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Note:

All ideas and opinions that are mentioned in the research papers which are published at our journal express the opinions of the researchers and their intellectual orientations directly. They do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editorial board. Hence, it is worthy to note

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Preface

With more confidence and optimism and in order to be in cope with the pace of the academic and scientific electronic publications in the fields of Archeology, History, and Ancient Languages; we are pleased to publish the second part of the Eighth Volume of Athar Al-Rafedain Journal. It is issued by College of Archeology at University of Mosul. This issue included a valuable collection of Archaeological, Historical and Cultural researches and studies.

We ask God the Almighty for repayment and success.

Prof. Khalid Salim Ismael
Editor-in-Chief
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Šāt-kukuti The Daughter of King Šulgi in a New Text from the Iraqi Museum

Basil Bashar Ali*

Khalid Salim Ismael**

Abstract:

The topic of this study deals with the publication of a confiscated cuneiform text kept in the Iraqi Museum from Ur III period. It dates back to the reign of King Šulgi, and it is very likely that it is from the texts of the city of Drehem based on a collection of texts that were recently studied between 2022-2023 including our text where the number of those studied is about (200) cuneiform tablets out of more than (700) cuneiform tablets that entered the Iraqi Museum between (2020-2021) Most of them date back to King Šulgi. Our cuneiform text (IM.239595) is the text of a cuneiform inscription of a royal gift seal (IN-NA-BA) dedicated by King Šulgi (2094-2047 BCE) to his daughter Šāt-Kukuti who is mentioned for the first time of her explicit lineage; that is to her father King Šulgi.

Keywords: Šāt-Kukuti, daughter, Šulgi, gift seal, royal, Iraqi Museum.

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شات-كوكوتي ابنة الملك شولكي في نص جديد من المتحف العراقي

خالد سالم إسماعيل

تاريخ القبول: ٢٠٢٣/١/٢٦

بشار باسل علي

تاريخ التقديم: ٢٠٢٢/١٢/٧

الملخص:

يتناول البحث نشر نص مسماري مصادر من عصر أور الثالثة محفوظ في المتحف العراقي، وهو يعود الى عهد الملك شولكي ونرجح كثيراً عائدته الى نصوص مدينة دريهم استناداً الى مجموعة نصوص درست حديثاً بين ٢٠٢٢-٢٠٢٣ ونصنا من ضمنها حيث يبلغ عدد النصوص المدروسة ما يقارب من (٢٠٠) نص مسماري من أصل ما يزيد على (٧٠٠) لوح مسماري مصادر دخلت المتحف العراقي بين عامي (٢٠٢٠-٢٠٢١)، معظمها يعود تاريخه للملك شولكي، و نصنا المسماري المرقم (م.ع-٢٣٩٥٩٥) يعد نص كتابة مسمارية لختم هدية ملكي (IN-NA-BA) مهدي من الملك شولكي (٢٠٩٤-٢٠٤٧ ق.م) إلى ابنته الاميرة (شات-كوكوتي) التي تذكر لأول مرة بنسبها الصريح إلى أبيها الملك شولكي.
الكلمات المفتاحية: شات-كوكوتي، ابنه، شولكي، ختم هدية، ملكي، المتحف العراقي.

Introduction:

The new cuneiform texts from Ur III period (2112-2004 BCE) are still providing us with more new important information and evidence.

No matter how similar the sources of these documents and their varied formats whether those discovered in scientific excavations or confiscated or belong to private collections previously published, or those recently studied, still all of them have a high degree of importance and they serve to provide us with more developments, analyses and new ideas. Which in turn shed light on the mysteries or complex issues and perhaps ambiguous problems that were difficult to solve or understand. The study of some cuneiform documents is useful in filling the lack of

information about the name of any person who's characteristic or lineage was not mentioned in previous texts. If we review previous studies and analyze them with modern insights by conducting more comparisons between previously published cuneiform texts with newly discovered texts, we will have enough information that enable us to decide on many outstanding issues or problems.

1- Dating Confiscated Tablets Kept in the Iraqi Museum:

The cuneiform text which is the subject of this article, is mainly based on a confiscated cuneiform text which is now in the holdings of the Iraqi Museum according to the SBAH decision No.119 in 2020-2021. We have chosen it from among a confiscated collection of more than (700) cuneiform tablets; all of which begin with the Iraqi Museum number (239...) and the text we will deal with (IM.239595).

Through examining of some of master's students at the University of Mosul and the University of Al-Qadisiyah about cuneiform texts from this collection in master's theses completed between 2022- 2023¹, as well as others that have not yet been finished (under study) which are about (200) cuneiform tables out of the total number of this collection and based on the names contained in them of Year Names. We can confirm that all these documents date back to Ur III period, and that the largest part of them belong to King Šulgi for the years: (34,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48) followed by King Amar-Suen in second place. While texts dating back to the reign of Kings Šu-Suen and Ibi-Suen took the lowest percentage in the collection of recent confiscated tablets of the Iraqi Museum.

The largest proportion of these tablets is likely to come from the city of Puzriš-Dagān (Drehem) based on the month names² contained therein as well as the personal names known to many of the corresponding texts

previously published in the collections of the Iraqi Museum³ as well as from the Istanbul Museum⁴, the British Museum⁵ and other international museums.

The name of the city of Puzriš-Dagān also appears frequently in this collection of texts as well as mentioning nearby cities and geographical sites such as:

- E₂-saġ-dana^{ki}
- Nibru^{ki}
- Tummal^{ki}
- Iri-saġrig^{ki}

Additionally, the seal impressions for which the texts of the city of Drehem are famous with more than other proposed cities. They certainly give us evidence and motivation to present this perception of the belonging of cuneiform texts, although they are confiscated texts that their findspot is unknown as we have already mentioned.

2- Cuneiform Inscriptions on the Royal Gift Seal:

The royal gift seal (IN-NA-BA) is one of the important and irrefutable documents that were common in Ur III period⁶ especially during the reign of King Šulgi who had an important and effective role in establishing a unified administrative system based on the distribution of responsibilities in a centralized manner and the determination of powers as well as on personal relations and the degree of kinship of the king and his family (linage) which led Mayr and Owen to call it the bureaucratic system⁷.

The use of the seal and its impression on documents is only a method used in Ur III period to legitimize especially the authority of the palace (the king). So, we find that this period showed us thousands of seal

impressions on the tablets, the main purpose of which was to document and certify the clay tablets. It is worth to mention that the seal impressions on tablets are an unintentional spontaneous preservation of the original seals⁸ and most of them have not been found but we now infer them through their impressions on tablets So we have thousands of seal impressions on the tablets discovered from Ur III period preserved in museums around the world in exchange for modest numbers that are not fit with the number of the discovered original seals.

The royal gift seal from Ur III period is characterized by its unique design, quality, rare and precious stones on which it was implemented on.

The name of this type of seal (IN-NA-BA), as proposed by Mayr, is the " royal gift seal" which was given in order to enable the recipient of the royal gift to carry out his official duties⁹.

We can distinguish two types of utilitarian position seals:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1- IR ₃ -ZU | Presentation seals |
| 2- IN-NA-BA | Royal gift seals |

With regard to the first type, which is known as presentation seals, are for people with high positions who work as employees of the king and his family and sometimes his retinue. While the second type was known as gift seals which were granted in particular to people of high level and honor and are directly related to the king and often the recipients of the gift seals are members of the royal family (wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, ...) in order to give the gift seal which as we mentioned above is the type of seals distinctive in form, high quality of design and material, as well as the moral strength (honorary) enjoyed by the owner of this type of seals¹⁰.

Here, we must refer to the memorial or votive inscriptions which are also important sources that shed light on the status of Sumerian women in

Ur III period and show us the extent of love and trust shown by the king to his family members¹¹.

In order to tackle the subject of our research from a wider door, we found it necessary to deal with the memorial inscriptions on the seals especially the votive ones of the royal family. A good collection of this type of inscriptions date back to Ur III period specifically from the reign of King Šulgi was collected by Douglas Frayne in the series (RIME,3/2). He organized an important list of the royal family in Ur¹², and that the list presented was updated from a study previously presented by Schneider¹³. It was compared with specific texts from Drehem presented by Sigrist¹⁴ and Frayne commented on some names such as (son or daughter of the king) and the need to translate them into "prince and princess"¹⁵ as well as a table of a preliminary or interim outcome of the sons of the royal family of King Šulgi which was presented by Michalowski when studying the end of Šulgi 's reign and on the ensuing succession¹⁶.

There is some evidence of the development that has occurred in the nature of the use of the gift seal (IN-NA-BA). There has been a change in the methods of using the royal gift seals over time and they have become seals of honorary value reserved for their owners. Most of them are selected from the members of the royal family, and this type of seals was commonly used during the reign of King Šulgi because of his trust in them based on the kinship that binds them to him. The text that we will tackle in this article belongs to the same king and goes in the same direction¹⁷.

It is also possible to give an older date for the gift seals that adopted the formula (DUMU-NI) We mean here the reign of King Šulgi, especially since he had a wide list of sons, daughters and consorts, and on the contrary in a later time, especially during the reign of King Ibi-Suen

(2028-2002) BCE, where some believe that this honorary value of the recipients of this type of seals has declined¹⁸.

3- Šāt-Kukuti in Cuneiform Texts:

The name (ša-at-ku-ku-ti) is one of the rare feminine names motioned in cuneiform texts. This name seems at first sight to be one of the akkadian names since the first part of it (Šāt) is a name added from the infinitive (šattu) meaning "year"¹⁹ and there are many public personal names and the names of the daughters of King Šulgi himself begin with (Šāt) such as:

-Šāt-Šulgi

-Šāt-^dEN-ZU

-Šāt-Mami²⁰

-Šāt-Eštar

The second part of the name (Kukuti) is also likely to refer to the Akkadian infinitive (kukūtu) which means the (reed basket) or the enumeration of weapons to mean "the year of the reed basket " or " the year of the enumeration of weapons"²¹. Although the analysis of this name has not been dealt with previously, Volk read it as: ša-at-ba-ba-ti in line 12 of the first column of the text of (Phillips 13)²² which he published in 2004 in cdli (P126687). We believe that it is an incorrect reading because the text of (Phillips 13) is broken and unclear. We find in the review presented by Paoletti in (PDTNS 023343) she has read the name Šāt-Kukuti in line 14²³ which is the most correct and accurate transliteration because the name has been mentioned in the text of the Iraqi Museum (the text under study) clearly twice and that the sign (ku) is very clear in our text and does not accept doubt or interpretation.

4. Šāt-Kukuti in Phillips 13:

Despite the rarity of this personal name and not widely mentioned in cuneiform sources with the exception of one text. The text of (Phillips 13)²⁴ as far as we know and according to what is available of cuneiform texts so far at least even the researchers who dealt with it pointed out some limitation and general description that was punctuated by some ambiguity.

But the unique and only reference, as far as we know, is what was reported by Paoletti who deal with in her doctoral dissertation and has supported our research this with some important information about the personality of this princess. She mentioned that the name Šāt-Kukuti based on her vision of the text (Phillips 13) is shrouded in a lot of ambiguity because the text has an uncertain date although Paola preferred the year (Š26) and everything that was put forward about the characters and the date of the text and its belonging and even the name of the month is speculative and the text of (Phillips 13) does not give us a clear conception about the identification or lineage of Šāt-kukuti.

The importance of the referring to the text (Phillips 13) is for its connection to the archives of Puzriš-Dagān which is likely to be dated between years (Š25-27) and that the year (Š26?) of his reign is the most likely date of the text and in the twelfth month according to the calendar of the city of Puzriš-Dagān²⁵. We can focus on what Paoletti mentioned about an occasion or celebration of an important marriage that was prepared for a royal couple which may have taken place in the city of Drehem. As for the details of supplies and equipment for travel and gifts provided to the couple which are some ritual tools, utensils, flutes, horns, throne, footrest, table, bed with drinking holders and various clothes. Most importantly (13) different persons have been named as recipients of

gifts including the couple and the important thing that I would like to emphasize is that the concerned wife is Šāt-kukuti and here we must emphasize what Paoletti reported in (BPOA.10, p.323 n.522) where she says: "As far as I know, the personal names: Šāt-kukuti and Bēlī-nabišti are not otherwise attested in administrative documents from Ur III period"²⁶. Paoletti believes that the proposed date by comparing some of the personal names that were documented in the text of (Phillips 13) is between years (Š32-41) according to the Drehem documents and based on the evidence presented in the margins (BPOA.10, P.323 n.522; n.524)²⁷ which is likely if we compare it with the 200 confiscated texts that have been published up to now from the texts of the Iraqi Museum where it is definitely dated between years (Š36-48). We found it is useful here to mention the quality of the gifts offered to a character such as Šāt-Kukuti being a royal wife and has a lofty position in this ceremony where she was presented with rings of bright yellow gold, silver rings and twenty robes, and a bottle of oil of a special type perhaps a type of luxurious essential oil²⁸.

5- Šāt-Kukuti in IM.239595:

The text in our hands, as we mentioned, was selected from among about (700) confiscated tablets, which entered the Iraqi Museum between 2020-2021:

IM.	Measurements	Date	Object	Provenience
239595	5.5×4.3×1.9 cm.	Š	Tablet	Puzriš-Dagān

The importance of this text comes from the fact that it dates the character Šāt-Kukuti who was given a gift seal by the King Šulgi directly and her name was mentioned in this text twice in the obverse of the tablet in the fifth line of it and in the reverse in the ninth line as well where it was mentioned in the two line colophon that the cuneiform inscription of the seal was given by the king belongs to Šāt-Kukuti who was described as the beloved daughter of King Šulgi and he gives us the strong evidence and decisive lineage of this princess who was mentioned ambiguously and unclearly in the text (Phillips 13). The text of the Iraqi Museum begins by mentioning the name of King Šulgi and his titles. In this particular part this text combined the second with the third and fourth types according to the classification provided by Myer and Owen of the royal gift seal²⁹. Although the sign (mi₂) does not appear after the sign (DUMU) in order to show us the gender of the name, i.e. (daughter) instead of (son), but this was usual in the Sumerian language as it often does not differentiate between the masculine and feminine names but rather depends on the formula of the personal name and the context of the text.

As we mentioned earlier those two feminine names from the royal family of two known daughters of the king; the first part of their names begins with the syllable (Šāt) and this gives us certainty and motivation to judge the name of the princess Šāt-Kukuti as a feminine name regardless to the way her lineage to King Šulgi is written in the text itself. Thus we can propose to translate the formula contained in the text of the Iraqi Museum:

dumu-<mi₂> ki-ag₂-ga₂-ni-ir

that it is (to his beloved daughter) and that the line that followed it specified the type of text given is of the category (IN-NA-BA) i.e., according to the Sumerian formula that comes with the honorary seals of important persons who have a direct relationship with the king's institution. We mean the royal family.

6- Transliteration and translating the text:

Below is a reading of the text of the Iraqi Museum and its translation so that the image presented of King Šulgi 's daughter is clear:

(IM. 239595)

Obv.	1	^d šul-gi	Šulgi
	2	nita-kala-ga	mighty man
	3	lugal uri ^{ki} ₅ -ma	king of Ur
	4	lugal an-ub-da/limmu ₂ -ba-ke ₄	king of the four quarters
	5	ša-at-ku-ku-ti/[x?]	Šāt-kukuti/(..?)
Rev.	6	dumu-<mi ₂ > ki-ag ₂ -ga ₂ /ni-ir	to his beloved daughter
	7	in-na-ba	granted
		Space	
Colophon.	8	mu-sar kišib ₃ -ni	inscription of his seal
	9	ša-at-ku-ku-ti	Šāt-kukuti

7- Conclusion:

Šāt-Kukuti is an unknown daughter (not mentioned) previously as it was not included in the tables of researchers who counted the sons of the royal family of Šulgi and that her name did not appear in the table prepared by Frayne in (RIME, 3/2, PP.167-8) as well as the same with Michalowski who provided a provisional tally of the royal family during the reign of Šulgi where they mentioned there (18) princes and (8) princesses of Šulgi. Here we can add Princess Šāt-Kukuti to be the ninth daughter of Šulgi based on the dates of the (200) confiscated texts in the Iraqi Museum including this text which were recently studied. All of them date back to the years (Š36-48) and all date back to the city of Drehem.

From what has been presented about the character of Šāt-Kukuti in published cuneiform sources especially the comments that were presented about the text of (Phillips 13) and the transliteration and analysis of the text under study. It is necessary to present the following ideas:

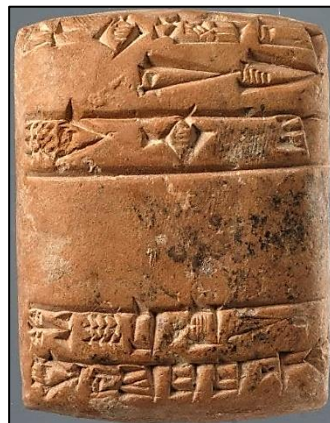
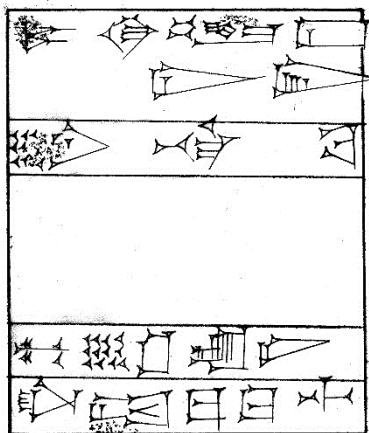
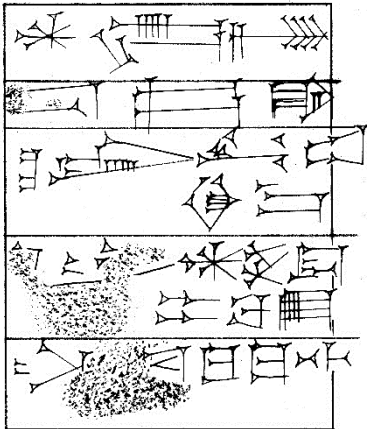
- 1- Šāt-Kukuti is the daughter of Šulgi mentioned for the first time by her explicit lineage in the text under study and can be added to the list of daughters of Šulgi.
- 2 - The text of the cuneiform inscription this time did not come to us from a seal impression on a tablet or cylinder seal, but a cuneiform inscription on a tablet with a colophon of the text contained the name of the princess.
- 3 - Although this new text from the Iraqi Museum is one of the confiscated texts but it is based on the texts studied in the same collection and also preserved in the Iraqi Museum which most of them belong to Puzriš-Dagān and date to the reign of King Šulgi. Thus this, text reveals the personality of the princess who was mentioned in the

text (Phillips 13) as one of the recipients of royal gifts at a marriage ceremony and that she herself is the daughter of Šulgi.

4 - Bēlī-Napišṭī is Šāt-Kukuti's husband who was mentioned at the royal couple ceremony in the text of (Phillips 13).

5 - From the text (Phillips 13), it can be guessed that the mother of Šāt-Kukuti is Šulgi-Simiti, the second wife of Šulgi (BPOA.10, P.323 n. 522) being the invitee(sponsor) of the marriage ceremony through combining the information of (Phillips 13) text with the information of our text, we can document or identify the personality of Šāt-Kukuti and her husband.

(IM.239595)



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A pottery Lamp Foundation Deposit from a Post-Assyrian Context at Nineveh

Noemi La Cara*

Abstract:

The article discusses a Post-Assyrian foundation deposit containing a complete pottery lamp which was found during the Iraqi-Italian excavations by the SBAH and the University of Bologna in the Lower Town of eastern Nineveh.

Keywords: pottery, lamp, foundation, deposit, Nineveh.

سراج فخاري من العصر الاشوري الحديث في ضوء ترسب الأساس من مدينة
نينوى

نويمي لا كارا

تاريخ القبول: ٢٠٢٣/١/١٥

تاريخ التقديم: ٢٠٢٢/١٢/١

المخلص:

يناقش البحث سراج فخاري مكتشف في ترسب أسس في موقع مدينة نينوى، الذي تم العثور عليه خلال اعمال التنقيبات العراقية - الإيطالية التي اجريت من قبل الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث وجامعة بولونيا في المدينة السفلى في شرق مدينة نينوى الاثرية.
الكلمات المفتاحية: فخار، مصباح، اساس، ترسب، نينوى.

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Introduction:

Since 2019, the Iraqi-Italian NINEVE project at Eastern Nineveh, directed by Nicolò Marchetti on behalf of the University of Bologna and the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage has among its objectives the investigation of the occupational sequence of the lower city with the aim also to increase and expand our knowledge of the site which was mostly limited to Tell Kuyunjiq and Tell Nebi Yunus prior to these renewed excavations. In fact, before our project we did not have an adequate idea of how the urban fabric of Sennacherib's (705/4-681 BCE) capital was organized within the 700 hectares of its walled area and also of its later history (Fig. 1).

Several pottery lamps from the Iron IIIA period traditionally called the 'Neo-Assyrian II' period (7th century BCE) were found in the excavations of the Iraqi-Italian Expedition. The contexts in the lower city excavation areas have in fact given many lamps. Most of them are preserved in fragments. However, there are also complete specimens that make it possible to elaborate on a specific typology. From a preliminary analysis of the spatial distribution of the materials in question, it is clear that they were most commonly used in domestic contexts. We have documented also a very coherent immediately post-Assyrian phase (which we call Iron IIIB) in several excavation areas: what is immediately striking of its pottery assemblage is its high degree of continuity with the preceding horizon.

Lamps of the Neo-Assyrian period are well known and they mostly belong to the so-called 'pipe lamp' type (Anastasio 2010: 146-147, pl. 35.2), documented, for example, at Kalḫu (Nimrud), Aššur (Qal'at Sharqat) and Dur-Šarruken (Khorsabad) (see respectively Oates 1959: pl. XXXIX.103; Curtis and Reade 1995: fig. 151; Miglus et al. 2000: fig.

29d; Loud and Altman 1938: 248-249, pl. 63). In most cases, the surface of the lamp fragments found during the excavations in the lower town of Nineveh was blackened by contact with fire and encrusted with bitumen: Thus indicating the actual use of the lamps as a means of illumination. The pipe-lamp type has a wheel-made globular body with a rounded rim, a long curved hand-made spout, and no decoration. The lamps are fairly standardized and have an oval-shaped body.

The finding of a wholly preserved oil lamp in Area (A) of the 'pipe' type from an immediately Post-Assyrian context in a pit is especially interesting (Figs. 2-3). The Post-Assyrian lamp from area (A) has a rim diameter of 7 cm, a base diameter of 4 cm, and an overall height of 7 cm (Fig. 4-5). The fabric color is light brown (Munsell color: 7.5YR 6/3) with mineral and vegetable inclusions varying in size 0.5 -1 mm and in frequency 3-10% (Fig. 6).

Area (A) first opened in 2019 and measuring 12 x 7.5 m is located along one of the trenches (which we call no. 1) cut by Daesh during the occupation of Mosul. Preliminary analyses of the material culture from the excavations of Area (A) identified evidence ranging from the Neo-Assyrian II to the Early Islamic periods. Our perfectly preserved pottery specimen was discovered within a pit from phase 4 (Iron IIIB) which is a complex of rooms functioning as a kitchen: the pit is approximately 15 cm deep and it was filled with ash (Fig. 3). The pit was found at the base of the construction of a newly built wall sealing and dividing the previous construction level (Fig. 2). The pit's location and contents lead us to believe that this was a foundation deposit for the construction of the new building (on which in general see Bunimowitz and Zimhoni 1993; Hunt 2006: 1-5, 197; Ellis 1968: 160-168).⁽ⁱ⁾ The lamp deposited within the pit was unused supporting its reading as a foundation deposit.

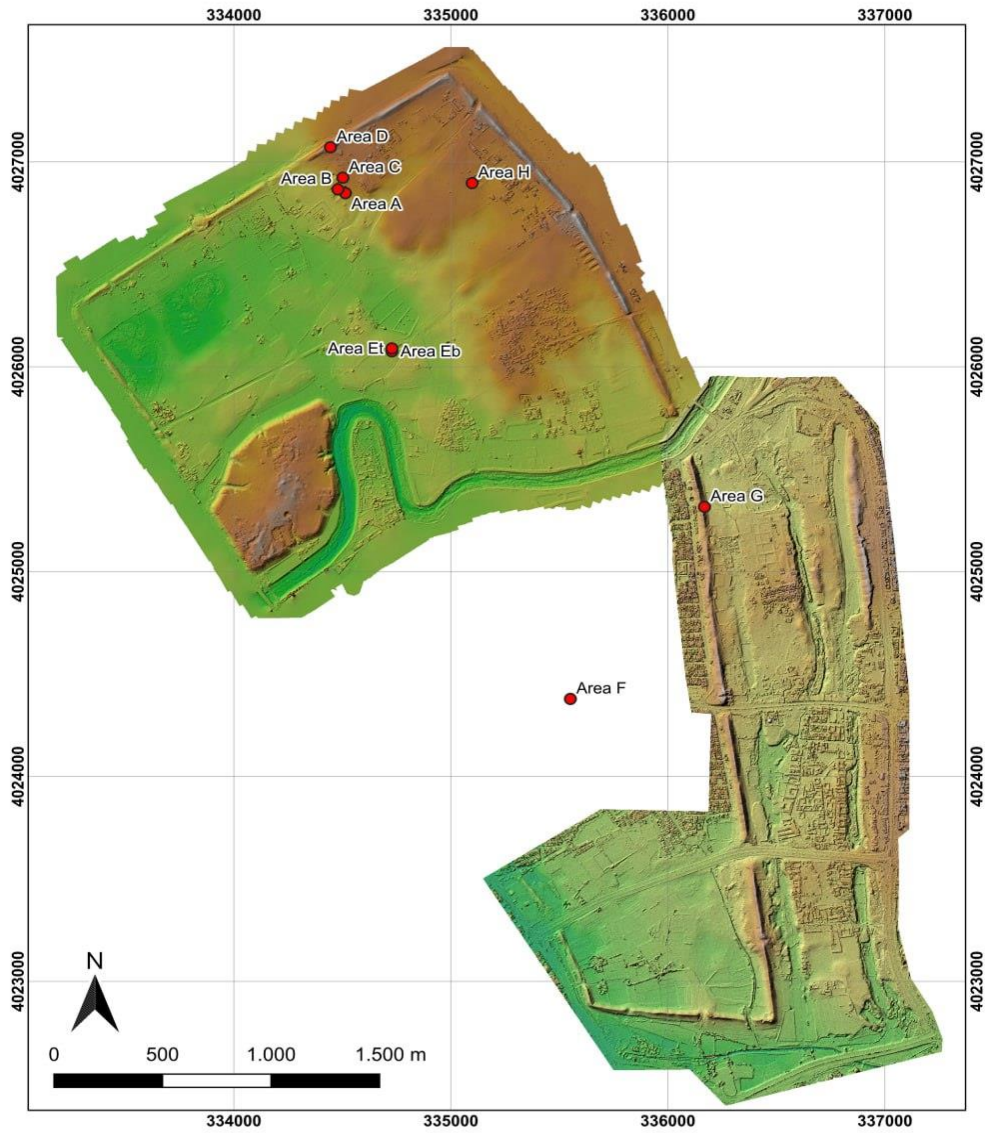


Fig. 1 – Site of Nineveh with the Iraqi-Italian excavation areas.



Fig. 2 – View from South-East of area A during the 2020 excavations.



Fig. 3 – The votive pit P.1737+F.1738.



4 – Photo of lamp NE.20.P.156/1.

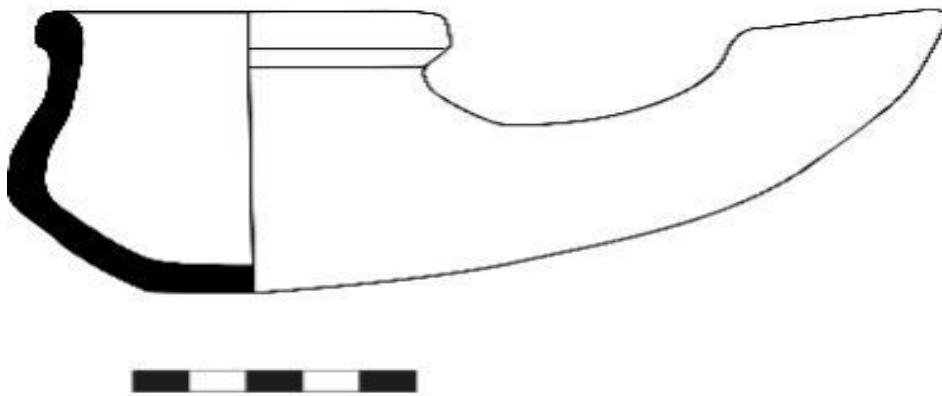


Fig.5 – Drawing of lamp NE.20.P156/1.



Fig. 6 – Close range photo of the fabric of lamp NE.20.P.156/1.

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- (i) The 'foundation ritual' entails some ritual act that occurs immediately before or during the construction of the building. In contrast, the term 'foundation deposit' refers to materials including intentionally buried sacrificial remains. In this sense, 'foundation' refers to the foundation or initiation of building projects and not the physical foundations of a building. The characteristic of this ceremonial rite is the collocation of the deposit which is within the structure itself.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

توطئة

أ. خالد سالم إسماعيل

رئيس التحرير

بمزيد من الثقة والتفاؤل ومواكبةً للنشر الإلكتروني للنتائج العلمية
الأكاديمية في تخصصات الآثار والتأريخ واللغات القديمة؛ يسعدنا أن نقدم
الجزء الثاني من المجلد الثامن من مجلة آثار الرافدين التي تصدر عن كلية
الآثار بجامعة الموصل؛ إذ اشتمل هذا العدد على مجموعة قيمة من
البحوث والدراسات الأثرية والتأريخية والحضارية.

نسأل الله العظيم السداد والتوفيق.

١- حزيران - ٢٠٢٣

ثبت المحتويات

العنوان	اسم الباحث	الصفحة
Iri-sag-) نصوَصُ جرياتٍ غيرُ منشورةٍ من مدينة ايري_ساكريك (rig ^{ki})	محمود حامد احمد علي ياسين الجبوري	٢٦-٣
دلالة الجذر اللغوي (ك، ف، ر) في اللغات السامية "دراسة دلالية معجمية مقارنة"	فاروق إسماعيل درغام عبد الحميد العمر	٤٢-٢٧
أصحاب الحرف والمهن في تنفيذ المشاريع العمرية في ضوء الرسائل الادارية لملوك السلالة السرجونية	رامي احمد يونس عامر عبدالله نجم	٦٠-٤٣
نصوصٌ مسامريَّةٌ اقتصاديَّةٌ جديدةٌ من عصر أور الثالثة	محمد حمزة حسين الطائي	٧٦-٦١
تتقيقات قصر الملك أد- نيراري الثالث	مزاحم محمود حسين	٩٠-٧٧
المحتويات الجنائزية المكتشفة في قبور تل هنس ومدافنه	سارة سليمان يونس ياسمين عبدالكريم محمد علي	١٢٠-٩١
البيئة الطبيعية وأثرها في أنماط الحياة البشرية ببلاد المغرب القديم إبان عصور قبل التاريخ	محمد محفوظ الجومرد حسين يوسف حازم	١٣٦-١٢١
دراسة تحليلية لمجموعة ألواح جصية من مدينة سامراء محفوظة في المتحف العراقي (نماذج منتخبة)	أحمد ابراهيم احمد الجبوري جمال عبد الرحيم ابراهيم	١٥٦-١٣٧
الفخار الإسلامي المزجج المكتشف في مدينة بلد (أسكي موصل) _ نماذج مختارة _	علي اخضير محمود فرحان محمود الياس	١٨٠-١٥٧
اثر الاعمدة الاوربية في العمارة العراقية التراثية- نماذج مختاره	صلاح الدين محسن زاير	٢١٢-١٨١
طب العيون في الحضارات القديمة	اسماء خليل سليمان ياسر عبد الجواد المشهداني	٢٢٦-٢١٣
المسكوكات السلوقية غير المنشورة للملك ديميتريوس سوتر (١٦٢- ١٥٠ ق.م) من كنز سريشمة شمالي شرق أربيل	عبد الوهاب سليمان حسن دلشاد عزيز مارف	٢٤٢-٢٢٧
المناطق الحضريَّة في العراق والعالم في القرن الأول - الثالث الميلاديّ بحسب المصادر السريانية	مازن زَرَّا	٢٧٤-٢٤٣
القسم الإنكليزي		
شات-كوكوتي ابنة الملك شولكي في نص جديد من المتحف العراقي	بشار باسل علي خالد سالم إسماعيل	١٨-٣
سراج فخاري من العصر الاشوري الحديث في ضوء ترسب الأساس من مدينة نينوى	نويمي لا كارا	٢٦-١٩

- لا تعاد اصول البحوث المقدمة للمجلة الى اصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر.
 - يتحمل الباحث تصحيح ما يرد في بحثه من اخطاء لغوية وطباعية.
 - يسلم الباحث نسخة ورقية من بحثه مع نسخة الكترونية مطبوعة على قرص (CD)، مصحح بشكل نهائي بعد إبلاغه بقبول بحثه للنشر.
- ١٢- تعمل المجلة وفق التمويل الذاتي، لذلك يتحمل الباحث اجور النشر والاستلال البالغة (١١٥٠٠٠) مائة وخمسة عشر ألف دينار عراقي فقط.
- ١٣- يزود كل باحث بمستل من بحثه، أما نسخة المجلة كاملة فتطلب من سكرتارية المجلة لقاء ثمن تحدده هيئة التحرير.

تنويه:

تعبّر جميع الافكار والآراء الواردة في متون البحوث المنشورة في مجلتنا عن آراء أصحابها بشكل مباشر وتوجهاتهم الفكرية ولا تعبّر بالضرورة عن آراء هيئة التحرير، لذلك أقتضى التنويه.

- توضع الهوامش بنهاية البحث بعد الصور والاشكال التوضيحية، مرتبة بتسلسل تصاعدي.
- يشار الى اسم المصدر كاملا في الهامش مع وضع مختصر المصدر بين قوسين في نهاية الهامش.
- ترقم الجداول والاشكال على التوالي وبحسب ورودها في البحث، وتزود بعناوين، وتقدم بأوراق منفصلة وتقدم المخططات بالحبر الاسود والصور تكون عالية الدقة.
- تترجم المصادر العربية الواردة في البحث الى اللغة الإنكليزية (Bibliography)، وتوضع بعد الهوامش في نهاية البحث.
- تكون أبعاد الصفحة من كل الاتجاهات من الاعلى والأسفل (٢.٤٥) سم، واليمين واليسار (٣.١٧) سم.
- ٧- يجب ان يحتوي البحث ملخصاً باللغتين العربية والإنكليزية على ان لا يقل عن (١٥٠) كلمة، ولا يزيد عن (٢٥٠) كلمة.
- ٨- يجب ان يلتزم الباحث (كاتب المقالة) بتوفير المعلومات الآتية عن البحث، وهي:
 - يجب ان لا يضم البحث المرسل للتقييم الى المجلة اسم الباحث، أي يرسل البحث بدون اسماء.
 - يرسل الباحث اسمه الكامل ولقبه العلمي وشهادته ومكان عمله (القسم/ الكلية / الجامعة)، وعنوان مختصر للبحث يضم أبرز ما في العنوان من مرتكزات علمية فضلاً عن بريده الالكتروني والرقم التعريفي للباحث الـ (ORCID) بملف مستقل باللغتين العربية والإنكليزية.
 - ٩- على الباحث مراعاة الشروط العلمية الآتية في كتابة بحثه، فهي الاساس في التقييم، والشروط هي:
 - يعمل الباحث على تحديد أهمية بحثه واهدافه التي يسعى الى تحقيقها، وان يحدد الغرض من تطبيقها.
 - يجب ان يراعي الباحث اختيار المنهج الصحيح الذي يتناسب مع موضوع بحثه، كما يجب ان يراعي أدوات جمع البيانات التي تتناسب مع بحثه ومع المنهج المتبع فيه.
 - يجب على الباحث ان يراعي اختيار مصادر المعلومات التي يعتمد عليها في البحث، واختيار ما يتناسب مع بحثه مراعيًا الحداثة فيها، والدقة في تسجيل الاقتباسات والإشارة الى البيانات الكاملة لهذه المصادر.
 - يجب على الباحث ان يراعي تدوين النتائج التي توصل اليها، والتأكد من موضوعيتها ومدى ترابطها مع الاسئلة البحثية أو الفرضيات التي وضعها في متن بحثه.
 - ان لا يكون البحث قد تم نشره سابقا أو كان مقداً لنيل درجة علمية أو مستلاً من ملكية فكرية لباحث آخر، وعلى الباحث التعهد بذلك خطياً عند تقديمه للنشر.
 - لا تتجاوز عدد صفحات البحث عن (٢٥)، صفحة وفي حال تجاوز العدد المطلوب يتكفل الباحث بدفع مبلغاً اضافياً قدره (٣٠٠٠) دينار عن كل صفحة اضافية.

قواعد النشر في مجلة آثار الرافدين

١- تقبل المجلة البحوث العلمية التي تقع في تخصصات:

- علم الآثار بفرعيه القديم والإسلامي.
- اللغات القديمة بلهجاتها والدراسات المقارنة.
- الكتابات المسمارية والخطوط القديمة.
- الدراسات التاريخية والحضارية.
- الجيولوجيا الأثرية.
- تقنيات المسح الآثري.
- الدراسات الانثروبولوجية.
- الصيانة والترميم .

٢- تقبل المجلة البحوث باللغتين العربية أو الانكليزية.

٣- على الباحث الراغب بالنشر التسجيل في المجلة على الرابط الآتي:

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٤- بعد التسجيل سترسل المنصة الى بريد الباحث الذي سجل فيه رسالة مفادها أنه سجل فيها، وسيجد كلمة المرور الخاصة به ليستعملها في الولوج الى موقع المجلة بكتابة البريد الالكتروني الذي استعمله مع كلمة المرور التي وصلت اليه على الرابط الآتي:

uom.atharalrafedain@gmail.com

٥- ستمنح المنصة (الموقع) صفة الباحث لمن قام بالتسجيل، ليستطيع بهذه الصفة إدخال بحثه بمجموعة من الخطوات تبدأ بملأ بيانات ذات العلاقة ببحثه ويمكنه الاطلاع عليها عند تحميل بحثه.

٦- تكون صياغة البحث وفق تعليمات الطباعة للنشر في المجلة، وعلى النحو الآتي:

- يطبع البحث على ورق (A4)، وبنظام (Microsoft Word)، وبمسافات مفردة بين الاسطر، وبخط Simplified Arabic للغة العربية، و Times New Roman للغة الإنكليزية.
- يطبع عنوان البحث وسط الصفحة بحجم (١٦)، يليه اسم الباحث ودرجته العلمية ومكان عمله كاملا والبريد الالكتروني (e-mail)، بحجم (١٥)، وباللغتين العربية والانكليزية.
- يطبع متن البحث بحجم (١٤)، أما الهوامش فتكون بحجم (١٢).
- توضع الاشكال والصور في نهاية البحث.

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هياة التحرير

أ. خالد سالم اسماعيل

رئيس التحرير

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مجلة علمية محكمة تبحث في آثار العراق و الشرق الأدنى القديم

تصدر عن كلية الآثار في جامعة الموصل

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ذو القعدة ١٤٤٤ هـ / حزيران ٢٠٢٣ م

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تصدر عن كلية الآثار في جامعة الموصل / الجزء الثاني - المجلد الثامن / ١٤٤٤هـ / ٢٠٢٣م

A pottery Lamp Foundation Deposit from a Post-Assyrian Context at Nineveh

Noemi La Cara*

Abstract:

The article discusses a Post-Assyrian foundation deposit containing a complete pottery lamp which was found during the Iraqi-Italian excavations by the SBAH and the University of Bologna in the Lower Town of eastern Nineveh.

Keywords: pottery, lamp, foundation, deposit, Nineveh.

سراج فخاري من العصر الاشوري الحديث في ضوء ترسب الأساس من مدينة
نينوى

نويمي لا كارا

تاريخ القبول: ٢٠٢٣/١/١٥

تاريخ التقديم: ٢٠٢٢/١٢/١

المخلص:

يناقش البحث سراج فخاري مكتشف في ترسب أسس في موقع مدينة نينوى، الذي تم العثور عليه خلال اعمال التنقيبات العراقية - الإيطالية التي اجريت من قبل الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث وجامعة بولونيا في المدينة السفلى في شرق مدينة نينوى الاثرية.
الكلمات المفتاحية: فخار، مصباح، اساس، ترسب، نينوى.

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Introduction:

Since 2019, the Iraqi-Italian NINEVE project at Eastern Nineveh, directed by Nicolò Marchetti on behalf of the University of Bologna and the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage has among its objectives the investigation of the occupational sequence of the lower city with the aim also to increase and expand our knowledge of the site which was mostly limited to Tell Kuyunjiq and Tell Nebi Yunus prior to these renewed excavations. In fact, before our project we did not have an adequate idea of how the urban fabric of Sennacherib's (705/4-681 BCE) capital was organized within the 700 hectares of its walled area and also of its later history (Fig. 1).

Several pottery lamps from the Iron IIIA period traditionally called the 'Neo-Assyrian II' period (7th century BCE) were found in the excavations of the Iraqi-Italian Expedition. The contexts in the lower city excavation areas have in fact given many lamps. Most of them are preserved in fragments. However, there are also complete specimens that make it possible to elaborate on a specific typology. From a preliminary analysis of the spatial distribution of the materials in question, it is clear that they were most commonly used in domestic contexts. We have documented also a very coherent immediately post-Assyrian phase (which we call Iron IIIB) in several excavation areas: what is immediately striking of its pottery assemblage is its high degree of continuity with the preceding horizon.

Lamps of the Neo-Assyrian period are well known and they mostly belong to the so-called 'pipe lamp' type (Anastasio 2010: 146-147, pl. 35.2), documented, for example, at Kalḫu (Nimrud), Aššur (Qal'at Sharqat) and Dur-Šarruken (Khorsabad) (see respectively Oates 1959: pl. XXXIX.103; Curtis and Reade 1995: fig. 151; Miglus et al. 2000: fig.

29d; Loud and Altman 1938: 248-249, pl. 63). In most cases, the surface of the lamp fragments found during the excavations in the lower town of Nineveh was blackened by contact with fire and encrusted with bitumen: Thus indicating the actual use of the lamps as a means of illumination. The pipe-lamp type has a wheel-made globular body with a rounded rim, a long curved hand-made spout, and no decoration. The lamps are fairly standardized and have an oval-shaped body.

The finding of a wholly preserved oil lamp in Area (A) of the 'pipe' type from an immediately Post-Assyrian context in a pit is especially interesting (Figs. 2-3). The Post-Assyrian lamp from area (A) has a rim diameter of 7 cm, a base diameter of 4 cm, and an overall height of 7 cm (Fig. 4-5). The fabric color is light brown (Munsell color: 7.5YR 6/3) with mineral and vegetable inclusions varying in size 0.5 -1 mm and in frequency 3-10% (Fig. 6).

Area (A) first opened in 2019 and measuring 12 x 7.5 m is located along one of the trenches (which we call no. 1) cut by Daesh during the occupation of Mosul. Preliminary analyses of the material culture from the excavations of Area (A) identified evidence ranging from the Neo-Assyrian II to the Early Islamic periods. Our perfectly preserved pottery specimen was discovered within a pit from phase 4 (Iron IIIB) which is a complex of rooms functioning as a kitchen: the pit is approximately 15 cm deep and it was filled with ash (Fig. 3). The pit was found at the base of the construction of a newly built wall sealing and dividing the previous construction level (Fig. 2). The pit's location and contents lead us to believe that this was a foundation deposit for the construction of the new building (on which in general see Bunimowitz and Zimhoni 1993; Hunt 2006: 1-5, 197; Ellis 1968: 160-168).⁽ⁱ⁾The lamp deposited within the pit was unused supporting its reading as a foundation deposit.



Fig. 1 – Site of Nineveh with the Iraqi-Italian excavation areas.



Fig. 2 – View from South-East of area A during the 2020 excavations.



Fig. 3 – The votive pit P.1737+F.1738.



4 – Photo of lamp NE.20.P.156/1.

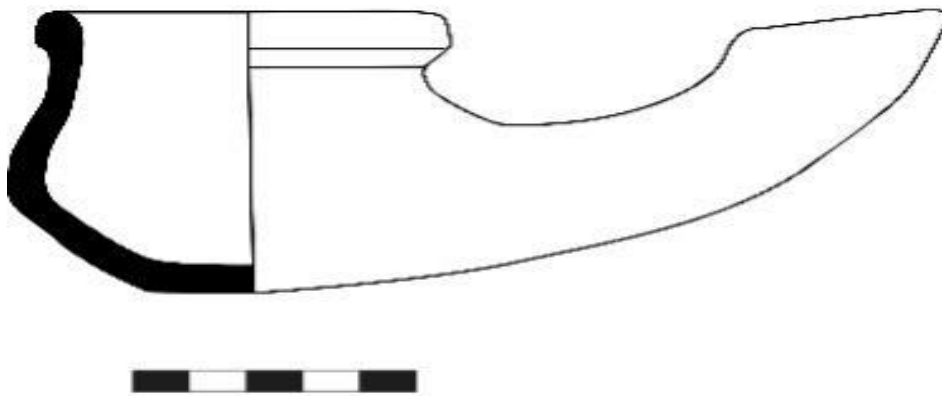


Fig.5 – Drawing of lamp NE.20.P156/1.



Fig. 6 – Close range photo of the fabric of lamp NE.20.P.156/1.

-
- (i) The 'foundation ritual' entails some ritual act that occurs immediately before or during the construction of the building. In contrast, the term 'foundation deposit' refers to materials including intentionally buried sacrificial remains. In this sense, 'foundation' refers to the foundation or initiation of building projects and not the physical foundations of a building. The characteristic of this ceremonial rite is the collocation of the deposit which is within the structure itself.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

توطئة

أ. خالد سالم إسماعيل

رئيس التحرير

بمزيد من الثقة والتفاؤل ومواكبةً للنشر الإلكتروني للنتائج العلمية
الأكاديمية في تخصصات الآثار والتأريخ واللغات القديمة؛ يسعدنا أن نقدم
الجزء الثاني من المجلد الثامن من مجلة آثار الرافدين التي تصدر عن كلية
الآثار بجامعة الموصل؛ إذ اشتمل هذا العدد على مجموعة قيمة من
البحوث والدراسات الأثرية والتأريخية والحضارية.
نسأل الله العظيم السداد والتوفيق.

١- حزيران - ٢٠٢٣

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- لا تعاد اصول البحوث المقدمة للمجلة الى اصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر.
 - يتحمل الباحث تصحيح ما يرد في بحثه من اخطاء لغوية وطباعية.
 - يسلم الباحث نسخة ورقية من بحثه مع نسخة الكترونية مطبوعة على قرص (CD)، مصحح بشكل نهائي بعد إبلاغه بقبول بحثه للنشر.
- ١٢- تعمل المجلة وفق التمويل الذاتي، لذلك يتحمل الباحث اجور النشر والاستلال البالغة (١١٥٠٠٠) مائة وخمسة عشر ألف دينار عراقي فقط.
- ١٣- يزود كل باحث بمستل من بحثه، أما نسخة المجلة كاملة فتطلب من سكرتارية المجلة لقاء ثمن تحدده هيئة التحرير.

تنويه:

تعبّر جميع الافكار والآراء الواردة في متون البحوث المنشورة في مجلتنا عن آراء أصحابها بشكل مباشر وتوجهاتهم الفكرية ولا تعبّر بالضرورة عن آراء هيئة التحرير، لذلك أقتضى التنويه.

- توضع الهوامش بنهاية البحث بعد الصور والاشكال التوضيحية، مرتبة بتسلسل تصاعدي.
- يشار الى اسم المصدر كاملا في الهامش مع وضع مختصر المصدر بين قوسين في نهاية الهامش.
- ترقم الجداول والاشكال على التوالي وبحسب ورودها في البحث، وتزود بعناوين، وتقدم بأوراق منفصلة وتقدم المخططات بالحبر الاسود والصور تكون عالية الدقة.
- تترجم المصادر العربية الواردة في البحث الى اللغة الإنكليزية (Bibliography)، وتوضع بعد الهوامش في نهاية البحث.
- تكون أبعاد الصفحة من كل الاتجاهات من الاعلى والأسفل (٢.٤٥) سم، واليمين واليسار (٣.١٧) سم.
- ٧- يجب ان يحتوي البحث ملخصاً باللغتين العربية والإنكليزية على ان لا يقل عن (١٥٠) كلمة، ولا يزيد عن (٢٥٠) كلمة.
- ٨- يجب ان يلتزم الباحث (كاتب المقالة) بتوفير المعلومات الآتية عن البحث، وهي:
 - يجب ان لا يضم البحث المرسل للتقييم الى المجلة اسم الباحث، أي يرسل البحث بدون اسماء.
 - يرسل الباحث اسمه الكامل ولقبه العلمي وشهادته ومكان عمله (القسم/ الكلية / الجامعة)، وعنوان مختصر للبحث يضم أبرز ما في العنوان من مرتكزات علمية فضلاً عن بريده الالكتروني والرقم التعريفي للباحث الـ (ORCID) بملف مستقل باللغتين العربية والإنكليزية.
- ٩- على الباحث مراعاة الشروط العلمية الآتية في كتابة بحثه، فهي الاساس في التقييم، والشروط هي:
 - يعمل الباحث على تحديد أهمية بحثه واهدافه التي يسعى الى تحقيقها، وان يحدد الغرض من تطبيقها.
 - يجب ان يراعي الباحث اختيار المنهج الصحيح الذي يتناسب مع موضوع بحثه، كما يجب ان يراعي أدوات جمع البيانات التي تتناسب مع بحثه ومع المنهج المتبع فيه.
 - يجب على الباحث ان يراعي اختيار مصادر المعلومات التي يعتمد عليها في البحث، واختيار ما يتناسب مع بحثه مراعيًا الحداثة فيها، والدقة في تسجيل الاقتباسات والإشارة الى البيانات الكاملة لهذه المصادر.
 - يجب على الباحث ان يراعي تدوين النتائج التي توصل اليها، والتأكد من موضوعيتها ومدى ترابطها مع الاسئلة البحثية أو الفرضيات التي وضعها في متن بحثه.
 - ان لا يكون البحث قد تم نشره سابقا أو كان مقداً لنيل درجة علمية أو مستلاً من ملكية فكرية لباحث آخر، وعلى الباحث التعهد بذلك خطياً عند تقديمه للنشر.
 - لا تتجاوز عدد صفحات البحث عن (٢٥)، صفحة وفي حال تجاوز العدد المطلوب يتكفل الباحث بدفع مبلغاً اضافياً قدره (٣٠٠٠) دينار عن كل صفحة اضافية.

قواعد النشر في مجلة آثار الرافدين

١- تقبل المجلة البحوث العلمية التي تقع في تخصصات:

- علم الآثار بفرعيه القديم والإسلامي.
- اللغات القديمة بلهجاتها والدراسات المقارنة.
- الكتابات المسمارية والخطوط القديمة.
- الدراسات التاريخية والحضارية.
- الجيولوجيا الأثرية.
- تقنيات المسح الآثري.
- الدراسات الانثروبولوجية.
- الصيانة والترميم .

٢- تقبل المجلة البحوث باللغتين العربية أو الانكليزية.

٣- على الباحث الراغب بالنشر التسجيل في المجلة على الرابط الآتي:

<https://athar.mosuljournals.com>

٤- بعد التسجيل سترسل المنصة الى بريد الباحث الذي سجل فيه رسالة مفادها أنه سجل فيها، وسيجد كلمة المرور الخاصة به ليستعملها في الولوج الى موقع المجلة بكتابة البريد الالكتروني الذي استعمله مع كلمة المرور التي وصلت اليه على الرابط الآتي:

uom.atharalrafedain@gmail.com

٥- ستمنح المنصة (الموقع) صفة الباحث لمن قام بالتسجيل، ليستطيع بهذه الصفة إدخال بحثه بمجموعة من الخطوات تبدأ بملاً بيانات ذات العلاقة ببحثه ويمكنه الاطلاع عليها عند تحميل بحثه.

٦- تكون صياغة البحث وفق تعليمات الطباعة للنشر في المجلة، وعلى النحو الآتي:

- يطبع البحث على ورق (A4)، وبرنامج (Microsoft Word)، وبمسافات مفردة بين الاسطر، وبخط Simplified Arabic للغة العربية، و Times New Roman للغة الإنكليزية.
- يطبع عنوان البحث وسط الصفحة بحجم (١٦)، يليه اسم الباحث ودرجته العلمية ومكان عمله كاملاً والبريد الإلكتروني (e-mail)، بحجم (١٥)، وباللغتين العربية والانكليزية.
- يطبع متن البحث بحجم (١٤)، أما الهوامش فتكون بحجم (١٢).
- توضع الاشكال والصور في نهاية البحث.

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د. عامر الجميلي

هياة التحرير

أ. خالد سالم اسماعيل

رئيس التحرير

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