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# **Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum**

## Text Editions and Commentary

Paola Corò



**Edizioni**  
Ca' Foscari

Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

**Antichistica**  
Studi orientali

Collana diretta da  
Lucio Milano

16 | 6



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Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum. Text Editions and Commentary  
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## **Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum**

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### **Abstract**

Between the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century the British Museum acquired as part of its cuneiform collections 120 economic tablets from Uruk dating to the Seleucid period; they belong to what has been described as “the most spectacular Hellenistic archives available today”. This book offers an analysis of the collection, accompanied by text editions. The approach adopted is to explore the documents in three main thematic sections: arable land, urban properties, and temple prebends. The administrative texts have been treated as a group. Particular attention is paid to the role played by specific families, individuals or groups in each area of interest, as well as to shedding new light on the ownership patterns and business strategies that characterised the activities of the parties to the documents.

### **Keywords**

Cuneiform tablets. Arable land. Urban properties. British Museum. Seleucid period. Prebends. Administrative texts.

*to Emanuele, Anna and Marco*

## Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

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### Acknowledgment

I wish to take the opportunity here to warmly thank the colleagues and friends who made the publication of this book possible.

First, Lucio Milano, a teacher, a colleague, and a friend, who read parts of this book at various stages up to its final draft, always offering numerous valuable suggestions; his endless advice over the years, as well as his customary patience and enthusiasm, were crucial for bringing it to completion: to him I owe the greatest debt of gratitude, as well as warm thanks, as the director of the 'Antichistica' series, for having accepted the manuscript for publication among the 'Studi Orientali'.

I am deeply indebted to Heather D. Baker, who undertook the hard and time-consuming task of reading the final draft of the manuscript offering numerous suggestions for its improvement. The writing progress of this book owes much to the deep care, patience and insight by which she not only corrected my English but saved me from a number of mistakes and shortcomings (any of those remaining are however my own responsibility). My debt of gratitude to her reaches far beyond what simple words can express.

Michael Jursa spent a lot of his time reading difficult passages of the Seleucid tablets with me, even late in the night. By inviting me to Vienna on many occasions to talk about the themes of the book, he enabled me to make a significant amount of progress on it: his help and support over the years was invaluable.

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Special thanks are owed to my friends Francesca, Emanuele and Tomaso for their constant encouragement and support (and the many coffees we had together); to Tom, who made the years of my early wake-ups a really pleasant parenthesis in my professional life and never stopped enquiring if I had finished 'the book'; to my parents for always staying by my side (... forza, papà!).

The completion of this book was achieved in the framework of a research fellowship issued by the Department of Humanities of Ca' Foscari University, Venice. A number of trips and epigraphic sessions at the Department of the Middle East of the British Museum were funded by subsequent grants of Ca' Foscari University, and by the 'Water Landscapes in Preclassical Syria-Mesopotamia' project directed by Lucio Milano in the year 2014.

The research grant 'Progetto Giovani Ricercatori - anno 2000' issued by the Ministero dell'Istruzione e della Ricerca Scientifica sponsored the acquisition of the photographs of the tablets in the collection made by the British Museum Photographic Service, and the preliminary catalogue of the entire collection.

Tablets and photographs are published here by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

My husband Emanuele, my daughter Anna and my son Marco patiently withstood over the years my frequent travels, night-long writing sessions, study weekends as well as book piles, manuscript drafts and notes scattered everywhere. This book is dedicated to them, as a token of my love and affection.



# Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

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## **Part I**



## Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

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### Introduction

Between the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century the British Museum acquired as part of its cuneiform collections 120 economic tablets from Uruk dating to the Seleucid period. With the exception of eight contracts that had been excavated by Loftus in Warka, the tablets were acquired through the antiquities market (see below, chapter 1).

Five of the Loftus tablets were published in 1877 by Oppert and Ménant (Oppert, Ménant 1877), and re-edited and collated by Doty in 1977 with the addition of BM 30118, whose photograph had already been appended to Krückmann's dissertation (but not included in the printed version of 1931).

In 2005, as part of my study of the prebend system of Uruk in the Seleucid period (Corò 2005a), I re-transliterated and translated the six Loftus tablets plus a seventh one, also belonging to the Loftus group, and twenty-nine more of those from the antiquities market, all of which had prebends as their subject.<sup>1</sup> BM 114408 (published here as **No. 96-RE**) was then transliterated and translated in my study of the *bit ritti*-system in 2012. The rest of the tablets remain previously unpublished and form the object of this book.<sup>2</sup>

I first came across one of the Seleucid tablets by chance many years ago. In fact, when copying tablets at the (then) Western Asiatic Department of the British Museum, I identified BM 78967 (= **No. 25-P**), catalogued in the Sippar collection, as a prebend contract from Seleucid Uruk: the whole group was then kindly brought to my attention by the then curator of the Tablet collections Christopher Walker, to whom is owed my deepest debt of gratitude.

As will be amply elucidated below, these tablets do not form a proper collection. However, for the sake of convenience, I will refer to them in the following as 'the Seleucid collection from Uruk in the BM' or simply as 'the BM collection'. This group consists largely of private documents (only title deeds for prebends and real estate and one receipt for silver are attested amongst the BM collection), to which four administrative tablets can be added. The tablets in the BM collection, with about 600 more, scattered through the collections of museums and institutions all over the world,<sup>3</sup> form the corpus of the economic documents from Hellenistic Uruk.

As is true for the contracts originating in clandestine excavations in other collections, it is likely that also the contracts in the BM collection, though private documents in origin, were stored in the Rēš temple for safekeeping, presumably near the gate room at the north-east entrance.<sup>4</sup> The administrative documents, however, might stem from the Rēš temple archive proper (see below, chapter 5).

The aim of this book is to offer an analysis of the collection (Part I), accompanied by an edition of the tablets (Part II). After examining the collection's acquisition history by the British Museum (chapter 1), I explore the physical characteristics of the tablets (chapter 2) which belong to what Oelsner described as the 'most spectacular Hellenistic archives available today', and I offer an overview of the collection's content (chapter 3). The particular nature of the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk indicates that it did not form true archives: the discussion in the following chapters is therefore arranged thematically, covering the four main topics dealt with in the contracts: arable land (chapter 4), urban properties (chapter 5), and temple prebends (chapter 6), with the administrative tablets being treated in chapter 7. Particular attention is paid to the role played by specific families, individuals or groups in each area of interest, as well as to the ownership patterns and business strategies that characterised

1 Note that only lines 1-16 of BM 116692 (= **No. 98-P**) were included in Corò 2005a.

2 Note that it was not possible to include here the edition of BM 105180, one of the 120 tablets that form the collection, since the tablet was apparently sent to conservation at a given point after which it disappeared from its box.

3 Oelsner 1986, pp. 138-239; for an updated survey of this material see Jursa 2005, pp. 138-140 and more recently Monerie 2014, pp. 25-29 and Monerie 2018, pp. 12-15.

4 According to Baker (2013a, pp. 39-40) this perhaps happened at the time of the Parthian invasion. See below, § 1.4.

the activities of the parties to the documents. The discussion of the scribes occurring in the collection (chapter 8) is conceived as a case-study to test the significance of cultural and family background as well as the network of professionals charged with compiling the documents.

The editions of the tablets (Part II) are arranged in chronological order. Tablets whose dates are not preserved but which can be assigned to an approximate date range are placed among the dated tablets before those whose date is later than the given range.

Each text is identified with a number, followed by an indication of its type (RE for real estate; AL for arable land; S for silver; P for prebend; ADM for administrative tablets) or types (e.g. ALP for arable land and prebend); the tablet's format is recorded according to the classification suggested in Corò forthcoming a. The bibliographical section refers to the previous edition of a tablet in the few applicable cases; it also includes reference to recent works that may quote from tablets in the collection.

In the translations, witnesses (W) are listed according to their order of appearance (e.g. W2 for the second witness in the list) on the reverse of the tablet, followed by the reference to the location of their seal impression on the edges (when available), and to the seal impression's drawings published in Mitchell, Searight 2008, when available. Systematic discussion of the identification of their images as proposed by Mitchell, Searight 2008 and about their correspondence with those on tablets belonging to different collections in the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk is beyond the scope of the present work, and has been developed here only occasionally. When the names of the witnesses can only be established on the basis of the captions of the seal impressions, these are listed after the witness list (and labelled 'witnesses from the edges').

The translation of the date formula is followed by a summary section listing the parties to the contracts (sellers, buyers, lessees, lessors etc) and the owners of neighbouring properties (where applicable; note that also topographical features bordering the main property are listed in these sections). When a property is subdivided into different contiguous blocks a -I or -II following the name of the owner indicates which block is being taken into consideration. The names of all the individuals mentioned in the texts are usually schematised in the form  $PN_1/PN_2/(PN_3)//FN$ , where  $PN_1$  stands for the name of the individual; the following PNs after the patronym indicate the various degree of filiation (no distinction is made in the translations between the use of *dumu šá* or a *šá* for the filiation), which usually does not extend beyond four tiers; the family name or clan name is usually preceded by //. Sometimes scribes list all the individuals with the same patronym and/or family name in a sequence before the patronym or family name: this is usually reflected in the translation by the use of a + between their names (e.g. W1+W2 or seller1+seller2).<sup>5</sup> Tablets are classified according to the dossiers (either family-related or thematic) relevant for their discussion; a commentary follows.

Already published tablets are included in the text editions section: the transliteration and translation of these texts is not re-published here (reference is made to the original publication); however, witnesses, scribes and parties to the contract are usually listed, as well as any information on collations or corrections that appeared since their publication. A short commentary to the text is usually provided. Since neither photographs nor hand-copies of the already edited tablets were included in Corò 2005a and Corò 2012, they are presented here in the Plates section, where also new photographs of the tablets belonging to the Loftus group are provided.

Photographs of eighteen tablets were acquired through the British Museum Photographic Service in 2001,<sup>6</sup> thanks to the financial support of the research grant 'Progetto Giovani Ricercatori - anno 2000', of the then MIUR.<sup>7</sup> Jon Taylor kindly photographed for me the tablets edited below as Nos. 9-P, 13-P and the edges of Nos. 15-AL and 46-RE; all remaining photographs are my own. A list of the photographs made by the British Museum Photographic Service is provided at the end of this book. All are published here by the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

<sup>5</sup> This is in general avoided when more than three individuals are listed together, in order to make the translation more easily readable.

<sup>6</sup> Apparently upon D. Kennedy's request. Before he died, Kennedy was originally planning to work on the collection but he never brought the project to an end (Christopher Walker, personal communication).

<sup>7</sup> The list of the photographs made by the British Museum Photographic Service is provided at the end of this book.

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# Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

Text Editions and Commentary

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## 1 The Collection

The Babylonian Collection of Cuneiform Tablets housed in the British Museum includes 120 tablets (and a few fragments) consisting mainly of contracts and (a few) administrative documents from Uruk (modern Warka), dating to the Seleucid period.<sup>1</sup> The tablets were accessioned by the British Museum between 1849 and 1924. Most of them were acquired through the antiquities market; only a few were unearthed in Warka during regular excavations.

### 1.1 The ‘Loftus tablets’ and the Fragments from Kuyunjik

The core of the collection are eight tablets excavated by Sir W.K. Loftus in Warka during his work “in connection with the Turco-Persian frontier Commission in 1849-1852, under the orders of Colonel (then Major-General) Sir W.F. Williams of Kasr”; they represent the first examples of Hellenistic contracts from Uruk accessioned by the Museum.<sup>2</sup>

The tablets officially entered the Museum in 1856 and are registered as part of the 56-9-3 collection, where they represent a small discrete group bearing numbers from 1513 to 1520. In the general process of re-numbering of the collections ordered by Budge between 1897 and 1905, they were also assigned ‘BM numbers’ 30117 to 30120, 93002 to 93004 and 139437 respectively; some of them bear a W. prefix, too.<sup>3</sup>

Oppert and Ménant published five of these tablets in 1877 (namely, BM 30117, 30120, and 93002-93004).<sup>4</sup> BM 30119 was transliterated and translated by the present author in 2005; a photograph of BM 30118 was included by Krückmann in his original dissertation (but not appended to its typed

1 They are studied here thanks to the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum. I wish to thank Dr. Jonathan Taylor, Assistant Keeper of the Dept. of the Middle East, for his kind assistance during my visits to the Museum. I came across the first tablet of this group by chance in 1998, when on my first year of my PhD at the Università degli Studi di Firenze I spent a semester as an affiliated research student at the Dept. of Hebrew and Jewish Studies, UCL, under the guidance of Prof. Markham J. Geller. On first practising to copy tablets at the (then) WAA Department of the British Museum, I identified the one tablet catalogued in the Sippar collection under BM 78967 (= **No. 25-P**) as a Seleucid prebend contract from Uruk; the whole group was then kindly brought to my attention by Christopher Walker, to whom is owed my deepest debt of gratitude for the help he offered me over the years.

2 Loftus 1857, p. v. His discovery was officially announced at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in May 1854, as recorded in its 16th Annual Report. Colonel Rawlinson was expected to attend the Meeting and submit an “account of the progress of his discoveries” of the preceding 12 months of activities; however - as the Report goes - ‘political events’ did not permit him to be in London when planned, so that a brief summary of his personal communication was offered on his behalf by Mr. Norris. On the occasion, he refers to the Royal Asiatic Society of a “further curious discovery made by Colonel Rawlinson”, i.e. “that the employment of the Babylonian cuneiform writing was continued down at least so low as the time of the Macedonian domination in Asia, the commencement of the third century, B.C.”. He continues: “This appears to be ascertained from a hasty examination of some tablets found at Warka by Mr. Loftus, which reached Colonel Rawlinson a couple of days before he sent off his last letter. These are merely notices of benefactions to the temples of Warka, but the royal names upon the tablets, which Colonel Rawlinson incloses, are unmistakeably those of Seleucus and Antiochus”. (Rawlinson 1856, p. xv). The find of the tablets is enthusiastically described by Loftus in the report of the excavations he carried out in Warka between 1849 and 1854 (Loftus 1857, pp. 229-233).

3 On the reasons for the attribution of BM numbers to the tablet collections in general and on the specific range of numbers attributed to those of the ‘Loftus group’, see the Introduction to Leichty 1986 by J. Reade, esp. on pp. xxviii-xxix. Also, Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 18. On the system regulating the attribution of serial (or ‘five or six figures’) numbers (also known as ‘BM numbers’) and date numbers (also known as ‘registration’ or ‘collection’ numbers), see e.g. Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 3). Loftus tablets marked W. include 93002=W.111 (= **No. 44-P**); 30119=W.68 (= **No. 47-P**); 93003=W.112 (= **No. 55-P**); 93004=W.114 (= **No. 106-P**); 30120, marked W. but no number following (= **No. 67-P**).

4 Oppert, Ménant 1877 (see also Corò 2005a, pp. 154-158; pp. 160-162; pp. 199-201; pp. 375-376; pp. 378-380). Photographs of these tablets are included below as Plates XXV, LXVII, XLIV, LIV and CVI.

copy): the first transliteration of this text appeared in Doty's dissertation.<sup>5</sup>

The fragments registered as BM 139437, still unpublished, are edited below (see **No. 115-P**); they are 'presumed to belong' to the 56-9-3 collection.<sup>6</sup>

Two small fragments (K. 11800 and K. 4790) registered within the Kuyunjik collection may be added to this group. Due to the particular nature of the materials included in this collection (the so-called 'Layard materials'), the information on their provenance is not reliable;<sup>7</sup> however, both are undoubtedly fragments of Hellenistic tablets from Uruk. One of them, K. 11800, joins BM 30118: a new edition of the now complete tablet will be found below (see **No. 8-P**).<sup>8</sup>

K. 4790 (**No. 107-?**) is an unassociated fragment, preserving part of the witness list and the date formula of a document dating to the reign of Demetrius.<sup>9</sup> Its description is included here for no other reason except its belonging to the same collection as K. 11800.

All the extant tablets come from the antiquities market. They are variously distributed among the Bu 89-4-26 collection (1 tablet); the 1913-4-16 (43 tablets); the 1914-4-4 (39 tablets); the 1920-6-15 (20 tablets) and the 1924-12-13 (7 tablets) collections.

## 1.2 Tablets in the Bu 89-4-26 Collection

BM 78967 (Bu 89-4-26, 252; = **No. 25-P**) arrived at the British Museum on April 1889 as part of Budge's purchases during his third mission to Iraq on behalf of the British Museum.<sup>10</sup> Apparently the tablets in this collection included texts from Kuyunjik, Abu Habbah (Sippar), Tell ed-Der and Borsippa (Birs Nimrud) and other sites in the Diyala region: the recorded provenance of the subgroup including BM 78967 (= **No. 25-P**) is 'Babylonia'. It is likely one of those later tablets included in the Sippar collection that Walker describes as 'from Babylon or its vicinity'.<sup>11</sup>

## 1.3 Tablets Bought from the Antiquities Dealer Gejou

The tablets appertaining to the 1912-7-6, 1913-4-16; 1914-4-4, 1920-6-15 and 1924-12-13 collections were all purchased by the British Museum from the French antiquities dealer J.E. Gejou between 1912 and 1924.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Oelsner 1986, pp. 148-149. Krückmann 1931; Doty 1977, p. 416-418; see also Corò 2005a, pp. 199-201. The correspondence between BM numbers, Oppert and Ménant's edition and Loftus' numbers is recorded as follows by Oelsner (1986, p. 149): Oppert I = BM 30117 = Loftus 2; Oppert II = BM 93002 = Loftus 3; Oppert III = BM 93003 = Loftus 4; Oppert IV = BM 30120 (no Loftus number); Oppert V = BM 93004 = Loftus 1. Mitchell and Searight, on the basis of the description of the tablets in Loftus' report, convincingly suggest to identify Oppert III = BM 93003 (= **No. 55-P**) with Loftus 3; Oppert II = BM 93002 (**No. 44-P**) with Loftus 4; BM 30118+ (= **No. 8-P**) is tentatively identified with Loftus 5. Moreover, BM 30120 (= **No. 67-P**), BM 30119 (= **No. 47-P**) and the fragments registered as 139437 (= **No. 107-?**) might correspond to the 'three remaining tablets' mentioned by Loftus in his report: Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 205 (#671); p. 213 (#695); p. 214 (#698); p. 216 (#704); p. 218 (#708); p. 222 (#717); p. 232 (#746); see Loftus 1857, p. 231. The same correspondences were suggested to me by C.B.F. Walker (personal communication, July 2000).

<sup>6</sup> C.B.F. Walker, personal communication.

<sup>7</sup> K. 4790 (= **No. 107-?**) is described in Bezold 1891, p. 662. On the Kuyunjik collection see Reade 1986.

<sup>8</sup> BM 30119 (= **No. 47-P**): see Corò 2005a, pp. 424-425. BM 30118+ (**No. 8-P**): Doty 1977, pp. 416-418.

<sup>9</sup> See Oelsner 1986, p. 162.

<sup>10</sup> See Walker's detailed description in Leicthy, Finkelstein, Walker 1988, p. xix. See also Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 20. It is the fortuitous recognition of BM 78976 as a text from Seleucid Uruk, that originally gave rise to my engagement in the edition of this 'collection'. The tablet is described in Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 208 but erroneously labelled as BM 105195 (I wish to thank C.B.F. Walker for drawing my attention to the correct identification of this tablet).

<sup>11</sup> Leicthy, Finkelstein, Walker 1988, p. xii; see also Walker's remarks on the Hellenistic tablets belonging to the Bu-5-12 collection, on p. xvii.

<sup>12</sup> The same dealer in 1913 sold the Harvard Semitic Museum in 1913 a lot of 305 tablets, among which are two contracts from Uruk dating to the Seleucid period: Wallenfels 1998, p. xi. He also offered tablets to the Louvre (as stated by Borowski in the Introduction to Westenholz 2003; more recently see Frame 2013, pp. 10-13) and between 1900 and 1914 did business with the Russian historian and collector N. Likhachev, selling him most of the tablets, that later entered the collections of

With the exception of nos. 1-44 in the 1913-4-16 collection and of nos. 1-35 in the 1920-6-15 collection, which are explicitly said to come from Warka, there is no indication of the exact provenance of these tablets, that are generally considered to come from 'Babylonia'.<sup>13</sup>

### 1.3.1 Tablets in the 1912-7-6 Collection

BM 104805 (= **No. 7-P**) is the only tablet in the 1912-7-6 collection dating to the Hellenistic period. Other items registered within the same date-number group are mainly tablets of the Ur III or OB / OAKk. periods.

### 1.3.2 Tablets in the 1913-4-16 Collection

Tablets from Hellenistic Uruk belonging to the date-number group 1913-4-16 number 43 in total. They include 40 tablets with running numbers between 1 and 41 (i.e. BM 105169 to 105209, except for BM 105195 that is not from Uruk);<sup>14</sup> no. 45 (BM 105213 = **No. 116-ADM**) and nos. 63 and 64 (BM 105231 = **No. 117-ADM** and BM 105232 = **No. 118-ADM**).

Nos. 42-44 and 46 in the sequence (i.e., BM 105210-105212 and 105214), dating to Alexander IV, are already published texts from Larsa that will not be dealt with here.<sup>15</sup>

Nos. 45, 63 and 64 are atypical texts, of administrative nature that can, however, be assigned to Seleucid Uruk on the basis of the onomastics of the individuals mentioned in them (see details under **No. 116-ADM**; **No. 117-ADM** and **No. 118-ADM**, below).<sup>16</sup>

The extant running numbers in this group, including more than three thousand items, date mainly to the Old Babylonian and Ur III periods.

### 1.3.3 Tablets in the 1914-4-4 Collection

Three main different groups of tablets from Seleucid Uruk are registered within the 1914-4-4 date-number collection.

The first group includes running numbers from 1 to 31 (also registered as BM 109935 to 109965);<sup>17</sup> both a tablet registered as 1914-4-04 23 and one registered as 23A (BM 109957 = **No. 38-P** and BM 109957A = **No. 15-AL**, respectively) belong in this group; moreover, 1914-4-04 31 is followed by a 31A (i.e. BM 109965 = **No. 41-P** and BM 109965A): this last figure was attributed in 1976 to fragments that were later joined (in 1983) to BM 109964 (= **No. 81-RE**). Thus, the total number of complete tablets adds up to 32. A second group in this collection consists of nos. 34-36 and no. 39 (corresponding to BM 109968-109970 and 109973 = **Nos. 39-P; 46-RE; 72-P and 70-P**); a third

the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg (Damerow, Koslova 2003, § 3; Frame 2013, p. 11). Some of the tablets housed at Yale also came via the antiquities market: for a connection between the antiquities dealer Gejou and the activities of J.P. Morgan, J.B. Nies and A.T. Clay as collectors of cuneiform tablets between 1910 and 1920, see Kuklick 1996, pp. 107-108 and more recently Frame 2013, p. 11. It is clear that Gejou was one of the major suppliers of cuneiform tablets to the European and American collections until 1939. For a detailed profile of his activities see Frame 2013, § 2.2.

13 Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 21.

14 These are identified here as **Nos. 60-RE; 28-P; 113-RE; 45-RE; 79-RE; 83-P; 108-RE; 42-RE; 58-RE; 40-P; 5-P; 24-P; 90-P; 93-RE; 14-RE; 62-P; 77-P; 89-P; 85-P; 18-P; 13-P; 51-P; 84-P; 17-AL; 52-P; 78-P; 29-P; 53-P; 6-RE; 20-P; 3-RE; 69-P; 23-P; 19-P; 56-P; 68-P; 76-P; 73-P; 64-P**.

15 They are published in Joannès 2001, pp. 249-264.

16 BM 105232, originally believed to be a fake, is part of the small group of tablets that form the administrative file from Hellenistic Uruk. I wish to thank J. Monerie for drawing this tablet to my attention. According to the online catalogue of the British Museum the tablet comes from Senkereh (Larsa): onomastics, however, clearly point to Uruk.

17 These are **Nos. 61-P; 22-P; 36-RE; 32-RE; 49-P; 54-P; 4-P; 48-P; 71-P; 94-P; 63-RE; 31-P; 80-RE; 59-RE; 82-P; 33-RE; 12-ALP; 16-AL; 114-P; 10-P; 87-P; 9-P; 38-P; 15-AL; 88-P; 34-P; 30-P; 21-RE; 65-RE; 2-P; 81-RE; 41-P**.

includes nos. 41, 42 and 51 (i.e., BM 109975, 109976 and 109985 = **Nos. 1-S; 91-P and 11-P**).<sup>18</sup>

In total, the tablets from Uruk dating to the Hellenistic period that entered the British Museum in April 1914 are 39.

#### 1.3.4 Tablets in the 1920-3-13 Collection

Only one of our tablets belongs to this collection, registered as no. 17 (1920-3-13, 17, corresponding to BM 114361 = **No. 117-ADM**). It came to the British Museum through Gejou and was apparently bought in Kayseri. Its atypical format makes it difficult to ascribe it to the collection from Hellenistic Uruk; however, prosopography clearly speaks in favour of such an attribution (see below for the details).

#### 1.3.5 Tablets in the 1920-6-15 Collection

Twenty tablets in the 1920-6-15 collection, with numbers 2-20 (corresponding to BM numbers from 114406 to 114424),<sup>19</sup> belong to the Hellenistic Uruk file. Following numbers in the collection date to different periods.

#### 1.3.6 Tablets in the 1924-12-13 Collection

This is the latest date-number group acquired by the British Museum that includes tablets from Hellenistic Uruk: they bear registration numbers from 1 to 8 (i.e., 1924-12-13, 1-8, corresponding to BM numbers from 116687 to 116694).<sup>20</sup> BM 116688 (no. 2 in the date-number sequence), while written in Uruk, dates to the Achaemenid period and is thus not treated here.

### 1.4 Synthesis

A summary of the collections and pertinent tablets is offered in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Tablets from Hellenistic Uruk in the British Museum: distribution within the collections

Date number (running numbers)	BM numbers	Tot.
1856-9-3 (1513-1520)	BM 30117-30120; BM 93002-93004; BM 139437 (frgs.)	8 (incl. frgs.)
Bu 89- 4-26 (252)	BM 78967	1
1912-7-6 (69)	BM 104805	1
1913-4-16 (1-41; 45; 63-64)	BM 105169-105194; 105196-105209; BM 105213; BM 105231-105232	43

<sup>18</sup> BM 109966, 109971, 109972, 109977, and 109978 date to the Achaemenid period and while associated with Hellenistic texts in the numerical sequence, are not included here (among them, BM 109977 originates from Larsa, not from Uruk). BM 109974, dated to the fourth year of Antigonos, was published by Stolper (1993, p. 86). On the Late Achaemenid tablets from Uruk and Larsa see Hackl 2017.

<sup>19</sup> These are edited below under **Nos. 109-P; 57-RE; 96-RE; 86-RE; 103-RE; 95-RE; 111-M; 74-RE; 99-RE; 97-RE; 105-RE; 75-RE; 102-RE; 100-RE; 110-P; 27-RE; 112-P; 101-RE; 104-RE**.

<sup>20</sup> The tablets correspond to **26-P; 43-P; 66-P; 50-P; 98-P; 92-RE; 37-RE**.

Date number (running numbers)	BM numbers	Tot.
1914-4-4 (1-23; 23A; 24-31; 34-36; 39; 41-42; 51; 1048?)	BM 109935-109957; 109957A; 109958-109965; BM 109968-109970; BM 109973; BM 109975-109976; BM 109985	39
1920-3-13 (17)	BM 114361	1
1920-6-15 (2-20)	BM 114406-114424	19
1924-12-13 (1; 3-8)	BM 116687; BM 116689-116694	7
K(uyunjik)	K. 4790 (frg.) K. 11800 (frg. joined to BM 30118)	frgs.
		120+frgs.

It is likely that, as with the some 350 or so additional tablets from clandestine excavations that reached the major Museums and collections in Europe and the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century, also the tablets coming from the antiquities market that are part of the British Museum collection were found near the gate room at the north-east entrance of the Rēš temple in Uruk and may thus form part of the so-called Rēš A archive.<sup>21</sup>

The economic documents reflect the interests of the families of priests who had a stake in the temple management: they are private documents in origin that, like most of the Hellenistic corpus from Uruk, were stored in the temple, probably at the time of the Parthian invasion, for safe keeping or in connection to some administrative need.<sup>22</sup> Unless private in origin, they do not form private archives.<sup>23</sup> However, also the tablets in the BM collection may be connected on the basis of content or family related dossiers to those kept in other museums.<sup>24</sup>

The four administrative documents in the BM collection, on the other hand, might also have been part of the Rēš archive, forming, together with the few already published tablets that are part of the corpus, the small section of the temple archive proper that has come down to us.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Rēš A, according to Jursa 2005, 139. On the structure and composition of these Hellenistic archives from Uruk see Jursa 2005, pp. 139-140 (with fn. 1075, in particular, for earlier bibliography); for different discussion (and names) of these archives see also Monerie 2018, p. 13 (with fn. 45). Baker 2013a, pp. 39-40, underlines the significance of the distinction between two main functional zones in the spatial organisation of the areas of the Rēš where (excavated) tablets and other written materials were found and convincingly argues that the tablets were probably stored in the temple at the time of the Parthian invasion.

<sup>22</sup> Jursa 2005, p. 140; Baker 2013a, p. 40, fn. 77 and Baker 2014.

<sup>23</sup> Beaulieu 1989; Pedersen 1998, pp. 206-209; Oelsner 1986; Jursa 2005, pp. 57-58 and pp. 138-140; see recently the synthesis in Monerie 2018, p. 13.

<sup>24</sup> As shown by Doty 1977. For thematic studies including the BM tablets, see Corò 2005a; Corò 2005b and below, chapters 3-9. New studies of the Urukian families, of the scribes and of the women's dossiers, incorporating the data offered by the BM collection, are currently in preparation by the present author.

<sup>25</sup> See Beaulieu 1989; Jursa 2005, p. 139; Monerie calls it 'Bit Rēš 2'.



## 2 The Tablets: Writing, Format and *mise-en-page*

### 2.1 Sealed Tablets

#### 2.1.1 Landscape-oriented

Most of the tablets that are the object of investigation have the typical format characterising juridical documents from Hellenistic Uruk: they are almost square, landscape-oriented, written on both sides, have thick edges housing the seals of the witnesses and of the individuals ceding rights, and the seal impressions are captioned with the name of the seal-owner. The most common seal used is the metal finger ring; stone seals, both cylinder or stamp, might also have been used but they are difficult to detect: the habit of distinguishing between the two types referring to them as *un-qa* vs. *na<sub>4</sub>-kišib* was in fact no longer practised after the early Hellenistic period, when *unqu* became widely used.<sup>1</sup> Besides seals, a few examples of fingernail marks are also attested.<sup>2</sup>

As a rule, no landscape-oriented tablet in this collection is larger than 13 cm or longer than 10 cm. Small and medium size tablets are the most frequently represented, measuring on average 7.5-9.8×8.5-11;<sup>3</sup> very large and very small tablets are uncommon.

Table 2 offers a synthesis of the size ranges of tablets in this collection.

Table 2. Tablets by size (only well-preserved tablets are included)

Size	Length range	Width range	Type of texts
<b>XXS</b>	less than 6.4	less than 6.8	1-S
<b>XS</b>	6.4-7.6	6.8-7.9	1 P; 2 AL
<b>S</b>	7.5-8.9	8.6-9.8	14 RE; 30 P; 1 AL
<b>M</b>	8.3-9.8	10-10.9	18 RE; 21 P; 2 MIX
<b>M/L</b>	9.5-9.8	11-12	3 RE; 4 P
<b>L</b>	from 9.9	from 12	1 RE; 5 P; 1 MIX

Bigger tablets, the so-called L-size (see Table 3, below), are usually justified by an exceptionally long content, either due to the need for details in the description of the object of the transaction or to the fact that the transaction involves more than one item (thus, e.g., **No. 12-ALP** records the sale of arable land and prebends; **No. 85-P** and **No. 71-P** are multiple prebends contracts; **Nos 52-P** and **109-P** concern food prebends whose constituents are detailed in the contracts; **No. 63-RE** records the sale of a property whose description is divided into 4 different plots). Smaller tablets (XS and XXS-size), conversely, include standard basic prebend sales and contracts recording the sale of arable land.<sup>4</sup>

1 Wallenfels 1994, pp. 2-4 and 1996, pp. 113-117. Altavilla, Walker 2016, pp. 17-20.

2 Fingernail marks appear on the right edge of **No. 4-P** and **No. 3-RE**. They are discussed below, in the commentary to the relevant tablets.

3 Details on the tablets' size may be found under each tablet's record in the Text edition section.

4 On the diplomatics of Hellenistic tablets, see Corò forthcoming a.

Table 3. Big tablets (L- size) and their content

Text No.	Content
85-P	multiple prebends
52-P	food prebend
71-P	multiple prebends
63-RE	composite real estate (4 measurements)
12-ALP	prebend + real estate
114-P	(too fragmentary to decide)
109-P	food prebend

### 2.1.2 Portrait-oriented

Only a couple of portrait oriented sealed tablets may be pinpointed within the collection. They date (or can be safely dated) to the early Seleucid period and are characterised by a typical Neo-Babylonian formulary (see Table 4, below) and by the use of dividing lines (not very common on landscape tablets, but see below 2.3.3).<sup>5</sup>

Table 4. Portrait-oriented sealed tablets

Text No.	Date	Content
42-RE	early Seleucid NB formulary	real estate
14-RE	early Seleucid NB formulary	real estate

## 2.2 Unsealed Tablets

### 2.2.1 Landscape-oriented

Only five tablets bear no seal impressions. Two of them (**No. 116-ADM**; **No. 117-ADM**) share the same extrinsic characteristics: they are almost flat, landscape-oriented, written on the obverse only using a slanting, inaccurate writing typical of the administrative documents that immediately distinguishes them from the rest of the collection. They both lack a date formula and consist of lists of personnel (carpenters and prebendaries in charge of the temple-enterer's service for two days, respectively).

Most unusual is **No. 52-P**: the tablet is an L-size contract recording the purchase of food prebends by L/AZI/EZ. While typical in all its details, the tablet is unsealed: the rationale for it might be concealed in the last lines of the texts that are broken and might refer to the fact that the document is a copy.

Table 5. Landscape-oriented, unsealed tablets

Text No.	Content	Writing	Format
116-ADM	list of carpenters	obv. only	landscape; flat
117-ADM	list of prebendaries	obv. only	landscape; flat
52-P	division of property	obv. and rev.	landscape; thick

<sup>5</sup> Dividing lines are usually absent from landscape tablets; the few documented exceptions are discussed below.

### 2.2.2 Portrait-oriented

Two unsealed tablets, very different from one another, are portrait-oriented. The first, **No. 118-ADM**, is an XS size, *Ziegelformat* tablet, written with an accurate, though slightly slanting script; despite its small size, it shares much of the quality of standard contracts but its layout is completely different. The writing runs, in fact, on the obverse (flowing also onto the right edge), continues for one line on the lower edge, and then on the reverse and the left edge. The text is separated into paragraphs by rulings. It has no seal impressions, nor witnesses, scribe name and date. Short lines are all left-aligned. Judging from its content it must be interpreted as a sort of temple registry for prebends.

**No. 119-ADM** is a portrait-oriented, unsealed and irregularly shaped rectangular tablet, written on both sides. It bears a very atypical, poor writing, to the extent that it was originally believed to be a fake. The edges are uninscribed but marks are visible on both the right and left edges. The script is cursive and slanting (as in **Nos. 116-ADM and 117-ADM**); on the obverse rulings, sloping down towards the right, separate the text into paragraphs. The tablet might represent a memorandum (or a clay tag) of documents of different kinds held in a reed container.

With the exception of **No. 52-P**, the unsealed tablets have not much in common with the rest of the collection and they might be a reflection of the administrative functioning of the temple, on which we are in general relatively ill informed.<sup>6</sup>

Table 6. Portrait-oriented, unsealed tablets

Text No.	Content	Writing	Format
118-ADM	administrative list	obv.+rev.+ Lo.e+Le.e.	portrait; thick
119-ADM	list of documents	obv.+rev.	portrait; thick

## 2.3 Language, Script and *mise-en-page*<sup>7</sup>

The tablets in the collection are written in the Late Babylonian dialect of Akkadian. As is typical of texts from Hellenistic Uruk, they are characterised by a number of variant spellings and anomalous renderings of logograms, as well as words written with mixed logo-syllabic spellings (for which see the commentary to text editions and chapter 8, below).

The script is in general elegant, the signs being usually accurately and neatly impressed on the surface, with vertical strokes in a clear upright position; writing lines develop over successive lines with regular small blank spaces in between, parallel to the horizontal axis of the tablet: this is a very distinctive feature of many of the economic tablets from Uruk dating to the Hellenistic period.

The reason for it has to be sought in the scribal environment whence the texts originate: it is in fact clear that many of the scribes who composed the contracts (and maybe, as I have shown elsewhere, some of the administrative texts, too) were also authors of literary tablets.<sup>8</sup>

Notwithstanding the overall impression of accuracy and carefulness, upon closer scrutiny different 'styles' can be detected among the tablets.<sup>9</sup>

A more cursive style is the result of different factors:

1. signs tend to be slanting towards the left (as, e.g. in **No. 1-S**);

<sup>6</sup> On the few administrative documents from Hellenistic Uruk and their significance see below, ch. 7.

<sup>7</sup> The following paragraphs summarise the main characteristics of the tablets in the BM collection; the terms used here and in the commentary to the text editions refer to the classification used in the present author's study of the diplomatics of Hellenistic tablets from Uruk: see Corò forthcoming a.

<sup>8</sup> See Pearce, Doty 2000; Corò 2015 and ch. 8, below.

<sup>9</sup> A comprehensive analysis of the handwriting and scribal characteristics of all the Hellenistic tablets from Uruk is the object of a study by the present author, currently in preparation; here I will limit myself to a few general observations on the tablets in the BM collection.

2. writing lines are slanting with respect to the horizontal axis of the tablet (either upwards, as, e.g., in **Nos. 48-P, 57-RE**, or downwards, as is the case in **No. 61-P**);
3. signs belonging to the same line are squeezed (as in **No. 89-P**);
4. signs belonging to the same writing line are not regularly aligned over it with respect to the horizontal axis (e.g., **Nos. 65-RE; 66-P; 68-P, 69-P, 73-P**).

Conversely, a group of 'more elegant' tablets features signs the heads of whose oblique and vertical strokes are particularly accentuated (these include, among others, **Nos. 40-P; 48-P; 49-P; 71-P**);

A number of the tablets registered with BM numbers starting 114- are characterised by particularly thinly written signs that could result from the use of a particular (perhaps not of reed?) stylus (see e.g. **Nos. 86-RE; 95-RE; 96-RE, 97-RE, 99-RE, 100-RE, 100-RE, 101-RE, 102-RE, 104-RE**).

A couple of the few extant administrative texts are easily recognisable for their slanting script.

No script other than cuneiform is used on the tablets in the BM collections that are published here, with the exception of Aramaic letters in the seal impressions (as in **Nos. 20-P; 23-P; 26-P; 29//30-P; 31-P; 37-RE; 40-P; 45-RE, 47//48-P; 49-P; 53-P; 56-P; 58//59-RE; 74//75-RE; 82-P**).<sup>10</sup>

### 2.3.1 Obverse and Reverse

Standard tablets in the collection are written on both sides for a total number of 21-43 lines. Only one tablet (**No. 14-RE**) has the exceptional number of 46 lines (but one should note that it is portrait-oriented).<sup>11</sup>

The script in general is continuous on the obverse, occupying all the surface of a tablet (also flowing onto the right edge to avoid word interruption). The obverse may contain from a minimum of twelve to a maximum of twenty-four lines (reaching twenty-five in **No. 14-RE**), corresponding to the operative section of the contract that usually continues on the reverse for up to fifteen lines. Only rarely, in fact, does the operative section end with the obverse.

Deviations from the two main formats may depend, for example, on the use of professional names instead of a clan name or of the regular indication of filiation, on the need to account for the presence of women consenting to the transaction that takes place in the contract, on exceptionally long names, and less frequently on specific scribal idiosyncrasies.

The date formula of the tablet always aligns with the bottom of the tablet, occupying its last two lines: thus, a blank section of variable length may follow the list of witnesses in case this is not big enough to fill in the space between the end of the text and the date formula. Few examples exhibit a date formula developed over one or three lines instead of two, and in just a couple of cases it is located on the upper edge of the tablet.

### 2.3.2 Edges

Seal impressions develop along all four edges of the tablets, running from left to right: on the upper, lower and left edges are impressed the seals of the witnesses to the transaction; they tend to be regularly distributed on the surface of the edges and are accompanied by the names of the witnesses.

The caption *un-qa* (only rarely *na<sub>4</sub>.kišib* is used in its place: see above) is placed above the impression. In the case of vertically-oriented almond-shaped impressions, the caption is arranged one syllable to its left and the other to its right, with very few exceptions; when the impression is either horizontal or circular/round, the caption extends on top of it. The caption *un-qa* marks each single impression: only rarely does the scribe omit it (as shown, e.g., on the left edge of **No. 59-RE** where five seal impressions are marked by four captions only).

Under the seal impression stands the name of the seal owner, corresponding to one of the individuals listed in the witness list. Only the first name of each witness is recorded in the caption.

<sup>10</sup> On seals with Aramaic inscriptions in the corpus of economic documents from Hellenistic Uruk see recently Mitchell, Searight 2008, pp. 251-262 and Pearce 2010 (with earlier bibliography).

<sup>11</sup> Only well preserved tablets for which the total number of lines may be securely established are considered here.

There is no clear preference for the alignment of the seal impressions on the surface; they may be centred on the surface, or right-aligned or left-aligned.<sup>12</sup>

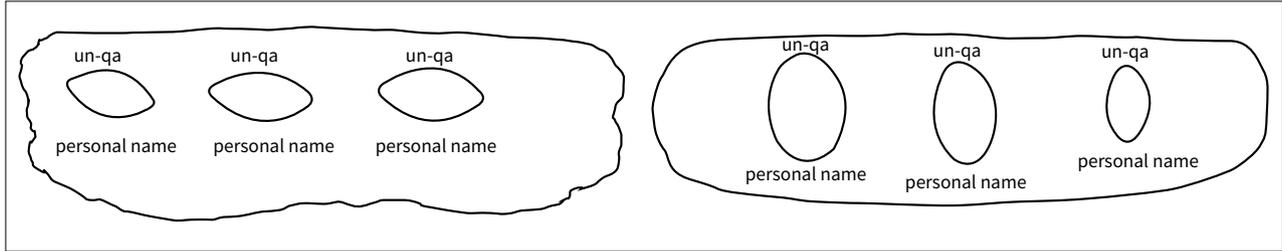


Figure 1. Caption arrangement for horizontal and vertical seal impressions. Schematisation based on the Lower edge of **No. 53-P** (left) and **No. 92-RE** (right)

The right edge is reserved for the seals of those ceding rights to the object of the transaction. The impressions on this edge may vary from one (that of the seller) to two (seller and guarantor) or more (especially when more than one seller is involved in the transaction). Only rarely is the seal of someone ceding rights located elsewhere or, conversely, that of a witness occupies the right edge. Impressions on the right edge tend to be centred on the surface (see Fig. 2, below). Each seal impression is here topped by the caption *un-qa* + the name of the seal owner, while under it is placed the indication of the individual's role in the transaction and of the object of the transaction itself (e.g. “the seller of this house”; “the guarantor”).

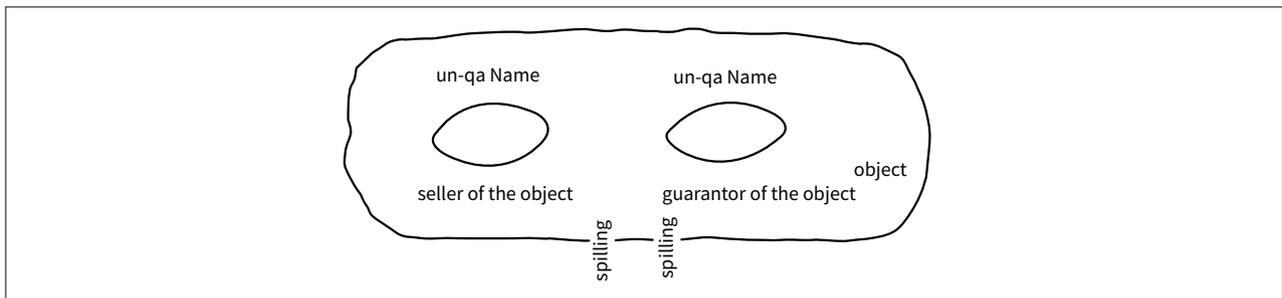


Figure 2. Caption arrangement on right edge. Schematisation based on **No. 79-RE**

Sometimes the right edge also houses signs flowing over from the obverse, with the result that the layout differs from the norm. Thus, in **No. 71-P** (see Plate LXXI) the seal captions are somehow squeezed in order not to interfere with the signs belonging to the main body of the text (from the right edge), and so are those on top of the seal impression, in order not to overlap with the impression. Something similar may be noticed for **No. 48-P** (Plate XLVIII): the text spilling over from the right edge occupies a substantial portion of the surface of the right edge between the first and second seal impressions, to the extent that the name of the owner of the first seal is written to the left of the seal impression, occupying a sort of unusual extra intermediate line; the caption was clearly written after the seal was impressed, since its last sign overlaps with the impression. Only an otherwise standard tablet (**No. 52-P**) exhibits unusually empty unsealed edges, while **No. 6-RE** features an anomalous blank right edge.

<sup>12</sup> See Corò forthcoming a, for more details.

### 2.3.3 Rulings, Blank Spaces and Other Markers

Dividing lines are not widely used: exceptions are represented by the two portrait-oriented tablets dating to the early Seleucid period **No. 42-RE** and **No. 14-RE** and a couple of standard contracts that include the registration clause (e.g., **No. 56-P**; a schematic representation of this text is offered in § 8.1., Fig. 11, below). There, dividing lines are used to separate text chapters or to introduce the witnesses; here they are used to frame the registration clause itself. As was noticed elsewhere, the use of dividing lines to frame the registration clause in those contracts exhibiting it is optional, but in general framed examples are more common than unframed ones.<sup>13</sup>

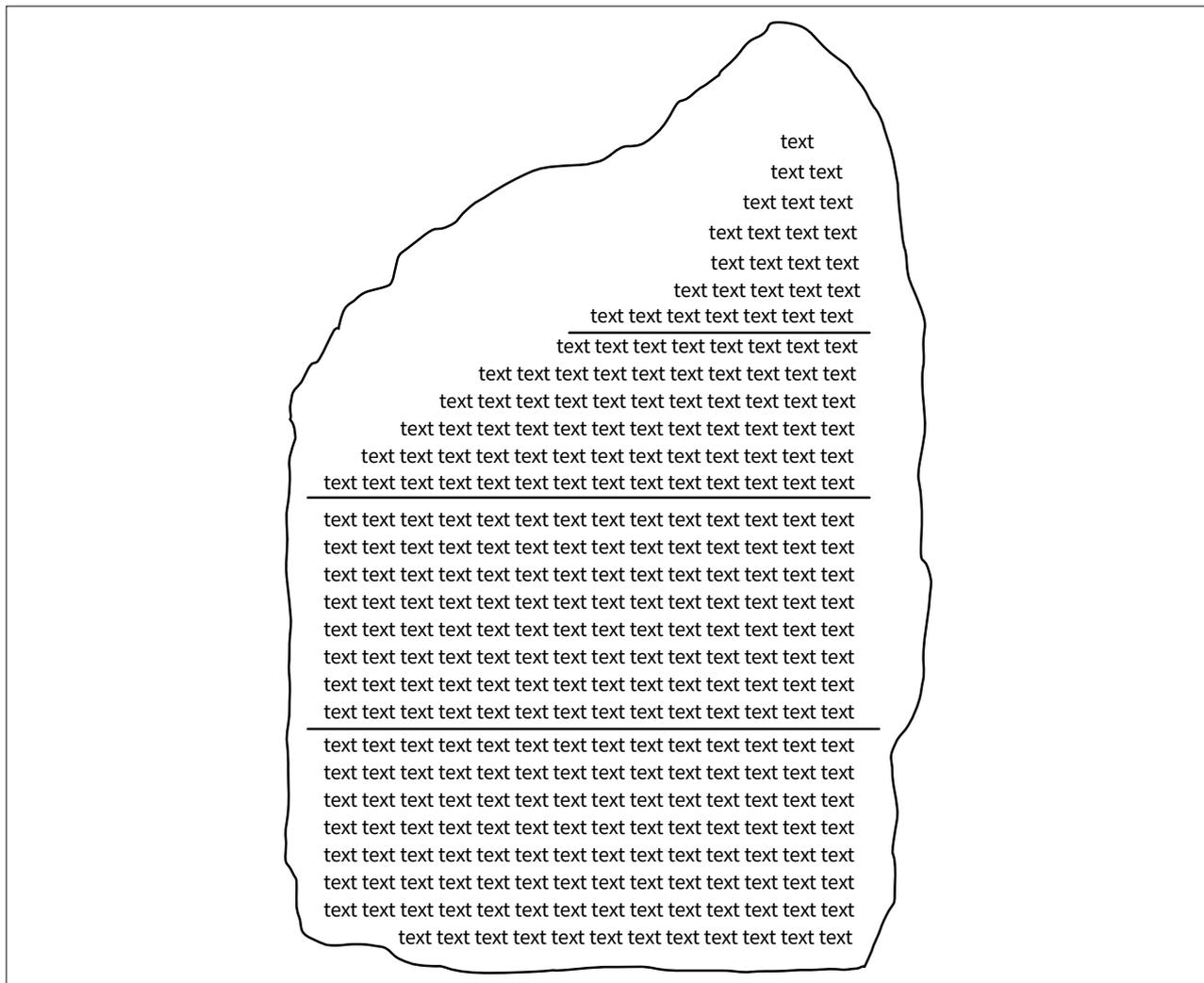


Figure 3. Schematic representation of the use of dividing lines in **No. 14-RE**

The date formula, usually developing over two lines on the reverse, is in general aligned to the bottom of the tablet, as we have seen before. Thus, when the text of the contract including the witness list does not fully fill in the surface of the reverse, a blank is placed in between. The empty space may correspond to one or more lines of writing (see Fig. 4).

<sup>13</sup> Corò forthcoming a, and ch. 8, below.

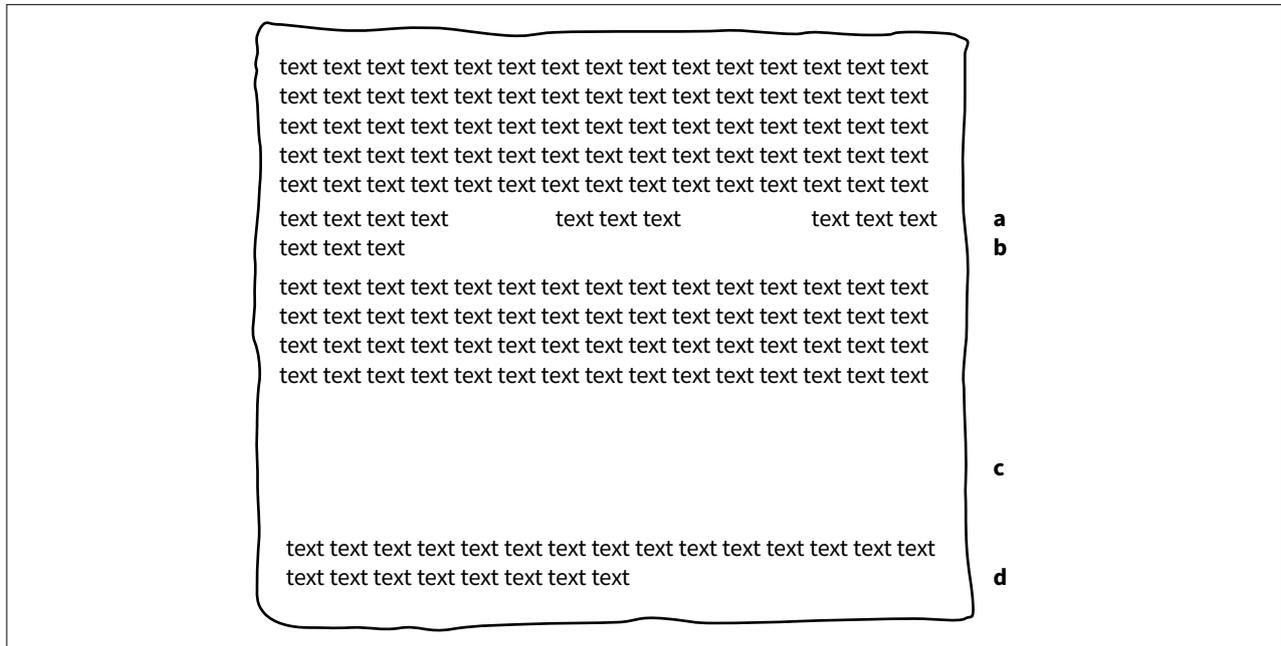


Figure 4. Schematic representation of the possible use of blank spaces on tablets' reverse

Blank spaces may also stand at the end of the last line of a text section, as the result of left-alignment: e.g. after *mukinnū*, when the witness list begins in the next line (Fig. 4, **b**): only in a few cases is this 'caption' not part of the first line of the witness list (as, e.g., in **No. 43-P** and **No. 64-P**). But there is apparently no specific pattern for when it is not.

A blank space may also stand at the end of the operative section of the contract, before the witness list (e.g., **No. 9-P**; see Fig. 4, **c**). Sometimes, in this position the scribe prefers to leave a small blank space between words as if 'justifying' the text (this is done, however, by spacing a word from another word, not sign by sign: Fig. 4, **a**). The same applies to the last line of the date formula (and of the tablet), where either a blank may stand to the right of the name of the reigning king(s) (Fig. 4, **d**) or blanks stand between the date and the name(s) of the reigning king(s) in order to distribute the text evenly on the line (e.g. **No. 48-P** and **No. 31-P**).

In a couple of cases the reverse of the tablet opens with a blank area preceding the witness list, where the contract formulation itself ends with the obverse of the tablet (e.g., **No. 2-P** and **No. 4-P**; see below, Fig. 5).

In addition, **No. 63-RE** is the only extant tablet in the collection where a blank precedes the names of the points of the compass in the description of a property, with the result that the reader's attention is immediately caught, the blank functioning as a visual marker for a list.

Sometimes scribes seem not to feel at ease with end-of-the-line blanks and tend to fill in the empty space by stretching the tail of the last horizontal wedge (or simply adding an extra horizontal line to its right), more frequently at the end of a text section (**No. 79-RE**; **No. 28-P**), but we have examples also at the end of any single line of the witness list (see e.g. **No. 36-RE**), or between the name and the patronymic or clan affiliation (**No. 27-RE**). This might be interpreted as a way to avoid later (unauthorised) additions.

Blanks are placed between the 'name columns', where the witness list is tabulated (see Fig. 6), and on the edges, to separate the different impressions (here, blanks are the result of the justified or centred layout of the seal impressions on the edges).

Whatever the general arrangement of the witness list, its first line may or may not be tabulated. Where it is not, this is due to the fact that the scribe writes the name of the first witness in line with the caption 'witnesses'. As for the following lines, when the lists are tabulated, they are generally 'regular', i.e. all the individuals listed have a 'regular' three- or four-tier filiation. Variations may occur, but they represent exceptions. This need for "regularity" in the *mise-en-page* has a special

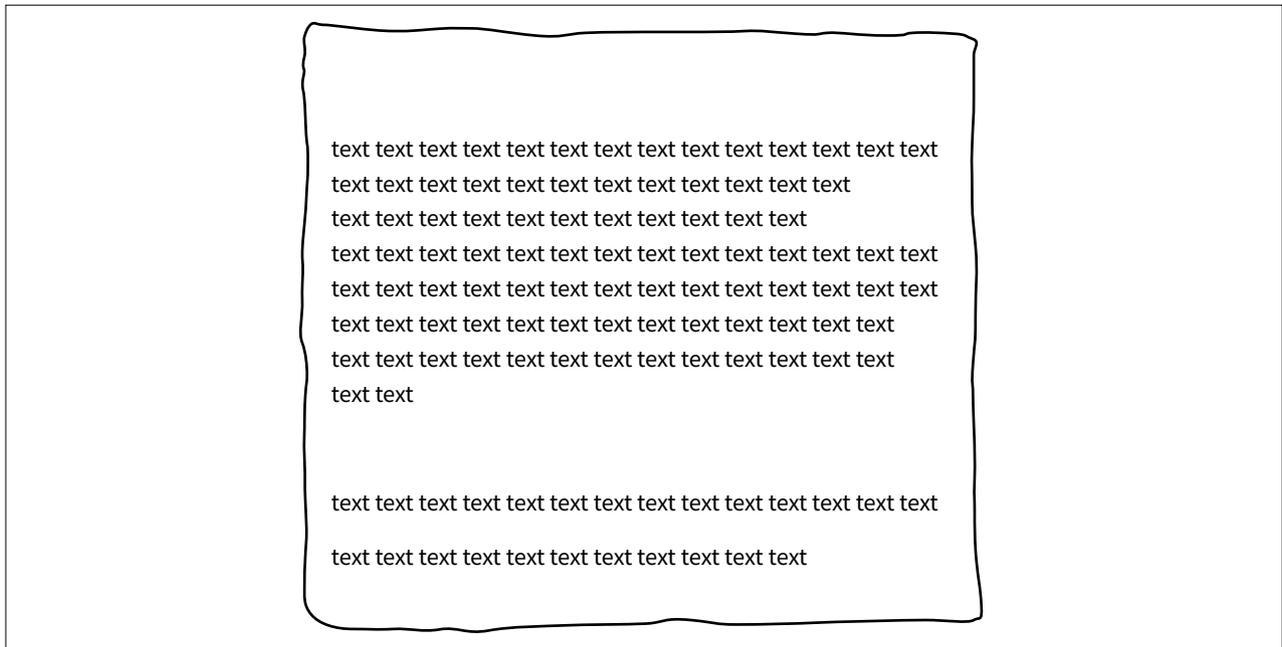


Figure 5. Schematic representation of **No. 4-P**

significance when an individual has no clan name. Individuals acting as witnesses and not bearing a full filiation are uncommon in the documents. The clan name may be substituted by the professional title or only the first name and patronymic are recorded. When these individuals appear in tabulated witness lists, the professional title may either stand in the same column as the clan names or an empty space is left; the trend is, however, to relegate such individuals to the end of the list.

A very interesting and unusual example is represented by **No. 27-RE** (see the commentary to the tablet, below and Fig. 6).

The text runs continuously on the reverse; the witness list begins on the fourth line of the reverse (Rev. 20, where the name and patronymic of the first witness follow the caption *mukinnū*). Conversely, a blank separates the clan name from the patronymic and stands to the right, thus representing the first line of a (hypothetical) third column of text.

First names, patronymics and clan names are then arranged in the next lines in three columns until W9, with the exception of W2 and W8, that exhibit an extra name in the onomastic chain, with the result of breaking the visual harmony of the list.

In both cases, the scribe in order to save space uses the logogram *a* instead of *dumu* and omits *šá* (thus introducing a mistake). The list does not end with W9: four more witnesses are listed in the next lines; the writing is squeezed in order for the four names to be housed in just a couple of lines, with the final signs of each of the two lines also flowing onto the edge. A half-line empty space divides the date formula from the list of witnesses. The date formula too includes anomalies: it is written in one line only, and this could be the reason why the king's name is written omitting the sign for the vowel *i*, an uncommon (shortened) orthography. Moreover the scribe traces lines to fill in the blanks between the columns of the witness list when present (the same arrangement can be observed in YOS XX 30, but the scribe and type of document are different).

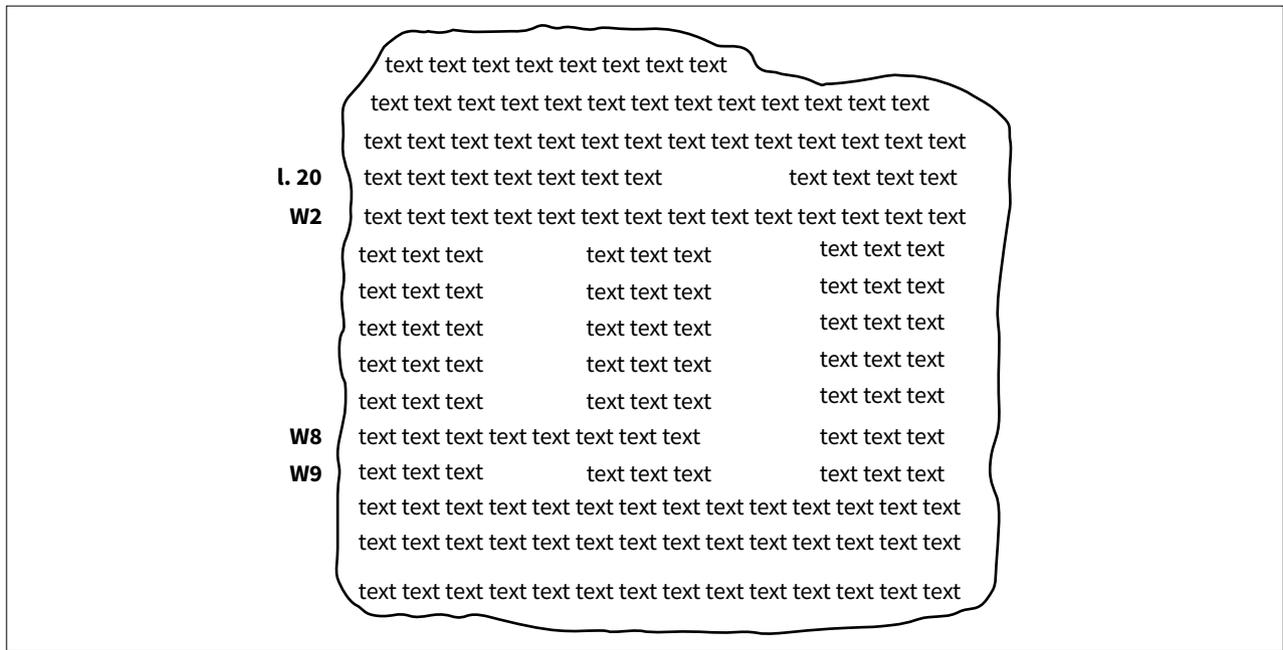


Figure 6. Schematic representation of the reverse of **No. 27-RE**

## 2.4 Duplicates

A distinct feature of the Seleucid tablets from Uruk is the presence among them of a substantial number of duplicates, i.e. tablets that are exact copies of one another, seals included: it is thus clear that they are not simple copies but that each retained its own juridical value.<sup>14</sup>

Among the documents under investigation, twenty tablets are pairs of duplicates both housed in the BM; six more have a duplicate in collections housed elsewhere. I will call the first group ‘in-house’ duplicates, the second ‘external’ duplicates. The sixteen discrete documents for which a duplicate is known represent approximately 13% of the collection.

### 2.4.1 ‘In-house’ Duplicates

Table 7. Tablets in the BM: ‘in-house’ duplicates

Text No.	Collections	Type	Reg. clause	Actors	Date
47-P//48-P	1856-9-3//1914-4-4	sale <i>kirû hallatu</i> prebend	yes (both unframed)	1 seller to L/AZI//EZ	74 SE
55-P//54-P	1856-9-3//1914-4-4	sale <i>eb</i> prebend	yes (1 n-a; 1 framed)	2 sellers to AZI/L//EZ	78 SE
29-P//30-P	1913-4-16//1914-4-4	sale <i>tab</i> prebend	no	1 seller to L/AZI//EZ	55 ES
62-P//61-P	1913-4-16//1914-4-4	sale <i>tab</i> prebend	yes (1 n-a; 1 unframed)	AZI/L/AZI//EZ	86 SE
73-P//72-P	1913-4-16//1914-4-4	sale <i>tab</i> prebend	no	1 seller to 1 buyer	106 SE
90-P//91-P	1913-4-16//1914-4-4	sale <i>ašipūtu</i>	unknown	1 seller to AZI/AU/AZI//EZ	125-137SE
10-P//11-P	both 1914-4-4	sale <i>mubannūtu</i>	unknown	1 seller to his wife	37 SE
87-P//88-P	both 1914-4-4	sale <i>gerseqqūtu</i>	no	1 seller to 1 buyer	120 SE
74-RE//75-RE	both 1920-6-15	property, Adad temple	n-a	fisherman to <i>sepīru</i>	109 SE
111-M//112-M	both 1920-6-15	quitclaim mixed content	n-a	1 seller to a woman	162 SE
100-RE//101-RE	both 1920-6-15	property of Anu <i>br</i> at the wall of Anu	n-a	worker in clay to <i>magallaya</i>	156 SE

<sup>14</sup> For a detailed analysis of the problem of duplicates among the contracts from Uruk dating to the Seleucid period see Corò, forthcoming a. On the question of the juridical value of the contracts written on clay see Clancier 2005 and Joannès 2007. See also Clancier 2011, pp. 239-247.

'In-house' duplicates (see Table 7) are distributed homogeneously within the three major groups of tablets acquired by the BM, namely the 1913-4-16, the 1914-4-16 and the 1920-4-16 date-number groups. Only four pairs are tablets both belonging to the same acquisition group (namely two to the 1914-4-4 and two to the 1920-6-15). I will further call them 'internal' duplicates; the six extant pairs consist of tablets one of which is in the 1914-4-16 group and the other belongs either to the "Loftus group" or to the 1913-4-16 group.

With the only exception of the tablets in the 1920 group, all others have a duplicate in the 1914-4-4 group. Duplicate tablets coming from Loftus' excavations and those in the 1913-4-16 collection (with the exception of **No. 72-P//73-P**) involve a member of the Lâbâši family as the buyer.

#### 2.4.2 Duplicates Housed in Other Museums

Six tablets have duplicates in collections not housed in the BM: three of them are kept at Yale, one at the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, one is in Birmingham and the sixth is part of the Louvre collections.

Table 8. Tablets in the BM: external duplicates

Text No.	Collection	Type	Reg. clause	Actors	Date SE
78-P//YOS 20 85	1913-4-16//NCBT	sale <i>eb</i>	no	1 seller to Bēlessunu	115
09-P//YOS 20 17	1914-4-4//NCBT	sale <i>eb</i>	no	3 sellers to AZI/NI/AZI//EZ	35
49-P//YOS 20 37	1914-4-4//NCBT	sale <i>eb</i>	yes (both framed)	3 sellers to L/AZI//EZ	66-77
68-P//VDI 1955/4 7	1913-4-16//Erm.	sale <i>nuhatimmūtu</i>	no	1 seller to NI and AU/AZI/L//EZ	90
109-P//Iraq 59 38	1920-6-15// Birmingham 1982.A	sale multi-prebend	no	1 seller to his wife	162
94-P//TCL 13 244	1914-4-4//AO	sale <i>kirû hallatu</i> prebend	no	2 sellers to AZI/AU/AZI//EZ	132

Again, with the only exception of **No. 109-P** (//Iraq 59 38), all documents record transactions involving a member of the Lâbâši family.

Duplicate tablets tend to correspond to each other; however, while this is always the case for their content, the total number of lines on the obverse and reverse and their internal distribution on the surface may vary, as well as the size of the tablets and sometimes also their general layout (so that it is possible that they belong to different layout types).<sup>15</sup>

Textual variants are rare and consist of differences such as the use of a logogram instead of the syllabic writing of a word (e.g. KI vs. *it-ti* in the pair **No. 47-P//No. 48-P**), inversions in the onomastic chain (e.g. Lâbâši is described as "the son of PN, the buyer" in **No. 47-P** and "the buyer, son of PN" in the duplicate), or minor omissions (the same individual is described by a four-tier filiation in one exemplar and by a three-tier one in the other). Seals are usually impressed on the edges in the same position and order on both exemplars.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> See, for example, the pair of duplicates **Nos. 100//101-RE**, discussed below (ch. 8, with Fig. 13).

<sup>16</sup> On duplicates in the Yale collection see Wallenfels 1984, pp. 4-5.

### 3 The Collection's Content

#### 3.1 Tablet Type and Content

As is typical of the textual records from Uruk dating to the Hellenistic period, also the tablets making up the BM collection consist mainly of title deeds for prebends and real estate; arable land is the object of only four contracts. No document dealing with slaves is preserved, with the exception of **No. 111-M//112-M** (both poorly preserved), where a slave is mentioned as the object of a quitclaim, in addition to a house and furniture (and perhaps **No. 114-?**)

Silver appears as the object of the single business document preserved that is part of the BM collection, i.e., the promissory note **No. 1-S**, while the four extant administrative texts have miscellaneous contents (**No. 116-ADM** and **117-ADM** are lists of personnel, **No. 118-ADM** is a list of prebendary duties and the individuals who are responsible for them, and **No. 119-ADM** records an inventory of documents).<sup>1</sup>

A list of the tablets in the collection according to their content is offered in Table 9, below.

Table 9. BM tablets by content

Content	Text Nos.	Tot.
<b>Prebends (P)</b>	2-P; 4-P; 5-P; 7-P; 8-P; 9-P; 10-P; 11-P; 13-P; 18-P; 19-P; 20-P; 22-P; 23-P; 24-P; 25-P; 26-P; 28-P; 29-P; 30-P; 31-P; 34-P; 35-P; 38-P; 39-P; 40-P; 41-P; 43-P; 44-P; 47-P; 48-P; 49-P; 50-P; 51-P; 52-P; 53-P; 54-P; 55-P; 56-P; 61-P; 62-P; 64-P; 66-P; 67-P; 68-P; 69-P; 70-P; 71-P; 72-P; 73-P; 76-P; 77-P; 78-P; 82-P; 83-P; 84-P; 85-P; 87-P; 88-P; 89-P; 90-P; 91-P; 94-P; 98-P; 106-P; 110-P; 109-P; 114-P; 115-P	68
<b>Real estate (RE)</b>	3-RE; 6-RE; 14-RE; 21-RE; 27-RE; 32-RE; 33-RE; 36-RE; 37-RE; 42-RE; 45-RE; 46-RE; 57-RE; 58-RE; 59-RE; 60-RE; 63-RE; 65-RE; 74-RE; 75-RE; 79-RE; 80-RE; 81-RE; 86-RE; 92-RE; 93-RE; 95-RE; 96-RE; 97-RE; 99-RE; 100-RE//101-RE; 102-RE; 103-RE; 104-RE; 105-RE; 108-RE; 113-RE	40
<b>Arable land (AL)</b>	15-AL; 16-AL; 17-AL	3
<b>Administrative (ADM)</b>	116-ADM; 117-ADM; 118-ADM; 119-ADM	4
<b>Business (S)</b>	1-S	1
<b>Miscellaneous (M and ALP)</b>	111-M//112-M; 12-ALP	3
<b>Undetermined</b>	107-?	1

As Table 10 shows, by far the most common type of contract are sales, to which a handful of leases and quitclaims can be added; two tablets in dialogue form record the allocation *ana bit rittutu* of empty plots of land (**Nos. 96-RE** and **97-RE**), while a group of seven documents record the conditional sale of property *ana bit rittutu*.

**No. 108-RE** is a gift; **No. 6-RE** is a division of property. The fragment edited as **No. 107-?** is too poorly preserved to decide on the type of transaction it recorded.

<sup>1</sup> For a comprehensive description of the Babylonian legal and administrative documents in the Neo-Babylonian period see Jursa 2005, with relevant bibliographic references. A recent survey of those dated to the Hellenistic period is now included in Monerie 2018, pp. 5-17.

Table 10. BM tablets by type

Type	Text Nos.	Tot.
<b>Sales</b>	2-P; 3-RE; 4-P; 5-P (price tablet); 7-P; 8-P; 9-P; 10-P//11-P; 12-ALP (price tablet); 13-P; 14-RE; 15-AL; 16-AL; 17-AL; 18-P; 20-P; 21-RE; 22-P; 23-P; 24-P; 25-P; 26-P; 27-RE; 28-P; 29-P; 30-P; 31-P; 33-RE; 34-P; 35-P; 36-RE; 37-RE; 38-P; 39-P; 40-P; 41-P; 42-RE; 43-P; 44-P; 45-RE; 46-RE; 47-P; 48-P; 49-P; 50-RE?; 52-P; 53-P; 54-P; 55-P; 56-P; 58-RE//59-RE; 60-RE; 61-P; 62-P; 63-RE; 64-P; 65-RE; 66-P; 68-P; 69-P; 70-P; 71-P; 72-P; 73-P; 74-RE; 75-RE; 76-P; 77-P; 78-P; 79-RE; 80-RE; 81-RE; 82-P; 83-P; 84-P; 85-P; 86-RE; 87-P; 88-P; 89-P; 90-P; 91-P; 93-RE; 94-P; 95-RE; 102-RE; 106-P; 109-P; 113-RE; 114-P; 115-P	94
<b>Sales ana bīt rittūtu</b>	92-RE; 99-RE; 100-RE//101-RE; 103-RE; 104-RE; 105-RE	7
<b>Quitclaims</b>	57-RE; 32-RE; 111-M//112-M	4
<b>Leases</b>	19-P; 51-P; 67-P; 98-P; 110-P;	5
<b>Lists/admin.</b>	116-ADM; 117-ADM; 118-ADM; 119-ADM	4
<b>Promissory notes</b>	1-S	1
<b>Divisions</b>	6-RE;	1
<b>Gifts</b>	108-RE	1
<b>Allocations ana bīt rittūtu</b>	96-RE; 97-RE	2
<b>Unassigned</b>	107-?;	1

Formularies are those in use in the Hellenistic period: sale contracts are formulated *ex latere venditoris*;<sup>2</sup> leases follow the dialogue form; quitclaims and divisions of property are phrased according to the standard formulary in use in this period.<sup>3</sup>

A new formulary, similar to that used for leases, is introduced in tablets from the latest years of the Seleucid period to record the allocation of empty plots of land under special circumstances (*ana bīt rittūtu*: **Nos. 96-RE** and **97-RE**). As I have shown elsewhere,<sup>4</sup> the temple handed over a substantial area of undeveloped land in its ownership to private individuals in exchange for their improving it and settling there forever. In return, the assignee was permanently linked to the temple, performing service for it on request in the *karê* of the houses which are the property of Anu. The assignee still retained the right to dispose of the property, but limitations applied to the sale of *bīt rittis*, as shown by the appearance in the standard contracts of the qualification of the property as “the *bīt ritti* of so and and so” in the confirmation clause, or the statement that the property was “sold *ana bīt rittūtu*”.

On the other hand, the Neo-Babylonian formulary is used in a couple of cases, as shown by **Nos. 14-RE** and **42-RE**, both dated to the beginning of the Seleucid period. These are phrased according to the older formulary and make use of the introductory formula *ina kanāk* <sup>im</sup>dub mu.meš ... *igi* instead of the more common heading *mukinnū* to introduce the witness list.<sup>5</sup>

Women that witness a transaction in which they retained some interest are recorded in the contracts using the common *ina ašābi*-formula. This signifies the woman’s consent to the transaction, as attested by **No. 7-P**: unfortunately the tablet’s obverse is destroyed and it is difficult to reconstruct the complete family scenario for the transaction that required the woman’s presence.<sup>6</sup>

Seven prebend sales (plus the duplicates of two of them) include the ‘registration clause’ (**Nos. 61//62-P; 43-P; 35-P; 64-P; 49-P; 54//55-P; 56-P**), either framed within rulings or not.

2 See most recently the overview by Jursa 2005, pp. 28-29 and 30-34, with reference to earlier bibliography.

3 On the introduction in this period of quitclaim contracts see Lewenton 1970, pp. 33-38.

4 Corò 2012.

5 On the introduction of witnesses in the Neo-Babylonian documents, see Von Dassow 1999; on the use of this formula also Jursa 2005, p. 11 (with fn. 54).

6 On the *ina ašābi* formula see Lewenton 1970, pp. 87-89 and the synthesis by Oelsner, Wells, Wunsch 2003, p. 928, § 4.3.1.

### 3.2 Date-groups and Content

Overall no specific pattern may be observed as for the distribution of the tablets' content among the different acquisition date groups that make up the BM collection. None of them, in fact, deals with a single topic. However, some trends may be noticed.<sup>7</sup>

The two larger date-groups (those acquired in 1913 and 1914) frequently include tablets whose parties are individuals belonging to one of the most prominent families of Seleucid Uruk, that of Labaši/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ekur-zākir. As was already noticed since Loftus excavated the first tablets of the collection, he is himself involved in a substantial number of contracts, alongside a number of individuals belonging to either the earlier or the later generations of his family.

The family's interests lay mainly in the prebendary sector:<sup>8</sup> approximately 82% of the tablets that belong to the family deal with prebends; the remaining 18% sheds new light on their business in the context of arable land (three contracts) and real estate (seven documents); also the only promissory note of the collection involves a family member.<sup>9</sup>

No particular trend may be detected within the group of texts that belong to the 1924 collection, with the exception of the fact that it mainly (though not exclusively) deals with prebends.

A very interesting date-group is represented by tablets accessioned by the BM in the 1920 collection (BM numbers beginning with 114-); it consists of twenty tablets; many among them, dated to the reign of Demetrius I, may be organised into three coherent subgroups:

1. the first includes **Nos. 74//75-RE, 86-RE and 102-RE**, all written by Anu-iqīšanni/Nanāya-iddin//SLU, who defines himself as a *kalamāh Anu*: the scribal peculiarities of this scribe and his career have been discussed elsewhere<sup>10</sup> (see below, chapter on scribes, with relevant bibliography);
2. the second includes four tablets (**Nos. 109-P, 110-P, and 111//112-P**), all dated to SE 162, in the reign of Alexander Balas: these are the only prebend texts in the 1920 group;
3. the third group includes **Nos. 96-RE and 97-RE, 99-RE, 100//101-RE, 103-RE, 104-RE and 105-RE**, all dealing with properties either transferred or allocated under conditional circumstances, as discussed in the previous paragraph.

An interesting feature of most of the documents making up the 1920 date group is that they often involve as parties people bearing either Greek or other non-Babylonian names, alongside *sepīrus* and a new profession that I suggest might be a technician of parchment making, i.e. a 'parchment roller' (*magallāya*).<sup>11</sup>

### 3.3 Chronological Distribution

The collection spans the time from the beginning of the Seleucid Era (13 or 14 SE, **No. 2-P**) to the reign of king Alexander Balas (162 SE), with tablets distributed through the reigns of the various Seleucid kings; a gap in the documentation may be observed only between SE 90 (**No. 67-P**) and SE 99 (**No. 68-P**), in the reign of Antiochus III.

Some patterns may be detected looking at the chronological distribution of the tablets among the different acquisition groups. Tablets acquired as part of the 1913 and the 1914 groups span in general the time from the beginning of the Seleucid era to the reign of Seleucus IV: no document in those two groups is later than 132 SE.

<sup>7</sup> A comprehensive study of the museum archaeology of the Hellenistic tablets from Uruk is the object of a forthcoming study by the present author.

<sup>8</sup> See Doty 1977, pp. 189-230; McEwan 1981, 116-117 and more recently Corò 2005a and 2005b. A new study of the family and their business is currently in preparation: see Corò forthcoming b.

<sup>9</sup> Fifty-seven documents may be securely attributed to members of this family; two more may be added, depending on the identification of the Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//Ekur-zākir acting in **Nos. 26-P** and **43-P** as a member of the family.

<sup>10</sup> Corò 2015; see also below, ch. 8.

<sup>11</sup> CAD M/1, s.v. *magallatu*; also on the parchment-roll makers <sup>16</sup>*magallatu(a)karrānu*: see Stolper 1985, pp. 74-75, with fn. 20.

The dated tablets that may be securely ascribed to the reigning years of the kings after Seleucus IV up to Alexander Balas, albeit with a few exceptions (**Nos. 106-P, 107-?** and perhaps **108-RE**), belong to the 1920 and 1924 groups; only the 1920 group includes tablets dated to the reign of Demetrius I or Alexander Balas.

In general, tablets acquired by the British Museum in 1920 and 1924 represent also the latest datable documents in the BM collection: four tablets only belonging to these two groups date earlier, to years SE 53 (**No. 27-RE**), SE 82 (**No. 57-RE**), SE 109 (**No. 74//75-RE**) and SE 120 (**No. 86-RE**), respectively.

The two latest dated tablets from the 1924 group do not reach beyond 146 SE: it must be stressed however that the remaining five examples from this group are variously distributed in time earlier than 90 SE.

It is interesting that the documents that cover the reign of Demetrius I are all part of the 1920 date group, with the exception of **No. 106-P**, that was excavated by Loftus, and of the fragment **No. 107-?**.

Particular chronological patterns emerge from the analysis of the distribution of tablets by types and/or specific family dossiers: these will be taken into consideration below, where the documents are analysed on the basis of their content, in order to better understand the significance of the BM collection in the context of the Hellenistic corpus.

## Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

Text Editions and Commentary

Paola Corò

### 4 Arable Land

Three contracts in the BM collection have arable land as an object: **No. 15-AL**,<sup>1</sup> **No. 16-AL** and **No. 17-AL**. All of them record members of the Ekur-zākir family either purchasing fields or owning arable land adjoining the one that is the object of the transaction, showing that besides prebends the Ekur-zākirs conducted business in this sector as well. The dossier is small but consistent and by means of its connections to other contracts it adds substantially to our poor knowledge of the status and management of arable land at this time, a topic that is in general underrepresented in the documents from Hellenistic Uruk.<sup>2</sup>

#### 4.1 Arable land on ‘the bank of the moat and the wall of Uruk’

The best preserved of the three tablets, **No. 17-AL**, may be taken as a point of departure. It records the purchase by Lâbâši/AZI//EZ of a share in the field belonging to Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Mukîn-apli (whose family name is not preserved). The document (whose exact date is lost) is ascribed to the co-regency of Antiochus I and Seleucus (32-45 SE) but it is possible to set a *terminus ante quem* for it of SE 38, on contextual grounds.<sup>3</sup>

The arable land sold in the document is located ‘on the bank of the moat and the wall of Uruk’: it adjoins the bank of the Nâr-Damqat canal to the south, and to its east and west the arable land of Rabi-Anu/Anu-zêru-ibni and Anu-iksur/Anu-ahu-ittannu, respectively; its border to the north is identified as ‘the wall of Uruk’.

During his career, Lâbâši bought at least two further shares in arable land, as shown by the two previously published tablets YOS 20 18 and YOS 20 19.

A comparison between the three documents is offered in Table 11:

Table 11. Comparison between **No. 17-AL**, YOS 20 18 and YOS 20 19

	<b>No. 17-AL</b>	<b>YOS 20 18</b>	<b>YOS 20 19</b>
<b>Description</b>	NSWE 1/2 of 1/12 še.[numun zaq-pi] [u ka šul-pu	NSWE [1/2 of 1]/12 še.numun zaq-pi u ka šul-pu	NSWE [1/2 of 1/12 še.numun zaq-pi u ka] šul-[pu]
<b>Location</b>	[gú <sup>id</sup> h]a-ri-ši ù bàd šá unug <sup>ki</sup>	gú <sup>id</sup> h a-ri-šu ù bàd šá unug <sup>ki</sup>	[gú <sup>id</sup> h a-ri-šu ù bàd šá unug <sup>ki</sup> ]
<b>Co-owners</b>	—	Lâbâši/AZI, the buyer Anu-uballit/Kidin Anu-uballit and Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balassu-iqbi/Anu-uballit//EZ	Lâbâši/AZI, the buyer
<b>S</b>	bank of the <i>Dam-qât-tu<sub>a</sub></i> canal	bank of the <i>Dam-an-qat</i> canal	bank of the <i>Dam-an-qat</i> canal
<b>N</b>	wall of Uruk	bank of the moat and wall of Uruk	bank of the moat and wall of Uruk
<b>W</b>	arable land of Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu	arable land of Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu (now assigned to Theodoros)	arable land of Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu

1 On arable land qualified as *bīt ritti* and the significance of **No. 15-AL** in this context, see Corò 2012, esp. p. 156; see also the commentary to the text, below.

2 As already underlined by Doty 1977, pp. 143-145.

3 See commentary to **No. 17-AL**, below.

	No. 17-AL	YOS 20 18	YOS 20 19
<b>E</b>	arable land of Rabi-Anu/[Anu-zēru-ibni]	arable land of Rabi-Anu/Anu-zēru-ibni	arable land of Rabi-Anu/Anu-zēru-ibni
<b>Seller/s</b>	Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Mukīn-apli	Anu-ahhē-iddin/Balāṭu/Tattannu//EZ also waiver (against the objections of Tattannu, his brother)	Anu-uballiṭ and Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-uballiṭ//EZ
<b>Price</b>	3 š qalû	5 š qalû	(lost)

All three shares (each corresponding to a 1/24 of an entire field) are located in the same area, namely ‘the bank of the moat and the city wall of Uruk’; their eastern and western borders correspond perfectly to one another (and are identified as the arable land of Rabi-Anu/Anu-zēru-ibni and Anu-ikṣur/Anu-ahu-ittannu respectively); indeed, the description of the borders to the north and south differs slightly between the tablets in Yale and the one in London: the name of the canal that lays to the south of the arable land is spelled *Dam-an-qat* in YOS 20 18 and 19 while it appears as *Dam-qât-tu*<sub>4</sub> in **No. 17-AL**; moreover, the border to the north is described as the “wall of Uruk” only in the BM tablet and as “the bank of the moat and the wall of Uruk” in the Yale texts.

Despite these minor differences in the description of the borders,<sup>4</sup> the tract of land referred to in the contracts is clearly the same. The two documents show that Lâbâši’s interest was not confined to arable land located in a specific area (that of “the bank of the moat and the wall of Uruk”), but more precisely in a specific field that was originally subdivided into smaller sub-plots, but which he is now trying to reassemble in its entirety. The co-ownership pattern that emerges from Table 11 makes it also plausible that first Lâbâši purchased the share described in **No. 17-AL**, followed by those recorded in YOS 20 18 and 19.<sup>5</sup>

## 4.2 Size and Status of Arable Land

A second more substantial difference may be noticed between the properties: the arable land recorded in YOS 20 18 and 19 is qualified as “tenured land, property of Anu”, as (also) the transfer of ownership clause specifies: “one-half of one-twelfth in that arable land, the *bīt ritti*, property of Anu, belongs to Lâbâši/AZI//EZ, in perpetuity” while that in **No. 17-AL** is not said to be tenured. It is not clear if this is again a minor variant in the description, as usual in this period, or if the reason for it must be sought elsewhere.<sup>6</sup>

Unfortunately, we have no idea how large were the plots purchased by Lâbâši, since no dimensions are given in the texts. We only know that each of them represented a 1/24 share of a plot of unspecified size (having the same borders) and that for the two of them, for which the relevant section is preserved,<sup>7</sup> Lâbâši paid different prices. If we exclude that this is due to price fluctuation (since the first transaction plausibly antedates the second no longer than 6 years), one might be tempted to see the reason for the different amount of silver disbursed (3 š vs. 5 š) in the quality of the plots sold and to further suggest that this might have been somehow related to the status of the arable land.

The idea would be that the tenured status of the field sold in YOS 20 18 has some bearing on its value, reflected in the different prices paid by Lâbâši for two (otherwise) identical shares. Now, whatever its actual size, the price of the entire plot of land, a 1/24 share of which is bought by Lâbâši

4 In this case it seems also plausible that the differences that may be noticed between **No. 17-AL** and the Yale tablets in the description of the southern and northern borders of the field are due to the identity of the scribes who wrote the documents. For more details, see the commentary to **No. 17-AL**, below and Corò forthcoming b.

5 For YOS 20 18 and 19 see Doty 1977, pp. 144; 166-167; 195; 202-205; Doty 2012, pp. 18-20, with plates XXXV-XXXVIII. For a detailed study of these documents, their connections and their significance for the family business see Corò forthcoming b.

6 Much has been written on the *bīt ritti*, especially in the NB period: see Janković 2013, pp. 285-289, with reference to earlier bibliography. On *bīt ritti* as applied to urban properties in the Hellenistic period see recently Baker 2005, 30-37 and Corò 2012.

7 The section is preserved in YOS 20 18 and **No. 17-AL**; it is unfortunately missing from YOS 20 19.

for 5 š, would total 2 minas of silver. One wonders whether this represented the current price for a standard plot of tenured arable land.<sup>8</sup>

What remains of another contract in the group (**No. 15-AL**), i.e. the lower part of a fragmentary tablet, records the purchase of a 1/6 share of arable land by another member of the Ekur-zākir family, Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ. Among the Ekur-zākirs we know of two individuals going by this name: one in generation 3 (i.e. Lâbâši's father); the other in generation 5 (i.e. the son of one of Lâbâši's brothers). Despite the tablet's poor state of preservation, a number of elements – and especially its prosopographic connections to YOS 20 18 – permit us to safely assign it to the third generation of the family and to identify Anu-zēru-iddin with Lâbâši's father; in addition, it is likely that the tablet was drawn up earlier than **No. 17-AL**.<sup>9</sup> **No. 15-AL** would thus represent, on the present state of our knowledge, the first preserved document mentioning the purchase of a plot of arable land by a member of the family. We do not know where the plot was located, since its description is lost, but the transfer of ownership clause makes it clear that the field is the tenured property of the buyer, who bought it for 20 š of silver. The amount of silver disbursed by Anu-zēru-iddin for this share of tenured land (whose actual size remains undetermined) is four times the price paid by his son (in YOS 20 18) for his own share of tenured land. Since, however, the actual size of the arable land remains undetermined in both tablets, despite the tempting correlations between price and fractions, it is not possible to verify if this represented the current price for standard plots of tenured arable land.

### 4.3 Arable Land and the Prebendary Gardeners

A third tablet in the collection has arable land as an object (**No. 16-AL**): it records the purchase of a share of arable land located, again, on the “bank of the moat and the wall of Uruk”. We have no evidence concerning the status of this tract of land. The buyer is probably again Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ, and one wonders if the Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši//EZ who features as the seller is an – otherwise unattested – relative of Lâbâši.<sup>10</sup> The document may be assigned to the dossier also by means of the description of the property south of the main field, i.e. ‘the arable land of Lâbâši and his brothers’. Though the date is lost due to its poor state of preservation,<sup>11</sup> prosopographical connections to **No. 15-AL** confirm that it belongs to the same generation of the family as that one, thus describing the condition of the area of the moat of the wall of Uruk at the time of Lâbâši's father. The field sold is a 1/6 share of a plot that lay, to the north, next to the wall of Uruk (no reference is made to the moat, exactly as in **No. 17-AL**; and the spelling of the name of the moat in the description of the area is also the same as in **No. 17-AL**). The southern, eastern and western borders are completely different from those adjoining the properties sold in the other documents of the dossier. To the south, instead of the Nār-Damqat canal, is the “arable land of Lâbâši and his brothers”; to the west the arable land of Mukīn-apli/Anu-bēlšunu, and to the east is the arable land of the “estate of the *rab banûtu*”.

Monerie<sup>12</sup> suggests that this formula refers to land reserved (by the temple) for the *rab banê* that had not yet been allocated when the transaction took place.<sup>13</sup> We do not know whether this was the case or not, but what is interesting is that if the Lâbâši mentioned here is ‘our’ Lâbâši (or at least an earlier member of his family), we would have evidence that the family owned arable land located next to the city wall of Uruk (which does not sound new) in the same area where the prebendary gardeners of the temple (“the estate of the *rab banûtu*”) had their fields. Members of the Ekur-zākir

8 On the price of tenured arable land see Van der Spek 1995, 190-192; van Driel 2002, p. 305. On arable land in Uruk, during the Neo-Babylonian period, Jursa 2010, esp. pp. 418-462.

9 A comprehensive new study of the Ekur-zākir family is the subject of a forthcoming article by the present author: see Corò forthcoming b.

10 This possibility is explored elsewhere, see Corò forthcoming b.

11 Since the relevant section of the document is lost, see the edition of the text **No. 16-AL**, below.

12 Monerie 2018, p. 301, with fn. 45.

13 The arable fields of the gardeners are also mentioned in **No. 12-ALP**, a receipt for arable land and prebends; see below for the edition.

family (in particular, Lâbâši, his father and one of his grandsons) appear, over the generations, among the owners of shares in both the *rab banûtu* prebend and the prebend of the temple of the *hallatu*-orchard of Bêlet-šêri;<sup>14</sup> it is therefore not unlikely that their interest in the arable land located in this particular area is in some way connected to their prebendary activities as gardeners.<sup>15</sup>

The arable land “of the *hallatu*-orchard which is in the charge of the *rab banê*” is mentioned also in Montserrat 1, a cadastral text from Uruk dated to reign of Nebuchadnezzar (or maybe of Cyrus<sup>16</sup>); here it represents the southern border of a field whose northern side adjoined the Nâr-Damqat canal: the field came into the possession of Eanna as a compensation for the arrears that its owner owed to the temple.<sup>17</sup> The area where the prebendary gardeners of the temple had their properties in the Seleucid period seems thus to be the same as it was in earlier periods; this would not just show the continuity of the institution in general<sup>18</sup> but more specifically that of the occupation pattern of the area, strengthening the hypothesis that the acquisitions of arable land located in this area by members of the Ekur-zâkir family and their ownership of prebends in the *hallatu*-orchard represent two sides of the same coin.

**14** Lâbâši is the owner of the only *rab banûtu* prebend in the corpus (BRM 2 13); he also buys a share of a prebend in the Egal edin of the *hallatu*-orchard with BRM 2 12, year 29 SE, a share connected to the temple of Bêlet-šêri in **No. 47-P//48-P** and another one with **No. 53-P**; his father buys a share of the prebend in the *hallatu*-orchard (BRM 2 4, year 29 SE) and Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin/EZ, one of Lâbâši’s nephews, buys a share in the temple of the *hallatu*-orchard called Edusaggarai in TCL 13 244//**No. 94-P**.

**15** Pace Cocquerillat 1973/1974, p. 116, who concludes, referring to the documents having the *hallatu*-orchard and the *rab banûtu* prebends as an object: “Cette palmerais semble être devenue propriété de personnes qui n’ont rien a voir avec l’une ou l’autre de ces prébendes”. On the *hallatu*-orchard in Uruk in the Neo-Babylonian period see now Janković 2013, pp. 289-292; in Sippar: Da Riva 2002, pp. 136-140 (and especially on the *hallatu*-orchard and its localisation pp. 139-140) and Jursa 1995, pp. 57-75 (esp. pp. 59-60 for the localisation of their fields). In Borsippa: Waerzeggers 2010, pp. 39, 63, 48, 92, 94, 302, 352. One should note that arable land was frequently turned into date gardens and might therefore have represented a form of investment on the part of the family (Jursa 2004). For the limited extent to which Uruk witnessed this shift in the Neo-Babylonian period, in comparison to other cities, see Jursa 2010, p. 186. On the prebends related to the *hallatu*-orchard see Corò 2005a, pp. 407-426.

**16** On the date of this document see Janković 2013, p. 346, fn. 1245.

**17** The text is published in Wunsch 1997 as No. 1. See Janković, in Jursa 2010, pp. 418-337 and Janković 2013, pp. 346-347 and pp. 355-356, for a recent reinterpretation.

**18** As noticed by Monerie 2018, p. 300. On the *rab banê* in the Neo-Babylonian period, see Cocquerillat 1973/1974; Jursa 1995, pp. 57-59; Joannès 2000, pp. 27-29. More recently Janković 2013, pp. 289-292.

## Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

Text Editions and Commentary

Paola Corò

### 5 Urban Properties

The collection provides substantial evidence for urban properties that were purchased, transferred as gifts, or, less frequently, appear as the object of divisions of inheritance and quitclaims; no evidence on the lease of urban properties is extant.<sup>1</sup>

Urban properties consist of houses, unbuilt plots and, in two cases, shops situated in various areas of the city of Uruk.

It comes as no surprise that the largest number of them are located in the five best-documented districts of the city in the Hellenistic period:<sup>2</sup> that of the Adad temple (8), of the Šamaš Gate (7), of the Ištar Gate (4), of the Orchard (1) and of the Lugalgirra temple and Lugalkisurra Gate (2). In addition, one is located in the Emihallake temple district (**No. 81-RE**), one in the district of the Ehiliesu temple a.k.a. the Ehilianna, within the Fortress of Uruk.

An interesting group of seven contracts (plus a duplicate) record properties that lay in the district of the ‘Fortress of Anu’ a.k.a. the ‘Village of the temples’,<sup>3</sup> an area so far only scantily documented and exclusively in the later Seleucid period.<sup>4</sup> Finally, the exact location of five more cannot be determined, due to the poor state of preservation of the relevant tablets.

The distribution of the properties by district is summarised in the Table 12, below.

Table 12. Distribution of properties in the different districts

District	Transaction	Type of property	Orientation	Text Nos.
Temple of Adad	sale	• completed house with door jambs fixed	WENS	58-RE//59-RE
			NSWE	102-RE
		• house, door jambs fixed, wooden door and lock installed	NSWE	74-RE//75-RE
		• <i>bīt ritti</i> (house), property of Anu	NSWE	86-RE
		• east-facing suite, <i>ritti</i> (?), its corridor and the exit to the right of the Sartennu canal, property of Anu	NSWE	95-RE
	quitclaim	• house	NSWE	57-RE
Šamaš Gate	sale	• completed house and undeveloped plot	NSWE	14-RE; 33-RE; 45-RE
		• undeveloped plot	NSWE	79-RE; 80-RE
		• warehouse	NSWE	93-RE
	gift	• undeveloped plot	NSWE	108-RE
	quitclaim	• houses and undeveloped plots	NSWE	32-RE

1 Two of the tablets, though recording urban properties, are too fragmentary and their typology and cannot be determined. Urban properties are rarely the objects of lease contracts in Seleucid Uruk.

2 According to Baker 2009, p. 94.

3 On this district and the fortification of the city districts connected to both the Rēš and Ešgal temple, see Baker 2014, p. 200.

4 Published documents mentioning the Village of the temple of the gods of Uruk’ include VS 15 13 (146 SE); VS 15 22 (d.l.); VS 15 27 (156 SE); maybe in VS 15 34 (d.l.); YOS 20 88 (d.l.). According to Baker the earliest attestations of the Fortress and Village go back to 157/156 BC and 168 BC respectively. Baker 2014, p. 200. On the Village of the temple see also Monerie 2015, pp. 426-427.

District	Transaction	Type of property	Orientation	Text Nos.
Ištar Gate	sale	• <i>bīt ritti</i> house, door jambs fixed, roofed-house, door and lock	NSWE	3-RE
		• house and undeveloped plot	WENS	63-RE
		• undeveloped plot	NSWE	37-RE
	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i>	• <i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu, completed house	NSWE	92-RE
Fortress of Anu alias Village of the temples, in the Ešgal temple	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i>	• <i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu, completed	NSWE	99-RE
		• <i>bīt ritti</i> house, passageway and courtyard, property of Anu, completed		100-RE//101-RE
		• <i>bīt ritti</i> (house, property of Anu)	NSWE	105-RE
Fortress of Anu alias Village of the temples, within Uruk	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i>	• <i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu, undeveloped plot		104-RE
Hiliesu temple alias Hilianna temple, within the wall of Uruk	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i>	• <i>bīt ritti</i> suite facing est, alley and undeveloped plot, property of Anu	NSWE	103-RE
Village district	allocations <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> , subject to special conditions	• undeveloped plots, property of Anu	NSWE	97-RE
Ešgal temple				96-RE
Temple of Lugalgirra	sale	• house	NSWE	36-RE
Mihallake Temple	sale	• undeveloped plot	NSWE	81-RE
Lugalkisurra Gate	division	• undeveloped plot divided with a partition wall	WENS	6-RE
Market Gate	sale	• undeveloped plot	NSWE	27-RE
Orchard (kirimahhu)	sale	• completed house and undeveloped plot (and?) courtyard	NSWE	65-RE
Name lost	sale	• house and undeveloped plot	NSWE	42-RE
		• house	lost	46-RE
		• completed shop	WENS	60-RE
	lost	• house and undeveloped plot	lost	21-RE
		• undeveloped plot	NSWE	113-RE

## 5.1 Description and Orientation

As is typical for contracts from Hellenistic Uruk, the description of the properties that are the object of transactions includes, in addition to the indication of the district where the property is located, the indication of the neighbouring properties, either referring to their ownership status or to a significant boundary element adjoining it (e.g. a street, a canal, etc).

The terminology distinguishes between upper and lower *šiddu* (uš) and upper and lower *pūtu* (sag.ki), i.e. the fronts and the sides of the property (usually translated as ‘upper/lower long side or length; and upper/lower short side or width’ respectively). The fronts and the sides are a fixed sequence of pairs, with the long sides always coming first, as is clear from the following example (No. 37-RE: 3-12).

[...] **23 cubits**, the upper long side, to the **north**, adjoining the access-way of Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin, the buyer of this unbuilt plot; **23 cubits** the lower long side, to the **south**, adjoining the house of Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu; **22 cubits** the upper short side, to the **west**, adjoining the house of Ana-rabūti-Anu/Nanāya-iddin and adjoining the house of Anu-ab-utēr/Nanāya-iddin, the buyer of this unbuilt plot; **22 cubits** the lower short side, to the **east**, adjoining the street of the bank of the Ištar canal; total: 23 cubits the lengths, 22 cubits the widths, (is the) measurement of this unbuilt plot: this unbuilt plot, as much as it is, all of it [...].

The dimensions of the sides are offered in cubits. It is clear from the documents providing the dimensions of the sides that the term long side and short side reflected the actual size of the sides

of the property; this also applied to those cases where the property was irregularly shaped, being conceived as the sum of two or more contiguous blocks. The fact that the distinction between long and short sides represented a standard feature in the description of the properties is underlined by the application of this terminology also to square properties.<sup>5</sup>

Moreover, the scribal tradition of recording the fronts first, followed by the sides, has a bearing on the description of the orientation of the property. Most frequently the long sides of the property were the northern and the southern ones, so that many contracts feature a 'NSWE-pattern'. When the opposite is true, and the longer sides lay to the west and east, the description has a 'WENS-pattern', with the western and eastern borders described first, followed by the northern and southern ones, as in **No. 6-RE**: 2-6:

[...] **24 cubits** the upper long side to the **west**, adjoining the house of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu; **24 cubits** the lower long side, to the **east**, adjoining the house of Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ētir; **2 5/6 cubits**, the upper short side to the **north**, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Mušallim-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu; **2 5/6 cubits** the lower short side, to the **south**, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ētir [...].

Four contracts (plus a duplicate of one of them) in the BM collection describe the property that is their object according to the 'WENS-pattern'. A synthesis of the orientation-patterns of the properties in the BM collection is offered in Table 13:

Table 13. Orientation-pattern of urban properties

Orientation	Text No.
WENS	6-RE; 63-RE; 58-RE//59-RE; 60-RE
NSWE	14-RE; 3-RE; 42-RE; 27-RE; 32-RE; 33-RE; 36-RE; 37-RE; 45-RE; 57-RE; 65-RE; 74-RE//75-RE; 79-RE; 80-RE; 86-RE; 92-RE; 93-RE; 95-RE; 96-RE; 108-RE; 81-RE; 97-RE; 99-RE; 100-RE//101-RE; 102-RE; 103-RE; 104-RE; 105-RE; 113-RE
lost	21-RE; 46-RE

Only in two cases (**No. 96-RE** and **No. 97-RE**) does the description not correspond to the actual size of the sides (i.e. the scribe does not turn the more common 'NSWE-pattern' into a 'WENS-pattern' in order to conform to the actual size of the sides).

Unsurprisingly, the two documents are written by the same scribe and they are the only extant examples of allocation of tenured property from Hellenistic Uruk that have come down to us; another point worth stressing is that in the two tablets the scribe uses numerals to indicate the points of the compass instead of the more common logograms.<sup>6</sup>

In the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk a substantial number of contracts supply no dimensions at all for the properties:<sup>7</sup> this also applies to some of the properties in the BM collection (see Table 14). The reference to the compass directions, conversely, is never omitted from the description of the property, probably because of the relevance of topographical features for the correct identification of the property.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Baker 2011, pp. 307-317. On the use of this terminology in an agricultural context see Liverani 1996 (esp. pp. 33-39). For Uruk in the Neo-Babylonian period, in particular, Cocquerillat 1968, pp. 15-25; interesting comparisons are available for Nuzi (Zaccagnini 1979) and Emar (Mori 2003).

<sup>6</sup> For the editions of the two texts, see below. Other documents where numbers are used instead of logograms for the point of the compass include: YOS 20 88; BiMes 24 35; BRM 2 41, 43 and 45; VS 15 24 and 30; NCTU 5. In OECT 9 10 and 41, VS 15 34 and 50 a mixture of the two systems is used.

<sup>7</sup> See Baker 2011, p. 319, where the datum has been interpreted in connection to taxation as a possible indication that in the Hellenistic period it is the value of the property and not its size that is relevant for levying taxes.

<sup>8</sup> Baker 2011, p. 319.

Table 14. Documents with no measurements

Text	Orientation
32-RE	NSWE
74-RE//75-RE	NSWE
79-RE	NSWE
80-RE	NSWE
86-RE	NSWE
92-RE	NSWE
95-RE	NSWE
99-RE	NSWE
102-RE	NSWE
105-RE	NSWE

## 5.2 Shape

Twelve of the properties described in the contracts that belong to the BM collection are rectangles (see Table 15). They can be either of regular or of slightly irregular shape, as **Nos. 3-RE** and **45-RE**, where the short side to the east is slightly smaller than its western counterpart.<sup>9</sup> As Baker already noted with regard to the Hellenistic era conventions, small irregularities of this kind, though detailed in the description of the borders, are usually rounded up to the longer dimension in the summary section of the property's description.<sup>10</sup>

Only one document records a square-shaped property (**No. 36-RE**); five contracts (and two duplicates) involve properties of complex shape, described as the sum of either two or four contiguous blocks (see Table 15, for the details); six contracts do not preserve the relevant section or preserve it only partially, while ten tablets (and a duplicate) do not supply any dimensions at all (see Table 14, above). One example is anomalous (**No. 33-RE**): the size of the N/S pair of sides is in fact described, while we have no information on the dimensions of W/E pair.

Whatever their shape, the properties show a clearly prevailing orientation according to the 'NSWE-pattern'. On this basis, a scenario of urban properties of mostly rectangular shape, a large number of which, with the long sides facing N, co-existed with a small group of properties whose long sides faced W, may thus be reconstructed.<sup>11</sup>

Table 15. Irregularly and regularly shaped properties in the BM collection

Shape	Size	Orientation	Text No.
rectangle	24×25/6	WENS	6-RE
rectangle	23×22	NSWE	37-RE
rectangle	8 1/3×9	NSWE	93-RE
rectangle	50×65	NSWE	96-RE
rectangle	20×11	NSWE	108-RE
rectangle	43×10	NSWE	81-RE
rectangle	22×26 5/6	NSWE	97-RE
rectangle	40×16	NSWE	103-RE
rectangle	40×25/6	NSWE	104-RE
rectangle (?)	16×5 1/2 (?)	WENS	60-RE
rectangle, slightly irregular	30×30×25×23	NSWE	3-RE

<sup>9</sup> **No. 03-RE**: short side to the west: 25 cubits; short side to the east: 23 cubits; in the summary section rounded up to 25 cubits; **No. 45-RE**: short side to the W: 13 5/6 cubits; short side to the east: 12 5/6 cubits; in the summary section rounded up to 13 5/6 cubits.

<sup>10</sup> Baker 2011, p. 317.

<sup>11</sup> Falkenstein 1941, p. 14, fn. 3.

Shape	Size	Orientation	Text No.
rectangle, slightly irregular	49×49×13 5/6×12 5/6	NSWE	45-RE
square	18 5/6	NSWE	36-RE
complex	4 blocks	NSWE	14-RE
complex	4 blocks	WENS	63-RE
complex	2 blocks	WENS	58-RE//59-RE
complex	2 blocks	NSWE	65-RE
complex	2 blocks	NSWE	100-RE//101-RE
anomalous	only N/S size given	NSWE	33-RE
lost	—	lost	42-RE
lost	part. lost	lost	21-RE
lost	part. lost	NWSE	27-RE
lost	—	lost	46-RE
lost	—	NSWE	57-RE
lost	—	lost	113-RE

### 5.3 Houses

The most represented type of property in the collection are houses. They are mainly finished (*bītu epšu*); additionally, some have door jambs fixed (**Nos. 58-RE//59-RE** and **102-RE**), wooden door and lock installed (**No. 74-RE//75-RE**); at least one is roofed (**No. 3-RE**).<sup>12</sup> A few are simply described as ‘houses’, with no further reference to their general conditions (**Nos. 46-RE; 86-RE; 57-RE; 36-RE; 105-RE**).

Nine contracts involve houses associated with an unbuilt plot of land (**Nos. 14-RE; 33-RE; 45-RE; 104-RE; 65-RE; 63-RE; 42-RE; 21-RE; 32-RE**); others are associated with different structures: a corridor and a courtyard (**Nos. 100-RE//101-RE**); a corridor and an unbuilt plot, and an unbuilt plot (and?) a courtyard (**No. 65-RE**).<sup>13</sup>

Table 16. Type of houses

Type of house	Text
house	46-RE; 86-RE; 57-RE; 36-RE; 105-RE
completed house	99-RE; 92-RE
completed house, door jambs fixed	58-RE//59-RE; 102-RE
house, door jambs fixed, door and lock installed	74-RE//75-RE
house, door jambs fixed, roofed, door and lock installed	3-RE
house, corridor and courtyard, completed	100-RE//101-RE
house(s) and undeveloped plot(s)	63-RE; 42-RE; 21-RE; 32-RE
completed house and undeveloped plot	14-RE; 33-RE; 45-RE
completed house and undeveloped plot (used as / and?) courtyard	65-RE
east-facing suite, corridor and undeveloped plot	103-RE
east-facing suite, corridor, exit towards the right of the right of the Sartenu canal	95-RE

In **Nos. 95-RE** and **103-RE** only part of a house is the object of the transaction; this is described in both cases as ‘east-facing suite’: the use of a term referring to part of the house (instead of its entirety) seems to reflect the fact that the original property was in divided ownership;<sup>14</sup> its implications in the case of **No. 95-RE** are discussed below in § 5.3.2.

<sup>12</sup> See Baker forthcoming for the interpretation of the term as ‘roofed’.

<sup>13</sup> On unbuilt urban land in the first millennium BC, see Baker 2009.

<sup>14</sup> Baker 2015, p. 376.

To turn to **No. 103-RE**, it is clear that Idat-Anu *alias* Šalammaya, the purchaser, comes into possession of a tenured suite originally belonging to the house of Ana-rabûti-Anu, who is, in fact, still the owner of the *bît ritti* to the south of it.

The *bît ritti* of Ana-rabûti-Anu is located next to an unbuilt plot used as an exit both for the suite that is now being sold to Idat-Anu and for the *bît ritti* of Ana-rabûti-Anu himself. Very unusually, the contract gives the exact size of this plot, a narrow strip measuring  $2 \frac{5}{6} \times 52$  cubits (see Fig. 7).

As the contract suggests, this grants both Ana-rabûti-Anu and Idat-Anu *alias* Šalammaya an access to the major public street.

Given its strange shape and its composite nature (as it consisted of a house, an unbuilt plot and a courtyard) and since it already adjoins to the north a lesser public street, it is possible that the purchased suite was used by Idat-Anu somehow in connection to his official position as an *arad ekalli* of the temple.

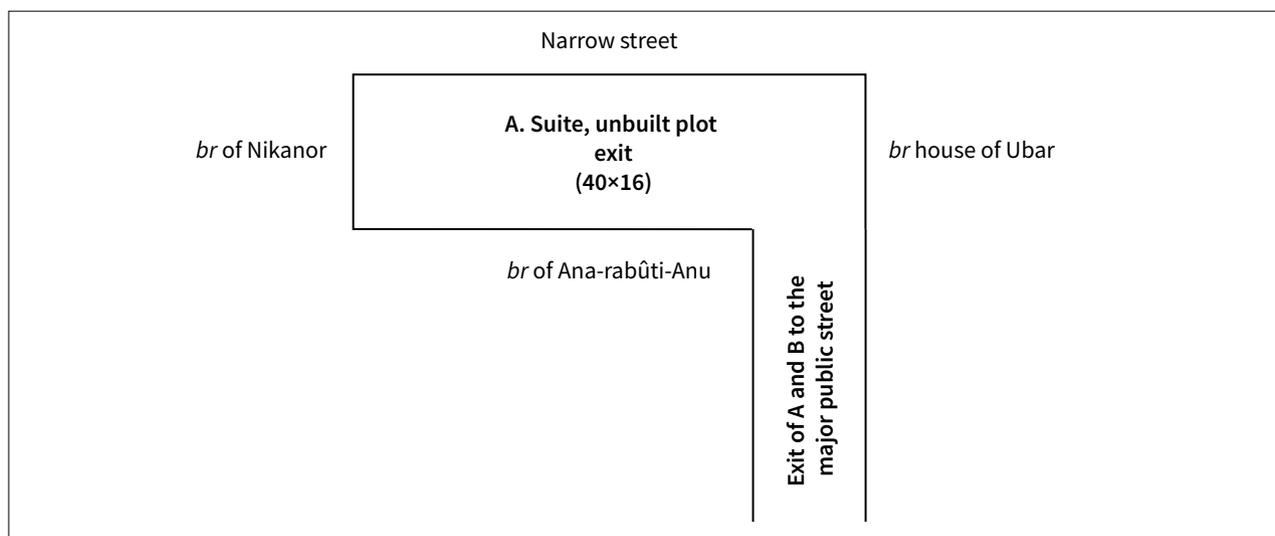


Figure 7. Reconstruction of the property sold in **No. 103-RE**

### 5.3.1 Tenured Houses

Six contracts (**Nos. 86-RE; 105-RE; 3-RE; 100-RE//101-RE; 99-RE; 92-RE**; see Table 17) involve tenured houses, all property of Anu. One of them is located in the Adad temple district (**No. 86-RE**); two in the Ištar Gate district (**Nos. 03-RE** and **92-RE**); the remaining lay in the district of the Fortress of Anu (**Nos. 105-RE; 100-RE//101-RE; 99-RE**).

Among them, **Nos. 03-RE** and **86-RE** are formulated as ordinary sales. All the other documents include the formula specifying that the sale is conditional, i.e. the property is sold *ana bît rittūtu*. This is also emphasised by the confirmation clause, where the house is described as 'tenured'. As we have shown elsewhere, this clause implies that the buyer undertakes the responsibility to fulfil all the obligations towards the temple connected with the property in question, not only the ownership.<sup>15</sup>

Table 17. Tenured houses (all described as *bīt ritti*, *makkūr Anu*)

Type	District	<i>ana br</i> formula	<i>br</i> in confirmation	Text
house	Adad temple	no	no	86-RE
	Village = Fortress	yes	yes	105-RE
house, door jambs fixed, roofed, with door and lock installed	Ištar Gate	no	no	3-RE
completed house	Village = Fortress	yes	yes	99-RE
	Ištar Gate	yes	yes	92-RE
completed house, corridor and courtyard	Village = Fortress	yes	yes	100-RE//101-RE
east-facing suite, corridor and undeveloped plot	Ehiliesu, aka Ehilianna	yes	yes	103-RE
east-facing suite, corridor, exit towards the right of the right of the Sartenu canal (attribution uncertain)	Adad temple	no	no	95-RE

Of the two ‘suites facing E’ (see above, Table 17), the one in the Adad temple **No. 103-RE** was a tenured property; that in the Ehiliesu (**No. 95-RE**) probably was tenured too (but the relevant lines of the tablet are unfortunately poorly preserved).

### 5.3.2 Completed Houses in the Temple of Adad District: The Case of No. 95-RE

The contracts that concern houses located in the Adad temple district refer only to finished houses, with the door jambs fixed and in one case (**Nos. 74-RE//75-RE**) also a wooden door and a lock installed.<sup>16</sup>

One transaction records a property whose state of preservation is not described; the house is labelled only ‘tenured house, property of Anu’ (**No. 86-RE**): I wonder whether the absence of any further indication is due to its being a tenured house.

Table 18. Houses located in the Temple of Adad district

Type of house	Text
completed house with door jambs fixed	58-RE//59-RE; 102-RE
house, door jambs fixed, wooden door and lock installed	74-RE//75-RE
<i>bīt ritti</i> (house), property of Anu	86-RE
east-facing suite, <i>ritti</i> (?), its corridor and the alley to the right of the Sartenu canal, property of Anu	95-RE
house	57-RE

Particularly interesting is the property object of transaction in **No. 95-RE**. The document records the purchase of a tenured ‘suite, facing east’, property of Anu, with its corridor and its access to the right of the Nār-Turnu canal.<sup>17</sup>

According to Baker, the term *bīt šadî* (lit. ‘house of the east’), alongside those indicating the other directions of the compass, was used to designate part of a house; she has convincingly shown that the term referred to a location of the room opposite that indicated by its name.<sup>18</sup> This means that the *bīt šadî* of **No. 95-RE** was not located in the east corner of the house it belonged to, but it was an east-facing suite, thus lying in its western corner; the suite might have represented one of the small rooms of the house.

This east facing suite is bought by a woman named <sup>t</sup>Taddin-Nanāya *alias* <sup>t</sup>Hanā, the wife of Halil-Nergal/Šulē-Adad; the seller is Rihat-Ištar/Bagana-Anu//Hibāya, who is identified as <sup>t</sup>Taddin-Nanāya’s

<sup>16</sup> On the properties located in the Adad temple district see Del Monte 2004; Baker 2005 and Del Monte 2000 and 2004.

<sup>17</sup> On this canal see the commentary to **No. 95-RE**.

<sup>18</sup> Baker 2013, pp. 376-385.

father.<sup>19</sup> It adjoins to the north and to the east a lesser public street (the ‘narrow street way of the people’); to the west the house of Anu-zēru-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//Ah; and most interestingly, to the south, it borders the house of Halil-Nergal/Šulē-Adad, her husband.

Apparently Halil-Nergal bought this particular house, some time earlier, from the same seller: the transaction is recorded in VDI 1955/4 5 (where Rihat-Ištar/Bagana-Anu//Hibāya is in fact the seller and Halil-Nergal the buyer).<sup>20</sup>

According to the description of the property, Halil-Nergal bought a north-facing completed suite of the house belonging to Rihat-Ištar, with its corridor and a completed shop, all ‘properties of Anu’ lying to the right of the Nār-Turnu canal, in the Adad temple district.<sup>21</sup> The suite borders to the north the courtyard of Rihat-Ištar; to the south the house of Idat-Anu<sup>22</sup>/[...]Adad; to the west the house of Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//Ah and to the east the lesser public street. We do not know if, by the time VDI 1955/4 5 was written, Halil-Nergal had already been married to Rihat-Ištar’s daughter or not; what is clear is that shortly after he bought this property, his wife purchased an extra room adjacent to it.

The suite’s size is not given in **No. 95-RE**. However, Halil-Nergal in VDI 1955/4 5 buys a property, consisting of a suite, a shop and a corridor, measuring 31×11 cubits in total, for 15 š of silver; conversely, the price paid by his wife <sup>f</sup>Taddin-Nanāya for a suite belonging to the same block, adds up to 3 š of silver, only. It is reasonable to suppose that this last one was substantially smaller.

It is likely that <sup>f</sup>Taddin-Nanāya bought the suite in order to provide her husband’s property with an exit to the right of the canal. Why <sup>f</sup>Taddin-Nanāya bought it instead of Halil-Nergal (who had already conducted business with Rihat-Ištar earlier on) still remains to be explained. A possibility is that the suite belonged in the original hereditary line to some prospective heir of Rihat-Ištar other than his daughter (maybe one of <sup>f</sup>Taddin-Nanāya’s brothers?) and that Taddin-Nanāya bought it from her father, to the advantage of her husband, in order to prevent the possibility of losing it upon her father’s death. Another, simpler, explanation might be sought in Rihat-Ištar’s need to maintain the property within the paternal family control, at the same time granting his daughter’s new family the advantage of gaining access to the canal.<sup>23</sup>

### 5.3.3 Size and Price of Tenured Houses

Only two of the contracts concerning tenured houses provide their size. The first (**No. 3-RE**) records the purchase of an almost rectangular, well-equipped house, in good condition, of about 30×25 cubits, for the total price of 15 š of silver; the document dates to the beginning of the Seleucid period. The second (**Nos. 100-RE//101-RE**) concerns a complete house, associated with a corridor and a courtyard; the irregular shape of the house is described as the sum of two contiguous blocks, one measuring 13×9.5 cubits and the other 14.5×12.5 cubits. The price paid for the property amounts to 14 š. According to the description, a dividing wall separates the house from its eastern neighbour. The document dates to the end of the Seleucid period.

Despite the size of the two houses being very different, the price paid is almost identical in the two contracts. This might either be due to the different location of the two properties (one in the district of the Ištar Gate, the other is located in the Fortress district) or, given the chronological gap

<sup>19</sup> Pace Monerie 2015, p. 441, fn. 93 (and Appendix 2), whose interpretation of the text relies on a misreading of the tablet and must be thus revised. See below the commentary to **No. 95-RE** for more details.

<sup>20</sup> The patronym of Halil-Nergal in VDI 1955/4 5 (obv. 13 and rev. 7) is poorly preserved. Collation of the extant traces on the original makes it likely that Halil-Nergal’s patronym is Šulē-Adad. See also Monerie 2015, p. 441 (the suggested integration of this name as Kidin-Anu in HBTIN must thus be rejected).

<sup>21</sup> Collation of the tablet in July 2007 shows that the name of the canal mentioned in VDI 1955/4 5, obv. 3 is Nār-Turnu (íd *túr-nu*). The name of the canal was tentatively transliterated *dur<sup>r</sup>-nu* in Del Monte 2000, p. 193, who interpreted it as the Durnu canal (pp. 192 and 202). See also the commentary to **No. 95-RE** below. I wish to thank Natalia Koslova for allowing me to access the collection of the State Hermitage Museum.

<sup>22</sup> Restoration HBTIN.

<sup>23</sup> On arrangements between heirs in order to counteract the fragmentation of the family assets see Baker 2015, p. 402.

between the two transactions, it might indicate a substantial change in the value of tenured houses between the beginning and the end of the Seleucid period.

Finally, it cannot be excluded that the lesser value of the tenured house described in **No. 100-RE//101-RE** reflects its particular status, as indicated by the irregularity of the property and the existence of a party wall between this house and the one located to its east.<sup>24</sup>

Table 19. Sizes and prices of tenured houses

Type	Orientation	Text No.	Size	price
<i>bīt ritti</i> property of Anu (simple sale, transfer not <i>br</i> )	NSWE Adad	86-RE	no mes	30 š
completed house, property of Anu, <i>bīt ritti</i> ,	WENS Fortress	99-RE	no mes	50 š
<i>bīt ritti</i> (house, property of Anu)	NSWE Fortress	105-RE	no mes	13.5 š
house, <i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu, completed, door jambs fixed, roofed, with door and lock installed	NSWE Ištar	03-RE	30×25ca	15 š
house, passageway and courtyard, completed, property of Anu, <i>bīt ritti</i>	WENS Fortress	100-RE//101-RE	13.5×9.5/14.5×12.5	14 š
completed house, property of Anu, <i>bīt ritti</i>	NSWE Ištar	92-RE	no mes	13 š

#### 5.4 Properties Located in the Village District

A group of documents in the collection concern tenured properties that lay in districts of the city of Uruk whose names refer, variously, to the Fortress of Anu, the Village (of the temple), and the Ešgal.

The Fortress of Anu is equated to the Village of the temple in five tablets, where the district is described either simply as ‘the Fortress of Anu, a.k.a. the Village’ (**No. 104-RE**), or with an additional reference to the Ešgal temple as ‘the Fortress of Anu, a.k.a. the Village of the temple, in the Ešgal temple’ (and **Nos. 99-RE, 100-RE//101-RE, 105-RE**).<sup>25</sup>

Two more tablets refer either to a district of ‘the Village’ (**No. 97-RE**) or to the ‘Ešgal district’ (**No. 96-RE**) respectively; finally, a district named ‘the Ehiliesu temple a.k.a. the Ehilianna, in the Fortress of Uruk’ (a *hapax* in the corpus) is mentioned in **No. 103-RE** (see Table 20, below).

Table 20. Contracts mentioning the Fortress, the Village and the Ešgal

Location	Text No.	Type	Date SE
Fortress of Anu aka the Village of the temple, in the Ešgal temple, within Uruk	99-RE	<i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu	149 SE
	100-RE//101-RE	<i>bīt ritti</i> house, passageway and courtyard, property of Anu, built on	156 SE
(Fortress of Anu aka the) Village of the temple, district of the Ešgal, within Uruk	105-RE	<i>bīt ritti</i> (house, property of Anu, NSWE)	160 SE
Fortress of Anu aka the Village of the temple, within Uruk	104-RE	<i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu, undeveloped plot	(lost)
District of the Village in Uruk	RE-30	assignment of undeveloped plot,	144 SE
Ešgal temple in Uruk	96-RE	<i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu	139 SE
Hiliesu temple <i>alias</i> Hilianna temple, within the Wall of Uruk	103-RE	<i>bīt ritti</i> east house, passageway and undeveloped plot, property of Anu (NSWE)	159 SE

<sup>24</sup> On party walls as a factor correlating to status, see Baker 2015, p. 401.

<sup>25</sup> A shorter formula mentioning the ‘Fortress of Anu a.k.a. the Village of the temple’ occurs in **No. 104-RE** and in **No. 105-RE**. The name of the district is broken in **No. 105-RE**; its restoration as the ‘Fortress of Anu aka the Village of the temple’ is however possible on the basis of its connections to **No. 104-RE**: see commentary to the text below for details. It is worth noting that the scribes of the documents mentioning the Ešgal in addition to the Fortress and the Village might have been father and son: see commentary to the text below. A full analysis of the prosopography of the individuals living in this particular area of the district is currently in preparation by the present author. As noticed above, minor variations in the description of the properties in this period are the norm.

According to Baker, both the Rēš and the Ešgal temples were known as the ‘Fortress of Anu’ already in the second century BCE, and the Ešgal district was also referred to as ‘the Village’: this would have been an indication that the two main temples of Uruk, together with their associated residential areas, were at that time enclosed by a perimeter wall (if not a real fortification), and conceived as fortified, probably as a means of defence against the Parthian threat, since the walls of Uruk had been already in ruins by the time.<sup>26</sup>

What about the different names attested in our sources, then? To what district or districts do they refer? Prosopographical connections between the documents referring to the Fortress/Village district and those mentioning the Fortress/Village+Ešgal suggest that the two formulas are simple variants for the name of the same district.

In fact, an individual named Makkaya/Arad-rēš(/Anu-ahu-ittannu), the *magallaya*, purchases both the property in the Fortress/Village district that is the object of **No. 104-RE** (an undeveloped plot) and the properties in the Fortress/Village+Ešgal district recorded in **Nos. 100-RE//101-RE** (a house, a passageway and a courtyard) and **No. 105-RE** (a house).<sup>27</sup> Makkaya, who is additionally described as the owner of a house lying north of the courtyard that is part of the main property in **No. 100-RE**, has a clear interest in tenured properties that we might expect were located in the same area: it is thus plausible that at least in these cases, the district referred to is the same, whether the Ešgal is mentioned or not.

In **105-RE** Makkaya buys a tenured house from the hands of a certain Haninnā, son of <sup>f</sup>Abū. The contract is dated to 160 SE. Haninnā is also mentioned in a contract written 16 years earlier (**No. 97-RE**, dated SE 156), that records the assignation of an unbuilt plot of land, property of Anu, in the context of the *bīt ritti* system to a worker in clay of the temple named Nikolaos=Rihat-Anu.<sup>28</sup> The unbuilt plot lays in ‘the Village’ district.

As illustrated in Fig. 8, the plot adjoins to the north the house of Haninnā/<sup>f</sup>Abū/Rihat-Ištar and the exit-way of the house of Illūt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu, that also borders the plot to the west; to the east, the plot adjoins the house of Idat-Anu-/Rihat-Anu; while to the south it opens onto the ‘narrow street, passage of the People’.

Comparing the property assigned to Nikolaos in **No. 97-RE** with the one purchased by Makkaya in **No. 104-RE** many similarities arise.

In particular, as Fig. 9 shows, the plot described in **No. 104-RE** (that has an irregular shape and is subdivided in two contiguous plots in the description) adjoins to the south a public street, like the one in **No. 97-RE**; to the east of the plot lay a house belonging to Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu, as in the previous contract. To the west and partly to the north is the exit of a certain Ina-qibīt-Anu/Illūt-Anu, probably the son of the Illūt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu whose exit occupied the same direction in **No. 97-RE**.

It seems thus plausible that the plot described in **No. 104-RE** is the same that was assigned to Nikolaos 16 years earlier and that Haninnā, who at the time was the owner of a house to the north of the plot of Nikolaos, bought it at some point in time between 144 and 160 SE from him, maybe in order to get access to the public street. Meanwhile, following the death of Illūt-Anu, the alleys lying to the north and west of the unbuilt plot were inherited by his son Ina-qibīt-Anu. Other modifications probably occurred in the meantime, as implied by the slightly different size (and shape) of the two plots: in fact, while the eastern border of the plot described in **No. 104-RE** is still almost the same size as that of **No. 97-RE** (the 26 5/6 cubits of **No. 97-RE** are now 25 and 5/6 i.e. 9 and 5/6+16), the southern one, adjoining the street, is four cubits smaller than previously (namely, 16 cubits vs. the original 22): one might either suggest that Idat-Anu somewhat enlarged his own house at the expense of the unbuilt plot, or that the narrow strip of 4×16 cubits that is placed between the house of Idat-Anu and the plot of Haninnā was originally not accounted for in the description, maybe because it housed some (provisional?) ‘structure’ not yet assigned to anybody. The plot that was originally assigned *ana bīt rittūtu* to Nikolaos adjoined to the north the house of Haninnā. In **No. 104-RE**, in place of the upper right corner of the original plot stands the house of Makkaya.

26 Baker 2014, pp. 200-203. Conversely, Monerie thinks that the district of the Village of the temple did not lay in the vicinity of the temples themselves, but ‘more likely at the periphery, close to the city walls’: Monerie 2015, pp. 426-427 and fn. 80.

27 On the different spellings of this name in the texts, see commentary to **No. 105-RE** below.

28 Corò 2012, with previous literature.

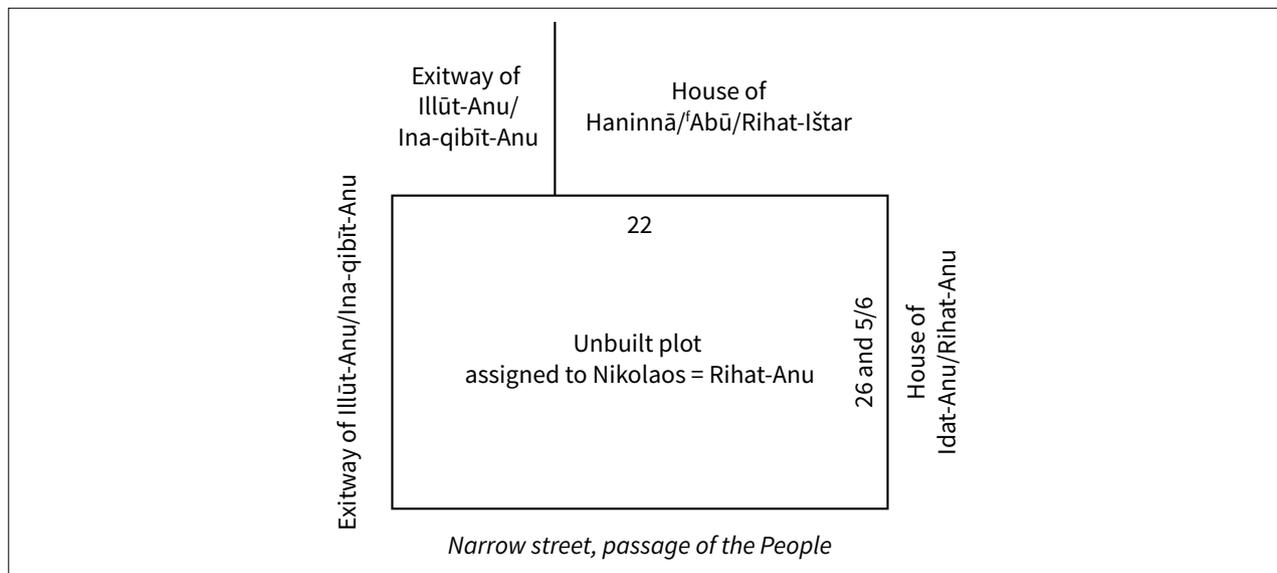


Figure 8. Property in **No. 97-RE**

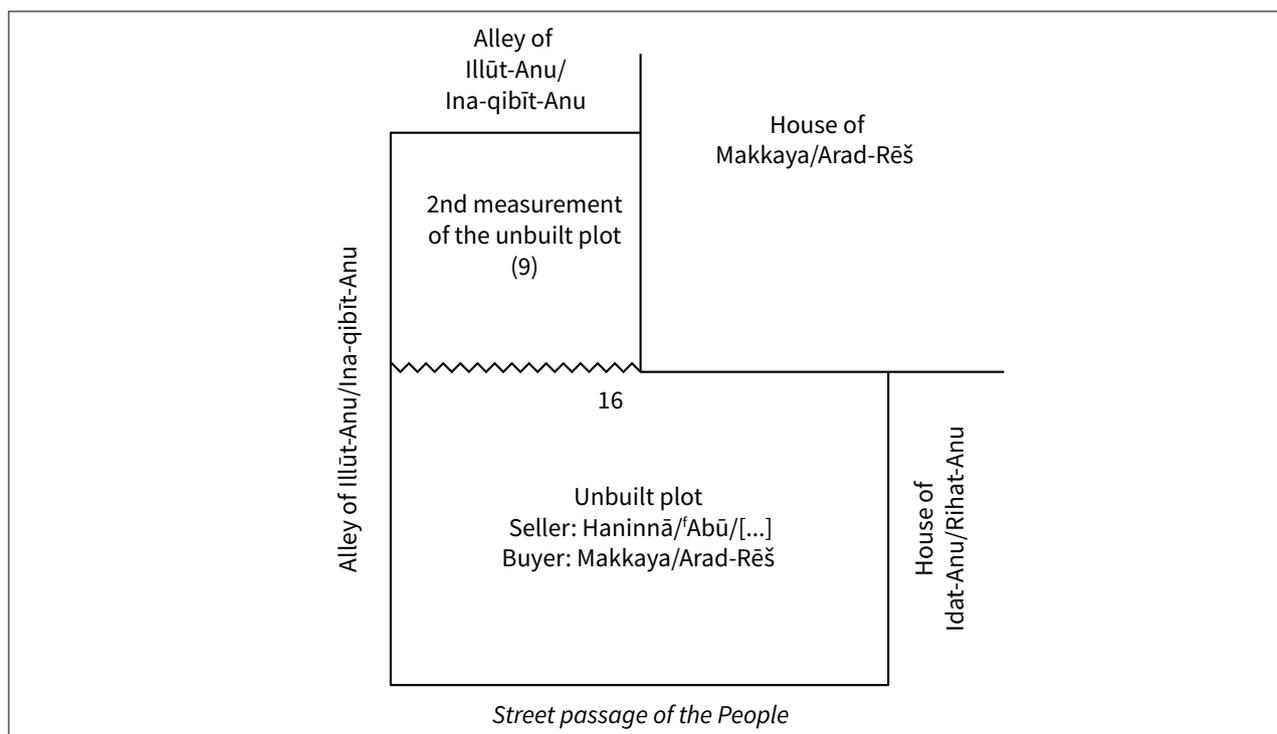


Figure 9. Description of the property recorded in **No. 104-RE**

A possible scenario is that Haninnā after buying the plot from Nikolaos, as required by the allocation rules, had built a house on it in the corner adjoining his already existing house, maybe with the aim of enlarging it. He then sold it to Makkaya, who some time later ended up buying what remained of the adjoining plot of tenured land that was still in the hands of Haninnā. The reason for these operations still remains unclear.

Be that as it may, if the interpretation offered so far proves correct, it would endorse the idea that the name “Village” for the district where the property recorded in **No. 97-RE** is located is used to refer to the same district that is named the “Fortress of Anu, a.k.a. the Village of the temple of the gods”, in **No. 104-RE**.

**No. 97-RE** is also linked to **No. 96-RE**: in fact, they are the only two contracts from Hellenistic Uruk producing evidence for the temple practice of allocating large unbuilt plots of urban land as tenured properties, in order to develop as housing the areas that accommodated them. This practice, which required the official intervention of the temple authorities in the person of the *rāb ša rēš āli ša Uruk*, has been investigated elsewhere.<sup>29</sup>

The two documents, which date five years apart (**No. 96-RE** is in fact dated to 139 BC and **No. 97-RE** to 144), are written by the same scribe, i.e. Ina-qibīt-Anu/Labaši/Lišir//GA. However, while **No. 96-RE** refers to the assignation of a plot in the Ešgal temple district, **No. 97-RE** involves a plot in the Village district.

None of the individuals mentioned in **No. 97-RE**, neither as principals nor as neighbours, occurs in **No. 96-RE**, making it difficult to ascertain if ‘Ešgal temple’ could also be used as short for the full name of the Fortress/Village district.

In addition, **No. 96-RE** is connected on prosopographical grounds to **No. 103-RE**, which records the purchase of a ‘east-facing suite’ with its connected passageway and unbuilt plot in the area of the Ehiliesu temple district, a.k.a. the Ehilianna, in the ‘Fortress of Uruk’.<sup>30</sup> In fact, the Idat-Anu *alias* Šalammāya who acts as buyer in **No. 103-RE** is the son of Haninnā/Rihat-Belēt-šēri, the worker on clay of the temple, who is assigned the plot of unbuilt land recorded in **No. 96-RE**. It is thus conceivable that the “Ehilianna in the Fortress of Uruk” of **No. 103-RE** is the same “Ešgal district” mentioned in **No. 96-RE**.<sup>31</sup>

One should stress that **No. 103-RE** and the other contracts mentioning the Fortress differ in that the first document refers to a Fortress ‘of Uruk’, the others to the Fortress ‘of Anu’. A Fortress of Uruk is only mentioned, to my knowledge, in three documents, all dating to the early Seleucid period (**No. 17-AL**, YOS 20 18 and YOS 20 19; see 4.1.1, above). There, it is always connected to the bank of the moat and lies in the periphery of Uruk, as one might infer also from the fact that the contracts mentioning this area have arable land as object; conversely, the urban connotation of the Ehiliesu temple district and its destination as a housing area is apparent from the fact that the property described in **No. 103-RE** adjoins either houses or urban plots of lands or city streets (here included a major public street); the different names can thus be simply considered variants.<sup>32</sup>

29 See Corò 2012.

30 The peculiar nature of the property involved in this contract has been discussed above (see 5.3 Houses).

31 If this were the case, we might also see here a point towards the connection of the Ehilianna temple with the Ešgal in the Late Seleucid period. On the location of this temple see Linszen 2004, p. 192, commentary to l. 4, with previous bibliography.

32 The properties neighbouring the east-facing suite sold in **No. 103-RE** are detailed in Fig. 7 above; for more details see the edition of **No. 103-RE**, below.

## 5.5 Unbuilt Plots

### 5.5.1 Independent Unbuilt Plots

Independent undeveloped plots are the object of eleven contracts. Six of them record purchases (**Nos. 79-RE; 80-RE; 37-RE; 81-RE; 27-RE; 113-RE**); one is a gift (**No. 108-RE**); one is a division (**No. 6-RE**), one is a conditional sale *ana bīt rittūtu* (**No. 97-RE**); two are assignments of tenured plots (**Nos. 96-RE; 97-RE**), a typology that is attested in the BM collection for the first time and so far represents a hapax in Hellenistic Uruk.<sup>33</sup>

The plots are located in various districts of Uruk, including the Šamaš Gate, the Ištar Gate, the Lugalkisurra Gate, the Market Gate districts, the district of the Emihallake temple and that of the Fortress of Anu (see Table 21, for details). Interestingly, the last three are not among the five best documented districts of the city: the presence of unbuilt land there might indicate that these areas were still not densely occupied at this time.<sup>34</sup>

Table 21. Independent unbuilt plots in the BM collection

Type	District	Transaction	Text No.
<b>Regular plots</b>			
undeveloped plot	Šamaš Gate	sale	79-RE; 80-RE
		gift	108-RE
	Ištar Gate	sale	37-RE
	Temple Mihallake		81-RE
	Market Gate		27-RE
	(unknown)		113-RE
undeveloped plot divided with a partition wall	Lugalkisurra Gate	division	6-RE
<b>Tenured plots</b>			
undeveloped plots, property of Anu	Village	Allocation <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i>	97-RE
undeveloped plots, property of Anu	Ešgal temple		96-RE
undeveloped plot, <i>bīt ritti</i> , property of Anu	Fortress of Anu <i>alias</i> Village of the temples	Sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i>	104-RE

### 5.5.2 Tenured Unbuilt Plots

Within the BM collection, only unbuilt plots located in the district of the Fortress of Anu/Village are classified as tenured properties; here belong also the two plots that are the object of allocations *ana bīt rittūtu*, following a written order issued by the *rāb rēš āli* of Uruk. It has been argued elsewhere that these documents reflect the origins of a new process of allocation of land enacted by the temple, in order to develop the areas they involve as housing.<sup>35</sup>

The allocation of unbuilt plots of land *ana bīt rittūtu* entailed for the owner the obligation to build a house on it and settle there, and to fulfil specific services on behalf of the temple, upon request. As the evidence on tenured houses located in the same district show, the owner of the plot, after improving the property, could sell it, making a profit out of it: the obligations connected to the property had to be taken over by the new owner, as the formulary of the contracts explicitly states (“this house belongs as a *bīt ritti* to PN, forever”).

Tenured independent unbuilt plots are, on the contrary, only rarely sold in Hellenistic Uruk.<sup>36</sup> this might indicate that improving them before selling, while not a precondition, was the norm (represent-

33 Corò 2012.

34 On independent *kišubbū* plots as an index of occupation density within the city, see Baker 2009, esp. pp. 93-95.

35 On these contracts see above § 5.4. On the *bīt ritti* system, see Corò 2012.

36 See Baker 2005, pp. 30-33 for a survey; **No. 104-RE** may now be added to the documents listed there.

ing an advantage from both the seller's and buyer's perspectives). Exceptions, such as the one that might be represented by **No. 104-RE** (discussed above), find a rationale in the complex business relationship linking the buyer and the seller.

### 5.5.3 Untenured Unbuilt Plots

We have evidence for eight *kišubbûs* that are not qualified as tenured properties in the collection. None of them lays in the Village district.

As Baker recently suggested, unbuilt plots next to urban properties were often purchased by individuals aiming at extending their own properties.<sup>37</sup> This might have been the case in **No. 37-RE**, where Anu-ahhē-iddin buys, for 6 š of silver, an almost square *kišubbû*, measuring 23×22 cubits, in the Ištar Gate district; the plot adjoins to the north Anu-ahhē-iddin's access-way and to the west his own house.

Among the untenured unbuilt plots which are the object of our contracts is also one that is divided by a party wall (**No. 6-RE**), probably in connection with a division of inheritance between members of the same family. The practice of dividing plots for hereditary purposes may also be implied in the description of the unbuilt plots located in the Šamaš Gate district which are the object of **Nos. 79-RE** and **80-RE**, for which we know that they are "2/3 of half of a *kišubbû*" and "a half share in a *kišubbû*, that he owns jointly with his brothers".

### 5.5.4 Unbuilt Plots Belonging to a House Complex

Nine contracts mention unbuilt plots belonging to a house complex (see Table 22). They are part of houses (both finished or not) and may be associated also with other structures, such as corridors and courtyards. The contracts give no explicit information on their use.<sup>38</sup>

**No. 103-RE** refers to an unbuilt plot transferred in connection with part of a house and a corridor (this text has been discussed above).

Table 22. Unbuilt plots belonging to a house complex

Type	Text
house(s) and undeveloped plot(s)	63-RE; 42-RE; 21-RE; 32-RE
completed house and undeveloped plot	14-RE; 33-RE; 45-RE
completed house and undeveloped plot (used as / and?) courtyard	65-RE
east-facing suite, corridor and undeveloped plot	103-RE

## 5.6 Shops

Two contracts in the collection concern *kuruppus*, i.e. shops (see Table 23).

Table 23. Shops in the BM collection

District	Transaction	Type	Text
lost	sale	completed shop	60-RE
Šamaš Gate	sale	completed shop	93-RE

<sup>37</sup> Baker 2009, p. 93.

<sup>38</sup> Baker suggests that they might have housed ephemeral structures. Baker 2009, pp. 92-93.

Discussing the meaning of the term *kuruppu*,<sup>39</sup> Baker has noted that in the Hellenistic period these structures shared a number of typical features: in particular, they were more valuable than other types of urban properties; they were characterised by a good location, usually on a major public street; they were bordered at a rear by a house (or in one case an unbuilt plot); they were typically situated next to another *kuruppu*, on the same street front,<sup>40</sup> and were rectangular in shape (with one of the short sides adjoining the street).

The data drawn from our two documents confirm the scenario outlined by Baker for the location of the *kuruppus*; conversely, differences may be noticed with regard to the price and the specific side adjoining the street.

Both the *kuruppu* described in **No. 60-RE** and the one in **No. 93-RE** bordered on the ‘wide street, way of the gods and the king’. A house lay most probably to the north of the *kuruppu*, i.e. opposite the street, in **No. 60-RE**: the name of the owner and the type of property are lost; however, since to the west and to the east the *kuruppu* adjoined the house of Tattannu and its second measurement, respectively, it is not unlikely that a block of the same irregularly shaped house laid north of it.

The *kuruppu* described in **No. 93-RE** adjoined the public street to the east; to the west stood an unbuilt plot belonging to Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballit//EZ, whose properties (a house and alley) bordered on the *kuruppu* also to the north and to the south.<sup>41</sup>

While the *kuruppu* described in **No. 60-RE** (whose location within the city is lost) was clearly rectangular in shape, with a shorter side measuring about one third of the longer (16×5 1/2 cubits), and had one of its short sides adjoining the street, the other (**No. 93-RE**) was almost square (measuring 8 1/3×9 cubits) and adjoined the street on the (slightly) longer side. Additionally, no *kuruppu* bordered on the main one in either case, and the *kuruppu* in **No. 93-RE** was sold for 4 š of silver only (the purchase price is lost in **No. 60-RE**), a price exceptionally low compared to that of other *kuruppus*; a discrepancy for which I have, at present, no plausible explanation.

### 5.6.1 Ownership Patterns: Women and *kuruppus*

**Nos. 60-RE** and **93-RE** share two additional features that may be useful in order to investigate the ownership patterns of this type of properties. First, both documents involve women as sellers (and also as guarantors, together with a male relative of theirs); second, the properties adjoining the *kuruppus* on the three sides other than bordering on the public street belong to the same individual.

I will take into consideration the question of women first. The association of women and *kuruppus* seems to be a key-feature of this type of transactions: as Table 24 shows, six out of nine contracts from Hellenistic Uruk concerning *kuruppus* record a woman, either as the owner of shops bordering the main one (BRM 2 1; BiMes 24 34), or as the seller (BiMes 24 33; BiMes 24 34; RIAA<sup>2</sup> 293; **Nos. 60-RE** and **93-RE**); one document features two women, one as the seller and the other as the buyer (BiMes 24 34).<sup>42</sup>

<sup>39</sup> On the reading of *kuruppus* as “shops” see Baker 2010. A reading “shops” (in Italian, “botteghe”) for these buildings was first suggested by Del Monte, who also pointed out that they regularly adjoined the Processional Way (i.e., the major public street) and had the housing quarters at a rear (Del Monte 2000, p. 179, fn. 7, and p. 200).

<sup>40</sup> Baker 2010.

<sup>41</sup> It is interesting to note that an individual named Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballit appears as the owner of a *kuruppu* and an unbuilt plot in the Šamaš Gate district 35 years later, in SE 165, as we know from RIAA<sup>2</sup> 295//BRM 2 50; we might expect that the two properties did not lay much apart from one another.

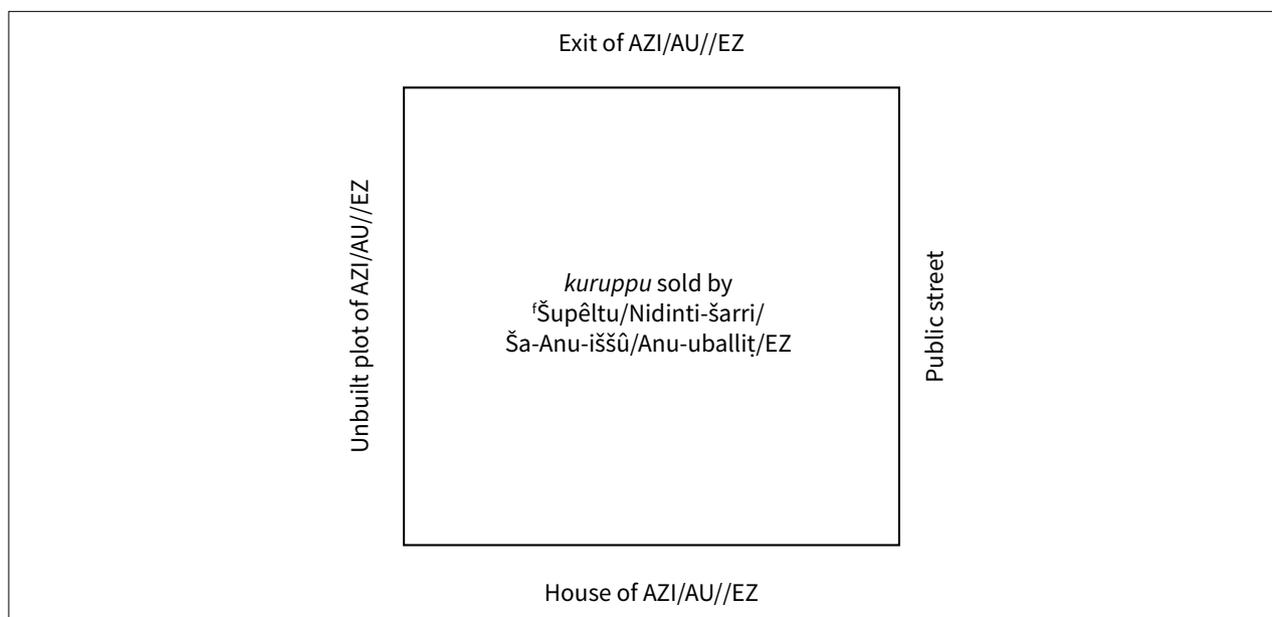
<sup>42</sup> *Kuruppus* are mentioned also in BiMes 24 37, BiMes 24 46//RIAA<sup>2</sup> 295 and VDI 1955/4 5, but no woman appears as owner in these documents.

Table 24. Women in documents involving *kuruppus*

Text	District	Transaction	Women involvement
BRM 2 1	Orchard	lease of <i>k.</i>	owner of <i>k.</i> , bordering the main one
BiMes 24 33	Ištar Gate	sale of <i>k.</i>	seller
BiMes 24 34	Ištar Gate	sale of <i>k.</i>	seller buyer owner of <i>k.</i> , bordering the main one
RIAA <sup>2</sup> 293	Lugalirra temple	sale of <i>k.</i>	seller
60-RE	lost	sale of <i>k.</i>	seller
93-RE	Šamaš Gate	sale of <i>k.</i>	seller

The question arises why women so frequently held *kuruppus*. It would be tempting to see an answer to this question in the connection between the function of the *kuruppu* and some typical women-related activities. However, both their interpretation as ‘shops’ and the fact that this pattern of feminine ownership is a trend but not a rule, would not fit this scenario very well.

An alternative explanation might be sought in the location of the *kuruppus*: lying on a public street and representing a sort of ‘appendix’ of the house that (usually) stood behind it, *kuruppus* might have been preferential items in connection with dowries. The woman’s family might have preferred to assign her, as part of the dowry, a ‘functional room’ facing the street, instead of any other more internal part of the house, as a contract such as **No. 93-RE** might suggest: here, in fact, the properties bordering the *kuruppu* of Šupêltu belonged to an individual who might have been her grand-uncle (as shown in Fig. 10).<sup>43</sup>

Figure 10. Schematic representation of the *kuruppu* sold in **No. 93-RE**

<sup>43</sup> See below, commentary to **No. 93-RE**.

## 5.6.2 Ownership Patterns: Adjoining Properties

The fact that the properties adjoining the *kuruppu* on the sides other than bordering on the public street belong to the same individual is a further common feature of **Nos. 60-RE** and **93-RE**. A comparison with all the contracts that deal with *kuruppus* show that the same pattern applies only to another *kuruppu*, namely that sold in BiMes 24 34 (where, however, the owner of the adjoining properties is also the seller).

In BiMes 24 33 and RIAA<sup>2</sup> 293 (see Table 25), on the other hand, the buyer of the *kuruppu* appears also as the owner of one of the properties adjoining it, suggesting that through the new purchase both Dumqi-Anu and Nanāya-iddin are trying to enlarge their properties and maybe getting access to the major public street.

Table 25. Ownership of adjoining properties in RIAA<sup>2</sup> 293 and BiMes 24 33

	<b>RIAA<sup>2</sup> 293</b>	<b>BiMes 24 33</b>
<b>Seller</b>	Šupêltu/Anu-māru-ittannu W Anu-uballit/Anu-ahu-ittannu	Nidinti-Nanāya/Anu-ittannu/Anu-uballit W Lâbâši/Tanitti-Anu/Ah
<b>Buyer</b>	Dumqi-Anu/Tattannu-Nanāya/Rihat-Anu	Nanāya-iddin/Kittu-Anu/Lâbâši
<b>N</b>	public street	Kephalon/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah
<b>S</b>	Dumqi-Anu/Tattannu-Nanāya/Rihat-Anu	public street
<b>W</b>	narrow street	Nanāya-iddin/Kittu-Anu/Lâbâši
<b>E</b>	Anu-uballit/Ilūt-Anu	narrow street



## 6 Prebends

More than half the documents in the BM collection (68 tablets) deal with prebends.<sup>1</sup> The earliest dated contract (**No. 2-P**) goes back to SE 12, the latest (**No. 110-P**) is written in SE 162.<sup>2</sup>

Among them, the largest part are sales (62 contracts), four are leases, and only one is a quitclaim.<sup>3</sup>

As is well known, the tasks covered by the prebendary system are reflected in the prebend's name, that may consist of the abstract noun for the profession or craft, the list of goods (usually food) associated with it, and a particular cultic location where and/or the name of the deity to whom the service is offered.<sup>4</sup>

The collection conforms in general to the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk as regards the types of prebends it includes, with the exception of its evidence for the existence in the Seleucid period of the previously unattested title of the 'arranger of the sacrificial table' (*mubannû*, **Nos. 87-P//88-P**)<sup>5</sup> and that connected to the *malîtu*-offerings (**No. 34-P**; see Table 26).

Comparing the collection's make-up with that of the corpus,<sup>6</sup> it comes as no surprise that the best documented prebend is that of the temple-enterer (13 contracts), followed by the butcher's (*ṭābihu*; 8 contracts); conversely, underrepresented here is the brewer's prebend (*sirāšu*; 5 contracts) that plays an important role in the rest of the corpus.<sup>7</sup> Worth mentioning are seven tablets concerning the service of the temple attendant (*gerseqqûtu*) and eight concerning that of the exorcist (*āšipûtu*): both groups significantly increase the number of available documents concerning these two tasks.<sup>8</sup> Absent from the collection is evidence concerning the prebendary duties of the builder (*itinnu*), the doorkeeper (*atû*; *sukkal atû*), the oil-presser (*šāhîtu*) and the cultic singer (*kalû*), while the single example in the collection of the combined titles of cook and miller (*nuhatimmu* and *ararru*) increase to two the number of tablets that have this title as the object.<sup>9</sup>

When moving to prebends described by means of the cultic location to which they are attached, or the goods to which they give right, we find an example of 'food prebend' consisting of cuts of meat and five prebends in the *hallatu*-orchard (which, as we have argued before, might be connected to the office of the prebendary gardeners).

1 Out of the total, thirty-eight of the prebend contracts in the BM collection are included and transliterated in our study of the prebend system of Uruk (Corò 2005a). For a summary of the definitions of prebend in the studies see esp. Corò 2005a, chap. 1, to which Waerzeggers 2010, esp. pp. 34-38 can now be added.

2 The earliest dated contract in the collection is **No. 1-S**, a business document dating to SE 11; the latest dated (**No. 112-P**; SE 162/163) is a quitclaim involving a prebend among other items.

3 It must be noted that the prebend is only one of the many different items that are the object of the contract.

4 Corò 2005a, esp. pp. 26-32.

5 Corò 2005a, pp. 110-111 and pp. 219-223. On the *mubannû* in the Neo-Babylonian period see Van Driel 2002, pp. 118-119 (with related bibliography), Linssen 2004, pp. 142-143, and more recently Waerzeggers 2010, p. 39 and fn. 206.

6 Corò 2005a, part II.

7 For the documents concerning these prebends in Seleucid Uruk see Corò 2005a, pp. 153-190 (temple-enterer); pp. 243-280 (brewer) and pp. 297-330 (butcher), with bibliography. The relevant contracts published in Doty 2012 must be added. Bakers, brewers and butchers (in addition to oxherds, not attested in Uruk as prebendary professions) are the only four represented prebendary professions in Sippar: Waerzeggers 2010, p. 38. The picture is different in Uruk, where these are the best represented professions characterising the prebendary system of the city, but a bunch of other titles are attested alongside them.

8 On the prebend of the temple attendant see Corò 2005a, pp. 225-237; for the exorcist see Corò 2005a, Corò 2009 and Robson 2007. YOS 20 84 (exorcist) and YOS 20 51 and 55 must be added.

9 The only other example known so far is in fact OECT 9 62: see Corò 2005a, pp. 367-369, with bibliography; recently on this tablet, Monerie 2018, chap. 8.

Also well represented are contracts that have a portfolio of prebends as their object (i.e. more than one prebend is sold or leased out in the same contract: 10 documents in total): as we shall see below, noteworthy among them are those involving women as buyers.

Table 26. Types of prebends: comparison between the corpus from Uruk and the BM collection

	Corpus from Hellenistic Uruk	BM collection	Total
<b>Professions</b>			
<i>āšipūtu</i>	2	8	10
<i>ērib bītūtu</i>	19	13	32
<i>gerseqqūtu</i>	8	6	14
<i>mubannūtu</i>	—	2	2
<i>nuhatimmūtu</i>	7	2	9
<i>sirašūtu</i>	21	5	26
<i>ṭābihūtu</i>	20	9	29
<i>itinnūtu</i>	6	—	6
<i>kalūtu</i>	1	—	1
<i>rab banūtu</i>	1	—	1
<i>(sukkal) atūtu</i>	2	—	2
<i>šāhitūtu</i>	4	—	4
<b>Combined professions</b>			
<i>ērib bīt pirištūtu u kutimmūtu</i>	14	—	14
<i>sirašūtu, ṭābihūtu, nuhatimmūtu</i>	1	—	1
<i>nuhatimmūtu u ararrūtu</i>	1	1	2
<i>ērib bītūtu, gerseqqūtu</i>	—	1	1
<i>ērib bītūtu u ṭābihūtu</i>	2	—	2
<i>ērib bītūtu u ṭābihūtu</i> in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard of the temple of Bēlet-šēri	1	—	1
<b>Food and cultic locations</b>			
<i>malītu</i>	—	1	1
Food offerings	12	1	13
Food offerings in the Ešgal, Rēš and <i>akītu</i>	1	—	
In the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	6	5	11
In the cultic pedestal of Anu, of the Ešgal and Rēš	1	—	
<b>Other</b>			
Portfolios	6	10	16

## 6.1 Prebends of the Ritualists

It is generally assumed that rank amongst priests depended upon their proximity to the statues of the gods: those who were allowed to access the restricted areas of the temple in order to perform their cultic activities were thus ranked higher.<sup>10</sup>

Among the high-ranking specialisations covered by the prebendary system only those of the temple-enterer and the exorcist are represented in our collection.

### 6.1.1 The Temple-enterers

As we have observed before, the temple-enterer's prebend is the best documented, totalling thirteen contracts.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> On ranks and hierarchy see the synthesis by Waerzeggers 2010, pp. 42-51 and Van Driel 2002, pp. 34-45 and pp. 112-127.

<sup>11</sup> On this prebend see McEwan 1981, pp. 75-81 and Funck 1984.

The largest number of examples involve the service of the temple-enterers of Enlil; a smaller group is that of the temple-enterers of Anu.

### Temple-enterers of Enlil

As is clear from Table 27, the gods for whose meals the temple-enterers of Enlil were responsible included, in addition to Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple.

Table 27. Prebends of the temple-enterers of Enlil

Deities	Text	Buyer
Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple	<b>BM collection</b>	
	24-P	L/AZI//EZ
	26-P	AZI/AMI//EZ (L's cousin?)
	28-P	L/AZI//EZ
	35-P (=Oppert 1)	Šamaš-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//H
	54-P//55-P(=Oppert 3)	L/AZI//EZ
	49-P	L/AZI//EZ
	<b>Hellenistic Uruk</b>	
	BRM 2 19	L/AZI//EZ
	RIAA <sup>2</sup> 294	‘Bēlessunu
	TCL 13 243	Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ušallim//GA
	VS 15 26	Anu-šumu-lišir/Rabi-Anu/Dumqi-Anu//H
	YOS 20 33	L/AZI//EZ
	YOS 20 37	L/AZI//EZ
YOS 20 59	Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu/ Anu-abu-ušur//H	
Enlil (...) and all the gods of their temple	76-P	NA and AU/AZI/L//EZ
Enlil, Papsukkal, Nanāya and Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple	106-P (=Oppert 5)	AZI/AU/AZI//EZ
Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and Šarrahītu	BRM 2 55	Dipatas/Kephalon=Anu-uballit/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah

The extant examples of this title in the corpus refer to exactly the same group of deities, except in the case of one of the shares that make up the prebends' portfolio of Oppert 5 (= **No. 106-P**), where the reference is to the temple-enterer of Enlil, Papsukkal, Nanāya and Bēlet-ša-Rēš, and one of the shares sold in BRM 2 55, also a portfolio, where the gods mentioned in connection with the service of 'temple-enterer of the gods of the temple' are detailed as Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and Šarrahītu.<sup>12</sup>

### Temple-enterers of Anu

As for the contracts concerning the prebend of the temple-enterers of Anu, the documents in the collection offer evidence for the service performed for Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri and the gods of their temples (**Nos. 09-P//YOS 20 17; 77-P; 78-P; 82-P**): the same set of deities, as shown in Table 28, is attested by three documents in the corpus (one of which is the duplicate of **No. 9-P**).<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> See Corò 2005a, pp. 154-190, to which YOS 20 33, 20 37 and 20 59 may now be added. Note that the reading du.gur of BRM 2 19 obv. 4 in Corò 2005a, p. 158 must be corrected into <sup>a</sup>iškur, as is clear from the copy.

<sup>13</sup> The full set of deities opening with the names of Anu and Antu in YOS 20 10 is not preserved; the names of the gods are not preserved in VS 15 11, VS 15 7, BiMes 24 6, thus they are not included in the table. Note that the buyer is the wife of the seller's son in VS 15 11.

Table 28. Prebends of the temple-enterers of Anu

Deities	Text	Buyer
Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri and all the gods of their temple	<b>BM collection</b>	
	9-P//YOS 20 17	L's father
	77-P	Bēl.
	78-P	Bēl.
	82-P	Bēl.
	<b>Hellenistic Uruk</b>	
YOS 20 17//No. 09-P	L's father	
OECT 9 25	Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//H NB: seller is Bēl.'s cousin	
YOS 20 54	'Antiochis W AU=Kephalon NB: seller is Bēl.'s cousin 'Ana-rabutišu/Šamaš-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//H	
Anu, Antu, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri and all the gods of their temple	Oppert 5=106-P	AZI/AU/AZI//EZ
Anu, Antu (...)	YOS 20 10 <sup>1</sup>	Zēriya/Anu-ušallim? <sup>2</sup> (Gimil-Anu?)
Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Šamaš, Adad, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu	BRM 2 46//NCTU 2+YOS 20 75	Anu-māru-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Tanitti-Anu//H
<p><b>1</b> YOS 20 69, also having an <i>ērib bitūtu</i> prebend as its object, is not taken into consideration here due to the poor state of preservation of the tablet, which does not allow for the reconstruction of the sequence of gods to which the service is associated. It is interesting to note that this is the only example of the lease of an <i>ērib bitūtu</i> prebend that has come down to us.</p> <p><b>2</b> If the individual mentioned here is the buyer and his full name is Zēriya/Anu-ušallim we might connect YOS 20 10 to YOS 20 17 and <b>No. 5-P</b> (sale of <i>ašipūtu</i> prebend: see commentary to the text, for details).</p>		

Conversely, absent from the BM collection is any evidence for the combined service of temple-enterers of Anu and Enlil (i.e. Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Šamaš, Adad, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu), which occurs once in the corpus (BRM 2 46//NCTU 22+YOS 20 75).

The uniqueness of this document, both in terms of its unusual formulation and price, has already been underlined:<sup>14</sup> although the nature of the office attached to this title and the fact that the type of arrangement the contracts might have referred to is still unclear, it is worth stressing that no prebend other than this appears to have been performed in front of the same group of deities in Hellenistic Uruk; the late date of the document may account for the unusual sequence of gods,<sup>15</sup> that results from the combination of the deities mentioned in the standard Anu formula for the temple-enterer's prebend and those occurring in BRM 2 55 (discussed above).

Overall in the corpus, no prebend other than the temple-enterer's was connected to the cult of groups of gods headed by Enlil.

## Buyers

With the exception of **No. 35-P** all the documents referring to the temple-enterers of Enlil in the BM collection have a member of Lâbâši's family as buyer (see Table 27); Lâbâši himself, who is particularly active in the context of prebend acquisitions,<sup>16</sup> purchases only prebends involving the service of Enlil, like his cousin Anu-zēru-iddin (**No. 26-P**).

The Ekur-zākirs' interest in the service of temple-enterer of Anu is, on the contrary, confined to one transaction only, ascribed to Lâbâši's father (**No. 9-P**//YOS 20 17).

It is at the time of the marriage alliance between the Ekur-zākirs and the Hunzûs, when Lâbâši's nephew, Anu-uballit, got married to 'Bēlēssunu (the daughter of Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H), that

**14** See Corò 2005a, pp. 56-57; Waerzeggers, Pirngruber 2011, p. 117 on the basis of the unusual formulation and the low price of the prebend suggest the possibility that the contract indicates a form of permanent rent instead of a normal sale. Recently on the prices of the temple-enterer's prebends: Monerie 2018, p. 370, Fig. 57.

**15** The document is dated in the reign of Demetrius, in SE 155.

**16** See Corò 2005b.

we find again the name of a member of the Ekur-zākir family in documents concerning the service for Anu: ʿBēlēssunu buys, in fact, a number of shares of the prebend of temple-enterer of Anu in documents where she is identified as ‘the wife of Anu-uballit/AZI/EZ’. Her uncle Šamaš-iddin, and her father, are both known to have owned shares in prebends of temple-enterer of Enlil (as shown by **No. 35-P**=Oppert 1 and YOS 20 59); conversely she mainly purchases prebends connected to the service of Anu,<sup>17</sup> while her two cousins ʿAna-rabūtišu/Šamaš-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//H and Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//H, who owned shares in this prebend too, sold them, as recorded in YOS 20 54 and OECT 9 25.

Whether the marriage alliance between the two clans hid an intention on the part of the Ekur-zākir to exercise a monopoly over the service of temple-enterer as a whole and, in that case, to what extent they succeeded in their goal, remains subject to debate: in fact, the information on the temple-enterers of both Anu and Enlil after ʿBēlēssunu and Anu-uballit’s generation comes to a halt and the next document on the title (BRM 2 46/NCTU 22+YOS 20 75, mentioned above), dated some 40 years later, already features a completely new (and unique) scenario, both with respect to the group of gods to which the service is offered, the families holding the title and the characteristics of its organisation.

To conclude, it is worth noting that women have a significant part as principals in contracts involving the *ērib bītūtu* prebend, especially that of Anu: one wonders if this is simply due to the fact that this is the best represented type of prebend in the corpus, or it is a clue to some change in the organisation of the service (or in the way the prebend was transmitted through the generations).

### 6.1.2 The Exorcist’s Prebend

The collection provides substantial evidence on the prebend of the exorcist. As is well known, this is the only professional title in Uruk that is described in fractions of one-seventh shares, probably in connection with the number of exorcists acting in the temple and/or the cuts of meat associated with it as income, instead of referring to the days of service.

All the contracts that have come down to us show that this title was bought and sold exclusively between members of either the Gimil-Anu or the Ekur-zākir clan.<sup>18</sup> Brothers and/or co-owners are always mentioned in the contracts and the ownership history of the title is mentioned in few cases (**No. 5-P** and BRM 2 16).

The documents are unevenly distributed in time, with large undocumented gaps between the extant sources. The first two date to SE 22 and SE 32 respectively; **No. 5-P** involve members of the GA family only; we have to wait a century (**No. 90-P**) before encountering another individual belonging to the Gimil-Anu, buying a share in the exorcist’s prebend.

The second, **No. 7-P**, is a very fragmentary tablet, whose reverse and edges only are preserved. What remains of the transaction informs us that “this exorcist prebend, the entire share of Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Tattannu/Mukīn-apli belongs forever to Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ”. The mother of Anu-balāssu-iqbi and his older brother Mušallim-Anu, acts in the document for them, as is clear from the *ina ašābi* formula that is recorded on the upper edge of the tablet.

Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ sells a share of the exorcist’s prebend to Lābāši fifteen years later (**No. 20-P**): it is tempting to see in **No. 07-P** the document entitling Anu-bēlšunu to the ownership of the share that he later sold to Lābāši. Anu-bēlšunu would have bought it from the heirs of Mukīn-apli, probably in the context of their settling the rights of inheritance upon the death of Mukīn-apli; at that time, the two brothers were not yet of age, as is clear from the fact that their mother acts in the document, but her husband’s name is not recorded.

Lābāši buys another share of the exorcist’s prebend from Anu-bēlšunu at a certain point during his career (as attested by **No. 40-P**, date lost) and two more shares from two brothers, Anu-ahu-ittannu and Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/(Kidin-Anu)//EZ, in SE 57: it is interesting to note that the service is performed in front of different groups of deities in these documents.

17 She also buys a share of temple-enterer of Enlil in RIAA<sup>2</sup> 294.

18 McEwan 1981, pp. 71-73; Corò 2005a, pp. 81-84; Corò 2009.

In general in fact the exorcist's task is performed in the service of a fixed groups of deities including Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš; Bēlet-šēri joins the main group in **No. 31-P** and **No. 66-P** (after Ištar) and Papsukkal further pops up in three cases (occupying the third position after Anu and Antu and before Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, in YOS 20 84, **No. 90-P** and **No. 91-P**).

A somewhat new scenario is offered by the next two documents in time, i.e. **No. 66-P** and YOS 20 84: the first records the purchase by two individuals of a very tiny share of the exorcist's prebend (but still divided into sevenths), from an individual who does not claim descent from the traditional families of Uruk; the other records the purchase of an exorcist's prebend by a woman (not surprisingly, Lâbâši's wife!). This is also the first document where Papsukkal appears besides Antu, Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, and Bēlet-šēri. **Nos. 90-P** and **91-P**, the next in time and last two contracts regarding the *âšipûtu* prebend, in fact, both mention this same larger group of deities.

The two contracts have some interesting points of contact: while the buyers are different (one is a Gimil-Anu again, the other is also a member of the Lâbâši family), the seller is the same, and they both include an interesting description of the prebend as "the seventh share of the estate of Šamaš-ētir/Anu-uballiṭ", pointing in the direction of a more explicit form of family/household-related monopoly over the title in the latest phases of its attestation.

Fragmentation is another characteristic of these late contracts, with shares as small as 1/18 of 1/7 or 1/30 of 1/7, an unprecedented situation for this title.

Table 29. The exorcist's prebend

Text No.	Date SE	Type	Buyer	Seller	Notes
5-P	22	sale with ownership history	prev. B: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA B1: Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//GA B2: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//GA	prev. S: Anu-bēlšunu/[...]/Ina-qibīt-Anu//GA S: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA co-owner: Zēriya/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA.	Receipt style, ownership history no shares; and no gods
7-P	32	inheritance/quitclaim?	R: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ	prev. O?: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Tattannu/Mukīn-apli The document was written in the presence of 'Ramat-Ištar/Anu-ahu-iddin, M of Mušallim-Anu and Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Mukīn-apli. Ri.e.: [Anu-bēlšunu] Anu-balāssu-iqbi 'Ramat-Ištar	obverse lost
20-P	47	sale standard	B: L/AZI//EZ	S: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ Co-owners generic	1/4 in 1/7 no gods mentioned
BRM 2 16	57	sale? Ownership history	B: L/AZI//EZ prev. B: Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ	S1: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/(Kidin-Anu)//EZ S2: Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu/(Kidin-Anu)//EZ prev. S1: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-uballiṭ prev. S2: 'Ana-rabutišū/Anu-abu-uṭer/Anu-zēru-lišir	Prebend is plural 1/8 in 1/7 Gods: Anu/Antu/Ištar/ Nanāya/BšaRēš
31-P	57	sale	B: L/AZI//EZ	S1: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ S2: Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ Co-owner: B+co-owners	1/8 in 1/7 Gods: Anu/Antu/Ištar/B-šēri/ Nanāya/BšaRēš

Text No.	Date SE	Type	Buyer	Seller	Notes
40-P	38-66	sale	B: L/AZI//EZ	S: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ co-owner: Anu-iksur/Nanāya-iddin co-owners: Nidinti-Anu/Mannu-iqabbu+bros+ 1 co-owner of all of his share	1/4 in 1/7 Anu/Antu/Ištar/Nanāya/BšaRēš
66-P	90	Sale LOG	B1: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ušallim B2: Lâbâši/...// x-Anu(?)	S: Šamaš-ētir/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli/Rabûti-Anu co-owner: 1 co-owner + brothers clearer: Anu-ittannu/Dumqi-Anu	1/12 and 1/4 di 1/60 in 1/7 Anu/Antu/Ištar/ B-šēri/ Nanāya/BšaRēš
YOS 20 84	96? Ant III	sale SYLL/LOG	B: 'Dannatu or Eribtu or Etirtu? (KAL-tu4)/Anu-abu-ušur//H W of L/AZI//EZ (when does L get married?)	S: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballit/ Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ brothers and all his co-owners	1/18 in 1/7 Anu/Antu/Papsukkal/Ištar/ B-šēri/Nanāya/BšaRēš/ Šarrahītu
90-P	125- 137	sale SYLL	B: Lâbâši/Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-ittannu//GA	S: Anu-uballissu /...(-iddin)/ Rabûti-Anu//EZ brothers and all his co-owners clearer: Illût-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/ llût-Anu//K	1/30 and one half ... in one seventh of the house of Šamaš-ētir/Anu-uballit Anu/Antu/Papsukkal/Ištar/ B-šēri/Nanāya/BšaRēš/ Šarrahītu
91-P	lost	sale SYLL	B: AZI/AU/AZI//EZ	S: Anu-uballissu /...(-iddin)/ Rabûti-Anu//EZ brothers and all his co-owners clearer: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-uballissu (son of S)	... in one seventh of the house of Šamaš-ētir/Anu-uballit Anu/Antu/Papsukkal/Ištar/ B-šēri/Nanāya/BšaRēš/ Šarrahītu

## 6.2 Food Preparers and Cult Attendants

Fifteen documents in the collection have prebends related to the activities of brewers, bakers and butchers as the object.

Table 30. The food preparers' prebend in the BM

Prebend	Text No.
<i>ṭābihūtu</i>	30-P//31-P; 61-P//62-P; 72-P//73-P; 83-P; 84-P
<i>sirašūtu</i>	38-P; 39-P; 51-P; 56-P; 64-P
<i>nuhatimmūtu</i>	41-P; 68-P

### 6.2.1 The Butchers

The butcher's prebend is referred to in eight contracts: interestingly, six of them are pairs of duplicates (**Nos. 30-P//31-P; 61-P//62-P; 72-P//73-P**); of the pairs, consistently one of the tablets belong to the 1913-4-16 collection, the other to the 1914-4-4 collection. Three more pairs of duplicates are known for this title in the corpus (BRM 2 40//NCTU 9; NCTU 2+//NCTU 16 and YOS 20 23//YOS 20 24. Since the existence of a duplicate copy of the contract recording the sale of a butcher's prebend is explicitly referred to in VDI 1955/4 6,<sup>19</sup> one wonders if any specific regulation presided over

<sup>19</sup> VDI 1955/4 6, 1-4 (on Ulul, day 2, year 12, Seleucus the king; Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//EZ in a contract and its copy has sold ...).

its transfer that might explain the large number of duplicates involving this kind of title that have come down to us.

Table 31. Gods served by the prebendary butchers (BM only)

Prebend	Text No.	Deities
<i>tābihūtu</i>	30-P//31-P; 61-P//62-P	Anu, Antu, Ištar, B-šēri, Nanāya, BšaRēš, Šarrahītu
	72-P/73-P	Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Papsukkal, Ištar, B-šēri, Nanāya, BšaRēš
	83-P	[Anu, Antu], Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, [Adad, Marduk, Papsukkal, Ištar, Nanāya, B-šēri], BšaRēš, Šarrahītu
	84-P	Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Papsukkal, Ištar, Nanāya, B-šēri, BšaR, Šarrahītu

According to the contracts in the BM collection, the prebendary butchers provided for the meals of different sets of gods, as shown in Table 31.

The tables of Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya and Bēlet-ša-Rēš (and the gods of their temples) were the responsibility of the prebendary butchers from the beginning of the Seleucid period until the reign of Antiochus III: only a few documents from this same period include also Bēlet-šēri and Šarrahītu.<sup>20</sup>

**Nos. 83-P** and **84-P** (with YOS 20 49), provide the first examples of the addition of Enlil and Ea, and occasionally also Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, to the group; Bēlet-šēri is already a fixed member of the sequence. We have no evidence of the characteristics of the prebendary service of the butchers in the period between these three documents and the reign of Demetrius, since no contract is preserved. When information on the prebend is again available, the contracts show that the task is still performed in the service of the same large group of gods including Enlil and Ea but sometimes also Sin, Šamaš, Adad and Marduk.<sup>21</sup>

Until SE 66, members of the Ekur-zākir family appear almost exclusively as buyers of shares of the butcher's prebend; Anu-zēru-iddin, i.e. Lâbâši's father, acts as buyer in the first document in the series (VDI 1955/4 6); Lâbâši is the principal in five transactions and their duplicates (YOS 20 22; YOS 20 23//YOS 20 24; YOS 20 25; **Nos. 30-P//31-P**; YOS 20 29); Lâbâši's cousin (if our addition to the family tree is correct), i.e. Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu, is the protagonist of three contracts (TCL 13 236, TCL 13 237 and TCL 13 238). All except **Nos. 30-P//31-P** involve the butchering of the sacrificial meals offered to Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya and Bēlet-ša-Rēš.

Contracts dated to SE 95-97, all feature as protagonist Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//H, the well known member of the Hunzû family (in particular, the branch of the Hunzûs allied to the Luštammār-Adad; he was married to his cousin <sup>f</sup>Etirtu/Anu-uballit); that he actually served as butcher in the temple seems to be confirmed by the fact that he takes over the task as lessee. In both the lease contracts where he is recorded, the service is offered to the tables of the main gods (Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya and Bēlet-ša-Rēš), while the share he buys refers to those of Papsukkal and Šarrahītu, as well.<sup>22</sup>

The Ekur-zākirs are again attested in the generation after Lâbâši: shares of the butcher's prebend are bought by Lâbâši's son Anu-zēru-iddin (**Nos. 61-P//62-P**) and his grandson Nanāya-iddin (to the same generation belongs also YOS 20 49, where acting as principal is <sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu the wife of his most active grandson. It is not unlikely that <sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu's involvement in this area of specialisation is more a matter of the Hunzûs involvement in the butcher's service than of her in-laws).

When information on the title is again available, in the reign of Demetrius, we find a family of doorkeepers, members of the *kiništu* of the temple, not belonging to the traditional families of the city, who act in the contracts, buying and leasing out shares of the butcher's prebend from the hands of individuals stemming from the traditional clans of the city, including the Kurîs and the Kidin-Marduks (BRM 2 40//NCTU 09 and NCTU 02). The title is now attached to the service

<sup>20</sup> Note however TCL 13 238 where Bēlet-šēri replaces Ištar and Šarrahītu is not mentioned and OECT 9 32 where Papsukkal is recorded instead of Bēlet-šēri.

<sup>21</sup> Only one document, BRM 2 47, is an exception, referring to the butcher's service for Anu, Antu and Enlil only.

<sup>22</sup> On Kidin-Anu see Doty 1977, pp. 240-242 and Corò 2005a, pp. 95-97, with bibliography.

of Anu, Antu and Enlil (only) in one (exceptional) case, i.e. BRM 2 47, while the longer sequences of gods (also the one including Sin, Šamaš, Adad and Marduk) occur in the others.<sup>23</sup>

### 6.2.2 The Brewers

Only five contracts concerning the brewers's prebend are part of the BM collection. They add substantial information on the activity of the prebendary brewers of Uruk between the first century of the Seleucid Era and the beginning of the second.

In particular, since all of them involve either Lâbâši/AZI//EZ or his son Anu-zêru-iddin, they indicate that this branch of the Ekur-zâkirs also had a stake in this area of specialisation, contrary to what we previously knew from the other documents in the Hellenistic corpus.

Members of this family were, in fact, underrepresented there, and acted as protagonists only in a very limited number of cases.<sup>24</sup>

Table 32. The brewer's prebend in the BM collection

Text	Type	date SE	Buyer/Lessee
38-P	sale	38-66	L/AZI//EZ
39-P	sale	38-66	L/AZI//EZ
51-P	lease	77	L/AZI//EZ (lessee)
56-P	sale	78	L/AZI//EZ
64-P	sale	66-89	AZI/L//EZ

Especially important among the BM tablets involving the brewer's prebend, as we have shown elsewhere,<sup>25</sup> is **No. 51-P**, a lease contract recording Lâbâši as lessee that demonstrates that he himself served at least as brewer in the temple.

We have no evidence of the earlier generations of the Lâbâši's family as prebendary brewers; at the present state of our knowledge they seem to have entered the brewers's business only with his best-known representative.

Earlier documents, dating to the coregency of Antiochus I and Seleucus, show that at the beginning of the Seleucid period, a certain Ubar/Anu-ahhê-iddin, an individual claiming descent from the Šumâtis, had a marked interest in the brewer's prebend; he bought a couple of shares from the Hunzûs<sup>26</sup> but apparently did not perform the service himself, as a lease contract where he features as the lessor shows.<sup>27</sup>

The share that Ubar leases out is owned jointly with a certain Nanâya-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ; if he were the same Nanâya-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ mentioned in BRM 2 8 among the co-owners of the brewer's prebend sold in that contract, Nanâya-iddin would be the brother of the seller of that prebend (namely, Anu-ahhê-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ//SLU), that is to say a member of the Sîn-lêqe-unnînî clan. Ubar would thus own his brewer's prebends jointly with individuals claiming descent from the Sîn-lêqe-unnînîs, who, except for these examples, occur as principals in one other contract only (BRM 2 11), where a member of the family sells a share in the brewer's prebend to Lâbâši.

We have no more evidence of Ubar or members of his family other than in the documents discussed

<sup>23</sup> On Idat-Anu and the porters of Uruk see Doty 1977, pp. 271-307; McEwan 1981, pp. 54-55 and Corò 2005a, pp. 98-99. It is maybe worth noting that the share of butcher's prebend bought by Idat-Anu in SE 155 (NCTU2//NCTU 16), that he himself leased out ten years later (VDI 1955/4, 8), involves the butcher's task for the meals of exactly the same set of gods.

<sup>24</sup> Namely, BRM 2 11 and YOS 20 36 (L/AZI//EZ); YOS 20 52 (AU/AZI/L//EZ).

<sup>25</sup> Corò 2005a, p. 79 and pp. 89-92.

<sup>26</sup> As shown by OECT 9 8 and OECT 9 65. On the date of these two documents, based on the reigning kings, the payment and the identity of the buyer, see Corò 2005a, p. 243, fn. 1.

<sup>27</sup> OECT 9 9 where Ubar leases out to Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-zêru-iddin//H the brewer's service for days 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, for a period of 3 years, in exchange for 'everything appertaining to the brewer's prebend that belongs to the Urukeans'.

above. The next pieces of evidence at our disposal are the contracts involving Lâbâši, his son Anu-zêru-iddin, and his nephew Anu-uballit on the one hand, and five tablets witnessing the activities of Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhê-iddin/Nanâya-iddin//H, on the other; they seem to be active in this sector from the middle of the first century of the Seleucid Era until approximately the first (or first two) decades of the second. Kidin-Anu accumulated shares in the brewer's prebend but he did not perform the related service since, as we have shown elsewhere, he was a butcher.<sup>28</sup>

The prebendary brewers of this period served at the altars of Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanâya and Bêlet-ša-Rêš. The first contract mentioning a different set of deities is the one involving Lâbâši's nephew in SE 108.

Table 33. Deities in brewer's prebends<sup>29</sup>

Deities	Text No.
Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanâya, BšaRêš	BRM 2 8; OECT 9 9; OECT 9 19; OECT 9 20; OECT 9 23; OECT 9 30//31; OECT 9 34//35; OECT 9 65; BRM 2 11; 56-P; 39-P;
Anu, Antu, Papsukkal, Ištar, Nanâya, BšaRêš, Šarrahîtu	BiMes 24 12
Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanâya, BšaRêš, Šarrahîtu	TCL 13 245
Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Papsukkal, Ištar, B-šêri, Nanâya, BšaRêš, Šarrahîtu	OECT 9 61
Broken sequences	OECT 9 8; YOS 20 36; OECT 9 69; 51-P; 38-P; 64-P; VS 15 10; YOS 20 52

Here again, as in the case of the butcher's prebend, we are confronted with a gap in the documentation, covering the period between the coregency of Antiochus III and his son Antiochus and that of Antiochus IV and his son: when evidence on the brewer's prebend is again available, in 141 SE, the number of deities served by the prebendary brewers may include Papsukkal and/or Šarrahîtu, while they are responsible for a much larger group of deities (including Enlil and Ea but also Sin, Šamaš, Adad and Marduk) in the reign of Demetrius.

The sons and a nephew of Kidin-Anu are still acting in the contracts concerning the title dated to the later period, some selling and others buying shares in the title; all the transactions in which they are involved are carried out between individuals claiming their ancestry from either the Hunzûs or the Ekur-zâkirs: however while on the side of the Hunzûs they are still direct relatives of Kidin-Anu, no traces of the Lâbâši branch of the Ekur-zâkirs may yet be detected.

### 6.2.3 The Bakers

The evidence on the prebendary bakers within the BM collection is very limited (only two contracts, one of which is the duplicate of VDI 1955/4, 7): this reflects the general make-up of the collection, where also the evidence concerning this title is scanty (seven documents in total).

Table 34. Brewer's prebend in the BM collection

Text	Type	Date SE	Buyer/Lessee
41-P	sale	33-63	L/AZI//EZ
68-P//VDI 1955/4 7	sale	99	NI and AU/AZI/L//EZ

**Nos. 41-P** and **68-P**//VDI 1955/4 7 both record the purchase of shares in the baker's prebend by members of the Lâbâši family, as detailed in Table 31. Apart from them, only YOS 20 58 involves

<sup>28</sup> Corò 2005a, pp. 87-88 and pp. 95-97.

<sup>29</sup> It is plausible that all the documents dating earlier than 100 SE where the sequence is not preserved in its entirety (or at all) originally exhibited a short standard sequence including Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanâya and Bêlet ša Rêš, OECT 9 08; YOS 20 36; OECT 9 69; **Nos. 51-P; 38-P; 64-P.** VS 15 10 and YOS 20 52, dating later, feature a longer one, that according to what remains of them does not correspond to any of the two long ones included in the Table.

a member of the same family, namely <sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu, the wife of AU/AZI/L//EZ. Neither earlier, nor later generations of this branch of the Ekur-zākir are known to have operated in this field.

Interestingly, all the extant documents have either Kidin-Anu/AAI/NI//H or a member of his family as buyer: he acts in OECT 9 28 and 64; his wife <sup>f</sup>Eṭirtu in OECT 9 15 and his nephew's wife (also named <sup>f</sup>Eṭirtu) in RIAA 297. It is not sure if the <sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu the wife of Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššu/Tanitti-Anu//H who acts in YOS 20 50 is 'our' Kidin-Anu's daughter.

It is worth noting that, despite the small number of documents available for this title, their chronological distribution is in line with what we have already observed for the butcher's and brewer's prebends; there is in fact a gap in the documentation between the first decade of Seleucid domination (the last dated tablet going back to SE 109) and SE 160, in the reign of Demetrius I. Also the gods to whom the service is offered follow the same trend as noticed above.

Moreover, as we have observed for the brewer's prebend, while the Lâbâši branch of the Ekur-zākirs is no longer active in the later contracts, members of the family of Kidin-Anu are still serving as prebendary bakers in the reign of Demetrius. Should we see in this the reflection of some structural change that occurred during the undocumented period?

### 6.3 Service Personnel

#### 6.3.1 The Temple Attendants

The prebend of the temple attendant (*gerseqqû*) is well represented in the BM collection: the six contracts (and a duplicate) housed in London amount to almost half the documents in the corpus involving this title.<sup>30</sup>

The dated documents may be divided into two main groups: the first group includes tablets dating from SE 18 to SE 56; the second comprises those ranging in time between SE 108 and 120. No document later than SE 119 bearing on the temple attendants' prebend has come down to us.

Table 35. The temple attendant's prebend in the BM

Text No.	Type	Date SE	Buyer
4-P	sale	18	AZI/NI//EZ
8-P	sale	33	L/AZI//EZ
18-P	sale	44	L/AZI//EZ
22-P	sale	47-49	<sup>f</sup> Nuptis and Ana-rabûti-Nanāya/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni//K
23-P	sale	50	L/AZI//EZ
87-P//88-P	sale	120	Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H

Five out of the six tablets in the BM collection belong to the first group: Lâbâši and his father feature as buyers in four of them. **No. 22-P**, while neither featuring Lâbâši nor his father as protagonists, may be connected to the dossier; there is a chance, in fact, that it is the act preceding the transaction carried out in **No. 23-P**. Here, in fact, Lâbâši buys a share for days 9-13 of the *gerseqqûtu* prebend from <sup>f</sup>Nuptis and Ana-rabûti-Nanāya/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni//K: co-guarantor for the purchase is the two women's father. The two women bought almost the same prebend (with the exception of day 13) out of their grandfather Anu-iqīšanni, for exactly the same price, a couple of years earlier, as recorded in **No. 22-P**:

Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K voluntarily sold to <sup>f</sup>Nuptis and <sup>f</sup>Ana-rabûti-Nanāya/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, his son, 1/3 of a day, in days 9, 10, 11 and 12, his *gerseqqûtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištar,

<sup>30</sup> See Corò 2005a, p. 191, to which YOS 20 51 and YOS 20 55 may now be added. On the *gerseqqûtu* prebend Doty 1977, p. 128; McEwan 1981, pp. 85-87; Pirngruber, Waerzeggers 2011, p. 119.

Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *g.* and *eš.* offerings and whatever appertains to that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, which is with his co-owners, for 10 š of silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price. [...] Should a claim arise with regard to that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, Anu-iqīšanni will clear it up to 12-times and will give to ʿNuptis and ʿAna-rabûti-Nanāya/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, his son. 1/3 of a day in days 9, 10, 11 and 12, that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, belongs to ʿNuptis and ʿAna-rabûti-Nanāya/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni [...].

Lâbâši purchased another share of this prebend, for exactly the same days 9-13, from the hands of another woman, also stemming from the Kurîs, named ʿTaddin-Ištar (**No. 8-P**). She is the daughter of another Lâbâši and, as we know from **Nos. 10-P//11-P** (SE 37) the wife of Anu-bēlšunu/Mukīn-apli//K. At the time the transaction recorded in **No. 8-P** was concluded she was probably not yet married, since her husband is not mentioned in her onomastic chain. Should we see a specific strategy behind Lâbâši's involvement in document having women as sellers? On the present state of our knowledge this question remains unanswered.

**No. 23-P** is the latest document recording the Ekur-zākirs' participation in contracts concerning the *gerseqqûtu* prebend. On the basis of the available evidence, it seems that his family's interest in this profession did not reach very far beyond, since none of Lâbâši's sons and nephews is involved in the contracts stemming from the second group.

In addition, **Nos. 22-P** and **23-P** are also the only extant examples of the *gerseqqûtu* service being offered to Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet ša Rēš; all the others, in fact, include also Bēlet-šēri and Šarrahîtu, while those of the second group may even refer to larger groups of deities.

It is worth stressing that Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin, who also appeared prominently in addition to Lâbâši and his family members in the dossiers concerning the prebendary food preparers, is never involved in transactions regarding the temple attendant's service.

The contracts in the second group, all dating between SE 108 and 120, show a somewhat different scenario: a certain Lâbâši/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Ištar-šuma-ēreš//Ahhûtu is the buyer of a share in the *gerseqqûtu* prebend in VS 15 18 and YOS 20 51; Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu//SLU<sup>31</sup> acts in YOS 20 55 and CM 12 06//VS 15 32. **Nos. 87-P//88-P** feature Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H.

The days of service to which the title is attached are now completely different, and include day 1, 24 and 30; 2 and 30; day 27, whereas among the gods Papsukkal is now added to Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahîtu and longer sequences, including Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk are recorded.

The information comes to a halt with SE 120, the date of the latest document of the group.

### 6.3.2 The Arranger of the Sacrificial Table

The only reference in the Hellenistic corpus from Uruk to the prebend of the arranger of the sacrificial table (*mubannû*) is preserved in **No. 10-P** and its duplicate **No. 11-P**, both part of the BM collection.

Table 36. Prebend of the arranger of the sacrificial table

Text	Type	date SE	Buyer
10-P//11-P	sale	37	ʿTaddin-Ištar/Lâbâši/K W of Anu-bēlšunu/Mukīn-apli//K

The name of the prebend, which is consistently spelled syllabically in the two documents, has proven especially important, as we have shown elsewhere, for settling the *vexata quaestio* of the reading of the logogram ŠITIM as *itinnu* in prebend-related texts from Uruk, confirming the existence of two separate prebends for the builder (*itinnu*) and the arranger of the sacrificial table in the corpus.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> On this individual and the documents in which he is mentioned, also including canonical tablets, see Wallenfels 1998, pp. 36-37.

<sup>32</sup> See Corò 2005a, pp. 110-111, with bibliography; to which add Baker 2005. On the *mubannû* in the cultic texts from Hellenistic Uruk see Linssen 2004, p. 143.

Since **Nos. 10-P//11-P** is the only reference to the *mubannûtu* prebend in the corpus, it is difficult to generalise from it. However, a number of interesting features emerge from a detailed examination of the contract.

First among them is that the buyer is a woman and in particular the same ʿTaddin-Ištar/Lâbâši/K whom we encountered before (**No. 8-P**) selling L/AZI//EZ a share in the *gerseqqûtu* prebend. When **Nos. 10-P//11-P** was drafted, ʿTaddin-Ištar/Lâbâši/K was already married to Anu-bêlšunu/Mukîn-apli//K and the contract sees her buying the prebend from her husband. The prebend is held together with a number of individuals, who are all mentioned by name, as co-owners (as detailed in Table 37).

Table 37. Details of **Nos. 10-P//11-P**

Text	Share	Days	Price	Co-owners
10-P//11-P	1/2 day	9-13	1/3 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//Ah</li> <li>2. Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-uşur</li> <li>3. Anu-ahhê-iddin/Anu-abu-uşur</li> <li>4. Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-balâssu-iqbi</li> <li>5. Šibqat-Bêl(/Rihat-Bêl?)</li> </ol>

Probably three of them occurred together as co-owners of the share in the *gerseqqûtu* prebend that ʿTaddin-Ištar sold to Lâbâši earlier on (**No. 9-P**), as one can see from the following Table:

Table 38. Details of **No. 9-P**

Text	Share	Days	Price	Co-owners
8-P	1/2 day	9-13	1/3 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. .../Nidinti-Anu//Ah</li> <li>2. Kidin-Anu/...</li> <li>3. Anu-ahhê-iddin/Anu-abu-uşur</li> <li>4. Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-balâssu-iqbi</li> </ol>

The contract involving ʿTaddin-Ištar is the only piece of evidence for the *gerseqqûtu* prebend that gives the full names of the co-owners, instead of simply mentioning them in passing as ‘all the brothers and co-owners’.

The similarities between the two documents encompass also the days of service, the price and the share sold (as well as some of the witnesses to the transactions): one wonders if we are not dealing with the same title in both cases. But why use two different names? The Babylonian origin of the scribe of **Nos. 10-P//11-P** (suggested by his personal name) might offer an answer to our question. The *mubannûtu* prebend, in fact, is well known in Babylon: it would thus not be unexpected that a Babylonian scribe used a term more familiar to him to describe the office of the arranger of the sacrificial table, instead of the Urukian variant *gerseqqûtu*, that must have sounded odd to his ears. If this were the case, we would also have explained what exactly the role of the *gerseqqû* was in the prebendary system of Uruk.

#### 6.4 Combined Titles: the Baker and Miller’s Prebend

Only one contract (**No. 19-P**) in the BM collection involves a combined title, namely that of baker and miller (*nuhatimmûtu u ararrûtu*), that with OECT 9 62 makes up two known examples of this type of prebend in the corpus. The two contracts date more than one hundred years apart; interestingly, both are leases. The similarities between the two documents, however, stop here, as evidenced in the following Table 39.

Table 39. Comparison between **No. 19-P** and OECT 9 62

	<b>No. 19-P</b>	<b>OECT 9 62</b>
<b>share/day</b>	1/6 in day 5 1/3 in 14	1/3 of day in days 2, 3, 19 (with equivalent in grain)
<b>gods</b>	Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, BšRēš	Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, and the great gods
<b>duration</b>	5 years	10 years
<b>lessor</b>	L/AZI//EZ	Mušallim-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//H, <i>treasurer</i> of the temple of Uruk
<b>lessee</b>	Kītu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//K Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//K	Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin/Kidin-Anu//H
<b>counterpart</b>	millers(?) share and <i>riqītu</i>	millers' share and <i>riqītu</i> + grain (for the <i>nuhatimmu</i> )
<b>guarantor</b>	their father	lessee
<b>warranties</b>	performance no interruption	performance no interruption comply with deadlines
<b>restrictions</b>	n/a	Lessor: no power of disposition; no transfer (or invalid)
<b>penalties</b>	n/a	Lessor: 10 š/day in case of transfer w/o contestation Lessee: 10 š/day in case of interruption or not complying with deadlines + penalties established by <i>rab ša rēš āli</i> and <i>puhru</i> of Uruk

In **No. 19-P**, Lâbâši/AZI/EZ leases out the title for days 5 and 14, to two brothers, Kittu-Anu and Anu-ahhē-iddin, from the Kurîs, for a period of five years; the service is performed for the altars of Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet ša Rēš.<sup>33</sup> The lessees' father guarantees for his sons the performance and uninterrupted service, while they remain responsible for paying to Lâbâši the shares in the meat cuts connected to the title that represent the counterpart for the lease. No restriction nor penalties apply to the contract.

Conversely, the document drafted in the time of Demetrius I (OECT 9 62) includes a detailed description of the restrictions and related penalties applying to both the lessor and the lessee in case they do not comply with the requirements stated in the agreement. These are quantified in money/day and amount to the fixed sum of 10 š per day. The penalties are straightforward and do not require the intervention of any judicial body if the lessor acts against any of the restrictions applying to the agreement; conversely, they amount to the fixed daily sum plus an extra in case the lessee does not comply with his contractual obligations.

The *rab ša rēš āli* and the *puhru* of Uruk are the authorities responsible for quantifying the penalties incumbent on a failing lessee. One should note that the lessor is here a member of the temple board, being qualified as the treasurer of the temple of Uruk and this might be the reason why the pronouncement of the *rab ša rēš āli* and the *puhru* of Uruk was required; a similar case is recorded in BRM 2 47, a lease of a butcher's prebend, where also the two bodies are mentioned and the lessor is a member of the temple board (Dumqi-Anu, "from the *kiništu* of the temple").<sup>34</sup>

## 6.5 The Prebends in the 'Palace of the Steppe', the Temple of the 'hallatu-orchard'

Shares in the prebend associated with the cult of Bēlet-šēri are the object of four documents (plus a duplicate) within the BM collection: all of them are sales.

As Table 40 shows,<sup>35</sup> the title is referred to in different ways, either as the prebend "in the Palace of the Steppe, the temple of the *hallatu-orchard*", or as the prebend "in front of Bēlet-šēri in the *hallatu-orchard*", or again as the prebend 'in the *hallatu-orchard*, the Edusaggara, the temple of Bēlet-šēri'.

<sup>33</sup> **No. 10-P** is the only document where L/AZI//EZ appears as the lessor.

<sup>34</sup> On this see also Monerie 2018, p. 361.

<sup>35</sup> Due to the fragmentary state of preservation of the tablet, the name of the reference to Bēlet-šēri only recorded in NCTU 23 has not been included in the Table.

The same names are known from the other references to the prebend in the Hellenistic corpus from Uruk. In one text in the corpus (BRM 2 12), however, the description ‘in the Palace of the Steppe, the temple of the *hallatu*-orchard’ alternates with a longer version including ‘in front of Bēlet-šēri’; this suggests that the first is short for the full name of the title, i.e. ‘in the Palace of the Steppe, the temple of the *hallatu*-orchard, in front of Bēlet-šēri’, so that the two may be considered the same.

Another example from the corpus refers to the prebend as that ‘in the *hallatu*-orchard’, with no further addition (VS 15 04). It is plausible that this is the shortest version for either of the other two descriptions.

Table 40. Names for the prebend connected with the cult of Bēlet-šēri

Name	Text No.	Year SE	Days
In the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	VS 15 04	36	15-21
Palace of the Steppe, the temple of the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard (in front of Bēlet-šēri)	BRM 2 12 No. 25-P	48 46-51	6 4; 11-12; 14-21
in front of Bēlet-šēri in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	BRM 04 WZJ 19 No. 47-P//48-P No. 53-P	29 48 74 66-76	25-26 25-27 11-12 16-21
in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard, the Edusaggara, the temple of Bēlet-šēri	No. 94-P //TCL 13 244	132	28

While all examples clearly refer to the cult of Bēlet-šēri and to its location in the *hallatu*-orchard, the name of the temple varies: this is called the ‘Palace of the Steppe’ in the earlier documents (with the exception of VS 15 04), but Edusaggara in **No. 94-P//TCL 13 244**. Since this document dates to the reign of Seleucus IV, some 80 years later than the others, it is possible that the late reference reflects a change of some kind in the organisation of the goddess’ cult at Uruk, that included the new name for the temple.<sup>36</sup>

As Table 38 shows, out of the four (and a duplicate) documents in the BM collection, two have Lâbâši as buyer **Nos. 47-P//48-P** and **53-P**), and one features his great-nephew Anu-zēru-iddin (**No. 94-P//TCL 13 244**). We know from the corpus that in addition to those recorded in these contracts, Lâbâši and his father purchased more shares of this title: in particular, he himself bought a share of day 6 in in SE 48 (BRM 2 12)<sup>37</sup> and his father Anu-zēru-iddin one for days 25 and 26 in SE 29 (BRM 2 4).

Table 41. Prebend of Bēlet-šēri in the BM collection

Name	Text No.	Year SE	Days	Buyer
Palace of the Steppe, the temple of the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	25-P	46-51	4 11-12 14-21	Anu-uballiṭ/Nidintu-Anu/ Anu-zēru-lišir/H
in front of Bēlet-šēri in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	47-P//48-P 53-P	74 66-76	11-12 16-21	L/AZI/EZ
in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard, the Edusaggara, the temple of Bēlet-šēri	94-P //TCL 13 244	132	28	AZI/AU/AZI//EZ

In Neo-Babylonian Uruk the *hallatu* was a special type of orchard under the responsibility of the prebendary *rab banês*, who had to supply the tables of the gods with its products and enjoyed particular rights over it. In the Seleucid period evidence for these orchards is absent, with the exception of its occurrence in the names of the prebend analysed so far; reference to the *rab banûtu* is also scanty: arable land belonging to the “estate of the *rab banûtu*” is mentioned once as the eastern

<sup>36</sup> The Edusaggara might also be mentioned in BiMes 24 12: 3-4 where the combined title of ‘temple-enterer and butcher in the *hallatu*-orchard, in the Edusaggara, the temple of Bēlet-šēri’ is mentioned. It must be noted that this document dates to 162 SE, thus confirming the idea that this was the new name of the goddess’ temple. On the name of the temple see George 1993, p. 78, no. 192.

<sup>37</sup> The text is BRM 2 12: see Corò 2005a, pp. 412-413.

border of a field purchased in **No. 16-AL** and a single sale of a *rab banûtu* prebend occurs in the corpus (BRM 2 13, dated to SE 49).

Interestingly, the two documents are clearly interconnected: the field described in **No. 16-AL** is purchased by Lâbâši's father and besides adjoining the arable land of the estate of the *rab banûtu* to the east, it also adjoins, to the south, the arable land of 'the estate of Lâbâši and his brothers'. As we have shown above, Lâbâši/AZI//EZ himself bought arable land, partly tenured property of the temple, in the same area, i.e. that of bank of the moat and the city wall of Uruk; we cannot thus exclude that the arable land of 'the estate of Lâbâši and his brothers', was his own; this would be located not far away from the fields of the prebendary gardeners. Now, if one considers that Lâbâši/AZI//EZ is also the buyer of the only *rab banûtu* prebend attested in the corpus, the idea that he had some interest in the activities of the prebendary gardeners, if not that he and his family were among the prebendary gardeners of the temple, would not be so unlikely.

The purchases of prebends connected to the cult of Bêlet-šêri in the *hallatu*-orchard by Lâbâši and his father must be interpreted in the same light: they would show that the disappearance of the *rab banûtu* prebend from the corpus did not mean that the task was no longer a prebendary one in the Seleucid period, but that at a certain point in time the contracts simply referred to it with a different name, covering either the name of the cultic shrine, the name of the goddess to which the service was addressed and/or the location of her temple.<sup>38</sup> The cult, originally associated with the Lady of Uruk and Nanāya would in the meantime have been substituted by that of Bêlet-šêri, a new entry in the Pantheon of Uruk; its traditional association with the Steppe would have made her the perfect candidate for the cultic activities connected to the tasks of the prebendary gardeners, whose orchards were traditionally located at the fringes of the city.

## 6.6 Offerings and Prebends

A small number of contracts in the BM record particular prebends whose names refer totally or in part to the offerings associated with the title as an income.

### 6.6.1 Travel Provisions

**No. 44-P** mentions the purchase by L/AZI//EZ of a share in the *êrib bîtûtu* of the Sky Gods: the text offers details on the cuts of meat associated with it, i.e. part of the mutton sacrificed to the Sky Gods and part of that belonging to the travel provisions of the gods. Lâbâši is indicated in the texts also as co-owner of the prebend. No reference is made to the day when the service is to be performed.

### 6.6.2 Meat Cuts from the *eššešu* of Day 3

**No. 52-P** is an interesting and anomalous contract in many respects, with L/AZI//EZ as the buyer. It records the purchase of an otherwise unspecified prebend, described as "one half of each mutton and lamb (belonging to) the *eššešu* day 3, of Anu [...]". The reference to the Rêš temple is unfortunately lost. Since in the transfer of ownership's clause we read that the meat was associated with the Ešgal (and ...?), it is plausible that the text in the lacuna might have specified that the prebend implied service in the two temples. This does not help much in understanding the characteristics of the tasks involved. However, that it might have had some special significance is suggested by the fact that this is the only contract where the seller, Šibqat-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu (presumably to be identified with the individual by the same name claiming descent from the Luštammar-Adads), is liable for clearing the prebend from claims raised by "the city of Uruk, the temples, the Urukeans, the house of the king and whosoever else", to the advantage of the buyer.

<sup>38</sup> Monerie 2018, p. 378, fig. 57 classifies this prebend among those of the temple-enterers.

In addition to it, the document though featuring a (broken) witness list, is not sealed. Does this mean that it was just a draft or a copy deprived of any legal validity, intended for personal use only, as was the practice in the earlier periods? And should we see any connection between the reference to the institutional bodies of the city, the temple, and the State and the absence of sealings? On the present state of our knowledge it is unfortunately not possible to offer an answer to this question.

### 6.6.3 A New Prebend in the Corpus: the Prebend in the *malītu* Offerings

**No. 34-P** is the only example known so far, both in the corpus from the Hellenistic Uruk and in the BM collection, of the existence of a prebend *šá ma-al-la-a-tú* (to be interpreted as plural for *malītu*).<sup>39</sup>

The tablet is unfortunately not well preserved: however, it is clear that the title was connected to worship in the Ešgal and Rēš and probably (at least a part of it) consisted of juniper(?) of the clothing ceremonies of an unknown god.

In the Neo-Babylonian period, we have evidence of the *malītu* offering for the altars of Marduk, for the temple of Adad, in connection to the festivals of the temple-enterers and, in Uruk, for the altars of the Lady of Uruk and also on the occasion of the opening of the temple's ceremonies.<sup>40</sup>

In Seleucid Uruk, reference to the two temples of Ešgal and Rēš are only found in tablets dealing with the builder's prebend: but neither the seller nor the buyer are here identified here as *itinnus*, thus a connection to this type of service seems unlikely.

Juniper and the clothing ceremonies of the gods are mentioned many times in contracts concerning the combined title of temple-enterer and goldsmith. However, no link may be established between those tablets and our text, especially because of the date of **No. 34-P**, that may be fixed to SE 59, i.e. definitely earlier than any contracts involving the prebend of temple-enterer and goldsmith (whose first dated occurrence goes back to SE 95).

The buyer of the prebend is Lâbâši's son, Anu-zêru-iddin (see commentary to the text, below) and Lâbâši himself appears among the co-owners of the prebend, alongside the sons of a certain Kidin-Anu (probably to be identified with the seller's father). We have no evidence, so far, of their involvement in transactions dealing with any food prebend, with the exception of **No. 52-P**, discussed above.

## 6.7 Portfolios

A substantial group of ten tablets in the BM collection have as their objects prebend portfolios,<sup>41</sup> i.e. they record the sale or lease of a bunch of prebends at once. The data from the contracts are plotted in Table 42.

Table 42. Prebend portfolios in the BM collection

Text	Prebends	Type	Buyer/lessee
13-P	Temple attendant butcher	sale	B: L/AZI//EZ S1: Anu-abu-ušur=Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-abu-ušur//LA S2: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ/ Anu-abu-ušur//LA S3: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-abu-ušur//LA
43-P	Temple-enterer of Anu butcher	sale	B: Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ S: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//H

<sup>39</sup> A term *malītu* (pl. *malāti*), is well attested in the NB period (see CAD M/1, pp. 169-170, s.v. *malītu* A) where it indicates either a plate or bowl or 'an offering to a temple and an item of income for its personnel'. For a *malītu* prebend see Van Driel 2002, p. 116, fn. 103. For such bowls in a prebendary context see Baker 2004, no. 51 (reference courtesy Baker). See also Bongenaar 1997, p. 144.

<sup>40</sup> *Malītu* offerings were offered to the Lady of Uruk (YOS 6 239: 6) and we have evidence of wool, dates and barley being part of this offerings.

<sup>41</sup> Elsewhere also defined as 'pacchetti di prebende': Corò 2005a, p. 26 et passim.

Text	Prebends	Type	Buyer/lessee
67-P (Oppert 4)	Temple-enterer Temple attendant of the sky gods	lease	Le: Kidin-Anu/Nidinti-Anu Lr: [...]
70-P	Temple-enterer of ? Temple-enterer of Enlil	sale	B1: NI/AZI/L//EZ B2: AU/AZI/L//EZ S: Šamaš-ittannu/Balātu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA
71-P	Temple-enterer of (Anu?) Temple-enterer of Enlil Baker Butcher ... Bēlet-māti, temple that is adjoined to Eanna, in front of B-m prebend in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	sale	B: 'Belēssunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H) W AU/AZI/L//EZ S: Nidinti-Anu[/Šamaš-ēṭir/Kidin-Anu]
85-P	Temple-enterer of Anu Temple-enterer of Enlil Baker Butcher Temple attendant In the temple ..., in front of Bēlet-māti	sale	B: 'Belēssunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H) W AU/(AZI/L//EZ) S: Nidinti-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir/Kidin-Anu/
89-P	Temple-enterer of Enlil brewer	sale	B1: NI/AZI/L//EZ B2: AU/AZI/L//EZ S: Šamaš-ittannu/Balātu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA
98-P	Temple-enterer of Anu Temple-enterer of Enlil butcher	lease	Le: Idat-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Eribaya//EZ Lr: AZI/AZI/AZI//EZ
106-P (=Oppert 5)	Temple-enterer of Anu Temple-enterer of Enlil Temple-enterer and butcher of the Egalmah, temple of Gula, adjoined to Eanna, in front of Bēlet-māti	sale	B: AZI/AU/AZI//EZ S: 'Rubuttu/Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu//Ah) W Anu-ahu-ittannu/Antipatros//Ah
109-P// Iraq 59 38	Food offerings Temple-enterer of	sale	B: 'Erištu-Nanāya/Tanittu-Anu) W Anu-bēšunu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēšunu//Ah

The portfolios may consist of different numbers and types of titles, ranging from a minimum of two to as many as six. While no specific trend may be noted as to the types of possible associations, it is interesting that the prebend of the temple-enterer (either of Anu or Enlil) is always part of the portfolio (the only exception being **No. 13-P**, the earliest document in the group). This title can be associated with other shares of the temple-enterer's prebend, with a food preparer's prebend (a butcher, a brewer or a baker), with a temple attendant's (in one case specifically associated to the Sky gods: **No. 67-P**), with shares of food offerings and also with the particular combined title of temple-enterer's and butcher's of the Egalmah, for Bēlet-māti or to the prebend in the *hallatu*-orchard.

The temple-enterer's prebends always come first in the portfolios, with the temple-enterers of Anu preceding those of Enlil. The food preparers follow, the bakers always before the butchers (no evidence is available on the relative position of the bakers, who are mentioned only once, with no other food preparers); the temple attendant occurs after the food preparers in **No. 85-P**, while in **No. 13-P** he is mentioned before the butcher.

The majority of the contracts have members of Lâbâši's family as buyers: L/AZI//EZ himself acts in **No. P-13**; his two nephews, Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ occur in **Nos. 70-P** and **89-P**; his great-nephew is the protagonist in **No. 109-P**. In addition, Anu-uballiṭ's wife, Bēlessunu, is the buyer in **Nos. 71-P** and **85-P**, while his son Anu-zēru-iddin is buyer in **No. 106-P**. It is not clear if the Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ, mentioned as buyer in **No. 43-P** is a cousin of L/AZI//EZ, as his name might suggest, and if the Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu/ Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ who acts as lessor in **No. 98-P** is the nephew of Lâbâši's great-nephew: if this were the case, two more contracts would belong to the family's dossier.

Of the remaining documents, **No. 67-P** is a very fragmentary tablet for which only part of the name of the lessee (Kidin-Anu/Nidinti-Anu) can be reconstructed; **No. 109-P** (the duplicate of Iraq 59 38) is a sale featuring a woman named 'Erištu-Nanāya, claiming descent from the Ahhūtu clan, as the buyer.

Anu-uballiṭ and his eldest brother Nanāya-iddin buy both their portfolios from Šamaš-ittannu/Balātu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA; Lâbâši, too, bought his small portfolio from two individuals belonging to the same clan; the possibility that one of them, Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-uballiṭ is the grandfather of the seller of **Nos. 70-P** and **89-P** cannot be ruled out.

An interesting characteristic of the dossier is the high number of women acting in the contracts: four out of ten, in fact, have a woman either as seller (**No. 106-P**), or as buyer (**Nos. 71-P; 85-P; 109-P**//Iraq 59 38). No restrictions apply to their capacity of buying different types of prebends, as is clear from those contracts involving 'Bēlessunu and 'Rubuttu that have the largest portfolios as the object.

These two documents bear witness to the existence of a prebend connected to the meals of the goddess Bēlet-māti, probably worshipped in a cella within the temple of Eanna. While the possibility that women are involved in both the transactions mentioning this type of service due to some gender-related preference cannot be excluded, it is clear that no gender-related restriction applied to the transfer of the title, since 'Rubuttu sells it to a man.

The reason why documents with prebend portfolios as objects coexist with others that only concern one title remains to be explained. The strong involvement of the Lâbâši family in this type of transaction might offer a clue for its better understanding; the investigation of the business strategy of the Ekur-zākir family is, however, beyond the scope of the present analysis and will be the object of a separate study.



## 7 Administrative Documents

Only a handful of tablets in the collection are administrative documents; they can be easily distinguished within the collection, on account of their unusual format and layout.

Contrary to the contracts, despite their probably belonging to the same administrative archive of the temple, they do not belong to a single typology based on their content, shape and palaeography.<sup>1</sup>

As we have noted above (see § 2.2), administrative tablets are thinner than the contracts, their edges do not house seal impressions, and they have no date formula. Among the four examples in the BM collections, two are landscape-oriented, written on the obverse only and their writing is slanting and in general very poor; the other two, are portrait tablets, written on both sides (one also on two of the edges).

The characteristics of these tablets are summarised in Table 43, below.

Table 43. Administrative tablets

Text No.	Orientation	Format	Writing	Content
116-ADM	landscape	flat	Obv. only very slanting	list of carpenters
117-ADM	landscape	flat	Obv. only very slanting	list of prebendaries
118-ADM	portrait	Ziegelformat	Obv.; B.e.; Rev.; Ri.e. regular	temple registry for prebends
119-ADM	portrait	pillow?	Obv.+Rev. very slanting	registry of documents

### 7.1 Lists of Personnel

**Nos. 116-ADM** and **117-ADM** are very similar to one another. Both tablets are landscape-oriented, flat, and written on the obverse only. Following Beaulieu’s classification of writing types on administrative tablets, they exhibit a very irregular (“très irrégulière”) writing. Although neither of the two has a date formula, the large number of theophoric names in Anu suggests Uruk as their provenance.

**No. 116-ADM** is a list of carpenters and ‘givers’ (maybe sellers or performers?): it is not clear if this means that all the individuals mentioned in the list are carpenters who gave something to or performed their services for the temple, or if some of them were carpenters and others ‘givers’. In fact, only Nidinti-Anu/Bēlet-šēri mentioned in Obv. 4 seems to have been identified with his professional title in the document.

With the possible exception of Anu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu of Obv. 3, who may have been a member of the Ahhūtu family, no other individual is identified by means of an ancestor.

The fact that the filiation is described with the logogram *a* only (not followed by *ša*), which is unusual in Seleucid Uruk, might point to an early Seleucid (if not earlier) date for the document.

**No. 117-ADM** shares with **No. 116-ADM** some physical characteristics: however, **No. 117-ADM** is slightly bigger than **No. 116-ADM** and features twelve lines of text. As for its content, it is also

<sup>1</sup> As Beaulieu noticed for the fourteen administrative tablets from Uruk he published in 1989 (Beaulieu 1989, esp. pp. 57-61). Beaulieu, indeed, distinguishes as many as four different types of script (“régulière, incliné, legerment incliné; tres inclinés”). The copies and the descriptions of the tablets in the catalogue show that among the group of fourteen texts he studied are included portrait tablets, landscape tablets, tablets with dividing lines; tablets written on the obverse only, tablets written on both sides and even on the edges (upper and lower).

a list of personnel, namely the temple-enterers of the gods who were responsible for the prebends of days 15 and 16 (no month or year is specified): the names of the temple-enterers are followed by the indication of specific amounts of an unknown commodity.

As for the previous tablet, the theophoric element Anu of most of the names clearly points to Uruk as its place of composition. With a few exceptions, filiation is here noted in its typical ‘full’ Seleucid form (a *ša*): as one may easily expect to be the case in administrative documents, no individual is identified with an ancestor name.

## 7.2 Others

**Nos. 118-ADM** and **119-ADM** both came to the Museum through the antiquities market and were registered among BM running numbers identifying tablets from Larsa: however, their content (especially the personal names recorded in the texts, mainly made up with the theonym Anu) makes it clear that these materials pertain to (if not originate from) the administration of the temples of Uruk.

While both are portrait-oriented tablets, **No. 118-ADM** exhibits a very clear and tidy script (“regulière” in Beaulieu’s classification); that of **No. 119-ADM** is, on the contrary, informal and cursive, to the point that it would be difficult to ascribe the tablet to the Urukean milieu on the basis of its content.

The size and layout of the two tablets is also different: **No. 118-ADM** is very small and written on the obverse, reverse, lower and left edge; **No. 119-ADM** is bigger and only written on the obverse and reverse. Both are characterised by the presence of rulings, used by the scribe to organise the text into sections.

Four rulings identify five different sections on **No. 118-ADM**. Two of them (sections 1-2) fit into the obverse; a third section occupies the last line of the reverse and continues over the lower edge, two (sections 4-5) fit into the reverse; while the left edge houses a full section on its own (section 6).

Sections 1-2 contain the description of the shares of an unknown commodity, connected to three days of specific months, that belong to either a particular individual and/or the members of a family/professional group designated as “the estate of PN”. Section 4 refers only to the share in the meat offerings pertaining to the festival of Anu in day 3 of the month, also belonging to a named estate.

Section 3, which functions as a heading, states that the document consists of the “clay tablet of the shares in the festivals(?) of the dressing ceremonies of Anu and Antu”. It is not clear what is the function of the individuals mentioned in the badly preserved section 6, occupying the edge of the tablet.

The format, layout, and also the high level of accuracy in drafting **No. 118-ADM** show that this document was the work of an experienced scribe. It seems thus likely that it belonged to a different administrative level of the temple’s bureaucracy than **Nos. 116-ADM** and **117-ADM**: the rationale for it still remains unclear, though. The tablet is undated and no help comes from the prosopography of the individuals mentioned in order to date it; it is however interesting to observe that the logographic spelling of the name of *Sîn-bānūnu* (<sup>1d</sup>30-dù-ku<sub>6</sub>; rev. 17) occurs only once in the contracts from Hellenistic Uruk (YOS 20 16, dated SE 29). It would thus be tempting to assign the two tablets to the hand of the same scribe, and to assign **No. 118-ADM** a date in the first half of the first century of Seleucid rule over Babylonia.

Rulings also characterise **No. 119-ADM**, a clay tablet whose first section on the obverse, functioning as a heading, shows that it was drafted to record the contents of a reed basket (*hal-la-lat*), consisting of ‘written documents’. Although the spelling of the term for basket in **No. 119-ADM** is a hapax (*hal-la-lat* vs. the commonly used <sup>(9i)</sup>*hal-lat*), it is plausible that it refers to the same *hallātu* containers whose use is well attested in the earlier periods. Examples from the Rahimesu archive show that *hallātu* were used to deposit money in the temple.<sup>2</sup> Another administrative tablet from Uruk (Beaulieu 1989, Text 2) records their use in the temple of Uruk to store the textiles for the statues of the gods.<sup>3</sup> On the basis of these parallels, and since the documents stored in the *hallātu* basket mentioned in **No. 119-ADM** all refer to prebendary titles, it is reasonable to assume that our baskets were also stored somewhere in the temple.

2 On the use of reed baskets in the administration of the temple of Babylon see van der Spek 1985.

3 Beaulieu 1989, p. 69.

The tablet is divided in four sections. The first section is the heading; sections 2 to 4 detail the number and type of documents, the prebendary title they refer to, followed by a clause stating who placed them in front of (?) the gods, a date, and a number (whose meaning is not clear, but which might refer to the value of the deposited documents<sup>4</sup>). The order of the elements (especially the date and the number) is not always consistent, so that it is difficult to understand how the entries were organised.

Although the general context of the tablet still remains not completely clear, a couple of elements might help to better understand the rationale for its drafting. First is the type of documents listed in the tablet. According to the heading section the content of the *hallātu* consist of *šaṭārus*, a term that can either refer generically to ‘documents’, or more specifically to ‘contracts’: Section 2, however, distinguishes between 2 *šaṭārus* and 1 *giṭṭu*. It is thus likely that *šaṭāru* is used in Section 2 specifically to refer to contracts in contrast to receipts (*giṭṭu*), while the term is used in the heading section in its wider sense of ‘documents’, including all those listed in the tablet, regardless of their type. The need for the distinction made in Section 2, might point to the fact that at least two different types of documents, both part of the same dossier, were assembled together in one place.<sup>5</sup>

Now, among the documents stored in the basket, only those listed in Section 2 include a *giṭṭu*. All the documents listed in the following sections are, in fact, labelled *šaṭārus*, and this obviously raises the question why it happens.

A possibility is that it depended on the content of the dossier to which the documents in this Section referred, i.e. that this was linked to the administrative/legal procedure for which the documents were originally issued. Since the dossier in Section 2 includes documents dealing with service performed for a third party, it would be possible that the issue of a receipt of some kind was connected to the fulfilment of some specific requirements or to a particular payment connected to the lease of the service, in addition to the regular contracts; which would explain why both types of documents are mentioned. However, we have no evidence of any ‘receipts’ being stored with the ‘contracts’ listed in Section 4, that (though its content is not completely clear) also have as object service performed for a third party: thus the explanation may be sought elsewhere.

What might *giṭṭu* represent in contrast to *šaṭāru*? In the late period, *giṭṭu* was used to refer to receipts written both on clay and on parchment, depending on the determinative associated with the term: unfortunately, the absence of a determinative for *giṭṭu* in **No. 119-ADM** makes it impossible to ascertain if the opposition *šaṭāru* vs *giṭṭu* referred also to the material on which the documents were written, in addition to their type.<sup>6</sup> Some details of the documents referred to in Section 2, however, might point to the fact that the distinction had actually to do with the use of different writing media.

The text of the section reads: ‘2 contracts and 1 receipt of 1/6th of a full day of the brewers, to perform in the name of *'is-pu-da-su*, that Anu-māru-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu placed in front of (?) the god. Instead of 58 ½ (shekels?). Nisan, day 21, year 142’ (**No. 119-ADM**, obv. 3-8).

Apparently, a certain Anu-māru-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu placed in front of the god(?) the documents concerning the performance of a share in the brewer’s service, instead of an individual bearing the non-Babylonian name *'is-pu-da-su*. In the commentary to the text, I suggest that *'is-pu-da-su* is the Babylonian spelling for the Greek name Spoudasios/Spoudaios. If Spoudaios was a Greek (besides just bearing a Greek name) it would not be purely coincidental that he appears in the only section of **No. 119-ADM** mentioning different types of written documents. *Giṭṭu* may in fact have been used here to indicate that an extra document, maybe on parchment and in a different language, was issued for Spoudaios, on top of the contracts drafted on clay. At the time of depositing the documents in the *hallātu*, the full dossier had to be handed in, whatever its written medium: from this perspective, **No. 119-ADM** would offer documentary evidence for the habit of storing both clay documents and parchments together, in the same place, in the temple, as we know from the archaeological record.

Unfortunately what still escapes us is the rationale for storing the documents in the temple.

The fact that all the documents recorded in **No. 119-ADM** concern prebends might suggest a connection between the praxis attested by the administrative tablet and that referred to in the so

<sup>4</sup> Suggestion Baker, personal communication, October 2017.

<sup>5</sup> Baker 2003, pp. 250-256 and also Jursa 2005, pp. 5-6.

<sup>6</sup> Jursa 2005, p. 6, with fn. 29.

called 'registration clause', allowing purchasers, on a voluntary basis, to 'enter' their prebend in the registry of the Property of Anu.

Two elements however argue against this reconstruction: first is that according to the prebend contracts featuring the registration clause, the registry of the Property of Anu was kept on wood (*lê'û*), not on clay, so that in order to keep this possibility we should imagine a complex scenario where the prebend owner brought his contracts to the temple in order for them to be registered in the wooden registry and the tablets were deposited in the *hallātu*, waiting to be registered. The date recorded for the entries in **No. 119-ADM** would refer to the day when the original documents were issued (which would explain why the entries are not organised in chronological order).

Interpreting the meaning of the clause, Krückmann suggested that upon registration the allotment owner was allowed to accumulate the income deriving from the prebend in an account set for him in his name, instead of drawing the income directly: this idea would fit in well with the presence of numbers in each sections of the text, that might represent the equivalent in money (?) for the registered titles.

Unfortunately, reconstructing such a scenario one should also consider that the registration formula is only attested in contracts dating in the first century of Seleucid rule over Babylonia, while according to **No. 119-ADM** the contracts deposited in the *hallātu* were all probably drafted between SE 139-142. It would thus be difficult to suggest a direct connection between the two procedures, unless we postulate that the formula disappeared from the contracts because the procedure changed from voluntary to compulsory.

## Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

Text Editions and Commentary

Paola Corò

### 8 Scribes

The scribes of legal documents typically identify themselves in the date formula of the contracts by attaching the title *tupšarru* (scribe) to their names, followed by the patronymic and in most cases the clan affiliation; *tupšarru* is written using the logographic form <sup>lu</sup>umbisag. One among the Urukean scribes, Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu//SLU, gave his title of chief lamentation priest (*kalamāh Anu*) in addition to that of scribe in the date formulas of the archival tablets he wrote.<sup>1</sup>

Indeed, a number of scribes compiled literary texts as well as writing archival documents.<sup>2</sup> In the colophons of the literary texts they wrote they usually bore their professional titles (e.g. ‘scribe of the Enūma Anu Enlil’, ‘lamentation priest’, etc., that described the stage of mastery of the relevant art they had achieved); however, none of them is known to have used that title in the date formula of the legal tablets he wrote.

The names of the scribes who wrote the tablets belonging to the BM collection are preserved (or may be safely restored) for approximately two-thirds of the documents. Overall, twenty-seven discrete individuals may be recognised.<sup>3</sup> As Table 44 shows, unsurprisingly they mainly belonged to the two best known scribal families of Uruk, i.e. the Sîn-lēqe-unnīnīs and the Ekur-zākirs; a few claim ancestry from the Kurīš and the Gimil-Anus, while a small number is identified only by their first name and patronymic.

Table 44. Scribes and clan affiliation in the BM collection

Clan	Scribes
Sîn-lēqe-unnīnī	[Itti-Anu-nuhšu]/Anu-bēlšunu//SLU? Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU Dumqī-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//SLU Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//SLU Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu//SLU, the chief lamentation priest Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//SLU Illūt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//SLU Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU
Ekur-zākīr	Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Iqīša/EZ Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ Mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu//EZ Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ Anu-uballiṭ/Ina-qībit-Anu//EZ Šamaš-ēṭir/Ina-qībit-Anu//EZ Ina-qībit-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir//EZ
Kurī	Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Anu-erība//K Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qībit-Anu//K Anu-uballiṭ/Enlil-ahu-iddin//K
Gimil-Anu	Ina-qībit-Anu/Lābāši/Līšir//GA Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-abu-usur//GA
No clan affiliation	Bēl-ēreš/Nabû-nāšir Bēl-ahhē-iddin/Anu-uballissu Nazi-muruttaš/Enlil-šumu-imbi Anu-erība/Rabi-Anu

1 See Corò 2015, esp. pp. 89-91, and below.

2 See e.g. Pearce, Doty 2010.

3 Excluded from this figure are those scribes whose names are not preserved enough to attempt any identification.

## 8.1 The Scribes of the Sîn-lēqe-unnīnī Clan

The Sîn-lēqe-unnīnīs are the most prominent scribal family in Seleucid Uruk, whose eponymous ancestor is believed to have been the author of the Epic of Gilgameš. The family is documented in Uruk since the Neo-Babylonian period; for the Hellenistic period, it has been possible to trace back the activities of individuals belonging to several generations of maybe a single branch of the Sîn-lēqe-unnīnīs, who appear to have been active both as scribes of scholarly tablets and as scribes, witnesses and sometimes also parties of legal documents.<sup>4</sup>

Eight discrete scribes claiming Sîn-lēqe-unnīnī as ancestor wrote about one fourth of the total documents in the BM collection, between the first half of the Seleucid Era and the reign of Demetrius. Unsurprisingly, they belong to subsequent generations of the same branch of the family (see Table 44, above).

Most active among them is Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU, to whose hand can be attributed a total of thirteen tablets, all dated between SE 44 and SE 59 (see Table 45, below).<sup>5</sup>

Table 45. Tablets written by Anu-uballiṭ and his father

Scribe	Tot. docs	Earliest	Latest	Tablet No.
[Itti-Anu-nuhšu]/Anu-bēlišunu (?)	1	47-49	—	22-P
Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU	13	44	59	18-P; 21-P; 23-P; 24-P; 25-P; 26-P; 28-P; 29-P//30-P; 31-P; 32-RE; 34-P; 43-P

Most of the tablets written by Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU have Lâbâši, his son Anu-zēru-iddin and his cousin by the same name (Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu) as the parties and prebends as the objects.<sup>6</sup>

The name of the scribe of **No. 22-P** is lost (only the patronym is preserved). It is likely, on the basis of the suggested date of the tablet, that the scribe who wrote it is Anu-uballiṭ's father, the only representative of the generation before Anu-uballiṭ's to appear in our documents.<sup>7</sup>

The two sons of Anu-uballiṭ, Nidinti-Anu and Dumqī-Anu, each wrote five tablets among those that are now in the BM collection (Table 46).

Table 46. Tablets written by the sons of Anu-uballiṭ<sup>8</sup>

Scribe	Tot. docs	Earliest	Latest	Tablet No.
Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//SLU	5	47	78	20-P; 49-P//YOS 20 37; 54-P//55-P; 56-P
Dumqī-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//SLU	13	44	59	18-P; 21-P; 23-P; 24-P; 25-P; 26-P; 28-P; 29-P//30-P; 31-P; 32-RE; 34-P; 43-P

Those by the hand of Nidinti-Anu are distributed in the thirty years between SE 47 and SE 78. Two

<sup>4</sup> For the family tree see Hunger 1968, p. 17, with earlier bibliography; Lewenton 1970, p. 104; Del Monte 1996 and Del Monte 2002 (esp. pp. 198-199, with fn. 18); Clancier 2009, pp. 72-80; for the family's history Beaulieu 2000; Pearce, Doty 2000; Robson 2008, pp. 244-260; See also Nielsen 2011, pp. 185-210.

<sup>5</sup> The date of two of the tablets that form this group is not preserved. On the basis of the extant traces of the signs for the dates in the date formula and the prosopography of the parties, they can be assigned to as early as SE 40 and as late as SE 66, respectively. This would slightly change the scenario, setting the beginning of the scribal activity of Anu-uballiṭ in the BM collection to SE 40 and its end to SE 66. Moreover, Anu-uballiṭ wrote at least ten more contracts belonging to the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk, the earliest dating to SE 46 and the latest to SE 63. For lists of the relevant documents see e.g. Schröder 1916, p. 16, #8 and Doty 2010, pp. 63-64, #54 and the commentary to **No. 32-RE**, below.

<sup>6</sup> The same is true for the contracts not housed in London, where also L/AZI//EZ and the members of this family largely feature as the parties.

<sup>7</sup> Only the patronymic of the scribe is preserved on the tablet. On the basis of the extant signs for the date and the kings mentioned in the date formula, the tablet can be dated to SE 47-49. Prosopographical connections to other tablets confirm the chronological frame for this document (see below the commentary to **No. 22-P** for further details). Itti-Anu-nuhšu also wrote OECT 9 6, sometime between SE 18 and SE 31: Del Monte 2002, 200; for the family tree of this branch of the Sîn-lēqe-unnīnīs see Del Monte 1996.

<sup>8</sup> It is plausible that also **No. 51-P** belongs here. See commentary to the text, below.

are duplicates of each other; a third has a duplicate in Yale; all have prebends as objects. It is worth noting that with the exception of **No. 20-P**, the remaining tablets include the so-called ‘registration clause’ that Nidinti-Anu systematically frames within rulings on the tablets’ reverse (for a layout sample, see Fig. 11, below). Lâbâši or his son Anu-zêru-iddin are parties to all these documents written by Nidinti-Anu.

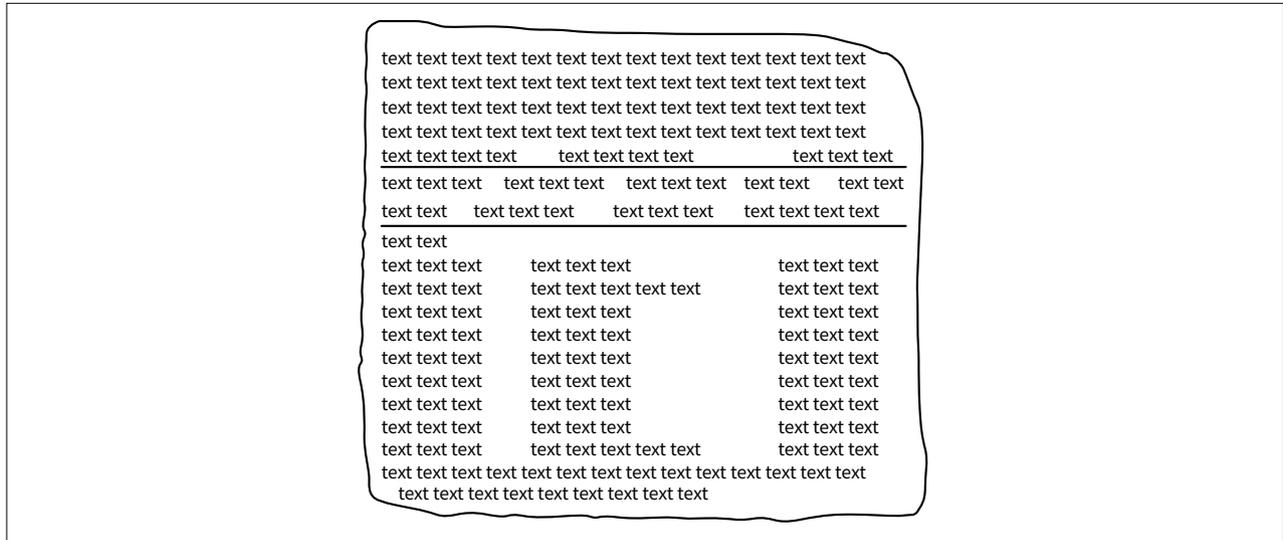


Figure 11. Schematic representation of the layout of **No. 56-P**

Nidinti-Anu’s brother, Dumqi-Anu appears as the scribe of five tablets dated between SE 77 and SE 90: only two involve Lâbâši and his son; a single one features the registration clause, which Dumqi-Anu, unlike his brother, does not separate from the main text by means of dividing lines.

If the identification of our Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ with the individual by the same name that owns scholarly tablets holds true,<sup>9</sup> there is a chance that his choice for formatting the registration clause in a special way reflects the habit of organizing texts in a ‘visual’ way (highlighting significant passages, tabulating prose text, etc.) as he learned it in the context of his scholarly education.<sup>10</sup>

None of the sons of Nidinti-Anu appears in our documents; indeed, the dates of the extant documents confirm that the scribes named Anu-iqīšanni, Illūt-Anu and Anu-ahhē-iddin, sons of Nidinti-Anu, are the sons of the homonymous grandson of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ (see Table 44).

Table 47. Tablets written by the sons of Nidinti-Anu(2)

Scribe	Tot. docs	Earliest	Latest	Tablet No.
Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu(2)//SLU, the lamentation priest	3	109	120	74-RE//75-RE; 86-RE
Illūt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu(2)//SLU	1	146	—	98-P
Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//SLU	1	157		102-RE

9 Hunger 1968, p. 17 and Clancier 2009, p. 75, see also Del Monte 1996.

10 Although the use of incised lines on these archival tablets cannot be properly considered a conversion of the text to ‘tabular formatting’, it is conceivable that it reflects the same need for providing a new way of viewing a text that, in the context of scribal education and practice, was connected to the increasing use of tables. The adoption of dividing lines, as well as of tabular formatting, rested mainly on personal choice: in this light, its systematic use by Nidinti-Anu to highlight the text’s section containing the registration clause seems to reflect the intentional need for a new way of conceptualising a piece of information. On the use of tables and tabular formatting and their significance see Robson 2003 and 2004. On the organisational structure of knowledge in cuneiform sources see recently Monroe 2015 (esp. pp. 529-531). In general, on the organisational principles of Akkadian texts, Worthington 2012.

Anu-iqīšanni is the famous scribe who took pride in attaching the title of *kalamāh Anu* to his onomastic chain in all the archival documents he wrote. As I have extensively shown elsewhere, he probably was the author of a scholarly fragment for Nidinti-Anu of the Ekur-zākir clan, and as well as writing a large number of legal documents, he most likely drafted administrative tablets for the temple.<sup>11</sup>

A full set of graphic peculiarities, variants and virtuositities (as, for example, the phonetic vs logographic play in the spelling of his own name and the anomalous use of the determinative lú) represent a typical mark of his hand in the tablets he wrote: their use, as already in the case of his father, may be connected to his scholarly background.<sup>12</sup>

Unlike those of their forefather, none of Anu-iqīšanni's tablets (both those in London or part of the corpus) involve members of Lâbâši's family;<sup>13</sup> conversely, many of the texts he wrote have as the parties individuals who were not members of the traditional families of Uruk, as suggested by the fact that they are identified in the documents by means of a professional title instead of the family name.

As I argued elsewhere, the fact that Anu-iqīšanni identifies himself by using his priestly title and that the tablets he wrote involve people who are not part of the traditional Urukean elite (though they are on the payroll of the temple) might indicate that when he drafted those documents he was acting in some formal capacity for the temple. There is a chance that it was in connection with this official role that he was entrusted the recording of administrative tablets as well.<sup>14</sup>

Anu-iqīšanni's brothers, Illût-Anu and Anu-ahhē-iddin, each wrote one of the tablets in the BM collection. Interestingly, Illût-Anu's tablet records a member of the Lâbâši family as a party, namely Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ, who appears leasing out a portfolio of prebends including shares in that of temple-enter of Anu, that of temple-enterer of Enlil and in the butcher's prebend (**No. 98-P**).

Anu-ahhē-iddin, conversely, writes the contract (**No. 102-RE**) where another Lâbâši, belonging to the Ahhûtu family (a descendant of Anu-uballiṭ=Nikarchos) sells his share in the paternal house to his two brothers. No evidence of either of the two scribes as author of scholarly tablets has come down to us.

Finally, it is not clear what (if any) is the family relationship between the scribes of the Sîn-lêqe-unnîni family whose careers we have discussed so far and Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU, who wrote three documents, among which are two involving L/AZI//EZ as buyer, between SE 65 and 74.

Table 48. Tablets written by Anu-ahu-ittannu

Scribe	Tot. docs	Earliest	Latest	Tablet No.
Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU	3	65	74	37-RE; 44-P; 47-P//48-P

Wallenfels identified him with the *kalamāh Anu* who owned the tablet containing the ritual for covering the kettledrum (TU 44), besides writing several archival documents (other than those in the BM) between SE 68 and SE 73. Be that as it may, whatever branch of the family Anu-ahu-ittannu he belonged to, he must be placed chronologically somewhere at the same level as Anu-uballiṭ.<sup>15</sup>

11 See Corò 2015, with bibliography and all relevant references to the pertinent texts.

12 See Corò 2015.

13 This is not unexpected, because the family is no longer well represented in the sources after Bēlessunu's generation.

14 Corò 2015, pp. 90-91, with fn. 30 for a list of the tablets written by Anu-iqīšanni.

15 For Anu-ahu-ittannu and his family members, see Wallenfels 1994, p. 20. Clancier 2009, p. 75 (quoting Wallenfels) considers Anu-ahu-ittannu to be the grandson of Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu, and places him accordingly in the family stem. This is, however, unlikely since all the tablets witnessing Anu-ahu-ittannu's activity date some 30 years earlier than those of his presumed grandson. Moreover, according to Wallenfels' identification, the Anu-iqīšanni father of Rihat-Anu would be the son of Širki-Anu, not of Nidinti-Anu (see Wallenfels 1994, p. 20, with reference to the owners of seals #51, #52 and #53).

## 8.2 The Scribes of the Ekur-zākir Family

Twenty-seven documents in the BM collection can be assigned to the hands of as many as nine scribes claiming Ekur-zākir as ancestor. In contrast to the scribes of the Sîn-lēqe-unnīnī family, they appear to have belonged to three different branches of the Ekur-zākir family.

### 8.2.1 The Iqīšaya Branch

The first branch is named after its most famous representative Iqīšaya (who however did not write any of the tablets in the BM collection). His son Ištar-šumu-ēreš is the scribe of a single document in the collection (**No. 2-P**) dated to SE 13; we know that the year before, he wrote another contract belonging to the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk (VDI 1955/4 6). Interestingly, VDI 1955/4 6 and **No. 2-P** have five witnesses in common (see below, commentary to **No. 2-P**). One of them is Iqīšaya, Ištar-šumu-ēreš’s father, the owner of the well known library that owes him its name.

Table 49. Tablets written by Ištar-šumu-ēreš

Scribe	Tot. docs	Earliest	Latest	Tablet No.
Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Iqīša/EZ	1	13	—	2-P

Iqīšaya and his son Ištar-šumu-ēreš appear in a number of colophons of scholarly texts, either as scribes or as owners; in particular, Ištar-šumu-ēreš wrote ten tablets for his father and he was the owner of at least one, dated to the reign of Philip Arrhidaeus.<sup>16</sup> He thus clearly associated his activity as scribe of archival documents with that of scholar.

Although only two of the tablets he has written have come down to us, and the obverse of one of them is badly preserved, a quick look at their *mise-en-page* clearly shows that they are the work of a single scribe.

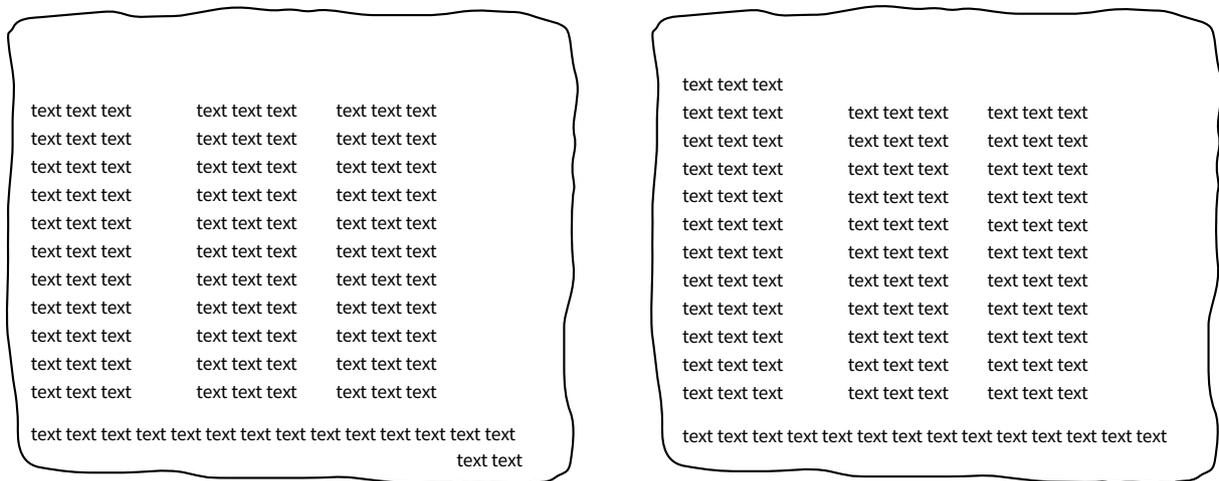


Figure 12. Schematic representation of the *mise-en-page* of **No. 2-P** (left) and VDI 1955/4 6 (right)

As Fig. 12 reveals, in both of them the text of the contract ends with the obverse, the reverse opening with a blank of about three lines. The witness list is tabulated in three columns, left-aligned on the

<sup>16</sup> Hunger 1968, p. 18 and Clancier 2009, p. 52.

surface in order to leave a blank space the size of a fourth column, to the right.<sup>17</sup> This arrangement is in general unusual in Hellenistic Uruk and can be considered a distinctive mark of Ištar-šumu-ēreš's hand. It is not clear if the fact that in both tablets the seal impressions are captioned na<sub>4</sub>.kišib instead of *unqu* is due to the early date of the documents, or is a matter of Ištar-šumu-ēreš's preference.

We have no more evidence of this branch of the Ekur-zākirs among the scribes who wrote tablets in the BM collection.

### 8.2.2 The Nidinti-Anu Branch

Better represented than the Iqīšaya branch is the Nidinti-Anu branch, which numbers three scribes whose work is now part of the BM collection: Nidinti-Anu and his sons Mukīn-apli and Anu-bēlšunu.

Altogether they appear to have written eleven contracts between SE 84 and SE 162.

Table 50. Tablets written by scribes of the Nidinti-Anu branch

Scribe	Tot. docs	Earliest	Latest	Tablet No.
Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	4	96	106	71-P; 72-P//73-P; 76-P
Mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu//EZ	4	119	132	79-RE; 92-RE; 93-RE; 94-P//TCL 13 244
Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ (2)	2	137	162	95-RE; 109-P//Iraq 59 38;

Nidinti-Anu is the best known representative of this branch of the family: he was the owner and scribe of several scholarly tablets all dated to the reign of Antiochus III.<sup>18</sup> His activity as secular scribe covers approximately the same time range (SE 96-106). Six documents in the BM collection can be attributed to his hand, in two of which feature as parties members of the Lâbâši family (i.e. Anu-uballit and his brother Nanâya-iddin in **No. 76-P**; and Anu-uballit's wife <sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu in **No. 71-P**). To the texts in the BM several more archival tablets written by the same scribe can be added from the corpus of Hellenistic Uruk.<sup>19</sup>

Nidinti-Anu's hand is characterised by his using a rare variant spelling for the word *babbanûtu* that involves replacing the common five-sign form (*bab-ba-nu-ú-tú*) with a shorter four-sign spelling (*bab-ba-nu-tu*), for which TU is used instead of UD. The same spelling is used by only one other scribe who unsurprisingly is Nidinti-Anu's son, Mukīn-apli: probably a reflection of the importance played by father-to-son transmission of writing skills in the scribal education process.

In addition, the contracts drafted by Nidinti-Anu feature a notably tidy handwriting (the wedges are neatly impressed on the tablet's surface with a thin stylus, the heads of the oblique strokes featuring long tails) and the tablets all have sharp square corners.

It seems thus unlikely that the two tablets written by a scribe whose name is lost, identified as the son of Anu-bēlšunu//EZ,<sup>20</sup> can be attributed to him: in fact, they share none of the formal and physical characteristics of Nidinti-Anu's tablets.

One of the sons of Nidinti-Anu, Mukīn-apli is the author of four tablets in the BM collection: in two of them parties to the contracts are Anu-uballit and his son Anu-zēru-iddin, from the Lâbâši family.

<sup>17</sup> The following slight differences may be noticed between the two specimens: <sup>14</sup>*mu-kin*, is part of the first line of the witness list in **No. 2-P** while it is written separately as the first line in VDI 1955/4 6; the date formula runs as one line only in the Hermitage tablet, while it develops along two lines on the tablet in London: it must be noted that the text is not homogeneously split into two equal parts in order to occupy both lines, as usual, but only a few words are accommodated on the second row, with an atypical right-alignment (as if the scribe exceeded the available space on the first line and just added the few extant words below, as close to the previous word as possible).

<sup>18</sup> Clancier 2009, p. 61 dates his activity to 221-213 BC.

<sup>19</sup> BRM 2 30 (109 SE); CM 12 4 (109 SE); YOS 20 49 (106 SE); YOS 20 58 and 59 and **No. 82-P** (BM 109949 =HANEM 8, pp. 188-190) all three have the date lost, but the co-regency of the two Anthiocuses and the preserved part of the scribe's name suggest SE 102-119 as a possible date range. See also commentary to **No. 73-P**, below.

<sup>20</sup> [PN] <sup>14</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>14</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>14</sup>é-kur-za-kir: **No. 69-P**, rev. 27; [...<sup>14</sup>]umbisag dumu šá <sup>14</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>14</sup>é-kur-za-kir: **No. 70-P**, rev. 34. As can be seen from the pictures (see Tables LXIX and LXX, below), both tablets have round corners and the handwriting is less accurate than on the tablets by the hand of Nidinti-Anu.

We have no evidence of his having been active also as a scholarly scribe but we know that he wrote a number of archival documents.<sup>21</sup> As stated before, he shares with his father the use of the variant spelling for *babbanûtu* and some of his tablets show inconsistencies in the use of the determinative for professional names, and in the use of the sign for the conjunction *u* (for which he seems to alternate between *u* and *ú* with no specific reason other than, probably, the need to accommodate a certain number of signs within the line).

A few documents can, finally, be attributed to the other son of Nidinti-Anu, Anu-bēšunu, who was named after his grandfather. He was active around the end of the Seleucid domination over Babylonia as is suggested by the two contracts he drafted in SE 137 and 162 respectively.

### 8.2.3 The Šamaš-ētir Branch

A third group of scribes claiming Ekur-zākir as an ancestor may be identified as the Šamaš-ētir branch of the family: they are Anu-uballit/Ina-qibit-Anu, his brother Šamaš-ētir and the latter's son Ina-qibit-Anu.<sup>22</sup> The Ina-qibit-Anu/Anu-uballit, scribe of **No. 104-RE**, whose clan name is lost in lacuna, may also be attached to this group. Altogether they wrote twelve tablets in a time span of around forty years, between SE 120 and SE 159 (Table 48).

Table 51. Tablets written by scribes of the Šamaš-ētir branch

Scribe	Tot. docs	Earliest	Latest	Tablet No.
Šamaš-ētir/Ina-qibit-Anu//EZ	5	120	149	87-P//88-P; 90-P; 91-P; 99-RE
Anu-uballit/Ina-qibit-Anu//EZ	1	159	—	103-RE
Ina-qibit-Anu/Šamaš-ētir//EZ	6	151	163	100-RE//101-RE; 107-?; 110-P; 111-M//112-M

Šamaš-ētir is well known for the scholarly tablets he wrote and owned;<sup>23</sup> in addition, he was known for having been the scribe of two of the published archival documents (CM 12 6 and VS 15 32). The BM collection houses five more tablets (including a pair of duplicates) that can be assigned to his hand, confirming that he was active as a scribe of secular documents during the first half of the second century of the Seleucid era.

Among the few variant spellings that characterise his hand, most notably stands a certain preference for the logographic form of the name Ina-qibit-Anu (which in some instances he spells <sup>l</sup>*ina-e-<sup>d</sup>60* besides the more common <sup>l</sup>*ina-qi-bit-<sup>d</sup>60*). Although this usage is not consistent in the tablets he wrote, it is interesting to note that one of the two contemporary scribes with whom he shared this feature is his brother Anu-uballit.<sup>24</sup>

Šamaš-ētir's son, Ina-qibit-Anu, is the author of several contracts, four of which (plus two duplicates) are part of the BM collection.<sup>25</sup> As far as we know, he was neither the author nor the owner of scholarly tablets.

21 Among them e.g. BRM 2 33; BRM 2 36; BiMes 24 22 and TCL 13, 244//**No. 94-P**.

22 Hunger 1968, p. 17.

23 See Hunger 1968, under the name; for a synthesis of his career see Wallenfels 1998, p. 38. On his activity as a scholar see also Robson 2007.

24 The other scribe who used it is Papsukkal-bānūšu, son of Nidinti-Anu, also claiming descent from the Ekur-zākir; according to Hunger's reconstruction of the family stem he is one of the sons of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēšunu, thus a member of Nidinti-Anu's branch of the EZ family (see Hunger 1968, p. 18 and Lewenton p. 105, where the name is read Papsukkal-bāni). To the tablet (BRM 2 43//YOS 20 74) known to Hunger, where the logographic spelling of the name Ina-qibit-Anu occurs, we can now add BiMes 24 27//29 and YOS 20 72, both featuring Papsukkal-bānūšu as scribe: while in BiMes 24 27//29 the syllabic form for the personal name is used, in YOS 20 72 both spellings alternate in the same tablet. As for Anu-uballit he uses the logographic spelling in CM 12 9, where also he alternates between the syllabic and logographic form. The syllabic spelling only occurs in **Nos. 102-RE//103-RE**.

25 Other texts from Hellenistic Uruk that may be assigned to this scribe are CM 12 10//YOS 20 82; RIAA<sup>2</sup> 295//BRM 2 50; TCL 13 246; BRM 2 49//AoF 5 10+; VDI 1955/4, 3. See the commentary on this scribe by Wallenfels 1998, p. 63.

Peculiar to him is the preference for a particular short spelling of the name of king Demetrius (*'de-meṭ-ri-su*), which in the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk occurs exclusively in the tablets he drafted; <sup>26</sup> only on one occasion does he use a different, longer, form.<sup>27</sup> It is worth noting that only a few scribes operated during the reign of Demetrius but, in stark contrast to Ina-qibīt-Anu, they appear to have freely chosen between several different spellings of the king's name; the most prolific among them, Ina-qibīt-Anu's uncle, Anu-uballit, seems to have tried all the different possibilities in the texts he wrote.<sup>28</sup> Only one tablet in the BM collection, that can be attached to the clay workers' dossier, belongs to him (**No. 103-RE**).

Ina-qibīt-Anu is additionally worthy of notice for a peculiar use of the determinatives in one of the tablets he wrote. In **No. 100-RE** in fact, he uses *munus* instead of *lú* to designate the role of a woman as guarantor for the transaction; the classifier is followed by the (exceptional) feminine form of the participle *mu-mar-raq-at*. The spelling, which can be interpreted as a form of hyper-correctness and at the same time suggests some confusion on the part of the scribe between the determinative for professional names and that used to mark gender, is a hapax in the archival documents from Uruk. It is not clear, due to the tablet edge's poor state of preservation, if the form, which appears neatly written on the right edge of **No. 100-RE**, was also used on the duplicate (**No. 101-RE**). This is however conceivable since, as emerges from a careful comparison of the two documents, Ina-qibīt-Anu took much care in formatting them similarly.

As Fig. 13 shows, both on the obverse and the reverse of the two tablets, only slight differences; the content of each line tends to be identical (slight one- or two-word differences between the lines are marked § in the figure). The witness list, whose layout is organised into columns, occupies exactly the same position on the surface of the two tablets. Also the date formula of the two tablets, whose layout is atypical, is identical in the two specimens: Ina-qibīt-Anu writes its content over two lines; the second line is organised into three small text-blocks (consisting of the year number, the name of the reigning king and his title) and it is distributed on the surface with blanks in between so that the line is not completely filled in and results left-aligned.

Since the two tablets are quasi-xerox copies of one another, the lower portion of the obverse of **No. 100-RE** stands out as a bit of an oddity. Two vertical strokes, one clearly visible, the other partially erased, are impressed on a half-line size blank following Obv. 17. No trace of either a corresponding blank nor the vertical strokes is visible on the parallel section of the duplicate tablet (**No. 101-RE**), on whose obverse writing ends with line 17 and continues on the reverse without interruption.

The possibility that Ina-qibīt-Anu used the strokes as fillers for the extra room available on the bottom of the tablet's obverse seems unlikely.

An alternative scenario is that he started writing the content of the next line of text (i.e. the one now corresponding to the first line of the reverse) below line 17, shortly after realising that on the duplicate tablet that same line opened the reverse. He thus quickly erased the signs and re-wrote the text on the reverse.

It is not clear if Ina-qibīt-Anu had already written the entire line before erasing it or if, as the extant traces suggest, he had only impressed a few strokes. Close comparison of the position of what remains of the two strokes on the obverse of **No. 101-RE** and the first line of the reverse of **No. 100-RE**, reveals that they correspond, respectively, to the first vertical of the feminine classifier and to the masculine classifier (the 'Mr.' sign) preceding the name of Rihat-Anu on **No. 100-RE**. It is tempting to imagine that the scribe used those two strokes as guides for properly setting the layout of the line; erasing them only partially he offered us an insight into the procedure adopted by the scribes in drafting their tablets. Moreover, if this hypothesis proved true, it would also give us a clue that among the two copies of the same text, **No. 101-RE** represented the master, **No. 100-RE** being its duplicate.

<sup>26</sup> The spelling occurs in TCL 13 246; VDI 1955/4, 3, **No. 106-P**. It is also attested in the fragment **No. 107-?** that might thus be ascribed to his own hand (as already tentatively suggested by Monerie 2014, p. 204; the text is referred to as K. 4790 in Monerie's table).

<sup>27</sup> The text is **Nos. 100-RE//101-RE**, where the king's name is spelled *'de-e-mé-de-ri-su*.

<sup>28</sup> For the spellings of this name and the related scribes see Monerie 2014, pp. 203-204, Annexe 5.



### 8.3 Scribes Belonging to the Kurî and the Gimil-Anu Clans

Three scribes belonging to the Kurî clan are recorded in the tablets housed in the British Museum; the name of a fourth individual, while not preserved, may be safely restored. All together they wrote five contracts all dating to the first century of the Seleucid Era (Table 52).

Table 52. Tablets written by scribes of the Kurî and Gimil-Anu clan

Scribe	Earliest doc.	Latest doc.	Tablet No.
<b>Kurî</b>			
Ištar-šum-ēreš/Anu-eriba//K (2)	70	99	68-P; 46-RE;
Anu-uballit/Enlil-ahu-iddin//K	15	—	3-RE
Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibit-Anu//K	22	44	5-P; 19-P
<b>Gimil-Anu</b>			
Ina-qibit-Anu/Lâbâši/Lišir//GA	139	144	96-RE; 97-RE
Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ab-ušur//GA?	18-31	—	6-RE

With the exception of Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Anu-eriba//K, author of two of our tablets and several more archival documents from Uruk,<sup>29</sup> not much is known about them.

Anu-uballit/Enlil-ahu-iddin is recorded only as the scribe of **No. 3-RE**. The inaccurate script (featuring a number of allographs for common signs and markedly leaning up towards the right), the irregular layout of the tablet (including the relative order and alignment of captions, names and seal impressions on the edges; the indentation of the witness list from the second line on; the many lines of the obverse whose text spills onto the right edge) all together concur in giving the idea that Anu-uballit was an inexperienced scribe.

Nanāya-iddin's tablets (**No. 5-P** and **No. 19-P**) also feature several inaccuracies: he omits determinatives, seal captions and might have mistaken the name of a witness when writing the caption of the seal impression corresponding to one of the witnesses. As in the case of Anu-uballit, the layout of the tablets he wrote is inaccurate.

Only a few scribes stemming from the Gimil-Anu clan are known in Hellenistic Uruk. Two of them occur as scribes for documents in the BM collection.

Ina-qibit-Anu was active in the later periods and appears to have been mainly involved in the registration of contracts dealing with tenured properties of the temple. He is the scribe who drafted the two contracts mentioning the assignation of tenured land by order of the *rab ša rēš āli* that I have extensively discussed above (**Nos. 96-RE** and **97-RE**; see above § 5.4).

Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ab-ušur//GA, conversely, acts as scribe at the beginning of the Seleucid Era. He drafted one tablet in the BM collection (**No. 6-RE**) in addition to the one known from the corpus (YOS 20 10). No specific trend may be detected in the texts ascribed to his hand.

It may not be a coincidence that the evidence on scribes claiming descent from the two clans of Gimil-Anu and Kurî is scanty, both in the archival documents and in the colophons of scholarly tablets.

<sup>29</sup> See Wallenfels 1998, pp. 18-19.

## 8.4 ‘Foreign’ Scribes in Uruk?

A few scribes who wrote tablets now housed in the BM collection are identified in the date formula only by their name, title and patronymic: no ancestor’s names complete their onomastic chains (Table 53).

Table 53. Tablets written by scribes with no clan affiliation

Scribe	Earliest doc.	Latest doc.	Tablet No.
Anu-erība/Rabi-Anu	53	—	27-RE
Bēl-ēreš/Nabû-nāšir	37	—	10-P//11-P
Bēl-ahhē-iddin/Anu-uballissu	18	—	4-P
Nazi-muruttaš/Enlil-šumu-imbi	32	38	7-P; 9-P//YOS 20 17; 13-P

In the case of Anu-erība/Rabi-Anu it is likely that the absence of clan affiliation is entirely accidental. Only another scribe by the same name, in fact, is known in Hellenistic Uruk: i.e., the author of OECT 9 15; there he claims descent from the Kurīs, so that it is plausible that Anu-erība/Rabi-Anu is the father of the Ištar-šumu-ēreš, whose career as a scribe I discussed above.

Of great significance are the dossiers of the three scribes that in addition to not bearing an ancestor name as part of their onomastic chain, also feature a non-Urukean name. The names of two of them are made up with the theonym Bēl (Bēl-ēreš and Bēl-ahhē-iddin); the third is named after the Kassite king Nazi-muruttaš.

Bēl-ēreš is the son of Nabû-nāšir: as shown by Boiy, both his onomastics and the explicit reference to him as ‘son of Babylon’ in a contract from Yale confirm that he originated from Babylon.<sup>30</sup> His presence in Uruk is likely a relic of the influence of North Babylonian families in the Eanna cult in Uruk that characterised the Neo-Babylonian period.<sup>31</sup>

Only two archival documents record Bēl-ēreš as scribe: **No. 10-P** (with its duplicate **No. 11-P**) and the fragmentary tablet SpTU 5 311.<sup>32</sup> Careful examination of the duplicate tablets housed in London reveals some interesting details relevant to the present analysis.

Most remarkable is the layout of the right edges of the two tablets, which differs substantially from the one in use in Uruk in the Seleucid period. As is clear from Fig. 14, writing on the right edge of **Nos. 10-P//11-P** develops across the edge, parallel to its short axis. This, as Altavilla and Walker have shown, is the typical arrangement of seal captions on the edge of tablets from Babylon dating to the Seleucid period, in contrast to the Urukean habit of writing the captions along the edge, parallel to the tablet’s long axis.<sup>33</sup>

Given the Babylonian origin of the scribe who drafted the two tablets, it is tempting to see in the adoption of such a rare layout for a tablet written in Uruk the reflection of the Babylonian habit of formatting the layout of the tablets’ edges, possibly due to the fact that he was educated in Babylon.

30 Bēl-ēreš is mentioned as a witness in YOS 20 20: rev. 8, which runs as follows: <sup>l</sup>d<sup>a</sup>en-kám dumu šá <sup>l</sup>d<sup>a</sup>ag-na-šir a tin.tir<sup>ki</sup>

31 Boiy 2011.

32 New reading of the tablet by Boiy 2011.

33 Altavilla, Walker 2016, p. 23.

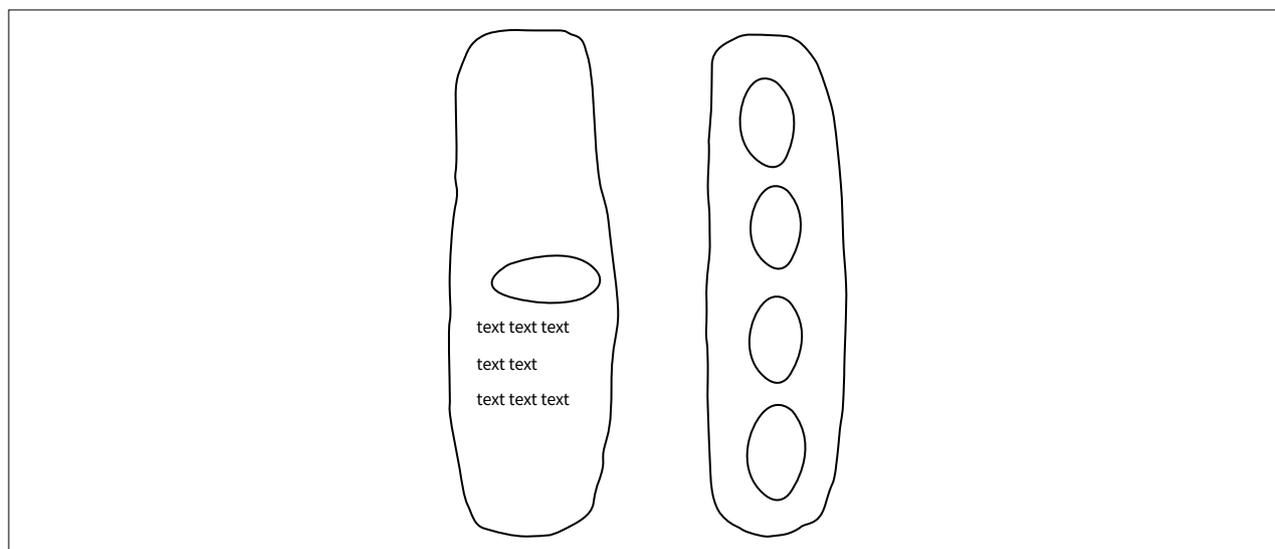


Figure 14. Schematic representation of the layout of the right edge of **No. 10-P** (left) in contrast to usual Urukean tablets (right)

Moreover, as we have noted above, **No. 10-P** and its duplicate record the sale of a *mubannûtu* prebend; this title is a hapax in Uruk, where the prebend of the arranger of the sacrificial table is not attested in the Hellenistic period. Conversely, it occurs in Babylon. Similarities between the characteristics of this prebend and that of the *gerseqqû*, that is on the contrary well known in Uruk but whose content is not very clear, make it likely that writing **Nos. 10-P//11-P** Bêl-êreš opted for describing the prebend that is the object of the contract using the ‘Babylonian’ word more familiar to him for the title (*mubannûtu*), instead of adopting the odd ‘Urukean’ term *gerseqqûtu*.

On the Babylonian origins of Bêl-ahhê-iddin/Anu-bullissu, the scribe of **No. 4-P**, the evidence is less straightforward, yet a few factors support it. Although no more occurrences of his name are, in fact, recorded in the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk, a certain Bêl-ahhê-iddin (whose patronym is not registered) is mentioned at the same time of two individuals, named Nidinti-Bêl and Ubar, in an administrative tablet from Babylon (BRM 1 99), where they all appear as recipients of silver in return for their service as gatekeepers for the *akîtu* temple.

It is worth noting that a witness named Ubar is mentioned in the Urukean tablet (**No. 4-P**) written by Bêl-ahhê-iddin: Ubar is described there as the son of Anu-ahu-ittannu, of the clan Kidin-Marduk. Given the Babylonian origins of this clan, it is tempting to suggest that he is the same Ubar who figures next to Bêl-ahhê-iddin in BRM 1 99, and to identify the two individuals occurring in BRM 1 99 with those of **No. 4-P**.

A second individual claiming Kidin-Marduk as ancestor appears in the witness list of **No. 4-P**, namely Nanâya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//KM. No further evidence of Nanâya-iddin is available in the corpus; however there is a chance that he is the brother of a certain Anu-uballit̄/Nidinti-Anu//KM who acts as witness in BRM 2 3 and OECT 9 5 and also appears in the onomastic chain of the two women that act as parties to the transaction recorded in YOS 20 15, who are identified as the wife and daughter of Anu-uballit̄/Nidinti-Nanâya//KM, respectively. He is moreover likely to be recognised as the ‘son of Nidinti-Anu//KM’, whose name is lost, to whom the witness list of the same contract refers.

The fact that Anu-uballit̄ acted as witness in BRM 2 3 is especially relevant, since this is the only tablet from Hellenistic Uruk recording the sale of a prebend of gatekeeper’s superintendant that has come down to us. There is a chance that his involvement in this particular transaction is somehow connected to the North-Babylonian origins of his family (i.e. the Kidin-Marduks), as might be implied by the fact that, as we have seen before, his brother acted as witness in a transaction along two gatekeepers of the *akîtu* temple of Babylonian origin (namely, the witness Ubar and the scribe Bêl-ahhê-iddin).

More ‘Babylonian connections’ can be detected in the documents involving members of the Kidin-Marduk family. As a matter of fact, the contract involving Anu-uballit̄’s wife and his daughter (YOS

20 15), which he himself may have witnessed, was written by the Babylonian scribe Bêl-êreš; interestingly, witness to this same transaction was also Nazi-muruttaš, the third scribe of foreign origins who is known to have drafted tablets belonging to the BM collection.

Nazi-muruttaš was neither a member of the traditional families of Hellenistic Uruk, nor an Urukean; he most probably originated from Nippur.<sup>34</sup> He features as witness or scribe in a bunch of archival documents from Uruk, plus a tablet that he wrote in the so far unidentified city of Antiochia on the Ištar Canal (YOS 20 20) that however involves Urukean individuals (in particular, one of the parties is Lâbâši's father).<sup>35</sup>

In several of the documents featuring Nazi-muruttaš also Bêl-êreš/Nabû-nâšir is mentioned. Besides YOS 20 15, for example, Bêl-êreš is among the witnesses of YOS 20 20 written by Nazi-muruttaš, while Nazi-muruttaš appears in the witness list of **Nos. 10-P//11-P**, written by Bêl-êreš/Nabû-nâšir.

As recorded in **No. 7-RE**, Nazi-muruttaš is the scribe of one of the two contracts in Uruk where the name of the exorcist's prebend is rendered by its logographic spelling instead of the more common syllabic one, a peculiarity that is tempting to assign to the hand of a scribe of foreign origin.

Some elements concur in suggesting that Nazi-muruttaš had a stake in agricultural land. We know that he wrote at least two of the few documents dealing with arable land (YOS 20 18 and 19) from Uruk and there is a chance that he is referred to in a fragmentary tablet (probably recording a lease contract) concerning agricultural land.<sup>36</sup> Curiously, the reverse of a recently published scribal exercise from Nippur associated the name Nazi-muruttaš and the formula (ús.sa.du še.numun) used in the contracts to describe fields. Should we expect, in the light of the evidence analysed so far, the association to be not entirely accidental?<sup>37</sup>

Nazi-muruttaš was not the only individual from Nippur in Uruk: another individual whose onomastics points to a Nippurean, i.e. Nidinti-Ištar/Arad-Ninurta (with no clan name), is in fact listed among the witnesses to one of the tablets he wrote (**No. 7-RE**).<sup>38</sup>

All in all, the several interconnections between the documents where Bêl-êreš, Bêl-ahhê-iddin, Nazi-muruttaš and members of the Kidin-Marduk family are involved point to the existence, at the beginning of the Seleucid era, of a pool of individuals of Northern/Central-Babylonian origin playing a part in the affairs of the temple of Uruk.

Although the resulting picture is perhaps influenced by the archives evenness, one wonders whether the relationship between them and the early generations of the Lâbâši family (as witnessed, for example, by the involvement of Lâbâši's father in the contract recorded by Nazi-muruttaš), stood perhaps at the basis of the family's rise at the beginning of the Seleucid period.

The points of contact between the contracts are summarised in Table 54, below.

<sup>34</sup> As already shown by Doty 1977, p. 195 and Wallenfels 1994, p. 68, #448; see recently also Frazer 2013, pp. 204-205 and 2016, p. 176.

<sup>35</sup> The contracts where Nazi-muruttaš appears are listed by Frazer 2013, p. 204, fn. 103, to which **No. 13-P** must be added (Frazer 2016, p. 176, fn. 8); note that, contrary to Frazer's statement, he is the scribe of YOS 20 20 but not one of the witnesses there. In addition, YOS 20 17 has a duplicate in the BM collection, namely **No. 9-P** (BM 109956). BM 104805 quoted by Frazer *via* Brinkman is published below as **No. 7-P**.

<sup>36</sup> The fragment BaMB 2 131 is referred to by Frazer (2013, p. 204, fn. 103) as an "administrative document" where Nazi-muruttaš (the name is only partially preserved) might be mentioned (corrections and an improved reading of the fragment are offered by Hunger 1984, p. 424, ad #131). Although the typology of the document is unclear due its poor state of preservation, what remains of its content ([... *zaq-pi*] *u ka šul-pi* and a reference to 10 years) suggests that its object was agricultural land and it was a lease contract for ten years.

<sup>37</sup> See Frazer 2016. Frazer (p. 177), on the basis of the scanty evidence on the provenance of the tablet at her disposal, suggests the early Persian period as a possible date for the scribal exercise; it must be noted that the tentative alternative setting of the document to the early Seleucid period proposed here would not change her conclusions, which remain valid.

<sup>38</sup> It is maybe worth noting that the Arad-Ninurta family is known for having provided many of the interpreter-scribes of Uruk. The implications of this are the object of discussion of a work by the present author currently in preparation.

Table 54. Points of contact between the documents

	<b>Bēl-ēreš/Nabû-nāšir</b>	<b>Nazi-muruttaš/ Enlil-šumu-imbi</b>	<b>Bēl-ahhē-iddin/ Anu-bullissu = Bēl-ahhē-iddin gatekeeper?</b>	<b>Ubar gatekeeper= Ubar/Anu-ahu- ittannu//KM(?)</b>	<b>Sons of Nidinti-Anu//KM</b>
<b>YOS 20 15 (Uruk)</b>	scribe	witness			witness KM (Anu-uballit?)
<b>YOS 20 20 (Antiochia on the Ištar Canal)</b>	witness	scribe			
<b>No. 10-P//11-P (Uruk)</b>	scribe	witness			
<b>No. 04-P (Uruk)</b>			scribe	witness KM clan (Bab. origin?)	witness KM (Nanāya-iddin brother of Anu-uballit?)
<b>BRM 1 99 (Babylon)</b>			gatekeeper Babylonian	gatekeeper Babylonian	
<b>BRM 2 3 (Uruk)</b>					witness KM (Anu-uballit) object: gatekeeper prebend

## 9 Conclusions

The tablets housed in the British Museum which form the object of this book are part of a larger corpus of economic tablets from Hellenistic Uruk scattered through museums and institutions in Europe and the United States.

Although the term ‘collection’ is convenient to describe the tablets as a whole, they do not form a proper collection, having been accessioned in different groups by the Museum over almost a century (between the second half of the 19th century and the first of the 20th).

It is clear even at first sight, however, that some physical characteristics of most of the tablets suggest that they belong together: the elegant script, thick edges covered by seal impressions and the reverse’s layout that can be classified into four main format-types are distinctive features of the contracts in the BM collection, as well as of those forming the whole corpus from Hellenistic Uruk, to the point that the few documents that do not lend themselves to this classification can hardly be identified as part of the group.

The sharp ‘visual’ distinction between legal and administrative documents brings to the fore the problem of standardisation. That the content of a tablet correlates to its shape and size is not new to cuneiform studies and, as is clear from chapter 2, this also proves true for the tablets in the BM collection. Specifically, sometimes apparently minor variation in the standard layout and format of the tablets, especially as regards the arrangement of the text blocks on their surface, the script’s alignment and its distribution over single lines, as well as the intentional use of blanks and special markers, reveal a certain degree of ‘creativity’ of the scribes in their effort to find their own way in the fragile balance between tradition and innovation. Their social, geographical and cultural background, as well as their individual preference, is reflected in the choice of specific sub-formats and layouts, which in some cases goes hand in hand with the choice of rare spellings and other particular linguistic features.

The use of the BM collection as a laboratory to test the possibilities offered by the combined analysis of the layout of the tablets and the identity of those who produced them, forms the basis for a systematic investigation of the topic that aims at examining the whole corpus from Hellenistic Uruk with an eye to the reconstruction of the mental habits and the social networks of the scribes that wrote them, in the light of the socio-economic context whence they originate.<sup>1</sup>

It has been often underlined in the studies that the corpus of Hellenistic tablets from Uruk does not form an archive *stricto sensu*. This holds true also for the tablets published here: the presence of individuals acting both as buyers and sellers in the documents, as well as the existence of many duplicate tablets, all sealed (thus retaining their own juridical value), clearly speak against this possibility.

The identification of duplicates and the sub-collections they belong to, in addition to the distinction identified among the BM duplicates between an ‘internal’ and ‘external’ type, helps to reconstruct the process leading to their dispersal in the first part of the last century and may eventually help to shed light on how the tablets originally belonged together.

The scenario that emerges from the examination of the BM collection is that of a large number of internal duplicates, many of them with prebends as their object and members of the Ekur-zākir family (especially Lâbâši) as buyers; these tablets were accessioned by the Museum as part of different lots (either excavated by Loftus or acquired in 1913 and 1914). A smaller group, which includes the only extant examples of *mubannûtu* prebend in the whole corpus, was acquired as part of the same lot. The only two pairs of duplicate tablets that concern urban properties unsurprisingly belong to the dossier of the *bīt rittis* property of Anu; they mention an interpreter scribe and a parchment maker and are part of the 1920-6-15 collection. This date-group is also striking in that it consists largely of tablets where individuals bear either Greek or non-Babylonian names in general: it is tempting

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<sup>1</sup> This is the topic of a research project that I’m currently carrying on.

to suggest that it assembles tablets that originally belonged to a distinct group, separate from the others. Be that as it may, it seems likely that a similar methodology applied to the systematic study of the duplicates of the whole corpus will offer useful information for understanding the rationale for the tablets being stored together and detecting the mechanisms underlying their production.

The approach adopted in this book was that of exploring the documents of the collection according to the three main thematic sections on which they bear: arable land, urban properties and prebends. The administrative texts have been treated as a group since, given their small number, a thematic subdivision would have not been useful.

Although the examination of family or other specific dossiers was not the prime interest of the investigation, looking at the content of the documents through the lens of the social dimension of the individuals acting in them helped to analyse patterns, to detect strategies, and in general to understand the rationale for the transactions. Thus, although the thematic division of the collection conforms to the general make-up of the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk (with the notable exception of slaves), exploring the types of property with lineage (or its absence), family relationships, professions and sometimes also gender and geography in mind allowed us to highlight the original contribution that the BM tablets bring to the corpus, in addition to new evidence *per se* (such as new types of prebends, new formulae etc.).

Thus, for example, the collection informs us about the occupational patterns of two areas of the city of Uruk, one characterised by arable land, the other by urban properties, that were not well attested before. One is the area of ‘the bank of the moat and the wall of Uruk’, whose landscape is characterised by the presence of fields adjoining the Nār-Damqat canal; the documents confirm the long term occupation of this area by the prebendary gardeners and further suggest that the interest of Lâbâši and other members of his family for the arable land located there is connected to their holding titles in that profession.

The other area is that variously described as ‘the Fortress of Anu, the Village, the Ešgal’ (or a combination of the three). Here the documents in the BM collection show that large unbuilt plots of urban land were allocated by the temple as tenured properties, under the supervision of the *rab ša rēš āli*, to tenants in order for them to exploit the plots as housing. The conditions incumbent on the assignees as a result of this procedure are explicitly stated in the allocation contracts and are probably also reflected in the so-called ‘conditional sales’, i.e. sale contracts, concerning tenured properties that add to the transfer of ownership formula the specification that the property is owned by the new owner in *bīt ritti*-ship.

The area of the Village district is prominently occupied by individuals that do not belong to the traditional families of Uruk; they bear non-Babylonian names (especially North-West Semitic names or Greek names) and are identified by a professional designation. Among them, in addition to the clay workers of the temple are found, for example, interpreter scribes and the parchment maker (a hapax in the sources). These elements as a whole suggest that the area was of somewhat new occupation.

On the other hand, the collection adds to our previous knowledge on shops: besides confirming that these structures enjoyed a special status (they were more valuable than others, bordered public streets, were always next to each other and had a rectangular shape), it offers evidence for a pattern of gender-related ownership. Women appear prominently as the owners of shops: it is not clear why this happened, either in connection to their function or to the fact that they were a preferential item in connection to dowries.

Prebends represent a substantial part of the contracts in the BM, which besides presenting evidence for newly attested titles at the same time offer many new insights into the system and its mechanisms. As for the new titles, for that in the *malītu*-offerings we only know that it was connected to the clothing ceremonies of the gods and the cult in the Ešgal and Rēš temple. As for the *mubannūtu*, the presence of documents relating to this title has proven important not only because it is a hapax, but also because it confirms the existence in this period of two separate titles, one for the builder and one for the arranger of the sacrificial table. It forms the basis for the interpretation of another title, usually translated as cultic attendant (*gerseqqûtu*), whose meaning remained to date somewhat opaque.

The makeup of the BM collection as regards the distribution of prebend-types conforms, as we have seen, to that of the corpus in general. The BM tablets add to the corpus a substantial amount of information on the prebends of the cultic attendant, the exorcist and also of the temple-enterer,

which are the best represented in Uruk, while they provide no information on those of the builder, doorkeeper, oil presser and cultic singer. With the exception of the doorkeeper's prebend, this probably reflects the fact that the collection is largely dominated by documents involving members of the Lâbâši family, who were not interested in the builder's, oil presser's and cultic singer' titles, but played a major role as owners of prebends of the cultic attendant, temple-enterer and exorcist.

The scanty evidence on the brewer's prebend in the collection compared to the corpus also agrees with the fact that Lâbâši and his family are not well represented in this sector. The suspicion that the brewer's prebend represented a minor interest for Lâbâši and his family might arise, since only a limited number of members of this family are known to have owned shares in the title. However, the particular characteristics of the dossier suggest that Lâbâši, who is the first among his family members to hold the title, was a newcomer in the sector. The fact that he probably acted as brewer himself and that the dated documents concerning the brewer's prebend where he is a party belong to the later phase of his documented activity in the prebendary system, might simply indicate that possession of the title was not well consolidated among the earliest generations of the family.

Lâbâši had a stake also in the exorcist's prebend, as the documents in the collection show, adding substantially to the corpus but overall confirming the fact that two main families were involved in this sector, namely those of the Ekur-zâkir and the Gimil-Anu. A third family emerges in one of the documents, that of Rabi-Anu, whose role in this sector is difficult to ascertain since this family name never occurs in Uruk, except in the onomastic chain of a certain Šamaš-êtir/Anu-balâssu-iqbi.

The latest documents in time concerning the title, which follow an undocumented chronological gap, introduce important innovations in the formulary, such as the reference to an extended pantheon and to the existence of an 'estate of Šamaš-êtir/Anu-uballit, that might point in the direction of new forms of monopoly over this prebend (which is, however, still the object of transaction between members of the two Ekur-zâkir and Gimil-Anu families).

Considerable variation characterises the dossier concerning the butcher's prebend. The most important contribution that the collection brings to the knowledge of this title regards the problem of the duplicates. In fact, six out of eight contracts in the BM are pairs of duplicates, and three more pairs are available in the corpus: one wonders whether a specific rule presided over its transmission, as might be implied by the reference to the existence of a duplicate copy of the contract in a document concerning this type of title in the State Hermitage Museum. As for the social dimension of the title, the collection confirms that members of the Ekur-zâkir and Hunzû family owned the title during the first century of the Seleucid Era; after a chronological gap, when sources are again available for the reign of Demetrius, a family of doorkeepers, member of the *kiništu* of the temple, with no clan affiliation, interact with individuals belonging to the traditional families of the city, while the older families that had a stake in the title are no longer attested.

Finally, the collection includes few tablets that can be immediately recognised from the others on account of their anomalous layout, shape and palaeography. As is well known, they represent what remains of the archive of the temple proper, and although their background is not completely clear they shed new light on some of the administrative procedures that kept the temple running smoothly in the Hellenistic period.

To conclude, from the discussion of the tablets housed in the British Museum that are edited in this book, it was possible to extract significant information on the social dimension, lives and activities of the individuals on whose behalf and by whom they were produced: in this perspective, the study of the BM collection forms a significant addition to the already published material from the city of Uruk dated to the Hellenistic period.



## **Part II**



## Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

Text Editions and Commentary

Paola Corò

### Text Editions

<b>Abbreviations and conventions</b>	
'...'	sign damaged
x	illegible or uncertain
[...]	break
<...>	sign omitted by the scribe
<<...>>	superfluous sign
?	uncertain reading
!	emended reading
g.q.	good quality
m	mina
š	shekel
Obv.	Obverse
Rev.	Reverse
U.e.	Upper edge
B.e.	Bottom edge / Lower edge
R.e.	Right edge
L.e.	Left edge
WL	witness list
<b>Roles (indices and text editions)</b>	
S	seller
B	buyer
Cl	clearer
Guar	guarantor
cg	co-guarantor
W	witness (usually followed by a number)
W	wife (after women names)
N-neigh	north neighbour
S-neigh	south neighbour
W-neigh	west neighbour
E-neigh	east neighbour
g/gf/ggf	father/grandfather/great-grandfather
d/gd	daughter/granddaughter
s	son

<b>Abbreviated clan names</b>	
Ah	Ahhūtu
EZ	Ekur-zākir
Eši	Ebabbar-šumu-ibni
GA	Gimil-Anu
H	Hunzū
IA	Imbi-Anu
K	Kurī
KM	Kidin-Marduk
LA	Luštammar-Adad
SLU	Sîn-lēqe-unnīnī
<b>Commonly abbreviated personal names</b>	
AAI	Anu-ahhē-iddin
ANE	Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ
AU	Anu-uballit
AZI	Anu-zēru-iddin
L	Lābāši
NI	Nanāya-iddin
<b>Babylonian Months</b>	
I	Nisannu
II	Ayyāru
III	Simānu
IV	Dūzu
V	Abu
VI	Ulūlu
VI <sub>2</sub>	intercalary Ulūlu
VII	Tašrītu
VIII	Arahsamnu
IX	Kislīmu
X	Ṭebētu
XI	Šabātu
XII	Addaru
XII <sub>2</sub>	intercalary Addāru

## No. 1-S. Plate I

Museum no.: BM 109975 (1914-4-4, 41)  
 Size: 5×6.3×1.5 (XXS)  
 Format: type 3 (fragmentary reverse), irregular  
 Place: (Uruk)  
 Date SE: 11.IX.24, Seleucus I, silver *qalû* of Alexander  
 Date BC: 301.XII.27  
 Bibl.: unpubl.  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #645  
 Description (type of transaction): promissory note for silver

- Obv. 4 ḡín` kù.babbar *qa-lu-ú šá 'a-lik-sa-an-dar*  
*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu *šá 'na-na-a-mu a 'r'é'-kur-za-kir*  
*ina muh-hi* <sup>1d</sup>utu-ba-*šá* dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur  
*ul-tu* ud.24.kám *šá* <sup>1u</sup>gan mu.11.ḡám`  
 (5) *'se-lu-ku lugal ša iti ana muh-hi 'ma'-ne-e*  
 3 ḡín kù.babbar <sup>ur</sup><sub>5</sub>.ra kù.babbar a <sup>4</sup> ḡín  
*ina muh-hi-šú i-rab-bi e-ṭir u kuš mim<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>*  
*šá 'ugu<sup>2</sup>' šá-ta-ri* mu.meš.<<meš<sup>2</sup>>>  
*uṣ-ša-' hé-pu-ú šu-u*  
 Rev. <sup>1u</sup>mu-k[*in*, ...]  
<sup>1r</sup>x`[...]  
 (4 lines lost?)  
<sup>1r</sup>x` [...]  
 [...]  
 (15) <sup>1r</sup>x-x`  
<sup>i</sup>[<sup>u</sup>gan ud.24.kám mu.11.kám *'se-lu-ku lugal*]
- L.e. *un-qa 'tat-tan-nu* (only 1 seal, left ranged)  
 R.e. *šu-pur* [<sup>1d</sup>utu-ba-*šá*]  
 B.e. *un-qa 'la-ba-ši un-qa 'x`-[...]*  
 U.e. *un-[qa]* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ší [*un-qa]* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu

*Dossier:* Lâbâši (AZI/NI//EZ) = Lâbâši's father

*Translation.* 4 š of good quality silver of Alexander, (credit) of Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin//EZ, due from Šamaš-iqīša/Anu-abu-uṣur. From day 24 of Kislîmu, year 11 of Seleucus the king, 3 š of silver per mina monthly will accrue against him as interest on those 4 š of silver. A record of payment and any(?) leather (document?) that may come to bear on this document will not be valid.

Witnesses (reconstructed on the basis of the seal captions).

W?=L.e.1=645a: Tattannu/[...]

W?=B.e.1=645d: Lâbâši/[...]

W?=B.e.2=645c: [...]

W?=U.e.1=645b: Anu-ahu-ušabši/[...]

W?=U.e.2=645e: Anu-bêlšunu/[...]

Scribe: [lost]. Kislîmu, day 24, year 11, Seleucuc, the king.

Debtor=R.e.=nail: Šamaš-iqīša/Anu-abu-uṣur

Creditor: Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The place of issue of the tablet is lost; however it is likely on prosopographical grounds that it was written in Uruk. The document is a promissory note, with the addition of the clause protecting the creditor against future claims (Obv. 7-9). An extended version of this formula is found in promissory notes arising from a (previous) deposit from Seleucid Babylon, which however is not referred to in our tablet.<sup>1</sup> The same formula is attested in only one other document of the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk, OECT 9 3.<sup>2</sup>

**No. 1-S** is the first example of the use of silver coins in Uruk (and probably the second in southern Babylonia).<sup>3</sup>

The creditor in the transaction is Lâbâši's father; the document, dating to SE 11, represents thus his first occurrence in the Hellenistic corpus from Uruk.<sup>4</sup> As is well known, the Lâbâši family was active in Hellenistic Uruk since the very beginning of the Seleucid Era, mostly in transactions concerning prebends and urban estates; as Doty has shown, its members were the protagonists of the only *donatio mortis causa* in the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk; they also had a stake in agricultural land. It is thus interesting that Lâbâši's father appears also in **No. 1-S**, one of the few examples of promissory notes that have come down to us.

Obv. 2: last three signs of the name flow onto the right edge.

Note that in the parallel text OECT 9 3: 5 the same formula reads *ana muhhi 1 manê*; 1 is omitted in our text.<sup>5</sup>

Obv. 7-9: reading of these lines is tentative.

Obv. 8: mu.meš.meš (the three signs overwrite something: only traces of the previous signs are visible).

Seals: U.e. (T) and B.e. (B) inverted in Mitchell and Searight's description.<sup>6</sup>

U.e.: slight traces of a textile on the surface of the U.e., to the right of the extant seal impression, might be the result of accidental impression (or manufacturing?). It seems unlikely that it was used in lieu of the seal.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Classified by Stolper as 'interest bearing promissory notes': on these documents and their meaning see Stolper 1993, especially pp. 57-63; the matter is revised by Jursa 2002. For promissory notes in the Neo-Babylonian period see Wunsch 2002 (and the survey by Jursa 2005, pp. 41-42). The matter is summarised in Oelsner, Wells, Wunsch 2003, pp. 949-951.

<sup>2</sup> For the reading of this formula in OECT 9 3, see Joannès 1987/103.

<sup>3</sup> Monerie 2018, p. 167, fn. 670 and 672.

<sup>4</sup> According to Doty 1977, p. 189 the first document mentioning Lâbâši's father is VDI 1955/4 6, dating to SE 12.

<sup>5</sup> For a similar case from Babylon see, e.g., Jursa 2002, no. 4.

<sup>6</sup> See Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 198, #645.

<sup>7</sup> On the occasional use of hem and textile impressions, both on purpose and accidentally impressed in lieu of seals, see Taylor 2011, p. 15. No evidence for garment traces is recorded by Altavilla, Walker 2009 and 2016 on Late Babylonian tablets from Sippar and Babylon and its vicinity. Two examples from the Nappāhu archive: Baker 2004, p. 13.

## No. 2-P. Plate II

Museum no.: BM 109963 (1914-4-4, 29)  
 Size: 8.1×9.8×2.8 (S)  
 Format: type 3b-compact, irregular  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 13.XII.12, Seleucus I (payment unknown)  
 Date BC: 298.III.21  
 Bibl.: unpubl.  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #646.  
 Description (type of transaction): sale (unknown) prebend

Obv.	[	<i>ina</i> ] <i>hu-ud lib-bi-šú ši-in-ze-ru-ú</i> <i>ina</i> 1-en <i>u<sub>4</sub>mu</i> <sup>7</sup>
	[	]x <sup>7</sup> <sup>d</sup> gašan-šá-sag <i>u dingir.meš é-šú-nu</i> <sup>4</sup> [ <i>gab-bi</i> ]
	[	]meš <i>šá a-na ši-in-ze-ru-ú ina</i> <i>ud.5.kám</i> <sup>7</sup>
	[	] <i>ki</i> <i>x-x</i> <i>u šeš.meš-šú dumu.meš šá</i> <sup>1r</sup> d60-x <sup>7</sup> -[...]
(5)	[	<sup>1</sup> <i>ni-di</i> ]n-tu <sub>4</sub> - <sup>d</sup> 60 <i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> utu <sup>2</sup> -[...]
	[	] <i>a-na</i> 15 <i>gín</i> <sup>7</sup> [kù.babbar]
	[	] <i>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-t[ú]</i>
	[	] <i>u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš</i> [mu.meš]
	[	] x x x x
(10)	[	] x x x x
	[	] x x x
	[	] x x x
	[	] x x x
	[	] x <i>mu-mar-raq</i> (?) [...]
	[	... <i>a-n</i> ]a <i>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šú-nu</i>
(blank)		
Rev.	<sup>1a</sup> <i>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> tat-tan-nu</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub></i> - <sup>d</sup> 60 <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
	<sup>1</sup> <i>šá</i> - <sup>d</sup> 60- <i>iš-šu-ú</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>šeš-gál-ši</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
	<sup>1</sup> <i>ina-qí-bit</i> - <sup>d</sup> 60	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>din-iṭ</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
	<sup>1</sup> <i>ki-din</i> - <sup>d</sup> 60	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>du-a</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
	<sup>1</sup> <i>ba-šá-a</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> <i>inanna-mu-kám</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
(20)	<sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>du-a</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ú-bar</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> [ <i>é</i> ]- <i>kur-[za]-kir</i>
	<sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>din-su-e</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ina-qí-bit</i> - <sup>d</sup> 60 <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
	<sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>šeš-mu</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ri-hat</i> - <sup>d</sup> <i>inanna</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
	<sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>numun-giš</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>en-numun</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
	<sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>din-iṭ</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>šeš.meš-mu</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1d</sup> 30- <i>ti-ér</i> <sup>7</sup>
(25)	<sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>šeš-gál-ši</i>	<i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>din-su-e</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i>
(blank)		
	<sup>1d</sup> <i>inanna-mu-kám</i> <sup>1a</sup> <i>umbisag</i> <i>dumu šá</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ba-šá-a</i> <i>a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>é-kur-za-kir</i> <i>unug</i> <sup>ki iiii</sup> <i>še ud.12.kám mu.13.kám</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>se-lu-ku</i> <i>lugal</i>	
L.e.	na <sub>4</sub> .kišib [...] na <sub>4</sub> .kišib [...] na <sub>4</sub> .kišib [...]	
R.e.	(lost)	
B.e.	[na <sub>4</sub> ].kišib <sup>7</sup> <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>šeš-gál-ši</i> na <sub>4</sub> .kišib <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>numun-giš</i> na <sub>4</sub> .kišib <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>du-a</i> na <sub>4</sub> .kišib <sup>1d</sup> 60- <i>din-su-e</i>	
U.e.	na <sub>4</sub> .kišib [...] [n]a <sub>4</sub> .kišib [...] na <sub>4</sub> .kišib <sup>1</sup> <i>tat-tan-nu</i>	

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* (...) voluntarily [sold] forever 1/12 of a day [...] Bēlet-ša-Uruk and all of the gods of their temple [...] that belongs to 1/12 in day 5 [...] and his brothers, the sons of Anu-... [...] Nidinti-Anu, son of Šamaš<sup>2</sup>..., [...], for 15 š of silver. [...] those days [...] the clearer(?) [...] belongs to [...] forever.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.3=646c: Tattannu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ  
 W2=?=: Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ  
 W3=?=646e?: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballit//EZ  
 W4=?=: Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ  
 W5=?=: Iqīšaya/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//EZ  
 W6=B.e.3=646a: Anu-mukīn-apli/Ubar//EZ  
 W7=B.e.4=646d: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ  
 W8=?=: Anu-ahu-iddin/Rihat-Ištar//EZ  
 W9=B.e.2=646b: Anu-zēru-lišir/Anu-bēl-zēri//EZ  
 W10=?=: Anu-uballit/Anu-ahhē-iddin//SLU

W11=B.e.1=646f: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//EZ

Scribe: Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Iqīšaya//EZ. Uruk. Addaru, day 12, year 13, Seleucus, the king.

Seller=lost: lost

Buyer1=lost: .../Anu-...

Buyer2=lost: .../Anu-...

Buyer3=lost: Nidinti-Anu/Šamaš<sup>2</sup>-...

*Commentary.* The tablet is clearly related to VDI 1955/4, 6. Both were written by the same scribe (Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Iqīšaya//EZ), one in year 12, the other in year 13 of the reign of Seleucus I; the two tablets have five witnesses in common: namely, Tattannu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ (W1 in **No. 2-P**=W1 in VDI 1955/4, 6); Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-ahu-ušabsi//EZ (W2=W3); Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballit//EZ (W3=W5); Iqīšaya/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//EZ (W5=W6); Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ (W4=W7). It is interesting to note that all five belong to the EZ clan, that is also the clan from which the scribe of the two documents claims descent. All the witnesses of **No. 2-P** belong to the EZ clan except Anu-uballit (W10), who stems from the SLU clan. VDI 1955/4 6 conversely, features witnesses from four different families (the EZ, GA, LA and K). Only one of the witnesses belonging to the EZ clan that act in VDI 1955/4, 6 is not mentioned among the witnesses of **No. 2-P**. Ištar-šumu-ēreš, the scribe, is the son of the Iqīšaya mentioned in line 19 (= W5). On the peculiar layout of VDI 1955/4, 6 and **No. 2-P** as a mark of his hand, see above § 8.2.1.

## No. 3-RE. Plate III

Museum no.: BM 105201 (1913-4-16, 33)

Size: 7.6×8.8×3.2 (S)

Format: type 1b compact, slightly irregular

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 15.x.06, Seleucus I; silver *qalû* (no staters mentioned)

Date BC: 297/296

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #647

Description (type of transaction): sale of a house, *bīt ritti makkūr Anu epšu, sippi raksu, bītu ruggubu* etc.; district of the Ištar Gate; NSW

- Obv. [1d60]-ik-šur dumu šá 1d60-šeš.meš-mu a '30-ti-ér ina hu-ud lib-bi-š[ú]  
 'é-su é rit-ti-šú níg.ga d60 ép-šú sip-pi rak-su é rug-gu-b[u]  
 9i5ig 9i5si-kur <<si-kúr>> ki-ti ká gal d1nanna šá qé-reb unugki 30 kùš  
 uš an-ú imsi.sa da é 1d60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá 1d60-en-šú-nu  
 (5) mu-šu-ú šá é mu.meš 30 kùš uš ki-ú imu<sub>18</sub> lu da é  
 1ina-qí-bit-d60 'dumu šá' 1d60-ad-šeš 25 [kùš] sag.ki an.ta immar.tu'  
 da é 1d60-šeš-mu-nu u 'ba-si'(su)-ia dumu.meš šá 1ina-qí-bit-d60 23 kùš  
 sag.ki ki.ta imkur.ra da é 1d60-ik-šur dumu ša 'dù-a šu.nigin  
 30 uš 25 kùš sag.ki 'mi'-[ših-tu] é mu.meš é mu.meš  
 (10) i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-šú gab-bi a-na 15 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú  
 a-na šám til.meš a-na 1d60-na-na-a-mu dumu šá 1d60-numun-mu a 'é-kur-za-kir  
 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din [kù.babbar] a<sub>4</sub> 15 gín qa-lu-ú šám  
 é rit-ti-šú níg.ga d60 [ep-šú m]u.meš 1d60-ik-šur  
 dumu šá 1d60-šeš.meš-mu ina š[u-ii 1d]na-na-a-mu dumu šá 1d60-numun-mu  
 (15) ma-hir e-šir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi é mu.meš gab-<bi>  
 níg.ga d60 it-tab-šu-ú 1d60-ik-šur é mu.meš ú-mar-raq-ma  
 a-di [12]-ta.àm a-na 1d60-na-na-a-mu i-nam-din  
 Rev. é mu.meš šá 1d60-na-na-a-mu dumu šá 1d60-numun-mu  
 a 'é-kur-za-kir ana u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
 (20) 1a<sub>7</sub>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> 1d60-din-su-e dumu šá 1d60-šeš-mu 1kar-d60 du[mu] 'šá' (PN missing here)  
 1šá-d60-iš-šu-ú dumu šá 1d60-šeš-gál-ší a 'é-kur-za-kir  
 1d60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá 1'ki-din'-d60 a 'kur-i  
 1d60-du-a dumu šá 1'ú-bar a 'kur-i  
 1'ú-bar dumu šá 1d60-šeš-mu-nu a 'ki-din'-amar.utu  
 (25) 1d60-din-iš u 1na-na-a-mu dumu.meš šá 1ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-d60 a 1ki-din-amar.utu  
 1d60-din-iš dumu šá 1ki-din-d60 a 'kur-i  
 1dutu-mu' dumu šá 1li-giš a 1d30-ti-ér  
 1la-qip dumu šá 160-ba-šá-an-ni a 1šeš-ú-tú  
 1ia-a-zi-pa-' dumu šá 1d60-šeš-mu-nu  
 (blank)  
 [1d60-d]in-iš dumu šá 1den.líl'-šeš-mu a 1šeš-ú-tú unug<sup>ki</sup>  
 [iti'x ud]. 'x<sup>2</sup>+6.kám mu.15.kám 1se-'lu-ku' lugal  
 L.e. [un]-qa 1šá-d60-iš-šu-ú un-qa 1d60-din-iš un-qa 1d60-šeš.[meš-mu] [...]  
 R.e. 'šu'-pur 1d60-ik-šur 1na-din é mu.meš dumu šá 1d60-šeš.meš-mu un-qa 1ia-[a-zi-pa-']  
 B.e. un-qa 1la'-qip un-qa 1d60-na-na-a'-mu un-qa 1kar-d60 un-qa 1d60-din-su-e  
 U.e. [un-qa] 1d60-du-a un-qa 1d60-din-iš un-qa 1'ú-bar

Dossier. Lâbâši (NI/AZi//EZ) = Lâbâši's (eldest) brother.

Translation. Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//SLU voluntarily sold to Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ his house, his tenured house, Property of Anu, built-on, intact door frame, a roofed house, the door and lock [lock – mistake for: installed?], in the district of the Ištar Gate, in Uruk: 30 cubits the upper long side to the north, adjoining the house of Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu, alley of that house; 30 cubits the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur; 25 cubits, the upper short side to the west, adjoining the house of Anu-ahu-ittannu and Bassiya/Ina-qibīt-Anu; 23 cubits the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house of Anu-ikšur/Mukīn-apli; total: 30 cubits the long sides and 25 cubits the short sides, measurement of that house, that house all of it, as little and as much as it is, for 15 š of pure silver, as its full price, in perpetuity. The silver (amounting to) 15 š, pure, price of that tenured house, Property of Anu, built-on, Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahhē-iddin received from the hands of Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that entire house, Property of Anu, Anu-ikšur will clear that house; and will pay twelve-times (the amount received) to Nanāya-iddin. That house belongs to Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ, in perpetuity.

## Witnesses:

W1=B.e.4=647g: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-ahu-iddin  
 W2=B.e.3=647d: Mušēzib-Anu/(patronym missing)  
 W3=L.e.1=647a<sup>8</sup>: Ša-Anu-iššū/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ  
 W4=L.e.3=647h: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Kidin-Anu//K  
 W5=U.e.1=647lost: Anu-mukīn-apli/Ubar//K  
 W6=U.e.3=647c: Ubar/Anu-ahu-ittannu//KM  
 W7=L.e.2=647b: Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu//KM  
 W8=B.e.2=647e: Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//KM  
 W9=U.e.2=647f: Anu-uballiṭ/Kidin-Anu//K  
 W10=[L.e.4=lost]: Šamaš-iddin/Lišir//SLU  
 W11=B.e.1=647i: Lāqip/Anu-iqīšanni//Ah  
 W12=R.e.2=lost: Yah-šippa' or lazipa'/Anu-ahu-ittannu

Scribe: Anu-uballiṭ/Enlil-ahu-iddin//Ah. Uruk. ... day 6, year 15, Seleucus, the king.

Seller=Clearer=lost: Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//SLU  
 Buyer: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ  
 N-neighbour: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu  
 S-neighbour: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur  
 W-neighbour1: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ina-qibīt-Anu  
 W-neighbour2: Bassiya/Ina-qibīt-Anu  
 E-neighbour: Anu-ikšur/Mukīn-apli

*Commentary.* The buyer of the property is Lābāši's eldest brother, Nanāya-iddin. The tablet, dated to SE 15, antedates by 5 years his earliest appearance in the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk as principal.<sup>9</sup>

Small tablet (maybe connected with its earlier date) featuring an inaccurate script, leaning up towards the right. Many elements combine to suggest that it is the work of an inexperienced scribe. Obverse and reverse cannot be easily distinguished: both are in fact slightly convex; the reverse is a little flatter than the obverse.

Obv. 3: <sup>85</sup>ig <sup>85</sup>si-kur <<si-kūr>>. Should we expect *si-kūr* to be a scribal mistake for the expected *kun-nu* (due to the similarity between the signs KŪR and NU) or a sort of dittography perhaps resulting from the fact that the scribe was not sure what sign he had to use for the word (and thus spelled it twice, with two different signs)?

WList: the patronym is missing after the name of Mušezib-Anu, as is clear from the fact that both Mušezib-Anu and Ša-Anu-iššū seal the document. The possibility that the scribe made a mistake due to aplography is not supported by prosopography (to the best of my knowledge, there is so far no evidence of a Mušezib-Anu son of Ša-Anu-iššū in Hellenistic Uruk).

R.e.: the seller seals the document using his nail mark instead of a seal. The layout of the edge is anomalous: the caption and PN lay on the first line, the juridical role on the second, the nail mark on the third line and the filiation on the fourth. The seal of W11 (lazipa') follows, whose impression partly obliterates the caption *un-qa* (which was thus written before the seal was impressed). lazipa' (the name is read Yah-šippa' by Wallenfels AUWE 19, #1080) might be the grandfather of the Anu-bēlšunu (/Anu-abu-ušur//lazipa') who acts as witness in BRM 2 26: 14 (a sale of a house in the district of the Ištar Gate, dated to SE 85).

L.e.: features an anomalous *mise-en-page* too, with all the PNs not standing on the same line.

W6 and W8 are also attested as witnesses in **No. 4-P** (corresponding to W3 and W6 respectively), a prebend sale dating to SE 18, where the seller also uses a nail mark to seal the document.

The seal of W7 (Wallenfels AUWE 19, no. 284) also appears in BRM 2 3 (U.e.4); this made possible the distinction between the seals of the two Anu-uballiṭs mentioned among the witnesses.

The following scribal idiosyncrasy can be noted: Obv. 15: *ṭir* is used instead of the more common *ṭir* for *ēṭir*. In the same line, *bi* of *gab-bi* is omitted. Rev. 20: -*ú* in Ša-Anu-iššū features an extra stroke. Rev. 25: anomalous writing of -*na*- in the name of Nanāya-iddin.

The WList is indented from the second line (Rev. 21) on. Many lines of the obverse flow onto the right edge (Obv. 1-3, 6-7, 10-12, 15-16).

<sup>8</sup> Note the following correspondences with Mitchell, Searight 2008 (where the seal numbering reflects the fact that the reading direction of the L.e. edge in their description was inverted): L.e.1=L4; L.e.2=L3; L.e.3=L2; L.e.4=L1. Mitchell, Searight 2008, #647a corresponds to AUWE 19, no. 115.

<sup>9</sup> Before this tablet the earliest appearance of Nanāya-iddin in a document was BRM 2 3, dated to SE 20, that also represented the only example of a document in which he acted as a principal: Doty 1977, pp. 215-216.

## No. 4-P. Plate IV

Museum no.: BM 109941 (1914-4-4, 7)  
 Size: 9.5×10.5×2.6 (M)  
 Format: type 3a-compact, left aligned.  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 18.VIII.1, Seleucus I and Antiochus I; (lost).  
 Date BC: 294.XI.18  
 Bibl.: unpubl. Monerie 2014, pp. 120, 163, 168  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #650.  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *gerseqqûtu* prebend

- Obv. [1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e a 1<sup>šu</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>˘</sup> ina hu-ud lib-[bi-šú]  
 [ud.17.kám giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>gìr.sìg-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>]na-na-[a]  
 [  
 šá iti-us-su kal mu.]an.na  
 [gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.èš.èš.meš ù mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba mu.meš ik-ka]š-ši-du  
 (5) [a-na (price) kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ri.meš šá RN bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na 1<sup>d</sup>60-num]un-mu  
 [dumu šá 1<sup>na</sup>-na-a-mu a 1<sup>é</sup>-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú] it-ta-din  
 [kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> (price) šám giš.šub].ba 1<sup>u</sup>gìr.sìg-ú-tú  
 [mu.meš til.meš 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá] 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e a 1<sup>šu</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [ina šu-ii 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá 1<sup>na</sup>-na]-a-mu a 1<sup>é</sup>-kur-za-kir  
 (10) [ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana m]uh-hi ud.17.kám giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
 [it-tab-šu-ú 1<sup>d</sup>60-din]-su-e dumu šá 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá  
 [1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e a 1<sup>šu</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 ú-mar-raq-ma a-di] 12-ta.àm a-na 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu  
 [dumu šá 1<sup>na</sup>-na-a-mu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-na]m-din giš.šub.ba ud.17.kám  
 [1<sup>u</sup>gìr.sìg-ú-tú mu.meš šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá 1<sup>na</sup>-na-a-mu  
 (15) [a 1<sup>é</sup>-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu]-<sup>˘</sup>ú<sup>˘</sup> (blank)  
 Rev. (blank)  
 1<sup>u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u 1<sup>š</sup>ul-lum-mu dumu.meš <šá> 1<sup>š</sup>ir-ki-<sup>d</sup>60  
 a.meš 1<sup>d</sup>30-ti-ér 1<sup>u</sup>-bar dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a 1<sup>ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>amar.utu  
 1<sup>d</sup>inanna-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a 1<sup>é</sup>-kur-za-kir  
 1<sup>d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu a 1<sup>hun</sup>-zu-ú 1<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu  
 (20) dumu šá 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a 1<sup>ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>amar.utu 1<sup>d</sup>60-ik-šur dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu  
 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-du-a a 1<sup>kur</sup>-i 1<sup>ri</sup>-hat-<sup>d</sup>60  
 dumu šá 1<sup>du</sup>-a 1<sup>s</sup>ipa edin 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu  
 1<sup>u</sup>se-pir (blank)  
 (blank)  
 1<sup>d</sup>en-šeš.meš-mu 1<sup>u</sup>umbisag dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-<sup>˘</sup>din-su<sup>˘</sup> unug<sup>ki</sup> 1<sup>iti</sup>apin ud.1.kám  
 (25) mu.18.kám 1<sup>se</sup>-lu-ku u 1<sup>at</sup>-ta-i-ku-su lugal.meš  
 L.e. un-qa [...] un-qa [...] (blank)  
 R.e. šu-pur ù un-qa šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e a 1<sup>šu</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 1<sup>u</sup>na-din giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
 B.e. [un-qa] 1<sup>u</sup>-bar un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>inanna-šeš.meš-mu un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-qa } 1<sup>ri</sup>-hat-<sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. un-qa [1<sup>š</sup>ul]-lum-mu<sup>˘</sup> un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-ik-šur un-qa 1<sup>ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>˘</sup> un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-<sup>˘</sup>[ad]-šeš<sup>˘</sup>

Dossier. Lâbâši (AZI/NI/EZ) = Lâbâši's father

Translation. Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//GA voluntarily sold forever to Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin//EZ day 17, his *gerseqqûtu* prebend in front of ... Nanâya ... which is monthly, throughout the year, the *guqqû* and *eššešû* offerings, and whatever pertains to that prebend, for ... of silver, good quality staters of .... That silver,... full purchase price of that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//GA received from the hands of Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin//EZ. He is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to day 17, that prebend, Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//GA will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin//EZ. That prebend, day 17, the *gerseqqûtu*, belongs to Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin//EZ, forever.

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.1=650f: Nidinti-Anu/Širki-Anu//SLU  
 W2=U.e.1=650a: Šullumu/Širki-Anu//SLU  
 W3=B.e.1=650b: Ubar/Anu-ahu-ittannu//KM  
 W4=B.e.2=650d: Ištar-ahhê-iddin/ Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ  
 W5=U.e.4=650c: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-zêru-iddin//H  
 W6=L.e.2=650i: Nanâya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//KM  
 W7=U.e.2=650j: Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahhê-iddin  
 W8=U.e.3=650g: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukîn-apli//K  
 W9=B.e.4=650e: Rihat-Anu/Mukîn-apli, shepherd of the steppe

W10=B.e.3=650h: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu, alphabetic scribe

Scribe: Bēl-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bullissu. Uruk. Arahsamnu, day 1, year 18, Seleucus and Antiochus, the kings.

Seller=Clearer=650a: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//GA

Buyer: Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin/EZ

*Commentary.* The tablet is the first document recording the co-regency of Seleucus I and his son Antiochus.<sup>10</sup>

The buyer of the *gerseqqūtu* prebend is Lābāši's father; the document can thus be connected to **No. 1-S**, above.<sup>11</sup>

A short spelling <sup>lú</sup>gīr.sig-ú-tú, instead of the more common forms <sup>lú</sup>gīr.sig.ga-ú-tú and <sup>lú</sup>gīr.sig-ú-tú for the name of the prebend is used here. The same variant occurs in **No. 8-P**: 3, 16 and 19 (thescribes however are different).

Rev. 16: The spelling <sup>šul</sup>-lum-mu is to my knowledge not otherwise attested in Hellenistic Uruk, where the name is usually spelled <sup>šul</sup>-lum. A Šullum(u)/Širki-Anu<sup>12</sup> (W2), without clan affiliation, appears as scribe of YOS 20 15 (dated to SE 27): the identification of the two individuals is however uncertain. A Šullum/Širki-Anu//SLU (the brother of Anu-iqīšanni) is mentioned among the witnesses of BRM 2 4, OECT 9 5 and **No. 7-P**. It is worth noting that the seals used by Šullum in **No. 4-P**, BRM 2 4 and in **No. 7-P** are all different (the one in OECT 9 5 is not preserved).

A Nidinti-Anu/Širki-Anu (W1) also acts as witness in YOS 20 95: 18 (undated); if the two were the same individual, it would be possible to assign to the Yale tablet an early Seleucid date. If the Širki-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//SLU who acts as witness in BM 116688 (an unpublished tablet from Uruk, dating to Artaxerxes) was their father, as seems likely,<sup>13</sup> we would have evidence of the fact that the family maintained its position in the temple between the Late Achaemenid and the Seleucid period.

W3 and W6 are also attested in **No. 3-RE**: see the commentary to the previous text for details. W1 and W6: seal identification on the basis of the seal iconography.<sup>14</sup>

W7: Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahhē-iddin has no family name.

Rev. 21-22: No other occurrence of the *rē'i šēri* Rihat-Anu/Mukīn-apli (W9) in the Hellenistic corpus is known to me; however, the Mukīn-apli/Rihat-Anu *rē'i šēri* who acts as witness in VS 15 5 (SE 37) might be his son. Three more shepherds of the steppe are known in the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk: Anu-uballit and Anu-ittannu both witnesses in YOS 20 39 (dated to SE 78), and Kidin-Anu, witness in BRM 2 14 (dated to SE 51 SE); all are identified as the sons of Mukīn-apli.<sup>15</sup> The reason for these shepherds' involvement as witnesses in the contracts escapes us.

Rev. 22-23: the *sepīru* Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu is also mentioned as a witness in **No. 10//11-P** (SE 37). It is likely that the Lābāši/Anu-bēlšunu who acts as witness in OECT 9 4: 8 (SE 23) and YOS 20 16: 28 (SE 29) is his brother.<sup>16</sup>

D.f.=Rev. 24: traces of previous signs visible under the last two signs of the name <sup>lú</sup>60-din-su.

R.e.: the caption on the right edge reads "nail mark and seal of PN"; however, only the nail-mark appears on the tablet. The layout is organised along three lines. On the first line stands the two captions *šu-pur ù un-qa* + PN of the seller; on the second line is the nail mark (slightly left aligned); full filiation (patronym, papponym and family name) follows on the third line, and the juridical role on the fourth. Bēl-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bullissu, the scribe of the document, bears no family name; this and the fact that his name contains the thephoric element Bēl concur in suggesting that he might have been of northern Babylonian origin.<sup>17</sup> This might be the reason for some of the anomalous spellings used in the text (and maybe also for the particular layout of the right edge).

**10** Del Monte 1997, p. 226; see also the comments in Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 199 and Monerie 2014, 120, 163, 168.

**11** On Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//Ekur-zakir, see Doty 1977, pp. 189-197.

**12** On the *r/š* shift in the spellings of this name and the graphic alternation between the two variants <sup>lú</sup>šeš-ki-<sup>lú</sup>60 and <sup>lú</sup>šir-ki-<sup>lú</sup>60 see Von Soden 1995, p. 44, §35 and Wallenfels 1994, p. 20, fn. 86.

**13** Altavilla, Walker 2016, F282 and Mitchell, Searight 2008, #513c. The tablet is published by Hackl 2017.

**14** A Nidinti-Anu/Širki-Anu occurs also in VDI 1955/4, 1: for his seal see Wallenfels 1994, no. 616 and 916B. The seal of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//K is probably to be identified with Wallenfels 1994, no. 335 (BRM 2 4, U.e.3).

**15** A shepherd of the steppe going by the name of Kidin-Anu/Ṭab-Anu/Kidin-Anu also occurs as a witness in BRM 2 54 and BiMes 24 28; the two documents date to the end of the Seleucid period (SE 148 and 150, respectively) and no clear connection can be established between him and the shepherds mentioned in earlier documents.

**16** On Lābāši/Anu-bēlšunu see Clancier 2005, p. 102. Judging from the date he records in the stemma, it is likely that Clancier refers to the reference of this individual in YOS 20 16; the reference in OECT 9 4: Rev. 8 should thus be added. An updated discussion of the *sepīrus* of Hellenistic Uruk, also in the light of the texts published here, is in preparation.

**17** On Babylonian scribes in Hellenistic Uruk, see Boiy 2011: Bēl-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bullissu must be added to his list. On scribes of no-Urukean origin active in Hellenistic Uruk see § 8.4, above.

## No. 5-P. Plate V

Museum no.: BM 105179 (1913-4-16, 11)

Size: 9.5×10.5×3.2 (M)

Format: type 2a-split, irregular

Place: Uruk

Date: 22.XI.2, Seleucus I and Antiochus I; (no payment)

Date BC: 289.II.01

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *āšipūtu* prebend. No deities mentioned

- (Obv.) <sup>im</sup>d[u]b ganba šá giš.šub.ba a-ši-pu-ú-tú šá ina igi-am-ma <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš  
dumu šá [<sup>id</sup>60]-šeš.meš-mu` a <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na kù.babbar ina šu-ii <sup>id</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá  
<<dumu šá>> [NP d]umu šá <sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 ma-la ha.la-šú šá ki <sup>numun-ia</sup>  
dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-du`-a a <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 im-hu-ru <sup>im</sup>dub ganba šá giš.šub.ba
- (5) a-ši-pu-ú-tú mu.meš a-na e-peš šu-bu-ú-tú šá <sup>numun-ia</sup>  
dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-gi u <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a.meš <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
e-pu-uš kù.babbar šá ina <sup>im</sup>dub ganba a-ši-pu-ú-tú mu.meš  
[<sup>1</sup>]numun-ia dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-gi u <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup>  
[a].meš <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 ki-i e-tir-ri-` a-na <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá
- (10) [<sup>1</sup>]<sup>d</sup>60.šeš.meš-mu a <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 it-tan-nu-` <sup>im</sup>dub ganba  
`šá` giš.šub.ba a-ši-pu-ú-tú mu.meš <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu  
`a` <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 ki-i e-tir-ri-` a-na <sup>numun-ia</sup> dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-gi  
u <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a.meš <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 it-ta-din  
<sup>im</sup>dub ganba šá giš.šub.ba a-<ši>-pu-ú-tú mu.meš u giš.šub.ba
- (15) a-<ši>-pu-ú-tú mu.meš šá <sup>numun-ia</sup> dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-gi u <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá  
(Rev.) <sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a.meš <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú` ul id-din-ma  
<sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>im</sup>dub ganba šá giš.šub.ba  
`a-ši`-pu-ú-tú mu.meš u giš.šub.ba `a-ši`-pu-ú-tú mu.meš a-na kù.babbar  
[a-na] `re-mut` a-na nu-đu`-nu-ú u a-na e-peš šu-bu-ú-tú ana
- (20) [ma-na]m-ma šá-nam-ma gab-bi e-lat <sup>numun-ia</sup> dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-gi u <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu  
`dumu šá <sup>ni`-din-<sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a.meš <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 ul id-din u ul i-nam-din u ki-i id-din  
ul ú-rag-ú-mar-ši  
<sup>lu</sup>mu`-kin,  
<sup>id</sup>du-a dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-ik-šur a <sup>kur-i</sup> <sup>id</sup>60-gi dumu šá <sup>id</sup>utu-`sur` a</sup>
- (25) <sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur</sup> <sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-din-su-e a <sup>š</sup>šeš-`-ú-tú  
<sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> u <sup>id</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu dumu.meš šá <sup>š</sup>šir-ki-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>id</sup>30-ti-ér  
<sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>š</sup>šeš-`-ú-tú <sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá  
<sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a <sup>é-kur-za-kir</sup> <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>id</sup>na-na-a-mu a  
<sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur</sup>
- (30) <sup>na-na-a-mu</sup> <sup>id</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a <sup>kur-i</sup> unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>id</sup>iz ud.2.kám  
mu.22.kám <sup>se-lu-ku</sup> u <sup>at-ti-<sup>ku-su</sup></sup> lugal.meš
- L.e. u[n-qa] <sup>id</sup>x-`[...] un-qa [...] <sup>id</sup>60 un-[qa] <sup>id</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu  
R.e. (without un-qa) <sup>id</sup>60-ad-`šeš` [dumu šá] (1 seal) <sup>id</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>š</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 na-din giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
B.e. un-qa <sup>id</sup>du-a un-qa <sup>id</sup>60-`[...] un-qa [NP] un-qa [...] <sup>id</sup>60`  
U.e. (blank) un-qa <sup>id</sup>60-šeš-mu`-nu

Dossier. Gimil-Anu (?)

*Translation.* Purchase document of the *āšipūtu* prebend that previously Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA has bought from Anu-bēšunu/[...]/Ina-qibīt-Anu//GA, all of his share that he holds jointly with Zēriya/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA. The purchase document of this *āšipūtu* prebend is (now) at the disposal of Zēriya/Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu, the descendants of GA. The silver which is (stated) in the purchase document of this *āšipūtu* (prebend), Zēriya/Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu, the descendants of GA, (in order) to pay it off, have given to Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA; the purchase document of this *āšipūtu* prebend, Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA, once paid off, will hand over to Zēriya/Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu, the descendants of GA. The tablet of the price of this *āšipūtu* prebend and the *āšipūtu* prebend itself belong to Zēriya/Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu, the descendants of GA, in perpetuity. Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA will not give the purchase document concerning this *āšipūtu* prebend and the *āšipūtu* prebend itself for silver, as a gift, as a dowry, or for whatever else reason to anybody other than Zēriya/Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu, the descendants of GA. He has not given it nor will give it and if he has given it, it will not be valid.

## Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1: Mukīn-apli/Anu-ikšur/K  
 W2=B.e.2: Anu-ušallim/Šamaš-ētir//LA  
 W3=L.e.1/B.e.4: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ah  
 W4=?: Nidinti-Anu/Širki-Anu//SLU  
 W5=L.e.3: Anu-iqīšanni/Širki-Anu//SLU  
 W6=?: Kidin-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin/Ah  
 W7=L.e.1/B.e.4: Ina-qibīt-Anu/ Kidin-Anu//EZ  
 W8=U.e.1: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//LA

Scribe: Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K. Uruk. Šabātu, day 2, year 22, Seleucus and Antiochus, the kings.

Earlier buyer: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA  
 Earlier seller: Anu-bēlšunu/[...]/Ina-qibīt-Anu//GA  
 Co-owner: Zēriya/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA  
 Actual buyer1: Zēriya/Anu-ušallim  
 Actual buyer2: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//GA  
 Actual seller=R.e.1: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin(!)//GA

*Commentary.* The tablet records the sale of an *āšipūtu* prebend. The title, which originally belonged to a certain Anu-bēlšunu, was sold to Anu-abu-ušur, who held it jointly with Zēriya/Anu-mukīn-apli. The actual document records Anu-abu-ušur selling his share to two individuals, Zēriya/Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu. All the parties are members of the Gimil-Anu family.

One of the two buyers, Zēriya/Anu-ušallim, was also the buyer of a temple-enterer's prebend in YOS 20 10 (SE 17). His three sons sold it to Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ 18 years later (YOS 20 17//**No. 9-P**, dated SE 35). Zēriya/Anu-ušallim had probably died by that time, and two of his sons were not yet of age, since their mother <sup>1</sup>Bēlessunu/Nanāya-iddin sealed the document (the woman is identified only as the mother of Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin; her husband's name is not recorded in the onomastic chain).

It is worth noting that Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA, the seller of our *āšipūtu* prebend is also recorded among the witnesses of YOS 20 10, where Zēriya/Anu-ušallim is the buyer (in addition, the tablet may have been written by his son, since the scribe of YOS 20 10 is Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur//GA).

The tablet features a number of anomalies. The prebend name lacks the determinative; the scribe omits the seal caption (*un-qa*) from the seller's seal and the determinative *lú* before *na-din* on the right edge.

Rev. 19: *ana nu-du<sup>1</sup>-nu-ú*, variant spelling.

Rev. 26: Nidinti-Anu/Širki-Anu//SLU (W4) is mentioned also in **No. 4-P**: 16 (W1), where he appears in connection to his brother Šullumu (see there for more references).

Anu-iqīšanni/Širki-Anu//SLU (W5) witnessed a number of documents, using apparently two different seals, both depicting priestly musicians. The references and relevant seal impressions were collected by Wallenfels;<sup>18</sup> the following can now be added: **No. 5-P**: 26 (SE 22 SE; seal impression destroyed; on the basis of the date, AUWE 19, no. 51 seems to be more likely); **No. 13-P**: 24 (SE 38 SE; AUWE 19, no. 52); OECT 9 10: 23 (SE 41; AUWE 19, no. 52).

An individual named Anu-iqīšanni/Širki-Anu (no clan name recorded) also acts as a witness in the promissory note YOS 20 7: 15 (16 SE): the seal impression on the edge is almost completely destroyed, thus the identification is uncertain; however, if our identification holds true, the document would represent the first occurrence of his career as a witness and we might expect him to have used AUWE 19, no. 51. Rev. 30: the tablet is dated to day 2 (reading from the original confirms that the spot on the first vertical stroke is not an oblique for tens, as it may appear from the photograph).

U.e.: only one seal, located to the very right of the edge. The seal is captioned <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu but no witness named Anu-ahu-ittannu is recorded in the witness list: we might expect it to be a mistake for Anu-ahhē-iddin (W8).

The seals are not included in Mitchell, Searight 2008.

**18** Wallenfels 1994, pp. 19-20, nos. 51 and 52 (=AUWE 19, no. 51 and no. 52). Namely, no. 51: BRM 2 3: 30 (SE 20); YOS 20 14: 34 (SE 26; patronym broken; identified by Wallenfels on the basis of the seal impression); BRM 2 4: (SE 29; together with his brother Šullum); YOS 20 16: 27 (SE 29). No. 52: OECT 9 9: 22 (SE 40); WZJ 19 (1970): 26 (SE 48); YOS 20 23: 20 (SE 50).

## No. 6-RE. Plate VI

Museum no.: BM 105199 (1913-4-16, 31)

Size: 8.9×9.4×2.6 (S)

Format: type 1a, split

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (18-31).x.x; Seleucus I and Antiochus

Date BC: 294-280

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #651.

Description (type of transaction): gift (?) of *kišubbû* and *amaštu*; district of the Lugalkisurra Gate; anomalous formulary; WENS

- Obv. *ki-šub-ba-a ki-tì* 'ká gal' <sup>d</sup>lugal-ki. sur.ra` [š]á *qé-reb* un[ug<sup>k</sup>]<sup>i</sup>  
 24 kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>ni-[*din-tu*<sub>4</sub>]-<sup>d</sup>60` *dumu šá* [<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš]-<sup>r</sup>mu`-*nu*  
 24 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-<sup>r</sup>nu` *dumu šá* [<sup>1r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>[utu-su]r  
 2 5/6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>ši.sá da *ki-šub-ba-a šá* <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>[60 *dumu*] *šá*  
 (5) <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-*nu* 2 5/6 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da *ki-šub-ba-a*  
*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-*nu* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur *ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš *šá* <sup>1r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>60-en-šú-*nu* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur`  
 [ki-šú]b-*ba-a* mu.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-*nu* *dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>ni-*din-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *a-na ú*-[x]-<sup>r</sup>x-*tu*<sub>4</sub>  
<sup>r</sup>id<sup>r</sup>-*da-šú ina bi-rit-šú-nu* é *a-ma-aš-tu*<sub>4</sub> mu.meš *šá ina ki-šub-ba-a* <sup>r</sup>mu`.meš  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-*nu* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-*tam-mar*-<sup>d</sup>iškur u <sup>1</sup>ni-*din*-[*tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu šá*]  
 (10) <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-*nu* a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú *a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>r</sup>mu *ša-a-tú* [ ]-*ma*  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-*nu* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur u <sup>1</sup>ni-*din-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu šá* [<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-*nu*]  
*a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>r</sup>mu *ša-a-tú di-x-qa-x-ri-šú pu-ut* [...]  
*šá* <sup>1</sup>ki-*din*?-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-*nu* a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-<sup>r</sup>ú` [ ]  
*ina* é *a-ma-aš-tu*<sub>4</sub> mu.meš *ma-la* ha.la *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-[...]`  
 (15) <sup>1d</sup>60-še[š-mu-*nu*] u <sup>1</sup>ina-*qí-bit*-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu.meš šá* <sup>1</sup>ni- *din*-<sup>r</sup>t[*u*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60...]  
*a-na* [<sup>1</sup>ni-*din-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60] *dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>utu-<sup>r</sup>sur` [ ]  
 Rev. [<sup>1</sup>na-šú<sup>r</sup>]-<sup>r</sup>ú *pu-ut la ha-<sup>r</sup>ra<sup>1</sup>-ra šá* šeš-šú [ ]  
 [... *ma-l*]a ha.la *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-*nu* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-<sup>r</sup>[sur ... ]  
 [ *ma-la* ha.la *šá* <sup>1</sup>ni-*d*]in-*tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-*nu* <sup>1d</sup>[...]  
 (20) [... -*nu*] u <sup>1</sup>ina-*qí-b*] u <sup>1d</sup>šeš.meš-šú *dumu.meš šá* <sup>1</sup>ni-*din-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>19</sup> [...]  
 [...]-šú *dumu šá* <sup>1a</sup>20[...]  
 illegible traces  
 illegible traces  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>  
 [...<sup>1</sup> ]-mu a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 (25) [... a <sup>1</sup>] <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-<sup>r</sup>ú  
 [... a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-*tam*]-*mar*-<sup>d</sup>[iškur]  
 [... ] a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [... ] a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-<sup>r</sup>ú  
 [... a] <sup>1</sup>hun-<sup>r</sup>zu-<sup>r</sup>ú  
 (30) [... ] a <sup>1</sup>im-*bi*-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>21</sup>  
 [... -a]d<sup>2</sup>-šeš a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 unug<sup>k</sup>[<sup>1</sup>]  
 [<sup>1</sup>ix mu.x.kám <sup>1</sup>se-lu-]<sup>r</sup>ku u <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>r</sup>'-ku-su` *dumu-šú* <sup>1</sup>lugal`. [meš]
- L.e. *un-<sup>r</sup>qa`* <sup>1r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>60-šeš-mu-<sup>r</sup>nu` *un-<sup>r</sup>qa`* (blank) <sup>1</sup>ina-*qí-bit*-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-<sup>r</sup>ú(?)`  
 R.e. (blank)  
 B.e. *un-[qa]* <sup>1</sup>ina-*qí-bit*-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>r</sup>un-*qa`* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu <sup>r</sup>un-<sup>r</sup>[qa] <sup>1r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>60-<sup>r</sup>[...]  
 U.e. [*un-qa*] <sup>1r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>60-*din-i* <sup>r</sup>[un]-*qa`* <sup>1r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš *un-qa`* <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>60

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* Undeveloped plot in the district of the Lugalkisurra Gate in Uruk: 24 cubits, the upper long side, to the west, adjoining the house of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu; 24 cubits, the lower long side, to the east, adjoining the house of Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ētir; 2 and 5/6 cubits, the upper short side, to the north, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Mušallim-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu; 2 and 5/6 cubits, the lower short side, to the south, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ētir; that (is) the undeveloped plot of Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ētir; that undeveloped plot, Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu gave as ... . This partition wall that lies in this undeveloped

19 Poorly preserved.

20 Poorly preserved.

21 Poorly preserved.

plot belongs jointly to Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ēṭir//LA and Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H, in perpetuity. Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ēṭir and Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu ... forever; ... guarantees ... Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H ... in the partition wall, all the share of Anu-..., Anu-ahu-ittannu and Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu ... to Nidinti-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir; ... guarantee against his brother .... all the share of Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ēṭir... all the share of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu, ... and his brothers/Nidinti-Anu ..., .../ son of ...

Witnesses:

W1: .../...-iddin//GA  
 W2: .../.../H  
 W3: .../.../LA  
 W4: .../.../GA  
 W5: .../.../H  
 W6: .../.../H  
 W7: .../.../IA

Witnesses from the edges:

U.e.1=?: Anu-uballit  
 U.e.2=651d<sup>22</sup>: Anu-abu-ušur  
 U.e.3=?: Mušallim-Anu  
 L.e.2=blank=Ina-qibīt-Anu  
 B.e.2=651a: Anu-ahhē-iddin  
 L.e.1=651e: Anu-ahu-ittannu/H  
 L.e.2=651c: Ina-qibīt-Anu//H  
 B.e.3=lost: Anu(?)-...

Scribe: .../...-abu-ušur//GA. Uruk. ... Seleucus and Antiochus his son, the kings

Owner1: Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ēṭir//LA  
 Giver: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu  
 Owner2: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H  
 Guarantor(?): Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H  
 Guarantor(?): Ina-qibīt-Anu//Nidinti-Anu  
 Role unclear: Nidinti-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir  
 W-neighbour: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 E-neighbour: Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ēṭir  
 N-neighbour: Mušallim-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 S-neighbour: Anu-bēlšunu/Šamaš-ēṭir

*Commentary.* The document concerns an empty plot in the Lugalkisurra Gate. The type of transaction is not clear.

While badly damaged the preserved part of the date formula allows us to date the tablet to the period of the co-regency of Seleucus and Antiochus; the document thus belongs in the early Seleucid period, as the unusual formulary confirms.

Properties in the Lugalkisurra district are recorded also in NCTU 12 and YOS 20 32: however, no direct connection may be established between the individuals mentioned in the three documents.

Obv. 8, mu.meš: on the edge.

Obv. 20: the name of Nidinti-Anu is badly preserved.

R.e.: the right edge is blank, maybe in connection to the type of transaction recorded in the tablet?

22 Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #651d is located on the upper edge and should be labelled T2 (not L2).

## No. 7-P. Plate VII

Museum no.: BM 104805 (1912-7-6, 69)

Size: 7.1×8.7×2.5 (S)

Format: type 1b-compact, extra spacing before WL

Place: Uruk

Date: 32.XI.28, Antiochus I and Seleucus; (lost)

Date BC: 279.03.7 BC

Bibliography: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #655

Description (type of transaction): (quitclaim?) *āšipūtu* prebend; *ina ašābi* formula

Obv. (lost)

Rev. *ú-mar-raq-ma a-di* 12.ta-àm *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu

*i-nam-din-*' giš.sub.ba <sup>1u</sup>maš.maš-ú-tú mu.meš *ma-la* ha.la

šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá <sup>1t</sup>tat-tan-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>u-a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá

<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir *a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šú-nu'

(half to one line spacing)

(5') <sup>1u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1šul</sup>lum dumu šá <sup>1šir</sup>ki- 60 a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér

<sup>1gal</sup>-60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>1hun</sup>zu-ú

<sup>1ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>an-na-at-<sup>d</sup>gašan a <sup>1lu</sup>u-š-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur

<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1t</sup>tat-tan-nu a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir

<sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu dumu šá <sup>1ú</sup>bar a <sup>1ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>amar.utu

(10') <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1šeš</sup>'-ú-tú

<sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1u</sup>se-pi-ri <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu šá <sup>1ir</sup>-<sup>d</sup>maš

<sup>1na</sup>-zi-muru<sub>2</sub>-taš <sup>1u</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>en.líl-mu-sa<sub>4</sub> unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>zíz ud.28.kám

mu.32.kám <sup>1at</sup>-ti-'-ku-su u <sup>1se</sup>-lu-ku lugal.meš

L.e. *un-qa* [<sup>1ni</sup>-di]n-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>inanna *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu

R.e. *un-qa* [<sup>1gi</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60] *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e *un-qa* <sup>r</sup>ra-ma-[at-<sup>d</sup>inanna]

B.e. *un[qa]* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu [*un-qa*] <sup>1gal</sup>-60 [*un-qa*] <sup>1šul</sup>lum [*un-qa*] <sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši

U.e. *un-qa* <sup>1ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>60 *ina a-šā-bi* šá <sup>1ra</sup>-ma-at-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu.munus šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu

*um-mu* šá <sup>1gi</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>u-a šá-ṭa-ri *an-na-a*  
šá-ṭi-r[i]<sup>23</sup>

Dossier. Foreign scribes and *āšipūtu* (Anu-bēlšunu/AAI//EZ).

*Translation.* (...) will clear it and up to twelve times he will give (it) to Anu-bēlšunu. This *āšipūtu* prebend, the entire share of Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Tattannu/Mukīn-apli, belongs to Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.3=655g: Šullum/Širki-Anu//SLU

W2=B.e.2=655f: Rabi-Anu/Anu-uballit//H

W3=U.e.1=655c: Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti//LA

W4=B.e.1=655a: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Tattannu//EZ

W5=L.e.3=655e: Anu-iqīšanni/Ubar//KM

W6=L.e.1=655ind: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah

W7=B.e.4=655h: Lābāšī/Anu-bēlšunu, alphabetic scribe

W8=L.e.2=655i: Nidinti-Ištar/Arad-Ninurta

*Ina ašābi*=B.e.2: <sup>1</sup>Ramat-Ištar/Anu-ahu-iddin, mother of Mušallim-Anu and Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Mukīn-apli

Scribe: Nazi-muruttaš/Enlil-šumu-imbi. Uruk. Šabāṭu, day 28, year 32, Antiochus and Seleucus, the kings.

U.e.: The document was written in the presence of <sup>1</sup>Ramat-Ištar/Anu-ahu-iddin, mother of Mušallim-Anu and Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Mukīn-apli.

Waiver1(?)=R.e.2=655ind: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Mukīn-apli

Waiver2(?)=R.e.1=655d: Mušallim-Anu/Mukīn-apli

Proxy(?): Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Tattannu/Mukīn-apli

Beneficiary(?): Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZGuarantor(?)=R.e.3=655b: <sup>1</sup>Ramat-Ištar/Anu-ahu-iddin

23 The last slanting wedge of *-ri-* is hidden by salt encrustations but the remainder is clear on the tablet.

*Commentary.* Only the reverse of the tablet, probably recording a quitclaim for an *āšipūtu* prebend, is preserved.

Four individuals belonging to the same family appear in the document: Mušallim-Anu and Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the sons of Mukīn-apli; their mother, Ramat-lštar; and another individual named Anu-balāssu-iqbi, son of Tattannu, the grandson of Mukīn-apli. It is plausible that at the time Mukīn-apli died the prebend was divided between his heirs, i.e. the two sons of Mukīn-apli (Mušallim-Anu, Anu-balāssu-iqbi/1 and Tattannu) and that one of the shares had come into the hands of the son of Tattannu at the time of Tattannu's death. Anu-balāssu-iqbi/2, son of Tattannu, might have sold it to Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ. The actual quitclaim would thus have been drawn up in order to make sure that no future claim be raised by the sons of Mukīn-apli, uncles of Anu-balāssu-iqbi, with regard to the share that he inherited by his father Tattannu and has now sold to a new owner, Anu-bēlšunu. Apparently, Mušallim-Anu and Anu-balāssu-iqbi are not yet of age at the time the contract is drawn up, since their mother acts alongside them. We have not much evidence for the sons of Mukīn-apli in the corpus; it is however interesting to note that a Rihat-Anu, son of a Mukīn-apli, a shepherd of the steppe, is mentioned as witness (W9) in **No. 4-P**, a contract that, as is clear from the following, has many point of contacts with the present document: was Rihat-Anu another member of the same family?

Rev. 5': On the occurrences of Šullum(u)/Širki-Anu//SLU (W1) and Šullum/Širki-Anu (no clan name) in the corpus, see the commentary to **No. 4-P** (W2=Rev. 16).<sup>24</sup> As was noted above, these individual(s) used different seals in the contracts they witnessed. However, it is interesting to note that in YOS 20 15, the only document recording Šullum/Širki-Anu as scribe, Nazi-muruttaš appears among the witnesses. It seems thus likely that at least the Šullum/Širki-Anu of YOS 20 15 is the same individual that is mentioned here as witness to a contract written by Nazi-muruttaš.

Rev. 9': Anu-iqīšanni/Ubar//KM (W5) is likely the son of Ubar (W3) of **No. 4-P**. It is interesting that members of the Kidin-Marduk family, a clan with clear northern Babylonian origins, act in a document written by a non-Urukean scribe.

Rev. 11': Lābāši/Anu-bēlšunu, the *sepīru* is also attested in OECT 9 4: 8 (with the full title including *nīg.ga* <sup>60</sup>, indicating that he acted in this capacity for the temple). His brother (who is attested, e.g., as a witness in **No. 4-P**), exercised the same profession. A Nidinti-lštar son of Arad-Ninurta (W8), is also attested as a *sepīru* witnessing contracts from Hellenistic Uruk some years later.<sup>25</sup>

Rev. 12': Signs for 8 and kām on the right edge.

U.e.: flowing onto the R.e.

Writing from Rev. 2', 11', 12' (= date formula) spills onto the R.e.

Rev. 12': Nazi-muruttaš, the scribe of the present contract, either wrote or witnessed a number of documents from Hellenistic Uruk (plus one from Antioch on the Istar Canal). All of them have a member of the Lābāši family as a principal; the only exception might be represented by the actual tablet. He was probably an immigrant from Nippur.<sup>26</sup>

It is worth noting that he is one of the two scribes in Uruk who uses the logographic spelling for the name of the prebend, instead of the more common syllabic form. One wonders whether this can be ascribed to his origins.<sup>27</sup>

The beneficiary of the transaction, Anu-bēlšunu/AAl//EZ, is also mentioned in **Nos. 20-P** and **40-P**, where he sells fractions of the *āšipūtu* prebend to L/AZl//EZ. All together these documents form a small dossier concerning this type of prebend.<sup>28</sup>

**24** The two sons of Širki-Anu//SLU are also known to us, as discussed above; see commentary to **No. 5-P** (again a contract concerning an *āšipūtu* prebend).

**25** As shown by **No. 25-P**, below. It is plausible that we have evidence here of the earliest generation of the scribes that Clancier (2005, p. 100) identified as members of the Nidinti-lštar family. The professional title is not attached to the name of Nidinti-lštar in **No. 7-P**, while it is in **No. 25-P**. If the two are the same individual (their seals do not precisely correspond to each other, but are nevertheless similar), we might expect Nidinti-lštar to have achieved the position of *sepīru* some time between SE 32 SE and SE 46-51.

**26** On the origins and the documents written by Nazi-muruttaš see above, §8.4.

**27** A logographic spelling for the name of the exorcist prebend is also attested in **No. 66-P**: see below and Corò 2005, p. 82. The scribe of this second document is however a member of the urban notability of Uruk.

**28** On this dossier see above, § 6.1.2.

## No. 8-P. Plate VIII

Museum no.: BM 30118+K.11800 (1856-9-3, 1514+Kouyunjik)

Size: 9.5×11.6×2.4 (M/L)

Format: type 1a, split<sup>7</sup>

Place: Uruk

Date: SE 33.X.[x], Antiochus I and Seleucus

Date BC: BC 279.XII.30-278.I.29

Bibliography: HANE/M 8, pp. 199-201; Doty CAHU, pp. 416-18. Krückmann 1931; Rawlinson 1856, p. xiv. Might correspond to Loftus 5. Pearce, HBTIN, P342283 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #671.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *gerseqqûtu* prebend

- Obv. [ʔad<sup>7</sup>-din<sup>7</sup>.<sup>d</sup>dil.bat] dumu.munus šá ʔa-ba-ši a ʔkur-i<sup>i</sup>(ia) ina [hu-ud lib-bi-šú]  
[mi-šil ina 1-en] u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.9.<kám> ud.10.ʔkám<sup>7</sup> ud.11.kám ud.[12.kám ud.13.kám]  
[giš.šub.ba]-šú<sup>10</sup>gìr.sig-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> [<sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>gašan edin <sup>d</sup>na-na-a]  
[<sup>d</sup>gašan šá] re-eš u dingir.ʔmeš<sup>7</sup> é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-[us-su kal mu.an.na]
- (5) [gu-u]q-qa-né-e u ud.èš.èš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi [šá a-na mi-šil ina]  
[1-e]n u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.meš mu.meš ik-kaš-ši-du šá ʔki<sup>7</sup> ʔ[...]  
[... dumu šá] ʔni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʔšeš-u-ú-tú ʔki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá ʔ[...]  
[ʔ]<sup>d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš ʔú<sup>7</sup> ki<sup>7</sup>(ÍB) ʔ<ʔ>tat-tan<sup>7</sup>-[nu(?) ...]  
[gab-b]i a-na 1/3 ma.na kù.babbar is-[ta-tir]-ri.ʔmeš ʔšá ʔ[...]
- (10) [bab-ba-nu]-ú-t[ú] ʔa-na šám<sup>7</sup> [til].meš a-na ʔa-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu<sup>7</sup>  
[a ʔé-kur-za-ki]r a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ʔša-a-tu<sub>4</sub> tat-ta-din-u<sup>7</sup> kù.ʔbabbar a<sub>4</sub> 1/3 ma.na  
[is-ta-t]ir-ri.meš šám m[is-šil] ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš  
ʔad -[d]in-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat dumu.munus šá ʔa-ba-ši ina šu-ii ʔa-ba-ši dumu šá  
<sup>1d</sup>[60]-numun-mu ma-hir-rat e-ṭir-at u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na
- (15) ʔmuh-hi<sup>7</sup> mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.9.ʔkám ud.10.kám ud.11.kám ud.12.kám ud.13.kám  
[giš].šub.ba <sup>10</sup>gìr.sig-ú-tú mu.meš ʔit-tab-šú-ú ʔad-din-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat
- Rev. [dumu.munus šá ʔa-ba-ši] ʔtu<sup>7</sup>-mar-raq-ma a-di 12-ta.àm a-na ʔa-ba-ši  
[a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú tat-ta-din mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-m]u ina ud.9.kám ud.10.kám ud.11.kám ud.12.kám  
[ud.13.kám giš.šub.ba] <sup>10</sup>gìr.sig-ú-tú mu.meš šá ʔa-ba-ši dumu šá
- (20) [<sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu] ʔa ʔé-kur-za-ki<sup>7</sup> a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub> šú-nu-<šú>  
[<sup>10</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>]  
[... ]-ši u ʔki-din dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú a ʔé-kur-za-ki<sup>7</sup>  
[... ]-du-a a ʔkur-i <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a dumu šá ʔnumun-ia a ʔšú-<sup>d</sup>60  
[... <sup>1d</sup>60]-dumu-mu-nu dumu.meš šá ʔki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʔé-kur-za-ki<sup>7</sup>
- (25) [... ] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>inanna-mu-kám a ʔšeš-ʔu-ú-ʔ[<sup>d</sup>tú]  
[... ] x dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-gi a ʔlu-uš-tam-ʔmar-<sup>d</sup>iškur<sup>7</sup> ʔú-bar dumu šá ʔkar-<sup>d</sup>60  
[... ] ʔri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a ʔé-kur-za-ki<sup>7</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a  
[... ]x-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʔé-kur-za-ki<sup>7</sup> ʔgal-<sup>d</sup>60 ʔdumu šá ʔdum-qi-<sup>d</sup>60  
[... ]dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a ʔé-kur-za-[ki<sup>7</sup>]
- (blank)
- (D.f.) [... <sup>10</sup>šil]d dumu šá ʔni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 ʔa ʔšú-<sup>d</sup>60 unug<sup>ki</sup> it<sup>i</sup>ab  
[ud.x.kám mu.3]3.kám ʔan-ti-ʔi<sup>7</sup>[ku]-su u ʔsi-ʔlu-ku<sup>7</sup> lugal.meš
- L.e. [... ] traces
- R.e. un-[qa] ʔad-din-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat dumu.munus šá ʔa-ba-ši na-din-at ʔgiš.šub<sup>7</sup>.ba m[u.meš]
- B.e. [un]-qa [...] / un-qa [ʔ]i-din / ʔun<sup>7</sup>-[qa] ʔú-bar / [un-qa] ʔgal-<sup>d</sup>60
- U.e. [un]-qa [ʔri-hat-<sup>d</sup>ina]nna / [u]n-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a / un-qa ʔki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 / ʔun<sup>7</sup>-qa [...]

Dossier. Lâbâši (L/AZI/EZ) + women

Witnesses:

W1=?=??: [...]šil/Ša-Anu-iššú//EZ

W2=B.e.2=671d: Kidin/Ša-Anu-iššú//EZ

W3=?=??: .../(Anu<sup>7</sup>)-mukîn-apli//KuriW4=U.e.2<sup>7</sup>=671b<sup>7</sup>: Anu-mukîn-apli/Zēriya//GA

W5=?=??: [...]Kidin-Anu//EZ

W6=?=??: Anu-māru-ittannu/Kidin-Anu//EZ

W7=?=??: .../ištār-šumu-ēreš//Ah

W8=?=??: .../Anu-ušallim//LA

W9=B.e.3=671c: Ubar/Mušezib-Anu//....

W10=U.e.1=671a: Rihat-ištār/Anu-ahu-iddin//EZ

W11=U.e.2<sup>7</sup>=671b<sup>7</sup>: Anu-mukîn-apli/...Anu//EZ

W12=B.e.4=671fh: Rabi-Anu/Dumqi-Anu//...  
 W13=?=? : .../Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

Seller=Clearer=R.e.=671lost: ʾTaddin-lštar/Lâbâši//Kuri  
 Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ  
 Co-owner1: .../Nidinti-Anu//Ah  
 Co-owner2: Kidin-Anu/...  
 Co-owner3: Anu-ahhe-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur  
 Co-owner4(?): Tattannu(?)

*Commentary.* BM 30118 was joined to the fragment K.11800 by R. Borger and CBF Walker in 1999. A complete and updated edition is therefore presented here.<sup>29</sup>

The tablet is dated to the co-regency of Antiochus and his son Seleucus: it can therefore be ascribed either to SE 32-45 (Antiochus I and his son) or to years SE 123-124 SE (Antiochus III and his son). On prosopographical grounds the first option seems preferable (*pace* Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 205). The buyer is, in fact, here the well-known L/AZI//EZ, whose activities are so far documented between SE 38 and 77. The year number in the date formula is broken: only a 3 is preserved (as to April 2015 only a 2 was visible; earlier collations and photographs still showed a 3); the text might be, therefore, dated to either year 33 or 43 SE (as already suggested by Doty, CAHU, 198). Lâbâši buys the prebend from a woman, ʾTaddin-lštar, who is identified as the daughter of another Lâbâši, belonging to the Kurî clan; ʾTaddin-lštar is also mentioned as the buyer of a prebend in **Nos. 10-P//11-P**, a contract (and its duplicate) dated to SE 37, where she appears as the wife of Anu-bēlšunu/Mukîn-apli//Kurî (the seller in that contract). Since no husband's name is recorded for ʾTaddin-lštar in **No. 8-P**, we must expect it to be earlier than **Nos. 10-P//11-P**, and we can therefore safely assign it to SE 33.

On the likely correspondence of this tablet with Loftus 5 see above, § 1.1.

B.e.2=671d: probably an *apkallu*?

R.e.: script on this edge is upside down.

<sup>29</sup> I am indebted to the Late prof. Borger and to C. Walker ((personal communication) for drawing my attention to the results of their join. The information from the join and collations to HANE/M 8, p. 199-122 by L. Pearce are included in the on-line edition of the text in HBTIN (<http://oracc.museum.upenn.edu/hbtin/pager>; last accessed December 15, 2017). But note my different reading of Obv. 7 and the new hypothesis on the date of the document.

## No. 9-P. Plate IX

Museum no.: BM 109956 (1914-4-4, 22)// YOS 20 17

Size: 9.3×11.5×3.4 (M/L)

Format: type 1a/b, compact.

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 35.XI.26, Antiochus I and Seleucus; silver *qalû*, staters of Alexander g.q.

Date BC: 276.III.3

Bibl.: Doty 2012, pl. xxxiii-xxxiv; Monerie 2014, p. 59, fn. 75 (on staters)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #659<sup>30</sup>Description (type of transaction): sale of *ērib bītūtu* of Anu prebend

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>li-šir [<sup>1d</sup>60-gi u<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš]-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>r numun'-[ia dumu šá] <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>gi<sup>1</sup>  
a <sup>1</sup>šu-60 ina hu-[ud lib-bi-šú-nu re-bu]-ú ina ud.21.k[ám giš].šub.ba-šú-nu <sup>1d</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú  
igi <sup>1d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>1d</sup>inanna [<sup>1d</sup>be-lit]-<sup>1</sup>edin' u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá [it]i-us-su kal mu.an.na  
(5) gu-uq-qa-<sup>1</sup>ne-e' [ud še]-<sup>1</sup>šá-an-nu u mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na r[e-b]u-ú ina ud.21.kám [a-na]  
giš.šub.ba [<sup>1d</sup>ku<sub>4</sub>] <sup>1</sup>é-ú-tú mu.meš ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>1d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši  
a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na 1 ma.na 6 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir'-ra-[nu šá <sup>1</sup>a-lik-sa]-<sup>1</sup>an-d'<sup>1</sup>ar  
bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na'-[a-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu]  
a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-tan-nu-' <sup>1</sup>kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub>' 1 ma.na 6' [gín qa-lu-ú]  
(10) is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>a-lik-sa-an-dar bab-ba-nu-ú-tú' [šám] re-bu-ú ina ud.2'1.kám [giš.šub].ba-šú-nu  
<sup>1d</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš til.meš <sup>1</sup>li-šir' <sup>1d</sup>60-gi u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>numun-ia  
ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu mah-'ru-' e-tir-' u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri  
ana muh-hi re-bu-ú ina ud.21.kám giš.šub.ba [<sup>1d</sup>ku<sub>4</sub>] é-ú-tú mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>li-šir <sup>1d</sup>60-gi u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu giš.šub.ba mu.meš a-di 12-ta.àm  
ú-mar-raq-ma a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu i-nam-din-'  
(15) pu-ut mu-ur-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-[m]u  
Rev. <sup>1</sup>li-giš dumu šá <sup>1</sup>numun-ia u <sup>1</sup>gašan-su-nu dumu.munus šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu ama šá <sup>1d</sup>60-g[i]  
u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú re-bu-ú ina ud.21.kám giš.šub.ba  
<sup>1d</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šú-nu  
(20) <sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>1d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>1d</sup>60  
<sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>li-giš a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>1d</sup>60  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-  
<sup>1d</sup>iškur  
<sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>1d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
(25) <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-<sup>1</sup>gur dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>1d</sup>iškur  
(3 signs erased)  
(1 blank line)  
<sup>1</sup>na-zi-muru<sub>4</sub>-taš <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu [šá <sup>1</sup>en.líl-mu-s]a<sub>4</sub> unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>1d</sup>i-zíz ud.2'6'.[kám]  
mu.35.kám <sup>1</sup>at'-[ti-'-i-ku-su u <sup>1</sup>se-l]u-ku lugal.me[š]

L.e. un-qa [t]at-tan-nu un-qa <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>1d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭR.e. [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>li-šir un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš [na-din.meš g]iš.šub.ba mu.meš [dumu.m]eš ša <sup>1</sup>numun-ia un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-gi un-  
qa <sup>1</sup>gašan-su-nu dumu.munus šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu ama šá <sup>1d</sup>60-gi u <sup>1d</sup>60.šeš.meš-muB.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1d</sup>60U.e.<sup>31</sup> [un]-qa <sup>1d</sup>[60-ad-gur] <sup>1</sup>un'-[qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš] [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-<sup>1</sup>[šeš un-qa <sup>1</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš]

Dossier. Lâbâši (AZI/NI/AZI//EZ)?

*Translation.* Lîšir, Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Zēriya/Anu-mušallim//GAvoluntarily sold to Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ 1/3 in day 21, their *ērib bītūtu* prebend in front of Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* and *eššešu* offerings and whatever pertains to 1/3 in day 21, (to) that *ērib bītūtu* prebend, which is (co-owned) with Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ, for 1 m and 6 š of pure silver, in staters of Alexander, of g.q.; silver: 1 m and 6 š, pure, staters of Alexander of g.q., full price of 1/3 in day 21, their *ērib bītūtu* prebend, Lîšir, Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Zēriya

**30** Note the following correspondences with the duplicate YOS 20 17: 659a=AUWE 19, no. 104; 659b=AUWE, no. 191; 659c=AUWE 19, no. 209; 659d=AUWE 19, no. 624; 659e=AUWE 19, no. 336; 659f=AUWE 19, no. 786; 659g=AUWE 19, no. 761; 659h=AUWE 19, no. 760; 659i=AUWE 19, no. 815; 659j=AUWE 19, no. 927; 659k=AUWE 19, no. 622; 659l=AUWE 19, no. 431; 659m=AUWE 19, no. 623; 659n=AUWE 19, no. 457; 659o=AUWE 19, no. 250; 659p=AUWE 19, no. 1067; 659q=AUWE 19, no. 928.

**31** All the preserved sealings appear to be in the same position in the two tablets. Missing names and sealings in this edge are therefore reconstructed on the basis of the duplicate.

received from the hands of Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin. They are paid. Should a claim arise concerning 1/3 in day 21, that *ērib bītūtu* prebend, Līšir, Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Zēriya will clear this prebend (from claims) 12-fold and will give (it) to Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin. Līšir/Zēriya and 'Bēlessunu/Nanāya-iddin, mother of Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin bear responsibility for the clearing from claims of this *ērib bītūtu* prebend, in perpetuity, on behalf of Anu-zēru-iddin. 1/3 in day 21, that *ērib bītūtu* prebend, belongs to Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=659h: Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K  
 W2=U.e.4<sup>2</sup>=659j<sup>2</sup>: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-mukīn-apli/GA  
 W3=B.e.4=659i: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//K  
 W4=B.e.2=659f: Anu-mukīn-apli/Līšir//GA  
 W5=L.e.4=659g: Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W6=U.e.7=659?: Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//LA  
 W7=L.e.1=659d: Tattannu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H  
 W8=L.e.2=659n: Ana-rabūti-Anu/Anu-zēru-lišir//H  
 W9=U.e.3=659o: Anu-šumu-lišir/Anu-abu-ušur//H  
 W10=B.e.3=659m: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-ahu-iddin//H  
 W11=U.e.7=659?: Anu-abu-ušur/Nanāya-iddin//LA  
 W12=L.e.3=659c: Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//LA  
 W13=U.e.1=659e: Anu-abu-uṭēr/Nanāya-iddin//LA

Scribe: Nazi-muruttaš/Enlil-šumu-ibni. Uruk. Šabātu, day 26, year 35, Antiochos and Seleucus, the kings.

Seller1=Clearer1=Guarantor1=R.e.1=659q: Līšir/Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//GA  
 Seller2=Clearer2=R.e.3=659a: Anu-ušallim/Zēriya/Anu-mušallim//GA  
 Seller3=Clearer3=R.e.2=659b: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//GA  
 Co-owner: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ  
 Guarantor2=R.e.4=659l: 'Bēlessunu/Nanāya-iddin, mother of Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin  
 Buyer: Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The contract records the sale of a prebend of temple-enterer of Anu to Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ by the three sons of Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//Gimil-Anu. Two of them (Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin) are not yet of age as is clear from the fact that their mother 'Bēlessunu acts in the document as a guarantor for them, alongside the eldest brother (Līšir). It is plausible that the three brothers inherited the prebend upon their father's death: in fact, 'Bēlessunu's onomastic chain lacks the husband's name. Curiously 'Bēlessunu is described as the daughter of Nanāya-iddin (no family name is added in her case), as is the case for the buyer. Are the two are brother and sister and was the prebend that is the object of the transaction and was originally part of 'Bēlessunu's dowry, now coming back to her paternal family as a consequence of her husband's death?

Obv. 1, Līšir: the spelling *'li-šir* (instead of the more common *'li-giš*) is used both here and in the duplicate (**No. 9-P**: 1; 13; R.e.1 and YOS 20 17: 1; 11). It appears as *'li-giš* in **No. 9-P**: 16 (unparalleled in the duplicate, where a shorter version of the same formula, lacking the personal names, is used: see below, *ad* Obv. 15); in **No. 9-P**: 22//YOS 20 17: 20 (as a patronymic in the witness list) and on the right edge of YOS 20 17.

Obv. 3: The syllabic spelling of the name of Bēlet-šēri, while rare, seems to be preferable here, both because it is used in the duplicate and due to the length of the lacuna.

Obv. 4, [ud še]-šá'-an-nu: the variant ud èš.èš.meš is used in YOS 20 17: 4; *is-ta'-tir'-ra-[nu]*: the use of this spelling instead of *is-ta-tir-(ri).meš* for the word 'staters' is attested in northern Babylonian sources since at least 314-313 BC; however, as Monerie correctly underlines, YOS 20 17//**No. 9-P** is the first example of its use in southern Babylonia.<sup>32</sup> It may not be by chance that the tablet is the work of Nazi-muruttaš, a 'foreign' scribe in Uruk.

Obv. 7, <sup>1d</sup>na-na'-[a-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu]: restored on the basis of YOS 20 17: 8.

Obv. 11, *mah-'ru'-e-tir-'u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri*: also to be restored in YOS 20 17: 12.<sup>33</sup>

Obv. 15: the scribe uses here the complete formula, including the names of all the guarantors; a shorter variant is attested in the duplicate, that runs: *pu-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba mu.meš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú* (YOS 20 17: 16). It is plausible that Bēlessunu's name, not recorded in this line in the Yale tablet, appeared in the preceding (broken) section.

Rev. 20, <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šēš: traces of a mistaken sign (maybe a GUR?) visible under ŠEŠ.

(3 signs erased): maybe the seal of 'Bēlessunu was originally thought to be here and was then erased because it found place on the R.e.?

Date formula: On Nazi-muruttaš as a scribe see commentary to **No. 7-P**.

U.e.4 (W2): the same individual witnesses also **No. 64-P**; 659e=AUWE 19, no. 927, probably corresponding to 773i? (see below, **No. 64-P**). Identification tentative.

32 Monerie 2014, p. 59, fn. 75.

33 Corrects the transliteration of YOS 20 17: 12 as published in HBTIN. See <http://oracc.museum.upenn.edu/hbtin/corpus>; last accessed December 2017)

**No. 10-P. Plate X**

Museum no.: BM 109954//BM 109985 (1914-4-4, 20)

Size: 8.6×9.5×2.3 (S)

Format: type 1a, compact (WL indented)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 37.VIII.11, Antiochus I and Seleucus; silver *qalû*, staters of Alexander g.q.

Date BC: 275.XI.27

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 220-222; Boiy 2011; Pearce, HBTIN, P342286 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #661

Description (type of transaction): sale of *mubannûtu* prebend

*Dossier. Women+foreign scribes*

## Witnesses:

W1=L.e.2=lost: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu//EZ

W2=B.e.1=lost: Anu-mukîn-apli/Ina-qibîṭ-Anu//EZ

W3=U.e.3=661d: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-ittannu//EZ

W4=L.e.1=lost: Rihat-lštar/Anu-ahu-iddin//EZ

W5=U.e.2=661e: Anu-abu-ušur/Nanāya-iddin//LA

W6=U.e.1=b: Anu-uballit/Anu-ikšur//Imbi-Anu

W7=U.e.4=661c: Šibqat-Bêl/Rihat-Bêl

W8=?=? : Anu-ahu-ittannu/ Anu-bêlšunu, scribe of the Property of Anu

W9=?=? : Ina-qibîṭ-Anu/Mannu-ki-lštar

Scribe: Bêl-êreš/Nabû-našir

Seller=R.e.=661a: Anu-bêlšunu/Mukîn-apli//K

Buyer: †Taddin-lštar/Lâbâši//K W Anu-bêlšunu/Mukîn-apli//K

co-owner1: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ah

co-owner2: Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur

co-owner3: Anu-ahhê-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur

co-owner4: Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-balāssu-iqbi

co-owner5: Šibqat-Bêl

*Commentary.* The text is edited in Corò 2005, pp. 220-222. See HBTIN for collations.

The tablet (and its duplicate) is the work of Bêl-êreš/Nabû-našir, a scribe of Babylonian origins ('son of Babylon'), as Boiy has shown on the basis of his occurring as a witness in the YOS 20 20: 18,<sup>34</sup> a tablet drafted a few years later in Antiochia on the Ištar Canal, by another non-Urukian scribe, i.e. the Nippurite Nazi-muruttaš (see above, commentary to **No. 4-P**), who curiously is among the witnesses of **No. 10-P//11-P**.

The fact that Bêl-êreš is of Babylonian origins (thus probably also educated in Babylon) might explain a few peculiarities of **Nos. 10-P//11-P**. First, the unusual orientation of the right edge of the two tablets. The writing on it is, in fact, not arranged along the edge, parallel to the long axis, as is typical of Seleucid tablets from Uruk; rather, it develops parallel to its short axis, as is usual in contemporary tablets from Babylon (see above, § 8.4., Fig. 14). Second, the choice for the name of the prebend that is the object of the transaction (*mubannûtu*, i.e. the prebendary service of the arranger of the sacrificial table), one that, with the exception of **Nos. 10-P//11-P**, is otherwise unattested in Hellenistic Uruk.<sup>35</sup> The contracts refer to a share in the title for days 9 to 13, that Anu-bêlšunu sells to his wife †Taddin-lštar/Lâbâši//K. The prebend is held jointly with five more individuals: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah; Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur; Anu-ahhê-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur; Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-balāssu-iqbi and Šibqat-Bêl (maybe the son of Rihat-Bêl who acts as W7?). It is clear from **No. 8-P** that at least some of them were also the co-owners of a share in a *gerseqqûtu* prebend for exactly the same days (9-13) that †Taddin-lštar sold to Lâbâši/AZI//EZ some years earlier.<sup>36</sup> Moreover, Lâbâši/AZI//EZ bought in the course of time a number of shares in the *gerseqqûtu* prebend, for the same period. Now, since as Waerzeggers and Pirngruber noted the nature of this profession in the Neo-Babylonian and Seleucid period is unclear,<sup>37</sup> and this service does not appear to have been of a prebendary nature outside Seleucid Uruk, while the *mubannûtu* prebend is attested in Babylon, it is tempting to suggest that the two terms represented the northern and southern version respectively of the same professional title, and that with the aim of referring to the *gerseqqûtu* prebend, Bêl-êreš simply opted for the northern version of its name (*mubannûtu*), that sounded more familiar to him, than the Urukian.

W7, Šibqat-Bêl/Rihat-Bêl: the suggested reading Rihat-lštar in HBTIN must be rejected, as is clear especially from the duplicate.

34 Boiy 2011.

35 Corò 2005, pp. 110-111.

36 The co-owners in **No. 8-P** are: .../Nidinti-Anu//Ah; Kidin-Anu//...; Anu-ahhê-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur; Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-balāssu-iqbi. See also above, § 6.3.2.

37 Waerzeggers, Pirngruber 2011, p. 114 and fnn. 16 and 25 (note that fn. 25 is erroneously referred to as 24 in fn. 16).

**No. 11-P. Plate XI**

Museum no.: BM 109985//BM 109954

Size: 7.3×8.9×2.2 (S)

Format: type 1a, compact (WL indented)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 37.VIII.11, Antiochus I and Seleucus; silver *qalû*, staters of Alexander g.q.

Date BC: 275.XI.27

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, 222-223

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #662; Pearce, HBTIN, P342287 (collations)

Description (type of transaction): sale of *mubannûtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Women+foreign scribes

Commentary. See **No. 10-P**. Note the following correspondences for the two single seals impressions recorded in Mitchell, Searight 2008: 662a=661c and 662b=661d.

## No. 12-ALP. Plate XII

Museum no.: BM 109951 (1914-4-4, 17)

Size: 10.8×12.7×3 (L)

Format: n-a (reverse mainly lost; most likely type 1 or 2)

Date SE: lost

Date BC: n-a

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #774

Description (type of transaction): <sup>im</sup>dub ganba of arable land (WENS) and prebends

- Obv. <sup>im</sup>dub.meš ganba ʾš i-in-ze-ru-[ú ina še.numun zaq-pi u ka šul-pu šá gú <sup>id</sup>ha-ri-ši u bàd]<sup>38</sup>  
 šá unug<sup>ki</sup> gaba ká.gal ʾutuʾ nam unug<sup>ki</sup> ús an-ú <sup>im</sup>mar.tu<sub>4</sub> ús.sa.du še.numun <sup>id</sup>60-ik-šur dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu  
 ús ki-ú <sup>im</sup>kur.ra ús.sa.du še.numun é <sup>id</sup>gal dù-ú-tú sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>si.sá da bàd šá unug<sup>ki</sup> sag.ki ki.ta  
<sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu x x-ši mim-ma x su-iiʾ libʾ bu-ú šá ina igi-am-ma ʾki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš a ʾlu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
 a-na 7 1/2 gín
- (5) [kù.babbar q]aʾ-lu-ú ina šu-ii <sup>id</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá ʾina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʾé-kur-za-kir im-hur <sup>im</sup>dub<sup>meš</sup> ganba šá re-  
 bu-ú ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 ʾina ud.12.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>id</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-  
 <bi> šá iti-us-su šá eʾ  
 [... gu-uq-qla-an-ne-e u še-šá-nu šá ki ʾinanna-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú  
 gab-bi šá ina igi-am-ma  
 [... dumu šá] <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš a ʾlu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur a-na 1/3 ma.na kù.babbar ina šu-ii ʾki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-  
 du-a a ʾé-kur-za-kir x x  
 x-[...] š i-in-ze-ru-ú ina ud.23ʾ.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>id</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag u dingir.  
 meš é-šú-nu
- (10) gab-bi ʾšá iti-us-su kalʾ mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-ne-é u še-šá-nu šá ki <sup>id</sup>utu-mu u ʾla-qipʾ dumuʾ?.meš šá ʾšá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-  
 šú-ú ʾni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 u ʾina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá ʾki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú gab-bi šá ina igi-am-ʾmaʾ ʾr<sup>d</sup>na-naʾ-a-mu dumu  
 šá <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš a ʾlu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
 [...] kù.babbar qa-lu-u ina ʾšu-iiʾ <sup>id</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá ʾki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>id</sup>30-ti-ér im-hurʾ <sup>im</sup>dub<sup>meš</sup> ganba mu.meš  
 gab-bi a-din <sup>im</sup>dub<sup>meš</sup>  
 [...] x [giš.šub].ba <sup>id</sup>gír.<lá>-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-su  
 [kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qla-ne-é] u še-šá-nu šá ki ʾni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>id</sup>utu-sur ʾkar-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá ʾx-<sup>d</sup>utu-  
 numun u ʾla-qipʾ dumu.meš šá <sup>id</sup>60-x
- (15) [šá ina igi-am]ma ʾgašan-su-nu dumu.munus ʾgal-<sup>d</sup>60 dam <sup>id</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš a a ʾlu-uš-tam-mar-  
<sup>d</sup>iškur a-na  
 [...] <sup>id</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá ʾki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>id</sup>30-ti-ér tam-hu-ru u a-din ina <sup>im</sup>dub<sup>meš</sup> ganba šá ud 11.kám  
 [...] x giš.šub.ba <sup>id</sup>sur-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-  
 su  
 [...] nu šá ina igi-am-ma ʾgašan-su-nu dumu.munus ʾgal-<sup>d</sup>60 dam <sup>id</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-ad-šeš a-na  
 [...] en-šú-nu a ʾkur-i tam-hu-ru u(?) a-din ina <sup>im</sup>dub<sup>meš</sup> ganba šá ši-iš-šú ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.23.kám
- (20) [...] <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi [šá] iti-us-su ša kal mu.an.na  
 [...] ʾkiʾʾ <sup>id</sup>utu-sur ʾla-qipʾ dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu šeš.meš u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú šá ina igi-am-ma  
 [...] meš šá <sup>id</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu a ʾé-kur-za-kir ki-i x-e-ri
- Rev. [... diš [...]  
 [...] ʾxʾ [...]  
 (25) [...] ʾx xʾ [...] ʾx <sup>id</sup>x-xʾ [...]  
 [...] ʾʾʾ-mu-nu(?) x x a ʾx x x gabʾ-bi x ʾx x xʾ [...]  
 [...] ʾé]-kur-za-kir x x x [5 signs (?)] ʾx x x xʾ [...]  
 [...] ʾx x x xʾ [...] x <sup>id</sup>60-ʾxʾ [...]  
 [...] traces [...]  
 (30) [...] traces [...] ʾx xʾ-ú-tú u ʾx x xʾ [...]  
 [...] meš u 10ʾ [...] -n]aʾ ud ša-a-tú ʾx x xʾ šá 1-en ʾxʾʾ traces [...]  
 [...] mu u ʾxʾ [...] -muʾ a ʾé-kur-za-kir a-ʾxʾ- [...] ]  
 [...] ʾú-ʾx-x-xʾ [...] ʾx-x-xʾ ʾr<sup>d</sup>x-xʾ- [...] ] (traces)  
 [...] ʾxʾ imʾ dumu šá <sup>id</sup>60-šešʾ [...]  
 (35) [...] ʾxʾ u <sup>id</sup>60-šeš- [...] ]  
 [...]  
 [...]  
 [...]  
 [...] ʾx x a ʾx-x-xʾ [...]

38 Restored on the basis of No. 17-AL and YOS 20 18 and 19.

- (40) [...]´mu(?) a 1´é´-kur-za-k[ir ...]  
 [...] traces of approx. 3 signs [...]  
 [...] traces of 2 (?) signs [...]  
 rest lost
- L.e. [...] [un-qa <sup>1d60</sup>-din]-su-e [un-qa] 1ina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> [un-qa] 1tat-1tan-nu´  
 R.e. [un-qa PN un-qa PN] dumu.meš šá <sup>1d60</sup>-ad-šeš a 1lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d1</sup>škur  
 B.e. [...] [un-qa] 1x x x x 1´un-qa] 1gašan-su-nu dumu.munus šá 1gal-<sup>d60</sup> 1dam´ <sup>1d60</sup>-din-iṭ [dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-ad-šeš a 1lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d1</sup>škur]  
 U.e. 1un-qa´ 1ki-din-<sup>d60</sup> 1NP-[qa] 1ba-šá-a [un-qa ...]-1x[un-qa] 1<sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu [un-qa] <sup>1d60</sup>-din-[iṭ]

#### Dossier. Arable land

*Translation.* Tablets of the price of one twelfth ... of Uruk, upper ... to the west bordering ... of the arable land (of) Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu; upper long side to the east, bordering ... of the arable land of the estate of the gardeners, upper short side, to the north bordering the city wall of Uruk; lower short side to the south ... which before Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//LA received for ... from the hands of Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ; tablets of the price of one-fourth in ... the butcher's prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, monthly, (throughout the year), the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešu* that are with Ištar(?)-ahhe-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu and all his brothers and co-owners, that before PN?/Anu-abu-ušur//LA (received) from the hands of Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ for 1/3 m of silver; one twelfth in day 23(?) the butcher's prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, monthly, throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešu* that are with Šamaš-ittannu and Abu-?/Ša-Anu-iššû, Nidinti-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Kidin-Anu and all his co-owners, that before Nanāya-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur//LA received from the hands Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu//SLU for ... of pure silver; all the tablets of the prices...; tablets ... butcher's prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, monthly, throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešu* that are with Nidinti-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir, Mušezib-Anu/...-Šamaš-iddin and Laqip(?)/... that before Bēlessunu/Rabi-Anu wife of Anu-uballit/Anu-ahu-iddin received from the hands of .../Bēlšunu//K for ...; tablets of the price of one sixth in one day in ... Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, monthly, throughout the year, ... with Šamaš-ēṭir, Laqip(?)/Anu-iqīšanni the brothers and his co-owners, that before (NP and NP)/Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ ... (remainder of tablet too fragmentary for a translation)

#### Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.2=774c: Anu-balāssu-iqbi

W?=L.e.3=774b: Ina-qibīt-Anu

W?=L.e.4=774a: Tattannu(?)

W?=U.e.1=774e: Kidin-Anu

W?=U.e.2=774d: Iqīšaya

W?=U.e.4=lost: Anu-ahu-iddin

W?=U.e.5=lost: Anu-uballit

#### Scribe: lost

#### Arable land

Previous buyer: Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//LA

Previous seller: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ

N-neighbour: the city wall of Uruk

S-neighbour: lost

W-neighbour: Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu

E-neighbour: estate of the gardeners

#### Butcher prebend

Co-owner1: Ištar(?)-ahhe-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu

Co-owner2: all his brothers and co-owners

Previous buyer: .../Anu-abu-ušur//LA

Previous seller: Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ

Co-owner1: Šamaš-ittannu and Abu-?/Ša-Anu-iššû

Co-owner2: Nidinti-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Kidin-Anu

#### Butcher prebend 2

Co-owner1: Šamaš-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû

Co-owner2: Abu-?/Ša-Anu-iššû

Co-owner3: Nidinti-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Kidin-Anu

Co-owner4: all his co-owners

Previous buyer: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur//LA

Previous seller: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu//SLU

## Butcher prebend 3

Co-owner1: Nidinti-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir

Co-owner2: Mušeziḫ-Anu/...

Co-owner3: Šamaš-iddin/...

Co-owner4: Laqip(?) / ...

Previous buyer=B.e.2: ʿBēlessunu/Rabi-Anu W Anu-uballit/Anu-ahu-iddin

Previous seller: .../Bēlšunu//K

## Unknown prebend

Co-owner1: Šamaš-ēṭir/...

Co-owner2: Laqip(?) / Anu-iqīšanni

Co-owner3: the brothers and his co-owners

Previous buyer1: NP/Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ

Previous buyer2: NP/Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* See ch. 4, above.Obv. 7, *še-šá-nu*: variant spellingObv. 12, *qa-lu-u*: variant spelling with *u* instead of the more common *ú*.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008 L1-4 correspond to L.e.4-1 here.

NB: Due to the exceptional length of the tablet, in the transliteration of this text when the content of a line does not fit the page frame it continues on the following line, which is un-numbered (thus the apparent inconsistency of line numbering).

**No. 13-P. Plate XIII**

Museum no.: BM 105190 (1913-4-16, 22)

Size: 8.6×10.8×3.0 (M)

Format: type 1a, compact (slightly irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 38.III.12, Antiochus I and Seleucus; stators of Antiochus I, *qalû*

Date BC: 274.VI.23

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #664

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 385-387; Pearce 2010, p. 303, fn. 12. Pearce, HBTIN, P342298 (collations)

Description (type of transaction): multiple sale, *gerseqqûtu* and *ṭabihûtu* prebends

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.2=664k?: Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K

W2=L.e.4/B.e.1?: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//K

W3=U.e.1=664h: Lâbâši/Mukīn-apli//K

W4=U.e.3=664g: Anu-balassu-iqbi/Anu-abu-utēr//Ah

W5=L.e.3=664a: Anu-iqīšanni/[Širki]-Anu//SLU

W6=U.e.5=664d: Anu-uballit/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ

W7=??: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Tattannu//EZ

W8=U.e.2.=664e: Šin-bānūnu/Tattannu//EZ

W9=L.e.1=664c: Kidin-Anu/Anu-uballit//K

W10=B.e.2=664f: Anu-ahu-utēr/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Šumāti

W11=B.e.3=664l: Anu-ikšur/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah

W12=U.e.4=664b: Nanāya-iddin/Mannu-ki-lštar//EZ

W13=B.e.4=lost :Rabi-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

W14=L.e.4/B.e.1=lost?: Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ

Scribe: Nazi-muruttaš/Enlil-šumu-imbi

Seller1=Clearer1=R.e.1=664j: Anu-abu-ušur=Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit/Anu-abu-ušur//LA

Seller2=Clearer2=R.e.2=664i: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Anu-abu-ušur//LA

Seller3=Clearer3=R.e.3=lost: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-uballit/Anu-abu-ušur//LA

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

Guarantor: NP/Anu-uballit/Anu-abu-ušur//LA, their brother

*Commentary.* The tablet, that is edited in HANE/M 8, pp. 385-387, is the work of Nazi-muruttaš, who also wrote **No. 7-P** and **No. 9-P** (with its duplicate, YOS 20 17). His role as a scribe in Uruk has been extensively discussed above (see § 8.4, with bibliography and the commentary to **No. 7-P**).

Note that although the tablet format belongs to type 1a, compact, the date formula is slightly irregular, the second line partially across the upper edge. W1=?=664k?: Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K: tentative attribution on the basis of the similarities between 664k and AUWE 19, no. 760, owned by an individual of the same name who acts as witness in two documents dating to the same period as our tablet.

W5: patronym reconstructed on the basis of the identification of 664a with AUWE 19, no. 52.

## No. 14-RE. Plate XIV

Museum no.: BM 105184 (1913-4-16, 16)

Size: 8.25×12.7×2.3 cm

Format: portrait, with dividing lines

Place: [Uruk]

Date SE: (lost; earlier than 54 SE); silver *qalû* (no staters mentioned)

Date BC: (earlier than 258/257)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of one half of *bītu epšu u kišubbû*; (district of the Šamaš Gate?); NSWE

(Obv.) (unknown number of lines lost)

[ ] 'x' 'ni'[-...]

[ ] sila *qāt-n[u]*[*mu-taq un.meš* kùš uš an]-'ú' <sup>imsi</sup>.sá da[... kùš] uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.[lu](5') [da ] kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>[mar.tu][da ] 'xx' kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>imiii</sup> da [...][*meš-hat šá-lul-tu<sub>4</sub> ki-šub*]-'ba'-a' šá é mu.meš 10 kùš uš an-ú <sup>imsi</sup>.[sá da][*meš-hat igi*]'i<sup>2</sup>-tu<sub>4</sub> šá é mu.meš 10 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu d[*aš-kut-tu<sub>4</sub>*]'*šá-lul*'-tu<sub>4</sub> šá é mu.meš 5 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da [*meš-hat igi-tu<sub>4</sub>*](10') šá é mu.meš 5 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da *meš-hat igi-tu<sub>4</sub>* šá 'é' [mu.meš]*meš-hat re-bi-tu<sub>4</sub> ki-šub-ba-a'* šá é mu.meš 9 *mi-šil* kùš uš an-ú [<sup>imsi</sup>.sá]da *aš-kut-tu<sub>4</sub> qab-li-tu<sub>4</sub>* šá é mu.meš 9 *mi-šil* kùš uš ki-ú [<sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu]da *meš-hat igi-tu<sub>4</sub>* šá é mu.meš 6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da [*meš-hat* ]*mah-ri-tu<sub>4</sub>* šá é mu.meš 6 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da *meš-hat igi-tu<sub>4</sub>*(15') šá é mu.meš šu.nigin 4-ta *meš-hat mi-ših*'-tu<sub>4</sub> é mu.meš é mu.meš *i-ši u ma'-a-du*<sup>39</sup>*ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi šá bu-ít* dumu.munus šá <sup>1d60</sup>en-šú-nu *a-hi ina* é u *ki-šub-ba-a'* (traces of 3 more signs?)*ki-i* 15 gín kù.babbar *qa-lu-ú ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>* dumu.munus šá <sup>1d60</sup>ad-šeš *dam-su šá*<sup>1d60</sup>numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir *a-na a-hi ina* é u *ki-šub-ba-a'*(20') *ki bu-u-i-tu<sub>4</sub>* dumu.munus šá <sup>1d60</sup>en-šú-nu *ki.lam tam-be-e-ma i-šam šám [gam-ri]**a-hi ina* é u *ki-šub-ba-šú* mu.meš ù 4-tú kù.babbar *a-tar tad-din-su* šu.nigin15 gín 4-tú kù.babbar *a-di 4-tú* kù.babbar šá *a-di ka-sap?* *a-tar sum-na* kù.babbar<sup>a<sub>4</sub></sup>'15' gín 4-tú *qa-lu-ú šám a-hi ina* é 'ù' *ki-šub-bi-šú* mu.meš'x' <sup>?</sup>*gab-bi?* <sup>?</sup>*bu-ít* dumu.munus šá <sup>1d60</sup>en-šú-nu *ina* šu-ii <sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub></sup> dumu.munus šá(Rev.) [<sup>1d60</sup>ad-šeš da]m-su šá <sup>1d60</sup>numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu *mah-rat a-p[il?]*[*ru-gu*]m-ma-' ul *i-ši ul i-tur-ru-ma a-ha-meš ul i-rag-gu-m[...]*[x x] 'x' *ma*-nam-ma<sup>?</sup> 'x x x x' *a-hi ina* é *ep-šú u ki-šub-ba-šú* [...][*i-rag*]-'gu-mu um'-ma *a-hi ina* é u *ki-šub-bi-šú* mu.meš 'ul' [*na-din* kù.babbar][*ul ma-hi-ir*] <sup>1d</sup>pa-qir-a-nu kù.babbar *im-hu-ru* [...][...] 'x x' šu-ii<sup>?</sup> 'x x x x' [...](30') [...<sup>ni</sup>]-*din-tu<sub>4</sub>* dumu.munus šá <sup>1d60</sup>ad-šeš [...]'*ina ka-nak*'-ku [<sup>im</sup>dub mu.meš][ig]i<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu'(?)

dumu šá '1x-x'[xx]

a <sup>1é</sup> -[*kur-za-kir*](35') [<sup>1</sup>šá]-<sup>1d60</sup>iš-šu-ú'dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>'x-x'[xx]a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-[*kir*]<sup>1</sup>ba-la-ṭu

dumu šá '1x-x-x'[xx]

a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir<sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši

dumu šá '1x-x'[xx]

'<sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir'<sup>1d60</sup>šeš-mu u <sup>1d60</sup>din-su''dumu.meš'[ šá 'ri']-*hat*-<sup>d</sup>inannaa <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir[<sup>1d60</sup>]-'din'-su-e

dumu šá [...]

a <sup>1d30</sup>ti-ér

[...] 'x-x'

dumu šá '[...]-<sup>d60</sup>a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir

(40') [...]

[...] x x

a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir

[...]

[...]en-šú-nu

a <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir

[...]

[...]meš<sup>?</sup>-mu<sup>?</sup>a [<sup>1</sup>hun-zu]-ú

[...]

[...]d60<sup>?</sup>-x-x'a <sup>1</sup>kur-i

39 Apparently visible at the time of Kennedy's transliteration of the text.

(45') [...]x-šá-x<sup>d</sup>60(?) (apparently blank)  
 D.f. [...]

L.e. [un-qa <sup>1</sup>tat]-tan-nu [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši un<sup>1</sup>-[qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-<sup>1</sup>ši<sup>1</sup>

R.e. [ʽ]bu<sup>1</sup>-ít [...] un-qa <sup>1r</sup>nu<sup>1</sup>.té[š<sup>2</sup>] [...]

B.e. <sup>1</sup>un-qa<sup>1</sup> [x x x]<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-[en]-šú-nu

U.e. lost

*Translation.* ... narrow street, alley of the people ...; x cubits the upper long side to the north, adjoining ...; x cubits, the lower long side to the S (adjoining) ... x<sup>2</sup> cubits the upper short side to the west, adjoining ...; x cubits the lower short side to the E adjoining ... — third measurement of the undeveloped plot of that house; 10 cubits the upper long side to the north, adjoining the previous measurement of that house; 10 cubits, the lower long side to the S adjoining the third *aškuttu* of that house; 5 cubits the upper short side to the west, adjoining the previous measurement of that house; 5 cubits the lower short side to the east, adjoining the previous measurement of that house; — fourth measurement (of) the undeveloped plot of that house: 9 and a half cubits, the upper long side to the north, adjoining the central *aškuttu* of that house; 9 and a half cubits, the lower long side to the south, adjoining the previous measurement of that house, 6 cubits the upper short side to the west, adjoining the previous measurement of that house, 6 cubits, the lower short side to the east, adjoining the previous measurement of that house. Total: 4 plots, measurement of that house; that house, as little and as much as it is, all of it, (is) of <sup>1</sup>Bu<sup>1</sup>ītu/Anu-bēlšunu, one half of the house and undeveloped lot. — <sup>1</sup>Nidintu/Anu-abu-ušur, the wife of Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ declared 15 š of pure silver as the full price of one half of the house and undeveloped lot and has bought it from <sup>1</sup>Bu<sup>1</sup>ītu/Anu-bēlšunu. The full price of one half in that house and its undeveloped lot and 1/4 š of silver that she gave as additional amount; total: 15 š and 1/4 š, of silver, including the 1/4 š of silver that is given on top of the silver, as an additional amount. The silver: 15 š and 1/4 š, pure, full price of one half of that house and undeveloped plot of his, <sup>1</sup>Bu<sup>1</sup>ītu/Anu-bēlšunu received it from the hands of <sup>1</sup>Nidintu/Anu-abu-ušur, wife of Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ. It is paid. There will be no claim, they will not return (to court), they shall have no claim with one another; whoever ... one half of that house and its undeveloped plot and raises a claim saying: 'one half of that house and its undeveloped plot has not been sold, the silver has not been received'. The claimant ... he received ... <sup>1</sup>Nidintu/Anu-abu-ušur ...

At the sealing of this tablet:

(Before?)

W1=L.e.1: Tattannu/...//EZ

W2: Ša-Anu-iššû/...//EZ

W3: Balātu/...//EZ

W4=L.e.2: Lâbâši/...//EZ

W5=?: Anu-ahu-iddin/Rihat-lštar//EZ

W6=?: Anu-balässu/Rihat-lštar//EZ

W7=?: Anu-balässu-iqbi/...//SLU

W8=?: .../...-Anu//EZ

W9=?: .../...//EZ

W10=?: .../(Anu<sup>1</sup>)-bēlšunu//EZ

W11=?: .../...//H

W12=?: .../...//K

W13=?: .../...-Anu

Scribe: ...

Seller=R.e.1: <sup>1</sup>Bu<sup>1</sup>ītu/Anu-bēlšunu

Clearer(?)=R.e.2: Lâbâši(?)

Buyer: <sup>1</sup>Nidintu/Anu-abu-ušur W Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ

N-neighbour: lost

S-neighbour: lost

W-neighbour: lost

E-neighbour: lost

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (Lâbâši's mother; gen 3) + <sup>1</sup>Nidinti/Anu-abu-ušur + women

*Commentary.* The contract features as buyer <sup>1</sup>Nidintu/Anu-abu-ušur, the wife of Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ, and mother of L/AZ1//EZ. It thus belongs to the third generation of the Lâbâši family.

<sup>1</sup>Nidintu appears also in the *donatio mortis causa* YOS 20 20 (SE 41) as the recipient of goods, among which is a share in a house, from the hands of her husband, Anu-zēru-iddin. According to the tablet <sup>1</sup>Nidintu will enjoy, as long as she lives, one fourth of the house of

Anu-zēru-iddin and will be entitled to dwell in it; after her death, her share (including the house, a prebend and some kitchen tools) will pass into the hands of Anu-zēru-iddin's sons.<sup>40</sup>

'Nidintu is still alive in SE 54 as it is shown by VDI 1955/4 2, where she occurs without her husband's name (the man must have died sometime in between SE 41 and 54); the contract records the purchase of a share of a built-on house and its associated empty plot in the district of the Šamaš Gate, by one of Nidintu's sons (i.e., Lâbāši) from the hands of his brother Rabi-Anu. The document is drawn up in the presence of 'Nidintu, suggesting that she bore some interest in the transaction, perhaps in connection with the disposition of the inheritance which her husband laid down in SE 41.

Interestingly, the description of the plot sold by one of the sons of 'Nidintu to the other in VDI 1955/4 2 largely corresponds to the property bought by 'Nidintu herself in **No. 14-RE**: if it were the same property, the date of VDI 1955/4 2 (SE 54) would represent a *terminus ante quem* for **No. 14-RE**. Moreover, if the property described in **No. 14-RE** also corresponded to the one referred to in YOS 20 20, it would be possible to set the date of **No. 14-RE** earlier than SE 41: the three tablets would give us an interesting insight into the family's management of their properties.

Compass points are indicated by logograms all over the tablet with the exception of Obv. 7, where <sup>im</sup>iii replaces <sup>im</sup>kur.ra.

Obv. 15': the last few signs were apparently still visible at the time of Kennedy's transliteration; they are no longer (collated November 2017).

Obv. 16', 19' and 23': seller of the property is a woman called 'Bu'ītu: the name spelled 'Bu-īt (Obv. 16' and 23') could also have been interpreted as 'Pu-Nāri ('pu-íd, is the suggested reading for the same name in YOS 20 39 by Wallenfels); however, the full syllabic spelling 'bu-'u-i-tu<sub>4</sub> in line 19' of our text suggests that also the first two occurrences are syllabic renderings of the well attested Babylonian name Bu'ītu.<sup>41</sup>

The document is formulated according to the NB formulary.<sup>42</sup>

The tablet is portrait oriented (see above, § 2.2.2). Dividing lines traced on the surface characterise both the obverse and reverse (they are marked — in the translation) and are used to organise the texts into paragraphs. On the use of rulings in the tablets' layout, see above § 2.3.3.

The seals of this tablet are not included in Mitchell, Searight 2008.

Kennedy's transliteration available.

<sup>40</sup> On 'Nidintu see Doty 1977, pp. 193-197.

<sup>41</sup> The name, spelled 'bu-'u-i-tu<sub>4</sub>, occurs also in VS 15 20: 6, 10 and 13. See also **No. 92-RE** below.

<sup>42</sup> Other examples include OECT 9 7 (+ 1930.561 unpublished?); VS 15 15+29; TCL 13 229; YOS 20 14, 86 and 90; BiMes 24 14 and 30. On the use of the NB formulary see Doty 1977, p. 69 and more recently Jursa 2005, pp. 19-22 (with reference to previous bibliography).

## No. 15-AL. Plate XV

Museum no.: BM 109957A (1914-04-04, 23A)

Size: 4×11.2×5 (n-a)

Type: n-a

Date SE: lost

Date BC: lost

Bibl.: Monerie 2018, p. 303, fn. 53.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #778.

Description (type of transaction): sale of arable land, *bīt ritti*

Obv. (... number of missing lines unclear)

- (1') [...] dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši u <sup>1</sup>r x x<sup>2</sup> dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>[...] <sup>1</sup>ba-la-tu<sup>2</sup> u <sup>1</sup>r ki-din<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e u <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>[...] <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>2</sup> šeš.meš-šú dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it<sup>2</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.gál-ši dumu šá <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e d[umu š]á <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>[x x]-x-x<sup>2</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur <sup>1</sup>gal-šú-<sup>h</sup>i-ú
- (5') <sup>1</sup>šá-ra'-i-tu<sup>4</sup> dumu.munus.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gur u [<sup>10</sup>en.meš(?) š]e.numun mu.meš *gab-bi a-na* 1/3 ma.na kù.babbar *qa-lu-ú a-na* šám til.meš *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-nu[mun mu] dumu] <sup>1</sup>šá<sup>2</sup> <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir *a-na* u<sup>4</sup>-mu *ša-a-tú it-tan-nu'* kù.babbar a<sup>4</sup> 1/3 ma.na *qa-lu-ú* šám *ši-iš-šú ina* še.numun mu.meš *gab-bi* <sup>1</sup>su-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši *ina* šu-ii<sup>2</sup>
- Rev. <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu [*mah-ru-'e*]-<sup>t</sup>è<sup>1</sup>-<sup>i</sup> u<sup>4</sup>-mu-*pa-qa-ru a-na muh-<sup>h</sup>i*
- (10') *ši-iš-šú ina* še.numun mu.meš *it-tab-šu-ú* <sup>1</sup>é-rit-t<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>níg.ga <sup>1d</sup>60 *ú-mar-raq-qu-ú-ma a-di* 12-ta.àm *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu *ina-an-din-'* *ši-iš-šú ina* še.numun mu.meš *gab-bi* <sup>1</sup>é-rit-ti <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu' šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir *a-na* u<sup>4</sup>-mu *ša-a-tú* šu-ú

(1 blank line)

<sup>10</sup>mu-kin<sup>7</sup><sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu<sup>2</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din<sup>2</sup>-<sup>t</sup>u<sup>4</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir

- (15') [...] dumu šá
- <sup>1d</sup>
- na-na-a-mu a
- <sup>1</sup>
- é-kur-za-kir

(few traces of upper part of signs; then lost)

L.e. *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it<sup>2</sup> [...]

R.e. [...]

B.e. *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš<sup>2</sup>.meš-mu *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>níg. (?)<sup>2</sup>-[...] *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>-din<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši na<sup>4</sup>[kišib] *tat-ta[n-nu]*

U.e. [...]

Dossier. Lâbâši (AZI/NI//EZ)

*Translation.* (Eribāya/Kidin-Anu and Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši... voluntarily) sold forever to Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ: one sixth in their arable land (*description missing in lacuna*)... /Kidin-Anu, Lâbâši and.../..., Balātu and Kidin-Anu/Tattannu, Anu-balāssu-iqbi and Kidin-Anu/...,... (and?) Kidin/Anu-uballit, his brothers, Anu-ahu-ušabši/Gimil-Anu (and) Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibit-Anu; Anu-.../Anu-ikšur; <sup>1</sup>Rab-šuhi'u(?) and <sup>1</sup>Šarrahītu/Anu-ahu-utēr and all the co-owners (?) of this arable land, for 1/3 m of pure silver, as its full price. Silver: 1/3 m, pure, full price of one sixth in this arable land, Eribāya/Kidin-Anu and Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši received from the hands of Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin; they are paid. Should a claim arise concerning one sixth of this arable land, *bīt ritti makkūr Anu*, (they?) will clear it and 12-fold will give to Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin. One sixth of this arable land is the *bīt ritti* of Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ, forever.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.5(?)=lost: Tattannu/Nidinti-Anu//EZW2=?=lost: [...]/Nanāya-iddin//EZ

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=B.e.1=778e: Anu-ahu-ittannu/[...]

W?=B.e.2=778c: Nidinti<sup>2</sup>-[...]

W?=B.e.3=778b: Kidin-Anu/[...]

W?=B.e.4=778a: Anu-ahu-ušabši/[...]

W?=L.e.1=778d: Anu-uballit/[...]

Scribe: lost

Seller1=clearer?: Eribāya/Kidin-Anu

Seller2=clearer?: Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši

Buyer: Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ

(His) brother1: ... /Kidin-Anu

Brother2+3: Lâbâši and .../...

Brother4+5: Balātu and Kidin-Anu/Tattannu

Brother6: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/...  
 Brother7: Kidin-Anu/...  
 Co-owner1: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Gimil-Anu  
 Co-owner2: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu  
 Co-owner3: Anu-.../Anu-ikšur  
 Co-owner4: 'Rab-šuhi'u(?) /Anu-ahu-utēr  
 Co-owner5: 'Šarrahītu/Anu-ahu-utēr

*Commentary.* The document has arable land as an object. Despite the fragmentary condition of the tablet, it is possible to notice a number of similarities with **No. 16-AL**: the buyer is in both cases Lābāši's father (Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ) and also one of the sellers of **No. 15-AL** (namely, Kidin-Anu/Lābāši) is the same as the seller of **No. 16-AL**. Moreover, an Eribāya is mentioned in **No. 16-AL** among the co-owners of the share of arable land sold there; it is plausible that he is the same individual acting as seller in **No. 15-AL** alongside Kidin-Anu. The description of the field is lost in **No. 15-AL** but it seems likely that the property is either the same as that recorded in **No. 16-AL** or is located in its vicinity.

A number of prosopographical connections may be established between **No. 15-AL** and YOS 20 18. It is plausible that the Balātu/Tattannu who is mentioned in **No. 15-AL** among the co-owners of the arable land sold in the document is the father of Anu-ahhe-iddin/Balaātu/Tattannu//EZ who sells the arable land recorded in YOS 20 18 to Lābāši, i.e. the son of the buyer of **No. 15-AL**; the Anu-uballit/Kidin of YOS 20 18: 4 is likely the son of the Kidin/Anu-uballit mentioned in **No. 15-AL**: 4' and it is tempting to suggest that the Anu-.../Anu-ikšur who appears in Obv. 4' is Anu-ahu-ittannu, the father of Anu-ikšur, occurring in YOS 20 18: 8. If all these identifications hold true, it is clear that **No. 15-AL** is earlier than **No. 16-AL** and refers to the generation of the fathers of the individuals occurring in YOS 20 18. On the importance of **No. 15-AL** in the context of the dossier concerning the arable land see above § 4.

## No. 16-AL. Plate XVI

Museum no.: BM 109952 (1914-4-4, 18)

Size: 7.6×7.9×2.1 (S)

Format: Type 2a, compact

Date SE: lost

Date BC: lost

Bibl.: unpubl. Monerie 2018, p. 301, fn. 45

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #775

Description (type of transaction): sale of arable land planted and cultivated. WENS. No measurements. Variant formulary

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a <sup>1</sup>é-[kur-za-kir]  
 ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú še.numun.meš-šú zaq-pi u ka [šul-pu]  
 šá gú šá <sup>1</sup>ha-ri-ši u bàd šá unug<sup>ki</sup> [uš an-ú]  
<sup>im</sup>mar.tu ús.sa.du še.numun é lugal-dù-ú-tú <sup>1</sup>é <sup>1</sup>-[... dumu]
- (5) šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u šeš.meš-šú dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>d60-din-su-e uš [ki-ú]  
<sup>im</sup>kur.ra ús.sa.du še.numun šá <sup>1</sup>du-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d60-en-šú-[nu]  
 sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>si.sá da bàd šá unug<sup>ki</sup> sag.ki ki.[ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu]  
 ús.sa.du še.numun šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši u šeš.meš-šú dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>r<sup>d</sup>[60-numun-mu?]  
 šu.nigin uš.meš u sag.ki.meš mi-ših-tu 4 š[e.numun.meš mu.meš]
- (10) [š]e.numun mu.meš i-ši ù ma-a-du ma-la ba-[šú-ú gab-bi]  
 [š]i-<sup>in</sup> ze-ru-ú ma-la ha.la-šú šá ina š[e.numun mu.meš]  
 [šá ki (?) <sup>1</sup>]su-a u <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>?</sup> u dumu<sup>?</sup> [...]  
 [...]-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu ana [...]
- Rev. [...]-šú dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-m[u]  
 (15) [...]-din-su-e u šeš-šú dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>x-[...]  
 [...]-x-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d60-x?-x? [...]  
 [...]-x ši-in-ze-ru-ú ina še.numun mu.[meš]  
 [a-na x ma.na 2 1/2 gín kù.babb]ar qa-lu-ú a-na šám <sup>1</sup>til.meš <sup>1</sup>[a-na]  
 [...]-a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-[mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din]
- (20) [kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub>... ma].na 2 1/2 gín qa-lu-ú [šám ši-in-ze-ru-ú]  
 [ina še.numun mu.meš] gab-bi<sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-[ba-ši ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>d60-numun-mu]  
<sup>1</sup>dumu šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu ma-ħir e-ħi-ir u<sub>4</sub>.mu [pa-qa-ri a-na muh-ħi]  
 ši-in-ze-ru-ú ina še.numun [mu.meš] it-tab-šú-ú [...]  
 x x x a-di 12-ta.àm a-na <sup>1</sup>d60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu ina-an-din]
- (25) ši-in-ze-ru-ú ina še.numun mu.meš gab-bi šá <sup>1</sup>d60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu]  
 [a-na u<sub>4</sub>]-mu ša-a-tú šú-ú <sup>1</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub><sup>1</sup>d60-x-[...]  
 [...]-x-x-x dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>i</sup>nanna-mu-kám (?) <sup>1</sup>d60-[...]-x'-[...]  
 [...]-x dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d60-ad-šeš <sup>1</sup>d60-en-šú-nu [...][... umbi]sag dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d60-din-iħ <sup>1</sup>a <sup>1</sup>r x x' [...]
- L.e. [...]-šá-á(?) un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-en-šú-nu [un-qa] traces  
 R.e. lost  
 B.e. [...]-<sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-gál-ši [...]  
 U.e. [un-q]a [...]-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 un-q[a] <sup>1</sup>d60-x-x' [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>d60-[...]

Dossier. Lâbâši-ANE (Lâbâši's father) + arable land

Translation. Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši//EZ voluntarily (sold to Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin)//EZ, his fields planted (with trees) and cultivated, on the bank of the moat and the Fortress of Uruk: to the west, beside the field of the house of the *rab banûtu*, the house (of PN son) of Nidinti-Anu and his brothers, the sons of Anu-balâssu-iqbi; the lower long side, to the east, beside the arable land of Mukîn-apli/Anu-bêlšunu; the upper short side, to the north, bordering on the Fortress of Uruk; the lower short side, to the south, beside the arable land of Lâbâši and his brothers, the sons of Anu-zêru-iddin (?). In total, the long and the short sides, measurement of this arable land; this arable land, in as much as it is, all of it, i.e. one twelfth, all of his share in this arable land, that he owns jointly with (?) Eribâya(?) and Lâbâši-Anu(?) and...-Anu, the sons of Tattannu, to... the sons of Nanâya-iddin... Anu<sup>2</sup>-balâssu-iqbi and his brother, the sons of..., ...-Anu son of Anu-... one twelfth in this arable land, for 2 m and 2 1/2 š of pure silver, as its full price. Silver: 2 m and 2 1/2 š, pure, full price of one twelfth in this arable land, Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši has received from the hands of Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin; he is paid. One twelfth in all of this arable land belongs forever to Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanâya-iddin.

Witnesses:

W1=?=? Anu-.../[...]

W2=?=? .../ištâr-šūmu-ēriš(?)

W3=?=? Anu-...]

W4=?=?lost: [...]/Anu-abu-ušur

W5=L.e.2=lost: Anu-bêlšunu/...

W?=B.e.1=775a: Anu-ahu-ušabši  
 W?=L.e.1=lost: ...šaya  
 W?=U.e.1=lost: ...šu-Anu  
 W?=U.e.2=lost: Anu- [...]  
 W?=U.e.3=lost: Anu-...

Scribe: .../Anu-uballit//...

Seller: Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši//EZ  
 Buyer: Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ  
 W-neighbour=co-owner4: estate of the gardeners; PN/Nidinti-Anu & his brothers/Anu-balāssu-iqbi  
 E-neighbour: Mukīn-apli/Anu-bēlšunu  
 N-neighbour: Fortress of Uruk  
 S-neighbour: Lâbâši and his brothers/Anu-zêru-iddin

Co-owner1: Eribāya(?)/Tattannu  
 Co-owner2: Lâbâši-Anu(?)/Tattannu  
 Co-owner3: ...-Anu/Tattannu

*Commentary.* The text belongs to the early generations of the Lâbâši family and is clearly connected to **Nos. 15-AL** (see above) and **17-AL**. As was extensively shown above (see § 4), these three tablets, together with YOS 20 18 and 19, show the involvement of the Lâbâši family in the management of arable land in Uruk and the possible connection between the family's prebendary activities as gardeners and the possession of arable land in the area of the wall of Uruk. On the arable land of the house of the gardeners see Monerie 2018, p. 301. Obv. 3: gú šá <sup>id</sup>ḥa-ri-ši u bàd šá unug<sup>ki</sup>. Same spelling as **No. 17-AL**: 3.

## No. 17-AL. Plate XVII

Museum no.: BM 105193 (1913-4-16, 25)

Size: 6.4×7.4×2.5 cm (XS)

Format: type 2a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 32-38.V.1, Antiochus I and Seleucus.

Date BC: 280.VIII.16/274.VIII.10

Bibl.: unpubl. Monerie 2014, 120.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #670

Description (type of transaction): sale of arable land planted and cultivated. NSWE. No measurements

- Obv. [1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60]-<sup>r</sup>du-a a 1<sup>r</sup>[... ina *hu-ud lib-bi-šú*]  
[mi-šil ina ši-in-z]e-ru-ú *ha.la-šú šá ina še*.[numun zaq-pi]  
[u ka *šul-pu šá gú* 1<sup>d</sup>h]a-ri-ši ù bàd šá unug<sup>ki</sup>  
<sup>r</sup>uš an-ú<sup>r</sup> im<sup>r</sup>si.sá<sup>r</sup> da bàd ša unug<sup>ki</sup>
- (5) uš ki-ú<sup>r</sup> im<sup>r</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu<sup>r</sup> gú 1<sup>d</sup>r*dam-qát-tu*<sub>4</sub>  
sag.ki an.ta im<sup>r</sup>mar.tu ús.sa.du še.numun  
šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-ik-šur dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu sag.ki ki.t[a]  
im<sup>r</sup>kur.ra ús.sa.du še.numun šá 1<sup>g</sup>al-<sup>d</sup>60 du[mu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-dù]  
a-na 3 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú a-na šám [til.meš]
- (10) a-na 1<sup>a</sup>-ba-ši dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu a 1<sup>r</sup>é-<sup>r</sup>[kur-za-kir]  
a-na u<sub>4</sub>-<sup>r</sup>mu ša<sup>r</sup>-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 3 g[ín]  
Rev. šám mi-šil ina 12-ú ina še.numun mu.meš  
1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-du-a ina šu-ii 1<sup>a</sup>-ba-ši  
a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu ma-*hir e-ṭir mi-šil ina 12-ú ša* še.numun mu.meš
- (15) šá 1<sup>a</sup>-ba-ši dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-<sup>r</sup>mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
1<sup>d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> 1<sup>ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá 1<sup>t</sup>at-tan-nu a 1<sup>é</sup>-kur-za-kir  
1<sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a 1<sup>d</sup>30-[ti-è]r  
1<sup>ri</sup>-ḫat-inanna dumu šá 1<sup>ina</sup>-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a 1<sup>é</sup>-kur-za-kir  
[1<sup>d</sup>60<sup>2</sup>-š]eš-gál-ši dumu šá 1<sup>ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>60 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši 1<sup>ki</sup>-din  
(20) [dumu.meš šá 1<sup>d</sup>šá-6]0-iš-šú<sup>1</sup>-ú a.meš 1<sup>é</sup>-kur-za-kir 1<sup>ri</sup>-ḫat-inanna a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-[nu?]  
[PN 1<sup>u</sup>umbisag dumu šá 1<sup>d</sup>inanna-mu-kám unug<sup>ki</sup> 1<sup>u</sup>ne ud.1.kám  
[mu.x-kám 1<sup>a</sup>]n-ti-i-muk-su 1<sup>r</sup>se<sup>r</sup>-lu-ku lugal.meš
- L.e. un-qa [(traces)] un-qa 1<sup>ri</sup>-ḫat-<sup>d</sup>inanna<sup>r</sup> [un-qa...]  
R.e. un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-[du-a]  
B.e. un-qa 1<sup>ki</sup>-din  
U.e. [un-qa]a [...] un-qa [(upper traces)] un-qa [...]

Dossier. Lâbâši (L/AZI/EZ) and arable land

*Translation.* Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Anu-mukîn-apli//..., voluntarily sold to Lâbâši/AZI/EZ one half in 1/12, his share in the arable land planted (with trees) and cultivated, of the bank of the moat and the Fortress of Uruk: the upper long side, to the north, bordering on the Fortress of Uruk; the lower long side, to the south, on the bank of the Damqat canal; the upper short side, to the west, beside the arable land of Anu-iḫšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu; the lower short side, to the east, beside the arable land of Rabi-Anu/Anu-zêru-ibni, for the full price of 3 š of pure silver. The silver, 3 š, price of one half in 1/12 in this arable land, Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Anu-mukîn-apli has received from Lâbâši/AZI; he is paid. One half in 1/12 of this arable land belongs forever to Lâbâši/AZI/EZ.

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.3/U.e.1-3=? : Kidin-Anu/Tattannu//EZ

W2=L.e.3/U.e.1-3=? : Anu-bêlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//SLU

W3=L.e.3/U.e.1-3=? : Rihat-lštar/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ

W4=?=? : (Anu<sup>r</sup>)-ahu-ušabši/Kidin-Anu//EZ

W5=?=? : Anu-ahu-ušabši/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ

W6=B.e.1=? : Kidin/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ

W7=L.e.2=670d: Rihat-lštar/Anu-ahu-ittannu<sup>r</sup>

Scribe: [...]lštar-šumu-ēreš. Uruk. Abu, day 1, year [32-38], Antiochus and Seleucus, the kings.

Seller=R.e.: Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Anu-mukîn-apli//...

Buyer: Lâbâši/AZI/EZ

N-neighbour: Fortress of Uruk

S-neighbour: bank of the Damqat canal

W-neighbour: Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu

E-neighbour: Rabi-Anu/Anu-zēru-ibni

*Commentary.* The field sold in **No. 17-AL** adjoins the south bank of the Damqat canal; to the north the wall of Uruk and to the east and west the properties of two individuals, Rabi-Anu (patronym lost) and Anu-ikšur/Anu-ahu-ittannu, respectively. We know that Labāši/AZI//EZ bought two shares of the same field in SE 38 (as recorded in YOS 20 18 and 19). Since in these two contracts he is also described as the co-owner of the field, while he is not in **No. 17-AL**, it is clear that the transaction recorded in **No. 17-AL** must have taken place before those recorded in YOS 20 18 and 19; this sets year 38 SE as a *terminus ante quem* for the redaction of our text. According to the date formula, the tablet was written on the first day of the fifth month (Abu) of an unknown year, during the co-regency of Antiochus I and Seleucus; thus the date of composition of **No. 17-AL** may be further restricted to the years SE 32-38.

Obv. 5: <sup>idr</sup>dam<sup>n</sup>-qāt-tu<sub>4</sub>. The name of the Damqat canal is spelled <sup>id</sup>dam<sup>an</sup>-qa-at in YOS 20 18: Obv. 7; it is likely that this was also the case in YOS 20 19: Obv. 5 (where the name is partially lost in lacuna): the scribe of the two tablets is the same.<sup>43</sup> The first occurrence of the Damqat canal is in Montserrat 1: 22' (dated to the mid sixth-century BC), where its name is spelled <sup>id</sup>dam-qāt.<sup>44</sup>

Obv. 8: it is possible to safely restore the patronym of Rabi-Anu as Anu-zēru-iddin on the basis of the connections between YOS 20 18 and 19 and the present text (see above).

Rev. 22: 'a]n-ti-i-muk-su. The spelling for the name of Antiochus is a hapax. See Monerie 2014, p. 120.

Rev. 14, 17, 18 and 20: writing spilling onto the right edge.

W3 and W7: two individuals named Rihat-lštar appear among the witnesses. Only one seal (L.e.2) captioned Rihat-lštar is preserved; its attribution to W7 is based on the fact that we know that the seal of an individual named Rihat-lštar/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ (who might be the same as W3) is totally different from the one preserved here.<sup>45</sup>

B.e.: only the seal of Kidin-Anu occupies the lower edge.

Seals: note that Mitchell, Searight L1 (#670a) actually corresponds on the tablet to L.e.2 and L2 (670d) to L.e.1.

<sup>43</sup> The scribe of YOS 20 18 and 19 is Nazi-muruttaš, possibly a Nippurean. On Nazi-muruttaš see above, § 8.4 and fn. 194. It must be noted that **No. 17-AL** was written by a different scribe: this might explain the different spellings of the name of the canal (and also of the tablet formulary and format).

<sup>44</sup> See RGTC 8, p. 369, s.v., with the updates by Ermidoro 2016, s.v. Note that in the transliteration of Montserrat 1, line 21' is erroneously repeated twice (while line 22' is missing); the reference to the name of the canal is in line 22' (as is clear from the copy of the text and Ermidoro correctly reports). On Montserrat 1, see Janković 2013, pp. 346-347; for references to this canal and its occurrences in the texts from Uruk, see the discussion in § 4, above.

<sup>45</sup> We assume here that W3 is the same Rihat-lštar/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ who uses AUWE 19, no. 890 in a number of documents in the Yale collection, between SE 51 and 57. The seal, depicting a sheep walking profile right, with a crab on the back, is clearly different from **No. 17-AL**: L.e.2.; it seems more plausible to assume that L.e.2. is the seal of the other witness going by the same name (=W7), than suggesting that Rihat-lštar/Ina-qibīt-Anu used a different seal on this occasion only.

**No. 18-P. Plate XVIII**

Museum no.: BM 105189 (1913-4-16, 21)

Size: 7.6×9.3×3.2 (S)

Format: Type 1a, split (with irregularities)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 44.XI.30; Antiochus I (no co-regency attested)

Date BC: 267.II.25

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 202-203; Pearce, HBTIN, P342284 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #668

Description (type of transaction): sale of *gerseqqûtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-L (L/AZI//EZ)

W1=U.e.3=668f: Ubar/Mušezib-Anu//K

W2=L.e.2=668a: Anu-mukîn-apli/Kidin-Anu//EZ

W3=U.e.1<sup>2</sup>=lost: Sîn-bânûnu/Tattannu//EZ

W4=L.e.3=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-zêru-iddin//H

W5=L.e.1=668c: Rihat-Ištar/Anu-ahu-iddin//EZ

W6=B.e.1=668d: Bassiya/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

W7=B.e.2=668b: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ

W8=U.e.2<sup>2</sup>=668e<sup>2</sup>: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K

Scribe: Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU

Seller1=clearer1+Seller2=clearer2: Anu-ahu-ušabši and Anu-ahu-ittannu/lllut-Anu/...//EZ

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The document is dated to SE 44 and ascribed to the reign of Antiochus I, only. We would expect here the co-regency with his son Seleucus to be mentioned (see Del Monte 1997, p. 228 and Monerie 2014, pp. 120-121). Mitchell, Searight 2008, L3 corresponds to L.e.1 on the tablet.

## No. 19-P. Plate IXX

Museum no.: BM 105204 (1913-4-16, 36)

Size: 8.1×8.7×2.4 (S)

Format: type 2a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 44.x.x, Antiochus I and Seleucus

Date BC: 268/267.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #669.

Description (type of transaction): lease of *nuhattimmūtu* u *ararrutu* prebend

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>ki-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ni-[din]-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>[60]  
 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a <sup>1</sup>kur-i ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu a-na  
<sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>iq-[bu-ú um-m]a  
 ši-iš-šú ina ud.5.kám u šal-šú ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.[ba-ka] <sup>10</sup>muhaldim-ú-tú
- (5) u <sup>10</sup>har-ú-tú igi <sup>1</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>q</sup>inanna <sup>q</sup>gašan edin <sup>q</sup>na[na-a]  
<sup>q</sup>ga[šan šá é s]ag u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-su  
 'kal' [mu.an.n]a gu-uq-qa-né-e u ud še.èš.èš.meš  
 [u mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na giš].šub.ba mu.meš ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki šeš.meš-šú  
 [u en.meš ha].<sup>1</sup>la-ka' gab-bi a-na <sup>10</sup>re-si-nu<sup>2</sup>-ú-tú <<<sup>10</sup>re-sin-e<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>-ú-tú` (?)>>
- (10) [a-di 5.ta<sup>2</sup> mu.an.na].meš bi-in-na-šim-ma  
 [ ] x ú<sup>2</sup> ni-pu-uš-ak(?)  
<sup>1</sup>la-'ba`-[ši mu.meš] <sup>1</sup>iš-še-mu`-šú-nu-ti-ma ši-iš-šú  
 ina ud.5.kám u šal-šú ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>10</sup>muhaldim-ú-tú  
 u <sup>10</sup>har-ú-tú mu.meš a-na <sup>10</sup>re-sin-nu-ú-tú a-di 5.ta mu.an.na.meš
- Rev. <sup>1</sup>id-daš-šú-nu pu-ut <sup>10</sup>pa-lih u la šá-ka-nu šá baṭ-lu  
 šá giš.šub.ba <sup>10</sup>muhaldim-ú-tú u <sup>10</sup>har-ú-tú mu.meš  
 a-di mu.an.na.meš 5 i-ia-ši-<sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 ab-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a na-ši ina iti 3 mi-šil  
<sup>uz</sup>TIR(?) ninda<sub>2</sub> u 3 mi-šil <sup>uz</sup>ri-iq-i-tu<sub>4</sub>
- (20) <sup>1</sup>ki-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na  
<sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu i-nam-din-<sup>1</sup>še-la-ni?  
<sup>1</sup>nu.tés šá ú-mar-ru gi-nu-ú <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši i-na(?)-ši / i-na igi?  
<sup>1</sup>di<sup>2</sup>-šá a-na <sup>10</sup>re-si-nu-ú-tú ik-kaš-ši-du ul gub-zu (?)
- (25) <sup>1</sup>ki-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 i-na-šú-ú  
<sup>10</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>q</sup>inanna dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1</sup>ba-as-si-ia dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>inanna-mu-kám <sup>1</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu šá  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu šá <sup>1</sup>60-'x'
- (D.f.) <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu <sup>10</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iii</sup>[x ud.x.kám]  
 mu.44.kám <sup>1</sup>at-ti-<sup>1</sup>ku-su u <sup>1</sup>se-lu-<sup>1</sup>ku' [lugal.meš]
- L.e. <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu (impaginato a destra)  
 R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu ša <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>q</sup>inanna<sup>1</sup> un-qa <sup>1</sup>ba-as-si-ia  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ki-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu 'un`-[qa] <sup>1</sup>x

Dossier. Lâbâši-L (L/AZI//EZ)

Translation. Kittu-Anu and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukin-apli//K voluntarily told Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ: 1/6 in day 5 and 1/3 in day 14, your *nuhattimmūtu* and *ararrutu* prebend in front of Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-rēš and all the gods of their temple, monthly, throughout the year, the *guqqû* and *esšešu* offerings, and whatever pertains to this prebend, which is with your(?) brothers and co-owners, give us for performance for 5 years. We will perform (the service) for you for 5 years. Lâbâši himself listened to them and gave them for performance for 5 years 1/6 in day 5 and 1/3 in day 14, his *nuhattimmūtu* and *ararrutu* prebend. Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukin-apli, their father, guarantees (for them) the performance and the non-interruption of this *nuhattimmūtu* and *ararrutu* prebend for 5 years. Monthly(?) 3 halves ... Kittu-Anu and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu will give to Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin ... Kittu-Anu and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu ...

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=669b: Rihat-Ištar/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ

W2=B.e.2=669c: Bassiya/Ištar-šumu-ēreš

W3=L.e.2=669e: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ

W4=L.e.1=669d: Anu-abu-uṭer/Anu[...]

Scribe: Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu. Uruk. (...), day (...), year 44, Antiochus and Seleucus, the kings.

Lessee1: Kittu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//K

Lessee2=U.e.1=669f: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//K

Lessor: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

Guarantor=R.e.=669a: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli, father of Lessees1 and 2

*Commentary.* Record of a lease of a prebend; according to the contract, that is part of the Lâbâši's dossier. Lâbâši is here leasing the title. Obv. 4 <sup>lu</sup>muḫaldim-ú-tú: prebend name on the edge.

Obv. 5 *u*: sign written on the left edge; the name of Nanāya can be safely restored on the basis of the fact that the sequence 'Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, NAME, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temples' always records Nanāya between Bēlet-šēri and Bēlet-ša-Rēš. See e.g. **No. 8-P**; **No. 31-P**; **No. 43-P**; **No. 66-P**; OECT 9 19; OECT 9 20; OECT 9 23; OECT 9 21 and OECT 9 44.

Obv. 7, ud še.èš.èš.meš: the scribe mixed up the logographic and syllabic writing; apparently he started writing the syllabic form of the name but after the first sign turned up using the logographic spelling.

Obv. 8, šeš.meš-šú: a 2nd person singular would be expected here.

Obv. 14, mu.an.na.meš: on the edge.

Rev. 19, <sup>uzv</sup>ri-iq-i-tu: last sign clear on the tablet.

U.e.1: The two lessees apparently use one seal only, as is clear from the fact that one seal impression is captioned by the names of the brothers. U.e.2 (caption broken) may belong to the guarantor, i.e. their father.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008 L2 (#669d) and L1 (#669e) correspond on the tablet to L.e.1 and L.e.2, respectively.

B.e.1=W1. The scribe erroneously labelled the seal impression (#669b) with the name 'Rihat-Anu' instead of 'Rihat-Ištar' (that Rihat Ištar is meant here is clear from the seal image, which corresponds to Wallenfels 1994, no. 890, and from the fact that no Rihat-Anu is recorded in the WL among the witnesses). Rihat-Ištar/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ witnessed among others also YOS 20 25; BRM 2 16; BRM 2 14; OECT 9 11 (seal impression lost); **No. 31-P**; **No. 28-P** (B.e.); **No. 23-P**; OECT 9 8 (seal impression lost); VDI 1955/4 2.

Note that L.e., U.e. and B.e. are all right aligned; the R.e. is centred.

For the formulary see Hackl 2012.

**No. 20-P. Plate XX**

Museum no.: BM 105200 (1913-4-16, 32)

Size: 6.7×7.6×2.5 (XS)

Format: type 1a, split (irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 47.8.25, Antiochus I and Antiochus

Date BC: 265.XI.20

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 148-149; Pearce 2010, p. 323; Pearce, HBTIN, P342274 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #675 and p. 252, #9

Description (type of transaction): sale of *āšipūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ) and Anu-bêlšunu-*āšipūtu*

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=675b: Anu-uballit/Nanāya-iddin//Ah

W2=U.e.3=lost: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah

W3=B.e.3=675e: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-zēru-iddin//H

W4=U.e.1=675d: Nanāya-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA

W5=L.e.2=lost: Anu-ikšur/Nidinti-Anu//LA

W6=L.e.1=675g: Anu-mukīn-apli/Lišir//GA

W7=U.e.2=675c: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//Abu-ṭāb

W8=B.e.2=675f: Kidin-Anu/lštar-ikū'a, alphabetic scribe

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU

Seller=Clearer=R.e.=675a: Anu-bêlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* On the role of Anu-bêlšunu in documents related to the *āšipūtu* prebend see above, § 6.1.2.

W7: for the correct reading of the FN, see HBTIN, CDLI P342274, ad loc.

W8: the correct reading for the patronym of Kidin-Anu is lštar-ikū'a, see HBTIN, CDLI P342274, ad loc.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #675g (labelled L2) corresponds to L.e.1 on the tablet (seal of W6).

## No. 21-RE. Plate XXI

Museum no.: BM 109961 (1914-4-4, 27)

Size: 6.3×9.5×3.2 (S)

Format: Type 2b/4b, unknown (fragmentary)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 40-49

Date BC: 272-262

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: fragmentary

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bitu u kišubbû* (?); very fragmentary

- Obv. [...].meš  
 [...] [...] ] x x [...] 'x' da [...] *ki-din-* <sup>d60</sup>(?) 'x' [...]  
 [...] ] traces [...] 4'3' [kùš] 'uš ki-ú<sup>im</sup>kur.ra  
 [...] ] illegible traces 43 kùš sag.ki  
 (5') [...] ] da é u *ki-šub-ba*-[ ...] meš.mu da é traces  
 mu.meš x [...] 'x' 43 kùš sag.ki 'ki.ta<sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da sila *qát-nu*  
*mu-taq* 'un'.meš '...' 43 kùš sag.ki.meš é u *ki-šub-ba*[...]  
*mu*'.meš (traces) *ba-šu-ú gab-bi*  
 [ ] *'is-ta-tir-ra-nu*' [šá] <sup>an</sup>-'[ti-i]-ku-su *bab-ba-nu-ú-tú*  
 (10') [...] x x x x x *ina* šu-ii 'x x x' <sup>d60</sup>-nu[mun<sup>2</sup>-x<sup>2</sup> a <sup>1</sup>] 'é-kur'-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>.mu  
*ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub>* *it-ta-d*[in ...] illegible traces mu.meš <sup>1</sup>la-[...]  
 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>[...]  
 (2 lines lost?)  
 Rev. [...] ]  
 [...] ]-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>d60</sup>-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>'šu'- [...] ]  
 [...] ] a <sup>d30</sup>-ti-ér'šá-<sup>d60</sup>-iš-šu-ú dumu šá[...] ]-ú <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá  
<sup>d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
 (5') [...] ]-<sup>d60</sup> u <sup>d60</sup>-din-iṭ dumu-šú  
 (blank)  
<sup>d60</sup>-din-iṭ <sup>1</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1</sup>[...]  
 ud.27.kám mu.40[+x.kám ...]
- L.e. [*un-qa*...]-mu-nu(?) [*un-qa*] <sup>d60</sup>-ad-gur<sup>2</sup> *un-qa* [...] ]-<sup>d60</sup>  
 R.e. lost  
 B.e. lost  
 U.e. *un-qa* [...]

Dossier. n-a

Translation. Too fragmentary for translation.

Witnesses:

W1: .../Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur//GA

W2: .../...//SLU

W3: Ša-Anu-iššû/...//H(?)

W4: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H

W5: ...-Anu

W6: Anu-uballit/...//...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.1: (Anu<sup>2</sup>)-ittannu

W?=L.e.2: Anu-abu-utēr

W?=L.e.3: ...-Anu

Scribe: Anu-uballit/...//.... (Uruk). ...., day 27, year 40<sup>+</sup> ...

Commentary. The tablet is very similar to those excavated by Loftus as for its size and colour. Due to the fragmentary state of preservation of the edges, only unreadable traces of one seal impression (on the L.e.) are preserved. The tablet is thus not included in Mitchell, Searight 2008.

## No. 22-P. Plate XXII

Museum no.: BM 109936 (1914-4-4, 2)

Size: 7.6×8.9×2.7 (S)

Format: type 3a, unknown

Date SE: (47-49).I.28; Antiochus I and Antiochus, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 266-263.IV/V.?

Bibl.: unpubl. Pirngruber, Waerzeggers 2011, p. 132 (quoted)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #673

Description (type of transaction): sale of *gerseqqûtu* prebend

- Obv. <sup>1a</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>kur-i ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú šal-šú ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.9.kám ud.10.kám ud.11.kám u ud.12.kám giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1a</sup>gír.sig-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-su kal mu-an-na gu-uq-qa-né-e u še-šá-an-na u mim-ma gab-bi šá ana giš.šub.ba <sup>1a</sup>gír.sig-ú-tú
- (5) mu.meš ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki <sup>1a</sup>en.meš ha-la.meš-šú ana 10 gín kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ri. meš <sup>1</sup>an-ti-i-ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1</sup>nu-pe-é-tu<sub>4</sub> u <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a dumu.munus.meš šá <sup>1a</sup>60-din-su-e dumu-šú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub> it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10 gín šám šal-šú ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš giš.šub.ba <sup>1a</sup>gír.sig-ú-tú mu.meš <sup>1a</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>nu-pe-é-tu<sub>4</sub>
- (10) [u <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a dumu.munus.meš šá <sup>1a</sup>60-din-su-e dumu-šú ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi giš.šub.ba <sup>1a</sup>gír.sig-ú-tú mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1a</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu a-di 12-ta.àm ú-mar-raq-ma a-na <sup>1</sup>nu-pe-é-tu<sub>4</sub> u <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a dumu.munus.meš šá <sup>1a</sup>60-din-su-e dumu-šú i-nam-din šal-šú ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.9.kám ud.10.kám ud.11.kám u ud.12.kám giš.šub.ba
- (15) <sup>1a</sup>gír.sig-ú-tú mu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>nu-pe-é-tu<sub>4</sub> u <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a dumu.munus.meš šá <sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e 'a <šá> <sup>1a</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu <sup>46</sup> a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub> šú-nu
- Rev. <sup>1</sup>[mu-kin,]
- [ u <sup>1a</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-ka-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú
- [ š]á <sup>1a</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur
- (20) [<sup>1</sup>mu-ra-šu-ú dumu] šá <sup>1</sup>šu-zu-bu a <sup>1</sup>mu.meš <sup>1a</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá [... a <sup>1</sup>] lu-uš-tammar-<sup>d</sup>iškur <sup>1a</sup>utu-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>up-pu-lu [... <sup>1</sup>] <sup>d</sup>60-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>im-bi-<sup>d</sup>60 [<sup>1</sup>bul-luṭ dumu šá] <sup>1</sup>numun-ia a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá [...] a <sup>1a</sup>30-ti-ér <sup>1</sup>šib-qát-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60
- (25) [a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-ma]r-<sup>d</sup>iškur [<sup>1</sup>ki-<sup>d</sup>60-hé.nun <sup>1a</sup>umbisag dumu] šá <sup>1a</sup>60-en-šú-nu unug<sup>ki</sup> iti.bár ud.28.kám mu.47+x.kám [<sup>1</sup>an-ti-i-ku-s]u u <sup>1</sup>an-ti-i-ku-su dumu-šú lugal.meš
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1a</sup>60-šeš-'-mu-nu un-qa <sup>1a</sup>utu-mu-'-nu 'un'-[qa] <sup>1a</sup>60-din-su-e
- R.e. un-qa <sup>1a</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu <sup>1a</sup>na-din giš.šub.ba mu.meš<sup>47</sup>
- B.e. un-qa [<sup>d</sup>] na-na-a-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>mu-ra-šu-ú un-qa <sup>1</sup>bul-luṭ
- U.e. [un-qa] <sup>1a</sup>60-din-iṭ un-qa <sup>1a</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>šib-qát-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1a</sup>60-mu-nu

## Dossier. Women

*Translation.* Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K voluntarily sold to 'Nuptis and 'Ana-rabūti-Nanāya/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi, his son, 1/3 of a day, in days 9, 10, 11 and 12, his *gerseqqûtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištār, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* and *eššešu* offerings and whatever pertains to that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, which is with his co-owners, for 10 š of silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, 10 š, price of 1/3 of a day, in the given days, that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qibīt-Anu received from the hands of 'Nuptis and 'Ana-rabūti-Nanāya/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi, his son. He is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, Anu-iqīšanni will clear it 12-fold and will give to 'Nuptis and 'Ana-rabūti-Nanāya/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi, his son. 1/3 of a day in days 9, 10, 11 and 12, that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, belongs to 'Nuptis and 'Ana-rabūti-Nanāya/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1=L.e.2=673f: [Anu-ahu-ittannu]/Ana-rabūtika-Anu//Ah

W2=U.e.1+673c: Anu-uballit/Ana-rabūtika-Anu//Ah

W3=U.e.2=673j: [Anu-ahhē-iddin]/Anu-ahu-ittannu//LA

46 In rasura (A name beginning with Anu is clearly visible under a on the tablet; traces of other signs are also detectable).

47 Centred.

W4=B.e.2=673k: [Murašû]/Šūzubu//Šumāti  
 W5=L.e.3=673e: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/[...]/LA  
 W6=L.e.2=673f: Šamaš-ittannu/Uppulu/[...]  
 W7=U.e.4=673d: Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu  
 W8=B.e.3=673g: Bulluṭ/Zēriya//GA  
 W9=B.e.1=673a: Nanāya-iddin/[...]/SLU  
 W10=U.e.3=673b: Šibqat-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu//LA

Scribe: Itti-Anu-nuhšu/Anu-bēlšunu. Uruk. Nīsān, day 28, year 47/49, Antiochus and Antiochus his son, the kings.

Seller=Clearer=R.e.=673h: Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qībīt-Anu//K  
 Buyer1+Buyer2: 'Nuptis and 'Ana-rabûti-Nanāya/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi, his son.

*Commentary.* Small tablet. The transaction is carried out within the family: the buyers of the prebend, 'Nuptis and 'Ana-rabûti-Nanāya, are the sellers' granddaughters.

On the basis of the extant part of the date (a 40 followed by a 7, 8 or 9) and since the co-regency of Antiochus I and his son Antiochus is only recorded between SE 46 and 51, the date range for the present contract may be restricted to SE 47-49. The document may be connected to **No. 23-P** (below): it seems that 'Nupetu and 'Ana-rabûti-Nanāya are here acquiring a prebend that only a few years later (SE 50) they will sell to Lâbâši (as recorded by **No. 23-P**), with the addition of an extra fraction of a day, in day 13. The seller in our text is the two sisters' grandfather. The women's father (only mentioned in our text) acts as a guarantor for them in the transaction recorded in **No. 23-P** (for further details, see the commentary to **No. 23-P**, below).

Obv. 2, 9, 11, 15: the name of the *gerseqqûtu* prebend is consistently written with a variant form for *gîr* that is peculiar to this tablet.

Obv. 5, *is-ta-tir-ri.* meš': last two signs on the edge.

Obv. 7, *is-ta-din*: last two signs on the right edge. Both signs are slightly damaged but still clearly readable.

Obv. 9 and 12: *'nu-pe-é-tu.*: last sign on the edge.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, L1 and L3 correspond on the tablet to L.e.3 and L.e.1, respectively.

Rev. 23: the name of Bulluṭ is recorded only on the lower edge of the tablet. It is restored here on the basis of OECT 9 50: Rev. 13 (SE 125), where an individual named Zēriya/Bulluṭ//Gimil-Anu is attested as a witness. Since the name Bulluṭ is not widespread in the Uruk corpus, the restoration, while hypothetical, seems likely.

W4: the son of the name Šūzubu//Šumati may be identified with the Murašû/Šūzubu//Šumati occurring in OECT 9 10, where he is among the principals of a contract dated to year 41 SE, which is written by the same scribe as our tablet; Murašû/Šūzubu//Šumati is moreover recorded among the witnesses to VS 15 23 (year SE 33).

W1 and W3: the two names are broken in the witness list, but can be easily reconstructed on the basis of the captions of the seal impressions.

R.e.: seals centred on the surface.

B.e.: left aligned.

**No. 23-P. Plate XXIII**

Museum no.: BM 105203 (1913-4-16, 35)

Size: 8.7×9.5×3.1 (S)

Format: Type 1a, continuous?

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 50.IX.04, Antiochus I and Antiochus, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 262.XI.27

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 203-205; Pearce 2010, 308 (also fn. 33) and 323; HBTIN P342285

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #679 and p. 253, #10.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *gerseqqûtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-L (L/AZI//EZ) + women

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.3=679c: Anu-abu-utêr/Nanāya-iddin//Ah

W2=U.e.4=679j: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûtika-Anu//Ah

W3: [...]/[...]/AhW4=B.e.3=679k: Bassiya/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah

W5=?=??: [...]

W6=B.e.4=679n: Rihat-lštar/Ina-qibît-Anu//EZ

W7=?=??: [...]

W8=?=??: [...]

W9=U.e.3/U.e.5=679h/679e: Anu-abu-utêr/Anu-balassu-iqbi//[...]

W10=?=??: [...]

W11=?=??: [...]/[...]/EZ

W12=?=??: [...]/[...]/SLU

W13=?=??: [...]/[...]/LA

Witnesses from the edges:

L.e.1=697f=Nidinti-Anu

L.e.2=697a=Anu-uballit

L.e.4=697m=Kidin-Anu

B.e.1=697l=Kidin-Anu

U.e.1=697d=Anu-zêru-lišir

U.e.2=697g=Rihat-Anu

Scribe: Anu-uballit/[...]

Seller1=Clearer1=Guarantor1=R.e.: 'Nuptis/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni//K

Seller2=Clearer2=Guarantor2=R.e.: 'Ana-rabûti-Nanāya/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni//K

Clearer3=Guarantor3=R.e.3=679b: Anu-bālāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni//K (father of Seller1-2)

Buyer=Co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* Between SE 47 and 49, 'Nuptis and 'Ana-rabûti-Nanāya bought 1/3 of a day of the *gerseqqûtu* prebend for days 9 to 12 from their grandfather, as recorded in **No. 22-P**. They are now selling it (with the addition of the service for day 13) to Lâbâši.

The two sisters act in the document also as guarantors, alongside their father (who acted as guarantor for his father in the previous document). Their names are recorded on the right edge of the tablet where the caption for their seals appear, but not the seal impressions. Only the seal of their father, Anu-balāssu-iqbi, is stamped on the surface.

For Lâbâši's interest in the *gerseqqûtu* prebend, see HANE/M 8, pp. 88-91 and Corò 2005b.

It is interesting to note that the document lacks the seal of the sellers on the right edge (a blank space is in fact left beneath the caption), while that of their male co-guarantor, who is the women's father, is impressed.

On the basis of the remaining traces on the tablet, it is plausible that <sup>l</sup>*mu-kin*<sub>7</sub> stood on the same line as the name of W1 (thus 'compact' in the format type description).

L.e.3: the seal of Anu-abu-utêr/Nanāya-iddin//Ah, corresponding to AUWE no. 450, can be identified with 679c.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, L2 actually corresponds on the tablet to L.e.3. (the same is true for all the other seal impressions on the edge; thus: L1=L.e.4; L3=L.e.2; L4=L.e.1).

**No. 24-P. Plate XXIV**

Museum no.: BM 105181 (1913-4-16, 13)  
 Size: 8.9×9.5×3.2 (S)  
 Format: Type 1b, split  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 51.VIII.28, Antiochus II  
 Date BC: 261.XII.9  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 177-179; Pearce, HBTIN, P342277  
 Seals: unpubl.  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *ērib bītūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1+W2=U.e.1/B.e.3-4: Iqīšaya and Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit/AhW3= U.e.1/B.e.3/4: Nidinti-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ

W4=B.e.2: Bassiya/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//EZ

W5=L.e.2: Rihat-Ištar/Anu-ahu-iddin//EZ

W6=U.e.3: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-zēru-iddin//H

W7=U.e.4: Anu-mukīn-apli/Lišir//GA

W8=L.e.1: Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-šumu-lišir//H

W9=U.e.1/B.e.3-4: Nidinti-Anu/Ina-qībit-Anu//Ah

W10=U.e.2/B.e.1: Rabi-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin //EZ

W11= U.e.2/B.e.1: Rabi-Anu/Dumqi-Anu//[...]

Scribe: Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU

Seller=clearer=R.e.: Tattannu/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

Co-owner1: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Kidin-Anu

Co-owner2: Tattannu/Anu-ahu-ittannu

*Commentary.* Seals omitted by Mitchell, Searight 2008. On Lâbâši's interest in the *ērib bītūtu* prebend see HANE/M 8, pp. 87-94 and Corò 2005b. See also § 6.1.1 above.

Note the scribe's tendency to particular alignments of last lines of text (end of contract and date formula).

## No. 25-P. Plate XXV

Museum no.: BM 78967 (Bu 89-4-26, 262)

Size: 8.9×10.2×2.5 (M)

Format: Type 1a, continuous

Date: SE 46-51.IX.2, Antiochus I and Antiochus

Date BC: 266-261.x.x. BC

Bibliography: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #680

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend in the *hallatu*-garden

- Obv. [<sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>60-ad]-šeš <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-ba u <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>[60 du]mu šá <sup>1</sup>  
 [PN a FN ] ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu šá 3[0-'ú]  
 [šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ma-ṭu-ú ina ud].<sup>4</sup>.kám ud.11.kám ud.12.kám ud.14.kám ud.16.kám ud.1[7.ká]m ud.18.kám  
 [ud.19.kám ud.20.kám ud.21].kám pap mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu šá 30-'ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 (5) [ma-ṭu-ú ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš] giš.šub.ba-šú-nu šá ina é.gal edin é <sup>9is</sup>ki[ri<sub>6</sub> hal-l]a-tu<sub>4</sub>  
 [šá iti]-us-su kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.è[š.è]š.meš  
 u <sup>1</sup>mim-ma gab'-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba mu.meš ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki <sup>16</sup>en.m[eš ha-l]a.meš-šú-nu  
 gab-bi a-na 5/6 ma.na 2 gín kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti-[i]-ku-su  
 bab-ba-nu-ú-tú [a-na] šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá  
 (10) <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>1</sup>[hun-zu]-ú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ṣa-a-tu<sub>4</sub> it-ta-din-' kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub>  
 5/6 ma.na 2 gín šám giš.šub.ba mu.meš til.meš ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-ba  
 u <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 ma-hi-ra-nu e-tir-' u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa'-ri ana muh-hi giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
 it-tab-šú-ú <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-ba u <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši  
 (15) a-di 12-ta.àm ú-mar-ra-q-ma-' a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ṣa-a-tu<sub>4</sub>  
 Rev. ina-an-din-' pu-ut a-ha-meš a-na mur-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba mu.meš <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-ba u <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ṣa-a-tu<sub>4</sub> na-šú-' mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu šá 30-'ú  
 šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ma-ṭu-ú ina ud.4.kám ud.11.kám ud.12.kám ud.14.kám ud.16.kám ud.17.kám ud.18.kám  
 ud.19.kám ud.20.kám ud.21.kám pap mi-šil u<sub>4</sub>-mu šá 30-'ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ma-ṭu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 (20) giš.šub.ba mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ṣa-a-tu<sub>4</sub> šú-nu  
<sup>16</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-gi <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ba-la-ṭu a.meš  
 [<sup>1</sup>]lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'ú-tú <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ  
 [dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>numun-ia a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 (25) [<sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60] dumu šá <sup>1</sup>du-a a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>ba-as-si-ia dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>inanna-mu-kám a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
 [<sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 du]mu [šá] <sup>1</sup>dan-na-at-<sup>d</sup>gašan <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a.meš šá <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
 [<sup>1d</sup>60-du-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>]i-giš <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a.meš <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [<sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>inanna du]mu šá <sup>1</sup>ir-<sup>d</sup>maš <sup>16</sup>se-pir  
 [<sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki]-<sup>d</sup>60-hé.nun a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>1ti</sup>gan ud.2.kám  
 (30) [mu.46-51.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku-su u <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku-su dumu-šú lugal.meš
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu  
 R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-ba un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš <sup>16</sup>na-din-na-' giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>inanna  
 U.e. [un]-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ un-qa <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>ba-as-si-ia un-qa <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60

Dossier. Dannat-bēlti

*Translation.* Ina-qibīt-Anu, Anu-abu-ušur, Anu-ahhē-iqīša and Lâbâši/Tanittu-Anu/[...]/[...] voluntarily sold in perpetuity to Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-lišir//H 1/2 of one day, which 1/30 of a day is lacking, in days 4, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, a total: 1/2 of one day, which 1/30 of a day is lacking, in the given days, their prebend in the Palace of the Steppe, the palace of the *hallatu*-garden, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* and *eššešu* offerings and whatever pertains to that prebend, which is with all of their co-owners, for 5/6 m. and 2 š of silver, g. q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price.

That silver, 5/6 m (and) 2 š, full price of that prebend, Ina-qibīt-Anu, Anu-abu-ušur, Anu-ahhē-iqīša and Lâbâši/Tanittu-Anu received from the hands of Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu. They are paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that prebend, Ina-qibīt-Anu, Anu-abu-ušur, Anu-ahhē-iqīša and Lâbâši will clear it 12-fold and will give to Anu-uballit. Ina-qibīt-Anu, Anu-abu-ušur, Anu-ahhē-iqīša and Lâbâši mutually guarantee for the clearance from claims of that prebend, in perpetuity. One half of one day, minus 1/30 of a day, in days 4, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, a total of half a day, of which 1/30 of a day is lacking, in one day, that prebend, belongs to Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-lišir//H, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1=L.e.3=680m: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-ušallim//LA  
 W2=U.e.2=680d: Tanittu-Anu/Balaṭu//LA  
 W3=L.e.2=680f: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//Ah  
 W4=U.e.1=680h: Anu-uballiṭ/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ  
 W5=L.e.4=lost: Anu-ittannu/Zēriya/GA  
 W6=U.e.4<sup>2</sup>=680k<sup>2</sup>: Kidin-Anu/Mukīn-apli//K  
 W7=U.e.3=680i: Bassiya/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//EZ  
 W8=B.e.2<sup>2</sup>=680g<sup>2</sup>: Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti//LA  
 W9=B.e.1=lost: Rihat-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//LA  
 W10=L.e.1=680a  
 W11=B.e.3=680e: Anu-mukīn-apli/Lišir (and) Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahhe-iddin//GA  
 W12=B.e.4=680j: Nidinti-Ištar/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe

Scribe: Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU. Uruk. Kislīmu, day 2, year 46-51, Antiochus and Antiochus his son, the kings.

Seller1=clearer1=guarantor1=R.e.1=680c: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Tanittu-Anu/[...]/[...]  
 Seller2=clearer2guarantor2=R.e.2=680l: Anu-abu-ušur/Tanittu-Anu/[...]/[...]  
 Seller3=clearer3=guarantor3=R.e.3=680b: Anu-ahhē-iqīša/Tanittu-Anu/[...]/[...]  
 Seller4=clearer4=guarantor4= R.e.4=lost: Lâbâši/Tanittu-Anu/[...]/[...]  
 Buyer: Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-lišir//H

*Commentary.* Connections with other texts: the buyer of the prebend is also attested as the seller of the same kind of prebend in VS 15 4 (part of the Dannat-bēlti archive). The scribe Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU, also wrote VS 15 4 and other documents in the BM collection (see **No. 32-RE** for details and Table 45 above.). This allows the text to be dated to the co-regency of Antiochus I and his son, between 46 and 51 SE. For the scribe's career in Seleucid Uruk see § 8.1 above.

Obv. 1: the scribe wrote here the masculine classifier, but the PN, that we expect must have been placed on the next line. Due to the fragmentary conditions of the beginning of line 2, it is not clear if he repeated it before the name or not.

Obv. 13, *pa-qa'-ri*: the tablet reads šub.

Rev. 26, *lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur*: DN and determinative on the edge.

Rev. 27: The names of the two witnesses may be restored on the basis of BRM 2 14: Rev. 8, where the two Anu-mukīn-apli's are recorded exactly in the same way in the witness list: the scribe of the document is again Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU; repetition of the clan name when two individuals share the same, is an idiosyncrasy of his.

Rev. 28: Only one alphabetic scribe son of Arad-Ninurta is attested during the time-span covered by this document, namely Nidinti-Ištar; this corresponds to the seal caption on the lower edge: the restoration is thus sure (for the *sepīrus* stem see Clancier 2005, p. 100). R.e.: 'nu.téš, the logographic spelling of Lâbâši is used here only on the tablet. The general layout of the right edge is very unusual.

The text is arranged as follows: row 1 (above the seals impressions): *un-qa* for R.e.1 followed by PN1, PN2, PN3 and *un-qa* for R.e.4. Row 2 (seal impressions): S1 followed by *un-qa* for S2; S2 followed by *un-qa* for S3; S3; S4. Row 3 (below the seal impressions): juridical role for PN1, followed by PN4 (written logographically).

Note that the seals of this tablet are erroneously attributed by Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 208, to BM 105195.<sup>48</sup> They also omit the position of the seals on the tablet.

If seal impression #680k is the same as AUWE 19, no. 586A and #680g is the same as AUWE 19, no. 237A, as seems likely, they correspond respectively to those of the seals of Kidin-Anu/Mukīn-apli (W6) and Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti (W8).

48 I wish to thank Christopher Walker for pointing me the correct tablet number's identification.

## No. 26-P. Plate XXVI

Museum no.: BM 116687 (1924-12-13, 1)

Size: 8.2x8.9x3.1 (S)

Format: type 1a or 4a, n-a

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (46-51).x.7?; Antiochus I and Antiochus, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: (266-260).x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #682 and p. 253, #12; Pearce 2010, p. 319 and p. 323

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil

- Obv. [']*ap-la-a* u *'ba-la-tu* dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a *'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur* ina hu-ud *'lib`-[bi-šú-nu]* re-bu-ú *šá* u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.ba-šú-nu <sup>1u</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>en.líl <sup>d</sup>be [<sup>d</sup>30] <sup>d</sup>utu <sup>d</sup>iškur <sup>d</sup>amar.utu <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan *šá* sag u dingir.meš é-šú-nu *gab-bi šá* iti-us-[su] [k]al mu.an.na *gu-uq-qa-né-e* ud èš.èš.meš u *mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na* giš.šub.ba mu.meš
- (5) *ik-kaš-ši-du šá* ki <sup>1a</sup>en.meš ha.la.meš-šú-nu *gab-bi a-na* 2/3 ma.na 2 gín kù.babbar *is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá* *'an-ti-'i-ku-'su* *bab-ba-'nu-ú-tú a-na* šá <sup>m</sup>til.meš *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a *'é-kur-za-kir a-na* [u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub>* i]t-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 2/3 ma.na 2 gín sám re-bu-ú ina ud.14.kám giš.[šub.ba <sup>1u</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš] *'ap-la-a* u *'ba-la-tu* dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu
- (10) *ma-hir-' e-tir-'* u<sub>4</sub>-mu *pa-qa-ri* <ana> *muh-hi re-bu-ú* ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1u</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš *it-tab-šu-ú* *'ap-la-a* u *'ba-la-tu* <sup>1u</sup>na-din-na-' giš.šub.ba mu.meš dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a-di 12-ta.àm *ú-mar*-<raq>-ma-a' a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu 'du' mu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub>* ina-an-din-' *pu-ut a-ha-meš a-na mu-ru-qa* [šá] 'giš.šub.ba mu.meš *'ap-la-a* u *'ba-la-tu a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub>* 'na`-[šú-ú]
- Rev (approx. 4 lines lost)
- (1') x x x 'a *'hun-zu-ú* <sup>1d</sup>x[...]  
[...] dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu dumu *šá* *'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>*-<sup>d</sup>60 'diš'  
[...]-x <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu *šá* *'ina-qi-bit-*<sup>d</sup>60 a` [...]  
[...]-ú <sup>1d</sup>30-ba-nu-nu [dumu *šá*] ' [...]-'nu?' 'ni?-[...]
- (5') [...] *'ba-as-si-ia* dumu *šá* '[... a] <sup>1</sup>'é-kur-za-k[ir ...]  
[...]'x-x-x'kur-i(?) <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-[šá]-'an'-nu(?) [dumu *šá*] <sup>1</sup>'šeš-ki-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>3[0<sup>2</sup>-ti-ér]  
[...]<sup>d</sup>60-gi a *'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur* 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i[ṭ]  
[...]-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur *'ú-'bar* ' dumu *šá* ' [...] a *'kur-i*  
[... <sup>1u</sup>umbisag du]mu *šá* 'ki-<sup>d</sup>60-hé.nun a <sup>1d</sup>30-[ti-ér un]ug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>1u</sup>x' [ud.]7.kám  
[mu.x.kám <sup>1a</sup>]n-ti-'-i-ku-su u *'an-[ti]-'-i-ku-su* dumu-šú lugal.meš
- L.e. [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>30-ba-nu-nu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-š[eš-...]  
R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>'ap-la'-a [<sup>1u</sup>na-din] giš.šub.ba mu.meš un-qa *'ba-l[a-tu]*  
B.e. un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-[qa...]  
U.e. [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-š[eš-m]u-nu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-nu [un-qa] '[...]

Dossier. Lâbâši (?)

*Translation.* Aplāya and Balātu/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA voluntarily sold in perpetuity to Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ 1/4 of day in day 14, their *ērib bītūtu* prebend before Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqū* and *eššešu* offerings and whatever pertains to that prebend, which is with their co-owners, for 2/3 m 2 š of silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, 2/3 m 2 š, price of 1/4 of day 14, that *ērib bītūtu* prebend, Aplāya and Balātu/Anu-māru-ittannu received from the hands of Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu. They are paid. Should a claim arise with regard to 1/4 in day 14, that *ērib bītūtu* prebend, Aplāya and Balātu, the sellers of that prebend, sons of Anu-māru-ittannu will clear it 12-fold and give it forever to Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu. Aplāya and Balātu mutually guarantee the clearing from claims of that prebend, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1?: [...]

W2?: [...]/H

W3?: [...]

W4'(?): [...]

W5': [...]/Šamaš-ittannu/Tanittu-Anu

W6': [...]

W7': L.e.2/4(?)=Anu-uballit/Ina-qibit-Anu(?)//[...]

W8': [...]

W9'=L.e.1: Sîn-bānūnu/[...]

W10': [...]  
 W11': Bassiya/[...]/EZ  
 W12': [...]/K  
 W13'=U.e.4: Anu-iqīšanni/Širki-Anu//SLU?  
 W14': [...]/Anu-ušallim//LA  
 W15': Rihat-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//LA?  
 W16': Ubar/[...]/K

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.2=: Anu-uballiṭ  
 W?=L.e.3=: Kidin-Anu  
 W?=L.e.4=680i: Anu-uballiṭ  
 W?=L.e.5=680b: Anu-ahu-...  
 B.e.1=680c: lost  
 W?=B.e.2=680d: lost  
 W?=B.e.3=680k: lost  
 W?=B.e.4=lost: lost  
 W?=B.e.5=680j: lost  
 W?=B.e.6=lost: lost  
 W?=U.e.1=682a: Nidinti-Anu  
 W?=U.e.2=682l: Kidin-Anu  
 W?=U.e.3=680h: Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 W?=U.e.5=680e: lost

Scribe: [Anu-uballiṭ]/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU. Uruk. ..., day 7, year ..., Antiochus and Antiochus, his son, the kings.

Seller1+Clearer1=Co-guarantor1=R.e.1= 680f: Aplāya/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA  
 Seller2+Clearer2=Co-guarantor2=R.e.2=680g: Balātu/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA  
 Buyer: Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ

*Commentary.* It is possible that the buyer of this prebend is Lābāši's cousin: this would fit in well with the fact that its object is a prebend of the temple-enterer of Enlil; Lābāši and other members of his family seem in fact to have had a clear preference for the service of temple-enterer of this god (instead of Anu; see § 6.1.1 above).

The document is clearly connected to **No. 43-P**: they feature the same buyer and scribe, and are both dated to the co-regency of Antiochus I and his son. Despite the fragmentary state of preservation of the year number in the date formula, the date for the present tablet may be set to the time range SE 46-51. It is maybe worth noting that the two tablets feature deep scratches on the reverse, looking like voiding lines. Are the two documents void copies of earlier documents, preserved as memoranda in the archive they originally belonged to, or shall we interpret them as pure accidental? Mitchell's proposal that the document is dated to day 27 must be discarded;<sup>49</sup> as is clear from the tablet there is no room for any digit before the 7.

Obv. 2-3: same sequence of deities in a number of documents: see Table 27, above.

Obv. 5, ha.la.meš-šū-nu: last sign is added on top of next sign, in smaller script.

Obv. 11, <sup>u</sup>na-din-na-': all signs signs are clearly visible on the tablet, while not from the picture.

Obv. 12, <sup>u</sup>60-numun-mu: last sign clearly visible on the tablet.

<sup>49</sup> Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 208.

## No. 27-RE. Plate XXVII

Museum no.: BM 114421 (1920-6-15, 17)

Size: 8.6×9.5×3.2 (S)

Format: type 1b, compact (slightly irreg.)

Date SE: 53.VII.17, Antiochus II

Date BC: 259.X.08

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #686 and p. 253, #15; Pearce 2010, p. 323

Description (type of transaction): sale of *kišubbû*, in the district of the Market Gate. NSWE

- Obv. [... ]-mu<sup>?</sup> a.meš<sup>1d2?</sup>[...]  
 [... -t]i ká ganba šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup>  
 [... ]'ki-šub-ba-a-šú 20 kùš uš an-ú 'im's[i.sá da] mu<sup>?</sup>  
 [... ki]-ú<sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu 'da' é<sup>1d60</sup>-din-su'-e (?)  
 (5) 'x' [... -d]i-ru-su' dumu šá 'man-nu- [...]  
 [... ]'im'mar.tu da 'é' [...]  
 'x' [... ]-šeš.meš(?)' [ ] [i]'m'kur.ra da ki- [...]  
 'a'' [ ]<sup>1d60</sup>-en(?)'-[ ] -x-'ad<sup>?</sup>'-x' [...]  
 'x' [... ] 'ki-šub-ba-a' mu.'meš'  
 (10) 'x' [ ]-ú gab-'bi'  
 'a-na<sup>1</sup>(?)' [... ] 'x' ina 'x' [ traces ] x x x x [...]  
 x [ ] x 'ana-gal-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá<sup>1d60</sup>-su x x [ ]  
 'x' [... i]t-tan-nu- kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10 'gín šám' [... ] 'mu<sup>?</sup>. [meš]  
 [ ]<sup>d60</sup> <sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu u<sup>1</sup> 'ri<sup>?</sup>-x-x' [...]  
 (15) [ 'ana]-gal-<sup>d60</sup> dumu ša<sup>1d60</sup>-su dumu šá [...]  
 [ ] 'ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš x [ ]  
 Rev. [a]-di 12-ta.àm ú-mar-raq-ú-ma a-'na<sup>?</sup> 'ana-gal-<sup>d60</sup> [...]  
 pu-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-qu šá ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš a-na 'u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú x x' [x]-'x'-meš  
 na-šu-ú ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš šá 'ana-gal-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá<sup>1d60</sup>-su a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
 (20) <sup>10</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> 'tat-tan-nu dumu šá<sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu a 'hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> a <šá> <sup>1d60</sup>-numun-giš a 'hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá 'tat-tan-nu a 'é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-gál-ši dumu šá 'šá-<sup>d60</sup>-iš-šu-ú a 'é-kur-za-kir  
 'la-ba-ši dumu šá 'inanna-mu-kám a 'šeš-'ú-tú  
 (25) <sup>1d</sup>inanna-mu-kám dumu šá 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> a 'hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá 'ana-gal-ka-<sup>d60</sup> a 'šeš-'ú-tú  
 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-din-iṭ a 'ba-ša-a a 'šeš-'ú-tú  
<sup>1d60</sup>-numun-giš-ir<sup>2</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-dumu-mu-nu a 'šeš-'ú-tú  
 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-mu-nu a 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur <sup>1d60</sup>-du-a a <šá> <sup>1d60</sup>-šeš.meš-mu a 'šu-<sup>d60</sup>  
 (30) <sup>1d60</sup>-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-numun-mu a 'hun-zu-ú 'ki-din-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'kar-<sup>d60</sup> a 'šá-<sup>d60</sup>-liš-lim  
 (1 blank line, very thin)  
 '1<sup>d60</sup>-su<sup>10</sup>šid dumu šá 'gal-<sup>d60</sup> unug<sup>ki</sup>iti<sub>du</sub> ud.17.kám mu.53.kám 'an-ti-'ku-su [lugal]
- L.e. 'un-qa<sup>?</sup> <sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu un-qa 'la-ba-ši un-qa <sup>1d60</sup>-ad-šeš un-qa 'ki-din-<sup>d60</sup>  
 R.e. [u]n-qa <sup>1d60</sup>-šeš-mu-nu un-qa [... ] 'un-qa' [...]  
 B.e. [un-qa] 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> [un-qa] 'tat-tan-n[u] [un-qa NP]  
 U.e. [un]-qa [NP] <un>-qa [NP] un-qa [NP] un-qa [NP] un-qa [NP] un-[qa] [<sup>1d60</sup>]-'šeš-gál-ši'

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* (... -Anu, Anu-ahu-ittannu and ...) sold to Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-eriba ... (in the district of the) Market Gate of the city of Uruk, ... his undeveloped lot: 20 cubits, the upper long side to the north ... lower (long side) to the south, adjoining the house of ... -ros/Mannu-... (?) ... to the west adjoining the house of ... east, adjoining the undeveloped lot ... that undeveloped lot ... all .... The silver, 10 š, full price of ... -Anu, Anu-ahu-ittannu and ... (received from the hands of) Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-eriba .... (with regard to) this undeveloped lot ... will clear it 12-fold ... to Ana-rabûti-Anu ...; ... mutually guarantee the clearing from claims of that undeveloped plot, forever. That undeveloped plot belongs to Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-eriba in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.2=lost: Tattannu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H

W2=L.e.1=lost: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zêru-lišir//H

W3=?=: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Tattannu//EZ

W4=U.e.5=lost: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ

W5=L.e.2=lost: Lâbâši/Ištar-šuma-êreš//Ah

W6=??: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûtika-Anu//Ah  
 W7=B.e.1=lost: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit/lqīšaya//Ah  
 W8=??: Anu-zēru-lišir-x/Anu-māru-ittannu//Ah  
 W9=??: Rihat-lštar/Anu-ittannu//LA  
 W10=??: Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA  
 W11=L.e.3=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-zēru-iddin//H  
 W12=L.e.4=686h: Kidin-Anu/Mušeziḫ-Anu//Ša-Anu-lišlim

Scribe: Anu-erība/Rabi-Anu. Uruk. Tašrītu, day 17, year 53, Antiochus the king

Seller(s)=Clearers: Anu-ahu-ittannu/[...] and [...]

Buyer: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-erība

*Commentary.* Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-erība, the buyer of the empty plot recorded in our document, might be the same individual who is involved in the quitclaim concerning the rights over a built-on house and its associated empty plot located in the district of the Ištar Gate in SE 67 (YOS 20 31); he is also mentioned in the onomastic chain of his wife, Adēšu-ṭabāt, who buys an undeveloped plot in the same district in SE 36 (BiMes 24 14), selling it to a shepherd 15 years later with a transaction recorded in BRM 2 14 (SE 51); the empty plot had been substantially improved in the meantime (a house now exists on the property) and the property is sold for almost 3 times its original purchase price. It is also likely that the quitclaim recorded in YOS 20 31 involves the same property or one located in its vicinity, as the description of its borders suggest. Judging from the seal impressions on the right edge, the sellers of the property in our tablet might be three in total (or two and the guarantor).

W12 might be the same Kidin-Anu who acts in BRM 2 13 as the seller of shares in the *rab banûtu* prebend to L/AZI//EZ. The two documents date only four years apart (BRM 2 13: SE 49; BM 114421: SE 53). The seal of Kidin-Anu in BRM 2 13 might correspond to AUWE 19, no. 664; while not perfectly preserved it is likely that the same seal is used in our tablet (L.e.4; Mitchell, Searight 2008, #686h)

W2 might be the same Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēr-lišir//H who acts as witness in BRM 2 14; while not perfectly preserved there, his seal might be the same as used here, and a correspondence with AUWE 19, no. 936 seems thus plausible; if this were the case, the identification of W2 with the Anu-ahu-ittannu sealing in first position on the L.e. would be confirmed.

Scribe of the contract is Anu-erība/Rabi-Anu: and individual by the same name, belonging to the Kurî family, acts in the same capacity in a number of other contracts; the identification between the two seems thus plausible.

Although the reverse of the tablet is very neatly written, a number of peculiar features and format mistakes characterise it: first is a mixture of tabulation and continuous lines in the WL: this is tabulated from the third (Rev. 22) to the seventh line (Rev. 28); the last two lines run continuous maybe for the scribe to be able to complete the list, as a result of the fact that he did not correctly calculate the space on the surface. This induced him to use a instead of dumu, and omit šá in Rev. 29, where the writing also spills onto the edge. He moreover traced lines to fill in the blanks that separate the columns of the witness list. In addition, a shorter form of the king's name (not including the sign for the vowel *i*) is used in the date formula, which develops over one line only and the L.e. is written upside down, compared to usual orientation.

**No. 28-P. Plate XXVIII**

Museum no.: BM 105170 (1913-4-16, 2)  
 Size: 8.2×10.3×3.3 (M)  
 Format: type 2a, split  
 Place: [Uruk]  
 Date: SE 55.IV.01, Antiochus II  
 Date BC: 257.VII.03  
 Bibliography: HANE/M 8, pp. 179-180  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #688  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=688f/U.e.4=688e: Anu-uballit/Iqīšaya//Ah  
 W2=U.e.2=688o/L.e.2=688l: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Iqīšaya//Ah (son of W1)  
 W3=B.e.3=688a: Anu-šumu-lišir/Anu-abu-ušur//H  
 W4=L.e.3=688h: Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-šumu-lišir/Anu-abu-ušur//H (his son)  
 W5=L.e.1=688k: Ištar-šumu-erēš/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W6=U.e.1=688f/U.e.=688e4: Anu-uballit/ Nanāya-iddin//Ah  
 W7=B.e.4=lost: Anu-abu-utēr/Anu-ikšur//Ah  
 W8=B.e.2=688g: Rihat-Ištar/ Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ  
 W9=U.e.3=688b: Rihat-Anu/ Anu-iqīšannu//SLU  
 W10=B.e.1=688l: Iqīšaya/Anu-ahu-iddin//H  
 W11=U.e.2=688i/L.e.2: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit//H  
 W12=L.e.4=688j: Tattannu/...

Scribe: Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU

Seller=co-guarantor=Ri.e.1=688d: Tanittu-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Tanittu-Anu//Ah  
 Clearer=co-guarantor=Ri.e.2=c: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Tanittu-Anu/Iqīšaya//Ah  
 Co-guarantors: Tanittu-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 Buyer=Co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The prebend under consideration here is connected to the service of temple-enterer of Enlil. Lâbâši is the buyer and also a co-owner. On Lâbâši and his temple-enterer's prebends, see HANE/M 8, pp. 77-84, Corò 2005b, and above, § 6.1.1. Second line of the date formula, slightly across the edge. The arrangement of the captions on the right and left edge is slightly messy compared to the norm and resembles that of the right edge of **No. 33-RE**. Unfortunately the name of the scribe of that tablet is not preserved. Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008 L1-L4 correspond to L.e.4-L.e.1 here.

**No. 29-P. Plate XXIX**

Museum no.: BM 105197 (1913-4-16, 29)//BM 109960  
 Size: 7.8×9.3×00 (S)  
 Format: type 2a, split  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 55.IX.17, Antiochus II; staters of Antiochus g.q.  
 Date BC: 257.XII.13  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 323-324. Pearce, HBTIN, P342293 (collations)  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight, #689; Pearce 2010, 306 fn. 28 and p. 324  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭābihūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-L (L/AZI//EZ)

## Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=689g: Ša-Anu-iššû/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W2=L.e.1=689c: Anu-iḫsur/Ina-qibīt-Anu(?)//Ah  
 W3=U.e.2=689j: Tanittu-Anu/Balātu//LA  
 W4=L.e.2=689a/L.e.3=689f: Anu-uballit/Nanāya-iddin//Ah  
 W5=L.e.2=689a/L.e.3=689f: Anu-uballit/Lâbâši//K  
 W6=B.e.3=689h: Līšir...//GA  
 W7=B.e.2=689i: Anu-mukīn-apli/Līšir//...  
 W8=??: ...//H  
 W9=U.e.3=689b: Anu-ittannu/Zēriya//...  
 W10=??: ...//LA  
 W11=L.e.4=689d: Anu-ahhē-iddin//...

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.4=689e: Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 W?=B.e.1=689k: ?

Scribe: Anu-uballit//...

Seller=co-owner2=guarantor=Ri.e.=689l: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//KM  
 Buyer=co-owner1: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* See HANE/M 8, pp. 323-324. Duplicate of **No. 30-P**.

**No. 30-P. Plate XXX**

Museum no.: BM 109960 (1914-4-4, 26)//BM 105197  
 Size: 7.3×8.9×3.6 (S)  
 Format: type 2<sup>a</sup>, split  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 55.IX.17, Antiochus II; staters of Antiochus g.q.  
 Date BC: 257.XII.13  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 325-326. Pearce, HBTIN, P342294 (collations)  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #754 and p. 254, #40  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭābihūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=lost: Ša-Anu-iššû/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W2=L.e.1=754a: Anu-ikšur/Ina-qibīt-Anu(?)//Ah  
 W3=U.e.2=754e: Tanittu-Anu/Balāṭu//LA  
 W4=L.e.2=754b/L.e.3=754c: Anu-uballit/Nanāya-iddin//Ah  
 W5=L.e.2=754b/L.e.3=754c: Anu-uballit/Lâbâši//K  
 W6=B.e.3=754d: Lišir...//GA  
 W7=B.e.2=754f: Anu-mukīn-apli/Lišir//...  
 W8=?=? : ...//H  
 W9=U.e.3=lost: Anu-ittannu/Zēriya//...  
 W10=?=? : ...//LA  
 W11=L.e.4=754g: Anu-ahhē-iddin/...//...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.4=lost: Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 W?=B.e.1=lost: ?

Scribe: Anu-uballit/...//...

Seller=co-owner2=guarantor=Ri.e.=lost: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//KM  
 Buyer=co-owner1: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* Cf. also Mitchell, Searight 2008, pp. 312 and p. 314.

**No. 31-P. Plate XXXI**

Museum no.: BM 109946 (1914-4-4, 12)

Size: 6.3×11.1×3.4 (nd)

Format: type 4a, split

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 57.3.13, Antiochus II, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 255.VI.24

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 149-151

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #691 and p. 253, 16.<sup>50</sup> Pearce, HBTIN, P342275 (collations). Pearce 2010, pp. 316 and pp. 322-323

Description (type of transaction): sale of *āšipūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-L (L/AZl//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=??: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur//GA

W2=??: U.e.3=691e: Rihat-Ištar/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ

W3=??: U.e.3=691e: Rihat-Ištar/Anu-ahu-iddin//EZ

W4=L.e.1=691a: Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/Lâbâši//H

W5=??: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H

W6=L.e.2=691b: Ušuršu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//H

W7: U.e.1=691e: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Dumqi-Anu

W8=U.e.2=691d: Rihat-Anu/Anu-uballit//LA

W9=??: Anu-bēlšunu/Tanittu-Anu//LA

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.4=691c: lost

Scribe: Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU

Seller1=lost=Ri.e.1=: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Seller2=lost=lost: Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Buyer=co-owner1: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* Mitchell's date to be corrected to 255 BC. (Lâbâši is the buyer). See HANE/M 8, pp. 149-151 and pp. 81-84. See also above, ch. 6.1.2.

Note the following correspondences: Mitchell, Searight 2008, L1= L.e.2 and L2=L.e.1.

**50** Note that the tablet is referred to there as BM 119946, a mistake for 109946.

## No. 32-RE. Plate XXXII

Museum no.: BM 109938 (1914-4-4, 4)

Size: 8.4×10.5×3.5 (M)

Format: Type 2a, compact

Date SE: 57.III.16, Antiochus II

Date BC: 255.VI.27

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #692.

Description (type of transaction): quitclaim concerning houses and undeveloped plots; district lost (Šamaš Gate?). NSWE

- Obv. [mim-ma dib-bi di.ku<sub>3</sub>ù] 'ra 'ga-mu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš. 'meš'-mu dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>[60-šeš-mu-nu ...] x  
 [ ] 'im<sup>7</sup>? ana muh-hi é.meš u ki-šub-ba.meš ki<sup>7</sup>-'[ti ]  
 ina<sup>2</sup> [ šá qé]-'reb<sup>7</sup> unug<sup>ki</sup> uš an-ú<sup>imr</sup> si.sá da [ ]  
 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60(?) dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a 'é-kur-za-kir uš ki-ú<sup>7</sup> [im<sup>u</sup><sub>18</sub>.lu da ]  
 (5) 'x x x x x' sag.ki an.ta<sup>im</sup> mar.tu da ki-[šub-ba ]  
 'x x x x x' a 'é-kur-za-kir sag.ki ki.ta<sup>im</sup> kur.ra<sup>7</sup> [da sila rap-šú]  
 [mu-taq dingir]. 'meš<sup>7</sup> u lugal šá a-na ká<sup>7</sup> gal<sup>u</sup>tu ka-x-la-x' 10/u [ ]  
 'x x x x x'-ú-tú x<sup>7</sup> ba-šu-ú it<sup>7</sup>-ti 'la-ba-ši dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>  
 60-'numun-mu<sup>7</sup> a 'é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú 'ia-a-nu'  
 (10) 'ul i-šal-laṭ-ma<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu é.meš u ki-šub-ba.meš<sup>7</sup> mu.meš<sup>7</sup>  
 a-na kù.babbar a-na<sup>10</sup> ri-mut-ú-tú u a-na<sup>10</sup> nu-'dun-nu-ú a-na<sup>10</sup>  
 e-peš<sup>10</sup> šu-bu-ú-tú u mim-ma<sup>7</sup> gab-bi<sup>7</sup> man<sup>2</sup>-am<sup>2</sup>-ma  
 šá-nam-ma gab-bi e-lat 'la-ba-ši dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-'numun<sup>7</sup>-[mu a 'é-kur-za-k]ir  
 Rev. [ul id-di]n u ul i-nam-din u ki-i it-tan-nu u ki-i  
 (15) [id-din u]l ú-šu-zu é.meš u ki-šub-ba.meš mu.meš lib-bu-ú  
 [é mu.meš u ki-šub-ba.me]š-šú gab-bi šá 'la-ba-ši dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a 'é-kur-za-kir  
 [a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša]-a-tú šú-nu šá-ta-ri.meš gab-bi šá é.meš u ki-šub-ba.meš  
 [ ina m]u šá<sup>1d</sup>60-ses.mes-mu dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu u<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši dumu šá  
 [...]-'gi<sup>7</sup>? a 'kur-i šá-tar-ri.meš a-šar šá i-kaš-ši-du-'  
 (20) [šá 'la-ba]-ši dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a 'é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šú-nu  
 [1<sup>d</sup>]mu<sup>7</sup>-kin<sup>7</sup> 60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>ana-gal-ka-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'šeš<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú<sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu  
 dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>ta-nit-tú-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'šeš<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú<sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu u 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá<sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ  
 dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>ba-šá-a a 'šeš<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú<sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>tat-tan-nu a 'šeš<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú  
 60-ad-gur dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a 'šeš<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú<sup>1d</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>ta-nit-tú-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'šeš<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú  
 (25) 60-na-na-a-mu dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>man-nu-ki-i-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat a 'hun-zu-u<sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu 'a ['é-k]ur<sup>7</sup>  
 a 'é-kur-za-kir 'ir-a-de-e-šú dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 60-din-iṭ<sup>10</sup>umbisag dumu šá<sup>1d</sup>ki-<sup>d</sup>60-hé.nun a<sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iii</sup>sig<sub>4</sub> ud.16.kám  
 (U.e.) mu.57.kám [ ] 'an-ti-'i-ku-su lugal
- L.e. [un-qa<sup>1d</sup>]utu-mu-nu un-qa<sup>1d</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa<sup>1d</sup>utu<sup>7</sup>-mu-nu  
 R.e. un-qa<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu<sup>10</sup>na-din zu-ku mu.meš  
 B.e. un-qa ['<sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu un-qa<sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu un-qa<sup>1d</sup>ir-a-de-e-šú  
 U.e. un-qa [...] un-qa<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur un-qa<sup>1d</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa<sup>1d</sup>[...]

Dossier. Lâbâši (L/AZI/EZ)

*Translation.* There will be no lawsuit, legal proceeding and claim by Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu ... against Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ, with regard to these houses and undeveloped plots, in the ... in Uruk, upper long side, to the north, adjoining ... Anu-bêlšunu//EZ; lower long side, to the south, adjoining ...; upper short side, to the west, adjoining the undeveloped plot ... //EZ; lower short side, to the east, adjoining the wide street, way of the gods and the king, ... to the Šamaš Gate, forever. He will have no power of disposition. Anu-ahhē-iddin has not given, nor will he give these houses and undeveloped plots in exchange for money, as a gift, as part of a dowry, for whatever reason, in any way and to anybody else except to Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ and if he will give it or has given it, it will not be valid. The houses and undeveloped plots, as many as there are, belong to Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ, in perpetuity. All the written documents of these houses and undeveloped plots ... in the name of Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu and Anu-ahu-ušabši/...-iddin//K, the written documents, wherever they are found, belong to Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=692h/U.e.4=692i: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûtika-Anu//Ah

W2=L.e.1=692f/L.e.3=692b: Šamaš-ittannu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah

W3=L.e.1=692f/L.e.3=692b: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-uballit/Iqīšaya//Ah

W4=L.e.2=692k/U.e.3=692g: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Iqīšaya//Ah

W5=B.e.1(?)=692c: Šamaš-ittannu/Tattannu//Ah

W6=U.e.2=692d: Anu-abu-utēr/Anu-balässu-iqbi//Ah

W7=L.e.2=692k/U.e.3=692g: Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah  
 W8=U.e.1=692h/U.e.4=692i: Nanāya-iddin/Mannu-ki-lštar//H  
 W9=B.e.2=692e: Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ  
 W10=B.e.3=692a: Arad-adēšu/Nidinti-Anu

Scribe: Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU. Uruk. Simānu, day 16, year 57, Antiochus the king.

Ceding right: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu(//K?)  
 Has right: Lābāši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ  
 Previous owner1: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu(//K?) – docs written in his name  
 Previous owner2: Anu-ahu-ušabši/...-iddin//K – docs written in his name  
 N-neighbour: .../Anu-bēlšunu//EZ  
 S-neighbour: (lost)  
 W-neighbour:...//EZ  
 E-neighbour: wide street, way of the gods and the kings, ... to the Šamaš Gate

*Commentary.* The tablet records Lābāši's rights to properties, consisting of houses and undeveloped plot. The name of the district is lost; however, it is possible that it is the Šamaš Gate, since one of them adjoins the public street "passage-way of the gods and the king" in connection (perhaps leading?) to this Gate and the same street is referred to in **No. 45-RE**, a document recording the purchase of a house and undeveloped plot in the district of the Šamaš Gate by Lābāši himself, 12 years later.

Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU, the scribe of the actual contract, is also the author of a number of other tablets in the BM collection (see **Nos. 18-P; 24-P; 25-P; 26-P(?), 28-P; 31-P; 34-P; 43-P**) and elsewhere (e.g. BRM 2 11; 12; 13; 14 and 15; VDI 1955/4 2; YOS 20 22, 23, 25, 27 and 29). He appears as a guarantor, with his brother Dumqi-Anu, in BiMes 24 5.

Three witnesses named Šamaš-ittannu are mentioned in the WL. The identification of W5 with the one sealing on the B.e. is perhaps possible on the basis of the identity of the seal impression with AUWE 19, no. 391: if this is correct, we are dealing here with Šamaš-ittannu/Tattannu//Ah, who also witnessed BRM 2 15.

The tablet is significantly wider than it is high, showing a definite rectangular shape instead of the more common almost square one. Lines with writing spilling on the edge: Obv. 1, 12-13. Rev. 17-18, Rev. 24-25 and 27.

Obv. 8: sign id written over a preceding gab?

Obv. 11-12: the use of the determinative (lú) in this context is unusual (same use in BiMes 24 48; note that the scribes of the two documents are different).

Obv. 13: two oblique strokes, slightly impressed, crossing the first two signs.

Rev. 15: The order of the two verbs in this sentence is unusual.

Rev. 17, *šú-nu*: both signs written over erasure.

Rev. 25: the sign A is not visible from the photograph but clear on the tablet. The scribe begun to write the clan name EZ at the end of the line, spilling onto the edge; probably he realised it did not fit the available space and decided to erase it (only a few traces are still extant) and re-write it at the beginning of the following line.

W2 and W8: the use of *tú* instead of *tu*<sub>4</sub> for the name of Tanittu-Anu is unusual. It occurs in a few more documents: YOS 20 14 (scribe: Itti-Anu-nuhšu/Anu-bēlšunu; SE 26); BRM 2 14 and HANE/M 8, pp. 149-151 (**No. 31-P**), written by the same scribe as our tablet (Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU: SE 51 and SE 57, respectively); BiMes 24 19 (dated to SE 89), CM 12 2 (SE 72), OECT 9 19 (SE 78) and OECT 9 20 (SE 89), all written by Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU: unsurprisingly they represent three subsequent generations of the same family. For the scribe belonging to the SLU clan, see above § 8.1).

The same spelling is also attested in HANE/M 8, pp. 403-404 (**No. 52-P**), where the name of the scribe is lost: Lābāši is however involved in the transaction.

It is interesting to note that a variant and also not very common spelling is attested for the clan name of W8, too (the scribe writes *'hun-zu-u* instead of the more common *'hun-zu-ú*); among the scribes using it are Anu-ahu-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//EZ (BiMes 24 6, SE 121), Anu-uballit/Anu-ahhe-iddin//SLU (VS 15 51, the name is lost but due to the use of this variant it looks very likely, date lost; YOS 20 4//05, dated SE 12) and again Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU (TCL 13 23, SE 79; OECT 9 27, SE 82; YOS 20 30, SE 65).

The authors of two more documents featuring this spelling (BiMes 24 17 and YOS 20 96) are not known.

Date formula: The second line of the date formula runs across the U.e.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, L1=L.e.3; L2=L.e.2; L3=L.e.3 in our tablet.

## No. 33-RE. Plate XXXIII

Museum no.: BM 109950 (1914-4-4, 16)

Size: 8.6×10.2×3.2 (M)

Format: type n-a (fragmentary)

Place: (Uruk)

Date SE: 58.x.4, Antiochus II; staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 254/253.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #693

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bitu u kišubbû* in the district of the Šamaš Gate; NSWE

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu *dumu.meš šá* <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 *u* <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu.meš šá*  
<sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu *šeš-šú-nu dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir *ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu* 4 *ha-an-za*  
ha.la-šú-nu *šá ki ha-an-za* ha.la *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur *šeš-šú-nu dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 *šá ina mi-šil* ha.la  
(5) *šá* <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 *ad-šú-nu dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a *šá ki* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e *šeš-šú dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a  
*šá ina é u ki-šub-ba-a šá ina* ki-ti ká gal <sup>d</sup>utu<sup>1</sup> *šá qé-reb* unug<sup>ki</sup> 40 kùš uš an-ú  
<sup>imsi</sup>.[sá d]a sila *rap-šú mu-taq* dingir.meš u lugal 40 1/3 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>imsi</sup>18.lu  
<sup>d</sup>a é <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši <sup>1d</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu é u <sup>1</sup>ki-šub-ba-a mu<sup>1</sup>.meš <sup>d</sup>umu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu sag.ki  
an.ta <sup>imsi</sup>mar.ta da ki-šub-ba *šá dumu.meš šá* <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 sag.ki  
(10) ki.ta <sup>imsi</sup>kur.ra da sila *rap-šú mu-taq* dingir.meš u lugal šu.nigin uš.meš ù sag.ki.meš  
*meš-hat é u k*[i-šub-ba-a m]u.meš 4 *ha-an-za ina é u* <sup>1</sup>ki-šub-ba-a<sup>1</sup> mu.meš *ma-la*  
ha.la-šú-nu *ga*[b-bi] <sup>1</sup>šá ki<sup>1</sup> *ha-an-za* ha.la *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur *šeš-šú-nu šá ina mi-šil* ha.la  
<sup>1</sup>šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-60 <sup>1</sup>ad-šú-nu *šá ki mi-šil* ha.la <sup>1</sup>šá<sup>1</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-<sup>1</sup>su-e<sup>1</sup> *šeš-šú dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a *i-ši*  
*u ma-a-du ma-la* [ba-šú-ú gab-bi a-na] 1'4 gín<sup>1</sup> kù.babbar *is-ta-tir-ri*.meš *šá* <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'ku-[su]  
(15) [ba]b-'ba-nu'-[ú-tú] a-na <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
[ ] kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 14' gín šám 4 *ha-an-za*  
Rev. [...]  
[...]  
[...]  
4 *ha-an-za* ... ]  
(20) <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1</sup>ni-[din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *kur-za -kira-di*  
12-ta.àm a-na [<sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši *dumu ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu *é pu-ut a-ha-m]eš*  
<sup>1</sup>a-na<sup>1</sup> mu-ru-qu <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>m<sup>1</sup>[u? ... ]  
ša-a-tú na-šú-ú [... *-ši]*<sup>1</sup>a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1</sup>a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i[t? *]-ri<sup>1</sup> ana muh-hi*  
(25) *é u ki-šub-b*[a-a mu.meš ... ]-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
na-šú-ú<sup>1</sup> [... ] *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-gi  
<sup>1</sup>a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú(?)<sup>1</sup> [... ] *tat-tan-nu*  
[a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-z[a-kir ... ] *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu  
[ ] *]-x<sup>1</sup> ]ir-<sup>d</sup>maš*  
(30) [...]  
[ ] u]d.5.kám mu.58.kám  
[ ] *'an-ti-'i-ku-s]u lugal*
- L.e. <sup>1</sup>un-qa ]ir-<sup>d</sup>maš *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
R.e. *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši<sup>1</sup> *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>k[i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60]* <sup>1d</sup>na-din-na-<sup>1</sup> é u  
*ki-šub-ba* mu.meš [...]  
B.e. *un-qa* [...] *un-qa* [...] *un-qa* [...]

U.e. [un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš]-mu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

*Translation.* Anu-mukîn-apli, Lâbâši, Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu, Kidin-Anu and Nidinti-Anu/Nanāya-iddin, their brother, son of Kidin-Anu, (all) descendents of EZ, voluntarily sold to Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ: four-fifths, their share, which is with one fifth, the share of Anu-ikšur, their brother, son of Kidin-Anu, (all of it which) is part in one half, share of Kidin-Anu, their father, son of Anu-mukîn-apli, which is together with Anu-balâssu-iqbi, his brother, son Anu-mukîn-apli, (all these shares) in the house and undeveloped plot that is in the district of Šamaš Gate in the city of Uruk, 40 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the wide street, alley of the gods and the king; 40 and 1/3 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin, the buyer of this house and undeveloped plot, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the undeveloped plot of the sons of Lâbâši-Anu/Kidin-Anu; the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the wide street alley of the gods and the king; total: long and short sides, measurement of this house and undeveloped plot, four-fifths in this house and undeveloped plot, all of their share which is one-fifth, the share of Anu-ikšur their brother, which is part of one half, the share of Kidin-Anu their father, which is with one-half the share of Anu-balâssu-iqbi, his brother, son of Anu-mukîn-apli, as much as there is, of all it, for the full price of 14 š of silver, q.g. staters of Antiochus, .... The silver, 14 š, price of 4-fifths .... 4-fifths ... Kidin-Anu and Nidinti-Anu ... 12-fold to Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin ... mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims ...; ... Ekur-zâkir, in perpetuity. ... house and undeveloped plot ...

Witnesses:

W?: .../Anu-ušallim

W?: .../Tattannu//EZ

W?: .../Anu-māru-ittannu

W?: ... Arad-Ninurta

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.1=693d: Arad-Ninurta

W?=L.e.2=693b: Kidin-Anu

W?=L.e.3=lost: Nidinti-Anu

W?=B.e.1=693c: lost

W?=B.e.2=693l: lost

W?=B.e.3=693m: lost

W?=U.e.1=693k: Anu-ahhē-iddin

W?=U.e.2=693b: Anu-ahu-iddin

W?=U.e.3=693f: Nidinti-Anu

W?=U.e.4=693g: Anu-uballit

Scribe: ... day 5, year 58 ... Antiochus, the king.

Seller1(=Clearer)=R.e.1=693a: Anu-mukîn-apli/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Seller2(=Clearer)=R.e.2=693e: Lâbâši/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Seller3(=Clearer)=R.e.3=693i: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Seller4=Clearer=R.e.4=693j: Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Seller5=Clearer=R.e.5=lost: Nidinti-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Co-owner (not selling): Anu-ikšur/Kidin-Anu(//EZ)

Original co-owner1: Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukîn-apli(//EZ)

Original co-owner2: Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Anu-mukîn-apli(//EZ)

(mentioned only in the onomastic chain; brother of the Seller1-2-3; uncle of Seller4 and 5): Nanāya-iddin/Kidin-Anu//EZ

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

N-neighbour: wide street, way of the gods and the king

S-neighbour=buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin(//EZ)

W-neighbour: sons of Lâbâši-Anu/Kidin-Anu

E-neighbour: wide street, way of the gods and the king

*Commentary.* Buyer of the property described in this tablet is Lâbâši/AZI//EZ. He purchases the 4/5 of a house and undeveloped plot of urban land, in the district of the Šamaš Gate, that belongs jointly to three brothers (Anu-mukîn-apli, Lâbâši and Anu-ahu-ittannu) and two of their nephews (Kidin-Anu and Nidinti-Anu, who clearly inherited their share from their father Nanāya-iddin, i.e. the brother of Anu-mukîn-apli, Lâbâši and Anu-ahu-ittannu). A further 1/5 share of the property is said to belong to another son of Kidin-Anu, namely Anu-ikšur (who is not selling his part). According to the contract the five shares represent the subdivision of half of a larger property, that originally Kidin-Anu held in conjunction with his brother Anu-balâssu-iqbi. A plausible scenario is that at the time Kidin-Anu died, five of his sons (Anu-mukîn-apli, Lâbâši, Anu-ahu-ittannu, Nanāya-iddin and Anu-ikšur) inherited each a 1/5 share of the part of the property that belonged to him: it is not clear if Nanāya-iddin had already died at the time the hereditary division (that has not come down to us) took place and his sons Kidin-Anu and Nidinti-Anu inherited the 1/5 share instead of him, or if they acquired it upon their father's death). The heirs, with the exception of Anu-ikšur, are now selling their shares in the property to Lâbâši.

Only the size of the northern and southern sides of the property are described, measuring 40 and 40 and 1/3 cubits, respectively. No measurements are provided for the western and eastern borders (maybe because it was an exact rectangle?): the fact that the house of

the buyer lay to the south of the property suggests that Lâbâši's purchase aimed at enlarging the house he already owned in the same area, maybe in order to get access to the processional street, that bordered the property to the north and to the east.

Some details remain unfortunately still obscure. While, it is plausible on the basis of the description, mentioning twice the full ownership status of the property, that 40 and 40 and 1/3 cubits (that is a plot of substantial size) refer to the entire original property, how this was physically divided between the different co-holders is not specified.

A business link between the family of the sellers and that of the buyer in connection to properties located in the Šamaš Gate district may stand at the origin of a transaction, dated some 40 years later, that is recorded in **No. 80-RE**. Here one of Lâbâši's grandsons, Anu-uballit, purchases an undeveloped plot from the hands of a certain Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Anu-mukîn-apli/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//EZ. It is tempting to identify him with the grandson of the individual by the same name mentioned in **No. 33-RE**, here, as co-owner. Anu-balâssu-iqbi jr. in fact owns the plot that is the object of purchase jointly with one of the sons of his brother, whose name is unsurprisingly Kidin-Anu (the name is widespread in the family, as far as we can judge from **No. 33-RE**). By the time the transaction in **No. 80-RE** is recorded he had died.

The plot involved in **No. 80-RE** is not the same as the one recorded in our tablet, but still members of the Lâbâši family are conducting business with members of the family of Kidin-Anu and the properties, all in co-ownership, lack the measurements.

Moreover, the property in **No. 80-RE** adjoins the bank of the Ištar canal and a public street: the descendants of Lâbâši are thus still interested in properties located in strategic areas of the city, as their predecessors were 40 years earlier.

Due to the fragmentary state of preservation of the reverse it is not possible to ascertain how the tablet originally looked.

Writing spills on the edges in Obv. 1-3; 9-12 (slightly); 13, 14 (slightly); 15; Rev. 23, 26 and 27 (slightly).

R.e.: five seal impressions are housed on the right edge, corresponding to the five individuals acting as sellers (and guarantors) in the document. The large amount of information that the scribe needed to enter on this edge is the reason for its slightly messy arrangement. The seal impressions of R.e.1 and R.e.5 are vertical, while the others are horizontally impressed. The caption and name of the owner of R.e.1 are written on top of the impression, almost centred; that of R.e.2 is also written above the impression but at a different, slightly lower level, than the other); the same applies to R.e.3 that stands at a slightly lower level than R.e.2 and stretches over the impression of the following seal, that appears on the same line as R.e. 3. The caption and name for it are no longer centred on top of the impression but slightly shifted to the right. The caption and name for R.e.5 are lost. The juridical role (as sellers) of the five individuals is written below the impressions, in one continuous line, centred on the surface of the edge. A similar messy arrangement of the captions (not standing on the same line) occurs on the L.e. of **No. 3-RE**, above.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, L1 and L3 correspond here to L.e.3 and L.e.1.

## No. 34-P. Plate XXXIV

Museum no.: BM 109959 (1914-4-4, 25)

Size: 8.6×10.5×3.5 (L<sup>2</sup>)Format: type 4<sup>b</sup>, n-a (irregular columns?)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 59<sup>i</sup>.x.x, Antiochus II (?); (silver?), staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 253-252.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #678.

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend in the *malîtu* offering

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>ana-gal<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>-d</sup>[60 a <sup>1</sup>FN ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú š]i-in-ze-ru-ú[...]  
 ina giš.šub.ba šá ma-al-[la-a-tú ... ] <sup>é</sup>ēš.gal u <sup>é</sup>r<sup>r</sup>[e-eš ...]  
 šī-in-ze-ru-ú ina 60-[-ú ... ] šim].li(?) šá a-na lu-bu-uš.meš šá <sup>d</sup>x[...]  
 šī-in-ze-ru-ú ina mim-ma [ ] <sup>r</sup>mu.meš<sup>r</sup> [...]
- (5) giš.šub.ba mu.meš šá iti-us-su <sup>r</sup>kal mu.an<sup>r</sup>.[na ... ]  
 šá ki <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-numun-mu <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub><sup>-d60</sup> u <sup>1</sup>x[... ]  
 dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>-d60</sup> u <sup>1a</sup>en.meš ha.la.meš-šú-nu gab-bi a-na 3 [gín kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu]  
 šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti<sup>-r</sup>-i<sup>-ku-su</sup> bab-ba-nu-ú a-na šám til.meš a-[na <sup>1d60</sup>-... ]  
 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a [<sup>1</sup>]é<sup>-kur-za-kir</sup> a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-t[<sup>1</sup>a-din kù.babbar 3 gín]
- (10) šám šī-in-z[e-r]u-ú ina giš.šub.ba šá ma-al-la-a-tú [... ]  
 [... ] mu.meš [<sup>1</sup>ana]-gal<sup>-d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din<sup>-d60</sup> ina šu-ii <sup>1r</sup>d60<sup>-</sup>[... ]  
 [... ] ma-hir e-[<sup>1</sup>tir u<sub>4</sub>-mu] <sup>r</sup>pa-qa<sup>-</sup>[ri... ]  
 [.. i]t-tab-šu-ú [... ]
- Rev. approx. 3 lines lost  
 [... ] u<sub>4</sub>-mu<sup>r</sup> ša-a-tú [... ]  
 [<sup>1</sup>mu-kin<sub>r</sub>]  
 [<sup>1d60</sup>-du-a] dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-[... ]  
 [<sup>1</sup>]a<sup>-60</sup>-ad-gu dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>na-na-a-m[u a ... ]  
<sup>1d60</sup>-ad-gur dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-din-su-e [ a ... ]  
<sup>1</sup>ri-hat<sup>-d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-din-s[u-e a ... ]  
<sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub><sup>-d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>at-t[an-nu a ... ]  
<sup>1</sup>il-lu-ut<sup>-d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-t[u<sub>4</sub><sup>-d60</sup> a ... ]  
<sup>1d60</sup>-gi<sup>r</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>-šeš[... a ... ]  
 [<sup>1d60</sup>-din-i<sup>t</sup>] <sup>1a</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki<sup>-d60</sup>-hé.nun a <sup>1d30</sup>-[ti-ér]  
 [unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>1i</sup>x mu.5]9.kám <sup>1</sup>an-[ti<sup>-</sup>i-ku-su lugal]
- L.e. [un-qa r]i-hat<sup>-d60</sup> un-qa <sup>1d</sup>[60-a]d-gur  
 R.e. (lost)  
 B.e. (lost)  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1d60</sup>-du-a un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub><sup>-d60</sup> [un-qa <sup>1d60</sup>]-ad-gu[r]

Dossier. Lâbâši's son (AZI/L/EZ)

*Translation.* Ana-rabûti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//[...], voluntarily sold in perpetuity to Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, 1/12 in the prebend of the *malâtu* ... Ešgal, Rēš, 1/12 in 1/60 ... the juniper(?) for the dressing ceremonies of ..., 1/12 in all ... this prebend, which is monthly throughout the year, ... which is with Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin, Nidinti-Anu and .... /Kidin-Anu and all of their co-wners, for 3 š of silver, good quality staters of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, 3 š, price of 1/12 in that prebend of the *malâtu* ..., Ana-rabûti-Anu/Kidin-Anu has received from the hands of Anu-zêru-iddin; he is paid. Should a claim arise .... forever.

Witnesses:

W1=Up.e.1=678a: Anu-mukîn-apli/Anu-.../[...]

W2=L.e.2=678c/?: Anu-abu-u<sup>t</sup>êr/Nanâya-iddin//[...]W3L.e.2=678c/?: Anu-abu-u<sup>t</sup>êr/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//[...]

W4=L.e.1=lost: Rihat-Anu/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//[...]

W5= U.e.2=678b: Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu//[...]

W6=??: Illût-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//[...]

W7=??: Anu-ušallim/Ana-ah(...)//[...]

Scribe: Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nu<sup>h</sup>š/SLU. Uruk..., day ..., year 59, Antiochus, the king.

*Commentary.* The prebend that is the object of transaction is a *hapax* in Seleucid Uruk: see the discussion in § 6.5.3, above. While partially broken, the name of the buyer can be restored as that of Anu-zêru-iddin (/Lâbâši//EZ), whose father is also recorded in the contract as co-owner of the prebend: the document is thus part of the Lâbâši family dossier. The format and layout of the tablet show a number of notable characteristics: sharp angles, neat writing, with ample spaces between the lines and a very peculiar layout for the WL. This is in fact organised in a single column, housing the PNs, on the left, followed by a large blank column; we expect a second and a third column of text, to the right, to have housed both the patronyms and the family names of the witnesses, as is the case in **No. 43-P**, written by the same scribe. The scribe of the document is Anu-uballit/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU, who wrote a number of documents in the collection, among which **No. 32-RE**, also featuring erasures, graphic peculiarities and a clear rectangular shape, as our tablet.<sup>51</sup> Despite the fragmentary condition of the date formula, where only 9 for the year number is preserved, combining the identity of the buyer, that of the scribe and the fact that only one king's name (Antiochus) is preserved on the tablet, we may precisely date the contract to year SE 59.<sup>52</sup> L.e., W1: second sign of the name over erasure. A mistaken AD is still partially visible under PA. The date formula is characterised by blanks, used to tabulate the text.

<sup>51</sup> See § 8.1., above and the commentary to **No. 32-RE** for further details.

<sup>52</sup> The suggestion by Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 207, may be discarded on the basis of the autopsy of the tablet.

**No. 35-P. Plate XXXV**

Museum no.: BM 30117 (1856-9-3, 1513; W.)  
 Size: 9.5×11.6×2.5 (M/L)  
 Format: type 1a, compact, RC-a  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date: 60.[x.x]; Antiochus II  
 Date BC: 252/251.[x.x]  
 Copy: Bertin 2912-2913  
 Bibliography: Loftus 2 = Oppert 1 = HANE/M 8, pp. 154-155  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #695.  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil

## Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=695d: Anu-māru-ittannu/...  
 W2'=?=?=Anu-ahhē-iddin/...  
 W3'=?=?=Anu-...  
 W4'=?=?=.../Mukīn-apli//H?  
 W5'=U.e.4=695a: Līšir/  
 W6'=U.e.2=695k: Sīn-banūnu  
 W7'=B.e.4=lost: līštar-šumu-ēreš

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.1=695j: Ina-qibīt-Anu  
 W?=U.e.3=695l: Anu-ahu-ušabšī  
 W?=U.e.5=695i: Anu-ušallim  
 W?=U.e.6=lost: Kidin-Anu  
 W?=B.e.2=695b: Anu-ikšur  
 W?=B.e.3=lost: Anu-...  
 W?=L.e.1=695c: Kittu-Anu  
 W?=L.e.2=695h: Anu-abu-uṭēr  
 W?=L.e.3=695e: Ubar  
 W?=L.e.4=695g: Nidinti-Anu

Scribe: Lābāšī/...

Seller=clearer2=(co-guarantor2)=Ri.e.1=695f: Līšir/Mukīn-apli/Anu-ikšur//K  
 Buyer=RC: Šamaš-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 Co-owner: Rabi-Anu/Dumqī-Anu and his brothers

*Dossier.* Bēlessunu's family

*Commentary.* Šamaš-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//Hunzu, the buyer, is possibly attested as a witness in VDI 1955/4 2: 9. He is the uncle of 'Bēlessunu, the wife of Lābāšī's grandson. Apparently while Šamaš-iddin and his brother, Anu-abu-ušur, the father of 'Bēlessunu, had an interest in prebends connected to the service of Enlil, 'Bēlessunu, as seen above specialised in the acquisition of shares in the prebend of temple-enterer of Anu (while, conversely, her male cousins, who owned shares in the *ērib bītūtu* prebend of Anu, sold their shares out). See § 6.1.1- "buyers" and Corò, forthcoming b.

The contract features the registration clause, which is however not physically separated from the main text by rulings.

## No. 36-RE. Plate XXXVI

Museum no.: BM 109937 (1914-4-4, 3)

Size: 8.6×9.9×3.6

Format: (type n-a)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 64.III.27, Antiochus II; stators of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 248.VI.20

Bibl.: unpubl.; Mitchell, Searight 2010, #696

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bītu epšu* in the Lugalgirra temple district; NSWE

- Obv. [1]šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú</sup> <sup>10i</sup>.[sur]  
*ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú é-su ep-šú ki-ti é <sup>d</sup>lugal.gir.ra šá qé-reb un[ug<sup>ki</sup>]*  
 18 5/6 kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá da *ki-šub-ba-a šá <sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá*  
<sup>1d</sup>gašan-a-di-e-ha-i 18 5/6 kùš uš<sup>53</sup> ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é
- (5) <sup>1šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú</sup> <sup>10i</sup>na-din é mu.meš <sup>1</sup>dumu <sup>1šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu u da 12<sup>1</sup> kùš<sup>1</sup>  
*mu-šu-ú šá ina bi-rit-šú-nu a-ha-meš 18 5/6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu*  
 da *ki-šub-ba šá <sup>1ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it 18 5/6 kùš sag.ki*  
 ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu  
 šu.nigin 18 5/6 kùš uš 18 5/6 kùš sag.ki *mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub>* é mu.meš
- (10) é mu.meš *i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na*  
 1/3 ma.na kù.babbar *is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1an-ti-<sup>1</sup>ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú</sup>*  
*a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1e<sup>ki</sup>-i-tu<sub>4</sub></sup> dumu.munus šá <sup>1a-ta-<sup>1</sup>li-hi-<sup>1</sup></sup>*  
 dam <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú</sup> <sup>10i</sup>.sur *a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú*  
*it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 1/3 ma.na šám é mu.meš til.meš <sup>1šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú</sup>*
- (15) dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu *ina šu-ii <sup>1e<sup>ki</sup>-i-tu<sub>4</sub></sup> dumu.munus šá <sup>1a-ta-<sup>1</sup>li-h[i-<sup>1</sup>]</sup>*  
*ma-hir e-šir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi é mu.meš <sup>1it-<sup>1</sup>[tab-šu-ú]</sup>*  
<sup>1šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú</sup> <sup>10i</sup>na-din é <sup>1</sup>mu.meš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu <sup>1</sup>[...]
- Rev. (about 4 lines lost)
- (5?) [ <sup>1</sup>i<sup>?</sup>  
 [i ...]ki<sup>2</sup>-[i] <sup>1</sup>id<sup>2</sup>-din  
 [ <sup>1</sup>e<sup>ki</sup>-i-tu<sub>4</sub> lú<sup>?</sup> ir -é.gal(?)  
 [ k]i-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [ ]x
- (10?) [ <sup>1</sup>za<sup>1</sup>-kir  
 [ <sup>d</sup>60  
 [ <sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu  
 [ ] (traces) [...]x-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60</sup>  
 [ ] dumu šá <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> <sup>10i</sup>ir é.gal
- (blank) [PN <sup>10i</sup>umbisag dumu šá PN] a <sup>1</sup>kur-i unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>10i</sup>sig<sub>4</sub> ud.27<sup>1</sup>.kám mu.64.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>1</sup>[i-ku-su lugal]
- L.e. [... un-qa]a [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...]  
 R.e. [un]-qa [<sup>1šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú</sup> <sup>10i</sup>na-din é mu.meš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-šú dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu  
 B.e. un-qa [...] un-[qa ...] [...]  
 U.e.: [un-qa] <sup>1ba-šá-a-un-<sup>1</sup>qa<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-šiu-n-qa <sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> un-qa <sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> [...]</sup>

## Dossier. Professions &amp; women

*Translation.* Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-māru-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû, the oil presser (*šāhītu*) voluntarily sold forever to 'Bābilitu(?)/Ata'-lihi', wife of Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû, the oil presser (*šāhītu*), for the full price of 1/3 m of silver, g.q. stators of Antiochus: a built house in the district of the Lugalgirra temple which is in Uruk: 18 5/6 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Rihat-Anu/Bélet-ade-ha'i; 18 5/6 cubits the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-māru-ittannu, the seller of this house and adjoining the 12 cubits alley that they reciprocally share among them; 18 5/6 cubits the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit; 18 5/6 cubits the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house of Nanāya-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu; total: 18 5/6 cubits in lengths, 18 5/6 cubits in widths, measurement of this house; this house as much as it is, all of it. The silver, 1/3 m, full price of this house, Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-māru-ittannu has received from the hands of Bābilitu(?)/Ata'-lihi'; he is paid. Should a claim arise towards this house, Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-māru-ittannu, the seller of this house ... if he gave ...

## Witnesses(?):

... *arad ekalli* son of Rab<sup>2</sup>-... Kidin-Anu  
 ... //EZ  
 ...-Anu  
 ... Anu-ahu-iddin  
 ... ..-Anu/Nidinti-Anu  
 .... .../Kidin-Anu, *arad ekalli*

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.1=696g: Iqīšaya  
 W?=U.e.2=696d: Anu-ahu-ušabši  
 W?=U.e.3=696c/Up.e.=696e: Rihat-Anu  
 W?=U.e.3=696c/Up.e.=696e: Rihat-Anu

Scribe: .../.../K. Uruk. Simānu, day 27, year 64 Antiochus, the king.

Seller+S-neighbour=Ri.e.1=696f: Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-māru-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû, the oil presser

Guarantor=Ri.e.2=696b: lost

Buyer: 'Bābilitu(?)/Ata'lihi' W Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû, the oil presser (*šāhitu*)

N-neighbour: Rihat-Anu/Bēlet-ade-ha'i

S-neighbour=seller

W-neighbour: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballitE-neighbour: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu

*Commentary.* No apparent connection may be established between this tablet and others. Buyer of the finished house is a woman, named 'Bābilitu (if our reading is correct), daughter of a certain Ata'lihi'; she is married to an oil presser, who is the son of the seller, also an oil presser.

We have no more evidence of 'Bābilitu; nor of Ata'lihi'; an individual named Ata-'lih'an occurs in YOS 20 2 but no connections can be established between the two.

Spilling of the text onto the edges verified on the original: Obv. 6 and 7 slightly; Rev. 7' heavily.

The scribe left aligns the whole tablet, both on the obverse and the preserved part of reverse; the result is a number of small blanks at the end of the lines.

On the reverse he fills in the blanks at the end of the line (likely in connection with the WL) using slight diving lines.

The (preserved) vertical seal impressions on the U.e. and L.e. all lean to the left.

Writing heavily spilling from the reverse onto the right edge has as a result the fact that the caption of the second seal is pushed towards the left. All other captions tend conversely to be standard.

Obv. 5: number 12 features an oblique extra stroke.

Obv. 6: *ina bi-rit-šú-nu a-ha-meš* written on top of a previous series of signs that have not been erased perfectly (collated November 2017).

L.e. written upside down compared to usual orientation.

## No. 37-RE. Plate XXXVII

Museum no.: BM 116694 (1924-12-13, 8)

Size: 8.2×9.8×3.3 (S)

Format: type 2a, split (irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 65.XI.15, Antiochus II; staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 246.II.18

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #697 and p. 253, #19; Pearce 2010, pp. 308 and 323.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *kišubbû* in the quarter of the Ištār gate. NSWE

- Obv <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a u <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu  
dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu ki-šub-ba-'  
<sup>šá</sup> ina ki-ti ká gal <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>šá</sup> qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> 23 kùš uš an-ú  
<sup>im</sup>si.sá da mu-šu-ú <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu <sup>1u</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu  
(5) ki-šub-ba-<sup>7</sup> mu.meš 23 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é  
<sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1gal</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 22 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu  
da é <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu u da é <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur  
dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu <sup>1u</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu ki-šub-ba-<sup>7</sup> mu.meš  
22 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da sila mu-rad id <sup>d</sup>inanna  
(10) šu.nigin 23 kùš uš 22 kùš sag.ki mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub> ki-šub-ba-<sup>7</sup>  
mu.meš ki-šub-ba-<sup>7</sup> mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú  
gab-bi a-na 6 gín kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>7</sup>i-ku-su  
bab-ba-nu-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu  
dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-tan-<sup>7</sup>  
(15) kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 6 gín šám ki-šub-ba-<sup>7</sup> mu.meš <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan  
Rev. <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a u <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur  
dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu mah-hur.meš e-<sup>7</sup>tir.meš u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi  
ki-šub-ba-<sup>7</sup> mu.meš i-<sup>7</sup>tab-šú-ú <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a u <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
dumu.meš <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu ú-mar-raq.meš a-di 12-ta.àm a-na  
(20) <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu ina-an-din-<sup>7</sup> ki-šub-ba-<sup>7</sup> mu.meš  
<sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>1u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>ba-šá-a <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu u <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i-<sup>7</sup> a.meš <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>7</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-i-<sup>7</sup> dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>la-ba-šá a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>du-a a <sup>1</sup>kur-i  
(25) <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-gi a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur <sup>1</sup>kar-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>ad-du<sub>10</sub>.ga  
<sup>1d</sup>30-ba-nu-nu dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú dumu <sup>šá</sup>  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-šá a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60  
a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>ir-<sup>d</sup>a-de-e-šú dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
(D.f.) <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu <sup>1u</sup>umbisag dumu <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup>  
<sup>im</sup>zíz ud.15.kám mu 65.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>7</sup>i-ku-su lugal
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu  
R.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu un-qa ['] <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a un-qa <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ir-<sup>d</sup>a-de-e-šú un-qa <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú un-qa <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>30-ba-nu-<nu> un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-din-i-<sup>7</sup>  
U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna un-qa <sup>1</sup>kar-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>ba-šá-a

## Dossier. Dannat-Bēlti

*Translation.* Dannat-Bēlti, Anu-mukīn-apli and Kidin-Anu, the sons of Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA, voluntarily sold forever to Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA, for the full price of 6 š of silver, in staters of Antiochus g.q., the unbuilt plot that is in the district of the Ištār gate, in Uruk: 23 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the alley of Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin, the buyer of this unbuilt plot; 23 cubits the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu; 22 cubits the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of Ana-rabūti-Anu/Nanāya-iddin and adjoining the house of Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin, the buyer of this unbuilt plot; 22 cubits the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the street of the bank of the Ištār canal; total: 23 cubits the lengths, 22 cubits the widths, (is the) measurement of this unbuilt plot: this unbuilt plot, as much as it is, all of it. The silver: 6 š, price of this unbuilt plot, Dannat-Bēlti, Anu-mukīn-apli and Kidin-Anu, the sons of Anu-ahhē-iddin received from the hands of Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin; they are paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this unbuilt plot, Dannat-Bēlti, Anu-mukīn-apli and Kidin-Anu, the sons of Anu-ahhē-iddin will clear it and will give 12-fold to Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin. This unbuilt plot belongs forever to Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA.

## Witnesses:

W1=U.e.4=697n: Iqīšaya/Anu-uballiṭ//Ah  
 W2=R.e.1=697f: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-uballiṭ//Ah  
 W3=U.e.3=697k: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//Ah  
 W4=B.e.5=697o: Anu-uballiṭ/Lābâšī//K  
 W5=B.e.3=697i: Kidin-Anu/Mukīn-apli//K  
 W6=R.e.2/4=697a/j(?): Kidin-Anu/Anu-ušallim//LA  
 W7=U.e.2=697c: Mušēzib-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ  
 W8=R.e.2/4=697a/j(?): Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//Abu-ṭāb  
 W9=B.e.4=697m: Sīn-bānūnu/Tattannu//EZ  
 W10=B.e.2=697b: Ša-Anu-iššū/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ  
 W11=U.e.1=697l: Rihat-Ištar/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ  
 W12=B.e.1=697h: Arad-adēšu/Nidinti-Anu

Scribe: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU. Uruk. Šabāt, day 15, year 65, Antiochus the king.

Seller1=L.e.1=697d: Dannat-Bēlti/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA  
 Seller2=R.e.3=697e: Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA  
 Seller3=(L.e.2=697g?): Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA (*alias* Anu-ittannu ?)  
 Buyer: Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA  
 N-neighbour=buyer: Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA  
 S-neighbour: Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu  
 W-neighbour1: Ana-rabūti-Anu/Nanāya-iddin  
 W-neighbour2=buyer: Anu-abu-utēr/Nanāya-iddin/Nanāya-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA  
 E-neighbour: street of the bank of the Ištar canal

*Commentary.* The unbuilt plot that is the object of the contract is located in the district of the Ištar Gate: it adjoins to the east the street of the bank of the Ištar canal. It is plausible that the buyer is the brother of the Dannat-Bēlti in gen. 4, i.e. the grand-uncle of the sellers; the transaction is carried out within the family exactly as the one recorded in **No. 63-RE**, a further proof of the interest of the Dannat-Bēlti (LA-branch) family members for properties located in this particular area of the city (see commentary to **No. 63-RE** below).

Of the three brothers who act as sellers, the youngest, (Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin) was not known to Doty at the time he studied the family dossier; the other two are already included in his reconstruction of the Dannat-Bēlti family tree.<sup>54</sup>

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 214 ascribe the tablet to 247; the year must be amended to 246 BC.

W4=B.e.3=697i: Kidin-Anu/Mukīn-apli//K; identification on the basis of the identity between 697i and AUWE 19, no. 365.<sup>55</sup>

W8: Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//Abu-ṭāb also acts as a witness in OECT 9 19 (Rev. 8), a prebend sale dated to SE 78. None of the seal impressions captioned Kidin-Anu on the R.e. of our tablet corresponds to the seal he used in OECT 9 19.<sup>56</sup>

W9: an individual named Sīn-bānūnu/Tattannu/EZ is also mentioned in BRM 2 54//BiMes 24 28<sup>57</sup>, but he is clearly not the same individual mentioned here (BRM 2 54//BiMes 24 28 is in fact dated to SE 150).

W12: Arad-adēšu/Nidinti-Anu appears as a witness also in OECT 9 20 (SE 80); NBDM 91 (with Tattannu/Sīn-bānūnu, perhaps the son of our Sīn-bānūnu; SE 80) OECT 9 19 (SE 78; witness; see also seal impression damaged); OECT 9 21 (SE 80).

The sealing procedure on this tablet is not standard. The name of the sellers is not followed by the indication of their juridical role. Seller1 seals on the left edge; seller2 on the right edge.

It is difficult to identify the position of the seal of seller3, Kidin-Anu, since three of the witnesses bear the same name. Among them, only the seal of W5 can be located (=B.e.3); two more seals captioned Kidin-Anu, both on the R.e., can be spotted; however it is not possible to identify their owner. Since four individuals in total are named Kidin-Anu and only three impressions are captioned with this name, either seller3 or one of the witnesses by the same name did apparently not seal the tablet. Now, the left edge of the tablet houses a seal captioned Anu-ittannu, but no individual going by this name is known from the tablet: it seems thus plausible that either one of the Kidin-Anus bore an alias that he used instead of his other name for the sake of convenience, or seller3 was represented by a proxy who sealed the contract instead of him.

A number of graphic peculiarities may be noted, as follows.

Obv. 2 and *passim*, *ki-šub-ba-*: uncommon spelling.

Obv. 14: the spelling *it-tan-* is rare and occurs, to my knowledge, only in OECT 9 10. The texts are not written by the same scribe.

Rev. 17: the spelling *mah-hur.meš* is a hapax.

Rev. 22: note the unusual layout of this line, housing the end of the contract to the right and the caption for the WL to the left.

W12= B.e.1: Arad-adēšu; the spelling of this name (here consistently) with the classifier is a hapax in the corpus.

B.e.4: the scribe omitted the last *-nu* sign for the name of Sīn-bānūnu.

54 Doty 1977, p. 229, Fig. 6.

55 The seal is used on YOS 20 32 (L.e.3), where he acts as a witness.

56 See AUWE 19, no. 167B

57 For the duplicate see Weisberg BiMes 24 (1991), p. 5

**No. 38-P. Plate XXXVIII**

Museum no.: BM 109957 (1914-4-4, 23)

Size: 6.7×10.6×4.3 (M)

Format: type 1 or 2a, compact (fragmentary), RC-a

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (38-66.x.x); Antiochus I and ?; staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: (274-245.x.x)

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 277-279; Pearce, HBTIN, P342291 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #777

Description (type of transaction): sale of *sirašûtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI/EZ)

Witnesses:

W1': .../H

W2': Anu-ahhê-iddin/...

W3': .../Gimil-Anu

W4'=B.e.4=777e: Ina-qibīt-Anu

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=B.e.1=777d: Anu-zêru-iddin

W?=B.e.2=777c: Anu-uballit

W?=B.e.3=777a: Anu-ahu-iddin

W?=L.e.1: Anu-zêru-līšir

W?=L.e.4=777b: lost

Seller=co-guarantor1=Ri.e.1=: (Nidinti-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-ahu-ušabši//...

Clearer=co-guarantor2=Ri.e.2: Ša-Anu-iššû/ Nidinti-Anu/(Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-ahu-ušabši)

Buyer=RC: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The date range is established on the basis of the occurrence of Lâbâši in the document. Since the price is paid in staters of Antiochus the date range may be restricted as a maximum to SE 66.

Date in Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 240 to be corrected.

**No. 39-P. Plate XXXIX**

Museum no.: BM 109968 (1914-4-4, 34)  
 Size: 7.3×8.25×0.0 (S)  
 Format: type 1 or 2a, split? (fragmentary)  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: (38-66).x.x+4, staters of Antiochus g.q.  
 Date BC: (274-245).x.x  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 279-280; Pearce, HBTIN, P342292 (collations)  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #755. Pearce 2010, p. 303, fn. 12  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *sirāšūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI/EZ)

Witnesses from the edges:  
 W?=U.e.1=755j: ...- Ištar  
 W?=U.e.2=755f: Nanāya-iddin  
 W?=B.e.1=755a: Anu-uballit  
 W?=B.e.2=755c: Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 W?=B.e.3=755g: Anu-ahhē-iddin  
 W?=B.e.4=755h: Lâbâši  
 W?=L.e.1=755d: Kidin-Anu  
 W?=L.e.2=755b: Ša-Anu-iššū

Scribe: lost

Seller1=(clearer1)=Ri.e.1=Illūt-Anu=Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//  
 Seller2=clearer2=(Ri.e.2)=Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//...  
 Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ  
 Co-owner1: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši  
 Co-owner2: Kidin-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi (brother of Sellers)

*Commentary.* Dated on the basis of Lâbâši. See edition in HANE/M pp. 279-280. Collated by Pearce, HBTIN.

**No. 40-P. Plate XL**

Museum no.: BM 105178 (1913-4-16, 10)

Size: 7.6×8.6×2.3 (S)

Format: type 4a, split

Place: Uruk

Date: (approx. 38-66 SE), staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 274-246/45.x.x

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 151-152.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #769 and p. 255, #41; Pearce 2010, p. 306, fn. 28, p. 309, fn. 40 and p. 324; Pearce, HBTIN, P342276

Description (type of transaction): sale of *āšipūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ). Mini-dossier Anu-bêlšunu-*ašipūtu*.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.2=769: Kidin-Anu/.../Ah

W2=L.e.3=769g: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-ušallim//LA

W3=U.e.3.?=: Anu-zêru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//Ah

W4=L.e.2=769d: Lâbâši/Mukîn-apli//K

W5=B.e.3=769a: Anu-ikšur/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah

W6=?=: lost

W7=L.e.1=: Anu-ahu-ittannu/...-Anu//Ah

W8=?=: Anu-.../Nidinti-Anu//LA

W9=?=: .../Rihat-Anu//Ah

W10=?=: ... Anu-ab-ušur/

W11=?=: ... lqīšaya ...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=B.e.1=769e: Nidinti-Anu

W?=B.e.4=769b: Balātu

Scribe: lost

Seller=clearer=Ri.e.1=769c: Anu-bêlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

Co-owner1: Anu-ikšur/Nanāya-iddin

Co-owner2: Nidinti-Anu/Mannu-iqabbu and his brothers

*Commentary.* Combining the fact that Lâbâši/AZI//EZ is the buyer in this contract and that the price is paid in staters of Antiochus, the tablet, whose date is not preserved, can tentatively be ascribed to the years range SE 38-66.<sup>58</sup>

Date in Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 238 to be corrected.

The tablet belongs to the dossier concerning the *ašipūtu* prebend, that has been extensively discussed above (see § 6.1.2); see also Corò 2005, pp. 81-84 and pp. 87-99; Corò 2005b, pp. 77-84.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, R3= R.e.1. No more seals preserved on this edge.

<sup>58</sup> On the activities of Lâbâši between SE 38-77 see Doty 1977, p. 197; HANE/M 8, p. 88; also Corò 2005b; on the money used for payments during the reign of Antiochus II, see most recently Monerie 2018, Annexe 4.

**No. 41-P. Plate XLI**

Museum no.: BM 109965 (1914-4-4, 31)  
 Size: 6.3×9.3×2.4 (S)  
 Format: type n-a,b (irregular)  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: (38-66).x.x+4, staters of Antiochus g.q.  
 Date BC: (274-245).x.x  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 235-237; Pearce, HBTIN, P342288 (collations)  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #672  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *nuhatimmūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=?=? : ...//LA  
 W2=?=? : Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//...  
 W3=L.e.2=672a: Anu-uballit//...//EZ  
 W4: Anu-iqīšanni//...//SLU  
 W5=L.e.1=672c: Nanāya-iddin//...//LA  
 W6=?=? : Nidinti-Anu//...-Anu//H  
 W7=?=? : Anu-mukīn-apli/Lišir//...  
 W8=?=? : Rabi-Anu/Anu-ahhē?-iddin//...  
 W9=?=? : Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//GA  
 W10=?=? : Rabi? -Anu/Dumqi-Anu//...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.1=672d: Šamaš-ittannu  
 W?=L.e.3=672c: Kidin-Anu(?)

Scribe: Kidin-Anu(?)/Anu-uballit//...

Seller=(Ri.e.)=? : Anu-iqīšanni/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K  
 Buyer=co-owner1: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ  
 Co-owner2: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Rihat-Anu//...//H and his brothers

*Commentary.* For the date of the tablet see the commentary to **No. 40-P**, above.

The possibility that a second king name, indicating a co-regency, followed the name of Antiochus in Obv. 7 is unlikely based on the tablet's size.<sup>59</sup> Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, L3=L.e.1 and L1=L.e.3, here.

<sup>59</sup> pace Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 205.

## No. 42-RE. Plate XLII

Museum no.: BM 105176 (1913-4-16, 8)

Size: 15.9×8.2×3<sup>7</sup> (portrait)

Format: portrait, with dividing lines on Rev.

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (51-66<sup>7</sup>).XI.1<sup>7</sup>, Antiochus I<sup>7</sup> and Antiochus (early Seleucid?)Date BC: (260-245<sup>7</sup>)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bītu* and *kišubbû*; district lost; anomalous formulary; NSW

Obv. (approximately 2-3 lines lost)

- (1') 40 kùš 'uš<sup>7</sup>[ ]  
 šá é mu<sup>7</sup>.m[eš<sup>7</sup> ]  
 [...]mi<sup>7</sup>- x<sup>7</sup>-mu.meš mu [...](traces) [...]dumu šá 'šá<sup>d60</sup>-iš-šu-ú
- (5') (traces) x-nu mu [...]zu-ú  
 [...] x da é '12[... dumu šá<sup>d60</sup>-din]-su<sup>2</sup>-é a šá 'bár<sup>d60</sup>  
 (traces) din<sup>7</sup>-tu<sub>4</sub> [...] hun-zu-ú(?)  
 [...]mar<sup>d60</sup>-iškur  
 [...] 'i<sup>u</sup>apin  
 [...] sag.ki an].ta 'mmar.tu da
- (10') [...] sa]g.ki ki.ta 'im[kur.ra da]  
 [...] x dumu šá 'd60-en-šú-nu dumu šá 'tat-nit-t[u<sub>4</sub>...]  
 [...] meš-hat šá-lul-tu<sub>4</sub> é ki-šub-ba-a [...]  
 [...] kùš uš an-ú] 'im si.sá da é  
 (illegible line) šeš-ú(?)-tú(?)
- (15') [...]lu<sub>18</sub> lu da meš-hat igi-tu<sub>4</sub> é x[...]  
 [...] 'd60-en<sup>7</sup> -šú-nu a 'ršeš<sup>7</sup>-[ú-tú]  
 [...] illegible line  
 [...] da é '1[x-x]-nit-t[u<sub>4</sub> ? ...]  
 [...] ki-šub-ba-a [...]
- (20') [...] 'd60-din-iš<sup>7</sup> dumu šá  
 [ ... šu.nigin...] ki.meš mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub>  
 [...]meš u ki-šub-ba-a.meš [mu].meš  
 [...] ú mu.meš šá 'd60<sup>7</sup>-din<sup>7</sup>-[...]  
 [...] dumu šá 'dutu-mu a.meš 'šes-[ú-tú]
- (25') [...]meš [x x] 'x-x<sup>7</sup>  
 [...] 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub> -<sup>d60</sup> [...] [...]  
 [...] x dumu šá 'd60-šeš-[...]  
 [...] 'ki<sup>7</sup>-šub.ba mu.<sup>7</sup>meš<sup>7</sup>  
 [...] šá iti x [...]  
 [...] x-x- [...]
- Rev.  
 [x]-na kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10<sup>7</sup> ma.na(?) šám [...]  
 mu.meš til.meš 'd60-din-iš [dumu šá 'd60-na-na-a-mu [...]  
 ina šu-ii 'd60-ik-šur u 'ni-din-t[u<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> ] 'a<sup>7</sup>.meš šá 'ta-nit<sup>7</sup>-tu<sub>4</sub> -<sup>d60</sup> [...]  
 a 'mah-ru-ú ma-hir e-šir ad-šu (?) [...]
- (35) a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú x [...] x-x-x-x [...]  
 šá x-nam-ma mi-šil? é.meš u ki-šub-ba mu.meš [...]  
 x-x- é.meš ú u ki-šub-ba mu.meš [...]  
 x-x-mu ú pa-qa-ri ki-šub-ba-a [...] x-x [...]  
 [...]  
 -----  
 ina ka-nak-ku 'im<sup>u</sup>dub mu.meš  
 -----
- (40) i-gi  
 [ 'd60-din-iš<sup>7</sup> dumu šá 'ba-šá-a 'd60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub> a.meš 'šes<sup>7</sup>-<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú<sup>7</sup>  
 [ 'la]-ba-ši dumu šá 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub> -<sup>d60</sup> 'd60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá 'd60-ad-gur a 'ršeš<sup>7</sup>-[...]  
 [ 'dutu-sur u 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub> -<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'ba-la<sup>7</sup>-tu a '[...]  
 'd60<sup>7</sup>-ik-šur dumu šá 'ina-qí-bit<sup>d60</sup> 'ki-din<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá '1<sup>7</sup> [...]
- (45) [ 'd60]-mu-nu u 'ki-din<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'd60-x[... du]mu šá 'x-[...]  
 'd60-šeš.meš-mu u 'ni-din<sup>7</sup>-[tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> ... ] x [...] a] 'šes<sup>7</sup>-<sup>7</sup>-ú-[tu]  
 'd60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá [...] x  
 'du-a a 'kur-i 'd60-du-[...]  
 'd60-ad-gur u '1<sup>7</sup>x[ ... a 'šes<sup>7</sup>-<sup>7</sup>-ú-tú

(50) x x x dumu šá<sup>1</sup>la-<sup>r</sup>ba<sup>-</sup>š<sup>i</sup> a<sup>1</sup>kur-i<sup>1d</sup>60-x x x dumu šá  
[<sup>1</sup>ni-din(?)]-tu<sup>4</sup>?<sup>d</sup>60 a<sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú

(blank)

[... ] x-mu a<sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup> itiziz ud.<sup>r</sup>1<sup>?</sup>.k[ám]  
[mu.x.kám<sup>1</sup>an]-ti-<sup>r</sup>-i-ku-su u<sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>r</sup>-i-ku-su<sup>r</sup> dumu-šú l[ugal.meš]

R.e. [...]meš u ki-šub-ba mu.meš un-qa<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš

Dossier. n-a

Translation. too fragmentary for translation.

Witnesses:

W1: Anu-uballit/Iqīšaya//Ah

W2: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidintu//Ah

W3: Lābāši/Nidinti-Anu//Ah

W4: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-abu-utēr//Ah<sup>?</sup>

W5: Šamaš-ētir/ [...]

W6: Tanittu-Anu/Balāṭu//[...]

W7: Anu-iksūr/Ina-qibīt-Anu

W8: Kidin-Anu/...

W9: Anu-ittannu/...

W10: Kidin-Anu/Anu- ... /...

W11(?): Anu-ahhē-iddin

W12(?): Nidinti-Anu/...//Ah

W13(?): Anu-ahhe-iddin/...

W14(?): .../Mukīn-apli//K

W15(?): Anu-abu-utēr

W16(?): .../...//Ah

W17(?): .../Lābāši//K

W18(?): Anu-.../Nidinti(?)-Anu//H

Scribe. .../...-iddin//EZ. Uruk. Šabāṭu, day 1<sup>?</sup>, month ... . Antiochus and Antiochus his on, the kings.

*Commentary.* W1: is perhaps also attested in HANE/M 8, pp. 177-179 (dated SE 55) and in VDI 1955/4 1 (SE 15). If this is the case and given the strange apparently old portrait format of the tablet, it is possible to date the contract to the early Seleucid period, and therefore to the co-regency of Antiochus I and Antiochus (51-66 SE). Notwithstanding the format and the division by lines of the tablet, the formulary is not nB.

The nB formulary is also attested in: VS 15 9+29; TCL 13 229; YOS 20 90, 86, 14; OECT 9 7 (+ 1930.561); BiMes 24 30; BiMes 24 14.

## No. 43-P. Plate XLIII

Museum no.: BM 116689 (1924-12-13, 3)

Size: 9.2×10.2×3.4 (M)

Format: type 1b, split, RC-a

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 60-66.VIII.16<sup>?</sup>, Antiochus II; staters of Antiochus g.q.Date BC: 252.XI.18<sup>?</sup>-246.XI.12<sup>?</sup>

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #694

Description (type of transaction): multi-prebend sale, *ērib bītūtu*; *ṭābihūtu*

- (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú e-še-ru-ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.17.kám ud.18.kám pap 10-<sup>1</sup>ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1u</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>gašan edin u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi ší-iš-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu šá 16-<sup>1</sup>ú šá ší-iš-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ma-ṭu-ú ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.11.kám
- (5) [ud].12.kám 'giš'.šub.ba-šú <sup>1u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>gašan edin <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi giš'.šub.ba.meš mu.meš šá iti-us-su kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e 'ud eš'.eš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš gab-bi ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu [<sup>1d</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu šá] 'giš'.šub.ba.meš mu.meš u <sup>1u</sup>en.meš ha.la.meš-šú-nu gab-bi a-n[a 1] ma.na 3 g[ín] [kù.babbar is-ta-ti-ra-nu] šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'i-ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na š[ám til].meš a-na
- (10) [<sup>1d</sup>60-num]un-'mu' dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-'dumu-mu'-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-[ta-din] [kù.babbar] a<sub>4</sub> 1 ma.na 3 gín sám giš'.šub.ba'. [meš mu.meš] gab-bi <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub> ]-<sup>d</sup>60' ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60'-numun-mu ma-hir eṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi giš.šub.ba.meš m[u].meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1</sup>ba-šá-a dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú ú-mar-raq-[ma a]-di 12-ta.àm a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-t[ú i-nam]-din'' pu-ut a-ha-m[eš]
- (15) a-na <sup>1u</sup>mu-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub> ]-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1</sup>b]a-šá-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>60[-šeš-m]u a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú giš.šub.ba.meš m[u].meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šú-[nu u<sub>4</sub>-mu ma-la <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-m]u
- (Rev) 'ši-bu-ú' giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš ina <sup>1u</sup>da šá giš.šub.ba.meš šá ina é din[giš meš ina mu-šú] 'ú'-šál-lim <sup>1u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tú-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>'ba-as'-si-a(?) 'a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam(?)...' [... ] x [... ] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ik<sup>?</sup>-šur<sup>?</sup> 'é-kur-[za-kir] [... ] 'dumu šá <sup>1</sup>'[...] a 'šeš'-[ú-tú] [... ] [dumu šá <sup>1</sup>'...] a 'é-kur-za-'kir' [... ] [dumu šá <sup>1</sup>'...] 'x' a 'é-kur-za'-ki[r] [... ] 'dumu šá <sup>1</sup>'[...] a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-[ú'] [... ] [<sup>1</sup>]ú<sup>?</sup>[bar<sup>?</sup>] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>'na<sup>?</sup>[...] 'a <sup>1</sup>'kur-[i] [<sup>1</sup>'x-x' dumu šá <sup>1</sup>du-a<sup>?</sup> a <sup>1</sup>kur<sup>?</sup>[...] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.[meš] šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu [... ] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ- <sup>1u</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1</sup>'ki-<sup>d</sup>60'-hé.nun a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup>iii ap[in] ud.16<sup>?</sup>.kám mu.60+x.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'i-ku'-su lugal

L.e. un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tú-<sup>d</sup>60 [un]-qa [...]-'x' u[n-qa] 'li-gišR.e. [un]-'qa' [...] u'' <sup>1u</sup>na-din-[na] 'giš.šub.ba mu.meš [un-qa... <sup>1u</sup>mu]-ru-qu'B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.'tés'-<sup>d</sup>60 'un'-[qa] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>30-'ba' [...]U.e. un-qa 'ú-bar un-qa <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tú-<sup>d</sup>60 'un-qa' <sup>1</sup>ba-as-si-ia un-[qa] 'x-<sup>d</sup>60- [...]

Dossier. Lâbâši (?)

*Translation.* Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//H voluntarily sold in perpetuity to Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-mâru-ittannu//EZ one tenth of day in day 17, 18: in total 1/10 of day in those days, his *ērib bītūtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri and all the gods of their temple, one sixth of day less 1/16 of one sixth of a day, in one day, in day 11, 12, his *ṭābihūtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Reš and all the gods of their temple, those prebends, which are monthly throughout the year, the *guqqū* and *eššešu* offerings and whatever pertains to those prebends, which are with Anu-zêru-iddin, the buyer of those prebends and their co-owners, for 1 m 3 š of silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, 1 m 3 š, full price of those prebends, Nidinti-Anu received from the hands of Anu-zêru-iddin. He is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to those prebends, Iqīšāya/Anu-ahu-iddin//H will clear and will give 12-fold to Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-mâru-ittannu, in perpetuity. Nidinti-Anu and Iqīšāya/Anu-ahu-iddin mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of those prebends, in perpetuity. Those prebends belong to Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-mâru-ittannu//EZ, forever. When Anu-zêru-iddin wishes, he may enter those prebends in his own name in the wooden registry of prebends, which is in the temple.

## Witnesses:

W1=L.e.1=lost/U.e.2=lost: Tanittu-Anu/Bassiya//LA(?)  
 W2=?=? : .../Anu-ikšur(?)//EZ  
 W3=?=? : .../...//Ah  
 W4=?=? : .../...//EZ  
 W5=?=? : .../...//EZ  
 W6=?=? : .../...//H  
 W7=U.e.1=694b: Ubar/Na...//K  
 W8=?=? : .../ Mukīn-apli(?)//K  
 W9=B.e.2=lost: Nanāya-iddin/Tattannu//...  
 W10=B.e.1=694e: Lâbâši-Anu//Tattannu//...

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.3=lost : Līšir  
 W?=B.e.3=lost: Sîn-banūnu  
 W?=U.e.3=694a: Bassiya

Scribe: Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU. Uruk. Arahsamnu, day 16, year 60\*, Antiochos, the king

*Commentary.* The tablet can be tentatively connected to the Lâbâši family dossier, if the identification of the buyer, Anu-zêru-iddin, with Lâbâši's cousin proves correct. Anu-zêru-iddin is also attested in **No. 34-P**, where he purchases a share in the *êrib bītūtu* prebend of Enlil. The contract includes the registration clause, not separated from the main text.

Obv.: surface fully written with very small signs.

WL: is organised in three columns, the second being separated from the previous one by a blank column, larger than usual. The layout is very similar to that of **No. 34-P**, also by the hand of Anu-uballiṭ/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU.

Two big obliques scratches on the Rev. similar to those on the Rev. of **No. 26-P**. On their interpretation see the commentary to that text, above.

**No. 44-P. Plate XLIV**

Museum no.: BM 93002=W.111 (1856-09-03, 1517)

Size: 9.5×8 (S)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 68.I.18

Date BC: 244.iv.28

Copy: Bertin 2890-2891

Bibl.: Loftus 4=Oppert 2=HANE/M 8, pp. 156-158.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #698

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of the Sky gods *etc.*

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.3=698: Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanaja-iddin//Ah

W2=B.e.1=?/L.e.1=698h: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur//GA

W3=U.e.1=698f: Līšir/Zēriya//GA

W4=L.e.4=? : Anu-zēru-līšir/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin//H

W5=L.e.2=698a: Lâbâši/Anu-uballiṭ//H

W6=U.e.2=698g: Rabi-Anu/Dumqi-Anu

W7=L.e.3=698e: Libluṭ/Nanāya-iddin//LA

W8=B.e.1=?/L.e.1=698h: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//H

W9=B.e.2=698: Tanittu-Anu/Kidin-Anu//H

W10=B.e.3=698j: Mušeziḫ-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Iddin-Amurru

Scribe: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU

Seller1=clearer1=Ri.e1=689d: Lâbâši/Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu//EZ

Seller2=clearer2=Ri.e2=698c: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu//EZ

Buyer=co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* On the identification and discovery of the tablets excavated by Loftus see above § 1.1, with relevant bibliography.

This is one of the four tablets in the BM collection written by Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU: his career and his connections with the other scribes stemming from the SLU family are discussed above (see § 8.1). On the type of prebend recorded in the contract see § 6.5.1. For the complete editorial history of the tablet see HANE/M 8, p. 156.

## No. 45-RE. Plate XLV

Museum no.: BM 105172 (1913-4-16, 4)

Size: 8.6×10.7×2.8 (M)

Format: type 2a compact, irregular

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 69.x.x, Seleucus II, staters of Antiochus, g.q.

Date BC: 243-242.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #699 and p. 253, #21; Pearce 2010, pp. 310 and 323

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bītu u kišubbū* in the district of the Šamaš Gate. NSWE

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1t</sup>at-tan-nu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu.meš šá <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-[nu] <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1šib</sup>-qát-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu šeš-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a.meš <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu é u ki-šub-ba šá ina ki-ti ká gal <sup>4</sup>utu šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> 49 kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá
- (5) da é <sup>1il</sup>-a dumu.munus šá <sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši šá en-na šá <sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu 49 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é <sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši <sup>1a</sup>ma-hi-ra-an é u ki-šub-ba-šú mu.meš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir 13 5/6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da ki-šub-ba šá dumu.meš šá <sup>1ú</sup>-ma-as<sup>2</sup>-ta-nu šá en-na šá dumu.meš šá <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1a</sup>na-din-an.meš é ki-šub-ba-šú mu.meš 12 5/6 kùš sag.ki
- (10) ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da sila rap-šú mu-taq dingir.meš u luḡal šá a-na ká gal <sup>4</sup>utu ka-šid šu.niḡin 49 kùš uš 13 5/6 kùš sag.ki mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub> é u ki-šub-ba-šú mu.meš é u ki-šub-ba-šú mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-đu ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 8 ḡin kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ri.meš šá <sup>1an</sup>-ti'-i-ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.'meš
- Rev. a-na <sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir a-na [u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú] it-ta-din- kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> '8' ḡin [šám x x x x] é u <sup>1ki</sup>-šub-ba'-[šú mu.meš] <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1t</sup>at-ta[n-nu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ] <sup>1</sup>dumu.meš šá <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1šib</sup>-qát-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu šeš-šú-nu ina šu-ii <sup>1la</sup>-[ba-ši] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu ma-hir-' e-ṭir-' [u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa]-qa-r[i] ana <sup>1</sup>muh'-hi é
- (20) u ki-šub-ba-šú [mu].meš iṭ-tab-šu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1t</sup>at-tan-nu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ] <sup>1</sup>dumu.meš šá <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1šib</sup>-qát-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>na-[a-a-mu] šeš-šú-nu [ú-ma]r-ra-q-ma-' a-di 12.ta-àm a-na <sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši dumu šá [<sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu] a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-[za]-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din-' é u ki-šub-ba-šú [mu.meš] šá <sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-[za]-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú
- (25) kùš.meš a-tar <sup>1</sup>mu<sup>2</sup>.meš šá ina<sup>2</sup> é u ki-šub-ba-šú mu.meš <sup>1ik</sup>-kaš'-ši-du-' šá [<sup>1la</sup>-ba-ši] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a-na [u<sub>4</sub>]-mu ša-a-tú <sup>1</sup>ši-na <sup>1</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš'-šú-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-ḡiš<sup>2</sup> a.meš <sup>1hun</sup>?-zu'-[ú] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá [<sup>1</sup>] <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš <sup>1li</sup>-ḡiš a <sup>1</sup>mu<sup>1?</sup>.<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>d60-[din-iṭ(?)] a <sup>1ni</sup>-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>d60-din-iṭ' a šá <sup>1ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1ba</sup>-šá-a <sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu
- (30) a <sup>1in</sup>anna-mu-kám a.meš <sup>1hun</sup>-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ(?) <sup>1</sup>lu kuš.sar? <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a šá <sup>1na</sup>-na-a-mu <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a šá <sup>1ri</sup>?-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1lu</sup>-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur (?)
- (U.e.) <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu <sup>1u</sup>mbisag dumu šá <sup>1ri</sup>-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér [unug]<sup>ki</sup> [iti]ab<sup>2</sup> [ud.x.kám] mu.69.kám <sup>1se</sup>-lu-'ku lu'gal
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-[e]  
R.e. [un]-qa [...]-x<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>2</sup> un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un'-[qa...] [un-q]'a'  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1li</sup>-ḡiš un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-[mu] un-[qa <sup>1ba</sup>-šá-a(?)]  
U.e. un-'qa' <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ un-'qa' <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ

Dossier. Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Translation. Anu-bêlšunu, Tattannu and Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu, Nidinti-Anu and Šibqât-Anu/Nanāya-iddin, their brother, son of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu, (all of them) descendants of EZ, voluntarily sold forever to Lâbâši/AZI//EZ, for 8 š of silver, in g.q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price, the house and the unbuilt plot that are located in the district of the Šamaš gate, in Uruk: 49 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house of 'Ilā/Lâbâši that now is (the property of?) Lâbâši/AZI; 49 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Lâbâši/AZI//EZ, the buyer of this house and unbuilt plot; 13 5/6 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the unbuilt plot of the sons of Umastanu, that is now (the property) of the sons of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu, the sellers of this house (and) its unbuilt plot; 12 5/6 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the wide street passage-way of the gods and the king, that leads to the Šamaš gate. Total: 49 cubits the lengths; 13 5/6 the widths, measurement of this house and its unbuilt plot; this house and its unbuilt plot, as much as it is, all of it. Silver: 8 š, price ... of this house and its unbuilt plot, Anu-bêlšunu,, Tattannu and Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu, Nidinti-Anu and Šibqât-Anu/Nanāya-iddin, their brother received from the hands of Lâbâši/AZI; they are paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house and its unbuilt plot, Anu-bêlšunu, Tattannu and Anu-uballit/

Nidinti-Anu, Nidinti-Anu and Šibqāt-Anu/Nanāya-iddin, their brother will clear it and will give 12-fold to Lâbâši/AZI//EZ. This house and its unbuilt plot belong to Lâbâši/AZI//EZ, in perpetuity. Any extra cubits in this house and unbuilt plot belong to Lâbâši/AZI//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2=699f: Anu-zêru-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššû(?)//H  
 W2=B.e.2=699d: Anu-ahhe-iddin/Anu-zêru-lîšir//H  
 W3=U.e.3=699k: Anu-ahhê-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur//GA  
 W4=B.e.1=699c: Lîšir/...-Anu//GA  
 W5=U.e.1/4: Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W6=U.e.1/4: Anu-uballiṭ/Kidin-Anu//H  
 W7=B.e.4=699b: Iqîšāya/lîštar-šuma-êreš//H  
 W8=L.e.2=699l: Anu-ahu-ittannu/lîštar-šuma-êreš//H  
 W9=B.e.3=699j: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ ...  
 W10=L.e.1/3=699e/g: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Nanāya-iddin//Ah  
 W11=L.e.3=699e/g: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/[Ina-qibit-Anu//Ah]

Scribe: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU. Uruk. Ṭebētu?, day ..., year 69, Seleucus, the king

Seller1: Anu-bêlšunu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu//EZ

Seller2: Tattannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu//EZ

Seller3: Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu//EZ

Seller4: Nidinti-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu//EZ

Seller5: Šibqāt-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu//EZ

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

N-neighbour: 'Ilā/Lâbâši

N-neighbour-new=buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

S-neighbour: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

W-neighbour: sons of Umastanu

W-neighbour-new=sellers: sons of Nidinti/Anu-bêlšunu

E-neighbour: wide street alley of the gods and the king, that leads to the Šamaš gate

Mentioned: Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu (brother of Anu-bêlšunu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu; brother Tattannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu, brother of Tattannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu = brother of Sellers1, Seller2; Seller3 and uncle of Seller4 and Seller5)

*Commentary.* The document records the purchase by L/AZI//EZ of a house and associated plot of land, adjoining to the south and to the north properties that were already in Lâbâši hands.

The sellers in the document are five, three brothers and their two nephews, the sons of their brother, who must have died by the time this sale took place.

The contract formulation is anomalous in that it refers in a number of cases to the ownership history of the properties adjoining the one that is the object of the transaction: it seems that the scribe of the document is interested in underlining the right of ownership of the neighbours who are mentioned in the document. In particular, the property north of the main one used to belong to an otherwise unknown daughter of Lâbâši himself and the document states that it 'is now' his own property. Moreover, the sellers are the actual owners of the property laying west of the one they sell, which originally belonged to the sons of a certain Umastanu, an individual who bears an Elamite name. The registration of the ownership history of the adjoining properties is not common in the corpus and it is not clear why it appears in this document. A possibility is that **No. 45-RE** was written in a period when the properties located in the area of the Šamaš Gate were undergoing substantial changes in the ownership pattern, so that the reference to the previous and new owners of the estates was conceived as a way to help identify more clearly the property under consideration.

In VDI 1955/4 2 (that dates to SE 54, i.e. 15 years earlier) Lâbâši bought from his brother Dumqi-Anu (who is otherwise unknown in the corpus so far) a fully finished house and associated unbuilt plot in the same area; the 'sons of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu' are among the neighbours and the property adjoins the processional street to the east. It is not clear if this is the same house, belonging to Lâbâši, that borders the main property of our document to the south (or to the north!); be that as it may, it is clear that L/AZI//EZ had an interest in properties located in this district and in particular those overlooking the processional street. Should we connect this to his activity as a prebend holder of the temple?

W3=U.e.3=699k; the seal of W3 (699jk) corresponds to AUWE 19, no. 668 (used to seal YOS 20 30); the same individual acts as a witness also in VDI 1955/4 2.

The tablet, whose reverse is badly damaged, exhibits a number of layout anomalies. The date formula is written on the U.e., with its second line centred. The end of the text lays on the same line as <sup>10</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> (Rev. 26) separated by an even gap that shifts <sup>10</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> right aligned.

A small (but visible) blank separates the last word of the last line of the obverse (Obv. 14: til.meš) from the previous one (šām): no specific reason for it nor erasure on the surface of the tablet may be detected.

Obv. 13, *is-ta-tir-ri*.meš: on the use of this form to render the Greek word 'stater' see Monerie 2014, pp. 58-59 (and fn. 75).

Obv. 2, 6 and 8: writing spilling onto the right edge.

Date formula: the scribe did not properly calculate the space he needed for the text and had to write the date formula across the edge. As a result of this and text spilling from the obverse, the alignment of the R.e. is irregular; captions tend to overwrite the seal impressions and instead of being regularly distributed on top of the horizontal seal impressions, align to its right and left as usual with vertical impressions.

Rev. 25-26: the formula is not very widespread<sup>60</sup> in the corpus; our text is the latest example of its use, known so far.

B.e.1, 'li-giš: written over previous signs.

N-neighbour, 'lā: a woman by the same name is recorded in YOS 20 6, a dialogue document date to SE 14, where she is (probably) identified as the daughter of a certain Anu-ahu-ittannu.

Note the following correspondences between Mitchell, Searight 2008, #699 and our identification of the seal impression positions, based on the direction of writing: L1=L.e.3; L2=L.e.2; L3=L.e.1.; R1=R.e.4; R2=R.e.3; R3=R.e.2 and R4=R.e.1.

<sup>60</sup> See, among others, YOS 20 14 and 31; VDI 1955/4 2; VS 15 51; NCTU 8 and OECT 9 7.

## No. 46-RE. Plate XLVI

Museum no.: BM 109969 (1914-4-4, 35)

Size: 9.8×11.4×2.8 (M/L)

Format: type 1a, compact (irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 70.XI.14, Seleucus II; staters of (Seleucus) g.q.

Date BC: 239.II.22

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #701

Description (type of transaction): sale, one third of a house, size and location lost

Obv. (approx. 3-4 lines lost)

(1') traces of few illegible signs

[ (illegible traces) ] (illegible traces) -<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá  
[ (illegible traces) ] (illegible traces) ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur'(5') [ 'uš.meš u sag.ki'.meš mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub> é mu.meš-šú šal-šú  
[ kji]?' šeš.meš-šú a-na 50 gín kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu[šá <sup>1se-lu-ku bab-ba-nu</sup>]-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub><sup>d</sup>na-na-a</sup>  
[dumu.munus šá <sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna</sup>] dam <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1la-ba-ši</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e  
[a <sup>1é-kur-za-kir a</sup>]-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 50 gín  
[šám šal-šú ina] 'é' mu.meš til.meš <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1la-ba-ši</sup> ina šu-ii(10') [<sup>1ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub><sup>d</sup>na-na</sup>]-a' dumu.munus šá <sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna</sup> ma-hir e-šir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri[a-na muh-hi é mu].meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1la-ba-ši</sup>  
[u <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>] 'la'-[ba-ši]-<sup>d</sup>60' a-di 12-ta.àm ú-mar-raq'-ma'Rev. [a-na <sup>1</sup>]ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-na-na-a dumu.munus šá <sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna</sup> ina-an-din' a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú [pu-ut]'a-ha-a'-meš a-na mu-ru-qu šá šal-šú ina é mu.meš <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> <sup>1na-din</sup> [šal-šú](15') ina é mu.meš dumu šá <sup>1la-ba-ši</sup> u <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> a-na'<sup>1ni-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup>na-na-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú šal-šú ina é mu.meš šá  
[<sup>1ni-din-t</sup>]u<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a] dumu.munus šá <sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna</sup> dam <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1la-ba-ši</sup>  
[dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su]-e a <sup>1é-kur-za-kir a-na</sup> u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
[<sup>1mu-kin</sup>, <sup>1</sup>]d60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub><sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1hun-zu-ú</sup>(20') [<sup>1ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš a <sup>1lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur</sup> li-giš u <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu[dumu].meš šá <sup>1numun-ia</sup> a <sup>1šu-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš u <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-x  
[a <sup>1hun</sup>]-zu-ú ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú</sup> a [<sup>1hun</sup>]-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu  
[dumu šá <sup>1ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub><sup>d</sup>60</sup> a <sup>1lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur</sup> <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur dumu šá <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup>  
[a <sup>1lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur</sup> <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur</sup>(25') [<sup>1</sup>]d60-en-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-mu'-nu a <sup>1lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur</sup> <sup>1li</sup>-giš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giša <sup>1hun-zu-ú</sup>

(blank)

[<sup>1inanna</sup>]-mu'-kám <sup>1ú</sup>umbisag' du[m]u šá <sup>1d</sup>60-su 'unug<sup>ki</sup>' iti-zíz ud.14.kám mu.'70'.kám <sup>1se-lu-ku</sup> [lugal]

L.e. (captions lost; only part of three seal impressions partially visible)

R.e. un-qa [<sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> <sup>1na-din</sup> é mu.meš un-qa <sup>1ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60</sup>B.e. [un]-qa [x x]'x x' un-[qa] <sup>1ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60</sup> un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur'

U.e. 'un'-[qa] ... [un]-qa ... un-'qa' ... un-q[ a ...]

## Dossier. Women

*Translation.* ... -Anu/... .. Rihat-lštar/Anu-abu-utēr ... the lengths and the widths, measurement of this house of his, one third ... his brothers, for the full price of 50 š of silver, g.q. staters of Seleucus, to <sup>1</sup>Nidinti-Nanāya/Rihat-lštar, wife of Anu-abu-ušur/Lâbâši/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//EZ, forever. Silver: 50 š, full price of one third in this house, Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši has received from the hands of <sup>1</sup>Nidinti-Nanāya/Rihat-lštar; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house, Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu ... will clear it 12-fold and will give to <sup>1</sup>Nidinti-Nanāya/Rihat-lštar, forever. Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši, the seller of this one third of a house and Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this one third of a house, in perpetuity. This one third of a house belongs to <sup>1</sup>Nidinti-Nanāya/Rihat-lštar wife of Anu-abu-ušur/Lâbâši/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//EZ, forever.

Witnesses:

W1=??: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H

W2: Rihat-Anu/Anu-uballit//LA

W3=??: Lišir/Zēriya//GA

W4=??: Anu-bēlšunu/Zēriya//GA

W5=B.e.3=701e: Anu-zēru-lišir/Anu-zēru-x//H

W6=B.e.4=701c: Anu-zēru-līšir/Anu-zēru-x//H  
 W7=?=? : Anu-abu-uṭēr/Anu-zēru-x//H  
 W8=B.e.2=701g: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû//H  
 W9=?=? : Anu-bēlšunu/Tanitti-Anu//LA  
 W10=?=? : Šamaš-ētir/Kidin-Anu//LA  
 W11=?=? : Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//LA  
 W12=?=? : Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ittannu//KA  
 W13=?=? : Līšir/Anu-zēru-līšir//H

Scribe: Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Anu-eriba. Uruk. Šabāt, day 14, year 70 Seleucus, the king

Seller= co-guarantor1=R.e.1=701h: Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši  
 Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=701b: Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu  
 Buyer: 'Nidinti-Nanāya/Rihat-Ištar W Anu-abu-ušur/Lâbâši/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//EZ

*Commentary.* The date is partially broken. Both a reading 10 or 70 is possible for the year number, on the basis of the extant traces of the signs. Mitchell, Searight (2008, p. 215, #701) date the document to SE 70 'as a hypothesis': the date is now confirmed by both the identity of the scribe and the currency used for the payment. The scribe of the document, Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Anu-eriba writes, in fact, a set of contracts all dating to the period between SE 77 and SE 99.<sup>61</sup> Moreover, if the contract dated to year 10, the king mentioned in the document would be Seleucus I and we would expect a payment in staters of Alexander, with the additional qualification of silver as refined (*qalû*).<sup>62</sup> Conversely, here the price of the property is paid in staters of Seleucus and no qualification is added to silver: a date in the reign of Seleucus II (SE 66-86) is thus more appropriate.

Buyer of the property is 'Nidinti-Nanāya/Rihat-Ištar: we have no further evidence of this woman in the corpus. The seller is a certain Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši: he is probably the brother of 'Nidinti-Nanāya's husband).

R.e.: Reading of the signs on the R.e. is based on the photograph provided by the BM; collation of the original shows that they are no longer visible on the tablet.

Rev. 13', -<sup>d</sup>60: clearly visible on the edge, on the original.

Format: note that the date formula is written on one line only.

**61** see e.g. BM 105206 : SE 99; BRM 2 22//BiMes 24 1: SE 77; BRM 2 26: SE 85; BRM 2 27: SE 87; BRM 2 29: SE 96; BiMes 24 21: SE 82; BiMes 24 34: SE 96; BiMes 24 45: SE 92; CM 12 3: SE 87; OECT 9 24: SE 84; OECT 9 36: SE 97; OECT 9 38: SE 99; RIAA<sup>2</sup> 298: SE 96; VS 15 35: SE 86).

**62** See in particular Monerie, PhD, Annexe V.

**No. 47-P. Plate XLVII**

Museum no.: BM 30119 (1856-9-3, 1515=W. 68?)/BM 109942  
 Size: 8.1×9.9×2.7 (S)  
 Format: type 2a, compact  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 74.XI.7 Seleucus II, staters of Seleucus, g.q.  
 Date BC: 238.II.1  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 422-425; Pearce, HBTIN, P342299  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #703 and p. 254, #23; Pearce 2010, p. 323  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend in the *hallatu*-orchard

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=703j: Anu-bêlšunu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah  
 W2=U.e.2=703a: Anu-ittannu/Zêriya//GA  
 W3=L.e.3=703g: Lîšir/Zêriya//GA  
 W4=B.e.1=703h/B.e.2=lost: Ina-qibîr-Anu/Lîšir//H  
 W5=B.e.1=703h/B.e.2=lost: Ina-qibîr-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû//H  
 W6=B.e.3=703b/L.e.2=703i: Rihat-Anu/Anu-iqīšanni//SLU  
 W7=B.e.4=703d: Rihat-Anu and Anu-uballit/Anu-iqīšanni//SLU  
 W8=B.e.3=703b/L.e.2=703i: Rihat-Anu/Anu-uballit//LA  
 W9=L.e.1=703e: Balātu/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA  
 W10=U.e.3=703f: Anu-abu-utēr/Anu-zêru-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššû//H

Scribe: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU

Seller=Clearer1=Guarantor1=R.e.1=703k: Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu  
 Buyer=co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ and co-owners  
 Clearer2=Guarantor2=R.e.2=703c: Anu-ahu-tuqqin/Anu-ittannu/(Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu)  
 Clearer3=Guarantor3=R.e.3=: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ittannu/(Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu)

*Commentary.* Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu sells Lâbâši also another share of the same title for days 16-21 with **No. 53-P**.  
 Clearer2=Guarantor2: Anu-ahu-tuqqin: the new reading by Pearce, HBTIN corrects HANE/M 8.  
 The excavation number (W.68) is not visible on the surface of the tablet. Note that the scribe stamped the seals and wrote the captions on the surface of the L.e. of **No. 47-P** using a different orientation from that used on the L.e. of **No. 48-P**. Thus, the captions *un-qa* on the L.e. of **No. 48-P** appear next to the obverse; while, on the L.e. of **No. 47-P** are the names of the witnesses that appear next to the obverse. Both the impressions of the seal of W9 (Balātu) correspond to L.e.1 on the surface: what changes is the orientation of the edge.<sup>63</sup>  
 W9, Balātu: Aramaic notation for the name of this individual in the seal impression (see Mitchell, Searight 2008, #703g and p. 254, #23; Pearce 2010, p. 323).

<sup>63</sup> Mitchell, Searight 2008, #703g=L3 and #704g=L3, must both be corrected into L.e.1. Correct also Pearce 2010, p. 323, fn. 105: her observation is in fact only true if the direction of writing on the edge is ignored.

**No. 48-P. Plate XLVIII**

Museum no.: BM 109942 (1914-4-4, 8)//BM 30119

Size: 8.3×9.5×2.8 (S)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 74.XI.7 Seleucus II, staters of Seleucus, g.q.

Date BC: 238.II.1 BC

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, 422-425

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #704 and p. 254, #23; Pearce 2010, p. 323; Pearce, HBTIN, P342272

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend in the *hallatu*-orchard

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=704j: Anu-bêlšunu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah

W2=U.e.2=704a: Anu-ittannu/Zêriya//GA

W3=L.e.3=704g: Lîšîr/Zêriya//GA

W4=B.e.1=704h/B.e.2=lost: Ina-qibîr-Anu/Lîšîr//H

W5=B.e.1=704h/B.e.2=lost: Ina-qibîr-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû//H

W6=B.e.3=704b/L.e.2=704i: Rihat-Anu/Anu-iqîšanni//SLU

W7=B.e.4=?: Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-iqîšanni//SLU

W8=B.e.3=?:L.e.2=703i: Rihat-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//LA

W9=L.e.1=704e: Balâṭu/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA

W10=U.e.3=704f: Anu-abu-utêr/Anu-zêru-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššû//H

Scribe: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU

Seller=Clearer1=Guarantor1=R.e.1=704k: Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu

Buyer=co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ and co-owners

Clearer2=Guarantor2=R.e.2=?: Anu-ahu-tuqqin/Anu-ittannu/(Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu)

Clearer3=Guarantor3=R.e.3=?: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ittannu/(Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu)

u/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA

W10=U.e.3: Anu-abu-utêr/Anu-zêru-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššû//H)

*Commentary.* See commentary to the duplicate **No. 47-P**, above.

**No. 49-P. Plate XLIX**

Museum no.: BM 109939 (1914-4-4, 5)//YOS 20 37

Size: 8.6×10.2×2.6 (M)

Format: type 2b, split, RC-b

Place: Uruk

Date SE: [77.II.22 Seleucus II]

Date BC: 235.V.23

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 186-188; Pearce, HBTIN, P342281

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #712 and p. 254, #28; Pearce 2010, p. 324; Doty 2012, p. 27

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=712j: Līšir/Zēriya/[Anu-ušallim//GA]

W2=L.e.4=712h/U.e.5=712q: Anu-abu-ušur/[Nanāya-iddin/Lâbâši//K]

W3=L.e.2-3=712l-c/B.e.1=712f: Lâbâši]/Nidinti-Anu/[Anu-abu-ušur//K]

W4=L.e.2-3=712l-c/B.e.1=712f: [Lâbâši]/[Anu-ahu-iddin//Ah]

W5=B.e.5=712n: Anu-mukīn-apli

W6=B.e.4/U.e.5: [Anu-abu-ušur]/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//Ah]

W7=U.e.1=712j: [Ana-rabûti-Anu/Rabi-Anu//K]

W8=B.e.2=712a: Balâṭu/[Bassiya//EZ]

W9=L.e.4=712h/U.e.5=712q: [Anu-abu-ušur]/Mušēzib-Anu/[Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA]

W10=L.e.2=712c/L.e.3=712c/B.e.1=712f: [Lâbâši]/Anu-zēru-līšir/[...]/Ah

W11=L.e.1=712e: [Ana-rabûti-Anu]/Anu-bēlšunu/[...]/K

W12=U.e.3=712g: [Anu-abu-utēr/Ina-qibīt-Anu/...-līšir//H]

W13=U.e.2=712i: Nidinti-Anu/[Tanittu-Anu/Balâṭu//LA]

W14=U.e.4=712k: Anu-māru-ittannu/Nidinti-Istar, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/[Anu-uballit//SLU]

Seller1=clearer2=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=712m: Anu-ušallim/Lâbâši-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA

Seller2=clearer3=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=712o: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA

Seller3=clearer4=co-guarantor3=R.e.3=712b: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Balâṭu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA

Clearer1=co-guarantor4=R.e.4=712p: Anu-māru-ittannu/Anu-ikšur/[...]

Buyer=co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ) + alphabetic scribe

*Commentary.* The document can now be precisely dated on the basis of its duplicate, YOS 20 37.<sup>64</sup> Notably, the tablet was written the day before **No. 50-RE**. For Lâbâši's interest in title concerning the *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil, see above, § 6.1.1 "buyers" and Corò, forthcoming b. For the Aramaic in the seal impression of 711i, see Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 254, #28 and Pearce 2010, p. 324.

The contract includes the registration clause, highlighted by means of rulings.

WL: the names of the witnesses are reconstructed on the basis of the duplicate.

W1: the patronym of Līšir is Zēriya, as correctly recorded in YOS 20 37.<sup>65</sup>

Scribe: patronym corrected on the basis of the duplicate.<sup>66</sup>

712g=711i<sup>67</sup>

Clearer1=co-guarantor4=R.e.4: both the name and the patronym appear on the edge.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, L1=L.e.4; L2=L.e.3; L3=L.e.2; L4=L.e.1 here.

<sup>64</sup> Update Corò 2005, p. 153 and Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 220 accordingly. Duplicate identified by Wallenfels (see Doty 2012, p. 27).

<sup>65</sup> The translation Anu-zēru-iddin of the name in Corò 2005, p. 188 is a mistake for Zēriya (note that the transliteration is correct).

<sup>66</sup> Corrects the hypothetic reading of the sign in Corò 2005, p. 187. See also the edition of YOS 20 37 in HBTIN, P303993.

<sup>67</sup> As noted by Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 220.

## No. 50-RE. Plate L

Museum no.: BM 116691 (1924-12-13, 5)

Size: 8.2×9.5×3.1 (S)

Place: Uruk

Format: type 1a, n-a.

Date SE: 77.II.23, Seleucus II

Date BC: 235.V.24

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #705

Description (type of transaction): division of property

- Obv. [im]dub ha.la šá 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>]-<sup>d60</sup> 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> [<sup>1d6</sup>]0-šeš-mu u 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup>  
 [x-x-x-x-x]-gal'-ši a 'kur'-i i-na 'ki'-šub-ba.meš šá bi-rit-šú-nu  
 [x-x-x-x-'se]-lu-ku lugal i-na hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu ki a-ha-meš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu 'ša'-[a-tú]  
 ----- i-zu-zu -----  
 ki-šub-ba-a x<sup>2</sup>-ka šu-x x-ka-šú 2-x da pu-ut-ía gab<sup>2</sup>-x<sup>2</sup>  
 (5) an<sup>2</sup> ga<sup>2</sup> 'x-x' unug<sup>ki</sup> 5 kùš uš an-ú 'imsi.sá da šà a.šà [...]   
 [x] ki -ú 'im<sup>u</sup>.lu<sub>18</sub> da šà a.šà 5 kùš sag.ki an.ta im<sup>mar</sup>.tu<sub>4</sub> [...]   
 5 kùš sag.ki ki.ta im<sup>kur</sup>.ra da šà a.šà ma-šú(?) '5' kùš 'x' [...]   
 sag.ki.meš-x<sup>2</sup> ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš 2-ta šu-ii ina ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš [...]   
 ma-la ba-šú-ú gab-bi an-na-' ha.la šá 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> [x] nit'-tu<sub>4</sub> [...]   
 -----  
 (10) ki-šub-ba-a ki-'tì' ká gal 'iškur šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> 'uš' an-ú 'x' [...]   
 da x x-nu mu.'meš?'a.šà ú(?) uš ki-ú 'im<sup>u</sup>.lu<sub>18</sub> da ki-šub-[ba-a ...]   
 x-x-ši da<sup>2</sup> [x x] an.ta im<sup>mar</sup>.tu<sub>4</sub> da é<sup>1</sup> [ ] x x [...]   
 sag.ki ki.'ta' [im<sup>kur</sup>.ra] da silá<sup>2</sup> rap-šú mu-taq dingir.m[eš ... ] x   
 é x mu.meš ù ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš [ ] da? i[...]   
 (15) [x x] na-di (?) ina šu-ii 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'ri-x-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> [...]   
 Rev. x x.meš x x 2-ta šu-ii ina ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la   
 ba-šú-ú gab-bi an-na-' ha.la šá <sup>1d60</sup>šeš-mu u 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> dumu.meš šá   
<sup>1d60</sup>din-iṭ a 'kur-i-----  
 (20) x x ha.la-šú-nu ul i-ra-gu-ma ki a-'ha'-meš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú ul i-šal.meš<sup>2</sup>   
 x-nu ina ha.la-šú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú u [ x x ] pu-ut a-ha-meš a-na mu-ru-qu   
 šá ha.la-šú-nu a-na a-ha-meš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú u man-nam-ma   
 šá ri-ik-su šá sur-ra an-na-'-ú šá-nu-ú šá la di.ku<sub>5</sub> u la ha-ra-ra   
 1/3 ma.na kù.babbar šá 'se-lu-ku ina-an-din   
 (25) 'ki-din-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>gi 'ri-hat-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>din-iṭ 'a'. [meš 'l]u-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d60</sup>iškur   
<sup>1d60</sup>mu-nu dumu šá 'numun-ía 'li-giš dumu šá 'numun-í[a ...]<sup>d60</sup>gi a.meš 'hun-z[u-ú]   
 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup>ištar dumu šá 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup>ištar a 'kur-i 'šá-<sup>d60</sup>iš-šú-ú x x] 'hun-z[u-ú]   
<sup>1d60</sup>ad-gur dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>ad-šeš a 'hun-zu-ú 'ri-[...] ]-šeš-mu a.meš x   
<sup>1d60</sup>šeš-x dumu šá 'ki-din-<sup>d60</sup> a 'kur-i <sup>1d60</sup>en-šú-nu ]-x a 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d60</sup>iškur   
 (1 blank line)   
 'dum-qí-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>1u</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1d60</sup>din-iṭ a <sup>1d30</sup>ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup> it<sup>x</sup> ud.23.kám   
 mu.77.kám 'se-lu-ku lugal
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1d60</sup>en-šú-nu un-qa <sup>1d60</sup>ad-gur un-qa 'ri-hat-<sup>d60</sup>   
 R.e. un-qa 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> un-qa 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> un-qa [<sup>1d60</sup>šeš]-mu un-'qa' [...]   
 B.e. un-qa 'šá-<sup>d60</sup>iš-šú-ú un-qa <sup>1d60</sup>mu-nu un-qa 'ki-din-<sup>d60</sup>   
 U.e. un-qa 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup>ištar un-qa <sup>d60</sup>ik-šur un-qa 'li-giš

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* Tablet of the share in the undeveloped plots that (Nidinti-Anu), Tanittu-Anu, Anu-ahhē-iddin and Ina-qibīt-Anu ... have voluntarily divided among them forever ... Seleucus king. --- The undeveloped plot ... front (?) Uruk, 5 cubits the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the middle of the field ... lower (long side), to the south, adjoining the middle of the field, 5 cubits the lower long side, to the west... 5 cubits the lower short side to the east adjoining the middle of the field ... 5 cubits ... the short sides ? these undeveloped plots, half of the undeveloped plot, ... the whole of it, this is the share of Nidinti-Anu .... --- The undeveloped plot in the district of the Ištar Gate in Uruk, the upper long side ... field (?), the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the undeveloped plot ... the upper ... to the west adjoining the house (?) ..., the lower short side to the east, adjoining the wide street, alley of the gods ... this ... house and this undeveloped plot ... from the hands of Nidinti-Anu/Ri-...-Anu ... a half of this undeveloped plot, (as much as there is), the whole of it, this is the share of Anu-ahū-iddin and Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballit//K. --- concerning their share he will not bring suit forever; he will not ... concerning his share forever ... guarantees forever against claim concerning their share and whoever makes a change to this written contract will pay 1/3 m of silver of Seleucus without lawsuit or contestation.

## Witnesses:

W1=B.e.3=705h: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ušallim//LA  
 W2=L.e.3=705c: Rihat-Anu/Anu-uballit//LA  
 W3=B.e.2=705a: Anu-ittannu/Zēriya//H  
 W4=U.e.3=705g: Lišir/Zēriya//H  
 W5=?=? : .../Anu-ušallim//H  
 W6=U.e.1=705j: Nidinti-Ištar/Nidinti-Anu//K  
 W7=B.e.1-0705f: Ša-Anu-iššû/...//H  
 W8=L.e.2=705b: Anu-abu-uṭēr/Anu-abu-ušur//H  
 W9=?=? : Ri...// ?  
 W10=?=? : .../Anu-ahu-iddin//?  
 W11=?=? : Anu-ahu-x/Kidin-Anu//K  
 W12=L.e.1: Anu-bēlšunu/...//LA

W?=U.e.4=705e

W?=L.e.4=705i

W?=U.e.2=705k

Scribe: Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU. Uruk, ..., day 23, year 77, Seleucus king

Owner1=R.e.1=705d: Nidinti-Anu/...//...

Owner2=R.e.2=lost: Tanittu-Anu/...//...

Owner3=R.e.3=lost: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-uballit//K

Owner4=R.e.4=lost: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballit//K

*Commentary.* The text records a division of undeveloped plots. It is not clear where the first share is located, while the second is in the district of the Ištar Gate.

The tablet is characterised by dividing lines separating the different text sections. The scribe runs out of space twice and writes the text on the diving lines. As Mitchell, Searight 2008 note the text is connected via seals to **Nos. 48-P, 54-P** and **56-P**.

Note that Mitchell, Searight L1-3 correspond to L.e. 3-1 here

There is a chance that the left alignment of the left and lower edges is due to the fact that some of the witnesses are not sealing the document.

The witness list is not introduced by *mukinnū*.

**No. 51-P. Plate LI**

Museum no.: BM 105191 (1913-4-16, 23)  
 Size: 7.9×9.7×3.0 (S)  
 Format: type 1a, split  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 77.[x].3  
 Date BC: 235-234.x.3  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 273-275; Pearce, HBTIN, P342289  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #706  
 Description (type of transaction): lease of *sirāšûtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=706e: Anu-ittannu/Zēriya//GA  
 W2=B.e.2=706b: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ<sup>68</sup>  
 W3=?=? : Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu  
 W4=?=? : Anu-māru-ittannu/Mannu-ki-lštar  
 W5=L.e.2=706c: Anu-.../Nidinti-lštar<sup>69</sup>, alphabetic scribe  
 W6=?=? : Anu-ahhē-iddin/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe  
 W7=?=? : Anu-ahhē-iddin and Ušuršu-Anu/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe  
 W8=?=? : Kidin-Anu/llūt-Anu, alphabetic scribe

Scribe: Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit

Lessor=R.e.1=706a: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Tattannu  
 Lessee=R.e.2=706d: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin

*Commentary.* On the importance of this text for the dossier concerning Lâbâši's activities as prebend holder, see HANE/M 8, pp. 89-92 and Corò 2005b, p. 79. See also § 6.2.2, above.

Despite the absence of clan affiliation for the scribe, it is clear that the Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit belonging to the SLU family is meant here. W5-W8: a number of alphabetic scribes are mentioned in the witness list<sup>70</sup>.

A clause specifying that each party took a copy of the contract is added to the main text, separated from it by means of a blank. The scribe uses blanks also to separate the text of the second line of the date formula into blocks.

Kennedy's preliminary transliteration available.

**68** Since the clan name is here missing, it seems more likely that the extant traces are those for É and KUR (and the clan name is to be read Ekur-zākir): corrects both HANE/M 8, p. 274, line 24 and Pearce, HBTIN, P342289: Obv. 9.

**69** Reading in HBTIN, P342289: l. 11 corrects HANE/M 8, p. 274, Rev. 26.

**70** On the alphabetic scribes of Uruk see Clancier 2005. A full reconsideration of their role and their families in Seleucid Uruk is the object of an article by the present author, currently in preparation.

**No. 52-P. Plate LII**

Museum no.: BM 105194 (1913-4-16, 26)

Size: 10.2×12.4×2.1 (L)

Format: Type 3a, n-a (fragmentary)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (38-77.x.x); pure silver, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: (274-234.x.x)

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 403-405; Pearce, HBTIN, P342271 (collations)

Seals: unsealed

Description (type of transaction): sale of food prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-L (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:<sup>71</sup>

W1': [...]/Kidin-Anu//EZ

W2': [...]/Ah

W3': [...]/Illut-Anu//K

W4': [...]/Ah

W5': [...]/Zêriya//GA<sup>72</sup>

W6': [...]/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ

W7': Anu-ahhe-iddin/...

[...]

W8': [...]/Anu-abu-ušur//Ah

W9': [...]/Nidinti-Anu

Scribe: lost

Seller=co-guarantor1: Šibqat-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu

Buyer: Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

Co-owner: Nanāya-iddin/Rabi-Anu//LA

Clearer=co-guarantor2: Ina-qibit-Anu/Rihat-Anu

*Commentary.* The document belongs to the Lâbâši dossier. Šibqat-Anu is recorded as witness in BRM 2, 15 (SE 56 a sale of a prebend, featuring again Lâbâši as buyer), as neighbour in OECT 9 5 (SE 28).

The edges of the tablet are unsealed and anepigraphic; if the idea that *gab-ri-šú* in Rev. 2' is a reference to the fact that this tablet was a copy of another document this might be the reason why it is not sealed.

**71** The exact number of witnesses cannot be reconstructed; numbering is purely hypothetical and only refers to single individuals, not to their actual position in the list. No attempt at reconstructing the number of actual missing witnesses in the breaks has been done here.

**72** For the clan name see collation in HBTIN, P342271, r. 3.

**No. 53-P. Plate LIII**

Museum no.: BM 105198 (1913-4-16, 30)

Size: 8.9×10.3×3.1 (M)

Format: type 1a, split

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (66-77.x.x), staters of Seleucus, g.q.

Date BC: (246-234.x.x)

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 425-426; Pearce, HBTIN, P342300 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #772 and p. 255, #42; Pearce 2010, p. 306 fn. 28 and p. 324

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend in the *hallatu*-orchard

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-L (L/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.1=772f: Lâbâši

W?=L.e.2=772b: Bêlšunu

W?=L.e.3=772c: Ištar-šumu-ibni

W?=B.e.1=772i: Bassiya

W?=B.e.2=772a: Nanāya-iddin

W?=B.e.3=772e: Anu-ahhe-iddin

W?=U.e.1=lost: Anu-ikšur

W?=U.e.2=lost: Anu-uballiṭ

W?=U.e.3=lost: Nidinti-Anu

W?=U.e.4=lost: Anu-abu-ušur

Seller=Clearer1(=co-guarantor1?)=R.e.1=772d: Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nādin-Anu//Imbi-Anu

Buyer=co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

Clearer2(=co-guarantor2?)=R.e.2=772g: Ištar-ahhe-iddin/Anu-ittannu

Clearer3(=co-guarantor3?)=R.e.3=772h: Ištar-ahhe-iddin and Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ittannu

*Commentary.* The date of the tablet can be assigned to the range SE 66-77, combining the fact that Lâbâši appears in the document as buyer (and co-owner) and that the price for the prebend is paid in staters of Seleucus.

Witnesses: the names of the witnesses can only be reconstructed on the basis of the seal captions; the numbering does not reflect the order in which they appear in the witness list (which is completely broken).

Direction of writing on the right edge runs contrary to usual;<sup>73</sup> note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, 667h (labelled R1) actually corresponds to R.e.3 and 667d (labelled R3), is located on R.e.1.

<sup>73</sup> As noted already in HANE/M 8, p. 426, fn. 14.

**No. 54-P. Plate LIV**

Museum no.: BM 109940 (1914-4-4, 6)//BM 93003 (Oppert 3)  
 Size: 8.6×9.8×2.8 (S)  
 Format: type 2a, split, RC-b  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 78.I.27, Seleucus II; staters of Seleucus g.q.  
 Date BC: 234.V.17  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 180-183; Pearce, HBTIN, P342279 (collations)  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #709  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil

*Dossier.* Lâbâši's son (AZI/L//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=lost: Anu-ittannu/Zēriya//GA  
 W2=U.e.4=lost: Anu-abu-utēr/Zēriya//GA  
 W3=B.e.3=709h: Lîšir/Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//GA  
 W4=U.e.2=709g: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah  
 W5=U.e.3=709c/L.e.2=709f: Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W6=B.e.5=lost: Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//LA  
 W7=B.e.4=709a: Balātu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//LA  
 W8=B.e.1=lost: Bassiya/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//EZ  
 W9=U.e.5=709e/L.e.1=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Nanāya-iddin(?)//K  
 W10=L.e.4=lost: Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ  
 W11=U.e.1=709e: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-uballit//H  
 W12\_L.e.3=709b: Anu-mukīn-apli/ Anu-ahhe-iddin//Ah  
 W13=L.e.2=709f/U.e.3=709c: Anu-uballit/Anu-iqīšanni//SLU  
 W14=U.e.5=709e/L.e.1=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU

Seller1=clearer3=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=lost: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA  
 Seller2=clearer4=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=lost: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Balātu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA  
 Clearer1=co-guarantor3=R.e.3: Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu/ Balātu//LA  
 Clearer2=co-guarantor4=R.e.4: Anu-ušallim/Nanāya-iddin//LABuyer: Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ  
 Co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The document features Anu-zēru-iddin, the son of Lâbâši, as buyer.<sup>74</sup> For the involvement of members of the Lâbâši family in transactions concerning the *ērib bītūtu* prebends of Enlil see above, § 6.1.1, especially the section 'buyers'. The connection of this tablet with **No. 49-P** is clear: Ana-rabûti-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu, jointly with Ana-rabûti-Anu's eldest brother, Anu-ušallim, sold Anu-zēru-iddin's father a share in the same type of prebend and for same days, the year before (see **No. 49-P**, above).

The text is the duplicate of one of the tablets excavated by Loftus. Although the reverse of the tablet is very badly preserved, it is clear from what remains of it that the contract (as it duplicate) included the registration clause and that the scribe framed it within rulings. On the use of rulings see above, § 2.3.3. The possibility that the use of rulings to frame the clause reflected a particularly visual way of organising the text on the surface of the tablet that particular scribes (especially those of the SLU family) learned in the context of scribal education is explored above (see § 8.1.)

Upper edge written upside down with

<sup>74</sup> On his activities see HANE/M 8, p. 94.

**No. 55-P. Plate LV**

Museum no.: BM 93003 (Oppert 3)=W.112 (1856-09-03, 1518)//BM 109940  
 Size: 8.8×10.3×2.9 (M)  
 Format: type 2a, split<sup>?</sup>, RC-b  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date: SE 78.I.27, Seleucus II, staters of Seleucus g.q.  
 Date BC: 234.V.17  
 Copy: Bertin 2892-2893  
 Bibliography: Oppert, Mènant 1877, pp. 306-312; HANE/M 8, pp. 160-161  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #708.  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil

*Dossier.* Lâbâši's son (AZI/L//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2=708a: Anu-ittannu/Zēriya//GA  
 W2=B.e.4=708n: Anu-abu-utēr/Zēriya//GA  
 W3=U.e.3: Līšir/Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//GA  
 W4=B.e.2=708f: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah  
 W5= B.e.3=708c/L.e.2=708b: Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W6=U.e.5=708l: Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//Ah  
 W7=U.e.4=708q: Balātu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//LA  
 W8=U.e.1=708r: Bassiya/līštar-šumu-ēreš//EZ  
 W9=B.e.5=708k/L.e.1=708p: Anu-abu-ušur/Nanāya-iddin(?)//K  
 W10=L.e.4=708o: Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ  
 W11=B.e.1=708m: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-uballit//H  
 W12=L.e.3=708e: Anu-mukîn-apli/ Anu-ahhe-iddin//Ah  
 W13=B.e.3=708c/L.e.2=708b: Anu-uballit/Anu-iqīšanni//SLU  
 W14=B.e.5=708k/L.e.1=708p: Anu-abu-ušur/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU

Seller1=clearer3=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=708i: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA  
 Seller2=clearer4=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=708g: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Balātu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA  
 Clearer1=co-guarantor3=R.e.3=708d: Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu/ Balātu//LA  
 Clearer2=co-guarantor4=R.e.4=708h: Anu-ušallim/Nanāya-iddin//LA  
 Buyer: Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ  
 Co-owner: Lâbâši/Anu-zēru-iddin//(EZ)

*Commentary.* See **No. 54-P**. For the identification of this text with one of the tablets excavated by Loftus see above, § 1.1.

**No. 56-P. Plate LVI**

Museum no.: BM 105205 (1913-4-16, 37)

Size: 8.7×10×3.0 (S)

Format: type 2b, split (slightly irregular), RC-b

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 78.x.x., Seleucus II; stators of Seleucus

Date BC: 234/233.x.x

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 275-277; Pearce, HBTIN, P342290

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #707 and p. 254, #26; Pearce 2010, pp. 310 and 324

Description (type of transaction): sale of *sirāšûtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši's son (AZI/L//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.4=707f: Anu-zêru-iddin Ša-Anu-iššû//H

W2=U.e.1=lost: Anu-bêlšunu/Lâbâši/Nidinti-Anu//Ah

W3=L.e.3=707a: Anu-ittannu/Zêriya//GA

W4=U.e.2=707g/B.e.1=707d: Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Ina-qibîr-Anu//Ah

W5=L.e.2=707h: Bassiya/Ištar-šumu-êreš//EZ

W6=U.e.4=707e: Ina-qibîr-Anu/Anu-abu-utêr//Ah

W7=U.e.3=707c: Anu-ušallim/Zêriya//GA

W8=U.e.2=707g/B.e.1=707d: Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu//LA

W9=L.e.1=707b: Anu-mâru-ittannu/Mannu-ki-Ištar, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU

Seller=clearer1=co-guarantor3=Ri.e.1=lost: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Rihat-Anu//H

Clearer2=co-guarantor2=Ri.e.2=lost: Sumuttu-Anu/(Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Rihat-Anu//H)

Clearer3=co-guarantor3: Illût-Anu/(Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Rihat-Anu//H), his sons

*Commentary.* The buyer is again the son of Lâbâši, i.e. Anu-zêru-iddin and the scribe of the document is the same Nidinti-Anu who wrote, among others, **Nos. 54-P//55-P**. Also this contract includes the registration clause. See commentary to **No. 54-P**, for further comments. The witness list is organised into columns. The symmetry of the columns is broken in Rev. 28 and Rev. 35; in the first case, due to the fact that Anu-bêlšunu (W2) is identified by a four-tier onomastic chain; in the second case, just because the name of the individual, Mannu-ki-Ištar, is particularly long. The clan name is replaced, in this case, by the name of profession.

Note the following correspondences between Mitchell, Searight 2008 and our labels: L1=L.e.4; L2=L.e.3; L3=L.e.2; L4=L.e.1.

## No. 57-RE. Plate LVII

Museum no.: BM 114407(1920-6-15, 3)

Size: 9.5×10.8×3.0 (M)

Format: type 1b, split

Date SE: 82.V.18, Seleucus II.

Date BC: 230.VIII.20

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #710.

Description (type of transaction): quitclaim, *bītu epšu* in the quarter of the Adad temple. NSWE

- (1) *'mim'-ma dib-bi 'di.ku<sub>5</sub>' u [ra]-'ga'-mu šá 'še-zib-ba-ta-na-''*  
 [ <sup>1</sup> ]<sup>d60</sup>-ad- šeš 'ir-<sup>d</sup>[sag] ù 'lu-la-<sup>d</sup>inanna  
 [... du]mu<sup>?</sup>.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá 'še-zib-ba-ta-na-'  
 [a-na muh-hi] é ép-šú šá ina ki-tì é 'iškur šá qé-reb
- (5) [unug<sup>ki</sup> x kùš u]š an-ú <sup>imsi</sup>.sá da é ep<sup>?</sup>-šú<sup>?</sup> šá [<sup>1d</sup>60<sup>?</sup>]-mu-nu  
 [dumu šá 'ta]t-tan-nu u da é <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna  
 [x kùš uš ki]-ú <sup>imu<sub>18</sub></sup>.lu da é <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su dumu šá  
 [ <sup>1d</sup>gašan-a-d]e-ha-na-at u da é <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu 'dumu šá'  
 [<sup>1</sup> ]<sup>d60</sup>-x x 10<sup>?</sup> kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>imm</sup>mar.tu da sila 'qat-nu<sup>?</sup> [x x] 'x'
- (10) [x kùš sag.ki ki.t]a <sup>imm</sup>kur.ra da é 'ki-din-<sup>d60</sup> [...]  
 [...] lugal<sup>?</sup> it-ti 'še-zib-ba-ta-na-<sup>?</sup> u <sup>1d</sup>60[-din-su]  
 [dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>gašan-a-de]-ha-na-at a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu [ša-a]-'tú' 'ia'-a-[nu ]  
 [ú-ul i-šal-la-tu-ma 'še-zib]-ba-ta-na-<sup>?</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-'ad-šeš<sup>?</sup> 'ir-s[ag]  
 [ù ' ]<sup>1</sup>lu-la-<sup>d</sup>inanna<sup>?</sup> [dumu.meš šá] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu é mu.meš a-na [kù.babbar]  
 (15) [a-n]a ri-'mut-tú' a-na nu-dun-nu-ú a-na e-peš šu-[bu-ú-tú]  
 [a-na] ma-'nam šá-nam'-ma gab-bi e-lat 'še-zib-ba-t[a-na-']  
 [u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su du]mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>gašan-a-de-ha-na-at u[l id-din-']
- Rev. [u ul i]-nam-din-<sup>?</sup> ù ki-i id-din-<sup>?</sup> ù it-tan-[nu-']  
 [ul] 'u-šú-zu é mu.meš šá 'še-zib-ba-ta-na-<sup>?</sup> [u<sup>?</sup>]  
 (20) [<sup>1d</sup>60-di]n-su dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>gašan-a-de-ha-na-at a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú  
 [šú-ú]  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>  
<sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'tat-tan-nu a 'é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu a 'hun-zu-ú  
 (25) <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a 'šeš-'ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a 'šeš-'ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> a 'šeš-'ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d60</sup>-iš-šú-ú dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun<sup>?</sup>-giš<sup>?</sup> a 'im-bi-<sup>d60</sup>  
<sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš dumu šá 'x[...] (blank)  
 (30) 'il-lu-ut-<sup>d60</sup> dumu šá 'ina-'qí'-bit-<sup>d60</sup> (blank)
- (blank line)  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu šá 'ri-hat-<sup>d60</sup> a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti.ér  
 unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>ne ud.18.kám mu.82.kám 'se-lu-ku lugal
- L.e. [un]-qa [<sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup>] un-qa 'ta-'nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-[<sup>d60</sup>] un-qa '<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu'  
 R.e. [un-qa 'še-zib-ba-ta-na-<sup>?</sup> un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš<sup>?</sup> un-qa 'ir-<sup>d</sup>sag un-qa 'lu-la-<sup>d</sup>inanna  
 B.e. [un]-qa [<sup>1</sup>g]i-<sup>d60</sup> un-qa 'il-lu-ut-<sup>d60</sup>  
 U.e. un-qa [<sup>1</sup>šá]-<sup>d60</sup>-iš-šú-ú un-qa <sup>1d</sup>[60-numun-gi]š un-qa 'la-ba-ši-<sup>d60</sup>

Dossier. Foreign names

*Translation.* There will be no lawsuit, legal proceeding, or claim on the part of Sezibatanā, Anu-abu-ušur, Arad-rēš and 'Lulā-lštar (...) sons of Nanāya-iddin/ Sezibatanā with regard to the built house located in the district of the Ištar Gate inside Uruk, x cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house of ... -ittannu/Tattannu and adjoining the house of Ana-rabūti-Anu/Rihat-Ištar; x cubits the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Anu-uballissu/Bēlet-adehanat and adjoining the house of Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-...; x cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoin the narrow street ...; x cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house of Kidin-Anu/ ... -šarri with Sezibatanā and Anu-uballissu/Bēlet-adehanat, in perpetuity. They will not have power of disposition. Sezibatanā, Anu-abu-ušur, Arad-rēš and Lulā-lštar/Nanāya-iddin have not given, nor will give this house for silver, as a gift, as a dowry, for disposal, for anything and to anyone else except to Sezibatanā and Anu-uballissu/Bēlet-adehanat; and if they have given or will give it, it will not be valid (or they will not stand?). This house belongs to Sezibatanā and Anu-uballissu/Bēlet-adehanat, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1=U.e.3=710g: Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ  
 W2=L.e.3=lost: Anu-ahu-iddin/Šamaš-iddin//H  
 W3=B.e.1=710a: Mušallim-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//Ah  
 W4=L.e.2=710d: Tanittu-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah  
 W5=L.e.1=lost: Sumuttu-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah  
 W6=U.e.1=710f: Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-zêru-līšir(?)/Imbi-Anu  
 W7=U.e.2=710e: Anu-zêru-līšir/[PN]  
 W8=B.e.2=710c: Illūt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu

Scribe: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//SLU. Uruk. Ab, day 18, year 82, Seleucus, the king

Waiver1=R.e.1=lost: Sezibatanā/Nanāya-iddin/Sezibatanā  
 Waiver2=R.e.2=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Nanāya-iddin/Sezibatanā  
 Waiver3=R.e.3=710h: Arad-rēš/Nanāya-iddin/Sezibatanā  
 Waiver4=R.e.4=710b: Lulâ-līštar/Nanāya-iddin/Sezibatanā  
 Beneficiary1: Anu-uballissu/Bēlet-adehanat  
 Beneficiary2: Sezibatanā/Bēlet-adehanat  
 N-neighbour1+N-neighbour2: x-ittannu/Tattannu and Ana-rabûti-Anu/Rihat-līštar (house)  
 S-neighbour1+S-neighbour2: Anu-uballissu/Bēlet-adehanat and Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-... (house)  
 W-neighbour: narrow street  
 E-neighbour: Kidin-Anu/... -šarri (house)

*Commentary.* The document sets the property rights over a house in the district of the līštar gate in Uruk. The three sons and one daughter of Nanāya-iddin waive any claims they might have to the aforementioned house in favour of Anu-uballissu and Sezibatanā, sons of Bēlet-adehana. It is not clear if v/Bēlet-adehanat is in any way related to the waivers.

The beneficiaries already own a house located south of the one that is the object of transaction.

The WL is organised into columns but the columns are separated by very small blanks. Note that writing develops on the R.e. and L.e. opposite the usual orientation. Thus 710b (R1) and 710h (R2) correspond on the tablet to R.e.4 and R.e.3, respectively.

## No. 58-RE. Plate XVIII

Museum no.: BM 105177//109948 (1913-4-16, 9)

Size: 8.6×9.8×3.0 (S)

Format: type 1/2a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 82.x.26, Seleucus II; staters of Seleucus, g.q.

Date BC: 230/229.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl. Monerie 2014, pp. 130-131; 135 (names)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #768; Pearce 2010, p. 324

Description (type of transaction): sale, *bitu epšu sippi raksu* in the district of the Adad temple. WENS-I; NSWE-II

- Obv. [i]<sup>r</sup>d<sup>a</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-gál-ši dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-gál-ši  
[i]na hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu é ép-šú sip-pi rak-su ki-ti é <sup>d</sup>iškur šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup>  
24 kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>a-pùl-lu-ni-su dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ka-ar-mu-ú-nu  
24 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu-nu  
(5) <sup>16</sup>ga-la-bi 21 5/6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>si.sá da sila la-šu-ú mu-rad  
íd <sup>d</sup>inanna šá ina lib-bi mu-šu-ú šá é mu.meš u da é <sup>1</sup>a-pùl-lu-ni-su 21 kùš  
sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>16</sub>.lu da é <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur meš-hat ša-ni-tu<sub>4</sub>  
šá é mu.meš 9 šal-šú kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá da meš-hat igi-ti šá é mu.meš  
9 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>16</sub>.lu da é <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a  
(10) <sup>1</sup>im-bi-<sup>d</sup>60 4 1/2 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>a-pùl-lu-n[i-su]  
4 1/2 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-[gur]  
[pap] 2.ta <sup>1</sup>meš-hat šá é mu.meš <sup>1</sup>i-ši u ma-[a]-du ma-la ba-šu-ú  
[g]ab-bi a-na 2 1/3 ma.na kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku  
[bab]-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-šes<sup>1</sup>-mu-nu dumu šá  
(15) [<sup>k</sup>]i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>inanna-šes<sup>1</sup>.meš-mu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din-<sup>1</sup> kù.babbar <sup>1</sup>a<sub>4</sub>  
[2] 1/3 ma.na šám é mu.meš <sup>1</sup>na-na-[a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-gál-ši]  
Rev. [ina šu]-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-šes<sup>1</sup>-mu-n[u] dumu šá [<sup>k</sup>]i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [ma-hir]-<sup>1</sup> e-[tìr-<sup>1</sup> u<sub>4</sub>-mu]  
pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi é mu.meš <sup>1</sup>it-tab-šu-ú [ú <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-gál-ši]  
<sup>16</sup>na-din-na-<sup>1</sup> é mu.meš dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>ú-mar-raq-ma a-di [12-ta.àm]  
(20) a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-šes<sup>1</sup>-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-[din-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú ina<sup>2</sup>-an-din-<sup>1</sup>  
é mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šes<sup>1</sup>-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>inanna-šes<sup>1</sup>.meš-mu  
a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ¶ ša-a-tú ¶ šu-ú  
<sup>16</sup>mu-k[in<sub>7</sub>] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-š[i <sup>1</sup>a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš]  
a <sup>1</sup>hun-<sup>1</sup>[zu-ú <sup>1</sup>ina]-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>na-na-šes<sup>1</sup>-gur [dumu šá]  
(25) <sup>1</sup>numun-ia [a <sup>1</sup>šu]-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši u <sup>1d</sup>60-šes<sup>1</sup>-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa-pu  
<sup>1</sup>a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>numun-ia a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 [...] (rest lost)
- L.e. [u]n-qa [<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šes<sup>1</sup>] un-qa [<sup>1d</sup>6]0-dumu-mu-nu un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>[... ]  
R.e. [...] <sup>16</sup>na-din-<sup>1</sup>x [...] ]  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-<sup>1</sup>iš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-gi un-[qa] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-m[u] [un-qa <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši]  
U.e. [un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina]-<sup>1</sup>qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šes<sup>1</sup>-gur [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>[PN un-qa PN un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina]-<sup>1</sup>qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60

Dossier. No clan, professions

Translation. Nanāya-iddin and Anu-zēru-ušabši/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-ušabši voluntarily sold in perpetuity to Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/lštar-ahhē-iddin, for 2 m of silver, g.q. staters of Seleucus, as the full price: a built house, door jambs fixed, in the district of the Adad temple, within Uruk; 24 cubits, the upper long side, to the west, adjoining the house of Apollōnios/Charmōn; 24 cubits, the upper long side, to the east, adjoining the house of Lābāši/Nanāya-ittannu, the barber; 21 5/6 cubits, the upper short side, to the north adjoining the dead-end street of the bank of the lštar canal, that is in (the middle of) the alley of that house and adjoining the house of Apollōnios; 21 cubits, the lower short side, to the south, adjoining the house of Anu-zēru-lišir/Anu-abu-utēr; second measurement of this house: 9 and one third cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the preceding measurement of this house; 9 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-zēru-lišir//Imbi-Anu; 4 1/2 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of Apollōnios; 4 1/2 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house of Anu-zēru-lišir//Anu-abu-utēr; total: two measurements of this house, as much as there is, all of it. The silver: 2 m, price of this house, Nanāya-iddin and Anu-zēru-ušabši received from the hands of Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu; they are paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house, Nanāya-iddin and Anu-zēru-ušabši/Nidinti-Anu, the sellers of this house, will clear it; 12-fold they will give to Anu-ahu-ittanni/Kidin-Anu, in perpetuity. This house belongs to Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/ lštar-ahhē-iddin, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=768d: Anu-uballit/Lâbâši//K  
 W2=U.e.1=lost: Ina-qibîr-Anu/Anu-šumu-līšir//H  
 W3=U.e.5=lost: Ina-qibîr-Anu/Šamaš-iddin//H  
 W4=U.e.2=lost: Anu-ahu-utêr/Zêriya//GA  
 W5=B.e.4=768c: Lâbâši/Mannu-iqabbu//K  
 W6=?=lost: Lâbâši and Anu-ahu-iddin/Mannu-iqabbu//K  
 W7=B.e.3=768b: Nanāya-iddin/Zêriya//GA  
 (W8=L.e.1=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Nanāya-iddin//K)  
 (W9=L.e.2=lost: Anu-māru-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//K)  
 (W10=?=lost: Anu-šumu-līšir/Anu-zêru-iddin//H)  
 (W11=L.e.3=lost: Mušallim-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//Ah)  
 (W12=B.e.2=768a: Anu-ušallim/Kidin-Anu//H)  
 (W13=?=lost: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zêru-iddin//Ah)  
 (W14=?=: Lâbâši/.../Ebabbar-šumu-ibni)

Seller1=Clearer1: Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zêru-ušabši

Seller2=Clearer2: Anu-zêru-ušabši/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zêru-ušabši

Buyer: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Ištar-ahhê-iddin

W-neighbour: Apollōnios/Charmōn (house)

E-neighbour: Lâbâši/Nanāya-ittannu, the barber (house)

N-neighbour: dead-end street of the bank of the Ištar canal+alley+Apollōnios/Charmōn (house)

S-neighbour: Anu-zêru-līšir/Anu-abu-utêr (house)

N-neighbour-II: previous measurement

S-neighbour-II: Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-zêru-līšir//Imbi-Anu (house)

W-neighbour-II: Apollōnios/(Charmōn) (house)

E-neighbour-II: Anu-zêru-līšir/Anu-abu-utêr (house)

*Commentary.* The tablet records the sale of a finished house in the district of the Adad temple. The two sellers and the buyer are all identified without the clan name. The date, lost in lacuna, can be safely restored as SE 82 on the basis of the duplicate, **No. 59-RE**.<sup>75</sup>

The house is longer than it is wide, as reflected in the description of the sides, that is, unusually, WENS-oriented (see above, § 5.1).

It is irregularly shaped, as is clear from the fact that it is described as the sum of two different plots; with the exception of the N side, which opens up to the dead-end street of the banks of the Ištar canal, the house is bordered by other houses.

The barber Lâbâši/Nanāya-ittannu owns the house east of the main property; Anu-zêru-līšir/Anu-abu-utêr that laying south. The house to the west belongs to a certain Apollōnios/Charmōn, who can be identified with the individual who sold Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zêru-ušabši (the father of the sellers of our document) a house in the district of the Adad temple in YOS 20 96 (date lost).<sup>76</sup> It is clear from the description of the house in the two documents that the property is the same, which the sons of Nidinti-Anu inherited upon their father's death.<sup>77</sup> YOS 20 96 can thus be dated earlier than SE 82.

Obv. 5, <sup>u</sup>ga-la-bi: usually spelled gal-la-bi in Uruk.

Obv. 8 and Rev. 21, mu.meš: meš written over erasure

Rev. 19, <sup>ni</sup>din-tu<sup>4</sup>: <sup>d</sup>60: <sup>d</sup>60 over erasure.

Rev. 22: a u sign here represented by ¶ to distinguish it from ordinary transliteration symbols, is used as a dividing sign to tabulate the text of this line. This format does not apply to the duplicate document.

It is not possible to determine if the tablet is type 1 or 2, due to the fact that the lower part of the reverse is broken.

<sup>75</sup> Both Monerie 2014, p. 131 (“sous le regne de Séleucos II ou de Séleucos III”) and Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 237, that include it among the ‘Hellenistic: not precisely dated’ tablets, can now be corrected.

<sup>76</sup> Although Apollōnios’ patronym reads *’Ka-ši-pi-mu-ú-nu* in the copy of YOS 20 96 (and Doty 2012, p. 43), it is likely that this is either a scribe or a copyist’s mistake for *’ka-ar-mu-ú-nu* (note Monerie 2014, p. 135: *’ka-ar’-mu-ú-nu*). This second spelling is in fact consistently used in **No. 58-RE//59-P**. Note also that a reading *’a-pùl-lu-ni-su* for Apollōnios’ name seems to be preferred to *’a-pal-lu-ni-su* of Doty 2012, p. 42 (followed by HBTIN, P304007, Obv. 3 and passim). Apollōnios also bore the Babylonian name Rihat-Ištar (YOS 20 96: Obv. 1).

<sup>77</sup> See Monerie 2014, p. 131; the date of BM 105177 (= **No. 58-RE**) can now be updated on the basis of the duplicate of the tablet (**No. 59-RE**), that was not known to him. In addition, the date of YOS 20 96 can now be set at least earlier than SE 82.

## No. 59-RE. Plate LIX

Museum no.: BM 109948//105177 (1914-4-4, 14)

Size: 8.9×9.8×3 (S)

Format: type 2a, split

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 82.x.26, Seleucus II; staters of Seleucus, g.q.

Date BC: 230/229.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #711 and p. 254, #27; Pearce 2010, 324

Description (type of transaction): sale of a house (fragmentary)

- (Obv.) [<sup>1d</sup>na-na]-<sup>7</sup>a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-gál-[-š]i dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-gál-š]i ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu]  
[é ép]-šú sip-pi-rak-su ki-ti é [<sup>d</sup>iškur ša qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> 24 kùš uš an-ú]  
[<sup>im</sup>mar].tu 'da é <sup>1</sup>a-pùl-lu-ni-[-s]u dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ka-[-ar-mu-ú-nu 24 kùš uš]  
[ki-ú] <sup>im</sup>kur.ra' da 'é <sup>1</sup>la-ba-š]i dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>[na-n]a-[-a-mu-nu <sup>1d</sup>ga-la-bi 21 5/6 kùš sag.ki]
- (5) [an.t]'a <sup>im</sup>si.sá da ' [sila la-šu-ú mu-rad šá id <sup>d</sup>inanna [šá ina lib-bi mu-šu-ú]  
[šá é mu.m]eš [u da é <sup>1</sup>a-pùl-lu-ni-su [x] kùš sag.[ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é]  
[<sup>1d</sup>60-num]un-giš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur 'meš-hat ša-ni-tu<sub>4</sub>' šá é mu.meš 9 šal-šú kùš [uš an-ú]  
[<sup>im</sup>si.sá d]ja m[eš-hat igi-ti šá ]é mu.m[eš 9] kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da [é]  
[<sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš]-šú-ú dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>1</sup>im-bi-<sup>d</sup>60 4 1/2 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.'tu da é'
- (10) [<sup>1</sup>a-pùl]-lu-ni-su 4 1/2 kùš sag.ki ki.ta [<sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš]  
[dum]'u šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur' pap 2.ta meš-hat šá é mu.meš é 'mu.meš i'-[š]i u ma-a-du]  
[ma]-la ba-šu-ú 'gab-bi a-na 2 1/3 ma.na k[ù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu]  
[š]á <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku bab-ba-[nu]-ú-tú' a-na šám til.meš a-[na]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60' du[mu šá] <sup>1d</sup>inanna-šeš.meš-m[u a-na]
- (15) u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din-' kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub>' 2 1/3 ma.na 'šám é' [mu.meš]  
[<sup>1</sup>'<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-'numun-gál-š]i ina 'šu'-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-'šeš-mu'-[nu ma-hir-']
- (Rev.) e-tir-' u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi é mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1d</sup>na-na'-[a-mu]  
u <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-gál-š]i <sup>1d</sup>na-din-na-['> é mu.meš dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 ú-mar-raq-m[a-']  
a-di 12-ta.àm a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-[tú]
- (20) ina-an-din-' é mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a'-[tú]  
šú-ú  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš' dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-š]i a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gur dumu šá <sup>1</sup>numun-ia a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60
- (25) <sup>1</sup>la-ba-š]i u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa-pu a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu du[mu šá]  
<sup>1</sup>numun-ia a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-[nu]  
dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>60]  
dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'ú-tú <sup>1d</sup>60-gi dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-[zu-ú]  
<sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'ú-tú <sup>1</sup>la-ba-š]i dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-[...]  
a <sup>1</sup>é.babbar-mu-dù
- (30) <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš' a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup> i[<sup>u</sup>x]  
ud.26.kám mu.82.kám <sup>1</sup>se-lu-[ku lugal]
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>[60-dumu-mu-nu] un-qa [<sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>60] un-qa [...] un-qa 'x'-[...]  
R.e. (lost)  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš' un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-gi un-qa <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>la-ba-š]i  
U.e. un-qa [<sup>1</sup>]ina-qí]-bit-<sup>d</sup>60' un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš'-[gur] un-qa [PN] un-[qa PN un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60]

Dossier. No clan, professions

Translation. See duplicate No. 58-RE.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=711g: Anu-uballit/Lâbâši//K

W2=U.e.1=711i: Ina-qibit-Anu/Anu-šumu-lišir//H

W3=U.e.5=lost: Ina-qibit-Anu/Šamaš-iddin//H

W4=U.e.2=711b: Anu-ahu-utēr/Zēriya//GA

W5=B.e.4=711c: Lâbâši/Mannu-iqabbu//K

W6=??: Lâbâši and Anu-ahu-iddin/Mannu-iqabbu//K

W7=B.e.3=711d: Nanāya-iddin/Zēriya//GA

W8=L.e.1=711k: Anu-abu-ušur/Nanāya-iddin//K

W9=L.e.2=711f: Anu-māru-ittannu/Rihat-Anu//K

W10=??: Anu-šumu-līšir/Anu-zēru-iddin//H  
W11=L.e.3=711h: Mušallim-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//Ah  
W12=B.e.2=711a: Anu-ušallim/Kidin-Anu//H  
W13=??: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ah  
W14=??: Lâbâši/.../Ebabbar-šuma-ibni

L.e.4=711j  
L.e.5=711l  
U.e.3=711e

*Commentary.* Rev. 29 and 31: note blanks resulting from short lines (last line of contract formulation and last line of WL).

Date formula: last line tabulated.

Seal impressions 711e, 711i and 711k bear Aramaic inscriptions. See Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 254, #27 and Pearce 2010, p. 324. Note that the following correspondences between locations in Mitchell, Searight 2008, #711 and on the tablet: L1=L.e.5; L2=L.e.4; L4=L.e.2; L5=L.e.1  
W5=B.e.4=711c: the seal impression is probably the same as AUWE 19, no. 576.

Two small fragments are registered with the tablet. One reads *ki-din*<sup>a</sup>[60]. It is not clear where it belongs (and if it belongs to this tablet at all). The other bears three isolated and not identifiable signs; it is not clear whether they belong to the tablet, too.

## No. 60-RE. Plate LX

Museum no.: BM 105169 (1913-4-16, 1)

Size: 8.1×9.5×2.8 (S)

Format: type 1a, split

Date SE: 84.[x].07; Seleucus II, (...)

Date BC: 228/227.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #713

Description (type of transaction): sale, finished *kuruppu*. WENS

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>an<sup>1</sup>-tu<sub>4</sub>-dù-at [dumu.munus šá... dam <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60(?)] <sup>1</sup>dumu šá <sup>1</sup>šib-qát<sup>-</sup>[<sup>d</sup>60]  
<sup>1</sup>inanna<sup>-</sup>mu-kám<sup>1</sup> ina <sup>1</sup>hu<sup>-</sup>ud lib-bi-šu é ku-ru-up]-<sup>1</sup>pu<sup>1</sup> é<sup>1</sup>p-šú ki-ti é [...]  
 šá <sup>1</sup>qé<sup>-</sup>[reb unug<sup>ki</sup> 16 kùš uš an-ú] <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>t[at<sup>2</sup>-...]  
 [ ... ] 16 kùš uš ki-ú [<sup>m</sup>kur.ra...]  
 (5) [... ] <sup>1</sup>é<sup>1</sup> [<sup>1</sup>]tat-tan-nu an-[na-a 5 1/2?] kùš  
<sup>1</sup>sag.ki an<sup>1</sup>.t[<sup>a</sup> <sup>im</sup>si.sá da ... <sup>1</sup>PN u] <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-x<sup>-</sup>[...]-<sup>1</sup>x<sup>1</sup> dumu.meš [šá]  
<sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-numun-giš 5 1/2<sup>2</sup> kùš sag.ki k[i.ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da sila] rap-š[ú]  
 mu-taq dingir.meš u lugal šu.nigin 16 kùš [... mi]-ših-t[<sup>u</sup><sub>4</sub>]  
 é ku-ru-up-pu [mu.meš] <sup>1</sup>é<sup>1</sup> ku-ru-[up-pu mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du] ma-la  
 (10) ba-šú-ú<sup>1</sup> [gab-bi a-na... ] <sup>1</sup>se<sup>-</sup>lu-[ku]  
 bab-ba-n[<sup>u</sup>-ú-tú ... ] <sup>1</sup>dumu šá<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>[... ] x  
 [... ] x  
 [... ] x x [ <sup>1</sup>ku]-ru-up-pu  
 (15) [... ] a-na <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-du-a  
 Rev. [... ] pu-ut<sup>1</sup> a-ha-meš a-na mur-ru-qu  
 [é ku-ru-up-pu mu.meš <sup>1</sup>šib]-qát-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1</sup>an-tu<sub>4</sub>-dù-at  
 [...]-x [ a-na <sup>u</sup><sub>4</sub>-mu] <sup>1</sup>ša-a<sup>-</sup>tu<sub>4</sub> na-šú-ú é ku-ru-up-[pu mu.m]eš  
 [šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>]-du-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-din-su<sup>-</sup>e dumu<sup>1</sup> šá <sup>1</sup>ri<sup>-</sup>hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na <sup>u</sup><sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tu<sub>4</sub> šu-ú  
 (20) [<sup>im</sup>u]-kin<sub>7</sub>  
<sup>1</sup>[<sup>d</sup>60]-du<sup>-</sup>a<sup>1</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-[... ... ] <sup>1</sup>dumu<sup>1</sup> šá [<sup>1</sup>ki]-<sup>1</sup>din<sup>-</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-din-su-e dumu.meš-šú  
 [a.m]eš <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-en-šú-nu <sup>1</sup>dumu<sup>1</sup> šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš<sup>-</sup>-ú-tu  
<sup>1</sup>[<sup>d</sup>60]-šeš-mu-nu <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60 u [<sup>1</sup>]d<sup>60</sup>-šeš.meš-mu dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu  
 [a.meš] <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>li-giš dumu šá <sup>1</sup>[...]-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-gi a <sup>1</sup>šu<sup>-</sup>[<sup>d</sup>60]  
 (25) [<sup>d</sup>60]-du-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-šeš.meš-m[<sup>u</sup> a <sup>1</sup>šeš<sup>-</sup>]-<sup>1</sup>ú-tú <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu dumu <sup>1</sup>šá<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>[<sup>d</sup>um]-qí<sup>-</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>ki<sup>-</sup>-<sup>1</sup>din<sup>-</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-šeš-gál-ši a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-k[ir]  
 [...]-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>1</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-din-i<sup>1</sup> a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
 (one blank line)  
<sup>1</sup>[<sup>d</sup>60]-en-šú-nu] <sup>1</sup>ú<sup>1</sup>,umbisag dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>d<sup>30</sup>-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup>  
 (30) [<sup>im</sup>x.kám] ud.7.kám mu.84.kám <sup>1</sup>se<sup>-</sup>lu-ku lugal<sup>1</sup>
- L.e. [un-qa PN un-qa] <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-šeš.meš-mu [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [u]n-q[a] <sup>1</sup>[<sup>d</sup>na]-na-a-mu  
 R.e. [un-qa <sup>1</sup>an-tu<sub>4</sub>-dù-at na-din-at(?)]<sup>1</sup>un<sup>-</sup>qa <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 dam-šú [... <sup>im</sup>]mur<sup>-</sup>[r]u-qu  
 B.e. [un-qa PN un-qa PN un-qa PN un-qa] <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš<sup>-</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>d<sup>60</sup>-din-su-[e] un-qa [PN] un-[qa PN] [un-qa]a [...]

## Dossier. women and shops

*Translation.* <sup>1</sup>Antu-banât/... (the wife of Illūt-Anu?)/Šibqat-Anu/Ištar-šumu-ēreš, voluntarily sold to (Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu for the full price of ...), g.q. (stators of) Seleucus the finished shop in the district of the temple ... within Uruk, 16 cubits, the upper long side, to the west, adjoining the house of Tattannu(?)/... 16 cubits, the lower long side, to the east, ... house of this Tattannu, 5 1/2 (?) cubits, the upper short side, to the north, adjoining ... and Anu-... /Anu-zēru-lišir; 5 1/2 cubits, the lower short side, to the south, adjoining the wide street, passageway of the gods and the king; in total: 16 cubits ... measurement of this shop; this shop, as much as it is, all of it .... to Anu-mukīn-apli ... Šibqat-Anu and Antu-banât mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this shop, in perpetuity. This shop belongs to Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1=??: Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-.../EZ

W2=??: PN?/Kidīn-Anu//EZ

W3=L.e.4=lost: Nanāya-iddin/PN/Kidīn-Anu//EZ

W4=U.e.1=713b: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/PN/Kidīn-Anu//EZ

W5=??: Anu-bēlšunu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah

W6=??: Anu-ahu-ittannu/ Tattannu//EZ

W7=B.e.5=713d: Lâbâši-Anu//Tattannu//EZ  
 W8=L.e.2: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Tattannu//EZ  
 W9=?=: Līšir/.../Anu-ušallim//GA  
 W10=?=: Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W11=B.e.4=lost: Tattannu/Dumqi-Anu//H  
 W12=L.e.3=lost: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ  
 W13=?=: ...-Anu/Anu-uballit//LA  
 W?=U.e.2=713b  
 W?=L.e.1=713e

Scribe: (Anu-bēlšunu)/Nidinti-Anu//SLU. Uruk; ..., day 7, year 84, Seleucus, the king

Seller=R.e.1=(clearer?)=co-guarantor2=lost: 'Antu-banât/... (W Illūt-Anu?)/Šibqat-Anu/lštar-šumu-ēreš  
 Buyer=(clearer?)=co-guarantor1=R.e.2=713a: (Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu)  
 W-neighbour: Tattannu(?)/... (house)  
 E-neighbour: Tattannu (house)  
 N-neighbour1 and N-neighbour2(?): ... and Anu-... /Anu-zēru-līšir  
 S-neighbour: wide street, way of the gods and the king

*Commentary.* The text is one of the rare examples of contracts having shops as object in the BM collection, has been discussed above ( See § 5.6). Seller is a woman; on the connections between women and shops, see above, § 5.6.1.

Rev. 16: *mur-ru-qu* variant for the more usual spelling *mu-ru-qu*. While its use cannot be ascribed to a specific individual, it is generally preferred by scribes claiming descent from the SLU clan, in particular Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu//SLU and Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//SLU.<sup>78</sup> It is thus possible to ascribe the present document to the hand of Anu-bēlšunu.

<sup>78</sup> Note among others, Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu//SLU: BRM 2 37 and 38; BRM 2 56//?YOS 20 71; VS 15 11 and 34; Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//SLU: BiMes 24 20; 24 46 (broken); HANE/M 8, 186-88 (broken); HANE/M 8, pp. 275-277 (broken); VS 15 14;

**No. 61-P. Plate LXI**

Museum no.: BM 109935 (1914-4-4, 1)//BM 105185  
 Size: 9.5×10.8×3.1 (M)  
 Format: type 1a, split; RC-a  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 86.XII.2, Seleucus III<sup>79</sup>, staters of Seleucus g.q.  
 Date BC: 225.III.13  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 328-229.  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #715.  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭābihūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-AZI (AZI/L//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=715i: Anu-zêru-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššû//H  
 W2=U.e.3=lost: Anu-šumu-līšir/Ša-Anu-iššû//H  
 W3=U.e.2=715j: Anu-mukīn-apli/līštar-šumu-ēreš//H  
 W4=U.e.4/B.e.2=715a/lost: Nanāya-iddin/Tattannu//EZ  
 W5=U.e.5=715d: Anu-ikšur/Tattannu//EZ  
 W6=B.e.1/L.e.4=715g/715h: Tanittu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//Ah  
 W7=L.e.1=715e: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//LA  
 W8=L.e.3: Ana-rabūti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//LA  
 W9=L.e.2=715l: Anu-uballit/Kidin-Anu//LA  
 W10= B.e.1/L.e.4=715g/715h: Tanittu-Anu/Kidin-Anu//H  
 W11=B.e.3=lost: Dannat-Bēlti/Nanāya-iddin//LA  
 W12=B.e.4=715m: Anu-uballit/Bassiya//EZ  
 W13=B.e.5=715k: Anu-abu-ušur//Anu-mukīn-apli//GA  
 W14=B.e.2=lost: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//H

Scribe: Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=715b: Šamaš-ētir/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli/Rabi-Anu  
 Buyer: Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ  
 Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=715c: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H

*Commentary.* Duplicates **No. 62-P**. The document features Anu-zêru-iddin, the son of Lâbâši, as buyer: on the activities of Anu-zêru-iddin in the context of his family dossier, see HANE/M 8, p. 94 and Corò 2005b, pp. 84-85.

Following Del Monte it is likely that the document, dated to the twelfth month of year SE 86, was written in the reign of Seleucus III. Note, that **No. 61-P//62-P** pre-date by ten days the earliest document ascribed to Seleucus III known so far.<sup>79</sup>

Seller: Šamaš-ētir/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli/Rabi-Anu; for the family name of this individual see the commentary to **No. 66-P**, below.

Note the following correspondences between Mitchell, Searight 2008 and the actual location of the seal impressions on the left edge: L1=L.e.4; L2=L.e.3; L3=L.e.2; L4=L.e.1.

<sup>79</sup> Apparently Seleucus III was appointed king during the second semester of SE 86 (Oelsner 1986, p. 272, f); the earliest document (presumably) dated to his reign known to date is OECT 9 25 (12.XIII.86): see Del Monte 1997, pp. 232-233.

**No. 62-P. Plate LXII**

Museum no.: BM 105185 (1913-4-16, 17)//BM 109935  
Size: 9.8×11.1×2.7 (M/L)  
Format: type 1a, split; RC-a  
Place: Uruk  
Date SE: 86.XII.02, Seleucus (II or III?)  
Date BC: 225.III.13  
Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 326-327; Pearce, HBTIN, P342295  
Seals: unpubl.  
Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭābihūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (AZI/L//EZ)

*Commentary.* See commentary to the duplicate **No. 61-P**.  
The seal impressions on the edges of this tablet are not included in Mitchell, Searight 2008.  
The format and the layout of the two duplicates is exactly the same.

## No. 63-RE. Plate LXIII

Museum no.: BM 109945 (1914-4-4, 11)

Size: 10.5×12×3.0<sup>2</sup> (L)

Format: (type n-a)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (approximately 51-88?)

Date BC: (261-224?)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bīt epšu u kišubbû* in the Ištār Gate district; WENS

- Obv. [I] <sup>1</sup>šá mu-šú šá-nu-ú<sup>1</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>dan-na-at-<sup>d</sup> [gašan a <sup>1</sup> ]  
 [ina hu-ud] lib-bi-šú re-bu-ú ma-la ha.la-šú gab-bi šá ki <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it<sup>1</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-[... ]  
 [<sup>1d</sup>60-din]-it(?) dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 šá ina é ép-šu u kiš-šub-ba.meš-šú šá ina ki-ti ká.gal <sup>d</sup>inanna ina [qé-reb]  
 [unug<sup>ki</sup> 2]4 kùš uš an-ú<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>ap-la-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-ki-i-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat 24 kùš u[š ki-ú<sup>im</sup>kur.ra]  
 (5) [da] meš-hat šá-ni-tu<sup>4</sup> šá é mu.meš 6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>si.sá da é <sup>1</sup>ap-la-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>m[an-nu-ki-i-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat]  
 '6' kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é <sup>1</sup>ap-la-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-ki-i-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat meš-hat šá-ni-tu<sup>4</sup>  
 [šá] é mu.meš xx 62 kùš uš an-ú<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>ap-la-a dumu šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-ki-i-<sup>d</sup>dil.bat u [da]  
 [meš]-hat igi-ti šá é mu.meš 67 šal-šú kùš uš ki-ú<sup>im</sup>kur.ra da meš-hat šá-ni-tu<sup>4</sup> šá é mu.meš  
 [u d]ja é <sup>1</sup>gašan-su-nu dumu.munus šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dam <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu <sup>1d</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu re-bu-ú ina é mu.[meš]  
 (10) [dumu šá] <sup>1</sup>dan-na-at-<sup>d</sup>gašan 19 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>si.sá da ki-šub-ba šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1</sup>du-'a'  
 [1]'9' kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é <sup>1</sup>a-ta-'<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>sipa gu<sup>4</sup> ki-šub-ba šá <sup>1d</sup>na-[na-a-mu u]  
<sup>1</sup>dan-na-at-<sup>d</sup>gašan meš-hat šá-lul-tu<sup>4</sup> šá é mu.meš 45 kùš uš an-ú<sup>im</sup>kur.ra da  
 [me]š-hat igi-ti šá é mu.meš 45 kùš uš ki-ú<sup>im</sup>kur.ra da meš-hat šá-ni-tu<sup>4</sup> kiš-šub-ba šá é mu.meš  
 [u d]ja é <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sup>4</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>gal-<sup>d</sup>60 18 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>si.sá da é <sup>1</sup>gašan-su-nu dumu.munus šá  
 (15) <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dam šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu <sup>1d</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu re-bu-ú ina é mu.meš 18 kùš sag.ki ki.ta  
 [<sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da] ki-šub-ba šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu' dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>dan-na-at-<sup>d</sup>gašan meš-hat 4-'tu<sup>4</sup>  
 [šá é mu.meš 2]'8' kùš uš an-ú<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da meš-hat igi-ti šá é mu.meš 28 kùš uš ki[-ú<sup>im</sup>kur.ra]  
 [da sila sig l]a a-šu-ú mu-ra-du id <sup>d</sup>inanna 22 kùš sag.ki 'an.ta' [<sup>im</sup>si.sá da é]  
 [<sup>1</sup>gašan-su-nu dumu.munus šá <sup>1</sup>ki]-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dam <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu <sup>1d</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu re-b[u]-'ú' [ina é mu.meš]  
 (20) [22 kùš sag.ki] ki.ta <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sup>4</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ga[l-<sup>d</sup>60 ]  
 [ ] x' mu. meš' (only traces extant)  
 (rest lost)  
 Rev. (lost)  
 L.e. (lost)  
 R.e. (lost)  
 B.e. [un-qa ] [un-qa ]-mu-nu [un-qa ]'ba-'as-si'-[ia] [ (two more lost?)]  
 U.e. (illegible traces of two seal impressions extant)

Dossier: Dannat-Bēlti (?)

*Translation.* ... *alias* Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti//... voluntarily sold to Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti, one fourth, all of his full share which is with Anu-uballit, Anu- ... x? /Kidin-Anu, in the built house and undeveloped plot, which is in the district of the Ištār Gate, in the quarter of Uruk: 24 cubits, the upper long side to the west, adjoining the house of Aplāya/Mannu-ki-Ištār; 24 cubits the lower long side to the east, adjoining the second measurement of this house; 6 cubits, the upper short side, to the north, adjoining the house of Aplāya/Mannu-ki-Ištār; 6 cubits, the lower short side, to the south, adjoining the house of Aplāya/Mannu-ki-Ištār; second measurement of this house: 62 cubits the upper long side, to the west, adjoining the house of Aplāya/Mannu-ki-Ištār and adjoining the first measurement of this house; 67 cubits, the lower long side, to the east, adjoining the second measurement of this house and adjoining the house of 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu, the wife of Anu-ahhē-iddin, buyer of one fourth in this house, son of Dannat-Bēlti; 19 cubits, the upper short side, to the north, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Lābāši/Mukīn-apli; 19 cubits, the lower short side, to the south, adjoining the house of Atta'-Anu, the oxherd, the undeveloped plot of Nanāya-iddin and Dannat-Bēlti; third measurement of this house: 45 cubits the upper long side to the west, adjoining the first measurement of this house; 45 cubits the lower long side to the east, adjoining the second measurement of the undeveloped plot of this house and adjoining the house of Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu; 18 cubits, the upper short side, to the north adjoining the house 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu, the wife of Anu-ahhē-iddin, buyer of one fourth in this house; 18 cubits, the lower short side, to the south, adjoining the house of Nanāya-iddin and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti; 4<sup>th</sup> measurement of this house: 28 cubits, the upper long side to the west, adjoining the first measurement of this house; 28 cubits the lower long side, to the east, adjoining the dead-end narrow street at the bank of the Ištār Canal; 22 cubits, the upper short side, to the north adjoining the house of 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu, the wife of Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti, buyer of one third of this house; 22 cubits, the lower short side, to the south, adjoining the house of Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu ...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=B.e.2: ...-ittannu

W?=B.e.3: Bassiya

Seller: PN=Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti/[...]

Buyer: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti

W-neighbour: Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar

W-neighbour-II1: Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar

W-neighbour-II2: 1st measurement

W-neighbour-III: 1st measurement

W-neighbour-IV: 1st measurement

E-neighbour: 2nd measurement

E-neighbour-II1: 2nd measurement

E-neighbour-II2: 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu W Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti

E-neighbour-III1: 2nd measurement

E-neighbour-III2: Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu

E-neighbour-IV: dead-end narrow street at the bank of the lštar Canal

N-neighbour: Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar

N-neighbour-II: Lābāši/Mukīn-apli

N-neighbour-III: 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu W Anu-ahhē-iddin, the buyer

N-neighbour-IV: 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu W Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti, the buyer

S-neighbour: Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar

S-neighbour-II1: Ata'-Anu, the oxherd

S-neighbour-II2: Nanāya-iddin and Dannat-Bēlti

S-neighbour-III: Nanāya-iddin and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti

S-neighbour-IV: Nidinti-Anu/Rabi-Anu

*Commentary.* The property, of irregular shape, is described as the sum of at least four different sub-plots (the tablet is broken after the description of the fourth measurement so that it is not possible to ascertain if any further measurement was added).

The seller, whom we know only by his alias Anu-ahu-ittannu, is the son of Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti (the clan name is not preserved). He sells a share of a house and undeveloped plot of land in the lštar Gate district to his uncle.

Due to the fragmentary conditions of the tablet, the name of the buyer is only indirectly preserved in the onomastic chain of his wife, who appears as the owner of one of the neighbouring properties (N-neighbour-II2; III and IV: 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu W Anu-ahhē-iddin, the buyer). Among the owners of the properties adjoining the main one are two more uncles of the seller, namely Nanāya-iddin and Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti.

It is not clear if 'Bēlessunu/Kidin-Anu is also the sister of the seller (as her surname might suggest), in addition to being married to his uncle. If this were the case, the document might belong to the Dannat-Bēlti' dossier (branch Luštammar-Adad) and 'Belēssunu, Nanāya-iddin and Anu-ahhē-iddin would all be the (so far unattested) nephews of the Dannat-Bēlti married to 'Bēlessunu in gen. 4 of the family.<sup>80</sup> If this were the case, it would be tempting to identify her with the un-named 'daughter of Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti' mentioned in BRM 2 14: 5.

A further connection between the present document and BRM 2 14 (dated SE 51), also recording the purchase of a property in the district of the lštar Gate and in the area of the bank of the lštar canal, might be suggested by the fact that the buyer of the property described in BRM 2 14 is the same Ata'-Anu, the oxherd, who appears in our document as the owner of the property adjoining, to the south, the second sub-plot that makes up the main property (S-neighbour-II1).<sup>81</sup>

Via Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar, owner of the properties laying west, south and north of the first sub-plot described in our document (W-neighbour; W-neighbour-II1; S-neighbour; N-neighbour), it is moreover possible to connect **No. 63-RE** to BRM 2 26 (SE 85), where Aplāya appears as the owner of the properties adjoining the main one to the S and W. Here again the area involved is that of the district of the lštar Gate (but no mention is made of the bank of the lštar canal).<sup>82</sup> If the Mattanat-Anu/Ati'-Anu who is recorded in this document were the son of the Ata'-Anu (perhaps a variant for Ata'-Anu?) acting in BRM 2 14 and also in our document, we would have a third link between the three documents, which might suggest a date for **No. 63-RE** some time between the reigns of Antiochus II and Seleucus II (a scenario that would also fit well with the hypothesis that the document belong to the sixth generation of the Dannat-Bēlti dossier, branch Luštammar-Adad). The tablet is extremely interesting from the point of view of its layout. Unless fragmentary, it is a large tablet, written with a clear and regular handwriting. The scribe (whose name is unfortunately not preserved) leaves a blank space in the text any time he introduces the description of a new sub-plot, which is in general unusual.

Obv. 18. *mu-ra-du* (for the more common *mu-rad*) is a hapax. Due to the fragmentary conditions of the few remaining seal impressions, the tablet is not included in Mitchell, Searight 2008.

**80** See Doty's reconstruction of the family tree (Doty 1977, p. 229, Fig. 6): 'Belēssunu/Kidin-Anu would have been named after her grandmother.

**81** The relevant data regarding the ownership status of the areas adjoining the property described in BRM 2 14 are summarised here for the sake of clarity: BRM 2 14 (51 SE). Sale of finished house; Buyer: Ata'-Anu, oxherd. Borders: W: Anu-zēru-lišir/Nanāya-iddin//KM; E: house of the daughter of Kidin-Anu/Dannat-Bēlti (= our Belēssunu?); N: Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar; S: street at the bank of the lštar canal.

**82** The relevant data regarding the ownership status of the areas adjoining the property described in BRM 2 26 are summarised here for the sake of clarity: BRM 2 26 (85 SE). Sale of share in finished house. Buyer: 'Nidintu/Anu-ahu-ittannu W Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur. Borders: N: Mattanat-Anu/Ati'-Anu; S: Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar; W: Aplāya/Mannu-ki-lštar + Mattanat-Anu/Ati'-Anu; E: Sumuttu-Anu and Anu-abu-ušur.

## No. 64-P. Plate LXIV

Museum no.: BM 105209 (1913-4-16, 41)

Size: 8.2×10×2.8 (S)

Format: type 1b, split; RC-b

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (66-89).III.09; staters of Seleucus g.q.

Date BC: (246.VI.10-223.VI.25)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #773.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *sirāšûtu* prebend

- Rev. [1numun-ia u <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš ... (?) dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60]-<sup>1</sup>du-a<sup>1</sup> a.meš <sup>1</sup>[šu-d60]  
[ina hu]-ud <sup>1</sup>lib<sup>1</sup>-[bi-šû-nu mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.16.kám] <sup>1</sup>ud.17.kám<sup>1</sup> ud.18.kám ud.19.kám  
u mi-šil ina [ud.20.kám giš.šub.ba] <sup>1d</sup>lunga-ú-tú pap u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš  
(5) mu.meš igi <sup>1d</sup>60<sup>1</sup> [... <sup>d</sup>gašan šá re]-eš u dingir.meš é-šû-nu gab-bi  
šá iti-us-su ka[l mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e] ud èš.èš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi  
šá a-na mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-m[ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš] <sup>1d</sup>a-na giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>lunga-ú-tú  
ik-kaš-ši-du šá it-ti <sup>1d</sup>[šeš.meš] u en.meš ha.la.meš-šû-nu gab-bi a-na 1 ma.na  
kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na  
(10) <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din-<sup>1</sup>u  
kù.babbar a<sub>1</sub> 1 ma.na šám giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>lunga-ú-tú mu.meš til-ri <sup>1</sup>numun-i[a]  
u <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši mah-ru-<sup>1</sup>  
e-ṭir-<sup>1</sup> u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-ḫi mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.16.kám ud.17.kám ud.18.kám  
ud.19.kám u mi-šil ina ud.20.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>lunga-ú-tú mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú  
(15) <sup>1</sup>numun-ia u <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a-di 12-ta.àm ú-mar-raq-ma-<sup>1</sup>  
a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-<sup>1</sup>[ba-ši] a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú id-din-<sup>1</sup>  
pu-ut a-ha-meš a-na <sup>1</sup>[mu-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba] <sup>1d</sup>lunga-ú-tú mu.meš <sup>1</sup>numun-ia  
u <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu.meš <sup>1</sup>šá <sup>1</sup>[<sup>1d</sup>60-du-a na-šû-<sup>1</sup> mi-šil ina 1-en] u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
Rev. ina ud.16.kám ud.17.kám ud.18.kám ud.19.kám u mi-šil ina ud.20.kám <sup>1</sup>pap<sup>1</sup> mi-šil ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
(20) giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>lunga-ú-tú ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-<sup>1</sup>ba-<sup>1</sup>ši a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šû-nu  
u<sub>4</sub>-mu ma-la <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši ši-bu-ú giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>lunga-ú-tú  
mu.meš ina <sup>1d</sup>60-šá giš.šub.ba.meš šá ina é.dingir ina mu-šú ú-šal-lam  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>  
(25) <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1d</sup>60 [dumu šá <sup>1</sup>la-b]a-ši a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>1d</sup>60<sup>1</sup> [ a <sup>1</sup> é-kur-za-k]ir <sup>1d</sup>60-gi dumu šá  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>šû-<sup>1d</sup>[<sup>1d</sup>60-ab-šeš] dumu šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa-pu  
a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu [ dumu šá ...] a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>1d</sup>iškur  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-[šeš a ...] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá  
a <sup>1</sup>du-a a <sup>1</sup>é.babbar-mu-[dù ...] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu  
(30) a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>1d</sup>iškur <sup>1</sup>la-ba-<sup>1</sup>[ši dumu šá ...] a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-<sup>1</sup>nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-<sup>1</sup>[tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1d</sup>ištar(?) ...] <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu dumu šá  
<sup>1</sup>[man-nu-ki-i-<sup>1d</sup>dil.bat(?)] <sup>1d</sup>se-pir.meš níg.ga <sup>1d</sup>60  
[...] a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér  
[...] <sup>1d</sup>60?  
[PN <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu šá PN a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti]-<sup>1</sup>ér<sup>1</sup> unug<sup>1</sup>ki it<sup>1</sup>isig.kám ud.9.‘kám’  
[mu.x.kám <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku lugal]
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu [un]-qa <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši  
R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>numun-ia un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a <sup>1d</sup>na-din-na-<sup>1</sup> giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ki.kal-<sup>1d</sup>gašan [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-gi  
U.e. un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...]

Dossier. Lâbâši's son (AZI/L//EZ)

Translation. Zēriya and Anu-abu-ušur (...) /Anu-mukīn-apli//GA voluntarily sold to Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ one half in one day on days 16, 17, 18, 19 and one half in day 20, his *sirāšûtu* prebend, in total: those days before Anu ... Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, monthly, throughout the year, the *guqqû* and *eššešu* offerings, and whatever pertains to one half in one day on those days, to this *sirāšûtu* prebend, which is with all of their brothers and co-owners, for the full price of 1 m of silver, g.q. staters of Seleucus. The silver, 1 m full price of this *sirāšûtu* prebend, Zēriya and Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-mukīn-apli have received from the hands of Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši; they are paid. Should a claim arise with regard to one half in one day on days 16, 17, 18, 19 and one half in day 20, that *sirāšûtu* prebend, Zēriya and Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-mukīn-apli will clear it 12-fold (and) will give to Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši/EZ, forever. Zēriya and Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-mukīn-apli mutually guarantee for the clearing of claims of that *sirāšûtu* prebend, in perpetuity. One half in one day

on days 16, 17, 18, 19 and one half in day 20, a total of one half in one day, the *sirāšûtu* prebend in those days, belongs to Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši/EZ, in perpetuity.

When Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši wishes, he will enter in his name that *sirāšûtu* prebend in the wooden registry of prebends which is in the temple.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.5=773a: Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu/Lâbâši//H

W2=B.e.2<sup>2</sup>=773g<sup>2</sup>: Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ

W3=B.e.5=773a: Anu-ušallim/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA

W4=B.e.3=773b: [Anu-abu-ušur/]Mannu-iqabbu//K

W5=?=: Anu-ahu-iddin/...//LA

W6=?=: Anu-uballit/Anu-abu-ušur//...

W7=L.e.1<sup>2</sup>=lost<sup>2</sup>: Nanāya-iddin/Mukīn-apli//Ebabbar-šumu-ibni

W8: [...]/Anu-ahhe-iddin//LA

W9=L.e.4=773c: Lâbâši/[Anu-zêru-iddin?]/EZ

W10=L.e.2=773e: Anu-māru-ittannu/Nidinti-lštar, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

W11=?=: Anu-māru-ittannu/Mannu-ki-lštar, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

W12: ...//SLU

W13: ...//GA(?)

W14?: ...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.3=773f: Anu-ahhē-iddin

W?=B.e.1=773h: Nidinti-Anu

W?=B.e.4=773d: Dannat-Bēlti

Scribe: ...//SLU. Uruk. Simānu, day 9, year ..., (Seleucus, the king).

Seller1=clearer1=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=773i: Zēriya/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA

seller2=clearer2=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=773j: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA

Buyer: Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

*Commentary.* The date of the tablet is partially lost. Combining the identity of the buyer of the prebend and the fact that the purchase price is paid in stater of Seleucus (either II or III), it is possible to safely assign the document to the years range SE 66-89.<sup>83</sup> This would fit in well with the period of activity of the two alphabetic scribes mentioned in Obv. 32 and 33: Anu-māru-ittannu/Nidinti-lštar and Anu-māru-ittannu/Mannu-ki-lštar. The first is in fact attested in Uruk in documents from SE 77 to 95 and the second from SE 72 to 93. The two sellers are identified in the contract as the sons of Anu-mukīn-apli; space on the first line, however, seems to allow for an extra onomastic element. Shall we expect a third brother, who did not act as clearer and co-guarantor, to have been mentioned there? Obv. 12, ud.18.kām: last two signs on the edge.

Witness list: the use of the column format for the WL in this tablet is noteworthy; the scribe in fact, contrary to the norm, has not used it to separate the three tiers (name/patronym/family) of the onomastic chain but only as a visual device, no connected at all to the representation of the different elements of the onomastic chain.

Note the following correspondences between locations of seal impressions in Mitchell, Searight 2008 and their actual position in the edges: T1-T5=B.e.1-5; R1=R.e.2; R2=R.e.1.

W1 identified on the basis of the possible identification of 773a with AUWE 19, no. 128.

W4: name reconstructed on the basis of the seal captions

W7: the seal of Nanāya-iddin/Mukīn-apli//Ebabbar-šumu-ibni is known from BRM 2 27 and recorded in Wallenfels 1994 as AUWE 19, no. 221.

W10=L.e.2=773e: the seal impression corresponds to AUWE 19, no. 246 (used also in YOS 20 36; YOS 20 37 and YOS 20 39).<sup>84</sup>

Two of the seal impressions of **No. 64-RE** are captioned Nanāya-iddin; one is not identifiable; the other apparently does not correspond to AUWE 19, no. 221, so that we can expect that W7 sealed on the L.e. (and his seal is lost) and 773g corresponds to the seal of W2.

<sup>83</sup> See the commentary to **No. 62-P**, with bibliography, for more details on Anu-zêru-iddin's career. The date 19/-/ in Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 239 must also be corrected.

<sup>84</sup> For the use of AUWE 19, no. 246 see Wallenfels 1994, p. 48.

## No. 65-RE. Plate LXV

Museum no.: BM 109962 (1914-4-4, 28)

Size: 9.5×11.2×2.8<sup>2</sup> (M/L)

Format: type 1a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (lost: 66/89?), Seleucus (II/III); staters of Seleucus, g.q.

Date BC: (246-222?)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #649

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bītu epšu*, *kišubbū* and *tarbašu* in the Orchard quarter in Uruk; NSWE+NWSE

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá <sup>1r</sup>a-de-e-šú a <sup>1k</sup>ur-i ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú é-su ep-šú u ki-šub-ba-a-šú ki-tì <sup>gis</sup>kirj<sub>6</sub> mah šá *qé-reb* unug<sup>ki</sup> 22 kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá da é <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1u</sup>na-din é u ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-[su-e] u da meš-hat šá-ni-tu<sub>4</sub> šá tar-ba-aš šá é mu.meš 22 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da sila rap-šú
- (5) *mu-taq* dingir.meš u lugal 14 5/6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da mi-šil kùš ina a-ma-áš-tu<sub>4</sub> šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1u</sup>na-din é mu.meš 14 kùš sag.<ki> ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da mu-šu-ú šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1u</sup>na-din é u ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e meš-hat šá-ni-tu<sub>4</sub> tar-ba-aš šá é mu.meš 22 kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá da tar-ba-aš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e 22 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da meš-hat igi-tu<sub>4</sub> šá é u ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš
- (10) 6 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da 6 kùš uš.meš a-na 2 kùš sag.ki tar-ba-aš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-[en-šú]-nu 6 kuš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da mu-šu-ú šá <sup>1d</sup>60-[en-šú-nu] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e pap 2-ta meš-hat šá é <u> ki-šub-ba-a.meš u tar-ba-aš mu.meš é u ki-šub-ba-a u tar-ba-aš mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 1/3 ma.[na 1 g]ín kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1s</sup>i-lu-ku bab-ba-nu-ú-tú
- (15) a-na šám til.meš 'a-na 'su-<sup>1</sup>[mu<sub>12</sub>-ut]-<sup>1</sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu' šá <sup>1k</sup>i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš <sup>1u</sup>š.bar a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-di[n] kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 1/3 ma.na 1 'gín' šám é ki-šub-ba u tar-ba-aš mu.meš til.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e [ina] šu-ii
- Rev. <sup>1s</sup>u-mu<sub>12</sub>-ut<sup>1</sup>-[tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60] <sup>1d</sup>60 [dumu šá <sup>1k</sup>i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri] [...]
- (20) [...]
- [...] <sup>1u</sup>mu ša-a<sup>1</sup>-[tú ... é ki-šub-ba u tar-ba-aš] [t]ar-ba-aš mu.[meš] <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú<sup>1</sup>-[nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e ...] [']ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1a</sup>na-ga[l?...] (25) [a]-na <sup>1s</sup>u-mu<sub>12</sub>-ut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu šá <sup>1k</sup>i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 na-šu-ú é ki-šub-ba u tar-ba-aš] [mu].meš šá <sup>1s</sup>u-mu<sub>12</sub>-ut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu šá <sup>1k</sup>i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú] [<sup>1u</sup>m]u-kin<sub>7</sub>, <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur u '[...] [u] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu.meš šá '[...] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>inanna<sup>2</sup>-[...] (30) a <sup>1h</sup>un-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-mu<sup>2</sup>-giš<sup>2</sup> [...] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši a <sup>1é</sup>-[kur-za-kir ...] <sup>1r</sup>i-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-[za-kir ...]
- (one blank line) [<sup>1d</sup>inanna-mu-kám <sup>1u</sup>]umbisag<sup>1</sup> [dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-su a <sup>1k</sup>ur-i unug<sup>ki</sup> ...]
- L.e. [un]-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu [un-qa <sup>1a</sup>]ba-ši [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>u-a [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu
- R.e. [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš [un-qa] <sup>1k</sup>i-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1r</sup>i-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 [...] B.e. un-qa [(traces)] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-q[a...] U.e. <sup>1u</sup>n-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur [un-qa] <sup>1a</sup>na-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1l</sup>i-giš [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš

Dossier. Professions; no clan.

Translation. Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Arad-adēšu//K voluntarily sold to Sumuttu-Anu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur, the weaver, for the full price of 1/3 of m and 1 š of silver, g.q. staters of Seleucus, his built house and his/its undeveloped plot in the Orchard district within Uruk: 22 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house of Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the seller of this house and undeveloped plot, and adjoining the second measurement of the courtyard of this house; 22 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the wide street passageway of the gods and the king; 14 5/6 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining one-half of the cubits in the dividing wall of Anu-bēlšunu, the seller of this house; 14 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the alley of Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the seller of this house and undeveloped plot; second measurement, the courtyard of this house: 22 cubits, the upper long side, to the north adjoining the courtyard of Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi; 22 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the preceding measurement of this house and undeveloped plot; 6 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the 6 cubits (of) long sides towards 2 cubits, short side, of the courtyard of Anu-bēlšunu; 6 cubits, lower short side,

to the east, adjoining the alley of Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi; in total, the 2 measurements of these house and undeveloped plots and courtyard; these house and undeveloped plot and courtyard, as much as they are, all of them, in perpetuity. The silver: 1/3 of m and 1 š of silver, full price of this house, undeveloped plot and courtyard, Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi has received from the hands of Sumuttu-Anu/Kidin-Anu; it's paid. Should a claim ... forever. ... this house, undeveloped plot and courtyard Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi ... Kidin-Anu, sons of Ana-rabûti-... give to Sumuttu-Anu/Kidin-Anu. This house, undeveloped plot and courtyard belong to Sumuttu-Anu/Kidin-Anu, forever.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=649f: Anu-ikšur/...

W2=?=? : ...

W3=?=? : ...

W4=L.e.4=649b: Anu-ahhē-iddin/...

W5? : ...

W6? : ...

W7?= L.e.1=649a: Anu-ahu-iddin/lštar-...

W8? : .../...//H

W9?=U.e.4=649i: Anu-šumu-līšir/...

W10? : .../Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ

W11? : .../...//....

W12? : .../Rihat-ištar//EZ

W13? : ...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.2=649h: Lābāši

W?=L.e.3=649k: Mukīn-apli

W=?U.e.2=lost: Ana-rabûti-Anu

W?=U.e.3=649e: Līšir

Seller=clearer1=N-neighbour-I+II=W-neighbour-I+II=E-neighbour-I+II: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Arad-adēšu//K

Buyer: Sumuttu-Anu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur, the weaver

Clearer2=[...]/Ana-rabûti-x

Clearer3: Kidin-Anu/Ana-rabûti-x

N-neighbour: seller (house) + 2nd measurement of courtyard

S-neighbour: wide street passageway of the gods and the king

W-neighbour: seller (dividing wall)

E-neighbour: seller (alley)

N-neighbour-II: seller (courtyard)

S-neighbour-II: previous measurement

W-neighbour-II: seller (courtyard, short side)

E-neighbour-II: seller (alley)

*Commentary.* For the date of this document and its attribution to the hand of lštar-šumu-ēreš/Anu-eriba//K (or his father), see Corò 2015 (publ. 2016), pp. 87-88.<sup>85</sup> As shown there, the tablet can also be connected *via* prosopography to **Nos. 74-RE//75-RE**, where the buyer, Kidin-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu, the *išparu*, is the son of the Sumuttu-Anu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur recorded here.

It is particularly interesting that we have no document from the BM collection concerning urban properties of any kinds, dated in the period between these two tablets; the next 10 tablets are in fact all prebend related contracts.

Obv. 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14 and 15 spilling onto the right edge.

Note the following correspondences between Mitchell, Searight 2008 and the actual position of seal impressions on the tablet's edge: L1=L.e.4; L2=L.e.3; L3=L.e.2; L4=L.e.1.

<sup>85</sup> Note that the data referred to in Corò 2015 (publ. 2016), p. 87, fn. 10 are now published in Monerie 2018, Annexe 4. Among the published tablets from Hellenistic Uruk lštar-šumu-ēreš/Anu-eriba//K wrote BRM 2 21 (SE 75); BRM 2 24 (SE 82); YOS 20 40 (SE 82); BRM 2 26 (SE 85); VS 15 35 (SE 86); BRM 2 27 (SE 87); CM 12 3 (SE 87); RIAA<sup>2</sup> 298//300 (SE 96); BiMes 24 48 (SE 97); YOS 20 47 (SE 100)

## No. 66-P. Plate LXVI

Museum no.: BM 116690 (1924-12-13, 4)

Size: 8.9×10.5×3.0 (M)

Format: type 3a, split<sup>7</sup>

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 90.l.x; Seleucus III; silver of Seleucus, g.q.

Date BC: 222.04.09-22.05.08

Bibl.: unpubl.; Monerie 2014, p. 164

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #716

Description (type of transaction): sale of *ašipūtu* prebend

- (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup>[utu]-sur dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>60-du-a a <sup>1</sup>gal<sup>1</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 ina hu-ud l[ib-bi-šú ši-in-ze-ru-ú(?)]  
<sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup> re-bu-ú ina 60-'-ú ina se-bu-ú giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1d</sup>maš.ma[aš-ú-tú igi]  
<sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>gašan.edin <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan *šá* sag u dingir.meš é-[šú-nu gab-bi]  
[šá] iti-us-su kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.èš.èš.meš u mi[m-ma gab-bi]  
(5) [a-n]a 8 1/2 gín kù.babbar *šá* <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-'na' <sup>1</sup>šám [til.meš a-na]  
<sup>1d</sup>60]-ad-šeš dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-gi ù <sup>1</sup>la-'ba-ši dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>' [...] 'x' [...]  
[...]x-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-'tú it-ta'-[din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 8 gín šám giš.šub.ba mu.meš]  
[til.meš] <sup>1d</sup>utu'-sur' dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-[din-su]-e ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-gi  
(10) [ù <sup>1</sup>la-ba]-ši dumu *šá* [...] m]a-hir e-'tir u<sub>4</sub>-mu' [pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi giš.šub.ba mu.meš]  
[ši-in]-ze-r[u-ú(?)] ù [r]e-bu-ú ina 60-'-ú ina [se-bu-ú giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>maš.maš-ú-tú mu.meš]  
[it]-'tab-šu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60'-mu-nu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60'-x'-[ ]  
[ ] 'x x x x' ú-mar-raq-ma' a-di 12-t[a.àm ]  
[...] ] 'pu'-út giš.[š]u]b]a] ]  
(approximately 4 ll. lost)  
(Rev.) (blank)  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> (?) ]  
[PN dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu ù <sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup>60-x-x' [...]  
[...] ] <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú -<tú><sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu [...]  
[...] <sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup>60-numun'-giš a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú <sup>1</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup>60'  
(5') [ <sup>1</sup> é-kur-za-k]ir <sup>1</sup>ú-bar dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-[...]  
[ <sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a <sup>1</sup>im-bi-[<sup>d</sup>60]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-š]eš.meš-mu dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>ir-<sup>d</sup>maš <sup>1d</sup>se-pir níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60  
(blank)  
[<sup>1</sup>]dumi'-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš a <sup>1</sup>⁻<sup>d</sup>30-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iii</sup>bár  
[ ká]m xmu.90.kám <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku lugal  
L.e. [dum]-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš a <sup>1</sup>] un-[qa] 'traces' [...]  
R.e. [ ] 'un-qa' [...]' mu-ru(?)'-[...] ]  
B.e. 'un-qa' [... ]  
U.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a un-qa <sup>1</sup>du-a un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-[...]

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* Šamaš-ētir/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli//Rabi-Anu<sup>7</sup> voluntarily sold to Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ušallim and Lâbâši/...//x-Anu(?) one twelfth and one fourth in 1/60 in one seventh, his *ašipūtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly, throughout the year, the *g* and the *eš* days and whatever pertains to that prebend, which is with all his brothers and his co-owner, for 8 1/2 š of silver, g.q., of Seleucus, as the full price. The silver: 8 š, full price of that prebend, Šamaš-ētir/Anu-balāssu-iqbi received from the hands of Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ušallim and Lâbâši/...; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that *ašipūtu* prebend, one twelfth and one fourth in 1/60 in one seventh, Anu-ittannu/Dumqī-Anu ... will clear it; 12-fold ...

Witnesses:

W1=??: .../Anu-bēlšunu/Ah

W2=U.e.1=716a: Anu-bēlšunu/...//Ah

W3=??: Anu-.../...//Ah

W4=??: Anu-ikšur/Tattannu//...

W5=??: .../Anu-zēru-līšir//Ah

W6=??: Anu-aha-iddin/Anu-...//...

W7=??: .../...-Anu//H

W8=??: Rihat-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin//Imbi-Anu

W9=??: Anu-ahhe-iddin/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

Witnesses from the edges:  
 W?=U.e.2=716b: Anu-mukīn-apli  
 W?=U.e.3=blank: Mukīn-apli

Scribe: Dumqī-Anu/Anu-uballit//SLU. Uruk. Nisānu, day ..., year 90, Seleucus, the king.

Seller: Šamaš-ēṭir/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli//Rabi-Anu?  
 Clearer: Anu-ittannu/Dumqī-Anu  
 Buyer: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ušallim and Lâbâšī/...//...

*Commentary.* The tablet is dated to SE 90, representing the last attested date for the reign of Seleucus III, in Uruk.<sup>86</sup>  
 Obv. 1, 'gal'-<sup>d</sup>60: the seller's clan name is probably misspelled: either he is a member of the Gimil-Anu clan and the ŠU sign lacks an horizontal wedge, or the scribe omitted an horizontal after the first part of the sign, and we have to read it as GAL (a MA sign would be unlikely). An individual named Šamaš-ēṭir/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli//Rabi-Anu is recorded in **Nos. 61-P//62-P** (SE 86), written by the same scribe as the present text: the identification seems therefore plausible and a reading Rabi-Anu for the clan name likely. Only a few examples of the clan name Rabi-Anu are available in the corpus from Uruk, all referring to this same individual.

<sup>86</sup> Corrects Del Monte 1997, p. 233. The tablet is referred to also in Monerie 2014, p. 164.

**No. 67-P. Plate LXVII**

Museum no.: BM 30120(1856-9-3, 1516)=Oppert 4

Size: 9.0×9.8×3.7 (M)

Place: Uruk

Format: type 2b, compact

Date: SE 90.IX.21, Antiochus III

Date BC: 222.XII.21 BC

Bibliography: Doty, CAHU, pp. 410-411; Oppert, Mènant, pp. 313-314. HANE/M 8, pp. 375-376. Loftus un-numbered

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #717.

Description (type of transaction): lease of *ērib bītūtu* and *gerseqqātu* prebends

*Dossier.* Kidin-Anu/Nidinti-Anu + women

Witnesses:

W1=??: Balātu/Tanitti-Anu//LA

W2=B.e.4=717c: Lâbâši/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah;

W3=??: Anu-zēru-iddin/Kidin-Anu//Ah

W4=??: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ

W5=B.e.1=: Rihat-Anu/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//Ah

W6=B.e.3=: Zēriya/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA

W7=??: Balātu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ

W8=B.e.2/?: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-utēr//LA

W9=??: Anu-ittannu/Balātu//LA

W10=L.e.2/4=717e/lost: Šamaš-ittannu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA

W11=L.e.2/4=717e/lost: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//LA

W12=B.e.2/?: Nidinti-Anu/Bēlšunu//Ah

U.e.4=717d: [...]

U.e.2=717f: [...]

Scribe: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ

Lessor=R.e.1: Kidin-Anu/[...]

Lessee=R.e.2=717a: Kidin-Anu/Nidinti-Anu

Lessee2(?)=R.e.3=lost: 'Šanītu

*Commentary.* For the tablet and its context see the relevant bibliography, above. This is one of the tablet excavated by Loftus. The obverse of the tablet is completely lost. The reverse is badly damaged by water. Mitchell, Searight 2008, #717: labels L1-4 correspond on the tablet to R.e.4-1, respectively.

## No. 68-P. Plate LXVIII

Museum no.: BM 105206 (1913-4-16, 38)//VDI 1955/4 7

Size: 8.9×10.2×3.2 (M)

Format: type 1a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 99.VIII.4, Antiochus III; stators of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 213.X.25

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #720

Description (type of transaction): sale of *nuhatimmūtu* prebend

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1ki</sup>-<sup>1</sup>din-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1kur</sup>-i  
*ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú ši-iš-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-[mu ina u]d.14.kám giš.šub.b[a-š]ú*  
<sup>1a</sup>muhaldim-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 *an-tu<sub>4</sub>* <sup>d</sup>[pap.sukkal <sup>d</sup>inanna] <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan [šá <sup>é</sup>]sag  
 u dingir.meš <sup>é</sup>-šú-nu *gab-bi šá* iti-u[s-su ka] mu.an.na *gu-[uq-q]a-né-e*  
 (5) *èš.èš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na [ši]-<sup>1</sup>iš-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.[14].<sup>1</sup>kám*  
*giš.šub.ba <sup>1a</sup>muhaldim-ú-tú mu.meš i[k-kaš-ši-du ma-la ha.la-šú]*  
*šá ki šeš.meš-šú u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú [gab-bi u ki <sup>1</sup>]na-na-mu*  
*u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i<sup>1</sup> <sup>1a</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu.meš <sup>1</sup>giš.šub.ba [mu.]meš dumu.meš šá*  
 (10) <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir [a-na 1]5 [gín kù.babbar *is-ta-tir*]-ra-n[u]  
*šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>1</sup>i-ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-[tú] a-na <sup>1</sup>šám til.[meš]*  
*<sup>1</sup>a-na <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-[i]ṭ dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-[numun-mu]*  
*dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>la-ba-ši a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir a-[n]a u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-[ta-din]*  
*kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 15 gín šám giš.šub.ba <sup>1</sup>mu<sup>1</sup>.meš <sup>1</sup>til<sup>1</sup>.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-[šeš-mu-nu]*  
*dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-<sup>1</sup>mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>din-[i]ṭ dumu[.meš šá]*  
 (15) <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu *ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1</sup>mu<sup>1</sup> pa-qa-ri ana mu[h-hi]*  
*š[i-i]š-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1a</sup>muhaldim-ú-tú [mu.meš]*  
*[it]-tab-šú-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu šá mu-šú šá-nu-ú <sup>1</sup>dùg.ga-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu-šú <sup>1</sup>ú-<sup>1</sup>[mar-raq-ma]*  
*[a-di 12-ta.àm a-na] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i<sup>1</sup>ṭ du[mu.meš šá]*  
 Rev. <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú *ina-an-din pu-ut a-ha-meš]*  
 (20) *[a-na mu-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba mu.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu <sup>1a</sup>na-din giš.šub.ba mu.meš]*  
*[dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>numun-mu dumu-šú a-na<sup>1</sup>*  
*<sup>1d</sup>na]-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i<sup>1</sup>ṭ a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-[tú na-šú-ú]*  
*[ši-iš]-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1a</sup>muhaldim-ú-[tú mu.meš]*  
 (25) *[šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i<sup>1</sup>ṭ dumu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-[mu dumu šá]*  
*[<sup>1</sup>]a-ba-ši a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú [šú-ú]*  
*<sup>1a</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>ina-qí-bít-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>ú-<sup>1</sup>tú<sup>1</sup>*  
*<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>la-ba-ši <sup>1</sup>a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>ú-<sup>1</sup>tú <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur<sup>1</sup>*  
*u <sup>1a</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu u <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu šá]*  
*<sup>1a</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá*  
 (30) <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>numun-ia dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a <sup>1</sup>šú-<sup>d</sup>[60]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a <sup>1é</sup>-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>ú-bar du[mu šá]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-[na-a-mu]  
a <sup>1é</sup>.babbar-ra-mu-dù  
<sup>1d</sup>inanna-mu-kám <sup>1a</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-su a <sup>1</sup>kur-i unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>apin ud.[4].kám  
mu.99.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>1</sup>i-ku-su <sup>1</sup>lugal<sup>1</sup>
- L.e. [un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60]-šeš-mu [un]-qa <sup>1</sup>ú-bar un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu un-qa <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú  
 R.e. [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu [...]  
 B.e. [un-qa <sup>1a</sup>la-ba-ši-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e]  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>numun-ia un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu

Dossier. Lâbâši's grandsons (NI/AZI/L/EZ and AU/AZI/L//EZ)

Translation. Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Kidînu-Anu//K voluntarily sold to Nanâya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ one sixth of a day on day 14, his *nuhatimmûtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Pap-sukkal, Ištar, Nanâya, Bêlet-ša-Rêš and all the gods of their temple, monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešû* offerings, and whatever pertains to one sixth of a day on day 14, that *nuhatimmûtu* prebend, all of his share which is with all his brothers and co-owners, and with Nanâya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ, the buyers of that prebend, for 15 š of silver, g.q. stators of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, 15 š, full price of that prebend, Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûti-Anu has received from the hands of Nanâya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin. He is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to one sixth of a day on day 14, that *nuhatimmûtu* prebend, Anu-zêru-iddin *alias* Tâb-Anu, his brother, will clear it and give 12-fold to Nanâya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin. Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûti-Anu, the seller of that prebend, and Anu-zêru-iddin, his brother, mutually guarantee for the clearing of claims of one sixth of a day on day

14, that *nihatimmūtu* prebend, to the advantage of Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin. One sixth of a day on day 14, that *nihatimmūtu* prebend, belongs to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.2=lost: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah

W2=L.e.3=720a: Anu-bēlšunu/Lâbâši/Ah

W3=U.e.2=lost: Anu-ikšur/Tattannu//EZ

W4=B.e.1=lost: Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ

W5=U.e.3=720b: Nidinti-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu//EZ

W6=U.e.4=lost: Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//K

W7=U.e.1=720c: Zēriya/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA

W8=L.e.1=lost: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ

W9=L.e.2=lost: Ubar/Anu-ahhē-iddin//H

W10=L.e.4=720d: Ša-Anu-iššû/Nanāya-iddin//Ebabbara-šumu-ibni

Scribe: Ištar-šumu-ēreš/Anu-eṛba//K. Uruk. Arahsamnu, day 4, year 99, Antiochus, the king

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=lost: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//K

Buyer1+Buyer2: Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

Clearer=co-guarantor2: Anu-zēru-iddin *alias* Ṭāb-Anu, brother of the seller

*Commentary.* The tablet duplicates VDI 1955/4 no. 7 (see bibliography, above, for more details): mutual restorations between the two texts are thus possible. Thanks to the present tablet we come to know that the clearer from claims is not, as I suggested elsewhere, Anu-balāssu-iqbi but the seller's son, Anu-zēru-iddin, *alias* Ṭāb-Anu.<sup>87</sup> We have no evidence of Anu-zēru-iddin's other name elsewhere in the corpus.

The document belongs to the dossier of the Lâbâši family and features as buyers two of Lâbâši's grandsons, who are also attested in the BM collection in **Nos. 70-P, 76-P and 89-P**, where they act together (see also the commentary to **No. 76-P**, below).

Obv. 7. writing flows onto the R.e.

Excluding the mise-en-page, only two minor differences can be noted between **No. 68-P** and its duplicate: Anu-bēlšunu/Lâbâši//Ah, appears as W5 here, while he is recorded as W8 in the witness lists of VDI 1955/4 7.

The seals of the left edge of **No. 68-P** correspond to those on the B.e. of VDI 1955/4 7 and *vice versa*.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, #720 L1-4 correspond to L.e.4-1 on the tablet. The following identifications are possible:<sup>88</sup>W7=U.e.1=720c=AUWE 19, no. 696G; W3=U.e.2=lost=AUWE19, no. 616U; W5=U.e.3=720b=AUWE 19, no. 872C; W6=U.e.4=lost=AUWE 19, no. 423; W4=B.e.1=lost=897C; W8=L.e.1=lost: AUWE 19, no. 534; W9=L.e.2=lost=AUWE 19, no. 397C. Seller=R.e.1=lost=AUWE 19, no. 586C.<sup>89</sup>

<sup>87</sup> The name of Anu-balāssu-iqbi was integrated in HANE/M 8, p. 229 on the basis of the seal captions of the R.e.

<sup>88</sup> See Wallenfels, HBTIN, P342452.

<sup>89</sup> HBTIN 05876 typo for 0586.

## No. 69-P. Plate LXIX

Museum no.: BM 105202 (1913-4-16, 34)

Size: 7.6×9.3×3.1 (S)

Place: Uruk

Format: type 4a, compact (slightly irregular)

Date SE: 96/99.x.x, Antiochus III; silver *qalû*

Date BC: 216-212

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #690

Description (type of transaction): sale of food prebend

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ina-qí-bit*-<sup>d</sup>60 a *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú*  
*ina h[u-ud lib-bi-šú... giš.šub.]ba-šú ma-la ha.la-šú gab-bi*  
 [...] èš.èš.meš *a-na* <sup>gis</sup>banšur *šá an-tu*<sub>4</sub>  
 [...] *kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e*  
 (5) [...] *gab-bi šá a-na* giš.šub.ba  
 [...] *šá ki š* èš.meš-šú *ù en.meš ha.la.meš-šú*  
 [...] x (traces) ] <sup>1</sup>*a-na* 6 gín kù.babbar *qa-lu-ú a-na šám til.meš*  
<sup>1</sup>*a-na* <sup>1</sup>*ni-din-tu*-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ana-gal*-<sup>d</sup>60 a *šá* <sup>1</sup>60-numun-giš  
 [a <sup>1</sup>*h*un-zu-ú *a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din*  
 (10) [kù.bab]bar *a*<sub>4</sub> 6 gín šám giš.šub.ba mu.meš til.meš  
<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ina-qí-bit*-<sup>d</sup>60 *ina* šu-ii <sup>1</sup>*ni-din-tu*-<sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>1</sup>*dumu* <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1</sup>*ana-gal*-<sup>d</sup>60 *ma-hir e-ṭir u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu pa-qa-ri*  
 [*a-na mu*] *h-hi* giš.šub.ba mu.meš *it-tab-šu-ú* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-[mu]  
 [dumu-šú *ú*]-*mar-raq-ma a-di* 12-ta.àm *a-na* <sup>1</sup>*ni-din-tu*-<sup>d</sup>60  
 Rev. [*a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu ša*]-*a-tú i-nam-din pu-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-qu*  
 [*šá* giš.šub.ba] mu.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur <sup>1d</sup>*na-din-na-an* giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
 [dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ina-qí-bi*]-<sup>d</sup>60 *u* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu dumu-šú *a-na* <sup>1</sup>*ni-din-tu*-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [*a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu*] *ša-a-tú na-šu-ú* giš.šub.ba mu.meš *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ni-din-tu*-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ana-gal*]-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
 (20) [<sup>1d</sup>*mu-kin*], <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*man-nu-i-qa-pu* a <sup>1</sup>*kur-i*  
<sup>1</sup>*du-a* dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>1</sup>*šeš--ú-tú* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu  
 a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú* <sup>1</sup>*nu.téš* dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*gal*-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú*  
<sup>1</sup>*bár*-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>*šeš--ú-tú*  
 (25) <sup>1</sup>*il-lut*-<sup>d</sup>60xxdumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*šá*-<sup>d</sup>60-*iš-šu-ú* a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú*  
<sup>1</sup>*nu.téš* dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*li-giš* a <sup>1</sup>*šu*-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu  
 a <sup>1</sup>*šeš--ú-tú* <sup>1</sup>*nu.téš* dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ba-la-ṭu* a *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ta-nit-tu*-<sup>d</sup>60  
 a <sup>1</sup>*lu-uš-tam-mar*-<sup>d</sup>išškur <sup>1</sup>*šá*-<sup>d</sup>60-*iš-šu-ú* dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>*ina-qí-bit*-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú*  
 [PN] <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>*é-kur-za-kir* unug<sup>k</sup>[<sup>1</sup>]  
 [...mu.]<sup>93+x<sup>2</sup>90</sup>.kám <sup>1</sup>*an-ti'-i-ku-su* lugal
- L.e. [un-qa <sup>1</sup>šá]-<sup>d</sup>60-[*iš-šu-ú un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu]  
 R.e. un-qa-<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur <sup>1d</sup>*na-din-na-an* giš.šub.ba mu.meš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu <sup>1d</sup>*mu-mar-ri-qa-an* <sup>1</sup>giš.šub. <sup>1</sup>[ba mu.meš]<sup>91</sup>  
 B.e. [un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu].-<sup>1</sup>téš-<sup>1</sup>un-qa <sup>1</sup>du-a un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš un-qa <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>nu.téš [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>numun-giš<sup>1</sup>

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* Anu-abu-utēr/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-šumu-līšir//H voluntarily sold to Nidinti-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-zēru-līšir//H ... his prebend, all of his share, ... eššešu offerings for the altar of Antu ... throughout the year, the g ... whatever (pertains) to (that) prebend, ... (which is with) his brothers and his co-owners ..., for 6 š of pure silver, as the full price. The silver: 6 š, complete price of that prebend, Anu-abu-utēr/Ina-qibīt-Anu has received from the hands of Nidinti-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu. He is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that prebend, Anu-ahu-iddin, his son, will clear it and 12-fold will give to Nidinti-Anu, in perpetuity. Anu-abu-utēr/Ina-qibīt-Anu, the seller of this prebend, and Anu-ahu-iddin, his son, mutually guarantee the clearing from claims of that prebend to the

90 The first digit must be a 90 and not a 30, since no Antiochus alone is attested in years 30 to 39. The preserved part of the second digit allows for any possibility between 93 and 99.

91 Edge layout is as follows:

l. 1, left: caption + PN; right: caption + PN

l. 2, left: seal of the seller; right: seal of the clearer;

l. 3: left: role of the individual (seller); right: role of the individual (clearer).

advantage of Nidinti-Anu, forever.

That prebend belongs to Nidinti-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-zêru-lîšir//H, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Mannu-iqabbu//K

W2=B.e.2=690c: Mukîn-apli/Anu-zêru-lîšir//Ah

W3=L.e.2=lost: Anu-māru-ittannu/Šamaš-ittannu//H

W4=B.e.3=690d/U.e.1=lost/B.e.1=lost: Lâbâši/Rabi-Anu//H

W5=U.e.3=lost: Kîdin-Anu/Anu-zêru-iddin//Ah

W6=B.e.4=690e: Illût-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû//H

W7=B.e.3=690d/U.e.1=lost/B.e.1=lost: Lâbâši/Lîšir//GA

W8=U.e.4=690a: Anu-zêru-lîšir/Šamaš-ittannu//Ah

W9=B.e.3=690d/U.e.1=lost/B.e.1=lost: Lâbâši/Balâṭu//Tanittu-Anu//LA

W10=L.e.1=lost: Ša-Anu-iššû/Ina-qibîṭ-Anu//H

Scribe: .../Anu-bêlšunu//EZ. Uruk. ... year 93<sup>+</sup>, Antiochus, the king.

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=690b: Anu-abu-utêr/Ina-qibîṭ-Anu/Anu-šumu-lîšir//H

Buyer: Nidinti-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-zêru-lîšir//H

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=690f: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-abu-utêr/Ina-qibîṭ-Anu/Anu-šumu-lîšir//H (buyer's son)

*Commentary.* The date of the tablet is partially broken. The year number in the date formula is only partially preserved. A 90 is visible on the tablet, while only the upper part of the last digit is preserved: this might be read as a 6 or a 9, thus making year 96 or 99 of Antiochus (III) both possible.<sup>92</sup>

The tablet exhibits a peculiar format; while it is a type 4 format, the blanks that separate the WL from the end of the contract and the date formula from the WL are very small; moreover, an anomalous use of blanks in the WL can be noted: in Rev. 22-24 they separate the clan name from the patronym (but they are not aligned to form a column); in Rev. 24 a second smaller blank separates the name and the patronym of W6.

Two scribes, both sons of Anu-bêlšunu//EZ, are active in Uruk in this period, namely Nidinti-Anu and Anu-ahhê-iddin: they are both possible candidates as scribes of this tablet, too. Nidinti-Anu is the scribe of RIAA<sup>2</sup> 294 and VS 15 18: in both documents he shows a preference for the use of the logogram A to indicate the three levels of filiation in the onomastic chain of the individuals mentioned in the contracts; conversely, Anu-ahhê-iddin alternates between DUMU and A in TCL 13 242, in CM 12 5, as is the case in **No. 69-P** (Oppert 4 is too damaged to judge). It is thus plausible that Anu-ahhê-iddin is the scribe of our tablet too.<sup>93</sup>

Obv. 3, 6, 7: writing spills on the R.e.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, #690 T1 corresponds to U.e.4 on the tablet.

92 Both Mitchell's proposal (Mitchell 2008, p. 211) and my own (HANE/M 8, p. 440) must therefore be corrected.

93 It must be noted also that TCL 13 242 exhibits at least one example of use of an anomalous blank in the WL, that would be tempting to attribute to Anu-ahhê-iddin's hand.

## No. 70-P. Plate LXX

Museum no.: BM 109973 (1914-4-4, 39)

Size: 8.2×9.5×2.9 (S)

Format: type 2a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 101.x.x; Antiochus III, (silver missing)

Date BC: 211/210.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #721

Description (type of transaction): sale of multiple prebends: *ērib bitūtu* of Enlil+?

Obv.	[...]	] ina 18-'-ú
	[...]	giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>10</sup> k]u <sub>4</sub> é- ú-tú
	[...]	] é-šú-nu 'gab'-bi
	[...]	] ud.17-k[ám x x]'-
(5)	[...]	giš.šub.ba] <sup>10</sup> ku <sub>4</sub> 'é'-[ú]-tú
	[...]	<sup>d</sup> am]ar.utu <sup>d</sup> na-[na]-a
	[...]	] šá iti-us-[s]u
	[...]	] ù mim-ma
	[...]	ik-kaš-ši]-du šá ki [...]
(10)	[...]	] 'ù' ki <sup>10</sup> na-na-[a]-mu
	[...]	giš.šub.ba].meš mu.'meš'
	[...]	] is-ta-tir-'ra'-[nu]
	[...]	š]ám til.meš
	[...]	<sup>10</sup> ]60-numun-mu
(15)	[...]	i]t-ta-din kù.babbar a <sub>4</sub>
	[...]	] 'ina šu-ii(?)' <sup>10</sup> na-na-a-mu
(Rev)	[u <sup>10</sup> 60-din]-iṭ ma-hir e-ṭir u <sub>4</sub> -mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi	giš.šub.ba.meš
	[mu.meš] it-tab-šu-ú <sup>10</sup> utu-mu-nu šeš-šú dumu šá 'ba-la-ṭu a šá <sup>10</sup> utu-mu-nu	
	[a 'lu]-uš-tam-mar- <sup>d</sup> iškur ú-mar-raq-ma a-di 12-ta.àm	
(20)	[a-n]a <sup>10</sup> na-na-a-mu u <sup>10</sup> 60-din-iṭ a-na u <sub>4</sub> -mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din	
	[pu]-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš	
	[...]mu-nu u <sup>10</sup> utu-mu-nu dumu.meš šá 'ba-'la-ṭu' a-na <sup>10</sup> na-na-a-mu	
	[u] <sup>10</sup> 60-din-iṭ a-na u <sub>4</sub> -mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš	
(25)	[šá] <sup>10</sup> na-na-a-mu u <sup>10</sup> 60-din-iṭ dumu.meš 'šá' <sup>10</sup> 60-numun-mu a šá 'nu.téš	
	'a' <sup>10</sup> é-kur-za-kir a-na u <sub>4</sub> -mu ša-a-tú šu-ú-nu	
	[ <sup>10</sup> ]mu-kin <sub>7</sub> <sup>10</sup> na-na-a-mu u <sup>10</sup> 60-du-a dumu.meš šá <sup>10</sup> 60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>10</sup> šeš-['-ú-tú]	
	[...]su' dumu šá <sup>10</sup> 60-du-a a <sup>10</sup> é-kur-za-kir <sup>10</sup> 60-ad-šeš dumu šá 'ina-qí-bit- <sup>d</sup> 60 [...]	
	[a 'še]š-'-ú-tú <sup>10</sup> 60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>10</sup> na-na-a-mu a <sup>10</sup> šeš-'-ú'-[tú]	
	[ <sup>10</sup> 60-še]š-mu-nu dumu šá 'ana-gal- <sup>d</sup> 60 a 'kur-i 'su-mut-tu <sub>4</sub> - <sup>d</sup> 60 dumu šá <sup>10</sup> na- [...]	
(30)	[...]' <sup>10</sup> dum-qí- <sup>d</sup> 60 dumu šá 'tat-tan-nu a 'hun-zu-ú <sup>10</sup> 60-dumu-m[u-nu] '	
	[...] 'ad'-gur' a 'lu-uš-tam-mar- <sup>d</sup> iškur <sup>10</sup> 60-en-šú-nu dumu šá 'ni-din- [...]	
	[a <sup>10</sup> 30-ti]-ér 'šá- <sup>d</sup> 60-iš-šu-ú dumu šá <sup>10</sup> na-na-a-mu a <sup>10</sup> é.babbar-[ra-mu-dù]	
	[ <sup>10</sup> 60-šeš.meš-mu(?) du]mu [šá] 'ir- <sup>d</sup> maš <sup>10</sup> kuš.sar níg.ga <sup>d</sup> 60	
(blank)		
	[... <sup>10</sup> ]jumbisag dumu šá <sup>10</sup> 60-en-šú-nu a <sup>10</sup> é-kur-za-kir unug[ <sup>ki</sup> ]	
(35)	[ <sup>10</sup> ix ud.x.kám mu].' <sup>10</sup> 1.kám 'an-ti-'-i-ku-su lugal'	
L.e.	[...] '1' [...] [...] 'd <sup>na</sup> '- [...]	
R.e.	[un]-qa <sup>10</sup> utu-mu-nu / [ <sup>10</sup> na-din-n]a 'giš.šub'.ba.[meš] mu.meš u <sup>10</sup> mu-mar-ri-qa-an giš.šub.ba.meš <sup>94</sup>	mu.meš
B.e.	[u]n-qa [ <sup>10</sup> 60]-ad-šeš un-qa <sup>10</sup> 60-šeš.meš-mu un-qa 'ki-din- <sup>d</sup> 60 un-qa 'su-mut-tu <sub>4</sub> - <sup>d</sup> 60	
U.e.	[ <sup>10</sup> dum]-' qí'- <sup>d</sup> 60 un [qa] '1' [...] [...]	

Dossier. Lâbâši's grandsons (NI/AZI/L/EZ and AU/AZI/L//EZ)

Translation. ...-ittannu/Balâṭu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA (voluntarily) sold (to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ) ... in 1/18 ... his *ērib bitūtu* prebend ... (and all the gods of) their temple, ... day 17 ... *ērib bitūtu* (prebend before Enlil?) .... Marduk, Nanāya, ..., monthly (throughout the year) ... and whatever pertains ..., which is with ... and with Nanāya-iddin ... those prebends ... stators ... full price .... The silver ..., ...-ittannu/Balâṭu received from the hands of Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit; he is paid. Should a

94 meš written on top of ba. mu.meš added beneath on a second row.

claim arise with regard to those prebends, Šamaš-ittannu/Balātu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA, his brother, will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ, forever. ...-ittannu and Šamaš-ittannu/Balātu mutually guarantee the clearing from claims of that prebend, to the advantage of Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ, in perpetuity. Those prebends belong to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=??: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W2=??: Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W3=B.e.3=721a: Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ  
 W4=B.e.1=721c: Anu-abu-ušur/Ina-qibīt-Anu/...//Ah  
 W5=B.e.2=: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//Ah  
 W6=??: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûti-Anu//K  
 W7=B.e.4=721b: Sumuttu-Anu/Na...//...  
 W8=U.e.1: Dumqi-Anu/Tattannu//H  
 W9=??: Anu-māru-ittannu/Anu-abu-utēr(?)//LA  
 W10=??: Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti?-...//SLU  
 W11=??: Ša-Anu-iššû/Nanāya-iddin/Ebabbara-šumu-ibni  
 W12=??: Anu-ahhē-iddin(?)/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.3=721d

Scribe: .../Anu-bēlšunu//EZ. Uruk. ... year 101, Antiochus, the king.

Seller=co-guarantor1: ...-ittannu/Balātu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA

Buyer1+buyer2: Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

Clearer=co-guarantor2: Šamaš-ittannu/Balātu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA (seller's brother)

*Commentary.* Again a contract featuring the two grandsons of Lâbâši, i.e. Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ (see also **Nos. 68-P, 76-P, 84-P** and **89-P**).

Marduk and Nanāya appear next to each other only in lists beginning with Enlil: we can therefore surmise that the temple-enterer's service is here performed in front of Enlil.

Rev. 25: *šú-ú-nu*; usually written *šú-nu*. The same spelling appears in VS 15 19 (109 SE; scribe: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ); YOS 20 50 (109 SE, scribe: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//[EZ]); OECT 9 45 (111 SE; scribe: [Anu-ahhē]-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ) and BiMes 24 9 (date and scribe lost). It seems therefore plausible that the variant is due to scribal hand and that we are here dealing with a peculiarity of Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ, whose name may be integrated in the lacuna.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 223 suggested date to SE 101 SE is confirmed.

The name of the alphabetic scribe is tentatively reconstructed on the basis of the witness list of **No. 66-P**. Also a Nidinti-Ištar/Arad-Ninurta is known in Uruk but the documents where he appears are earlier.

The seal impression of 721c is labelled B2 in Mitchell, Searight 2008; note that the impression is actually on B.e.1 (B.e.2 is illegible).

R.e.: the scribe did not properly calculate the available space on the R.e. of the tablet.

## No. 71-P. Plate LXXI

Museum no.: BM 109943 (1914-4-4, 9)

Size: 11.4×12.5×3.2 (L)

Format: type 2a, compact?

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 106<sup>?</sup>.VI.13, Antiochus III and Antiochus, silver *qalû*, staters of (Antiochus), g.q.Date BC: 206<sup>?</sup>.IX.19

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #674

Description (type of transaction): sale of multi-prebend group

- Obv. [... ]-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.6.kám  
 [... ] u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.16.kám  
 [... ]-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 [... ] 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 (5) [... ] 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 [... ga]b-bi  
 [... u]d.15.[kám]  
 [... ] ù ina ud.26.kám ù  
 [... u<sub>4</sub>-m]u ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-m[u] ina [ud.x.kám giš.šub.ba]-šú<sup>10</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>en-líl <sup>d</sup>é-a <sup>d</sup>30  
 (10) [... <sup>d</sup>gaš]an šá <sup>d</sup>sag ù dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi ši-iš-šú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.19.kám ud.20.kám mim-ma  
 [... ]u-mu<sub>4</sub> ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš giš.šub.ba-šú<sup>10</sup>muhaldim-ú-tú 2 ha-an-zu šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 [... r]u-ú šá ud.28.kám giš.šub.ba-šú<sup>10</sup>gir.lá-ú-tú ši-iš-šú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu šá šal-šú ina 60-'ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 [... ši-in-z]e-ru-ú šá ud.28.kám giš.šub.ba-šú<sup>10</sup>gir.sig-ú-tú giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>en-líl  
 [... ] <sup>d</sup>na-[na]-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá <sup>d</sup>sag ù dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi ši-iš-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 (15) [... ] x <sup>d</sup>gašan kur é šá ki é.an.na <sup>te</sup>pu-ú igi <sup>d</sup>gašan kur ù dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi  
 [... ] 2]8.kám giš.šub.ba-šu šá ina <sup>gis</sup>kiri<sub>6</sub> hal-lat ina é.du<sub>6</sub>.sag.gara<sub>10</sub> é <sup>d</sup>gašan.edin igi <sup>d</sup>gašan.edin  
 [... ] kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.èš.èš.meš ù mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na  
 [... ]š]eš.meš-šú ù en.meš ha.la.meš-šú gab-bi a-na 2 ma.<na> kù.babbar qa-lu-ú  
 [is-ta-ti-ra-nu šá 'an-ti-'i-ku-s]u bab-ba-nu-tu a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>r</sup>gašan-su-nu dumu.munus šá <sup>10</sup>60-ad-šeš  
 (20) [a šá 'nig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 dam <sup>1d</sup>]60'-din-it a šá [<sup>d</sup>60]-numun-mu` [a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na] u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din  
 [kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 2 ma.na šám giš.šub.ba.meš mu].meš <sup>r</sup>til<sup>?</sup>.meš` [... ]<sub>4</sub>xx šá [<sup>1</sup>gaš]an-su-nu dumu.munus šá  
 [<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš ... ]-x-ú <sup>r</sup>d60-dumu-mu'-nu  
 Rev. [... ] [<sup>1</sup>gaš]an-su-nu dam  
 [... ud.x].kám ud.7.kám ud.8.kám ud.9.kám ù  
 (25) [... -š]ú" u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.16.kám ud.17.kám ud.18.kám  
 [... ] ù šal-šú ina 60-'ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 [... ]-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ù šal-šú ina 30-'ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
<sup>r</sup> traces undetermined nr of signs` ud.30.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>10</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú igi dingir mu.meš  
 [... ] ù šal-šú ina 30-'ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.1.kám ud.2.kám ud.3.kám ud.4.kám ù  
 (30) [... ] 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ù šal-šú ina 30-'ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.16.kám ud.17.kám ud.18.<kám> ù  
 [... ] <sup>10</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú šá dingir.meš é mu.meš ši-iš-šú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.19.kám ud.20.kám ù  
 [... ] <sup>10</sup>mu]haldim-ú-tú mu.meš 2 ha-an-zu šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.2.kám ud.4.kám ud.20.kám ud.24.kám ù  
 [... ] <sup>10</sup>gir.lá-ú-tú mu.meš ši-iš-šú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu šá šal-šú ina 60-'ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ma-<la> lib-ú ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 [... ] x ud.28.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>10</sup>gir.sig-ú-tú mu.meš ši-iš-šú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.ba  
 (35) [... ] <sup>d</sup>gašan kur mu.meš ši-iš-šú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.7.kám ù ud.8.kám giš.šub.ba  
 [šá ina <sup>gis</sup>kiri<sub>6</sub> hal-lat ina] <sup>r</sup>é.du<sub>6</sub>.sag.gara<sub>10</sub> é <sup>d</sup>gašan.edin mu.meš šá [<sup>1</sup>gaš]an-su-nu dumu.munus šá <sup>10</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá  
 'nig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [dam] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
 [<sup>10</sup>mu-kin, ... a] šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
 [... ] <sup>r</sup>šá <sup>1</sup>ba-as'-si-ia a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-din-'su'-e a šá <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
 (40) [... ] a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-'tam'-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>ir-<sup>d</sup>maš  
 [... ]-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>ki.kal-<sup>d</sup>gašan [a] šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu ù <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur a šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
 [... ]-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 'nig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>inanna a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>šeš-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [... ]-<sup>d</sup>60 ù <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá 'nig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
 [<sup>1</sup>nig.sum.m]u-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>10</sup>umbisag šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir unu<sup>ki</sup><sup>10</sup>kin.kám ud.13.kám  
 (45) [mu.10]6<sup>?</sup>.kám 'an-ti-'i-ku-su u 'an-ti-'i-ku-su lugal.meš
- L.e (lost)  
 R.e un-qa 'nig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>10</sup>na-din-na giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu <sup>10</sup>mu-mar-raq-an-na  
 B.e (lost)  
 U.e 'un-qa' [... ] 'un-qa' [... ] 'un-qa' [... ]

Dossier. Lâbâši-Bēlessunu (wife of AU/AZI//EZ)

*Translation.* Nidinti-Anu ... sold to 'Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu., the wife of Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ ... one day, in day 6 ... day, in day 16 ... day 10 ... x<sup>th</sup> of one day ... day 24 ... one day ... *ērib bitūtu* ... all ... one third in ... day 15 ... 1/10 ... and in day 26 and ... (of) a day, in one day, in days ... his *ērib bitūtu* prebend before Enlil, Ea, Sin ... Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, one sixth of one day, in days 19, 20, whatever ... day, in those days, his *nuhatimmūtu* prebend 2 fifths of one day, in one day, ... (one twel)th(?) of day 28, his *ṭābihūtu* prebend, one sixth of one day of one third in 1/60 of one day ... one twelfth of day 28, this *ṭābihūtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Enlil ... Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, one sixth of a day.. Bēlet-māti, the temple which is adjoined to Eanna, before Bēlet-māti, and the all the gods of their temple ... (day) 28, his prebend in the *hallatu* garden, in the Edusaggara, the temple of Bēlet-šēri, before Bēlet-šēri ... throughout the year, the *guqqū* offerings, the *eššešu* days, and whatever (pertains) to ... (which is with) his brothers and all of his co-owners, for 2 m of pure silver, g.q. (stater of Antiochus), as the full price, in perpetuity. The silver, 1 m, full price of those prebends, ... 'Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur ... Anu-māru-ittannu ... 'Bēlessunu, the wife ... day 7, 8, 9 and ... of day, on days 16, 17, 18 ... one third in 1/60 of one day, in one day, ... of one day and one third in 1/30 of one day ... day 30, *ērib bitūtu* prebend before this god(?), ... one third in 1/30 of one day, in one day, on days 1, 2, 3, 4 and ... one day and one third in 1/30 of one day in one day on days 16, 17, 18 and ... *ērib bitūtu* prebend of the gods of this temple, one sixth of one day, in one day, on days 19, 20 and ... *nuhatimmūtu* prebend, 2 fifths of one day, in one day, on days 2, 4, 20, 24 and ... this *ṭābihūtu* prebend, one sixth of one day of one third in 1/60 of one day, as much as there is one day ... day 28, this *ṭābihūtu* prebend, one sixth of a day in day 14, this prebend ... Bēlet-māti, one sixth of one day in one day on days 7 and 8, this prebend in the *hallatu* garden, in the Edusaggara, the temple of Bēlet-šēri, belong to 'Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu, wife of Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=?=? : .../Anu-mukīn-apli/EZ

W2=?=? : Anu-uballissu/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ

W3=?=? : .../Bassiya//EZ

W4=?=? : Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Lâbâši//EZ

W5=?=? : .../Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu//LA

W6=?=? : Kidin-Anu/Arad-Ninurta/...-Anu//LA

W7=?=? : Dannat-Bēlti/Nanāya-iddin//LA

W8=?=? : Anu-ikšur/Kidin-Anu//LA

W9=?=? : ...-ittannu/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nidinti-Ištar//K

W10=?=? : Ušuršu-Anu/Tanittu-Anu/...-Anu//H

W11=?=? : Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Ilū-ut-Anu//H

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ. Uruk. Ulūlu, day 13, year x+3, Antiochus and Antiochus, the kings.

Seller=clearer(?)=R.e.1=674a: Nidinti-Anu/[...]

Buyer: 'Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu W Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

Clearer=co-guarantor(?)=R.e.2=674b: Anu-māru-ittannu/[...]

*Commentary.* The text records Bēlessunu as a buyer, so that the tablet can be dated to SE 106-119 approximately, during the co-regency of Antiochus III and Antiochus:<sup>95</sup> the dossier concerning the activities of Bēlessunu has been extensively discussed elsewhere: see HANE/M 8, pp. 99-100 and Corò 2005b, pp. 85-86.

Monerie suggests that the tablet is the duplicate of **No. 85-P**; although the two texts are very similar, they are not duplicates.

Obv. 16: *é.du<sub>6</sub>.sag.gara<sub>10</sub>*, for the ceremonial name of the temple of Bēlet-šēri, see George 1993, p. 78, no. 192. The Edusaggara is referred to as the temple of Bēlet-šēri also in TCL 13 244: 3.

Obv. 1-4, 8 and 10: writing spilling onto the edge.

Obv. 19, *bab-ba-nu-tu*: instead of the more usual *bab-ba-nu-ú-tú*.

The tablet is almost square and has a peculiar L size, clearly connected to its extraordinarily long content. See above, § 2.1.1

95 See Walker, in Mitchell, Seairight 2008, p. 312, sub 674.

## No. 72-P. Plate LXXII

Museum no.: BM 109970//105208 (1914-4-4, 36)

Size: 8.6×11.1×2.4 (M)

Format: type 1a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date: 106.VIII.12, Antiochus III and Antiochus, (...) staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 206.XI.16

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #722

Description (type of transaction): sale of *tābihūtu* prebend

- (Obv.) <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-gi a šá <sup>1</sup>[bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a] <sup>1</sup>[lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú]  
 '9'-ú šá <sup>1</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-[mu ù 90'-ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.15.kám ù ud.16.kám sa-ma-nu-ú]  
 [šá] <sup>1</sup>'en u<sub>4</sub>-mu' [ù šal-šú ina 30'-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1d</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú]  
 [igi <sup>d</sup>60] an-tu<sub>4</sub> [<sup>d</sup>en-líl <sup>d</sup>é-a <sup>d</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>gašan edin? <sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan šá <sup>d</sup>sag(?)
- (5) [ù] dingir.meš' [é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-su kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.èš.èš.meš]  
 ù mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki]  
<sup>1d</sup>šeš.meš-šú ù <sup>1d</sup>[en].meš ha'.[la-meš-šú gab-bi a-na 1/3 ma.na 1/2 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú]  
 is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá 'an-ti-'-i-ku-[su bab-ba-nu-tu a-na šám til.meš]  
 a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>in[a-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú]  
 it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 1/3 ma.na '1/2' gín 'šám giš'.[šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú mu.meš til.meš]
- (10) <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-gi ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 'a šá <sup>1</sup>[60]-'šeš'-mu ma-hir  
 e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu' pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi sa-ma-nu-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ù šal-šú ina 30'-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-m[u]  
 ina ud.15.kám ù ud.16.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú 'ana-'gal-<sup>d</sup>[60]  
 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur ú-mar-'raq-ma' a-di 12-ta.à[m]  
 a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú '[a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú]  
 i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-'qu' [šá giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú mu.meš]
- (15) <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu <sup>1d</sup>na-din-na giš.šub.ba mu.meš a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-gi ù <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš'-mu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 ša-a-tú na-šu-ú sa-ma-nu-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu 'ù' [šal-šú ina 3]0'-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 ina ud.15.kám ù ud.16.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gír.lá-ú-[tú m]'u.meš' šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú a-na 'u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-[ú]  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a 'šeš'-[ú-tú 'š]i]b-qát-<sup>d</sup>60  
 a šá 'kar-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'é-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i[ṭ a] <sup>1</sup>'kur-i  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna a 'é-kur-za-kir 'bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá '[<sup>d</sup>60]-šeš-gál-ši  
 a 'é-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a šá 'mu-a a 'šeš'-ú-tú <sup>1</sup>'[60]-ad-šeš  
 a šá 'kar-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna a šá 'dum-q[<sup>i</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60]0 'a'  
 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur 'ki.kal-<sup>d</sup>gašan a šá 'na-na-a-mu a 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
 'ana-gal-ka-<sup>d</sup>60 xxxx a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 xxx a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-sik-ka<sub>4</sub>-tu<sub>4</sub>-gur  
 'níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a 'é-kur-za-kir unu<sup>ki</sup>it<sup>a</sup>[pin?]  
 (30) ud.12.kám mu.106.kám 'an-ti-'-i-ku-su u 'an-ti-'-i-ku-[su lugal.meš]
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš'  
 R.e. [u]n-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu [<sup>1d</sup>na-din-na giš.šub.ba] 'mu.meš' un-qa <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>mu-m[ar-raq-an-na]  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu un-qa [<sup>1d</sup>n]a-na-a-mu 'un-[qa] 'bár-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-ka-<sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu un-qa 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna un-qa 'šib-qat-<sup>d</sup>60' un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>'[ki.kal-<sup>d</sup>gašan]

Fragments apparently not belonging with this tablet but registered with it:

Frg. 1

- 1' traces  
 2' [...] lu-uš-tam-mar-[<sup>d</sup>iškur...]  
 3' 'x x x'

Frg. 2 belonging to the first line of reverse; in photo is the one to the very left. Only the side visible (not the written part) which clearly reads:

- 1' [...u] d. '14'.kám

Frg. 3 in the picture is the one to the very right. In the photograph writing is not visible. Belongs to the last line of the obverse of a tablet.

- 1' [...]x-ú-tú  
 2 ... ša-a-t[ú] ...

Fig. 4 possibly part of a caption? central one on top, in the picture.

1' [46]0-numun?-m[u?]

Fig. 5 caption of lower edge last and first line of reverse? (in the picture just on top of the big one)

1' (edge?) [...]gal?-[...]

2' (Rev. l. 1): [...] ʾmu.meš(?)

Fig. 6 caption of lower edge last and first line of reverse? (writing not visible; fragmentary reversed on the picture, second line from top, first to the left)

ʾtraces of 3 signs approx..ʾ

[...]ʾ60-numun-mu(?)ʾ

Fig. 7

ʾinaʾ-qí-bit-d[...] (not included in the picture)

Fig. 8

ʾšešʾ

Fig. 9

unreadable traces for 2 signs

Fig. 10 belonging to a tabulated witness list; it is the second column that is preserved

[...] x-x-60

ʾaʾ [...]

[...-a]d-šeš

ʾaʾ [...]

[...] ni-din-t[u<sub>4</sub> ...]

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* Anu-ittannu/Anu-ušallim/Kidin-Anu//LA voluntarily sold to Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H 1/9 of day and 1/90 of day on days 15 and 16, a total of one-eighth of one day and one-third in 1/30 of one day, on those days, his *tābihūtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, monthly, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqū* offerings, the *eššešu* days, and whatever pertains to that *tābihūtu* prebend, which is with his brothers and all his co-owners, for the full price of 1/3 m 1/2 š of pure silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, in perpetuity. The silver, 1/3 m 1/2 š, full price of that *tābihūtu* prebend, Anu-ittannu/Anu-ušallim received from the hands of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin. He is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to one-eighth of one day and one-third in 1/30 of one day on days 15 and 16, that *tābihūtu* prebend, Ana-rabūti/Anu-bēlšunu//LA will clear it and will give 12-fold to Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H, forever. Anu-ittannu/Anu-ušallim, the seller of that prebend and Ana-rabūti/Anu-bēlšunu mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of that *tābihūtu* prebend, in perpetuity, to the advantage of Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin. One-eighth of one day and one-third in 1/30 of one day on days 15 and 16, that *tābihūtu* prebend, belongs to Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.2=722b: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah

W2=U.e.3=722c: Šibqat-Anu/Mušēzib-Anu//EZ

W3=U.e.1=722a/B.e.1: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-uballit//K

W4=U.e.1/B.e.1: Anu-ahu-iddin/Rihat-Ištar//EZ

W5=B.e.3=lost: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ

W6=L.e.1=722g: Anu-zēru-līšir/Nadinā//Ah

W7=L.e.2=722f: Anu-abu-ušur/Mušēzib-Anu//LA

W8=U.e.2=722e: Rihat-Ištar/Dumqi-Anu//LA

W9=U.e.4=lost: Dannat-Bēlti/Nanāya-iddin//LA

W10=B.e.4=lost: Ana-rabūtika-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-siqqatu-uṭēr(?)

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ. Uruk. Arahsamnu, day 12, year 106 Antiochus and Antiochus, the kings.

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=lost: Anu-ittannu/Anu-ušallim/Kidin-Anu//LA

Buyer: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=lost: Ana-rabūti/Anu-bēlšunu//LA

*Commentary.* Obv. 8, spelling *bab-ba-nu-tu* reconstructed on the basis of the duplicate. A number of documents, including **No. 73-P** and **No. 71-P**, record the same variant. Apparently this is a typical feature of two scribes: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ who operates

in Uruk during the co-regency of Antiochus III and his son Antiochus and Mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu//EZ, his son, who is active as a scribe shortly after Nidinti-Anu.<sup>96</sup>

R.e., <sup>li</sup>*mu*-[*mar-raq-an-na*]: despite the many variant spellings of this word known in the contracts, all the documents written by Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ use this form, which can therefore be safely restored here. The same spelling is used in the duplicate.

WL: note that the scribe tabulates in the same way the last line of the WL in the two documents, using blanks to create columns. The papponym of Ana-rabûtika-Anu is otherwise unattested.

<sup>96</sup> See e.g. BRM 2 30 (SE 109) CM 12 4 (SE 109); YOS 20 49 (106 SE); YOS 20 58, YOS 20 59, **No. 82-P** (all three date lost), and **No. 71-P** (SE 106?) all by the hand of Nidinti-Anu; BRM 2 33 (SE 124 SE); BRM 2 36 (SE 131); BiMes 24 22 (SE 131); TCL 13 244; (SE 132) and YOS 20 65 (SE 128; only clan name for the scribe preserved, but it's highly likely that the date allows for ascribing this document to Mukīn-apli).

## No. 73-P. Plate LXXIII

Museum no.: BM 105208(1913-4-16, 40)//109970

Size: 8.6×10.2×3.0 (M)

Place: Uruk

Format: type 1a, compact

Date SE: (106.VIII.12)

Date BC: (206.XI.16)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #683

Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭābihūtu* prebend

- Obv. [1<sup>d</sup>60-mu-nu a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-gi a šá 1<sup>b</sup>ár-60 a 1<sup>l</sup>u-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur ina hu-ud l[ib-bi-šú]  
[sa-ma-nu-ú šá ] u<sub>4</sub>-mu ù 90'-ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.15.kám ù ud.16.kám sa-[ma-nu-ú]  
[šá 1-en] 1<sup>u</sup>-mu ù šal-šú ina 30'-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš giš.šub.ba-šú 1<sup>u</sup>gír.lá-[ú]-tú  
(5) igi 1<sup>d</sup>60 1<sup>d</sup>an-tu<sub>4</sub> 1<sup>d</sup>en-líl 1<sup>d</sup>e-a 1<sup>d</sup>pap.sukkal 1<sup>d</sup>inanna 1<sup>d</sup>gašan edin 1<sup>d</sup>na-na-a 1<sup>d</sup>gašan šá 1<sup>d</sup>sag  
1<sup>u</sup> dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki  
1<sup>u</sup>šeš.meš-šú ù 1<sup>u</sup>en.meš ha.la.meš-šú gab-bi a-na 1/3 ma.na 1/2 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú  
is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá 1<sup>u</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku'-su bab-ba-nu-tu a-na šám til.meš  
(10) a-na 1<sup>n</sup>íg.sum.mu-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá 1<sup>u</sup>ina-qí-bit-1<sup>d</sup>60 a 1<sup>h</sup>un-zu-ú  
a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 1/3 ma.na 1/2' gín šám giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú  
mu.meš til.meš 1<sup>d</sup>60-mu-nu a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-gi ina šu-ii 1<sup>n</sup>íg.sum.mu-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu  
[m]a-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu 1<sup>u</sup> pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi sa-ma-nu-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ù  
šal-šú ina 30'-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.15.kám ù ud.16.kám giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú  
(15) [mu.meš] it-tab-šu-ú 1<sup>u</sup>ana-gal-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a 1<sup>l</sup>u-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
[ú-mar-raq]-ma a-di 12-ta 1<sup>u</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku'-su a-na 1<sup>n</sup>íg.sum.mu-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá  
1<sup>u</sup>ina-qí-bit-1<sup>d</sup>60 a 1<sup>h</sup>un-zu-ú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-m]u ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-ú-t a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ur-ru-qu  
Rev. [šá giš.šub].ba 1<sup>u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú mu.meš 1<sup>d</sup>60-mu-nu 1<sup>u</sup>na-din-na giš.šub.ba mu.meš a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-gi  
(20) [ù 1<sup>u</sup>ana-gal-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a-na 1<sup>n</sup>íg.sum.mu-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu]  
[šal-'a-tú na-šu-ú sa-ma-nu-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ù šal-šú ina 30'-ú [šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu]  
[ina ud]. 1'5.kám ù ud.16.kám giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú mu.meš šá 1<sup>n</sup>íg.sum.mu-1<sup>d</sup>60  
[a] šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá 1<sup>u</sup>ina-qí-bit-1<sup>d</sup>60 a 1<sup>h</sup>un-zu-ú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-[ú]  
1<sup>u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> 1<sup>u</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a 1<sup>u</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú 1<sup>u</sup>šib-qát-1<sup>d</sup>60  
[a šá 1<sup>u</sup>kar-1<sup>d</sup>60 a 1<sup>u</sup>é-kur-za-kir 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-iṭ a 1<sup>u</sup>kur-i 1<sup>d</sup>60-še[š-mu]  
(25) [a šá 1<sup>u</sup>ri-hat-1<sup>d</sup>inanna a 1<sup>u</sup>é-kur-za-kir 1<sup>b</sup>ár-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši 'a'  
1<sup>u</sup>é-kur-za-kir 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-giš a šá 1<sup>u</sup>mu-a a 1<sup>u</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú 1<sup>d</sup>60-ad-[šeš]  
[a šá 1<sup>u</sup>kar-1<sup>d</sup>60 a 1<sup>l</sup>u-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur 1<sup>u</sup>ri-hat-1<sup>d</sup>inanna a šá 1<sup>d</sup>dum-qí-1<sup>d</sup>60'  
[a 1<sup>l</sup>u-u]š-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur 1<sup>u</sup>ki.kal-1<sup>d</sup>gašan a šá 1<sup>u</sup>na-na-a-mu a 1<sup>l</sup>u-uš-tam-m[ar-<sup>d</sup>iškur]  
1<sup>u</sup>ana-gal-ka-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>n</sup>íg.sum.mu-1<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-siq-qa-tu<sub>4</sub>-gur  
(30) [1<sup>n</sup>íg.sum.mu-1<sup>d</sup>60 1<sup>u</sup>umbis]ag a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a 1<sup>u</sup>é-kur-za-kir 1<sup>u</sup>unug[ki 1<sup>u</sup>apin ud.1]2'.k[ám]  
[mu.106.kám 1<sup>u</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku-su u 1<sup>u</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku-su luḡal.meš]
- L.e. [un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-giš un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-ad-šeš]  
R.e. [un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60]-mu-nu 1<sup>u</sup>[1<sup>u</sup>n]a-din-na giš.šub.ba mu.meš 1<sup>u</sup>un'-[qa 1<sup>u</sup>ana-gal-1<sup>d</sup>60 1<sup>u</sup>mu-mar-raq-an-na  
B.e. [un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu un-qa]a 1<sup>u</sup>na-na-a-mu 1<sup>u</sup>un-qa 1<sup>b</sup>ár-1<sup>d</sup>60 1<sup>u</sup>un'-qa [1<sup>u</sup>ana-gal-ka-1<sup>d</sup>60]  
U.e. [un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu] un-qa 1<sup>u</sup>ri-hat-1<sup>d</sup>inanna un-qa 1<sup>u</sup>šib-qat-1<sup>d</sup>60 u[un-qa] 1<sup>u</sup>ki.kal-1<sup>d</sup>gaša[n]

Dossier. n-a

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.2=688a: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah

W2=U.e.3=lost: Šibqat-Anu/Mušēzib-Anu//EZ

W3=U.e.1=688e/B.e.1=688c: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-uballit//K

W4=U.e.1=688e/B.e.1=688c: Anu-ahu-iddin/Rihat-Ištar//EZ

W5=B.e.3=688d: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ

W6=L.e.1=lost: Anu-zēru-līšir/Nadinā//Ah

W7=L.e.2=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Mušēzib-Anu//LA

W8=U.e.2=688b: Rihat-Ištar/Dumqi-Anu//LA

W9=U.e.4=lost: Dannat-Bēlti/Nanāya-iddin//LA

W10=B.e.4=lost: Ana-rabūtika-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-siqqatu-utēr(?)

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ. Uruk. Arahsamnu, day 12, year 106, Antiochus and Antiochus, the kings

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=lost: Anu-ittannu/Anu-ušallim/Kidin-Anu//LA

Buyer: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=lost: Ana-rabûti/Anu-bēlšunu//LA

*Translation and Commentary.* See **No. 72-P**. Duplicate not recognised in Mitchell, Searight 2008.

## No. 74-RE. Plate LXXIV

Museum no.: BM 114413//114417 (1920-6-15, 9)

Size: 8.2×9.5×2.6 (S)

Format: type 2b, split (irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 109.(VIII).7, Antiochus III and Antiochus; staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 203.XI.07

Bibl.: unpubl.; Corò 2015 (publ. 2016), pp. 86-92; Monerie 2014, pp. 46, 160, 175

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #725 and pp. 254-255, #35; Pearce 2010, pp. 316-317 and 324

Description (type of transaction): sale of half of a *bitu sippi raksu bitu ruggubu* etc. in the district of the Adad temple, NSWE

- (Obv.) x<sup>1</sup> *ha-in-na-a'* dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e <sup>lú</sup>šu. *ha'* [*ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú*]  
*mi-šil ma-la ha.la-šú šá ina é-tu<sub>4</sub> sip-pi rak-su é ru-g[u-bu* <sup>gi</sup>šig <sup>gi</sup>sag.kul]  
*kun-nu ki-ti é* <sup>d</sup>iškur *šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> uš an-ú* <sup>l</sup>[<sup>m</sup>si.sá da]  
*é* <sup>š</sup>ib-qát-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu.munus *šá* <sup>l</sup>ze'-*an-na-pa-lu-su dam* <sup>l</sup>pi-l[*u-ú*]
- (5) *u gú mu-rad* <sup>id</sup>inanna uš *ki-ú* <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da *ii-ú mu-šu-[ú]*  
*šá é mu.meš a-di mu-rad* <sup>id</sup>inanna sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da  
*é* <sup>š</sup>ib-qát-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu.munus *šá* <sup>l</sup>ze'-*<an>-na-pa-lu-su dam pi-lu-ú sag.* <sup>ki</sup>'  
*ki.ta* <sup>im</sup>kur.ra gú <sup>id</sup>inanna *šu.nigin uš u sag.ki mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub>*  
*é mu.meš é mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi*
- (10) *a-na* 10 gín *kù.babbar is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá* <sup>l</sup>an-ti-i-ku-su *bab-ba-nu-ú-tú*  
*a-na* <sup>š</sup>ám til.meš *erasure a-na <!>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá* <sup>l</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>se-pir-ri <sup>níg.ga</sup> <sup>d</sup>60  
*a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10 kù.babbar<sup>sic!</sup> šám mi-šil ina é mu.meš til-ri*  
*ka-sap til-ti.meš* *ha-in-na-*' dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e <sup>lú</sup>šu.ha *ina* *šu-ii*  
<sup>l</sup>bár-60 *ma-hir e-tir u-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi mi-šil*
- (15) *ina é mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú* <sup>ki</sup>-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>uš.bar  
*a-di 12-ta.àm ú-mar-raq-ma a-na <!>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú*
- (Rev.) *i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na* <sup>lú</sup>mu-uq?-*qu šá mi-šil ina é mu.meš*  
*ha-in-na-*' <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na-an *mi-šil ina é mu.meš u* <sup>l</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá*  
<sup>l</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>mu-mar-raq-an *mi-šil ina é mu.meš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú ana* <sup>l</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 (verb omitted)
- (20) *mi-šil ina é mu.meš šá* <sup>l</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>se-pir-ri <sup>níg.ga</sup> <sup>d</sup>60 *a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu*  
<sup>lú</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> *ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šes-gál-ši dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a <sup>l</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>l</sup>ú-šur-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>l</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>l</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>l</sup>hun-zu-ú  
(25) <sup>l</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>tat-tan-nu a <sup>l</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>l</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>[60-a]d-gur a <sup>l</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>l</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>ana-ga[<sup>l</sup>]-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>l</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>l</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>l</sup>é.babbar-mu-dù  
(30) <sup>l</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>se-pir-ri <sup>níg.ga</sup> <sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>l</sup>šu-pil-tu<sub>4</sub> dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e <sup>lú</sup>šu.ha  
(D.f.) <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni <sup>lú</sup>umbisag <sup>lú</sup>gala mah <sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>l</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér  
[unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>apin] ud.7.kám mu.109.kám <sup>l</sup>an-ti-'i-ku-su u <sup>l</sup>an-ti-'ku-su <sup>lú</sup>dumu-šú lugal.meš'

L.e. *'un-qa* <sup>l</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>l</sup>ú-šur-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>l</sup>šu-pil-tu<sub>4</sub> *un-[qa]* <sup>1d</sup>[<sup>l</sup>na-na-a-mu]

R.e. *un-qa* [<sup>l</sup>ha-in-na-' <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na-an *mi-šil ina é mu.meš /un-qa* <sup>l</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>mu-mar-raq-an / *mi-šil ina é mu.meš*

B.e. *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš *un-qa* <sup>l</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>l</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60

U.e. *un-qa* <sup>l</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>l</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>(sic!)</sup> *un-qa* [<sup>l</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60]

Dossier. Anu-iqišanni and professions

*Translation.* Hainnā/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the fisherman, voluntarily sold to Kidin-Anu/İllüt-Anu, the alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu, for the full price of 10 š of silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, one-half of his full share in the house (with) its intact door frame, a roofed house, with wooden door and bolt installed, in the district of the Adad temple, within Uruk: the upper long side, to the north adjoining the house of Šibqat-İštar/Zēnophilos, the wife of Philos on the bank of the İštar canal; the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the second exit of this house on the bank of the İštar canal; the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of Šibqat-İštar/Zēnophilos, the wife of Philos; the lower short side, to the east, on the İštar canal; in total: the long and the short sides, measurement of this house; this house, as much as it is, all of it, forever. The silver: 10 š full price of one-half in this house, the full silver (!?), Hainnā/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the fisherman has received from the hands of Kidin-Anu; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to one-half in this house, Kidin-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu, the weaver, will clear it 12-fold and will give to Kidin-Anu forever; Hainnā, the seller of one-half in this house and Kidin-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu, the guarantor, mutually (guarantee) for the clearing from claims of one-half in this house.

Text Editions

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One-half in this house belongs to Kidin-Anu/Ilūṭ-Anu, the alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2(!)=725j: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Sa-Anu-iššû//EZ

W2=L.e.2=725h: Ušuršu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//H

W3=L.e.1<sup>1</sup>=725d: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//H

W4=U.e.3=725f: Dumqi-Anu/Tattannu//H

W5=B.e.1=725a: Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

W6=L.e.4=725c: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-abu-utêr//LA

W7=B.e.2<sup>2</sup>=725b: Nidinti-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu//H

W8=B.e.3=725g: Ilūṭ-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ebabbar-šumu-ibni

W9=U.e.1=725e: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Kidin-Anu, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

W10=L.e.3=725k: Šupeltu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, fisherman

Scribe: Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu//SLU, the chief singer of dirges of Anu. Uruk. ..., day 7, year 109, Antiochus and Antiochus his son, the kings

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=725i: Hainnā/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the fisherman

Buyer: Kidin-Anu/Ilūṭ-Anu, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=lost: Kidin-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu, the weaver

N-neighbour+W-neighbour: Šibqat-lštar/Zênophilos W Philos (house) + bank of the lštar canal

S-neighbour: second exit of this house on the bank of the lštar canal

E-neighbour: on the bank of the lštar canal

*Commentary.* The text is the duplicate of **No. 75-RE**. Its significance as proof of an existing link between administrative and legal documents in Hellenistic Uruk has been extensively discussed in Corò 2015 (publ. 2016). As it was noted there, a number of scribal peculiarities (that can be ascribed to the hand of the scribe Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu//SLU, the *kalamāh* Anu) can be pointed out in the text: inconsistencies, especially in the use of determinatives, variants both in the formulary and the spellings used for common words and names are used throughout.<sup>97</sup>

Obv. 4, 'ze-'-*an-na-pa-lu-su* and Obv. 7, 'ze-'-*<an>-na-pa-lu-su*: the name of Zenophilos (?; Monerie 2014, p. 175) is written here and in the duplicate four times in total: all examples feature different spellings.

Obv. 5, gú *mu-rad*: variant for da. The choice of a variant used in lexical texts may reflect the scribal background of the scribe. The variant is only used with the name of the canal.

Obv. 10: silver is not qualified here, while *qal-lu-ú* is added in the duplicate; *'an-ti-i-ku-su*: variant of the longer spelling used in the date formula.

Obv. 11, <ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 and Obv. 16, <bár-<sup>d</sup>60: omission of the *Personenkeil* before the PNs.

Obv. 12, kù.babbar <sub>4</sub> 10 kù.babbar: gín was expected here; same variant in the duplicate.

Obv. 13, *ka-sap til-ti.meš*: variant formulary.

Obv. 14, 'bár-60: the first sign is bar, clearly a mistake for the *Personenkeil* (maybe the scribe was confused because of the use of bár immediately after?)

Rev. 17: <sup>lú</sup>*mu-uq<sup>2</sup>-qu*; anomalous spelling; usually a verb is required here.

Rev. 19: verb omitted

Rev. 21, *ša-a-tú šu-ú*: text exceeding from the previous line, added here, right aligned.

Rev. 33 (D.f.), <sup>lú</sup>*dumu-šú*: note the use of the determinative. Same use in the duplicate. Did the scribe interpret it as a professional name in that it indicated the co-regent?

U.e.2: the seal impression is captioned Nidinti-Anu; scribal mistake for Anu-ahu-ušabši (as is clear from the duplicate, where the seal is correctly attributed to Anu-ahu-ušabši).

R.e.: writing on the right edge is arranged in a very peculiar way on both **No. 74-RE** and the duplicate.

The tablet is type 2b, split: a few irregularities can however be noted: an unexpected half-line blank is added between Obv. 21 and 22; moreover, as shown above, the scribe did not properly calculate the space on the last line of the contract formulation with the result that he added the verb on the following line, hosting the caption <sup>lú</sup>*mu-kin*, right aligned.

W7=B.e.2<sup>2</sup>: identification tentative on the basis of the similarity with AUWE 19, no. 313.

<sup>97</sup> On Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu//SLU see Corò 2015 (publ. 2016) and the chapter on scribes, above. A study of the scribes of Hellenistic Uruk by the present author is currently in preparation.

## No. 75-RE. Plate LXXV

Museum no.: BM 114417//114413 (1920-6-15, 13)

Size: 8.9×10.1×2.8 (M)

Format: type 2b, split

Date SE: 109.(VIII).7, Antiochus III and Antiochus; staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 203.XI.07

Bibl.: unpubl.; Monerie 2014, pp. 46, 160, 175

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #725; Pearce 2010, pp. 316-317 and 324

Description (type of transaction): sale of one-half of a *bītu*, *sippi raksu*, *bītu ruggubu* etc. in the district of the Adad temple.

- (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>ha-in-na' dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e <sup>lú</sup>šu.ha ina hu-ud' lib-bi-šú mi-šil ma-[la]  
 šá ina é ép-šú sip-pi rak-su é ru-gu-bu <sup>gí</sup>šig <sup>gí</sup>šag.kul kun-nu ki-ti  
 é <sup>d</sup>iškur šá qé-reb <unug<sup>ki</sup>> uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá da é <sup>f</sup>šib-qát.<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu.munus  
 šá <sup>1</sup>ze-ia-an-na-pa-lu-su dam <sup>1</sup>pi-lu-ú u gú mu-rad íd <sup>d</sup>inanna  
 (5) uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>10</sub>.lu da ii-ú mu-šu ú šá é mu.meš a-di mu-rad íd <sup>d</sup>inanna  
 sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>f</sup>šib-qát.<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu.munus šá <sup>1</sup>ze-ia-an-na-pa-lu-su  
 dam <sup>1</sup>pi-lu-ú sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra gú íd <sup>d</sup>inanna  
 šu.nigin uš u sag.ki mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub> é mu.meš é mu.meš i-ši  
 u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 10 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú  
 (10) is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'i-ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám  
 til-ti.meš a-na <<sup>1</sup>>ki-din.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut.<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>se-'pir-ri [nig.ga <sup>d</sup>60]  
 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar 'a<sub>4</sub> 10 kù.babbar<sup>sic</sup> 'šám mi-šil ina é mu.meš  
 til-ri ka-sap til-ti.meš <sup>1</sup>ha-in-na'- dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e <sup>lú</sup>šu.ha  
 ina šu-ii <sup>lú</sup>bár.<sup>d</sup>60 ma-hir e-tir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi  
 (15) mi-šil ina é mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1</sup>ki-din.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>lú</sup>uš.bar
- (Rev.) [a-di] 12-ta.àm ú-mar-raq-ma a-na <<sup>1</sup>>bár.<sup>d</sup>60 [a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú  
 i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na <sup>lú</sup>mu-x-qu šá mi-šil ina é mu.meš  
<sup>1</sup>ha-in-na-a' <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na-an mi-šil 'ina é' mu.meš <u> <sup>lú</sup>bár.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá  
 (20) <sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>mu-mar-raq-an mi-šil ina [é] mu.meš a-[na] u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-[tú a-na bár.<sup>d</sup>60 (verb omitted?)]  
 mi-šil ina é mu.meš šá <sup>lú</sup>bár.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut.<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>se-pir-ri nig.ga <sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
<sup>lú</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši dumu šá <sup>1</sup>šá.<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir'  
<sup>1</sup>ú-šur-šú.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
 (25) <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>dum-qí.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>d60'-[din]-'it' dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ana-gal.<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
 (30) <sup>1</sup>il-lut.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit.<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é.babbar-mu-dù  
<sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit.<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>lú</sup>bár.<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>se-pir-ri nig.ga <sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>1</sup>šu-pil-tu<sub>4</sub> dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e <sup>lú</sup>šu.ha  
<sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá.<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>šid <sup>lú</sup>gala mah <sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-in-ni unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>apin  
 'ud'.7.kám mu.109.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'i-ku-su u <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'i-ku-su <sup>lú</sup>dumu-šú lugal.meš
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60 [un]-qa <sup>1</sup>ú-šur-šú.<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>šu-pil-tu<sub>4</sub> un-qa <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu  
 R.e. [<sup>1</sup>su]-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60] <sup>lú</sup>[mu-mar-raq-qa]-na-an' mi-šil['] ina é mu.meš u[un-qa] <sup>1</sup>ha-in-na' <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na-an mi-šil ina é [mu.meš]  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it' un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>.<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>il-lut.<sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit.<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši un-qa <sup>1</sup>dum-qí.<sup>d</sup>60

Dossier. Professions and scribe chief singer of dirges

Translation. See the duplicate No. 74-RE.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2=725j: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Sa-Anu-iššû//EZ

W2=L.e.2=725h: Ušuršu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//H

W3=L.e.1<sup>2</sup>=725d Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//H

W4=U.e.3=725f: Dumqi-Anu/Tattannu//H

W5=B.e.1=725a: Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

W6=L.e.4=725c: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-abu-utêr//LA

W7=B.e.2<sup>2</sup>=725b: Nidinti-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu//H

W8=B.e.3=725g: Illût-Anu/Ina-qibit-Anu//Ebabbar-šumu-ibni

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W9=U.e.1=725e: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Kidin-Anu, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu  
 W10=L.e.3=725k: Šupeltu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, fisherman

Scribe: Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu//SLU, the *kalamāh* Anu. Uruk. ..., day 7, year 109, Antiochus and Antiochus his son, the kings

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=725i: Hainnā/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the fisherman  
 Buyer: Kidin-Anu/Ilūṭ-Anu, the alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu  
 Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=lost: Kidin-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu, the weaver  
 N-neighbour+W-neighbour: 'Šibqat-lštar/Zēnophilos W Philos (house) + bank of the lštar canal  
 S-neighbour: second exit of this house on the bank of the lštar canal  
 E-neighbour: on the bank of the lštar canal

*Commentary.* Duplicate of **No. 74-RE**.

Obv. 2: <sup>83</sup>sag.kul: logographic for *sikkūru* ('bolt'); the syllabic spelling (*sik-kur*) occurs in OECT 9 41 and **No. 3-RE** (*si-kur*).

Obv. 4 and Obv. 6: note two more different spelling for the name of Zēnophilos: *'ze-ia-an-na-pa-lu-su* and *'ze-ia-na-pa-lu-su*.

Obv. 11, <<sup>l</sup>>*ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60*: omission of the *Personenkeil* as in the duplicate. *til-ti.meš*: *til-ri* in the duplicate. The logographic spelling of *gamrūti* is redundant (both the plural marker and the phonetic complement for the plural are used). Note that a spelling *til-ti* is used in OECT 9 7, BiMes 24 14 and TCL 13 249: the three contracts are all by the hand of scribes of the SLU family,

Obv. 12, 10 *kù.babbar<sup>sic</sup>*: same as in the duplicate.

Obv. 16, <sup>l<sup>u</sup></sup>*uš.bar*: added in an extra line.

Rev. 19, *u*: omitted here; extant on the duplicate.

Rev. 20: reconstructed on the basis of the duplicate.

W10: Cf. YOS 20 60 and 61 where a Šupeltu is also mentioned.

Rev. 33 (D.f.), <sup>l<sup>d</sup></sup>*60-ba-šá-<sup>d</sup>60*: variant for <sup>l<sup>d</sup></sup>*60-ba-šá-an-ni*, used in the duplicate. Logographic variant for the phonetic complement? Note also the variant spelling for the clan name: <sup>l<sup>d</sup></sup>*30-ti-in-ni*.

L.e.4, <sup>l<sup>d</sup></sup>*na-na-a-mu*: name written following the round profile of the tablet.

R.e.: seal impressions destroyed. See commentary to **No. 74-RE** for details.

## No. 76-P. Plate LXXVI

Museum no.: BM 105207 (1913-4-16, 39)

Size: 8.2×10.2×2.6 (M)

Format: type 2a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 109.x.23, Antiochus III and Antiochus, silver *qalû*, staters [...]

Date BC: 203/202.x.?

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #726

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Enlil

Obv.	[...]	] <i>hu-ud lib-[bi-šú...]</i>
	[...]	a pa]p <sup>7</sup> <i>sa-ma-nu-ú šá [...]</i>
	[...]	] <i>ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>en.líl <sup>d</sup>[...]</i>
	[...]	] <i>ù dingir.meš é-š[ú-nu]</i>
(5)	[...]	è]š.èš.meš <i>ù</i>
	[...]	-] <i>ú šá ki <sup>10</sup>š[eš.meš-šu-nu]</i>
	[...]	giš].šub.ba mu.m[eš]
	[...]	<i>qa-l]u-ú is-ta-[tir-ra-nu]</i>
	[...]	<i>a]-<sup>r</sup>na<sup>r</sup> <sup>1d</sup>na-[na-a-mu]</i>
(10)	[...]	<i>u<sub>4</sub>]-mu ša-a-tú</i>
	[...]	giš.šub.b]a <sup>1ú</sup> <i>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú]</i>
	[...]	<sup>1d</sup> <i>na-na]-a-mu <i>ù</i></i>
	[...]	] <i>din giš.šub.b[a]</i>
	[...]	] a <i>šá <sup>1d</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60</i>
(15)	[...]	<sup>1d</sup> <i>na-na-a]-mu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i]t a.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu]</i>
Rev.	<i>a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din-'-ú [</i>	]
	<i>šá giš.šub.ba <sup>1ú</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš <sup>1x</sup> [</i>	]
	<sup>1d</sup> <i>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu u <sup>1r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>[60-din-i]t</i>	]
(20)	<i>sa-ma-nu-ú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.16.k[ám</i>	]
	giš.šub.ba <sup>1ú</sup> ku <sub>4</sub> <i>é-ú-tú mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-m[u u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i]t]</i>	
	a.meš <i>šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá <sup>1n</sup>u.téš a.meš <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir a-[na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-nu]</i>	
	<sup>1ú</sup> <i>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>1š</sup>eš-'-ú-tú <sup>1l</sup>[ xxxxxxx a šá]</i>	
	<sup>1d</sup> <i>60-din-i]t a <sup>1h</sup>un-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i]t a šá <sup>1r</sup>i-hat-<sup>d</sup>in[anna u]</i>	
(25)	<sup>1d</sup> <i>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>u-a a.meš <sup>1é</sup>kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu [a šá]</i>	
	<sup>1d</sup> <i>60-gi u <sup>1a</sup>na-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1b</sup>a-la-]tu a.meš <sup>1l</sup>u-uš-ta-mar-<sup>d</sup>[iškur]</i>	
	<sup>1š</sup> <i>a-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a šá <sup>1n</sup>u.téš u <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 [a.meš]</i>	
	<sup>1k</sup> <i>ur-i <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1k</sup>i-<sup>d</sup>60-hé.nun u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i]t a šá <sup>1n</sup>ig.su[m.mu-<sup>d</sup>60]</i>	
	a.meš <sup>1d</sup> <i>30-ti-ér <sup>1n</sup>ig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1ú</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1é</sup>k[ur-za-kir unug<sup>ki itix</sup>]</i>	
(30)	ud.23.kám mu.109.kám <i>'an-ti-'-i-ku-su u <sup>1a</sup>n-ti-'-i'-[ku-su a-šú lugal.meš]</i>	
L.e.	<i>un-qa [...]</i>	<i>un-qa [...]</i>
R.e.	(lost)	
B.e.	<i>'un-qa <sup>1r</sup>d60-din-i]t [...]</i>	
U.e.	<i>un-qa [...]</i>	<i>un-qa [...]</i> <i>un-qa [...]</i> <i>un-[qa ...]</i>

Dossier. Lâbâši's grandsons (NI/AZI/L/EZ and AU/AZI/L//EZ)

*Translation.* ... voluntarily (sold) to Nanāya-iddin (and Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši //EZ) ... a total(?) of one-eighth of ... (their *ērib bītūtu* (prebend) before Enlil ... and all the gods of their temple ... *eššešu* offerings and ... which is with their brothers ... that prebend ... pure silver, staters ... in perpetuity. ... temple-enterer's prebend ... Nanāya-iddin and ... prebend ... (and) .../Ina-qibīt-Anu ... will give to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin, forever. ... that temple-enterer's prebend ... (and) .../Ina-qibīt-Anu ... to the advantage of Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit ... One eighth of one day, in one day, on day 16 ... that temple-enterer's prebend belongs to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=??: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-zēru-līšir//Ah

W2=??: .../Anu-uballit//H

W3=B.e.1=726a: Anu-uballit/Rihat-lštar//EZ

W4=??: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Mukīn-apli//EZ

W5=??: Anu-māru-ittannu/Anu-ušallim//LA

W6=??: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Balāṭu//LA

W7=?=: Ša-Anu-iššû/Lâbâši//K  
 W8=?=: Anu-māru-ittannu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K  
 W9=?=: Nanāya-iddin/Itti-Anu-nuhšu//SLU  
 E10=?=: Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu//SLU

Seal impressions (no captions preserved)

L.e.1=726b  
 L.e.2=lost  
 U.e.1=726d  
 U.e.2=lost  
 U.e.3=726c  
 U.e.4=lost

Scribe: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ. (Uruk, month ...) day 23, year 109, Antiochus and Antiochus his son, the kings.

Seller=?=lost: lost

Buyer1: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

Buyer2: Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

*Commentary.* Despite the fragmentary condition of obverse of the tablet, the two buyers can be identified with Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ and the document can be attributed to the dossier of the Lâbâši family. On the activities of the two brothers, see commentary to **Nos. 68-P, 70-P** (only Nanāya-iddin), **84-P** and **89-P**.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #726 L2=L.e.1 and L1=L.e.2.

W3=B.e.1=726a; the seal of Anu-uballiṭ/Rihat-lštar corresponds to AUWE 19, no. 136 (and 727a, see below, **No. 78-P**, W4).

**No. 77-P. Plate LXXVII**

Museum no.: BM 105186 (1913-4-16, 18)  
 Size: 8.9×9.8×2.8 (S)  
 Format: type 2 (?), fragmentary  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date SE: 107-109<sup>7</sup>+x.x.x., staters of Antiochus (*qalû* and g.q.)  
 Date BC: 202+x.x.x (202/192 BC)  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 184-186; Pearce, HBTIN, P388064 (collations)  
 Seals: unpubl.  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Anu

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-<sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu (wife of AU/AZI//EZ) and women

Witnesses from the edges:  
 W?=U.e.1: Lâbâši  
 W?=U.e.2: Lîšir  
 W?=B.e.1: Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 W?=L.e.1: Anu-abu-ušur  
 W?=L.e.2: Anu-ahu-iddin

Scribe: lost

Seller1=clearer1=co-guarantor1=lost: Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu//EZ  
 Seller2=clearer2=co-guarantor2=lost: Lâbâši/Tattannu//EZ  
 Seller3=clearer3=co-guarantor3=lost: Anu-ittannu/Tattannu//EZ  
 Seller4=clearer4=co-guarantor4=lost: Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ  
 Buyer: <sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu W Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* Again the text belongs to <sup>f</sup>Bēlessunu's dossier. On the basis of the extant traces on the tablet a date between SE 104-109 is plausible; this fits in well with the period when Bēlessunu was active in Uruk. The few preserved seal impressions on this tablet are not included in Mitchell, Searight 2008. Kennedy's preliminary transliteration available.

**No. 78-P. Plate LXXVIII**

Museum no.: BM 105196 (1913-4-16, 28)//YOS 20 85

Size: 8.7×10.2×3.5 (M)

Format: type 2a, compact?, blank at the end

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 115.IV.12, Antiochus III and Antiochus; stators of Antiochus *qalû*, g.q.

Date BC: 197.VII.10

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 183-184. For the duplicate, Doty 2012, p. 31

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #727 and p. 255, #37. Pearce 2010, pp. 316 and 324

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Anu

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-B (‘Bēlessunu, wife of AU/AZI//EZ); women

Witnesses:

W1=?=? : ... /Anu-ahu-ušabši//EZ

W2=U.e.2=727g/L.e.2=727e: Nidinti-Anu/... -Anu//H

W3=U.e.3=727f: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/...//EZ (=AUWE 19, no. 864)

W4=U.e.4=727a: Anu-uballiṭ/Rihat-lštar//EZ (=AUWE 19, no. 136)

W5=?=? : ...//LA

W6=U.e.2/L.e.2=727e: Nidinti-Anu/Lišir/...

W7: .../Anu-zēru-lišir/Anu-ahhe-iddin//H

W8: ... Anu-abu-ušur/Šumiya//Ah

W9: ...-abu-ušur(?)/Lâbâši /EZ

W10: ... /Bassiya//KM

Scribe: .../Anu-ahhe-iddin//EZ

Witnesses from the edges:

U.e.1=727c: Dumqi-Anu (=AUWE 19, no. 205)

B.e.1=lost: Anu-ahhe-iddin

B.e.2=727d: Anu-iqišannu

B.e.3=727h: Lâbâši

B.e.4=727j: Lâbâši

L.e.1=727b: Rihat-lštar

Seller=clearer=R.e.1=727i: Anu-uballiṭ/Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ (AUWE 19, no. 745)

Buyer: ‘Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H W Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The text is edited and translated in HANE/M 8, pp. 183-184. The tablet duplicates YOS 20 85 (see Doty 2012, p. 31). The seller is the son of Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ, who acts as seller with his brothers in **No. 77-P**.

Two seal impressions are captioned Nidinti-Anu: 727g=AUWE 19, no. 907 and 727e=AUWE 19, no. 729.

W3=U.e.3=727f corresponds to AUWE 19, no. 864.

W4=U.e.4=727a: Anu-uballiṭ/Rihat-lštar//EZ; same individual (and seal) as W3 in **No. 76-P** (Mitchell, Searight 2008, #726a). The seal corresponds to AUWE 19, no. 136.

U.e.1=727c, the seal of Dumqi-Anu corresponds to AUWE 19, no. 205.<sup>98</sup>

Left edge upside down (L/R orientation of writing proceeds from top to bottom).

<sup>98</sup> All correspondences with AUWE established on the basis of the duplicate YOS 20 85, as identified by Wallenfels in HBTIN: P303979.

## No. 79-RE. Plate LXXIX

Museum no.: BM 105173 (1913-4-16, 5)

Size: 8.9×10.8×3.2 (M)

Format: type 4a, compact (irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 119.III.20, Antiochus III and Antiochus; silver *qalû*, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 193.VII.04

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #676

Description (type of transaction): sale of part of a *kišubbu* in the district of the Šamaš Gate. NSW E

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši dumu šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du<sup>2</sup>-[a a <sup>1</sup>]é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú  
 2.[ta]-šú-ii<sup>2</sup> ina <sup>1</sup>mi-šil<sup>1</sup> [ina ki-šub-ba-a-šú ... ]x ab<sup>2</sup>-šú šá ina ki-ti ká.gal<sup>d</sup>utu  
 [šá<sup>1</sup> qe-r]eb unug<sup>ki</sup> uš an[<sup>1</sup>ú<sup>1</sup> imsi.sá da... ] <sup>d</sup>inanna uš ki-ú  
 [<sup>im</sup>]u<sup>18</sup>.lu d[<sup>1</sup>a ... ] sag.ki an.ta  
 (5) [<sup>im</sup>]mar.tu da [... ]-sur<sup>1?</sup> <sup>1d</sup>báhar  
 u da é dumu.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-[bit-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>?</sup> dumu šá <sup>1</sup>PN] sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra  
 da ki-šub-ba-a šá<sup>2</sup> [PN du]mu šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu šu.nigin uš.meš u sag.ki.meš  
 meš-hat ki-šub-ba-[a mu.meš] <sup>2</sup>.ta-šu-ii ina mi-šil ina ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš i-š  
 u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 10 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu  
 (10) šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti'-i-ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ  
 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a <sup>1</sup>é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din  
 kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10 gín šám 2.ta-šu-ii ina mi-šil ina ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš til.meš  
<sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi  
<sup>2</sup>.ta-šu-ii ina mi-šil ina ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu  
 (15) [še]š-šu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a ú-mar-raq-ma a-di 12.ta-àm  
 Rev. a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na  
 mu-ru-qu šá ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši <sup>1d</sup>na-din-na ki-šub-ba-a  
 mu.meš ú <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu šeš-šú a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú  
 na-šu-ú 2.ta-šu-ii ina mi-šil ina ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu  
 (20) a šá <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a <sup>1</sup>é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>nu.téš-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu  
 a.meš <sup>1</sup>é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu  
 (25) <sup>1</sup>é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a šá <sup>1</sup>ba-as-si-ia a <sup>1</sup>é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>é.babbar.ra-mu-dù  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1</sup>gal-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a <sup>1</sup>gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>inanna dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu <sup>1d</sup>kuš.sar níg.ga<sup>d</sup>60  
 (30) <sup>1</sup>du-a <sup>1d</sup>umbisag dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é<sup>2</sup>-kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>im</sup>sig ud.20.kám  
 mu.119.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti'-i-ku-su u <sup>1</sup>an-ti'-i-ku-su dumu-šú lugal.meš
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu  
 R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš <sup>1d</sup>na-din-na ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu <sup>1d</sup>mu-mar-raq-an-ni ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-qa <sup>1</sup>gal-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu un-qa <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>inanna un-qa <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú un-qa <sup>1</sup>en-šú-nu un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60

Dossier. Lâbâši's grandson (AU/AZI/L//EZ)

*Translation.* Lâbâši/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukîn-apli//EZ voluntarily sold to Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, for the full price of 10 š of refined silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus 2/3 in one-half in his undeveloped plot ... in the district of the Šamaš Gate within Uruk: the upper long side ... lštar, the lower long side, to the south adjoining the ...; the upper short side, to the west, adjoining ...; the potter and adjoining the house of the sons of Ina-qibit-Anu/...; the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the undeveloped plot of .../Tattannu; in total, the upper and lower sides, measurement of this undeveloped plot, 2/3 in one-half in this undeveloped plot, as much as it is, all of it, forever. The silver: 10 š, full price of 2/3 in one-half in this undeveloped plot, Lâbâši received from the hands of Anu-uballit; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to 2/3 in one-half in this undeveloped plot, Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukîn-apli, his son, will clear it and will give 12-fold to Anu-uballit, forever; Lâbâši, the seller of this undeveloped plot and Anu-ahu-ittannu, his son mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this undeveloped plot to the advantage of Anu-uballit, in perpetuity. 2/3 in one-half in this undeveloped plot belongs to Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1=U.e.4=676k: Sumuttu-Anu/lllüt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah  
 W2=B.e.4=676g: Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši//EZ  
 W3=L.e.2=676d: Tattannu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Tattannu//EZ  
 W4=U.e.3=676c: Anu-bêlšunu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ  
 W5=L.e.1=676a: Nanāya-iddin/Dannāt-Bēlti//LA  
 W6=B.e.3=676i: Anu-māru-ittannu/Anu-uballit/Bassiya//EZ  
 W7=U.e.2=676e: Ša-Anu-iššû/Nanāya-iddin//Ebabbar-šumu-ibni  
 W8=B.e.1=676l: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ  
 W9=B.e.2=676j: Rabi-Anu/Lâbâši/Rabi-Anu//H  
 W10=U.e.1=676f: Nidinti-Ištar/Anu-ahhē-iddin, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

Scribe: Mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu//EZ. Uruk. Simānu, day 20, year 119, Antiochus and Antiochus, his son, the kings

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=676b: Lâbâši/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ  
 Buyer=Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ  
 Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=676h: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli (son of the seller)  
 N-neighbour: [...]  
 S-neighbour: [...]  
 W-neighbour: [...], the potter+ sons of Ina-qibīt-Anu/... (house)  
 E-neighbour: [...]/Tattannu (undeveloped plot)

*Commentary.* The document belongs to the dossier of the Lâbâši family. Buyer of the property is the grandson of Lâbâši, Anu-uballit. The BM collection includes six contracts where Anu-uballit is the buyer; four of them have prebends as object, and Anu-uballit acts jointly with his eldest brother, Nanāya-iddin (**Nos. 68-P, 70-P, 76-P and 89-P**). Two, including the present document and **No. 80-RE**, record him purchasing properties located in the district of the Šamaš gate, and acting alone. In addition he is mentioned in the witness list of **No. 74-RE**.

The document is dated to SE 119: see also Walker in Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 312 (under #676).

Rev. 18, ù: this is the only instance in this tablet of the use of ù instead of u, which the scribe employed throughout.

Rev. 21: a half-line blank separates the witness list from the preceding section of the contract.

Rev. 26: Ebabbar-šumu-ibni, written in its fully logographic form.

Rev. 30-31: no blank before the date formula.

L.e.: mu.meš is written above giš.šub.ba; the scribe did not properly calculate the available room. un-qa and names of seller and clearer are on top of the seal impressions, their roles beneath.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, L2 corresponds to L.e.1 in the tablet; L1=L.e.2 on the tablet. The tablet's format is a type 4, slightly irregular: the scribe inserts a half-line blank between the end of the contract formulation and the witness list. The end of the contract is highlighted by the use of an extra-long horizontal stroke, voiding the blank that follows the last word. Blanks are inserted in the witness list before the family names of W8 and W9 and before the title of W10.

## No. 80-RE. Plate LXXX

Museum no.: BM 109947 (1914-4-4, 13)

Size: 8.7×9.8×3.4 (S)

Format: type 4a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (102/119).VIII.16; Antiochus III and Antiochus; silver *qalû*, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: (210/193).x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #756

Description (type of transaction): sale of *kišubbû* in the district of the Šamaš Gate. NSWE

- (Obv.) <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a 'é-kur-za-kir ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú mi-šil ma-la ha.la-šú gab-bi šá ki <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ u šeš.meš-šú dumu.meš šá 'bár-<sup>d</sup>60 šeš-šú a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a 'é-kur-za-kir šá ki-šub-ba-a ki-ti ká gal <sup>d</sup>utu šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> šá uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá gú id inanna uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u.lu<sub>18</sub>
- (5) da sila sig mu-taq un.meš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é 'nig.sum.mu.lugal a šá 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>gašan.edin a šá 'du<sub>10</sub>.ga(?) -ra-a <sup>1d</sup>ir-su u da é 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ <sup>1d</sup>gal é hi-il-šu sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da ki-šub-ba-a šá 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 u šeš.meš a.meš šá 'du-a a šá 'tat-tan-nu a 'é-kur-za-kir šu.nigin [u]š.meš u sag.ki.meš mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub> ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš mi-šil ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš i-š
- (10) u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 5 gín qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá 'an-ti'-i-[ku-su] 'bab'-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá 'nu.teš [a 'é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-'din' kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 5 gín šám ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš til.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e ina šu-[ii] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a šá <sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-h[i]
- (Rev.) mi-šil ina ki-šub-ba-a mu'.meš [it-tab-šu-ú...]  
a-di 12-ta.àm a-na <sup>1d</sup>60[-din-iṭ] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu ... <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-[...]  
pu-ut a-ha-'a'-meš ana mu-ru-qu šá [ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš... ] 'é-kur-z[a-kir]  
ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-[...] a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-t[ú]  
mi-šil ina ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu 'nu.teš] a 'é-kur-za-k[ir]
- (20) a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu 'ša-a-tú šú-ú'  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá 'ina-qí-[bit-<sup>d</sup>60...] x x  
a 'hun-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur a [...]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a 'é-kur-za'-[kir ...]  
a šá 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'hun-zu-ú 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna a šá [...]
- (25) <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60<sup>2</sup>-[... ] 'šu-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>2</sup>-x x x 'id<sup>2</sup>-[...]  
a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a 'hun-zu-ú 'nig.sum.'mu-<sup>d</sup>inanna' u 'nig.sum.mu'-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš 'x'  
a šá 'ir-<sup>d</sup>maš <sup>1d</sup>kuš.sar.meš nig.ga <sup>d</sup>60 'ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá 'šib-qát-<sup>d</sup>60'  
[... ] 'šid a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a 'é-kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>apin ud.16.kám  
mu.1[00+x.kám 'an-]ti'-i-ku-su u 'an-ti'-i-ku-su dumu-šú lugal.meš
- L.e. un-qa 'nig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>d</sup>ad-šeš un-qa 'nig.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>inanna  
R.e. un-qa [<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e <sup>1d</sup>]na-din ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš [...] <sup>1d</sup>mu-mar-ri-qa-<sup>d</sup> diš'(ana?)' ki-[šub-ba-a mu.meš]  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur un-qa 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna?' un-qa 'ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60] 'un'-[qa ...]  
U.e. un-[qa] 'nig.'sum.mu'-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din<sup>2</sup>-[su?] un-qa [...] un-qa [...]

Dossier. Lâbâši's grandson (Anu-uballit/AZI/L//EZ) + alphabetic scribes.

Translation. Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Anu-mukîn-apli/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//EZ, voluntarily sold to Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, for the full price of 5 š of refined silver, in g.q. staters of Antiochus: one-half of his full share that he owns with Anu-uballit and his brothers/Kidin-Anu, his brother, son of Anu-mukîn-apli//EZ, of the vacant plot in the district of the Šamaš Gate, within Uruk, whose long side, to the north, is adjacent to the bank of the Ištar canal; the long side, to the south, adjacent to the narrow street, way of the people; the upper short side, to the west, adjacent to the house of Nidinti-šarri/Rihat-bêlet-šêri/Tab-râ(?), his servant and adjacent to the house of Ina-qibit-Anu/Anu-uballit *râb bît hilši*; the lower short side to the east, adjacent to the undeveloped plot of Ina-qibit-Anu and his brothers the sons of Mukîn-apli/Tattannu//EZ; in total: the long and short sides, measurement of this undeveloped plot; half of this undeveloped plot, as much as it is, all of it, forever. The silver, 5 š, full price of this undeveloped plot, Anu-balâssu-iqbi has received from the hands Anu-zêru-iddin; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to one-half in this undeveloped plot ... 12-fold to Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin ... (and) Anu-ahu-... mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this undeveloped plot ... //EZ. This undeveloped plot to Anu-..., in perpetuity ... ?

One-half in this undeveloped plot belongs to Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši //EZ, in perpetuity.

## Witnesses:

W1=L.e.2/?=756b/? : Anu-abu-uşur/Ina-qibīt-Anu/[...]  
 W2=?=: ...//H  
 W3=B.e.1=756d: Anu-abu-utēr/...  
 W4=U.e.2<sup>2</sup>? : Anu-uballissu/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ  
 W5=?=: ... Ina-qibīt-Anu//H  
 W6=B.e.2=756a: Rihat-lštar/...  
 W7=L.e.2=756b/? : Anu-abu-uşur/Tanittu-Anu/...  
 W8=? : .../Anu<sup>2</sup>-.../Anu-ahu-iddin//H  
 W9=L.e.3=lost: Nidinti-lštar/[...]/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu  
 W10=U.e.1/L.e.1=lost/756e: Nidinti-Anu/[...]/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu  
 W11=B.e.3=lost: Ana-rabūti-Anu/Anu-abu-uşur/Šibqat-Anu

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.1=756e: Nidinti-Anu  
 W?=U.e.3=756c: lost

Scribe: .../Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ. Uruk. Arahsamnu, day 16, year 100+x, Antiochus and Antiochus his son, the kings.

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=756f: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//EZ

Buyer: Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lābāši//EZ

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=: Anu-ahu-.../[...]

Co-owners: Anu-uballiṭ and his brothers/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ

N-neighbour: bank of the lštar canal

S-neighbour: straight thoroughfare passageway of the people

W-neighbour: Nidinti-šarri/Rihat-bēlet-šēri/Tab-rā(?), his servant (house) and Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ *rāb bīt hiłši* (house)

E-neighbour: Ina-qibīt-Anu and his brothers/Mukīn-apli/Tattannu//EZ (undeveloped plot)

*Commentary.* The tablet belongs to the dossier of the Lābāši family; by means of its buyer (see commentary to **No. 79-RE**) it is connected to **Nos. 68-P, 70-P, 76-P, 79-P and 89-P**. Moreover, in the light of its connection with **No. 33-RE** (see above, for details), it bears evidence of the business connections between the family of the seller and that of the buyer over subsequent generations.

As shown above, in the present contract Anu-uballiṭ, purchases an undeveloped plot from the hands of a certain Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//EZ, who may be identified with the grandson of the Anu-balāssu-iqbi who is mentioned in **No. 33-RE** as co-owner of the undeveloped plot that is the object of transaction there. As shown above, the Anu-balāssu-iqbi (jr.) who acts in **No. 80-RE** owns the plot jointly with the sons of his brother, Kidin-Anu: a name that is apparently widespread in the family.

Although the plot involved in **No. 80-RE** may not be the same as the one recorded in our tablet, the connections between the two contracts show that members of the Lābāši family are still conducting business with members of the family of Kidin-Anu after 40 years; moreover, the property in **No. 80-RE** adjoins the bank of the lštar canal and a public street: the descendants of Lābāši are thus still interested in properties located in strategic areas of the city, as were their predecessors forty years earlier.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, #756a labelled T2 corresponds to B.e.2.; 756f labelled L3 corresponds to R.e.1; 756e also labelled L3 corresponds (?) to L.e.1 (?).

The tablet is dated to SE 102-119 on prosopographical grounds (see also Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 235).

## No. 81-RE. Plate LXXXI

Museum no.: BM 109964 (1914-4-4, 30)

Size: 9.3×10.8×2.4 (M)

Format: type 4a, compact (slightly irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (102-119?).XII.10; Antiochus III(?) and Antiochus; silver *qalû*, no staters mentioned

Date BC: (210-192?).x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #684

Description (type of transaction): sale of *kišubbu*, in the Emihallake temple district. NSWE

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu dumu *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš-<sup>d</sup>60 a *šá* <sup>1tat-tan-nu</sup> a <sup>1é</sup>-<sup>kur-za</sup>-<sup>kir</sup>  
 [ina] hu-ud lib-bi-šú ki-šub-ba-a-šú ki-ti <sup>é</sup>mi-hal-lak  
 [šá] *qé-reb* unug<sup>ki</sup> 43 kùš uš an-<sup>ú</sup> <sup>imsi</sup>.sá da <sup>é</sup> <sup>ù</sup> <sup>´</sup>  
 [mu]-<sup>šu-ú</sup> *šá* <sup>1mat-tat-nit-tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [u <sup>1d</sup>60-šes-mu]-<sup>nu</sup> <sup>1ú</sup>ma-hi[r-ra].meš  
 (5) *šá* ki-šub-ba-<sup>a</sup> mu.meš dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš <sup>´</sup>43 [kùš uš <sup>´</sup>ki-<sup>ú</sup> <sup>´</sup>[<sup>mu</sup>u<sub>18</sub>].<sup>´</sup>lu<sup>´</sup>  
<sup>´</sup>d a ki-š[ub-ba-a ... m]u<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 u da mu-<sup>šu-ú</sup> *šá* <sup>é</sup> <sup>1mat-t[at-nit-tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [u ] <sup>d</sup>60-šes-<sup>mu-nu</sup> dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš 10 kùš sag.ki an.[ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu]  
 [d]a <sup>é</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>din</sup>-su-e <sup>´</sup>dumu *šá* <sup>1ga</sup>-bi-x <sup>´</sup>10 [kùš sag.ki ki.ta]  
 [i]<sup>m</sup>kur.ra <sup>´</sup>da silà *qát*-[nu mu]-<sup>rad</sup> <sup>´</sup>íd <sup>é</sup>inanna [...] x[...]  
 (10) ki-šub-ba-a mu.[meš ... 4]3 kùš uš <sup>´</sup>10 [kùš s]ag.ki mi-ših-[tu<sub>4</sub>]  
 [ki]-šub-ba-a mu.meš <sup>´</sup>ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš <sup>´</sup>i-ši u ma-a-du ma-l[a]  
 [b]a-šú-ú gab-bi a-na [...] qa-lu-ú a-na šám til.[meš]  
 a-na <sup>1mat-tat</sup>-[nit]-<sup>tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [u <sup>1d</sup>60-šes]-mu-nu dumu *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-[mu ša-a-tú  
 it-ta-din kù.babbar <sup>´</sup>a<sub>4</sub> [...] šám ] ki-šub-ba-<sup>a</sup> mu.meš <sup>´</sup>til.<sup>´</sup>meš  
 (15) <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu dumu *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš-<sup>d</sup>60 ina šu-ii <sup>1mat-tat-nit</sup>-[tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šes-mu-nu]  
 dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš ma-hir e-<sup>´</sup>tir[u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi]  
 ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš it-tab-šú-ú <sup>´</sup>x[...]  
 a <sup>1é</sup>-<sup>kur-za-kir</sup> <sup>ú</sup>mar-raq-ma a-<sup>´</sup>di 12-t[a.àm a-na ...]  
 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šes-mu-nu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú ina-an-din pu-út a-ha-a-meš  
 (20) a-na mu-<sup>ru-qu</sup> *šá* ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu <sup>1ú</sup>na-an-[din mu.meš...]  
 Rev. dumu *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1ina-qí-bit</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu] *šá* <sup>1du</sup>-a dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1tat-tan-nu</sup>  
 a-na <sup>1mat-tat-nit-tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šes-mu-nu dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú  
 na-šú-ú ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš *šá* <sup>1mat-tat-nit-tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-šes-mu-nu dumu.meš *šá* <sup>1nu</sup>.téš  
 a <sup>1d</sup>ag-din-i[<sup>´</sup>t a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šú-ú  
 (25) <sup>1ú</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šes.meš-mu a <sup>1šes</sup>-<sup>´</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e d[u]mu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur a <sup>1lu</sup>-uš-tam-mar-<sup>é</sup>iškur  
<sup>1ri-hat</sup>-<sup>é</sup>ištar d[um]u [šá] <sup>1dum-qí</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1lu</sup>-uš-tam-mar-<sup>é</sup>iškur  
<sup>1d</sup>60-š[es...] [dum]u [šá] <sup>1d</sup>60-en-<sup>šú-nu</sup> x a *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šes.meš-mu a <sup>1šes</sup>-<sup>´</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šes-[...] [dum]u [šá] <sup>1nu</sup>.t[é]š a *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šes.meš-mu a <sup>1šes</sup>-<sup>´</sup>ú-tú  
 (30) <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i[<sup>´</sup>t] dumu *šá* ... -š]eš a <sup>1kur-i</sup> <sup>1r</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šes  
 [a] *šá* <sup>1r</sup>x-[ ma]r-<sup>é</sup>iškur <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu *šá* <sup>1ina-qí-bit</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60  
 a<sup>1r</sup>x-[ ] <sup>´</sup>x-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a *šá* <sup>1ki-din</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>1šú</sup>[ ]-x-<sup>d</sup>60 a *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šes.meš-mu  
 [...] <sup>é</sup>-<sup>kur-za-kir</sup> unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iii</sup>še ud.10-[kám]  
 (35) [...] an-ti-<sup>´</sup>i-ku-su dumu-šú lugal.meš
- L.e. un-<sup>qa</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i[<sup>´</sup>t] [un-qa ...]  
 R.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu <sup>1ú</sup>na-din <sup>´</sup>ki-šub-<sup>ba-a</sup> mu.meš un-qa <sup>1r</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1ú</sup>mu-[mar]-ri-q[a-nu ...]  
 B.e. [un-qa]a <sup>1ri-hat</sup>-<sup>é</sup>inanna [un-qa] <sup>1r</sup>d60-[din]-su-e <sup>´</sup>un-<sup>qa</sup> <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu <sup>´</sup>un-<sup>qa</sup> [...] <sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. un-q[a] <sup>1r</sup>d60-<sup>´</sup>[...] un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šes.meš-mu un-qa <sup>1bár</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>din</sup>-[s]u-e

Dossier. District of the Emihallake temple; no clan affiliation

Translation. Anu-ittannu/Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu/EZ voluntarily sold to Mattanîtu-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lâbâši, for the full price of ... refined (silver), his undeveloped lot, (in the) district of the Mihallake temple within Uruk: 43 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining ... and the passageway of Mattanîtu-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lâbâši, the buyers of this undeveloped plot; 43 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the undeveloped plot of ...-Anu and adjoining the alley of Mattanîtu-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lâbâši; 10 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of Anu-balâssu-iqbi/...; 10 cubits, the lower short side, to the west, adjoining the narrow street ... Ištar canal ... this undeveloped plot, 43 cubits the long (sides) 10 cubits the short (sides), measurement of this undeveloped plot, this undeveloped plot, as much as it is, all of it, in perpetuity.

The silver: ... full (price) of this undeveloped plot, Anu-ittannu/Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu received (from the hands of Mattanîtu-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu)/sons of Lâbâši; he is paid. (Should a claim) arise (with regard to) this undeveloped plot, (Ina-qibî-<sup>´</sup>Anu/Mukîn-apli/

Tattannu)//EZ will clear it and 12-fold will give it to (Mattanītu-Anu) and Anu-ahu-ittannu, forever: Anu-ittannu, the seller, son of Lâbâši-Anu and Ina-qibīt-Anu/Mukīn-apli, the sons of Tattannu, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this undeveloped plot, to the advantage of Mattanītu-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lâbâši, forever. This undeveloped plot belongs to Mattanītu-Anu and Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lâbâši/Nabû-uballit, forever.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.3=684f: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W2=B.e.2/U.e.4=lost/684h: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Šamaš-ētir//LA  
 W3=B.e.1=684c: Rihat-lštar/Dumqi-Anu//LA  
 W4=U.e.2/?=684j/? : Anu-ahu or Anu-ahhē-.../Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W5=U.e.2/?=684j/? : Anu-ahu or Anu-ahhē-.../Lâbâši/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W6=L.e.1=684g: Anu-uballit/...-ušur//K  
 W7=B.e.4<sup>2</sup>=684e: Arad-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//LA?  
 W8=B.e.2/U.e.4=lost/684h: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ina-qibīt-Anu//...  
 W9=U.e.3<sup>2</sup>=lost: (Kidin<sup>2</sup>)-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin/Kidin-Anu//GA<sup>2</sup>  
 W10=?=? : .../...-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin

Witnesses from edges:

W?=U.e.1=684d: Anu-...(?)  
 W?=L.e.2=684i= ?

Scribe: ...//EZ. Uruk, Addaru, day 10, ... Antiochus his son, kings

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=684b: Anu-ittannu/Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ  
 Buyer1=N/S-neighbour2: Mattanītu-Anu/Lâbâši/Nabû-uballit (? and alley)  
 Buyer2=N/S-neighbour2: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lâbâši/Nabû-uballit (? and alley)  
 Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=684a: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Mukīn-apli/Tattannu//EZ  
 N-neighbour1: ?  
 S-neighbour1: ...-Anu (undeveloped plot)  
 W-neighbour: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/... (house)  
 E-neighbour: narrow street ... lštar canal

*Commentary.* Since silver *qalû* is mentioned but no reference to staters is included in the price formula it seems likely that the text dates to the co-regency of Antiochus III and his son.<sup>99</sup>

The name Mattanītu-Anu is not much attested in the documents from Seleucid Uruk; this is the only reference known to me of the son of Lâbâši. The few other occurrences of the name all refer to individuals with different patronyms (Mattanītu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Rihat-Anu, the sailor: BRM 2 20; Mattanāt-Anu, the sailor, no patronym: YOS 20 68; Mattanāt-Anu/Atī-Anu: BRM 2 26 and YOS 20 31; Mattanātu-Anu/‘Antu-banāt, the clay worker: BiMes 24 27//29); all have no clan names, so that apparently the name was not used by members of the traditional families of the city; in a number of cases, they are identified by means of a professional designation.

The Emihallake temple district is only referred to in Uruk in a few documents: YOS 20 68; BRM 2 20; VS 15 25, 35 and 43. It is particularly interesting that in two of them also individuals named Mattanāt-Anu occur.

With the exception of the present document and VS 15 35, the small dossier recording properties located in the district of the Emihal-lake temple is apparently often connected to individuals who are identified by means of a professional designation and that do not belong to the traditional families of the city of Uruk. The significance of this dossier in the context of the Urukian corpus dated to the Seleucid period is explored elsewhere.<sup>100</sup>

The tablet's format belongs to type 4a, compact: however an attempt to tabulate some of the names can be noted in the WL. Mitchell, Searight 2008, 684g L2 corresponds on the tablet to L.e.1 and 684i L1 corresponds to L.e.2.

<sup>99</sup> All other possibilities (see Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 209) can thus be discarded.

<sup>100</sup> Corò, forthcoming.

**No. 82-P. Plate LXXXII**

Museum no.: BM 109949 (1914-4-4, 15)

Size: 8.6×10.5×2.7 (M)

Format: type 2a, compact?

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (102-119).X.20, Antiochus III and Anthiocus; silver *qalû*, staters of Antiochus, g.q.

Date BC: (210-192)

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 188-190. Pearce, HBTIN, P342282 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #681 and p. 253, #11. Pearce 2010, pp. 316 and 323

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend, *ērib bītūtu* of Anu

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-Bēlessunu (wife of AU/AZI//EZ); women

Witnesses:

W?: ... Lâbâši/

W?: ... -Anu<sup>?</sup>/Nanāya-iddin

W?=B.e.2=681a: Dannat-Bēlti/Anu-ahhē-iddin

W?: ...//LA

W?=U.e.2=681j: Nidinti-Anu/...

W?=U.e.1/B.e.1=681i/681h: Ša-Anu-iššû/Nanāya-iddin//Ebabbar-šumu-ibni

Witnesses from the edges:

U.e.3=681e: Anu-abu-ušur

U.e.4=681f: Anu-mukîn-apli

B.e.3=681b: Anu-uballit

L.e.1=681h: [Ša-An]u-iššû

B.e.4=681c: Nidinti-Anu

Scribe: ...-ittannu//EZ

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=681d: Anu-balässu-iqbi/Šamaš-ētir/Kidin-Anu//LA

Buyer: Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H W of Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=681g: Ana-rabûti-Anu/ Šamaš-ētir/Kidin-Anu//LA

*Translation.* See HANE/M 8, pp. 189-190

*Commentary.* The tablet belongs to the dossier of the Lâbâši family. 'Bēlessunu appears as the buyer: this allows dating the document to the period SE 102-119. The suggested date in Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 208 thus needs to be corrected.

For the documents concerning the activities of 'Bēlessunu at Seleucid Uruk see Doty 1977, pp. 224-226; McEwan 1984, pp. 118-119, HANE/M 8, pp. 99-100 and Corò 2005b, pp. 85-86. Besides the present contract 'Bēlessunu appears as buyer in the following documents belonging to the BM collection: **Nos. 71-P, 77-P, 78-P, 83-P, 85-P.**

For the Aramaic notations on the seal impression of #681i see Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 253, #11 and Pearce 2010, p. 316 and p. 323

**No. 83-P. Plate LXXXIII**

Museum no.: BM 105174 (1913-4-16, 6)  
 Size: 8.9×10.2×2.7 (M)  
 Format: n-a  
 Place: Uruk  
 Date: (approx. SE 106-119.x.x, Antiochus III [and Antiochus?])  
 Date B.C.: (206-192.x.x ca.)  
 Bibl.: HANE/M 8, p. 330; Pearce, HBTIN, P342297 (collations)  
 Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #766  
 Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭābihūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-Bēlessunu (wife of AU/AZI//EZ); women

Witnesses from the edges:  
 W?: U.e.1=766e: Mukīn-apli  
 W?: B.e.2=766b: [...]Anu<sup>101</sup>  
 W?: B.e.3=lost: Anu-uballit  
 W?: L.e.1=766f: Anu-uballit  
 W?: L.e.2=766d: Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 W?: B.e.1=766a: lost  
 W?: U.e.3=766c: lost

Seller=clearer=lost: Ubar/Ina-qibit-Anu/Dumqi-Anu//H  
 Buyer: Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H W of Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

*Commentary.* The document belongs to the Lâbâši family dossier and records Belēssunu as the buyer: we can therefore ascribe it approximately to the period SE 106-119 (= 206-192 BC ca.), when she was active in Seleucid Uruk.<sup>102</sup> See, e.g., the commentary to **No. 82-P** for more bibliographical details on the activities of Belēssunu.  
 Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, 766f (L2) =L.e.1 and 766d (L1)=L.e.2, respectively, on the tablet.  
 The reverse of the tablet is lost, so that the format type cannot be determined.

**101** Collation Pearce, HBTIN.

**102** The date range offered by Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 237, who include it among the Hellenistic tablets 'not precisely dated (304-64 BC), can therefore be restricted to 206-192 BC.

## No. 84-P. Plate LXXXIV

Museum no.: BM 105192 (1913-4-16, 24)

Size: 8.2×9.9×2<sup>+</sup> (S)

Format: n-a

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (approx. 99-125.x.x), staters of Antiochus, g.q.

Date BC: (approx. 213-187.x.x)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #771

Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭābihūtu* prebend

- Obv. [<sup>1d</sup>na]-na-a-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa`-pu a <sup>1</sup>[kur-i]  
 [ina] hu-ud lib-bi-šú 15-'ú ù 2-ta šu-ii ina 60-'ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.21.kám  
 'ù' ud.22.kám giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú igi <sup>1d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>1d</sup>en.líl <sup>1d</sup>be  
<sup>1d</sup>30 <sup>1d</sup>utu <sup>1d</sup>iškur <sup>1d</sup>amar.utu <sup>1d</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>1d</sup>inanna <sup>1d</sup>na-na-'a' <sup>1d</sup>gašan edin <sup>1d</sup>ga[šán <sup>1d</sup>ésag]  
 (5) <sup>1d</sup>šar-ra-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub> u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-[s]u kal mu.an.na  
 [gu]-uq-qa-né-e èš.èš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi šá ta ud.1.[kám] en ud.'30.kám`  
 [ma]-a-la giš.šub.ba <sup>1u</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú mu.meš ik-'kaš-ši-du' šá ki 'šeš.meš-šú u en.meš ha.'[la.meš-šú]  
 u ki <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu <sup>1u</sup>ma-hi-ra-nu a-na 15 'gín' [kù.babbar is]-'ta'-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku-su  
 (10) a šá <sup>1</sup>nu.tés 'a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir' a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub>  
 15 gín 'šám giš.šub.ba' mu.meš til.meš <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu  
 [ina šu]-ii <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi  
 giš.šub.ba mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa-pu a šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>1d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš  
 a šá <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa-pu a <sup>1</sup>kur-i ú-mar-raq-ma a-di 12-ta.àm a-na <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-m[u]  
 (15) a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba  
 Rev. (lost)
- L.e. [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-[...] (rest lost)  
 R.e. lost  
 B.e. un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...] un-qa [...]  
 U.e. lost

Dossier. Lâbâši's grandson (NI/AZI/L//EZ)

*Translation.* Nanāya-iddin/Šamaš-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur/Mannu-iqabbu//K voluntarily sold to Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ 1/15 and 2/3 in 1/60 of a day on day 21 and 22, his butcher's prebend before Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Adad, Marduk, Papsukkal, Ištar, Nanāya, Bēlet-šēri, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešû* offerings and whatever pertains to all of that butcher's prebend, from day 1 till day 30, which is with his brothers and his co-owners and with Nanāya-iddin, the buyer, for 15 š of silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, 15 š, full price of that prebend, Nanāya-iddin/Šamaš-iddin received from the hands of Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that prebend, Mannu-iqabbu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Mannu-iqabbu//K will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Nanāya-iddin, forever. (Nanāya-iddin/Šamaš-iddin, the seller and Mannu-iqabbu/Kidin-Anu) mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of (that) prebend ...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.1=Anu- [...]

W?=B.e.1=771d: lost

W?=B.e.2=771b: lost

W?=B.e.3=771a: lost

W?=B.e.4=771c: lost

Seller=co-guarantor1(?)=lost: Nanāya-iddin/Šamaš-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur/Mannu-iqabbu//K

Clearer=co-guarantor2=lost: Mannu-iqabbu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Mannu-iqabbu//K

Buyer: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

*Commentary.* The document belongs to the dossier of the Lâbâši family and features one of Lâbâši's grandsons as the buyer. It is the only tablet recording Nanāya-iddin acting as buyer in a contract without his younger brother Anu-uballit. As noted above, the BM collection offers substantial evidence for the activities of these two individuals, and in particular adds significantly to our knowledge of Nanāya-iddin's role in the family (for the documents in the collection concerning the two brothers see **Nos. 68-P, 70-P, 76-P, 89-P**).<sup>103</sup> The reverse of the tablet is lost, so that the format type cannot be determined. Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #771e L3 corresponds to L.e.1 on the tablet. The seal impression of #771a corresponds to 676a and it is thus likely that it belongs to Nanāya-iddin/Dannāt-Bēlti//LA. Unsurprisingly, the seal is impressed on the edge of **No. 79-RE**, a contract where Nanāya-iddin's brother, Anu-uballit appears as seller.

<sup>103</sup> At the time of Doty's analysis of the dossier of the Lâbâši family, in fact, Nanāya-iddin was only recorded in one document (VDI 1955/4, no. 7): Doty 1977, pp. 225-226. A full re-examination of the dossier of the Lâbâši family is currently in preparation by the present author (see Corò, *Ekur-zākirs*, forthcoming).

**No. 85-P. Plate LXXXV**

Museum no.: BM 105188 (1913-4-16, 20)

Size: 11.4×4×2.7 (L)

Format: type 2<sup>a</sup>, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (approx. 106-119.x.x); silver *qalû*, staters of Antiochus, g.q.

Date BC: (approx. 206-192.x.x)

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 387-389; Pearce, HBTIN, P388065 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #770

Description (type of transaction): sale of multiple prebends

*Dossier.* Lâbâši-Bēlessunu (wife of AU/AZI//EZ); women

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.1=770e: Kidin-Anu

W?=U.e.2=770b: Anu-ikšur?

W?=L.e.1=lost: Anu-uballit

W?=L.e.2=770a: Anu-uballissu

W?=L.e.3=770c: Anu-ahu-ittannu

Seller=lost=lost: Nidinti-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir/Kidin-Anu//[LA]

Buyer: 'Bēlessunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H W of Anu-uballit/[Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ]

*Commentary.* The tablet is edited in HANE/M 8, pp. 387-389. It belongs to the dossier of the Lâbâši family and features 'Bēlessunu as buyer. It can thus be dated to approximately SE 106-119, when 'Bēlessunu is active in Seleucid Uruk. With the present tablet, she buys a portfolio of prebends (see HANE/M 8, pp. 99-100 and Corò 2005b, pp. 85-86) and the commentary to **Nos. 82-P** and **83-P**, above.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #770c labelled L1 is actually L.e.3 on the tablet. The text on the left edge of this tablet runs upside down compared with the usual direction.

Note that the individual who sells 'Bēlessunu the portfolio recorded in the present contract is probably to be identified with the brother of the Anu-balāssu-iqbi who sells her a share in the temple-enterer's prebend of Anu in **No. 82-P**.

## No. 86-RE. Plate LXXXVI

Museum no.: BM 114409 (1920-6-15, 5)

Size: 9.5×10.8×2.5 (M)

Format: type 1a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 120.V.13, Antiochus III; silver *qalû*, staters of (Antiochus) g.q.

Date BC: 192.VIII.15

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bīt ritti makkūr Anu*, district of the Adad temple. NSWE

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>60-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 ina hu-ud-lib-[bi-šú] é rit-ti-šú níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 ki-ti é <sup>d</sup>iškur šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup>[uš an-ú] <sup>imsi</sup>.sá da é erasure <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ u šeš.meš-šú dumu.meš šá <sup>i</sup>[l<sup>2</sup>-...] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su a <sup>1d</sup>30-ti-ér uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da [...]
- (5) <sup>1</sup>ha<sup>1</sup>-na-a dumu.munus šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1u</sup>ir é.gal dam <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1u</sup>[nagar] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>[...] dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-ka-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.r[a] da mu-šu-ú šá é <sup>1</sup>ha-na-a dumu.munus šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1u</sup>ir é.[gal] [d]am <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1u</sup>nagar u da mu-šu-ú šá é mu.meš a-[...]
- (10) mu-taq-qa un.meš šu.nigin uš.meš u [sag].<sup>1</sup>ki<sup>1</sup>.meš mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub>'é' [mu.meš] é mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu gab-[bi] a-na 1/2 ma.na kù.babbar qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>[an-ti-'-i-ku-su] bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-[šeš-mu-nu dumu šá] <sup>1</sup>'ki-din a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar 'a<sub>4</sub>' [ 1/2] ma.na
- (15) šám é mu.meš gam-ru <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-[<sup>d</sup>60] ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ru a-na muh-hi é mu.meš it-ta[b]-'šú-ú <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a <sup>1</sup>é-[kur-za-kir u <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš'-[mu (?)] a-di 12-ta.àm [a]-na <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu [...] <sup>1</sup>i-nam-din
- Rev. pu-ú-út a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ur-qu šá é mu.meš <sup>1r</sup>d60'-mu-nu <sup>1u</sup>na-[din] é mu.meš <<a-na>> u <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 mu-ur-qu-an é mu.meš a-na <<a-na>> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din a-na u<sub>4</sub>.mu ša-a-t[ú] na-šu-ú é mu.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ki-din dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-[...] a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na [u<sub>4</sub>]<sub>1</sub>mu ša-a-tú šu-ú <sup>1u</sup>m[u-k]in<sub>7</sub>man-nu-qí-i-qa-pu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>bár<sup>2</sup>-[...]
- (25) <sup>1</sup>man-nu-ki-i-qa-pu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-[tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60...] x x [...] <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>mu-a dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-'numun?-mu?' a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú] <sup>1d</sup>60-[numun]-'mu' dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú] [...<sup>1d</sup>60]0-iš-šu-ú dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-[ú] [PN dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60]-'šeš'-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ú-bar a <sup>1</sup>mu.meš
- (30) <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60(?)' dumu šá <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a <sup>1</sup>é.babbar-ri-mu-dù <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu <sup>1u</sup>gal ugula<sup>2</sup> hùp-pu.meš
- (blank) <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni <sup>1u</sup>šid <sup>1u</sup>gal mah <sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-[<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>30]-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup>itine ud.13.kám mu.120.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'-[i-ku-su lu]gal
- L.e. <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60
- R.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu [<sup>1u</sup>na-din]-na-an é [mu.meš] [un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina]-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 [<sup>1u</sup>mu]-mar-raq-an é mu.meš
- B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>man-nu-[kí]-i-qa-pu
- U.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-qa <sup>1</sup>ú-šur-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu

Dossier. Professions, no clan names. Scribe chief singer of dirges

Translation. Anu-ittannu/Sumuttu-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu voluntarily sold to Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin//EZ, for the full price of 1/2 m of refined silver, in g.q. staters of Antiochus, his *bīt ritti*, property of Anu, in the district of the Adad temple, within Uruk, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house of Anu-uballit and his brothers, the sons of .../Anu-uballissu//SLU; the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the alley of <sup>1</sup>Hannā/Ina-qibīt-Anu, the *arad ekalli*, wife of Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the carpenter; the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of the son of .../Ana-rabûtika-Anu//Ah; the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the alley of the house of <sup>1</sup>Hannā/Ina-qibīt-Anu, the master builder, wife of Ana-rabûti-Anu, the carpenter and adjoining the alley of this house ... thoroughfare of the people. In total: the long and short sides, measurement of this house, this house as much as it is, all of it, forever. The silver: 1/2 m, full price of this house, Anu-ittannu/Sumuttu-Anu received from the hands of Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house, Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ and Anu-ahu-iddin (?) will give it 12-fold to

Anu-ahu-ittannu .... Anu-ittannu, the seller of this house <<to>> and Ina-qibīt-Anu, the guarantor of this house, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this house to the advantage of <<to the advantage of>> Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin, forever. This house belongs to Anu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-ah...//EZ, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.3: Mannu-ki-iqabbu/?

W2=B.e.3: Mannu-ki-iqabbu/Tanittu-Anu ...

W3=B.e.1/B.e.2: Kidin-Anu/Šumiya/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ah

W4=U.e.3: Anu-zēru-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ah

W5=?: .../Ša-Anu-iššû/Tanitti-Anu//H

W6=?: .../Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ubar//Šumāti

W7=L.e.1: Nidinti-Anu(?)/Ša-Anu-iššû/Ebabbar-šumu-ibni

W8=L.e.2: Illūt-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu, chief superintendant of the dancers

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.2: Ušuršu-Anu

Scribe: Anu-iqīšanni/Nidinti-Anu//SLU, chief singer of dirges of Anu

Seller=R.e.1: Anu-ittannu/Sumuttu-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu

Buyer: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin//EZ

Clearer=R.e.2: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ

N-neighbour1+2: Anu-uballit and his brothers.../Anu-uballissu//SLU (house)

S-neighbour=E-neighbour: 'Hannā/Ina-qibīt-Anu, the master builder, W Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the carpenter (lost; house+alley)

W-neighbour: the son of .../Ana-rabûtika-Anu//Ah (house)

*Commentary.* The tablet belongs to the dossier of Anu-iqīšanni, the only scribe in Uruk economic tablets who boasts the title of chief singer of dirges of Anu in the tablet he wrote: the dossier has extensively been studied in Corò 2015 (publ. 2016).

As shown there, a number of peculiar spellings characterise the documents he wrote. Those used in this contract are listed below.

Obv. 15, *gam-ru*: this spelling is used only in three more tablets (BRM 2 55, Babyloniaca 8, 27//VS 15 12)

Obv. 16, *pa-qa-ru*: anomalous spelling, hapax.

Rev. 20, *mu-ur-qu*: anomalous spelling, typical of the scribe (Babyloniaca 8, 27//VS 15 12; BRM 2 32 and 35; VS 15 39//40//49)

Rev. 24, *'man-nu-ki-i-qa-pu*: mistake for the name of Mannu-iqabbu? Apparently only used here.

Rev. 30, *'é.babbar-ri-mu-dù*: unusual spelling for *'é.babbar.ra-mu-dù*.

The WL is not tabulated, however the name of each witness occupies a single line. Only one seal impression is captioned Mannu-qi-iqabbu, while two witnesses bearing this name are listed in the WL. Since no individual named Ušuršu-Anu is mentioned in the WL, is it possible that this is the alias of one of the Mannuqi-iqabbus?

Date formula: Anu-iqīšanni is also the scribe of AoF 5 13, a very small fragment of a tablet written exactly ten days before the present one.

## No. 87-P. Plate LXXXVII

Museum no.: BM 109955 (1914-4-4, 21)//BM 109958

Size: 7.9×8.7×3.6 (S)

Format: type 2b, compact (irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 120.VII.24, Antiochus III; silver *qalû*, stators of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 192.X.04

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #730

Description (type of transaction): sale of *gerseqqûtu* prebend

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir ina hu-<sup>u</sup>ud lib-bi-<sup>u</sup>šú  
*sa-ma-nu-ú šá* u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.3.kám giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1d</sup>gìr.si.ga-ú-tú  
igi <sup>4</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>4</sup>inanna <sup>4</sup>gašan.edin <sup>4</sup>na-na-a <sup>4</sup>gašan *šá* sag <sup>4</sup>šar-[ra-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub>]  
u dingir.meš é.meš-šú-nu *gab-bi šá* iti-us-su kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-ne-<sup>e</sup>
- (5) ud.èš.èš.meš u mim-ma *gab-bi šá* ana sa-ma-nu-ú giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gìr.si.ga-[ú-tú mu.meš]  
*ik-kaš-ši-ú šá* ki šeš.meš-šú u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú *gab-bi a-na* 10 gín kù.[babbar]  
*qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá* <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>u</sup>i-ku-su *bab-ba-nu-ú-t[ú]*  
a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.m[u-<sup>d</sup>60]  
a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-[a]-tú it-ta-din* kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10 gín šám
- (10) giš.šub.ba mu.meš til.meš [<sup>1d</sup>60]-ad-šeš ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 *ma-hir e-ṭir*  
<<ina>> u<sub>4</sub>-mu *pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi sa-ma-nu-ú* ina ud.3.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gìr.si.ga-ú-tú  
*it-tab-šu-ú* <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-[zu-ú]  
<sup>1</sup>u-mar-ra-q-ma a-di 12-ta.àm a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum`.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-t[ú]*  
<sup>1</sup>ina-an-din pu-<sup>u</sup>ut a[-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-q]u *šá* giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gìr.si.g[a-ú-tú mu.meš]
- Rev. <sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš <sup>1d</sup>na-din <sup>1</sup>giš.šub.ba mu`.meš <sup>1</sup>u` <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ]  
a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tú na-šu-ú sa-ma-nu-ú šá* u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
ina ud.3.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1d</sup>gìr.si.ga-ú-tú mu.meš *šá* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu  
<sup>1</sup>šá` <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
[<sup>1d</sup>mu]-<sup>u</sup>kin,<sup>u</sup> <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu` *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>u</sup>ú-tú
- (20) <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu x dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>60-du-a` [dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60]-<sup>u</sup>šeš`.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>u</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>du-a dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu [dumu *šá*...]-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>u</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu [du]mu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur [dumu] *šá* <sup>1</sup>[...] a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>di</sup>škur  
<sup>1</sup>šeš-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>mu-a` a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>u</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú [dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>na-din a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-<sup>u</sup>za-kir`  
<sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1</sup>níg.sum`.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu`.meš` [*šá* <sup>1</sup>]ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>[...]x` a.meš <sup>1</sup>[...]
- (25) <sup>1</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu xx u[mu *šá* <sup>1</sup>ina-qí]-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.m[u-<sup>d</sup>60] a <sup>1</sup>[...]  
<sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 [dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-b]it-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun<sup>2</sup>-[...]  
<sup>1d</sup>utu-sur <sup>1d</sup>umbisag d[umu *šá* <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit]-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu *šá* <sup>1</sup>šib-qát-<sup>d</sup>60 [a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-<sup>u</sup>za-<sup>u</sup>[kir]  
unug<sup>ki</sup>it<sup>u</sup>du<sub>6</sub> ud.2'4'.[kám mu].<sup>1</sup>20.kám [<sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>u</sup>i-ku-su lugal]
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>du-a un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu  
R.e. <sup>1</sup>un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš [<sup>1d</sup>na-din giš.šub.ba mu].<sup>1</sup>meš` un-qa <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>mu-<sup>u</sup>[ru-raq-an-ni giš.š]ub.<sup>1</sup>ba mu.meš`  
B.e. [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>šeš-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú un-qa <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.m[u-<sup>d</sup>60] un-qa <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60  
U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 un-q[a]<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu <sup>1</sup>un-<sup>u</sup>[qa] <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēšunu//EZ voluntarily sold to Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H one-eighth of a day, on day 3, his *gerseqqûtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešu* days and whatever pertains to one-eighth of that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, which is with his brothers and his co-owners for 10 š of pure silver, g.q. stators of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, 10 š, full price of that prebend, Anu-abu-ušur received from the hands of Nidinti-Anu; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to one-eighth on day 3, that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit/Nanāya-iddin//H will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Nidinti-Anu, forever. Anu-abu-ušur, the seller of that prebend, and Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of that *gerseqqûtu* prebend to the advantage of Nidinti-Anu, in perpetuity. One-eighth of a day, on day 3, that *gerseqqûtu* prebend, belongs to Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2=770b: Kidin-Anu/Anu-bēšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah

W2=U.e.3=770e: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah

W3=L.e.1=770g: Mukīn-apli/Anu-bēšunu//...tu-Anu//Ah

W4=U.e.4=730a: Šamaš-ittannu/Šamaš-ēṭir-...//LA

W5=B.e.1=lost: Ušuršu-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Šumiya//Ah  
 W6=[B.e.2]=lost: Ša-Anu-iššû/Nadin//EZ  
 W7=U.e.1=770c: Mušallim-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu/...//...  
 W8=B.e.3=770h: Nidinti-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu/...//...  
 W9=L.e.2=770d: Anu-māru-ittannu/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//...  
 W10=B.e.4=lost: Illūt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//...

Scribe: Šamaš-ētir/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šibqat-Anu//EZ. Uruk. Tašrītu, day 24, year 120, Antiochus, the king

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=770i: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ

Buyer: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=770f: Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballit/Nanāya-iddin//H

*Commentary.* The tablet records the purchase of a prebend of temple attendant for day 3 by Nidinti-Anu. At present it is not possible to attach it to any specific dossier.

Scribe of the tablet is Šamaš-ētir/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šibqat-Anu//EZ, who is also the scribe of VS 15 32 and CM 12 6. Since in those two documents he chooses <sup>d</sup>šar-ra-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub> among the different spellings for the name of the goddess, the same spelling is used to restore the lacuna in Obv. 3 here.

A few fragments are associated with this tablet; only a small one among them bears traces of a sign, maybe to be read 'IŠKUR<sup>27</sup>' (no photograph for the fragment is provided in Plate LXXXVII). The tablet format is type 2; however a half-line blank stands between the end of the contract and the WL. In addition, this is only partially and irregularly tabulated.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #770d (L2) and 770g (L1) actually correspond to L.e.1 and L.e.2.

## No. 88-P. Plate LXXXVIII

Museum no.: BM 109958 (1914-4-4,24)//BM 109955

Size: 7.6×8.9×3.5 (S)

Format: n-a (reverse lost)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (120.VII.04, Antiochus III); silver *qalû*, (staters of Antiochus g.q.)

Date BC: 192.X.04

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *gerseqqûtu* prebend

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1e</sup>kur-za-kir ina h[u-ud] lib-bi-šú  
 sa-ma-nu-ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud. 3.kám giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1u</sup>gìr.sì.ga-ú-tú 'igi' [<sup>d</sup>60]  
 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>[gašan edin <sup>d</sup>na-na-a] <sup>r</sup>dgašan šá sag <sup>d</sup>šar-[ra-hi-tu<sub>4</sub>]  
 u dingir.meš é.meš-šú-nu g[ab-bi šá iti-us-su kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-ne-e ud.èš.èš.meš]  
 (5) u mim-ma gab-bi šá a-n[a sa-ma-nu-ú giš.šub.ba <sup>1u</sup>gìr.sì.ga-ú-tú mu.meš]  
 ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki [šeš.meš-šú u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú gab-bi a-na 10 gín kù.bab]bar  
 qa-lu-ú is-ta-ti[r-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'i-ku-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú]  
 a-na šám til.meš a-[na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu]-<sup>d</sup>60  
 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu 'ša'-[a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10 gín]'šám  
 (10) giš.šub.ba mu.meš til.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-š[eš ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60] 'ma-hir' e-ṭir  
 u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi sa-ma-nu-ú ina ud.3.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>1u</sup>gìr.sì.ga-ú-tú  
 it-tab-šú-ú <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ dumu šá <sup>1a</sup>na-na-a-mu  
 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú ú-mar-raq-ma a-di 12-ta.àm a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na ud ša-a-tú  
 i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-qu šá giš.šub.ba <sup>1u</sup>gìr.sì.ga-ú-tú  
 Rev. (lost)

L.e. 'un-qa' <sup>1</sup>[du-a] 'un-qa' [<sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu]R.e. [un]-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-a[d-šeš] <sup>1u</sup>na-din giš.šub.ba mu.meš [un-qa <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60] <sup>1u</sup>mu-ru-raq-an-ni giš.šub.ba mu.me[š]B.e. [un]-'qa' [<sup>1</sup>šeš-šú-<sup>d</sup>60] 'un-qa' [<sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú] un-qa [<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60] un-qa [<sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60]U.e. [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu

Dossier. n-a

Translation. See No. 87-P, above.

Seller=(co-guarantor1)=R.e.1: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ

Buyer: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H

Clearer=(co-guarantor2)=R.e.2: Dumqī-Anu/Anu-uballit/Nanāya-iddin//H

Commentary. The tablet is the duplicate of No. 87-P. Both the tablet and its duplicate are small: however, since the reverse of No. 88-P is lost it is impossible to say if it featured the same layout as the duplicate tablet. It is unclear if a nail mark is visible between the two seal impressions on the right edge of this tablet, or if it is a simple scratch. No trace of anything similar appears on the right edge of the duplicate tablet.

Obv. 1 and 11: end of line spilling onto the right edge.

Obv. 13: note the logographic variant ud ša-a-tú for u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú. Not used in the duplicate.

## No. 89-P. Plate LXXXIX

Museum no.: BM 105187 (1913-4-16, 19)

Size: 8.9<sup>x</sup> x 8.6<sup>2x</sup> x 3.2 (S?)

Format: type 2a, compact

Place: [Uruk]

Date SE: (approx. 99-125.x.x), staters of Antiochus, *qalû* and g.q.

Date BC: (approx. 213-187.x.x)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of multiple prebends: *ërib bitûtu* of Enlil and *sirâšûtu*

- Obv. [1<sup>d</sup>utu-mu-nu a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-ad-šeš ] ˆina hu ˆ-[ud]  
 [lîb-bi-šû x-x-x] ˆú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.15ˆ.k[ám giš.šub.ba-šû 1<sup>u</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-t]ú igi ˆen.[lîl]  
 [é-a ˆ30 ˆutu] ˆa ˆiškur ˆamar.utu ˆr-na ˆ-[na-a ˆgašan sag ù dingir.m]eš é-šú-n[u gab]-bi  
 [si-in-ze-r]u-ú šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.1.kám [ud.2.kám ud.3.kám ud.4.kám] ˆud.5ˆ.kám  
 (5) [ù ud.16.kám ud.17.kám ud.18.kám ud.19ˆ.kám ù mi-šil ˆ ina [ud.20.kám pap ši-in-ze]-ˆri ˆ-ú  
 [šá u<sub>4</sub>]-mu ina u<sub>4</sub>-mu.meš mu.meš giš.šub.ba-šû 1<sup>u</sup>lunga-ú ˆ-tú igi ˆ60  
 [an-tu<sub>4</sub> en.lîl ˆ]pap.sukkal ˆinanna ˆgašan edin ˆr-na-na-a ˆ gašan šá é gag  
 [ù dingir.meš é-šú-n]u gab-bi giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš gab-bi šá iti-us-su kal mu.an.na  
 [gu-uq-qa-ne] ˆé ˆ ud.èš.èš.meš ù mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš  
 (10) [ik-kaš-ši-du šá k]i 1<sup>u</sup>šeš.meš-šú ù 1<sup>u</sup>en.meš ha.la.meš-šú gab-bi a-na  
 [x gín kù.babbar qa-l]u-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá ˆan-ti-ˆ-i-ku-su bab-ba-ˆnu ˆ-ú-tú  
 [1<sup>d</sup>utu-mu-nu a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-ad-šeš]š a-na 1<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu u 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-iṭ a.meš šá ˆ60-numun-mu a šá  
 [ˆla-ba-ši a].meš ˆé-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din  
 [kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> x] gín sám giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš til.meš 1<sup>d</sup>utu-mu-nu ina šu-ii  
 (15) [1<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-m]u u 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-iṭ ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi  
 [giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú u 1<sup>u</sup>lunga-ú-tú mu.meš it-tab-šú-ú 1<sup>d</sup>60-gi a-šú  
 Rev. [ú-mar-raq-ma a-d]i 12-ta.àm a-na 1<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu u 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-iṭ a.meš šá  
 [ˆ60-numun-mu a-n]a u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ur-ru-qu  
 [giš.šub.ba.meš m]u.meš 1<sup>d</sup>utu-mu-nu 1<sup>u</sup>na-din-na giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš a šá 1<sup>d</sup>60-ad-šeš ù  
 [1<sup>d</sup>60-gi a-šú] a-na 1<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu u 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-iṭ a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šú-ú  
 [x-x-x] ˆú ˆ šá u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.15.kám giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš ù  
 [ši-in-ze-ru] ˆ-ú ˆ šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.1.kám ud.2.kám ud.3.kám ud.4.kám ud.5.kám  
 [ù u]d.16.kám ud.17.kám ud.18.kám ud.19.kám ù ina mi-šil ina ud.20.kám  
 [giš.šub.ba 1<sup>u</sup>lunga-ú-tú mu.meš šá 1<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu u ˆ60-din-iṭ a.meš šá  
 (25) [1<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá ˆla]-ˆba-ši a.meš ˆé-kur-za-kir a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šú-nu  
 [1<sup>u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>] 1<sup>d</sup>60-du-a 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-iṭ a šá ˆnu.téš.ˆ60 ù  
 [ ]-mu a.meš ˆé-kur-za-kir ˆana-gal-ˆ60 a ša 1<sup>d</sup>60-ad-šeš  
 [ ] 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá ˆ60-din-ˆ [iṭ? a ˆlu]-ˆuš-tam ˆ-mar-ˆiškur  
 (approx. 3 lines lost)
- L.e. (lost)  
 R.e. un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>utu-mu-nu [1<sup>u</sup>na-din-na un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-gi a-šú 1<sup>u</sup>mu-mar-raq-an-na  
 B.e. [...] un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e un-qa 1<sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e  
 U.e. (lost)

Dossier. Lâbâši's grandsons (NI/AZI/L//EZ and AU/AZI/L//EZ)

Translation. Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//... (voluntarily) sold to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zëru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ x<sup>th</sup> of a day, on day 15, his *ërib bitûtu* prebend before Enlil, Ea, Šamas, Adad, Marduk, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, one-twelfth of a day on days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and days 16, 17, 18, 19 and one half on day 20, a total of ...th of day on those days, his *sirâšûtu* prebend before Anu, Antu, Enlil, Ea, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš and all the gods of their temple, all those prebends, that are monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešu* days, and whatever pertains to those prebends, that are with his brothers and all his co-owners, for ... š of pure silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, as the full price. The silver, ... š, full price of those prebends, Šamaš-ittannu has received from the hands of Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit. He is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to those *ërib bitûtu* and *sirâšûtu* prebends, Anu-ušallim, his son, will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit, forever. Šamaš-ittannu/anu-abu-ušur, the seller of those prebends, and Anu-ušallim, his son, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of those prebends to the advantage of Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit, in perpetuity. ... of day, on day 15, that *ërib bitûtu* prebend and one twelfth of one day, in one day, on days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and days 16, 17, 18, 19 and one half on day 20, that *sirâšûtu* prebend belong to Nanāya-iddin and Anu-uballit/Anu-zëru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ, in perpetuity.

## Witnesses:

W1: Anu-mukīn-apli/Lâbâši-Anu//EZ  
 W2: Anu-uballit/Lâbâši-Anu//EZ  
 W3: .../...-iddin<sup>?</sup>//EZ  
 W4: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-abu-uşur//...  
 W5: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-uballit(?)//LA

## Witnesses from the edges:

B.e.1: Anu-ahu-ittannu  
 B.e.2: Anu-balâssu-iqbi  
 B.e.3: Anu-balâssu-iqbi

Scribe: (lost)

Seller: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-abu-uşur//...

Buyer1: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

Buyer2: Anu-uballit/Anu-zêru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ

Clearer: Anu-ušallim/Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-abu-uşur//... (his son)

*Commentary.* The tablet is not completely preserved; size is an estimate on the basis of the approximate number of missing lines.

The two buyers are the grandsons of Lâbâši: for their activities and the documents belonging to the BM collection where they appear, see the commentaries to **No. 68-P**, **70-P**, **76-P**, **84-P**, above. Other documents mentioning the same two buyers in the corpus from Seleucid Uruk include YOS 20 52 (108 SE), YOS 20 53 (SE 111); VDI 1955/4 7 (99 SE) which now duplicates **No. 68-P**, and OECT 9 50 (SE 125). Note that the scribe, whose name is lost, writes the sign na with four obliques throughout the tablet.

Obv. 4 and 5: the spelling [š<sup>~</sup>-in-ze-r]u is used as opposed to š<sup>~</sup>-in-ze]-<sup>~</sup>ri<sup>~</sup>-ú.

R.e.: no object specified; obverse and reverse both spilling onto the edge; the PNs stand in the upper register, immediately following the caption *un-qa*, while the indication of the role appears regularly under the seal impression.

Obv. 3, 7-9, 11-12 and 15-16; Rev. 19-20 and 27: writing spills onto the edge.

Kennedy's preliminary transliteration available.

## No. 90-P. Plate XC

Museum no.: BM 105182 (1913-4-16, 14)

Size: 8.6×9.8×2.8 (S)

Format: type 3b, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 125-137.x.x, Seleucus IV (?)

Date BC: 187-174.x.x B.C.

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *āšipūtu* prebend

- Obv. <sup>1d</sup>60<sup>-</sup>din-su [a šá -mu a] <sup>1</sup>šá<sup>-</sup> <sup>1</sup>gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir ina hu-ud lib-b[i-šú]  
 30-<sup>-</sup>ú ù mi-<sup>-</sup>šil' [ ]-ú ina se-bu-ú šá é <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-[iṭ]  
 giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1a</sup>a-šī-pu-ú-tú igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>gašan-edin <sup>d</sup>na-na-<sup>-</sup>a<sup>-</sup>  
<sup>d</sup>gašan šá sag <sup>d</sup>šar-ra-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub> u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-su  
 (5) kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.èš.èš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi šá ana giš.šub.ba  
<sup>1a</sup>a-šī-pu-ú-tú mu.meš ik-kaš-šī-du šá ki <sup>1a</sup>šeš.meš-šú u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú gab-[bi]  
 a-na 5 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku bab-ba-nu-ú-t[ú]  
 a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a šá <sup>1</sup>utu-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 5 gín šám giš.šub.ba mu.meš til.meš  
 (10) <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>nu.téš ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na mu[h-hi]  
 giš.šub.ba mu.meš it-ta-tab-šu-ú <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá  
<sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>kur-i ú-mar-raq-ma a-di 12-ta.àm a-na<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>nu.téš  
 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ru-<sup>-</sup>qu šá giš<sup>-</sup>.šub.[ba]  
 mu.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su <sup>1a</sup>na-din <sup>-</sup>giš<sup>-</sup>.šub.ba mu.meš u <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na  
 (15) <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a šá <sup>1d</sup>utu-<sup>-</sup>mu-nu [a]-<sup>-</sup>na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-<sup>-</sup>a-<sup>-</sup>tú<sup>-</sup> na-šu-ú  
 (Rev.) [...]  
 [...]  
 [<sup>1a</sup>] <sup>1</sup>mu-<sup>-</sup>kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>níg<sup>-</sup>.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>na<sup>-</sup>-[...]  
 [<sup>1</sup>] <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>-</sup> [...] [...]  
 (20) <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60(?) [...] [...]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-<sup>-</sup>a<sup>-</sup>-[...] [...]  
<sup>1</sup>ina-e-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>la-qip [...] [...]  
<sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 šá <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>-</sup>x<sup>-</sup>-[...] [...] [...]  
<sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>x<sup>-</sup>-[...] [...] [...]  
 (25) <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-<sup>-</sup>šu-ú<sup>-</sup> <sup>-</sup>a<sup>-</sup> š[á] <sup>1</sup>[...] [...] [...]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šá-ba-an-n[i...] [...] [...]  
<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-lugal [...] [...]  
<sup>1d</sup>utu-sur [...] [...]  
 mu.120+[x.kám... ]

L.e. [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šá-ba-an-ni

R.e. (lost)

B.e. un-qa [...] <sup>1</sup>un<sup>-</sup>-[...] (rest lost)U.e. un-qa [ina]-<sup>-</sup>e<sup>-</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60(?) [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>níg<sup>-</sup>.sum.mu-<sup>-</sup><sup>d</sup>60<sup>-</sup> [un-qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60Dossier. n-a; *āšipūtu* prebend

*Translation.* Anu-uballissu/.../Rabi-Anu//EZ voluntarily sold to Lâbaši/Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-ittannu//GA 1/30 and one half ... in one seventh of the estate of Šamaš-ēṭir/Anu-uballiṭ, his exorcist's prebend before Anu, Antu, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešû* days and whatever pertains to that *āšipūtu* prebend, which is with his brothers and all his co-owners for 5 š of pure silver, g.q. staters of Seleucus, as the full price, in perpetuity. The silver, 5 š, full price of that prebend, Anu-balāssu received from the hands of Lâbaši; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that prebend, Illūt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Illūt-Anu//K will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Lâbaši, forever. Anu-uballissu the seller of that prebend, and Illūt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of that prebend to the advantage of Lâbaši/Šamaš-ittannu, in perpetuity. ...

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2: Nidinti-Anu/Na...//...

W2=B.e.?: Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//...

W3=L.e.1/U.e.4/?: Kidin-Anu/Illūt-Anu(?)//...

W4=U.e.3: Anu-ahu-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//...

W5=U.e.1?: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Lāqip//...

W6=L.e.1/U.e.4/?: Kidin-Anu/Anu-...//...

W7=L.e.1/U.e.4/?: Kidin-Anu/...//...

W8=B.e.?: Ša-Anu-iššû/...//...

W9=L.e.2: Anu-ša-iqīšanni/...//...

W10=B.e.?: Nidinti-šarri/...//...

Scribe: Šamaš-ēṭir/... year 120+, Seleucus, the king

Seller=co-guarantor1=lost: Anu-uballissu/[...-iddin]/Rabi-Anu//EZ

Buyer: Lâbaši/Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-ittannu//GA

Clearer=co-guarantor2=lost: Illūt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Illūt-Anu//K

*Commentary.* The tablet is small and one of the few examples of type 3 in the collection. The text of the contract ends with the obverse of the tablet.

Obv. 1: it is possible that the seller of our prebend is the same individual mentioned in **No. 91-P**, below; the restoration of his patronym relies on this possibility.

Obv. 2: the name Anu-uballit, at the end of the line, is restored on the basis of **No. 91-P**, presuming that the same house is referred to in the two texts.

Obv. 8, *til.meš*: graphic variant for the sign *til*, unusual in this corpus; attested in NB. Possibly due to a specific scribal preference?

Obv. 10, *it-ta-tab-šū-ú*: this spelling is a *hapax*.

Obv. 12, *a-na*: the scribe also uses a variant for *na*, with 4 heads. The same four-heads *na* is used in **No. 89-P**, where the scribe's name is unfortunately not preserved.

The preserved part of the date in the date formula allows for the regnal year of an unnamed king, who reigned after SE 120; since the prebend's price is paid in staters of Seleucus, it is likely that the document has to be dated some time between SE 125 and SE 137, in the reign of Seleucus IV.

Rev. 23, *ina-e-<sup>d</sup>60*: the name of Ina-qibīt-Anu is written here in its logographic form. The same variant attested in CM 12 9 and BRM 2 43 and probably also in YOS 20 100.

Rev. 26: *<sup>d</sup>60-šá-ba-an-ni*, instead of the more common *<sup>d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni* here and on the left edge; are we dealing with an otherwise unattested variant writing of the name (the scribe systematically inverting the two signs) or with a different name, namely Anu-ša-iqīšanni? Kennedy's preliminary transliteration available.

## No. 91-P. Plate XCI

Museum no.: BM 109976 (1914-4-4,42)

Size: 7.9×7×2.9 (S)

Format: n-a (reverse lost)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (lost), silver *qalû*, staters of Seleucus.

Date BC: n-a

Bibl.: Corò 2005 (publ. 2009)

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of *ašipûtu* prebend

- Obv. [<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su a šá ]-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú  
 [<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su a šá ]-'-ú giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>1a</sup>a-ši-pu-ú-tú ina se-bu-ú  
 [šá é <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur a šá <sup>1d</sup>60]-din-iš šá ina igi <sup>d</sup>60 an-tu<sub>4</sub> pap.sukkal <sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>d</sup>gašan.edin  
 [<sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>d</sup>gašan ša ]sag <sup>d</sup>šar-ra-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub> u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi  
 (5) [šá iti-us-su kal mu].an<sup>1</sup>.na gu-uq-qa-né-é ud.èš.èš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi  
 [šá a-na giš.šub.ba <sup>1</sup>a-ši-pu-ú-tú mu.meš ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki šeš.meš-šú  
 [ ]meš<sup>2</sup> u<sup>1</sup> ki <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu ma-hir.<<meš>> giš.šub.ba mu.me[š]  
 [a ša <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš a-na 10 ] gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>se-lu-[ku]  
 [bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám t]il.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a ša <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-[numun-mu(?)]  
 (10) [a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir a-na] u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 10 gín šám  
 [giš.šub.ba mu.meš til].meš <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu ma-hir e-šir  
 [u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na] muh-hi giš.šub.ba mu.meš it-ta-tab-šu-ú <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu  
 [a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su a-di 12.]ta-àm ana <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu ana u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din  
 [pu-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na] mu-ru-uq-qu šá giš.šub.ba mu.meš <sup>1d</sup>60-din-[su]  
 (15) [<sup>1a</sup>na-din giš.šub.ba mu.m]eš u <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a-šú a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-[numun-mu a ša <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iš]  
 [a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun(?)]-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir [a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú]  
 Rev. (lost)  
 L.e. (lost)  
 R.e. un-qa [<sup>d</sup>60-din-su <sup>1a</sup>na-din] giš.šub.ba m[u.meš ... <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu <sup>1a</sup>m]u<sup>2</sup>-mar<sup>2</sup>-[ri-qa-nu(?)]  
 B.e. [un-qa un]-qa [ two more seals lost (?)]  
 U.e. [un-qa un-qa <sup>1</sup>níg.s]um.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 'un'-[q]a <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60

Dossier. Lâbâši's family (AZI/AU/AZI/EZ)

*Translation.* Anu-uballissu /...-iddin/Rabi-Anu//EZ voluntarily sold to Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballiš/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ ... and his exorcist's prebend, in one-seventh of the house of Šamaš-ēšir/Anu-uballiš, which is before Anu, Antu, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu and all the gods of their temple, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššešu* days and whatever pertains to that *ašipûtu* prebend, which is with his brothers and all his co-owners and with Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballiš, the buyer<sup>1</sup> of that prebend for 10 š of pure silver, g.q. staters of Seleucus, as the full price, in perpetuity. The silver, 10 š, full price of that prebend, Anu-balāssu received from the hands of Anu-zêru-iddin; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to that prebend, Nanāya-iddin/Anu-uballissu will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Anu-zêru-iddin, forever. Anu-uballissu the seller of that prebend, and Nanāya-iddin, his son, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of that prebend to the advantage of Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballiš/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ, in perpetuity. ...

Witnesses from the edges:

U.e.2<sup>2</sup>: Nidinti-Anu

U.e.3<sup>2</sup>: Kidin-Anu

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1.: Anu-uballissu/[...-iddin]/Rabi-Anu//EZ

Buyer=co-owner=[R.e.2]: Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballiš/Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The contract features the same seller as **No. 90-P** and the same title is object of the transaction. The buyers are however different. On this prebend see § 6.1.2, above.

About 1/3 of the right part of the tablet missing; the reverse lost. It is thus impossible to determine the format type.

Obv. 5, mu.an.na: the scribe originally wrote <sup>d</sup>60 instead of an (the sign presents an extra vertical stroke) and corrected it writing na on top of it.

Obv. 7, *ma-hir*.<<meš>>: the name of another individual lost in lacuna or scribal mistake?

R.e.: badly damaged; what remains allows for the reconstruction of the edge layout; *un-qa* and PN stood on top of the seal impression, the roles below.

## No. 92-RE. Plate XCII

Museum no. BM116693 (1924-12-3, 7)

Size: 9.2×10.8×2.7 (M)

Format: type 4a, compact (seal added)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 127.XII.25, Seleucus IV; silver *qalû*, staters of Seleucus g.q.

Date BC: 184.IV.03

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #732 and p. 255, #38; Pearce 2010, p. 324

Description (type of transaction): sale *ana bit rittûtu* of *bitu epšu makkûr Anu bit ritti* in the district of the Ištar gate. NSW

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.<sup>r</sup>ga<sup>-d60</sup> [a šá <sup>1d</sup>60]-su a šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>kur-i ina hu-ud-lib-bi-šú é-su ép-šú  
níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> [é rit]-ti-šú ki-ti ká gal <sup>d</sup>inanna šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá  
da é níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> [é rit-ti šá a.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su ù da é  
(5) níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> é rit-ti šá <sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d60</sup> uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>10</sub>.lu  
da sila sig mu-taq un.meš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é níg.ga <sup>d60</sup>  
é rit-ti šá <sup>1d</sup>60-su ad-šú sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é  
níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> é rit-ti šá <sup>1</sup>lib-lu<sup>t</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan šu.nígin uš.meš  
ù sag.ki.meš meš-hat é mu.meš é mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi  
(10) a-na 13 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku bab-ba-nu-tu  
a-na šám til.meš a-na é rit-ti-ú-tú a-na <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu  
a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din  
kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 13 gín šám [é mu.me]š til.'meš <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.<sup>r</sup>ga<sup>-d60</sup> na-din-na  
é mu.meš ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d60</sup> [...] ma-hir e-<sup>t</sup>ir  
u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na m[uh-hi é mu.meš é rit-t]i níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> it-tab-šu-ú  
(15) <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d60</sup> a-šú 'x' [ ... ú-]mar-raq-ma a-di 12.ta-àm  
a-na <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d60</sup> ... a-na] u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din  
pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-'meš a-na mu<sup>-</sup>[ru-qu] 'šá' é mu.meš <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.<sup>r</sup>ga<sup>-d60</sup>  
na-din-na é mu.meš ù <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d60</sup> a-šú a-na <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d60</sup>  
(Rev.) a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú é mu.meš níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> é rit-ti  
(20) šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d60</sup> a ša <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
ina mil-ki šá <sup>1</sup>bu-it dam-su dumu.munus šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d60</sup>  
a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur <sup>im</sup>šat-ta-ri mu.meš ka-šal-lu?  
un-qa <sup>1</sup>bu-it dam-su  
dumu.munus šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu  
(25) <sup>1</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a <a (?)> <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa-pu a šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d60</sup> <a šá (?)>  
<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d60</sup>iš-šu-ú  
a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d60</sup>iš-šu-ú a šá <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>é.babbar-mu-dù  
<sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a ù  
<sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d60</sup> a.meš <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
(30) <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>šeš-šú-<sup>d60</sup> a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>du-a <sup>1</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d60</sup> a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup>  
<sup>im</sup>še.kám ud 25.kám mu 127.kám <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku lugal
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d60</sup> un-qa <sup>1d</sup>r na-na<sup>-</sup>-a-mu  
R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.<sup>r</sup>ga<sup>-d60</sup> na-din-na un-qa <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d60</sup> a-šú mu-mar-raq-an-na  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d60</sup>  
U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>man<sup>-</sup>-nu-i-qa-pu un-qa <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d60</sup> un-qa <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d60</sup>iš-šu-ú

Dossier. n-a. Women and *bit ritti* involved

*Translation.* Tāb-Anu/Anu-erība/Nanāya-iddin//K voluntarily sold in *bit rittûtu* to Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah, for the full price of 13 š of refined silver, in g.q. staters of Seleucus, his built house, Property of Anu, his *bit ritti*, in the district of Ištar Gate, within Uruk: upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, *bit ritti* of the sons of Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballissu and adjoining the house, Property of Anu, *bit ritti* of Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu; lower long side, to the south, adjoining the narrow street, way of the people; upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, *bit ritti* of Anu-erība, his father; lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, *bit ritti* of Liblu<sup>t</sup>/Dannat-Bēlti; in total: the upper and lower sides, measurement of this house, this house as much as it is, the whole of it, in perpetuity. The silver, 13 š, full price of this house, Tāb-Anu, the seller of this house, received from the hands of Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu ...; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard this house, *bit ritti*, Property of Anu, Dumqī-Anu, his son ... will clear it; they will give it 12-fold forever to Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu .... Tāb-Anu, the seller of this house, and Dumqī-Anu, his son, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this house to the advantage of Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu, in perpetuity. This house, Property of Anu, is the *bit ritti* of Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anubalāssu-iqbi//Ah, forever. With the consent of <sup>1</sup>Bu<sup>-</sup>ītu/Nanāya-iddin/Dumqī-Anu//LA, his wife, this written document (verb?). Seal of <sup>1</sup>Bu<sup>-</sup>ītu/Nanāya-iddin, his wife.

## Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=732h: Lâbâši/Anu-mukîn-apli//EZ  
 W2=U.e.1=732e: Mannu-iqabbu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-uşur//K  
 W3=B.e.2=732d: Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-ahu-iddin/Şa-Anu-işşû//H  
 W4=U.e.3=732f: Şa-Anu-işşû/Nanāya-iddin//Ebabbar-Şuma-ibni  
 W5=U.e.2=732a: Dumqi-Anu/Anu-ikşur//LA  
 W6=L.e.2=lost: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-mukîn-apli//LA  
 W7=L.e.1=732b: Idat-Anu/İllût-Anu//LA  
 W8=B.e.3=732g: Nidinti-Anu/Uşurşu-Anu//H

Scribe: Mukîn-apli/Nidinti-Anu//EZ. Uruk. Addaru, day 25, year 127, Seleucus, the king

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=732c: Tāb-Anu/Anu-erība/Nanāya-iddin//K  
 Buyer: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah  
 Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=732i Dumqi-Anu/(Tāb-Anu/Anu-erība/Nanāya-iddin//K), his son  
 Consent of: 'Bu'ītu/Nanāya-iddin/Dumqi-Anu//LA W Tāb-Anu/Anu-erība/Nanāya-iddin//K  
 N-neighbour1: sons of Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballissu (house *m-A br*)  
 N-neighbour2: Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu (house *m-A br*)  
 S-neighbour: narrow street, way of the people  
 W-neighbour: Anu-erība, father of the seller (house *m-A br*)  
 E-neighbour: Libluṭ/Dannat-Bēlti (house *m-A br*)

*Commentary.* The tablet records a conditional sale *ana bīt rittūtu* of a house located in the district of the Ištar gate. On the *bīt ritti* system in Uruk, see Corò 2012 (with bibliography).

Obv. 9, *bab-ba-nu-tu*: instead of the more common spelling *bab-ba-nu-ú-tú*.

Obv. 10, *na-din-na-an*: lú omitted by the scribe.

Rev. 21 and 23, 'bu-īt and 'bu-īt: note that two different spellings for the name of 'Bu'ītu. On the reading of this name see the commentary to **No. 14-RE**, above.

Rev. 25, <sup>l</sup>60-du-a <a (?)> 'é-kur-za-kir: filiation omitted by haplography; <sup>b</sup>60 <a šá (?)>: the scribe omitted the filiation (no Anu-abu-uşur is recorded among the witnesses, thus this must be interpreted as a papponym).

W1, Lâbâši (B.e.1): the name is spelled syllabically in the witness list, while the logographic form is used in the caption to the seal impression.

The tablet format is anomalous, in that the seal of 'Bu'ītu is impressed in the blank preceding the WL.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #732b (L2) actually corresponds to L.e.1.

## No. 93-RE. Plate XCIII

Museum no.: BM 105183 (1913-4-16, 15)

Size: 9.5×11.4×2.5 (M/L)

Format: type 4a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 130.III.14, Seleucus IV, silver of Seleucus g.q.

Date BC: 182.VI.27

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): sale of a *kuruppu*; *ina milki* clause. Woman as a seller (also sealing the document). NSW

- Obv. <sup>f</sup>še.bal dumu.munus *ša* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-lugal a *ša* <sup>1</sup>ša-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú  
a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir *ina hu-ud lib-bi-ši ina (?)* <sup>1</sup>mil-ki *ša* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-lugal dam-su  
é *ku-ru-up-pu ep-šú ša* *ina ki-ti ká.gal* <sup>4</sup>utu *ša qé-reb unug*<sup>ki</sup>  
8 *šal-šú kùš uš an-ú* <sup>im</sup>si.sá da *mu-šu-ú ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ  
(5) <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir 8 *šal-šú kùš uš ki-ú* <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub> lu da é *mu*<sup>1?</sup>-tir-tu<sub>4</sub>  
*ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir<sup>1</sup> 9 kùš sag.ki an.ta  
<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da *ki-šub-ba-a ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
9 kùš<sup>1</sup> sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da sila *rap-šú mu-taq* dingir.meš u lugal  
šu.nigin 8 *šal-šú kùš <uš>* 9 kùš sag.ki *meš-hat é ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš  
(10) é *ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš *i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú* <sup>1</sup>gab-bi a-na  
4 gín kù.babbar *ša* <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku *bab-ba-nu-ú a-na* šám til.meš *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-<sup>1</sup>mu<sup>1</sup>  
a *ša* <sup>1</sup>li-giš a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na <sup>1</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu<sup>1</sup> *ša-a-tú tat-ta-din*  
kù.babbar <a<sub>4</sub>> 4 gín šám é *ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš <sup>1</sup>til<sup>1</sup>.meš <sup>f</sup>še.bal *na-din-na-at*  
é *ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš *ina* *šu-ii* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-<sup>1</sup>mu a *ša* <sup>1</sup>li-giš *mah-ra-at ṭir-at*<sup>2?</sup>  
(15) *u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi é ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš *it-tab-šu-ú*  
<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-lugal dam-su a *ša* <sup>1</sup>ša-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-<sup>1</sup>šu-ú<sup>1</sup> a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ<sup>1</sup>  
Rev. *ú-mar-raq-ma a-di* 12-ta.àm *a-na* <sup>1</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a *ša* <sup>1</sup>li-giš *a-na*<sup>1</sup>  
*u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-u-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ur-ru-qu ša* é *ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš]  
<sup>f</sup>še.bal *na-din-na-at é ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš ù <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-lugal dam-su  
(20) a *ša* <sup>1</sup>ša-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-<sup>1</sup>šu-ú<sup>1</sup> a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu  
a *ša* <sup>1</sup>li-giš *a-na* *u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú é ku-ru-up-pu* mu.meš  
*ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a *ša* <sup>1</sup>li-giš a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a *ša* <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na<sup>1</sup> *u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>utu-sur a *ša* <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a *ša* <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>ú-tú <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu  
(25) a *ša* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu a *ša* <sup>1</sup>ú-bar  
<sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ u <sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš *ša*  
<sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a *ša* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš ù <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu  
a *ša* <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni<sup>1</sup> a *ša* <sup>1</sup>ú-bar  
a <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>amar.utu <sup>1</sup>ba-la-ṭu a *ša* <sup>1</sup>bad<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>gašan a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur]  
(30) <sup>1</sup>du-a <sup>1d</sup>umbisag a *ša* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup>  
<sup>im</sup>sig.kám ud.14.kám mu.130.kám <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku lugal
- L.e. *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu / *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni / *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ  
R.e. [<sup>f</sup>še].bal *na-din-na-at* [...] / <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-lugal dam-su <sup>1</sup>mu<sup>1</sup> [...] [...]  
B.e. <sup>1</sup>un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 / *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu / *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>ba-la-ṭu / *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu-nu  
U.e. *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 / *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 / *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu / *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu

Dossier. Women and *kuruppus*

*Translation.* <sup>f</sup>Šupêltu/Nidinti-šarri/Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-uballit//EZ with the consent of Nidinti-šarri, her<sup>1</sup> husband<sup>1?</sup> voluntarily sold to Anu-ahhê-iddin/Lišir/ Anu-ahhê-iddin//GA, for the full price of 4 š of g.q. silver of Seleucus, a built shop in the district of the Šamaš Gate, within Uruk, 8 and 1/3 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the alley of Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballit//EZ; 8 and 1/3 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the *mutertu*-house of Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballit//EZ; 9 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the undeveloped plot of Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-uballit//EZ; 9 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the wide street thoroughfare of the gods and the king; in total: 8 1/3 cubits <the longer>, 9 cubits the shorter, measurements of this shop; this shop as much as it is, all of it, forever. The silver, 4 š, full price of this shop, <sup>f</sup>Šupêltu, the seller of this shop, has received from the hands of Anu-ahhê-iddin/Lišir; she is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this shop, Nidinti-šarri/Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-uballit//EZ her<sup>1</sup> husband<sup>1?</sup> will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Anu-ahhê-iddin/Lišir, forever. Šupêltu, the seller of this shop and Nidinti-šarri/Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-uballit//EZ her<sup>1</sup> husband<sup>1?</sup>, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this shop, to the advantage of Anu-ahhê-iddin/Lišir, in perpetuity. This shop belongs to Anu-ahhê-iddin/Lišir/ Anu-ahhê-iddin//GA, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1=L.e.1/B.e.4: Šamaš-ittannu/Šamaš-ētir/Kidin-Anu//LA  
 W2=U.e.1: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah  
 W3=U.e.4: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlišunu//K  
 W4=L.e.1/B.e.4: Šamaš-ittannu/Ubar//K  
 W5=B.e.1/? : Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//K  
 W6=L.e.3: Anu-uballit̄/Nanāya-iddin//K  
 W7=U.e.2: Idat-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//K  
 W8=B.e.1<sup>2</sup>: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//K  
 W9=B.e.2: Tattannu/Dumqi-Anu//K  
 W10=L.e.2: Anu-iqīšanni/Ubar//KM  
 W11=B.e.3: Balātu/Dannat-Bēlti//LA

Scribe: Mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu//EZ. Uruk, Simānu, day 14, year 130, Seleucus, the king

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.3=Anu-ahu-iddin

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=Šupēltu/Nidinti-šarri//Ša-Anu-iššū/Anu-uballit̄//EZ

Consent: Nidinti-šarri, her husband (? more likely her father)

Buyer: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Lišir/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA

N/S/W-neighbour+S-neighbour: Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballit̄//EZ (alley)+ *mutertu*-house+ undeveloped plot

E-neighbour: wide street thoroughfare of the gods and the king

*Commentary.* See above, § 5.6.1. Since the owner of the properties bordering the *kuruppu* is Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballit̄//EZ and Šupēltu is the great-grand-daughter of an Anu-uballit̄//EZ, there is a possibility that Anu-zēru-iddin is the woman's grand-uncle.

Note that what is described as the long side is actually shorter than the other. We would have expected a WENS orientation for the property here.

The scribe consistently omits the determinative before *nādinat*; moreover, he freely alternates in the text *u* and *ù* without any clear reason for it. The currency is described in an anomalous way: no staters are mentioned and g.q. refers to the silver, which is not qualified *qalû* here. A number of strange spellings, mistakes and omissions can be noted throughout the text.

Obv. 1 *et passim*, še.bal: logographic spelling for Šupēltu? The spelling is a hapax in Uruk.<sup>105</sup> Either the woman's father (also acting as clearer and co-guarantor) and her husband bear the same name or the scribe made a mistake. This last possibility looks more likely since no filiation is given for the individual referred to as her husband, which is quite strange; if her father is meant here, the full onomastic chain is not required, having been already referred to in the woman's name.

Obv. 2, dam-su: with masculine pronoun.

Obv. 5, mu<sup>1</sup>-tir-tu<sub>4</sub>: maybe mistaken sign for mu?

Obv. 8, kùš: the sign lacks a vertical stroke.

Obv. 9, <uš>: omitted by the scribe.

Obv. 4, 12 and Rev. 19 and 22: writing spilling on the edge.

Rev. 22, a-na: overwrites preceding sign.

Rev. 24, šeš-<sup>3</sup>-ú<sup>1</sup>-tú: written with an extra oblique stroke.

Rev. 27, ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60: apparently written over pre-existing signs.

Rev. 28, <sup>d</sup>60-ba-šá-an-ni: mistake for the expected ni.

Rev. 31, ud 14.kám: unless not clear from the photograph, the original shows a 14.

W5 and W8, Ina-qibīt-Anu: two individuals named Ina-qibīt-Anu appear in the WL; only one seal impression is however captioned with this name. Since one of the seals is captioned Anu-ahu-iddin but no individual by the name is mentioned in the WL, either the scribe made a mistake or one of the Ina-qibīt-Anus also bore the alias Anu-ahu-iddin.

The tablet features a type 4 format: note however, that the blanks between the end of the text and the WL and that separating the WL and the date formula are really small, corresponding approximately to a half line.

<sup>105</sup> It is likely that the syllabic spelling of the same name is referred to in RIAA<sup>2</sup> 293: 1 and *passim* (the name is read Šubiltu in HBTIN: P342418). The two women referred to are, however, not the same person.

## No. 94-P. Plate XCIV (BM)

Museum no.: BM 109944 (1914-4-4,10)//TCL 13 244

Size: 9.3×10.8×2.9 (M)

Format: type 2a, compact

Date SE: 132.III.20, Seleucus IV; silver *qalû*, staters of Seleucus, g.q.

Date BC: 180.VI.11

Bibl.: unpubl.; for the duplicate see HANE/M 8, pp. 417-419

Seal: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #733

Description (type of transaction): sale of prebend in the *hallatu*-orchard

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 ù <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60  
a.meš <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú-nu šal-šú <sup>šá</sup> <sup>u</sup><sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.28.kám  
giš.šub.ba-šú-nu <sup>šá</sup> ina é <sup>gis</sup>kiri<sub>6</sub> hal-lat ina <sup>é</sup>dúr.sag.ṛgara<sub>10</sub> é <sup>d</sup>gašan edin  
(5) <sup>igi</sup> <sup>d</sup>gašan edin u é dingir.meš é-šú <sup>ṛ</sup>gab-bi [šá iti-us-su kal] mu.an.na  
*gu-uq-qa-né-e* ud.èš.[èš.meš ù *mim-ma gab-bi šá*] *a-na*  
giš.šub.ba <sup>ṽ</sup>mu.meš ik-[*kaš-ši-du šá a-na* šeš.meš-šú-nu u en.meš ha.]*a-šú gab-bi*  
*a-na* 1/3 ma.[na kù.babbar *qa-lu-u is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá 'se-lu-ku*] *bab-ba-nu-ú-tú*  
*a-na* šám til.meš *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60'-numun-mu  
(10) a <sup>ṽ</sup>é-[*kur-za-kir a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu ša-a-tú it-tan-nu*.meš kù.babbar] *a*<sub>4</sub>  
1/3 <sup>ṽ</sup>ma.[na šám giš.šub.ba mu.meš til.meš <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60] ù  
<sup>1</sup>[*ni-din-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *na-din-na*.meš giš.šub.ba mu.meš a.meš] <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu  
[*ina* šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ *ma-hir*.meš e]-<sup>ṽ</sup>ṭir'.meš  
<sup>1</sup>*u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi* giš.šub.ba mu.meš *it*]-*tab-šu-ú*  
(15) [<sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>na-din-na.meš giš.šub.ba] mu.meš  
[<sup>1</sup>ú-mar-raq.meš *a-di* 12-ta.àm *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60]-<sup>ṽ</sup>numun'-mu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ  
Rev. [*a*]-<sup>ṽ</sup>na' <sup>u</sup><sub>4</sub>-*mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din*.meš *pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-ur-ru-qu*  
<sup>šá</sup> giš.šub.ba mu.meš <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 ù <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 *na-din-na*.meš giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
(20) *a-na* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ *a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú*  
*šal-šú šá u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu ina* ud.28.kám giš.šub.ba <sup>šá</sup> ina é <sup>gis</sup>kiri<sub>6</sub> hal-lat ina <sup>é</sup>dúr.sag.gara<sub>10</sub>  
é <sup>d</sup>gašan edin <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu  
a <sup>ṽ</sup>é-kur-za-kir *a-na u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
<sup>1d</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>du-a a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu  
a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu ù <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
(25) a.meš <sup>1</sup>šeš'-<sup>ṽ</sup>ú-tú <sup>1</sup>ba-šá-a a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60  
a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>up-pu-lu u <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>šeš'-<sup>ṽ</sup>ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>nu.téš a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ' a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60  
a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>ki-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a.meš <sup>1</sup>kur-i  
(30) <sup>1</sup>du-a <sup>1d</sup>umbisag a <sup>šá</sup> <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>ṽ</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>it</sup>sig.kám ud.20.kám mu.132.kám <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku lugal
- L.e *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>nu.téš *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-iṭ  
R.e. *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 šeš-šú *na-din-na*.meš giš.šub.ba mu.meš  
L.e. [*un-qa*] <sup>1d</sup>60'-mu-nu' [*un*]-*qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-gur *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>du-a *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60  
U.e. *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-mu *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>ba-šá-a *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu

Dossier. Lâbâši (AZI/AU/AZI//EZ; son of Bēlessunu and Anu-uballit)

Translation. See HANE/M 8, pp. 418-419.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.3=733f: Mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah

W2=U.e.1=733j: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Tanittu-Anu/Nanāya//Ah

W3=U.e.4=733a: Anu-māru-ittannu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah

W4=U.e.3=733i: Iqīšā/Anu-ahhē-iddin//H

W5=B.e.2=733d: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-zēru-lišir//Ah

W6=B.e.4=733c: Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu/Uppulu//Ah

W7=L.e.2=733e: Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu//Ah

W8=L.e.1=733k: Lâbâši/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-uballit//H

W9=U.e.2=733b: Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K

W10=B.e.1=lost: Anu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Kittu-Anu//K

Scribe: Mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu//EZ. Uruk, Simānu, d. 20, y. 132, Seleucus, the king

Seller1=Clearer1=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=733h: Rihat-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu//LA  
 Seller2=clearer2=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=733g: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu//LA  
 Buyer: Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The document duplicates TCL 13, 244. Buyer is the son of the son of Anu-uballiṭ and 'Belēssunu. The scribe uses meš after the verb to render the plural, both here and in the duplicate.

Rev. 29: TCL 13 244 omits the papponym Kittu-Anu that is recorded here.

U.e.4, <sup>ld</sup>60-dumu-mu-*nu*: the correct name is recorded here. See in TCL 13 244 <sup>ld</sup>60-dumu-mu<sup>i</sup>(urù)-*nu* (read from the copy; see HANE/M 8, p. 418).

R.e.: in both **No. 94-P** and its duplicate *un-qa* and the names of seller and guarantor appear on top of the seal impression; the role below. Note that *un-qa* is not repeated in front of the name of the guarantor.

## No. 95-RE. Plate XCV

Museum no.: BM 114411 (1920-6-15, 7)

Size: 8.9×10.2×3.3 (M<sup>3</sup>)

Format: type 1b, irregular

Place: (Uruk)

Date SE: 137.x.12, Seleucus IV; silver *qalû*, staters of Seleucus

Date BC: 174/174.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.; Monerie 2015, fn. 93

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #735

Description (type of transaction): sale of a house facing east located to the right of the Nār-Turnu canal, in the district of the Adad temple (NSWE)

- Obv. [ʿri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inan]na dumu šá ʿba-ga-na-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá ʿhi-ba-a ʿe-piš dul-lu [im<sup>hi.a</sup>]  
 [šá é].meš dingir.meš šá unug<sup>ki</sup> ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú é imkur.ra rit-[ti]  
 [dul-ba-]né-e-šú u mu-šu-ú-šú šá ina 15 id túr-nu níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 ša ina ki-ti` [é <sup>d</sup>iškur]  
 [šá] qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> uš an-ú imsi.sá da sila qát-nu mu-taq-qa un.[meš]
- (5) [u]š ki-ú im<sup>u</sup>.lu da é ʿha-lil-<sup>d</sup>u.gur a šá ʿšu-le-e-<sup>d</sup>a-da-du  
 [s]ag.ki an.ta immar.tu da é <sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá ʿni-din-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʿšeš-ʿ-[ú-tú]  
 [sa]g.ki ki.ta imkur.ra da sila qát-nu mu-taq-qa un.meš šu.nigin uš u s[ag.ki]  
 meš-hat é mu.meš é mu.meš i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-[na]  
 3 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu šá ʿse-lu-ku bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-n[a]
- (10) [šá]m til.meš a-na ʿtad-din-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a šá mu-šú ii-ú ʿha-na-a dumu.munus-šú d[am šá]  
 [ʿha-lil]-<sup>d</sup>u.gur a šá ʿšu-le-e-<sup>d</sup>a-da-du a-na u-<sup>d</sup>mu ša-a-tú iṭ-[ta-din]  
 [kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 3 gín šá]m é mu.meš til.meš ʿri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna` [ina šu-ii ʿ] tad-din-<sup>d</sup>na-<sup>r</sup>na-<sup>r</sup>  
 [ma-hir e]-ʿṭir u-<sup>d</sup>mu pa-<sup>r</sup>-[qa-ri ana muh-hi é mu.meš ... i]ṭ-tab-šu-ú  
 [...]-x-an
- (15) [...] dumu  
 (Rev.) [... mu-šu]-ú-šú šá ʿtad-din-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a šá mu-šú ii-ú  
 [ʿha-na-a dumu.munus-šú dam šá ʿha]-lil-<sup>d</sup>u.gur a šá ʿšu-le-e-<sup>d</sup>a-da-du a-na  
 [u-<sup>d</sup>mu ša-a-tú šu]-ú<sup>r</sup> ʿmu-kin,  
 [...] ʿnig`.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá ʿana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʿhun-zu-ú
- (20) [...] a šá ʿla-ba-ši a šá ʿman-nu-i-qa-pu a ʿkur-i  
 [...] a šá <sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá ʿri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna a ʿlu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>i[škur]  
 [...] a šá ʿina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá ʿki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʿhun-zu-ú  
 [...] x a šá ʿšá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a šá ʿta-nit-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʿhun-zu-[ú]  
 [ʿla]-ba-ši a šá ʿri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá ʿla-ba-ši ʿ[šitim?]
- (25) [ʿni]-din-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá <sup>d</sup>60-ad-gur a ʿlu-uš-ta[m-mar<sup>d</sup>iškur]  
 [ʿ]ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá ʿna-na-a-mu a šá ʿki-<sup>d</sup>60-pa-šá-ri  
<sup>d</sup>60-en-šú-nu ʿumbisag a šá ʿni-din-tu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>d</sup>30-ti-ér [...] ʿud`.12.kám mu.137.kám ʿse-lu-ku [lugal]
- L.e. [lost]  
 R.e. [...] ʿba-ga-na-<sup>d</sup>60 / [...] ʿmu`.meš  
 B.e. [...]ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 [un]-qa <sup>d</sup>60-numun-giš  
 U.e. [...]x [un-qa] <sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú un-[qa] ʿnu-<sup>r</sup>tèš`

## Dossier. Foreigners

*Translation.* Rihat-Ištar/Bagana-Anu/Hibā, clay workers of the temples of Uruk, voluntarily sold to ʿTaddin-Nanāya *alias* ʿHanā, his daughter, the wife of Halil-Nergal/Šulē-Adad, for the full price of 3 š of refined silver, in g.q. staters of Seleucus: a suite facing east, tenured, its corridor and its alley to the right of the Nār Turnu canal, Property of Anu, in the district of the Adad temple, within Uruk – the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the narrow street, way the people; the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Halil-Nergal/Šulē-Adad; the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of Anu-zēru-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//Ah; the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the narrow street, way of the people; in total: the long and short side, measurement of this house, this house, as much as it is, the all of it, forever. The silver, 3 š, full price of this house, Rihat-Ištar received from the hands of ʿTaddin-Nanāya; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this suite ... son ... (a suite facing east, tenured, its corridor and its alley) belong to ʿTaddin-Nanāya *alias* ʿHanā, his daughter, the wife of Halil-Nergal/Šulē-Adad, in perpetuity.

## Witnesses:

W1: PN/Nidinti-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu//H

W2: PN/Lâbâšij/Mannu-iqabbu//K

W3: PN/Anu-bêlšunu/Rihat-Ištar//LA

W4: PN/Ina-qibîr-Anu/Kidin-Anu//H

W5: PN/Ša-Anu-iššû/Tanitti-Anu//H  
 W6=U.e.3<sup>?</sup>=735b: Lâbâši/Rihat-Anu/Lâbâši, the *itinnu*  
 W7: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-abu-utêr//LA  
 W8=B.e.2<sup>?</sup>: Kidin-Anu/Nanâya-iddin//Itti-Anu-pašâri

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=U.e.2<sup>?</sup>=Ša-Anu-iššû  
 W?=U.e.3<sup>?</sup>=735a: Anu-zêru-lišir

Scribe: Anu-bêlšunu/Nidinti-Anu//SLU. (Uruk. ...), day 12, year 137, Seleucus, the king.

*Commentary.* See § 5.3.2. On the name of the canal on which the property opens up, i.e. the Nâr-Turnu, see RGTC 8, p. 386. According to Del Monte this was either a branch of the king's canal or of the Ištar canal.<sup>106</sup> The Nâr-Turnu is also mentioned in OECT 9 5: 10 and 18, a division of an undeveloped plot in the district of the Adad temple. This is the only early reference to the Nâr-Turnu. No connection can be established between the individuals involved in the two documents but it is interesting that the area of the district of the Adad temple in the vicinity of the Nâr-Turnu was characterised by empty plots of land at the time OECT 9 5 was written down, while it is mainly made up of built houses at the time of our document.<sup>107</sup> It is worth noting that the property which is the object of transaction here is a tenured property of Anu and that the area is inhabited by individuals who do not belong to the traditional families of Uruk: we can maybe see here an attempt on the part of the temple to exploit the vicinity of the Nâr-Turnu by allocating its properties to tenants that are newcomers in Uruk.

<sup>106</sup>Taddin-Nanâya, the buyer, is the seller's daughter and the wife of a certain Halil-Nergal/Šulê-Adad: both her husband and her father are mentioned in VDI 1955/4 5, to which the present document is clearly connected.<sup>108</sup> See above, § 5.3.2.

W6: the title is restored here on prosopographical ground; the *itinnu* Lâbâši/Rihat-Anu/Lâbâši occurs in many documents, all dating to the same years as our tablet<sup>109</sup> (see, e.g., BRM 1 98//CM 12 7; YOS 20 68; OECT 9 52; OECT 9 54/55; OECT 9 57; OECT 9 63); it is conceivable that his father Rihat-Anu/Lâbâši is the husband of a woman, named 'Ia, who occurs in BRM 2 23//YOS 20 38 as buyer a property located in the quarter of the Ištar Gate; Wallenfels suggests the possibility that the *itinnu* Nidinti-šarri/Rihat-Anu is not his brother, by his alias.<sup>110</sup> 735b#=AUWE 19, no. 1090?

Rev. 18, <sup>10</sup>*mu-kin*; at the end of the contract formulation, separated by its last word by a blank. The tablets' format thus is irregular, although still compact.

**106** 'Forse un ramo del canale del re o del canale di Ištar, sul quale all'inizio del primo secolo dell'era seleucide insistevano terreni di proprietà della famiglia di Dannat-Bêltî del clan Luštammar-Adad': Del Monte 2000, p. 192.

**107** On the ownership pattern in this area and its development see also Del Monte 2000, pp. 192-200.

**108** The connection was noted already by Monerie 2015, p. 414, fn. 93, but his identification of the family connections between <sup>106</sup>Taddin-Ištar, Halil-Nergal and Rihat-Ištar is wrong. He identifies <sup>106</sup>Taddin-Ištar as "the daughter of the buyer of VDI 1955/4 5, Halil-Nergal, son of Šulê-Adad"; <sup>106</sup>Taddin-Ištar is, conversely, the daughter of the seller (Rihat-Ištar) of the property that is object of the transaction recorded in VDI 1955/4 5, and the wife of the individual (Halil-Nergal) who acts as buyer there.

**109** Besides those identified by Wallenfels 1998, p. 42 (BRM 1 98//CM 12 7; BiMes 24 13; OECT 9 54/55; YOS 20 68=MLC 2156), the following can be added: OECT 9 52; OECT 9 57; OECT 9 63.

**110** Wallenfels 1998, p. 42.

**No. 96-RE. Plate XCVI**

Museum no.: BM 114408 (1920-6-15, 4)

Size: 9.3×10.5×2.9 (M)

Format: type 1b, split

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 139.VII.22, Antiochus IV and Antiochus.

Date BC: 173.XI.21

Bibl.: Corò 2012, pp. 157-159. Monerie 2014

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #736

Description (type of transaction): allocation *ana bīt rittūtu* of *kišubbū makkūr Anu*. NSWE

*Dossier*: allocation of *bīt rittis* and District of the Village

*Translation*. The tablet is edited and translated in Corò 2012, pp. 157-158.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2=736f: Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-abu-ušur/ Anu-zēru-iddin//H

W2=U.e.1<sup>1</sup>=736e: Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah

W3=B.e.3<sup>1</sup>=lost: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-māru-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah

W4=B.e.2=736d: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//LA

W5=B.e.1=736g: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-abu-utēr//LA

W6=U.e.3=736c: Higa-Anu/Anu-ikšur/Kidin-Anu//LA

W7=L.e.1=736h: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ikšur/Šullum//H

W8=L.e.2=736b: Kidin-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššū/Mušallim-Anu, doorkeeper of the entrance of the Bīt Rēš

Scribe: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Lâbâši/Lišir/Gimil-Anu

Recipient: Ḥaninnaʾ/Riḥat-Bēlet-šēri/Anu-zēru-iddin, worker in clay of the temples

Giver=R.e.1=736a: Anu-uballit=Apollōnios/Kidin-Anu, *itinnu*<sup>111</sup>

Issuer of authorization by letter: Diophantos/Kephalōn// Aḥ, the *rab ša rēš āli* of Uruk

N-neighbour1: Anu-ikšur/Tanittu-Anu//H (unbuilt plot, property of Anu, tenured)

N-neighbour2: Anu-ittannu/Lâbâši/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah (house)

S-neighbour1: broad passageway of the gods and the king

S-neighbour2: Nidinti-Anu and Anu-aḥ -ittannu/Ana-rabūti-Anu (house)

E-neighbour: Anu-ittannu/Lâbâši/(Anu-bēlšunu//Ah?) (house, property of Anu, tenured)

W-neighbour: straight thoroughfare, passage of the people

*Commentary*. See Corò 2012, and § 5.4 and § 5.5.2, above. Note that the tablet features some atypical characteristics, both as far as the content is concerned and its layout.

As for the content, it is worth noting that the scribe described the long and short sides of the tablets with no reference to their actual size (the ‘long sides’ measure 50 cubits against the 65 of the ‘short sides’); the compass points in the property description are indicated by numbers instead of the more common logograms.<sup>112</sup>

The witness list is arranged in columns; however, although all (but the last) witnesses bear a four-tier onomastic chain, the names are arranged only in two columns; the first includes name, patronym and papponym of each individual, the second, physically separated by a blank from the previous one, records the family name. It must be noted that the first three elements of the onomastic chain, even if not separated by a blank from one another, are still aligned in any single line.

R.e.<sup>113</sup>: the script’s arrangement on this edge is anomalous: *un-qa* the name of the seal owner and the sentence *šá mu-šú II-ú* follow each other on subsequent lines, and stand to the right and left of the seal impression in order not to overwrite it (the seal was clearly impressed first). The second name, occupying the next line, is written below the seal impression.

Obv. 12, *mu.meš*: written on top of the two preceding signs, squeezed in the intralinear room between line 12 and 13.<sup>114</sup> Obv. 16: on the basis of the formulary of **No. 97-RE** the following restoration is plausible for the end of the line: *ki-šub-ba-a i[na a-šar mu.meš lib-bu-ú]*

Obv. 17: on the basis of the formulary of **No. 97-RE** [*lib-bu-ú ... uš-šá-ab*] can be restored for the end of this line.

W2=U.e.1<sup>1</sup>: Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah; maybe same seal as AUWE 19, no. 582?

Note that Mitchell, Searight labels L2=L.e.1 and L1=L.e.2.

**111** See Monerie 2015, p. 476, fn. 74 for this reading.

**112** Note that in my translation of the tablet (Corò 2012, p. 158, east and west were erroneously mixed up).

**113** Omitted from the edition of the text; the transliteration follows: *un-qa*<sup>116</sup> *din-iṭ šá mu-šú II-ú* <sup>1</sup> *a-pu-ul-lu-ni-su* [...] <sup>1</sup> *ha-n[i-na-’]*.

**114** These lines are erroneously indicated as l. 15 and l. 16 in Corò 2012, p. 157, fn. 30.

## No. 97-RE. Plate XCVII

Museum no.: BM 114415 (1920-6-15, 11)

Size: 8.9×10.2×3.0 (M)

Format: type 1a, compact

Date SE: 144.IV.25 Antiochus IV

Date BC: 168.VIII.02

Bibl.: unpubl.; Monerie 2014, p. 155 and pp. 157-158; Monerie 2015, p. 423 (et passim)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #738.

Description (type of transaction): allocation *ana bīt rittūtu*, *kišubbū makkūr Anu*, District of the Village. NSW

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>*ni-qu-la-wu<sub>4</sub>-su šá* mu-šú ii-ú <sup>1</sup>*ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*šá pa-na-a* [dumu.munus <sup>1</sup>*šá šib-qa-a*]  
<sup>10</sup>*e-piš dul-lu* im <sup>1</sup>*šá é* dingir.meš <sup>1</sup>*šá unug<sup>ki</sup> ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú a-na* [<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu]  
a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-i<sup>t</sup> a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>*é-kur-za-kir šá u-man-nu-ú*  
*ina* <sup>kuš</sup>*ši-pir-tu* <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a <sup>1u</sup>gal <sup>1u</sup>sag uru-a <sup>1</sup>*šá unug<sup>ki</sup> a šá nu.téš*  
(5) a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú a-na na-da-nu ša ki-šub-ba-a*.meš níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 *iq-bi um-[ma]*  
*ki-šub-ba-a* níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 *ki-ti kap<sup>1</sup>-ri šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> 22 kùš uš an-ú*<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>im</sup>ii da é <sup>1</sup>*ha-ni-na-* a <sup>1</sup>*šá a-bu-ú* dumu.munus <sup>1</sup>*šá ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>inanna u da*<sup>1</sup>  
*mu-šu-ú šá é* <sup>1</sup>*il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*šá ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60* 22 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>i  
da sila sig *mu-taq* un.meš 26 5/6 kùš sag.ki an-ta <sup>im</sup>iv da *mu-šu-ú*  
(10) <sup>1</sup>*šá é il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60* mu.meš a <sup>1</sup>*šá ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60* 26 5/6 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>iii  
da é <sup>1</sup>*i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*šá ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60* *ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš *a-na é rit-ti-ú-tú*  
*a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú bi-in-nam-ma é ina lib-bi lu-pu-uš u lu-uš-bi*  
[*ina*] <sup>1</sup>*lib-bi a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú u mim-ma šá ta é* dingir.meš *i<sup>t</sup>-ta-ri-du*  
[*a-n*] *a muh-hi é mu.meš ina ka-re-e é*.meš níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 *a-pal-làh u<sub>4</sub>-mu šu-ú*  
(15) [<sup>1</sup>] <sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu mu.meš *iš-mu-ú-šu-ma ki-šub-[ba]-a ina a-šar* mu.meš *lib-bu-ú*  
[*mim*]-*ma šá ú-ba-ú-ú ina šu-ii-šú id-da-šú ina ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš *lib-bu-[ù]*  
[...]*ju(?) uš-šá-ab ina lib-bi a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú u mim-ma šá ta é* dingir.[meš]  
Rev. *i<sup>t</sup>-ta-ri-du a-na muh-hi é mu.meš ina ka-re-e é*.meš níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60  
(20) *i-pal-làh ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš é *rit-ti šá ni-qu-la-wu<sub>4</sub>-su*  
*šá mu-šú ii-ú ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*šá pa-na-a* dumu.munus <sup>1</sup>*šá šib-qa-a* <sup>10</sup>*e-piš*  
*dul-lu* im <sup>1</sup>*šá é* dingir.meš <sup>1</sup>*šá unug<sup>ki</sup> a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
<sup>1u</sup>*mu-kin<sub>7</sub>* <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu a <sup>1</sup>*šá níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*šá ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú*  
<sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>*kur-i*  
<sup>1</sup>*man-nu-i-qa-pu a šá na-na-a-mu a šá níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*kur-i*  
(25) <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>*šá šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a šá níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú*  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>*šeš-ú-tú*  
<sup>1</sup>*ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*nu.téš* a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>*lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur*  
<sup>1</sup>*níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*šá bār-<sup>d</sup>60* a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>*šeš-ú-tú*  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a <sup>1</sup>*šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu a <sup>1</sup>*lu-ú-<sup>r</sup>[š-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur]*  
(30) <sup>1</sup>*ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60* <sup>1u</sup>umbisag a <sup>1</sup>*šá nu.téš* a <sup>1</sup>*šá li-giš* a <sup>1</sup>*šu-<sup>d</sup>60 unug<sup>ki</sup>*  
<sup>im</sup>šu ud.25.kám mu.144.kám *an-ti-i-ku-su* [lugal]
- L.e. *un-qa* [<sup>1</sup>] <sup>d</sup>utu<sup>1</sup>-mu *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu  
R.e. [*un*]-*qa* [...] <sup>x</sup> *un-qa ni-qu-la-wu<sub>4</sub>-su*  
B.e. *un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>*níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu  
U.e. *un-qa ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa man-nu-i-qa-pu un-qa* <sup>1d</sup>60-e[n]-šú-nu<sup>1</sup>

Dossier. Lâbâši family (AZI/AU/AZI//EZ). Allocation of *bīt rittis*. District of the Village. Clay workers

*Translation.* Nikolaos *alias* Rihat-Anu/<sup>1</sup>Phanaia/<sup>1</sup>Šibqāya, the clay worker of the temple of Uruk, voluntarily told Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ, who was entrusted by a parchment letter (of) Anu-mukin-apli/Lâbâši//K, the *rab ša rēš ali* of Uruk, to sell the undeveloped plots, property of Anu: the undeveloped plot, property of Anu, in the district of the Village within Uruk: 22 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house of Haninnâ/<sup>1</sup>Abū/Rihat-lštar and adjoining the alley of the house of Illūt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu; 22 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the narrow street, way of the people; 26 5/6 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the passageway of the house of the aforementioned Illūt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu; 26 5/6 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house of Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu; this undeveloped plot, give me forever in *bīt rittūtu*; I will build a house on it, and will settle in it forever and I will perform whatever service may be required by the temple with regard to this house, in so far as it forms part of the houses held in common by the temple (=karē),<sup>115</sup> property of Anu; on that day, this Anu-zēru-iddin heard him and gave him the undeveloped plot, in that place, all that belongs to his hands. In this undeveloped plot, ... and he will settle in it forever,

<sup>115</sup> See Corò 2012, for the meaning of this term.

and whatever service may be required by the temple with regard to this house, in so far as it forms part of the storehouses of the houses property of Anu, he will perform it. This undeveloped plot is the tenured property of Nikolaos *alias* Rihat-Anu/Phanaia/Šibqāya, the clay worker of the temples of Uruk, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.1=738g: Šamaš-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H  
 W2=B.e.1=738e: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-abu-ušur//K  
 W3=U.e.2=738i: Mannu-iqabbu/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//K  
 W4=B.e.3=738h: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W5=U.e.3=738b: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah  
 W6=U.e.1=738a: Ana-rabūti-Anu/Lâbâši/Anu-abu-ušur//LA  
 W7=B.e.2=738j: Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah  
 W8=L.e.2=738f: Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahu-iddin//LA

Scribe: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Lâbâši/Lišir//GA. Uruk, Dûzu, day 25, year 144, Antiochus, the king.

Recipient=R.e.2=738c: Nikolaos *alias* Rihat-Anu/Phanaia/Šibqāya, clay worker of the temple of Anu

Giver=R.e.1(?)=738d Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

Issuer of authorization (by letter): Anu-mukīn-apli/Lâbâši//K, the *rab ša rēš āli* of Uruk

N-neighbour1: Haninnā/Abū/Rihat-Ištar (house)

N-neighbour2/W-neighbour: Illūt-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu (passageway of the house)

S-neighbour: straight thoroughfare passage for the People

E-neighbour: Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu (house)

*Commentary.* The document deals with the allocation of an unbuilt plot of land, tenured property of Anu, in the Village district (as **No. 96-RE**, above); for a discussion of this dossier, see Corò 2012, § 5.4 and § 5.5.2, above, where also its connections with other documents in the collection is explored (in particular **No. 104-RE**). The giver of the property is a member of the Lâbâši family, who got the authorization directly from the *rab ša rēš āli* of Uruk. The family was thus directly related to the operations conducted by the temple in this area.<sup>116</sup> The document is connected via prosopography to YOS 20 62: 'Phanaia, the mother of Nikolaos, the recipient of our document, is mentioned there.<sup>117</sup> On the occurrences of Nikolaos=Rihat-Anu in Uruk, see Monerie 2014, p. 155-156. For a discussion of the role of the clay workers of the temple of Uruk see Monerie 2015, where also the documents concerning Haninnā, the owner of the property north of the unbuilt plot allocated with **No. 97-RE**, are discussed).

The witness list is not arranged in columns; however, one witness per line only is recorded.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, L2=L.e.1, L1=L.e.2.

**116** The significance of this document in the context of the business of the Lâbâši family is explored elsewhere, see Corò, forthcoming (the Ekur-zakirs).

**117** See Monerie 2015, esp. pp. 423, 430-431 and 441. A reference to 'Phanaia/Šibqat-Inšušinak is also recorded in Monerie 2014, pp. 157-159: however, one should note that Šibqat-Inšušinak is Phanaia's mother, not her father, as erroneously stated there ('Le nom du père de Phanaia, qui est formé sur le nom du dieu Šušinak ...': Monerie 2014, p. 158). The identification is correct in Monerie 2015.

## No. 98-P. Plate XCVIII

Museum no.: BM 116692 (1924-12-13, 6)

Size: 9.6×10.8×2.8 (M)

Format: type 1/2a, compact (blank is very small)

Date SE: 146.IV.23, Antiochus IV

Date BC: 166.VIII.8

Bibl.: HANE/M 8, pp. 53-54, Obv. 1-16; Pearce, HBTIN, P342274 (collations)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #739

Description (type of transaction): lease, portfolio of prebends

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>i-d<sup>60</sup>at-<sup>60</sup>dumu šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>60</sup>a šá <sup>1</sup>su-a a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú  
<sup>1</sup>a-na <sup>1</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>60-numun-mu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
 [i]q-bi um-ma 12-’-ú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.11.kám 12-’-ú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 [ina 1]-en <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.26.kám giš.šub.ba-ka <sup>1</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú šá igi <sup>60</sup>  
 (5) [an]-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>60</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>60</sup>inanna <sup>60</sup>gašan edin <sup>60</sup>na-na-a u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi  
 12-’-ú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.3.kám ši-iš-šú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu 60-’-ú u re-bu-ú  
 ina 60-’-ú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.6.kám sa-ma-nu-ú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu u mi-šil  
 ina 60-’-ú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.14.kám giš.šub.ba-ka <sup>1</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú  
 ‘šá’ ina igi <sup>60</sup>en-líl <sup>60</sup>be <sup>60</sup>30 <sup>60</sup>utu <sup>60</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>60</sup>na-na-a <sup>60</sup>gašan šá <sup>60</sup>ésag  
 (10) <sup>60</sup>šar-ra-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub> u dingir.meš é-šú-nu gab-bi ši-iš-šú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu  
 ina ud.14.kám re-bu-ú šá <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.17.kám u ina ud.19.kám  
 giš.šub.ba <sup>1</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš šá ina igi <sup>60</sup>an-tu<sub>4</sub> <sup>60</sup>en-líl <sup>60</sup>pap.sukkal  
<sup>60</sup>inanna <sup>60</sup>gašan <sup>60</sup>edin <sup>60</sup>na-na-a <sup>60</sup>gašan šá <sup>60</sup>ésag <sup>60</sup>šar-ra-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub> u dingir.meš  
 é.meš-šú-nu gab-bi šá iti-us-nu kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.èš.èš.meš  
 (15) u mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš ik-kaš-ši-du a-na re-si-nu-ú-tú  
 a-di 10 mu.an.na.meš bi-in-nam-ma re-si-nu-ú-tú-ka lu-pu-uš  
 šá ba-aṭ-al la ša-<ka>-an u si-man-nu la ú-še-ti-iq lu-ú id-din-ka  
 ha.la ud.èš.èš.meš šá giš.šub.ba <sup>1</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-ú-tú mu.meš u lib-bu-ú mim-ma  
 Rev. [<sup>1</sup>ir]e-si-ne-e a-na <sup>1</sup>unug<sup>ki</sup>-a-a en.meš giš.šub.ba.meš id-din’.meš u a-nam-din  
 (20) a-na ha.la ud.èš.èš.meš šá giš.šub.ba <sup>1</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú mu.meš a-na mu.an.na  
 10 ta <sup>uz</sup>gír.lá-u-tú šá udu.níta 3 <sup>uz</sup>riq<sup>?</sup>-tù<sup>?</sup>(DU)-ú šá mušen<sup>hi.a</sup> <sup>4</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu šu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>60-numun-mu mu.meš iš-mu-šu-ú-ma giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš a-na re-si-nu-ú-tú a-di  
 10 mu.an.na.meš id-din-šú ul i-šal-laṭ-ma <sup>1</sup>60-numun-mu mu.meš giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš  
 (25) en la 10 mu.an.na.meš i-šal-lim-’ a-na šu-tu-qu ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>i-d<sup>60</sup>at-<sup>60</sup>u ki-i  
 ú-še-ti-iq ul gub-zu u i-nam-din šá la di.ku<sub>5</sub> u la ha-ra-ra a-na <sup>1</sup>i-d<sup>60</sup>at-<sup>60</sup>  
 1 ma.na kù.babbar u ki-i <sup>1</sup>i-d<sup>60</sup>at-<sup>60</sup> giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš la i-ši-ú u la i-nam-din  
 a-na <sup>1</sup>60-numun-mu u ba-aṭ-al iš-ta-kan u si-man-nu ul te-<ti>-iq i-nam-din šá la  
 di.ku<sub>5</sub> u la ha-ra-ra a-na <sup>1</sup>60-numun-mu mu.meš 1 ma.na kù.babbar u mim-ma <sup>1</sup>paq-du  
 šá é dingir.meš u <sup>1</sup>ukkin šá unug<sup>ki</sup> im-mi-du-šú i-zab-bi-il  
 (30) <sup>1</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>60</sup>a šá <sup>1</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-’-ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá <sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>60</sup>a a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>60</sup>dumu šá  
<sup>1</sup>nu.téš-<sup>60</sup>a šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu dumu šá <sup>1</sup>60-du-a  
 a šá <sup>1</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-’-ú-tú <sup>1</sup>60-ad-gur dumu šá <sup>1</sup>60-numun-giš dumu šá <sup>1</sup>60-din-iṭ  
 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-’-ú-tú <sup>1</sup>ina-qi-bit-<sup>60</sup>dumu šá <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a šá <sup>1</sup>li-giš a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>60</sup>nu.téš dumu šá  
 (35) <sup>1</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>60-’-ba-šá-an-ni a šá <sup>1</sup>ú-bar a <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>60</sup>amar.utu  
 [il-lut-<sup>60</sup>šid a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>60</sup>a <sup>1</sup>30-ti-ér unug<sup>ki</sup>itišū  
 ud].23.kám mu.146.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-’-i-ku-su lugal
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš un-qa <sup>1</sup>60-’-šeš-[mu-nu]  
 R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>60-numun-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>i-d<sup>60</sup>at-<sup>60</sup>  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>60-ba-’-[š]á-an-ni un-qa <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>60</sup>[60] un-qa [’]<sup>60</sup>ad-’gur’  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>60-din-su-e un-qa <sup>1</sup>60-šeš.’meš-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina-qi-bit-<sup>60</sup>

Dossier. Lâbâši (AZI/AAI/AZI//EZ)

Translation. I dat-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Eribâ//EZ voluntarily told Anu-zêru-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Anu-zêru-iddin//EZ: give me in *rêsinutu* for 10 years 1/12 of a day in 1 day on day 11; 1/12 of day in one day, on day 26, your temple-enterer’s prebend before Anu, Antu, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bêlet-šêri, Nanâya and all the gods of their temple, 1/12 of a day on day 3, one-sixth of day, 1/60 and one-fourth in 1/60 of a day on one day on day 6, one-eighth of a day and one-half of 1/60 of a day in one day on day 14, your temple-enterer’s prebend before Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Papsukkal, Nanâya, Bêlet-ša-Reš, Šarrahitu and all the gods of their temple, one-sixth of a day, in one day, on day 14, one fourth of a day in one day on day 17 and on day 19, your butcher’s prebend, those prebends that are before Anu, Antu, Enlil, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bêlet-šêri, Nanâya, Bêlet-ša-Reš, and all the gods of their temples, that are monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššesu* days, and whatever pertains to those prebends. May I perform the service for you in relation to which I will not

interrupt the service nor let the right time pass by and I will give you the share of the eš days of that *eb* prebend and everything that the performers gave the Urukeans owners of prebends, (therefore) I will give you in exchange for the share of the eš days of that butcher's prebend, on an annual basis, 10 from the cuts of the muttons pertaining to the butcher's service, 3 *riqitus* (?) cuts of the birds. The same day, Anu-zēru-iddin heard him and gave him those prebends for performance for 10 years. And the aforementioned Anu-zēru-iddin will have no power of disposition to transfer those prebends from the hands of Idat-Anu until 10 years are complete and if he does transfer it will not be valid and he will pay without lawsuit nor contestation 1 m of silver to Idat-Anu; and if Idat-Anu has not accepted/had(?) this prebend and does not give to Anu-zēru-iddin and has caused interruption and has let the right time pass by will pay without lawsuit nor contestation to Anu-zēru-iddin 1 m of silver and whatever the *paqdu* of the temple and the Assembly of Uruk will impose upon him, he will bear.

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.2=739a: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah  
 W2=U.e.1=739g: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//K  
 W3=B.e.2=739i: Kidin-Anu/Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ  
 W4=U.e.2=739j: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-mukîn-apli/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W5=B.e.3=739b: Anu-abu-uṭēr/Anu-zēru-lišir/Anu-uballit//Ah  
 W6=U.e.3=739e: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Lâbâši/Lišir//GA  
 W7=L.e.1=739d: Lâbâši/Anu-abu-ušur/Lâbâši//EZ  
 W8=B.e.1=739h: Anu-iqišanni/Ubar//KM

Scribe: Illūt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//SLU. Uruk. Dûzu, day 23<sup>3</sup>, year 146, Antiochus, the king

Lessee=R.e.2=739c: Idat-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Erībā//EZ

Lessor=R.e.1=739f: Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The transliteration of Obv. 1-16 (only up to *bi-in-nan-ma*) was offered in HANE/M 8, pp. 53-54, where it is also discussed. A full transliteration of the tablet has been posted on HBTIN (P342274); since many passages were not fully understood there, a new complete transliteration is offered here. The present version takes into account the collations by Pearce for lines 1 to 16. Note, however, the following differences:

Obv. 12, *giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš*: the sign *mu* partially overwrites an extra *meš* sign, whose vertical stroke is clearly visible both on the photograph and on the original.<sup>118</sup>

Transliteration from Obv. 17 is based on my own reading of the tablet.

Obv. 17: After *baṭ-al* the verb *šakānu* is expected; it seems therefore plausible that the scribe inadvertently omitted the syllable *ka* between *šá* and *an*. The formula represents a variant spelling of such writings as those attested in BRM 2 47:12 (*šá baṭ-al la šá-ka-nu*) and OECT 9 62: 9 (*šá baṭ-lu la šá-an-ka-nu*).

Rev. 1: *lú* probably to be restored at the beginning of the line. *en.meš* is clearly visible after <sup>lu</sup>*unug<sup>ki</sup>-a-a*

R.e.: the scribe voluntarily omitted the indication of the juridical role played by the lessor and lessee, respectively.

Rev. 27, *ba-aṭ-al*: the last sign is a clear *al*, not *tar*.

Rev. 29-30: a few scratches and maybe one sign (*da*?) are visible in the intralinear space between Rev. 29 and 30.

The tablet records the lease of a portofolio of prebends, some performed in the service of Anu, Antu, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, others in the service of Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Papsukkal, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu, others in the service of Enlil, Ea, Sin, Šamaš, Papsukkal, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #739 L2= L.e.1 and L1=L.e.2.

118 I do not agree here with Pearce's collation posted on HBTIN.

## No. 99-RE. Plate XCIX

Museum no.: BM 114414 (1920-6-15, 10)

Size: 8.9×10.2×2.6 (M)

Format: type 1b, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 149.IX.09, Antiochus V; silver *qalû*, staters of Antiochus g.q.

Date BC: 163.XII.17

Bibl.: unpubl.; Monerie 2014, pp. 43, 81, 116, 129, 147, 173 (Greek names). Monerie 2015

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #740

Description (type of transaction): conditional sale (as tenured property), tenured house of the Fortress of Anu that goes up to the Village of the temples, Ešgal district. NSWE, no measures

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a-šú šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 šá ta <sup>1</sup>du-uš.meš *dul-lu* im <sup>hi.a</sup>  
 šá é dingir.meš šá unug<sup>ki</sup> *ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú é-su ép-šú níg.ga* <sup>d</sup>60 é rit-ti'  
 šá bàd šá <sup>d</sup>60 šá e-ú *kap-ri* šá é dingir.meš ki-tì <sup>é</sup>es.gal šá *qé-reb* [unug<sup>ki</sup>]  
 uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá da sila sig *mu-taq* un.meš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu  
 (5) da é <sup>1</sup>šá-hi-la-<sup>1</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 sag.ki 'an'.[ta]  
<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>ir-<sup>é</sup>sag sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>[kur.ra]  
 da sila sig *mu-taq* un.meš u da *mu-šu-ú* šá é mu.meš šu.nigin uš.meš [u sag.ki.meš]  
*mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub>* é mu.meš é mu.meš *i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-[-šú-ú]*  
*gab-bi a-na* 5/6 ma.na kù.babbar *qa-lu-ú is-ta-tir-ra-nu* šá <sup>1</sup>an-ti-<sup>''</sup>-[ku-su]  
 (10) *bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na* šám til.meš *a-na* <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.ga-at-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a *dumu.munus* šá <sup>1</sup>[<sup>d</sup>na-na]-a-mu  
 a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-din-iš dam <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-dumu-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>se-pir]  
 níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 *a-na* é rit-ti-ú-tú *a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tú it-ta-din*  
 kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 5/6 ma.na šám é mu.meš til.meš <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>na-din é mu.meš  
*ina* šu-ii <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.ga-at-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a *ma-hir e-šir* u<sub>4</sub>-mu [pa]-*qa-ri a-na muh-hi*  
 (15) é mu.meš *it-tab-šú-ú* <sup>1</sup>mat-tan-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a-šú *ú-mar-raq-ma*  
 en 12.ta.àm *a-na* <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.ga-at-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a *a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tú*  
*ina-an-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš a-na mu-'ru'-qu* šá é mu.meš  
 Rev. <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>na-din é mu.meš u <sup>1</sup>mat-tan-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a-šú *a-na* <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.ga-at-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a  
*a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tú na-šu-ú* é mu.meš níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 é rit-ti šá <sup>1</sup>du<sub>10</sub>.ga-at-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a  
 (20) *dumu.munus* šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-din-iš dam <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-dumu-mu-nu  
 a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>se-pir' níg.ga' <sup>d</sup>60 *a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
<sup>1</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>qi-ip-lu-ú-nu a šá [<sup>1</sup>]an-ti-'-i-ku-su a <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>a-lik-'sa-an-dar' u <sup>1</sup>ti-im-gu-ur-te-e a.meš šá <sup>1</sup>ti-im-gu-ur-te-e a.meš <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú  
<sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-gál-ši a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-din-su a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-dumu-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
 (25) <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-din-iš a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-ik-šur a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>d60-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-ad-šeš a šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>d60-din-iš a <sup>1</sup>kur-i  
 (30) <sup>1</sup>utu-sur<sup>10</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>gan  
 ud 9.kám mu 149.kám <sup>1</sup>an-ti-'-i-ku-su lugal
- L.e. *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>a-lik-sa-an-dar *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>ti-im-gu-ur-te-e  
 R.e. *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>na-din é mu.meš' *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>mat-tan-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a-šú <sup>1</sup>mu-mar-raq-an' é mu.meš  
 B.e. *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>d60-mu-nu *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu  
 U.e. *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-gál-ši *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>qi-ip-lu-ú-nu *un-qa* <sup>1</sup>tat-tan-nu

Dossier. *bīt ritti*, Fortress of Anu and Village. Women

*Translation.* Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Rihat-Anu, who is among the clay workers of the temples of Uruk, voluntarily sold as a tenured property to <sup>1</sup>Tabāt-Nanāya/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ, the wife of Illūt-Anu/Anu-māru-ittannu//Illūt-Anu, the alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu, for the full price of 5/6 m of refined silver, g.q. staters of Antiochus, his built-on house, Property of Anu, a tenured house of the Fortress of Anu that goes up to the Village of the temples, in the Ešgal district within Uruk: the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the narrow street, passage of the people; the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house of Šahilā/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu; the upper short side to the west, adjoining the house of Dumqi-Anu/Arad-Rēš; the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the narrow street, passage of the people and adjoining the alley of this house; in total: the long and short sides, measurements of this house; this house, as much as it is, all of it is, in perpetuity. The silver: 5/6 m, full price of this house, Kidin-Anu, the seller of this house, received from the hands of <sup>1</sup>Tabāt-Nanāya; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house, Mattantu-Anu, his son, will clear it from claims and 12 times (its value) will give to <sup>1</sup>Tabāt-Nanāya, in perpetuity. Kidin-Anu, the seller of this house and Mattantu-Anu, his son, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this house, to the advantage of <sup>1</sup>Tabāt-Nanāya, forever. This house, Property of Anu, belongs as a tenured house to <sup>1</sup>Tabāt-Nanāya/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ, the wife of Illūt-Anu/Anu-māru-ittannu//Illūt-Anu, the alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu, in perpetuity.

## Witnesses:

W1=U.e.2=740c: Kephalon/Antiochus/Nidinti-Anu//Ah  
 W2=L.e.1=740b: Alexandros/Timokrates//Ah  
 W3=L.e.2=740a: Timokrates/Timokrates//Ah  
 W4=U.e.1=740e: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Anu-uballissu/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ  
 W5=U.e.3=740j: Tattannu/Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-iḫsur//EZ  
 W6=B.e.1=740h: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittanni/Ilḷūt-Anu//H  
 W7=B.e.2=740i: Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur/Tanittu-Anu//GA  
 W8=B.e.3=740f: Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//K

Scribe: Šamaš-ētir/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ. Uruk. Kislimu, day 9, year 149, Antiochus, the king

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=740g Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Rihat-Anu, clay workers of the temple of Uruk  
 Clearer=co-guarantor1=R.e.2=740d= Mattantu-Anu/(Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Rihat-Anu), seller's son  
 Buyer=: 'Ṭabāt-Nanāya/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ W Ilḷūt-Anu/Anu-māru-ittannu//Ilḷūt-Anu, the alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu  
 N-neighbour: straight thoroughfare passage of the People  
 S-neighbour: Šahilā/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu (house)  
 W-neighbour: Dumqi-Anu/Arad-Rēš (house)  
 E-neighbour: narrow street, passage of the people and alley of this house

*Commentary.* The description of the property does not include the size of the sides: see above, § 5.1, above. The document is discussed in the context of the properties linked to the area of the 'Village': see § 5.3.1, above.

On the clay workers and their family quoted in this text, see Monerie 2015, pp. 423 and 442. On the individuals with Greek names (namely, W1, W2 and W3) see Monerie 2014.

Obv. 1, 'ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a-šú šá: the use of the possessive pronoun after the a sign, which is unusual in this period, is used here only. Conversely, the scribe Šamaš-ētir systematically uses 'a' in the onomastic chain also for patronyms (but obviously dumu.munus for a woman).

Rev. 24: the scribe uses meš even after the clan name (he already used it with the patronym).

Date formula: a half-line blank stands between the two lines of the date formula. Note that the text of the second line is distributed on the surface with big blanks between the date, name of the reigning king and title.

W1-W3: note that all these individuals, bearing Greek names, seal the documents using gems.

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #740 L2=L.e.1 and L1=L.e.2.

## No. 100-RE. Plate C

Museum no.: BM 114419//114423 (1920-6-15,15)

Size: 8.2×10.2×2.4 (M)

Format: type 1b, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: (156.VI.2) silver *qalû*, staters of (Demetrius) g.q.

Date BCE: (156.VIII.25)

Bibl.: unpubl.; Monerie 2014, pp. 38 and 203 (Greek names). Monerie 2015

Selas: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #745

Description (type of transaction): conditional sale *ana bīt rittūtu of bītu, dulbanēšu u tarbasu epšūtū, makkūr Anu, bīt ritti* in the Fortress of Anu a.k.a the Temple Village, district of the Ešgal. NSWE+NSWE

- Obv. [ʰa-ta-ma-<sup>d60</sup> a šá s]ag<sup>2</sup>-lu-ú<sup>1</sup> a šá s<sup>1</sup>-u-mut-tu<sup>4</sup>-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>e-p]iš *dul-lu* im<sup>hi.a</sup>  
 [šá é dingir.meš šá unug<sup>ki</sup> ina h]u-ud lib-bi-šú é *dul-ba-ne-šú u tūr-šú ép-šu-ú-tú* níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> é rit-ti-šú  
 [šá bàd šá <sup>d60</sup> šá e]-ú kap-ri šá é dingir.meš ki-tì é eš.gal šá *qé-reb* unug<sup>ki</sup> 13 1/2 kuš  
 [uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá d] a é níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> šá <sup>lú</sup>60<sup>1</sup>-din-su-e a šá <sup>1</sup>re-e-mé-e-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a u da  
 (5) [meš-hat šá-ni]-tu<sup>4</sup> 1[3 1/2 kuš] uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sup>18</sup>.lu da é níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> šá <sup>1</sup>ar-šá-ka-a  
 [9 1/2] kuš <sup>1</sup>sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> šá <sup>1</sup>ha-ta-ma-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na<sup>1</sup>-an é<sup>1</sup>  
 mu.meš<sup>2</sup> 9 [1/2] kuš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> šá <sup>lú</sup>60<sup>1</sup>-din-su-e a šá <sup>1</sup>re-e-mé-e-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a  
<sup>1</sup>meš-hat<sup>1</sup> ii[tu<sup>4</sup>] tūr šá é mu.meš 14 1/2 kuš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>ii da é šá <sup>1</sup>ma-ka-a  
<sup>lú</sup>ma-hir<sup>1</sup>-an-na é mu.meš 14 1/2 kuš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>ii da é níg.ga <sup>d60</sup> šá <sup>1</sup>ha-ta-ma-<sup>d60</sup> mu.meš  
 (10) <sup>1</sup>u da meš-hat<sup>1</sup> igi-tu<sup>4</sup> 12 1/2 kuš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>iv<sup>1</sup> da tū[r ú m]u-šu-ú šá  
<sup>1</sup>ha-ta<sup>1</sup>-ma-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na-an<sup>2</sup> mu.meš 12 1/2<sup>1</sup> kuš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>ii da é a-ma-áš-tu<sup>4</sup>  
 [šá bi-rit<sup>1</sup>] é<sup>1</sup> mu.meš u é <sup>lú</sup>60<sup>1</sup>-din-su-e<sup>1</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>re-e-mé[e-<sup>d</sup>na-na<sup>1</sup>-a pap 2.ta meš-hat.meš šá  
 é [mu.meš] <sup>1</sup>i-ši u ma-a-du<sup>1</sup> ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-b<sup>1</sup>i a-na 14<sup>1</sup> gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú  
 is-ta-[tir-ra-nu šá <sup>1</sup>de-e-mé-de]-ri-su bab-ba-nu-ú-tú [a-na šám til.meš] a<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>ma-ka-a  
 (15) <sup>1</sup>a šá <sup>1</sup>ir-é-sag a šá <sup>lú</sup>60<sup>1</sup>-šeš-mu-nu<sup>1</sup> <sup>lú</sup>ma-gal-la-a a-na<sup>1</sup> é rit-ti<sup>1</sup>-ú-tú <sup>1</sup>a-na u<sup>4</sup>-mu ša<sup>1</sup>-<sup>1</sup>a-tú<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sup>4</sup> 14 gín šám<sup>1</sup> é mu.me til<sup>1</sup>.meš <sup>1</sup>ha-ta-ma-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>na-din é mu.meš  
 ina<sup>1</sup> šu<sup>1</sup>-ii <sup>1</sup>ma-ka-a ma-hi-ri<sup>1</sup> e-<sup>1</sup>tir u<sup>4</sup>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi é <sup>1</sup>mu.meš it<sup>1</sup>-[tab-šu-ú]  
 <<diš>> <<diš>> [this line not counted]
- Rev. <sup>1</sup>kám<sup>1</sup>-[tu<sup>4</sup> dumu.munus(?) š]á <sup>1</sup>ru-ú-ha-at-<sup>d60</sup> dam<sup>2</sup> [šá ...] <sup>d60</sup>šeš<sup>2</sup>-gál<sup>2</sup>-š<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>-ú<sup>2</sup>-mar-ra-q-ma  
 a-di 12.ta-a<sup>4</sup> a-na <sup>1</sup>ma-ka-a a-na u<sup>4</sup>-mu ša-a-tú ta-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš  
 (20) a-na mur-ru-qu šá é mu.meš <sup>1</sup>ha-ta-ma-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>na-din é mu.meš u <sup>1</sup>kám-tu<sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup>dam<sup>2</sup>-šú  
 a-na <sup>1</sup>ma-ka-a a-na u<sup>4</sup>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú é mu.meš é rit-ti šá <sup>1</sup>ma-qa-a a šá  
<sup>1</sup>ir-é-sag a šá <sup>lú</sup>60<sup>1</sup>-šeš-mu-nu<sup>1</sup> <sup>lú</sup>ma-gal-la-a a-na u<sup>4</sup>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
<sup>lú</sup>mu-kin<sup>7</sup> <sup>lú</sup>60-ad-šeš a šá <sup>lú</sup>60-šeš-meš-mu a šá <sup>lú</sup>60-gi a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d60</sup>  
<sup>lú</sup>utu-mu-nu a šá <sup>lú</sup>60-du-a a šá <sup>lú</sup>60-gi a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d60</sup>  
 (25) <sup>1</sup>din a šá <sup>lú</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>din <<diš>> a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar<sup>di</sup>škur  
<sup>lú</sup>60-din-su-e a šá <sup>1</sup>tat-tan<sup>1</sup>-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a <sup>1</sup>kur-i  
<sup>1</sup>din a šá <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sup>4</sup>-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>lú</sup>60-en-šú-nu a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar<sup>di</sup>škur  
 [ú]-bar a šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>ú-bar a <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>amar.utu  
 [ki-din]-<sup>d60</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-e-<sup>d60</sup>-gub-zu a <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d60</sup> a <sup>1</sup>gi-<sup>d60</sup>
- (blank)  
 (30) [<sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit--<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>lú</sup>utu<sup>2</sup>-sur a <sup>1</sup>]e-kur<sup>1</sup>-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>im</sup>kin ud.2.kám  
 [mu.156.kám <sup>1</sup>de-e-mé-de-ri-s]u lugal
- L.e. un-qa <sup>lú</sup>utu-mu-nu [un-qa] <sup>1</sup>din  
 R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ha-ta-ma-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> un-qa <sup>1</sup>kám-tu<sup>4</sup> dam<sup>2</sup>-šú <sup>1</sup>mu-mar<sup>1</sup>-[raq-at é mu.meš]  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>ú-bar un-qa <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d60</sup>  
 U.e. [un-qa <sup>lú</sup>60-din-su-e un-qa <sup>1</sup>din] un-qa <sup>lú</sup>60-ad-šeš

Dossier. *bīt rittis* and Fortress of Anu. Women

Translation. Hatama-Anu/.../Sumuttu-Anu, the worker in clay of the temple of Uruk, voluntarily sold as a tenured property to Makkaya/Arad-rēš/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the *magallaya* (parchment maker?), for the full price of 14 š of refined silver, g.q. staters of Demetrius, a house, its passageway, and its courtyard, all of them finished, Property of Anu, its tenured property of the Fortress of Anu that is called the Temple Village in the district of the Ešgal temple, within Uruk: 13 1/2 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, of Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Remē-Nanāya and adjoining the second measurement; 13 1/2 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, of Aršakaya(?); 9 1/2 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, of Hatama-Anu, the seller of this house; 9 1/2 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, of Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Remē-Nanāya; second measurement (of) the courtyard of this house: 14 1/2 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house of Makkaya, the buyer of this house; 14 1/2 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the house, Property of Anu, of this Hatama-Anu and adjoining the previous measurement; 12 1/2 cubits, the upper short side, to the west,

adjoining the courtyard and alley of Hatama-Anu, this seller; 12 1/2 cubits, the lower short side, adjoining the house and dividing wall that lies between this house and the house of Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Remē-Nanāya; in total: 2 plots, this house, as much as it is, all of it, forever. The silver 14 š, price of this house, Hatama-Anu, the seller of this house, received from the hands of Makkaya; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house, 'Erištu/Ruhat-Anu/... Anu-ahu-ušabši will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Makkaya, forever. Hatama-Anu, the seller of this house, and 'Erištu, his wife(?) mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this house, to the advantage of Makkaya, forever. This house belongs as a tenured property to Makkaya/Arad-rēš/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the parchment maker, in perpetuity.

## Witnesses:

W1=U.e.3=745e//741a: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ušallim//GA  
 W2=L.e.1=745d//741d: Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-mukin-apli/Anu-ušallim//GA  
 W3=L.e.2=745g/741g/U.e.2=lost//lost: Balātu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Balātu//LA  
 W4=U.e.1=lost//lost: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Tattannu/Nanāya-iddin//K  
 W5=L.e.2=745g/741g/U.e.2=lost//lost: Balātu/Tanittu-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//LA  
 W6=B.e.1=745f//741f: Ubar/Rihat-Anu/Ubar/Kidin-Marduk  
 W7=B.e.2=745c//741c: Kidin-Anu/Ina-qibit-Anu-izuzzu/Kidin-Anu

Scribe: Danna-Anu/Šamaš-ētir//EZ. Uruk. Ulūlu, day 2, y. 156, Demetrios, king.

Seller=co-guarantor1=R.e.1=745b: Hatama-Anu/.../Sumuttu-Anu, the worker in clay of the temple of Uruk

Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=745a: 'Erištu/Ruhat-Anu W of ?... Anu-ahu-ušabši(?)

Buyer: Makkaya/Arad-rēš/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the *magallaya*

## House

N-neighbour1-I: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Remē-Nanāya (house, Property of Anu)

N-neighbour2-I: the second measurement

S-neighbour-I: Aršakā(?), (house)

W-neighbour-I: Hatama-Anu(/), the seller (house, Property of Anu)

E-neighbour-I: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Remē-Nanāya (the house, Property of Anu)

## Courtyard

N-neighbour-II: Makkaya, the buyer (house)

S-neighbour1-II: Hatama-Anu(/.../Sumuttu-Anu), the seller (house, Property of Anu)

S-neighbour2-II: previous measurement

W-neighbour-I: Hatama-Anu(/.../Sumuttu-Anu), the seller (courtyard and alley)

E-neighbour-I: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Remē-Nanāya (house and dividing wall that lie between this house and the house of)

*Commentary.* Duplicate of **No. 101-RE**. The text has been amply discussed above: on the relationship between the two duplicate tablets and the graphic peculiarities and choices that characterise the hand of the scribe of this tablet, see § 8.2.3; for its connection to the properties located in the Village see § 5.4. See Monerie 2015 for its connections to the dossier of the clay workers of Uruk.

Besides format and scribal hand peculiarities, the tablet is particular in that it introduces for the first time the title *magallāya* (for the buyer), that is otherwise unknown. As I suggested above (§ 3.2) he might have been a professional parchment maker.

It is interesting that the person who is responsible for clearing from claims the property in case of contestation is a woman (probably the wife of the seller).

Rev. 18, *tu-ú-mar-raq-ma*: alternative spelling for *tu-mar-raq-ma*?

Note that Mitchell, Searight 2008, #745 L2=L.e.1; L1=L.e.2; T2=U.e.3

W3 and W5, Balātu: note the logographic spelling for this name, which is in general rare (none of the other examples are by the hand of the same scribe).

R.e.2: the scribe uses the feminine determinative instead of *lú* for the role of the woman.

## No. 101-RE. Plate CI

Museum no.: BM 114423 (1920-6-15, 19)//114419

Size: 8.9×9.8×2.4 (S)

Format: type 1b, compact

Date SE: 156.VI.2, Demetrius I; silver *qalû*, staters of Demetrius g.q.

Date BC: 156.VIII.25

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #741

Description (type of transaction): transfer *ana bīt rittūtu* of *bitu*, *dulbanēšu* u *tarbašu epšūtū*, *makkūr Anu*, *bīt ritti*. NSW+NSWE

- Obv. [ʰa-ta-ma-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá x x sa]g<sup>2</sup>-ʰlu<sup>1</sup>-ú a šá ʰsu-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>e-piš *dul-lu im*<sup>hi</sup>.a  
 šá é dingir.meš šá unug<sup>ki</sup> [ina hu]-ud lib-bi-šú é *dul-ba-ne-šú* u *tūr-šú ép-šu-ú-tú* níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 é *rit-ti-šú*  
 šá bād šá <sup>d</sup>60 šá e-ú *kap-ri* šá é dingir.meš ki-tì é eš.gal šá *qé-reb* unug<sup>ki</sup> 13 1/2 kùš<sup>2</sup>  
 uš an-ú <sup>imsi</sup>.sá da é níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 šá <sup>lú</sup>din-su-e a šá ʰre-e-mé-e-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a u da  
 (5) *meš-hat* šá-ni-tu<sub>4</sub> 13 1/2 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>imu</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da é níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 šá ʰar-ha<sup>2</sup>-ká-a  
 9 1/2 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 šá ʰha-ta-ma-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na-an  
 [é mu.me]š 9 1/2 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur<sup>2</sup>.ra da é níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 šá <sup>lú</sup>din-su-e a šá ʰre-e-mé-e-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a  
 [meš-hat] ii-tu<sub>4</sub> *tūr* šá é mu.meš 14 1/2 k[ùš uš an]-ú<sup>2</sup> <sup>im</sup>ii da ʰé šá ʰma-qá/ka-a <sup>lú</sup>ma-hir-an-na  
 [é] mu.meš 14 1/2 kùš uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>i da [é] níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 šá ʰha-ta-ma-<sup>d</sup>60 mu.meš u da  
 (10) [meš-hat] igi-tu<sub>4</sub> 12 1/2 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>iv da *tūr* ú *mu-šu-ú* šá ʰha-ta-ma-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [<sup>lú</sup>na]-*din na-an* mu.meš 12 1/2 kùš sag.ki ki.ta <sup>im</sup>iii da é a-ma-*áš-tu*<sub>4</sub> šá *bi-rit* é mu.meš  
 [u é (?)] <sup>lú</sup>din-su-e a šá ʰri-e-mé-e-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a pap 2.ta *meš-hat*.meš šá é mu.meš  
 [é m]u.meš *i-ši* u *ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na* 14 gín kù.babbar *qa-lu-ú*  
 [is-t]a-tir-ra-nu šá ʰde-e-mé-de-ri-su *bab-[ba]-nu-ú-tú a-na* ʰšám<sup>2</sup> til.meš a-na ʰma-ka-a  
 (15) ʰa šá ʰir-<sup>é</sup>sag a šá <sup>lú</sup>din-su-e-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>lú</sup>ma-gal-la-a a-na é *rit-ti-ú-tú a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-*mu* *ša-a-tú*  
*it-ta-din* kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 14 gín ʰšám é mu.me til<sup>2</sup>.meš ʰha-ta-ma-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>na-din é mu.meš  
*ina* šu-ii ʰma-qá/ka-a *ma-hir e-ṭir* u<sub>4</sub>-*mu pa-qa-ri a-na* *muh-hi* é mu.meš *it-tab-šu-ú*  
 Rev. [ʰkám-tu<sub>4</sub> *dumu*.munus<sup>2</sup> šá ʰr]u-ú-*ha-at*-<sup>d</sup>60 da[m<sup>2</sup> šá x-x-x] <sup>d</sup>60-šéš-gál-ši *tu-ú-mar-raq-ma*  
 (20) [a]-*di* 12.ta-àm [a]-na ʰma-qá/ka-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-m[u *ša-a*]-*tú ta-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš*  
*a-na mur-ru-qu* šá é mu.meš ʰha-ta-[ma-<sup>d</sup>]60<sup>2</sup> <sup>lú</sup>na-<sup>2</sup>din é mu.meš<sup>2</sup> u ʰkám-tu<sub>4</sub> *dam-šú*  
*a-na* ʰma-ka-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-*mu* *ša-a-tú na*-[šú]-ú é mu.meš<sup>2</sup> é *rit-ti* šá ʰma-qá-a a šá  
 ʰir-<sup>é</sup>sag a šá <sup>lú</sup>din-su-e-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a <sup>lú</sup>[ma]-*gal-la-a a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-*mu* *ša-a-tú* šu-ú  
<sup>lú</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> ʰ60-ad-šéš a šá ʰ<sup>lú</sup>din-šéš-m]eš-mu a šá <sup>lú</sup>din-gi a ʰšu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 (25) ʰutu<sup>2</sup>-mu-[nu] a šá <sup>lú</sup>din-du-<sup>2</sup>a a šá <sup>lú</sup>din-gi a ʰšu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 ʰdin a šá <sup>lú</sup>din-šéš-mu-nu a šá ʰdin a ʰlu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>lú</sup>din-su-e a šá ʰtat-tan-nu a šá <sup>lú</sup>na-na-a-mu a ʰkur-i  
 ʰdin a šá ʰta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>lú</sup>din-en-šú-nu a ʰlu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
 ʰú-bar a šá ʰri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá ʰú-bar a ʰbár-<sup>d</sup>amar.utu  
 (30) ʰki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá ʰina-e-<sup>d</sup>60-gub-zu a šá ʰki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a ʰgi-<sup>d</sup>60  
 ʰina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>umbisag a šá ʰutu-sur a ʰé-kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>kin ud.2.kám  
 mu.156.kám ʰde-e-mé-de-ri-su lugal
- L.e. un-qa ʰ<sup>lú</sup>utu<sup>2</sup>-[mu]-<sup>2</sup>nu<sup>2</sup> un-qa ʰ<sup>lú</sup>din<sup>2</sup>  
 R.e. un-qa ʰha-ta-ma-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lú</sup>na-din-na-an un-qa ʰkám-tu<sub>4</sub> da<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup> ʰmu-mar-raq-at é mu.meš  
 B.e. un-qa [ʰú-bar] [un]-qa ʰ[ki]-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
 U.e. un-qa<sup>2</sup> [ʰ<sup>lú</sup>din-su-e] [un-qa] ʰdin un-qa <sup>lú</sup>din-ad-šéš

Dossier. *bīt ritti*s and Fortress of Anu; women

Translation and Commentary. See the duplicate No. 100-RE, above.

## No. 102-RE. Plate CII

Museum no.: BM 114418 (1920-6-15, 14)

Size: 8.9×10.2×3 (M)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 157.XII.17, Demetrius I; silver *qalû*, g.q. staters (RN omitted?)

Date BC: 154.III.24

Bibl.: unpubl. Monerie 2014, pp. 40, 73, 139, 166, 203 (Greek names)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #742

Description (type of transaction): sale of *bītu epšu sippi raksu*, district of the Adad temple. NSW

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>ni-iq-a[r-qu-su] 'a' šá  
<sup>1</sup>šeš-'ú-tú ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú ma-la ha.la-šú gab-bi šá ina é [šá]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu ad-šú ina é ep-šú sip-pu rak-su ki-ti é <sup>d</sup>išk[ur]  
(5) šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>si.sá` da sila sig mu-ta[q un.meš]  
uš ki-ú <sup>im</sup>u<sub>16</sub>-lu da sila sig mu-[t]aq un.meš sag.ki 'an'.[ta]  
<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é <sup>1</sup>se-lu-ku a šá <sup>1</sup>di-ge-ni-ia ù da [é]  
<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-lugal<sup>119</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>inanna <sup>1u</sup>unug<sup>ki</sup>-a-a sag.ki ki.ta  
<sup>im</sup>kur.ra da sila mu-taq un.meš 'ù' [da] 'é' <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši a šá  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>ni-iq-ar-[qu-su a <sup>1</sup>š]eš-'ú-tú [...]  
(10) šu.nigin uš u sag.ki meš-hat-t[u<sub>4</sub> ha.la ina é mu.meš i-š]i u ma-a-d[u]  
ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na [x kù.babbar qa] lu-ú is-ta-[tir-ra-nu]  
bab-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu ù <sup>1d</sup>60-[din-su-e]  
a.meš šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>ni-iq-ar-q[u-su]  
a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'ú-tú a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar 'a<sub>4</sub>' [x gín]  
(15) šám ha.la ina é mu.meš til.meš <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši ina šu-ii <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-[-nu ù]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e ma-hir e-tir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na` [muh-hi é]  
mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú <sup>1</sup>la-ba-ši [<sup>1u</sup>na-din é mu.meš a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu]  
Rev. [ú]-mar-[-raq-ma ... ] a [x x]  
'a-na' ] mu.meš gab-bi  
(20) 'x' [ ... <sup>1d</sup>60]-šeš.mu-nu ad-šú-nu  
šá [... <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu mu<sup>120</sup>.meš  
a-na' [...] mu.meš  
<sup>1u</sup>m[u-kin, ... ] ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>kur-i  
<sup>1</sup>r<sup>d</sup>-[...] ] 'x' a <sup>1</sup>kur-i  
(25) <sup>1d</sup>60-[-... m]u? a <sup>1</sup>lu'-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>1d</sup>[... ]-ér  
<sup>1d</sup>utu-sur a šá '[... ]  
<sup>1</sup>[dum]-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá [... ]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-m[u... ]  
(30) <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš a [... ]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-[mu] <sup>1u</sup>[umbisag a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.s]'um-[-mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>30]-'ti-ér' unug<sup>ki</sup>  
<sup>1u</sup>še ud.17.kám mu.157-<kám> <sup>1</sup>de-e-[mi-it]-ri-su lugal
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e  
R.e. un-qa [...] 'nu.téš [<sup>1u</sup>n]a-din-n[a..] (1 seal only, written in lines not in rows)  
B.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>utu-'sur' 'un'-[qa ...] [...]  
U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>man-nu-i-qa-'pu' un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-giš

Dossier. n-a. Greek names

*Translation.* Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bêlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah voluntarily sold to Anu-bêlšunu and Anu-balâssu-iqbi/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bêlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah, for the full price of ... refined silver, g.q. staters: all of his share in the house of Anu-ahu-ittannu, his father, (i.e.) in the finished house (with) intact door frame, (located in) the district of the Adad temple, within Uruk: upper long side to the north adjoining the narrow street, way of the People; the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the narrow street, way of the People; the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of Seleucus/Diogenes and adjoining the house of Nidinti-šarri/Ilût-Ištar, the Urukean; the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the wide street, Thoroughfare of the People and adjoining the house of Lâbâši/Anu-bêlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah ...; in total: the long and short sides, measurement of the share in this house, as much as it is, all of it, in perpetuity. The silver: ... full price of the share in this house, Lâbâši received from the hands of Anu-bêlšunu and Anu-balâssu-iqbi; he

119 Over erasure: the scribe possibly wrote <sup>d</sup>60 and then corrected the mistake.

120 Over erasure: the scribe wrote a and then overwrote it with the mu sign.

is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house, Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the seller of this house, will clear it ... to ... all ... Anu-ahu-ittannu/..., their father ... (belongs to) this Anu-ahu-ittannu, in (perpetuity).

## Witnesses:

W1=?=? : PN/PN/Anu-abu-ušur//K  
 W2=?=? : PN/.../...//K  
 W3=?=? : Anu-.../PN/...-iddin?//LA  
 W4=?=? : PN/PN/PN//SLU  
 W5=B.e.1=lost: Šamaš-ētir/...  
 W6=U.e.1=742d: Dumqi-Anu/...  
 W7=L.e.1=742c: Anu-ahhē-iddin/... (same seal as #746e and AUWE 19, no. 208)  
 W8=U.e.3=742b: Anu-šumu-līšir/...

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.2=742f: Anu-balāssu-iqbi  
 W?=U.e.2=742b: Mannu-iqabbu  
 W?=U.e.1=742a: lost

Scribe: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//SLU. Uruk. Addaru. Day 17, year 157, Demetrios, the king

Seller=clearer=guarantor=R.e.=742e: Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah  
 Buyer1: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah  
 Buyer2: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah

*Commentary.* The transaction involves three brothers in the role of buyers and seller respectively; it is maybe for this reason that no measurements of the property sold are provided.

The witness list is not arranged in columns but probably only one witness per line only was recorded.

No king's name probably followed the indication of the payment, since no sufficient room is extant on the tablet.

Obv. 10, *meš-hat-t[u]*; this spelling typical of Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//SLU.

Note that on the right edge only one seal was impressed (in fact seller and guarantor are here the same individual). Thus, Mitchell, Searight 2008, #742 R2 is actually R.e. and no R1 exists; L2=L.e.1 and L.e.2=L1.

For the identification of the individuals bearing Greek names in this tablet, see Monerie 2014, pp. 40, 73, 139, 166, 203.

## No. 103-RE. Plate CIII

Museum no.: BM 114410 (1920-6-15, 6)

Size: 9.8×10.8×3.0 (M)

Format: type 2a, compact (irregular)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 159.IX.21, (Demetrius I); silver (*qalû*), staters of Demetrius g.q.

Date BC: 153.XII.08

Bibl.: unpubl. Monerie 2014, pp. 38, 39, 135, 154, 198, 203; Monerie 2015

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #743.

Description (type of transaction): conditional sale *ana bīt rittūtu* of east-facing suite, in the (district of? the) Ehiliesu a.k.a. Ehilianna, in the Fortress of Uruk

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>6[0] a šá <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>1</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>kur-[i]  
 é <sup>im</sup>iii é *dul-ba-ne-e-šú u ki-šub-ba-a-šú é rit-ti* [...]  
 ina é hi.li.e.su šá e-ú é hi.li.an.na ki-tì 'x' [...]  
 níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60 *ina lib-bi* bàd šá unug<sup>ki</sup> 40 kùš uš an-ú <sup>im</sup>[si.sá]
- (5) da sila *mu-taq un.meš 40 kùš uš ki-ú* <sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub> lu da é *rit-ti*[i]  
 šá <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lu</sup>na-din é u *ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš u da 2 5/6 kùš mu-[-šu-ú]*  
 šá é u *ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš u mu-šu-ú šá* <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lu</sup>na-din [é]  
 u *ki-šub-ba-a šá 2 5/6 kùš dagal-šú ù 52 kùš gid.da-šú šá x* [...]  
 en sila *rap-šú mu-taq* dingir.meš u lugal 16 kùš sag.ki an.ta <sup>im</sup>mar.tu
- (10) da é *rit-ti šá* <sup>1</sup>ni-iq-qà-nu-ru a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 16 kùš sa[g.ki]  
 ki.ta <sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é *rit-ti šá* <sup>1</sup>u-bar a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-[mu]  
<sup>lu</sup>ir é.gal šu.nigin 40 kùš uš 16 kùš sag.ki *mi-<sup>1</sup>ših-tu<sub>4</sub>* [é]  
 u *ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš é u ki-šub-ba-a mu.<sup>1</sup>meš i-[-ši u ma-a-du]*  
*ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 8 1/2 gín k[ù].<sup>1</sup>babbar<sup>1</sup> [qa-lu-ú]*
- (15) *is-ta-tir-ra-an-nu šá* <sup>1</sup>de-e-mit-ri-si *ba[b-ba-nu-ú-tú a-na]*  
 šám til.meš *a-na é rit-ti-ú-tú a-na* <sup>1</sup>[i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 šá mu-šú ii-ú]  
<sup>1</sup>ša-lam-ma-a a šá <sup>1</sup>ha-nin-na-<sup>1</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>[gašan edin]  
<sup>lu</sup>e-piš *dul-lu im<sup>hi.a</sup>šá é dingir.meš šá unug<sup>ki</sup> [a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu]*  
*ša-a-tú it-tad-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 8 1/2 gín šám é [u ki-šub-ba-a]*
- Rev  
 u *mu-šu-ú-šú mu.meš til.meš* <sup>1</sup>ana-<sup>d</sup>gal-<sup>d</sup>60 *ina* šu-ii <sup>1</sup>[i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 *ma-hir]*  
*e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi é u <sup>1</sup>ki-[-šub-ba-a mu.meš]*  
<sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a-šú *ú-mar-raq-qa-ma a-di 12-[ta].<sup>1</sup>àm a-na<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d</sup>-[60]*  
*a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú ina-an-din pu-ú-ut a-[ha]-<sup>1</sup>a-meš a-na mu-ru-ur-<sup>1</sup>qu<sup>1</sup>*  
<sup>1</sup>é [u k]i-šub-ba-a mu.meš <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lu</sup>na-<sup>1</sup>din é u *ki-šub-ba-<sup>1</sup>a*  
 (25) [mu.meš u] <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a-šú <sup>lu</sup>mu-mar-raq-qa-an-nu é u <sup>1</sup>ki-šub-<sup>1</sup>ba-a  
 [a]-<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu *ša-a-tú na-šu-ú* [é <sup>im</sup>iii]  
 é *dul-ba-ne-e-šú x-xsu mu-šu-ú-šú u <sup>1</sup>ki-šub-<sup>1</sup>ba-a-šú*  
 mu.meš é *rit-ti šá* <sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 šá mu-šú ii-ú <sup>1</sup>ša-lam-ma-a  
 a šá <sup>1</sup>ha-nin-na-<sup>1</sup> a šá <sup>1</sup>ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>[gašan edin] <sup>lu</sup>e-piš *dul-lu*  
 (30) *im<sup>hi.a</sup> šá é dingir.meš šá unug<sup>ki</sup> a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú*  
<sup>lu</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a ša <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e  
<sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>šeš-mu<sup>1</sup>-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>šeš.meš-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>šeš-mu-nu <sup>1</sup>nu.[téš]  
<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup> šá <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu u <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a [...]  
 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a.meš <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>ú-tú <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu <sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup> [šá...]
- (35) a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1d</sup>na-[na-a-mu]  
<sup>1</sup>dù-a a <sup>1</sup>lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur<sup>1</sup> <sup>1d</sup>60-d[in-it]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu u <sup>1</sup>sig a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-<sup>1</sup>[-...]  
<sup>1</sup>i-<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a.meš <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>ú-tú
- (U.e.) <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it <sup>lu</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>e-[kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup>]
- (40) <sup>1</sup>gan ud.21.kám mu-159.kám <sup>1</sup>[de-e-mit-ri-si lugal]  
 un-qa <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>šeš-mu-nu
- L.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>sig un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš  
 R.e. [...un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a š[á ...] /<sup>1</sup>[<sup>1</sup>mu-<sup>1</sup>ru-<sup>1</sup>[-...]]<sup>1</sup>é [...]  
 B.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-din-it un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>níg.[sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60]  
 U.e. un-qa <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu un-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>1</sup>šeš-mu-nu un-[qa] <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.m[u-<sup>d</sup>60]

Dossier. transfer of *bīt ritti*, Fortress of Uruk, clay workersTranslation. Ana-rabūti-Anu/Dumqi-Ani/Ana-rabūti-Anu//K voluntarily sold as a tenured property to Idat-Anu *alias* Šalammaya/

Haninnā/Rihat-bēlet-šēri, the worker in clay of the temples of Uruk, for the full price of 8 š of refined silver, g.q. staters of Demetrios: a east-facing suite, the house, its alley and its undeveloped plot, tenured house, ... in the Ehiliesu-temple a.k.a Ehilianna, ... Property of Anu, in the Fortress of Uruk: 40 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the street, thoroughfare of the people; 40 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the tenured property of Ana-rabûti-Anu, the seller of this house and undeveloped plot and adjoining the 2 5/6 cubits alley of this house and undeveloped plot and the alley of Ana-rabûti-Anu, the seller of this house; 2 5/6 cubits its width and 52 cubits its length ... (which) extends as far as the wide street, way of the gods and the king; 16 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the tenured property of Nikanor/Nidinti-Anu; 16 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the tenured house of Ubar/Anu-ahhē-iddin, the master builder; in total: 40 cubits the long sides, 16 cubits the short side, measurement of this house and undeveloped plot; this house and the undeveloped plot, as much as it is, all of it, in perpetuity. The silver: 8 š, full price of this house and undeveloped plot, and its alley, Ana-rabûti-Anu received from the hands Idat-Anu; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house and undeveloped plot, Anu-ittannu, his son, will clear it and will give it 12-fold to Idat-Anu, forever. Ana-rabûti-Anu the seller of this house and undeveloped plot, and Anu-ittannu, his son, the guarantor of this house and undeveloped plot, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this house and undeveloped plot, to the advantage of Idat-Anu, in perpetuity. This house facing east, its passageway, ... its alley, and its undeveloped plot, belong as tenured property to Idat-Anu, *alias* Šalammaya/Haninnā/Rihat-bēlet-šēri, the worker in clay of the temples of Uruk, forever.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.3/U.e.3=lost: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah<sup>121</sup>

W2=U.e.2=743a: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah

W3=L.e.2=743e: Lābāši/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah

W4=B.e.3/U.e.3=lost: Nidinti-Anu/.../Anu-bēlšunu//Ah

W5=U.e.1=743=lost: Šamaš-iddin/.../Ina-qibīt-Anu//H

W6=B.e.1=743c: Nanāya-iddin/.../Ināya//LA

W7=B.e.2=743d: Anu-uballit/Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah

W8=L.e.1=743b: Uppulu<sup>?</sup>/Ina-qi<sup>?</sup>.../Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah

Scribe: Anu-uballit/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ. Uruk. Kislīmu, day 21, year 159, Demetrios, king

Seller=co-guarantor1=S-neighbour1=R.e.1=lost: Ana-rabûti-Anu/Dumqi-Ani/Ana-rabûti-Anu//K (tenured property)

Buyer: Idat-Anu *alias* Šalammaya/Haninnā/Rihat-bēlet-šēri, the worker in clay of the temples of Uruk

Clearer=co-guarantor2=lost=lost: Anu-ittannu/(Ana-rabûti-Anu/Dumqi-Ani/Ana-rabûti-Anu//K) son of the seller

N-neighbour: street thoroughfare for the people

S-neighbour: seller (tenured property: complex description)

W-neighbour: Nikanor/Nidinti-Anu (tenured property)

E-neighbour: Ubar/Anu-ahhē-iddin, the master builder (tenured house)

*Commentary.* See § 5.3, above. The tablet records the conditional sale (or transfer) of a house located in the area of the Fortress of Uruk, in the a district connected to the Ehiliesu, also called Ehilianna. Buyer is a clay worker of the temple (see **No. 102-RE**, above).

Obv. 3, é.hi.li.an.na: the shrine of Nanāya in Uruk is also mentioned in VS 15 13: 3 and 6,<sup>122</sup> a contract dated ten years earlier than the present document, recording the purchase of a house, property of Anu, located in the Village district (note the variant spelling for the name of the temple used there: é.hi.il.an.na).<sup>123</sup> Interestingly, among the individuals bearing Greek names that are among the owners of properties neighbouring the main one there is a certain Nikanor (whose patronym is unfortunately not recorded). No reference to the other name (é.hi.li.e.su) of the temple is made there, nor is any other reference to this temple known in the corpus.

Obv. 8, dagal-šú; gíd.da-šú: the use of the logograms in this formula is to my knowledge not otherwise attested in the corpus from Hellenistic Uruk.

Obv. 9, en sila: only one other occurrence of this expression is known to me, see YOS 20 46: 19.

L.e.1=743b=’sig: the logographic form of this name is not otherwise attested; maybe the logographic rendering of the personal name *Uppulu*?

Although the tablet is fully written, with no intentional blanks between the text sections, the scribe did not properly estimate the available room and ran out of space, as is clear from the fact that the date formula flows onto the upper edge. Moreover, visible unintentional intralinear blanks can be noted between Obv. 7-8, 11-12 and 12-13.

Besides the irregularities in the layout of the tablet and the organisation of the space on the surface, an intentional use of logographic spelling instead of the more common syllabic ones can be noted (for the name of W8, as discussed above, and also in the unusual formula dagal-šú ... gíd.da-šú, in Obv. 8).

Mitchell, Searight 2008, #743 L2=L.e.1 and L1=L.e.1.

**121** Note that in the WL, W1+W2+W3, W4 are listed together, with the family name referring to all of them at the end of the onomastic chain of W4.

**122** George 1993, no. 459, pp. 98-99. On the bed chamber of the Ehilianna, i.e. the Ehilikuga, belonging to the temple of Nanāya, is mentioned in the ritual of the New Year festival in Uruk (TU39+40), see Linssen 2004, p. 192, commentary to l. 4. Linssen is not sure whether the Hilianna has to be located in the Eanna or in the Ešgal, but is more keen on the first possibility; conversely, since the Ešgal is frequently associated with the Village district in the contracts from Seleucid Uruk, this second option seems to me more plausible.

**123** Note that the term is interpreted as an indication of a porticoed building (*bīt hilāni*) in HBTIN: P342466.

## No. 104-RE. Plate CIV

Museum no.: BM 114424 (1920-06-15, 20)

Format: 2b, compact (irregular)

Size: 8.6×8.9×2.6 (S)

Date SE: 160.x.6<sup>+</sup> Demetrius I; silver *qalû* g.q. (no staters mentioned)

Date BC: 152/151.x.x

Bibl.: unpubl.; Monerie 2014, pp. 155-156, 203

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #744.

Description (type of transaction): transfer *ana bīt rittūtu* of undeveloped plot, Property of Anu, tenured property in the Fortress of Anu aka the Village; NSWE+WENS

- Obv. [ʰa]-nin-na-a-ʹ a šá ʹa-bu-ú<sup>lú</sup> x-xʹ re-du-ú-a-a ina hu-ud lib-bi-[šú]  
 [ki]-šub-ba-a-šú é rit-ti-šú ina bàd šá<sup>d60</sup> šá e-ú kap-ri šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup>  
 16 kùš uš an-ú<sup>imsi</sup>.sá da é ʹma-ak-ka-a a šá ʹir-ésag  
<sup>lú</sup>ki.lam.an<sup>7</sup>-nu ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš u da meš-hat ii-tu<sub>4</sub> šá ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš
- (5) 16 kùš uš ki-ú<sup>imi</sup> da sila mu-taq un.meš 16 kùš sag.ki ʹan.ta<sup>im</sup>mar.tu<sub>4</sub>  
 da mu-šu-ú šá ʹina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> a šá ʹil-lut-<sup>d60</sup> 16 kùš sag.ki ʹkiʹ.[ta] <sup>im</sup>kur.ra  
 da é ʹi-dat-<sup>d60</sup> a šá ʹri-hat-<sup>d60</sup> meš-hat ii-tu<sub>4</sub> šá ki-šub-ba-a m[u.meš]  
 ʹ9ʹ 5/6 kùš <sup>imiv</sup> da mu-šu-ú šá ʹina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> mu.meš 9 5/6 kùš [<sup>imiii</sup>]  
 da é ʹma-ak-ka-a mu.meš 9 5/6 kùš <sup>imii</sup> da mu-šu-ú šá
- (10) ʹina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> mu.meš 9 kùš <sup>imi</sup> da meš-hat ši-tu<sub>4</sub> šá ki-šub-ba-a [mu.meš]  
 šu.nigin uš.meš u sag.ki.meš mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub> ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš ki-šub-ba-a [mu.meš]  
 i-ši u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 8 gín kù.babbar qa-lu-ú ʹbabʹ-[ba-nu-ú-tú]  
 a-na šám til.meš a-na é rit-ti-ú-tú a-na ʹma-ak-ka-a a šá ʹir-és[ag]  
<sup>lú</sup>ma-gal-la-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-tad-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 8 gín šám ki-šub-b[a-a]
- (15) mu.meš til.meš ʹha-nin-na-ʹ<sup>lú</sup>na-din-an mu.meš ina šu-ii ʹma-ak-ka-a  
 ma-hir e-ṭir u<sub>4</sub>mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš [ik-kaš-ši-du]  
 Rev. ʹmi-in-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a<sup>lú</sup>šeš-šú a šá ʹa-bu-ú<sup>lú</sup>ú-mar-raq-qa-ma[...]  
 a-na ʹma-ak-ka-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-[meš a-na]  
 mu-ur-ru-qa šá ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš ʹha-nin-na-ʹ mu.meš [a šá ʹa-bu-ú u]
- (20) ʹmi-in-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a<sup>lú</sup>šeš-šú ʹa-naʹ ʹma-ak-ka-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-[mu ša-a-tú]  
 na-šu-ú ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš šá ʹma-ak-ka-a a šá ʹir-és[ag a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu]  
 ša-a-tú šu-ú<sup>lú</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>  
 ʹina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> a šá<sup>lú</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá<sup>lú</sup>60-ik-šur [...]
- (25) <sup>lú</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá<sup>lú</sup>bár-<sup>d60</sup> a šá<sup>lú</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši [...]
- <sup>lú</sup>60-numun-giš a šá<sup>lú</sup>šá-<sup>d60</sup>iš-ʹšúʹ-u a šá<sup>lú</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d60</sup> [...]
- <sup>lú</sup>nu.ʹtésʹ a šá<sup>lú</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu x a ʹnu.tés a [...]
- <sup>lú</sup>d60-ʹšeš-mu-nu a šá<sup>lú</sup>60-numun-giš a <sup>lú</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a ʹ[...]
- <sup>lú</sup>ta-ʹnit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> a šá<sup>lú</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d60</sup> a šá<sup>lú</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup> ʹaʹ[...]ʹúʹ [...]
- <sup>lú</sup>60-din-su-e a šá<sup>lú</sup>tat-tan-nu a šá<sup>lú</sup>60-šeš.meš-m[u a ʹl...]
- (30) ʹni-qu-la-wu<sub>8</sub>-su šá mu-šú ii-ú ʹri-hat-<sup>d60</sup> ʹaʹ [...]
- [ʹina]-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> <sup>lú</sup>umbisag a šá<sup>lú</sup>60-din-iṭ a ʹxʹ-[...]
- [...]6.kám mu.160.kám ʹde-e-mit-ri-[...]
- L.e. un-qa<sup>lú</sup>60-din-su-e un-qa<sup>lú</sup>60-numun-giš
- R.e. un-qa ʹha-nin-na-ʹ<sup>lú</sup>na-din-na ʹéʹ [...] (written to the left of the seal impression)
- B.e. un-qa ʹina-qí-bit-<sup>d60</sup> un-ʹqaʹ<sup>lú</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu ʹunʹ-[qa ʹta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d60</sup>]
- U.e. ʹun-qa [ʹni-q]u-ʹla-wu<sub>8</sub>-ú-su un-[qa] <sup>lú</sup>60-ʹšešʹ-mu-nu [un-qa] ʹnu.tés

Dossier. Transfer *ana bīt rittūtu*. Fortress of Anu, district of the Village. Parchment maker.

Translation. Haninnā/ʹAbū (?) voluntarily sold as a tenured property to Makkaya/Arad-Rēš, the parchment maker, for the full price of 8 š of refined silver of g.q.: his undeveloped plot, Property of Anu, tenured property in the Fortress of Anu that is called Village, within Uruk: 16 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the house of Makkaya/Arad-Rēš, the buyer of this undeveloped plot and adjoining the second measurement of this undeveloped plot; 16 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the street, thoroughfare of the people; 16 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the alley of Ina-qibīt-Anu/Ilūt-Anu; 16 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the house of Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu; second measurement of this undeveloped plot: 9 and 5/6 cubits, to the west, adjoining the alley of this Ina-qibīt-Anu; 9 and 5/6 cubits, to the east, adjoining the house of the aforementioned Makkaya; 9 and 5/6 cubits, to the north, adjoining the alley of this Ina-qibīt-Anu; 9 cubits, to the south, adjoining the third measurement of this undeveloped plot. In total: the long and short sides, measurement of this undeveloped plot; this undeveloped plot, as much as it, all of it, in perpetuity. The silver, 8 š, full price of this undeveloped plot, Haninnā, the aforementioned seller, received from the hands of Makkāya; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this undeveloped plot, Min-Nanāya, his brother, son of ʹAbū, will clear... and give to Makkāya, forever. Haninnā, ʹAbu and Min-Nanāya, his brother, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this undevel-

oped plot, to the advantage of Makkāya, in perpetuity. This undeveloped plot belongs to Makkaya/Arad-Rēš, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=B.e.1=744f: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-ikšur//...  
 W2=B.e.2=744b: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši//...  
 W3=L.e.2=744c: Anu-zēru-līšir/Ša-Anu-iššū/Nidinti-Anu//...  
 W4=U.e.3=744d: Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lâbâši//...  
 W5=U.e.2=744e: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-zēru-līšir/Anu-ahu-ittannu//...  
 W6=B.e.3=744: Tanittu-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//H(?)  
 W7=L.e.1=744a: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Tattannu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//...  
 W8=U.e.1=lost: Nikolaos *alias* Rihat-Anu/...

Scribe: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ//... (Uruk, ... day x)+6, year 160. Demetrios, the king.

Seller=co-guarantor1=N-neighbour=R.e.1=lost: Haninnā/Abū ... *reduaya*  
 Buyer: Makkaya/Arad-Rēš, the parchment maker  
 Clearer=co-guarantor2=R.e.2=744g: Min-Nanāya/Abū, brother of the seller  
 N-neighbour1-l= seller (house)  
 N-neighbour2-l= 2nd measurement  
 N-neighbour-II: Ina-qibīt-Anu/(Illūt-Anu) (alley)  
 S-neighbour-I: alley thoroughfare of the People  
 S-neighbour-II: 3rd measurement(?)  
 W-neighbour-I: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Illūt-Anu (alley)  
 W-neighbour-II: Ina-qibīt-Anu/(Illūt-Anu) (alley)  
 E-neighbour-I: Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu (house)  
 E-neighbour-II: Makkaya/Arad-Rēš, buyer (house)

*Commentary.* For this tablet in connection with the dossier of the properties located in the Village district see § 5.4, above, where also its connection to **No. 97-RE** is explored.

The district where the property is located is referred to here as ‘Fortress of Anu that is called Village, within Uruk’ (Obv. 2).

For the *magallaya* see **Nos. 100-RE//101-RE**, above.

Note that although the sale is described as conditional (Obv. 13-14), the transfer of ownership clause does not include the formula *ana bīt rittūtu*.

Rev. 22, <sup>lú</sup>*mu-kin*<sub>7</sub>: follows the end of the contract formulation. This location is anomalous (the label usually stands either in a single line = split format, or in the same line as the first witness = compact format). A plausible scenario is that the scribe forgot it and began writing the witness list; when he realised he had forgotten the label, he added it where some room was still available.

The WL is arranged in columns that are however irregular.

U.e.1 and W8: the name of Nikolaos is spelled with an extra *ú* on the R.e.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, #744 L2=L.e.1 and L1=L.e.1.

W8=U.e.1=lost: from the extant traces and given the particular shape of what remains of the seal impression, the missing impression must have been that of the seal used by Nikolaos himself in **No. 97-RE**, i.e. that of #738c.

## No. 105-RE. Plate CV

Museum no.: BM 114416 (1920-6-15, 12)

Size: 8.9×10.8×3.2 (M)

Format: type 1/2a, split

Date SE: lost; silver *qalû*, no staters mentioned

Date BC: lost

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #751

Description (type of transaction): transfer *ana bīt rittūtu* of house in the Village district. NSW

- Obv. [...]  
 [...] (illegible traces extant)  
 [...ka]p-ri šá é dingir. meš ki-ti é[éš.gal šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup> (?)]  
 uš an-ú<sup>imsi</sup>.sá da é rit-t[i ...]
- (5') uš ki-ú<sup>imu<sub>18</sub></sup>.lu da ki-šub-ba-a' [...]  
 a-na<sup>1</sup>ha-nin-na-'<sup>16</sup>na-din é 'mu.meš x' [...]  
 šá é 'mu.meš šá 'a-bu-ú' ama-su šá AD TA ú unug<sup>ki</sup> -mu/nu? [...]  
 'šá é 'mu.meš sag.ki an.ta<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da ki-šub-ba 'mim'-[ma]  
 [šá i]k-kaš-ši-du a-na<sup>1</sup>ha-nin-na-a-'<sup>16</sup>na-din é mu.meš u 'da'
- (10') é u mu-šu-ú šá é rit-ti šá 'ra-ú-ma-'<sup>16</sup>kù.dim  
 sag.ki ki.ta<sup>im</sup>kur.ra da é rit-ti šá 'ha-nin-na-a-'  
 mu.meš u da é rit-ti šá 'i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá 'ri-hat-<sup>d</sup>60 šu.nigin  
 uš.meš u sag.ki.meš mi-ših-tu<sub>4</sub> é mu.meš é mu.meš i-ši  
 u ma-a-du ma-la ba-šu-ú gab-bi a-na 13 gín ù 1/2 gín [kù.babbar]
- (15') 'qa-lu-ú a-na šám til.meš a-na é rit-'ti-ú-tú a'-[na]  
 [man-nu]-ka-a a 'šá 'ir-<sup>és</sup>sag<sup>16</sup>ma-gal'-[la-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú]  
 [it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 13 gín ù 1/2 gín kù.babbar]
- Rev. [šám] é mu.meš til.meš 'ha-nin-na-a-'<sup>1</sup>ina šu-ii 'man-nu-ka-a [ma-hir]  
 [e-<sup>tir</sup>] u<sub>4</sub>-mu pa-qa-ri a-na muh-hi é mu.meš it-tab-šu-ú 'i-d[at-<sup>d</sup>60]
- (20') [še]š-šú a šá 'a-bi-ú-a ú-mar-ra-q-qa-ma a-di 12-ta.àm a-na  
 [man-nu-ka-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú ina-an-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-a-meš  
 a-na mu-ru-ur-qu šá é mu.meš 'ha-nin-na-a-'<sup>16</sup>na-din é  
 mu.meš u 'i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 šeš-šú<sup>16</sup>mu-mar-ra-q-qa-an-nu é mu.meš  
 a-na 'man-nu-ka-a a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú na-šu-ú é mu.meš
- (25') é rit-ti šá 'man-nu-ka-a a šá 'ir-<sup>és</sup>sag<sup>16</sup>ma-gal-la-a  
 a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú  
 'mu'-kin<sub>7</sub>  
<sup>1d</sup>60-'din-'su' a šá<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá 'ir<sup>2</sup>-nu-'ši-<sup>d</sup>60' (?)  
 a šá<sup>1d</sup>60-'ad'-šeš a.meš 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur [...]
- (30') [ 'ir-<sup>d</sup>]ama-arhuš a šá 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 'x' [...]  
 [...] i-[x]-'x'-kir meš u '[...]
- rest lost

U.e. [lost]

B.e. [un-qa] '[... un-qa ] '1'ha-nin-na-' [un-qa] 'ir-<sup>és</sup>sag]R.e. [... 'meš/din?' 'x' un-qa 'i-[dat-<sup>d</sup>60] <sup>16</sup>mu-[...] é 'mu'. [...]L.e. [un]-qa [...] 'kal<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa [ina-qí]-bit-<sup>d</sup>60*Dossier.* Transfer *ana bīt rittūtu*, district of the Village. Parchment makers

*Translation.* (Haninnā/'Abū ...) has sold forever as a tenured property to Mannukaya/Arad-rēš, the parchment maker, for the full price of 13 š and 1/2 š of refined silver: ... Village of the gods, in the district of the Ešgal temple, within Uruk: the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the tenured property ...; the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the undeveloped lot of ... to Haninnā, the seller of this house ... of this house which 'Abū, mother of Atta'u ...; upper short side, to the west, adjoining all the undeveloped plot that belongs to Haninnā, the seller of this house and adjoining the alley of the tenured house of Raumma, the *itinnu* (?); the lower short side, to the east, adjoining the tenured house of this Haninnā and adjoining the tenured property of Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu; in total: the long and short sides, measurement of this house, this house as much as it is, the all of it. The silver 13 š and 1/2 š, full price of this house, Haninnā has received from the hands of Mannukaya; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this house, Idat-Anu/'Abu, his brother, will clear it from claims and 12-fold will give to Mannukaya, forever. Haninnā, the seller of this house and Idat-Anu, his brother, the guarantor, mutually guarantee for the clearing from claims of this house, to the advantage of Mannukaya, in perpetuity. This house is the tenured property of Mannukaya/Arad-rēš, the parchment maker, forever.

## Witnesses:

W1: Anu-uballissu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Arad-nuši-Anu(?)

W2?: .../Anu-abu-ušur//LA

W?: Arad-ama-arhuš/Ina-qibīt-Anu ...

## Witnesses from the edges:

W?=B.e.2=Haninnā

W?=L.e.2=751b: ...-Anu

W?=L.e.3: Ina-qibīt-Anu

Seller=S/W/E-neighbour= Haninnā/'Abu (undeveloped plots)

Buyer: Mannukaya/Arad-rēš

N-neighbour: lost

W-neighbour2= Raummā, the *itinnu* (access way of the tenured house)

E-neighbour-1: Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu (house)

*Commentary.* For this tablet in connection with the dossier of the properties located in the Village district see § 5.4, above.

Despite the poor condition of the tablet, it is clear that the seller and buyer are the same as in **No. 104-RE**: most notable is the different spellings used for the names of the protagonists. Here again despite the sale is described as conditional (Obv. 15-17), the transfer of ownership clause does not include the formula *ana bīt rittūtu*.

Rev. 22, *mu-ru-ur-qu* : same spelling as in **No. 103-RE**.

In **No. 104-RE** Mannukaya buys a plot neighbouring a house he already owns, to its east. On that same side is the house of Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu. Should we see the house bought by Mannukaya here as the same described in **No. 104-RE**?

Haninnā/'Abu is known from a number of documents in the corpus from Uruk, e.g, BibMes 24 22; NCTU 22; NCTU 20; VS 15 22. All the tablets in the BM where he is involved belong to the 114 group.

Only in the present document is recorded the name of 'Abū's father.

Nikolaos: seal AUWE 19, no. 1100N Idat-Anu/Rihat-Anu, one of the neighbour, could be the son of Rihat-Anu=Nikolaos?

**No. 106-P. Plate CVI**

Museum no.: BM 93004=W. 114 (1856-09-03, 1519)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: ..., Demetrius (I?)

Date BC: 161-151 (?)

Copy: Bertin 2914-2915

Bibl.: Oppert, Mènant 1877, pp. 315-320; HANE/M 8, pp. 379-381; Monerie 2014, pp. 40, 43, 73, 154; Pearce, HBTIN, P342417

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #747

Description (type of transaction): sale of *ērib bītūtu* prebend

*Dossier.* Lâbâši (AZI/AU/AZI//EZ)

Witnesses:

W1=L.e.1=lost: Lâbâši/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//Ah

W2=U.e.2=747c: Isidoros/Ephaistion

W3=B.e.2=747b: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Ištar/Anu-ahhē-iddin, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

W4=B.e.1=747d: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-erība//K

W5=U.e.3=lost: Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu/Ubar//K

W6=B.e.3=747a: Anu-mukīn-apli/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu

W7=L.e.3=lost: Illūt-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA

W8=U.e.1=lost: Dukurbile/Anu-uballissu/Rihat-Ištar//...

W9=L.e.2=lost: Dumqi-Anu/Arad-rēš/Dumqi-Anu, doorkeeper

Scribe: ... Šamaš-ētir//EZ

Seller=R.e.1=lost: 'Rubuttu/Anu-uballit/Nidinti-Anu//Ah

Consent=R.e.2=lost: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Antipatros//Ah (her husband)

Buyer: Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ

*Commentary.* The tablet is edited in Oppert, Mènant 1877, pp. 315-320. See also HANE/M 8, pp. 379-381, with discussion (pp. 29-30).

Corresponds to Loftus 1 and Oppert 5. For the identification of this text as Loftus 1, see above § 1.1.

The document includes the final statement that it is a memorandum for prebends that the buyer purchased earlier with a document issued on parchment.

**No. 107-?. Plate CVII**

Museum no.: K. 4790

Size: fragmentary

Format: n-a

Place: Uruk

Date: SE 151-161, Demetrius I

Date BC: 161-151

Bibl.: Monerie 2014, p. 204 (names)

Seals: n-a

Description (type of transaction): not preserved

Obv.	(lost)		
Rev.	(unknown number of lines lost)		
(1')	[	a] 'šá 'níg.sum'-[mu- <sup>d</sup> 60(?)	]
	[	] a šá <sup>1d</sup> 60-ad-šeš	a šá <sup>1nu</sup> .[téš
	[	]-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup> 60-din-iṭ	a šá <sup>1d</sup> na-n[a-a-mu(?)
	[	] a šá <sup>1d</sup> 60-din-su-e	a šá <sup>1d</sup> [
(5')	[	] a šá <sup>1su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub></sup> - <sup>d</sup> 60	a šá <sup>1d</sup> 60-nu[mun-giš(?)
(blank)			
	[ <sup>1</sup> ina-qí-bit- <sup>d</sup> 60 <sup>1</sup> u <sup>u</sup> mbisag a šá <sup>1d</sup> utu-sur a <sup>1é</sup> -kur-za-kir un[ug <sup>ki</sup>		]
	[	] <sup>1</sup> di-mit-ri-su lu[gal]	

*Dossier.* n-a*Translation.* (...)

Witnesses:

W1': .../.../Nidinti-Anu(?)/.../...

W2': .../Anu-abu-ušur/Lâbâši(?)/...

W3': ...-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ/Nanāya-iddin//...

W4': .../Anu-balāssu-iqbi/.../...

W5': .../Sumuttu-anu/Anu-zēru-līšir(?)/...

Scribe: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir//EZ. Uruk. ... Demetrios, the king

*Commentary.* Despite its extremely fragmentary nature (only 5 lines of the witness list and parts of the first and second line of the date formula are preserved) the name of the king preserved in the date formula allows for its dating to the reign of Demetrius (I or II). The particular spelling preserved in this Tablet (<sup>1</sup>di-mit-ri-su) is not very common in the Uruk legal corpus (see recently Monerie 2014, s.v.); to my knowledge, it occurs only in VDI 1955/4 3 (SE 159) and TCL 13 246 (SE 161), both written by a scribe named Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir//EZ. It is therefore possible to reconstruct the scribe's name in K. 4790 as that of Ina-qibīt-Anu, and to recognize this spelling as a peculiarity of his own.

In addition, since both VDI 1955/4 no. 3 and TCL 13 246 date to the reign of Demetrius I and as far as we know no extant contract is dated to the reign of Demetrius II it is tempting to ascribe this fragment too to the reign of Demetrius I and to set its date in the ten years between SE 151 and 161.<sup>124</sup>

<sup>124</sup> Cf. Del Monte 1997, pp. 241-242; Monerie 2010, pp. 79-81. HBTIN, proper names, s.v. Demetrios.

## No. 108-RE. Plate CVIII

Museum no.: BM 105175 (1913-4-16, 7)

Size: 8.6×7.5×2.6 (fragmentary, n.d.)

Format: type 2a, compact (?)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: earlier than 161

Date BC: n-a

Bibl.: unpubl.; Mitchell, Searight 2008, #767. Monerie 2014, pp. 132, 137, 147, 168, 169 (names)

Description (type of transaction): gift of *kišubbû* in the district of the Šamaš Gate

- Obv. [1<sup>ri</sup>-hat-<sup>d</sup>60] ʾa šá<sup>d</sup>60<sup>2</sup>-šeš<sup>2</sup>- [...] *si*  
 ʾina hu-ud lib<sup>-</sup>bi-šú ki-šub-ba-a-šú ki-[tì ká.gal<sup>d</sup>utu šá qé-reb unug<sup>ki</sup>]  
 20 kùš uš an-ú<sup>im</sup>si.sá da ki-šub-[ba-a šá PN a šá PN 20 kùš]  
 uš ki-ú<sup>im</sup>u<sub>18</sub>.lu da ki-šub-ba-a šá [...] [  
 (5) u da ki-šub-ba-a šá<sup>d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá<sup>1</sup>nu[mun<sup>2</sup>]-[ia<sup>2</sup> ... ]  
 ʾ1<sup>-</sup> nu.téš<sup>1</sup>de-e-mit-ri-su a šá<sup>1</sup>a[r-ki-ʾa ... 11 kùš sag.ki an.ta]  
<sup>im</sup>mar.tu da é<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-m[u a šá PN... ]  
 11 kùš sag.ki ki.ta<sup>im</sup>kur.ra [da...]  
 šu.nigin 20 kùš uš 11 kùš sag.k[i meš-hat ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš]  
 (10) ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš i-ši u ma-a<sup>-</sup>du ma-la ba<sup>-</sup>š[u-ú gab-bi a-na]  
 ri-mut-ú-tú a-na<sup>1</sup>de-e-mit-ri-su a [šá<sup>1</sup>a]r-k[i-ʾa]  
<sup>10</sup>pa-li-ih šá<sup>1</sup>zu-ú-ur-su<sup>125</sup> a šá<sup>1</sup>qi-ʾip-lu-ú-nu  
 ana u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú it-ta-din ul i-šal-lat-ma<sup>1</sup>ri-ha[t-<sup>d</sup>60...]  
 (15) ki-šub-ba-a mu.meš a-na kù.babbar a-na ri-[mut]-ú-tú a-na [nu-dun-nu?]  
 a-na dù-eš ma<sup>-</sup>na<sup>-</sup>ma gab-bi a-na<sup>10</sup>man-n[a]m ša<sup>-</sup>nam<sup>-</sup>[ma gab-bi e-lat]  
 a-na<sup>1</sup>de-e-mit-ri-su ul ʾid<sup>-</sup>din [ul i-nam-din]  
 Rev. u ki-i ʾid-din<sup>1</sup> [ u ki-i it-tan-nu ul gub-zu u ú-šal-lam ]  
 i-nam-din<sup>1</sup>ri-hat<sup>-</sup><sup>d</sup>[60 šá la di.ku<sub>5</sub> u la ha-ra-ra a-na]  
 (20) ʾde-e-mit-ri-su m[u.meš x ma.na kù.babbar ki-šub-ba-a šá<sup>1</sup>  
 ʾde-e-mit-ri-su mu.meš ʾa<sup>1</sup> [šá<sup>1</sup>ar-ki-ʾa a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú]  
 [1<sup>m</sup>u-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá<sup>1</sup>[...]  
 a šá<sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá<sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú [...]  
 ʾa šá<sup>1</sup> <sup>d</sup>60-din-su-e u ʾnu.téš a šá<sup>1</sup> <sup>d</sup>60-šeš-gál-[šì...]  
<sup>d</sup>60-numun-mu a šá<sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60 a ša<sup>1</sup>su-<sup>r</sup>mut<sup>-</sup>[tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60...]  
 (25) ʾšeš-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá<sup>1</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá<sup>1</sup> <sup>d</sup>60-[... ...]  
<sup>d</sup>na-na-a-mu a šá<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá<sup>1</sup>x<sup>-</sup>[... ...]  
 ʾa<sup>1</sup> šá<sup>1</sup>a-pu-<sup>r</sup>us/ul<sup>2</sup>-<sup>r</sup>x<sup>2</sup>-x-x<sup>-</sup>-meš [...]
- L.e. un-[qa] ʾnu.téš u[n-qa] ʾšá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šú-ú  
 R.e. (lost)  
 B.e. un-qa [...] un-[qa...]  
 U.e. (lost)

## Dossier. Greek names

*Translation.* Rihat-Anu/Anu<sup>2</sup>-ahu<sup>2</sup>... voluntarily gave as gift to Demetrios/Arki'a, the performer of Zoros(?)/Kephalon, his undeveloped plot, in the district of the Šamaš Gate, within Uruk: 20 cubits, the upper long side, to the north, adjoining the undeveloped plot of ...; 20 cubits, the lower long side, to the south, adjoining the undeveloped plot of ... and adjoining the undeveloped plot of Anu-ahhē-iddin/Zēriya(?) ... descendent of Demetrios/Arkias ... 11 cubits, the upper short side, to the west, adjoining the house of Nanāya-iddin ...; 11 cubits, the lower short side, to the east, ...; in total: 20 cubits the widths, 11 cubits the lengths, measurement of this undeveloped plot: the undeveloped plot, as much as it, the whole of it, forever. He shall have no power of disposition. Rihat-Anu ... has not given nor shall give this undeveloped plot as a gift, as dowry, for whatsoever need(?), to whosoever else other than Demetrios; and if he gave it or shall give it, it will not stand by it and will not be valid and will give without process and contestation to the aforementioned Demetrios x m of silver; this undeveloped plot belongs forever to Demetrios/Arkias.

## Witnesses:

W1=??: Anu-ahhē-iddin/...

W2=??: .../Kidin-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššû

W3=??: .../Anu-balāssu-iqbi/...

W4'=L.e.1: Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ušabši ...

125 Spelled differently than in Rutten.

W5'=?=: Anu-zēru-iddin/Idat-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu...

W6'=?=: Ahhēšu-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-...

W7'=?=: Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/...

W8'=?=: .../Ap.../...

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=L.e.2=767b: Ša-Anu-iššû

*Commentary.* See AO 17265 = Bab. 15 n. 7, which features the same party. Probably the document precedes Bab. 15 n. 7 (see also Monerie 2014, p. 137; but note that the property is located in the district of the Šamaš Gate).

For individuals with Greek names, see Monerie 2014, s.v. Archias and especially Demetrios<sup>(1)</sup>. Also mentioned under Syros<sup>(2)</sup>. Monerie dates Archias to the beginning of the 2nd century BC. since he is the father of Demetrios, who is mentioned in Rutten (Bab. 15 7) dated to 161 SE.

Mitchell, Searight 2008 speak of “Greek seals”.

Obv. 6: the Mr sign was forgotten by the scribe and added on the left edge; only slight traces are still available (visible on the tablet, not on the photograph).

## No. 109-P. Plate CIX

Museum no.: BM 114406 (1920-6-15, 2) // Iraq 59 38

Size: 10.2x12x2.6 (L)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 162.IV.02, Alexander Balas; no mention of staters; only silver g.q.

Date BC: 150.VII.21

Bibl.: Monerie 2014, pp. 40, 43, 73, 154 (names)

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #747

Description (type of transaction): sale of food prebend

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu] 'a' šá <sup>1</sup>ni-iq-q[*f-ar-qu-su*]  
 'a' <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú [ina hu-ud lib-bi-šú giš.šub.ba]-šú šá ik-kaš-ši-[*du-šú*]  
 [ina] re-bu-ú ina [ha.la ina ši-iš-šú šá 1-en u<sub>4</sub> mu ina ud.x.kám šá iti-us-su giš.šub.ba-šú ina] <sup>uzi.giš</sup>kun.meš  
 [šá] gu<sub>4</sub> <sup>hi.a</sup>'a' [ udu<sup>hi.a</sup> mušen<sup>hi.a</sup> ù udu<sup>hi.a</sup> sila<sub>4</sub> <sup>hi.a</sup> š] á a-na <sup>giš</sup>banšur šá <sup>d</sup>[pap.sukkal(?)]  
 (5) 'ù' a-na <sup>r</sup> <sup>giš</sup>' [banšur šá <sup>d</sup>gašan edin e<sub>11</sub>-ú 60-'-ú] u šal-šú ina mi-šil šá 60-'-ú]  
 [šá 1-en] 'u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.20''-kám šá iti'-us-[su giš.šub.ba-šú <sup>ku</sup>ku<sub>4</sub>] 'é'-ú-tú šá <sup>d</sup>60 u an-tu<sub>4</sub> mi-šil šá 'x'  
 [šá] qa-a-a-tu<sub>4</sub>.meš<sup>126</sup> šá é <sup>d</sup>pap.sukkal šá ik-'kaš'-[ši-du i-na ud.] 4.kám šá <sup>uzi</sup>sig<sub>4</sub> ina ud.4.kám  
 [šá <sup>1</sup>]ne u ina ud.4.kám šá<sup>127</sup> <sup>iti</sup>'ab' [r]e-bu-ú ha.la-šú ina ši-iš-šú ina <sup>uzi</sup>ba'-šal-al-la u [...]  
 [x] x it-tu<sub>4</sub> dingir.meš šá <sup>d</sup>gašan edin šá qa-a-a-tu<sub>4</sub>.meš šá é.an.na šá ik-kaš-ši-du-šú ina ud.5.kám šá <sup>iti</sup>[x]  
 (10) [ina u]d.5-<kám> šá <sup>iti</sup>kin ina ud'.5.kám šá <sup>iti</sup>ab re-bu-ú ina ši-iš-šú ha.la-šú ina (erasure)  
 udu.nita gal-ú šá ina ud.16.kám šá <sup>iti</sup>ab šá mu.an.na-us-su dù-uš-š[ú]  
 [ina] igi ab-ri šá <sup>d</sup>60 giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš šá iti-us-su kal-la m[u.an.na]  
 gu-uq-qa-né-e ud.èš.èš.meš u mim-ma gab-bi šá a-na giš.šub.ba.meš m[u.meš]  
 ik-kaš-ši-du šá ki šeš.meš-šú u en.meš ha.la.meš-šú gab-bi a-[na]  
 (15) 7 gín (erased) kù.babbar bab-ba-nu-ú a-na šám til.meš a-na <sup>eriš</sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>na-na-[a]  
 dumu.munus šá 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dam <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>ni-iq-q[*f-ar-qu-su-nu*]<sup>128</sup> a <sup>1</sup>'šeš-'-ú-tú a-na  
 [u<sub>4</sub>-mu] 'ša-a'-tú it-ta-din kù.babbar a<sub>4</sub> 7 gín [šám gi]š.šub.ba.[meš]  
 mu.meš til.meš <sup>1</sup>nu.téš <sup>1u</sup>na-din-na giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš ina šu-ii <sup>eriš</sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>na-na-'  
 (20) ma-hir e-šir u4-mu pa-qa-ri a-na! muh-hi giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš it'-tab-šu-ú  
<sup>1</sup>nu.téš <sup>1u</sup>na-din-na giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš ú-mar-raq-ma a-di 12-ta.àm a-na  
<sup>eriš</sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>na-na-<sup>129</sup> a-na u4-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din giš.šub.ba.meš mu.meš šá <sup>eriš</sup>[tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>na-na-a]  
 [dumu.munus] šá 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dam <sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu 'a' <sup>1</sup>'šeš-'-ú-tú a-na u4-mu ša-a-tú šú-nu  
 (25) <sup>1u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> 'du-a a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-šur a šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a <[>kur-i  
<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>1</sup>ta-'nit'-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-mu-nu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš a <sup>1</sup>šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>1</sup>'níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60' a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-[ú-tú]  
<sup>1d</sup>[60-šeš-mu]-nu a šá <sup>1</sup>šá-<sup>d</sup>60-iš-šu-ú a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-[zu-ú]  
 (30) [<sup>1</sup>]ta-[nit-tu<sub>4</sub>]-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>hun-z[ú-ú]  
 [<sup>1</sup>]d60-'din-it' a šá <sup>1</sup>il-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-din-su a <sup>1d</sup>30-[ti-ér]  
<sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a šá <sup>1d</sup>60-gi  
 (3-4 signs voluntarily cancelled by the scribe)  
 (blank)  
<sup>1d</sup>60-en-šú-nu <sup>1u</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir  
 unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>šu ud.2.kám mu.162.kám 'a-lik-sa-[*an-dar* lugal]  
 R.e. [un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš <sup>1u</sup>na-din-na]  
 B.e. [un]-qa <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu un-qa 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 u[n-qa] 'ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60  
 L.e. [un]-'qa' 'ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-[<sup>1d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60]  
 U.e. un-'qa' 'du-[a] un-qa [<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60] un-[qa] <sup>1d</sup>60-din-[i]t]

Translation. Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bêšunu/Nikarchos//Ah voluntarily sold to 'Erišti-Nanāya/Tanittu-Anu wife of Anu-bêšunu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bêšunu/Nikarchos//Ah, his prebend, that pertains to him, in one-fourth in the share (of) one-sixth of one day, on day x, which is monthly, his prebend in the loins of the bulls, sheep, birds and lambs which is offered to the altar of Papsukkal(?) and to the altar of Bêlet-šêri; 1/60 and one-third in one half of 1/60 of one day, on day 20(?), which is monthly, his *eb* prebend of Anu

126 Written over another sign.

127 The scribe forgot the sign and added it, in smaller writing, between the two lines, exactly on top of where it would have been expected to stay (i.e. between kám and iti).

128 Omitted from Iraq 59 38 according to Jursa's copy.

129 Added in smaller writing on top of a for a-na.

and Antu, one-half of ... of the parched grain? that pertains to the temple of Papsukkal, on day 4 of Simānu, on day 4 of Abu and on day 4 of ʾEḫbētu one fourth (of his share) in one-sixth of the (cooked and raw meat?) of the temples of Bēlet-šēri of the parched grain of the Eanna that pertain to him: on day 5 of ... on day 5 of Ulūlu on day 5 of ʾEḫbētu one fourth in one sixth, his share in the great sheep that on day 16 of ʾEḫbētu, which is done for him(?) yearly before the brushwood pile of Anu; those prebends, which are monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offering, the *eššešû* days, and whatever pertains to those prebends, that is with his brothers and all his co-owners, for 7 š of gq silver as the full price, in perpetuity. The silver, 7 š, full price of those prebends, Lâbâši, the seller of those prebends, received from the hands of ʾErišti-Nanāya; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regards to those prebends, Lâbâši, the seller of those prebends, will clear it 12-fold, forever and will give to ʾErišti-Nanāya in perpetuity. Those prebends belong to ʾErišti-Nanāya/Tanittu-Anu wife of Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=lost: Mukīn-apli/Anu-ikšur/Kidin-Anu//K  
 W2=L.e.2=lost/U.e.2=747c: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu//EZ  
 W3=L.e.1=lost: Tanittu-Anu/Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//GA  
 W4=L.e.2=lost/U.e.2=747c: Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah  
 W5=B.e.1=747d: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W6=B.e.2=747b: Tanittu-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Nidinti-Anu//H  
 W7=U.e.3=lost: Anu-uballit/Ilūt-Anu/Anu-uballissu//SLU  
 W8=B.e.3=747a: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Lâbâši/Anu-ušallim

Scribe: Anu-bēlšunu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ. Uruk Dûzu, day 2, year 162, Alexander, the king

Seller=clearer=(Ri.e.)=lost: Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah  
 Buyer: ʾErišti-Nanāya/Tanittu-Anu W of Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah

*Commentary.* Mitchell's 'possible duplicate, part of the Harding Smith's Collection' (Mitchell, Searight 2008, p. 232, #747) is to be identified with the tablet, now in the Birmingham's Museum and Art Gallery, published by Jursa (= Iraq 59 38; for the identification see Jursa 1997, p. 98). See also HANE/M 8, pp. 376-378.

Both **No. 109-P** and Iraq 59 38 are partially broken; while they complement each other a few details still remain obscure. The sale is within the family: the buyer is the seller's sister in law (she is married to the brother of the seller).

## No. 110-P. Plate CX

Museum no.: BM 114420 (1920-6-15, 16)

Size: 8.9×9.5×2.6 (M)

Format: type 2a, compact

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 162.X.23, Alexander Balas

Date BC: 149.II.04

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #748

Description (type of transaction): lease of prebend

- Obv. <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>ku[r-i ina h]u-ud lib-bi-šú a-na <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>inanna-mu-kám a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>-ú-tú ina <sup>1</sup>mil-k[i <sup>š</sup>á] <sup>1</sup>ina-e-a ama <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu mu.meš dumu.munus <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>-ú-tú iq-bi um-ma 12-<sup>1</sup>-ú <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina 1-en u<sub>4</sub>-mu ina ud.13.kám giš.šub.ba-ka <sup>1</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-gír<sup>1</sup>.[x]-ú-tú <sup>š</sup>á ina igi <sup>1</sup>d60 an-tu<sub>4</sub>
- (5) en.líl <sup>1</sup>pap.sukkal <sup>1</sup>inanna <sup>1</sup>gašan edin <sup>1</sup>na-na-a [<sup>1</sup>gašan] <sup>š</sup>á sag <sup>1</sup>šar-r[a]-hi-i-tu<sub>4</sub> u dingir.meš é.meš-šú-nu gab-bi <sup>š</sup>á iti-us-su kal mu.an.na gu-uq-qa-né-<sup>1</sup>e<sup>1</sup> ud éš.éš.[meš] u mim-ma gab-bi <sup>š</sup>á u a-na giš.šub.ba mu.meš <sup>1</sup>ik-kaš-ši-du <sup>š</sup>á ki <sup>1</sup>šeš.meš-ka u en.<sup>1</sup>meš<sup>1</sup> ha.la.meš-ka gab-bi giš.šub.ba mu.meš [a-na <sup>1</sup>u]re-si-nu-ú-tú en muh-hi 20 mu.an.na.meš bi-i-[n-nam-ma re-si-nu]-ú-tú-ka lu-pu-uš <sup>š</sup>á ba-aṭ-lu
- (10) la <sup>š</sup>á-<ka>-an u si-[ ]-x<sup>1</sup>-ú-tú x<sup>2</sup>-ka giš.šub.ba mu.meš lib-bu-u [ ]giš.šub.ba.meš u<sub>4</sub>-mu šu-ú <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu mu.meš iš-[mu-šu-ma ]lib-bu-ú mim-ma <sup>š</sup>á ú-ba-<sup>1</sup>-ú ina šu-ii-šú-n[ ]-ta<sup>2</sup> [ ] ul i-šal-lat-ma <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-m[u] <sup>1</sup>mu.meš giš<sup>1</sup>.[šub.ba ]u-tu<sub>4</sub>-qu ina šu-ii <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 mu.meš
- (15) [ ]-x na-šú<sup>2</sup> u a-di la 20 mu.an.na.meš [ ]'x x x' u a-na <sup>1</sup>man-am ša-nam-ma it-ta-nu [ ]-nam-din <sup>š</sup>á la di.ku<sub>5</sub> u la har-ra-ra
- Rev <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu mu.meš a-na <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.m[u-<sup>d</sup>60] mu.meš 1 ma.na kù.babbar u ki-i <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 mu.meš ba-at-al iš-šak-kan u s[<sup>1</sup>man-nu u]l-te-ti-i[q]-x<sup>1</sup> giš.šub.ba mu.meš
- (20) la it-tan-nu ú-šal-lam i-nam-[ ] har-ra-ra <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>mu.meš a-na <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu <sup>1</sup>mu.meš 1 ma.na kù.babbar u <sup>1</sup>mim-ma<sup>1</sup> <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>paq-du <sup>š</sup>á é dingir.meš u <sup>1</sup>ukkin <sup>š</sup>á unug<sup>ki</sup> im-mi-du-šú <sup>1</sup>i-zi-bi-il u giš.šub.ba mu.meš <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu a-na <sup>1</sup>u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-<sup>1</sup>-a-tú <sup>1</sup>šú-nu <sup>1</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup>d60-en-šú-nu a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>x x x-su <sup>1</sup>d60-din-su-e
- (25) a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-en-šú-nu <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu u <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>utu-mu-nu a.meš <sup>1</sup>šeš-<sup>1</sup>-ú-tú <sup>1</sup>nu.téš a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-gál-ší a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-za-kir <sup>1</sup>d60-ad-gur a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-<sup>1</sup>numun<sup>1</sup>-[mu] a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-ad-gur u <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-mu a.meš <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.<sup>1</sup>meš<sup>1</sup>-mu a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60
- (30) a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš-mu a <sup>1</sup>kur-i <sup>1</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>u<sup>1</sup>mbisag<sup>1</sup> a <sup>š</sup>á <sup>1</sup>utu-sur a <sup>1</sup>é-kur-[za-kir] unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>1</sup>iti<sup>1</sup>ab ud.23.kám mu.162<sup>130</sup>.kám <sup>1</sup>a-lik-sa-<sup>1</sup>an-dar lugal<sup>1</sup>
- U.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-en-šú-<sup>1</sup>nu<sup>1</sup> un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-din-su-[e] un-qa <sup>1</sup>nu.téš  
B.e. un-qa [<sup>1</sup>d60]-ad-gur un-qa <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.[mu-<sup>d</sup>60] un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu  
R.e. un-qa <sup>1</sup>níg.sum.m[u-<sup>d</sup>60] un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu un-qa <sup>1</sup>ina-e-a ama-šú  
L.e. <sup>1</sup>níg.s]um.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>1</sup>d60-šeš.meš-mu

Dossier. n-a

*Translation.* Nidinti-Anu/Dumqi-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu//K voluntarily told Anu-ahhē-iddin/Lâbâši/lštar-šuma-ēreš//Ah, with the advice of <sup>1</sup>Ina-qibītiya(?)/Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah, mother of the aforementioned Anu-ahhē-iddin: give me for 20 years to perform 1/12 of a day in one day on day 13, your ... prebend which is before Anu, Antu, Enlil, Papsukkal, Ištar, Bēlet-šēri, Nanāya, Bēlet-ša-Rēš, Šarrahītu and all the gods of their temples, which is monthly throughout the year, the *guqqû* offerings, the *eššēšu* days and whatever pertains to that prebend, which is with your brothers and all your co-owners. I will perform your service in relation to which I will not interrupt the service and will not miss the deadlines ... that prebend, in as much as ... (owner of?) prebends. That day, Anu-ahhē-iddin heard him ... everything that is under his power of disposition. He will not transfer it. That Anu-ahhē-iddin ... that prebend ... from the hands of the aforementioned Nidinti-Anu ... and until the completion of those 20 years ... to whoever else performer ... Anu-ahhē-iddin will give without lawsuit or contestation 1 m of silver to this Nidinti-Anu. And if this Nidinti-Anu will interrupt the service or will

130 Damaged but still clearly visible.

miss the deadlines or will not give ... that prebend ... will give without lawsuit or contestation to this Anu-zēru-iddin 1 m of silver and whatever the *paqdu* of the temples and the assembly will impose upon him, he will bear it and that prebend belongs to Anu-ahhē-iddin, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=U.e.1=747e: Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhe-iddin/...su//Ah  
 W2=U.e.2=747h: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah  
 W3=B.e.3=747d/L.e.2=747b: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah  
 W4=B.e.2=747c/L.e.1=747g: Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu/Šamaš-ittannu//Ah  
 W5=U.e.3: Lâbâši/Anu-ahu-ušabši/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ  
 W6=B.e.1=747j: Anu-abu-uṭēr/Anu-zēru-iddin/ Anu-abu-uṭēr//H  
 W7 B.e.2/L.e.1=747g=: Nidinti-Anu/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin//H  
 W8= B.e.3=747d/L.e.2=747b: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin//K

Scribe: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir//EZ. Uruk, Ṭebētu, day 23, year 162, Alexander, the king.

Lessee=R.e.1=747a: Nidinti-Anu/Dumqi-Anu/Ana-rabūti-Anu//K  
 Consent=R.e.3=747i: 'Ina-qibītiya(?)/Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah, mother of Anu-ahhē-iddin  
 Lessor=R.e.2=747f: Anu-ahhē-iddin/Lâbâši/lštar-šuma-ēreš//Ah

*Commentary.* The text is dated to SE 162, during the reign of Alexander Balas (the suggested date by Mitchell, Searight 2008, to 149 SE is a mistake).

The name of the woman on whose consent the document is drawn up is unclear: maybe ʾir-a ('Ardiya?). Same lessee in VDI 1955/4, no. 8 dated a couple of years later to SE 165: perhaps same type of prebend?

Note that there is a transfer of ownership clause at the end of the tablet, like if it was a sale instead of a lease, but it states that the prebend still belongs to its owner (i.e. the lessor).

Witness list not tabulated and continuous.

Mitchell, Searight 2008, 747 L2=L.e.1 and L1=L.e.2.

## No. 111-M. Plate CXI

Museum no.: BM 114412 (1920-6-15, 8)//BM 114422

Size: 8.9×10.5×2.3 (M)

Place: Uruk

Date SE: 162/163.XII.11, Alexander Balas, (...)

Date BC: 149.III.11 or 148.III.22

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): quitclaim for house, prebend, slave and furniture(?)

Obv. (10 ll. lost approxm.)

(1') [... ] 'x x x x'  
 [... ] giš.šub.ba <sup>lu</sup>ut-t[ì.meš...]  
 [... a-na re-m]ut-ú-tú a-na nu-dun-n[u...]  
 [... a-n]a <sup>lu</sup>man-am šá-nam-ma ga[b-bi ...]  
 (5') [... ] mu.meš ul id-din u ul i-n[am-din u ki-i id-din]  
 [... u ki-i i]t-tan-nu ul gub-zu u ú[-mar-raq i-nam-din(?) ]  
 Rev. [<sup>id</sup>na]-na-a-mu mu.meš šá la di.ku<sub>5</sub> u la har-ra-ra 'a'-[na <sup>an</sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-du<sub>10</sub>.ga-at]  
 [mu.meš] 2 ma.na kù.babbar ù é giš.šub.ba <sup>lu</sup>ut-tì.meš u ú-'nu'<sup>'</sup>-[ú-tú(?)] mu.meš šá  
 [<sup>id</sup>an-tu<sub>4</sub>-du<sub>10</sub>.ga-at mu.meš a-na u4-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú

(1 blank line)

(10')	<sup>lu</sup> mu'-kin <sub>7</sub> <sup>ki</sup> di-n	a šá <sup>id</sup> 60-šeš-mu-nu	a šá <sup>nig</sup> .sum.mu- <sup>d</sup> 60	a <sup>é</sup> kur-za-kir
	<sup>id</sup> 60-din-su-e	a šá <sup>dum</sup> qí- <sup>d</sup> 60	a šá <sup>id</sup> 60-en-šú-nu	a <sup>lu</sup> u-š-tam-mar- <sup>di</sup> iškur
	<sup>id</sup> 60-din-su-e	a šá <sup>ana</sup> gal- <sup>d</sup> 60	a šá <sup>id</sup> 60-su	a <sup>kur</sup> -i
	<sup>id</sup> 60-numun-mu	a šá <sup>i</sup> dat- <sup>d</sup> 60	a šá <sup>su</sup> mut-tu <sub>4</sub> - <sup>d</sup> 60	a <sup>hun</sup> -zu-ú
	<sup>id</sup> 60-ad-gur	a šá <sup>bár</sup> - <sup>d</sup> 60	a šá <sup>id</sup> na-na-a-mu	a <sup>lu</sup> u-š-tam-mar- <sup>di</sup> iškur
(15')	[ <sup>i</sup> ]il-lut'-[ <sup>d</sup> 60] 'u <sup>id</sup> na-na'-a-mu a.meš šá <sup>id</sup> šá-60-iš-šu-ú a šá <sup>na</sup> na-na-a-mu			
	[ <sup>i</sup> ]il-lut'-[ <sup>d</sup> 60] 'u <sup>id</sup> na-na'-a-mu a.meš šá <sup>id</sup> 60-iš-šu-ú a <sup>é</sup> .babbar-ra-mu-dù			
	<sup>id</sup> 60-šeš-gál'-[šì a] šá <sup>nig</sup> .sum.mu-lugal a <sup>id</sup> 60-šeš-gál-šì <sup>lu</sup> i.du <sub>8</sub> <sup>nig</sup> .ga <sup>d</sup> 60'			

(2 blank lines)

<sup>ina</sup>qí-bit'-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lu</sup>umbisag [a šá <sup>id</sup>utu-su]r a <sup>é</sup>kur-za-kir unug<sup>ki</sup> <sup>iti</sup>še  
 ud.11.kám mu.162<sup>+</sup>?[kám <sup>a</sup>lik]-sa-an-dar lugal

R.e. [un-qa] <sup>id</sup>na-na-a-mu<sup>131</sup> [<sup>lu</sup>na-din-na-an mu.meš]

L.e. [un]-qa [ ] u[n]-'qa' [ ]

B.e. [un]-'qa' [<sup>i</sup>]il-lut'-<sup>d</sup>60 un-qa <sup>id</sup>na-na-a-mu un-[qa] <sup>id</sup>60-[numun-mu]

U.e. (lost; place for 3 seals)

Unplaced fragments, possibly belonging to the obverse:

Frg. 1

1' x-x-x  
 2' mu.meš ud?  
 3' ma-la x  
 4' kám giš?

Frg. 2

1' tat-tan? [...]□2' ú ta? [...]  
 3' ba-šú <sup>lu</sup>i<sup>?</sup> [...]

Frg. 3

1' x  
 2' ab  
 (un-readable)

Dossier. Women

*Translation.* ... prebend, slaves ... as a gift, as part of a dowry ... did not give nor will give to whoever else except for ...; and if he will give ... or has given it, it will not be valid and will clear it and Nanāya-iddin will give without lawsuit or contestation 2 minas of silver

131 written over the seal (not under)

to Antu-ṭabāt and those house, prebend, slaves and tools belong to <sup>f</sup>Antu-ṭābat, in perpetuity.

Witnesses:

W1=?: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ

W2=?: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Dumqi-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//LA

W3=?: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ana-rabūti-Anu/Anu-erība//K

W4=B.e.3: Anu-zēru-iddin/Idat-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu//H

W5=?: Anu-ubu-uṭēr/Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//LA

W6=B.e.1: Illūt-Anu/Ša-Anu-iššū//Nanāya-iddin//Eši

W7=B.e.2: Illūt-Anu and Nanāya-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššū//Nanāya-iddin//Eši

W8=?: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Nidinti-šarri/Anu-ahu-ušabši, doorkeeper of the Property of Anu

Scribe: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir//EZ. Uruk. Addaru. day 11, year 162<sup>+</sup>, Alexander, the king.

*Commentary.* <sup>f</sup>Antu-ṭabat is only mentioned in BiMes 24 49 (maybe connected to **No. 60-RE?**). Unfortunately no filiation is given (context very fragmentary).

## No. 112-M. Plate CXII

Museum no.: BM 114422 (1920-6-15, 18)//BM 114412

Size: 9.3×10.8×2.6 (M)

Date SE: 162/163.XII.11, Alexander Balas, (...)

Date BC: 149.III.11 or 148.II.26

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #750

Description (type of transaction): quitclaim for house, prebend, slaves and furniture(?)

- Obv. (approx.. 8 lines lost)(1') [...] 'x x x'  
 '... unreadable traces' <sup>d</sup>60 a šá '(?) unreadable traces [...]  
 [...] unreadable traces giš.šub.ba [...]  
 [...] é<sup>2</sup>u giš.šub.ba(?) x [...]
- (5') traces [...]  
 [...] šá <sup>1</sup>traces [...]  
 [a]-na [...] mu.meš é giš.[šub.ba...]  
 [a]-na kù.babbar a-na re-mut-ú-tú a-na nu-dun-nu [...]  
 [u] mim-ma gab-bi a-na <sup>lu</sup>man-am ša-nam-ma gab-bi e-l[at ]
- (10') [ ] ul id-[din u u]l i-'nam'-din u ki-i id-din u ki-i it-[tan-nu]  
 ul gub-zu
- Rev. u ú-<mar>-raq [i-na]m-din(?) <sup>ld</sup>na-na-a-mu mu.meš šá la di.ku<sub>5</sub> u la har-ra-ra  
 a-na <sup>an</sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-[du<sub>10</sub>.ga]-at mu.meš 2 ma.na kù.babbar ù é giš.šub.ba  
<sup>lu</sup>ut-tì.meš u [ú-nu-ú-t]ú(?) mu.meš šá <sup>an</sup>tu<sub>4</sub>-dù-aṭ mu.meš a-na u<sub>4</sub>-mu ša-a-tú šu-ú
- (1 blank line)
- (15') <sup>lu</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub> 'ki'-[din a šá <sup>ld</sup>60-šeš]-'mu'-nu a šá <sup>ni</sup>g.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'é-kur-za-kir  
<sup>ld</sup>60-din-s[u-e a šá 'dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>6]0 a šá <sup>ld</sup>60-en-šú-nu a 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur  
<sup>ld</sup>60-din-s[u-e a šá 'ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60] a šá <sup>ld</sup>60-su a 'kur-i  
<sup>ld</sup>60-numun-m[u a šá 'i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60] a šá 'su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'hun-zu-ú  
 [']<sup>d</sup>60-ad-gur 'a šá <sup>l</sup>'[bár-<sup>d</sup>60] a šá <sup>ld</sup>na-na-a-mu a 'lu-uš-tam-mar-<sup>d</sup>iškur
- (20') [il]-lut-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>ld</sup>na-na-a-'mu a.meš' šá <sup>ld</sup>šá-60-iš-šu-ú a šá <sup>ld</sup>na-na-a-mu  
 a 'é.babbar-ra-mu-dù  
 [<sup>ld</sup>60-šeš-gál]-'ši' a šá <sup>ni</sup>g.sum.mu-lugal a <sup>ld</sup>60-šeš-gál-ši <sup>lu</sup>i.du<sub>8</sub> níg.ga <sup>d</sup>60
- (blank)  
 [<sup>l</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>lu</sup>umbisag a šá <sup>ld</sup>utu-sur a 'é-kur-za-kir] 'unug <sup>ki</sup>itiše  
 [ud.11.kám mu.162<sup>+?</sup>.kám 'a-lik-sa-an-dar] lu[gal]
- L.e. [un]-qa [ ] u[n]-'qa' [ ]  
 R.e. un-qa <sup>ld</sup>na-na-a-mu [<sup>ld</sup>na-din]-na-an mu.meš  
 B.e. [un]-qa <sup>l</sup>'il-lut'-[<sup>d</sup>60] un-qa <sup>ld</sup>na-na-a-'mu' un-qa <sup>ld</sup>60-numun-mu  
 U.e. (completely lost; place for three seals)

Dossier. Women

Witnesses:

W1=??: Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ

W2=??: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Dumqi-Anu/Anu-bēšunu//LA

W3=??: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ana-rabūti-Anu/Anu-eṛiba//K

W4=B.e.3=lost: Anu-zēru-iddin/Idat-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu//H

W5=??: Anu-ubu-uṭēr/Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//LA

W6=B.e.1+W7=B.e.2=750b: Illūt-Anu and Nanāya-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššū//Nanāya-iddin//Eš

W8=??: Anu-ahu-ušabši/Nidinti-šarri/Anu-ahu-ušabši, doorkeeper of the Property of Anu

Scribe: Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šamaš-ēṭir//EZ. Uruk. Addaru. day 11, year 162<sup>+</sup>, Alexander, the king

Cedeing right=R.e.=750a: Nanāya-iddin

Having right=??: 'Antu-tābat

Translation. See No. 111-M.

Commentary. Duplicate of No. 111-M.

## No. 113-RE. Plate CXIII

Museum no.: BM 105171 (1913-4-16, 3)

Size: 8.3×10.8×2.8<sup>+</sup> (M)

Place: [Uruk]

Date SE: lost

Date BC: lost; early Seleucid?

Bibl.: unpubl.

Seals: Mitchell, Searight 2008, #765

Description (type of transaction): sale of *kišubbû*

- Obv. (approxm. 3 lines missing)  
traces of 2 signs  
traces of 4-5 signs  
[...] x *ina* é mu.meš u/10<sup>2</sup> x [...]  
x+4. [...] kuš uš an- ú<sup>im</sup>si.sá [...]
- (5') [x x] <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-ni u <sup>1u</sup>en.m[eš] ha.la.m[eš?..][...] <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-mu dumu šá <sup>1gal</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 [x x] ú [...]  
[...] š<sup>7</sup>? x-x-x é.meš<sup>7</sup>[...]  
[...] x' šá <sup>1gal</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 x x [...] meš-šú  
[...] šá *ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš' [...]
- (10') [...] *a-na* šám 'til'. [meš] *a-na* <sup>1r</sup> 'ni-'*din*'-[<sup>tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60] x x x [...]  
[...] *a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-*mu* *ša-a-tu*<sub>4</sub> *it-ta-din* kù.[babbar a<sub>4</sub> x gín šám]  
[*ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš] <sup>1gal</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 mu.meš' [ina] 'šu-ii 'ni-'*din*'-[<sup>tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60] dumu šá *tat-tan-nu*-<sup>d</sup>*na-na*]-<sup>r</sup>'*a*  
Rev. *ma-hir e-ṭir* u<sub>4</sub>-*mu* *pa-qa-ri ana muh-hi ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš *it-tab-šu-ú* <sup>1gal</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60  
*a-di* 12-ta.àm ú-*mar-raq-ma a-na* 'ni-'*din*-<sup>tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 *ina-an-din ki-šub-ba-a* mu.meš
- (15) šá 'ni-'*din*-<sup>tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá *tat-tan-nu*-<sup>d</sup>*na-na-a a-na* u<sub>4</sub>-*mu* *ša-a-tu*<sub>4</sub> šu-ú  
<sup>1u</sup>mu-kin<sub>7</sub>  
[<sup>1d</sup>60-din-su-e dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-du-a a <sup>1é</sup>-*kur-za-kir* 'du-a dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-ik-*sur* a <sup>1kur</sup>-i  
[<sup>1d</sup>60]-ad-šeš dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1su</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-mu-*nu* dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-numun-giš a  
(20') [še]š'-ú-tú <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-*nu* dumu šá <sup>1ana</sup>-*gal-ka*-<sup>d</sup>60 a 'šeš'-ú-tú <sup>1a</sup>-*ba-ši*  
[dumu šá <sup>1n</sup>]-*din*-<sup>tu</sup><sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1kur</sup>-i <sup>1d</sup>na<sup>132</sup>-*na-a*-mu dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1ad</sup>-hi'<sup>?</sup> [...]  
[... du]mu šá <sup>1d</sup>na-*na-a*-mu a <sup>1kur</sup>-i <sup>1ki</sup>-*din*-<sup>d</sup>60 dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a <sup>1kur</sup>[-i]  
[...] dumu šá <sup>1d</sup>60'-numun?-mu' [a <sup>1lu</sup>]-*uš-tam-ma*[<sup>r</sup>-<sup>d</sup>iškur] <sup>1d</sup>'na-'*na-a*'-mu d[umu šá]  
[ ]'-numun?-' x x dumu' [šá <sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-gál]-š<sup>i</sup>(?) a <sup>1kur</sup>[-i]  
(25') [ ]' x x' [...]  
(rest lost)

L.e. *un-qa* [...] <sup>133</sup>R.e. [<sup>1gal</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60] <sup>1u</sup>'na-*din*B.e. [*un-qa*] <sup>1d</sup>na-*na-a*-[mu *un-qa*] <sup>1ki</sup>-*din*-<sup>d</sup>60 [un]-<sup>r</sup>'*qa*' <sup>1d</sup>60-ad-šeš 'un'-[*qa*] <sup>1d</sup>na-*na-a*-mu a <sup>1kur</sup>-i <sup>134</sup>

U.e. (lost)

Dossier.

*Translation.* (Rabi-Anu... voluntarily sold forever to Nidinti-Anu/..., ... for the full price of ...: ... in this house ... the upper long side to the north ... Anu-zēru-? and the co-owners of the shares(?) ... Anu-zēru-iddin/Rabi-Anu ... houses ... of Rabi-Anu ... this undeveloped plot .... The silver ... full price of this undeveloped plot, Rabi-Anu has received from the hands of Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu-Nanāya; he is paid. Should a claim arise with regard to this undeveloped plot, Rabi-Anu will clear it 12-fold and will give to Nidinti-Anu. This undeveloped plot belongs to Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu-Nanāya, forever.

Witnesses:

W1=??: Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ

W2=??: Mukīn-apli/Anu-ikšur//K

W3=B.e.3=765d: Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA

W4=??: Anu-māru-ittannu/Anu-zēru-lišir//Ah

W5=??: Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-rabūtīka-Anu//Ah

**132** All three signs over erasure.**133** Apparently three seals are missing here.

**134** This is very exceptional: family names are very rarely indicated in seal captions (and usually only in connection to the right edge captions, those bearing the names of individuals acting as parties in the contract); should we imagine the scribe specified it in order to distinguish the two individuals named Nanāya-iddin who witnessed the document?

W6=?=? : Lâbâši/Nidinti-Anu//K  
 W7=B.e.1=765c/B.e.4=765a: Nanāya-iddin/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Abu-hi(tua?)  
 W8=?=? : .../Nanāya-iddin//K  
 W9=?=? : Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//K  
 W10=?=? : .../Anu-zēru-iddin(?)//LA  
 W11=B.e.1=765c/B.e.4=765a: Nanāya-iddin/...  
 W12=?=? : .../Anu-ahu-ušabši(?)//K

Witnesses from the edges:

W?=B.e.2=765b: Kidin-Anu

Scribe: lost

Seller=(R.e.): Rabi-Anu/...

Buyer: Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu-Nanāya

*Commentary.* An individual named Tattannu-Nanāya is mentioned in VDI 1955/4, 1, as the father of a certain ‘Hannā. The only common element between the two contracts is the absence of the clan name of Tattannu-Nanāya from both documents. If this connection held true, the document would date to the early Seleucid period. Mitchell, Searight 2008 T1-4 correspond to B.e.1-4 here.

## No. 114-P. Plate CXIV

Museum no.: BM 109953 (1914-4-4, 19)

Size: 10.2×12×3.6 (L)

Format: frg.

Date SE: lost

Date BC: lost

Bibl.: unpubl.; Mitchell, Searight 2008, #661

Description (type of transaction): unclear (perhaps concerning a slave?)

- Obv. illegible traces  
traces of 6 signs? [...] traces of 4 signs? [...]  
[...] illegible traces [...] traces of 6 signs? <sup>d</sup>60 x [...]  
[...] illegible traces [...] illegible traces [...]
- (5') [...] -a dumu *šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-š[eš-... ..] x x x *din*<sup>2</sup> traces [...]  
[...] x x x *mu*<sup>2</sup> x [...] x x-<sup>d</sup>60 illegible traces [...]  
[...] x x x x <sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>1</sup>*ki-din*-<sup>d</sup>60(?) [...]  
[...] x x *ri*<sup>2</sup> traces [...]
- (10') <sup>2</sup>x x <sup>1</sup>[x x] *mu*<sup>2</sup>-*šú* traces [x x] traces [...]  
*mu-ru*-[...] <sup>1d</sup>*mu-mar*(?) *pu-ut*  
<sup>1</sup>*la*<sup>2</sup>-x x illegible traces [x] x x x [...]  
x x x illegible traces *ma* x x [...] x x [...]
- (15') (approximately 5 lines lost)  
illegible traces of 4 signs  
[...] *dumu* [...]  
[...] *dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>[...]  
[...] <sup>1d</sup>60-*šeš*? [...]
- (5'') [...] -*nu* <sup>1d</sup>*mu*(?) - [...] (rest lost: 2 lines?)
- Rev. illegible traces  
[...] -*ra-nu* x x x x (?)  
[...] . *ba-šú ina* x x-<sup>2</sup>x<sup>1</sup> (?) [...] <sup>1</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60-*ad-šeš mu-x-x* [...]  
[...] -*x-gur*<sup>2</sup> u <sup>1d</sup>60-<sup>2</sup>x-x *dumu*<sup>2</sup> *šá* <sup>1</sup>*níg*<sup>2</sup> [...] x-x <sup>1</sup>illegible traces
- (5'') [...] illegible traces [...] x x x x <sup>1</sup>*x-x-ma*<sup>2</sup> *ina* *šu-ii* <sup>1</sup>*x-x-x*<sup>d</sup>60<sup>2</sup> [...]  
[x x x] -*nu* <sup>1d</sup>*na-din-na x-pu-ú šá* x x x *ma*<sup>2</sup> *ina* *šu-ii* illegible traces  
[x x] -*ú* x x <sup>1</sup>*x-x-x* <sup>1d</sup>60<sup>2</sup>-*šeš-mu* x x x x [x x] illegible traces  
<sup>1d</sup>60-*du-a*(?) *dumu.meš šá* <sup>1d</sup>60<sup>2</sup>-*šeš-x* x <sup>1d</sup>-*ri*<sup>2</sup> -*rat-šú* illegible traces *dumu.meš šá* <sup>1</sup>x x -*qa šá* *šu-ii* 15-*šú la šaṭ-rat* [...]
- (10'') illegible traces *šá ina* x [...] u <sup>1</sup>*ki-din*-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu.meš šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-x-a x [...]  
*ina* *šu-ii* <sup>1</sup>*ab-x-a dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>*x-x-x-mu*<sup>d</sup>60 *du*[*mu* ...] -*ia-ha an-na* <sup>1d</sup>*mu-x-x-ú šá* x x [...]  
illegible traces [...] *ri-hat*-<sup>d</sup>*inanna* *dumu.munus šá* <sup>1</sup>*ina-x-x* x x [...] [...]  
[...] x x x-*ri* <sup>1d</sup>*ri-hi* *diš* x x  
[...] <sup>2</sup>x x x *dumu*<sup>2</sup> [x x] <sup>2</sup>x x [...] x x -*šú lib-bu-ú šá ina* x-x-x [...]
- (15'') x x-<sup>d</sup>60<sup>2</sup> a x x x x <sup>1d</sup>*ir šá ina* *šu-ii* <sup>1</sup>*x-x*<sup>2</sup>-*su-x* [x x] x <sup>1</sup>*man-nu*<sup>2</sup>-*ki*<sup>2</sup>-*i*<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>*dil.bat* u <sup>1d</sup>*ir šá* x [...]  
*dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-*ad-šeš* <sup>1d</sup>*hu-x-x-ni-tú* [x x] x-x <sup>1</sup>*ú-x*-[x-x] x x x-*šeš-mu* a <sup>1</sup>*šá*-<sup>d</sup>60-<sup>2</sup>*iš-šu-ú* (?) [...] [...]  
[<sup>1d</sup>60-*numun-mu* <sup>1d</sup>*utu-dumu*(?) -x x x <sup>1</sup>*ri-hat*-<sup>d</sup>*inanna*(?) x x x [...] -*ba-ši* x x *ina* *šu-ii* <sup>1</sup>*su-a* *du*[*mu* ...]  
[*du*] *mu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-*din-su-e* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>*ni-din*<sup>2</sup>-*tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>2</sup>x-x<sup>1</sup> [x x] <sup>1d</sup>60-*du-a-šu-ú an-na* *ha.la*
- (20'') x-x-*ba-šú a-na* *u*<sub>4</sub>-*mu* *ša-a-tú* *gub-zu* <sup>1</sup>x<sup>1</sup> [...] *bi-i*-<sup>2</sup>*nam*<sup>2</sup>-*ma* *ki a-ha-m*[*eš* ...]  
x-x *šá* *ha.la-meš-šú-nu a-na* *u*<sub>4</sub>-*m*[*u* ...]  
<sup>1d</sup>*mu*<sup>2</sup>-*kin*<sub>7</sub>  
[<sup>1</sup>*gal*-<sup>d</sup>60 *dumu šá* <sup>1</sup>*ina-qí-bit*-<sup>d</sup>60 a *šá* <sup>1</sup>*šu*-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1</sup>x-[...] -x-x a [...]  
<sup>1d</sup>60-*du-a* a *meš* <sup>1</sup>*é-kur-za-kir* <sup>1</sup>x-[...] *dum*] *u šá* <sup>1</sup>*ni-din-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a [...]
- (25'') a <sup>1</sup>*hun-zu-ú* <sup>1</sup>*numun-ia* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-*du-a* [a <sup>1</sup>šú-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>60-*numun-mu* *du*[*mu* ...]  
<sup>1</sup>x-x-*giš* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-*numun-mu* a <sup>2</sup>x<sup>1</sup> [...] <sup>1</sup>*na-na-a-mu* *dumu šá* <sup>1d</sup>60-*ad*<sup>2</sup>-[...]  
<sup>1</sup>*ni-din-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1d</sup>*umbisag* [...] *unug*<sup>ki</sup> *iti*<sup>2</sup> x *ud.3.kám* *m*[*u.x.kám* ...]
- L.e. <sup>1</sup>*na*<sub>4</sub>-*kišib*<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>*ni*-<sup>d</sup>*in-tu*<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [na<sub>4</sub>-*kišib*] <sup>1d</sup>60-*numun-mu* [na<sub>4</sub>-*kišib*] <sup>1</sup>*šá*-<sup>d</sup>60-*iš-šu-ú*  
B.e. [...] x [na<sub>4</sub>-*kišib*] <sup>1</sup>x-<sup>d</sup>60 [na<sub>4</sub>-*kišib*] <sup>1</sup>x-<sup>d</sup>60 *nu* [na<sub>4</sub>-*kišib*] <sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-[...]  
U.e. <sup>1</sup>*na*<sub>4</sub>-[*kišib*] <sup>1</sup>traces<sup>2</sup> *na*<sub>4</sub>-*kišib* <sup>1d</sup>60-*din-su-e* *na*<sub>4</sub>-[*kišib*] <sup>1</sup>[...]

Dossier. n-a

Translation. Too fragmentary for a translation. Perhaps concerning a slave and to be dated to the early Seleucid period.

## No. 115-P. Plate CXV

Museum no.: BM 139437 (1956-9-3, 1520)

Size: n-a

Format: n-a

Place: (Uruk)

Date SE: n-a

Date BC: n-a

Bibl.: unpubl.

Copy: Bertin 2914

Description (type of transaction): sale of *ṭabihūtu* prebend; fragments

Obv. frg. A

[a-n]a 1/2 [ma.na] 5 gín kù.babb[ar...]

*bab-ba-nu*<sup>135</sup>-ú-tú a-na š[ám...]<sup>1</sup>ni-<sup>2</sup>din<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-<sup>5</sup>60

[...] x [...]

Obv. frg. B

x x x(ma?)

[...] dumu šá <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sup>4</sup>-<sup>5</sup>60[...<sup>1</sup>] <sup>2</sup>é<sup>3</sup>-kur-za-ki[r]

Obv. frg. C

[...] x-la-<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup> dumu ša<sup>1d</sup> x*muh-hi ši-iš*-[...]<sup>1d</sup>gír.lá-ú-tú x [...]<sup>1d</sup>60-dumu-m[u-nu...]

Rev. frg. D

[... ú-m]ar-raq-ma a-<sup>2</sup>di<sup>3</sup> 12-ta.àm <sup>4</sup>a-na x<sup>5</sup> [...][... a-n]a u<sup>4</sup>-mu ša-a-tú i-nam-din pu-ú-ut a-ha-<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>-m[eš...][... <sup>1d</sup>]utu-mu-nu <sup>1d</sup>na-din-n[a] <sup>2</sup>giš<sup>3</sup>.šub.ba.meš mu.meš a šá <sup>4</sup>x<sup>5</sup>-[...][... š]á <sup>1d</sup>na-na-a-[mu...] a-na u<sup>4</sup>-mu ša-<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>-tú [...](5') [...] ud.15.kám x [...] <sup>2</sup>mu.meš<sup>3</sup> x [...]

x [...]

(rest broken)

Rev. frg. E

[...] x <sup>1d</sup>60-du<sup>2</sup>-[...] a <sup>1</sup>hun-zu-ú[...] <sup>1d</sup>60 dumu šá[...] <sup>2</sup>a <sup>1</sup>kur-<sup>2</sup>i<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sup>4</sup>-<sup>5</sup>60 du[mu šá](5') [...] dumu šá <sup>1</sup>numun-ia a [...][...]-ér unug<sup>k</sup>[<sup>1</sup>][... <sup>1</sup>an-t]i-<sup>2</sup>i-ku-su lugalL.e. [... <sup>1d</sup>n]a-na-<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>-[mu]

R.e. [un-q]a

B.e. x [...]-nu

Dossier. n-a

*Commentary.* Fragments A, B and C from the obverse; D and E from the reverse. Apparently belonging to a tablet recording the sale of a butcher's prebend.

**No. 116-ADM. Plate CXVI**

Museum no.: BM 105213 (1913-4-16, 45)

Size: 6.2×4.4

Format: landscape

Date SE: n-a

Date BC: n-a

Place: (Uruk?)

Bibl.: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): administrative list

- Obv. <sup>lú</sup>nagar<sup>?</sup>.meš u na-din-a-a  
<sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>[ki]-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1</sup>šeš-'-ú-tú  
<sup>1d</sup>60-šeš-mu-nu a <sup>1</sup>ana-gal-<sup>d</sup>60
- (5) <sup>1</sup>ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>gašan-edin<sup>?</sup> <sup>lú</sup>nagar?  
<sup>1</sup>x-x-x-x' a <sup>1</sup>ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
[...]-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>utu-mu  
[...]-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>1d</sup>en.líl-mu(?)  
[...] a <sup>1d</sup>60-'x-x'

*Dossier.* Administrative*Translation.* Carpenters and givers (?).

Ana-rabûti-Anu/Kidin-Anu

Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu//Ah

Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ana-rabûti-Anu

Nidinti-Anu/Bēlet-šēri, carpenter

PN/Kidin-Anu

...-Anu/Šamaš-iddin

..-Anu/Enlil-iddin ..

*Commentary.* See § 7. Late cursive Seleucid script. Theophoric names in Anu suggest it comes from Uruk. Format and type typical of administrative texts (no seals). Probably a list of carpenters of the temple. No clan affiliation is given for any of the individuals named, with the exception of the name in Obv. 3. On the absence of clan affiliation in lists of temple personnel see Beaulieu 1995. Filiation is regularly indicated by a only.

**No. 117-ADM. Plate CXVII**

Museum no.: BM 114361 (1920-3-3; 17)

Size: 6.4×5.5

Format: landscape

Place: Uruk

Date SE: n-a

Date BC: n-a

Bibl.: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): administrative

- Obv. giš.šub.ba <sup>lu</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é-tú šá dingir.meš é.meš ud.15.kám  
 ù ud.16.ká[m] (blank)  
<sup>ld</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>l</sup>[...] 14 bán 4 1/2 síla  
<sup>l</sup>[ina-qí]-bit<sup>2</sup>-<sup>d</sup>60 'a šá' <sup>ld</sup>60-[...] 'síla'  
 (5) <sup>l</sup>'x-x a(?)] šá <sup>ld</sup>60-šeš-mu 14<sup>?</sup> [...] síla  
<sup>ld</sup>60-šeš.meš-mu a šá <sup>l</sup>ta-nit-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 [...] <sup>l</sup>níg.sum(?)<sup>-</sup>mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>l</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 4 bán 2 síla re-bu<sup>?</sup>  
 a.meš šá <sup>l</sup>šeš-šú-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>l</sup>ina-qí-bit-<sup>d</sup>60 2 bán 3 síla  
<sup>ld</sup>60-šeš-mu a šá <sup>ld</sup>60-en-šú-nu 2 bán 3 síla  
 (10) <sup>l</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá <sup>l</sup>60-ad-šeš 5 bán  
<sup>l</sup>dum-qí-<sup>d</sup>60 a <sup>ld</sup>60-din-su-e  
 2 bán 3 síla

*Dossier.* Administrative*Translation.* Temple-enterer's prebend of the gods of the temples (for?) day 15 and day 16.Anu-ahu-iddin/...: 14 *sūtu*, 4 1/2 *qû*Ina-qibīt-Anu(?)/Anu-... *qû*PN/Anu-ahu-iddin: 14 ... *qû*

Anu-ahhē-iddin/Tanittu-Anu ...

Nidinti-Anu(?)/Ina-qibīt-Anu: 4 *sūtu* 2 *qû* ...the sons of Ahhēšu-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu: 2 *sūtu* 3 *qû*Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu 2 *sūtu* 3 *qû*Nidinti-Anu/Anh-abu-ušur, 5 *sūtu*

Dumqi-Anu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi

2 *sūtu* 3 *qû**Commentary.* See § 7.

## No. 118-ADM. Plate CXVIII

Museum no.: BM 105231

Size: 4.4×5.5×1.8

Format: portrait

Place: (Uruk?)

Date SE: n-a

Date BC: n-a

Bibl.: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): administrative

- Obv. [i<sup>ti</sup>] sig<sub>4</sub> ?<sup>u</sup> ud.23.kám  
 [i<sup>ti</sup>x] ud.7.kám  
 [i<sup>ti</sup>] 'kin<sup>u</sup> [u]d.18.kám  
 [an-na-a] 'ḥa<sup>u</sup>.la šá 'ki-din-<sup>d</sup>60  
 (5) [a<sup>id</sup>] '60-š<sup>u</sup>-eš-gál-ši u é  
 'id<sup>u</sup>30-dù-ku<sub>6</sub>  
 -----  
 i<sup>ti</sup>kin ud.3.kám  
 'udu.níta ša ḥu-up-pu šá gú šá <sup>d</sup>60 šá i<sup>ti</sup>še  
 an-na-a ḥa.la šá é 'la-ba-ši a 'ki-din  
 -----  
 (10) im ha.la šá ezen.meš šá lu-bu-<sup>u</sup>uš.meš<sup>u</sup>  
 -----  
 B.e. šá <sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>d</sup>an-tu<sub>4</sub>  
 Rev. i<sup>ti</sup>bar ud.7.kám  
 i<sup>ti</sup>zíz ud.22.kám  
 (15) i<sup>ti</sup>še ud.29.kám  
 an-na-a ḥa-la šá é <sup>id</sup>utu-sur  
 a <sup>id</sup>60-din-iṭ a 'é-kur-za-kir  
 -----  
 i<sup>ti</sup>gu<sub>4</sub> ud.13.kám  
 i<sup>ti</sup>kin ud.16.kám  
 (20) i<sup>ti</sup>ab ud.16.kám  
 'an<sup>u</sup>-na-a ḥa-la šá é 'šu-<sup>d</sup>60  
 [a] 'ba-as-si-ia a <<'>>  
 ['<sup>id</sup>]inanna-mu-kám  
 -----  
 L.e. [...] 'kár-<sup>d</sup>60 u <sup>id</sup>60-šeš-mu  
 [...] x 'la-ba-ši 'ni-din-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60 a  
 [...] <sup>d</sup>60 'ba-as-si-ia <sup>id</sup>60-en-šú-nu  
 [...] meš-mu

Dossier. Administrative

Translation. ..., day 23; ... day 7; ... day 18: this is the share of Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši and the estate of Sîn-bānūnu.

Ulūlu, day 3. The lamb of the *huppu*-(cerimonies?) of the back (?) of Anu, of Addaru: this is the share of the estate of Lābāši/Kidin. Tablet of the share of the festivals of the clothing cerimonies of Anu and Antu.

Nisānu, day 7; Šabātu, day 22; Addaru, day 29: this is the share of the estate of Šamaš-ēṭir/Anu-uballit//EZ.  
 Ayyāru, day 13; Ulūlu, day 16; Ṭebētu, day 16: this is the share of the estate of Gimil-Anu/Bassiya/lštar-šumu-ēreš.

... Mušezib-Anu and Anu-ahu-iddin  
 ... Lābāši Nidinti-Anu/[...]  
 ... -Anu, Bassiya, Anu-bēlšunu  
 ...-iddin.

Commentary. See § 7.2, above.

Obv. 9. The *Personenkeil* element is written over two small strokes that might have been the beginning of šu; it seems that the scribe was already writing the first sign of the name of 'šu-<sup>d</sup>60 when he realized that the vertical he wrote belonged to the é sign and he had to write an extra vertical for the Mr. sign.

## No. 119-ADM. Plate CIXX

Museum no.: BM 105232

Format: portrait

Place: (Uruk?)

Date SE: n-a

Date BC: n-a

Bibl.: unpubl.

Description (type of transaction): administrative

- Obv. *šat-ta-ri.meš šá tab<sup>ab</sup>-ku-nu*  
*ina ḫal<sup>la</sup>-lat mu.meš*  
 -----  
 2 *šat-ta-ri u 1 gíd.da*  
*šá ši-iš-šú kul u<sub>4</sub>-mu<sup>lu</sup>lunga.meš*  
 (5) *šá dù ina mu šá<sup>1</sup>is-pu-da-su*  
*šá iš-ku-nu ma-áš dingir*  
*<sup>1a</sup>60-dumu-mu-nu a šá<sup>1</sup>níg.sum.mu-<sup>d</sup>60*  
*ku-um 58 1/2 <sup>1u</sup>bar ud.21 mu 142*  
 -----  
 2 *šat-ta-ri šá giš.šub.ba<sup>lu</sup>kù.dim-ú-tú*  
 (10) *u<sup>lu</sup>ku<sub>4</sub> é pi-riš-tu<sub>4</sub>-ú-tú*  
*šá iš-ku-nu.meš ma-áš dingir*  
*dumu.meš u dumu.meš.meš šá*  
*<sup>1</sup>ki.kal-<sup>d</sup>en ina <sup>1u</sup>gan*  
*ud.8 mu.139 ku-um 8 1/2*  
 -----  
 2 *šat-ta-ri.meš šá giš.šub.ba<sup>lu</sup>lunga*  
*ina ki-šú-nu šá ki-dì-ni*  
*šá pa-si-qa (?)*  
*šá i-pi-ki<sup>1</sup>i-dat-<sup>d</sup>60*  
*u<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>mu-a a.meš šá<sup>1</sup>ina-e-gub-zu*  
 (20) *<sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 u šeš.meš a.meš šá*  
*<sup>1</sup>kar-<sup>d</sup>60 <sup>1u</sup>i-du<sub>6</sub>.meš*  
*šá dù ina mu šá<sup>1</sup>su-mut-tu<sub>4</sub>-<sup>d</sup>60*  
*a šá<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>bár-<sup>d</sup>60 a šá<sup>1a</sup>60-ad-šeš*  
*ina iti.ne ud.5 mu 83*  
 (25) *šá še.bar sum šá lú is-hi/-am*  
*šá ina ni-bi-tú šá kaskal ina eden*  
*ud.10 <sup>1u</sup>gu<sub>4</sub> šá mu.140*

## Dossier. Administrative

*Translation.* Documents that are deposited (?) in these baskets: 2 contracts and 1 receipt of 1/6 of an entire (?) day of the brewers who performed (?) in name of Spoudaios, which Anu-māru-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu placed in front of (?) the god. Instead of (?) 58 1/2. Nisānu, day 21, year 142. 2 contracts of the jeweller and temple-enterer's prebend, that placed in front of (?) the god the sons and the grandsons (?) of Dannat-Bēl in Kislīmu, day 8, year 139, instead of 8 1/2. 2 documents of the brewer's prebend that among them (?) ... Idat-Anu and Iddināya, sons of Ina-qibīt-ušuzzu. Kidin-Anu and his brothers/Mušezib-Anu/Anu-abu-usur, in ..., day 5, year 83. Regarding (?) the barley that is assigned (?) as part of the ? travel in the steppe. Day 10, ..., of year 140.

*Commentary.* see § 7.2.

On *hallatu* 'basket' see Van der Spek 1985 and McEwan 1984, pp. 146-147. See also Beaulieu 1989 for more administrative texts.

Obv. 5, *<sup>1</sup>is-pu-da-su*: we have no evidence in Hellenistic Uruk for other occurrences of this name. It is possible that this is the Babylonian rendering for the Greek Spoudaios (see Lexikon of Greek Personal Names on-line, s.v.; reference courtesy H. Baker).

The formula *ku-um* + number, that closes each section of this text might either represent a registration tax (that would however be quite high) or the value of the registered prebend, that the temple had the need to record in order to pay its priests.

## Seleucid Tablets from Uruk in the British Museum

Text Editions and Commentary

Paola Corò

## Indices

### Personal Names

<b>Abu-x</b>	
~/Ša-Anu-iššû	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow2
<b>'Abū</b>	
~m. Haninnā	
~m. Haninnā d. Rihat-Ištar	
~m. Min-Nanāya	
<b>Abu-hi(tua?)</b>	
~gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
<b>Abu-ṭāb</b>	
~gf. Ina-qibīt-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin	
<b>Ahhēšū-Anu</b>	
~/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-x	<b>No. 108-RE:</b> W6'
<b>Alexandros</b>	
~/Timokrates//Ah	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W2; L.e.1; 740b
<b>Ana-rabūti</b>	
~/Anu-bēlšunu//LA	<b>No. 72-P:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2 <b>No. 73-P:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2
<b>Ana-rabūti-Anu</b>	
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> S1; cl3; cg1; R.e.1; 708i
<b>Ana-rabūti-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W?; U.e.2
~/Anu-abu-ušur//...	<b>No. 89-P:</b> W4
~/Anu-abu-ušur//LA	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W8; L.e.3
~/Anu-abu-ušur/Šibqat-Anu	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W11; B.e.3
~/Anu-bēlšunu/x//K	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W11; L.e.1; 712e
~/Anu-eṛiba	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> B
~/Anu-uballiṭ/Rihat-Anu//H	<b>No. 56-P:</b> S; cl1; cg3; Ri.e.1
~/Anu-ušallim//LA	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W1; L.e.3; 680m <b>No. 40-P:</b> W2; L.e.3; 769g <b>No. 9-P:</b> W8; L.e.2; 659n
~/Anu-zēru-lišir//H	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W6
~/Balātu//LA	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> S; cg1; S-neigh1; R.e.1
~/Dumqi-Ani/Ana-rabūti-Anu//K	<b>No. 116-ADM</b>
~/Kidin-Anu	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W6; U.e.1; 738a
~/Lābāši/Anu-abu-ušur//LA	<b>No. 49-P:</b> S2; cl3; cg2; R.e.2; 712o
~/Lābāši-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA	<b>No. 54-P:</b> S1; cl3; cg1; R.e.1
~/Nanāya-iddin	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W-neigh1;
(~/Rabi-Anu//K)	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W7; U.e.1; 712j
~/Šamaš-ēṭir/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 82-P:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 681g
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ittannu f. Sumuttu-Anu	
~f. Dumqi-Ani	

~f. Nidinti-A f. Illūt-Anu s. Anu-uballiṭ gs. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-zēru-līšir	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. Šibqat-Anu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Anu-erība	
~f. Sumuttu-Anu s. Anu-uballiṭ gs. Rihat-Anu	
<b>'Ana-rabūti-Nanāya</b>	
~/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi	<b>No. 22-P:</b> B2;
~/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni//K	<b>No. 23-P:</b> S2; Cl2; Guar2; R.e.
<b>Ana-rabūtika-Anu</b>	
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-siqqatu-utēr(?)	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W10; B.e.4
	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W10; B.e.4
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
<b>Antiochus</b>	
~f. Kephalon s. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Antipatros</b>	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
<b>'Antu-banāt</b>	
~/x (W Illūt-Anu?)/Šibqat-Anu/lštar-šumu-ēreš	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> S; (cl?); cg2; R.e.1
<b>'Antu-ṭābat</b>	
~	<b>No. 112-M:</b> Having right
<b>Anu-abu-ušur</b>	
~	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> W?; U.e.2; 651d
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; U.e.4
	<b>No. 77-P:</b> W?; L.e.1
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> U.e.3; 681e
~ alias Dumqi-Anu/Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-abu-ušur//LA	<b>No. 13-P:</b> ; S1; Cl1; R.e.1; 664j
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA	<b>No. 5-P:</b> Actual S; R.e.1
	<b>No. 5-P:</b> Earlier B
	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W3; B.e.3; 765d
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 87-P:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 770i
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 88-P:</b> S; (cg1); R.e.1
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ušallim//GA	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W1; U.e.3; 745e//741a
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-abu-ušur//K	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W2; B.e.1; 738e
~/Anu-ikšur/Šullum//H	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W7; L.e.1; 736h
~/Anu-ittannu	<b>No. 53-P:</b> Cl3; (cg3?); R.e.3; 772h
~/Anu-ittannu/(Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu)	<b>No. 47-P:</b> Cl3; Guar3; R.e.3
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> Cl3; Guar3; R.e.3
~/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA	<b>No. 64-P:</b> S2; cl2; cg2; R.e.2; 773j
	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W2; U.e.4?; 659j?
	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W13; B.e.5; 715k
~/Anu-ušallim//x	<b>No. 66-P:</b> B
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//H	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W5; U.e.4; 650c
	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W4; L.e.3
	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W3; B.e.3; 675e
	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W6; U.e.3
	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W11; L.e.3
~/Anu-zēru-līšir//Ah	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W5; B.e.2; 733d
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/x//Ah	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W4; B.e.1; 721c
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W14; U.e.5/L.e.1; 709e/?
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W14; B.e.5/L.e.1; 708k/708p
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/[...]	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W1; L.e.2/?; 756b/?
~/lštar-šumu-ēreš//(Ah)	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W6; B.e.4/U.e.5

~/Mannu-iqabbu//K	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W1; U.e.2
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W4; B.e.3; 773b
(~/Mušēzib-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA)	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W9; L.e.4/U.e.5; 712h/712q
~/Mušēzib-Anu//LA	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W7; L.e.2; 722f
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W7; L.e.2
~/[Nanāya-iddin/Lâbâši//K	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W2; L.e.4/ U.e.5; 712h/712q
~/Nanāya-iddin//K	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W9; U.e.5/L.e.1; 709e/lost
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W9; B.e.5/L.e.1; 708k/708p
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W8; L.e.1; 711k
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W8; L.e.1
~/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W11; U.e.?.; 659?
	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> W5; U.e.2; 661e
~/Nanāya-iddin/'Sezibatanā	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> Waiv2; R.e.2
~/Nidinti-Anu//LA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W6; U.e.?.; 659?
~/Nidinti-Anu/Ubar//K	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W5; U.e.3
~/Šumiya//Ah	<b>No. 78-P:</b> W8
~/Tanittu-Anu/x	<b>No. 25-P:</b> S2; cl2; guar2; R.e.2; 680l
~/Tanittu-Anu/x	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W7; L.e.2; 756b/?
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~gf. Ana-rabûti-Anu f. Lâbâši	
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu s. Šibqat-Anu	
~gf. Anu-abu-ušur f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~gf. Anu-abu-ušur alias Dumqi-Anu f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahu-tuqqin f. Anu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ittannu s. Nādin-Anu	
~f. Anu-ittannu s. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. Anu-šumu-lišir	
~f. Anu-uballit	
~gf. Anu-ušallim f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin s. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Arad-Anu	
~f. 'Bēlessunu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Mušezib-Anu	
~f. Lâbâši s. Lâbâši	
~gf. (Lâbâši) f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Mannu-iqabbu f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Mušallim-Anu	
~gf. Mannu-iqabbu f. Kidin-Anu s. Mannu-iqabbu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Šamaš-iddin s. Mannu-iqabbu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-uballit	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. 'Nidintu	
~gf. Sumuttu-Anu f. Kidin-Anu	

~gf. Ša-Anu-iššû f. Anu-šumu-lišir	
~gf. Šamaš-ittannu f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Šamaš-iqiša	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~gf. Tanittu-Anu f. Anu-ittannu	
~f. Ušuršu-Anu s. Šumiya	
<b>Anu-abu-utēr</b>	
~	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> W?; L.e.2
	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W15(?)
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; L.e.2; 695h
	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W3; B.e.1; 756d
~/Anu-x	<b>No. 19-P:</b> W4; L.e.1; 669d
~/Anu-abu-ušur//H	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W8
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W6; U.e.2; 692d
~/Anu-balassu-iqbi//x	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W9; U.e.3/U.e.5; 679h/679e
	<b>No. 34-P:</b> W3; L.e.2
~/Anu-ikšur//Ah	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W7; B.e.4
~/Anu-zēru-iddin/ Anu-abu-utēr//H	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W6; B.e.1; 747j
~/Anu-zēru-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššû//H	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W10; U.e.3; 703f
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W10; U.e.3; 704f
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W10; U.e.3
~/Anu-zēru-lišir/Anu-uballit//Ah	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W5; B.e.3; 739b
~/Anu-zēru-x//H	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W7
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-šumu-lišir//H	<b>No. 69-P:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 690b
(~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/x-lišir//H)	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W12; U.e.3; 712g
~/Nanāya-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W1; L.e.3; 679c
~/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W13; U.e.1; 659e
~/Nanāya-iddin//x	<b>No. 34-P:</b> W2; L.e.2; 678c
~/Nanāya-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> B; N-neigh; W-neigh2; B
~/Zēriya//GA	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W2; U.e.4
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W2; B.e.4; 708n
~gf. Anu-abu-utēr f. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin s. Ina-qibīt-Anu gs. Anu-šumu-lišir	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-balassu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-zēru-lišir	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~(?)~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
<b>Anu-ahhē-iddin</b>	
~	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> W?; B.e.2; 651
	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W11; L.e.4; 689d
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W11; L.e.4; 754g
	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> W?; U.e.1; 693k
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W2'
	<b>No. 38-P:</b> W2'
	<b>No. 39-P:</b> W?; B.e.3; 755g
	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W11(?)
	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W13(?)
	<b>No. 52-P:</b> W7'
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; B.e. 3; 772e
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W?; L.e.3; 773f
	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W4; L.e.4; 649b
	<b>No. 78-P:</b> B.e.1

	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> W7; L.e.1; 742c
	<b>No. 108-RE:</b> W1
~/Anu-abu-uşur	<b>No. 8-P:</b> c-ow3
	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> c-ow3
~/Anu-abu-uşur//GA	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W1
	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W2; B.e.1/L.e.1; ?/698h
	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W3; U.e.3; 699k
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu(//K?)	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> Ceding right; Previous ow1; docs written in his name
(~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//LA	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W3; U.e.2; 673j
~/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 67-P:</b> Scribe
~/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W2; U.e.3; 770e
	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W4; U.e.2; 739j
~/Anu-zēru-līšir//H	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W2; B.e.2; 699d
~/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe (of the Property of Anu)	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W6
	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W9
	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W12
~/Dannat-Bēlti	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> B
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W8; U.e.2?; 668e?
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin//K	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W8; B.e.3/L.e.2; 747d/747b
~/Kidin-Anu//K	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W4; L.e.3; 647h
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ušabši//...	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W2; B.e.2; 744b
~/Lâbâši/Ištar-šuma-ēreš//Ah	<b>No. 110-P:</b> Lr; R.e.2; 747f
~/Līšir/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> B
~/Nanāya-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W5; B.e.2
~/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W8; U.e.1
~/Nidinti-Anu//GA	<b>No. 5-P:</b> Actual B2
~/Nidinti-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W3; B.e.3/L.e.2; 747d/747b
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//K	<b>No. 19-P:</b> Lee2; U.e.1; 669f
~/Nidinti-Ištar/Anu-ahhē-iddin, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W3; B.e.2; 747b
~/Rihat-Anu/...//H	<b>No. 41-P:</b> C-ow2
~/Tanittu-Anu	<b>No. 117-ADM</b>
~/Tanittu-Anu/Nanāya//Ah	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W2; U.e.1; 733j
~/Tattannu	<b>No. 51-P:</b> Lr; R.e.1; 706a
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W8; L.e.2
~/Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//GA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> S3; Cl3; R.e.2; 659b
~gf. Anu-ahhē(?) -x f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Anu-mukīn-apli	
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Līšir	
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Nidinti-Ištar	
~gf. Anu-balāssu-iqbi f. Tattannu	
~f. Anu-mukīn-apli	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur s. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ahu-utēr	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-ikşur	
~f. Anu-mukīn-apli s. Dannat-Bēlti	
~f. Anu-uballit	

~f. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Balātu	
~f. Dannat-Bēlti	
~f. Dannat-Bēlti s. Dannat-Bēlti	
~f. Illūt-Anu s. Dannat-Bēlti	
~f. Iqīšā	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Dannat-Bēlti	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Lâbâši s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nanāya-iddin s. Abu-hi(tua?)	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Nidinti-Ištar	
~f. Tattannu s. Tattannu	
~f. Ubar	
~f. Rabi-Anu	
<b>Anu-ahhē-iqīša</b>	
~/Tanittu-Anu/[...]/[...]	<b>No. 25-P:</b> S3; cl3; guar3; R.e.3; 680b
<b>Anu-ahhē(?)</b> -x	
~/Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W4; U.e.2/?; 684j/?
<b>Anu-ahu-iddin</b>	
~	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W?; U.e.4
	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> W?; U.e.2; 693b
	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> n-a
	<b>No. 38-P:</b> W?; B.e.3; 777a
	<b>No. 77-P:</b> W?; L.e.2
	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W?; U.e.3
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
	<b>No. 117-ADM</b>
~/Anu-abu-utēr/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-šumu-līšir//H	<b>No. 69-P:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 690f
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 19-P:</b> W3; L.e.2; 669e
~/Anu-bēlšunu	<b>No. 117-ADM</b>
~/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W8; L.e.1
~/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ahu-iddin//LA	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W8; L.e.2; 738f
~/Anu-uballiṭ//H	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W11; U.e.1; 709e
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W11; B.e.1; 708m
~/Anu-uballiṭ//K	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W3; U.e.1/B.e.1; 722a/?
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W3; U.e.1/B.e.1; 688e/688c
~/Anu-uballiṭ(?)//LA	<b>No. 89-P:</b> W5
~/Anu-x	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W6
~/x//LA	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W5
~/Ištar-x	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W7?; L.e.1; 649a
~/Nanāya-iddin//x	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W4; U.e.3
~/Rihat-Ištar//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W8
	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> W5
	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W4; U.e.1/B.e.1; 722/?
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W4; U.e.1/B.e.1; 688e/688c
~/Šamaš-iddin//H	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W2; L.e.3
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-iddin f. Anu-mukīn-apli	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	

~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin s. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~gf. Anu-zēru-līšir f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu s. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Iqīšaya	
~f. (Lābāši)	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. 'Ramat-līstar	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Rihat-līstar	
<b>Anu-ahu-ittannu</b>	
~	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W?; U.e.3; 680h
	<b>No. 28-P:</b> Cg2
	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W?; U.e.4; 689e
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W?; U.e.4
	<b>No. 39-P:</b> W?; B.e.2; 755c
	<b>No. 77-P:</b> W?; B.e.1
	<b>No. 83-P:</b> W?; L.e.2; 766d
	<b>No. 85-P:</b> W?; L.e.3; 770c
	<b>No. 89-P:</b> W?; B.e.1
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W6
~/x-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W?; L.e.1
~/x	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> W?; B.e.1; 778e
	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> S; Cl.
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu	<b>No. 116-ADM</b>
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu//K	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W6
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//K	<b>No. 68-P:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1
~/Ana-rabûtika-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W6
	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W1; U.e.1/U.e.4; 692h/692i
	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W2; U.e.4; 679j
	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W1; L.e.2; 673f
~/Antipatros//Ah	<b>No. 106-P:</b> Consent; R.e.2
~/Anu-abu-ušur//Ah	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W3; L.e.2; 680f
~/Anu-abu-utēr//Ah?	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W4;
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W2; U.e.2; 743a
~/Anu-ahu-iddin//H	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W10; B.e.3; 659m
~/Anu-bēlšunu (alphabetic scribe of the property of Anu)	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> N-neigh;
	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W10; B.e.3; 650h
	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> W8
~/Anu-rabûtika-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W5
~/Anu-zēru-līšir/Anu-ahu-ittannu//...	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W5; U.e.2; 744e
~/Balātu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA	<b>No. 49-P:</b> S3; cl4; cg3; R.e.3; 712b
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> S2; cl4; cg2; R.e.2
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> S2; cl4; cg2; R.e.2; 708g
~/H	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> W?; L.e.1; 651e
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W-neigh1
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//GA	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W9
~/Illut-Anu/x/EZ	<b>No. 18-P:</b> S2; cl2
~/līstar-šuma-ēreš//H	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W8; L.e.2; 699l
~/Kidin//EZ	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> B
~/Kidin-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 116-ADM</b>
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> S3(; Cl); R.e.3; 693i
~/Kidin-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> Previous S

~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//LA	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W4; B.e.2; 736d
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukin-apli	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 676h
~/Kidin-Anu/Ištar-ahhē-iddin	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> B
~/Kidin-Anu/x//EZ	<b>No. 78-P:</b> W3; U.e.3; 727f
~/Lâbâši/Nabû-uballiṭ	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> B2; N/S-neigh2
~/Nidinti-Anu	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> Giver
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W8; B.e.1; 676l
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W1
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W1; L.e.2; 739a
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//K	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W3; U.e.4
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-līšir//H	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W2; L.e.1
~/Nidinti-Anu/illūt-Anu//H	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W11
~/Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 31-P:</b> S1; Ri.e.1
~/Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 44-P:</b> S2; cl2; Ri.e.2; 698c
~/Nidintu//Ah	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W2
~/Rihat-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 44-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 47-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Ša-Anu-iššû/Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W4; B.e.3; 738h
	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W5; B.e.1; 747d
~/Tanittu-Anu/Iqīšaya//Ah	<b>No. 28-P:</b> Cl; cg; Ri.e.2; 688c
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W4; B.e.1; 655a
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W7
	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W3
~f. (Anu-ahhē-iddin)	
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Anu-zēru-līšir	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Anu-bēlšunu gs. Nikarchos	
~gf. Anu-bēlšunu f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Anu-uballissu s. Arad-nuši-Anu(?)	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin s. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Balātu s. Balātu	
~f. Bassiya	
~f. Illūt-Anu	
~f. Ištar-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Ištar(?)-ahhe-iddin	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Lâbâši s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Lâbâši s. Anu-bēlšunu gs. Nikarchos	
~f. Lâbâši s. Lâbâši	
~gf. Makkaya f. Arad-rēš	
~f. Mušallim-Anu	
~f. Mušēzib-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	

~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Illūt-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Šahilā s. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. Tattannu	
~f. Ubar	
~f. Yah-šippa' or lazipa'	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
<b>Anu-ahu-tuqqin</b>	
~	<b>No. 47-P:</b> Cl2; Guar2
~/Anu-ittannu/(Anu-abu-ušur//Imbi-Anu)	<b>No. 47-P:</b> Cl2; Guar2; R.e.2; 703c
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> Cl2; Guar2; R.e.2
<b>Anu-ahu-ušabši</b>	
~	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> W?; B.e.1; 775a
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; U.e.3; 695l
	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> W?; U.e.2; 696d
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W11; B.e.1; 646f
~/Anu-uballissu/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W4; U.e.1; 740e
~/Gimil-Anu	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> C-ow1
~/Illut-Anu/x//EZ	<b>No. 18-P:</b> S1; cl1
~/Kidin-Anu	<b>No. 24-P:</b> C-ow1
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> W4
~/Nidinti-šarri/Anu-ahu-ušabši, doorkeeper of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W8
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W8
~/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W1; U.e.2(!); 725j
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W1; U.e.2; 725j
	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> W5
	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W4; U.e.5
~/x	<b>No. 1-S:</b> W?; U.e.1; 645b
~/x	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> W?; B.e.4; 778a
~/x-iddin//K	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> Previous ow2; docs written in his name
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ušabši f. Nidinti-šarri	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Lâbâši s. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. (Nidinti-Anu) f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~ ggf. Ša-Anu-iššû gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
<b>Anu-ahu-utēr</b>	
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Šumāti	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W10; B.e.2; 664f
~/Zēriya//GA	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W4; U.e.2
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W4; U.e.2; 711b
~f. 'Rab-šuhi' u(?)	
~f. 'Šarrahītu	
<b>Anu-ahu-x</b>	
~	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W?; L.e.5; 680b
	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2
~/Kidin-Anu//K	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W11
<b>Anu-balāssu-iqbi</b>	

	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W?; L.e.2; 774c
	<b>No. 89-P:</b> W?; B.e.2
	<b>No. 89-P:</b> W?; B.e.3
	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> W?; L.e.2; 742f
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-erîba//K	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W3
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W3
	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W4; B.e.1; 747d
~/Anu-abu-uşur/Nidinti-Anu//K	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W2; U.e.1; 739g
~/Anu-abu-utêr//Ah	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W4; U.e.3; 664g
~/Anu-ahu-iddin	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W1; B.e.4; 647g
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bêšsunu//Ah	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W2; U.e.2; 747h
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bêšsunu/Nikarchos//Ah	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> B2
~/Anu-ahu-uşabši//EZ(?)	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W2; B.e.2; 706b
~/Anu-iqîšanni//K	<b>No. 23-P:</b> Cl3; Guar3; R.e.3; 679b
~/Anu-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> W3; U.e.3; 661d//662b
~/Anu-mukîn-apli//EZ)	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> Original c-ow2
	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W4
	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W1
~/Anu-mukîn-apli//x	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> S; R.e.
~/Anu-mukîn-apli/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//EZ	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 756f
~/Anu-zêru-lîšîr//Ah	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W1
~/Dumqi-Anu/Anu-bêšsunu//LA	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W2
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W2
~/Ina-qibît-Anu//...	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W8; B.e.2/U.e.4; /684h
~/Ina-qibît-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W2; U.e.3
	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W11; L.e.3; 699e/g
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W4; U.e.2; 709g
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W4; B.e.2; 708f
	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W4; U.e.2/B.e.1; 707g/707d
	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W1; B.e.2
~/Ina-qibît-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W7; B.e.4; 646d
	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> Previous S
~/Lâbâši//EZ	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W4
~/Mukîn-apli	<b>No. 7-P:</b> Waiv1(?); R.e.2; 655ind
~/Nanāya-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W10; L.e.1/3; 699e/g
~/Nanāya-iddin/Ina-qibît-Anu	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> C-ow2
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-balâssu-iqbi//GA	<b>No. 4-P:</b> S; Cl; 650a
~/Remê-Nanāya	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> E-neigh-l; N-neigh1-l
~/Rihat-Anu//LA	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W8; U.e.2/B.e.1; 707g/707d
~/Šamaš-ēṭîr//LA	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W2; B.e.2/U.e.4; lost/684h
~/Šamaš-ēṭîr/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 82-P:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 681d
~/Tattannu/Anu-ahhê-iddin//x	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W7; L.e.1; 744a
~/Tattannu/Mukîn-apli	<b>No. 7-P:</b> Proxy(?)
~/Tattannu/Nanāya-iddin//K	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W4; U.e.1
~/x	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> Brother6
	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W-neigh
~/x//LA	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W5; L.e.3; 673e
~/x//SLU	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> W7
~/x/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W4; U.e.1; 713b
~f. 'Ana-rabûti-Nanāya s. Anu-iqîšanni	
~f. 'Ana-rabûti-Nanāya	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur s. Anu-abu-uşur	
~f. Anu-abu-utêr	
~f. Anu-ahu-uşabši	

~gf. Anu-balässu-iqbi f. Anu-mukin-apli	
~gf. Anu-balässu-iqbi f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu s. Arad-adēšu	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. Hainnā	
~f. Illūt-Anu alias Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. *Nuptis s. Anu-iqišanni	
~gf. *Nuptis	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Šamaš-ētir s. Anu-mukin-apli	
~f. Šupeltu	
~f. Tanittu-Anu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Uppulu? f. Ina-x	
<b>Anu-bēlšunu</b>	
~	<b>No. 1-S:</b> W?; U.e.2; 645e
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> W5 <sup>1</sup> ; L.e.2
~/Anu-abu-ušur/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W5; U.e.3; 738b
~/Anu-ahhe-iddin/x//Ah	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W1; U.e.1; 747e
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 7-P:</b> Beneficiary; (?)
	<b>No. 20-P:</b> S; Cl; R.e.; 675a
	<b>No. 40-P:</b> S; cl; Ri.e.1; 769c
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//SLU	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> W2; L.e.3/U.e.1-3
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> B1
~/Anu-balässu-iqbi//x	<b>No. 39-P:</b> S2; cl2; (Ri.e.2)
~/Anu-balässu-iqbi/Arad-adēšu//K	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> S; cl1; N-neigh-I+II; W-neigh-I+II; E-neigh-I+II
~/Anu-ittannu//KA	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W12
~/Anu-māru-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W3; B.e.3?
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W4; U.e.3; 676c
~/Lābâši/Ah	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W2; L.e.3; 720a
~/Lābâši/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W2; U.e.1
~/Mukin-apli//K	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> S; R.e.; 661a
~/Nidinti-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 109-P:</b> Scribe
~/Nidinti-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 95-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W2; U.e.1?; 736e
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> S1
~/Nidinti?-x//SLU	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W10
~/Šamaš-ētir	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> E-neigh; S-neigh
~/Šamaš-ētir//LA	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> Ow1
~/Tanittu-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W1; U.e.1; 703j
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W1; U.e.1; 704j
	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W5
~/Tanittu-Anu//LA	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W9
	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W9
~/Zēriya//GA	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W4

~/x//Ah	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W2; U.e.1; 716a
~/x//LA	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W12
~/x//Ina-qibîti-Anu//GA	<b>No. 5-P:</b> Earlier S
~f. (Ana-rabûti-Anu)	
~f. Ana-rabûti	
~gf. Anu-abu-uşur f. Anu-ahhê-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhê-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhê(?) -x s. Anu-ahhê-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Anu-balässu-iqbi f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-balässu-iqbi f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Nikarchos	
~gf. Anu-balässu-iqbi f. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~gf. Anu-bēlšunu f. Anu-abu-uşur	
~gf. Anu-bēlšunu f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Nikarchos	
~gf. Anu-bēlšunu f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-bēlšunu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ittannu f. Lâbâši	
~gf. Anu-uballiṭ f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~gf. Anu-uballiṭ f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Balātu f. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. 'Bu'itu	
~f. Itti-Anu-nuḥšu	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Anu-ahhê-iddin	
~f. Mukîn-apli	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-balässu-iqbi	
~ggf. Nidinti-Anu gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Lâbâši	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Nikarchos	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Kidin-Anu	
~ggf. Šibqāt-Anu gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Tattannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Anu-bēl-zēri</b>	
~f. Anu-zēru-līšir	
<b>Anu-bullissu</b>	
~f. Bēl-ahhê-iddin	
<b>Anu-erība</b>	
~	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W-neigh
~/Rabûti-Anu	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> Scribe
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~gf. Anu-balässu-iqbi f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. 'Bu'itu s. Nanāya-iddin	
~gf. Dumqi-Anu f. Ṭāb-Anu s. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Ištar-šumu-ēreš	
~f. Ṭāb-Anu s. Nanāya-iddin	
<b>Anu-ikşur</b>	
~	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; B.e.2; 695b
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; U.e.1
	<b>No. 85-P:</b> W?; U.e.2; 770b
~/Anu-ahhê-iddin	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W7; U.e.2; 650j

~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//SLU	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> S; Cl
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W-neigh
	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> W-neigh
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W7
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W2; L.e.1; 689c
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W2; L.e.1; 754a
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W11; B.e.3; 664l
	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W5; B.e.3; 769a
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> C-ow
~/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W8
~/Mukīn-apli	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> E-neigh
~/Nanāya-iddin	<b>No. 40-P:</b> C-ow1
~/Nidinti-Anu//LA	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W5; L.e.2
~/Tanittu-Anu//H	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> N-neigh1
~/Tattannu//x	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W4
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W5; U.e.5; 715d
	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W3; U.e.2
~/x	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W1; U.e.1; 649f
~f. Anu-abu-ušur s. Šullum	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Dumqī-Anu	
~f. Higa-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Ina-qibīt-Anu f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~gf. Līšīr f. Mukin-apli	
~f. Mukīn-apli	
~f. Mukīn-apli s. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Tattannu f. Anu-uballiṭ	
<b>Anu-iqīšanni</b>	
~	<b>No. 78-P:</b> B.e.2; 727d
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K	<b>No. 41-P:</b> S; (Ri.e.)
	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W1; B.e.1; 659h
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W1; L.e.2; 664k?
	<b>No. 22-P:</b> S; Cl; R.e.; 673h
~/Nidinti-Anu//SLU, chief singer of dirges of Anu	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Širki-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W5; L.e.3
	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W13'; U.e.4
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W5; L.e.3; 664a
~/Ubar//KM	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W5; L.e.3; 655e
	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W10; L.e.2
	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W8; B.e.1; 739h
~/x//SLU	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W4
~gf. 'Ana-rabūti-Nanāya f. Anu-bālāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-bālāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Lāqip	
~gf. 'Nuptis f. Anu-bālāssu-iqbi	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
<b>Anu-ittannu</b>	
~/ (Ana-rabūti-Anu/Dumqī-Ani/Ana-rabūti-Anu//K)	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> Cl; cg2

~/Anu-abu-uşur//Imbi-Anu	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W7; U.e.4; 673d
	<b>No. 47-P:</b> S; Cl1; Guar1; R.e.1; 703k
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> S; Cl1; Guar1; R.e.1; 704k
~/Anu-abu-uşur/Nâdin-Anu//Imbi-Anu	<b>No. 53-P:</b> S; Cl1(; cg1?); R.e.1; 772d
~/Anu-abu-uşur/Tanittu-Anu//GA	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W7; B.e.2; 740i
~/Anu-uşallim/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 72-P:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1
~/Balātu//LA	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W9
~/Dumqi-Anu	<b>No. 66-P:</b> Cl
~/Lâbâşi/Anu-bêlşunu//Ah	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> E-neigh; N-neigh2
~/Lâbâşi-Anu/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 684b
~/Nidinti-Anu/Kittu-Anu//K	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W10; B.e.1
~/Sumuttu-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> S; R.e.1
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 77-P:</b> S3; cl3; cg3
~/Zêriya//GA	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W2; U.e.2; 703a
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W2; U.e.2; 704a
	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W1; B.e.1; 706e
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W1; B.e.1
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W1; U.e.2; 708a
	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W3; L.e.3; 707a
~/Zêriya/GA	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W5; L.e.4
~/Zêriya//H	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W3
~/Zêriya//x	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W9; U.e.3; 689b
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W9; U.e.3
(Anu?)-ittannu	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> W?; L.e.1
~/x	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W9
~f. Anu-abu-uşur s. (Anu-abu-uşur	
~f. Anu-ahu-tuqqin s. (Anu-abu-uşur)	
~f. Anu-balâssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-bêlşunu	
~f. Ištar-ahhe-iddin	
~gf. Lâbâşi f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~f. Rihat-Ištar	
~f. Tanittu-Anu s. Anu-abu-uşur	
<b>Anu-māru-ittannu</b>	
~/Anu-abu-utêr(?)//LA	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W9
~/Anu-ikşur//x	<b>No. 49-P:</b> Cl1; cg4; R.e.4; 712p
~/Anu-uballiṭ/Bassiya//EZ	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W6; B.e.3; 676i
~/Anu-uşallim//LA	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W5
~/Anu-zêru-lîşir//Ah	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W4
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W8
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Nidinti-Anu//x	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W9; L.e.2; 770d
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 8-P:</b> W6
~/Mannu-ki-Ištar (alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu)	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W4
	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W9; L.e.1; 707b
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W11
~/Nidinti-Anu	<b>No. 119-ADM</b>
~/Nidinti-Istar, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W14; U.e.4; 712k
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W10; L.e.2; 773e
~/Rihat-Anu//K	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W9; L.e.2; 711f
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W9; L.e.2
~/Šamaš-ittannu//H	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W3; L.e.2
~/Tanittu-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W3; U.e.4; 733a
~/x	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W1; B.e.1; 695d

	<b>No. 71-P:</b> Cl; cg(?); R.e.2; 674b
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ušabši f. Anu-uballissu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-uballissu	
~f. Anu-zēr-lišir-x	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Aplāya	
~f. Balātu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû s. Ša-Anu-iššû	
<b>Anu-mukîn-apli</b>	
~	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W5; B.e.5; 712n
	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W?; U.e.2; 716b
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> U.e.4; 681f
~/Anu-ahhe-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W12_L.e.3; 709b
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W12; L.e.3; 708e
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W10
	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W2
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//GA	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W10
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> S2; R.e.3; 697e
~/Anu-x//EZ	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W1
~/Anu-x//x	<b>No. 34-P:</b> W1; Up.e.1; 678a
(~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Rihat-Anu)	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> B; (cl?); cg1; R.e.2; 713a
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 10-P:</b> W2; B.e.1
~/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//H	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W3; U.e.2; 715j
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W2; L.e.2; 668a
	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> S1(; Cl); R.e.1; 693a
~/Lâbâši-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 89-P:</b> W1
~/Lâbâši//K, the rab ša reš āli of Uruk	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> Issuer of authorization (by letter)
~/Līšir	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W11; B.e.3; 680e
~/Līšir//GA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W4; B.e.2; 659f
	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W6; L.e.1; 675g
	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W7; U.e.4
~/Līšir//x	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W7; B.e.2; 689i
~/Līšir//x	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W7; B.e.2; 754f
~/Līšir//x	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W7
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W6; B.e.3; 747a
~/Ubar//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W6; B.e.3; 646a
~/Ubar//K	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W5; U.e.1
~/Zēriya//GA	<b>No. 8-P:</b> W4; U.e.2?; 671b?
~/x-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 8-P:</b> W11; U.e.2?; 671b?
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin s. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~gf. Anu-uballiṭ f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kittu-Anu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Lâbâši s. Anu-uballiṭ	

~gf. Lâbâši f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Šamaš-ēṭir f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu s. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Zēriya	
<b>Anu-siqqatu-utēr(?)</b>	
~gf. Ana-rabûtika-Anu f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Anu-ša-iqīšanni</b>	
~	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W9; L.e.2
<b>Anu-šumu-lišir/Anu-abu-ušur//H</b>	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W3; B.e.3; 688a
	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W9; U.e.3; 659o
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//H	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W10
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W10
~/Ša-Anu-iššû//H	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W2; U.e.3
~/x	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W9?; U.e.4; 649i
	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> W8; U.e.3; 742b
~gf. Anu-abu-utēr f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~ggf. Anu-ahu-iddin gf. Anu-abu-utēr f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
<b>Anu-uballissu</b>	
~	<b>No. 85-P:</b> W?; L.e.2; 770a
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Arad-nuši-Anu(?)	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> W1
~/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W2
	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W4; U.e.2?
~/Bēlet-adehanat	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> Beneficiary1
	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> S-neighbor1+S-neighbor2
~/Rihat-līštar//EZ	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> W6; ?
~f. Anu-ahu-ušabši s. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-uballit	
~gf. Anu-uballit f. Illūt-Anu	
~f. Dukurbile s. Rihat-līštar	
<b>Anu-uballit</b>	
~	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> W?; U.e.1
	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W?; U.e.5
	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> W?; L.e.1; 778d
	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> W6
	<b>No. 29-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W?; L.e.2; 697a;
	<b>No. 23-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W?; L.e.2
	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W?; L.e.4; 680i
	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> W?; U.e.4; 693g
	<b>No. 38-P:</b> W?; B.e.2; 777c
	<b>No. 39-P:</b> W?; B.e.1; 755a
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; U.e.2
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> B.e.3; 681b;
	<b>No. 83-P:</b> W?; B.e.3
	<b>No. 83-P:</b> W?; L.e.1; 766f
	<b>No. 85-P:</b> W?; L.e.1

~/Ana-rabûtika-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W2; U.e.1; 673c
~/Anu-abu-uşur//...	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W6
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//SLU	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W10
~/Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W7; B.e.2; 743d
~/Anu-iķşur//Imbi-Anu	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> W6; U.e.1; b
~/Anu-iqīšanni//SLU	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W7; B.e.4
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W13; L.e.2/U.e.3; 709f/709c
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W13; B.e.3/L.e.2; 708c/708b
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W5; B.e.1; 725a
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W5; B.e.1; 725a
~/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ	<b>No. 68-P:</b> B2
	<b>No. 76-P:</b> B2
	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> B
	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> B
	<b>No. 89-P:</b> B2
~/Bassiya//EZ	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W12; B.e.4; 715m
~/Enlil-ahu-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Illūt-Anu/Anu-uballissu//SLU	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W7; U.e.3
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W6; U.e.5; 664d
	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W4; U.e.1; 680h
	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu(?)//x	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W7 <sup>?</sup> ; L.e.2/4(?)
~/Iqīšaya//Ah	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W1; U.e.1/U.E: 688f/688e
	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W1
~/Itti-Anu-nuhşu//SLU	<b>No. 18-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 24-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 25-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 28-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 31-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 34-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 26-P:</b> Scribe
~ alias Apollōnios/Kidin-Anu, master builder	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> Giver; R.e.1; 736a
~/Kidin-Anu//H	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W6; U.e.1/4
~/Kidin-Anu//K	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W9; U.e.2; 647f
~/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W9; L.e.2; 715l
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> C-ow
~/Lâbâši-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 89-P:</b> W2
~/Lâbâši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 78-P:</b> S; cl; R.e.1; 727i
~/Lâbâši//K	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W5; L.e.2/L.e.3; 689a/689f
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W5; L.e.2/L.e.3; 754b/754c
	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W4; B.e.5; 697o
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W1; B.e.1; 768d
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W1; B.e.1; 711g
~/Nanāya-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W1; B.e.1; 675b
	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W4; L.e.2/L.e.3; 689a/689f
	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W6; U.e.1/U.e.; 688f/688e
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W4; L.e.2/L.e.3; 754b/754c
~/Nanāya-iddin//K	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W6; L.e.3
~/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W7; L.e.2; 733e
~/Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W5; L.e.4; 659g
	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W5; U.e.1/4
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W5; U.e.3/L.e.2; 709c/709f
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W5; B.e.3/L.e.2; 708c/708b

~/Nidinti-Anu//KM	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W7; L.e.2; 647b
~/Nidinti-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W10
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bêlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> S3
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zêru-lišir//H	<b>No. 25-P:</b> B
~/Nidinti-Anu/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 31-P:</b> S2
~/Nidinti-Anu/Lâbâši//H	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W4; L.e.1; 691a
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W1; B.e.5; 773a
~/Rihat-lštar//EZ	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W3; B.e.1; 726a
	<b>No. 78-P:</b> W4; U.e.4; 727a
~/x-ušur//K	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W6; L.e.1; 684g
~/x/Anu-uballissu//SLU	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> N-neigh1+2
~/x//EZ	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W3; L.e.2; 672a
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu s. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Anu-abu-ušur alias Dumqi-Anu s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~gf. Anu-abu-utêr f. Anu-zêru-lišir	
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu s. Bassiya	
~f. Anu-zêru-iddin	
~f. Anu-zêru-iddin s. Anu-zêru-iddin	
~f. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. Dumqi-Anu s. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Illūt-Anu f. (Ana-rabûti-Anu) s. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Iqīšaya	
~f. Kidin-Anu(?)	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Lâbâši	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Anu-mukīn-apli	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Iqīšaya	
~f. Rabi-Anu	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
~f. 'Rubuttu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Šamaš-êtir	
~gf. Sumuttu-Anu f. (Ana-rabûti-Anu) s. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu s. Iqīšaya	
~ggf. 'Šupêltu gf. Nidinti-šarri f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~gf. 'Ṭabāt-Nanāya f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Tattannu s. Anu-ikšur	
<b>Anu-ubu-utêr</b>	
~/Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W5
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W5
<b>Anu-ušallim</b>	
~	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W7; U.e.5; 695i
~/Ana-x//x	<b>No. 34-P:</b> W7
~/Anu-ahhê-iddin//GA	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W3; B.e.5; 773a
~/Kidin-Anu//H	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W12; B.e.2; 711°
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W12; B.e.2; 768a
~/Lâbâši-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA	<b>No. 49-P:</b> S1; c12; cg1; R.e.1; 712m

~/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 54-P:</b> Cl2; cg4; R.e.4
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> Cl2; cg4; R.e.4; 708h
~/Šamaš-ētir//LA	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W2; B.e.2
~/Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//... (his son)	<b>No. 89-P:</b> Cl
~/Zēriya//GA	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W7; U.e.3; 707c
~/Zēriya/Anu-mušallim//GA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> S2; Cl2; R.e.3; 659a
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~gf. Anu-abu-ušur f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Zēriya	
~f. Anu-ittannu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ušallim f. Zēriya	
~gf. Ina-qibīt-Anu f. Lâbâši	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Lišir f. Zēriya	
~gf. Šamaš-ittannu f. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~f. Zēriya	
<b>Anu-zēru-ibni</b>	
~f. Rabi-Anu	
<b>Anu-zēru-iddin</b>	
~	<b>No. 38-P:</b> W?; B.e.1; 777d
~ alias Tāb-Anu	<b>No. 68-P:</b> Cl; cg2
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> c-ow4
~/Anu-abu-ušur/ Anu-zēru-iddin//H	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W1; U.e.2; 736f
~/Anu-ahu-iddin/Ša-Anu-iššû//H	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W3; B.e.2; 732d
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 98-P:</b> Lr; R.e.1; 739f
~/Anu-māru-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 26-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W9; B.e.2; 692e
~/Anu-uballiṭ//EZ	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> N/S/W-neigh+S-neigh;
~/Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 91-P:</b> B; c-ow; [R.e.2]
	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> Giver; R.e.1(?); 738d
	<b>No. 106-P:</b> B
~/Idat-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu//H	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W4; B.e.3
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W4; B.e.3
~/Idat-Anu/Sumuttu-Anu/x	<b>No. 108-RE:</b> W5'
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> W4; U.e.3
~/Kidin-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W3
~/Lâbâši//EZ	<b>No. 54-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> B
~/Nanaja-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W1; U.e.3; 698
	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W3; U.e.3.?
~/Nanāya-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 1-S;</b> Creditor
	<b>No. 4-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W14; L.e.4/B.e.1
	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> B;
	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> B
~/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W12; L.e.3; 659c
~/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 9-P:</b> B
~/Ša-Anu-iššû//H	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W1; L.e.4; 707f
~/Ša-Anu-iššû(?)//H	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W1; U.e.2; 699f
~/Ša-Anu-iššû//H	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W1; U.e.1; 715i
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	

~f. Anu-abu-utēr s. Anu-abu-utēr	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr s. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~gf. Anu-mukîn-apli f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-šumu-lišir	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ s. Lâbâši	
~gf. Anu-zēru-iddin f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~gf. Anu-zēru-iddin f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-zēru-iddin f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~gf. Anu-zēru-iddin f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Anu-zēru-iddin f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Bassiya	
~gf. Ḫaninnā f. Riḫat-Bēlet-šēri	
~f. (Kidin?)-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Šumiya	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nanāya-iddin s. Lâbâši	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Rabi-Anu	
<b>Anu-zēru-lišir</b>	
~	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W?; U.e.1; 697d
	<b>No. 38-P:</b> W?; L.e.1
	<b>No. 95-RE:</b> W?; U.e.3?; 735a
	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W7; U.e.2; 710e
~/Anu-abu-utēr	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> S-neigh; E-neigh-II
~/Anu-bēl-zēri//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W9; B.e.2; 646b
~/Anu-zēru-x//H	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W5; B.e.3; 701e
	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W6; B.e.4; 701c
~/Nadinā//Ah	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W6; L.e.1; 722g
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W6; L.e.1
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin//H	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W4; L.e.4
~/Ša-Anu-iššû/Nidinti-Anu//...	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W3; L.e.2; 744c
~/Šamaš-ittannu//Ah	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W8; U.e.4; 690a
Anu-zēru-lišir~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr s. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Anu-ahhe-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-uballiṭ f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. (Lâbâši)	
~f. Lišir	
~f. Mukîn-apli	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
<b>Anu-zēru-lišir-x</b>	
~/Anu-māru-ittannu//Ah	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W8
<b>Anu-zēru-ušabši</b>	
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-ušabši	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> S2; Cl2

~gf. Anu-zēru-ušabši f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Anu-zēru-x</b>	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr	
<b>Anu-x</b>	
~	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> W?; U.e.3
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W3'
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; B.e.3
	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> W3'
	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> W?; U.e.2
	<b>No. 84-P:</b> W?; L.e.1
	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> W1;
	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W?; U.e.1; 684d
	<b>No. 2-P:</b> B1
~/Anu-zēru-līšir	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> N-neigh2(?)
~/Anu-ikšur	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> C-ow3
~/Nidinti-līštar, alphabetic scribe	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W5; L.e.2; 706c
~/Nidinti-Anu//LA	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W8?
~/Nidinti(?) -Anu//H	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W18(?)
~/x/...-iddin?//LA	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> W3
~/x//Ah	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W3
<b>Aplāya</b>	
~/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA	<b>No. 26-P:</b> S1; Cl1; Cg1; R.e.1; 680f
	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> W-neigh; W-neighbour-II1; N-neigh; S-neigh W-neigh; W-neigh-II
<b>Apollōnios</b>	
~/(Charmōn)	<b>No. 58-RE:</b>
<b>Arad ekalli/Rab?-x</b>	
~Rab?-x	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> (role n-a);
<b>Arad-adēšu</b>	
~/Nidinti-Anu	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W10; B.e.3; 692a
	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W12; B.e.1; 697h
~gf. Anu-bēlšunu f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
<b>Arad-ama-arhuš</b>	
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> W?
<b>Arad-Anu</b>	
~/Anu-abu-ušur//LA?	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W7; B.e.4?; 684e
<b>Arad-Ninurta</b>	
~	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> W?; L.e.1; 693d
~gf. Nidinti-līštar f. n-a	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. x-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-līštar	
~f. Anu-ahhe-iddin	
~f. Ušuršu-Anu	
<b>Arad-nuši-Anu (?)</b>	
~gf. Anu-uballissu f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
<b>Arad-rēš</b>	
~/Nanāya-iddin//Sezibatānā	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> Waiv3; R.e.3; 710h
~f. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. Dumqi-Anu s. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. Makkaya s. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Mannukaya	
~f. Makkaya	
<b>Aršakā (?)</b>	

~	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> S-neigh-I
<b>Ata'-Anu</b>	
~, the oxherd	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> S-neigh-II1
<b>Ata'lihi'</b>	
~f. 'Bābilitu(?) s. Ša-Anu-iššû	
<b>'Bābilitu (?)</b>	
~Ata'lihi' W Anu-ahu-ittannu/Ša-Anu-iššû, the oil presser	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> B
<b>'Bu'itu</b>	
~ Anu-bēlšunu	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> S; R.e.1
~/Nanāya-iddin/Dumqi-Anu//LA W Ṭāb-Anu/Anu-erība/Nanāya-iddin//K	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> Consent of
<b>Balātu</b>	
~	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W?; B.e.4; 769b
~/Bassiya//EZ	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W8; B.e.2; 712a
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W7
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//LA	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W7; B.e.4; 709a
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W7; U.e.4; 708q
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Balātu//LA	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W3; L.e.2/U.e.2/?; 745g/741g/lost
~/Anu-māru-ittannu//LA	<b>No. 26-P:</b> S2; Cl2; Cg2; R.e.2; 680g
	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W9; L.e.1; 703e
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W9; L.e.1; 704e
~/Dannat-Bēlti//LA	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W11; B.e.3
~/Tanitti-Anu//LA	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W1
~/Tanittu-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//LA	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W5; L.e.2/U.e.2/?; 745g/741g/lost
~/Tattannu	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> Brother
~/x//EZ	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> W3
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Anu-ittannu	
~gf. Balātu f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Lâbâši s. Tanittu-Anu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu s. Šamaš-ittannu	
~f. Tanittu-Anu	
<b>Bassiya</b>	
~	<b>No. 43-P:</b> W?; U.e.3; 694a
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; B.e.1; 772i
	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> W?; B.e.3
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W4; B.e.3; 679k
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W6; B.e.1; 668d
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W-neigh2
~/Ištar-šumu-ēreš	<b>No. 19-P:</b> W2; B.e.2; 669c
~/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//EZ	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W4; B.e.2
	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W7; U.e.3; 680i
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W8; B.e.1
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W8; U.e.1; 708r
	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W5; L.e.2; 707h
~/x//EZ	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W11'
~gf. Anu-māru-ittannu f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Gimil-Anu s. Ištar-šumu-ēreš	
~f. Tanittu-Anu	
<b>Bēl-ahhē-iddin</b>	
~/Anu-bullissu	<b>No. 4-P:</b> Scribe

<b>Bēl-ēreš</b>	
~/Nabû-našir	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> Scribe
<b>‘Bēlessunu</b>	
~/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu W Anu-uballit/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 71-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 77-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 78-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 85-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 83-P:</b> B
~/Kidin-Anu W Anu-ahhē-iddin	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> N-neighbor-III
	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> E-neighbor-II2
	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> N-neighbor-IV
~/Nanāya-iddin, mother of Anu-ušallim and Anu-ahhē-iddin	<b>No. 9-P:</b> Guar2; R.e.4; 659l
~/Rabi-Anu W Anu-uballit/Anu-ahu-iddin	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> Previous B; B.e.2
<b>Bēlet-ade-ha’i</b>	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
<b>Bēlet-adehanat</b>	
~f. Anu-uballissu	
~f. ‘Sezibatanā	
<b>Bēlet-šēri</b>	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Bēlšunu</b>	
~	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; L.e.2; 772b
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Bulluṭ</b>	
~Zēriya//GA	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W8; B.e.3; 673g
<b>Charmōn</b>	
~f. Apollōnios	
<b>Dannat-Anu</b>	
~/Šamaš-ēṭir//EZ	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> Scribe
<b>Dannat-Bēlti</b>	
~	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W?; B.e.4; 773d
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin	<b>No. 82-P:</b> W?; B.e.2; 681a
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> S1; L.e.1; 697d
~/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W11; B.e.3
	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W7
	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W9; U.e.4
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W9; U.e.4
~gf. Anu-abu-utēr f. Nanāya-iddin	
~ggf. Anu-abu-utēr gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~gf. Anu-mukīn-apli f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Balātu	
~gf. Dannat-Bēlti f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~gf. Illūt-Anu f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Libluṭ	
<b>Diophantos</b>	
~/Kephālōn//Aḥ, the rab ša reš āli of Uruk	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> Issuer of authorization by letter
<b>Dukurbile</b>	
~/Anu-uballissu/Rihat-Ištar//x	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W8; U.e.1
<b>Dumqi-Anu</b>	

~	<b>No. 78-P:</b> U.e.1; 727c
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi	<b>No. 117-ADM</b>
~/Anu-ikšur//LA	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W5; U.e.2; 732a
~/Anu-uballiṭ	<b>No. 51-P:</b> Scribe
~/Anu-uballiṭ//SLU	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 66-P:</b> Scribe
~/Anu-uballiṭ/Nanāya-iddin//H	<b>No. 87-P:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 770f
	<b>No. 88-P:</b> Cl; (cg2); R.e.2
~/Arad-Rēš	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W-neigh
~/Arad-rēš/Dumqi-Anu, doorkeeper	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W9; L.e.2
~/ (Tāb-Anu/Anu-eriba/Nanāya-iddin//K)	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 732i
~/Tattannu//H	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W8; U.e.1
	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W4; U.e.3; 725f
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W4; U.e.3; 725f
~/x	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> W6; U.e.1; 742d
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu s. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-ittannu	
~gf. 'Bu'ītu f. Nanāya-iddin	
~gf. Dumqi-Anu f. Arad-rēš	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. Rabi-Anu	
~f. Rihat-lštar	
~f. Tattannu	
~gf. Ubar f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
<b>Enlil-ahu-iddin</b>	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
<b>Enlil-šumu-ibni</b>	
~f. Nazi-muruttaš	
<b>Ephaistion</b>	
~f. Isidoros	
<b>Eribāya</b>	
~/Kidin-Anu	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> S1; cl?
~(?)//Tattannu	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> C-ow1
~gf. Idat-Anu f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>ʿErišti-Nanāya</b>	
~/Tanittu-Anu W of Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah	<b>No. 109-P:</b> B
<b>ʿErištu</b>	
~/Ruhāt-Anu W of ? x/Anu-ahu-ušabši(?)	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 745a
<b>Gimil-Anu</b>	
~/Bassiya/lštar-šumu-ēreš	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
<b>Hainnā</b>	
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, the fisherman	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 725i
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 725i
<b>Haninnā</b>	
~	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> W?; B.e.2
~/ʿAbū ... reduaya	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> S; cg1; N-neigh; R.e.1
~/ʿAbū	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> S; S/W/E-neigh
~/ʿAbū/Rihat-lštar	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> N-neigh1
~/Riḥat-Bēlet-šēri/Anu-zēru-iddin, worker in clay of the temples	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> Recipient
~f. Idat-Anu alias Šalammaya s. Rihat-bēlet-šēri	
<b>ʿHannā</b>	
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu, master builder, W Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the builder	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> S-neigh; E-neigh

<b>Hatama-Anu</b>	
~/x/Sumuttu-Anu the worker in clay of the temple of Uruk	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W-neigh-I; S-neigh1-II; S; cg1; R.e.1; 745b
<b>Higa-Anu</b>	
~/Anu-ikšur/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W6; U.e.3; 736c
<b>Idat-Anu</b>	
~ alias Šalammaya/Haninnā/Rihat-bēlet-šēri, the worker in clay of the temples of Uruk	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> B
~/Illūt-Anu//LA	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W7; L.e.1; 732b
~/Ina-qibīt-ušuzzu	<b>No. 119-ADM</b>
~/Nanāya-iddin//K	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W7; U.e.2
~/Nidinti-Anu/Erībā//EZ	<b>No. 98-P:</b> LeE: R.e.2; 739c
~/Rihat-Anu	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> N-neigh2
	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> E-neigh
	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> E-neigh-I
	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> E-neigh-I
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin s. Sumuttu-Anu	
<b>Iddināya</b>	
~/Ina-qibīt-ušuzzu	<b>No. 119-ADM</b>
<b>ʾlā</b>	
~/Lābāši	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> N-neigh
<b>Illūt-Anu</b>	
~/Anu-rabūti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Rihat-Anu//H	<b>No. 56-P:</b> Cl3; cg3
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W7; L.e.3
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu, chief superintendent of the dancers	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> W8; L.e.2
~ alias Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-balāssu-iqbi	<b>No. 39-P:</b> S1; (cl1); Ri.e.1
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W8; B.e.2; 710c
	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> N-neigh2/W-neigh
	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W10; B.e.4
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ebabbar-šumu-ibni	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W8; B.e.3; 725g
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W8; B.e.3; 725g
~/Nidinti-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 98-P:</b> Scribe
~/Nidinti-Anu/Illūt-Anu//K	<b>No. 90-P:</b> Cl; cg2
~/Nidinti-Anu//x	<b>No. 34-P:</b> W6
~/Ša-Anu-iššū//H	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W6; B.e.4; 690e
~/Ša-Anu-iššū//Nanāya-iddin//Eši	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W7; B.e.2
	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W6; B.e.1
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W6; B.e.1
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~f. Anu-uballit s. Anu-uballissu	
~f. Idat-Anu	
~gf. Illūt-Anu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-ahu-ittanni	
~f. Sumuttu-Anu s. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
<b>Ina-qibīt-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> W?; L.e.2; blank
	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W?; L.e.3; 774b
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; U.e.1; 695j
	<b>No. 38-P:</b> W4?; B.e.4; 777e
	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> W?; L.e.3

~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W7; L.e.1/B.e.4
~/Nidinti-Anu	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> Guar(?)
~/Anu-abu-uşur	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> S-neigh
~/Anu-abu-uşur//K	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W8; B.e.1?
~/Anu-abu-utêr//Ah	<b>No. 56-P:</b> W6; U.e.4; 707e
~/Anu-ahu-iddin/Anu-ikşur//x	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W1; B.e.1; 744f
~/Anu-balässu-iqbi/Ah	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W3; L.e.1/B.e.4
~/Anu-şumu-lişir//H	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W2; U.e.1
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W2; U.e.1; 711i
~/Anu-uballit//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W3; 646e?
~/Anu-uballit//x	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> Scribe
~(?)Anu-...x	<b>No. 117-ADM</b>
~/Dumqi-Anu	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W7; U.e.1; 691e
~/Illūt-Anu	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W-neigh-I; N-neigh-II; W-neigh-II
~/Kidin-Anu	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow3
~/Kidin-Anu, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W9; U.e.1; 725e
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W9; U.e.1; 725e
~/Lâbâşi/Anu-uşallim	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W8; B.e.3; 747a
~/Lâbâşi/Lişir//GA	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W6; U.e.3; 739e
	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Lāqip//x	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W5; U.e.1?
~/Lişir//H	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W4; B.e.1 B.e.2; 703h/lost
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W4; B.e.1/B.e.2; 704h/lost
~/Mannu-ki-lštar	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> W9
~/Mukîn-apli//EZ	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W4
~/Mukîn-apli/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 684a
	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> E-neigh
~/Nanāya-iddin//Abu-ṭāb	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W7; U.e.2; 675c
~/Nanāya-iddin//K	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W5; B.e.1/?;
~/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//KM	<b>No. 29-P:</b> S; c-ow2; guar; Ri.e.; 689l
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> S; c-ow2; guar; Ri.e.
~/Nidinti-Anu/Şa-Anu-işşû//EZ	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> Cl; R.e.2
~/Nidinti-Anu//x	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W2
~/Rihat-Anu	<b>No. 52-P:</b> Cl; cg2
~/Şa-Anu-işşû//H	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W8; B.e.2; 701g
	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W5; B.e.1 B.e.2; 703h/lost
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W5; B.e.1/B.e.2; 704h/lost
~/Şamaş-ētir//EZ	<b>No. 107-?;</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 110-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 111-M:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> Scribe
~/Şamaş-iddin//H	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W3; U.e.5
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W3; U.e.5
~/Tanittu-Anu/x//x	<b>No. 25-P:</b> S1; cl1; guar1; R.e.1; 680c
~gf. Ana-rabûti-Anu f. Lâbâşi-Anu	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur	
~gf. (Anu-abu-uşur) f. Muşêzib-Anu	
~f. Anu-abu-utêr s. Anu-şumu-lişir	
~f. Anu-ahhê-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhê-iddin s. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~gf. Anu-ahu-iddin f. Anu-abu-utêr s. Anu-şumu-lişir	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Balātu	

~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~gf. Anu-balāssu-iqbi f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Anu-iqīšanni	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-mukin-apli	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~gf. Anu-ušallim f. Lâbâši-Anu	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin s. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Arad-ama-arhuš	
~f. Bassiya	
~f. ‘Hannā	
~f. Illūt-Anu s. Ebabbar-šumu-ibni	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~f. Mušallim-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nanāya-iddin s. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Nidinti-Anu(?)	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Rihat-lštar	
~gf. Sumuttu-Anu f. Illūt-Anu	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. Šamaš-ētir	
~f. Šamaš-ētir s. Šibqat-Anu	
~gf. Šamaš-iddin	
~gf. Šamaš-iddin f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~f. Ubar s. Dumqi-Anu	
<b>Ina-qibīt-Anu-izuzzu</b>	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
<b>Ina-qibīt-ušuzzu</b>	
~f. Idat-Anu	
~f. Iddināya	
<b>‘Ina-qibītiya(?)</b>	
~(?) / Nidinti-Anu / Tanittu-Anu // Ah, mother of Anu-ahhē-iddin	<b>No. 110-P:</b> Consent; R.e.3; 747i
<b>Iqīšaya</b>	
~	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W?; U.e.2; 774d
	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> W?; U.e.1; 696g
	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W11
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//H	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W4; U.e.3; 733i
~/Anu-ahu-iddin//H	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W10; B.e.1; 688l
~/Anu-uballiṭ//Ah	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W1; U.e.4; 697n
	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W1; U.e.1
~/lštar-šuma-ēreš//H	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W7; B.e.4?; 699b
~/lštar-šumu-ēreš//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W5
Iqīšaya~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. lštar-šumu-ēreš	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~gf. Šamaš-ittannu f. Anu-uballiṭ	
<b>Isidoros</b>	
~s/Ephaistion	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W2; U.e.2; 747c

<b>Ištar-ahhē-iddin</b>	
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W4; B.e.2; 650d
~(?)//Anu-ahu-ittannu	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow1
~/Anu-ittannu	<b>No. 53-P:</b> Cl2; (cg2?); R.e.2; 772g
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Kidin-Anu	
<b>Ištar-ikū'a</b>	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
<b>Ištar-šumu-ēreš</b>	
~	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W7 <sup>1</sup> ; B.e.4
~/Anu-eriba	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> Scribe
~Anu-erība//K	<b>No. 68-P:</b> Scribe
~/Iqišaya//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> Scribe
~/Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W5; L.e.1; 688k
~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Lâbâši	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Iqišaya	
~f. Lâbâši	
~gf. 'Antu-banât f. Šibqat-Anu	
~f. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~f. Bassiya	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
~f. (Anu-abu-ušur]	
<b>Ištar-šumu-ibni</b>	
~	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; L.e. 3; 772c
<b>Itti-Anu-nuhšu</b>	
~/Anu-bēlšunu	<b>No. 22-P:</b> Scribe
~f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
<b>Itti-Anu-pašāri</b>	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin	
<b>Kephalon</b>	
~/Antiochus/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W1; U.e.2; 740c
~f. Diophantos	
<b>Kidin</b>	
~/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ	<b>No. 8-P:</b> W2; B.e.2; 671d <b>No. 17-AL:</b> W6; B.e.1; ?
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Lâbâši	
<b>Kidin-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 8-P:</b> C-ow2 <b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W?; U.e.1; 774e <b>No. 15-AL:</b> Brother7 <b>No. 15-AL:</b> W?; B.e.3; 778b <b>No. 23-P:</b> W?; L.e.4; 697m <b>No. 23-P:</b> W?; B.e.1; 697l <b>No. 26-P:</b> W?; L.e.3 <b>No. 26-P:</b> W?; U.e.2; 682l <b>No. 33-RE:</b> W?; L.e.2; 693b <b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; U.e.6 <b>No. 36-RE:</b> n-a <b>No. 39-P:</b> W?; L.e.1; 755d <b>No. 41-P:</b> W?; L.e.3; 672c <b>No. 42-RE:</b> W8 <b>No. 67-P:</b> Lr; R.e.1

	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W7; L.e.1/U.e.4/?
	<b>No. 85-P:</b> W?; U.e.1; 770e
	<b>No. 91-P:</b> W?; U.e.3?
	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W?; B.e.2; 765b
~/Ana-rabûti-x	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> Cl3
~/Anu-abu-uşur	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> c-ow2
~/Anu-abu-uşur//LA	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> Previous B
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//K	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W9
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Dannat-Bēlti//LA (alias Anu-ittannu?)	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> S3; (L.e.2; 697g?)
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> Guar(?)
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> B
	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W2; U.e.1
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Nidinti-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 111-M:</b> W1
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W1
~/Anu-ahu-uşabši	<b>No. 39-P:</b> C-ow1
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
~/Anu-ahu-uşabši//EZ	<b>No. 9-P:</b> C-ow
	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W12; L.e.3
	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W5; B.e.3
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W5; B.e.3; 688d
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi	<b>No. 39-P:</b> C-ow2
~/Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W1; U.e.2; 770b
~/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> Original c-ow1
	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W4
	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> Previous S
	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W3; B.e.3; 721a
~/Anu-uballit//K	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W9; L.e.1; 664c
~/(?)Anu-uballit//x	<b>No. 41-P:</b> Scribe
~/Anu-uşallim//LA	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W6; R.e.2/4; 697a/j(?)
	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W1
~/Anu-zēru-iddin/Kidin-Anu//GA?	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W9; U.e.3?
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W5; U.e.3
	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W6
~/Anu-x	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W10
	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W6; L.e.1/U.e.4/?
~/Arad-Ninurta/x-Anu//LA	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W6
~/Dannat-Bēlti//LA	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W3; U.e.1; 655c
	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W8; B.e.2?; 680g?
~/Illūt-Anu, alphabetic scribe (of the Property of Anu)	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W8
	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> B
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> B
~/Illūt-Anu(?)//x	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W3; L.e.1/U.e.4/?
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu-izuzzu/Kidin-Anu	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W7; B.e.2/1; 745c/741c
~/Ištar-ikū'a, alphabetic scribe	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W8; B.e.2; 675f
~/Lābāši	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> S2; cl?
	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 701h
~/Lābāši//EZ	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> S
	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W2; B.e.4; 676g
~/Lābāši-Anu	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 701b
~/Lābāši-Anu/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W3; B.e.2; 739i
~f. Mannu-iqabbu s. Anu-abu-uşur gs. Mannu-iqabbu	
~f. Mattantu-Anu (s. Nanāya-iddin gs. Rihat-Anu)	
~/Mukīn-apli//K	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W6; U.e.4?; 680k?
	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W5; B.e.3; 697i

~/Mušezib-Anu//Ša-Anu-lišlim	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W12; L.e.4; 686h
~/Mušezib-Anu/Anu-abu-usur	<b>No. 119-ADM</b>
~/Nanāya-iddin//Abu-ṭāb	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W8; R.e.2/4; 697a/j(?)
~/Nanāya-iddin//Itti-Anu-pašāri	<b>No. 95-RE:</b> W8; B.e.2?
~/Nanāya-iddin/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> S4; Cl; R.e.4; 693j
~/Nanāya-iddin/Rihat-Anu, clay workers of the temple of Uruk	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> S; cguarrantor1; R.e.1; 740g
~/Nidinti-Anu	<b>No. 67-P:</b> LeE: R.e.2; 717a
~/Ša-Anu-iššû/Mušallim-Anu, doorkeeper of the Gate of the Reš	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W8; L.e.2; 736b
~/Šumiya/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> W3; B.e.1/B.e.2
~/Sumuttu-Anu, the weaver	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> W1; L.e.3/U.e.1-3
~/x-šarri	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> E-neigh
~/x/Ah	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W1; B.e.2; 769
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~gf. Ana-rabûti-Anu f. Šamaš-ēṭir	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Ištar-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~f. Anu-ahu-x	
~gf. Anu-balāssu-iqbi f. Šamaš-ēṭir	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu s. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ikšur	
~gf. Anu-ittannu f. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Anu-uballit s. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~gf. Anu-uballit f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-ubu-utēr s. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. 'Bēlessunu	
~f. 'Bēlessunu	
~f. Eribāya	
~gf. Higa-Anu f. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. (Kidin?)-Anu f. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Ina-qibīt-Anu-izuzzu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Lābāši	
~f. Lābāši s. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~f. Mannu-iqabbu s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~gf. Mukîn-apli f. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Mušezib-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	

~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Šamaš-ētir	
~f. Sumuttu-Anu s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Šamaš-ētir	
~gf. Šamaš-ittannu f. Šamaš-ētir	
~f. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. Tattannu	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ alias Apollōnios	
<b>Kittu-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; L.e.1; 695c
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//K	<b>No. 19-P:</b> L.e1
~gf. Anu-ittannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Lābāši</b>	
~	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> Cl(?); R.e.2
	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> Brother2+3
	<b>No. 39-P:</b> W?; B.e.4; 755h
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; L.e.1; 772f
	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W?; L.e.2; 649h
	<b>No. 77-P:</b> W?; U.e.1
	<b>No. 78-P:</b> B.e.3; 727h
	<b>No. 78-P:</b> B.e.4; 727j
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> W?;
~/Anu-abu-ušur/Lābāši//EZ	<b>No. 98-P:</b> W7; L.e.1; 739d
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah;	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W2; B.e.4; 717c
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 106-P:</b> W1; L.e.1
(~/Anu-ahu-iddin//Ah)	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W4; L.e.2-3/B.e.1; 712l-c/712f
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W3; L.e.2; 743e
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> S; cl; guar; R.e.; 742e
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Anu-bēlšunu/Nikarchos//Ah	<b>No. 109-P:</b> S; cl; (R.e.)
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Lābāši//...	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W4; U.e.3; 744d
~/Anu-ahu-ušabši	<b>No. 108-RE:</b> W4'; L.e.1
~/Anu-ahu-ušabši/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W5; U.e.3
~/Anu-bēlšunu, alphabetic scribe	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W7; B.e.4; 655h
~/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W1; B.e.1; 732h
~/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-uballiṭ//H	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W8; L.e.1; 733k
~/Anu-uballiṭ//H	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W5; L.e.2; 698a
~/Anu-zēru-iddin	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> S-neigh
	<b>No. 51-P:</b> LeE: R.e.2; 706d
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ)	<b>No. 8-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> B
	<b>No. 18-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 19-P:</b> Lr
	<b>No. 20-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 23-P:</b> B; C-ow
	<b>No. 24-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 28-P:</b> B; C-ow
	<b>No. 29-P:</b> B; c-ow1
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> B; c-ow1
	<b>No. 31-P:</b> B; c-ow1
	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> Has right

	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> S-neigh; B
	<b>No. 38-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 39-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 40-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 41-P:</b> B; c-ow1
	<b>No. 44-P:</b> B; c-ow
	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> B
	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> N-neigh-new; B
	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> S-neigh
	<b>No. 47-P:</b> B; c-ow
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> B; c-ow
	<b>No. 49-P:</b> B; c-ow
	<b>No. 52-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> B; c-ow
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> C-ow
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> C-ow
(~)/Anu-zēru-lišir/x//Ah	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W10; L.e.2/L.e.3 B.e.1; 712c/712d/712f
~/[Anu-zēru-iddin?]/EZ	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W9; L.e.4; 773c
~/Balātu//Tanittu-Anu//LA	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W9; B.e.3/U.e.1//B.e.1; 690d/lost/lost
~/Ištar-šuma-ēreš//Ah	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W5; L.e.2
~/Kidin	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> S2(; Cl); R.e.2; 693e
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-mukīn-apli//EZ	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 676b
~/Lišir//GA	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W7; B.e.3/U.e.1//B.e.1; 690d/lost/lost
~/Mannu-iqabbu//K	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W5; B.e.4; 768c
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W5; B.e.4; 711c
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W6
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W6
~/Mukīn-apli	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> N-neigh-II
~/Mukīn-apli//K	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W3; U.e.1; 664h
	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W4; L.e.2; 769d
~/Nanāya-ittannu, the barber	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> E-neigh
~/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W3
~/Nidinti-Anu//K	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W6
~/Nidinti-Anu/(Anu-abu-ušur//K)	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W3; L.e.2-3/B.e.1; 712l-c/712f
~/Nidinti-Anu/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 44-P:</b> S1; cl1; Ri.e1; 689d
~/Rabûti-Anu//H	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W4; B.e.3/U.e.1//B.e.1; 690d/lost/lost
~/Rihat-Anu/Lâbâši, the itinnu	<b>No. 95-RE:</b> W6; U.e.3?; 735b
Lâbâši/Šamaš-ittannu/Anu-ittannu//GA	<b>No. 90-P:</b> B
~/Tanittu-Anu/x//x	<b>No. 25-P:</b> S4; cl4; guar4; R.e.4
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 77-P:</b> S2; cl2; cg2
~/x	<b>No. 35-P:</b> Scribe
~/x//Eši	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W14
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W14
~/x//EZ	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> W4; L.e.2
~/x	<b>No. 1-S;</b> W?; B.e.1; 645d
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~gf. Anu-abu-ušur f. (Nanāya-iddin)	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Ištar-šuma-ēreš	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Nabû-uballiṭ	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-ittannu s. Anu-bēlšunu	

~f. Anu-mukin-apli	
~f. Anu-uballit	
~gf. Anu-uballit f. Anu-zëru-iddin	
~gf. Anu-uballit f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-zëru-iddin	
~f. 'Ilā	
~f. Ina-qibit-Anu s. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Ina-qibit-Anu s. Lišir	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Mattanitu-Anu s. Nabû-uballit	
~gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Anu-zëru-iddin	
~f. Rabi-Anu s. Rabi-Anu	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. 'Taddin-Ištar	
Lâbâši-Anu(?)/Tattannu	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> C-ow2
~/Tattannu/EZ	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W7; B.e.5; 713d
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W10; L.e.4
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W10; L.e.4; 708o
	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W1; U.e.3; 710g
	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W4; B.e.1
	<b>No. 77-P:</b> S4; cl4; cg4
~/Tattannu/x	<b>No. 43-P:</b> W10; B.e.1; 694e
~f. Ana-rabi-Anu s. Ina-qibit-Anu	
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu s. Ina-qibit-Anu	
~f. Anu-ittannu s. Tattannu	
~f. Anu-mukin-apli	
~f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Anu-uballit s. Tattannu	
~f. Anu-ušallim s. Ina-qibit-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Tattannu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Lāqip</b>	
~/Anu-iqīšanni//Ah	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W11; B.e.1; 647i
~(?)//Anu-iqīšanni	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow2
~(?)//x	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow4
~f. Ina-qibit-Anu	
<b>Libluṭ</b>	
~/Dannat-Bēlti	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> E-neigh
~/Nanāya-iddin//LA	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W7; L.e.3; 698e
<b>Lišir</b>	
~	<b>No. 43-P:</b> W7; L.e.3
	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W7; U.e.3; 649e
	<b>No. 77-P:</b> W7; U.e.2
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W5; U.e.4; 695a
~/Anu-zëru-lišir//H	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W13
~/Mukin-apli//Anu-ikšur//K	<b>No. 35-P:</b> S; cl2; (cg2); Ri.e.1; 695f
~/Zëriya	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W4
~/Zëriya//GA	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W3; U.e.1; 698f
	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W3

	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W3; L.e.3; 703g
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W3; L.e.3; 704g
~/Zēriya/Anu-ušallim//GA	<b>No. 9-P:</b> S1; Cl1; Guar1; R.e.1; 659q
	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W1; U.e.1; 712j
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W3; B.e.3; 709h
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W3; U.e.3;
~/x-Anu//GA	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W4; B.e.1; 699c
~/x//GA	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W6; B.e.3; 689h
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W6; B.e.3; 754d
~/x/Anu-ušallim//GA	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W9
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-mukīn-apli	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Ina-qibīt-Anu f. Lâbâši	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Šamaš-iddin	
<b>Lulâ-lštar</b>	
~/Nanāya-iddin/Sezibatanā	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> Waiv4; R.e.4; 710b
<b>Makkaya</b>	
~	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> N-neigh-II
~/Arad-rēš, the parchment maker	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> B; E-neigh-II
~/Arad-rēš/Anu-ahu-ittannu, the parchment maker	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> B
<b>Mannu-iqabbu</b>	
~	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> W?; U.e.2; 742b
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur//K	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W2; U.e.1; 732e
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-ušur/Mannu-iqabbu//K	<b>No. 84-P:</b> Cl; cg2
~/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu//K	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W3; U.e.2; 738i
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Lâbâši	
~ggf. Mannu-iqabbu gf. Kidin-Anu f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~ggf. Nanāya-iddin gf. Šamaš-iddin f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Mannu-ki-iqabbu</b>	
~	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> W1; B.e.3?
~/Tanittu-Anu	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> W2; B.e.3?
<b>Mannu-ki-lštar</b>	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Aplāya	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
<b>Mannukaya</b>	
~/Arad-rēš	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> B
<b>Mattanītu-Anu</b>	
~/Lâbâši/Nabû-uballiṭ	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> B1; N/S-neigh2
<b>Mattantu-Anu</b>	
~/Kidin-Anu/Nanāya-iddin/Rihat-Anu)	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> Cl; cg1; R.e.2; 740d
<b>Min-Nanāya/Abū</b>	
~/Abū	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> Cl; cg2; R.e.2; 744g
<b>Mukīn-apli</b>	
~	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> W?; L.e.3; 649k
	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W?; U.e.3; blank
	<b>No. 83-P:</b> W?; U.e.1; 766e
~/Anu-bēlšunu	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> E-neigh

~/Anu-bēlšunu//x-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W3; L.e.1; 770g
~/Anu-ikšur//K	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W2
	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W1; B.e.1
~/Anu-ikšur/Kidin-Anu//K	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W1; U.e.1
~/Anu-zēru-līšir//Ah	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W2; B.e.2; 690c
~/Nidinti-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W1; B.e.3; 733f
~f. Lišir s. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~gf. Anu-balāssu-iqbi f. Tattannu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu s. Tattannu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Mušallim-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Rihat-Anu	
<b>(Murašû)/Šūzubu//Šumāti</b>	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W4; B.e.2; 673k
<b>Mušallim-Anu</b>	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> W?; U.e.3; ?
~/Anu-abu-ušur//Ah	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W3; B.e.1; 710a
	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W11; L.e.3; 711h
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W11; L.e.3
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> N-neigh
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//x//x	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W7; U.e.1; 770c
~/Mukīn-apli	<b>No. 7-P:</b> Waiv2(?); R.e.1; 655d
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
<b>Mušēzib-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Iddin-Amurru	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W10; B.e.3; 698j
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W7; U.e.2; 697c
~/x	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W2; B.e.3; 647d
	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow2
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. (Anu-abu-ušur) s. (Ina-qibīt-Anu)	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Ša-Anu-lišlim	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Anu-abu-usur	
~f. Ubar	
~f. Šibqat-Anu	
<b>Nabû-našir</b>	
~f. Bēl-ēreš	
<b>Nabû-uballiṭ</b>	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Lâbâši	
~gf. Mattanītu-Anu f. Lâbâši	
<b>Nadin</b>	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
<b>Nadinā</b>	
~f. Anu-zēru-līšir	
<b>Nādin-Anu</b>	
~gf. Anu-ittannu f. Anu-abu-ušur	
<b>Nanāya</b>	

~gf. Anu-ahhē-iddin f. Tanittu-Anu	
<b>Nanāya-iddin</b>	
~	<b>No. 39-P:</b> W?; U.e.2; 755f
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; B.e.2; 772a
	<b>No. 112-M:</b> Cedeing right; R.e.; 750a
~/Dannat-Bēlti	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> S-neigh-III; S-neigh-II2
~/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ	<b>No. 68-P:</b> B1
	<b>No. 70-P:</b> B2
~/Anu-abu-uşur//LA	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> Previous B
~/Anu-abu-utēr//LA	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W6; L.e.4; 725c
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W6; L.e.4; 725c
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W1
	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W1; B.e.2; 722b
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W1; B.e.2; 688a
	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W1; B.e.3; 684f
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Abu-hi(tua?)	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W7; B.e.1/B.e.4; 765c/765a
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//EZ	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W7; B.e.2; 668b
~/Anu-māru-ittannu	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> E-neigh;
~/Anu-māru-ittannu//H	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W14; B.e.2
~/Anu-mukīn-apli//LA	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W6; L.e.2
~/Anu-uballit	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> W9; B.e.3; 699j
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W13
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W13
~/Anu-zēru-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> B
~/Anu-zēru-iddin/Lâbâši//EZ	<b>No. 70-P:</b> B1
	<b>No. 76-P:</b> B1
	<b>No. 84-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 89-P:</b> B1
~/Dannat-Bēlti//LA	<b>No. 20-P:</b> W4; U.e.1; 675d
	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W5; L.e.1; 676a
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu	<b>No. 19-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W2; B.e.?
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W2; B.e.2?; 773g?
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//K	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W9; U.e.2; 733b
	<b>No. 5-P:</b> Scribe
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Anu-uballit//K	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W8; B.e.3; 740f
~/Itti-Anu-nuhşu//SLU	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W9
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 33-RE:</b>
~/Mannu-ki-līstar//EZ	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W12; U.e.4; 664b
~/Mannu-ki-līstar//H	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W8; U.e.1/U.e.4; 692h/692i
~/Mukīn-apli//Ešī	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W7; L.e.1?
~/Nidinti-Anu	<b>No. 108-RE:</b> W7'
~/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 55-P:</b> W6; U.e.5; 708l
~/Nidinti-Anu//K	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W6; U.e.4
~/Nidinti-Anu//KM	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W8; B.e.2; 647e
	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W6; L.e.2; 650i
~/Nidinti-Anu//LA	<b>No. 54-P:</b> W6; B.e.5
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-zēru-uşabši	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> S1; Cl1
~/Rabi-Anu//LA	<b>No. 52-P:</b> C-ow
~/Ša-Anu-iššû//Nanāya-iddin//Ešī	<b>No. 112-M:</b> W7; B.e.2; 750b
~/Šamaš-iddin/Anu-abu-uşur/Mannu-iqabbu//K	<b>No. 84-P:</b> S; cg1(?)
~/Tattannu	<b>No. 43-P:</b> W9; B.e.2
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W4; U.e.4/B.e.2; 715a/lost
~/Zēriya//GA	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> W7; B.e.3; 768b

	<b>No. 59-RE:</b> W7; B.e.3; 711d
~/x	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> W11; B.e.1/B.e.4; 765c/765a
~/x//LA	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W5; L.e.1; 672c
~/x//SLU	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W9; B.e.1; 673a
~/x/Ibnāya//LA	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W6; B.e.1; 743c
~/x/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W3; L.e.4
~f. Ahhēšu-Anu s. Anu-x	
~f. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur s. Lâbâši	
~f. Anu-abu-uşur s. 'Sezibatanā	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr s. Dannat-Bēlti	
~f. Anu-abu-utēr s. Nanāya-iddin gs. Dannat-Bēlti	
~gf. Anu-abu-utēr f. Nanāya-iddin s. Dannat-Bēlti	
~gf. Anu-abu-utēr f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Anu-balāssu-iqbi f. Tattannu	
~f. Anu-ikşur	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Anu-zēru-iddin s. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Arad-rēš s. 'Sezibatanā	
~gf. 'Bu'ītu f. Anu-erība	
~f. 'Bu'ītu s. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. 'Bēlessunu	
~f. Dannat-Bēlti	
~gf. Dumqi-Anu f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~ggf. Dumqi-Anu gf. Ṭāb-Anu f. Anu-erība	
~f. Idat-Anu	
~gf. Illūt-Anu f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu s. Abu-ṭāb	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Itti-Anu-pašāri	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu s. Rihat-Anu	
~f. Libluṭ	
~f. Lulâ-Ištar s. 'Sezibatanā	
~f. Mannu-iqabbu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Mattantu-Anu( f. Kidin-Anu s. Rihat-Anu)	
~gf. Nanāya-iddin f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Nidinti-Anu gs. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. 'Sezibatanā s. 'Sezibatanā	
~f. Šibqāt-Anu s. Nidinti-Anu gs. Anu-bēlšunu	
~gf. Ṭāb-Anu f. Anu-erība	
~f. 'Ṭabāt-Nanāya s. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Tanittu-Anu s. Tanittu-Anu	

<b>Nanāya-ittannu</b>	
~f. Lābāši	
<b>Nazi-muruttaš</b>	<b>No. 9-P:</b> Scribe
~Enlil-šumu-ibni	<b>No. 9-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 7-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> Scribe
<b>Nidinti-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W?; L.e.1; 697f
	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W?; U.e.1; 682a
	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> W?; L.e.3
	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> W?; U.e.3; 693f
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W?; L.e.4; 695g
	<b>No. 40-P:</b> W?; B.e.1; 769e
	<b>No. 52-P:</b> W9'(?)
	<b>No. 53-P:</b> W?; U.e.3
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> W?; B.e.1; 773h
	<b>No. 71-P:</b> S; cl(?); R.e.1; 674a
	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W?; L.e.1; 756e
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> B.e.4; 681c
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> W?; U.e.2; 681j
	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W1; U.e.2
	<b>No. 91-P:</b> W?; U.e.2?
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
~(?)	<b>No. 107-?;</b> W1'
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> S-neigh2
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu//H	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W7; B.e.2?; 725b
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W7; B.e.2?; 725b
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-zēru-līšir//H	<b>No. 69-P:</b> B
~/Anu-abu-ušur	<b>No. 117-ADM</b>
~/Anu-abu-ušur//H	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W8; B.e.1/L.e.1; ?/698h
	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W3; L.e.1?; 725d
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W3; L.e.1?; 725d
~/Anu-abu-ušur//K	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W3; B.e.4; 659i
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W2; L.e.4/B.e.1; ?
~/Anu-abu-ušur/Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 87-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 88-P:</b> B
~/Anu-abu-utēr//LA	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W8; B.e.2/?
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//Ah	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W6; L.e.1; 655ind
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W4; L.e.2/U.e.2; lost/747c
~/Anu-ahu-iddin/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H	<b>No. 72-P:</b> B
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> B
~/Anu-ahu-ittanni/Ilūṭ-Anu//H	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W6; B.e.1; 740h
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> W-neigh
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> Ow2
	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> W4
	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W5
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W2; L.e.2/U.e.2; lost/747c
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Ah	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> c-ow1
~/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 10-P:</b> W1; L.e.2
	<b>No. 71-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 72-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 76-P:</b> Scribe
~/Anu-bēlšunu/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W1; B.e.3/U.e.3

~/Anu-mukīn-apli	<b>No. 19-P:</b> Guar; R.e.; 669a
~/Anu-mukīn-apli//K	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W8; U.e.3; 650g
~/Anu-uballiṭ	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> W-neigh
~/Anu-uballiṭ//Ah	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W3; U.e.3; 697k
~/Anu-uballiṭ//H	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W11; U.e.2; 688i/L.e.2
~/Anu-uballiṭ//SLU	<b>No. 20-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 49-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 54-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 56-P:</b> Scribe
~/Anu-uballiṭ//Ah	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W2; B.e.3-4
~/Anu-uballiṭ/Anu-abu-ušur//LA	<b>No. 13-P:</b> S2; Cl2; R.e.2; 664i
~/Anu-uballiṭ/Iqīšaya//Ah	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W7; B.e.1
	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W4; L.e.2/U.e.3; 692k/692g
	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W2; U.e.2/L.e.2; 688o/688l
~/Anu-zēru-iddin/Anu-abu-utēr//LA	<b>No. 95-RE:</b> W7
	<b>No. 96-RE:</b> W5; B.e.1; 736g
~/Bēlet-šēri, carpenter	<b>No. 116-ADM</b>
~/Bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W12; B.e.2/?;
~/Dumqi-Anu/Ana-rabûti-Anu//K	<b>No. 110-P:</b> LeE: R.e.1; 747a
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W8; B.e.3; 770h
	<b>No. 117-ADM</b>
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W9; U.e.1/B.e.3-4;
~/Kidin-Anu	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow2
~/Kidin-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W7; B.e.2; 738j
~/Lâbâši-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W5; U.e.3; 720b
~/Lišir	<b>No. 78-P:</b> W6; U.e.2/L.e.2; 727e/?
~/Mannu-iqabbu	<b>No. 40-P:</b> C-ow2
~/Nanāya-iddin/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 33-RE:</b> S5; Cl; R.e.5
~/Nanāya-iddin/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> S4
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-ahu-iddin//H	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W7 B.e.2/L.e.1; 747c/747g
~/Rabi-Anu	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> S-neigh
	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W3
	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> E-neigh-III2
	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> S-neigh-IV
~/Ša-Anu-iššû//EZ	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W3; B.e.3/4
~/Ša-Anu-iššû/Anu-ahu-ušabši//x	<b>No. 38-P:</b> S; cg1; Ri.e.1
~/(?)Ša-Anu-iššû//Eši	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> W7; L.e.1
~/Šamaš-ēṭir	<b>No. 6-RE:</b> n-a
	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow1
~/Šamaš-ēṭir/Kidin-Anu//[LA]	<b>No. 85-P:</b> S
~/Šamaš?-x	<b>No. 2-P:</b> B3
~/Širki-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W1; L.e.1; 650f
	<b>No. 5-P:</b> W4
~/Tanittu-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W7; L.e.2/U.e.3; 692k/692g
~/Tanittu-Anu/Balātu//LA	<b>No. 54-P:</b> Cl1; cg3; R.e.3
	<b>No. 55-P:</b> Cl1; cg3; R.e.3; 708d
	<b>No. 49-P:</b> W13; U.e.2; 712i
~/Tanittu-Anu/Šamaš-ittannu//Ah	<b>No. 110-P:</b> W4; B.e.2/L.e.1; 747c/747g
~/Tanittu-Anu/Uppulu//Ah	<b>No. 94-P:</b> W6; B.e.4; 733c
~/Tattannu-Nanāya	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> B
~/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 77-P:</b> S1; cl1; cg1
~/Tattannu//x	<b>No. 34-P:</b> W5; U.e.2; 678b
~/Ušuršu-Anu//H	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W8; B.e.3; 732g

~/x-Anu//H	<b>No. 78-P:</b> W2; U.e.2/L.e.2; 727g/727e
	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W6
~/x//Ah	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W12(?)
~/x/Anu-bēlšunu//Ah	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W4; B.e.3/U.e.3
~/x/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W10; U.e.1/L.e.1; lost/756e
~f. Ana-rabûtika-Anu s. Anu-siqqatu-utēr(?)	
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Anu-abu-ušur s. Ubar	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Anu-zēr-lišir	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Illūt-Anu	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Tattannu	
~gf. Anu-balāssu-iqbi f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~gf. Anu-bēlšunu f. Lâbâši	
~f. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Anu-iqîšanni	
~f. Anu-ittannu s. Kittu-Anu	
~gf. Anu-māru-ittannu f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Anu-mukîn-apli s. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Anu-uballit s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-uballit s. Anu-zēru-lišir	
~f. Anu-uballit s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-uballit s. Lâbâši	
~f. Anu-zēru-lišir s. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~gf. Anu-zēru-lišir f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. Anu-zēru-ušabši s. Anu-zēru-ušabši	
~f. Arad-adēšu	
~gf. 'Bēlessunu f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Idat-Anu s. Erībā	
~f. Illūt-Anu	
~f. Illūt-Anu s. Illūt-Anu	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Ina-qibīt-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu s. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. 'Ina-qibītiya(?) s. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. Ištar-šumu-erēš	
~gf. Kephalon f. Antiochus	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Kittu-Anu s. Anu-mukîn-apli	
~f. Lâbâši] s. (Anu-abu-ušur)	
~f. Lâbâši	
~gf. Lâbâši f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	

~f. Lâbâši s. Tattannu	
~gf. Mannu-iqabbu f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Mukin-apli	
~f. Mukin-apli s. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nanāya-iddin s. Anu-zēru-ušabši	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Nidinti-Ištar	
~f. Nikanor	
~gf. 'Rubuttu f. Anu-uballit	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû	
~f. Ša-Anu-iššû s. (Ša-Anu-iššû gs. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~f. Šamaš-iddin	
~f. Šamaš-iddin s. Ina-qibit-Anu	
~gf. Šibqāt-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Tanittu-Anu	
~gf. Tanittu-Anu f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Tanittu-Anu s. Tanittu-Anu	
~f. Tattannu	
~f. Tattannu s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Ušuršu-Anu	
<b>Nidinti-Ištar</b>	
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W10; U.e.1; 676f
~/Arad-Ninurta	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W8; L.e.2; 655i
~/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W12; B.e.4; 680j
~/Nidinti-Anu//K	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W6
~/x/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W9; L.e.3
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Anu-ahhē-iddin, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	
<b>'Nidinti-Nanāya</b>	
~/Rihat-Ištar W Anu-abu-ušur/Lâbâši/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//EZ	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> B
<b>Nidinti-šarri</b>	
~	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W10; B.e.?
	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> Consent
~/Rihat-bēlet-šēri/Tab-rā(?)	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W-neigh
~f. Anu-ahu-ušabši s. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~f. 'Šupêltu s. Ša-Anu-iššû gs. Anu-uballit	
<b>Nidinti?-x</b>	
~	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> W?; B.e.2; 778c
<b>'Nidintu</b>	
~/Anu-abu-ušur W Anu-zēru-iddin/Nanāya-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> B
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
<b>Nikanor</b>	
~/Nidinti-Anu	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W-neigh
<b>Nikarchos</b>	
~ggf. Anu-bēlšunu gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~ggf. Lâbâši gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Anu-bēlšunu	
<b>Nikolaos</b>	1
~ alias Rihat-Anu	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W8; U.e.1
~ alias Rihat-Anu/'Phanaia/'Šibqāya, clay worker of the temple of Anu	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> Recipient; R.e.2; 738c
<b>'Nuptis</b>	
~Anu-bālāssu-iqbi	<b>No. 22-P:</b> B1

~/Anu-bālāssu-iqbi/Anu-iqīšanni//K	<b>No. 23-P:</b> S1; Cl1; Guar1; R.e.
<b>‘Phanaia</b>	
m. Nikolaos alias Rihat-Anu d. Šibqāya	
<b>Rabi-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 113-RE:</b> S; (R.e.)
~/Anu-ahhē?-iddin	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W8
~/Anu-uballiṭ//H	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W2; B.e.2; 655f
~/Anu-zēru-ibni	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> E-neigh
~/Anu-zēru-iddin //EZ	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W10; U.e.2/B.e.1
	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W13; B.e.4
~/Dumqi-Anu	<b>No. 8-P:</b> W12; B.e.4; 671fh
	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W6; U.e.2; 698g
	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W11; U.e.2/B.e.1
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> C-ow
	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W10
~/Lâbâši/Rabûti-Anu//H	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W9; B.e.2; 676j
~f. (Ana-rabûti-Anu)	
~f. Anu-erîba	
~f. ‘Bēlessunu	
~f. Lâbâši	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. Rabi-Anu f. Lâbâši	
<b>‘Rab-šuhi’u</b>	
~(?) /Anu-ahu-utēr	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> C-ow4
<b>‘Ramat-Ištar</b>	
~/Anu-ahu-iddin	<b>No. 7-P:</b> Guar(?); R.e.3; 655b
~/Anu-ahu-iddin, mother of Mušallim-Anu and Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Mukīn-apli	<b>No. 7-P:</b> <i>Ina asābi</i> ; W; B.e.2; U.e.
<b>Raummā</b>	
~ the master builder	<b>No. 105-RE:</b> W-neigh2
<b>Remē-Nanāya</b>	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
<b>Rihat-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W?; U.e.2; 697g
	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> W?; U.e.3/Up.E: 696c/696e
	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> W?; U.e.3/Up.e.; 696c/696e
~/Anu-iqīšanni//SLU	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W7; B.e.4; 703d
	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W9; U.e.3; 688b
~/Anu-ahu-iddin//Imbi-Anu	<b>No. 66-P:</b> W8
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi	<b>No. 34-P:</b> W4; L.e.1
~/Anu-iqīšanni//SLU	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W6; B.e.3 L.e.2; 703b/703i
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W6; B.e.3/L.e.2; 704b/704i
~/Anu-uballiṭ//LA	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W9; B.e.1
	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W8; U.e.2; 691d
	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W2
	<b>No. 47-P:</b> W8; B.e.3/L.e.2; 703b/703i
	<b>No. 48-P:</b> W8; B.e.3/L.e.2; ?/703i
	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W2
	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W15’
~/Bēlet-ade-ha’i	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> N-neigh
~/Ištar-šumu-ēreš//Ah	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W5; B.e.1
~/Mukīn-apli, shepherd of the steppe	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W9; B.e.4; 650e
~gf. Ana-rabûti-Anu f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	

~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Anu-balässu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Idat-Anu	
~ggf. Illūt-Anu gf. (Ana-rabūti-Anu) f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Lâbâši s. Lâbâši, the itinnu	
~ggf. Mattantu-Anu( gf. Kidin-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin)	
~ggf. Sumuttu-Anu gf. (Ana-rabūti-Anu) f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~gf. Šahilā f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~f. Ubar s. Ubar	
<b>Rihat-Bēl</b>	
f. Šibqat-Bēl	
<b>Rihat-bēlet-šēri</b>	
~gf. Idat-Anu alias Šalammaya f. Haninnā	
~f. Nidinti-šarri s. Tab-rā(?)	
~f. Ḥaninnā s. Anu-zēru-iddin	
<b>Rihat-Ištar</b>	
~	<b>No. 78-P:</b> L.e.1; 727b
~/Anu-ahu-iddin//EZ	<b>No. 8-P:</b> W10; U.e.1; 671a
	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> W4; L.e.1
	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W5; L.e.1; 668c
	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W5; L.e.2
	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W3; ?/U.e.3; ?/691e
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu?	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> W7; L.e.2; 670d
~/Anu-ittannu//LA	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W9
~/Dumqi-Anu//LA	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W8; U.e.2; 722e
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W8; U.e.2; 688b
	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> W3; B.e.1; 684c
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 17-AL:</b> W3; L.e.3/U.e.1-3
	<b>No. 19-P:</b> W1; B.e.1; 669b
	<b>No. 23-P:</b> W6; B.e.4; 679n
	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W8; B.e.2; 688g
	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W2; /U.e.3; ?/691e
	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W11; U.e.1; 697l
	<b>No. 80-RE:</b> W6; B.e.2; 756a
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~f. Anu-balässu	
~f. Anu-uballiṭ	
~gf. Dukurbile f. Anu-uballissu	
~gf. Haninnā f. 'Abū	
~f. 'Nidinti-Nanāya	
<b>'Rubuttu</b>	
~/Anu-uballiṭ/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 106-P:</b> S; R.e.1
<b>Ruhat-Anu</b>	
~f. 'Erištu	
<b>Sîn-bānūnu</b>	
~	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W9 <sup>?</sup> ; L.e.1
	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W6 <sup>?</sup> ; U.e.2; 695k
	<b>No. 43-P:</b> W7 <sup>?</sup> ; B.e.3
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
~Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 13-P:</b> W8; U.e.2.; 664e
	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W3; U.e.1?

	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W9; B.e.4; 697m
<b>Spoudaios</b>	
~	<b>No. 119-ADM</b>
<b>Sumuttu-Anu</b>	
~/(Ana-rabûti-Anu/Anu-uballit/Rihat-Anu//H)	<b>No. 56-P:</b> Cl2; cg2; Ri.e.2
Sumuttu-Anu/İllût-Anu/İna-qibît-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W1; U.e.4; 676k
Sumuttu-Anu/Kidin-Anu/Anu-abu-uşur, the weaver	<b>No. 65-RE:</b> B
Sumuttu-Anu/x//x	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W7; B.e.4; 721b
Sumuttu-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W5; L.e.1
~f. Anu-ittannu s. Ana-rabûti-Anu	
~gf. Anu-zêru-iddin f. İdat-Anu	
~gf. Hatama-Anu	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
Şa-Anu-işşû	
~	<b>No. 39-P:</b> W?; L.e.2; 755b
	<b>No. 95-RE:</b> W?; U.e.2?
	<b>No. 108-RE:</b> W?; L.e.2; 767b
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> L.e.1; 681h
	<b>No. 90-P:</b> W8; B.e.?
~/Anu-ahu-uşabši//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W2
	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W3; L.e.1; 647a8
	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W10; B.e.2; 697b
~/Anu-māru-ittannu/Şa-Anu-işşû, the oil presser	<b>No. 36-RE:</b> S+S-neigh; Ri.e.1; 696f
~/Anu-şumu-lişir//H	<b>No. 24-P:</b> W8; L.e.1
~/Anu-şumu-lişir/Anu-abu-uşur//H	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W4; L.e.3; 688h
~/Anu-zêru-lişir//İmbi-Anu	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W6; U.e.1; 710f
	<b>No. 58-RE:</b> S-neigh-II
~/İna-qibît-Anu//H	<b>No. 69-P:</b> W10; L.e.1
~/Lâbâşi//K	<b>No. 76-P:</b> W7
~/Nadin//EZ	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W6; [B.e.2]
~/Nanāya-iddin//Eşi	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> W4; U.e.3; 732f
	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W7; U.e.2; 676e
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> W?; U.e.1/B.e.1; 681i/681h
	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W10; L.e.4; 720d
	<b>No. 70-P:</b> W11
~/Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W1; U.e.1; 689g
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W1; U.e.1
~/Nidinti-Anu/(Şa-Anu-işşû/Anu-ahu-uşabši)	<b>No. 38-P:</b> Cl; cguarrantor2; Ri.e.2
~/x//EZ	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> W2
~/x//H	<b>No. 50-RE:</b> W7
~/x//H(?)	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> W3
~gf. Anu-abu-utêr f. Anu-zêru-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-uşabši	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-şumu-lişir	
~f. Anu-zêru-iddin	
~gf. Anu-zêru-iddin f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~f. Anu-zêru-lişir s. Nidinti-Anu	
~gf. 'Bābilitu(?) f. Ata'lihi'	
~f. İllût-Anu	
~f. İllût-Anu s. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. İna-qibît-Anu	
~gf. İna-qibît-Anu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Kidin	

~f. Kidin-Anu s. Mušallim-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin s. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. (Nidinti-Anu) s. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~gf. Ša-Anu-iššû f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~gf. Ša-Anu-iššû f. Nidinti-Anu s. Anu-ahu-ušabši	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~gf. Šupêltu f. Nidinti-šarri s. Anu-uballit	
<b>Ša-Anu-lišlim</b>	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Mušezib-Anu	
<b>Šahilā</b>	
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu/Rihat-Anu	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> S-neigh
<b>Šamaš-ētir</b>	
~	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow1
	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W5
	<b>No. 90-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 102-RE:</b> W5; B.e.1
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Anu-mukīn-apli//Rabi-Anu?	<b>No. 66-P:</b> S
~/Anu-uballit//EZ	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> Scribe
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Šibqat-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 87-P:</b> Scribe
~/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W10
~f. Šamaš-ittannu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Ana-rabi-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-ušallim	
~f. Dannat-Anu	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Kidin-Anu	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
<b>Šamaš-iddin</b>	
~	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow3
~/Līšir//SLU	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W10; [L.e.4]
~Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 35-P:</b> B
~/Nidinti-Anu/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H	<b>No. 97-RE:</b> W1; L.e.1; 738g
~x/Ina-qibīt-Anu//H	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W5; U.e.1; 743/lost
~f. Anu-ahu-iddin	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin s. Anu-abu-ušur gs. Mannu-iqabbu	
<b>Šamaš-iqīša</b>	
~Anu-abu-ušur	<b>No. 1-S;</b> Debtor; R.e.; nail
<b>Šamaš-ittannu</b>	
~	<b>No. 41-P:</b> W?; U.e.1; 672d
~/Anu-abu-ušur//LA	<b>No. 46-RE:</b> W11
	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W7; L.e.1; 715e
	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W11; L.e.2/4; 717e/lost
~/Anu-abu-ušur//x	<b>No. 89-P:</b> S
~/Anu-mukīn-apli/Anu-ušallim//GA	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W2; L.e.1; 745d//741d
~/Anu-uballit//Ah	<b>No. 37-RE:</b> W2; R.e.1; 697f
~/Anu-uballit/Anu-abu-ušur//LA	<b>No. 13-P:</b> S3; Cl3; R.e.3
~/Anu-uballit/Iqīšaya//Ah	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W3; L.e.1/L.e.3; 692f/692b

~/Balātu/Šamaš-ittannu//LA	<b>No. 70-P:</b> Cl; cg2
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu//LA	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W10; L.e.2/4; 717e/lost
~/Ša-Anu-iššû	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> C-ow1
~/Šamaš-ētir/Kidin-Anu//LA	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W1; L.e.1/B.e.4
~/Šamaš-ētir/x//LA	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W4; U.e.4; 730a
~/Tanittu-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W2; L.e.1/L.e.3; 692f/692b
~/Tattannu//Ah	<b>No. 32-RE:</b> W5; B.e.1(?); 692c
~/Ubar//K	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W4; L.e.1/B.e.4
~/Uppulu//x	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W6; L.e.2; 673f
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Anu-ušallim s. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Anu-zēru-līšir	
~f. Lâbaši s. Anu-ittannu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Tanittu-Anu	
~gf. Šamaš-ittannu f. Balātu	
<b>Šanitu</b>	
~	<b>No. 67-P:</b> Lee2(?); R.e.3
<b>Šarrahitu</b>	
~/Anu-ahu-utēr	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> C-ow5
<b>Šezibatanā</b>	
~/Bēlet-adehanat	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> Beneficiary2
~/Nanāya-iddin/Šezibatanā	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> Waiv1; R.e.1
~gm. Anu-abu-ušur m. Nanāya-iddin	
~gm. Arad-rēš m. Nanāya-iddin	
~gm. Lulâ-lštar m. Nanāya-iddin	
~gm. Šezibatanā m. Nanāya-iddin	
<b>Šibqat-Anu</b>	
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu	<b>No. 52-P:</b> S; cg1
~/Ana-rabûti-Anu//LA	<b>No. 22-P:</b> W10; U.e.3; 673b
~/Mušēzib-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 72-P:</b> W2; U.e.3; 722c
	<b>No. 73-P:</b> W2; U.e.3
~/Nanāya-iddin//Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> S5
~gf. Ana-rabûti-Anu f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. 'Antu-banât (W Illût-Anu?) s. Ištar-šumu-ēreš	
~gf. Šamaš-ētir f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
<b>Šibqat-Bēl</b>	
~	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> c-ow5
~/Rihat-Bēl	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> W7; U.e.4; 661c//662a
<b>Šibqat-Ištar</b>	
~/Zēnophilos W Philos	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> N-neigh+W-neigh
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> N-neigh+W-neigh
<b>Šibqāya</b>	
~gm. Nikolaos alias Rihat-Anu m. 'Phanaia	
<b>Širki-Anu</b>	
~f. Anu-iqīšanni	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Šullum	
~f. Šullumu	
<b>Šullum</b>	
~/Širki-Anu//SLU	<b>No. 7-P:</b> W1; B.e.3; 655g
	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W2; U.e.1; 650a
~gf. Anu-abu-ušur f. Anu-ikšur	
<b>Šumiya</b>	
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	

~f. Kidin-Anu s. Anu-zēru-iddin	
~gf. Ušuršu-Anu f. Anu-abu-ušur	
<b>Šupēltu</b>	
~/Anu-balāssu-iqbi, fisherman	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W10; L.e.3; 725k
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W10; L.e.3; 725k
<b>Šupēltu</b>	
~/Nidinti-šarri//Ša-Anu-iššū/Anu-uballiṭ//EZ	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1
<b>Šūzubu</b>	
~f. (Murašû)	
<b>Ṭāb-Anu</b>	
~/Anu-erība/Nanāya-iddin//K	<b>No. 92-RE:</b> S; cg1; R.e.1; 732c
~f. Dumqi-Anu s. Anu-erība gs. Nanāya-iddin	
<b>Ṭāb-rā (?)</b>	
~gf. Nidinti-šarri f. Rihat-bēlet-šēri	
<b>Ṭabāt-Nanāya</b>	
~/Nanāya-iddin/Anu-uballiṭ W Illūt-Anu/Anu-māru-ittannu//Illūt-Anu, alphabetic scribe of the Property of Anu	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> B
<b>Ṭaddin-Ištar</b>	
~/Lābāši//K W Anu-bēlšunu/Mukin-apli//K	<b>No. 10-P//11-P:</b> B
~/Lābāši//Kuri	<b>No. 8-P:</b> S; Cl; R.e.; 671lost
<b>Tanittu-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 28-P:</b> Cg1
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//Ah	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> W4; L.e.2; 710d
~Anu-balāssu-iqbi/Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W6; B.e.2; 747b
~/Anu-ittannu/Anu-abu-ušur//GA	<b>No. 109-P:</b> W3; L.e.1
	<b>No. 42-RE:</b> W6
~/Balaṭu//LA	<b>No. 25-P:</b> W2; U.e.2; 680d
	<b>No. 29-P:</b> W3; U.e.2; 689j
	<b>No. 30-P:</b> W3; U.e.2; 754e
~/Balāṭu//x	<b>No. 43-P:</b> W1; L.e.1/U.e.2; lost/lost
~/Kidin-Anu//H	<b>No. 44-P:</b> W9; B.e.2; 698
	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W10; B.e.1/L.e.4; 715g/715h
~/Nanāya-iddin/Tanittu-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 28-P:</b> S; cg; Ri.e.1; 688d
~/Nidinti-Anu//Ah	<b>No. 61-P:</b> W6; B.e.1/L.e.4; 715g/715h
~/Nidinti-Anu/Tanittu-Anu//H(?)	<b>No. 104-RE:</b> W6; B.e.3; 744
~f. Balāṭu	
~f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Nanāya	
~f. Anu-ahhē-iqīša	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu s. Iqīšaya	
~f. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Anu-ikšur	
~gf. Anu-ittannu f. Anu-abu-ušur	
~f. Anu-māru-ittannu	
~f. Balāṭu s. Anu-bēlšunu	
~f. Ṭerišti-Nanāya	
~f. Ina-qibīt-Anu	
~gf. Ṭina-qibītiya(?) f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Lābāši	
~gf. Lābāši f. Balāṭu	
~f. Mannu-ki-iqabbu	
~gf. Mukīn-apli f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	

~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Balātu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Šamaš-ittannu	
~f. Nidinti-Anu s. Uppulu	
~f. Sumuttu-Anu	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~gf. Tanittu-Anu f. Nanāya-iddin	
~gf. Tanittu-Anu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Ušuršu-Anu s. x-Anu	
<b>Tattannu</b>	
~	<b>No. 1-S:</b> W?; L.e.1; 645a
~(?)	<b>No. 8-P:</b> C-ow4(?)
~(?)	<b>No. 12-ALP:</b> W?; L.e.4; 774a
~	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> E-neigh; W-neigh
~	<b>No. 28-P:</b> W12; L.e.4; 688j
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin/Tattannu//EZ	<b>No. 79-RE:</b> W3; L.e.2; 676d
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu	<b>No. 24-P:</b> C-ow2
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//H	<b>No. 9-P:</b> W7; L.e.1; 659d
	<b>No. 27-RE:</b> W1; B.e.2
~/Anu-uballit/Anu-ikšur//EZ	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W5; U.e.3; 740j
~/Dumqi-Anu//H	<b>No. 60-RE:</b> W11; B.e.4
~/Dumqi-Anu//K	<b>No. 93-RE:</b> W9; B.e.2
~/Kidin-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 24-P:</b> S; cl; R.e.
~/Nidinti-Anu//EZ	<b>No. 2-P:</b> W1; U.e.3; 646c
	<b>No. 15-AL:</b> W1; B.e.5(?)
~/Nidinti-Anu/Anu-bēlšunu//EZ	<b>No. 45-RE:</b> S2
~/x//EZ	<b>No. 14-RE:</b> W1; L.e.1
~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-ahu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ahu-ittannu f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Mukīn-apli	
~f. Anu-balāssu-iqbi s. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Anu-ikšur	
~f. Anu-ittannu	
~gf. Anu-ittannu f. Lābāši-Anu	
~gf. Anu-uballit f. Lābāši-Anu	
~f. Balātu	
~f. Dumqi-Anu	
~f. Eribāya(?)	
~gf. Ina-qibīt-Anu f. Mukīn-apli	
~f. Kidin-Anu	
~gf. Kidin-Anu f. Lābāši-Anu	
~f. Lābāši-Anu	
~f. Lābāši	
~gf. Lābāši f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Nanāya-iddin	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Sīn-bānūnu	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~gf. Tattannu f. Anu-ahhē-iddin	
<b>Tattannu-Nanāya</b>	
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Timokrates</b>	
~/Timokrates//Ah	<b>No. 99-RE:</b> W3; L.e.2; 740a

~f. Alexandros	
~f. Timokrates	
<b>Ubar</b>	
~	<b>No. 35-P:</b> W7; L.e.3; 695e
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin, master builder	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> E-neigh
~/Anu-ahhē-iddin//H	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W9; L.e.2
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//KM	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W6; U.e.3; 647c
~/Anu-ahu-ittannu//KM	<b>No. 4-P:</b> W3; B.e.1; 650b
~/Ina-qibīt-Anu/Dumqi-Anu//H	<b>No. 83-P:</b> S; cl
~/Mušezib-Anu//x	<b>No. 8-P:</b> W9; B.e.3; 671c
~/Mušezib-Anu//K	<b>No. 18-P:</b> W1; U.e.3; 668f
~/Rihat-Anu/Ubar/Kidin-Marduk	<b>No. 100-RE:</b> W6; B.e.1/2; 745f/741f
~/x/K	<b>No. 26-P:</b> W16'
	<b>No. 43-P:</b> W7; U.e.1; 694b
~gf. Anu-abu-ušur f. Nidinti-Anu	
~f. Anu-mukīn-apli	
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~gf. Ubar f. Rihat-Anu	
<b>Uppulu</b>	
~/Ina-x/Anu-balāssu-iqbi//Ah	<b>No. 103-RE:</b> W8; L.e.1; 743b
~f. Šamaš-ittannu	
~gf. Nidinti-Anu f. Tanittu-Anu	
<b>Ušuršu-Anu</b>	
~	<b>No. 86-RE:</b> W?; U.e.2
~/Anu-abu-ušur/Šumiya//Ah	<b>No. 87-P:</b> W5; B.e.1
~/Arad-Ninurta, alphabetic scribe	<b>No. 51-P:</b> W7
~/Nidinti-Anu//H	<b>No. 31-P:</b> W6; L.e.2; 691b
	<b>No. 74-RE:</b> W2; L.e.2; 725h
	<b>No. 75-RE:</b> W2; L.e.2; 725h
~Tanittu-Anu/x-Anu//H	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W10
~f. Nidinti-Anu	
<b>Yah-šippa'</b>	
~ or lazipa'/Anu-ahu-ittannu	<b>No. 3-RE:</b> W12; R.e.2
<b>Zēnophilos</b>	
~f. 'Šibqat-lštar	
<b>Zēriya</b>	
~	<b>No. 78-P:</b> W9
	<b>No. 118-ADM</b>
	<b>No. 107-?;</b> W3'
	<b>No. 63-RE:</b> W?; B.e.2
	<b>No. 82-P:</b> Scribe
	<b>No. 70-P:</b> S; cg1
	<b>No. 71-P:</b> W9
	<b>No. 57-RE:</b> N-neigh1+N-neigh2
	<b>No. 16-AL:</b> W?; U.e.1
	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> W5
	<b>No. 21-RE:</b> W?; L.e.3
	<b>No. 81-RE:</b> S-neigh1
~/Anu-mukīn-apli//GA	<b>No. 5-P:</b> C-ow
	<b>No. 64-P:</b> S1; cl1; cg1; R.e.1; 773i
	<b>No. 67-P:</b> W6; B.e.3
	<b>No. 68-P:</b> W7; U.e.1; 720c
~/Anu-ušallim	<b>No. 5-P:</b> Actual B1
~f. Anu-abu-utēr	

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~f. Anu-ahhē-iddin s. Anu-ušallim

---

~f. Anu-ahu-utēr

---

~f. Anu-bēlšunu

---

~f. Anu-ittannu

---

~f. Anu-mukin-apli

---

~f. Anu-ušallim

---

~f. Anu-ušallim s. Anu-mušallim

---

~f. Bulluṭ

---

~f. Lišir

---

~f. Lišir s. Anu-ušallim

---

~f. Nanāya-iddin

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## Concordance

<b>8-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 199-220	BM 30118+K1180	<b>48-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 422-423	BM 109942
<b>10-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 220-222	BM 109954	<b>49-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 186-188	BM 109939
<b>11-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 222-223	BM 109985	<b>51-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 273-275	BM 105191
<b>13-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 385-387	BM 105190	<b>52-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 403-405	BM 105194
<b>18-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 202-203	BM 105189	<b>53-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 425-426	BM 105198
<b>20-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 148-149	BM 105200	<b>54-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 180-183	BM 109940
<b>23-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 203-205	BM 105203	<b>55-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 160-162	BM 93003
<b>24-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 177-179	BM 105181	<b>56-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 275-277	BM 105205
<b>28-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 179-180	BM 105170	<b>61-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 328-329	BM 109935
<b>29-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 323-324	BM 105197	<b>62-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 326-327	BM 10518
<b>30-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 325-327	BM 109960	<b>67-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 375-376	BM 30120
<b>31-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 149-151	BM 109946	<b>77-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 184-186	BM 105186
<b>35-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 154-155	BM 30117	<b>78-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 183-184	BM 105196
<b>38-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 277-279	BM 109957	<b>82-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 188-190	BM 109949
<b>39-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 279-280	BM 109968	<b>83-P</b>	HANE/M 8, p. 330	BM 105174
<b>40-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 151-152	BM 105178	<b>85-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 387-389	BM 105188
<b>41-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 235-237	BM 109965	<b>96-RE</b>	Corò 2012, pp. 157-159	BM 114408
<b>44-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 156-158	BM 93002	<b>98-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 53-54: 1-16	BM 116692
<b>47-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 424-425	BM 30119	<b>106-P</b>	HANE/M 8, pp. 378-381	BM 93004

BM 104805	<b>7-P</b>	BM 105200	<b>20-P</b>	BM 109952	<b>16-AL</b>
BM 105169	<b>60-RE</b>	BM 105201	<b>3-RE</b>	BM 109953	<b>114-P</b>
BM 105170	<b>28-P</b>	BM 105202	<b>69-P</b>	BM 109954	<b>10-P</b>
BM 105171	<b>113-RE</b>	BM 105203	<b>23-P</b>	BM 109955	<b>87-P</b>
BM 105172	<b>45-RE</b>	BM 105204	<b>19-P</b>	BM 109956	<b>9-P</b>
BM 105173	<b>79-RE</b>	BM 105205	<b>56-P</b>	BM 109957	<b>38-P</b>
BM 105174	<b>83-P</b>	BM 105206	<b>68-P</b>	BM 109957A	<b>15-AL</b>
BM 105175	<b>108-RE</b>	BM 105207	<b>76-P</b>	BM 109958	<b>88-P</b>
BM 105176	<b>42-RE</b>	BM 105208	<b>73-P</b>	BM 109959	<b>34-P</b>
BM 105177	<b>58-RE</b>	BM 105209	<b>64-P</b>	BM 109960	<b>30-P</b>
BM 105178	<b>40-P</b>	BM 105213	<b>116-ADM</b>	BM 109961	<b>21-RE</b>
BM 105179	<b>5-P</b>	BM 105231	<b>118-ADM</b>	BM 109962	<b>65-RE</b>
BM 105181	<b>24-P</b>	BM 105232	<b>119-ADM</b>	BM 109963	<b>2-P</b>
BM 105182	<b>90-P</b>	BM 109935	<b>61-P</b>	BM 109964	<b>81-RE</b>
BM 105183	<b>93-RE</b>	BM 109936	<b>22-P</b>	BM 109965	<b>41-P</b>
BM 105184	<b>14-RE</b>	BM 109937	<b>36-RE</b>	BM 109968	<b>39-P</b>
BM 105185	<b>62-P</b>	BM 109938	<b>32-RE</b>	BM 109969	<b>46-RE</b>
BM 105186	<b>77-P</b>	BM 109939	<b>49-P</b>	BM 109970	<b>72-P</b>
BM 105187	<b>89-P</b>	BM 109940	<b>54-P</b>	BM 109973	<b>70-P</b>
BM 105188	<b>85-P</b>	BM 109941	<b>4-P</b>	BM 109975	<b>1-S</b>
BM 105189	<b>18-P</b>	BM 109942	<b>48-P</b>	BM 109976	<b>91-P</b>
BM 105190	<b>13-P</b>	BM 109943	<b>71-P</b>	BM 109985	<b>11-P</b>
BM 105191	<b>51-P</b>	BM 109944	<b>94-P</b>	BM 114361	<b>117-ADM</b>
BM 105192	<b>84-P</b>	BM 109945	<b>63-RE</b>	BM 114406	<b>109-P</b>
BM 105193	<b>17-AL</b>	BM 109946	<b>31-P</b>	BM 114407	<b>57-RE</b>
BM 105194	<b>52-P</b>	BM 109947	<b>80-RE</b>	BM 114408	<b>96-RE</b>
BM 105196	<b>78-P</b>	BM 109948	<b>59-RE</b>	BM 114409	<b>86-RE</b>
BM 105197	<b>29-P</b>	BM 109949	<b>82-P</b>	BM 114410	<b>103-RE</b>
BM 105198	<b>53-P</b>	BM 109950	<b>33-RE</b>	BM 114411	<b>95-RE</b>
BM 105199	<b>6-RE</b>	BM 109951	<b>12-ALP</b>	BM 114412	<b>111-M</b>

BM 114413	<b>74-RE</b>	BM 114423	<b>11-RE</b>	BM 30117	<b>35-P</b>
BM 114414	<b>99-RE</b>	BM 114424	<b>104-RE</b>	BM 30118+K1180	<b>8-P</b>
BM 114415	<b>97-RE</b>	BM 116687	<b>26-P</b>	BM 30119	<b>47-P</b>
BM 114416	<b>105-RE</b>	BM 116689	<b>43-P</b>	BM 30120	<b>67-P</b>
BM 114417	<b>75-RE</b>	BM 116690	<b>66-P</b>	BM 78967	<b>25-P</b>
BM 114418	<b>102-RE</b>	BM 116691	<b>50-P</b>	BM 93002	<b>44-P</b>
BM 114419	<b>100-RE</b>	BM 116692	<b>98-P</b>	BM 93003	<b>55-P</b>
BM 114420	<b>110-P</b>	BM 116693	<b>92-RE</b>	BM 93004	<b>106-P</b>
BM 114421	<b>27-RE</b>	BM 116694	<b>37-RE</b>	K 4790	<b>107-?</b>
BM 114422	<b>112-M</b>	BM 139437 (frgms)	<b>115-P</b>		

## Catalogue

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1-S	BM 109975	1914-4-4, 41	11.ix.24
2-P	BM 109963	1914-4-4, 29	13.xii.12
3-RE	BM 105201	1913-4-16, 33	15.--.6
4-P	BM 109941	1914-4-4, 7	18.viii.1
5-P	BM 105179	1913-4-16, 11	22.xi.2
6-RE	BM 105199	1913-4-16, 31	lost
7-P	BM 104805	1912-07-6, 69	32.xi.28
8-P	BM 30118+K1180 [=Loftus 5? HANE/M 8, pp. 199-120]	1856-9-3, 1514+K.1180	33.x.x
9-P	BM 109956 [duplicates YOS 20 17]	1914-4-4, 22	35.xi.26
10-P	BM 109954 [duplicates BM 109985; HANE/M 8, pp. 220-222]	1914-4-4, 20	37.viii.11
11-P	BM 109985 [duplicates BM 109954; HANE/M 8, pp. 222-223]	1914-4-4, 51	37.viii.11
12-ALP	BM 109951	1914-4-4, 17	lost
13-P	BM 105190 HANE/M 8, pp. 385-387	1913-4-16, 22	38.iii.12
14-RE	BM 105184	1913-4-16, 16	lost
15-AL	BM 109957A	1914-4-4, 23a	lost
16-AL	BM 109952	1914-4-4, 18	lost
17-AL	BM 105193	1913-4-16, 25	32-38.v.1
18-P	BM 105189 [HANE/M 8, pp. 202-203]	1913-4-16, 21	44.xi.30
19-P	BM 105204	1913-4-16, 36	44.--.--
20-P	BM 105200 [HANE/M 8, pp. 148-149]	1913-4-16, 32	47.viii.25
21-RE	BM 109961	1914-4-4, 27	40-49.--.--
22-P	BM 109936	1914-4-4, 2	47-49.i.28
23-P	BM 105203 [HANE/M 8, pp. 203-205]	1913-4-16, 35	50.ix.4
24-P	BM 105181 [HANE/M 8, pp. 177-179]	1913-4-16, 13	51.viii.28
25-P	BM 78967	1889-4-26, 262	46-51.ix.2
26-P	BM 116687	1924-12-13, 1	46-51.--.7?
27-RE	BM 114421	1920-6-15, 17	53.vii.17
28-P	BM 105170 [HANE/M 8, pp. 179-180]	1913-4-16, 2	55.iv.1
29-P	BM 105197 [duplicates BM 109960; HANE/M 8, pp. 323-324]	1913-4-16, 29	55.ix.17
30-P	BM 109960 [duplicates BM 105197; HANE/M 8, pp. 325-327]	1914-4-4, 26	55.ix.17
31-P	BM 109946 [HANE/M 8, pp. 149-151]	1914-4-4, 12	57.iii.13
32-RE	BM 109938	1914-4-4, 4	57.iii.16
33-RE	BM 109950	1914-4-4, 16	58.--.4
34-P	BM 109959	1914-4-4, 25	59.--.-- (?)
35-P	BM 30117 [Oppert 1; Loftus 2; HANE/M 8, pp. 154-155]	1856-9-3, 1513	60.--.--
36-RE	BM 109937	1914-4-4, 3	64.iii.27
37-RE	BM 116694	1924-12-13, 008	65.11.15

Text	Serial no.	Collection number	Date SE (yy.mm.dd)
38-P	BM 109957 [HANE/M 8, pp. 277-279]	1914-4-4, 23	38-66.--.---
39-P	BM 109968 [HANE/M 8, pp. 279-280]	1914-4-4, 034	38-66.--.---
40-P	BM 105178 [HANE/M 8, pp. 151-152]	1913-4-16, 10	38-66.--.---
41-P	BM 109965 [HANE/M 8, pp. 235-237]	1914-4-4, 31	38-66.--.4*
42-RE	BM 105176	1913-4-16, 8	(51-66).xi.1 <sup>?</sup>
43-P	BM 116689	1924-12-13, 3	60-66.viii.16 <sup>?</sup>
44-P	BM 93002 [Oppert 2; Loftus 4; W.111; pp. HANE/M 8, pp. 156-158]	1856-9-3, 1517	68.i.18
45-RE	BM 105172	1913-4-16, 4	69.--.--
46-RE	BM 109969	1914-4-4, 35	70.xi.14
47-P	BM 30119 [duplicates BM 109942; W.68?=HANE/M 8, pp. 424-425]	1856-9-3, 1515	74.xi.7
48-P	BM 109942 [duplicates BM 30119; HANE/M 8, pp. 422-423]	1914-4-4, 8	74.xi.7
49-P	BM 109939 [duplicates YOS 20 37; HANE/M 8, pp. 186-188]	1914-4-4, 5	(77.ii.22)
50-P	BM 116691	1924-12-13, 5	77.2.23
51-P	BM 105191 [HANE/M 8, pp. 273-275]	1913-4-16, 23	77.--.3
52-P	BM 105194 [HANE/M 8, pp. 403-405]	1913-4-16, 26	38-77.--.---
53-P	BM 105198 [HANE/M 8, pp. 425-426]	1913-4-16, 30	66-77.--.---
54-P	BM 109940 [duplicates BM 93003; HANE/M 8, pp. 180-183]	1914-4-4, 6	78.i.27
55-P	BM 93003 [duplicates BM 109940; Oppert 3; Loftus 4; W.112; HANE/M 8, pp. 160-162]	1856-9-3, 1518	78.i.27
56-P	BM 105205 [HANE/M 8, pp. 275-277]	1913-4-16, 37	78.--.--
57-RE	BM 114407	1920-6-15, 3	82.v.18
58-RE	BM 105177 [duplicates BM 109948]	1913-4-16, 9	82.--.26
59-RE	BM 109948 [duplicates BM 105177]	1914-4-4, 14	82.--.26
60-RE	BM 105169	1913-4-16, 1	84.x--x.07
61-P	BM 109935 [duplicates BM 105185; HANE/M 8, pp. 328-329]	1914-4-4, 1	86.xii.02
62-P	BM 105185 [duplicates BM 109935; HANE/M 8, pp. 326-327]	1913-4-16, 17	86.xii.2
63-RE	BM 109945	1914-4-4, 11	lost
64-P	BM 105209	1913-4-16, 41	66-89.iii.9
65-RE	BM 109962	1914-4-4, 28	lost
66-P	BM 116690	1924-12-13, 4	90.i.--
67-P	BM 30120 [Oppert 4; HANE/M 8, pp. 375-376]	1856-9-3, 1516	90.ix.21
68-P	BM 105206 [duplicates VDI 1955/4 7]	1913-4-16, 38	99.viii.4
69-P	BM 105202	1913-4-16, 34	96-99.--.---
70-P	BM 109973	1914-4-4, 39	101.--.---
71-P	BM 109943	1914-4-4, 9	106 <sup>?</sup> .vi.13

Text	Serial no.	Collection number	Date SE (yy.mm.dd)
72-P	BM 109970 [duplicates BM 105208]	1914-4-4, 36	106.viii.12
73-P	BM 105208 [duplicates BM 109970]	1913-4-16, 40	106.viii.12
74-RE	BM 114413 [duplicates BM 114417]	1920-6-15, 9	109.(viii).7
75-RE	BM 114417 [duplicates BM 114413]	1920-6-15, 13	109.viii.7
76-P	BM 105207	1913-4-16, 39	109.--.23
77-P	BM 105186 [HANE/M 8, pp. 184-186]	1913-4-16, 18	104-109?.--.--
78-P	BM 105196 [duplicates YOS 20 85; HANE/M 8, pp. 183-184]	1913-4-16, 28	115.iv.12
79-RE	BM 105173	1913-4-16, 5	119.iii.20
80-RE	BM 109947	1914-4-4, 13	102-119.viii.16
81-RE	BM 109964	1914-4-4, 30	(102-119).xii.10
82-P	BM 109949 [HANE/M 8, pp. 188-190]	1914-4-4, 15	lost
83-P	BM 105174 [HANE/M 8, p. 330]	1913-4-16, 6	lost
84-P	BM 105192	1913-4-16, 24	lost
85-P	BM 105188 [HANE/M 8, pp. 387-389]	1913-4-16, 20	lost
86-RE	BM 114409	1920-6-15, 5	120.v.13
87-P	BM 109955 [duplicates BM 109958]	1914-4-4, 21	120.VII.24
88-P	BM 109958 [duplicates BM 109955]	1914-4-4, 24	120.VII.24
89-P	BM 105187	1913-4-16, 19	lost
90-P	BM 105182	1913-4-16, 14	125-137.--.--
91-P	BM 109976	1914-4-4, 02	lost
92-RE	BM 116693	1924-12-13, 7	127.xii.25
93-RE	BM 105183	1913-4-16, 15	130.iii.14
94-P	BM 109944 [duplicates TCL 13 244]	1914-4-4, 10	132.iii.20
95-RE	BM 114411	1920-6-15, 7	137.--.12
96-RE	BM 114408 [Corò 2012, pp. 157-159]	1920-6-15, 4	139.vii.22
97-RE	BM 114415	1920-6-15, 11	144.iv.25
98-P	BM 116692 [ll. 1-16 in HANE/M 8, pp. 53-54]	1924-12-13, 6	146.iv.23
99-RE	BM 114414	1920-6-15, 10	149.ix.09
100-RE	BM 114419 [duplicates BM 114423]	1920-6-15, 15	(156.vi.2)
101-RE	BM 114423 [duplicates BM 114419]	1920-6-15, 19	156.vi.2
102-RE	BM 114418	1920-6-15, 14	157.xii.17
103-RE	BM 114410	1920-6-15, 6	159.9.21
104-RE	BM 114424	1920-6-15, 20	160.--.6*
105-RE	BM 114416	1920-6-15, 12	lost
106-P	BM 93004 [Oppert 5; Loftus 3; W.114; HANE/M 8, pp. 378-381]	1856-9-3, 1519	lost
107-?	K 4790		lost
108-RE	BM 105175	1913-4-16, 7	lost

<b>Text</b>	<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Collection number</b>	<b>Date SE (yy.mm.dd)</b>
<b>109-P</b>	BM 114406/ [duplicates Iraq 59 38]	1920-6-15, 8	162.iv.2
<b>110-P</b>	BM 114420	1920-6-15, 16	162.x.23
<b>111-M</b>	BM 114412 [duplicates BM 114422]	1920-6-15, 8	162-163.xii.11
<b>112-M</b>	BM 114422 [duplicates BM 114412]	1920-6-15, 3	162-163.xii.11
<b>113-RE</b>	BM 105171	1913-4-16, 3	lost
<b>114-P</b>	BM 109953	1914-4-4, 19	lost
<b>115-P</b>	BM 139437 (frgms)	1856-9-3, 1520	lost
<b>116-ADM</b>	BM 105213	1913-4-16, 45	undated
<b>117-ADM</b>	BM 114361	1920-3-3, 17	undated
<b>118-ADM</b>	BM 105231	1913-4-16, 63	undated
<b>119-ADM</b>	BM 105232	1913-4-16, 64	undated

## Description

Text	Description	Date SE (yy.mm.dd)
1-S	promissory note for silver	11.ix.24
2-P	sale of unknown prebend	13.xii.12
3-RE	sale of a house, <i>bīt ritti makkūr Anu epšu, sippi raksu, bītu ruggubu</i> etc.; district of the Ištar Gate	15.--.6
4-P	sale of <i>gerseqqātu</i> prebend	18.viii.1
5-P	sale of <i>āšipūtu</i> prebend	22.xi.2
6-RE	gift (?) of <i>kišubbū</i> and <i>amaštu</i> ; district of the Lugalgisurra Gate	lost
7-P	(quitclaim?) <i>āšipūtu</i> prebend	32.xi.28
8-P	sale of <i>gerseqqātu</i> prebend	33.x.x
9-P	sale of <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Anu prebend	35.xi.26
10-P//11-P	sale of <i>mubannūtu</i> prebend	37.viii.11
12-ALP	sale tablet of arable land and prebends	lost
13-P	multiple sale, <i>gerseqqātu</i> and <i>ṭābihūtu</i> prebends	38.iii.12
14-RE	sale of of <i>bītu epšu u kišubbū</i> ; (district of the Šamaš Gate?)	lost
15-AL	sale of arable land, <i>bīt ritti</i>	lost
16-AL	sale of arable land planted and cultivated	lost
17-AL	sale of arable land planted and cultivated	32-38.v.1
18-P	sale of <i>gerseqqātu</i> prebend	44.xi.30
19-P	lease of <i>nuhatimmūtu u ararrutu</i> prebend	44.--.--
21-RE	sale of <i>bītu u kišubbū</i> (?); very fragmentary	40-49.--.--
22-P	sale of <i>gerseqqātu</i> prebend	47-49.i.28
23-P	sale of <i>gerseqqātu</i> prebend	50.ix.4
24-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil	51.viii.28
25-P	sale of prebend in the <i>hallatu</i> -garden	46-51.ix.2
26-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil	46-51.--.7?
27-RE	sale of <i>kišubbū</i> , in the district of the Market Gate	53.vii.17
28-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil	55.iv.1
29-P//30-P	sale, <i>ṭābihūtu</i> prebend	55.ix.17
31-P	sale of <i>āšipūtu</i> prebend	57.iii.13
32-RE	quitclaim concerning houses and undeveloped plots; district lost (Šamaš Gate?)	57.iii.16
33-RE	sale of <i>bītu u kišubbū</i> in the district of the Šamaš Gate	58.--.4
34-P	sale of prebend in the <i>malītu</i> offerings	59.--.-- (?)
35-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil	60.--.--
36-RE	sale of <i>bītu epšu</i> in the Lugalgirra temple district	64.iii.27
37-RE	sale of <i>kišubbū</i> in the quarter of the Ištar gate	65.11.15
38-P	sale of <i>sirašūtu</i> prebend	38-66.--.--
39-P	sale of <i>sirašūtu</i> prebend	38-66.--.--
40-P	sale of <i>āšipūtu</i> prebend	38-66.--.--
41-P	sale of <i>nuhatimmūtu</i> prebend	38-66.--.4 <sup>+</sup>
42-RE	sale of <i>bītu</i> and <i>kišubbū</i> ; district lost	(51-66).xi.1 <sup>?</sup>
43-P	multi-prebend sale, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> ; <i>ṭābihūtu</i>	60-66.viii.16 <sup>?</sup>
44-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of the Sky gods etc.	68.i.18
45-RE	sale of <i>bītu u kišubbū</i> in the district of the Šamaš Gate	69.--.--
46-RE	sale of a house, size and location lost	70.xi.14
47-P//48-P	sale of prebend in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	74.xi.7
49-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil	(77.ii.22)
50-P	division of property, district of the Ištar Gate	77.2.23
51-P	lease of <i>sirašūtu</i> prebend	77.--.3
52-P	sale of food prebend	38-77.--.--
53-P	sale of prebend in the <i>hallatu</i> -garden	66-77.--.--
54-P//55-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil	78.i.27

Text	Description	Date SE (yy.mm.dd)
56-P	sale of <i>sirāšūtu</i> prebend	78.--.--
57-RE	quitclaim, <i>bītu epšu</i> in the quarter of the Adad temple	82.v.18
58-RE	sale, <i>bītu epšu sippi raksu</i> in the district of the Adad temple	82.--.26
59-RE	sale of a house (fragmentary)	82.--.26
60-RE	sale, finished <i>kuruppu</i>	84.x--x.07
61-P//62-P	sale of <i>ṭābihūtu</i> prebend	86.xii.02
63-RE	sale of <i>bītu epšu u kišubbū</i> in the Ištar Gate district	lost
64-P	sale of <i>sirāšūtu</i> prebend	66-89.iii.9
65-RE	sale of <i>bītu epšu, kišubbū</i> and <i>tarbašu</i> in the Orchard quarter in Uruk	lost
66-P	sale of <i>ašipūtu</i> prebend	90.i.--
67-P	lease of <i>ērib bītūtu</i> and <i>gerseqqūtu</i> prebends	90.ix.21
68-P	sale of <i>nuhatimmūtu</i> prebend	99.viii.4
69-P	sale of food prebend	96-99.--.--
70-P	sale of multiple prebends	101.--.--
71-P	sale of multi-prebend group	106 <sup>?</sup> .vi.13
72-P//73-P	sale of <i>ṭābihūtu</i> prebend	106.viii.12
74-RE//75-RE	sale of <i>bītu sippi raksu bītu ruggubu</i> etc. in the district of the Adad temple	109.(viii).7
76-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil	109.--.23
77-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Anu	104-109? <sup>?</sup> .--.--
78-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Anu	115.iv.12
79-RE	sale of <i>kišubbu</i> in the district of the Šamaš Gate	119.iii.20
80-RE	sale of <i>kišubbū</i> in the district of the Šamaš Gate	102-119.viii.16
81-RE	sale of <i>kišubbu</i> , in the Emihallake temple district	(102-119).xii.10
82-P	sale of prebend, <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Anu	lost
83-P	sale of <i>ṭābihūtu</i> prebend	lost
84-P	sale of <i>ṭābihūtu</i> prebend	lost
85-P	sale of multiple prebends	lost
86-RE	sale of <i>bīt ritti makkūr Anu</i> , district of the Adad temple	120.v.13
87-P//88-P	sale of <i>gerseqqūtu</i> prebend	120.vii.24
89-P	sale of multiple prebends: <i>ērib bītūtu</i> of Enlil and <i>sirāšūtu</i>	lost
90-P	sale of <i>ašipūtu</i> prebend	125-137.--.--
91-P	sale of <i>ašipūtu</i> prebend	lost
92-RE	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> of <i>bītu epšu makkūr Anu bīt ritti</i> in the district of the Ištar gate	127.xii.25
93-RE	sale of a <i>kuruppu</i> in the district of the Šamaš Gate	130.iii.14
94-P	sale of prebend in the <i>hallatu</i> -orchard	132.iii.20
95-RE	sale of a east facing suite located to the right of the Nār-Turnu canal, in the district of the Adad temple	137.--.12
96-RE	allocation <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> of <i>kišubbū makkūr Anu</i>	139.vii.22
97-RE	allocation <i>ana bīt rittūtu, kišubbū makkūr Anu</i> , District of the Village	144.iv.25
98-P	lease, portfolio of prebends	146.iv.23
99-RE	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> tenured house of the Fortress of Anu that goes up to the Village of the temples, Ešgal district	149.ix.09
100-RE//101-RE	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> of <i>bītu, dulbanēšu u tarbašu epšūtū, makkūr Anu, bīt ritti</i> in the Fortress of Anu a.k.a the Temple Village, district of the Ešgal	(156.vi.2)
102-RE	sale of <i>bītu epšu sippi raksu</i> , district of the Adad temple	157.xii.17
103-RE	conditional sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> of east-facing suite, in the (district of? the) Ehiliesu a.k.a. Ehilianna, in the Fortress of Uruk	159.9.21
104-RE	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> of undeveloped plot, Property of Anu, tenured property in the Fortress of Anu a.k.a. the Village	160.--.6 <sup>+</sup>
105-RE	sale <i>ana bīt rittūtu</i> of house in the Village district	lost
106-P	sale of <i>ērib bītūtu</i> prebend	lost
107-?	not preserved	lost
108-RE	gift of <i>kišubbū</i> in the district of the Šamaš Gate	lost
109-P	sale of food prebend	162.iv.2

Text	Description	Date SE (yy.mm.dd)
110-P	lease of prebend	162.x.23
111-M//112-M	quitclaim for house, prebend, slave and furniture(?)	162-163.xii.11
113-RE	sale of <i>kišubbû</i>	lost
114-P	unclear (perhaps concerning a slave?)	lost
115-P	sale of <i>tabihûtu</i> prebend	lost
116-ADM	administrative list (carpenters)	undated
117-ADM	administrative (prebendaries)	undated
118-ADM	administrative	undated
119-ADM	administrative	undated

## Texts by Content

<b>administrative</b>	116-ADM; 117-ADM; 118-ADM; 119-ADM
<b>arable land</b>	15-AL; 16-AL; 17-AL
<b>miscellaneous</b>	111-M//112-M; 12-ALP
<b>n-a</b>	107-?
<b>prebends</b>	2-P; 4-P; 5-P; 7-P; 8-P; 9-P; 10-P//11-P; 13-P; 18-P; 19-P; 20-P; 22-P; 23-P; 24-P; 25-P; 26-P; 28-P; 29-P//30-P; 31-P; 34-P; 35-P; 38-P; 39-P; 40-P; 41-P; 43-P; 44-P; 47-P//48-P; 49-P; 50-P; 51-P; 52-P; 53-P; 54-P//55-P; 56-P; 61-P/62-P; 64-P; 66-P; 67-P; 68-P; 69-P; 70-P; 71-P; 72-P//73-P; 76-P; 77-P; 78-P; 82-P; 83-P; 84-P; 85-P; 87-P//88-P; 89-P; 90-P; 91-P; 94-P; 98-P; 106-P; 109-P; 110-P; 114-P; 115-P
<b>real estate</b>	3-RE; 6-RE; 14-RE; 21-RE; 27-RE; 32-RE; 33-RE; 36-RE; 37-RE; 42-RE; 45-RE; 46-RE; 57-RE; 58-RE; 59-RE; 60-RE; 63-RE; 65-RE; 74-RE//75-RE; 79-RE; 80-RE; 81-RE; 86-RE; 92-RE; 93-RE; 95-RE; 96-RE; 97-RE; 99-RE; 100-RE//101-RE; 102-RE; 103-RE; 104-RE; 105-RE; 108-RE; 113-RE
<b>silver</b>	1-S

## List of Photographs

Text	Serial no.	Photograph
<b>1-S</b>	BM 109975	BM
<b>2-P</b>	BM 109963	author
<b>3-RE</b>	BM 105201	author
<b>4-P</b>	BM 109941	BM
<b>5-P</b>	BM 105179	author
<b>6-RE</b>	BM 105199	author
<b>7-P</b>	BM 104805	author
<b>8-P</b>	BM 30118+K1180	author
<b>9-P</b>	BM 109956	Jon Taylor
<b>10-P</b>	BM 109954	author
<b>11-P</b>	BM 109985	author
<b>12-ALP</b>	BM 109951	author
<b>13-P</b>	BM 105190	Jon Taylor
<b>14-RE</b>	BM 105184	author
<b>15-AL</b>	BM 109957A	author (Obv. and Rev.) Jon Taylor (edges)
<b>16-AL</b>	BM 109952	author
<b>17-AL</b>	BM 105193	author
<b>18-P</b>	BM 105189	author
<b>19-P</b>	BM 105204	author
<b>20-P</b>	BM 105200	author
<b>21-RE</b>	BM 109961	author
<b>22-P</b>	BM 109936	BM
<b>23-P</b>	BM 105203	author
<b>24-P</b>	BM 105181	BM
<b>25-P</b>	BM 78967	author
<b>26-P</b>	BM 116687	author
<b>27-RE</b>	BM 114421	author
<b>28-P</b>	BM 105170	BM
<b>29-P</b>	BM 105197	author
<b>30-P</b>	BM 109960	author
<b>31-P</b>	BM 109946	BM
<b>32-RE</b>	BM 109938	author
<b>33-RE</b>	BM 109950	BM
<b>34-P</b>	BM 109959	author
<b>35-P</b>	BM 30117	author
<b>36-RE</b>	BM 109937	BM
<b>37-RE</b>	BM 116694	author
<b>38-P</b>	BM 109957	author
<b>39-P</b>	BM 109968	author
<b>40-P</b>	BM 105178	BM
<b>41-P</b>	BM 109965	author
<b>42-RE</b>	BM 105176	author
<b>43-P</b>	BM 116689	author
<b>44-P</b>	BM 93002	author
<b>45-RE</b>	BM 105172	author

Text	Serial no.	Photograph
<b>46-RE</b>	BM 109969	BM (Obv. and Rev.) Jon Taylor (edges)
<b>47-P</b>	BM 30119	author
<b>48-P</b>	BM 109942	BM
<b>49-P</b>	BM 109939	BM
<b>50-P</b>	BM 116691	author
<b>51-P</b>	BM 105191	author
<b>52-P</b>	BM 105194	author
<b>53-P</b>	BM 105198	author
<b>54-P</b>	BM 109940	BM
<b>55-P</b>	BM 93003	author
<b>56-P</b>	BM 105205	author
<b>57-RE</b>	BM 114407	author
<b>58-RE</b>	BM 105177	BM
<b>59-RE</b>	BM 109948	author
<b>60-RE</b>	BM 105169	BM
<b>61-P</b>	BM 109935	BM
<b>62-P</b>	BM 105185	author
<b>63-RE</b>	BM 109945	author
<b>64-P</b>	BM 105209	author
<b>65-RE</b>	BM 109962	author
<b>66-P</b>	BM 116690	author
<b>67-P</b>	BM 30120	author
<b>68-P</b>	BM 105206	author
<b>69-P</b>	BM 105202	author
<b>70-P</b>	BM 109973	author
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<b>72-P</b>	BM 109970	author
<b>73-P</b>	BM 105208	author
<b>74-RE</b>	BM 114413	author
<b>75-RE</b>	BM 114417	author
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<b>77-P</b>	BM 105186	BM
<b>78-P</b>	BM 105196	author
<b>79-RE</b>	BM 105173	BM
<b>80-RE</b>	BM 109947	author
<b>81-RE</b>	BM 109964	author
<b>82-P</b>	BM 109949	author
<b>83-P</b>	BM 105174	BM
<b>84-P</b>	BM 105192	author
<b>85-P</b>	BM 105188	BM
<b>86-RE</b>	BM 114409	author
<b>87-P</b>	BM 109955	author
<b>88-P</b>	BM 109958	author
<b>89-P</b>	BM 105187	BM
<b>90-P</b>	BM 105182	BM

<b>Text</b>	<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Photograph</b>	<b>Text</b>	<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Photograph</b>
<b>91-P</b>	BM 109976	author	<b>106-P</b>	BM 93004	author
<b>92-RE</b>	BM 116693	author	<b>107-?</b>	K 4790	author
<b>93-RE</b>	BM 105183	author	<b>108-RE</b>	BM 105175	BM
<b>94-P</b>	BM 109944	BM	<b>109-P</b>	BM 114406	author
<b>95-RE</b>	BM 114411	author	<b>110-P</b>	BM 114420	author
<b>96-RE</b>	BM 114408	author	<b>111-M</b>	BM 114412	BM
<b>97-RE</b>	BM 114415	author	<b>112-M</b>	BM 114422	author
<b>98-P</b>	BM 116692	author	<b>113-RE</b>	BM 105171	BM
<b>99-RE</b>	BM 114414	author	<b>114-P</b>	BM 109953	author
<b>100-RE</b>	BM 114419	author	<b>115-P</b>	BM 139437 (frgms)	author
<b>101-RE</b>	BM 114423	author	<b>116-ADM</b>	BM 105213	BM
<b>102-RE</b>	BM 114418	author	<b>117-ADM</b>	BM 114361	author
<b>103-RE</b>	BM 114410	author	<b>118-ADM</b>	BM 105231	author
<b>104-RE</b>	BM 114424	author	<b>119-ADM</b>	BM 105232	BM
<b>105-RE</b>	BM 114416	BM (Obv. and Rev.) author (edges)			

## Quoted Sources

AoF 5 13	BRM 2 54	TCL 13 229	YOS 20 19
Babyloniaca 8 27	BRM 2 55	TCL 13 229	YOS 20 20
BiMes 24 1	BRM 2 56	TCL 13 242	YOS 20 22
BiMes 24 5	CM 12 2	TCL 13 244	YOS 20 23
BiMes 24 6	CM 12 3	TCL 13 246	YOS 20 25
BiMes 24 9	CM 12 4	TCL 13 249	YOS 20 27
BiMes 24 13	CM 12 5	VDI 1955/4 1	YOS 20 29
BiMes 24 14	CM 12 6	VDI 1955/4 2	YOS 20 30
BiMes 24 17	CM 12 7	VDI 1955/4 3	YOS 20 31
BiMes 24 19	CM 12 9	VDI 1955/4 5	YOS 20 32
BiMes 24 20	Iraq 59 38	VDI 1955/4 6	YOS 20 36
BiMes 24 22	Montserrat 1	VDI 1955/4 7	YOS 20 37
BiMes 24 27	NBDM 91	VDI 1955/4 8	YOS 20 38
BiMes 24 28	NCTU 8	VS 15 4	YOS 20 39
BiMes 24 29	NCTU 12	VS 15 9+29	YOS 20 40
BiMes 24 30	NCTU 20	VS 15 11	YOS 20 46
Bimes 24 34	NCTU 22	VS 15 12	YOS 20 47
Bimes 24 40	OECT 9 3	VS 15 13	YOS 20 49
Bimes 24 41	OECT 9 4	VS 15 14	YOS 20 50
Bimes 24 45	OECT 9 5	VS 15 15+29	YOS 20 52
Bimes 24 46	OECT 9 7	VS 15 18	YOS 20 53
BiMes 24 48	OECT 9 8	VS 15 19	YOS 20 58
BM 116688	OECT 9 9	VS 15 20	YOS 20 59
BRM 1 98	OECT 9 10	VS 15 22	YOS 20 60
BRM 2 3	OECT 9 11	VS 15 23	YOS 20 61
BRM 2 4	OECT 9 19	VS 15 25	YOS 20 62
BRM 2 11	OECT 9 20	VS 15 32	YOS 20 65
BRM 2 12	OECT 9 21	VS 15 34	YOS 20 68
BRM 2 13	OECT 9 23	VS 15 35	YOS 20 71
BRM 2 14	OECT 9 24	VS 15 39	YOS 20 85
BRM 2 15	OECT 9 27	VS 15 40	YOS 20 86
BRM 2 16	OECT 9 36	VS 15 43	YOS 20 90
BRM 2 20	OECT 9 38	VS 15 49	YOS 20 95
BRM 2 21	OECT 9 41	VS 15 51	YOS 20 96
BRM 2 22	OECT 9 44	WZJ 19	YOS 20 100
BRM 2 23	OECT 9 45	YOS 20 2	
BRM 2 24	OECT 9 50	YOS 20 4	
BRM 2 26	OECT 9 52	YOS 20 5	
BRM 2 27	OECT 9 54	YOS 20 6	
BRM 2 29	OECT 9 55	YOS 20 7	
BRM 2 30	OECT 9 57	YOS 20 10	
BRM 2 32	OECT 9 63	YOS 20 14	
BRM 2 33	RIAA <sup>2</sup> 293	YOS 20 15	
BRM 2 36	RIAA <sup>2</sup> 294	YOS 20 16	
BRM 2 37	RIAA <sup>2</sup> 298	YOS 20 17	
BRM 2 43	RIAA <sup>2</sup> 300	YOS 20 18	

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Text Editions and Commentary

Paola Corò

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### Bibliographical Abbreviations

*Sigla* for editions of tablets and journals are those commonly used in the CAD and AHw to which the following can be added:

AUWE 19	corresponds to Wallenfels 1994
BM	prefix for tablets housed in the Department of the Middle East, the British Museum
HANE/M 8	corresponds to Corò 2005a (usually in text editions)
HBTIN	Hellenistic Babylonia: Texts Images and Names; sigla for texts edited in ( <a href="http://oracc.museum.upenn.edu/hbtin/index.html">http://oracc.museum.upenn.edu/hbtin/index.html</a> ), followed by P and six-digits number
YOS 20	corresponds to Doty 2012

Between the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century the British Museum acquired as part of its cuneiform collections 120 economic tablets from Uruk dating to the Seleucid period; they belong to what has been described as “the most spectacular Hellenistic archives available today”. This book offers an analysis of the collection, accompanied by text editions. The approach adopted is to explore the documents in three main thematic sections: arable land, urban properties, and temple prebends. The administrative texts have been treated as a group. Particular attention is paid to the role played by specific families, individuals or groups in each area of interest, as well as to shedding new light on the ownership patterns and business strategies that characterised the activities of the parties to the documents.