



ḤUDIMIRI

ḤUDIMIRI, a peripheral district and city of the same name in Elam, mentioned in the Assyrian sources only during the reign of Ashurbanipal. In 649 B.C.E., one Nabubelshumate, left his native sealand in the south of Babylonia and took refuge in the city of Ḥudimiri in Elam (R. F. Harper, *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters*, London and Chicago, 1892-1914, No. 521). From another letter it is known that the Assyrians had to build a fleet to cross the Persian Gulf to pursue him (*ibid.*, No. 795). This supports the location of Ḥudimiri somewhere near the point where the Uлай (the modern Šāur) was flowing at that time into the Persian Gulf (J. Schawe, "Das Land Ḥu(Pak)-di(ki)-mi-ri," *AfO* 8, 1932, pp. 52-53).

In 641 B.C.E. Piz(s)lumê, the king of Ḥudimiri, sent presents to Ashurbanipal on the occasion of his victory over Elam (A. K. Grayson, "The Chronology of the Reign of Ashurbanipal," *ZA* 70/2, 1980, pp. 232, 235; E. F. Weidner, "Die älteste Nachricht über das persische Königs Haus, Kyros I, ein Zeitgenosse Aššurbânâplis," *AfO* 7, 1931, p. 4, l. 14). Another passage of the same inscription tells about presents sent to Nineveh by Kuraš (see CYRUS i.), the king of Parsumaš (Weidner, p. 4, l. 7). Sometimes this is taken as evidence for the proximity of Ḥudimiri and Parsumaš (Persis) (I. M. D'yakonov [Diakonoff], *Istoriya Midii* (History of Media), Moscow and Leningrad, 1956, pp. 198, n. 3, 294, n. 1). However, this is not evident (Weidner, p. 6; G. G. Cameron, *History of Early Iran*, Chicago, 1936, pp. 179 f.; E.A. Grantovskii, *Rannyya istoriya iranskikh plemyon Perednei Azii* (The early history of the Iranian tribes in the Near East), Moscow, 1970, p. 222).



BIBLIOGRAPHY

given in the text.