

Contracts Language in the old Babylonian Period In The light of published an Unpublished cuneiform texts

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Abstract

The most of legal documents (economic contracts) which came from the south of Mesopotamia during the pre-akkadian era , its writings was purely in Sumerian

but with the advent of the Akkadian clans and established their Empire, began a new age and then spread the using of Akkadian and adopted as an official language along with Sumerian accent and writing , the legal documents became carries a mixture from Sumerian and Akkadian vocabulary

During the old Babylonian period the using of the Sumerian accent was continued in writing of the legal documents widely along with some Akkadian vocabulary , although the using of the Sumerian was reduced as spoken accent , because the political power in the hands of Amorites therefore the Babylonian scribes used the Akkadian accent to write the contracts mainly along with sumerian accent which considered as a second accent, but the writings rate of the Sumerian to the Akkadian in the texts varied according to the writer, location and date of the text writing .

Most of the documents that which came from the south of Babylon has been written in Sumerian purely , however were found in the same locations many documents with Akkadian formulation in most of its clauses . While the documents which discovered in the middle and north of Babylon was in Akkadian drafting in most of its paragraphs ,even that some of these documents was mentioned in a pure Akkadian formulation , and in spite of that we can notes the existence of some contracts which written in Sumerian in the areas of north Babylon , and this will back as we mentioned Previously to the locations and the writer,s knowledge and his influenced rate by this accent or that .

There are main reasons that prompted the writers to use the Sumerian accent in writing the legal documents in the old Babylonian period that these formulas have gained legality over time and also by frequently using till it became dominant rule later , as well as the Akkadian were not fully ready to adapt with the developed economic and legal terminologies which used in Sumerian society .

We must refer that many historical formulas during the old Babylonian period was written in Sumerian and read in Sumerian as well..

From all this we can deduce that the Babylonian scribes had used both the Akkadian and Sumerian accents in the writing of the contracts formulas during the old Babylonian period , although the using of Sumerian accent had reduced through the old Babylonian period , but it still continuous in writing contracts formula during this period , and we could prove that through what we mentioned previously that the Babylonian writer has forced the readers to read the Sumerian vocabulary in Sumerian accent .

Keywords : Babylonian Period, the Sumerian terminologies.

الخلاصة

تعد الوثائق القانونية (عقود الاقتصادية) التي جاءت من جنوب بلاد الرافدين مصدراً مهماً في تسليط الضوء على طبيعة خطوط ومضامين هذه النصوص، وقد جاءت النصوص السومرية قُبيل العصر الأكدي مدونة بالخط السومري واللهجة السومرية، ولكن مع ظهور الاقوام الجزرية والمتمثلة بالأكديين وقيام الإمبراطورية الأكديّة بدأ عصر جديد شاع فيه انتشار واستخدام اللغة الأكديّة كلغة رسمية للبلاد والدول المجاورة فضلاً عن استخدام اللغة والكتابة السومرية إلى جنب اللغة الأكديّة، أصبحت الوثائق القانونية تحمل في طياتها خليطاً من المفردات الأكديّة والسومرية .

خلال العصر البابلي القديم استمر استخدام المفردات والصيغ السومرية في كتابة الوثائق القانونية على نطاق واسع إلى جنب الكتابات الأكديّة ، على الرغم من أن اللهجة السومرية قد قل استخدامها كلهجة محكية بصورة كبيرة، لأن السلطة السياسية في أيدي الأموريين وبالتالي فقد استخدم الكتبة البابليين اللهجة الأكديّة بصورة أساسية لكتابة النصوص المسمارية جنباً إلى جنب مع اللهجة السومرية التي عُدت لهجة ثانوية، ولكن معدل الكتابات السومرية إلى الأكديّة في النصوص المسمارية يختلف تبعاً للكاتب ، كذلك مكان وتاريخ كتابة النص . تنوعت النصوص المسمارية التي جاءت من مناطق جنوب بلاد بابل من حيث الصياغة واللغة فقد دون عدد كبير منها بلهجة سومرية بحتة، كما وقد عثر على عدد آخر من النصوص في نفس الموقع ذات صياغة أكديّة بحتة في معظم بنودها.

أما الوثائق التي عثر عليها في وسط وشمال بابل كانت ذات صياغة أكديّة في معظم فقراتها، وعلى الرغم من ذلك يمكن ملاحظة وجود بعض العقود الذي كتبت باللغة السومرية في مناطق شمال بابل، وهذا يعود كما ذكرنا سابقاً للكاتب ومكان كتابة النص ، نصف إلى ذلك معرفة الكاتب ومدى تأثره بهذه اللهجة أو تلك.

هناك عدد من الأسباب التي دفعت الكتّاب خلال العصر البابلي القديم إلى استخدام عدد كبير من المفردات والصيغ القانونية السومرية في كتاباتهم ؛ والسبب يكمن في أن هذه المفردات والصيغ قد اكتسبت صفةً شرعيةً وقانونيةً خلال استخدامها على مر العصور، هذا بالإضافة إلى أن الأكديّة لم تكن مستعدة بعد للتكيف مع المصطلحات الاقتصادية والقانونية المتقدمة التي شاع استخدامها في المجتمعات السومرية.

من كل هذا نستنتج أن الكتبة البابليين قد استخدموا كلا اللهجتين الأكديّة والسومرية في كتابة صيغ العقود خلال العصر البابلي القديم ، على الرغم من أن استخدام اللهجة السومرية قد قل بصورة كبيرة خلال هذا العصر إلا أن المفردات والصيغ السومرية ظلت حاضرة في نصوص هذا العصر ، ومن خلال الاطلاع على طبيعة النصوص البابلية يمكن أن نجزم بأن الكاتب البابلي قد تعمد استخدام مصطلحات سومرية وأجبر القراء على قرائتها باللهجة السومرية كونها صارت عرفاً سائداً وجزءاً راسخاً في كتابة الوثائق المسمارية .

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفترة البابلية، المصطلحات السومرية.

The most of legal documents (economic contracts) which came from the south of Mesopotamia during the pre-akkadian era (2370 - 2230 BC) , its writings was purely in Sumerian , but with the advent of the Akkadian clans and established their Empire, began

a new age and then spread the using of Akkadian and adopted as an official language along with Sumerian accent and writing , the legal documents became carries a mixture from Sumerian and Akkadian vocabulary ⁽¹⁾ . During the old Babylonian period the using of the Sumerian accent was continued in writing of the legal documents widely along with some Akkadian vocabulary , although the using of the Sumerian was reduced as spoken accent , because the political power in the hands of Amorites therefore the Babylonian scribes used the Akkadian accent to write the contracts mainly along with sumerian accent which considered as a second accent, but the writings rate of the Sumerian to the Akkadian in the texts varied according to the writer, location and date of the text writing . Most of the documents that which came from the south of Babylon has been written in Sumerian purely , ⁽²⁾ however were found in the same locations on many documents with Akkadian formulation in most of its clauses . While the documents which discovered in the middle and north of Babylon was in Akkadian drafting in most of its paragraphs ,even that some of these documents was mentioned in a pure Akkadian formulation ⁽³⁾ , and in spite of that can note the existence of some contracts which written in Sumerian in the areas of north Babylon , and this will back as we mentioned Previously to the locations and the writer,s knowledge and his influenced rate by this accent or that .

Among the main reasons that prompted the writers to use the Sumerian accent in writing the legal documents in the old Babylonian period that these formulas have gained legality over time and also by frequently using till it became dominant rule later , as well as the Akkadian were not fully ready to adapt with the developed economic and legal terminologies which used in Sumerian society .

The first attempts to adapting the Akkadian accent with the Sumerian terminologies were in linguistic dictionaries or as the researchers called it a series of (ana ittišu) which is believed it have belonged to the age of Eisen and larsa (2000 - 1800 B.C), and may have written for the purpose of educate the scribes and help them to understand the Sumerian formulas and terms and its opposite in Akkadian accent. ⁽⁴⁾

It is uncertain yet if these Sumerian terms and vocabularies has pronounced in Sumerian formula as it wrote or it was reading in Akkadian and written in Sumerian line?

At the present time, we can not answer about this question in a precise and clear answer, although there were some cases in which the Babylonian writer impose the reader to use the Akkadian accent to read the Sumerian formulas and vocabularies , and vice versa , for example :

the Sumerian sign (É) , opposite by Akkadian (bitum) which means ((house)) when the writer wanted to read it in Akkadian accent inflicted by appropriate ultimate voice as in the Following example :

(É-tam ki-ma É-tim) and therefore it was read in Akkadian (bitam ki-ma bitim), which means the house in front of the house ⁽⁵⁾ .

And there is many vocabularies written in Akkadian and Sumerian, and I think it had read in Sumerian such as the Sumerian sign of the soldier or the working soldier (ERÍN) opposite by Akkadian (šabum) which it mentioned in some texts as follows : (a-na ERÍN e-ši-di-im) which means ((to the factor of harvest)) , if the writer want to read it in Akkadian he will inflicted by ultimate voice (im) then it will become (a-na ERÍN-im e-ši-di-im) read it as follows (a-na šabim e-ši-di-im) ⁽⁶⁾ .

As well as with the sumarian word (LUGAL), opposite by Akkadian (šarru) means ((king)), we note in the following example :

(ki-ma ši-im-da-at šar-ri) which means ((according to the royal decrees)) the word king (šar-ri), have been written in Akkadian and also read it in Akkadian , while it mentioned in other texts belonging to the same age and location in Sumerian (LUGAL) as follows (ki-ma ši-im-da-at LUGAL) and I think it had read in Sumarian accent ⁽⁷⁾.

As for the formulas we must refer to the formula which set out broadly in the texts of the old Babylonian period , the Akkadian formula (a-na maškani) which means ((up to harvest time)) had been mentioned during the same period in Sumerian as follows : (UD.BURU₁₄.ŠÈ) which also means ((the time of harvest)) ⁽⁸⁾.

This is a certain evidence that the writer was forced the readers to read in both the Akkadian accent and Sumerian once again .

In addition to the foregoing mentioned vocabulary and terminologies , there are some verbs have been written down and read it in Sumerian_accent ,and the same verbs recorded and read in Akkadian once again .

We found that the writer have been written down the Sumerian verb (IN. HUN) opposite by Akkadian (agārum) means ((hire)) and forced the reader to read it in Sumerian , but when the writer wanted to use the Akkadian to read this Sumerian verb inflicted by ultimate voice (šu) so it will write (IN.KU-šu) and it will read as follows : (iguršu) in means ((hire him)) .

In another text we read the Sumerian verb (ŠU.BA.AN.TI) in means ((received)) which it inflicted by ultimate voice too as following : (ŠU.BA.AN.TI-qi-šu), and it will read in Akkadian as (ilteqišu) which it means ((took it or received it)) ⁽⁹⁾.

There is a definite and firm evidences on the using of the Sumerian accent to read some passages and formulas.We note that the Babylonian writer may use the Sumerian formula (NU.MU.UN.GI.GI.DAM) instead of the formula (NU.MU.UN.GI₄.GI₄.DAM) in means ((will not back down)), because when the Babylonian writer used the Sumerian word (GI) opposite by Akkadian (qanû) means ((reed)) ⁽¹⁰⁾ in the first text instead of the correct word (GI₄) opposite by Akkadian (târu) it means ((back)) ⁽¹¹⁾ in the second text made the possibility to read it in Akkadian pursuant to impossible.

Also the same case with the sumarian formula (AL.TIL) , opposite by the Akkadian (gamru) it means ((complet)), where the writer used both formulas (AL.TI and AL.TIL₅ and AL.TÍL) instead of the Sumerian formula (AL.TIL), and despite that all the second formulas give the same value of sound but they do not give the same meaning therefore, the reader must read it as it in Sumerian formula to give the correct value of sound of the sign (AL.TIL).

We must refer that many historical formulas during the old Babylonian period was written in Sumerian and read in Sumerian as well..

From all this we can deduce that the Babylonian scribes had used both the Akkadian and Sumerian accents in the writing of the contracts formulas during the old Babylonian period , although the using of Sumerian accent had reduced through the old Babylonian period , but it still continuous in writing contracts formula during this period , and we could prove that through what we mentioned previously that the Babylonian writer has forced the readers to read the Sumerian vocabulary in Sumerian accent .

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From the above we will direct the light upon some of these vocabulary which we mentioned in this research through the study of the following unpublished cuneiform texts

No.1 (IM. 191920)
3132

Obv.

1 (GUR) 2 (PI) 3 (BÁN) ŠE.GUR GIŠ.BÁN^dAMAR.UD
a-na e-ši-di-im
ša É^{mí}il-ta-ni LUKUR^dUTU
DUMU.SAL LUGAL

5-^Ii-din-^dAMAR.UD PA.PA DUMU id-din-ì-lí-šu
ŠU.BA.AN.TI
UD.BURU₁₄.ŠÈ

Lo.ed.

ITU ŠE.GUR₁₀.KU₅ i-il-la-ak
ú-ul i-il-la-ak-ma

Rev.

10- ki-ma ši-im-da-at LUGAL
[IGI] i-na-pa-le-šu DUMU ib-ni-^dAMAR.UD
[IGI] i-din-^dMARTU DUMU ì-lí-[xxx]
[ITU] ŠE. GUR₁₀. [KU₅] [UD] 16 KÁM
MU am-mi-ša-du-[qá] LUGAL.E

U.ed.

15-^{GIS}DÚR.GAR.KÙ.SI₂₂.GA.A

Translation:

Obverse.

1 (GUR) 2 (PI) 3 (SUTU) GUR barley in accordance to the
measurement of the god Marduk
To the time of harvest
Belonging to the house of iltani the priestess of the God šamaš
Daughter of the King

5- Mr. i-din-^dAMAR.UD The messenger Son of id-din-ì-lí-šu
Received
At the time of harvest

Lower Edge .

(In) the month of March go
[If] he did not go

Reverse .

10- [treated] in accordance to the royal decrees
in presence of Mr. i-na-pa-le-šu Son of ib-ni-^dAMAR.UD
in presence of Mr. i-din-^dMAR-TU Son of ì-lí-[xxx]
the Month March in the day Sixteenth of it

Year of Ammisaduqa the King

Upper edge.

15-

Who brought to the temple Enamtella a throne made from red gold and work it as a base for his statue [which is the eighth year of his reign]

Note: This date formula is not complete as it mentioned in the sources and the linguistic dictionaries, therefore we translated as it mentioned in the sources in order to get an integrated meaning .

Explain vocabulary:

2. a-na e-ši-di-im : Akkadian phrase from the source (ešēdu) which means to harvest or to the time of harvest is ⁽¹²⁾.
3. il-ta-ni : feminine proper name ⁽¹³⁾.
LUKUR : Sumerian word opposite by Akkadian (naditu) which means priestess ⁽¹⁴⁾.
5. i-din-^dAMAR.UD-PA.PA : Masculine Proper Name ⁽¹⁵⁾.
PA.PA: Sumerian profession opposite by Akkadian (šapiru) which means messenger or envoy or government employee ⁽¹⁶⁾.
- ud-din-ì-lí-šu : Masculine Proper Name ⁽¹⁷⁾.
6. ŠU.BA.AN.TI : Sumerian verbal formula which means received and its represent a composite verb contain of a verb root ŠU .. TI which opposite by Akkadian (ilqi) means ((receive)) ⁽¹⁸⁾.
7. UD.BURU₁₄.ŠÈ: Sumerian term find in loans which means Harvest time or the time of harvest and it refer to the time of return the loan .
UD: mean day and BURU₁₄ : mean harvest and ŠÈ: refer to the movement and the direction tool and opposite by Akkadian (a-na maškanim) ⁽¹⁹⁾.
8. ŠE.GUR₁₀.KU₅: Sumerian term refer to the month of March and opposite by Akkadian (adaru) ⁽²⁰⁾.
i-il-la-ak: a Present Verb from simple formula G for the third masculine singular person from the source (alāku) in means ((go)) ⁽²¹⁾.
10. ki-ma ši-im-da-at LUGAL : Akkadian phrase which means in accordance to the royal decrees or royal documents ⁽²²⁾.
Kima : Akkadian word means according to or like or as . ⁽²³⁾.
Šimdat: Akkadian word means orders or decrees or documents which the feminine formula in the case of an increment from the source (šimdatu / šindatu) ⁽²⁴⁾.
11. i-na-pa-le-šu : Masculine Proper Name ⁽²⁵⁾.
ib-ni-^dAMAR.UD : Masculine Proper Name ⁽²⁶⁾.
12. i-din-^dMAR-TU : Masculine Proper Name ⁽²⁷⁾.
ì-lí-[xxx] : Masculine Proper Name cannot be completed because the signs are broken.

No.2 (IM. 191437)
3285

Obv.

2(PI) ŠE.GUR GIŠ.BÁN^dA[MAR.UD]
a-na ERÍN e-ši-di-im
Ša^{mí}il-ta-ni LUKUR^dUTU
DUMU.SAL LUGAL

5-

¹iš-ta-li-iq DUMU [xxx]
ŠU.BA.AN.TI
UD.BURU₁₄.ŠÈ

Lo.ed.

ITU ŠE.GUR₁₀.KU₅ MEŠ
i-il-la-ak

Rev.

10-

Ú-ul i-il-la-ak-ma
Ki-ma ši-im-da-at šar-ri
IGI i-din-^dAMAR.UD PA.PA DUMU id-din-ì-lí-šu
IGI i-na-pa-le-šu DUMU ib-[ni-^dAMAR.UD]
ITU [ŠE.GUR₁₀.KU₅ UD x] KÁM
[MU]

U.ed.

Missing

Le.ed

15-

KIŠIB iš-ta-li-iq

Translation:

Obverse.

2(PI) barley in accordance to the measurement of the god Marduk
For the Harvest Factor or harvest soldier
Belonging to the Mrs. iltani the priestess of the God šamaš
Daughter of the King

5-

Mr. iš-ta-li-iq Son [xxx]
Received
At the time of harvest

Lower Edge .

(In) the month of March
Go

Reverse .

10. [If] he did not go
[treated] in accordance to the royal decrees
In presence of Mr. i-din-^dAMAR.UD The messenger Son of ud-
din-ì-lí-šu
In presence of Mr. i-na-pa-le-šu Son of ib-[ni -
^dAMAR.UD]
The Month [March in the day of it]
upper edge. Missing

Left .Edge

15. Seal Impression of Mr. iš-ta-li-iq

Explain the vocabulary :

2. ERÍN: Sumerian word means Factor or Soldier and opposite by Akkadian (šabum) ⁽²⁸⁾.

There is many meanings to this word such as soldier or hunter or hireling and every one of this meanings associated with a specific type of the texts, that means the worker or hireling used with the economic texts and the soldier or the hunter in the texts which related to the royal military campaigns and other miscellaneous texts.

And as it known to every body that during the old Babylonian period and exactly the reign duration of the King Hammurabi, who mentioned in the laws that he was distributed agricultural lands to the soldiers for the purpose of reclamation it and there were a large numbers of soldiers who received this agricultural lands , and there is another kind of soldiers was working in the time peace as farmers or laborers during the time of harvest ,

and there are many signs in the cuneiform texts about this subject, and the most of the owners or operators of these lands was working as soldiers and farmers in the same time, but when they mentioned in the texts referred to them by the sign of the soldier, and not by the sign of the farmer or gardener, and I think that the sign of (ERÍN) which mentioned in the text referred to one of the accredited or guarantors of the land or even to one of the working soldiers in this agricultural lands.

15. iš-ta-li-iq : Masculine Proper Name is mentioned for the first time in the texts of this period and there is no indication about it in the cuneiform sources .

No.3 (IM.191392)
3240

Obv.

1(PI) 4 (BÁN) ŠE. <GUR>
a-na e-ši-di-im

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- ki ^dAMAR.UD-la-ma-sà-šu ŠU.I
DUMU ^dAMAR.UD-mu-ša-lim
5- ^lì-lí-i-din-nam DUMU ÌR-ku-bi
ŠU.BA.AN.TI
UD.BURU₁₄.ŠÈ
Lo.ed.
[IT]U ŠE.GUR₁₀.KU₅ i-il-la-[ak]
Rev.
ú-ul i-il-[la-ak-ma]
10- ki-ma ši-im-da-a[t šar-ri]
[IT]U ŠE. GUR₁₀.KU₅ UD 24-KÁM
MU am-mi-ša-du-qá LUGAL.E
U.ed.
13- SIPA ZI ŠE.GA ^dUTU ^dAMAR.UD
BL.DA.KI₄
Le.ed
15. [KIŠ]IB ì-lí-i-din-nam

Translation :

Obverse.

- 1(PI) 4 (BÁN) < GUR > barley
To the time of harvest
From Mr. ^dAMAR.UD-la-ma-sà-šu the Barber
Son of ^dAMAR.UD-mu-ša-lim
5- Mr. ì-lí-i-din-nam Son of ÌR-ku-bi
Received
At the time of harvest

Lower Edge .

(In) the month of March go

Reverse .

- [If] he did not go
10- [treated] in accordance to the royal decrees
The Month March in the day twenty-forth of it
Year of Ammisaduqa the king

upper edge.

The wise shepherd and humble server for the god Shamash and the god Marduk, who freed his country from the sin and the guilt [which is the eighth year of his reign]

Note: This date formula is not complete as it mentioned in the sources and the linguistic dictionaries, therefore we translated as it mentioned in the sources in order to get an integrated meaning .

Le.ed

15. seal impression of Mr. ì-lí-i-din-nam

Explain the vocabulary :

3. ^dAMAR.UD-la-ma-sa-šu: Masculine Proper Name ⁽²⁹⁾ .
ŠU-I : Sumerian profession opposite by Akkadian (galabu) which means the barber ⁽³⁰⁾ .
4. ^dAMAR.UD-mu-ša-lim : Masculine Proper Name ⁽³¹⁾ .
5. ì-lí-i-din-nam : Masculine Proper Name ⁽³²⁾ .
ÌR-ku-bi : Masculine Proper Name ⁽³³⁾ .

Conclusions:

Previously we came out from the above in some conclusions which including:

- That the accent which adopted in the writing of contracts during the Old Babylonian period was composite language from Akkadian and Sumerian, and this what we find in the texts of this era that the writer used both of the Babylonian writing and Sumerian and imposition on the reader in some cases, read the Akkadian signs in Sumerian accent and the Sumerian signs in Akkadian accent.
- There are more than one measurement during this period, there is a special scale in God Shamash and the latest special in God Murdoch, and apparently there is a difference in the proportion of these measurements.
- After reviewing the texts from Sippar (Tel Abu Habbah) the ancient city which return to the old Babylonian era , which the texts of this research return to it, we found that there are many names have been mentioned in most texts of this location, and some of them have a steady job like Mr. Marduk lamasashu the Barber son of Marduk mushalim which was considered a Lender person always and I think that the barber sign came here as a nickname for the family or to him and not his profession or it may be a precedent profession for one of his predecessors, because he is an influential person in the city through adopting the lending process .

^dAMAR.UD-la-ma-sà-šu ŠU.I

DUMU ^dAMAR.UD-mu-ša-lim

- There are other names mentioned most often as names, of the witnesses and this refers to the probability of being some peoples dependent on witnesses operation and made it his functionality, or they are from the trusted people or they are writers ,as follows :

i-din-^dAMAR.UD PA.PA

DUMU ud-din-ì-lí-šu

i-na-pa-le-šu

DUMU ib-ni-^dAMAR.UD

About the Akkadian word (šimdat) I think its close in pronunciation and meaning from some Arabic words that we use at the present time, and as it knowing to everybody that this word uttered in two ways: šimdat / sindat, as is the case for many of the words that were uttered in two ways and it has one meaning (such as) :

hamšu / hanšu which means ((fifth)) . ⁽³⁴⁾

hamtu / hanšu which means ((quick , sudden)) . ⁽³⁵⁾

kamdu / kandu which means ((textile)) . ⁽³⁶⁾

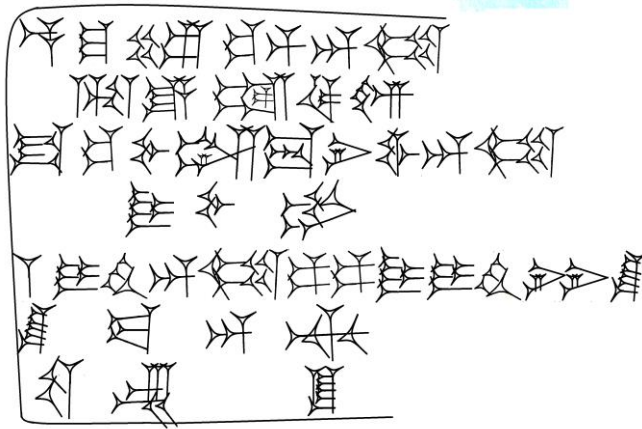
simdu / sindu which ((flour)) . ⁽³⁷⁾

•Sindat: In this case if we adopted this reading, I think it's compatible in pronunciation and meaning with the Arabic word, (sandat) which means document , the Babylonian writer its not refer to the documents but he is refer to the purport of the documents, and that will means, if the documents content inside it on royal decrees is being said in accordance to the royal documents but he wants to say in accordance to the royal decrees which was written in that documents , and if it contains on God commands then he will referre to it as commands from God. When the Babylonian writer say in accordance to the documents or royal decrees he will refers to the laws and the sanctions which was written in the texts or clay tablets .

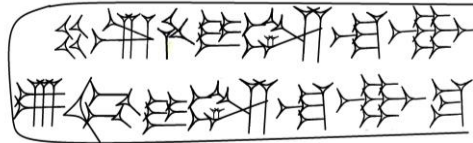
191920

Obv.

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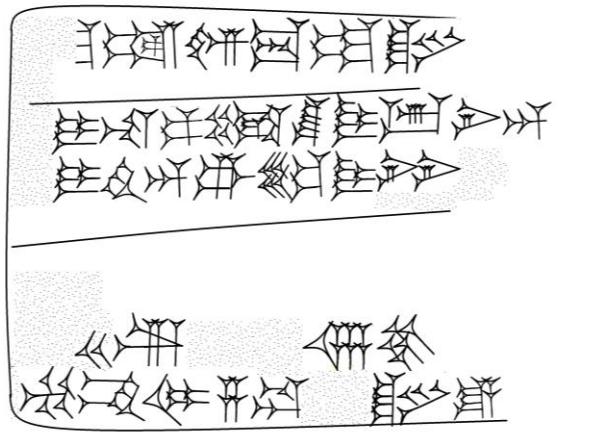


Lo.ed



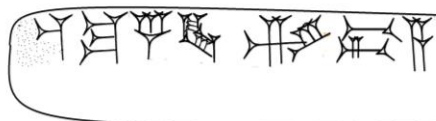
Rev.

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Up.ed

15.

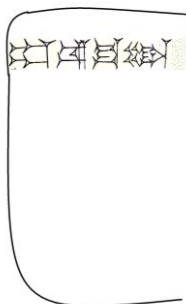


191437

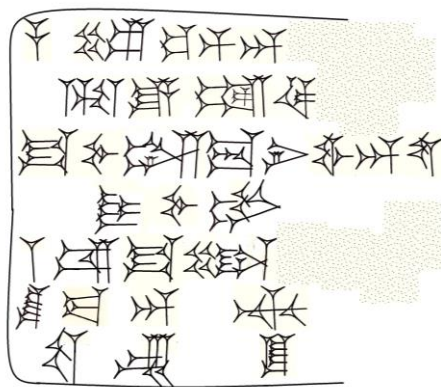
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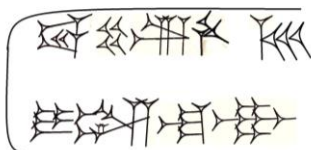
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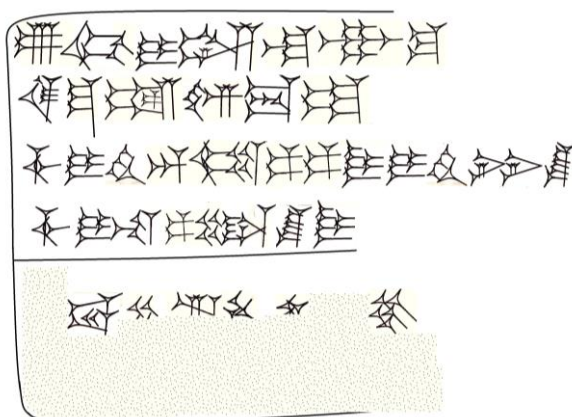


Lo.ed



Rev.

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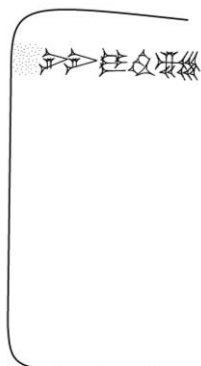
191392

1151

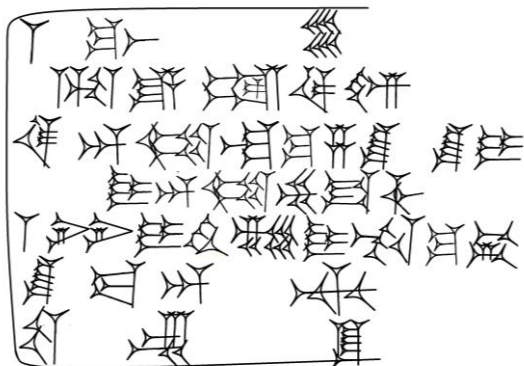
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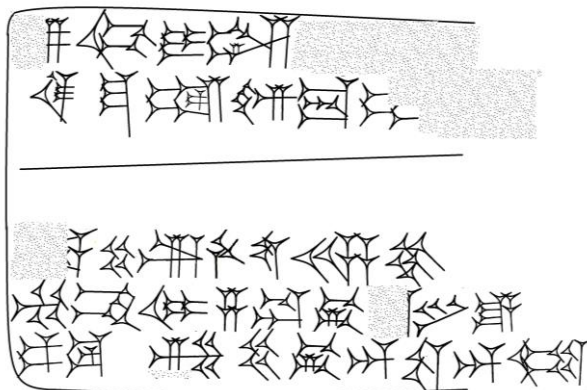


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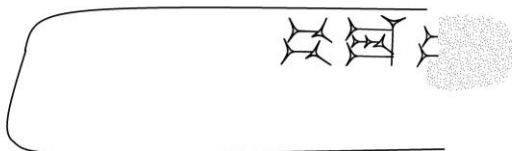


Rev.

10.



Up.ed



Footnotes :

(1) Sulayman ,Amer, The law in ancient Iraq, Mosul, 1977 , p. 120 (In Arabic)
About that perceived legal documents from the city of Nippur:

(2) BE ,6/2 , Babylonian Legal and Business Documents from The Time of The First Dynasty of Babylon Chiefly from Nippur , Philadelphia (1909) .

About that perceived legal documents from the city of Sippar:

(3) BE , 6/1 . Babylonian Legal and Business Documents from The Time of The First Dynasty of Babylon Chiefly from Sippar , Philadelphia (1906) .

(4) SLB, 1/2 , .Leemans,W.F., Legal and Economic Records of The Kingdom of Larsa , Leiden ,(1954) , P.3 .

(5) Koshurnikov.S.G and Yoffee N. Old Babylonian Tablets from Dilbat in the Ashmolean Museum , Iraq , 48,1986 , 1951:3 .

(6) Najee. Ahmed., Unpublished Cuneiform Texts from the Old Babylonian Period Sippar (Tell Abu Habbah) Unpublished (M.A)thesis , University of Baghdad , College of Arts, Archaeology dept 2006 , p.70-72 (In Arabic)

(7) Ibid ., p.48 ;

Muttlaq.Menshed., Unpublished Cuneiform Texts from the Old Babylonian Period , Unpublished(M.A) thesis , University of Baghdad, College of Arts, Archaeology dept, 1997,p.82. (In Arabic)

(8) Majid.Ahmed Unpublished Cuneiform Texts from the Old Babylonian Period Tell .AL seeb Unpublished(Ph.D.A) thesis , University of Baghdad, 2002, p. 102 (In Arabic)

(9) UAZP , Schorr . M ,Urkunden des Altbabylonischen Zivil-und Prozessrechts , Leipzig ,(1913) , UAZP , 4

(10) MDA , Labat , Mannual D' Epigraphie Akkadienne p. 77 , No :85

(11) Ibid , p. 149 , No :326

(12) CDA, Black,J.,George,A.,and Postgat,N., «A Concise Dictionary of Akkadian» Wiesbaden , 1999 . P.81 ;
AHw, Von Soden,w .Akkadisches Handwörterbuch,Wiesbaden 1959-1981,p.250

(13) UCP, 9/4 , Lutze , H , R , Old Babylonian Letters Berkeley (1929) 9/4 , P. 322
DAN , Stamm , J.J. Die Akkadische Namengebung (1939) . P. 336

iltani : Name represents princess name from Sippar City princesses,and the sources indicate to presence two princess carrying this name,the oldest one is represent the daughter of the King Sen Mupalt and her writings dated from the ruling years of her brother the King Hammurabi. And the second one covering her writings the period between the reign of King Abi-Ešuh to the reign of King ammi Saduqa , and it may be the daughter of King Samsuiluna or the King Abi-Ešuh or the King ammi-Saduqa .

Harris,R ,Biographical Notes on the Naditu women of Sippar , JCS,16 ,1962, p. 5

(14) CAD ,Oppenheim,A.L & Others,The Assyrian Dictionary of the University of Chicago , (1956 ff) . P. 63 ;
AHw , Op.Cit , p.704:a

Naditu : a Kind of classes of priestesses and the woman naditu are these which devoted to service the God and the woman naditu can married but without beget children. And the naditu have privileged position in the old Babylonian society, and

is not required to be naditu unless to be from a royal family , but the kind of naditu which mentioned in these texts was of the royal family and influential,

Harris, R., Op. Cit., p. 306.

(15) Pintka, R. Die Spät altbabylonische Zeit Abiesuh bis Samsu ditana 1998 ,2,p. 607

(16) MDA , Op.Cit , p.135 , No : 295.

(17) Naje.Ahmed., Op.Cit , p.66 (In Arabic)

(18) CAD , Op.Cit , L , P. 131/a ;

GA , Ungnad, A., Grammatik des Akkadischen , Munchen (1949) . P. 114 ;

MSL , Landsberger , B., The Series HAR-ra)) hubullu , Tablets I-IV , Rome (1937) , V , P.

18,13

(19) OBTI , Greengus, R., Old Babylonian Tablets from Ishchali and vicinity, Istanbul, 1979 , 55,57,59-62 .

(20) SLB, 1/2 , Op.Cit , P.32 ; MDA , Op.Cit , p. 289

(21) AHw, Op.Cit , p.32 ;

Abdulnafee. Ameen ., Babylonian Contracts Formula in Cuneiform Texts , Unpublished (M.A.)thesis , University of Mosul , College of Arts, Archaeology dept, 2001 , p. 109-110 . (In Arabic)

(22) AbB, 4, Kraus F.R ., Briefe aus dem Archive des šamaš-hazir , Leiden 1968, p.38,56:9 ;

TCL, 10, Jearn .C.F, Contracts de Larsa , Paris (1926) , P.95,132:6

(23) ARM, 5, Dossin .G ., Gorrespondance de SAMSI-ADDU , Paris, 1952, P.64, 41:15

(24) Ellis, M.D.J. simdatum in old Babylonian Sources , JCS, vol . 24/3, PP.74-84

pintka , R. , Op.Cit. , 1,p.244

(25) DAN, Op.Cit , P. 337

(26) Lerberche.K, Mesopotamia History and Environment The Ur Utu Archive Vol,1, p. 168

(27) SLB 1/3, Leemans , W.F., Legal and Adminstrative Documents of the Time of Hammurabi and Samsu-iluna , Leiden , (1960) , P. 117 .

(28) MDA. Op.Cit , P.179, No:393

(29) YOS, 13, Finkelstein , J.J. , Late Old Babylonian Documents and Letters , New Haven, 1972 P.250 ;

EBPN , Ranke, H ., Early Babylonian Presonal Name , Philadelphhis (1906) .p.121.

(30) MDA, Op.Cit , P. 163 , NO :354 .

AbZ , Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste . p. 146 , NO: 354 .

(31) CPN , Clay, A.T .Personal Names from Cuneiform Inscription of the Cassite Period, P.105 Ranke , p. 121 .

(32) EBPN , Op.Cit , P.60

(33) UCP, 10/1, Lutz , H.F., Legal and Economic Documents from Ashja'li , California (1931) , P. 64 . ;

EBPN, Op.Cit , p.175 .

YOS, Op.Cit , 13, P. 77

(34) CDA, Op.Cit , p. 104

(35) AHw, Op.Cit , 318/b

⁽³⁶⁾ CDA, Op.Cit , p. 144

⁽³⁷⁾ AHw, Op.Cit , 1045/a

(IM. 191920)

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Obv.



Rev.



M. (191392)

3240

Obv.



Rev.



IM.(191437)

3285

Obv.



Rev.

