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## **Studies in the aklu documents of the Middle Babylonian period**

Murai, N.

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**Author:** Murai, Nobuaki

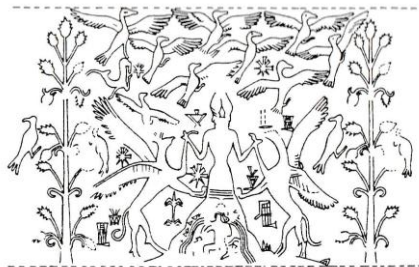
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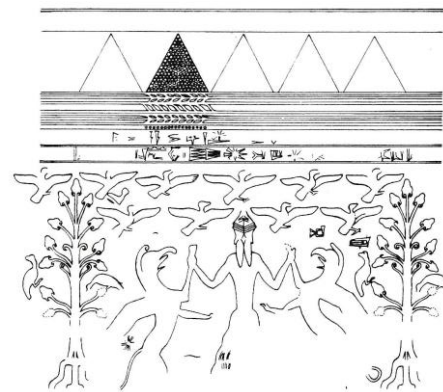
## Future Research

In this study, I have treated all the *aklu* and possible *aklu* documents, published and unpublished, known to me. However, there are still many (over 10,000) unpublished Middle Babylonian documents in the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri. Also, a CUSAS volume by Elena Devecchi about Middle Babylonian documents dated in the reigns of the early kings is forthcoming. From these sources we will no doubt find further *aklu* documents which may help us understand this type of expenditure better.

I am greatly indebted to Matthews 1992 for the identification of the persons and places mentioned in this study. Thanks to his solid observations, we can learn much about the intriguing sealing practices of the Middle Babylonian period. In this study I have treated only the seals which were used for the *aklu* documents. There are still several groups of seal impressions which are not discussed in this study. Matthews no. **149** is especially important because it was used by Amīl-Marduk (1237–1229), governor of Nippur. As far as I know, the use of Matthews no. **149** for an *aklu* document is not attested, and therefore it is not treated here. But the design of Matthews no. **149** is quite similar to that of Matthews no. **148**, which was used by Enlil-AL-SA<sub>6</sub> (1321–1292), Rīmūtu (1296–1267), and Ninurta-kīn-pīšu (1287–1278). As Matthews has already pointed out,<sup>(753)</sup> it is likely that Amīl-Marduk knew of these predecessors and that Matthews no. **149** is a deliberate copy of Matthews no. **148**.



148. Porada 1952, no. 2; Seal of Rimutu



149. Seal of Amil-Marduk

Therefore the study of Matthews no. **149** may offer some new insights on the relationship between Amīl-Marduk and his predecessors.

Matthews in his summary mentions his book as “containing a third of all the known Kassite seal designs.”<sup>(754)</sup> Thus a great number of the seal impressions on the Middle Babylonian documents are

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<sup>(753)</sup> Matthews 1992, 36.

<sup>(754)</sup> Matthews 1992, the last page.

still to be studied. Therefore further examination of the seal impressions is required. As mentioned above, some ambiguity regarding the provenance of Middle Babylonian documents remains. Assembling the documents according to their seal impressions may offer a comparatively sound base for discussion.