



HISTORY
OF
ASSURBANIPAL

TRANSLATED FROM
CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS







S. Thompson Phot

ASSURBANIPAL HUNTING.
From a Slab found at Nineveh, now in the British Museum.

HISTORY
OF
ASSURBANIPAL,

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CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

By GEORGE SMITH.



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ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

P R E F A C E .

IN the year 1866 I commenced copying Inscriptions with a view to publish a History of Assurbanipal. In the next year, 1867, I was appointed to assist Sir H. Rawlinson in preparing a new volume of Assyrian Inscriptions, and the copies of cylinder fragments of Assurbanipal, made by Mr. E. R. Bowler, were placed in my hands. These copies I found very useful, as Mr. Bowler had great experience in copying the Cuneiform character; and from them, in conjunction with my own copies, I put together the Cylinder Inscriptions, having at the time the benefit of Sir H. Rawlinson's supervision. These cylinders, and the principal tablets of Assurbanipal, were printed in the Third Volume of Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia.

After the printing of this work I found that, by search in the Museum cupboards, I was gathering a number of new fragments of the annals of Assurbanipal. I added these to my copies, and commenced translating them. On mentioning the subject to Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, the well-known Chronologist, he generously proposed to advance a sum of money for the publication of these annals, which sum he subsequently increased; and the completion of the work was provided for by Mr. H. Fox Talbot, the Assyrian scholar. To the kindness and liberality of these two gentlemen I am entirely indebted for the means of publishing my present work.

In order to make the book as perfect as possible I have re-copied all the texts from the original tablets and cylinders, but the fragmentary state of some of the inscriptions causes considerable doubt as to the reading of several passages; these, however, do not affect any important historical matter.

All passages restored will be found enclosed in brackets, thus [𐎶𐎵]; passages or signs present in one copy but omitted in another (𐎶𐎵); and variant words or passages are given thus (v. 𐎶𐎵).

The two books which I have most used in my translation are the Assyrian Dictionary of my friend Mr. E. Norris, and Fuerst's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon. I differ in opinion from Mr. Norris as to the meaning of several Assyrian words; but the numerous examples and comparisons given in his Dictionary make it a most valuable aid to Assyrian scholars. The printing of the present work has occupied about twelve months. It has been in the hands of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, who have spared no expense to make it perfect; and for its progress I am much indebted to Mr. John Mabey, the compositor, who has so much skill in setting-up the Cuneiform types.

My own chronological views are not very decided, for the Assyrian Inscriptions have introduced many difficulties into this already complicated subject; on this account I have said as little as possible about the chronology. Mr. Bosanquet has inserted, at the end of the book, a paper to explain his views on the subject of Chronology in connection with the Annals of Assurbanipal.

G. S.

ASSURBANIPAL.

FIRST among the sources of information respecting Assurbanipal must be placed the decagon cylinder (Cylinder A) in the British Museum. This inscription is the most perfect of his longer documents, and carries his history down to a later period than the others. Cylinder A, when complete, contained over 1,200 lines of cuneiform writing (about twenty lines are now quite lost), and is divided by lines drawn across the columns into thirteen parts. The inscriptions on other types of cylinders—the octagon (Cylinder B), the decagons (Cylinders C and D), and Cylinder E—supply us with accounts of two expeditions omitted on Cylinder A. Besides these there are many independent inscriptions, giving the history of particular campaigns; and lastly, the reports of the Assyrian generals to Assurbanipal, and his answers and proclamations. The history of Assurbanipal from these materials will divide itself into the following heads:—

The introduction, genealogy, and accession of the monarch.

The first Egyptian war.

The second Egyptian war.

The siege of Tyre and affairs of Lydia.

The conquest of Karbit (omitted on Cylinder A).

The war with Minni.

The war with Urtaki, king of Elam (omitted on Cylinder A).

The war with Te-umman, king of Elam, and the conquest of Gambuli.

The revolt of Saul-mugina, brother of Assurbanipal.

The first war with Umman-aldas, king of Elam.

The second war with Umman-aldas.

The Arabian war.

The final triumph over Elam.

The buildings of Assurbanipal.

Later notices of his reign and sketch of the chronology.

Under each head the most important documents referring to it will be given, so far as possible, that the different accounts may be compared together. Cylinder A is here taken as the standard wherever it refers to the events.

PART I.

Introduction, Genealogy, and Accession of Assurbanipal.

The name of Assur-bani-pal, ordinarily written 𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , sometimes 𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 and 𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , and once 𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , consists of three elements; the first 𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , 𒂗𒌷 , or 𒂗 , is the name of the god Assur; the second element, 𒂗𒌷 , 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , or 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , is a form of the verb to make or beget; and the third element, 𒂗𒌷 , 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , 𒂗𒌷 , or 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , is the Assyrian word for *son*. There is a doubt about the pronunciation of this element; in *Cun. Ins. Vol. III, p. 70, l. 122*, 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , *ibila*, is given as the Akkad value, and 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , *ablu*, as the Assyrian sound; this agrees with *Cun. Ins. Vol. I, p. 53, l. 33*, where the word is written 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , *abil*; but against this we have to place the fact that this word is rendered in the Hebrew and Greek, in the case of three other names, without the initial *a*. These names are 𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 𒂗𒌷 , which is rendered in Hebrew

→| 14. →| 15. →| 16. →| 17. →| 18. →| 19. →| 20. →| 21. →| 22. →| 23. →| 24.

Assur Bilat Sin Samas Vul Bel Nabu
Assur, Beltis, Sin, Shamash, Vul, Bel, Nebo,

Istar sa Ninua il - şar - rat Kit - mu - ri
Ishtar of Nineveh the divine queen of Kitmuri,

Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal, and Nusku

ig - bu - u u - pa - ħir nisi Assur zaĥiri va
commanded: he gathered the men of Assyria, small and

rabati sa tam - te e - lit va sap - lit a - na
great, and of the upper and lower seas; to the

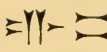

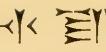
na - zir zaĥri şaru - ti ya va arku - nu
setting apart (i.e. inauguration) of my kingdom, and afterwards





şaru - ut Assur e - pe - es a - de - e ni - is
the kingdom of Assyria I ruled. The observances of


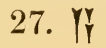


Ili rabati u - sa as - kir su - nu - ti u -
the great Gods, I caused to be performed to them, I

dan - ni - [na] rak - şa - a - ti ina ĥidati
confirmed the covenants. With joy and

ri - sa - a - ti e - ru - ub [ki - rib] pa - ru - nak - ti
shouting I entered [into] the royal gardens

25.    - aḫi - irba abu abu
 mar-kaš šaru - [ti sa Sin] - aḫi - irba abu abu
the royal property of Sennacherib, the father of the father

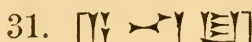


 26.   
 a-lid-di [ya] aplu šaru [rab-u sa] šaru-ut
 [my] begetter, son of the [great] king, [who] ruled the





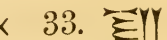
 27.   
 e-pu-su ina lib-bi * * a-sar [Assur-aḫ-iddina] abu
 kingdom in the midst * * The place [Escr'haddon] the father






 28.  * * * * * 
 ba-nu-u [a] ki-rib * * * * * e-pu-su bi-lut
 [my] begetter, within * * * * * ruled the dominion


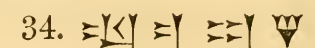


 29.  * * * * * 
 Assur Iz * * * * * ba-va-kim-tu-u -
 of Assyria. Iz * * * * * ba, and the family

 30. 
 -rap-pe-[es] * * * * * su-tu-sa-la * *
 grew up * * * * * su-tu-sa-la * *

31.   
 [a-na-ku] Assur-bani-pal ki-rib-su-a-ḫu-uz
 [I] Assurbanipal within it, took care

32.     33. 
 ni-mi-qi Nabu kul-lat duppi saḏr-ru-ti sa
 of the wisdom of Nebo, the whole of the inscribed tablets, of

    
 gi-mir dup-pa-a-ni ma-la-kip va aḫ-zi su-nu
 all the clay tablets, the whole of their mysteries and difficulties,

 34.  - e  
 a-ḫi-id al-gis-ab-sa-le - e iz-bam ru-du
 I solved. al-gis-ab-sa-le, powerful bows,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 35. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 susi rukubi za-mid- şu a-sa-a-ti ina ki-bit
 horses, chariots and their harness firmly fitted. By the

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 36. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ili rabati sa sip -ku ra * bit - sun
 will of the great Gods who * * * their * * *

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 37. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a-da - bu - ba ta - us - ta su-un ig - bu-u e - pis
 I proclaimed their laws, they commanded the making

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 38. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 şaru - ti ya za - nin es - re - e - ti su-un u - sad-
 of my kingdom, the embellishing of their temples, they

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 39. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 - gi - lu pa-nu-u a ke - e - mu-u a e - tap - pa - lu
 entrusted to me, for me they exalted my

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 40. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 bil-u-ti ya i - na - ru ga - ri ya zi - ka - ru
 dominion and cast down my enemies. The man of


𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 41. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 qar-du na - ram Assur va Istar li - id - da - tu
 war, exalted by Assur and Ishtar, the royal off-

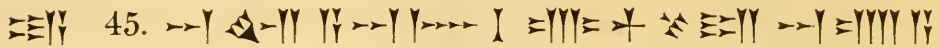

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 42. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 şar - u - ti a - na - ku ul - tu Assur Sin Samas
 spring am I. When Assur, Sin, Shamas,


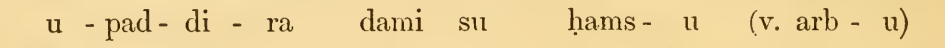


𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 43. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Vul Bel Nabu Istar sa Ninua il - şar - rat
 Vul, Bel, Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh, the divine queen


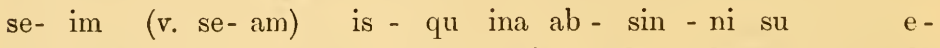
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 Kit-mu- ri Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
 of Kitmuri, Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal, and Nusku


valian

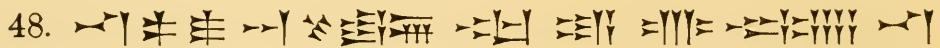
44.  da - bis u - se - si - bu in - ni ina kuzzu abi bani
firmly seated me on the throne of the father my be-

 45.  ya Vul zunni su u - vas - se - ra He - a
getter, Vul poured down his rain, Hea

 46.  u - pad - di - ra dami su hams - u (v.  
feasted his people, one - fifth (v. one - fourth)


 47.  se - im (v. se - am) is - qu ina ab - sin - ni su e -
of the seed, they took in the barn the


 - ri - ik su - bul - tu sinap - u ešir sibirru
ears of grain storing, two-thirds of the good crops,


48.  na - pa - as miri (?) pi ya u - suḥ na -
abundance of corn satisfied my mouth, the

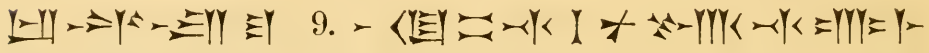
 49.  - pu - gi pa - ru * * * * * buli su - te - sur ina
growing of fruit * * * * * cattle, directing in


 50.  ta - lit - ti * * * * * duḥ - du * * - i ya
good fortune * * * * * plenty * * * my *

 su - um - mu - ru i - gal - lum
watch (?) they keep (?).

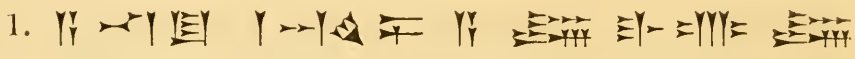

 ya zab-tak ab-bu-šu-nu bu-šu-ris * * * *
*the father my begetter, in order(?) I placed(?) them as * * * **


8. 
 Ili rabati ip-se-te ya damiḫti ḫa-dis
The great Gods my good deeds joyfully



 ip-pal-šu va ina ki-bi-ti su-nu zir-ti u-sib
established, and by their high command I firmly sat on

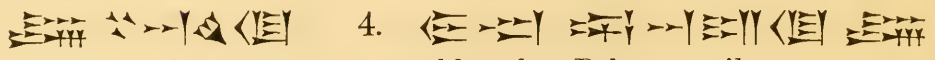

 'ḏa-a-bis ina kuzzu abi bani ya
the throne of the father my begetter.


CYLINDER B, COLUMN I, LINES 1 TO 24.


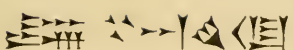
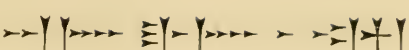
1. 
 A-na-ku Assur-bani-pal ṣar rab-u ṣar
I am Assurbanipal the great king, the powerful king,

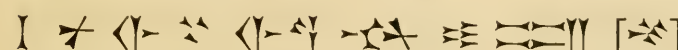


 dan-nu ṣar kissat ṣar Assur ṣar kip-rat
the king of nations, king of Assyria, king of the four

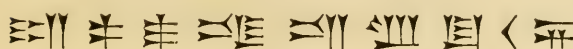
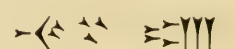

 arba-te zi-it lib-bi Assur-aḫ-iddina ṣar kissat
regions; proceeding from the body of Esarhaddon, king of nations,




 ṣar Assur sakkanaku Bab-il ṣar
king of Assyria, high priest of Babylon, king of

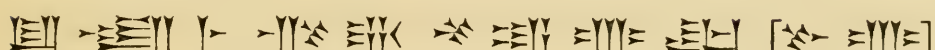

 Sumiri va Akkadi lib-pal-pal Sin-aḫi-irba
the Sumir and Akkad; grandson of Sennacherib,

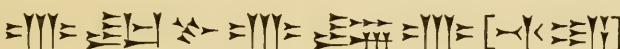

 I  6. 
 sar -kissat sar Assur Ili rabati ina puhri
king of nations, king of Assyria. The great Gods in their

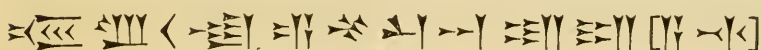

 7. 
 su-nu si-mat damiq-te i-sim-[mu] uz-nu
assembly a good account have heard, and

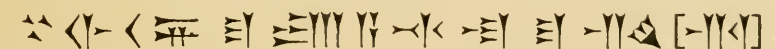

 8. 
 ra-pa-as-tu is-ru-ku-u-ni kul-lat duppani
attentive ears have given; and to all the

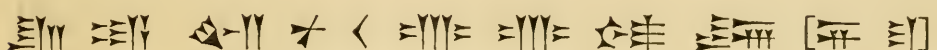
 9. 
 sadr-ru-ti u-sa-hi-zu ka-ra-si ina puhri
inscribed tablets they caused my mind to attend. In the

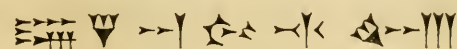
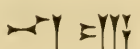

 lu-li-mi zi-kar sum-ya u-sar-[bu-u]
assembly of the mighty, the renown of my name they magnified,


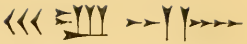
10.  11. 
 u-sar-bu-u sar-u-[ti-ya] du-un-nu
and enlarged [my] empire. Strength,

 12. 
 zik-ru-u-tu e-mu-qa-an zi-ra-[a-ti] u
renown, and powerful forces they exalted


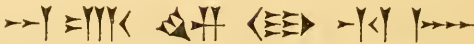
 13. 
 -sat-lim-u-ni ma-ta-a-ti la ma-gi-[ri] ina
increased to me, and countries disobedient into entrusted




 qati ya im-nu-u-u-sam-zu in-[ni va]
my hand they gave. They strengthened(?) me and



14.  * * * * * 15. 
 sa-an-gu-ti ih * * * * * na-dan
*the priests * * * * * the*

 16. 
 zi - bi ya i - lu eli il(?) * * * es - rit ili
*gifts of my fingers, the Gods over * * * the temples of*



 17. 
 rabati beli ya * * * * * * bi sa
*the great Gods my lords * * * * * bi of*

 18. 
 huraz * * * * * sukulli - - - - -
*gold. * * * * * winged figures(?)*


 19. 
 tin - mi * * * * * ina babati su - un ul - ziz Bit * * *
*columns * * * * * in their gates I set up, Bit * * **

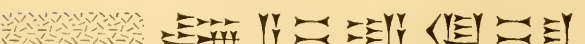

20.  21. 
 Bit - mas masu Bit - bilat - matati Bit * * * * * ki - ma
*Bit mas masu, Bit bilat matati, Bit * * * * * like a*



 22. 
 si - ši - it rab - u * * * * * allat nap - sat * * *
*great * * * * * lady of life * * **

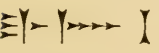


23.  24. 
 e - li * * * * * vad - duk * * * * *
*over * * * * * * * * * * **




FRAGMENT OF A LETTER, K, 2641.

1.  * * * * * rab - i šar kissat šar Bab - ili
 * * * * * *great, king of nations, king of Babylon,*


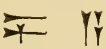
2.  3. 
 * * * * * šar a - bi ya ki - bi va * * * * * u
 * * * * * *the king my father in consort with me ; * * * * **




 4. 
 šar kissat šar Assur ablu ka - a va * * * *
king of nations, king of Assur, thy son, and * * * *


 5. 

 rabati su * * * * * dan-nis lu - u šalim - mu
his great * * * * * *much peace* * *

6. 

 7. 

 Rest of obverse lost.
 * * * * a - ma * * * * ya
 * * * * * * * * * * my

On reverse :

1. 

 * * * bani - pal
 * * * *banipal*

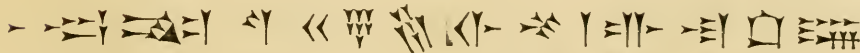
2. 

 * * * Assur
 * * * *Assyria.*

The following is the most probable restoration of this fragment :

“ [To Esarhaddon] the great [king], king of nations, king of
 “ Babylon, [king of the four regions,] the king my father in consort
 “ with me ; [from Assurbanipal] the great [king], king of nations,
 “ king of Assyria, thy son * * * * his great [men(?) to the king my
 “ lord, may there be] much peace * * * * * my * * * * *.”

On reverse : “ [Palace of Assur]banipal [king of nations, king
 “ of] Assyria.”

DATE ON SALE TABLET K.


 Ina arah abu immu 27 li - mu Mar - la - rim
In the month of Ab, the 27th day, the eponymy of Marlarmi, the

tur - tan Ku * * ina tar - iz Assur -bani - pal sar

*tartan Ku * * in the beginning [of the reign] of Assurbanipal,*

Assur
king of Assyria.

From these texts we learn that Assurbanipal was the son of Esarhaddon, and grandson of Sennacherib, and that he was made king of Assyria during his father's lifetime, on the 12th day of the month Iyyar (April), in the eponymy of Marlirim; which, according to the Assyrian eponym canon, was B.C. 668; and this year is further given in Ptolemy's canon as the last year of Esarhaddon. Ptolemy's list for this period being—

Ασαριδιων υγ' [13 years] π' [end 60 year N.] B.C. 680-668.

Σαοσδουχίνου χ' [20 years] ρ' [end 80 year N.] B.C. 667-648.

Saosduchin, the successor of Esarhaddon at Babylon (according to Ptolemy), is the brother of Assurbanipal, usually called Saulmugina. He was made tributary king of Babylon, on the death of Esarhaddon (see Part ix).

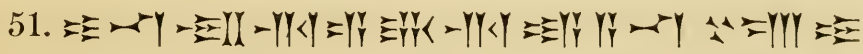
PART II.

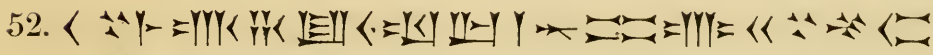
The First Egyptian War.



TEXTS.

The texts of this part of the history are, Cylinder A, col. i, line 51, to col. ii, line 60; Cylinder B, col. i, line 34, to col. ii, line 22. The text of Cylinder B being in most places the same as Cylinder A only the variant passages need notice; the same may be said of Cylinder C, which has one variant passage, but otherwise agrees with Cylinder B. Cylinder E gives a different text, part only of which is preserved. Tablet K, 3083, has a passage connecting this text with that of the large Egyptian Tablets, K, 2675, and K, 228. Beside the Assyrian texts it is necessary here to give some notice of the Egyptian inscriptions bearing on the subject.

CYLINDER A, COLUMN I, LINE 51, TO COLUMN II, LINE 60.

51. 
 I - na - maḥ - re - e gar - ri ya a - na Ma - gan *gir*
In my first expedition to Makan

52. 
 va Mi - luḥ - ḥa lu - u - al - lik Tar - qu - u ṣar Mu - zur
and Meroe I went. Tirhakah king of Egypt

 53. 
 Ku - u - ši sa Assur - aḥ - iddina ṣar Assur
and Ethiopia, of whom Esarhaddon king of Assyria, the

𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 54. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 abu ba -nu-u a abikta su is -ku-nu va i -bi - lu
father my begetter, his overthrow had accomplished; and had

𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 55. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 mat šu va su - u Tar - qu - u da - na - an
taken possession of his country; and he Tirhakah, the power of

𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 Assur Istar va Ili rabati beli ya
Assur Ishtar and the great Gods my lords

56. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 im - si va it - ta -gil a - na e - muq ra -ma - ni su
despised, and trusted to his own might.

57. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 e - li šarri ke - (e) -pa -a -ni sa ki - rib
Of the kings and governors whom in the midst

𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 58. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 Mu - zūr u -pa - ki -du abu ba -nu-u a a - na
of Egypt, the father my begetter had appointed;

𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 (v. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡) 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 59. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 da - a - ki ḥab (v. ḥa - ba) - a - te va e - kim
to slay, plunder, and to capture

(v. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡) 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 (v. ki - mu) Mu - zūr il - li - kan zīr - us -su -un
Egypt, he came against them;

60. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 e - ru - uv - va u - sib ki - rib Mi - im - pi
he entered, and sat in Memphis, the

61. 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡
 alu sa abu ba -nu- u a ik - su - du va a - na
city which the father my begetter had taken, and to the

me - şir Assur u - tir - ra (v. ru)
 boundaries of Assyria had added. I was

al - la - ku ھا - an - du ina ki - rib Ninua il -
 walking round in the midst of Nineveh, and

-lik - av - va u - sa - an - na - a ya - a - ti eli
 one came and repeated [this] to me; over

ip - se - e - ti an - na - a - ti lib - bi i - gug
 these things my heart

(v. gu - ug) va iz - za - ru - uḫ ka - bi - ti [ina
 was bitter and much afflicted; [by

ki - bit] Assur va Istar Assur - i - [tu] ad - ke - e
 the command] of Assur and the Goddess Assuritu I

e - mu - ki ya zi - ra - a - ti sa Assur va
 gathered my powerful forces, which Assur and

Istar u - mal - lu - u qa - tu - u a a - na Mu - zur
 Istar had placed in my hands. To Egypt

va Ku - u - ši us - te - se - ra mur - ra - nu ina
 and Ethiopia I directed the march; in

mi - ti - iq gar - ri ya 22 şarri sa
 the course of my expedition 22 kings of

a - hi [tam - ti va qabal tam - ti] ka - li
the side of the [sea and the middle of the sea,] all

72. ardi da - [gil pa - ni ya] 73. ina mah - ri ya
tributaries dependent [on me], to my presence

[il - lik - u - niv - va u - na - as - si - qu niri ya]
[came and kissed my feet].

74. sarri sa - a - tu - [nu] * * * * 75. ina tam - ti
*Those kings * * * * on sea*

va na - ba - [li gar - ri - ti su - nu u - zab - bit]
and land [their roads I took,]

76. ur - hu pa - da - nu * * * * * 77. a - na
*the straight path * * * * * for*

na - ra - ru - ti ha - maḍ sa sarri ki - pa - a - ni
the entire aid (i.e. restoration) of the kings and governors

78. sa ki - rib Mu - zur ardi - (ni) da - gil pa - ni
who in the midst of Egypt (were) tributaries dependent on

ya ur - ru - hi - is ar - de - e va al - lik
me; quickly I descended and went

a - di Kar - ba - ni - ti Tar - qu - u sar
to Karbanit. Tirbakah king

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 81. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 Mu - zur va Ku - u - ši ki - rib Mi - im - pi a - lak
of Egypt and Ethiopia, in the midst of Memphis, of the

𐎶
 gar - ri ya is - me - e va a - na e - pis qabal
progress of my expedition heard; and to make war,

82. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 kakki taḥaz a - na maḥ - ri ya id - ka - a
fighting and battle, to my presence he gathered the

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 83. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 zabi taḥazi su ina tugul - ti Assur Istar va
men of his army. In the service of Assur, Ishtar, and

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 84. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 Ili rabati beli ya in taḥaz zir rap - si
the great Gods, my lords, on the wide battle field I

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 85. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 as - ku - na abikta umman su Tar - qu - u ina ki - rib
accomplished the overthrow of his army. Tirhakah in the midst of

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 86. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 Mi - im - pi is - ma - a taḥ - te - e umman su
Memphis, heard of the defeat of his army;

87. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 88. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 nam - ri - ri Assur va Istar iṣ - ḥu - pu su va
the terror of Assur and Ishtar overcame him, and

87. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 88. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 il - li - ku maḥ - ḥu - ur me - lam - mi ṣar -
he went back(?), my royal

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 88. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 u - ti ya ik - tu - mu su va sa u - za - ḥi - i - nu
advance overwhelmed him, and they brought(?)

Maje

89.
 in - ni Ili su pan mas-ki Mi - im - pi
to me(?) his Gods before my camp, Memphis

u - vaš- šir va a- na su - zu - ub nāpī - ti su
he abandoned, and to save his life

90.
 in - na - bit a- na ki - rib Ni - ha alu
he fled into Thebes. That city

su - a - tu az - bat umman ya u - se - rib u - se - sib
I took, my army I caused to enter and rest in

i - na lib - bi
the midst of it.

92.
 Ni - ku - u šar Mi - im - pi va Ša - ai
Necho king of Memphis and Sais.

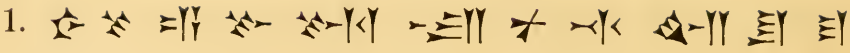


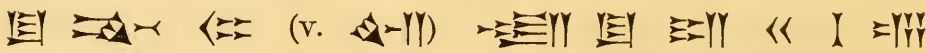
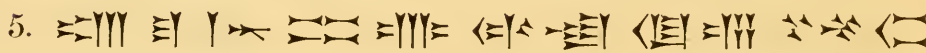

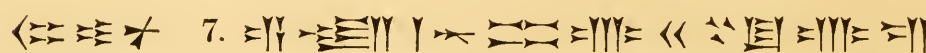
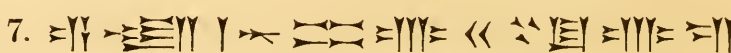

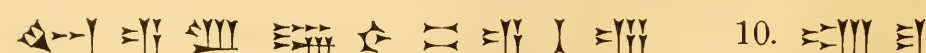

93.
 Šar - lu - da - ri šar Zi - hi - nu
Sarludari king of Pelusium(?).

94.
 Pi - sa - an - ḥu - ru šar Na - at - ḥu - u
Pisan-hor king of Natho.

95.
 Pa - aq - ru - ru šar (Pi) - sab - tu
Paqruru king of Pi-supt.

96.
 Pu - uk - ku - na - an - ni - ha - pi šar Ha - at - ḥi - ri - bi
Pukkunanni-hapi king of Athribis.

COLUMN II.

1.  Seme e - bu - uş şu - nu - ti im - su va
The good I did to them they despised,
2.  lib - ba su - nu - (ti) ik - bu - ud limutti da - bab -
and their hearts devised evil; seditious
- zur*  (ti) şur - ra - a - ti id - bu - bu va mi - lik la
words they spoke, and evil council
-  ku - sir mi (v. im) - li - ku ra - man su - un
they counselled among themselves;
5.  um - ma Tar - qu - u ul - tu ki - rib Mu - zur
thus: "Tirhakah from the midst of Egypt
6.  i - na - kit - u va at - tu - ni a - sa - ba ni
is cut off, and to us our seats
-  mi - i - nu 7.  e - li Tar - qu - u şar ku - u - şı
remain(?)." Unto Tirhakah king of Ethiopia
8.  a - na sa - kan a - de - e va şa - li - mi u - ma -
to make agreement and alliance they
-  he - e - ru rak - be - e su - un 10.  um - ma
directed their messengers, thus:

su - lum - mu - u ina bi - ri - in - ni lis - sa - kin va *kas?*
 "May an alliance by this treaty be established, and *our*

11. ni - in - id (v. dag) - ga - ra a - ha - mis
we will help each other ;

12. mat a-he - en - na - a ni - zu - uz va ai ib - ba - si
the country on the other side we will strengthen, and may there not

in bi - ri (-in) - ni sa - nu - uv - va be - luv a - na
be in this treaty any other lord." Against

umman Assur e - muq bi - lu - ti - ya sa a - na
the army of Assyria the force of my dominion, which to

kit - ri su - nu us - zi - zu is - te - ni' - hu - u
their aid had been raised, they devised

16. a - mat limut - ti su - ut - saki ya a - ma - a - ti
a wicked plot. My generals of this plot

17. an - na - a - ti is - mu - u rak - be - e su un a - di
heard ; their messengers and

sip - ra - a - ti su - nu iz - ba - tu - niv va e - mu - ru
their dispatches they captured, and saw

19. ip - sit sur - ra - a - ti su - un šarri an - nu - ti
their seditious work. These kings

(E) 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 38. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 (va) al - lu ḥuraz ši - mat šaru - ti su as - kun
 ornaments of gold, his royal image I made for

I 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 [𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠] 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 (𐎶𐎵𐎠) I
 su semiri ḥuraz u - [rak - ki - ša] sangu - te - (e) su
 him, rings of gold I fastened on his feet,

39. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 (𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠) 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 gir (parzil) sib - bi sa aḥ - zu su ḥuraz
 a scimitar (of steel,) its sheath of gold,

40. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 * * * * * 41. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 ni - bit sum ya * * * * * a - din su ruqubi
 the glory of my name * * * * * I gave him. Chariots,

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 42. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 [𐎶𐎵𐎠
 susi pari a - [na
 horses, and mules for his

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 43. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 šaru] - ti su a - kiš - šu su - ut - saki
 kingdom I appointed ; my generals

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 44. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 [𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠] 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I
 ya sanuti a - na [Mu - zur it] - ti su
 as governors, to [Egypt] with him I

𐎶𐎵𐎠 45. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 < 𐎶𐎵𐎠 > 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 as - pur a - sar abu ban - u a ina sa - ai a - na
 sent. The place where the father my begetter, in Sais to

𐎶𐎵𐎠 < 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I 46. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I
 šar - u - te ip - kid - du su a - na mas - gar - i su
 the kingdom had appointed him, to his district I

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I 47. (𐎶𐎵𐎠) 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 I
 u - tir su (va) Nabu - se - zib - a - ni ablu su
 restored him ; (and) Neboshazban his son

- >Y Y [Y<] >Y Y< >Y< >Y 48. >Y (v. >Y >Y >Y)
 ina [Ha] - at - ha - ri - ba dabtu (v. da - ab - tu)
 in Athribes. Benefits and favours,

<Y >Y <Y >Y >Y >Y 49. >Y >Y >Y
 damqatu eli sa abi ba - ni ya u - sa - tir
 beyond [those] of the father my begetter, I caused to restore,

>Y >Y >Y >Y 50. Y >Y <Y Y [Y >Y >Y >Y]
 va e - pu - uş - şu Tar - qu - u a [na Ku - u - şı]
 and gave to him. Tirhakah to [Ethiopia]

>Y >Y >Y 51. >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y
 in - nab - tu su - ru - bat kakki Assur bil ya *tuklati*
 fled; the might of the soldiers of Assur my

>Y >Y >Y 52. >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y
 iş - ħup su va il - lik simti mu - si su
 lord overwhelmed him, and he went to his place of night (i.e. died).



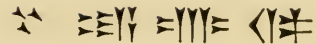

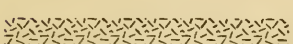

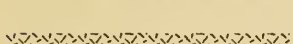
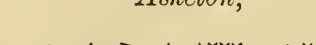
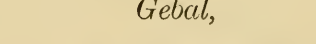
53. >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y
 arka - nu Ur - da - ma - ne - e ablu bilati su
 Afterwards Rudammon, son of his consort,

54. >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y 55. >Y >Y >Y
 u - sib ina kuzzu şaru - ti su Ni - ha
 sat on his royal throne. Thebes

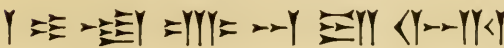

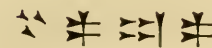
>Y >Y >Y >Y >Y 56. >Y >Y >Y >Y
 alu dan - nu - ti su is - kun u - paş - ħi - ra
 his fortified city he made, and he gathered







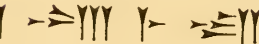


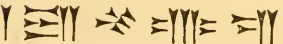


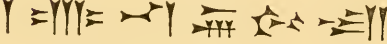


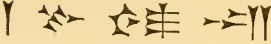

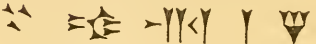


>Y >Y >Y 57. Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y [Y >Y >Y]
 el - lat şu a - na mit - ħu - zi umnani ya [abli]
 his forces to fight my army, [the sons]

>Y >Y >Y 58. >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y >Y
 Assur sa ki - rib Mi - im - pi it - ka - a
 of Assyria; who within Memphis gathered in the

- b.  Ba - ha - al
Bahal  *şar*  *Zur - ri*
king of *Tyre,*
- c.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *Ya - u - di*
king of *Judah,*
- d.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *U - du - mi*
king of *Edom,*
- e.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *Ma - ha - ab*
king of *Moab,*
- f.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *Ha - zi - ti*
king of *Gaza,*
- g.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *Iz - qa - lu - na*
king of *Askelon,*
- h.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *Av - gar - ru - na*
king of *Ekron,*
- i.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *Gu - ub - li*
king of *Gebal,*
- j.  * * * * *
* * * * * *şar*  *A - ru - a - di*
king of *Arvad,*




Six lines (*k, l, m, n, o, p*) lost.

- q.  I - tu - u - an - da - ar  *şar*  *Pa - ap - pa*
Ithu-ander *king of* *Paphos,*


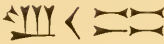


- r.  E - re - e - şu
Eresu  şar *king of*  Şi - il - lu - u
Soli,
- s.  Da - ma - şu
Damastes  şar *king of*  Ku - ri - i
Curium,
- t.  Rum - mi - şu
Rummisu  şar *king of*  Ta - mi - zi
Tamissus,
- u.  Da - mu - u - şi
Damusi  şar *king of*  Am - ti - ħa - da - az - ti
Ammochosta,
- v.  U - na - şa - gu - şu
Unasagus  şar *king of*  Li - di - ni
Lidini,
- w.  Pu - zu - zu
Puzuzu  şar *king of*  Up - ri - dis - sa
Aphrodisia,
- x.  puħur 22  Şarri sa &c.
making 22 *kings of,* &c.

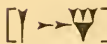


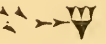


Cylinders B and C omit the last fourteen Egyptian kings, Column i, lines 98 to 111, Cylinder A.

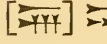

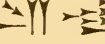
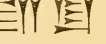
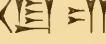



CYLINDER B, COLUMN II, LINES 1 TO 12, VARIANT PASSAGE FOR COLUMN II, LINES 25 TO 50, CYLINDER A.


1.  Şa - ai  Bi - in - di - di  Za - ħa - nu
Sais, *Mendes,* *and* *Zoan,*




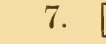


FRAGMENT OF COLUMN I, CYLINDER E.

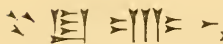




1.   2.  
 * * * * * ru - u - qu * * * * * a - lak ku
 * * * * * remote * * * * * I had gone.


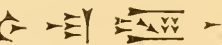

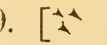



3.      
 [Assur] alh - iddina sar Assur abu ba - nu - u a
Esarhaddon king of Assyria, the father my begetter,

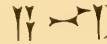

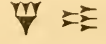

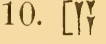

4.       5.  
 [ir] - du va il - li - ku ki - rib sa abikta
had descended and gone into the midst of it; the over-

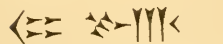
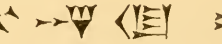



    
 Tar - qu - u sar Ku - u - si is - ku - nu va
throw of Tirhakah king of Ethiopia he had accomplished, and


6.     7.  
 u - par - ri - ru el - lat su Mu - zur
scattered his forces. Egypt and

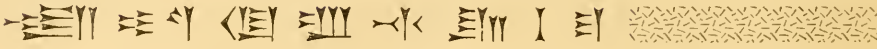
   8.  
 Ku - u - su ik - su - du va [ina la] me - ni
Ethiopia he had taken, and its innumerable


    9.   
 is - lu - la sal - la - as su [matu su] - a - tu ina
spoils he had carried off; that country, the

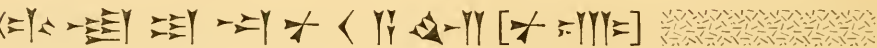
(v.     - va) 10.  
 (v. a - na) si - hir - ti sa i - bi - luv - va [a - na]
whole of it, he took possession of, and to

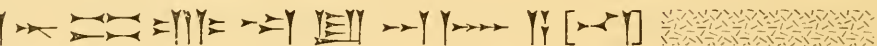
   11.  
 me - sir Assur u - tir suni
the borders of Assyria he added. The former

b. 
 55 zalam šaru - ti su-nu * * * * *
 55 of their royal statues * * * * *

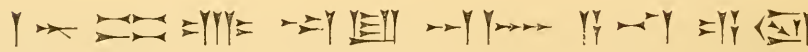
c. 
 li - i-tu ki - sit - ti qati su va * * * * *
 the glory acquired by his hands and * * * * *



d. 
 ina ma-ħa-za-a-ni e - ziri sa ki - rib' * * * * *
 in the cities and temples, which are in the midst * * * * *

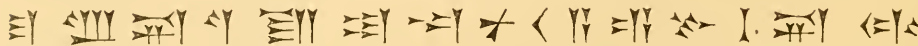
e. 
 ul - tu abu ba-nu-u a im [nu - u] * * * * *
 from the father my begetter revolted * * * * *



f. 
 Tar - qu - u ba - lu Ili a [na] * * * * *
 Tirhakah against the Gods to * * * * *

K, 2675, AND K, 228. OBVERSE LINES 2 TO 69.

2. 
 Tar - qu - u ba - lu Ili a - na e - kim
 Tirhakah against the Gods, to capture

 3. 
 Mu - zur us - tam - za - a a - na da - [a - ki] * * *
 Egypt made a gathering to fight. The evil


 ma - ru - us - tu sa abu ba - nu - u a e - pu - su - us ul
 * * * which the father my begetter had done him, he

 4. 
 ip - pal - kit ina lib - bi su da - na - an Assur bel
 forgot not in his heart; the power of Assur my lord he

ya e - mi - is va it - ta - gil a - na e - inuq
despised, and trusted to his own

5. ra - ma - ni su il - li - kan va ki - rib Mi - im - pi
might. He came and into Memphis

e - ru - uv - va alu su - a - tu u - tir ra - ma - nu su
he entered, and that city he restored to himself.

6. e - li nisi Assur sa ki - rib Mu - zur
Against the men of Assyria, who within Egypt

ardani da - gil pa - ni ya sa Assur - ah - iddina
were tributaries dependent on me, whom Esarhaddon

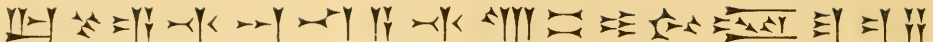
sar Assur abu ba - nu - u a a - na sar - u - ti
king of Assyria, the father my begetter, to the kingdoms had

8. ip - ki - du ina lib - bi a - na da - a - ki ha - ba - a - te
appointed in the midst [of it], to slay, plunder, and

sa - la - a - li u - ma - he - e - ra um - man su
spoil he sent forth his army.


9. al - la - ku ha - an - du ina ki - rib Ninua il - li - kan
I was walking round in the midst of Nineveh and one came


10. va u - sa - an - na - a ya - a - pi (v. si) e - li
and repeated [this] to me, over



 ip -se - e - ti an - na - a - ti lib - bi i - gu - ug va iz - za


these things my heart was bitter and much



 - ri - ih ka - bat - ti 11. 


 - al - ši - ma tur - tan


afflicted. I collected the tartan



 sanuti a - di zabi qati su - nu e - mu - ki ya


prefects and the troops in their hands, my powerful



 12. 


 zirati a - na na - ra - ru - ti ha - mad sa

forces, for the restoration of the




 şarri sanuti ardana da - gil pa - ni ya

kings and prefects tributaries dependent on me;

13. 


 ur - ru - ut de - e - mu as - kun su - nu - ti

an urgent command I gave them, the



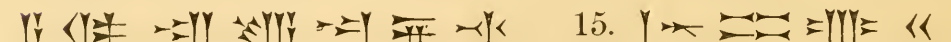
 mur - ra - an Mu - zur u - sa - as - ki - na sepi su - un

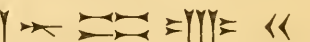
road to Egypt I caused their feet to take;

14. 

 u - ris ha - an - dis ir - du - u il - li - ku


earnestly and joyfully they marched down and went



 a - di Kar - ba - ni - ti 15. 

 Tar - qu - u şar

to Karbanit. Tirhakah king of



 Ku - u - ši sa a - lak unman ya ki - rib Mi - im - pi

Ethiopia who, of the progress of my army in the midst of Memphis

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎵) 16. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 is - me - e (v. va) a - na e - pis qabal kakku tahaz
heard and to make war fighting, and battle he

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 umman su id - ka - a iş - di - ra me - eḫ - rit unman ya
gathered his army and set them in array in front of my army.

17. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ina tu - gul - ti Assur Sin Ili rabati beli
In the service of Assur, Sin and the great Gods my lords,

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 18. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ya a - lik i - di ya ina tahaz zeri abikta su
who march before me; in the battle field his overthrow they

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 is - ku - nu zabi tug - la - ti su u - ra - aṣ - ši - bu ina
accomplished, his fighting men they destroyed with the ^{pierced}


𐎶𐎵𐎶 19. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 kakki sa - a - su ḫat - tu pa - luḫ - tu im - kut ṣu ^{pu}
sword. Himself, terrible fear struck him,

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 20. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 va il - li - ku maḫ - ḫu - ur ul - tu
and he went back, From

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Mi - im - pi alu - ṣaru - ti su a - sar tu - gul - ti su
Memphis his capital city and his fortified place,

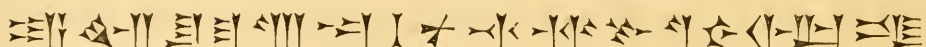
𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 21. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 uṣ - zi va a - na su - zu - b na - pis - ti su
he went out, and to save his life in a

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 22. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ki - rib elap ir - kip va karaṣ ṣu
ship he sailed; his camp he

35. 


 va ip - ru - zu ma-mit šun dab - ti abi ba - ni

and broke their pledges; the benefits of the father my



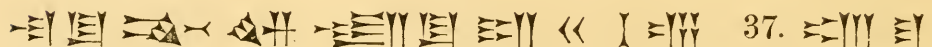
 ya im - su va lib - ba su-nu- ti ik - bu-ud limut - tu

begetter they despised, and their hearts devised evil;

36. 

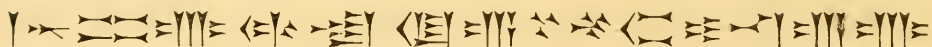
 da - bab - ti sur- ra - a - ti id - bu - bu va mi - lik

sedition words they spoke, and evil




 la ku - sir im - li - ku ra - man su - un um - ma

council they counselled among themselves; thus:




 Tar - qu - u ul - tu ki - rib Mu - zur i - na - kit - u

"Tirhakah from the midst of Egypt is cut off,



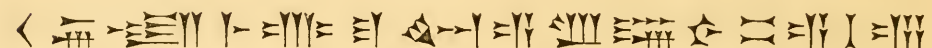
 va at - tu - ni a - sa - ba ni mi - i - nu e - li

and to us our seats are numbered." Unto




 Tar - qu - u šar Ku - u - ši a - na sa - kan a - de - e

Tirhakah king of Ethiopia to make agreement




 va ša - li - mi u - ma - he - e - ru rak - be - e su - un

and alliance, they directed their messengers

39. 

 um - ma šu - lum - mu - u ina bi - ri - in - ni

thus: "May an alliance by this treaty be



 lis - sa - kin (v. kin) va ni - in - dag - ga - ra a - ha - mis

established, and we will help each other;

40. 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 mat a-he-en-na-a ni-zu-uz va ai ib-ba-si
the country on the other side we will strengthen, and let there not be

𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 41. 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 ina bi-ri-in-ni sa-nu-uv-va be-luv a-na
in this treaty any other lord." Against

𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 umman Assur gab-sa-a-ti ya is-te-ni-hu-u
the army of Assyria, my strength, they devised a

𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 42. 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 (v. 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠)
 a-mat limut-ti a-na su-zu-ub (v. na-bi) *two*
wicked plot. To save

𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 na-pis-ti su-un ik-ri-mu hul-lu-qu a-di
their lives being captured; they separated, until

𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 43. 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 la ba-se-e su-ut-saki ya a-ma-a-ti
there were none [together]. My generals of this plot

𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 an-na-a-ti is-mu-u va ik-ki-lu nik-lat šun
heard, and concealed their plans; prevent

44. 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 rak-be-e su-un a-di sip-ra-a-ti su-nu
their messengers and their instructions

𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 iz-ba-tu-niv-va e-mu-ru ip-sit sur-ra-a-ti
they captured, and saw their seditious

𐎠 𐎠 45. 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠
 su-un Šar-lu-da-ri Ni-ik-ku-u
work. Sarludari and Necho

iz - bat - u - niv - va ina bi - ri - ti parzil(?) is - qa - ti parzil(?)
they took, and in bonds of iron and fetters of iron

u - tam - mi - hu qati va niri ma mit Assur sar
they bound their hands and feet. The oath of Assur king

Ili ik - su - uş - şu - nu - ti va sa ih - du - u
of the Gods took them, who sinned

ina a - de - e rabati da - ab - ti qa - tus - su - un
against the great ones (i.e. Gods), who had sought the good

u - ba - hi - i va sa e - pu - su - şu - nu - ti du - un - qu
of their hands and who had given them favours;

48. va nisi alani ma - la it - ti su - nu
and the people of all the cities with them

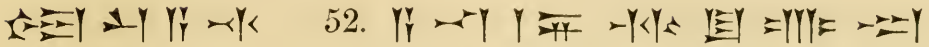
ik - bu - du a - mat limut - ti zahiri va
devised an evil design. Small and

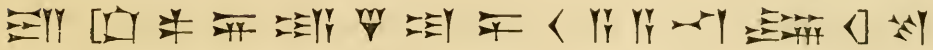
rabati ina kakki u - sam - [ki - tu] * * * * * la
*great with the sword they destroyed * * * * * did not*


e - zi - bu ina lib - bi va sa - a - su - un a - di
leave in the midst; and them to

[Ninua] a - di maḥ - ri ya ub - lu - ni va
 [Nineveh] to my presence they brought; and

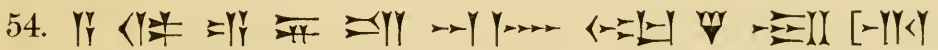

 a - na - ku Assur - bani - pal * * * * * mun - şa - aḥ
*I, Assurbanipal * * * * * bestower of*

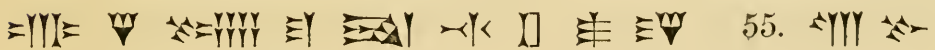

 52. dam - qa - a - ti a - na Ni - ik - ku - u arad
favours: to Necho the tributary



 da - [gil pa - ni ya sa abu banu - u a a - na şar - u] - te
dependent [on me, whom the father my begetter to the kingdom]

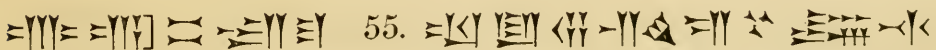

 53. ip - ki - du ina Kar - belu - matati re - e - mu
had appointed in Kar-belmatati. Favour I

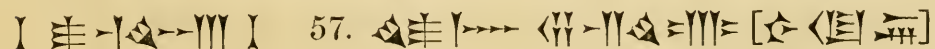

 ar - si su va kit - ti [am(?)] di - iṣ - şu va
granted him, and a covenant I appointed him,


 54. a - de - e ni - is Ili eli sa maḥ - [ri
the observances of the Gods stronger than before [I


 55. u - sa - tir va it - ti su] as - pur lib - bu
caused to be restored, and with him] I sent. His heart


 u - sar - ḥi - iṣ şu va lu - [bul - ti bir - mi
I caused to rejoice, and [costly] garments


 55. u - lab] - bi - şu va al - lu ḥuraṣ şı - mat şaru - ti
I placed upon him, and ornaments of gold, his royal image


 57. su as - kun su semiri ḥuraṣ u - [rak - ki - şa]
I made for him, rings of gold I fastened on

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 I 58. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 I 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 sangu-ti su gir sib-bi sa aḥ - zu su ḥuraḥ
 his feet, a scimitar, the sheath of which was gold,

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 I 59. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ni-bit sum ya * * * * * a-din su ruqubi
 the glory of my name * * * * * I gave him. Chariots,

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 susi pari a-na [ṣaru] - ti
 horses, and mules for his kingdom

I 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 60. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 su a - kiṣ - ṣu su - ut - saki ya
 I appointed; my generals as

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 sanuti a-na [Mu-ḫur it] - ti su as-pnr
 governors to [Egypt] with him I sent.

61. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 a - sar abu ban - u a ina Sa - ai sa
 The place where the father my begetter, in Scis the name

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 I 62. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 [Kar-belu] matati sum su a-na ṣar - u - te ip - kid - du
 of which is Kar-belmatati; to the kingdom had appointed

I 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 I 63. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 su a - na mas-gan - i su u - tir su ḍa - ab - tu
 him, to his district I restored him. Benefits and

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 damqatu eli sa abi ba - ni ya u - sa - tir va
 favours, beyond those of the father my begetter, I caused to restore, and

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 64. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 I
 e - pu - uṣ ṣu va Nabu - se - zib - an - ni ablu su
 gave to him: and Neboshazban his son

- >II [YK] >II >II >II >II 65. >II >II >II >II
 ina [Ha]- at - ھا - ri - ba sa Li - mir -
 in Athribes which Limir-

>II >II >II >II >II I >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II
 pa-te - ši - assur sum su a - na şar - u - te as - kun
patesi-Assur is its name; to the kingdom I appointed.

66. >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II
 Tar - qu - u şar Ku-u- ši ھا - tu pu - luḥ - ti
Tirhakah king of Ethiopia, terrible fear

>II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II
 bil- ti ya iş - ھا - up su va il - lik simti mu- si su
of my power overwhelmed him, and he went to his place of night.






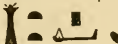
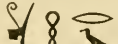
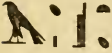






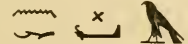


67. >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II
 Ur - da - ma - ne - e ablu bilati su ina kuzzu su u - sib
Rudammon son of his consort, sat on his throne

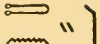





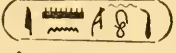
>II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II 68. >II >II >II >II >II >II
 va u - ma - hi - ir ma - a - tu Ni - ha a - na
and governed the country. Thebes he

>II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II
 dan - nu - ti su is - kun u - pa - ھا - el - lat su
fortified for himself, and gathered his forces

69. >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II
 a - na e - pis qabal va taḥaz eli unman ya
to make war and battle, against my army

>II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II >II
 kakki su u - sat - ba - a iz - ba - ta mur - ra - na *har*
his soldiers he brought forward, and took the road.

meaning "long live the king." Sarludari was king of Zihinu, which probably represents Pelusium, the Hebrew יִזְיָה , the modern Tineh. The third king was Pisan-huru, hier.  Pishen-hor, he was ruler of Nathu, the island of Natho, hier.  Natru? The fourth king, Paqruru, hier.  Paqrar, had his seat at Pisabtu, hier.  Pi-supt. The fifth name, Pukkunannihapi, is evidently Egyptian, but has not yet been identified; he was king of Hathi ribi, or Athribis, hier.  Hattahirab. The sixth king has likewise an unidentified Egyptian name, he ruled at Henins, Heb. הַנִּינִס . The seventh king is Pudu-bisti, or Petubastes, hier.  Petsibast; he ruled at Zahan, or Tanis, Hebrew צָהָן , modern San. The eighth king, Unamuna, ruled at Nathu, either another place called Natho or hier.  Ntahru (Dendera). The ninth name is Har-si-yesu, hieroglyphic  Hor-si-esi; he was king of Zabnuti or Sebennytus. The tenth name is Buaiva, hier.  Buaiuva; he ruled at Bindidi, or Mendes, hier.  Bentat. The eleventh king, Şuşinq, or Shishak, hier.  Sheshanq; ruled at Busiru (Busiris), hier.  Pi-osiri-nebt. The twelfth king, Tap-naht, or Tnepachthus, hier.  Taf-necht; ruled at Bunubu, probably hier.  Bumbun. The thirteenth name, Pukkunannihapi, is the same as the fifth; his seat was at Ahni, possibly Heracleopolis. The next king Ipti-har-desu, ruled at Pizatti-hurunpiku. The fifteenth monarch has the name Nahti-huru-ansini; the first two elements in this name are equivalent to hier.  Necht-har; he was king of Pisabdinut. Bukur-ninip, the sixteenth king, was an Assyrian; he ruled at Paḥnuti. The position of the four last cities is doubtful, they were probably in Middle Egypt. Zihā, the seventeenth monarch, ruled at Siyaut, or Siyout, hier.  Saut. The next king, Lamintu, had his seat at Himuni or Chemmis, hier.  Hem-men. The nineteenth king was Ispi-maḍu of Taini, Thin,

or Abydos, hier.  Teni. The name of the last king, Manti-mi-anḥe, contains the Egyptian elements Muntu-mi-anche, but has not yet been found as a proper name; he was king of Niha, Heb. נִיחָ, Thebes; this name has not been found in hieroglyphics, the usual Egyptian names of Thebes being  Apt, and  Uab; but the Hebrew and Assyrian name for this city, resembles  Nahai, one of the names of Egypt. The narrative describes the intrigues carried on by these restored monarchs, led by Necho, Sarludari, and Paqruru, after the return of Assurbanipal to Nineveh, and their attempt to revolt, in conjunction with Tirhakah; the destruction of some of the cities, the captivity of Necho and Sarludari, and Tirhakah's death. The Egyptian inscriptions, and especially the Apis Stele, give us the reign of Tirhakah as immediately preceding that of Psammitichus (the son of Necho king of Sais). One Apis Stele gives us the following: "Year 20, 12th month, day 20, of the reign of Psammitichus, an apis died, and was buried in year 21, 2nd month, day 25; he was born year 26 of Tirhakah, and was enthroned in Memphis, 8th month, day 9, making 21 years." According to this tablet, there were about twenty-seven years between the accession of Tirhakah and that of Psammitichus. The successor of Tirhakah, called by the Assyrians Urdamane, has been identified with the Egyptian royal name  Rut-ammon; but another identification has been brought forward since; Dr. Haigh has suggested that Urdamane is the   Nut-mi-ammon, or Ammon-mi-nut, whose history as given on the stele discovered by M. Mariette in 1863, has a remarkable likeness to the Assyrian account of Urdamane. According to this tablet Nut-mi-ammon, when he came to the throne, had a dream, in which he saw two serpents, one on his right hand, the other on his left; and this dream was explained to him to mean that, as he possessed the south (Ethiopia), he should take the north (Egypt). He then set out at the head of his army, and marched to Elephantina; from there he went to Thebes, and from Thebes he approached Memphis. Here the chiefs of Lower Egypt disputed his advance; but, after defeating them, he entered the city in

triumph. While he stayed at Memphis, Paqrar, or Paqruru, the chief of Pi-supt, the leader of the rulers of Lower Egypt came and made submission to him.* Paqruru of Pisupt is evidently the fourth king in the Assyrian list, and the capture of Memphis by Ammon-mi-nut parallels the taking of Memphis by Urdamane. The cuneiform name of the Nile, Yaruhu, is the equivalent of the Hebrew יַרְדֵּן. Exodus i, 22.

* A translation of this Stele by M. Maspero is given in "Revue Archeologique," Mai, 1868.


PART III.


The Second Egyptian War.


TEXTS.

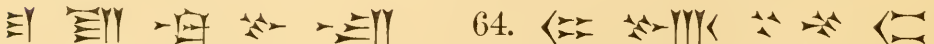
There are only two texts of this part of the history; one is the text common to Cylinders A, B, and C, found on Cylinder A, col. ii, lines 61 to 83; the other is K, 2675, obverse line 70 to reverse line 5.


CYLINDER A, COLUMN II, LINES 61 TO 83.


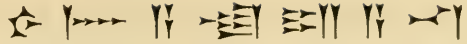
61.  Ina sanuṭe gar - ri ya a - na Mu - zur va
In my second expedition, to Egypt and


 Ku - u - ši us - te - es - se - ra mur - ra - nu
Ethiopia I directed the march.

 Ur - da - ma - ne - e a - lak gar - ri ya is - me - e
Rudammon of the progress of my expedition heard,

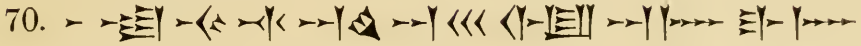
 va sa ak - bu - šu me - šir Mu - zur
and that I had crossed over the borders of Egypt.

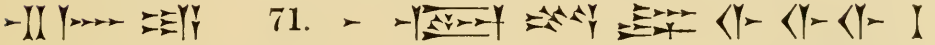

 Mi - im - pi u - vas - sir va a - na su - zu - ub
Memphis he abandoned, and to save his



 83. 
 it - ti ma - da - te sal - mis a - tu - ra a - na
With the tributes peacefully I returned to



 Ninua alu bilu - ti ya
Nineveh, the city of my dominion.


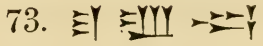
K, 2675, OBERSE LINE 70 TO REVERSE LINE 5.


70. 
 Ina tu - gul - ti Assur Sin va Ili rabati
In the service of Assur, Sin, and the great Gods

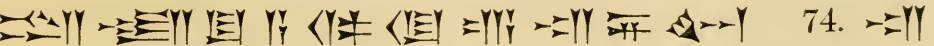
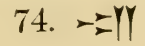

 71. 
 beli ya ina tahaz zer rap - si abikta su
my lords; in the wide battle field his overthrow they

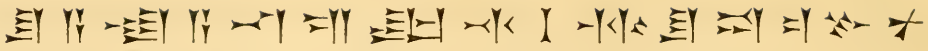

 is - ku - nu u - par - ri - ru el - lat şu
accomplished, and dispersed his forces.

72. 
 Ur - da - ma - ne - e e - dis ip - par - sid va e - ru - ub
Rudammon fled alone, and entered


 73. 
 a - na Ni - ha alu şaru - ti su ma - lak araḥ
into Thebes, his capital city. A journey of a month



 10 immi ur - ḥi pa - as - qu - u - ti arku su
and ten days on a difficult road, after him *roads*


 74. 
 il - li - ku a - di ki - rib Ni - ha alu
they went, to the midst of Thebes. That city,



 su - a - tu a - na ši - ħir - ti su ik - su - du iṣ - pu - nu


the whole of it they took, and swept



 a - bu - bis

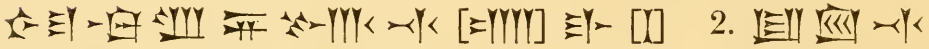
like a storm.

REVERSE.

1. 


 Ħuraz kaṣap e - par mat su ni - sik - ti abni

Gold and silver, the dust of his country, precious stones,




 ma - ak - ru ni - sir - ti [e -] kal [su] lu - bul - ti

was valuable(?) treasures of his palace, garments



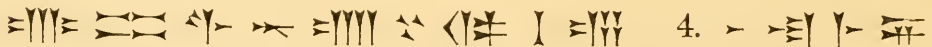
 bir - mi kitui susi rabati nisi

costly and beautiful(?), great horses, people



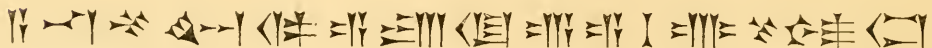
 zikir va ṣinnis * * * * za - a - ti pa - ge - e

male and female, bazati(?) page and




 u - qu - pi tar - bit sad - di su un ina la mi - ni

uqupi, the products of their mountains, without number,



 a - na mu - hu - de - e ultu ki - rib - e su u - se - zu - niṣ

in abundance from the country they brought out



 va im - nu u sal - la - tis a - na Ninua alu

and counted as spoil. To Ninereh, the city

𐎲 𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎲𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 bi - lu - ti ya sal - mis is - su - niv - va
of my dominion, peacefully they came up, and brought
 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 u - na - as - si - qu sepi ya
kissed my feet.

In the two versions of the second Egyptian war there is the same difference as that noticed in the former part. One narrative (Cylinder A) representing Assurbanipal as invading Egypt a second time, and driving out Urdamane; while K, 2675, represents Urdamane to have been defeated and expelled by the Assyrian forces in Egypt.

PART IV.

The Siege of Tyre and the Affairs of Lydia.

TEXTS.

The two principal texts of the Tyrian campaign (Cylinders A and B) only differ in the earlier part by Cylinder B introducing two clauses not found in Cylinder A; these are marked in parentheses (*b*, &c.). The latter part of this division in Cylinder B is sufficiently different to be given separately. The texts will then be Cylinder A, col. ii, line 84, to col. iii, line 42 (the clauses introduced in Cylinder B being in lines 86 and 87), Cylinder B, col. ii, line 54, to col. iii, line 4, K, 2675, reverse lines 13 to 31, and a fragment of Cylinder E.

CYLINDER A, COLUMN II, LINE 84, TO COLUMN III,
LINE 42.

84. [> III < | - III < > - II < |] III < > - II < | | > - II < > - II > - III III
gir [Ina salsi gar - ri] ya eli Ba - ha - li
 [In] my [third expedition] against Bahal

(v. > < |) << * < > - II < | 85. * * * III < > - II < | III
 (v. al) šar Zur - ri * * * lu - u al - lik
 king of Tyre * * * I went;

III I (v. III III) II * > - III III > - II < | III 86. > - II < | > - III III
 as-su (v. sa) a - mat šaru - ti ya la iz - zu - ru
 who my royal will disregarded and

> - II > - III * < > - III * > - III > - II < | > - II (v. > - III III) III
 la is - mu - u zi - kar sap - ti (v. sapti) ya
 did not hear the words of my lips;

87. hal- zu - ti eli su u -rak-kiş (b. * * - le - e
 towers round him I raised; (b. * * his

nisi su u -dan- nin ma - zir - tu) ina tam- ti *gar?*
 people, I strengthened, the watch) on sea

va na - ba - li gar- ri - ti su u -zab-bit (b. a-lak - ta
 and land; his roads I took; (b. his going out

su ab - ru - uz me va te - hu - u - ta ba-lađ
 I stopped, water and sea water to preserve

napisti su-nu a-na pi i su-nu u -sa-ki - ir
 their lives their mouths drank; ?

ina mi- şı - ri dan-ni sa la na -par-su - di e - şı - ir
 by a strong blockade, which removed not, I besieged

su-nu- ti) nap-sat şu -nu u - şı iq u - tir - ri *kar*
 them); their spirits I humbled and caused to melt away;

90. a - na niri ya u - sak - ni - iş şu -nu- ti
 to my yoke I made them submissive; the

91. bintu zi - it lib -bi su va binti ahi su
 daughter proceeding from his body and the daughters of his brothers

92. a - na e - pis sal tuglu - u - ti u - bi - la a - di
 for concubines he brought to my

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 [𐎠𐎢𐏁] 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 103. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 ma- ha - [di] a- na e - pis sal tuglu -u- ti a- na
 for a concubine to

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Ninua u - bil - av - va u - na - as-siq sepi ya
 Nineveh he brought, and kissed my feet.

104. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Mu- gal- lu şar Tab- alu sa it - ti şarri
 Mugallu king of Tubal, who against the kings

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 105. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠(?) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠(?) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 abi ya is(?) pu(?) da- za- a- ti bi- in - tu
 my fathers made(?) depredations, the daughter

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 106. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 zi - it lib - bi su va tir - ھا - ti
 proceeding from his body, and her great

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 ma- ha - aş - şı a- na e - pis sal tuglu - u - ti
 dowry, for a concubine

107. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 a- na Ninua u - bil - av - va u - na - as-siq
 to Nineveh he brought, and kissed

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 108. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 sepi ya e - li Mu - gal - li
 my feet. Over Mugallu

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 109. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 susi rabati man- da - at - tu mat- ti
 great horses and the tribute of the country the

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 110. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 sam - ma u - kin zir - us - su Sa - an - da - sar - mi
 sum I fixed upon him. Sandasarmi of

𐎶 𐎠 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 111. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Hi-lak - ka - ai sa a - na ṣarri abi ya
Cilicia, *who to the kings my fathers*

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 112. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 la ik - nu - su la i - su - du ab - sa - an su - un
did not submit, *and did not perform their pleasure,*

113. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 bintu zi - it lib - bi su it - ti nu - dun - ne - e
the daughter proceeding from his body, with many

114. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ma - ha - di a - na e - pis sal - tuglu - u - ti
gifts, for a concubine

115. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - na Ninua u - bil - av - va u - na - as - siq
to Nineveh he brought, and kissed


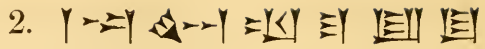
𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 116. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sepi ya ul - tu Ya - ki - in - lu - u ṣar
my feet. From Yakinlu king of

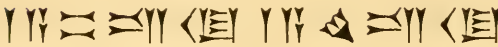

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 117. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 A - ru - ad - da e - mi - du mata su
Arvad, I took away his country.

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 A - zi - ba - ha - al A - bi - ba - ha - al
Azibahal, Abibahal,


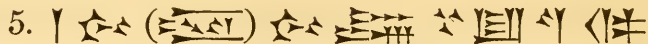
118. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 A - du - ni - ba - al Ṣa - pa - di - ba - al Pu - di - ba - al
Adonibahal, Sapadibahal, Pudibahal,

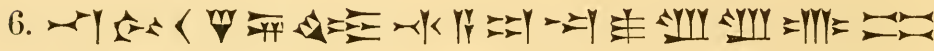
119. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Ba - ha - al - ya - su - pu Ba - ha - al - ha - nu - nu
Bahalyasup, Bahalthanun,

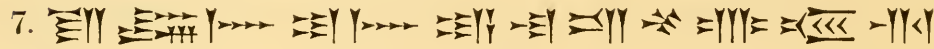
 2. 
 Ba - ha - al - ha - nu - nu Ba - ha - al - ma - lu - ku
Bahalhanon, *Bahalmaluk,*


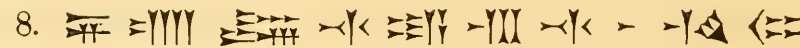
 3. 
 A - bi - mil - ki A - hi - mil - ki lu - bul - ti bir - mi
Abimelek, and Ahimelek; *costly clothing*


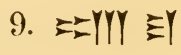
   4. 
 * * * * * semiri * * * * * ina maḥ - ri ya
 * * * * * rings * * * * * in my presence

 5. 
 * * * * * Gu - (ug) - gu şar Lu - ud - di
 * * * * * *Gyges* king of *Lydia,*


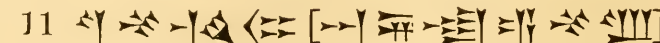
6. 
 na - gu - u sa ni - bir - ti ab - ba as - ru ru - u - qu
a district which is across the sea, a remote place,





7. 
 sa şarri abi ya la is - mu - u zik - ri
of which the kings my fathers had not heard speak of

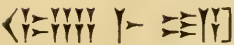
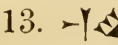

 8. 
 sum su ni - bit şaru - ti ya kap - ti ina suttu
its name. The account of my grand kingdom


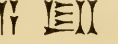
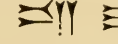
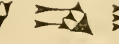
 9. 
 u - şap - ri va Assur I lu ba - nu a um - ma
in a dream was related to him by Assur, the God my creator, thus :


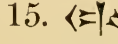
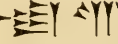
 10. 
 nir * * * * * (sum ma) ina zi - kar
 "The yoke * * * * * (when) in remembrance


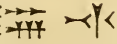
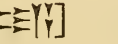

 11 
 * * * * * im - mu suttu [an - ni - tu e - mu - ru]
 * * * * * the day [he saw that] dream,





12.    
 rak - bu su [is - pu - ra a - na sa - ha - al
his messenger [he sent, to pray for

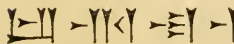
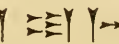

 13.  
 salim - mi ya] suttu an - ni - [tu sa e - mu - ru]
my friendship]. That dream [which he saw],

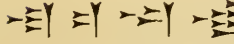

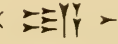
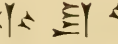
14.    
 ina qati a - mir su is - pur - av - va u - sa - an -
by the hand of his envoy he sent, and repeated



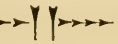
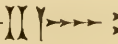
 15.  
 [na ya - a - ti] ul - tu lib - bi im - mi sa iz - ba - tu
[to me]. From the midst of the day when he took the


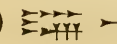
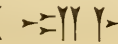

  16.  
 niru [sar - u - ti ya] Gi - mir - (ra) - ai
yoke of [my kingdom], the Cimmerians,

   18. 
 mu - da - al - li - pu nisi [su] sa la
wasters of [his] people, who did not

  18. 
 ip - tal - la - hu abi ya va at - tu - u - a
fear my fathers and me, and

   19. 
 la iz - ba - tu niru sar - u - ti ya ik - su - ud ina
did not take the yoke of my kingdom, he captured, in

   20. 
 tugul - ti Assur va Istar Ili beli ya ul - tu
the service of Assur and Ishtar the Gods my lords. From the

   
 lib - (bi) niri sa Gi - mir - (ra) - ai
midst of the chiefs of the Cimmerians,

21. 𐎶 𐎠𐎫𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 21. 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sa ik - su - du 2 niri ina zi - iz - zi
whom he had taken, two chiefs in strong fetters

22. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 22. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 is - qa - ti parzil bi - ri - ti parzil u - tam - mi - ih
of iron, and bonds of iron, he bound,

23. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 23. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 va it - ti ta - mar - ti su ka - bit - ti u - se - bi - la
and with numerous presents, he caused

24. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 24. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - di mah - ri ya rak - bu su sa a - na
to bring to my presence. His messengers whom, to

25. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 25. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sa - ha - al salim - mi ya ka - ay - an
pray for my friendship he was

26. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 26. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 is - ta - nap - pa - ra u - sar - sa - a ba - di - il - tu
constantly sending, he wilfully discontinued;

27. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 27. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 as - su sa a - mat Assur Ilu bana a la iz - zu - ru
as the will of Assur, the God my creator, he had disregarded;

28. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 28. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - na e - muq ra - man - i su it - ta - gil va ik - bu - us
to his own power he trusted and hardened

29. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 29. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 lib - bu e - mu - ki su a - na kit - ri Pi - sa - mi - il - ki
his heart. His forces to the aid of Psammitichus

30. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 30. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 (sar) Mu - zur sa iz - lu - u niru belu - ti ya
(king) of Egypt, who had thrown off the yoke of my dominion,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎶 30. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 is - pur va a - na - ku as - me - e va u - sal - li *sal; cf. Dr*
he sent; and I heard [of it], and prayed to

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 31. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Assur va Istar um - ma pa - an nakiri su pa - gar su
Assur and Ishtar thus: "Before his enemies his corpse

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 32. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 li - na - di va lis - su - u - ni ner - pad dui(?) su
may they cast, and may they carry captive his attendants." *be laid*

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 33. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ki - i sa a - na Assur am hu - ru is - li * * pa - an
When thus to Assur I had prayed, he requited me. Before ?

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 34. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 nakiri su pa - gar su in - na - di va is - su - u - ni
his enemies his corpse was thrown down, and they carried captive

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 35. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ner - pad - dui(?) su Gi - [mir] - ai sa ina ni - bit
his attendants. The Cimmerians whom by the glory

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 36. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sum ya sa - pal su ik - bu - su id - pu - [ku va]
of my name he had trodden under him conquered and

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 37. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 iš - pu - nu gi - mir mati su * * * su ablu su u - sib
*swept the whole of his country * * * su (Ardys) his son sat on*

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 38. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ina kuzzu su ip - sit limut - ti sa ina ni - is *two*
his throne, that evil work at the lifting up

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 38. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 qati ya Ili ti - ik - li ya ina pa - an
of my hands, the Gods my protectors in the time of the

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 39. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 abi bani (v. ba - ni) su u - sap - ri - ku ina qati
 father his begetter had destroyed. By the hand

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 40. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 a - mir su is - pur - av - va iz - ba - tu niri
 of his envoy he sent [word] and took the yoke

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 šaru - ti ya um - ma šar sa Ilu i - du su at - ta
 of my kingdom thus: "The king whom God has blessed art thou;

41. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 [𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶] 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 abu-u a ultu [ka] il - lik va limuttu is - sa - kin
 my father from [thee] departed, and evil was done

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 42. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 (𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶)
 ina pa - ni su ya - a - ti ardu ḥat - tu ka mat ban - ni - (i)
 in his time; I am thy devoted servant, and my people

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 ma - la su - da ab - sa - an ka
 all perform thy pleasure.

CYLINDER B, COLUMN II, LINE 54, TO COLUMN III, LINE 4,
 VARIANT FOR CYLINDER A, COLUMN II, LINE 98, TO COLUMN III,
 LINE 42.

54. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 u - tir va a - ri - im su ḥal - zui
 I restored and favoured him. The towers

55. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 sa eli Ba - ha - li šar Zur - ri
 which over against Bahel king of Tyre

56. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶
 u - rak - ki - šu ab - tur ina tam - ti va
 I had raised, I pulled down; on sea and

na - bal - li 57. gar - ri - ti su ma - la u - zab - bi - tu
land *all his roads which I had taken I*

ab - ti 58. ma - da - at - ta su ka - bit - tu am - ħar su
opened ; *his abundant tribute I received ;*

59. sal - mis a - tu - ra a - na Ninua alu belu - ti ya
peacefully I returned to Nineveh, the city of my dominion.

63. ma - al - ki qabal tam - ti va řarri a - sib
Kings in the midst of the sea, and kings dwelling

sa - de - e sa - qu - u - ti 62. da - na - an ip - se - ti ya
in the lofty mountains, these my mighty


an - na - a - ti 63. e - mu - ru va ip - la - ħu bel - u - ti
deeds saw, and feared my power.

64. Ya - ki - in - lu - u řar A - ru - u - a - da
Yakinlu king of Arvad,

65. Mu - gal - lu řar Tab - a - la 66. řa a - na řarri
Mugallu king of Tubal, who to the kings


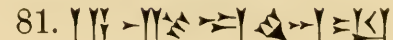
abi ya la kan - su 67. ik - nu - su a - na niri ya
my fathers were not submissive, submitted to my yoke.

68. binti 69. ři - it lib - bi su - nu va
The daughters proceeding from their bodies, and



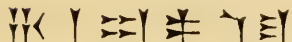

 ta - mar - ti su - nu ka - bit - tu il - li - ku - niv - va

their numerous presents came and

80. 
 81. 




 u - na - as - si - qu sepi ya A - zi - ba - ha - al

kissed my feet. Azibahal


 82. 

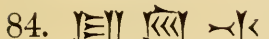


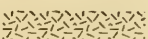
 ha - dis ap - pa - lis va a - na sar - u - ti A - ru - ad - da

gladly I received, and to the kingdom of Arvad


 83. 


 as - kun A - bi - ba - al A - du - ni - ba - al

appointed Abibahal and Adonibahal;

84. 






 lu - bul - ti bir - mi * * * * semiri * * * *

*costly clothing * * * * rings * * * **

85. 
 86. 



 ina mah - ri ya * * * * Gu - ug - gu sar

*in my presence * * * * Gyges king of*


 87. 

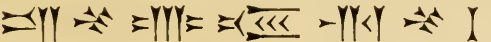

 Lu - ud - di na - gu - u sa ni - bir - ti ab - ba

Lydia, a district which is across the sea,


 88. 

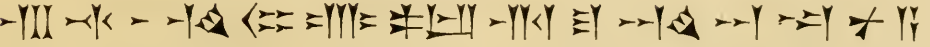
 as - ru ru - u - qu sa sarri abi ya la

a remote place, of which the kings my fathers had not


 89. 

 is - mu - u zik - ri sum su ni - bit saru - ti ya


heard speak of its name. The account of my grand




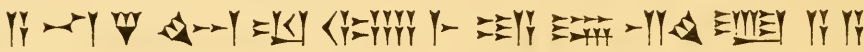
 kap - ti ina suttu u - sap - ri va Assur I lu ba - nu a

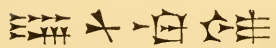
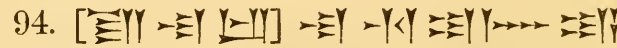
kingdom in a dream was related to him by Assur, the God my creator,

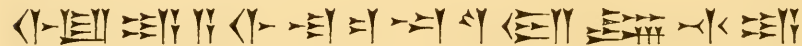
90.  91. 
 um - ma niri * * * * * ina zi - kar [suttu
 thus: "the yoke * * * * * In remembrance [of


 an - ni - tu] niri şaru - ti ya iz] - ba - tu im - mu suttu
 that dream] the yoke of my kingdom he had taken]. The day he


92. 
 an - ni - tu e - mu - ru rak - bu su is - pu - ra
 saw that dream his messenger he sent


93. 
 a - na sa - ha - al salim - mi ya Gi - mir - ai
 to pray for my friendship, The Cimmerians,



 94. 
 nakiri aq - zu [sa la ip] - la - hu abi ya
 extreme rebels, who feared not my fathers

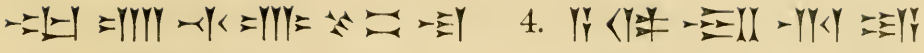

 va ya - a - si la iş - ba - tu niri şaru - ti ya
 and me, and took not the yoke of my kingdom.

COLUMN III, LINES 1 TO 4.

1. 
 [Ina tugul - ti Assur va] Maruduk beli ya
 In the service of Assur and Merodach my lords,

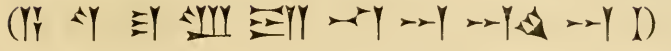
2. 
 [ik - su - ud ina is] - qa - ti si - ga - ri
 he took, and in fetters and chains

 3. 
 u - tam - mi - ih va [it - ti ta - mar] - ti su
 he bound and [with] his numerous



 ka - bit - ti u - se - bi - la a - di maḥ - ri ya


presents, he sent to my presence



 (a - tam - ma - ru da - na - an Assur Ilu su)

(I saw the power of Assur his God).

K, 2675, REVERSE, LINES 13 TO 31.

13. 

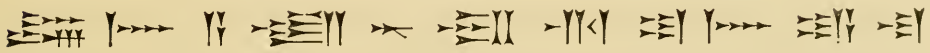
 Gu - gu ṣar Lu - ud - di na - gu - u

Gyges king of Lydia, a district




 ni - bir - ti ab - ba as - ru ru - u - qu sa

across the sea, a remote place, of which



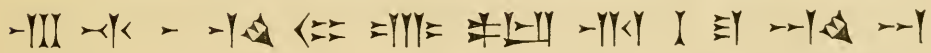
 ṣarri a - li - kut maḥ - ri abi ya la

the kings going before me, my fathers, had not



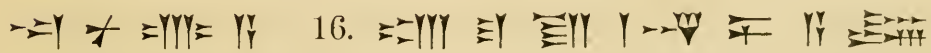
 is - mu - u zik - ri sum su ni - bit ṣaru - ti ya

heard speak of its name. The account of my great kingdom




 kap - ti ina suttu u - sap - ri su va Assur Ilu

in a dream was related to him by Assur, the God



 ba - nu - u a um - ma sa Assur - bani - pal ṣar

my creator, thus: "Of Assurbanipal king



 Assur ḥi - suḥ - ti Assur ṣar Ili bel

of Assyria, the beloved of Assur king of the Gods, lord

sub

gim - ri 17. niri ru - bu - ti su za - bat va şaru - şu
of all; his princely yoke take, his majesty

lab pit - luḥ va zu - ul - la - a bi - lut şu 18. sa e - pis
reverence and submit to his dominion. By making

ardu - u - ti va na - din man - da - at - ti lil - li - ku - us
obedience and giving tribute may thy words

şu - up - pu ka 19. im - mu suttu an - ni - tu
come to him." The day he saw that

sul e - mu - ru a - na sa - ha - al salim - mi ya
dream, to pray for my friendship,

ra - gab - u su is - pu - ra a - di maḥ - ri ya
his messenger he sent to my presence.

20. Gi - mir - ra - ai mu - dal - li - pu - u - ti mata
Cimmerians, wasters of his country,

I su ina kir - bi tam - ḥa - ri bal - ḍu - uş - şu ik - su - da
in the midst of war, alive his hand

qati su 21. it - ti ta - mar - ti su ka - bit - tu a - na
had taken. With numerous presents, to

Ninua alu bi - lu - ti ya u - se - bil - av - va
Nineveh the city of my dominion, he sent and

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 22. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 u - na - as - siq sepi ya Mu - gal - li şar
kissed my feet, Mugallu king of

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 (blank) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 (blank) 'a - sib ھاr - sa - a - ni sa - di pa - as - qu - u - ti
 (blank) *dwelling in the forests and rugged mountains,*

23. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 sa a - na şarri abi ya kakki
who against the kings my fathers had sent fighting men,

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 24. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 sit - pu - ru e - tap - pa - lu da za - a - ti ki - rib
and had increased depredations, within

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 mati su ھاt - ti im - qut şu va pu - lu ھا - ti şaru - ti ya
his country fear struck him, and the terror of my kingdom

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 25. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 is - ھاp su va' ba - lu e - pis qabal kakki ta ھاz
overwhelmed him. Without making war, fighting, and battle,

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 a - na Ninua is - pu - rav - va u - zal - la - a
to Nineveh he sent, and submitted to

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 26. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 bi - lu - u - ti susi rabati
my dominion. Great horses

[𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠] 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 [ma - da] - at - tu na - dan mat - ti su u - kin zi - ru - us - su
the tribute given by his country I fixed upon him.

27. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Ik - ki - lu - u sar Ar - u - a - da a - sib
ikkilu king of Arvad, dwelling

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 28. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ra - pa - as - ti qabal tam - ti sa ki - ma nunu ina
afar off, in the midst of the sea; who, like a fish in

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 me la ni - i - bi * * * ḥa e - de - e dan - ni
*the boundless waters * * * long(?) time(?) the*

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 29. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 sit - ku - nu ru - tu sa eli (v. e - li) tam - ti
place(?) was; who over the great

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 gal - la - ti i - lu - u va la kit - nu - su a - na ni - i - ri
sea roamed, and was not submissive to the yoke

30. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 bi - lu - u - ti lu - u va a - na e - pis ardu - ti ya
of my dominion. Now, to perform my service





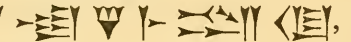
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 31. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶
 ik - nu - us va i - su - ḍa ab - sa - a - ni ḥurazi
he submitted, and he executed my pleasure. Gold,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sarad ṣami sarad zalmi nuni izzuri mat - ti
green paint, black paint, fishes and birds, of the country

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶
 sam - ma u - kin e - li su
the sum I fixed over him.

FRAGMENT OF CYLINDER E, LINES 1 TO 12.

1. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶
 A - na me - ṣir mati ya nisi mati ya
To the border of my country the men of my country

These texts differ in some important points; the earliest one, K, 2675, does not mention either the submission of Tyre, the tribute of Sandasarmi of Cilicia, or the revolt of Gyges and Psammitichus. Cylinder B, which was written during the war with Saulmugina, describes the submission of Tyre, but omits the Cilician tribute and revolt of Gyges and Psammitichus. All these events are narrated on Cylinder A, which was written later than either of the other texts. From these facts, and the statement that Miluḥḥa (Ethiopia) revolted with Saulmugina (Cylinder A, col. iv, l. 35), I judge that the revolt of Gyges and Psammitichus took place at the time of the general rising against Assyria, in which Saul-mugina the king's brother was concerned. The fragment of Cylinder E is part of an account of the reception of the envoy of Gyges king of Lydia. (Pisamilki king of Egypt is the Psammitichus of the Greeks, hier.  ()  () Psametik). One copy of Cylinder A writes this name , Tu-sa-mi-il-ki; the first character here is so evidently a mistake that I have not inserted it as a variant. On Tablet K, 3402, the two Egyptian wars having been given as one, the war with Bahal of Tyre is called the second expedition, instead of the third.

PART V.

The Conquest of Karbit.

TEXTS.

The texts of this expedition are Cylinder B, col. iii, lines 5 to 15; K, 2675, reverse, lines 6 to 12; and a fragment of Cylinder E, lines 1 to 10.

CYLINDER B, COLUMN III, LINES 5 TO 15.

5. [𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 [Ina arbe- e gar] - ri ya a - na Kar - bat *Kir?*
 [In my fourth] expedition to Karbat


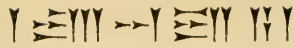
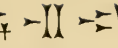

6. [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 [ki - rib Ha- le] - e - ha - az - ta lu - u al - lik
 in Halehasta I went.


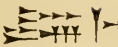
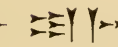
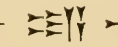

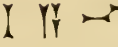

7. [𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 [Ta - an - da - ai] niru su - nu ana sarri *the chief of city*
 [Tandar] their chief to the kings






𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 8. [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 abi ya [la kit - nu - su a - na] niri va nisi
 my fathers [had not been submissive to] the yoke, and the men

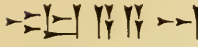
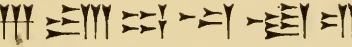
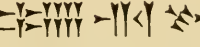
𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 9. [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - si - bu - ti Kar - bat [ka - ay - an
 dwelling in Karbat [constantly] were

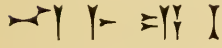



𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ah] - ta - nab - ba - tu hu - bu - ut mati ya mut - ba - la
 carrying off the plunder of my country.


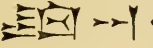

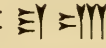

8.  8.   
 bi - lut Assur Ta - an - da - ai niru su-nu
power of Assyria. Tandia their chief, who

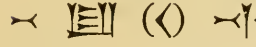



      
 sa a - na sarri abi ya la kit - nu - su a - na
to the kings my fathers was not submissive to the


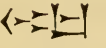
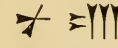
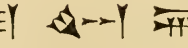

 9.    
 ni - i - ri hu - bu - ut mati ya mut - ba - la
yoke, the plunder of my country

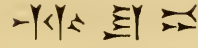




  
 ka - ay - an ih - ta - nab - ba - tu u - sah - ri - bu
constantly they carried off, and wasted






 10.   
 na - me - e su as - su ip - se - e - ti an - na - a - ti
its produce. About these things,


    
 abli Dur - il im - da - ha - ru - ni va u - sal - lu - u
the sons of Duril besought me, and supplicated


 11.   
 bi - lu - (u) - ti su - ut - saki ya
my power. My generals,

    
 sanuti eli su - nu u - ma - hi - ir Kar - bat
the prefects over them, I sent, and Karbat

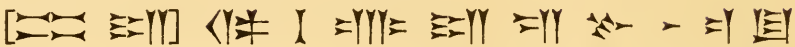
    12. 
 ik - su - du is - lu - la nisi su nisi
they captured, and carried off its people. The people

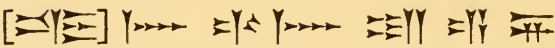
    
 alani sa - tu - nu ki - sit - ti qati ya
of those cities captured by my hand

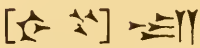

 aş - şuḥ va ki - rib Mu - zūr u - sa-
I removed, and into Egypt caused



 aḥ - biṭ
to be taken.


FRAGMENT OF CYLINDER E, LINES 1 TO 9.

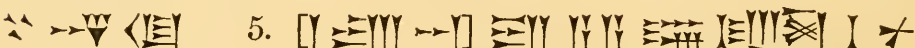
1. 
 [qu - ra] - di su u - ra - ši - bu ina kaki
His warriors they destroyed with the sword;

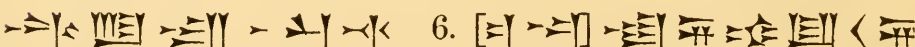
2. 
 imiri alpi ze - e - ni
asses, oxen, and sheep,

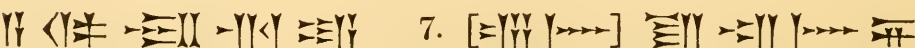
3. 
 [sal-lat] ḡu
its spoil in

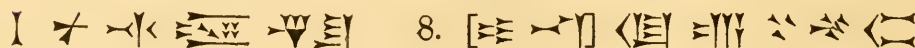

 ka - biṭ - tu is - lu - lu - u - ni
abundance they carried off

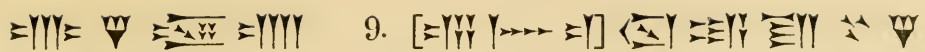
4. 
 [ana ki] - rib
to the midst of


 Assur [Ta - an] - da - ai niru su-nu
Assyria. Tandia their chief



 bal - ḡu - ḡu ina qa - ti [iz - ba] - tu - ni ub - lu - u - ni
alive in hand they took, and brought


 a - di maḥ - ri ya [nisi] sa alani
to my presence. [The people] of those cities

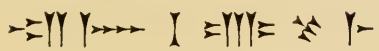

 su - nu - ti aş - şuḥ [i - na] ki - rib Mu - zūr
I removed, and into the midst of Egypt



 u - sa - az - bit 9. [nisi iz]-bam ya sa mat sa *kasti*
I caused to be taken. *Men of my bow, of countries which*



 zal - ti va [i - na] Kar - bi - it va
were conquered *in* *Karbat* *and*



 alani su u - se - sib
its cities, I placed.

The campaign against Karbit, or Karbat, is the least important of Assurbanipal's expeditions. We find again some copies claiming the expedition for the king; but there is no doubt, from the statements of K, 2675, and Cylinder E, that an Assyrian general commanded. As the captives were transported to Egypt, this campaign must have taken place before the revolt of Psammitichus. Karbat appears to have been situated in the mountains east of the Tigris, and between Assyria and Elam.

PART VI.

The War with Minni.

TEXTS.

There are two principal texts to this expedition ; Cylinder A, col. iii, lines 43 to 82, and Cylinder B, col. iii, line 16, to col. iv, line 14.

CYLINDER A, COLUMN III, LINES 43 TO 82.

43. > ▽ =|| =||< >||< =|| =|| <|| =|| =|| =||
 Ina arbe- e gar - ri ya ad - ki ummani ya
In my fourth expedition, I gathered my army ;

44. <=||< | <=|| =|| =|| =|| (v. =||) =|| =|| =|| << >|| =|| =||
 eli Aḥ - se - e - ri (v. ra) ṣar Man- na - ai
against Akhseri king of Minni

45. =|| =|| <<< =|| =|| =|| =|| =|| =|| 46. > <|| =|| =|| >|| <
 us - te - es - se - ra mur - ra - nu ina ki - bit Assur
I directed the march. By command of Assur,

>|| <<< >|| =|| >|| =|| =|| =|| =|| =|| 47. >|| <|| =|| =||
 Sin Samas Vul Bel Nabu Istar sa
Sin, Shammas, Vul, Bel, Nebo, Ishtar of

=||< <|| >|| =|| =|| >|| =|| =|| =|| =|| 48. >|| <|| =|| =||
 Ninua Ilu ṣar - rat Kit - mu - ri Istar sa
Nineveh, the divine queen of Kitmuri, Ishtar of

=|| >|| <|| >|| =|| >|| <|| =|| =|| =|| 49. <|| =|| =||
 Arba- il Ninip Nergal Nusku ki - rib
Arbela, Ninip, Nergal, and Nusku ; into

𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 Man - na - ai e - ru - ub va at - tal - lak sal - dis
Minni I entered and marched victoriously;

50. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 alani su dan - nu - ti a - di zihruti sa ni - i - ba
his strong cities and smaller ones, which were

51. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 la i - su - u a - di ki - rib I - zir - tu (v. ti)
without number, to the midst of Izirtu,

52. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 ak - su - ud (v. aksud) ab - bul ag - gur ina isati
I took; I threw down, destroyed, and in the fire

53. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 ak - mu nisi susi imiri
I burned. People, horses, asses,

𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 alpi zeni ul - tu ki - rib alani
oxen, and sheep, from the midst of those

54. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 sa - a - tu - nu u - se za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu
cities I brought out, and as a spoil I counted.

55. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 Aḥ - se - e - ri a - lak gar - ri ya is - me - e va
Aḥseri of the progress of my expedition heard; and

56. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 u - vas - ser I - zir - tu alu ṣar - (u) - ti su
abandoned Izirtu his royal city;

57. 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 𐎤 𐎥 𐎦 𐎧 𐎨 𐎩 𐎪 𐎫 𐎬 𐎭 𐎮 𐎯 𐎰 𐎱 𐎲 𐎳 𐎴 𐎵 𐎶 𐎷 𐎸 𐎹 𐎺 𐎻 𐎼 𐎽 𐎾 𐎿
 a - na Is - ta - at - ti alu tuglu - ti su
to Istatti his castle he

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 58. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 in - na - bit va e - hu - uz mar - ki - tu
fled, and took refuge.

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 59. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 na - gu - u su - a - tu ak - su - ud ma - lak 10 im - mi 5 im - mi
That district I took; for fifteen days' journey

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 60. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u - saḥ - rib (v. ri - ib) va sa - qu - um - ma - tu
I laid waste, and the highlands

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 61. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵)
 ad - bu - uk Aḥ - se - e - ri la pa - laḥ (v. luḥ)
I conquered. Ahseri not fearing

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 62. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 belu - ti ya ina a - mat Istar a - si - bat Arba - il
my power, by the will of Ishtar dwelling in Arbela,


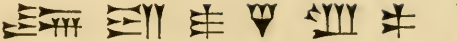

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 sa ul - tu re - e - si tag - bu - u um - ma a - na - ku
who from the first had spoken thus: "I am



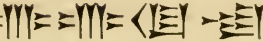
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 mi - tu - tu Aḥ - se - e - ri ṣar Man - na - ai
the destroyer of Ahseri, king of Minni."

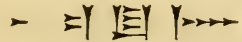
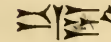
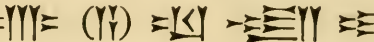
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 ki - i sa ag - bu - u ip - pu - us ina qati ardi su
When I had commanded it, it was accomplished. Into the hands of his

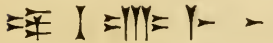

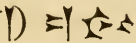

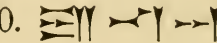
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 tam - nu su va nisi mati su ṣi - hu eli su
servants she delivered him, and the people of his country a revolt


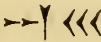
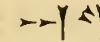
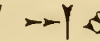
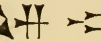
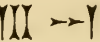

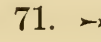

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 u - sab - su - u ina tarzi alu su sa - lam - ta su
against him made, and in front of his city his attendants threw

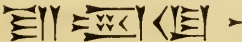



 67.  
 id - du - u in - da - as - sa - ru pa - gar su
down and *tore in pieces* *his corpse.*

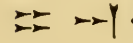
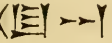
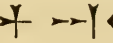
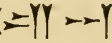
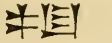
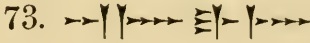
 68.  
 ahi su kin-nu su ziri bit abi su u - sam - ki - tu
His brothers, his relatives, *and the seed of the house of his father, they*

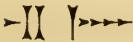





 69.  
 ina kakki arku U - (a) - al - li - i
destroyed with the sword. *Afterwards* *Vaalli*


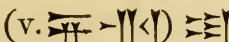
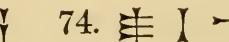
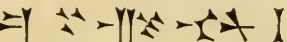
 70.    
 ablu su u - sib ina (v. i-na) kuzzu su da - na - an
his son sat on *his throne ;* *the power of*


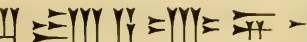

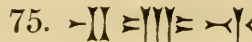
       71.  
 Assur Sin Samas Vul Bel Nabu Istar
Assur, Sin, Shammas, Vul, Bel, Nebo, *Ishtar*

 72.   
 sa Ninua Ilu sar - rat Kit - mu - ri Istar sa
of Nineveh, the divine queen of Kitmuri, *Ishtar of*

    73.  
 Arba- il Ninip Nergal Nusku Ili rabati
Arbela, Ninip, Nergal, and Nusku, *the great Gods*

     
 beli ya e - mur va ik - nu - sa a - na
my lords, *he saw,* *and* *submitted* *to*

 74.   
 niri (v. ni - ri) ya as - su ba - lad napis - ti su
my yoke. *To preserve his life*

 75.   
 ub - na - a su ip - ta - a u - sal - la - a bel - u - ti
his hand (friendship) he offered, and besought *my power.*

29. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 is - ku - nu abikta su - un
accomplished their overthrow.

30. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ma - lak 3 kas - pu
For a space of three kaspu

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶] 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ekal rag-[mat šu] - nu u - mal - lu - u zer rap - su
of ground their slain filled the wide desert.

31. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ina ki - bit Assur Sin Samas Ili rabati
By command of Assur, Sin, and Shamas, the great Gods

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 32. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 beli ya sa u - tak - ki - lu in - ni
my lords, who protected me;

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 33. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ki - rib Man - na - ai e - ru - ub va at - tal - lak
into Minni I entered and marched

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sal - dis ina mi - ti - iq gar - ri ya Ai - u - ši - as
victoriously. In the progress of my expedition, Aiusias

34. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 hal - zu Pa - sa - * * - šu Bu - šu - ut
*the fortress, Pasa * * su Pusut,*

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 As - di - as Ur - ki - ya - mu - un Up - pi - is
Asdias, Urkiyamun, Uppis,

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 36. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Ši - hu - u - a Na - zi - ni - ri 8
Sihua, and Naziniri, eight

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 37. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 alani dan - nu - ti va a - di zi - iḫ - ru - ti
strong cities, and smaller ones

sa ni - i - ba la i - su - u 38. a - di ki - rib
which were without number, to the midst of

I - zir - ti ak - su - ud 39. ab - bul ag - gur ina isati
Izirtu I captured, I threw down, destroyed, and in the fire

ak - mu nisi susi imiri
I burned. People, horses, asses,

alpi zeni 41. ul - tu ki - rib alani
oxen, and sheep, from the midst of those

sa - a - tu - nu 42. u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu
cities I brought out, and as a spoil I counted.

Ah - se - e - ri a - lak gar - ri ya is - mi va
Ahseri of the progress of my expedition heard, and

u - vas - ser 44. I - zir - tu alu şaru - ti su
abandoned Izirtu, his royal city.

a - na 45. Ad - ra - a - na alu tugul - ti su in - na - bit
To Adrana, his castle, he fled,

e - hu - uz 46. mar - ki - tu I - zir - tu
and took refuge. Izirtu,

Ur - mi - ya - te 47. Uz - bi - a alani
Urmiyate, and Uzbia, his

48.
 dan - nu - ti su al - mi nisi a - si - bu - ti
fortified cities, I surrounded, the people dwelling in

49.
 alani sa - a - tu - nu e - ši - ir va nap - sat şu - nu
those cities I besieged, and their spirits

50.
 u - ši - iq u - tir - ri na - gu - u su - a - tu
I humbled, and caused to melt away. That district I

ak - su - ud ab - bul ag - gur ina isati ak - mu
took, I threw down, destroyed, and in the fire I burned.

51.
 ma - lak 10 im - mi 5 im - mi u - saḥ - ri - ib va
For fifteen days journey I laid waste, and

52.
 sa - qu - um - ma - tu ad - bu - uq ina mi - ti - iq
the highlands I conquered. In the progress of

gar - ri ya alani sa li - mi - it Pad - di - ri
my expedition, the cities which were near Paddiri,

53.
 sa ina tir - zi sarri abi ya
which in the time of the kings my fathers

54.
 Man - na - ai e - ki - mu a - na (i - di)
the Mannians had taken, and to their own

55.
 ra - ma - ni su - nu u - tir - ru ak - su - ud ina
(hands) had restored; I captured, in the

𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 66. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 as - lu - la sal - lat şu ina ti - ib taħazi ya
I carried off its spoil. By the shock of my army,

𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 67. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 na - gu su u - saħ - rib u - za - aħ - ħi - ir
that district I laid waste, I reduced the

𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 68. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 nap - ħar mati su it - ti ħu - ub - ti ma - ha - di
whole of his country. With much plunder,

69. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 ta - mir - ti ka - bit - ti sal - mis a - tu - ra
and numerous gifts, peacefully I returned,

70. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 71. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 ak - bu - şa me - şir Assur [Bi(?)] - ru - a
and marched across the borders of Assyria. Birua(?),

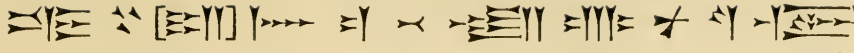
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 Şaru - ig - bi Gu - şu - ne - e
Şaruiġbi, Gusune,


𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 73. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 [Bi] - ru - u - te alani li - [mi - it]
and Birute(?), cities near

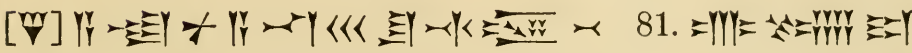
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 Assur sa ina tir - zi şarri abi ya
Assyria, which in the time of the kings my fathers


75. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 76. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 e - ki - mu Man - na - ai da - rum - mi sa - a - tu - nu
were captured by the Mannians, those districts

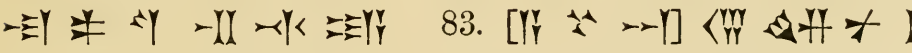
𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 77. 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵
 ak - su - ud Man - na - ai ul - tu lib - bi aš - şuħ
I took. The Mannians, from the midst I removed,


78. 
 susi bat- li u -nu-tu tahazi
the horses and their instruments of war


I 
 su-nu as- lu - la a- na Assur alani
I carried off to Assyria. Those

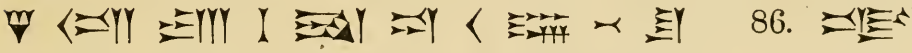

 [sa]-a- tu -nu a- na es- su- ti az -bat u - tir - ra
cities a second time I took, and restored



 a - na me - şir Assur Ah - se - e - ri
to the boundaries of Assyria. Ahseri,



 la pa laḥ bilu- ti ya [a- mat] Istar im -nu su
not fearing my power, [the will] of Ishtar delivered


 i - na qati ardi su nisi mati su şî - ḥu
him into the hands of his servants. The people of his country a revolt


 eli su u - sab -su- u ina şuqi alu su
against him made, and in front of his city


 sa - lam - ta su id - du - u pagar su arku
his attendants threw his corpse. Afterwards


 Va - a - al - li - i ablu su u - sib i - na
Vaalli his son sat on


 kuzzu su da - na - an Assur Sin Samas Bel
his throne. The power of Assur, Sin, Shamas, Bel,

see 86-10

89. Nabu Istar sa Ninua Istar sa Arba- il
Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh, Ishtar of Arbela,

90. Ninip Nusku Nergal Ili rabati beli ya
Ninip, Nasku, and Nergal, the great Gods my lords,

91. e - mur va ik - nu - sa a - na niri ya
he saw ; and submitted to my yoke.

92. as - su ba - laḍ nāpīs - ti su ub - na - a su ip - ta - a
To preserve his life, he offered his hand,

93. u - zal - la - a bel - u - ti and submitted to my dominion.
 94. E - ri - ši - in - ni *Erisinni*

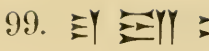

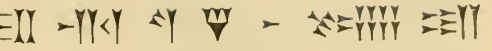
95. ablu ridu - ti su a - na Ninua is - pur - av - va
his eldest son, to Nineveh he sent, and

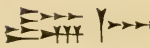


96. u - na - as - siq sepi ya re - e - mu ar - si su
kissed my feet. Favour I granted him,

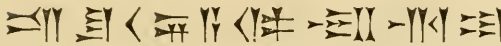
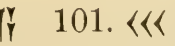


97. va a - mir ya sa salim - mi u - ma - hi - ir
and my messenger for an alliance I sent

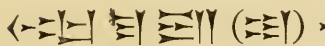

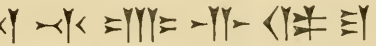
98. zi - ru - us - su bintu zi - it lib - bi su
to him. The daughter proceeding from his body,

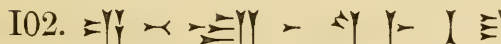

u - se - bi - la a - na e - pis sal tuglu - u - ti
he sent for a concubine.

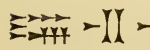

99.   I 
 ma - da - at - ta su mah - ri - tu sa ina tir - zi
The former tribute, which in the time of

  100. 
 sarri abi ya u - sab - di - lu
the kings my fathers, they had broken off:




  101.  
 is - su - u - ni a - di mah - ri ya 30 susi
he had brought to my presence. Thirty horses,

  I 
 eli ma - da - (at) - ti su mah - ri - ti u - rad - di va
beside the former tribute, I added and




102.  
 e - mid su ina im - mi su va Bi - ri - iz - ha - ad - ri
fixed on him. In those days also, Biriz-hadri

 
 niru sa Mad - ai
a chief of Media,

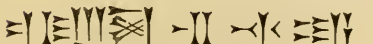


COLUMN IV.

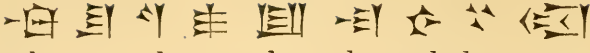

1.   
 Sar - ri Pa - ri - za - a abli
Sariti and Pariza, sons of

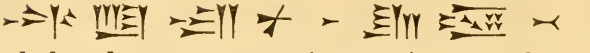
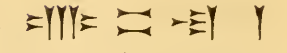
hi?

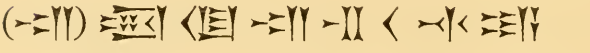

 2.  
 Ga - (a) - gi niru Sa - hi sa iz - lu - u
Gog, a chief of the Saka (Scythians) who had thrown off

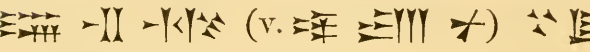




is. cf. 66



 3.  
 niri belu - ti ya 75 alani su - nu dan - nu - ti
the yoke of my dominion, seventy-five of their strong cities

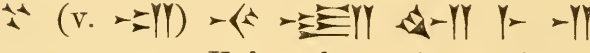



 4. 
 ak - su - ud as - lu - la sal - lat şun sa - a - tu - nu
I took, I carried off their spoil: themselves

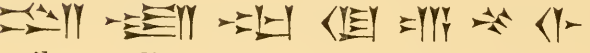

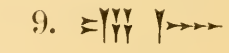
 5. 
 bal - du - şu - nu ina qati az - bat u - bi - la ana
alive, in hand I took, and brought to

 6. 
 Ninua alu bel - u - ti ya Ilu - da - ri - a
Nineveh, the city of my dominion. Iludaria


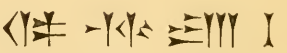
 (v.  )  7. 
 sanut (v. tur - ta - nu) Lu - ub - di sa
prefect (v. tartan) of Lubdu, who


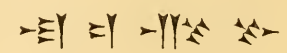
 
 a - na ka - sa - ad Ub - bu - um - mi va
to capture Ubbummi and

 (v. )  8. 
 Kul - li - im - mi - ri ir - da - a
Kullimmir, descended

  9. 
 il - li - ka ki - rib mu - si - ti nisi
and went in the night. The people

  10. 
 a - si - bu - ti Kul - li - im - mi - ri ardi
dwelling in Kullimmir, tributaries,

 11. 
 da - gil pa - ni ya ina sat mu - si di - ik - ta su
dependent on me; in the middle of the night his

 12. 
 ma - ha - aş şu i - du - ku la ez - zi - bu
numerous army slew, and there was not

13.
 ai - um - ma qaq - du Ilu - da - ri - a
left anyone. *The head of* *Iludaria*

14.
 ik - ki - su - niv - va a - na Ninua
they cut off, and *to* *Nineveh,*

mah - ri ya u - bil - u - ni
before me, they brought.

The differences between the texts of Cylinders A and B regarding this expedition principally rise from Cylinder B giving a more minute account of the events, and supplying some points omitted on Cylinder A. It appears from Cylinder B that the principal battle with the Mannians was fought before Assurbanipal went in person to Minni. After the victory of his generals, Assurbanipal himself entered Minni, and ravaged the country. The details of the restoration of territory to Assyria, the conquest of the Median chief Birizhadri, and the sons of Gagi the Sakhian or Scythian, and the defeat and death of Iludari; are additions in Cylinder B. Gagi resembles the גג of Ezekiel. The city of Lubdu, of which Iludaria was governor, revolted once before in the reign of Shalmaneser II, in B.C. 820.

PART VII.

The War with Urtaki, King of Elam.

TEXTS.

The texts of the war with Urtaki are Cylinder B, col. iv, lines 15 to 83, and a fragment of a proclamation of Assurbanipal, K, 1139.

CYLINDER B, COLUMN IV, LINES 15 TO 83.

15. > 𐎶𐎵𐎶 <𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 <𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 <𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Ina gar - ri ya eli Ur - ta - ki
In my sixth expedition, against Urtaki

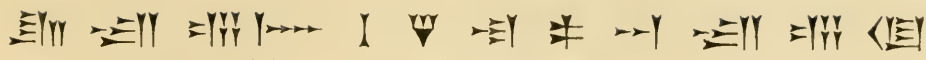
<< 𐎶𐎵𐎶 <𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 16. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 < 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 sar Elam lu - u al - lik sa dabtu abi
king of Elam, I went; who the benefits of the father

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 17. >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 bani ya la ha - aş - şu la iz - zu - ru
my begetter disregarded, and had not heeded


𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 <𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 > 𐎶𐎵𐎶 <𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 <𐎶𐎵𐎶 18. >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ip - ru - ti ul - tu ina Elam şu - un - qu
the famine. When in Elam a drought

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 < 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 19. >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 is - ku - nu ib - ba - su - u - ni ip - ri - tu miri
took place, there was a famine. Corn

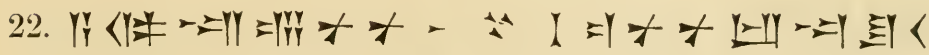
>𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 20. >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶 >𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ba - laḍ napsi - ti nisi u - se - bil su va az - bat
to preserve the lives of the people, I sent him, and took



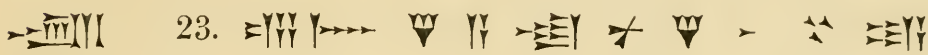
 qat su nisi su sa la pa - an su - un - ki
his hand. His people, who from the face of the drought

21. 

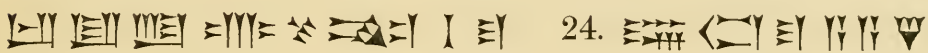
 in - nab tu - u - niv - va u - si - bu ki - rib Assur
fled, and dwelt in Assyria,

22. 

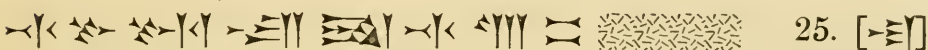
 a - di zu - un - nu - nu ina mati su iz - nu - nu ib - ba - su - u
until the rain in his country rained, and there were



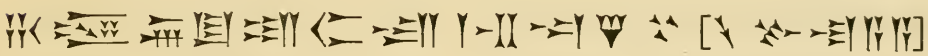
 sibirru nisi sa - a - tu - nu sa ina mati ya
crops: those people, who in my country



 ib - lu - du u - se - bil su va Elam - ai sa
were preserved, I sent to him, and the Elamite; who

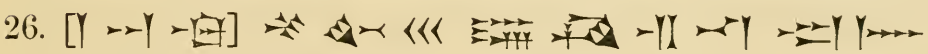


 ti - bu - us - su it - ti lib - bi * * * * [la]
*his invasion, with heart * * * * [did not]*




 ha - as - sa ku - zi - lat su Bel - ba - sa [Gam - bu - la - ai]
regard his good. Belbasa the [Gambulian,]

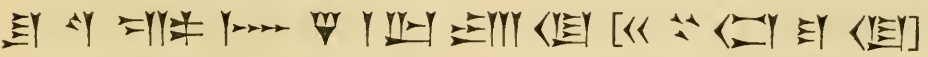
*ha-as-sa
 zi-lit
 I had re
 his home*

26. 

 [Nabu] - zikir - esses tig - en - na ardi
 [Nebo] zikiresses the tigenna tributaries



 [da - gil pa - ni ya] [Maruduk - zikir] - ibni
 [dependent on me,] [Merodach zikir]ibni



 ummāti sa Ur - ta - ki [sar Elam]
 general of Urtaki [king of Elam,]

41. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵] 42. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ha-an-a-ti ka-ai-ma-[nu va] u-sa-an-na-a
 this was confirmed, and he repeated to

*Kaiwa
Satur
Arab
(2 Am)*

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵] 43. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ya-[a-ti] um-ma E-la-mu-u kima
 me, thus: "The Elamites like

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 ti-bu-ut aribi ka-tim Akkad
 a flight of locusts, is overspreading Akkad

*Sinur
Sival*

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵(?) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ka-ti-im(?) sa-zi-ir Bab-ili
 cover(?), over against Babylon

45. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 us-man-nu sa-kin va na-di ma-dak-tu a-na
 the camp is fixed and fortifications are raised." To

*a counse
he is esta
and is lo*

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 46. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 na-ra-ru-ti Bel va Nabu Il (v. bel)-i ya
 the aid of Bel and Nebo, my Gods (v. lords)







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 su ap-tal-la-ḥu Ilu-uṣ-ṣu-un zabi taḥaz ya
 whom, I worshipped their divinity: my men of war

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 48. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ad-ke-e va az-ba-ta mur-ra-nu a-lak
 I gathered, and I took the march. The progress of






har






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 gar-ri ya is-mi va ḥat-tu iṣ-ḥup su va i-tur
 my expedition he heard, and fear overwhelmed him, and he returned







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 ana mati su arku su az-bat a-bi-ik-ta su as-kun
 to his country. After him I took [the road], his overthrow I accomplished,





50.      
 ad - ru - uş şu a - di me - şir mati su
and drove him to the frontier of his country.





51.     
 Ur - ta - ki şar Elam sa la iz - zu - ru
Urtaki king of Elam, who had not heeded




 52.    
 ip - ru - ti ina im - mi la sim - ti su mu - u - [ti]
the famine; in the day of his misfortune, death





 53.    
 * * * * * ina ta - ni - hi ik - tu - u i * * * *
 [desired(?)] In lamentation, he beat * * *





54.  (v. )    
 ina qaq - qar (v. qa - ri) ba - la - di sepi su * * *
*on the level ground, his feet * * **

55.    
 ina sanat an - na su na - pis - ta su iq - ti - il * * *
*In that year, his life he destroyed * * **

56.   57.  
 Bel - ba - sa Gam - bu - la - ai sa iz - lu - u *is*
Belbasa the Gambulian, who had thrown off

 58.  
 niru belu - ti ya ina ni - sik kisti is - ta - kan
the yoke of my dominion, hiding in concealment, he passed

 59.   
 na - pis - tu Nabu - zikir - esses tig - en - na la
his life. Nebozikiresses the tigenna, not

 60.   
 na - zir a - de - e is - si a - ga - nu
keeping the covenant, was overthrown by the

72. Te - um - man tam - sil gal lu u - sib ina kuzzu
Teumman like an evil spirit, sat on the throne of

73. Ur - ta - ki a - na da - a - ki abli
Urtaki; to slay the sons of

74. Ur - ta - ki va abli Um - man - al - da - a - se
Urtaki, and the sons of Ummanaldas

75. ahu Ur - ta - ki is - te - ni - ha - a limut
the brother of Urtaki, he devised evil.

76. Um - man - i - gas Um - man - ap - pa Tam - ma - ri - tu
Ummanigas, Ummanappa and Tammarit,

77. abli Ur - ta - ki sar Elam
sons of Urtaki king of Elam,

78. Ku - dur - ru Pa - ru - u abli Um - man - al - da - se
Kudurru and Paru, sons of Ummanaldas,

79. sar a - lik pa - ni Ur - ta - ki 80. va 60
the king preceding Urtaki, and sixty of

81. ziri sarri ina la mi - ni zabi mitpanu abli
the seed royal, innumerable bow-men and children

82. ba - ne - e sa Elam sa la pa - an da - a - ki
begotten in Elam; who from the face of the massacre

𐎲 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎢𐎺 𐎠𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 83. 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠
 Te - um - man aḫu abusu-nu in - nab- tu - u- niv - va
 of Teumman their uncle; fled, and took

𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 iz - ba - tu niru šaru - ti ya
 the yoke of my kingdom. *royalty*

EXTRACT FROM K, 2867, VARIANT PASSAGE FOR CYLINDER B,
COLUMN IV, LINES 30 TO 70.

a. 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 I - di - nu de - e - ni it - ti Ur - ta - ki
 They delivered judgment against Urtaki

𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 šar Elam sa la ag - ru - u su ig - ra an - ni
 king of Elam; who [when] I did not make war with him, made war

* * * * b. 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 ke - e - mu - u a abikta su is ku - nu
 with me * * For me, his overthrow they accomplished,

𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 im - ḫa - zu pa - na - aš - zu id - ru - du su a - di
 struck him in the face, and drove him to the

𐎶𐎠 [𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠] c. 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 me - [šir mati su] ina sanat an - na su - a - tu ina mit - pan - ni
 frontier of [his country]. In that year, with a bow(?) they

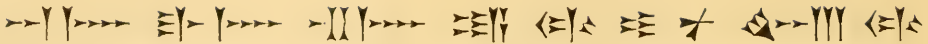
𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 u - ḫal - li - qu nap - sat šu ip - ki - du su a - na
 destroyed his life, and they sent him to

𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 d. 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠
 mat - nu - de - a - sar la * * * * lib - bi
 Hades, the place none [return from]. The hearts of the

ha
i feet

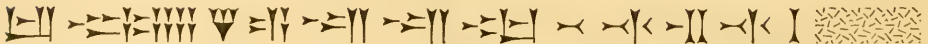
emb

la
a




 Ili rabati beli ya ul i - nu - uh ul

great Gods my lords, did not rest, did not



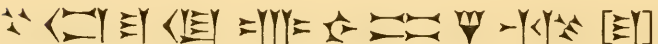
 ip - suh sa e - zu - zu ka - bat - ti belu - ti su * * *

*spare. The strong and mighty one, his dominion * * **

e. 

 sar - us su is - ki - pu pal su e - ki - mu bil - lut

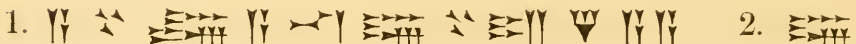
his kingdom ended, and his days took away. The dominion



 Elam u - raq - qu sa - num - [ma]

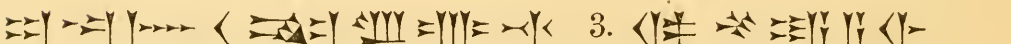
of Elam passed to another.

K, 1139.

1. 


 A - mat saru a - na nisi Ra - sa - ai nisi

The will of the king, to the men of Rasa, the sea




 tamti va Ne - ru - u - ti salim - mi ya - a - si mu

coast and the Neruti. My salutation




 lib - ba ku - nu lu - u dabtu ku - nu - si me - nam - ma

to your hearts, may benefits to you be counted.

5. 


 a - na - ku i - na ra - a - me sa Elam

I in the prosperity of Elam

6. 



 a - ra - am en dabti ya va bilu - ti ya


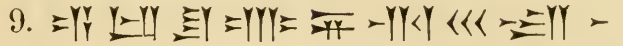
rejoiced, my good, and my dominion,

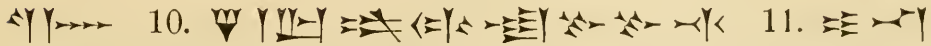
7. 

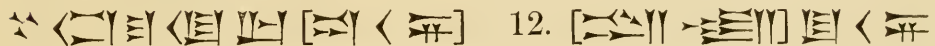
 ul


they


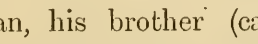

 8. 
 u - ba - hu a - na gab - bi dabtu e - bu - us - u su - nu
did not seek. For all the good done to them,


 9. 
 li - mut - ti e - ep - su - u - ni re - es - su ina
evil they committed. First, in the


 immi sa Ur - tak ul - tu bu - bu - ti i - na
days of Urtak; from the famine in


 Elam ur - [du - u - ni] [il - li] - ku - u - ni
Elam they descended(?) and went


 a - na [Assur] * * * *
 to [Assyria] * * * *

This war with Urtaki, commenced a series of contests with Elam, which extended through a large part of the reign of Assurbanipal. During the reign of Esarhaddon Ummanaldas I, king of Elam, died, and was succeeded by his brother Urtaki or Urtak, called on K, 1541, , Ur-ta-gu; who was on friendly terms with Esarhaddon. Some time after the accession of Assurbanipal and his brother Saulmugina, Assurbanipal befriended the Elamite monarch during a famine, and afterwards Urtaki disregarding this allowed his general Merodachzikiribni to persuade him into an invasion of Babylonia; where, after ravaging the country, he was repulsed by Assurbanipal. On his death within a year of this event Teumman, his brother (called on K, 1009, , Tu-um-mau), ascended the Elamite throne. Fearing Teumman would murder them, to secure the succession to the throne for his own sons; the two sons of Ummanaldas, and three sons of Urtaki, with a numerous body of adherents, fled to Assyria.


PART VIII.

The War with Teumman King of Elam, and the Conquest of Gambuli.

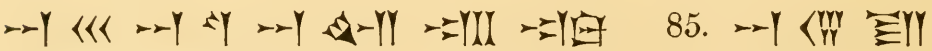

TEXTS.


The texts relating to this expedition are Cylinder A, col. iii, lines 83, to col. iv, line 5; Cylinder B, col. iv, lines 84, to col. vi, line 92; an extract from K, 2652; and a series of epigraphs placed over the sculptured scenes representing this war.

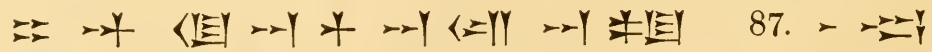
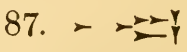
CYLINDER A, COLUMN III, LINE 83, TO COLUMN IV, LINE 5.






83.  I - na ḥamsi gar - ri ya a - na Elam
In my fifth expedition, to Elam


 84.  us - te - es - se - ra mur - ra - nu ina ki - bit Assur
I directed the march. By the command of Assur,

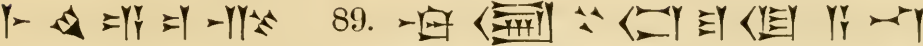
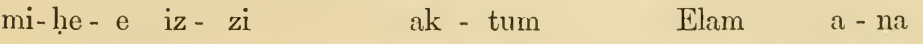
 85.  Sin Samas Vul Bel Nabu Istar sa
Sin, Shamas, Vul, Bel, Nebo, Ishtar of


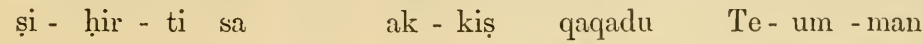
 86.  Ninua Il sar - rat kit - mu - ri Istar sa
Nineveh, the divine queen of Kitmuri, Istar of

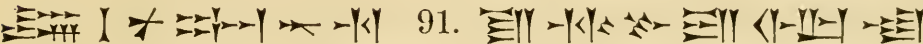
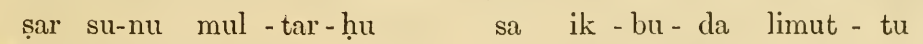
 87.  Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku ina arah
Arbela, Ninip, Nergal and Nusku; in the month



    
 Ululu arah sar Ili Assur
Elul, the month of the king of the Gods, Assur, but cf. p. 3.

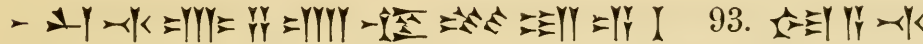
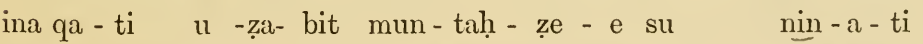
88. 
 abu Ili rubu nan - nur ki - ma ti - ib
the father of the Gods, the glorious prince: like the shock of a


 89. 
 mi-he - e iz - zi ak - tum Elam a - na
terrible storm, I overwhelmed Elam, through


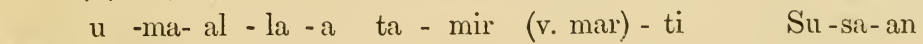
 90. 
 ši - hir - ti sa ak - kiš qaqađu Te - um - man
its extent. I cut off the head of Teumman,


 91. 
 řar su-nu mul - tar - řu sa ik - bu - da limut - tu
their wicked king; who devised evil.


 92. 
 ina la mi-ni a - duk qu - ra - di su bal - řu - řun
Beyond number I slew his soldiers; alive

 93. 
 ina qa - ti u - za - bit mun - tař - ze - e su nin - a - ti
in hand, I captured his fighting men. Their


 su - nu ki - ma mitpani va iz - u - kir
wives, like bows and arrows(?),

94.  (v. ři - ř) 
 u - ma - al - la - a ta - mir (v. mar) - ti Su - sa - an
filled? the vicinity of Shushan. view?

95. 
 pagari su - nu U - la - ai u - sar - di
Their corpses the Ulai, I caused to take,

96. 
 me sa az - ru - [ub - ki] - ma na - ba - ař - ři
its waters I made to consume like chaff(?).

which one
her

bel-a-

padru

constructed?

cf. 128, 1

cf. Khors

97. 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 Um-man- i-gas ablu Ur- ta - ki 𐎶𐎺𐎠 Elam
Ummanigas son of Urtaki, king of Elam,

98. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 sa la pa - an Te - um - man a - na Assur
who from the face of Teumman to Assyria

99. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 100. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 in -nab- ta iz- ba - tu niri ya it - ti
fled, and had taken my yoke; with

𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 101. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 ya u - bil su a - na Elam u -se - sib
me I brought him to Elam. I seated

𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 102. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 su ina kuzzu Te - um - man Tam - ma - ri - tu
him on the throne of Teumman. Tammari

𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 103. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 ahu su sal - sa - ai sa it - ti su in - nab - ta ina
his third brother, who with him fled; in

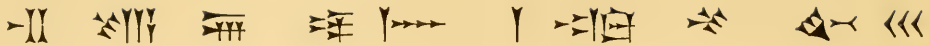
𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 Hi - da - lu as - kun su a - na 𐎶𐎺𐎠 - u - ti
Hidalu I appointed to the kingdom.

104. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 (𐎶𐎺𐎠) 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 ul - tu kakki Assur va Istar eli
Then the servants of Assur and Ishtar, over

𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 105. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 Elam u - sam - ri - ru as - tak - ka - nu
Elam I caused to march; I acquired


𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 106. 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎺𐎠
 da - na - nu va li - i - tu ina ta - ay - ar - ti ya
power and glory. On my return

cf. Rhors.



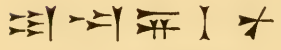
 Bel - edir abli Nabu - zikir - esses

Beledir, sons of Nebozikiresses

117. 

 tig - en - na va nir - pad - du (v. da) - i

the tigenna, and the attendants of the



 abi ba - ni su - nu


father their begetter;

COLUMN IV.

1. 

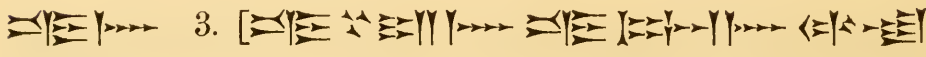

 it - ti * * * * - bi Te - be - e

*with the * * * * and Tebe,*

2. 

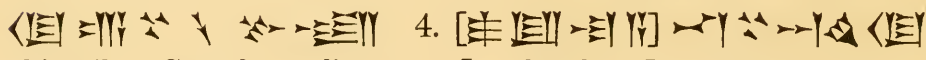
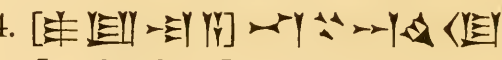
 nisi Gam - bu - li alpi zeni

people of Gambuli, oxen, sheep,


 3. 


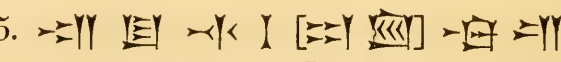
 imiri susi pare ul - tu

asses, horses, and mules; from


 4. 

 ki - rib Gam - bu - li [as - lu - la a] - na Assur

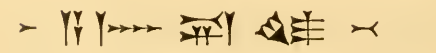
the midst of Gambuli, [I carried off] to Assyria.


 5. 

 Sa - pi - i - bel alu tugul - ti su [ab - bul] ag - gur

Sapibel, his fortified city, [I pulled down], destroyed,

-bi ?



 ina me us - ham - mid

and into the waters I turned.

well water I had waste ?

CYLINDER A, COLUMN X, LINES 22 TO 30.

4. l. 3

22. | <W̄ ĒĒ << ʽ Ur - ar - di sa ʽ
 ʽ - duri ʽar ʽar - di sa ʽarri
Saduri, king of Ararat; who the kings

ʽʽʽʽ | ʽʽʽʽ 23. ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ
 abi su a-na abi ya is - ta -nap-pa - ru - u
his fathers to my fathers had sent concerning the

(v. ʽʽʽʽ) ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽʽʽ < ʽʽʽʽ 24. ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ | ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ
 (v. par-u) - ni ahu - u - ut e - nin - na ʽa - duri
brotherhood. Again, Saduri,

ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ 25. ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ
 da - na - a - nu ip - se - e - tu sa Ili rabati
the mighty things for which the great Gods



ʽʽʽʽ <ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ 26. <ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ
 i - si - mu in - ni is - me - e va ki - ma sa ablu
had caused renown to me, heard, and like a son to


ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ | ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ (v. ʽʽʽʽ) ʽʽʽʽ < ʽʽʽʽ
 a - na abi su is - ta - nap - pa - ra (v. ru) bel - u - ut
his father, he sent concerning the dominion;

27. <ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ <ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ <ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ
 va su - u ki - i pi - i an - nim - ma
and he by word of mouth to me his very

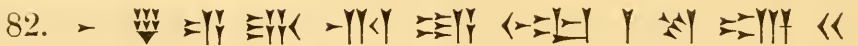
ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ 28. ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ <ʽʽʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ
 is - ta - nap - pa - ra um - ma lu - u salim - mu a - na
sent thus: "Salutation to the

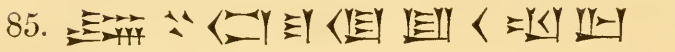

ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ 29. ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ ʽʽʽʽ
 ʽar beli ya pal - ʽi - is kan - sis ta - mar - ta
king my lord." Reverently and submissively his numerous

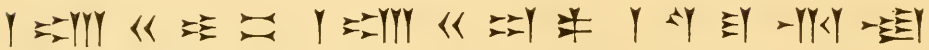

 30. 
 su ka - bit - tu u - se - ba - la a - di
presents he sent to



 mah - ri ya
my presence.


CYLINDER B, COLUMN IV, LINES 84, TO COLUMN VI, LINE 92.

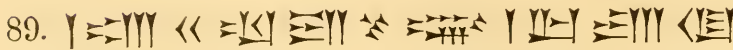
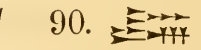
82. 
 Ina şibe gar - ri ya eli Te - um -man
In my seventh expedition against Teumman


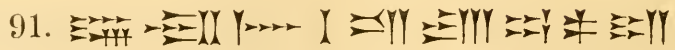
85.  86. 
 şar Elam lu - u al - lik sa eli
king of Elam I went ; who against


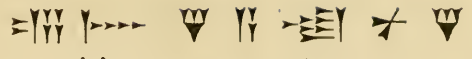

 Um -man- i -gas Um -man- ap - pa Tam- ma- ri - tu
Ummanigas, Ummanappa, and Tammaritu,


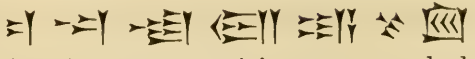
87. 
 abli Ur - ta - ki şar Elam
sons of Urtaki, king of Elam,

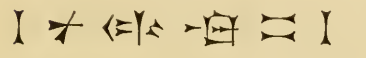
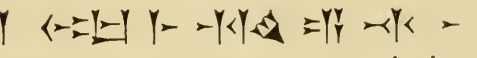
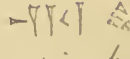
88. 
 Ku - dur - ru Pa - ru - u abli
Kudurru and Paru, sons of

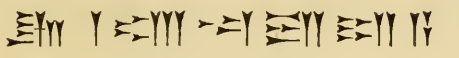
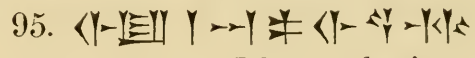
89.  90. 
 Um -man- al - da -se ahu Ur - ta - ki şar
Ummanaldasi, brother of Urtaki, king of



 91. 
 Elam nisi zirati su is - ta - nap - pa - ra
Elam ; his great men sent,

 92. 
 a - na. se - bu - li nisi sa - a - tu - nu sa
for the surrender of these men, who

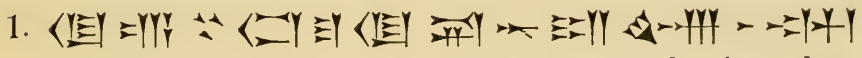
 93. 
 in - nab - tu - niv - va iz - ba - tu niri ya se - bul
had fled and taken my yoke. Their surrender

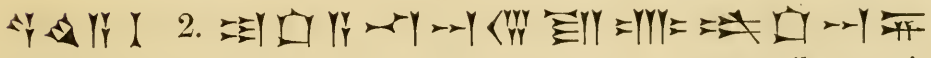
 94.  
 su - nu ul ag - bi su ana eli mi - mut - e - ti ina *ri - ho*
I did not grant him. Concerning the demands, by the of. 134,

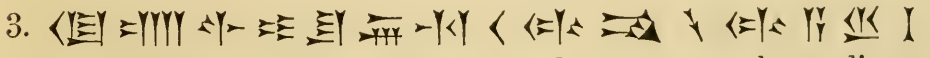
 95. 
 gati Um - ba - da - ra - a va Nabu - damiq
hand of Umbadara and Nebodamiq

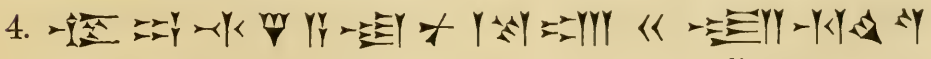

 is - ta - nap - pa - ra arah - u
he sent a month,


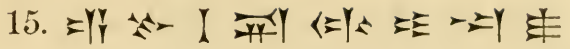
COLUMN V.

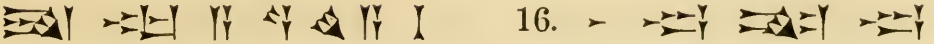
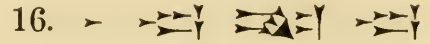
1. 
 Ki - rib Elam us - tar - ra - ah ina puhur *strengthens*
In the midst of Elam he set himself to work in gathering himself w
whole of


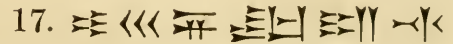

 umman su ad - gil a - na Istar sa u - tag - gil an - ni
his army. I trusted to Ishtar, who protects me.



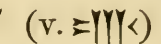
3. 
 ki - bit pi - i su sa - hu - u ul am - gar ul a - din su *gur*
The demand of his vile mouth I did not accede to, I did not give him

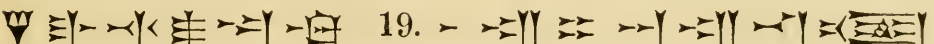
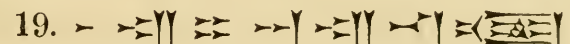

 mun - nab - ti sa - a - tu - nu Te - um - man li - mut - tu
those fugitives. Teumman devised

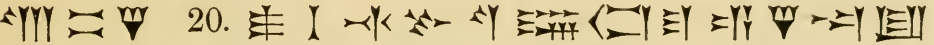


 15. 
 sa Assur va Istar e - pu - su - us ul i - ba - as
Assur and Ishtar did to him, he knew not;

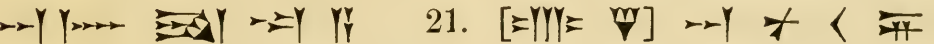
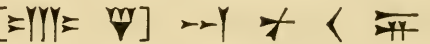

 16. 
 id - ka - a umman su ina arah Abu arah
he gathered his army. In the month Ab, the month




 17. 
 na - an - har - ti kakab Bam i - sin - ni sar - ra - ti
of the luminous Sagittarius, in the festival of the

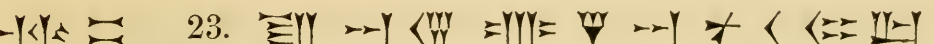


 18.  (v. )
 ka - bit - ti bintu Bel a - na pa - lah (v. lah)
mighty queen, the daughter of Bel; to worship

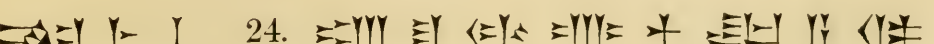
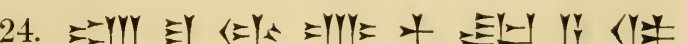

 19. 
 sa rab - ti as - ba - ak ina Arba - il alu na - ram
her greatly I sacrificed(?) in Arbela, the city the delight of


 20. 
 lib - bi sa as - su ti - bu - ut Elam - e sa ba - lu
her heart. Of the invasion of the Elamite, who against


 21. 
 Ili it - ba - a [u - sa] - an - nu - u - ni
the Gods came; they repeated


 22. 
 de - e - mu um - ma Te - um - man ki - a - an
word thus: "Teumman even


 23. 
 ig - bi sa Istar u - sa - an - nu - u me - lik
saith of Ishtar," they repeated the tenor


 24. 
 de - mi su um - ma ul u - vas - sar a - di
of his words, thus: "I will not cease until

*of Job 12
59/12*

*mur
ancy of*

*nahidi
the exall
the Moor*

bi-

upl. ft

25. al - la - ku it - ti su [a - na] e - pu - su
I go with him [to] make

accino
cf. 134,7
 26. mit-ħu - zu - ti su-par me - ri - ih - ti an - ni - ti
war." Over this threat,

ol,
 27. sa Te - um - man ig - bu - u am - ħar [sa] - qu - ti
which Teumman had spoken, I prayed to the lofty

28. Is - tar a (v. az) - zi - ma a - na tar - zi sa
Ishtar. I approached to her presence,

29. ak - mi - iħ sa - pal sa I lu - uħ - ħa u - sa - ap - pa - a
I bowed under her, her divinity I supplicated,

30. il - la - ka salim - ma ai um - ma bi - lat *lit*
and she came to save me. Thus: "Goddess of

Arba - il a - na - ku Assur - bani - pal ħar Assur
Arbela, I am Assurbanipal king of Assyria,

31. bi - nu - ut qati ki * * * * * abu ba - nu - ki
*the work of thy hands * * * * * the father thy begetter,*

32. a - na ud - du - si es - re - e - ti Assur va
to restore the temples of Assyria, and

te ?
 suk - lul ma - ħa - zi Akkad * * * * *
*adorn the cities of Akkad * * * * **

53. (v.)
 Arba - il e - ru - ub (v. ba) - av - va imnu va
Arbela, entered, and right and

(v.)
 sumili tu - ul (v. tul) - la - a - ta - is - pa - a - ti
left she was surrounded with glory(?),

54. (v.) 55.
 tam-ha- at mitpanu i - na (v. ina) i - di sa zal-pat
holding a bow in her hand, projecting

(v.)
 muz - za - ru kap - tu sa e - pis ta - ha - zi (v. tahaz)
a powerful arrow(?) on making war,

56. (v.)
 ma - har sa ta - (az) - zi - iz si - i ki - ma umma
her countenance was set. She like a mother

57. (v.) 58.
 a - lit - ti i - tam - ma - a it - ti ka il - si
bearing, was in pain with thee, she brought

(v.)
 ka Istar sa - qu - ut (v. qut) Ili i - sak - kan
thee forth. Ishtar exalted of the Gods, appointeth

(v.)
 ka de - e - mu um - ma ta - na - da - la a - na
thee a decree. Thus: 'Carry off to

(v.)
 e - pis sa - as - si a - sar pa - nu ki sak - nu
make spoil, the place before thee set,

(v.)
 te - ba - ku a - na - ku at - ta ta - gab - bi si
I will come to.' Thou shalt say to her,

62. un -ma a - sar tal - la - ki it - ti ki lul - lik
thus: 'The place thou goest to with thee I will go.' The

63. bi - lat biletī si - i tu - sa - an - nak - ka um - ma
Goddess of Goddesses she repeateth to thee thus:

64. at - ta a - gan - na lu - (u) as - ba - ta a - sar
'Thee I will guard, then I will rest in the place of the

65. mas - gan - i Nabu a - kul a - ka - lu si - ti
temple of Nebo, eat food, drink

66. ku - ru - un - nu nin - gu - ut su - kun nu - hi - id
wine, music appoint, glorify my


67. |Ilu - (u) - ti a - di al - la - ku sip - ru
divinity, until I go, and this

68. su - a - tu ip - pu - su u - sak - sa - du
message shall be accomplished. I will cause thee to


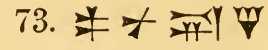
69. zu - (um) - mi - rat lib - bi ka pa - nu - u ka ul
take the desire of thy heart, before thee he shall not


70. ur - rak ul i - nir - ru - da sepi ka ul
stand, he shall not oppose thy feet Do not

71. ta - u - sat zu - par ka ina qabal tam - ḥa - ri ina
regard(?) thy skin. In the midst of battle, in

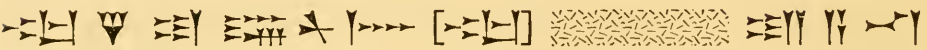


 ki - rim - me sa dābti taḥ - zi - in ka va
her beneficent generosity, she guards thee, and


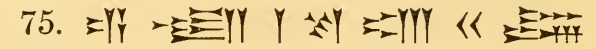
72. 
 73. 
 taḥ - te - na gi - mir la a - ni - ka pa - nu - us - sa
overthrows all the unsubmitive. Before her,

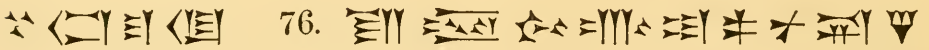


 isatu in - na - pi - iḥ (iz - zi - is) a - na
a fire is blown (strongly); to




 ka - sa - ad nakiri [ka] * * * * zi a - na
*capture [thy] enemies * * * * * to*

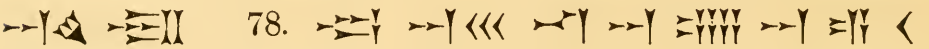
(v. >) 
 75. 
 (ina) a - ḥa - a - ti e - li Te - um - man šar
 (v. in) *each other(?)* Against Teumman king of



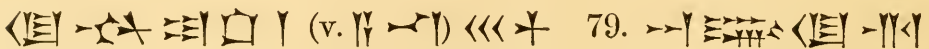
 Elam sa ug - gu - ga - at pa - nu - us - sa
Elam who was hateful before her, she




 tas - kun ina araḥ Elulu i - sin - ni
appointed. In the month Elul, the festival of



 Assur ziru araḥ Sin na - an - nir same va
Assur the Great, the month of Sin the luminary of heaven and



 irziti ad - gil ana (v. a - na) uzzi Ur - ri
earth, I trusted to the power of Iur



 nam - ri va si - par Istar bilat ya sa la
the bright, and the message of Ishtar my Goddess who is

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 < 80. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 in - nin (v. ni) -nu-u ad - ke zabi taḥaz ya
unchanged. I gathered my men of war,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 mun - taḥ - zi sa ina ki - bit Assur Sin va Istar
the fighting men who by command of Assur, Sin and Ishtar;

81. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 it - ta - na - as - ra - ḍu qabal tam - ḥa - ri
were arranged in order of battle.

82. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 e - li Te - um - man ṣar Elam ur - ḥu
Against Teumman king of Elam, the road

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 83. [𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 aḥ - bat va [us - te - es - se] - ra mur - ra - nu
I took, and directed the march.

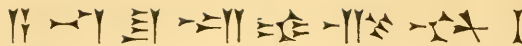

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 el - la - mu - u a Te - um - man ṣar Elam
In front of me, Teumman king of Elam

84. * * * * [𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 * * * * [na] - di man - dak - tu e - rib saru - ti ya
 * * * * *camp was placed. Of my royal entry,*



85. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 sa ki - rib Dur - il is - me - e va iḥ - bat ṣu
in the midst of Duril he heard; and fear took

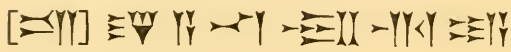

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 ḥat - tu Te - um - man ip - luḥ va arku su i - tur
hold of him. Teumman feared, and after him turned



𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 87. * * * * 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 e - ru - ub [ki - rib] Su - sa - an * * * * gi
*and entered [into] Shushan. * * * * **

 88. 
 [a - na su - zu - ub nāpī - ti su * * * * * a - na
*To save his life * * * * * to the*

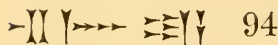
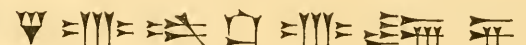
 89. 
 nisi māti su * * * * * ka i - di - i su
*people of his country * * * * * his hand(?),*

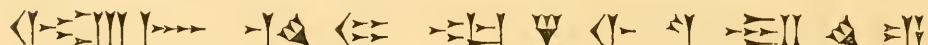
 90. 
 pa - nu - us - su u - tir (v. te) - rav - va * * * * *
*before him returned, and * * * * **


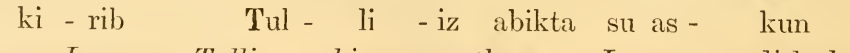
 91. 
 [is] - pur a - na maḥ - ri ya [U - la] - ai
[he] sent to my presence. The Ulai


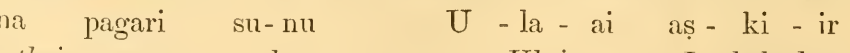
 92. 
 a - na dan - nu - ti su is - kun * * * * * pa - an
*for himself he fortified * * * * * before*

 93. 
 mas - ke - e * * * * * Maruduk Ili rabati
*my camp * * * * * Merodach, the great Gods*

 94.  95. 
 beli ya sa u - tag - gil - u in - ni ina
my lords; who protected me: in

 * * * * *
 suttu ka - sa si - par maḥ - ḥe - e
omens of a dream, had given(?) a grand message.

 96. 
 ki - rib Tul - li - iz abikta su as - kun
In Tulliz his overthrow I accomplished;

 97. 
 ina pagari su - nu U - la - ai aṣ - ki - ir
with their corpses, the Ulai I choked up

98. 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎺𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠𐎶 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠𐎶 𐎠 𐎠 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
 nen - a - te su - nu ki - ma mitpanu va iz - u - gir
Their wives, like bows and arrows,

99. 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 u - ma - al - la - a ta - mar - ti Su - sa - an
filled the vicinity of Shushan.

100. 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 101. 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 qaqadu Te - um - man šar Elam ina
The head of Teumman king of Elam, by

𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ki - bit Assur Maruduk Ili rabati beli ya
command of Assur and Merodach, the great Gods my lords;

𐎠 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 102. 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ina puḥri umman [su ak - kiš] me - lam - mi Assur va
before the assembly of [his] army [I cut off]. Terror of Assur and

Majest





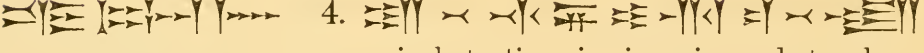
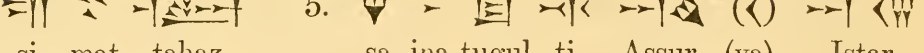
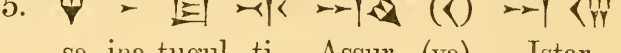
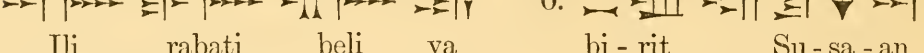
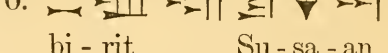
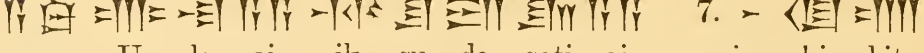

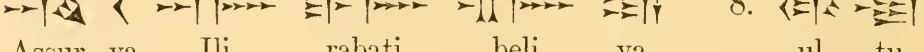
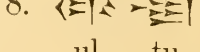
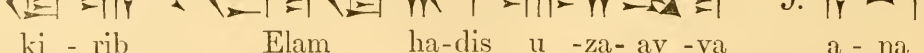
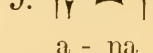
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 Istar Elam iš - ḥu - up va ik - nu - su
Ishtar, Elam overwhelmed, and they submitted

𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 104. 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - na ni - ri ya Um - man - i - gas sa
to my yoke. Ummanigas who

𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 105. 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
 in - nab - ta iz - ba - ta niri ya ina kuzzu
fled, and took my yoke, on his throne

𐎠 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
 su u - se - sib
I seated.

COLUMN VI.

1.  2. 
 Tam-ma-ri - tu ahu su sal-sa - ai ina
Tammarithu, his third brother, in
- 
 Hi - da - lu a - na sar - u - ti as - kun
Hidalu to the kingdom, I appointed.
3. 
 ruqubi zu - um bi susi
Chariots of war, horses
- 
 pare zi - bat - ti ni - i - ri bat - le
and mules, trained to the yoke, instruments
-  5. 
 ši - mat tahaz sa ina tugul - ti Assur (va) Istar
fashioned for war ; which in the service of Assur and Ishtar,
-  6. 
 Ili rabati beli ya bi - rit Su - sa - an
the great Gods my lords, near Shushan
-  7. 
 U - la - ai ik - su - da qati ai ina ki - bit
and the Ulai, my hands captured ; by command of
-  8. 
 Assur va Ili rabati beli ya ul - tu
Assur and the great Gods my lords, from
-  9. 
 ki - rib Elam ha - dis u - za - av - va a - na
the midst of Elam, joyfully I brought out, and to

gi - mir umman ya sa sal - tu sak - na - at
all my army, for spoil they were given.

10. Ina samne gar - ri ya eli Du - na - nu ablu
In my seventh expedition, against Dunanu son of

Bel - ba - sa a - na Gam - bu - li lu - u al - lik
Belbasa, to Gambuli I went;

12. sa a - na šar Elam it - tag - lu la - a
who to the king of Elam had trusted, and did not

ik - nu - sa a - na niri ya ta - ha - zi
submit to my yoke. By my powerful

dan - nu Gam - bu - li a - na ši - ħir - ti su ki - ma
attack Gambuli through its extent, like a

sar - bare ak - tum 16. Sa - pi - i - bel
hailstorm I covered. Sapibel

alu dan - nu - ti - su sa ki - rib me na - da - at
its strong city; which in the midst of the waters was

su - bat šu ak - su - ud 18. Du - na - nu aħi su
situated, I captured. Dunanu and his brothers,

ul - tu ki - rib alu su - a - tu 19. bal - du - šu - un
from the midst of that city, alive I

32. Sa - pi - i] - bel bal - du - uş - şu ina [qati
 [Sapi]bel: alive in [hand] I

33. az] -bat it - ti pa - ni Du - na - nu * * * * *
 took, with the officers of Dunanu * * * * *

34. alu su - a - tu ab - bul ag - [gur ina me us - ham - mid]
 That city I pulled down, destroyed [and into the waters I turned].

35. a - di la ba - se - e ina [lib - bi] 36. na - gu - u
 Until none were in the midst, that

su - a - [tu] u - saħ - rib ri - kim a - mi - lu - ti
 district I laid waste. The passage of people,

38. ap - ru - şa zir - us - su ina tu - gul - ti Assur Bel
 I cut off from over it. In the service of Assur, Bel

39. Nabu Ili rabati nakiri ya a - ni - ha
 and Nebo the great Gods; my enemies I rested from:

40. sal - mis a - tu - ra a - na Ninua qaquadu
 peacefully, I returned to Nineveh. The head of

42. Te - um - man şar Elam ina kibi Du - na - nu
 Teumman king of Elam, round the neck of Dunanu

43. a - lul it - ti ki - sit - ti Elam
 I hung. With the conquests of Elam,

44. sal - la - at (v. ti) Gam - bu - li
and the spoil of Gambuli;

45. sa ina
which by

ki - bit Assur ik - su - du (v. da) qati ai
command of Assur, my hands had taken;

46. it - ti
with

nis labi e - pis nin - gu - ti a - na Ninua
musicians making music, into Nineveh,

47. Ninua
Nineveh,

e - ru - ub ina ḥidati Um - ba - da - ra - a
I entered with rejoicings. Umbadara and

48. Um - ba - da - ra - a
Umbadara and

Nabu - damiq nisi zirati sa Te - um - man
Nebodamiq, great men of Teumman

49. nisi zirati sa Te - um - man
great men of Teumman

šar Elam sa Te - um - man ina qati su - nu
king of Elam; whom Teumman by their hand

50. sa Te - um - man ina qati su - nu
whom Teumman by their hand

is - pu - ra si - par mi - ri - iḥ - ti sa ina
sent the threatening message, whom in

51. si - par mi - ri - iḥ - ti sa ina
the threatening message, whom in

maḥ - ri ya ak - lu - u u - qa - hu - u
my presence I confined, and bound,

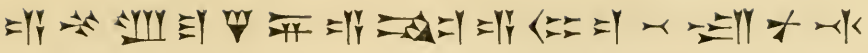
52. u - qa - hu - u
and bound,

pa - an si - kin de - (e) mi ya ni - kiš qaqaadu
until the fixing of my sentence: the decapitated head of

53. ni - kiš qaqaadu
the decapitated head of

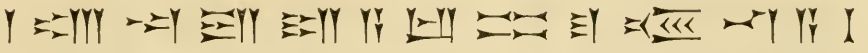
Te - um - man bel su - nu ki - rib Ninua
Teumman their lord, in Nineveh

54. Te - um - man bel su - nu ki - rib Ninua
Teumman their lord, in Nineveh

54. 


e - mu - ru va sa - ne - e de - e - mi iz - bat şu - nu - ti

they saw, and another opinion took hold of them.

55. 

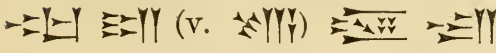

Um - ba - da - ra - a ip - qu - ma ziq - na - a su

Umbadara tore his beard, *cut off 8*

56. 

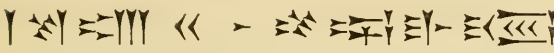
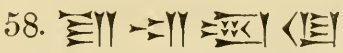
Nabu - damiq ina gir parzil sib - bi su iz - hu - la

Nebodamiq with the steel sword of his girdle, pierced

 57. 

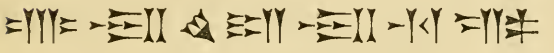

ka - ra (v. kar) - aş şu ni - kiş qaquadu

through his [own] body. The decapitated head of

 58. 

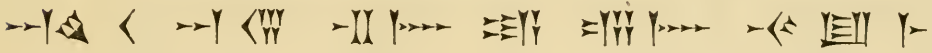
Te - um - man ina şati babi rabi qabal sa Ninua

Teumman, in front of the great gate situated in Nineveh;

 59. 


u - maş - hi - ra maş - hu - ris as - su da - na - an

I raised on high. By the power of




Assur va Istar beli ya nisi kul - lu - mi

Assur and Ishtar my lords, the people reviled(?)

60. 

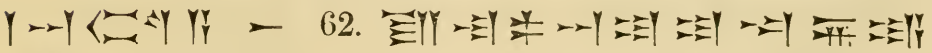
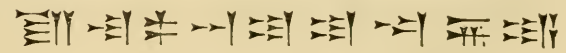
ni - kiş qaquadu Te - um - man şar Elam

the decapitated head of Teumman king of Elam.

61. 



Pal - ai ablu Nabu - şa - pan ablu - ablu


Palia son of Nebosapan, grandson of


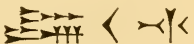


 62. 



Maruduk - bal - iddina sa la pa - an abu abi ba - ni ya


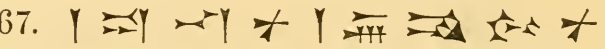
Merodachbaladan, of whom from the face of the grandfather my begetter;


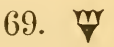
63.  64. 
 abu su in -nab- tu a - na Elam ul - tu
his father had fled to Elam ; from



 Um -man- i -gas ki - rib Elam as -ku -nu ana
Ummanigas [whom] in Elam, I had appointed to the


(v. )  65.  (v. )
 (v. a - na) şar - u - ti Pal - ai (v. ya) ablu
kingdom ; Palia son of

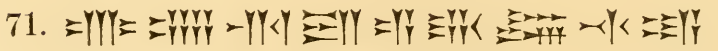

 66. 
 Nabu - şa - pan iğ - bat u - se - bi - la a - di
Nebosapan he took, and sent to

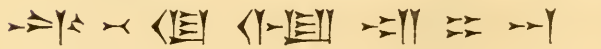

 67. 
 mağ - ri ya Du - na - nu Sa - am - gu - nu
my presence. Dunanu and Samgunu,


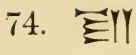
68.  69. 
 abli Bel - ba - sa Gam - bu - la - ai sa
sons of Belbasa the Gambulian, of whom,


 abi su - un a - na şarri abi ya
their father against the kings my fathers,


70. 
 u - dal - li - pu va va su - nu
had made inroads ; and they

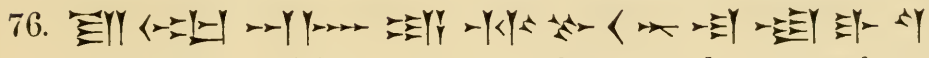
71.  72. 
 u - ner - ri - da e - pis şaru - ti ya ki - rib
opposed the work of my kingdom : within

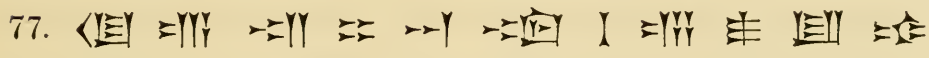
 73. 
 Assur va Arba - il a - na kullu
Assur and Arbela to execute


 74. 
 aḥ - ra - a - ti u - bil su - nu - ti sa
my judgment I brought them. Of

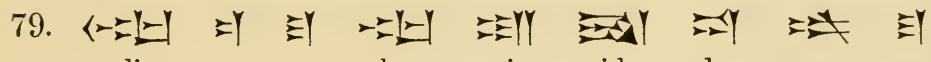
 75. 
 Man - nu - ki - aḥi * * * * Du - na - nu va
*Mannukiahi * * * * , Dunanu and*

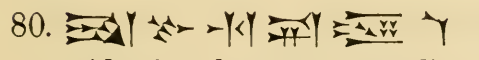
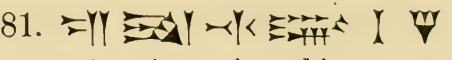

 Nabu - u - zal - li nisi sa eli Gam - bu - li
Nebouzalli, men who were over Gambuli;

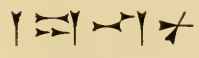

76. 
 sa eli Ili ya ig - bu - u suq - la - tu rab - tu
who against my Gods uttered great curses,

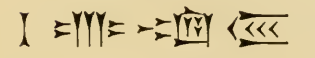

77. 
 ki - rib Arba - il lisan su - un as - lu - up
in Arbela, their tongues I pulled out,






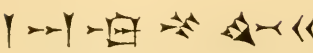
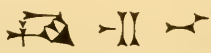

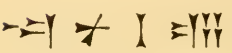

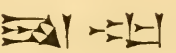

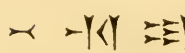


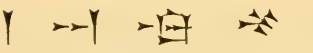
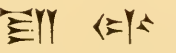


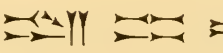


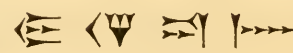
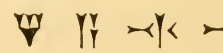
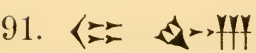
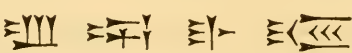

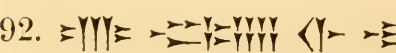

78. 
 as - hu - ud masak su - un Du - na - nu ki - rib Ninua
I flayed off their skin. Dunanu in Nineveh,

79. 
 eli ma - ka - zi id - du suv - va
over a furnace they placed him, and


80.  81. 
 iḏ - bu - ḥu - us az - lis ši - it - ti aḥi su sa
consumed him entirely. The rest of the brothers of


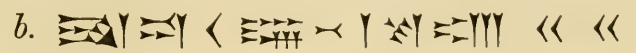
 82. 
 Du - na - nu va Pal - ai a - ni - ir siri
Dunanu and Paliya, I threw down; his limbs

 83. 
 su u - nak - kiṣ u - se - bil a - na ta - mar - ti
I cut off, and sent for the inspection of my

84.  ma-ti dan
powerful country.  Nabu-nahid  Bel-edir
Nabonidus and Beledir  abli
sons of
85.  abli
sons of
86.  Nabu-zikir-esses
Nabuzikiresses  tig-en-na
tigenna:  sa-abu
whose father
87.  ba-nu su-un
their begetter,  Ur-ta-ki
Urtaki  id-ka-a
brought  a-na
to
88.  mit-hu-zi
fight with  Akkad
Akkad  ner-pad-du-i
the attendants
-  Nabu-zikir-esses  sa-ul-tu  ki-rib
of Nebozikiresses, whom from the midst of
89.  Gam-bu-li
Gambuli,  il-qu-u-ni
I  a-na
carried to
90.  Assur
Assyria:  ner-pad-du-i
those attendants,  sa-a-ti-na
in
91.  me-eh-rit  bab-rab-qabal
front of the great gate in the midst of  Ninua
Nineveh;
92.  u-sah-si-la  abli-su
I caused to crush his sons.


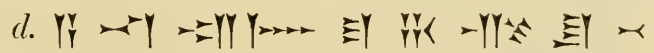
EXTRACT FROM K, 2652.

a.  Ina araḥ Tasritu immi istin in - nin - du va eli
In the month Tisri, the first day, it was placed; and against


 su * * * * * b.  id - du - u pagar Te - um - man ṣar
*him * * * * * they threw the corpse of Teumman king of*

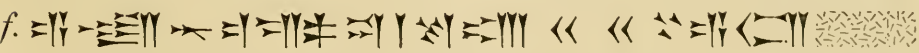
 Elam * * * * * c.  ultu su - sa - an
*Elam * * * * * from Shushan*

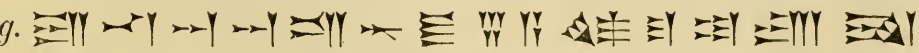
 alu ṣar - u - ti su a - na Ninua alu na - ram
his royal city, to Nineveh the city the delight

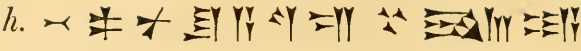
 * * * * * d.  a - na alani ma - ḥa - zi su - bat
** * * * * to the fortified cities, seats of*

 Is - tar - a - tu sa is * * * * * e.  ina im - mi su
*Ishtaroth; who * * * * * In those days,*


 mitpanu su - a - tu ina qata ai at - mu - uḥ * * * * *
*that bow in my hand, I took * * * * **


f.  e - li nikiṣ qaqaḍu Te - um - man ṣar E - lam * * *
*over the decapitated head of Teumman king of Elam, * * **

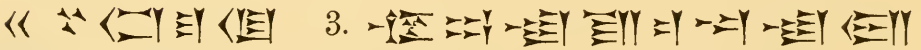
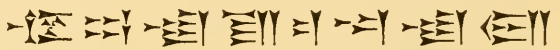
g.  da - na - an Is - tar bilat ya a - mur va at - ta - id
The power of Ishtar my Goddess I saw and praised

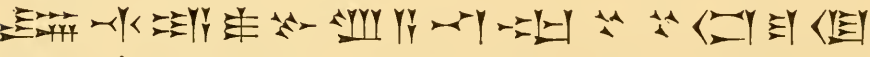
h. 
 * * * mit-pa-nu su-a-tu ši-mat idi ya * * * *
 * * * that bow, the weapon of my hand * * * *

FRAGMENT OF TABLET K, 2674, CONTAINING EIGHT EPIGRAPHS FOR
 PLACING OVER THE SCULPTURED SCENES ON A PALACE WALL.


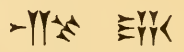
1. 
 Um -ma - a - ti Assur -bani-pal šar Assur
The general of Assurbanipal king of Assyria;


2. 
 sa it - ti Um-man-i -gas ablu Ur - ta - ki
whom with Ummanigas son of Urtaki

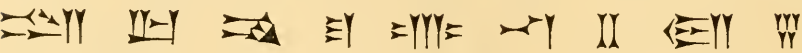
 3. 
 šar Elam mun-nab-tu sa iż-ba-tu niru
king of Elam, the fugitive, who took the yoke of

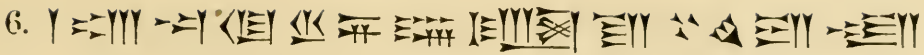

 šaru - ti ya as-pu - ru a - na ka - sad Elam
my kingdom: I sent to conquer Elam.

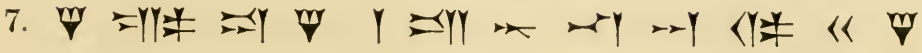
4. 
 Ši - im - bu - ru niru sa Elam
Simburu a chief of Elam,

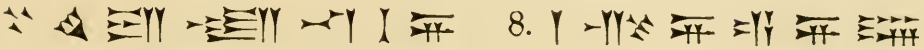
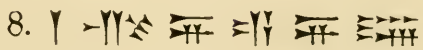
 5. 
 ma - lak ummani ya is - mi va zi - kar
of the progress of my army heard; and at the fame of



 sum ya ip - luḥ va ina mahri a - mir ya
my name he feared, and in the presence of my envoy

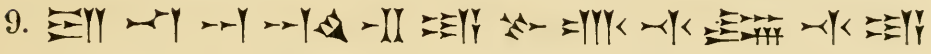

 il - lik - av - va u - na - siq niri ya
he came, and kissed my feet.

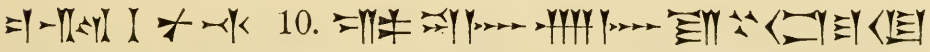
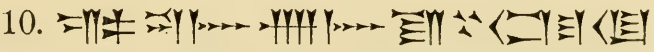
6. 
 Um - ba - ki - din - ni niru sa Hi - da - li
Umbakidinni a chief of Hidalu;

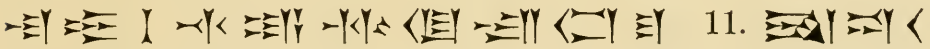
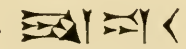
7. 
 sa qaquadu sa Is - tar - na - an - di şar sa
who the head of Istarandi king of

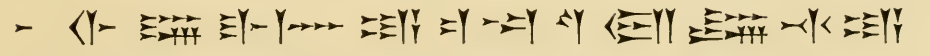
 8. 
 Hi - da - li na - su - ni Zi - ne - e - ni
Hidalu, was bringing. Zineni



 sa - si Su - an - mu - ri(?) ina miş - ri ki - ta - i(?) e - şir
*sasi of Suammuri(?), in a blockade(?) * * * * I besieged.*

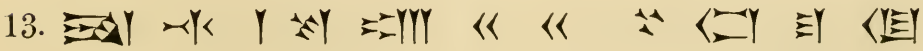
9. 
 da - na - an Assur bel ya pu - luş - ti şaru - ti ya
The power of Assur my lord, and fear of my kingdom,

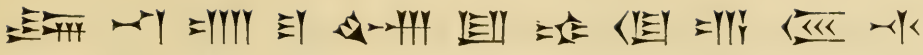
 10. 
 iş - hup su - nu - ti qaquadu rubi sa Elam
overwhelmed them. The heads of the princes of Elam,

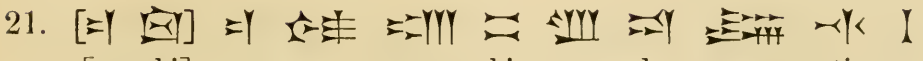
 11. 
 la kan - su - ti ya ik - ki - şu - niv - va id - du - u
not submissive to me, they cut off and laid

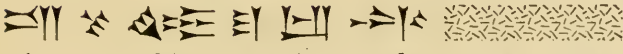

 ina mahri nisi rabati ya iz - ba - tu niru şaru - ti ya
in presence of my great men. They took the yoke of my kingdom.

12. 
 Şi - id - ru sa Assur - bani - pal şar Elam
Line [of battle]; which Assurbanipal king of Elam,

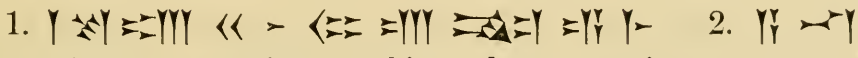
13. 
 it - ti Te - um - man şar Elam
against Teumman king of Elam

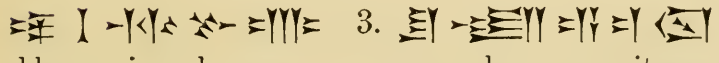

 in - na - bit va ih - lu - ub ki - rib kis - ti
fled, and passed through the woods.

21. 
 [ruqubi] zu - um - bi ru - du šaru - ti su
The war chariot, his royal carriage,

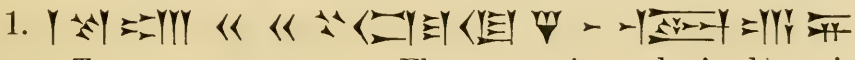

 is - se - bir va ip - pal * * * *
*was broken and fell * * * **

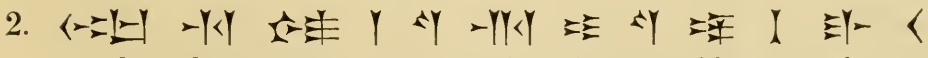
EPIGRAPH OVER TWO FIGURES; ONE, TEUMMAN WOUNDED BY AN
 ARROW, THE OTHER, HIS SON TAMRITU DRAWING A BOW.

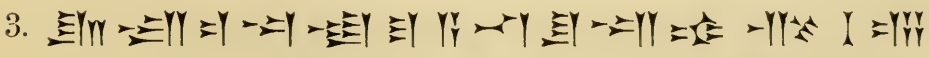
1. 
 Te - um - man ina me - kit de - e - mi a - na
Teumman with a sharp command, to





 ablu su ig - bu - u su - le - e mitpanu
his son had said: "draw the bow."

EPIGRAPH OVER TWO FIGURES (TEUMMAN AND HIS SON) BEING
 EXECUTED.

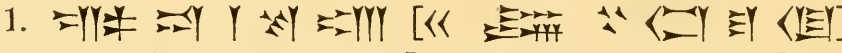


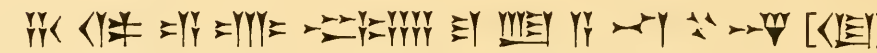
1. 
 Te - um - man šar Elam sa ina taħazi dan - ni
Teumman king of Elam; who in my fierce attack

2. 
 muḥ - ḥu - zu Tam - ri - i - tu ablu su rabu - u
was wounded; Tamritu his eldest son,

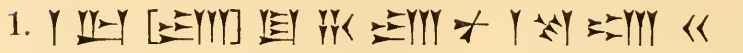

3. 
 qati šu iz - ba - tu va a - na su - zu - ub napisti su - un
his hands had taken, and to save their lives,

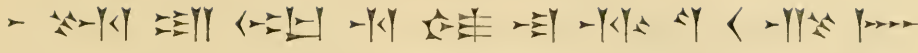
4.  in - nab - tu ih - lu - bu ki - rib kis - ti
they fled, and passed through the woods.
5.  Ina tugul - ti Assur va Istar a - lul su - nu - ti
In the service of Assur and Ishtar, I felled them.
6.  qaqadu su-nu akkiş me - eḫ - rit a-ḥa - mis
Their heads I cut off, in presence of each other.

EPIGRAPH OVER FIGURES SEATED IN A CHARIOT HOLDING A
MAN'S HEAD IN HAND.

1.  Qaqadu Te - um - [man şar Elam]
The head of Teumman [king of Elam];
2.  sa ina qabal tam - ḥa - [ri ik - ki - şu]
which in the midst of battle [they cut off,]
3.  a - ḥu - ru - u umman ya a - na bu - uş - [şu - rat]
in sight of my army. For good tidings,
4.  ḥa - de - e u - saḥ - ma - du a - na Assur
joyfully they sent [it] to Assyria.

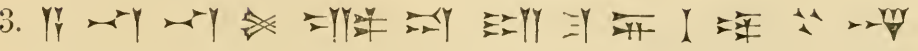
EPIGRAPH OVER WOUNDED FIGURE ON THE GROUND
SURRENDERING HIMSELF.

1.  Ur - [ta] - ku ḥa - ta - nu Te - um - man sa
Urtaku the relative of Teumman; who
2. 



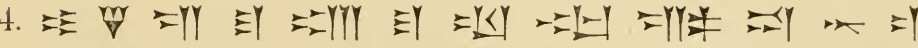
 ina uz - zi muḥ - ḥu - zu la ik - tu - u napisti

by an arrow was wounded; regarded not his life.

3. 


 a - na na - kaš qaqaḍu ra - ma - ni su ablu Assur

To cut off his own head, the son of Assur

4. 

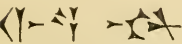
 i - sa - ši va um - ma al - ka qaqaḍu nakiš

he told also thus: "I surrender; my head cut off,

5. 

 maḥri šar bel ka i - si va le - e - ki - mu


before the king thy lord set it, may he take it for a



 damqati


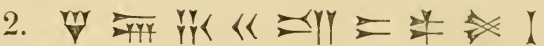
good omen."

EPIGRAPH OVER TWO FIGURES; THE FIRST HOLDING THE SECOND BY THE HAIR OF HIS HEAD, AND LIFTING A SWORD WITH HIS RIGHT HAND. THE SECOND WITH A SWORD IN HIS RIGHT HAND, CUTTING IN TWO A BOW, HELD IN HIS OWN LEFT HAND.

1. 



 I - tu - ni - i unmati Te - um - man

Ituni general of Teumman


 2. 


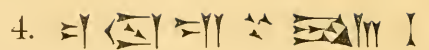
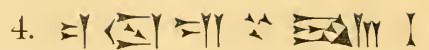

 šar Elam sa ir - ḥa - nis is - tap - pa - ras - su

king of Elam; of whom, treacherously he sent him

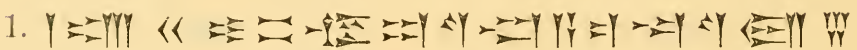
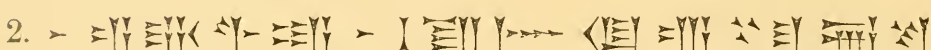

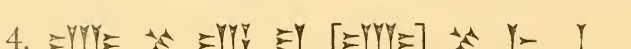


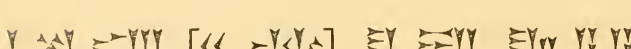

 3. 

 a - di maḥ - ri ya ta - ḥa - zi dan - nu e - mur


to my presence. My fierce attack he saw;


 va ina gir parzil sib - bi su
 
 4.  mitpanu ši - mat idi su
and with the steel sword of his girdle, the bow the weapon of his arm,

 ik - ši - ma qati ra - ma - ni su
he severed in his own hand.

EPIGRAPH OVER A FIGURE LED FORWARD BY THE HAND
 TO RECEIVE HOMAGE.

1. 
 Um - man' - i - gas mun - nab - tu ardu a iz - ba - tu niri ya
Ummanigas the fugitive, my servant, had taken my yoke.
2. 
 ina e - pis pi - ya ina hidati ki - rib Ma - dak - te
In performing my command, with rejoicing into Madaktu
3. 
 va Su - sa - an ummati ya sa as - pu - ru
and Shushan; my general whom I had sent,
4. 
 u - se - rib va [u] - se - sib su
 
 5.  ina kuzzu
caused him to enter, and seated him on the throne of
- 
 Te - um - [man ik] - su - da qat ai
Teumman, captured by my hands.

EPIGRAPH OVER KING (ASSURBANIPAL) IN CHARIOT RECEIVING
 AMBASSADORS.

1. 
 A - na - ku Assur - bani - pal šar Assur
I am Assurbanipal king of Assyria;

2. 𐎶
 sa ina tugul- ti Assur va Istar beli ya nakiri ya
of whom, in the service of Assur and Ishtar, my lords, my enemies

3. 𐎶
 ak-su-du am - zu - u ma - la lib - bi ya Ru - şa - a
I have captured; I have gratified all my heart. Rusa

4. 𐎶
 şar Ur - ar - da da - na - an Assur bel ya
king of Armenia; the power of Assur my lord,

5. 𐎶
 is - mi va pu - luḥ - tu şaru - ti ya iṣ - ḥu - up su
heard of, and fear of my kingdom overwhelmed him,

6. 𐎶
 va nisi zirati su a - na sa - ha - al salim - mi ya
and his great men to pray for my friendship,

7. 𐎶
 is - pu - ra ana ki - rib Arba - il Nabu - damiq
he sent to the midst of Arbela. Nebodamiq

8. 𐎶
 Um - ba - da - ra - a nisi zirati sa Elam
and Umbadara, great men of Elam,

8. 𐎶
 it - ti birati(?) si - par mi - ri - iḥ - tu ul - ziz
in bonds for the defiance; I placed

𐎶
 ina maḥ - ri su - un
in their presence.

EPIGRAPH ON TABLET K, 2637.

a. [𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎺] 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 b. [𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠] 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠
 [Du - na] - nu ablu Bel - ba - sa [bal - du] - uš - šu
Dunanu son of Belbasa, alive

𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 c. [𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠] 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠
 ina qati az - bat qu - ra - di ya bi - ri - tu
in hand, I captured. My warriors in bonds

𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 d. [𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠] 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠
 id - du su va [a - na] Ninua a - di maḥ - ri ya
placed him, and [to] Nineveh, to my presence

𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠
 u - saḥ - mi - du - ni
they sent.

EPIGRAPH (names blank) OVER FIGURES BEING FLAYED ALIVE.

1. 𐎠 (Blank) 𐎠 (Blank) 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 2. 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠
 (blank) (blank) sa eli Assur Ili ba - ni ya
 (blank) (blank) who against Assur the God my begetter

𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 3. 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠
 ig - bu - u suq - la - tu rab - tu lisani su - nu
 uttered great curses: their tongues

𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎺𐎠
 as - lu - up as - ḥu - da masaki su - un
I pulled out, I tore off their skins.

The circumstances recorded in this division of Assurbanipal's reign, probably extended over a considerable time, and the war with Teumman, which forms its main feature, was evidently considered one of the most important struggles, in which Assyria had engaged. This war, the subsequent triumph, and the tortures

𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *Tu-am-ri-ti*), was made king in Hīdalu. Afterwards, Assurbanipal punished the Gambulians, for revolting in alliance with Elam. The expedition to Gambuli, is given as part of the fifth expedition (which was against Teumman), in Cylinder A ; but in Cylinder B, while the war with Teumman is called the seventh expedition, the war with Gambuli is separated from it by the usual divisional line, and called the eighth expedition. Dunanu the Gambulian, captured in this war, was son of Bilbasa, who assisted Urtaki, and grandson of a chief also named Dunanu. This name was written indifferently, 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *Du-na-nu*, and 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *Bu-na-nu*. On his triumphal return, Assurbanipal was met at Arbela, by the envoys of Ruṣā king of Ararat or Armenia ; who came to make peace with him. Ruṣā is probably the same as the Ṣaduri of Cylinder A. The name means "Istar," is a fortress, and was originally sounded Istar-duri, but by dropping the initial *I* and running the 𐎶𐎵 into 𐎶 the name became 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *Ṣa-ar-da-ur-ri* (the name of the king of Ararat who fought with Tiglath Pileser II). The first element in this name, suffered a further change ; Ṣar being contracted to Ṣā or Ṣē, as in 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *Ṣe-e-du-ri* (the king of Ararat who fought with Shalmaneser II). The name is sometimes written with the position of the elements reversed, and then reads Dur-ṣā, which is probably the origin of 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *Ur-sa-a*, and 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *Ru-sa-a*, forms of the name of two late kings of Ararat.


PART IX.


The Revolt of Saulmugina, Brother of Assurbanipal.


TEXTS.

The texts of this part of the history, are more numerous than those of any other period. Only the most important are here translated, the numbers of some of the others being given at the end for reference. The principal texts are Cylinder A, col. iv, line 6, to col. v, line 43, and Cylinder B, col. vi, line 93, to col. vii, line 87. The text of Cylinder C, which differs from both these, is too mutilated to be worth translating; but the closing passage which continues the narrative of Cylinder B is given. The date from a proclamation of Assurbanipal, K, 84, passages at close of a number of omen tablets, with a series of Epigraphs and Dispatches are also translated.

CYLINDER A, COLUMN IV, LINE 6, TO COLUMN V,
LINE 43.

6.  [𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
* * * * * Saul - mu - gi - na
* * * * * *Saulmugina*

 [𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶] <𐎶𐎶> 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
[aḥu la ke] - e - nu [sa ḏabtu e - pu] - su - us
my younger [brother; benefits I had given] to him, and

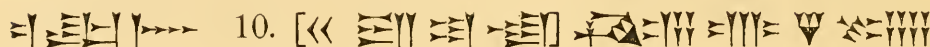
 [𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 <𐎶𐎶>
[as - ku - nu - us a - na ṣaru - ut] Bab - ili
[had appointed him to the kingdom of] Babylon



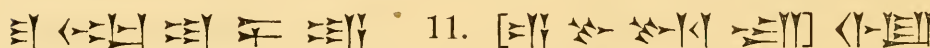
* * * * * va ad - din su * * * * * ruqubi
 * * * * * and gave him * * * * * chariots



ak - zur va * * * * * alani ekili
I fixed, and * * * * * cities, fields



kiri [man - da - at - tu] bilat u' - sa - tir
and plantations. [Tribute] and taxes, I caused to return,



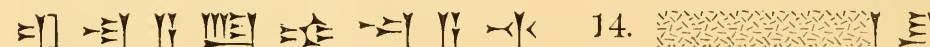
va eli abi bani ya [e - pu - uş şu] va
and more than the father my begetter, [I did for him]. And



su - u damqatu an - ni - tu [la ha - aş - şa] va
he these favours [disregarded,] and



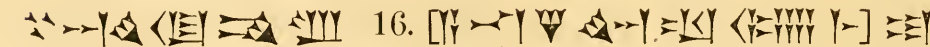
is - te - ni - ha - a limut - tu [niru belu - ti ya]
devised evil. [The yoke of my dominion,]



iz] - la - a du - ub - ba - a - ti * * * * * su
he threw off, the benefits * * * * *



ka - zir ni - şa - tu * * * * * eli
strengtheners of men(?) * * * * * over



Assur am - ru [a - na sa - ha - al salim - mi] ya
Assyria I ruled. [To pray for] my [friendship]



ip - ru - uş va nakiri ina elappi * * *
ceased, and enemies in ships * * *

𐎠 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Assur u - su - (uz) - zu i - dag - ga - lu
Assyria they were set up, they were honoured

27. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 pa - an sa - kan de - mi ya va su - u
before the giving of my command. And he

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 28. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Saul - mu - gi - na aḥu la ke - e - nu sa
Saulmugina, my younger brother; who

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 29. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 la iṣ - zu - ru a - di - ya nisi Akkad
did not keep my agreement, the people of Akkad,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 30. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Kal - du A - ru (v. ra) - mu tam - ti ul - tu
Chaldea, Aram, and the sea coast, from

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 A - qa - ba a - di Bab - ṣa - li - mi - ti
Aqaba to Babsalimitu,

31. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ardi da - gil pa - ni ya us - pal - kit ina qati ya
tributaries dependent on me; he caused to revolt against my hand.

32. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 va Um - man - i - gas mun - nab - tu sa iṣ - ba - tu
And Ummanigas the fugitive, who took

33. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 niru saru - ti ya sa ki - rib Elam
the yoke of my kingdom, of whom in Elam,

34. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 as - ku - nu - us a - na ṣar - u - ti va ṣarri
I had appointed him to the kingdom; and the kings of

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Samas qu - ra - du Ninip iq - su va
Shamas, the warrior Ninip, he revolted; and

44. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 * * * * 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u - sab - di - la * * * * na - dan zi - bi ya
*he caused to cease * * * * gift of my fingers,*

45. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 a - na e - kim ma - ha - zi su - bat Ili sa
to capture the cities, seats of the Gods, of whom

46. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 es - ri - ti su - nu ud - di - su u - za - hi - i - nu
their temples I had restored, adorned with

47. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 huraz va kasap ki - rib su - nu as - tak - ka - nu
gold and silver, and within them had fixed





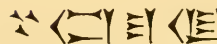





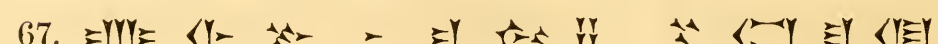
(v. 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 48. 𐎶𐎵
 (v. na) ši - ma - a - ti ik - bu - ud limut ina
images; he devised evil. In

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 immi su (va) istin sapru ina sat mu - si u - tul va
those days, then a seer in the middle of the night, slept and

49. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 i - na - tal suttu um - ma ina eli ki - gal - li
dreamed a dream, thus: "Concerning the matter

50. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sa Sin sa - dir (v. di - ir) va ma - a sa it - ti
which Sin was arranging, and of them who against

51. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Assur - bani - pal šar Assur ik - bu - du
Assurbanipal king of Assyria, devised

59. 
 mu - uz - za su - un ki - rib alu va ziru ina la mi - ni
the whole of them in town and country, without number.
60. 
 as - tak - ka - na abikta su ši - it - tu - ti
I accomplished his overthrow. The rest,
61. 
 ina libit Ninip şu - un - qu bu - bu - ti
in the judgment of Ninip, drought and famine
62. 
 is - ku - nu na - pis - tu Um - man - i - gas sar
passed their lives. Ummanigas king of
-  63. 
 Elam si - kin qati ya sa da - ha - a - tu
Elam, appointed by my hand; who the bribe
- 
 im - ħu - ru su it - ba - a - ana (v. a - na) kit - ri - su
received, and came to his aid.
64. 
 Tam - ma - ri - tu zir - us - su ip - pal - kit va sa - a - su
Tammaritu against him revolted, and him
65. 
 ga - du kim - ti su u - raş (v. ra) - şib su ina kakki
and part of his family he destroyed with the sword.
66. 
 arku Tam - ma - ri - tu sa arku Um - man - i - gas
Afterwards Tammaritu, who after Ummanigas,
67. 
 u - si - bu ina kuzzu Elam
sat on the throne of Elam,

68. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 la is - al su-lum şaru - ti ya a - na ri - zu - tu
did not seek alliance with my kingdom. To the help of

69. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Saul - mu - gi - na ahi nak - ri
Saulmugina my rebellious brother

(v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 70. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 (v. ahu la ke - e - nu) il - lik - av - va a - na
 (v. younger brother), he went and to

𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mit - hu - zi umman ya ur - ri - ha kakki su
fight my army, he prepared his soldiers.

71. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ina şu - up - pe - e sa Assur va Istar u - şap - pu - u
In prayer to Assur and Ishtar, I prayed;

72. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵)
 ta - ni - hi ya im - hu - ru (v. il - qu - u)
my supplications they received (v. took),

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 73. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 is - mu - u zi - kar sapti ya In - da - bi - gas
and heard the words of my lips. Indabigas

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵
 arad şu zir - us - su ip - pal - kit (v. ki - tu) va
his servant, against him revolted, and

74. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ina taħaz zin is - ku - na abikta su Tam - ma - ri - tu
in the battlefield accomplished his overthrow. Tammaritu

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 75. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 şar Elam sa eli ni - kiş qaquadu
king of Elam, who over the decapitated head of

𐎶 𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Te - um - man me - ri - iḥ - tu ig - bu - u
Teumman untruth had spoken ;

76. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 sa ik - ki - ṣu a - ḥu - ru - u umman ya
which he had cut off in sight of my army,

77. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 [𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁] 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 um [ma la] ak - ki - ṣu qaqaḍu ṣar Elam
thus: "I have [not] cut off the head of the king of Elam

78. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 * * * * ina puḥri umman su sa - ni - ha - a - nu ig - bi
 * * * * *in the assembly of his army."* Again he said :

79. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 va Um - man - i - gas ke - e u - na - as - siq
"and Ummanigas only, kissed the

𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 80. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 qaq - qa - ru ina maḥri a - mir - i sa
ground; in the presence of the envoys of

𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 81. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Assur - bani - pal ṣar Assur eli
Assurbanipal king of Assyria." For

𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 a - ma - a - ti an - na - a - ti sa il - zi - nu
these matters, which he had mocked,

82. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Assur va Istar i - ri - ḥu su va Tam - ma - ri - tu
Assur and Ishtar turned from him; and Tammari tu

83. 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐏁
 aḥi su qi - nu su ziri bit abi su it - ti
his brothers, his kin, the seed of his father's house with

92. > 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ina mah - ri ya i - zi - zu va i - tal - la - lu
In my presence he stood up, and glorified the

93. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 qur - di Ili ya dan - nu - ti sa il - li - ku
might of my powerful Gods, who went to

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 94. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ri - zu - ti a - na - ku Assur - bani - pal lib - bu
my help. I Assurbanipal, of generous

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 I 95. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 rap - su la ka - zir ik - ki - mu pa - ši - šu
heart, of defection the remover, forgiver of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 96. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ši - da - a - ti a - na Tam - ma - ri - tu re - e - mu
sin; to Tammari tu favour

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 I 97. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 I 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 I
 ar - si su va sa - a - su ga - du ziri bit abi su
I granted him, and himself, and part of the seed of his father's

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 98. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ki - rib e - kal ya ul - ziz šu - nu - ti ina
house, within my palace, I placed them. In

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 I 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 99. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 im - mi su nisi Akkad sa it - ti
those days the people of Akkad, who with

I 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 100. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Saul - mu - gi - na is - sak - nu ik - bu - du
Saulmugina were placed, and devised

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 101. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 limut ni - ip - ri - tu iz - bat šu - nu - ti a - na
evil; famine took them, for their

bu - ri su-nu şeri abli su-nu binti şu-nu
food the flesh of their sons and their daughters

102. e - ki - lu ik - şu - şu ku - ru - uş - şu
*they did eat, and divided the * * * * **

103. Assur Sin Samas Vul Bel Nabu
Assur, Sin, Shamash, Vul, Bel, Nebo,

104. Istar sa Niña Il şar - rat kit - mu - ri
Ishtar of Nineveh, the divine queen of Kitmuri,

105. Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal, and Nusku,

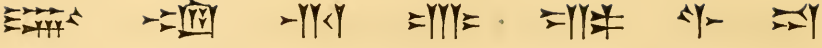

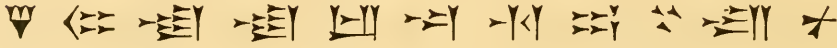
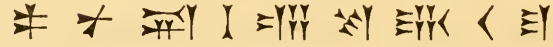

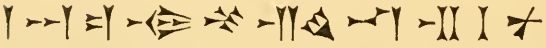
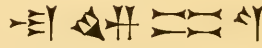
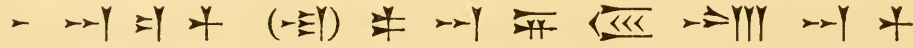

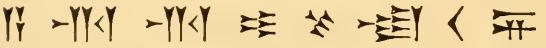


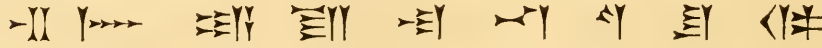
106. sa ina maḥ - ri ya il - li - ku i - na - ru
who in my presence marched and destroyed

ga - ri ya 107. Saul - mu - gi - na aḥi nak - ri
my enemies: Salmugina my rebellious brother,

108. sa i - gi - ra an - ni ina me - kit isati a - [ri] - ri
who made war with me; in the fierce burning fire

109. id - du su va u - ḥal - li - qu nap - sat şu
they threw him, and destroyed his life.

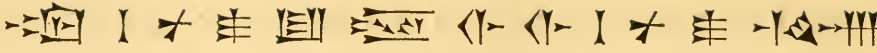
110. va nisi sa a - na Saul - mu - gi - na
And the people who to Salmugina

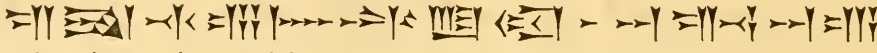
111.  ahi nak - ri u - sak - pi - du
my rebellious brother, he had caused to join,
112.  ip - se - e - tu an - ni - tu limut - tu e - pu - su
and these evil things did;
113.  sa me - tu - tu ib - ba - hu nap - sat su - nu
who death deserved, their lives
114.  pa - nu - us - su - un te - bis - u va
before them being precious:
115.  it - ti
with
-  Saul - mu - gi - na bel su - nu
Saulmugina their lord,
116.  la im - qu - tu
they did not burn
-  ina isati (la) pa - an ni - kiş gir parzil
in the fire, (from) before the edge of the sword,
117.  şu - un - ki (v. qu) bu - bu - ti (v. tu) isati
dearth, famine, and the burning
-  a - ri - ri i - se - tu - u - ni
fire, they had fled, and
118.  e - hu - zu
taken
-  mar - ki - tu [ti] - bu - ut Ili rabati
refuge. The stroke of the great Gods
119.  beli ya sa la na - par - su - di
my lords, which was not removed

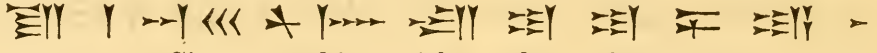
120. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 iṣ - ḥu - up su - nu - ti e - du ul ip - par - sid
overwhelmed them. One did not flee,
121. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 mul - taḥ - ḏu ul u - zi ina qati ya
a sinner did not escape from my hands,
122. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 im - nu - u qatu (v. qa - tu) - u a ruqubi sa - da - di
my hands held [them]. Powerful war chariots,
123. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ruqubi zil - li zik - re - e - ti su
covered chariots, his concubines [and]

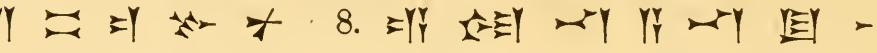

COLUMN V.



1. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 sa - ga (v. sa - su) e - kal su u - bil - u - ni
the goods (v. furniture) of his palace, they brought
- [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 2. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 [a - di] maḥ - ri ya nisi sa - a - tu - nu
 [to] my presence. Those men [who] the
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 3. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 suq - la - tu pi - i su - nu eli Assur Ili ya
curses of their mouth, against Assur my God
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 4. [𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 suq - la - tu ig - bu - u [va] ya - a - ti
curses uttered; [and against] me, the
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 rubu pa - laḥ su ik - bu - du - ni limut - tu
prince his worshipper, had devised evil:


5. 
 lisan su-nu as-lu-uk abikta su-nu as-kun
their tongues I pulled out, their overthrow I accomplished.

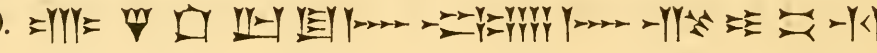
6. 
 ši-it-ti nisi bal-ḏu-ṣun ina sedi alapi
The rest of the people alive among the stone lions and bulls,

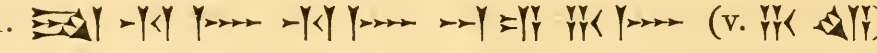
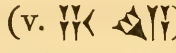
7. 
 sa Sin-aḫi-irba abu abi bani ya ina
which Sennacherib the grandfather my begetter, in the

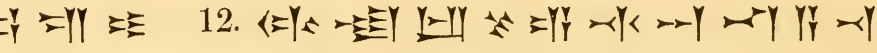
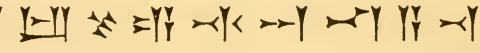
 8. 
 lib-bi iṣ-pu-nu e-nin-na a-na-ku ina
midst had thrown; again I in

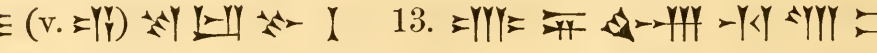
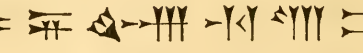
 9. 
 ki-iz-pi su nisi sa-a-tu-nu ina lib-bi
that pit, those men in the midst


 aṣ-pu-un ṣeri nu-uk-ku-ṣu-(u)-ti
threw. The limbs cut off

10. 
 u-sa-kil kalbi dabi zi-i-bi-ḫu
I caused to be eaten by dogs, bears(?), eagles(?),

11.  (v. )
 id-ḫu-i izzuri same nuni (v. nuni)
vultures(?), birds of heaven, and fishes of the

 12. 
 ab-ši-i ul-tu ip-se-e-ti an-na-a-ti
deep. By these things

 13. 
 i (v. e)-te-ep-pu-su u-ni-iḫ-ḫu lib-bi
[which] were done, I satisfied the hearts of the

23. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Ili su-nu zi-nu-u-ti Istari su-nu
Their Gods dishonoured(?), their Goddesses

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 24. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 šap-ša-a-ti u-ni-iḫ ina tak-kal-ti
desecrated(?), I rested in purple

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 25. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 va unninnu(?) vad-duk-ki su-un sa
and hangings(?). Their institutions, which

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 i-mi-žu ki-ma (v. kima) sa im-mi ul-lu-u-ti
they had removed, like in days of old,

26. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ina sal-mi (v. me) u-tir va u-kin
in peace I restored and settled.

27. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 šī-it-ti abli Bab-ili Kutu
The rest of the sons of Babylon, Kuthu,

28. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Šipar sa ina sib-di sak-bi-ti
and Sippara, who under chastisement, suffering,

29. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 30. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 va ni-ip-ri-ti i-se-tu-u-ni re-e-mu
and privation had fled; favour

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ar-si su-nu-ti ba-laḫ nāpī-ti su-nu ag-bi
I granted them, the saving of their lives I commanded:

31. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ki-rib Bab-ili u-se-sib su-nu-ti
in Babylon I seated them.

32. nisi Akkad ga - du Kal - du
The people of Akkad, and some of Chaldea,

A - ra (v. ru) - mu tam - ti
Aram and the sea;

sa Saul - mu - gi - na ik - tir - u va
whom Saulmugina had gathered,

34. * * - pi - i u - tir - ru a - na pa - ra - az
** * returned to their own*

ra - ma - ni su - nu ik - ki - ru it - ti ya
districts. They revolted against me.

ina ki - bit Assur va Belat va Ili rabati
By command of Assur and Beltis and the great Gods

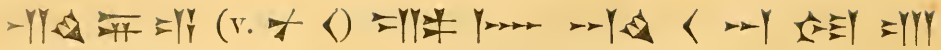











tig - li ya a - na pat gim - ri su - nu ak - bu - us
my protectors, on the whole of them I trampled,

37. niru Assur sa iz - lu - u e - mid su - nu - ti
the yoke of Assur which they had thrown off, I fixed on them;

38. sanuti bat - bu - da - i(?) si - kin qati ya
prefects and rulers appointed by my hand,


39. as - tak - ka - na e - li su - un
I established over them.

40. di - ka - i
The institutions

 (v.           



 gi - ne - e (v. nu - u) ris - i Assur va Belat

and high ordinances(?) of Assur and Beltis,

41. 

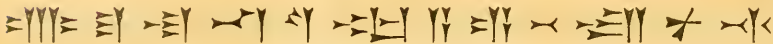
 va Ili Assur u - kin zir - us - su - un

and the Gods of Assyria, I fixed upon them;

42.  43. 

 bil - tu man - da - at - ti belu - ti ya mat - ti

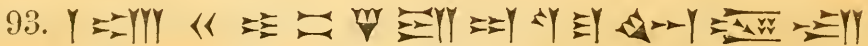
taxes and tribute to my dominion, of the country



 sum - ma la na - par - ka - a e - mid šu - nu - ti


the sum undiminished I fixed on them.

CYLINDER B, COLUMN VI, LINE 93, TO COLUMN VII, LINE 87.

93. 


 Um - man - i - gas sa da - ab - tu ma - ha - aš šu

Ummanigas, whom, great benefits I



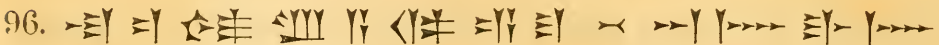
 e - bu - su - us as - ku - nu - us a - na šaru - ut

had given him, and appointed him to the kingdom of



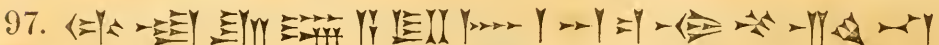
 Elam sa damqa - ti la ha - aš - šu

Elam; who the favour disregarded, and

96. 

 la iz - zu - ru a - de - e ma - mit Ili rabati




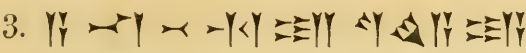

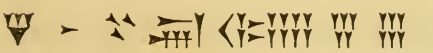
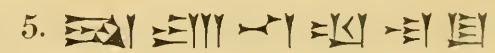
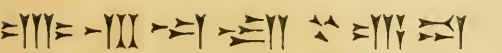










did not keep the agreement and oath of the great Gods.

97. 

 ul - tu qati a - mir - i Saul - mu - gi - na

From the hands of the messengers of Saulmugina

COLUMN VII.

1. 
 aḫu la ke nu nakiri ya im ḫu - ru
my younger brother, my enemy, he received a
-  2. 
 da - ha - tu e - mu - qi su it - ti su - un is - pu - ra
bribe. His forces with them he sent
3.  4. 
 a - na mit - ḫu - zi umman ya zabi taḫaz ya
to fight my army, my men of war,
-  5. 
 sa ina Gan - dun - ya - as it - ta - na - al - la - ku
who in Ganduniyas marched, and
-  6. 
 u - kib - ba - ṣu Kal - du ina la i - di zi - ir
trampled on Chaldea. Against my hand(?) unto
-  7. 
 Un - da - ṣi ablu Te - um - man ṣar Elam
Undasi son of Teumman king of Elam,
8.  
 va Zazaz niru Bil - la - te
and Zazaz chief of Billate,
9.  (v. ) 
 Pa (v. par) - ru - u niru Ḫi - il - mu
Paru chief of Ilmu,
10.  11. 
 At - ta - mi - tu nis rab mitpaau Ne - e - su
Attametū commander of the archers, and Nesu

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 a - lik pa - ni umman sa Elam a - na mit - hu - zi
leader of the army of Elam, to fight

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 13. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 it - ti umman Assur Um - man - i - gas
with the army of Assyria, Ummanigas

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 14. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 u - ma - hi - ir su - nu - ti is - kun su - nu - ti
sent them, and appointed them

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 15. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 de - e - mu Um - man - i - gas a - na Un - da - ši
a decree. Ummanigas to Undasi,

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 16. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ki - a - am ig - bi um - ma a - lik ul - tu
even said, thus: Go; against

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 17. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Assur tir - ra tuk - te - e abi ba - ni ki
Assyria revenge the slaying of the father thy begetter.

18. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Un - da - şu Za - za - az Pa - ru - u
Undasu, Zazaz, Paru,

19. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 20. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 At - ta - mi - tu Ne - e - su it - ti
Attamitu and Nesu, with

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - mir - i sa Saul - mu - gi - na
the messengers of Saulmugina

21. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶]
 ahu nak - ri ur - hu iz - [bat - u - niv - ya]
my rebellious brother; took the road, and

[Assur] Bel Nabu Nergal 35. Ili [rabati
 [Assur], *Bel, Nebo and Nergal,* the [great] Gods

beli ya] di - in kit - ti 36. it - ti
 [my lords;] a certain judgment against

Um - man - i - gas i - di - nu in - ni 37. Tam - ma - ri - tu
Ummanigas, appointed me. Tammarithu,

zir - us - su ip - pal - kit va 38. sa - a - su ga - du
 against him revolted, and him and part

kim - ti su u - ra - şib ina kakki
 of his family, he destroyed with the sword.


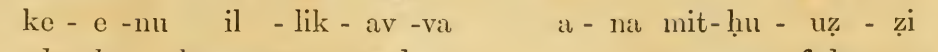
39. Tam - ma - ri - tu sa e - la sa - a - su iq - zu
Tammarithu who over him triumphed,


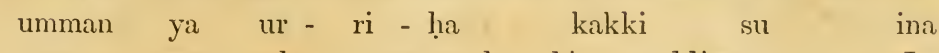
40. u - sib ina kuzzu Elam 41. ki - ma
 sat on the throne of Elam. Like


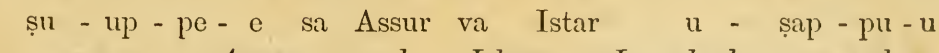
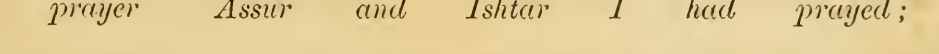
sa - a - su va da - ha - a - tu im - ħar 42. ul is - al
 him also, a bribe he received; he did not seek

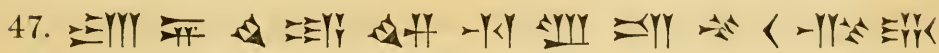
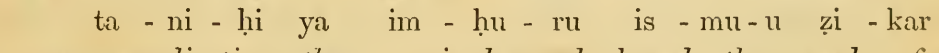
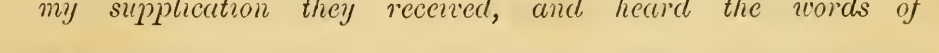
su - lum şaru - ti ya 43. a - na ri - zu - tu
 alliance with my kingdom. To the help


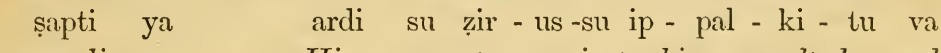
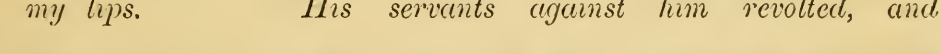
(v. kit - ri) Saul - mu - gi - na 44. aĥu la
 (v. aid) of Saulmugina my younger


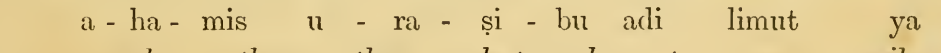
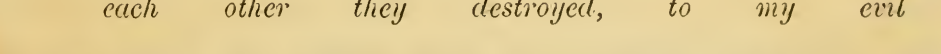
 45. 
 ke - e - nu il - lik - av - va a - na mit - hu - uz - zi
brother he went, and to fight




 46. 
 umman ya ur - ri - ha kakki su ina
my army he prepared his soldiers. In

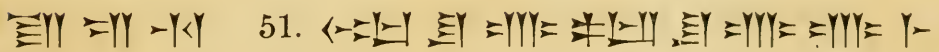


  
 su - up - pe - e sa Assur va Istar u - şap - pu - u
prayer Assur and Ishtar I had prayed ;

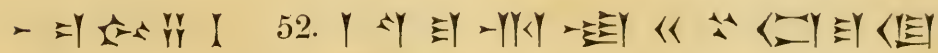
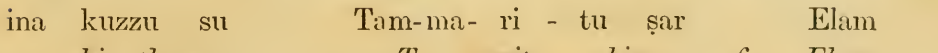
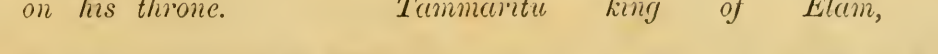
47.   
 ta - ni - hi ya im - hu - ru is - mu - u zi - kar
my supplication they received, and heard the words of


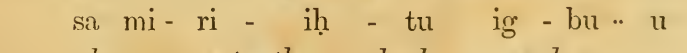

 48.  
 şapti ya ardi su zir - us - su ip - pal - ki - tu va
my lips. His servants against him revolted, and

49.   
 a - ha - mis u - ra - şı - bu adi limut ya
each other they destroyed, to my evil

(v.  50.  
 (v. damqati ya) In - da - bi - gas arad şu
 (v. benefit.) Indabigas his servant, who

 51.  
 sa şı - hu eli su u - sab - su - u u - sib
the revolt against him made, sat

 52.  
 ina kuzzu su Tam - ma - ri - tu şar Elam
on his throne. Tammaritu king of Elam,

53.   54. 
 sa mi - ri - ih - tu ig - bu - u eli
who untruth had spoken, concerning

ni - kis qaquadu Te - um - man sa ik - ki - şu
the decapitated head of Teumman; which he had cut off

a - hu - ru - u umman ya va ahi su
in sight of my army: and his brothers,

qi - nu su ziri bit abi su it - ti 85 rubi
his kin, the seed of his father's house, with eighty-five princes of

Elam a - li - kut i - di idi su
Elam, marching before him;

58. sa la pa - an kakki Assur va Istar ip - par - su - du
who from the face of the soldiers of Assur and Ishtar fled,

va (59 to 68 lost.) 69. * * * e a * * * * *
and * * * * * * * * * * *

70. Tam - ma - ri - tu ga - [du ziri bit abi su]
Tammaritu and part [of the seed of his fathers house]

71. ki - rib e - kal ya ul - [ziz şu - nu - ti]
in my palace I placed [them].

72. In - da - bi - gas sa arku Tam - ma - ri - tu
Indabigas who after Tammaritu,

73. u - si - bu ina kuzzu Elam
sat on the throne of Elam;

74. da - na - an kakki ya e - mur va 75. sa
the power of my servants saw, whom

(ul - tu re - e - si) u - sam - ri - ru eli Elam
(from the first) I had caused to march over Elam.

76. abli Assur sa as - pu - ra 77. a - na
The sons of Assur, whom I sent to

kit - ri Nabu - bel - zikri 78. ablu Maruduk - bal - iddina
aid Nebobelzikri the son of Merodachbaladan,

sa ki - ma ip - ri tap - pe - e - a 79. na - zir mata su
who like an earth-wall guarding his country,

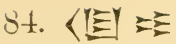

it - ta - na - al - la - ku it - ti su 80. sa
marched with him; whom

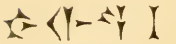
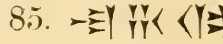
Nabu - bel - zikri ina pi - ir - za - a - ti
Nebobelzikri by treachery


81. (v.) uz (v. u) - zab - bi - tu u - bi - lu it - ti su ina
had captured, and taken with him in a

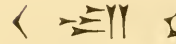
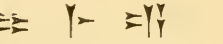
ki - li 82. In - da - bi - gas šar Elam
boat. Indabigas king of Elam,


83. ul - tu bit abi [su] u - se - za - as - su - nu - ti
from the house of [his] fathers sent them.

84.   [u -ma- hi - ir rak]-be- e
When [their] capture I commanded, [he sent his] good


 85.  la ha- de - [e ul - tu me]- şir mati su
messengers, sorrowfully [from the] border of his country.


86.  ina qati a - mir su [a - na sa - kan a - de - e]
By the hand of his envoy, [to make agreement]


 87.  u - se - bi - la a - di
and alliance; he sent to


 maḥ - ri (v. mahri) ya
my presence.

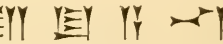
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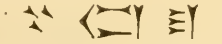
88.  eli Nabu - bel - zikri ablu Maruduk - bal - iddina
About Nebobekikri son of Merodachbaladan,


89.  ardu da - gil pa - ni ya
tributary dependent on me;


90.  sa in - nab - tu
who fled,


 il - li - ku a - na
and went to

 Elam
Elam :

91.  va
and

 şı - it - ti abli
the rest of the sons of

 Assur
Assur,

92.  sa
whom

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 Nabu - bel - zikri ina pi - ir - za - a - ti
Nebobelzikri by treachery

93. 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 94. 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 u - za - bi - tu u - bi - lu it - ti su ina
had captured, and taken with him. By the

𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 95. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 qati a - mir su a - na In - da - bi - gas ki - a - am
hand of his envoy to Indabigas, even I

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 96. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 as - pur su va [as] - su nisi sa - a - tu - nu - (te) la
sent to him also, If those men thou dost not

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 97. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 tu - se - bi - la un - ma al - la - kav - va alani ka
send, thus; I will march; thy cities


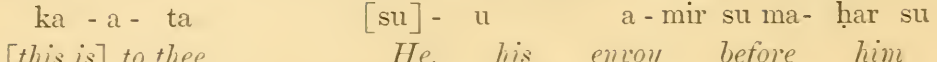
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 a - na - qar nisi Su - sa - an Ma - dak - tu
I will destroy; the people of Shushan, Madaktu and

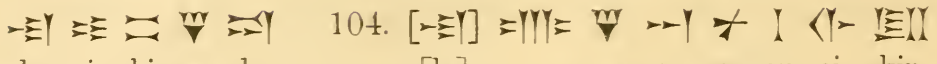
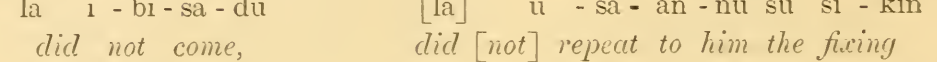
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 Hi - da - lu a - sal - lal [ul] - tu kuzzu šaru - ti
Hiidalu, I will carry off; from thy royal throne,


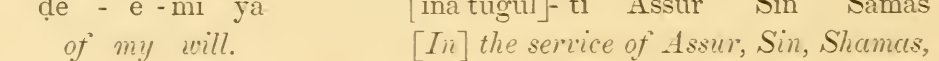
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 ka a - dak - ki ka va [sa] nam - ma ina kuzzu
I will hurl thee; and another on thy throne,


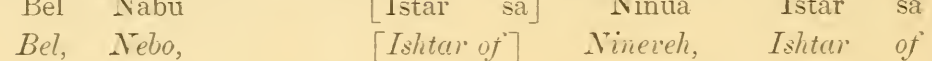
𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 101. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 ka u - [se - sib] * * mis ina pan Te - um - man
I will seat. As, formerly Teumman

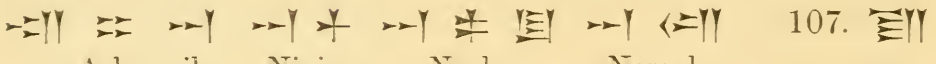
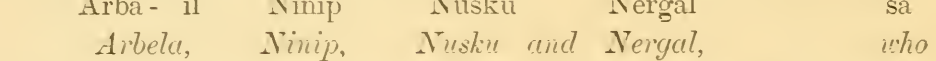
𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 102. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 u - sap - ri - ku u - sam - ḥar ka
I crushed; I will cause to destroy thee,


 103.  I
 ka - a - ta [su] - u a - mir su ma - ħar su
[this is] to thee. He, his envoy before him

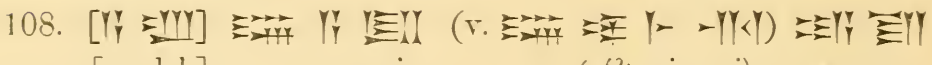
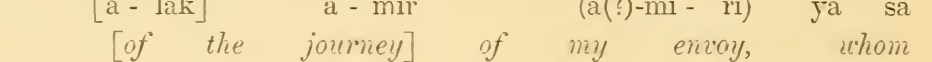
 104.  I
 la i - bi - sa - du [la] u - sa - an - nu su si - kin
did not come, did [not] repeat to him the fixing


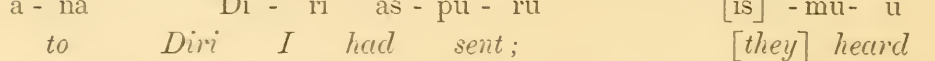
 105.  I
 de - e - mi ya [ina tugul] - ti Assur Sin Samas
of my will. [In] the service of Assur, Sin, Shamash,


 106.  I
 Bel Nabu [Istar sa] Ninua Istar sa
Bel, Nebo, [Ishtar of] Nineveh, Ishtar of

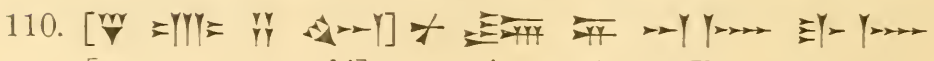
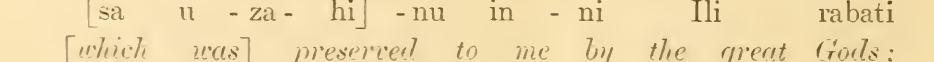
 107.  I
 Arba - il Ninip Nusku Nergal sa
Arbela, Ninip, Nusku and Nergal, who

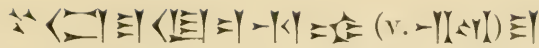

 it - tal - la - ku ida - ai i - na - ar - ru ga - ri ya
march before me, and destroy my enemies ;

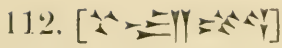
 108.  I
 [a - lak] a - mir (a(?) - mi - ri) ya sa
[of the journey] of my envoy, whom

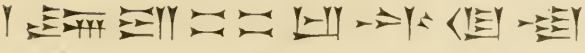
 109.  I
 a - na Di - ri as - pu - ru [is] - mu - u
to Diri I had sent ; [they] heard

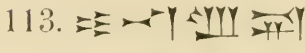
 ki - rib Elam. pu - luĥ - ti řaru - ti ya
in Elam. The fear of my kingdom,

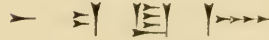
 110.  I
 [sa u - za - hi] - nu in - ni Ili rabati
[which was] preserved to me by the great Gods ;

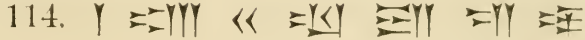
111.  (v. ) va
 Elam is-ḫu-up (v. ḫup) va
Elam overwhelmed, and

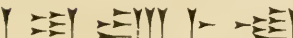
112.  [mat šu zir]
 [his country against]


113.  In - da - bi-gas ip - pal - ki - tu
Indabigas revolted,

 i - na - ru - us
and they destroyed him

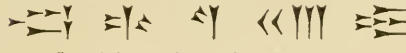
 ina kakki
with the sword.

114.  Um - man - al - da - ši ablu
Ummanaldasi son of

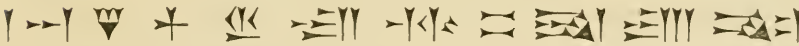
115.  At - ta - mi - tu
Attamitu,

 u - si - bu ina kuzzu su
sat on his throne.


DATE AT CLOSE OF A PROCLAMATION TO THE BABYLONIANS,
 K, 84.


 Araḫ Airu immi 23
Month Iyyar, twenty-third day, eponym Assurdurnzur.


 lim - mu Assur - dur - uzur


 Sa - mas - balad - šu - ig - bi it - ta - bel
Shamasbaladsuigbi brought [it].

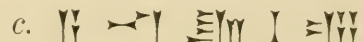
OMEN TABLET FRAGMENT.


a.  A - na
To


 Babili
Babylon


 i - tir - ru
they turned,


b.  Saul - mu - gi - na
Saulmugina


c.  a - na qati su - un
to their hands they



 i - ba - aq - qu su
drew him away(?).


 d. summi
Omens.



 e. arah Duvazu immi
Month Tammuz,


 27 lim - mu Assur - dur - uzur
twenty-seventh day, eponym Assurduruzur.

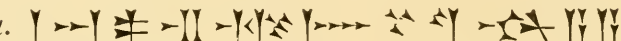

 f. Bel - u - sal - lim
Belusallim



 hal Hi - sa - am - ma - il - ai
the hal and Hisammailai,



 g. ina adi de - e - mi
at command



 ina lib - e - kal esse e - tap - pu - su
in the midst of the new palace made.


PASSAGE AT THE CLOSE OF OMEN TABLET K, 159.



 a. Nabu - bel - zikri tam - ti - ai
Nebobelzikri the seaman

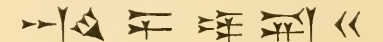

 b. la nazir
disregards the



 dabtu Assur - bani - pal sar Assur bin - ut qati ka bel su
benefits of Assurbanipal king of Assyria the work of thy hands his lord,



 sa ni - is sumi ka rab - a
who the worship of thy great name


 d. qa - lis iz - kur - u va
always celebrated and


 i - mi - su sal - dis i - nin - na -
is valiant martially. Again,


 e. Assur - bani - pal sar
Assurbanipal king of


 f. Assur pa - luḥ - ka is - mu - u va um - ma
Assyria thy worshipper has heard also this:


 g. um - ma
this:

mitpanu ina Elam up - tah - ħar illiku (?)
"The archers in Elam have gathered and marched

i. itti zabi id - dan sa Assur - bani - pal sar Assur
with the men belonging to Assurbanipal king of Assyria,

lu - u Assur - ai lu - u Akkad
the Assyrians, the Akkadians,

lu - u kal - da - ai lu - u
the Chaldeans, and the

Gun - dun - i sa niri Assur - bani - pal bin - ut
Gandunians, who the yoke of Assurbanipal the work


qati ka * * tu ana epes kakki qabal va taħaz
of thy hands have rejected(?) to make fighting, war and battle

itti su - nu im - maħ - ħa - a - za ul - ħabu
with them he was prepared. Not good,

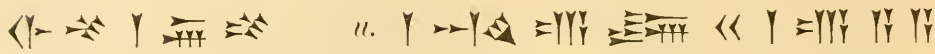
p. e - zib sa - du va lu - u ina mi - ūir sa Elam
excepting the mountain which is in the border of Elam,

q. lu - u ina mi - ūir sa mati su uzzizu va lu - u
which along the border of his country joined, and which

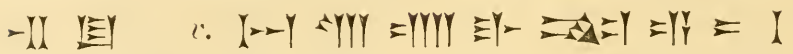
a - na pul - luħ lu - u a - na za - bat qati va mi - ūir
through fearing to be captured in hand, the border



 la ip - pal - ak - ki - ta arah Nisannu immi 4
did not revolt. Month Nisan, fourth day,

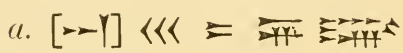


 lim - mu Şa - gab Assur - da - in - sar Dan - ai
eponym Şagab, Assurdainsar and Danai

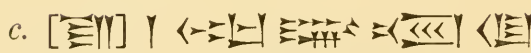


 bel - ku saptu lib e - kal esse e - tap - su
the belku in the new palace made.

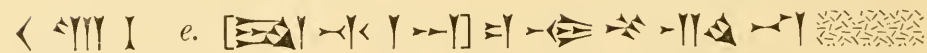
PASSAGE AT CLOSE OF OMEN TABLET K, 4696.



 a. Sin - tab - ni - uzur ablu Nin - gal - iddina
Sintabniuzur son of Ningaliddina,




 c. [sa] ana eli Ur [ip] - pi - kit pi su
[who] over Ur was appointed, his face



 e. va lib su [it - ti] Saul - mu - gi - na * * *
*and his heart [with] Saulmugina * * **

REVERSE.



 arah Abu immi 11 lim - mu [Şa - gab]
Month Ab, eleventh day, eponym [Şagab]

PASSAGE AT CLOSE OF OMEN TABLET K, 28.

a. [𐎶𐎵𐎶] 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 [𐎶𐎵]
 [Ta] immi 22 sa arah an - ni - i arah Duvazu
From the twenty-second day of this month, the month Tammuz,

b. [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶] 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 [𐎶𐎵𐎶]
 [a - di] immi 22 sa arah abu sa sanat an - [na]
 [to] the twenty-second day of the month Ab of this year.

c. [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶] 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Sin - tab - ni - u - zur ablu su sa
Sintabniuzur, his son of

d. [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶] 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 e. [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶] 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Nin - gal - iddina it - ti [Assur] - bani - pal
Ningaliddina, with Assurbanipal

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 f. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 šar Assur binut qati ka * * * * i - ru it - ti
*king of Assyria, the work of thy hands * * * * [made war(?)] with*

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 g. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Saul - mu - gi - na * * * * lu - u it - ti
*Saulmugina * * * * * * * with*

h. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 * * * * lib - ba - su
 * * * * his heart.

PASSAGE AT CLOSE OF OMEN TABLET K, 1360.

a. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Ultu immi 8 sa arah an - ni arah Abu
From the eighth day of this month, the month Ab,

b.
 a - di immi 7 sa arah Ululu zabi Elami
to the seventh day of the month Elul. The men of Elam

c.
 up - tah - ha - ru - u uk - taz - za - ru - u
gathered, set in order, and

d.
 illikuni(?) kakki qabal va tahaz
marched(?) fighting battle and war

e.
 itti zabi
with the men

f.
 id - dan sa Assur - bani - pal sar Assur ib - bu - su - u
belonging to Assurbanipal king of Assyria, was made.

g. * * * * *
 ul dabu sar Dan - ai - ablu * * * * *
*Not good. From Danai son of * * * * **











h.
 bil ku(?) arah Ululu immi 7 lim - mu Sa - gab
the bilku(?) month Elul seventh day, eponym Sagab.












PASSAGE AT CLOSE OF OMEN TABLET K, 4.












a.
 [Saul] - mu - gi - na ahu lakenu(?)
[Saul]mugina the younger brother












b.
 * * * * i - dal - la - hu va * * * rab - u
 * * * * he embroiled and * * * great














d.
 i - bu * * * * un - ni - i la da - a - bu
 * * * * * * * * not good
















e.          
 * * * * ki - na Assur - bani - pal şar Assur
 * * * * * * *Assurbanipal king of Assur,*












f.           
 şar binu-ut qati ka sa ana sar ka dabu
the work of thy hands, who unto thee is good,













g.           
 u - hu - qu - u ki - di - in sa zi(?) ka
*who has established ordinances and on thy * * **
















h.           
 sit - ku - na eni su is - mu - u um - ma
has fixed his eyes, heard thus:












i.            j.  
 Saul - mu - gi - na ana Elam i - hal - lik
"Saulmugina to Elam broke away;

           k.    
 a - mat u - sa - si - tu pan - i ana Elam
an agreement he caused to make, before to Elam

          
 i - hal - li - ki 5 libiti(?) ina lib ul
he broke away. Five omens in heart were not

           
 dabu Araḥ Tasritu immi 15 lim - mu Şa - gab
good. Month Tisri, fifteenth day, eponym Sagab,

n.            o.    
 Da - ri - şar Dan - ai bel - ku Ili rabati
Darisar Danai belku. The great Gods the

          
 beli uzzi tam - mu - uş - şu uzzi
lords strength continue to him, their

su - nu sa damiq a - na sar be - eli ya

strength for good to the king my lord

r.

 lis - tap - pa ru - u - ni

may they send.

PASSAGE AT CLOSE OF OMEN TABLET K, 3161.

a.

 [immi] 17 sa arah an - ni arah Samna sa sanat

The seventeenth day of this month, the month Marchesvan of

an - na uzzus (?) sa zabi id - dan sa

this year, it was that the men belonging to

Assur-bani-pal sar Assur ana eli Saul - mu - gi - na

Assurbanipal king of Assyria went over to Saulmugina;

f.

 it - tal - ku ana qati su-nu ki (?) - bit (?) - tu dabtu

to their hands the will (?) was good.

h.

 [Arah] Samna immi 17 lim - mu Sa - gab * * * a

*Month Marchesvan seventeenth day, eponym Sagab * * * a*

Assur - dan * * * i * * *

*Assurdan * * * * * * * * **

k.

 [ina lib Bit] - ridu - te - e - tap - su

[In the midst] of Bitridute made.

K, 312. PROCLAMATION OF THE KING TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE SEA COAST.

1. 𐎶 𐎠 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 2. 𐎶

A-mat šar a-na nisi mat tam-ti nisi ab-ba-i
The will of the king to the men of the coast, the sea,

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 3. 𐎶
va abli ardi a salim-nu ai-si lib-ba
and the sons of my servants; my peace to your

𐎶 𐎶 4. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 5. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
ku-nu lu da-ab ku-nu-si a-mu-ra adi
hearts, may you be well. I am watching

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 6. 𐎶
na-ak-ka-a-ha ina lib sa eni ai ina eli
sharply, from out of my eyes, over

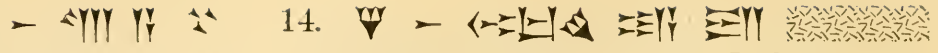

𐎶 𐎶 7. 𐎶
ku-nu va la pa-an hi-iḏ sa Nabu-bel-zikri
you; and from the face of the sin of Nebobelzikri,

8. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 9. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
* * * * * sa ana mi-na-nu ab-ru-šu
* * * * * *entirely I have separated*

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 10. 𐎶
ku-nu-si a-du-u Bel-ibni arda a va
you. Now, Belibni my servant,

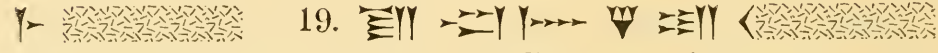

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 11. 𐎶
du-ba-si ya a-na a-lik pa-nu-ti ana eli
my deputy, to go before, to be over


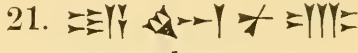
𐎶 𐎶 12. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 13. 𐎶
ku-nu al-tap-ra at-tu-nu ab-bat-tiv va
you I send to you. I command, and


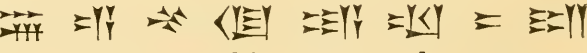

 14. 
 ina lib a - mat sa ina eli ya da-[bu] * * *
in the will *which is in me good* * * *

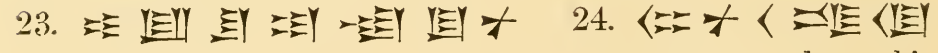
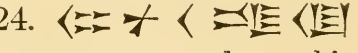
15. 
 16. 
 sa ina lib - bi sa * * * * * nisi
which in the heart * * * * * *


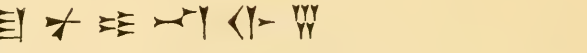

 17. 
 18. 
 ut * * * * ki * * * * tam - ma - ra - ni
 * * * * * * * * * * * * * *


 19. 
 mi * * * * sa ardi sa zi * * * *
 * * * * * *of the servants who* * * * *

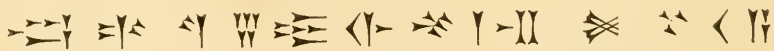
20. 
 21. 
 sa beli su - nu is - su - nu ya - ha - nu - u
of their lords bring(?) *to me.*


 22. 
 as - su ana - ku e - mu - ki ya al - tap - ra
Of myself, *my forces I send.*

23. 
 24. 
 i - lu - su at - tu ku - nu me - nu - u dum - ki
I have joined with you, *keeping your*


 25. 
 ku - nu va dābtu ku - nu i - na emur ya
good *and your benefit in my sight.*

DATE.


 Araḥ Airu immi 5 lim - mu Bel - ḥarran - sad - u - a
Month Iyyar, fifth day, eponym Belharransadua

K, 4457.

1. [𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠 𐎠𐎶] 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 [Um-man]- al - da - şu aḫu su sa Tam-ma- ri - tu
Ummanaldasu brother of Tammaritu

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 [𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 2. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶]
 ṣar [Elam] Ut - te - di nisi rab [mitpanu]
king of [Elm]. Uttedi commander of archers,

3. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶]
 Te - um - man nis rab mitpanu sa bit - ḫal - la - a [su]
and Teumman commander of the archers of [his] chariot(?),

4. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Tam - ma - ri - tu ṣar Elam sa a - na kit - ri
Tammaritu king of Elam, who to the aid of .

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 5. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Saul - mu - gi - na * * * il - li - ka - av - va
*Saulmugina * * * went, and*

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 6. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - na mit - ḫu - uz umman ya a - na - ku
to fight my army. I

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Assur-bani-pal ṣar Assur Assur va Istar am - ḫu - ur
Assurbanipal king of Assyria, Assur and Ishtar invoked;

𐎶𐎶𐎶 7. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 va is - mu - u şu - up - pi ya In - da - bi - gas
and they heard my prayer: Indabigas

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 8. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 arad şu zir - us - su ip - pal - kit va ina taḫaz
his servant, against him revolted, and in the battle

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 9. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 zin is - ku - nu abikta su nisi Tam - ma - ri - tu
field accomplished his overthrow. The men of Tammartu

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 10. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ultu qabal tam - ha - ri in - nab - tu - niv - va abikta umman su
from the midst of the battle fled and of the defeat of his army

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ig - bu su va in - rab - ta u - ru - uḥ - ḥi tam - ti
told him; and he fled by the way of the sea.

11. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 arku su In - da - bi - gas arad ṣu u - sib ina kuzzu su
After him Indabigas his servant, sat on his throne.

12. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Elap Tam - ma - ri - tu ṣar Elam
The ship of Tammartu king of Elam,




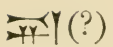
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 13. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 aḥi su qi - ni su ziri bit abi su rubi
his brothers, his kin, the seed of his father's house, and the princes

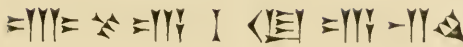

[𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 [a - lik] idi su sa si - ik - nu di - ru - u ru - taq - tu
*[going] before him, which was sinking (?) * * * * **


𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 14. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 iz - ba - tu * * * * * ba - ti su - u ul - tu
*had taken. * * * * * he from*

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 15. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ki - rib elap su - a - tu ana ki - li Tam - ma - ri - tu
out of that ship, to a boat, Tammartu

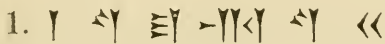

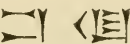

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - na arku su is - si ma - ru - us - tu qaq - qar
on his back he carried sick. The

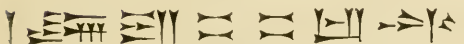
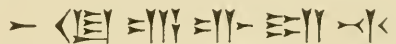
16.  nam - ra - zi
ground
 u - par - ri
he placed
 * * * him
 us (?)
on,

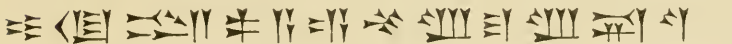

 u - se - rib su ki - rib qani * * *
he caused him to enter into the reeds.
 a - na bu - ri su - nu
For their food



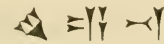

17.  * * * * * sa ut * * *
 * * * * * *which* * * * * * zib * * *
 * * * * * * * * *

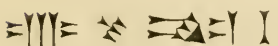

REVERSE.

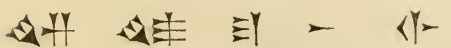

1.  Tam - ma - ri - tu  sar
Tammaritu king of
 Elam
  sa pa - an
Elam, who before

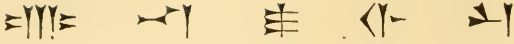


 In - da - bi - gas ip - pal
Indabigas fell;
 ina ki - rib mar - ra - ti
in the midst of the sea



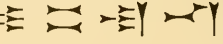

 i - ki - il pa - a e - mu - ru ma - ru - us - tu
sailed(?) and had seen
 a - na - ku
I




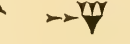

 Assur - bani - pal sar
Assurbanipal king of
 Assur
  ri - he - e - ti
my royal
 saru - ti ya
friendship

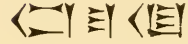
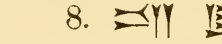


 u - se - bil su
sent to him.
 ri - he - e - ti sa - a - ti - na
That friendship he





 in - har va ina mahri
received, and in presence
 ummati ya
of my general

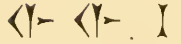



5.   
 u - na - as - si - qa qaq - qa - ru
kissed *the* *ground.*

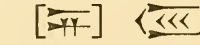


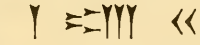

6.    
 Ši - id - ru sa Um - man - i - gas la na - zir dabtu
Line [of battle] of Ummanigas, disregarder of the benefits





7.     
 sa Assur - bani - pal šar Assur sa ki - rib
of Assurbanipal king of Assyria; who in




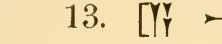

 8.   
 Elam is - ku - nu su a - na šaru - ti
Elam *had appointed him to the kingdom.*




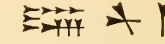
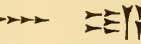
9.    
 Tam - ma - ri - tu sa it - ti su * * ma * * is - ku - nu
Tammaritu who with him had fought(?) had accomplished


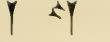








 10.   
 abikta su u - par - ri - ru el - lat šu
his overthrow *and dispersed his forces.*

11.     
 [Ni] - kis qaqadu [sa] Um - man - i - gas šar
Decapitated head [of] Ummanigas king of

 12.   
 Elam [sa] ya - a - ti * * * * *
Elam, *who to me * * * * **

   13.  
 e - su u - vas - sir an - ni [a - na kit] - ri
 * * *abandoned me,* *and [to the] aid of*

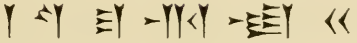







    
 [Saul] - mu - gi - na bel nakiri ya
[Saul] mugina lord of my enemies,













14.  |         
 * * * * Tam - ma - ri - tu ik - ki - šu qabal
 * * * * *Tammaritu had cut off in the midst of*














 15.  [  ]  
 tam - ha - ri * * * * ummati ya
*battle. * * * * my general*















 16.    
 sa Um - man - i - gas * * * * Ma - dak - tu
*who Ummanigas * * * * Madaktu.*














K, 2825. PARTLY RESTORED FROM FRAGMENTS OF DUPLICATE TABLETS.














a.       ( )
 Tam - ma - ri - tu šar Elam (su - a - tu)
Tammaritu king of Elam (that),

          [ ]
 a - di Um - man - al - das Pa - ra * * [aḫi su]
*and Ummanaldas, Para * * [his brothers]*

b.             
 Um - man - al - da - ši ablu Te - um - man šar
Ummanaldasi son of Teumman king of

             
 Elam Um - man - am - ni ablu Um - man - pi - ha
Elam, Ummanamni son of Ummānpiha

(v.    )         
 (v. Um - man - ap - pi) ablu Ur - ta - ki šar Elam
(v. Ummanappi) son of Urtaki king of Elam,

c.             
 Um - man - am - ni ablu abli sa Um - man - al - da - ši
Ummanamni grandson of Ummanaldasi

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵] d. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ṣar [Elam] it - ti 17 qi - ni su ziri
 king of [Elam], with seventeen of his kin, the seed of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 bit abi su va 86 rubi a - li - kut idi su
 his father's house, and eighty-six princes going before him;

e. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 sa la pa - an kakki Assur va Istar ip - par - su va
 who from the face of the soldiers of Assur and Ishtar fled, and

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 f. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - na da - lal * * * it - ti Maruduk sar - uṣur
 to exalt * * * with Merodachsaruzur

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 * * * * *
 ummati ya sa ip * * * * *
 my general, who * * * * *

g. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 mi - ra - nu - us - su - un ina eli lib - bi su - nu
 their bitterness within their hearts

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 * * * * *
 ip - si - lu - niv - va iz - ba - tu * * * * *
 raged, and they took * * * * *

K, 599. DISPATCH FROM AN OFFICER TO THE KING.

1. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 2. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 A - na - bel ṣarri bel ya arad ka
 To the lord of kings my lord, thy servant

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 3. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Bel - ib - ni Assur Samas va Maruduk araku
 Belibni; Assur, Shamas and Merodach, length of

4. 5.
 immi du - ub lib - bi va du - ub şiri sa
days, sound heart, and sound body, to the

6. 7.
 be - eli şarri bel ya liq - bu - u a - na eli
lord of kings my lord grant. Concerning

8.
 Tam - ti - i - ti ahi nis qi - ni sa va
Tamti-iti, the brothers, kinsmen, and

9. 10.
 rabati sa a - na şar bel ya as - pur a - du - u
great men, whom to the king my lord I send, thus:

11.
 Tam - mar - i - ti ahi sa nisi qi - na su
"Tammarithu, the brothers, his kinsmen and


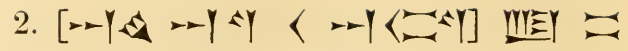
12.
 va nisi rabati su i - zu - zi
his great men, together


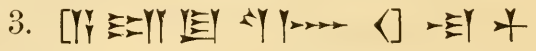
13. 14.
 a - na pa - an şar beli ya al - tap - ra - as - su - nu
to the presence of the king my lord I send them

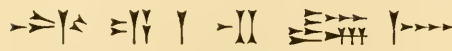

15.
 * * * * *
 * * * * *


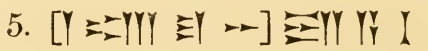
EXTRACT FROM A DISPATCH MENTIONING THE DEATH OF
 INDABIGAS KING OF ELAM. K, 13.



1.
 [A - na bel şarri beli] ya arad ka
[To the lord of kings] my [lord,] thy servant


 2. 
 Bel - ib - ni [Assur Samas va Maruduk] du - bi
Belibni. [From Assur, Shamash and Merodach,] sound


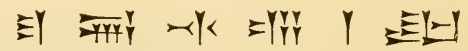
 3. 
 lib - bi du - bi şiri [a - ra - ku immi va] la - bar
heart and sound body; [length of days, and] long

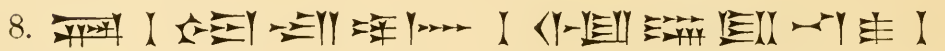
 4. 
 pal - e ana bel şarri [şar matati bel ya]
life; to the lord of kings [king of the earth my lord.]


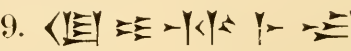

 5. 
 de - e - mu sa Elam [Um - ma - hal] - da - a - su
The news from Elam, Ummanaldas;



 
 şar maḥ - ru - u sa iḥ - li - qa
the former king has destroyed,



 [il - li - ka] - av - va ina kuzzu u - si - i - bu
he has gone and on the throne has sat.

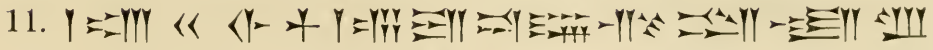
 
 [ip - tal] - la - ḥu Ma - dak - ti un - dis - sar
They feared (?) Madaktu he has left,

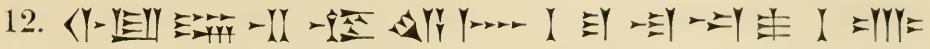

 ummu su alat şu mari su va nis qi - na - as - su
his mother, his wife, his children and his kinsmen


 9.  
 gab - bi ki - i ik - mi - şu U - la - ai a - na
all; then he subdued. The Ulai in its

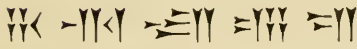
 10. 
 su - pal sa a - ru i - te - bir a - na
depth a flood, he crossed, to


 Ta - la - aḫ it - tal - ka niru
Talah he went. The chief


11. 
 Um-man-si-bar Un-da-du zi-il-li-ru
Ummansibar, Undadu the zilliru,


12. 
 va bel ummani (?) su ma-la ba-as-su-u
and the lords of his forces all there were;


13. 
 it - tal - ku pa - ni su - nu a - na alu su
went before them, to his city



 Ḫa-ri-šu-un-ši
Harisundasi.















EPIGRAPH OVER KING IN CHARIOT RECEIVING PRISONERS AND SPOIL.
 Line 7 from Duplicate on Tablet Fragment.















1. 
 A-na-ku Assur-bani-pal ṣar kissat ṣar Assur
I am Assurbanipal king of nations king of Assyria,















2. 
 sa ina kubit Ili rabati ik-su-du
who by the will of the great Gods has taken the















3. 
 zu - um - mi - rat lib - bi su lu - bul - tu su - qut - tu
desire of his heart; garments beautiful,















4. 
 ṣi - mat ṣar - u - ti sa Saul - mu - gi - na
the royal robes of Saulmugina















5.              
 aḥu la - kenu sal-zik- ri - te su ummati
my younger brother, his concubines, his generals,















I 6.              
 su zabi taḥaz su ruqubi sa sad - da - di
his men of war, the powerful war chariots,

             
 ru - du belu - ti su susi zi - bi - ti
his lordly carriages, horses trained to the

             
 niri su nin ḥi - suḥ - ti e - kal su ma - la
yoke, the desirable women of his palace all there

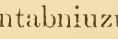
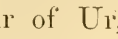




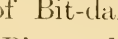
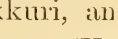

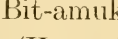
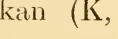
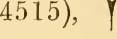
             
 ba - su - u nisi zik - ru (v. zi - kar)
were; people male

             
 va sin - nis zaḥruti rabati u - se - et - ti - qu
and female, small and great, I caused to come

             
 ina maḥ - ri (v. maḥri) ya
into my presence.

It is necessary in this division of the reign to give a more detailed account of the events, many of the inscriptions relating to it being too long to translate here; but for every fact of importance a reference is given to the inscription from which the statement is drawn (in cases where the inscription is not translated), that students may be able to compare the original documents.

After he had established Ummanigas and Tummaritu in Elam, Assurbanipal sent an envoy to Elam (K, 2644) to demand the return of the image of Nana, which the Elamites had carried off to Shushan; and a little later, Saulmugina, brother of Assurbanipal,

by whom the Arabians are probably intended, Martu or Hatti which is Syria, and Miluhha, which must here mean Egypt, the country with which the name is constantly connected.* Among the minor princes and governors involved, the following are mentioned, Nebobelzikri or Nebobelsumi, ruler of the Chaldees on the Persian gulf, Sintabniuzur of Ur,       *Mannuki-babili* of Bit-dakkuri, and    *Hea-mubasa* of Bit-amukkan (K, 4515),    *Nadan* of Puqud or Pekod (K, 524).

After the departure of the Elamite forces to Babylonia, Tamaritu the son† of Ummanigas, assisted by his uncle Tammaritu, who was sub-king of Hidalu, revolted against his father, and to gain over the war party which was hostile to Assyria, he declared that he had not killed Teumman, and accused Ummanigas of being the only one who had submitted to Assurbanipal. In the battle which followed, Tammaritu gained the victory, and cut off his father's head. Saulmugina subsidised Tammaritu, and he, like his father, marched his troops into Babylonia against Assurbanipal. While there, Indabigas raised a revolt and drove him from the throne, and Tammaritu and his adherents embarked on the Persian gulf, and after considerable suffering landed and took refuge in the marshy district of the lower Euphrates, here having been assured of a good reception, they surrendered to Merodachsaruzur, a general serving under Belibni the governor of Assurbanipal (K, 1610, and K, 2825), and were sent by Belibni to Assyria.

Assurbanipal appears at first to have been overwhelmed by the magnitude of his misfortune, but the vigour of some of the Assyrian generals prevented the revolt becoming universal; Paliya, governor of Arbaha or Arrapha, on the northern border of Elam, held that side, and we are told, K, 159, that from fear of capture, that part

* The contempt of chronology in the Assyrian records is well shown by the fact that in Cylinder A, the account of the revolt of Psammitichus is given under the third expedition, while the general account of the rebellion of Saulmugina is given under the sixth expedition, the affair of Nebobelzikri under the eighth expedition, and the Arabian and Syrian events in connexion are given under the ninth expedition.

† It is only while writing this Division that I have found that the Tammaritu who revolted against Ummanigas, was his son, and not his brother; he is sometimes called "Tammaritu the younger," and "Tammaritu the later," to distinguish him from his uncle, who bore the same name.

of Elam did not join the revolt, and Kudur, governor of Uruk, held that important city for Assurbanipal. In the eponymy of Sagab, reinforcements were sent into Babylonia, and next year, in the eponymy of Bilharransadua, Belibni was appointed governor in south Babylonia.*

The Assyrian forces having defeated the confederate army of Babylonians, Elamites, and Arabians, shut them up in the four cities of Babylon,† Borsippa, Kutha, and Sipara; here they were besieged, until in the extremity of famine, the people eat their own children. After a vain attempt at a sortie, Babylon fell, and Saulmugina was burned.‡ After the capture of Babylon, the country was annexed to Assyria, and an Assyrian general named Samaslainani was made governor of Babylon and the surrounding district. Nebobelzikri,|| the Chaldean who had joined the revolt, had taken captive the Assyrian garrison which guarded his country, and when the revolt failed, he made his escape into Elam, carrying with him the Assyrians as prisoners. Indabigas, king of Elam, sent to Assurbanipal, desiring to make peace, but the Assyrian monarch sent back word demanding the surrender of Nebobelzikri and the Assyrians who were in Elam, and threatened to invade Elam if they were refused. Assurbanipal afterwards dispatched an envoy to Elam on this errand, and on reaching the frontier the Assyrian messenger heard that Indabigas had been killed, and succeeded by Ummanaldas; a long diplomatic correspondence ensued between Assurbanipal and Ummanaldas respecting Nebobelzikri, who ultimately committed suicide in company with his armour bearer (see

* The name of Belibni consists of two parts, the first the deity Bel is written 𒍪 , 𒍪 and 𒍪 and 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪 (this is the only proper name in which I have found these forms interchange); the second ipni "he made," is written 𒌷 , 𒌷 𒌷 and 𒌷 𒌷 .

† This is the first time in history that we know Babylon to have been besieged. At least six times previously the Assyrians had taken it without siege, and it is probable that the great extent of the city had prevented its being enclosed by a wall until the time of Esarhaddon, who fortified it about thirty years before Saulmugina's revolt.

‡ We have no details of the death of Saulmugina, so that it is uncertain under what circumstances he was burned, it is possible that he set fire to his palace on the taking of Babylon; self-destruction, under such circumstances, was common in ancient times.

|| Nebobelzikri is called in some copies the son, and in others the grandson of Merodach Baladan, the latter is the more correct relationship. He was probably the son of Nahidmarudnk, a younger son of Merodach Baladan, who was king of Chaldee in the time of Esarhaddon.

Part XI). Several of the facts connected with this period are indicated on omen tablets, many of these tablets embodying the judgment of the astrologers were written at the order of Assurbanipal, that he might know if the omens were favourable for the prosecution of the war against Saulmugina and his allies. At the close of these omen tablets, the circumstances in the revolt which called for the inquiries are specified, together with the dates and the statements whether the omens were favourable or not. There are many other fragments beside those translated here, and the dates extend from the eponymy of Assurduruzur to that of Bilharrasada, a period of about two years.

The following are some of the tablets referring to this part of the history, which are not translated here, K, 4796 ; K, 1210 ; K, 974 ; K, 824 ; K, 1580 ; K, 1095 ; K, 1541 ; K, 4275 ; K, 1196 ; K, 1030 ; K, 5456 ; K, 1249 ; K, 5457 ; K, 1610 ; K, 524 ; No. 67, 4—2, 1 ; K, 95 ; K, 84.

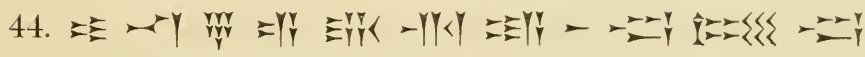
PART X.

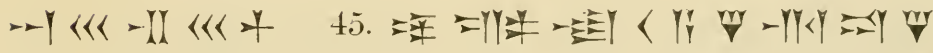
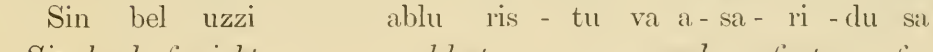
The First War with Ummanaldas, King of Elam.

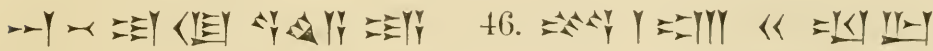
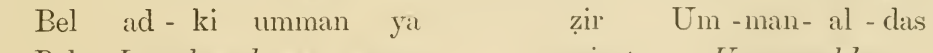
TEXTS.

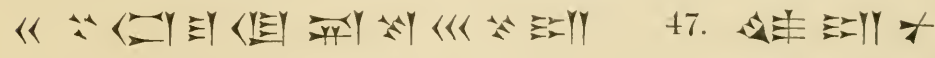
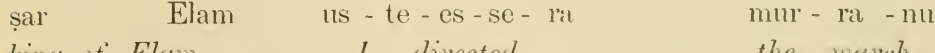
There are two good texts of this war, Cylinder A, col. v, lines 44 to 117, and an Extract from K, 2656. Beside these there is the imperfect text on K, 2833, and K, 3085, not translated here.


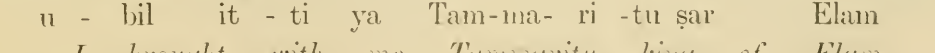
CYLINDER A, COLUMN V, LINES 44 TO 117.

44.  I - na şibe- e gar - ri ya ina arah Sivanu arah
In my seventh expedition, in the month Sivan the month of

 45.  Sin bel uzzi ablu ris - tu va a - sa - ri - du sa
Sin lord of might, eldest son and first of

 46.  Bel ad - ki umman ya zir Um - man - al - das
Bel: I gathered my army, against Ummanaldas

 47.  şar Elam us - te - es - se - ra mur - ra - nu
king of Elam I directed the march.

  u - bil it - ti ya Tam - ma - ri - tu şar Elam
I brought with me Tammari - tu king of Elam,

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫) 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 55. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 im - qut - (v. qu - tu) - niv - va iz - ba - tu niru
 they struck, and took the yoke of

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 šaru - ti ya Bit - im - bi - i maḥ - ru - u
 my kingdom. Bitimbi the former

56. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 alu šar - u - ti bit duk - la - a - ti sa Elam
 royal city, the fortress of Elam;

57. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 sa ki - ma dur - e pa - ti Elam par - ku
 which like a wall the boundary of Elam divided,

58. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 sa Sin - aḥi ir - ba šar Assur abu abi
 which Sennacherib king of Assyria, the grandfather


𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 59. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 bani ya il - la - mu - u - a ik - su - du va su - u
 my begetter, my predecessor, had captured: and he the


𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 60. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 E - la - mu - u alu me - eḥ - rit
 Elamite, a city in front of the


𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 61. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 Bit - im - bi - i maḥ - re - e sa - nam - ma
 former Bitimbi, another


𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 (𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫) 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 e - bu - (us) - su va dur su u - dan - nin - u va
 had built, and its wall he had strengthened, and

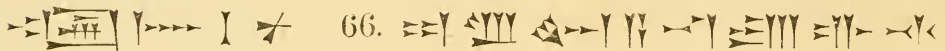

62. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫𐎠𐎫
 u - zak - ki - ru šal - ḥu - u su Bit - im - bi - i
 had raised its outer wall Bitimbi

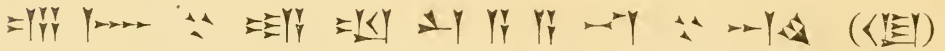
63.  iz - ku - ru ni - bit şu ina mi - ti - iq gar - ri ya
he had proclaimed its name: in the course of my expedition

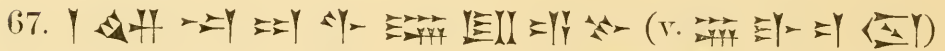
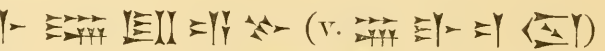
 ak - su - ud nisi a - sib lib - bi su sa la
I took. The people dwelling in it, who did not



 u - zu - niv - va la is - (ha) - a - luv su - lum
come out, and did not pray for alliance with


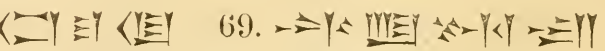
 şaru - ti ya a - nir qaqađi su - nu ak - kiş
my kingdom, I felled. Their heads I cut off,

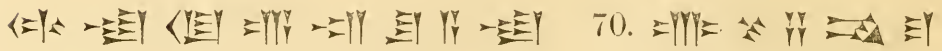
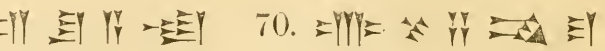
 şapti su - nu 66.  ap - ru - ha a - na ta - mar - ti
their lips I tore out, and for the inspection of the

 nisi mati ya al - qa - a a - na Assur
people of my country, I brought to Assyria.

67.  Im - ba - ap - pi 67.  qe - e - pu v. nis rab mitpanu)
Imbaappi governor (v. commander of the archers)

 sa Bit - im - bi - i 68.  ھا - tan Um - man - al - das
of Bitimbi, the relative of Ummanaldas

(v.  şar Elam 69.  bal - du - uş - şu
(v. da - şı) king of Elam; alive

 ul - tu ki - rib alu su - a - tu 70.  u - se - za - av - va
from the midst of that city I brought out and

𐎶𐎵𐎠 < 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎠𐎵𐎠 - 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 71. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 qati va sepi bi - ri - tu parzil ad - di su va u - ra - a
hand and foot in bonds of iron I placed him, and sent

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 a - na Assur sal e - kal va abli su
to Assyria. The women of the palace, and sons

72. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 sa Te - um - man şar Elam sa ina
of Teumman king of Elam; whom by

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 73. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎠)
 na - as - par - ti Assur ina gar - ri ya (v. e)
the command of Assur, in my former

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 74. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 maḥ - re - e ak - ki - şu qaqaḍ şu it - ti
expedition I had cut off his head; with the

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 şî - it - ti nisi a - si - bu - ti Bit - im - bi - i
rest of the people dwelling in Bitimbi,

75. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu Um - man - al - das
I brought out and as spoil I counted. Ummanaldas

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 76. [𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠] 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 şar Elam [a - lak umman] ya sa ki - rib
king of Elam, [of the progress of] my [army,] which into

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 77. 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 Elam e - ru - bu is - mi va Ma - dak - tu
Elam entered; heard, and Madaktu

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠
 alu şaru - ti su u - vas - sir va in - na - bit va
his royal city he abandoned, and fled and

𐎗 𐎒 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 78. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 (v. 𐎗 𐎗) 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 sada su e - li Um (v. Am) - ba - gu - u - a sa
his mountains ascended. Um(v. Am)-bagua who

𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 79. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 ul - tu Elam ultu ši - hu - u a - na
from Elam, from a revolt, to

𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 Bu - bi - lu in - nab - tu va me - eḫ - rit
Bubilu had fled, and against

𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 80. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 (v. 𐎗 𐎗) 𐎗
 Um-man- al - das u - si - bu (v. as - bu) ina
Ummanaldas had sat on the

𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 kuzzu Elam ki - ma sa - a - su va is - mi va
throne of Elam: like him also heard, and

81. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 Bu - bi - lu alu mu - sâb bilu - ti su u - vas - sir
Bubilu the city the seat of his dominion he abandoned,

𐎗 82. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 va ki - ma nuni iḫ - bat su - pul me ru - qu - u - ti
and like the fishes took to the depths of the remote waters.

83. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 Tam - ma - ri - tu sa in - nab - ta iḫ - ba - ta
Tammaritu who fled and took

𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 84. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 niri ya ki - rib Su - sa - an u - se - rib
my yoke, into Shushan I caused to enter,

𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 85. 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
 as - kuni su a - na ṣaru - ti damqati
I appointed him to the kingdom. The good

e - pu - su - us as - pu - ru it - taḥ - ṣu im - si va
I had done to him and sent to his aid, he rejected and

86. is - te - ni - ha - a limut - tu a - na ka - sad
 devised evil to capture

87. umman ya ki - a - am ig - bi it - ti lib - bi su
 my army. Even he said in his heart

88. um - ma nisi Elam a - na salat - e
 thus: "The people of Elam for a spoil

89. i - tu - ru ina pan (v. pa - an) Assur ma - nu su - nu
 *have turned, in the face of Assyria. Their * * **


va ir - ru - bu - u * * * ih - ta - nab - ba - tu
 has been entered(?) and they have carried away

90. ḥu - bu - tu Elam Assur va Istar sa ida ai
 the plunder of Elam." Assur and Ishtar who before me


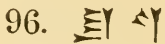
(v. (v. ina maḥ - ri ya) il - li - ku u - sa - zi - zu
 (v. in my presence) march, and exalt

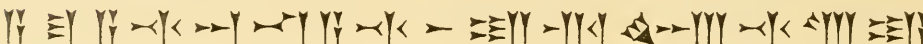
92. in - ni zi - ir ga - ri ya lib - bi
 me over my enemies; the heart of

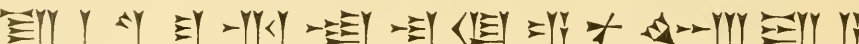
Tam - ma - ri - tu iq - zu ba - ra - nu - u ip - ru - u va
 Tammaritu hard and perverse they broke, and

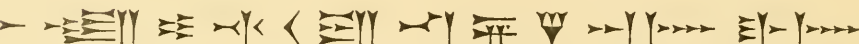
93.  I
u - ba - hu - u qa-tus-su ul - tu kuzzu šaru - ti su
took hold of his hand, from the throne of his kingdom



94.  I
id -ku-nis-suv -va u - tir - ru-nis-su sa-ni - ya - a-nu
they hurled him, and overwhelmed him, a second time



95.  96. 
u - sak - ni - su - us a - na niri ya su-par
they subdued him to my yoke. Concerning


 a-ma - a - ti an - na - a - ti ina ze - ri - ih - ti lib ya
these matters, in vexation [was] my heart;

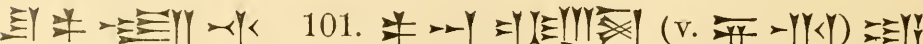
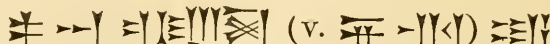

97.  I
sa Tam-ma - ri - tu la ke - e - nu ih - da - a
which Tammari the younger offended.

98.  I
ina li - i - ti va da - na - ni sa Ili rabati
In the glory and power of the great Gods


 99.  I
beli ya ki - rib Elam a - na
my lords, within Elam, through its

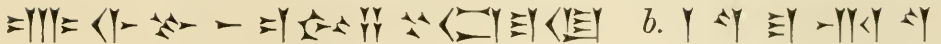
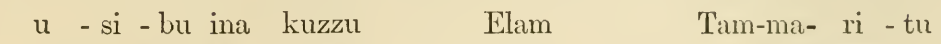
 100. 
ši - hir - ti sa at - tal - lak sal - dis ina
extent I marched victoriously. On


 ta - ai - ar - ti ya sa sul - lu - me - e
my return, peace and


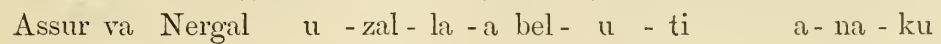
 101.  (v. )
su - pa - li - ti pa - an niri (v. ni - ri) ya
submission to my yoke,

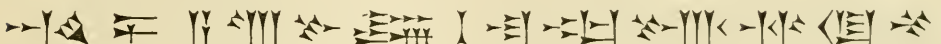
K, 2656. RESTORED FROM FRAGMENTS OF DUPLICATES.

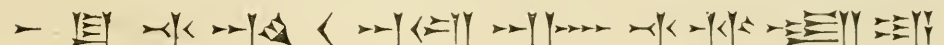
a. 
 Um - man - al - da - ši ablu At - ta - mi - tu
Ummanaldas son of Attamitu,


 b. 
 u - si - bu ina kuzzu Elam Tam - ma - ri - tu
sat on the throne of Elam. Tammaritu



 as - su de - e - ni su va a - lak it - taḥ su ina ki - bit
for his sentence, and for going to his aid; by command of

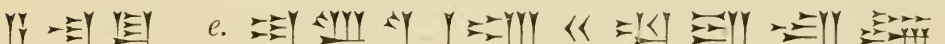

 c. 
 Assur va Nergal u - zal - la - a bel - u - ti a - na - ku
Assur and Nergal, submitted to my dominion. I am


 Assur - bani - pal lib - bu rap - su la - ka - zir ik - ki - mu
Assurbanipal of generous heart, of defection the remover.


 ina tugul - ti Assur va Nergal Ili ti - ik - li ya
In the service of Assur and Nergal the Gods my protectors

d. 
 sa - ni - a - nu ad - ki umman ya zi - ir
a second time I gathered my army; against


 Um - man - al - da - ši ṣar E - lam - ti ag - ba - a
Ummanaldas king of Elam, I commanded

 e. 
 a - la - ku aḏ - ru - ud Um - man - al - da - ṣu ṣar
to go. I drove back Ummanaldas king of

𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠
 Elam la pa - an kakki ya in - na - bit
Elam; from the face of my soldiers he fled

𐎶
 va sa - da - a su - e - li Tam-ma - ri - tu sa
and his mountain ascended. Tammarithu who

𐎶
 in - nab - ta iz - ba - ta niri ya ki - rib
fled and took my yoke, in

𐎶
 Su - sa - an as - kun su a - na šar - u - ti
Shushan I appointed him to the kingdom.

g. 𐎶
 damqatu e - pu - su - us sa as - pu - ru it - taḥ - šu
The benefits I had done to him and had sent to his aid, he

𐎶
 in - si va is - te - ni - ha - a limut - tu a - na ka - sad
despised and devised evil, to capture

𐎶
 ummani ya Assur šar Ili Nergal be - lu
my army. Assur king of the Gods and Nergal the lord

𐎶
 zi - i - ru sa ina maḥ - ri ya il - la - ku
mighty, who in my presence march

𐎶
 u - sa - zi - zu in - ni zi - ir ga - ri ya
and exalt me over my enemies,

i. 𐎶
 lib - bi Tam-ma - ri - tu iq - šu ba - ra - nu ip - ru
the heart of Tammarithu hard and perverse they broke,

va im - nu - u su qa - tu - u a ul - tu

and delivered him into my hand.

From

kuzzu šaru - ti su id - ku - nis - suv - va

his royal throne they hurled him and

u - tir - ni - suv - va u - sak - ni - su - us a - na

overturned him, and subdued him to

niri ya sal - si - a - nu Assur bel - zi - i - ru Nergal

my yoke. A third time Assur the mighty lord, Nergal

qar - rad Ili I - tak sa qati su az - ma

warrior of the Gods, and Itak whose hands are powerful,

u - tak - ki - lu - ni va a - na Elam ig - bu - ni

protected me, and to Elam they commanded

a - la - ku Bit - im - bi - i, &c.

to go. Bitimbi, &c.

Here follows the second war with Ummanaldas, the same as Cylinder A, col. v, line 121 and following.

The first war with Ummanaldas appears to have had for its object the restoration of Tammaritu, the fugitive king of Elam. The principal event of the campaign was the capture of Bit-imbi; after which, Ummanaldas abandoned his capital, and fled to the mountains. Tammaritu, who was then restored to the throne, soon revolted, and was deposed by Assurbanipal; the country coming once more under the sway of Ummanaldas.

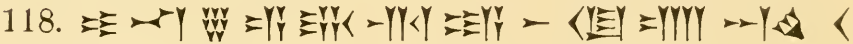
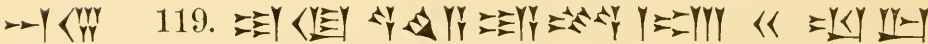
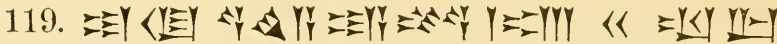
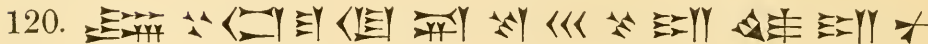


PART XI.

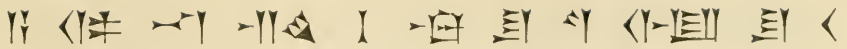

The Second War with Ummanaldas.

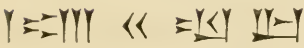

TEXTS.



The texts of the second war with Ummanaldas are Cylinder A, col. v, line 118 to col. vii, line 96; two Epigraphs; several Extracts from Historical Tablets; and K, 3062.

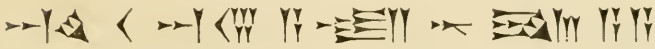
CYLINDER A, COLUMN V, LINES 118 TO 125.

118.  I - na samne gar - ri ya ina ki - bit Assur va
In my eighth expedition, by command of Assur and
-  119.  Istar ad - ki umman ya zir Um - man - al - das
Ishtar, I gathered my army, against Ummanaldas
120.  şar Elam us - te - es - se - ra mur - ra - nu
king of Elam I directed the march.
121.  Bit - im - bi - i sa ina gar - ri ya maḥ - re - e
Bitimbi, which in my former expedition
122.  ak - su - du e - nin - na Ra - a - si Ḥa - ma - nu
I had captured, again Rasi, Hamanu,

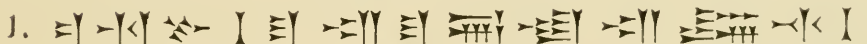
123.  I -  and that district I captured; and he


 124.  Um-man-al-das sar Elam ka-sad
Ummanaldas king of Elam, of the capture of

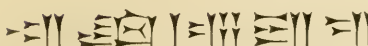

 125.  Ra-a-si Ha-ma-nu is-mi va pu-luḥ-ti
Rasi and Hamanu heard, and fear of

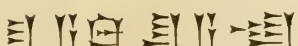

 Assur va Istar a-li-kut ida-ai
Assur and Ishtar going before me


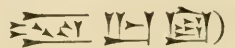
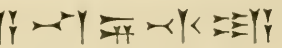
COLUMN VI.


1.  iṣ-ḥu-pu su va Ma-dak-tu alu ṣaru-ti su
overwhelmed him, and Madaktu his royal city


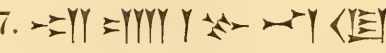
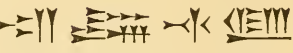
2.  u-vas-sir va in-na-bit a-na
he abandoned, and fled to

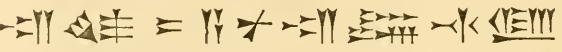

 3.  Dur-un-da-si It-it-e e-bir
Durundasi. The Itite, he crossed,

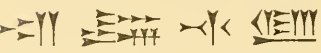

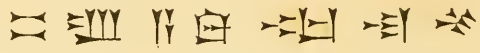
 4.  va nahr su-a-tu a-na dan-nu-ti su is-kun
and that river for his stronghold he fixed,




5.  (v. )  uk-ta-ta-zir uk-taz-zir a-na zal-ti ya
and arranged in ranks to fight me.

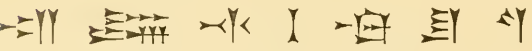


6. 
 Na - di - tu alu şaru - ti va (v. a - di) na - gi
Naditu the royal city and its district




 I  7. 
 su ak - su - ud Bit - bu - na - ki alu şaru - ti * *
I captured, Bibunaki the royal city ditto,

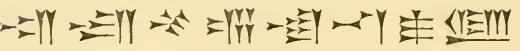

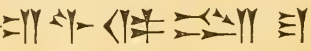
8.  
 Har - dap - a - nu alu şaru ti * * Tu - u - bu
Hardapanu the royal city ditto, Tubu



  10. 
 alu şaru - ti * * bi - rit nahr ka - la - mu
the royal city ditto, beside all the river,


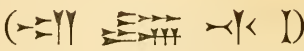

  11. 
 Ma - dak - tu alu şaru - ti * * Hal - te - ma - as
Madaktu the royal city ditto, Haltemas

  12. 
 alu şaru - ti su ak - su - ud Su - sa - an
his royal city I captured, Shushan

  13. 
 alu şaru - ti su ak - su - ud Di - in - şar
his royal city I captured, Dinsar,

  14. 
 Şu - mu - un - tu - na - as * * Pi - di - il - ma
Sumuntunas ditto, Pidilma

 
 alu şaru - ti su Bu - bi - lu * *
his royal city, Bubilu ditto,

15.   
 Ka - bi - in - ak (alu şaru - ti su) * *
Kabinak (his royal city) ditto.

16.

25. 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sa ib - na - a qata ai e - li suttu an - ni - ti
whom my hands made." Over that vision

26. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 umman ya ir - hu - zu It - it - e e - bi - ru
my army rejoiced, and the Iite crossed

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 27. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sal - mis 14 alani mu - sab şaru - ti a - di
peacefully. Fourteen cities royal seats, and

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶) 28. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 alani zihruti (v. zi - hi - ru - ti) sa ni - i - ba
smaller cities the numbers

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 29. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 la i - su - u va 12 na - ge - e sa ki - rib
unknown, and twelve districts which are in

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 30. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Elam ka - li su - nu ak - su - ud ab - bul
Elam, all of them I took, I pulled down,

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 aq - qur ina isati ak - mu a - na tuli va gar - mi *ker*
destroyed, in the fire I burned, and to mounds and heaps

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 31. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 u - tir ina la mi - ni a - duk qu - ra - de - e su
I reduced. Without number I slew his warriors,

32. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶)
 ina kakki u - ra - aş - şib mun - taḥ - ze - (e)
with the sword I destroyed his powerful

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶) 33. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 su zirati (v. zi - ru - ti) Um - man - al - das şar
fighting men. Ummanaldas king of

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶 𐎠𐎵 34. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 Elam me - ra - nu - us - su in - na - bit va
 Elam in his bitterness fled, and

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 35. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 iz - ba - ta sadu - u Ba - nu - nu a - di
 took to the mountain. Banunu and

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 36. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 na - ge - e sa Ta - sa - ra ka - la - mu
 the districts of Tasara all,

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 37. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 20 alani ina na - ge - e sa Ħu - un - nir
 twenty cities in the districts of Ħunnir;

𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶)
 ina eli mi (v. me) - iṣ - ri sa Ħi - da - li (v. lu)
 by the boundary of Hidalu,

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 38. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ak - su - ud Ba - lim - mu va alani sa
 I captured. Balimmu and the cities

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 39. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 li - mi - ti - su ab - bul aq - qur sa nisi
 round it, I pulled down and destroyed. Of the people

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 40. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - sib lib - bi su - nu ka - mar su - nu as - kun
 dwelling within them, their misfortune I caused,

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 41. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 u - sab - bir Ili su - un u - sap - si ih
 I broke up their Gods, I set at liberty the

(𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 42. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 (Ilu) ka - bat - ti bel beli Ili su
 great Goddess of the lord of lords, his Gods,

Istarsu su sa - su su sa - ga su nisi zihruti va rabati
his Goddesses, his furniture, his goods, people small and great,

43. as - lu - la a - na Assur 60 kas - pu qaq - qa - ru
I carried off to Assyria. Sixty kaspu of ground,

44. ina a - mat Assur va Istar sa u - ma - hi - ru in - ni
by the will of Assur and Ishtar who sent me,

45. ki - rib Elam e - ru - ub va at - tal - lak sal - dis
within Elam I entered and marched victoriously.

46. ina ta - ay - ar - ti ya sa Assur va Istar
On my return, when Assur and Ishtar

47. u - sa - zi - zu in - ni zir ga - ri ya
exalted me over my enemies,

48. Su - sa - an ma - ha - zu rab - u mu - sab
Shushan the great city, the seat of

Ili su - un a - sar pi - sak - ti su - un ak - su - ud
their Gods, the place of their oracle, I captured.

(v. aksud) 49. ina a - mat Assur va Istar ki - rib
By the will of Assur and Ishtar, into

50. e - kal - i su e - ru - ub u - sib ina hidati
its palaces I entered and sat with rejoicing.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 51. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ap - te - e va bit na (v. nak) - kam - a - ti su - nu sa
I opened also their treasure houses, of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵)
 kasap (-i) ḫuraz (-i) sa - su (-i) sa - ga (-i)
silver, gold, furniture and goods,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 52. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 nu - uk - ku - mu ki - rib su - un sa ṣarri
treasured within them; which the kings of

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 53. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Elam maḥ - ru - ti a - di ṣarri sa
Elam the former, and the kings who

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 54. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - di lib - bi im - mi an - ne - e u - paḥ - ḫi - ru
were to these days, had gathered

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 55. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 is - ku - nu sa nakiru sa - nam - ma e - li
and made; which any other enemy beside

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ya - a - si (v. ai - si) qat ṣu la u - bi - lu ina lib - bi
me, his hands had not put into them,

56. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 57. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵)
 u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu kasap (-i)
I brought out and as spoil I counted. Silver,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ḫuraz (-i) sa - su (-i) sa - ga (-i) sa Sumiri
gold, furniture and goods, of Sumir

(𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 58. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 (va) Akkadi va Gan - dun - i - as ka - la - mu
 (and) Akkad and Gandunias, all that

67. ka - la - mu su ina eli u - si - bu it - ti bibbu(?)
all that within it was placed, with the food
68. ina lib - bi e - ku - lu is - tu - u ir - mu - ku ip - pa - as - su
in the midst [which] he ate and drank, and the couch he reclined on,
69. ruqubi iz sa sa - da - di zu - um - bi
powerful war chariots,
70. sa ah - zu si - na za - ri - ri za - ha - lu - u
of which their ornaments were bronze and paint,
71. susi pare rabati sa
horses and great mules, of which
- tal - lap - ta su - nu huraz kasap as - lu - la a - na
their trappings were gold and silver, I carried off to
- Assur zik - kur - rat Su - sa - an sa ina
Assyria. The tower of Shushan, which in the
- a - hi - ri uk - ni su - pu - lat ub - bit
lower part in marble(?) was laid, I destroyed.
- u - kip - pi - ra gar - rim (v. garim) sa sa pi - tiq
I broke through its top, which was covered with
- eru nam - ri Susinaq(?) Ilu pi - sak - ti
shining bronze. Susinaq(?) the God of their oracle,

I 𐎗𐎚𐎗 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 76. 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚
 su - un sa as - bu ina bu - uz - ra - a - ti sa
who dwelt in the groves; whom

<< 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 I (𐎗𐎚)
 man - ma - an la im - ma - ru ip - sit ilu - ti su - (ni)
any one had not seen the image of his divinity,

77. 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚
 Su - mu - du La - ga - ma - ru
Sumudu, Lagomer,

𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 <𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 <𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 78. 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 << 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚
 Pa - ar - ti - ki - ra Am - man - ka - ši - bar
Partikira, Ammankasibar,

𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 79. 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚
 U - du - ra - an Şa - pa - ak sa şarri
Uduran and Şapak; of whom the kings


𐎗𐎚 <𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 <𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 (v. 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚) 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚
 Elam ip - tal (v. ta - na) - la - hu
of Elam worship

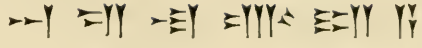
𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 80. 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚
 Ilu - uş - su - un Ra - gi - ba
their divinity. Ragiba,

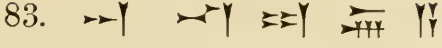
𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 <𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚
 Şu - un - gur - şa - ra - a Ka - ar - şa
Sumugursara, Karsa,


81. 𐎗𐎚 <𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚
 Ki - ir - şa - ma - aş Su - du - nu
Kirsamas, Sudunu,

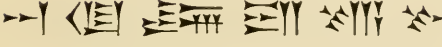
𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 82. 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚𐎗𐎚 𐎗𐎚
 Ai - pa - ak - ši - na Bi - la - la
Aipaksina, Bilala,

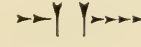

 Pa - ni - in - tim - ri
Panintimri,



 Si - la - ga - ra - a
Silagara,


83.  Na - ap - ša - a
Napsa,

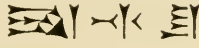
 Na - bir - tu
Nabirtu and


 Ki - in - da - kar - bu
Kindakarbu,

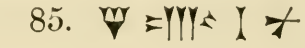
84.  Ili
these


 Istari
Gods and

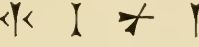
 sa - a - tu - nu
Goddesses,

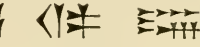
 it - ti
with their


 su - qut - ti
valuables,

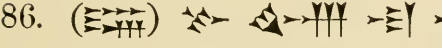
85.  sa - ga - su - nu
their goods,


 u - na - ti
their


 su - nu
furniture,


 a - di
and


 sa - an - ge - e
priests, and


86.  bu - uh - la - le
worshippers,

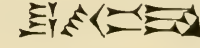
 I
I


 as - lu - la
carried


 a - na
off to


 Assur
Assyria.

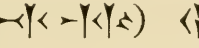
87.  32
Thirty-two

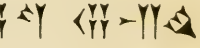
 zalam
statues


 (-i)
of


 šarri
kings,


 pi - tiq
fashioned


 (v. ti - iq)
of

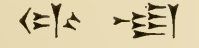
 kasap
silver,

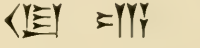
 huraz
gold,


 eru
bronze


88.  and


 šamul - rab
alabaster,

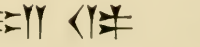
 ul - tu
from

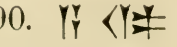
 ki - rib
out of

 Su - sa - an
Shushan,

89.  Ma - dak - tu
Madaktu

 and

 Huradi
Huradi,

90.  a - di
and

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 | 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 << 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 | 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 -𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 zalam Um -man- i -gas ablu Um - ba - da - ra - a
 a statue of Ummanigas son of Umbadara,

91. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 | 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 zalam Is -tar- na -an - ħu - un - di zalam
 a statue of Istarnanħundi, a statue of

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 92. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 | 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 ħal - lu - ši zalam Tam -ma- ri - tu arku - u
 Halludus and a statue of Tammari tu the later,

93. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 - 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 < 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 < 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 < 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 sa ina ki - bit Assur va Istar e - pu -su ardu -u - ti
 who by command of Assur and Ishtar made submission to me,

94. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 al - qa - a a - na Assur ad - ka - a sedi
 I brought to Assyria. I broke the winged lions

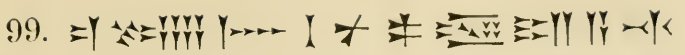

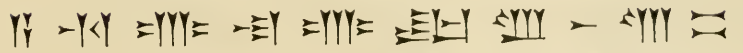
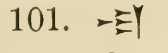

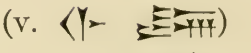

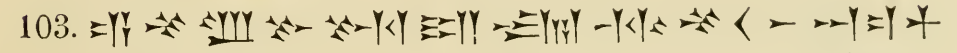


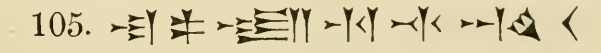

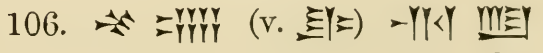
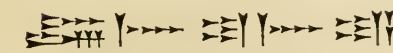
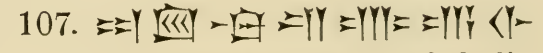
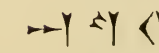
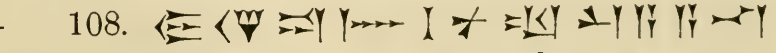
95. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 alapi mazartu su -par e -sir ma - la
 and bulls watching over the temple, all



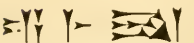
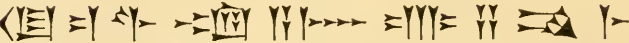
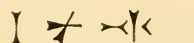
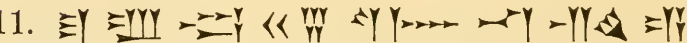

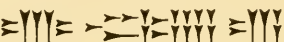




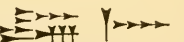
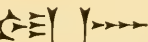
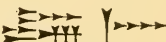
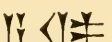

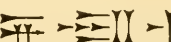



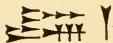

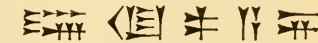





𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 < 96. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 (𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠)
 ba - su - u u - na - aš - ši - ħa remi
 there were. I removed the winged









𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 97. <<< 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 <<<
 na - at - ru - ti ši -mat babani es - re - e - ti
 bulls attached to the gates of the temples of










𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 < 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 Elam a - di la ba - se - e u - sal - pit
 Elam, until they were not, I overturned.













98. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 | 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠
 Ili su` Istarti su am - na - a a - na za - ki - ki
 His Gods and his Goddesses I sent into captivity,











99.  100. 
 kisti su-nu pa-az-ra-a-ti sa nin
their forest groves, which any
-  101. 
 a-ḥu-u la u-ṣar-ru ina lib-bi la
other had not penetrated into the midst, had not
-  (v. 
 i-kib-ba-ṣu i-ta sun (v. si-in)
trodden their outskirts;
102. 
 zabi taḥaz ya ki-rib sun e-ru-bu
my men of war into them entered,
103. 
 e-mu-ru bu-uz-ra sun ik-mu-u ina isatu
saw their groves, and burned [them] in the fire.
104. 
 asar zīrati ṣarri su-nu maḥ-ru-ti arku-i
The high places of their kings, former and latter,
- (v.  105. 
 (v. ar-ku-i) la pa-li-ḥu-ti Assur va
not fearing Assur and
-  106. 
 Istar beli ya mu-nir (v. nir) -ri-ḍu
Ishtar my lords, opposers of the
-  107. 
 ṣarri abi ya ab-bul aq-qur u-kal-li
kings my fathers, I pulled down, destroyed and burnt
-  108. 
 sam-si ner-pad-du-i su-nu al-qa-a a-na
in the sun. Their attendants I brought to







109.  109. 
 Assur e - kim - mi su - nu la za - la - lu
Assyria, their leaders without shelter
-  110. 
 e - mi - id ki - iz - pi sati me u - za - am - mi
I placed. The wells of drinking water I dried them
-  111. 
 su - nu - ti ma - lak arah 25 immi na - ge - e
up, for a journey of a month and twenty-five days the districts
-  112.  
 Elam u - sah - rib dabu (- u) ebiltu
of Elam I laid waste, destruction, servitude
-  
 hasasu u - sap - pi - ha zir - us - su - un
and drought I poured over them.
113.    
 binti sarri ninati sarri
The daughters of kings, consorts of kings,
114.     
 a - di qi - in - ni mah - ri - ti va arku - ti
and families former and latter
115.    
 sa sarri Elam ki - pa - a - ni
of the kings of Elam, the governors and
116.    
 ha - za - na - a - ti sa alani sa - a - tu - nu
citizens of those cities,
117. 
 ma - la ak - su - du nis rab mitpani sanuti
all I had captured; the commanders of archers, prefects,











118.        
 mugil supa - i nis 3 hu - ši - i
*directors of * * , three horse charioteers*









119.         
 nis sa bat-ḥal - li zab - mitpanu sak - i
chariot drivers, archers, officers,

120.            
 kit - kit - tu va gi - mir un - ma - a - ni ma - la
camp followers(?) and the whole of the army, all











   121.       
 ba - su - u nisi zikri va sinnis zihrti va rabati
there was, people male and female, small and great,












  122.    
 susi pare imiri
horses, mules, asses,



      123.   (v. ) 
 alpi va ze - e - ni e - li (v. eli) salati
oxen and sheep, beside much

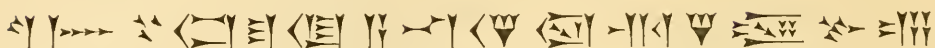
        Assur
 ma - ḥa - du as - lu - la a - na Assur
spoil, I carried off to Assyria.


COLUMN VII.


1.          
 epi Su - sa - an Ma - dak - tu
The dust of Shushan, Madaktu,

2.     va       
 Ḥal - te - ma - as va ši - it - ti ma ḥa - zi sun
Haltemas, and the rest of their cities,

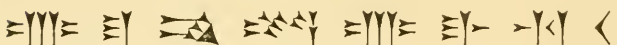

3.  4. 
 e - ris al - qa - a a - na Assur ina arah
entirely I brought to Assyria. For a month




 immi Elam a - na pat gim - ri sa aş - pu - un
and a day, Elam to its utmost extent I swept;

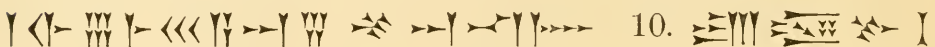
5. 
 ri - kim amiluti ki - bi - iş alpi va ze - e - ni
the passage of men, the treading of oxen and sheep,


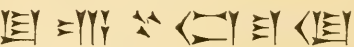
6. 
 si - şi - it a - la - la dabu u - za - am - ma - a
and the springing up of good trees (?) I burnt off


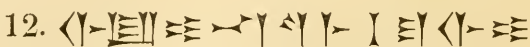
 7. 
 a - gar - i su imiri zin - na - i dassi
his fields. Wild asses, serpents(?)

 8. 
 u - ma - am zin u - gal - ħu - u par - ga - nis
beasts of the desert and ugalhus, safely

 9. 
 u - sar - bi - za ki - rib su - un Na - na - a sa
I caused to lay down in them. Nana, who


 1,635 sanat an - na - i ta - aş - bu - su
 1,635 years had been desecrated,

 11. 
 tal - li - ku tu - si - bu ki - rib Elam
had gone, and dwelt in Elam,

 12. 
 a - sar la ši - ma - ti sa va i - na im - mi su va si - i
a place not appointed to her; and in those days, she

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎵𐎠 𐎶𐎠 22. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Bit - an - na ina arah Kişilivu immi 1 ki - rib
Bitanna. In the month Kislev, the first day, into

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 23. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Aruk u - se - rib si va ina Bit - hi - li - an - na
Erech I caused her to enter, and in Bithilianni

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 24. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sa ta - ram - mu u - sar - mi si parak
which she had delighted in, I set her up an enduring

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 25. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 da - ra - a - ti nisi va sal - lat Elam
sanctuary. People and spoil of Elam,

26. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sa ina ki - bit Assur Sin Samas Vul Bel
which by command of Assur, Sin, Shamash, Vul, Bel,


𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 27. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Nabu Istar sa Ninua Il sar - rat Kit - mu - ri
Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh, the divine queen of Kitmuri,

28. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal and Nusku,

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 29. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ah - bu - tu ri - se - e - ti a - na Ili ya
I had carried away; the first part to my Gods


𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 30. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 as - ba - [ak?] zabi mitpanu iz - a - lak
I devoted. The archers, footmen(?),

31. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 32. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 nis um - ma - a - ni kit - kit - tu sa
soldiers and camp followers(?) whom



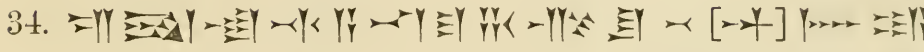
 as - lu - la ul - tu ki - rib Elam

I carried off from the midst of Elam;

33. 


 e - li ki - zir šaru - ti ya u - rad - di

over the body of my kingdom I spread.

34. 

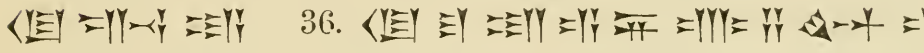

 ši - it - tu - ti a - na ma - ha - zi su - bat Ili ya

The rest to the cities seats of my Gods,

35. 

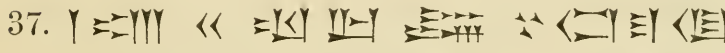

 sanuti ya nis rabati ya gi - mir

my prefects, my great men, and all


 36. 

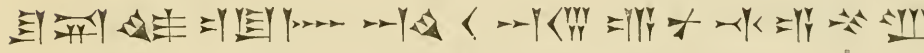
 karasi ya ki - ma ze - e - ni u - za - hi - iz

my camp, like sheep I caused to overflow.

37. 
 38. 


 Um - man - al - das šar Elam sa

Ummanaldas king of Elam, who the



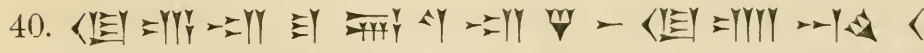
 su - us - mur kakki Assur va Istar dan - nu - ti e - mu - ru

vigour of the powerful soldiers of Assur and Ishtar had seen;

39. 

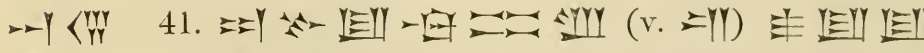
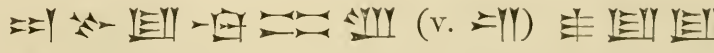
 ul - tu sad - e a - sar mar - ki - ti su i - tu - rav - va

from the mountain, the place of his refuge, he returned and

40. 

 ki - rib Ma - dak - tu alu sa ina ki - bit Assur va

into Madaktu, the city which by command of Assur and


 41. 

 Istar ab - bu - lu aq - qu - ru (v. qu) as - lu - lu

I had pulled down, destroyed and carried off

(v. 𐎶) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 42. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 (v. la) sal-lat šu e - ru - ub u - sib ina ši - bit - ti
its spoil; he entered and sat in sorrow,

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 43. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 a - sar ki hūl - (le) - e su - par Nabu - bel - zikri
in a place dishonoured. Concerning Nebobelzikri,

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 44. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 ablu abli Maraduk - bal - iddina sa ina a - di - ya
the grandson of Merodachbaladan; who against my agreement

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 45. 𐎶
 iḥ - du - u iz - lu - u niri belu - ti ya sa
had sinned, and thrown off the yoke of my dominion: who

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 šarri Elam a - na dan - nu - ti su is - ku - nu
on the kings of Elam to strengthen him had relied,

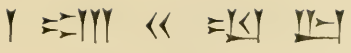

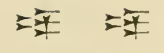
46. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 it - tak - lu a - na Um - man - i - gas Tam - ma - ri - tu
had trusted to Ummanigas, Tammaritu,


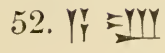

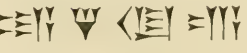
47. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 48. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 In - da - bi - gas Um - man - al - das šarri
Indabigas and Ummanaldas, kings

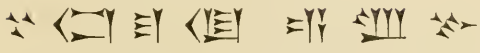

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 49. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 sa e - pu - su bi - lut Elam a - mir ya
who had ruled the dominion of Elam. My envoy

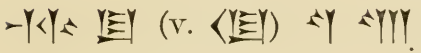
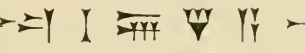

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 50. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 su - par se - bul Nabu - bel - zikri ina ma - le - e
about the surrender of Nebobelzikri, with determination



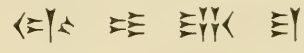
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 51. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 lab - ba - a - ti (v. 𐎶) u - ma - hi - ir zīr
of purpose I sent to


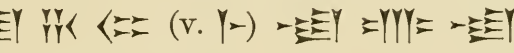
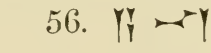



 Um - man - al - das Nabu - bel - zikri ablu abli
Ummanaldas. *Nebobelzikri,* *grandson of*


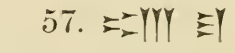




 52. Maruduk-bal-iddina a - lak a - mir ya sa ki - rib
Merodachbaladan, *of the journey of my envoy who into*


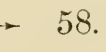
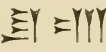



 53. Elam e - ru - bu is - me - e - va
Elam had entered *heard, and*

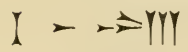

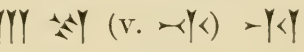
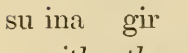
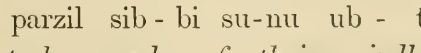
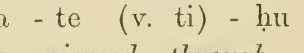



 ik - ku (v. ki) - tu lib - ba su ir - sa a - na suq - tu
his heart was afflicted. He inclined to despair,


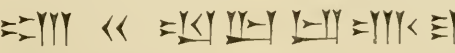




 54. na - pis - ta su pa - nu - us - su ul i - bis va
his life before him he did not regard, and




 55. ih - su - ha me (v. mi) - tu - u - tu a - na
longed for death ; *to his*



 56. ki - ze - e ra - ma - ni su ig - bi va uun - ma
own armour-bearer he said also *thus :*





 57. ra - ši - ban - ni ina kakki su - u ki - zu
"Slay me with the sword." *He and his armour-bearer*







 su ina gir parzil sib - bi su - nu ub - ta - te (v. ti) - hu
with the steel swords of their girdles pierced through




 59. a - ha - mis Um - man - al - das ip - luḥ va pagar
each other. Ummanaldas feared, and the corpse of

Nabu - bel - zikri su - a - tu dābtu us - ni - il va
that Nebobelzikri [who] benefits trampled on,

61. a - di qaquadu ki - zu su sa
with the head of his armour-bearer who

u - ra - (aṣ-) ṣi - bu su ina kakki a - na
destroyed him with the sword, to

a - mir ya id - din va u - se - bi - la - as - su a - di
my envoy he gave, and he sent it to

maḥ - ri ya 63. pagar su ai ad - din [a] - na
my presence. His corpse may I not(?) give to


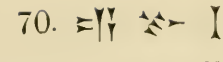
ki - bi - ri 64. eli sa maḥ - ri mi - tu - uṣ ṣu
burial(?) more than before his death

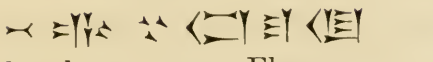
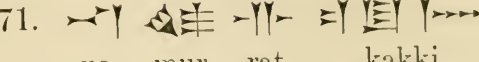
ut - tir va 65. qaquad ṣu ak - kiṣ ina kikir
I returned, and his head I cut off; round the neck of



Nabu - qati - za - bat 66. mun - ma - kir Saul - mu - gi - na
Neboqatizabat the munmakir of Saulmugina

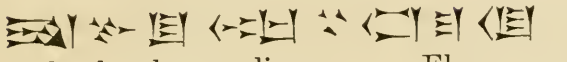
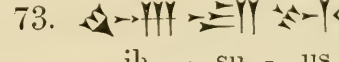
67. aḥi nak - ri sa it - ti su a - na dak - ku - ri
my rebellious brother, who with him to pass into


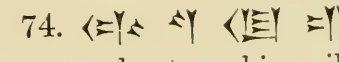
68. Elam il - li - ku a - lul 69. Pa - he - e
Elam had gone; I hung. Pahe

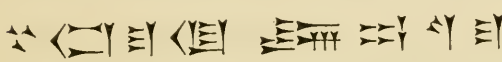
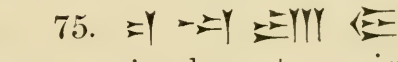
 70. 
 sa mi - ih - rit Um - man - al - das e - pu - su
who against Ummanaldas, had ruled the

 71. 
 be - lut Elam na - mur - rat kakki
dominion of Elam, the terror of the powerful



 72. 
 Assur va Istar iz - zu - ti sa edu su sanu su salsu su
soldiers of Assur and Ishtar, who the first, second, and third time


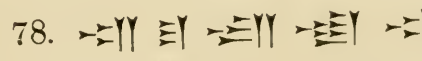
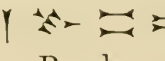
 73. 
 id - bu - ku eli Elam ih - şu - uş
had trampled over Elam covered him,


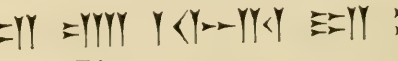
 74. 
 va ir - sa - a di - ib lib - bi ul - tu ki - rib
and he trusted to the goodness of my heart, from the midst of


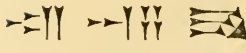


 75. 
 Elam in - nab - tu va iz - ba - ta niru
Elam he fled and took the yoke of


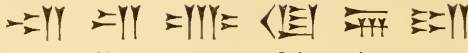
 76. 
 şaru - ti ya nisi mul - taş - di sa
my kingdom. The people, sinners of



 77. 
 Bit - im - bi - i Ku - zur - te (-ya) - in
Bitimbi, Kuzurtein,

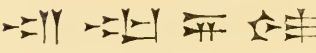
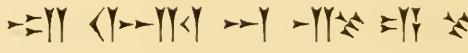
 78.  
 Dur - şar Ma - şu - tu Bu - be - e
Dursar, Masutu, Bube,


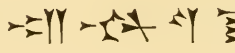


79.  
 Bit - un - za - ai Bit - ar - ra - bi
Bitunzai, Bitarrabi.

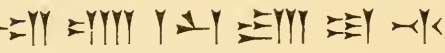
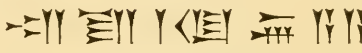
80.    
 Ip - rat Za - gar sa Ta - pa - pa
Iprat, *Zagar* *of* *Tapapa,*

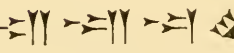
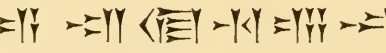

81.  
 Ak - bar - i - na Gur - u - ki - ir - ra
Akbarina, *Gurukirra,*

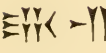

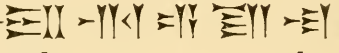
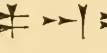
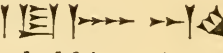


82.  
 Du - un - nu - sa - mas Ha - ma - nu
Dunnushamas, *Hamanu,*


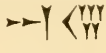
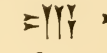
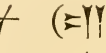
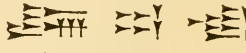
83.  
 Ka - ni - zu Ar - an - ze - e - se
Kanizu, *Aranzese,*

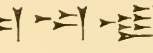
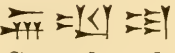
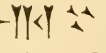

84.    
 Na - ki - da - a - ti Timin - ut sa Si - ma - mi
Nakidati, *Timinut* *of* *Simami,*

85.  
 Bit - qa - ta - at - ti Sa - ki - sa - ai
Bitqatatti, *Sakisai,*

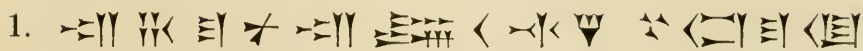
86.   
 Zu - ba - he - e Tul - hu - un - ba sa ina
Zubahe, *and* *Tulhunba,* *who in*

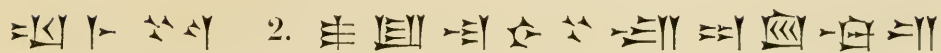
      
 gar - ri ya mah - re - e sa la - pa - an kakki Assur
my former expedition, from the face of the powerful soldiers

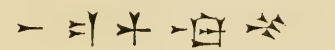
88.     
 va Istar dan - nu - (u) - ti in - nab - tu
of Assur and Ishtar *fled and*

89.    
 iz - ba - tu Sa - al - ad - ri sad - u mar - zu
took *to* *Saladri,* *a rugged mountain;*


EPIGRAPH OVER WARRIORS DESTROYING A CITY, AND
CARRYING OFF SPOIL.

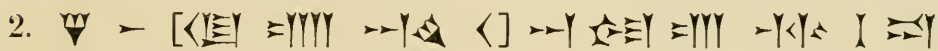
1. 
Ha-ma-nu alu şar - u - ti sa Elam
Hamanu the royal city of Elam,



al - mi aksud as - lu - la sal-lat şu ab - bul aq - qur
I besieged, I captured, I carried off its spoil, I pulled down, destroyed,

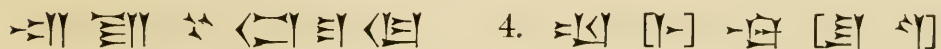

ina isati ak - mu
and in the fire I burned.


EPIGRAPH OVER KING RECEIVING PRISONERS AND SPOIL.

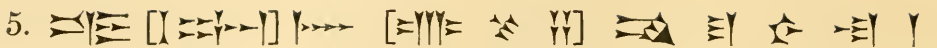


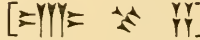




1. 
A - na - ku Assur - bani-pal sar kissat sar Assur
I am Assurbanipal, king of nations, king of Assyria ;



2. 
sa ina [ki - bit Assur va] Belat ik - su - du
who by the [will of Assur and] Beltis, has taken


zu - um - mi - rat lib - bi su Di - in - [şar]
the desire of his heart. Dinsar,

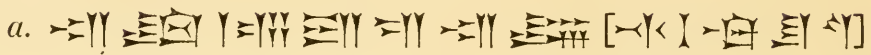
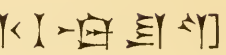

alu sa Elam al - [mi] ak - [su - ud]
a city of Elam, I besieged, I captured,

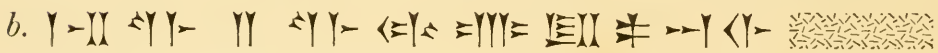

ruqubi zu - um - bi susi
war chariots, horses and


5.  []  []    
 pare [u - se - za] - av - va sal - la - tis
mules, I brought out and as spoil I

 []
 am - [nu]
counted.


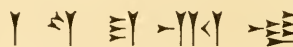

K, 3404, VARIANT PASSAGE FOR CYLINDER A, COLUMN VII,
 LINES 19 TO 27.



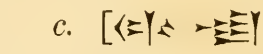
a.  []
 Dur - un - da - ši alu şaru - [ti su ak - su - ud]
Durundasi, his royal city, I captured.


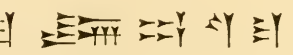
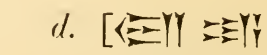
b.  * * * *
 edin immi sanu immi ul u - qi pa - an - si * * * *
*One day, two days, I did not move, the face * * * **

c.  &c.
 ina immi su va e - bir nahr 14 alani, &c.
In those days, across the river, fourteen cities, &c.

K, 3062.

a. []  []
 [Zalam . Tam-ma- ri - tu] arku - [u]
 [A statue of Tammaritu] the later,

b. []  c. []
 [sa ina ki - bit] Assur [va] Istar [ul - tu]
 [who by command] of Assur [and] Ishtar, [from the

[]  d. []
 ki - rib] Elam in - nab - tu va [niri ya
 midst] of Elam fled, and my yoke

𐎶 𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 I 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 e. [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 iz - ba] - tu e - pu - su ardu - u - ti [ul - tu
 took, doing homage to me; [from the

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 ki - rib] Elam al - qa - a a - na Assur
 midst] of Elam I brought to Assyria.

f. [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶] I 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 zalam Ḥal - lu - şu şar Elam an - nu - u
 [A statue] of Ḥalludus king of Elam, the one

g. [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 [sa a - na] Assur ig - bu - du li - mut - tu
 [who against] Assyria had devised evil,

h. [𐎶𐎶𐎶] I 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 [eli] Sin - ahi - irba şar Assur abu abi
 [against] Sennacherib king of Assyria, the grandfather







𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 i. [𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶] I 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 j. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 I 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 bani ya [e - bu] - su zi - lu - u pu su sa
 my begetter, he had made war. His mouth, which

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 k. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 I 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 is - ni - iz - zu ak - kiş şapti su sa
 * * * * , I cut off; his lips, which







𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 l. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 I
 ig - ba - a mi - ri - ih - tu ap - ru - uh qati su
 spoke defiance, I tore out; his hands

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 m. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 u - kar - ri - it sa mitpanu iz - ba - tu a - na
 I cut off, which the bow had held to





𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 n. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 mit - hu - zi Assur a - na da - la - li
 fight Assyria. For the exalting of

ta - us - ti Assur va Istar Ili
the will of Assur and Ishtar, the Gods












ti - ik - li ya ina babi * * * * va di - nu
*my protectors, in the gate * * * * * * **










* * * * sa ki - [rib] * * * *
which is in [Ninveh?].





EXTRACT FROM DISPATCH OF OFFICER TO KING. K, 10.





De - e - mu sa Elam ig - ta - bu
News of Elam they told





um - ma Um - man - ni - gas ablu A - mi - dir - ra
thus : "Ummannigas son of Amidirra




ši - ḥu a - na eli Um - ma - ḥal - da - a - su
a revolt against Ummanaldas

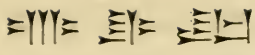
i - te - pu - us ul - tu Ḥu - ut - ḥu - ut a - di
has made. From the Huthut to

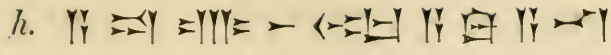





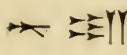
Ḥa - ai - da - nu it - ti - su it - ta - si iz - zu
Haidanu with him he raised, strongly.

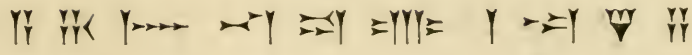





Um - ma - ḥal - da - a - su e - mu - ki - su ki - i
Ummanaldas his forces then


 u - pah - hir
gathered.

 h. a - du - u ina eli nahr a - na
Now across the river in

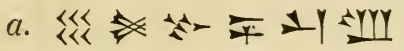
 tar - zi
front

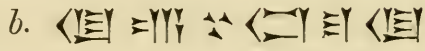
 i. a - ha - nis na - du - u Ba - sa - za
of each other they are placed." Basaza

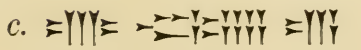
 j. sa a - na e - kal as - pu - ra de - en su - nu
whom to the palace I send, their news


 k. ha - ri - is ina e - kal lis - ha - al su
testifies; in the palace may he inquire of him.


K, 2664 AND K, 3101. VARIANT FOR CYLINDER A, COLUMN VI,
LINE 43, TO COLUMN VII, LINE 19.

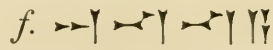
 a. 60 kas - pu qaq - qa - ru
Sixty kaspu of ground

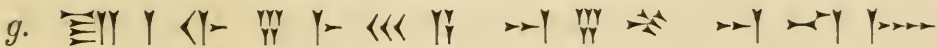
 b. ki - rib Elam
within Elam

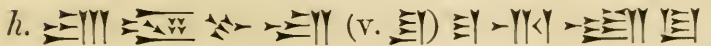
 c. u - sah - rib
I laid waste,

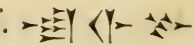
 d. dab - u ebiltu hasasu
destruction, servitude and drought

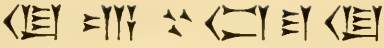
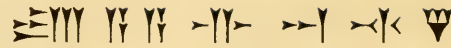
 e. u - sap - pi - ha zir - us - su - un
I poured over them,

 f. Na - na - a
Nana


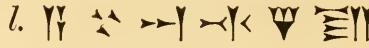
 g. sa 1,535 sanat an - na - i
who 1,535 years

 h. ta - as - bu - su (v. su) va tal - li - ku
had been desecrated, had gone,



 i. tu - si - bu
and dwelt



 ki - rib Elam ta - ai - rat Ilu - ti sa
in Elam. The return of her divinity

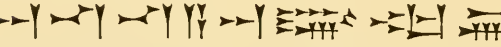

 tu - sat - gi - la pa - nu - u a a - mat Ilu - ti sa sa
she entrusted to me. The will of her divinity, which

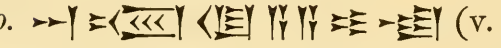
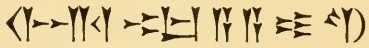
 ul - tu immi ruquti tag - bu - u e - nin - na
from days remote she had uttered; again

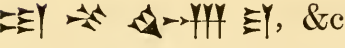
 tu - kal - li - ma nisi arkuti qati
she spoke to later people. The hands of

 Na - na - a Uzur - amat sa (v. U - zur - a - mat - sa)
Nana, Uzuramatsa

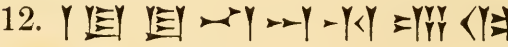
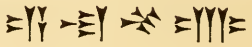



 Ilu Arka - ai - i - tu Ilu ar - ka - ai - i - tu
the Erechite God,

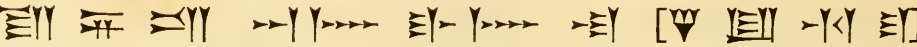
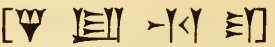


 at - mu - uh va, &c.
I took hold of, and, &c.

EXTRACT FROM K, 2631.


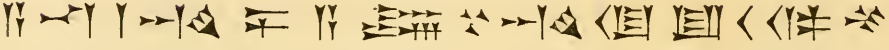



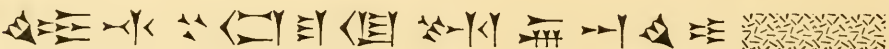
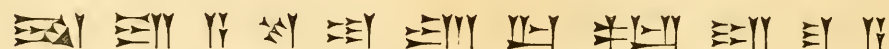







 Ku - dur - na - an - hu - un - di E - la - mu - u
Kudurnanhundi the Elamite

 sa ni - is Ili rabati la [ip - lu - hu va]
who the worship of the great Gods did not [fear],

K, 359. LETTER FROM UMMANALDAS TO ASSURBANIPAL.

1. 
 Sar Um -man- al - da - ši šar Elam
From Ummanaldas king of Elam
2. 
 a - na Assur -bani -pal šar Assur lu -u salim -mu
to Assurbanipal king of Assyria. Peace
3. 
 a - na aḫi ya ultu ris nis Mar - te - na - ai
to my brother, from the first the Marteni
4. 
 iḫ - ti - id - du u - nik - ka Nabu - bel - zikri
had sinned and fought(?) Nebobelzikri,
5. 
 a - na a - ḫu - la na - aḫ zu - u - ni bir - ti * * *
*to get away, they were flying(?) by the border * * **
6. 
 bir - ti Elam uṣ - ṣa - an - ḫi - i * * *
*the border of Elam * * * * * * * * **
7. 
 id - da - a - ti at - ta tas - sap - ra va - a
forces do thou send, for
-  8. 
 Nabu - bel - zikri se - bi - la aḫ - za bat
Nebobelzikri to surrender I took.
-  9. 
 Nabu - bel - zikri uṣ - ši - bil ka nis
Nebobelzikri I will surrender to thee. The

Mar - te - na - ai sa ultu ris Nabu - bel - zikri
Marteni who from the first Nebobelzikri

10. a - na Elam na - az - zu
to Elam in flight

u - zu - ni * * * ni nisi ya i - ba - as - si
*fled * * * * my people being*

sa ina eli me * * * * ni ina lib uzni
*over against the water * * * * into the interior of*

su-nu e - tar - bu * sal(?) id(?) - ri(?) su(?) ina La - hi - ri
*their ears entered the same * * * * in Lahiri*

it - tah - zu - u va - a nisi i - ba - as - si
they urged. Now the people being

adi ta - hu - mi su-nu a - sap - par ina eli su-nu
in their neighbourhood I sent against them

ardi ya sa ih - du - u - nin - ni ina
my servants, who sinned against me in

qati su-nu u - ma - hi - [ir] sum - ma ina mati ya su-nu
their hands I placed; when in my country they

ana-ku ina qati su-nu u * * * * va sum - ma
*were I in their hands * * * * and when the*

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 = 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 * * * *
 nahr e - tab - ru at - ta - ri * * * *
*river they crossed, I * * * **

19. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹
 ina lib - bi
in the midst

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 * * * * *
 su - nu ri - i - ba va ki - ma * * * * *
*of them strife and * * * * **

20. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹
 ip - sat
the work

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 * * * * *
 ardi sa ina eli * * * * *
*of the servants who against * * * * **

DATE ON REVERSE.

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 26 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎹
 arah immi 26 lim - mu Nabu - sar - ahi - [su]
Month 26th day eponym Nebosarahisu

The cause of the second war with Ummanaldas was probably the refusal of the Elamite king to deliver up the image of the Goddess Nana, which we are told (K, 1364) Assurbanipal sent to demand. This image, according to the various accounts, had been carried off by Kudur-nanḫundi, an early Elamite monarch, and had remained either 1635 or 1535 years in the hands of the Elamites; and therefore the date of Kudurnanḫundi must have been about B.C. 2280 or 2180. In this campaign, Assurbanipal completely conquered Elam, and destroyed the city of Shushan. It is very doubtful if the affair of Nebobelzikri, Cylinder A, col. vii, line 43, belongs in any sense to this division of the annals; for the other inscriptions mention the embassy to Elam to demand his surrender as being at the beginning of the reign of Ummanaldas. The letter of Ummanaldas on the subject is included in this division in illustration of Cylinder A.

The Ummanigas son of Amidirra is, I believe, the same as the Ummanigas son of Umbadara; but his revolt probably took place at the beginning of the reign of Ummanaldas.

The king Halludus, whose statue was carried away and mutilated, must have reigned during the last years of Sennacherib; the form Halluši is another example of דש or תש becoming ס; the name is sometimes written in the Susian Inscriptions | > > | > > | > > | > > | Hal-lu-du-us.

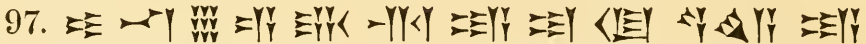

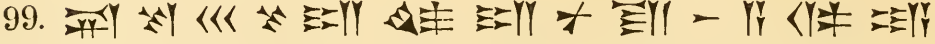
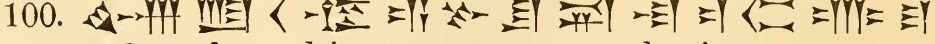

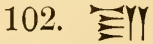
PART XII.

The Arabian War.

TEXTS.

The texts of the Arabian War are Cylinder A, col. vii, line 97, to col. ix, line 112; Cylinder B, col. vii, line 87, to col. viii, line 57; K, 2802; K, 3096; and K, 562.

CYLINDER A, COLUMN VII, LINE 97, TO COLUMN IX, LINE 112.

97.  I - na 9 gar - ri ya ad - ki umman ya
In my ninth expedition I gathered my army,
98.  zir U - ai - te - eh şar A - ri - bi
against Vaiteh king of Arabia
99.  us - te - es - se - ra mur - ra - nu sa ina a - di - ya
I directed the march, who against my agreement
100.  ih - ðu - u ðabtu e - pu - su - us la iz - zur - u va
had sinned; the benefits done to him he did not regard, and
101.  iz - la - a niru bel - (u) - ti ya
threw off the yoke of my dominion.
102.  sa
When

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎤 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (𐎶) 𐎶𐎶
 Assur e - mi - du - us (v. su) i - su - du ab - sa - (a) - ni
Assur had set him up to perform my pleasure,

103. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 a - na sa - ha - al sul - mi (v. me) ya sepu su
to seek my alliance his feet

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 104. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 ip - ru - us va ik - la - a ta - mar - ti
broke off, and he ended his

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶) 105. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 man - da - at - ta su ka - bit - tu (v. tu) ki - i
presents and great tribute. When

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 Elam da - bab sur - ra - a - ti Akkad
Elam was speaking sedition with Akkad,





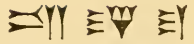



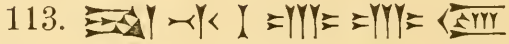
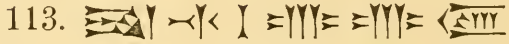



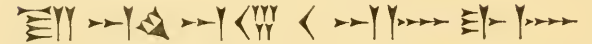
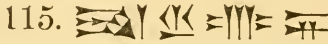
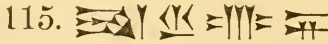
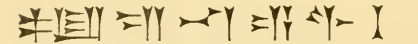









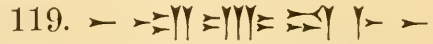
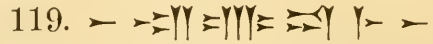
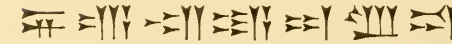


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 is - mi va la iz - zu - ra a - di - ya
he heard and disregarded my agreement.

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 107. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 ya - a - ti Assur - bani - pal sar sangu ellu re - e - su
Of me Assurbanipal, the king, the noble priest, the

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 108. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 mud - nin - nu - u bi - nu - tu qati Assur u - vas - sir
powerful leader, the work of the hands of Assur, he left

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 109. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 an - ni va a - na A - bi - ya - te - eh Ai - mu abli
me, and to Abiyateh and Aimu, sons of

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 110. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 Te - ha - ri e - mu - ki it - ti su - nu - ti a - na
Tehari, his forces with them to

111.  ri - zu - ti
the help of
 111.  Saul - mu - gi - na
Saulmugina
-  ahi nak - ri
 is - pur va
my rebellious brother he sent, and
 112.  is - ta - kan pi - i su
set his face.
-  nisi A - ri - bi
The people of Arabia
 113.  it - ti su u - sam - kir
with him he caused to revolt,
-  va ih - ta - nab - ba - ta
and carried away the
 114.  hu - bu - ut nisi
plunder of the people
-  sa Assur Istar va Ili rabati
whom Assur, Ishtar, and the great Gods
 115.  id - din - u - ni
had given me,
-  riu - ši - na e - pi - su
their government I had ruled,
 116.  va u - mal - lu - u
and they were in
-  qa - tu - u a
my hand.
 117.  ina ki - bit Assur va Istar
By command of Assur and Ishtar
-  umman ya ina gi - ra - a
my army in the region of
 118.  A - za - ar - an
Azaran,
-  Hi - ra - ta - a - qa - za - ai
Hirataqaza,
 119.  ina U - du - mi ina
in Edom, in the
-  ni - rib Ya - ab - ru - du
neighbourhood of Yabrud,
 120.  ina Bit - am - ma - ni
in Beth Ammon,

ina na - ge - e sa Ĥa - u - ri - na ina
in the district of the Hauran, in

Mu - ha - a - ba ina Şa - ha - ar - ri
Moab, in Saharri,

122. ina Ĥa - ar - ge - e ina na - ge - e sa
in Harge, in the district of

Zu - bi - te
Zobah.

COLUMN VIII.

1. di - ik - ta su ma - ha - at - tu a - duk ina la mi - ni
His numerous fighting men I slew without number,

as - kun abikta su nisi A - ri - bi ma - la it - ti
I accomplished his overthrow. The people of Arabia, all who with

su it bu - u - ni u - ra - (aş -) şib ina kakki
him came, I destroyed with the sword;

va su - u la pa - an kakki Assur dan - nu - ti
and he from the face of the powerful soldiers of Assur,

ip - par - sid va in - na - bit a - na ru - ke - e - ti
fled and got away to a distance.

6. bit - zin zir - ta - ra - ti mu - sa - bi su - nu
The tents, the pavilions, their dwellings,

kamu u - sa - hi - iz - zu ik - mu ina isati
a fire they raised, and burned in the flames.

7. U - ai - te - eh ma - ru - us - tu im - har su va
Vaiteh, misfortune happened to him, and

8. e - dis - si su in - na - bit a - na Na - ba - ai - ti
alone he fled to Nabatea.

9. U - ai - te - eh ablu Ha - za - il ahu abi
Vaiteh son of Hazail, brother of the father

10. sa U - ai - te - eh ablu Bir - vul [sa
of Vaiteh son of Birvul, who

11. ra] - man su is - ku - nu a - na šaru - ti A - ri - bi
himself appointed to the kingdom of Arabia;

12. Assur šar [Ili] sad - u rabu - u de - [e - mu]
Assur king of the Gods the strong and mighty, a decree

13. u - sa - an - ni va [il - li] - ka a - di
repeated, and he came to

14. maḥ - ri ya a - na kul - lu ta - us - ti Assur
my presence. To satisfy the law of Assur

[<|>] >>|>>> >>|>>> 15. >>|>>> >>|>>> <|> <|> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 [va] Ili rabati beli - ya de - nu kap - tu
 and the great Gods my lords, a heavy judgment

>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 16. >>|>>> <|> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 iz - bat šu va si - ga - ru as - kun su va
 took him, and in chains I placed him, and

>>|>>> <|> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 17. <|> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 it - ti a - ši kalbi ar - ku - bu - su su va
 with asi and dogs I bound him, and

>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 18. >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 u - sa - an - zir su babi rabi qabal Ninua
 caused him to be kept in the great gate in the midst of Nineveh

>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 19. <|> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 Ni - rib bar - nak - ti ad - na - a - ti va su - u
 Nirib-barnakti-adnati And he


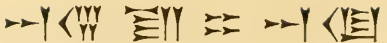
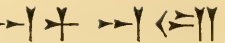
>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 20. >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 Am - mu - la - di šar Ki - id - ri it - tu - bil
 Ammuladi king of Kedar, brought

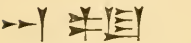


>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 21. >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 a - na mit - hu - (už) - zi šarri Hatti
 to fight the kings of Syria,



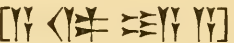

>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 22. >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 sa Assur va Istar Ili rabati u - sat - gi - lu
 whom Assur and Ishtar the great Gods had entrusted




>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 23. >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 pa - nu - u a ina tuğul - ti Assur Sin Samas Vul
 to me. In the service of Assur, Sin, Shamas, Vul,

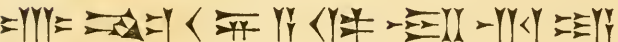
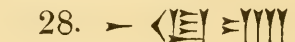

>>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> 23. >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>> >>|>>>
 Bel Nabu Istar sa Ninua Il šar - rat
 Bel, Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh the divine queen of

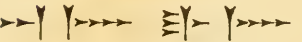
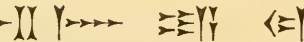

24.  Kit-mu-ri
Kitmuri,
 Istar sa Arba-il
Ishtar of Arbela,
 Ninip Nergal
Ninip, Nergal


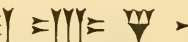
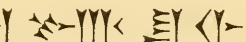

25.  Nusku
and Nusku,
 abikta su as - kun
his overthrow I accomplished.
 sa - a - su
Himself

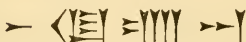



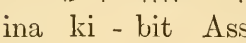
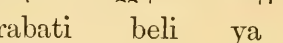
26.  bal - du - us - su
alive
 it - ti
with
 [A - di - ya - a]
[Adiya]
 allat
the wife of






27.  U - ai - te - eh
Vaiteh
 sar A - ri - bi
king of Arabia,
 iz - ba - tu - niv - va
they captured and




28.  u - bil - u - ni a - di
brought to my
 maḥ - ri ya
presence.
 ina ki - bit
By command


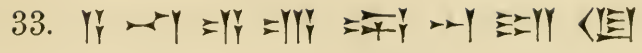
 Ili rabati
of the great
 beli ya
Gods my lords,
 ul - li kalbi
with the dogs

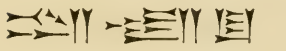

29.  as - kun
I placed him,
 su va
and I caused him to be kept
 u - sa - an - zir
chained.
 su si - ga - ru



30.  ina ki - bit
By command of
 Assur
Assur,
 Istar
Ishtar,
 va
and the great
 Ili rabati
Gods my lords,
 beli ya

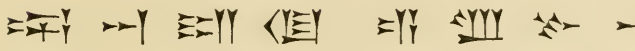

31.  sa
of
 A - bi - ya - te - eh
Abiyateh
 and
 Ai - mu abli
Aimu sons of
 Te - he - ri
Tehari,



32.  sa a - na
who to the help of
 ri - zu - (u) - tu
of
 Saul - mu - gi - na
Saulmugina

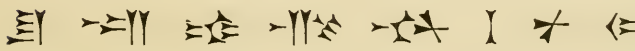

 33. 
 aḫi nak - ri a - na e - rib Bab - ili
my rebellious brother to enter Babylon


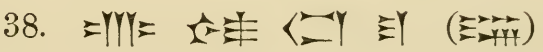
 34. 
 il - li - ku ri - ze - e su a - duk abikta su
went; his helpers I slew, his overthrow

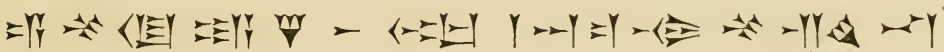
 35. 
 as - kun ši - it - tu - ti sa ki - rib
I accomplished. The remainder who into


 
 Bab - ili e - ru - bu ina šu - un - ki
Babylon entered, in want and


36.  37. 
 ḫu - suḫ - ḫi e - ku - lu šeri a - ḫa - mis a - na
hunger eat the flesh of each other. To

 
 su - zu - ub nāpis - ti su - nu ul - tu ki - rib
save their lives, from the midst of

 38. 
 Bab - ili u - zu - niv - va
Babylon they came out, and


 e - mu - ki ya sa ina eli Saul - mu - gi - na
my forces which around Saulmugina

39. 
 sak - nu sa - ni - (ya) - a - nu abikta su is - ku - nu va
were placed, a second time his overthrow accomplished; and

40. 
 su - u e - dis ip - par - sid va a - na su - zu - ub
he alone fled, and to save

50. 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal and Nusku,

51. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 'Na - ad - nu šar Na - ba - ai - ti sa a - sar su
Nathan king of Nabatea, whose place was

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 52. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ru - u - qu sa U - ai - te - eh a - na
remote, of whom, Vaitech to

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 53. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 maḥ - ri su in - nab - tu (v. ta) is - me - e va
his presence (had) fled; heard also

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 da - na - an Assur sa u - tag - gil an (v. a) - ni
of the power of Assur who protected me:

54. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sa ma - te (v. ti) - e ma a - na šarri abi ya
who in time past to the kings my fathers,

55. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 a - mir su la is - pu - ra la is - (ha) - a - lu
his envoy did not send, and did not seek

(v. 𐎶𐎵) 56. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 (v. lū) su - lum šaru - ti su - un ina pu - luḥ - ti
alliance with their kingdom; in fear of the

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 57. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 kakki Assur ka - si - du - ti * * * *
*soldiers of Assur capturing * * * **

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 58. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ba - qa - av - va is - ha - a - la su - lum šaru - ti ya
he tore and sought alliance with my kingdom.

𐎠 𐎶 𐎠 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 59. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠 𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 A - bi - ya - te - eh ablu Te - he - (e) - ri la
Abiyateh son of Teheri did not

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 60. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 * * * * ḏabtu la na - zir ma-mit Ili rabati
 * * * *benefits, disregarding the oath of the great Gods,*

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 61. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 da - bab ṣur - ra - a - ti it - ti ya id - bu - ub va
sedition words against me he spoke, and

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 62. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 pi - i su it - ti Na - ad - ni ṣar Na - ba - ai - ti
his face with Nathan king of Nabatea

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 63. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 is - kun va e - mu - ki su - nu id - ku - u - ni
he set; and their forces they gathered

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 64. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - na ti - ib limut a - na me - ṣir ya
to commit evil against my border.

64. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ina ki - bit Assur Sin Samas Vul Bel Nabu
By command of Assur, Sin, Shamas, Vul, Bel, Nebo,

65. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 66. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Istar sa Ninua Il sar - rat Kit - mu - ri
Ishtar of Nineveh the divine queen of Kitmuri,

66. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 67. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal and Nusku,

67. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 68. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 umman ya ad - ki zir A - bi - ya - te - eh
my army I gathered; against Abiyateh

68. us - te - es - se - ra mur - ra - nu Idikkal
I directed the march. The Tigris

69. (va) Purat ina meli si - na (gab - si)
and the Euphrates in their flood (strong) K. Gf.

sal - mis (v. sal - mi - is) lu - u e - bi - ru ir - du - u
peacefully they crossed, they marched,

ur - hi ru - qu - u - ti e - be - lu e - te - [lu]
a distant path they took, they ascended

71. har - sa - a - ni sa - qu - ti ih - tal - lu - bu
the lofty country, they passed through

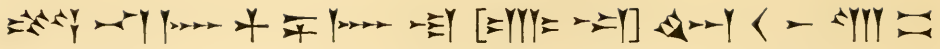
kisti sa zu - lul si - na rap - su
the forests, of which their shadow was vast,

294-2 bi - rit izi rabati gi - iz - zu * * * * *
bounded by trees great and strong, and vines(?) a

mur - ra - an iz - id - de - e - tu e - te - it - ti - qu
road of mighty wood. They went

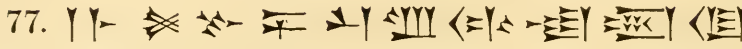
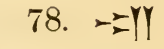
ana nakiri Vas a - sar zu - um - mi dan - dan - ti
to the rebels of Vas, a place arid and very difficult,

sa izzur same la * * * * * imiri
*where the bird of heaven had not * * * * * wild*




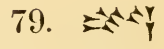
 zini la [u - ba] - hu - u ina lib - bi

asses they found not in it.

77.  78. 

 100 kas - pu qa - qa - ru ul - tu Ninua alu

 100 *kaspu of ground, from Nineveh the city*

 79. 

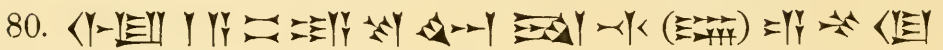
 na - ram Is - tar hi - rat Bel zir

the delight of Ishtar, wife of Bel; against

(v. ) 



 (v. arku) U - ai - te - eh şar A - ri - bi

 (v. after) *Vaiteh king of Arabia*

80. 

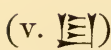
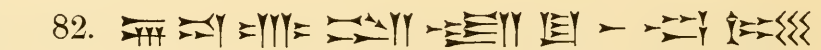
 va A - bi - ya - te - eh it - ti e - mu - ki

and Abiyateh with the forces

81.  (v. )


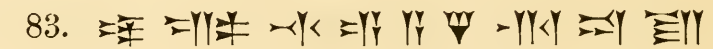
 Na - ba - ai - ta - ai il - li - ka

of the Nabateans, they went.

(v. ) 82. 

 (v. ku) ir - du - u il - li - ku ina arah Şivanu

They marched and went in the month Sivan,

 83. 

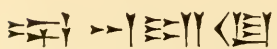
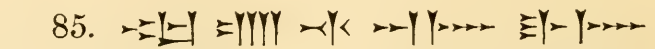
 arah Sin ablu ris - te - e a - sa - ri - du sa

the month of Sin the eldest son and first of

 84. 











































































 Bel immi 25 sa da - hu sa be - lat

Bel, the twenty-seventh day, on the festival of the lady of

 85. 

 Bab - ili ka - bit - ti Ili rabati

Babylon, the mighty one of the great Gods.

86.   (v. )    
ul - tu (v. ultu) Ha - da - at - ta - a at - tu - zir
From Hadatta I departed;
87.     
ina La - ri - ib - da bit - dur sa abni
in Laribda a tower of stones,
88.        
ina eli gu - ub - ba - a - ni sa me at - ta - di
over against lakes of water; I pitched
-   89.      
us - man - ni umman ya me a - na mas - ti - ti su - nu
my camp. My army the waters for their drink
-   90.      
ih - bu va ir - du - u il - li - ku qaq - qar
desired, and they marched and went over
-   (v. )    91. 
zu - um - mi (v. me) a - sar dan - dan - ti a - di
arid ground, a place very difficult, to
-    
Hu - ra - ri - na bi - rit Ya - ar - ki
Hurarina near Yarki,
92.        
va Ai - al - la ina Vas as - ru ru - u - qu
and Aialla in Vas, a place remote,
93.          
a - sar u - ma - am zin la ib - ba - (as) - su - u
a place the beast of the desert was not in,
94.       (v. )  
va izzur same la i - sak - kan (v. ka - nu) qi - nu
and a bird of heaven had not fixed a nest.

95. <|> <|> >>>> >> >>> >>> |> >>> >>>> >> >>>>
 abikta I - şa - am - mi - ih halu(?)

The overthrow of the Isammih, the servants

96. >>>> >> >> >>> >>> >> >> >>>> < (v. <|> >>>>)
 sa A - tar - şa - ma - ai - in va (v. va)
 of Adarsamain, and the

>>>> >> >>> >>>> >>>> >>>> 97. >> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>>
 Na - ba - ai - ta - ai as - kun nisi
Nabateans I accomplished. People,

>>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> 98. <|> >>>> >>>> >>>>
 imiri gammali va ze - e - ni
 asses, camels, and sheep,

(v. >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>>) >>>> >>>> (>>>> >>>>) >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>>
 (v. zeni) hu - bu - (uş -) şu - nu ina la mi - ni
 their plunder innumerable;

>>>> >>>> >>>> 99. >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>>
 aḥ - bu - ta 8 kas - pu qaq - qa - ru unman ya
I carried away. Eight kaspu of ground my army

100. >>>> < >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>>
 lu - u it - tal - la - ku sal - dis sal - mis
 marched victoriously, peacefully

>>>> >>>> >>>> <>>> >>>> 101. >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>>
 i - tu - ru - niv - va ina Ai - al - li
 they returned, and in Aialli

>>>> >>>> < >>>> >>>> << >>>> >>>> 102. >>>> >>>> (>>>>)
 is - tu - u me sar - be - e ultu lib - (bi)
 they drank abundant waters; from the midst of

>>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> >>>> (>>>>) >>>> >>>>
 Ai - al - li a - di Qu - (ra) - zi - ti
 Aialli to Quraziti.

103. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 6 kas-pu qaḡ-qa - ru a - sar zu - um - mi dan-dan- ti
six kaspu of ground, a place arid and very difficult,

104. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 ir - du - u il - li - ku ha - lu sa
they marched and went The worshippers(?) of

𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 105. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 A-tar-ša-ma- ai - in va Kid- ra - ai
Adarsamain, and the Kidri

𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 106. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 U - ai - te - eh ablu Bir - vul
of Vaiteh, son of Birvul

(v. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠) 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 (v. Bir - da - ad - da) šar A- ri - bi al - mi
 (v. Birdadda) king of Arabia, I besieged ;

107. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 Ili su ummu su hirati su allat šu qi - nu su
his Gods, his mother, his ladies, his wife, his kin,

108. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 nisi mati ki - rib ka - la - mu imiri
the people in the midst all, the asses,

109. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 110. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 gammali va ze - e - ni ma - la
camels, and sheep; all

𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 111. 𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 ina tugul- ti Assur va Istar beli ya ik - su - da
in the service of Assur and Ishtar my lords my

𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 qata ai mur - ra - an Di - mas - qa
hands took. The road to Damascus

112. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎧 𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 u - sa - as - ki - na se - pu - us - su - un arah Abu arah
I caused their feet to take. In the month Ab, the month

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 113. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 kakab bam bintu sin qa - sit - tu immi 3
of Sagittarius daughter of Sin, the archer; the third day,

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 114. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 nu - be - tu sa šar Ili Maruduk ul - tu
of the festival of the king of the Gods, Merodach, from

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 115. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 Di - mas - qa at - tu - zir 6 kas - pu qaq - qa - ru
Damascus I departed. Six kaspu of ground

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 116. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 ina mati si - na ka - la sa ar - de - e va
in their country all of it I marched, and




𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 117. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 al - lik a - di Hul - hu - li - ti ina
went to Hulhuliti. In

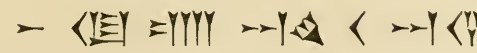

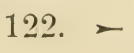
𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 (v. 𐎠𐎵) 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 Hu - uk - ku - ru - na sad - u mar - zu
Hukkuruna, the rugged mountain,

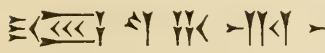

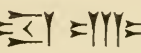

118. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 ha - lu sa A - bi - ya - te - eh ablu
the servants of Abiyateh son of


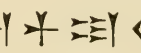
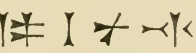
𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 119. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 (v. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵)
 Te - ha - ri Kid - ra - ai ak - su - ud (v. sud)
Tehari of Kedar I captured;

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 120. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵
 abikta su as - kun as - lu - la sal - lat šu
his overthrow I accomplished, I carried off his spoil.

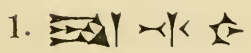
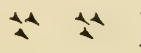
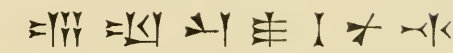
121.   121. 
 A-bi - ya - te - eh Ai - mu abli Te - ha - ri
Abiyateh and Aimu, sons of Tehari,



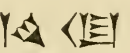

122.   122. 
 ina ki - bit Assur va Istar beli ya ina
by command of Assur and Ishtar my lords, in the

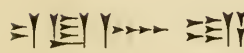
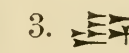
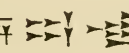
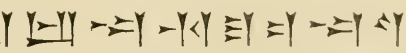
   
 qabal tam - ha - ri bal - du - şun u - zab - bit ina qa - ti
midst of battle alive I captured in hand.


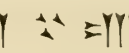

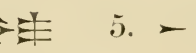
123.   
 qati va sepi bi - ri - tu parzül ad - di su - nu - ti
Hand and foot in bonds of iron I placed them,

COLUMN IX.

1.   
 it - ti sal - lat mati su - un al - qa - as - su - nu - ti
With the spoil of their country I brought them

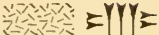
2.    
 a - na Assur mun - nab - ti sa la pa - an
to Assyria. The fugitives, who from the face of


 3.   
 kakki ya in - nab - tu ib - ba - ḥu va iz - ba - tu
my soldiers fled, ascended (?) and took to

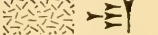
4.    5. 
 Ḥu - uk - ku - ru - na sad - u mar - zu ina
Hukkuruna the rugged mountain. In


  6. 
 La - an - ḥa - ab - bi * * * * ru * * * * ad
*Laanhabbi * * * * * * * * * * * * **

Lines 7 to 25 are lost, only the following ends of eight lines remain :—

a.  u
* * *
* * *


b.  u va
* * * and


c.  la
* * *


d.  su - nu
* * them


e.  iz - zi - tu
* * strong

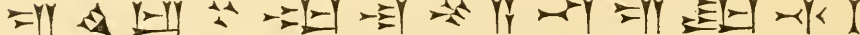
f.  gammali
* * camels


g.  qu
* * * * *
* * * * *


h.  su
* * * * *
* * * * *


26.  alpi ze - e - ni imiri gammali
oxen, sheep, asses, camels





27.  a - mi - lu - tu is - lu - lu - u - ni ina la mi - ni
and men, they carried off without number.




28.  ši - hi - ip matu ka - la - mu a - na ši - ħir - ti su
The sweeping of all the country through its extent,





29.  um - da - al - lu - u a - na pat gim - ri sa
they collected through the whole of it.





30.  gam - mal - i kima ze - e - ni u - par - ri - iz
Camels like sheep, I distributed and




31.  u - za - hi - iz a - na nisi Assur
caused to overflow to the people of Assyria






32.    33. 
 qa - bal - ti mati ya gammal $\frac{1}{2}$ * *
dwelling in my country. A camel for half a shekel,





  
 ina $\frac{1}{2}$ * * kas - pi i - sam - mu ina bab ma - hi - ri
in half shekels of silver, they valued in front of the gate;






34.    
 zu - ud - mu ina ni - id - ni nakmi(?) ina ha - be - e
the spoil(?) in the sale of captives among the strong








35.    
 * * * * * sa pa - hir ina ki - (i) - si
 * * * * * which were gathered in droves,






36.   
 im - da - na - ha - ru gammali va
they bartered camels and

    
 a - mi - lu - tu U - ai - te - eh a - di
men. Vaitech and the

   
 A - ri - bi sa a - di - ya * * * * *
*Arabians, who my agreement * * * * **

39.     
 sa la pa - an kakki Assur bel [ya]
who from the face of the soldiers of Assur [my] lord,

40.       
 ip - par - si - [du] va in - nab - tu - ni
fled and got away;

41.     
 u - sam - kit Ninip qar - du su - un - [ki]
Ninip the warrior destroyed, in want

bu - bu - ti nap - sat şu] - un is - sa - kin va
 [and famine their lives] were spent, and

43. a - na bu - ri [su - nu e - ku] - lu şeri mari su - nu
 for their food they eat the flesh of their children.

44. ina ar - ra - a * * * * * * * * * *
 With a curse(?) * * * * * * * * * *

e - di - id - di su - nu gagara (v. ru?)
 * * * * * * * * * * them * * * * *

45. ina bit Assur abu [Ili] lim(?) mu su - nu - ti
 in the house of Assur father of [the Gods] * * * them

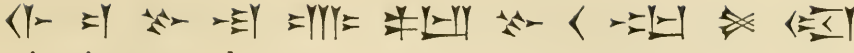
46. Assur Sin Samas Vul Bel Nabu
 Assur, Sin, Shamash, Vul, Bel, Nebo,

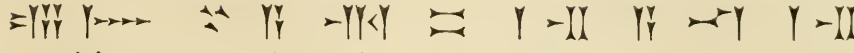
47. Istar sa Ninua Il şar - rat Kit - mu - ri
 Ishtar of Nineveh, the divine queen of Kitmuri,


48. Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
 Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal, Nusku,

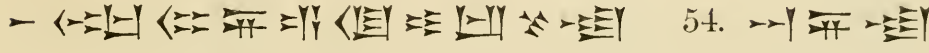
49. ba - ak - ru şu - ħi - ru alpu zēnu ina eli
 camels(?) strong, oxen and sheep, more than

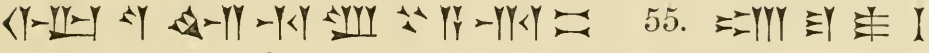
7 ta - a - an mu - se - ni - qa - a - ti e - ni - qu - u va
 seven the sacrificers sacrificed, and

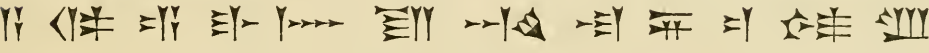
51.  si - iṣ - pu la u - ṣap - pu - u ka - raṣ ṣun
for eating they did not eat their carcasses.

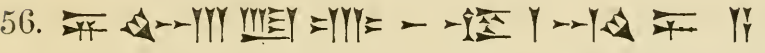
52.  nisi A - ri - bi edin a - na edin
The people of Arabia one to another,


 is - ta - na - ha - a - lū a - ḥa - mis um - ma
addressed each other thus:

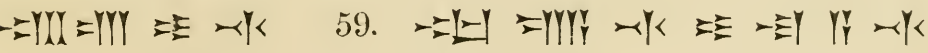
 ina eli me - ne - e ki - i ip - se - tu an - ni - tu
"Concerning the number of these evil things,

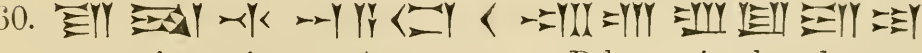
 limut - tu im - ḥu - ru A - ri - bi um - ma as - su
which happened to Arabia, because

 a - de - e rabati sa Assur la ni - iṣ - zu - ru
the great agreements with Assur we have not regarded;

56.  ni - iḥ - ḍu - u ina ḍabtu Assur - bani - pal ṣar
and we have sinned against the benefits of Assurbanipal, the king,

 na - ram lib - bi Bel Belat ri - im - tu
the delight of the heart of Bel." Beltis the consort of

 Bel - i - ti ka - dir - ti i - la - a - ti
Bel, the guardian of divinity;

60.  sa it - ti A - nu va Bel sit - lu - du - at
who with Anu and Bel in dominion

61. << 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢𐎣𐎤 𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨 𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬 (v. 𐎭𐎮) 𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲 𐎳𐎴𐎵 𐎶𐎷𐎸 𐎹𐎺𐎻 𐎼𐎽𐎾
 man-za - zu u - na - qab (v. qab?) nakiri ya ina
is established: pierced my enemies with

𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 62. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 garni sa bi - ra - a - te Istar ,a - si - bat Arba - il
horns of iron. Ishtar dwelling in Arbela,

𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 63. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 isati lab - bu - sat * * * * * na - sa - at
*with fire clothed; * * * * * drought(?)*

𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 eli A - ri - bi i - za - an - nun nab - li
upon Arabia poured down.

64. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 Uruki qar - du a - nun - tu ku - uz - zur va
Uruki the warrior, mourning caused and

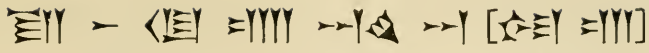

65. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 (𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿) 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 u - ra - (aş) - ši - ba ga - ri ya
destroyed my enemies.

66. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 Nin - ip tar - ta - hu qar - ra - du rab - u
Ninip fierce, in war great,

67. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 ablu Bel ina uz - zi su kap - ti
the son of Bel; with his mighty arrows


68. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 [𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿] 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 u - par - ri - [ir] na - pis - ti nakiri ya
destroyed the life of my enemies.

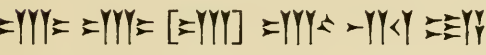
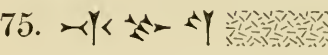
69. 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎿𐎾𐎿𐎽𐎾𐎿
 Nusku suqul na - ha - du mu - sa - bu - u bel - u - ti
Nusku the glorious messenger, sitting in dominion;


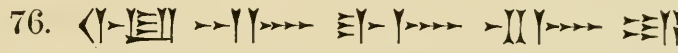
70.  
 sa ina ki - bit Assur Belat * * * bit
*who by command of Assur and Beltis * * * **


71.  72. 
 qa - sit - tu Be - lat * * * * ki ida - ai
*The archer, the Goddess of * * * * * my forces*



 il - lik va iz * * * * * as - ru sar - u - ti
*preceded, and * * * * * place of my kingdom,*



73. 
 me - eh - rit umman [ya] iz - bat va
the front of my army took and



74.  75. 
 u - sam - [kit] ga - ri ya ti - bu - ut * * * *
*destroyed my enemies. The stroke * * * **

 76. 
 Assur Istar va Ili rabati beli ya
Assur, Ishtar, and the great Gods my lords,

77. 
 sa ina e - [pis ta - ha - zu il - li] - ku
who in making [war], went to the


 ri - zu - ti umman [ya U - ai - te - eh]
help of my army: Vaitech

 79. 
 is - mu - u va eli [ip - se - e - ti an - na - a - ti]
heard of, and over [these things]

 80. 
 ip - luh va ul - [tu Na - ba - ai - ti]
feared, and from [Nabatea]

81. u -se]-za- av -va ina tugul- ti Assur Sin Samas Vul
I] brought out, and in the service of Assur, Sin, Shamas, Vul,

82. Bel Nabu Istar sa Ninua Il şar - rat Kit-mu- ri
Bel, Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh the divine queen of Kitmuri,

83. Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal and Nusku,

84. * * * * * uş - şu va u - ra - a su a - na Assur
* * * * * him, and sent him to Assyria.

85. * * * * * ya sa a - na ka - sad nakiri ya
* * * * * who to capture my enemies

86. * * * * * aḥ - ḥa - ru ina ki - bit Assur va Belat
* * * * * fought. By command of Assur and Beltis,

87. ina iz - ḥu - ut - za(?) dan(?) * * * sa zi - bit qati ya
with a mace(?) which was grasped by my hand,

88. şeri mi - zi su ab - lu - us 89. ina du - uḥ
the flesh coming out of him, his son, in sight of

(v. la - aḥ) (v. la - aḥ) eni su at - ta - di zir - ri - tu
his eyes I struck down.

90. ul - li kalbi la ad - di su va 91. ina bab
With the dogs I did not place him, in the gate

92. 92.
 zi - it Sam - si qabal Ninua sa
of the rising sun, in the midst of Nineveh, which,

Ni - rib - par - nak - ti - ad - na - a - ti na - bu - u zi - kar sa
Nirib-parnakti-adnati is called its name;

93.
 u - sa - an - zir su si - ga - ru (v. ši - gar - ru)
I caused to keep him chained,

94.
 a - na da - lal ta - us - ti Assur Istar va
to exalt the will of Assur, Ishtar and

95.
 Ili rabati beli ya re - e - mu ar - si
the great Gods my lords. Favour I granted


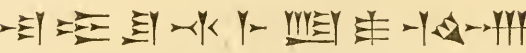
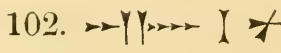
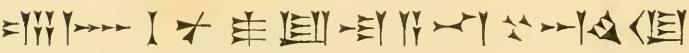


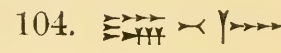
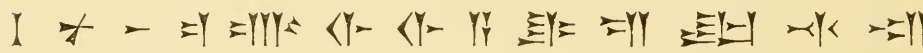
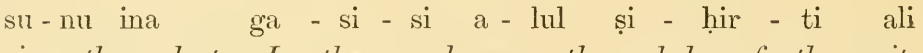




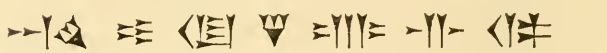



96.
 su va u - bal - liḫ nap - sat ṣu ina
him, and saved his life. On


97.
 ta - ay - ar - ti ya U - su - u sa ina
my return Usu, which by



a - ḫi tam - ti id - da - at su - bat ṣu ak - su - ud (v. aksud)
the side of the sea has its place, I captured.

98.
 nisi U - su - u sa a - na sanuti su - nu
The people of Usu, who to their prefects




99.
 la ṣa - an - qu la i - nā - di - nu man - da - at - tu
were not reverent, and did not give the tribute,

100.  na - dan mat- ti su- un a - duk ina lib - bi nisi
the gift of their country, I slew. Amongst the people
101.  la kan-su- ti sib- du as - kun 102.  Ili su-nu
unsubmissive, chastisement I inflicted. Their Gods
-  nisi su-nu as - lu - la a - na Assur nisi
and their people I carried off to Assyria. The people of
103.   Ak - ku - u la kan-su - ti a - nar 104.  pagri
Akko unsubmissive, I destroyed. Their bodies
-  I  su - nu ina ga - si - si a - lul ši - ħir - ti ali
in the dust I threw down; the whole of the city
105.  u - sal - mi ši - it - tu - ti su-nu al - qa - a
I quieted. The rest of them I brought
106.  a - na Assur a - na ki - zir ak - zur va
to Assyria, in rank I arranged, and
107.  eli umman ya ma - ha - da - a - ti 108.  sa
over my numerous army, which
-  Assur i - ki - sa u - rad - di 109.  Ai - mu ablu
Assur strengthened, I spread. Aimu son of
-  Te - ha - ri it - ti A - bi - ya - te - eh 110.  aĥu su
Tehari, with Abiyateh his brother




 i - zi - zu va it - ti umman ya e - pu - su taḥaz
had risen, and with my army had made war.

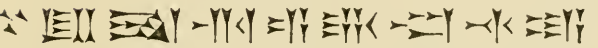
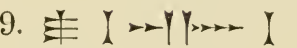
(v.  111. 
 (v. ta - ḥa - zu) ina qabal tam - ḥa - ri
In the midst of battle,


 112. 
 bal - ḍu - uš - ṣu ina qati az - bat ina Ninua
alive in hand I captured; in Nineveh

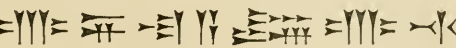

 (v.  I 
 alu bel - u - ti ya ma - sak (v. masak) su as - ḥu - ud
the city of my dominion his skin I tore off.

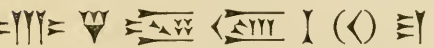

CYLINDER B, COLUMN VII.

87.  88. 
 Ya - u - ta - ah ablu Ḥa - za - il ṣar
Yautah son of Hazael king of

 89. 
 Qi - id - ri e - pis ardu - ti ya as - su Ili su
Kedar, made submission to me; for his Gods,


 sa abu ba - nu - u a is - lu - lu im - ḥar an - ni va
which the father my begetter had carried off, he prayed me, and

90.  91. 
 u - zal - la - a ṣar - u - ti sumi Ili rabati
submitted to my kingdom. The names of the great Gods

 92. 
 u - sa - az - kir su - (u) va A - tar - ṣa - ma - in
I made him swear by, and Adarsamain

93. *u - tir va a-din su ar - ka -nu ina a- di - ya*
I restored and gave him. Afterwards against my agreement

94. *iḥ - di va ḍa - ab - ti la iṣ - zur va iz - la - a*
he sinned, and benefits did not regard, and threw off

95. *niru bel - u - ti ya 'a - na sa - ha - al*
the yoke of my dominion. To seek

96. *sul - mi ya sepu su ip - ru - uṣ va ik - la - a*
my alliance his feet broke off, and he discontinued

97. *ta - mar - ti nisi A - ri - bi it - ti su*
the presents. The people of Arabia with him




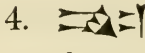
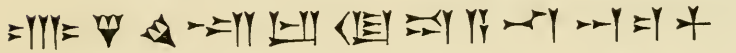
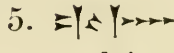
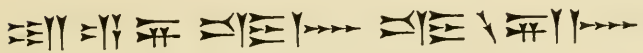
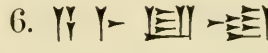
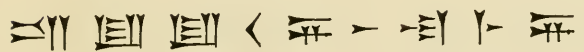

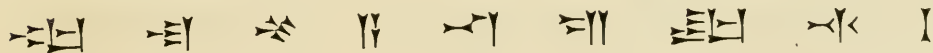
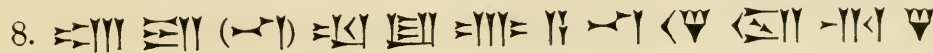

98. *u - sa - pal - kit va iḥ - ta - nab - ba - tu*
he caused to revolt, and carried away the

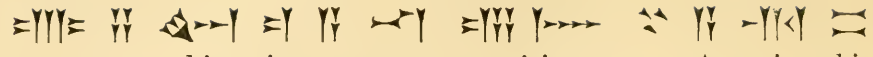
99. *ḥu - bu - ut Ḥatti umman ya sa ina*
plunder of Syria. My army which on the

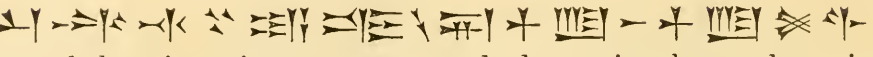
100. *me - ṣir mati su as - bu u - ma - he - e - ra*
border of his country was stationed, I sent

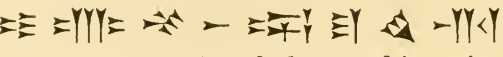
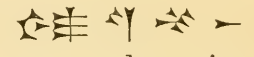
zi - ru - us - su
against him ;

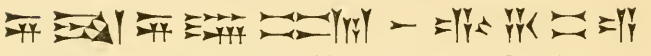

COLUMN VIII.

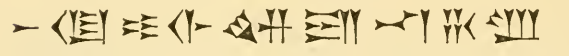
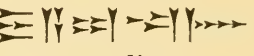
1. 
 abikta su-nu - is - ku - nu nisi A - ri - bi
his overthrow they accomplished. The people of Arabia,
2. 
 ma- la it - bu - u - ni u - ra - ši - bu ina kakki
all who came they destroyed with the sword,
3.  4. 
 bit - zin zir - ta - ri mu - sa - bi su-nu kamu
the tents, the pavilions, their dwellings, a fire
-  5. 
 u - sa - ši - zu ip - ki - du a - na isati alpi
they raised and gave to the flames. Oxen,
-  6. 
 ze - e - ni imiri gam - mal - i a - mi - lu - tu
sheep, asses, camels and men,
-  7. 
 is - lu - lu - u - ni ina la mi - ni ši - ši - ip matu
they carried off without number. The sweeping of all the
- 
 ka - la - mu a - na ši - hir - ti - su
country, through its extent
8. 
 um - da - (na) - al - lu - u a - na pat gim - ri sa
they collected through the whole of it.
9. 
 gam - mal - i kima ze - e - ni u - par - ri - is
Camels like sheep I distributed,


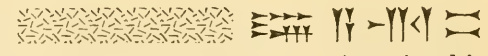
10. 
 u - za - hi - iz a - na nisi A - ri - bi
and caused to overflow to the people of Arabia


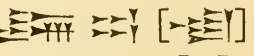
11. 
 qa - bal - ti mati ya gam - mal $\frac{1}{2}$ * * ina $\frac{1}{2}$ * * kas - pi
dwelling in my country. A camel for half a shekel in half shekels of

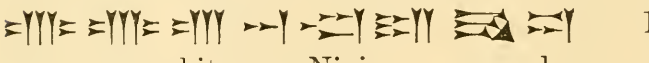
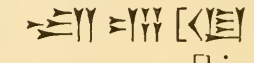
12.  13. 
 i - sam - mu ina bab ma - ḥi - ri zu - ud - mu ina
silver they valued in front of the gate the spoil(?) in

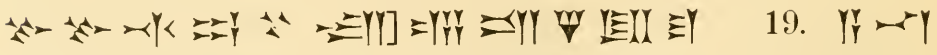
 14. 
 ni - id - ni nakmi(?) ina * * ḥa - be - e * * * ḥir
*the sale of captives among * * the strong * gathered(?)*

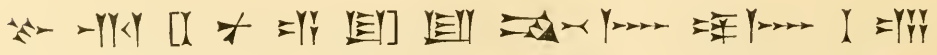
 15. 
 ina ki - i - si im - da - na - ḥa - ru gammali
in droves, they bartered camels

 16. 
 va a - mi - lu - tu * * * * * A - ri - bi
and men the Arabians

 17. 
 sa la pa - an kakki ya in - nab - [tu]
who from the face of my soldiers fled;

 18. 
 u - sam - kit Ninip qar - du ṣu - un - [ki
Ninip the warrior destroyed. In want [and


 bu - bu - ti nap - sat ṣu] - un is - sa - kin va a - na
famine] their [life] was passed, and for


 bu - ri [su - nu e - ku] - lu ṣeri mari su - un
their food they eat the flesh of their children

<< 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 30. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 man - da - at - tu mat - ti sam - ma u - kin
tribute for every year I fixed

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 31. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 (𐎠𐎢𐏁) 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 zir - us - su Am - mu - la - di - (in) šar
upon him. Ammuladin king of

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 32. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Qa - ad - ri sa ki - ma sa - a - su (va) ik - ki - ru
Kedar, who like him also revolted

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 iḥ - ta - nab - ba - tu ḥu - bu - ut šarri
and carried away the plunder of the kings of

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 33. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Hatti ina tugul - ti Assur Sin Samas
Syria; In the service of Assur, Sin, Shamas,

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 34. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Vul Bel Nabu Istar sa Ninua Il
Vul, Bel, Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh the divine

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 35. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 šar - rat Kit - mu - ri Istar sa Arba - il Ninip
queen of Kitmuri, Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip,

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 36. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 [𐎠𐎢𐏁] 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Nergal Nusku ina zi - kar sumi [ya sa] Assur
Nergal and Nusku; by the power of [my] name [which] Assur

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 37. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 [𐎠𐎢𐏁?] 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 u - sar - bu - u Ka - [ma] - az - ḥal - ta - a šar
had magnified, Kamazhalta(?) king of

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 38. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 [𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁] 39. 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Ma - ha - a - ab ardu da - gil [pa - ni ya] ina
Moab, a tributary dependent on me, in the

40. taḥaz zin is - ku - na abikta su Am - mu - la - di - (in)
battle field accomplished his overthrow. Ammuladin

41. ši - it - ti nisi su sa la pa - an da * * * *
*and the rest of his people, who from the face of * * * **

42. u - ni u - zaḥ - bit ina qati qati va sepi bi - ri - tu
 * * *he captured in hand. His hands and feet in bonds of*

44. parzil id - di va a - na Ninua a - di
iron he placed, and to Ninereh to

45. mah - ri ya u - se - bi - la Na - ad - nu ṣar
my presence he sent. Nathan king of

46. Na - ba - ai - ti sa a - sar su ru - u - qu
Nabatea, whose place is remote,

47. is - ma - a da - na - an Assur Maruduk sa
heard of the power of Assur and Merodach, who

48. u - tag - gil - u in - ni sa ma - ti - ma a - na
protect me: who in times past to the

49. ṣarri abi ya a - mir su la is - pu - ra
kings my fathers his envoy did not send,

50. la is - a - lū su - lum ṣaru - ti su - un e - nū - na
and did not seek alliance with their kingdom. Again

c. ih - ta - nab - ba - tu hu - bu - ut Hatti
carried away the spoil of Syria,

d. ardi da - gil pa - ni ya sa tu - sak - ni - sa
the tributaries dependent on me, whom thou hast subdued

a - na niri ya ina zi - kar sumi ya sa Assur
to my yoke. By the power of my name which Assur

u - sar - bu - u Am - mu - la - di - in ši - it - ti
had magnified, Ammuladin and the rest of

nisi su sa la pa - an da * * * * nab - tu - u - ni
*his people, who from the face of the * * * * fled,*

i. u - zab - bit ina qati qati va niri bi - ri - tu parzil
I captured in hand. Hand and foot in bonds of iron

ad - di su va u - ra - a a - na Assur
I placed him, and sent to Assyria.

l. A - di - ya šar - rat A - ri - bi di - ik - ta
Adiya queen of Arabia, [her] numerous

[sa] ma - ha - aš - šu ad - duk zir - ta - re - e sa
fighting men I slew, her pavilions

ina isati ak - mu sa - a - sa bal - đu - uš - ša ina
in the fire I burned, her alive in

𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 p. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 [𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠] 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 qati az - bat it - ti hu - bu - ut [A - ri - bi as] - si
hand I captured, and with the spoil of [Arabia] I carried

𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 q. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 a - na Assur Na - ad - nu şar Na - ba - ai - ti
to Assyria. Nathan king of Nabatea,

r. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 s. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 sa a - sar su ru - u - qu is - me - e va
whose place was remote; heard also of

𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 t. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 da - na - an Assur sa u - tag - gil au - ni sa
the power of Assur who protected me: who

𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 ma - te - e - ma a - na şarri abi ya
in time past to the kings my fathers,

u. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 v. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 a - mir su la is - pu - ru la is - a - lu su - lum
his envoy did not send, and did not seek alliance










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 şaru - ti su - un ul - tu U - ai - te - eh şar
with their kingdom. On Vaiteh king of









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 A - ri - bi de - en su tu - sa - an - nu tag - bu - u
Arabia, his sentence thou didst pronounce, thou didst









𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 y. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 şa - pa - aḥ mati su a - na Na - ba - ai - ti
command to waste his country. To Nabatea










𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 z. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠
 in - nab - tu il - li - ku ma - ḥar Na - ad - nu
he fled, and came before Nathan.










c.    d.   
 ah - ta - lu - ub kisti sa zu - lul
I passed through the forests, of which their shadow









  e.       
 si - na rap - su bi - rit izi rabati gi - iz - zu
was vast, bounded by trees great and strong,





f.        
 * * * * * mur - ra - nu iz - id - di - tu
*and vines(?) * * * a road of mighty wood.*










g.    h.     
 e - te - ti - iq ki - rib Vas a - sar zu - um - mi
I went to the midst of Vas, a place arid and

  i.       
 dan - dan - ti sa iz - zur same imiri zini
very difficult, where the birds of heaven and wild asses

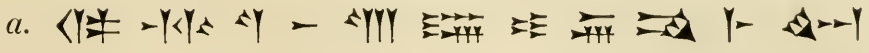
  j.   k.     
 * * * * * ma - la ba - su - u ina lib - bi 100 kas - pu
 * * * * * are all there is in it. 100 kaspu

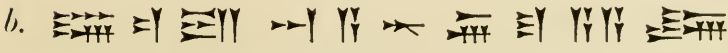
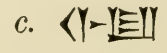
   l.     
 qaq - qa - ru ultu Ninua alu na - ram Is - tar
of ground from Nineveh, the city the delight of Ishtar

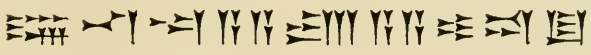
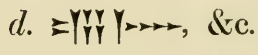
  m.      
 hi - rat Bel zir U - ai - te - eh sar
wife of Bel; against Vaitech king of

 n.        
 A - ri - bi ar - de - e va al - lik
Arabia I marched and went.

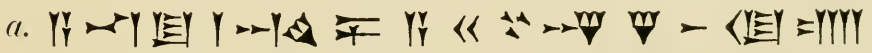
EXTRACT FROM K, 2802, COLUMN III. VARIANT FOR CYLINDER A,
COLUMN VIII, LINES 95 TO 97.

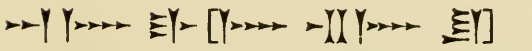

a. 
di - ik - tu ina lib I - şa - am - mi - ih
The fighting men among the Isammih,

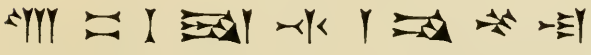
b.  c. 
halu(?) A - tar - sa - ma - ai - in va
the servants of Adarsamain, and the

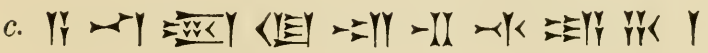
 d.  &c.
Na - ba - ai - ta - ai i - du - ku nisi, &c.
Nabateans they slew. People, &c.


EPIGRAPHS ON K, 3096.

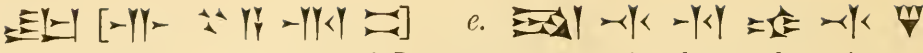

a. 
a - na - ku Assur - bani - pal şar Assur sa ina ki - bit
I am Assurbanipal king of Assyria, who by command

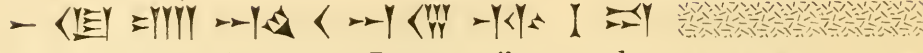

 b. 
Ili rabati [beli su] im - zu - u ma - la
of the great Gods [his lords], has gratified all

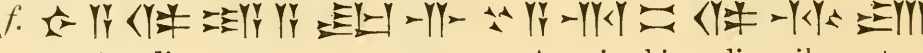
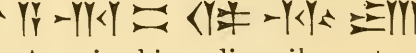

lib - bi su it - ti Am - mu - la * * * * *
*his heart. With Ammuladin * * * * **

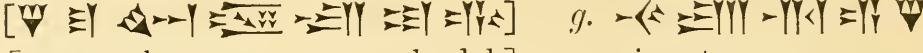

c. 
a - na Ninua alu belu - ti ya ھا - dis * * * * *
*to Nineveh the city of my dominion, joyfully * * * * **

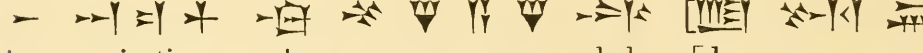
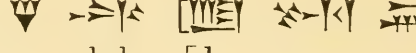
d. 
A - na - ku Assur - bani - pal şar Assur A - di - ya - a
I Assurbanipal king of Assyria, Adiya

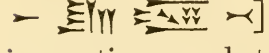
 e. 
 şar - [rat A - ri - bi] it - ti hu - ub - ti sa
queen [of Arabia] with her spoil,

 
 ina ki - bit Assur va Istar ik -su-du * * * * *
by command of Assur and Ishtar I captured * * * * *

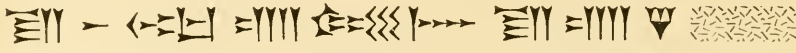
f.  
 A - di - ya - a şar - rat A - ri - bi di - ik - ta
Adiya queen of Arabia, her numerous

 *g.* 
 [sa ma - ha - aş - şu ad - duk] zir - ta - re - e sa
fighting men I slew, her pavilions in the


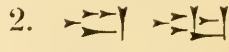
 
 ina isati ak - mu sa - a - sa bal - [du - uş - şa
fire I burned, her alive


 ina qati aş - bat
in hand I captured.


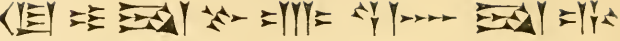
(At the bottom of the tablet occurs the following notice of the place of these Epigraphs.)




 sa ina eli iguri sa Bit - sa * * *
which were upon the chamber-walls of Bitsa * * *

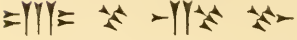

K, 562.

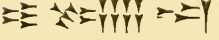
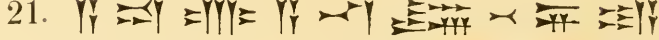
1.  
 A - na şar matati be - eli ya arad ka
To the king of the earth, my lord, thy servant

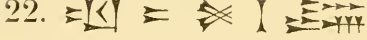
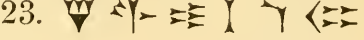
1. 𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 3. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Bel - zikir - esir Bel va Maruduk immi
Belzikiresir. Bel and Merodach, length
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 4. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 araku sanat an - na - i da - ra - a - ti
of days, years everlasting,
5. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 6. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 iz-sa-pa i - sar - tu kuzzu da - ru - u a - na
a sceptre of justice, and an everlasting throne, to the
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 7. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 8. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 šar matati be-eli ya lit - ki - nu a - na eli sa
king of the earth, my lord, may they establish. Concerning that of
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 9. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 šar be-eli a de - e - mi is - kun an - ni
which the king my lord gave directions to me
10. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 11. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 um - ma de - em sa Ar - a - bi ma - la
thus: "The news of the Arabians, all
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 12. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ta - sim - mu - u sapra a - lak - ti si - i
thou hearest, send the account of it."
13. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 14. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ul - tu Ni - ba - ha - a - ti ki - i
From the Nabateans there is
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 15. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 hir - za - a Ai - ka - ma - ru ablu su sa
news; Aikamaru son of
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 16. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Am - mi - ha - ta - ah Vas - ha - ai a - na
Ammihatah the Vasite,

 17. 
 eli su-nu ki - i it - bu - u zabi id - duk
against them had come; the men he slew

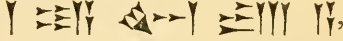
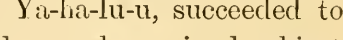
18.  19. 
 va ih - ta - bat edu ina lib - bi su-nu ki - i
and plundered. One in the midst of them then

 20. 
 u - se - zi - bu a - na lib - bi alu sa šar
they saved; to the midst of the city of the king

 21. 
 i - tur - ba a - du - u a - na šar be - eli ya
he entered. Now to the king my lord

22.  23. 
 al - tap - ras - su šar sa pi - i su lis - me
I send him; the king, of his mouth may he hear.

The events recorded in this division of the reign of Assurbanipal stretch over a considerable time. In Cylinder B we are told that the father of Assurbanipal had carried off the Gods of the Arabian monarch, and that Yauteh, or Vaiteh, king of Arabia, came to Assurbanipal and asked for the restoration of these idols. A precisely similar story is related in the annals of Esarhaddon, the father of Assurbanipal; and I am of opinion that the compiler of Cylinder B transferred this account to Assurbanipal's reign.

Vaiteh, whose name is also written , Ya-ha-ta-a, and , Ya-ha-lu-u, succeeded to the Arabian crown in the time of Esarhaddon, and remained subject to Assyria until the revolt of Saulmugina, when he joined in the conspiracy, and raised two armies; one he sent into Palestine, and the other to help the Babylonians. The Arabians who invaded Palestine marched as far as Zobah; when they were defeated by the Assyrian troops and gradually driven out of the country. About

the same time an Arabian chief, Ammuladin, called king of Kedar, invaded Moab in company with Adiya queen of Arabia. Their forces were met by Kamas(?)-halta king of Moab, a tributary of Assyria, who defeated them, and sent Ammuladin and Adiya in chains to Nineveh. Vaiteh, after these reverses, fled to Nabathea, and was delivered up to Assyria, probably by Nathan king of that country, who sent an envoy to make submission to Assurbanipal. The Arabian army which was sent to Babylon, was besieged in that city by the Assyrians; and, attempting to make a sortie, was a second time defeated and driven within the walls. Abiyateh and Aimu the Arabian generals, then submitted to Assurbanipal, and that monarch sent Abiyateh to Arabia, to take the crown as tributary of Assyria. Meanwhile, after the flight of Vaiteh, the Arabians raised to the throne his nephew, who bore the same name (Vaiteh) as himself. Vaiteh II and Abiyateh afterwards joined in alliance with Nathan king of Nabathea, and they all commenced hostilities against Assyria. To chastise them, Assurbanipal organised an expedition into Arabia. It is difficult to determine the position of the towns captured by the Assyrians in this expedition, but it is not probable that they penetrated far into the desert. Their own statement is, that they went a distance of 100 kaspu (700 English miles) from Nineveh. On the return of the army from Arabia, Assurbanipal punished the cities of Akko and Usu (on the coast of Palestine) for revolt. The dispatch, K, 562, probably belongs to a later period in the history, but it is inserted here on account of its reference to Arabia.

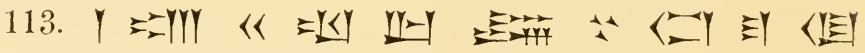
PART XIII.

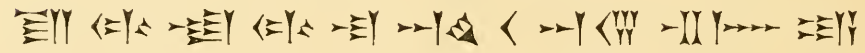
The Final Triumph over Elam.

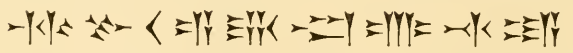

TEXTS.

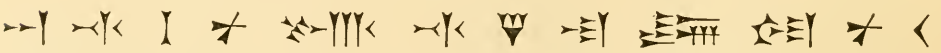
The texts of this division of the Annals are Cylinder A, col. ix, line 113, to col. x, line 21; and the Memorial Slab published in Cuneif. Inscript., Vol. II, p. 66.


CYLINDER A, COLUMN IX.


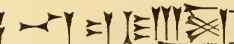


113. 
 Um -man- al - das şar Elam
Ummanaldas king of Elam,

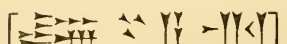
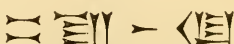
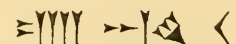

114. 
 sa ul - tu ul - la Assur va Istar beli ya
whom from of old Assur and Ishtar my lords

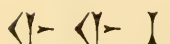




115.  116. 
 ig - bu - u e - pis ardu - u - ti ya ina ki - bit
had commanded to make submission to me; by command

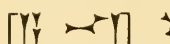





 I lu - ti su - nu zir - ti sa la in - nin - nu - u
of their great divinity who were unchanged,





117. 
 arka - nu mat şu eli su ip - pal - kit va
afterwards his country against him revolted, and

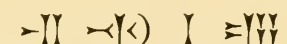
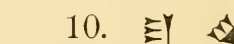
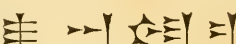

5.    
 u - sak - ni - sa [a - na niri] ya U - ai - te - eh
I subjugated [to] my [yoke]. Vaitch



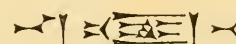

6.    
 [sar A - ri] - bi sa ina ki - bit Assur va Istar
king of Arabia, of whom, by command of Assur and Ishtar,




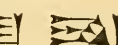
 7.    
 abikta su as - ku - nu [ul - tu] mati su al - qa su
his overthrow I had accomplished; [from] his country I brought him



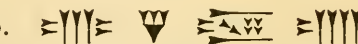
  8.    * * *
 [a - na] Assur ul - tu a - na na * * *
 [to] Assyria. When to * * *

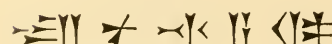
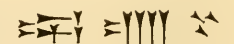


   
 * * niqi e - lu - lu ina Bit - mas - masu su - bat be - lu - ti
sacrifices and libations I had offered up in Bitmasmasu, the seat of

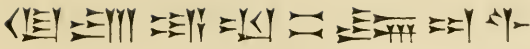


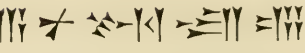
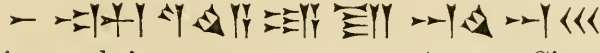

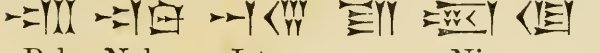

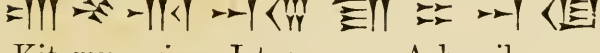
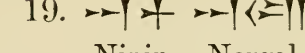
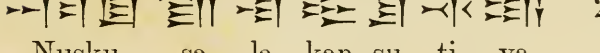
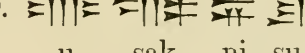
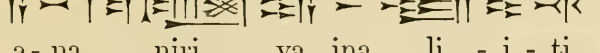
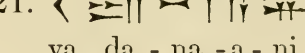
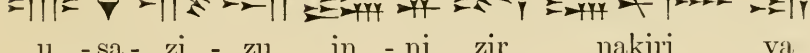
(v.   10.  
 (v. belu - ti) su - un ma - har Belat umma
their power, before Belat, mother

 11.   
 Ili rabati hi - ra - tu na - ram - ti Assur
of the great Gods, beloved wife of Assur,


   12. 
 e - pu su [a] - di Ili Bit - id - ki - id
I had made to the Gods of Bitidkid.

  13. 
 niri sa sad - da - di u - sa - az - bit
To the yoke of my war chariot I caused to fasten

   14. 
 su - nu - ti a - di bab e - sir is - du - du ina
them, and to the gate of the temple they dragged. On

15.  15. 
 sitti ya al - bi - in ap - pi at - ta - hi - id
my feet I made invocation, I glorified
-  16. 
 Ilu - uş - şu - un u - sa - pa - a dan - nu - uş - şu - un
their divinity, I praised their power,
-  17. 
 ina puhri umman ya sa Assur Sin Samas Vul
in the assembly of my army; of Assur, Sin, Shamas, Vul,
-  18. 
 Bel Nabu Istar sa Ninua Il şar - rat
Bel, Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh the divine queen of
-  19. 
 Kit - mu - ri Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal
Kitmuri, Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal
-  20. 
 Nusku sa la kan - su - ti ya u - sak - ni - su
and Nusku, who the unsubmissive to me, subjugated
-  21. 
 a - na niri ya ina li - i - ti va da - na - a - ni
to my yoke, and in glory and power
- 
 u - sa - zi - zu in - ni zir nakiri ya
established me over my enemies.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS, VOL. II, PAGE 66.

1. 
 A - na Belat be - lit matati a - si - bat
To Beltis Goddess of the earth, dwelling in

(v. 𐎶 𐎶) 6. 𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶) < 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 -𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 < - 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 I
 (v. matati) italliku - u va gab- ri la isu-u ina im - mi su
I have marched, and a rival I have not. In those days

𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 -𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 kişal (v. ki - şal) bit Istar (v. Istar) belat ya
the altar of the house of Ishtar my lady,

- 𐎶𐎶 - 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 7. 𐎶𐎶 - 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 I
 ina pe - e (v. i) - li es - ki si - kit - ta su
of marble I carved its sculpture;

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 u - rab - bi a - na sat (v. sa - at) - ti Belat
I set it up to please Beltis.

𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶) I 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 8. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 kişal (v. ki - şal) su-a-tu pan ma- şar si uk - ki
That altar before its sanctuary(?) I placed.

(v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 (v. ka) ya - a - ti (v. ya - a - te) Assur-bani - pal
To me, Assurbanipal,

(v. 𐎶𐎶 - 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 (v. Assur-bani - pal) pa-laḥ Ilu - u - ti ki rab - ti
worshipping thy great divinity,

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶 - 𐎶𐎶𐎶 9. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ba-laḍ (v. balad) im - mi (v. immi) araki ḍabu
 [give] health, long days, and sound

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 lib - bi ki - bi - is va ittaliku Bit - mas - masu
heart, worshipping and going to Bitmasmasu,

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 lu - lab - bi - ra sepa - ai
may my feet grow old.

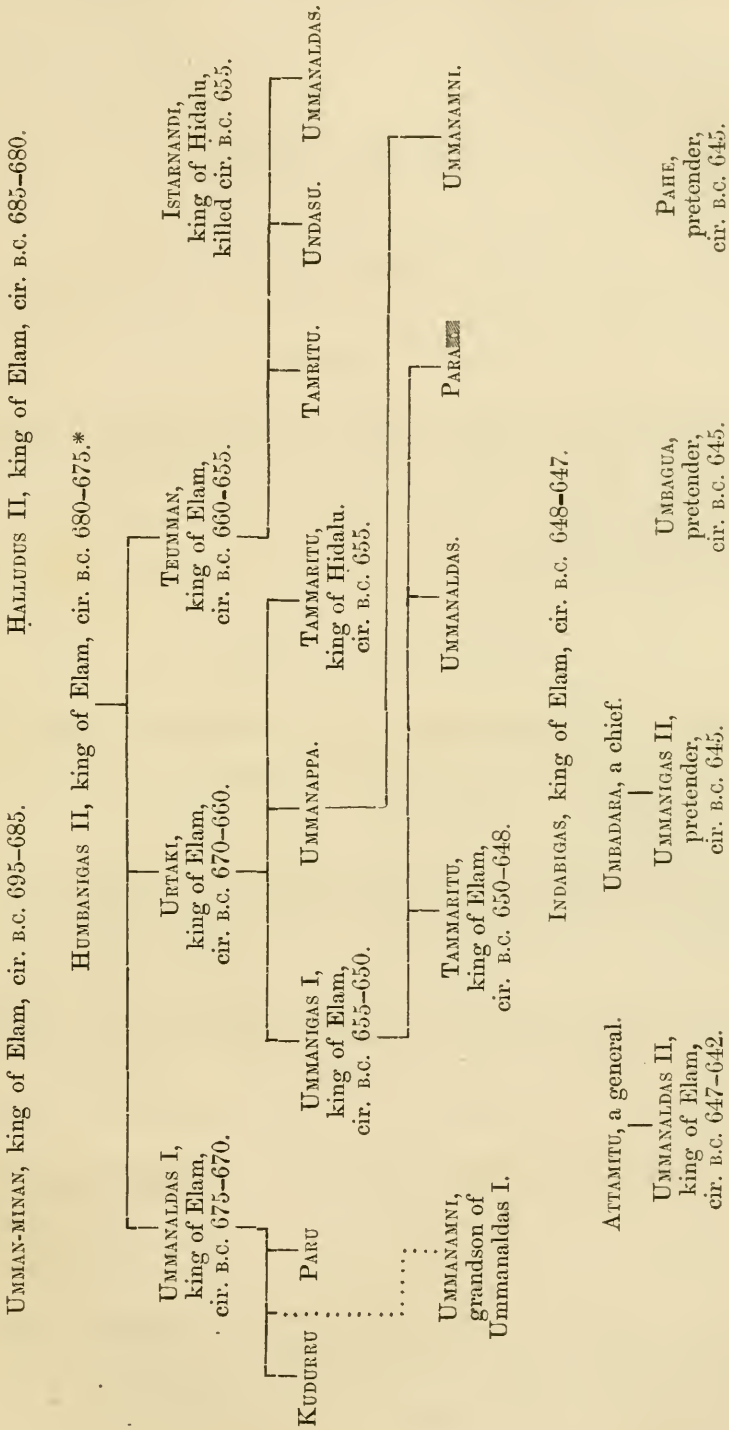
The principal political event mentioned in this division is the capture of Ummanaldas king of Elam. After the destruction of Shushan, Ummanaldas remained a fugitive in the mountains, while Assurbanipal held possession of the country. He ultimately fell into the hands of the Assyrians, and was sent to Nineveh, at which place Tamaritu and Pahe his rivals, and Vaiteh king of Arabia, were then in captivity. According to Cylinder A* these four captive kings were fastened to the yoke of the royal chariot, and drew Assurbanipal to the gate of the temple of Nineveh. Similar barbarous triumphs are related of other conquerors of antiquity.

I have supposed, from a fragment of an unpublished tablet, that Assurbanipal afterwards restored Ummanaldas, and that the Elamite monarch revolted, and was again conquered by Assurbanipal; but this is very doubtful.

As this division closes the campaigns of Assurbanipal, I here give a table of the later royal families of Elam, so far as we know them from the inscriptions.

* The Memorial Slab gives the four Elamite kings, Ummanigas, Tamaritu, Pahe and Ummanaldas, as the captives who were yoked to the chariot; but Ummanigas had been dead some years, so that Cylinder A must be more correct, in giving Tamaritu, Pahe and Ummanaldas the Elamites, and Vaiteh the Arabian.

TABLE OF THE LATER ELAMITE ROYAL FAMILIES.



* This Monarch is doubtful.

PART XIV.

The Buildings of Assurbanipal.

TEXTS.

The most perfect texts relating to Assurbanipal's buildings are Cylinder A, col. x, lines 31 to 110, and an Extract from col. x, Cylinder D. There are several other texts, but they are in a very mutilated condition.

CYLINDER A, COLUMN 10.

31. [𒌷] I 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 < 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 [𒀭𒀭𒀭]
 [As]-su Bit - rid - u - ti tim - ne - e e - kal [sa
 Now Bitriduti, the private(?) palace of
- 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 < [𒀭𒀭𒀭] 32. [𒀭𒀭𒀭] 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭
 Ninua] [alu] zi - i - ru na - ram Is - tar
 Nineveh, the grand city, the delight of Ishtar;
33. 𒀭𒀭𒀭 I 𒀭𒀭𒀭 <<< 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 < [𒀭𒀭𒀭] 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭
 sa Sin - ahi - irba šar Assur abu abi
 which Sennacherib king of Assyria, the grandfather
- 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 34. [𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭] I 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 < I
 bani ya [e - pu - su] a - na mu - sab šaru - ti su
 my begetter built for his royal seat;
35. [𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 < 𒀭𒀭𒀭] 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭
 [Bit - rid - u - ti] su - a - tu ina immi ya - a - ti
 that Bitriduti in my days

36. [la - ba - ri - is] il - lik e - na - ha igari su
became old, and its chamber-walls decayed.

37. a - na - ku Assur-bani-pal [şar] rab - u şar dan - nu
I, Assurbanipal, the great king, the powerful king,

38. şar kis - [sa - ti şar Assur] şar kip - rat
king of nations, king of Assyria, king of the four

39. arba - te as - su ki - rib Bit - [rid - u - ti] su - a - tu
regions, within that Bitriduti

40. ar - ba - a Assur Sin Samas Vul Bel
grew up. Assur, Sin, Shamash, Vul, Bel,

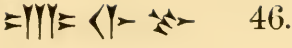

Nabu Istar sa Ninua Il - sar - rat Kit - mu - ri
Nebo, Ishtar of Nineveh the divine queen of Kitmuri,


41. Istar sa Arba - il Ninip Nergal Nusku
Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip, Nergal and Nusku,


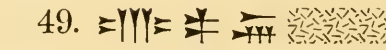
42. * * * * * abil şar - u * * * * * 43. * * * * *
 *

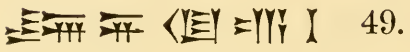

44. zu - lul su - nu dabu * * * sa kal - la me * * *
*their good protection, * * * * * * * * * * **


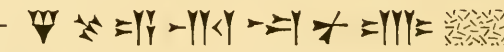
45. eli ya [is - ku - nu] ultu ina kuzzu abi bani ya
over me [fixed], when on the throne of the father my begetter



 46. 
 u - si - bu i - te - ni - ib - bu - su * * * * va
I sat. *They were made(?)* * * * * *and*




 47. 
 nisi rapsati * * * * pu - ھا - de - e
many people * * * * * * * * * * *


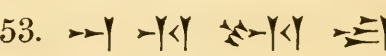
48.  49. 
 sa * * * * * qa - ti ya u - pa - ھا * * * *
 * * * * * *my hands* * * * * * * *

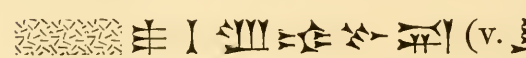

 49. 
 in ni ki - rib su ina ma - ha - al mu - si * * * *
me within it. *In all the night* * * * *

 50. 
 * * * * * ya ina sa se e - ri - ba nu - u * *
 * * * * * *my* *in* * * * * * * * * * *

 51. 
 ru - u - a mas - ta - ku su - a - tu mu - sal * * * * su su
 * * * * *that mastaku* * * * * * * *


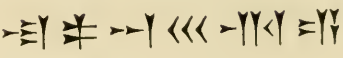
(v. )  52. 
 (v. tu) u va Ili rabati si - mat ھا
 * * * * * *the great Gods its account(?) have*


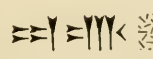

 53. 
 i - sim * * * damqati an - ھا - uş - ھا
heard(?) * * * *good,* *its decay*



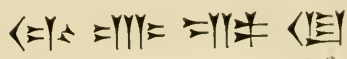
 54. 
 * * * as - su ru - up - pu - us (v. su) ri * * * a - na
 * * * *to increase* * * * * *the*

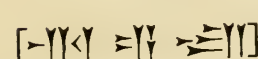
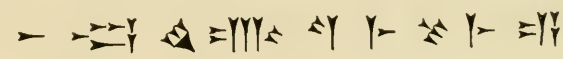
 55. 
 ھا - hir - ti su aq - qur * * * 50 ti - ip - ki
whole of it I destroyed. * * * *Fifty* *tipki*


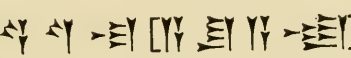
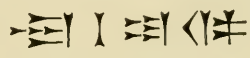
 56.   (v. )
 mas-gan si - kit - ti su * * * * pi - ti - ig (v. tig)
the building its sculpture * * * * *the work*

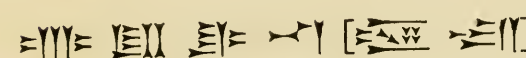
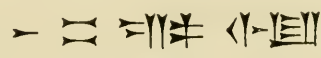
 57. 
 ud- la [-a su u] - mal- li la pa- au es- re - e
of the mound I completed. *Before the temples of*



 58.  
 Ili rabati beli ya ap- luḥ * * * * ud- la - a
*the great Gods my lords I worshipped. * * * Of that*


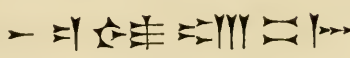
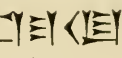
 59.  
 su - a - tu si - kit - [ti su] ul - u - sak - ki
mound its sculpture(?) I did not cut down


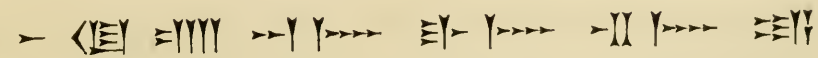
 60. 
 [re - e - ṣu] ina araḥ dabu im - mi se-me - e
its top. In a good month and a prosperous day,

(v. )  61. 
 (v. sime) zir ud- la [-a su - a - tu] ussi su ad - di
upon that mound its foundation I placed,

 62. 
 u - kin lab - na [-aṣ - ṣu] ina bi - ris va
I fixed its brickwork. In biris and

 63. 
 ka - mis pi su ab * * * * am - ḥa - za
*kamis its face I * * * * I divided*

 64.  
 sal- su * * * * ina zu - um - bi - i Elam
*in three(?) * * * in chariots of Elam,*

65.  
 sa ina ki - bit Ili rabati beli ya
which by command of the great Gods my lords

66. as - lu - la a - na e - pis Bit - ridu - u - ti su - a - tu
I carried off; to make that Bitriduti,

67. nisi mati ya ina lib - bi i - zab - bi - tu libni su
the people of my country in the midst, took its bricks.

68. şarri A - ri - bi sa ina a - di - ya iḫ - du - u
The kings of Arabia who against my agreement sinned

69. sa ina qabal tam - ha - ri bal - [du] - uş - şu - un
whom in the midst of battle alive I had

u - zab - bi - tu [ina qati] 70. a - na - e - pis
captured [in hand], to make



Bit - ridu - u - ti su - a - tu 71. iz - al - lu mus - sik - ku
that Bitriduti heavy burdens

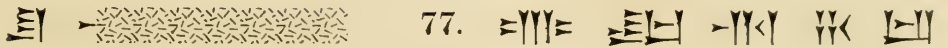
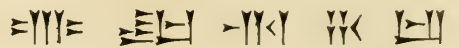
[u - sa - as - si su - nu - ti va] 72. u - sa - az - bi - [tu]
[I caused them to carry, and] I caused them to take

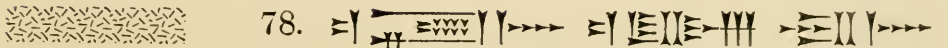

73. la - bi - in libni su * * * *
*building its brickwork * * * **

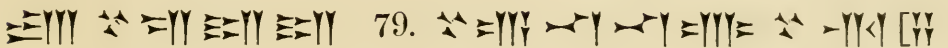
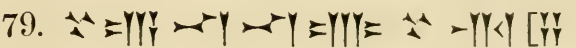
74. ina e - li - li nin - gu - ti ub * * * 75. ina
*with dancing(?) and music * * * * with*

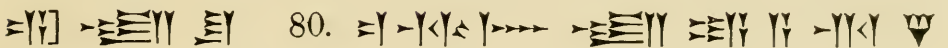

hidati ri - sa - a - ti ul - tu [ussi su a - di
joy and shouting, from [its foundation to

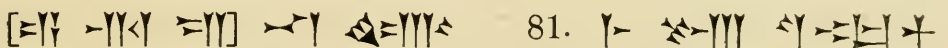


 76. 
 gab - lu - bi su] ar - zip cli sa maḥ - ri
 its roof] I built. More than before

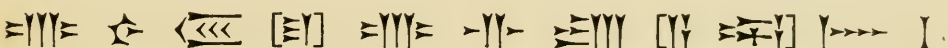
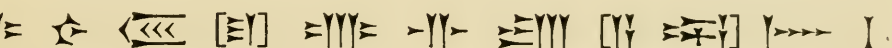

 77. 
 su * * * * * u - ṣar - ri - ḥa ip
 * * * * * I extended

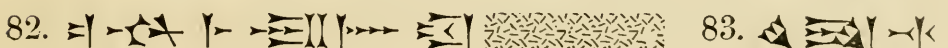


 78. 
 * * * * * gusuri erini zirati
 * * * * * beams and great planks

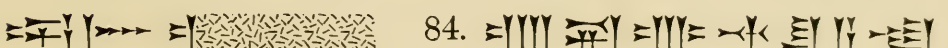
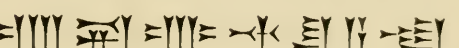

 79. 
 ultu Ṣi - ra - ra Lab - na - na u - sat - ri - [za
 from Sirara and Lebanon, I fixed

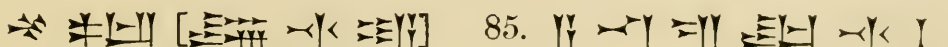
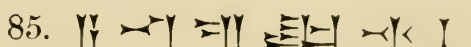

 80. 
 e] - li su dalti li - ya - a - ri sa
 over it. Doors of forest trees,


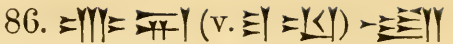

 81. 
 [e - ri - ṣi -] na ḍabu mi - ṣir kīpar
 their wood excellent, a covering of copper


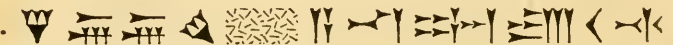

 82. 
 u - rak - kis [va] u - rat - ta - [a bab] - i su
 I spread over, and hung in its gates.




 83. 
 tim - mi zirati eru * * * * * ḥi - it - ti
 Great columns of bronze * * * * * at the sides


 84. 
 babi * * * * * Bit - rid - u - ti su - a - tu
 of the gates * * * * * That Bitriduti,

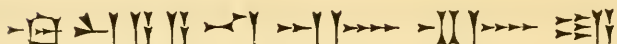


 85. 
 mu - sab [ṣaru - ti ya] a - na ṣi - ḥir - ti su
 my royal - seat, the whole of it I


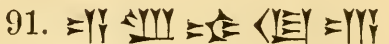
 86. 
 u - sak - lil lu - le - e u - mal (v. ma - al) - li
finished, entirely I completed.

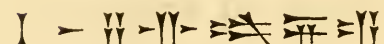

 87. 
 kiri puluq sa şa - şa - ħi * * a - na mul - ta - u - ti
*Plantations choice, * * * * * for the glory of*

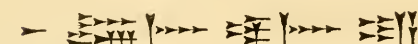

88.  
 şaru - ti [ya] az - qu - pa i - ta - a - te - e - su
my kingdom I planted like walls.

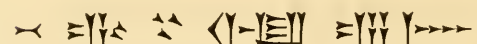
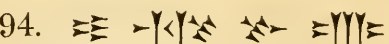
(v.  89. 
 (v. i - ta - a - te - es) * * niqi ur - ri - ih - ti
Sacrifices and libations precious


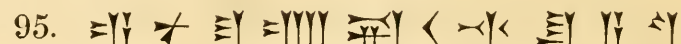
 90. 
 aq - qa - a a - na Ili beli ya ina ħidati
I poured out to the Gods my lords. With joy and

 91. 
 ri - sa - a - ti u - sar - ri su e - ru - ub ki - rib
shouting I completed it, I entered into

 92. 
 su ina za - rat tak - ne - e a - na arku im - mi (v. immi)
it in a state palaquin(?). To after days,

 93. 
 ina şarri abli ya sa Assur va Istar a - na
among the kings my sons, whomever Assur and Ishtar to the

 94. 
 be - lut mati va nisi i - nam - bu - u
dominion of the country and people shall proclaim

 95. 
 zi - kir su e - nu va Bit - ridu - u - ti su - a - tu
his name; when this Bitriduti becomes

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 96. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 i - lab - bi - ru (-u) va in - na - hu an - hu - uš šu
 old and decays, its decay he

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 97. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 lu - ud - dis mu - šar - u ši - dir sumi ya abi ya
 shall repair, the inscription written of my name my father's and

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 98. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 abu abi ya ziru da - ru - u sa * * * *
 my grandfather's, the remote descendant who * * * *

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 99. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 le (-e) - mur va kišal lab - su - us * * niqi akki
 shall see, and an altar shall raise, sacrifice and libations shall pour out,

100. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 it - ti mu - šar - e si - dir sumi su lis - kun
 and with the inscription written of his name shall place;

101. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Ili rabati ma - la mu - šar - e an - ne - e sađ - ru
 the great Gods all in this inscription named,

102. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ki - ma (v. kima) ya - a - ti va lis ru - ku - us
 like me also, shall establish to him

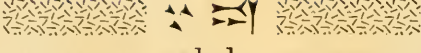
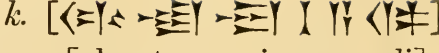
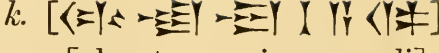
103. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 104. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 da - na - nu va li - i - tu sa
 power and glory. Whoever

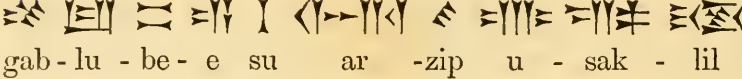
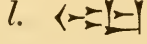
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 105. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 mu - šar - u si - dir sumi ya abi ya abu abi ya
 the inscription written of my name, my father's and my grandfather's,

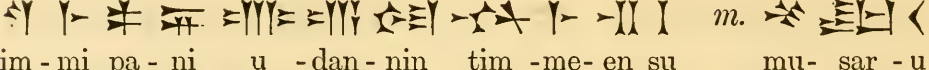
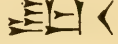
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 106. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ib - ba - tu it - ti mu - šar - i su la
 destroys, and with his inscription does not

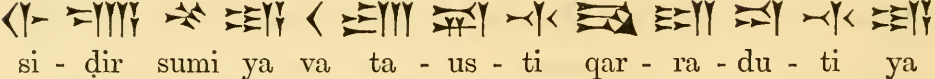
FRAGMENT OF COLUMN X, CYLINDER D. ON THE REPAIR
OF THE WALL OF NINEVEH.

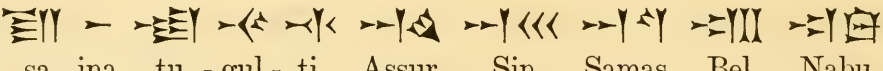
- a.  Ina im - mi su va dur qabal alu sa Ninua
In those days, the wall round the city of Nineveh,
- b.  sa Sin - ahi - irba šar Assur abu abi bani ya
which Sennacherib king of Assyria the grandfather begetting me,
- c.  e - pu - su sa ina zunni daḥ - du - u - ti ra - a - di
had made; which by copious rains and swelling
- d.  gab - su - u - ti sa san - ti sam - ma ina pal - ya
floods, which every year in my time,
- e.  Vul u - maḍ - di - ra ina mati ya [tim - mi] - in
Vul poured down on my country; its foundation
- f.  su ir * * ub va i - qu - pa ri - sa - a su * * * *
*had decayed and its top fallen in * * * **
- g.  la - ba - ris illiku * * * su [tim - me - en] ad - ki
*old it had become * * * [the foundation] I put*
- h.  ak * * * * * i tim - me - en [su
*together * * * * * its foundation I*
- i.  u] - dan - nin [tim - me] - en dur su - a - tu * * *
*strengthened, the foundation of that wall * * **

j.  sad-du  k. [
 * * * sad-du * * * [ul - tu ussi su a - di]
 * * * * * * * * * from its foundation


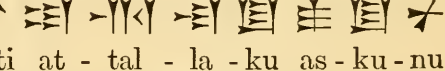
 l. 
 gab-lu - be - e su ar - zip u - sak - lil eli
 to its summit I built, I completed. Beyond

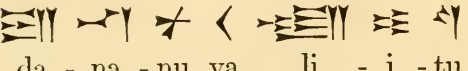
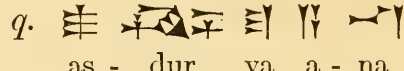
 m. 
 im - mi pa - ni u - dan - nin tim - me - en su mu - sar - u
 the former days I strengthened its foundation, an inscription

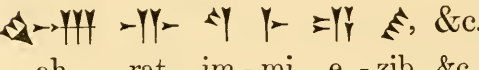

 si - dir sumi ya va ta - us - ti qar - ra - du - ti ya
 written of my name and an account of my victories,

n. 
 sa ina tu - gul - ti Assur Sin Samas Bel Nabu
 by which in the service of Assur, Sin, Shamas, Bel, Nabu,

o. 
 Istar sa Ninua Istar sa Arba - il Ninip
 Ishtar of Nineveh, Ishtar of Arbela, Ninip,

 p. 
 Nusku Nergal ina matati at - tal - la - ku as - ku - nu
 Nusku and Nergal, in the countries I had marched through I had

 q. 
 da - na - nu va li - i - tu as - dur va a - na
 established power and glory; I wrote, and to

 &c.
 ah - rat im - mi e - zib, &c.
 after days I left, &c.

Bitriduti, which was probably a name for the harem of the king, is the northern palace at Kouyunjik, from which the fragments of

Cylinder A and its duplicates were brought. Unfortunately all the texts relating to the buildings of Assurbanipal are very mutilated, and most of them are not worth publishing. Besides those given here, the two principal texts are—the first column of Cylinder C, published in a mutilated form in *Cuneif. Inscip.*, Vol. III, page 27 (since the publication of these fragments, I have completed a considerable part of the text from duplicates); and the last part of K, 2675, which gives the rebuilding of the temple of the moon at Harrau.

b. Part of Canon I (restored). The position and dates of these eponymes are uncertain; there were probably two names between *a* and *b*:—

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵, | Bel-nahid, | B.C. 663(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, | Dabu-sar-šin, | „ 662(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, | Arbailai, | „ 661(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Girzabuna, | „ 660(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Šilim-assur, | „ 659(?) |

c. Part of Canon III, which I should judge to extend from B.C. 657 to 648:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Sa-nabu-su, | B.C. 657(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Labāši, | „ 656(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Milki-ramu, | „ 655(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Amyanu, | „ 654(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Assur-nazir, | „ 653(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, | Assur-ilai, | „ 652(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Assur-dur-uzur, | „ 651(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Šagabbu, | „ 650(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, | Bel-ḥarran-sadua, | „ 649(?) |
| 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, | Aḫi-ilai, | „ 648(?) |

With Aḫi-ilai ends Canon III, and although we have more than twenty names of later eponymes, we have no means at present of arranging them in chronological order. The eponym in whose year of office Cylinder B was written probably comes next, the name is 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, Bel-sunu, B.C. 647(?); and the governor of Samaria, 𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵, Nabu-šar-aḫi-su, probably succeeded in B.C. 646. The eponymy of Samas-dain-ani, in which Cylinder A is dated, was probably about B.C. 640, but we cannot even conjecture the dates of the others.

Samaria in the time of Sennacherib and Esarhaddon was still ruled by kings, and the fact of an Assyrian governor and eponym

ruling at Samaria cir. B.C. 646, shows that in the interval, Samaria had been incorporated into the Assyrian empire, instead of being only under tribute.

It seems on consideration of the foregoing campaigns, that the arrangement of the narratives is rather geographical than historical; but, as we have no other guide, we must assume that the principal events happened in something like the order in which we find them recorded. The first campaign, which was directed against Tirhakah, must have taken place at or near the commencement of Assurbanipal's reign, about B.C. 668 or 667; but we have no means of fixing the date of the second expedition, which was directed against Urdamane. The third campaign, directed against Tyre, is still more doubtful, and we have no knowledge of the length of time the city was besieged. I am even inclined to think that the investment of the city was commenced by Esarhaddon when he started on his Egyptian expedition, and that the city was besieged for some years. My reasons for this opinion are founded on a fragment at the British Museum, which I think belongs to Esarhaddon, and which states that the city of Tyre was besieged on the tenth expedition of the king; it afterwards mentions that he went from Muzur (Egypt) to Milukha (Ethiopia or Upper Egypt). On the other hand, some of the events mentioned under the third expedition in Cylinder A (the revolt of Psammitichus, death of Gyges, and submission of Ardys), which are not in the earlier copies (Cylinders B and C), evidently belong to a much later period in the history. These events are out of place attached to the third campaign, because in the next campaign (the fourth expedition of Cylinder B) the conquered people were transported to Egypt, which shows that Psammitichus had not yet revolted. We have no clue to the dates of the other expeditions, until we come to the revolt of Saulmugina. According to the dated tablets this rebellion commenced in the eponymy of Assurduruzur, and continued during the eponymies of his two successors, Sagab and Bilharransadua. We have no positive evidence of the date of the close of the revolt, but it was probably crushed in the eponymy of Ahiilai. Now these four eponymes are the last names in Canon III, and probably extended from B.C. 651 to 648.

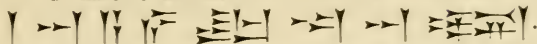
It is evident that Assurbanipal reigned for some years after the last events mentioned in his annals, but the history of this period is unknown. One of the most important points connected with the latter part of his reign is the question of the government of Babylonia. Ptolemy's Canon gives after Saosduchin or Saulmugina, Ἰσινιλαδάνου or Κινηλαδάνου, with a reign of twenty-two years. These forms are corruptions of some Assyrian name, and several conjectures have been hazarded as to their origin, but it has not hitherto been discovered, and I was in ignorance of it myself until this sheet was in the press. I now find from the tablet K, 195, that this was a name of Assurbanipal. I have long known that the later Assyrian monarchs sometimes bore two names, one instance of this custom is printed in Cuneif. Inscrip. Vol. III, p. 16, where we have 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶, Assur-ebil-mukin-pal, the second name of Esarhaddon; the tablet was inscribed in the reign of Sennacherib (the father of Esarhaddon), who writes as follows: "To Assur-aḥ-iddina (Esarhaddon) my son, whom afterwards Assur-ebil-mukin-pal by name I called." Another instance is the name 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, Bel-sum-iskun, or Bel-zikir-iskun; this is the second name of another late Assyrian king, either Shalmaneser or Sargon, probably the latter. In an enumeration of Assyrian monarchs Bel-zikir-iskun comes between Tiglath Pileser and Sennacherib. This custom of having two names may account for two facts, the absence of the name of Pul in our present Assyrian inscriptions, and the name of Sennacherib in Canon III, which is Assur-aḥi-iriba instead of Sin-ahi-iriba.

K, 195, gives another illustration of this practice, as it records the other name of Assurbanipal, which is 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶), Sin-inadina-pal (v. pal). I have already given inscriptions (pp. 4 to 13) which state that Esarhaddon associated his son Assurbanipal with himself on the throne; in accordance with that fact there are several tablets of the reign of Esarhaddon in which Assurbanipal's name is joined with his own in adoration to the deity Shamas. On most of these tablets the name of Assurbanipal is written as usual, but on one of them (K, 195) the name is twice given Sininadinapal; and it is easy to see that the first part of this name, Sininadina, is the origin of Isiniladanus, the only material change

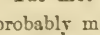
NOTES, ADDITIONS, AND CORRECTIONS.

PAGE

2. The name of Assurbanipal.

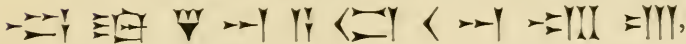
I have overlooked one form of the name of Assurbanipal, namely, . This is found in the Akkad or Turanian version of a bilingual tablet (K, 4933). This text is instructive, as it was evidently composed in the time of Assurbanipal, and shows that the Akkad form of writing was used for the composition of texts as late as the middle of the 7th century B.C.

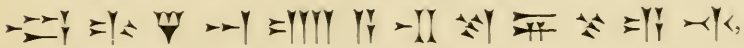
„ , Bit-riduti.

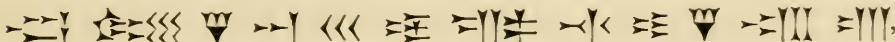
The first character in this name signifies “house,” the second “phallus;” it probably meant “the harem.” The first character  was very likely sounded E, as in Cuneif. Inscrip., Vol. II, p. 2, No. cccxliv, and the whole name E-riduti. It was probably the palace of Erorita, in which the last king of Nineveh burnt himself. *See also 318 f.*

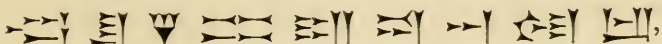
4. Cylinder A, col. i, line 12, &c.

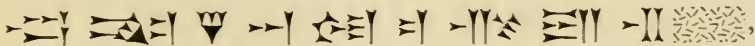
In this passage and several other places we have allusion to the Assyrian calendar and feasts. I have put together at the Museum a series of tablets (at present unpublished), giving a complete calendar, and in illustration of these passages, I will give a sketch of it. First, each month had a presiding deity or deities; these were:—

, Month Nisan of Anu and Bel.

, Month Iyyar of Hea, lord of mankind.

, Month Sivan of Sin, eldest son of Bel.

, Month Tammuz of the warrior Ninip.

, Month Ab of the mistress * * * *

But cf. 110, 6 , Month Elul of Ishtar, mistress * * * *

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, Month
Tisri of Shamas, warrior of the universe.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 (𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠) 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, Month
Marchesvan of the ruler of all the Gods, Merodach.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, Month Kislev of the great
warrior Nergal.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, Month Tebet of Papsukul,
attendant of Anu and Ishtar.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, Month Sebat of Vul,
leader of heaven and earth.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, Month Adar of the
seven great Gods.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, Month Veadar of Assur,
father of the Gods.

Each day of the month was a festival to a particular deity or deities, and this succession of festivals was the same in each month, so that a list of the daily festivals of one month answers for all the months of the year; these festivals are as follows (I have only transcribed the names of the festivals):—

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 1st day of Anu and Bel.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 2nd day of the Goddesses.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 3rd day *nu-be-tu* of Merodach and Zirbanit.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 4th day *ud-ab-ab* of Nebo.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 5th day
of Bel-esir and Belat-esir.


𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 6th day of Vul and Sala.



𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 7th day
nu-be-tu of Merodach and Zirbanit.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 8th day *ud-ab-ab* of Nebo.

𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵𐎺𐎠, 9th day of Ninip and Gula.



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9, line 6.  means a "general" or "superior officer."


I have been in doubt as to the phonetic reading, and have given it in different places "sutsaki" and "numati," perhaps both wrong. , "sak," means an "officer," and , "su-par," means "top or over," so that the reading may be "supar-saki," "one over the officers."

17, line 69. , "murranu" or "harranu," a "march" or "road."


I have uniformly given the sound "murranu" to this word, but the town bearing this name was certainly "Harran," and the examples given by Mr. Norris, Dict. p. 445, are in favour of "har" for the first character.


19, line 87. , doubtful word. , which I have here translated "advance," probably means "fear."

„ line 88. Doubtful passage. See p. 180, line 110.

23, line 117. Read "mas-gan-i" for "mas-gar-i." Heb. .


„ line 124. "Ina a-di-ya ih-du-u," "against my agreement sinned."

24, line 1. .

I have given the form "seme" as the rendering; it is more probably "semat," as  prefixed to a root appears to indicate a form ending in a servile "t."

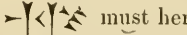
„ line 6. "Mi-i-nu," "are numbered."


27, line 36. The following would be a better translation of this passage: "an agreement stronger than before I caused to restore, and with him I made."

28, line 38.  means "feet," but the phonetic value is uncertain; my reading, "sangnti," was founded on a passage in Cuneif. Inscr., Vol III, p. 15, col. i, but I now think "sitti" the correct reading.





„ line 39. "Gir parzil sibbi" indicates a "straight sword," and not a "scimitar."



„ line 47. I doubt if "Nebosezibani" was son of "Necho," but cannot suggest any other reading.

29, line 52.  must here mean a "region" or "place." See a parallel passage in Layard's Inscr., p. 95, line 152.

34, line 9. -hir-ti.

This word is from the same root as pahir, the *p* and *s* frequently interchanging in Assyrian.


35, line 16.    .

This passage occurs several times, and I have been very uncertain as to its meaning, principally from not knowing which of the phonetic values of  ought to be adopted here.  sometimes reads "mat-ti," "of a country," and at times "san-ti," "of a year" or "yearly." My latest opinion on this subject I have given in p. 317, line *d*.

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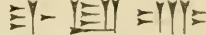
- 37, line 9. Substitute 𐤏𐤃 for 𐤏𐤃 in "yapi;" this word is found in three forms, "yati," "yapi," and "yasi."
- 38, line 11. Read "ši" for "si" in al-si-ma; it is doubtful if the "ma" belongs to this word.
- 40, line 24. Buşşurat; see Heb. בִּשְׂרָר .
- „ line 28. "Ḥul-lu-uq," "to cut off."
- 42, line 34. Substitute "şun" for "sun."
- „ line 37. Substitute 𐤏𐤃𐤏 for 𐤏𐤃𐤏 in "i-na-kit-u."
- 45, line 55. 𐤏𐤃 𐤏 , "şimat," appears to mean anything fabricated; the root is 𐤏𐤏𐤏 .
- 54, line 75. 𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏 .
Certainly denotes a female, and is equated with 𐤏𐤏 , but I have no faith in the value "sin-nis," which I have here adopted.
59. The passage in the addition to line 88, "their mouth drank," is literally "to their mouth it drank."
- „ line 89. Substitute 𐤏𐤏𐤏 for 𐤏𐤏𐤏 , in "nap-sat," and read "u-gar-ri" for "u-tir-ri."
- 61, line 105. "Dazati." In a bilingual list I find 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 as an equivalent of 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 , "zalti," "battle" or "fight." I had not noticed this when I translated it "depredations."
- „ line 110. Substitute 𐤏 for 𐤏 at beginning of line.
- 63, line 125. Read "ḥa" for "ha" in ḥa-dis.
- 67, line 38. Pa-an.
This word, meaning "front" and "before," is often used for "time past."
- 73, line 4. The passage in brackets has been partially erased by the writer of the inscription.
- 76, line 28. "Sitkunu subtu," "was situated the seat."
- „ line 31. 𐤏𐤏𐤏 on a bilingual tablet is equated to 𐤏 𐤏𐤏 , "sa-rad;" it is used for "paint," but in this place perhaps means "dyed garments," Heb. שָׂרָר .
- 86, line 66. Read "şuqi" for "tarzi."
- 87, line 68. Substitute 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 for 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 .
- „ line 74. "Ubna," meaning very doubtful.
- 92, line 49. Read "u-gar-ri" for "u-tir-ri."
- 103, line 49. The word "ḥarran," "road," in most similar cases follows "ažbat;" perhaps it is accidentally omitted here.








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



104, line 55. . I have given "sanat an-na" as the reading of this group, but the "anna" may possibly be the phonetic reading of the word; if so, it would read "sanna." *corre*



The passage from p. 104, line 58, to p. 105, line 63, present many difficulties, and the present reading can only be considered an approximation.


105, line 70. Read "nam" for "nuu" in sa-nam-ma.




106, line 71.  on some bilingual tablets is equated with , "gal-lu-u," the name of a class of spirits or genii, generally evil ones.

117, line 94. Substitute     , "mi-ri-ḥe-e-ti," for    , "mi-mut-e-ti."

„ line 3.   , "ša-ḥu-u," appears rather to be   , "ir-ḥu-u."

The passage from p. 118, line 5, to p. 126, line 79, is full of difficulties, and the translation in several places not to be relied on. By accident I have wrongly translated the monogram  as "zit," "rising," it is "erib," "setting," but I doubt now if  is used here as a monogram. It is evident that my translation is wrong in lines 6 to 8, but I do not know what to propose instead.


The passage in lines 10 to 13 appears from the sense to refer to the Goddess Ishtar, but the verbs are in the third person masculine, only the pronoun , "sa," at the end, showing the feminine.






123, line 49. One copy has the variant  , "sa-at," for .






125, line 65. "Kurunnu" I believe to be "wine," from "karann," a "vine" (see note to p. 267, line 73); Assurbanipal is here told to drink it.

127, line 84, to p. 128, line 93. The junction of the fragmentary texts is not quite certain, and consequently there is some doubt about the reading.



132, line 22. "Na-ganti" I have translated "musical instruments," thinking at the time of the Heb. נגנות; this was a mistake, "naganti" means "treasures."

133, line 42. .

I have not recognized the true phonetic reading of this word until my work was completed. A bilingual gives the reading  , "ki-sad," and in the parallel passage Cuneif. Inse., Vol. I, p. 45, line 51, we have   , "ki-sa-di," the meaning is "neck."

135, line 57. . One bilingual gives  , "ša-ti," for the value of the character; another gives  , "ir-ti," which I now find to be the correct form.

„ line 59. "Kullumi," perhaps here means "to revile."

140, line h. "Mitpanu," the Assyrian name of the bow, is here written phonetically instead of the usual  ; another instance occurs in Cuneif. Inse., Vol. I, p. 7, No. ix A.

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181. Omen tablet inscriptions.


The style of these inscriptions is different to the ordinary annals, and they are more difficult to translate, so that although the general sense is correct, the separate words cannot always be relied on.









183, line *p*, to page 184, line *s*.

The construction of this passage is very singular, but I think the translation is quite correct.



189. Proclamation. This is a difficult inscription; the translation is doubtful in several places.

193, line 15. The word "rugged" was accidentally omitted.

„ line 16. .

The phonetic reading of this monogram is given on bilingual tablets as    =   , "qa-ne-a," Heb. ; the character  probably denotes some epithet, the whole meaning a particular kind of reed.


„ line 2. "Ikil pa," doubtful words.

206, line 49. Substitute  for .

208, line 65. "Şapti." I should have felt inclined to translate "tongues" here, but the word is clearly "lips."

213. A comparison of the list of towns in pp. 213, 214, 220, 241, 242, with the list in Cuneif. Insc., Vol. I, p. 40, will show many interesting variations.

219, line 5. The form "uk-ta-ta-zir" from "kizir" is remarkable; this conjugation is very rarely used.

220, line 7. . This character means "ditto," but its sound is unknown to me.





227, line 75. "Susinaq."

I take the reading "Susinaq" from Cuneif. Insc., Vol. II, p. 57, line 18, and the Susian Inscriptions, lithographed by Loftus; but this reading for the characters in the present passage of Assurbanipal, although probable, is not certain.








228, line 77. "Lagamaru."

This is certainly the deity whose name enters into the proper name of Cheorlaomer.


229, line 87. .



This complicated character denoted a "statue," and the reading is given in Cuneif. Insc., Vol. III, p. 70, line 52, as    , "za-al-mu."

233, line 118. "Huşi" is given in a bilingual as the equivalent of "raqip," "to ride."

„ line 123.    . A bilingual fragment gives   , sal-la-tu, as the reading of this character.



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234, line 7. .

This difficult word is the name of some wild animal; two phonetic readings are given on the tablets,  and . I have no clue to the animal intended.

240, line 63. "Kibiri."

When I translated "kiribi," "burial," I had not noticed the excellent remarks of Mr. Norris, at the bottom of p. 532 of his Dictionary, where he proposes a similar meaning, "tomb," for this word.

249, line *d*. Substitute  for .

251, line 15. The meaning of the first part of this line is doubtful.

252. Letter from Ummanaldas to Assurbanipal.

The Assyrian copy of this letter is probably a translation from the Elamite original; it is obscure in several places, and many of the forms are unusual.

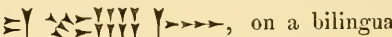
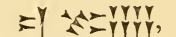



260, line 5. For "bit-zin," read "bit-zer;" the meaning is "desert house" or "tent."

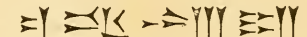
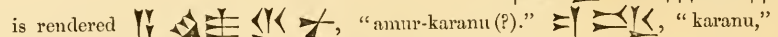


261, line 15. Substitute  for  in "kap-tu."

262, line 28. The meaning of the word "ulli" is unknown to me.

264. .


The meaning of this character is "anyone," or "so and so." See Mr. Fox Talbot's Glossary, Part II, p. 75. I would suggest the reading "aiumma" for this word.

267, line 71. , on a bilingual tablet , is rendered , "kis-ta;" the most common form is , "kis-ti.",, line 73. .

In Cuncif. Insep., Vol. II, p. 45, line 59,  is rendered , "annur-karanu(?)." , "karanu," I believe means "the vine." Heb. , "a vine-yard," Lev. xix, 10.

274, line 31. Here Cyl. A gives "people of Assyria," but Cyl. B, p. 286, line 10, gives "people of Arabia."

275, line 33. "Bab-mahiri."

Mr. Fox Talbot has suggested to me the meaning "market-place" for this word, from the Heb. .

,, lines 33 to 36. This is a difficult passage.

The translation of line 34 is very doubtful. The same must be said of the parallel passage in Cylinder B.

280, lines 87 to 90. A difficult passage, translation doubtful.

281, line 96. "Usu" is probably the Hosah of Joshua, ch. xix, v. 29.

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287. There are some lines wanting between lines 20 and 21.

288, line 37. First part of name very doubtful.

289, line 39. Read "zer" for "zin."

290, line 56. Substitute $\langle \text{Y} \rangle - \text{S} \text{Y}$ for $\langle \text{Y} \rangle - \text{S} \text{Y}$.

297, line 5. $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{V} \text{S} \text{Y}$, mostly written $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y}$.

A bilingual tablet gives the reading $\text{S} \text{Y} \langle \text{Y} \rangle \text{S} \text{Y}$ "sab (?) -di." Heb. טשב ; the bilingual passage is among a number of titles of Nebo, and reads "Holding the great sceptre, director of the world."

301, line 118. "Şahmasti" is probably connected with "şihū," "a revolt;" it is $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \langle \text{Y} \rangle \text{S} \text{Y}$ $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y}$, şi-hu-mas-tu, in Cuncif. Insc., Vol. I, p. 32, l. 40, and $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y}$, şî-îi-mas-ti, in an unpublished tablet of Assurbanipal.

302, line 8. $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y}$, the monogram for "a sheep," I believe, means "a sacrifice," and $\langle \text{S} \text{Y} \rangle$, "niqa," "a libation," Heb. ניקה ; the verbal form "niqa" came to mean "to sacrifice" as well as "to pour out."

„ line 11. The words "adi Ili" are doubtful, on account of a fracture.

305, line 7. The $\langle \text{Y} \rangle$ at the end of this line cannot mean "her," as Mr. Norris suggests, Dict. p. 623, because it also occurs in the other version of this inscription which is dedicated to the God Nebo.

308, line 31, to p. 311, line 59.

This passage is so defective that little reliance can be placed in the reading.

313, line 78. $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y}$. A bilingual tablet gives $\text{S} \text{Y} \text{S} \text{Y} \langle \text{Y} \rangle \text{S} \text{Y}$, e-ri-ni, as the equivalent of this monogram.

315, line 27. Read "si" for "şi" in si-đi.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS

ON THE HISTORY OF

ASSURBANIPAL,

CALLED ALSO

ASSURBANI,* AND ASNAPPAR,† WRITTEN CORRUPTLY ACRAGANES.‡

Who reigned at Nineveh from B.C. 668 to 627; the immediate predecessor of Sardanapalus.

BY J. W. BOSANQUET, F.R.A.S.

THE Inscriptions of Assurbanipal, son of Esarhaddon, and grandson of Sennacherib, are of great interest to the historical inquirer, as affording accurate points of contact between Egyptian, Assyrian, Hebrew, and Lydian history, and as throwing light upon several doubtful points in the comparative chronology of these four nations.

I. AS REGARDS EGYPT.

I come at once to the valuable discovery made by Mr. George Smith, the translator of the foregoing history, that the date of the revolt of Psammetichus I, king of Egypt, from the dominion of the Assyrians, which I assume to be equivalent to the date of his putting down the Assyrian governors set over Egypt by Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal, called “the dodecarchy” by Herodotus and Diodorus, and establishing himself as sole monarch of that country, was the year B.C. 652-1. The establishment of this single date seems to me to lead to so many important results in history as to justify some detail, while examining the grounds upon which it rests.

We are all aware that Manetho, the Egyptian priest and historian, in the days of Philadelphus, assuming that his reckoning is truly

* G. Smith.

† Ezra iv. 10.

‡ Castor and Abydenus.

represented to us by Africanus, in the third century, placed the death of Necho I, the father of Psammetichus, in the year B.C. 655, and the accession of Psammetichus in 654, allowing for no interval between the two reigns: thus—

XXVIth DYNASTY—OF NINE SAITE KINGS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| Stephinales | 7 years, | from B.C. | 675 |
| Nechepsos | 6 .. | .. | 668 |
| Necho I | 8 .. | .. | 662 |
| Psammetichus | 54 .. | .. | 654 |
| Necho II | 6 .. | .. | 600 |
| Psammuthis | 6 .. | .. | 594 |
| Vaphres (or Hophra) .. | 19 .. | .. | 588 |
| Amasis | 44 .. | .. | 569 |
| Psammecherites | 6 months, | .. | 525 |
| Altogether 150 years and 6 months. | | | |

XXVIIth DYNASTY—OF EIGHT PERSIAN KINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Cambyses, in the 5th year of his reign over the | { | 525 |
| Persians, reigned over Egypt six years * .. | | 519 |

This reckoning is peculiar to Manetho, as copied by Africanus, both as regards the date of the death of Necho I, and the date of the death of Cambyses. Both dates, however, I believe to be correct. But the copyist is, I think, incorrect in placing the accession of Psammetichus immediately after the death of his father, who was merely one of twelve kings in lower Egypt, not sovereign both of upper and lower Egypt. So that Psammetichus could not by inheritance lay claim to the title to the throne of the whole kingdom so early as B.C. 554. If we modify this statement, as seems to be required, by allowing an interval of two years between the death of Necho and the actual accession of Psammetichus, during which time Psammetichus was once compelled to fly from Egypt, that is when the king of Ethiopia had slain his father,† and once again confined by the other eleven kings to the lower parts of Egypt, as related by Herodotus, it will bring us to the same year B.C. 652–1 for the time of his becoming sole and absolute king of upper and lower Egypt. This testimony of Manetho is valuable for its independence of other reckonings of the reigns of the XXVIth Dynasty. Yet it has never been accepted by chronologists, owing to uncertainty as to the

* Cambyses reigned from 529 to 518, and died in May, 518. His first year in Egypt was 525, though Psammecherites then reigned; 518, his last, was counted to the Magi.

† Herodotus ii, 152.

proper mode of adjusting the reckoning of the intermediate reigns from Psammetichus to Cambyses, after curtailing ten years from the sum total of the separate reigns, as known from monumental sources, which together amount to 160 years and 6 months, not 150 and 6 months, as stated by Africanus. Even Africanus himself, who makes the deduction of ten years, does it incorrectly, by shortening the reign of Necho II, and making it six instead of sixteen years, rather than lapping over the reigns of Apries and Amasis.

In the year 1864 I pointed out,* in reply to a paper written by Dr. Hincks in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, how Mariette's discovery of the tombs of the sacred bulls buried at Memphis in the successive reigns of Tirhakah, Psammetichus, Necho II, Psammuthis, Apries, Amasis, Cambyses, and Darius, had supplied the means of correctly adjusting these several reigns: how from these Apis-monuments it was proved to be incorrect to assign to both Apries and Amasis the full length of their reigns, inasmuch as the Apis whose burial took place in August of the 12th year of Apries was followed by an Apis installed in February of the 5th year of Amasis, showing that the 5th of Amasis must have followed within six or eighteen months of the 12th year of Apries; and how these two kings, therefore, must have been living, if not reigning, together for ten or eleven years. From the Apis-tablets, therefore, we learn that the last year of Apries was concurrent with the 11th year of Amasis, B.C. 559, and by a comparison of these tablets with other Egyptian monuments we obtain, what I conceive to be the correct arrangement of the reigns: thus—

| | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|-----|
| Psammetichus | 54 years, | from 2 Feb. B.C. | 652 |
| Necho II | 15½ " | " 19 Jan. " | 598 |
| Psammuthis | 5½ " | " 16 " " | 583 |
| Apries, or Hophra | 19 " | " 15 " " | 577 |
| Amasis, counting from his } conquest of Apries | 44 " | " 12 " " | 569 |
| From the death of Apries | 35† " | " 9 " " | 558 |
| Psammecherites | 6 months, | " " | 525 |
| Cambyses | 6 years, | " 1 " " | 524 |
| Magi | 7 months, | " " | 518 |
| Darius | 36 years, | " 30 Dec. " | 518 |

* *Journal of Sac. Lit.*, Oct., 1864.

† Diodorus has 55 in our present copies. Amasis was still alive in 524, according to Ctesias. Some called this his 35th year: others called it 2nd of Cambyses.

The same result is obtained from Herodotus,* who tells us that when Amasis, who was of low rank by birth, and little honoured at first by the Egyptians, had conquered Apries of the blood royal of Egypt, he dared not to put the king to death, but allowed him to remain in his own palace at Sais, till he was put to death, as we are told by Josephus,† in the 23rd or 24th year of Nebuchadnezzar, and by that king's command; or, as Herodotus relates, by the partizans of Amasis, who were jealous of his being allowed to live. Apries was then buried with kingly honours, and a sumptuous monument erected by Amasis to his memory. After the death of Apries, Amasis no doubt reckoned his own reign as 44 years, counting from the conquest of his master; but the priests of Memphis who inscribed the tablets, and also the neighbouring nations, would still have looked upon Apries as legitimate king as long as he remained alive, that is, till B.C. 559. Thus while the 4th year of Amasis, 566, was reckoned by the priests as the 12th of Apries, Ezekiel,‡ in the 7th year of Amasis, still speaks of Hophra as Pharaoh, while apparently alluding to his deprivation of power, in these words:—"I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and it shall not be bound up to be healed."

A similar and striking instance of this double mode of reckoning regnal years, on a change of dynasty from kingly to plebeian line, and one bearing, as we shall see, on the chronology of this period, is found in the time of Herod the great. For when he had conquered and deposed Antigonus, the last of the Asmonean kings of Judæa, at the close of the sabbatical year B.C. 37, three years after he had been appointed king by the Senate of Rome, Josephus tells us that not even torture could induce the Jews to recognize him as king so long as Antigonus, of native kingly race, which Herod was not, remained alive. Antigonus, therefore, was at length put to death by Mark Antony, as Apries had been put to death by the partizans of Amasis, that Herod might reign; and Josephus|| records a double reckoning of the years of his reign, counting thirty-seven years from his appointment by the Senate, or rather perhaps from

* Herod. ii, 172.

† Jos. Ant. x, ix, 7.

‡ Ezek. xxx, 21.

|| Ibid. xvii, viii, 1.

his arrival in Judæa as king, and thirty-four years from the time of the murder of Antigonus, in the spring of B.C. 36.*

In the same article, I referred to an argument, the force of which was fully recognized by Dr. Hincks, drawn from the date of the total solar eclipse of B.C. 585, which put an end to the six years' war between Cyaxares and Alyattes king of Lydia, which war was over before the capture of Nineveh. Dr. Hincks laboured hard to show that the total eclipse of B.C. 603 must have been the eclipse referred to by Herodotus, though Alyattes, according to the Parian Chronicle, had then been only two years on the throne, and it is now determined by astronomers that the shadow of that eclipse passed over the Red Sea, and not near Asia Minor; for he well knew, as most other chronologists also admit, that the eclipse and battle referred to must have happened close upon the time of the fall of Nineveh, and therefore close upon the time of the death of Necho II, and the first year of Nebuchadnezzar. So that Pharaoh Necho who fell into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar, who sought his life (Jerem. xlvi, 26), after 585, could not have died much earlier than the year B.C. 583, where I place his death. And as Psammetichus began to reign in the 70th year preceding Necho's death, the accession of Psammetichus by this argument also would be placed not earlier than B.C. 652.

Mr. George Smith, from the inscriptions of Assurbanipal, has led us, by a perfectly different process, to the same conclusion. He has given the list of Archons eponymes at Nineveh, together with their dates (p. 321), from the accession of Assurbanipal, in B.C. 668, to the year 648: and although he does not bind himself to any particular date for the first year of Psammetichus, he has shown that the revolt of Psammetichus from the dominion of Assyria, which began in the year of the death of Gyges king of Lydia, was connected with the revolt of Saurnugina king of Babylon, which broke out in the year that Assurdurusur was archon at Nineveh, that is, in the year B.C. 652-1 (66, 67, 151, 181).†

It will have been observed in the foregoing history, that Assurbanipal speaks of Gyges king of Lydia, having "sent his forces to the

* Herod's 35th year was not completed. He died before the month Nisan B.C. 1, and, according to Jewish custom, Archelaus' first year was reckoned from B.C. 2.

† See also *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache*, Sept. 1868, p. 98; also an article in the *North British Review*, July, 1870, p. 354.

aid of Psammetichus king of Egypt (Muzur), who had thrown off the yoke" (p. 66). Now those forces are unquestionably the same as the body of Carians and Ionians in brazen armour spoken of by Herodotus* and Diodorus,† with whose assistance he conquered the other eleven kings of the dodecarchy, and made himself master of the throne. The chronology, therefore, of the period, after making some allowance for differences between Egyptian and Assyrian modes of relating the same facts, seems to run thus :—Necho's last year, as stated by Manetho, was B.C. 655. He was slain by the king of Ethiopia in that year. In the same year, according to Herodotus, Psammetichus was expelled from Egypt either by the Assyrians or Ethiopians, and fled into Asia Minor, where he was welcomed, as appears, at the court of Gyges. Gyges, then in his last year, took up his cause, and prepared to send a force of Carians and Ionians to support his claim to the throne of Egypt ; both thus casting off their allegiance to the king of Assyria. Assurbanipal, who was then engaged in war with Elam, and unable to detach any of his forces, imprecates curses on the head of Gyges, who, in answer to his prayer, is slain by the Cimmerians, either in 655, or in the beginning of 654 (p. 67), and Psammetichus, in the same or the following year, is recalled to Egypt by the people of Sais. Being, however, suspected of ambitious designs upon the throne by the eleven other confederate kings, and not yet, therefore, reckoned sole king of Egypt, he is confined by them to the lower parts about the Delta ; when suddenly, in B.C. 653, a body of Carians and Ionians having landed in the Delta, he puts himself at their head, and in the course of that year conquers the eleven confederates and makes himself supreme. His first year, therefore, was probably 653, though his reign would not be counted till the month Thoth in the following year, that is, from the 2nd Feb., B.C. 652.

The correctness of this view of the history is confirmed with exactness by a comparison of Diodorus with the records of Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal. Diodorus relates that when the king of Ethiopia, whom he wrongly supposes to be Sabbaco, but who was really Tirhakah, had, in obedience to a vision, departed from Egypt, and returned to Ethiopia, there was anarchy in Egypt during two

* Herod. ii, 152.

† Diodorus, lib. i, Rhodom. p. 59.

years. The Assyrian account, as collected from the annals of Esarhaddon, is somewhat different. Esarhaddon records that he conquered Tirhakah about the year B.C. 671-670, and compelled him to fly into Ethiopia, and that the Assyrians then divided Egypt into twenty districts, and set over them so many petty kings, and governors. The annals of Assurbanipal then commence by recording how, in the year 668, when Esarhaddon was approaching his death, Tirhakah suddenly returned from Ethiopia, turned out the kings and governors, and again seized the throne; how he in turn was driven out a second time by Assurbanipal, and how the kings, *twelve* of whom bear Egyptian names, and governors were replaced, strengthened, and "*joined in covenant*" (p. 23). This union in covenant to support each other may be dated from B.C. 667, and continued for some few years. But "*afterwards,*" let us say in 664, they entered into a conspiracy with Tirhakah, and invited him to become their supreme lord, instead of the Assyrians; still continuing their mutual covenant "*to help each other*" (p. 25). Here, then, are the two years of anarchy spoken of by Diodorus, during 669 and 668, very distinctly described, followed by a confederacy of twelve kings, and other governors, in B.C. 667. Diodorus then goes on to speak of this association of kings. For, after the two years of anarchy, he tells us that *twelve* principal governors conspired together at Memphis, and having *sworn to support each other*, made themselves kings, and administered the affairs of Egypt for 15 years; and that at the end of these 15 years, (*πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη*, twice repeated in words), the government came into the hands of Psammetichus by the aid of a force of Arabians, Carians, and Ionians, by whom he put down the other eleven kings.*

Thus while the Assyrian and Greek accounts sufficiently support each other as to facts, the chronology of the period has fortunately been preserved by Diodorus with complete exactness. For, if we deduct two years of anarchy and fifteen years of dodecarchy, together seventeen years, from the end of the year B.C. 670, when Tirhakah first fled from Esarhaddon into Ethiopia, we arrive again at the same date, B.C. 652, for the accession of Psammetichus.

I submit, therefore, that unless reason can be shown for doubting

* Diodorus i, p. 59.

the accuracy of Diodorus, there is no room for disputing that the first year of the reign of Psammetichus, as king of upper and lower Egypt, was counted from the 2nd Feb., B.C. 652.

But perhaps the question may be raised, whether, admitting that Psammetichus revolted from Assyria in B.C. 652, it is not possible that his regnal years may have been counted from the time when his father Necho I was replaced on the throne of Sais by Assurbanipal, after he had been carried prisoner to Nineveh, that is, in B.C. 662, and when his son Neboshasban (which may probably be the Assyrian name given to Psammetichus) was made one of the dodecarchy, or a petty king, at Atribes (p. 28). The one, true, and sufficient answer, however, to this question, never to be set aside,* must still be, that unless the total solar eclipse which put an end to the six years Lydo-Median war can be placed above the year B.C. 585, where astronomers have now finally fixed it, either by adopting the total eclipse of B.C. 610, where Ideler proposed to place the last battle, or the total eclipse of B.C. 603, for which Dr. Hincks so earnestly, but unsuccessfully contended, which are the only two alternatives, the fall of Nineveh and the death of Necho II, who went up against Nineveh, saying, "I will destroy the city and the inhabitants thereof,"† cannot be placed earlier than about B.C. 583, nor the first year of Psammetichus, therefore earlier than about B.C. 652. The Apis-tablets testify that Psammetichus reigned over Egypt fifty-four years, and from the same authority we know that Necho II completed about fifteen years and a half. This joint period, therefore, of sixty-nine years and a half, beginning after the fall of the dodecarchy, in Feb. B.C. 652, and ending after the eclipse, in the summer of B.C. 583, when Nebuchadnezzar had been placed in command of his father's army, more than a year before his father's death, becomes thus, through the medium of the annals of Assurbanipal, one of the most accurately fixed periods in ancient history.

Again, the priests of Memphis registered the birth of an Apis in the 26th year of Tirhakah, and his death in the 20th year of Psammetichus, 20th day of the 12th month, Mesori.‡ So that, allowing Tirhakah to have reigned twenty-eight years, as "king of Egypt and Ethiopia" (Muzur and Kush), and his son Urdumane

* See Herod. i, 103. † Jerem. xlv, 8. ‡ Mariette's *Sérapéum de Memphis*, p. 28.

(Rudammon) only two years, till he was ejected in the second expedition of Assurbanipal (p. 52), together thirty years; and supposing Psammetichus to have begun to reign in B.C. 662, Tirhakah would have become king of Egypt (Muzur) as early as 692. But this is not true. For when in the year B.C. 689 = 14th Hezekiah, Tirhakah came to fight with Sennacherib, he is spoken of by Isaiah, not as king of Egypt, but simply as king of Kush (מֶלֶךְ כּוּשׁ).* So that Tirhakah was not yet king of Muzur as well as Kush so early as B.C. 692, nor did he become king of Egypt till after 689; and Psammetichus, who reigned not less than thirty years after the accession of Tirhakah to the throne of Egypt, could not, therefore, have begun to reign so early as 662.

The year B.C. 689 marks the time of a great chronological epoch in Jewish history. For in this year the affairs of Assyria, Babylonia, and Egypt, became closely interwoven with the political interests of the king of Jerusalem.

1. It is the year, in the spring of which the 14th of Hezekiah began, and in which Merodach-Baladan, son of Baladan † king of Babylon, sent messengers to inquire concerning his health, and “of the wonder done in the land.”
2. It is the year in which Sethos, or Zeet, the last of the priests of Vulcan, according to Herodotus, ‡ and the last of the Tanite dynasty of Egyptian kings, according to Manetho, in the eighty-fifth year of the XXIIIrd Dynasty, counted from the period of the first Olympiad (July, 776–772), was opposed to Sennacherib in his campaign into Arabia and towards Egypt, when Tirhakah came out of Ethiopia, and when the army of Sennacherib was miraculously destroyed.
3. It is the year, in the autumn of which a Jewish Sabbatical year began, which was followed by the observance of a year of Jubilee, which could only take place once in forty-nine years; and which is shown by the words of Isaiah, “ye shall eat this year such as groweth of itself, and the second year that which springeth of the same.” §

* Isaiah xxxvii, 9.

† “Baladan” is here written short for Merodach-Baladan, as we find Shalman written for Shalmaneser, Jareb or Irib for Sennacherib, Saracus or Sharezar for Nergal-Sharezar.

‡ Herod ii, 141.

§ Isaiah xxxvii, 30; Lev. xxv, 5, 9, 11.

4. It is the year, on the 11th of January of which, Hezekiah being sick, the shadow "on the steps of Ahaz" in the king's sick chamber, returned "ten steps" which it had gone down.

The following are the elements of the solar eclipse at Jerusalem which caused this phenomenon, as computed by Mr. Hind, introducing Hansen's last value of the moon's secular equation:—

Annular Solar Eclipse, B.C. 689, January 11.

Greenwich Mean Time of Conjunction in R.A., Jan. 10^d 20^h 45^m 25^s

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------------|
| R. A. of ☉ and ☾ | .. .. . | 285° 15' 26".1 |
| Hor. Mot. in R.A. ☉ | .. .. . | 2 43 .6 |
| " ☾ | .. .. . | 32 8 .1 |
| Declination ☉ | .. .. . | − 23 2 41 .1 |
| " ☾ | .. .. . | − 22 14 57 .3 |
| Hor. Mot. in Decl. ☉ | .. .. . | + 0 16 .2 |
| " ☾ | .. .. . | + 6 15 .1 |
| Hor. Parallax ☉ | .. .. . | 9 .0 |
| " ☾ | .. .. . | 54 40 .2 |
| Semi-diameter ☉ | .. .. . | 16 11 .5 |
| " ☾ | .. .. . | 14 53 .9 |

AT JERUSALEM THE ECLIPSE WOULD BE ANNULAR:—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|----|----|----|--|
| First Contact | | Jan. 10 | 20 | 23 | − | } Astronomical
Mean Times
at
Jerusalem. |
| Commencement of annular phase | | | 22 | 13 | 48 | |
| Ending | " | | 22 | 21 | 15 | |
| Last Contact | .. .. . | 11 | 0 | 6 | − | |

∴ The duration of annular phase = 7^m 27^s.

1871, July 3.

J. R. HIND.

* Mr. Hind's computation of the time of this eclipse at Jerusalem is made in conformity with the most recent theory of the moon's secular acceleration, and, according to this theory, it appears to be soon after 10 o'clock A.M., the sun's altitude being then 30°. And he suggests that the appearance of a ring-formed sun, for between seven and eight minutes, may have been spoken of as "the wonder done in the land." The Astronomer Royal, computing by Greenwich elements in 1854, reckoned the time as about 10 minutes after 11 o'clock A.M., which appears to me to be nearer the truth. The words of Isaiah are, as it were, the record of an astronomical observation at Jerusalem of the moon's latitude and longitude on the 11th Jan. B.C. 689, taken in a dark chamber in the king's palace, on an instrument in the form of steps, set at the angle of the latitude of Jerusalem, 31° 47' N.: and the theory of course must be corrected by the observation. I have explained my idea of the nature of the Dial, or "Steps of Ahaz," in a recent work, "Messiah the Prince," 2nd Edit. 1869: according to which I conceive that the sun must have risen to about 35° in altitude on that day at the time of its greatest obscuration, and that the path of the shadow must have fallen four or five degrees north of Jerusalem: while the time was about twenty minutes before noon. The effect described could only have happened a few days before or after the winter solstice, when the shadow cast by the sun on the steps would be nearly parallel with them.

This eclipse, which fixes the 14th year of Hezekiah to the year B.C. 689, is of extreme value in settling the chronology of this period. Like the eclipse of Thales, B.C. 585, and the eclipse at Nineveh, in B.C. 763, it brings down the reigns of the kings of Judah exactly twenty-five years ; and with regard to the matter in hand, it proves that Sethos, or Zeet, of the XXIIIrd Dynasty, in lower Egypt, and Sevechus the Ethiopian of the XXVth Dynasty, in upper Egypt, and Tirhakah, while yet king of Ethiopia, were all on the throne at the same time, when Sennacherib invaded Judæa in the year B.C. 689 ; and this in fact is what Manetho wished to convey concerning these dynasties, when, speaking of Petubastes, he wrote, “ ἐφ’ οὗ Ὀλυμπιάς ἤχθη πρώτη.” Manetho must have known the exact relation of the reign of Petubastes to the Olympiad, and of course intended to express what he knew with chronological precision. He meant, therefore, that Petubastes began to reign within the four years beginning in July, B.C. 776, and ending in July, 772, which in common parlance was called the first Olympiad. We shall not err much in fixing the first year of Petubastes, therefore, in the beginning of B.C. 773, and the last year of Sethos in B.C. 685.

We now count up from the first year of Psammetichus, as fixed by the Annals of Assurbanipal, B.C. 652 ; and assuming that the Apis which died in his 20th year, and which was born in the 26th year of Tirhakah, had lived twenty-six years, we arrive at the date of the first year of Tirhakah, B.C. 684, as king of upper and lower Egypt, and conqueror of Sethos, and successor of Sevechus. The following is the result :—

| | | XXIII rd DYNASTY, | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|-------------|------|
| | | OF FOUR TANITE KINGS. | | B.C. |
| | | Petubastes | 40 years .. | 773 |
| | | Osorcho | 8 „ .. | 733 |
| | | Psammus | 10 „ .. | 725 |
| | | Zeet, or Sethos, | 31 „ .. | 715 |
| | | | | ⋮ |
| | | | | ⋮ |
| | | | | ⋮ |
| | | | | to |
| | | | | ⋮ |
| | | | | ⋮ |
| | | | | ⋮ |
| | | | | 685 |
| | | | | ⋮ |
| | | | | 684 |

| XXIV th DYNASTY. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|--|
| B.C. | | | | |
| 714 | Boccoris the Saite, | 6 years. | | |

| XXV th DYNASTY, | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|---------|--|
| OF THREE ETHIOPIAN KINGS. | | | | |
| 708 | Sabbaco, or So. | 12 „ | | |
| 696 | Sevechus | 12 „ | | |
| 684 | Tirhakah | 28 „ | .. .. . |  |

Nevertheless, there are some perhaps who will be disposed to adhere, with Dr. Lepsius, to the common reckoning, and to place the first of Psammetichus in B.C. 664, and the last of Necho I in 595 ;

more especially as this reckoning is supported by the great authority of Clement of Alexandria. For Clement,* one of the most learned men of his day, of the same city as Ptolemy the astronomer, and of about the same date, speaking of the captivity of Jechoniah king of Judah, tells us that he was carried "captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar the king in the seventh year of his reign over the Assyrians, in the second year of the reign of Vaphres over the Egyptians, in the archonship of Philippus (Phœnippus) at Athens, in the first year of the forty-eighth Olympiad," that is, in B.C. 588. Clement, therefore, thus places the first year of Apries in B.C. 589, and the first year of Nebuchadnezzar in 595. This reckoning at first sight seems to be admissible; for it just allows room for the twenty-nine years' siege of Ashdod by Psammetichus, spoken of so distinctly by Herodotus as one of the principal events of his reign,† which, if commenced at the time of his accession in 652, might have placed him in possession of that city in 623, and also allows room for the twenty-eight years of Scythian occupation of Asia before the fall of Nineveh,‡ which, if counted from 623, might bring the fall of Nineveh and first of Nebuchadnezzar to B.C. 595. For the Scythians we know found Psammetichus in possession of Ashdod on their arrival in Palestine, and we read that "Azotus, or Ashdod, and Ascalon feared" the army of the king of Assyria "greatly."|| This reckoning of Clement, however, will not bear the test of examination. For neither Cylinder B, of the foregoing annals, dated probably in the archonship of Belsumu, B.C. 647, nor Cylinder A, dated probably in 640, in the archonship of Samas-dain-ani (p. 321), make any allusion to this siege of Ashdod by Psammetichus; while we read in the history of the ninth expedition of Assurbanipal, B.C. 647, of the submission of the Arabians of Nabatea, of the punishment of Akko and Usu on the return of the Assyrians through Palestine (p. 299), without a word of allusion to Psammetichus or Ashdod; and in a tenth expedition, B.C. 645, spoken of in a fragment in the British Museum (which, however, Mr. Smith thinks may possibly belong to the reign of Esarhaddon, but which may refer to the reign of Assurbanipal), after mention of the siege

* Clement Alex. Strom. 1. See Ante-Nicene Christian Library, Vol. iv, p. 434.

† Herod. ii, 157.

‡ Herod. i, 105.

|| Judith ii, 28.

of Tyre, in the reign of Baal, it is said that the king's army went from Muzur (Egypt) to Milukha (Ethiopia or upper Egypt), showing that the authority of Assurbanipal was neither yet so low in Egypt, nor that of Psammetichus yet so high, as to allow of the continuous siege of Ashdod so early as B.C. 645. If we may surmise that Psammetichus drove the king of Assyria out of Egypt in that year, and began to lay siege to Ashdod in 644, this fortress would have come into possession of Psammetichus in B.C. 615, and, allowing five years' occupation to the Egyptian king before the arrival of the Scythians, that is, till 610, the fall of Nineveh and the first of Nebuchadnezzar would have happened in B.C. 583, as I have already determined. Clement's date, therefore, is probably placed twelve years too high. Of this, however, we may be quite certain, that he knew of no sufficient authority for Ptolemy's date, B.C. 604, for the first year of Nebuchadnezzar, which must be looked upon as Ptolemy's own invention, and which is absolutely inadmissible. For if the Scythians entered Palestine twenty-eight years before 604, that is, in B.C. 632, room cannot be found for the twenty-nine years' siege of Ashdod after B.C. 652. I have frequently drawn attention to the worthlessness of the dates in Ptolemy's Canon attached to the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar and his successors at Babylon; and it must be borne in mind that Ptolemy's reckoning, though justly relied upon when supported by astronomical data, is not necessarily to be held in the same estimation when astronomical data are wanting, or, in fact, as in this instance, bearing against it. Both Ptolemy and Clement must be set down as incorrect as regards the date of the first year of Nebuchadnezzar; but we are indebted to Clement for confirming the synchronism of the first of Nebuchadnezzar with the last year of Necho II, which is in agreement with the interpretation of Josephus, and which is so clearly implied by Jeremiah where he writes,*—"Pharaoh (Necho) and them that trust in him I will deliver into the hands of those who seek their lives, and into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon."

Clement goes on to state,—“The captivity (that is of Jechoniah, in the 7th of Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 588) lasted for seventy years, and

* Compare Jerem. xxv, 1, with xlvi, 2, 26. Mr. Smith, I think, is incorrect in supposing that this passage applies to Pharaoh Hophra. Nebuchadnezzar was in Egypt when he heard of his father's death, in B.C. 581, after the battle of Carchemish.

ended in the second year of Darius Hystaspes, who had become king of the Persians, Assyrians, and Egyptians," that is, in B.C. 518, when Darius was about thirty-seven years of age. Now here it is that the whole system of Clement's chronology, as well as of the common scheme of reckoning, breaks down. For, *à fortiori*, if seventy years, counted from the 7th of Nebuchadnezzar, end in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the "seventy years' desolations of Jerusalem," which began in the 19th of Nebuchadnezzar, and ended, as Daniel tells us, in the reign of "Darius the son of Ahasuerus of the seed of the Medes,"* must have come to end in the reign of the same king, Darius Hystaspes. But this king, as Daniel tells us, took the throne of Babylon on the death of Belshazzar, when "about three score and two years old,"† that is, in the year B.C. 492, not when he was about thirty-seven years old in 518.

The true reckoning now comes out in perfect plainness, thus :—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Psammetichus and his son Necho II reign in succession | } B.C. 652 |
| for sixty-nine years and a half, till the 1st year of | } to |
| Nebuchadnezzar, in association with his father, from | } 583 |
| Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem in his 19th year after | } 563‡ |
| the death of his father | } |
| Jerusalem remains desolate seventy full years, till Darius | } 493 |
| puts an end to the kingdom or satrapy of Babylon at | } |
| the age of 62 § | } |
| Seventy weeks of years, or 490 years, are counted from | } 3 |
| the first of Darius over Babylon to the birth of Christ, | } |
| at the time when Cyrenius, or Quirinus, was governor | } |
| of Syria \|\| . . . . . | } |

This is manifestly the true outline of chronology from the time of the accession of Psammetichus to the birth of Christ, and greatly supported by the Annals of Assurbanipal; while it is entirely subversive of the common reckoning, which is built upon many false foundations :—

1. On the assumption, that Psammetichus king of Egypt began to reign more than ten years before the expiration of the dodecarchy in Egypt, which cannot be true.

* Dan. ix, 2. † Dan. v, 31. ‡ This date is confirmed by Demetrius.
 § Darius died at the age of 72, according to Ctesias. He began to reign in B.C. 517, and completed 36 years.
 || As discovered by Dr. Zumpt.

2. On the adoption of the dates of Ptolemy the astronomer, in connexion with the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar and his successors at Babylon, dates unknown to Africanus, Clement of Alexandria, and Eusebius, and resting on no astronomical foundation.
3. On the assumption, that the battle fought by Alyattes king of Lydia in his sixth campaign against the Medes, and ended by a total solar eclipse, was fought in B.C. 610, or 603; that is, either five years before Alyattes came to the throne, or before he had reigned four years.
4. On the absurd assumption, that Astyages king of Media, who married a Lydian princess in the year of the eclipse, B.C. 585, was conquered by his grandson Cyrus king of Persia in B.C. 559, when Cyrus was 40 years of age.*
5. On the assumption, that the record of the taking of Babylon by "Darius,"† in the Book of Daniel, is a record of the taking of Babylon by Cyrus.
6. On the assumption that king "Darius" who lived in the time of Daniel, was king Cyaxares.
7. On the assumption, that king Cambyses, who lived not long before the time of Ezra, was called by Ezra "Ahasuerus;" and that Bardes, or Gomates, the usurper in the days of Darius, was known to Ezra by the title "Artacshastha."‡

I propose, on the other hand, to adhere strictly to the foregoing outline of chronology in what follows, and in doing so, I think it will be found that many apparently conflicting records in ancient history readily fall into place.

II. AS REGARDS ASSYRIA.

Assurbanipal, as we have seen, was associated on the throne with his father Esarhaddon in May, B.C. 668, in which year his father died. He began, therefore, to reign alone in the year B.C. 667.

* Hales' Chronology, Vol. i, p. 269.

† Herodotus speaks of Darius, son of Hystaspes, as king of the Medes.

‡ To the above contradictions may be added,—That the capture of Samaria by "Shalmanezar," was the capture of Samaria by Sargon.

The exact duration of his reign cannot be gathered from the Assyrian records. But, by comparing these records with the Babylonian Canon and other sources of information, it may be inferred, with much probability, that he reigned forty-two years. From the foregoing history it appears that, on the death of Esarhaddon, whose principal residence was at Babylon, his younger son Saulmugina (the Sammughes of Polyhistor) had been left as viceroy on the throne of Babylon; and, according to the Babylonian Canon, he reigned there twenty years, till the year B.C. 648, when, being found in rebellion against his elder brother Assurbanipal, he was conquered at Babylon, and immediately burnt to death (163). Saulmugina is corruptly written in the Canon, Saosduchinus. Again, from the Babylonian Canon we learn that Kineladanus, who, according to Polyhistor, was brother of Sammuges, and therefore brother of Assurbanipal, or Assurbanipal himself,* succeeded him at Babylon, and reigned twenty-two years, till the year B.C. 626; after which Nabopalassar came to the throne. The years of Nabopalassar we know are astronomically fixed, by an eclipse in his third year, as beginning in B.C. 625. So that the two sons of Esarhaddon, who reigned in succession at Babylon, covered a period of exactly forty-two years, till the reign of Nabopalassar.

Now, I have always maintained that Nabopalassar king of Babylon was also that king of Nineveh known to the Greeks by the title Sardanapalus, as indeed Polyhistor distinctly attests, when he relates that Sardanapalus having reigned twenty-one years married his son Nabuchodrosser to the daughter of Astyages;† and if we look to the list of Assyrian kings as given by Eusebius from Castor and Abydenus, we shall find it difficult to come to any other conclusion. For we there find the names of the three last kings of the Assyrian dynasty thus written:—

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Acraganes, who reigned | .. .. . | 42 years. |
| Thonos Concoleros, or Sardanapalus | .. .. . | 20 .. |
| Ninus II (or Saracus) | .. .. . | 19 .. |

* Mr. Smith identifies Kineladanus with Assurbanipal, p. 324. If so, he reigned 42 years.

† Probably a mistake for Astibares. Eupolemus writes—"Itaque Nabuchodonosorem, Babyloniorum regem, ubi rem quomodo ab Hieremia prænuntiata fuerat rescivisset, Astibarem (= Cyaxarem in Ctesia) Medorum regem, uti hujus expeditionis socius esse vellet, obsecrasse: conjunctoque Babyloniorum et Medorum exercitu—Joachimum regem vivum cepisse."—Muller's Fragments, Vol. iii, p. 229.

Thus the immediate predecessor of Sardanapalus, called Acraganes, reigned forty-two years at Nineveh. Now, to assume that Acraganes reigned after Assurbanipal, who certainly was still on the throne about B.C. 640, would be to bring down the fall of Nineveh, in the time of Saracus, some eighty years below that date, that is to say, to about B.C. 560, which is quite out of the question; and as he cannot be identified with Esarhaddon, we can only conclude that Assurbanipal and Acraganes are one and the same king. Indeed Acraganes appears to be merely a corruption from Assurbani, to which form the name of Assurbanipal was sometimes contracted. While this king, therefore, as eldest son of Esarhaddon, occupied the throne of Nineveh for forty-two years, till the time of Sardanapalus, his brother and himself occupied the throne of Babylon in succession for forty-two years, till the reign of Nabopalassar, who was called Sardanapalus. He reigned, therefore, from B.C. 668 to 626: the reign of his son Assur-ebil-ili being included probably in this last year, he having been associated with his father before his death.

To the great disturbance however, as I think, of the true history, it has been usual to identify Assurbanipal himself with Sardanapalus. Thus Professor Rawlinson writes,—“He was no doubt one of the two kings called Sardanapalus, celebrated by Hellanicus; he must have been the warlike Sardanapalus of Callisthenes.”* This opinion is worthy of much respect, as having been adopted by the authorities of the British Museum, as indicated on the slabs brought from the palace of Assurbanipal. It may be observed, however, on the other hand, that as Callisthenes speaks of two kings called Sardanapalus, the one effeminate the other warlike,† so Herodotus also speaks of two kings, about the end of the seventh or beginning of the sixth century B.C., both bearing the same title Labynetus, the first of whom, for reasons hitherto unexplained, yielded up the reins of government, and allowed his kingdom to be administered by his wife Nitocris; the second, known as the great king of Babylon, son of Labynetus and Nitocris, against whom Cyrus the Persian, grandson of Astyages, called *the mule*, had commenced warlike preparations.‡ when, as Megasthenes relates, being seized with frenzy, he ascended the upper

* Ancient Monarchies, Vol. ii, p. 502.

† Suidas, voce Sardanapales.

‡ Herod. i, 188.

terrace of his palace, forewarned the Babylonians of the coming of a *Persian mule* who should capture Babylon, and suddenly died. So also Jewish records speak of two great kings, both called Nabuchodonosor, the one who was forsaken by his allies, wanting in military capacity, and given to feasting and luxury, viz., "Nabuchodonosor who reigned at Nineveh,* whose dependent provinces made light of his commands, and sent away his ambassadors from them without effect and with disgrace;" the other, the warlike Nebuchadnezzar, who together with Cyaxares, or Ahasuerus,† conquered Nineveh, likened by Megasthenes to Hercules, who conquered Tyre, Egypt, and Jerusalem, and established the Babylonian empire. These two pairs of unwarlike and warlike kings, called Labynetus and Nabuchodonosor, can only be identified with the Nabopalassar and his son Nabuchodrossor of the Chaldean historians; and as it would be unreasonable to imagine three pairs of kings, bearing the same titles, living within the same range of time, and distinguished by the same characteristics of effeminacy and valour, there can be no question that Polyhistor is correct, and that Sardanapalus the effeminate represents Nabopalassar the father of Nebuchadnezzar, and Sardanapalus the warlike, the warlike Nebuchadnezzar himself; and that Labynetus, or Nabo-netzar, the husband of Nitocris, and Nabuchodonosor who reigned at Nineveh, are one and the same king. But again, this is exactly what Abydenus and Castor have told us, when they name the other title by which Sardanapalus was known. The most corrupt and incomprehensible form of the title is Thonos Concoleros, the least corrupt form perhaps being Makoscoleros, as written by Sycellus.‡ Now, "Mako," I conceive to be merely a corruption of Nabo; and Naboconcoleros no one can doubt would be a corruption of Nabuchodoneris, or Nabuchodonosor.

Thus Assurbanipal, or Acraganes, who reigned forty-two years, was predecessor of Sardanapalus, not Sardanapalus himself; and Sardanapalus, or Nabopalassar, reigned twenty years over Nineveh. Thus also, the chronology of the empire of Assyria is brought down with distinctness to the year B.C. 606, the last year of the reign of Nabopalassar, or Sardanapalus. And as during the reigns of Sargon, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, Assurbanipal, and Saracus, Nineveh and

* Judith i, 1, 11.

† Tobit xiv, 15.

‡ Sycellus Dind. Vol. i, p. 390.

Babylon formed parts of the same empire, so Nabopalassar, though fixing his palace at Babylon, like Esarhaddon, is properly described, as in the Book of Judith, as reigning at Nineveh.

The history now becomes somewhat obscure. Nevertheless, it lies before us, if we are willing to put together the scattered threads which have been preserved. For we learn from Cleitarchus that "Sardanapalus died of old age, after having been deprived of the empire of Syria," that is, Assyria. It was not he, therefore, that burned himself in his own palace. Aristobulus* informs us that Sardanapalus was buried at Ankiæ, near Tarsus, and that the inscription on his tomb declared that he was descended from Anacynderaxes, or Anabaxares, both probably corruptions of Sennacherib. He may have been descended, therefore, through a female line from Esarhaddon and Sennacherib: and so claimed the empire of right on the death of Assur-ebil-ili. And this is the meaning of a peculiar expression used by Abydenus, who, after speaking of Axerdis or Esarhaddon, writes,—"*hinc Sardanapalus exortus est.*" That he was still alive as late as B.C. 585, we know from Herodotus, who says that it was "Labynetus of Babylon,"—he does not say king—who with Syennesis of Cilicia brought about peace between the Medes and Lydians in that year, which well accords with the fact of his residence at Tarsus; and from Berosus we learn, that at the time of the fall of Nineveh (583) he was incapable of heading his own army, which he placed under his son Nebuchadnezzar. All this, again, is perfectly consistent with the fact that his wife Nitocris was reigning at Babylon when Nineveh was finally overthrown in that year.

Now what we wish to know is, what was doing at Nineveh during the twenty-four years from 606 to 583, while Sardanapalus, or Nabopalassar was taking his ease at Tarsus, and while Nitocris was holding the reins of government at Babylon.

If we turn to Agathias, who follows the history of Ctesias, he tells us, that it was Arbaces† the Mede, and Belesus the Babylonian, son of Delcetades, who deprived Sardanapalus of the empire (in B.C. 606): and from Abydenus we learn that Saracus, who must have

* The several passages may be conveniently referred to in Clinton's *Fast. Hell.*, Vol. i, 275.

† We know of no king of Media at this time called Arbaces. Possibly Belesus the Babylonian may have been prefect of Arbaka.

succeeded Belesus, was in possession—he does not say how—of the throne of Nineveh, when Nebuchadnezzar and Cyaxares conquered that city, and when Saracus, not Sardanapalus, burned himself in his palace (in B.C. 583). Now, with regard to the fall of Assyria, it has been customary to suppose that the son of Assurbanipal, whose name is written Bel-ebil-eli, was the last king of Nineveh. But it has been conjectured that he had two successors, Bel-ziker-iskun (or Bel-sum-iskun), and a son and successor of Bel-ziker-iskun, whose name is supposed to be lost, and who was probably the monarch under whom Nineveh was destroyed.

This conjecture may not unlikely prove to be the truth. For who is Bel-sum-(iskun) “king of Assyria,”* but Belesus, son of Delcetades of Ctesias? and who is his son, whose name is said to be lost, but (Nergal)-Sharezar, or Saracus, who, on a tablet in the British Museum, announces himself to be son of Bel-sum-iskun, “king of Babylon,”* and who has hitherto been supposed to be quite another king.†

The succession, therefore, of kings at Nineveh, was thus :—

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Assurbanipal, or Aeraganes, and
Assur-ebil-ili | } reign 42 years, from B.C. 668 |
| Nabopalassar, or Sardanapalus,
Nabuehodonosor, or Labynetus,
husband of Nitocris | } .. 20 625 |
| The Scythians obtain supremacy in Asia for 28 years .. | 610 |
| They make peace with Psammetichus in | 608 |
| Bel-sum-iskun, or Belesus, and
his son Saracus, or Nergal-
Sharezar, as tributaries to
Scythia | } reign 22 years, from B.C. 605? |
| Nabopalassar and Nitocris, after
the fall of Nineveh | } .. 2 583 |
| Nebuchadnezzar | .. 43 581 |

This is obviously the true outline of the history: and we find accordingly that it was well understood by Herodotus, Abydenus, and the writer of the Book of Judith, and that together they have given us all the necessary leading dates connected with it. No reasonable person can doubt that Herodotus and the writer of Judith

* Mr. Smith (p. 323) has placed Bilzikeriskun between Tiglath-Pileser and Sennacherib. But who then is Nergal-Sharezar?

† See Cuneiform Inscriptions, Vol. i, p. 8, No. VI.

had the same history before them, when they wrote concerning the last days of Nineveh. Herodotus relates that a certain king of Nineveh *slew Phraortes the Mede* in battle:* that a few years after Cyaxares the Mede came up against Nineveh to avenge his father's death:† that *the allies of Assyria held themselves aloof*: that Cyaxares was the king who afterwards made peace with the Lydians at the time of the eclipse of B.C. 585: that Nineveh was saved on this occasion by an army of Scythians: that the Scythians soon after they had conquered the Medes *led their forces towards Egypt*, and were met by Psammetichus king of Egypt in Palestine, *who purchased peace*: that on their return, the Scythians plundered *Ascalon*: and that they remained masters of Asia for twenty-eight years, till the fall of Nineveh. In the Book of Judith we read, that Nabuchodonosor (Nabopalassar, whose reign is fixed by an eclipse) “who reigned at Nineveh,” in his 12th year (B.C. 614) *slew Arphaxad king of the Medes* in battle: that not long after *he was forsaken of his allies*: that in his 18th year (B.C. 608) he sent an army of 120,000 footmen, and 12,000 cavalry, by the way of Damascus, and Tyre, and Sidon *into Palestine*, “and they that dwelt in Azotus, or Ashdod, *and Ascalon* feared him greatly: and they sent ambassadors unto him (the general Holofernes) *to treat of peace*:” that Joakim, or Eliakim, the aged high priest,‡ was then still ruling in Jerusalem (B.C. 608, being the ninth year of the reign of the young king Josiah): and that Judith, after slaying Holofernes, lived to the 105th year, (*i.e.* of the captivity of the ten tribes) till B.C. 591. Neither of these histories, however, gives the exact time of the entry of the Scythians into power, from which to calculate twenty-eight years to the fall of Nineveh. But here Abydenus comes in with a remarkably exact date, showing that he had the same history before him as Herodotus and the writer of Judith. For, after enumerating the several kings of Assyria down to Sardanapalus, he writes concerning this last king—“qui omnium extremus fuit: a quo ad primum Olympiadem 67 (*read* 167) anni putantur”§—that is, from the year B.C. 610, inclusive, to B.C. 776.

* Herod. i, 102.

† Herod. i, 103.

‡ Son of Hilkiah, Isaiah xxii, 22.

§ Euseb. Chron. i, xiii, p. 36. Mr. Clinton, Vol. i, p. 273, assumes that Abydenus has here contradicted himself to the extent of more than 230 years, which is highly improbable.

Thus the supremacy of the Scythians in Asia, which began before the expulsion of Sardanapalus from Nineveh by Belsumiskun, is dated with precision in B.C. 610, and lasted for twenty-eight years, till the time when Saracus, or Sharezar, son of Belsumiskun, was conquered by the Medes and Babylonians in B.C. 583. Abydenus then counts 1,280 years upwards from 610, inclusive, to the time of the Chaldean dynasty of Ninus and Semiramis, leading up to the year B.C. 1889: and Ctesias counts 1,306 years from 583, leading up from the overthrow of Nineveh by the Medes and Babylonians to Ninus and Semiramis, which brings us again to the same date, B.C. 1889.

This series of dates is consistent, accurate, and complete. When Berosus, therefore, as quoted by Josephus, places the first year of Nebuchadnezzar after a twenty-nine years' reign of Nabopalassar in Babylon, he is reckoning from the time when the establishment of Scythian supremacy left him only his tributary position at Babylon: and when Ctesias affirms that Nineveh was destroyed in the time of Sardanapalus, he is in fact stating the truth, though mistaken in supposing that it was Sardanapalus, instead of Saracus, who destroyed himself in his palace.

The recovery, thus made, of the date of the Chaldean dynasty of Ninus and Semiramis, B.C. 1889, leads again to the recovery of the true date of the invasion of Assyria by Pul the Chaldean. For Berosus tells us that after three successive dynasties at Nineveh, that is to say, of—

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| 49 Chaldean kings, who reigned | .. .. . | 458 years |
| 9 Arabian kings | .. .. . | 145* ,, |
| 45 Assyrian kings | .. .. . | 526 ,, |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,129 years |

there arose a Chaldean king called Phul, who invaded the Assyrian empire and subjugated it to the Chaldees. Now Phul, without question, is "Pul king of Assyria," who "came against the land: and Menahem gave Pul 1,000 talents of silver to confirm the kingdom to his hand" (2 Kings xv, 19). If Pul, therefore, began

* The figure in the original is 245, making 1,229 years, instead of 1,129. If that figure is retained, the 1,280 years of Castor and Abydenus must be altered to 1,380, and the 1,306 of Ctesias to 1,406. I prefer to alter 245 into 145.

to reign 1,129 years after Ninus and Semiramis, in B.C. 1889, his first year must have been B.C. 760: and as the reign of Tiglath-Pileser is fixed, by means of the eclipse at Nineveh in 763, to the year B.C. 745, the reign of Pul must have fallen between the years 760 and 745. Now, according to my reckoning, that is the reckoning of Demetrius,* the year 760 is the 26th year of Uzziah, and the last year of Jeroboam king of Israel, and it is the third year after the eclipse of June, B.C. 763: and with reference to this eclipse the prophet Amos writes—"And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord God, that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day" (Amos viii, 9); and again, "Thus Amos saith, Jeroboam shall die by the sword, and Israel shall surely be led away captive out of their own land" (vii, 11). Accordingly, it was in the year 760 that "the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria, and the spirit of Tiglath-Pileser, and he carried them away, even the Reubenites and the Gadites," &c. (1 Chron. v, 26), and when Jeroboam must have died by the sword.

The chronology of the Assyrian empire, therefore, may thus be collected:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|------|------|------|
| Elamite, or Median, domination, | lasted | 224 | years, | from | B.C. | 2287 |
| Eleven kings | „ | (175) | „ | „ | „ | 2062 |
| From Ninus and Semiramis .. | „ | 458 | „ | „ | „ | 1889 |
| Arabian invasion | „ | 145 | „ | „ | „ | 1431 |
| Assyrian empire from Ninippalzara | „ | 526 | „ | „ | „ | 1286 |
| Invasion of Pul the Chaldean | „ | 15 | „ | „ | „ | 760 |
| Restoration of the Assyrian
empire under Tiglath-Pileser
and his successors } | „ | 135 | „ | „ | „ | 745† |
| Invasion of the Scythians .. | „ | 28 | „ | „ | „ | 610 |
| Final destruction of Nineveh
and empire of the Medes .. } | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | 583 |

From the foregoing reasoning, I submit that two things may be inferred with absolutely certainty—

- 1st. That the Median empire, after the fall of Nineveh, did not begin till after the year B.C. 585.

* See p. 365.

† Fixed by the eclipse recorded at Nineveh in B.C. 763, eighteen years before his accession. The path of this eclipse, as calculated by Mr. Hind, is given as frontispiece to "Messiah the Prince."

2nd. That since Cyaxares king of Media was still reigning in 585, and Astyages his son married the daughter of Alyattes in that year, and was on the throne at least forty years after that date, the conquest of the Medes by the Persians, and the establishment of the supremacy of the latter, did not take place under Cyrus so early as B.C. 559 : nor probably till the year B.C. 538, that is to say, till after the traditional date of the fall of Astyages, B.C. 539, as preserved by Syncellus both in the astronomical and the ecclesiastical canons.

I would earnestly suggest, therefore, to historians to take into consideration the impossibility of maintaining the reckoning of Herodotus when treating of the times of the Median and Persian empires, which is at variance with the one leading date which he has been the means of preserving to us : and that they should give heed to the histories of Ctesias and Xenophon, which are found in harmony with that date, but which are too frequently set aside as mere romance.

Astronomers also will permit me to point out that they are apparently wasting their strength, while endeavouring to rectify the theory of the moon's secular acceleration on the assumption that the siege of Larissa, which happened when the Medes were conquered by the Persians, took place so early as the year B.C. 557, and assuming as the fundamental point in their calculations that the shadow of the solar eclipse of that year must have passed centrally over that city.* While theologians will excuse me, if I entreat them no longer to make void and unintelligible the most gracious of all gracious revelations ever vouchsafed to man from heaven, by continuing to uphold the untenable contradiction, that the prophet Daniel when speaking of the great king "Darius," who took the government of Babylon in hand when about sixty-two years of age, and from whose reign are counted the "weeks" of years "unto Messiah the Prince," was speaking of some Median king bearing quite another title, or of any other king than the well known king Darius, son of Hystaspes.†

* See Philosophical Transactions, 1853. Sir John Herschel's Astronomy, p. 685; and Hansen's Lunar and Solar Tables.

† See the last two, and most learned, commentaries on the Book of Daniel, by Dr. Pusey, and the present Bishop of Lincoln.

III.—AS REGARDS LYDIA.

Concerning the chronology of the kings of Lydia, two dates may be considered as fixed with almost absolute certainty. First, that Gyges, the successor of Candaules, began to reign in the year B.C. 704-3, in the first year of the 19th Olympiad. Second, that Alyattes began to reign in the year B.C. 605-4. The interval between these two reigns is exactly ninety-nine years, which in our present copies of Herodotus is thus filled up :—

| | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|
| Gyges reigns | .. .. . | 38 years. |
| Ardys | .. .. . | 49 „ |
| Sadyattes | .. .. . | 12 „ |
| | | 99 years. |

As regards the first of these dates, Pliny records that Candaules died in the course of the 18th Olympiad = B.C. 708-4 : and Clement of Alexandria, that Gyges began to reign after the 18th Olympiad, that is in B.C. 704-3. As regards the second, the accession of Alyattes is fixed by the Parian Chronicle to the year B.C. 605-4.

The interval between the time of the accession of Gyges and the reign of Alyattes has been filled up by Eusebius almost according to fancy : thus—

| | CHRONICLE OF EUSEBIUS.* | | CANON OF EUSEBIUS. | | SYNCELLUS. | |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|----|------------|----|
| | PART I. | PART II. | | | | |
| Gyges .. | 35 years. | 36 | .. | 36 | .. | 36 |
| Ardys .. | 37 „ | 48 | .. | 38 | .. | 38 |
| Sadyattes .. | 5 „ | 15 | .. | 15 | .. | 15 |
| | 77 years. | 99 | | 89 | | 89 |

In the uncertainty produced by these several variations, showing the very wavering character of this portion of the chronology of Eusebius, the Annals of Assurbanipal come to our assistance with much precision to rectify his dates. For, as I have already shown (p. 342), Psammetichus fled to the court of Gyges in the year B.C. 655-4, and Gyges, who favoured his revolt against Assyria, also died in that same year. Gyges, therefore, must have reigned forty-nine years, from B.C. 703 to 655, not thirty-six years as given by Eusebius, nor thirty-eight years as in our present copies of Herodotus. It is clear, therefore, that either Herodotus, or more

* Armenian copy. Aucher.

probably his copyist, had reversed the figures attached to the regnal years of Gyges and his son Ardys, which should be written forty-nine for the first, and thirty-eight for the second, producing after correction the following chronology of the kingdom of Lydia :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----|--------|------|------|-----|
| Gyges | reigns | 49 | years, | from | B.C. | 703 |
| Ardys | „ | 38 | „ | „ | „ | 654 |
| Sadyattes | „ | 12 | „ | „ | „ | 616 |
| Alyattes | „ | 57 | „ | „ | „ | 604 |
| Crœsus | „ | 14 | „ | „ | „ | 548 |
| | | | | | to | 534 |

And thus the conquest of Crœsus falls, as it should do, not many years after the establishment of the supremacy of the Persians over the Medes, which, as I have said, took place in the year B.C. 538, on the death of Astyages, who was buried with kingly honours by his son-in-law Cyrus father of Cambyses, who took the throne of Ecbatana in B.C. 538, and established the empire of the Persians.

IV. AS REGARDS JUDÆA.

From the foregoing history of Assurbanipal, following chiefly the outline laid down in Cylinder A, we learn that in his first expedition he drove Tirhakah, king of Egypt and Ethiopia, out of Egypt, and established the dodecarchy in B.C. 668-7 (p. 15).

That in his second expedition against Egypt, after the death of Tirhakah, he drove Rudammon, or Urdumane, stepson of Tirhakah, out of Egypt, in B.C. 656 (p. 52).

That in his third expedition he besieged Tyre: and that the date of that year is fixed as being that of the death of Gyges, king of Lydia, and the accession of Ardys, = B.C. 655-4 (p. 58).

That his fourth expedition (Cylinder B) was directed against the city of Karbit, beyond the Tigris to the east, when the population of Karbit was transported into Egypt: before Psammetichus, therefore, had become established sole king of Egypt: in B.C. 654 (p. 79).

That in the following year (p. 100, Cylinder B) he invaded Elam: when Urtaki king of Elam was slain, and Teumman set upon the throne of Elam, B.C. 653-2.

That in his fifth expedition Teumman was slain, and Ummanigas and Tamaritu were placed on the thrones of Elam and Hidalu; after which Saulmugina his brother, viceroy of Babylon, revolted, in the year when Assur-dur-uzur was archon eponymous at Nineveh, B.C. 652-1 (pp. 110, 151).

And—which is a point to be carefully observed—that after the elevation of Ummanigas and Tamaritu, in B.C. 652, Assurbanipal despatched an envoy to Elam to demand the restoration of the image of Nana, which had been carried off to Shushan by Kudurnanhundi, 1635 years before that time, that is in $(1635 + 652 =)$ B.C. 2287 (p. 200).

The result of these wars in Elam was the entire wasting and depopulation of that country, and the destruction of Shushan: * and now it was, we may assume, that Assurbanipal began to transport the population of Elam into the vacant cities of Samaria, which had been laid waste by Sargon, Shalmanezzer, and Sennacherib, though tributary kings of Assyrian appointment had still continued to reign in that kingdom. The transportation of the Elamites was probably soon followed by that of the Babylonians and Susanchites, who, we have seen, were associated in revolt with Elam, and were conquered, and severely punished.

We find from the cylinders of Esarhaddon that Abibahal was king of Samaria as late as B.C. 673, and, together with Manasseh king of Judah, gave tribute to Esarhaddon; but before the year B.C. 646, according to Mr. Smith, an Assyrian governor is named as having been placed over Samaria, showing that the kingdom had then entirely ceased, and the country had become incorporated with Assyria. Now Isaiah, speaking in the first or second year of the reign of Ahaz, had said: "Within three score and five years shall Ephraim be broken, that it be not a people" (Isaiah vii. 8): and if we count sixty-five years upwards from the conquest of Teumman and the Elamites, in B.C. 652, we come to the year B.C. 717, which, according to the reckoning of Demetrius, is the second year of Ahaz. Again, the Seder Olam Rabbah, or great chronicle of the Jews (ch. xiv), places the carrying away of Manasseh to Babylon by the


* It is interesting to find here distinct notice of the river Ulai near Shushan, referred to by Daniel viii, 2, the existence of which has been doubted (p. 111).

king of Assyria in the 22nd year of Manasseh : and this 22nd of Manasseh, according to Demetrius, is B.C. 652. So that it appears that in that year an exchange of population between Palestine and the kingdoms of Elam and Babylonia had taken place, in conformity with the policy adopted by the kings of Assyria from the time of Tiglath-Pileser. Ezra refers to this migration of captives, when, in transcribing a letter from the people of Samaria to Darius, in later days, he alludes to the "Archevites, or people of Warka in Babylonia, the Babylonians, the Susanchites, the Dehavites, and the Elamites, and the rest of the nations whom the great and noble Asnappar brought over and set in the cities of Samaria" (Ezra iv, 9, 10).

With regard to the title Asnappar, for Assurbanipal, it must be observed that the letter from the Samaritans which Ezra transcribes is written, not in Hebrew, but in the Aramaic language, and that the last syllable "pal," which signifies son in Assyrian, would properly be written "bar," or "par," which signifies son, in Aramaic. So that the name of the Assyrian king, which if written in full would have been Assur-bani-par,* had become contracted in course of time by the Samaritan mixed population brought from Babylonia and Elam, into the form transcribed by Ezra.

I have observed that the time of this transportation of captives in B.C. 652, from Elam to Samaria falls in correctly with the reckoning of Demetrius, who wrote a history of the kings of Judæa about the year B.C. 222 ; and, as I believe that he who adopts the reckoning of Demetrius has the key to the interpretation both of Assyrian and Hebrew chronology in his hands, it may not be unuseful if I here set out the reigns of the kings of Judah and Israel, with their dates, as derived from an abstract of dates from Demetrius, preserved by Clement of Alexandria, concerning the captivities of Judah and Israel, and compare them with the Assyrian Canon.

"Demetrius, in his book on the kings of Judæa," writes Clement, "says that the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi were not taken captive by Sennacherib ; but that from this captivity, (that is from the *first* carrying away of captives from the land of Judah in B.C. 688) to the *last* which Nabuchodonosor made out of Jerusalem (Jerem. lii, 30),

* Dr. Haigh considers that the second element of the name,  bani, may also represent, na.

there were a hundred and twenty-eight years and six months; and from the time that the ten tribes were carried captive from Samaria till the fourth Ptolemy were five (*read* four) hundred and seventy-three years, nine months; and that from the time that the (last) captivity from Jerusalem took place, three hundred and thirty-eight years and three months.*

DEMETRIUS COMPARED WITH THE ASSYRIAN CANON.

| RECKONING OF DEMETRIUS. | | | | PART OF ASSYRIAN CANON. | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| B.C. | KINGS OF JUDAH. | B.C. | KINGS OF ISRAEL. | B.C. | B.C. |
| | | | | | <i>End of 1st Soss</i> 1028 |
| 993 | Solomon .. ^{YEARS.} 40 | | | | Divided into Sosses, or periods of 60 years. |
| | | | | | <i>End of 2nd Soss</i> 968 |
| 953 | Rehoboam 17 | 953 | Jeroboam ^{YEARS.} 22 | .. | .. ^{YEARS.} |
| 936 | Abijah .. 3 | | .. | .. | .. |
| 933 | Asa 41 | 933 | Nadab .. 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Baasha .. 24 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 928 | Vul-nirari 20 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 908 | Tukulti-Ninip .. 3 |
| .. | .. | 907 | Elah .. } 2 | .. | .. |
| | | | Zimri .. } | | <i>End of 3rd Soss</i> 908 |
| .. | .. | 906 | Omri .. 12 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 894 | Ahab .. 22 | 902 | Assur-nazir-pal .. 28 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 892 | Jehoshaphat 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 877 | Shalmaneser II. .. 35 |
| .. | .. | 872 | Ahaziah 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 871 | Joram .. 11-12 | .. | .. |
| 868 | Jehoram .. 7-8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 861 | Ahaziah .. 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 860 | Athaliah .. 6 | 860 | Jehu .. 27-28 | .. | .. |
| 854 | Joash .. 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | <i>End of 4th Soss</i> 848 |

* Clem. Alex. Strom. 1

† Shalmaneser in his 6th year conquers Benhadad, supported by troops of Ahab.

‡ Shalmaneser in his 18th year takes tribute of Jehu, and fights with Hazael.

DEMETRIUS COMPARED WITH THE ASSYRIAN CANON—*continued.*

| RECKONING OF DEMETRIUS. | | | | B.C. | PART OF ASSYRIAN CANON. | B.C. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------|--|------|--|-------|
| B.C. | KINGS OF JUDAH. | B.C. | KINGS OF ISRAEL. | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Beginning of a <i>Cycle</i> * | 847 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 842 | [Assurdaninpal † ^{YEARS.} 19]? | |
| .. | .. | 832 | Jehoahaz 17 | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 823 | Samsi-vul III. .. 13 | |
| .. | .. | 815 | Jehoash 16-15 | .. | .. | |
| 814 | Amaziah .. 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 810 | Vul-nirari .. 29 | |
| .. | .. | 800 | Jeroboam 41 | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | <i>Cycle</i> (karru) 5th <i>Soss</i> ‡ | 738 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nebo enters his new temple | 787 |
| 785 | Uzziah .. 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 781 | Shalmanuzur .. 10 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 771 | Assurdayan .. 18 | |
| .. | .. | 759 | Interregnum 12 | .. | <i>Solar Eclipse</i> § | 763 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 753 | Assur-nirari .. 8 | |
| .. | .. | 747 | Menahem 10 | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 745 | Tiglath-Pileser .. 22 | |
| .. | .. | 736 | Pekahiah 2 | .. | In association with | |
| .. | .. | 734 | Pekah .. 20 | .. | Shalmanezzer and | |
| 734 | Jotham .. 16 | .. | .. | .. | Sargon .. 11 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | <i>End of 6th Soss</i> | 728 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 723 | Shalmanezzer .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 722 | Sargon .. 17 | |
| 718 | Ahaz .. 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 714 | Interregnum 9 | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 705 | Hoshea 9 | 705 | Sennacherib .. 24 | |
| 702 | Hezekiah .. 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 696 | \|\| ——— Captivity of the Ten Tribes 473 years 9 months before the IV th Ptolemy, Nov. B.C. 222. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 680 | Sennacherib carries away captives from Judæa | 688 ¶ |
| 673 | Manasseh 55 | .. | .. | 680 | Esarhaddon .. 13 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 668 | Assurbanipal .. 42 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | <i>End of 7th Soss</i> | 668 |

* Shalmanezzer inaugurates a Cycle in his 31st year. Annals of Shalmanezzer II.

† Assurdaninpal, who usurped the throne, is omitted from the Assyrian Canon. By allowing nineteen years to this reign, the interval of sixty years between two cycles is made up. See the acts of this king in Oppert's Histoire des empire de Chaldée et d'Assyrie, p. 123.

‡ 23rd year of Vulnirari marked as a Cycle in the Canon.

§ 9th year of Assurdayan marked by a Solar Eelipse in Sivan (15th June, 763).

|| This date is found upon ancient gravestones in the Crimea.—See Professor Chwolson's treatise on these stones, "Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences," St. Petersburg, 1865.

¶ Demetrius.

RECKONING OF DEMETRIUS—*continued.*

| B.C. | KINGS OF JUDAH. | B.C. | KINGS OF ISRAEL. | B.C. | KINGS OF ASSYRIA. | B.C. |
|------|--|------|--|------|---|------|
| .. | .. | 652 | People of Elam, Shushan, and Babylonia transported to Samaria, within 65 years from the 1st of Ahaz. Ezra iv, 10. Isaiah vii, 8. | | Image of Nana reclaimed by Assurbanipal
After 2 Ners = 1200 years
7 Sosses = 420 "
15 years 15 "
<u>1635 years*</u> | 652 |
| 618 | Amon .. 2 | .. | .. | 625 | Sardanapalus or Nabopalassar 20 | |
| 616 | Josiah .. 31 | | | | <i>End of 8th Soss</i> | 608 |
| | | | | 605 | [Bel-sum-iskun] (?) Saracus | |
| 585 | Jehoahaz ^{m.} 3 | | | 581 | 1st Nebuchadnezzar 43 | |
| 574 | Jehoiakim 11 | | | | | |
| 573 | Jechoniah 3 | | | | | |
| 563 | Zedekiah 11 | | | 563 | 19th Nebuchadnezzar | |
| 560 | Temple of Jerusalem destroyed. | .. | .. | | | |
| | Last transportation of captives by Nebuchadnezzar 338 years 3 months before the IV th Ptolemy, Nov. B.C. 222. | 559 | KINGS OF PERSIA.
Cyrus father of Cambyses 29 | | <i>End of 9th Soss</i> | 548 |
| | | 538 | succeeds Astyages
Babylon taken by Cyrus son of Cambyses, his father and grandfather being still alive, about B.C. 536. | 538 | Evilmerodach 3 | |
| | Jerusalem remains seventy years in a state of desolation, till the 1st year of Darius. (Dan. ix, 1). | 536 | Cambyes † 18 | 536 | Nergal-Sharezar, Rabmag? § | |
| | | 520 | Cyrus son of Cambyses | 495 | Belshazzar son of Nabonadius | |
| 492 | Darius † son of Hystaspes | 517 | Darius 36 | 492 | Darius son of Hystaspes ¶ | |
| | | 493 | Artaxerxes (Xerxes) \|\| |  | <i>End of 10th Soss</i> | 488 |

* See p. 251.

† Darius "took the kingdom being about three score and two years old."—Dan. v, 31.

‡ Cyrus associates his son Cambyses with him in B.C. 536, when Darius is about nineteen years old. (Herod. i, 108.) Ctesias, therefore, says that he reigned eighteen years, Clement says nineteen. He continued to reign till B.C. 518, spending his last five years in Egypt.—Ctesias.

|| Artaxerxes (Xerxes) took the kingdom (of Persia) Darius being full of years, LXX.—Dan. v, 31.

§ Jerem. xxxix, 3.

¶ Darius now styled "king of Assyria."—Ezra vi, 22.

Thus the Books of Daniel and Ezra, which as we have seen* are incomprehensible as regards their chronology according to the common reckoning, become intelligible when interpreted in connexion with the reckoning of Demetrius. For the year in which "Darius the Median took the kingdom," (that is, put down the turbulent satrapy of Babylon, and took the government of Babylon and Assyria into his own hands) when about sixty-two years' old, is found to be the year B.C. 492, when Darius the son of Hystaspes was actually about that age. And from the LXX version of Daniel we find that Artaxerxes (or Xerxes) first came to the throne of Persia in association with his father Darius in that same year. *Καὶ Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ τῶν Μήδων παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν, καὶ Δαρείος πλήρης τῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ ἔνδοξος ἐν γήρει.* While Ezra, speaking of the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem in the time of Darius son of Hystaspes, records how "Ahasuerus," that is Xerxes, "*in the beginning of his reign,*"—the common phrase applied to the time preceding his actual reign—was appealed to to stop the building, and how it was "buided and finished" in the sixth year of Darius, that is B.C. March 486, "by the commandment of Darius and Artaxerxes king of Persia": four years after the battle of Marathon, when Darius had, as Herodotus tells us, placed Xerxes on the throne as king, and when according to Ezra he must have assumed the title Artaxerxes (Ezra vi, 14, 15). But it has been objected that Daniel, according to this view, "gives the monarch a wrong parentage (Ahasuerus instead of Hystaspes) and a wrong nationality (Median instead of Persian).† Here is a difficulty which must not be slurred over too hastily. Ahasuerus, as I have said, represents Xerxes in the Book of Ezra: and Xerxes we know was son of Darius Hystaspes, not his father. How then could Daniel, who knew the parentage of Darius, call him son of Xerxes, which is not true? The LXX translation affords, perhaps, some clue towards the solution of the difficulty, where we read (ch. ix, 1), *"Ἐτους πρώτου ἐπὶ Δαρείου τῶν Ξερξῶν, ἀπο τῆς γενεᾶς τῆς Μηδικῆς, οἱ ἐβασίλευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν πῶν Χαλδαίων.* The words *οἱ ἐβασίλευσαν* are significant. For, the two kings, Darius and Xerxes, we have seen, had already become associated on the throne together, according to the LXX, as early as the year B.C. 492: and we here read that they

* See p. 351.

† Chronology of the reign of Sennacherib, p. 16.

were conjointly reigning over the Chaldeans, after Belshazzar's death. We might, therefore, be disposed to cut the matter short, and laying blame on the copyist, assume that the original reading of the passage was not "in the first year of Darius son of Ahasuerus," but in the first year of Darius *and* Ahasuerus, that is, of Darius and Xerxes. This is in fact the truth as regards time. And with regard to the nationality of the king, as Larcher observes, "Herodotus and the greater part of the ancient writers, almost always comprehend the Persians under the name of Medes." Even as late as the Peloponnesian war, the Greeks who favoured the Persian cause were said to Medize.

Nevertheless, I do not think that this is what Daniel intended to express. Both Daniel and Demetrius lead us to look towards the latter part of the reign of Darius for the time when he took the government of Babylon into his own hands, when we know from Herodotus that a great revolution had taken place in his dominions, in which the satrapies of Ionia and Babylon were involved, and when probably it was sought to set up again the Assyrian empire under a Median prince.* For the Medes were restless under the Persians, and more than one pretender to the throne in the early part of the reign of Darius we know, from the inscription at Behistun, had set up his claim as "of the race of Uwakshatara," or Cyaxares the Mede. I am inclined, therefore, to think that Daniel here intends to put forward the title of Darius to be called "king of Assyria,"† as in some way connected with, or descended from Cyaxares who overthrew the empire of Assyria; that is to say, as the true representative of Ahasuerus, or Cyaxares II, who was son of Astyages. Herodotus we know had never heard of this prince. Xenophon, however, has given a full account of him. He was no doubt the Ahasuerus of the Book of Esther, who married Hadassah, or 'Atossa the Jewish captive. Now Darius Hystaspes also undoubtedly married a princess named 'Atossa, and we have no reason to doubt that 'Atossa was widow of Cambyses. But when Herodotus, unable to account for her royal extraction, calls her the sister as well as wife of Cambyses, we are not bound to believe him. 'Atossa was probably the daughter of Ahasuerus and Hadassah, and so, as in the parallel instance, David son of Saul,‡ "Darius son of Ahasuerus of the seed of the Medes," truly signifies

* Herod. i, 130; iii, 150.

† Ezra vi, 22.

‡ 1 Samuel xxiv, 16.

Darius Hystaspes, son-in-law, and representative of, Cyaxares the Mede.* Any supposition seems to be preferable to the idea that "Darius son of Ahasuerus" was Cyaxares son of Astyages.† Whatever the true solution of the difficulty may be, as regards title, there can be no question as to the chronology.

With regard to the time of the death of Belshazzar, who we now know was the son of Nabonadius, I am not aware of any ancient authority for placing the revolt of this king earlier than in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. The Chronicle of Tabari records that, after the death of Kai-Khosru (Cyrus), Lohrasp (Cambyses) took the throne; that Gushtasp (Darius Hystaspes) succeeded him; and that in the reign of Gushtasp, a general named Coresh, governor of 'Irâq, was sent against Nebuchodonosor (Nabonadius) who ruled at Babylon, and that, having captured this prince, he sent him to Balk. After this Coresh took the throne of Babylon, and immediately released the children of Israel from captivity.‡ According to this account, therefore, no revolt of Belshazzar, son of Nabonadius, could have taken place earlier than the reign of Gushtasp.

Xenophon tells us that Cyrus took Babylon for the first time in the reign of the Persians, when Cambyses his father was reigning in Persia, and Cyrus himself not yet a king. I believe that he took the city a second time during his father's life, though of this we have no record in Herodotus or Xenophon. Orosius, however, writes—"Babylon for the last time was overthrown by King Cyrus, when Rome for the first time was freed from the tyranny of the Tarquin kings,"§ that is about B.C. 510. This date we know falls within the reign of Darius Hystaspes, but it is at least ten years too low. Abydenus, copying probably from Berosus, tells us that when Cyrus took Babylon and captured Nabonadius, he gave him the principality of Carmania, and that "Darius the king drove him from that province."|| So that, according to Abydenus also, no revolt of Belshazzar could have taken place earlier than the reign of Darius Hystaspes. I am inclined to think that Tabari's record is correct, and that Cyrus, son of Cambyses

* Some of the Persian writers relate that the mother of Kishtasp (Darius Hystaspes) was a Jewess. Others, that his queen (Atossa) was a Jewess.—"Times of Daniel," by the Duke of Manchester, p. 152.

† If any one thinks it possible that Ahasuerus may represent Astyages, he need find no difficulty in supposing it possible that Ahasuerus may represent Hystaspes.

‡ Zotenberg's Translation of Tabari, p. 495.

§ Orosius con. paganos. Lib. ii, c. 2, p. 74.

|| Eusebius Aech. p. 30.

king of Persia, deposed Nabonadius when Darius was actually on the throne, though not on the throne of the Persian empire. For in the Behistûn inscription Darius seems to claim to himself the title of king by birth, rather than by usurpation. And when describing the events connected with the death of Gomates the Magian, after the death of Cambyses, he says: "This is what I did *after* I had become king." There is also a Persian inscription extant (H. Lassen, p. 15), in which Darius does not style himself as usual "king of kings," but simply "king," apparently "of this province of Persia."* It is to be observed that in the great inscription at Behistûn, Darius carefully avoids fixing dates to the events of his reign; and it is clear from the Parian Chronicle, Ctesias, Manetho, and the Apis monuments that his reign of thirty-six years did not begin till after the death of Cambyses in B.C. 518.† Nevertheless, in after days he must have placed the date of his first accession as early as B.C. 521, as appears from the dates of eclipses in his reign recorded by Ptolemy. It was, I think, in the interval between 521 and 518, while Cambyses was occupied in Egypt, and when the whole empire of Persia, as described by Darius on the rock, was in revolt against him, that Nabonadius was deposed by Cyrus son of Cambyses.‡ Be this, however, as it may, when Daniel, who was in Babylon, states the fact—"In that night was Belshazzar king of the Chaldeans slain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom,"—I am at a loss to understand how any one can venture to argue that Belshazzar died during the siege in the reign of Cyrus.§ All Babylonian contracts dated in the reign of Darius reckoned of course the years of his reign from the time when he first became master of Babylon, not from the time of his putting down the revolt of Belshazzar. The tablet, therefore, in the British Museum, bearing date in the 18th of Darius, in no way interferes with this interpretation.

In support of the assertion that Demetrius affords the key to the interpretation of Assyrian as well as Hebrew chronology, I will examine the interval of sixty years between the dates B.C. 734 and 674 in the above table, within which there is much confusion of history, and concerning which Mr. Smith writes: "If the taking of

* Journ. R. As. Soc., Vol. x, Part iii, p. 273.

† See Appendix to 2nd Edit. "Messiah the Prince," p. 371.

‡ In the "Fragmenta Vetustissimorum," quoted by the Duke of Manchester, p. 236, Cyrus and Darius are said to have reigned together some few years.

§ See Chronology of the reign of Sennacherib, p. 15.

Samaria happened about B.C. 721, the expedition of Sennacherib against Hezekiah B.C. 701, with the possibility of a second attack on Hezekiah about B.C. 688, these dates cannot be reconciled with the chronology of the Book of Kings.* I should much regret to be compelled to throw doubt upon the reckoning of the Book of Kings. Let us see, therefore, whether Demetrius can relieve us from the supposed difficulty, without straining either the Book of Kings or the Assyrian Canon.

1. Both the Babylonian and Assyrian Canons attest that Esarhaddon came to the throne of Assyria in the year B.C. 680. His father Sennacherib was slain in B.C. 681, and "in the month Sabadu (January) following, 680, he entered Nineveh and was proclaimed king of Assyria."†
2. The prophet Isaiah, towards the close of the historical portion of his book, speaks of the death of Sennacherib and accession of Esarhaddon. We may, therefore, reasonably assume that Isaiah lived as late as the year B.C. 678, two years after Esarhaddon came to the throne (Isaiah xxxvii, 38).
3. Isaiah's first vision is dated "in the year that king Uzziah died" (vi, 1): and, according to the common reckoning, this year is set down in the margin of our Bibles as B.C. 760.

So that, according to the common reckoning, there is an interval of above eighty-two years between Isaiah's first vision and the end of his life. And if we may assume that he began to prophecy at the age of twenty, he would have died when upwards of one hundred years' old. We dismiss, then, the common reckoning of our Bibles as highly improbable with regard to "the year that king Uzziah died."

Demetrius, on the other hand, places the death of Uzziah king of Judah in B.C. 734, and the death of the contemporary king of Israel, Menahem, in B.C. 737, thus making the age of Isaiah about seventy-six at his death.

That the date of Demetrius is true, and exact, is certified by the the most accurate test applicable to chronology, viz., by an eclipse registered at Nineveh in the month of June, B.C. 763, and recorded in the Assyrian Canon. For this eclipse is there set down as having happened eighteen years before the accession of Tiglath-Pileser, who

* Chronology of the reign of Sennacherib, 1871, p. 3.

Ibid. p. 10.

came to the throne, therefore, as all Assyrian interpreters agree, in the year B.C. 745-4.

4. Now Tiglath-Pileser, according to his own annals,* in the eighth year of his reign (B.C. 738), received tribute of Menahem king of Samaria: and this Menahem we know had given "Pul," the immediate predecessor of Tiglath-Pileser, "a thousand talents of silver, that his hand might be with him to confirm the kingdom in his hand" (2 Kings xv, 19). Therefore, as Menahem reigned not more than ten years in Samaria, this eighth year of Tiglath-Pileser (738) must have been either the ninth or tenth year of Menahem, that is either 738 or 737.
5. Again, Menahem died three years before Uzziah (2 Kings xv, 17): "the year when king Uzziah died," therefore, according to Tiglath-Pileser's annals, was either B.C. 735, or 734, which agrees with Demetrius.

Thus far nothing can be required to add to the clearness of the agreement between the reckoning of Demetrius and the reckoning of the Assyrian Inscriptions, as regards the beginning and end of the sixty years under consideration. Let us next inquire how far the filling up of the interval between B.C. 734 and 674 in the Book of Kings, according to Demetrius, agrees with the Assyrian Canon. And here, it must be admitted, there is some difficulty.

In the foregoing table we find that Hezekiah reigned twenty-nine years, from B.C. 702 to 674. This I assume to be correct.

According to the Assyrian Canon, Sennacherib reigned twenty-four years, from B.C. 705 to 681. This is undoubtedly correct.

Hezekiah and Sennacherib therefore, according to Demetrius, were contemporaries, and the common reckoning of the reign of Hezekiah, from B.C. 726 to 698, must be dismissed.

Now, there are several cylinders in the British Museum relating to the reign of Sennacherib, some perfect, and some in a fragmentary state. Taylor's Cylinder is perfect, and has been translated by Mr. Fox Talbot.† It is dated "on the 20th day of the month Addaru, in the archonship of Belemurani, prefect of Carchemish," and contains the history of eight of Sennacherib's expeditions.

* Berlin Zeitschrift, Jan. 1869, p. 13.

† Journ. R. Asiatic Soc., 1861, Vol. xix, Part 2.

Belemurani was archon eponymous in B.C. 691-90. He also gave his name to the year a second time, as Tartan, in B.C. 686-5. I had always considered that the date of Taylor's Cylinder was March B.C. 685, that year marking the date of the eighth expedition, at the close of the year in which he was Tartan, and that the third expedition of Sennacherib was therefore in B.C. 690.

Mr. Smith, however, who has the care of the Assyrian department in the British Museum, states distinctly that there are two cylinders dated in the archonship of Mitunu, B.C. 700, which contain an account of Sennacherib's attack upon Hezekiah in his third expedition, which must therefore be placed not later than B.C. 701;* and Taylor's Cylinder must therefore be dated in the time of Belemurani the Prefect. The question is how far do these cylinders corroborate the reckoning of Demetrius. Let us examine.

Hezekiah began to reign in the year B.C. 702. And if we date Taylor's Cylinder in B.C. 690, the third expedition of Sennacherib falls in the year 701. So that Sennacherib would have attacked Hezekiah in the second year of his reign.

Now, if we turn to the Second Book of Chronicles, ch. xxix, xxx, xxxi, we read of all that Hezekiah did in his *first year*, in the first month, the second month, the third month, and on to the seventh month of B.C. 702. Ch. xxxii then begins—"After these things, and the establishment thereof, Sennacherib king of Assyria came, and entered into Judah, and encamped against the fenced cities, and thought to win them to himself." Hezekiah then "stopped the fountains." He "*built up all the wall that was broken, and raised it up to the towers, and another wall without, and repaired Millo in the city of David,*" and in every way resisted the power of Sennacherib. Now, although no regnal year is named for this invasion, there seems to be good reason, so far as the Book of Chronicles is concerned, for placing it in the second year of Hezekiah, B.C. 701, when Sennacherib relates of himself,—"*Then Hezekiah, who had not bowed down to my yoke, forty-six of his large cities*"—"I utterly destroyed." "*He himself shut himself up in his royal city Jerusalem. He built towers of defence over it, and he strengthened and rebuilt the bulwarks of his great gate.*" "Thirty talents of gold, eight

* Chronology of the reign of Sennacherib, p. 6.

hundred talents of silver, scarlet robes," &c.—“this mighty spoil unto Nineveh my royal city after me I brought away.” These two accounts are clearly descriptive of the same events. And they must, therefore, have taken place in the year B.C. 701. The Book of Chronicles then goes on to say,—“*After* this did Sennacherib king of Assyria send his servants to Jerusalem, but he himself went against Lachish,” that is to say, in the 14th year of Hezekiah, 689, when the army of Sennacherib was suddenly destroyed.

Let us now turn to the Second Book of Kings (xviii, 7), where the first act related of Hezekiah is, that “he rebelled against the king of Assyria and served him not.” This rebellion must be referred to the time of the first resistance offered to Sennacherib in 701; after which a combination was probably formed between Hezekiah, Hoshea, and So, or Sethos king of Egypt, to resist the power of Assyria,* lasting till the fall of Samaria, in B.C. 696. For we next read (xviii, 9)—“It came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah (699–8), which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmanezar king of Assyria came up against Samaria and besieged it. And at the end of three years *they* † took it, even in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel (997–6). And the king of Assyria did carry away Israel,” &c., that is to say, in the following year, B.C. 696–5. Now we see by the foregoing table that this is the very year of the captivity of Israel fixed by Demetrius, four hundred and seventy-three years and nine months before the reign of the IVth Ptolemy; and, as I have elsewhere shown, it is the year also of their captivity recorded upon gravestones in the Crimea by Jews descended from the ten tribes.

But how, it will be asked, could Shalmanezar have besieged and captured Samaria in B.C. 696, as “king of Assyria,” if Sennacherib had already come to the throne of Assyria some ten years before, that is in B.C. 705. This apparent difficulty is in fact a valuable testimony to the correctness of Demetrius. For, if we turn to the Book of Hoshea, the whole subject of which is the final destruction of the kingdom of Ephraim, and the removal of the remnant of the ten tribes from Samaria, we read—“When Ephraim saw her sickness”—

* It was now that Menahem, Sennacherib's nominee to the throne of Samaria, was displaced.

† That is the army of Sennacherib and Shalmanezar.

“then went Ephraim to the Assyrian,* and sent to king Jareb (or Irib),” that is to king Sennacherib, “yet he could not heal you” (v, 13). And again—“The people of Samaria shall fear, because of the calves of Beth-aven”—“It (the golden calf) shall be carried unto Assyria, for a present to king Jareb (x, 6)”—“As Shalman (that is Shalmanezar) spoiled Beth-arbel”—“so shall he do to you Bethel.”—“In a morning the king of Israel shall be cut off (x, 14, 15).” Thus it appears from this contemporary history that Sennacherib was king of Assyria at the time when “Shalmanezar king of Assyria” carried off the golden calf of Bethel and transported the ten tribes beyond the Euphrates. And from another contemporary witness it appears that though Shalmanezar’s hand did the act, Sennacherib claimed to himself the triumph over Samaria. “Where are the gods of Hamath and Arphad?” says Sennacherib. “Where are the gods of Sepharvaim? Have they delivered Samaria out of my hand” (Isaiah xxxvi, 19)? This testimony of the prophets Hosea and Isaiah seems to be decisive as to the correctness of the reckoning of Demetrius with regard to the fall of Samaria. Josephus is also an independent witness to the same effect. For he wrote with the Tyrian annals of Menander before him: and relates first the resistance offered by Hezekiah to the king of Assyria in the same manner as it is told in the Book of Chronicles, showing that he refers to Sennacherib. He then goes on to speak of the revolt of Hoshea, and of his falling away to So, or Sethos king of Egypt, and how Shalmanezar came and destroyed the government of Israel, and transported the people into Media and Persia after besieging Samaria for three years; and how also Shalmanezar besieged Ilulæus king of Tyre for five years without success; and lastly, how in the 14th of Hezekiah, Sennacherib came against Jerusalem, and his army was suddenly destroyed. It is difficult to believe that Josephus so misunderstood the records of Tyre as thus to have placed the siege of Tyre by Shalmanezar, after, instead of before the death of Sargon, if the earlier date was that recorded. If any further confirmation could be required, we find it in the fact that Shalmanezar and king Hoshea had been for some years contemporary with So, or Sethos king of

* When Sennacherib, in B.C. 701, passed through Samaria he laid tribute upon Menahem king of Samaria, his own nominee to the throne. If Hoshea who slew Pekah, also slew Menahem, this might be the “sickness” of Samaria which remained unhealed.

Egypt. But we have already seen (p. 347) that Sethos had not come to the throne of Egypt till the year B.C. 715. The idea then that the fall of Samaria, after a three years' siege by Shalmanezzer, took place so early as B.C. 721 is absolutely untenable.* The true reckoning is that of Demetrius, and the reign of Hezekiah is rightly placed as beginning in B.C. 702.

The fact of the existence of a plurality of kings in Assyria, thus shown, is remarkably consistent with what we know of the great extension of the empire which had taken place under Tiglath-Pileser. And accordingly we find him boasting (Isaiah x, 8)—“Are not my princes altogether *kings*.” “At that time,” we read, “did king Ahaz send unto the *kings* of Assyria to help him” (2 Chron. xxviii, 16). And again, when Sennacherib came against Hezekiah, this king stopped the fountains, saying—“why should the *kings* of Assyria come and find much water” (xxxii, 4). I would also suggest, with submission to Mr. Smith's great knowledge of the Assyrian tablets, the possibility that Sin-inadina-pal, or Kiniladanus, who was associated with his father Esarhaddon on the throne before his father's death (p. 324), may have been the brother of Assurbanipal, and not Assurbanipal himself: thus making not less than three kings on the throne of the empire at the same time, in the year B.C. 668.

Twenty-nine years, of the sixty under consideration, have thus been satisfactorily accounted for by the help of Demetrius, and there remain thirty-one years, from the last year of Uzziah B.C. 734, to the first of Hezekiah, to be examined. This interval of thirty-one full years, or thirty-two current, is divided in the Book of Kings equally between the two kings of Judah, Jotham and Ahaz, to each of whom sixteen years are assigned. Jotham begins to reign in Judah in the course of B.C. 734, Pekah reigns over Israel twenty years from the same date till 715, and Ahaz reigns in Judah from B.C. 718 to 703. These dates I conceive to be correct within a single year.

From the Assyrian Canon, and from a series of dated tablets in the British Museum, admirably set forth by Mr. Smith in the *Zeitschrift* of July, 1869, we learn that Sargon reigned from B.C. 722 to 705. So that Ahaz and Sargon were contemporary kings, as Hezekiah and Sennacherib we have seen were contemporary.

* Chronology of the reign of Sennacherib, p. 11.

Now the history of Ahaz is preserved in the Books of Kings, Chronicles, and Isaiah, with much distinctness. It appears that he began to reign when Pekah had been seventeen years on the throne of Samaria, and that in his first year, B.C. 718, Pekah together with Rezin king of Damascus endeavoured to get possession of Jerusalem, without success; that Rezin succeeded in settling a colony of Syrians at Elath; while Pekah carried away not less than 200,000 women, sons, and daughters from Judah: that Ahaz then asked help of the *kings* of Assyria: that Tiglath-Pileser *king* of Assyria came to him, "but strengthened him not" (2 Chron. xxviii, 16, 20): that Isaiah counselled Ahaz to be quiet, took witnesses to prove the time of the birth of one of his children, and then foretold to the king that "Before the child shall have knowledge to cry, my father, and my mother, the riches of Damascus, and the spoil of Samaria, shall be taken away before the king of Assyria," that is to say before the expiration of three years, ending in the years 715 or 714. We then read how Tiglath-Pileser took Damascus, carried the people to Kir, and slew Rezin their king: and how Ahaz went to Damascus to meet Tiglath-Pileser, and sent a pattern of an altar from Damascus to Jerusalem, and remained some little time at the court of Tiglath-Pileser at Damascus, till after the altar had been erected (2 Kings xvi, 9, 12). Here, then, we obtain contemporary witness that Tiglath-Pileser was still on the throne at least as late as B.C. 716, though Shalmanezar and Sargon had both obtained the rank of kings before that time. For Rezin we are told was still alive eighteen years after the death of Uzziah in B.C. 734. It is remarkable also, that though the fall of Damascus is here spoken of, in conformity with the words of the prophet, no mention is made of the fall of Samaria. Tiglath-Pileser slew Rezin and took Damascus, but who spoiled Samaria? That both cities had now fallen before the king of Assyria we know from Isaiah. For about this time, say in B.C. 715, or 714, it was that Tiglath-Pileser made use of the expression just referred to—"Are not my princes altogether kings? Is not Calno as Carchemish? Is not Hamath as Arpad? Is not Samaria as Damascus?" The inference then seems to be that Tiglath-Pileser, who had now come to within three years of the end of his life, had as usual associated certain princes with him on the throne, and that it had fallen to the lot of one of them to take Samaria. Be this as

it may, it is certain, according to the Hebrew account, that the kingdom of Samaria was deprived of its king in the reign of Tiglath-Pileser, and, according to the interpretation of Demetrius, not earlier than about the year B.C. 715, or 716. Isaiah then makes mention of Ahaz for the last time (xiv, 28)—“In the year that king Ahaz died was this burden. Rejoice not thou whole Palestina, because the rod of him that smote thee is broken : for out of the serpent’s root shall come forth a cockatrice.” These words either apply to the death of Tiglath-Pileser in B.C. 712, followed by the invasion of Shalmanezar in 698—events apparently too wide apart—or to the death of Sargon, the conqueror and oppressor of Palestine, who died in August, B.C. 705, shortly before “the year that king Ahaz died,” B.C. 703, followed by the invasion of Palestine by Sennacherib in 701. The latter no doubt is the time referred to. And thus again the known date of Sargon’s death, 705, according to his annals, marks the time of the death of Ahaz, which must have been soon after 705, as correctly laid down by Demetrius. It now only remains to be shown, how Hamath and Arpad, Samaria and Damascus, were, according to Assyrian records, subdued about the year B.C. 715, as reckoned by Demetrius, and by an Assyrian prince then associated on the throne with Tiglath-Pileser.

Let us turn to the work entitled “*Les Fastes de Sargon*,” translated by MM. J. Oppert and J. Ménant, from inscriptions in Sargon’s palace at Khorsabad. “This is what I accomplished,” writes Sargon,* “from the commencement of my reign up to my fifteenth campaign. I defeated, in the plains of Kalou, Koumbanigas king of Elam. I besieged and occupied the city of Samaria ; I carried into captivity 27,280 of its inhabitants ; I levied upon them 50 chariots, leaving them the rest of their property ; I placed over them my own rulers, and imposed upon them the tribute of the king supreme, or ‘Sar Mahri ;’”—the word Mahri being taken here as equivalent to the word מַלְכָּא in Daniel, “Lord,” where it represents “Lord of kings” (Dan. ii, 47). He then goes on to recount his several military exploits in different countries, putting together when possible all that was done during the fifteen campaigns at each particular spot. The account of his attack on Samaria is modestly given. He does not even name the conquered king (Pekah) ; he speaks as if he was then only acting on behalf of the supreme king of Assyria. He makes the most

* *Les Fastes de Sargon*, p. 9.

indeed of his comparatively trifling capture of 27,000 inhabitants from Samaria, though Pekah had lately captured not less than 200,000 of the people of Judah; and then goes on to other exploits till, apparently about his seventh year, B.C. 715, he comes to the revolt of Hamath, Arpad, Damascus, and Samaria, and the conquest of those confederate provinces in that year. Now the date of this conquest cannot be placed earlier than about the year 715; because Sargon previously speaks of a victory gained over Sebech, or Sabbaco, as general of the Egyptians, and of his imposing tribute on Pi-ir-chu, or Bi-ir-chu (Boccoris),* king of Egypt, whose reign we have seen (p. 347) did not begin till 715 at the earliest; and also of tributes laid upon Samsi queen of the Arabs and It-Himyar the Sabean. Again, in the fragmentary annals of Tiglath-Pileser, the chronological range of which is as yet very imperfectly defined, we read of the fall of Rezin, the putting down of Pekah, and first setting up of Hoshea,† and of the tributes placed upon Samsi queen of the Arabs, and on the Sabeans, which exploits, apparently, are the same as those accomplished by Sargon.‡ It is sufficiently clear that the putting down of Hamath, Arpad, Damascus, and Samaria by Sargon was the result of war in the time of Pekah, Rezin, and Ahaz, not of war in the time of Hezekiah and Hoshea, eighteen years after. Also that the date of Pekah's death was about B.C. 715, the date of Demetrius, certainly not 730 as certain modern writers contend.§

I now quit the subject of the agreement of Demetrius with the Assyrian Annals, which has been established at the following points:—

| DEMETRIUS. | ASSYRIAN ANNALS. |
|---|---|
| Death of Uzziah 734 | Death of Uzziah 734-5 |
| Putting down of Samaria and
Damascus in the reign of
Ahaz, 20 years later . . . } 715 | Putting down of Hamath,
Arpad, Damascus, and
Samaria, about the 7th
year of Sargon } 715 |
| Death of Ahaz after the
breaking of "the rod
that smote" him . . . } 703 | Death of Sargon 705 |
| Sennacherib's invasion in the
2nd year of Hezekiah . . . } 701 | Sennacherib's third campaign,
and invasion of Palestine } 701 |
| Death of Hezekiah after the
accession of Esarhaddon } 674 | Accession of Esarhaddon . . . 680 |

* This identification was first observed by Sir H. Rawlinson. † 2 Kings xv, 30.
‡ Zeitschrift, January, 1869. § Chronology of the reign of Sennacherib, p. 11.

and I once more repeat that the correctness of his dates is placed beyond all question by their agreement with the dates of the three solar eclipses B.C. 763, 689, and 585, all which combine to lower the common reckoning exactly twenty-five years: and I now come to the consideration of another very interesting result to be derived from the history of Assurbanipal.

RECTIFICATION OF THE ASSYRIAN CANON.

We read in the foregoing history (p. 200), that soon after Assurbanipal had established Ummanigas and Tammарitu on the throne in Elam, that is towards the early part of the year B.C. 652, and before the revolt of Saulmugina in 652-1, the king had despatched a herald to the court of the king of Elam to demand restitution of the image of the goddess Nana, which the Elamites had carried away to Shushan just 1635 years before that date (p. 234). In another passage Kudurnanhundi king of Elam is recorded as the king who had carried off the image, and it is there said to have remained in Elam during—

| | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 2 Ners | = | 1200 years. |
| 7 Sosses | = | 420 „ |
| 15 years | = | 15 „ |
| | | 1635 years. |

that is from the year B.C. 2287 to 652 (p. 251). Now we should place no great faith in the exactness of any such precise report of time after so great a lapse of years, did we not know from this and other sources that the Chaldeans and Assyrians had an exact method of reckoning time in cycles of Sari, Neri, and Sossi.

Abdydenus writes—“A Sarus is three thousand six hundred years, a Nerus is six hundred, and a Sossus sixty.” And Sir H. Rawlinson has deciphered a tablet in the Assyrian character, from which he gives “a specimen of the ordinary Babylonian sexagesimal notation,” to which he has appended a “portion of a table of squares which extend in due order from 1 to 60.”* Now if we might assume that the 15 years above spoken of beyond the even cycles, were to be reckoned after the end, and not before the beginning of the two Ners and seven Sosses, we should of course be enabled to fix the dates of

* Early History of Babylonia, p. 4.

a series of not less than twenty-seven Babylonian cycles of 60 years each, in the same way that the whole series of Sabbatical years and Jubilees of Hebrew Scripture have been accurately determined from two or three known dates, to the great assistance of chronologists in laying down the outline of Scripture history. That the correct position of these 15 years is at the end of the period, and not the beginning, is certain from the fact, that by so reckoning we arrive at a year in the Assyrian Canon which is registered as the termination of a cycle. For if we add fifteen years to B.C. 652, we find that B.C. 667 should be the first year of a cycle, and adding again two Sosses or 120 years to that figure, we find that B.C. 787 was actually the first year of a cycle. For the previous year 788 is registered in the Canon as the last year of a cycle. Dr. Haigh* I believe was the first to mark the bearing of these cycles upon the Assyrian Canon. Though apparently unacquainted with the passage in Assurbanipal's Annals concerning the image of Nana, he wrote in July 1870—"Karru, in the year B.C. 788 (translated Jubilé by Dr. Oppert), marks the last year of a cycle, a line below B.C. 728, marks another; and one below B.C. 668 probably another."

In the Assyrian Canon, as interpreted by Sir Henry Rawlinson, Shalmanezzer II, whose annals are recorded on the black obelisk in the British Museum, in his thirty-first year appears to have "*inaugurated a second cycle*":† and Sir Henry observes that the verb used in this passage is *akrur*, from כָּרַר, "to move in a circle" (Gesenius). Between this thirty-first year however, B.C. 828, as commonly arranged, and B.C. 788, there are but forty years, instead of sixty. Dr. Haigh therefore, after laying down a calendar of cycles with intercalated months, from B.C. 787 to 688, in conformity with known "astronomical observations from Assyrian documents," goes on to suggest, that the reign of Assur-dan-pal, son of Shalmanezzer, who revolted from his father, and secured to himself the allegiance of twenty-seven of the principal cities of Assyria for a period, as he assumes, of nineteen or twenty years, during which the appointment of eponymous archons over the great cities was probably suspended, should be interpolated in the Canon, by which the thirty-first year of Shalmanezzer, B.C. 828, will become B.C. 847, and be the first year of a "second cycle" of sixty

* Zeitschrift July and August, 1870.

† Athenæum, 7th Sept., 1867.

years in that king's reign : and he closes his observations by saying—“ This circumstance, combined with others noted above, seems to me to establish a certainty that Assur-dan-pal reigned for twenty or nineteen years, from B.C. 844, or 843, to 824.” I have no doubt that Dr. Haigh is correct in this suggestion, and I have, accordingly, in the foregoing comparison of the reckoning of Demetrius with the Assyrian Canon, inserted in the Canon, a reign of nineteen years beginning in B.C. 842, between the reigns of Shalmanezzer and Samsi-vul.

Here again the value of the Canon of Demetrius—for his record of dates is worthy of the title—is seen, as a true interpreter of Assyrian chronology. For according to Demetrius the year B.C. 860 was the year of the accession of Jehu king of Israel, of Hazael king of Syria, and of the death of Jezebel the widow of king Ahab. And in the eighteenth year of the reign of Shalmanezzer, B.C. 860, thus corrected, we read—“ I crossed the Euphrates for the sixteenth time. Hazael of Damascus relying on the multitude of his soldiers collected his soldiers in great numbers—I fought with him and defeated him.”* And Mr. Smith has written—“ While examining part of the Assyrian collection in the British Museum, I lately discovered a short inscription of Shalmanezzer II, king of Assyria, in which it is stated that Jehu king of Israel sent him tribute in the eighteenth year of his reign.” Again in the sixth year of Shalmanezzer, corrected to B.C. 872, “ the Assyrians defeat the confederate forces of southern Syria, Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine, at Aroer. Ahab of Jezreel was associated with Benhadad in this fight.”† Now 872 is according to Demetrius the 23rd year of Ahab, in which he died, and in which Ahaziah came to the throne. So that the last year of Ahab, and first year of Jehu mark the sixth and eighteenth years of Shalmanezzer. Neither of these years will bear to be moved without dislocation between Demetrius and the Canon. The striking fact is, not that nineteen years arbitrarily inserted into the Assyrian Canon bring it into harmony with Demetrius, but that nineteen years, neither more nor less, are required to complete the cycles referred to in that Canon : and that when so inserted, the reckoning of the two Canons is in harmony to a single year.

* “ The Nimrud Obelisk,” by Dr. Hincks. Dublin Magazine, Oct. 1853.

† Sir H. Rawlinson ; Athenæum, 18th May, 1867.

Assyrian interpreters are still much at variance with regard to the date of the eighteenth year of Shalmanezar. Sir Henry Rawlinson places the date in the year B.C. 841. Dr. Oppert places it in B.C. 888, not less than forty-seven years earlier. Dr. Hincks favoured the views of Dr. Oppert. Mr. Smith coincides with Sir H. Rawlinson. The true date, as I have endeavoured to show, B.C. 860, lies between the two. Let us test the probability of each of these three dates by the probable time of the death of Jezebel, who was slain by Jehu in the year of his accession. Jezebel we know was the daughter of Ithobal king of Tyre, and priest of Astarte, who lived to the age of sixty-eight, according to Menander's Annals of Tyre, and died just forty-two years before the sister of Pygmalion fled from Tyre and built the city of Carthage. Now Polybius, who was living at the time of the fall of Carthage, in B.C. 146, as quoted by Appian, informs us that Carthage had flourished seven hundred years from the time of its foundation to the time when the city was destroyed. The epitomizer of Levy records the same number of years. Suidas writes—Scipio took the city after it had ruled over the surrounding nations seven hundred years. Orosius writes—"Diruta est Carthago septingentesimo post anno quam condita erat." The colony of Carthage was founded therefore in the year B.C. 846: and Ithobal was born one hundred and ten years before the foundation, that is in B.C. 956. Now assuming that Jezebel his daughter was born about the twentieth, or twenty-fifth year of her father's age, that is in the year B.C. 936 or 931, her age at death would have been—

AGE OF JEZEBEL.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----|
| According to Oppert, | from 38 to 43 | in the year B.C. | 888 |
| „ Demetrius | „ 66 to 71 | „ „ | 860 |
| „ Rawlinson | „ 85 to 90 | „ „ | 841 |

Clearly the intermediate date is the nearest to the truth. And thus by means of an entirely independent course of inquiry, our already well-founded faith in the accuracy of Demetrius is again confirmed: and the necessity of the proposed modification of the Assyrian Canon strongly supported.

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