# Two old Babylonian Texts from MARAD (Wana wa AL\_Sodum)

 Dr. Saad.S. Fahad \* & Dr Abbas.A. AL-hussainy \*\*

 2011/6/8 : تأريخ التقديم: 2011/5/23

### Preface:-

The site of Marad(Sumerian MARDA, modern Tell wana wa al-sodum) was an ancient Sumerian city situated on the west bank of the western branch of the Euphrates river, west of Nippur and roughly 50 km southeast of kish, on the Aratu river, it was established ca.2700 B.C during the Sumerian Early Dynastic II period.

The site of Marad covered on area of less than 124 hectares(50 acres),it was excavated by a team from Al-Qadisiya university in 1990 led by Dr. Nael Hannon, and in 2005 and 2007 led by Dr. Abbas,A., al-hussainy, publication of the last two seasons is in progress<sup>(1)</sup>.

During the Archaeological excavation on second season 2005 a number of cuneiform texts were found in different points in the site. After a primary study for these cuneiform texts it was cleared that many of them belong to the old Babylonian period, while there were few number of them belong to a more modern period(new Babylon period). the subjects of these texts, were various according to the variety of the daily life at that time, but one can say that the general

-

<sup>\*\*</sup> Dep.of Archaeology/ College of Arts

### Two old Babylonian Texts from MARAD (Wana wa AL\_Sodum) Dr. Saad.S. Fahad& Dr.Abbas.A. AL-hussainy

pattern of these texts were like the contract type of texts(contracts of buying lands). These texts contain date formula and the names of local kings who ruled at that place, while in the line of swearing, the name of the local god of that city appeard, god LUGAL MARDA(king of Marad), it can be said that this site is considered one of those which depend on 1-about the first seasons see:-

agriculture because most of the contracts talked about buying lands and fields and so on...

In this research, we have studied two texts, the first hold the number 1(=number of excavation 140),and the other 2(= 47),and both represent a contract of buying land, and they do not differ in contexts from those contracts that belong to the period of the old Babylonian

$$No.1(=140)$$

Obv.

5.

26 A. - À
DA ¤A. - À¥ ia-ar-ga-¤X¥
Ù DA ¤A¥.[- À] nu-úr-i®<sub>8</sub>-tar

¤SAG¥.BI ¤<sup>ÍD</sup>lu-X¥

SAG.BI AN.MA.AN.[SUM]

KI ¤X-ia¥

m¤dEN.ZU¥-[ga]-¤mil¥

Ù ú-¤X-X-na-°ir¥
<sup>m</sup>ia-ar-¤ga-X¥

10. ¤IN¥.[<sup>-</sup>I].¤<sup>-</sup>ÁM¥ ¤<sup>-</sup>ÁM¥.TIL.¤LA¥.[BI.<sup>-</sup>È] 2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR

Rev.

IN.NA.AN.LÁ U<sub>4</sub>.KÚR.-È

15. INIM NU.UM.GÁ.GÁ
MU <sup>d</sup>bel!-MÁR.DA
Ù a-pil-<sup>d</sup>EN.ZU
IN.PÀD.ME<sup>-</sup>
IGI bur-<sup>d</sup>I<sup>-</sup>KUR ¤X¥

20. IGI <sup>d</sup>MAR.TU-[X-X] LÚ.¤TÚG¥ IGI ta-ri-bu-¤®a DUMU¥ sú-te-ia IGI lu-da-a¬-te-ìl DUB.SAR

#### **Translation:**-

26 SAR measure of field, beside Yarka field....., (and)beside n;r-e®tar field, In front of channel ul.....

- 5. (and)in front of (the house of) ili-MA.AN.SUM from.....,
  (and) su'en-gamil
  and.....na°ir,
- 9-10. Yarg---s bought as a full prices,

### Two old Babylonian Texts from MARAD (Wana wa AL\_Sodum) Dr. Saad.S. Fahad& Dr.Abbas.A. AL-hussainy

2 shekil of silver, (he)weight,

Rev.

in the future,

- in the name of god B½1!-MARDA and(the king) apil-su'en, they swore, the witness bur-adad.....
- 20. the witness <sup>d</sup>MAR.TU.....,fuller, the witness taribu®a son of suteia, the witness luda¬te-il the scribe

A contract of buying a measure of field from three people, its location was identified, the buyer paid for its full prices, the two sides of contract not to make a claim in the future, and swore by the god bel-MARDA and the king Apil-su'en, and the contract was made with the existence of number of witness.

#### Notes:-

16) <sup>d</sup>b½l-MÁR.DA:- the name god of MARAD city, his name come in many texts as LUGAL.MÁR.DA,but it is very uni- que to be mentioned in that pattern, it is worthy to mention that there is another local god(i.e NU.MU<sup>-</sup>.DA) any differ- nce between him and the first mentioned god is just in the writing at the second syllabic Sign, but we read it as

above because of the close relation of the sign MÁR and because this god was often mentioned in most of the texts of swear, about these two gods see:-

sigrist,M.,D.,<u>Mesopotamian year names</u>,P.115-116; حنون،نائل،المصدر السابق،ص.66

21) suteia:-for compression with this personal name see:-Hoffmon,H.B., Amorite personal names in the mari texts, P.57;

عبد، باسمة جليل، نصوص مسمارية غير منشورة من العهد البابلي القديم من (تل ابو عنتيك)، اطروحة دكتوراة، بغداد (2003)، ص143، 7:64.

No.2(=47)

Obv.

E-È.IKU A.-À ¤X-X¥

DA a-<ta>-na-a¬-ì-lí-¤®u¥

DA ku-un-gu-um

KI u-bar-dEN.ZU

DUMU ku-pa-da

5. i-ku-pí-i®<sub>8</sub>-tar IN.¯I.¤¯ÁM¥
¯ÁM.TIL.LA.NI.¯È
10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR IN.NA.LÁ
U<sub>4</sub>.KÚR.¯È INIM NU.¤UM¥.[GÁ.GÁ]

Rev.

MU dLUGAL.MÁR.DA

10. ¤Ù¥ <su>-mu-di-¤ta-na LUGAL¥

## Two old Babylonian Texts from MARAD (Wana wa AL\_Sodum) Dr. Saad.S. Fahad& Dr.Abbas.A. AL-hussainV

IN.PÀD.DÈ.¤E¯¥ IGI <sup>d</sup>EN.ZU-¤ba-ni¥ IGI nu-úr-í-lì-¤®u¥ IGI ¤na-bi-<sup>d</sup>EN.LÍL¥

15. IGI i-¤X¥-[X]-¤X DUB¥.SAR

¤ITU ¯E¥.[KIN.KU5]

¤MU¥ [-----]

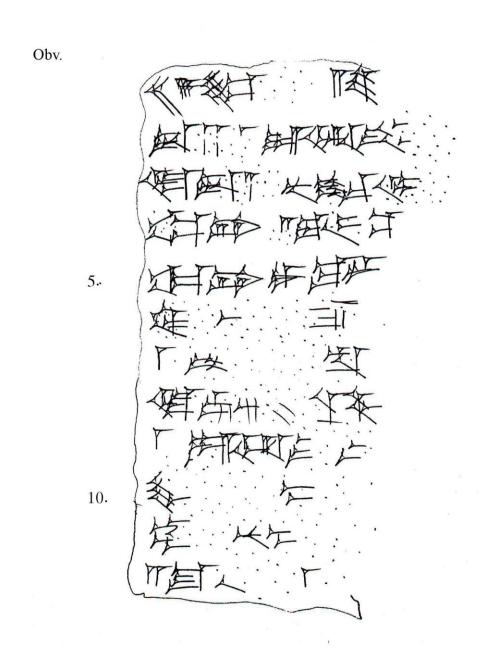
### **Translation:**-

- (1) E e measure of field......, beside (the field of) atana¬-ìl (and)beside(the field of) kungum, from ubar-dsu'en, son of kupada,
- ikun-pi-e®tar, bought
  as its full price,
  (he)weight 10 shekil(of) silver,
  In the future no one make a claim against the other,
  in the name of god LUGAL-MARDA,
- 10. And the king sumu-ditana,
  They swore,
  The witness <sup>d</sup>su'en-bani,
  The witness n¿r-ili®u,
  The witness nabi-<sup>d</sup>enlil,
- 15. The witness -----, the scribe, The month of March, The year-----,

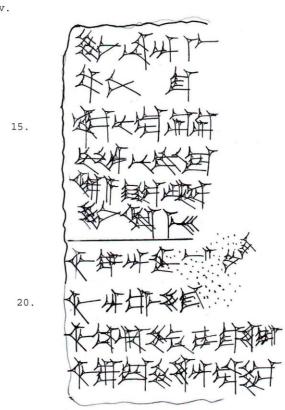
Notes:-

10) Through the tow forms of oath written in these texts; the first texts(line 17) is dated to period of the Babylonian king apil- Sin (1813-1830) B.C. when the city Marad was under the rule of the first dynasty of Babylon. Whereas, the second text(line 10) is dated to period of (Sumu-Detana) and read (Sumu\_Detan the king of the city Marad (1881-1887) B.C. Cf: ZZB, P, 128

### No.1(= MARAD(147)







### The sources

- 1- the English sources:-
- Hoffmon,H.B., Amorite personal names in the mari texts,
  USA(1956).
- sigrist, M., D., Mesopotamian year names, Berline (2001).
- 2- the Arabian source:-
  - حنون، نائل، ' مدينة مرد القديمة ونتائج التنقيب قي ونة والصدوم ' ' ، سومر ، مجلد 49(1997-98).
- عبد، باسمة جليل، نصوص مسمارية غير منشورة من العهد البابلي القديم من (تل ابو عنتيك)، أطروحة دكتوراة، بغداد (2003)

نصان مسماريان من مدينة مرد ( ونه والصدوم)

ا.م.د. عباس على الحسيني و م.د. سعد سلمان فهد

#### المستخلص

من بين النصوص المسمارية التي اكتشف في مدينة مرد الأثرية خلال تتقيبات قسم الآثار/ جامعة القادسية في الموسم الثاني لعام 2005، نصان مسماريان يعودان للعصر البابلي القديم، إذ صنفا ضمن العقود البابلية... والدراسة ضمت قراءة وتحليل للنصين فضلاً عن تعليقات على أهم ما جاء فيهما من معلومات ومنها القسم باسم اله المدينة والملك.