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FROM THE

Temple Archives of Nippur

DATED IN THE REIGNS OF CASSITE RULERS
(INCOMPLETE DATES)

BY

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Seventy-two Plates of Autograph Texts, Twelve Plates of Half-tone Reproductions

PHILADELPHIA

Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania

1906
In Loving Memory
of
My Parents
PREFACE.

As this volume of texts appears simultaneously with the preceding (i.e., Vol. XIV), the discussions dealing with the provenance of the tablets; the character of the documents; the encasing of tablets; the use of the seal; as well as the paleographical notes, are found in it, namely, Vol. XIV. In view of the fact that this volume is especially rich in proper names, containing nearly seventeen hundred, of which about three hundred and fifty are feminine, the discussions which refer to the nomenclature of this period form the special feature of the Introduction to this volume. Besides the names contained in these texts, in order especially to increase the number of foreign names of this period, I have collated hundreds of similar documents in our Museum, as well as a few which are in the General Theological Seminary of New York. These are cited under C. B. M. (Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Archaeological Museum) and E. A. H. (E. A. Hoffman Collection).¹

In this connection it affords me pleasure to gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Jastrow, for a number of references concerning the deities which occur in the names; to Dr. Hermann Ranke, now connected with the Berlin Museum, who before his Personal Names was published allowed me the use of his lists, besides offering many important suggestions; to Professor W. J. Hinke, for the valuable assistance he rendered when reading over the proof; as well as to Mr. D. D. Luckenbill, the Harrison Fellow in Semitics, who assisted in the comparison of the transliterations and lists with the autograph texts—to all these I am deeply grateful, as well as to Professor Hommel, and the Editor, Professor Hilprecht, for the improved reading of a few names.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Provost of the University, Dr. Charles C. Harrison, and the Vice-Provost, Professor Edgar F. Smith, for their hearty interest and encouragement; and besides the other members of the Publication Committee, to Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., through whose generosity the Fund has been established, which has made possible the publication of these texts.

¹ On the E. A. Hoffman Collection, cf. Introduction to Vol. XIV.
It was not until after this volume was in type that I learned of Dr. Knut L. Tallqvist’s splendid publication *Neubabylonisches Namenbuch*. Assyriologists generally will heartily welcome this work, as well as Dr. Hermann Ranke’s *Personal Names of the First Dynasty*, as doubtless a great many have in some form or other collections of names they have made for their own use, which they can now lay aside for these excellent publications.

My discussion of the verbal form in Babylonian theophorous names has, in consequence, been somewhat anticipated by Dr. Tallqvist, although this volume was ready for the press more than a year ago. Inasmuch, however, as it embraces the Cassite period, and it is written from an entirely different point of view, I trust that it will not have been published in vain.

In the names having two elements, I omitted examples with the present in which the deity is the subject, as it did not seem to me that those which are considered as having such are at all certain. I note that Tallqvist disposes of a number of forms in this way: *Sin-i-ra(?)-ga-am, Ea-i-she-mu, Sin-i-si-el-li* and *Nabû-i-ra-shu(?)*. In the first place the reading of two of these names is doubtful. Besides, the translation of *Sin-iragam, “Sin makes protest”* (i.e., in favor of sinners, *Alt. Übert.*, p. 73, is exceedingly precarious. The translation of *Nabû-i-ra-shu(?)* is without parallel and very questionable. I would restore the name *Nabû-i-ra-[am]-shu,* “Nabû has loved him.” *Sin-i-si-el-li,* Tallqvist, following Daiches, translates “von wegen S. wird er hoffnungsvoll sein”(?); but the full name is *Anu-Sin-i-si-el-li,* for which I would suggest the translation, “In Sin he trusts”; cf. the name *Anu-Bêl-upaqu,* “Upon Bêl he waits.” The other example, *Ea-i-she-mu,* is translated “E. hörte”; but when we note that the name of the same individual, *Sin-karâbî-i-shi-me,* is written with *she-mi* and *i-shim-ma,* and that even Tallqvist translates as a preterite “S. hat mein Gebet erhört,” little dependence can be put in this form. I do not say that the present with the deity as subject was not used in such formations, but I would hesitate in construing forms as such, when another explanation seems more plausible. In a name like *I-li-i-Marduk,¹ Dar.* 76: 17, the use of the present is quite clear, although it is very likely an abbreviated name.

On the other hand, some forms which Tallqvist construes as preterite, when the deity is in the accusative (cf. pp. XXII and XXIII), I regard as present. The translation of *Ludlul* and *Lushtamar,* “May I worship,” would lead us to suppose that *Ashtamar* should be translated “I worship” (present), instead of “I have worshiped.”

¹ *Nabû-dub-ta-i-li-e,* “Nabû has power over life,” is quite reasonable, but I question the reading as present of *Nabû-zir-irashâhî (TUK-shî), “Nabû besitzt die nachkommenschaft.”* Cf. also *Shamash-ahê-irashâhî* and *Marduk-shûm-irashâhî.* *TUK-shî* can be read *ushî,* but it seems preferable to consider *TUK* as having here perhaps the value *basû,* in accordance with Tallqvist’s earlier views; cf. Z. A. VII, p. 276, in which case we can read *ushâbâhî,* cf. *Bêl-ahu-ushib-shî,* Dar. 325: 29. Cf. also *Ahu-û-tob-shî* with *Ahu-TUK-shî.*
DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.

(preterite). Also the names containing the element lâmur, "May I see," would lead us to translate Sin-atamur, "I look upon Sin," rather than "S. hab ich gesehen"; yet cf. Amur-Sin, which, however, can be regarded as an imperative, cf. Ilú-ammanni, "My god, look upon me."

Dr. Tallqvist does not feel inclined to regard the form Esagila-ki-in-ub-ali which is found in an Assyrian "probe" list as exceptional (cf. my *Murashû*, Vol. X, p. 16, note 4), but transliterates *DU* as *kin* (imperative) wherever it occurs as a second element in the formation: deity + verbal form + substantive; as, for example, Nabû-kin-zér. Inasmuch as there is but a single exception of the imperative in the Neo-Babylonian period known to me, besides the peculiar, Nabû-it-tan-ahu, which is certain, namely, Nabû-usur-napishtim, in which case *napishtim* may have been regarded as equivalent to the suffix *shu*; and there is only one among the Cassite names, namely, Sin-u-su-uḫ-bil-ti, "O Sin, deliver the offspring"; and that there is not one in the First Dynasty period,\(^2\) I shall continue to transliterate *DU* as *mukîn* (participle), in view of the hundreds of examples of this formation written phonetically, notwithstanding there are a few Assyrian names which seem to have the imperative; but especially when we have such transliterated examples as: *Ea-nu-kin-shum* (Neo-Babylonian), Bél-nu-kin-aplu and Ilú-nu-kin-aplu (Cassite).

Dr. Tallqvist, in his discussion on the *Schreibung und Lesung der Personennamen*, in connection with the sign *BE*, says: "Unrichtig ist die Lesung *Nabû-bēl*(statt *mītu*)-uballīti, B.E. X, p. 56, ebenso *Nīnīb-bēl*(statt *kabtī*)-aḫē-shu, ibidem p. 59." Tallqvist's readings are quite plausible, but not absolutely certain, unless he can show that *BE* does not have the value *bēlu*, cf. Delitzsch, *Ass. Lex.*, No. 42. Moreover, in the reading of the former name Nabû-bēl-uballīti, "Nabû keep the master alive," we have a parallel in Addu-abu-ubalit. Cf. also *Sīn-aḫē-bullīti*, *Nabû-aḫu-bullīti*, Shamash-shar-bullīti, Bél-tabni-bullīti, etc. Mītu is found, cf. Shamash-mītu-uballīti, but it is only one of the many elements found with *ballītu*. The same is true of the reading of the other name, Nīnīb-bēl-aḫē-shu. While Tallqvist's reading *kabtu* is highly probable, cf. the same name written with *DUG UD* among the Cassite names, he cannot say my reading is incorrect; and especially in view of such examples as Bél(EN)-aḫē-shu abbreviated for a name like NINIB-bēl-aḫēšu, Sin-bēl(EN)-abli, Bél(EN)-aplī-Nusku (C. B. M., 3647) and perhaps Nusku-bēl(EN)-aḫu(SIS) (cf. also 'Bél(EN)-ia-tum with *Bēt-ia-tum*), unless, as said above, he can show that *BE* does not have the value *bēlu*.

The following Cassite names, which were collated after the printing had begun, having known or unknown elements, should be added to the list on pages 3 and 4: Gunizar-Bugash, Kalundi-Shab, Kilamdi-Marduk, 'Metiliashu, 'Mešuríaši, Nimgifabi-

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1The name NINIB-kin-pē-sku has four elements, in which case cf. the Assyrian Ea-mukin-palûa.
2I refer only to the names published in Dr. Ranke's *Personal Names*. 
Harbe, Shad-mexi, Shagarakti-Bél, Shara-barhy, Shara-zána, Shindi-Shugab, Shirishti-Shipaq.

Add also to the list of hitherto unknown deities, or epithets of deities, on page 3: ID, Ubbulli, SE-KAK, SIG, Shab, SHU-GAL and Tebi.

University of Pennsylvania.

Albert T. Clay.


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INTRODUCTION.

An account of the discovery of these archives and a general discussion of their contents by the author will be found in the volume which precedes this, namely XIV. All the subject matter pertaining to the proper names which is found in both volumes has been reserved for this volume, besides the results of the collation of hundreds of unpublished tablets belonging to these archives.

The first hundred and fifty tablets of those here published are classified according to the year, month and day given in the date, the name of the king in whose reign they were written being omitted. It is quite possible that a great many of the smaller tablets, which had been encased, contained on the envelope the name of the king (cf. Vol. XIV, No. 86). They belong, however, to the same archives, and to the same period as those published in the other volume, which include the name of the king in the date. This is proved by what follows.

1) The tablets in form and color are readily recognized as belonging to the same general lot. Further, they were found intermingled with those bearing the name of the ruler in which they were written.

2) The tablets are dated in the first to the twenty-sixth year, but not beyond, as far as is known from those classified. This is about the length of the reign of Nazi-Maruttash, as well as that of Burna-Buriash. Inasmuch as only one or two of the tablets dated in the latter's reign belong to these archives, I would prefer to regard those written in the twenty-fourth to the twenty-sixth years as belonging to the reign of Nazi-Maruttash; although later it may be found that Kuri-Galzu also ruled that number of years.

3) The conclusive evidence is to be found in a study of the personal names. While there are not so many names of persons whose kinship is given, owing to the fact that they were well known to the officials, being in the temple service (cf. p. 5), the office they held, or the craft they represented, is frequently mentioned. Their identification is, therefore, just as certain as if their family names were given. By the frequent occurrence of the same names in the tablets of both volumes the documents

1 The reigns represented in the other volume are: Burna-Buriash II, Kuri-Galzu II, Nazi-Maruttash, Kadashman-Turyu, Kadashman-Bél II, Kudur-Bél, Shagaraki-Shuriash, and Būtilash.
can be determined to belong to the same period. The name, however, of the officers mentioned, who transacted the business, is even of greater value. Innannu, one of the chief agents, as recorded in these transactions (cf. Vol. XIV), is the chief executive in more than fifty of these texts. Martuku, another official, who very likely succeeded Innannu, is mentioned in about twenty texts; as well as Babá-sha-Nergal, or Reshtushu and Tāb-ashābšu, the KA-ZID-DA officers, Bubbu the ṛiqqu officer, etc.

The tablets which mention these officials can, therefore, be assigned to the reigns to which they belong. As Innannu served as the chief official in the reign of Kuri-Galzu, there being one tablet, however, dated in the early part of the reign of Nazi-Maruttash, those tablets in this volume which mention him in the capacity of receiving taxes, loaning funds, and even receiving salary, generally speaking belong to that reign. By referring, therefore, to the numbers of the inscriptions in the name list under Innannu, those desiring to determine to which reign each particular tablet belongs which mentions his name, can do so with considerable certainty. The same can be done with reference to Martuku and other officials, as well as those in the service of the temple.

THE PROPER NAMES.

These texts offer a welcome insight into the nomenclature of the Cassite period. We find that the phonetic writing of the elements, which is the rule in the Hammurabi period, is considerably supplanted by ideographic writing. With personal names determinatives are always employed, except in the case of the names of kings, and in XIV, 40. With the ruler's name only occasionally the sign for man is found; often the determinative for god is used, but more frequently neither is employed. In the tablet referred to, which is written in the characters of an earlier period, the determinative is omitted before the second or family name.

The deities prominently found in the proper names of these tablets, in the order of their occurrence, are: Sin, Shamash, Rammān, Marduk, Bēl, NIN-IB, Nusku, Ishtar, Bēlit, Nergal, Gula, Ea, etc. It is somewhat surprising that Bēl and NIN-IB, the patron deities of Nippur, who figure more prominently than the other gods in the Nippur names of the late period, should not be found, together with Nusku, more frequently in the Nippur names of the Cassite period; and especially since the names of Bēl, NIN-IB and Nusku are used in the oath of this age (cf. C. B. M., 6048, 6049, etc.).

A number of new deities or equivalents are found, among which may be mentioned

1 Nusku, in the short Cassite votive inscriptions, published by Professor Hilprecht (B. E., Vol. I, Part 1), is mentioned as frequently as Bēl and NIN-IB.

2 It is to be noted also that Sin is used more frequently in the names of the contract tablets from Sippara, which city is dedicated to Shamash.
the following: *Alban, Ari, Banâ, Bulû(?), Damme (perhaps DA-MU), Gala, Huû(?), Iddiûm, Kabanîsu, Mutiîu, Sulû, Sî-la-ak[-ku?], Shûgme, Shânu, Shëmì, Shûddâ, Shûhizâbil, Sûlimûti, and despite their strange form perhaps Ina-Ekur-mu-grat and Kamûllamu. Note also the following, some of which may turn out to be epithets of known deities, *NI-I-SIAR, SHU-I-GI-NA, SHU-ZI-AN-NA, and ZU-AN-ZA-AD (cf. List of Gods, p. 54).

While it is possible to find West-Semitic names whose consonants will permit of comparison with names of this period—for example, *Närâ with *Burrun; *Nûâ with *Hamàni, etc.—yet it can properly be said that there is very little, if any, influence from that quarter in this period. The West-Semitic names of the Hammurabi dynasty have practically all disappeared. Instead we have Cassite, Elamitic, etc., names. The presence of the Elamite god *Humân in a number of names: *Huban-nâpir, *Humâba-ritum, etc., would lead us to suppose that a goodly number will, in time, be determined to be Elamitic. The country *Haliyâdatbat¹ is represented by a number of names: *Agâbatbâlî, *Agâbshennî, *Belûshennî, *Hudittshennî, *Takîshennî, *Agâbshe, *Shennûî, etc. (cf. note in the Name List under *Agâbatbâlî).

**CASSITE NAMES.**

As was to be expected, a goodly number of names are found on these tablets which can be recognized as being Cassite. The exact number, however, cannot be determined at present. By the help of the lists published by Delitzsch in *Die Sprache der Kossiêer*, together with the names of the known Cassite rulers, quite a number can be identified.

The names in these texts having known elements are as follows: *Bitiliash, Burra-Buriash, Burra²-Harbe, Kadashman-Bël, Kadashman-Harbe, Kadashman-Sah, Kadashman-Targu, Kûru-Galzu,³ Méli, Méli-Buriash, Méli-Bél (EN-LIL), Méli-Shîpaq,⁴ Méli-Sah, Nazi-Maruttash, Nazi-Shuqamûna, Nîqûrîbî,⁵ Shûgarakî-Sah,

¹ Is this land to be identified with the *HA-na-gâl-bat of V. K. B., p. 236, 10, 29?
² Burra and Burru must be regarded as the same element, cf. the king’s name Burna-Buriash, written Burra-Buriash, *Cassite Names,* Vol. XIV.
³ The element *Ku-rî, and Kur-e in Kûru-Galzu, I do not regard with Daiches, *Rechtsurkunden,* p. 18, as a god. The name Damu-GAL-ZU may be an abbreviated name Damu-robuza, cf. Atarman-ra-bu-sa and ATAR-MAR-RABÛ(GAL)-zu, C. B. M., 3494, 11 : 12. In which case cf. the names of the I. dynasty Ammu-ritum and Ammu-damu. We could also read Atarman-Galzu. In which case we would have the name of the god in Kûru-Galzu. For the god Galzu, cf. Manistikza, A. 4, 2, Schell, *Delegation en Perse,* II. Moreover, in the name Ku-ur-la-hum, discussed by Daiches, *Kuram seems to be a god, or a substitute for one. Cf. Ranke, P. N., p. 212. Cf. also the shortened names Ku-ru-a and Kûru-i. If Kûru were a god it would be the first Cassite name known which has the deity as the first element. Cf., however, the peculiar name *Har-bi-shi-bu(paq), Delitzsch, Kossiêer,* pp. 23 and 54. *Halbe is a god in the name Méli-Halbe, Musch-Arnolt, *Ann. Diec.,* p. 396a.
⁴ The last character is unfortunately defective, but the pa determines that the god’s name is not to be read Shiû, but Shîpâq, Shîpaq or Shi̇paq. Cf. Nûâd-Shi-i-pak, Hilprecht and Clay, B. E., Vol. IX.
Shagarakti-Shuriash, Shindi-Ubriash,1 Shimdi-Shiqiq, Shimdi-Shugab, Shimdi-Shugamuna, Shindi-Buriash, Shindi-Ubriash and Tamami. To these may be added those having a Babylonian element: Buira,4 Ishtar, Burra-Kudi, Burra-Rammân, Kidin-Shugamuna, Melî-Bel(EN-LIL),5 Meli-Shugamuna, Nazi-Bel, Nar-Shugamuna, Shindi-Bel, Shirishti-Shugamuna and Shugamuna-erish.

The names having a known and an unknown element found in both volumes are: Albâdi(Sal)-Sah, Burra-Alban, Burra-Salîni, Burra-Sihzabal, Guzarzar-Bugash, Hashma-Harbe, Hashmar-Galdu,1 Hamurvia-Sah, Ippa-Buriash, Karak-Sah, Kurid-Sah, Kilamî-Shugab, Kilandi-Ubriash, Kilamda-Sah, kilan-5-Ubriash, Kunindi-Bugash, Kunundi-Buriash, Kubshia-Sah, Manu(bad)-di-Buriash, Nakim-Sah, Nibia-Sah, Pakki-Sah, Qu-Shugab, Shad-barlu,9 Shilbar-10-Sah, 1Shibber-Shugab, Shulami-Sah, Taramdi-Sah, Tiamma-Harbe, Tililim-Sah, Ugishia11-Sah, Uddi-Sah, Ush-pi(Si)-Sah, Uzubshia-Sah.

Some of these hitherto unknown forms may represent names with such mixtures of elements as Shindi-Bel, but for the present it seems safe to regard them as Cassite. Others might be quoted, e.g., Miltiashu, which can be compared with the ruler Bitiliash. It seems, however, to be advisable at this place to mention only those which are reasonably certain. The occurrence of such abbreviated Cassite names as Hashmar, (C. B. M., 3471 : 7), Kashakti,12 Kurâ, Melî, Ippaca (the hypochoristicum for the

1 Buriash and Ubriash are to be regarded as the same god. At least the name of a scribe who is mentioned in two lists which are almost identical (Nos. 96 and 111) is written Shim-di-Ub-ri-ia-ash, and Shim-di-Buri-ia-ash. The elements Shimdi and Shimidi are the same, the Cassite form being doubtless the former (cf. Delitzsch, Kossâr, p. 26), which before the dental was frequently written Shimidi by the Babylonians.

2 Cf. also Me-li-EN-Marduk, s. of Nu-ah-zi, C. B. M. 3020, and Nu-ah-zi-Marduk, C. B. M., 281. In all probability Naḫzi is also a Cassite element, perhaps identified with Nerei, ef. Nari-Maruttash.

3 The name occurs four times in these texts, cf. also C. B. M., 3018 : 30. It is always written Me-li-EN-LIL without the determinative for god. This is doubtless due to the fact that the scribes, with the exception of Shugamuna and occasionally in the names of kings, did not use the determinative d before Cassite gods.

4 Burra is also found with Shukzabal, apparently a Cassite god. Cf. C. B. M., 3487R : 19.


6 Kilamdi and Kilandi are also to be regarded as the same element, cf. Shimdi and Shimidi.

7 It is possible that dakû is an element, but cf. the hypochoristic ending ku of Lishbarski.

8 Kilam, or Kilan, seems to be an element, cf. the following names, and also the Cassite city Bit-Ki-ram-Za-ah (for Sah), I. Rawlinson, p. 37, Col. I : 70.

9 Cf. barlu, "head," Delitzsch, Kossâr, p. 39. Kash-shu-u, following the name, seems to make it certain that it is Cassite. Then cf. Shad-dir-mes.

10 Melî-shibru, Delitzsch, Kossâr, p. 17, is not very likely the same. The second element is perhaps a deity.


name *Ippa-Buriash*, cf. XIV, 60 : 9 with 62 : 4), *Ippaicitum* (*Ippa* plus the Babylonian hypochoristic feminine ending), and even perhaps *Ubaru*, suggests the idea that a large number of the short names of the list will also eventually be determined to be Cassite. In view of the fact that there are these and other foreign elements in the names of which so little is known, it seems advisable to postpone attempting to interpret some of the short or abbreviated names which appear to be Babylonian, but which later may prove to be foreign.

**PREFIXES TO PROPER NAMES.**

In the payment or collection lists of these archives, a characteristic of the nomenclature is the peculiar use of *māru*, "son," and *mārat*, "daughter," before names, like "Ben" in West-Semitic names, or "Mae" and other prefixes in Indo-European names. In most instances in these texts the name stands alone, i.e., without any relationship mentioned. This fact suggests the explanation that in these temple lists the person's identity was usually well established, and there was no occasion, as a rule, to give the family name. In a number of instances, however, one name follows another, with or without *māru* written between them. This is somewhat confusing. In the list, after the amount which was paid is recorded, two names frequently occur, e.g., *Shamash-ubla mār "Ilu-etàirra,* 90 : 8; *Mār "Rammān-shamši-ilâni mār "Sin-nâdîn-aplu,* 199 : 5; or, *Mār "Sin-erîsh "NIN-IB-apal-iddîna,* 90 : 7; or, *NIN-IB-âlu-iddîna "Sin-nâdîn-aḫê,* 90 : 9. According to our general understanding the first couplet could be read: *Shamash-ubla*, the son of *Ilu-etàirra*. The second could be read: *Mār-Rammān-shamši-ilâni*, the son of *Sin-nâdîn-aplu*. But owing to the great number of examples it can scarcely be assumed that *māru* is omitted between the names in the third and fourth couplets quoted. In other words, *māru* before the first name of the couplets must be regarded as a prefix to the name; but concerning *māru* between the names, it is a question whether it implies that the first is a son of the second, or whether it is also to be regarded as prefixed *māru*. The same difficulty arises in some of the contracts and receipts where *māru* is found between names; but an understanding of the contents of these classes of documents enables the translator to determine its exact usage in this connection. In the lists, however, it is not so easy. Where *māru* exists between names they have been registered as being related, although it is likely that another explanation will eventually obtain. Cf., for instance, *Iša-Ekur-rišatum ū Mār-Kibîia*, XIV, 37 : 6. The amounts before two names are not double the amounts before single names in the same lists; hence it cannot be said that together they have received the amount. The sum total does not show that the amount
recorded was paid to both. Perhaps the one is to be regarded as representing the other in some way. In No. 38, the familiar name Sin-issalra precedes and follows other names (cf. lines 9 and 8); and in line 23 he receives the amount for himself (a-na ra-ma-ni-shu).1 His name frequently follows others, as does also Innannu; but a difficulty arises when it precedes the other, as in 38c:9. In Vol. XIV, No. 30, qatu precedes the second name. As qatu without a preposition preceding has the meaning "in the hands of" or "paid to" in these archives (cf. Vol. XIV), in this connection it would seem to imply that the second person received the amount to which the first mentioned was entitled. In other words, the proper explanation would be that certain families were entitled to representation in the temple service; and in case a son, grandson or daughter filled the office, they were known as Már, Máránár, or SAL-TUR so and so; bearing thus the name of the head of the family. In this connection, cf. Ardu-Marduk ša-šu, "Ardu-Marduk the second," 21:18, and the variant zu-har-tum, "the little one" or "junior," 1:18; or Amél-Marduk šu-la-ash-shum, "Amél-Marduk the third," 171:6. In certain instances this right to render service in the temple, or to be a beneficiary, may have been leased to others for a consideration, in which case the person thus securing the privileges of the right, received the compensation.

In this connection other prefixes which are employed in texts of this period should be considered, viz.: KAL, KAL-TUR, KAL-TUR-TUR, GAB, TUR-GAB, TUR-SAL-GAB, BAD, BAD KAL, BAD TUR-SAL-GAB, IIA-A, IIA-A KAL, IIA-A BAD and ka-nu, UD-su and UD-su-tum (cf. XV, Nos. 96, 142, 188, 190, etc.; Vol. XIV, No. 58, and C. B. M., 3493).

SAL-TUR, and TUR-SAL-GAB are used with feminine names without the usual feminine determinative, with the exception of XIV, 142:9. At the top of the column containing these titles in XIV, No. 58, is written a-nu-lu-tum. These terms indicate the stage or station in life of the person whose name they precede. KAL has the value zikaru, and means in this connection something like "male adult." KAL-TUR = batálu, means "adult or grown son"; KAL-TUR-TUR, "adult grandson." The amount registered in connection with names preceded by KAL, or KAL-TUR, are usually larger in comparison with those having the other titles. This is especially seen in Vol. XIV, No. 58. In a contract (Vol. XIV, 7), recording the sale of eight slaves, KAL precedes two male names, the price being ten shekels each. Five females follow at seven shekels, and a TUR-SAL-GAB at three. GAB has the values in-tu, "breast;" shuzbu, "milk," etc. Taking these meanings into consideration with the relative value of the TUR-SAL-GAB in the text quoted, and the fact that it follows the women

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1 Cf. also Inšahum a-na šú Ki-na-da-ni im-tur, XIV, 102:8. In C. B. M. 3488 ša is found between the names.
slaves, and also that the amount received in the lists here published is, as a rule, smaller than those paid to the persons whose names are preceded by KAL; we are justified in proposing that TUR-GAB and TUR-SAL-GAB mean something like "boy" and "girl," and perhaps are to be read sherru and sherratum.

What UD-su with masculine names, and UD-su-tum (cf. also C. B. M., 10743) with feminine names refer to is not clear to me. Johns (Doomsday Book, p. 80), suggests that the reading of the former is batusu, but in these texts it is not a word of common gender.

Ka-mu, "bound," doubtless refers to an adopted or indentured child. The ideogram BAD and H A-A, which precedes names, refer to the fact that the persons were deceased, or had disappeared. BAD has the value mitu, "dead," and H A-A (halpu) means "fled" or "fugitive." ² No amounts are recorded as having been paid them. In 188, 1 : 15, no "check" appears in connection with the name. The amount and "check" being omitted in 209, IV : 33, clearly show that nothing was paid. This is also true in Vol. XIV, No. 91a.

The sign BAD, therefore, preceding a name, meant the same as the asterisk in present day lists which refer to the word "deceased," written elsewhere (cf. the use of the dagger(*) in German). In No. 96 : 4, Marduk-rimanni received salary, but in No. 111, which was written two years later, no amount is recorded as having been paid him; but instead mitu, "deceased," is written. In both tablets two names of the same defunct are recorded. It would be interesting to know how long their names were retained on the list. On some quite a number of names of persons appear who did not receive any salary. For this fact several explanations might be suggested. Persons having been faithful in their service, although no longer in connection with the temple, might have been retained for a certain period on the temple records. Another explanation might be that the office was hereditary, and those who enjoyed the right for some reason did not render service. They may have been temple beneficiaries who did not collect or take what they were entitled to. In some instances also it might be the time of the year when their grant did not provide for service; as it is known that some inherited rights which only involved a portion of the year. This is illustrated by a legal decision in the time of Rim-Sin, in which two individuals enjoyed the right of service in three temples for a certain number of days each year. Cf. Meissner, Altbabylonisches Privatrecht, No. 41, p. 41.

In No. 163 "check" marks appear with only six of the first twenty names, while

¹ In XIV, 56, the scale according to which they were paid is: KAL, 72 qa; SAL, 48; SAL, who was an askshatu, 30; SAL-TUR, 30 and 24; KAL-TUR, 36 and 18; KAL-TUR-TUR, 24, 18 and 12; TUR-GAB, 6; TUR-SAL-GAB, 12 and 6 qa.

² H A-A is used in the Haran Census, in the lists of slaves, to denote "runaways." Cf. Johns, Doomsday Book, p. 60.
it is found with nineteen of the last twenty. This would seem to show that the names of those newly entering the service were added to the list instead of replacing others. In the two tablets above referred to, Nos. 96 and 111, the latter having been written two years later, has only one name changed. A man, 𒀀Kiš-bi-Marduk, 96 : 19, is replaced by a woman named 𒈗Tukulša-rabâ at the same small salary, viz., 30 qa per month. In No. 163 an entire line is erased. It may have been due to a mistake of the scribe; or perhaps the name of a person was removed which the officials no longer desired to have appear on the records.

**THE VERBAL FORM IN THEOPHOROUS NAMES.**

The difficulty in transliterating verbal elements in proper names which are written ideographically has prompted the gathering of examples written phonetically, and the construction of the following table, to demonstrate what verbal forms can be used in the different formations of names which contain a deity. For comparative purposes the table includes, besides names of the Cassite period, examples gathered from the contract literature of the first dynasty of Babylon, found in Ranke, *Personal Names* (B. E., Series D, Vol. III) ; the Neo-Babylonian, as found in Strassmaier, *Inschriften*, and in the Murashü documents (B. E., Series A, Vols. IX and X). In my unpublished dissertation, entitled *Twenty-five Neo-Babylonian Contract Tablets* (1894), I gave the laws underlying the use of the verb in published Neo-Babylonian names. The following are a few general observations with reference to the verbal form, embracing the three periods represented by these inscriptions, viz., the First Dynasty, the Cassite and the Neo-Babylonian. In a general way they agree with those published by Dr. Ranke for the First Dynasty of Babylon.

The verbal form in masculine names, even though a goddess is the subject, is always masculine, cf. *Ištar-še*-šu, I. dynasty ; *Ib-ni-Ištar*, Cassite dynasty, and *U-bal-lit-su-šu*, Nbn., 243 : 7 ; cf. also Delitzsch, *Assyrian Grammar*, § 90, c.

The verbal form in feminine names is feminine, even though compounded with a masculine deity, cf. *Ištar-bel-tu-šu*, *Bél-it-e-pi-ra-at*, *Ta-ra-am-Rāmmân*, *Nep-shi-ri-Nusku*, *Sharhat-NIN-IB*. Exceptions, however, are found in all periods: Cf. *Sin-im-gur-an-ni*, first dynasty ; *Ištar-daj-an-ib-shi*, Cassite dynasty, and *Bānilum-supē-muh-hur*, Nbn., 508 : 3, written *mu-hur*, Nbn., 1044 : 2 (cf., however, *mu-ul-ri*, Dar, 379 : 49), etc. In the Neo-Babylonian texts, masculine deities are very rarely found in

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1 Cf. also Hilprecht, in Hilprecht and Clay, B. E., Vol. IX, p. 29.

The table, without further observations, will show what formations are possible in two, three and four element names. In the arrangement of the list I have disregarded the cases (nom., accus., etc.) in which the deity occurs. It is only for convenience' sake that I have made such a classification. With the exception of la, prepositions and suffixes are considered as separate elements. Atkal-ana-Marduk, for instance, correctly speaking, could hardly be regarded as having three elements.

**MASCULINE NAMES.**

**NEO-BABYLONIAN.**

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</table>

1 Are we to see an infinitive in Sin-da-ma-qu of the Cassite dynasty and also Neo-Babylonian (Nbn., 400 : 13)? Nabā-na-ta-nu, Nbn., 43 : 11, Addu-a-ma-ra, Nbn., 356 : 20, etc., are West Semitic, but the root is not known in Hebrew and Aramaic. For the infinitive in personal names cf. Bīl-bullu-Marduk, Nbn., 829 : 2.

2 The references given for the Neo-Babylonian names under IX and X are found in Hilprecht and Clay Vol. IX, and Clay, Vol. X, of the Babylonian Expedition of the U. of P. References under Nbn., Nbn., etc., are found in Strassmaier, Inscriften. P. B. V. = Peiser, Babylonische Verträge. Names of the Cassite dynasty are found in this, and also in Vol. XIV.

3 Taqish in these examples could be translated as third person feminine, but then we would have another exception to the rule with reference to female deities in masculine names, see above. Cf. also Sin-tab-ni, Peiser, Babylonische Verträge, 61 : 21, and Ramān-taqisha, both of which, however, could be abbreviated names, cf. Nabā-tab-ni-a-qur, Nbn., 116 : 24, and Sin-ta-qa-sa-bul-līṭ.

4 This may be a shortened name for Atkal-ana-Shamash.

5 In translating Sīlim in the name Sīlim-Bīl, as an imperative, with Delitzsch, Prolegomena, p. 210, some names with the same element must be taken into consideration, viz., Si-lim-ilu, and the common feminine name Šamlu-šīlim, cf. also Baratum-sī-lim, Nbn., 147 : 1. The former has a plural subject, and the latter in the late period would be peculiar, as the verbal form in feminine names is usually feminine; and especially in connection with a goddess, cf. Baratum-sī-lim and Bēlu-sī-lim, Camb., 103 : 3. Cf. also Bēlu-sī-lim, Peiser, Babylonische Verträge, 27 : 5, written Bel-sīme, 26 : 8, and Nabā-sī-lim, Dar. 212.3.

6 Dr. Ranke (Personal Names) makes the deity, as a rule, the subject in such names. While it is difficult to determine in all cases whether the preceptive third person had for its subject the deity or the person, in names like Shamash-liblt, the subject is surely the bearer of the name. In view of the many names with the preceptive first person, e.g., Lultamar-Nergal, which can only refer to the bearer, such names as Shamash-ishtar, Shamash-līnēr, etc., in all probability refer to the person, and not the deity. Līwir-Ramīn in consideration of such names as Itti-Bēl-im-mir and Itti-Bēl...
NEO-BABYLONIAN.

Pre. 1...Lul-ta-mar-Addu, Nbn. 148:15, and 534:4.

Preas. 3...Ill-ta-mar-Addu, Camb. 145:9.

Preas. 1...A-ta-na-ah-ilü, Camb. 329:13.

Perm. 3...Ni-is-šur-Bel, X, 35:20.

Perm. 1...

CASSITE DYNASTY.

Lul-ta-mar-Nergal.

A-ta-na-ah-Shamash.

FIRST DYNASTY.

Lu-ud-lu-al-Bel.

I-tar-i-li.

A-ta-mar-Sin.

Tak-la-ku-NINIB.²

Deity + verbal form.

Ram man-mu-shal-lim.³

Ram man-ub-la.

Ram man-ta-qil-sha.

Nushu-nap-shi-ra.

Shamash-li-is-su.

Marduk-lul-lam-mar.


Pract. 3...Bél-šur, X, 1:20...

Pract. 2...Sin-tab-ni, P. B. V. 61:21.

Imper...Bél-šur, Nbk. 36:9.

Pre. 3...Addu-li-ki-in, Nbn. 892:1.

Pre. 1...Bél-ta-mar, Nbn. 554:13.

Pras. 1...

Perm. 3...Nabí-ta-u-ša-šim.⁴ Nbn. 666:2.

Perm. 1...Shamash-tak-lak, Camb. 408:3.

THREE ELEMENTS.

Verbal form + deity + substantive.

Ib-ni-Ea-sharru.⁵

Verbal form + substantive + deity.

Sa-niq-pi-Ishtar.

Za-ni-š QR(KA)-Shamash.⁶

I-ku-an-š QR(KA)-Sin.

Part....

Pract. 3...

Pras. 3...I-li-šul-ta-Marduk.⁷ Nbn. 829:2.

lummiir, is doubtless also to be translated "May he shine, O Ramman." Lúdiš-Bunene, taking into consideration the name Lúnasugh-aná-Bél, "May he be rejuvenated for bél," would also be translated "May he be rejuvenated, O Bunene," instead of "May Bunene become new." Cf. also Ana-Shamash-Belši. In names like Be-li-ta-da-ri, Be-li-li-šul-ta-ra, and Li-bur-na-din-sha, the subject is not a deity. In a name like Linidki-liški-ili, "May the heart of the gods be appeased," and perhaps Shamash-liššal, the verb refers to the deity.

¹ This form may be pract. as well as prae., but in view of such names as Lultamar-Nergal, "May I serve Nergal," and Lultulu-Bel, "I serve Bel," the person rather than the deity is the subject. In view of the fact, however, that this is the only example known to me, and because of the meaning "He will serve Addu," it is possibly a corrupted form for lu ṭamar.

² This may be a shortened name for Taklaku-ana-NIN-IB.

³ Examples compounded with Ni-NV have been excluded, as it remains a question whether as the first element the combination is to be read šu or ili, my god. Cf. Cassite Ni-NI-ba-ni, Ni-NI-aš-ri-qa of the Cassite dynasty, and Ni-NI-ba-ni, Ni-NI-din-nam, Ni-NI-en-nam and Ni-NI-am-ta-šar of the I. dynasty.

⁴ As far as I know, šu is the only adverb used in proper names. There is no support for such readings by Johns, as Shamash-kēnīš-su-pr, Nabi-zu-di-kēnīš, Ashur-shalmish-amur, etc., cf. Assyrian Deeds and Documents, Vol. III.

⁵ Beside this name I know of only one other of this peculiar formation, cf. Erba-Ea-sharru of the Cassite dynasty.

⁶ Cf. also the name Sha-tim-peš-šal-Shamash of the I. dynasty.

⁷ On this formation cf. Delitzsch, B. A., III, p. 389. The infinitive baltu is here treated as a substantive.
DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.

NEO-BABYLONIAN.

Imper. ... U-ṣur-a-mat-Ea, Camb. 245 : 14.
Prec. 3. ... Li-na-uḫ-ti-bi-ilāni, Camb. 387 : 22.
Prec. 1. ... Lu-mur-dim-qi-Bēl, Nbn. 509 : 3.

CASSITE DYNASTY.


FIRST DYNASTY.

U-ṣur-bē-Ištar.

Lu-nu-ur-gi-nil-Shamash.

VERBALFORM + SUFFIX + DEITY.

I-ṣu-im-du-Marduk.

Iš-[m-an-t]-Sin.

VERBALFORM + PREPOSITION + DEITY.

U-poq-a-na-Marduk.

Ta-ad-ku-a-na-Marduk, B.E. V.

DEITY + VERBALFORM + VERBALFORM.


Nusku-ta-qish-bulli(TI).

DEITY + VERBALFORM + DEITY.

BH-μu-kin-aplu.

BH-na-di-in-shu-mi.

Deity + verbalform + substantive.

Bēl-nu-ṣu-ṣib-ši-

Deity + verbalform + suffix.

NIN-IB-mu-tir-

Bēl-na-di-in-shu-mi

NIN-IB-mu-tir-shu.

šu-nashtihim, Nbn. 165 : 8.

Nusku-i-pir-an-


NIN-IB-mu-tir-ri-

Imper. . Nabû-shul-tum-an-

sin-gim-la-an-

sin-gim-la-an-

Examples of this formation would be Atanu-ar-anušu (anatshu), "I saw his divinity," Vol. X; and Amur-

Amun-ar-anušu (amunatshu), "I saw his strength," I. dynasty, if šu represents the deity.


The reading determined by the docket "nasi may be the praet. as well as the part.

I know of no other example of this peculiar formation.

This formation, which is quite common in the late period, is rare in the names of the I. dynasty. The verb as a rule is the participle. Cf. Clay, B. E., Vol. X, p. 15, for a discussion concerning a few rare and also supposed exceptions to this rule. In Assyrian inscriptions there seem to be a few, cf. Nabû-ṣu-qu-šu-GI-na, III R. 2 : 2.
Substantive + verbalform + deity.

Prece. 3. Ẓer-līšīr(SI-DI)-Yusku, Nbn. 583: 11.
Imper...
Tab-bi-u-šur Ad-d[u.

Pronom + verbalform + deity.

Part...
Pract. 3.
Mī-nā-a-ṭpuṣh(KAK-USH)-d[u.

Deity + substantive + verbalform.

Imper... Bēl-su-pi-e-mu-[tur], X, 126: 10.
Prec. 3. Nābā-gab-bi-li-e, Dar. 534: 5.

Substantive + deity + verbalform.

Prec. 3. Der.[ ]-Bel-lu-mu[r, Cyr. 821: 4.
Part...
Prec. 3. Itṭi(KI)-Bel-im-mir, Cyr. 318: 4.

Preposition + deity + verbalform.


FOUR ELEMENTS.

Verbalform the first element.

Part...
Pract. 1. At-kal-a-na-[Mār-Sag-gil, Cyr. 270: 3.

1 The middle element of this name, which occurs in the Cassite period as well as in the late period, is never written phonetically. The phonetic complement which may be added to almost any form (cf. Clay, B. E., Vol. X, p. 15) is found usually with the prae. Cf. also Bit-uktn(DU)-dBau, Nbn. 746: 12, and Shan(MU)-uṣur(SESH)-Nabā, Nbn. 89: 7.

2 This is the only example of this strange formation known to me, unless the translation is: "The name (son) of Nabā is giving," in which case a similar formation would be Nāmā-ekōl-lī-ka-pi[r, Dar. 105: 13, "Nanā of the temple is gathering"(?). In this connection note also the name Huw-nābā-mu-sha-zū, XIV, 114b: 2.

3 This formation is a combination of two names found in this volume, E-NAM-ZU-li-mi-ir and Ina-E-NAM-ZU-imir(PIR-ir), in order to have the full name in phonetic writing.
DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.

NEO-BABYLONIAN.   FIRST DYNASTY.


Pern. 1.   Tak-la-ku-a-na-be-li-ia.

Verbalform the second element.


Pract. 3. Mi-na-a-e-gu-a-na-Shamash.

Imper. (?)   NINIB-ki-in-pi-shu.


Verbalform the third element.


Verbalform the fourth element.


Prec. 3.   Bēl-a-na-ka-la-udammiq(SII-BII).

Imper.   Shamash-pi-ta-usur.


It is held that the pronominal suffix of the second person is not found in early Semitic personal names. This name surely must be translated "Nabū, I called thee, I live." Cf. note in name list under Ašish-ablüt. Cf. also "Sin-mātī-ka-usur, "O Sin, protect thy land."
FEMININE NAMES.

TWO ELEMENTS.

Verbalform + deity.

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Deity + verbalform.

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THREE ELEMENTS.

Verbalform + substantive + deity.

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Verbalform + preposition + deity.

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Verbalform + suffix + deity.

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Deity + verbalform + deity.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nand-nadin(ASH)-dBel</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>Part...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deity + verbalform + suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nand-na-shu</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>Part...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishtar-shi-man-ni</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Imper...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 By analogy with the masculine this could also be regarded as second person feminine.

2 Cf. mBel-tijir-Bel, Clay, B., E., Vol. X, and note 3, p. 11. Cf. also mBel-iqbi-Bel. I know of no other examples similar to this among the female names.
DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.

NEO-BABYLONIAN. CASSITE DYNASTY. FIRST DYNASTY.

Deity + substantive + verbal form.

Præt. 3. Ishtar-dajan-ib-shi.
Imper...Banîtum-su-pi-e-mu-hur, Nbn. 1044 : 2. Ishtar-be-li-uš-ri.¹

Substantive + deity + verbal form.

Præt. 1...She-pi-ti-Bèli-ti-a-bat, Camb. 388 : 2.
Præc. 1... Di-ni-di-li-mu-mër.

Preposition + deity + verbal form.

Præt. 1...A-na-Tashšûtum-at-kal, Nbn. 668 : 10.
Imper... A-na-Shamash-še-ir ri

Particle + deity + verbal form.

Præm. 3...Sha-Naná-ba-ni,- Nbk. 100 : 21.
Præc. 1...Sha-Banítum-lu-mur, Dar. 568 : 3.

FOUR ELEMENTS.

Verbal form the first element.

Præt. 1... At-la-ku-a-na-Bèlti-ia.
Præm. 1... Tak-la-ku-a-nu-Bèlti-ia.

Verbal form the third element.


Verbal form the fourth element.

Præm. 1... A-na-Bèlti-ia-tak-la-ku.
Præc. 1...A-na-muḫḫi-Laz-tak-lak, Dar. 379 : 25.

¹ The common name Naná-EN-SIS of the late period, always written ideographically, as far as I know, would therefore be transliterated accordingly, although Naná-bēl-ušur, Peiser, Bab. Ver., 18 : 1, could not be said to be incorrect because of the exceptions found.
³ This name might be translated "Of Naná is the creature," but cf. Ina-Esagila-ba-na-at, Nbn. 243 : 3.
TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED TEXTS.

For a discussion of the general contents of these documents cf. Vol. XIV. Their character makes it unnecessary to translate all, especially the pay-rolls, which are composed very largely of names and amounts. A complete register of all the names appears in the Name List. The transliteration and translation of the following selected texts illustrate, in a general way, the contents of the tablets. They appear under four groups, viz.: I. Records of the taxes collected; II. Business transacted with this temple property; III. Receipts; IV. Payments of salaries (a) to the head officials; (b) to other officers, and (c) to the temple servants in general, or those who were temple beneficiaries.

I. The following inscriptions refer to revenues received through rents of lands, or more probably taxes levied upon the people. Most of these records mention the agent who brought the same to Nippur.


1 gur 96 qa ...................................................... "Ba-ash-shu-ú
2 gur 36 qa sha-nu-u........................................... ú 2
1 gur 78 qa sha-al-shu......................................... ú 3
102 qa ṭebá .............................................................. ú 4
1 gur 174 qa hānšu(-shu)...................................... ú 5
Naphar 174 qa ultu ˣšá Shábáti adi ˣš Adarú.

Translation: Grain, full tax in white flour, which for the salary of the ḫriqqu and ḫKA-ZID-DA officers, Burāhu brought to Nippur:

1 gur 96 qa....................................................... from Bāššā (was received)
2 gur 36 qa second.......................... (payment from) ditto 2
1 gur 78 qa third............................... (payment from) ditto 3
102 qa fourth................................. (payment from) ditto 4
1 gur 174 qa fifth............................ (payment from) ditto 5
Total, 7 gur 174 qa, from the month Shebat unto Adar.

No. 2. Transliteration (No. 113): Sheum GISH-BAR-GAL sha ultu ˣšuKal-bi-ia ki ḫHu-un-nu-šu ish-sha-a. 33 gur 150 qa Bit ḫMarduk-ni-shu, 33 gur 150 qa Bit ḫGi-mil-šu. Naphar 67 gur 120 qa. (Date.)
Translation: Grain, full tax, which Hunnubu brought from the city Kalbiia. 33 gur 150 qa from Bit-Marduk-nishù, 33 gur 150 qa from Bit-Gimillum. Total, 67 gur 120 qa. (Date.)

No. 3. Transliteration (No. 89): 25 gur sheum GISII-BAR 10 qa i-na Kundu-ri-es a-na hiti-nu "Sin-is-sah-ra id-di-in. (Date.)

Translation: 25 gur of grain of the 10 qa tax, from the town Kandure, Sinissahra (the collector, doubtless) gave to our temple (lit. house). (Date.)

II. The following are records of loans made from the stores collected, with the stipulation that the same shall be paid at a certain time.


Translation: 1 gur of grain of the full tax IB-KID on interest, from the storehouse, to be paid by Burra-Ishtar, son of Ushbi-Sah. On the day of his harvest the grain, and its interest, he shall pay (lit. measure). Before Sinissahra (witness). Before Rammân-êrish (witness), the measurer. (Date.) Thumb-mark of Burra-Ishtar.

No. 5. Transliteration (No. 49): 1 gur 12 qa sheum GISII-BAR 6 qa IB-KID qat "Sin-la-ma-qu. kurmat sisé i-nam-din ma abnu kunukki-shu i-bi-ip-pi. (Date.) abnu Kunukku "Sin-damaqu.

Translation: 1 gur 12 qa of grain of the 6 qa IB-KID tax is in the possession of Sin-damaqu. The horse feed he shall pay, whereupon his seal he shall break. (Date.) Seal of Sin-damaqu.


Translation: Grain from the gate (storehouse), out of the interest grain (or tumru) of the 5 qa tax from the town Zarat-IM, Arduetum from the hand of Innannu has received. On the day of harvest he shall pay. (Date.) Seal of Arduetum.

Translation: 3 gur 84 qa of ashanna grain of the full tax, Sin-issahra (under) the seal of the temple carried away, and to Innannu he shall pay. (Date.) 3 gur 84 qa of ashanna grain Sin-issahra in the royal seed gur of Nippur [shall measure. Seal of], Sin-issahra.

III. The following illustrate the general character of those regarded as simple receipts, a great many of which doubtless are records for salaries which were paid, hence are similar to those of Class IV, while others are equivalent to records of debts.

No. 8. Transliteration (No. 3): She-unu KU-QAR GISH-BAR-GAL i-na qát "In-na-an-ni "Bu-ul-bu riqqu ma-hi-ir. (Date.)
Translation: Maintenance seed of the full tax, Babu the riqqu officer has received from Innannu. (Date.)

No. 9. Transliteration (No. 11): 5 ma-na shipátu ụrụppu(SHI-BIR) sha immeru 1 bujádu a-na 1 subát el-la-ni i-na qát ="Mar-tu-ku =Rēsh-Marduk . már =Bu-rì-ia ishparu ma-hi-ir. (Date.)
Translation: 5 mana of pure sheep wool and one lamb, for an upper garment, Rēsh-Marduk, son of Bariia, the weaver, has received from the hand of Martuku. (Date.)

No. 10. Transliteration (No. 15): 10 immeru Iriranní(-nì)-Ramźán sha "In-ní-bi i-na qát "U-sa-ti rē'ù im-hu-ur. (Date.)
Translation: 10 sheep belonging to Iriranní-Ramźán which Inibi received from Usati, the shepherd. (Date.)

No. 11. Transliteration (No. 20): 30 gur sheum GISH-BAR 10 qa shimú 2 ziimisñātì i-na qát "In-na-an-ni i-na Karû= "Mu-da-mi-q im-hu-ur. (Date.)
Translation: 30 gur of seed of the 10 qa tax, the price of two women, from the hand of Innannu, Mudamiq has received from Karû. (Date.)

Translation: 72 qa of sesam, of the maintenance tax from Bit-Marduk-ni-shu, by the order of Aḫu-iddīna-Marduk, son of Erba-Âmma, Pir-Ishtar, son of Rēsh-napâšhu (and) Sin-mātka-usur, son of Sin-ra-im-Uruk, have received from Innannu. Before Aḫu-ânî (witness), son of Ilu-iddīna.

Translation: 1050 gur of seed of the 10 qa tax, from the town of Shēlibi, which to Nippur and Dár-Ku-ri-Gal for maintenance (had been brought); Hananai and Nár-Marduk from the hands of Ḫuzalum and Martuki have received. (Date.)


Translation: 1 gur 120 qa of flour of the full tax, which from Shēlibi was brought, from the hands of Qishti-Marduk, Mār-Ṭāb-ashābshu has received. (Date.) His sisiktu instead of his seal.

No. 15. Transliteration (No. 93): 5 (gur) še’um GISH-BAR-GAL i-na ₄₄Ku-nu-ri-ki ₁₃na qat ḫIn-nu-an-ni ḫAmēl-ba-nu-ā ₄₄a-bi-bi bit-a-nu. (Date.)

Translation: 5 gur of seed of the full tax (received) from the town Kanduré, Amēl-bânâ, the gatekeeper of our temple (has received) from Innannu. (Date.)

No. 16. Transliteration (No. 108): 1 bulti éru a-na KU-QAR ḫUmi-shu-limir(-ir) már ḫAmēl-Ishtar ma-bi-ir. (Date.)

Translation: 1 talent of bronze as salary, ḫUmi-shu-limir, son of Amēl-Ishtar, has received.

1IV. The following inscriptions are records of payments to officials of the storehouse and others in the temple service, as well for the purchase and hire of certain things. A good many mention the town from which the revenues were brought, and frequently the official’s name who made the collection. The officer who made the payment is not mentioned except in a few cases. The names of the bursars, Innannu, Martuku, etc., or of those under them, in quite a number of the records are doubtless to be understood.

A. The following records, which designate the grain or animals, as aklu, “food” or “salary,” although containing no verb, refer to the salaries paid the highest officials. In this class of tablets the seal impression of another is frequently made upon the document, evidently by an officer who recorded the payment or delivered the goods mentioned (cf. Vol. XIV).

No. 17. Transliteration (No. 2): 2 gur 60 qa SHE-BAR GISH-BAR îpru 2 i₄meru 2 buḫādu ak-lu ˢIn-na-an-nu. (Date.)
Translation: 2 gur 60 qa grain of the sustenance tax, 2 sheep, 2 lambs, salary (literally, “food”) for Innannu. (Date.)


Translation: 31 gur 30 qa grain, food for horses, out of the maintenance tax, 19 sheep, 21 lambs, (as) salary, from the month Tebet unto the 4th day of Nisan, (for) Innannu.


Translation: 126 qa of grain out of the 6 qa tax, 16 jars of good(?), wine, (as salary for) Martuku, from the 29th day of Elul unto the 2d day of Tishri, year 12th, (from) Zarât-IM.

B. The following record the payment of salaries of other officials.


Translation: Grain of the full tax, out of the barley which Innannu from the town Kalbiia for salary has received. 2 gur (to) Ahû-DU-kan the riqqu officer, 2 gur (to) Kidîtum, the riqqu officer, 2 gur (to) Rêshitash, the KA-ZID-DA. Total, 6 (gurs). (Date.)


Translation: Grain of the full tax (for) salaries, which was received. Their (his) name(s). 1 gur 90 qa (to) Zâ-kirûm the riqqu officer, 1 gur 90 qa (to) Hu-laluûm the riqqu, 1 gur for the salary of the KA-ZID-DA (i.e.) Nakîm-Sah, 1 gur 18 qa Nakîm-Sah received for our temple (lit. house), 36 qa for the month Shebat, the sustenance for two grinding(?) women. Total, 5 gur 54 qa as salaries for the riqqu and KA-ZID-DA officers. (Date.) (The grain) was received (from the place), Bit-Ekur-nàdin-shum.
No. 22. **Transliteration (No. 84):** Sheum GISH-BAR 6 qa sha i-na Bit-NIN-IB-apal-iddina a-na ipru sha ardi ēkalli nadnu(-nu) 1 fur 36 qa ipru "Sin-mu-shab-shi ulla ašša Kislimu adi ašša Shabatu 1 fur 36 qa ipru "Ur-pa-te-ia ulla ašša Kislimu adi ašša Shabatu. Naphar 2 fur 72 qa. (Date.) Mār-šu-ishi-mannī i-din.

**Translation:** Grain of the 6 qa tax, which from Bit-NIN-IB-apal-iddina was given for the maintenance of the temple servant. 1 fur 36 qa as salary for Sin-mushabshi, from the month Kislev unto Shebat. 1 fur 36 qa as salary for Urpateia, from Kislev unto Shebat. Total, 2 fur 72 qa. (Date.) Mār-šu-ishi-mannī has paid (it).


**Translation:** Grain of the 5 qa tax which Ėribu received. 2 (fur) from Hubanapir out of the gate (storehouse). 5 (fur) from Hubanapir out of the storehouse of Sukal-āḫu-erîsh. 10 fur from Martuku out of the temple storehouse. Total, 17 (fur) of grain as ox feed and food for the farmers, which Ėribu the priest received from Martuku. Before Nār-bēl-īlānī (witness). Before Shamash-āḫu-iddina. Before NIN-IB-nāṣīr.


**Translation:** Ashanna grain out of the full tax from Kur-Adab, which was received from Lussu-a-na-nûr-Nusku, and which was paid. 7 fur 132 qa as salary of Ardu-ûmu 13. 1 fur 84 qa (to) Mār-Rammān of the town Shelibi, 36 qa to Banna-Marduk, 108 qa as rent for a ship. Total, 10 fur.

C. A large number of the records represent pay-rolls of those employed in the temple service.

No. 25. **Transliteration (No. 96):** Sheum GISH-BAR ipru ulla arša Tashritu sha shattu 18kan adi arša Nisannu sha shattu 19kan Kan-du-[ru-wu].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tash-rišu</th>
<th>Arāḫ-shanna</th>
<th>Kish-sumu</th>
<th>Tē-bītišu</th>
<th>Sha-bāsu</th>
<th>A-daru</th>
<th>Ni-sumu</th>
<th>nāphār</th>
<th>MU-BI-im</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 72 qa</td>
<td>KAL = Amēl-ḫa-šu-ū abi (habīl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
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<td>36 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 72 qa</td>
<td>KAL = Marduk-ri-ša-ni, ditto</td>
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<td>60 qa</td>
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<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>2 gur 60 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Shim-di-Bu-ri-ša-a-ash tupsārri</td>
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<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
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<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>2 gur 60 qa</td>
<td>KAL = Rabū-ša-Nergal, ditto</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Ilu-šuš-ša-an-ni šağa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Iqša-Nusku šA</td>
</tr>
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<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Tab-la-ka-a-Marduk abu biti</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Sham-sha-la-ša-pa-ha-rum</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 72 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = At-kal-ša-na-Nusku iskarpā</td>
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<td></td>
<td>mitu KAL-TUR = Lugal-a-na-nur-Sin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>mitu Ilu-tam</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL = Bu-im-na-Nabû ki-mu-ul-da</td>
</tr>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Bēl-bē-li-u-gur</td>
</tr>
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<td>30 qa</td>
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<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Er-ša-ili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 qa</td>
<td>18 qa</td>
<td>18 qa</td>
<td>18 qa</td>
<td>18 qa</td>
<td>18 qa</td>
<td>18 qa</td>
<td>120 qa</td>
<td>TUR-GAB = Nusku-šu-ni KU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>36 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 72 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = A-na-Shamash-tak-la-ša rišu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>30 qa</td>
<td>1 gur 30 qa</td>
<td>KAL-TUR = Ki-ti-Marduk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 qa</td>
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<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>60 qa</td>
<td>2 gur 60 qa</td>
<td>KAL Aḫu-idina-Marduk iskarpā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation**: Grain of the salary tax from the month Tishri of the 18th year, unto Nisan of the 19th year (which was received from) Kandurā, etc. The next line gives the names of the months and the usual MU-BI-im, “their (his) name(s).” The amount before the names, under the months, are what was paid. In the eighth column the total amount (nāphār) for the seven months is given. This is a pay-roll mostly of the children of officials and craftsmen who were in connection with the temple. The offices which they represented follow their names. On KAL, TUR-GAB mitu, etc., see Introduction, p. 6. No. 111, written two years later, is almost identical. Marduk-rimanni, however, had died in the meantime. The salary of Shimdi-Buriash had been reduced from 36 to 24 qa, while that of Erbu-ili was raised from 30 qa to 36 qa.
The name of Kiribt'i-Marduk also is replaced by that of a woman, Tukulsha-rabâ, who received the same stipend, namely, 30 qa.

D. The following records, while containing no verb, evidently are mere statements of payments for service.

No. 26. Transliteration (No. 27): 4 gur 114 qa kîme Mûr mRî-îsh-â-Ka-di. (Date.)

Translation: 4 gur 114 qa of flour, Mûr-Rêsh-Kadi. (Date.)

No. 27. Transliteration (No. 146): 10 karpalu rabû kurunnu 8 karpalu rabû BI-USH Mûr-mA-gar-Marduk. (Date.) U-sal-Gula IN-SAR.

Translation: 10 large jars of first-class wine, 8 large jars of good(?) wine. Mûr-Agar-Marduk. (Date.) Usat-Gula wrote (it).

No. 28. Transliteration (No. 151): GISH-BAR 5 qa 4 gur 12 qa Mûr-mLûdar-be-li i-na kurmati sîsê, ultu úmu 30kînu sha aînu Kislimu.

Translation: 4 gur 12 qa of the 5 qa tax Mûr-Lûdar-belî in horse feed, from the 30th day of the month Kislev (has received).

No. 29. Transliteration (No. 134): Sheum GISH-BAR-GAL sha i-na Bit mE-kur-nûdîn-shum nadnu(-nu). 1 gur 90 qa ipru aînu Ulûhu mE-kur-nûdîn-shum. (Date.)

Translation: Grain of the full tax, which from Bit-Ekur-nûdîn-shum was paid. 1 gur 90 qa (as) salary for the month Elul (to) Ekur-nûdîn-shum. (Date.)

No. 30. Transliteration (No. 162): 7 gur sheum i-na GISH-BAR 5 qa Mûr-mAr-du-à-a 90 qa i-na GISH-BAR-GAL mNIN-IB-mu-bal-li-it. (No date.)

Translation: 7 gur of grain of the 5 qa tax (to) Mûr-Ardua, 90 qa of the full tax (to) NIN-IB-muballit.

For other transliterations and translations of tablets from the same archives and a discussion of their contents with critical notes, see Vol. XIV.
CONCORDANCE OF PROPER NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

b., brother; cf., confer; d., daughter; f., father; f., following page; ff., following pages; hu., husband; i.e., loco citato; m., master (employer); mo., mother; p., page; pp., pages; q.v., quod vide; q.v.s. quod vide subj.; s., son; sc., scriba; sl., sister; w., wife.

Determinatives: d., deus, dea; f., femina; h., homo (anēs); m., mas; pl., plural. Women's names in the list of masculine names are preceded by the determinative f. Men's names in the list of women's names are preceded by the determinative m. [ ] = text restored. The numbers refer to the cuneiform texts of the autograph plates.

C. B. M. refers to the Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Archeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. It appears in connection with names collated from unpublished tablets, a few of which, however, appear in Vol. XIV, which was prepared after this list of names was made up. E. A. H. refers to the E. A. Hoffman collection of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

I. NAMES OF PERSONS.

1. Masculine Names.

A-ba-ra (cf. A-ba-r[u]-um, Ranke, Personal Names), 180 : 33.
A-ba-[u]-a, s. of 𒁃-𒈪𒈧-𒈪, 200 : 34.
Ab-ba-[u]-t[u]-a, s. of 𒈪-𒈪-𒈧-𒈧-𒈧-𒈪, 200 : 31.
2. 196 : 5.
A-bi-en-shi, "My father is weak" (?), 78 : 6, 16.
A-bi-id-di-na(SE-na), 156 : 16.
A-bi-[d][d]-ner-gal, 90 : 21.

A-gub-she-ni, 190 II : 9.
A-gub-ta-ha, C. B. M. 10971.
A-ga-ta-ha, C. B. M. 3480.
A-gi-is-si-sha, 190 II : 30.

1 Cf. Ab-ba-u-ta-ha, also Abba-thum, Ranke, l. c.,
2 Cf. the name A-bi-ma-ra-as, translated by Ranke, l. c., "My father is sick", and p. 239, note 4.
3 Cf. A-ba-ra, for example, C. B. M. 3334; and Hu-ebil, Ranke, l. c., etc., also note under NIN-IB-id-ba-
4 The element she-en-ni is found also in Bu-ub-she-en-ni, Hu-di-ti-she-en-ni, In-di-she-en-ni, and Ta-a-ti-she-en-ni and Lu-ap-she-en-ni, Vol. XIV. Cf. also the words She-en-na-a, She-en-na-ak-ka, She-en-ki-a, and also She-en-nu-na. Cf. A-gub-she, and also the following name A-gaabo-ta-hi. A-ga-abo-ta-ha is the name of a man who was a fugitive (munnabittum) of Ha-li-ga-ta-ru-u; cf. Scheil, Delegation en Perse, II, p. 95. No other inference can be drawn, at present, but that we have here a series of foreign names which can be grouped together, and said to belong perhaps to Ha-li-ga-ba.

It is quite possible that she does not belong to the name. In a list, C. B. M. 3488, she follows each name and precedes another. That being the case here, it is practically the same as the preceding name.
MASCULINE NAMES

1. 35. 157 : 7.


A-i-rum, 167 : 5 | 190 I : 27.


A-κai-la-Shamash, f. of Hittu, 184 : 17 | 200 II : 30.


A-la-tu (cf. following name)

1. f. of Iskar-Nergal, 37 : 20.

2. f. of NIN-IB-ESK, 37 : 22.

A-la-a-tum, 90 : 27.

A-la-da-d(i)-Sat (Cassite), 150 : 16.


A-la-an-ni, NU-GIS-SAR, 175 : 56.

A-li-i-a, s. of Lussu-ana-namshu, 115 : 6.

A-liu, 180 : 45.

A-liu-a-na-na, 190 II : 7.

A-liu-uk(?)-ri, 51 : 12.


Amel-Be-nu-u-an-i (i-ni)

1. obil bōti, 93 : 4 | 96 : 3 | 111 : 3.


Amel-Ishar, f. of Ūnī-shu-tinīr, 108 : 3.

Amel-kudinnu, 90 : 28.

Amel-Marduk


Amel-Nisink, C. B. M. 3329 : 5.

A-mi-la-tu-un (i), 168 : 15, 18.

A-mi-lu, ZU-HI-SU, 37 : 15.


Am-ni(i)-ri, C. B. M. 3474.

Am-nu-di, 198 : 44.

Amnurr-ia-ana, 171 : 19.

A-μu, 180 : 11.


\* U-DAR is transliterated Ishtar; NANA, Ishtar; and DILBAT, Ishtar.

\* Cf. Ammar-ia, translated by Ranke (l. c.), "I see (the) god" (?) and read by the editor: " = amrilshu, unless abbrev. = Ana-mār-ia (=)"
MASCULINE NAMES

Ardu-Marduk, shanū (zūgurtum), 21: 8, 13, 18.
Ardu-Nabû, hûNJAL(?), 39: 3.
Ardu-dIN-N-SHAR, s. of Bâ-gur-ra, 200 IV: 38.
Ar-dû-Sibî, 162e: 5.
Ar-du-Si-la-ab-lu-kî(?), C. B. M. 11831.
Ardu-Shamash, 180: 24.
Ardu-tum, s. of Sîkî, 170: 5.
Ardu-imu 86a, Vol. XIV.
Ardu-imu 92a, 167: 42.
Ardu-imu 136a, 86a, 4, 10, b: 4 | 159: 3 | 198: 57.
Ardu-imu 17ka, 90: 43.
Ardu-imu 196b, 55: 11.
Ar-pa-shi, C. B. M. 3488.
A-rî-ia-am-ma, 180: 10.
A-rî-la-imu, C. B. M. 3468.
A-rî-par(pa-ar)-ni, 131: 12 | 175: 27.
Ar-ka(Enka, EGIR)-sha-ldi, C. B. M. 3491: 19 and 3492: 10, q. v. s. Ar-kâ(-Band).
Ar-kâ(EGIR)-â-Damqu (ct. Ar-kâ(EGIR)-â-Dám-qu, C. B. M.

2 Cf. Lindl. (B.A., IV, p. 370), who says the god VIL does not refer to the seven gods. The date for the eleventh year of Hammurabi is MU-ALAM VII-na. Two contracts are dated in MU-ALAM-VII-na. The na in the former must be Sumarian, and the name to be read Imûna(-na). The later is Babylonian, and is to read Sibî(-sî). King, Babylonian Magie, 52: 5, uses both phonetic complements at the same time, and reads Imûna(-sî).
3 Doubtless refers to the day of the month the person was born. Cf. the four following names.
5 Cf. Ar-ka(-â)-â-ni, Nbn, 210: 14. EGIR can also be read Arka by comparison of the reading Arka(EGIR)-sha-ldi with Ar-ka-sha-ldi. For the reading KAK-a = Band, cf. the variant reading of the name Sha-dBa-na-a(KAK-a).
Masculine Names

11861.1) NU-GIS-SAR, 175:32 | 190 IV:8 | Ba-na-na-ni, 186:37.

Ba-na-ni-im(i)(nu-u)

1. f. of Iglsha-Marduk, 175:55.
2. f. of Zakirun, 90:44 | 175:54.
3. f. of . . . . par-Ishtar, 39:38.
Ba-na(ka) KAK-sha-Marduk, 44:16, 34.
Banâ(KAK)-a-sha-Ramman, 186:42.
Banâ(KAK)-a-sha-Sukal
Banâ(KAK)-a-sha-Shamash, 157:3, 9.
Ba-nu-elu, in bit.Ma-(k)atu, 186:45.
Bar-mu, 85:6 | 91:8.
Ba(?)-ar-ši-nim-gir (pisht), 158:II:4.
Ba-ia, C. B. M. 3469:9, q. v. s Béletu.
4Ba-u-erish, 1901:7.
Bil(EN)-aš-shu, nágidu, 190:16.
Bil-a-na-ka-lu-admunuq, "Bil was merciful to all," C. B. M. 6092.

Be-la-nu(ni)
1. s. of NIN-RIA-shadânu, 115:9.
2. tupsharru, rēq, 39:20.
4. 44:2, 6, 7, 18 | 187:8 | 200 III:27.
Bil-balâti(TT)-Marduk, purkullu, 178:9.
Bil-BUR, 157:15.
Bil-dâhâm, 171:16.
Bil(EN)-er-ba-sha-i, C. B. M. 3481.
Bil(EN)-e-re-ishi, 168:3.
Bil(EN)-qi-li-Marduk, C. B. M. 3326, q. v. s Galu-bâni.
Be-lu-ia-ṭum, f. of Rabûa-ṣa-ili, 175:49.
Be-li-ia-ṭum, C. B. M. 11099.

1 Cfr. the name Dum-qi-Sha-kin-lumqu(SHI-BIR), Nbn. 722:15.
3 This writing determines the reading of KAK usually read IIna in the name Bana-ṣa-ili-ini, Ery. 312:34, Dar. 255:33, etc. Cfr. the name Râbûa-ṣa-NINIB, and also Bâ-ṣa-ṣa-ka-ṣa-ša-ṭu of Vol. XIV.
Dated in the Reign of Cassite Rulers.

Masculine Names


**Bu-ida**, C. B. M. 3480.

**Bu-ka-shu-na-Ekur**, “His weeping (?) is in Ekur,” C. B. M. 6124.


**Bu-un-na-Gula**


**Bu-un-na-Ishar-Akkad** (A-GA-DEE), 180: 36.


**Bu-ra-hu**, 153: 3.

**Bu-ra-me**, C. B. M. 11953.

**Bur-ra-El-ban** (Cassite)


**Bur-ra-En-be** (Cassite), 198: 22.

**Bur-ra-El-shar** (Cassite), s. of Usbî-Sobu, 30a: 4, 14 b: 4.

**Bur-ra-El-Ka-di** (Cassite), f. of Ilu-iddina, 174: 3.


**Bur-ra-En-Sa-li( or nO)** (Cassite), cf. Vol. XIV.

**Bur-ra-El-She-k(q, q)-mi** (Cassite), C. B. M. 11142.

**Bur-ra-El-She-k(q, q)-me**, C. B. M. 11825.

**Bur-ra-El-Su-hi-zabîl** (Cassite), C. B. M. 3487, II. 19, q. v.

**Bur-ra-di( or q)-ma-qi-ni**, C. B. M. 11693.

**Bur-ra-qi(q)?**


2. 149: 27.

**Bur-ra-qi-du-un-ni-Rammâni(?)**, “Lighting (?) is the power of Rammân,” C. B. M. 6093.


**Da-bu-ti**, C. B. M. 3491.

**Da-gu-zi-ru**, C. B. M. 3482.

**Da-*qu**, 196: 17.

**Da-*ri**

1. s. of **Tukulti-Udâri**, nagi'du, 190: 2.

2. f. of Etul-pi-Nuazu, 121: 4.

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1. Perhaps hyponym of a name like **Bu-henni**. Cf. also **Bu-him** and **Bu-hanin**, Ranke, I. c.
2. The element **Bunna**, always ending in a, is to be distinguished perhaps from **Bu-un-ni-ili**, cf. **Bunni-ili** and **Bu-ni-ili**, “Child of god” (Ranke, I. c.). Is it the Cassite Burna ?
Da-a-bi, 83 : 6.
Da-bi-ia, 28 : 3.
Dajín(or din, DI-KUD)-ilu, 154 : 36.
Dajín-Marduk, 132 : 23.
Dajín-NIN-IB(?), 188 VI : 22.
Dajín-Shamash, 176 : 2.
Da-li-lu-sha, 156 : 23.
Dam-qi, nāqišu, 199 : 3.
Dan-qu, C. B. M. 6093.
Dan-an(or Dan-)dKUR, f. of Kidin-NIN-IB, 101 : 8.
Da-an-ti-šu, C. B. M. 10743 II : 10.
Dan-dKUR, 32 : 20 | 176 : 8, and in Bit-Dan-dKUR, 179 : 1.
Dan-Nergal, 188 II : 16.
Dan-Anmurrä(MAR-TU), 132 : 13, 17.
Da-asha-pī ¹
  1. f. of lBau-ummi, 200 II : 29.
  2. f. of lBēlī-dīdīnīni, 200 II : 29.
  3. f. of Ḥumurtaum, 200 II : 29.
Diamond-E-kur, "Honey of E-kur," 75 : 1 | 188 : 1 · 6
Du-ak₂(u)₃, C. B. M. 3323.
Da-ba-bal₂-ti, f. of lRabbat-Gula, 200 III : 15.
Da-ba-na, 186 : 6.
Da-ba-bīl-ila₃-ni, 190 I : 19.
Da-ba-bēštal₃-šu, šum-muru, 164 : 10.
Da-ba-idinina(SE-na)
  1. šāš̱u, 90 : 16 | 109 : 3.
Da-ba-idp₂-šu, nāqišu, 199 : 17.
Da-ba-mush-tiš₃-tiš₃, C. B. M. 10713.
Da-ba-an-la-ak-ila₃-ni, C. B. M. 3413.
Da-ba-takulti₃(d), 160 : 14.
Da-ba-za-kir-rum, 193 : 3.
Da-ba-zīr(or zīr)-ru-shi, perh., ā-sīrũššak, C. B. M. 10713.9.
E-gu-a-na₃-li₃(abbreviation for a name like Mind₃-ig₃-an₃-nil₃), nāqišu, 199 : 10.
E-kur-nādin(MU)-shum(MU)
  2. In Bi₃-Ekur-nādin-shum, 134 : 1, 3 | 138a : 2, b : 2 | 139 : 3.
  E-kur-za-kir-shu-mi, 135 : 5.
  E-kur-zēr, ṣum-la₃-šu, 167 : 37.
  E₃-la, C. B. M. 3474.
  E₃-la₃-mi₃-(u)n-s₁₃, "The Elamite," 185 : 8 | 200 II : 7, 35.
  E₃-nu₃-a₂₃-šu₃-rum, 180 : 25.
  E₃-nu₂₃-a₂₃-na₃-Marduk
  1. s. of Burru-Alban, 192 : 9.
  2. 163 : 50.
  E₃-nu₂₃-šu₂₃-Marduk, 190 V : 10.
  E₃-nu₂₃-šu₂₃-Ramm₃än, C. B. M. 3423.
  E₃-ni₃-Shu₂₃-Marduk, 190 V : 9.
  E₃-ni₃-Shu₂₃-Marduk, 190 V : 3480.
  Er-ba₂₃-Am₂₃-na₂₃, f. of lA₂₃-hu₂₃-id₂₃-dina-Marduk, 24 : 5.
  Er-ba₂₃-Bel₂₃, 156 : 17.
  Er-ba₂₃-D₃₃-e₂₃-a₃₃-shar₃₂₃, 38 : 21.
  Er-ba₂₃-tum₂₃, 162 : 8.
  Er-ba₂₃-ti₂₃.
  1. šu₂₃-bu₂₃, 111 : 16.
  2. nāqišu, 199 : 11.
  3. 96 : 15, same as No. 1.
  Er-ba₂₃-Marduk
  Er-ba₂₃(SU₂₃)-NIN-IB, 198 : 96.
  Er-ba₂₃-Sin₂₃, 186 : 35.
  Er-ba₂₃-SHU₂₃-I₂₃-NA₂₃, 120 : 9.
  Er-bi₂₃, C. B. M. 3323.
  Er-bu₂₃(?)-ni₂₃, f. of NIN-IB-a₂₃-hu₂₃-id₂₃-dina, 175 : 20.

¹ Cf. the same in the list of women's names.
² Cf. the Cassite name Ḫa-er-dāšt-pī, usually read Ḫa-er-dāšt-pī.
³ Tannak from ṭa₃ means something like "counsellor." Cf. the following elements which stand in a similar position before ilānu : mūlik, asharab, akbat, etil, garrad, dannu, shar, ṭēṣh, etc.
**Masculine Names**

**E-ri-bi, tupsharru, 7 : 1.**
**E-ri-bi-sharru, 190 V : 5.**
**E-ri-bu(bi)**
   2. 72 : 2, 13.
**E-ri-en-shu-ti, C. B. M. 3481.**
**E-ri-im-sh-e-a, hypocor. for Erimshu, 177 : 11.**
**E-ri-shu, C. B. M. 10953.**
**E-ri, 197 : 90.**
**E-ra-sig(or za)-ne-tum, 151 : 15.**
**E-a-ri-tum, C. B. M. 3475 : 16.**
**E-she-mu, . . . . . , 103 : 15.**
**E-shim-mu-ud-tu, E-shi-mu-tum, 10 : 15 | 110 : 7 | 165 : 3.**


6. E-in-nis-tu-buku, s. of De-l's, 121 : 3.


12. Gu-ma-al-li-il-ta-mur, "May I see the mercy of the gods!"
   C. B. M. 3639.


   1. mid'd, 200 IV : 7.

   2. 200 V : 14.


2. Cf. *Habab-il* (Ranke, l. c.) and *Ha-ab-bil-di.* Also cf. *Hab-ba-ahbe-sha.* Perhaps = "child," cf. ?

3. *Ha-li* is a Cassite god identified with *Gula,* cf. Delitzsche, Kosseler, p. 23

   Is the name to be translated "*Ha-li* is the lord of the Gashki (Casses?)?" Perhaps the god *Ham* (Ranke, l. c., p. 199, is also to be read *Hal.* Cf. also *Ha-ni-ia* and *Ha-ni(l)-i-e-a.*


Masculine Names

Ia-mu, C. B. M. 3293.
Ia-u, C. B. M. 6645, q. v. s. Iau-bani.
Ia-u-a, q. v. s. Iau-bdni.
Ia-u-tum, C. B. M. 3293.
Ia-u-ba-ni, 174 : 22 | 175 : 46.
4IB-BA-amēl-uballiš(TI), C. B. M. 6053.
I-bil- Ea, C. B. M. 3534 : 6, q. v. s. Abi-Nergal.
I-bi-ni-a, C. B. M. 3582.
Ib-ni-DE-a-sharru4
2. 38e : 5 | 39 : 5 | 166 : 7 | 198 : 79.
Ib-ni-Ishtar5, s. of U. . . . . . . , 174 : 23.
Ib-ni-4KUR
1. f. of Ḫambu, 115 : 19.
2. 199 : 35.
Ib-ni-Marduk
1. s. of Ardu-Nabû, 39 : 3.
Ib-ni-4Amuru(ΜΑΡ-ΤΟ), 35 : 6.
Ib-ni-Shamash
1. Ḫasînu, 199 : 8.
2. 102 : 26.
Ib-ni-URukšu, 144 : 5 | 175 : 51.
Ib-nu-ti, s. of Rammûn-bēl . . . . . . . , 160 : 18.
Iddina(SE)-Nergal, 42 : 4 | 71 : 3 | 175 : 33 | 199 : 35.
Idin-Marduk, 166 : 15, 181 : 11.
I-din-Nergal
1. mandittu, 200 IV : 8.
2. 73 : 3.
Iddina-rammûn
1. KA-ZID-DA-KU, 37 : 54.
I-gar(sha)-shu-i-miš, 98 : 17.

2 Cf. the hypocor. Ia-u-a and Ia-u-a. The formation would lead us to suppose that Ia-u must be considered either as a deity or as a substitute. The contracted form of the name Jahweh in Hebrew names written in Assyrian texts is exactly the same; cf. Ia-u-ge-zi, Ja-ua-bi-ti, etc. The hypocor. is written exactly as Ja-u-a on the Black Obelisk. Cf. also Ia-a-a-tum.
3 Cf. the similar peculiar formation, Er-ba-E-a-sharru.
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1. s. of Burra-Kadi, 174: 3.
2. f. of Ilippaum, 184: 18.


Ru-imilti(ZAG), 200 III: 3.
Ru-ik-su-ru, 200 III: 19.
Ru-ik-ma-ni, 84: 10.
Ru-ik-su-shu, 180: 20.

Ru-ti(i)ku, C. B. M. 3530: 11.


Ru-ad-tu-sur, C. B. M. 3494.

Ru-is-tu, 195: 10.


Ru-su-ti-bi-ni, s. of Appaia, 174: 19.


Ru-shu-arun(UD-DA)-e-pir(i)-ir, 186: 10.

Im-bu-an-bu, 190 II: 34.

Im-bu-i-a, 143: 4.

Im-bu-ma-ti, 186: 33.

Im-gu-ti (cf. Ingippu, Ranke, l. c.), f. of Kudur-rum, 99: 5.


I-na-qi-bi-Bel-it-baldtu(11-I4A), 178: 8.


I-na-us-tu, 123: 3.

In-dar-di-ia, 85: 5 | 90: 31 | 91: 4, 11.

In-ku-tu-im, 186: 20.

In-na-ni-bi-ti, 167: 35.

In-na-(an)-ni(uu)3

1. tu-is-burru, 39: 24.
2. of Isinku, 40: 4.

4. 1: 10 | 2: 5 | 3: 4 | 7: 2 | 38: 5, b: 5 | 9: 8 | 20: a: 3, b: 3 | 24: 3 | 32: 2 | 35: 3 | 37: 10 | 42: 4, 10 |
5: 4 | 7: 4 | 50: 5 | 52: 14 | 57: 4 | 61: 4, 5 |
65: 5, b: 5 | 86a: 3, b: 3 | 91: 12 | 93: 3 | 98: 

1 Cf. the following name, Shulim-ilia-ahub, and perhaps Qi-ša-ah-bu-ut.
2 Cf. Sin-i-mi-ti-f.
Masculine Names

I-ri-im-shu(Irim-sha)-NIN-IB
1. l. of Marduk-nadin-ahhe, 39: 1 | 47: 12 | 57: 5 |
1144: 2 | 179: 5.
2. 39: 1 | 57: 5 | 179: 5.
I-ri-ne(ni)-ta-(at)-ta
1. kariqu, 37: 51.
I-ri, l. of Atanah-Shamash, 200 V: 1.
I-ri-gi, 198: 98.
I-ri-te-Shamash, 180: 11.
Ish-kas-a-nu, C. B. M. 11868.
Ish-mu-li-uni, C. B. M. 3475.
Ish-sham-bi, 198: 34.
Ishuru-apal-iddina, 132: 2.
Ishuru-ba-ati, l. of Kidin-SHUR, 167: 15.
Ishuru-eriush(PIN), 188 II: 27.
I-šu-ga-4KUR, 186: 15.
I-šu, 175: 36.
I-šu-kal-Rammon, 121: 2.
I-šu-ku(?)-za, l. of Si-ša-a-......., 7: 4.
Išši(KI)-ia, 149: 31.
Iššar-4En(BE, NIN-SIG), 198: 4 | 192: 2, 4.
Iššar-En-ul-mash, 189: 7.
Iššar-4KUR, kšangaru, 37: 49.
Iššar-ša-Marduk
1. l. of Kakkabu-Sukal, 175: 16.
2. kudimmu, 50: 6.
4. 100 1: 28.
Iššar-NIN-IB
1. l. of Aluchi, 37: 20.
2. 164: 8 | 186: 5.
Iššar-NIN-IB
1. kšangaru, 174: 10.

1 Cf. A-ka-ia-par, Scheil, Manishtusu.
MASCULINE NAMES

Ka-ni-i-su, C. B. M. 3474.
Ka-ra(k)al-Sa'h (Cassite), 152: 2, 6.
Ka-ša-....., 167: 3.
Ka-sha-ti (Cassite), 197: 8.
Kash-shi-i, C. B. M. 3468.
Ki-di-i-u, C. B. M. 3321: 15.
Ki-dīn-lictu
1. s. of Ilkili, 37: 21.
2. 81: 4.
Ki-di-dī-Marduk, 168: 15.
Ki-di-dī-NIN-IB
1. s. of Ki-a', 198: 66.
2. s. of Danan-dKUR, 101: 7.
Ki-di-dī-Ramman, 198: 78.
Ki-di-dī-Si-mu-tu
Ki-di-dī-Sin, 186: 22.
Ki-di-dī-Sukal, 190 IV: 13.
Ki-di-dī-Shamash
2. 92: 4.
Ki-di-dī-SHU-GAL, 38c: 8 | 166: 6, | E. A. II, 186
Ki-di-dī-Shu-pa-mu-na (Cassite), 136: 10.
Ki-di-dī-SHUR (perhaps Ashur), s. of Ishtar-bānī, 107: 15.
Ki-di-tum (= Ki-šinnu)
1. riqqu, 104: 4.
2. 38c: 7 | 105: 3 | 163: 49.
Ki(Qi)-e-me, 200 II: 4.
Ki-en-na, 180: 37.
Ki-esh-tu-mur, “May I see Kesh,” 188 1: 22.


2. Perhaps one from the city Karkar.
Masculine Naucu

Ki(t)-lam-di-Marduk (Cassite, cf. Introduction), 168 : 11.
Ki-lam-di-Shu-gab, C. B. M. 3406 (Cassite).
Ki-la-an-di-Ub-ri-ia-ash (Cassite), C. B. M. 3484.
Ki-la-an-di-Ub-ri-la-ash (Cassite), C. B. M. 3475.
Ki-la-ai-a-tum, C. B. M. 3479.
Ki-il-di-ia, C. B. M. 3479.
Ki-il-te-ru, C. B. M. 3478.
Ki-il-ti, C. B. M. 3481.
Ki-ri, C. B. M. 3474, q. v. s. Kilias.
Ki-il-ia,1 300 III: 5.
Ki-il-sha, C. B. M. 3474, q. v. s. Kilia.
Ki-il-ti, C. B. M. 3474.
Ki-im-ru-se, 195 : 94.
Ki-im-as-ia, C. B. M. 3474.
Ki-ré-si-Marduk, 96 : 19.
Ku-ba-sum(b),2 195 : 3.
Ku-ub-ba-bu, 41 : 5 | 157 : 3.
Ku-da-nu, C. B. M. 11864.
Ku-da-ra-na
1. s. of Kussili, dalti, 160 : 19.
2. s. of Inquiti, 99 : 5.
Ku-dur(or ku)-a-a, 99 : 8 | 100 : 6 | 165 : 2 | 181 : 13.
Ku-dur, . . . . , 103 : 17.
Ku-ak-ku-a-é (cf. Ranke, l. e., also Kukha), 37 : 23.
Ku-al-wa-wi, C. B. M. 10829 : 3.
Ku-na-ni-bi, 198 : 49.
Ku-un-dé-UB-ri-ia-ash (Cassite), C. B. M. 3539.
Ku-up-pi-ia-bi, C. B. M. 11144.
KUR-É-push(KAK), naddišu, 142 : 8.
KUR-E-tiš(s)h(PIN-ésh), s. of Lím-im-matti, 35 : 4.
Ku-rí-á-Saš (Cassite), 35 : 7.
perhaps to be read Ilu-ná-diti-ná-din-shum.
KUR-ná-din-šum.

1 Cf. Ki-li, Ki-lu-ti, Ki-li-sha, also Kilia-a-tum.
2 Cf. the name of a Cassite city Bit-Kubattu.
3 Cf. Hiqiptum, and the Neo-Babylonian Lāqīpu, and Luqiptum.
4 Cf. Libur-ná-dīšu and Libur-ná-diša, Ranke, l. e.

1. s. of Burra-Alban, 192 : 10.
2. 70 : 4.
Ku-rúu-n
1. bnułatšimmu, 150 : 5.
3. 10 : 4.
Ku-zir(gu)l-šum, C. B. M. 3482.
La-ba-ša-kil-šu, C. B. M. 3494.
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La-ša-nu,3 188 III : 21 | 198 : 68.
La-ni-ta-ba. . . ., f. of Akšuš, 190 III : 22.
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Li-bur-na-diš-bal, "May his giver be strong," 144 : 11.
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Lu-al-še, C. B. M. 3478.
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Lu-la-ma-Sin, 188 : 56.
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Lu-ri-ia-me, C. B. M. 3482.
Lušu(UU-DU)-a-na-ana-núr-Bel, 115 : 1 | 194 : 12.
Lušu(UU-DU)-a-na-núr-Šarru, 186 : 3.
Lušu(UU-DU)-a-na-núr-Marduk, s. of Aššu-iddina-Marduk, 110 : 3.
Lušu(UU-DU)-a-na-núr-Ninšu, 159 : 2.
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Man-nu-ba-la(?)-t-Shamash, C. B. M. 3534.

Man-nu-ši-šu, 198: 18.
Man-nu-ši-Nuski-la (without det. d), C. B. M. 3494.
Man-nu-tu-Rammān, 106: 8, 11.
Man-nu(lad)-ti-Bu-ri-ša-šu (Cassite), 154: 40.
Marduk-šu-šu(KAK)-šu, 61: 3.

Marduk-nādi-ahē
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2. 44: 12.

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2. 115: 12 | 194: 2.

Marduk-ni-šu
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Marduk-ri-nu-ki
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Mār-Rammān, 159: 4.


Ma-gi-Belii, "It is enough, Belit" (cf. Maššām-šu, Ranke, l. e.), 200 III: 4.
Ma(?)-ni, 194: 15.
Me-šu(Cassite), f. of Bēlet-erba, 200 III: 10.

Meški-šu(Bu)-ša-šu (Cassite), ĝepu, 71: 10.
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MUN, 19: 4.
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Mi-nu-ša-šu(rum), C. B. M. 10953.
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Ni-ki-in-a-Sák, C. B. M. 10558 (Cassite).
Nin-gi-ra-bu, iskparu, 130 : 3 (Cassite).
NIN-IB-a-bi-li-di-ina
1. s. of Erbu2, 175 : 20.
NIN-IB-a-bi-li-di, "NIN-IB knows the name. See also Nin-a-bi-li-di." C. B. M. 6093.
NIN-IB-mu-bal-shu
1. s. of Paglatu, 175 : 57.
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NIN-IB-mu-bal-shu
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2. 109 : 6, 15.
NIN-IB-qar-rod
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2. 190 III : 23 | 198 : 58.
3. m. of Nusku-idadi-abul, 152 : 12.
NIN-IB-ra-im-ahu, 154 : 35.
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1. s. of Agbadhaki, 64 : 4.
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NIN-IB-shamé(AN-ê)-E-kur, C. B. M. 3493.
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NIN-IB-wa-kit-shu-mi, Anu-gururu, s. of She'mit, 6 : 5.
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Nár-ia-ti, E. A. II. 180 : 15.
Nár-ti(NI-NI)-shu, 52 : 12.
Nár-Ish-tar(Ishhtar?), 1. s. of Iati, ..., 200 IV : 30.
2. s. of Ikki-napal-gi, 24 : 6.
3. Anu-gururu, 130 : 5.
Nár-ti-mur
1. kudinnu, 178 : 5.

1 Cf. NIN-IB-a-bi-li-di-ia, C. B. M. 3525 : 51, also Nusku-i-da-ai-a-bu-ul. Cf. also A-bi-li-Nergal and the name of the I. dynasty, Shemash-bbit-shamu, translated by Ranke "Shamash brings them." Ranke considers the root to be 521, then what form will ab× ab× be? It might be permansive. If an imperative, perhaps the root is 528, and is a synonym of abőku, cf. the name Sin-a-lik-di-ia, "Sin goes by my side." Cf., however, Ibu(?)-bii-idi-a.
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Pa-an-Belittu-mur, ‘May I see the face of Belit,’ 186:21.
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Pān-Marduk-tu-mur(?), f. of ....... lamisha-nam-rat, 188 IV:16.
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2. 83c:17| 45:5| 12.
Pi(ud)-rim(ki)-te, 198:42.
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Pau-usu-Ši-šar-ta, 100:8.
Qa-ka-qā-da(?)-ni, 48:4.
Qar-ri-ta
Qa-Shu-gab (Cassite), 103:12.
Qi-in-na-šu, s. of Iphēbû,....., b. of Ḫunobû, b. of Tāriḫi, 200 IV:35.
Qi-ša-ab-ša-ši, cf. same name in fem., 48:2.
Qi-ša-hu-za-izi(zi−khu), 131:8| 175:27 | 196:10.
Qi-ši−šu, 4:2.
Qisšit(SHA-BA)-Sukal, 198:95.
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Qu-na-ni−ba, C. B. M. 11056.
Ra-asher-nu-ši, 167:41.

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2. **Rabā** *(GAL-a)-sha-Gu-la*.
3. **Rabā** *(GAL-a)-sha-llī*.
   1. *s. of Bēliātum, 175 : 49.
   2. 34 : 4 | 171 : 3.
5. **Rabā** *(GAL-a)-sha-Nergil*
   1. *tupsharru, 97 : 6, 23 | 111 : 6, 22.
6. **Rabā** *(GAL-a)-sha-NIN-IB*.
   4. 56 : 8 | 190 V : 18.
8. **Rabā** *(GAL-a)-sha-Sin*
   1. kušmūtu, 157 : 2.
   2. 175 : 51.
11. Ra-ab-ba-um, C. B. M. 3488.
12. Ra-ba-lat, 188 IV : 12.
14. Ra-bi- (rabā, GAL)-me-lam-ma-skku, *‘Great is his splendor,’*
17. Ra-im-ma(?)-ti, f. of KUR-ibsh, 35 : 5.
20. **Rammān-ba-an** (doubtless the same as the following),
    131 : 10 | 175 : 3 | 190 : 8.
24. **Rammān-bu-ispāw**.
   1. *s. of Nusu-ispāw, 181 : 5 | 200 IV : 3.

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2. Cf. the North Palestinian רָבָּא, RĀB.<br>
3. In connection with Rammān the above interpretation seems possible, cf. Rammān-mushammir, Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 671b. Cf. also E-zi-zi-Ishtar-ra-bi, *‘The anger of Ishtar is great,’* Ranke, l. e. Cf. however the root רָבָּא and the connection of the root נֹצָר, or רָבָּא to keep or guard, and the name נוּטָר, etc., Lüders, Nordsemitischen Epigraphik, p. 378.<br>
4. Cf. Na-pēt-Shamash-rēš, *‘The rise of the sun is the beginning (of the day).’*
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1. s. of Baštatu, 35: 9.

Sil-Il
1. f. of Arđatum, 170: 5.
3. f. of Tutuliti-NNIB, 37: 19.

Si-ši, 88: 2.

Sa-viš-ru, C. B. M. 3180.
Si(?)-ma(?)-nam-rot, 165: 8.
Si-mu-ta-a-gur-iddina, 198: 12.

Sa-nu-iddina
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2. f. of Taqišum, 190: 34.
3. 38c: 7 | 190 V: 19.

Sa-n-a-lik-idi-ia, "'Sin goes by my side,'" 47: 18.
Sa-a-lik, 52: 17, doubtless same as preceding.

Sa-napal-erish, 195: 19.

Sa-napal-iddina, 78: 4, 14 | 81: 7 | 200 IV: 40.

Sa-napal-erish, 198: 4, 6.


Sa-ap-ab-ri-ge-shu, 186: 47.

Sa-ap- . . . . . , f. of Bēšānum, 200 III: 38.

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Sa-bi-adhi, 106: 4 | 110: 11.

Sa-da-ma-q(u)(damītu), SHI-BIR, 49: 3, 11.


Sa-en-er-
1. malā看不到, 175: 18.

Sa-nin-erished(ISN-ISH)

Sa-nin-erished(ISN-ISH)
2. 4: 6 | 78: 8, 17 | 82: 5 | 99: 7 | 188 I: 8 IV: 18.

Sa-nin-erished(ISN-ISH)
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Sa-iddina(ISN-ISH)
1. nangaru, 195: 18.

Sa-iddina(ISN-ISH)

Sa-iddina(ISN-ISH)
NIN-LIL-ši, 95: 3.

Sa-ni-ma-ta, C. B. M. 3483.

Sin-i-[p]a-[r]-a-an-ni, "'Sin has supported me,'" 180: 17.

Sin-i-qi-sha(q[sha, BA-sha])
1. s. of Ša-bi-šu, 168: 19.

Sin-i-qi-sha(q[sha, BA-sha])
2. 90: 17 | 200 IV: 5.

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2 Cf. Sambatu, a synonym of the bird dīdīku, Delitzsch, II. W. B., p. 502b.
3 Cf. Zabab-bu-lu-en, Ranke, i. e.
4 Cf. the following name and Sišili, Ranke, i. e., also Sišili-Tammān, Delitzsch, II. W. B., p. 493a.
5 Cf. the note under NIN-LIL-ši-idi-ia.
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**Sin-Is-ka-la**


**Sin-Is-ku-ru**


**Sin-ša-ša**

200 V: 6.

**Sin-ša-a**

95: 4.

**Sin-ta-ša**

"Sin, may he be mighty," C. M. 6615.

**Cf.** Sin-ta-sha-Nid, f. of Nsidum, 17: 24.

**Sin-ta-ti**


200 IV: 22.

2. 175: 37: 38.

5.

**Sin-ta-shu**

167: 9.

2. 90: 9.

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53: 14.

112: 7.

191: 20.

198: 79.

113: 10.

92: 9.

83: 3.

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178: 4.

182: 7.

198: 83.

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167: 18.

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2. 5: 9 | 128: 7.
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Shamash-nun-si-ah, 160: 15.
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Shamash-nar-kul-li-man-ni, "Shamash, show me the light."
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Shum-qi(Shushî), UD-shi),-ul-da-ri
2. 62: 7 | 92: 12.
Shum-na-ia, C. B. M. 3480.
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Shin(qi(i)-NI-na, 53: 5.
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Shu-ra(ri)-zu(6)-na, 37: 7 | 90: 19 | 170: 3 | 180: 38 |
187: 5 | 195: 22.
She-ir-di-ia, C. B. M. 3450.
She'-ni(i)-i, s. of NIN-IB-zâkî-ri-shumi, 6: 6.
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167: 7.
She-en-na-ak-ka, C. B. M. 3474, q. v. s. Agabshenni.
She-en-ni-ka, C. B. M. 3474, q. v. s. Agabshenni.
She-en-na-na, 180: 16.
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She-ri-ri, C. B. M. 3480: 12.
1. tupakaru, 96: 5, 22 | 111: 3.
2. 127: 5.
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Shi-in-dil-Bil, 154: 42.
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Shu-ba-at-tum, C. B. M. 3474.
Shu-ab-ri-ni, naqidu, 190: 9.
Shu-ba-la-iddina(SE-na), 198: 40.
Shu-nd-shu(?)-ud-da, s. of Hunnu-i-ni, 90: 14.
Shu-qi-ga, C. B. M. 10971.
Shu-qu-la-me, C. B. M. 3524.
Shu-lum(DF)-ili-ia-ab-bu-ut, "The peace of my god 1
plundered,"
190 I: 6, 22.
Shum-na-la-Marduk, C. B. M. 3530: 11.
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Shu-ma-ak-Nergal, "The splendor of Nergal," C. B. M.
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Shu-di(?)-KUD-ZU(?)...., 190 II: 36.
Shu-di-ia-tum, C. B. M. 3354: 5.
Shu-di(?)-KU-AN-VA, 200 IV: 22.
Shu-di(-)Ish-ia, s. of Sin-in, 192: 7.
Shu-di-Ish-ar-Akkadi(A-GA-DE(?)-k), 51: 3.
Shu-di(?)-Ramman, 198: 33.

1 Cf. Hill-ash(ria, IIu-ich(ria, and Qi-ia-ak-ibu-ut.
2 KAR has the value ezâbu in the Shaphel with the same meaning as efâru, cf. Talquist, Die Sprache Nabûdu, id,
p. 147.
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Ši-pi-Nergal, 200 HII : 20.
Ši-za(-?)-nam-rat1, 165 : 8.
Ta-ai, C. B. M. 3480.
Ta-a . . . . . , f. of Aḫâni, 109 : 10.
Ta-bi-u-rur-Ad-du, "Addu, protect the (my) companion,"
C. B. M. 3465.
Ta-bi-dî, C. B. M. 10977.
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Ta-ri-šu-tam(tu)
1. s. of Ḡatani . . . . , 97 : 6.
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Ta-ri-šu-um-ni-Marduk, abu bitli, 180 : 30.
Ta-ri-šu-um-ni-Marduk, 198 : 100.
Tam-bir (or Liḫ-pir)-Šamash, "May Shammash clothe (pro-
tect)," s. of Shammash-erēš, 103 : 6.
Ta-qi-sha-Gula, 190 HIII : 7.
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1. s. of Sin-šu-ididdina, 186 : 34.
Ta-ra-an-ti-Suḫ, C. B. M. 10841 (Cassite).
Ta-ra-bi-Gula, 154 : 37 | 198 : 37.
Ta-ra-bi-tam, C. B. M. 3534.
Ta-ra-di-še
1. 51 : 7 | 199 : 33.

1 For śītuku-namrat, abbrev., cf. Zizzu-namrat (= nāwarat), Ranke, i. e. Cf. also Napal-Shamash-tič, and Rēš-
napāl-bi. If construed properly we have here a fem. verbal form in a masc. name.
2 The usual transliteration of this name is "Good is the exorcism of Marduk," cf. O. B. I, I, Part 1, p. 43, note 1.
The root is not ἸΝΒ, cf. Delitzsch, II. W. B., p. 249a, and Jensen, K. B., VI, p. 463, having the meaning "Beschwörer," but
from ἸΝΒ. This is determined by the ideogram KU. Cf. the name of a town, NINIB-a-shab-shu-ip-bi, Murashā, IX, 51:5.


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1. 1. Na-hi-is-tum-{a-ki-bi, 103: 8.
2. 2. s. of Amel-Ish tar, 108: 3.
3. 3. s. of Ubarrum, 169: 20.
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1. 1. Na-hi-is-tum-{a-ki-bi, 103: 8.
2. 2. s. of Amel-Ish tar, 108: 3.
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1. 1. Na-hi-is-tum-{a-ki-bi, 103: 8.
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3. 3. s. of Ubarrum, 169: 20.
4. 4. s. of Ubarrum, 169: 20.
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Ab-bu-Šu-ba (cf. mAbbutabu), 163: 24.
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1 Cf. Ablamah, Ranke, l. c.
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Ba-ğu, 190 I : 43.
Ba-la-su-an-ta-um, 200 IV : 25.
Ba-la-ta-um, 177 : 19.
Bal-(a), 188 I : 32.
Bart-a-an-nun, 183 : 8 ; 190 V : 13.
Ba-na-an-ta-um, 163 : 10 ; 188 V : 29.
Ba-na-um, 1. d. of Zaprí, 200 III : 10.
Ba-nu-sa-an, 188 V : 19.
Bar-Nu-um-tu, 200 I : 34.
Bar-su-a-nu, C. B. M. 3491.
Ba-ta-an-ni-mi, d. of Dashpi, 200 II : 27.
Be-lí-ia-shu, C. B. M. 3486.
Belit-a-bi-sha, C. B. M. 3486.
Belit-a-sa-at, d. of Ringat, 200 I : 39.
Belit-er-sha, “Belit is wise.”
2. 185 : 25 ; 188 V : 27.
Belit-ta-um-nilu, 185 : 38 ; 190 II : 2.
Belit-ta-um-nilu, 185 : 37 ; 200 II : 8.
Belit-ta-um-nilu, 190 IV : 17.
Bu-an-an-a-shi-um-tum, 188 V : 25.
Dor-ri-ia-na, 200 I : 30.
Da-la-um-Na-ia-sha (cf. Da-la-bi-sha), 163 : 8 ; 188 II : 17.
Dam-a-a, 155 : 6.
Di-a-a-an-tum (cf. Shumla-lita-tum)

Feminine Names

I-na-Ekur-ibal-lat, “In Ekur she is a bride,” C. B. M. 3486.
I-na-ki-as-ib-la-at, 188 I : 23.
I-na-ma-ti(or shad)-nam-rat, C. B. M. 3493.
I-na-ma-ti(or shad)-sha-el-li-it, “In her land she shines,”
188 IV : 15 | 190 IV : 7.
I-na-Ni-ii-su-ar-ma(-t?), 163 : 45 | 190 II : 37.
I-na-Ni-su-in-ra-mat, 190 IV : 1.
I-na-Ni-su-shar-rat, 185 : 31 | 200 I : 19, 23.
I-na-Ni-su-shi-i-kia, 6 : 14.
I-na-pi(KA)-sha-im-riv, “In her mouth it was bitter,”
188 IV : 13.
I-na-nib-ib-sha(tum), 188 IV : 12.
I-na-sam(AN)-e-shar-rat, 103 : 15.
I-na-su ..., a-ra, 162e : 10.
I-na-tu-ba-ra-ash, ..., 190 III : 8.
In-na-an ..., 188 VI : 17.
I-pa-es-ha-tum, d. of =In-ba-sha-nin-i-B, 200 III : 17.
I-pa-xa(n,a)-a-tum2
1. d. of =Ila-car-din, 184 : 18.
2. 188 II : 28 | 200 II : 31.
I-pa-xa(n,a)-a-mur-ri-tum
I-ra-ba(ma)-tu-tum, 190 II : 28.
I-sha-ba-shar-rat, 188 V : 30.
Ishtar-a-na-shu-mi-shi-na, 188 V : 31 | 200 II : 5.
Ishtar-be-ii-nu-ri (cf. Vol. XIV)
Ishtar-ti-zee-sh, 188 II : 27.

1 The sign in isilmn as clear. If it were tash, the translation would be, “Thou (or she) hast heard me.”
2 Cf. =Shamash-bin-id-ba, and Ranke’s interesting note, l. c., p. 224.
4 Note the name of a god as the name of a person. Cf. also Iba-ni-tum. Such people are not found among the names of the I dynasty, but frequently in the late period. Cf =Mar-duka, Nbk. 359 : 12, =Mar-duk and =Mar-duka, B. E., Vol. X. Cf. also =Den-ga-si and =Den-qu.
5 Cf. =Nabû-kuzub-idin-anu, “Nabû is the splendor of the gods,” II R. 64 : 6b. Cf also =Ai-kuzub-natim, Ranke
l. c.
Feminine Names

Ma-as-ar-tu, 52 : 4.
Man-na-sha-mi-in-sha, 'Who is her rival,' 163 : 32.
Mash-di-in-a-tum, 39 : 27.
Me-na-ab-zi-sha, 190 II : 7.
Me-shi-il-me, 188 III : 20.
Me-ti(dil)-a-shu (Cassite), 188 I : 9.
Mi-na-ši-zi-sha, same as Menashīsha, C. B. M. 3188.
Mu-še-zu-tum, 190 I : 31.
Na-ki-ši-sha-ne-ma-sha, 188 I : 11.
Na-šu, ...., 200 III : 2.
Nergal-ba-zu-sha, 190 I : 30.
Nergal-ba-ti, 188 I : 19.
Ni-ka-tum, C. B. M. 3649.
Ni-na-at(?), 188 II : 12.
Ni-na-at-un-mi-ni(?)-ma, 200 III : 18.
Ni-na-...-rat, 188 II : 34.
4NIN-GAL, ...., ti, 100 : 27.
NINIR(?)-p(KA)-shu, 147 : 6.
Ni-ši-pu-rim-tum, 185 : 12 | 190 III : 27.
Ni-ir-nim-tum, 190 III : 17.
Nusku-shu-su (without det. d), C. B. M. 3172.
Pa-ga-zi-i, 155 : 34.
Pa-an-Uruki-la-mur, 190 III : 21.
P[N]?-a-tum, 177 : 16.
Pur(t)ash(rum)-pa-tum, 177 : 12.
P-i-ši-ni, 155 : 29.
Qi-ša-ža-bu-at, 188 II : 13. Same as mase.
Qi-ša-ši-sha, 188 II : 33.
Rab(GAL)-a(-)s(EN)-Sin, 186 : 19.
Rabat(GAL)-ba-Belit(?), 190 II : 5.
Rabot(GAL-at)-a-mat-so, 'Her word is great,' 163 : 17.

1 Cf. the name of the Cassite ruler Bitiliashu, and the above Me-ti-la-shu; also Me-bu-ri-ia-zi.
3 Cf. Ina-Ak-ba-di-rab-bal, Vol. XIV.
4 Šeriti is an epithet of Papsukal; cf. Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 636a; cf. also the name 'She-li-su-a-mur for tšeritsha-amur.
Feminine Names


Shag-sha-ba, . . . . . , 200 I : 16.

Sha-la-shar-rat, 188 I : 21.

Sha-la, . . . . . , 200 II : 26.

Shal-lat-ka-ash-sha-ap-ti, “The booty of the witch,” 155 : 5.

Shamash-na-da, C. M. 3494.


Sha-q-tum, 190 V : 23.

Sha-qat-ash-rì-shi, “Her place is lofty,” 188 III : 23.

Sha-qet-ti-ilani, “She is lofty over the gods,” 190 II : 8.

Sha-qet-ina-Ak-du-di, “She is lofty in Akkad,” 188 III : 22.

Sha-qat-Dištar, 200 IV : 26.


Shar-rat-er-sha, C. M. 3486, q. e. s. Bâlitersha.

She-ri-za-a-nur (cf. note under Risbat-inia-sheriti), 147 : 7.

Shi-na-ti-lat, C. M. 3486.

Shib-bar-Shu-ga-ap (Cassite), 183 : 12 | 188 IV : 9.

Shi-i-da-a-ni-at, “She is judge,” 188 I : 17.


Shi-it-ti-un-ni-sha,1 190 IV : 5.


Shi-im-nu-tum, 155 : 3.

Shulmi(ID)-ia-tu(AK)-tum, 190 III : 18.


Taš-ni-Dištar, C. M. 3494.

Ta-aq-bu-ut-un-ni, “She speaks, she has not changed,”1 163 : 37.

Ta-kal-ti-Gula, C. M. 11099.

Ta-bi-tum, 188 II : 6, 30 | V : 28 | 190 IV : 16.

Tak-la-ka-na-Bilit-ia, 185 V : 25.


Tamb-di-Da-du, C. M. 3323.

Tam-bi-Na-na, C. M. 11706.

Ta-gi-Shašši, 188 V : 26.

Ta-ra-ash-ina-ki(?), 177 : 14.


Ta-ri-Îa-Gula, 188 V : 8.

Tarim-shi-Gula (cf. ʾIrimes-NIN-IB), d. of ʾImlari, 200 II : 11.

Te-ri-ra-mat, 190 I : 31.

Ti-in-ki-tum, C. M. B. H. I.

TUk-sha-shar-ho, 163 : 19.


Āb(āb)-u-bi-tum, 200 IV : 11.

Āb-Ti, . . . . . , 190 V : 1.

Ū-per-sha-nam-rat, “Her torch is shining,”

1. d. of ʾInshāt, 200 II : 37.

2. 177 : 4 | 188 II : 35 | 190 I : 40.

Um-ni-ja-bat, “My mother is good,” 190 IV : 15.

Um-na-bat (cf. Um Nambatum, Ranke, l. c.), d. of Ra- . . . . . , 185 : 22.

Um-na-ub-tum (cf. Ranke, l. c.), 132 : 12.


Zu-an-na-sha-Nasku, C. M. 3494.

ZU-AN-ZA-AD-un-uni, 188 V : 21.

Zu-ka, . . . . . , 190 I : 21.


1 The nominative u is added to the name, cf. ʾShamash-käširum of the I. dynasty. Cf. the expression sha-da-šu sha Bilit, “The procession of Bilit,” Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 615.

2 Cf. the epithet of NIN-IB, gardu šarakhā gimalu, and the name Nabū-sharrāḫ, also Nabū-sharḫ, Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 160b.

3 Cf. Ai-shiti, Ranke, l. c., translated “Ai is my friend.”

4 Cf. note under Nusku-la-šini-plahu.

5 The translation seems possible by reason of the many names composed with elements from the same root, cf. Rishu-ibusha, etc.
Feminine Names

. . . . ar-shi, d. of NAM-Shula, 200 II : 34.
. . . . bal-ti, 188 I : 8.
. . . . da-ak-ra, d. of Nabū-dajinu, 188 IV : 10.
. . . . da-ri-it-Bel, d. of Rishali, 200 II : 1.

. . . . i-na-shak-tum, 188 IV : 12.
. . . . sha-gil-li-Gula, 188 I : 27.
. . . . zi-bi-tum, 200 II : 6.

3. Names of Scribes.2

U-sat-Gu-la, 146 : 7.

II. Names of Professions, etc.

a-bil-bibi, 93 : 4 | 96 : 3 | 111 : 3 | 162 : 9.
a-tu-mu-ti, 44 : 11 | 168 : 16.
aniq urgi, cf. VI-GIS-SAR.
aru ekalli, 160 : 11 | 200 III : 35.
ḫabāli(KAK), 47 : 18 | 130 : 5.
ḫrigi(JAL), 30 : 3.
BIR-SHI-LUM (cf. BIR-SHI-LUM-SHU-BU-UB-BU,
BIR, perhaps bori, 190 I : 24 | 190 V : 6.
du-la-ti, 160 : 12, 19.
DUB, cf. tupharru.
IIAR-JAR, perhaps tenu (cf. K. III, 1, 41 and IV R.
ēsiditu, 36 : 6.
kikkaru(?)(PIN-GAR), 199 : 28.
ḫirissu(PIN), 51 : 10.
isgraru(USSI-BAR), 11 : 6, 16 | 19 : 8 | 39 : 20 | 96 : 20 |
97 : 7 | 111 : 20 | 130 : 3.
isgraku(A-TESI), 37 : 3, 5, ṣenam.
kab-bi, 97 : 8 | 190 II : 31.
ka-an-gu, 190 : 38.
KA-ZID-DA(KU), 37 : 54, ṣenam.
kaširu(m), 19 : 14 | 52 : 8.
kudimmu(KU-DIM) (or KU-DIM-im, 128 : 4), 59 : 6 |
157 : 2 | 178 : 4, 5.

2 This list contains only the scribes whose names are mentioned as having written documents.
III. Names of Places.

Dūr-BIL(NE)ki, 102 : 14.
Dūr-AKURU, 149 : 24.
Dūr-Nin-kā, 102 : 19.
Dūr-Il-
Dūr-du-an-tuk₂, 102 : 19.
Dūr-si-inki(N), 102 : 19.
Dūr-Marduk-nišu, 101 : 3 | 103 : 4 | 112 : 3 | 113 : 3 | 155 : 30.
Dūr-NIN-IB-apal-iddina, 84 : 1.
Dūr-Sī-nu-tu₂, 188 : 1, 8.
Dūr-Tu-ri-im-šu₂, 199 : 36.
Dūr-su-ul-tuk₂, 165 : 2, 16.
Dūr-Tuk₂, 54 : 8, 17 | 112 : 2.
Dūr-Bili₂, 102 : 16.
Dūr-Bili₂, 102 : 16.
Dūr-EN-IL-LI-MESHE (cf. variant readings in Vol.
Dūr-bel-mātāt-riši, 647 : 1.
Dūr-bel-mātāt-riši, 102 : 10.
Dated in the Reign of Cassite Rulers.

Karā-ASH-TAB-BA-KAN-TUKI, 39: 2 | 40: 1 | 41: 1

Δu Ki-tam(UD)-bi, 156c: 6.
Kishd-Nār-Bad[be]-darki, 102: 12.
Kishd-Nār-Bi[bi], 102: 24 | 149: 22.
Mash-kan-Bēl[ki], 102: 20 | 149: 20.
Δu Mi-e-zu-tukī, 110: 2.
Δu Mu., 21: 3.
M ud-ā-dīkī
Δu Nabā, . . . . , 156: 1.

Δu VAR(LU)-MESI (perhaps zammert), 157: 26.

Δu Nī-qa-zēbā, 74: 3.
Nī-ni/d(m-te-d)Ea, ‘Dwelling place of Ea,’ 102: 25 | 149: 23.

m NIN-I-ku-stub, 102: 29.


Δu Pā-ka-ash, 128: 3.

Rāb-shumūkī, 149: 19.

Δu Sīk(Sīk)-li-lo, C. B. M. 10726.

Δu SIB(ēša)ki, 149: 18.

Sipparrāb[i], 168: 17.
She()[šu]-ru-si-er-tukī, 102: 17.
ΔuShe-ti-bīkī (cf. Δu šu Mār-Sēhilī, Scheil, Del., II, p. 100), 17: 10 | 18a: 12, b: 12 | 26: 2 | 159: 4 | 197: 3.

Δu Shu-la-bu, 107: 7.

ΔuŠīr(TUR)-At-ta-aškī
ΔuŠīr(TUR)-Ba-ki, 6: 1 | 7: 3 | 54: 5.
ΔuŠīr(TUR), 156c: 5.
Δu Tab(?)-amu, 156: 2.
ΔuTā-la-ash(rumkī), 97: 2 | 197: 13.
Ta-ri-tumkī, 102: 11 | 149: 257.
Δu Ta-ri-ba-tumkī, 115: 1 | 156c: 7.
Te-kul-śi-Da-ul(?), . . . . , 102: 23.
Δu Tu-kul-śi, . . . . , 102: 8.

UN-GAL-Nippurki, 34: 2.

Urakī, 154: 43 | 156: 5, 6 | 181: 2, 15 (cf. also the names Amēl-Urakī, Tān-Urakī, Pān-Urakkī-lāmur, Ilu-Urakkī-du). 1
ΔZa-garki, 102: 10.
ΔZa-gar-4Ba-[i], 149: 21.
Δu ΔZa-gar-dīk, 156c: 2.
Δu ΔZa-gar-ta-ku, 156c: 9.

Δu ΔZa-gar-ta-ku, 156c: 9.

Za-rat-dār-Gu-la-ki, 5: 4 | 35: 2 | 114a: 2, b: 2 | 128: 1, 12 | 131: 1.


Δu Zī-ba-a-ātī, 182: 5.
Zu-ra-ṣkip[ki, C. B. M. 10953.

IV. Names of Gates.

Abullu- McG., C. B. M. 3512.
Abullu-ADIG[?], 97: 3.
Abullu-Rammūn[ ], C. B. M. 3481.
Abullu Δu Hi-tu-ni, C. B. M. 3481.

Abullu-ADIG[?], C. B. M. 3512.

Abullu Dhu-lu-ni[bi el](AN-TA), C. B. M. 3481.
Abullu-Id-ki-ke, C. B. M. 3481; 3512.
Abullu Shi-bi-Urak[i]-ku, C. B. M. 3512.
Būba-Nusku, 54: 3.

V. Names of Canals.


NārNa Sippar-[Nippur], 7: 8.

1 I have retained the reading ΔZa-gar, although with Hommel it is reasonable to suppose the better reading to be A-n-aza-kar, "Pfeiler," Geographie, p. 350, note 5. Cf. Dur-ΔZa-gar, a fortress or wall in Nippur built by Šumu-la-itu, and later restored by Šumu-ilum. Cf. also the date of the seventh year of Šin-muballit, MU BAD (DINGIR)ZA-KAR-DA-DA BA-RU, Kings, Hammurabi III, pp. 218 and 226. Cf. also ΔZA-GAR Δu šu ša šumūlāti[?], Kings, B. M. 51: 25.
VI. Names of Deities (or Epithets) Contained in the Texts.

Al-ban, in the Cassite name mBurra-Abban.
Am-na, in the name mEriba-Amma, without det. d; but cf. mErb-Ad-Anma, Vol. XIV. Cf. also mBir-Amma-a, Johns, Deeds and Documents, 855 : 18, alongside mBir-Sha-mash, ibid., 147, ed. 1. Cf. also Zimmern, K. A. T. I, 400.
Amru(MAR-TU), see under Amuru, Ibn and Nîr.
An-ru, without det. d, in Annu-bâni.
Ashur, cf. Vol. XIV, also mSHUR.
AZAG-bi, and AZAG-âbi in the name AZAG-âbi-a, Kesb-ÂZAG-bi, Amash-ÂZAG-bi, Hu -za-ÂNIZ -AZAG-bi, and lBubu-ÂZAG-bu. As AZAG has the common Sumerian value ku, perhaps to be read Kubu (ku), and to be identified with the Kubu (without the det. d) in the names of the I. dynasty. Cf. Ardu-Âku-bi, XIV, 125, and Ardu-ÂZAG-bi, XIV, 131, belonging to the same period.
Ash-a, also written mBanâ(bKAK-a), in the name mSha -haddu, and mArakdt-haddu. Cf. the goddess Babâtin, frequently found in female names of the late period. Cf. I. Apilum-Babâtin.
Bn -ni -tum, without det. d, in the name 1A-pilum-Bn -ni -tum.
Bsu -a, also Bau(SHUL), without det. d in Ukm-Bau. Cf. names under Bau, etc., and mKar-Bau.
Bel (written 4EN, 4EN-LIL and 4L). Names under Bel, etc. Cf. the Cassite name Meli-Bel (EN -LIL Without det. d).
Belit (written 4IN and GASSHAN without det. d). Cf. names under Belit, etc.
Bu-ili(?), with det. d, in Bulu-ba-ru and Bulu-zi-ri.
Da-du, without det. d in Insu-bi-Da-du.
Dafân(?)(4DIB-KUD), in Harsha-Dafân.
Dam-mu, in Sha-damm, perhaps identical with the following.
Dua -ni-ia-ash, in 4Karu-dDu -ni -ia-ash, Vol. XIV.
E-a, also mEa (written 4IN -SII and 4BE). Cf. names under En, etc.
Gal-du, a Cassite god (cf. Introduction, p. 4), in the Cassite name Ha-shar-Goldu.
GU -LA, cf. names under Gula, etc.
Ha -li, a Cassite god(?), perhaps to be found in the name Ha-li(m)-bi-el-ga-ash-šu. Cf. note under the name. Cf. also Ia-la = Gula, Jastrow, l. c., I, p. 180.
Har -be, in Burra-Harbe, a Cassite deity, identical with Bel. Cf. Delitzsch, Kossâr, p. 25, and Jastrow, l. c., I, 180.
Har -di(?), without det. d, in 4Ha -di -ba -na.
Iâ -u-zi, without det. d, in Iâzu-bâni, perhaps to be identified with Azû, cf. Jastrow, l. c., I, 162 ; cf. also Reissner, Tempel Uruk, Index, Azî-shar-a.
Ia -u, without det. in Ia-â-ba -ni, Ia-â-u and Ia -u -a -tum. See note under Iau-bâni.
ID, in 4Aana -ID -laklakû, Vol. XIV.
Idî-tum, without det. d, in 4Rish -idîlum and 4Idîlum -rîshat, cf. also Arkat -idîlûm, Vol. XIV.
I-nâ -E -kur -ma -ag -rat, "In Ekur she is favorable," name of goddess(?), 165 : 4. That this is a deity is determined by the fact that NIN -SHAR and SHU -ZI -AN -NA occur in the same connection,
Dated in the Reign of Cassite Rulers.

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cf. 185 and the opening lines of No. 200. Cf. dμb̄a, "be merciful," Ranké, l. c., p. 220.


Iṣhtar (written dU-DAR, dNANNU and dDILBAT, also Iṣhtar without det. d, 198 : 28 | 100 : 87 | 192 : 7). Cf. names under Iṣhtar, etc.

Ku-ba-ni-su, cf. Vol. XIV.


Ko-ša-nu, in dKo-ša-nu-nu-ni, etc.

Ku-bi, cf. AZAG-bi.


Ma-mi, cf. Vol. XIV, and Jastrow, l. c., I, 165.

Maruttash (dAMAR-UD), cf. names under Maruduk, etc.

MAR-TU. To be read Amuru. Cf. B. E., Vol. X, p. 8, and Ranke, l. c., pp. 201, 255; also Jastrow, l. c., I, 97.


Na-bi (dAG), cf. names under Nabû, etc.

Na-na, without det. d in JTam-bi-ña-na. Is it the god Nun? DNERgal (written dSHI-DU and dUGUR), cf. names under Nergal, etc.


NIN-E-GAL, 185 : 3 and 200 I : 5, a goddess mentioned with NIN-SHAR. According to Jastrow (l. c., I, p. 91) perhaps a variant form of NIN-GAL.


NIN-SHAR, cf. names under NIN-SHAR and Ardu, also 200 I : 2.

Nusku (dPA-KU), cf. the names under Nusku, etc., and Introduction, p. 2. Nusku is also used as itu, the names Rab-ba-ša-Nuski-it, Manu-ki-Nuski-it, without the det. d.

Papsukal (dPA-PULU), cf. names under Papsukal, Iškur and Išša.

Rammān, written dIM, and U without det. d in Kar-Rammānāti. Perhaps to be read Ādudu as in the late period, cf. Tabbi-ṭur-Addu. Cf. names under Ramman, etc.

Sah, a Cassite god, identical with Shamash; cf. Delitzsch, Kossäer, p. 25, and Jastrow, l. c., I, 180. Cf. names under Alzadi, Ḫumuria, Karak, Meiši, Nā-kim, Shušunu, Uddi, Upišša and Usḫpi.

Sala-ši, Sâ-li (or ni), without det. d in Sali-ta-nu-nu, and Burra-Sâ-li (or ni).

SIG, without det. d in SIG-Âšu-ri-manni, Vol. XIV.

SÂK, in dSÂK-sharrat of Vol. XIV.

Sibi (dWI-lu), in Ardu-dSibi. Cf. note under the name.

Si-la-ak-ku (or ku?), in the name Ardu-dSi-la-ak-ku (or ku?).


Sin (written dXXX and EN-ZU, and with and without the det. d); cf. names under Sin, etc.

Sukal (dLUH), cf. names under Sukal, Anna, Ardu, Iqaha and Izkur. Sukal is an abbrev. for Papsukal. The name Pipkí-Papsukal in XIV, 1 : 24, is written Pipkí-Sukal, 165 : 2.

Shab, in Kunundi-Shab, Vol. XIV.

Shau-la, in dShau-la-sharrat. Consort of Ramman, but also designation of other goddesses, cf. Jastrow, l. c., I, p. 223 ff.

Shamash (UD), cf. names under Shamash, etc.

Shamski, written dUD-shki and Shan-shki, without det. d in Shamši-ludari. Cf. note under the name.

Shu⁻₄⁻₉ (or Shu⁻₄⁻₁₀), cf. names under Shušunu, Udidi, and Iššû. Perhaps a Cassite goddess.


Shig(k, ȝ)me(mi), in the name Bāma-Shi-ig(k, ȝ)me, and Ardu-Shi-ig-mi. Perhaps a Cassite god.


Shu⁻₄⁻₉, in dShu⁻₄⁻₉-iddina, cf. names in Ranke, l. c., under Shuba, Kā-sha and Ur; cf. also dShu⁻₄⁻₉-litriš, Nbn. 1008 : 11.

Shu⁻₄⁻₉, cf. names under Erba, Qa, Shikidi and Shubbir; a Cassite god identical with Nergal and Nusku; cf. Delitzsch, Kossäer, p. 25.

SHU-GAL, without determina. In Kidin-SHU-GAL.


Shu⁻₄⁻₉-du, cf. Vol. XIV.
Shu-ki-zu-bi-il, in Burra-Shuhizehal, a Cassite deity; cf. Introduction, p. 4, note.

4SHU-GI-NA, in Erbo-SHIU-GI-NA.

4Shulmu, written 4DI, cf. Izkur-4Shulmu, 4Shulmi-ia-a-tu and Shulmi-ar, 4Shulmu-ina-UrRukh; cf. Na-bi-ush-Shal-mu and note under the first name.

4SHUR, in Kidin-4SHUR, perhaps =Ashur.

4SHU-ZI-AN-NA, cf. 185:1, and 200 I:3, mentioned in connection with NIN-SHAR. Cf. kalkabSIB-ZI-AN-NA, King, Bab. Magic., 50:1; and NIN-SI-AN-NA, in the name Amil-N., Ranko, l. c.

4Sa-li-mu-ti, in 4Salimuti-mushezibum and 4Salimuti-mushezibum; cf. 4Salma(NU)-shar-ibti, Johns, A. D. D. 60, 163, and the Aram. ניאשע.

4Sar-pa-nil-tum, in 4Taklaku-ana-Šarpínatum.

4Šir, cf. Vol. XIV, and Jastrow, l. c., I, 166 and 189.

4TAR, in Ṣili-4TAR-ZU(?)

Te-bi, perhaps a god, without det. in 4Te-bi-ra-mat. Turgu, cf. Vol. XIV.


4UN-GAL, in 4UN-GAL-Nippurki and Bit-4UN-GAL.

4URASH(4IB), in Shulum-Bēl-itti-Urash. Cf. 4IB-BA-amēl-uballit. 4IB is read by some NINIB, but in 5:9 both occur in names.

4Zamama(?) (written ZA-MA or MAL), in the name ZA-MA-shum-li-shir; cf. note under name.

4Za-qar, but perhaps to be read AN-ZA-QAR = Dimtu, cf. AN-ZA-QAR-RA, Rec. Des. Trav., Vol. XXIII, p. 93, in the place names under 4Zager; cf. note under Zagar-dBa-ubi, and Jastrow, l. c., I, 173 and 440.


4ZU-AN-ZA-AD, without det. in 4ZU-AN-ZA-AD-ummi.
TABLE OF CONTENTS
AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TABLETS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

C. B. M., Catalogue of the Babylonian Museum, University of Pennsylvania; cor., corner; E., Edge; fr., fragment, fragmentary; h., height; impr., impression(s); inscr., inscription; L., Left; li., lines; Lo., Lower; No., Number; O., or Ob., Obverse; Pl., plate(s); R., Right; Rev., Reverse; Terra., terra-cotta; U., Upper.

Most of the tablets here published are in terra-cotta. Nearly all are reddish or light terra-cotta in color; the balance are sun-dried, or only partially baked. Unless indicated they are well preserved. The measurements are given in centimeters, length (height) × width × thickness. Whenever the tablet (or fragment) varies in size, the largest measurement is given.

I. AUTOGRAPH REPRODUCTIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>PLATE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>C. B. M.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3088</td>
<td>Baked. 2.45 × 3.6 × 1.7. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 13 li. Payment of an official’s salary.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.1 × 3.3 × 1.8. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Official’s salary.</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.45 × 3.1 × 1.6. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Official’s salary.</td>
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<td>Baked. 4.35 × 6.6 × 1.95. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) = 9 li. U. L. cor. broken away. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>3139</td>
<td>Baked. 2.35 × 3.3 × 1.55. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Three thumb-marks on U. E. Record of a debt.</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Baked. 5.25 × 7.35 × 2.15. Inscr. A list of payments for various purposes.</td>
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<td>Baked. 5.20 × 7.7 × 2.5. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) = 11 li. L. E. broken away. Portions of obv. chipped off. Record of the collection of taxes.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3273</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 3.5 × 4.3 × 2.8. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Tablet 2.55 × 3.6 × 1.65. Inscr. 3 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. The same</td>
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<td>Text.</td>
<td>Plate.</td>
<td>Year.</td>
<td>Month.</td>
<td>Day.</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3889</td>
<td>Baked. $2.9 \times 3.1 \times 1.65$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Lo. L. cor. missing. Official's salary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Baked. $4.7 \times 7.45 \times 2.4$. Inser. 10 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 13 li. Record of tax collections.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3151</td>
<td>Baked. $2.55 \times 3.8 \times 1.75$. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>3029</td>
<td>Baked. $2.45 \times 3.05 \times 1.75$. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>3161</td>
<td>Baked. $2.99 \times 4.0 \times 1.05$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Lo. L. corner injured. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>3453</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $4.25 \times 3.75 \times 3$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. The same seal impr. is found on all sides. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3107</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $2.85 \times 3.45 \times 2.35$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) = 8 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides of the case. Tablet. $1.70 \times 2.4 \times 1.5$. Inser. 4 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3173</td>
<td>Baked. $2.6 \times 3.15 \times 1.65$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 3 U. E. = 15 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3023</td>
<td>Baked. $2.65 \times 2.95 \times 1.65$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>3197</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $3.5 \times 2.75$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 4 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 12 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. $2.55 \times 3.3 \times 1.9$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 12 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3169</td>
<td>Baked. $10.9 \times 6.4 \times 2.7$. Inser. 18 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 23 li. Lo. L. corner slightly injured. Payment of expenses and salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3454</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $3.5 \times 4.2 \times 2.4$. Inser. Tablet. $2.65 \times 3.6 \times 1.6$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 7 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3450</td>
<td>Baked. $12.7 \times 5.9 \times 2.85$. Inser. 25 (O.) + 19 (R.) = 44 li. U. R. corner missing. Lo. part of tablet frag. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3332</td>
<td>Baked. $2.3 \times 2.95 \times 1.8$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3022</td>
<td>Baked. $2.8 \times 3.75 \times 2.2$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. L. E. corner damaged. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3155</td>
<td>Baked. $2.8 \times 3.7 \times 1.9$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 12 li. Receipt, or record of a debt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>3153</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $2.85 \times 3.75 \times 2.4$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. $2.3 \times 3.0 \times 1.7$. Inser. 5 (O) × 5 (R.) = 10 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text.</td>
<td>Plate.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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<td>3093</td>
<td>Baked. $4 \times 3.75 \times 3.75$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Receipt for wages paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3451</td>
<td>Baked. $3.55 \times 4.65 \times 2.15$. Inscr. 4 (O.) li. Record of a payment.</td>
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<td>3242</td>
<td>Baked. $4.05 \times 5.6 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. L. corner of Ob. broken away. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3012</td>
<td>Baked. $2.6 \times 3.6 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) + 1 (Lo. E.) = 11 li. Record of a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
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<td>3125</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $3.0 \times 3.8 \times 2.83$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 3 (Lo. E.) = 14 li. Tablet. $1.9 \times 2.6 \times 1.55$. Inscr. 5 (O. and Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Promissory note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Baked. Case. $2.85 \times 3.5 \times 2.65$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 9 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. $2.0 \times 2.7 \times 1.75$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Official’s salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12(?)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6(?)</td>
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<td>Baked. $2.95 \times 3.7 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>Baked. $3.8 \times 4.55 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Lo. R. corner of Ob. chipped. Official’s salary.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Unbaked. $3.8 \times 5.2 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Record of a payment.</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>3156</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $2.95 \times 4.0 \times 1.95$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 13 li. L. edge broken away. Record of a debt.</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>Baked. $5.5 \times 8.4 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 19 li. Part of Lo. E. and Lo. R. corners missing. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3229</td>
<td>Baked. $11.0 \times 5.7 \times 2.75$. Inscr. 29 (O.) + 29 (R.) = 58 li. L. R. and part of Rev. missing. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3116</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $3.1 \times 4.1 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. The same seal impr. on all sides. Tablet. $2.35 \times 3.5 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38c</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>3264</td>
<td>Baked. $9.25 \times 5 \times 2.30$. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 13 (R.) = 28 li. List of payments.</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3270</td>
<td>Baked. $9.0 \times 5.5 \times 2.75$. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 13 (R.) = 31 li. U. L. corner damaged. Record of payments.</td>
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<td>8(?)</td>
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<td>Baked. $3.1 \times 4.1 \times 1.95$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>Baked. $4.15 \times 6.0 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 9 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3194</td>
<td>Baked. $4.2 \times 6.2 \times 2.0$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 17 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Baked. $3.0 \times 3.85 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>3166</td>
<td>Baked. $9.1 \times 5.65 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 23 (R.) = 38 li. Cracked across the top. List of payments.</td>
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<td>3102</td>
<td>Baked. $2.95 \times 3.0 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 13 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. $7.05 \times 4.7 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 11 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 15 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3286</td>
<td>Baked. $4.55 \times 6.35 \times 2.05$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 20 li. Lo. L. corner broken away. U. E. chipped away. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
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<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3082</td>
<td>Baked. $6.45 \times 4.55 \times 2.45$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 13 li. Record of tax payments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48c</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3176</td>
<td>Baked. $3.8 \times 4.45 \times 2.65$. Case tablet unopened with seal impr. Official's salary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3138</td>
<td>Baked. $3.2 \times 3.8 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Impr. on R. and L. edge. Record of debt with promissory condition.</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>3170</td>
<td>Baked. $4 \times 3.5 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. Record of a debt.</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>3282</td>
<td>Baked. $6.35 \times 4.0 \times 2.0$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 20 li. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3305</td>
<td>Baked. $4.75 \times 7.0 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3096</td>
<td>Baked. $4.1 \times 6.1 \times 2$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 11 (R.) = 20 li. Record of tax collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3150</td>
<td>Baked. $2.65 \times 3.35 \times 1.45$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 11 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3196</td>
<td>Baked. $3.8 \times 4.5 \times 2.25$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 11 li. Lo. R. corner damaged. Payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3184</td>
<td>Baked. $3.1 \times 4.0 \times 1.85$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Receipts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3201</td>
<td>Baked. $4.2 \times 5.75 \times 4.05$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. U. L. missing. Receipt of taxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3252</td>
<td>Baked. $8.1 \times 5.0 \times 2.6$. Inscr. 14 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) = 23 li. Rev. slightly chipped. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3104</td>
<td>Baked. $2.7 \times 3.4 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3297</td>
<td>Baked. $4.9 \times 7.45 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 5 (O.) li. Lo. edge broken away. Record of tax receipts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3132</td>
<td>Baked. $5.4 \times 7.3 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 16 li. Salary payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT.</td>
<td>PLATE.</td>
<td>YEAR.</td>
<td>MONTH.</td>
<td>DAY.</td>
<td>C. R. M.</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3130</td>
<td>Baked. 2.6 × 3.8 × 1.6. Inscription 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Loan with promissory condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3272</td>
<td>Baked. 5.2 × 6.75 × 2.05. Inscription 10 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 15 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3135</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 3.4 × 3.8 × 2.4. Inscription 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Seal impressed on all sides. Tablet. 2.35 × 3.05 × 1.7. Inscription 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Officials' salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3221</td>
<td>Baked. 4.4 × 5.8 × 2.1. Inscription 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3205</td>
<td>Baked. 4.0 × 5.0 × 1.95. Inscription 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Slightly damaged. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2(?)</td>
<td>3137</td>
<td>Baked. 3.2 × 4.05 × 2.25. Inscription 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Record of a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3267</td>
<td>Baked. 5.4 × 8.2 × 2.6. Inscription 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 12 li. U. R. corner missing. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3240</td>
<td>Baked. 4.4 × 5.65 × 1.75. Inscription 8 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3050</td>
<td>Baked. 5.3 × 5.55 × 2.1. Inscription 10 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) = 19 li. Record of a payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3313</td>
<td>Baked. 5.65 × 8.2 × 2.6. Inscription 10 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 19 li. Rev. slightly chipped. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3457</td>
<td>Baked. 3.45 × 4.5 × 1.95. Inscription 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3345</td>
<td>Partially baked. 4.45 × 5.7 × 2.3. Inscription 6 (O.) li. Lo. R. corner damaged. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3123</td>
<td>Baked. 6.6 × 4.25 × 2.1. Inscription 8 (O.) li. Payment.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>Baked. 5.9 × 13.7 × 2.8. Inscription 11 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 19 li. Lo. edge broken away. Tax collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3193</td>
<td>Baked. 2.15 × 2.8 × 1.75. Inscription 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 11 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3458</td>
<td>Baked. 4.7 × 8.65 × 2.35. Inscription 8 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7(?)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3118</td>
<td>Baked. 2.9 × 3.75 × 2.1. Inscription 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3239</td>
<td>Baked. 4.25 × 5.75 × 2.05. Inscription 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt of debt, or promissory note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT.</td>
<td>PLATE.</td>
<td>YEAR.</td>
<td>MONTH.</td>
<td>DAY.</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3158</td>
<td>Baked. 3.45 (\times) 4.3 (\times) 1.7. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 14 li. R. edge partly broken away. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3234</td>
<td>Baked. 4.3 (\times) 5.9 (\times) 2.1. Inser. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Payment of wages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>24-25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3317</td>
<td>Baked. 5.7 (\times) 8.75 (\times) 2.6. Inser. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Lo. R. corner and portion of Rev. missing. Record of tax collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3129</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 3.5 (\times) 3.85 (\times) 2.4. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 12 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. 2.6 (\times) 3.15 (\times) 1.6. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3148</td>
<td>Baked. 2.3 (\times) 3.35 (\times) 1.95. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 12 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3119</td>
<td>Baked. 3.5 (\times) 4.65 (\times) 1.75. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3178</td>
<td>Baked. 2.7 (\times) 3.55 (\times) 1.8. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Record of gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>26-27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3224</td>
<td>Baked. 16.1 (\times) 7.4 (\times) 3.55. Inser. 2 (U. E.) + 32 (R.) + 15 (R.) = 49 li. Lo. E. missing. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3085</td>
<td>Baked. 6.4 (\times) 8.05 (\times) 2.55. Inser. 13 (O.) li. Collections or payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3266</td>
<td>Baked. 9.0 (\times) 5.55 (\times) 2.5. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 14 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 18 li. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3195</td>
<td>Baked. 2.8 (\times) 3.9 (\times) 1.5. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 6 li. Record of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3094</td>
<td>Baked. 3.05 (\times) 3.5 (\times) 1.5. Inser. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Scal impr. Record of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3079</td>
<td>Baked. 4.0 (\times) 5.45 (\times) 2.65. Inser. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3322</td>
<td>Baked. 6.5 (\times) 11.5 (\times) 2.9. Inser. 13 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 25 li. U. R. corner missing. Salary payments of temple officials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3464</td>
<td>Baked. 4.55 (\times) 6.3 (\times) 2.15. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) = 9 li. Cracked. Salary payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3156</td>
<td>Baked. 2.55 (\times) 3.5 (\times) 1.85. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3307</td>
<td>Baked. 5.35 (\times) 7.6 (\times) 2.5. Inser. 10 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 17 li. U. R. corner damaged. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3279</td>
<td>Baked. 4.6 (\times) 6.05 (\times) 2.35. Inser. 12 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 19 li. Salary payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3092</td>
<td>Baked. 3.2 (\times) 4.7 (\times) 2.1. Inser. 9 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 15 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3449</td>
<td>Baked. 11.65 (\times) 12.3 (\times) 3.75. Inser. 21 (O.) + 18 (R.) = 39 li. Large fragment. Tax collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3310</td>
<td>Baked. 9.1 (\times) 5.6 (\times) 2.8. Inser. 17 (O.) + 14 (R.) =</td>
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<td><strong>Text.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plate.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Year, Month, Day.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. B. M.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20 5 29</td>
<td>3147</td>
<td>Baked. $3.7 \times 5.25 \times 1.65$. Inscr. 7 (O.) li. Payment of official's salary.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20 6 7</td>
<td>3276</td>
<td>Baked. $4.25 \times 6.15 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Upper portion of Ob. damaged. Salary of officials.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20 6s 24</td>
<td>3049</td>
<td>Baked. $4.3 \times 5.65 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Payments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20 6 0</td>
<td>3284</td>
<td>Baked. $4.6 \times 0.85 \times 2.35$. Inscr. 7 (O.) li. Cracked. Collections(?).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20 7 5</td>
<td>3462</td>
<td>Baked. $3.1 \times 3.9 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Receipt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20 9 0</td>
<td>3263</td>
<td>Baked. $5.55 \times 8.35 \times 3.1$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Payments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20 10 0</td>
<td>3140</td>
<td>Baked. $3.45 \times 4.1 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 15 li. Payments.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21 1 0</td>
<td>3321</td>
<td>Baked. $6.0 \times 11.4 \times 2.6$. Inscr. 1 (U. E.) + 14 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 24 li. Cracked. Payment of salaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21 2 0</td>
<td>3209</td>
<td>Baked. $4.4 \times 5.55 \times 2.0$. Inscr. 10 (O.) li. Salary payments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21 3 9</td>
<td>3087</td>
<td>Baked. $5.01 \times 6.8 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 6 (O.) li. Tax collections.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21 6 21</td>
<td>3187</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $3.5 \times 4.4 \times 2.5$. Seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. $2.6 \times 3.3 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21 6 0</td>
<td>3260</td>
<td>Baked. $5.6 \times 8.8 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 14 (O.) + 14 (R.) = 28 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21 9 2</td>
<td>3121</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $3.4 \times 4.1 \times 2.95$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Seal impr. from the same seal on all sides. Tablet. $2.5 \times 3.2 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Receipt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21 11 0</td>
<td>3181</td>
<td>Baked. $2.6 \times 3.4 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 6 li. Receipt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21 12 25</td>
<td>3154</td>
<td>Baked. Case. $4.9 \times 2.5 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. The same seal impr. is found on all sides. Tablet. $3 \times 1.5 \times 1.4$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 10 li. Receipt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21 12 20</td>
<td>3280</td>
<td>Baked. $4.6 \times 6.1 \times 2.0$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21 12 29</td>
<td>3174</td>
<td>Baked. $3.8 \times 4.8 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 13 li. Payments (?).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22 1 2</td>
<td>3109</td>
<td>Baked. $3.15 \times 4.3 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Payments.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22 18</td>
<td>3191</td>
<td>Baked. $3.7 \times 4.9 \times 2.0$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 10 li. Payments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Text.</td>
<td>Plate.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>Baked. (4.1 \times 5.3 \times 2.2). Inser. 6 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 15 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3162</td>
<td>Baked. (2.7 \times 3.4 \times 1.8). Inser. 4 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3237</td>
<td>Baked. (5 \times 4 \times 1.75). Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3101</td>
<td>Baked. (2.5 \times 3.4 \times 1.65). Inser. 3 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. R. edge damaged. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3262</td>
<td>Baked. (5.3 \times 8.45 \times 2.4). Inser. 8 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Salary payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9(?)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3142</td>
<td>Baked. (5.0 \times 6.7 \times 2.3). Inser. 8 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 15 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3126</td>
<td>Baked. Case. (3 \times 1.5 \times 1.2). Inser. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. (2.75 \times 1.75 \times 1.75). Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) = 2 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked. (4.25 \times 5.75 \times 1.9). Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 11 li. U. R. corner wanting. Salary payments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3328</td>
<td>Baked. (6.6 \times 9.95 \times 2.95). Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 15 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 18 li. List of payments.</td>
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<td>132</td>
<td>41-42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3320</td>
<td>Baked. (10.3 \times 5.85 \times 2.8). Inser. 19 (O.) + 13 (R.) = 32 li. U. R. and Lo. L. corners missing. O. effaced. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3306</td>
<td>Baked. (5.35 \times 7.7 \times 2.25). Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 3 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 5 li. Lo. L. corner missing. Payments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3338</td>
<td>Baked. (4.0 \times 5.6 \times 1.85). Inser. 5 (O.) li. Salary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3257</td>
<td>Baked. (9.3 \times 6.0 \times 2.45). Inser. 12 (O.) li. Salary payments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3115</td>
<td>Baked. (3.2 \times 4.5 \times 1.6). Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 13 li. Payment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>Baked. (2.95 \times 4.2 \times 1.9). Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.</td>
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<td>138</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3127</td>
<td>Baked. Case. (3.85 \times 4.05 \times 2.8). Inser. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Tablet. (3.0 \times 3.05 \times 1.75). Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3111</td>
<td>Baked. (2.8 \times 3.0 \times 1.7). Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. (2.95 \times 4.0 \times 2.2). Inser. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.</td>
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<td>Baked. (8.35 \times 4.5 \times 2.1). Inser. 14 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 9 (R.) = 25 li. Salary payment.</td>
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<td>Baked. (2.55 \times 3.8 \times 1.8). Inser. 4 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) \times 3 (R.) = 10 li. Three thumb impr. on L. E. Promissory note.</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Baked. (6.4 \times 4.5 \times 1.95). Inser. 8 (O.) li. Payments.</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Baked. $5.5 \times 7.4 \times 2.4$. Inser. 8 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li. Salary payment.</td>
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<td>Baked. $2.5 \times 3.85 \times 1.8$. Inser. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Official's salary.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3461</td>
<td>Baked. $2.85 \times 4.2 \times 1.6$. Inser. 3 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 7 li. Official's salary.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Baked. $2.2 \times 3.7 \times 1.8$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (L. E.) + 4 (R.) = 12 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>Sun-dried. $10.65 \times 5.55 \times 2.6$. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 23 (O.) + 20 (R.) = 41 li. O. and L. E. broken. List of payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. $7.8 \times 5.5 \times 2.5$. Inser. 3 (U. E.) + 15 (O.) = 18 li. Lo. E. corner damaged. Payments.</td>
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<td>151</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Baked. $2.5 \times 3.2 \times 2.0$. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 4 (O.) = 5 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. $4.5 \times 5.9 \times 2.05$. Inser. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Tax collections.</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>3316</td>
<td>Baked. $9.4 \times 5.35 \times 2.6$. Inser. 19 (O.) + 2 (L. E.) + 20 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) + 3 (L. E.) = 45 li. Lo. E. corner broken. Payments.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Baked. $10.7 \times 4.7 \times 2.7$. Inser. 19 (O.) + 3 (L. E.) + 17 (R.) = 39 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>156</td>
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<td>3141</td>
<td>Baked. $8.05 \times 5.0 \times 2.1$. Inser. 14 (O.) + 14 (R.) = 28 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3433</td>
<td>Partially baked. $7.45 \times 6.2 \times 3.0$. Inser. 15 (O.) + 13 (R.) = 28 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
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<td>158</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3189</td>
<td>Baked. $5.75 \times 4.25 \times 2.0$. Inser. 6 (O.) li. Payments.</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked. $5.15 \times 7.2 \times 2.25$. Inser. 7 (O.) li. Salary payments.</td>
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<td>159c</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Sun-dried. $2 \times 2.75 \times 1.8$. Inser. 14 (O.) li. Upper and lower ends wanting. Payments of salaries.</td>
</tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked. $9.9 \times 5.65 \times 2.4$. Inser. 17 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 29 li. Salary payments.</td>
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<td>161</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked. $2.05 \times 3.8 \times 1.65$. Inser. 6 (O.) li. Receipt.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked. $2.65 \times 3.5 \times 2.0$. Inser. 4 (O.) li.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Sun-dried. $8.75 \times 5.75 \times 2.2$. Inser. 13 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 14 li. U. L. corner wanting.</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked. $10.3 \times 6.5 \times 2.7$. Inser. 21 (O.) + 23 (R.) + 4 (U. E.) + 3 (L. E.) + 2 (R. E.) = 53 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked. $4.5 \times 6.25 \times 2.05$. Inser. 7 (O.) + 1 (L. E.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Text.</td>
<td>Plate.</td>
<td>Year. Month. Day.</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>Baked, 8.6 × 5.1 × 2.5. Inser. 13 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 14 li. Payments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>169</td>
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<td>Baked, 5.75 × 8.9 × 2.7. Inser. 5 (O.) li. Collections.</td>
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<td>Baked, 4.5 × 6.45 × 2.05. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (U. E.) = 9 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<td>Baked, 5.2 × 7.8 × 2.25. Inser. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. L. L. broken away.</td>
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<td>176</td>
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<td>Baked, 7.4 × 5.2 × 2.2. Inser. 12 (O.) li. U. E. missing.</td>
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<td>Partially baked. 8.7 × 5.4 × 2.1. Inser. 27 (O.) li. Frag. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked, 8.6 × 8.1 × 1.95. Inser. 17 (O.) li. Frag. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked, 9.0 × 5.7 × 2.7. Inser. 13 (O.) li. Payment.</td>
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<td>Baked, 10.7 × 7.6 × 3.5. Inser. 32 (O.) + 28 (R.) = 60 li. Frag. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked, 6 × 7 × 4.4 × 2.0. Inser. 10 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 19 li. Record of payments,</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>Baked, 10.5 × 4.9 × 3.0. Inser. 18 (O.) li. Frag. Payments of salaries.</td>
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<td>Baked, 9.95 × 6.8 × 2.2. Inser. 19 (O.) li. Frag. Payments of salaries.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.35 × 4.4 × 1.75. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Payments.</td>
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DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.

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<td>Baked. 17.0 × 12.6 × 5.2. Inser. 35 (O.) + 30 (R.) = 74 li. Frag. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>Baked. 6.1 × 3.9 × 1.7. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) = 9 li. Seal impr. on Rev. and L. E. Payments.</td>
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<td>3443</td>
<td>Baked. 18.8 × 11.55 × 5.8. Inser. 45 (O.) + 26 (R.) = 71 li. Frag. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>Partially baked. 9.4 × 7.7 × 3.5. Inser. 25 (O.) li. Frag. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>3083</td>
<td>Baked. 3.6 × 5.25 × 2.05. Inser. 2 (U. E.) + 9 (O.) = 11 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>3095</td>
<td>Baked. 3.55 × 6.0 × 1.7. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (L. E.) = 6 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>3134</td>
<td>Baked. 6.9 × 4.6 × 2.55. Inser. 12 (O.) + 11 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 24 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>13.5 × 6.6 × 3.0. Inser. 29 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 30 li. O. damaged. List of payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 6.0 × 8.2 × 2.6. Inser. 10 (O.) + 1 (L. E.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 20 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 11.8 × 7.6 × 2.8. Inser. 55 (O.) + 50 (R.) = 105 li. Lo. R. corner missing. Salary payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 11.4 × 19.5 × 3.1. Inser. 22 (O.) + 23 (R.) = 45 li. Lo. R. corner and Lo. E. broken away. Record of collections.</td>
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<td>Baked. 22.2 × 16.3 × 4.2. Inser. 42 (O.) + 43 (R.) = 85 li. List of payments.</td>
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II. PHOTOGRAPH (HALFTONE) REPRODUCTIONS.

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ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS TO Vol. XV.

Page X, omit ID and SE-KAK, which are to be read: Apsu and Nisaba, as suggested by Prof. Hinke.

Page 3, li. 5, omit: NIN-SHAR.

Page 4, li. 9, omit: Kurias-Saḫ.

Page 16, li. 15, read: ṣlu, instead of KU-UD. Cf. Vol. XIV, p. 28, Annotations. KU-UD, however, is found in the texts; cf. 140:2.

Page 16, li. 23, omit: “in white flour.”

Page 30, the name read: EN-ZU-ti-Rammūn(?) and EN-ZU-ti-ilu very likely should be read: Adī-ma-ti-ilu.

Page 34, transpose references under Iskur-Marduk, Nos. 2 and 3.

Page 36, read: Kart-ē, abū hit, instead of Kurias-Saḫ.

Page 37, add the name: Mi-ni-Bēlti(ṭ)-Ak-ka-di, 52:6.

Page 47, the reference to Ina-ad-mi-En-di-bur, is: 163:23 instead of 162:23.


Page 51, read: NI-SUR, instead of Nī-SUR.


Page 55, the god read: Si-mu-ti, should be: Nīšanu(SI-MU-TI).

Pl. 8, 32:4, omit: “Erratum.”

Pl. 25, 87:10, the sign ṭk is omitted by scribe. On the L. E. a small hole marks the impression of the sīrisku.

Pl. 30, 100:2, omit: “KI omitted by scribe.”
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Read: reigns, instead of "reign," throughout the volume in the headings of the pages.

Page 3, li. 1, read: Bili instead of "Bulu."
   li. 2, read: Kabanisu instead of "Kabanisu."
   li. 15, add: Ipdushenni.
   li. 24, remove: (?) after Kudur-Jêl.

Page 11, li. 16, col. 3, read: B.E. VI, instead of "B.E. V."

Page 12, note 3, should begin: This name is a combination of two found in this volume, etc.

Page 27, li. 3 of note 7, read: The latter, instead of "The later."

Page 32, li. 6, insert after Hungulum: cf. Hungulum.
   li. 21, should read: 1. s. of Uqari-Bau, 115: 8.


Page 54, li. 40, remove: (?) after Isu-bi, and add: perhaps a deity without det. Ë, etc.
   li. 33, remove: (?) after Hu-di, and read: perhaps a deity without det. Ë, etc.
O. [Omitted by scribe.]

Lo. E. [Erasure.]

R. [Erasure.]

O. [Rest, erasure.]
Continued

R.

35

40

45

91

O.

5

10

'best, mistake of scribe.'

'Erasure.'
Mistake of scribe.
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"Omit."
rest, erasure.

Omit, mistake of scribe.
PL. I

OBVERSE

RECORD OF THE COLLECTION OF TEMPLE REVENUES IN ANIMALS
REVERSE.

RECORD OF THE COLLECTION OF TEMPLE REVENUES IN ANIMALS
TABLETS, AND THEIR ENVELOPES WITH SEAL IMPRESSIONS.
PL. IV

RECORDS OF LOANS, RECEIPTS AND PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
REVERSE.

OBVERSE.

RECORD OF THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
REVERSE.

OBVERSE.

RECORD OF THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
LIST OF PAYMENTS FOR TWO MONTHS TO WOMEN IN THE TEMPLE SERVICE.
PAYMENTS OF TEMPLE STIPENDS FOR SEVEN MONTHS.
PAYMENT OF TEMPLE STIPENDS.
PAYMENT OF TEMPLE STIPENDS.
PAYROLL OF TEMPLE SERVANTS.