

جامعة الموصل
كلية الآثار



وزارة التعليم العالي
والبحث العلمي

ISSN 2304-103X(Print)

ISSN 2664-2794(Online)

IRAQI
Academic Scientific Journals

مجلة

آثار الرافدين

مجلة آثار الرافدين، ج ١٠ مجلد ٧

2022

Athar Al-Rafedain Vol.7 No.1

مجلة علمية محكمة تبحث في آثار العراق والشرق الأدنى القديم

تصدر عن كلية الآثار في جامعة الموصل / الجزء الاول - المجلد السابع / ١٤٤٣هـ / ٢٠٢٢م

ISSN 2304-103X (Print)
ISSN 2664-2794 (Online)

مجلة

أَثَرُ الرَّافِدَيْنِ

مجلة علمية محكمة تبحث في آثار العراق و الشرق الأدنى القديم

تصدر عن كلية الآثار في جامعة الموصل

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الجزء الأول / المجلد السابع جمادي الأولى ١٤٤٣ هـ / كانون الثاني ٢٠٢٢ م
رقم الايداع في دار الكتب والوثائق ببغداد
(١٧١٢) لسنة ٢٠١٢

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- ١- تقبل المجلة البحوث العلمية التي تقع في تخصصات:
 - علم الآثار بفرعيه القديم والإسلامي .
 - اللغات القديمة بلهجاتها و الدراسات المقارنة.
 - الكتابات المسمارية و الخطوط القديمة .
 - الدراسات التاريخية والحضارية .
 - الجيولوجيا الاثرية .
 - تقنيات المسح الاثري .
 - الدراسات الانثروبولوجية .
 - الصيانة والترميم .
- ٢- تقدم البحوث الى المجلة باللغتين العربية أو الانكليزية .
- ٣- يطبع البحث على ورق (A4)، وبنظام (word – 2010)، وبمسافات مزدوجة بين الاسطر، وبخط Simplified Arabic للغة العربية، و Times New Roman للغة الانكليزية، ويسلم على قرص ليزري (CD) ، وبنسختين ورقيتين.
- ٤- يطبع عنوان البحث في وسط الصفحة يليه اسم الباحث ودرجته العلمية ومكان عمله كاملاً والبريد الالكتروني (e-mail).
- ٥- يجب ان يحتوي البحث ملخصاً باللغتين العربية والانكليزية على ان لا تزيد عن (١٠٠) كلمة.
- ٦- يحتوي ملخص البحث بالإنكليزية على عنوان البحث واسم الباحث ودرجته العلمية ومكان عمله كاملاً والبريد الالكتروني له.
- ٧- تضمين البحث كلمات مفتاحية تتعلق بعنوان البحث ومضمونه.
- ٨- ان لا يكون البحث قد تم نشره سابقاً أو كان مقداً لنيل درجة علمية أو مستلاً من ملكية فكرية لباحث آخر، وعلى الباحث التعهد بذلك خطياً عند تقديمه للنشر.
- ٩- يلتزم الباحث باتباع الاسس العلمية السليمة في بحثه.
- ١٠- يلزم الباحث بتعديل فقرات بحثه ليتناسب مع مقترحات الخبراء واسلوب النشر في المجلة.

- ١١- لا تتجاوز عدد صفحات البحث عن (٢٥)، صفحة وفي حال تجاوز العدد المطلوب يتكفل الباحث بدفع مبلغاً اضافياً عن كل صفحة اضافية.
- ١٢- لا تعاد اصول البحوث المقدمة للمجلة الى اصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر.
- ١٣- ترقم الجداول والاشكال على التوالي وبحسب ورودها في البحث، وتزود بعناوين، وتقدم بأوراق منفصلة وتقدم المخططات بالحبر الاسود والصور تكون عالية الدقة.
- ١٤- تكتب ارقام الهوامش بين قوسين وترد متسلسلة في نهاية البحث.
- ١٥- يشار الى اسم المصدر كاملاً في الهامش مع وضع مختصر المصدر بين قوسين في نهاية الهامش.
- ١٦- يتحمل الباحث تصحيح ما يرد في بحثه من اخطاء لغوية وطباعية.
- ١٧- تعمل المجلة وفق التمويل الذاتي، ولذلك يتحمل الباحث اجور النشر البالغة (١٠٠٠٠٠)، مئة الف دينار عراقي.
- ١٨- يزود كل باحث بمستل من بحثه، أما نسخة المجلة كاملة فتطلب من سكرتارية المجلة لقاء ثمن تحدده هيئة التحرير.
- ١٩- ترسل البحوث على البريد الالكتروني للمجلة:

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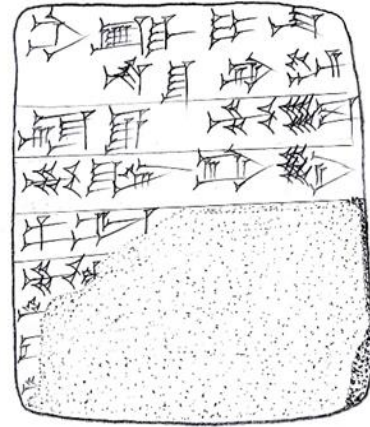
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- 8- CAD, E, p. 238.
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2. (IM. 235558)

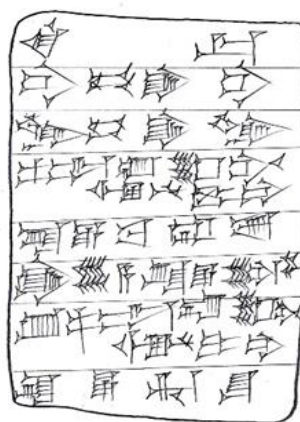
Obv.



Rev.

1. (IM. 235570)

Obv.



Rev.



0

5cm



Cub (puppy) small

I didn't cut

Sour milk (to) grows

Rev.

The bull of the Palace is in the basket (cage)

don't die

I swear in the name of the king

(Inspector) (administrative)[.....]

The year (in which) Shu-Sin, king of Ur, built the great obelisk of the
god

Enlil and the goddess Ninlil.

The general content:

A text includes an oath in the name of the king who said shepherds swear not to cut fodder and sour milk from the young bull and young cub.

According to SBAH decision No. 161 in 2017 which came to the Iraq Museum by the cooperation of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Iraqi Ministry of Culture.

2. (IM.235558):

Obv.

1. ^{diš} ba-ba-e
 ^{diš} i-tur₂-DIĜIR
 ^{diš} a-la-li
 gud e₂-gal la e-re?-šu
5. amar-ga
 amar-kir₄?
 la a-ap-ra-su
 ga-š[e-a l]a e-le-pu

Rev.

- gud e₂-gal i-na/ na-aš₂-bi-im
10. la e-mu-tu
 mu lugal-bi in-[pad₃]
 šabra [...].
 mu ^dš[u- ^dEN.ZU lugal] uri₅^[ki]-[ma- ke₄
 na-ru₂-a]/ mah₁ [^den-lil₂ ^dnin-lil₂- ra/
 mu-ne-du₃]

Translation:

Babae

E-Tur-ili

a-nu-li

The bull of the palace is not (used) for plowing

Small Bull

The unplowed field of the clerk inspector in charge of ten oxen and
supervisor of plowing oxen

Unplowed

Unplowed land for the inspector, the clerk in charge of ten oxen and
the supervisor of the plowing oxen

do not graze

10 da-za

i-tur-ili

turām-iškur

bull shepherds

Swear in the name of the king

Inspector urdu-e-bu-um

The year after (the year in which) Šu-Suen, king of the city of Ur

He built a wall of Martu (Ammuru) Murīq-tidnim

The general content:

A text that includes an oath in the name of the king by herdsmen of
bulls and donkeys swear not to cut off fodder and milk from young bulls and
donkey.

ga-še-a la e-le-pu
gan₂ šabra dub-sar gud 10/ u₃ nu-banda₃ gud
la e-re-šu

Rev.

- su₇ šabra dub-sar gud 10 u₃/ nu-banda₃ gud
10. la a-di₃-eš₂
 ^{diš} da-za
 ^{diš} [i-tu]r₂- i₃- li₂
 ^{diš} t[u-ra-]am- ^diškur
 sipa gud-meš
15. mu [lugal]-bi in-pad₃-ne-eš₃
 šab[ra] urdu₂-e-bu-um
 mu [us₂]-sa ^dšu-^dEN.ZU/ lugal uri₅^{ki}- ma-ke₄/
 bad₃ mar-tu mu-ri-iq/ ti-id-ni-im
 mu-du₃

Translation:

As for

Your little bulls

your little donkeys

Inspector clerk in charge of ten oxen and supervisor of plowing
oxen .

I didn't cut

Sour milk (in order) to grow

Whereas we find the only verb he mentioned in Sumerian form in the two texts is the verb of the oath. in- pad₃-ne-eš meaning swear⁽¹⁰⁾:

in-pad₃-ne-eš

while we find the same verb in other corresponding documents published by researcher David Owen, where they came in Akkadian formulas as follows:

ni-iš lugal it-ma⁽¹¹⁾

These two texts also contained many personal names of Akkadian origins in Ur III period, especially during the reign of Kings Šu-Suen and Ibi-Suen:

i-tur₂-i₃-li₂

tu-ra-am-^dIškur⁽¹²⁾

whereas we found two new rare names which we also think that they are of Akkadian origins:

ba-ba-e?

a-la-li?

Below is the transliteration of the two texts, their translation, and analysis of some of the formulas and notes:

1. (IM.235570):

Obv.

1. ki-ma

gud amar-ga gud

anše amar-ga anše

šabra dub-sar gud 10/ u₃ nu-banda₃ gud

5. la e-pa₂-ra-su

us a clear understanding of the wide use of Sumerian formulas in economic documents of the Early Old Babylonian period or the later one. That is considered as a natural development for the emergence of bilingual texts. One of the observations that we can make on these two texts is the absence of the name of the month before the historical formula, which, as we have mentioned before, it goes back to the age of Šu-Suen (2037-2029 BC). This matter is applicable to the text numbered (IM. 235545) from the reign of King Ibi-Suen. It is of great importance here to mention some details about these two texts in the following table:

No.	IM.	Size in cm	Object	Date
1.	235570	6.4 x 4.5 x 1.7	Oath of herdsman	ŠS 05
2.	235558	5.8 x 4.9 x 2	Oath of herdsman	ŠS 06

The Akkadian formulas mentioned in the two texts:

Some of the Akkadian formulas in these two texts are not from the common formulas in the Akkadian language. And their meanings are not clear, as it has been pointed out by the fact that Sigarist in his new book CUSAS, 40/1;2 has left it without clear translation or clear analysis ⁽⁷⁾, his explanation of the archive did not contain photos and copies of the cuneiform texts in order to verify the reading or translation. It seems that the writer of the text used the infinitive (e-re-šu)⁽⁸⁾, which means "plow?", as well as the nominative form na-aš-pi-im ⁽⁹⁾. Apart from this, the other Akkadian verbal formulas are simple verbal ones: (e-mu-tu,a-di₃-eš₂,e-pa₂-ra-su).

It is, of course, included in the so-called archive of the city of Iri-Sağrig, by (Sigarist, M.; Ozaki, T.), who published it in a new volume, CUSAS, 40/1;2⁽²⁾ as well as an article written by David Owen within the researches of the Paris Conference on Assyriology in 2019, which was titled “Akkadian Field Cultivation and Other Akkadian Contracts from Iri-Sağrig”⁽³⁾.

In fact, we have already dealt with an Akkadian text from the Sumerian Ur III period that deals with the same ideas, but it dates back to the second year of the reign of King Ibi-Suen⁽⁴⁾.

It is useful to say that most of the cuneiform texts that we have received so far from the Ur III periods contain Akkadian formulas and contents whose date goes back to the reign of King Šu-Suen, with the exception of the text marked (IM. 235545). These texts are classified as a grazing contract dating back to the second year of the reign of King Ibi-Suen⁽⁵⁾. The purpose of our focus on talking about the reigns of kings contained the Akkadian formulas for contracts and economic documents also include many Semitic names, is to determine when these formulas began to be used and why? Does this matter indicate a state of the effect of community coexistence between the Semitic Akkadians and the Sumerians during the reign of the last two kings of Ur III period (we mean Šu-Suen and Ibi-Suen)? Or that it came as a result of the influence of the Western Semitic (Amorite) penetration, which began to clearly dominate all aspects of daily life, especially in the last years of the reign of King Ibi-Suen (2028-2002) B.C⁽⁶⁾. Regardless of the details included in this type of economic documents, they certainly make us feel clearly the great influence on the political life at the end of the Ur III period. As we have emphasized in a previous article the presence of new evidences and proofs of the use of Akkadian formulas in the Sumerian texts. This gives

ملخص البحث :

هذه الدراسة تخص نصين مسماريين مصادرين غير منشورين محفوظين في المتحف العراقي و يعود تاريخهما الى عصر اور الثالثة (٢١١٢ - ٢٠٠٢) ق.م. و النصان موسومان بالرقمين (م.ع - ٢٣٥٥٧٠) و (م.ع - ٢٣٥٥٥٨)، و يتميزان باحتوائهما على صيغ اكديّة على الرغم من كونهما يعودان الى عصر أور الثالثة .

الكلمات المفتاحية: نسان مسماريان، جديان، أيري - ساكرك، صيغ أكديّة، عصر أور الثالثة.

Introduction:

There are collections of the confiscated cuneiform tablets came to the Iraq Museum in 2017. They are about (1000) pieces, consisting of (300) artifacts and (700) cuneiform tablets, most of them are dated to Ur III period (2112 – 2002) B.C. Through studying many of them especially the texts we have which start with (IM. 235000) and end with (IM. 235999), we believe they belong to Iri-Saġrig based on the names of the months which are identical to the calendar of Iri-Saġrig.

The date of the two cuneiform texts which we will tackle in this article goes back to the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Šu-Suen (2037-2029) BC. He is the fourth king of Ur III, whose reign was famous for the abundance of the texts and the economic documents. The importance of these two texts lies in the fact that they contain Akkadian formulas in two unique Sumerian texts dating to Ur III period⁽¹⁾. In fact, we are now familiar with this matter in many modern researches, it seems to us that a good collection of cuneiform texts that were published dated back to Ur III period.

Two New Cuneiform Texts from Iri-Saġrig Including Akkadian Formulas

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Abstract:

This study concerns two unpublished confiscated cuneiform texts kept in the Iraq Museum belong to Ur III period (2112 – 2002) B.C.E. (IM. 235570); (IM.235558). Although, the texts belong to Ur III period, they contain Akkadian formulas. The subject of these texts is an oath in the name of the king by herdsmen of bulls and donkeys.

Keywords: Two, New, Cuneiform, Texts, Iri-Saġrig, Akkadian, Formulas.

نصان مسماريان جديان من مدينة أيري – ساكرك يتضمنان صيغاً أكديّة

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كلية الآثار جامعة الموصل

علي محمد احمد
طالب ماجستير

تاريخ قبول النشر: ٢٠٢١/٧/١١

تاريخ تقديم البحث للمجلة: ٢٠٢١/٦/٣٠

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- 1- The journal accepts scientific research that falls in specializations:
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 - Ancient languages with their dialects and comparative studies.
 - Cuneiform Inscriptions and ancient lines.
 - Historical and cultural studies
 - Archaeological geology.
 - Archaeological survey techniques.
 - Anthropological studies.
 - Conservation and restoration.
- 2- Research papers shall be submitted to the magazine in both Arabic and English.
- 3- The research shall be printed on (A4) paper, word-2010 system, with double spaces between lines, Simplified Arabic font for Arabic language, Times New Roman for English language, delivered on CD, and in two paper based copies.
- 4- The title of the research should be printed in the middle of the page, followed by the name of the researcher, his academic degree, his full work address, and e-mail.
- 5- The research should contain an abstract in Arabic and English languages, it shouldn't exceed (100) words.
- 6- The abstract of the research in English contains the title of the research, the name of the researcher, his academic degree, his full workplace, and his e-mail.
- 7- The research must include keywords related to the title of the research and its content.
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Athar Al-Rafedain

Accredited Scientific Journal

It Search's in Archaeology of Iraq and Ancient Near East

Published by College of Archaeology – University of Mosul

E-Mail: uom.atharalrafedain@gmail.com

Vol.7 / No.1

Jamadi al-awal. 1443 A.H. / January. 2022 A.D.

University of Mosul
College of Archaeology



Ministry of Higher
Education and Scientific
Research
ISSN 2304 - 103X(Print)
ISSN 2664-2794(Online)

IRAQI
Academic Scientific Journals

Journal

Athar Al-Rafedain

Accredited Scientific Journal It Search's in Archaeology of Iraq and Ancient Near East

Published College of Archaeology - University of Mosul / Vol.7/ No.1 / 1443 A.H. / 2022 A.D.

مجلة آثار الرافدين، ج ١ مجلد ٧ 2022 Athar Al-Rafedain Vol.7 No.1