

سنوات حكم جديدة من حكم الملك ابي - ساري في ضوء النصوص
المسمارية المنشورة

أ.د أحمد ناجي سيع الحسيني
جامعة بغداد / كلية الاداب / قسم الاثار
ahmed.n@coart.uobaghdad.edu.iq

ا.م.د. سمراء حميد نايف الجنابي
جامعة بابل / كلية الاداب / قسم الاثار
art.samraa.hameed@uobabylon.edu.iq

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كيفية اقتباس البحث

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New Date Formulas from the Reign of Abi-sare in the Light of published Cuneiform Texts

New Date Formulas from the Reign of Abi-sare in the Light of published Cuneiform Texts

**Prof. Samra Hameed Nayef
Al-Janabi**

University of Babylon / College of
Arts / Department of Archeology

**Prof. Dr. Ahmed Naji Saba
Al-Husseini**

University of Baghdad College
of Arts / Department of
Archeology

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خلاصة:

تعتبر دراسة صيغ التاريخ من أهم الدراسات التي تلقي الضوء على تاريخ بلاد ما بين النهرين، إذ تمثل مصدراً معلوماتياً أصيلاً يتناول جوانب مختلفة مثل "السياسية، والدينية، والاجتماعية، والجغرافية، وحتى العمرانية".

وهو بذلك يمثل نوعاً من الأرشيف الذي يحتوي ضمنه على عدد كبير من الحقائق والتداعيات، ومن خلال دراسة وتحليل صيغ التاريخ هذه يمكننا ترتيب الأحداث التي شهدتها المنطقة بشكل صحيح ومتسلسل. - لا يمكن القبول بأن تكون قراءات الكتابة المسمارية ثابتة ولا يمكن تغييرها. وهذا هو الحال أيضاً مع صيغ التاريخ في العراق القديم، فهي قابلة للتغيير إذا ظهرت نصوص جديدة وقراءات جديدة.

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اعتمد ملوك العراق القديم على صيغ تاريخ معينة دون غيرها، وهذا ما يفسر وجود العديد من الأحداث التي لم يتم تسجيلها خلال سنوات حكمهم. لقد بينت لنا المصادر المسمارية أن صيغ التأريخ عادة ما تكون مركزية لجميع المدن الخاضعة لسلطة الملك، ولكن في بعض الحالات يوجد نوع آخر يعتبر صيغ تأريخ محلية تستخدم عادة في مدينة معينة دون غيرها.

Abstract:

The study of Date formulas is one of the most important studies that shed light on the history of Mesopotamia, as it represents an authentic information source that deals with various aspects such as " political, religious, social, geographical, and even urban.

Thus it represents a kind of archive that contains within it a large number of facts and implications, and through studying and analyzing these date formulas, we can arrange the events that the region witnessed in a correct and sequential manner. - It cannot be accepted that the cuneiform readings are fixed and cannot be change. This is also the case with the date formulas in ancient Iraq, as they are subject to change if new texts and new readings are revealed.

The kings of ancient Iraq relied on certain date formulas and not others, and this explains the presence of many events that were not recorded within the years of their rule.

The cuneiform sources have shown us that the dating formulas is usually central for all the cities subject to the king's authority, but in some cases there is another type that is considered local dating formulas usually used in a specific city and not others.

The study of Date formulas is one of the most important studies that shed light on the history of Mesopotamia, as it represents an authentic information source that deals with various aspects such as: " political, religious, social, geographical, and even urban aspects.

As well as, date formulas deal with the most important events and facts that the region is witnessing, such as a victory in a decisive battle, or the crowing choicing a king or sometimes a priest for the temple of a god, also built walls of the city and fortresses, as well digging duging canals, and many others activities, and then using them as a historical point from which the calendar for this kingdom begins.

Thus it represents a kind of archive that contains within it a large number of facts and implications, and through through studying and analyzing these date formulas, we can arrange the events that the region witnessed in a correct and sequential manner.





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In many cases, we find that despite the presence of many important events in the history of the kingdom or the city, they resort to relying the same date formulas for more than a year due to their great importance. For example, we find that during the reign of the king Abi-sare some formulas were used for more than a year as we could recognize in the fourth and fifth years of his reign, as shown below:

- Year of digging duging a Canal (called) Annepadda.
 - Year after the year of digging duging a Canal (called) Annepadda .
- Also during the tenth and eleventh years of his reign, as shown below:
- Year of the king Abi-sare chose by means of the omens his daughter as great priestess of the god Shamash.
 - Year after the year of the king Abi-sare chose by means of the omens his daughter as great priestess of the god Shamash.

A-bi-Sa-ri-e.

He was the sixth king of Dynasty of Larsa, his reign lasted eleven years (1905 - 1895). BC)¹, during his reign he was contemporary with two kings from Dynasty of Isin, the King Ur-ninurta (1923 - 1896 BC), and the King Bur-sin (1895 - 1874 BC), as well as, he contemporary the king of Eshnunna Ibaq-adad I (1917-1885 BC)²

The cuneiform sources mentioned that during his reign the most cities of the southern Mesopotamia such as (Uruk, Umma Uma, Ur, Nippur Nefer, and Al-deir) , exposure to an Assyrian attack, he was aimed to control and subjugated those cities, however this campaign did not succeed in its endeavor.³

The most strange thing that despite the importance and seriousness of these events, but the king did not leave us any documented date formula.

Cuneiform sources mentioned that the King Abi-Saree at the beginning of his reign sought to consolidate his rule and fortifying the cities under his rule. As well as he paid his attention to the urbanism side, were he dug duging rivers and canals, also he built and decorat temples, and set placed statues for the gods inside it.⁴

According to his date formula , the first eight years of his reign did not witness any wars or conflicts, but when he entered the ninth year of his reign, he started the escalation of the conflict with the Kingdom of Isin, he moved towards preparing himself for a military confrontation, then he mentioned in the ninth year of his reign that he managed to defeat Isin forces and achieved victory over them.⁵ He also captured some cities in the south, including the city of Ur. ⁶ As well as the end of the “Ur-ninurta,” who usurped the throne of Isin were by his hands.⁷



But with the accession of King Bur-sin (1895 - 1874 BC) to the throne of Isin, during the last year of Abi-sari," reign, the region witnessed serious political changes, as the king Bur-sin began to launching many campaigns against Larsa to restore the cities that Isin had lost at the hands of Larsa. were the cuneiform sources mentioned that he was able to recover the authority of Isin on the cities of the south, Nefer, Ur, Eridu, and Uruk .⁸

Date Formulas of the King Abi-sare

Regarding to the years of the reign of Abi Sari the sixth king of the Larsa Dynasty, most sources and references that dealt with the history of the ancient Iraq kings stated that this king ruled for eleven years only, basing on the date formulas which left by the king Abi-sari himself, to confirmed their opinion as it shown below.

1.MU a- bi₂-sa-re-e LUGAL.

(Year Abi-sare (became) a king).

2.MU ID₂.IM-GUR.^dINANNA / ID₂.ŠE-GA.^dINANNA ZABALAM^{ki} BA.BA.AL .

(Year the canal (called) 'Imgur-Inanna-Zabalam / shega-Inanna-Zabalam / favourite of the Inanna of Zabalam' was dug).

3.MU ALAN KU₃-BABBAR E₂-^dNANNA.ŠE₃ I₃.NI.IN.KU₄.RE .

(Year (Abi-sare) brought a silver statue into the temple of Nanna).

4.MU ID₂.AN.NE₂.PAD₃.DA BA.BA.AL .

(Year the canal (called) 'Annepadda / Chosen by An' was dug).

5.MU US₂.SA ID₂.AN.NE₂.PAD₃.DA BA.BA.AL .

(Year after the year the canal (called) 'Annepadda / Chosen by An' was dug).

6.MU ID₂.HI.RI.TUM BAD₃ LARSA^{ki}-MA BA.BA.AL .

(Year the ditch of the rampart of Larsa was dug).

7.MU ID₂ MAH a-bi₂-sa-re-e BA.BA.AL .

(Year the magnificent canal of Abi-sare was dug) .

8.MU ALAN ^{NA4}GUG ^{NA4}ZA.GIN₃ ŠU.DU₇.A NI₃.GUL.DA.TA AK E₂.^dNANNA.ŠE₃ I₃.NI.IN.KU₄.RE .

(Year (Abi-sare) brought a statue artfully carved and decorated with coralline and lapis-lazuli into the Nanna temple) .

9.MU a- bi₂-sa-re-e UGMIN I₃-.SI.IN^{ki}-NA TUN₃.KAR₂ BI₂.IN.SI₃.GA .

(Year in which Abi-sare smote with his weapons the army of Isin).

10.MU a- bi₂-sa-re-e EN-^dUTU DUMU a-bi₂-sa-re-e MAŠ₂.E IN.PAD₃ .

(Year Abi-sare chose by means of the omens his daughter as priestess of the god shamash).





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11.MU US₂.SA a-bi₂-sa-re-e EN.^dUTU DUMU a-bi₂-sa-re-e MAS₂.E IN.PAD₃.

(Year after the year Abi-sare chose by means of the omens his daughter as priestess of Shamash).⁹

This information remained in place and approved by researchers for a long time until the years (2015 - 2016) , when new information was discovered about the rule years of the King Abi Sari , discussed in a doctoral dissertation, (Unpublished Cuneiform texts from the Old Babylonian Period, Isin-Larsa 2004-1595 BC), by researcher Ahmed Naji Sabee al-Samarrai .

In addition to another master's thesis (Unpublished Cuneiform texts from the Old Babylonian Period), by researcher Hind Shehab Ahmed Al-Obaidi .

Both studies dealt with a new group of confiscated cuneiform texts from Iraq Museum dated to the Old Babylonian Period, were we found out in both studies eight date formulas for the king abi sari????? , mentioned for the first time.

Despite the importance of this discovery, but the process of adopting these results will create great confusion, especially since the date formulas of this king was in sync with the date formulas of kings who contemporaneous with him. This means that we have to rewrite and restructure the date formulas of the kings of ancient Iraq, especially the kings of Larsa Dynasty.

Regarding the process of arranging these date formulas, we would like to point out that there is no way through which we can arrange these formulas correctly and accurately, especially since they are appearing for the first time, so far there are no similar date formulas through which we can make a comparison process with it, in order to arrange them correctly .

In addition to another importance aspect that these date formulas may be local, that mean it used specifically in a particular city, and this case was common in ancient Mesopotamia, where many cities in ancient Mesopotamia used their own date formulas

But by tracing the date formulas of this king, we found that he was interested during the first eight years of his regin in the urban and religious projects, such as dug of irrigation canals, making statues for the gods , with the exception of the ninth date formula, in which it was mentioned that he struck the army of Isin with weapons, and then during the following two years he returned to carry out his urban and religious activities .



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Therefore, we decided that the method we would adopt in arranging some of these date formulas will be compatible with the nature of the social and political conditions in which the old date formulas were recorded, for example, we find that the first eight years from his reign he paid a huge attention to dug irrigation canals, as well as offering statues for the gods or choosing the priests for the temples of the gods, so we can draw some of these new date formulas to the first eight years from his reign especially that the new date formulas included urban projects only , related to building city walls as shown below :

•**MU BAD₃.GAL URU.KI IM.BU.QUM a-bi-sa-ri-e MU.DU₃**
(Year in which the King Abi-sare built the great wall of the city impiquim).

•**MU BAD₂. ḥa-ap-ḥa-pi₄ a-bi-sa-re-e BA.DU₃**
(Year in which the King Abi-Sare built the wall of the city hap.hapi).

•**MU BAD₂. ḥa-ap-ḥa-pi₄ E₂.DURU₅ tu-kul-ti BA.DU₃**
(Year in which the King Abi-Sare built the wall of the city hap.hapi and the village of tukulti).

•**MU^{GIS}.GU.ZA a-na^dNIN.HUR.SAG lu-ul-ma-AN u₂-ši-ri-bu**
(Year in which King Abi-Sare brought the throne chair and the ring into the temple of the goddess Nin-hursag) .

We note that the new date formulas above carried the same content as the old date formulas, as they carried information about the construction of the walls of the cities and the villages, as well as brought the throne chair and the ring into the temple of the goddess Nin-hursag.

•**MU ALAN.URUDU E₂.^dUTU MU a-bi-sa-re-e MU.NA.DU₃**
The year in which the King Abi-Sare made a copper statue for the temple of the god Shamash.

Regarding this date formula, we believe that it will precede or follow the last two years of his reign, because they included the process of installing his daughter as a priestess of the temple of the god Shamash, and the new date formula indicate to the year in which the King Abi-Sare made a copper statue for the temple of the god Shamash, where they are carrying the same content.¹⁰

•**MU BAD₃.GAL BA.U₂ GIR.NU.UM MU.ŠE.ŠUB**

•**MU BAD₃ BA.U₂ GIR.NU.UM MU.ŠE.ŠUB**

•**MU [BAD₃] BA.U₂.[GIR].NU.UM MU.ŠE.ŠUB**

The year in which the great wall girnuùm of the goddess Baù collapsed.¹¹

This formula was mentioned in three texts, and it refers to the collapse of the girnuùm wall. There is no information about this wall,





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especially since the formula is mentioned for the first time, but by tracing the root of this term, we found that it came in the sense of “wailing.” so it could be the wall of wailing .¹²

THE NEW DATE FORMULAS OF THE KING ABI – SARE

1 — 163670

•MU BAD₃.GAL URU.KI IM.BU.QUM a-bi-sa-ri-e MU.DU₃

21 — 163729

•[M]U BAD₃.GAL [URU].KI IM.BU.QU.UM a-bi-sa-ri-e MU.DU₃

Year in which the King Abi-Sare built the great wall of the city impiquum¹³.

6 — 163662

•MU a-bi-sa-ri-e [E₂] [LU] GAL^dEN.ZU MU.UN.DU₃

Year in which the King Abi-Sare built the temple of Sin the god king¹⁴.

14 — 163644

•MU ALAN.URUDU E₂.^dUTU MU a-bi-sa-re-e MU.NA.DU₃

The year in which the King Abi-Sare made a copper statue for the temple of the god Shamash .¹⁵

16 — 163742

•MU BAD₃.GAL BA.U₂ GIR.NU.UM MU.ŠE.ŠUB

19 — 163199

•MU BAD₃ BA.U₂ GIR.NU.UM MU.ŠE.ŠUB

20 — 163778

•MU [BAD₃] BA.U₂.[GIR].NU.UM MU.ŠE.ŠUB



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The year in which the great wall girnuum of the goddess Bau collapsed.¹⁶

19 — 174538

•MU BAD₂. ḥa-ap-ḥa-pi₄ a-bi-sa-re-e BA.DU₃

Year in which the King Abi-sare built the wall of the city hap.hapi.¹⁷

18 — 174531

•MU BAD₂. ḥa-ap-ḥa-pi₄ E₂.DURU₅ tu-kul-ti BA.DU₃

The year in which the King Abi-sare built the wall of the city hap.hapi and the village of tukulti .¹⁸

17 — 174466

•MU GIŠ.GU.ZA a-na ^dNIN.HUR.SAG lu-ul-ma-AN u₂-si-ri-bu

Year in which King Abi-sare brought the throne chair and the ring into the temple of the goddess Nin-hursag .¹⁹

conclusions:

- 1- It cannot be accepted that the cuneiform readings are fixed and cannot be change. This is also the case with the date formulas in ancient Iraq, as they are subject to change if new texts and new readings are revealed.
- 2- The kings of ancient Iraq relied on certain date formulas and not others, and this explains the presence of many events that were not recorded within the years of their rule.
- 3- The cuneiform sources have shown us that the dating formulas is usually central for all the cities subject to the king's authority, but in some cases there is another type that is considered local dating formulas usually used in a specific city and not others.
- 4- The cuneiform texts represent an inexhaustible source of information. They provide us from time to time with new readings that contain new information mentioned for the first time, paving the way for researchers to explore them.





New Date Formulas from the Reign of Abi-sare in the Light of published Cuneiform Texts

1 — 163670

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Lo.ed.

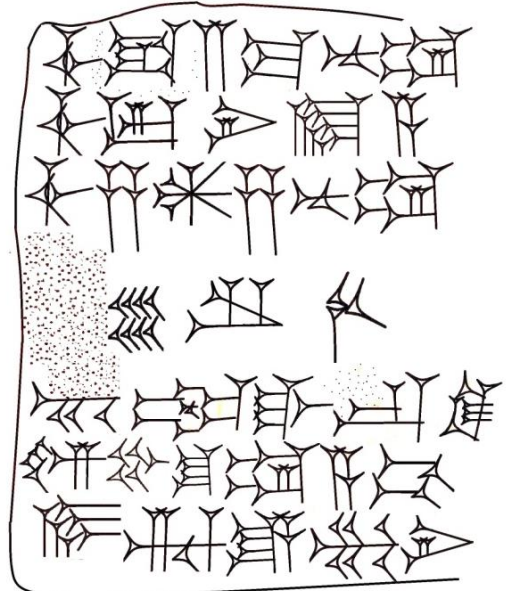


21 — 163729

Rev.




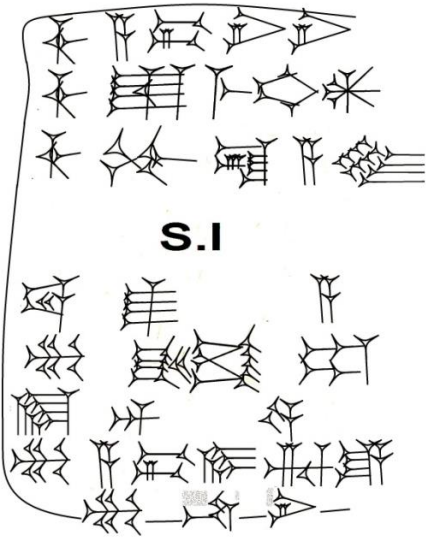
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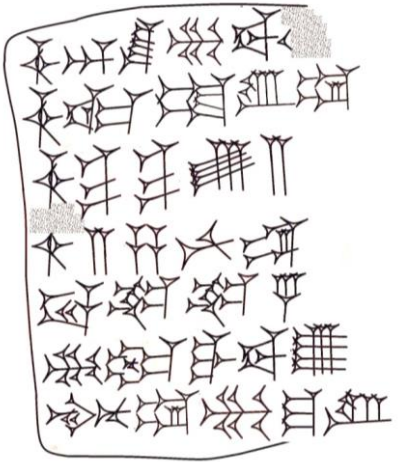
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163644—14

<p>Rev.</p> 	<p>Rev.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">S.I</p>
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16 — 163742

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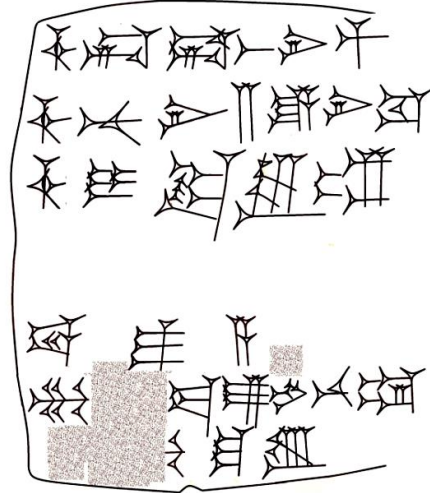
New Date Formulas from the Reign of Abi-sare in the Light of published Cuneiform Texts

19 — 163199

Rev.



Rev.

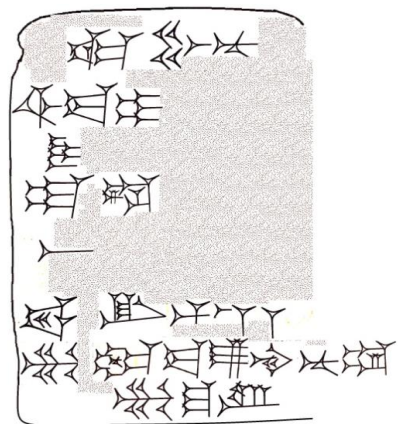


20 — 163778

Rev.



Rev.



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6 — 163662

1 — 163670



1 — 163670



1 — 163670



الهوامش

¹ - Mercer, S., (SBYF) , P.21 .

² - الحسيني ، التاريخ السياسي لمدينة أيسن ، ص 49 .

³ - الأعمى ، حمورابي (1792 – 1750 ق.م) ، ص 31 .

⁴ - Delaport , L., **Mesopotamia (The Babylonian and Assyrian Civilization)**, (London, 1997), P.43.

⁵ - Sigrist. M., & Peter. D., Op.Cit , P. 24.

⁶ - Edzard. D.O., **ZZB** , p. 108. ; Macqueen , J, G.,**Babylon**, p.33 .

⁷ - Ibid, p.35.

⁸ - Ibid, p.39.

⁹ -

¹⁰ - Mercer, S., (SBYF) , P.21 ; New date formula mentioned for the first time , this formula was mentioned in tow texts the first and twenty-one texts . for more:

AL-samarra'e Ahmed Naje ., Unpublished Cuneiform Texts From the Old Babylonian Period ISIN-LARSA (2004 – 1595 B.C) , Baghdad .2016 , p. 136 (Arabic) .

¹¹ - New date formula mentioned for the first time . This formula was mentioned in three texts the sixteenths, nineteenth and twenty texts. for more:

AL-samarra'e Ahmed Naje ., Unpublished , p. 141 / 150 / 152 .

¹² - CAD, G,p.89:a

الجبوري ، علي ياسين ، قاموس اللغة الاكدية العربية ، ص 158 .

¹³ - New date formula mentioned for the first time, this formula was mentioned in tow texts the first and twenty-one texts. for more:

AL-Samarra'e Ahmed Naje ., Unpublished , p. 86 / 155 .

¹⁴ - New date formula mentioned for the first time .

This formula was mentioned in one text the sixth .

But due to damage in a certain part of it, it has become difficult to know the details of this year and give a clear meaning . for more :

AL-Samarra'e Ahmed Naje ., Unpublished , p. 107 .

¹⁵ - New date formula mentioned for the first time . This formula was mentioned in one text the fourteenth. . for more:

AL-Samarra'e Ahmed Naje ., Unpublished , p. 136 .

¹⁶ - New date formula mentioned for the first time. This formula was mentioned in three texts the sixteenths, nineteenth and twenty texts . . for more:

AL-Samarra'e Ahmed Naje ., Unpublished , p. 141 / 150 / 152 .

¹⁷ - New date formula mentioned for the first time . This formula was mentioned in one text the nineteenth . . for more :

Al-Obaidi Hind Shehab Ahmed ., (Unpublished Cuneiform texts from the Old Babylonian Period , master thesis, Baghdad.2015 , p. 125 .

¹⁸ - New date formula mentioned for the first time This formula was mentioned in one text the eighteenth . . for more :

Al-Obaidi Hind Shehab Ahmed ., (Unpublished , p. 122 .

¹⁹ - New date formula mentioned for the first time . This formula was mentioned in one text the seventeenth . . for more

Al-Obaidi Hind Shehab Ahmed ., Unpublished , p. 117 .

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