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07) angurinnu¹⁾ – The term *angurinnu* denotes a metal object whose precise meaning is unknown in dictionaries (*AHw*, p. 51: “ein Metallggst.”; *CAD* A/2, p. 118: “a metal household object”; *CDA*, p. 17: “a metal object”). The purpose of this note is to review and, as far as possible, update the information provided by *AHw*, *CAD*, and *CDA* on this term with regard to the second millennium B.C.

Babylonia: the inventory EA 13 from Babylonia, belonging to the Amarna archive²⁾, mentions an “*angurinnu* of bronze” (*an-gu-ri-in-nu* zabar; compiled in *AHw* and *CAD*).

Mittani: the term is mentioned in two inventories of gifts from King Tušratta found in Amarna (compiled in *AHw* and *CAD*): a) EA 22:IV 24: 10 šu *an-gu₅-ri-in-nu* zabar “10 sets(?) of *angurinnu*, of bronze”; b) EA 25:III 15: the copy by L. Abel³⁾ and the transcription by J. A. Knudtzon⁴⁾ read *an-gur-i-in-nu*, a reading resumed in *AHw* (*an-gur-i-in-nu kaspī*) and in *CAD* A/2 (2 šu *an-gur-i-in-nu* kù.babbar). But, as shown in the copy by O. Schroeder⁵⁾ and noted by W. L. Moran⁶⁾, the correct reading is *an-gur-bi-in-nu*⁷⁾; EA 25:IV 61: 10 šu *an-gu₅-ri-i[n-nu...]*.

Ashur: a MA administrative text, published by N. Postgate⁸⁾ and mentioned by *AHw*, p. 1543, records in line 9': 1-n[i]-ú-tu *an-gu-ri-nu* 2/3 M[A.N]A KI.LÁ “a pair of *angurinnu*, two thirds of a mina in weight”.

Emar: three legal texts and two inventories mention the term. TBR 22:8⁹⁾: *an-gu-ri-in-nu* [za]bar (legal text); TBR 28:20¹⁰⁾: *a-gu-ri-in-nu* zabar (legal text); RA 77 no. 4:21¹¹⁾: 1 *an-^fgu-re¹-en-nu* z[a]bar (legal text); Westenholz no. 21:8¹²⁾: 1 *an-gu-ri-in-nu* zabar (inventory); Westenholz no. 22:8¹³⁾: 1 *an-gu-ri-in-nu* zabar (inventory).

Hattuša: *angurin(n)u* (*an-ku-ri-(in-)nu*) also appears as Akkadogram in three inventories in Hittite language, which does not allow us to establish the precise nature of the object either¹⁴⁾: KUB XLII 11:VI 4' (^{urudu}*an-ku-ri-nu* GAL) and 5' (^{urudu}*an-ku-ri-nu* GAL)¹⁵⁾, KUB XLII 28:III 9' (1 ^{urudu}*an-ku-ri-nu*) and 14' (12 ^{urudu}*an-ku-ri-nu*)¹⁶⁾, and Bo 6754:7' (^{urudu}*an-ku-ri-in-nu*)¹⁷⁾.

Thus, the term *angurinnu* shows considerable geographical dispersal in the second half of the second millennium B.C. It is attested in inventories, administrative, and legal texts from Babylonia, Mittani, Ashur, Emar, and Hattuša. The most common spelling is *angurinnu* (*an-gulgu₅-ri-in-nu*, Babylonia, Mittani, Emar, Hattuša, *an-gu-ri-nu* in Ashur, *an-gu-re-en-nu* also in Emar), with the slight variant *aggurinnu* (*a-gu-ri-in-nu*) of Emar and the more remarkable *angurbinnu* (*an-gur-bi-in-nu*) of Mittani. The etymology is, in principle, unknown (cf. *AHW*, p. 51), although A. Kammenhuber suggested a possible Hurrian origin of the term (**ankurinni* or **ankuri-nni*)¹⁸⁾ and, more recently, P. Steinkeller "considers this form a variant of OB *agarinnu* 'beer mash; mother; crucible' (*CAD* A/1 145-46)"¹⁹⁾. The texts, nevertheless, show that it is a metal object, usually made of bronze (Hattuša: copper?) and occasionally also of silver, which could have different sizes and be part of a set of two. Beyond these general attributes, it is not possible to determine further its precise shape or use. However, we owe the possible identification of the object to E. Leichty. As recorded in *AHW*, p. 382 and *CAD* A/2, pp. 118-119, the term is also attested in the first millennium B.C. in NB texts, with the variant *ingurēnu*²⁰⁾. Leichty published text BM 56942²¹⁾, a "receipt for silver from manufacture of an object called an *iggurru*", a word which the author suggests should be understood as a by-form of *angurinnu* / *ingurēnu*. This tablet also includes a drawing: "Beneath the date formula is a drawing of an *iggurru*, a rather elaborate lamp stand"²²⁾, some sort of candlestick. This could also be the object called *angurinnu* in the texts of the second millennium B.C.

1) This note is the result of joint work undertaken by the authors within the framework of the Research Project "Bancos de Datos Semíticos Noroccidentales: Desarrollo y aplicación de nuevas tecnologías para el estudio y conservación de la documentación semítico-noroccidental del II y I milenio a. C." (HUM2007-65317), funded by the Spanish "Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología" within the National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation (I+D+I) and by the European Union (Feder Funds).

2) W. L. Moran, *The Amarna Letters*, Baltimore 1992, p. 26: "This inventory, from Babylonia, is apparently a dowry of a Babylonian princess, probably a daughter of Burna-Buriaš".

3) H. Winckler, L. Abel, *Der Thontafelfund von El Amarna*, in *Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen - Königliche Museen zu Berlin*, Heft 1, Berlin 1889, no. 25.

4) J. A. Knudtzon, *Die El-Amarna-Tafeln*, Leipzig 1907-1915 (Aalen 1964), vol. 1, p. 206.

5) O. Schroeder, *Die Tontafeln von El-Amarna*, in *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Königlichen Museen zu Berlin*. Heft XII, Leipzig 1915 (= VS 12), no. 201.

6) W. L. Moran, *Amarna Letters*, pp. 77 and 82.

7) Reading accepted by several authors, see H.-P. Adler, *Das Akkadische des Königs Tušratta von Mitanni*, Neukirchen-Vluyn 1976, p. 261; Z. Cochavi-Rainey, *Royal Gifts in the Late Bronze Age. Fourteenth to Thirteenth Centuries B.C.E.*, Beer-Sheva 1999, p. 120.

8) J. N. Postgate, "Assyrian documents in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva", *Assur* 2/4 (1979), pp. 93-107; p. 100: "Fragment from a large tablet with at least two columns, listing metal items with their weights".

9) Published by D. Arnaud, *Textes syriens de l'âge du Bronze récent*, Barcelona 1991, pp. 54-55.

10) Edited by D. Arnaud, *Textes syriens...*, pp. 61-62.

11) Edited by J. Huehnergard, "Five tablets from the vicinity of Emar", *RA* 77 (1983), pp. 22-25, comment on p. 34.

12) Edited by J. G. Westenholz, *Cuneiform Inscriptions in the Collection of the Bible Lands Museum Jerusalem. The Emar Tablets*, Groningen 2000, pp. 54-57; p. 55: "This text ends with some lines which only vaguely indicate the purpose of the list. Various suggestions for this, such as an inventory of a partnership agreement in some commercial enterprise, could be offered".

13) Edited by J. G. Westenholz, *Cuneiform Inscriptions...*, pp. 57-58.

14) See, for instance, the translations by J. Friedrich and A. Kammenhuber, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*, Heidelberg 1975-1984, p. 95 ("ein Gegenstand aus Metall"; see also in this respect H. A. Hoffner, *BiOr* 37 [1980], p. 200) and by J. Tischler, *Hethitisches Handwörterbuch*, Innsbruck 2001, p. 272 ("ein Metallgegenstand"). Also mentioned by G. Beckman, *BiOr* 58 (2001), col. 196 in his review of the Emar texts now in Jerusalem.

15) S. Košak, *Hittite Inventory Texts (CTH 241-250)*, Heidelberg 1982, p. 283; J. Siegelová, *Hethitische Verwaltungspraxis im Lichte der Wirtschafts- und Inventardokumente*, Prag 1986, p. 408. KUB 42 11:VI 4 links the object *angurin(n)u* to Kammalija, probably a high official of the Hittite court; regarding him see H. Otten, "Kammalija", *RIA* 5 (1976-1980), p. 335 and F. Imparati, "À propos des témoins du traité avec Kurunta de Tarhuntassa", in H. Otten et al. (eds.), *Hittite and Other Anatolian and Near Eastern Studies in Honour of Sedat Alp*, Ankara 1992, pp. 315-316.

16) S. Košak, *Hittite Inventory Texts*, p. 283; J. Siegelová, *Hethitische Verwaltungspraxis*, p. 150.

17) J. Siegelová, *Hethitische Verwaltungspraxis*, p. 272.

18) J. Friedrich and A. Kammenhuber, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*, p. 95.

19) Cited as a private communication in E. Pentiu, *West Semitic Vocabulary in the Akkadian Texts from Emar*, Winona Lake 2001, p. 25. Note also the existence in Ugaritic of the personal name *ikrn*, of uncertain etymology, cf. G. del Olmo and J. Sanmartín, *A Dictionary of the Ugaritic Language in the Alphabetic Tradition*, Leiden 2003, p. 45.

- 20) A text shows that the object could also be made of iron.
21) E. Leichty, “*angurinnu*”, WZKM 86 (1996) [Fs H. Hirsch], pp. 233-236.
22) E. Leichty, “*angurinnu*”, p. 234.

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