : 5.
4. s. of Mannu-kt-Nanū, 127 : 3, 8.
5. s. of Nabā-ulul-id, gs. of Shānāshilu, 7 : 37.
6. s. of Nabā-ululušshēli, 150 : 10.
7. s. of NINIB-nāiţir, 158 : 1.
8. s. of NINIB-uskallim, 77 : 11.
9. s. of Shamash-iddina, 80 : 1.
10. s. of Shamash-īqīšu, 21 : 1.
11. s. of Tabbatu, 158 : 34.
12. f. of Bēl-ulul-ittannu, 151 : 30.
13. f. of Ellen-šum-ilum, 159 : 34.
14. f. of Lušī, 104 : 15.
15. f. of NINIB-ul-ūṣur, 127 : 11.
16. s. of Nusku-nāiţir, 4 : 14.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

Bit-kī-ta...iddīna(?), f. of Niqādu, gf. of Bēl-shum-iddīna, 103 : 10.
Bit-dE-a-kī-ti, f. of Bēnīa, 48 : 16.
Bul-lu-lat, Bul-lu-ta-a
2. f. of Shu-pi-kalbī, 94 : 13.
3. f. of Shuḫa, 94 : 12.
4. 153 : 9, 21, 27.

&Du-ne-ne-ibnī
1. s. of Shēriqīt-Bēl, 66 : 6.
2. 36 : 5, 9.

Bu-aḫtāa... , 120 : 4.
Da-bi-bi, f. of Bēnīa, gf. of Mūshēzīb-Marduk, 68 : 11 | 72 : 11.
Da-di-ša, s. of Nergal-nāṣir, 114 : 9.
*Du-ha(μa)-nu, f. of Aīmuri, 86 : 11.
&Da-anī(DI-TAR)-bēl-ubur, s. of Lābdāši, gs. of Sogitai, 144 : 5.

&Da-anī(DI-TAR)-uḫ-iddīna, f. of Ardu-Dajān, 54 : 2.
Da-an-Marduk, s. of Rimūt, gs. of Eu-ēpēsh, 93 : 9.
Da-na-nu, 151 : 2.
Dan-nu-ahē-ibnī, 101 : 10.
 Dan-nu-ahē-shu-ibnī, s. of Bēl-iddīn, 127 : 2, 7.
Dan-nu-nu-i(u) (or d...), s. of Shamash-eshtīqīr, f. of Ninib-ahy... , 147 : 2.

*Da-re-a-ush (1), sharru, 111 : 17 | 117 : 12, 21.
*Da-in-a-ush (perhaps omitted), 112 : 24.
*Da-a-re-i-a-ush-muš, 114 : 16.
*Da-re-i-a-ush-muš, 106 : 24.
*Da-re-i-a-ush-muš, 103 : 14.
*Da-re-i-a-ush-muš, 144 : 2, 11.
*Da-re-i-anu, 107 : 25.
*Da-re-i-anu, 110 : 18.
*Da-re-i-a-ush-muš (II), sharru, 127 : 16.
*Da-re-i-a-ush-muš, 128 : 19.
*Da-ar-ro-ku, 102 : 11.

Da-... , s. of Apīlu, 19 : 11.

Di(?)-nu-ash(?)-shēb(?)-is, f. of Ina-eshtīṭir, 130 : 19.

Du-um-muq, Du-muq, Dum-qa
1. s. of Bēl-ubur, gs. of Sīqīu, 119 : 15.
2. s. of Nabā-žēr... , 4, 17.
3. f. of Ellīl-akīt, 6, 13.
4. 150 : 15.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Masculine Names

dE-a-amélu, f. of Nabû-shum-iddina, gf. of Ittî-Marduk-balâtu, 93 : 43.
dE-a-épesh(-esh), f. of Rékûtû, gf. of Dûn-Marduk, 93 : 10.
Ea(-BE)-épesh-lû, 149 : 43.
dsE-a-ibni (or perhaps épush, KAK), f. of Skulû, gf. of Nabû-mukîn-zûr, 43 : 26.
dsE-a-(Ita)-iddina
   1. s. of Arâbatun, tupsâr, 107 : 23.
   2. s. of Bêl-erba, 123 : 30.
Ea(-BE)-iM-bû, f. of Nabû-shum-ibni, gf. of Ardu-Gula, 44 : 28.
Ea(-BE)-iMî, f. of ...ûa, 130 : 64.
Ea(-BE)-kâşir(KAT), s. of gallahu, f. of Shamash-iddina, 111 : 11.
Ea(-BE)-pat-taM-nû, f. of Sin-nâgir, gf. of Apâ, 7 : 36.
Ea(-BE)-še, ... , 78 : 13.
* E-zi-bû, f. of Nabû-mukin-apu, gf. of Nabû-mukin-zûr, 75 : 11.
* E-zi-bû, f. of Nabû-nâgîr, gf. of Nabû-shum-ishkun, 8 : 7, 15.
Ellû-ahê-iddina
   1. s. of Gimûlu, 20 : 18.
   2. 52 : 14.
Ellû-ahê-iddina (or nûgîr-shûn)
   1. s. of Aiû, 53 : 8.
   2. s. of Bâlûtu, 151 : 52.
   3. s. of Ellû-ahê-erba, 120 : 3, 15.
   4. s. of Iddina-Marduk, 130 : 52.
   5. s. of Ilû, 130 : 42.
   6. s. of Nabû-iddina, gs. of Ḫûsalû, 21 : 2.
   7. f. of Aḫû, 48 : 17.
   8. f. of Apâ, 37 : 22.
   9. f. of Ardu-NINIB, 151 : 3.
  10. f. of Bûna, 33 : 9.
  11. f. of Bêl-ûmûtu, 151 : 15, 17, 19.
  15. f. of Zabûnu, 151 : 23.
Ellû-ahê-nû
   1. s. of Dûmûku, 6 : 13.
   2. f. of [.ahê]-iddina, 130 : 34.
Ellû-ba-na
   2. 151 : 14.
Ellû-baM-nûr
   1. s. of Ellû-shum-imbi, 65 : 12.
   2. f. of Nergal-iddina, 84 : 9.
Ellû-bêl-a-nu
   1. s. of Ellû-ahê-erba, tupsâr, 120 : 20.
   2. 101 : 2.
Ellû-bêl-shu-nu
   1. s. of Ardu-NINIB, 58 : 43.
   2. s. of Ellül-ahê-pik-zûr, gs. of ḫnisakku Ellül, 58 : 36.
   3. s. of NINIB-apal-iddina, tupsâr, 70 : 10.
   4. f. of Bêl-iMî, 57 : 8.
   5. f. of Ellül-nâdin-ahû, 57 : 4, 10.
   6. f. of Linûh-Mûlu-Elûl, 94 : 15.
Ellû-bêl-ûMûr, f. of Ellû-ahê-iddina, 120 : 3.
Ellû(-ba-)lûMûr(-usur), s. of Zûr ...tu, 6 : 2.
Ellû-épush(-ush)
   1. s. of B.AN-AN-NI-eresh, 151 : 33.
   2. s. of Bêl-uMûlu, 151 : 22.
   4. f. of Bûna, 10 : 5.
Ellû-Mûru, 151 : 12.
Ellû-Mûru-shû, s. of Marûshû, 124 : 3.
Ellû-imbû, s. of Iba, 127 : 13.
Ellû-imbû-shû, s. of Nabû-zûr-îMûmû, 130 : 40.
Ellû-iddina
   1. s. of Apâ, 159 : 26.
   2. s. of Liûlu, 50 : 11.
   3. s. of Mukkû, 126 : 10.
   4. s. of Rimûtu, 122 : 17.
   5. f. of Ardu-Bêl, 125 : 4.
Ellû-irÌMûr(-sha)
   1. s. of Sûlim-Bêl, 126 : 12.
   2. s. of Shum-uMûmû, 97 : 15.
   3. f. of ... , 86 : 2.
Ellû-it-taM-nû
   1. s. of Apâ, 127 : 10.
   2. s. of Ellû-âMûlûd, 158 : 12.
   3. s. of Munnû-ka-Ninû, 132 : 2, 4, 8, 15.
   4. s. of Rûshû, 158 : 27.
   5. s. of Rûshû-imû, 158 : 23.
   6. s. of ... Ellû, 151 : 26.
Ellû-iû, ... , f. of Ellû-shum-imbi, 20 : 2.
Ellû(-ka-)kâşîr, f. of Ardu-Ellûl, 124 : 15.
Ellû-ki-dûn
   1. f. of Rimûtu, 29 : 5.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

Ellil-ki-shir
1. s. of NINIB-pâkidsnu, tupshar, 92 : 9.
2. s. of Pir’, 82 : 7.
3. s. of Shamash-âgh-iddina, 91 : 15.
Ellil-nuktin-aplu, s. of Bau-shum-ibni, tupshar, 46 : 10.
Ellil-mukitu-zâr, s. of Rânia, tupshar, 53 : 15.
Ellil-mu-tir-rimûš, s. of NINIB-uballû, 124 : 2.
Ellil-na-din-âçu, s. of Ellil-bêlishunu, tupshar, 57 : 3, 10.
Ellil-na-din-shu, f. of ....mutir ..., 122 : 14.
Ellil-nûdin-shum, or shum-iddina, s. of NINIB(?)-bêl-ibni, 74 : 2.
Ellil-na-din-ur-rî, s. of Shamash-uballû, 114 : 12.
Ellil-nû’id
1. s. of Rânia, 61 : 3, 21.
2. s. of Shulû, 69 : 5.
3. f. of Ellil-itannu, 158 : 12.
Ellil-pa....., 151 : 24.
Ellil-rim-annî, 146 : 8.
Ellil-sha-kin-shu-lum, s. of Lishîr, 71 : 11 | 95 : 11 | 118 : 6, 9, 11.
Ellil-sha-kin-shum, s. of NINIB-pâkidsnu, 88 : 9.
Ellil-shâpi-zâr
1. s. of nisakku Ellil, f. of Ellil-bêlishunu, 58 : 36.
Ellil-shar-wâsur
1. s. of Nuhi-bânû-âçu, 140 : 12.
2. 78 : 5.
Ellil-shum-ibni
1. s. of Aplû, 12 : 9 | 18 : 3 | 29 : 25.
2. s. of Šêlu, ...., 1 : 23.
3. s. of Bêl-assur, 152 : 9.
4. s. of Bêlishunu, 159 : 31.
5. s. of Kalbu....., 98 : 2, 13, 15.
6. 98 : 5.
Ellil-shum-iddina
1. s. of Balûtu, 158 : 32.
2. s. of Ellil-bana, 61 : 6.
3. s. of Ellil-shum-imbi, tupshar, 82 : 10.
4. s. of Iqishû, 29 : 26.
5. s. of Irî-shamash-balûtu, 54 : 7.
7. s. of NINIB-igisha, 158 : 31.
8. s. of Nisakku, 124 : 17.
9. f. of Halûtu, 67 : 1, 8.
10. f. of Bêlishunu, 73 : 8.
12. mas. of NINIB-uballû (probably s. of Mûrasû), 126 : 3.
Ellil-shim-im-bî
1. s. of Ellil-... , 20 : 2.
2. s. of ....mâ(?), gs. of Nazi-Ellil, tupshar, 20 : 19.
6. 19 : 15.
Ellil-shim-îshir
1. s. of Aplû, 18 : 3.
2. s. of Erbu-Sin, f. of Kirbit-Ellil, 114 : 11.
3. s. of Rmût-NINIB tupshar, 7 : 13.
4. 20 : 15.
Ellil-shim-uktin
1. s. of NINIB-uballû, gs. of AB-SUM-MU, f. of NINIB-apal-iskickûn, 58 : 30.
2. s. of Šûllû, gs. of AB-SUM-MU, 58 : 42.
4. f. of Shamash-zur-ibni, 37 : 16.
5. 76 : 16.
Ellil-sip....., 78 : 2.
Ellil-su-tu-tu
1. s. of Shamash-pâkidsnu, tupshar, 49 : 9.
Ellil(NINNû without 2) -uballû(BA-TIL-LA), s. of Aplû, tupshar, 67 : 11.
Ellil-uballû(-it)
1. s. of Bullûtu, 128 : 14.
2. f. of Tattannu, 158 : 24, 26.
3. 151 : 29, 30.
Ellil-zur-ibni
1. s. of Agh-lishîr, 152 : 8.
2. s. of Iûdû, f. of NINIB-uballû, 157 : 10.
3. s. of Iqishû, 130 : 12.
4. s. of Irrî-Ellil-balûtu, 100 : 9.
5. s. of NINIB-ahê-erba, 31 : 14.
Ellil-zur-iddina, s. of A...du, 130 : 13.
Ellil-zur-igisha, 76 : 18.
Ellil-zur-îshîr
1. s. of Gimîlu-NINIB, tupshar, 88 : 11.
2. 70 : 7.
Ellil-zur-uken, s. of Lîshîr, 36 : 14 | 50 : 1.
Ellil....., f. of Itu-taltûmanî, 98 : 16.
Ellil....., s. of Shiriqû, 90 : 11.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

**Mascine Names**

EN. . . . . ., *tupshar*, s. of *Ushabki*, 1 : 29.

*Épeš-išu*

1. f. of *Gimméšu*, gl. of *Ardina*, 47 : 3.
2. f. of *Lababitiši*, gl. of *Bilšar*, . . ., 144 : 17.
3. f. of *Nabú-shum-iddina*, gl. of *Marduk*-nāšir, 113 : 3.
4. f. of *Nabu-ushabbi*, 141 : 10.

*Erba-a*, 146 : 5.

*Er-ba*

1. s. of *Mirishu*, 51 : 11.
2. s. of *Muškin-zir*, 130 : 47.
3. s. of *NINIB-akhu* . . ., 5 : 9.
4. s. of *ZU* . . ., 112 : 18.
5. f. of *Abdub*, 158 : 9, 11.
7. f. of *Balb(i)?, 130 : 9.


*Er-bušu*

1. s. of *Nergal-ēšir*, 150 : 15.
2. 102 : 1 : 3.


*Esht-ēšir*, f. of *Shum-ilni*, 159 : 34.

*Er-tišu*

1. s. of *Balšu*, 31 : 15 | 90 : 3.
2. s. of *gallabu*, f. of *Nabû-nādin-âhu*, 79 : 19.
5. s. of *NINIB-nādin-shum*, 61 : 12.
6. s. of *NINIB-ilni*, 94 : 15.

*Er-tišu-ši-Èllî*, s. of *Hitai†i*, gs. of *Nasi-Ellil*, 149 : 11, 16.

*Èkhir(NAR)-Marduk*

1. s. of *rē’tu alpê*, f. of *Nabû-shum-ukîn*, 106 : 2.

*Èkhir(NAR)-Marduk(GMU), s. of *Bānia*, 51 : 13.

*Èšir-Nabû*, 140 : 11.


*Èšir-ru*, f. of *Marduk-NINIB*, 16 : 2.

*Èšir-ru*, f. of *Shamash-shar-ùsûr*, 87 : 10.

*Èšir-ru*, f. of *Sheqâ*, 87 : 10.

*Èzi-daš*, s. of *shangû NINIB*, f. of *Labâšu*, 104 : 18.


*Gaz--bal*, f. of *Apâlê*, gl. of *Nabû-tabni-ùsûr*, 105 : 3.

*Èkalabu(NAU)*

1. f. of *Èkalôsir*, gl. of *Shamash-iddina*, 111 : 11.

3. f. of *Èkalû*, gl. of *Nabû-nâdin-âhu*, 79 : 16.
4. f. of *Nabû-nâšir*, gl. of *Shamash-ah-iddina*, 79 : 15.


*Gım-il-šu*

1. s. of *Balšu*, 55 : 2.
2. s. of *Èpeš-išu*, f. of *Ardina*, 47 : 3.
3. s. of *Na*, . . ., f. of *Tabûtu*, 20 : 16.
4. s. of *Roshil-îlu*, 10 : 12.
5. s. of *Tukkušu*, 137 : 19.
7. f. of *Èshur*, 39 : 16.
9. f. of *Ènâšir*, 130 : 36.
10. 37 : 16.

*Gımîl-Nabû, s. of *Shudê*, gs. of *Èlûc-ìbîni*, 106 : 19.

*Gımîl(Gimil, SHU)-NINIB*

1. s. of *Addu-shi†i*, riqqu, *tupshar*, 58 : 44.
2. s. of *Èllil-shum-ukîn*, 98 : 17.
4. f. of *Èllil-âšir-lišîr*, 85 : 11.
6. 36 : 15 | 70 : 8.

*Gımîl-Shamash*

1. s. of *bûnê*, f. of *Marduk-bêšûnu*, 119 : 10.
2. s. of *Èlimut*, 14 : 1.


Gîr-rî-e-ma, 141 : 2.

*GU*-bar-ri, mas. of *Šillat*, 50 : 13, 14, 15.

Gûlu-êrâš, s. of *Shulluma*, 130 : 39.


Gûlu-shum-lišîr

1. GU-EN-NA, 48 : 11.

Gûlu-zêr-ìbîni

1. s. of *Èli-Èllî-lišûru*, gl. of *Ènûbu*, 58 : 37 | 71 : 12.

*Gûlu-ûlu-su(mum)*

1. f. of *Rappûru*, 73 : 2 | 84 : 2.
2. f. of *Sippûru*, 65 : 2.


1. f. of *Ènûtum*, 115 : 5.
2. f. of *NINIB-akê* . . . ., 71 : 3, 6, 10.
Masculine Names

Ha-aja-nu (cf. Deitersch, Hwub., p. 275a), f. of Nergal-uballi, i 11, 16.
Ha-kim-za-nu, f. of Iqal, 132: 3.
*Ha-am-ma-a (cf. [יָמַד], f. of Bel-iqalsh, 7 : 35.
Ha-an-bu
1. f. of Rau-iqalsh, gt. of Shamash-ah-iddina, 58 : 10, 26, 46.
2. f. of Itil-illil-baldu, gt. of Gula-zir-ibni, 58 : 37.
Ha-an-di-di, 80 : 7.
Ha-an-zi., 151 : 28.
Ha-an-ni (Aram. ind. [םִי]), s. of Ashur-shar-uqur, 27 : 2.
*Ha-an'-zi-ku (cf. [םִי], f. of Shi'., 83 : 6.
Ha-ash-da-a, s. of Nabu-ittanna, gs. of Sutti, 115 : 15, 19.
Ha-di-nu, s. of Silim-Bel, 74 : 8.
Hi, . . . . , 34 : 5.
Hu-yah, f. of Nabu-iddina, gt. of Enil-ah-iddina, 21 : 3.
*Hu-yah-zu, f. of Zir-zi, gt. of Bel-elir, 43 : 12, 16.
I-ba-a, Aram. ind. וק, 27.
1. s. of Zapa-El, 27 : 3.
Ib-bu-ta
1. f. of Nergal-iddina, gt. of Lusa-ana-nar, 58 : 40.
2. f. of Ullal, 5 : 3.
*Ib(?)-iddina, f. of Shum-iddina, 124 : 5.
Ib-na-a, f. of . . . . shum-iddina, 137 : 22.
Ib-ni, s. of Rimot, 39 : 3.
Id-di-ia
1. f. of Ak, . . . . , 59 : 2.
2. f. of Shum-akina, 37 : 4.
3. f. of Taddamu, 113 : 12.
Iddina-ni-a (Mu-a, perhaps Shumia)
1. s. of Gashara, f. of Nabu-mukan-zir, 105 : 2.
2. s. of Mu-u . . . . , 117 : 10.
3. s. of Niyudu, 115 : 7.
4. s. of . . . be, gt. of Muslih, 115 : 34.
5. f. of Lamasu-iddina, 120 : 10.
6. f. of Shazubu, 121 : 7, 14, 21.
Iddina-Bel
1. s. of Banu-zer, 116 : 9.
2. s. of Lusu-ana-nar, gs. of Sugua, 103 : 11.
3. s. of Nabu-zir-iddina, 14 : 7.
5. s. of Shamash-shumlishir, gs. of Nazua, 112 : 5.
6. f. of Bel-uballitsu, 158 : 7.
7. f. of Shulluma, 158 : 27.
8. 143 : 9, 10, 15 | 158 : 16.
Iddina-Elili
1. s. of Ina-esht-tejir, gs. of shang A-NAM-TIL-IA, 64 : 26.
3. f. of Enil-ah-iddina, 130 : 52.
Iddina-Nabu, Aram. ind. וק, 14.
1. s. of Ashur-nadin-alu, 101 : 2.
2. s. of Bel-tejir, 116 : 4.
3. s. of Kalib, 14 : 3.
4. s. of Nadinu, gs. of re'd apli, tupshar, 35 : 19
5. s. of Nidintum, 104 : 12.
6. s. of Shazuubu, gs. of Marduq, 119 : 18.
7. f. of Beldiddina, s. of magarab abulli, 44 : 41.
8. f. of SAR(?)-kal-bi, 14 : 10.
12. 139 : 3, 7.
Iddina-Nergal, 1 : 25.
Iddina-Papsukal, f. of Nabu-ili, 2 : 27.
Iddina-Shamash, 137 : 26.
II' (ID-GAL) - o-a, f. of Zer-akim, 3 : 41.
II' (NI-NI) - o-a, s. of Shigua, 2 : 29.
II'-ta-[a]
1. f. of Nabu-ah-iddina, gt. of Nabu-nadin-ahu, 93 : 12.
2. f. of Nabu-zir-ushabshi, gt. of Nabu-ah-iddina, 106 : 16.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Mascutne Names

1. s. of Igšša, 151:35.
2. f. of Iššu, 151:32.
3. f. of Nīnīb-iddina, 151:36.

Iššu-la-ul-teš, 139:10.


Iššu-la
1. f. of Ellil-âd-iddina, 130:42.

Iššat, f. of Nazi-Ellî, f. of Eštar-pî-Ellî, 149:11, 17.

Iššat-i, f. of Tabnêṣa, 2:28.


Ilu-da-tam, f. of Saggûnû, gs. of Pûrî, 29:3.

Ilu-e-ra-am, f. of Abia-Butû, 57:8.

Ilu-e-shi, f. of Iqûnû, 51:10.

Ilu-i-shum-mu, s. of Nabû-nû-ṣîl, gs. of Arru-Nergal, 43:25.

Ilu-(or Ân)-ni-nam-aa, NAM-KAK, 78:4.

Ilu-šu-go-niîl, s. of Ahûtûm(?), tuskhar, 29:29.


Ilu-la-îbni(NINIB), f. of Shulhû, gs. of Gimîl-Nabû, 106:19.

Ilu-talûm-an-aa, "God, give me," s. of Ellî, . . . ., 98:16.

Ilu-bar(a) (?), f. of Kidinû, 130:48.

Ilu-bûtî,E-a-kit-ti (also written without Ina), f. of Banûa, 42:4 | 48:15 | 96:1.


Ilu-eshî-tîr (SUR, KAK-ir)
1. s. of Di(?)-nashkînu(?), 130:19.
2. s. of Rimût, 130:15.
3. s. of shangû E-NAM-TIL-ALA, f. of Iddina-Marduk, 64:26.
5. 137:17.

Ilu-šîlî(GISH-MI)-Bel, f. of Rûbîtî, 112:20.

Ilu-šîlî(GISH-MI)-šarru, f. of Nabû-ah-iddîna, 13:12.

*Ilu-pî-hi
1. s. of Iâpihari, 52:4.
2. f. of Iâpihari (father and son have same name), 52:4.

Igšša(-sha)-a
1. s. of Dagan-ruṣû, b. of Nûdîn, 120:16.
2. s. of Ḥakîznûnu, 132:3.
4. s. of Nergal-uballîtû, gs. of Bit-tîrû, 24:10.
5. s. of Šûriq-Nabû, f. of Nabû-âb-ittanûnu, 11:5.

7. f. of Ellil-zêr-îbni, 130:12.
8. f. of Iššu, 151:35.

Igšša-Marduk
1. s. of bê-irû, f. of Itti-Marduk-balûtu, 119:17.
2. s. of Tabnênu, gs. of Kudîrûnû, 79:16.
3. s. of ZA-MAL-MAL-ûtu, tuskhar, 2:34.

*Ilu-pu
1. s. of Ilu-ebbû šum-qa-nû, 51:10.
2. f. of Bel-iddîna, 122:25.

Itti-Marduk
1. f. of Bel-ûlû, 3:33.
2. f. of Kûlû, gs. of Shûkîn-summû, 7:12, 29, 26, 43.

Irsî (TUUK-ši) (perhaps Shubûšt(i-shi)), f. of Bel . . . ., 1:29.


Itti-Marduk-balûtu
1. s. of Hanû, f. of Gula-zêr-îbînu, 58:37 | 71:12.
2. s. of Kudîrûnû, 67:3.
4. s. of Usûtu, 42:12.
5. f. of Ellil-zêr-îbûnu, 100:10.
7. 48:6, 10.


Ilu-ši-lî-ni, b. of Aḫ-ittabûski, 36:2.

*Ilu-sî-nâ-ai
1. f. of Arûnû, 147:11.
2. f. of Tuqîš-Gula, s. of Mukallûm, 8:12.

Iš-šûr
1. s. of Gûnîlu, 30:16.
2. s. of Rimût-Gula(?), tuskhar, 75:12.
3. 78:17.

Itti-Ea, f. of Zêr-ûkûnû, 3:41.

Itti(-ti-i-ša, maq. of Shalmanûru, 120:2.

Itti(KI)-dan-â-â(?), . . . , 90:5.

Iš-šûr

1. s. of Iššu, 151:35.
2. s. of NINIB-garmû, 137:18.
3. s. of ZA-MAL-MAL-ûtu, tuskhar, 2:34.

Išša-Marduk
1. s. of Išša-Marduk, gs. of bê-irû, 119:17.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Mascilines Names

Itti-Nabâ-balûtu, f. of Bêl-iddina, s. of Sippê, 113 : 21.


Itti(N) Nabâ-UD-ÂZ-ISII, s. of Nabâ-natunu, gs. of Shîriq-Nabâ, 111 : 12.

Itti-Šamash-balûtu
2. s. of Širîgu, 77 : 6.
5. f. of Rimût, 29 : 24 | 41 : 3.

Itti . . . . . . ., f. of Šamash-gadî, 52 : 2.


*Îz-zi-an-na, s. of A$$â-Âûhu, 28 : 1, 5.

Kab-tî-ia
1. s. of Nabû-shêmê, f. of Nabû-uballû, 108 : 25.
2. s. of Šumma, 1 : 13.

1. s. of Nabû-åbûr, 50 : 12.
2. s. of Nabû-lîlî, gs. of Kalbu-Isen, 44 : 29.
5. f. of Ididda-Nabû, 11 : 4.
6. f. of Sham ash-îmî, s. of Ironôn, 7 : 12, 20, 43.
8. f. of Shamash-šar-urâr, 97 : 16.

Kalbu(UK)-Isen(PA-SHEK), f. of Kalbu-Îmî, gs. of Kalûbâ, 44 : 29.

Kalbu(UK) . . . GAL, s. of Bânîke, 141 : 11.

Kalbu(UK) . . . . GAL, s. of Ellûd-šum-îmî, 98 : 2.

*Kam-bu-zi-la(â), sharrû, 71 : 10 | 78 : 23 | 79 : 19 | 80 : 8,

*Kam-bu-zi-la(â), 77 : 2, 16.

*Kam-bu-zi-la(â), 102 : 10.

Kan-da-la-nu, sharrû, 3 : 44.

Ka-sîr, s. of Pîrû, tushahar, 112 : 17.

Ki-din
1. s. of Imbû, 130 : 48.
2. f. of Ribûl, 126 : 11.

Ki-din
1. irîshû, 151 : 37.
2. bânuât, 134 : 9.

Ki-din-a, f. of Nabû-åh-îttunu, 150 : 1.

Ki-din-Elilî
1. s. of Marduk-sharûnî, tushar, 6 : 16.
2. f. of NINIB-mushêtî-urra, 96 : 12.

Ki-din-Nabû, f. of Bîl-åsur, gs. of Nabû-îttunu, 115 : 32.

Ki-din-nu, bânuât, 146 : 10.

Ki-din-nu, f. of Bîl-erboa, gs. of Sin-baû, tushar, 120 : 11.

Ki-din-Sin
1. s. of Ardu . . . . . , 62 : 14.


Ki-na-a
1. s. of NINIB-irûsûnu, 45 : 10.
2. s. of Širîgu.
3. f. of Ardu-Elilî, 158 : 22.
4. f. of NINIB-åbûr, 5 : 2.
5. f. of Shamashâi, 65 : 5 | 73 : 4 | 84 : 3.
7. 30 : 7 | 130 : 29.

Ki-rîb-tî-Elûlî, riqû ša Elûlî, s. of Ellûl-šum-îshîr, gs. of Erba-Sin, 114 : 10.

Ki-shîr, 130 : 56.

Kud-da-a
1. s. of Addû-åkum-urâr, 112 : 19.
2. s. of Talûk, 99 : 7.


Kudurrû(SIIA-DU)
1. s. of NINIB-erbu, 152 : 9.
3. f. of Ardu, 67 : 2.
4. f. of Itti-Elilî-balûtu, 67 : 3.
5. f. of Rimût, 45 : 4.
7. f. of Shamash-uballû, 13 : 11.
8. f. of . . . . . . . . , 29 : 27.
9. 140 : 5.

Ku-na-a
2. s. of Shîpi-Boû(?), f. of Marduk-sshûkûn, 109 : 19.


LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Masculine Names


**Kur***(Nad)-na-a*
3. f. of Zēria, 16 : 4.
4. 37 : 5.


**L**a-a-ba-shu(ši), La-ba-a-shu(ši), La-ba-shu(ši)
1. s. of Arabī, gs. of nangaru, 79 : 4, 7.
2. s. of Ellū-[du], f. of Bil-shar..., 141 : 17.
3. s. of Ezidā..., gs. of shangū NINIB, tupshar, 104 : 18.
4. s. of Nādin-aḫu, 159 : 32.
5. s. of Ritim-Nabū, gs. of Sharrāqi, 108 : 11, 16.
6. s. of Saggila, f. of Dajān-bēl-ūsūr, 144 : 6, 7.
7. s. of Shamash-tādatiya, 158 : 30.
10. f. of Bilšīn-eplu, 50 : 14.
12. 12 : 2, 4 | 78 : 14 | 89 : 14 | 138 : 2 | 151 : 39

**La-kīp**
1. s. of Damqiu, 76 : 13.
2. 67 : 8.

4 Lammasu*(KAL-KAL)-iddina
1. s. of Idēnna, 120 : 19.
2. s. of Nergal-nāṣir, tupshar, 114 : 14.

**Lam-mur,** f. of Apīlu, gs. of Murdak-shum-usur, 111 : 14.

**Li-bu-tu, Li-bu-ṭa**
1. s. of Idēnna(?)-Dagan, 157 : 12.
2. s. of Ikīnū, 151 : 31.
3. s. of Murdak-rimmari, gs. of abu bitī, 64 : 27.
5. s. of Šīrīqi, 61 : 1, 8.
6. s. of Ūbar, 128 : 15.
7. f. of Elīlu...iddina(?), 59 : 11.


**Li-nu-ub-babī-Elīl,** s. of Elīlu-bēlshunu, tupshar, 94 : 15.

**Li-nu-ubba-babi-liši** (and iši), 71 : 1, 5, 6.

**Li-shir, Li-shi-ru**
1. s. of Murdak-erba, gs. of Eṣagilai, 24 : 3.
2. s. of Nabā-shum-tūmī, 46 : 8.
5. f. of Sukai, 65 : 5, 8 | 73 : 5 | 77 : 10 | 84 : 5 | 80 : 12.

**Lu-di-a,** s. of Bēlshunu, 104 : 14.

**Lu-la-^[Sha]-ba-nu-uḫ** (cf. Lu-la-^[Ša]-Nabū, B.E., Vol. IX), s. of Nādī-iddina, 151 : 40, 41.

**Lu-mur-Ellīl,** s. of Līhūš, 91 : 5.

**Lu-[a]-a-nānūr, Lu-ṣu-a-na-nānūr, Lu-i[u]-a-nūru**
1. s. of Nergal-iddina, gs. of Ibbītu, 12 : 3, 6, 11 | 58 : 40.
2. s. of NINIB-tēšu₂, 75 : 8.
3. s. of Shāgī, f. of Iddina-Bēl, 103 : 11.
5. f. of Nabā-ū-tānunu, 112 : 17.
6. f. of Nabā-[u]-a-nī, 146 : 4.

4 Malāhu(MA-DU-DU)
1. f. of Nabā-ṭūr, gf. of Ardu-Gula, 16 : 3.
2. gf. of Nabā-zēr-ušubši, 16 : 7.

**Man-nu-ki-Nēna**
2. f. of Ellīlu-tānunu, 132 : 3, 4, 8, 15.

**Man-uu...**, 128 : 8.

**Mār-a, or Apā-la-a**, 1 : 3.

**Mardak**4 Marduk
1. f. of Bēl-nāṣir, 41 : 2.
2. f. of Shāzīnu, gf. of Iddina-Nabū, 119 : 18.

**Marduk-a**, 141 : 2.

**Marduk**4 AMAR-UD,4 SHU-abu-shu
1. f. of Ellīlu₂, 3 : 17.
2. f. of Nabā-zēr-igšša, gs. of Nabā-ṭūr-napāḥtē, 111 : 10.
3. f. of Nabā-epu₂, gs. of Nabā-bānī-ṭūr, 109 : 3.

**Marduk**4 SHU-aḫ-iddina, f. of Shīrīq, 61 : 15.

**Marduk**4 SHU-bālu₂-nu₂-ši₂, 143 : 6.

**Marduk**-bēlšunu, s. of Gimil-Shamash, gs. of bānī, 119 : 16.

**Marduk-er-ba**
1. s. of abu bitī, f. of Zērītu, 64 : 22.
2. s. of Eṣagilai, f. of Līširu, 24 : 4.
3. s. of ḫuṣur 4 Zaru₂, f. of Tōhē₂, 64 : 28.

**Marduk**-ṭīr(KAR-ir), s. of abu bitī, f. of Nabā-ahē-iddina, 64 : 24.

**Marduk**4 SHU-iddina, f. of Bēl-bēlšunu, 143 : 7.

**Marduk**-kudurri-šu₂,4 TU-EL Marduk, s. of Irānī-Marduk, 3 : 13, 18.

**Marduk**-mu-[zi]₂, 109 : 25.

**Marduk**-na-ṭūr
1. s. of Apīlu, gs. of shangū Shamash, 43 : 6.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

Mukšá-
1. s. of Nabú-ahé-uballit(?), gs. of Saggilia, 26 : 9.
2. f. of Erba, 130 : 47.

Mu-ki... f. of Sin-igur, 122 : 16.


Mu-ra-nu
1. f. of Zanabzal-erba, 63 : 17.
2. ḫrab eshrá, 136 : 11, 13.


Musashahu(TUK)-zár
1. s. of A-BA-Ellil-darí, f. of NINIB-shum-iddina, 58 : 38.

Mu-shal-im-Ellil, s. of Báni, mas. of Šabdá, 132 : 5, 6.

Mu-she-tig-urri(UD-DA), tushar, s. of Aplá, tushar, 26 : 12 | 28 : 14.

Mushe-zib, Mushe-zí-bu
1. s. of Ardu-NINIB, 146 : 3.
2. s. of Nabú-ahé-iddina, 130 : 37.
4. s. of Shum-ukina, gs. of Abiabíitu, 109 : 12.
5. s. of Marduk-shar-ur, 48 : 15.
6. f. of . . . ba, gs. of Iddina, 115 : 34.
7. f. of . . . tu, 100 : 5.
8. 131 : 8 | 146 : 11.

Mu-she-zib-Bil
1. s. of Rashil, 103 : 9.
2. s. of Rimú-Gula, gs. of Zirútu, tushar, 93 : 14.
3. s. of Sin-tabn, 8 : 2.
4. s. of Šillu, gs. of rab bání, 10 : 14.
5. s. of Usada-El, ḫshaknu ša šridia, 86 : 8.
6. 8 : 3, 6, 9.

Mu-she-zib-Marduk
1. s. of Báni, gs. of Dabíbi, tushar, 68 : 10 | 72 : 10.
2. s. of Bil-im, gs. of ḫKalubuttum, 119 : 3.
3. s. of Nerqal-épush, 3 : 40.
5. 119 : 9.

Mu-she-zib-Nabá
1. s. of Nabú-uballit, 39 : 14.
2. s. of Ubar, 25 : 25.

Mutir(GUR)-Shamash, 27 : 8.

MU... f. of Iddina, 117 : 16.

Na-ba-aja, f. of Shum-iddina, gs. of Šakin-shum, 7 : 33.
**Legal and Commercial Transactions**

**Masculine Names**

Na-bi-Elul
1. s. of Shamash-shum-lishir, 25:2, 6, 22.
2. 98:3.


Na-ba-abu-li, s. of Tabuna, gs. of r'ala, 35:18.

Na-ba-ab-erba, s. of Bel-epush, 159:30.

Na-ba-ab-li-dina
1. s. of abu biti, f. of [KA]labatum, 64:9.
2. s. of Ilia, f. of Nabu-nadin-ahu, 93:11.
3. s. of Marduk-tittir, gs. of abu biti, 64:24.
5. s. of Nabu-shar-usur, 63:16.
6. s. of Nabu-zer-ushabiti, gs. of Ilia, 106:16.
7. s. of . . . . . . , f. of Nabu-usurshu, 115:30.
8. f. of Buh-fresh, 1:24.
9. f. of Muhkshub, 130:37.
10. f. of NINIB-iladina, 130:50.
11. f. of Tagish, 130:49.
12. 130:2.

Na-ba-ab-li-tim
1. s. of Nabu-shum-iddina, gs. of Raksu, 110:12.
2. s. of Nabu-shum-usur, gs. of Ina-buti, . . . . . . , 108:24.

Na-ba-ab-li-till
1. s. of Nabu-tula, 53:11.
2. s. of Shumina, 130:20.

Na-ba-ab-li-shallim, s. of Nabu-shum-usur, gs. of r'ala, 44:26, 37.

Na-ba-ab-li-dina
1. s. of Ina-silli-sharrir, 13:11.
2. s. of Nabu-eresh, 17:12.
3. s. of NINIB- . . . . . . , 148:16.
4. s. of Ubar-Nabu, 28:12.
5. 138:8.

Na-ba-ab-li-tan-nu
1. s. of Isishu, gs. of Skirig-Nabu, 111:5.
2. s. of Kididina, 156:1.

Na-ba-ab-lusur
2. f. of Skulat, 21:8.

Na-ba-aju . . . . . . f. of Nergal-aballit, 1:4.

Na-ba-ab-li-shih, Shishiki cha Bil, 24:2.

Na-ba-apal-iddina
1. s. of Ac-\text{-}\text{tir}, gs. of b'tiru, 44:40.
2. s. of Nabu-erba, gs. of ishparu, tushtar, 44:30.
4. f. of Bzi-iddina, 14:11 | 116:12.
5. f. of Nabu-zer-bdni, s. of r'al apli, 44:3.

Na-ba-apal-usur, sharru, 7:42 | 8:17.

*Na-ba-qa-ba*
2. 90:4(?).

Na-ba-balat-su-igbi
1. s. of Banna, gs. of Ardu-Nergal, 96:10.
2. s. of Nabu-SHEESII . . . . . . , tushtar, 121:16.
3. s. of Zewai, 2:30.
4. f. of NINIB-iddina, 95:5.
5. 62:3.

Na-ba-bani-ahu, f. of Ellil-shar-usur, 140:12.

Na-ba-bani(KAK)-zer, s. of Nabu-epush, gs. of Marduk-abishu, 109:2, 7, 13.

Na-ba-bel-shanati, s. of b'sangu Ishtar Bebeliki, 3:35.

Na-ba-bel-shu-nu
1. s. of Ilia-shabushu, f. of Arkat-ilani, 117:19.
2. s. of Nair-Papsukal, f. of Nabu-iddina, 110:14.

Na-ba-bel . . . . . . , 150:18.

Na-ba-bul-li-su
1. s. of Nabu-abii, 117:18.
2. s. of Nergal-re'ua, 104:16.
3. tushtar, 112:22.

Na-ba-BAD-QA, 140:3.

Na-ba-bush(EKAK)-usih
1. s. of Marduk-abii-shu, f. of Nabu-bani-zer, 109:3.
2. f. of Shamash-igisha, 10:6.

Na-ba-er-ba(berba)
1. s. of Balatu, 121:12.
2. s. of ishparu, f. of Nabu-apal-iddina, 44:30.
3. s. of Nabu-mukin-zer, gs. of r'al apli, tushtar, 103:12.
4. 117:6, 9, 12.

Na-ba-ba(PIPA)-eresh
1. f. of Nabu-ab-li-dina, 17:12.
2. 130:68.

Na-ba-\text{-}\text{titir}
1. s. of Nergal-ushallim, gs. of Sha-nashishu, 105:10.
2. s. of NINIB-igisha, 80:4.
3. s. of Roshil-lu, 10:1, 7, 9, 10.
4. f. of Ardu-Ulu, s. of malaku, 16:3.
5. f. of Rimat, 104:16.
6. f. of Rimat-Nabu, s. of Nair-Maraduk, 113:10.
7. f. of Sharoni, 6:12.
Masculine Names

Nabu-šîr-napûšâtê
1. s. of abû bîtâ, f. of I'Dabatûm, I'Ina-Esâgila-šakhat and
2. s. of Nabû-zêr-îqisâ, gs. of Marduk(?)-abîshu,
111 : 9.
3. s. of Zêr-šîtî-îdshîr, gs. of rû'ât alpê', 35 : 5, 8.
5. gs. of bâ'rû, 24 : 9.
6. 141 : 12.
Nabû-ga-mûl, f. of Nabû-îqisâ, 150 : 12.
Nabû-gi..., 30 : 9.
Nabû-îddina
1. s. of Arqût-Damûq, 3 : 10.
2. s. of Nabû-bîthkunu, gs. of Nûr-Papsukal, 110 : 13.
3. s. of Hûsah, f. of Etilî-ah-îddînina, 21 : 3.
5. f. of Rûmût, s. of pâhûru, 7 : 32.
7. 151 : 8.
Nabû-îiddîn(UD-DA)
1. s. of Iddina-Papsukal, 2 : 27.
2. s. of Kalbu-Lâshîn, f. of Kalbû, 44 : 29.
3. s. of NINIB-ah-îddînina, 152 : 5.
4. f. of NINIB-îddînina, 84 : 8.
Nabû-îqisâ(sha)
1. s. of Bêl-nûhêzîb, 155 : 6, 12.
2. s. of Nabû-gûmûl, 150 : 12.
3. s. of rû'ût, f. of Nabû-nûyir, 7 : 13, 19.
4. f. of Shamash-esra, 157 : 11.
Nabû-îtan-nu
1. s. of Balûtu, 117 : 15.
2. s. of Bêl(?)-u-usur, gs. of Kidin-Numû, 115 : 32.
3. s. of Etilû, gs. of gallûnu, 107 : 4, 11, 12, 16.
4. s. of Lû-ahûa, 112 : 16.
5. s. of Rûmût-Nabû(?), gs. of Nabû-mukûn-zêr, ggs.
of Rû'ût alpû, 117 : 10.
6. s. of Sûdê, f. of Hûshadî, 115 : 15, 20.
7. f. of Nabû-îbballût, 117 : 17.
Nabû-û..., s. of Rapê..., 99 : 5.
Nabû-ka-šîr
1. s. of Nabû-nâmû, tupshar, 107 : 22.
2. 64 : 14, 19.
Nabû-ki-û-žî, s. of Mukallim, f. of Sha-Marduk-bandû, 8 : 11.
Nabû-ki-šîr
1. s. of Itti-Shamash-balûtu, 92 : 8.
2. f. of Shamash-zêr., 16 : 10.
Nabû-kudurri(SHA-DA)-u-usur(ùsur), sharrû, 10 : 18 : 11 :
17 | 12 : 13 | 13 : 18 | 15 : 6 | 16 : 15 | 17 : 15 |
12 : 13 kudurri is written KU-DU, probably a
mistake for SHA-DA.
Nabû-la-la', f. of Nabû-ahê-uballût, 53 : 12.
Nabû-lâšî(UD-DA)
1. s. of Marduk-zêr-iinni, gs. of rû'ût alpê, 35 : 11.
2. s. of rû'ût alpê, f. of Shamash-îddînina, 106 : 21.
Nabû-mudammîq(SHIG-îq)
1. s. of Banê-sha-ûla, f. of Apû (or MU), 108 : 26.
Nabû-mukûn(ka)-e-îlip, s. of Kurnâ, 36 : 3.
Nabû-mukûn-âlu, s. of Turî-gadî, 80 : 2
Nabû-mukûn-aplu
1. s. of Arkût-lû, f. of Rûmût-Nabû, 115 : 35.
2. s. of Arkût-lû-tudammîq, f. of Nabû-ahê-îddînina,
43 : 7.
3. s. of bûnû, f. of Ishinbandû, 115 : 14, 22.
4. s. of Bêl-ahê-erba, gs. of Sîppê, tupshar, 43 : 31.
5. s. of mûbannû, f. of Nand-bullûshî, g. of Rûmût-
Nabû, f. in-law of Nabû-mukûn-zêr, 105 : 2.
6. s. of Sîppê, f. of Nabû-apot-îddînina, 43 : 28.
7. f. of Nabû-mukûn-zêr, s. of Egîbî, 75 : 11.
Nabû-mukûn-mûr, s. of Lûp-ana-nûr-Marduk, gs.
Nabû-mukûn-zêr
1. s. of Apû, gs. of rû'ût alpê, 106 : 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 25.
mas. of šapûtu-TUR-eseur, 93 : 3 | 103 : 5, 8 |
108 : 4, 10, 12 | 109 : 9, 16.
2. s. of Ea-êpesh-îtu, 149 : 42.
3. s. of Iddina, gs. of Gashûra, 105 : 1, 8.
5. s. of Nabû-mukûn-aplu, gs. of Egîbî, 75 : 10.
6. s. of rû'ût alpê, f. of Nabû-erba, 103 : 12.
7. s. of rû'ût alpê, lu. of Nand-bullûshî, f. of Rûmût-
Nabû, s. in-law of Nabû-mukûn-aplu, 108 : 3.
8. s. of Shamash-ah-îddînina, gs. of Sha-naksâhu,
tupshar, 105 : 15.
9. s. of Shulû, gs. of Ea-înî, 43 : 26.
11. f. of Rûmût-Nabû, s. of rû'ût alpê, gs. of Nabû-îttannu,
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

MASCULINE NAMES

Nabû-mushallim (GI)
1. s. of shangi NINIB bit Sîn, f. of Bêl-ahê-iddinia, 33:11.
2. 141:3.

Nabû-na-din-ahu
1. s. of Etîlu, gs. of gônabu, 79:15.
2. s. of Marduk-no-šir, gs. of re'd alpe, 35:16 | 108:22.
3. s. of Nabû-ahê-iddinia, gs. of Ilia, 93:11.
5. 143:18.

Nabû-na'did
1. s. of Ardu-Nergal, f. of Ilu-ishšumnu, 43:25.

Nabû-napištimm(ēm)-uṣur
1. s. of Shumû, gs. of ba'turu, 105:13.

Nabû-nâ-šir (nasîr)
1. s. of Anatau, 27:7.
2. s. of gônabu, f. of Shamas-ahâ-iddinia, 79:14.
3. s. of Nabû-âqîsa, gs. of re'd, 7:13, 19.
4. f. of Nabû-shum-iskun, s. of Egibi, 8:7, 14.
5. f. of Nabû-NINIB-âqî, 5:12.
6. 30:6 | 156:10.

Nabû-na-ta-nu
2. 151:53.

Nabû-na-lat-tu-shaš-si, f. of .URKI-sharrat, hu. of 1Equbata, 47:1 | 5, 13, 22, 25.

Nabû-pi-šu, 130:35.
Nabû-qi-pi-ilt, “Nabû is the ambassador of the gods,” s. of Sha-naḫšitu, f. of Bêlshunu, 7:37.

Nabû-rēẖ-sharrī, s. of Aḫušhunu, 27:9.

Nabû-sharru-uṣur, f. of Nabû-ahê-iddina, 63:16.
Nabû-ša-mu-eme, f. of Kabtia, s. of Nabû-nallâš, 108:25.
Nabû-SHEŠII . . . , f. of Nabû-balâṭu-ṣapî, 121:16.

Nabû-shum-ibni
1. s. of Eâ-mâbi, f. of Ardu-Gula, 44:28.
2. f. of Lishir, 46:9.
3. f. of NINIB-ahê-erba, 90:12.

Nabû-shum-iddina
1 s. of Ėpēš-Utum, f. of Marduk-nâgšir, 113:3.
2. s. of Rakeû, f. of Nabû-ahê-shullim, 110:12.
3. f. of Itti-Marduk-balatu, s. of Ea-amûl, 93:2.

Nabû-shum-isshun
1. s. of Nabû-nâṣir, gs. of Egibi, tupšar, 8:6, 14.
2. s. of Shuštû, gs. of iskparam, tupšar, 24:12.
3. s. of Zêria, gs. of Nappalû, 7:6 | 64:25.

Nabû-shum-tlûšir (SI-DI)
1. s. of Marduk-zûr-imû, gs. of Kidin-, ..., 109:4 | 7, 14.
2. s. of Rashûl-ili, 10:13.
3. f. of Bab., ..., 130:51.

Nabû-shum-usūr (usûr)
1. s. of Nâdìna-ahû, gs. of maṣṣarû aballi, 44:27.
2. s. of Marduk-šum-imû, gs. of abû bitû, 110:5, 10.
3. s. of Nabû-shum-usûna, gs. of bütû, 64:23.
4. s. of re'd alpe, f. of Nabû-ahê-usulatim, 44:26, 38.
5. f. of Bêl-danu, 101:13.
6. f. of Nabû-ahê-shullim, s. of Ina-bitû, ..., 108:24.

Nabû-shu- . . . , f. of Shamash-apal, 89:2.

Nabû-shu-zibû, 9:12.
Nabû-shu-zu-ban-ni, s. of Shištâ, f. of Sillî-Exida, 104:2.

Nabû-tab-ni-usûr
1. s. of Apîlû, gs. of Gaḫal, 105:3.
2. s. of Babûtu, f. of Shiriqti-Marduk, 149:7 | 11, 10, 22.

Nabû-ta-ṭa-tu-nu-usûr, ḫmûr bâni, s. of Nabû-ṭšir-nap-shâlî, 86:5.

Nabû-ubal-lat, uballat(u)
1. s. of Bêl-uballâšû, 151:16 | 158:7.
2. s. of Iddina-Bêl, gs. of Sillî-usûr, 115:33.
4. s. of Nabû-ittanû, 117:17.
5. f. of Mushezzû-Nabû, 39:15.

Nabû-unammi (LAḪ-ir), f. of Bêl-zûr-iddina, 68:2.
Nabû-u-sal-li
1. s. of 4TUR-E-dajîn, gs. of Nár-Papsukal, 2:2, 6, 14, 20, 23, 38.
2. f. of Nâ'id-NINIB, 159:33.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

1. s. of Ḫarmi-ilu, 141 : 10.
2. s. of Marduk-šakín-shum, gs. of rē'â alpē, 35 : 1.
3. f. of iltu, 150 : 10.

Nabd-ushabshu(-shi)
1. s. of Simkana, 50 : 3.
2. f. of Šir-šarru, 1 : 26.

Nabd-ushabshu(uabashu)
1. s. of Ĥarmi-ilu, 141 : 10.
2. s. of Marduk-šakín-shum, gs. of rē'â alpē, 35 : 1, 4.

Nabd-ushur-shu
1. s. of Nabd-ahé-iddina, gs. of iltu, 115 : 30.
2. s. of Nūdi-elle, 126 : 18.
3. s. of Šir-šarru, 144 : 20.

Nabd-zér-ibni
1. s. of Ammēnī-ilu, 45 : 3.
2. s. of Bel-ibni, 131 : 1.
3. s. of Nabd-ahé-iddina, gs. of rē'â alpē, 44 : 3.
4. f. of Ellē-ibnišu, 140 : 40.
5. f. of Marduk-šakín-shum, 10 : 17.
6. f. of NINIB-ahé-iddina, 143 : 43.
7. f. of NINIB-ushabshu, 130 : 41.
8. f. of Šir-šarru, 121 : 21.
10. 48 : 12.

Nabd-zér-ibni
1. s. of Mūshēb-+Nabū, 87 : 5.
2. f. of Iddina-Bēl, 14 : 8.
3. 52 : 5, 149 : 41.

Nabd-izz(shish)-iddina
1. s. of Marduk(?)-obishu, f. of Nabd-éṭir-napshāti, 111 : 10.
2. 56 : 12.


Nabd-zér-ukīn
2. s. of Mēṣīnī, f. of Bēl-éṭir, 106 : 20.
3. s. of Sīn-shadānu, 3 : 37.

Nabd-zér-ushabshu(sshu)
1. s. of Aš-ahé-iddina, gs. of Shagīmmu, 43 : 10, 17.
2. s. of Ḫir, f. of Nabd-ahé-iddina, 106 : 16.
3. s. of Šir-šarru, gs. of Nūr-Papuškul, 106 : 18.

4. bu. of ‘Mardukûtum, 43 : 35, 36.
5. gs. of malēgi, 16 : 6.

Nabd-zér-., f. of Damuk, 4 : 17(?)
Nabd-., s. of Bēl-ahé-iggā, gs. of shangā Shamash, 16 : 11.

Na-dan-ni-, s. of Addu-ushallim, 26 : 16.

Na-di-nu, Na-di-nu
1. s. of Aš-īmūn, 69 : 11.
2. s. of Ardu-Gula, tupshar, 147 : 12.
3. s. of Balātšu, 31 : 1, 10.
4. s. of ʻAbān, f. of Iqīšā, 115 : 31.
5. s. of Dēgān-rũqua, b. of Iqīšā, 120 : 16.
6. s. of Ūmdu, 150 : 11.
7. s. of rē'â alpē, f. of Iddina-Nabū, 35 : 20.
8. s. of Sēmū, f. of Taqīšak-Gula, 35 : 14.
9. s. of Shušī, gs. of Shagīmmu, 43 : 27.
10. s. of Šillī-NINIB, tupshar, 126 : 15.
11. s. of Tabnu-nu, tupshar, 15 : 4.

Nādīn(-na)-ə-hu
1. s. of Ardu-Enu, 2 : 31.
2. s. of mašarū abullī, f. of Nabū-shum-usur, 44 : 27.
3. f. of Lābāšu, 150 : 32.

Nādīn(SE)-šum, 96 : 3.
Nē’d-Marduk, 141 : 8.
*Nā-ṣī-NINIB, s. of Nabū-usallī, 159 : 33.
Nān-ērēṣ, s. of Nābdēnu, 85 : 14.

Nān-iddina
2. f. of Luš-šabānu, 130 : 40, 41.


*Nāngarī
1. f. of Arābī, gl. of Lābāši, 79 : 4.
2. 136 : 9.

*Nāppalī
1. f. of Balātu, 3 : 38.
2. f. of Širī, gl. of Nabū-shum-isik, 64 : 25.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Masculine Names

Nergal-rē'u-ū-a, f. of Nabā-bullītu, 104 : 17.
Nergal-shar-a-ni, f. of Balātu, 85 : 16.
Nergal-shum-usur
  1. f. of Balātu, 31 : 17.
Nergal-usūlibi(?-iši)
  1. s. of Bēl-ētir, f. of Iqṣāš, 24 : 10.
  2. s. of Bēl-ēpûsh, 159 : 27.
  3. s. of Ḩajaratu, 1 : 11, 16, 31.
  4. s. of Nabā-ēbu..., 1 : 21.
  5. s. of Sham-ēbu, 131 : 2.
Nergal-usūlābin(GL)
  1. s. of Nergal-ētir, 4 : 11.
  2. s. of Sha-nāšisku, f. of Nabā-ētir, 105 : 11.
  3. 130 : 30.
Nergal-ētir, f. of ..., s. of ibni, 1 : 22.
Nergal-zēr-ibni, 47 : 14.
Ni-din-tūmun
  1. s. of Hazāzu, gs. of rab eszi, 104 : 4, 7, 10.
  2. s. of Bēl-ēlī', 14 : 9 | 116 : 10.
  3. s. of Ḥabāshiru, 115 : 5.
  5. 101 : 8 | 153 : 29.
Ni-din-tūmun-Bīl, s. of Shulluma, gs. of Ardu-Nergal, tupsahar, 110 : 16.
Ni-din-tūmun-Eblīš, s. of Ilīšs, 151 : 36.
Ni-din-tūmun-Marduk, s. of Ardu-Marduk, gs. of shangû NINIB-TIL-LA, 64 : 7.
Ni-din-tūmun-Nabā, s. of Rimāt-Gula, gs. of rē'ā alpē, 103 : 2, 7.
NINIB-ab-usur
  1. s. of Bēlshumu, 127 : 11.
  2. 140 : 4.
NINIB-abē'erba
  1. s. of Kinē, 5 : 1.
  2. s. of Kurrāna, 57 : 6.
  3. s. of Nabā-shum-ēbu, 90 : 11.
  4. s. of Shamash-ēbē-idēna, 96 : 12.
  5. f. of Eblīš-zēr-ibni, 31 : 15.
  6. f. of NINIB-SIS..., 19 : 3.
  7. f. of NINIB-ēfēsh, 114 : 5.
  8. 91 : 7.
NINIB-abē-idīna
  1. s. of Shtriq..., 80 : 10.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

2. tupshar, 122 : 18.
NINIB-ah-gishtu-sha
1. s. of Bânia, 83 : 2.
2. s. of Shamash-ah-iddina, 82 : 8.
3. 138 : 1, 4 | 146 : 7.
NINIB-ah-uballit
1. s. of Shamash-., 148 : 2.
2. f. of Ardu-Sin, 74 : 4.
NINIB-ah-., f. of NINIB-eresh, 134 : 15.
NINIB-ah-resh
1. s. of NINIB-ibni, 137 : 6, 11.
2. 130 : 66.
NINIB-ah-iddina
1. s. of Ellil-bâni-zîr, 39 : 14.
2. s. of Ellil-shum-imhi, 101 : 13.
3. s. of Nabû-ilî, 152 : 5.
5. s. of Nadin, 92 : 7.
7. f. of NINIB-nadin-shum, 152 : 2.
9. s. of NINIB-., 134 : 5.
10. s. of Ušâlî, 23 : 1.
12. f. of NINIB-iddina, 40 : 11.
13. f. of NINIB-uballit, 114 : 13 | 130 : 44.
14. f. of Shamash-erba, 100 : 6, 12.
15. 130 : 65 | 150 : 11.
NINIB-ah-shublši, s. of A-BA-Ellil-dàrî, f. of NINIB-ah-iddina, 88 : 2.
NINIB-ah-shublši (ši) (or shubši), s. of Marduk-., 148 : 3.
NINIB-ah-., s. of Shamash-eshî-ṭîr, b. of Dammu-îlu, 147 : 3.
NINIB-ah-., s. of Sham-iddina, 20 : 17.
NINIB-ah (or nāṣîr)
1. s. of NINIB-ah-erba, 19 : 2.
2. f. of Erba-Ellil, 5 : 10.
NINIB-ai, s. of Rimû, 152 : 10.
NINIB-anu-bêlî-šu
1. s. of Bau-iddina, 52 : 1.
2. f. of NINIB-uballit, 74 : 8.
NINIB-apal-iddina
1. s. of Arda, 50 : 11.

2. s. of Bânî-ahu, 158 : 4.
3. f. of Ellîl-bêlûšum, 70 : 10.
NINIB-apu-îshku(Gûr)
1. s. of NINIB-uballit, gs. of AB-SUM-MU, f. of Ellîl-shum-akîn, tupshar, 58 : 30.
2. s. of Zabûshu, tupshar, 1 : 27.
NINIB-bînî-ahu, s. of Shamash-zîr-gishtu, 114 : 12.
NINIB(?)-bêlî-shu, s. of Ellîl-nûdin-shum, 72 : 2.
NINIB(NINIB)-dannu
1. f. of Shamash-shum-îshîr, 18 : 2.
NINIB-erba
1. s. of Bau-gishtu, 54 : 8.
2. s. of Ellîl-ah-iddina, tupshar, 128 : 18.
3. s. of Taqîsh, 118 : 7.
4. s. of Taqîsh-Gûla, tupshar, 91 : 16.
5. f. of Kudurrû, 152 : 6.
6. f. of Nergal-ṭîr, 40 : 12.
NINIB-eresh
1. s. of NINIB-ah-., 134 : 15.
2. f. of Liqû-anû-nûr, 75 : 9.
NINIB-eresh(PIN)-esîhu, s. of NINIB-ah-erba, 114 : 5.
NINIB-e-ti-ûr, dîr
1. s. of Bânîa, 156 : 7.
2. s. of Nabû-nâṣîr, 5 : 11.
3. s. of Nergal-iddina, 77 : 4, 7.
4. f. of Lûlu, 151 : 26, 37.
5. abû bîtî, 140 : 8.
NINIB-epush(-ush)
1. s. of Ina-esît-ûr, 150 : 13.
2. s. of Rimû, 101 : 14.
NINIB-gar-mil
1. s. of Aîl-îlûshî, 19 : 10.
2. s. of Iqûshî, 137 : 18.
4. 150 : 12.
NINIB-ibni (or epush)
1. s. of Ardu-Gûla, gs. of AB-SUM-MU, f. of Iddina-Ellil, 58 : 40.
2. s. of Ellûlu, 94 : 14.
3. f. of NINIB-ah-eresh, 137 : 4, 6.
4. 50 : 8.
NINIB-iddina(-nu)
1. s. of Bêl-îpalû, 159 : 28.
2. s. of Nabû-aḫī-iddina, 130 : 50.
3. s. of Nabû-balṭšu-igbi, 95 : 5.
4. s. of Nabû-ēl, 84 : 7.
5. s. of NINIB-aḫ-iddina, 40 : 11.
6. s. of Shamash-eshti-iṣṣar, 90 : 10 | 91 : 5.
7. s. of Sham-iddina, 128 : 2.
8. f. of Balṭšu, 120 : 18.
9. f. of Nāra, g. of Ṭūmnū, 60 : 4.
10. f. of Nusku-iddina and ṣīltu, 94 : 7.
NINIB-igṣīna-(ṣiṣa)
1. s. of ḫidīn-Elil, 128 : 16.
2. f. of Ardu-NINIB, 148 : 5.
5. f. of Nabû-ēl, 80 : 4.
6. f. of Šēratu, 152 : 3.
NINIB-mukīn (or ukti), 37 : 17.
NINIB-mu-tiṣq-urra
1. s. of Kīdin-Elil, 96 : 12.
2. f. of NINIB-pōkīdesnu, 92 : 5.
NINIB-mu-tīr(-ēt)-gī-nīl (gīnīl, SHU), s. of Zēr-kittī-
NINIB-na-dīn-šum, NINIB-nādin-šum (or šum-iddina)
1. s. of Aḫ-lānumu, 152 : 7.
2. s. of Apīl, 148 : 19.
3. s. of Ardu-Gula, ṭupšar, 55 : 16.
4. s. of Bak-. . ., 130 : 54.
6. s. of NINIB-aḫ-iddina, 152 : 2.
7. s. of Murashku-ēl, g. of A-BA-Elil-dārī, 58 : 38.
8. s. of Šēratu, 150 : 29.
9. s. of Shamash-ēl-igṣīna, 23 : 2.
10. s. of Šum-ibni, 130 : 16.
14. b. of NINIB-dānu, 13 : 5.
15. 156 : 12.
NINIB-na-dīn, s. of Idīdinā, 127 : 12.
NINIB-na-ētār
1. s. of Bau-ērēš, 150 : 14.
2. s. of Șāzu, 128 : 17.
3. f. of Biššumnu, 158 : 1.
5. f. of Nergal-nāṣir, 4 : 15.
NINIB-nāṣir-shirīqi(tu)(?) s. of NINIB-ushallim, 19 : 9.
NINIB-pa-kīda-su-nu
1. s. of NINIB-muškītiq-urra, 92 : 4.
2. f. of Ellül-ētērī, 92 : 10.
3. f. of Ellül-ēlāṭīn-šum, 58 : 10.
NINIB-šum-iddina (or nādin-šum), s. of Murušši-ēl, gs. of A-BA-Ellül-dārī, 58 : 38.
NINIB-šum-uṣur (or nādin-uṣur), s. of NINIB-uballīn, 19 : 1.
NINIB-ša-bit-shu, 78 : 18.
NINIB-uballīn(āt)
1. s. of AB-SUM-MA, f. of Ellül-šum-ukin and
NINIB-apāt-ikibun, 58 : 39.
2. s. of Amen-ēnti, ṭupšar, 12 : 10.
4. s. of Ilād, b. of Ellül-ēl-ibni, 157 : 9.
5. s. of Nabû-ēl-ibni, 130 : 43.
6. s. of NINIB-aḫ-iddina, 114 : 13 | 130 : 44.
7. s. of NINIB-an-itēti-shu, 74 : 7.
8. s. of Shultuma, 130 : 53.
9. s. of Šum-iddina, 128 : 3, 8.
15. f. of Shamash-ērība, 4 : 19.
16. f. of Šum-iddina, 40 : 5.
17. f. of Zērīna, 33 : 10.
NINIB-uṭuši(ši), f. of Shamash-iddina, 148 : 9.
NINIB-upāṭ-gīr(šar), f. of Shamash-ēl, 118 : 4.
NINIB-ušabab(sī)-ibni, s. of Nabû-zēr-ibni, 130 : 41.
NINIB-ushallim(ūtī)
1. f. of Biššumnu, 77 : 12.
2. f. of NINIB-nāṣir-shirīqi(tu)(?), 19 : 10.
3. f. of Shamash-igṣīna, 6 : 15.
4. 130 : 8.
NINIB-u-šē-zīb, f. of Shamash-balṭšu-igbi, 37 : 3.
NINIB-zēr-iddina, s. of Nabû-iddina, 130 : 4.
NINIB- . . . irīq(ī)-zu-nu, f. of Kinā, 45 : 11.
NINIB- . . .
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

*Nippurā (EN-LIL-KI-MESII), 69: 2, 7, 14.
Ni-qi-du
1. s. of Bīt-kīt-ta-iddīna, f. of Bēl-shum-iddīna, 103: 10.
2. f. of Ellīl-shum-iddīna, 124: 17.
3. f. of Idādīn, 115: 7.
*Nisakku (NU-AR) Ellīl, f. of Ellīl-shāpiq-zēr, gl. of Ellīl-bēlshunu, 58: 36.
Nūr-e-a
1. s. of Ninīb-iddīna(?), f. of Rimūt, 60: 4.
2. s. of Ninīb-iddīna, 110: 15.
Nūr-išu, 150: 9.
Nūr-Marduk (SHU), f. of Nabā-ṭīr, gl. of Rimūt-Nabā, 113: 11.
Nūr-Papsakal
2. f. of Rimūt, gl. of Nabā-zēr-ushabshi, 106: 18.
Nūr-Shamash, f. of . . . apīl-iddīna, 137: 21.
Nusku-iddīna, s. of Ninīb-iddīna, b. of Šīla, 94: 6.
Nusku-nāṣir
1. f. of Bēlshunu, 4: 14.
Nu-ah-ṣa, 78: 8.
Nu-ah-lā-ki-iddīni, f. of Bēl-apal-iddīna, 125: 2.
Paḫaru (DUG-QA-BUR), paḫar
1. f. of Nabā-iddīna, gl. of Rimūt, 7: 32.
2. f. of Šēlūbi, 3: 42.
Pa-at-ta-su, f. of Nergal-ah-iddīna, 112: 3, 7.
Pi-il-ip-su, sharru, 129: 12.
Pir-i
1. s. of Shum-iddīna, 130: 46.
2. s. of Saggīla, gn. of Ḫu-datum, 29: 3.
3. f. of Ellīl-kišir, 52: 8.
4. f. of Kōṣir, 112: 17.
5. f. of Kidūn, 87: 12.
7. f. of . . . , tupḫar, 52: 17.
9. 150: 8.
Qa-qi-a, f. of Sippū, 116: 4.
Qi-shu-an-ī-i, f. of Shamash-erēš, 152: 1.
Qēšēš (SHA-BA)-ia, 137: 20.
rab béni, f. of Šīla, gl. of Mūshētīb-Bēl, 10: 15 | 29: 1.
Rab-ēnu, f. of Bāzēru, gl. of Nidintum, 104: 5.
Ra-hi-a-nu, s. of Babu, 17: 1, 11.
Rak-su, f. of Nabā-shum-iddīna, gl. of Nabā-ahē-shullūm, 110: 12.
Rap (GAL)-pa-ri, s. of Gutana, 73: 2.
Ra-shīl, cf. Ra-shi-il(u), Strassmaier, Dar. 522: 14, etc., f. of Ellīl-ittannu, 158: 28.
Ra-shīl-išu
1. f. of Gimmūl, 10: 13.
2. f. of Nabā-ṭīr, 10: 1.
3. f. of Nabā-shum-šīhir, 10: 4.
Re'i-i, f. of Nabā-Ḫiša, gl. of Nabā-nāṣir, 7: 13, 19.
Ra-ash-su, cf. Pa. 27, f. of Zēr(u)-tu, 80: 3.
Ra-a-shu-affi, f. of Ellīl-ittannu, 158: 24.
Re'a alōp (and alōp)
2. f. of Bēl (or Mīt)-ia, gl. of Shulū, 43: 29.
3. f. of Šēlīr-Marduk, gl. of Nabā-shum-ukūn, 106: 3.
5. f. of Marduk-shākītu-shum, gl. of Nabā-ushabšu, 35: 1 | 44: 10, 18, 33.
7. f. of Marduk-zēr-lāni, gl. of Nabā-lāšu, 35: 12.
8. f. of Marduk-zēr-lāni, gl. of Sin-šīhir, 35: 15.
9. f. of Nabā-apal-iddīna, gl. of Nabā-zēr-lāni, 43: 3.
Rē'a immersat, f. of Nergal-nāṣir, gl. of Bēl-apal-iddīna, 47: 18.
Ri-ba
1. s. of Kōṣir, 126: 11.
2. s. of Taqšiš, 37: 21.
Ri(?)-bi-etu, s. of Ima-šili-Bēl, 112: 20.
Ri-en, 130: 18.
Ri-hi-etu, 19: 16.
Masculine Names

Ri-mu-tu, s. of Nīr-nar-papsukal, 29:2.


5. s. of Sharabbi, f. of Lâbâsh, 108:11, 17.

6. 103:17.

Ri-mu-NINIB

1. s. of Shamash-zēr-ibni, tuphar, 84:10 | 95:9.


Ri-pi-e., f. of Nabû-ut...., 99:6.

Ru-uzu-ush-tum, f. of Barsip..., 121:2.

Sa-amu, f. of Nōdin, gs. of Tagqis-Gula, 35:14.

Seg-qil-ai(a)

1. s. of Itu-datum, f. of Pir, 29:3.


SAP(?) kol-bi, s. of Iddinu-Nabû, 14:10.

Si-in-a-ti

1. f. of Bēl-usballūm, 2:32.


Si-lim-Bēl

1. f. of Ellil-igisha, 126:12.

2. f. of Ḫattinau, 74:9.

Si-lim-ilûni

1. s. of Lâbâsh, 127:9.

2. s. of Zēr-kiti-lishir, 56:1, 8.

3. 52:16.


Si-lim-Nabû, 153:5, 17, 19, 23.

Si-im-ka-na, f. of Nabû-ushēzib, 50:14.


Sin-aḫē-usballûm, s. of Sharâni, tupkar, 45:14.

Sin-ba-a-rī, f. of Bēl-e Erra, gs. of Kidinnu-Shubalul, 129:11.

Sin-ilûni, s. of Bâdû-ilû, gs. of Sîtukan(?) 113:4.


Sin-êšir, s. of Shûkā, 61:13.

Sin-ilû, s. of Bēl-shum-iddina, 63:6, 12.

Sin-ig-sur

1. s. of Muki., 122:16.


Sin-ilûšir(SI-DD), s. of Marduk-zēr-ibni, gs. of rē'ê alpi, 35:15.

Sin-mudammīq(ig), dajûn, 107:20.

ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

Sin-nasir
1. s. of Ea-pattanni, f. of Apl₂, 7:36.
2. f. of . . . .iskkun, 47:15.


Sin-rāmī-shu, s. of Marduk-zēr-ilni, tupsahar, 5:14.

Sin-sha-du-nu
1. f. of Bel-šir, 7:8.
2. f. of Bel-ulallī, 2:1.
3. f. of Bel-zēr, 7:40.
4. f. of Mushēzib, g. of Marduk-shar-ùpur, 42:7.
5. f. of Nabū-zēr-utkin, 3:37.


Sin-ta-ru, i. of Māšēzib-Bēl, 8:2.

Sip-pi-e, Sip-pa-a, Aram. ind. 'd₂, 116.
1. s. of Aš-iddina, 66:10.
2. f. of Bel-akurba, g. of Nabū-mukin-aplu, 43:31.
3. f. of Itti-Nabā-balātu, g. of Bel-iddina, 115:13, 21.
4. f. of Nabū-mukin-aplu, g. of Nabū-apal-iddina, 43:28.

Sip-pa-ri, s. of Gudūnu, 65:2.

Si-su-kān(?), g. of Sin-tabni, f. of Badi-ilu, 113:4.


Su-qa-at, Sūq(SILA)-ni, s. of Lēshir, 65:4, 8 | 73:4 |
77:9 | 84:4 | 86:12, 13.

Su-qa-at, Suk-ka-ri
1. s. of Nabū-rissu, 89:4, 9.
3. 89:12 | 116:5.


Shā-gin-mu
1. f. of Aš-akur-iddina, g. of Nabū-zēr-ušhabši, 43:11, 17.
2. f. of Shušt, g. of Nāḏišu, 43:27.


Shakīn-shum
1. s. of Kalbā, gs. of Irōn, 7:12, 20, 43.
2. s. of Shim-iddina, gs. of Nabaja, 7:33.
3. s. of ...iddina, 148:8.

Shā-lam-ma-mu
1. īrāb biti of Itti, 120:1.
2. 9:11.

Shā-Marduk-ba-na-a, s. of Nabū-kiltu, gs. of Mukallim, 8:10.

Shamash-ahē-iddina, s. of Apl₂, b. of Shum-uškina, 25:3, 7, 23.

Shamash-ahē-iddina, Aram. ind. |\n
Nabā-nāṣir, g. of galābu, 79:14.
3. s. of Nergal-iddina, 33:2 | 50:3, 8.
4. s. of NINIB-nadin-shum, tupsahar, 22:12.
5. s. of Sha-nāšibšu, f. of Nabū-mukin-zēr, 103:15.
7. f. of Bel-ash-ušhabši, 28:12.
8. f. of Eših-šišir, 91:15.
9. f. of Nergal-iddina, 92:3.
10. f. of NINIB-ūpāššir, 118:5.

Shamash-ahē-iddina, Aram. ind. |\n
1. s. of Kušša, 65:5 | 73:3 | 84:3.
2. s. of Khuddu, 69:4.
3. s. of Ab-udādiš, 17:11.

Shamash-ulallī, 151:50, 56.

Shamash-apal... s. of Nabū-shu-qi... 89:2, 7.

Shamash-balatu-sīru
1. s. of Ningir-ushēzib, 37:3.
2. 148:10.

Shamash-erba
1. s. of BAN-A-AN-tresh, 37:15.
2. s. of Nabā-īqṭuša, 157:11.
3. s. of NINIB-ah-iddina, tupsahar, 100:6, 11.
4. s. of NINIB-ulallī, tupsahar, 4:19.
5. s. of Kīrīitu, 36:4.
6. f. of Bel-ulallī, 72:2.
7. 159:12, 18.

Shamash-tresh(KAN, PIN-esh)
1. s. of Kalbā, tupsahar, 99:14.
2. s. of Qishušani, 152:1.
3. s. of Shamash-zēr-ibni, 134:3.
4. f. of Ḫnu-Enur-ḫammu, 130:45.

Shamash-eskēr, f. of Dannu-ilu... and NINIB-šu..., 147:3.

Shamash-ilni, s. of Itti..., 54:3.

Shamash-iddina (or nādūnu)
1. s. of Bānāi, 148:11.
2. s. of Esh-kēšir, gs. of galābu, 111:11.
3. s. of Nabū-lāši(UD-DA), gs. of re'ā alpē, tupsahar, 106:21.
4. s. of Nabū-zēr-utkin, 52:15.
MASCULINE NAMES

5. s. of NINIB-ukiššu, 148 : 9.
6. s. of Rimāt, 94 : 14.
7. s. of Ašā, 111 : 12.
10. f. of Lābāššu, 155 : 30.
11. f. of Rimāt, 60 : 11.
12. f. of Shamash-ina-esēti, 157 : 15.
13. f. of Zēr-ukīn, 130 : 57.
14. f. of . . . . ash(?)-ni, 86 : 3.
15. 30 : 5 | 37 : 6 | 130 : 32.
Shamash-ina-esēti
1. s. of Ki-nu, 57 : 8.
2. s. of Shamash-iddina, tepshar, 157 : 14.
4. 76 : 14.
Shamash-ia(ha)(-sha)
1. s. of Nabū-šīšu, 10 : 6.
2. s. of NINIB-uškallīm, 6 : 15.
3. f. of Ardu-Gula, 55 : 3 | 60 : 9 | 87 : 1 | 88 : 3 | 59 : 3 |
   99 : 9 | 100 : 8 | 101 : 5, 7.
5. f. of Bēlšumu, 21 : 2.
*Shamash-ir-ba-ni, s. of Shuteria, 53 : 12.
Shamash-mukin-aḫu
1. nēš šaarrī, 4rab kāri, 42 : 2.
2. 45 : 13.
Shamash-mukin-aḫu(PAP), 9 : 7.
Shamash-mukin-zēr
1. s. of Ellīl-kišīn, 22 : 2.
2. Shamūn, 45 : 12.
Shamash-nādin-āḫu, 30 : 8.
Shamash-nādir(SIS-šīr)
1. s. of Sīlaš, 2 : 3, 6, 9, 14, 15, 21, 23.
2. rē[a, 9 : 6.
Shamash-pa-kīd-su-nu
1. f. of Rimāt-īlu, 114 : 9.
3. f. of šaškīšīni-tù, 114 : 3.
4. 82 : 2.
Shamash-shar-ušur
1. s. of dE̅.d Bahum, 87 : 9.
2. s. of Kallīt, tepshar, 97 : 16.
Shamash-shum-iššu, f. of Shamash-uballīt, 32 : 4.
Shamash-shum-štāhir
1. s. of Nābu, f. of Iddīnu-Bēl, 112 : 6.
2. s. of NINIB-danu, 18 : 1.
3. f. of Aḫ-iddina, 60 : 11.
5. f. of Nābu-ellīt, 25 : 3.
6. s. of . . . . , tepshar, 17 : 13.
Shamash-shum-uššu, sharrū, 2 : 37; šakkanašu(NER-ARAD), 142 : 14, 37.
Shamash-uballīt(-ti) or muballīt, Aram. ind., 68.
1. s. of Ardu-NINIB, 125 : 14.
2. s. of Kudarru, 13 : 14.
3. s. of Shamash-ah-iddina, 72 : 3.
4. s. of Shamash-shum-šū, 32 : 3.
5. s. of Shamash-zēr-šū, 83 : 3.
8. 37 : 17 | 01 : 5, 10 | 138 : 2.
Shamash-zēr-šū
1. s. of Ardu-Šerpat, 20 : 2.
2. s. of Ellīl-šum-šū, 37 : 16.
3. s. of Nāšīr, 37 : 7.
4. f. of Anum-shar-šūr, 85 : 2, 7.
5. f. of Bēlšum, 13 : 15.
6. f. of Rimāt, 73 : 10.
7. f. of Rimāt-NINIB, 84 : 11 | 95 : 10.
8. f. of Shamash-ēresh, 134 : 3.
9. f. of Shamash-uballīt, 83 : 3.
Shamash-zēr-šīša(-sha)
1. f. of Bēl-šī, 37 : 25.
2. f. of NINIB-šīšu-āḫu, 114 : 12.
3. f. of NINIB-nādin-šū, 23 : 3.
Shamash-zēr-ušhabāt, s. of . . . . . ignšu, 46 : 1.
Shamash-zēr-šūr, s. of Bāb-igša, 49 : 1.
Shamash-zēr . . . . . s. of Nābu-šīšu, 16 : 9.
Shamash-zēr . . . . . 83 : 11.
Shamash- . . . . . urri, 85 : 2.
Shamash . . . . . s. of Ellīl-kišīn, 19 : 12.
Shamash . . . . .
1. f. of Bazāzu, 76 : 17.
2. f. of NINIB-ah-šīša, 148 : 2.
*Shamash(-mesh)-na-šu-nu, s. of Bēlšumu, 151 : 38, 39.
*Shamash(-mesh)-na-di-in (cf. Tārī-gada’), f. of Iti . . . . . , 52 : 3.
Shamash(-mesh)-dajīnu, s. of Nābu-iddina, 52 : 6.
Sha-Nābu-shum, 199 : 9.
Sha-na-šī-šu
1. f. of Nergal-uskallīm, gr. of Nābu-šīšu, 105 : 11.
2. f. of Nābu-šīša, gr. of Bēlšumu, 7 : 38.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

3. f. of Shamash-ah-iddina, gl. of Nabû-mukin-zir, 105 : 16.
4. f. of Tabnêa, gl. of Marduk-shákin-shum, 59 : 10.
Shangâ(E-MASH) E-NAM-TIL-AL
1. f. of Ardu-Marduk, gl. of Nidintum-Marduk, 64 : 7.
2. f. of Ira-eshti-tir, gl. of Iddina-Marduk, 64 : 26.
Shangâ NINIB, f. of Ezida, . . . , gl. of Lâbâshì, 104 : 19.
Shangâ Ishtar Bâbû(f), f. of Nabû-bêl-shanditi, 3 : 35.
Shangâ Nunâ, f. of Balûfu, 7 : 34.
Shangâ Shamash
1. f. of Apû, gl. of Marduk-nâspir, 43 : 7.
2. f. of Bêl-ahê-espha, gl. of Nabû, . . . , 16 : 12.
Shangâ Zau-rî-ku, f. of Marduk-erba, gl. of Tabnêa, 64 : 28.
Sha-pi-i-kal-ki
1. s. of Ardu-Nabû, 68 : 15.
2. s. of Bâbû, 94 : 13.
Shar-âni
1. s. of Nabû-tir, 6 : 12.
3. 141 : 2.
Shar-re-hi, f. of Rmû-ô-Nabû, 108 : 11.
Shar-ukûnu(GL)-a, 129 : 9.
Shê-li-ki
2. s. of pojar, tupjar, 3 : 42.
Shê-pi-Bêl(?), f. of Kunû, gl. of Marduk-shákin-shum, 109 : 19.
Shî-gu-a, Shî-gu-ia
1. f. of Bêl-ab-usur, gl. of Dûmqu, 119 : 15.
2. f. of Iddina-Marduk, 16 : 13.
3. f. of Êre, 2 : 29.
Shî-ge-a, f. of DuUB(?), 87 : 11.
Shî-rûq, or Shî-qi
1. s. of Marduk-ah-iddina, 61 : 15.
2. f. of Ellûl, . . . , 75 : 2.
Shî-rûq-Nabû
1. f. of Iqashâ, gl. of Nabû-âab-ûtannu, 111 : 6.
Shî-rûq-ti(tu), tum
1. s. of Itti-Ellûl-balûfu, 70 : 8.
2. f. of Ardu-NINIB, 126 : 14.
4. f. of Lûbû, 61 : 2.
5. f. of NINIB, . . . . , 156 : 3.
7. f. of Ellûl, . . . , 90 : 11.
Shî-rûq-ti-Marduk, s. of Nabû-tamû-usur, gn. of Bâbûtu, 149 : 7, 11, 15, 21.
Shî-rûq-ti-NNIN
1. s. of Šanbu, hGU-EN-NA, 55 : 1 | 69 : 3 | 94 : 3.
2. 76 : 6.
Shî-rûq, . . . , f. of NINIB-ahê-iddina, 80 : 10.
Shî-ôa, . . . , f. of Nabû-sházuwaani, gn. of Šilli-Ezida, 104 : 2.
Shî-ôa, s. of Šannû-ûtu, 83 : 5.
Shu-la-a
1. s. of Ardu-NINIB, 125 : 12.
2. s. of Bêl(or Mûti)-a, gn. of hurût alpê, 43 : 29.
3. s. of Bûlûfû, 94 : 12.
5. s. of Gâdu, . . . . , 150 : 13.
7. s. of Ilû-tûnu, f. of Gimil-Nabû, 106 : 19.
8. s. of Êshparru, f. of Nabû-sûmm-ûshkun, 24 : 12.
11. s. of Shagimmû, f. of Nâdin, 43 : 27.
12. f. of Ardu, . . . . , 31 : 2.
14. f. of Shamashî, 69 : 5.
16. 76 : 8 | 144 : 11.
Shul-lum, Shu-ûnmu
1. in âlu sha shullum, 13 : 16.
2. s. of Tabnêa, 42 : 9.
Shul-lûm-a, Shu-ûna-ma
1. s. of Ardu-Nergal, Nidintum-Bêl, 110 : 16.
2. s. of Iddina-Bêl, 158 : 27.
3. f. of Gula-êresh, 130 : 30.
4. f. of NINIB-uballiţ, 130 : 53.
5. 130 : 59.
Shu-lûm-Bâbûli(Eki)
1. f. of Bau-êresh, 91 : 2.
2. f. of Bêl-êresh, 123 : 27.
Shu-ma-a, Shuma-a
1. s. of Addinî, 147 : 10.
2. s. of bû'tû, f. of Nabû-napishim-usur, 105 : 14.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

MASCULINE NAMES

§ülli(GISH-MI)-NINIB
1. f. of Nādin, 126 : 15.
2. f. of Shum-iddina, 126 : 8.
§ülu(GISH-MI)-sharru, 83 : 8 | 138 : 7.
§ülli(GISH-MI)-uṣur, f. of Iddina-Bēl, gf. of Nabû-uballit, 115 : 33.
ša-li-ša-a, 150 : 10.
4ŠUR-sha-at-ti, f. of Ilu-arapa, 25 : 15.
Tab-ni-e-a
1. s. of Apalu, 0 : 1, 11.
2. s. of Ardu-Nergal, f. of Bišt īiddina, 105 : 12.
3. s. of Ardu-Nergal, f. of Ritmā-Bēl, 21 : 12.
4. s. of Gimillu, gs. of Na., . . . 20 : 16.
5. s. of Igallu, 2 : 28.
6. s. of Ishtar, f. of Babkum, 56 : 13.
7. s. of Kudurinu, f. of Igīgha-Marduk, 79 : 17.
8. s. of Marduk-erba, gs. of šanqu, 42, 158 : 18.
11. f. of Marduk-šakīnum-hum, s. of Sha-nāšidina, 59 : 9.
13. f. of Nergal-ša-ēt-tir, 29 : 5.
15. f. of Shullumu, 42 : 9.
Tab-ta-na-a, f. of Bēlshunu, 158 : 34.
Ta-lim
1. s. of Aḫānā, 37 : 9.
Ta-qish
1. s. of Bānānu, 74 : 9.
2. s. of Nabû-ahē-iddina(?), 130 : 49.
5. 76 : 10 | 130 : 10 | 134 : 11 | 136 : 8.
Ta-qish-Gula(dGU-LA, dME-ME)
1. s. of Isinna, f. of Maksuili, 8 : 12.
2. s. of Nādin, gs. of Sāmu, 35 : 14.
3. f. of NINIB-erba, 91 : 16.
4. f. of ... ushabak, 41 : 10.
*Ta-ri-ja-da-, "Tari is my fortune (or genius)"), cf. Aram.
Kār̪ar; Pu; ša-rar; Pu, ša-rar; Hi. šar; and Shamsuk-gādti.
Cf. also Tallqvist, Namenbuch, p. 311, f. of Nabâ-
makûn-āgû, 80 : 2.
Ta-at(tat)-tan-nu
1. s. of Ellil-uballit, 158 : 24, 20.
2. s. of Iddiu, 113 : 12.
Ta, . . . , f. of Ardu-E-GAL-MAH, 151 : 11.

5. f. of Shamash-makûn-zēr, 45 : 13.
6. 150 : 14.

Shum-ibn-i(mīn)
1. s. of Eški-štūr, 159 : 34.
2. s. of Nabû(?), . . . 1 : 5.
3. f. of Nergal-uballit, 131 : 3.
4. f. of NINIB-nādaš-hum, 130 : 16.
5. 130 : 33.

Shum-iddina, or Nabû-shum
1. s. of Ardu-Ellil, 151 : 31.
2. s. of IB(?)-iddina, 124 : 5.
3. s. of Iddiu-Ellil, 126 : 13.
4. s. of Nabûs, f. of Shašû-n-hum, 7 : 33.
5. s. of Ninib-uballit, 40 : 4.
6. s. of Zabādu, 126 : 1.
7. s. of §ülli-NINIB, 126 : 7.
9. f. of Bēl(?)-uballit, 125 : 6, 7.
10. f. of Ninib-uballit, . . . 20 : 18.
11. f. of NINIB-iddina, 128 : 2.
12. f. of NINIB-uballit, 128 : 3.
13. f. of Pir, 130 : 46.

Shum-uṣur(DU, GI-na)
1. s. of Aḫēnātu, f. of Mushēzib, 109 : 13.
2. s. of Apă, b. of Shamash-ahē-iddina, 25 : 3, 7, 23.
3. s. of Iddiu, 37 : 4.
4. f. of Ellil-īqanna, 97 : 15.
5. 95 : 3.

Shum-uṣur, s. of Makkina, 158 : 35.


Shu-šu-bu
1. s. of Iddīna (or Shamīna), 124 : 7, 9, 14, 21.
2. s. of Marduk, f. of Iddīna-Nabē, 119 : 18.
3. f. of NINIB-nāpur, 128 : 17.
4. 4 : 18 | 102 : 2 | 120 : 6, 13, 15.

šil-la-a, šilla(GISH-MI)-a(i
1. s. of AB-SUM-MU, f. of Ellē-flum-ukīn, 58 : 42.
2. s. of NINIB-iddina, b. of Nēskī-iddīna, 94 : 6.
3. s. of ḫab hāni, f. of Mushēzib-Bēl, 10 : 15 | 29 : 1.
4. f. of Balētu, 41 : 8.
5. f. of Shamash-nāpur, 2 : 3.
6. rab bīti *Gūbarri, 80 : 14.

§ülli(GISH-MI)-E-zī-la-a, s. of Nabû-shāzubuanni, gs. of Šu-a(?), 104 : 1.
ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

Masculine Names

*Tu-ki-\d Shamesh(-mesh), s. of Naddiri-Addu, 25 : 16.

Tuk-kul-lum
1. s. of Bēlshunu, 4 : 12.
2. f. of Gimmilītu, 137 : 19.


*TUR-E-djāmn, s. of Nūr-Papnukal, f. of Nabu-usalli, 2 : 2, 20.


Tābi-i, s. of Ḡū, . . . , 83 : 7.

U-bar
1. s. of Ardu-Ellē, 151 : 50.
2. s. of Bēl-usāttu, 5 : 7.
4. f. of Lābīt, 125 : 15.
6. 135 : 9, 10.


U-bi-i-a, 1 : 25.

*U-ha-ba-an-na, 26 : 1, 5.

*U-ku-ala-a ā
1. s. of Aqushunu, 100 : 10.
2. s. of Iblūt, 5 : 2.
5. 75 : 6.

U-za-šu (gram)
1. f. of Bau-igšēa, 42 : 11.
2. f. of Itti-Ellīl-balātū, 42 : 12.
3. 48 : 2.


U... lī-ia, 52 : 11.

Uz-bi-Elīl, s. of Nābā-zākīr, 1 : 27.

Usr-a, 83 : 13.

U... , f. of Bau-igšēa, 20 : 3.


*Za-di-a-a, Za-ab-di-a-a
1. s. of Mukkēa, 99 : 12.
2. f. of Apīlā, 12 : 16.
3. slave of Mushallīm-Elīl, 132 : 6, 7, 18.


*Za-bi-ru, s. of Ellīl-āh-iddīna, 151 : 23.

*Za-bu-da, f. of Shum-iddīna, 126 : 2.


ZA-MAL-MAL-erba, s. of Murūmīna, 63 : 17.

ZA-MAL-MAL-ū-tu, f. of Iqīsha-Marduk, 2 : 35.

Za-za-akku (cf. Ḡazakku, 42 : 1), 158 : 2.

Zēr-ā-m
1. f. of Nabā-balāṣu-igī, 2 : 30.

Zēr-Bāluitti(DIN-TIRki), s. of nappaḫu, f. of Nabā-mukin-zēr, 106 : 7 | 105 : 23.

Zēr-ia(a)tu
1. s. of Ḥuzazzu, f. of Bēl-štir, 43 : 11, 16.
2. s. of Kuri-Galzu, 37 : 19.
3. s. of Kurnā, 16 : 4.
4. s. of nappaḫu, f. of Nabā-shum-isha, 64 : 25.
5. s. of Ninib-usballit, 33 : 9.
7. kudimmu, 11 : 1.

Zēr-īmā, s. of Rīmūt, 72 : 8.

Zēr-iddīna, f. of BA... ṭa, 130 : 3.

Zēr-kīrti-lišir (Iršīr, 15)
1. s. of AB-SUM-MU, f. of Ninib-... , 58 : 20.
2. s. of rē-lat tepel, f. of Nabā-ē-līr-nappahiti, 35 : 6.
4. f. of Sīlim-ū, 56 : 2.

Zēr-šašir, s. of Nabā-ushezīb, 1 : 26.

Zēr-ukīn
1. s. of Ḥe'a, 3 : 41.
2. s. of Iti-ēa, 3 : 41.
3. s. of Piṣ'r, 39 : 7, 10 | 45 : 1.
4. s. of Shammash-iddīna, 130 : 57.

Zēr-ūtu, Zēru(?)-tu
1. s. of Marduk-erba, g. of abu-ślī, 64 : 22.

2. s. of Nabū-asfallīm, 130 : 17.

3. s. of Ninib-igšēa, 152 : 3.

4. s. of Rašk, 80 : 3.

6. f. of Abdī-milkimu, 80 : 5.

6. f. of Elīl(?)-dāri(?)i, 6 : 3.

7. f. of Rīmūt-Gula, gl. of Mushezīb-Bēl, 93 : 15.


Zu-zu-nu, f. of Nūresa, 110 : 15.

Zu... , f. of Erba, 112 : 19.

...[ahē]-iddīna, s. of Elītī-ābu, 130 : 34.

... Ḡu-ru, 123 : 29.

... apal-iddīna, s. of Nūr-Shamsh, 137 : 21.

... ba-a, s. of Mushēzīb, f. of Iddinā, 115 : 34.

... du-u-a, s. of Bēl-ibnišku, 130 : 38.

... du-u-a, s. of Īa-igī, 130 : 64.

... Elīlī, f. of Elīlī-ittunnī, 151 : 27.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Masculine Names

Nâspir(-ir), s. of Gimilu, 130 : 36.
Nâspir, t. of Banâtu, 31 : 3.
NINIB, s. of Itti-Shamash-balûtu, tuppahar, 65 : 13.
NINIB, pâshaaru, 77 : 8.
pa-šu, s. of Gumammi, 84 : 2.
ša(?)-ni, s. of Shamash-idâna, 86 : 3.
šum-idâna, s. of Ibnû, 137 : 22.
úkin, s. of Pîr, 23 : 4.
ushabshi, s. of Tuqal-Gula, 41 : 9.
ūsur-shu, 37 : 17.
żér-igisha(-sha), 90 : 5.
.s. s. of Iddina-Marduk, gs. of Shayûa, tuppahar, 16 : 12.

2. Feminine Names.

Ad-šun, slave of Apâ, 122 : 3.
Amtu-Enari, d. of "Itti-Marduk-balûtu, gd. of "Nâr-Sin, 107 : 2, 7, 10, 15, 17.
Amtu-NINLIL, d. of "Nabû-âtir-nâpsâhâtî, gd. of "babû-bîtî, si. of Dabatûm and Ina-Esgîlû-rištât, 64 : 12, 17.
Amtu-Dû-ti-ti, d. of Shikinânu, gd. of "Nabû-mukûn-aplu, ggd. of "babûnû, 115 : 36.
A-na-ba-ba-ni-shu, 29 : 8, 13, 16, 17.
*BÎnittu-(tu)-shul-îm-in-nî, 24 : 5.
Bau-e-te-šu, 151 : 46, 57.
Bu'-i-tum, 414 : 3, 9.
Da-ba-at, 152 : 34.
Da-ba-tum, d. of "Nabû-âtir-nâpsâhâtî, gd. of "babû-bîtî, si. of Amtu-NINLIL and Ina-Esgîlû-rištât, 64 : 3, 5, 14, 15.
*E-qu-ba-ta, wi. of "Nabû-na-lat-tu-shak-si, mo. of Urki-sharrat, 47 : 21.
Hi-îkt(ku)-tum, s. of "Nabû-shum-ukin, si. of "Bagartum, 44 : 11, 20.
*{Ilhî-ti-tum, wi. of ...."Balûtu, 29 : 9, 10.
Ina Ekar-âamru(?), d. of "Shamash-ûrêsh, 130 : 45.
Ina-Esgîlû-rištât, d. of "Nabû-âtir-nâpsâhâtî, gd. of "babû-bîtî, si. of Amtu-NINLIL and Dabatûm, 64 : 3, 6.
*It-tî(ittî)-Nâmû-qi-su, 64 : 6, 11.
[Ke]-ba-ut-tum (perhaps same as fol.), d. of "Nabû-âtir-nâpsâhâtî, gd. of "babû-bîtî, 64 : 9.
*Kas-din-nam-tab-ni, 2 : 11.
Kud-da-î-tu, 2 : 11.
Li'-î-tu, 2 : 4, 9, 17, 21.
Mu-ra-shki-tum, wi. of "Nabû-zér-ushabshi, 43 : 34, 36.
Mi-za-tum, d. of Ana-ba-ba-ni-shu, 29 : 16, 20.
Nanû-bul-li-î-shu, d. of "Nabû-âtir-nâpsâhâtî, gd. of "babûnû, mo. of "Rûmût-Nabû, wi. of "Nabû-mukûn-zér, 108 : 2, 3.
Rak-kî(orta)-ku-su-nu, 126 : 5, I.E.
Sîp-po-a, d. of "Quhû, 116 : 3.
Su-up-pa-tum, gd. of "Nabû-mukûn-zér, 108 : 5.
Shâ-kî(di)-ni-tum, d. of "Shamash-pâkiddûnu, 114 : 3.
Shi-in-ba-na-â (Shin, perhaps a deity), d. of "Nabû-âtir-nâpsâhâtî, gd. of "babûnû, mo. of "Bîlû-îdûnu, 115 : 14, 21, 36, 42.
Shi-nin-ni-â-Bau, 28 : 4.
Shu-ä-dû, 2 : 10, 12.
Ur-ki-shar-ârat, d. of "Nabû-na-lat-tu-shak-si and Equbûta, 47 : 1, 5, 9, 23.
...in-du, mo. of "Bîlû-ûsûrû, 123 : 32.
...la ..., d. of "Balûtu, 134 : 4.

3. Names of Scribes.

Ad-ba ...., s. of Nabû-uskallûm, 139 : 35.
Aht(?)-as, s. of Ellû-et-ti-âdînna, 48 : 17.
Ar-kut-âlûni, s. of Nabû-ûshakunu, gs. of "Hâni-shabushu, 117 : 19.
Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Persian Periods.

Balatsu, s. of Nergal-shum-usur, 31 : 16.

Ba-ku-nu, s. of Rimû-Gula, 40 : 13.

Bel-akhe-iddina, s. of Nabû-musbaallim, 33 : 11.

Bel-a-an, s. of Shamash-zér-ibni, 13 : 15.

Bel-apal-iddina, s. of Nergal-našir, gs. of re'â sibû, 47 : 17.

Bêl-e-te-ra, s. of Lábaši, 119 : 19.

Bêl-iddina, s. of Nabû-apal-iddina, 14 : 11 | 116 : 12.

Bêl-nadin-aphu, s. of Lábaši, 50 : 14.

Bêl(EN)-zêr, s. of Sin-shaddûnu, 7 : 40.

Bêl, . . . . . s. of Iashî, 1 : 29.

E-a(Ea)-iddina, s. of Arûbtâm, 107 : 23.

Ellûl-bêl-anu, s. of Ellûl-akhe-erba, 120 : 20.

Ellûl-bêl-shu-nu, s. of NINIB-apal-iddina, 70 : 10.


Ellûl-îqiša, s. of Shum-aâlûn, 97 : 15.

Ellûl-kî-shir, s. of NINIB-pâkû, 92 : 9.

Ellûl-mukîn-aphu, s. of Bau-shum-imbi, 46 : 10.

Ellûl-mukîn-zêr, s. of Bânû, 53 : 15.

Ellûl-na-din-âlû, s. of Ellûl-shu-shu, 57 : 3, 10.

Ellûl-shum-âdina, s. of Ellûl-shum-imbi, 82 : 10.

Ellûl-shum-în-bi, s. of . . . ma(?), gs. of Nazî-ELLûl, 20 : 19.

Ellûl-shum-îshir, s. of Rimût-NINIB, 77 : 13.

Ellûl-ûn-tu-tu, s. of Shamash-pâkî, 49 : 9.

Ellûl(without det.)-ubâliît(BA-TIL-LA), s. of Arûdû, 67 : 11.

Ellûl-zêr-îshîr, s. of Gimîl-NINIB, 58 : 11.

Ellûl-shum-îlû, s. of Shîrîqî, 90 : 11.

Gî-mîl(Gimîl SHU)-NINIB, riqqu, s. of Addu . . . . shî, 58 : 44.


Idûn-ELLûl, 89 : 15 | 101 : 15.

Idûna-Nabû, s. of Nûdûnu, gs. of re'â apâlî, 35 : 19.

Ilû-šu-ana-î, s. of Ahûnum(?), 29 : 29.

Iqîsha-Marduk, s. of ZA-MAL-MAL-il-tu, 2 : 34.

Ia-ûn, s. of Rîmût-Gula(â), 75 : 12.

Ki-dûn, s. of Pirî, 87 : 12.

Kî-dûn-ELLûl, s. of Marduk-sharâni, 6 : 16.

Kî-dûn-EN-Shu-Îlu-lî, s. of Bêl-erba, gs. of Sin-Bârî, 129 : 11.

La-â-ši, shi, s. of E-zaa . . . ., gs. of shangû NINIB, 104 : 18.

La-ba-a-shi, s. of Zer-akînî, 61 : 17 | 83 : 4, 15 | 92 : 2.

Lamassu(KAL-KAL)-iddina, s. of Nergal-našîr, 114 : 14.

Li-nû-akhe-lû-lû-ELLûl, s. of Ellûl-shum-imbi, 94 : 15.

Marduk-shum-îlû, s. of Shûlû, gs. of Iaâ, 79 : 37 | 111 : 3 | 115 : 37.

Marduk-shum-usur, s. of Apûlû, gs. of Lammûr, 111 : 14.

Marduk-shum-usur, s. of Nabû-zér-imbi, 10 : 16.

Mu-šhe-ziâ-ûrri(UD-DA), s. of Apûlû, 26 : 12 | 28 : 14.

Mu-šhe-ziû-Bêl, s. of Rimût-Gula, gs. of Zérâtû, 93 : 14.

Mû-šhe-zîû-Mardûk, s. of Bûniâ, gs. of Dabûbi, 68 : 10 | 72 : 10.

Nabû-apal-iddina, s. of Nabû-erba, gs. of ishiparru, 44 : 30.

Nabû-balañ(DIN)-su-îqi, s. of Nabû-SHîŠÎH . . . , 121 : 16.

Nabû-bû-îqi, 112 : 22.

Nabû-erba, s. of Nabû-mukîn-zêr, gs. of re'â alpê, 103 : 12.

Nabû-ka-îqi, s. of Nabûnaûi, 107 : 22.

Nabû-mukîn-aphu, s. of Bêl-akhe-erba, gs. of Sîppê, 43 : 31.


Nabû-mukîn-zêr, s. of Nabû-akhe-uballû, gs. of Sogûlû, 25 : 17.

Nabû-mukîn-zêr, s. of Shamash-âlû-iddina, gs. of Shan-ûkû, 105 : 15.

Nabû-shum-îshkûn, s. of Nabû-našîr, gs. of Egûû, 8 : 6, 14.

Nabû-shum-îshkûn-(ân), s. of Shûlû, gs. of ishiparru, 24 : 12.

Na-dûn, s. of Arû-Gula, 147 : 12.

Na-dûn, s. of Shûlû-NINIB, 128 : 15.

Na-dûn, s. of Tabûnû, 15 : 4.

Nergal-akhe-iddina, s. of Apûlû, 27 : 10.

Ni-dûn-tû-Bêl, s. of Shûlûnu, gs. of Arûdû-Nergûl, 110 : 16.

NINIB-akhe-iddina, 122 : 18.

NINIB-akhe-iddina, s. of NINIB-shum-iddina, 54 : 9.

NINIB-apal-îshkûn, s. of Zabûshû, 1 : 27.

NINIB-erba, s. of Ellûl-akhe-iddina, 128 : 18.

NINIB-erba, s. of Taqûsh-Gula, 91 : 16.

NINIB-na-dûn-šum, s. of Arû-Gula, 85 : 16.

Ri-mût, s. of Bûniâ, 74 : 10.

Ri-mût, s. of Shamash-zâlû-imbi, 73 : 10.

Ri-mût-Bêl, s. of Tabûnû, gs. of Arûdû-Nergûl, 21 : 11.

Ri-mût-DA-ganû, 98 : 19.

Ri-mût-Nabû, s. of Nabû-îqi, gs. of Nûr-Mardûk, 113 : 10.

Ri-mût-NINIB, s. of Shamash-zér-imbi, 84 : 10 | 95 : 9.

Sin-akhe-uballûtûm, s. of Sharûrû, 45 : 14.


Sin-rûmû-šum, s. of Marduk-zér-imbi, 5 : 14.

Shamash-îshkûn, s. of NINIB-na-dûn-šum, 22 : 12.

Shamash-âlû-iddina, s. of Tabûnû, 23 : 9 | 39 : 2.

Shamash-erba, s. of NINIB-akhe-iddina, 100 : 6, 11.

Shamash-erba, s. of NINIB-uballît, 4 : 19.

Shamash-îshkûn(KAN), s. of Kalbû, 99 : 14.

Shamash-iddina, s. of Nabû-tâşi, gs. of re'â alpê, 106 : 21.

Shamash-ina-esht-îqi, s. of Shamash-iddina, 157 : 14.

Shamash-shar-šum, s. of Kalbû, 97 : 16.

Shamash-šum-îshir, s. of . . . ., 17 : 13.

She-li-î, shi, s. of patarrû, 3 : 42.

Tab-ni-ê-û, s. of Marduk-erba, gs. of shangû Zariûqu, 64 : 28.

. . . . . NINIB, s. of Ildî-Shamash-balûtu, 65 : 13.

. . . . . . . . . s. of Ildûna-Mardûk, gs. of Shûgûlû, 16 : 12.
II. Names of Gates.

Abulla Ellil pihot Bodbūti, 64 : 2.
Abulla NINIB, 73 : 3.

Bab SHU-EN—., .—, 149 : 12.
Bab ṭibr(SUR), 110 : 2, 17.

III. Names of Canals.

Nar Hi-in-da-ri, 138 : 5.
Nar sha ṭGU-bar-ri, 80 : 13.
Nar sha ṭpoaharu, 13 : 2.
Nar ṣhal-la, 125 : 1 | 151 : 27.

IV. Names of Places.

GARIM sha Nabū-dam-qa, 111 : 15.
giGir(Pish)-gi-lum²i, 1 : 2.
giGu-’i-e, 145 : 13.
giGu-za-nu, 32 : 17.
giJar-bi-e, 23 : 9.
giHash-sha-ba—., 146 : 16.
giHa-za-tum, 56 : 5, 14.
giIm-na-kur, 17 : 14.
Isin(PA-SHE¶), 74 : 6, 11.
Isin(PA-SHE¶), in ṭKalbu-Isin, 44 : 29.
giKishki, 105 : 7 | 113 : 11.
Kuba(GU-GAB-A¶), 129 : 11.
giLa-as-ha-an, 27 : 11.
giNa-shu sha ku-na-na, 39 : 17.
159 : 36.

Nabū-lum, 56 : 15.
Bitt Nabū-ba-a, 61 : 5.
Bitt ba-a, 60 : 15.
Bitt ba-a, written Šab-a-aja, 50 : 5, and cf. preceding name, 50 : 15.

Bit ṭBAR-ki-shir, 8 : 1.
Bit ṣa-a-ak-ku 158 : 2.
Gab-bal-ka-li-ki-tim, 156 : 5.
V. Names of Deities.

Addu (ÂIM), cf. names under dAddu and Nâdîr, Addu.
A-e (E-A), same as dEa, passim.
Âja (AJA), cf. dAbu, Aja.
Amuru (KUR-GAL), passim.
Ashur (ÂII), cf. dAbu, Ashur and under dAshur.
AZAG-SUG, cf. dAZAG-SUG-nûšir. Cf. the name Etilpi AZAG-SUD (ÂA) is called the high priest of the gods who fulfilled the decrees and orders. Cf. Weissbach, Bab. Miscellen, 12 : 36. SUG-GA, cf. Brunnow, List, 750, means ereshu, hence the name can mean "the god whose decision is pure." Cf. Meissner-Rost, Bauinschrijven Sancherib, 16, Rev., 12, and King, Creation, II, pl. LXI.

Bâ-ga, Pe, in Bogo’in.
Bû’îtišu (KAK-ÂU), cf. dBûnîtu-shulliminni.
Bau (Bâ-ÂU, dBôû), passim.
Bau (ÂE-E), passim.
Bil-KIRRUD, cf. dBil-KIRRUD-ai.
Bu-ne-ne, cf. dBanene-ibni.
Dag-an, cf. dIddina-Dayan, dRîmun-Dayan and under dDag-an.
Dajôn(DI-TAR), cf. dArdu, dDajôn and dDajôn-bêl-ugur, etc.
Damqâ (SHIG), cf. dArqat-Damqâ and dDamqâ.
Dan-nu (and without det.), cf. under dDannu.
E-ca (E-ca), same as dEa, cf. dArdu-Ea.
EÂ-GAL-ÂMÂH, cf. dArdu-E-GAL-ÂMÂH.

E(ÂN-MESH), cf. dZûpa-E.
EÂli (ÂN-LÂL, NINNÂ), passim.
Gula (GU-ÂLA, dME-ME), passim.
Gal-zu, in dKurî-Galzu.
IB(?), or Urash(?), in IB'-iddina.
Iblat (KAS), cf. dIblitam.
Ihash, cf. shangâ dIshatar Bôûlî, 3 : 25.
Lamasu (KAL-KAL), cf. dLamasu-iddina.
Marduk (ÂMAR-ÂD, dSHI-U), passim.
Nabû (ÂK, dPA), passim.
Nand (dNâ-na-a, once dNâ-na in Nand-asisli), passim.
Nergal (ÂHÂ-DU, dUGUR), passim.
NNIB(NIN-ÂB, dBAR), passim.
NIN-LÂL, cf. dAmatu.NIN-LÂL.
Nusku (PA-KU), cf. names under dNusku.
Shamash (ÂUD), passim.
Shameš (ÂUD-MESH), cf. dTukî.Shamesh.
Shubulal, in dKidinnu-ÂShubulal.
Sin (XXX), passim.
SUR, cf. dSUR-shalti.
TUR-E, cf. dAmat-TUR-E-ugur, and under dTUR-E.
UB(?), cf. dUB(?).
Urash, see IB?.
Ur-ki, without det. in dUrki-sharrat.
ZA-MAL-MÂL, cf. name under dZA-MAL-MÂL.
Za-ri-qu, cf. under shangâ dZariqu.

INDEX OF ARAMAIC WORDS AND PROPER NAMES.

I-Âba-a, 27.
Iddina-Nâbu, 14.
In-zâ-id-da', 53.
Izzi wife, c.s., 126.
Kal-ba-a, 51.
Kal-ba-a, 21.
Kors, pl., 68.
Kî, 27.
Kî, 51.
Nâpis(?), 51.
Nergal-iddina, 27, 28.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Nergal-iddina, 17, 51.
Su-lum-ma-a-du, 27.
Sip-pa-a, 116.
against, 27, 51.
(abbreviation for שֶׁקֶל, shekel), 17.
Shamash-ah-iddina, 33, 68.
Shamash-uballit, 68.

document, 121, 126.
barley, 68.
Shamash-a, 89.
... 143.
... 120.
... 120.
... 62.

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## Description of Tablets

### Abbreviations

C. B. M., Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania (prepared by the Editor); **cor.**, corner; **E.**, edge; **E. A. H.**, Hoffman Collection, General Theological Seminary, New York City; **exp.**, expedition; **frag.**, fragmentary; **h.**, height; **impr.**, impression(s); **inscr.**, inscription; J. D. P., Collection bought by Prof. Hilprecht, January 27, 1889, and presented by Prof. J. D. Prince, of Columbia University; J. S., Joseph Sheenot Collection, purchased in London by Prof. A. L. Long and Dr. R. F. Harper, July 21, 1888; **Kh.**

1, First Khabaza Collection, bought in London, August 15, 1888, by Mr. E. W. Clark; **Kh.**

2, Second Khabaza Collection, bought at Baghdad for the University by Dr. R. F. Harper, January, 1889; **L.**, Left; **li.**, lines; **Lo.**, Lower; **N.**, Nippur; **Ni.**, Nippur; **Ni. IV, V, and X** refer to the corresponding numbers of the plan of the Nippur mounds in Hilprecht, B.E., Vol. 1, part 1, Pl. XV. Cf. also Peters, *Nippur*, Vol. I, fac. p. 242, which shows the trenches of the first expedition, and Vol. II, fac. p. 172, for the plan, showing trenches of the second expedition. The exact provenience of the tablets found on the third expedition is not known. **No.**, Number; **O or Obv.**, Obverse; **Pl., Plate(s); R., Right; Rev., Reverse; U., Upper. The measurements are given in centimeters, length (height) × width × thickness. Whenever the tablet (or fragment) varies in size, the largest measurement is given. The tablets which are not recorded as belonging to E. A. H., J. D. P., J. S., Kh.

1, or Kh.

2, Collections have been excavated at Nippur, except No. 141, which has been copied in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

### I. Autograph Reproductions

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<td>4</td>
<td>J. D. P. 1788</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. E. and Lo. E. wanting. Thumbnail marks on all edges. $8.7 \times 5.1 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 22 (O.) + 22 (R.) = 44 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nab-a-apal-usur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>In private possession.</td>
<td>Baked. Well preserved. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nab-a-apal-usur</td>
<td>11(?)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>J. S. 151</td>
<td>Unbaked. Frag. $6.8 \times 4.5 \times 2.7$. Inscr. 17 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nab-a-kudurri-usur</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3541</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. $4.3 \times 5.6 \times 2.10$. Inscr. 10 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) = 19 li. Hill X. Second exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nab-a-kudurri-usur</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kh. 758</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. E. wanting. Cracked. $5 \times 3 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nab-a-kudurri-usur</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6103</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. $3.4 \times 5.2 \times 1.15$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. Third(? exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nab-a-kudurri-usur</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3561</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. faint traces of Aramaic indorsement on L. E. $3.85 \times 5.3 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 19 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nab-a-kudurri-usur</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6?</td>
<td>Kh. 1485</td>
<td>Baked. Obv. partially effaced. faint traces of Aramaic indorsement on Lo. E. $5 \times 4 \times 1.95$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 15 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nab-a-kudurri-usur</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12814</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. effaced. $4.3 \times 2.95 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) = 7 li. Third(? exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nab-a-kudurri-usur</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>J. S. 26</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. E. wanting. $4.95 \times 3.8 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXT.</td>
<td>PLATE.</td>
<td>REIGN.</td>
<td>YEAR.</td>
<td>MONTH.</td>
<td>DAY.</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>S(?)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3578</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. R. cor. wanting. Aramaic indorsement on L. E. 2.95 × 4.3 × 1.85. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 16 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5(?)</td>
<td>12816</td>
<td>Unbaked. Rev. badly defaced. Thumb-nail marks on Lo. E. 3.4 × 4.3 × 1.8. Inser. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6105</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. L. corner broken away, otherwise well preserved. 3.55 × 4.1 × 1.8. Inser. 9 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 15 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6108</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lower R. cor. of Obv. broken away; upper half of Rev. broken away. 3.15 × 4.35 × 2. Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 16 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>41(?)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12821</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lower half of tablet broken away. 2.75 × 3.8 × 2. Inser. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
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<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6-II</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kh. 424</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lower half wanting. 3.1 × 5.55 × 2.1. Inser. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3504</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 4.35 × 5.4 × 2.1. Inser. 10 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 13 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 26 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nabā-kudurri-ūṣur</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12825</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. R. cor. wanting. 3.8 × 4.9 × 2.1. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 17 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text.</td>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>Reign.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kh. 529</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. L. and Lo. R. cor. broken away. Rev. almost entirely wanting. Inser. 10 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 11 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Amel-Marduk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1?</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>Baked. Obv. damaged. U. L. cor. broken away. 4 × 5.2 × 1.9. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 10 (R.) = 19 li. First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Amel-Marduk</td>
<td>1(?)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Kh. 630</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. half of tablet broken away. 2.7 × 3.05 × 1.7. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nergal-shar-urur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>E. A. H. 205</td>
<td>Inser. 10 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 22 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nergal-shar-urur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3330</td>
<td>Unbaked. Slightly effaced on Rev. 3.1 × 4.05 × 1.7. Inser. 7 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 19 li. Hill X. Second exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nergal-shar-urur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12795</td>
<td>Unbaked. L. E. broken away. 5.4 × 8.5 × 2.35. Inser. 10 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 10 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 26 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nabû-nô'id</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6101</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 3.45 × 4.4 × 1.0. Inser. 6 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 20 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nabû-nô'id</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12813</td>
<td>Unbaked. Poorly preserved. 3.3 × 4.4 × 1.75. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 18 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nabû-nô'id</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12815</td>
<td>Unbaked. Poorly preserved. L. E. broken away. 3.6 × 4.8 × 1.8. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 13 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nabû-nô'id</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3383</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 4.25 × 5.4 × 2.05. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Persian Periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Plate</th>
<th>Reign.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>C. B. M.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>E. A. H. 206</td>
<td>9.7 × 6.2 × 2.7. Inser. 21 (O.) + 19 (R.) = 39 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6100</td>
<td>Unbaked. Rev. poorly preserved. 3.6 × 4.85 × 1.85. Inser. 7 (O.) + 2 (L. E.) + 9 (R.) = 10 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>Unbaked. Poorly preserved. 3.5 × 5.05 × 1.9. Inser. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
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<td>47</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kh. 327</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. L. cor. broken away. U. R. cor. of Rev. effaced. 4.4 × 6 × 2.5. Inser. 11 (O.) + 2 (L. E.) + 3 (L. E.) = 26 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3557</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. E. broken away. 4.8 × 6.35 × 2.35. Inser. 8 (O.) + 2 (L. E.) + 9 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) = 20 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3560</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 2.95 × 3.05 × 1.05. Inser. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 12 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
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<td>52</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3535</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. L. and Lo. R. cor. wanting. 3.0 × 5.7 × 2. Inser. 7 (O.) + 2 (L. E.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 19 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nabû-nā'id</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3613</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. injured. Rev. poorly preserved. 3.9 × 5.4 × 1.9. Inser. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Hill X or V. Second exp.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neba-at'id</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3562</td>
<td>Unbaked. Badly preserved. 3.6 × 4.8 × 1.9. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li. Third exp.</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3576</td>
<td>Partially baked. Badly preserved. 3.9 × 5.2 × 1.8. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3568</td>
<td>Unbaked. Badly damaged. Thumbnail marks on all edges. 10.8 × 6.6 × 2.5. Inscr. 27 (O.) + 20 (R.) = 47 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
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<td>Kurash</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3563</td>
<td>Unbaked. Rev. partially effaced. Faint traces of an Aramaic indorsement on U. E. 3.5 × 5.2 × 1.7. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 14 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6107</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. injured. 3.75 × 5.5 × 1.8. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 21 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3555</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. poorly preserved. U. R. cor. broken away. Seal impr. on L. E. 4.5 × 5.8 × 2.3. Inscr. 10 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 21 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>J. D. P. 1789</td>
<td>Partially baked. Lo. R. and Lo. L. cor. wanting. 5.7 × 7.5 × 2.5. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 12 (R.) = 30 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3584</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. L. cor. broken away. Seal impr. on Rev. 3.65 × 5 × 1.8. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3604</td>
<td>Unbaked. Poorly preserved. 2.9 × 4.2 × 1.6. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 14 li. Ni. V (?), First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kurash</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3575</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 3.4 × 4.85 × 1.7. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 14 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
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<td>68</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3607</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. Aramaic indorsement incised and written in black color on Obv. 3.25 × 4.35 × 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXT.</td>
<td>PLATE.</td>
<td>REIGN.</td>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
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<tr>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>E. A. H. 208</td>
<td>$4.5 \times 5.7 \times 2$. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 15 (R.) = 26 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3595 Unbaked. Lo. L. cor. broken away. 3.7 $\times 4.65 \times 1.75$. Inser. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 16 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11278 Unbaked, L. E. and Lo. R. cor. broken away. 3 $\times 4 \times 1.6$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 13 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3614 Unbaked. Obv. and Rev. damaged. 2.8 $\times 4 \times 1.8$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) + 2 (Lo. E.) = 16 li.</td>
<td>Hill X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>8(?)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3590 Unbaked. U. L. cor. broken away. 3.2 $\times 4.45 \times 1.5$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 13 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3574 Unbaked. Poorly preserved. 3.5 $\times 4.8 \times 1.9$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3565 Unbaked. R. E. broken away. 3.6 $\times 4.9 \times 2.2$. Inser. 7 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 14 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kurash</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3530 Unbaked. R. half of tablet wanting. 3.7 $\times 3.8 \times 1.7$. Inser. 10 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) = 20 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3591 Unbaked. Well preserved. Seal impr. on Rev. and L. edge. 3.75 $\times 4.8 \times 1.9$. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3624 Unbaked. L. E. broken away. 5 $\times 5.5 \times 1.8$. Inser. 12 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 10 (R.) = 23 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>E. A. H. 209</td>
<td>4.3 $\times 5.2 \times 1.7$. Inser. 9 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 10 (R.) = 29 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15(?)</td>
<td>3602 Unbaked. U. L. and Lo. E. damaged. 3.7 $\times 5.5 \times 1.8$. Inser. 8 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 9 (R.) = 19 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3570 Unbaked. L. E. and Lo. E. broken away. 2.8 $\times 4.3 \times 1.6$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 11 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20(?)</td>
<td>3577 Unbaked. U. E. broken away. 3.65 $\times 4.6 \times 1.6$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6102 Unbaked. Lo. R. cor. broken away. 4.05 li.</td>
<td>Ni. V(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7(?)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3603</td>
<td>Unbaked.  L. E. broken away.  3.2 x 4.3 x 1.6.  Inscr. 6 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 14 li.  Ni. V(?).  First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3587</td>
<td>Unbaked.  Obv. damaged.  Scal impr. on U. E.  4.5 x 6.1 x 2.2.  Inscr. 11 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 19 li.  First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3599</td>
<td>Unbaked.  U. L. cor. broken away.  4.4 x 5.4 x 2.05.  Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li.  Ni. V(?).  First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3585</td>
<td>Unbaked.  Well preserved.  3.1 x 4.4 x 1.75.  Inscr. 8 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li.  Ni. V(?).  First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Unbaked.  U. and Lo. E. damaged.  3.8 x 5 x 1.8.  Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li.  Ni. V(?).  First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11403</td>
<td>Unbaked.  Lo. L. edge broken away.  Obv. and Rev. injured.  Seal impr. on Rev.  4.4 x 5.6 x 1.8.  Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3582</td>
<td>Unbaked.  Lo. R. cor. broken away.  4.2 x 8.9 x 2.2.  Inscr. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 3 (U.E.) + 1 (L.E.) = 21 li.  Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6106</td>
<td>Unbaked.  U. L. cor. wanting.  Thumb-nail marks on L. E.  3.1 x 4.05 x 1.8.  Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li.  Third(? exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>E. A. H. 210</td>
<td>5.3 x 4.3 x 1.7.  Inscr. 8 (O.) + 9 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3610</td>
<td>Unbaked.  Cracked.  Faint traces of an Aramaic indorsement written in black color on L. E.  4.2 x 5.3 x 2.  Third(? exp.  Inscr. 10 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 19 li.  Ni. V(?).  First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3596</td>
<td>Unbaked.  U. L. cor. broken away, otherwise poorly preserved.  3.1 x 3.95 x 1.6.  Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li.  Ni. V(?).  First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3616</td>
<td>Unbaked.  Obv. badly defaced.  3.9 x 5.35 x 1.8.  Inscr. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li.  Hill X or V.  Second exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text.</td>
<td>Plate.</td>
<td>Reign.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5969</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. badly defaced. 4.8 x 7.2 x 2.2. Inser. 7 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) x 10 (R.) = 19 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15(?)</td>
<td>3601</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. I. cor. wanting. 2.9 x 4 x 1.75. Inser. 7 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) = 16 li. Ni. V(?). First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3579</td>
<td>Unbaked. R. E. broken away. 3.95 x 5.55 x 1.9. Inser. 9 (O.) + 9 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) + 2 (Lo. E.) = 23 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Kambuzia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3592</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. and R. edge damaged. Aramaic indorsement incised on L. E. 4 x 5 x 1.9. Inser. 8 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 17 li. First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Barzia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3606</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. E. injured. 3.5 x 4.7 x 1.9. Inser. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ni. V(?). First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Barzia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3612</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. R. and U. L. cor. damaged. 3.5 x 5 x 2.3. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 18 li. Third(? exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>Acc.(?)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3554</td>
<td>Unbaked. L. E. of Rev. damaged. 4 x 6.2 x 2.05. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 12 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>E. A. II. 211</td>
<td>Damaged on L. E. 5 x 6.1 x 2.2. Inser. 8 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6131</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. R. cor. damaged. 8.1 x 6.9 x 2.5. Inser. 14 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 14 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 36 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>E. A. H. 228</td>
<td>4.2 x 5.2 x 2.2. Inser. 9 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 9 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 3 (L. E.) = 26 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kh. 325</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 4.3 x 5.4 x 2.3. Inser. 9 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>E. A. H. 216</td>
<td>5.3 x 7.2 x 2.3. Inser. 11 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 12 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 25 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>E. A. H. 218</td>
<td>2.8 x 5.4 x 2.2. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 11 (R.) = 20 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>E. A. H. 222</td>
<td>Inser. 8 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>J. S. 25</td>
<td>Baked. 4.65 x 5.8 x 2.4. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 10 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 25 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kh. 535</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. portion of tablet wanting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text.</td>
<td>Plate.</td>
<td>Reign.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3594</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. poorly preserved. 4.9 × 6.3 × 2.4. Inser. 7 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 17 li. First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>E. A. H. 227</td>
<td>Thumbnail marks on U. E. 9.7 × 6 × 2.3. Inser. 18 (O.) + 22 (R.) + 4 (U. E.) = 44 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kh₂ 1487</td>
<td>Baked. Fairly well preserved. Aramaic indorsement incised on Rev. 2.9 × 3.7 × 1.55. Inser. 7 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3(?)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>E. A. H. 229</td>
<td>5 × 6.7 × 2.2. Inser. 10 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 10 (R.) = 22 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Dariamush I</td>
<td>J. S. 132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unbaked. U. E. and R. E. broken away. 4.9 × 6.3 × 2.1. Inser. 9 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 11 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) = 22 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Alyshismarrishi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>J. S. 21</td>
<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 4.9 × 6.1 × 2.1. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 10 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 3 (L. E.) = 26 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Artaššatsu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>J. S. 20</td>
<td>Unbaked. Poorly preserved. Faint traces of Aramaic indorsement incised on U. E. 5.95 × 6.6 × 3.1. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Artaššatsu</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3572</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. E. broken away. 5.2 × 6 × 2. Inser. 11 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 22 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Artaššatsu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3546</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. R. cor. wanting. Obv. damaged. 4.35 × 3.9 × 2. Inser. 9 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 16 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>PLATE</td>
<td>REIGN.</td>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Artashatru</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5161</td>
<td>Unbaked. Portion on R. E. wanting, otherwise well preserved. Aramaic indorsement incised on U. E. Perhaps one of the Murashu documents. 4.6 × 5.3 × 2.05. Inser. 7 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) + 1 (U. E.) = 19 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Dariamush II</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12803</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. L. cor. broken away, otherwise well preserved. Seal impr. on Lo. E. 4.3 × 5.2 × 2. Inser. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 1 (Lo. E.) = 17 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Dariamush II</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3583</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. half of Obv. defaced, otherwise well preserved. Seal impr. on U. E. 5.1 × 6.1 × 2.1. Inser. 10 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 20 li. Third exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11634</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. L. and Lo. L. cor. broken away, cracked and otherwise injured. 9.75 × 4.9 × 2.7. Inser. 29 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 30 (R.) + 5 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 68 li. First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12801</td>
<td>Unbaked. Rev. broken away. 5.8 × 3.6 × 1.8. Inser. 7 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) = 9 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12794</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. E. damaged. 7.8 × 9.8 × 3.6. Inser. 15 (O.) + 4 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 20 li. For some reason the inscription was not completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. A. H. 250</td>
<td>3.5 × 4.5 × 1.5. Inser. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12808</td>
<td>Unbaked. R. E. and Lo. E. broken away. 4.7 × 3.5 × 2. Inser. 11 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 15 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11029</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. R. cor. broken away. 3.2 × 5.6 × 1.8. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. First exp. South end of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6104</td>
<td>Unbaked. Fairly well preserved. 3.2 × 4 × 1.65. Inser. 7 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 16 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11305</td>
<td>Partially baked. Thumbnail marks on R. E. Frag. 4.8 × 2.4 × 4. Inser. 15 (O.) + 13 (R.) = 28 li. First exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6109</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lo. R. cor. broken away. 5.6 × 4.2 × 1.8. Inser. 13 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 21 li. Third (?) exp.</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>12824</td>
<td>Unbaked. R. E. and Lo. E. broken away. 5.6 × 4 × 2.1. Inser. 8 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li.</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3542</td>
<td>Unbaked. Cracked and Lo. L. eor, broken away. 3.7 × 5.4 × 1.8. Inser. 7 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 12 li. Third exp.</td>
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<td>143</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11132</td>
<td>Unbaked. Fragmentary. Aramaic indorsement incised on L. E. 4.7 × 7.95 × 3.5. Inser. 12 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 20 li. Yokha or Nippur.</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>12806</td>
<td>Unbaked. Obv. defaced. 4.6 × 5 × 1.8. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 18 li.</td>
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<td>3025</td>
<td>Unbaked. U. E. damage. 3.9 × 5 × 1.9. Inser. 7 (O.) + 1 (U. E.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) = 10 li. Ni. V(?). First exp.</td>
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<td>147</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Unbaked. Upper portion of tablet broken away. 3.1 × 4.4 × 1.95. Inser. 7 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. First exp.</td>
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<td>152</td>
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<td>Unbaked. Well preserved. 3.4 × 6 × 1.75. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 11 li. Hill X. Second exp.</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. A. H. 248</td>
<td>5.7 × 3.2 × 1.5. Inser. 14 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 12 (R.) = 29 li.</td>
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<td>155</td>
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<td>Unbaked. Fragmentary. 6.8 × 4.8 × 2.3. Inser. (O.) = 17 li. Third exp.</td>
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## II. Photographic (Half-tone) Reproductions.

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CUNEIFORM TEXTS
Pl. 1

1
Obverse.

5

10

15
Reverse.

20

25

30
U. E.
omitted by scribe.
Pl. 37

91

O.

5

Lo. E.

Erasur.

R. 10

Erasur.

U. E.

15

L. E.

92

O.

Erasur.

5

Erasur.

R.

Erasur.

10

L. E. D D D
Mistake for

Omit, mistake of scribe.
Continued

Omit, mistake of scribe.

Erasure.

Omit, mistake of scribe.
Omit, mistake of scribe.

O. [Handwritten text]

5 [Handwritten text]

Lo. E. [Handwritten text]

R. [Handwritten text]

10 [Handwritten text]

15 [Handwritten text]

20 [Handwritten text]

Omit, mistake of scribe.
Continued

15

U. E.

20

U. E.

written upon erasure.

25

rest erasure. Cf. li 10

120

O.

5

rest erasure.

10

rest erasure.

L. E.

R.

15

rest erasure.

20

U. E.

L. E.
Pl. 54

121

O.

[Drawings and text]

Read

U.E.

122

G.

[Drawings and text]

rest mistake of scribe.
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INVENTORY OF THE TEMPLE ASSETS FOR THE 40TH YEAR OF ARTAXERXES I
INVENTORY OF THE TEMPLE ASSETS FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF DARIUS I
DEED OF A SALE, SHOWING CONVENTIONALIZED THUMBNAIL MARKS
SEAL IMPRESSIONS ON THE FOUR EDGES OF A TABLET, TIME OF DARIUS I
ARAMEICENDORSEMENTS
ARAMAIC ENDORSEMENTS
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 4: Heft V of Ungnad, Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, I received in time to add at this place an earlier date of Kandalanu, namely, 1-9-6 (No. 3); and a later, 18-9-28 (No. 4).

Page 12, li. 1, read: "in his fourth year," instead of "of his fourth year."

Page 14, li. 23, read: "Sogdianus."

Page 15, No. 50, read: יידכלצ

Page 19, li. 10, read: Amēl, instead of Amēl; and li. 11, read: Bēl, instead of Bel.
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