



# THE PROSOPOGRAPHY OF THE NEO-ASSYRIAN EMPIRE

## VOLUME 1, PART II: B-G

Using the Electronic Data Base of the Neo-Assyrian Text Corpus Project  
and with the Collaboration of Numerous Colleagues

edited by  
KAREN RADNER

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THE NEO-ASSYRIAN TEXT CORPUS PROJECT

1999



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## FOREWORD

Numerous people have helped in creating this volume and I wish to express my gratitude to all of them. The basic working set-up has been the same as for the first fascicle and details can be found in PNA 1/I xvf.

My thanks are due to the many colleagues around the world who contributed to this book. While most of the communication was undertaken via email I had the pleasure of a visit by Ran Zadok in person in July 1998 who systematically went through the West-Semitic etymologies. My work has also benefitted from Regine Pruzsinszky's kind help with various problems of detail during her two months' stay in spring 1999. I wish to thank Eckart Frahm for making sure that the queens Atalia and Banitu could be included in this volume. The entry for Atalia, together with two more addenda to PNA 1/I, is to be found at the end of the catalogue of names.

I am happy to thank all my friends and colleagues, old and new, at the SAA Project who facilitated my work whenever and wherever they could. Specifically, Kaisa Åkerman and Juri Ahlfors shared the task of compiling the contributors' working material and sending it to them. Kalle Fabritius diligently checked the thousands of references quoted in this volume against the publications or the Corpus of Neo-Assyrian Texts. He also checked the bibliography and compiled the list of bibliographical abbreviations. The volume was proofread by Heather D. Baker who joined the SAA Project in January and who will take over as editor in charge of PNA after I leave the SAA Project this year. I feel that PNA is in the best of hands with her. I also wish to thank Simo Parpola for making this work possible, Bob Whiting for taking care of all typography conversion and typesetting matters, and Raija Mattila for being the best of colleagues.

Helsinki, May 1999

Karen Radner

# CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	VII
PROSOPOGRAPHY OF THE NEO-ASSYRIAN EMPIRE	
B .....	241
D .....	358
E .....	393
G .....	411
A (Addenda) .....	433
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	B-1
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS .....	B-30

## B

**Ba'al-asûri** ("Ba'al is my richness"); Phœn.; masc.; wr. *ba-al-a-su-ri*; Benz (1972) 375f; Zadok (1996b) 731; alternatively, the second element may be explained as an imperfect of *šw/yr* "to behold, to regard," with *ya-* > *a-* (see Zadok [1996b] 731); cf. **Bēl-asûri**; **Bēl-asûru**.

Individual from the New Town of Assur (early reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-al-a-su-ri* acts as a witness for Aššur-matu-taqin Rfdn 17 5 r. 12 (666).  
E. Lipiński

**Ba'ala(t)-immē** ("Ba'alat is my mother" or "Ba'alat is with him"); WSem.; masc.; wr. *ba-la-im-me*; Zadok (1977a) 425 ad 58; cf. Aram. *mī-bi-il-ti-ma-a'* in NB text (see Zadok [1977a] 72, 170, 364).

Servant, from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *ba-la-im-me* AR[AD x x x x] acts as a witness for the bodyguard Risaia SAA 6 116 r. 6 (700).  
E. Lipiński

**Ba'ala(t)-qāmu** ("Ba'alat has risen"); Aram.; masc.; wr. *ba-a-la-qa-mu*; Zadok (1977a) 71, 84, 426 (interpreting the name as \*Ba'al-qāmu "Ba'al has risen," without explaining the final *-a* of the first element).

Merchant from Kalhu (reign of Sennacherib): *ba-a-la-qa-mu* LÜ.DAM.QAR acts as a witness in a sale of slaves and land located in Maganuba ND 2306 r. 10 (687).  
E. Lipiński

Ba'alat... see Ba'altī...

**Ba'al-azûri** ("Ba'al has helped"); Phœn.; masc.; wr. *ba-al-zu-ri*; as *-zu-* cannot be read as *-šû-* in NA, an interpretation as \*Ba'al-šûri "Ba'al is my rock" (compare *\*šû-ri* in an OB text from Mari, see Huffmon [1965] 258) is impossible; cf. **Bēl-asûri**.

Gardener from the town of Ispallurê in Izalla (reign of Assurbanipal): [*ba*]-*al-zu-ri*, his [wife], son and daughter are sold together with two vineyards in the town of Ispallurê in Izalla to Remanni-Adad SAA 6 314:9 (666).  
E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-barakka** ("Ba'al has blessed"); Aram.; masc.; wr. *bi-il-BARAG*, *bi-il-ba-rak-ki*; ft. *b'lrk*, *bwlbrk*; Fales (1977a) 50:66; Hoftijzer - Jongeling (1995) 198ff; Lipiński (1975a) 65 n. 4; Zadok (1977a) 70, 79, 80.

Son of Nanî, from Guzana (post-612): *bi-il-ba-ra[k]-ki* son of Nanî will hand over the woman Daiana to Usi'a at a fixed date TH 111:2 (610\*); if he fails to do so, *bi-il-BARAG* will have to give three minas of silver to Usi'a TH 111:6 (610\*).

E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-ḫalûšu** ("Ba'al has saved"); Phœn.; masc.; wr. *ba-al-ḫa-lu-šu*; ft. *b'hlš* and cf. *hlšb'*; Benz (1972) 311; Lipiński (1997c) 547; Zadok (1978a) 57; cf. **Bēl-ḫalûšu**.

Commander-of-fifty from Kalhu, landowner in the city of Šabat-lukun (after reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-al-ḫa-lu-šu* owns a field in the city of Šabat-likun bordering a plot of land given as a private votive donation to the Nabû temple in Kalhu by Nabû-sakip son of Ahhe-damqu SAA 12 96:10 (621\*).

E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-ḫanûnu** ("Ba'al has shown favour"); Phœn.; masc.; wr. *ba-a-al-ḫa-nu-nu*, *ba-al-ḫa-nu-nu*; compare *b'lnh*, *hnnb'*; Benz (1972) 313-315; Tallqvist (1918) 49a.

Son of Iakinlû, king of Arwad (reign of Assurbanipal): When Iakinlû, king of Arwad, died, his sons "who live amidst the sea," including *ba-a-al-ḫa-nu-nu*, demonstrated their loyalty to Assurbanipal Prism A ii 84 = Borger (1996) 30; Azi-Ba'al is appointed to be king of Arwad whereas the other brothers, among them *ba-a-al-ḫa-nu-nu* // *ba-al-ḫa-nu-nu*, receive gifts and are taken into the service of Assurbanipal Prism A ii 91 = Borger (1996) 30. → Borger (1996) 217, Onasch (1994) 178, 183.  
E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-iašûpu** ("Ba'al has added [a child]"); Phœn.; masc.; wr. *ba-a-al-ia-šu-pu*, *ba-al-ia-šu-pu*, *ba-a-al-ia-a-šu-pu*; ft. *b'lysp*; Benz (1972) 323-324; Tallqvist (1918) 49a.

Son of Iakinlû, king of Arwad (reign of Assurbanipal): When Iakinlû, king of Arwad, died, his sons "who live amidst the sea," including *ba-a-al-ia-šu-pu* // *ba-a-al-ia-a-šu-pu*, demonstrated their loyalty to Assurbanipal Prism A ii 83 = Borger (1996) 30; Azi-Ba'al is appointed to be king of Arwad whereas the other brothers, among them *ba-a-al-ia-šu-pu* // *ba-a-al-ia-a-šu-pu* // *ba-al-ia-šu-pu*, receive gifts and are taken into the service of Assurbanipal Prism A ii 91 = Borger

## Ba'alū

(1996) 30. → Borger (1996) 217, Onasch (1994) 178, 183.

E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-maluku** ("Ba'al became/is king"); Phoen.; masc.; wr. *ba-a-al-ma-lu-ku*, *ba-al-ma-lu-ku*; ft. *b'lmk*, *b'mlk*, Βαλμαλακος; Benz (1972) 344-345; Lipiński (1992) 59; Tallqvist (1918) 49a.

Son of Iakinlū, king of Arwad (reign of Assurbanipal): When Iakinlū, king of Arwad, died, his sons "who live amidst the sea," including *ba-a-al-ma-lu-ku* // *ba-al-ma-lu-ku*, demonstrated their loyalty to Assurbanipal Prism A ii 84 = Borger (1996) 30; Azi-Ba'al is appointed to be king of Arwad whereas the other brothers, among them *ba-a-al-ma-lu-ku* // *ba-al-ma-lu-ku*, receive gifts and are taken into the service of Assurbanipal Prism A ii 92 = Borger (1996) 30. → Borger (1996) 217, Onasch (1994) 178, 183.

E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-māni** ("Ba'al has supplied with provisions"); WSem.; masc.; wr. *ba-li-ma-a-ni*; Tallqvist (1918) 51; Zadok (1977a) 426 (based on divine element Ba'al); Zadok (1988) 24.

Official responsible for grain deliveries (7th century): *ba-li-ma-a-ni* is responsible for eleven homers of grain according to an administrative text from Nineveh recording grain deliveries sent to Nineveh SAA 11 23:2 (not dated).

M. Luukko

**Ba'al-manzēr** ("Ba'al is an aid"); Phoen.; masc.; wr. *ba-a-il-ma-an-zi*, *ba-a-li-ma-an-Numun*; ft. *b'lm'dr*, Βαλβαερος; and compare *m'zr*, *m'zrlk*; Lipiński (1970) 59-65.

King of Tyre (reign of Shalmaneser III): According to a version of the annals of Shalmaneser III engraved on a stone tablet found in the city wall of Assur, *ba-a-li-ma-an-Numun* *šur-ra-a-a* paid tribute in 841 RIMA 3 A.O.102.10 iv 10. The same event is reported on a badly damaged statue from Kalhu: *ba-a-il-ma-an-zi* [of Tyre] RIMA 3 A.O.102.16:134'.

E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-rapā** ("Ba'al has healed"); WSem.; masc.; wr. *ba-al-ra-pa-a'*.

Individual from Assur (late reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-al-ra-pa-a'* acts as a witness for Dagilū and Nabū-[...] who buy a slave from Zabdī and Adad-zeru-ibni, two men from Sam'al AfO 32 38 r. 12 (636\*).

E. Lipiński

**Ba'alti-aḫatti** ("My lady is my sister"); WSem.; fem.; wr. [Mf. *ba-a*] *l-ti-a-ḫa-ti*; Zadok (1977a) 72.

Slave woman from Kalhu (after reign of Assurbanipal): [Mf. *ba-a*] *l-ti-a-ḫa-ti* is released by Manu-ki-abu who has been holding her as a pledge ND 2308:3 (616\*).

M. P. Streck

**Ba'alti-iābatu** ("My lady has given"); Aram.; fem.; wr. Mf. *ba-al-te-ia-a-ba-te*. Fales (1978) 207; Fales (1991) 113 n. 107; Tallqvist (1918) 51; Zadok (1977a) 72, 83.

Daughter of Bel-na'di, owner of a house in Nineveh (after reign of Assurbanipal): Bel-na'di presents a house in Nineveh together with eleven slaves of various professions to his daughter Mf. *ba-al-te-*

*ia-a-ba-te* ADD 619:16, r. 1 (627\*). → Radner (1997a) 164.

M. P. Streck

**Ba'alti-idri** ("My lady is my help"); WSem.; masc.; wr. *ba-al-te-id-ri*, *ba-al-ta-id-ri*; Zadok (1977a) 72, 97, 252.

1. Slave from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): Šangu-Issar son of Handariši sells his slave *ba-al-ta-id-ri* for one mina of silver to Nabū'a ADD 1241:4 (659).

2. Individual from Kalhu (after reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-al-te-id-ri* acts as a witness for Šamaš-šarru-ušur ND 3458 r. 5 (618\*).

M. P. Streck

**Ba'alti-nūrtja** ("My lady is my light"); WSem.; masc.; wr. *TEŠ-nū-ri-ia*; Parpola *apud* Starr (1990) 85.

Probably a military official from Nineveh (reign of Esarhaddon): In a query to the sungod it is asked if *TEŠ-nū-ri-ia* son of [...] should go to the aid of Tunē, city lord of Ellipi SAA 4 76:2, r. 1 (date lost).

K. Åkerman

**Ba'alti- [...]** ("My Lady [...]); WSem.; masc.; wr. *bal-ti- [...]*.

Individual from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *bal-ti- [...]* acts as a witness for Aplaiā SAA 6 100 r. 18 (698).

K. Åkerman

**Ba'alū** ("Lord"); Phoen.; masc.; wr. *ba-a-lu*, *ba-a-lu*, *ba-a-il*, *ba-a-li*; ft. *b'l*, Βααλ; Briquel - Chatonnet (1992) 200-212; Deutsch - Heltzer (1995) 42 no. 51; Fales (1977a) 49:34; Lipiński (1992) 55; Tallqvist (1918) 49a; Zadok (1988) 81; Zadok (1977a) 70f.

1. Phoenician king, possibly of Simirra (class. Simyra, mod. Tell Kazel) (reign of Shalmaneser III): In 838, *ba-a-il šā 'KUR'*. [šī-mir-r] *a-a-a* submitted to Shalmaneser III and paid tribute RIMA 3 A.O.102.16 i 59.

2. King of Tyre (reigns of Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal):

a. Ba'alū as Esarhaddon's vassal: After the defeat of Abdi-Milkuti, king of Sidon, in 677, *ba-a-li* LUGAL URU. *šur-ri* receives the cities of Ma'arubu and Šarepta, which belonged to Abdi-Milkuti's sphere of influence, from Esarhaddon Borger (1956) Nin.A iii 17. *ba-a-lu* LUGAL URU. *šur-ri* // *ba-a-lu* LUGAL KUR. *šur-ri* // *ba-a-lu* MAN KUR. *šur-ri* is mentioned as the first ruler in the list of Esarhaddon's tributaries who provide building material for the construction of the *ekal mašarti* in Nineveh Borger (1956) Nin.A v 55. Probably at the same time, Esarhaddon concluded a treaty with [Mf. *ba-a-lu*] MAN KUR. *šur-ri* Ash pl.3+102 (date lost); most of the obverse and parts of the reverse of the treaty are lost; in the preserved parts, *ba-a-lu* is mentioned in a clause referring to Tyrian ships that are shipwrecked in Philistia or in Assyrian territory: the cargo of these ships belongs to the Assyrian king, but the people on board are to return unharmed to Tyre Ash pl.3+ r. iii 15. *ba-a-lu* is also mentioned in a clause listing the ports of trade entrusted by Esarhaddon to the king of Tyre Ash pl.3+ r. iii 18; these cities are open to *ba-a-lu* Ash pl.3+ r. iii 22. *ba-a-lu* is again men-



tioned in the colophon of the tablet Ash pl.3+ r. iv 20. → Grayson (1991b) 125; Mitchell (1991) 375f.

b. Ba'alū as Esarhaddon's enemy: According to a summary of Esarhaddon's achievements from Nineveh, in 671, fortifications were built against *mba-a-lu* MAN KUR.šur-ri, who had relied on Taharka, king of Kush, and betrayed Assyria, in order to cut off the inhabitants of Tyre from water and food Borger (1956) Frt.F:12. In a building inscription from Assur with a summary of Esarhaddon's achievements, *mba-a-lu* is accused of having relied on Tarqu (Taharka), king of Kush; as a consequence, Tyre was conquered and its king was deprived of all his cities and property by Esarhaddon Borger (1956) AsBbE:7. → Grayson (1991b) 126.

c. Ba'alū as Assurbanipal's vassal: *mba-a-lu* LUGAL KUR.šur-ri is mentioned as the first ruler in a list of Assurbanipal's vassals who follow the Assyrian king against Egypt; as the list is not identical with the list from Esarhaddon's inscription, it should reflect reality in all probability Prism C ii 38 = Borger (1996) 18, 212. → Mitchell (1991) 378f.

d. Ba'alū as Assurbanipal's enemy: On his third campaign, Assurbanipal marched against *mba-a-li* (var. [*mba-a*]-al) MAN // LUGAL KUR.šur-ri and enclosed him and his people in Tyre, cutting them off from water and food supplies Prism A ii 49 = B ii 41 = C iii 68 = F i 56 = Borger (1996) 28, 216. After the king of Tyre surrendered to Assurbanipal, he handed over members of his family as hostages; Assurbanipal dismantled the fortifications against *mba-a-li* // [*mba*]-'a'-li LUGAL KUR.šur-ri and accepted him again as a vassal Prism B ii 62 = C iii 91 = Borger (1996) 28, 216. The name of his son Iahi-milki, who is sent to submit to Assurbanipal, is mentioned only in Prism J Stück 3:7 = Borger (1996) 195, 217. According to a prism in Babylonian script, *mba-a-lu* LUGAL KUR.šur-ri, who did not observe Assurbanipal's royal word, was cut off from the rest of the world by fortification walls and forced to surrender; together with his tribute, his daughters and his nieces were brought to Assurbanipal (rest of the narrative broken away) Prism H i ii 14' = Borger (1996) 190, 217. Also according to an inscription from the temple of Issar in Nineveh, *mba-a-lu* LUGAL KUR.šur-ri, who did not observe Assurbanipal's royal word, was cut off from the rest of the world by fortification walls and forced to surrender IIT:81 = Fuchs (1996) 275, 293. → Grayson (1991d) 145.

E. Lipiński

**Ba'al-...** ("Ba'al [...]"); Phœn.; masc.; wr. *mba-il-...*

High-ranking individual from Arqa (Irqata), visiting the royal court (reign of Sargon II): *mba-il*-[x x]x, a member of a delegation from Arqa (Irqata), visiting the royal court, is the recipient of two silver rings with a weight of half a mina each SAA 7 58 ii 5 (not dated; see Fales - Postgate [1992] xxiii on the dating).

E. Lipiński

**Ba'assi** ("My lady"); WSem., with NA change -lt- > -ss-; masc. and fem.; wr. *mba-a-si*, *mf.ba-a-si*; cf. **Ba'alti**... and cf. **Bāssi** or **Bāssia**.

1. Slave girl, sister of Šamaš-ila'i, Uši'a and [...] Issar, from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): A father and his five children, among them the daughter *mf.ba-a-as-si* and the sons Šamaš-ila'i, Uši'a and [...] Issar, are sold by Marduk-remanni to Milki-nuri, eunuch of the queen ADD 316:3 (date lost; can be dated because of archival context).

2. Son of Qarhā, from the vicinity of mod. Mardin (after reign of Assurbanipal): *mba-a-si* son of Qarhā is one of three men called as witnesses in a lawsuit between Ubanša-na'di and Minu-lamši SAAB 2 12:7 (627\*). E. Lipiński/S. Parpola (etym.)

**Babā** ("lallative" name or hypocor. based on the divine name Bābu); WSem.; masc.; wr. *mba-ba-a*; cf. **Babaia**; **Babū**; **Babua**.

Individual from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): *mba-ba-a* acts as a witness for Bibia who adopts the girl La-amašši from her father Qurdi-Nergal A 77 r. 17 (625\*). C. Ambos

**Babaia** ("lallative" name or hypocor. based on the divine name Bābu); WSem.; masc. and fem.; wr. *mba-ba-a-a*, *mf.ba-ba-a-a*. Tallqvist (1918) 49; Zadok (1977a) 142; Zadok (1981) 60 n. 199; cf. **Babā**.

1. Dependent person under the authority of Ahuduri (reign of Adad-nerari III): *mba-ba-a-a* is assigned (together with other people, buildings and fields) to a eunuch in a royal grant from Nineveh, probably by Adad-nerari III SAA 12 8:19 (date lost).

2. Slave girl from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *mf.ba-ba-a-a* and her mother are sold with another female slave to Risaia SAA 6 116:4 (700).

C. Ambos

**Babaku** (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. *mba-ba-ki*.

Individual probably from Imgur-Ilil (reign of Sennacherib): *mba-ba-ki* acts as a witness in a loan contract from Imgur-Elil in which the debtor gives his son to Ninē, the creditor, as a pledge BT 123 r. 4 (691 or 686).

C. Ambos

**Babānu** ("lallative" name or hypocor. based on the divine name Bābu); WSem.; masc.; wr. *mba-ba-a-nu*, *mba-ba-nu*; ft. *bbn*; Tallqvist (1918) 49b; Zadok (1977a) 142, 159; Zadok (1981) 60 n. 199.

1. Cartwright from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *mba-ba-a-nu* LÚ\*.NAGAR-GIŠ.UMBI[N].MEŠ<sup>1</sup> acts as a witness for Riba-ilani SAA 6 124 r. 9 (698).

2. Weaver from Kalhu (reign of Sennacherib): *mba-ba-nu* LÚ.uš-pa-ru acts as a witness when an estate in Maganuba is sold ND 2306 r. 9 (687).

3. Individual from Ma'allanate (probably late reign of Assurbanipal or later): *bbn* owes silver to Baši (bsy) O 3652:4 (not dated). K. S. Schmidt

**Babē-sumki** ("Babe is my support"); WSem.; masc.; wr. *mba-bé-e-šum-ki*. -ē seems to be the same suffix as in Nabē, cf. Zadok (1976b) 227a; Zadok (1977a) 97 (for the predicative element).

Refugee (reign of Tiglath-pileser III): According to a letter sent by Qurdi-Aššur to the king, *mba-bé-*

## Babilaiu

*e-šum-ki* is one of four refugees who are brought to the king NL 98:6 (not dated). M. P. Streck

**Babete** (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. *ba-bé-e-te*.

Individual from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-bé-e-te* acts as a witness in the sale of the slave-girl Nanaia-killinni, who is bought by Ahuriba from her owners Marduk-aplu-iddina and Marduk-bel-zeri VAT 8641 r. 4 (626\*).

C. Ambos

**Babi** ("My baby" or hypocor. based on Sem. *bābu* "baby"); Sem.; masc.; wr. *ba-bi-i*; for the element *bābu*, probably meaning "baby," in NB and NA personal names cf. Tallqvist (1914) 308b and Tallqvist (1918) 274a; for the suffix *-i* cf. Zadok (1977a) 153; cf. **Bibi**.

1. Cohort commander from Arzuhina, active in Kalhu (reign of Sargon II): *ba-bi-i* is one of the LÚ\*.GAL-*k[i-š]ir*.MEŠ URU.ar-[z]u-[h]i-na-a-a to whom 45 horses are allocated in a horse muster list from Kalhu CTN 3 102 iii 5 (not dated).

2. Individual, active in Nineveh (reign of Sargon II): In a fragmentarily preserved letter to the king written by an unknown author, *ba-bi-i* (in l. 12; *ba-[bi-i]* in l. 5; *[ba]-bi-i* in l. 7) is mentioned in broken context in connection with the city of Nineveh CT 53 826:5, 7, 12 (not dated).

3. Individual from Kalhu (reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-bi-i* acts as a witness for Guria ND 3454 r. 7 (640\*).

4. Son of Kabar-il, from the city of Kanna', active in Assur (reign of Assurbanipal or later): *[b]a<sup>2</sup>-bi-i* son of Kabar-il from the city of Kanna' acts as a witness when Nabû-šeziḫ sells a slave woman to an unknown buyer SAAB 9 134 r. 12 (date lost).

5. Slave-boy from Nineveh (7th century): *ba-bi-[i]*, a boy with a height of four spans, is bought by Mar-šarri-ila'i for one mina of silver from several men ADD 313:1 (date lost); note that Kwasman (1988) 26 restored *ba-bi-[la-a]* = Babilaiu "The Babylonian." M. P. Streck/C. Ambos (5.)

**Babilaiu** ("The Babylonian"); Akk.; masc.; wr. *URU.KÁ.DINGIR-a-a*, *KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI-a-a*, *KÁ.DINGIR.RA-a-a*, *KÁ.DINGIR.KI-a-a*, *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a*, *KÁ.DINGIR-a*, *TIN.TIR.KI-a-a*; Hölscher (1996) 43; Tallqvist (1918) 49b; cf. **Babilitu**.

1. Individual from Kalhu (reign of Adad-nerari III): A text from the archive of the palace scribe Nabû-tuklatu'a was written by the scribe Bel-daian but *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* acts as the *šābit ṭuppi* "keeper of the tablet"; both of them are witnesses BaM 24 9 r. 10 (790). *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a ša-bit ṭup-pi* acts as a witness for the palace scribe Nabû-tuklatu'a BaM 24 1 r. 12 (date lost); → Radner (1997a) 89-92 (on the *šābit ṭuppi*).

2. Individual from Kalhu (reign of Shalmaneser IV): *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* acts as a witness for Eriba-Marduk CTN 2 19 r. 6 (779).

3. Father of Inurti (Nurti), from Kalhu (reign of Tiglath-pileser III): Inurti (Nurti) son of *KÁ.DINGIR-a<sup>1</sup>-[a]* acts as a witness for the recruitment officer Šumu-lešir SAA 6 19 r. 6 (734).

4. Individual from Kalhu (reign of Tiglath-pileser III): *KÁ.DINGIR-[a-a]* acts as a witness for Muaddi SAA 6 22 r. 2 (729).

5. Individual from Kalhu (reign of Tiglath-pileser III): *URU.[KÁ].DINGIR-a-a* receives seven talents of an unspecified commodity (possibly copper) according to an administrative note found in room S of the governor's palace; the reverse of the tablet deals with various tree saplings in the charge of Šamaš-da'inanni CTN 2 139:2 (not dated). → Postgate (1973a) 20 on the date.

6. Recruitment officer of the palace chariotry, from the city of Tarninu, active in Kalhu (reign of Sargon II): Eighteen horses of *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a URU.tar-NINA* are mentioned in a horse muster list from Kalhu; the sum of 273 horses is attributed to the recruitment officers of the palace chariotry (LÚ.mu-šar-kiš.MEŠ ša GIŠ.GIGIR É.GAL) CTN 3 103 r. i 8 (not dated); Aššur-šeziḫanni, a recruitment officer of the chariotry of the king's bodyguard, is under the command of *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* according to a list of chariotry officers from Kalhu CTN 3 99 r. i 21 (not dated); *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* is in charge of 1500 troops SAA 11 126:12 (not dated; see Fales - Postgate [1995] xxvif on the dating).

7. Recruitment officer of the palace chariotry, from the city of Arrapha, active in Kalhu (reign of Sargon II): 28 horses of *KÁ.DINGIR<sup>1</sup>-[a]-a URU.arrap-ḫa* are mentioned in a horse muster list from Kalhu; the sum of 273 horses is attributed to the recruitment officers of the palace chariotry (LÚ.mu-šar-kiš.MEŠ ša GIŠ.GIGIR É.GAL) CTN 3 103 r. i 14 (not dated); Abu-damqu, a recruitment officer of the chariotry of the king's bodyguard, is under the command of *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* according to a list of chariotry officers from Kalhu CTN 3 99 r. i 26 (not dated); *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* is in charge of 1200 troops SAA 11 126:16 (not dated; see Fales - Postgate [1995] xxvif on the dating).

The following three references may be attributed to 6. or 7.: *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* is a superior officer of the team commander Remutu according to a muster list from Kalhu CTN 3 100 ii 7 (not dated); *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* is assigned six horses according to a horse muster list from Kalhu CTN 3 107 i 10 (not dated); *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* is listed as one of a group of 23 men, members of the chariotry, in a sealed list of chariot troops found at Nineveh SAA 11 123 ii 9 (not dated; see Fales - Postgate [1995] xxvif on the dating).

8. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* sells four slaves to the woman Barsipitu SAA 6 96:2, 4, 6, 11 (probably 695); possibly identical with 9. and/or 10.

9. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *[K]Á<sup>1</sup>.DINGIR<sup>1</sup>.K[<sup>1</sup>-a-a]* sells a slave to Aššur-..., an official from Dur-Šarrukīn SAA 6 144:5 (692); possibly identical with 8. and/or 10.

10. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *KÁ.DINGIR.KI-a-a* acts as a witness for Ribate SAA 6 160 r. 8 (687); possibly identical with 8. and/or 9.

11. Individual from Assur (reign of Sennacherib): *KÁ.DINGIR-a-a* acts as a witness for Šep-šarri SAAB 9 101 r. 3 (686); possibly identical with 12.



12. Owner of a house in Assur (reign of Sennacherib): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* owns a house adjacent to a house being sold by Bel-ana-marruqi to Šumma-Aššur SAAB 9 75:5 (683); possibly identical with 11.

13. Individual from Imgur-Ilil (reign of Sennacherib): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness for Mamu-iqbi BT 125 r. 13 (692); <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness for Mamu-iqbi BT 117 r. 4 (691 or 686); <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR<sup>1</sup>-*a-a* acts as a witness for Mamu-iqbi BT 136 r. 6 (691 or 686); <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a* acts as a witness for Tikusu; Mamu-iqbi is the guarantor BT 100 r. 5 (689); <sup>m</sup>URU.KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness for Mamu-iqbi BT 124 r. 6 (686); <sup>m</sup>URU.KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness for Mamu-iqbi BT 140 r. 3 (685); <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness for Šumma-ilu BT 120 r. 5 (date lost).

14. Individual from Ma'allanate (reign of Sennacherib): <sup>m</sup>TIN.TIR.KI-*a-a* acts as a witness for Handia (Handi) O 3703 r. 7 (681).

15. Royal official (reign of Esarhaddon): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI-<sup>a</sup>1-<sup>a</sup> is the author of a letter to Esarhaddon; except for the lengthy greeting formulae, the contents of the letter are lost CT 53 73:2 (not dated); in a letter by Nabû-da'inanni to the king information on <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR.R[<sup>a</sup>]-*a* is given (unfortunately most of it is lost) ABL 927:4 (not dated); possibly identical with 16. and/or 17.

16. Royal bodyguard from Nineveh (reign of Esarhaddon): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DIN[GIR]-<sup>a</sup>1-*a* LÚ.qur-ZAG is mentioned in a list of officials at the royal court of Nineveh SAA 7 5 i 37 (not dated; see Fales - Postgate [1992] xviii on the dating); possibly identical with 15. and/or 17.

17. Landowner, probably in the vicinity of Nineveh (reign of Esarhaddon): [<sup>m</sup>K]Á<sup>1</sup>.DINGIR<sup>2</sup>.KI<sup>2</sup>-*a-a* owns land adjoining an estate being leased for six years SAA 6 271 b.e. 22 (678); possibly identical with 15. and/or 16.

18. Individual from Assur (reign of Esarhaddon): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness in a fragmentarily preserved debt note A 2640 b.e. 9 (670); possibly identical with 24.

19. Official responsible for the king's wine supply, from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): Together with Bel-iqiša, <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* writes a letter to the king inquiring where to store the wine which is expected as part of the tribute for the month Kanunu (x.); the storerooms are already full ABL 86:4 (not dated).

20. "Third man" of a chariot team, from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): [<sup>m</sup>K]Á.DINGIR.KI-<sup>a</sup>1-*a* LÚ<sup>3</sup>.U<sup>3</sup>; acts as a witness for Milki-nuri, eunuch of the queen ADD 472 r. 6 (668).

21. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): Two homers of wine belonging to <sup>m</sup>KÁ<sup>1</sup>.[DINGIR]-*a-a* are connected to a debt owed to Nabû-reši-išši by Gabbu-ilani-ereš Iraq 32 16:4 (658).

22. Father of Nusku-emuranni, from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): Nusku-emuranni son of <sup>m</sup>URU.KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness when a field in the village of Kapar-Nur-beti is sold ADD 387 r. 10 (653).

23. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness for

Nabû-šarru-ka'' in ADD 1245 r. 9 (650 or post-canonical eponymy of Bel-šaddû'a).

24. Individual from Assur (early reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* owes barley to Šarru-iqbi A 2522:4 (668); possibly identical with 18.

25. Father of Samsi-idri, from Assur (reign of Assurbanipal): Samsi-idri son of <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* acts as a witness for Dagil-ili and Nabû-[...] AfO 32 38 r. 15 (636\*).

26. Father of Bel-zeru, from Nabula (reign of Assurbanipal): Bel-zeru son of <sup>m</sup>KÁ.D[INGIR-*a-a*] acts as a witness when Issar-nadin-ahhe purchases an orchard in Nabula SAAB 2 7 r. 23 (631\*).

27. Son of Nabû-kašir, a convicted criminal (probably reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* son of Nabû-kašir is named in a memorandum listing persons who have been judged and are to be subjected to severe physical punishment SAA 11 144 i 8 (not dated).

28. Owner of a house in Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI-*a-a* (<sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR.RA.[KI-*a-a*] in l. 14; [<sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR].RA.KI-*a-a* in l. 28) purchases a house in Assur from Urdu-Aššur son of Puḫutapiša A 1841:14, 28, r. 29 (618\*).

29. Father of the recipient of a royal grant (reign of Aššur-etel-ilani): The son of <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI-<sup>a</sup>1-*a* is exempted from taxes by a royal grant SAA 12 39 r. 2 (date lost).

30. Mayor of Nineveh (7th century): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR.KI-<sup>a</sup>1-*a* LÚ.ḫa-za-nu acts as the first witness for Nabû'a; Hanana is the guarantor ADD 94 r. 1 (date lost).

31. Servant of the palace supervisor, from Nineveh (7th century): Bagagi, <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a*, Urdu and Aššur-bessunu, four servants of the palace supervisor (PAB 4 ARAD.MEŠ LÚ.šá-IGI-É.GAL), act as the first witnesses for Sin-na'di ADD 464 r. 3 (date lost).

32. Individual from Nineveh (7th century): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* buys six slaves from Mar[...] ADD 296:7 (date lost).

33. Owner of a house in Dur-Šarruken (7th century): <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-*a-a* is the owner of a house adjacent to a house donated to the god Nabû CTDS 7:3 (date lost).

34. Member of the staff of a temple: <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR-[*a-a*] is mentioned in an administrative list from Nineveh probably related to temple personnel as a lamentation priest and musicians are mentioned SAA 11 151 ii 3 (not dated).

35. Details unknown: [<sup>m</sup>]'KÁ<sup>1</sup>.DINGIR-*a(a)* is mentioned with a seah of 6 litres of an unspecified commodity in an administrative text from Nineveh SAA 11 45:6 (not dated).

36. Entry in a list of specimen names: <sup>m</sup>KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI-*a-a* 2 R 64 r. iii 14 (not dated).

K. Radner

**Babilanu** (hypocor. based on the toponym Bābili [= Babylon]); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-bi-la-an-[nu].

Individual from Kalhu (reign of Tiglath-pileser III or Sargon II): <sup>m</sup>ba-bi-la-an-[nu] is mentioned in a list of persons receiving rations of an undetermined nature, probably barley ND 2371 l.e. 1 (not dated).

L. Pearce

## Babu-aḥu-iddina

**Babili-lamur** ("May I see Babylon"); Bab.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>DIN.TIR-lu-mur; Stamm (1939) 86; Tallqvist (1918) 49.

Merchant based in the city of Harran: According to an administrative text from Nineveh, <sup>m</sup>DIN.TIR-lu-mur is involved in the purchase of a variety of goods SAA 11 26 l.e. 2 (not dated). M. P. Streck

**Babilitu** ("Woman from Babylon"); Akk.; fem.; wr. (Mf).KÁ.DINGIR-i-tú; Stamm (1939) 269 n. 1; cf. **Babilaiu**.

Woman from Nineveh: (Mf).KÁ.DINGIR-i-t[ú] appears in the list of women Iraq 41 56 iv 9 (not dated). L. Pearce

**Babiri** (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-bi-ri.

Criminal from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): <sup>m</sup>ba-bi-ri is one of five men who were caught committing a theft in the house of Tâ and brought to trial; they confess their guilt under threat of being transferred to Nineveh for judgement; they have to pay back Tâ's stolen silver and pay a fine SAA 6 133:1 (694). C. Ambos

**Babisu**[...] (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-bi-su- [...].

Official from Kumme and subordinate of Ariazâ (reign of Sargon II): <sup>m</sup>ba-bi-'su<sup>71</sup>[-x] is attested in a fragmentarily preserved Assyrian letter, SAA 5 116:3 (not dated), where he is named as a subordinate of the Kummean ruler Ariazâ (ša šu <sup>m</sup>a-ri-a-'za'[-a]). Since this letter was clearly written by an Assyrian official in Kumme reporting to Sargon II, its author is likely to have been Aššur-rešuwa. According to this report, two Kummean officials have evidently been sent in pursuit of fugitives who are fleeing the Assyrian authorities into the mountainous region of what is today Turkish Hakkari. Although some of the fugitives have apparently escaped, the reverse of the tablet reports that others have been captured and are being dispatched to the king. Although this letter is fragmentary, its context nevertheless provides clues to the methods by which the Assyrians maintained hegemonic rule over their vassal states. To begin with, it is clear that the Kummeans were obliged to provide assistance to the Assyrian authorities in apprehending fugitives who have fled to regions beyond Assyrian control, and that such obligations were imposed by Assyrian authorities stationed in the vassal states. Furthermore, given the volatile nature of Assyria's relations with states such as Ukku and Urartu, which lie north of Kumme, using intermediaries such as the Kummeans was obviously an effective method of carrying out covert operations in hostile territory. This letter also supports the theory that Arije and Ariazâ were co-regents in Kumme since each of these men sent their own official in pursuit of the fugitives. B. J. Parker

**Babša-lamur** ("May I see her gate [i.e. the gate of a goddess' temple]"); Akk.; fem.; wr. Mf.KÁ-šá-IGL.LAL; Stamm (1939) 90, 203 (for the name type).

Wife of the outrider Milki-il, from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): The outrider Milki-il son

of Sin-ahu-ušur owes silver to Hubasate and Dadaia. To cover the debt, he has to give his wife Mf.KÁ-šá-IGL.LAL as a pledge to the two men SAAB 9 69 r. 4 (629\*). M. P. Streck

**Bab-tinūraiū** ("The one from Bāb-tinūri"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>KÁ-ti-nu-ra-a-a, <sup>m</sup>KÁ-NINDU-a-a.

Temple steward from Assur (reign of Sennacherib and Esarhaddon): <sup>m</sup>KÁ-ti-nu-ra-a-a LÚ\*.lāḥ-ḥi-nu acts as a witness when Bel-abu-ušur sells some slaves to Marduk[...] who seems to donate them for the life of Sennacherib SAA 6 59 r. 3 (684); <sup>m</sup>KÁ-NINDU-a-a acts as a witness for Tukulti-Aššur SAAB 9 123 r. 7 (669). → Deller et al. (1995) 112. K. Radner

**Babū** (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-bu-ū; Tallqvist (1918) 49; cf. **Babā**.

1. City lord in the Zagros mountains (reign of Sargon II): mentioned in a letter from Nineveh: <sup>m</sup>ba-bu-ū EN-URU is mentioned in a letter from Mannu-ki-Adad to Sargon II. [His son] has "come down," apparently from some mountainous region, to see Mannu-ki-Adad, who appointed him to an office SAA 5 237:4 (not dated). It is quite likely that <sup>m</sup>ba-bu-[u/ū] who is referred to as the head of a household in utterly broken context in another letter from the Nineveh correspondence is to be identified with the city lord. As far as discernible, the letter is concerned with military activities and the Itu'eans SAA 5 264:7 (not dated).

2. Eponym of the village of Kapar-Babū: The woman Aninia from URU.ŠE-<sup>m</sup>ba-bu-u is mentioned in an administrative list from Kalhu CTN 2 121 b.e. 14 (not dated). C. Ambos

**Babua** or **Bubā** (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-bu-a, <sup>m</sup>bu-ba-a (without the personal determinative); Tallqvist (1918) 49; cf. **Babā**; **Babū**; **Būbu**.

Son of the (anonymous) city lord of Ništun, father of Bubu (reign of Assurnasirpal II): In 883, the Assyrians captured and executed Bubu, son of <sup>m</sup>ba-bu-a // <sup>m</sup>bu-ba-a RIMA 2 A.0.101.1 i 67; <sup>m</sup>bu-ba-a RIMA 2 A.0.101.17 i 89, son of the city lord of Ništun; see **Būbu** for more details. A. Fuchs

**Babu-aḥḥe-iddina** ("Babu has given the brothers"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>BA.Ū-PAB.MEŠ-AŠ; cf. **Babu-aḥu-iddina**.

Individual from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): <sup>m</sup>BA.Ū-PAB.MEŠ-A[Š] acts as a witness for Aplaiā SAA 6 100 r. 19 (698). M. P. Streck

**Babu-aḥu-iddina** ("Babu has given a brother"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>BA.Ū-PAB-AŠ, <sup>m</sup>BA.Ū-PAB-AŠ, <sup>m</sup>BA.Ū-PAB-SUM-na, <sup>m</sup>BA.Ū-ŠEŠ-SUM-na, <sup>m</sup>KÁ-PAB-AŠ; Brinkman (1968) 210f n. 1308; Freydank - Saporette (1979) 41; Saporette (1970) I 154-156; Tallqvist (1918) 53; note that the name would be realised as Bau-aha-iddina "Bau has given me a brother" in Babylonian context; cf. **Babu-aḥḥe-iddina**.

1. King of Babylon, ca. 812 BC (reign of Šamši-Adad V):

a. In a king list: A synchronistic (Assyrian-Babylonian) king list preserves part of this king's name as <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú.[ú...], as successor to Marduk-balassu-iqbi KAV 182 iii 14' (kept in Istanbul with the museum number A 118; collated).

b. In an Assyrian chronicle: The Synchronistic History in its section dealing with the exploits of Šamši-Adad V mentions that that king brought <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-PAB-AŠ with his property and palace treasure to Assyria Synchronistic History iv 1' = Grayson (1975) 168.

c. In a royal inscription of Šamši-Adad V: A narrative of Šamši-Adad's sixth campaign in 812 describes how that king besieged <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-<sup>1</sup>PAB-AŠ<sup>1</sup> in a city whose name begins with the signs *ni-bu*<sup>71</sup> and how he captured <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-PAB-AŠ alive, together with members of his family and a rich booty RIMA 3 A.O.103.2 iv 14', 16'.

d. This king is attested to date only in Assyrian sources. But it is possible that <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-ŠEŠ-SUM-na DUMU <sup>li-da-nu</sup> LÚ.PA É.KUR.MEŠ, who occurs as witness to a Babylonian prebend grant in the preceding reign, should be identified with the later king A 33600:17' (= 4NT 3, a legal text dated in the second year of Marduk-balassu-iqbi, ca. 815). → Brinkman (1968) 51, 210-213, 352; Frame (1995) 110; Weißbach (1932j) 433.

2. *ḥarmāku* official from Assur (reign of Adad-nerari III): A royal decree dealing with expenditures for the Aššur temple mentions <sup>md</sup>KÁ-PAB-AŠ in a list of twelve *ḥarmāku* personnel SAA 12 69 r. 25 (809).

3. City scribe and father of the city scribe [...], from Assur (reign of Sargon II or earlier): [<sup>md</sup>b]a-ú-PAB-AŠ LÚ.A.BA-URU *ša-bit* [danniti] acts as a witness when Sebettaiu buys a house in Assur VAT 10696 r. 2 (date lost, but can be roughly dated because of the sealing and the phrasing of the operative section, see Klengel-Brandt - Radner [1997] 141). The colophon to a ritual text written during the reign of Sargon II mentions a city scribe (name broken away) who is the son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-ŠEŠ-SUM-na KIMIN (i.e., *ṭupšar āli*) Hunger (1968) no. 314:1 (714); possibly identical with 5. and/or 6.

4. Individual from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-PAB-AŠ acts as the first witness for Mudammiq-Aššur VAT 20381 r. 3 (624\*).

5. Scribe from Assur, son of Gula-zeru-ibni, the priest of the goddess Gula: Colophons to two tablets of the Erra Epic found at Assur list the name of the scribe as <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-PAB-SUM-na L[ú\*....] [son of G]ula-zeru-ibni, priest (*šangā*) of Babu [in Assur] Frankena (1957) pl. II: A. 131 r. 11' and [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-ŠEŠ-SUM-na LÚ.SAB.TUR TUR [son of Gula-zeru-ibni, priest of Babu] in Assur (written BAL.TIL.KI) Frankena (1957) pl. II: A. 130 r. 18'; cf. Hunger (1968) no. 238B; possibly identical with 3. and/or 6.

6. Individual, possibly a scribe, from Assur: A letter from the chief scribe is addressed to <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-PAB-AŠ, Babu-mušeši, Miqtu-adur, and all their colleagues (literally "brothers") VAT 9875:2 (not dated); possibly identical with 3. and/or 5.

7. Entries in lists of specimen names: <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-PAB-AŠ 2 R 64 r. vi 30 (not dated); <sup>md</sup>KÁ-PAB-AŠ KAV 124:9 (not dated).  
J. A. Brinkman

**Babu-aḥu** [...] ("Babu [...] a brother"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-ŠEŠ-[-].

Member of a family of scribes from Assur (reign of Sennacherib): During the reign of Sennacherib, [...] son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-ŠEŠ-x [x] LÚ.MAŠ.U URU.[an]-ta-aš-a'-a' son of Nabû-reši-išši son of Nabû-lešir son of Aššur-ahu-iqīša son of Aššur-mušeši son of Dadiju copied and collated a commentary text from the original according to the colophon of the text VAT 10382 = KAR 111 r. 4 = Hunger (1968) 233:2 (701).  
M. P. Streck

**Babu-ēreš** ("Babu has desired"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-APIN-eš; the translation follows Stamm (1939) 144. However, this does not take into account that not only in Ass. names, but also in Bab. names the predicate is often spelled *e-ri-iš*, not *i-ri-iš* etc. Moreover, it is unclear of whom the god or goddess should request the child. The possibility that names of this type should be understood as "I have desired (a child) of DN" should therefore be considered.

1. Father of Marduk, grandfather of Balihû, of the house of Bel-eṭira, from Babylon (7th century): Nabû-belšunu dedicates Balihû, son of Marduk, grandson of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-APIN-eš, of the house of Bel-eṭira, together with four other men from important Babylonian families, to the god Bel SAA 11 153:14 (not dated).

2. Entry in list of specimen names: <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-APIN-eš 2 R 64 r. vi 29 (not dated).  
M. P. Streck

**Babu-gāmilat** ("Babu spares"); Akk.; fem.; wr. MÍ.<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-*ga-me-lat*.

Slave girl of the king, from Nineveh (reign of Esarhaddon): Šamaš-metu-uballiṭ asks in a letter addressed to the king for a physician because MÍ.<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-*ga-me-lat* who is described as a slave girl of the king (GEMÉ Ša LUGAL) is ill ABL 341:9 (not dated).  
M. P. Streck

**Babu-iddina** ("Babu has given"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-AŠ, <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-S[UM-na], <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU.

Son of Nergal-šallim, from Kalhu (after reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU son of Nergal-šallim acts as the first witness for Taqiš-Gula CTN 3 62 r. 2 (7th year of Sin-šarru-iškun). <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-AŠ acts as a witness in a fragmentarily preserved silver obligation document CTN 3 73 r. 6 (date lost); on the envelope of this tablet his name is spelled <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-S[UM-na] SAAB 1 21:7 (date lost).  
M. P. Streck

**Babu-ila'ī** ("Babu is my god"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-DINGIR-a-a.

Father of Kiḫillanu, from Assur (7th century): Kiḫillanu son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-DINGIR-a-a. acts as a witness for Lahiraiu A 60 r. 9 (date lost). K. Radner

**Babu-mušeši** ("Babu is the one who brings forth"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-*mu-še-ši*.

1. Son of Remut-Babu, member of a family of scribes: A colophon mentions <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-*mu-še-š[i]*,

## Babu-šumu-ibni

son of Remut-Ba[bu], as the scribe of a medical text from Assur Hunger (1968) 251:2 (not dated or date lost); possibly identical with 2.

2. Individual, probably a scribe, from Assur: <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-*še-ši* is addressed together with Babu-ahu-iddina and Miqtu-adur and all their colleagues (literally "brothers") in a letter written by the chief scribe VAT 9875:3 (not dated); possibly identical with 1.

M. P. Streck

**Babu-šumu-ibni** ("Babu has created the name"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-*ib-ni*, <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-*ib-ni*, <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-*šum-ib-ni*, <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-*šum*-DÙ, <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ, <sup>mba-ba</sup>-MU-DÙ.

*zabardabbû* official and exorcist of the Aššur temple, ancestor of a family of scribes from Assur: Babu-šumu-ibni is "das älteste uns bekannte Mitglied der Beschwörungspriesterfamilie aus Assur" (Hunger [1968] 10); as his grandson Kišir-Aššur wrote a tablet dated in the reign of the Assurbanipal by the eponym Ša-Nabû-šu (VAT 8237 = KAR 267 r. 28, cf. Hunger [1968] 19), Babu-šumu-ibni probably lived in the end of the 8th and/or at the beginning of the 7th century.

a. Titles: Usually, this man bears the title of a *zabardabbû* of the Aššur temple, but occasionally he is attested with other titles, as an exorcist of the Aššur temple in A 171 = LKA 119 r. 18 and as an exorcist of the "House of Might" (i.e. Aššur temple) in VAT 8803 = KAR 31 r. 26.

b. Family relations (cf. Pedersén [1986a] 45f): Babu-šumu-ibni is attested in the genealogies of four of his descendants, as given in the colophons of tablets they have written: his son Nabû-bessunu, his grandson Kišir-Aššur and his great-grandsons Kišir-Nabû and Aššur-nadin-ahhe. We know of two sons of Babu-šumu-ibni, Nabû-bessunu (see c.1'. and, for a pedigree of this branch of the family, Hunger [1968] 19) and Abu-eriba (see c.4'.), both of them exorcists of the Aššur temple. The name of Babu-šumu-ibni's father, who also bore the title of a *zabardabbû* might have been given in A 381+402 = BAM 102:7, but is now lost (cf. Pedersén [1986a] 45 n. 22).

c. Mentioned in the colophons of his descendants:

1'. In the genealogy of his son Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple: Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-*ib-ni* MAŠ.MAŠ É-*kiš-šú-ti* copied and collated an incantation from the original VAT 8803 = KAR 31 r. 26 = Hunger (1968) 192:3 = N 4 (471). Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-[MU]-DÙ LÚ.[UD].KA.BAR.DIB.B[A] É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated a *namburbû* tablet from the original VAT 8960 = KAR 64 r. 25 = Hunger (1968) 193:4 = N 4 (91). Nabû-bessunu, exorcist from Assur, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB É.ŠÁ[R.RA] copied and collated a *namburbû* tablet from the original VAT 13652 = LKA 109 r. 16 = Hunger (1968) 194:3 = N 4 (499). [Nabû-bessunu] son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-*ib-ni* copied and collated a *namburbû* tablet from the original EPHE 338 = RA 18 28 no. 18 r. 13 = Hunger (1968) 195:2 = N 4 (627). [Nabû-bessunu son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR].DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated an in-

cantation from the original EPHE 339 = RA 18 29 no. 19:2 = N 4 (628).

2'. In the genealogy of his grandson Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple: Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated an incantation from the original VAT 13656+13657 = LKA 89 r. 8 = Hunger (1968) 197:4 (text C) = N 4 (523). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated a medical text from the original VAT 13644 = LKA 157 iv 10 = Hunger (1968) 197:4 (text D) = N 4 (352). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated a *šu.il.lá* text from the original VAT 13633 = LKA 40 r. 15 = Hunger (1968) 199:7 (text C) = N 4 (517). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated a tablet with medical recipes from the original VAT 13785 = BAM 9:73 = Hunger (1968) 200:6 (text A) = N 4 (607). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated a tablet with medical recipes from the original VAT 13790+13968 = BAM 129 iv 28 = Hunger (1968) 200:6 (text C) = N 4 (588). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated a tablet with medical recipes from the original RA 15 76 r. 13 = Hunger (1968) 200:6 (text E) = N 4 (631). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated a tablet with medical recipes from the original SÉ 60 = RA 40 116 r. 3 = Hunger (1968) 200:6 (text F) = N 4 (630). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁ[R.RA] copied and collated an incantation tablet from the original A 381+402 = BAM 102:7 = Hunger (1968) 200:6 (text B) = N 4 (21). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁ[R.RA] copied and collated a tablet with medical recipes from the original A 220 = BAM 303:27 = Hunger (1968) 200:6 (text D) = N 4 (430). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>mba-ba</sup>-MU-DÙ MAŠ.MAŠ É-*aš-šur* copied and collated a *namburbû* from the original A 171 = LKA 119 r. 18 = Hunger (1968) 203:6 (text C) = N 4 (234). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of <sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU-DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠAR.RA copied and collated an incantation ritual from the original VAT 8261(+)A 81 = LKA 70 iv 22 = Hunger (1968) 203:6 (text A) = N 4 (119). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple,

son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú-MU]—DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁR.RA copied and collated a tablet with incantations from the original VAT 13662+13883 = LKA 77 vi 29 = Hunger (1968) 203:6 (text B) = N 4 (559). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>m</sup>]BA.Ú—MU—DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁR.RA copied and collated a tablet with an incantation ritual from the original VAT 13603 = LKA 141 r. 12 = Hunger (1968) 203:6 (text D) = N 4 (543). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>m</sup>]BA.Ú—M[—U—DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁR.RA] copied and collated a tablet with incantations from the original VAT 13646 = LKA 152 r. 16 = Hunger (1968) 203:6 (text E) = N 4 (587). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—DÙ LÚ.UD.KA].BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁR.RA copied and collated the lú list from the original BM 108861 = CT 37 25 iv 34 = Hunger (1968) 203:6 (text F) = N 4 (624). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—DÙ] (reading of title uncertain according to copy) copied and collated a ritual text from the original VAT 8254 = KAR 230 r. 15 = Hunger (1968) 203:6 = N 4 (100). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU]—DÙ UD.KA.B[AR.DI].B.BA É.ŠÁR.RA copied and collated a *namburbû* from a wax-covered writing tablet VAT 13710 = LKA 113 r. 6 = Hunger (1968) 204:6 = N 4 (305). Kišir-[Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple], son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the [Aššur temple], son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR].DIB.BA É.ŠÁR.RA copied a tablet containing a prayer and a ritual for a stone oracle from the original of Nabû-[...] VAT 13958 = LKA 137 r. 10 = Hunger (1968) 205:5 = N 4 (529). Kišir-Aššur, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—DÙ UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁR.RA] copied and collated a tablet containing mystical miscellanea from the original VAT 8917 = KAR 307 = SAA 3 39 r. 31 = Hunger (1968) 206:6 = N 4 (116).

3'. In the genealogy of his great-grandson Kišir-Nabû, an exorcist: Kišir-Nabû son of the exorcist Šamaš-ibni, son of the exorcist Nabû-bessunu son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—šum—DÙ LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA É.ŠÁR.RA] copied a medical tablet from an original from Uruk EPHE 332 = BAM 106 r. 11 = Hunger (1968) 211:5 = N 4 (625). Kišir-Nabû son of Šamaš-ibni, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of Nabû-bessunu, exorcist of the Aššur temple, son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—šum—ib-ni LÚ.UD.KA.BAR.DIB É.ŠÁR.RA] copied a ša.zi.ga incantation tablet from an original of Aššur-šarani VAT 13731 = LKA 100 r. 11 = Hunger (1968) 214:6 = N 4 (437).

4'. In the genealogy of his great-grandson Aššur-nadin-ahhe, a young apprentice scribe: According to the colophon, the young apprentice scribe Aššur-nadin-ahhe son of [...] son of Abu-eriba, exorcist of the [Aššur] temple, son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—

DÙ L[Ú\*].UD.KA.BAR.DIB.BA copied a tablet with a royal ritual VAT 13830 r. 6 = N 4 (399).

K. Radner

**Babu-šumu-iddina** ("Babu has given a name"); Akk.; masc. wr. [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—AŠ].

1. Landowner from Assur (reign of Tiglath-pileser III): [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—AŠ] ([<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[MU—AŠ] in l. 5) buys a field from the brothers Dan-Aššur and Eriba-Aššur SAAB 9 136:5, r. 3 (742).

2. Scholar from Kalhu (reign of Assurbanipal): Two letters with astrological reports authored by this man and sent to the king are known. [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—AŠ ša [URU].kal-ša reports on a lunar eclipse SAA 10 134:2 (can be dated to 650); [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—AŠ reports on the moon SAA 10 135:2 (not dated).

L. Pearce

**Babu-šumu-šukna** ("O Babu, provide a name for me!"); Akk.; masc.; wr. [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—GAR-na].

Son of Humamate, priest of Gula, from Assur (8th or early 7th century): [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[MU—GAR-na] DUMU "hu-ma-te" LÚ\*.SA[NGA š]á "g[u-l]a ([<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—MU—GAR-na in l. 11) sells an orchard in the city of URU.e-te-bur.MEŠ to the priest Inurtanadin-ahhe VAT 9750:1, 11 (date lost).

M. P. Streck

**Babu-[...]** ("Babu [...]"); Akk.; masc.; wr. [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[...]].

1. Ancestor of the scribe Babu-mušeši son of Remut-Babu: Babu-mušeši, son of Remut-Babu, son of Gula-[...], son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[x x x]], son of Babu-[...], is the scribe of a medical text from Assur according to the colophon Hunger (1968) 251:2 (not dated or date lost).

2. Son of Babu-[...], ancestor of the scribe Babu-mušeši son of Remut-Babu: Babu-mušeši, son of Remut-Babu, son of Gula-[...], son of Babu-[...], son of [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[x x x]], is the scribe of a medical text according to the colophon Hunger (1968) 251:2 (not dated or date lost).

3. Slave and father of three daughters (reign of Sennacherib): [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[x x x x x x x]] and his three daughters are sold together with real estate SAA 6 155:7 (687).

4. Individual from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[x x x x]] acts as a witness when Nabû-taqinanni son of Kenî sells a building plot to an unknown buyer VAT 9767 r. 3 (617\*).

5. Two entries in a list of specimen names: [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[x x x]] ADD App.5 r. i 1 (not dated); [<sup>md</sup>BA.Ú—[x x x]] ADD App.5 r. i 2 (not dated).

M. P. Streck

**Badaia** (hypocor. based on \*bād); WSem.; masc.; wr. "ba-da-a, "ba-da-a-a; Tallqvist (1918) 49; Zadok (1977a) 142, 151, 164; cf. Badî; Badia.

1. Father of a leader of a group of deportees (reign of Tiglath-pileser III or Sargon II): In an administrative text from Kalhu listing bread and beer rations, seven homers (of bread) of the governors of Kalzi and Arbail for the deportees belonging to the anonymous son of "ba-da-[a] are mentioned ND 2803 ii 22 (not dated).

2. Official, active in Babylonia on behalf of Assyria (reign of Sargon II): In a letter to the king, "ba-da-a after thanking the king for his kindness and the protection he receives, suggests that the king make Aqar-Bel-lumur act ABL 892:2 (not

## Baḡānu

dated); <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a writes another letter to the king, reporting on the good condition of both the troops and garrisons and the civilian population, and on the progress of his work, including the procurement of grain in the city of Bab-Bitqi ABL 893:1 (not dated); he refers to himself as <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a in quoted speech ABL 893 r. 6 (not dated); in a letter from Aqar-Bel-lumur to his superior, the chamberlain, he refers to <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a who is qualified as a servant (ARAD-k[a]) of the chamberlain in broken context ABL 855:5 (not dated); <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a is mentioned in broken context in a letter from Aqar-Bel-lumur to the king, sent from Babylon and referring to Merodach-Baladan's presence in the city; also Nippur is mentioned in unclear context CT 54 305:17 (not dated; according to Dietrich [1967/68] 195 the letter can be dated to the years 702-700); cf. Aqar-Bel-lumur 1. and 2.

3. Official in charge of building works (reign of Sargon II): According to an Assyrian letter to the king by an unknown author, <sup>m</sup>ba-d[a-a] and Lansî were to procure architects for building work for the king CT 53 61:13 (not dated); the letter writer mentions that he had to place two of his own architects at the disposal of <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a and Lansî CT 53 61 r. 5 (not dated); <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a is named in a fragment of an Assyrian letter in which men from the land Arašî are mentioned CT 53 737:5 (not dated).

4. Father of Ina-tešî-eṭîr (reign of Sargon II): According to a fragmentarily preserved Assyrian letter from the Nineveh correspondence, three tailors who fled from their owner, the anonymous son of Zerî, were later sold to Ina-tešî-eṭîr son of <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a ABL 962 r. 5 (not dated).

5. Son of Naza, from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>m</sup>ba-da-a son of Naza is mentioned in a judicial document concerning a payment that needs to be made within the next three months A 1852:5 (623\*).

6. Individual from the city of Diquqina (7th century): [<sup>m</sup>b]a'-da'-a and several other witnesses are explicitly referred to as inhabitants of the city of Diquqina when Ahu-[...] son of Hurrušu sells a building plot ADD 352 l.e. 2 (date lost).

C. Ambos

**Baddudu** ("The wasted one"); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-du<sub>8</sub>-du<sub>8</sub>, <sup>m</sup>ba-du-di; the name is interpreted as an Akk. *parrus* formation of *baddudu* "to squander, to waste"; cf. Zadok (1991b) 33:2.1.4 for an interpretation as Baḏūdu, a Wsem. *qatûl* formation from *bdd* "to be separate, isolated."

1. Individual from Guzana (reign of Adad-nerari III): <sup>m</sup>ba-du-di is named first in a list of 31 men from the archive of Mannu-ki-Aššur, governor of Guzana TH 114:1 (not dated); note that the name was read <sup>m</sup>na-du-di by Friedrich *et al.* (1940) 64.

2. Military official from Nineveh (reign of Senacherib): Together with his colleagues Nabû-ka''in-šarru and Hallapaiu, <sup>m</sup>ba'-du<sub>8</sub><sup>1</sup>-du<sub>8</sub><sup>1</sup> LÚ\*<sup>1</sup>: acts as a witness for Baṭṭaia. The exact title of these men is unknown. Nabû-ka''in-šarru is described as a LÚ\*.GAL-[x x x]. In the witness list they are followed by the chariot driver Kanunai SAA 6 130 r. 5 (696).

S. Parpola (etym.)/M. Waters

**Bādî** (hypocor. form based on the root *bād*); WSem.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-di-i; Zadok (1977a) 142; cf. **Badaia**; **Badia**.

1. Individual from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>m</sup>ba-di-i, Iqbi-Aššur and Aššur-ballit pay a penalty of fifty shekels of silver to Mutakkil-Aššur in a dispute concerning a slave woman presided over by the mayor Adad-mudammîq VAT 15579:2 (627\*); name restored on the envelope: VAT 15579\*:4' (627\*).

2. City scribe from Assur (after reign of Assurbanipal): <sup>m</sup>ba-di-[i] A.BA-URU acts as a witness in a document recording a legal dispute involving the homonymous **Bādî** 1. VAT 15579 l.e. 1 (627\*).

3. Deportee: <sup>m</sup>ba-di-i is among 17 people named in a list of deported families SAA 11 172:3 (not dated).

H. D. Baker

**Badia** (hypocor. based on the root *bād*); WSem.; masc. and fem.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-di-ia, *Mf.ba-di-a*; Zadok (1979) 36; Zadok (1988) 146, 168, 170; cf. **Badaia**; **Bādî**.

1. Wife of Use'a, slave woman from Nineveh (reign of Esarhaddon): Use'a and his two wives, Me'sâ and *Mf.ba-di-a*, are among seven slaves purchased by Se'-ma'adi, the village manager, from Urdu-Issar SAA 6 111:4 (680).

2. Father of [...]ani, from Assur (reign of Assurbanipal): [...]ani son of <sup>m</sup>ba-di-i'a' acts as a witness in a fragmentarily preserved house sale document A 1643 r. 13 (date lost; can be approximately dated according to the municipal officials sealing the tablet; see Klengel-Brandt - Radner [1997] 41f).

3. Individual from the Mardin region (reign of Assurbanipal or later): <sup>m</sup>ba-di-ia from the town of Egel-Zabini (URU.A.'ŠA<sup>71</sup>-<sup>m</sup>za-bi-nu) acts as a witness for Sagibi, who buys a slave woman SAAB 2 14 r. 1 (650 or post-canonical eponymy of Bel-šaddû'a).

H. D. Baker

Bādi-ilu see Būdi-ilu.

**Bādî[...]**nu (mng. unknown); Akk.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-di-[x x]-nu.

Entry in a list of specimen Akkadian names: <sup>m</sup>ba-di-[x x]-nu 2 R 64 r. vi 37 (not dated).

H. D. Baker

**Badu[...]** (mng. unknown); origin unknown; fem.; wr. *Mf.ba-du-[...]*.

Entry in a list of specimen names: *Mf.ba-du-[x x]* ADD App.9:4 (not dated).

C. Ambos

**Baḡāgi** (possibly derived from Arab. *bajaja* "loutishness"); possibly Arab.; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-ga-gi; Tallqvist (1918) 50; Zadok (1977a) 217; Zadok (1981) 60:24; Zadok (1990a) 226.

Servant of the palace supervisor, from Nineveh (7th century): <sup>m</sup>ba-ga-gi, Babilaiu, Urdu and Aššur-bessunu are four servants of the palace supervisor acting as witnesses for Sin-na'di ADD 464 r. 3 (date lost).

C. Ambos

**Baḡānu** (meaning unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. <sup>m</sup>ba-ga-a-nu.



Individual from the land of Papaha (reign of Sennacherib): *ba'-ga-nu* KUR.pa'-pa-ḥa'-a-a acts as a witness for Harranaiu son of Handī O 3685 r. 23 (682).

C. Ambos

**Bagā-parna** ("With the gods' splendour of fortune"); Iran.; masc.; wr. *ba-ga-par-na*, *ba-ag-pār-na*, *ba-ag-par-na*, *bag-par-nu*; because the name contains two elements characteristic of Iranian personal names, there has never been any doubt about its interpretation as Olran. *\*Baga-farnah-*, with *\*farnah-* "splendour of fortune" as the second element (as in NA *Agnu-parna*). Two slightly different forms of the first element are attested: *Baga-* in *ba-ga-par-na* (not *ba-ga-tu-na*, as in Grantovskij [1970] 324 and earlier literature) and *Bag-* in *ba-ag-pār-na*, *ba-ag-par-na* and *bag-par-nu*, the shorter form being comparable to NA *Bag-dāti* and probably an allegro form; Olran. *\*Baga-farnah-* is also reflected in Elam. *ba-ka-par-na*, *ba-ka-pa-ir-na*, Aram. *bgprn*, Gk. Μεγαφερνης, Μεγαβερνης (Ctesias) and survives in Sogd. *βγγprn*; cf. Diakonoff (1970) 111 n. 37; Grantovskij (1970) 324; Hinz (1975) 56; Mayrhofer (1973) 136 no. 8.207; Tallqvist (1918) 274a, 302b, 315a.

City lord of Zakrute in Media (reign of Sargon II): According to Sargon's II account of his eighth campaign, *ba-ag-pār-na ša* URU.zak-ru-te brings tribute in 714 TCL 3:47. According to a letter to the king, the son of Asrukani, a noble from the East, reports on *ba-ga-par-na* ABL 1454 r. 4 (not dated); *ba-ag-par-n[a]* is again mentioned in unclear context in another fragmentarily preserved letter ABL 1211:2 (not dated). The house of *bag-par-nu* is mentioned in the context of building activities in Kar-Šarrukin NL 42 r. 15 (not dated).

A. Fuchs/R. Schmitt (etym.)

**Bag-dāti** ("Given by [the] god[s]"); Iran.; masc.; wr. *ba-ag-da-at-ti*; this name reflects Olran. *\*Baga-dāta-* "given by (the) god(s)" as do LB *ba-ga-(a')-da-(a)-ta-(a')* etc. and even *\*DINGIR.MEŠ-da-a-ta*, Elam. *ba-ka-da-(ad)-da* etc. and also *ba-ak-da-da* etc., Aram. *bgdt*, Dem. *pgtt*, Gk. Βαγαδατης and Μαγαδατης, MPers. *bgdt* and *bgd'ty*, Parth. *bgdt*, Arm. *Bag(a)rat*. The Assyrian and Elamite forms with initial *\*Bag-* instead of *\*Baga-* may be interpreted as allegro forms; YAv. *bayō.dāta-* "created by (the) god(s)" has to be kept apart; cf. Boehmer (1964) 19 with n. 61; Eilers (1955) 236 n. 1; Grantovskij (1970) 248; Hinz (1975) 54f; Justi (1895b) 57a; Mayrhofer (1973) 135 no. 8.192; Tallqvist (1918) 50a, 274a, 280b.

Mannean governor of Wišdiš (reign of Sargon II): In 717 or 716, *ba-ag-da-at-ti* joined the anti-Assyrian coalition led by Ursa (Rusa), king of Urartu Fuchs (1994) Ann.79. His former overlord, the Mannean king Azâ, a vassal of Sargon II, tried to retaliate, but was killed in a battle which took place in Bagdatti's territory, at mount Wauš. When in 714 Sargon defeated the Urartian army on the very same battleground, he probably seized the opportunity to punish the traitor directly at the place of his crime: *ba-ag-da-at-ti* was flayed in

public at mount Wauš Fuchs (1994) Ann.83; Fuchs (1994) Prunk.49. → Fuchs (1994) 408 sub Bagdatti.

A. Fuchs/R. Schmitt (etym.)

Bagdatti see Bag-dāti.

Bag-parna see Baga-parna.

Ba-Güsu see Bagüsu.

**Bagüsu** ("Sought"); WSem.; masc.; wr. *ba-gu-su*; ft. *bqš*, fem. *bqšt*; the sign *-gu-* is used for voiced *-q-* see Lipiński (1997c) 18.2-3. An Iran. interpretation of this name, as maintained by Tallqvist (1918) 50a, 274a, 281a, is not very likely, both because of the context in which the only attestation occurs and, more importantly, because of word-formation; even if the name's beginning with *Bag-* is suggestive of Olran. *\*baga-* "god" (cf. **Baga-parna**, **Bag-dāti**), it is impossible to explain *-usu* or even *-ušu* (as attested in LB *ba-gu-šu-uš*) in a satisfying way, either as a suffix or as a compositional element (Olran. *\*-uša-*, *\*-auša-* or the like), all the more as Gk. Βαῦσος (Josephus) is only a variant of the more common forms Βαῦωας and Βαῦωος. The WSem. etymology as *\*Ba-Güsu* "With [the help of] Güš," as proposed by Zadok (1977a) 63, 361, is unlikely, for the first syllable ought to be *bi-*; cf. **Bi-Dādi**, **Bi-ḥaiātu**, **Bi-immerā**, **Bi-Nanaia**, **Bi-qatar** and **Bi-šidql**.

Village manager from Tille, in the Guzana province (reign of Assurbanipal): Addī, Šarru-lu-dari and *ba-gu-su* are three men from Tille mentioned in a list of missing village managers in a letter written by Nadinu to the king SAA 13 107:15 (not dated).

E. Lipiński/R. Schmitt (etym.)

**Baḥāia** ("Desired," with hypocor. ending); Aram.; masc.; wr. *ba-ḥa-a-a*; cf. **Baḥī**, **Baḥianu**. Eponym of the village of Kapar-Baḥaia: URU.ŠE-*ba-ḥa-a-a* ADD 627:3 (676); URU.ŠE-*ba-ḥa-a-a* SAA 6 287:7 (670); [UR]U.ŠE-*ba-ḥa-a-a* ADD 472:6 (668).

K. Radner

**Baḥī** ("Desired"); Aram.; masc.; wr. *ba-ḥi-i*, *ba-ḥi-e*; ft. *b'y*; Tallqvist (1918) 50a; Zadok (1977a) 430f ad 161f; cf. **Baḥianu**, **Biḥī**.

1. Team commander of the Samarian contingent, from Kalhu (reign of Sargon II): *ba-ḥi-e* is listed among thirteen team commanders from the city of Samirina (Samaria) under the authority of Nabû-bel-ka'in in a muster list from Kalhu CTN 3 99 ii 21 (not dated).

2. Team commander from Kalhu (reign of Sargon II): *ba-ḥi-i* is listed as one of ten team commanders under the authority of Šep-Aššur CTN 3 99 r. ii 20 (not dated).

3. Individual from Ma'allanate in the area of Harran-Guzana (probably late reign of Sennacherib): *b'y* and *šyr* receive ten shekels of silver O 3645:1 (not dated).

4. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Esarhad-don): *ba-ḥi-i* acts as a witness for Šamaš-šallim who buys land in the city of Sairu SAA 6 278 r. 15 (674).

5. Son of Isî and Attar-[...], brother of Daianu-idri and the girls Attar-[...] and Ramâ, slave boy from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-[hi]-i*, a boy with a height of five spans, is sold with his whole family, his father Isî, his sisters Attar-[...] and Ramâ, and his brother Daianu-idri, by Sukki-Aia son of Parnu-uari, a Kummuhean merchant, to Asalluhi-šumu-iddina, a cohort commander of the king's personal guard TIM 11 2:5 (638\*) note that this might also be an attestation for the name **Banî**.

6. Son of Salanî, brother of Mannu-ki-ahhe, from Dur-Katlimmu/Magdalû (post-612, reign of Nebuchadnezzar II): *ba-hi-e* and Mannu-ki-ahhe, sons of Salanî, sell an estate to Arrî SAAB 7 2:2 (602).

E. Lipiński

**Baḫianu** ("The desired one"); Aram.; masc.; wr. *ba-hi-a-ni*, *ba-hi-a-ni*, *ba-hi-a-nu*, *ba-hi-an-nu*; ft. *b'yn*; Fales (1977a) 51:77; Tallqvist (1918) 50a; Zadok (1977a) 430f; cf. **Baḫî**; for Rfdn 17 8:2 see **II-hijanu**.

1. Founder and eponym of the dynasty of Bit-Bahiani governing the kingdom of Guzana in the late 10th century and in the first half of the 9th century: In 894, Adad-nerari II marched to Guzana, a city held by Abi-salamu DUMU *ba-hi-a-ni*; after entering the city of Sikanu at the source of the river Habur, the Assyrian king received numerous chariots, teams of horses as well as silver and gold from Abi-salamu and imposed tribute upon him RIMA 2 A.0.99.2:101. In 882, an unknown DUMU *ba-hi-a-ni* // [DU]MU *ba-hi-'a-ni'* paid tribute to Assurnasirpal II, together with other rulers of the region RIMA 2 A.0.101.1 ii 22; RIMA 2 A.0.101.17 ii 73. In a later campaign around 870, É *ba-hi-a-ni* is approached by Assurnasirpal II who, after crossing the Tigris, is on his way to Carchemish RIMA 2 A.0.101.1 iii 57; from an unknown DUMU *ba-hi-a-ni* the Assyrian king received chariots, horses and precious materials as tribute RIMA 2 A.0.101.1 iii 57; the chariotry, cavalry and infantry of DUMU *ba-hi-a-ni* were taken along to assist in the campaign RIMA 2 A.0.101.1 iii 58; moving on from É *ba-hi-a-ni*, Ashurnasirpal II approached the land of Azallu (Izalla) RIMA 2 A.0.101.1 iii 58.

2. Individual from the city of Diate, active in Kalhu (reign of Adad-nerari III): *ba-hi-a-nu ša URU.di-a-t[e']* is one of the creditors paid off by Bel-tarši-ilumma, governor of Kalhu CTN 2 90:10 (803).

3. Official in the province of Našibina, killed in an ambush (reign of Sargon II): According to a letter sent to the vizier in Nineveh by an author whose name is lost (possibly Taklak-ana-Bel, the governor of Našibina), [*ba-hi-a-n*]u was the key witness to a series of crimes committed by Bel-lubalaš SAA 1 244:4 (not dated); therefore, *ba-hi-a-nu* was requested by the vizier to come to Nineveh SAA 1 244:7 (not dated); to prevent this, Bel-lubalaš ambushed fifty men on the route to Nineveh and they killed *ba-hi-a-ni* and his attendants, taking silver and gold, mules and donkeys as booty SAA 1 244:11 (not dated).

4. Father of Šil-Issar, from Kalhu (possibly reign of Sargon II): Šil-Issar son of *ba-hi-a-ni* is mentioned in an administrative list from Kalhu ND

3486 i 9 (not dated; on the dating cf. Adad-aḫu-ušur 3.).

5. Village manager of the temple stewardess, from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): This man is attested throughout the reign of Sennacherib, from 704 to 682. However, his title is only attested in SAA 6 66:1f (688). Šamaš-ahu-ušur owes three homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 60:3 (704); *ba-hi-a-nu* redeems a bondman for thirty minas of copper from Zakuri and Dukur-il SAA 6 61:5 (700); Garrušu owes four homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 62:3 (696); Bel-lešir owes ten minas of copper to *ba-hi-a-nu* SAA 6 63:3 (695); Kabtilani owes seven minas of copper to *ba-hi-a-nu* SAA 6 64:2 (693); [*ba*] *ba-hi-a-nu* leases land and people from Lukimama and Zeru-lešir SAA 6 65:9 (692); *ba-hi-a-ni* LÚ.GAL-URU.MEŠ *ša Ml.lāh-hi-ni-te* releases a woman SAA 6 66:1 (688); Aḫu'aia owes twenty-three homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 67:2 (688; name lost in the duplicate SAA 6 68); Nabû'a owes twenty homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 69:2 (688); Nabû-nuru-nammir, La-tubašanni-ilu and Šabutanu owe two homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 70:5 (686); *ba-hi-a-ni* is paid off by Šabutanu and La-tubašanni-ilu; Nabû-nuru-nammir still has to pay back his debts SAA 6 72:4 (685); Astar-qumu owes two homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 71:2 (685); an unknown debtor owes ten homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 73:2 (684); Lamašši-Bel owes four homers of wheat to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 74:2 (684); Gabbê owes four homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 75:2 (682); Apladad-dalâ owes barley to *ba-hi-'a-ni'* SAA 6 76:2 (682); Sin-šarru-ušur, Nergal-ašared, Remutti-ili and Daian-Kurbail owe barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 77:6 (682); at least twelve men owe barley to *ba-hi-a-n*[i] SAA 6 78 r. 4 (date lost); six men owe twelve homers of barley to *ba-hi-a-ni* SAA 6 79:8 (date lost); Haleši owes six shekels of silver to *ba-hi-a-nu* SAA 6 80:1 (date lost).

6. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Sennacherib): *ba-hi-a-nu* acts as a witness in a debt note of the chief weaver Urdâ for cloth for the king's napkin SAA 6 190 r. 2 (682); possibly identical with 5.

7. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): An anonymous priestess ([M]f.NIN.DINGIR.RA) owes barley to [*ba*] *ba-hi-a-ni* ADD 139:2 (667).

8. Individual from Nineveh (reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-hi-an-nu* acts as a witness in a badly broken purchase of slaves ADD 292 r. 3 (658).

9. Individual from Bet-Riba'ilu (reign of Assurbanipal): Together with five other men from Bet-Riba'ilu, [*ba*] *ba-hi-a-nu* acts as a witness for Remanni-Adad, the chief chariot driver of Assurbanipal SAA 6 311 r. 4 (666).

10. Owner of a house in the city of Maganuba: *ba-hi-a-ni* owns a house adjoining the one sold by Šamaš-abu'a son of Kaki SAA 6 200:6 (date lost).

The following attestation may refer to 5.-10. or yet another individual: [*ba*] *ba-hi-a-nu* acts as a witness in a broken sale contract K 15602 r. 4 (date lost).

E. Lipiński

**Baia** ("The desired one"); Aram.; masc. and fem.; wr. *ba-a-a*, *ba-ia-a*, *ba-a-a-i*, *ba-a-a-ia*, *mf.ba-ia-a*, *mf.ba-a-a*; Fales (1979a) 65; Hug (1993) 143; Tallqvist (1918) 50a, 274b; the Aram. root *\*b'y* means "to wish, to long for," cf. Ass. *ba"û* "to look for." Tallqvist hesitates on the attribution, and quotes Syr. *ba'â* "the consoled one." Fales in Deller et al. (1995) 84 rejects his own former interpretation and reads the name *BA-a-'a'* "Iqîšâyû." This reading seems less probable because it is never found in syllabic spelling whereas a similar name, Iddin(a)ia, is found in syllabic as well as in logographic spelling, see Tallqvist (1918) 94. The logogram BA = *qiāšu* "to present" when attested in personal names is always followed by a phonetic complement, see Tallqvist (1918) 102. The ending *-i* and *-ia* might indicate that the last vowel ends in a soft *-ye*. This last vowel does not seem to be long because of the spellings with simple *-a-a*; cf. **Baiu**.

1. Dependent individual (reign of Adad-nerari III): *ba-ia-a* is one of the many people under the authority of Ahu-duri who are exempted from taxes by Adad-nerari III on behalf of an anonymous eunuch SAA 12 8:19 (date lost).

2. Son of [...]nunu, from Assur (reign of Shalmaneser V): *ba-a-'a'-ia* son of [...]nunu acts as a witness for Huzali VAT 9764 r. 7 (723).

3. Official responsible for the transport of furniture (reign of Sargon II): Various precious pieces of furniture are said to be at the disposal of *ba-a-a-i* according to a sealing applied to a wooden surface, possibly the chest in which these items were transported. The sealing was found in Nineveh, but was probably brought there from Kalhu or Dur-Šarrukin in antiquity SAA 11 65:2 (719).

4. Individual from Kalhu (8th century): *ba'-ia-a* acts as a witness for Šamaš-abu-ušur CTN 2 110:7 (not dated).

5. Prophet from Arbela (reign of Esarhaddon): *mf.ba-ia-a* DUMU URU. *arba-il* proclaims the oracle of Bel, Ištar of Arbela and Nabû to Esarhaddon in 681; the ambiguity of gender suggests that the person belonged to the devotees of Ištar who were "turned from men into women" SAA 9 1 ii 40 (673); in Esarhaddon's first regnal year, [*mf.ba-ia*]-*'a'* URU. *arba-il-'a-a'* proclaims a divine word to the king concerning the stabilization of his rule SAA 9 2 i 35 (679). → Nissinen (1993) 226 n. 34; Parpola (1997) il.

6. Father of Ubru- [...], from Assur (reign of Assurbanipal): Ubru- [...] son of *ba-a-'a'* owes silver to Kanunai SAAB 9 102:2 (644\*).

7. Mother of Nabû-šulmu-ereš, from Assur (7th century): *mf.ba-a-a* is the recipient of the letter from her son Nabû-šulmu-ereš concerning the management of the family's property, probably left by the deceased *pater familias* and exploited arbitrarily by other members of the family KAV 215:1 (not dated); possibly identical with 8.

8. Mother of Nabû-ahhe-eriba, from Assur (7th century): *ba-a-a* is the recipient of a letter written by Nabû-ahhe-eriba to Didia and herself. The second part of the letter (i.e. 15 - l.h.e. 2) is devoted to Baia whom Nabû-ahhe-eriba addresses as his mother (AMA-*id*). Therefore, the masculine deter-

minative is clearly a mistake and Baia is certainly a woman, as is clear also from the feminine suffixes and verbal forms in DUMU-*ki* in r. 16 and *'la'* *pal-ḥa-ki* and *lû DÜG-ki* in l.h.e. 2 VAT 9770 r. 15 (not dated); possibly identical with 7.

9. Mother of a slave of Ištar of Huzirina: [*m x*] *'x'* [DUMU] *mf.ba-ia-a* is one of the servants of Ištar of Huzirina listed in a memorandum concerning a votive donation to Nusku, probably by an Assyrian king SAA 12 91 r. 25 (date lost).

10. Woman from Nineveh: (*mf*). *ba-a-a* is one of the women listed in a register from Nineveh Iraq 41 56 iii 2 (not dated).

11. Individual from Kalhu: *ba-ia-a-a* is mentioned in an administrative note from Kalhu listing commodities such as garments, barley and wine and silver as well as individuals and cities. The text is possibly to be connected with a trade venture ND 2312 r. 3 (not dated).

M. Nissinen (5., 7., 9.-10.)/M. C. Perroudon (1.-4., 6., 8., 11. and etym.)

**Baiadi-il** ("In the hand of god"); Aram.; masc.; wr. *ba-a-a-di*—DINGIR, *ba-a'-di*—DINGIR, *ba-ba-di*—DINGIR, *ba-a-a-te*—DINGIR; ft. Aram. *byd'l* (ND 6231:3); cf. Zadok (1977a) 60f, 257 for the interpretation of *ba-a-a-te*—DINGIR as \*Baiâte-il "House of God"; for a discussion of the name see Būdi-il and cf. Buadi-Iau, Būdi-Ba'al.

1. An Arabian (reign of Tiglath-pileser III): According to a letter by the king to Nergal-bel-ušur, the latter is ordered to give permission to *ba'-di-i*—DINGIR to graze his flocks in the midst of the land; he is responsible for camels that have been brought to Nergal-bel-ušur from the commander in chief NL 23:6 (not dated). → Eph'al (1982) 94.

2. Governor of the city of Amidi (reign of Assurbanipal): A *sisalḥu* ox of [*mb*] *a'-a-te*—DINGIR [LÚ].EN. 'NAM URU'. *a-mi-di* is mentioned in an administrative text from Nineveh listing food contributions from provincial governors SAA 7 136 r. i 7 (not dated).

3. Dependent farmer (reign of Assurbanipal): [*mba*]-*a'-a-di*—DINGIR LÚ.ENGAR is mentioned as one of numerous persons to be exempted from taxes in a schedule accompanying a grant in favour of the chief eunuch Nabû-šarru-ušur SAA 12 27:37 (657).

4. Criminal (probably reign of Assurbanipal): *ba-a-a-di*—DINGIR is named in a memorandum listing persons who are to be subjected to severe physical punishment SAA 11 144 ii 16 (not dated).

C. Ambos (2.)/M. Nissinen

**Baiasa**[...] (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. *ba-a-a-sa*-[x].

Cohort commander from Arrapha, active at Kalhu (reign of Sargon II): *ba-a-a-sa*-[x] is one of several LÚ.GAL—*ki-šir*.MEŠ URU. *arrap-ḥa-a-a* mentioned in an administrative text from Kalhu, listing horses and mules attributed to military officials CTN 3 102 ii 15 (not dated). → Dalley - Postgate (1984) 194 on the date.

C. Ambos

Baiâte-il see Baiadi-il.

**Baiu** (mng. unknown); origin unknown; masc.; wr. *ba-i-û*; cf. **Baia**.