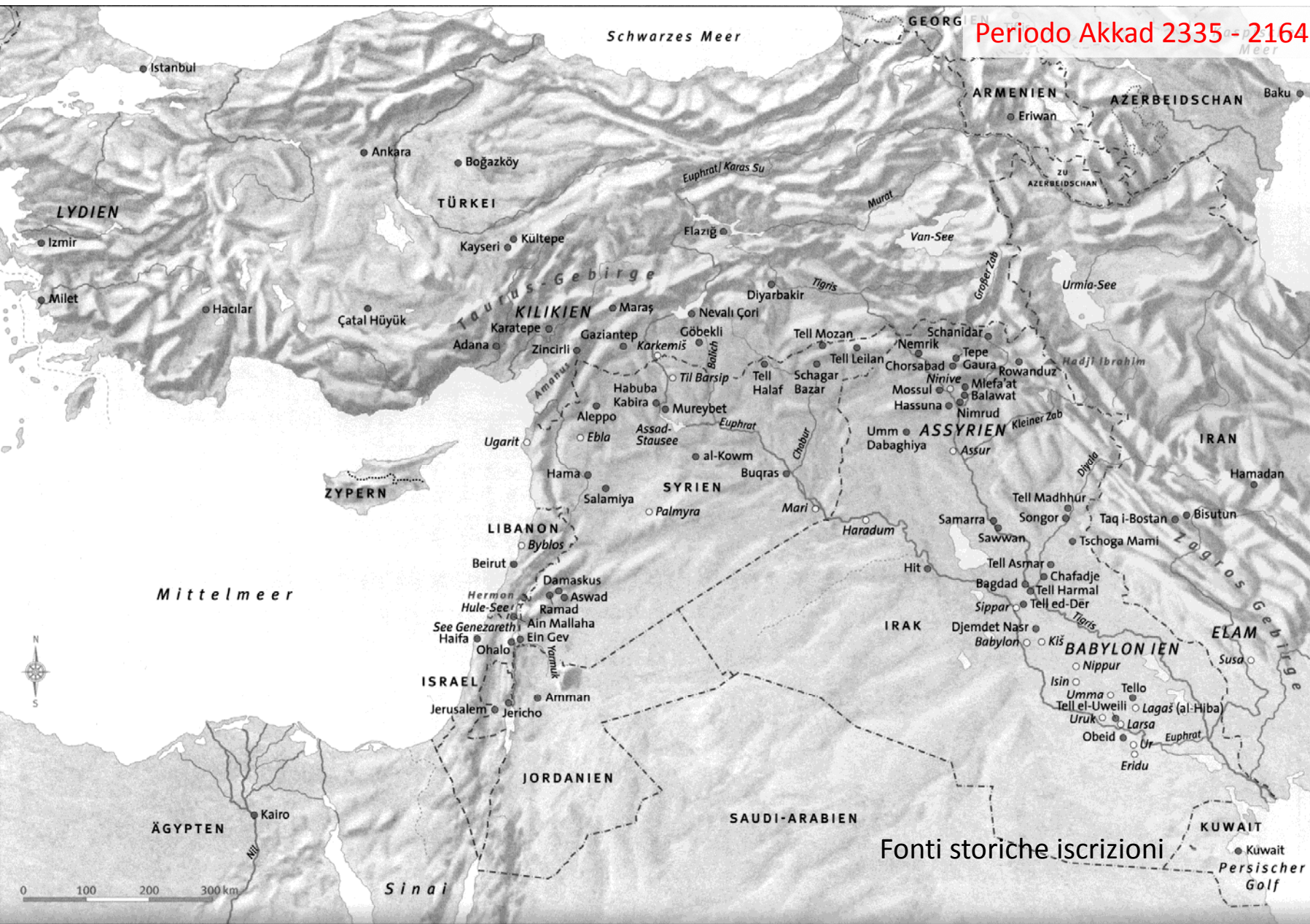


# Akkad, Elam e dintorni

2350-2000

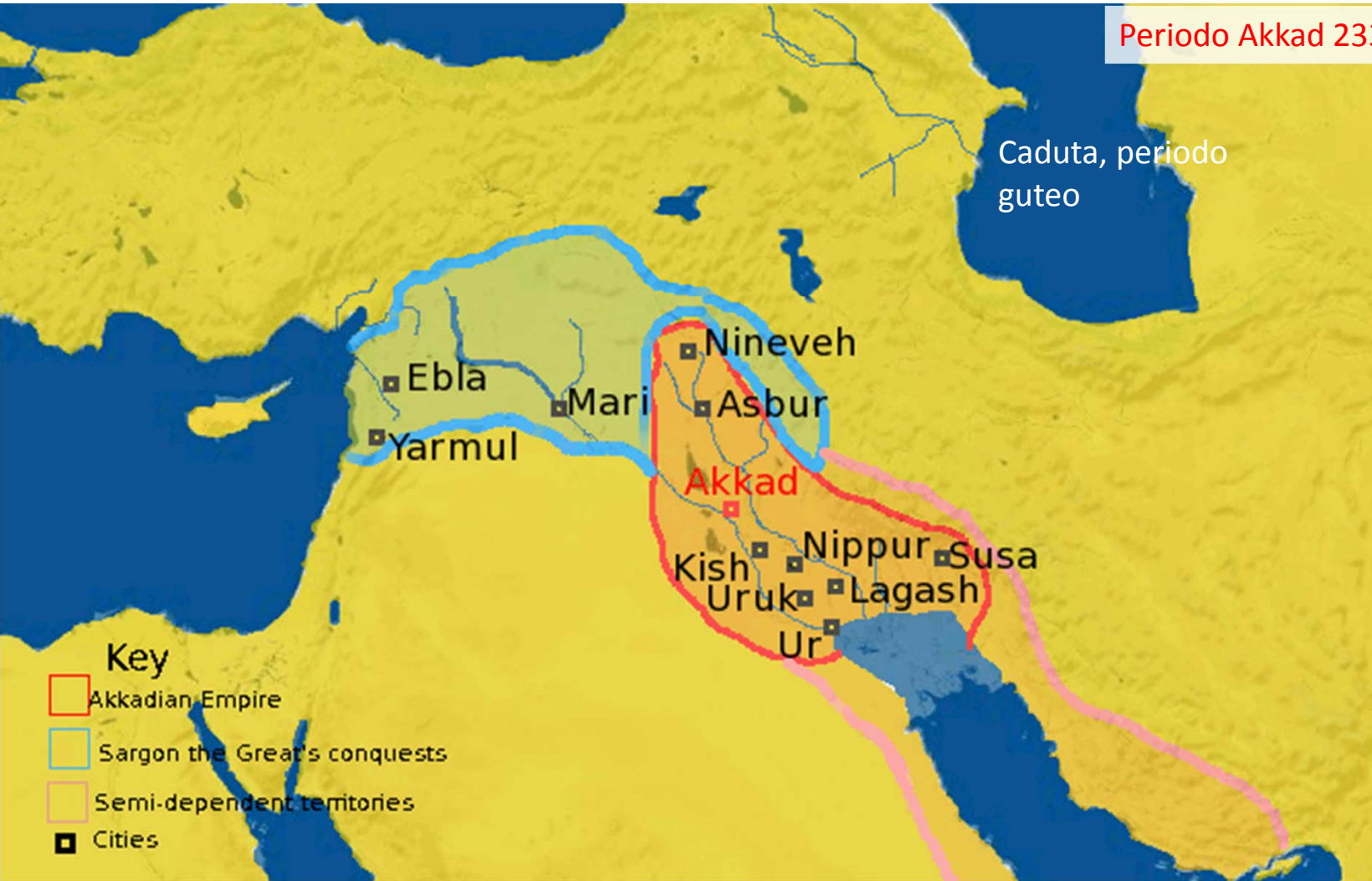


**Periodo Akkad 2335 - 2164**

- Passaggio città stato al primo impero
- Iscrizioni reali periferiche
- Dinastia semitica, lingua accadica
- Esercito stipendiato

Fonti storiche iscrizioni

Periodo Akkad 2335 - 2164



Caduta, periodo guteo

Costruzione del tempio per il sovrano



Divinizzazione del sovrano



Sostituzione dei re locali con governatori

Rivolta di tutti i principali centri contro Naram Sin sotto la guida di Kish e Uruk



## Propaganda regale/impero universale

Sotto Sargon:

„re della totalità“, „sacerdote unto di An“

Sotto Naram Sin:

„re delle quattro regioni del mondo“; „dio“;



### Dynasty of Akkad (Agade)

Sargon	2340-2285 B.C.
Rimush	2284-2275 B.C.
Manishtushu	2275-2260 B.C.
Naram-Sin	2260-2223 B.C.
Shar-kali-sharri	2223-2198 B.C.



# Sargon, 2340-2285 a.C.

## Nomi di anno:

- Sargon 2a: „nell'anno in cui Sargon ha distrutto **URUxA**“
- Sargon 2b: „nell'anno dopo che **URUxA** è stata distrutta“
- Sargon 3: „nell'anno dopo che Sargon ha distrutto **Elam**“

URUxA/arù/arawa, called in some sources sagkul NIM ki, 'the *bolt of Elam*' a town which occupied a vital position on the road eastward to Elam



## Copie paleobabilonesi di iscrizioni reali accadiche:

- Vengono nominate tredici città o regioni contro le quali il sovrano ha condotto campagne
- Vengono nominati sovrani e figli di sovrano dell'Elam (nomi elamiti)

# Rimush, 2284-2275 a.C.

## Iscrizioni votive accadiche su contenitori elamiti:

- 14 +8 contenitori „Dopo la conquista di Elam e Barahshum, dal bottino di Elam, ha dedicato questo“ da Ur e Abu Hibba (Sippar)
- Iscrizione reale: dopo la conquista di Elam e barashum ha sottratto 30 mine di oro, 3600 mine di rame e 360 uomini e donne schiavi e li ha dedicati a Enlil“

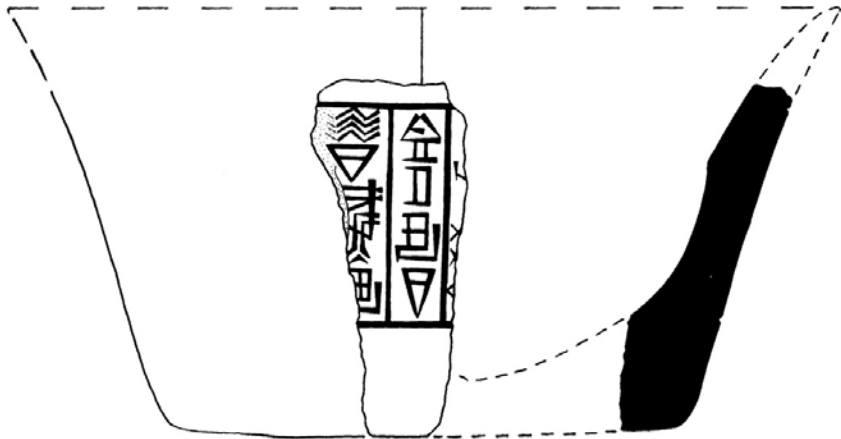


Fig. 4. BM 42367 (Table 1, A5b).



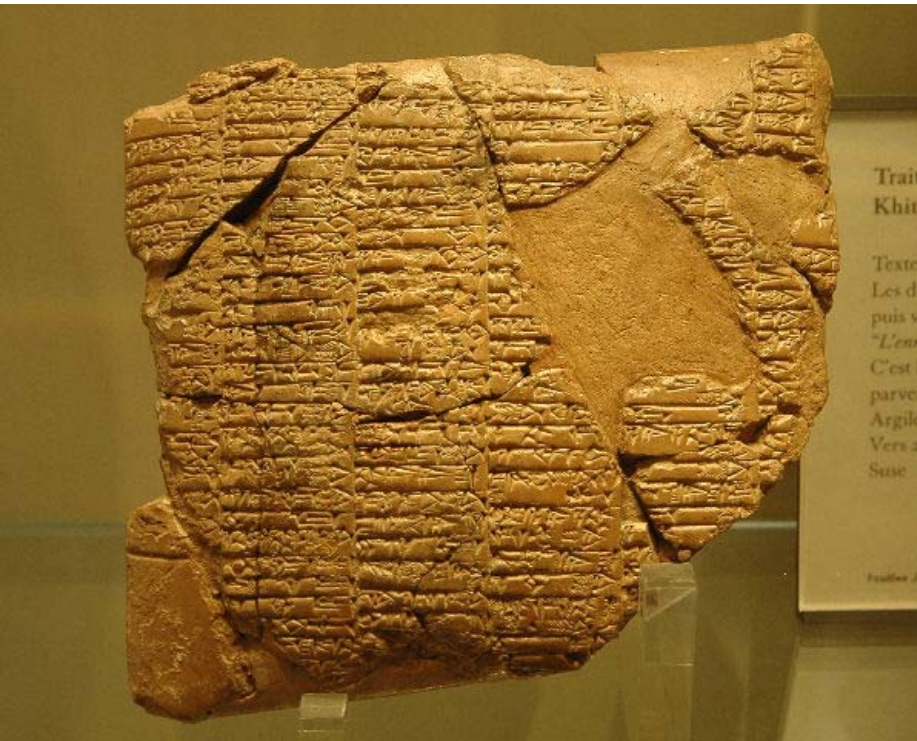
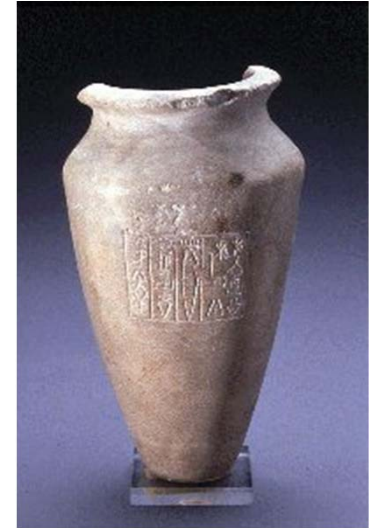
Naram Sin, 2260-2223 a.C.

Mattoni iscritti trovati a Susa:

„Naram sin, potente sovrano, re di Ur, re dei 4 quarti....“

Busto iscritto trovato a Susa:

Dedicato a divinità „per la vita di Naram Sin“



Trattato tra Naram Sin e Elam: invocazione di divinità (26 elamite, due sumero-accadiche, 3 accadiche) . Alleanza tra il sovrano di Elam e Naram Sin



Politica di conquista:

Dalle iscrizioni di Sargon e Rimush. Sono citati in riferimento a Elam

2 re (lugal)

3 Ensi: ensi elamiti vengono sostituiti da ensi accadici (funzione di governatore)

1 Gir Nita: vassallo di un ensi straniero, governatore militare?

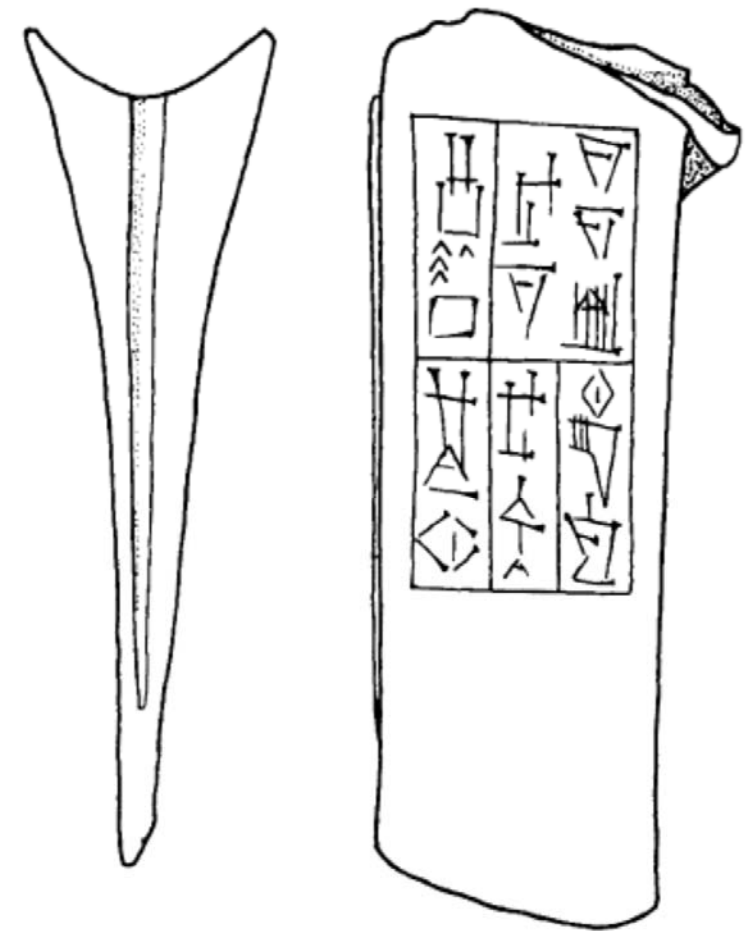


Figure 4.5 Bronze axe from Susa with an inscription reading, 'Ili'ishmani, scribe, GIR.NÍTA of the land of Elam' (after M. Lambert 1979: Fig. 1).

# Susa

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Caduta di Akkad		

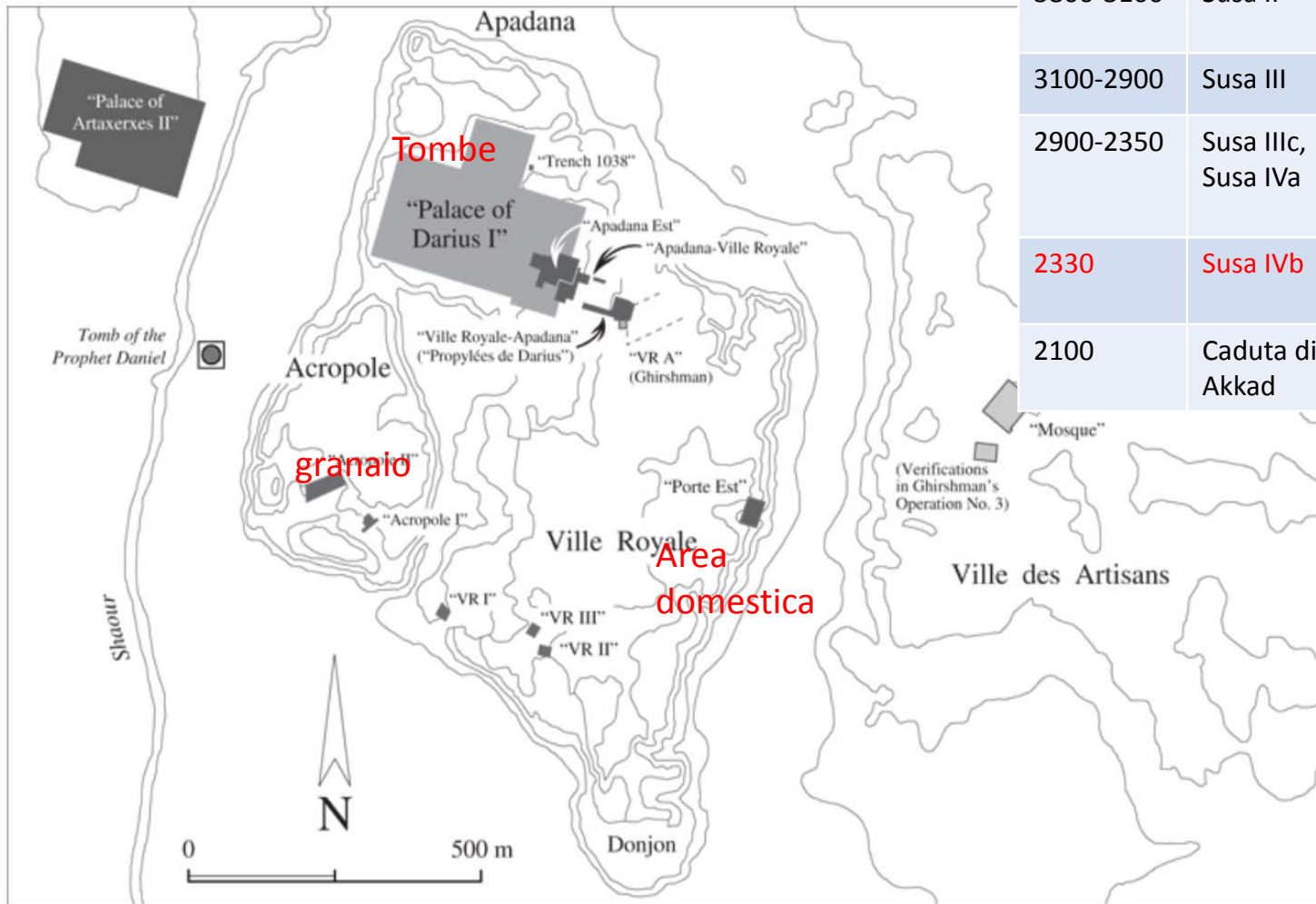


FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction of Jean Perrot, 1968–79.

# Susa

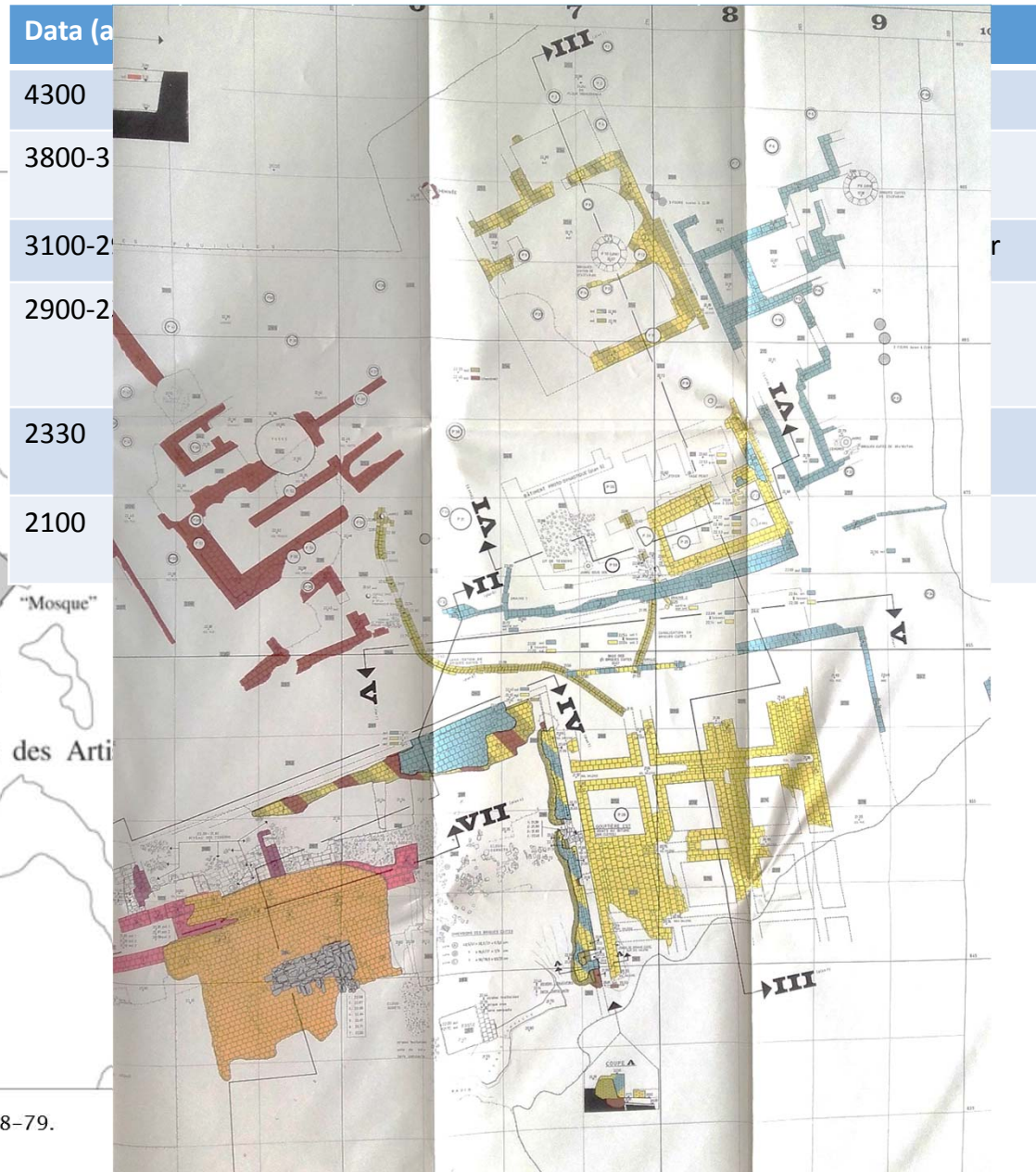
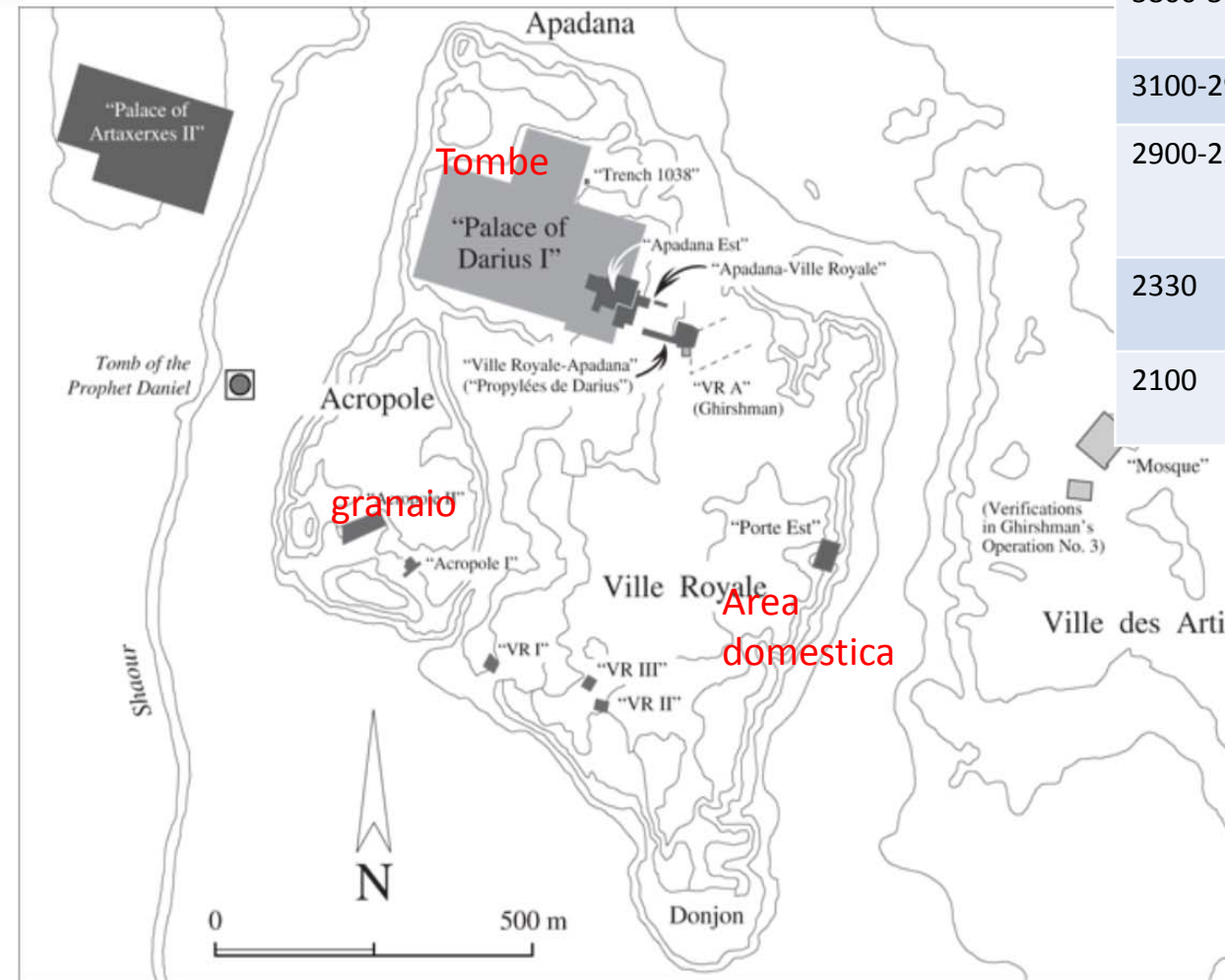


FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction of Jean Perrot, 1968–79.



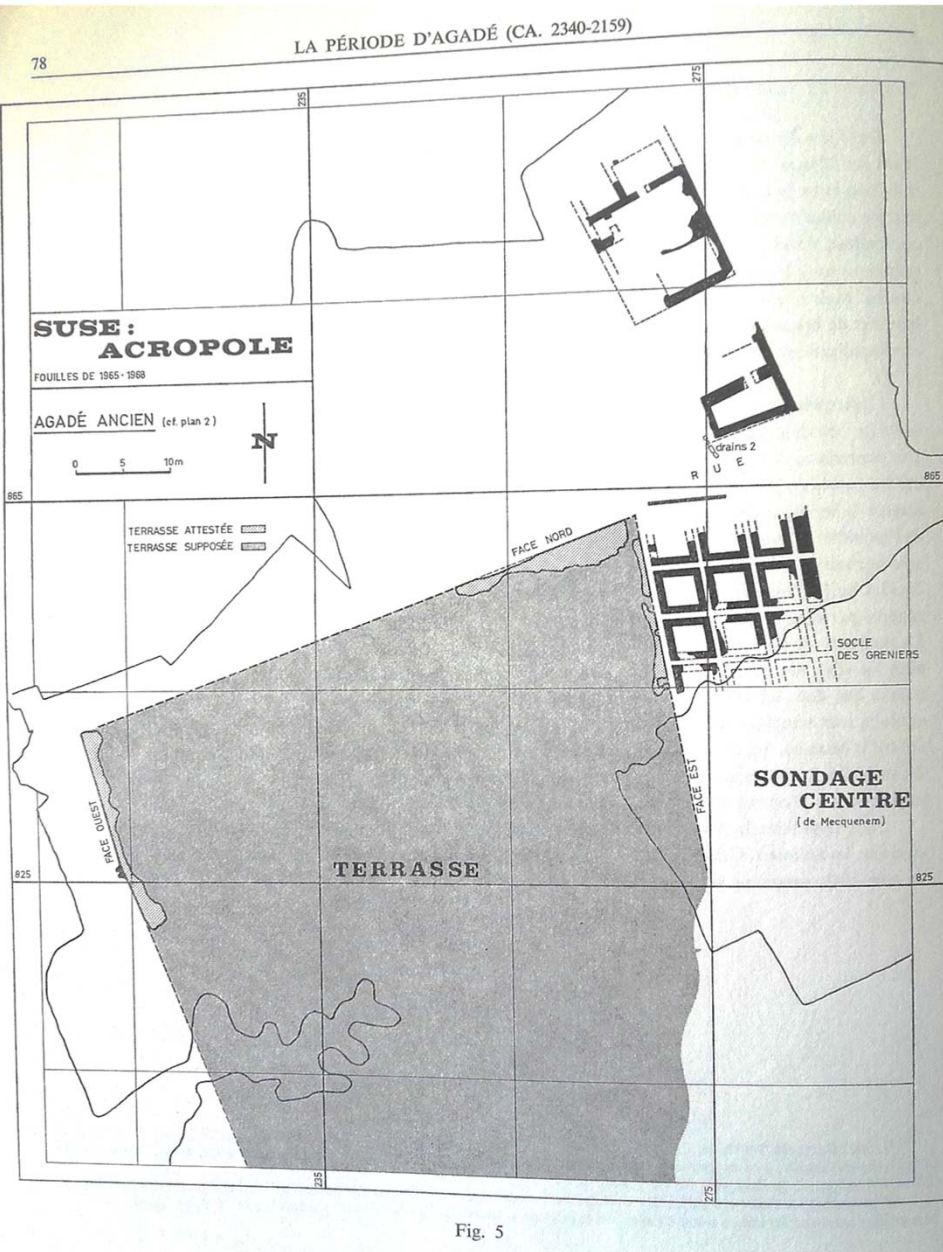
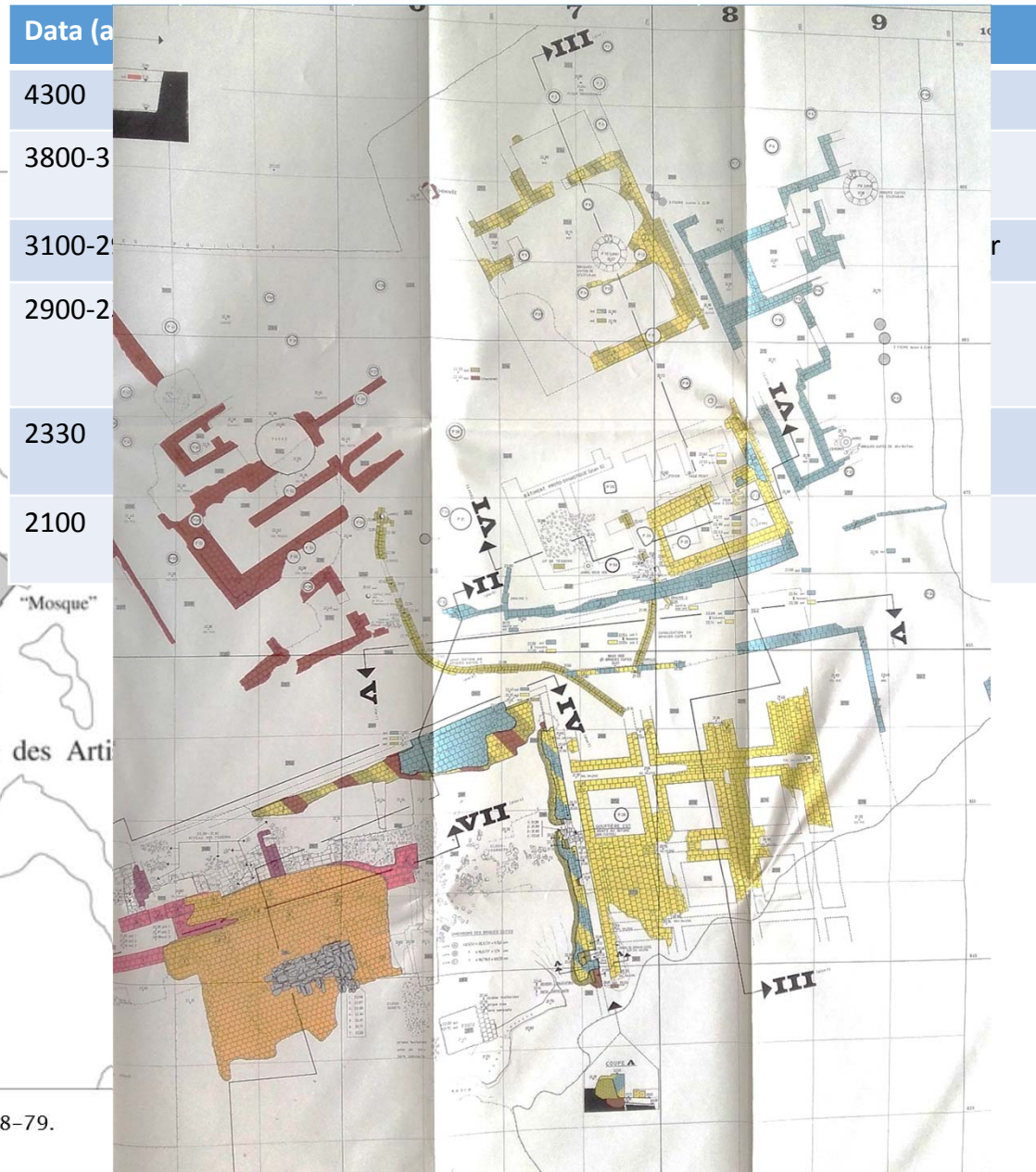


Fig. 5

Jean Perrot, 1968-79.





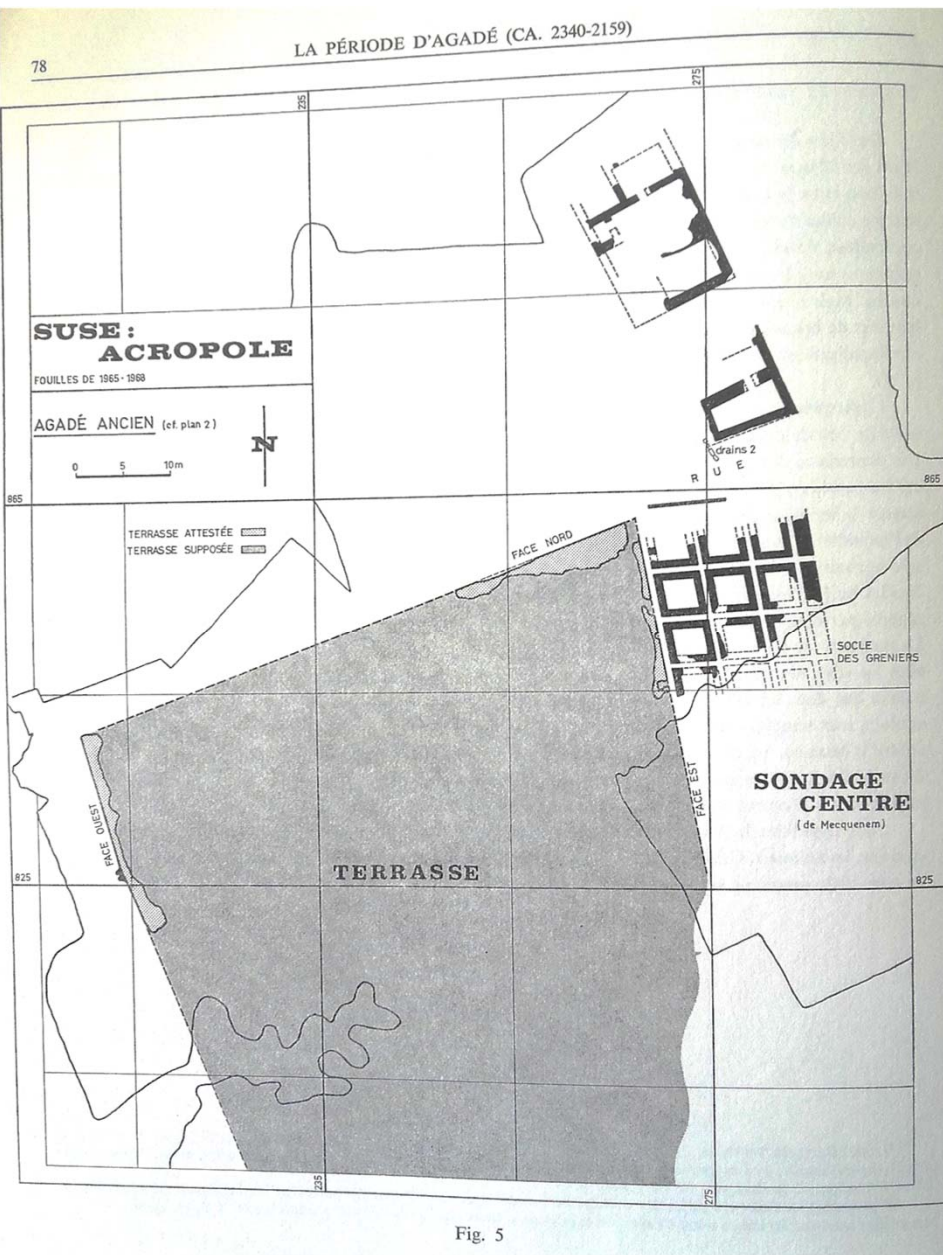


Fig. 5

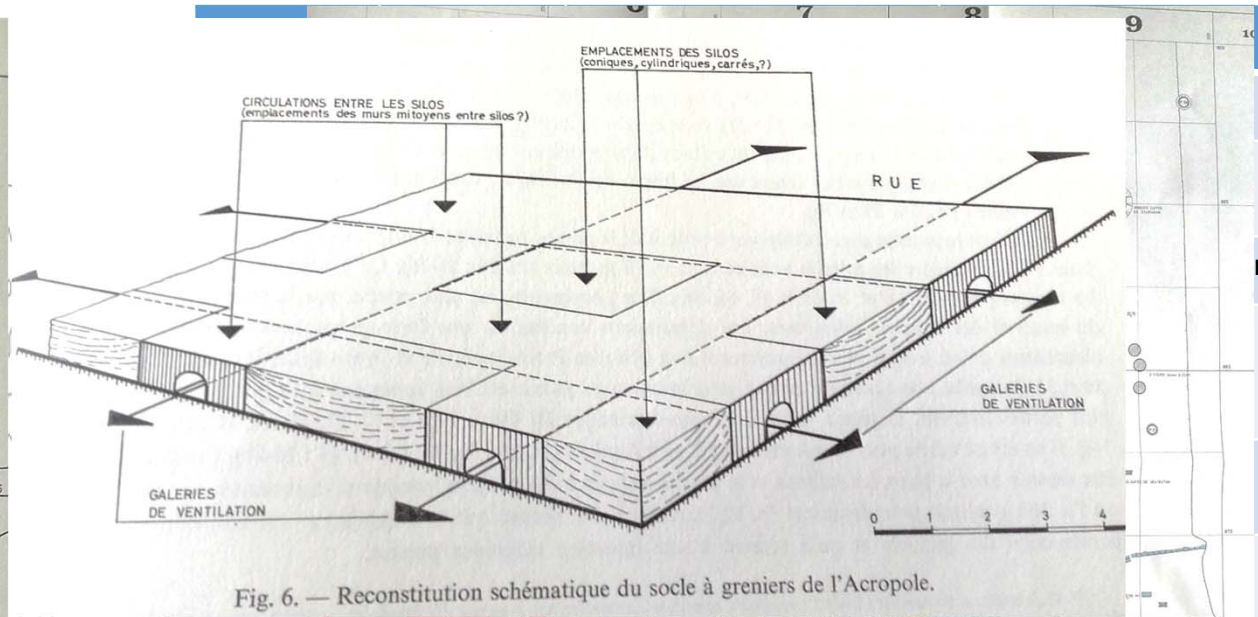
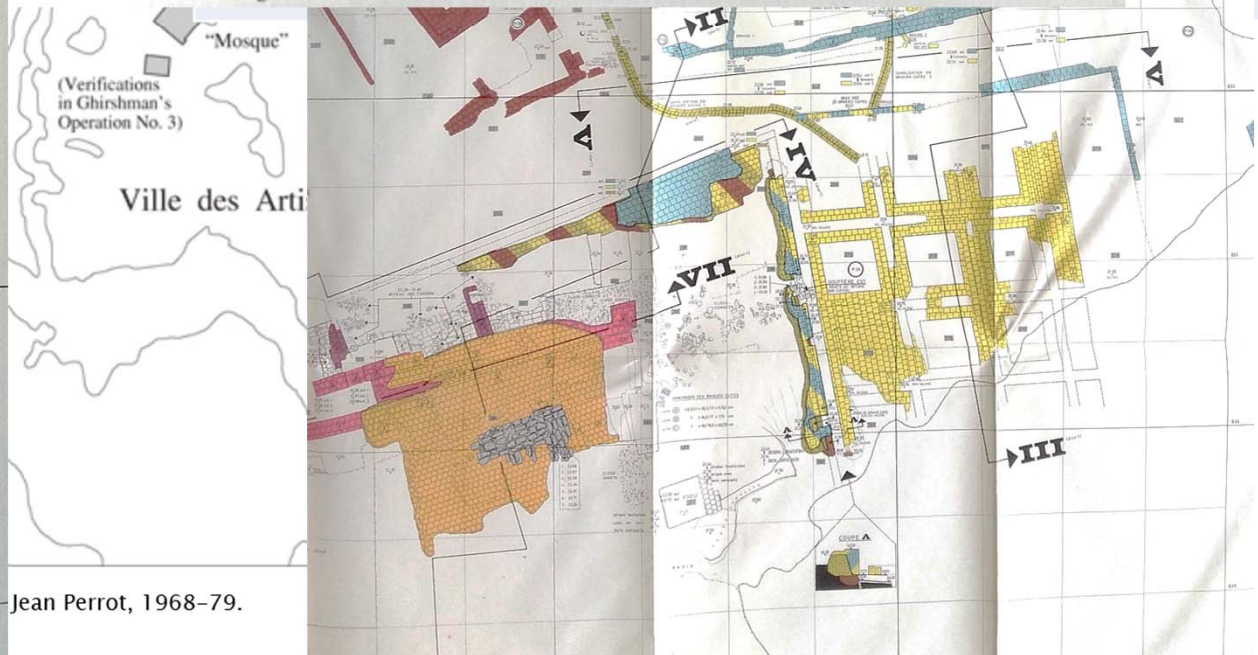


Fig. 6. — Reconstitution schématique du socle à greniers de l'Acropole.



Jean Perrot, 1968-79.

# Susa

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Caduta di Akkad		

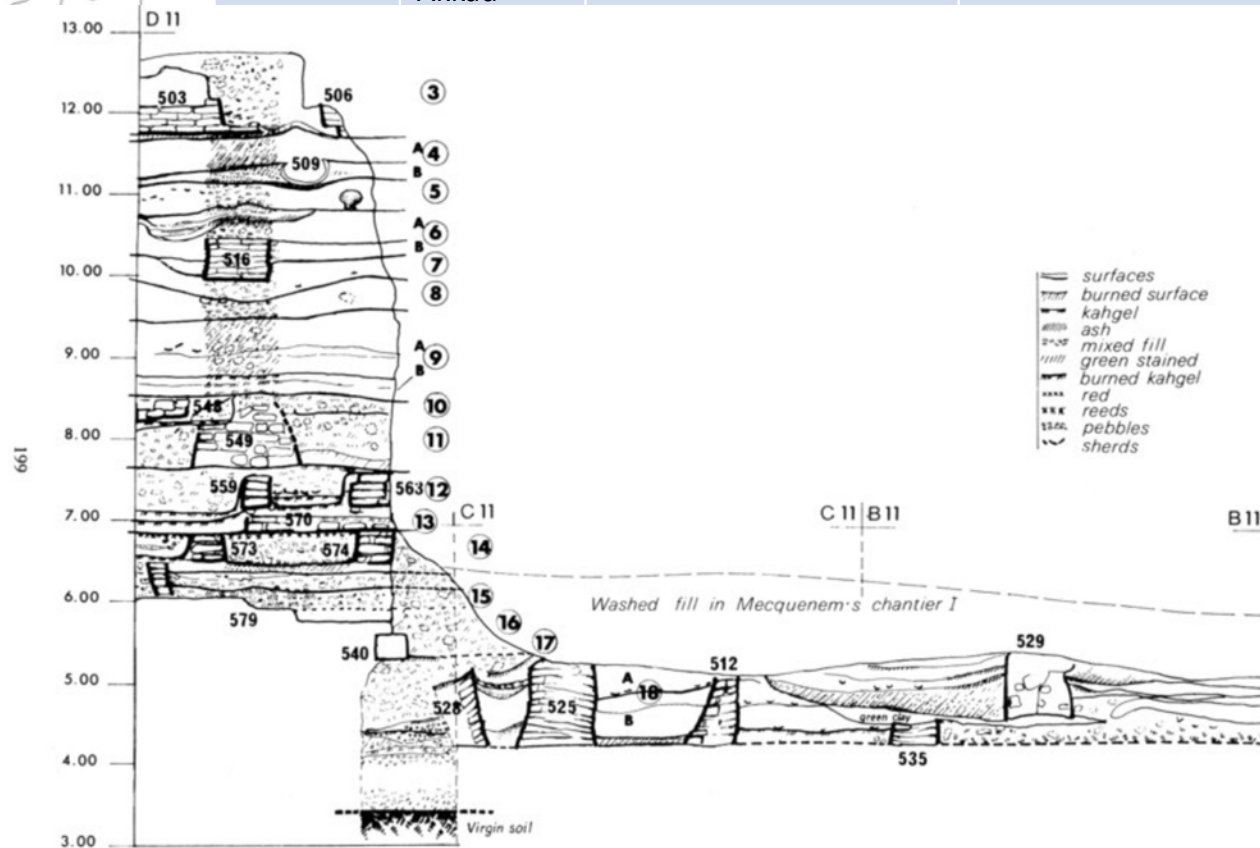
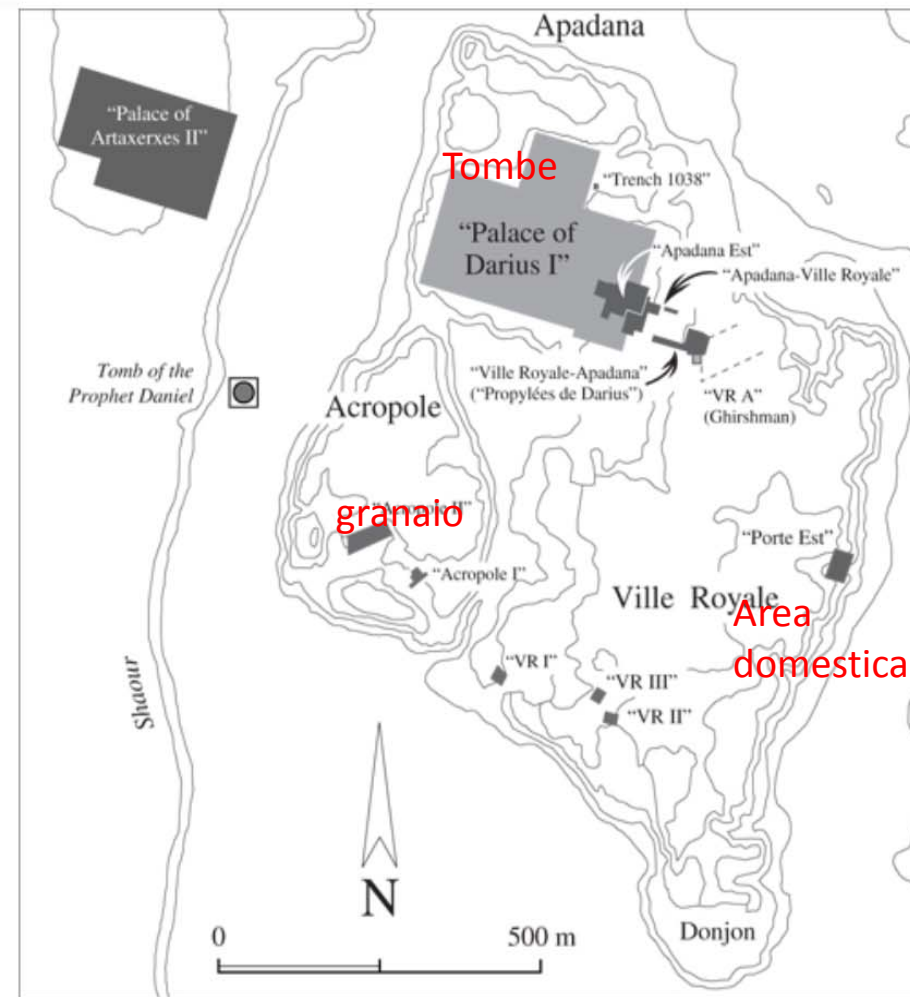


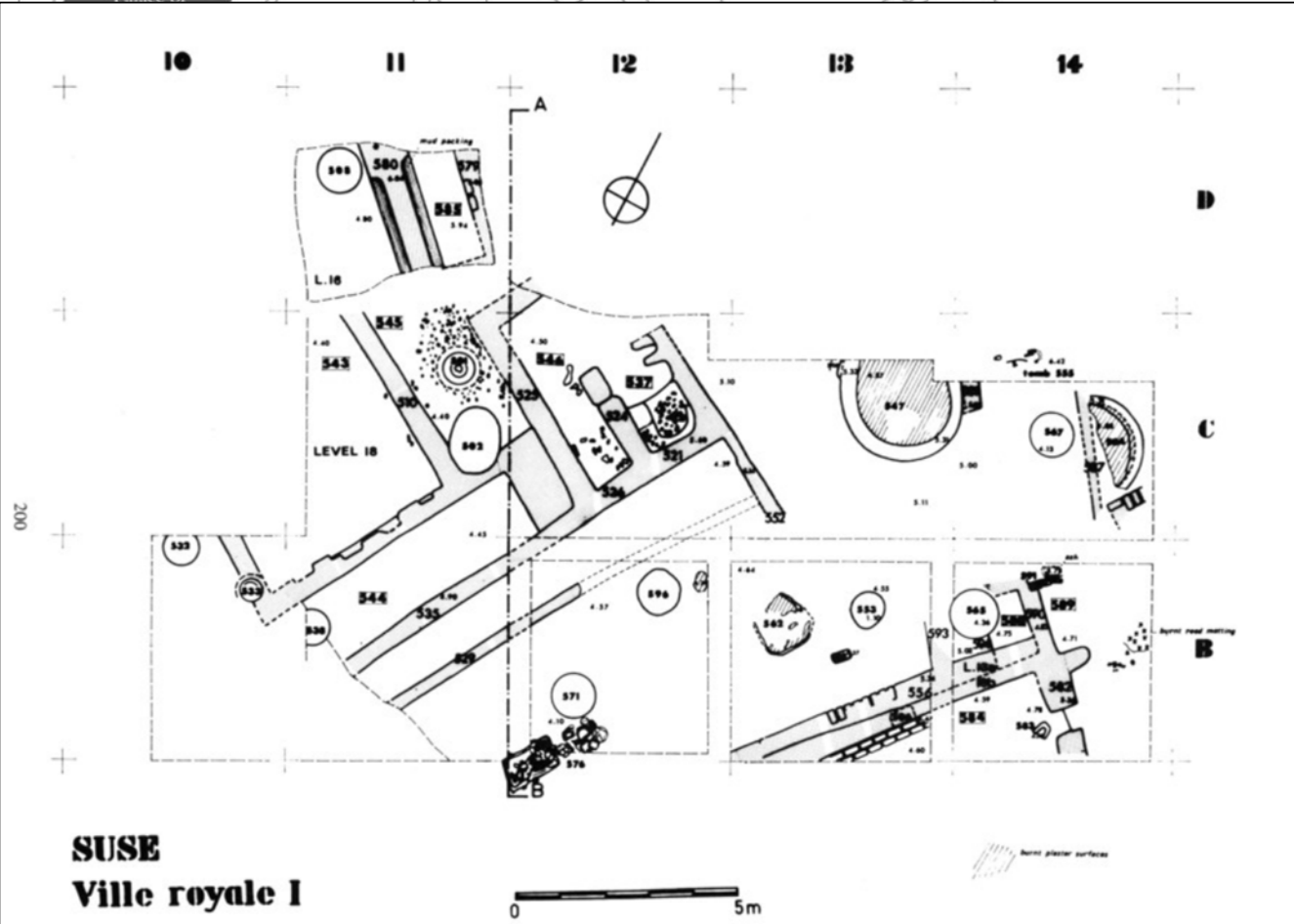
FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction

FIG. 38. - Susa, Ville Royale I : section A-B



# Susa

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa



## SUSE Ville royale I

FIG. 39. — Susa, Ville Royale I, levels 18, 17 : plan.

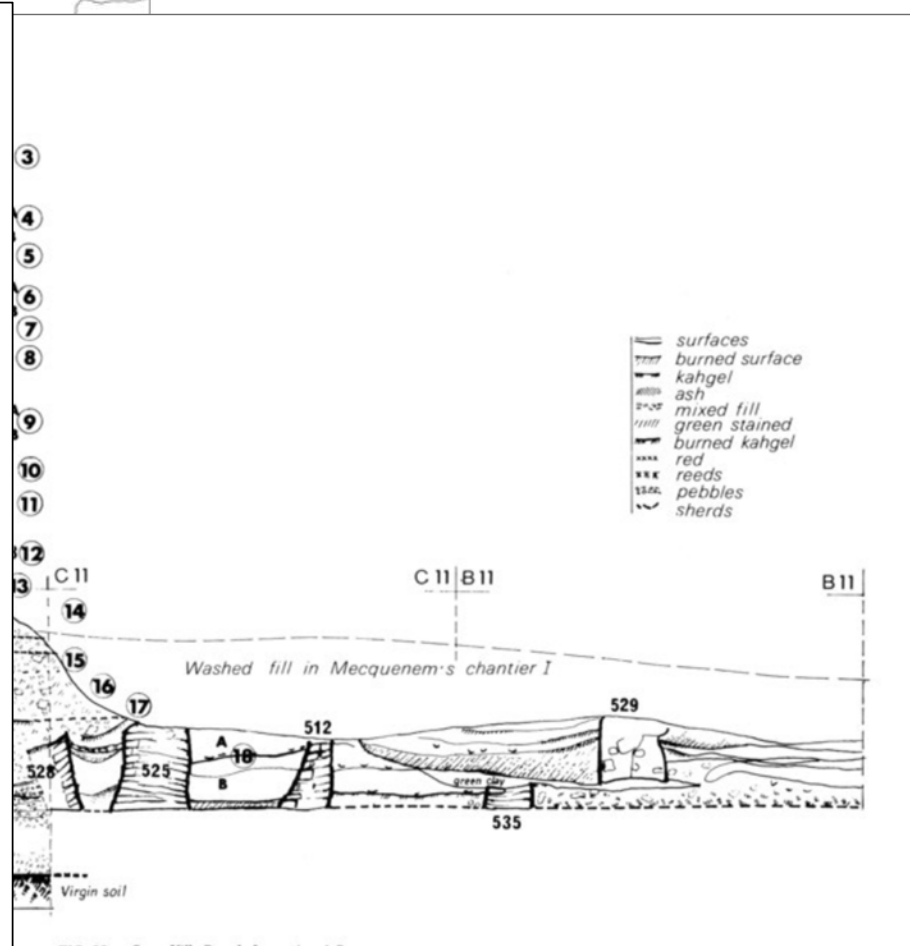


FIG. 38. — Susa, Ville Royale I : section A-B

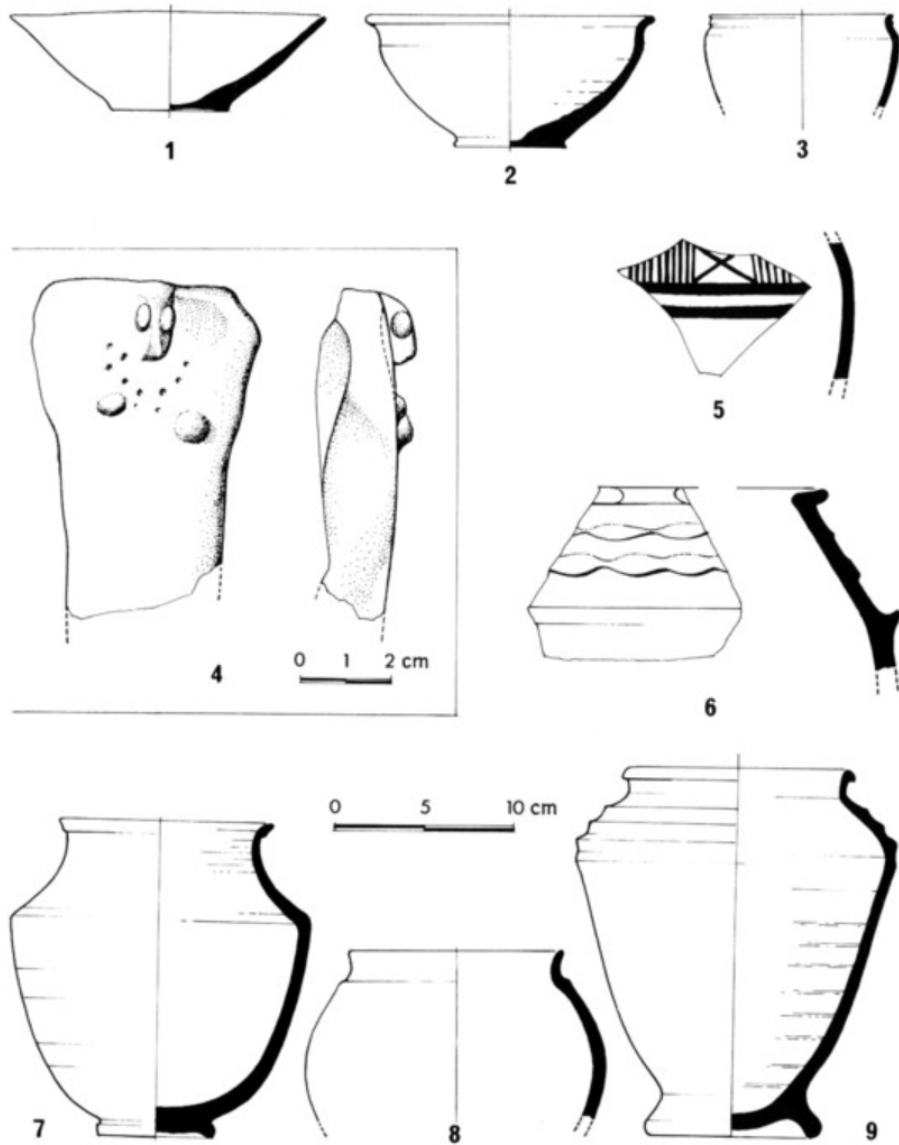


FIG. 45. – Suse, Ville Royale I, levels 8-7, period IV B (?) pottery.

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

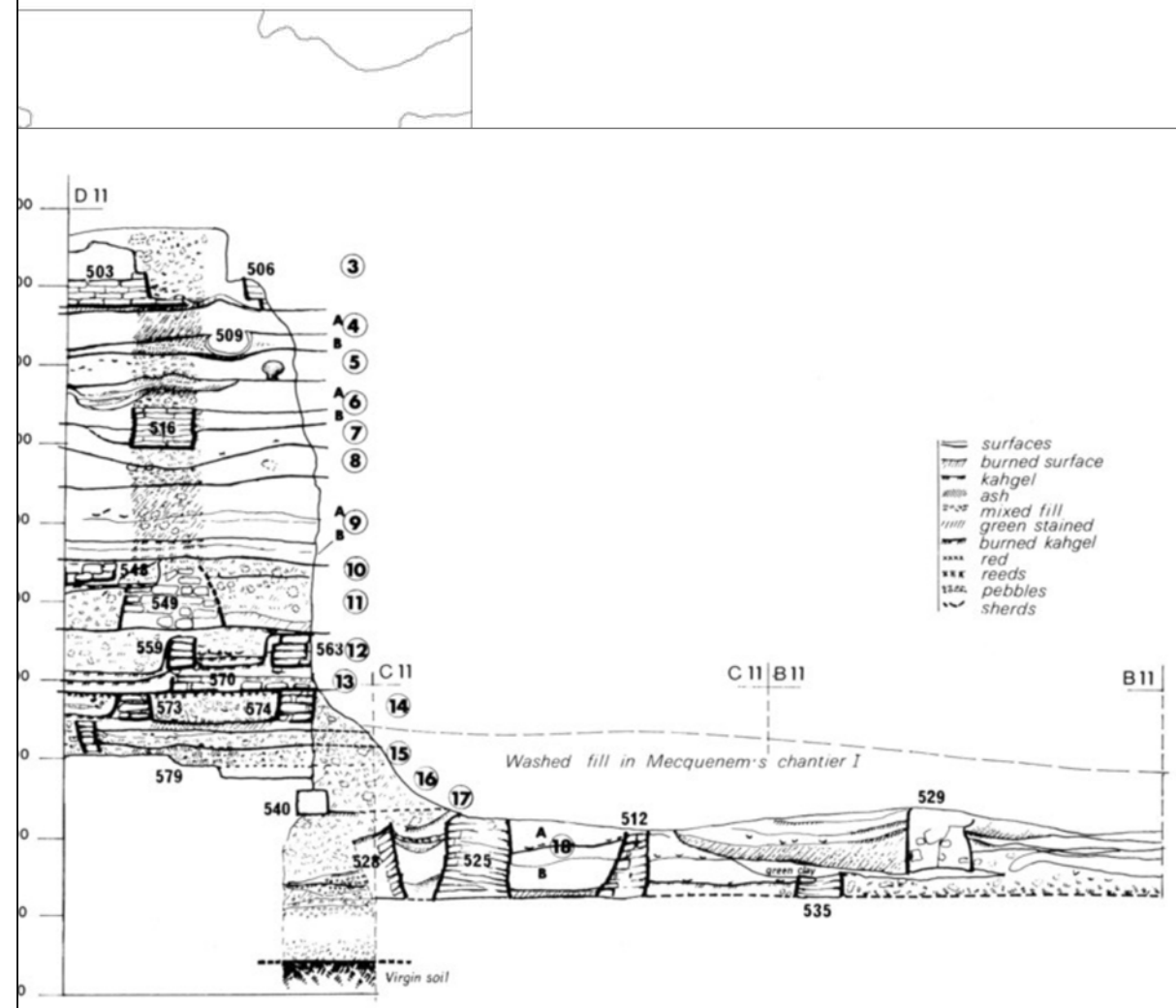


FIG. 38. – Suse, Ville Royale I : section A-B

# Susa

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Caduta di Akkad		

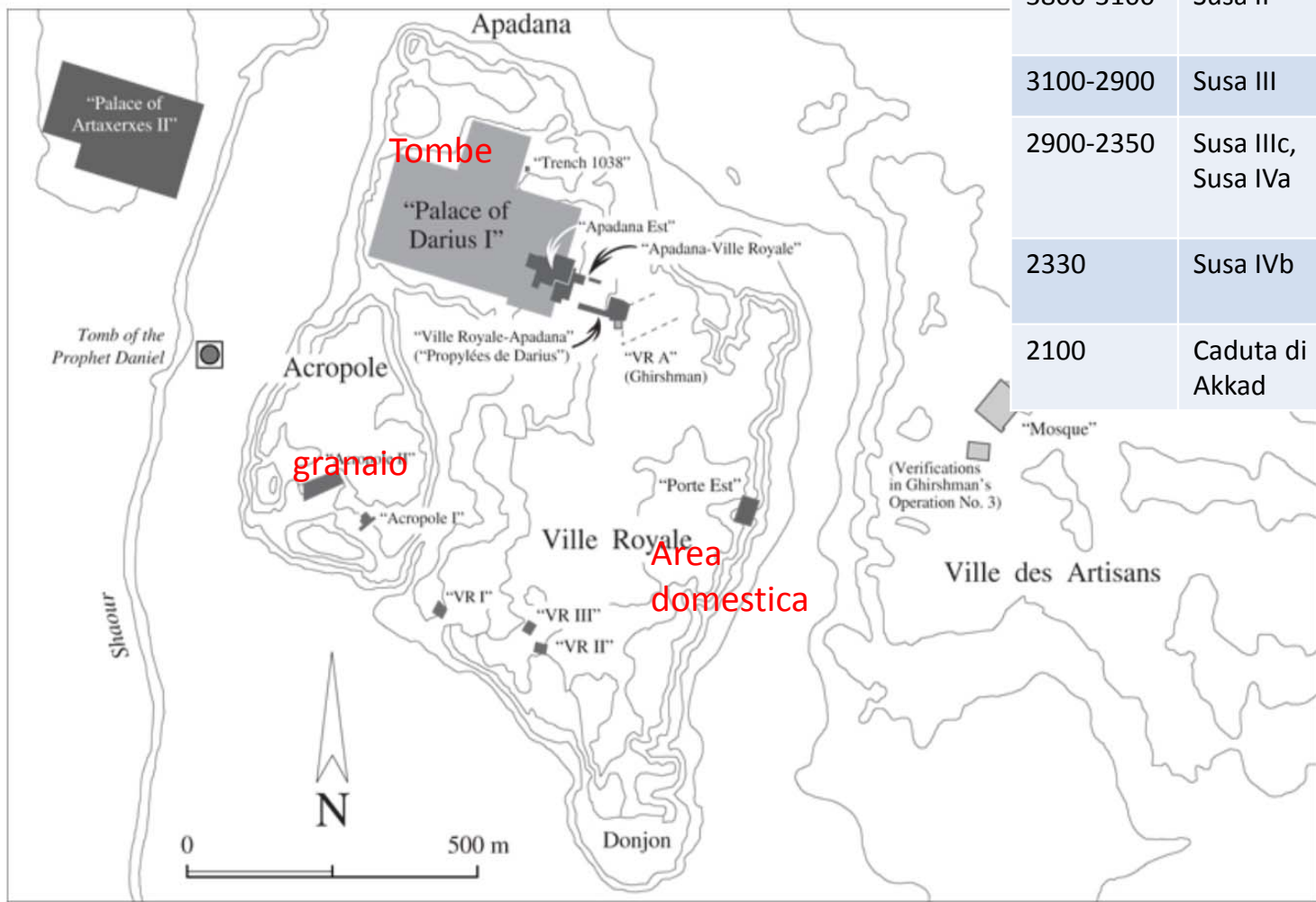


FIGURE 2. The main sites (indicated by numerals) worked at Susa under the direction of Jean Perrot, 1968-79. Obelisco di Manishtusu (Susa)





# Manishtusu Obelisk

**This pyramidal stele bears a long cuneiform inscription in Akkadian.**

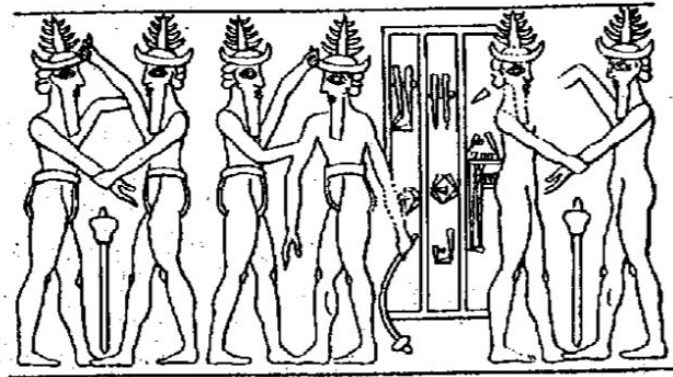
**Erected by Manishtusu (2270-2255 BC), son of Sargon and third king of the Akkadian dynasty, it is a significant document in legal history. Like a number of other Mesopotamian monuments, including notably a statue of this same king, in the 12th century BC this obelisk was carried off to Susa among the spoils of war by the Elamite ruler Shutruk-Nahunte.**

The text records that King Manishtusu made large purchases of land in the region of Kish, where the dynasty originated. From these he formed four large estates which he divided up among his officers, the pillars on whom his kingdom rested, in order to ensure their loyalty. Each face gives a summary of the purchases relating to one of the four districts

# Susa

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

- 170 Sigilli con stile accadico o accadizzante
- Alcune importazioni dalla Mesopotamia



8. Scellement plat avec sceau d'Eshpum, ensi d'Elam.  
Fouilles 1910. Delaporte S. 471. Louvre, Sb 6675.

Fig. 2.1. Sceau cylindre de Liburbeli, fonctionnaire au service d'Epirmupi, gouverneur d'Élam sous les règnes des souverains akkadiens Rimush et Manishtusu, Suse, Tell de l'Acropole, musée du Louvre, combat mythologique (C. Paladre).

Fig. 2.2. Sceau cylindre de Mashda le boulanger, Suse, Tell de l'Acropole, musée du Louvre, combat mythologique (Amiet, 1972, pl. 144, fig. 1531)



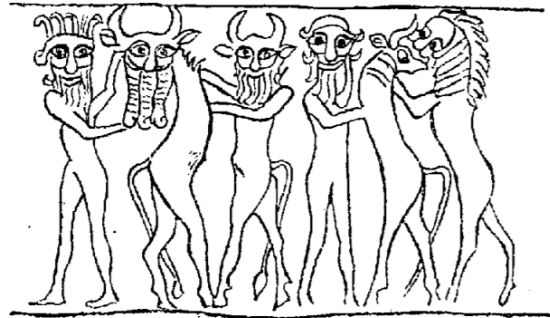
Fig. 2.1



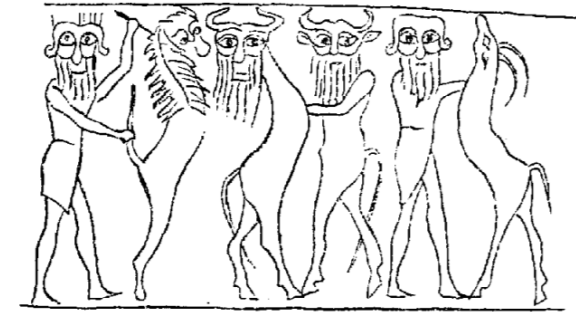
# Susa

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

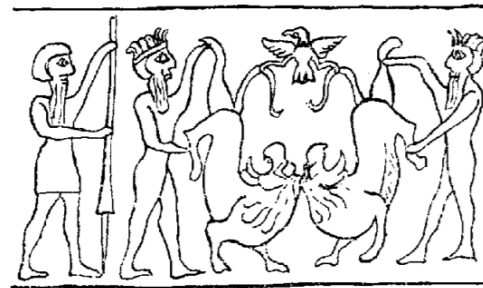
- 170 Sigilli con stile accadico o accadizzante
- Alcune importazioni dalla Mesopotamia
- Stile arcaizzante, probabile atelier locale



125



126



127



128

1. Dessins de quatre empreintes trouvées à Suse en 1910, par Maurice Pézard. N°125 ; cf. infra, fig. 2. N°126 : Louvre , Delaporte, S. 440. N°127 : cf. infra, fig. 6. N°128 : cf. infra, fig. 12.



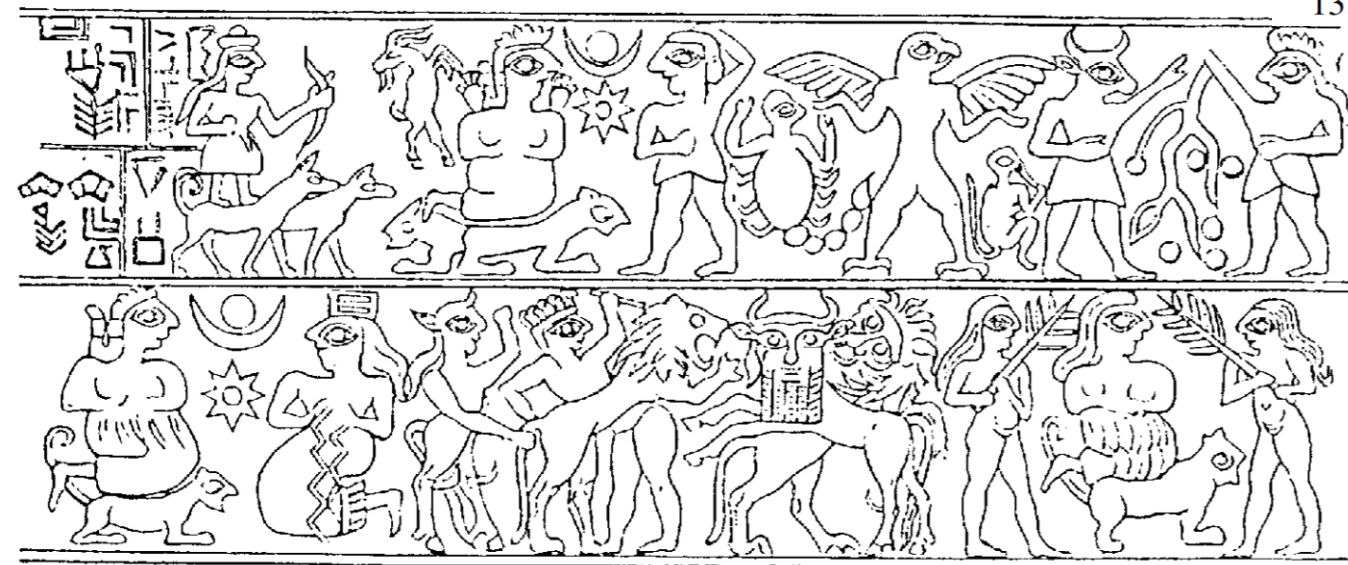
# Susa

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

- 170 Sigilli con stile accadico o accadizzante
- Alcune importazioni dalla Mesopotamia
- Stile arcaizzante, probabile atelier locale
- Stile locale



13. Sceau-cylindre. Louvre, AO 25305. Provenance inconnue.



12. Grand scellement conique avec deux empreintes du sceau dit « de l'orfèvre ».  
Louvre, Sb 6680. Delaporte, S. 462

# Susa

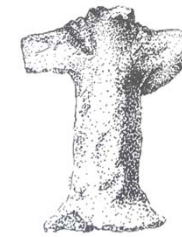
Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

## Figurine femminili

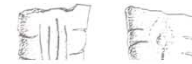
- Stile locale
- Promozione di fertilità, giocattoli, sostituzione in scene di sacrificio, offerte alla divinità, rappresentazione di oranti.



100



Susa IVb



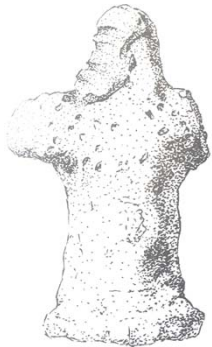
103



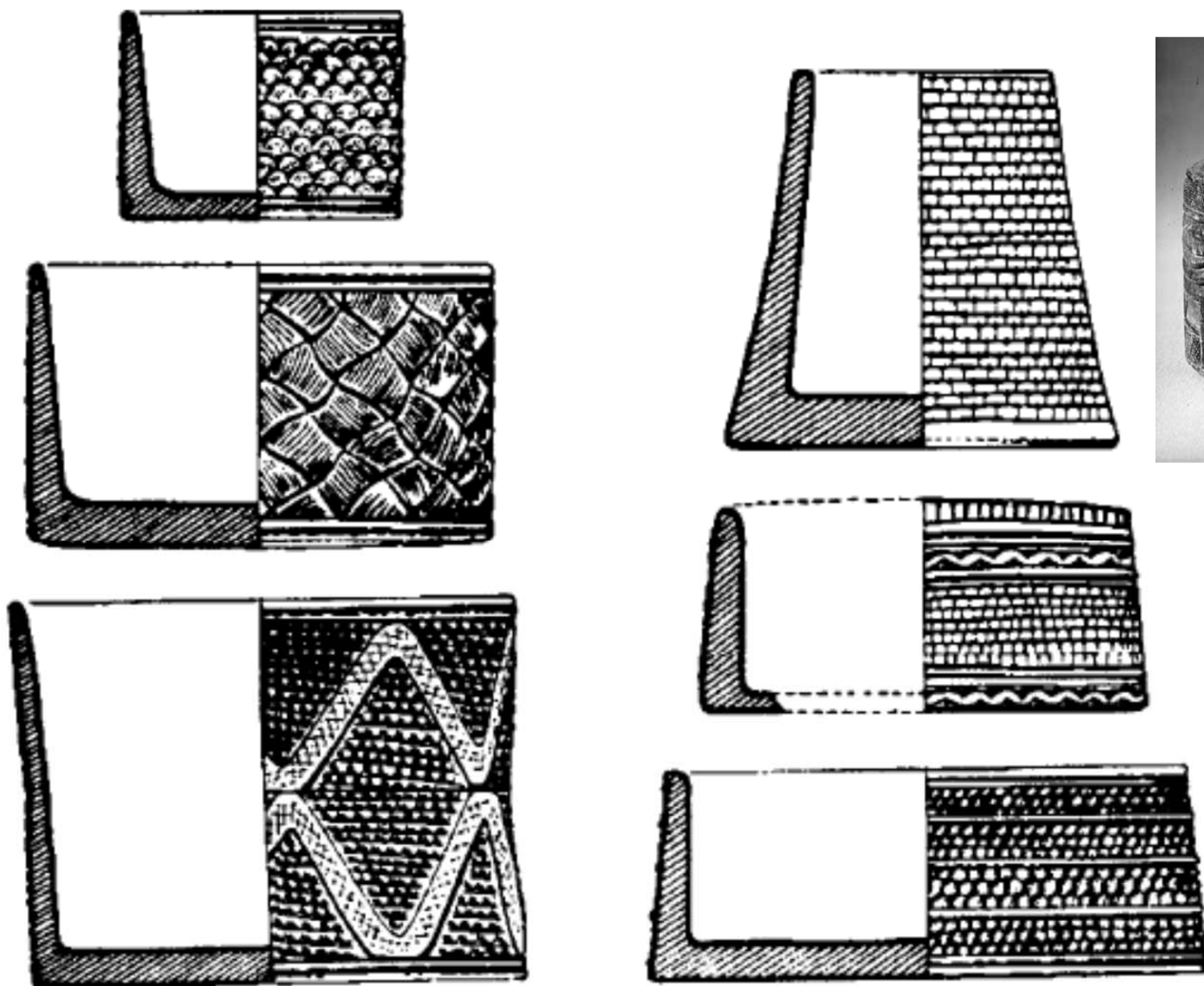
80



63



Susa IVa



Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

Figure 4.4 *Série ancienne* or 'Intercultural Style' soft-stone from Susa (after de Miroschedji 1973: Fig. 5).



Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

Penisola  
dell'Oman

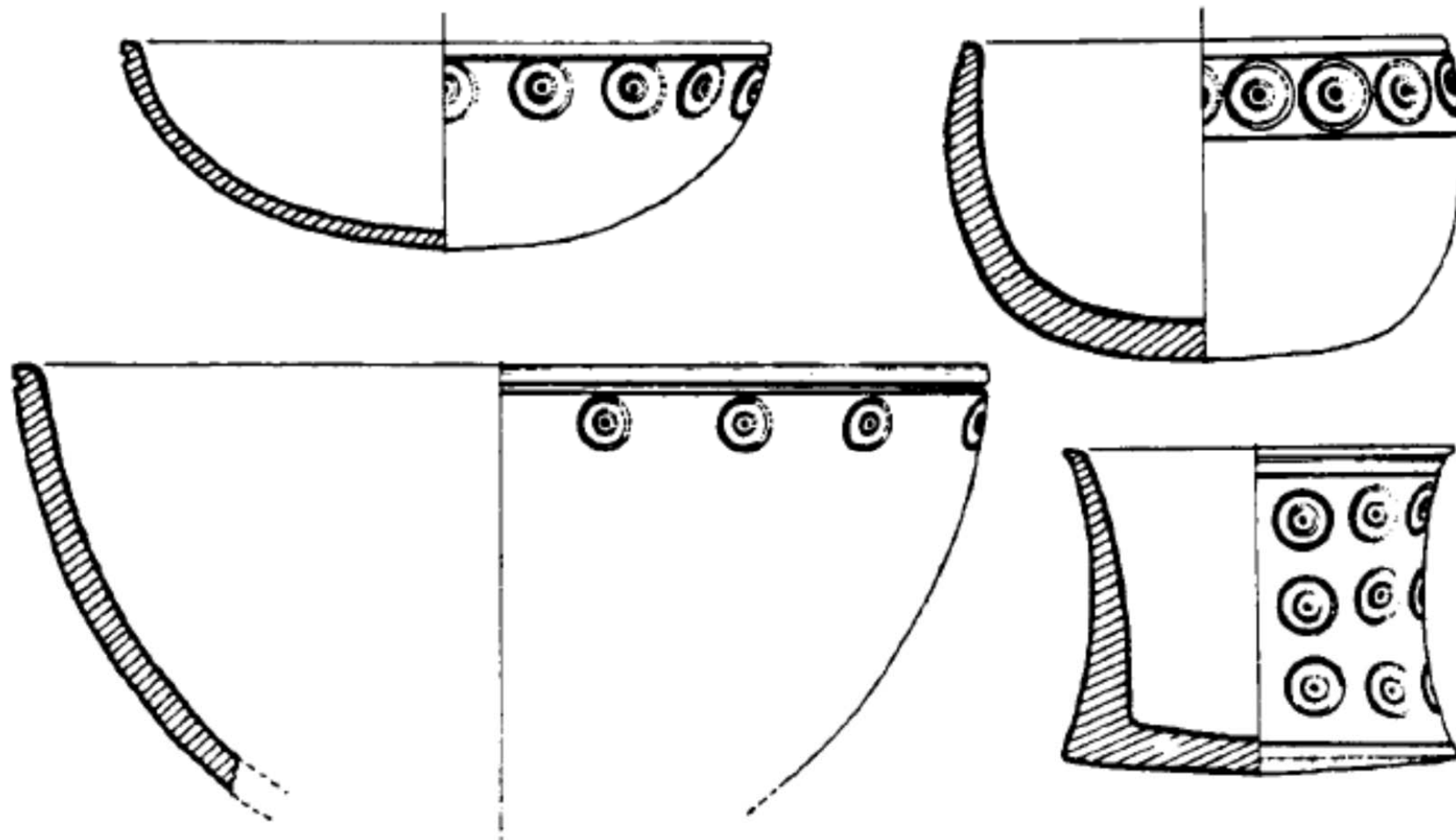
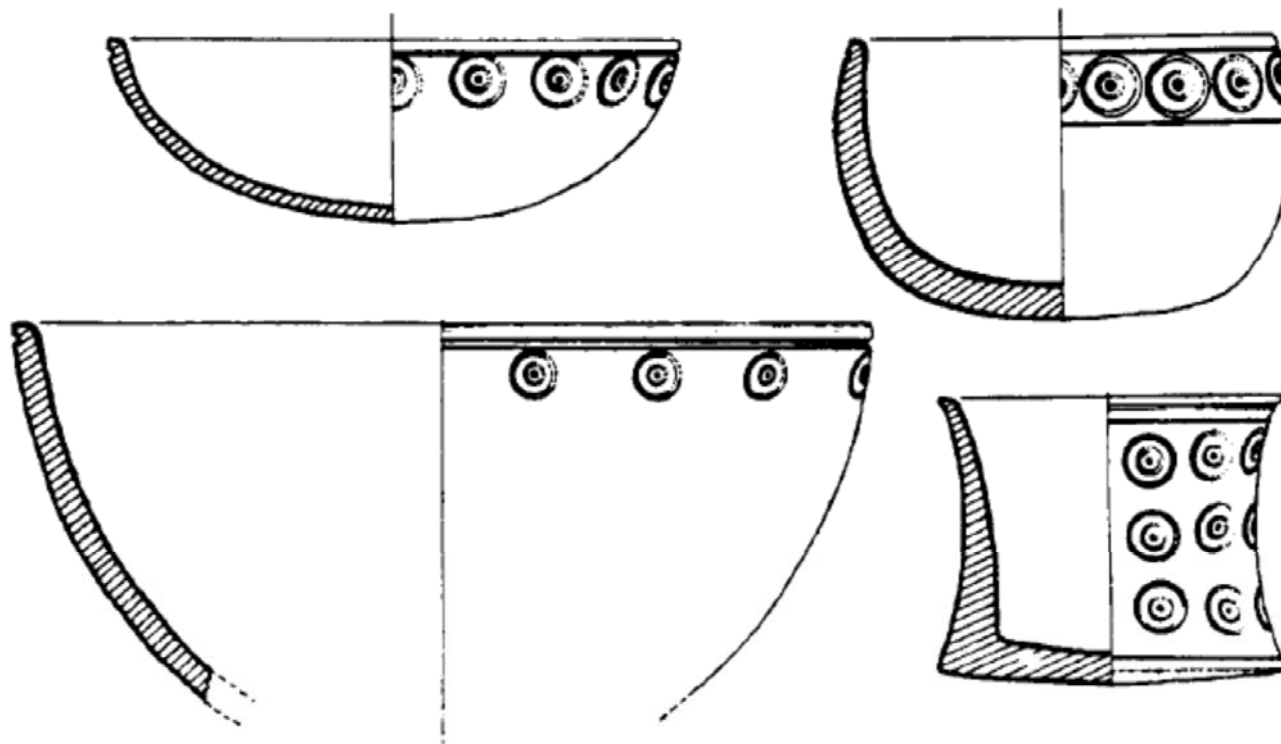


Figure 4.6 *Série récente* soft-stone from Susa (after de Miroschedji 1973: Fig. 8).

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

Penisola dell'Oman, golfo Persico



88. Tello. Bol en chlorite voué par Ur Bawu, au temps d'Amar-Sîn, roi d'Ur. Voir p. 146, 147, 149.

Figure 4.6 Série récente soft-stone from Susa [after de Miroschedji 1973: Fig. 8].

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
2330	Susa IVb		Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa

Penisola dell'Oman, golfo Persico

0. Susa. Sceaux du Golfe Persique (1-7) et imitations élamites (8-10). Voir p. 146, 150.



8

9

10

6

7



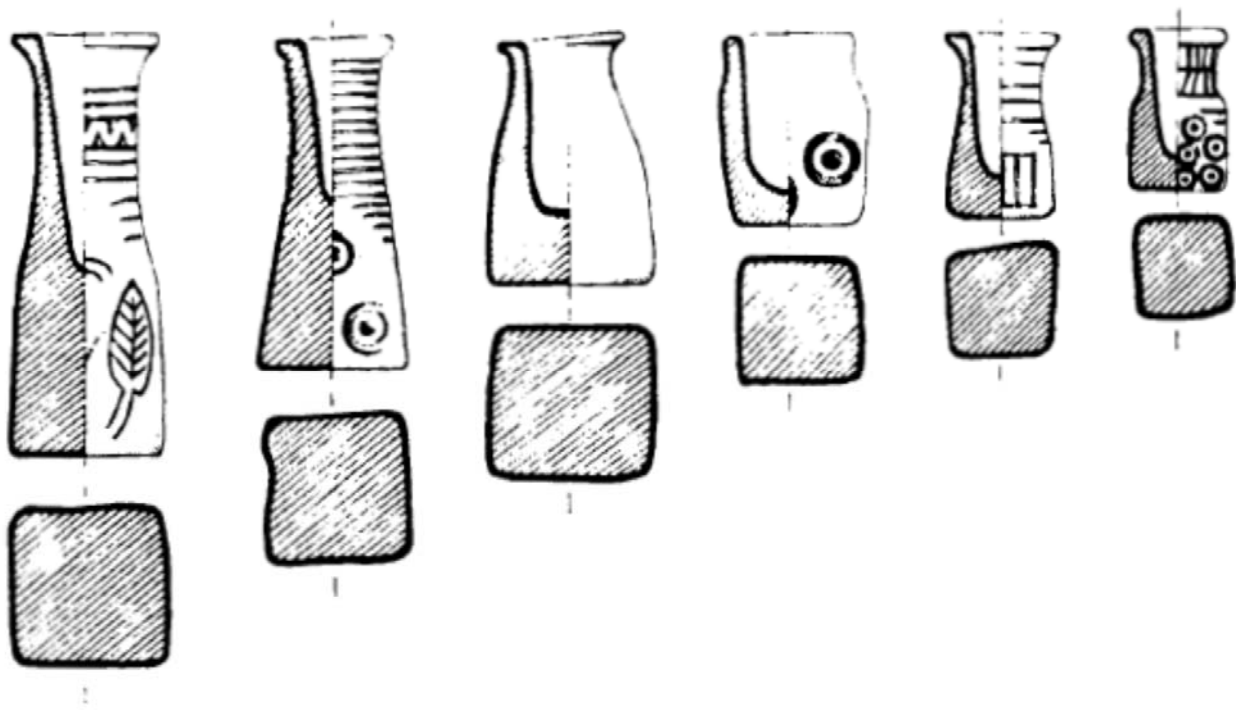
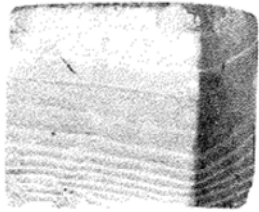


Figure 4.7 Soft-stone flasks of Bactrian type from Susa (after de Miroschedji 1973: Fig. 11).



93. Suse. Poids importé d'Inde harappéenne. Voir p. 143



94. Suse. Sceau-cylindre et cachet avec inscriptions harappéennes. Voir p. 143, 148, 177.



1



2

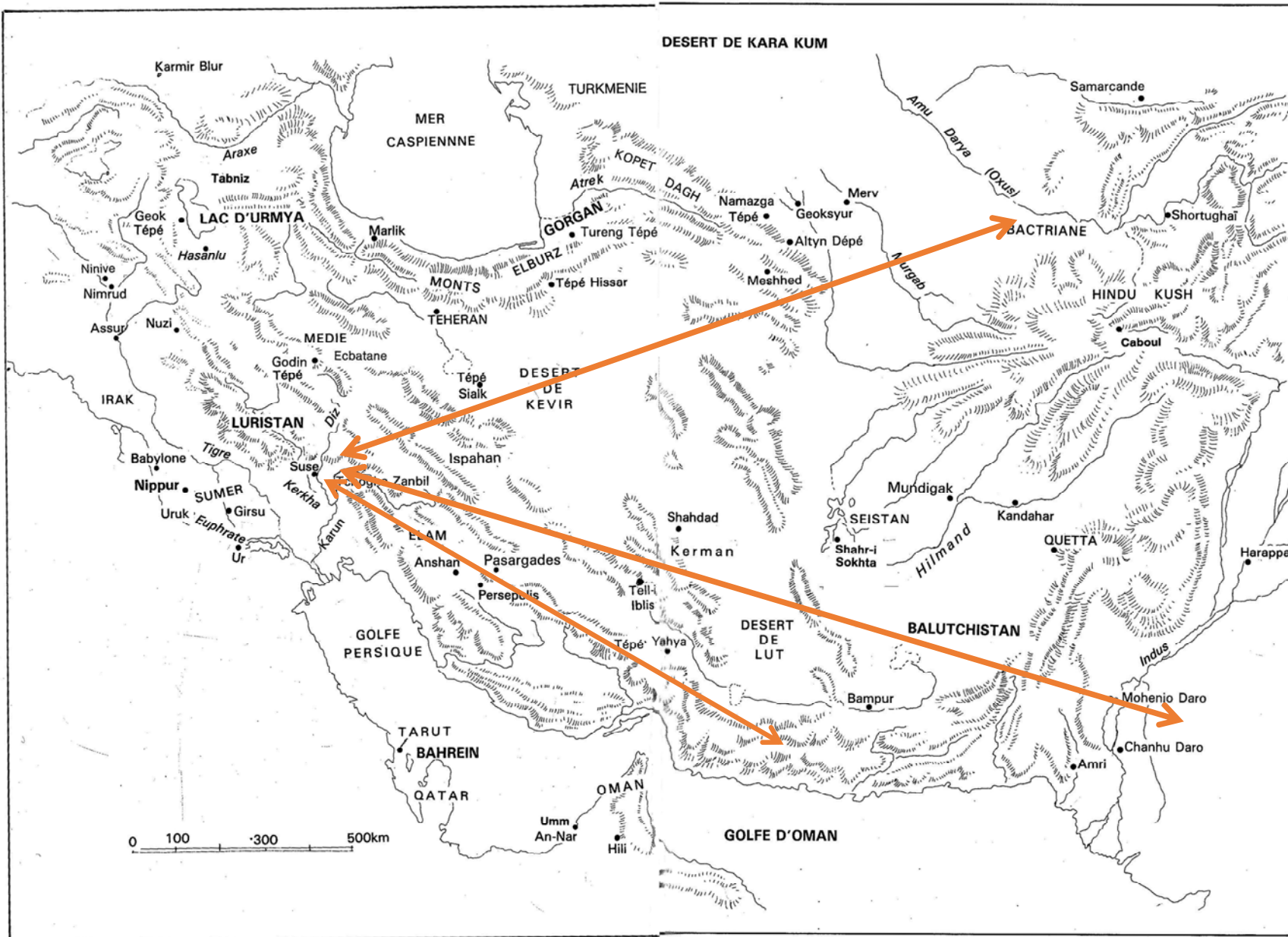
95. Suse. Tête de statuette importée d'Inde harappéenne Voir p. 144, 148.

### Contatti con l'India



b

92. Suse. Perles exotiques : b) Collier de perles en cornaline à décor blanc et perles diverses dont une importée d'Asie centrale Voir p. 144, 148.



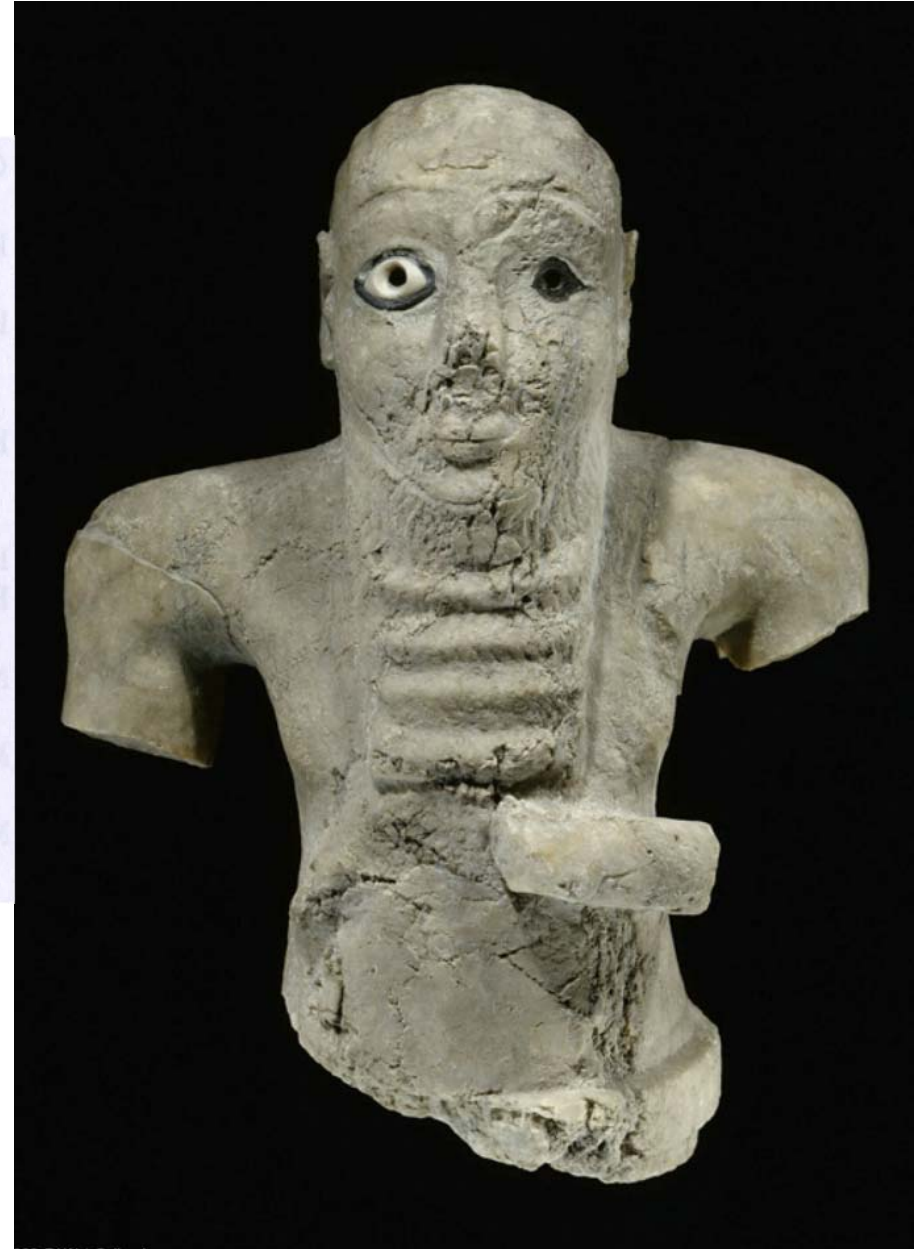


# Amas de Manishtusu (susa)

- 33 sculture frammentarie
- Sigilli
- Contenitori in mastice di bitume

Datati ad un periodo dal 2600 (protodinastico II) all'età accadica (2350-2150)

# Busto di Eshpum



Eshpum, the governor of Elam and vassal to the king of Kish, Manishtusu (2275-2260 BC), **acquired the centuries-old statue and** dedicated it with the following inscription: "Manishtusu, king of Kish, Eshpum, his servant, to Narundi this offering made." Narundi or Narunte, an Elamite divinity, was the sister of the seven benevolent gods. Her triumph over the evil demons enabled her to become the goddess of Victory. She has been equated with the Mesopotamian goddess of War, Inanna-Ishtar. (Louvre)

Narundi è anche definita in epoca successiva "La ninhursag di Susa"

# Statuaria Protodinastica (2800-2400)



Early Dynastic I-II  
**Date:** ca. 2900–2600 B.C.  
Eshnunna (modern Tell Asmar)



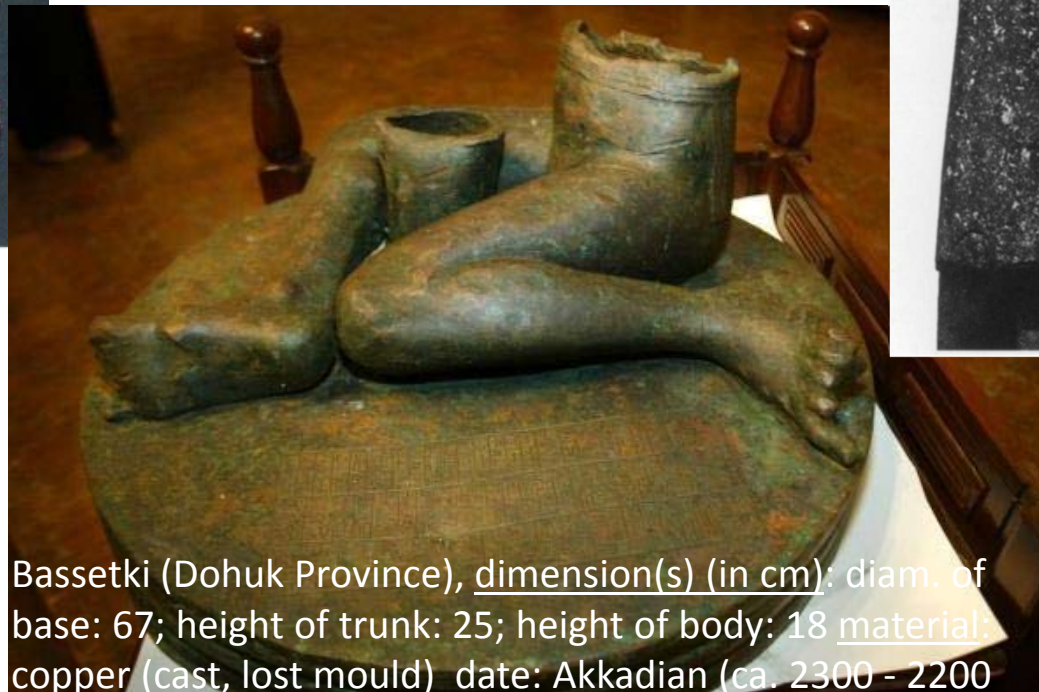
A group of votive statues from the Square Temple at Tell Asmar, carved in gypsum in the style of the Diyala River Valley region. Early Dynastic I–III period, ca. 2900–2500 BC.





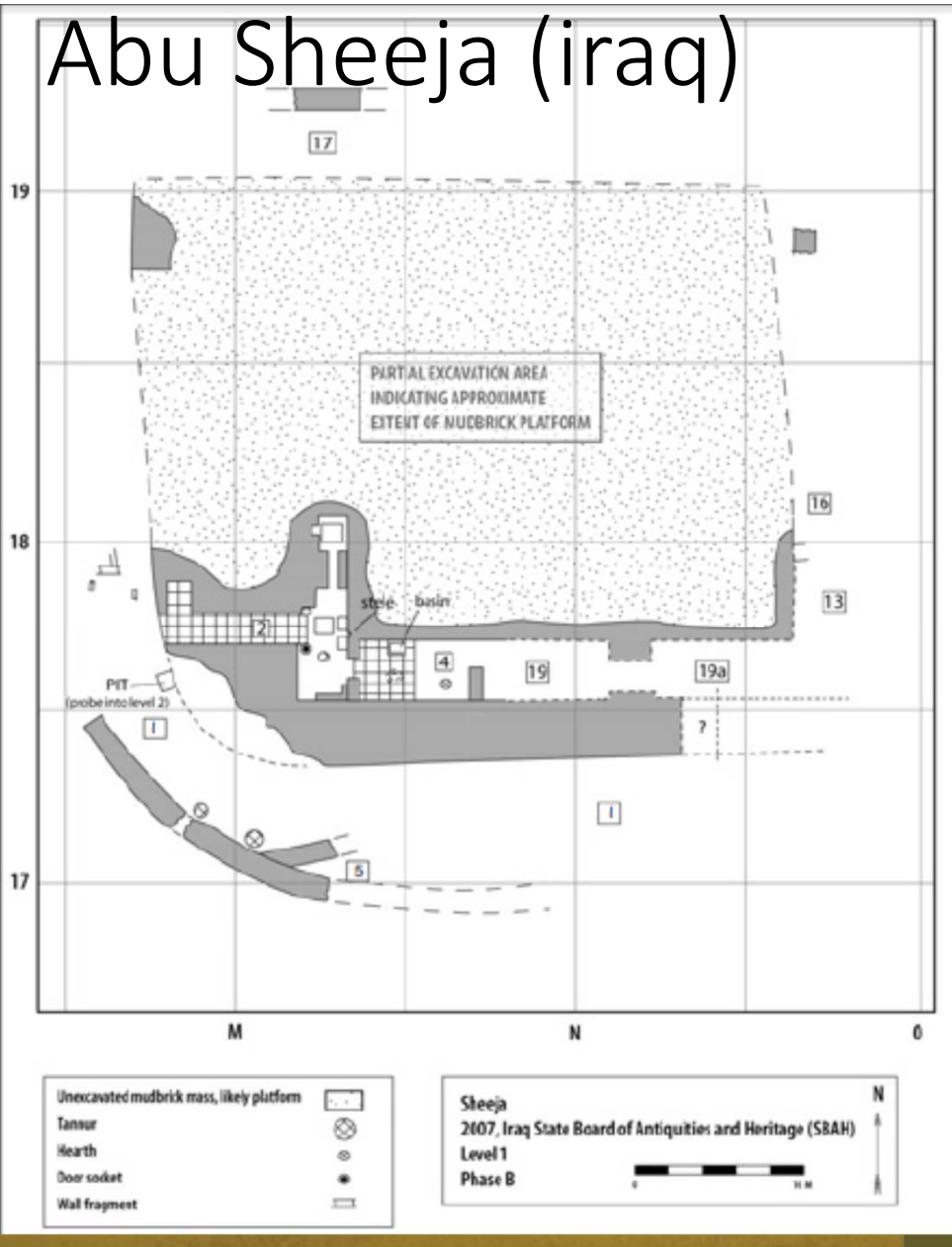


## Statuaria Accadica (2350-2150)



Bassetki (Dohuk Province), dimension(s) (in cm): diam. of base: 67; height of trunk: 25; height of body: 18 material: copper (cast, lost mould) date: Akkadian (ca. 2300 - 2200)

# Abu Sheeja (iraq)



Per il dio Shuda, Ilshu rabi (d) Pashmine, il soldato, ha portato questa statua. Possa chi cancella il nome (su questa iscrizione) non trovare un erede; possa non avere un nome

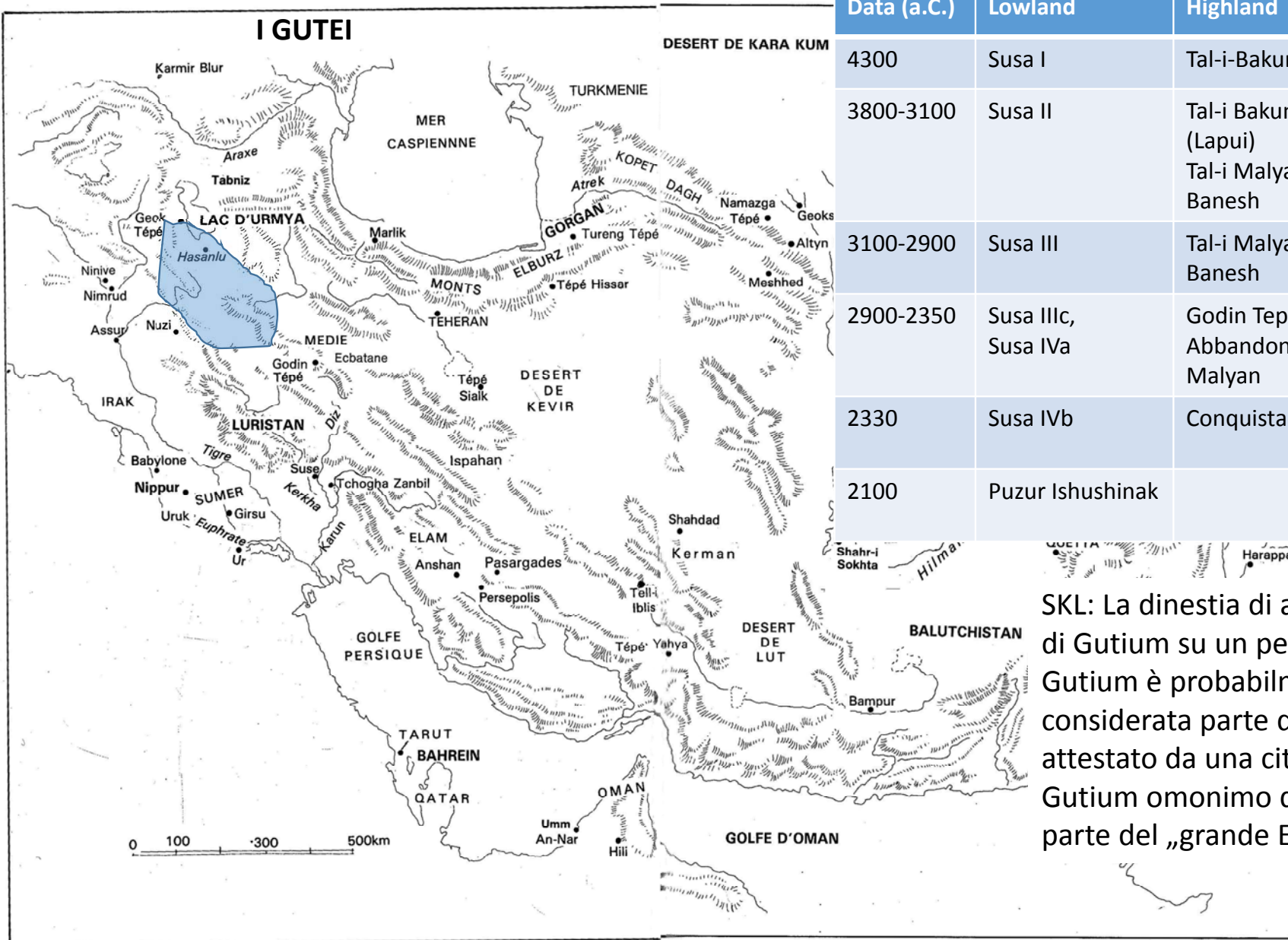
Ilshu Rabi è citato nell'obelisco di Manishtusu



Fig. 18. Area A, Inscribed stele of Ilšurabi, dedicated to the god Šuša.

Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea, Puzur-  
Inshushinak





Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Puzur Ishushinak		Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea

SKL: La dinastia di akkad viene seguita da 21 re di Gutium su un periodo di 91 anni. Gutium è probabilmente una regione vicina, considerata parte del grande Elam, come attestato da una citazione di un nome regale di Gutium omonimo di un distretto considerato parte del „grande Elam“

# Puzur Ishushinak (akk) Kutir Ishushinak (elam)

- Originario di Zaban (Elam, Susa, Anshan...?)
- Governatore di Susa (ensi) sotto Naram Sin
- Governatore di Susa, GIR.NITA della terra di Elam
- Potente, re (lugal) di Awan
- Tra la caduta di Akkad, la dinastia Gutea e probabilmente contemporaneo di Ur-nammu (UR III)
- Annette Susa, conquista insediamenti in Mesopotamia
- Costruisce complesso templare dedicato a Inshushinak, di questo sono rimasti 17 gradini in pietra con iscrizioni in accadico e in elamita.



Fig. 17. Fragment of door socle, Puzur-Inshushinak, Susa. Harper et al., The Royal City of Susa, no. 54.



		Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh	Uruk medio e tardo
		Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2150	Puzur Ishushinak		Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea



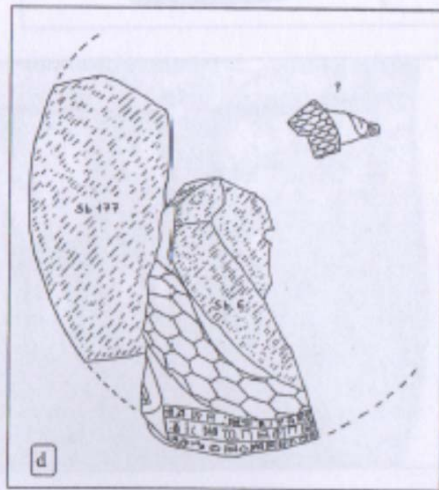
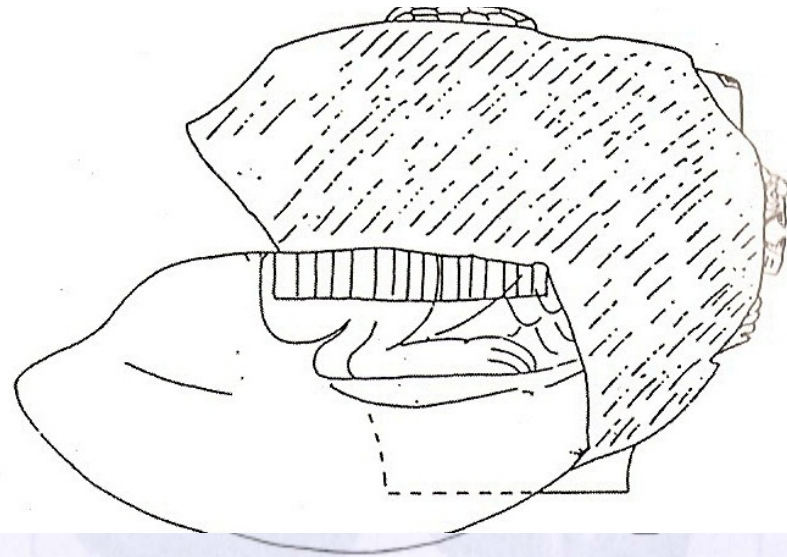


Figure 29.2 [a, b, e] Puzur Inshushinak galeet (Louvre Museum Sb 6. Height 55 cm. length 39 cm) (photographs courtesy J. Álvarez-Mon); [c, d] Line-drawing reconstructions of restored galeet Sb 6 and Sb 177 (after André-Salvini and Salvini 1989: 54 and 56, Figs. 1 and 2).





Figurine di fondazione  
in rame da Lagas e  
Girsu datate al periodo  
di Gudea e Ur Nammu



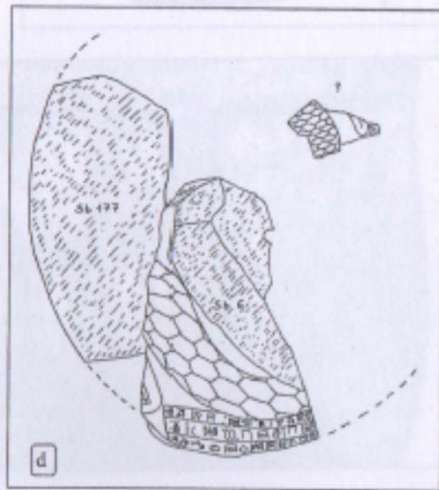
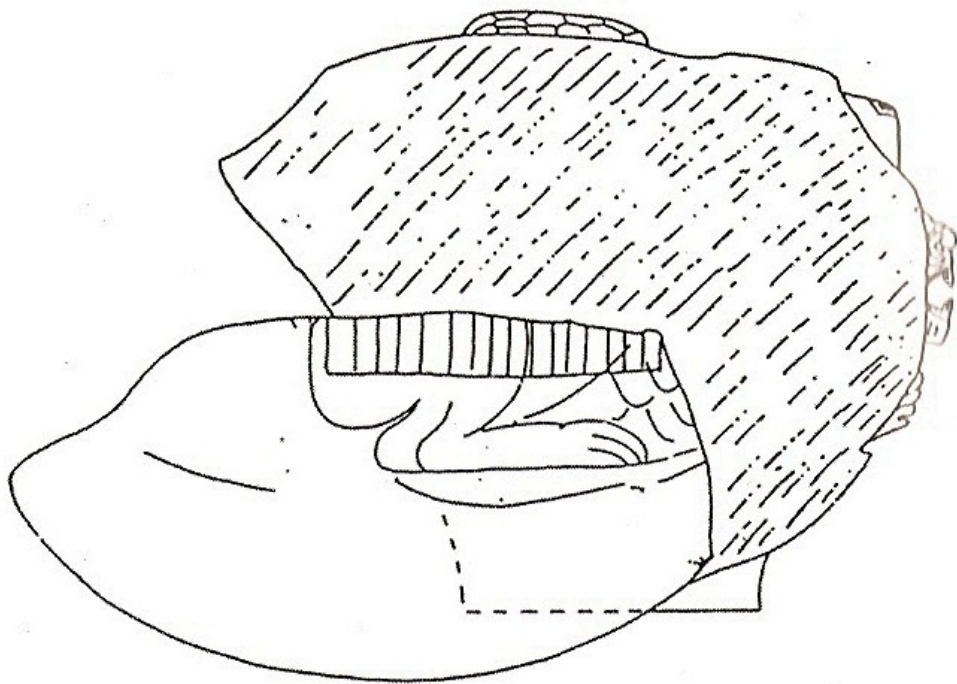


Figure 29.2 [a, b, e] Puzur Inshushinak galeet (Louvre Museum Sb 6. Height 55 cm. length 39 cm) (photographs courtesy J. Álvarez-Mon); [c, d] Line-drawing reconstructions of restored galeet Sb 6 and Sb 177 (after André-Salvini and Salvini 1989: 54 and 56, Figs. 1 and 2).

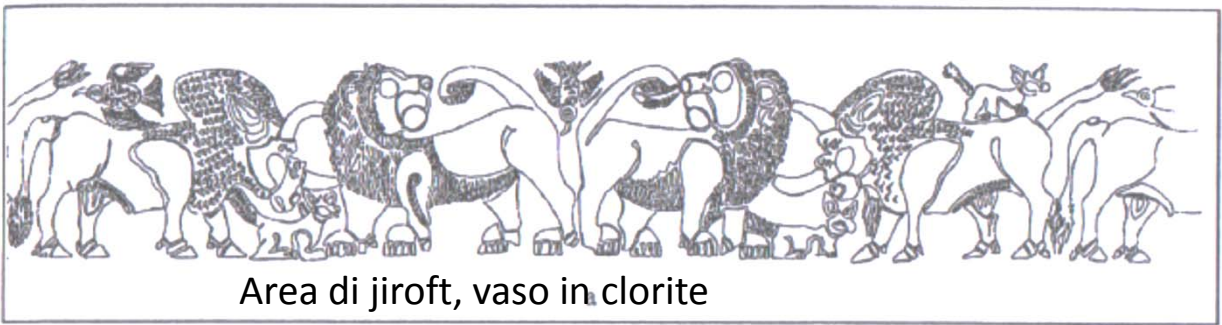
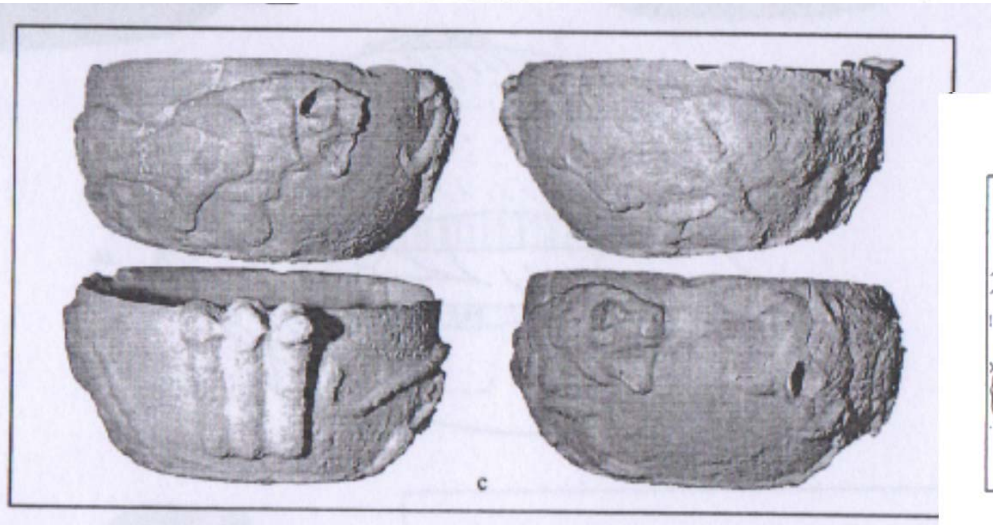
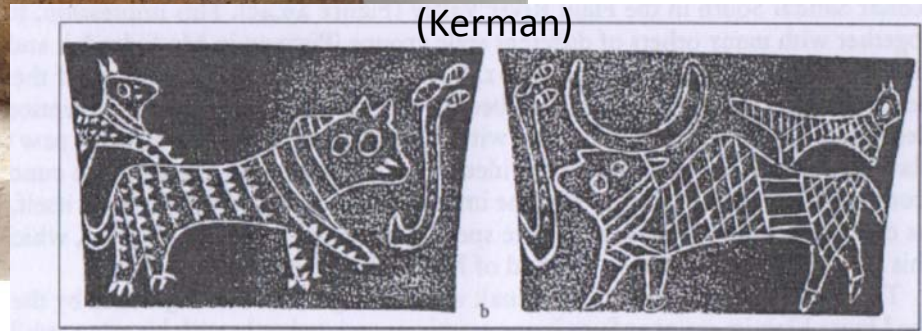






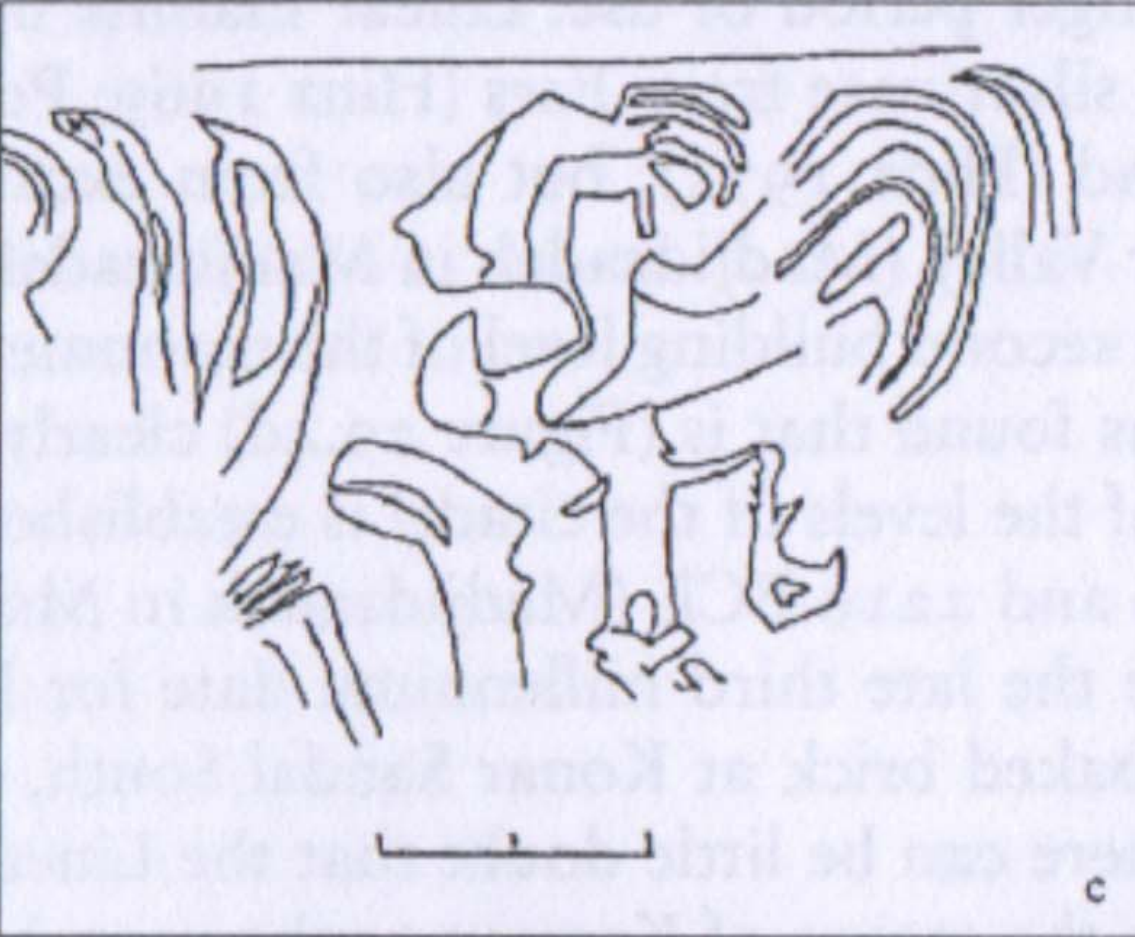


Coppa incisa da Shadad (Kerman)



Area di jiroft, vaso in clorite





c

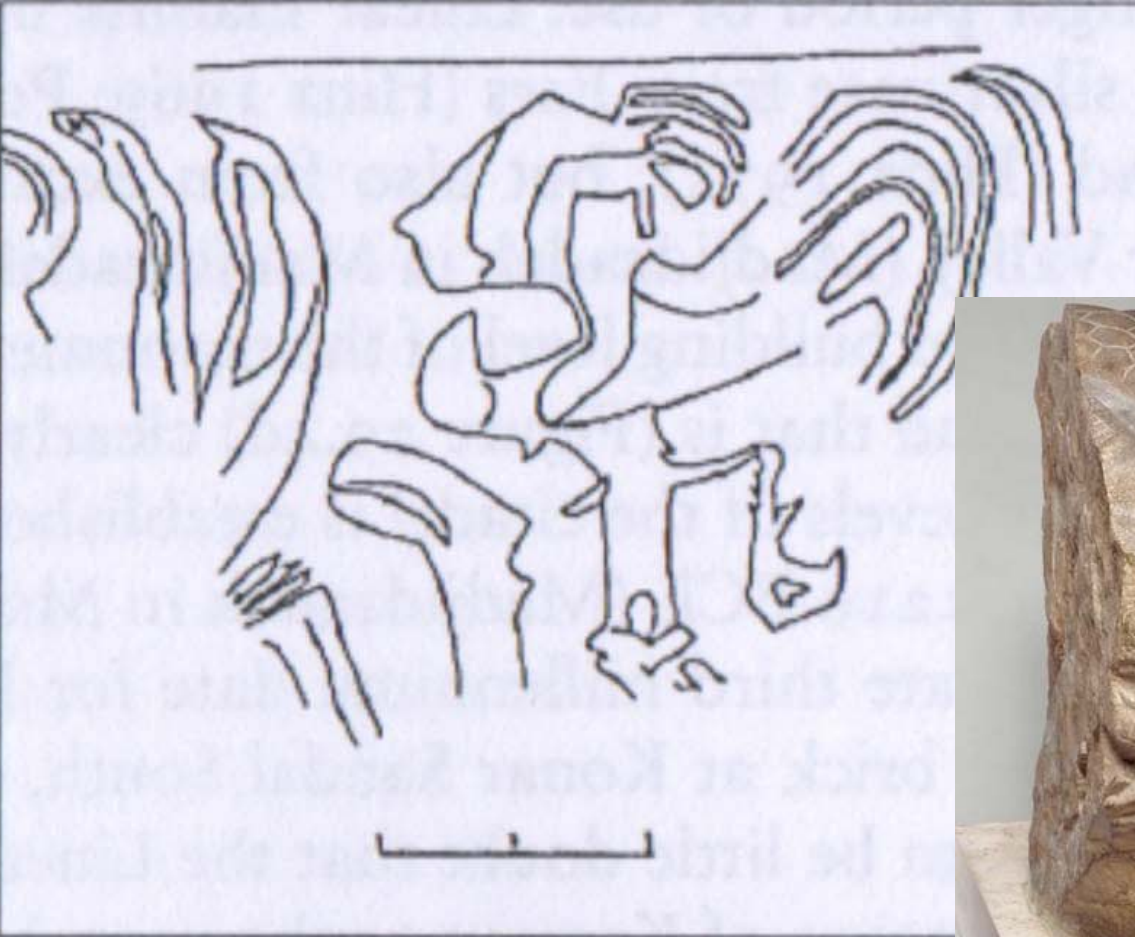


Konar Sandal South, trench V

a

c





c



a

Konar Sandal South, trench V



# Puzur Ishushinak (Kutir Ishushinak)

Statua della dea Narundi  
dedicata da Puzur  
Ishushinak (iscrizione in  
accadico e elamita)

The head of this statue was found on the acropolis at Susa by Jacques de Morgan in 1904, and the body in 1907. It would have belonged to a sanctuary, part of which survives in a pedestal or podium of several stone steps, on which the stone lions flanking the statue would have served as bases to support poles.



# Puzur Ishushinak (Kutir Ishushinak)



55, back view





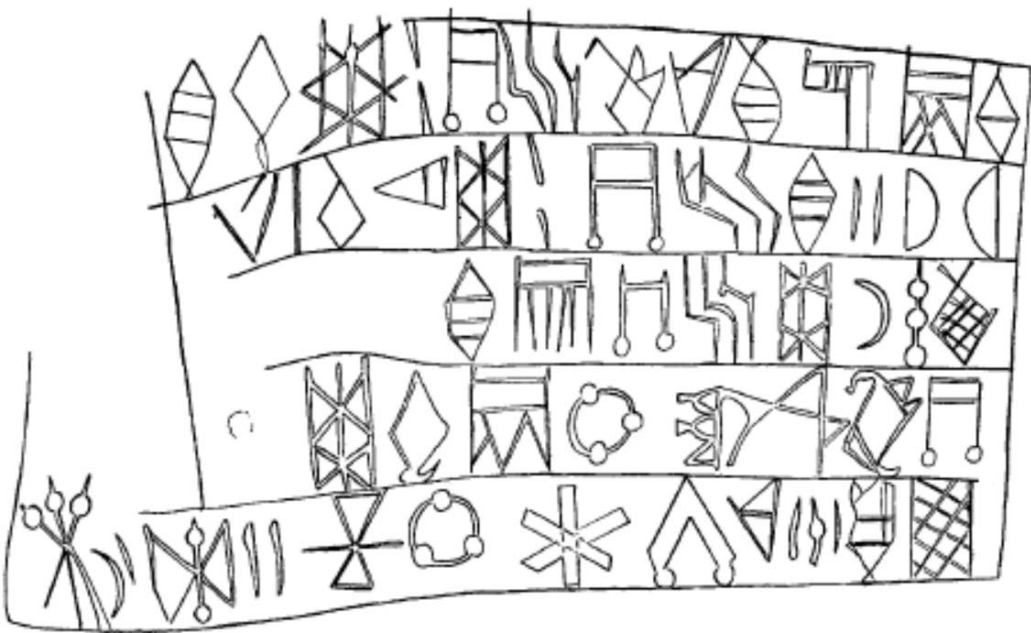


Figure 4.8 Linear Elamite lapidary inscription (A) from Susa [after de Mecquenem 1949: Fig. 3].

Elamita lineare: trenta testi, verosimilmente tutti acrivibili al periodo di Puzur Ishushinak, attestati principalmente a Susa, ma anche ai margini del Dash-i Lut e a Jiroft. Un contenitore in argento con iscrizione in elamita lineare proviene probabilmente dal Turkmenistan. Iscrizioni in elamita lineare su oggetti con iscrizioni accadiche sono stati interpretati come possibili traduzioni.

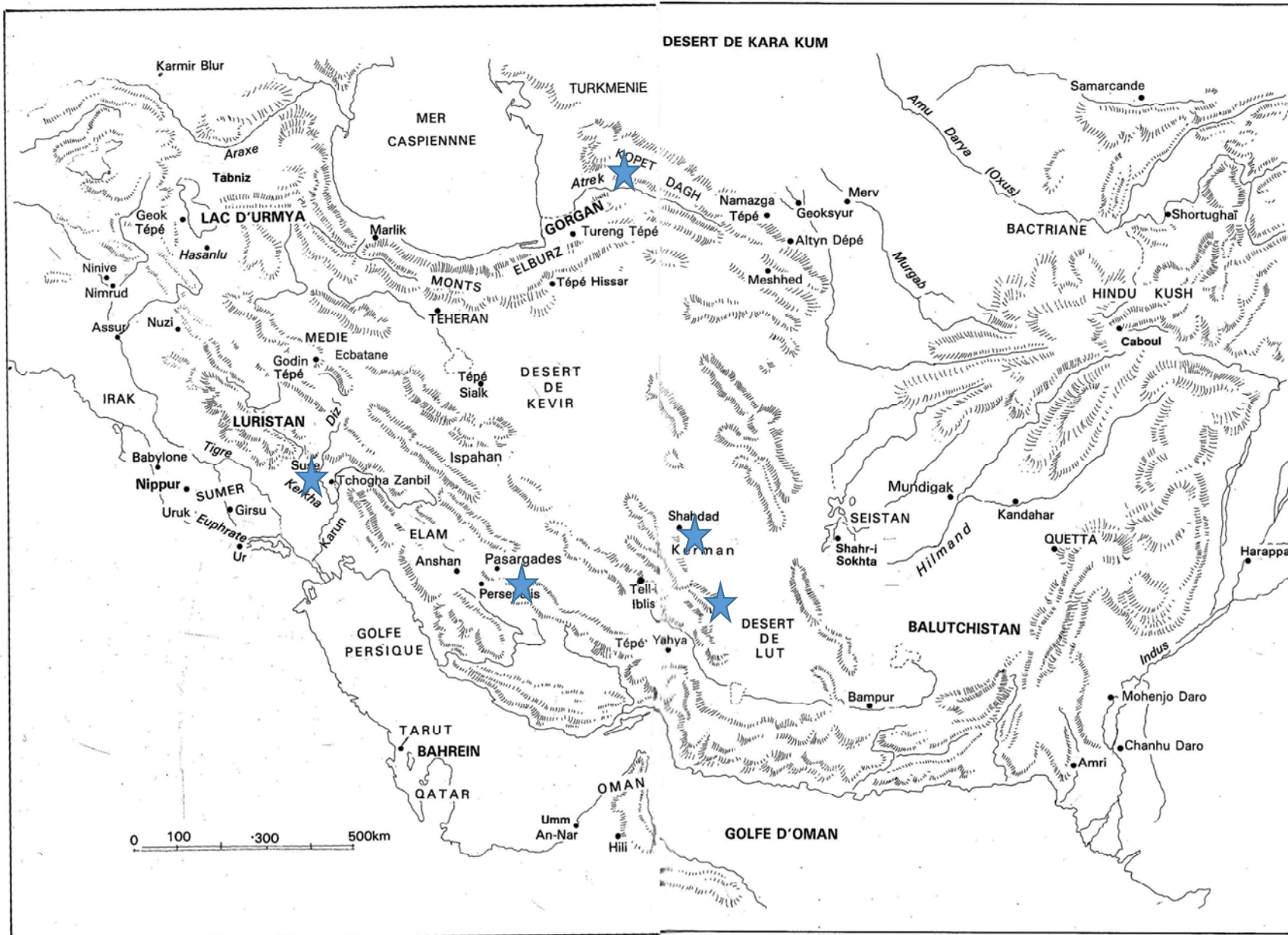
Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Puzur Ishushinak		Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea

103 segni identificati, 40 apax legomenon





Text	Material	Description	Found in regular digs ?	Discovery place	Bigraphic ? (cuneiform or geometric text)	Puzur-Inshushinak's mention (dating) in akkadian ?	First publication	Remark
A	stone ?	slab (fragmentary statue ?)	yes	Susa (?)	yes	direct mention	Scheil 1905 MDP 6	
B	stone ?	fragmentary votive boulder ?	yes	Susa (?)	yes	indirect mention (joint by André and Salvini 1989)	Scheil 1905 MDP 6	
C	alabaster	fragmentary statue	yes	Susa (?)	yes	indirect mention	Scheil 1908 MDP 10	
D	sandstone	fragmentary votive boulder ?	yes	Susa (?)	no	no	Scheil 1908 MDP 10	
E	sandstone	slab (?)	yes	Susa (?)	no	no	Scheil 1908 MDP 10	
F	sandstone	step (?)	yes	Susa (?)	no	direct mention (cf. André and Salvini 1989)	Scheil 1908 MDP 10	
G	sandstone	step (?)	yes	Susa (?)	no	direct mention (cf. André and Salvini 1989)	Scheil 1908 MDP 10	
H	sandstone	step (?)	yes	Susa (?)	no	direct mention (cf. André and Salvini 1989)	Scheil 1908 MDP 10	
I	limestone	female figure statue (goddess ?)	yes	Susa (Acropolis, tr. 93)	yes	direct mention	Scheil 1913 MDP 14	
J	clay	cone	yes	Susa (Acropolis)	no	no	Scheil 1935 MDP 26	
K	clay	fragmentary cone	yes	Susa (Acropolis)	no	no	Scheil 1935 MDP 26	
L	clay	fragmentary cone (?)	yes	Susa (Acropolis)	no	no	Scheil 1935 MDP 26	
M	clay	fragmentary lens (?)	yes	Susa (Acropolis)	no	no	Scheil 1935 MDP 26	
N	clay	tablet	yes	Susa (Acropolis)	no	no	Scheil 1935 MDP 26	
O	clay	tablet	yes	Susa (Donjon)	no	no	Scheil 1935 MDP 26	It is not linear elamite I
P	gypsum	?	yes	Susa (Acropolis, 'chantier 1')	no	no	de Mecquenem 1956	
Q	silver	vase	no	Persepolis (?)	no	no	Hinz 1969	
R	clay	tablet	yes	Susa (Louvre ?)	no	no	Hinz 1969	
S	clay	ceramic pot	yes	Shahdad (cemetery A, gr. 30)	no	no	Hinz 1971	
T	limestone	?	yes	Susa (Louvre ?)	no	no	André et Salvini 1989	
U	limestone	step (?)	yes	Susa (Louvre ?)	no	direct mention (cf. André and Salvini 1989)	André et Salvini 1989	
V	stone ?	Indus / Persian Gulf related seal	no	?	no	no	Winkelmann 1999	
W	silver	vase	no	?	no	no	cf. CDU	
X	silver	vase	no	Kam-Firouz	no	no	Mahboubian 2004	
Y	silver	vase	no	Kam-Firouz	no	no	Mahboubian 2004	
Z	silver	vase	no	Kam-Firouz	no	no	Mahboubian 2004	
A'	metal	vase	no	?	no	no	Phoenix Ancient Art catalog 2007 No. 1 item no. 47	
B'	clay	tablet	yes	Konar Sandal, tr. XV	yes	no	Madjidzadeh 2011	
C'	clay	tablet	yes	Konar Sandal, tr. XV	yes	no	Madjidzadeh 2011	
D'	clay	tablet	no	Konar Sandal, tr. XV (?)	yes	no	Madjidzadeh 2011	
E'	clay	tablet (brick ?)	yes	Konar Sandal south	no	no	Madjidzadeh 2011	linear elamite uncertain
F'	silver	vase	no	?	no	no	Vallat 2011	
G'	gold	seal	no	?	no	no	Christie's London, 14/04/2011, lot n° 321	
H'	silver	vase (fragment)	no	Kam-Firouz	no	no		Mahboubian collection
I'	silver	vase (fragment)	no	Kam-Firouz	no	no		Mahboubian collection
J'	silver	vase	no	Kam-Firouz	no	no		Mahboubian collection
K'	silver	vase	no	Kam-Firouz	no	no		Mahboubian collection



Diffusione dei testi in elamita lineare