

51) Borsippean Notes (suite) – 2.^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄ = mubannû. All the deeds belong to the archive of Rē'i-*alpē* unless otherwise indicated. They concern the dowry property of Nanâ-bulliṭiš opposite the city gate of Tâmtu just outside Borsippa. Nanâ-bulliṭiš is the daughter of Nabû-(mu)kīn-apli. Her surname is written ^{lú}PA.KAŠ₄ in BM 101980 and in its duplicate BM 82607, as well as in BM 26514, but as ^mMu-ban-nu-ú in BM 26492 and in its duplicate BE 8, 108 (= EAH 217). Moreover, her dowry property belongs to the “fifty” of ^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄ in BM 26514 (6.XI.517/6 BC), to the “fifty” of Rē'i-*alpē* six days earlier (BM 101980), and to that of Kidin-Sîn thirteen months later (BM 26492 = BE 8, 108 from 28.XII.516/5 BC). There is good reason for thinking that the “fifty” of Mu-ban-nu-ú in BM 82728 (26.IV.513/2 BC) refers to the same plot (cf. below). This interchange may prove that the system of “fifty” plots, which was probably introduced in the first third of the first millennium BC, was dynamic and “fluid” as late as the Achaemenid period. In addition, the equation of mubannû “arranger of the sacrificial table” with ^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄, casts serious doubt on the reading of ^{lú}ŠITIM as *mubannû*, a reading that was already challenged for lack of adequate evidence by G. van Driel (*Elusive Silver*, Leiden 2002, 77, n. 41). Moreover, K. Abraham (*Business and Politics under the Persian Empire: The Financial Dealings of Marduk-nāšir-apli of the House of Egibi* [521-487 B.C.E.], Bethesda MD, 2004, 431 ad 123, 1) has demonstrated that the surname of one and the same individual is spelled both ^{lú}ŠITIM and ^{lú}J-tin-nu.

1. BM 101980 (duplicate of M. Roth, AfO 36-37, 1989-90, 53f.: BM 82607, whose transliteration should be corrected accordingly)- Borsippa, 1.XI.5 Dar. I = 517/6 BC.

Arable land opposite the Tâmtu city gate in the “fifty” of Rē'i-*alpē*, dowry property of Nanâ-bulliṭiš/Nabû-(mu)kīn-apli//Mubannû (^{lú}PA.KAŠ₄) wife of Nabû-kīn-zēri/Aplā//Rē'i-*alpē*, the latter voluntarily transferred forever under seal to his daughter Inbā wife of Rēmūt-Nabû/Nabû-šuma-ušur (or -nādin-ahi)//Šarrahu. There follows a list of house utensils and furniture (altogether 13 items), which the father donated to Inbā. It is stated that both the land and the other items are donated in addition to Inbā's dowry.

(1) ŠE.NUMUN šá pa-na-at KÁ.GAL tam-tì šá 50^e šá ^{lú}SIPA GU₄?^{meš} (2) nu-dun-nu-ú šá ^{fd}na-na-a-bul-liṭ-ṭiš DUMU.MUNUS-A.NI šá (3) ^{md+}AG-DU-DUMU.NITA A ^{lú}PA.KAŠ₄ al-ti ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN (4) A-šú šá ^map-la-a A ^{lú}SIPA GU₄^{meš} ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN (5) i-na hu-ud ŠĀ^{bi}-šú ik-nu-uk-ma pa-ni ^fin-ba-a (6) DUMU.MUNUS-šú al-ti ^mre-mut-^{d+}AG A-šú šá ^{md+}AG-MU-ŠEŠ (7) A ^mšar-ra-hi ú-šad-gi-il 1+et ŠEN(?) -ra-qu UD.KA.BAR (8) 1+et qu-ul-li-tu₄

UD.KA.BAR 3 GÚ.ZI UD.KA.BAR (9) 1 ki-šuk-ku UD.KA.BAR 1+et qa-bu-ut-tu₄ UD.KA.BAR (10) 1 mu-ka-ri-šú UD.KA.BAR šá 1 ŠÌLA 1+et mu-šáh-hi-nu šá 1 BÁN (11) 1 na-ṭi-lu UD.KA.BAR 1 ba/ma-ki/qí-su AN.BAR (12) 1 kal-la šá É ZÁLAG 1+et šá-ši-tu₄ UD.KA.BAR (r. 13) PAP 13 ú-de-e UD.KA.BAR e-lat ŠE.NUMUN ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN (14) pa-ni ḫin-ba-a DUMU. MUNUS-šú a-na u₄-mu ša-a-ti (15) e-lat nu-dun-né-šú ú-šad-gi-il (16) ^{lú}mu-kin-ni ^{md+}AG-ŠEŠ^{meš}-MU A-šú šá ^{md+}AG-NUMUN-GÁL^{ši} A ^mAŠ-ŠUR (17) ^{md+}AG-MU-GI.NA A-šú šá ^mmu-še-zib-^dAMAR.UTU A ^{lú}ŠIPA GU₄^{meš} (18) ^{mgi}-mil-lu-^{d+}AG A-šú šá ^mšu-la-a A ^mDINGIR-ta-DÛ (19) ^mni-din-tu₄-^dEN A-šú šá ^{md}EN-PAP^{meš}-eri-ba A ^mšar-ra-hi (20) ^{md}AMAR.UTU-MU-ŠEŠ A-šú šá ^m[K]AR-^dAMAR.UTU A ^mŠEŠ-ía-ú-tu (21) DUB.SAR ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN A-šú šá ^mNUMUN-TIN.TIR^{ki} A ^{lú}SIMUG (22) bār-sipa^{ki} iti ZÍZ U₄ 1 KAM MU 5 KAM (23) ^mda-ri-ía-muš LUGAL TIN. TIR^{ki} LUGAL KUR.KUR

Translation: Arable land, which is opposite the Tâmtu city gate in the “fifty” of Rē’i-alpē, dowry of Nanâ-bulliṭiš daughter of Nabû-(mu)kīn-apli descendant of Mubannû (^{lú}PA.KAŠ₄) wife of Nabû-kīn-zēri son of Aplā descendant of Rē’i-alpē. Nabû-kīn-zēri voluntarily transferred forever under seal to his daughter Inbā wife of Rēmūt-Nabû son of Nabû-šuma-ušur (or -nādin-ahi) descendant of Šarrahu: one bronze x (damaged), one bronze *qullītu*, three bronze cups (sg. *kāsu*), one bronze grate, one bronze *qabuttu* bowl, one bronze oil-bowl of one *qû*, one cooking pot of one seah, one bronze grate, one iron *b/mak/qisu*, one bronze stand of a lamp, (and) one bronze lantern. Altogether 13 bronze utensils, apart from the arable land, which Nabû-kīn-zēri transferred under seal in perpetuity to his daughter Inbā, in addition to her dowry.

Witnesses: Nabû-ahhē-iddina son of Nabû-zēra-šubši descendant of Aššur (or Ēda-ēṭir); Nabû-šuma-ukīn son of Mušēzib-Marduk descendant of Rē’i-alpē; Gimil-Nabû son of Šulā descendant of Ilūta-bani; Nidinti-Bēl son of Bēl-ahhē-erība descendant of Šarrahu; Marduk-šuma-ušur (or -nādin-ahi) son of Mušēzib-Marduk descendant of Ahiyaūtu; scribe: Nabû-kīn-zēri son of Zēr-Bābili descendant of Nappāhu. Place and date.

Remarks

8. *qullītu* is uncertain (Roth, AfO 36-37, 1989-90, 27).

9. *qabuttu* bowl (CAD Q, 43f.) is more likely than *qa-li-tu₄* (Roth, AfO 36-37, 53f.), which is not recorded in N/LB, but only twice in NA q. “pan for roasting (grain)” (CAD Q, 60a, s.v. *qālītu* A).

13. 13 items are described as bronze utensils although they include one iron vessel (*b/mak/qisu*, not recorded elsewhere).

2. BM 26514, 6.XI.5 Dar. I = 517/6 BC; horizontally oriented; 78x60x28 mm.

a. Arable land opposite the Tâmtu city gate in the “fifty” of Mubannû (^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄), dowry property of Nanâ-bulliṭiš/Nabû-(mu)kîn-apli//Mubannû (^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄) mother of Rēmût-Nabû/Nabû-kîn-zēri//Rē'i-alpē; and

b. 0;0.4 kor of palm grove on canal (*haru* = SÛR, rather than ÁR = *karmu*, “devastated land”) of Nabû-šuma-ukîn, held together with (i.e. not divided) Murašû/Nabû-šuma-ušur (or -nādin-ahi)//Kidin-Sîn.

Nabû-kîn-zēri/Aplā//Rē'i-alpē, husband of Nanâ-bulliṭiš, transferred forever under seal to Lā-abâši-Marduk/Rēmût-Nabû//Šarrahu, the son of their (unnamed) daughter (= Inbā of BM 101980).

(1) ^{md+}AG-DU-^lNUMUN^l A-šú šá ^{map}la-a A ^{lú}SIPA GU₄^{meš} (2) i-na hu-ud ŠÀ^{bi}-šú ŠE.NUMUN-šú gab-bi šá pa-na-at KÁ.GAL tam-tì (3) šá i-na 50^ú šá ^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄ nu-dun-nu-ú (erasure) šá (4) ^{fd}na-na-a-bul-liṭ-iš áš-šá-ti-šú DUMU.MUNUS-A.NI (5) šá ^{md+}AG-DU-DUMU. NITA A ^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄ à 4 BÁN ŠE.NUMUN zaq-pi (6) i-na UGU SÛR (text looks like ÁR) šá ^{md+}AG-MU-DU(?) šá it-ti ^mmu-ra-šu-ú (7) A-šú šá ^{md+}AG-MU-ŠEŠ A ^mki-din-^dXXX la zu-ú-zu (8) ik-nu-uk-ma pa-ni ^mla-a-ba-ši-^dAMAR.UTU DUMU (text GAL) DUMU.MUNUS-šú (9) A-šú šá ^mre-mut-^{d+}AG D[UMU ^{md+}AG-MU-ŠEŠ] (deliberately erased) A ^mšar-ra-hi (10) a-na u₄-mu ša-a-ti ú-šad-gi-il

(r. 11) ^{lú}mu-kin-ni ^{md+}AG-ŠEŠ^{meš}-SUM^{na} A-šú šá ^{md+}AG-NUMUN-GÁL^{ši} A ^mDINGIR-^lia^l (12) ^{md+}AG-MU-GI.NA A-šú šá ^mmu-še-zib-^dAMAR.UTU A ^{lú}SIPA GU₄^{meš} (13) ^m[g]i-mil-lu-^dAG A-šú šá ^mšu-la-a A ^mDINGIR-ta-DÛ (14) ^mni-din-tu₄-^{d+}EN A-šú šá ^{md+}EN-ŠEŠ^{meš}-SU A ^mšar-ra-hi (15) ^{md+}AG-ŠEŠ^{meš}-šul-lim A-šú šá ^{md+}AG-MU-ŠEŠ A AŠ-ŠUR (without determinative) (16) ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN ^{lú}DUB.SAR A-šú šá ^mNUMUN-TIN.TI^{ki} A ^{lú}SIMUG (17) bár-sipa^{ki} itti ZÍZ U₄ 6 KAM MU 5 KAM (18) ^mda-ri-ia-mu-uš LUGAL TIN.TIR^{ki} LUGAL KUR.KUR

Translation: Nabû-kîn-zēri son of Aplā descendant of Rē'i-alpē voluntarily transferred forever under seal to Lā-abâši-Marduk son of Rēmût-Nabû descendant of Šarrahu, the son of his daughter, all the arable land opposite the Tâmtu city gate in the “fifty” of Mubannû (^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄), dowry property of his wife Nanâ-bulliṭiš daughter of Nabû-(mu)kîn-apli descendant of Mubannû (^{lú}PA+KAŠ₄), and 0;0.4 kor of palm grove on the canal of Nabû-šuma-ukîn, held together with (i.e. not divided) Murašû son of Nabû-šuma-ušur (or -nādin-ahi) descendant of Kidin-Sîn.

Witnesses: Nabû-ahhē-iddina son of Nabû-zēra-šubši descendant of Iliya; Nabû-šuma-ukîn son of Mušēzib-Marduk descendant of Rē'i-alpē; Gimil-Nabû son of Šulā descendant of Ilūta-bani; Nidinti-Bēl son of Nabû-ahhē-erība descendant of Šarrahu; Nabû-ahhē-šullim son of Nabû-šuma-ušur (or -nādin-ahi) descendant of Aššur (or Ēda-ēṭir); scribe: Nabû-kîn-zēri son of Zēr-Bābili descendant of Nappāhu. Borsippa, month Shebat (XI), day six, year five of Darius, King of Babylon, King of Lands.

Remark ad 16: The scribe is the same as in BM 101980. He acts as witness in BM 26492 = BE 8, 108.

3. BM 26492- horizontally oriented, 74x59x28 mm.; duplicate of BE 8, 108 (77x60x26mm.: 28 lines); 28.XII.6 Dar. I = 516/5 BC

a. Arable land opposite the Tâmtu city gate in the “fifty” of the Kidin-Sîn clan, dowry property of Nanâ-bulliṭiš/Nabû-(mu)kîn-apli//Mubannû (mu-ban-nu-ú¹) mother of Rēmūt-Nabû/Nabû-kîn-zēri//Rē'i-*alpē*, which her husband, Nabû-kîn-zēri/Aplā//Rē'i-*alpē*, transferred under seal to their daughter Suluppatu;

b. 0;0.4 kor of arable land in Bāb-Harri-ša-Nabû-šuma-ukîn in the “fifty” of the Kidin-Sîn clan;

c. Irregular offering (sheep) to Nanâ of the Euršaba temple in Babylon in month XI. (b-c) were transferred under seal by Nabû-kîn-zēri/Aplā//Rē'i-*alpē* to Lā-abāši/Rēmūt-Nabû//Šarrahu, the son of his daughter (short for Lā-abāši-Marduk of BM 26514). However, the transferer cancelled the deeds, since he gave (a-c) his son, Rēmūt-Nabû.

(1) [Š]E.NUMUN šá pa-ni KÁ.GAL tam-ti šá i-na 50^e šá É¹ É¹ m^{ki}-din¹-dXXX É n[u-dun-nu-ú] (2) šá ^{fd}na-na-a-bul-liṭ-iš DUMU.MUNUS-su šá ^{md+}AG-DU-A A ^mmu-ban-nu-ú¹ (3) AMA šá ^{mre}-mut-^{d+}AG A-šú šá ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN A ^{lú}SIPA GU₄^{meš} šá ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN (4) DUMU-šú šá ^{map}-la-a A ^{lú}SIPA GU₄ ik-nu-uk-ku-ma pa-ni ^{fsu}-lu-up-<<ap->>pa-tu₄ (5) DUMU*.MUNUS-šú ú-šá-ad-gi-il-ma ù 4 BÁN ŠE.NUMUN šá i-na KÁ har-ri (6) šá ^{md+}AG-MU-DU šá i-na 50^e šá É¹ ki-din-dXXX ù 1+en ù meš-li (7) gu-qu-ú šá i-na ŠÀ^{bi} UDU.NÍTA meš-li AŠ^{iti}ZÍZ AŠ TIN.TIR^{ki} (8) pa-ni ^{fd}na-na-a É.URÌ.ŠÀ.BA šá ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN DUMU-šú šá ^{map}-la-a A ^{lú}SI[PA GU₄^(meš)] (9) ^{ik}-nu-uk-ku-ma pa-ni ^mla-a-ba-ši DUMU-šú šá ^{mre}-mut-^{d+}AG A ^{lú}šar-^rra-hi¹ (10) [DUMU DUMU.MUNUS]-šú ú-šá-ad-gi-il-ma ár-ki [^{md+}A]G-DU-NUMUN DUMU-šú šá ^{map}-la-a (11) [A ^{lú}SIPA GU₄^{meš} i-na mi-gi-ir-ri ŠÀ^{bi}-šú IM.DUB^{meš} šu-a-ti (12) [up-ta-as-si-is IM].DUB (all illegible traces)^{meš(?)} ^{lu}-ú rik-(mostly broken in BE 8, 108)si-su-ú (damaged in BE 8, 108, 15) šá-ṭa-ri (13) [šá i-na É¹ ^{fsu}-lu-up-<<ap->>p]a-tu₄ ù ^mla-a-ba-ši lu-ú i-na ^la-šá-ar(?)¹ (eroded, what follows is mostly broken in BE 8, 108) (14) [šá-nam-ma in-na-ma-ri-' šá ^mr]e-mut-^{d+}AG DUMU-šú šá ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN A ^l[^úSIP]A [GU₄^(meš)] (15) [šú-nu ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN AD šá ^m]re-mut-^{d+}AG ŠE¹.[NUMUN xx] ^lx^j (illegible trace!) (r. 16) [...] ^lu¹ ^rgu-qa-né-e ina mi]-gi-ir ŠÀ^{bi}-šú ik-nu-uk-m]a (17) [a-na u₄-mu ša-a-tú pa-ni ^{mre}-mu]t-^{d+}AG DUMU-šú ú-šad-gil

(space)

(18) [^{lú}mu-kin-n]u (BE 8, 108: -ni) ^{md+}AG-na-din-ŠEŠ DUMU-šú šá ^{md}AMAR.UTU-na-šir A ^{lú}SIPA GU₄ (19) ^{md+}AG-DU-NUMUN DUMU-šú šá ^mNUMUN-TIN.TIR^{ki} A ^{lú}SIMUG (20) ^{md+}AG-ŠEŠ^{meš} (BE 8, 108: me)-šul-lim DUMU-šú šá ^{md+}AG-MU-ŠEŠ A ^mAŠ-SUR (21) ^{md+}AG-TIN^{it} DUMU-šú šá ^mkab-ti-ia A ^{md+}AG-še-me (22) ^{md+}AG-A-MU ^{lú}DUB.SAR DUMU-šú šá ^{md+}AG-

SIGⁱq A mDÙ^{meš}-šá-DINGIR-[ia] bár-sipa^{ki} iti ŠE U₄ 28 KAM MU 6 KAM mda-a-r[i-ia-']-uš-šú
 (23) LUGAL TIN.TIR^{ki} LUGAL KUR.K[UR^{meš}]

Translation: Arable land, which is opposite the Tâmtu city gate in the “fifty” of the Kidin-Sîn clan, dowry property of Nanâ-bulliṭiš daughter of Nabû-(mu)kîn-apli descendant of Mubannû (mu-ban-nu-ú), mother of Rēmût-Nabû son of Nabû-kîn-zēri descendant of Rē'i-alpē, which Nabû-kîn-zēri son of Aplā descendant of Rē'i-alpē, transferred under seal to his daughter Suluppatu; and 0;0.4 kor of arable land in Bāb-Harri-ša-Nabû-šuma-ukîn, which is in the “fifty” of the Kidin-Sîn clan; and 1.5 (unit of) irregular offering, out of which 0.5 sheep (is to be sacrificed) in Babylon before Nanâ of the Euršaba temple in month Shebat (XI), which Nabû-kîn-zēri son of Aplā descendant of Rē'i-alpē, transferred under seal to Lā-abâšī son of Rēmût-Nabû descendant of Šarrahu, the son of his daughter. After(wards), Nabû-kîn-zēri son of Aplā descendant of Rē'i-alpē voluntarily cancelled these deeds. The deeds or his contract or the document, which are found in the house of Suluppatu and Lā-abâšī or in another place belong to Rēmût-Nabû son of Nabû-kîn-zēri descendant of Rē'i-alpē. Nabû-kîn-zēri father of Rēmût-Nabû voluntarily transferred under seal, the arable land ... and the irregular offerings in perpetuity to his son Rēmût-Nabû.

Witnesses: Nabû-nādin-ahi son of Marduk-nāšir descendant of Rē'i-alpē; Nabû-kîn-zēri son of Zēr-Bābili descendant of Nappāhu; Nabû-ahhē-šullim son of Nabû-šuma-ušur descendant of Aššur (or Ēda-ēṭir); Nabû-uballiṭ son of Kabtiya descendant of Nabû-šemē; scribe: Nabû-apla-iddina son of Nabû-udammiq descendant of Banê-ša-iliya. Borsippa, month Addaru (XII), day 28, year six of Darius, King of Babylon, King of Lands.

Remarks

3. HSM 1899.2.105, 2f. from Borsippa, 22.V.4 Nbn.= 552/1 BC, has fNu-up-ta-a daughter of Nabû(^dAG)-la-a(?)/ lúPA-KAŠ₄.
4. Suluppatu was the daughter of Nabû-kîn-zēri and Nanâ-bulliṭiš.

BM 94697 from Borsippa, 13.VII.7 [early Achaemenid, presumably Cyrus or Cambyses, i.e. 532/1 or 523/2 BC] records transfer of [...] kor (less than 0;2.4) of arable land in Tâmtu in the “fifty” of the Kidin-Sîn clan by Nabû-M[U-x]/[...]/Kidin-Sîn to Nanâ-bulliṭiš and Ina-Esaggil-bēlet. Other individuals mentioned in the damaged operative section are Gimillu/Tabnē'a//Kidin-Sîn and Nabû-šuma-ušur (or -nādin-ahi)/Nabû-šuma-iddina//Bēliyā'u. They presumably received or held land as well. Four out of the five witnesses belong to the Kidin-Sîn clan. Since Nanâ-bulliṭiš is mentioned without a filiation, it cannot be excluded that the name refers to a different (homonymous) female. 0;0.2 kor of palm grove in the “fifty” of the Kidin-Sîn clan, which are held by fIna-Esaggil-bēlet

daughter of 𒀭A𒀭x (x), are recorded in BM 26577 from Borsippa, 10.XI.1 Dar. I = 521/0 BC. She was married to Gimillu/Tabnē'a//Kidin-Sîn, who possibly was her paternal uncle (her filiation is damaged), in which case it would be another example of endogamy, so common in Babylonia. Her husband and the above-mentioned Nabû-kîn-zēri/Aplā//Rē'i-*alpē* purchased together 0;0.2 kor of land in that “fifty”.

The plot in Tâmtu in the “fifty” of the Mubannû clan was indeed in the hands of Rēmût-Nabû/Nabû-kîn-zēri//Rē'i-*alpē* on 26.IV.513/2 BC (BM 82728). It is stated that his arable land in Tam-ti šá 50^e šá ^{lú}Mu(!)-ban-nu-ú^{meš} adjacent to (the property of) Šumā is pledged for a debt of 5/6 minas of silver. BM 82735 (date lost) is a fragmentary promissory note presumably for the same debt (5/6 mina of silver, *nuhhutu*).

Ran ZADOK (09-01-2005)

Tel-Aviv University, Institute of Archaeology, RAMAT-AVIV 69778 (ISRAEL)