

The question of the Murašû texts dated at Susa – M. Dandamayev (« Šušān in the Murašû Documents » in *Fragmenta Historiae Elamicae, Mélanges offerts à M.J. Steve*, ed. by L. De Meyer, H. Gasche and F. Vallat, 1986, pp. 289 ff.) tried to show that the Murašû texts PBS 2/1 113 and 128 were not written at Susa in Khuzistan, but at a small village called Susa near Nippur. One of the Nippur texts (Ni. 2674) is written at Susa (written IG.GUR.KI = EREN (!).KI see Joannès NABU 1988/1 and Durand NABU 1988/34) ; it mentions people who reappear in PBS 2/1 126 (a text that mentions, and may be written at IG.GUR.KI, Susa) and others who reappear in PBS 2/1 128 (written at KUR Šu-šá-an). Matthew Stolper called my attention on these points, I therefore publish here Ni. 2674 as a proof.

Cracks at the middle. 7.2x5.3x2.3 cm.

- obv. 1) 6-ta šá MU.6[?].KÁM
 2) 4 ma-na KÙ.BABBAR GIŠ.BAR GIŠ.BAN.MEŠ šá ina URU ' -i-ši
 3) u ina URU É IḪa-áš-šá-ḫar šá I^dAMAR.UTU-A-MU
 4) A šá IARAD-^dEN IMar-duk-a A šá IŠam-šá-a-a
 5) u ILa-ba-a-ši A šá IGu-un-da-a-a-ni- ' LÚ.Ar-ú-<ma>-a-a
 6) šá ina IGI IRi-mut-^dMAŠ A šá IMu-ra-šu-ú
 7) rI^dAMAR.UTU¹-A-MU IMar-duk-[a] u ILa-ba-ši
 8) ina ŠU.II IRi-mut-^dMAŠ [maḫ]-ru- ' [e-ṭ]jir- '

 rev. 9) LÚ.M[U.KIN₃]
 10) [IŠá-ta]-ḫu-um u IEN-šú-nu A.MEŠ šá ILa-ba-ši
 11) [IMan]-ki-iá IBA-šá-a u I^dE[N-ŠEŠ]-it-tan-nu
 12) LÚ.si- "si »-pi-re-e
 13) LÚ.ŠID IDIN-a A šá I^dEn-líl-BA-šá IG.KUR.KI ITI.ŠE UD.5.KÁM
 14) MU.5.KÁM IDa-ri-a-muš LUGAL KUR.KUR

 obv. NA₄.KIŠIB IBA-šá-a LÚ.si-pir
 un-qa
 I^dEN-ŠEŠ-it-tan-nu

Lo.Ed.un-qa ^{Id}En-líl-MU-MU

A šá ^{Id}MAŠ-SU

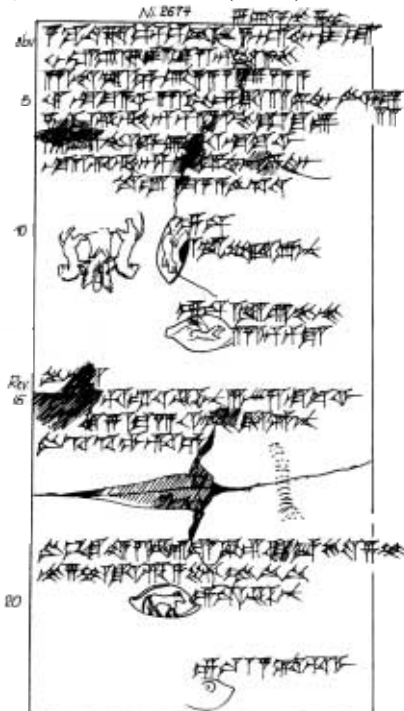
Ri.Ed.un-qa ^IŠá-ta-ḫu-me

(1-5) Four minas of silver, the rent for regnal year 6 (?) from six-bow-lands in (the town) 'iṣi and (the town) Bīt Ḫaššaḫar, (properties) belonging to Marduk-apla-iddin, son of Arad-Bēl, Marduka, son of Šamšaya, and Lābāši son of Gundāyāni, the Areians(?) (6) (properties) which are in the possession of Rīmūt-Ninurta, son of Murašū : (7-8) Marduk-apla-iddin, Marduka and Lābāši have received (the silver) from Rīmūt-Ninurta ; they are paid.

(9) The witness(es) : (10) [Šāta]ḫum and Bēlšunu sons of Lābāši (11-12) [Man]kiya, Iqīšā and B[ēl-aḫ]-ittannu, the clerks.

(13) The scribe : Balāḫu, son of Enlil-iqīšā, Susa, month *Addaru*, day five (14) year 5 of Darius, king of lands.

(Obv.) Seal of Iqīšā, the scribe, round-seal of Bēl-aḫ-ittannu (Lo.Ed.) round-seal of Enlil-šum-iddin, son of Ninurta-erība (Ri.Ed.) round seal of Šātaḫume.



Stolper mentions that (*Entrepreneurs and Empire*, 1985, p. 24 n. 95) the great majority of the texts in the archive were drafted at Nippur, forty six documents were written at secondary centers in the region and then returned to Nippur for filing in the archive. Four tablets are written in Babylon ; with the addition of Ni. 2674 three from Susa (cf. PBS 2/1 113 and 128).

V. Donbaz (15-10-89)

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