

Michael Jursa. « Agricultural Management, Tax Farming and Banking: Aspects of Entrepreneurial Activity in Babylonia in the Late Achaemenid and Hellenistic Periods », in : Pierre Briant, Francis Joannès, éd(s.), *La transition entre l'empire achéménide et les royaumes hellénistiques (vers 350-300 av. J.-C.)*. Actes du colloque au Collège de France (22-23 novembre 2004), Paris, 2006, pp. 137-222. (Persika 9)

Vito Messina

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- 1 In the so-called Mūrās[shin]u archive records of deposit and promissory notes were kept that show the entrepreneurial activities of a high-rank person: Mūrāsu was a rent and tax farmer, and as a contractor for Esagila he ran the temple's agricultural business. Through these documents the Author recovers the transactions between Mūrāsu and other traders, ascertaining that he frequently deposited funds together with other persons - his own funds, or temple funds administrated by him - and suggesting that sometimes these records of deposit were intended to be used as

negotiable financial instruments, namely cheques. According to the Author, the purpose of such a deposit could actually be explained as a money investment, since depositaries reinvesting in their turn are known from other areas of the Hellenistic world.

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Thèmes : 3.2.2. Pré-Achéménides et Achéménides

AUTEURS

VITO MESSINA

Università di Torino