The ten Neo-Assyrian texts of legal content presented here are held in the collection of the Institute of Assyriology of the University of Copenhagen. Despite their generally poor state of preservation (only no. 10 is a complete tablet), their scientific interest is decidedly above the average, since various clues point to a provenience of the group from the materials of Fort Shalmaneser, recently published in book form by S. Dalley and J.N. Postgate (*The Tablets from Fort Shalmaneser = CTN 3*, London 1984). In particular, as will be seen below, no. 10 concerns persons attested exclusively — but widely — in the Fort Shalmaneser corpus; while no. 5 represents an even more prized booty for the Assyriologist — a long-distance join with one of TFS fragments.

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No. 1
Left-hand fragment (8+9 ll.) of conveyance: sale of slave woman? From photo, copy by A. Westenholz.

Obverse
1' *kas-pu* [gammur tadin (sinn)issu]
2' *šu-a-tū za-ăr-[pat laqiat]
3' *tu-a-ru* DUG₄ D[UG₄ ]laššu
4' *man-nu* šá GIL-u-[n]i
5' *10 MA₃ NA KU.BABBAR SUM-[an]
6' *šib-tū be-en-nu ina 1 me [u₄-me]
7' *sa₂-ar-tū ina [kal]
8' MU.AN.NA[MEŠ]
Reverse
1 kas-pu ina 10\textsuperscript{MES}-te ana EN-s[u]?
2 GUR-ra ina la de-ni-ša [( )]
3 la DUG\textsubscript{4}-ma NU TI-qi
4 \textsuperscript{1}SUHUŠ-dPA EN.ŠU\textsuperscript{II,MEŠ} šá MÍ e\textsuperscript{2} x\textsuperscript{2}
5 IGI \textsuperscript{1}Mad-bar-a-a [( )]
6 IGI \textsuperscript{1}EN-DINGIR-e-\textsuperscript{t} mur\textsuperscript{r}-an-ni(?)
7 IGI \textsuperscript{1d} PA.PAP
8 IGI \textsuperscript{1IGI,15}
9 IGI \textsuperscript{1}Ar-sa[-a-a(?)]
rest lost

Translation
"The price [has been paid in its entirety]; this [woman] is legally [acquired]. [There is no (further)] withdrawal (or) litigation. Whoever revokes [shall] pay 10 minas of silver. (In case of) the illnesses šibu and bennu — for 100 days — or for crime — for all [time] — he will return the amount tenfold to its owner. In a non-(legal) case of his, he will not be able to make a claim, and will take possession. Ubur-Nabû is guarantor for the woman [ ... ]. Witness: Madbarayyu; witness: Bēl-ili-ēmur[anni]; witness: Pān-Istar; witness: Arša[yyu]" (rest lost).

No. 2
Upper fragment (5+9+3+2 ll.) of conveyance: sale of a slave. From photo, copy by A. Westenholz.

Obverse
1 NA\textsubscript{4} KIŠIB \textsuperscript{1}PAP-mūl-ka-te
2 [DUMU] \textsuperscript{1}Mu-GIN-LUGAL
3 NA\textsubscript{4} KIŠIB \textsuperscript{1d}[1]5-[e\textsuperscript{2}]-mu-qi-ia
4 ša \textsuperscript{17} (or \textsuperscript{1R\textsuperscript{15}}[[x x+]x']-din-15
5 x [ x x ša]-nu SUM-ni

rest lost

Reverse
1' [de-nu(?)] DUG\textsubscript{4}.DUG\textsubscript{4}[x] x-x i-[ x x ]
2' šib-[]ū be-nu ina 1 me UD\textsuperscript{MEŠ}
3' [sā]-ar-tū ina kal MU.AN.NA\textsuperscript{MEŠ}
4' IGI $Ki-šir-d15
5' IGI $PAP-šam-ma IGI $Rim-ut-d1IM
6' IGI $Ab-du-u
7' IGI $GIŠGAL-d15
8' IGI $Rim-ut-DINGIR$MES-ni
9' [IGI $x]-d?-li2 $x

Upper Edge
1. [IGI $x] zi-te
2. [IGI $d15-MAŠ
3. [IGI $x]-a-a+a-e

Left Hand Edge
1. ]-na
2. ]x ta-lik-u-ni

Translation
Obverse: “Seal of Ahi-milkate, son of Mukin-šarri. Seal of Ištar-emuqiya, of ......-din-Ištar, owners of their slave woman(?) being sold” (space for seals — rest of Obverse lost).


Left Hand Edge: “... (when) ... was sold”.

Notes. The formula on the left edge could be similar to the one attested in ND 3421 = Postgate, FNALD, no. 8: ll.15-17, ina MU.AN.NA la ba-si-ti / a-ki 1 qa $ŠE.PAD$MES 1 1/2 MA.NA URUDU$MES ta-lak-u-ni GEMÉ TI-at. Cf. Postgate, GPA, 46, for further parallels and comments. For the name Sukku-Ištar, well attested in the legal texts of the Fort Shalmaneser corpus, cf. TFS, 277. An individual by this name occurs together with Remut-ilani in TFS no. 61.

No. 3
Upper fragment (5+8 ll.) of conveyance: sale of bare ground. From photo, copy by A. Westenholz.
Obverse
1 NA₄ [.KIŠIB²
2-3 illegible

SEAL

4 EN qa-q[i-r[i SUM-ni(?)]
5 qa[q]-qi-ri pu-se-e
rest lost

Reverse
1' x [ ]
2' IGI ²Ir₃ [ ]
3' IGI ¹dMAŠ x [ ]
4' IGI ²Qur₇-dû₄[MAŠ]
5' IGI ²AD-lu² ²̄u₂ [ ]
6'-8' illegible

Notes. Virtually nothing is preserved of this conveyance text, except the type of land under transaction (qaqquru pušû, “ground suitable for building”) and the names of some of the witnesses.

No. 4
Fragment of envelope (7 ll.). From photo, copy by A. Westenholz. Loan of silver (?); late post-canonical (Sin-âlik-pâni).

Face A
1' IGI ²x₂ iq₂ bi ḫ
2' ina p[u-u-hi] ÍL
3' ina 4-ut-ti-šû GAL-bi
4' ITUGIA D⁷ UD 1 KÂM
5' limmu ³D₄]0.DU.IGI
6' LU₃ a UGU È-an-ni
7' ] x GAL x [ ]
NEO-ASSYRIAN TEXTS AND FRAGMENTS FROM COPENHAGEN

Translation.
"... (n of silver², belonging to x) to ...-iqbi; he has taken in exchange; the silver will increase by 1/4. The month Ayyaru, the first day; eponymy of Sin-alik-pâni, the overseer of the inner quarters, ..."

Notes. On the formula ina pâhi ittîši (or ittasşu), cf. Postgate, FNALD, 37. A writing of the verb našû as ÏL occurs also e.g. in TFS, no. 39, a silver loan made to one Šalmu-šarru-iqbi (NU.MAN-iq-bi) in the eponymy of Sin-alik-pâni, as in the present text. It is conceivable, in this light, that the fragmentary signs in A, 1', preceding iq-bi could be made to yield the initial elements Šalmu-šarru. For the (late post-canonical) eponym and his professional title, cf. resp. M. Falkner, AfO 17 (1954-1956), 105, 115, 120; and TFS, no. 40: 8-9. The final GAL could be part of the professional title of the first witness.

No. 5
Fragment of envelope (8 ll.). From photo, copy by A. Westenholz. List of witnesses.

This text may be reconstructed as joining with TFS no. 73, Envelope, Fragment B, lines 6' ff., on the basis of the shape of the two fragments as copied, and — more essentially — through an overall comparison with the well-preserved witness list of TFS no. 73, Tablet, lines 11 ff. In other words, the Copenhagen text would represent a hitherto missing portion of the Envelope of TFS 73. In the following transliteration, our text occupies the central position. To its left, the joining lines of TFS 73, Envelope, Fragment B have been indicated by < >; while, at the far right, further parts of the text, as reconstructed from TFS 73, Tablet, have been marked out by << >>.

Face A
1' ina IG1 ¹NU>[.MAN-i]q-bi
2' ina IG1 ¹GIŠ]>GAL.15 «A² [<<EN.DINGIR.E-u-ni>>
3' ina IG1 ¹]>Sa-i-ši-i
4' ina IG1]²Si-sî-i
5' IG1]¹Ba-la-su
6' IG1]¹Kab”-ti-i
7' IG1]¹Ba-û-M[U
8' dûšša-MAŠ ]<<-šal-lim>>

Notes. Line 1': TFS 73, Tablet, l.10 has the personal name HA.LA-a-a (=Zittaya) here, not Šalmu-šarru-iqbi; on the other hand, the sign NU is clear in Postgate's copy, while x -bi is on the Copenhagen tablet, with a decided gap in between. Lines 2' ff.: from here on, the sequence of the Copenhagen tablet tallies perfectly with that of the witness list of...
TFS 73. Tablet. For Sukku-Istar, cf. text no. 2, above. The name Bau-iddin is written with a final AŠ in TFS 73, Tablet, 17, but with MU in TFS 62, 11.

No. 6
Fragment of envelope, lower right-hand corner (1+4+4 ll.). From photo, copy by A. Westenholz.

Obverse
1' bears remains of one sign; followed by seal impression part

Left Edge
1. ū-su
2. ]TU BÁR
3. SUM]-nu
4. šumma la| id-di-nu

Reverse
1. ]SUM']-an-u-ni
2. i-n[a-āš-ši'-u
3. ]f'-du-nu
4. x
rest lost

No. 7
Right-hand fragment (5+1 ll.). From photo, copy by A. Westenholz. List of witnesses.

Reverse?
1. GAL'[ti-i-l[i
2. ] x LUGAL 50
3. ] e" LUGŠa IG[né-ri-bi
4. ]Bal(a)-su [LU A.BA
5. [B]i'[it-ta-a+a [I]

Edge
1. ]a-ni LUGŠa IG[né-r[i-bi]
No. 8
“Fragment of bulla or clay sealing with string impression through the middle” (A.W.). From photo, copy by A. Westenholz.

Face A

| 1'   | *T|A IGI ¹Bi-[  |
| 2'   | ] *TA IGI ¹GAŠAN-SUM-n[a² |
| 3'   | IGI ¹EN-K[I-ia(?) |
| 4'   | IGI ¹Gab-b[u?- |
| 5'   | IGI ¹x [ |
|      | rest lost |

Notes. No physical connection has for the moment been spotted between these three fragments and the Fort Shalmaneser text corpus. However, it may be noticed that (1) a scribe (A.BA) named Ba-la-su (text 7, l. 4') is also attested in TFS 44:23-24; (2) a LÜ ša IGI ne-ri-bi (text 7, ll. 3', Edge 1) is present as witness in TFS 30; (3) one Belit (or Beltu)-iddina (text 8, l. 2') witnesses the conveyance TFS 33.

No. 9
Right-hand fragment (5+6 ll.) of conveyance: sale of daughter into slavehood. From photo, copy by A. Westenholz.

Obverse

| 1'   | mI x x (x)-si-in-tú DUMU.MÍ-su |
| 2'   | n ru-[tu |
| 3'   | lan-ša(?) ú-p]iš-ma |
| 4'   | Ix x [x -ra-a-a |
| 5'   | ina libbi] 10³ GINMES KÚ.BABBAR |
|      | rest lost |

Reverse

| 1'   | x [ |
| 2'   | tuaru ] de-e-nu |
| 3'   | DUG₄.DU]G₄ la-āš-šu |
| 4'   | mannù š]a GIL-u-ni |
| 5'   | n MA.NA K]Ü.BABBAR SUM-an |

| 6'   | x x |

Translation
Obv.: "... the woman ... sintu, his daughter, ... n spans (is) her height, ...ra bought for 10 shekels of silver" (rest lost).
Rev.: "... there is no (further) withdrawal, lawsuit, (or) litigation. Whoever revokes, shall pay n minas of silver ... " (rest lost).

Notes. The text concerns the sale of a daughter into slavehood on the part of the father. For a similar text, cf. e.g. TFS, no. 34 — where, curiously enough, a similar-sounding name for the daughter is preserved (\(x si-in\), followed by the word-divider GAM) and the father is described as an Egyptian (\(LU\) muṣurayyu). For the ruṭu, "span", cf. Postgate, FNALD, 25, with previous bibliography.

No. 10
Tablet, almost complete (5+2+5+2 ll.). Loan of silver: late post-canonical (=Iqbi-ilī-il-anī). From photo, copies by A. Westenholz, O. Pedersen; transliteration by O. Pedersen also consulted.

Obverse
1 10 GIN\(^{MEŠ}\) KŪ.BABBAR
2 \([s]a^{MÍ} Ka-ba-la-a-a\)
3 LU-2-i-tū ša È^{MÍ}KUR
4 ina IGI 1La-qi-pu
5 ina pu-u'-hi it-ti-ši

Left Edge
1 ina 4-ut-ti-šā i-GAL-bi
2 ITU.APIN UD 21 KĀM

Reverse
1 lim-mu 1E.DINGIR\(^{MEŠ}\)
2 IGI 1Tar-te-ma-a-[\(\tau\)]ni
3 LU.GAL È.[GAL]
4 IGI 1Ṣal-mu-[u][h-tū]
5 IGI 1đMAŠ.PAP.SU[M²]

Upper Edge
1 IGI 1\(\text{ṣṣ}^{-}\).PAP.PAP
2 IGI 1EN.KASKAL.BĀD²
Translation

"10 shekels of silver, belonging to the woman Kabalayya, deputy (of the šakintu) of the queen’s household, at the disposal of Laqipu, he has taken 'in exchange'. It will increase by one-fourth. The month Arahsamna, the eponimy of Iqbi-il-nilāni. Witness: Tar­temani, the palace manager. Witness: Šalmu-uhhutu. Witness: Ninurta-ahu-iddin. Witness: Nabū-ahu-usur. Witness: Bēl-harran-duri".

Notes. This text is unequivocally connected with Fort Shalmaneser, and specifically with the šakintu's household of the post-canonical period therein. Kabalayya, the šanitu of the šakintu, appears in a court case in TFS, no. 30, and presumably also in no. 29 (only title given); Tartemani (known as LUGAL É.GAL É.GAL), Šalmu-a/uhhutu (a LUGAL ₂ša IGI nerebi, cf. no. 7, above), Ninurta-ahu-iddin (by profession LUGAL ₂GIS KAK MES, “bolt-keeper”) are among the witnesses in her texts, as is Sukku­Ištar (cf. no. 5, above). For the activities of the woman Kabalayya and of other contemporary ladies of the šakintu’s household, cf. Dalley-Postgate, TFS, 9 ff. For the eponymy of Iqbi-ilāni in Fort Shalmaneser texts, cf. TFS, no. 52.