

New attestation of Artaxerxes I 39th regnal year — This unnumbered below presented fragment is found from the debris of the Ancient Orient Department, and when it was cleaned it proved to be bearing the 39th year of Persian king Artaxerxes I (464-424 B.C.) who is attested to have reigned 41 years in view of the published references (cf. *BE IX*, 84, 16 ; 93, 18 ; 94, 17 ; 106, 18 ; *CBS* 4987, 15 ; 4986, 18 ; 5153 ; 5206 ; 5506 ; 5516 ; 12917 ; 12879 ; 12893 ; 13020, and from the unpublished texts presently in Istanbul : *Ni.* 504, 14 ; 511, 16 ; 514, 20 ; 517, 17 ; 518, 16 ; 528, 31 ; 533, 15 ; 534, 17 ; 2670, 19 ; 2659, 19). The 39th regnal year is also well documented (cf. *BA IX*, 68, rev. 7 ; *CBS* 5146 ? ; 12989+13051 ; 12993) with the addition of *Ni.* 506, 17 ; 2664, 13 (both unpublished). Despite the fact that I already assigned this tiny fragment to Artaxerxes I, it can equally be defended that it can be Artaxerxes II Memnon in respect to his 46 years of reign (404-359 B.C.). The text is incomplete and offers very little in respect to its contend, though one can think of a similar context of Murašû texts (cf. *BE IX*, G. Cardascia, *Les Archives des Murašû*, etc.). I leave the obverse to the readers and only give the date of the text :

Rev. 1'	[ITI] Ṛ <i>Simanu</i> ¹ (SIG ₄ .GA) or Ṛ <i>Addaru</i> ¹ (ŠE.KIN.KU ₅)
2'	MU 39.KÁM
3'	[¹ <i>Ar-tah-š</i>]-á-as-su LUGAL KUR.KUR



The main intention to present this fragment is to show the importance of little tiny pieces which are in most cases neglected.

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