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PREFACE

This book completes the publication of the legal documents from Nippur, belonging to the Dynasties of Babylon, Larsa and Isin.

To the Nippur tablets (Nos. 103 to 182) have been added in Appendix (Nos. 183 to 264) documents of the same general character which the Museum has acquired through purchase. They are similar to those published by H. Ranke in BE Vol. VI, Part 1.

I desire to express here my thanks to Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., for many valuable suggestions, and to Dr. G. B. Gordon, the Director of the Museum, for having facilitated my work in every way. To Dr. Leon Legrain, Curator of the Babylonian Section of the Museum, whose duties began as this work was being brought to a close, I wish to make acknowledgment for helpful cooperation.

EDWARD CHIERA.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 5, 1920.

INTRODUCTION

The documents here published belong to the large class of contract literature. Those in the first part of the book complete the publication of such Nippur tablets that have thus far been discovered in the Museum collections.

As with the other texts of this kind, published by Poebel in BE Vol. VI, Part 2 and in the first part of this volume, the language used is the Sumerian. Such documents offer therefore a peculiar interest, and I am certain they will be welcomed by scholars. In this group, I have been fortunate in discovering a legal decision referring to a murder. It is surprising that, with the high degree of culture attained in those times, and with the well known and perfectly codified laws then in existence, not many of such have as yet been found. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first that has as yet appeared, and might be called the oldest record in existence of a penal judgment.

Together with the legal documents of the Dynasties of Isin, Larsa and Babylon, I have published here a purchase document of the Ur Dynasty (No. 157), and six contracts of the Cassite Period (Nos. 158-63). In spite of the fact that we have an exceedingly large number of temple accounts of the period of the Ur Dynasty, contracts are as yet rather rare: the same can be said of the Cassite tablets; those thus far discovered have been published by Prof. A. T. Clay in BE XIV.

Among the Cassite documents I must call attention to No. 160, dated in the seventh year of the king ^dEnlil-á-mağ. Internal and paleographical evidence makes it absolutely certain that this tablet belongs to the Cassite period, though the

name of this king has never been found, either in the lists or in the documents.

It is especially worthy of notice that, while in all probability a Cassite by race, this ruler bears a perfectly Sumerian name. This would tend to show that he belongs to the last of the Cassite kings, and at a time when the conquerors had in their turn begun to be conquered by the superior civilization of the land.

The tablets published in appendix, though belonging to the more common class of Babylonian contracts, are very useful for the light they help in throwing upon the most important period of Babylonian civilization. Having been obtained through purchase, it is not always possible to determine, from internal evidence only, their place of origin. Most of them must have come from Sippar and Babylon.

I want to call special attention to No. 195 which, though not dated, contains a date formula right in the body of the document: mu ê-^dninni im-me-^{rum} e-pu-66. There seems to be no doubt that this Immerum is the known king of the Sea Land. There the Sumerian influence does not appear to have been very strong, since the date formula is in Akkadian. Another Akkadian formula, also in a Nippur document, is that of Text 171: mu ki-iš-ti ^dnin-šubur. As yet, it is impossible to place it, though it may also belong to Immerum.

Two new date formulae of the Isin Dynasty appear here for the first time:

No. 103: mu ^dir-ra-i-mi-ti ki-šur-ra ba-^{gul}.

No. 107: mu ^den-líl-ba-ni [bad?]mu-gur-^den-ki-ra [mu-d]ú.

The restoration is somewhat doubtful.

Some formulae cannot be definitively placed because they are given too briefly:

No. 114: mu 8-kal-gal ^dmarduk-ta, probably of the Larsa Dynasty, or Samsu-iluna 12. (Cp. No. 135.)

No. 228: mu ugnim.

No. 251: mu ki-lugal-gub-ba.

Others present small additions or merely verbal changes, such as Nos. 148, 151, 219, 223. More important variants are to be found in:

No. 120: mu uš-sa ha-am-mu-ra-bi lugal-e (urudu)alan ^dme-dim-šā mu-na-dim. The other formulae for Hammurawi 29 have ^dšā-la, instead of ^dme-dim-šā.

No. 128 has the uš-sa of the formula for Samsu-iluna 10 instead of the usual one for Samsu-iluna 11.

No. 135: In the date for Samsu-iluna 12, after mu sa-am-su-i-lu-pa lugal-e kbr gb-si-a an-ga-ám mu-un-da-bal-ei-Am, our tablet adds: á-kal-maḡ ^dmarduk-ka-gè mu-na-an-si-ma-ta.

No. 146 gives us a splendid date formula: mu sa-am-su-i-lu-na lugal-e/níg babbar-babbar-ra zbr-ra me-te 8-ki-te dū-šar-ra-kam/ki-lal-bi X gun kù-babbar h-tu-da laḡ-laḡ-ga/^dIM ká-dingir-ra^{ki}šù en-izkim-ti-la-ni šúb-da-ni gii bé-in-tur/nam-til-la-ni-šù/a-mu-na-ru-a, The year in which Samsu-iluna, the king, brought in and offered for his own life to the god Adad in Babylon, the lord of his help and prayer, a shining weapon, the weight of which is ten talents of silver, splendidly fashioned, a befitting offering for the New Year festival.

Lastly, I want to call attention to Nos. 117, 118, 121, 123, which have the date formula: mu ha-am-mu-ra-bi lugal-e. Only No. 117 has the determinative for deity before the name of the king. Together with these four tablets we must also consider No. 120: mu (urudu)alan ^dme-dim-šā mu-na-dim

(= Hammu-rawi 29); No. 108: mu du-nu-um^{ki} gal-a mu-un-dib-ba (= Rim-Sin 30); No. 109: mu ì-sì-in^{ki} uru nam-lugal-la mu-dib-ba (Rim-Sin 26); No. 114: mu (uru)zar-bé-lum mu-un-ġul (= Rim-Sin 29); No. 114: mu 8-kal-gal ^dmarduk-ta (uncertain date, probably Larsa).

As it will appear at first glance, all these documents are not contracts, in the proper sense of the word, but temple accounts. They have been selected by me out of a group of two or three hundred tablets of the same size and contents, all briefly dated, except those here published, in the first years of the Isin era. Without a shade of doubt, they are all Nippur documents.

The problem raised by the four Hammu-rawi tablets is this. Up to the present time, as I had occasion to remark (Cp. p. 25), no First Dynasty tablets have been discovered in Nippur which antedate the 31st year of Hammu-rawi or follow the 29th year of Samsu-iluna. Now No. 120 gives us the formula for the 29th year of Hammu-rawi, thus adding two years to the period in which this king held sway over Nippur. The formulae of Nos. 117, 118, 121 and 123 would prove, if accepted at their face value, that Hammu-rawi held Nippur in his first year. This would leave unexplained the reason why we do not possess a single Nippur tablet, dated between the first and the twenty-ninth year of that king. Moreover, it would leave unexplained why these four documents should have been found together with tablets all dated in the reign of Rim-^dSin, and also with one of the 29th year of Hammu-rawi.

My opinion is that mu ħa-am-mu-ra-bi lugal-e does not mean only: the accession year of Hammu-rawi, but also the year in which Hammu-rawi was made king, i.e., established his rule, over a certain place. In our case, this would correspond to the 29th or 31st year of his actual reign.

I cannot enter here in a new discussion of the very difficult problem of the date for the capture of Isin. But I may be permitted to state that, in spite of the Louvre prism and with all admiration for Thureau-Dangin's splendid article on this subject, I do not believe that the problem has as yet been solved.

TRANSLITERATIONS AND TRANSLATIONS

DONATION DOCUMENTS

(116. Nippur, CBS 7112. Rîm-^dSin)

FOUR BROTHERS OBLIGATE THEMSELVES TO PROVIDE FOR
THEIR SISTER

1. ^mi-din-^dšamaš šeš-gal
^mu-bar-^dšamaš šeš-a-ni
^mši-lí-^dšamaš šeš-a-ni
ù^dnin-urta-ga-mil šeš-a-ni-gè
5. ibila-meš ^den-líl-ra-bi
^mbe-el-ta-ni GEME + IŠIB ^dnin-urta
SAL + KU-ne-ne-ra
mu-ám II (gur) II (pi) Be-gur
VIII ka íá-giš VIII ma-na sig
10. in-na-ab-esig-gi-eš
ibila še-ba íá-ba ti sig-ba
nu-un-in-na-ab-esig-gi-ne-e5
nam-ibila-a-ni nu-ag-e
ti en-na ^mbe-el-ta-ni SAL + KU-ne-ne
15. al-tíl-la-áš
ibila a-šà-ga-na
kù-šù ba-ab-si-mu-ne-gi:
kù-bi-ta ti ê a-sà nig-ga
^m^den-líl-ra-bi
20. ad-da-ni
ba-ra-ê-ne
Be-ga-ne-ne-ta
kišib-ne-ne íb-ri-ěs

TRANSLATION

Idin-^dŠamash, the eldest brother, Ubar-^dŠamash, his brother, Šili-^dŠamash, his brother, and ^dNinurta-gamil, their brother, the heirs of ^dEnlilrabi, to Beltani, the devotee of ^dNinurta, their sister, shall provide yearly with two gur and two pi of barley, eight ka of oil and eight manas of wool.

The heir who shall fail to provide the barley, oil and wool shall forfeit his inheritance (lit. will not be made an heir). And until Beltani, their sister, shall die the heir who will dispose of his field for money shall forfeit the money and also the house, field and possession of ^dEnlilrabi, his father.

In mutual agreement they have sealed their documents.

ANNOTATIONS

1. At the left of the line the tablet has the word kišib.
5. This line is omitted in the case.
10. Case adds: šeš-a-ne-ne.
12. Case omits ne-eš.
21. Case: ba-ra-Bne.
24. Case has ib-šar-ri-eš, and adds one line: ù ah-ne-ne i-ni-ib-ra-aš “they have inscribed their documents and affixed their seals.”

MARRIAGE DOCUMENTS

(155. Nippur, CBS 7041. Samsu-iluna, 16 or 18)

A MAN MARRIES A WIDOW, ADOPTING HER CHILDREN

1. [^manu-šú-ba]-ni
 [^mmu-ḫa-di-tum] nam-dam-a-ni-Sii in-tu(ku)
 [^mnin-urta-mu]-ba-li-it
 [^mši-lí-íš-tár] ù gír-ni-ì-šag

5. [dumu-me³(?)] mu-ha-di-tum
 [^manu-šú]-ba-ni-gè ^mmu-ḫa-di-tum-[ra
 nam-ibila-ni-Bh in-na-an-si]
 [. . .sar] ê-dú-a da ê ib-ku-^dda-mu
 [ti da ê i-li-i-din-nam dumu lu-mu-ur-
 [. . .] gán a-šà ú-gub uš-a-rá ib-ku-^dda-[mu]
10. [. . .g]án giš-sar ê-gub-ba ê-gal šà a-šà
 uš-a-rá i-da-tum dumu bur-^d
 [. . .] X sar aSA giš-gub-ba šà id g[u-la?]
 uš-a-rá i-li-ip-pa-al-za dumu
 h ib-ku-šá dumu ^dsin-ma-gir
15. [. . .] sar giš-sar igi a-gár ri-
 šà a-šà nanga uš-a-rá ì-lí-i[p-pa-al-za'
 ù uš-a-rá ib-ku-šá dumu ^dsi[n-ma-gir]
^mmu-ḫa-di-tum-ra dam-a-ni
^mnin-urta-mu-ba-lí-iṭ
20. ^mši-lí-íš-tár ti gír-ni-ì-šag
 in-na-ni-in-tu
^{m^d}nin-urta-mu-ba-lí-iṭ šeš-gal-la
 sib-ta-na šú-ba-ab-ti-gá
 ur-a-si-ga-bi i-ba-e-ne-e5
25. [tuku]n-bi ^mmu-ḫa-di-tum
 [^manu-š]6-ba-ni-ra dam-a-[nil
 [^{m^d}ni]n-urta-mu-ba-lí-iṭ [dumu-ni]
 [^mši-lí]-íš-tár ù gír-ni-ì-šag
 [dam-mu] nu-me-en ad-da-mu nu-me-[en]
30. [ba-na-an]-dug ê a-šà giš-sar
 [ba-ra]-ê-ne-eš
 [tukun]-bi ^manu-šú-ba-ni
 [^mmu-ḫa-di-tum dam-a-ni ^{m^d}nin-urta-mu-ba-lí-iṭ
 [^mši-lí-íš-tár] ù gír-ni-?-Sag

35. [dumu-mu] nu-me-en ba-na-an-dug-e5
 [ê a-ša giš-sar] ba-ra-ê-ne-eš
 [še-ga-ne-ne-ta (?)] mu lugal-bi in-pad-ne-ei

TRANSLATION

Anushu-bani has taken Muhaditum for his wife. ^dNinurta-mubaliṭ, Šili-ishtar and Girni-ishag the sons of Muhaditum, Anushu-bani to Muhaditum (has given as his heirs) Ten sar of built house, adjoining the house of Ibku-^dDamu and the house of Ili-idinnam, son of Lumur-; ten gan of field, with produce, alongside that of Ibku-^dDamu; ten gan of orchard, with trees standing and a house, from the field; adjoining Idatum, son of Bur-^d. . . .; ten gan and ten sar of field, with trees standing, from the property near the canal Gula (?), and adjoining Ili-ippalza the son of and Ibkusha, son of ^dSin-magir; ten sar of orchard, in front of the field Ri from the nanga-field, adjoining Ili-ippalza, and Ibkusha, the son of ^dSin-magir; (this property) to Muhaditum, his wife, ^dNinurta-mubaliṭ, Šili-ishtar and Girni-ishag he (Anushu-bani) has given. After ^dNinurta-mubaliṭ, the eldest son, had taken his preferred portion, they have divided it among themselves.

Should Muhaditum to Anushu-bani, her husband, and ^dNinurta-mubaliṭ, Šili-Ishtar and Girni-ishag (to their father) say: "My husband thou art not, my father thou art not" they shall forfeit house, field and orchard. Should Anushu-bani (and) Muhaditum, his wife, say to ^dNinurta-mubaliṭ, Šili-Ishtar and Girni-ishag "My sons ye are not" they shall forfeit house, field and orchard. By mutual agreement they have sworn by the king.

ANNOTATIONS

5. The restoration *nam-ibila-ni-šù in-na-an-si* is required by the context. Cp. Poebel, BE VI, 2 No. 48, 6. In both these documents the children belonged to the wife from a previous marriage and have been adopted by the second husband.
37. Instead of *še-ga-ne-ne-ta* the text might be restored *ur-a-si-ga-bi*. The two expressions are practically synonymous. For *in-pad-ne-eš* instead of the usual spelling *in-pad-dé-eš*, cp. No. 162 on p. 138.

(252. Khabaza, CBS 1404. Ammi-zaduga, 5)

MARRIAGE DOCUMENT, WITH DESCRIPTION OF BRIDE'S DOWRY

1. II *šubâtê^{sun} šá la-ab-%-at*
 II *paršigô^{sun} ap-ra-at*
 I *is^{ir}šum*
 III *is^{kussê}^{sun}*
5. I *karpat^{šikkatum} 88 IV ka šamnim ma-li-a-at*
 I *gi^{má}-ga-ar-ru šá GAL-GAR ma-lu-ú*
mi-im-ma an-ni-im
šá a-ta-na-ah-1-li a-bu-86 mâr šili(-lí)-^dšamaš
a-na ^{sa}1šⁱ-mur-ti-lu-uk amat e-gi-tim
10. Dumu-Sal-A-Ni id-di-nu-ma
a-na bit zi-me-ir-^dšamaš
a-na warad-^dul-maš-ši-tum mâri-šu
ti-Be-ri-bu
 V *Biklu kaspim te-ir-ha-as-za*
15. *i-na ga-ti zi-me-ir-^dšamaš*
^ma-ta-na-aḥ-ì-lí a-bu-šá ma-hi-ir
li-ib-ba-šú ṭa-ab
^m ^{sa}1šⁱ-mur-ti-lu-uk
a-na warad-^dul-maš-ši-tum mu-ti-šá

20. 6-ul mu-[ti at-ta-ma]
 i-za-[kar-ma a-na kaspim i-na-di-i]š-ši-i
 ù [m^wwarad-^dul-maš-ši-tum]
 a-na [sa¹ ši-mur-ti-lu-uk mu-ti-šú]
 6-ul [mu-ti at-ta-ma]
25. i-[za-kar-ma]
 2/3 ma-na [kaspim i-šá-ka-al]
 mu ^dšamaš ^dmarduk [ù am-mi-za-du-ga] lugal
 In-Pad-Ne-[Eš]

TRANSLATION

Two garments, which she wears; two head-bands, which she wears; one bed; three chairs; one shikkatu-vessel filled with four ka-measures of oil; one magarru-basket filled with gal-gar: all these things are what Atanah-ili, her father, the son of Šili-^dŠamash, has given to Šimurtiluk, the devotee, his daughter. He has then caused her to enter into the house of Zimer-^dŠamash, to (marry) Warad-^dUlmashshitum, his son. Five shekels of silver, her betrothal gift, Atanah-ili, her father, has given into the hands of Zimer-^dŠamash, and his heart is satisfied.

Should Šimurtiluk say to Warad-^dUlmashshitum, her husband: "Thou art not my husband" he shall sell her for money. Should Warad-^dUlmashshitum say to Šimurtiluk, his wife: "Thou art not my wife" he shall pay her two-thirds of a mana of silver. They have sworn by ^dŠamash, ^dMarduk and Anmi-zaduga the king.

ANNOTATIONS

This document is of special importance because, though clearly characterized as a marriage contract by ll. 18–26, still lacks all technical phrases used in that class of documents. It is singularly alike the documents which Schorr (ABRU, p. 278 ff.) places under the heading "Schenkung."

5. *Má-gar-ra* is also found in a letter (BM 23131) translated by Ungnad (Babylonische Briefe, No. 2, 16–17). It follows immediately *aklam*, *šikaram*, *immerê^{sun}*, and is destined for the use of the devotees.
21. Instead of the verb *zakâru*, the other documents use the more appropriate *kibii*. There seems to be no doubt as to the correctness of the restoration.

ADOPTION DOCUMENTS

(107. Nippur, CBS 7195. ^dEnlil-bani)

ADOPTION OF A BABY, PURCHASED FROM ITS PARENTS

1. I *dumu-nita-gab*
i-li-a-wi-li mu-ni-im
dumu a-a-ar-tum
ki a-a-ar-tum ama-ni-ta
5. *ù e-ri-i8-tum dam-a-ni*
ia-si-rum
ù ama-^dsin
[na]m-dumu-ni-me-eš
šú-ba-an-ti-eš
10. *nig nam-dîm-ma-ni-šù*
 . . . *gin kù-babbar II ma-na siğ*
ia-si-ru-um
ù ama-^dsin
a-na a-a-ar-turn
15. *ù e-ri-iš-tum*
in-na-an-si
ia-si-rum
ù ama-^dsin
[ki a-a-ar-turn]
20. *[ú e-ri-iš-tum ì-lí]-a-wi-li*
i-za-[ba-a]t-ma i-ta-la-ak

TRANSLATION

One sucking baby, Ili-awilim by name, the son of Ajartum, from Ajartum its mother, and Erishtum, her husband, Iasirum and Ama-^dSin have taken as their son.

Iasirum and Ama-^dSin shall give to Ajartum and Erishtum ten shekels of silver and two manas of wool as a gift for having given it birth. Iasirum and Ama-^dSin shall take Ili-awili from Ajartum and Erishtum and be allowed to depart.

ANNOTATIONS

1. Notice that the name of the small baby is recorded. This proves that names were given to children at birth, as against the theory of Langdon (Encycl. of Rel. and Ethics, Vol. 9, Col. 171) that names were imposed at the time of maturity. Additional evidence is found in Reissner: Tempelurkunden aus Telloh, No. 158 ff., which contain long lists of women employees and their children, whose names are recorded. The tender ages of the children may be inferred from the very low wages they receive for their work. For the Cassite period cp. Clay, BE XIV, No. 58 which mentions names of sucking babies.
4. We should have expected the name of the husband to precede that of the wife. The restoration of the sign ama seems, however, certain.
- 8-9. In a Nippur document, such as this, we should have expected: nam-ibila-ni-šù ba-an-da-ri-e; .
10. The expression nig nam-dim-ma-ni-šù is new. Poebel, BE VI, 2 No. 4, 7, has kù nam-Ā-Ē(=eġi)-a-ni-šù The money for having raised him, but it was the case of an older child.
21. The tablet closes with two Akkadian words. This is unusual, since practically all First Dynasty documents from Nippur are entirely Sumerian, and this one dates as far back as ^dEnlil-bani of Isin.

(153. Ni. 7026. Samsu-iluna, 13)

ADOPTION OF A YOUNG MAN, WHO OBLIGATES HIMSELF TO
PROVIDE FOR HIS FATHER

1. ^mdⁿnin-šubur-ta-a-a-ar-gè
^mpa-ti-ia-ra
nam-dumu-ni-8h ba-da-an-ri-g&
'ê a-šà] giš-sar a-na-me-a-bi
5. ^m ^dnin-šubur-ta-a-a-ar
[^m]pa-ti-ia dumu-ni-ra
in-na-si tukun-bi
[pa-t]i-ia a-na ^dnin-šubur-ta-a-a-ar
ad-da-na-ta ad-da-mu nu-me-en
10. ba-na-an-dug 1/3 ma-na kh-babbar
i-lal-e h tukun-[bi]
^dnin-šubur-ta-a-a-ar
^mpa-ti-ia dumu-ni-ra
dumu-mu nu-me-en ba-na-an-dug
15. [1/3 ma-n]a kh-babbar i-lal-e
ê-a h níg-gú-na
ba-ra-an-8
^m pa-ti-ia a-na ^dnin-šubur-ta-a-a-ar
itu-da gar?-ra mu-ám I (gur) I (pi) Be-gur
20. [. . . m]a-na sig V ka iá-giš
in-na-ab-esig-g6

TRANSLATION

^dNinshubur-tajar has adopted Patija for his son. House, field and orchard ^dNinshubur-tajar has given to Patija his son. Should Patija say to ^dNinshubur-tajar, his father: "My father thou art not" he shall pay one third of a mana of silver. And

should ^dNinshubur-tajar say to Patija, his son: “My son thou art not” he shall pay one-third of a mana of silver and forfeit house and possessions.

Patija shall sustain ^dNinshubur-tajar by a monthly alimony of flour (?) and a yearly alimony of one gur and one pi of barley, ten manas of wool and five ka of oil.

ANNOTATIONS

8. Notice the preposition a-na, in Akkadian, which is also repeated in l. 18.
9. The sign ta is a scribal error. We should expect no postposition, because of the preceding a-na. In any case, the correct postposition would have been ra, instead of ta.
10. The penalty threatened to the adopted son is very light. In other documents we find: he shall be branded and sold as a slave.
21. Instead of esig, the text has lil. Undoubtedly a scribal error. Notice the absence of any oath.

MANUMISSION DOCUMENT

(137. Nippur, CBS 4886. Samsu-iluna, 23)

1. kišib nam-[el-la]-ni-šù
^miš-tár-ú-ta-ri sag-géme
^mnu-du-ub-tum dumu ši-lí-^d[šamaš?]
 ama-ar-gi-ni in-gar
5. sag-ki-ni in-lág-lág
 BI nam-géme-ni in-gaz
 kišib nam-el-la-ni-šù
 in-na-an-šub

TRANSLATION

Ishtar-utari, a female slave, Nudubtum, the daughter of Šili-^dShamash, has set free. Her forehead she has cleansed. The mark (?) of her slavery she has destroyed. A manumission document she has given her.

ANNOTATIONS

1. The first line is the heading of the document. Of this we have only the case, and this explains its great brevity.
3. I read daughter because Nudubtum is a feminine name. It is not uncommon to find dumu for dumu-sal in this class of documents.
6. The line is perfectly clear and agrees with the text published by Poebel BE VI, 2 No. 8, l. 7, where the last sign must be changed into gaz. As for the meaning of the sign bi, cp. VR 47, 32b : mu-tu-tam am-ma-šid.

PURCHASE DOCUMENTS

(162. Nippur, CBS 7219. Burra-buriaš, 24)

PURCHASE OF A WHOLE FAMILY OF SLAVES

1. ^{sa1} 86-gi-at bi-ši-tum V gin guškin dim-nam
^{sa1} dumu-sal ama-^dše-ru-ú-a dumu-sal-a-ni VI gin
 guškin dim-nam
^{ka1} dumu warad-^dgu-la dumu-a-ni VII gin guškin
 dim-nam
^{sa1} dumu-sal tu-kul-ti-^dgu-la dam-a-ni VI gin
 guškin dim-nam
5. IV nam-lù-gàl-lu 88 ^mgi-mil-lim lugal-ne-ne-gè
 guda ^dnin-líl-lá dumu 6-ba-a-a
^m ^dIM-šar-ilâni^{meš} dumu be-li-e-mu-ga-a-a
^{lù}sag nibru^{ki}-di-ni pisan-dub-ba-a nibru^{ki}
 in-ši-in-88m
10. šám-tìl-la-bi-[šù]
 1/3 ma-na IV gin guškin in-[na-an-la]]
 ū-kur-šù ^mgi-mil-lum
 guda ^dnin-líl dumu ^mú-ba-a-a
 ibila-bi ù ni-ri-a-bi