

Joan Goodnick Westenholz - “*Damnatio memoriae*: The Old Akkadian Evidence for Destruction of Name and Destruction of Person, in N. N. May (ed.), *Iconoclasm and Text Destruction in the Ancient Near East and Beyond. Papers from the Oriental Institute Seminar Held at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, April 8-9, 2011*, OIS 8, Chicago, pp. 89-122

Barbara Kaim, “Killing and Dishonouring the Royal Statue in the Mesopotamian World”, in S. Graziani (ed.), *Studi sul Vicino Oriente antico dedicati alla memoria di Luigi Cagni*, Napoli, 2000, pp. 515-520

Benjamin R. Foster, “The Sargonic Victory Stele from Telloh”, *Iraq* 47, 1985, pp. 15-30

Lorenzo Nigro, “La stele di Rimush da Tello e l’indicazione del rango dei vinti nel rilievo reale accadico”, *Scienze dell’antichità* 11, 2001-2003, pp. 71-93

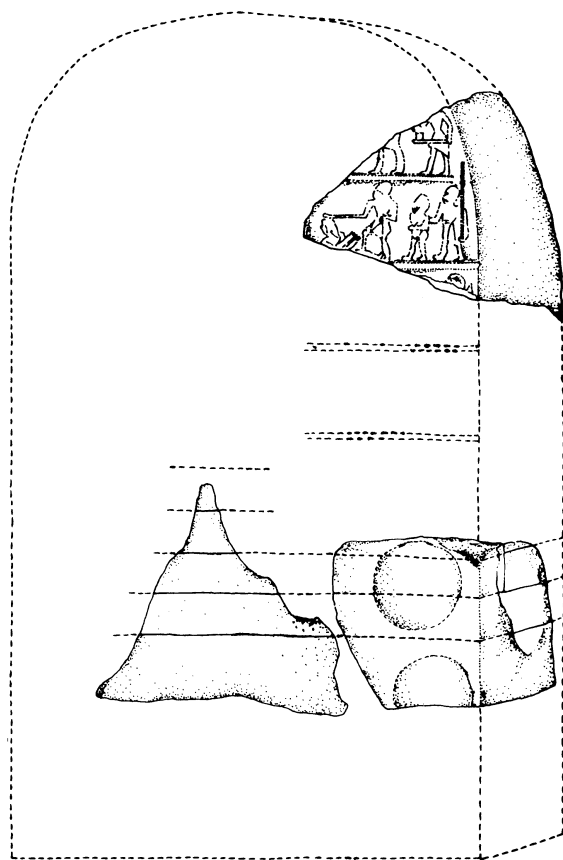


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Proposed Reconstruction of Victory Stele, Showing Faces B and C of Inscription, Face 2 of Relief.

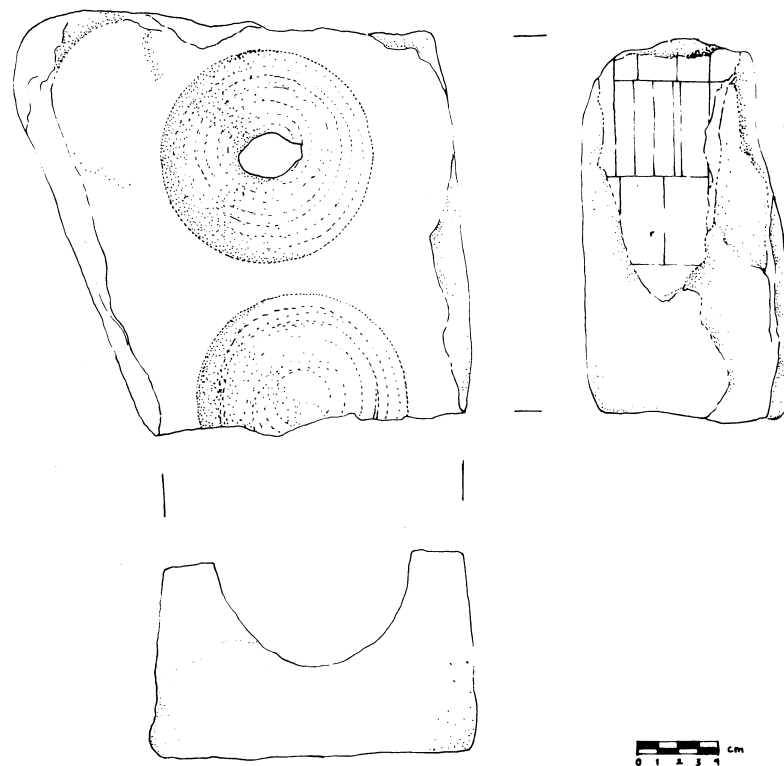


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. YBC 2409, Side and End View.

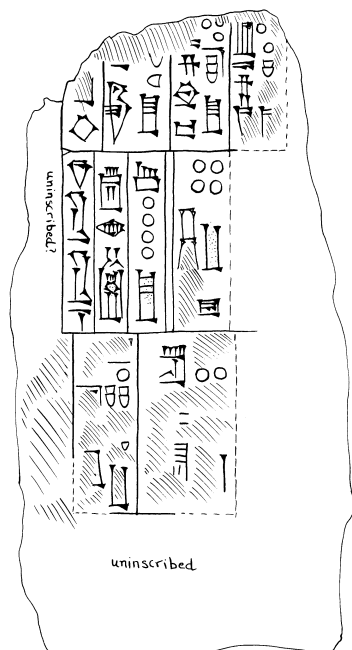


Fig. 4. YBC 2409, Inscription.

[illegible]

8') U-še-d Ma-liḱ
9') [n]u-bānda Mar-tu-[xʔ]-[ne]
10') [GÁ]NA
YBC 2409 iv'
1') (x + 2 × 1800) GÁNA
Da-x-x
2') [šú-nigin] 1800 + 400 [+ xʔ + ?] 1 GÁNA
[Ambar]-[Nina]^[ki]
AO 2679
x + 1') [] [GÁNA]
[G]I DUG

2') [(space)] GÁNA
3') [] x
4') [Na]-[b]a-lu₅
5') [NAG]AR.[?]GAL

6') šu-nigin (5 × 6,480,000?) + (5 × 1,080,000?) + 108,000 + (3 × 18,000)
+ (4 × 1800) + 2 × 600 + 100 + 25 GÁNA
7') šu-nigin 17 uru-sag
8') šu-nigin 8 maš-ga-na-sag

9') A-ga-dè^{ki}
10') nam-lugal
11') šu ba-ab-ti-a-ta
12') [Rí-mu-u]š(?)

(breaks off)

After enumerating various areas of land and personal names or titles, the text reads as follows:

"Total : 1328·9 square kilometres of land,
Total : 17 important towns,
Total : 8 important villages.

After he received kingship in Agade, [Rimu]š, [king of Kish . . .]"

Remarks to the text :

ii'

i' : Cf. *RGT C* I, 40.
2' : Cf. *RGT C* I, 40.
3' : This name is too common in the Girsu archives to identify.
4' : The element DUG occurs in the field name DUG.KU₄ (*RTC*, 141–143) and GR (*ITT* I, 1400), but neither of these fits the traces well.
x + 2' : Attested in Sargonic sources only here, but cf. Pettinato, *UNL* No. 61.
3' : Attested in Sargonic sources only here, but cf. Pettinato, *UNL* No. 785.

iii'

i' : Cf. *RGT C* I, 13 ; add Donbaz-Foster, *STTI*, 83 L. 2950, 135 L. 4606.
3' : I understand, "Mir-ki'ag (of the) oil procurers." The name occurs in the C archives fairly frequently, but mostly of workmen : *ITT* II, 2994, 3137, 4356, 5

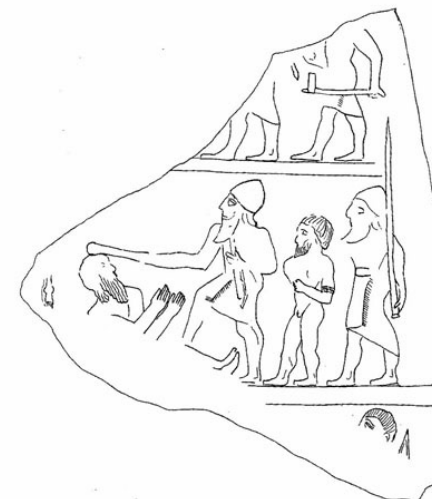
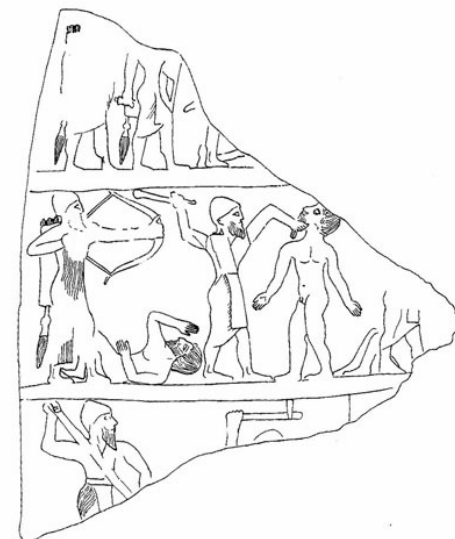
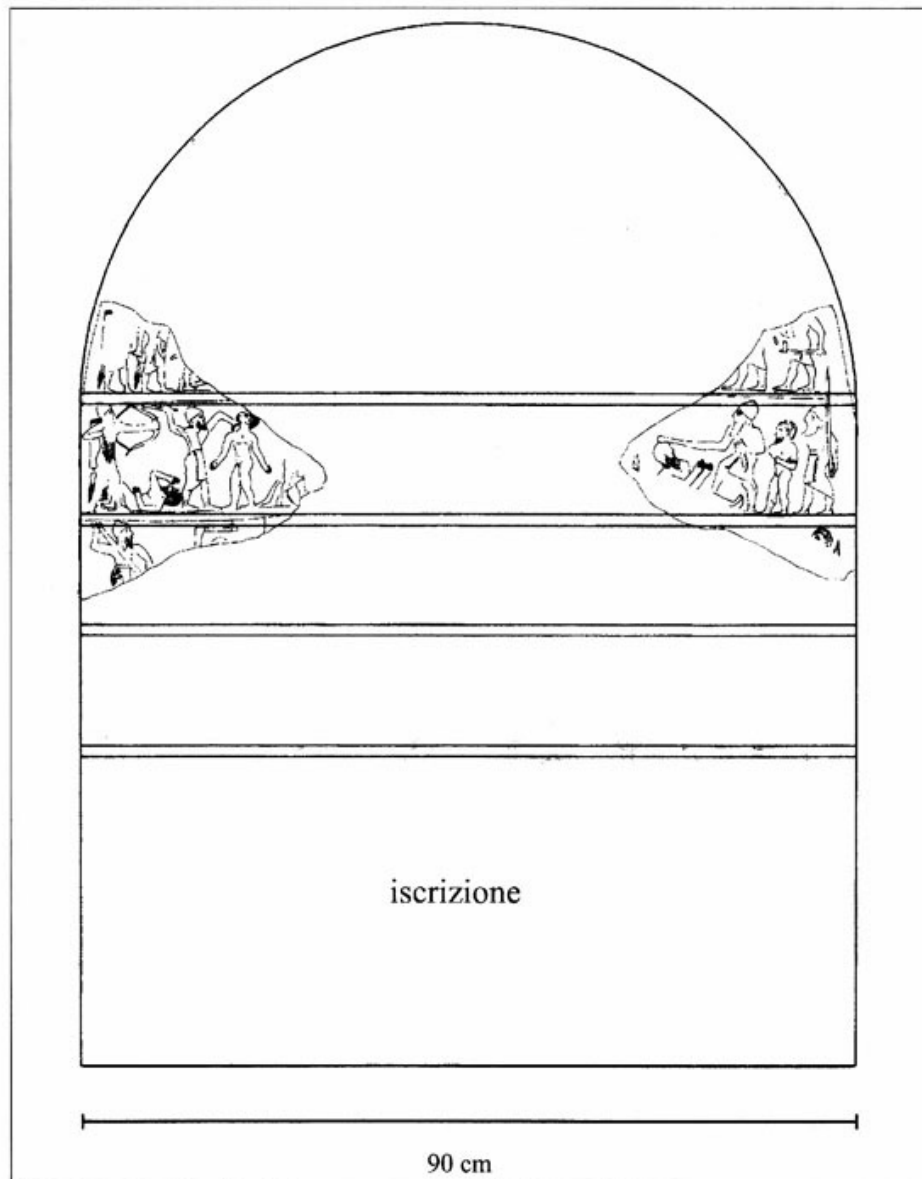
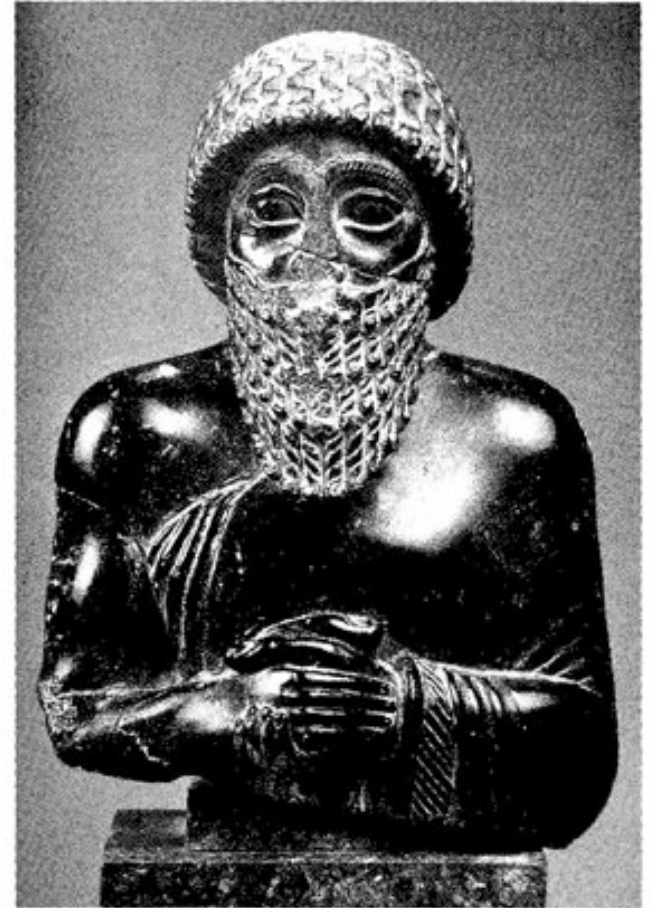




Fig. 10. – Stele di Sargon (Parigi, Museo del Louvre, Sb 3): particolare dell'acconciatura dei Sumeri condotti in prigionia dai soldati accadici.



statua in diorite di Ur-Ningirsu II di Lagash
(Berlino, Vorderasiatisches Museum, VA. 8790)

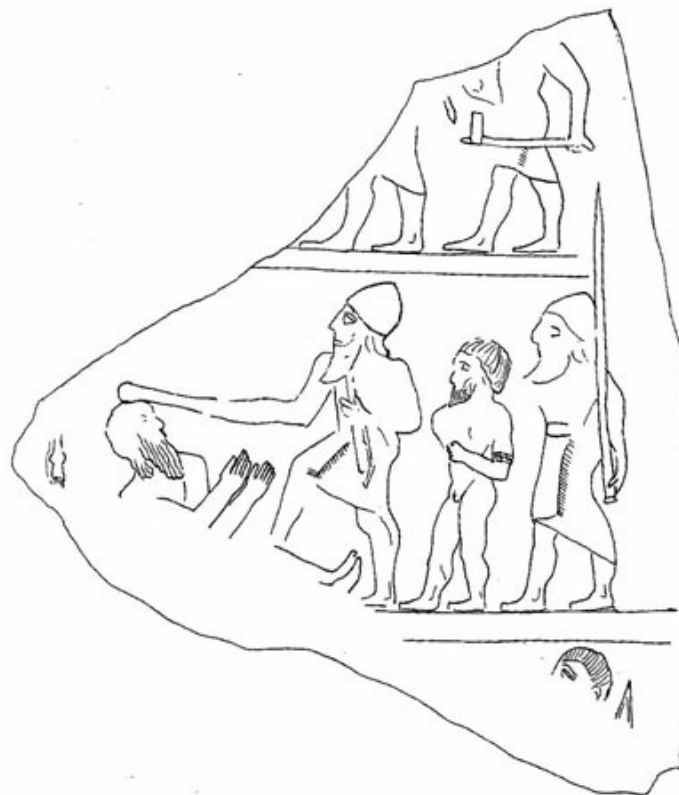
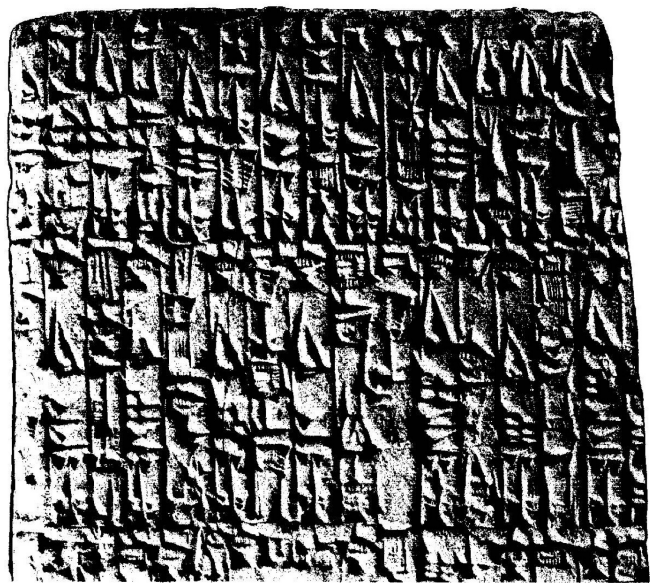
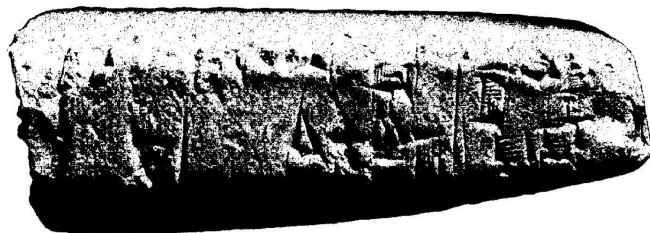




Fig. 16a-b. – Testa di sovrano in rame da
Ninive (Baghdad, Iraqi Museum, IM.
11331).



USKL, obverse right



USKL, reverse right

	6')	[mu x i-na]		
	7')	[PN ₁₀]	= LugalkinišeDUDU?	SKL 188?
	8')	[mu x i-na]		
	9')	[PN ₁₁]	= Argandea?	SKL 189?
	10')	[mu x i-na]		
	11')	[Lugal-zag-ge-si]		SKL 259?
	12')	[mu x i-na]		
	13')	[Unug ^{ki} -ga ^{gis} tukul ba-sàg]		
	14')	[nam-lugal-bi]		
	15')	[A-ga-dè ^{ki} -šè ba-de ₆]		
	16')	'Sar-ru-gin ₇ -né' [A]- ga-dè ^{ki} -a		SKL 266
	17')	mu 40 l-na		
	18')	Ma-an-iš-ti-su		SKL 274
	19')	mu 15 l-na		
	20')	Ri-mu-uš-e		SKL 272
	21')	mu 8 l-na		
	22')	Na-ra-am- ^d Suen-né		SKL 278
	23')	mu 54 iti 6 l-na		
	24')	Sar-ga-lí-sar-rí dumu Na-ra-am- ^d Suen-ke ₄		SKL 281
	25')	mu '20'+1'1'+{x} l-na		
	26')	ma-an-nu sar-ru-um		
	27')	ma-an-nu la sar-ru-um		
	28')	ír-gi ₄ -gi ₄		SKL 285
	29')	ARAD(-)sar-ru-um		
u.e.	30')	Na-núm		SKL 287
	31')	E-lu-lu		SKL 288
v	1')	[PN ₁]	= lmi?	SKL 286?
	2')	[PN ₂]		
	3')	[x lugal-e-ne?]		
	4')	[mu x i-na-ke ₄ -éš?]		
	5')	[Du-du]		SKL 290?
	6')	[mu x i-na]		
	7')	[Šu-Dur-ùl]		SKL 291?
	8')	[mu x i-na]		
	9')	[A-ga-dè ^{ki} -šè ^{gis} tukul ba-sàg]		
	10')	[nam-lugal-bi]		
	11')	[Unug ^{ki} -šè ba-de ₆]		
	12')	[Unug ^{ki} -ga Ur-nigin]		SKL 297?
	13')	[mu x i-na]		
	14')	[Ur- ^{gis} gígir]		SKL 299?
	15')	[mu x i-na]		
	16')	Kud- ^c da'		SKL 301?
	17')	mu 5 l-na		
	18')	Unug ^{ki} -ga ^{gis} tukul ba-sàg		

BRITISH MUSEUM

Statements of grants and privileges bestowed on the Shamash Temple by the Akkadian king Manishtushu (2269BC-2255BC); it was actually written many centuries later, and there is no reason to suppose that any such gifts were ever made; the object was clearly a forgery designed by the Sippar priesthood for their own purposes.

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=369178&partId=1



Sallaberger - Schrakamp

Table 4: The Uruk III Section of the SKL.

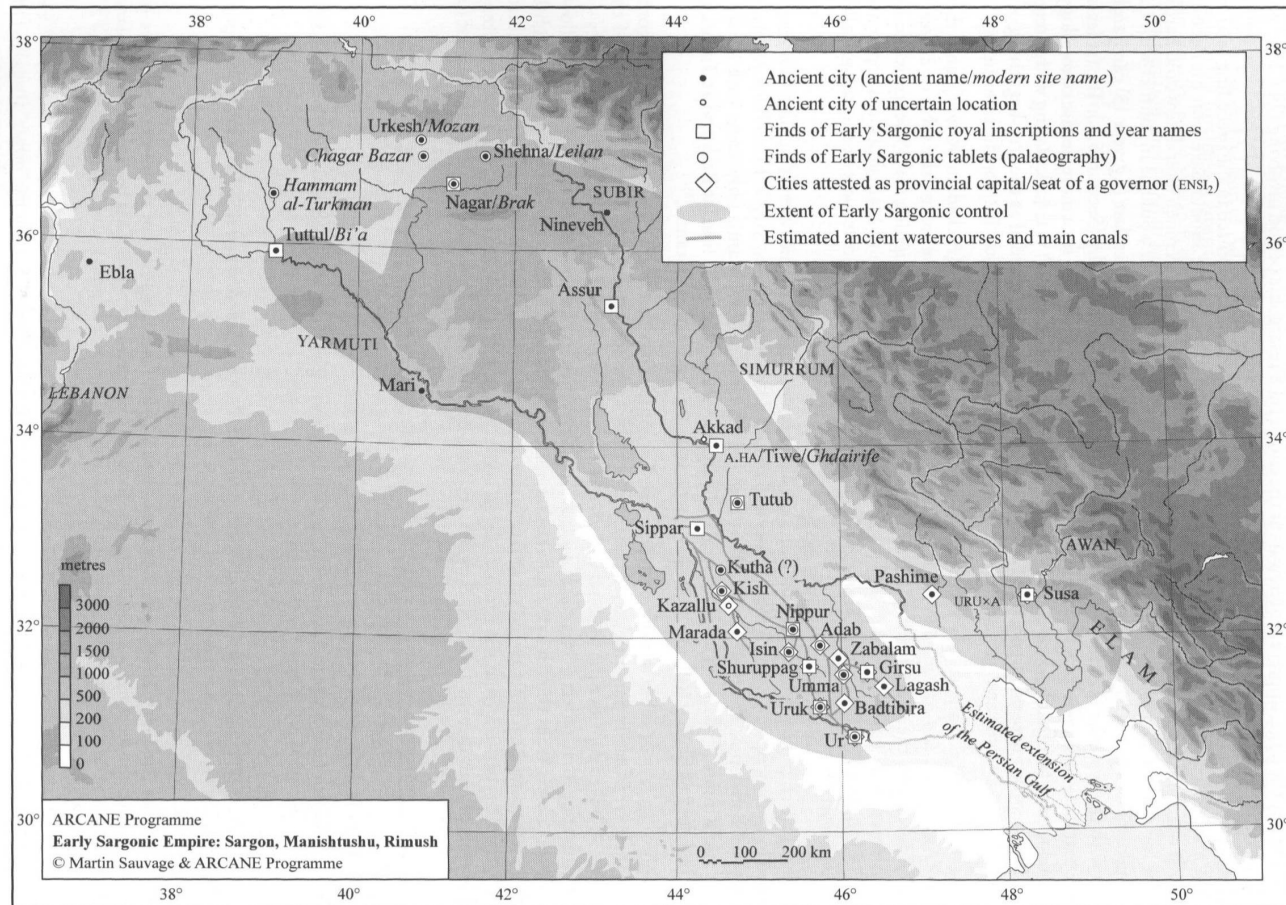
WB		BT 14+P ₃		S		Su ₁		Su ₃₋₄		TL	
lugal-za ₃ -ge-si	25	[lugal]-[za ₃ -ge ₄ -si]	23+[2]	lugal-za ₃ -ge-si	25	lugal-za ₃ -ge-[si] ¹	25	[lugal-za ₃ -g]e-si	[x]	[...]-[x] ¹ -ge ₄ ¹⁰ si?	[20]+[5] ¹
kings	1		1		1		1		[1]		1
years	25		24+[1]		25		25		[x]		[25]

Table 5: The Akkad Section of the SKL.

WB		BT 14+P ₃		IB		L ₁		Mi		L ₂ +P ₂	S		Su ₁	Su ₃₋₄		TL		USKL	
šar-ru-ki-in	56	šar-ru-GI	[x]	šar-ru-um-ki-in	53+[3]	[šar-ru-ki-in]	55	[broken]			šar-r[ki]-in	[x]			[x]	[šar-ru-um-ki-i] _n	54	[šar-ru-gen- ¹	40
ri ₂ -mu-uš	9	[...]	[x]	ri ₂ -mu-[uš]	7	ri ₂ -mu-uš	15	[ri ₂ -m]u- ¹ uš ¹	[x]		[...]	[x]			[x]	[r]i ₂ ¹ -[mu-uš]	7	ma-an-iš-ti-su	15
ma-ni-iš-ti-iš-šu	15	[...]	[x]	ma-an-iš-[ti ¹ -š]u	[x]	ma-ni-iš-te-šu	7	[broken]			[...]	[x]		[broken]	[x]	[ma ¹ -[ni-iš-ti]-š]u ¹	[x]	ri ₂ -mu-uš	8
na-ra-am- ^d EN.ZU	[37] ¹	[...]	[x]	[...]	[x]	na-ra-am- ^d EN.ZU	56				[...]	[x]		[...]	[x]	[na-ra-am- ^d EN.ZU]	[x]	na-ra-am- ^d EN.ZU	54½
š[ar-ga-li ₂ -šar-ri ₂	[25]	[ša]r-ga-[li ₂ -šar-ri ₂]	24	[šar]-g[a-li ₂ -šar-ri ₂]	23+[2]	šar-ga-li ₂ -šar-r[i ₂]	25				šar-g[a-li ₂ -šar-ri ₂]	[x]		šar-rum-šar-ri DUMU na-ra-am- ^d EN.ZU	25	[šar-ga-li ₂ -šar-r]i ₂	[x]	šar-ga-li ₂ -šar-ri ₂	21+[x]
		the reign (bala) of Sargon	[120]+37																
[i ₁ -ge ₄]-ge ₄		i-ge ₄ -ge ₄		[ir ¹ -ge ₄]-[ge ₄]		ir ₃ -ki-[ki]					ir ₃ -ge ₄ -ge ₄			ir ₃ -ge ₄ -ge ₄		[broken]		ir ₃ -ge ₄ -ge ₄	[x]
[na-nu-um]		i-mi		i-mi		na-nu[um]					[i-mi] ¹			na-nu-um				ARAD(-) šar-ru-um	[x]
[i-mi]		na-ni		na-[an ¹ -ni]		i-[mi]					na-nu-um			i-mi				na-num	[x]
[e-lu-lu]	3	e-lu-lu	3	i-lu-l[u]	[3]						i-lu-lu	3		i-lu-lu				e-lu-lu	[x]
du-du	21	du-[du]	[x]	[...]	[x]						du-du	21		[broken]					
[šu-dur-ul ₃]	15	šu-[dur-ul ₃]	[x]	[šu-du]-ur-ul ₃	18						šu-dur-ul ₃	15							
kings	11	[broken]			11					[11]		12	[x]+3						
years	181				[181] ¹					[60]+137		197	[x]+161						

Table 31: Rimush and Manishtushu in the *SKL*.

WB		IB		L ₁		TL		USKL	
Rimush	9	Rimush	7	Rimush	15	Rimush	7	Manishtushu	15
Manishtushu	15	Manishtushu	[x]	Manishtushu	7	Manishtushu	[x]	Rimush	8
combined	24	combined	7+	combined	22	combined	7+	combined	23

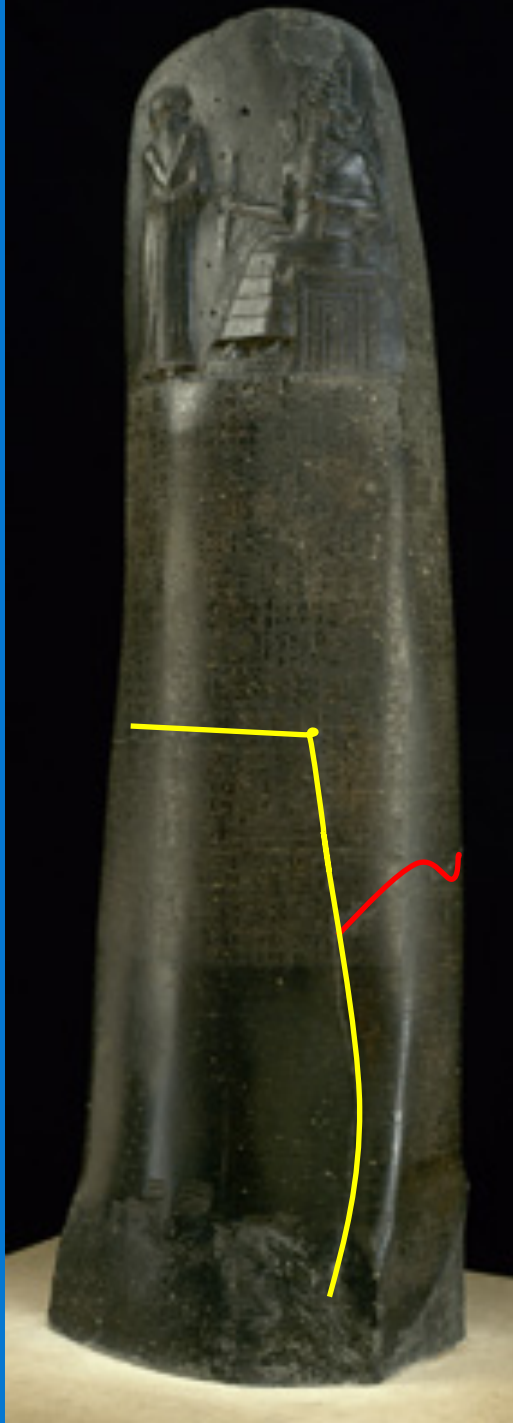


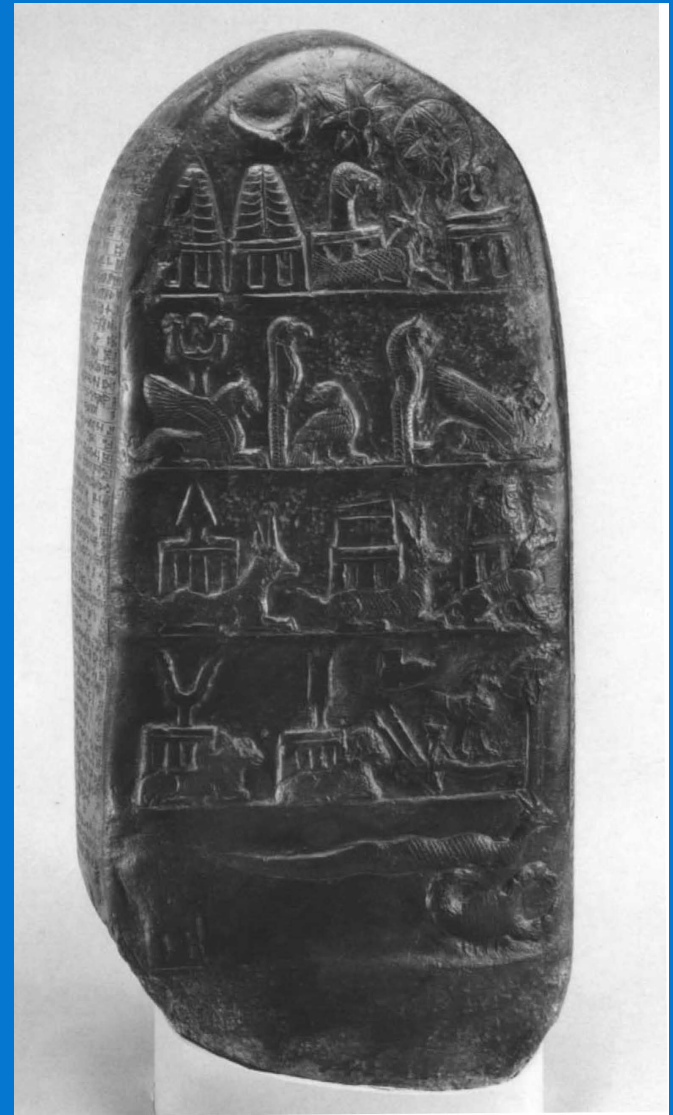
Map 8: Early Sargonic empire: Sargon, Manishtushu, Rimush I



Stele di Naram-Sin







kudurru



- “trofeo da collezione” come fecero i tedeschi durante la II guerra mondiale?
- mostrarli serviva ad annunciare che Susa era diventata la città più potente e che i suoi re erano i legittimi eredi dei re cassiti?
- per proteggere i monumenti da ulteriori danneggiamenti?