

[Matthew W. Stolper. (Oct. 01, 1976). The Genealogy of the Murašu Family (leading Jewish bankers in Babylon ca. 5th century BCE), *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, Vol. 28, No. 4, 12 pgs. The University of Chicago Press. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1359718>]

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[Journal of Cuneiform Studies](#) / [Vol. 28, No. 4, Oct., 1976](#) / The Genealogy of the Murašu Family

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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Journal of Cuneiform Studies

Vol. 28, No. 4 (Oct., 1976), pp. 189-200 (12 pages)

Published by: [The University of Chicago Press](#) on behalf of [The American Society of Overseas Research](#)

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<https://doi.org/10.2307/1359718>

Stable URL

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1359718>



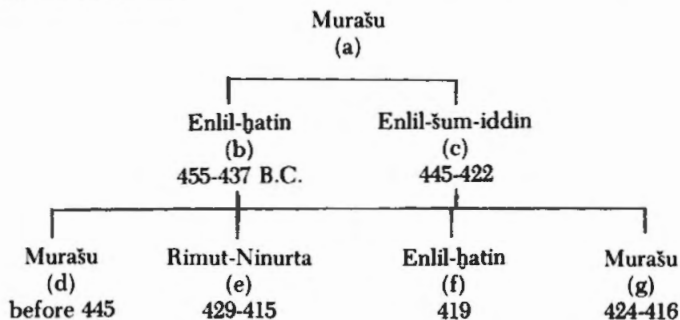
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THE GENEALOGY OF THE MURAŠU FAMILY

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First examination of the texts now commonly known as the Murašu Archive showed them to be business records of members and agents of a single family of the late fifth century B.C. The man named Murašu from whom members of the family claimed descent apparently never took an active role in the contracts, but appeared only in patronyms. Hence, the family and the business were dubbed "Murašu Sons of Nippur."¹

Hilprecht and Clay outlined the genealogy of the Murašu family in their editions of the Murašu texts. Augapfel reviewed their discussion and presented a family tree, which Cardascia in turn elaborated and corrected with full documentation. Cardascia's version of the stemma is indicated here for comparison²:



Two fragmentary texts from the Murašu Archive permit a revision of this genealogy. The first, CBS 12859, provides a date and patronym for

1. BE 9 p. 13. Abbreviations herein are those of the CAD, with the following addition: Cardascia, Murašû=Guillaume Cardascia, *Les Archives des Murašû* (Paris, 1951). Texts cited by CBS number may be found, for the present, in the writer's dissertation, *Management and Politics in Later Achaemenid Babylonia* (The University of Michigan, 1974).

2. Hilprecht, BE 9 pp. 14-15; Clay, BE 10 pp. 3-4; Augapfel iv; Cardascia, Murašû 8-11. Dates given in the diagrams here and below do not, of course, indicate birth and death, but activity attested in available texts.

Cardascia originally appended Aršam as (h) in his stemma, albeit with reservations. Subsequently, he concurred with other commentators in identifying this Aršam, called "prince" (DUMU.É) in the Murašu texts, with Aršam the satrap of Egypt, a member of the Achaemenid family (Cardascia, *BiOr* 15[1958] 36). Aršam is therefore detached from the stemma in the present discussion.

Murašu, the namesake of the family. The second, CBS 12965, introduces a woman among the "Murašu Sons." The texts are presented below with the kind permission of Åke W. Sjöberg, Curator of Tablet Collections of the University Museum.

Murašu

CBS 12859 is exceptional in form and substance among the Murašu texts. It opens with review of a dispute over ownership of a piece of real estate; it concludes with an agreement stipulating terms of the resolution of the dispute. The property at issue was purchased by a father and son from two brothers. Murašu, son of Ḫatin, lodged a complaint, claiming that the property was his. Litigation before a legal assembly in Nippur resulted in a verdict favorable to Murašu. Subsequent to this verdict, Murašu's son Enlil-ḫatin indemnified the purchasers for expenses incurred in refurbishing the property. Enlil-ḫatin received in exchange the bill of sale held by the purchasers, as well as guarantees against further litigation. The text is dated July 16, 445 B.C.³

In lines 10-11, Murašu states that the property was registered in his name in the twenty-second year of Darius. Obviously only Darius I can be meant: no other Darius reigned for twenty-two years or more, and no other Darius reigned before Artaxerxes I, in whose reign CBS 12859 is dated. Hence, the date of registration and a *terminus ante quem* for Murašu's age of legal competence are fixed at 500/499 B.C.

Although the date of Murašu's suit for the disputed property is not specified, it is nevertheless unlikely that a great deal of time elapsed between his initiation of the complaint and his son's settlement of it on the terms recorded in CBS 12859. The probable reconstruction of the circumstances underlying CBS 12859 is therefore the following: Murašu, son of Ḫatin, was the owner of the property as of 500/499 B.C.; at some later time, the property was improperly sold; Murašu brought suit at an advanced age, in or about 445 B.C.; although the assembly decided in his favor, the old man died—or withdrew from the conduct of his affairs—before the consequences of the judgment were effected; the final settlement was concluded by Murašu's son and legal successor, Enlil-ḫatin.⁴

Hence, the Murašu of CBS 12859 is the namesake of the family, Cardascia's Murašu (a). His life spans the fifty-five years from 500/499 B.C. to ca. 445 B.C. The mention of his father's name, Ḫatin, adds a new generation to the family tree.

3. Conversion of Babylonian to Julian dates follows R. A. Parker and W. H. Dubberstein, *Babylonian Chronology, 626 B.C.—A.D. 75* (Providence, R.I., 1956). Babylonian dates are indicated as: day / month / year, RN. Missing dates are indicated as n.d.

4. On legal succession among members of the Murašu family, see Hilprecht, BE 9 p. 14; Clay, BE 10 p. 4; Cardascia, Murašū 16.

These considerations allow the elimination of one of the junior Murašus, Cardascia's Murašu (g). His inclusion in the genealogy is based solely on the evidence of an unpublished text in the Istanbul collection, Ni. 525, which, according to Hilprecht, is dated "before the twentieth year of Artaxerxes" and names Murašu, son of Ḫatin.⁵ Hilprecht took the patronym Ḫatin to be an abbreviation of Enlil-ḫatin, and considered the Murašu of Ni. 525 to be an otherwise unknown grandson of the first Murašu. Lacking additional information, subsequent commentators adopted Hilprecht's conclusion. However, the coincidence of name, date and patronym now apparent between CBS 12859 and Ni. 525 strongly indicates that both texts refer to the same man. Unless eventual publication of Istanbul Ni. 525 provides evidence to the contrary, the Murašu (d) of Cardascia's diagram must be deleted in favor of Murašu (a).

Naqqitu

The second fragment presented below requires little discussion. CBS 12965 is formally comparable with numerous other texts of the archive, being a receipt for the partial payment of a year's rent on lands leased to the Murašu firm.⁶ The payer representing the firm, however, is otherwise unattested: Naqqitu, daughter of Murašu. In the absence of other evidence, the fragment's date (9/5/24 Artaxerxes I = Aug. 8, 436 B.C.) and Naqqitu's patronym allow her to be placed in the same generation as Murašu's sons.

The remainder of the genealogy is unaltered. The evidence needs only a summary restatement.

Murašu's son Enlil-ḫatin, who in CBS 12859 succeeds to his father's claim, figures in the earliest preserved texts of the archive. He appears, however, in only ten more texts and fragments dated between March 17, 454 B.C. and Oct. 21, 437 B.C.⁷ The overwhelming majority of Murašu texts are records of Enlil-ḫatin's brother, Enlil-šum-iddin, of Enlil-ḫatin's son Rimut-Ninurta, or of agents of Enlil-šum-iddin and Rimut-Ninurta. Texts naming Enlil-šum-iddin are dated between March 15, 444 B.C. and March 1, 421 B.C. Those naming Rimut-Ninurta are dated between Sept. 26, 429 B.C. and an uncertain date in 415/414 B.C.⁸ Three texts are explicit in calling

5. Cited by Hilprecht as Const. Ni. 525: BE 9 p. 14 n. 5; p. 15.

6. For extensive discussion of such receipts, see Cardascia, Murašū 69-80.

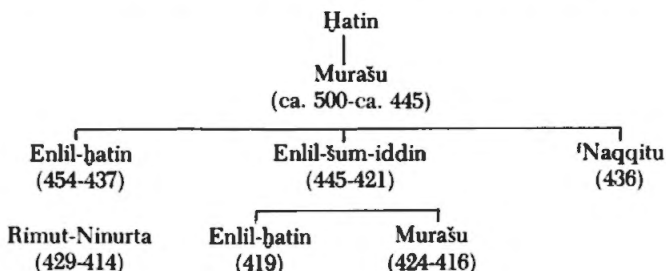
7. Cardascia, Murašū 9. BE 9 2 (22/12/10 Artaxerxes I); BE 9 3 (26/6/13 Artaxerxes I); CBS 12864 (20/1/22 Artaxerxes I); CBS 13065+13076 (—/—/22 Artaxerxes I); BE 8/1 124 (8/5/23 Artaxerxes I); BE 9 5 (13/6/23 Artaxerxes I); BE 9 12 (13/7/28 Artaxerxes I); CBS 5215 (n.d.); CBS 5248 (n.d.); CBS 12974 (n.d.). The latest mention of Enlil-ḫatin may be posthumous: in BE 9 12 an obligation incurred by him is discharged by his brother Enlil-šum-iddin.

8. Cardascia, Murašū 10. Enlil-šum-iddin's earliest date (BE 9 3a: 5/12/20 Artaxerxes I) may be raised slightly by CBS 12950 (—/—/19 Artaxerxes I), in which his name is probably to be restored. The latest mention of him is PBS 2/1 52 (11/12/2 Darius II). Rimut-Ninurta: earliest, BE 9 46 (15/6/26 Artaxerxes I); latest, PBS 2/1 143 29/—/9 Darius II).

Rimut-Ninurta the son of Enlil-ḫatin⁹; otherwise he is called, like Enlil-šum-iddin, "son" of Murašu.

Two sons of Enlil-šum-iddin complete the genealogy. Murašu (Cardascia's [g]) appears in four contracts dated between Oct. 30, 424 B.C. and May 5, 416 B.C.¹⁰ Enlil-ḫatin (Cardascia's [f]) occurs only once, in a text dated in Aug. 28, 419 B.C.¹¹

In summary, the stemma of the Murašu family now takes this form:



CBS 12859

Obv.

1. É ep-šú šá in[a EN.LİL.KI . . .]
2. U[Š.A]N.TA I[M].S[I.SÁ DA É . . . UŠ.KI.TA]
3. [IM].U_x.LU DA É ^m[. . . A šá ^{md}]MAŠ-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-bul-liš
4. SAG.KI AN.TA IM.KUR.RA [DA É ^m]MAŠ-SUR A šá ^mBa-la-š[u]
5. SAG.KI KI.TA IM.MAR.TU D[A] SILA ^dNin-gir-su šá
6. ^{md}I-šum-M[U A] šá ^{md}En-lil-DÜ-ŠEŠ u ^mMu-šal-lim-^dEn-lil A šá
7. ^{md}I-šum-M[U] a-na KÛ.BABBAR ina ŠU.II ^mKI-[^d]UTU-DIN u ^mZa-ra-aḫ-^dTam-meš
8. A.MEŠ šá ^{md}[UTU-M]U im-ḫur-ru-u[?] á[r-k]i ^mMu-ra-šu-ú A šá
9. ^mHa-tin ra-g[a-mu] ina muḫ-ḫi É MU.[MEŠ] ú-šab_r-šu-ú iq-bu-u
10. um-ma É MU.ME[Š] at-tu-ú-a šu-ú¹ ina ka-^ralⁿ-am-ma-ri

9. BE 9 46; 47; 48.

10. BE 9 101 (16/7/41 Artaxerxes I); PBS 2/1 185 (2/7/1 Darius II); BE 10 129, TuM 2-3 148 (both 13/1/8 Darius II).

11. PBS 2/1 86 (7/6/5 Darius II). A certain Quda, son of Murašu, may also belong to one of the last two generations of the genealogy. Hilprecht (BE 9 p. 14 n. 2) rules against his membership in the family, and Cardascia (Murašû 53) agrees. Quda appears only in BE 10 46 (2/7/1 Darius II=Oct. 6, 423 B.C.) and PBS 2/1 36 (—/—/1 Darius II=423/422 B.C.) as the owner of land adjoining property of Enlil-šum-iddin. Since he takes no active part in the contracts of the archive, he may be omitted from the genealogy.

11. [š]á LUGAL ina MU.22.KÁM [šá^m]Da-ri-ia-a-mu[š a-na]muḫ-ḫi-ia šá-tir
 12. [^mMu-ra-šu-ú A-šá [Ḫa]-tin^{md}I-šum-MU u^mMu-[šal]-lim-^dEn-[lil]
 13. DUMU-šú di-i-ni ina UNKIN L[Ú.DU]MU.DÜ.MEŠ ša EN.LİL.K[I it-ti a-ḫa-meš]
 14. a-na muḫ-ḫi É.MU.MEŠ id-[b]u-ub-ú-ma^{md}[I-šum-MU]
 15. u^mMu-šal-lim-^dEn-lil DUMU-šú ina [m]uḫ-ḫi É MU.M[EŠ . . .]
 16. É a-na^mMu-ra-šu-u it-tak-šad É šá^m[. . .]
 17. ár-ku ina ITI.ŠU šá MU.20.KÁM^mAr-taḫ-šá-as-su [LUGAL . . . KÛ.BABBAR]
 18. qa-lu-ú ku-um SIG₄.ḪI.A GI.MEŠ u GIŠ.UR(!) ana si-m[a-an-ni . . .]
 19. [. . .]¹[dul-lu¹] [šá] ina É MU.MEŠ i-pu-uš-u² [. . . ^{md}En-lil-ḫa-tin A šá^mMu-r]a-šu-u

Lo.Edge

20. [a-na^{md}I-šum-MU u^m]Mu-[šal-lim-^dE]n-lil DUMU-šú it-ta-d[in(?)]

Rev.

21. [. . .] na [. . .] ú KI [. . .]-ni-šú-nu [. . . ^{md}I-šum-MU]
 22. [A šá^{md}]En-lil-DÛ-ŠE[Š u^mM]u-šal-lim-^d[En-lil DUMU]-šú ina ŠU.II^{md}[En-lil-ḫa-tin A šá]
 23. ^mMu-ra-šu-u ma-ḫ[i-r]u-u² e-ṭir-ru-[u² . . . N]A₄.KIŠIB [u ši-piš-tu(?)]
 24. šá^{md}I-[šum-M]U u^mM[u-š]al-lim-^dEn-lil DUMU-šú šá a-na KÛ.BABBAR u[I-tu p]a-n[i]
 25. ^mKI-^d[UTU-DI]N u^mZa-ra-[aḫ]-^dTam-meš A.MEŠ šá^{md}UTU-MU im-ḫur-ú ki-i
 26. ú-[pa-qt]-ru-ú a-na [^{md}]En-lil-ḫa-tin it-tan-nu-ú mim-ma di-i-ni
 27. u r[a-ga]-mu š[á^m]I-šum-MU u^mMu-šal-lim-^dEn-lil DUMU-šú a-na muḫ-ḫi
 28. É MU.MEŠ KI [^m]50-ḫa-ti[n A š]á^mMu-ra-šu-u u^mKI-^dUTU-DIN u^mZa-ra-aḫ-^dTam-meš
 29. A.MEŠ šá^{md}UTU-M[U] ia-a-n[u L]Ú.MU.KIN; ^{md}MAŠ-PAB u^mDAN-a A.MEŠ šá^{md}MAŠ-ŠEŠ.ME-SU(!)
 30. ^mA-a [LÚ] šak-[nu šá EN.LİL.KI]A šá^{md}MAŠ-PAB ^{md}MAŠ-SU A šá^{md}En-lil-DIN-ī
 31. ^{md}AG-ŠE[Š.MEŠ]-MU [A šá^m]MAŠ-MU ^mEN-šú-nu [A šá^m]KÁ-MU ^mKi-din A šá^mNUMUN-ia
 32. ^mARAD-^dEn-[lil] A šá [^mRU]-ti-^mMAŠ ^{md}50-it-tan-nu
 33. LÚ pa-qu-d[u šá EN.LÍ]L.KI A šá^{md}50-ana-KUR [^mARAD]-^dEN u^mMAŠ-ŠEŠ-MU u^mDÛ-ia A.MEŠ šá
 34. ^mDU₁₀.G[A-ia^{md}MAŠ-na-din]-MU A šá^mÚ-bal-liṭ-su-^dAMAR.UTU [^mR]i-bat u^mEN-šú-nu
 35. A.MEŠ šá [. . .]-bul-liṭ [. . .]^mARAD-É-gal-maḫ A šá^{md}MAŠ-S[UR]
 36. ^m[. . . A šá]^mRi-muṭ ^{md}MAŠ-MU A šá^mNi-qu-du
 37. LÚ.ŠID^{md}[. . .] EN.LİL.[KI] ITI.ŠU UD.6.KÁ[M]
 38. MU.20.KÁ[M] ^mAr-taḫ-šá-as-su LUGAL KUR.KUR]

Le.Ed.

NA₄.KIŠIB
"DAN-aNA₄.KIŠIB
"A-a
LÚ šak-nu
šá EN.LİL.KI

Ri.Ed.

NA₄.KIŠIB
"AG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MUNA₄.KIŠIB "d[. . .]

Translation

(1-5) (In the matter of) the built-over lot which is in [Nippur . . .]: its upper long side, on the North, [adjoining the property of . . .; its lower long side,] on the South, adjoining the property of [. . .], son of Ninurta-aḥḥe-bullit; its upper short side, on the East [adjoining the property of] Ninurta-eḫir, son of Balaṭu; its lower short side, on the West, adjoining Ningirsu Street—

(5-8) which (property) Išum-iddin, son of Enlil-bani-aḫi, and Mušallim-Enlil, son of Išum-iddin, received in exchange for silver from the hands of Itti-Šamaš-balaṭu and Zaraḫ-Tammeš, sons of Šamaš-iddin,

(8-11) after Murašu, son of Ḫatin, raised a complaint about that property, stating: "That property is mine; it was written down in my name in the royal registry in the twenty-second year of Darius,"

(11-16) Murašu, son of Ḫatin, Išum-iddin and his son Mušallim-Enlil argued the case [against each other] in the legal assembly of the free men of Nippur, concerning that property. And [Išum-iddin] and his son Mušallim-Enlil regarding that property [. . .] The property belonged the Murašu. The house of [. . .]

(17-20) Later, in the fourth month of the twentieth year of Artaxerxes [the King, . . . of] refined [silver], in compensation for the bricks, reeds and beams for the out[fitting of the house . . . and the] work which they performed on the property, [Enlil-ḫatin, son of Mur]ašu has gi[ven(?) to Išum-iddin and] Mu[šallim]-Enlil, his son.

(21-23) [. . .] with(?) [. . .] their [. . . Išum-iddin, son of En]lil-bani-aḫi [and M]ušallim-[Enlil, his] son, have received from the hands of [Enlil-ḫatin, son of] Murašu, and they are paid in full.

(23-26) [. . .] The sealed document [. . .] which Išum-iddin and Mušallim-Enlil received from Itti-Šamaš-balaṭu and Zaraḫ-Tammeš, sons of Šamaš-iddin, for the silver (paid for the house), in case they [raise a] claim, they have turned over to Enlil-ḫatin.

(26-29) There shall be no further lawsuit or complaint brought by

Išum-iddin and Mušallim-Enlil his son, in regard to that property, against Enlil-ḫatin, son of Murašu, or Itti-Šamaš-balaštu and Zarah-Tammeš, sons of Šamaš-iddin.

(29-36) Witnesses: Ninurta-našir and Danna, sons of Ninurta-aḫḫe-erib; Apla, fore[man of Nipp]ur, son of Ninurta-našir; Ninurta-erib, son of Enlil-uballit; Nabu-aḫḫe-iddin, [son of] Ninurta-iddin; Bešunu, [son of] Baba-iddin; Kidin, son of Zeria; Ardi-Enlil, son of [Širik]ti-Ninurta; Enlil-ittannu, provost [of Nippur], son of Enlil-ana-mati; Ardi-Bel and Ninurta-aḫ-iddin and Ibnia, sons of Tu[bia; Ninurta-nadin]-šum son of Uballiṣu-Marduk; Ribat and Bešunu, sons of [. . .]-bullit [. . .]; Ardi-Egalmah, son of Ninurta-eṭir; [. . . son of] Rimut; Ninurta-iddin, son of Niqudu.

(37-38) Notary: [. . .] Nippur. Month 4 Day 6 Year 20. [Artaxerxes, King of Lands.]

Seal of Danna

Seal of Apla, foreman of Nippur

Seal of Nabu-aḫḫe-iddin

Seal of [. . .]

(Illegible traces of Aramaic docket in ink on lower edge.)

Commentary

San Nicolò remarked on the surprising scarcity in the Murašu archive of texts recording litigation, citing BE 9 69 as the sole published example.¹² The present text relieves this scarcity only in part: while it does cite a lawsuit previously brought before an assembly, the text's evident purpose is to record an agreement concluded subsequent to the issue of that suit. In form and substance, CBS 12859 is without detailed parallel among the Murašu texts, and so most restorations are perforce conjectural.

1-5: Since the litigation was brought before an assembly in Nippur, and since witnesses to the settlement include officials of Nippur, the disputed property is assumed to be located there as well. None of the adjoining properties, however, can be identified elsewhere in the Murašu texts.

6-8: Neither the buyers nor the sellers can be identified with certainty in other Murašu texts. The reading of the theophorous element ^d*Tam-meš* (rather than *Il-tam-meš*) has been established by Dr. Ran Zadok.¹³

10: *ka-I al¹-am-ma-ri*, "registry," is a loan from Old Pers. **kārahmāra*-. The latter term, reconstructed from Achaemenid Elamite *karamaraš*, is analyzed as Old Pers. *kāra*-, "people" (or the homophonous *kāra*-, "work") and **hmāra*-, "numbering" (**māra*-, "to count"). Its Babylonian reflex

12. Or NS 23 (1954) 278. In addition, CBS 12829 is a legal protocol formally identical with those discussed by Ungnad and San Nicolò, NRV 1 pp. 607ff.

13. Nippur in the Achaemenid Period (dissertation, Jerusalem, 1975); review of Mayrhofer et al., *Onomastica Persepolitana*, forthcoming in IEJ.

occurs also in the spellings *ka-ra-am-ma-ri* (BE 9 55:4) and *kar-ri-am-ma-ru* (Dar. 551:11).¹⁴

18-20: The present reconstruction assumes that those signs on the right edge which are oriented contrary to the seal-captions are the conclusion of line 19 of the obverse, rather than line 20 of the lower edge. If the proposed restorations are correct, the settlement of CBS 12859 appears to run contrary to the customary stipulation of Late Babylonian real-estate sales, which require twelve-fold repayment by the vendor in case of a successful third-party claim.¹⁵

The phrase *kūm SIG₄.ĜI.A* etc. commonly appears in rentals rather than sales of property.¹⁶ Among the Murašû texts, a comparable clause appears in BE 9 48, in which a sizeable loan is couched in the form of a sixty-year lease of a house and agricultural holdings.¹⁷ In that text, if the lessor reclaims the property before the term of the lease has expired, he is obliged to pay silver "in compensation for the work which they (the tenants) did on it and the trees they planted in it."

The original bill of sale for the property at issue in CBS 12859 may indeed have contained the usual stipulation of twelve-fold indemnification. Nevertheless, the use in CBS 12859 of a clause otherwise characteristic of rentals indicates that, for purposes of the resolution of the case, Isum-iddin and his sons were construed as tenants of the property rather than as purchasers, and Murašû and his son as landlords.¹⁸

25-26: The restoration *ki-i ú-[pa-qi]-ru-ú* is open to question. If it is correct, a translation "as they al[leged in their claim]" seems inapposite: from the point of view of the original sale, Murašû himself proved to be the *pāqirānu*, i.e., the (successful) third-party claimant. The notion "lest they raise a (future) claim," however, would seem better expressed by *kī la upaqqirū*. Perhaps an oath is implicit in the phrase.

CBS 12965

Up.Ed.

1. *u ki-is-sat* šá ŠE.NUMUN *zaq-pu u KA šul-pu*

Obv.

2. 2 MA.NA KÛ.BABBAR BABBAR-ú *ina* 2½ MA.NA KÛ.BABBAR

14. Elamite *karamaraš*, Old Pers. **kārahmāa*-. I. Gershevitch, Transactions of the Philological Society of London 1969 173; W. Hinz, Neue Wege im Altpersischen (Wiesbaden, 1973) 91; W. Hinz, Altiranisches Sprachgut der Nebenüberlieferungen (Wiesbaden, 1975) 147. Babylonian occurrences to be discussed separately by the present writer.

15. Briefly, Ungnad and San Nicolò, NRV 1 p. 50f.

16. Oppenheim, Mietrecht 78-80.

17. For the form and purpose of BE 9 48, see Cardascia, Murašû 142.

18. A comparable fiction appears, for example, in BE 10 9, in which Enlil-Isum-iddin denies responsibility for the offenses of which he is accused, but agrees to pay damages as an out-of-court settlement. Cf. Clay, BE 10 pp. 30-32; Kohler and Ungnad, Hundert ausgewählte Rechtsurkunden No. 87; Koschaker, Bürgschaftsrecht 167-71; Cardascia, Murašû 183.

GIŠ.BÁN A.ŠÀ šá ^mA-a A šá ^m[. . .]

3. ^mŠEŠ-MU A šá ^{md}Na-na-a-MU ^mÚ-kit-tú u ^mGIŠ.G[_{I₆} . . .]
4. šá ITI.DU₆ šá MU.29.KÁM u ITI.GU₄ šá MU.30.KÁM ^mAr-[*taḥ-šá-as-su* LUGAL]
5. šá ina IGI ¹Naq-qi-tu₄ DUMU.SAL-su šá ^mMu-ra-š[u-ú]
6. ^mZa-bad-du LÚ.GAR-nu šá EN.NUN.KÁ.MEŠ A šá ^{md}EN-[. . .]
7. ina ŠU.II ¹Naq-qi-tu₄ DUMU.SAL-su šá ^mMu-r[*a-š-u-ú*]
8. ¹ma-ḥir e-ṭir¹ [. . .]

Rev.

- 1'. ^m[. . .]
- 2'. ^{md}EN-it-tan-^rnu A šá ^m[. . .]
- 3'. ^{md}MÁŠ-SUR A šá ^mMU-^dAG ^mŠEŠ-šú-nu A šá ^mBi-ba-[nu]
- 4'. ^mŠEŠ-MU A šá ^{md}Na-na-a-MU ^{md}50-DÚ A šá ^mN[a-din]
- 5'. [LÚ].ŠID ^{md}50-DIN-iṭ A šá ^mNUMUN-kit-ti-GIŠ EN.LİL.KI
- 6'. ITI.NE UD.9.KÁM MU.29.KÁM ^mAr-taḥ-šá-as-s[u]
- 7'. LUGAL KUR.KUR

Le.Ed.

NA₄KIŠIB
^{md}50-it-tan-nu
 LÚ pa-qud

Translation

(1-5) Two minas of white silver, out of two and a half minas of silver, plus straw, rental of fields, for fields planted with trees and in stubble, belonging to Apla, son of [. . .], Aḥ-iddin, son of Nana-iddin, and Ukittu and Šil[li- . . .], (payment of which is due) on the seventh month of the twenty-ninth year and the second month of the thirtieth year of King Artaxerxes—(lands) which are under the management of Naqqitu, daughter of Murašu—

(6-8) Zabaddu, foreman of the gate-guards, son of Bel-[. . .], received from the hands of Naqqitu, daughter of Mur[ašu]; he is paid. [. . .]

(1'-4') [Witnesses: . . .] Bel-ittannu, son of [. . .]; Ninurta-eṭir, son of Iddin-Nabu; Aḥušunu, son of Biban[u . . .]; Aḥ-iddin, son of Nana-iddin; Enlil-ibni, son of N[adin].

(5'-7') Notary: Enlil-uballit, son of Zer-kitti-līšir. Nippur Month 5 Day 9 Year 29. Artaxerxes, King of Lands.

Seal of Enlil-ittannu, provost (sc. of Nippur)

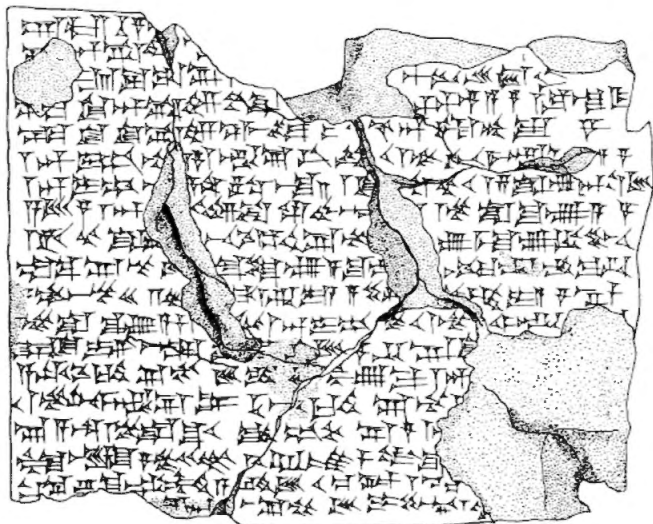
Commentary

I: *Kissatu*, “straw” or “fodder,” otherwise common in LB, occurs nowhere else in the Murašu texts.

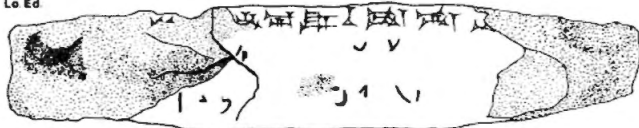
5: For the personal name Naqqitu no close parallel is apparent in LB texts. The name is perhaps also to be seen in the canal-name *ĪD šá Na-aq-qi-tu*⁴ (PBS 2/1 182:1), and a comparable element in the personal name ^{md}*Il-te-eh-ri-na-(aq-)qi-š* (PBS 2/1 106:23, Le.Ed.; CBS 13000:30).



Obv.



Le Ed





Rev.



Le Ed.

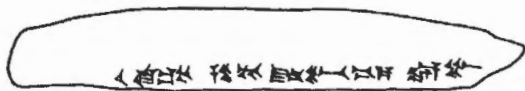


Ri. Ed.

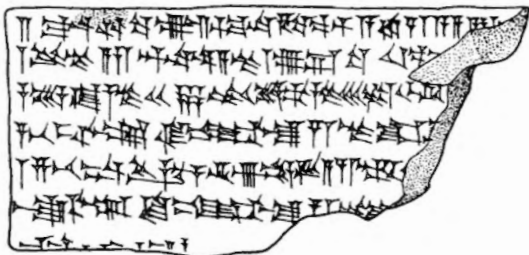




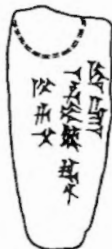
Up Ed.



Obv.



Le Ed.



Rev.

