

Cuneiform: Eg
Equivalents

Deimel

(1)

~~the~~ Samples of equivalents:

(a) Sumer.

Fr. ~~Father~~ A. Deimel published in 1937 the
(Analecta Orientalia, Roma, 1931)
summary of his ~~Sumerian~~ researches
into the Sumerian temple economy.
Previously, Anna Schneider wrote her thesis
on this subject making use of Deimel's
results put to her disposal by the
author (1922)

Samep

"Each iku of arable land carried a
rental ~~total~~ of 1 gur of grain, viz.
1 shekel of silver." ~~But~~ This sum
was to be paid to $\frac{4}{5}$ in kind,
 $\frac{1}{5}$ in ~~other~~ money. (presumably, silver
is meant)

1 bur: 6,35 ha

Feed. of ~~plough~~ ~~draffox~~
3 gur of barley for 1 bur of
land. Feed of ~~barony~~ ox $1\frac{1}{2}$
gur which was equal the seed.
It appears that (cost) the units
[1 minish wool of $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel]

(rates
Silver) of the measurement were set
in accordance with the ~~for~~ prices
~~of the~~ produce of the produce
most commonly in use as (expressed in silver).

Zimmern:

Thebibinde (actse
1922)

man frischer / Mine Silber
bezahlen; jetzt brauet er (nur noch)
20 Sebel Silber zu zahlen,
dann tilgt er seine Schuld.

Just Punishments plus indemnities
for all bodily harm. Fine punishment
abolished, indemnity unchanged.

18 Wenn jemand ein frohnd
shildt — wenn es ein Kind
unter einem Jahr ist, ist es/noch
ein frohnd (but 'ajahny.
then formerly 30 oxen, presently only
15 names 5 2 years, 5 1 years
5 less than a year

19. mature horse 30: → 5 2 y
5 1 y, 5. less than one year.

burden
cows, ass, wether, goat,
burden mARE, wool mother sheep
mule,

(vis major)
indemnity or oath (if agreed)

93 beehives stolen 2-3; formerly
his hives destroyed; presently:
6 sebel to pay

up to 101

obvious indemnity,
even when abolished.

Zimmer:
Die Wittefeste
(1522) p 20

Of II.
vines stolen, apple trees
incendiariness of orchard, vineyard, haystack

(25.) Wols, bydes = return in kind

29 free man seats saddlers goods,
a gesellir

30 of free 6 sh; of slave only 3 sh.

But 39 Daylaborer's hire over month: 1 sh
40 hire of plough ox (monthly)

42 rent of bronze (lost?) monthly
of copper $\frac{1}{2}$ sh 1 sh
(accord to weight)

44 man with draught
the hire of a pair of oxen
plus = $\frac{1}{2}$ double seat of
grain

49-54

45 make of a bronze chest (1 sh)
pay (feed) $\frac{1}{2}$ double seat of
grain

50 purification

54 sacrifice at land purchase

58 Contempt of King's court:
distinction of his to wife

N.

F. R. Kraus

CVN

Ein Idyll des Königs Ammi -
Saduga von Babylon.

Leiden F. J. Brill

1918

1914 Kaufda, von A. Stob. Hannover, W (B)

p. 1. required it as a Leisakheia.

1911 Shaw 1915

'Agony A. Rassikenseil'

1939 QADD

1932 Landscape Ammi Saduga

1954 DRIVER

1971 Kraus Duplicate (A)

p 33
98'

Kaufmannschaft of
{ 10/20 from Palace
{ 50% from T

7 or 8 privileged
skippers groups
to get accords to equivalent
staples for resale

For half they get staples in
50% exchange at Palace rate
50% " local (prefatino)
Palace + transport to local

Boston; Outlines:
Raymond Turk:
Paul Behanna
Scarcity!

April 9

Chaeffer C. FA

CON

The Cuneiform text of Ras

Shamra Ugarit

dictionary

1939

p 40

On the ~~...
(Sumerian - unknown tongue~~

Hurrite?

related to is a Sabaräean tongue

PRICE

cost!

"In the Sumerian column under the heading cost is a list of the different kinds of prices used by the cunning merchants of Ugarit in their business disputes. It reads:

- High price,
- Low price,
- Low price,
- Fixed price
- Good price
- Stiff price
- Fair price
- price in the town etc

bad rigid

yo

TREASURE:

μ 69. foundation of the temple treasure by Asherah - of the sea, in order to finance the temple of Baal at Ugarit. - "great idols of silver - cups of - "pure gold" brought by pilgrims. "the temple was built by means of much silver + gold".

There was a factory for people die

74 bronze object used to high priest priest

yo "Seven different languages in use at Ugarit"

Schaeffer, C.F.D.: CUN

My

The curviform texts of Ras
Shamka - Ugarit.

Gods of the season

1939

Badl: ^{STORM + RAIN} Tan + rain,

Alaya, her son: Springs + underground

Not: Spring waters

heifer (?)

Aliyan

Aliya's union with the heifer. 77 lines
of time

Aliyan. Deal thep his father
He loves the heifer in the pasture
He cow in the field.

70

He makes love seventy-seven times
He makes love eighty-eight times.

The rest of the story makes it clear that
his heifer is the Hypostasis of the Goddess
ANAT, Aliyan's own sister, now
become his mistress.

71

"As the heart of an antelope yearns for its
fawn, and the heart of a ewe for its
lamb, so is the heart of ANAT."

Lucas CFA: CVT 5

Re cuneiform
Re cuneiform. Texts of
Re Shamsa. Ugarit

26 Decline of Phoenician civilization
at Ugarit. The Mycenaean colonization of
R. Sh. seemed to be decline of
Phoenician civilization. "The literary
traditions died out" "The Mycenaeans
rarely made use of writing. The
literary traditions so well developed in
Ugarit during the 15th + 14th c. B.C.
died out. The Mycenaeans rarely
made use of writing, judging from the
paucity of epigraphical monuments.
How was it that they managed to out-
live the Semitic element and turn Ugarit
into a Mycenaean colony on the
Syrian coast? / Sappho - While, was
left to sea Ugarit unprotected, Achaeans,
crept in of Tel el-Amarna (this)
The Cypriote + Cyp. colony was now
"adorned" by numerous
immigrants. We may compare them
with the Greeks & Armenians who
today through the path of the servant
& monopolize business to the detriment
of the less enterprising natives."

Explanation
Sappho?
Mycenaean?
Cypriote?
The "Greeks"
to the
Ugarit?

Ugarit merchants
Mainly jewellers. "showed a partiality for the
more lucrative occupations of money-lenders,
dealers in precious metals, & jewellers. "Finds
of metal balances, weights, moulds
of metal balances, weights, moulds
Pol: But no moulds for coins!!"

Pol: Writing was a remnant of used for
commercial communication, but of
administrative records. The latter led up to
writing; the former, did not, would they require
writing

Schaeffer C. F. A.

CUN

4

26
IMPORTANT
27

The Cuneiform texts of the Shamada-Mycenae scale ^{scale} ~~weights~~ ^{weights} ~~trays~~ ^{trays} ~~trays~~ ^{trays} Ugarit. found in Ugarit show precisely the weight of the "three found at Mycenae & the Mycenaean Towns" ["exactly balanced, pierced by four holes"] [e.g. TYRINS (1854)]

System of weights A certain number of weights

"The MINA divided into 60 Stobels, thus differing from the sexagesimal system derived from the Babylonian + current in the ancient East."

Min is the weight unit used by the Israelites of Palestine, and described in a certain passage ~~in the~~ [Exodus] which deals with the tabernacle accounts.

The Egyptian + Babylonian mina was also in use at Ugarit which is half 1560.

located at an international commerce ^{emporium} center of international commerce.

Pol: coastal emporium = 1954!

Pol: What commerce? Was there a king's workshop? What was the political organization of this place (?) at various times (2) under various lords? Was this part of a city state confederacy à la Phoenicians? Was it a colony, like the Kultepe (in Cappadocia)? How early anyway in the area did the idea of a very small number of states? Why?

There is no irrigation agriculture in evidence. So this maybe a pastoral habe settling at a place where caravan trade meets.

The late development of the port is significant. Earliest port not based on raw material

Schaefer (FA) ⁵ Forcumerform leot
of Ras Shamra - Ugarit world 1939

87 the trials (ceda unll), maybe dying
not; but of later can perhaps, as
jewelry of have become (alabaster)
export articles.

Caravan Trade:

"Egyptian authority restored a Ugarit under
Ramses II."

25 "In this Document Hattusil II

Example: replies to the King of Babylon concerning a
caravan of merchants going from Babylon to
Ugarit and who were killed in Amurru
or Ugarit territory. Hattusil refuses to
promise to make further protection that
the locality is not under Hittite juris-
diction."

25 "In 1276 a treaty of alliance betw. R II
+ the Hittite King put an end to all the tension
in N-Syria."

27 "Trojan and of Ugarit: "The invasion of the
northern + sea people swept over it like a storm
& put an end for ever to Egyptian authority
a Hittite culture at Ugarit."

"They seized Ugarit." No trace of them found!!!
Superior of weapons, superior weapons

Expl: they "pushed on to the south."

28 "The town eventually ceased to exist after the XII city"

Lipari: the cause of its decay

A. A. MORET: Histoire de l'Orient

CON

|| S

12th c. The disappearance of Lipari coincides with the end of the Bronze Age. This is not merely fortuitous. Time, he has not wrought by the invasion at the beg. of the 12th c. gave the last blow to the once prosperous town. But the cause of its decline was also an economic one. Up to that time the superiority of copper-bearing minerals from Cyprus & the works of bronze were among the most flourishing industries at Lipari. But now the consumption of copper began to be diminished, for iron vessels were a more to replace bronze in the manufacture of weapons & tools.

Essentially the East coast of Cyprus may have been settled by the Minoan refugees. A square vaulted chamber or domos similar to the reports found vaults at Lipari. (see below)

This kind of refuge is to Thyrseminians (the old) seems quite probable.

P. Ray: Herakleion's iron age bronze

omni
m
KSOS!

- (a) catalog there would have been a reversal of the flow of trade
- (b) a recession of trade, if it is that iron is more widely spread
- (c) military event w/ precipitated the process

CUN

Schaefer:

non
arg

"A few isolated finds help us to guide us through the obscurest of the enfolded details of the history of the Roman period."

"Iron Age" fibulae. A few iron Age brooches have been found in material early in the mining of the 13 of town, the earliest of which go back to 1000 B.C.

No finds below 12 1/2 of Mycenaean date about 1000 B.C.

"During the 4 + 6 h. the highest part of the hill south of the site of the present excavations was inhabited. A small cemetery attests this fact. The sarcophagi are built of large slabs + contain iron spear-heads, a few alabaster flasks, and bronze brooches."

Linear Greek sailors called it Leukos
archaic Greek staters found

"A small hoard of archaic Greek coins partly melted into silver ingots" (City M.)

Plate: xxii
figs.

Bot: not repata coins.

very
signature?

Wols

Uga Ra

Prejudice

Modernism rejected as it light
even in 1935, Schaeffer on Ra, the name,
Hebrew, - to point out; an "structural
Canto of the"

Curious merchants,
lucrative occupations,
many under a "juggle"

no mention of who is trading
what "market" evidence
what money use to be assumed
religion & trade?
"land" systems?
military system?
what kind of colony?
correspondence?
fleets (trading ships?)
what kind of boats are
meant: sea faring?
are the traders native or
foreigners?
How are the 'gods' related to
the 'natives'?

{ probably religion closely
integrated. also probably
contrast this with requirements
on social organization with
economics

CUN
U. G. ART
TRADE
Trading

S
cosmetics: Schaeffer: Ugarit
cosmetics - 1500(?)
1000 VESSELS

p. 19.

"more than 1500 small found
mostly of Cypriot origin,
like those flasks, called
'bilbils', filled with perfume
oils for export to Palestine
& Egypt. Trade in cosmetics
appears to have been one of the
most thriving industries at
Ugarit."

^{on jar}
found: according to the
and heavier Babylonian
oriented themselves over the
the whole body (not just
neck & fingers...)

"ivory ointment boxes"
found with "group of flasks
& other vessels of Egyptian form"
but probably made in Syria,
as is proved by the quality
of the alabaster (Pl. XIII. pp 1-3)

gold hawk: all
models of the
wife making.
Not true that in
the taste of
Ed. Meyer on Phoenician
manufactures.

"... ointment boxes in the form of
ducks at rest on water, which have
all the grace of their Egypt. prototypes."

~~Western~~ Slavery
diff meaning of
the Reptos Cameron A

Not copied
Curtis

CeN I.

(III)

Sumerian and E Mesopotamia + Currency

TELOH
find
goddess
BAU (Annapurna)

Sumeria

DEMEL

Demel (Annapurna)

- (a) No other than temple land ascertained (D)
- (b) No other than people of BAU occur (Schm)

Domestic

Upper find E Mesopotamia
Temple
the Ur III period
1. Babyl. Dynast

TORZYNER

Temple and Hof - große
früher + waren Bestände
an Schulen u. Offenspenden
die tauschten Handelswaren
"die den Gebrauch in der Schulprozedur
kennzeichnen"

Main Payment

Sumeria
E Mes

barley wage - se-ba
main payment

Silver

Sumeria
EB

No mention of silver in
accounts

Corn Exp

Sumeria
EB

No mention of corn
exports or foreign trade
(which certainly existed)

T+Pal
unit

Sumeria
EB

No sharp separation of T+pal
currency in E Babyl.

[Welcome]

In Sumeria, only temple ec.
in existence. The palace economy
is incorporated in it

WAGES

Sumeria
EB
Sumeria
EB

[NO FREE-WAGE PERMITTED]
wage differential from 12-1/2%
wage differentials (wages in?)
weight + measures guarded
by temples

II

(III) 2

WEIGHTS Drum } weight system essentially unchanged
ETB } though more abraded
 } \bar{S} disappears from circulation (!)
 [temple weight 6 = 5 normally]
 } examples

T Posts Drum } temple posts exist
ETB } " " are brought to all
 } ETB

[Neo Belyt = BTR means: tax rest]

PRICES Drum } " " one systems
ETB } " " two systems }
 } temple prices extremely low

Temple economy continued

- (a) weights & measures, v
 - (b) prices v
 - (c) Hammurabi's code. v
- (Private contracts)

I

Weights and measures.

I will not ~~refer~~ lean heavily on absolute measures, (since especially the ka is indubitable between Sumerian & Darius)

ka = 0.4 l and deinzel's 0.804 = 0.84.

Actually, this is not a matter of absolutes, since ~~deinzel's~~ the one is the double of other the smaller unit (?) still, this uncertainty cannot be ignored. Practically, the relative is more important counts.

For prices the weight system counts and the volume counts, weight for the metal volume for corn.

(A) Weights are manipulated

180 ŠE = gin (1 silver shekel or sicle)
 = 1/60 MANA = 1/3600 talent

1 talent = 60 minia = 3600 shekel
 (1 gin or shekel = 8.4g) = 64,800 ŠE

(B) Volume

1 quk = 5 pi = ^{igu} 30 BAR = ¹⁸⁰ ? ka

1905 Geiser noted that BAR is not simply volume, but 1/30 quk

Accordingly, the quk may contain $\left. \begin{matrix} 360 \text{ ka} \\ 180 \text{ ka} \end{matrix} \right\}$

3600 x 180
 28800
 64800

5-12

In neo-babylonian times ~~the~~ BAR means
tax or rent (paid of course in barley)
In Hanc. Babyl. it means both
= 1/30 gur and tax or rent.

It may be ~~the case~~ that the kg
content of the gur BAR (involving the
unit of Rent or tax) varied. Whether it varied
according to the harvest or according
to average yield ~~mainly~~ dependent
on (water supply irrigation) —
it is ~~not~~ too soon to say.

The Royal inscriptions usually boast
of ~~maintaining~~ canal building together
with abundance of grain. May be
the connection was obvious and characterized
whole rules. between the two

rough indications		liter
archaic barley	244 kg	121 l
early barley	300 kg	25 l
neo-babylonian to site rule	180 kg	157 l
but Persian	129 - 360 less	

Still, it may be said that the price level
was held stable over so long
periods by means of an systematic deliberate
manipulation of the measures, of measures
without any disruption of the
metrological system.

handled
distinctly

This receipt have served the double purpose of simplifying tax and administrative accounts, while maintaining ~~to~~ a simple relationship between the prices of staples — the simple relationship ~~maintained~~^{maint} in units or simple fractions or multiples of the staples being equated. (at least)

Remarks: ~~mainly pragmatic~~

(I) Clearly, such a system is ~~not~~ of limited applicability: (1) because the number of staples is bigger than two, ~~or three~~ (2) because not

all ~~the~~ staples are measured by volume; some are (like wool) are measured by weight, and the weight system ~~is inelastic~~^{was}, so far as we know, inelastic.

(II) A number of important & intriguing questions arise in regard to the use of the staples ~~functioning~~ as money.

What use of money do the various staples take on?

In what relations did such a system stabilize prices? Which of the staples acted as a "standard" of value? And in ~~what~~^{what} sphere?

Was the means of payment (obv. ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~gold~~ ^{gold} ~~standard~~ ^{standard})

necessarily identical with the "standard of value" and why need it be?

Silver pieces have been generally the standard of value, even though used as a means of payment, ~~not~~ ^{must} not of exchange.

Grain ~~also~~ pieces have been almost universal means of payment, while definitely given up as a standard of value.

but 2/3 of the weight of the grain is the standard of value.

As a result, the unit of silver equaled the number of grains but the actual amounts represented by them ~~did~~ ^{may have} changed! it seems,

The true standard of value was the rent or tax unit on which the measuring system was based; and the grain on which the grain was dependent for its grain content. It was this grain volume which was kept equal ^{to} the unit weight of silver. If the rent of an shekel was 1 shekel, then the grain had to change according to the yield.

of grain

In modern terms 1 shekel weight of silver was equated with 30 units weight of barley. If that unit contained more grain, the shekel was worth more grain. The advantage of the system is that ~~the~~ tax assessed according to land area ~~is~~ ^{is} expressed ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~weight~~ ^{weight} remains unchanged even

1 shekel = 30 BTR

through the natural conditions have changed and the yield has greatly increased. ~~The~~ The advantages of a fixed rent are here combined with those of a percentage tax (a tithe)

Prices:

The most important relationship is that of temple price & contract price. Let us remember the unanimous recognition of the absolute pre-dominance of the temple or: temple & palace economy.

~~This is partly explained by the much cheaper temple price redistributive prices; partly the dominance of the economy which makes prices be explained by this dominance.~~

Main facts, according to Idriwazner:

Temple price 1 Gur = 1 shekel 100:300
300 ka = 3/5 shekel 8/5

Private price

Private price 2 shekel
Singoid price { 1/2 shekel
Samo-akhad = { 1/3 shekel

1 ka flour = 1/2 shekel
is flour somewhat more voluminous than corn?

Manisthon: Gul - 100-gal - 5ε = 1 shekel

580: 140 0/180 (572-2558) 581 liter
04 = 14 B.C)

Schwartz quotes an account which explicitly says - in regard to Manduak temple -

that 5 ration units were equal to 6 normal units

10 ka = 1 ration unit
12 ka = normal unit

To this with
analogy
(a) Nazi 8:10
(b) Dakon 8:10
(c) Israhite 5:6

In regard to prices ^{goods} ~~at~~ comparisons futile

- (a) uncertainty of absolute measures,
- (b) ^{even} ~~more~~ vital uncertainty of changes in relative measures

If an unambitious code does legal formalism explain the and number of private documents containing transactions? No.

§ 7. Baron: Too interpretations.

He accepted one: ...

Sheil: "At Babylonian's Messerschmidt's"

Consequently, his is not the explanation of the stupendous volume of documents

(III) 9

The actual associations are of extraordinary interest:

\$ CUN = ^{Sumera} ~~Sumera~~
 NU-BANDA (No-banda). Name: TV-19-gal
 Temple uairaps unchangal
under Lugelanda and
Uankapua.
 His "wages" and "delivery" lists, summary
lists are stereotyped...

Denmol

Taxes collected in dry fish } both used as
 " " in wool } export articles
Rents paid in barley to temple: but no
 export trade known
Tamkar sold prisoners of war, as slaves
 booty

Caravans: export of wool:
 " dried fish { à la Tyrians
 " " " " in Jeb.
 " " " " à la Olbia
 " " " " in Athens

24'	KI-LAM.dug.ga		guter (vorteilhafter) Fexenwert (Kurs)
25'	KI-LAM.gar.ra	na-ba-su-u	vorhandener Fexenwert (Kurs)
26'	KI-LAM.gal.la	na-ba	vorhandener Fexenwert
27'	KI-LAM.al.ga.ga	" "	" "
28'	KI-LAM.al.gin.a		laufender Kurs
29'	KI-LAM.al.gin.a		zum laufenden Kurs
30'	KI-LAM.al.gal.la.dim		zum bestehenden Kurs
31'	KI-LAM.al.ga.ga.dim		" " "
32'	KI-LAM.wa.gal.la		Kurs der in der Stadt ist
33'	KI-LAM.su.wa.dim		Kurs fern in der Liste (?) (deutlich?) der Stadt.

B.L. ai ~~127~~
Tf 2 III 24'-33'

Cf. also Anh. p. 124-5: "Wie man sieht war hier für das Schwanken der Preise eine reiche Terminologie entwickelt, die an Knappmachung den Ausdrücken unseres Börsenjargons kaum nachsteht. Weiterhin aber an unseren Produktenbörsen stets der Wert einer Ware nach Geld bemessen wird, war in Babylonien der umgekehrte Fall, nämlich die Warenmenge pro Sikel anzugeben, üblich."

~~rahum (n)~~

~~rahum (n)~~

rebêtu

2
B. Lug, 1929, III. "Les Marchés", p. 169-70.
 (ana pûhi na'lu) (an course) (de change)
 E. Unger, "Babylon", 1931 (?) pu us' ru "auf dem Markt gehandelt".
 J. Lewy: Vocabulaire "Ersatz: Tausch".
 J. Lewy: Vocabulaire "District or ward".
 E. Unger:

Neo-Babylonia

Babylon
topogr. vocabulary

Unger:
Vocabulary: topogr.
markt: rebētū

~~Dr. unadvised~~
rebētū: district or
ward

Unger's question mark
(?) pu - us - Ru
"auf dem Markte" (?)

Unger p 304
famille
(648 B.C.)

Cug: marché
no quote

Cug: ana pūri nasu
"au cours du change"

Ungnad:
"KR"

~~Cug: marché~~

Person
forming

selling
only for
around
to the
house

Plat. B.
Kiki Jalin
Ung.
Ung.
Kegim.

J. Levy: Vocabulary
pūhum

Erast: Tausch
"Du sollst sie mir
an ihre Stelle
schicken" 89

Babylonia
Baba Baha
F 226

D. Symon: ordinance.
Certain basket seller brought baskets to Babylon.
The town people came + stopped them. So they
appealed to Ravina who said "they have come
pass the outside & they can sell to outsiders." This
privilege applied however, only to the market day + not
other days. And even on

FAIR: 40
Market: No

CUN

Lutz, Kurtz: Babylonian Partnership

The Code of H. reveals the existence almost 4000 years ago of a highly developed system of private business enterprise in Babylon...

Partnership

"Just weights & measures"

measures

Scales are supposed to be up to 5000 years old, yet up to the time of Rhameses II no metal were weighed; even ~~medicinal measures~~ medicinal measures were prescribed according to volume.

note 313

^{measures also volume for} Androsat / receptacles were used
obviously

Kirchoff: 298 ^{we first arrived in 1878} "gobbe" which that

Reichmann (1880s) : Gold Coast : Rhanti
"each in own weight"

{ Rhanti Goldweights: individual
"cure perdue" allows for no mold!
from year 1506!

weight: stone & permanent ones

Volume? or weight? If weight: to weigh silver! But the perfect
feels of grain!

Well, grain trade never waited on
standards measures!

← Creston's weights (P.D.?)
Kings' weight (Pamela?)

Com Exchange Bank

Trust Company Inc
University Branch, Bridge St + 1124
by air mail

Please transfer \$100
to the above from my account
with you to
Burdell etc

to the credit of my account
with ~~you~~

do not

ADP

Trades, Etymology

CUN

~~Handing~~ is the usual designation for merchant or trader in the ancient Sinitic languages of antiquity. The numeral derived from the root MKR which denotes to 'sell' or 'purchase'. (Which may be however 'baqhire' "false")

MKR

②

Vagnad (in Konshaker Synthesis, 1939) argued (a) Sumerian origin (b) derivation from dam-gar

{ dam = female
gar = get hold of
dampnat = wife - ^{getter} ~~with~~ (at a profit) with the ensuing

(the person entrusted to manage property peacefully for a wife & match maker (a la Jewish Schadler).

is the emphasis

(d) m' ophadian a person traveling abroad to procure raw materials & make other deals

(e) hence merchant, trader
The instances adduced for scrip & terms for persons and crafts derived from Sumerian) poles, ~~composites~~ joined

③ Lutz (J. S. & M.), 1932
Babylonia (Companionship business

Dam-gar = Sumerian
dam = along side
gar = do, act.

procure agent

hence agent, German: Faktor.

Acting for temple administration (maybe also for private profit).

Cuneiform
Papyri

Trade money & markets in the
ancient Near East

Hammurabi's Code: Translations

The fount of Commercialism

The Speyer - Greysa controversy had
temporarily ended with Peys's reply

Even Max Weber's ~~own~~ ^{warnings} ~~the~~ figures
were disregarded.

Finally Roboblyoff's who
had been kept out of this - gold
altogether. Nevertheless his sales =
prevalence of the Capitulum in antiquity.

postia ~~the~~ in regard to the Hellenistic
period, and indeed, as against
Kirchman (1932) in regard to the
classical Athens. ~~the~~ of Jaeger
the eminist interpretation
(first decisively advanced by Kirchman)

Meissner, followed by Laufer
on the Kappadocian Myrian traders,
Lutz in Journal of Econ & Business
History; influence on J. Levy, and
even on Kirchman (who eventually
accepted the Stock exchange garden model)

left no doubt about the amount

- I (a) motivations by valuations
- II. central organization (this market
- is fluctuating prices as a function of price making market
- III figure of the trader
- IV. organization of trade

Risk
markets
profit or loss
in hand
"prices"
"interest"
etc

Conceptual interpretation of
 partnership
 interests
 prices
 price changes etc.

operational device

status trader

Riskless trade

currency exchange
for profit share

Risk in turnover

Development Trends:

- (a) fluctuating price
- (b) market trade
- (c) merchant
- (d) profit loss

p.26 "It would not be surprising to learn that already the Mycenaean at Ugarit showed a partiality for the more lucrative occupations of money-lender, dealers in precious metals, and jewellers. In several of the larger houses at Ras Shamra hoards of metal were found, in the form of ingots and vessels and ornaments of silver, electrum and gold, crumpled and cut up ready for the smelting-pot. Near by lay moulds for casting pendants or some sort of diadems.

The balance was indispensable to these jewellers.

Several scale-trays were found, made of bronze, always in pairs, and exactly balanced, pierced by four holes, like those found at Mycenae and other Mycenaean towns. In one instance a complete set of weights lay beside the two trays together with the silver grains, each a fraction of a gramme, which helped to weigh more accurately. Some of these weights at Ras Shamra are made in the shape of an animal lying down, a bull or a lioness; others are in the likeness of a human being. The bronze-smith has managed to give on of these an amazingly life-like expression....

A certain number of weights found at Ras Shamra correspond to a system of weights based on the mina divided into fifty shekels, thus differing from the sexagesimal system derived from the Babylonian and current in the ancient East. It is at Ras Shamra that one first meets with the system of weights later used by the Israelites of Palestine, and described in a certain passage of Exodus which deals with the tabernacle accounts. The Egyptian and Babylonian minas were also in use at Ugarit, which is hardly to be wondered at in a centre of international commerce.

Notes: In the museum at Athens there is a pair of scales from Tiryns which still has its little chains and its beam.

* Cf. 8th interim report 'Syria' xviii, 1937.