

15. a-na-me-a-bi
^m ^dIM-šar-ilani^{meš}-šù dumu ''be-li-e-mu-ga-a-a
^ùsag ^mnibru^{ki}-di-ni
pisan-dub-ba-a nibru^{ki}-a
inim-nu-má-má-ám
20. inim-nu-gé-gé-ám
mu ^den-líl ^dnin-líl ^dnin-urta ^dnabu
ù bur-ra-bu-ri-ia-áš lugal-e
ur-bi in-pad-da-ne-e8
igi ^m ^dnin-urta-ra-i-im-zerim dumu ^mú-ba-a-a
25. igi ^mki-di-nu-ú dumu ^mbe-lí-i-din-nam
igi ^m ^dmarduk-še-mi dumu ^man-nu-ia-ú dub-sar
itu šú-numun-na
mu XXIV-kam-ma
bur-ra-bu-ri-ia-Ai lugal-e
30. nà kišib ^mgi-mil-lim guda ^dnin-líl-lá
dumu ^mú-ba-a-a

TRANSLATION

The woman Shugirat, a possession worth five shekels of gold; the girl Ama-^dSherua, her daughter, worth six shekels of gold; the young man Warad-^dGula, her son, worth seven shekels of gold; the woman Tukulti-^dGula, his wife, worth six shekels of gold; (a total of) four slaves belonging to Gimillu, their master, the anointing priest of ^dNinlil, the son of Ubaja, which ^dIM-šar-iláni, the son of Beli-emugaja and the chief Nibru-dini, the archivist in the city of Nippur, have bought. For their whole price they have paid one third of a mana and four shekels of gold. In the future Gimillu, the anointing priest of ^dNinlil, his heirs and his family, as many as there are, against ^dIM-šar-ilani, the son of Reli-emugaja, and Nibru-dini, the archivist

of the city of Nippur, shall not speak a word or advance a claim. Both of them have sworn by ^dEnlil, ^dNinlil, ^dNin-urta, ^dNabu and the king Burra-buriash.

ANNOTATIONS

This Nippur document of the Cassite period differs in many respects from the Sumerian documents of the time of the First Dynasty. The chief points of difference are noted below.

1. First Dynasty documents would have: I sag-gěme . . . mu-ni-im. The price of the slave is generally omitted. In a contract of the Ur period, which is translated after this one, the price is mentioned: nig-86-ma-ni X gin kh-babbar. In the Cassite documents the monetary unit is generally the shekel of gold. The expression dim-nam "it is equivalent" is new. In another purchase document of this same period published by Clay (BE, XIV, No. 7) we find: kal ^mi-ba-áš-ši šám X gin guškin.
2. Very peculiar is the expression IV nam-lù-gàl-lu "IV human beings." Notice the relative šá followed by the genitive gi-mil-lim. This betrays a very strong Semitic influence.
8. Nibru^{ki}-dì-ni is a known business man of his time: he is son of ^dNinurta-nâdin-aḫê (BE XIV, Nos. 1, 7, S). Nibru^{ki} is written ^den-líl^{ki} in l. 8 and without the first determinative in l. 18. Both the lh-sag and the pisan-dub-ba are not mentioned in other contracts.
9. Instead of šám, First Dynasty documents would have šé.
10. BE XIV, Nos. 123 and 128a have: a-na Ram-til-la-bi-Sh, another evidence of Semitic influence.
12. Instead of ū-kur-šù, BE XIV, No. 7, 21 has: u-ne-du ud-a-ga-bi-šù.
14. Notice the ibila-bi, instead of ibila-ni. The ni-ri-a "family" is not mentioned in other contracts.
16. The postposition šù is employed in place of the more correct ra, which would generally follow the name of the father.
- 19–20. The ending ám is only found here. BE XIV, No. 1, 15–16 has for both expressions the ending eš, while another document of the same period (ibid. 7, 28) employs only the phrase inim-nu-gé-gé-da-áš.
21. No names of gods or king are mentioned in First Dynasty documents from Nippur. The formula is simply mu lugal-hi in-pad. As for the gods mentioned, BE XIV, 7 omits ^dNinurta, and BE XIV, 1 omits both ^dNinurta and ^dNinlil.

23. Ur-bi is also found in BE XIV, 7 and regularly omitted in purchase documents of the First Dynasty. The variant in-pad-da-ne-eš is new, and with this cf. BE XIV, 1 which has in-pad-da-e-eš. It is clear that the sign NE is part of the plural ending, and not phonetic complement of the sign pad. The former transliteration must therefore be corrected.

(157. Nippur, CBS 7218. Ur Dynasty)

PURCHASE OF A SLAVE

1. I sag-[gěme]
a-a-zi-mu mu-ni-im
níg-šé-ma-ni X gin kù-babbar
ur-nigin-gar dumu ur-^dbabbar-ra
5. ur-KAL-KAL dumu ur-^den-líl
in-ši-šé
lù-lù nu-gé-gé-ne
mu lugal-bi in-pad-eš

TRANSLATION

One female slave, Aja-zimu by name, a possession of the value of ten shekels of silver, from Ur-nigin-gar, the son of Ur-^dBabbar, Ur-kalkal, the son of Ur-^dEnlil, has bought. One shall not turn against the other. They have sworn by the king.

ANNOTATIONS

7. The two signs lù have been written one above the other.
8. In-pad-eš is written with a new variant. Instead of the regular sign eš, the sign šù, which has the phonetic values eš, uš, -š-, has been employed.

(103. Nippur, CBS 7024. ^dIrra-imiti)A MAN PURCHASES FROM HIS PARTNER A HOUSE THEY HAD
BOUGHT TOGETHER

1. I sar ê-dú-a ^{giš}kešda gub
 ê gub-ba-ì-dúg uš-sa
 šám-til-la-bi
 2/3 ma-na kh-babbar
5. 5/6 sar V gin kizlaġ
 ê lugal-a-ma-ru uš-sa
 šAm-til-la-bi
 V gin kh-babbar
 ê ^dnanna-ma-an-sí
10. ù anu-šú-mu-ba-lí-iṭ
 nam-tab-ba-na-ne-ta
 in-šé-eš-a
 ki ^dnanna-ma-an-sí
 dumu ud-dúg-mu-ta
15. anu-šú-m[u-ba-lí-iṭ]
 dumu
 in-š[i-in-šé]
 šám-ti[l-la-bi-šù]
 1/3 ma-na V gin kù-babbar
20. in-na-lal
 ū-kur-šù ^dnanna-ma-an-sí
 ê-bi-šù inim-nu-um-má-má-a
 mu lugal-bi in-pad

TRANSLATION

One sar of built house, with lock standing, alongside the house of Gubbaidug: its whole price is two-thirds of a mana of silver; five-sixths of a sar and five gin of building ground, alongside the house of Lugal-amaru: its whole price is five shekels of silver. This house ^dNanna-mansi and Anushu-mubaliṭ had bought in partnership. From ^dNanna-mansi, the son of Ud-dug-mu, Anushu-mubaliṭ, the son of, has bought it. For its complete price he has paid one third of a mana and five shekels of silver. In the future ^dNanna-mansi shall advance no claim upon the house. He has sworn by the king.

ANNOTATIONS

1. Cp. 181,2.8: ^{giš}gál-la ù ^{giš}sak-kul gub-ba “with door and lock standing.” The primary meaning of kešda is “to bind,” so that ^{giš}kešda must be equivalent to sakkullu or mēdilu.
2. US-sa, following ê gub-ba-ì-dùg, must be equivalent to uš-a-rá ê gub-ba-ì-dùg.

(205. Khabaza, CBS 465. Not dated)

PURCHASE OF A HOUSE

1. IV Sar Ê-Dú-A
 iš-tu ba-ab egallim
 itti sa-li-im ù e-da-ki-šú
^{giš}daltu ù ^{giš}sakkullu Gub-Ba
5. itti inim-^den-líl-lá
 mâr ^den-líl-ì-za
^msa-ma-él mâr-ri-
 In-Ši-Šé Šám-[Til-La-Bi-Šù]
 kaspam In-Na-Lal-E-Eš

10. kaspam ši-im bîti(-ti)-šú
 li-ba-86 tu-ub
 Ū-Kur-Šù Lh-E
 [Nu-Mu]-Un-Gé-Gé
 [niš sar-ri]-im
15. [ù ilâni âl]
 zim[bir^{ki}]
 it-mu-[ú]

TRANSLATION

Four sar of built house, outside the palace gate, with door and lock standing, from Inin-^dEnlilla, the son of ^dEnlil-iza, Samael, the son of, has bought. The money for its complete price he has paid; with the money, which is the price of the house, he has satisfied his heart. In the future one shall not turn against the other. They have sworn by the king and the gods of Sippar.

ANNOTATIONS

3. Itti salim ù edakišu. The expression is new.
 9. Notice that the price of the house has not been stated.
 14. The restoration of this line is doubtful. The only sign that is readable is the last one. Other possible readings are: Mu Nu-ur-^dIM or mu ^dRi-im /-^dSin.

LEASES

(220, Khabaza, CBS 1182. Samsu-iluna, 7)

LEASE OF A HOUSE

1. bftu ri-ba-tum GEME ^dšamaš
 itti ri-ba-tum GEME ^dšamaš
^mmaš-ḫum
 mâr ri-im-^dIM

5. a-na ki-iz-ri
 a-na Batti I-kam
 6-Be-xi
 ki-iz-ri Batti I-kam
 I 1/2 Biklu kaspim
10. Ī-La-l-E
 ri-eš-ti ki-iz-ri-66
 2/3 Biklu kaspim
 ma-ḫi-ir

TRANSLATION

The house of Ribatum, the devotee of Shamash, from Ribatum, the devotee of Shamash, Mashqum, the son of Rim-^dIM, has rented for one year. For a yearly rent he shall pay one and one half shekel of silver. She has received as advance payment on his rent two thirds shekel of silver.

ANNOTATIONS

14. Ma-ḫi-ir for ma-ḫi-ra-at. Cp. No. 234, 3 which is corrected on the case.

(234. Khabaza, CBS 1287. Samsu-iluma, 7)

LEASE OF A HOUSE

1. bftu ri-ba-tum GÊME+IŠIB ^dšamaš
 itti ri-ba-tum GÊME+IŠIB ^dšamaš
 mârat ib-ga-tum
^ma-lí-ba-ni-šú

5. mâr warad-^dsin
 a-na ki-iz-ri
 a-na Batti I-kam ú-še-zi
 ki-iz-ri Batti I-kam
 III siklu kaspim Ī-Aga-E
10. ri-iš-ti
 ki-iz-ri-šú I 1/2 Biklu kaspim
 ma-ḫi-ir
 III isinnu ^dšamaš I (Ber) imittum
 i-pa-ki-id
 waraḫ Gan-Gan-E-A ûm I-kam
 i-ru-ub

TRANSLATION

The house of Ribatum, the devotee of Shamash, from Ribatum, the devotee of ^dShamash, the daughter of Ibgatum, Ali-banishu, the son of Warad-^dSin, has rented for one year. For a yearly rent he shall pay three shekels of silver. She has received one and one half shekel as advance payment on his rent. He will observe the three festivals of ^dShamash (by giving) one piece of meat. On the first day of the month Gan-gan-ea he will enter (into the house).

ANNOTATIONS

9. Instead of ì-aga-e "he shall measure out" the regular term would have been i-lal-e "he shall weigh."
10. The sign giš has been unusually employed here for the phonetic value iš.
12. Case has the more correct ma-ḫi-ra-at.
13. Case adds: Xḫa kaš-ta-ám and "ten ḫa of beer each." This was omitted in the tablet because it must have been generally known that a drink offering was to be added to the meat offering.

(186. D. J. Prince, CBS 1797)

LEASE OF A HOUSE

1. bitu ni-ši-i-ni-šú
 itti nī-ši-ī-ni-šú
 m^dšamaš-du-ur-a-li
 bîtam a-na ki-iz-ri
5. a-na šatti I-kam ú-še-zi
 1/3 šiklu XV B kaspim
 I-Lal-E
 waraḥ ti-ri-i
 um I-kam i-ru-ub
10. waraḥ isin-a-bi
 i-ga-mar-ma ú-zi
 pân ^dšamaš
 pân ^da-a
 pân ^dma-[ma]
15. mu s[a-am-su-]i-lu-ni

TRANSLATION

The house of Nishi-inishu, from Nishi-inishu, ^dShamash-dur-ali has rented for one year. He shall pay one third of a shekel and fifteen she of silver. He shall enter (the house) on the first day of the month Tiru and terminate (his lease) and vacate in the month Isin-abi.

ANNOTATIONS

12. Notice that the gods Shamash, Aja and Mama act as witnesses. This would be regular were the house part of a temple property.

(187. J. Shemtob, CBS 86. Not dated)

1. 1/3 Biklu kaspim
a-na ki-ši-ir bitim
waraḥ Ab-Ē-A
i-ru-ub
5. waraḥ Gan-Gan-E-A
i-ga-ma-ar-ma
uz-zi

TRANSLATION

One third of a shekel of silver, (in payment of) rent for a house (has been received). He shall enter in the month Ab-ea and complete his lease and vacate in the month Gan-gan-ea.

(122. Nippur, CBS 7118)

LEASE OF A FIELD

1. 5/18 gán a-šaà gú[g-še]
ša a-šaà edin-si-la1
uš-a-rá ib-ni-a-tum
a-šaà lu-ub-lu-ut-i-li
5. dumu nu-úr-íš-tár
ki lu-ub-lu-ut-i-li
^ma-BIL-^dkab-ta
dumu ṭa-ab-ṭâb-î-lí
nam-urù-lá-šù
10. igi-III-gál-šù
îb-ta-an-ě
III (gur) III (pi) Be-gur
šú-lal máš-nu-ub-tu(ku)
ki lu-ub-lu-ut-i-li

15. ^ma-BIL-^dka-b-ta
 šú-ba-an-ti
 mu-gin ud ebur-ka
 še-bi al-aga-e

TRANSLATION

Three eighteenths of a gan of clover field, from the field Edin-silal, and alongside the field of Ibniatum; a field belonging to Lubluṭ-ili, the son of Nur-ishtar; (this field) Abil-^dKabta, the son of Tab-tab-ili, has rented from Lubluṭ-ili for cultivation, at the rate of one third of its produce.

Abil-^dKabta has received from Lubluṭ-ili three gur and three pi of barley as a loan bearing no interest. In the current year, at harvest time, he shall measure (back) the barley.

ANNOTATIONS

4. The sign ub appears written in the tablet as *te*.
 13. Šú-lal, something which binds. Cp. lal = eṣēlum, šú-lal = itaṣṣulum (DGI. II, lal)

(246. Khabaza, CBS 1368. Not dated)

LEASE OF A FIELD

1. [^mak-ba-r]u-um
 [ù mi-šá]-ru-um-na-ši-ir
 [kiram ú-š]e-zu-ú
 [^mna-ra]-am-tum GÊME+IŠIB ^dšamaš

5. [mârat ^dša]maš-ellâ(t)-zu
 [kas]-pu kirim Kizlaġ
 6-86-la-am
 i-šá-da-du-ma
 elqam ki-ma eklim
 i-ka-al i-ra-pi-ik
 e-ra-am zi-na-a
 i-na-ma-al
 i-na ê ^dšamaš ú-ba-al

TRANSLATION

Akbarum and Misharum-našir have rented an orchard. To Naramtum, the devotee of Shamash, they shall make good the money for letting the field lie fallow. They shall take care of and work every portion of the field and shall fecundate the blossoms of the palm trees. He shall bring (the fruits) into the temple of Shamash.

ANNOTATIONS

- 1-2. Restored from fragments of the case.
 3. The word kiram is required by the context.
4-5. Restored from other occurrences of the same name.
 6. The restoration is uncertain.
 10. I-ka-al from kblu to take care of, to keep in good condition. Schorr, ABRU, 134, 13, pass. translates the phrase eklim kima eklim i-ka-alby "Feld für Feld wird er geniessen." Notice the spelling i-ra-KA-ik, the sign KA having the phonetic value pi.
 11-12. Cp. Schorr, ABRU, 134: a-ra-am zi-na-tum i-na-ša-ar "Die Blüten und die Dattelrispen wird er bewachen."

(180. Nippur, CBS 8099. Samsu-iluna)

LEASE OF AN ONION FIELD

1. 2/18 gán a-šà ki-si-ma
šà a-šà nanga
uš-a-rá a-ap-pa-tum
a-šà iš-tár-ilat dumu ta-ri-bu
5. ki iš-tár-ilat-ta
^mib-ni-^damurru
^me-te-el-pî-^dnin-urta ù anu-šú-ba-ni-gè
nam-ki-sí-ma-šù &-muitu-II-a-šù
I gán-ba I Be-gur aga-e-ne
10. ib-ta-an-é-éš

TRANSLATION

Two eighteenths of a gan of onion field, from the nanga-field, alongside that of Appatum; a field belonging to Ishtar-ilat, the daughter of Taribu. (This field) Ibni-^dAmurru, Etel-pi-^dNinurta and Anushu-bani have rented from Ishtar-ilat, for the purpose of raising onions, for two months every year. (As rental price) they shall measure out two gurs of barley per gan of field.

DEEDS OF LOAN

(195. Khabaza, CBS 347. Immêrum)

LOAN OF MONEY, WITH INTEREST

1. I ma-na kaspim
šiptu I ma-na 1/3 Biklu
6-za-ab
itti za-ab-lum

5. ^md^sin-i-mi-ti
 šá i-na šá-ib-di-i
 wa-aš-bu
 kaspam S6-Ba-An-Ti
 waraḥ ki-nu-ni
 kaspam ù šipta-šu
10. Ī-Lal-E
 mu ê-^dninni
 im-me-ru-um i-pu-86

TRANSLATION

One mana of silver, to which he shall add interest at the rate of one third of a shekel for every mana, from Zablum, Sinimiti, who dwells in Shaibdi, has received. In the month Kinuni he shall return the money and its interest. The year in which Immerum built the temple of Ninni.

(215. Khabaza, CBS 1168. Ammi-ditana)

LOAN OF GOLD, FROM A TEMPLE

1. $\frac{2}{3}$ šiklu XV E ḫurazim
 itti ^dšamaš
^mla-ma-aš-ši GÊME+IŠIB ^dšamaš
5. Šú-Ba-An-Ti
 i-na ba-al-ṭa-[at]
 ù šá-al-ma-at
 a-na be-el-šá
 [ip}pa-al

TRANSLATION

Two thirds of a shekel and fifteen she of gold, the property of ^dShamash, from ^dShamash Lamašši, the devotee of ^dShamash, has received. If she is alive and in good health she shall return (the money) to her lord.

ANNOTATIONS

7–8. Cp. Schorr, ABRU, 56, 7–9: i-na ba-al-tu ù ša-al-mu ^dšamaš be-el-56 i-pa-al. Cp. also the text following.

(150. Ni. 7176. Samsu-iluna, 11)

LOAN OF SILVER, FROM A TEMPLE

1. I 1/2 gin XVIII ~~B~~ kh-babbar
 máš nu-ub-tu(ku)
 ugu mâr-ir-ši-tim
^dutu in-tu(ku)
5. nam-ti-la-ni-Bh
 ù silim-ma-ni-šù
 šàg ^dutu
 bi-ib-dúg-gi

TRANSLATION

One and one half shekel and eighteen she of silver, without interest, the god Shamash owns against Mar-iršitim. If he is alive and in good health, the heart of Shamash shall be satisfied.

ANNOTATIONS

5–7. For the Akkadian equivalent of these phrases, cp. preceding text.

9. Notice that bi is written with the common sign, instead of with the sign NE. This is also found in 125, 12 (tablet).

(140. Nippur, CBS 7113. Samsu-iluna, 11)

LOAN OF MONEY

1. III 1/3 Biklu kaspim Zid-Dim
 šá xi-iz-zi-i
 miir nu-úr-^dkab-ta i-ba-lu
 eli zi-iz-xi-i
5. ^mla-ma-zum miirat an-lh-til in-tu(ku)
 pu-ul-da-am
 i-na ka-šá-di-im
 III 1/3 Biklu kaspim Zid-Dim
 ^mla-ma-zum miirat an-lh-til
10. i-ip-pa-al
 pî šá na-bi-^dšamaš
 mâr ha-bil-ki-nu-um

TRANSLATION

Concerning the three and one third shekel worth of dim-flour which Zizzî, the son of Nur-^dKabta, has taken, Lamaxum, the daughter of An-lutil, has (still) a claim upon Zizzi. When he has the possibility Lamazum, the daughter of An-lutil, will get back the three and one third shekel worth of dim-flour. By the testimony of Nabi-^dShamash, the son of Habilkinum.

ANNOTATIONS

1. Zid-dim is found in CBS 3918 (unpublished) a list of foods and beverages.
 It is preceded by ġul-šur-ra
- 6-7. Literally: When he attains strength, i.e., when he is able.

(127, Nippur, CBS 7199. Samsu-iluna, 27)

LOAN OF BARLEY, FROM A TEMPLE

1. I (gur) IV (pi) XL (**ka**) Be-gur
 še ninda-kú ^dutu
 ugu ^dda-mu-rí-ba-am
 dumu ur-da-tum
5. ^dutu in-tu(ku)
 itu aš-a-ka
 ninda-kú ^dutu
 bí-íb-dúg-gi

TRANSLATION

One gur, four pi, forty ka of barley, barley for the food of the god Shamash, the god Shamash owns from ^dDamu-ribam, the son of Urdatum. In the month Ash-a the heart of ^dShamash shall be satisfied with his food.

(160. Nippur, CBS 14162. ^dEnlil-á-maĝ 7)

XVIII (gur) zid-da gig-bar VI **ka**
^mbe-šú-nu
 mâr ^mna-ni-i kar-ê-dingir
 pi Bad-ur-ta (?)
^m ^den-líl-ni-šú
 ma-hi-ir
 itu šú-numun-na
 mu VII-kam
^den-líl-á-maĝ

TRANSLATION

Eighteen gur of flour, measured with the six-ka measure,
 from Beshunu, the son of Nanî, of Kar-e-dingir,
^dEnlil-nishu has received.

In the month of Shu-numum, the seventh year of (the
 king) ^dEnlil-a-maĝ.

ANNOTATIONS

4. Ka-Sad ur-ta? But cp. 140 l. 11.

(245, Khabaza, CBS 1351. Ammi-zaduga, 3)

TRANSFERENCE OF A DEBT

1. 2/3 Biklu 5/6 še kaspim
 libbi kaspim šim Sag-Gême
 šá a-li-ta-li-mi mâr a-wi-il-anum
 ù mu-da-ab-šú Šeš-Ni
5. eli warad-ku-bi mâr ibku-^dni-ka-al
 i-Bu-6
 bi-šá-at a-li-ta-li-mi
 ù mu-da-ab
 na-aš-ĥa-at-ma
10. ^mwarad-ku-bi
 a-na X ūmi(-mi)
 a-na ^msin-ri-me-ni mâr ib-ni-^dšamaš
 kaspam Ī-Lal-E

ANNOTATIONS

Concerning the two thirds of a shekel and forty she of
 silver, out of the purchase money of a female slave, which Ali-
 talimi, the son of Ad-anum, and Mudabshu, his brother,

owned against Warad-kubi, the son of Ibku-^dNikal, this possession has passed from Ali-talimi and Mudab. Warad-kubi in ten days shall pay the money to ^dSin-rimeni, the son of Ibni-^dShamash.

ANNOTATIONS

4. Instead of šeš-ni the text, has ad-ni, his father. Very probably a scribal error.
7. Bi-šá-at is the feminine of bibum, possession.
9. Na-ab-ha-at-ma, permansive from nasāḫu. Cp. Schorr, ABRU, 67, 9.

PROMISSORY NOTES

(233. Khabaza, CBS 1274. Hammu-rawi, 37)

1. III (pi) XL (ka) Ka-Lum
^mak-ba-rum
a-na mi-ir-si-ia
i-aga-e

TRANSLATION

Three pi and forty ka of dates Akbarum shall measure out to Mirsija.

(179. Nippur, CBS 8100. Samsu-iluna)

1. IV (gur) II (pi) Be-gur
šám A-gud
ugu im-gur-^dšamaš sag-tún
^mlù-^dnin-urta-gè
in-tu(ku)
mu-gin ebur-ka
šàg-ga-ni bí-ib-dúg-gi

TRANSLATION

Four gur and two pi of barley, the price of the hire of an ox, Lù-^dninurta owns from Imgur-^dShamash, the sag-tun officer. In the current year, at harvest time, his heart shall be satisfied.

RECEIPTS

(124. Nippur, CBS 7107. Hammu-rawi, 36)

RECEIPT FOR A WOODEN POLE

1. I giš-uš
1/2 gar II ú-bi
ki na-bi-^dšamaš-ta
^ma-BIL-ì-lí-šú
5. dumu arad-imin-bi-gi.
šú-ba-an-ti
itu šèg-a-ka
šàg-ga-ni bí-ib-dúg-gi

TRANSLATION

One pole, one half gar and two cubits in length, Abilishu, the son of Arad-imin-bi, has received from Nabi-Shamash. In the month Sheg his heart shall be satisfied.

ANNOTATIONS

- 1-2. The meaning pole for giš-uš, is doubtful. However, the sign uš has the meaning to stand up, to be long. The measure given is of about seven meters.