CONTENTS

Prolegomenon by Baruch A. Levine	XI
Reference Bibliography	XLII
Acknowledgements	XLV
I. Introduction	I
I. The Discovery of the Papyri	I
2. The Legal Documents	3
A. Previous Studies of the Legal Material	3
B. The Assyriological Approach	12
3. General Subject of This Study: Aramaic Business Law	16
A. Definition of the Topic	16
B. A Problem of Method: Operative Section or <i>Schluss</i> -	
klauseln	17
C. The Meaning of the Contrast	22
•	24
4. Specific Object of This Study: Investigation of <i>tyb lbby</i>	27
A. Suggested Meanings: Previous Studies	27 28
•	20
II. Terms of Satisfaction in Conveyance	30
ı. The Texts	30
A. The Term <i>tyb lbby</i> in Litigation- <i>mrḥq</i>	30
B. The Term tyb lbby in Sale	33
C. The Relationship Between <i>tyb lbby</i> (Sale) and <i>yhbt lk</i>	·C
brḥmn (Gift)	36
2. The Interpretation of the Texts	40
A. The Contrast of tyb lbby with yhbt lk brhmn	40
B. The Definition of the Term tyb $lbby$ in Sale and $mrhq$	43
III. Ţyb lbby in Contexts other than Conveyance	51
I. The Texts	51
2. The Explanation of the Texts	52
Clause	53

VIII CONTENTS

	B. A Possible Atypical Use of <i>tyb lbby</i> in Deeds of DeliveryC. <i>Tyb lbby</i> in the Dowry-Acceptance Clause
IV	Libbašu Tāb
	 I. Libbašu tāb in Deeds of Sale: A Preliminary Investigation A. Previous Studies of libbašu tāb in Sale and Division B. A New Interpretation: libbašu tāb—A Term of Receipt and Quittance
	 2. The Explication of the Various Aspects of the Term on the Basis of Its Grammatical Alloforms and Complements A. The Grammatical Structure of the Term B. The Relationship Between Payment and Satisfaction C. libbašu ṭāb and the Completeness of Payment
	 3. The Quittance Use of <i>libbašu ṭāb</i> Outside of Conveyance A. <i>libbašu ṭāb</i> in the Quitclaim B. The Incorporation of the Quitclaim into Other <i>Entgelt-liche</i> Transactions
	4. libbašu ṭāb in Borrowed Legal Forms
	 5. The Origins of the Term <i>libbašu tāb</i> A. Traditions of Cuneiform Law: A Problem of Method B. The Geographic and Linguistic Distribution of <i>libbašu</i>
	tābC. Unique Characteristic of <i>libbašu ṭāb</i> and Archaic SaleLaw
V.	Semantic Equivalents and Contrasts
	 I. The Isoglosses of libbašu ţāb A. Sippar libbašu ṭāb = Susa duppur B. The Sippar libbašu ṭāb = Kültepe šabû C. OB libbašu ṭāb = MB zakû D. OB libbašu ṭāb = MB zakû = Late NB eṭir E. Degrees of Overlap among šabû, libbašu ṭāb, and zakû
	2. Contrasting Terms and Clauses
	Summar y
	Excursus

CONTENTS	IX

VI. The Egyptian Analogues of <i>tyb lbby</i>	142
1. Pre-Saitic Analogues to tyb lbby	142
2. An Abnormal Hieratic Analogue	148
3. The Demotic Analogues of <i>tyb lbby</i>	150
B. The Terms <i>dj.k-mtj þ3j (.i)</i> "you have satisfied my heart" and <i>þ3tj(.i) mtj.w</i> "my heart is satisfied" in	150
Litigation Contexts C. Demotic Terms of Satisfaction in Marriage Documents D. Demotic Terms of Satisfaction in the So-Called	158 163
Adhesions	169
VII. Conclusion	173
1. The Coordination of the Akkadian, Aramaic, and Demotic	
Terms	173
2. The Origins of Aramaic Common Law FormulariesA. The Aramaic Common Law Tradition and Neo-	179
Assyrian Law	180
C. The Aramaic-Assyrian Symbiosis	187 189
D. Later Reflexes of the Aramaic Formulary	192
Addenda et Corrigenda	195
Bibliography and Abbreviations	209
Glossaries	226
I. West-Semitic	226
II. Cuneiform	233
III. Other	244
Sources	245
I. West-Semitic	245
II. Cuneiform	247
III. Egyptian	² 55
Indices	256
I. Subjects	256
II. Personal Names III. Modern Scholars	- ვი6 - ვი8
III. IVIOUELII JUIDIAIS	100