

Two Late Babylonian Toponyms – The document Strassmaier, *Actes du 8^e Congrès International*, no. 23 was drafted in URU Bīt-Idija (line 16) in Artaxerxes' 1st regnal year (464 B.C., if Artaxerxes I is meant). The location of this place is unknown. The text mentions a certain Bēlšunu, son of Bēl-ušuršu (line 5). The same person is referred to in TCL 13, no. 204, 3 as a functionary of the Ezida temple. The document was composed in Borsippa in the 4th year of the same king. Thus, the above-mentioned place was apparently located near Borsippa. CT 44, no. 82 comes from URU Bīt-Ahhē-šulum (line 16) and is dated in the 36th year of Artaxerxes. Zadok locates it on Nāru-ša--Ahhē-šullim which, according to Nbk.135, 2, was a canal in the region of Babylon (see Zadok, *Geographical Names ...*, Wiesbaden, 1985, pp. 79 and 389). CT 44, no. 82 lists a certain Bēl-balāssu, son of Nidintu, among witnesses of the document (line 11). He also acts as a contracting party in Pinches, PSBA 5 (1883), p. 104, 1ff. dated in Babylon in the 23rd year of Artaxerxes. Consequently, this text supports the location of Bīt-Ahhē-šulum near Babylon.

Muhammad Dandamayev (27-04-95)