

J. A. Brinkman

During the academic year 1993–94, **John Brinkman** presented three papers at professional gatherings: “Science and Law in Babylonia” in a lecture series at Millikin University (September 1993), “Babylonian Geography in the Early Iron Age” at an international conference on the Geography of the Neo-Assyrian Empire (University of Rome, November 1993), and “Continuity and Discontinuity in Babylonian Civilization” at the national meeting of the American Oriental Society (University of Wisconsin, Madison, March 1994). He published two short texts: a fourteenth-century Babylonian seal of a royal official listing a four-generation genealogy that includes a governor of Dilmun (indicating Babylonian presence on the island of Bahrein or the adjacent Arabian coast in the late fifteenth century B.C.); and a short cylinder inscription of Esarhaddon (king of Assyria, 680–669 B.C.) that supplies the previously unknown beginning of a building inscription from Nippur. He also contributed an article as part of the collaborative first publication of four Neo-Assyrian texts found during recent German excavations at Sheikh Hamad on the Habur River in eastern Syria; these are the latest known texts written in Neo-Assyrian and the first dated documents in the language which come from after the fall of Nineveh in 612 B.C. and the subsequent collapse of the Neo-Assyrian empire. The texts, four land sales, follow Neo-Assyrian scribal conventions, but date from the second and fifth years of the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar II (i.e., 603 and 600 B.C.). Mr. Brinkman also conducted archival research in England in June–July 1993 at the British Museum in London and at the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.
