One of the most striking discoveries the first editors of the Emar material made was the existence of two scribal traditions, recognizable at first glance by the different shape of the tablets and their distinct sealing. Further studies have worked out other distinguishing features related to paleography, language, and phrasing\(^1\). While the chronological relationship between both traditions is still a matter of discussion, their different social embedding has been generally accepted. The so-called Syro-Hittite tradition is a result of the Hittite expansion in Syria, whereas the Syrian tradition represents the local order and has its roots in pre-Hittite times. Since the research efforts have concentrated upon the legal documents, it is the aim of this contribution to find out whether the two scribal traditions are also discernible in the administrative texts and if so, which are their specific traits. Subsequently, I will try to outline the administrative context of the tablets, taking into account especially the social groups that generated them, the nature and purpose of the texts and the types of activities concerning which they were written.

The first question regarding the scribal traditions is to be answered in the affirmative. Both the Syrian and the Syro-Hittite convention can be traced in the administrative corpus as well. This corpus consists of approximately 175 texts, which make up ca. 15% of the total. Similar to the legal material, paleography has turned out to be a basic instrument for identifying the scribal traditions. Additional distinguishing features concern the shape of the tablets, some spellings, their layout, as well as bookkeeping notation. Some of these traits are also present in the legal documents, others are specific to the administrative texts. Even if they do not always appear in a consistent way, they give us a general picture of how each scribal tradition applied an administrative record on clay.

However, it is necessary to say in advance that this general picture is provisional and needs corroboration by new texts. The main reason for this is the fact that the overwhelming majority of the available evidence corresponds to the Syro-Hittite tradition, so that the comparison cannot be carried out on equal terms\(^2\).

---

2 Texts certainly belonging to the Syrian tradition: *Emar 44, Emar 45, Emar 46, Emar 47, Emar 48, Emar 49, Emar 50, Emar 52, Emar 53, RE 17, EM 2, EM 3*. On the ground of their rectangular shape RE 62 and ETBLM 30 have been assigned by the respective editors to the
This stands in opposition to the legal documentation, where texts of the Syrian type are amply represented. This contrasting situation has above all to do with the provenance of the tablets. As we shall see, most administrative records belong to the professional archive of the diviner’s family that lived in the building called M1. This family was in close contact with the Hittite overlord and produced written documentation of the Syro-Hittite type only.

With this remark in mind we can now turn to the distinguishing features:

1. As has already been mentioned, paleography is the most reliable factor. Tablets of the Syro-Hittite type reveal a more modern writing, comparable to the Middle Babylonian and New Hittite script, while tablets of the Syrian type have older signs and are close to Old Babylonian ones. In spite of the relevance of paleography, administrative texts often have a quite limited inventory of signs, so that it is not possible to make a clear statement. In these cases the occurrence of other traits can be of help.

2. As in the legal documents, there is a clear tendency in the Syro-Hittite tradition to have tablets of horizontal orientation, where the writing runs parallel to the longer side. In contrast, the Syrian tradition prefers vertical tablets, where the writing runs parallel to the shorter side.

3. In the Syro-Hittite texts the use of the determinative for person follows the same pattern as in the legal documents: it is generally omitted in the father’s name (mPN1 DUMU PN2). On the contrary, the Syrian tradition tends to a more “economic” use of the determinative, which can be omitted also in the name of the son (DUMU PN1 PN2).

4. When writing a list, the scribes of the Syro-Hittite system often make use of the repetition sign MIN, which stands for the corresponding commodity and in some cases also for the unit of measurement. This trait is absent in the Syrian tradition so far.

Syrian tradition. The paleography indicates, however, that they belong to the Syro-Hittite type.

---

4 See Wicke 1992, who made a list of the most relevant signs. To this list one may add the sign DUMU, which is very common in administrative texts and lacks the vertical wedge in the Syrian tradition.
5 Exceptions are to be found especially among lists, for which the vertical format seems more appropriate. Some examples: Emar 36, Emar 64, Emar 65, Emar 168, Emar 279, Emar 319, Emar 336, Emar 378, RE 62, RE 73, ETBLM 30.
6 Exceptions are Emar 46, Emar 49 (both are virtually square tablets).
7 An exception is usually made when the filiation is given by the mother’s name: Emar 37:11, Emar 65:18, 37, TSBR 99:4, 6.
8 Seminara 1998, 55.
5. The Syro-Hittite tablets reflect a quite consistent use of horizontal lines for the separation of sections in the texts, although the exact meaning of these sections sometimes eludes us. In addition, it is common to find a closing line that marks the end of the text, especially when the tablet is not completely written\(^{11}\). This feature is not attested in the available Syrian evidence. A similar tendency can also be observed in the legal material.

6. It seems to be a more or less current practice among Syro-Hittite scribes to write a conclusion or a summary at the end of the text. The conclusion may begin with the words *šunūtu annūtu* “these articles”, followed by a brief indication of the purpose of the text and/or the nature of its content\(^{12}\). It must be said that this information used to be very scarce especially regarding the administrative, social, and economic context of the text. Furthermore, if the listed persons or commodities are summed up, the total sum is preceded either by the sign PAB or by ŠU.NÍGIN\(^{13}\). On the other side, virtually all the tablets of the Syrian tradition – though limited in number and of similar type – have a heading that begins with the word *tuppū* “tablet” and also points to the purpose or nature of the record\(^{14}\).

7. In order to tick off the item in a list the two scribal traditions apparently use a different notation. While the Syro-Hittite scribes press the end of the stylus upon one of the first signs of a line, obliterating it in part, the scribes of the Syrian school employ a *Winkelhaken* put on a blank space towards the beginning of the line\(^{15}\).

---


\(^{15}\) Syro-Hittite notation: *Emar* 64, *Emar* 65, RE 46, RE 48, RE 74, EM 1. Syrian notation: *Emar* 52, EM 2. For further commentaries see the edition of EM 2. We should add here that at least in one list of Alalah IV a similar form of bookkeeping notation has been observed: AT 172, page 70 (edition in Dassow 2002, 875-879).
8. Of the approximately 175 administrative texts, twenty-five are sealed tablets. Most of them belong to the Syro-Hittite type and have the seal(s) impressed on the reverse, often separated from the text by a horizontal line. This corresponds to the well-known practice of the legal documents. But unlike there, references to the seals’ owners are exceptional. Only one text of the Syrian type has a cylinder seal rolled – according to the corresponding convention – across the upper edge. Since not all the seals are published, a comprehensive analysis of the sealing practice in administration remains a future task. Nevertheless, I would like to point out one aspect related to the number of sealing persons that will lead us to the second part of this paper. It can roughly be said that in case of deliveries – be it grain, oil, beer or wine for personal consumption, be it raw material for working or metal disbursements – only one person, probably the responsible official, is sealing. On the contrary, inventories of commodities and recount of persons, that is administrative activities pertaining to the domain of control and revision, usually bear two seals belonging to the responsible official and to a scribe. The best attested team is the diviner Ba’l-mālik and the scribe Kili-Šarruma.

Ba’l-mālik is a member of the prominent family of diviners (LÚḪAL) that is most strongly represented in the written evidence of building M1, where the majority of the Emar texts, including the administrative ones, was found. The character of this building and the diversity of its numerous tablets still rise some problems of interpretation. In my opinion, the building may be best understood as the house of the mentioned family of diviners. The ritual texts show that they must have had a

---


17 RE 17.

18 Emar 287, HIR 48, ETBLM 28, ETBLM 29. The cylinder seal of Ba’l-mālik bears no inscription. The identification is based on the label Emar 61, in which a reference to the seal owner is made. Kili-Šarruma has a signet ring with his name in cuneiform (type b) and Luwian (type a) engraved on it. We know his profession from a reference made in the just mentioned label. See Beyer 2001, 88-89, for Ba’l-mālik, and idem 2001, 143, for Kili-Šarruma; d’Alfonso (2002, 525-526) has suggested the identification of the scribe Kili-Šarruma with the son of the Hittite official Mutri-Teššup.

19 Besides, there are a few tablets coming from (other) private houses and temples: Emar 22 (‘Palais’), Emar 36, Emar 37 (Chantier C), Emar 43-62, EM 2 (Temple de Ba’al), Emar 63-67, EM 1 (‘Temple d’Astarté’), Emar 71-73 (Temple M2), Emar 99, Emar 102 (Chantier T), Emar 132 (Chantier V), EM 3 (Oberstadt). The most interesting group is the one of the Temple of Ba’l, where almost all the administrative texts of the Syrian type were discovered. According to the available information, they were found together with tablets of the Syro-Hittite type. The find spots of the tablets from irregular excavations are unknown. Some of them can be associated with the diviner’s archive and will be mentioned accordingly. Others seem to come more likely from (other) private households, especially ETBLM 16, ETBLM 20-23.

Scribal Traditions and Administration at Emar

high standing in Emar society. According to the legal documentation and the correspondence they also had close connections to the Hittites. Their prestige in a relatively small city like Emar might have motivated other families to store their valuable documents such as titles of ownership or testamentary dispositions in the diviner’s residence for safekeeping. It is not reasonable to expect texts of everyday life among the collections of these external groups. In fact, even if the nature and purpose of many texts cannot be established with certainty, the assemblage of administrative documents found in M1 can be assigned as a whole to the diviner’s family.

Among the items most often registered in the texts are individuals, metals (both as commodity and as raw material), animals, and grain. Notoriously scarce are references to textiles. The connection with cult supply and administration is evident in the case of temple inventories, lists of sacrificial animals, lists of vessels containing beer or wine offered to the gods, as well as lists of gods (Arnaud: “listes sacrificielles”). In other instances, the mention of a member of the diviner’s family or of cult personnel such as a temple administrator (LÚ SANGA), a slaughterer (LÚ za-bi-ḫu), a bearer of gods, i.e. gods’ images (LÚ wa-bi-il i-la-i) or a singer (zammāru, nuāru) offers a hint at the setting of the text. The diversity of gods attested in these records shows that the diviners were not attached to a single temple, thus confirming the title “Diviner of the gods of Emar” that two representatives of the family, Zū-Ba’la and Ba’l-mālik, bear in lexical text colophons. So we are not dealing here with the remains of a temple household, but – as Daniel Fleming has already pointed

21 An exception is perhaps Emar 168 (and fragments Emar 169 and Emar 170 that could belong to Emar 168), a list of real estate, in which the prince Issur-Dagan, who has some documents stored in the diviner’s house, plays a prominent role. Such a text probably has a longer validity than other administrative material.
22 Unfortunately, it is not possible to say whether the tablets were stored in a separate room or in specific places within a room. See the discussion of the archaeological context in Pedersén 1998, 61-64, and Fleming 2000, 19-21.
23 It is not the aim of this contribution to discuss the evidence in detail. For improved readings that often lead to a better understanding of the texts I refer to the review article of Durand 1989; idem 1990a.
24 Emar 284, Emar 287, Emar 288, TSBR 97, HIR 48, ETBLM 25-30. See also Emar 282, Emar 285 (delivery of temple treasure). Still puzzling to me is a group of texts from the Temple of Ba’il related to weapons stored (?) there (see Appendix no. 4).
29 See Emar 604. The relationship between the diviners from M1 and other members of this professional group is still an open question. See the general remarks in Beyer 2001, 447-449.
out – with the archive of a family of cult officials, who in spite of their professional designation had a wide range of responsibilities in the religious life of the city.

The ritual and festival texts reveal the important role of the diviner as a cult player. The administrative records suggest that he was also strongly involved in the organisation of these events. In addition, he was a kind of superintendent for religious affairs, who was above the temple administrators and exercised a controlling function. This is particularly clear when he inspects the temples, as shown by a group of texts sealed by Ba’l-mālik, often supported by the scribe Kili-Šarruma. Most of these records are lists concerning the treasure (šukuttu) of the gods and containing different metal objects, including jewellery, as well as stones. Some of the texts set down the items debited (LÁ) by a temple administrator (šangû). It seems that these controlling activities took place at more or less regular intervals and that different stages in the bookkeeping process existed. On the one hand, there are references to wooden writing boards (lé’u), which probably included detailed lists of objects and served as primary source of control. On the other hand, the mention of (sealed) packets of items (riksu) suggests that there might have been separate tablets describing their specific contents. We know from Ḥattusa that regular revisions of institutional property constitute an important duty of Hittite officials. Since the diviner’s family was in close contact with the Hittite overlord,
one may ask whether there is a connection between their empowerment as temple supervisors and the Hittites. Anyway, the Hittite presence in the administrative texts seems to be limited mostly to the sphere of supervision, thus confirming the general impression of a loose domination.

The recurrent mention of Ba’l-mālik in the above paragraphs is not a mere coincidence. He is, in fact, the best-attested person in the administrative corpus and the most important clue for its chronological setting. With the exception of one tablet, which does not come from regular excavations, the texts are not dated and also include very little dating information, such as the names of months. Ba’l-mālik belongs to the last active generation of the diviner’s family, to be dated to the reign of Talmi-Teššup of Karkemīš. Even if more prosopographical comparisons are necessary, it can be assumed that the bulk of the administrative material was written during the final period of Emar’s history (roughly between the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 12th century B.C.). This is also the case in Ugarit and may be explained by the very nature of administrative tablets. Unlike legal documents, their period of validity is quite limited, so that they were generally thrown away not long after redaction.

In contrast to Alalaḫ and Ugarit, Emar administrative tablets do not shed light on the social organisation. They refer to persons by name and filiation but very seldom include other qualifications as for example professional designation, place of origin or membership in a specific social group. Again, one has to ask whether this is a matter of bureaucratic style or whether it is a reflection of a less differentiated society. The same holds true for the economic spheres represented in the texts. An important group is made up by lists of people and inventories, which are basically checkups of human and material resources. In other words, they reflect what is

Ḫattusa, whereas the Emar material is almost exclusively represented by one-column texts. Exceptions: Emar 336 (list of persons), Emar 378, Emar 383 (lists of gods).

39 See Yamada 1998, 333: “... these Emariote diviners were also treated as Hittite officials”. His conclusion is based on the evidence of the legal documents and the letters. See also Yamada 2006, who now speaks of “Emaro-Hittites”, and note 18 for the family background of Kili-Šarruma.
40 SMEA-30 26, a note dated to the month Zababa, otherwise not attested in Emar.
42 Yamada 1998, 330 (figure 1) and 332 (figure 2). Texts to be dated to the generation of Ba’l-qarrāṭ, father of Ba’l-mālik: Emar 275 and perhaps Emar 336.
44 Some remarkable exceptions are Emar 22, Emar 44, Emar 132, Emar 277, Emar 336 (mentioning, among others, two men from Karduniaš), Emar 368, TSBR 100 (according to the interpretation of Durand & Marti 2003a, 176), ETBLM 18, ETBLM 20, ETBLM 21, PdA 68 (but see Durand & Marti 2003a, 144, for a different reading). For cult personal see note 28.
45 See Appendix nos. 1-3 and 11-12. The purpose of the lists of people can be guessed only in a few cases, where they are specified as guards (RE 73) or workers/soldiers (ĖRIN.MEŠ: Emar 311, SMEA-30 24, Fs-Kutscher 7). See also RE 50, where the men seem to be listed in connection with a festival.
there or what is available at a specific time or, alternatively, what is not there or not available, thus giving us a static picture of the city’s economy. The other predominant group of texts records transactions that basically belong to the sphere of (re)distribution: offering lists, deliveries of sheep, grain, beer, wine, and oil, and disbursements of metals. In several instances it is difficult to say whether the registered items are given by the administration or handed over to it. Like other bureaucratic systems Emar administration minimizes the use of verbs and prepositions that could have helped to clarify the nature and purpose of the texts. A basic distinction can be traced between delivery for consumption, in which case the preposition _ana_ is used, and delivery for management, i.e., when a person or commodity is entrusted to someone for supervision or handling. This is expressed by the prepositional phrases _ana qāt_ (ŠU) or _ana muḫḫi_.

In four delivery notes there is a connection to the field of manufacture, since certain quantities of silver (and once also of gold) are given (SUM) for working (_ana epēšša_). Two of them are also sealed, though contrary to what we would normally expect in the contemporary Middle Assyrian practice, the sealer is not the party liable, who by the application of his seal acknowledges the liability, but an official representing the administration. Anyway, activities other than storage/hoarding and distribution, as for example production, taxation, transport or trade, are hardly attested. This “limited documentary coverage”, following an expression coined by Nicolas Postgate, has at least partly to do with the scope of the diviner’s archive. As we have already seen, this archive mainly contains records concerning cult supervision and festival organization and does not reflect activities outside this framework. In this respect, it is revealing that the four delivery notes connected to manufacturing were not found in the building M1, but in the temple of Ba’l.

Finally, it has already been noted that the administrative texts show no interest in the king and that they are not part of the palace household. This observation is in agreement with the information of the legal and religious texts, which suggest that

---

46 See Appendix nos. 4-10.
48 Texts with _ana ŠU_ (without verb): Emar 311, Emar 316, Emar 323, RE 73. Texts with _ana muḫḫi_ (without verb): Emar 51, Emar 132, PdA 68 (see Durand & Marti 2003a, 144, for a different interpretation). Variations in connection with verbs: Emar 282, Fs-Kutscher 7 (both _ana PN + nādānu_), SMEA-30 24 ( _ana PN + pāqādu_).
49 Emar 51, Emar 56, Emar 57, Emar 58.
50 Postgate 2001, 184.
51 Fleming (2000, 40), suggests that the barley allotments documented in the diviner’s archive might have been produced in city-owned land and delivered directly through the administrative intermediacy of the diviner. Dietrich (1990, 41) assumes that the source of supply was represented by “Abgaben der Gläubigen und Latifundien”. See Emar 320, a text that could be connected with imposts or contributions in grain and further ETBLM 24 and Emar 42, royal votive offerings to temples.
52 Fleming 2000, 38-39. Texts that in some way refer to the palace or to members of the royal family are Emar 319, Emar 321, Emar 333, Emar 349, Emar 361, Emar 378, Emar 379, ETBLM 23.
Emar’s society was less centralized than were neighbouring Ugarit and Alalah and that the king had to share the power with communal authorities like the Temple of NIN.URTA and the Elders. Nevertheless, we should be very cautious in drawing more general conclusions about the socio-economic model, since the palace archive has not been discovered yet. The so-called Hilani in Chantier A, the building the French excavators presumed to be the palace, can no longer be held as one. Neither the archaeological remains nor the cuneiform texts found there allow such an interpretation. According to a widespread conceptualization, Mesopotamian societies are characterized either as king-centered or as temple-based systems. Based on the Alalah and Ugarit evidence, Late Bronze Age Syria is ascribed to the first pattern. It is my impression, however, that Emar has to be situated somewhere in between.
Appendix: Administrative Texts from Emar

Since the nature and purpose of the texts are not always clear, the following classification is based on the item most frequently mentioned. In some cases, tablets with a striking resemblance have been placed together as a subgroup and called after the keyword. Moreover, considering that a neat division between administrative and non-administrative (especially legal) texts is often difficult to trace, some cases – both regarding included and excluded tablets – are more a matter of appreciation and open to discussion.

1. Texts recording individuals (sometimes in relation to numerals):


2. Texts recording various commodities (including metal objects, slaves, textiles, vehicles, wooden utensils, furniture, livestock, and barley):

   ETBLM 16, ETBLM 20, ETBLM 21, ETBLM 22, ETBLM 23.

3. Texts recording primarily metal objects (especially bronze), sometimes in association with jewellery and stones:


4. Texts recording weapons (especially katappu and katinnu):


5. Texts recording vessels (as containers of beer, wine or oil)

   5.1 In connection with personal names: Emar 50, Emar 275, Emar 276, Emar 305, Emar 306, Emar 307, RE 78.
   5.2 In connection with divine names: Emar 274, Emar 300, Emar 363, Emar 364.
6. Texts recording animals (especially sheep)


7. Texts recording grain and its by-products:


8. Texts recording metal amounts (especially silver and gold):


9. Texts recording metals as raw material:

Emar 51, Emar 56, Emar 57, Emar 58.

10. Texts recording textiles:

Emar 22, Emar 73, Emar 301, Emar 302, RE 36.

11. Texts recording divine names:


12. Texts recording real estate:

Emar 168, Emar 169, Emar 170, RE 17.

13. Labels:

Emar 61, Emar 62.

14. Uncertain because too fragmentary:


15. Still unpublished (according to the CD catalog of Pruzsinszky 2003):

IOPhW 2, IOPhW 6 (tablets of the Oriental Institute, Würzburg).