

of the Bible there are often times when Babylonian can throw particular light on the meaning of particular words or particular passages. We have a great many proverbs. We have some various types, all types of writings have been preserved. It is amazing the tremendous amount of materials. There is so much that many of the tablets nobody has ever read. There are thousands of them in museums, and they have just glanced through a lot of them. I myself writing my Ph.D. thesis was on a people living in Northern Mesopotamia. These peoples were not Semites, they were not Sumerians. They were a different people altogether which we generally today call the Hurim (Hurim). These people lived in Northern Mesopotamia and they got scribes from Babylonian who wrote up their legal documents, their wills, etc. So though they ~~were~~ were speaking their Hurian language, their contracts and everything like ~~that~~ that is written in Babylonian. There is very little Hurian written, but you often see that the syntax is twisted because it is often affected by people to whom it was not a native language. And their writing is the old Babylonian type of writing. We have == I went through maybe 1000 texts and from them selected just the proper names. In this volume, there were three of us that wrote together, it was published by the University of Chicago Press in which we listed hundreds of these names with their relations. Where they will say so and so, son of so and so. You can trace through 4 generations, and you learn a lot of interesting things about their history. I called it the telephone book from the town of ancient Nuzi. We worked out a lot of interesting things about the meaning of words, the type of names, and that sort of thing. There are several other theses written on these Nuzi documents; one on real estate transactions of the Nuzi; one on moveable property of Nuzi; one on the orthography of the Nuzi texts, etc. It was a fascinating study. From these tablets we have gotten Oh maybe a dozen places where