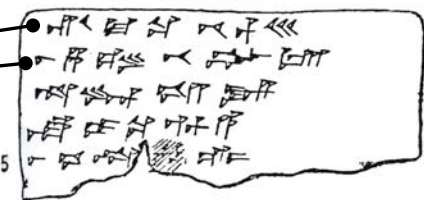
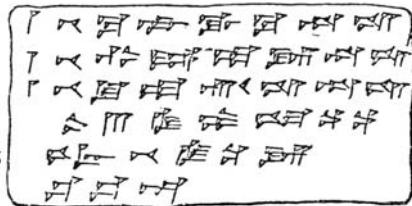


P type

name p

MDP 9, 11

60^{BE}ba-ag-ráb-ba du-iš
60^{BE}tí-ya-ad-da du-iš
60^{BE}ma-ad-ri-iš du-iš
PAP 180 ku-uk-tu4 BABBAR.BABBAR
kur-mán^{BE}ku-ud-da-ka4-ka4-na
hu-ma-ka4^{BE}pár-síp
AŠ^{AS}za-am-pè-gir-ip
du-uh-iš-ta
ITU ŠE UD DIRIG
AŠ^{AS}sat-tù-[...]um



MDP 9, 94:1-r14

[product(s)] [proper name] du-iš (x7)
1 ku-uk-tu4 KI.MIN^{BE}ma-da du-iš
[product(s)] [proper name] du-iš (x4)
PAP 12^{BE}pu-hu sa-ma-tip6
[products]
PAP 13^{BE}pár-síp za-am-pe-[gìr]-ip du-[iš]

MDP 9, 238:3

[products] [BE]iš-pu-gur-da [AŠ]z[am-pe-gìr-ra] du-iš

MDP 9, 49:1'

[...]BEpár-sípAŠhu-ri-ip

MDP 9, 187:1-r3

[products]
PAP^{BE}ba-ag-ba-du du-iš
[products]
[PAP]^{BE}mar-su-un-da du-iš
[products]
PAP^{BE}mi-ti(?)lak-šar du-iš
[products]
PAP^{BE}na-ma-ad-da
[product]
^{BE}man-du-uk-ku
PAP 5^{BE}pár-sípAŠda-at-ti-ya-na-ip
[product]^{BE}ba-ak-si-en-da



Neo-Elamite seal from Susa (Amiet 1973: 29, No. 32)
pár-sir-/ra / DUMU kur-/lu-iš-/na

MDP 11, 307:8-13 (legal text)

DIŠnap-du-ur DUMU bar-ru
DIŠpár-sir-ra taš-šup
DIŠki-li-li KI.MIN
DIŠ.dŠIMUT-un-ri-ri
DIŠki-ti-ik-ka4
PAP 5 gi-nu-ip

MDP 9, 246

[products]
PAP 2^{BE}ku-du-[...]
[products]
PAP^{BE}ba-ag-ba-du
[products]
[PAP]^{BE}ir-da-[...]
[products] [...]
[products] [...]
[products] [...]
PAP 6^{BE}pár-s[ip]AŠda-at-ti-ya-na-ip(?)

S type

proper name name r

MDP 9, 121:1-4

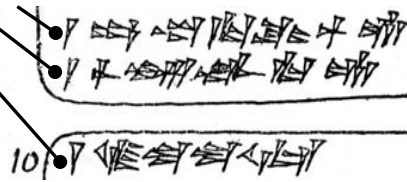
[products]
PAP^{BE}za-man-du-iš* pársir-ra
* Hinz & Koch 1987: ha-du-iš < Old Persian *āduš.

S0 type

name r

MDP 9, 47:11-17

60 ku-uk-tu4AŠa-a-pír-ip-pè
^{BE}[pár]-sir-ra* DUMU bar-ru
...
PAP hu-ut-tuk-ki li-ip-ka4
kur-mán^{BE}ku-ud-da-ka4-ka4
ITU ŠE UD AŠšū-šu-un
* Cf. li-ib-ba-li-kaš-ra-pè-ra or it-ra-a-a-pè-ra in MDP 9, 97.
MDP 9, 119:7: ^{BE}hu-ban-nu-kaš DUMU bar-ru
MDP 9, 282:7: bar-ru DUMU te-[...]



O type

[product] [name] p-ip-pè

MDP 9, 166, passim

uk-ku-r[a-ap ...]
x KI.MIN ...
x KI.MINAŠša-la-ip-pe
x KI.MIN^{BE}pár-sip-ip-pè
...
3 ki-mal-tam6AŠša-la-ip-pe ...
2 ša-mar-ráš^{BE}pár-sip-ip-pè ...

Glossary

AŠ: determinative for places.
BABBAR.BABBAR: adj. 'white'.
BE: determinative for people.
d: determinative for divinities.
DIRIG: intercalary (month).
DIŠ: determinative for people (like BE).
duhšta: vb. 'have received' | [action]
DUMU: 'son'.
duš: vb. 'received' | [action]
ginup: n. plur. 'witnesses'.
humaka: vb. 'have been withdrawn (from the warehouse)' | [action]
huttukki: exact meaning unknown, 'manufactured object(s)'.
ITU: 'month'.
kimaltam: n. 'spoon' (?) | [product]
KI.MIN: 'ditto'.
kuktu: n. 'overall' | [product]
kurman: exact meaning unknown, 'under the responsibility (of)', originally perhaps 'by hand (of)'.
lipka: vb. 'have been deposited (in the warehouse)', literally 'to be present' | [action]
-na: genitive suffix (in genitive relation to the preceding word).
PAP: 'total', used as grouping marker for the preceding items.
puhu: n. 'boy(s)'.
ša(u)marraš: n., a kind of valuable vessel | [product]
ŠE: 12th month.
taššup: n. 'people'.
UD: 'day'.
ukkurap: n. 'shield' (?) | [product]

בְּנֵי שֵׁם עֵילָם וְאַשּׁוּר וְאַרְפַּכְשָׁד וְלוֹד וְאַרְם: [Genesis 10:21]

Shem, the third of Noah's sons, had five sons, who inhabited Asia as far as the Indian Ocean, beginning at the Euphrates. Elymus had for his descendants the Elymaeans, **ancestors** of the Persians ("Ελυμος μὲν γὰρ Ἐλυμαίους Περσῶν ὄντας ἀρχηγέτας κατέλιπεν). [Josephus, *Jewish Antiquities*, I 143]

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Abstract

References to Persians before the Achaemenid period are known not only from Mesopotamian sources: as gentilic designation, 'Persian' occurs at least 11 times both in singular and plural form (Elamite *pār-sir-(ra)* and *pār-sip*) in the neo-Elamite administrative tablets from the Acropolis of Susa (V. SCHEIL, MDP 9). In 6 occurrences, the plural form is in concord with people named after a locale; in another occurrence the singular form singles out an individual; in 2 occurrences it seems to mark items as of Persian kind. Often some proper names are related to these occurrences, and most of them are clearly Iranian. According to R. ZADOK (*Beiträge zur Namenforschung*, n.F. 18 (1983)), even the name of the most prominent superintendent (designated as *kurman*) of the administration, *ku-ud-da-ka₄-ka₄*, might be Iranian. However, the most striking insight is not the presence of Persian people in neo-Elamite sources, but the evidence for their relationships with the administrative apparatus both as individuals and as a group. Unfortunately, the dating of the tablets is much debated (W. HINZ: 685 BC; F. VALLAT: first quarter of the 6th century BC; G.G. CAMERON: coeval to Cyrus the Great and Cambyses) and the exact meaning of the technical language of administration is still unclear.

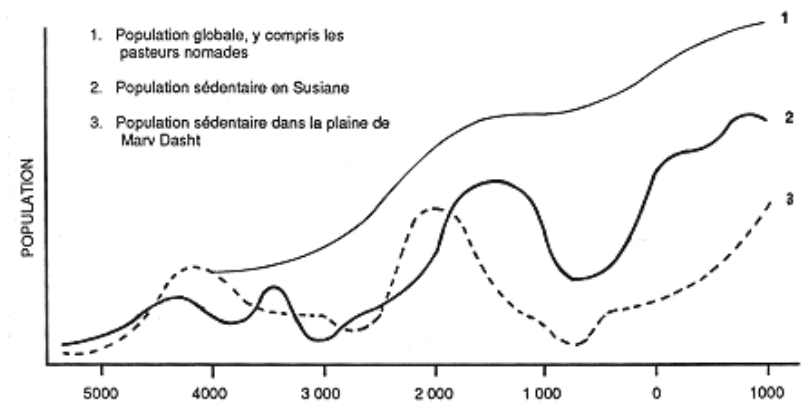
Pre-Achaemenid Persians: An Elamite Point of View

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See the Synchronized References on
<www.elamit.net>

Model of demographic development in south-western Iran from 5th to 1st millennium BC (after Miroshedji 1990: 63, fig. 4).

Curve No. 1: global population, including nomadic groups; curve No. 2 (thick): sedentary population in Susiana; curve No. 3 (dashed): sedentary population in the Marv Dasht plain.



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