

TCL 13 193: Šusan and Bāš – I. Šušān

In the several studies on the presence of Babylonian business men in the place named Šušān (see recently R. D. Biggs, in *MHEO II* 1994, p. 299-304, + bibliography), the published text TCL 13 193 (10/xii^{II}/16 Dar 1) has been overlooked. Since this text was dated on the same day as Dar 435, a document drafted in Šušān, and shares several of its witnesses, I got convinced that TCL 13 193 had also been written in Šušān. However, the signs in Contenau's copy for line 36, where one should read the name of the place where TCL 13 193 has been written, are fragmentary. Dr. C. Wunsch kindly collated the text for me in November 1996 and confirmed my suggestion to read Šušān in line 36: URU* šu*-šá-an¹*

TCL 13 193 records the promise made by Marduk-nāšir-apli (alias Šiški, abbrev. MNA), member of the Egibi family, to pay his debt of forty-five minas of silver to the royal agent Šarru-dūrī in Babylon not later than the month Simān. He had pledged eight slaves and a field in Šuppātu near Babylon to secure the repayment of this significant amount of indebted silver.

The addition of TCL 13 193 brings the amount of published texts from the Egibi archive drafted at Šušān to eight: Dar 346, 417, 435, 437, 497, Liv 25, MHEO II p. 301f., and TCL 13 193. For new texts from the Egibi archive which refer to Šušān, see my forthcoming article «Šušān in the Egibi Texts from the Time of Marduk-nāšir-apli,» *OLP* 28 (1997), where the texts will be published and an attempt will be made at locating Šušān. All the eight text, except for Dar 435, attest to the presence of MNA at Šušān in spring time, between the years 509 B.C.E. (Dar 346) and 495 B.C.E. (if MHEO II p. 301f. indeed dates from Darius' year 27), either as scribe (Dar 437), or as a party actively involved in some business transaction (Dar 417, 497, and TCL 13 193), or as both scribe and contracting party (Dar 346, Liv. 25 and MHEO II p. 301f.).

The text of Dar 435 is fragmentary, – only the first four lines of the obverse and part of the witness list and date on the reverse are preserved –, but a comparison with TCL 13 193 now enables a better understanding of the

fragmentary text of Dar 435. In the latter text, which was written in Šušan on the 10th of Addar^{II} of the 16th year of Darius, MNA is mentioned only as neighbor of the house plot that, so it seems, was being sold; this text, therefore, does not necessarily imply that he was at Šušan the day this text was drafted there. His presence at Šušan on the 10th of Addar^{II} of the 16th year of Darius, however, is now proven by TCL 13 193.

Furthermore, a close examination of Dar 435 and TCL 13 193 shows that there are, as a matter of fact, many points of similarity between both texts. First, they were both drafted at Šušan on the same day (10/xi^{II}/16 Dar). Secondly, the royal agent who appeared as creditor in TCL 13 193, Šarru-dūri/Edrā, acted on the same day as witness in Dar 435. In the list of witnesses on the reverse of the tablet Šarru-dūri's name is broken off, but he was no doubt among the witnesses because his seal is found on the upper edge of the tablet. Finally, all the persons who witnessed Dar 435 acted as witness also in TCL 13 193. Hence, the comparison with TCL 13 193 enables a much better reading of the fragmentary witness list of Dar 435:

– [Atarbanuš]/Bag[adātu] (Dar 435, Rev. 1'-2') = Atarbanuš/Bagadātu (TCL 13 193, 31-32);

– Ḥantūšu/^fKata^mmūšu-ilū (Dar 435, Rev. 3') = Ḥantūšu/Kamūšu-ilū (TCL 13 193, 33);

– Rēm[ūt]/Iddinaya (Dar 435, Rev. 3'-4') = Rēmūt/Iddinaya//Nappāḫu (TCL 13 193, 34-35);

– Iqūpu/Nabû-nāšir//Suḫaya (Dar 435, Rev. 4'-5') = Iqūpu/Nabû-nāšir//Suḫaya (TCL 13 193, 33-34);

– Iddin-Nabû (seal in Dar 435) = Iddin-Nabû/Nabû-talīm-ušur (TCL 13 193, 32);

– Bāsiya (seal in Dar 435) = Bāsiya/Šilaya (TCL 13 193, 30); and

– Amma^fdātu¹ (seal in Dar 435) = Ummadātu/Udunātu (TCL 13 193, 25).

R. Zadok, «Iranians and Individuals Bearing Iranian Names in Achaemenid Babylonia,» *IOS 7* (1977): 89-138 on p. 93, separated between Ammadātu and Ummadātu, but in view of the many points of similarity between Dar 435 and TCL 13 193, there is no doubt that one and the same person is at stake. For the identification Ammadātu = Ummadātu, see M.A. Dandamayev, *Iranians in*

Achaemenid Babylonia (= Columbia Lectures on Iranian Studies 6), Costa Mesa, 1992, p. 136; Dandamayev, however, did not point out the many other elements of similarity between both texts.

Finally, TCL 13 193 (10/xii^{II}/16 Dar) highlights the significance of the place Šušān of the texts from the Egibi archive, and in this respect it gives an important indication on the possible location of Šušān. It was important enough a place, in political as well as in economic terms, to host, in the spring of 505 B.C.E., as much as fifteen judges, and several functionaries from the temple and palace administration. Indeed, the witness list of TCL 13 193 (cf. Dar 435) contains six judges, several of whom bear Iranian names, whereas from Liv 25 (31xii^I/16 Dar) we know of nine other judges who stayed at Šušān at approximately the same time. Furthermore, the *qēpu* of the Esagil temple, its *bēl piqitti*, a priest from Bāš (more below), and two royal agents occur among the witnesses in TCL 13 193, Dar 435 and Liv 25 (the *qēpu* of the Esagil temple is first witness). Consequently, Šušān cannot have been a small settlement in Babylonia, but was either a large river town of economic importance to the Crown and the Babylonian temples, or it was the Elamite capital city Susa itself.

2. LAM×KUR.RU.KI = Bāš

The reference in TCL 13 193 to the place named Bāš (written LAM×KUR.RU.KI) is another issue that has generally been overlooked. TCL 13 193 is not cited s.v. Bāš (neither s.v. LAM×KUR.RU) by R. Zadok, *RGTC* 8 p. 71f.; 208f., nor by F. Joannès, «LAM×KUR.RU.KI = Bāš,» *NABU* 1987/99. However, in TCL 13 193 lines 27-28 we read: (27) [¶]*ni-din-ti* (28) LÚ.SANGA LAM×KUR.RU.KI DUMU šá [¶]*EN-ka-šir* DUMU [¶]*DÙ-eš-DINGIR* «Nidinti, priest from Bāš, son of Bēl-kāšir, descendant of Eppeš-ili»; cf. the seal inscription on the upper edge: [NA₄.KIŠIB] / [¶]*ni-din-ti* / LÚ.SANGA URU.LAM×[¶]KUR.RU¹.KI.

R. Zadok proposed that the logogram LAM×KUR.RU.KI be identified with the city Bāš near Sippar and not with Aratta in Iran, and F. Joannès supported this identification with contextual data from CT 56 10. New arguments can now be adduced in favor of a location of LAM×KUR.RU.KI = Bāš in North Babylonia after having investigated the family of Nidinti/Bēl-kāšir//Ea-eppeš-ili, the priest from Bāš mentioned in

TCL 13 193. The following details have been found about Nidinti's father, uncle and brothers :

1. Bēl-kāšir/Rēmūt//Ea-epeš-ili (= father)

TUM 2/3 164 (Ḥallat, 13/ii/3 Dar)

He had to pay the *šibšu* tax on the produce of a field which was located in Ḥallat near Borsippa and which was partly owned by a member of the Ea-ilūta-bāni family. His brother, Šamaš-ibni, was among the witnesses.

2. Šamaš-ibni/Rēmūt//Ea-epeš-ili (=uncle) see above s.v. (1).

3. Bēl-uballit/Bēl-kāšir//Ea-epeš-ili (=brother)

Dar 73 (Babylon, 16/v/3 Dar)

He witnessed a receipt of silver.

4. NUMUN-bibi/Bēl-kāšir//Ea-epeš-ili (= brother)

Dar 268 (Babylon, 18/iv/10 Dar)

He was the overseer of the quay at Bīt-Irani, and in this function received the *miksu* tax for the transport of seventy kor of barley from MNA. The location of Bīt-Irani is unknown (it is not listed in R. Zadok, *RGTC* 8), but from Dar 268 it can be inferred that it was a river town where taxes had to be paid by passing boats. In this respect it was very similar to Bāš, which, according to J.A. Brinkman was a «checkpoint for boat traffic» passing along the Euphrates «near the northwestern frontier of Babylonia» (*PKB* p. 158 n. 956, on the basis of information on Bāš contained in an Old-Babylonian letter)

5. Mušēzib-Bēl/Bēl-kāšir//Ea-epeš-ili (= brother)

Dar 296 (Babylon, 18/i/11 Dar)

He is the second witness in a document that concerns the delivery of barley, wheat and cress salad from the field of the Persian treasurer Bagāsarū. MNA from the Egibi family was the first witness and also assumed warranty for the person who was responsible for the collection of the produce due from the said field.

It is now clear that the priest of Bāš mentioned as a witness in TCL 13 193 had a good Babylonian name, members of his family also bore Babylonian names, and they lived and worked in North Babylonia. Indeed, they occur in texts that were written either in Ḥallat near Borsippa, where they had business links with the Ea-ilūta-bāni family, or in the capital Babylon, where they had business

links with the wealthy Egibi family. One of Nidinti's brothers worked as overseer of a quay at Bīt-Irani, a place which must have been a river town much like Bāš, where Nidinti himself was priest.

TCL 13 193 (MNB 1130)

Šušān, 10/xii^{II}/16 Dar (27 March 505 B.C.E.)

Promissory note to pay forty-five minas of silver by Simān in Babylon without interest. Pledge of eight slaves and a field in Šuppātu. MNA is the debtor.

Obv. 1 45 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR šá ina 1 GÍN bit-qa nu-uḫ-ḫu-tu
 2 šá LUGAL-BÀD LÚ.SAG LUGAL DUMU šá ved-ra*-a₄
 3 ina muḫ-ḫi šši-rik šá MU-šú 2-ú AMAR.UD-na-šir-A
 4 DUMU šá SUM-na-a DUMU e-gi-bi ina ITI.SIG₄
 5 KÙ.BABBAR a₄ 45 MA.NA šá ina 1 GÍN bit-qa
 nu-uḫ-ḫu-tu ina TIN.TIR.KI
 6 ina SAG.DU-šú i-nam-din^dDI.KU₅-EN-URU₃
 f^dna-n]a-a*-EN-URU₃
 7 DAM-šú za-ba₄-ba₄-MU DI.KU₅-MU
 EN-gab-bi-^dEN-um-^rmu¹
 8 ŠEŠ-šú-nu DUMU.MEŠ-šú ha-áš-da-a₄-i-tu₄ ù
 9 a-ḫat-su-nu DUMU.MÍ.MEŠ-šú PAB 8 LÚ
 a-me-lu-ut-tu₄
 10 LÚ.UN.MEŠ É-šú ŠE.NUMUN-šú zaq-pi ù pi-i šul-pu
 11 gab-bi šá URU šup-pa-tu₄ ÚS.SA.DU AG-na-šir
 12 DUMU šá KI-^dAG-lum-mir DUMU ba-si-ia ÚS.SA.DU
 13 ni-din-ti (erasure) DUMU šá AMAR.UD-SU DUMU
 e-gi-bi
 14 maš-ka-nu šá LUGAL-BÀD LÚ.TUKU-ú šá-nam-ma ina
 muḫ-ḫi
 15 ul i-šal-laṭ a-di-i UGU šá LUGAL-BÀD
 KÙ.BABBAR-šú a₄
 16 45 MA.NA šá* ina 1 GÍN bit-qa nu-uḫ-ḫu-tu
 17 i-šal-lim-mu ki-i ina ITI.SIG₄ KÙ.BABBAR a₄ 45 MA.NA

- 18 *šá** ina 1 GÍN bit-qa nu-uh-*hu-tu la it-tan-nu*
^{pe}DI.KU₅.^fEN-URU₃¹
- 19 ^fu¹* ^{pe}na-na-a-EN-URU₃ DAM-šú ^{pe}za-ba₄-ba₄-MU
- Rev. 20 ^{pe}ŠEŠ-šú-nu (erasure of one sign) ^{pe}DI.KU₅-MU
^{pe}EN-gab-bi-^dEN-um-mu
- 21 ^fa-*hat-su-nu* (erasure of two signs) ^fhaš-da-^fás¹-a₄-i-tu₄
 DUMU.MÍ.MEŠ-šú
- 22 PAB 8 LÚ-*ut-su* LÚ.UN.MEŠ É-šú u ŠE.NUMUN-šú
 É *maš-ka-nu šá* ^{pe}LUGAL-BÀD
- 23 *ki-i ŠÁM ha-ri-iš ku-um* KÙ.BABBAR a₄ 45 MA.NA
- 24 *šá ina 1 GÍN bit-qa nu-uh-*hu-tu pa-ni** ^{pe}LUGAL-BÀD
id-dag-gal
- 25 LÚ *mu-kin-nu* ^{pe}um-ma-da-a-tú LÚ.DI.KU₅ DUMU *šá*
^{pe}ú-du-na-a-tú
- 26 ^{pe}ap-la-a LÚ.DI.KU₅ DUMU *šá* ^{pe}dAG-ri-man-ni
^{pe}man-nu-a-ki-i-^dAG
- 27 LÚ.SAG LUGAL LÚ.EN *pi-git-tu₄ é-sag-íla* ^{pe}ni-din-ti
- 28 LÚ.SANGA LAM×KUR.RU.KI DUMU *šá* ^{pe}EN-ka-šir
 DUMU ^{pe}DÙ-eš-DINGIR
- 29 ^{pe}a-bi-a-bu LÚ.DI.KU₅ DUMU *šá* ^{pe}a-ti-ka-am ^{pe}na-din
 DUMU *šá*
- 30 ^{pe}ha-ba-ši-ru ^{pe}ba-si-ia DUMU *šá* ^{pe}ši-la-a₄ ^{pe}mu-ra-nu
- 31 DUMU *šá* ^{pe}MU-MU DUMU ^{pe}AD-NU-ZU
^{pe}a-tar-ba-nu-uš* LÚ.DI.KU₅
- 32 DUMU *šá* ^{pe}ba-ga-da-a-tú ^{pe}MU-^dAG LÚ.DI.KU₅ DUMU
šá ^{pe}dAG-ta-lim-URU₃
- 33 ^{pe}ha-an-*tu-šu* DUMU *šá* ^{pe}ka-mu-šu-i-lu *vi-qu-pu* DUMU *šá*
- 34 ^{pe}dAG-na*-^fšir¹?*-ŠEŠ DUMU ^{pe}su-*ha-a-a* ^{pe}ri-mut DUMU
šá ^{pe}*SUM-na-a
- 35 DUMU LÚ.SIMUG ^{pe}su-qa*-a-a DUMU *šá*
^{pe}ŠU¹-^dAMAR.UD DUMU LÚ.GAL-DÙ*
- 36 ^{pe}ni-din-ti-^dEN DUB.SAR DUMU *šá* ^{pe}ŠU¹-^dUTU URU*
šu-šá-an¹** (seal inscription, see below) ITI.ŠE EGIR-ú
- 37 UD.10.KAM MU.16<.KAM> (seal inscription, see below)

[*eda*]-a*-ri-ia-mu-uš
38 [...] * KUR*

Seals, cf. L. Delaporte, *Catalogue des cylindres orientaux, cachets et pierres gravées du Musée du Louvre*.II. *Acquisitions*, Paris, 1923, Planche 130 fig. 5a, 5b (A 797):

Up.Ed.

1) (written crosswise in comparison to the text on the reverse of the tablet:)

[NA₄]. ^rKISIB¹* / ^r*ni-din-ti / LÚ.SANGA URU.LAM×^rKUR.RU¹.KI, cylinder seal impression (to the right of the inscription)

2) (written close to and in the same direction as line 36:)

NA₄.KIŠIB *ba*-s[*i**-ia] stamp seal impression (underneath the inscription)

3) NA₄.KIŠIB / ^rMU.^dAG, stamp seal impression (to the right of the inscription)

4) (written close to and in the same direction as line 37:)

NA₄.KIŠIB *va-tar-ba-nu-uš** [DUMU šá] *va-^fga¹-[da-a-tú]* stamp seal impression (underneath the inscription)

Ri.Ed. (parallel to lines 21ff.:)

NA₄*<.KIŠIB>.*^rŠEŠ-^rKAM¹ / LÚ.DI.KU₅ / DUMU šá / *va-ri-ki-DINGIR* / stamp seal impression

Le.Ed.

1) [NA₄.KIŠIB ^r]*na.d[in][?]* / stamp seal impression

2) NA₄.KIŠIB / *um-ma-da-a-tú*, cylinder seal impression with Aramaic inscription

Translation

Forty-five minas of medium quality silver, of which one-eighth is alloy, which are due to Šarru-dūrī, son of Edrā, the royal agent, by Širik, whose second name is Marduk-nāšir-apli, son of Iddinaya, descendant of Egibi: in the month Simān he will pay in Babylon (and) without interest these forty-five

minas of medium quality silver, of which one-eight is alloy.

Pledged to Šarru-dūrī are: Madānu-bēla-ušur, [Nan]aya-bēla-ušur, his wife; Zababa-iddin, Madānu-iddin, Bēl-gabbi-Bēlumma, Aḫūšunu, his sons; Ḫašdayītu and Aḫāssunu, his daughters: in total eight slaves, people from his house; (and) his entire plot of land, planted (with trees) and cultivated (for cereals), which is in Šuppātu, next to Nabû-nāšir, son of Itti-Nabû-lummir, descendant of Bāsiya, (and) next to Nidinti, son of Marduk-erība, descendant of Egibi.

No other creditor can dispose of them until Šarru-dūrī has been paid the forty-five minas of medium quality silver, of which one-eighth is alloy.

If these forty-five minas of silver, of which one-eighth is alloy, of medium quality, have not been given by the month Šimān, then Madānu-ʿbēla-ušur¹, and Nanaya-bēla-ušur, his wife; Zababa-iddin, Aḫūšunu, Madānu-iddin, Bēl-gabbi-Bēlumma, Aḫāssunu, (and) Ḫašdayītu, his children, – in total eight of his slaves, people from his house –, as well as his field, all pledged to Šarru-dūrī, will belong to Šarru-dūrī for the full price instead of the forty-five minas of medium quality silver, of which one-eighth is alloy.

Witnesses:

Ummadātu/Udunātu, a judge;

Aplaya/Nabû-remanni, a judge;

Mannu-aki-Nabû, a royal agent and *bēl piqitti* of the Esagil;

Nidinti/Bēl-kāšir//Eppeš-ili, a priest from Bāš;

Abī-abu/Atikam, a judge;

Nādin/Ḫabašīru;

Bāsiya/Šilaya;

Murānu/Šuma-iddin//Abī-ul-īde;

Atarbanuš/Bagadātu, a judge;

Iddin-Nabû/Nabû-talīm-ušur, a judge;

Ḫanṭūšu/Kamūšu-ilū;

Iqūpu/Nabû-ʿnāšir¹-aḫi//Suḫaya;

Rēmūt/Iddinaya//Nappāḫu;

Suqaya/Erība-Marduk//Rabi-banê.

The scribe: Nidinti-Bēl/Gimil²-Šamaš.

(Written at) Šušan. Addar^{II}, the 10th, of the 16<th> year of [Da]rius,

[King of Babylon and the] Lands.

ʿSealʼ of Nidinti, priest from Bāš.

Seal of Bās[īya].

Seal of Iddin-Nabû.

Seal of Atarbanuš[/] Baga[dātu].

Se<al> of Aḫi-ʿĒreš/Barīki-ilu, a judge.

[Seal of] Nād[in].

Seal of Ummadātu.

Notes

– Line 5 : *ina* TIN.TIR.KI was added later to the text, on the right edge.

– Line 36 : the reading of the name of the scribe⁴⁸ father is difficult. It seems that one should read ʳŠU[?]-, rather than ʳSU-, because the second vertical wedge in Contenau’s copy is actually a break in the tablet.

Dar 268 (BM 30543)

Babylon, 18/iv/10¹ Dar (19 July 512 B.C.E.)

Receipt of *miksu*-tax paid by MNA to let his boat pass loaded with seventy kor of barley

Obv.	1	<i>mi-ik-su šá</i> 70 GUR ŠE.BAR
	2	ʳNUMUN- <i>bi-bi</i> A-šú šá ʳ ^d EN-KÁD
	3	A ʳDÛ- <i>eš</i> -DINGIR LÚ.GAL <i>ka-ri šá</i> É
	4	<i>vir-a-ni ina</i> ŠU ^{II} ʳš <i>i-iš-ki</i> * A-šú
	5	šáʳSUM- <i>na-a</i> A ʳ <i>e-gi-bi</i>
	6	<i>e-tir</i> GIŠ*.MÁ* šá 70 GUR ŠE.BAR
	7	[ʳNUMUN]*- <i>bi-bi ina muḫ-ḫi ka-ri šá</i> É
	8	[<i>vir-a</i>]-ʿ ^I <i>ni</i> * ú*-š <i>e</i> *- <i>et</i> *- <i>te</i> [<i>q</i> *- <i>ma</i>]
Lo.Ed.	9	[<i>a</i>]-ʿ ^I <i>na</i> ¹ ʳš <i>i-iš-ki</i> * i-ʿ ^I <i>nam</i> ¹ *- <i>din</i> *
Rev.	10	LÚ <i>mu-kin-nu</i> ʳ <i>mu-ra-šu-ú</i>
	11	A-šú šá ʳ ^d AG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU A ʳ ^I IR- ^d <i>na</i> ¹ *-[<i>na-a</i>]
	12	ʳ ^d AG- <i>mu</i> - ʿSIG ₁₅ ¹ A-šú šá ʳ ^d AG-ZI.MEŠ-URU ₃
	13	A ʳ <i>e-gi-bi</i> ʳSILA- <i>a-a</i> A-šú šá ʳA- <i>a</i>

	14	A <i>ṽde-ki-i</i> ṽ ^d AMAR.UD-EN-šú-nu
	15	A-šú šá ṽ ^{IR} - ^d AMAR.UD A LÚ.SANGA- ^d IDIM
	16	ṽ ^{šul-lu-mu} A-šú šá ṽ ^{KAR} - ^d AMAR.UD
	17	A LÚ.SIMUG ṽ ^{NÍG} .BA- <i>ía</i> A-šú šá
Up.Ed.	18	ṽ ^{MU} - ^d AG A ṽ ^{zu-zi} ?- <i>i-lum</i> ? ¹
	19	ṽ ^{AG} -URU ₃ -šú A LÚ. ṽ ^{BAHAR} ₂ ¹
Le.Ed.	20	E.KI ITI.ŠU UD. 18.[KAM]
	21*	[MU].ṽ ¹⁰ .KAM ¹ ṽ ^{da-ri-ia} ¹ - <i>m</i> [<i>uš</i>]
	22*	[...] ²

Translation

The *miksu-tax* for seventy kor of barley NUMUN-bibi, son of Bēl-kāšir, descendant of Eppeš-ili, the overseer of the quay of Bīt-Irani, has received from Šiški, son of Iddinnaya, descendant of Egibi.

[NUMUN]-bibi shall let the boat pass (loaded) with seventy kor of barley beyond the quay of Bīt-[Iran]i, [and] he shall give it to Šiški.

Witnesses :

Murašû/Nabû-aḥḥē-iddin// ṽ^{Arad-Nanaya}¹

Nabû-mudammiq/Nabû-napšāte-ušur//Egibi.

Suqaya/Aplaya/Dēkû.

Marduk-bēlšunu/Arad-Marduk//Šangû-Ea.

Šullumu/Mušēzib-Marduk//Nappāḥu.

Qīštiya/Iddin-Nabû//ṽ^{Zuzilum}¹?

Nabû-ušuršu//ṽ^{Paḥāru}¹.

(Written at) Babylon. Dûzu, the 18th, of the ṽ^{10th}¹ [year] of Dari[us]
[...]².

Notes

– Line 7: ṽ^{NUMUN}- as copied by Strassmaier, is no longer visible on the tablet. The reading of the name ṽ^{NUMUN}-bi-bi is unknown, either K/Qul-bibi, or Zēr-bibi (cf. K. Tallqvist, *Neubabylonisches Namenbuch zu den Geschäftsurkunden aus der Zeit des Šamašsumukin bis Xerxes*, 1905).

– Lines 6-8: for *šūtuqu* «to let (the boat) pass» after payment of the *miksu-tax*, cf. Camb 272, 7 and BM 31347, 4; 6 (unpublished).

- Line 11: the family name of Murāšû is Arad-Nanaya (so also in the unpublished text BM 33931). However, this family name is often written Nannûtu, cf. Tallqvist, *NBN*, s.v. Murašû(8) p. 113.
- Left Edge: At the time Strassmaier copied the tablet the signs on the left edge must have been better preserved than today. The MU as copied by Strassmaier, for instance, is no longer visible on the tablet. Neither did I see the signs LUGAL E.KI u KUR.KUR, which, according to Strassmaier's copy were written on the left edge.

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