

YOS XVII 113 : a document from the time of Nebuchadnezzar III – At the beginning of the text one can read : ul-tu 𒅗DU₆ 𒄀MU.SAG.NAM.LUGAL.LA 𒅗dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI. F. Joannès in *Revue d'Assyriologie* 76 (1982) 85 in his review of D. B. Weisberg's, *Texts from the Time of Nebuchadnezzar*, YOS XVII, New Haven-London 1980, where the text was published, has demonstrated that YOS XVII 126 must be dated after Nebuchadnezzar III on the basis of the presence of Šamaš-mukin-apli, son of Madanu-ah-iddin, descendant of Šigua, the *šapiru* of the brewers, who was active between Cyr 2 and Dar 22 (537-500 B.C.) (Cf. H. M. Kümmel, *Familie, Beruf und Amt im spätbabylonischen Uruk*, Berlin 1979, p. 151). However, Joannès did not notice that also YOS XVII 113 mentions that Šamaš-mukin-apli, the *šapiru* (𒅗PA) and although here he is mentioned without filiation, it is hardly possible to doubt in his identity with the son of Madanu-ah-iddin of Šigua family. Another person common to both texts is Šamaš-kasir : YOS XVII 113 : 55 and YOS XVII 126 : 19. Lastly Šamaš-ah-iddin of YOS XVII 113 : 52 is most probably identical with the person of the same name in YOS XVII 300 : 36, the text dated to the first year of Nebuchadnezzar IV, i.e. from 521 B.C. In consequence, we must date this text not to the accession year of Nebuchadnezzar II (605 B.C.) as suggested by D.B. Weisberg, the editor of the text, but to the accession year of Nebuchadnezzar III.

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