

Dear Mr. Heiser,
it is very long since I first read your previous version of the 'sitchiniswrong' website and appreciate the new version which is very much structured and well divided in order to allow people to follow the various arguments with less confusion. I must admit that, being a 'sitchinite' since 2002, your website was really impressive and, when i started reading it, it seemed to me a real challenge. I challenge i did accept.

Since that day I began my study of sumerian (both cuneiform and transliterated) and mesopotamian iconography and mythology. It is now about three years that my study goes along, and I feel I can say mine about the matter.

I must tell that you really did some serious research, but not enough, especially about everything concerning the VA243, the sumerian MU and SHUMU, and Nibiru itself.

And i think you make a big mistake in the website: you ask Mr Sitchin (or anyone who support his ideas) to provide orthodox works as a confirmation of what he says. But as you surely know, there cannot be any, since the focal point of sitchin's work is that orthodox scholars use 'addomesticated' translations to hide such contents.

Moreover, and this I can tell you by my sumerian studies (all regularly based on orthodox material), the classical sumerian scholars make astonishing errors in translating, putting in evidence that they rarely refer to the original cuneiform text preferring to translate already-transliterated material, often containing errors or not using the correct ordinals for omophony. I will show you some examples later on in this email, but now I want to make you notice some points I hope you will be ready to answer.

Let me begin with the controversy about the VA243.
In your dedicated PDF you say:

1) *The inscription on the seal (left hand and right hand sides - which are not discussed by Sitchin) says nothing about planets or any element of astronomy*

It is obvious that Sitchin does not discuss the inscription because he knows, as I do, that the seal is not an astrological or astronomical seal but a votive dedicated to the gift of agriculture. Thus, not having to do with the planets, why discuss it? Anyway I will discuss this and show the errors made.

2a) *The alleged "sun" symbol on the seal is not the sun. We know this because it does not conform to the consistent depiction of the sun in hundreds of other cylinder seals and examples of Sumero-Mesopotamian artwork.*

This is one of the points your research is not satisfactory, I will show you sumerian artwork about shamash being represented by

stars of different kind. One of them, astonishingly not covered by your paper, is THE MOST rappresentative for Utu, and completely defeats your point 2a

2b) *The Sumerians and Mesopotamians distinguished the sun from stars by using different symbols - and associating each symbol with the sun god and other gods, respectively.*

There is no official evidence for this claim. It is a fact that, instead, stars and planets were not distinguished but referred to with the same term meaning 'ornament of the sky'. The only way to distinguish whether a sumerian is talking about a star or a planet is when they give literal references.

I will leave point 3 because i guess it drops when discussing points 2a and 2b.

4) *There is not a single text in the entire corpus of Sumerian or Mesopotamian tablets in the world that tells us the Sumerians (or later inhabitants of Mesopotamia) knew there were more than five planets*

This alone contains a critical error: five planets? Actually orthodox works tell us about SIX planets, attributed to SIX gods : mercury, venus, earth, mars, jupiter, saturn (plus moon and sun)

Now let's start with point 1:

The translation made:

Line 1 = dub-si-ga "Dubsiga" [a personal name of an apparently powerful person]

Line 2 = ili-il-la-at "Ili-illat" [another personal name, this time of the seal's owner]

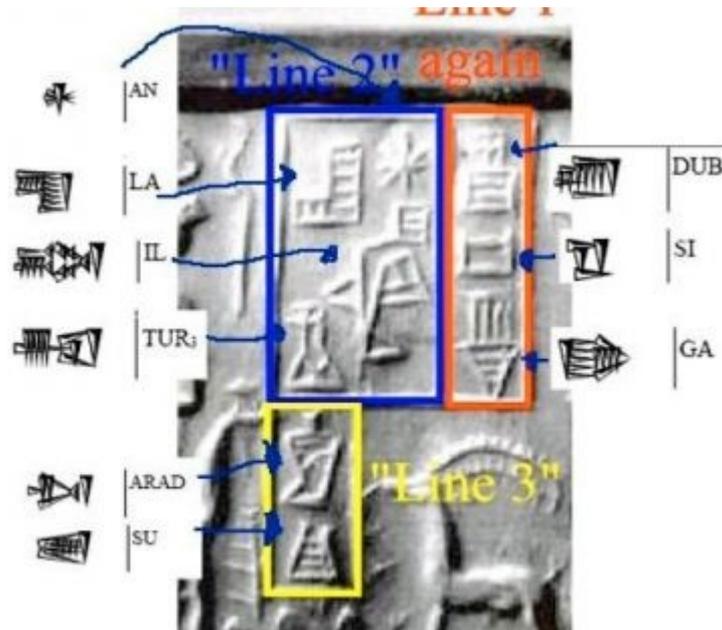
Line 3 = ir3-su "dein Knecht" [German for "your servant"d]

may be correct but there is an error in the transliteration. In IMG1 I show that the transliterator used an akadian term (ili - line 2) to render a sumerian pictographic sign (an - dingir) and the correct transliteration for the VA243. This is a major mistake because akkadians didn't use pictographic but wellformed cuneiform (and written left to right) so whoever translated the AN sign as ILI makes a mistke.

Moreover the AT is not correct, my image, based on the officially recognized sumerian ANSI font shows it is TUR3. Besides the IR3 is actually ARAD that, having a similar (yet a bit different) sign called ARAD2, has been changed with it. ARAD2 means IR3, but ARAD does not.

The correct transliteration thus would be:

DUB.SI.GA
D.I.L.LA.TUR3
ARAD.SU



Regarding the SU, in the translation we are told to be a 'his / your' but this form never occurs before 2000 b.C. when pictographic signs were just a long gone remembrance.

Anyway, let's go on...

DUBSIG, here treated as a personal name, it is not a name, but a cuneiform sign meaning 'basket for working' (ref: Daniel Foxvog 'sumerian glossary') extended to 'basket worker' when used for a man.

dubsig(ĪL) (or **dupsik**) work basket, corvée basket (often with a wood or reed determinative; previously read **dusu**) (*tupšikku*)

And that supports the fact the whole seal is dedicated to agriculture, infact the seated god (d.il.la.tur3) is giving a plough to the worker (dubsig).

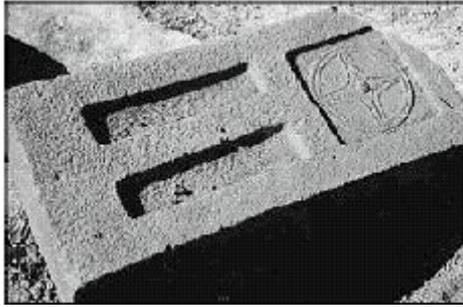
The -A i dubsig-A is a postfix expressing localization (read: to dubsig).

Now let's talk about the 'sun symbol':

You show the classical symbol of Shamash with 4 points and 4 series of wavy lines all closed in a circle.

But there is a lot of material showing us that the Sun, especially as SHAMASH rather than as UTU, was rendered with many different symbols.

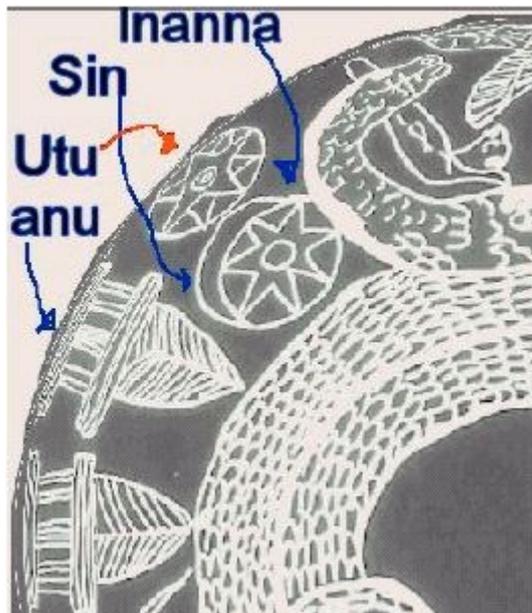
In IMG2 I show an incense burner found in the E.babbar in Sippar, Shamash's main temple:



and in IMG3 i show a necklace dedicated to Shamash found in the same temple.



Is IMG4 i show a kudurru found in Susa, discussed here:
<http://www.ezida.com/kudurruhaut.htm>
you can pass the mouse on the mapped gif to discover the sign of Shamash.



In IMG5 I show the most famous seal of shamash, visible at the Louvre Museum:



and in IMG6 another seal, the most complicated one, witnessing another elaborated way to represent shamash.



I think I have given you enough evidence to second think on your claims about the 'sun symbol not being a sun'.

Regarding the sun and stars, the sumerians used the term MUL (MU+UL = ornament of the sky) for both of them. IN MUL.APIN we can find many lines where an object is referred to as a MUL, sometimes indicating a planet and sometimes indicating a star. Let me give you some examples:

*mul sa sa ina Zi.U lu E.Gir dingir mesh.gi ti ug.na.mi.ru.nim.ma
Am.e Bar.ma Gub.iz mul bi d.Neberu d.Amar.ud*

translated as:

*the red star laying South after the nightgods are done,
dividing the sky, this star is Marduk*

describing a star

and:

dish mul-Udu.Idim.Gu ud An.e Bar.ma Gub.ma d.Neberu shum.shu

translated as:

If Mercury crosses the sky and stops, it is Neberu

describing the planet Mercury (mul.udu.idim.gu ud).

In both cases the term is MUL (kakkab in babylonian) and they are depicted the same way.

Moreover remember that Inanna and Shamash are depicted with a similar image.

Shamash was called 'MUL.BABBAR' = 'SHINING STAR', and the same name was used for marduk/neberu/jupiter and for the star alpha - canis minoris (ref: understanding planets in ancient mesopotamia - Kasak & Veede)

Moreover you say that those 'stars' on the VA243 may be the pleyades.

This is easily dismissed noting that the MUL.MUL (actually this is the name used by orthodox scholars for the Pleyades) is described by babylonians as:

naphar 12 sheremesh ha.la sha kakkab.lu sha Sin u Shamash ina libbi ittiqu

that means:

"12 members in full, where the sun and moon inhabit and the planets wander"

I will stop with point 4, because it is obvious that when you say the sumerians knew 5 planets you are not counting the Earth. This is the situation about 'how many planets' where officially known in mesopotamia:

sag.me.gar - mul.babbar = jupiter = marduk

dil.bat = venus = inanna

gu.ud - udu.idim.gu ud = mercury = nabu

genna - udu.idim.sag.shu = saturn = ninurta

sal.bat.anu - im.dug.ud.mushen = mars = gibil (sometimes nergal)

ki - ki.kur = earth = enlil (sometimes enki)

But Veede and Kasak complain that some numbering of the planets, and the attribution of godnames indicate that either there were many rearrangements of the lists, or the complete attribution of the names is a mistake and there are 'missing planets' because it is WE modern people that attributed the 12 godnames to 6 planets, causing many planets (and gods) with different characteristics to have the same name.

I spend here some more words to make you notice the critic errors made by sumerian scholars about many terms (one of these was told to me by my sumerian language teacher).

One of the most astonishing is the translation fo the name of King Gudea, which is actually:

GU3-DE2-A



Orthodox scholars say this mean 'the callen one' because the GU3-DE2 is a form that means 'to call out' and the -A is a finitive marker. This is not true, for two reasons:

- there is no lexical evidence the GU3.DE2 are ever used this way... infact they are always separated just like some verbs as 'ein-steigen' in german. The correct use of 'to call is':

shar2-ur3-e an-ta lugal-bi-ir gu3 mu-na-de2-e en

I dind't find a single reference, in all 550 sumerian and akkadian text i studied, to the fact the 2 particles can be united to form a substantive or a noun.

- the -A is a finitive ONLY IN AKKADIAN. Infact sumerian lnguage didn't have one, and we are able to interpret a past tense only when the verb is preceded by MU-UN. Scholars say that Gudea was akkadian, so the -A is justified, but this is also mistaken because if it were so the name woulnd't contain the sumerian GU3.DE2 but the akkadian term for 'to call'. Moreover all inscriptions by Gudea are in sumerian, not in akkadian.

One other astonishing mistake made by orthodox scholar is the name of the deity NINGISHZIDDA which they translitterate NIN.GISH.ZID.DA and translate as: Lord of the good tree (jacobsen and halloran), Lord that makes the trees groe right (Bell), Lord of the faithful tool (jacobsen).

The fast is that the bame has been mis-translitterated. The correct cuneiform is:



d.nin.iz.zi.da

The sign for IZ is almost the same for GISH, so there can be an interplay, but the ZI and the ZID are different. In Sumerian Lexicon by John Halloran we read that ZI means 'breath of Life' or 'Life' and that DA can mean the vrb 'to hold':

zi: n., breathing; breath (of life); throat; soul (cf., zid, zìg) [ZI archaic frequency: 116; concatenates 3 sign variants] . v., (with -r Auslaut) to destroy; to annihilate.

zibin(2): chrysalis, pupa; caterpillar (zi, 'life', + bun, 'blister').

da: n., arm; side; nearness (to someone) [DA archaic frequency: 227; concatenation of 4 sign variants] . v., to hold; to be near; to protect.

It is interesting to learn that the same Halloran, when i asked about this via email, said: 'DA doesn't mean to hold', going against his own work.

This to show you how flawed and mistaken the scholar work can be.

I am sorry this letter is way to long, it wasn't my intention to bother you this long, so I stop here and give you a clue about the SHUMU / MU.

The errors Sitchin does are to divide it as SHU.MU and translate 'that which is a MU', and to use MU without the odrinals for omophony, but they are minor mistakes because, if one wants to do some research, may easily find that MU2 (same glyph as MUD6) means 'to ignite / take fire' and that U5 means, as a verb, both 'to mount on - to be on top of' and 'to raise'.

So the MU2.U5 (that can be joined in the glyph MU7 which, by nonsense, is translated as 'to shout') means 'something that raises and ignites'.

Accordingly, the SHUM means 'to lend - procure - give' and united with the U5 it means 'to procure elevation'.

These are the basis for the alleged meaning of 'rocket': something that raises people, procures elevation, and ignites.

The error you do, in criticizing the MU, is to refer to only the MU and not the MU2 - MUD6 etc.

I sincerely thanks you for you attention, and apologize for having

written a 'bible' instead of an email, but i hope you will forgive it and take your time to answer.

Thanks and best regards,

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