

**32) New Data on the Neo-Babylonian Ḥarrān-Kiš and the collation of BE 8, 113\*** — Eleven texts mentioning Ḥarrān-Kiš were listed by Zadok in RGTC 8 (1985: 153). It is now possible, however, to add four new tablets and correct two of the previously known records. Among the latter is BE 8, 113 for which collation is presented later in the text.

The updated list of the Neo-Babylonian legal documents mentioning Ḥarrān-Kiš consists of 16 tablets. Nine texts were written in Ḥarrān-Kiš: BE 8, 113; *Camb.* 55;<sup>1)</sup> *Dar.* 38; *Dar.* 226; *Dar.* 304; *Dar.* 377; *Dar.* 419; *Nbn.* 916; VS 5, 33. Additionally, seven texts mention this settlement in various contexts: Abraham 2004, No. 73; BaAr 4, 7; BE 8, 105; *Nbn.* 1098;<sup>2)</sup> Wunsch 2000, No. 34; Wunsch 2000, No. 39; Wunsch 2000, No. 233. The earliest reference to Ḥarrān-Kiš is 13-XIIB-3 Nbn (Wunsch 2000, No. 34) and the latest is 25-VI-19 DarI (BE 8, 113). New or corrected attestations are as follows:

- kaskal.2-kiš.ki: BaAr 4, 7: 8; BE 8, 113: r.5' (uru.kiš.ki in Zadok 1985: 201); *Nbn.* 1098: 3 (kaskal-kiš.ki in Zadok 1985: 153);<sup>2)</sup> VS 5, 33: 19; Wunsch 2000, No. 233: 2
- [kaskal.2]-kiš.ki: Abraham 2004, No. 73: 9

Archival attributions of tablets mentioning Ḥarrān-Kiš are listed below.

- the (Ea-)ēpeš-ilī A archive from Babylon: BE 8, 113; *Camb.* 55; *Dar.* 38; *Dar.* 226; *Dar.* 304; *Dar.* 377; *Dar.* 419; *Nbn.* 1098
- the Ebabbar archive from Sippar: BaAr 4, 7
- the Egibi archive from Babylon: Abraham 2004, No. 73; *Nbn.* 916; Wunsch 2000, No. 34; Wunsch 2000, No. 39; Wunsch 2000, No. 233
- the Gaḥal archive from Babylon: BE 8, 105
- the Sîn-ilī archive from Babylon: VS 5, 33

#### Edition and collation of BE 8, 113<sup>3)</sup>

- obv. 1. 15 gur zú.lum.ma zag.lu buru<sub>14</sub> a.šà 2-<sup>r</sup>ta<sup>1</sup> ká.meš  
 2. šá<sup>md</sup>en-tin-<sup>i</sup>t dumu šá<sup>md</sup>amar.utu-mu-dù dumu<sup>m</sup>dù-eš-dingir  
 3. u<sup>md</sup>amar.utu-pap dumu šá<sup>md</sup>ag-mu-mu dumu<sup>m</sup>dù-eš-dingir ina muḥ-ḥi  
 4. <sup>md</sup>30-dù dumu šá<sup>m</sup>ba-di-il dumu<sup>m</sup>si-tu-<sup>r</sup>kan<sup>1</sup>  
 5. ina iti.apin zú.lum.ma-a<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>1</sup> (tablet: 14) <sup>r</sup>gur<sup>\*1</sup> [gam-ru-tu]  
 6. [ina ḥa]-<sup>r</sup>ša<sup>\*-ri</sup>\*<sup>1</sup> ina ma-ši-ḥu šá 1 pi <sup>r</sup>ina<sup>1</sup> [muḥ-ḥi]  
 7. [1-et rit-ti] <sup>r</sup>i-nam-din<sup>1</sup>  
 (remainder of obv. lost)  
 (beginning of rev. lost)
- rev. 1'. [...]<sup>r</sup>x x x x<sup>1</sup> [...]  
 2'. <sup>r</sup>ma-at<sup>1</sup>-tan-nu dumu šá<sup>m</sup>id-di-[ia]  
 3'. <sup>m</sup> (remainder of the line blank)  
 4'. <sup>m</sup>re-mut-<sup>r</sup>dag<sup>1</sup> lú.umbisag dumu šá<sup>md</sup>ag-sur  
 5'. dumu<sup>m</sup>zálag-dingir-šú <sup>r</sup>kaskal<sup>\*1</sup>.2-kiš.ki iti.kin  
 6'. ud.25.kam mu.19.kam  
 7'. <sup>m</sup>da-a-ri-ia-mu-uš lugal e.ki  
 u.e. 8'. lugal kur.kur

#### Translation

<sup>1-7</sup> 15 *kurru* of dates, impost on the harvest, two items, are owed by Sîn-ibni, son of <sup>m</sup>Ba-di-il, descendant of <sup>m</sup>Si-tu-kan, to Bēl-uballiṭ, son of Marduk-šumu-ibni, descendant of Ēpeš-ilī, and Marduk-nāšir, son of Nabû-šumu-iddin, descendant of Ēpeš-ilī. He will deliver 15 *kurru* of dates, [the entire amount], in the month of *araḥsamnu*, [in the sto]rehouse, in the *mašīḥu*-measure of 1 *pānu*, a[ll at once]. [...]

[Witnesses:....]

r.1' [...]<sup>r</sup>... [...]

r.2' Tattannu, son of Iddia;

r.3' (blank line with a single male name determinative at the beginning)

r.4'-5a' Rēmūt-Nabû, the scribe, son of Nabû-ētir, descendant of Nūr-ilīšu.

r.5b'-8' Ḥarrān-Kiš, the month of *ulūlu*, 25th day, 19th year of Darius, king of Babylon, king of the lands.

## Notes

4: for the reading of the names <sup>m</sup>*Ba-di-il* and <sup>m</sup>*Si-tu-kan* see Zadok 2003: 485, cf. also <sup>m</sup>*Ma-du-ilī* and <sup>m</sup>*x-tu-URU?*<sup>1</sup> respectively in the Prosobab<sup>4</sup>)

5: 15 *kurru* is the expected amount but the tablet clearly has 14

r.3': single male name determinative was written at the beginning of the line but the scribe left rest of it unscribed; it seems that he simply hurried up with the determinative while composing the witness list and in fact did not intend to put there another name

r.5': for the reading of the family name *Nūr-ilīšu* see Wunsch 2014: 307 n. 59; for the localisation of Ḥarrān Kiš on the *Nār-Bānītu*—canal flowing near Babylon towards Kiš—see Zadok 1985: 153; for the attestations of *Nār-Bānītu* see Zadok 1985: 366–367 and Ermidoro 2016: 150–151; note that already Langdon (1924: 21) remarked that this document was written in Ḥarrān-Kiš.

## Collation of BE 8, 113 (CBS 535)



Line 5: *ina iti.apin zū.lum.ma-a*  
15' (tablet: 14) 'gur\*1 [gam-ru-tu]



Line 6: [*ina ḥa*]-[*ša\*-ri\*1 ina ma-ši-ḥu*  
*šá 1 pi 'ina'1 [1-et rit-ti]*



Line r.5': *dumu m'zālag-dingir-šú*  
'kaskal\*1.2 -kiš.ki iti.kin

## Notes

\* I would like to thank Michael Jursa and Witold Tyborowski for reading and improving the draft of this note. Needless to say, any mistakes remaining are my own responsibility.

1. Its place of issue is “*id-dù-tu, šá kaskal(-)kiš.ki*.” Here it is not certain whether “*Nār-Bānītu* on the road to Kiš” or “*Nār-Bānītu* of Ḥarrān-Kiš” was meant. Zadok 1985: 153 chose the latter. Note also text *Camb.* 56 from the same archive which was written on the very same day as *Camb.* 55 and shares the same man obliged to pay *imittu* and the first two witnesses. Its place of issue is given simply as “*Nār-Bānītu*.” Additionally, we can mention *BaAr* 4, 7 where *imittu* is to be paid “*ina kaskal.2-kiš.ki ina muḥ-ḥi id*.” Was this unnamed canal also the *Nār-Bānītu*? Finally, the “road to Kiš”—not to be confused with the settlement of Ḥarrān-Kiš—is mentioned explicitly in *SAA* 18, 67 (=CT 54, 324): “*kaskal.2 a-na kiš.[ki]*,” but sadly in a broken context.

2. The copy of *Nbn.* 1098 does not contain the endings of lines 2–4 which are present in the transcription of this text in Kohler and Peiser 1891: 14 (84-2-11, 69= BM 77335). Line 3 ends with “*kaskal.2-'kiš'. [ki]*”—a reading proved by collation of the tablet in May 2019. Strassmaier’s copy lacks this fragment because these endings are all inscribed on a single flake which was glued to the tablet after he finished his copy. Note, however, that it is not considered to be a join.

3. Collation based on the photo available in the CDLI: <https://cdli.ucla.edu/P257985>. [Accessed 10.02.2020].

4. <https://prosobab.leidenuniv.nl/attestation/36700>. [Accessed: 10.02.2020].

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Abbreviations follow the CDLI Abbreviations for Assyriology

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## Internet resources

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