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**“Economic Documents of William Kennett Loftus’ First
Excavation at Uruk
The Archives of the Families of Atû and Sîn-tabnî”**

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Introduction

Corpus characterisation

This thesis treats a selection of Neo- and late Babylonian tablets from the southern Mesopotamian city of Uruk kept in the British Museum. The tablets are the first to be brought back from Uruk from an expedition into the region and thus providing the scientific community with the opportunity for study. They are attributed to the first excavation by William Kennett Loftus in 1850, and ideally given an accession number of 1851-01-01.n.¹ The tablets have subsequently been copied by either, or both, J.N. Strassmaier and G. Bertin towards the end of the 19th century.² Individual texts have been treated in regard to certain aspects of Neo- and late Babylonian economy and prosopography,³ but have never been edited in full in their wider context of related texts.

35 texts in total with Urukian provenance could be gathered for this endeavour. The majority of texts revolve around dealings of the Sîn-tabni family, and a second set of fewer texts belong to the Atû family. Five further texts could not be assigned to either set on grounds of prosopography or content. This last set of tablets finds an edition as well, even though several are no longer extant and could only be studied from copies.

It needs to be kept in mind that we principally constituted the archives of Sîn-tabni and Atû via a prosopographical approach, taking into consideration their ‘museum context’.⁴ H. Baker discussing the formation of a private archive of unknown provenance in antiquity and modern

¹ As C.B.F. Walker states in his yet unpublished museum catalogue, a few of the tablets have been mistakenly re-registered as belonging to the “Rich collection” in 1980. This collection came into the museum’s possession in 1825 through C.J. Rich’s wife. So BM 30123 and 30127 should not have their respective accession numbers as 1825-05-03.115 and .119. Also BM 67432 and 67419 have erroneously been re-registered in a Sippar collection with the accession number of 1882-09-18.

² The references to the copies are given in the headings of the editions and the list of text concordances with the sigla Cam., Cyr., Dar., Nbk. and Nbn. for J.N. Strassmaier’s copies and Bertin for those by G. Bertin from 1883ff.

³ See the information provided in the list of text concordances.

⁴ As an excellent reference of the methods employed and caveats kept in mind in piecing together an archive of unknown provenance, see Baker 2004, 5f.

times, singles out the stages that occurred already in antiquity as: “What was written”, “tablets kept by archive-holder”, and “tablets deposited together”.⁵ As will become clear in the course of this thesis, the provenance of our texts is not so much unknown as it is uncertain or rather lacking sufficient information about the archaeological context. So in between “antiquity” and “modern times” we would have to insert a third time frame in which a secondary event caused at least part of the tablets to be re-deposited, together with another batch of tablets. In our case, their secondary usage as building material seems most likely.⁶ Due to the insecure archaeological documentation and the random circumstances leading to the formation of the overall assemblage of our tablets. We therefore can by no means claim completeness of these archives as intended by the original archive-holder(s).

We see, however, that they are typical dead business archives, in that they lack any title deeds or family documents, such as sale contracts of property or inheritance divisions.⁷ Both, the Atû and Sîn-tabni archives, are made up primarily of promissory notes, abstract and non-descript in nature, with a few receipts for silver and a single prebendary service contract. Among the (at least seemingly) extraneous texts are, furthermore, a record of a statement concerning a delivery of barley (No. 31) and a rental contract for a house (No. 34). The Atû archive provides some insights into the sphere of one of the lesser known and less important prebendary professions of Eanna, namely that of the gatekeeper’s prebend (*atûtu*). Most frequently among the prebendaries of Eanna in private archives we read about the bakers (*nuhatimmu*), brewers (*širašû*) and butchers (*tābihu*), but also the temple gardeners (*rab banê*).⁸ While the Sîn-tabni archive shows a family involved in a different, mostly non-cultic, aspect of Eanna’s economy.⁹

⁵ Baker 2004, 6 Fig. 2.1.

⁶ See in the following section the tablets’ archaeological context on Loftus’ so-called “Tablet terrace”.

⁷ Cf. GMTR 1, 57f.

⁸ For this notion see, e.g., Jursa 2010, 158ff. For private archives of the bakers, e.g. the Šamšēa archive, see Hunger 1970, the archive of Bēl-aplu-ušur, see AUWE 8, 63ff., or the Egibi archive, see AUWE 28; for the butchers, e.g. the Sîn-leqe-unnīnī A archive, see for a survey Jursa – Payne 2005, 122f.; for the temple gardeners e.g. the Gimil-Nanāya B archive in AUWE 13.

⁹ See the conclusions under “Prosopography of the social environment of the Atû and Sîn-tabni families”.

History of research

Discovery

The texts of this thesis, nowadays kept in the British Museum, are all attributed to William Kennett Loftus' visit to Uruk in the middle of the 19th century.¹⁰ He ventured to Uruk three times; first in early 1850 for only two days. He returned at the end of January for a month of excavations with the instructions "especially to procure specimens of the remarkable coffins of the locality,¹¹ and such objects as might be easily packed for transmission to the British Museum."¹² He would then continue with another three months of excavation in 1854 on behalf of the *Assyrian Excavation Fund*. In the description of finds in his travel report¹³ and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature¹⁴, W.K. Loftus deals with all three of his stays in Uruk together and only sporadically attributes the findings to one expedition or the other. For the purpose of the present thesis we are most interested in the first two visits, particularly the second one, for, as far as the tablets received reliable accession numbers upon entry into the collection of the British Museum, they all correspond to 1st January 1851, after W.K. Loftus had deposited his "collection of antiquities" there in autumn the year prior.¹⁵

W.K. Loftus found about 40 unbaked tablets on the so-called "Tablet terrace"¹⁶ whose description of their generally ill preserved exterior and size would fit well with ours.¹⁷ 3 more

¹⁰ For a concise summary of W.K. Loftus' dealings in Uruk with special emphasis on the "Parthian cemetery" see Curtis 1976.

¹¹ 3 of these brittle objects made it to the British Museum, cf. in summary Curtis 1976, 309f. These are of the type of "Pantoffelsarkophag" in AUWE 10, 166ff.⁺⁵⁵.

¹² Loftus 1857, 139.

¹³ Loftus 1857.

¹⁴ Loftus 1859.

¹⁵ Loftus 1859, 4.

¹⁶ Under sigil O the "Tablet terrace" (approx. 10×1m) is marked on the map in Loftus 1857 opp. p. 160.

¹⁷ Cf. Loftus 1857, 221ff.; As it is the only information about the tablets' finding Loftus' (1859, 42) description of his discovery deserves to be cited in full: "The next objects in point of antiquity are those exhumed from the edge of the great platform east of the Buárah (i.e. Eanna). I one day observed the

tablets were found nearby lying on top of a “vault” filled with rubble.¹⁸ H.C. Rawlinson gives account of the tablets’ economic nature dating from Nabopolassar to Darius I. as “referring to specific amounts in weight of gold or silver,”¹⁹ which further supports the identification of these tablets with ours.

Comparing Loftus’ map with that of the later German expeditions to Uruk,²⁰ the tablets’ find spot is located close to the outer wall of the “Vorhof” or “Unterer Hof”²¹ of Eanna²² in southeasterly direction.

History of publication

After the deposition of Loftus’ finds in the British Museum, J. M  nant and J. Oppert were the first to publish 5 of the tablets.²³ In their study of legal texts from 1887, they give a transliteration and translation of one text of the At   archive and 4 of the S  n-tabni archive.

corners of two large bricks projected from beneath the rubbish on the summit. As they possessed the vitrified appearance which generally at Warkah indicates an inscription in cuneiform, I removed them for examination, and, in doing so, exposed two small but broken tablets of unbaked clay, covered on both sides with minute Babylonian characters. On searching further I discovered others, and eventually succeeded, with a penknife, in extracting and preserving a series of about forty, more or less perfect. There were many others, but, notwithstanding all the pains taken, several were unavoidably broken, from being imbedded in tenacious earth; while some were destroyed by the shrinking of the brick pavement on which they lay disposed, in regular order, side by side. The rain has unfortunately filtered through the superimposed earth and rubbish; hence a deposit of brown mud has accumulated between the terrace or pavement and the tablets, which are on this account generally injured on one side. (...)”

¹⁸ Cf. Loftus 1859, 45.

¹⁹ Cf. Loftus 1857, 222; Loftus 1859, 47.

²⁰ See Loftus 1857 opp. p. 160 and the various overview maps in the UVB volumes (esp. UVB 16, Tafel 38).

²¹ On the map in UVB 14, Tafel 5 the two southeastern courtyards are designated A6 and A4.

²² The mound of Eanna as yet buried under sand and rubble is designated “Bouarieh” in Loftus’ map (Loftus 1857 opp. p. 160).

²³ See “Text concordances”.

Their aim, of course, was not to discover or describe the connection between the texts beyond their chronological sequence.²⁴

In 1883 and the following years, G. Bertin had copied a plethora of cuneiform texts in the British Museum among which are many of the documents dealt with here. Yet, he never got to publish them. In 1889 and 1890, J.N. Strassmaier followed G. Bertin's endeavour of copying many Neo- and late Babylonian texts of the British Museum.²⁵ Taken together we possess copies of all the texts treated in this thesis. Regardless of the many problems of these early works, foremost a habit of copying signs that, according to them, ought to be written on the tablet, but after collation clearly are not, these collections of copies are still indispensable for the study of our tablets. This is the case, not only for the obvious examples of tablets that have since been destroyed and only survive as drawn copies (Nos. 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 32, 34 and 35), but also for texts which have deteriorated to such a degree since the late 19th century that we can only read them with any confidence thanks to J.N. Strassmaier and G. Bertin. We also had to rely entirely on the copies of Nos. 23 and 25, as we were not able to collate them because they are on public display in the King's Library section of the British Museum.

In the course of the 20th century, similarly to J. Oppert and J. Ménéant, individual texts have been studied under varying aspects. For example, M. San Nicolò treats also No. 3 (and mentions No. 6) in his discussion of prebendary shares with emphasis on the gatekeeper's share.²⁶ Only in 1979, H. Kümmel recognises during his work on professions in Neo- and late Babylonian Uruk the prominence of Atû family members in some of Loftus' texts (and also in Eanna texts) and traces their family tree.²⁷ In 2003, K. Kessler joins a branch of the Gimil-

²⁴ Cf. Oppert – Ménéant 1887, 256f. They also appear to not have seen all tablets, as they write about the texts of Loftus' expedition: "La plupart de ces tablettes (Loftus' findings in Uruk) sont déposées au Musée Britannique. C'est là que M. Oppert a pris la copie des textes encore inédits dont nous donnons aujourd'hui la traduction. M. G. Smith, qui avait à sa disposition les richesses du Musée Britannique, a signalé l'existence de contrats passés sous les règnes d'Évil-Mérodach et de Nériglissor; mais il n'en a fait connaître que les dates, et les textes ne sont pas encore accessibles aux savants du continent" (Oppert – Ménéant 1887, 257).

²⁵ See Fn. 2.

²⁶ Cf. San Nicolò 1946, 507f.

²⁷ See Kümmel 1979, 47.

Nanāya family to them via a previously unknown descendant of Atû.²⁸ Two years later, M. Jursa definitively describes the archival character of the batch of documents.²⁹ He also recognises the significance of Madān-ahu-iddin of the Sîn-tabni family in a few of the texts which he still considers as part of the same archive.³⁰

²⁸ See Kessler 2003, 238.

²⁹ GMTR 1, 140f.

³⁰ On the erroneous, yet upon first glance tempting, postulation of a link between the Atû and Sîn-tabni family (cf. GMTR 1, 141), see the discussion below, 26.

Archives

Atû

Of the Atû archive we have 8 texts dating from Npl 10 to Dar 22 (616 to 500 B.C.) spanning ca. 116 years, and three, perhaps four, generations of the family. 7 of these texts are promissory notes for silver and one for a copper kettle. No. 8 is a *rāsinūtu*-contract³¹ for a brewer's prebend (*širašūtu*). In No. 6 we can see that the family also still possessed gatekeeper's prebends (*atûtu*), one of which is given as security for a silver credit in this document. The archive contains no family or property documents. After the subsequent generations of Aplāya, Nabû-bāni-ahi, Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, the texts end with Itti-Anu-balāṭu who figures in the three latest tablets.

The Atû family

The tablets are evenly distributed among the various generations of the Atû family attested here. The earliest mentioned member is perhaps Aplāya/Ša-Nabû-šū, followed by his son Nabû-bāni-ahi. Nabû-bāni-ahi's son, Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, and grandson, Itti-Anu-balāṭu, figure in the later texts. Further, Itti-Anu-balāṭu's son, Bēl-iddin, is mentioned in one of the tablets. From outside the archive, Pir'u, a brother of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, and Nidintu, that of Itti-Anu-balāṭu, are known.

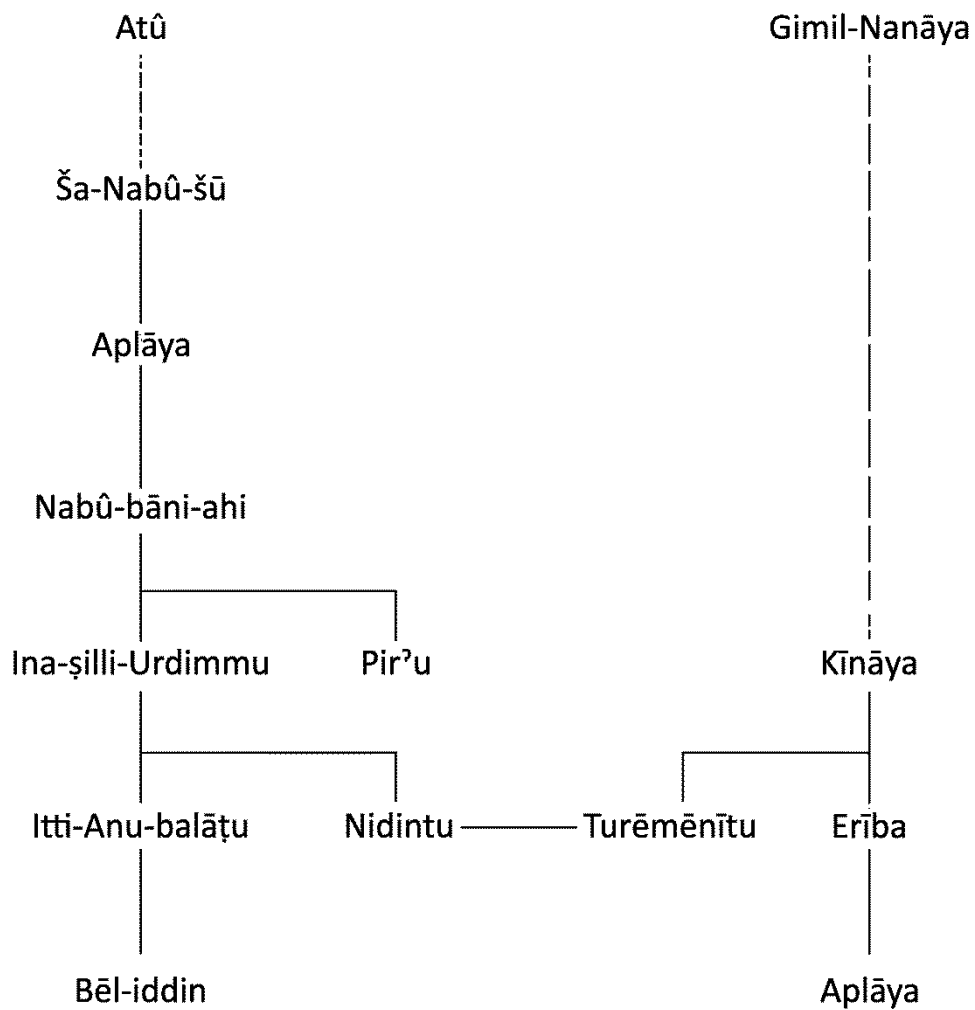
Aplāya, son of Ša-Nabû-šū

The oldest tablet (No. 1) from Loftus' batch bearing the name of the Atû family dates to Npl 10 at the earliest. Due to epigraphical difficulties at the beginning of the tablet, it is not certain whether Aplāya or a different family member is mentioned. The relevant lines are as follows:

obv. 1) ½ ma.na 6 gín kù.babbar a²-(*erasure of ca. ¼ line*)-a²

2) a-šú šá šá¹ ag-šu-ú a¹ du₈ ina ugu-hi

³¹ See AUWE 8, 79ff. for *ana rāsinūtu* as the Urukian equivalent of *ana ēpišanūtu*, that is for contracts to have the prebendary services performed in one's stead.



Family tree of Atû; cf. Kessler 2004, 238 for the Gimil-Nanāya family

3) ^l*tam-meš-i-lu* *a-šú šá* ^l*am-mi-šú* <<*a-šú*>>

(...)

rev. 3') *ki-i* ud.15.<kam> *šá* ^{iti}*še* ^l*a-a* ^{ld+}*en-šeš*^{me}-mu

(...)

The scribe seems to have had problems organising the indication of and/or spelling the creditor's name. A wide area, where at least the first personal name should be written, is erased. The ends of the first two lines slant slightly towards the upper edge of the tablet. We can, however, clearly make out the creditor's patronymic and family name, thus reading PN/Ša-Nabû-šû//Atû. Another mistake also occurs after the debtor's name at the end of line

3 where the scribe wrote a superfluous a-šú, leaving this person, bearing a Westsemitic name, without a family name (Tammeš-ilu/Ammišu). Later, the text mentions two new individuals, Aplāya and Bēl-ahhē-iddin, in a clause denying the accruelement of interest under certain conditions. This clause would identify said two individuals as at least closely connected to the creditor. We know an Aplāya from Nos. 2 and 3 as Nabû-bāni-ahi's father. The erasure in line 1 is framed by a sign on either side, especially the first of which at first glance looks like MIN. This notation usually meant as placeholder for the same signs or a sign sequence in the line above would have no function in the very first line of a tablet other than being numerical, here however without a referent. We would instead tend to read it as A, as the third stroke is in this tablet often only hinted at very slightly. So we would stipulate the reading of the creditor's name as <A-a>, Aplāya. Perhaps the scribe had at first intended to write the name syllabographically or had started writing also the father's name and having slanted upwards realised there would not be enough space, so he erased it all and filled the line with two spaced out 'A's to try to make the best of his mistake, even though he forgot the *personenkeil* in the process.

Nabû-bāni-ahi, son of Aplāya

Nabû-bāni-ahi³² is attested from Nbk 8 until Nbn 1. He is seen as creditor of 1/3 shekel of silver for an otherwise unknown party in Nbk 12 (No. 2). A building ground at the gate of Šamaš is pledged as security for the payment. In Nbk 25 he is the creditor of 1 mina of silver to Bābia and his wife, who pledge their gatekeeper's prebend of the Salīmu gate as security (No. 3). From this we can see that Bābia and Nabû-bāni-ahi probably knew each other from their prebendary work. As we will see below, the Atû family still held prebends of their namesake

³² The reading of names of the pattern DN-DÛ-ŠEŠ/URÛ is difficult (see already the attestations of Nabû-bāni-ahi and Nabû-tabni-ušur in Tallqvist 1906, 125 and 149). In our case, H. Kümmel (1979, 47ff.) and with him K. Kessler (2003, 238) read him Nabû-bāni-ahi, whereas M. Jursa (GMTR 1, 140f.) reads him Nabû-tabni-ušur. In our archive we have no evidence favouring either possibility. Thissen (2014), however, points out in his survey of the onomastical use of DÛ that the logogramm appears to never be used for *tabni* but always for a form of *banû*. Thus names that do not have *tabni* spelled out syllabically but instead contain only the logogramm DÛ are to be understood as DN-*bāni-ahi*. As for example also *tabni* in our family name Sîn-tabni is never written with DÛ.

(gatekeeper). We know Bābia otherwise from a document recording his obligation to deliver two bronze vessels to Eanna (OIP 122 124).

Nabû-bāni-ahi is also known from several documents in Eanna. Twice he acts as scribe: once of a promissory note for silver with a house as security in Nbk 8 (Walker 1973, 126 no. 13), and then of a note invalidating a promissory note for barley in Nbk 18 (GCCl 1, 229). In Ner 1, land of Bēlet of Uruk is divided between him and a certain Ibnāya/Aplāya³³ (TCL 12 64). The latest text dates to Nbn 1 where he is responsible for the date *imittu* of Šumu-ukīn/Bēl-zēri//Basia³⁴ at the Innin-canal payable in the *mašihu*-measure of Bēltu-ša-Uruk (Sack 1994, 125f. no. 101).

Pir’u, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi

Pir’u is only mentioned once in a text presumably from Babylon in the (Ea)-eppēš-ilī archive B (Joannès 1980, 147 no. 2).³⁵ Here Pir’u/Nabû-bāni-ahi//Atû is the creditor of dates for Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti/Marduk-zēru-ibni//Eppēš-ilī some time during the reign of Nabonidus. Unfortunately the reverse of the tablet is mostly broken. It is yet unclear, whether Pir’u had moved to Babylon or how he came to be conducting business in the area.

Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi

Ina-šilli-Urdimmu is attested from Nbn 16 until Dar 2. In our archive he is first seen being obliged to return a loaned bronze kettle worth ½ mina of silver within two weeks’ time in Cyr 5 (No. 4). His latest tablet, dated Dar 2, records a silver debt to Babāya/Arad-Bēl//Šigûa (No. 5).³⁶ A year later also Ina-šilli-Urdimmu’s son receives a credit from her.

³³ It is not certain whether he is identical with Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl from the Sîn-tabni archive.

³⁴ For this *ša muhhi šūti* see Kümmel 1979, 102 and 106.

³⁵ Our thanks go to C. Thissen who pointed us to this text.

³⁶ The text is damaged at the debtor’s indication. While Ina-šilli-Urdimmu is the only name we can read with certainty, and also because of the spacing of the writing, he is a more likely candidate for this role, it cannot be ruled out beyond doubt that really Itti-Anu-balātu is the debtor, as in No. 6.

He also appears as witness to various dealings in Eanna. He is a witness to the documentation of someone having drawn a dagger against the *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti* of Eanna in Nbn 16 (TCL 12 117)³⁷. He also appears as first witness to a promissory note for silver in Cyr 2 (GCCI 2 97). In Cyr 7 he is among the witnesses, together with Madān-ahu-iddin//Sîn-tabni, of a dispute concerning the affiliation of a female slave before the *šatammu*³⁸ and *bēl piqitti* of Eanna (AnOr 8 56). A year later he witnesses the delivery of garments by a temple serf (*širku*) of Eanna (BM 114480). Under Nabonidus' reign he vouches to produce a third party in Eanna on pain of paying 5 minas of silver (YOS 19 65). He is met with bad fortune in Cam 5, when he is described as being in iron fetters, perhaps because of an unpaid debt, and 4 other individuals vouch for him before the *šatammu* of Eanna on pain of Gubaru's³⁹ punishment (YOS 7 178).

Itti-Anu-balātu, son of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu

Itti-Anu-balātu is attested in three tablets from Dar 3 until Dar 22. In Dar 3 he owes silver to Babāya as did his father the year before (No. 6). In Dar 21 he appears as debtor and scribe in another promissory note for silver (No. 7). In the final tablet of the Atû archive (No. 8), Itti-Anu-balātu gives his brewer's prebend to Šamaš-mukīn-apli/Madān-ahhē-iddin//Šigûa for performance in Dar 22. Šamaš-mukīn-apli was a high temple official and came from a family closely associated to the brewer's prebends.⁴⁰

Nidintu, son of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu

Nidintu/Ina-šilli-Urdimmu//[...] appears in AUWE 13 291. K. Kessler would like to emend the damaged family name to Atû.⁴¹ This would then link the families of Atû and (a lesser known

³⁷ See for this text, San Nicolò 1933, 76f.

³⁸ See for the role of highest temple administrator of the *šatammu* GMTR 1, 50²⁹⁶ and Dandamayev 2006, 389f.

³⁹ This means the case falls under state jurisdiction. For a concise description of the person of Gubaru, governor of the Babylonian province, also considering the document discussed here, see Dandamayev 1992, 73ff. and *id.* 2006, 376f.

⁴⁰ See below under "Prosopography of persons also known from external sources".

⁴¹ He does so in a footnote in AUWE 28 pertaining to said tablet in his discussion of the relation between the Gimil-Nanāya and Egibi families.

branch of the family of) Gimil-Nanāya via the therein mentioned matrimony between Nidintu and Turēmēnītu/Kināya//Gimil-Nanāya.⁴² Due to the relative uniqueness of the name of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu and a tendency of the priestly families to mingle amongst each other, this seems possible.

Bēl-iddin, son of Itti-Anu-balāṭu

Bēl-iddin appears as witness in No. 7 as son of one Itti-Anu-balāṭu. His family name is omitted, whereas those of the other two witnesses are given. Since the family name of the scribe, Itti-Anu-balāṭu/Ina-šilli-Urdimmu himself, is also left out, we might consider the reason for not mentioning it for Bēl-iddin that he was indeed the son of this tablet's protagonist and scribe.⁴³

Prebends

As the family name of Atû, *gatekeeper*, and Ina-šilli-Urdimmu's name containing the theophoric element of the divine gatekeeper,⁴⁴ might suggest, the family held prebendary shares as gatekeepers (*atûtu*). But, as we shall see, this was not their only prebendary field of activity.⁴⁵

The earliest mention that connects them to the *atûtu* is in Nbk 21 (No. 3). Nabû-bāni-ahi is given as security for his silver credit half of the prebend of the Salīmu gate by fellow gatekeeper Bābia/Marduk-ēreš and his wife. This was possible because they were colleagues, as we can infer from the evidence two generations later.⁴⁶

⁴² Cf. Kessler 2003, 238.

⁴³ Also Kümmel (1979, 479) suggests this filiation.

⁴⁴ Cf. Beaulieu 2003, 359.

⁴⁵ For a discussion on various prebends in Uruk and their holders and performers (especially bakers *nuhatimmūtu*, brewers *širašūtu*, butchers *ṭābihūtu*, and temple-enterers *ērib bītūtu* see Kessler 1991, 71ff., and for the role of *atûtu*, *ibid.*, 88f. and 94f. For a comprehensive study of prebends see van Driel 2002, 31ff.

⁴⁶ To the largest part prebendary shares were inherited, cf. van Driel 2002, 39.

No. 6 indubitably confirms the family's holding of a gatekeeper's prebend. Herein Itti-Anu-balāṭu pledges a share of his prebend at the great gate as security for a silver loan in Dar 3.

From No. 8 we learn that at least Itti-Anu-balāṭu also had a share in the brewer's prebend of Eanna. In Dar 22, he gives 2 ½ days to Šamaš-mukīn-apli/Madān-ahhē-iddin//Šigûa, who comes from an important family of brewers, for its performance. Brewers are by far the most numerous prebendary profession anywhere in Babylonia⁴⁷ and must thereby certainly have pursued an occupation of sufficient profitability, which explains why someone without the required training and suitability would want to acquire such a share.⁴⁸

The *atûtu*-prebend

As already considered by H. Kümmel⁴⁹ and conclusively demonstrated by K. Kessler with the help of PTS 2050,⁵⁰ the gatekeepers of the Eanna temple were taken from among temple serfs (*širku*) on the one side and priests (*kinaštu*) or simply free citizens (*mār banê*) on the other.⁵¹ H. Kümmel provides us with a list of at least 35 individuals acting as *atû* in Eanna over the span of Nabopolassar's reign until Cambyses, many of which bear neither patronymic nor family name.⁵² According to AnOr 8 26, as K. Kessler points out,⁵³ we find precisely 20 persons among the free *atû* in Nbn 11, who receive rations from Eanna.

We probably need to, furthermore, distinguish between those *atû* chiefly keeping the gate (*maššartu*) and those holding a gatekeeper's prebend (*atûtu*),⁵⁴ presumably linked to further

⁴⁷ See Jursa 2010, 158ff. with further references.

⁴⁸ See for this phenomenon AUWE 8, 72 in Uruk, and on a wider scale Jursa 2010, 158f.

⁴⁹ See Kümmel 1979, 44f.

⁵⁰ See Kessler 1997, 159.

⁵¹ For the first division of *atû* between *širku* and *kinaštu* see PTS 2050, and for their designation as *mār banê* see AnOr 8 26, 10.

⁵² Cf. Kümmel 1979, 45ff.

⁵³ Kessler 2005, 280⁺¹⁷.

⁵⁴ Cf. the evidence in CAD A² 522 s.v. *atûtu*.

cultic functions.⁵⁵ M. San Nicolò has illustrated this point well with the tablet YOS 7 89.⁵⁶ In this text, the gatekeeper of the *akîtu*-house abandons his post, subsequently valuables are carried off, and the *šatammu* of Eanna needs to appoint a new gatekeeper taken from among the *širku*.⁵⁷ Instead of the *širku* of Ištar, the deserter's cousin, Ištar-mukīn-apli/Itti-Šamaš-balāṭu//Iṭinnu, wishes to be installed as guard. Thus, “*ana maššartu u atûtu ina bît akîtu*,” he is obligated to carry the god's meal, consisting of bread and beer, to the pedestals (“*naptanu (...) ana šubātu uqarrab*”) and guard the premises. For his services he shall receive the rations of the gatekeeper's prebend (“*kurummatu ša atûtu*). A reason for Ištar-mukīn-apli's volunteering must be a certain profitability to this,⁵⁸ in addition to perhaps restoring the family honour.

In OIP 122 124, we could see another duty of an *atû*. Bābia/Marduk-ēreš, whom we know as *atûtu* holder from No. 3, receives together with a certain Innin-zēru-ušabši/Bēl-ibni⁵⁹ 2 bronze vessels that are indubitably meant for Eanna. Perhaps he does this in his capacity as gatekeeper (of the Salīmu-gate at the treasure house)⁶⁰.

As is custom when dealing with prebends in general, also the shares in gatekeeper's prebends are most commonly referred to with the pertaining times of service – months, days and fractions of days. As No. 3 demonstrates, an *atûtu* share can also be designated with the

⁵⁵ Who was allowed to not only do *maššartu* but also *atûtu*, apparently does not need to correspond to the distinction between *širku* and *kinaštu*, as demonstrated in the following.

⁵⁶ See San Nicolò 1946.

⁵⁷ The initial appointment of a new gatekeeper is phrased as follows: “PN ^{lú}pa.kab.du (*širku*) ^dinnin unug^{ki} a-na / [m]a-aš-šar-tu₄ šá é a-ki-tu₄ a-na ^{lú}i.du₈-ú-tu / [ina šà]-^rbi^r ip-qí-id” (YOS 7 89, 9ff.).

⁵⁸ The degree of the *atûtu*'s profitability – also in terms of its social value or prestige – still needs to be ascertained. Compared to baker's, brewer's or temple enterer's prebends, we have very few mentions of *atûtu* in private documentation. This cannot be a mere result of the limited number of physical gates available for *atû* duty.

⁵⁹ According to YOS 17 174, which also deals with bronze, Innin-zēru-ušabši was a smith.

⁶⁰ Cf. the comment to No. 3, 5).

individual door leaves.⁶¹ In our example a single leaf of a door is given as security for a silver loan. The actual doors of gates would have consisted of two leaves, meaning, in our case half a share in an *atûtu* prebend is being promised. This does, however, not necessarily mean that at the same time the other door would be guarded by another person. As far as we can see in the few sources dealing with *atûtu*, we find no strict mentions of *atû* per door (leaf), rather focusing on individual *atû* per gate.

Promissory notes

In the following, we give a tabular listing of the promissory notes comprising virtually the entirety of the archive's texts. Summarily, we see dealings with neither particularly high nor low quantities of silver. The higher sums are connected with prebendary shares being pledged as security.

No.	Date	Subject	Notes	Creditor/Recipient	Debtor/payer
1	Npl ?.?.10	½ m 6 š of silver	due on 15.XII; interest	Aplāya [?] /Ša-Nabû-šū// Atû	Tammeš-ilu// Ammišu
2	Nbk 17.VII.12	1/3 š of silver	building ground at gate of Šamaš as security	Nabû-bāni-ahi	Marduk-šumu- uṣur/Nergal- uṣallim
3	Nbk 25.VII.21	1 m of silver	one door of <i>atûtu</i> -prebend of Salīmu gate and other possessions as security	Nabû-bāni-ahi	Bābia/Marduk- ēreš and his wife Ša-Nanāya-šī

⁶¹ This may be comparable to instances in which the products designate the prebendary service, e.g. for a baker AOAT 28, no. 114/129, where daily offerings of 2 *qû* of the *takkasû* (loaf) before Uṣur-amassu are given as security.

4	Cyr 23.VIII.5	bronze kettle	due on 7.IX or ½ m of silver	Innin-ahhē-iddin/ Ina-tēšî-ēṭir	Ina-šilli- Urdimmu
5	Dar 8.VI.2	½ m of silver	due in VI	^f Babāya/Arad- Bēl//Šigûa	Ina-šilli- Urdimmu
6	Dar 8.VI.3	1 1/3 m of silver	<i>atûtu</i> -prebend of great gate as security	^f Babāya/Arad- Bēl//Šigûa	Itti-Anu-balāṭu
7	Dar 10.IV.21	18 ½ š of stamped silver	due on 15.V	Anu-abu-ušur/ Rēmûtu//Nūr-Nanāya	Itti-Anu-balāṭu

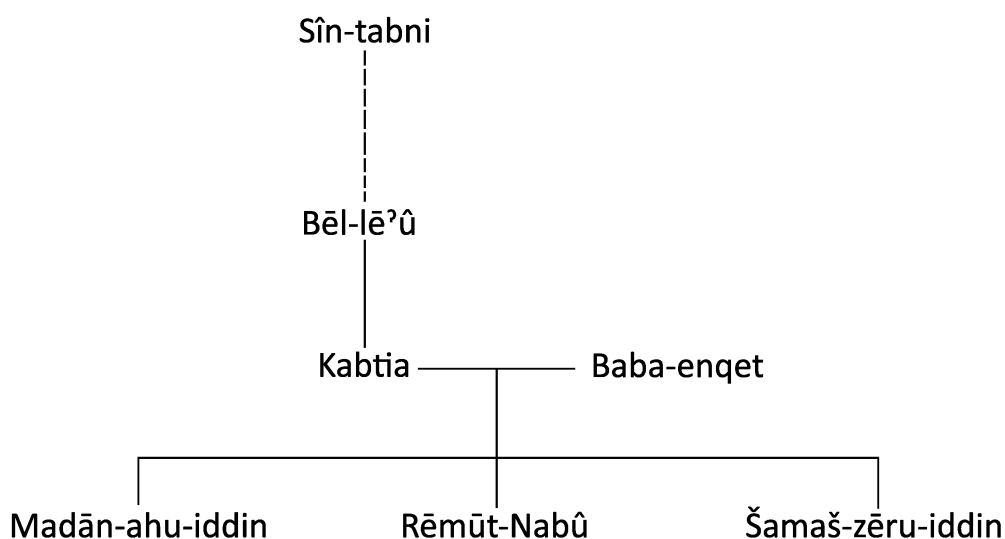
Sîn-tabni

We possess 19 individual texts from the Sîn-tabni archive, 2 of which have copies totalling 21 tablets, dating from Nbn 5 to Cam 2 (551 to 528 BC) spanning ca. 23 years and essentially one generation in close interaction with the previous one. Only in No. 12 do we see father and mother acting alone. The texts comprise almost exclusively promissory notes about silver. There are 4 receipts (Nos. 12, 20, 28, 29) of silver debts. Never is there an explicit statement of the obligation to pay interest on the silver loans. Only in No. 23 is this point addressed, where the debt is to be paid without interest until a specified date. In Nos. 14+15, and 23, we can also observe prominently a business venture (*harrānu*) from Nbn 15 till Cyr 3. No family or property documents are contained in the archive.

Kabtia, his wife Baba-enqet, and their three sons, Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû engage in various silver transactions. Madān-ahu-iddin is the principal figure of the archive, being the protagonist (sometimes together with his brothers) in at least 14 of the texts. His brother Rēmūt-Nabû is never seen without him and Šamaš-zēru-iddin appears alone only as scribe in Nos. 11 and 13.

The Sîn-tabni family

The principal protagonist of the archive is Madān-ahu-iddin, but he is often seen working closely with his brothers, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, and dealing with affairs related to their father, Kabtia. In one tablet Kabtia is acting independently from his sons together with his wife. Given the order in which the sons are listed when acting together Madān-ahu-iddin would appear to be the eldest, followed by Šamaš-zēru-iddin and then Rēmūt-Nabû as the youngest. The entire family appears to be heavily involved in silver credits for businesses of unknown particularities. They appear to be quite well connected in the temple sphere but also among royal officials in Uruk. Towards the end of the archive's record Kabtia seems still to be active beside his sons but with limited success, so that his sons have to aid him in his endeavours (e.g. No. 25).



Family tree of Sîn-tabni

Kabtia, son of Bēl-lē'û, husband of Baba-enqet

Kabtia as an individual is attested from Nbn 12 till Cam 1. In the only text that shows Kabtia acting without the involvement of his sons, he pays back a considerable debt of 2 minas of silver together with his wife Baba-enqet in Nbn 14 (No. 12). Following this the creditor swears upon the fact that he has lost the relevant promissory notes and so cannot return them to Kabtia in order for him to have proof of the payment. This event appears to have been of some import not only due to the relatively high amount of silver involved but also reflected by the prestigious figures surrounding it. The first witness is a high Eanna official, Bēl-ibni/Bulluṭu//Bā'iru, and likewise is the scribe, Nabû-nādin-apli/Bānia//Bā'iru, who at one point had even been appointed *šatammu* of Eanna.

In the early days of his sons' activities, Kabtia occasionally vouches for the payment of their debts, namely in Nbn 5 (No. 9) and Nbn 12 (No. 11). He furthermore appears as witness to their transactions in Cyr 3 (No. 21), and maybe also in Nbn 16 (No. 18) and Cam 1 (No. 27). Kabtia also appears as a leading figure in the business venture with Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl, in which his sons got to play a significant role (Nos. 14+15 and 23).

Madān-ahu-iddin, son of Kabtia

Madān-ahu-iddin⁶² is attested from Nbn 5 until Cam 2 and figures in all but three of the texts (Nos. 10, 12, 19). He is most often seen dealing with silver debts of a value of up to 3 minas when acting alone. This is the case in his first silver loan in Nbn 5, when Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl credits him this high amount of money (No. 9). Later on we know this particular individual from his business venture with the Sîn-tabni family. In Cyr 2, Madān-ahu-iddin is responsible for the *ilku*-obligation of a certain Bunene-šarru-ušur/Šumu-ukīn (No. 20). He is seen interacting with fairly prominent officials of Eanna and the state: in Nbn 16 with Šulāya/Ṭābia//Hunzû, future governor of Uruk and son of a former one, together with his brother and another party (Nos. 16+17); in Cam 2 (No. 28) with Bēl-iqīša/Bānia//Bā'iru, son of a former *šatammu* of Eanna, and Mušallim-Marduk/Arad-Nabû//Šangû-Nabû, a priest of Eanna; with the latter again later the same month (No. 29).

Outside the archive, he is known only once: In Cyr 7 he is among the witnesses – together with Ina-šilli-Urdimmu//Atû – of a dispute concerning the affiliation of a female slave before the *šatammu* and *bēl piqitti* of Eanna (AnOr 8 56).

Šamaš-zēru-iddin, son of Kabtia

Šamaš-zēru-iddin is attested from Nbn 9 till Cyr 7. He is the scribe of Nos. 10 and 13 in Nbn 9 and 14 respectively, and perhaps also of No. 19 in Cyr 2. He appears together with his brothers only in the context of the family business venture with Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl in Cyr 3 (No. 23) and paying their father's debts in Cyr 7 (No. 25).

Rēmūt-Nabû, son of Kabtia

Rēmūt-Nabû is attested from Nbn 12 till Cam 2, only ever alongside Madān-ahu-iddin. Predominantly, he works together with him in the business venture with Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl (Nos. 14+15 and 23), in dealing with that of the son of Ahhēšu in

⁶² It is uncertain whether his name is to be understood as Madān-ahu-iddin or Madān-ahhē-iddin. In fewer than a third of the cases, the middle element of his name is written šeš^{meš}, in the remaining instances without the plural marker. He is scribe to his own promissory notes three times. In No. 9 he writes his own name with šeš^{meš}, in the other cases, Nos. 21 and 27, only šeš.

Nbn 16 (No. 18), and with their father's debt in Cyr 7 (No. 25), and whenever larger sums of silver are involved (i.e. Nos. 11, 16+17, 21, 22, 29).

Silver credits

In the following, we give a tabular listing of the promissory notes (*u³iltu*) and few receipts comprising the totality of the archive's texts insofar as the tablets are sufficiently preserved to allow for such an ascription. Subsequently, individual topics as seen through these promissory notes will be discussed in more detail. Summarily, the silver quantities dealt with can be relatively high and the gained impression of the business behind these silver credits is variegated.

No.	Type	Date	Subject	Notes	Creditor/Recipient	Debtor/payer
9	promissory note	Nbn 22.IV.5	3 m of silver	instalments of 2/3 m in VII.5, 2 m in XII.5 and 1/3 in IV.6; Kabtia vouches for payment; rent of house	Ibnāya/Aplāya//Sup pē-Bēl	Madān-ahu-iddin
10	promissory note	Nbn 6.XI.9	6 m of silver of 1/8 alloy	context broken; Šamaš-zēru-iddin is scribe	[...]	[...]
11	promissory note	Nbn 1.VI.12	1/3 m 5 š of silver	due in I; Kabtia vouches for payment	Bēl-[...], slave of Nabû-šarru-ušur	Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû

12	receipt	Nbn 20.VI.14	2 m of silver	oath concerning lost promissory notes	Nabû-bāni-ahi/[...]	Kabtia, and his wife Baba- enqet
14/15	promissory note (<i>harrānu</i>)	Nbn 30.I.15	3 m	<i>harrānu</i> of Ibnāya/Aplāya //Suppê-Bêl; due in XII; clauses against earlier promissory notes	Kabtia	Madān-ahu- iddin and Rēmût-Nabû
16/17	promissory note (<i>kaspu ša šarri</i>)	Nbn 6.I.16	2 m of silver plus 50 š	2 m of silver of the king; 50 š of rent; due in I; clauses for repair work and against earlier promissory notes	Šulāya/Ṭābia// Hunzû	Kīnāya/Nabû- ahhê-iddin// Šumu-libši, Madān-ahu- iddin and Rēmût-Nabû
18	promissory note (<i>harrānu</i>)	Nbn 6.VI.16	5 ½ š of silver	due on 15.IV; <i>harrānu</i> of [...]/Ahhēšu; silver for a soldier of the king	Marduk-[...]/Bêl- uṣuršu and Nabû- ŠEŠ-[...]/Nabû- šumu-uṣur	Madān-ahu- iddin and Rēmût-Nabû
19	promissory note?	Cyr 27.V.2	1 m of silver of 1/8 alloy	context broken; [...]/Kabtia is scribe	[...]/Šaddûnu	Marduk-[...]

20	receipt (<i>ilku</i>)	Cyr 27.XII.2	3 š of silver	<i>ilku</i> -obligation of Bunene- šarru- ušur/Šumu- ukīn from I.3 till XII.3	Madān-ahu-iddin	Etel-pî/Nabû- bāni-ahi, on behalf of Bunene-šarru- ušur
21	promissory note	Cyr 17.I.3	2 1/3 m 5 š of silver	due in XII; <i>nūptu</i> - payment of IV and IX received	Šamaš-ahhē- erība/Nabû-šumu- ēreš and [...]/Babuttu	Madān-ahu- iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû
22	promissory note	Cyr 28.XII.2	8 š of silver	due in IV; claim paid	Marduk-aplu- ušur/Kabtia//Šigûa	Madān-ahu- iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû
23	promissory note (settlement <i>harrānu</i>)	Cyr 28.XII.3	2 m of silver (remain- der of 6 m)	<i>harrānu</i> of Ibnāya; due in IV, interest- free; clauses against further claims	Ibnāya/Aplāya/ Suppê-Bêl	Kabtia, Madān-ahu- iddin, Šamaš- zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû
24	promissory note	Cyr ??.6	12 ½ š of silver	context broken	Marduk- ušur/Aplāya//Iddin- Amurru	Madān-ahu- iddin
25	promissory note(s) (<i>nishu</i>)	Cyr 9.V.7	1 m of silver	2 transactions for payment of Kabtia's debt to Mušēzib- Bêl/Bārīk-ili	Iddin- Nabû/Apkallum// Išparu and Šamaš- šumu-līšir/Nabû- bêl-šumāti//Sîn- tabni	Madān-ahu- iddin, Šamaš- zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû

27	promissory note	Cam 10.IX.1	1 m 10 š of silver	instalments; apart from 1 m 12 š and 36 vats of <i>guqqû</i> - offerings	[...]/Šaddûnu//Rē'i- alpi and Šamaš- zēru-ibni/Bēl-šumu- iškun//Rīm-Anu	Madān-ahu- iddin
28	receipt	Cam 16.III.2	1 ½ š of silver	on behalf of Mušallim- Marduk/Arad- Nabû//Šangû- Nabû	Bēl-iqīša/Bānia// Bā'iru	Madān-ahu- iddin
29	receipt	Cam 28.III.2	[x] š of silver	at the request of Marduk- iddin/Nabû- ahu-līšir//Ibni- ilu	Mušallim- Marduk/Arad- Nabû//Šangû-Nabû	Madān-ahu- iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû

The business relationship between father and sons (No. 25)

From this text (No. 25) we might be able to get some insight into the relationship between Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin, and Rēmūt-Nabû and their father in these later times of their respective careers (Cyr 7). Kabtia appears to be in financial trouble and the relationship with his sons strained.

We learn that Kabtia had borrowed 1 mina of silver from Mušēzib-Bēl/Bārīk-ili to use for investments. Yet, he apparently is incapable of repaying the debt, so his sons Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Bēl are asked to come to his aid. For that purpose they detract silver that is part of a business venture they have with the otherwise unknown Iddin-Nabû/Apkallum//Išparu and Šamaš-šumu-līšir/Nabû-bēl-šumāti//Sîn-tabni. Having paid Kabtia's creditor, they are then to claim the silver Kabtia invested but failed to collect himself, in order to repay Iddin-Nabû and Šamaš-šumu-līšir. As assurance for Madān-ahu-iddin and his brothers, Kabtia swears in a broken section, (maybe) to repay them at some point.

Perhaps this is not the only instance of Kabtia in dire straits, which is why his sons want some additional reassurance for their support.

The problem of the recipient in No. 28 and the purport of *u'iltu*

The operative section of No. 28 reads: “1 ½ *šiqil kasap* Bēl-iqīša/Bānia//Bā'iru *ina u'iltišu ša ina muhhi* Mušallim-Marduk/Arad-Nabû//Šangû-Nabû *ina qāt* Madān-ahu-iddin/Kabtia//Sîn-tabni *ana muhhišu*(!) Mušallim-Marduk *mahir*.” We understand the reception phrase to mean Bēl-iqīša (the creditor) received the silver from Madān-ahu-iddin on behalf of Mušallim-Marduk (the debtor). If *ana muhhišu*, as written on the tablet, was taken seriously, one would have to read that Mušallim-Marduk was the one to receive the silver on Bēl-iqīša's behalf. So one could suppose that this document confirms the actual reception by Mušallim-Marduk of the silver credit. However, the Babylonian perception of *u'iltu*, i.e. the initial promissory note and debt, makes this notion untenable. As H. Petschow explicates, the *u'iltu* itself “beurkundet (...) nicht den Abschluß des Rechtsgeschäfts, also z.B. die Darlehensgewährung, Übergabe oder Empfang des Schuldgegenstandes, sondern vielmehr völlig neutral das Bestehen einer Schuldverbindlichkeit.”⁶³ Thus, what the Babylonians deemed necessary to record was the abstract obligation of the debtor resulting from and constituted by the issuance of the *u'iltu* document. The factual transaction was then trivial and a matter of course. Furthermore, that *ana muhhi* refers to Mušallim-Marduk is corroborated by the fact that Bēl-iqīša is the scribe of the document.⁶⁴ In conclusion, the possessive pronoun on *ana muhhi* should be seen as a scribal error and this document as a typical receipt of a silver debt.

Prebends (No. 27)

In Cam 1 we find an allusion to Madān-ahu-iddin's involvement in activities of the brewer's prebend (No. 27). A delivery of vats of *guqqû*-offerings is mentioned as still outstanding in addition to this document's silver debt owed by him.

⁶³ Petschow 1956, 18.

⁶⁴ Already Petschow (1956, 11ff.²⁸) points out that among the acting parties only those that abandon a right or grant it to another, i.e. the debtor, recipient or seller/lessor of property, could act as the scribe.

Business ventures (*harrānu*)

We have clues to quite a few business ventures with the involvement of the Sîn-tabni family. These *harrānus* were long-term partnerships intended to increase the invested capital by whatever trade they were able to conduct. Since they are usually documented by simple promissory notes, oftentimes little knowledge concerning the exact business conducted can be gleaned from the documents, as is also the case with the texts of our archive.⁶⁵ From the Sîn-tabni family, we do not even possess the documents about the formation of the various business ventures. Most prominently in our texts features the business venture between Kabtia and Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl.

The business venture (*harrānu*) that Kabtia had formed with Ibnāya as investor⁶⁶ ran already in Nbn 15 (Nos. 14+15). Kabtia gave the corresponding work over to his sons Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, who according to clauses concerning earlier promissory notes had been doing this for some time.

Perhaps a similar relationship towards Ibnāya already stood in Nbn 5 (No. 9), when Madān-ahu-iddin repays in instalments the considerable amount of 3 minas of silver to him, with Kabtia vouching for the affair. According to the final clause of the document, the silver was paid to Kabtia for 10 months of rent for a house. Considering the unusually high amount of silver, the rented real estate ought to have been comparatively large. Perhaps it was intended for storage or otherwise linked to business conducted by Madān-ahu-iddin under the direction of Kabtia and Ibnāya.

Approximately 6 years after the first mention of the *harrānu* in Cyr 3 (No. 23), we see it resolved. By this point also Šamaš-zēru-iddin had been included in the activities. Since Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû are mentioned alongside their father as debtors of 6 minas of silver in total to Ibnāya, they were now treated equally to Kabtia in the *harrānu* and completed it together (*“itti ahameš qatû”*). No indications as to the exact nature of the business venture is given.

⁶⁵ Cf. Jursa 2010, 206ff. for a concise description of this type of activity that evolved from the Old Babylonian/Old Assyrian long distance trade, thus the designation *harrānu* „journey“; for the latter point see Jursa 2010, 208f. Lanz 1976 is the standard work about the Neo-Babylonian *harrānu*.

⁶⁶ Cf. Lanz 1976, 7ff. („Typ A“).

In Nbn 16 (No. 18), Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû use money of another business venture in unclear dealings with a soldier of the king. They perhaps used the money for a soldier's equipment.

From the credit of "silver for expenses (*nishu*)" in Cyr 7 (No. 25), mentioned above, we can deduce the existence of another business venture between Kabtia's sons and Iddin-Nabû/Apkallum//Išparu and Šamaš-šumu-līšir//Nabû-bēl-šumāti//Sîn-tabni.

Although we do not see the exact nature of trading in which the Sîn-tabni family was involved, especially Nos. 14+15, 23 and 25 show us yet again that the Sîn-tabni family was dealing with high amounts of silver.

The connection between the families of Sîn-tabni and Atû

Considering the find-spot of all our texts one has to pose the question as to the connection between them and whether it goes beyond the simple surmise of neighbourship of the Atû and Sîn-tabni families, plus a few coincidental tablets. Without further evidence this would appear at least initially as an easily defensible working hypothesis. Unfortunately, prosopography helps us very little in this regard since none of the parties mentioned in any of the texts (or outside)⁶⁷ appear in both the archive of Atû and Sîn-tabni.

Moreover, the economic nature of the two families is different to a certain degree. The members of Atû are mainly prebendaries in Eanna, and those of Sîn-tabni engaged in non-cultic business. While involved in Eanna as well, the Sîn-tabni family also acts outside its sphere of influence.

The temporal diffusion of the documents is relevant for this aspect as well. The Atû texts are dated to the reigns of Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar with a lacuna of 63 years – with one outlier under Cyrus (No. 4) – until the beginning of Darius' reign (i.e. spanning 116 years), while the Sîn-tabni texts are dated only from Nabonidus' to Cambyses' reigns (i.e. spanning 23 years).

⁶⁷ See below, "Prosopography of the social environment of the Atû and Sîn-tabni families".

According to GMTR 1, 141 a certain Etel-pî/Nabû-bāni-ahi provides a direct link between the Atû and Sîn-tabni families in Cyr 2 (No. 20). In this text, Etel-pî acts as intermediary for the receipt of an *ilku*-obligation by Madān-ahu-iddin. Yet upon closer examination of both archives there is no conclusive evidence to identify Etel-pî's father, bearing a fairly common name, with Nabû-bāni-ahi of the Atû family. In the Sîn-tabni archive alone we find 5 other persons called Nabû-bāni-ahi from altogether different families.

The only thing we can claim with certainty is that Madān-ahu-iddin and Ina-šilli-Urdimmu knew each other, however fleetingly. As mentioned above, they both appear as the last witnesses in a dispute of ownership of a female slave before the leaders of Eanna in Cyr 7 (AnOr 8 56).⁶⁸ The supposition of any further connection between the families, beyond their dealings in sometimes similar milieus, does not seem feasible from the current evidence.

W.K. Loftus' comment on the tablets' find spot that "they were disposed in rows and imbedded upon a brick pavement"⁶⁹ could be understood as the tablets having been secondarily used as construction material, which is sometimes the case in Mesopotamian cities.⁷⁰ This, of course, would render most considerations in respect to their interconnection, kindled by the texts' archaeological background, to be of no avail.

⁶⁸ See Holtz 2009, 283f. for the content of this text and a translation of l. 7-14.

⁶⁹ Loftus 1857, 221. But compare also his longer description as cited above from Loftus 1859, 42.

⁷⁰ For Urukian examples of this practice common throughout Mesopotamia see e.g. the find list in AUWE 17, 423ff. for tablets found usually inside the walls of buildings or as fillings of foundation pits.

Prosopography of the social environment of the Atû and Sîn-tabni families

We hope to provide in this section a useful tool for the specialists that are interested in this particular type of texts and the social networks surrounding them. Due to the limited scale of our corpus, we did not undertake a study on the superb level of microhistory as M. Waerzeggers did for Marduk-rēmanni from Sippar,⁷¹ but try to live up to M. Jursa's approach for the Sipparean archive of Bēl-rēmanni⁷² in our own narrow scope.

For that purpose, we give short descriptions of persons known from our texts and list their occurrences outside our corpus. Text references in italics indicate the person's occurrence as a witness.

Bābia/Marduk-ēreš: OIP 122 124 (receipt of two bronze vessels; Eanna); No. 3: for the silver credit for his wife Ša-Nanāya-šī and himself he gives part of the gatekeeper's prebend as security to Nabû-bāni-ahi.

Bēl-ahhē-iddin/Gudadû/(Sîn-leqe-unnīnī) pledged real estate as security to Eanna which in due time came into its possession: UCP 9/1 74 (sale of a field given as security[?]; Eanna [Nbk 12]); AnOr 8 58 (his house in lieu of cattle to Eanna [Cyr 7]); BIN 2 134 (his grandchildren's [Arad-Innin/Šākin-šumi, Kalbāya/Silim-Bēl and Šamaš-iddin/Bēl-iddin] dispute about that house; Eanna); No. 3; For his Arabic patronym see Zadok 2003, 492 no. 24, and *id.* 2013, 318 no. 2.

Bēl-ibni/Bulluṭu//Bā'īru was an official of Eanna dealing with the temple's resources, cf. AUWE 8, 119: AnOr 8 23 (seller of date orchard); Kleber 2008, 96 no. 12; AUWE 8 10 (creditor for barley for the bakers); *BM 114456*[?], 114653; *GCCI 1 65, 394*; Iraq 59, 18f. no. 8; *NCBT 691, 873*; *PTS 2105, 2245*; *YBC 9252, 9526* (rations of the king as provisions from *šatammu* of Eanna); *YNER 1 3*; *YOS 6 57, 58, 92, 143* (second witness with seal to division of inheritance), 213, 215, 225; *YOS 19 2* (scribe), 91, 92; No. 12, 14, 15: he is the scribe of a tablet and its copy

⁷¹ Waerzeggers 2014.

⁷² See Jursa 1999, 119ff.

concerning the business venture (*harrānu*) between the Sîn-tabni family and Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl.

Bēl-iqīša/Bānia//Bā'iru, whose father (Bānia/Tabnêa) was *šatammu* of Eanna during Neriglissar's reign and at the beginning of that of Nabonidus (cf. Kümmel 1979, 112), was a scribe. He appears in: BIN 1 102 (scribe for date *imittu*; Eanna), 103, 119, 128?, 129 (scribe); Stigers 1976 [JCS 28] 57; TCL 13 182; YOS 7 151 (concerning fish), 181 (scribe for date *imittu*; Eanna); No. 28: he acts as scribe⁷ and recipient in this receipt of silver.

Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl's father (Aplāya/Ahu-lūmur) might appear as witness in YOS 17 12 (Nūr-Sîn archive) in the year Nbk 5; No. 9, 14, 15, 23: the Sîn-tabni family is in a business venture (*harrānu*) with him.

Iddin-Nabû/Apkallu//Išparu appears as witness to Eanna's confiscation and rental of a house: AnOr 8 57; No. 25: he is among the creditors of Kabtia's sons in order to pay their father's debt to a third party.

Itti-Anu-balātu/Bēlšunu//Sîn-leqe-unnīnī appears as scribe (patronymic Nabû-bēlšunu) of a promissory note for barley in BM 114623 in Nbn 12 (perhaps Eanna); No. 5

Lābāši/Bēlšunu//Rāb-banê is not to be confused with a descendant of the same name who appears ca. 100 years later leasing real estate for construction of a reed house in OIP 122 16 (Art 31); No. 21

Marduk-aplu-ušur/Kabtia//Šigûa appears as mid-level official in Eanna, often witness to various dealings and once issuing wool of Eanna: BM 114544 (receipt of barley and dates; Eanna); NCBT 360; OIP 122 36 (*mār banê* in Eanna about new prebendary); YOS 6 137 (interrogation [*mašaltu*] about theft of sheep; Eanna); YOS 7 20 (protocol; Eanna), 33 (vouching to produce person in Eanna), 60 (first witness to order to produce slaves in Eanna),

76 (creditor of wool; Eanna), 133 (receipt of wool; Eanna); No. 22: he credits Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû silver.

Marduk-šumu-iddin/Nādin//Suiti most frequently appears as witness to date *imittus*, but also other dealings in the sphere of Eanna. In TCL 13 177 he estimates the date yield, cf. Kümmel 1979, 107: *Walker* 1973, 127 no. 17; *BIN* 1 98, 102, 103, 105, 111, 115; *BM* 113430, 114641, 114643; *GCCI* 2 117, 407; Stigers 1976 [JCS 28], 43 no. 35; *NCBT* 552, 562, 991; *PTS* 3007; TCL 13 154 (responsible for captured *širku* of Ištar), 177 (concerning date *imittu*); *YBC* 11634; *YNER* 1 2 (witness to oath), 4; *YOS* 7 72, 135, 136, 149 (theft of cow), 175, 181, 195; No. 22

Marduk-ušur/Aplāya//Iddin-Amurru's father (Aplāya/Mušallim-Marduk) appears in *YOS* 7 19 (dispute protocol; Eanna); No. 24: he is Madān-ahu-iddin's creditor for 12 ½ shekels of silver.

Mušallim-Marduk/Arad-Nabû//Šangû-Nabû is among the priests (*kinaštu*) of Eanna and often seen dealing with wool and sheep: *AnOr* 8 48 (adoption and bequest of temple enterer's prebend; Eanna); *BM* 114471; *OIP* 122 36 (*mār banê* in Eanna about new prebendary); *PTS* 2692; TCL 12 44 (lessor of ewe); *YBC* 9253 (debt of silver for wool of Bēltu of Uruk); *YOS* 6 71; *YOS* 7 20 (protocol; Eanna), 31 (dispute about sheep; Eanna); 33 (vouching to produce person in Eanna), 118 (vouching concerning return of a sheep), 170 (vouching concerning theft of silver vessel from temple of Gula); No. 28, 29: Madān-ahu-iddin (and in No. 29 also Rēmūt-Nabû) acts as intermediary in the payment and collection of Mušallim-Marduk's debts.

Mušēzib-Bēl/Barīk-ili, the third man (*tašlīšu*),⁷³ requests barley from the *šatammu* and *bēl piqitti* of Eanna in Cam 1, which a carrier is paid from a house in Uruk belonging to the *ša muhhi sūti* of Bēltu of Uruk: *AnOr* 8 66; In No. 25 he appears as creditor for Kabtia's investments. For his Westsemitic patronym see Zadok 2003, 493 no. 52.

⁷³ See for the function of *tašlīšu* as temple guard and in supervising roles Kleber 2008, 114f.

Mušēzib-Bēl/Mušallim-Marduk: YBC 6926 (settlement about sheep, wool, and birds for *sattukku*-offering; Eanna); *No. 31*

Mušēzib-Bēl/Nanāya-ēreš: BM 114531 (seller of house [among the neighbours is the *šākin māt tâmti*] in Uruk); YOS 6 92 (concerning same house sale; Eanna); *No. 3* (scribe)

Nabû-nādin-ahi/Arad-Bēl//Iddin-Papsukkal: AnOr 8 71 (*mār banê* witness to statement to the *šatammu* of Eanna); *TCL 13 158* (obligation to produce plough oxen; Eanna), *182* (lease of fields of Eanna); *YOS 7 140* (dispute about sheep; Eanna), *146* (concerning theft[?] of sheep; Eanna), *152* (concerning bribery; Eanna), *167* (concerning purity for *gullubu*), *171* (barley debt; Eanna), *176* (vouching to produce person in Eanna); *No. 6*

Nabû-nādin-apli/Bānia//Bā'iru, whose father (Bānia = Ea-bāni-zēri/Tabnêa) was *šatammu* of Eanna during Neriglissar's reign and at the beginning of that of Nabonidus (cf. Kümmel 1979, 112), was a temple scribe; cf. Kümmel 1979, 120f., 127. AnOr 8 3 (house sale), *21* (statement against criminals against Eanna), *66* (receipt of barley; Eanna); *OIP 122 36* (*mār banê* in Eanna about new prebendary); *PTS 3054* (concerning house as security for slave purchase); *YOS 7 20* (scribe of protocol; Eanna), *41* (protocol), *58* (first witness to silver debt; Eanna), *90* (concerning fisher's prebend), *97* (protocol of prison break); *No. 12*

Pir'u/Eanna-šumu-ibni appears most often as a scribe in Eanna. AnOr 8 45 (scribe of adoption and bequest of temple enterer's prebend; Eanna), *58* (scribe of confiscation of house; Eanna); GCCI 2 103 (vouching for guard of Eanna); NCBT 540 (scribe); Stigers 1976, 42 no. 32 (scribe; Eanna); *YOS 7 58* (scribe of silver debt; Eanna), *69* (scribe concerning service of fowlers; Eanna), *93* (scribe of oath concerning stolen goods; Eanna), *125* (concerning a cow brought by him to Eanna), *302* (scribe); *No. 4:* he acts as scribe to the promissory note for a bronze kettle owed by Ina-šilli-Urdimmu to Innin-ahhē-iddin.

Pir'u/Tabnêa//Bā'iru, whose brother Bānia was *šatammu* of Eanna for a time, appears prominently in the administration of Eanna, often in connection with wool production: *AnOr* 8 23 (sale of date orchard), 25 (witness to statement concerning silver); AUWE 8 31 (scribe; Bēl-aplu-ušur archive); GCCI 1 63 (promissory note for sheep and goats; Eanna); PTS 3054 (concerning house [formerly his] as security for slave purchase); *UCP* 10/10 (witness to statement); YOS 6 77 (interrogation [*mašaltu*] about theft of sheep; Eanna), 145 (promissory note; Eanna), 153 (order to produce debtor; Sîn-leqe-unnīnī archive), 191 (false statement); No. 14: he is the first witness to the business venture (*harrānu*) document of the Sîn-tabni family and Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl.

Šamaš-mukīn-apli/Madān-ahhē-iddin//Šīgûa owned, like his father (Madān-ahhē-iddin/Gimillu; cf. Freydank 1971, 17f.), brewer's prebends and was according to TCL 13 182 overseer (*šāpiru*) of the brewers in the year Dar 2, cf. Kümmel 1979, 149ff: *AnOr* 8 43 (witness to statement), 44 (concerning brewer's prebend), 46 (witness to vouching for person to go to Babylon; Eanna), 48 (adoption and bequest of temple enterer's prebend in Eanna), 71 (*mār banê*-witness to statement; Eanna); *AnOr* 9 15 (house in lieu for wool to Eanna); *BIN* 2 114, 130 (house in lieu of 6 minas of silver to Eanna); *BM* 114435, 114447, 114486 (lease of ship), 114544 (receipt of barley and dates; Eanna), 114551, 114576; Kleber 2008, 270 no. 33 (statement about the king's [Cambyses] wish to see old inscriptions in Eanna); *GCCI* 2 113; *Iraq* 13, 95ff.; *NCBT* 360; *PTS* 2086 (statement); *SAKF* 164; TCL 13 182; *YNER* 1 1 (loyalty oath of Eanna craftsmen; cf. Payne 2008), 7; YOS 7 20 (protocol; Eanna), 63 (silver for goods from Syria to Babylon; Eanna), 65, 94, 132, 138, 141, 144, 149 (theft of cow), 154, 160, 163, 168, 176 (witness to vouching for person), 177; YOS 17 126 (dealing with sheep distributed to various parties), 302; No. 8: Itti-Anu-balātu gives a brewer's prebend to him for performance.

Šamaš-šumu-līšir/Nabû-bēl-šumāti//Sîn-tabni's family members are involved in shady business surrounding Eanna: YOS 6 193 (first witness to his nephew's [Šamaš-zēru-līšir/Aplāya] conditional sentencing; Eanna); YOS 7 28 (house falsely given as security to his brother [Bēl-ahhē-iqīša] and returned to Eanna); No. 25: he is among the creditors of Kabtia's sons in order to pay their father's debt to a third party.

Šulāya/Ṭābia//Hunzû will become *šākin ṭēmi*⁷⁴ of Uruk at the beginning of Cyrus' reign (TCL 13, 124; BIN 2 115; AnOr 8 38). His father Ṭābia/Nabû-nādin-šumi//Hunzû held this office from the years Nbn 6 to 13 (TCL 12 123; YOS 6 154); cf. Kümmel 1979, 140, 146 and Frame 1991, 80. Given the dealings with silver of the king in No. 16, Šulāya had already a firm standing in Uruk in the year Nbn 16.

Suqāya/Balātu//Kidin-Marduk: appears dealing with sesame in the Egibi archive: AUWE 28 70 (debtor of sesame), 126 (debtor of sesame?); No. 7

Conclusions

Judging from the little evidence to be gained, the Atû-family appears deeply rooted in the prebendary collegium of Eanna. They are dealing with people such as Nabû-nādin-ahi/Arad-Bēl//Iddin-Papsukkal who bears witness to the initiation of a new prebendary, or Šamaš-mukīn-apli/Madān-ahhē-iddin//Šigûa, an important brewer of Eanna, in addition to the immediate *atûtu*-colleague Bābia/Marduk-ēreš.

The personages in contact with the Sîn-tabni family are also principally to be situated in the institution of Eanna, yet less so in a prebendary context. Among them figure officials, such as the third man, Mušēzib-Bēl/Bārīk-ili, or Bēl-ibni/Bulluṭu//Bā'iru, a sort of resource manager, and scribes like Bēl-iqīša/Bānia//Bā'iru and Nabû-nādin-apli/Bānia//Bā'iru. The Sîn-tabni family also worked for the former governor's son, Šulāya/Ṭābia//Hunzû. Evidently, they were predominantly engaged on an administrative rather than prebendary or cultic level.

⁷⁴ See for the civic administrator of Uruk Kleber 2008, 233 and Kümmel 1979, 109.

Text editions

General caveats: In certain cases the tablets appear to have taken damage between the time of their copying by Strassmaier and Bertin and the present day. In such a case, we proceed to give the therein copied signs that nowadays are no longer extant in brackets [x] as in all other cases, but mention the fact in the comments. Many thanks go to C.B.F. Walker who made available a transcript of Leichty's notes concerning his readings of Bertin's copies.

All of the preserved texts could be collated by us with the exception of Nos. 23 and 25 which are being exhibited in the King's Library section of the British Museum.

Atû

No. 1 – Npl. 10[+x] (<616 BC) [Npl. 7 (p. 139)/Bertin 5; BM 30177, 1851-01-01.1659]*

obv. 1) ½ ma.na 6 gín kù.babbar a[?]-(*erasure*)-a[?]

2) a-šú šá^l šá^l-^{dt}ag-šu-ú a^lú^l.du₈ ina ugu-hi

3) ^ltam-meš-i-lu a-šú šá^l am-mi-šu <<a-šú>>

4) ud.15.kam šá^l itⁱše i-nam-din

5) ^rud.15^r.kam šá^l itⁱše la it-tan-ni

6) [... ..] ^ršá[?]

[remainder of obv. and beginning of rev. broken off]

1') [... ..].^rkam mu^r.10+[x.k]am

2') ^{ld}ag-a-pap lugal tin.tir^{ki}

3') ki-i ud.15.<kam> šá^l itⁱše ^la-a ^{ld}en-šeš^{me}-mu

4') la it-tal^l-ku-nim-ma kù.babbar-šú-nu

5') la it-ta^l-šu-ú kù.babbar-šú-nu

6') ina sag.du i-nam-šu-ú

"1/2 mina 6 shekels of silver Aplāya[?], son of Ša-Nabû-šū, descendant of Atû are owed by Tammeš-ilu, son of Ammišu. (On) the 15th day of Addāru (XII) he will give (it). (If) he does not

give it (on) the 15th day of Addāru [...]. [... *Witnesses and scribe lost.*] [Month y, day z] of the 10+xth year of Nabopolossar, king of Babylon. If on the 15th day Aplāya (and?) Bēl-ahhē-iddin do not come, (and) don't take their silver, they will take their silver in the capital amount."

Commentary:

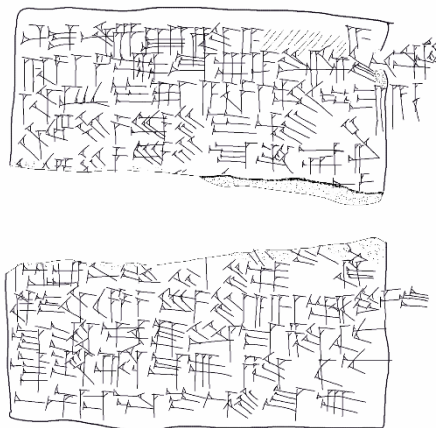
obv. 1) What the scribe intended to do in the place of the creditor's name is not entirely clear; see discussion above, 7ff.

3) See for this Westsemitic name Zadok 2003, 501 ("*Ta₅-miš-i-lu* s. of *Am-mi-šú*").

The scribe mistakenly wrote a-šú on the r.e. after Ammišu. Perhaps this is connected with the confusing erasure where the creditor's name should be.

5) The expected *kî* at the beginning of this line, as copied by Strassmaier, is not there.

rev. 3')-6') This clause denotes no accruing of interest if the creditors[?] do not pick up their money on the agreed date.



No. 1 – BM 30177 (scale 1:1)

No. 2 – Nbk 17.VII.12 (593 BC) [Nbk. 95/Bertin 72; BM 30174, 1851-01-01.124]*

obv. 1) 1/3 gín kù.babbar šá ^{ld+}ag-dù-šeš a-šú šá ^{ld}ap-la-a

2) ina ugu-hi ^{ld}amar.utu-mu-urù a-šú šá ^{ld}u.gur-gi

3) é-su ki-šub-ba-a ki-tì ká-gal ^dutu

4) uš an-ú ^{imsi}.sá da é ^{ld}tab-né-e-a

5) a-šú šá ^{ld}ka-ši-ta-a uš ki-ú ^{im}u₁₈.[lu]

- 6) da é ^{ld+}en-tin-iṭ a-[šú šá ...]
- 7) sag.ki an.ta ^{im}ma[r.tu da sūqu]
- 8) sig^l-nu mu-taq ^{lu}un^{me}[š...]
- 9) sag.ki* ki.ta [...]
- lo.e. 10) ^{ld+}ag-dù-[...]
- rev. 11) ki-i šú-[...]
- 12) ^{lu}tuku-ú [...]
- 13) [(x)] ^{ld+}ag-x-[...]
- 14) [(x)] 'a-a 'x' [...]
- 15) [^{ld}am]ar.utu-nu[mun-...]
- 16) [... ...] DU A[... ...]
- 17) ^{rld+}[ag-... ...]
- 18) šá ^{ld+}ag-ŠEŠ-[...]
- 19) ^{ld+}en-tin-iṭ a-šú šá 'M[U-... unug^{ki}]
- 20) ^{iti}du₆ ud.17.kam mu.12.kam
- 21) ^{ld+}ag-níg.du-urù lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“1/3 shekel of silver belonging to Nabû-bāni-ahi, son of Aplāya, is owed by Marduk-šumu-ušur, son of Nergal-ušallim. His house, a building ground, at the gate of Šamaš, whose upper side to the north is next to the house of Tabnêa, son of Kašitāya, lower side to the south is next to the house of Bêl-uballiṭ, son [of ...], upper front to the west is next to a street, the thoroughfare of the peopl[e ...], [lower front to the east ... is the security of] Nabû-bāni-[ahi]. [...] [No other] creditor [shall have disposal over it]. [Witnesses:] Nabû-[...], Aplāya, Marduk-zêru-[...], [...], Nabû-[... son] of Nabû-ŠEŠ-[...]; [scribe:] Bêl-uballiṭ, son of MU-[...]. [Uruk,] Tašrītu (VII), 17th day, 12th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: pin sharp script

8) The tablet gives QA but must most certainly mean SIG.

No. 3 – Nbk 25.VII.21 (584 BC) [Nbk. 129; BM 92707, 1851-01-01.161]*

1) 1 ma.na kù.babbar šá^{ld+}ag-dù-šeš a-šú šá^{la-}a

2) a^{lú_i}.du₈ ina ugu-hi^{ba-bi-}ia

3) a-šú šá^{ld}amar.utu-kam u^{munus}šá^dna-na-a-ši-i

4) dam-šú 1^{+et giš_i}ig šá^{lú_i}.du₈-ú-tu

5) šá ká sa-li-mu u mim-mu-šú

6) šá uru u edin ma-la ba-šu-ú

7) maš-ka-nu šá^{ld+}ag-dù-šeš

rev. 8) lú^{mu-kin-né}ld⁺en-šeš^{meš-}mu

9) a-šú šá^{gu-da-du-ú}^{[ld+}ag-numun-du

10) a-šú šá^{šu-ma-a}ld⁺ag-numun-ia

11) a-šú šá^{lad-na-a} u^{lú}umbisag^{mu-še-zib-}ld⁺en

12) a-šú šá^{ld}na-na-a-kam unug^{ki}

13) itidu₆ ud.25.kam mu.21.kam

14) ld⁺ag-níg.du-urù lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“1 mina of silver of Nabû-bāni-ahi, son of Aplāya, descendant of Atû, is owed by Bābia, son of Marduk-ēreš, and fīša-Nanāya-šī, his wife. One door of the gatekeeper’s prebend of the Salīmu gate and his everything in city and land, as much as there is, stands as security for Nabû-bāni-ahi. Witnesses: Bēl-ahhē-iddin, son of Gudadû; Nabû-zēru-ukīn, son of Šumāya; Nabû-zēria, son of Nadnāya; and the scribe Mušēzib-Bēl, son of Nanāya-ēreš. Uruk, Tašrītu (VII), 25th day, 21st year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: sharp script

obv. 5) According to FLP 1588, the treasure house (é.níg.ga) is located at the Salīmu gate. In this document from Nbn 26, the payment of construction workers of that building is recorded. Other instances of the mention of the Salīmu gate: YOS 6 77, 1+27; YOS 6 236, 7; YOS 7 7, 81; YOS 7 42, 4; YOS 7 78, 4+10; YOS 7 88, 11.

No. 4 – Cyr 23.VIII.5 (534 BC) [Cyr. 203/Bertin 802; BM 30141, 1851-01-01.]*

obv. 1) [... ...] 20-tu-šu [...]

2) [... ...] šá^{ld}in.ṛnin^ṛ-[šeš^{meš}-mu]

3) a-šú šá^lina-sùh-sur ina ugu-hi^{lṛ}ina-giš.g[i₆-^dur.idim]

4) a-šú šá^{ld+}ag-dù-šeš a^{lú}i.du₈* [(x)]

5) ud.7.kam šá^{iti}[g]an i-nam-din

6) ki-i ud.7.kam ṛdu^ṛ-ú-du zabar (UD-KA-BAR)

7) la it-tan-na ½ ma.na kù.babbar

8) ṛina-giš.gi₆-^dur*.idim ku-um* du-ú-du

9) [a]-na^{ld}innin*-na-šeš^{meš}-mu

lo.e. 10) [i]-nam-din du-ṛu^ṛ-du šá a-na paq-da

11) [i-na ig]i-ṛšú ma^ṛ-[nu]-ṛú^ṛ

rev. 12) ṛlúmu-kin-nu ṛx-UD-ú^ṛ a-šú

13) šá ṛki-di-na^ṛ a^{lú}bur.gul

14) ṛamar.utu^ṛ-mu-urù a-šú šá^{ld}na-na-a-mu

15) ṛen-mu-kam a-šú šá^{ld+}ag-šeš-mu

16) ṛumbisag ṛpir-^ṛu a-šú šá ṛé.an.na-m[u-dù]

17) unug^{ki}itiapin ud.23.kam

18) mu.5.kam ṛku-ra-áš lugal ṛtin.tir^{ki}

19) lugal kur.kur

“[A bronze kettle of ...] ... [...] Innin-ahhē-iddin, son of Ina-tēšî-ētir, is owed by Ina-šilli-urdimmu, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi, descendant of Atû. On the 7th day of Kislīmu (IX) he will give (it). If, on the 7th day, he does not give the bronze kettle, Ina-šilli-Urdimmu will pay ½ mina of silver in lieu of the kettle to Innin-ahhē-iddin. The kettle is given as deposit at his disposal. Witnesses: [...], son of Kidinnu[?], descendant of Parkullu; Marduk-šumu-ušur, son of Nanāya-iddin; Bēl-šumu-ēreš, son of Nabû-ahu-iddin; the scribe Pir[?]u, son of Eanna-šumu-[ibni]. Uruk, Arahsamnu (VIII), 23rd day, 5th year, Cyrus, king of Babylon and the lands.”

Commentary

rev. 16) The patronym is restored to Pir[?]u/Eanna-šumu-ibni according to Kümmel 1979, 123 and 134.

No. 5 – Dar 8.VI.2 (520 BC) [Dar. 39/Bertin 1934; BM 30151, 1851-01-01.?]*

obv. 1) ½ ma.na kù.babbar šá^{munus^r} ba-ba-a dumu^{munus^r}-[šú šá]

2) l^{ir-d⁺}en a l^{ši-gu-a} ina u[gu-hi]

3) l^{ina-giš.gi⁶-^d}[u]r. r^{idim-mu} a^r-šú šá l^[d⁺ag-dù-šeš]

4) [...]

5) [...] ^{iti}kin i-nam-din [...]

6) [...]

(the end of the obv., lo.e. and the beginning of the rev. are lost)

rev. 9) a l^{dⁱškur-li}-[... ...]

10) a-šú šá l^{ba-ni-ia} [...] r^{A NU} d⁺en^r [...]

11) l^{d³⁰-su} a-šú šá l^{utu-mu-mu} a l^{KUR}-[...]

12) l^{ki-d¹-tin} a-šú šá l^{en-šú-nu} a l^{d³⁰-ti.a}*-[unnīnī[?]]

13) l^úumbisag l^{d⁺ag-a-mu} a-šú šá l^{d⁺ag-numun-giš}

14) a ^{lú}uš.bar unug^{ki} iti^{ki}kin ud.8.kam

15) mu.2.kam ^lda-a-ri-²-uš-šú

16) lugal tin.tir^{ki} lugal kur.kur

“1/2 mina of silver of ^fBabāya, [daughter of] Arad-Bēl, descendant of Šigûa, is owed by Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, son of [Nabû-bāni-ahi]. [...] He will pay in Ulūlu (VI). [... Witnesses: ...], descendant of Adad-li...; [...], son of Bania, [descendant of ...]-Bēl [...]; Sîn-erība, son of Šamaš-šumu-iddin, descendant of Kur²-[...]; Itti-Anu-balāṭu, son of Bēlšunu, descendant of Sîn-leqe-[unnīnī²]; the scribe Nabû-aplu-iddin, son of Nabû-zēru-līšir, descendant of Išparu. Uruk, Ulūlu (VI), 8th day, 2nd year of Darius, king of Babylon, king of the lands.”

Commentary: obv. heavily effaced

obv. 3) In No. 6 Ina-šilli-Urdimmu's son, Itti-Anu-balāṭu, owes silver to Babāya, cf. also above, 10³⁶.

No. 6 – Dar 8.VI.3 (519 BC) [Dar. 77; BM 30165, 1851-01-01.?]*

obv. 1) 1 1/3 ma.na kù.babbar šá ^{munus}ba-ba-a

2) dumu^{munus}-šu šá l^{ir-d+}en a ^lši-gu-^rú¹-a

3) ina ugu ^lki-^da.nim-tin a-šú šá

4) [^lina-]giš.gi₆-ur.dim a ^{lú}i.du₈

5) [...] giš.šub.ba-šú ^{lú}i.du₈-^rú-tu¹

6) [šá ká g]al-i maš-ka-nu šá ^{munus}ba-ba-a¹

7) [...ú-l]-tì šá ina ugu-hi [...]

8) [ina igi]^r ^{munus}ba-ba-a¹

lo.e. 9) [en kù.babbar-šú t]a-šal-lim-m[u [x]

rev. 10) [...]

- 11) [...] šá^lki-^da-nim-tin
- 12) ʾ ʾ
- 13) ʾ a^ldingir-*íá*ʾ?
- 14) [^ld+a]g-[mu]-ʾšešʾ a-šú šá^lir-^den a^lmu-^dpapʾ-su[kkal]
- 15) ʾ ... a-šú šá ʾ
- 16) ʾ ... [^lúumbis]ag^ld+ag-suʾ
- 17) ʾa-šú šá^ld+en-... unug^{ki}ʾ
- 18) itikin ud.8.kam mu.3.kam

u.e. 19) ^lda-ri-ʾa-muš lugal tin.tir^{ki} u kur.kur

“1 1/3 mina of silver of ʾBabāya, daughter of Arad-Bēl, descendant of Šigûa, is owed by Itti-Anu-balāṭu, son of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, descendant of Atû. [...] his gatekeeper’s prebend [of the gr]eat [gate] stands as security for ʾBabāya. [Apart[?] from a promissory note] against [...] that is at] ʾBabāya’s disposal [until his silver is] paid. [...] of Itti-Anu-balāṭu. [...] descendant of Ilia[?]; Nabû-šumu-ušur, son of Arad-Bēl, descendant of Iddin-Papsukkal; ... son of ...; the scribe Nabû-erība, son of Bēl-... Uruk, Ulûlu (VI), 8th day, 3rd year of Darius, king of Babylon and the lands.”

Commentary:

obv. 5) M. San Nicolò (1946, 508²⁷) considers reading this line “[1^{et is}dal]at isqi-šú^hatû-ú-tu (...)”. Today, there are no traces of a possible IG-sign left.

No. 7 – Dar 10.IV.21 (501 BC) [Dar. 524/Bertin 2464; BM 67432, 1882-09-18.7429]*

obv. 1) [18] ½ gín kù.babbar šá^lgìnʾ-nu

- 2) šá^ld1-ad-urù a-šú šá
- 3) ʾre-mut dumu ʾzálag-^dna-ʾna-aʾ
- 4) ina ugu-hi ʾki-^d1-tin a-ʾšúʾ

- 5) $\text{ṣá}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ḫina-giš.gi}_6\text{-}^{\text{d}}\text{ur.idim}$
- 6) $\text{a}^{\text{lú}}\text{.du}_8 \text{ud.15.kam}$
- 7) $\text{ṣá}^{\text{iti}^{\text{ṽ}}}\text{ne kù.babbar a}_4$
- 8) $\text{ṣá}^{\text{ṽ}} 18 \frac{1}{2} \text{gín}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ṣá}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{gìn-nu}$
- 9) $\text{i}^{\text{ṽ}}\text{-[nam]}-\text{ḫdin}^{\text{ṽ}}$
- rev. 10) $\text{ṣá}^{\text{lú}}\text{mu-kin}_7 \text{ḫsu}^{\text{ṽ}}\text{-qa-a-a}$
- 11) $\text{a-ṣú}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ṣá}^{\text{ṽ}} [\text{ṫin a}^{\text{l}} \text{ḫi-din}]\text{-}^{\text{d}}\text{amar.utu}^{\text{ṽ}}$
- 12) $[\text{ḫi-din-ti a-ṣú}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ṣá}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ḫd}^{\text{+}}\text{a}]\text{g-ṫin-su}^{\text{ṽ}}\text{-e}$
- 13) $\text{a}^{\text{l}} \text{ḫ[u-un-zu-ú}^{\text{ḫd}^{\text{+}}}\text{en]}-\text{ḫmu}^{\text{ṽ}}$
- 14) $[\text{a-ṣú}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ṣá}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ḫki-}^{\text{d}}\text{1-tin}]$
- 15) $[\text{ḫumbisag}^{\text{l}} \text{ḫki-}^{\text{d}}\text{1-tin a-ṣú}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ṣá}^{\text{ṽ}}]$
- 16) $[\text{ḫina-giš.gi}_6]\text{-}^{\text{d}}\text{ur.idim}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{ḫunug}^{\text{ki}^{\text{ṽ}}}$
- 17) $[\text{iti}^{\text{ṽ}}\text{šu ud.10.ka}] \text{m mu.21.kam}$
- 18) $[\text{ḫda}]\text{-ri-[i]} \text{a-muš}^{\text{l}} \text{lugal tin.tir}^{\text{ki}}$
- 19) $\text{ḫlugal}^{\text{ṽ}} \text{kur.kur}$

“18 ½ shekels of stamped silver of Anu-abu-ušur, son of Rēmūtu, descendant of Nūr-Nanāya, are owed by Itti-Anu-balāṭu, son of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, descendant of Atû. He is to give said stamped silver (in the amount of) 18 ½ shekels on the 15th day of Abu (V). Witnesses: Sūqāya, son of Balāṭu, descendant of Kidin-Marduk; Nidintu, son of Nabû-balāssu-iqbi, descendant of Hunzû; Bêl-iddin, son of Itti-Anu-balāṭu; the scribe Itti-Anu-balāṭu, son of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu. Uruk, Dûzu (IV), 10th day, 21st year of Darius, king of Babylon, king of the lands.”

Commentary: The reverse is almost entirely chipped off, thus the reading follows Strassmaier’s copy.

obv. 1), 8) The reading of the owed sum follows Strassmaier’s copy.

No. 8 – Dar 24.III.22 (500 BC) [Dar. 543/Bertin 2480; BM 67419, 1851-01-01.]*

- obv. 1) 1+en *dan-nu gu-qu-ú* ^{lú}l[ungà[?]-ú-tu ...]
- 2) ud.5.kam *šá* ^{iti}še.zíz NI ^ʾAN^ʾ [...]^{d+}en
- 3) ud.4.kam ud.5.kam $\frac{1}{2}$ *u₄-mu* ^{lú}lungà-ú-tu
- 4) ^{iti}ʾsig₄ *pa-ni*^ʾ ^dgašan *šá sag-šú*
- 5) *šá* ^ʾki-^d1-tin a-šú *šá* ^ʾina-giš.gi₆-^d[u]r.idim
- 6) a ^ʾlú[^ʾ].du₈ *a-na e-piš-a[n-n]u-tu*
- 7) *a-na* ^ʾdu^dtu-gin-dumu.ʾnita^ʾ a-šú *šá*
- 8) ^ʾdi.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu a (over erasure [ID]) ^ʾši-gu-ú-ʾa^ʾ
- 9) ^ʾid^ʾ-din pu-ut ^ʾla[?] baṭ[?]^ʾ(over erasure)-lu *šá* ^ʾlú.š^ʾi^ʾlungà-[ú-tu]
- 10) *šá u₄-mu*^{meš} ^ʾu^ʾtu-ú-bu *šá* ^ʾkaš.ʾ[(...)]
- 11) ^ʾdu^dtu-gin-dumu.nita *na-ši*
- lo.e. 12) *šà-bu-ú ra-si-in*^{me[š]}
- 13) *šá é.an.na pap-ʾa*^ʾ-su [...]
- 14) *a-na* ^ʾki-^d1-tin i-[*nam-din-nu-ʾu*]
- rev. 15) [...]
- 16) ^ʾnu^ʾ[-...]
- 17) [...]
- 18) 4 ^ʾ5[?]^ʾ [...]
- 19) *šá* TAB[?][...]
- 20) *šá* [...]
- 21-22) effaced
- 23) [... ... 1+en]-a-ta *il-qu*

- 24) [...]
- 25) [...] ʿx xʿ
- 26) [...] ʿaʿ ʿšēš-ú-ʿtuʿ
- 27) ʿnumun-ia a-šú šá ʿ^{ld+}ag-mu-urù a ʿ[...]
- u.e. 28) ʿli-ši-ru a-šú šá ʿ^{ld}utu-pap ʿaʿ ʿ[...]
- 29) ʿki-^{d+}ag-tin a-šú šá ʿ^{ld}ba-ši-^da[mar.utuʿ]
- 30) a ʿ^{lú}sanga-^diškur ʿ^{lú}[umbisag]
- l.e. 31) ʿ[tin] a-sú šá ʿ^{ld+}ag-zi-[...]
- 32) un[ug]^{ki} ʿ^{iti}sig₄ ud.24.kam
- 33) mu.22.kam ʿ^{ld}a-ri-a-muš
- 34) ʿ[ugal tin.tir^{ki} u kur.]kur

“(Concerning) 1 vat of *guqqû*-offerings of [the brewer’s prebend], the 5th day of Addāru [... before] Bēl, the 4th and 5th day, half a day, of the brewer’s prebend of Simānu (III) before Bēltu-ša-Rēš of Itti-Anu-balāṭu, son of Ina-šilli-Urdimmu, descendant of Atû. He gave it for performance to Šamaš-mukīn-apli, son of Madān-ahhē-iddin, descendant of Šigûa. Šamaš-mukīn-apli bears responsibility for not interrupting the brewer’s prebend of the days and the quality of the beer. Among the prebendary performers of Eanna, the income [...] [they? will give it] to Itti-Anu-balāṭu. [...] They took a (copy). [Witnesses: ...] [...], descendant of Ahûtu; Zēria, son of Nabû-šumu-ušur, descendant of [...]; Līširu, son of Šamaš-nāšir, descendant of [...]; Itti-Nabû-balāṭu, son of Lābāši-[Marduk], descendant of Šangû-Adad; the scribe Balāṭu, son of Nabû-napištu- [...]. Uruk, Simānu (III), 24th day, 22nd year of Darius, king of Babylon and the lands.”

Commentary:

rev. 23) The line wraps around to obv.

29) The theophoric element could conceivably read either Marduk or Šamaš, but we would suggest Marduk on onomastical grounds; for Lābāši-Marduk see Tallqvist 1906, 93ff.

31) Balāṭu is restored according to Strassmaier’s copy.

Sîn-tabni

No. 9 – Nbn 22.IV.5 (551 BC) [Bertin 1305; BM 30172, 1851-01-01.]*

obv. 1) 3 ma.na kù.babbar šá 'dù-a a-[šú šá]

2) 'a-a a 'su-pe-e-^{d+}e[n]

3) ina ugu-hi 'ldi.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu a-šú šá

4) 'lidim-ia ina šà-bi 2/3 ma.na kù.babbar

5) ina 'iti^{du}6 i-nam-din 2 ma.na kù.babbar

6) ina 'itiše i-nam-din ù ri-he-e-^rti^r

7) 1/3 gín kù.babbar ina 'itišu šá ^rmu.6.kam^r

8) 'ld+ag-i lugal tin-tir^{ki} ^ri^r-nam-din

rev. 9) 'lidim-ia a-šú šá 'ld+en-da pu-ut ^rkar^r

10) šá kù.babbar a₄ 3 ma.na na-áš-ši

11) 'úmu-kin-nu 'ir-ia a-šú šá 'ld+en-šeš^{meš}-ba^{šá}

12) 'i-di-ia a-šú šá 'man*-da-^rha[?]-šú^r

13) u 'úumbisag 'ldi.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu a-šú šá

14) 'lidim-ia unug^{ki} 'itišu ud.22.kam

15) mu.5.kam ^{d+}ag-i lugal tin.tir^{ki}

16) [i]-^rdi[?] é ul-<tu> 'itišu šá mu.^r5^r.[kam]

17) [a-di] ud.1.kam šá 'iti^{gu}4 šá mu. ^r6^r.[kam]

u.e. 18) [^{d+}ag]-^ri^r lugal tin.tir^{ki} 'lidim-ia

19) [ina š]u^{ll*} 'ldi.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu

20) ^ekar*

“3 minas of silver of Ibnāya, son of Aplāya, descendant of Suppê-Bêl, are owed by Madān-ahhē-iddin, son of Kabtia. Thereof he will pay 2/3 mina of silver in Tašrītu (VII), 2 minas of

silver in Addāru (XII) (of the 5th year), and the remaining 1/3 shekel of silver in Dûzu (IV) of the 6th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon. Kabtia, son of Bēl-lē'û bears responsibility for the payment of said silver (in the amount of) 3 minas. Witnesses: Ardia, son of Bēl-ahhē-iqīša; Idia, son of Mandahašu[?]; and the scribe Madān-ahhē-iddin, son of Kabtia. Uruk, Dûzu (IV), 22nd day, 5th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon. [It is the re]nt of the house from Dûzu of the 5th year [to the] 1st day of Ayyāru (II) of the 6th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon. Kabtia was paid it by Madān-ahu-iddin.”

Commentary:

rev. 12) Only the lower oblique stroke of the suggested HA is visible in the name Mandahašu. We do not know how to interpret this name.

16ff.) For the significance of this clause see the discussion above, 24.

No. 10 – Nbn 6.XI.9 (546 BC) [Nbn. 377/Bertin 482; BM 30158, 1851-01-01.]*

obv. 1) 6 ma.na kù.babbar šá ina 1 gur bit-^rqa ^l(x)^r-ur-^rx^r

2) ^ra^r-šú ^ršá^r [^lx]-^rx-x-x^r a ^lx-[... ...]

(obv. 3-12 too effaced for reading)

lo.e. 13) [... ...] ^{iti}r^rx^r [... ...]

14) [... ...]

(rev. 15-17 too effaced for reading)

rev. 19) ^l[...] MU a-šú šá [^{ld}+a]g-dù-šeš [...]

20) a ^lšu-[...] [K]AL [... ...] ^{lú}umbisag

21) ^{ld}utu-numun-mu a-šú šá [^lkab-ti]-ia

22) a ^{ld}30-tab-ni ^{uru}hu-še-e-ti

23) šá ^{ld}+ag^r-un-na-a-a ^{iti}zíz ud.6.kam

24) mu.9.kam ^{ld}+ag-i^r lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“6 minas of silver of 1/8 alloy of [...]. (15 lines unclear). [...]MU, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi[?], descendant of Gimil-[Nanāya (and) the scribe] Šamaš-zēru-iddin, son of [Kabt]ia, descendant of Sîn-tabni. Huššētu of Nabûnnāya, Šabātu (XI), 6th day, 9th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary:

rev. 21) Strassmaier copies numun-*ia* as the patronym, but it must certainly have read Kabtia.

No. 11 – Nbn 1.VI.12 (544) [Nbn. 621/Bertin 571; BM 30161, 1851-01-01.?]*

obv. 1) 1/3 5 gín kù.babbar šá^{ld}en-[-^rtin^r

2) lú^{qal}-la šá^{ld}ag-lugal-urù [(x x)]

3) ina ugu-*hi* ^{ld}di.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu ù

4) ^{re}-mut-^dag dumu^{meš} šá^{ld}idim-*ia*

5) a ^{ld}30-*tab-ni* ina ^{iti}bára

6) kù.babbar *a*₄ 1/3 5 gín šá^{ld}ina 1 ^rgín *bit-qa*^r

7) *i-nam-din-nu-u*^r 1-*en pu-ut*

8) 2-*i na-áš-šu*-^rú^r ^{ld}idim-*ia*

9) a-šú šá^{ld}en-^rda^r a ^{ld}30-*tab-ni*

lo.e. 10) *pu-ut* ^rkar^{er} kù.babbar ^r*a*₄^r

rev. 11) 1/3 5 gín *na-ši*

12) lú^{mu}-kin-nu ^{ld}na-din a-šú šá^{ld}níg.du

13) a ^{ld}sanga-^dam[ar.utu]^r? ^{ld}utu-dù^r

14) a-šú šá^{ld}amar.utu-^rid-din^r

15) u ^{ld}umbisag^r ^{ld}x-na-na-a a-šú

16) šá^{ld}[... ...] a ^{ld}šu-na-na-^ra^r

17) ^runug^{ki} ^{iti}kin ud.1.kam

18) mu.12.kam ^{d+}ag-ní.ʿtukʿ

u.e. 19) lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“1/3 (mina) 5 shekels of silver of Bēl- [...], the slave of Nabû-šarru-ušur, are owed by Madān-ahhē-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni. In Nisannu (I) they will pay said silver (in the amount of) 1/3 (mina) 5 shekels of 1/8 alloy. One bears responsibility for the other. Kabtia, son of Bēl-lēʿû, descendant of Sîn-tabni bears the responsibility for the payment of said silver (in the amount of) 1/3 (mina) 5 shekels. Witnesses: Nādin, son of Kudurru, descendant of Šangû-Marduk[?]; Šamaš-ibni, son of Marduk-iddin; and the scribe [...]-Nanāya, son of [...]. Uruk^{1?}, Ulūlu (VI), 1st day, 12th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary:

rev. 15) The reading of the name of ^lx-^dna-na-a is uncertain. We do not know how to interpret it, the first sign seems to most closely resemble ÚR.

No. 12 – Nbn 20.VI.14 (542) [Bertin 626; BM 30179, 1851-01-01.165?]*

obv. 1) 2 ma.na kù.babbar šá ^{ld+}ag-dù-šeš a-šú šá [... ...] a ^lx-xʿ

2) šá ina ugu ^lidim-ia a-šú šá ^{ld+}e[n-da a ^l]d30-tab-ni ʿùʿ

3) ^{munus.d}ba.ba₆-en-qit dumu^[munus] [šá ^l... ... a ^lx]-numun-ba^{šá} dam ^lidim-ia

4) ár-ka ^lidim-ia [kù.babba]r ʿa₄ʿ [a-na ^l]d⁺ag-dù-šeš i-ṭi-ru ʿú-ìl-tiʿ

5) ^lidim-ia ʿa-na ʿ [^{ld+}ag-dù-še]š i-ri-šu-ma ^{ld+}ag-dù-šeš

6) mu dingir i-ʿnaʿ ^du[tu i-n]a ukkin^l [a]-na ^lidim-ia [form of šūlû]

7) [k]i-i ú-ìl]-tì šá [...] ʿuguʿʿ [...]

8) [... ...] hal-qa šá [... ...]

9) [... ...] ʿúʿ [... ...] ina ^{iti}gu₄ šá [mu.x.kam]

10) [ú]-ìl-ti^{meš} lu-ú šá kù.ʿ[gi] lu-ú ša [... ša ina muhhi]

11) ^lidim-ia ù ^{munus.d}ba.ba₆-en-qit dam ʿxʿ [...]

12) [šá] ʿil-laʿ-an-nu šá ^lidim-ia ši-i-ni ù-ìl-tì]

13) ʿšá aʿ-na igi-ni-ia t[e-el-la]-aʿ a-na-ʿx x xʿ [...]

14) a-di-i ʿa-naʿ lḏidim-ia a-nam-din-ʿnuʿʿ

rev. 15) lúmu-kin-nu lʳd+en-dù ʿa-šú šáʿ lbul-ṭ[u a lúšu.ku₆ lʳd(x)]-mu-gar^{un}

16) a-šú šá lḏ+en-mu ʿx x lḏna-na-aʿ-[...] a ʳlḏ+en-giʿʿ [... ...]

17) [...]‑damar.utu lḏutu-dù-[šēš] a-šú šá lḏ+ag-[... ...]

18) [...]‑numun-gál^š a-šú šá l[...] a lḏ+enʿ-a-[... ...]

19) [lḏna-]na-a-dù^{uš} a lšu-^dna-na-a l[...] [... ...]

20) [...] LÚʿ [...]

[ca. 2 lines missing]

21ʿ) DUʿ DUBʿ [...] šá lḏ+ag-[...]

(seal impression)

22ʿ) lúumbisag lḏ+ag-na-din-dumu.nita a-šú šá [Bānia] a lúšu.ku₆ unug^{ki}

23ʿ) itikin ud.20.kam mu.14.[kam] d+ag-i lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“(Concerning:) 2 minas of silver of Nabû-bāni-ahi, son of [...], descendant of [...] that were owed by Kabtia, son of Bēl-lēʿû, descendant of Sîn-tabni and Baba-enqet, daughter of [...]‑zēru-iqīša, the wife of Kabtia: Later Kabtia paid said silver to Nabû-bāni-ahi. Kabtia settled the debt with Nabû-bāni-ahi. And Nabû-bāni-ahi swears an oath to Kabtia by Šamaš in the assembly stating: ‘The promissory note [...] against [*Kabtia and Baba-enqet* ...] is lost [... ...] and in Ayyāru of [year x ...] the promissory notes, may they be for [g]old, may they be for [...] that are against] Kabtia and Baba-enqet, wife [*of Kabtia*] [which] may come up, they are Kabtia’s. And [*the promissory note*] that will come up before me [...], I will surely give (it) to Kabtia.’ Witnesses: Bēl-ibni, son of Bulluṭ[u, descendant of Bāʿiru]; [(...)]Šumu-iškun, son of Bēl-iddin; ... Nanāya ..., descendant of Bēl-ušallimʿ; [...]‑Marduk; Šamaš-bāni-[ahi], son of Nabû-[...]; [...]‑zēru-ušabši, son of [...], descendant of Bēlʿ-aplu-[...]; [...] Nanāya-ippuš, descendant of Gimil-Nanāya; [...] ...]; Scribe: Nabû-nadin-apli, son of [Bānia], descendant of Bāʿiru. Uruk, Ulūlu (VI), 20th day, 14th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: Seal impressions showing human figures and a single finger-nail mark on rev. between the end of the witness list and the dating. The captions are all but lost; cf. Nisaba 28, no. 683.

obv. 6) The verbal form concluding the introductory formula for the oath might be derived from *šūlû*, cf. Sandowicz 2012, 16.

11) The logogramm DAM references Kabtia, but it is unclear whether the possessive suffix is to be restored, in order to read *aššassu* or *aššat* Kabtia.

14) For the use of (*kî*) *adî* in oaths see Sandowicz 2012, 23ff.

rev. 15) The restoration of the family name is suggested on the basis of this individual also appearing in nos. 14 and 15.

22') Bertin copies ^{ld}+ag-x for the patronym of this well-known Eanna officia, Nabû-nadin-apli/Bānia(=Ea-bāni-zēri)//Bā'iru.

No. 13 – Nbn 17.XI.14 (541) [Bertin 637; written off?]

rev. 1') ^{lú}*mu-kin*₇ ^{ld}+ag-ba[-šá]

2') a-šú šá ^lšeš-^r*nu-ú-ru*^r

3') ^lšul-lum-mu a-šú šá ^{ld}+innin[?]-šeš^{meš}-mu

4') ^{lú}umbisag ^{ld}utu-numun-mu

5') a-šú šá ^lidim^l-ía a ^{ld}30-tab-ni

6') unug^{?ki}(copy: tin.tir^{ki}) itizíz ud.17.kam

7') mu.14.kam ^{ld}+ag-ní.tuk

8') lugal tin.tir^{ki}

9') [...]

10') [...]

“[...] Witnesses: Nabû-iqīša, son of Ahu-nūru; Šullum, son of Ištar-ahhē-iddin; scribe: Šamaš-zēru-iddin, son of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni. Uruk?, Šabātu (XI), 17th day, 14th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon. [...]”

Commentary: The obverse is completely effaced according to Bertin’s copy.

6’) Since Bertin has copied Babylon wrongly in place of Uruk in some instances, this should be considered a possibility here as well; also because Šamaš-zēru-iddin/Kabtia//Sîn-tabni acts as scribe.

No. 14 – Nbn [30].I.15 (541) [Bertin 1560; BM 30171, 1851-01-01.?]*

obv. 1) [3 ma-na kù.bab]bar šá ^lkab-ti-ia a-šú šá

2) [^{ld+}]e[n-d]a a ^{ld}30-tab-ni šá kaskal^{ll} šá

3) ^{ld}dù-a a-šú šá ^la-a a ^lsu-pe-^{d+}en

4) ina ugu-hi ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu u ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag

5) dumu^{meš} šá ^lr kab[˘]-ti-ia a ^{ld}30-tab-ni

6) ina ^{iti}še kù.babbar a₄ 3 ma-na i-nam-di-nu-[˘]u

7) 1+en pu-ut 2-i na-áš-šu-ú ú-il-tì

8) mah-ri-i-ti šá ina ugu-hi ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu

9) a-na e-lat-šú šá ina é ^lkab-ti-ia

10) te-la-[˘]a hi-pat-ti e-ṭir-t[i]

11) [šá] ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu ši-i [ù]

lo.e. 12) ú-il-tì^{meš} mah-re-e-t[i]

13) ina ugu-hi ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu ù

rev. 14) ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag šá ina é

15) ^lkab-ti-ia il-la-a[˘] hu-ub-ba-a

16) e-ṭir-e-ti šá ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu ù

17) ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag ^ši-in-ni

(half a line blank)

18) ^lmu-kin-nu ^lpir-^ʔu a-šú šá ^ltab-ba-né-e-a

19) a ^lšú.ku₆ ^lba-la-^{tu} a-šú šá

20) ^{ld+}innin.na-numun-ba-šá a ^{ld+}en-a-urù

21) ^lnumun-ia a-šú šá ^llú-^{d+}ag a ^lšeš-^ʔu-ú-tu

22) ^lumbisag ^{ld+}en-dù a-šú šá ^lbul-^{tu}

23) [a ^lšú.ku₆ unug^{ki} iti]bára

24) [ud.30.kam] mu.15.kam ^{ld+}ag-ní.tuk

25) [...] lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“3 minas of Kabtia, son of Bēl-lēʔû, descendant of Sîn-tabni of the business-venture of Ibnāya, son of Aplāya, descendant of Suppê-Bēl, are owed by Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni. In Addāru (XII) they will give the 3 minas of silver. One bears responsibility for the other. An earlier promissory note against Madān-ahu-iddin only that might come up in the house of Kabtia is invalidated and paid, which belongs to Madān-ahu-iddin. And earlier promissory notes against Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû that might come up in the house of Kabtia are invalidated and paid, which belong to Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû. Witnesses: Pirʔu, son of Tabnêa, descendant of Bāʔiru; Balāṭu, son of Innin-zēru-iqīša, descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur; Zēria, son of Amīl-Nabû, descendant of Ahûtu; the scribe Bēl-ibni, son of Bulluṭu, [descendant of PN]. Uruk, Nisannu (I), [30th day], 15th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: No. 15 is a copy of this document.

rev. 15) *hu-ub-ba-a* is obviously derived from *hēpû* “to break, to invalidate a tablet”.

24) In light of no. 15 the day of issue is restored as the 30th.

No. 15 – Nbn 30.I.15 (541 BC) [Bertin 646; -, 1851-01-01.137 (written off)]

obv. 1) 3 ma.na kù.babbar šá ^lkab-ti-ia a-šú

2) šá ^{ld+}en-da a ^{ld}30-tab-^rni šá^l kaskal^{l' [II]}

3) ^ršá⁷ ^{ld}ù-a a-šú šá ^la-a a ^ls[u-uppê-^{d+}en]

4) ina ugu-hi ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu ^ru ^lre⁷[-mut-^{d+}ag]

5) dumu^{meš} šá ^lkab-ti-ia a ^{ld}[30-tab-ni]

6) ina ^{iti}še kù.babbar a₄ 3 ma.na i-nam-[din]

7) 1+en pu-ut 2-i na-šu-ú [^ú-il-ti]

8) ina mah-ri-i[-ti] šá ina ugu-hi ^{ld}di.kud-[šeš-mu]

9) a-na e-[lat-šú šá ina é] ^lkab-ti-ia

(Approximately 12 lines effaced)

rev.[?] 1') ^{lú}umbisag ^{ld+}en-dù^l a-šú šá [^lbul-^{tu}]

2') ^runug^{lki} ^{iti}bára ud.30.kam

3') mu.15.kam ^{ld+}ag-ní.tuk

4') lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“3 minas of silver of Kabtia, son of Bēl-lē⁷û, descendant of Sîn-tabni [of the business venture of] Ibnāya, son of Aplāya, descendant of [Suppê-Bēl], are owed by Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû sons of Kabtia, [descendant of Sîn-tabni]. In Addāru (XII) he is to give the 3 minas of silver. One bears responsibility for the other. [...] earlier [...] that is owed by Madān-[ahhē-iddin exclusively], which [may come up in the house of] Kabtia [...]. [...]; the scribe Bēl-ibni, son of [Bullu^{tu}] Uruk, Nisannu (I), 30th day, 15th day of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: Original tablet no longer extant; copy no. 14

obv. 2) Certainly the mention of the *harrānu* between Kabtia and Ibnāya is to be restored at the end of this line (cf. no. 14).

obv 4-7) Due to the presence of the responsibility clause for 2 debtors and in light of no. 14, Madān-ahu-iddin's brother, Rēmūt-Nabû, is restored here, against Bertin's copy.

rev. 1') In light of no. 14, the scribe's name is to be read ^{ld+}en-dù, against Bertin's ^{ld+}en-gi.

rev. 2') The shaded Babylon in Bertin's copy should rather be read as Uruk.

No. 16 – Nbn [6].I.16 (540 BC) [Bertin 668; BM 30132, -]*

obv. 1) [2 ma.na kù.babbar šá] ^rš^u-la-a^r a-šú šá

2) [t^a-bi-ia a] ^lhu-un^r-[z]u-ú

3) [ina] ^rkù^r.[babbar šá lugal] šá [ina igi-šú ina ugu]-hi

4) [ki]-^rna^r-[a a]-šú šá ^{rld+}a[g-šeš^{meš}-mu a ^lmu-li]b-ši

5) [u ^{ldr}di.kud^r-šeš^{meš}-^rmu^r u ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag]

6) [dumu^{meš}] šá ^lkab-^rti^r-ía a ^{ldr}30^r-[tab-ni]

7) [ud.1.kam šá ^{iti}^rbára kù.babbar^r a₄ 2 ^rma^r.[na]

8) ^ra-di^r [50 gín] ^rkù^r.[babbar] šá i-di ^ré^r šá ^ra-na^r

9) ^rás^r-šá-^rbu-tu^r ina šà^{rbi} a-šá-[bi i]-^rnam^r-din

10) ^{r1+}en^r pu-ut 2-i na-^rš^u-ú ú^r-[ru]

lo.e. 11) [i]-^ršá^r-an-nu-u ba-at-qu šá a-^rsur^r-ru-u

12) i-šab-ba-^rtu^r-u

rev. 13) ^rú-íl^r-ti igi-^rtu₄^r šá ina ^ré^r šá [^lš^u-la-a]

14) šá ina [ugu]-hi ^lki-na-a u ^{ld}di.[k]ud-[šeš^{meš}-mu]

15) t[e]-l[a-^r]a ^re-^rti^r-ti šá ^lki-na-[a]

16) u ^{ldr}di.kud^r-šeš^{meš}-mu ši-i

- 17) [lú^m]u-kin-nu ^lk[i]-d[i-n]u a-šú [šá] ^{ld+}a[g-dù]-^rurù^ˁ
- 18) a ^lé.kur-z[a-k]i[r] ^{lrd+}ag]-dù-^rurù a^ˁ-šú šá
- 19) ^l[d+a]g-gi a ^len-^rŠU-DIN-x^ˁ ^{ld}u.[gur]-^rmu^ˁ
- 20) ^ra-šú šá^ˁ ^lnumun-[i]a a ^lhu-un-[z]u-u
- 21) [u ^{lú}]^rumbisag^ˁ ^lši-[ri]k-tú-^dutu a-šú šá ^ls[um-na]-^ršeš^ˁ
- 22) [a ^lšu]-^dna-[na-a] ^runug^{ˁki} ^riti^ˁbá[ra]
- 23) [ud.?.kam] mu.16.kam ^{ld+}[ag]-n[i].tuk
- u.e. 24) [lu]^rgal tin.tir^{ki}

“2 minas of silver of Šulāya, son of Tābia, descendant of Hunzû, from the silver of the king that is at his disposal, are owed by Kīnāya, son of Nabû-ahhē-iddin, descendant of Šumu-libši, and Madān-ahhē-iddin and Rēmût-Nabû, sons of Kabtia, descendants of Sîn-tabni. On the 1st day of Nisannu (I) they will give the 2 minas of silver plus 50 shekels of silver from the rent of the house that is for them to live in. One bears responsibility for the other. They will renew the roof and carry out the repairs to the drainage system. An earlier promissory note that [may come up] in the house of [Šulāya against] Kīnāya and Madān-ahhē-iddin is paid (and) is that of Kīnāya and Madān-ahhē-iddin. Witnesses: Kidinnu, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi, descendant of Ekur-zakir; Nabû-bāni-ahi, son of Bēl-ušallim, descendant of [...]; Nergal-iddin, son of Zēria, descendant of Hunzû and the scribe Širiktu-Šamaš, son of Nādin-ahi, descendant of Gimil-Nanāya. Uruk, Nisannu, [6th day], 16th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: heavily effaced; no. 17 is a copy with a few variations

obv. 2) Šulāya’s filiation is restored according to no. 17.

3) Most commonly we find silver of the king for the purpose of making bricks, as in the administrative notes from Eanna UCP 9/1, 9 and NBC 4786. Kīnāya and Madān-ahhē-iddin apparently received the money for the execution of an unspecified work which necessitated the lease of a house.

rev. 13)-16) This clause is missing in no. 17.

No. 17 – Nbn 6.I.16 (540 BC) [Bertin 669; BM 30173, 1851-01-01.121]*

obv. 1) 2 ma.na kù.babbar šá ^lšu-la-a a-šú

2) šá ^lta-bi-ia a ^lhu-un-zu-ú

3) ina kù.babbar šá lugal šá ina igi-šú ina ugu-hi

4) ^lki-na-^ra^r a-šú šá ^{ld}ag-šeš^{meš}-mu

5) a ^lmu-^rlib^r-ši u ^{ld}di.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu

6) u ^lre-mut-^da[g] ^ra^r^{meš} šá ^lkab-ti-ía

7) a ^{ld}30-tab-ni ud.1.kam šá ^{iti}bára

8) ^rkù.babbar^r a₄ 2 ma.na a-di 50 gín kù.babbar

lo.e. 9) [šá] ^ri^r-di é šá a-na áš-šá-bu-tu ina šà-bi a-šá-bi

10) i-nam-din-²u 1+en pu-ut 2-i

11) [na]-^ršú^r-ú

rev. 12) [ú]-^rra^r i-šá-[an-nu-u] ba-at-qu šá a-sur-^rru^r-[u]

13) i-šab-bat-t[u-u] (remainder of line blank)

14) ^{lu}mu-kin-nu ^lki-^rdí^r-nu a-šú šá

15) ^{ld}ag-dù-šeš a ^lé.kur-za-kir

16) ^{ld}ag-dù-^ršeš^r a-šú šá ^rld^{ld}ag-gi^r a ^len-^rx x-x^r

17) ^{ld}u.gur-mu a-šú šá ^lnumun-ia a ^lhu-un-zu-u

(half a line blank)

18) u ^{lu}umbisag ^lši-rik-tú-^dutu a-šú šá ^lsum-na-šeš

19) a ^lšu-^dna-na-a unug^{ki} ^{iti}bára

20) ud.6.kam mu.16.kam ^{ld}ag-ní.tuk

u.e. 21) lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“2 minas of silver of Šulāya, son of Tābia, descendant of Hunzû, from the silver of the king that is at his disposal, are owed by Kīnāya, son of Nabû-ahhē-iddin, descendant of Šumu-libši, and Madān-ahhē-iddin and Rēmût-Nabû, sons of Kabtia, descendants of Sîn-tabni. On the 1st day of Nisannu (I) they will give the 2 minas of silver plus 50 shekels of silver from the rent of the house that is for them to live in. One bears responsibility for the other. They will renew the roof and carry out repairs on the drains. Witnesses: Kidinnu, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi, descendant of Ekur-zākir; Nabû-bāni-ahi, son of Bēl-ušallim, descendant of Bēl-...; Nergal-iddin, son of Zēria, descendant of Hunzû; and the scribe Širiktu-Šamaš, son of Nādin-ahi, son of Gimil-Nanāya. Uruk, Nisannu (I), 6th day, 16th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: The text is identical to No. 16 with the exception of the clause in No. 16, 13)-16) missing. A few, mostly orthographical, restorations could be gleaned from No. 16, although the general state of that text is far worse than No. 17.

No. 18 – Nbn 6.VI.16 (540 BC) [Nbn. 977/Bertin 677; BM 30144, 1851-01-01.136]*

obv. 1) 5 ½ gín kù.babbar šá^{ldr} amar.utu^ˁ-[...]

2) ^{ld+}en-ú-šur-šú u ^{ld+}ag-[ŠEŠ-...]

3) ^{ld+}ag-mu-urù^ˁ šá kaskal^{ll} šá^{lˁ} [...]

4) a-šú šá^lšeš^{meš}-e-šú* ina^ˁ ugu^ˁ-hi

5) ^{ldr}di.kud-šeš^{ˁ*}-mu u ^lre-mut^{-d+}ag

6) dumu^{meš} šá^lidim-ia ud.15.kam

7) šá^{itir}šu^ˁ i-nam-din-nu-^{ˁ*}u^ˁ

8) 1+en pu-tú 2-i na-[šû]

lo.e. 9) [kù.babbar] šá a-na šá[m ...]

10) a-na ugu-hi ^{ldr}di.kud^ˁ-še[š-mu]

rev. 11) a-šú šá^lidim-ía a-^ˁna ^lza-an-zí^ˁ-[ri ...]

12) ^{lúr}erín*-lugal^ˁ-šú sum-nu (half a line left blank)

- 13) ^{lú}*mu-kin-nu* ^l*idim-ia* a-šú šá ^l[^{d+}en-da]
- 14) ^l*za-an-zi-ri* a-šú šá ^l*zálag*^ˀ-[^d...?]
- 15) *u* ^{lú}*umbisag* ^l*digi.du-šeš**-mu a-šú [šá ^l...]
- 16) a ^l^{d+}en-a-urù
- 17) *unug*^{ki} ^{iti}*kin* ud.6.kam
- 18) *mu.16.kam* ^{d+}ag-i lu[gal e^{ki}]

“5 ½ shekels of silver belonging to Marduk-[...], [son of] Bēl-ušuršu and Nabû-ŠEŠ-[...], [son of] Nabû-šumu-ušur of the business-venture of [PN], son of Ahhēšu, are owed by Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia. They will give (it) on the 15th day of Dûzu (IV). One bears responsibility for the other. He gave the silver for the price of [...] on behalf of Mad[ān-ahhē-iddin], son of Kabtia to Zanziru[?], the soldier of his king. Witnesses: Kabtia, son of [Bēl-lē[?]û]; Zanziru, son of Nūr-[...]; and the scribe Nergal-ahu-iddin, son [of ...], descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur; Uruk, Ulūlu (VI), 6th day, 16th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary:

11)-12) Compare the name to that of the witness in 14).

13) Since father and sons often cooperated to a certain extent in their dealings and he appears as witness also elsewhere (e.g. No. 21), it is possible that Kabtia/Bēl-lē[?]û acted as witness for Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû also in this text.

No. 19 – Cyr 27.V.2 (537 BC) [Cyr. 52/Bertin 761; -, 1851-01-01.?)

obv. 1) 1 ma.na kù.babbar šá *ina* 1 gín *bit-qa*

2) [... ki ma ti]

3) a-šú šá ^l*šá-du-nu* [... ...]

4) *ina* ugu-*hi* ^l*d*amar.utu- [...]

[an unknown number of lines lost]

rev. 1)' a[?] 'idim-ia unug^{ki} iti^{ne}

2)' ud.27.kam mu.2.kam

3)' 'ku-ra-šú lugal kur.kur

“1 mina of silver of 1/8 alloy, ..., of [PN], son of Šaddûnu, [descendant of PN], is owed by Marduk-..., [son of ...] [...]. [...] son of Kabtia. Uruk, Abu (V), 27th day, 2nd year of Cyrus, king of all the lands.”

Commentary:

rev. 1)' Perhaps one of the sons of Kabtia/Bēl-lē'û//Sîn-tabni, either Madān-ahu-iddin or Šamaš-zēru-iddin, acts as scribe in this text (see above for their scribal activity).

No. 20 – Cyr 27.XII.2 (536 BC) [Cyr. 89/Bertin 762; BM 30150, 1851-01-01.?.]*

obv. 1) 3 gín kù.babbar ina il-ki

2) šá^{ld} bu-ne-ne-lugal-urù

3) a 'mu-du šá ul-tu^{iti} bára

4) šá mu.3.kam 'ku-ra-áš lugal kur^{meš}

5) a-di^{iti} še šá mu.3.kam 'ku-ra-áš

6) lugal kur^{meš} ld^{di} kud-šeš-mu

7) a 'idim-ia ina šu^{ll} 'e-tel-pi

8) [a] ld⁺ ag-dù-šeš a-na ugu-^r hi^r

lo.e. 9) [ld^{ld} bu-ne-ne-^r lugal^r-[urù]

10) [m]a-hi-ir

rev. 11) [lú mu-ki]n₇ 'ki-^d1-tin

12) [...re]-mut a 'hu-<un>-zu-ú

- 13) [...^{d+inn}]in-na a ^{ld+}ag-za-kir-mu
- 14) u ^{rlú}umbisag^ˁ ^lgi-mil-lu
- 15) a ^{ld}u.gur-tin-iṭ a ^{lú}sanga-^ˁbára^ˁ
- 16) unug^{ki} itiše ud. ^ˁ27^ˁ.kam
- 17) mu.2.kam ^{lˁ}ku-ra^ˁ-áš
- 18) lugal kur^{meš}

“(Concerning) 3 shekels of silver of the *ilku*-obligation of Bunene-šarru-ušur, son of Šumu-ukīn from Nisannu (I) of the 3rd year of Cyrus, king of the lands, until Addāru (XII) of the 3rd year of Cyrus, king of the lands. Madān-ahu-iddin, son of Kabtia, received (it) from Etel-pī, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi, on behalf of Bunene-šarru-ušur. [Witnesses:] Itti-Anu-balātu, [son of? Rē]mūtu, descendant of Hunzû; [... x-Inn]in, son of Nabû-zākir-šumi; and the scribe Gimillu, son of Nergal-uballit, descendant of Šangû-parakki. Uruk, Addāru (XII), 27th day, 2nd year of Cyrus, king of the lands.

No. 21 – Cyr 17.I.3 (536 BC) [Bertin 772; BM 30147, 1851-01-01.]*

obv. 1) 2 ma.na 1/3 5 gín kù.babbar šá ^{ld}utu-šeš^{meš}-su

- 2) a-šú šá ^{ld+}ag-mu-kam u[?] [...] ^ˁx^ˁ šá ^lba-bu-ut-tu
- 3) ina ugu-hi ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu ù ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag
- 4) dumu^{meš} šá ^lidim-ia ina itiše
- 5) ku.babbar a₄ 2 ma.na 1/3 5 gín i-n[am-din]
- 6) 1+en pu-ut 2-i na-áš-šu-ú
- 7) nu-up-tu₄ šá itišu u ^{iti}gan
- 8) ma-hi-ir
- rev. 9) ^{rlúˁ}mu-kin-nu ^lidim-ia a-šú šá ^{ld+}en-da

- 10) a ^{ld}30-*tab-ni* ^lsum-na-a a-šú šá
- 11) ^ldù-^{d+}innin a ^luru-ia
- 12) ^lla-ba-ši a-šú šá ^len-šú-nu
- 13) a ^{l.lú}gal-dù ^{lú}umbisag ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu
- 14) a-šú šá ^lidim-ia unug^{ki} ^{iti}bára
- 15) ud.17.kam mu.3.kam ^lku-ra-šú
- 16) lugal kur.kur

“2 1/3 minas 5 shekels of silver of Šamaš-ahhē-erība, son of Nabû-šumu-ēreš [and? ..., son] of Babuttu, are owed by Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia. In Addāru (XII) they (text: he) will pay said silver (in the amount of) 2 1/3 minas 5 shekels. One bears responsibility for the other. He received the *nūptu*-payment of Dūzu (IV) and Kislīmu (IX). Witnesses: Kabtia, son of Bēl-lēʾû, descendant of Sîn-tabni; Idinnāya, son of Ibni-Ištar, descendant of Ālia; Lābāši, son of Bēlšunu, descendant of Rāb-banê; the scribe Madān-ahu-iddin, son of Kabtia. Uruk, Nisannu (I), 17th day, 3rd year of Cyrus, king of the lands.”

Commentary:

obv. 7) We dare not conjecture too much what kind of additional payment (*nūptu*) is mentioned here and for what reason. However, the term appears most frequently in connection with lease contracts for real estate; cf. CAD N s.v. “*nūptu*”, 343f. and Oppenheim 1936, 81ff.

No. 22– Cyr 28.XII.2 (536) [Bertin 1685; BM 30214, 1851-01-01. ?]*

- obv. 1) 8 gín kù.babbar šá ^{ld}amar.utu-dumu.nita-urù
- 2) a-šú šá ^lidim-ia a ^lši-gu-ú-a
- 3) ina ugu-*hi* ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu ù
- 4) ^lr[e-m]ut-^{d+}ag dumu^{me[š]} šá ^lidim-ia

- 5) a ^{ld}30-*tab-ni ina* ^{iti}šu
- 6) kù.babbar a₄ 8 gín ^ri⁷-*nam-din-nu-²u*
- 7) 1+*en pu-ut 2-i* [n]*a-áš-šu-ú*
- 8) ^{ld}amar.utu-dumu.nita-urù
- lo.e. 9) *ra-šu-ut-su gab*-bi*
- rev. 10) *šá ina ugu-hi* ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu
- 11) *u** ^{re}-mut-^{d+}ag *ina* šu^{ll} ^{ld}di.kud-[šeš-mu]
- 12) *u** ^{re}-mut-^{d+}ag *it-te-en-ṭir**.kar
- 13) ^{lú}*mu-kin-nu* ^{ld}amar.utu-mu-dù a-šú *šá*
- 14) ^{ld+}ag-dù-šeš a ^{l.lú}simug
- 15) ^{ld}amar.utu-mu-mu a-šú *šá* ^{na}-din
- 16) a ^{l.lú}*su-i-ti* ^{lú}umbisag
- 17) ^{ki}-^{d+}ag-tin a-šú *šá* ^{paq}-qid-ia
- 18) a ^{ld+}en-a-urù unug^{ki}
- u.e. 19) ^{iti}še ud.28.kam mu.2.kam
- 20) ^{ku}-raš lugal tin.tir^{ki} lugal kur.kur

“8 shekels of silver of Marduk-aplu-ušur, son of Kabtia, descendant of Šigûa, are owed by Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni. In Dûzu (IV) they will give the 8 shekels. One bears responsibility for the other. Marduk-aplu-ušur will have been paid his entire claim against Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, by Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû. Witnesses: Marduk-šumu-ibni, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi, descendant of Nappāhu; Marduk-šumu-iddin, son of Nādin, descendant of Suiti; the scribe Itti-Nabû-balāṭu, son of Paqqidia, descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur. Uruk, Addāru (XII), 28th day, 2nd year of Cyrus king of Babylon, king of the lands.”

Commentary:

rev. 12) We take this verb to be the N-perf. of *eṭēru* which the scribe tried to clarify by adding the logogram *kar* afterwards.

17) We follow Leichty in the reading of the patronymic Paqqidia, although it seems peculiar.

No. 23 – Cyr 28.XII.3 (535 BC) [Bertin 1686-1687; BM 30123, 1825-05-03.115]

obv. 1) 2 ma.na kù.babbar *ri-he-e-ti ú-ìl-tì* šá 6 ma.na kù.babbar

2) šá [kaskal^{II}] šá ^ldù-a a-šú šá ^la-[a a ^lsuppê-]^{d+}en *ina ugu-hi*

3) ^lidim-ia a-šú šá ^ld⁺en-d[a a ^ld30-tab-ni (...)] ^ldⁱ.kud-šeš-mu

4) ^lutu-numun-mu *u* ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag ^ldumu^{meš} šá ^lidim-ia a ^ld30-tab-ni

5) *ina* ^{iti}š kù.babbar a₄ 2 ma.na *ina* sa[g.d]u-šú *i-nam-din-nu-’u*

6) 1+en *pu-ut 2-i na-áš-šu-ú ú-ìl-tì*^{meš} *mah-re-e-ti*

7) šá kaskal^{II} šá [...] šá tuk-ú-tu ù *hu-bu-lum* [...]

8) *ma-la ba-šu-ú ina uru u edin* [...] *si-ip-pi-e* [...]

9) šá *ina ugu-hi* ^lidim-ia [...] ^ldⁱ.kud]-šeš-mu

10) ^lutu-numun-mu *u* ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag ^ldumu^{meš} šá ^lidim-ia

11) šá *ina é* ^ldù-a *il-la* šá [...] AN [...]

12) [...^lre-mut]-^{d+}ag^l a^{meš} šá ^lidim-ia [a ^ld30-tab-ni ... ^lutu-numun-mu]

13) [^ldⁱ.kud-šeš-mu *u* ^lre]-mut-^{d+}ag *a-šar il-la* [...] *ši-i* [...]

14) [...] ^da-nu MI [...] *a-di* [...] ^lku-ra-áš*

lo.e. 15) [lugal tin].tir^{ki} lugal kur.kur [...]

16) [...] ^ddⁱ.kud-šeš-mu ^lutu-numun-mu

17) [*u* ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag a^{meš} šá ^lidim-ia *i*]-te-me ki-i

18) [... ...] šá *ni-is-hu* [... ...]

rev. 19) [...] *it-ti šá ina ugu-hi* ^l[...]

20) [...] *ba-šu*[...]

21) [...] *ʔi-i* [...]

22) [...] ^{meš}-*šu-nu šá kaskal*^{ll}

23) [...] *...e*]-*pu-šu 2 a₄ ù* [...]

24) [...] A *šá* ^ldù-a ^lidim-*ia u* ^ldi.kud-šeš-mu

25) ^lutu-numun-mu *u* ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag *it-ti a-ha-meš*

26) *qa-tu-ú** íl-^ʔ*u*

27) ^{lú}*mu-kin-nu* ^lamar.utu-sur *a-šú šá* ^ld+en-kád a ^{l.lú}pa.še^{ki}

28) ^lamar.utu-mu-dù *a-šú šá* ^ld+ag-dù-šeš a ^{l.lú}simug ^ld+nu-numun-giš *a-šú šá*

29) ^ldù-*ia a* ^lkur-*i* ^lšu *a-šú šá* ^ld+ag-en-šú-*nu a* ^leri-*ba*

30) ^ld+ag-šeš^{meš}-*bul-liṭ a-šú šá* ^lku-na-a a ^{l.lú}sanga-^dbur-ru-qu

31) ^lir-^dKÙ.BABBAR.SU *a-šú šá* ^lir-^dna-na-a a ^lkur-*i* ^ld+iskur-dù *a-šú šá*

32) ^lšu ^la-hu-šú-*nu a-šú šá* ^lba-šá-a

u.e. 33) *u* ^{lú}umbisag ^lamar.utu-mu-mu *a-šú šá* ^lba-šá-^damar.utu

34) a ^le-ṭi-*ir unug*^{ki} ^{iti}še ud.28.kam

35) mu.3.kam ^lku-ra-šú lugal tin.tir^{ki} lugal kur.kur

l. or r.e. 36) [...] A *a-šú šá* ^ldù-a

37) [...] ^{lú}*mu-kin-nu*

“2 minas of silver, remainder of the promissory note for 6 minas of [the business-venture] of Ibnāya, son of Apl[āya descendant of Suppê]-Bēl, are owed by Kabtia, son of Bēl-ile[ʔi, descendant of Sîn-tabni ...] Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni will give the 2 minas of silver in its capital in Dûzu (IV). One bears responsibility for the other. Earlier promissory notes of the business-venture of [...] of

the claim and interest [...] as much as there is in city and country [...] ... [...] that is against Kabtia [...], Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia that will come up in the house of Ibnāya that [... ... Rēmūt-]Nabû, sons of Kabtia [descendant of Sîn-tabni ... Šamaš-zēru-iddin, Madān-ahu-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, wherever it will come up [...] ... [...]Anu ... [...] by] Cyrus, king of Babylon, king of the lands [...] Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin, [and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia] swear that [...] with what is against [...] there is [.....] their ... of the business-venture [...] ... [...]of Ibnāya, which Kabtia and¹ Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû completed together, they bear it (= responsibility for [...]). Witnesses: Marduk-eṭir, son of Bēl-kašir, descendant of Isināya; Marduk-šumu-ibni, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi, descendant of Nappāhu; Anu-zēru-līšir, son of Bānia, descendant of Kurī; Gimillu, son of Nabû-bēlšunu, descendant of Erība; Nabû-ahhē-bulliṭ, son of Kunāya, descendant of Šangû-Burruqu; Arad-^dKÙ.BABBAR.SU, son of Arad-Nanāya, descendant of Kurī; Adad-ibni, son of Gimillu; Ahušunu, son of Iqīšāya; and the scribe Marduk-šumu-iddin, son of Iqīša-Marduk, descendant of Ēṭir. Uruk, Addāru (XII), 28th day, 3rd year of Cyrus, king of Babylon, king of the lands. [...]A, son of Ibnāya [...] is a witness.”

Commentary: Since this tablet is on display in the King’s Library section of the British Museum, we were not able to handle it, and could only glimpse the obverse.

obv. 1) One more sign seems to be visible at the end of the line.

2) For the business-venture between Ibnāya/Aplāya//Suppê-Bēl and Kabtia/Bēl-lē’û//Sîn-tabni that was already running in 541 BC cf. Nos. 14 and 15.

rev. 23)-26) This must read a variant of the typical clause for the settlement of accounts: *epūš nikkassīšunu ša kaspi ša harrāni ... itti ahāmeš qatû*; cf. GMTR 1, 43.

rev. 24) Bertin’s copy gives A in between Kabtia and his son Madān-ahu-iddin.

31) If the reading is correct, perhaps this name corresponds to the name Arad-^dkù.sù which is found in at least one other tablet from Uruk (YOS 7 65).⁷⁵

⁷⁵ I am indebted to C. Thissen for this suggestion.

No. 24 – Cyr 7.6 (532/533) [Bertin 1770; BM 30149, 1851-01-01.]

obv. 1) 12 ½ gín kù.babbar šá^{ld}šú-pap

2) a-šú šá^la-a a^lmu-^dkur.gal

3) ina ugu-*hi* ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu

4) a-šú šá^lidim-ia [a^{ld}30-tab-ni]

5) [...] ṛxṛ [...]

[remainder of obv. and rev. lost]

u.e. 1') mu.ṛ6ṛ.kam ^lku-ra-šúṛ

2') lugal e^{ki} lugal kur.kur^{meš}

“12 ½ shekels of silver of Marduk-ušur, son of Aplāya, descendant of Iddin-Amurru, are owed by Madān-ahu-iddin, son of Kabtia, [descendant of Sîn-tabni]. [...] 6th year of Cyrus, king of Babylon, king of all the lands.”

No. 25 – Cyr 9.V.7 (532 BC) [Bertin 1682; BM 30127, 1825-05-03.119]

obv. 1) 1 ma.na kù.babbar *ni-is-hi* šá^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu

2) ^{ld}utu-numun-mu *u* ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag a^{meš} šá^lidim-[ia]

3) ina šu^{ll} ^lmu-^{d+}ag a-šú šá^lap-kal-lum a^{lú}uš.bar

4) ù ina šu^{ll} ^{ld}utu-mu-giš a-šú šá^{ld+}ag-en-mu^{meš} a^{ld}30-tab-ni

5) [ihhisū]ma a-na ugu-*hi* ^lidim-ia a-šú šá^{ld+}en-da

6) a-na ^lmu-še-zib-^{d+}en a-šú šá^lba-ri-ki-dingir ^{lúṛ}taš-liṛ-šú

7) ^{lú}tuku-ú šá^lidim-ia [id]-din-[nu] ṛú-ilṛ-[ti]^{meš}

8) tuku-ú-tu šá^lidim-ia [a-šú šá^l] ^{ld+}en-[da (a^{ld}30-tab-ni)]

9) šá ina uru *u* edin *ma-la* [b]a-šú-ú kù.babbar a₄ 1 ma.na

10) ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu ^{ld}utu-numun-mu *u* ^lre-mut-^{d+}ag *ul-tu*

- 11) *ú-il-ti^{meš} šá^lidim-ia šá^lina uru u edin ma-la ba-šu-ú*
- 12) *šá^lina su-ú-qu^lis^l-si-ru-^lu^l* [rest of line blank?]
- lo.e. 13) 1 ma.na ù *hu-bul-lu₄-šú^l a-na^lmu-^{d+}ag*
- 14) *a-šú^l šá^lap-kal-lum a^luš.bar u^lutu-mu-giš*
- 15) *a-šú^l šá^lag-en-mu^{meš} a^l30-tab-ni i-nam-din-nu-^lu*
- rev. 16) *l'idim-ia ina^l [d⁺e]n^l u^l [d⁺ag u^l] l'ku-ra-áš lugal tin.ti[r^{ki}]*
- 17) *lugal kur.kur a-na^l [l'di.kud-šeš-mu^lutu-numun-mu] u^l re-[mut-^{d+}ag]*
- 18) *it-te-me ki-i qí-it [... ...]*
- 19) *ù [pa]-an [... ...]*
- 20) *l'mu-kin-né^l [... ...]*
- 21) *a-sú^l šá^l ^ld⁺ag-en-mu^l [meš? ...] ^ld⁺ag-din-[su ...]*
- 22) *l'mu-še-zib-^d[....] l'še-li-bi a-šú^l l'GI-[...]*
- 23) *l'umbisag^l ^ld⁺ag-[... a-šú^l šá^l] ^ld⁺ag-mu-ú-šur*
- 24) *a^l l'ú-^dé-a unug^{ki}iti ne ud.9.kam*
- 25) *mu.7.kam l'ku-ra-áš lugal tin.tir^{ki} lugal kur.kur*

“1 mina of silver for expenses of Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû, sons of Kabtia in the hands of Iddin-Nabû, son of Apkallum, descendant of Išparu and in the hands of Šamaš-šumu-līšir, son of Nabû-bēl-šumāti, descendant of Sîn-tabni, they deducted (it). On behalf of Kabtia, son of Bēl-lē[?]û, they gave it to Mušēzib-Bēl, son of Bārīk-ili, the third man, the creditor of Kabtia. The promissory notes, the credit of Kabtia, son of Bēl-lē[?]û, descendant of Sîn-tabni that are in city and country, as much as there is, said silver (in the amount of) 1 mina: Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamaš-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû will collect (it) from the promissory notes of Kabtia that are in city and country as many as there are, which are in the market. They will give 1 mina and its interest to Iddin-Nabû, son of Apkallum, descendant of Išparu and Šamaš-šumu-līšir, son of Nabû-bēl-šumāti, descendant of Sîn-tabni. Kabtia swears

by [B]ēl [and Nabû and] Cyrus king of Babylon, king of the lands, to Madān-ahu-iddin, Šamašu-zēru-iddin and Rēmūt-Nabû that by the end of [... ...]. Witnesses: [...], son of Nabû-bēl-šum[āti] [...] Nabû-bullissu [...] Mušēzib-[]; Šellebu, son of IGI-[]; the scribe Nabû-[...], son of] Nabû-šumu-ušur, descendant of Amīl-Ea. Uruk, Abu (V), 9th day, 7th year of Cyrus, king of Babylon, king of the lands.”

Commentary: Since this tablet is currently exhibited in the King’s Library section of the British Museum, we were only able to glimpse the obverse.

obv. 5) Although we were not able to see the tablet itself clearly and Bertin shades that particular passage in his copy, we suggest to emend a form of the verb *nahāsu* in the given context. Leichty reads *it-tan-nu-?-ma*.

rev. 16) Due to the formulaic nature of the introductions of oaths, we suggest to emend it in the given way; cf. Sandowicz 2011, 53.

rev. 17)-19) Perhaps Kabtia swears to his sons to pay them back the debts they paid in his stead by a certain date.

No. 26 – Cam 10.II.1 (529 BC) [Cam. 37/Bertin 867; -, 1851-01-01.?)

obv. 1) [...] šá^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu

2) [...] ... a^l ...]

rev. 3) [x x x ...]

4) šá^{ld}amar.utu-mu-^rmu^r u^lre-man-[ni ...]

5) [...] d⁺ag [...]

6) ^{iti}gu₄ ud.10.kam mu.1.kam

7) ^lkam-bu-zi-ia lugal tin.tir^{ki}

8) lugal kur.kur^{meš}

The text is too fragmentary to allow for a coherent translation.

Commentary: Due to the presence of one Madān-ahu-iddin this is perhaps part of the Sîn-tabni archive.

No. 27 – Cam 10.IX.1 (529 BC) [Cam. 78/Bertin 1788; BM 30164, 1851-01-01.150]*

obv. 1) [1] ma.na 10 [gín kù.babba]r šá [...]

2) [a-šú šá] ^ršá-du-nu^ˊ a ^llú^lsipa^ˊ-gud* ^rù^ˊ

3) [^ldut]u-^rnumun^ˊ-dù a-šú šá ^ld⁺en-mu-gar^ˊ-u[n]

4) ^ra^ˊ ^lam-^da-nu* ^rina ugu^ˊ ^ld^ldi.[kud-šeš-mu]

5) [a-šú šá] ^lidim-ia a ^ld[30]-tab-^rni^l ina^ˊ i^ˊ[ti^x]

6) [... ...] i-nam-din

7) ^ra^ˊ-di-^ri^ˊ [ud.10.kam šá ^{iti}š^e ^rha-ṭa-šú^ˊ

8) ^rmah-ri-i^ˊ* [šá kù.babbar-šú] i-ṭir e-lat [u^ˊilti]

9) [šá] ^r1^ˊ ma.na 12 ^rgín kù^ˊ.[babbar ina muhhi]

lo.e. 10) ^ld^ldi.kud-šeš-mu u ^lr[e^ˊ-mut-^dag]

11) ^rdumu^{meš^ˊ} šá ^lidim-ia a ^ld[30-tab-ni (...)]

rev. 12) ^re^ˊ-lat 36 dan-na gu-[uq-qu]

13) [^lúmu-kin-nu] ^lidim-ia [a-šú šá]

14) [^ld⁺en-da^ˊ]

15) [...]

16) [...] ^ra x^ˊ [...] ^rx^ˊ

17) [^lúumbisag ^ld^ldi.kud]-^ršeš*-mu^ˊ a-šú šá

18) [^lidim-ia] a ^ld30-tab-ni unu[g^{ki}]

19) [^{iti}ga]n ud.10.^rkam^ˊ mu.1.k[am]

20) [^l]^rkam^ˊ-b[u]-zi-^ria^ˊ ^rlugal tin.tir^{ki}^ˊ

“1 mina 10 shekels of silver of [x], son of Šaddûnu, descendant of Rē[?]i-alpi, and Šamaš-zēru-ibni, son of Bēl-šumu-iškun, descendant of Rīm-Anu, are owed by Madān-ahu-iddin, son of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni. He will give (it) in month x [...]. Until the 10th of Addāru (XII) he is to pay the first instalment of his silver. It is apart from [a debt of] 1 mina 12 shekels of silver [against] Madān-ahu-iddin and [Rēmūt-Nabû[?]], sons of Kabtia, descendant of [Sîn-tabni]; apart from 36 vats of *guqqû*-offerings. Witnesses: Kabtia, [son of Bēl-lē[?]û; ...], Marduk- [... ...]; the scribe Madān-ahu-iddin, son of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni. Uruk, Kislīmu (IX), 10th day, 1st year of Cambyeses, king of Babylon, king of the lands.”

Commentary: This tablet seems to have been better preserved at the time of Strassmaier's copying (e.g. lines 5, 7, 20-21 are copied as almost complete).

10) Here Rēmūt-Nabû is most likely to be emended.

rev. 12) Strassmaier's copy gives 56 vats.

No. 28 – Cam 16.III.2 (528 BC) [Bertin 1784; BM 30176, 1851-01-01.162]*

obv. 1) 1 ½ gín kù.[babbar] ^{ld+}en-ba-šá a-šú šá

2) ^lba-ni-ia a ^{lú}šu.ku₆ ina ú-ì[l-tì]-šú

3) šá ina ugu-hi ^lgi-^damar.utu a-šú šá

4) ^lir-^{d+}ag a ^{lú}sanga-^{d+}ag in[a šu^{ll}]

5) ^{ld}di.kud-šeš-mu a-šú šá ^lidim-^ría^r

6) a ^{ld}30-tab-ni a-na ugu-hi-<<šú>>

7) ^rlgi^r-^damar.utu ma-hi-ir

rev. 8) ^{lú}mu-kin-nu ^{ld}idim-mu a-šú šá

9) ^lba-laṭ-su ^lrki-ma-a-ku^r-^{d+}en

10) a-šú šá ^{ld}ù-a u ^{lú}umbisag [^{ld+}en-ba-šá?]

11) a-šú šá 'dù-ía* a 'lú^rš.ku₆'

12) 'unug^{ki^r} itti^{sig₄} ud.16.kam

13) mu.2.kam ^[l]kam-bu-zi-ía

u.e. 14) lugal e^{ki} lugal kur.kur

“(Concerning:) 1 ½ shekel of silver of Bēl-iqīša, son of Bānia, descendant of Bā’iru as part of his promissory note against Mušallim-Marduk, son of Arad-Nabû, descendant of Šangû-Nabû: He received it from Madān-ahu-iddin, son of Kabtia, descendant of Sîn-tabni on his behalf, (that is: on behalf of) Mušallim-Marduk. Witnesses: Ea-iddin, son of Balāssu; Itti-mākû-Bēl, son of Ibnāya; and the scribe [Bēl-iqīša], son of Bānia, descendant of Bā’iru. Uruk, Simānu (III), 16th day, 2nd year of Cambyses, king of Babylon, king of the lands.”

Commentary:

obv. 1) We refrain from restoring an excepted šá in between kù.babbar and Bēl-iqīša, since the broken off gap only fits UD and clearly nothing is written on the intact clay after it until the *personenkeil*. Also Bertin does not copy it, when this line seems to still have been whole.

4) The theophoric element after sanga was omitted by Bertin. Mušallim-Marduk/Arad-Nabû//Šangû-Nabû also appears in no. 29.

ina qāt at the end of the line is restored according to Bertin’s copy.

6) See the discussion concerning the point of *ana muhhi*<<š_u>> above, 23.

No. 29 – Cam 28.III.2 (528 BC) [Cam. 109/Bertin 877; BM 30169, 1851-01-01.?.]*

obv. 1) [...] gín kù.babbar 'gi-^damar.[utu a-šú šá]

2) 'lir-^{d+}ag a 'l.[lú]sanga-^{d+}a[g]*

3) *ina na-áš-par-ti šá* 'la[mar.utu]-'mu' a-[šú šá]

4) 'ld⁺ag-'ršeš'-giš a 'dù-dingir

5) *ina šu* 'ld^rdi.kud*-šeš^{meš^r}-mu

- 6) *u^lre-mut^{-d+}ag^r a^rmeš šá*
- 7) *lⁱdim-ia ma-hi-^rir^r*
- rev. 8) *l^umu-kin₇ lⁱmu-šeš^r a-šú šá^r*
- 9) *lⁱtin a lⁱšu-^dna-na-a*
- 10) *lⁱeri-ba-a a-šú šá^ld⁺ag-kád*
- 11) *l^uumbisag^ld¹-šeš^{meš}-gi a-šú šá*
- 12) *l^din.nin-tab-ni-urù*
- 13) *a lⁱšu-^dna-na-a unug^{ki}*
- 14) *iti^{sig}₄ ud.28.kam mu.2.kam*
- 15) *^rlⁱkam^r-bu-^rzi-ía^r lugal tin.ti[r^{ki}]*
- u.e. 16) [lugal] kur.kur

“[Concerning: x] shekels of silver. Mušallim-Marduk, [son of] Arad-Nabû, descendant of Šangû-Na[bû], received (it) at the request of Marduk²-iddin, son of Nabû-ahu-līšir, descendant of Ibni-Ilu, from Madān-ahhē-iddin and Rēmût-Nabû, sons of Kabtia. Witnesses: Nādin-ahi, son of Balātu, descendant of Gimil-Nanāya; Erībāya, son of Nabû-kašir; the scribe Anu-ahhē-šullim, son of Innin-tabni-ušur, descendant of Gimil-Nanāya. Uruk, Simānu (III), 28th day, 2nd year of Cambyses, king of Babylon, king of the lands.”

Commentary:

- 2) Strassmaier copies a shaded šá at the beginning of this line, traces of which we could not make out on the tablet.

The family name Šangû-Nabû is restored according to no. 27, 4.

- 3) The reading of Marduk-iddin follows Strassmaier’s copy. The traces we can make out are too badly preserved to agree with his copy beyond doubt.

Tablets not attributable to either archive

The following tablets come from the same batch of tablets brought by William K. Loftus to the British Museum with Uruk as their (supposed) place of issue from which also the Atû and Sîn-tabni archives stem, yet there is no evidence to attribute them to either archive.

No. 30 – Nbk 19.III.? [Nbk. 423/Bertin 854; BM 30139, 1851-01-01.?]*

obv. 1) 15 gín kù.b[abbar ...]

2) šá lID-[... ...]

3) A ṛšuṛ [... ...]

4) lṛqaṛ [x]

5) šá ln[a]

6) ld+ṛenṛ-[... ...]

7) a-šú šá l.d+e[n/ag mut?]

8) ld+ag-ṛtinṛ-[... ...]

9) ina šu^{ll} l[... ... i]a ina igi-tú [...]

10) šá ld+en-r[e-ma-an-n]i ma-hi-i[r]

rev. 11) lúmu-kin-nu ldam[ar.u]tu-mu-dù a-šú šá

12) ld+ag-dù-šeš a l[ú]má.lah₄

13) ldub-numun a-šú šá ld[u-u]m-muq

14) a lṛlúsanga-bára lṛdu-ṛumṛ-[muq?]

15) ṛa-šú šá limṛ-bi-ia [...]

16) ṛuṛ l[ú]ṛumbisagṛ ldā-nu-um-numun-mu a-šú šá

17) ṛxx-d+ag aṛ lṛšu-dna-naṛ-a

18) ṛunug^{kiṛ} itisig₄ ud.20-1-lá.kam mu.[...]

19) ṛd+ag-níg.du-urù x x lugalṛ tin.ti[r^{ki}]

u.e. 20) 1+en ᵀHIᵀ xᵀ (šaṭāriᵀ)ᵀ

21) [(...)] il-qu-[ú]

Evidently, this badly preserved text documents the receipt of 15 shekels of silver of an unknown party on behalf[?] of another. “Witnesses: Marduk-šumu-ibni, son of Nabû-bāni-ahi, descendant of Malāhu; Šāpik-zēri, son of D[u]mmuq, descendant of Šangû-parakki; Du[mmuq[?] ...], son of Imbia; and the scribe Anu-zēru-iddin, son of [...], descendant of Gimil-Nanāya. Uruk, Simānu (III), 19th day, year [...] of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. Each has taken a copy.”

Commentary:

10) The reconstruction of the name seems plausible from the traces.

No. 31 – Nbk 3.I.21 (584 BC) [Nbk. 124/Bertin 98; BM 30162, 1851-01-01.?]*

obv. 1) ᵀd+ag-numun-du a-ᵀšú šá ᵀni-x-x

2) ᵀmu-še-zib-d+en a-ᵀšú šá ᵀgi-dšú

3) ᵀmu-še-zib-d+en a ᵀi-d u.gurᵀ

4) ᵀrd+en-dùᵀ ᵀa-šú šá ᵀd+en-ᵀnigin-irᵀ

5) an-nu-ᵀtuᵀ ᵀlúmu-kin-né-e šá ina igi-šú-nu

6) ᵀrd+ag-sur-ziᵀme a-šú šá ᵀmu-šešᵀ

7) ᵀ... ᵀ... ᵀi-d15 a ᵀnumun-duᵀᵀ

lo.e. 8) ᵀiq-bu-úᵀ um-ma 10 ᵀgínᵀ

9) ᵀ... ᵀ... ki-iᵀ

rev. 10) ᵀú-ter-riᵀ a-na ᵀmu-šeš

11) ᵀšá ki-ía ta-ad-din ki-i dub

12) ina šuᵀᵀ ᵀmu-šeš ᵀi-d15

13) ᵀla ik-nu-kuᵀ a-ki-ᵀi ni-is-huᵀ

- 14) šá mu. ʳ21ʳ.kam še.bar *i-tur-ru*
- 15) ʳitiʳbára ud.3ʳ.kam mu.21.kam
- 16) ʳId+agʳ-níg.du-urù
- 17) lugal e^{ki}

“Nabû-zēru-ukīn, son of ni-x-x; Mušēzib-Bēl, son of Mušallim-Marduk; Mušēzib-Bēl, descendant[?] of Nāʾid-Nergal; Bēl-ibni, son of Bēl-upahhir[?]. These are the witnesses before whom Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti, son of Nādin-ahi, [descendant of ...] spoke thus [to ...] Naʾid-Ištar, descendant of Zēru-ukīn: ‘[...] to/for Nādin-ahi, who you gave with me, if Naʾid-Ištar does not seal the tablet in the hands of Nādin-ahi, according to the additional interest rates of [...] of the 21st year *he* is to return the barley.’ Nisannu (I), 2nd day, 21st year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.”

Commentary: heavily effaced

obv. 6) The reading of this name is difficult but follows Bertin’s copy, which appears as though this part was still undamaged at that time, also C.B.F. Walker would tend to agree after his collation.

rev. 13) For *nishu* as referring to (additional) interest rates, cf. Jursa 2010, 492ff.

No. 32 – Nbk 15.VI.? [Bertin 246; -, 1851.01-01.?)

(At least 3 lines missing)

- 1') *ina* iti [...]
- 2') [...]
- 3') *ina* ugu [...]
- 4') [(...)] numun [...]
- 5') [...]
- 6') [...]

- 7') ^{ld}u.gur-mu-pap a-šú šá [...]
- 8') a ^{ld+}ag-bul-liṭ [...]-^dr amar.utu^ṛ a-šú šá
- 9') [...]
- 10') ^{ld+}en-[...] u ^{lú}umbisag [...]
- 11') ^{ld}r na-n[a-a ...]
- 12') unug^{ki} itir^r kin^ṛ ud.15.kam
- 13') mu.[...].kam ^{d+}ag-níg.du-šeš
- 14') lugal tin.tir^{ki}

Commentary: The tablet is too broken for coherent translation.

7')-8') Leichty collated the names in these lines.

No. 33 – Nbn ??.8 (549/548 BC) [Bertin 449; BM 30175, 1851-01-01.125]*

obv. 1) ul-tu ud.28.kam šá itiziz mu.^ṛ7^ṛ[.kam šá]

- 2) ^{ld+}ag-ní.tuk lugal tin.tir^{ki}
- 3) é ^lba-la-ṭu a-šú šá ^{ld+}ag-mu-gar-^ṛun^ṛ
- 4) a ^{ld}iškur-ra-bi é im⁵ ù
- 5) é tar-ba-ṣu gab-bi a-di ud.20.kam šá ^riti^ṛ[...]
- 6) a-na 8 gín kù.babbar šá ina 1 gín bit-qa [...]
- 7) 1 silà giš.geštin a-na ^lnumun-ia (erasure?) a-šú šá
- 8) ^{ld}utu-^ṛba^ṛ-šá a ^lr ši-gu^ṛ-ú-a u
- 9) ^{ld}iškur-dù* a-šú šá ^lr x x x^ṛ

lo.e. 10) i-di é id-din ud.8.kam

- 11) ^ṛšá itir^ṛše kù.babbar a₄ 8 gín bit-qa

- 12) ^lnumun-ia u ^{ld}iškur-ad
- rev. 13) a-na ^lgiš.gi₆-^{d+}innin ʿx x xʿ
- 14) i-nam-di-nu kù.babbar ní.ga ^d[...]
- 15) u ^dna-na-a ^{lú}mu-kin-nu ^{ld+}a[g]/e[n-...]
- 16) a-šú šá ^li-^{d+}en a ^lbu-ú-a ^{lrd}[...]
- 17) a-šú šá ^lhu-na-na ^{lú}umbisag ^{ld+}a[g-...]
- 18) a-šú šá ^lšu-la-a a ^{lú}ašgab ʿunug^{ki}ʿ [...]
- 19) mu.8.kam ^{d+}ag-ní.tuk
- 20) lugal tin.tir^{ki}
- u.e. 21) ʿu ^{lú}šID ^lʿxʿ a-ʿlitʿ ^lba-la-ṭuʿ
- 22) [a-šú šá] ^{ld+}ag-mu-gar-unʿ

“From the 28th day of Šabāṭu (XI) of year 7 of Nabonidus, king of Babylon, he gave the house of Balāṭu, son of Nabû-šumu-iškun, descendant of Adad-rabû, the house of the fifth wind[?] and the courtyard, entirely, until the 20th day of [...] for 8 shekels of silver of 1/8 alloy [and additionally] 1 litre of wine to Zēria, son of Šamaš-iqīša, descendant of Šigûa and Adad-ibni, son of [...] as] house rent. On the 8th day of Addāru (XII) Zēria and Adad-abu will give said silver (in the amount of) 8 shekels of 1/8 alloy to Šillu-lštar [...]. The silver is the property of [...] and Nanāya. Witnesses: Na[bû-...]/Bē[-...], son of Naʾid-Bēl, descendant of Būa; [...], son of Hunana; the scribe Na[bû-...], son of Šulāya, descendant of Aškāpu. Uruk, [...], 8th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon. And the ^{lú}šID x-a-lit, Balātu, [son of] Nabû-šumu-iškun.”

Commentary:

obv. 8) Leichty reads the family name Mudammīq-Ea (sig₅-iq-é-a).

lo. edge 12) Are Zēria and Adad-Abu the same persons as Zēria/Šamaš-iqīša//... and Adad-ibni/[...] in 7)-9)?

No. 34 – Nbn 10.IX.9 (546 BC) [Nbn. 378/Bertin 724; -, 1851-01-01.?)

(obv. = 1-6 effaced)

lo.e. 7) ina ^{iti}gan i-nam-din

rev. 8) ^{lu}mu-kin₇ ^{mu-}^rd⁺en^ˁ [(x)]

9) ^ra-šú šá^ˁ ^{tin-su} a ^{ld}30-^rna-din-mu^{l?}^ˁ

10) ^rgin^ˁ-a a-šú šá^ˁ ^rdu-numun^ˁ [a?] ^{numun-}[...]

11) [...] ^{ki-d}1-tin a-šú-šá

12) [^{ld}ag-mu-gar-un a ^{ld}iškur-...]

13) ^rtin.tir^{ki} (erasure) ^{iti}zíz ud.10.kam

14) mu.9.kam ^{ld}ag-i

15) lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“[...] (He) is to give [...] in Kislīmu (IX). Witnesses: Iddin-Bēl, son of Balāssu, descendant of Sîn-^rnādin-šumi^ˁ; Kīnāya, son of Mukīn-zēri, [descendant of] Zēru-...; [scribe:] Itti-Anu-balātu, son of Nabû-šumu-iškun, descendant of Adad-...]. Babylon?, Šabātu (XI), 10th day, 9th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.”

Commentary:

rev. 9) Strassmaier copies ID instead of Bertin’s MU for Sîn-nādin-šumi.

13) Strassmaier copies a shaded tin.tir^{ki}, unlike Bertin. The occurrence of a name containing the god Anu (l. 11) would point to Uruk.

No. 35 – Cyr 21[+x].III.4 (535 BC) [Cyr. 165/Bertin 792; -, 1851-01-01.?)

obv. 1’) ^r11^ˁ ma.na 6 gín [kù.babbar ...]

2’) [(x)] ^{du-um-muq} a-[šú šá^ˁ ...]

3’) ^u ^{lu}umbisag ^{ld}utu-...]

4') unug^{ki} itⁱ sig₄ ud.21[.kam]

5') mu.4.kam ⁱku-raš-šú lugal tin.tir^{ki}

“11 minas 6 shekels [of silver ...] Dummuq, son [of ...] and the scribe Šamaš-[...]. Uruk, Simānu (III), 21st day, 4th year of Cyrus, king of Babylon.”

Text concordances

* Accession-no. wrongly re-registered, see above, 1 Fn. 1.

No.	BM-no.	Accession-no.	Measurements (l×w×t cm)	Strassmaier	Bertin	Other publications
1	30177	1851-01-01.1659	2.5+ × 5.0 × 1.7	Npl. 7	5	
2	30174	1851-01-01.124	5.0 × 6.2 × 1.8	Nbk. 95	72	
3	92707	1851-01-01.161	3.8 × 5.2 × 1.7	Nbk. 129		Oppert – Ménant 1887, 259ff. no. 2 (with sigla K. 1297); San Nicolò 1946, 507f.
4	30141	1851-01-01.?	4.3 × 5.2 × 2.0	Cyr. 203	802	
5	30151	1851-01-01.?	4.0 × 5.3(+) × 1.3	Dar. 39	1934	
6	30165	1851-01-01.?	4.2 × 5.1 × 2.0	Dar. 77		Beaulieu 2003, 359, l. 1-6
7	67432	1882-09- 18.7429*	4.0 × 4.5 × 1.9	Dar. 524	2464	
8	67419	1882-09- 018.7416*	5.2 × 5.9 × 1.8	Dar. 543	2480	
9	30172	1851-01-01.?	3.7 × 5.2 × 2.2		1305	Oppert – Ménant 1887, 260ff. no. 3
10	30158	1851-01-01.151?	4.8 × 6.6 × 1.8	Nbn. 377	482	
11	30161	1851-01-01.?	3.6 × 4.3 × 1.5	Nbn. 621	571	
12	30179	1851-01-01.165	5.7 × 7.6 × 2.4		626	

13	<i>written off</i>				637	
14	30171	1851-01-01.?	4.9 × 6.4 × 2.2		1560	Oppert – Ménant 1887, 262ff. no. 4
15	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.137			646	
16	30132		3.7 × 5.2 × 2.2		668	
17	30173	1851-01-01.121	4.6 × 5.9 × 2.1		669	
18	30144	1851-01-01.136	3.6 × 5.0 × 2.0	Nbn. 977	677	
19	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?		Cyr. 52	761	
20	30150	1851-01-01.?	3.4 × 4.1 × 1.5	Cyr. 89	762	
21	30147	1851-01-01.?	4.0 × 5.2 × 1.8		772	
22	30214	1851-01-01.359			1685	Oppert – Ménant 1887, 266ff. no. 1
23	30123	1825-05-03.115*	6.8 × 8.8 × 2.5		1686-1687	
24	30149	1851-01-01.?			1770	
25	30127	1825-05-03.119*	5.8 × 7.8 × 2.8		1682	
26	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?		Cam. 37	867	
27	30164	1851-01-01.150	4.2 × 5.5 × 2.2	Cam. 78	1788	
28	30176	1851-01-01.162	3.1 × 4.1 × 1.7		1784	Oppert – Ménant 1887, 268f. no. 2
29	30169	1851-01-01.?	3.5 × 4.6 × 1.8	Cam. 109	877	
30	30139	1851-01-01.?	4.3 × 5.3 × 2.0	Nbk. 423	854	
31	30162	1851-01-01.?	3.3 × 4.2 × 1.5	Nbk. 124	98	
32	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?			246	
33	30175	1851-01-01.125	4.4 × 5.6 × 2.3		449	
34	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?		Nbn. 378	724	
35	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?		Cyr. 165	792	

BM-no.	Accession-no.	Strassmaier	Bertin	No.
30123	1825-05-03.115*		1686-1687	23
30127	1825-05-03.119*		1682	25
30132			668	16
30139	1851-01-01.?	Nbk. 423	854	30
30141	1851-01-01.?	Cyr. 203	802	4
30144	1851-01-01.136	Nbn. 977	677	18
30147	1851-01-01.?		772	21
30149	1851-01-01.?		1770	24
30150	1851-01-01.?	Cyr. 89	762	20
30151	1851-01-01.?	Dar. 39	1934	5
30158	1851-01-01.151?	Nbn. 377	482	10
30161	1851-01-01.?	Nbn. 621	571	11
30162	1851-01-01.?	Nbk. 124	98	31
30164	1851-01-01.150	Cam. 78	1788	27
30165	1851-01-01.?	Dar. 77		6
30169	1851-01-01.?	Cam. 109	877	29
30171	1851-01-01.?		1560	14
30172	1851-01-01.?		1305	9
30173	1851-01-01.121		669	17
30174	1851-01-01.124	Nbk. 95	72	2
30175	1851-01-01.125		449	33
30176	1851-01-01.162		1784	28
30177	1851-01-01.1659	Npl. 7	5	1
30179	1851-01-01.165		626	12
30214	1851-01-01.359		1685	22
67419	1882-09-018.7416*	Dar. 543	2480	8

67432	1882-09-18.7429*	Dar. 524	2464	7
92707	1851-01-01.161	Nbk. 129		3
<i>written off</i>			637	13
<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.137		646	15
<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	Cyr. 52	761	19
<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	Cam. 37	867	26
<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	Nbn. 378	724	34
<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?		246	32
<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	Cyr. 165	792	35

Strassmaier	Bertin	BM-no.	Accession-no.	No.
Cam. 109	877	30169	1851-01-01.?	29
Cam. 37	867	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	26
Cam. 78	1788	30164	1851-01-01.150	27
Cyr. 165	792	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	35
Cyr. 203	802	30141	1851-01-01.?	4
Cyr. 52	761	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	19
Cyr. 89	762	30150	1851-01-01.?	20
Dar. 39	1934	30151	1851-01-01.?	5
Dar. 524	2464	67432	1882-09-18.7429*	7
Dar. 543	2480	67419	1882-09-018.7416*	8
Dar. 77		30165	1851-01-01.?	6
Nbk. 124	98	30162	1851-01-01.?	31
Nbk. 129		92707	1851-01-01.161	3
Nbk. 423	854	30139	1851-01-01.?	30
Nbk. 95	72	30174	1851-01-01.124	2
Nbn. 377	482	30158	1851-01-01.151?	10

Nbn. 378	724	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	34
Nbn. 621	571	30161	1851-01-01.?	11
Nbn. 977	677	30144	1851-01-01.136	18
Npl. 7	5	30177	1851-01-01.1659	1

Bertin	Strassmaier	BM-no.	Accession-no.	No.
5	Npl. 7	30177	1851-01-01.1659	1
72	Nbk. 95	30174	1851-01-01.124	2
98	Nbk. 124	30162	1851-01-01.?	31
246		<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	32
449		30175	1851-01-01.125	33
482	Nbn. 377	30158	1851-01-01.151?	10
571	Nbn. 621	30161	1851-01-01.?	11
626		30179	1851-01-01.165	12
637		<i>written off</i>		13
646		<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.137	15
668		30132		16
669		30173	1851-01-01.121	17
677	Nbn. 977	30144	1851-01-01.136	18
724	Nbn. 378	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	34
761	Cyr. 52	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	19
762	Cyr. 89	30150	1851-01-01.?	20
772		30147	1851-01-01.?	21
792	Cyr. 165	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	35
802	Cyr. 203	30141	1851-01-01.?	4
854	Nbk. 423	30139	1851-01-01.?	30
867	Cam. 37	<i>written off</i>	1851-01-01.?	26

877	Cam. 109	30169	1851-01-01.?	29
1305		30172	1851-01-01.?	9
1560		30171	1851-01-01.?	14
1682		30127	1825-05-03.119*	25
1685		30214	1851-01-01.359	22
1770		30149	1851-01-01.?	24
1784		30176	1851-01-01.162	28
1788	Cam. 78	30164	1851-01-01.150	27
1934	Dar. 39	30151	1851-01-01.?	5
2464	Dar. 524	67432	1882-09-18.7429*	7
2480	Dar. 543	67419	1882-09-018.7416*	8
1686-1687		30123	1825-05-03.115*	23

Index

Persons

Indications of occurrences in brackets signify that the person attested there is either completely or for the most part restored.

[...]-Innin

son of Nabû-zākir-šumi: [...-^dinn]in.*na*: No. 20, 13

[...]-Marduk

son of [...]: ^l[...]-^damar.utu: No. 32, 8'

[...]-Nabû

father of Anu-zēru-iddin descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: [...]-^{d+}ag: No. 30, 17

[...]-Nanāya

son of [...] descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: [...]-^dna-na-a: No. 11, 15

[...]-zēru-iqīša

father of ^fBaba-enqet: [...]numun-ba-šá: No. 12, 3

[...]-zēru-ušabši

son of [...] descendant of Bēl-aplu-[: [...]numun-gál-ši: No. 12, 18

Adad-[:

ancestor of Itti-Anu-balātu son of Nabû-šumu-iškun: ^ldīškur-[: No. 34, 12

Adad-abu

^ldīškur-ad: No. 33, 12

Adad-ibni

son of [...]: ^ldīškur-dù: No. 33, 9

-

son of Gimillu: ^ldīškur-dù: No. 23, 31

Adad-rabû

ancestor of Balātu son of Nabû-šumu-iškun: ^ldīškur-ra-bi: No. 33, 4

Ahhēšu

father of [...]: ^lšeš^{meš}-e-šú: No. 18, 4

Ahu-nūru

father of Nabû-iqīša: ^lšeš-^rnu-ú-ru¹: No. 13, 2'

Ahušunu

son of Iqīšāya: ^l*a-hu-šú-nu*: No. 23, 32

Ahûtu

ancestor of Zēria son of Amīl-Nabû: ^l*šeš-ʔu-ú-tu*: No. 14, 21

Ālia

ancestor of Iddināya son of Ibni-Ištar: ^l*uru-ia*: No. 21, 11

Amīl-Ea

ancestor of Nabû-[...] son of Nabû-šumu-ušur: ^l*ú-dé-a*: No. 25, 24

Amīl-Nabû

father of Zēria descendant of Ahûtu: ^l*ú-d⁺ag*: No. 14, 21

Anu-abu-ušur

son of Rēmûtu descendant of Nūr-Nanāya: ^{ld}*1-ad-urù*: No. 7, 2

Anu-ahhē-šullim

son of Innin-tabni-ušur descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: ^{ld}*1-šeš^{meš}-gi*: No. 29, 11

Anu-zēru-iddin

son of [...] Nabû descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: ^{ld}*a-nu-um-numun-mu*: No. 30, 16

Apkallum

father of Iddin-Nabû descendant of Išparu: ^l*ap-kal-lum*: No. 25, 3+14

Aplāya

son of [...]: ^l*a-a*: No. 2, 14

-

son of Ša-Nabû-šu descendant of Atû: ^{a?}*-a?*: No. 1, 1

-

father of Ibnāya descendant of Suppê-Bēl: ^l*a-a*: No. 9, 2; No. 14, 3; No. 15, 3; No. 23, 2

-

father of Marduk-ušur descendant of Iddin-Amurru: ^l*a-a*: No. 24, 2

-

father of Nabû-bāni-ahi descendant of Atû: ^l*ap-la-a*: No. 2, 1 || ^l*a-a*: No. 3, 1

Arad-Bēl

father of ^lBabāya descendant of Šigûa: ^l*ir-d⁺en*: No. 5, 2; No. 6, 2

-

father of Nabû-šumu-ušur descendant of Iddin-Papsukkal: ^l*ir-d⁺en*: No. 6, 14

Arad-^dKÙ.BABBAR.SU

son of Arad-Nanāya descendant of Kurī: ^l*ir-d^dKÙ.BABBAR.SU*: No. 23, 31

Arad-Nabû

father of Mušallim-Marduk descendant of Šangû-Nabû: ʿlir-^{d+}ag: No. 28, 4; No. 29, 2

Arad-Nanāya

father of Arad-^dKÙ.BABBAR.SU descendant of Kurī: ʿlir-^dna-na-a: No. 23, 31

Ardia

son of Nabû-ahhē-iqīša: ʿlir-ia: No. 9, 11

Aškāpu

ancestor of Nabû-[...] son of Šulāya: ʿlú-ašgab: No. 33, 18

Atû

ancestor of Aplāya son of Ša-Nabû-šû: ʿlú.ḏu₈: No. 1, 2

-

ancestor of Ina-šilli-urdimmu son of Nabû-bāni-ahi: ʿlú.ḏu₈: No. 4, 4

-

ancestor of Itti-Anu-balātu son of Ina-šilli-urdimmu: ʿlú.ḏu₈: No. 6, 4; No. 7, 6; No. 8, 6

-

ancestor of Nabû-bāni-ahi son of Aplāya: ʿlú.ḏu₈: No. 3, 2

^fBaba-enqet

daughter of [...] -zēru-iqīša: ^{munus.d}ba.ba₆-en-qit: No. 12, 3+11
(wife of Kabtia son of Bēl-lēʾû descendant of Sîn-tabni)

^fBabāya

daughter of Arad-Bēl descendant of Šigûa: ^{munus}ba-ba-a: No. 5, 1; No. 6, 1

Bābia

son of Marduk-ēreš: ʿlba-bi-ia: No. 3, 2

Babuttu

father of [...]: ʿlba-bu-ut-tu: No. 21, 2

Bāʾiru

ancestor of Bēl-ibni son of Bulluṭu: ʿlúš.ḏu₆: [No. 12, 15]; No. 14, 23

-

ancestor of Bēl-iqīša son of Bānia: ʿlúš.ḏu₆: No. 28, 2+11

-

ancestor of Nabû-nādin-apli son of [Bānia]: ʿlúš.ḏu₆: No. 12, 22'

-

ancestor of Pirʾu son of Tabnêa: ʿl.ʿlúš.ḏu₆: No. 14, 19

Balāssu

father of Ea-iddin: ʿlba-laṭ-su: No. 28, 9

-

father of Iddin-Bēl descendant of Sîn-nādin-šumi: ʿltin-su: No. 34, 9

Balātu

- son of Innin-zēru-iqīša descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur: ^l*ba-la-tu*: No. 14, 19
-
- son of Nabû-napištu-...: ^l*tin*: No. 8, 31
-
- son of Nabû-šumu-iškun descendant of Adad-rabû: ^l*ba-la-tu*: No. 33, 3+21
-
- father of Nādin-ahi descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: ^l*tin*: No. 29, 9
-
- father of Suqāya descendant of Kidin-Marduk: ^l*tin*: No. 7, 11

- Bānia**
- father of [...] descendant of [...]: ^l*ba-ni-ia*: No. 5, 10
-
- father of Bēl-iqīša descendant of Bā'iru: ^l*ba-ni-ia*: No. 28, 2 || ^l*dù-ia*: No. 28, 11
-
- father of Nabû-nādin-apli descendant of Bā'iru: [No. 12, 22']

- Bārīk-ili**
- father of Mušēzib-Bēl: ^l*ba-ri-ki-dingir*: No. 25, 6

- Bēl-...]**
- father of Nabû-erība: ^{ld+}*en*-...]: No. 6, 17
-
- ancestor of Nabû-bāni-ahi son of Nabû-ušallim: ^{ld+}*en*-...]: No. 16, 16; No. 17, 19

- Bēl-ahhē-iddin**
- son of Gudadû: ^{ld+}*en*-šēš^{meš}-mu: No. 3, 8

- Bēl[?]-aplu-...]**
- ancestor of [...] -zēru-ušabši son of [...]: ^{ld+}*en*[?]-a-...]: No. 12, 18

- Bēl-aplu-ušur**
- ancestor of Balātu son of Innin-zēru-iqīša: ^{ld+}*en*-a-urù: No. 14, 20
-
- ancestor of Itti-Nabû-balātu son of Paqqidia: ^{ld+}*en*-a-urù: No. 22, 18
-
- ancestor of Nergal-ahu-iddin son of [...]: ^{ld+}*en*-a-urù: No. 18, 16

- Bēl-ibni**
- son of Bēl-upahhir: ^{ld+}*en*-dù: No. 31, 4
-
- son of Bulluṭu descendant of Bā'iru: ^{ld+}*en*-dù: No. 12, 15; No. 14, 22; No. 15, rev. 1'

- Bēl-iddin**
- son of Itti-Anu-balātu: ^{ld+}*en*-mu: No. 7, 13
-
- father of Šumu-iškun: ^{ld+}*en*-mu: No. 12, 16

Bēl-lē'û

father of Kabtia descendant of Sîn-tabni: ^{ld+}en-da: No. 9, 9; No. 11, 9; [No. 12, 2]; No. 14, 2; No. 15, 2; [No. 18, 13]; No. 21, 9; No. 23, 3; No. 25, 5+8+16

Bēl-iqīša

son of Bānia descendant of Bā'iru: ^{ld+}en-ba-šá: No. 28, 1+[10]

Bēl-kašir

father of Marduk-ēṭir descendant of Isināya: ^{ld+}en-kád: No. 23, 21

Bēl-šumu-ēreš

son of Nabû-ahu-iddin: ^{ld+}en-mu-kam: No. 4, 15

Bēl-šumu-iškun

father of Šamaš-zēru-ibni descendant of Rīm-Anu: ^{ld+}en-mu-gar-*u*[*n*]: No. 27, 3

Bēlšunu

father of Itti-Anu-balāṭu descendant of Sîn-leqe-unnīnī: ^len-šú-*nu*: No. 5, 12

-

father of Lābāši descendant of Rāb-banê: ^len-šú-*nu*: No. 21, 12

Bēl-uballiṭ

son of [...]: ^{ld+}en-tin-*iṭ*: No. 2, 6

-

son of MU-[:...]: ^{ld+}en-tin-*iṭ*: No. 2, 19

Bēl-upahhir

father of Bēl-ibni: ^{ld+}en-^rnigin-*ir*^ˁ: No. 31, 4

Bēl-uṣuršu

father of Marduk-[:...]: ^{ld+}en-ú-*ṣur*-šú: No. 18, 2

Būa

ancestor of [...] son of Na'id-Bēl: ^lbu-ú-*a*: No. 33, 16

Bulluṭu

father of Bēl-ibni descendant of Bā'iru: ^lbul-ṭu: No. 12, 15; No. 14, 22; [No. 15, rev. 1']

Bunene-šarru-uṣur

son of Šumu-ukīn: ^{ld}bu-ne-ne-lugal-urù: No. 20, 2+9

Dummuq

son of [...]: ^ldu-um-*muq*: No. 35, 2

-

son of Imbia descendant of [...]: ^ldu-^rum^ˁ-[*muq*]: No. 30, 14

-

father of Šāpik-zēri descendant of Šangû-parakki: ^ld[*u-u*]*m-muq*: No. 30, 13

Ea-iddin

son of Balāssu: ^ldⁱidim-mu: No. 28, 8

Eanna-šumu-[ibni]

father of Pir^u: ^lé.an.na-mu-[dù]: No. 4, 16

Ekur-zakir

ancestor of Kidinnu son of Nabû-bāni-ahi: ^lé.kur-za-kir: No. 16, 15; No. 17, 18

Erībāya

son of Nabû-kāšir: ^leri-ba-a: No. 29, 10

Etel-pî

son of Nabû-bāni-ahi: ^le-tel-pi: No. 20, 7

Ētir

ancestor of Marduk-šumu-iddin son of Iqīša-Marduk: ^le-ṭi-ir: No. 23, 34

Gimil-...]

ancestor of [...]-MU son of Nabû-bāni-ahi: ^lšu-[: No. 10, 20

Gimillu

son of Nergal-uballiṭ descendant of Šangû-parakki: ^lgi-mil-lu: No. 20, 14

-

father of Adad-ibni: ^lšu: No. 23, 32

Gimil-Nanāya

ancestor of Anu-ahhē-šullim son of Innin-tabni-ušur: ^lšu-^dna-na-a: No. 29, 13

-

ancestor of Anu-zēru-iddin son of [...]-Nabû: ^lšu-^dna-na-a: No. 30, 17

-

ancestor of Širiktu-Šamaš son of Nādin-ahi: ^lšu-^dna-na-a: No. 16, 19; [No. 17, 22]

-

ancestor of Nādin-ahi son of Balāṭu: ^lšu-^dna-na-a: No. 29, 9

-

ancestor of [...]-Nanāya: ^lšu-^dna-na-a: No. 11, 16

-

ancestor of [...] son of Nanāya-ippuš: ^lšu-^dna-na-a: No. 12, 19

Gudadû

father of Bēl-ahhē-iddin: ^lgu-da-du-ú: No. 3, 9

Hunana

father of [...]: ^lhu-na-na: No. 33, 17

Hunzû

ancestor of Itti-Anu-balāṭu son of Rēmūtu: ^lhu-<un>-zu-ú: No. 20, 12

-

- ancestor of Nergal-iddin son of Zēria: ^l*hu-un-zu-u*: No. 16, 17; No. 17, 20
-
- ancestor of Nidintu son of Nabû-balāssu-iqbi: ^l*hu-un-zu-ú*: No. 7, 13
-
- ancestor of Šulāya son of Ṭābia: ^l*hu-un-zu-ú*: No. 16, 2; No. 17, 2
- Ibnāya**
 - son of Aplāya descendant of Suppê-Bēl: ^l*dù-a*: No. 9, 1; No. 14, 3; No. 15, 3; No. 23, 2+11
 -
 - father of [...] descendant of [...]: ^l*dù-a*: No. 23, 36
 -
 - father of Itti-makû-Bēl: ^l*dù-a*: No. 28, 10
- Ibni-Ilu**
 - ancestor of Marduk-iddin son of Nabû-ahu-līšir: ^l*dù-dingir*: No. 29, 4
- Ibni-Ištar**
 - father of Iddināya descendant of Ālia: ^l*dù-d⁺innin*: No. 21, 11
- Iddin-Amurru**
 - ancestor of Marduk-ušur son of Aplāya: ^l*mu-d⁺kur.gal*: No. 24, 2
- Iddināya**
 - son of Ibni-Ištar descendant of Ālia: ^l*sum-na-a*: No. 21, 10
- Iddin-Bēl**
 - son of Balāssu descendant of Sîn-nādin-šumi: ^l*mu-d⁺en*: No. 34, 8
- Iddin-Nabû**
 - son of Apkallum descendant of Išparu: ^l*mu-d⁺ag*: No. 25, 3+13
- Iddin-Papsukkal**
 - ancestor of Nabû-šumu-ušur son of Arad-Bēl: ^l*mu-d⁺pap.su[kkal]*: No. 6, 14
- Idia**
 - son of Mandahašu: ^l*i-di-ia*: No. 9, 12
- Imbia**
 - father of Dummuq descendant of [...]: ^l*im-bi-ia*: No. 30, 15
- Ina-šilli-Urdimmu**
 - son of Nabû-bāni-ahi descendant of Atû: ^l*ina-[giš.gi₆-ur.idim]*: No. 4, 3 || ^l*ina-giš.gi₆-^d[u]r.ṛidim-mu*: No. 5, 3
 -
 - father of Itti-Anu-balātu descendant of Atû: ^l*ina-giš.gi₆-^dur.idim*: No. 6, 4; No. 7, 5+16; No. 8, 5

Ina-tēšî-ēṭir

father of Innin-ahhē-iddin: ^lina-sùh-sur: No. 4, 3

Innin-ahhē-iddin

son of Ina-tēšî-ēṭir: ^{ld}in.nin-[šeš^{meš}-mu]: No. 4, 2 || ^{ld}innin-na-šeš^{meš}-mu: No. 4, 9

Innin-tabni-ušur

father of Anu-ahhē-šullim descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: ^{ld}in.nin-tab-ni-urù: No. 29, 12

Innin-zēru-iqīša

father of Balāṭu descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur: ^{ld+}innin.na-numun-ba-šá: No. 14, 20

Iqīša-Marduk

father of Marduk-šumu-iddin descendant of Ēṭir: ^lba-šá-damar.utu: No. 23, 33

Iqīšāya

father of Ahušunu: ^lba-šá-a: No. 23, 32

Isināya

ancestor of Marduk-ēṭir son of Bēl-kašir: ^{l.lú}pa.še^{ki}: No. 23, 27

Išparu

ancestor of Iddin-Nabû son of Apkallum: ^{lú}uš.bar: No. 25, 3+14

-

ancestor of Nabû-aplu-iddin son of Nabû-zēru-līšir: ^{lú}uš.bar: No. 5, 14

Ištar-ahhē-iddin

father of Šullumu: ^{ld+}innin?-šeš^{meš}-mu: No. 13, 4'

Itti-Anu-balāṭu

son of Bēlšunu descendant of Sîn-leqe-unnīnī: ^lki-d¹-tin: No. 5, 12

-

son of Ina-šilli-urdimmu descendant of Atû: ^lki-da.nim-tin: No. 6, 3 || ^lki-d¹-tin: No. 7, 4+15; No. 8, 5

-

son of Nabû-šumu-iškun descendant of Adad-[:...]: ^lki-d¹-tin: No. 34, 11

-

son of Rēmûtu descendant of Hunzû: ^lki-d¹-tin: No. 20, 11

-

father of Bēl-iddin: ^lki-d¹-tin: No. 7, 14

Itti-makû-Bēl

son of Ibnāya: ^lki-ma-a-ku-d⁺en: No. 28, 9

Itti-Nabû-balāṭu

son of Lābāši-Marduk descendant of Šangû-Adad: ^lki-d⁺ag-tin: No. 8, 29

-

son of Paqqidia descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur: ^lki-d⁺ag-tin: No. 22, 17

Kabtia

son of Bēl-lē³û descendant of Sîn-tabni: 'idim-ia: No. 9, 9+18; No. 11, 8; No. 12, *passim*; No. 18, 13; No. 19, rev. 1'; No. 21, 9; No. 23, 3+9; No. 25, 5+7+8+11; No. 27, 13³ || 'kab-ti-ia: No. 14, 1+9+15; No. 15, 1+9

-

father of Madān-ahu-iddin descendant of Sîn-tabni: 'idim-ia: No. 9, 4+14; No. 11, 4; No. 18, 6; No. 21, 4+14; No. 22, 4; No. 23, 4+10+[17]; No. 24, 4; No. 25, 2; No. 27, 5+11+[18]; No. 29, 7 || 'idim-ia: No. 18, 11; No. 28, 5; No. 20, 7 || 'kab-ti-ia: No. 14, 5; No. 15, 5 || 'kab-ti-ia: No. 16, 6; No. 17, 6

-

father of Marduk-aplu-ušur descendant of Šigûa: 'idim-ia: No. 22, 2

-

father of Rēmût-Nabû descendant of Sîn-tabni: 'idim-ia: No. 11, 4; , No. 18, 6; No. 21, 4; No. 22, 4; No. 23, 4+10+[17]; No. 25, 2; No. 27, 11; No. 29, 7 || 'kab-ti-ia: No. 14, 5; No. 15, 5 || 'kab-ti-ia: No. 16, 6; No. 17, 6

-

father of Šamaš-zēru-iddin descendant of Sîn-tabni: 'idim-ia: No. 10, 21; No. 23, 4+10+[17]; No. 25, 2 || 'idim-ia: No. 13, 5'

Kašitāya

father of Tabnêa: 'ka-ši-ta-a: No. 2, 5

Kidin-Marduk

ancestor of Suqāya son of Balātu: 'ki-din-^damar.utu: No. 7, 11

Kidinnu

son of Nabû-bāni-ahi descendant of Ekur-zākir: 'ki-di-nu: No. 16, 14; [No. 17, 17]

-

father of [...] descendant of Parkullu: 'ki-di-na³: No. 4, 13

Kīnāya

son of Nabû-ahhē-iddin descendant of Šumu-libši: 'ki-na-a: No. 16, 4; No. 17, [4]+14+15

-

son of Mukīn-zēri descendant of [...]: 'gin-a: No. 34, 10

Kudurru

father of Nādin descendant of Šangû-Marduk: 'nīg.du: No. 11, 12

Kurī

ancestor of Arad-^dKÛ.BABBAR.SU son of Arad-Nanāya: 'kur-i: No. 23, 31

Lābāši

son of Bēlšunu descendant of Rāb-banê: 'la-ba-ši: No. 21, 12

Lābāši-Marduk

father of Itti-Nabû-balāṭu descendant of Šangû-Adad: ^lla-ba-ši-[^damar.utu]: No. 8, 29

Līširu

son of Šamaš-nāšir descendant of [...]: ^lli-ši-ru: No. 8, 28

Madān-ahhē-iddin

father of Šamaš-mukīn-apli descendant of Šigûa: ^ldi.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu: No. 8, 8

Madān-ahu-iddin

son of Kabtia descendant of Sîn-tabni: ^ldi.kud-šeš^{meš}-mu: No. 9, 3+13+19; No. 11, 3; No. 16, 5; No. 17, 5+14+16; No. 29, 5 || ^ldi.kud-šeš-mu: No. 14, 4+11+13+16; No. 15, 4; No. 18, 5; No. 21, 3+14; No. 22, 3+10+[11]; No. 23, 3+passim; No. 24, 3; No. 25, 1+passim; No. 26, 1; No. 27, [4]+10+17; No. 28, 5; No. 20, 6

Malāhu

ancestor of Marduk-šumu-ibni son of Nabû-bāni-ahi: ^lú.má.lah₄: No. 30, 12

Mandahašu

father of Idia: ^lman-da-^rha^ʔ-šú: No. 9, 12

Marduk-...]

son of Bēl-ušuršu: ^ld^ramar.utu^ʔ-[...]: No. 18, 1

Marduk-aplu-ušur

son of Kabtia descendant of Šigûa: ^ld^ramar.utu-dumu.nita-urù: No. 22, 1+8

Marduk-ēreš

father of Bābia: ^ld^ramar.utu-kam: No. 3, 3

Marduk-ēṭir

son of Bēl-kašir descendant of Isināya: ^ld^ramar.utu-sur: No. 23, 27

Marduk-iddin

son of Nabû-ahu-līšir descendant of Ibni-Ilu: ^lda[mar.utu]-mu: No. 29, 3

-

father of Šamaš-ibni: ^ld^ramar.utu-id-din: No. 11, 14

Marduk-šumu-ibni

son of Nabû-bāni-ahi descendant of Malāhu: ^ld^ram[ar.u]tu-mu-dù: No. 30, 11

-

son of Nabû-bāni-ahi descendant of Nappāhu: ^ld^ramar.utu-mu-dù: No. 22, 13

Marduk-šumu-iddin

son of Iqīša-Marduk descendant of Ēṭir: ^ld^ramar.utu-mu-mu: No. 23, 33

-

son of Nādin descendant of Suiti: ^ld^ramar.utu-mu-mu: No. 22, 15

-

father of [...]: ^{ld}amar.utu-mu-^rmu^r: No. 26, 4

Marduk-šumu-ušur

son of Nanāya-iddin: ^{ld}amar.utu-mu-urù: No. 4, 14

-

son of Nergal-ušallim: ^{ld}amar.utu-mu-urù: No. 2, 2

Marduk-ušur

son of Aplāya descendant of Iddin-Amurru: ^{ld}šú-pap: No. 24, 1

Marduk-zēru-...]

son of [...]: [^{ld}am]ar.utu-nu[mun-...]: No. 2, 15

Mukīn-zēri

father of Kīnāya descendant of [...]: ^lgin-numun: No. 34, 10

Mušallim-Marduk

son of Arad-Nabû descendant of Šangû-Nabû: ^lgi-^damar.utu: No. 28, 3+7; No. 29, 1

-

father of Mušēzib-Bēl: ^lgi-^dšú: No. 31, 2

Mušēzib-Bēl

son of Bārīk-ili: ^lmu-še-zib-^{d+}en: No. 25, 6

-

son of Mušallim-Marduk: ^lmu-še-zib-^{d+}en: No. 31, 2

-

son of Nā'id-Nergal: ^lmu-še-zib-^{d+}en: No. 31, 3

-

son of Nanāya-ēreš: ^lmu-še-zib-^{d+}en: No. 3, 11

Nabû-...]

son of [...] descendant of Aškāpu: ^{ld+}a[g-...]: No. 33, 17

-

son of Nabû-šumu-ušur descendant of Amīl-Ea: ^{ld+}ag-[:...]: No. 25, 23

-

father of Šamaš-bāni-ahi descendant of [...]: ^{ld+}ag-[:...]: No. 12, 17

-

son of [...]: ^{ld+}ag-x-[:...]: No. 2, 13

-

son of Nabû-ŠEŠ-[:...]: ^{ld+}ag-[:...]: No. 2, 17

Nabû-ahhē-iddin

father of Kīnāya descendant of Šumu-libši: ^{ld+}ag-šeš^{meš}-mu: No. 16, 4; [No. 17, 4]

Nabû-ahhē-iqīša

father of Ardīa: ^{ld+}ag-šeš^{meš}-ba-šá: No. 9, 11

Nabû-ahu-iddin

father of Bēl-šumu-ēreš: ^{Id+}ag-šeš-mu: No. 4, 15

Nabû-ahu-līšir

father of Marduk-iddin descendant of Ibni-Ilu: ^{Id+}ag-šeš-giš: No. 29, 4

Nabû-aplu-iddin

son of Nabû-zēru-līšir descendant of Išparu: ^{Id+}ag-a-mu: No. 5, 13

Nabû-balāssu-iqbi

father of Nidintu descendant of Hunzû: ^{Id+}ag-tin-su-e: No. 7, 12

Nabû-bāni-ahi

son of [...] descendant of [...]: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 12, *passim*

-

son of Aplāya descendant of Atû: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 2, 1; 3, 1

-

son of Nabû-ušallim descendant of Bēl- [...]: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 16, 16; No. 17, 18

-

father of [...] -MU descendant of Gimil- [...]: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 10, 19

-

father of Etel-pî: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 20, 8

-

father of Ina-šilli-urdimmu descendant of Atû: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 4, 4

-

father of Kidinnu descendant of Ekur-zākir: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 16, 15; [No. 17, 17]

-

father of Marduk-šumu-ibni descendant of Malāhu: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 30, 12

-

father of Marduk-šumu-ibni descendant of Nappāhu: ^{Id+}ag-dù-šeš: No. 22, 14

Nabû-bēl-šumāti

father of [...] descendant of [...]: ^{Id+}ag-en-mu^{meš}: No. 25, 21

-

father of Šamaš-šumu-līšir descendant of Sîn-tabni: ^{Id+}ag-en-mu^{meš}: No. 25, 4+15

Nabû-bulliṭ

ancestor of Nergal-šumu-ušur son of [...]: ^{Id+}ag-bul-liṭ: No. 32, 8'

Nabû-erība

son of Bēl- [...]: ^{Id+}ag-su: No. 6, 16

Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti

son of Nādin-ahi descendant of [...]: ^{Id+}ag-sur-zi^{me}: No. 31, 6

Nabû-iqīša

son of Ahu-nūru: ^{Id+}ag-ba-[šá]: No. 13, 1'

Nabû-kāšir

father of Erībāya: ^{Id+}ag-kád: No. 29, 10

Nabû-šumu-ušur

son of Arad-Bēl descendant of Iddin-Papsukkal [^{Id+}a]g-[mu]-^ʿšeš^ʿ: No. 6, 14

Nabû-nādin-apli

son of [Bānia] descendant of Bā^ʿiru: ^{Id+}ag-na-din-dumu.nita: No. 12, 22'

Nabû-napištu-...

father of Balātu: ^{Id+}ag-zi-...: No. 8, 31

Nabû-šarru-ušur

slave of Bēl-...: ^{Id+}ag-lugal-urù: No. 11, 2

Nabû-ŠEŠ-...

son of Nabû-šumu-ušur: ^{Id+}ag-ŠEŠ-...: No. 18, 2

-

father of Nabû-...: ^{Id+}ag-ŠEŠ-...: No. 2, 18

Nabû-šumu-ēreš

father of Šamaš-ahhē-erība: ^{Id+}ag-mu-kam: No. 21, 2

Nabû-šumu-iškun

father of Balātu descendant of Adad-rabû: ^{Id+}ag-mu-gar-un: No. 33, 3+22

-

father of Itti-Anu-balātu descendant of Adad-...: ^{Id+}ag-mu-gar-un: No. 34, 12

Nabû-šumu-ušur

father of Nabû-... descendant of Amīl-Ea: ^{Id+}ag-mu-ú-šur: No. 25, 23

-

father of Nabû-ŠEŠ-...: ^{Id+}ag-mu-urù: No. 18, 3

-

father of Zēria descendant of [...]: ^{Id+}ag-mu-urù: No. 8, 27

Nabû-ušallim

father of Nabû-bāni-ahi descendant of Bēl-...: ^{Id+}ag-gi: No. 16, 16; [No. 17, 19]

Nabû-zākir-šumi

father of [...]-Innin: ^{Id+}ag-za-kir-mu: No. 20, 13

Nabû-zēria

son of Nadnāya: ^{Id+}ag-numun-ia: No. 3, 10

Nabû-zēru-līšir

father of Nabû-aplu-iddin descendant of Išparu: ^{Id+}ag-numun-giš: No. 5, 13

Nabû-zēru-ukīn

son of [...]: ^{Id+}ag-numun-gin: No. 31, 1

- son of Šumāya: ^{Id+}ag-numun-gin^{l?}: No. 3, 9

Nādin

son of Kudurru descendant of Šangû-Marduk: ^lna-din: No. 11, 12

- father of Marduk-šumu-iddin descendant of Suiti: ^lna-din: No. 22, 15

Nādin-ahi

son of Balātu descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: ^lmu-šeš: No. 29, 8

- father of Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti: ^lmu-šeš: No. 31, 6

- father of Širiktu-Šamaš descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: ^lsum-na-šeš: No. 16, 18; [No. 17, 21]

Nadnāya

father of Nabû-zēria: ^lnad-na-a: No. 3, 11

Naʾid-Bēl

father of [...] descendant of Būa: ^li-d⁺en: No. 33, 16

Nāʾid-Ištar

son of Zēru-ukīn: ^li-d¹⁵: No. 31, 7

Nāʾid-Nergal

father of Mušēzib-Bēl: ^li-d^u.gur: No. 31, 3

Nanāya-ēreš

father of Mušēzib-Bēl: ^{ld}na-na-a-kam: No. 3, 12

Nanāya-iddin

father of Marduk-šumu-ušur: ^{ld}na-na-a-mu: No. 4, 14

Nanāya-ippuš

father of [...] descendant of Gimil-Nanāya [: ^{ld}na-]na-a-dù-uš: No. 12, 19

Nappāhu

ancestor of Marduk-šumu-ibni son of Nabû-bāni-ahi: ^{l.lú}simug: No. 22, 14

Nergal-ahu-iddin

son of [...] descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur: ^{ld}igi.du-šeš-mu: No. 18, 15

Nergal-iddin

son of Zēria descendant of Hunzû: ^{ld}u.gur-mu: No. 16, 17; [No. 17, 19]

Nergal-šumu-ušur

son of [...] descendant of Nabû-bullit: ^{ld}u.gur-mu-pap: No. 32, 7'

Nergal-uballiṭ

father of Gimillu descendant of Šangû-parakki: ^lu.gur-tin-iṭ: No. 20, 15

Nergal-ušallim

father of Marduk-šumu-ušur: ^lu.gur-gi: No. 2, 2

Nidintu

son of Nabû-balāssu-iqbi descendant of Hunzû: ^lni-din-ti: No. 7, 12

Nūr- [...]

father of Zanziru: ^lzálag-[^d...]: No. 18, 14

Nūr-Nanāya

ancestor of Anu-abu-ušur son of Rēmūtu: ^lzálag-^dna-na-a: No. 7, 3

Paqqidia

father of Itti-Nabû-balāṭu descendant of Bēl-aplu-ušur: ^lpaq-qid-ia: No. 22, 17

Parkullu

ancestor of [...] son of Kidinnu: ^lur.gul: No. 4, 13

Pirʾu

son of Eanna-šumu-[ibni]: ^lpir-ʾu: No. 4, 16

-

son of Tabnêa descendant of Bāʾiru: ^lpir-ʾu: No. 14, 18

Rāb-banê

ancestor of Lābāši son of Bēlšunu: ^llúgal-dù: No. 21, 13

Rēʾi-alpi

ancestor of [...] son of Šaddûnu: ^llúr sipaʾ-gud: No. 27, 2

Rēmanni

son of [...]: ^lre-man-[ni...]: No. 26, 4

Rēmūt-Nabû

son of Kabtia descendant of Sîn-tabni: ^lre-mut-^dag: No. 11, 4; No. 14, 4+14+17; [No. 15, 4]; No. 16, 6; No. 17, 5; No. 18, 5; No. 21, 3; No. 22, 4+11+12; No. 23, 4+passim; No. 25, 2+passim; [No. 27, 10]; No. 29, 6

Rēmūtu

father of Anu-abu-ušur descendant of Nūr-Nanāya: ^lre-mut: No. 7, 3

-

father of Itti-Anu-balāṭu descendant Hunzû: [^lre]-mut: No. 20, 12

Rīm-Anu

ancestor of Šamaš-zēru-ibni son of Bēl-šumu-iškun: ^lam-^da-nu: No. 27, 4

Sîn-erība

son of Šamaš-šumu-iddin descendant of KUR-[: ^{ld}30-su: No. 5, 11

Sîn-leqe-unnīnī

ancestor of Itti-Anu-balātu son of Bēlšunu: ^{ld}30-ti.a-[*unnīnī*]: No. 5, 12

Sîn-nādin-šumi

ancestor of Iddin-Bēl son of Balāssu: ^{ld}30-^r*na-din-mu*: No. 34, 9

Sîn-tabni

ancestor of Kabtia son of Bēl-lēʾû: ^{ld}30-*tab-ni*: No. 11, 9; No. 12, 2; No. 14, 2; No. 15, 2; No. 21, 10; [No. 22, 3]

-

ancestor of Madān-ahu-iddin son of Kabtia: ^{ld}30-*tab-ni*: No. 11, 5; No. 14, 5; No. 16, 7; [No. 17, 6]; No. 22, 5; No. 23, 4; [No. 24, 4]; No. 27, 5+18; No. 28, 6

-

ancestor of Rēmūt-Nabû son of Kabtia: ^{ld}30-*tab-ni*: No. 11, 5; No. 14, 5; No. 16, 7; [No. 17, 6]; No. 22, 5; No. 23, 4; [No. 27, 11]

-

ancestor of Šamaš-šumu-līšir son of Nabû-bēl-šumāti: ^{ld}30-*tab-ni*: No. 25, 4+15

-

ancestor of Šamaš-zēru-iddin son of Kabtia: ^{ld}30-*tab-ni*: No. 10, 22; No. 13, 5'; No. 23, 4

Suiti

ancestor of Marduk-šumu-iddin son of Nādin: ^{l.lú}*su-i-ti*: No. 22, 16

Suppê-Bēl

ancestor of Ibnāya son of Aplāya: ^l*su-pe-e*-^{d+}en: No. 9, 2 || ^l*su-pe*-^{d+}en: No. 14, 3 || ^l*s[u-uppê]*-^{d+}en: No. 15, 3 || [^l*suppê*]-^{d+}en: No. 23, 2

Sūqāya

son of Balātu descendant of Kidin-Marduk: ^l*su-qa-a-a*: No. 7, 10

Šillu-lštar

^lgiš.gi₆-^{d+}innin: No. 33, 13

Šaddûnu

father of [...] descendant of Rēʾi-alpi: ^lšá-*du-nu*: No. 27, 2

-

father of [...]: ^lšá-*du-nu*: No. 19, 3

Šamaš-[:]

son of [...]: ^{ld}utu-[: No. 35, 3

Šamaš-ahhē-erība

son of Nabû-šumu-ēreš: ^{ld}utu-šeš^{meš}-su: No. 21, 2

Šamaš-bāni-ahi

son of Nabû-[...] descendant of [...]: ^ldu^ltu-dù-[urù]: No. 12, 17

Šamaš-ibni

son of Marduk-iddin: ^ldu^ltu-dù: No. 11, 13

Šamaš-iqīša

father of Zēria descendant of Šigûa: ^ldu^ltu-ba-šá: No. 33, 8

Šamaš-mukīn-apli

son of Madān-ahhē-iddin descendant of Šigûa: ^ldu^ltu-gin-dumu.nita: No. 8, 7+11

Šamaš-nāšir

father of Līširu descendant of [...]: ^ldu^ltu-pap: No. 8, 28

Šamaš-šumu-iddin

father of Sîn-erība descendant of KUR-[...]: ^ldu^ltu-mu-mu: No. 5, 11

Šamaš-šumu-līšir

son of Nabû-bēl-šumāti descendant of Sîn-tabni: ^ldu^ltu-mu-giš: No. 25, 4+14

Šamaš-zēru-ibni

son of Bēl-šumu-iškun descendant of Rīm-Anu [^dut]u-^rnumun^ṽ-dù: No. 27, 3

Šamaš-zēru-iddin

son of Kabtia descendant of Sîn-tabni: ^ldu^ltu-numun-mu: No. 10, 21; No. 13, 4'; No. 23, 4+passim; No. 25, 2+passim

Ša-Nabû-šū

father of Aplāya descendant of Atû: ^lša-^{d+}ag-šū-ú: No. 1, 2

Ša-Nanāya-ši

wife of Bābia, son of Marduk-ēreš: ^{munus}šá-^dna-na-a-ši-i: No. 3, 3

Šangû-Adad

ancestor of Itti-Nabû-balātu son of Lābāši-Marduk: ^lú^lšanga-^diškur: No. 8, 30

Šangû-Marduk

ancestor of Nādin son of Kudurru: ^lúšanga-^dam[ar.utu?]: No. 11, 13

Šangû-Nabû

ancestor of Mušallim-Marduk son of Arad-Nabû: ^lúšanga-^{d+}ag: No. 28, 4 || ^l.[^lú]šanga-^{d+}ag: No. 29, 2

Šangû-parakki

ancestor of Gimillu son of Nergal-uballit: ^lúšanga-bára: No. 20, 15

-

ancestor of Šāpik-zēri son of Dummuq: ^{l.lú}sanga-bára: No. 30, 14

Šāpik-zēri

son of Dummuq descendant of Šangû-parakki: ^ldub-numun: No. 30, 13

Šellebu

son of [...] descendant of [...]: ^lše-li-bi: No. 25, 21

Šigûa

ancestor of ^fBabāya daughter of Arad-Bēl: ^lši-gu-ú-a: No. 5, 2; No. 6, 2

-

ancestor of Marduk-aplu-ušur son of Kabtia: ^lši-gu-ú-a: No. 22, 2

-

ancestor of Šamaš-mukīn-apli son of Madān-ahhē-iddin: ^lši-gu-ú-^ra: No. 8, 8

-

ancestor of Zēria son of Šamaš-iqīša: ^lši-gu-ú-a: No. 33, 8

Širiktu-Šamaš

son of Nādin-ahi descendant of Gimil-Nanāya: ^lši-rik-tú-^dutu: No. 16, 18; No. 17, 21

Šulāya

son of Tābia descendant of Hunzû: ^lšu-la-a: No. 16, 1; No. 17, 1+[13]

-

father of Nabû-[...] descendant of Aškāpu: ^lšu-la-a: No. 33, 18

Šullumu

son of Ištar-ahhē-iddin: ^lšul-lum-mu: No. 13, 3'

Šumāya

father of Nabû-zēru-ukīn: ^lšu-ma-a: No. 3, 10

Šumu-libši

ancestor of Kīnāya son of Nabû-ahhē-iddin: ^lmu-lib-ši: No. 16, 5; [No. 17, 4]

Šumu-ukīn

father of Bunene-šarru-ušur: ^lmu-gin: No. 20, 3

Šumu-iškun

son of Bēl-iddin: ^[l]mu-gar-un: No. 12, 15

Tabnêa

son of Kašitāya: ^ltab-né-e-a: No. 2, 4

-

father of Pir'u descendant of Bā'iru: ^ltab-ba-né-e-a: No. 14, 18

Tābia

father of Šulāya descendant of Hunzû: ^lta-bi-ia: No. 16, 2; [No. 17, 2]

Zanziru

son of Nūr-[:]: *ʿza-an-zi-ri*: No. 18, 14

Zēria

son of Amīl-Nabû descendant of Ahûtu: *ʿnumun-ia*: No. 14, 21

-

son of Nabû-šumu-ušur descendant of [:]: *ʿnumun-ia*: No. 8, 27

-

son of Šamaš-iqīša descendant of Šigûa: *ʿnumun-ia*: No. 33, 7

-

father of Nergal-iddin descendant of Hunzû: *ʿnumun-ia*: No. 16, 17; No. 17, 20

Zēru-ukīn

father of Nāʾid-lštar: *ʿnumun-gin*: No. 31, 7

Abbreviations

l.e. = left edge; lo.e. = lower edge; r.e. = right edge; u.e. = upper edge.

obv. = obverse of tablet; rev. = reverse of tablet.

l = length; w = width; t = thickness (in centimetres).

m = mina (60 š ≈ 500 g); š = shekel (≈ 8.33 g)

The tripartite filiation of persons is abbreviated as: *personal name/father's name/family name*.

Dates⁷⁶

Art = Reign of Artaxerxes I (464-424 BC).

Cam = Reign of Cambyses (529-522 BC).

Cyr = Reign of Cyrus (538-530).

Dar = Reign of Darius I (521-486 BC).

Nbk = Reign of Nebuchadnezzar II (604-562 BC).

Nbn = Reign of Nabonidus (555-539 BC).

Tablet designations

BM = Tablets kept in the British Museum.

FLP = Tablets kept in the Free Library of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NBC = Tablets in the Nies Babylonian Collection kept in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library, New Haven.

⁷⁶ On the concordance of Neo- and late Babylonian regnal years with modern dating see Parker – Dubberstein 1942.

NCBT = Tablets of the Newell Collections of Babylonian Tablets kept in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library, New Haven.

PTS = Tablets kept in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

VAT = Tablets kept in the Vorderasiatisches Museum Berlin.

YBC = Tablets kept in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library, New Haven.

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Dar. = Strassmaier, J.N., 1890, Inschriften von Darius, König von Babylon von den Thontafeln des Britischen Museums copirt und autographirt. Leipzig.

GCCI 1 = Dougherty, R.P., 1923, Archives from Erech. Time of Nebuchadrezzar and Nabonidus (Goucher College Cuneiform Inscriptions Vol. I). New Haven: Yale University Press.

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Abstract

The present thesis gives a philological edition and discussion of otherwise neglected cuneiform tablets from the times of Nabopolossar to Darius I. Since W.K. Loftus' early excavation at Uruk in 1850, these private economic documents have been kept in the British Museum. They have been copied in the late 19th century and since only occasionally remarked upon. In our study these documents of the two families of Atû and Sîn-tabni are treated comprehensively, taking into account their archival composition, and economic and social setting. The presented collection of texts comprise typical business documents, mainly the ubiquitous promissory notes. The Atû family is primarily engaged in prebendary work in the main temple of Eanna. The Sîn-tabni family operates in a slightly wider societal array.

Zusammenfassung

Die vorliegende Arbeit bietet eine philologische Edition und inhaltliche Diskussion von Texten aus der Zeit Nabopolassars bis Darius I., die im Zuge der ersten archäologischen Beschäftigung mit der südbabylonischen Stadt Uruk in den Besitz des Britischen Museums gelangten. W. K. Loftus führte im Februar 1850 eine erste, einmonatige Grabungskampagne in Uruk durch, während derer er unter anderen, weitaus wichtiger erachteten Funden ca. 40 Tontafeln entdeckte. Diesen ist seither – auch aufgrund ihres schlechten Erhaltungszustandes – wenig Beachtung geschenkt worden, sodass sie gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts lediglich Eingang in Kopienbände und gelegentliche Erwähnungen unter einzelnen Gesichtspunkten verschiedenster Studien zur neu- und spätbabylonischen Zeit fanden. Darum soll die Tafelsammlung, innerhalb welcher sich Verbände von Wirtschaftsdokumenten zweier Familien, der Atû- und Sîn-tabni-Familie, ausmachen ließen, nun vornehmlich anhand der meist abstrakt formulierten Verpflichtungsscheine wissenschaftlich aufgearbeitet werden. Ihre archivalischen und ökonomischen Charakteristika werden dargelegt und einerseits im inhaltlich nicht von vornherein gegebenen Zusammenhang zueinander, andererseits im Kontext der wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Umwelt Uruks untersucht. Während die Atû-Familie sich unter Kollegen im weitesten Sinne aus dem Eanna-Tempel bewegte, führte die Sîn-tabni-Familie auch Geschäfte mit Persönlichkeiten anderer Bereiche der urukäischen Gesellschaft.