

## Assurbanipal (668-631/627)

Il primo problema che si trova ad affrontare è la conclusione della campagna d'Egitto. Il re di Kush (Nubia) Taqarha viene sconfitto e costretto alla fuga e sono eliminati i principi del Delta che avevano collaborato con lui, tranne Nekao confermato principe di Sais e suo figlio Psammetico insediato a Athribis. Viene soffocato anche il tentativo di intervento dell'etiope Tanutamoni che aveva rioccupato Menfi.

Tuttavia il controllo dell'Egitto si dimostra difficile e nel 655 Psammetico riesce ad espellere gli assiri e fondare una nuova dinastia che controlla la valle del Nilo dal Delta a Tebe.

Anche gli stati fenici, pur sottoposti ad assedio per riaffermare l'egemonia assira, restano autonomi.

Le ostilità contro Elam cominciano ca. nel 665-663 contro una coalizione creata dal re elamita Urtaku -che aveva interrotto il rapporto di amicizia instaurato con l'Assiria al tempo di Esarhaddon- con le regioni babilonesi di Nippur e Gambulu; riprendono ca 10 anni dopo con Teumman che costringe gli assiri a intervenire e viene sconfitto nella sanguinosa battaglia del fiume Ulai. Gli Assiri stessi pongono sul trono di Elam Ummanigash, che tuttavia si allea con Shamash-shumu-ukin che nel 652 si era ribellato a Assurbanipal, e viene sconfitto nel 651 a Der. In Elam una rivolta interna portava al trono Tammartu II (651). Le inclinazioni pro-babilonesi di quest'ultimo ne causavano la detronizzazione da parte del generale Indabibi, che però rimaneva neutrale nella contesa tra Assiri e Babilonesi.

Il problema principale che Assurbanipal deve affrontare è quello babilonese. Shamash-shumu-ukin riesce a creare una vasta coalizione di forze anti-assire per liberare Babilonia. Alleato principale è come si è visto l'Elam, dopo che aveva ripreso vita nel regno la corrente anti-assira.

In Babilonia, la rivolta di Šamaš-šumu-ukin, durata complessivamente quasi cinque anni (652-648), veniva anche sostenuta da compagini distanti, tra cui genti della Siria, di Meluhha (la Nubia) e Arabi; in specie la tribù di Qedar compiva continue razzie nell'area del medio Eufrate, subendo una prima rappresaglia nel 652. L'esercito assiro, guidato dal generale Bel-ibni, prende Babilonia, il cui re muore tra le fiamme del suo palazzo, e pone sul trono Kandalanu come emissario assiro.

Nel complesso, la guerra tra i re fratelli sembra aver avuto un enorme costo per l'Assiria in termini economici, mettendo peraltro a dura prova il sistema complessivo di alleanze dell'impero, pur se Assurbanipal passava successivamente ad altre vittorie, sull'Elam con la distruzione della capitale Susa e ancora sulle tribù arabe, attaccate nel 650 e nel 645, e con cui vengono quindi stipulati trattati.

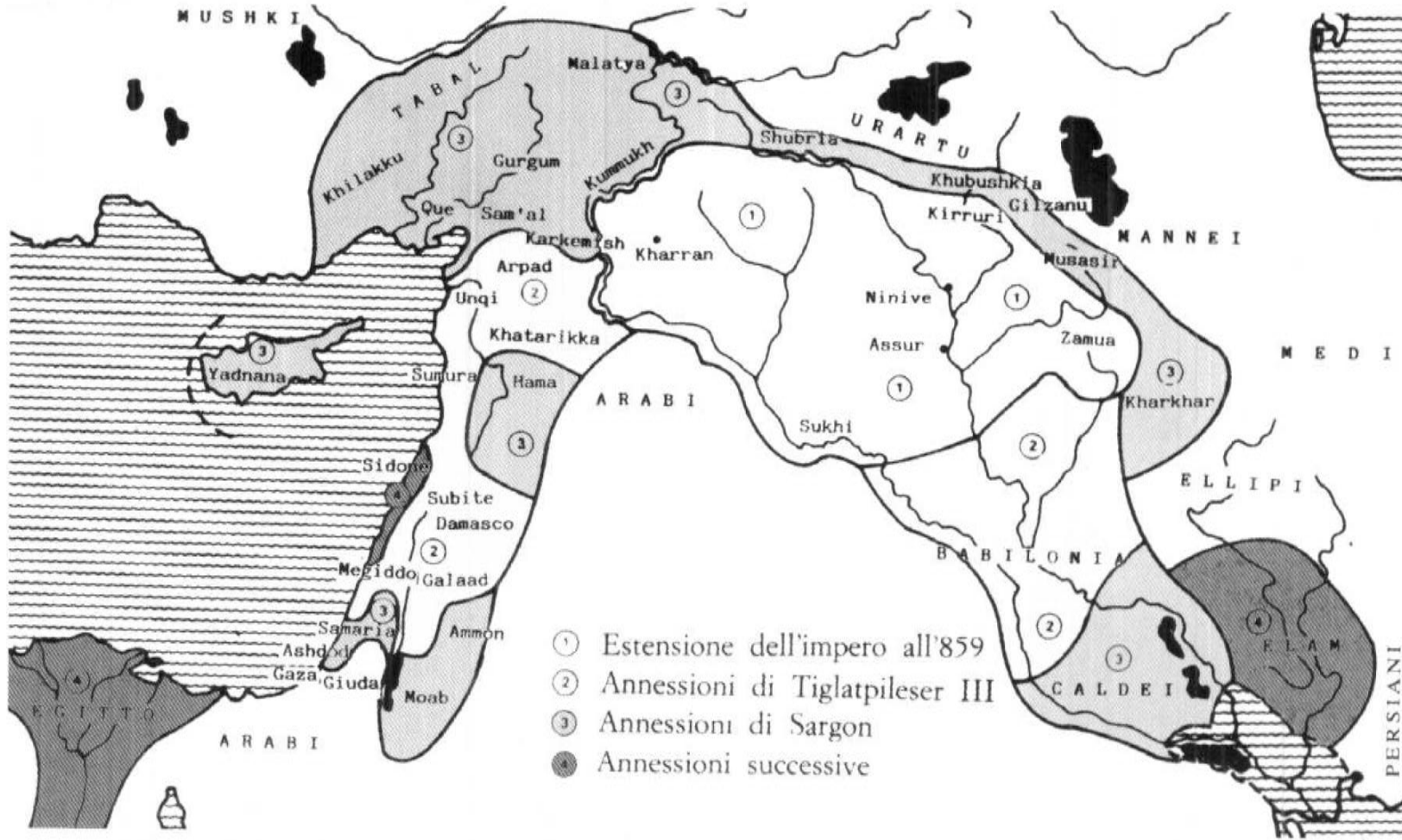


Fig. 26. L'espansione territoriale dell'impero assiro tra IX e VII secolo a.C. (da Liverani 1988).

"[(As for) Gyges], the king of [the land Lydia, (the god) A]ššur, the god who created me, [made him see] in a dream the men[ti]on of my name, saying]: "Gr[asp the f]eet of Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria, [and] through the men[ti]on of his name, conquer you[r] [enemies]." Through the mention of my name, he conquer[ed] his enemies. [...] He sent his mounted messenger (with messages) of goodwill, tog[ether with *his substant*]ial [*audience gift(s)*] and he kis[s]ed m[y] feet."  
 (RINAP 5, 023: 86)

Nuove realtà politiche si stanno intanto formando all'esterno dell'impero assiro, includendo la Lidia, che con Gige prende contatto con Assurbanipal, e Parsumash, che si inserisce nel vuoto lasciato dalla distruzione di Elam e da cui un Ciro, nonno di Ciro il Grande, invia messi a recare omaggio al re assiro. I Medi si erano ribellati nel 658 e la loro rivolta dovette essere soppressa.

Altre rivolte locali, specie nel Levante, ebbero luogo più per convenienza – dato l'impegno prioritario degli Assiri in Babilonia – che per un accordo organico con Šamaš-šumu-ukin. E neppure la coeva punizione assira di Manasse di Giuda (*Il Cronache*, 13, 33) dimostra conclusivamente un accordo di costui con i ribelli babilonesi.

La parte finale del regno di Assurbanipal, successivamente alla sconfitta del fratello ribelle, è poco documentata, sia in materiali ufficiali che in documenti quotidiani. Sulla base dell'iscrizione della longeva madre dell'ultimo re di Babilonia, Nabonedo (Beaulieu 1989, 67-86), è stato attribuito al sovrano un regno durato 42 anni, cioè fino al 627; ma egli è attestato in testi da Nippur solo fino al III/631. È possibile, dunque, che egli fosse morto nel frattempo o avesse abdicato in favore del figlio Assur-etel-ilani.

## Prisma F

"I, Ashurbanipal, the creation of (the god) Aššur and the goddess Mullissu, the senior son of the king of the House of Succession, the one whom the god Sîn nominated in distant days, while (he was) in the womb of his mother, for shepherding Assyria and (the one for whom) the gods Šamaš (and) Adad declared the exercising of its kingship through their firm decision(s) — Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, the father who had engendered me, carefully observed the word(s) of the gods who supported him, (and) who instructed him about my exercising the kingship. In the month Ayyāru (II), the month of the god Ea — the lord of humankind — (i 10) on the twelfth day — an auspicious day, (the day of) the *bread donation(s)* to the goddess Gula — he assembled the people of Assyria — young and old — (and) of the Upper and Lower Sea(s). In order to protect my (position as) heir designate and afterwards (my) exercising the kingship of Assyria, (i 15) he made them swear to a treaty, an oath bound by the gods; he made the agreements strong. In (the midst of) joyous celebration, I entered the House of Succession, a sophisticated place, the mooring place of kingship, inside of which Sennacherib — the father of the father who had begotten me — had performed (his duties) as heir designate and king, (i 20) the place in whose midst Esarhaddon — the father who had engendered me — was born, grew up, exercised dominion over Assyria, led all of the rulers, expanded (his) family, (and) bonded with relatives (and) kin.

Furthermore, I, Ashurbanipal, learned inside it the wisdom of the god Nabû, all of the scribal arts. I investigated the precepts of every type of scholar there is, learned how to shoot a bow, ride a horse (and) chariot, (and) take hold of (their) reins. Kings among mankind (and) lions among the animals could not *grow powerful* before my bow. (i 30) I know how to wage war (and) battle; I am experienced in forming a battle line (and) fighting.

Heroic male, beloved of (the god) Aššur and the goddess Ištar, descendant of kingship, I — At the beginning of my kingship, on my first campaign, I took the direct road to Makan (Egypt) and Meluhḫa (Ethiopia). Tanutamun, the king of Egypt and Kush, heard about the advance of my expeditionary force and that I had set foot on Egyptian territory, he abandoned the city Memphis and, in order to save his (own) life, he fled inside the city Thebes. (i 40) The kings, governors, (and) officials whom Esarhaddon — king of Assyria, the father who had engendered me — had stationed in Egypt came to meet me and kissed my feet."

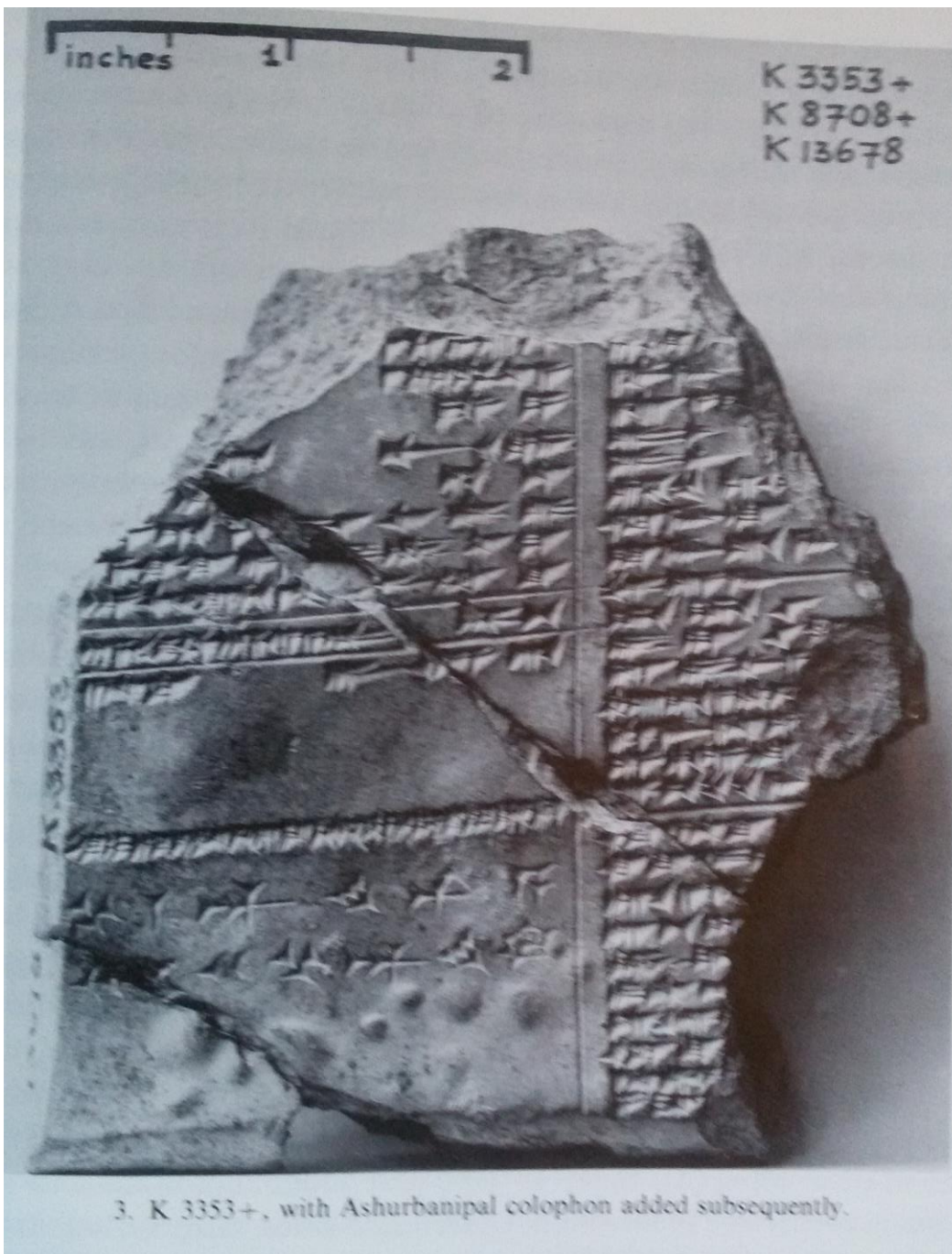
"(...)

[(The god) Aššur], the father of the gods, a roya[l] destiny [*determined as my lot*] while (I was) in my mother's womb; [the goddess Mul]lissu, the great mother, called [*my name*] for ruling over the land and people; [the god] Ea (and) the goddess Bēlet-ilī skillf[ully] fashioned a form fit for lordship; [the god] Sîn, the pure god, made a favorable sign visible regarding my exercising kingship; [the gods Šamaš (and) Adad] placed at my disposal the lore of the diviner, a craft that cannot be changed; [the god Mardu]k, the sage of the gods, granted me a broad mind (and) extensive knowledge as a gift; the god Nabû, the scribe of everything, bestowed on me the precepts of his craft as a present; the gods Ninurta (and) Nergal endowed my body with power, virility, (and) unrivalled strength.

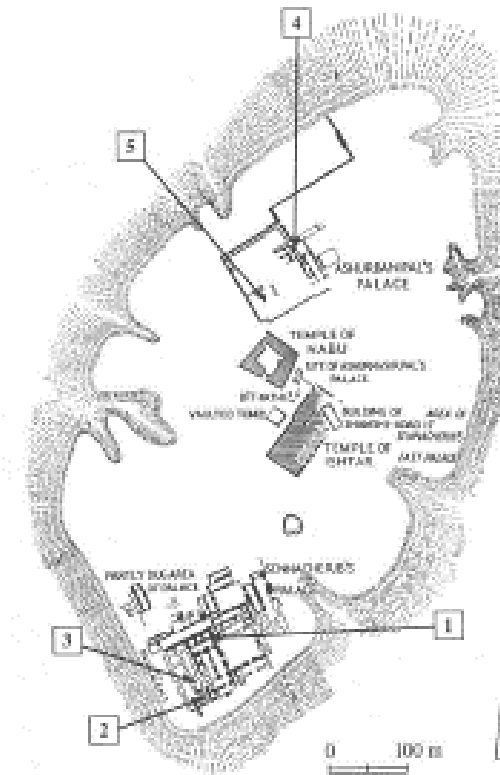
I learned [the c]raft of the sage Adapa, the secret (and) hidden lore of all of the scribal arts. I am able to recognize celestial and terrestrial [om]ens (and) can discuss (them) in an assembly of scholars. I am capable of arguing with expert diviners about (the series) "If the liver is a mirror image of the heavens." I can resolve complex (mathematical) divisions (and) multiplications that do not have a(n easy) solution. I have read cunningly written text(s) in obscure Sumerian (and) Akkadian that are difficult to interpret. I have carefully examined inscriptions on stone from before the Deluge that are sealed, stopped up, (and) confused.

With (carefully) selected companion(s), this is how I spent all of my days: I cantered on thoroughbreds, rode stallions that were raring to go; I [h]eld a bow (and) made arrows fly as befits a warrior; I threw quivering lances as if they were javelins; I took the reins (of a chariot) like a charioteer (and) made the rims of the wheels spin; I ... *arītu*-shields (and) *kabābu*-shields like a engineer. I am proficient in the best technical lore of all specialists, everyone of them.

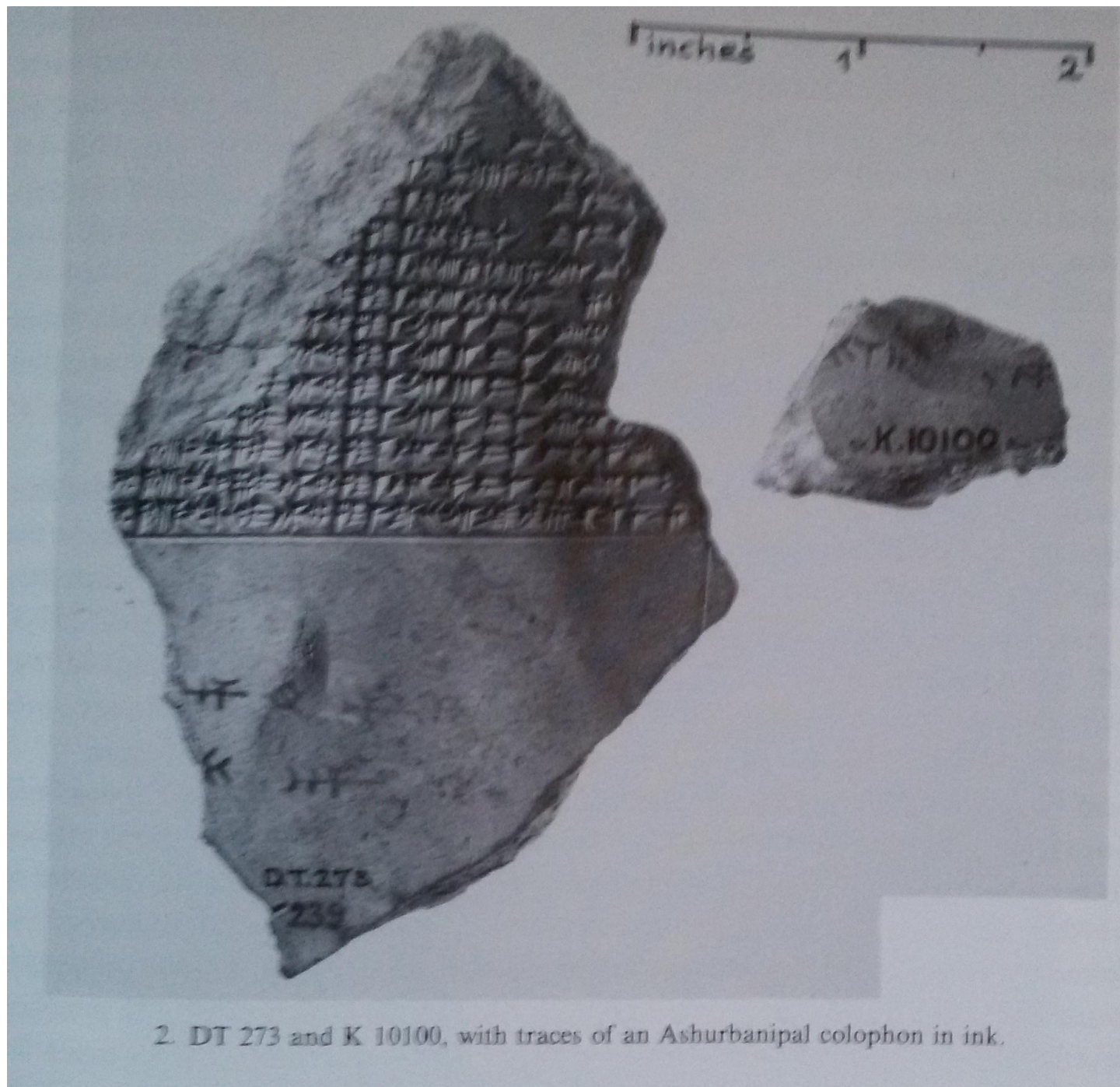
At the same time, I was learning proper lordly behavior, becoming familiar with the ways of kingship. I stood before the king who had engendered me, regularly giving orders to officials. N[o] governor was appointed without me, no prefect installed without my consent."



colofone aggiunto dopo la redazione  
della tavoletta che afferma che essa  
appartiene a Assurbanipal re d'Assiria







tracce di un colofone  
con il nome di  
Assurbanipal aggiunto in  
inchiostro

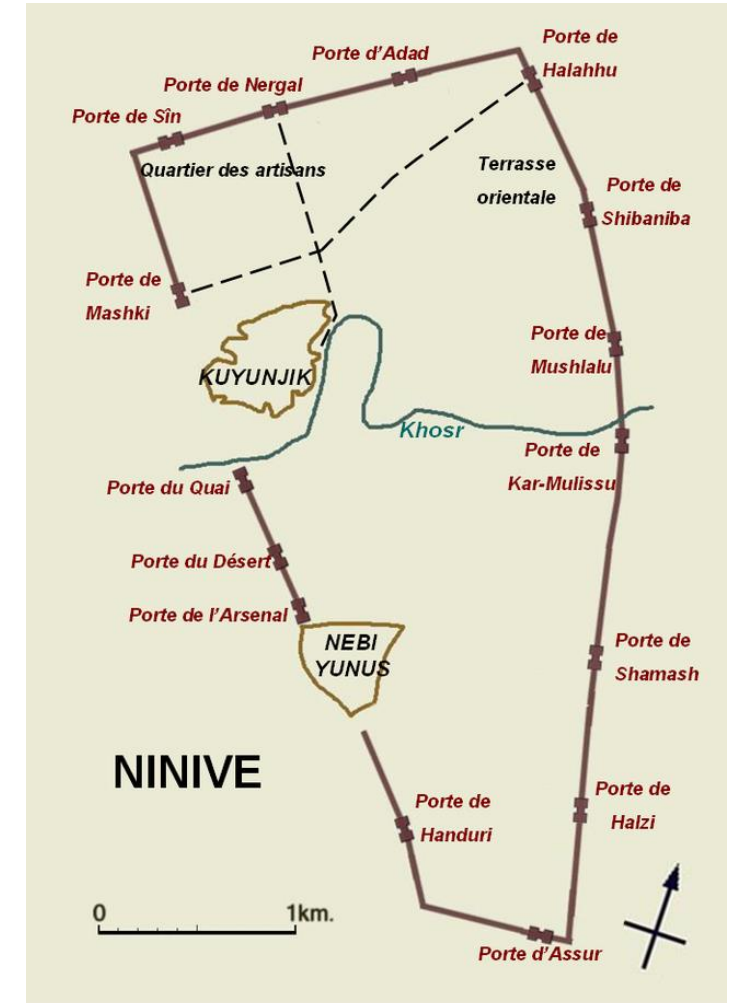
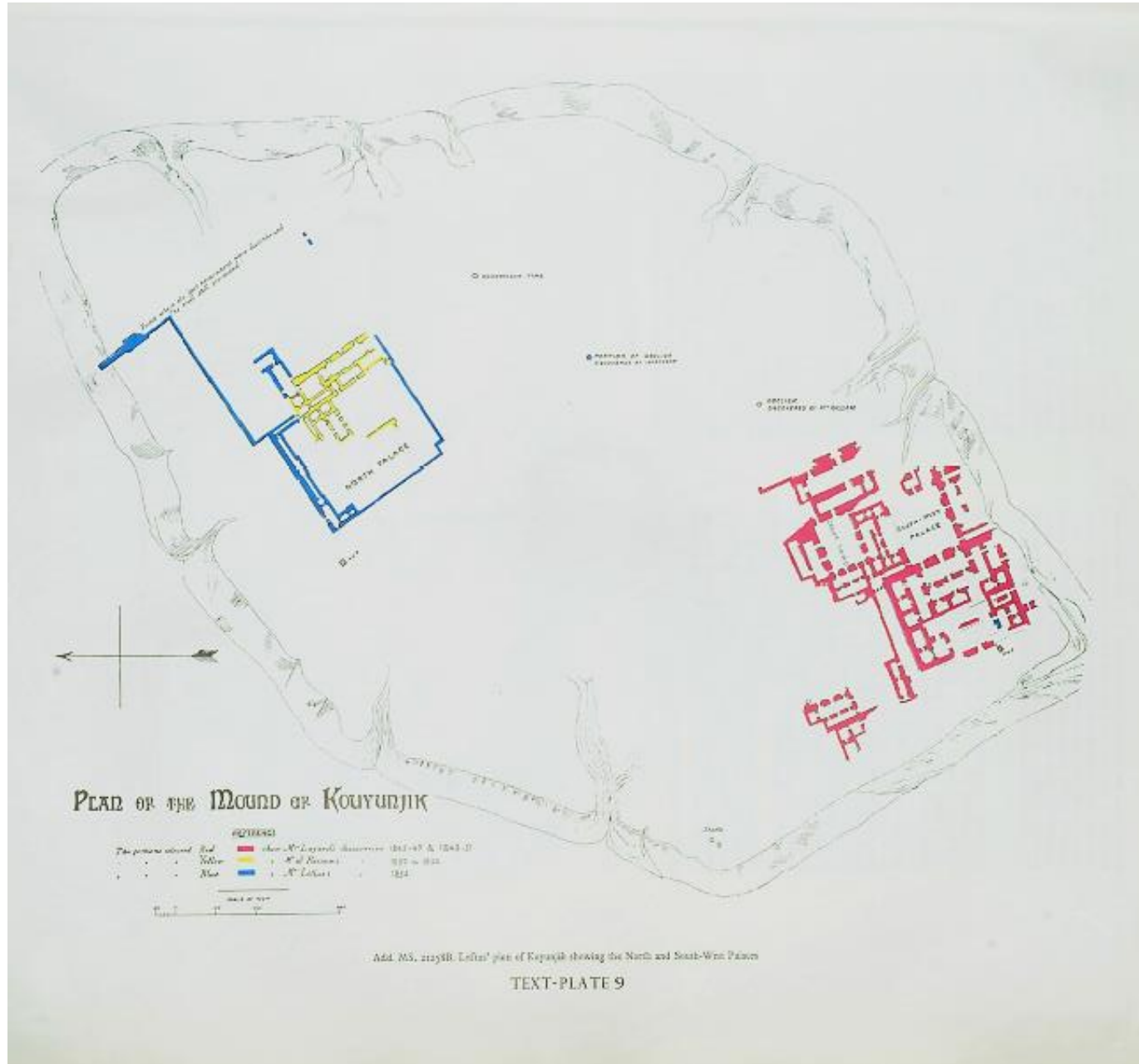
2. DT 273 and K 10100, with traces of an Ashurbanipal colophon in ink.

L'attività edilizia di Assurbanipal comprende:

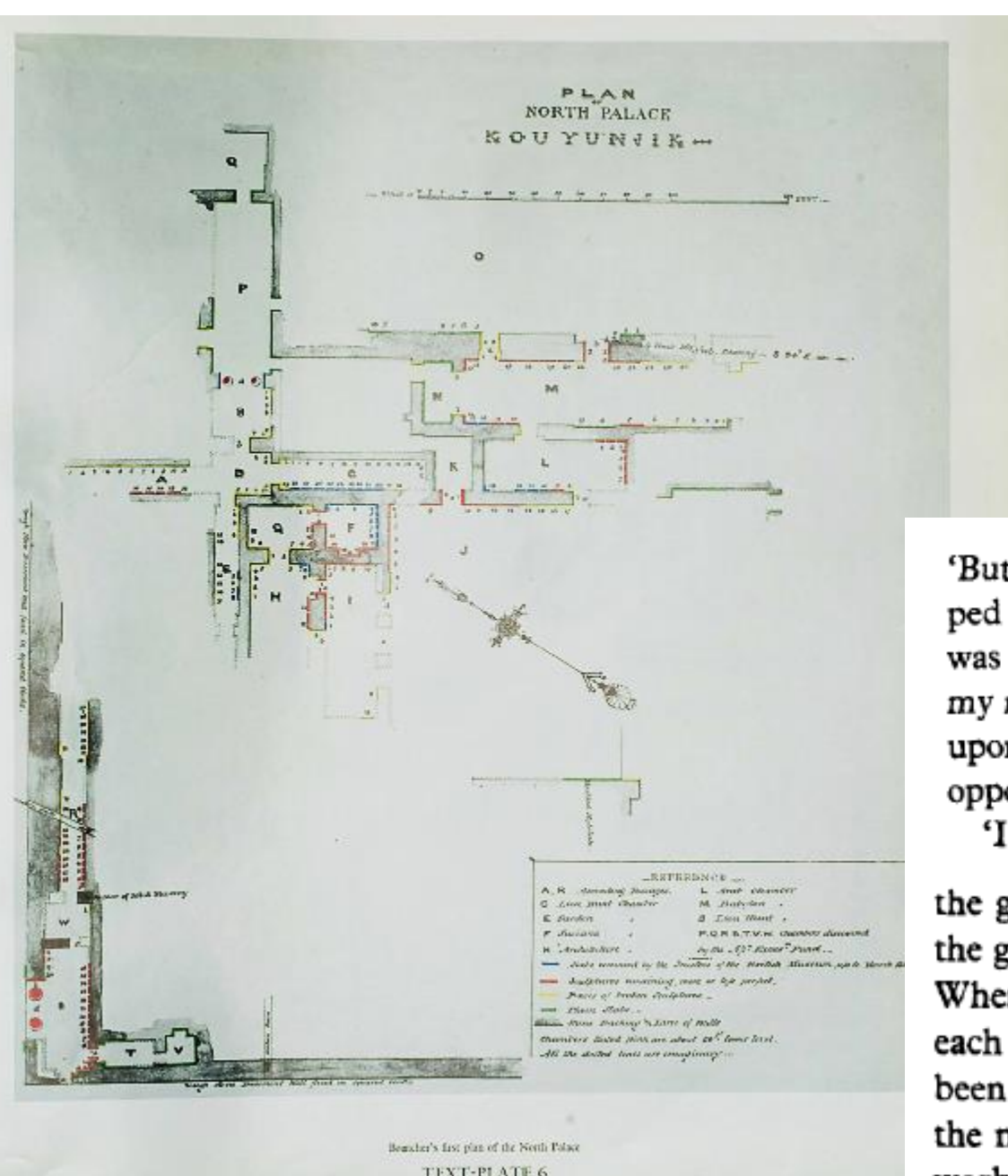
- rifacimenti nel palazzo di Sennacherib (palazzo di sud-ovest), intorno al 650; viene decorata con rilievi la sala XXXIII;
- restauri nell'arsenale di Ninive (*ekal masharti*);
- costruzione del palazzo nord, messo in luce solo in parte, da alcuni identificato come il palazzo della successione (*bit reduti*), tra il 646 e il 643.



Da Barnett, Sculptures:  
scavi sul tell di Kuyunjik







Le prime trincee di scavo furono aperte da Layard, ma la concessione di scavo venne concessa ai francesi. Rassam, il vice di Layard, iniziò a scavare il 20 dicembre del 1853 e continuò fino all'aprile successivo quando lo scavo venne iniziato da Boutcher e Loftus. Successivamente gli scavi furono condotti da Smith nel 1873-74 e poi di nuovo da Rassam nel 1878. Campbell Thompson compì alcune ricerche nel 1904-05.

'But how was I to manage my project without the risk of being found out and stopped by him was the puzzle, as all the workmen knew that that part of Koyunjik was assigned to the French, and there were always spies ready to carry the news to my rival if they saw that I was excavating in his apportioned ground. So I resolved upon an experimental examination of the spot at night, and only waited for a good opportunity and a bright moonlight for my nocturnal adventure.'

'It was on the night of the 20th of December, 1853, that I commenced to examine the ground in which I was fortunate enough to discover, after three nights' trial, the grand palace of Assur-bani-pal, commonly known by the name Sardanapalus. When everything was ready I went and marked three places, some distance from each other, in which our operations were to be commenced. Only a few trenches had been opened there in the time of Sir Henry Layard; but on this occasion I ordered the men to dig transversely, and cut deeper down. I told them they were to stop work at dawn, and return to the same diggings again the next night. The very first

work at dawn, and return to the same diggings again the next night. The very first night we worked there, one of the gangs came upon indications of an ancient building; but though we found among the rubbish painted bricks and pieces of marble on which there were signs of inscriptions and bas-reliefs, I did not feel sanguine as to the result. The next night the whole number of workmen dug in that spot, and, to the great delight of all, we hit upon a remnant of a marble wall, on examining which I came to the conclusion that it belonged to an Assyrian building which had existed on that spot. The remnant of the bas-relief showed that the wall was standing in its original position, and, though the upper part of it had been destroyed, I was able to judge, from experience, that it had not been brought thither from another building. The lower part of the slab, which contained the feet of Assyrian soldiers and captives was still fixed in the paved floor with brick and stone masonry, intended to support it at the back. To my great disappointment, after having excavated round the spot a few feet, both the remnant of the bas-relief and the wall came to an end, and there was nothing to be seen save ashes, bones, and other rubbish, evidently the refuse of the barbarous Sassanians who had occupied the spot after the destruction of Nineveh. This put a damper on my spirits, especially as I had on that day reported to both the British Museum authorities and Sir Henry Rawlinson the discovery of what I considered to be a new palace, as I was then fully convinced of its being so. I knew also that if I failed to realize my expectations, I should only be found fault with and laughed at for my unrewarded zeal. However, I felt that as I had commenced, so I must go on, even if only to be disappointed. The next night I superintended the work in person, and increased the number of men, placing them in separate gangs around the area, which seemed the most likely place for good results. The remnant of the sculptured wall discovered was on a low level, running upward, and this fact alone was enough to convince an experienced eye that the part of the building I had hit upon was an ascending passage leading to the main building. I therefore arranged my gangs to dig in a





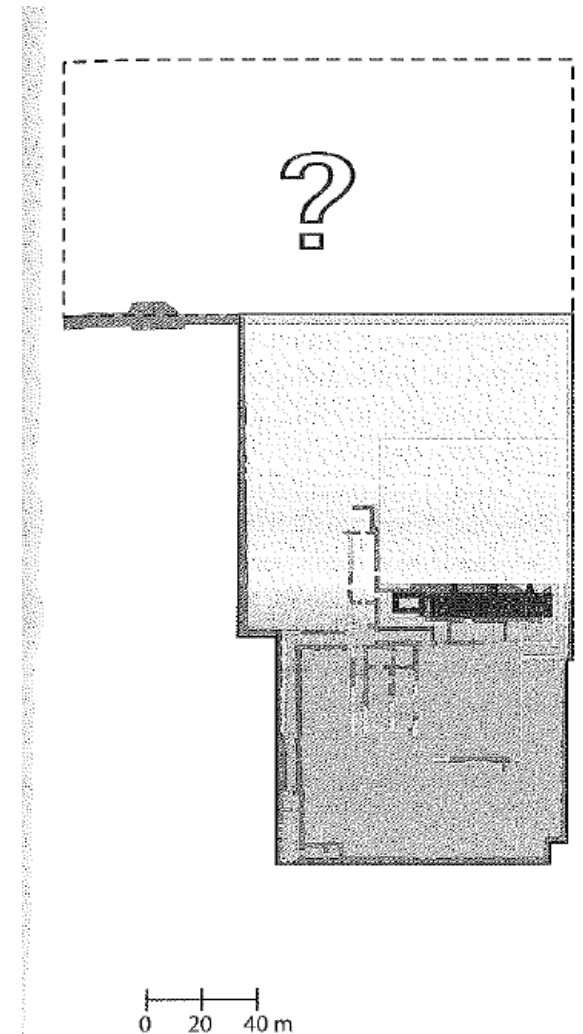
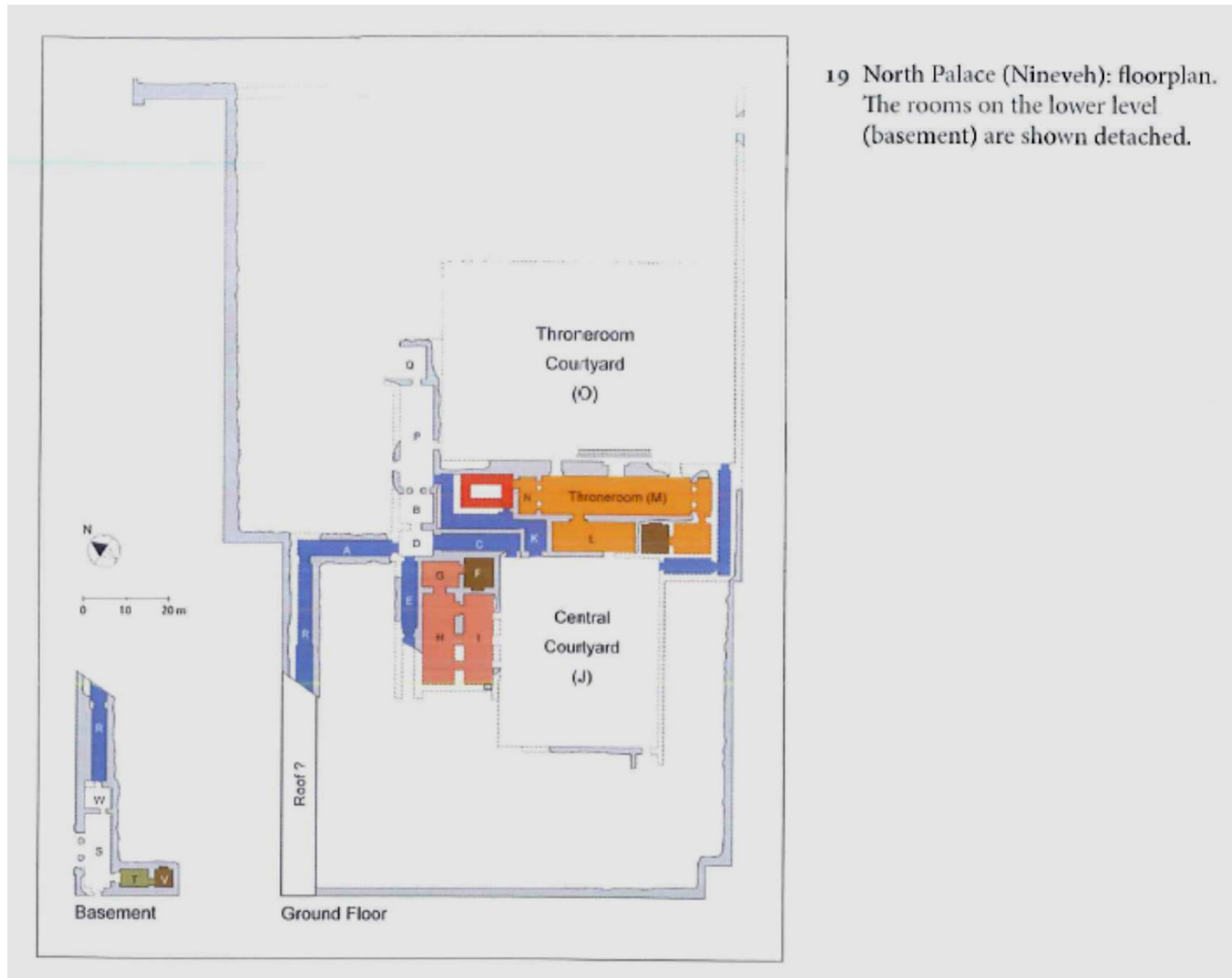
passage leading to the main building. I therefore arranged my gangs to dig in a southeasterly direction, as I was certain that if there was anything remaining it could be found there. The men were made to work on without stopping, one gang assisting the other. My instinct did not deceive me; for one division of the workmen, after three or four hours' hard labor, were rewarded by the first grand discovery of a beautiful bas-relief in a perfect state of preservation, representing the king, who was afterwards identified as Assur-bani-pal, standing in a chariot, about to start on a hunting expedition, and his attendants handing him the necessary weapons for the chase. More than half of the upper part of the sculpture came into sight in an instant, as it happened that while the men were busily engaged in digging a deep trench inside what was found afterwards to be a long narrow saloon, about fifteen feet wide, a large part of the bank which was attached to the sculpture fell, and exposed to view that enchanting spectacle. The delight of the workmen was naturally beyond description; for as soon as the word "Sooar" (images) was uttered, it went through the whole party like electricity. They all rushed to see the new discovery, and after having gazed on the bas-relief with wonder, they collected together, and began to dance and sing my praises, in the tune of their war-song, with all their might. Indeed, for a moment I did not know which was the most pleasant feeling that possessed me, the joy of my faithful men or the finding of the new palace.'

Asshur and the Land of  
Nimrod; Being an  
Account of the  
Discoveries Made in the  
Ancient Ruins of  
Nineveh, Asshur,  
Sepharvaim, Calah [etc.]



BARISAM VERMA/2023/10/26/2023

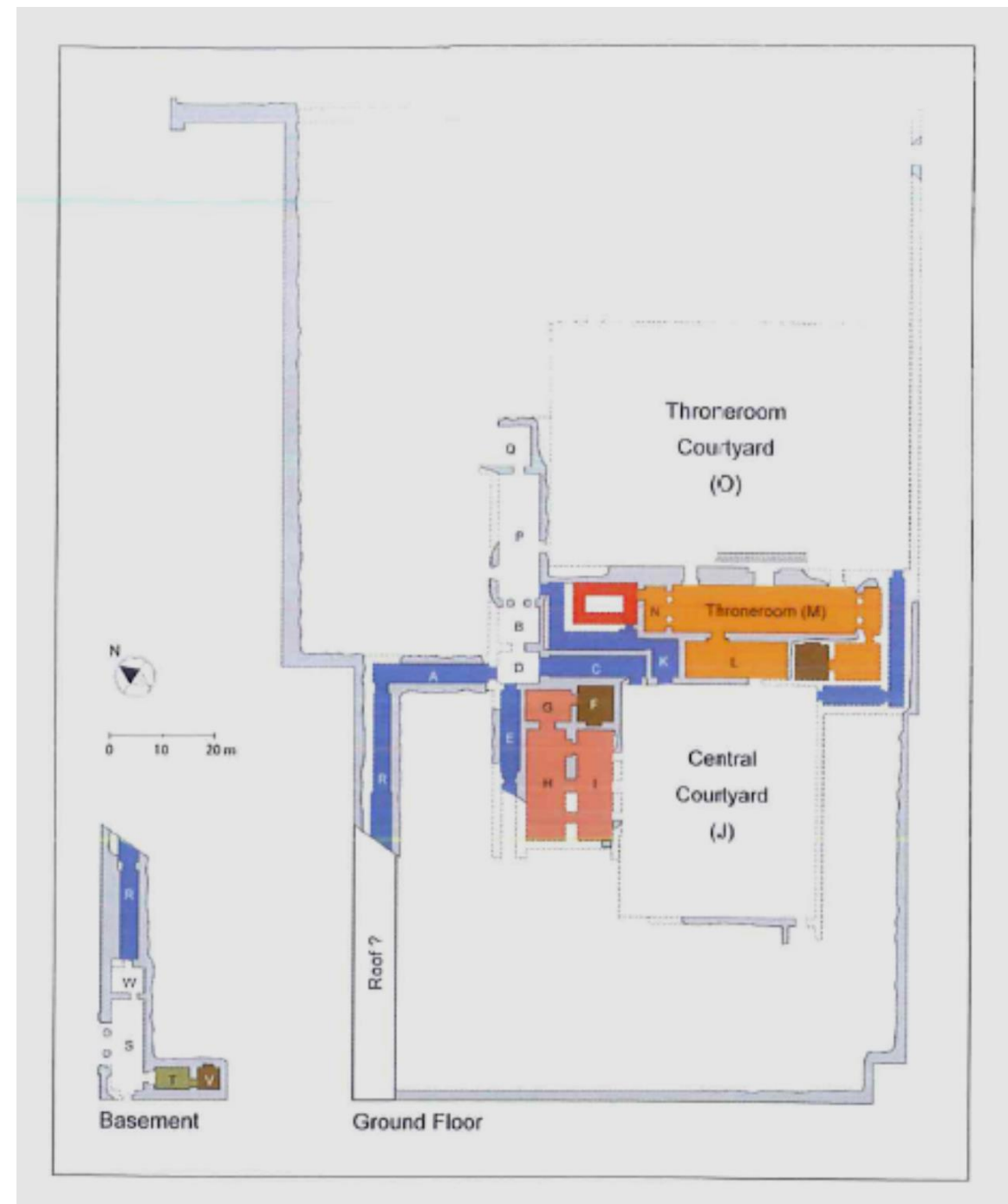
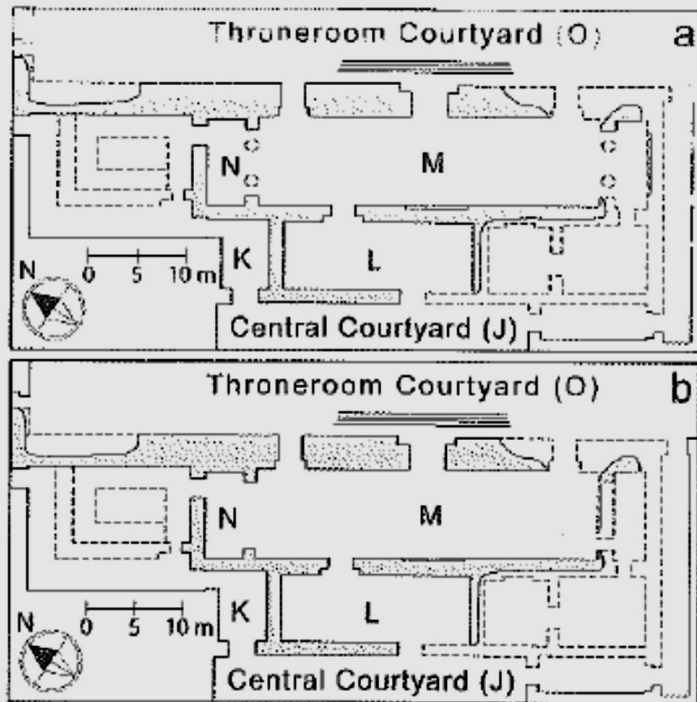
Non è possibile ricostruire le dimensioni originarie del palazzo, di cui è nota solo la sezione sud-ovest con la sala del trono e sulla cui base si possono fare delle ipotesi confrontando le proporzioni di altri palazzi.



si ricostruisce la presenza di una corte su cui si affaccia la sala del trono, ma la struttura delle sale adiacenti non è chiara. Un corridoio sembra congiungere la corte O alla corte centrale (J). La sala P dava forse accesso a un'altra corte.

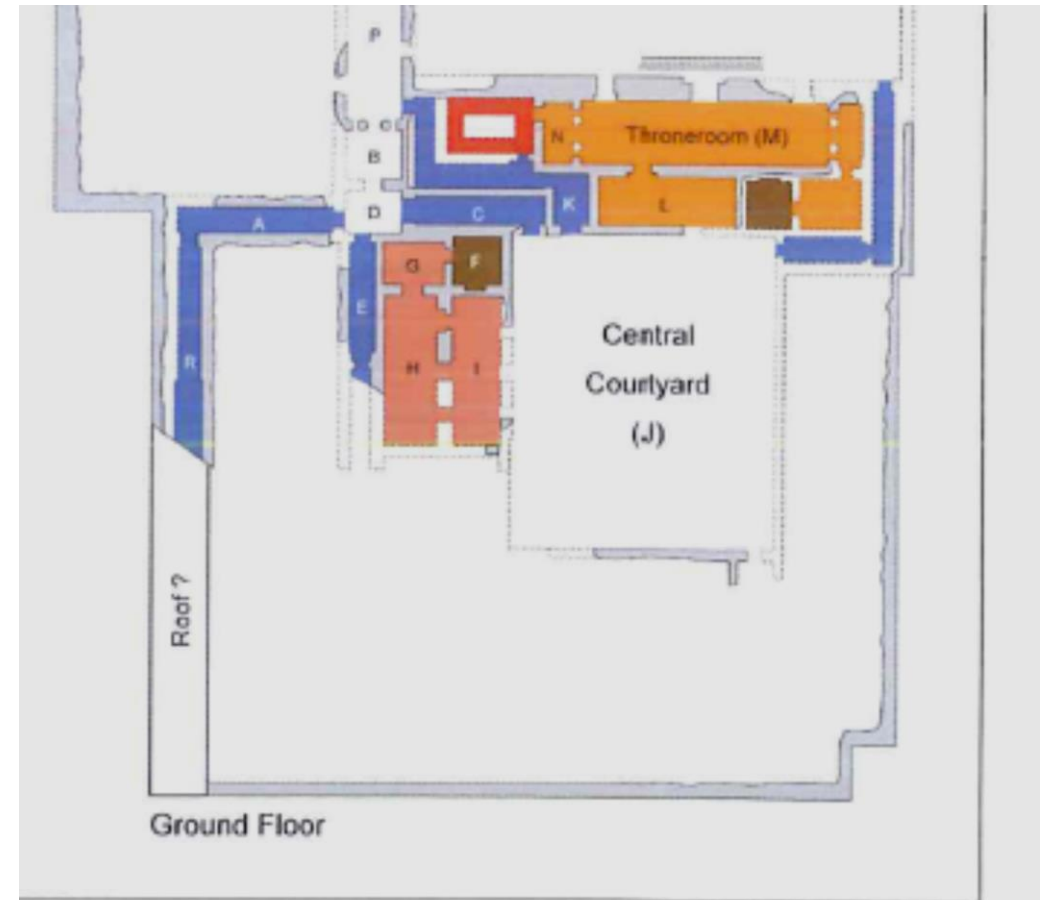
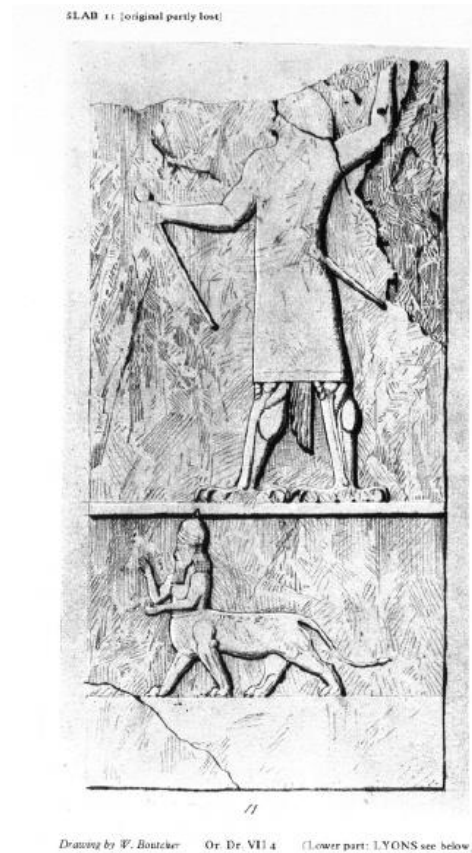
La sala del trono presenta alcune innovazioni, insieme a elementi strutturali tradizionali. In particolare da notare la scalinata d'accesso e l'organizzazione interna dello spazio che potrebbero determinare una più accentuata separazione, almeno simbolica, dell'area del trono.

FIG. 8.2 Throneroom Suite (variants a-b)





anche le sale adiacenti alla corte centrale sono state scavate parzialmente. Esse sono decorate con rilievi che rappresentano scene di guerra. L'accesso a quest'ala era probabilmente costituito da tre porte. La funzione poteva essere residenziale o di rappresentanza. La stanza F è un bagno ed era decorata con una figura apotropaica. Vi è grande incertezza nella ricostruzione delle altre ali della corte, così come di un'altra corte. Va anche tenuto presente che il palazzo era in rovina, come attesta il ritrovamento durante gli scavi di frammenti di rilievi, di mattoni smaltati, blocchi di pietra, ecc., sparsi in varie direzioni.



il portico S è localizzato in una parte più bassa, che segue il digradare del terreno. Anche il piano superiore si trova quindi a livello del terreno.

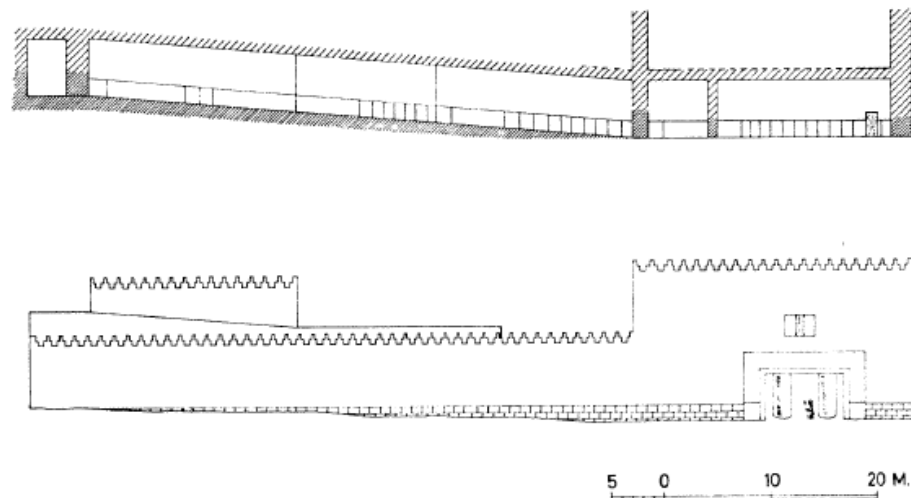


Fig. 12. Reconstructed section and exterior elevation of section Y-Y on fig. 7

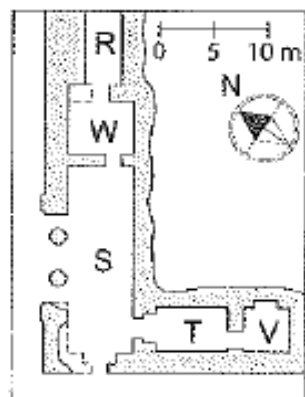
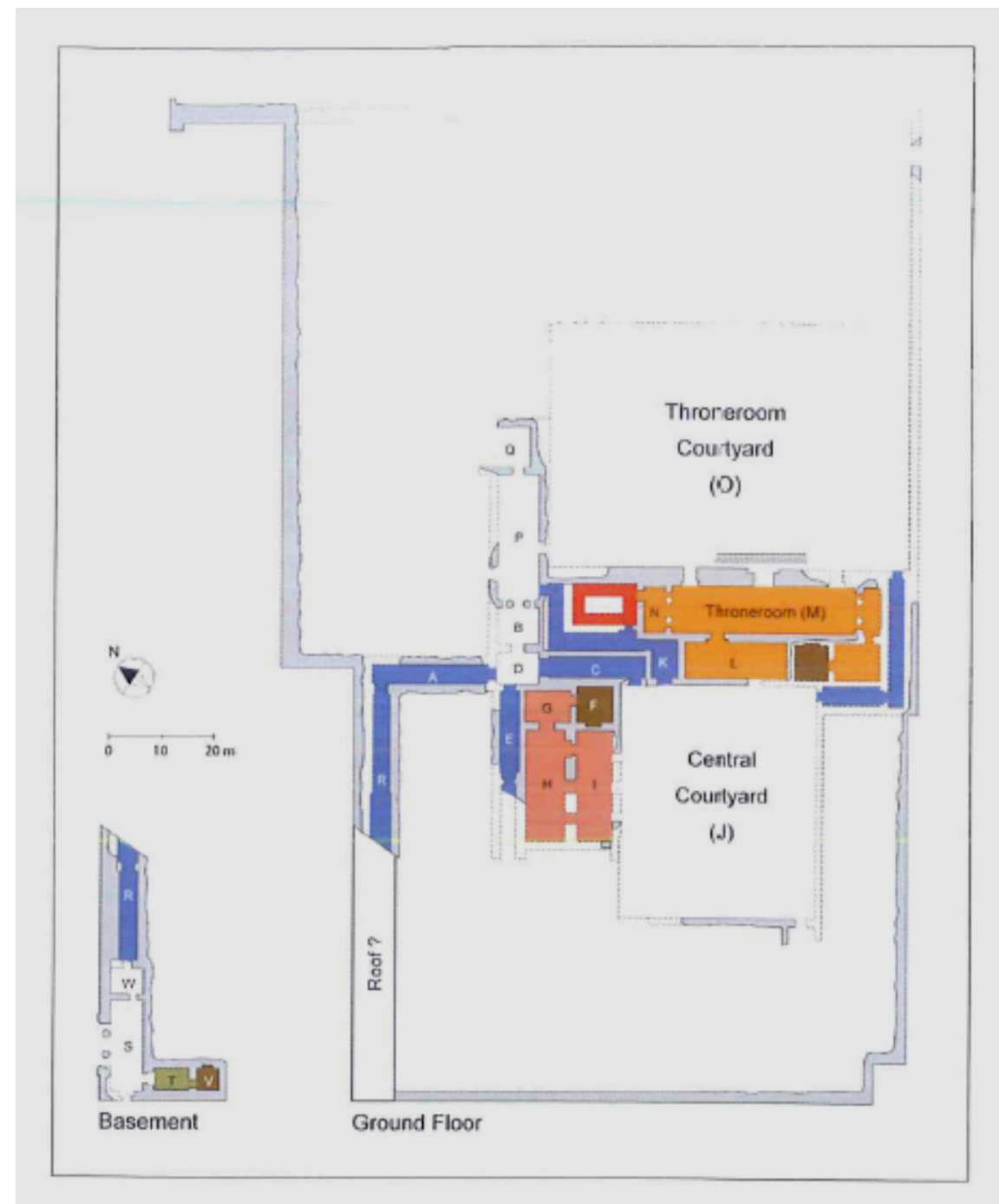


FIG. 8.4 Rooms below the palace

la sala S forma un grande portico, è decorata con scene di caccia. Immette in una stanza (T) forse destinata al responsabile del controllo dell'ingresso



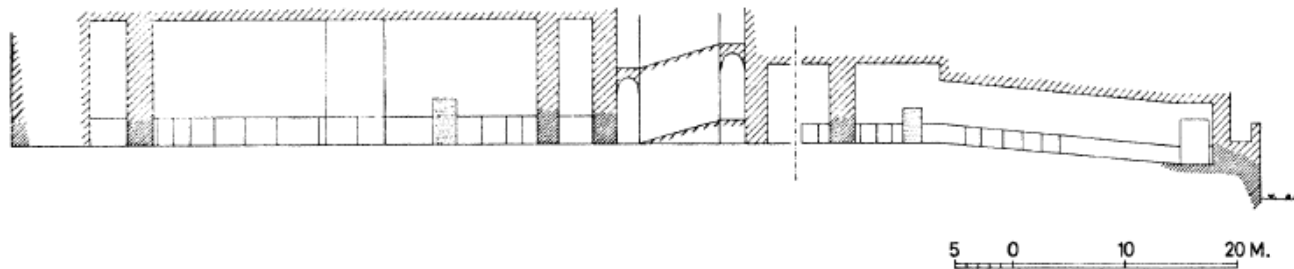


Fig. 11. Reconstructed elevation of section Z-Z on fig. 7

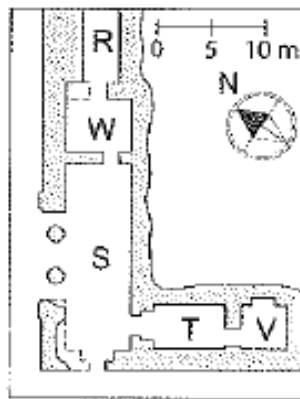


FIG. 8.4 Rooms below the palace

uno dei problemi relativi a quest'area è la presenza di rilievi che paiono caduti dal piano superiore. La presenza di pesanti ortostati ai piani superiori è però considerata problematica. Le stanze superiori potrebbero forse essere sempre a livello del terreno, seguendone l'elevazione, e più a est rispetto all'area di portico S. In tale area sono state rinvenute diverse serie di rilievi.

Il palazzo nord è caratterizzato da rilievi che raffigurano le campagne militari di Assurbanipal, sia nella sala del trono, sia nelle sale adiacenti, mentre alcuni corridoi di passaggio sono decorati con scene di caccia.

Caratteristica dei rilievi di Assurbanipal (sia nel palazzo nord che in quello sud-ovest) è la presenza di didascalie di tipo narrativo, con informazioni in qualche caso aggiuntive rispetto alla narrazione delle campagne nota dagli annali. Alcuni rilievi sono crollati nei corridoi da un piano superiore.

SCULPTURES  
FROM THE NORTH PALACE OF  
ASHURBANIPAL  
AT NINEVEH (668-627 B.C.)

BY R. D. BARNETT  
C.B.E., M.A., Litt. D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

*Formerly Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities in the British Museum*

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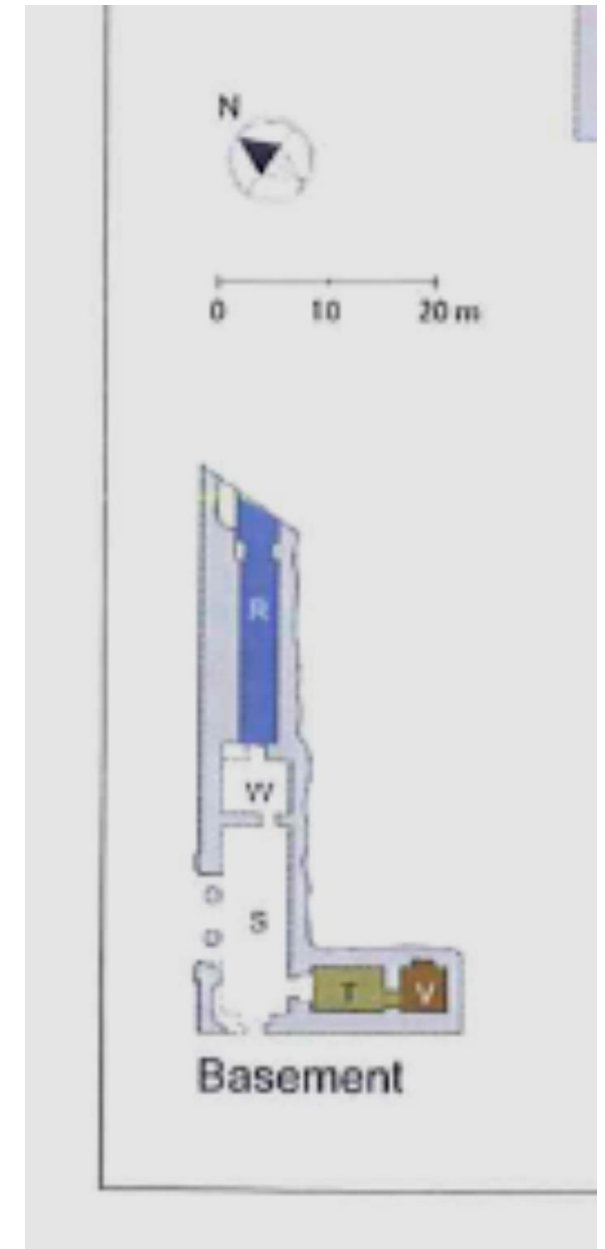
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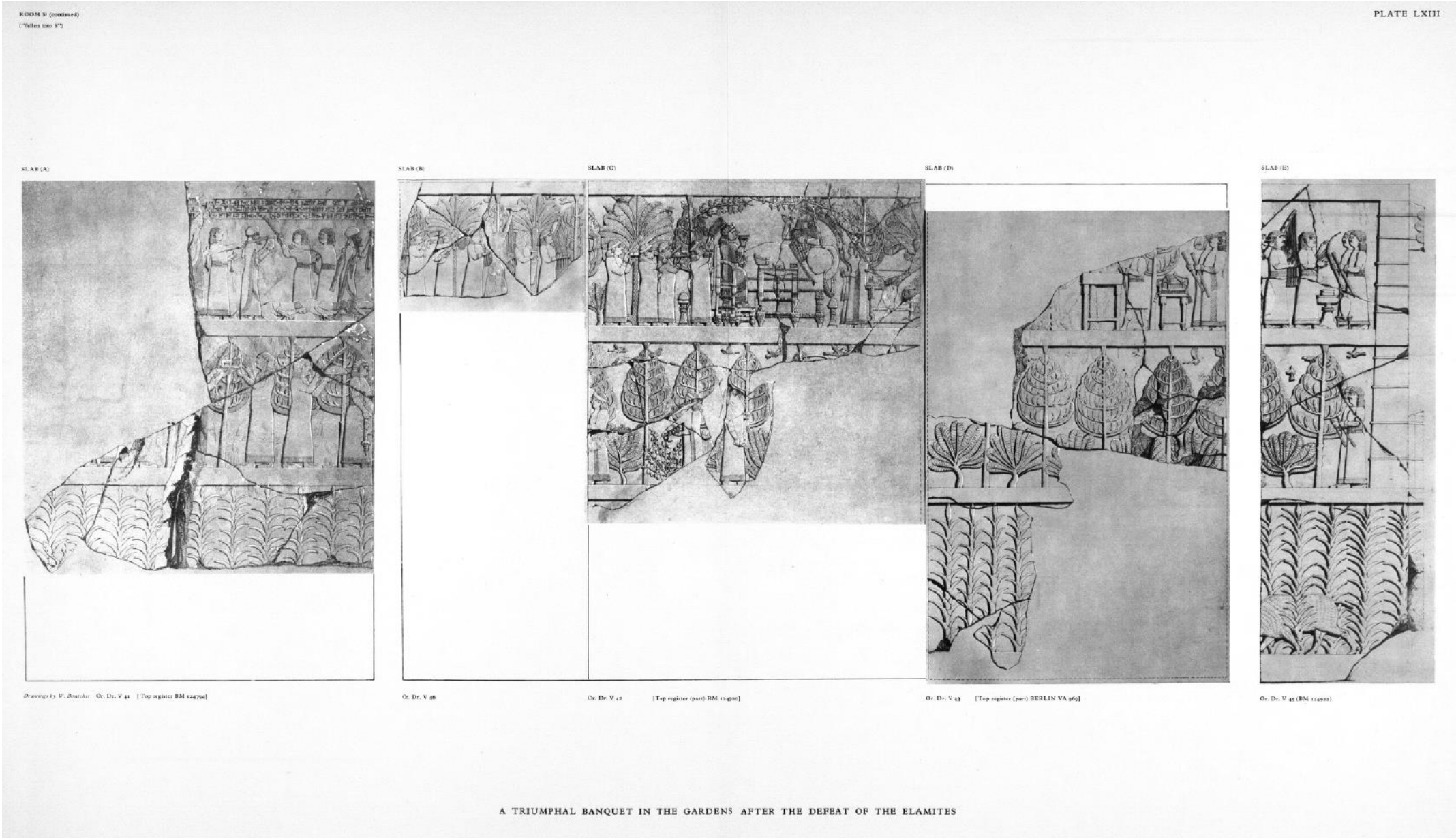
I rilievi nell'area di ingresso che comprende la sala S corrispondono ad almeno 5 differenti serie in base alla organizzazione dei registri, ma la loro ricostruzione è incerta.

Nella sala S sono state trovate 4 serie:

1. il parco (Barnett 1976 pls. LXIII-LXV)
2. la caccia reale (Barnett 1976 LVI-LIX)
3. e 4. campagne militari contro Elam e Babilonia (652-648) (LXVI e LX-LXI)
5. Nelle sale V T (R) si trovano i rilievi della serie 5, relativi a altri episodi delle campagne elamite. (LVII-LXIX)



1. il parco (Barnett 1976 LXIII-LXV)



ROOM 2 (continued)  
 "Tomb of Sargon"  
 CLAR. 1



SM 14760

CLAR. 2

CLAR. 3



SM 14761

CLAR. 4 (fragment)

CLAR. 5



SM 14762

ROOM 3 (fragment)



SM 14763



SM 14764



SM 14765

CLAR. 6



SM 14766



SM 14767



SM 14768



SM 14769



SM 14770



SM 14771



SM 14772

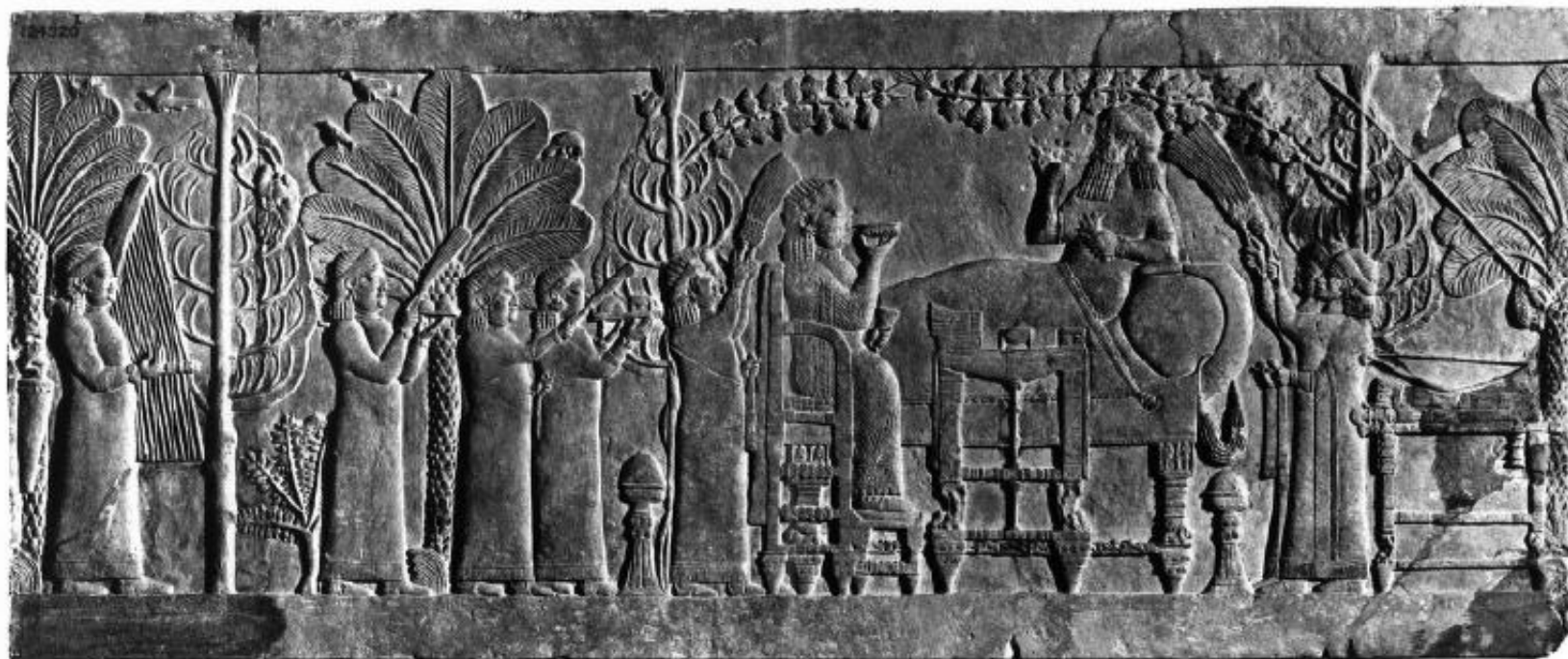


SM 14773



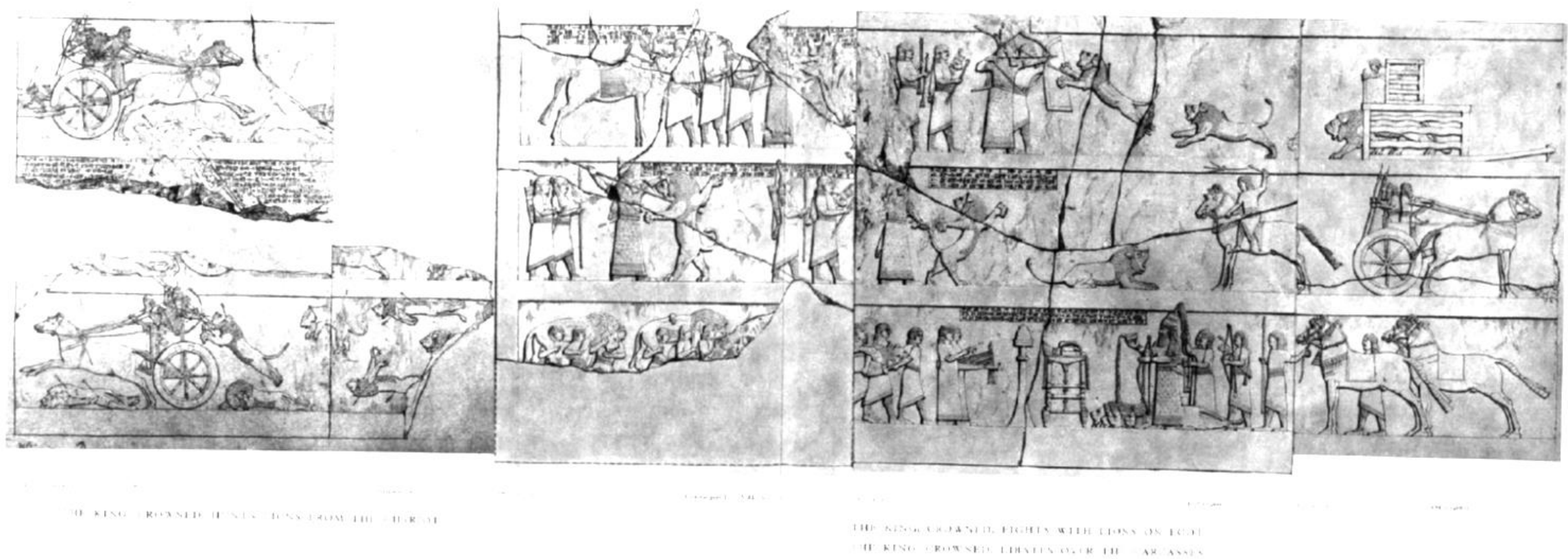
CLAR. 7 (fragment)

A TRIUMPHAL BANQUET IN THE ROYAL GARDENS AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE ELAMITES



124320

ASSEURIAN BANQUETING WITH HIS QUEEN  
(ENLARGED VIEW OF SLAB B-C, Plate LXII)



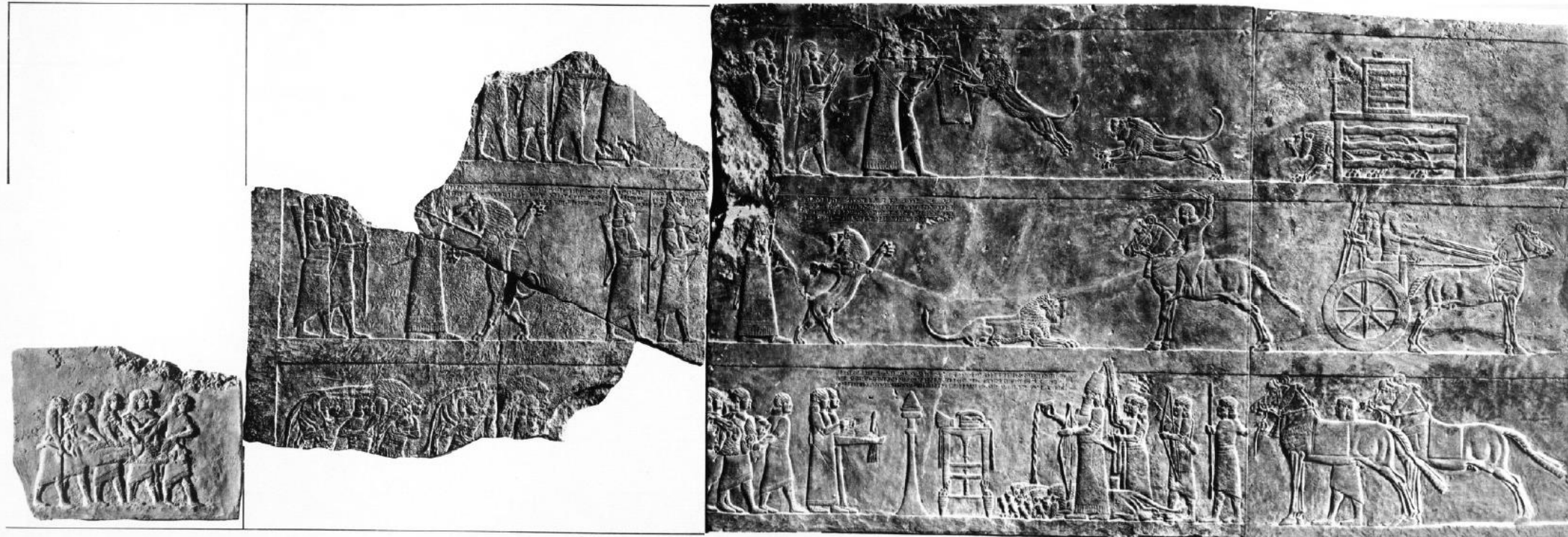
## 2. la caccia reale (Barnett 1976 pls. LVI-LIX)



SLAB B(7)

SLAB C

SLABS D, E



BM 12491

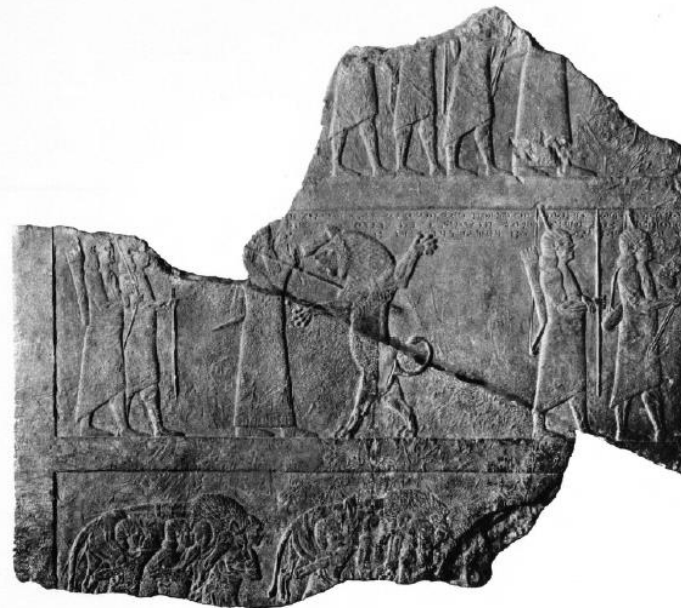
LOUVRE AO 19903

BM 12496-7

THE KING, CROWNED, SHOOTS AT LIONS RELEASED FROM A CAGE  
 THE KING, CROWNED, CLUBS A LION, GRASPING ITS TAIL  
 THE KING, CROWNED, LIBATES OVER LIONS' BODIES TO THE GOD OF HUNTING



BM 129901



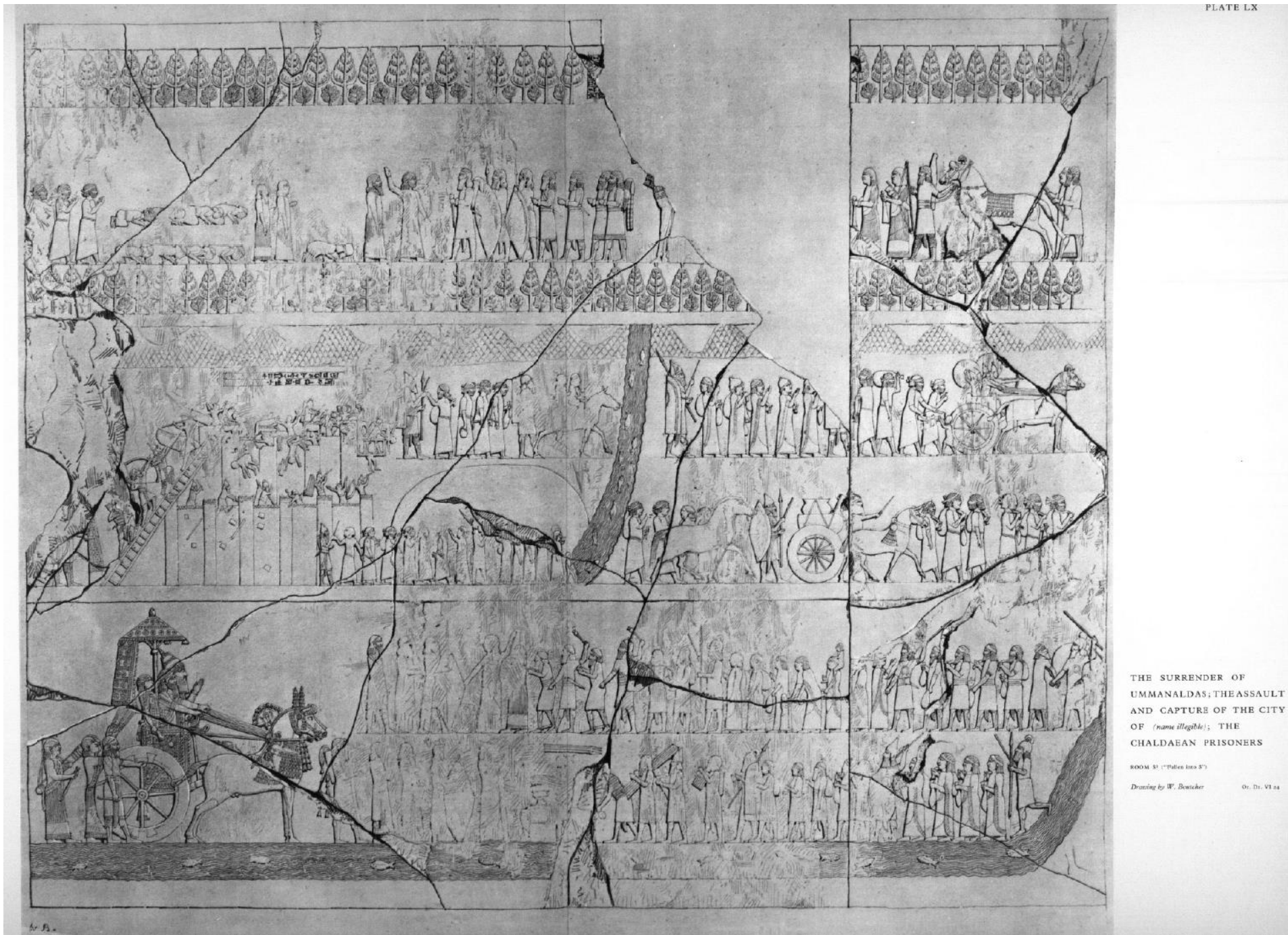
LOUVRE AO 19903

ENLARGED VIEWS OF SLABS B (PART 1) AND C (See Plate LVII)



ENLARGED VIEW OF SLABS D AND E (See Plate LVII)





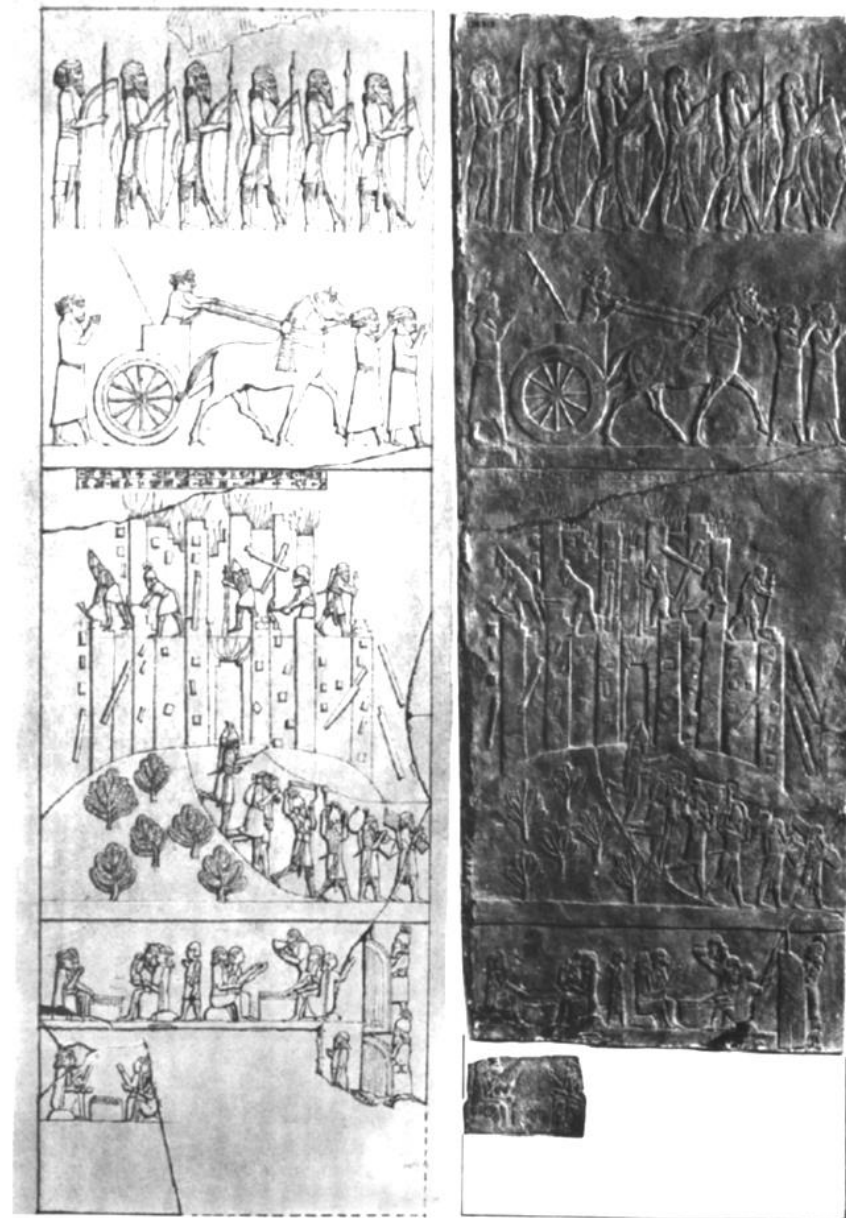
serie 3. e 4.  
campagne  
militari  
contro Elam  
e Babilonia  
(652-648)  
(LXVI e LX-  
LXI)



FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.



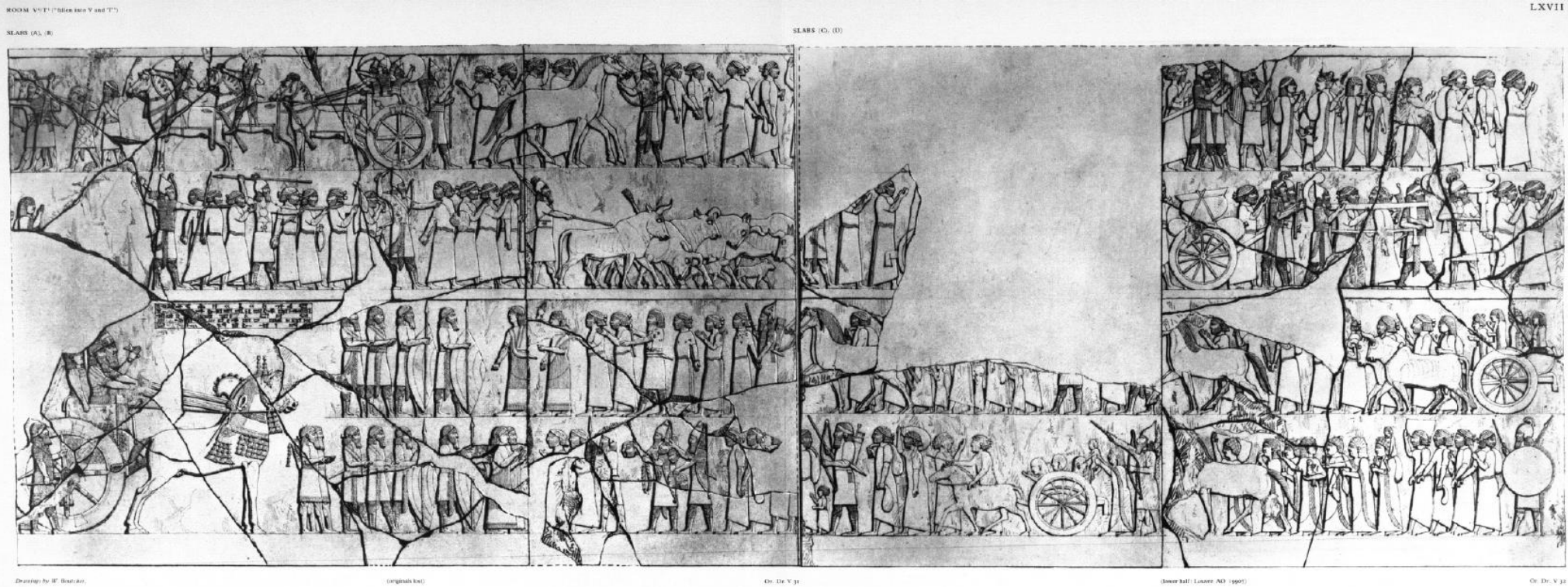


THE SACK OF THE CITY OF HAMANU IN ELAM



AN ASSYRIAN CAMP, ELAMITE AND CHALDEAN PRISONERS

## serie 5. altri episodi delle campagne elamite. (LXVII-LXIX)

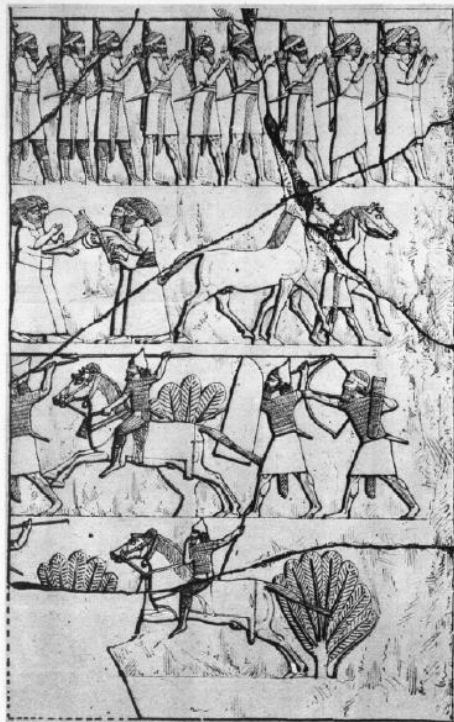


THE EPIGRAPH ON SLAB (A) COPIED BY W. BOUTCHER



LOUVRE AO 19907

SLAB (E)

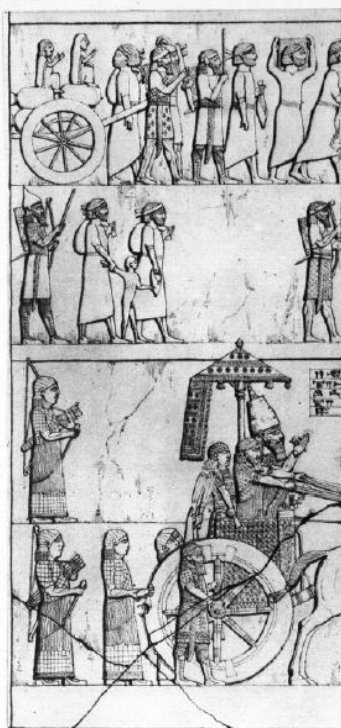


Drawings by W. Bruckner

Ok. Dn. VI 37

Louvre AO 19908

SLAB (F)



Ok. Dn. V 33

(Louvre AO 19904)



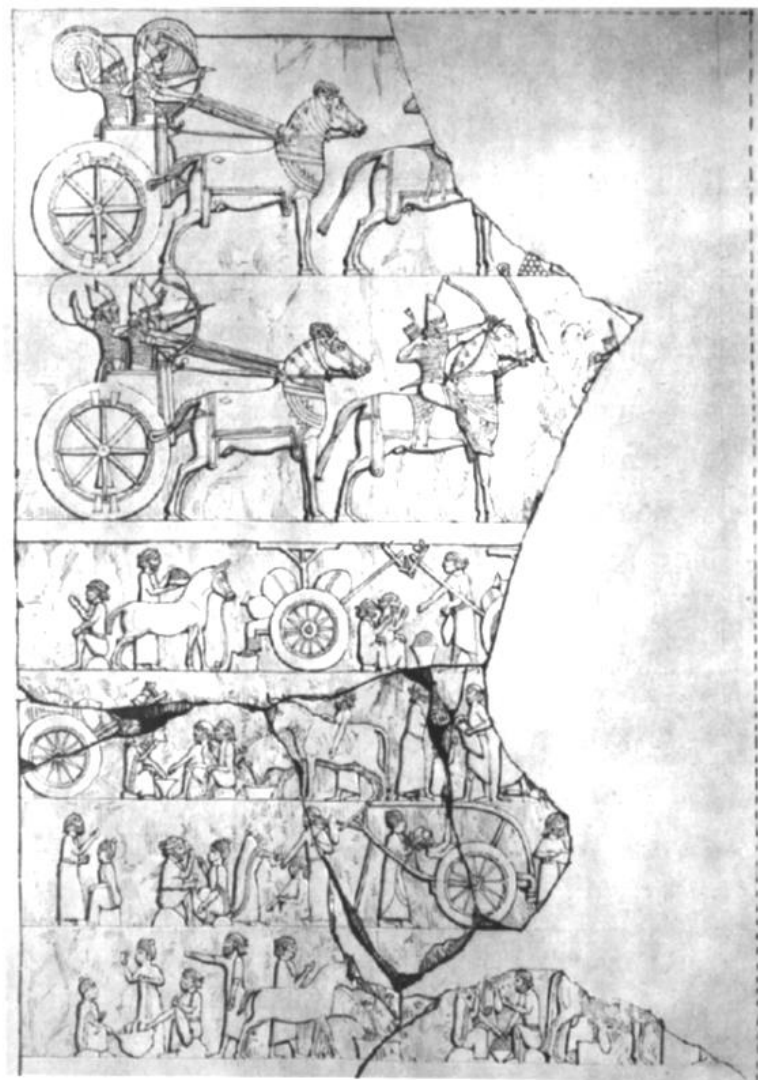
LOUVRE AO 19908

LOUVRE AO 19904

SURRENDER OF CHALDAEANS  
MUSICIANS AND HORSES  
ASSYRIANS ATTACKING

SURRENDER OF CHALDAEANS  
ELAMITE PRISONERS  
THE KING IN HIS CHARIOT





Fragment of the wall painting of the tomb of Amenemhat III, showing the attack on a city and the capture of prisoners.



Fragment of the wall painting of the tomb of Amenemhat III, showing the attack on a city and the capture of prisoners.

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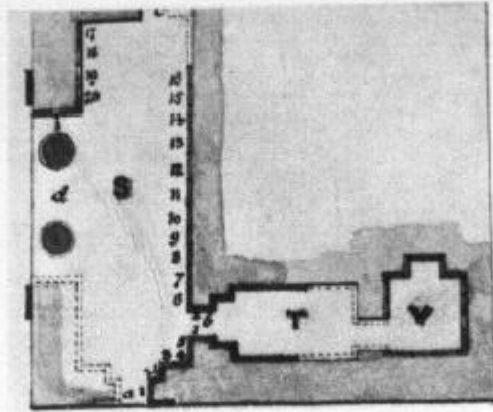
Fragment of the wall painting of the tomb of Amenemhat III, showing the attack on a city and the capture of prisoners.

Fragment of the wall painting of the tomb of Amenemhat III, showing the attack on a city and the capture of prisoners.

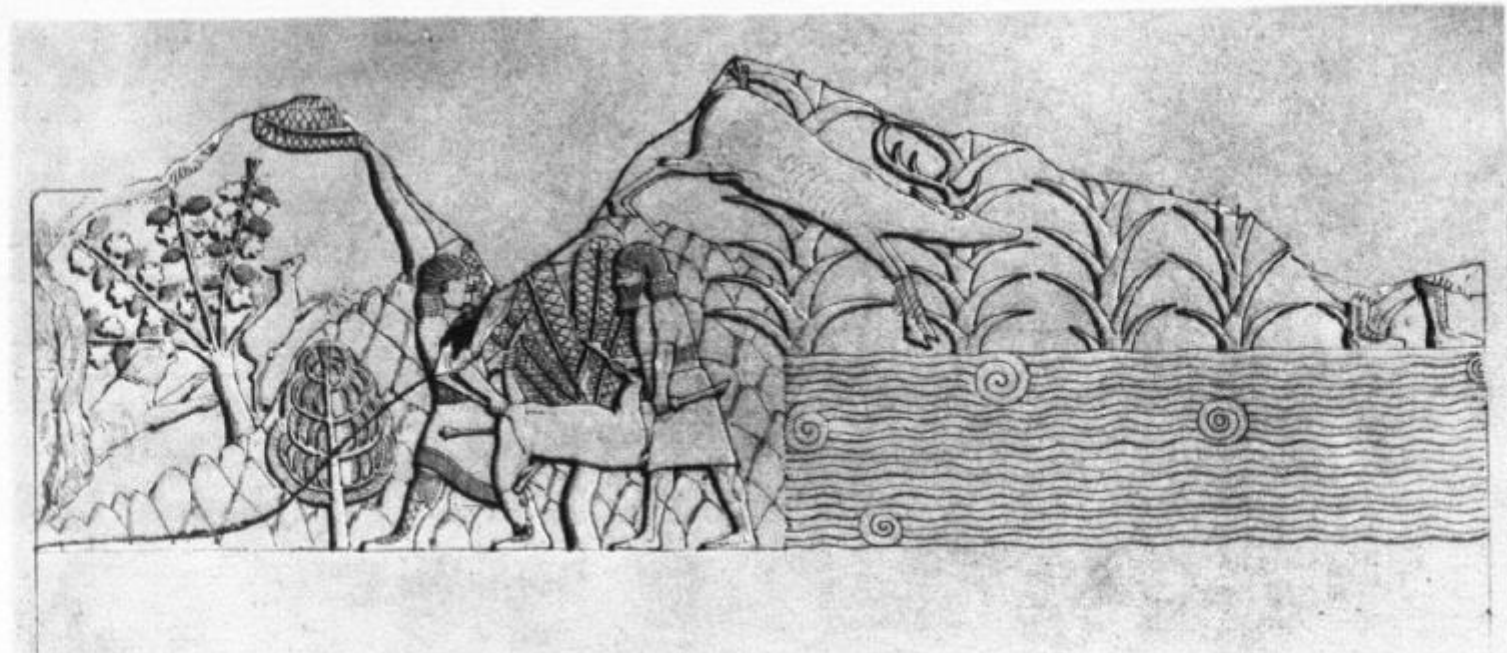


altri dettagli

ROOM 5 (The Western Portal)



SLAB 21



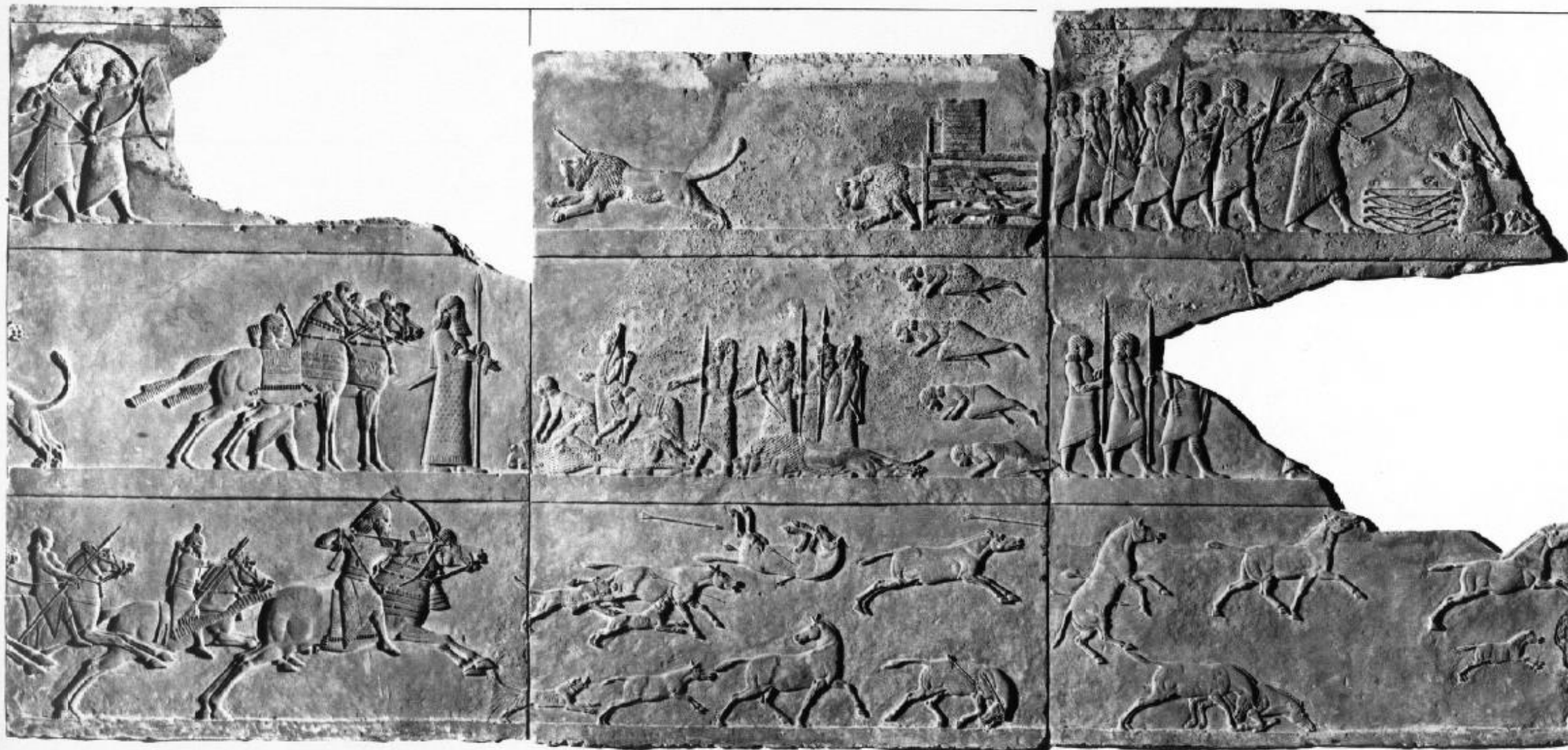
SLAB 16



SLABS 11-13



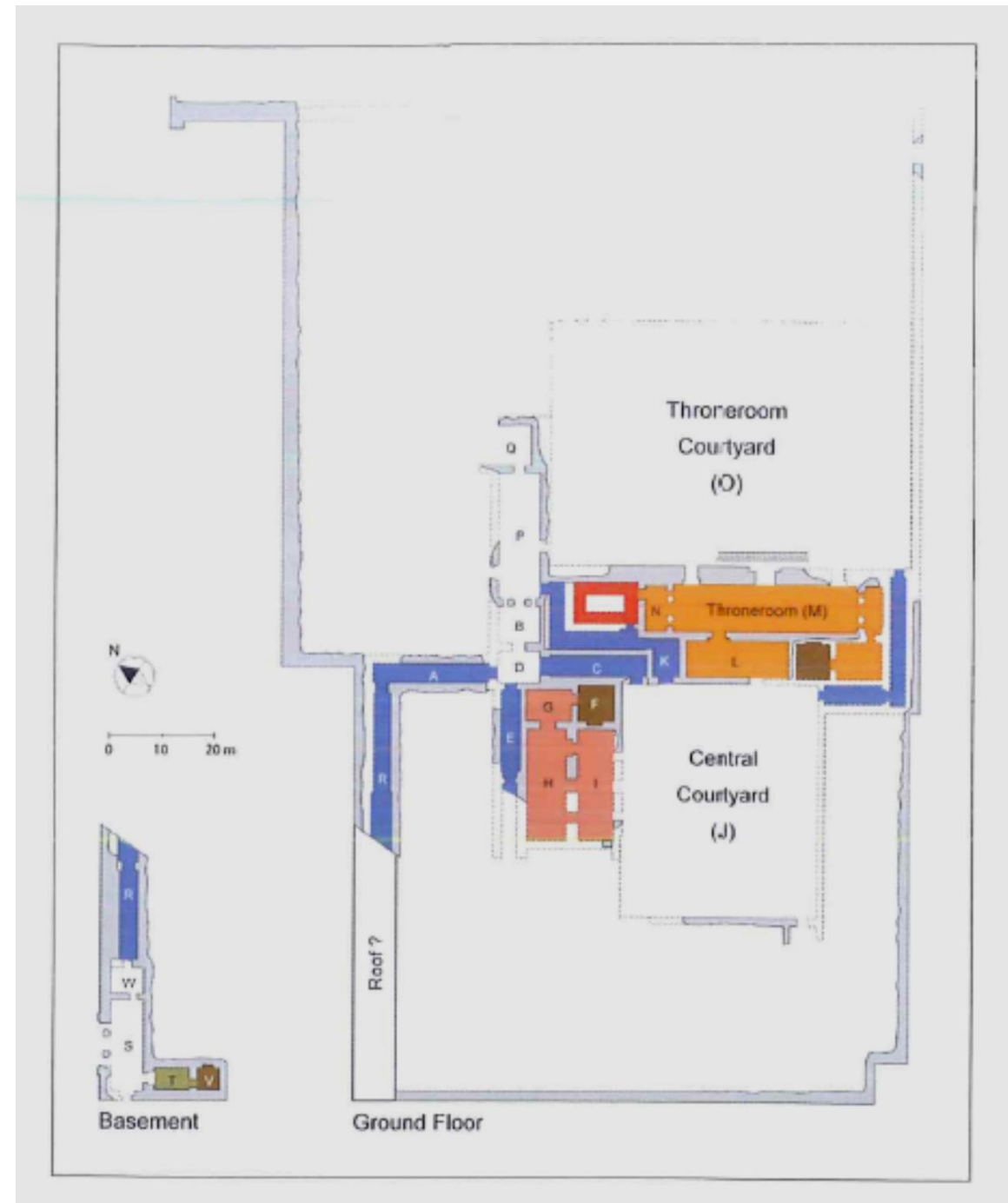
ENLARGED VIEW OF SLABS 16, 14-13 (See Plate XLIX)



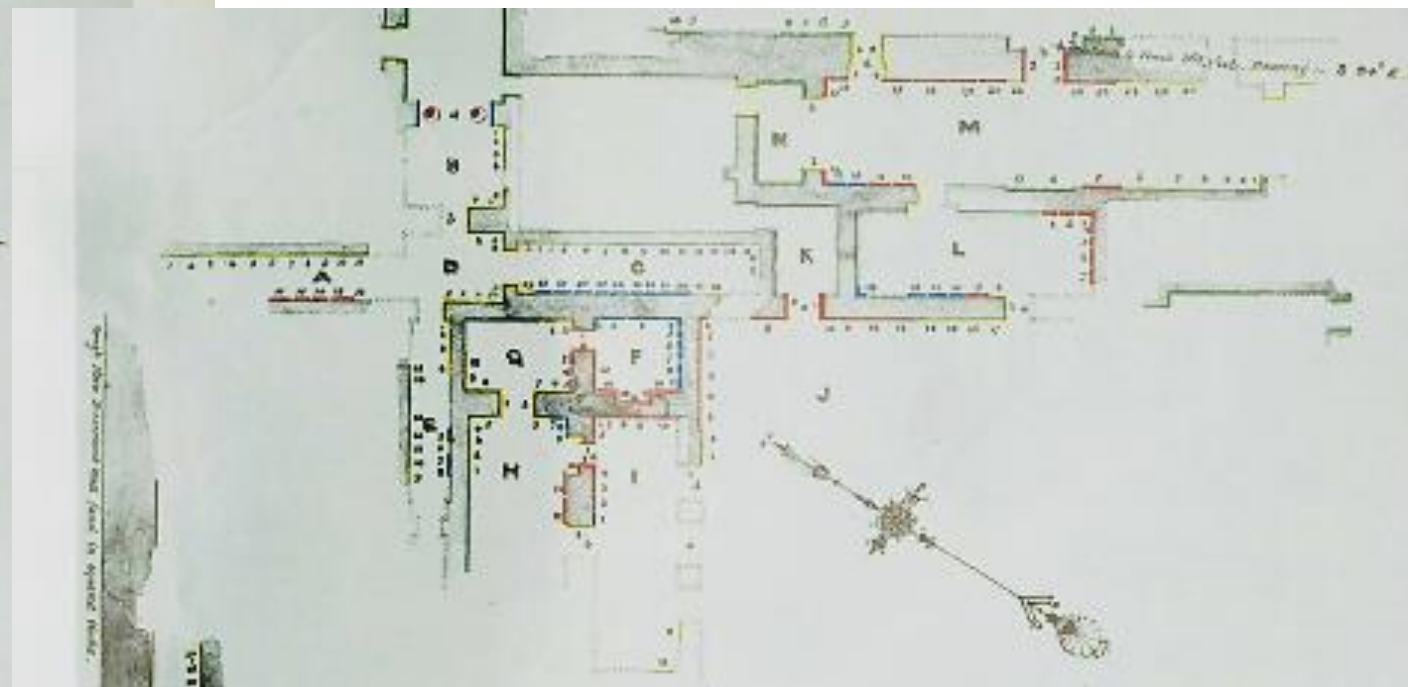
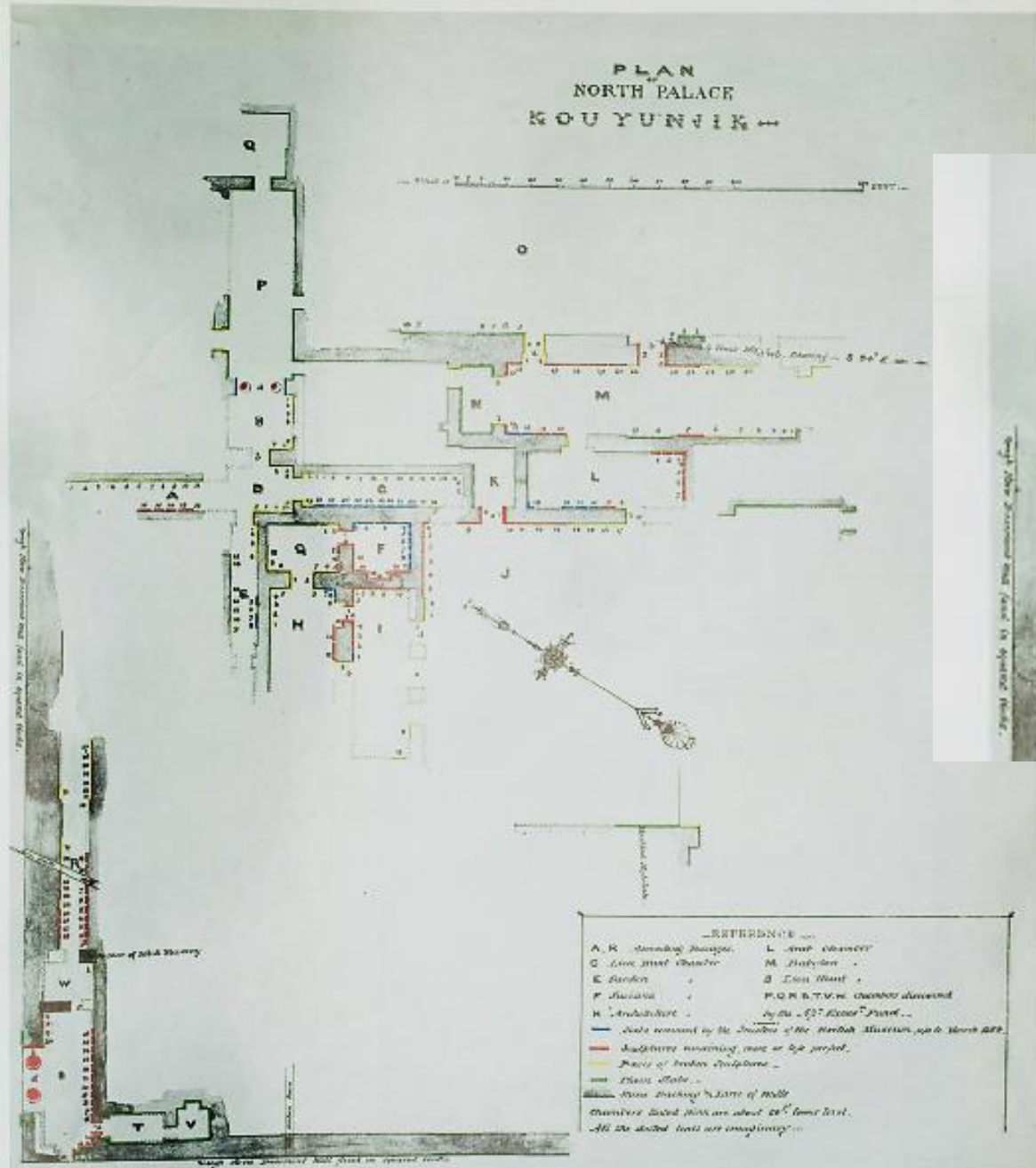
I corridoi del palazzo formavano un sistema incentrato sulla stanza D. Il più ampio è il corridoio A/R che portava alla sala S e sulle cui pareti erano raffigurate teorie di attendenti che procedevano nei due sensi: su una parete in entrata, sull'altra in uscita, accompagnando il cocchio regale. Si è anche supposto che il corridoio consentisse il passaggio di cavalli.

Il corridoio C connetteva la stanza D con la corte centrale ed era decorato con scene di caccia e reca tracce di pittura murale.

Il corridoio E connetteva con le sale adiacenti alla corte centrale e, dall'altra parte i corridoi C e A.

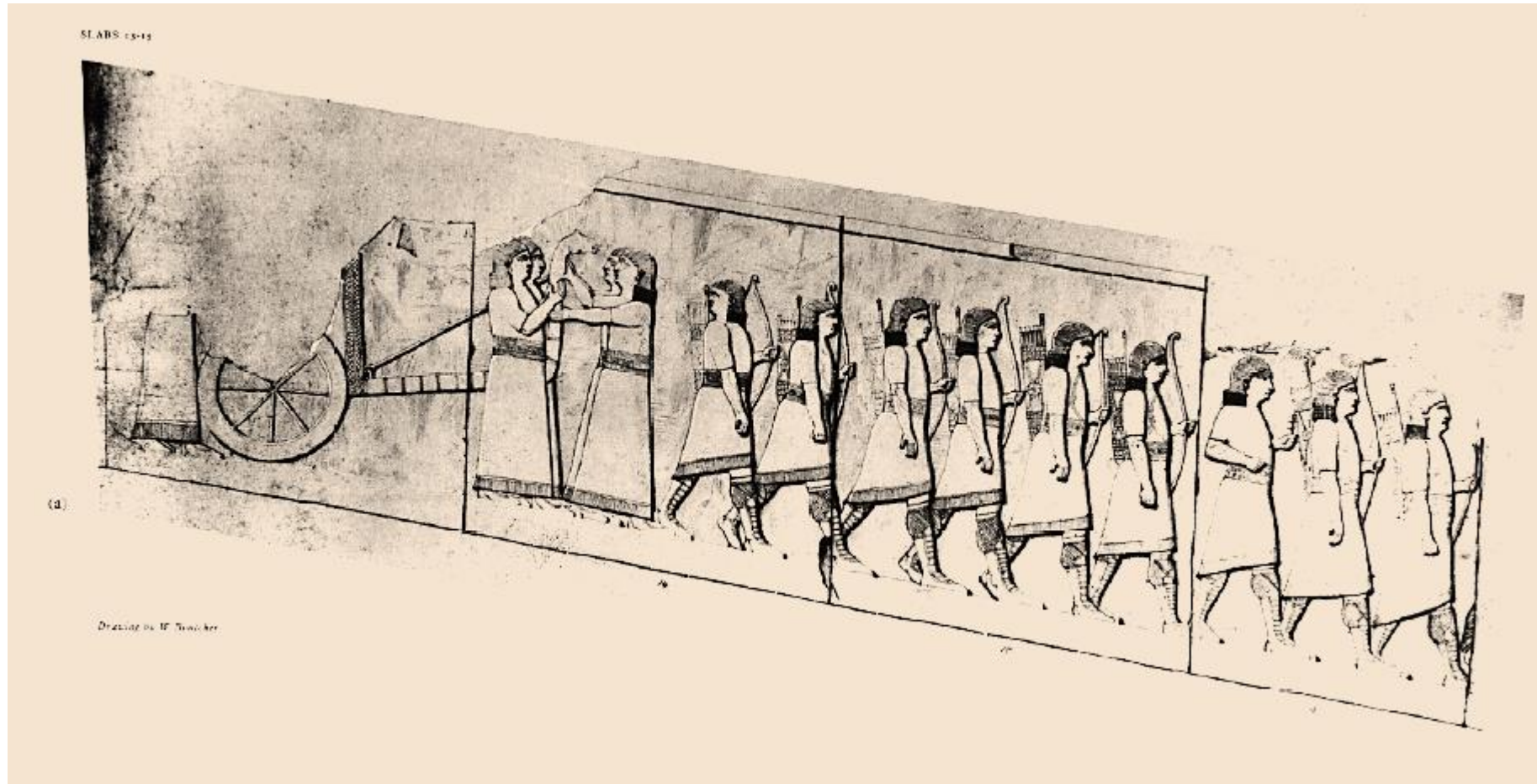




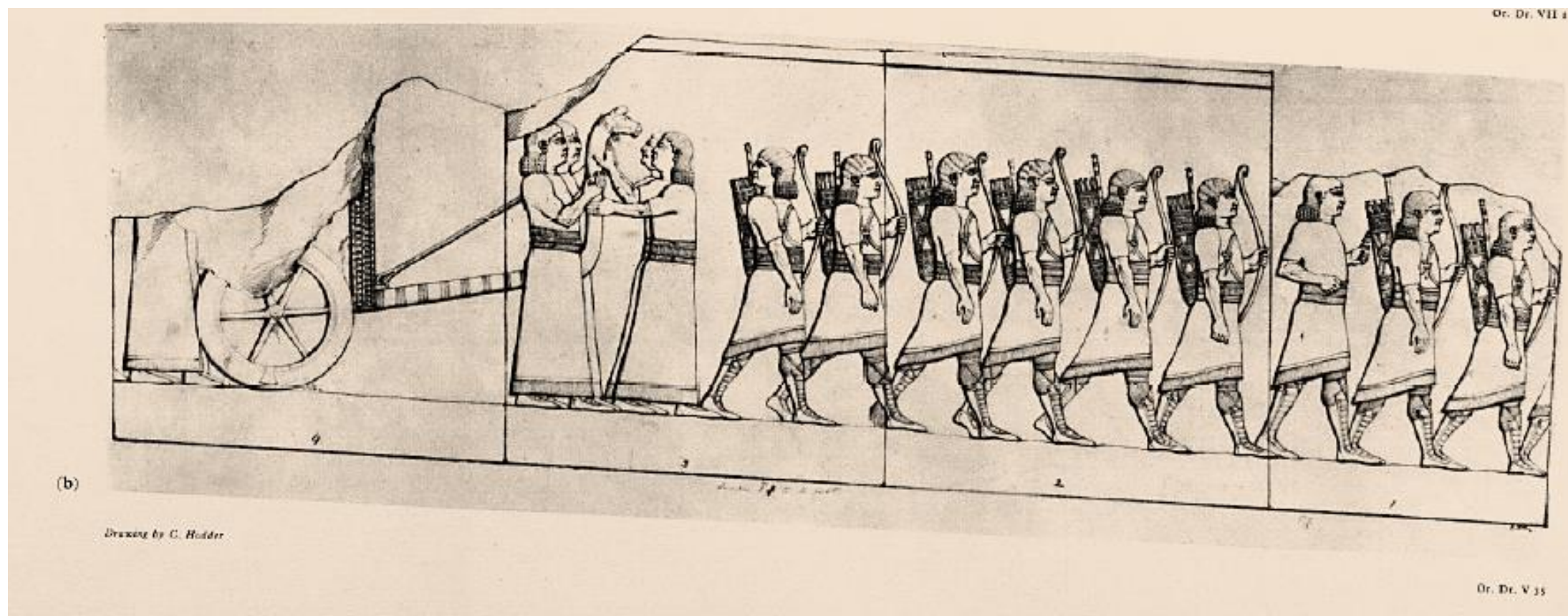




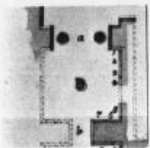
corridoio A





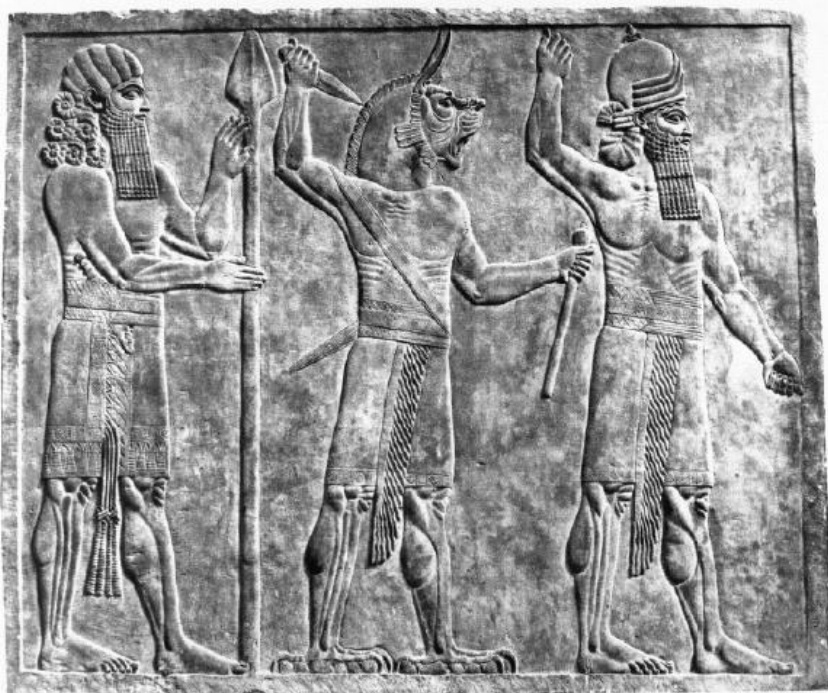


attendenti che riportano il carro del re dopo la caccia

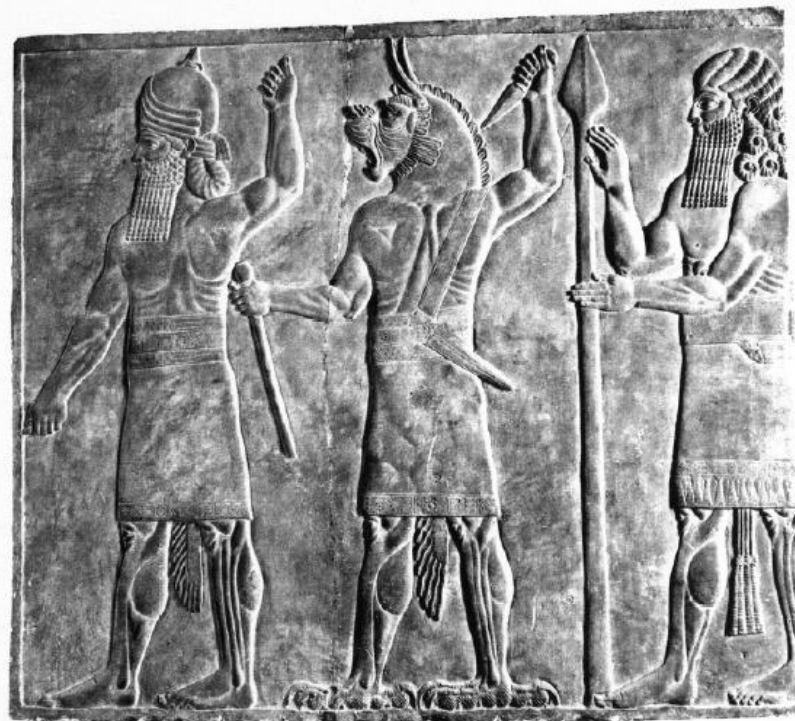


area di cinnessione D con ortostati  
raffiguranti geni che proteggono gli  
ingressi

ENTRANCE (a)



BM 119616

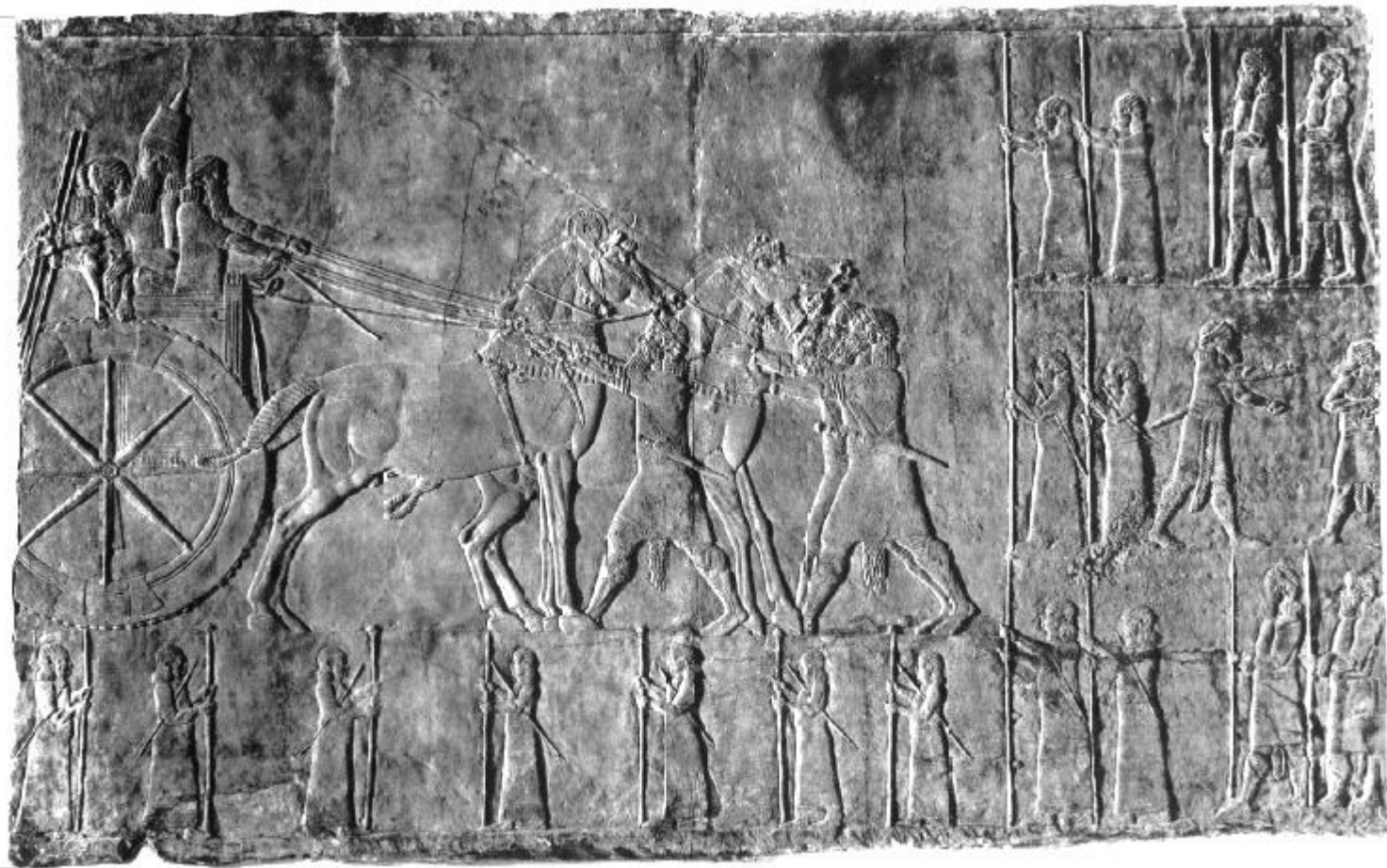


BM 119617



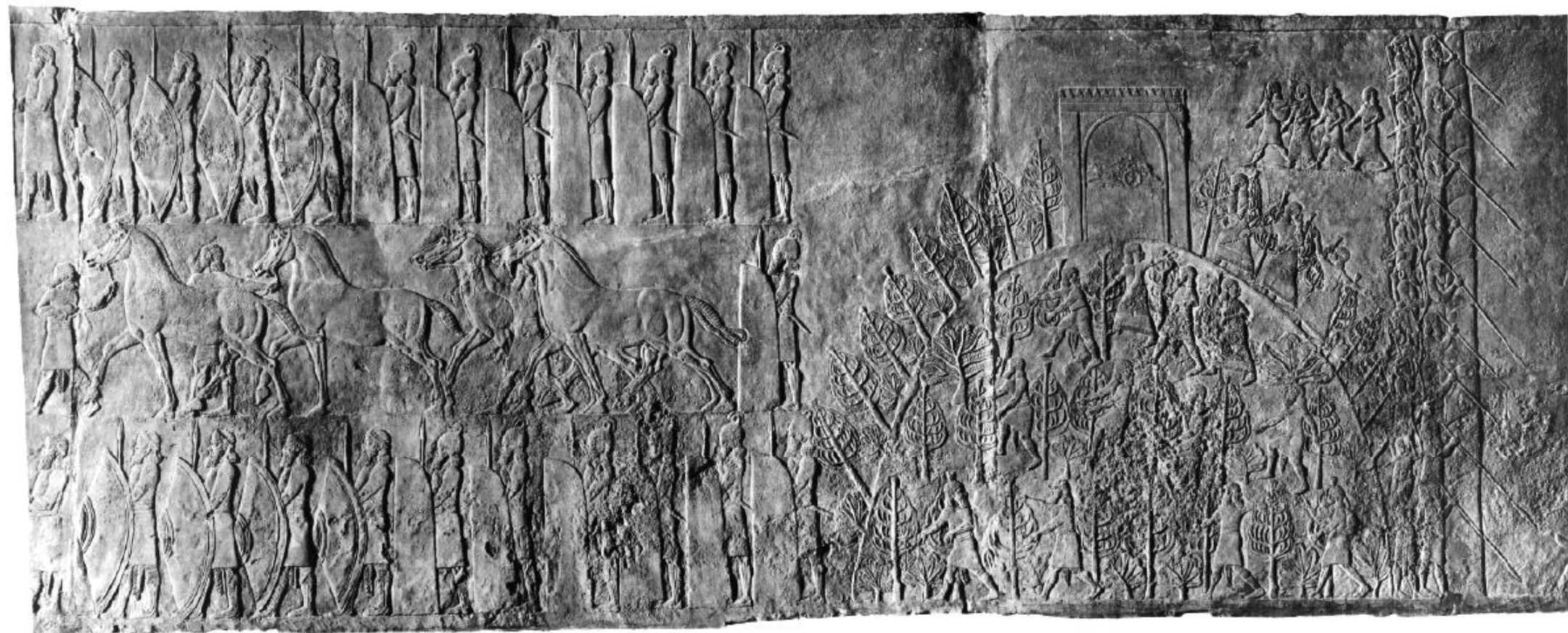


1000000



1000000

THE KING IN HIS GECHARIOT IN THE ENCLOSURE



1176 JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

THE CITIZENS OF NINEVEH CLIMBING A WOODED HILL TO WATCH THE HUNT

THE WALL OF GUARDS





PLATE 11

HUNSMEN AND MASTIFFS

ROOM C (North East Wall)



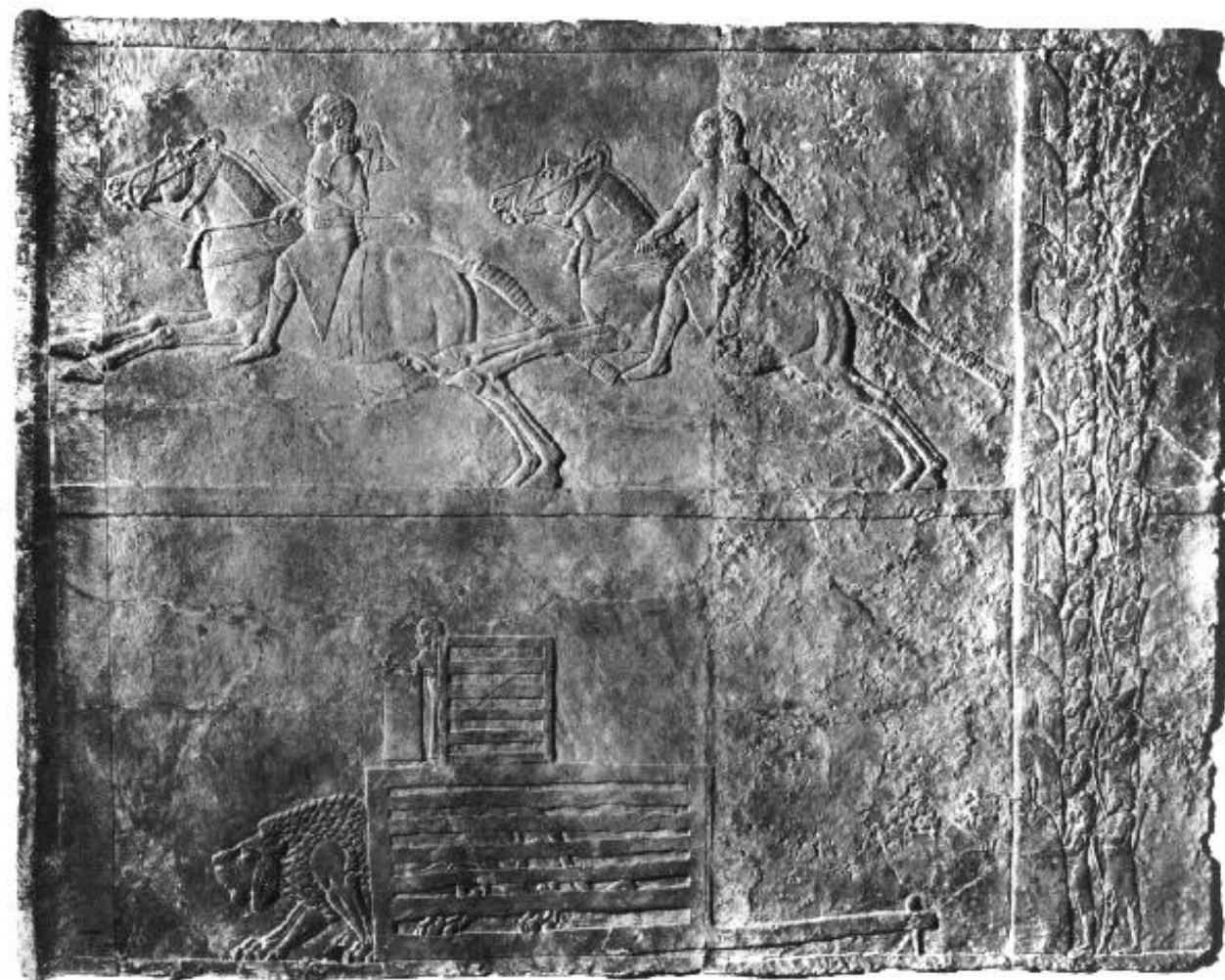
DYING LIONS AND A LIONESS

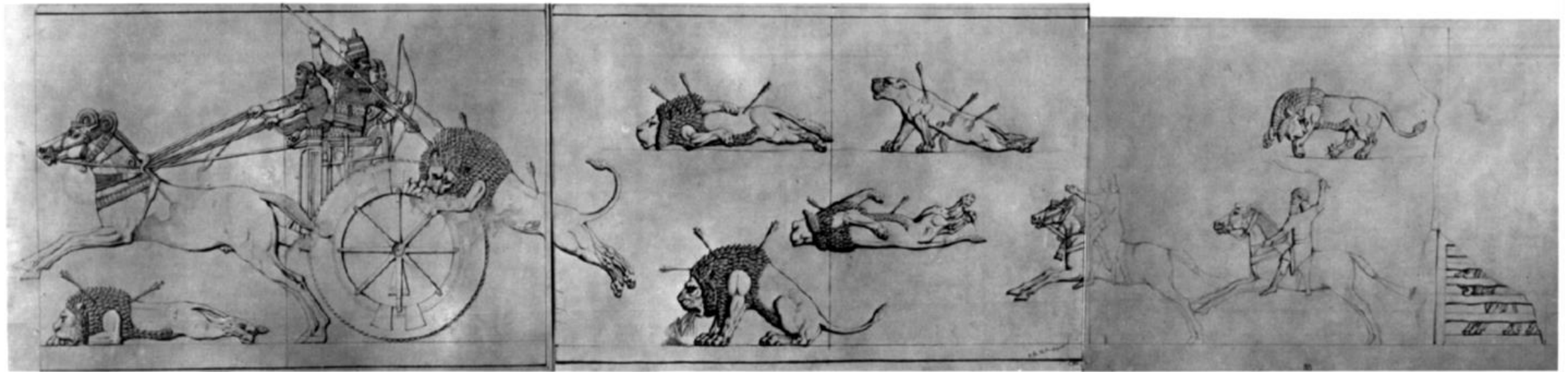




THE ROYAL LION EUNT (continued)







Drawings by C. H. Butler

Os. Dn. V 31

(BM 148334)

Os. Dn. V 32

(BM 148335-6)

Os. Dn. V 33

(BM 148337 & 148338)

# ROOM C (North East Wall)

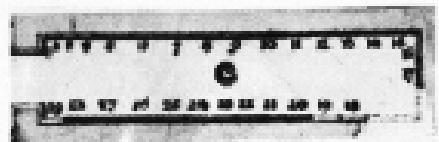




FIGURE 10

ROOM C

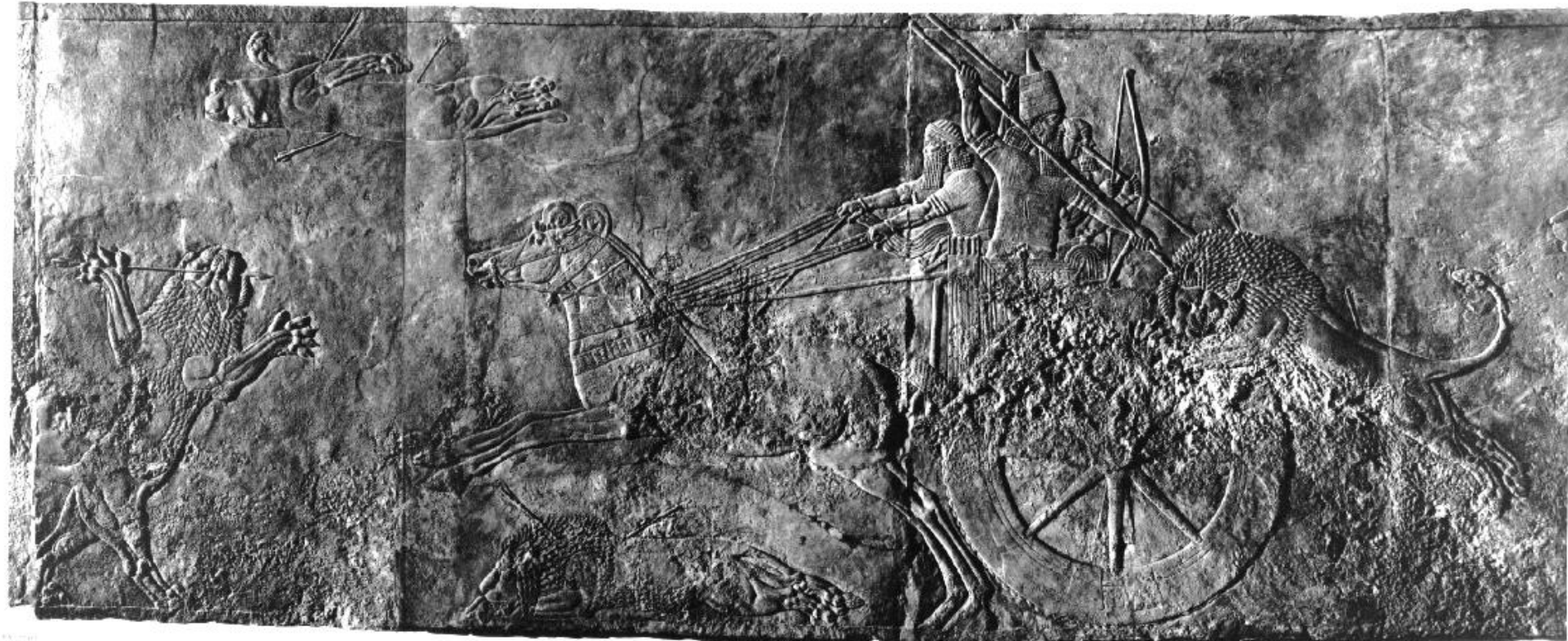


FIGURE 10



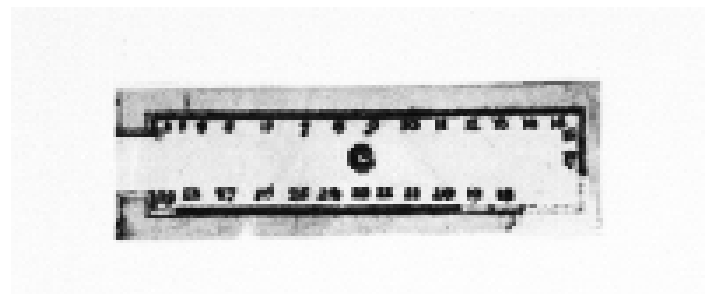
ROOM C (South West Wall)

Slabs 20-21



BM 144350-1





OSAKA 11.11





SLAB 19 (1)



SLAB 1

PART OF SLAB 47



BM 1904.10.1



2011M. 0 (continued)

31.400. x 0

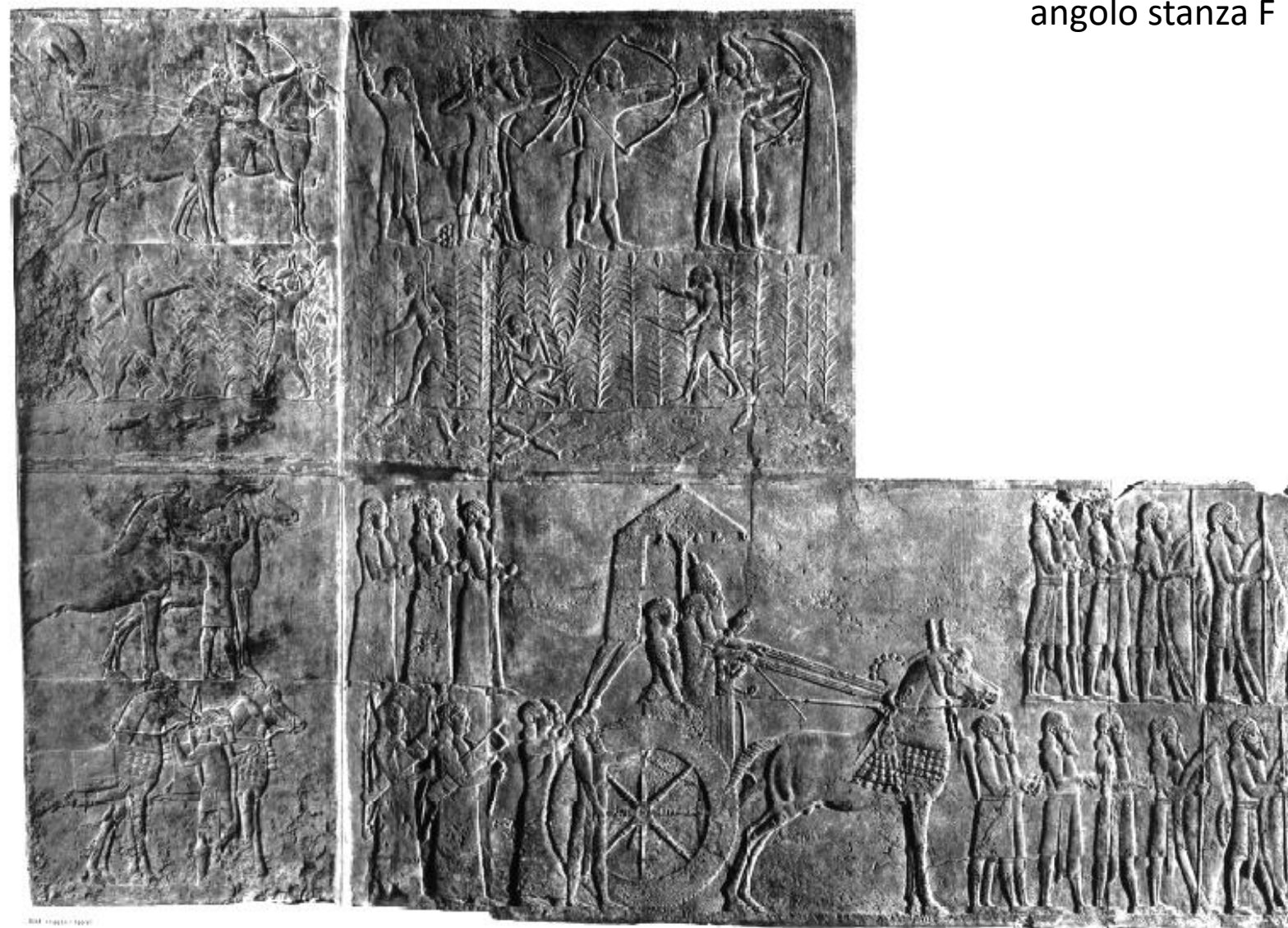


31.400. x 0

LION AND LIONESS IN A GARDEN



CLAY 13



angolo stanza F

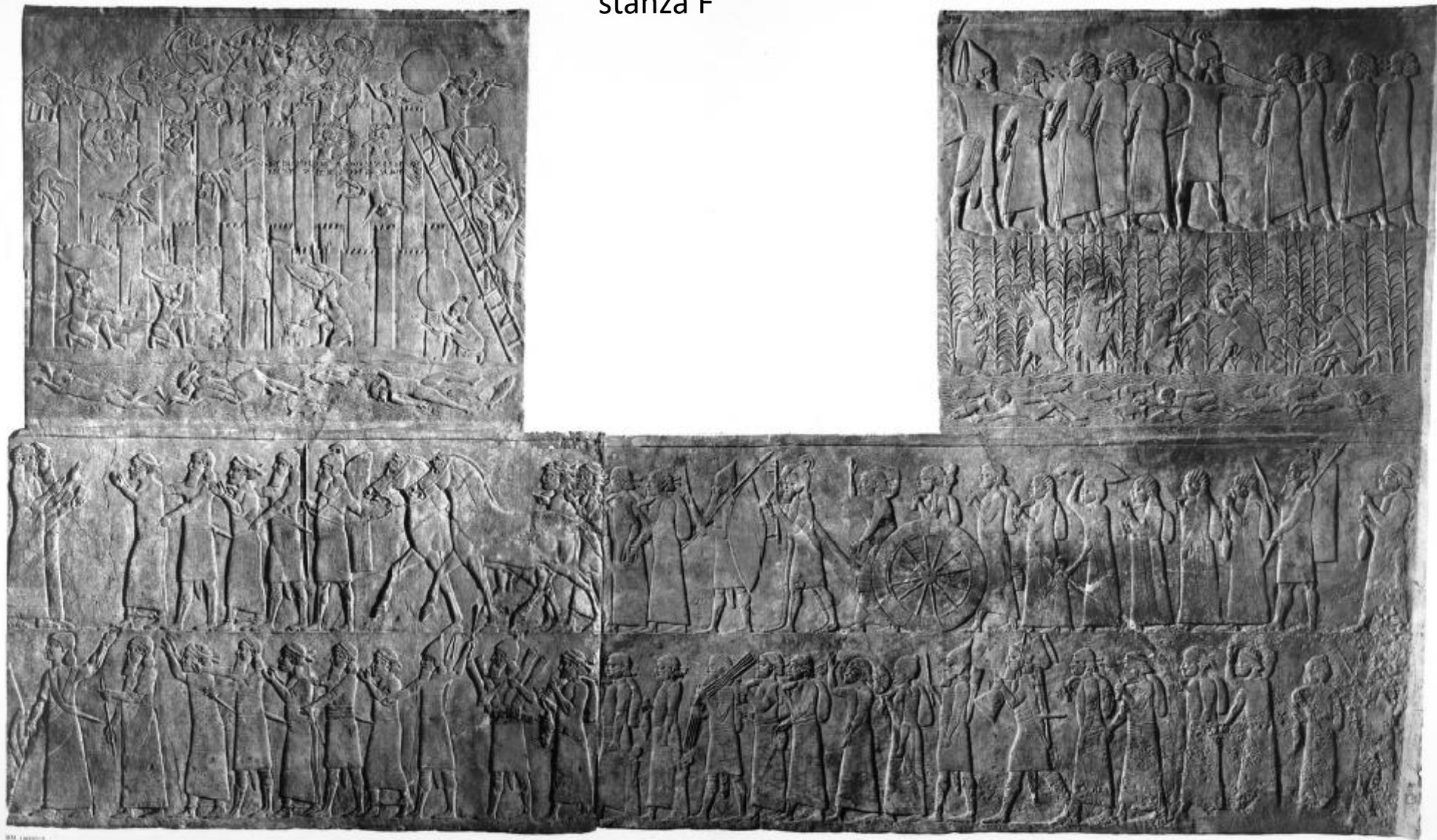
BM 1931.1.100

(a) THE KING CONDUCTS THE ASSAULT OF THE ELAMITE CITY OF HAMANU

(b) THE KING RECEIVES PRISONERS FROM ANOTHER CITY

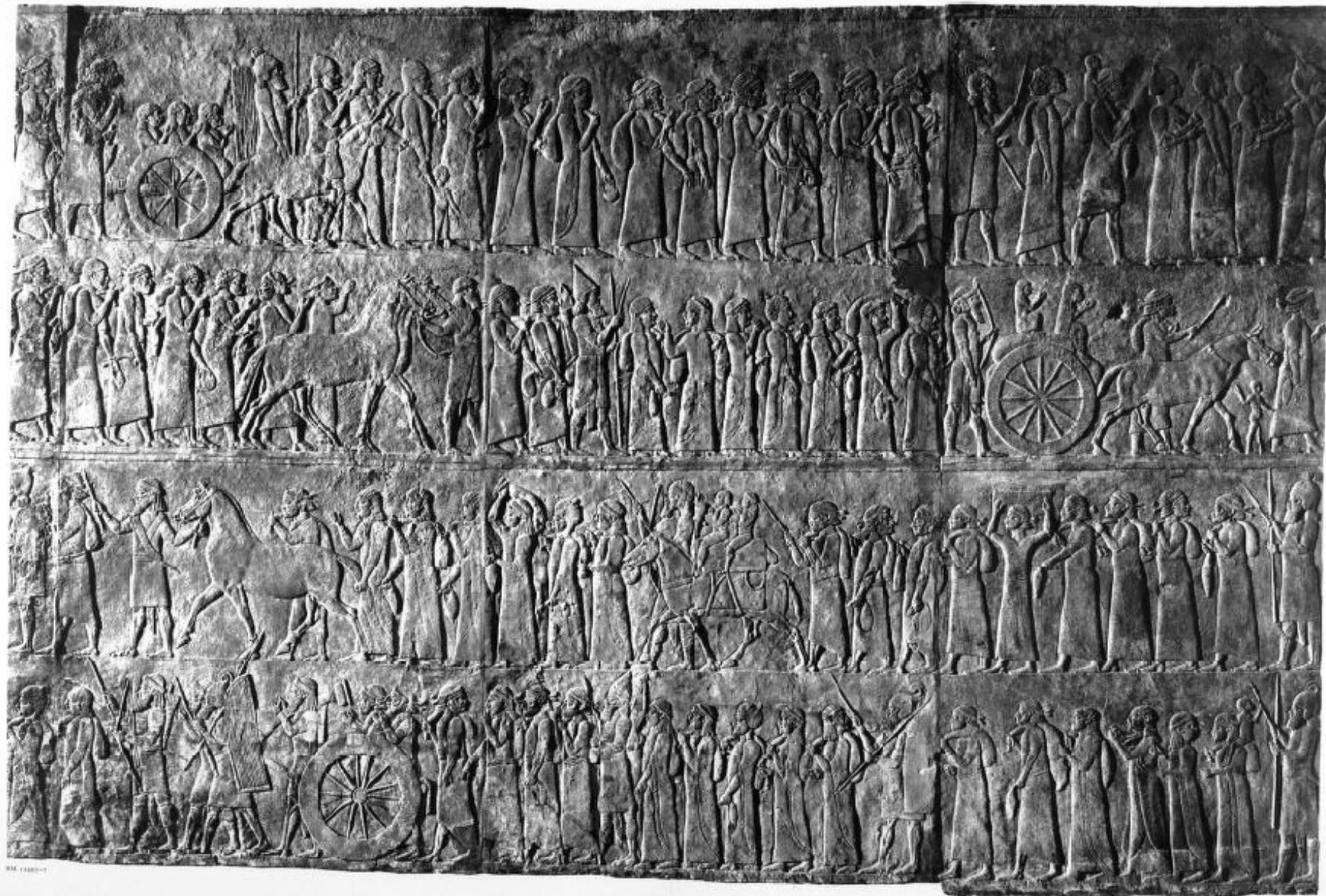


stanza F



(a) THE ASSAULT OF HAMANI AND THE EXODUS OF PRISONERS; ELAMITES HIDING IN THE MARSHES

(b) COUNTING OF PRISONERS AND BOOTY



stanza F

HAMANU: THE EXODUS OF PRISONERS