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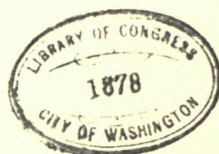
1878a

HISTORY
OF
SENNACHERIB,

TRANSLATED FROM THE
CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

By GEORGE SMITH.

EDITED BY THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, M.A.,
DEPUTY PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, OXFORD.



WILLIAMS AND NORSGATE,
14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON,
AND 20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

MDCCCLXXVIII.

Solar eclipse at Jerusalem
11th Jan B C 689
return of the shadow on the Dial of Ahaz

INSCRIPTION ABOVE THE

Sennacherib king of nations, king of Assyria
on his lofty throne sat
The spoils of Lachish
before him came

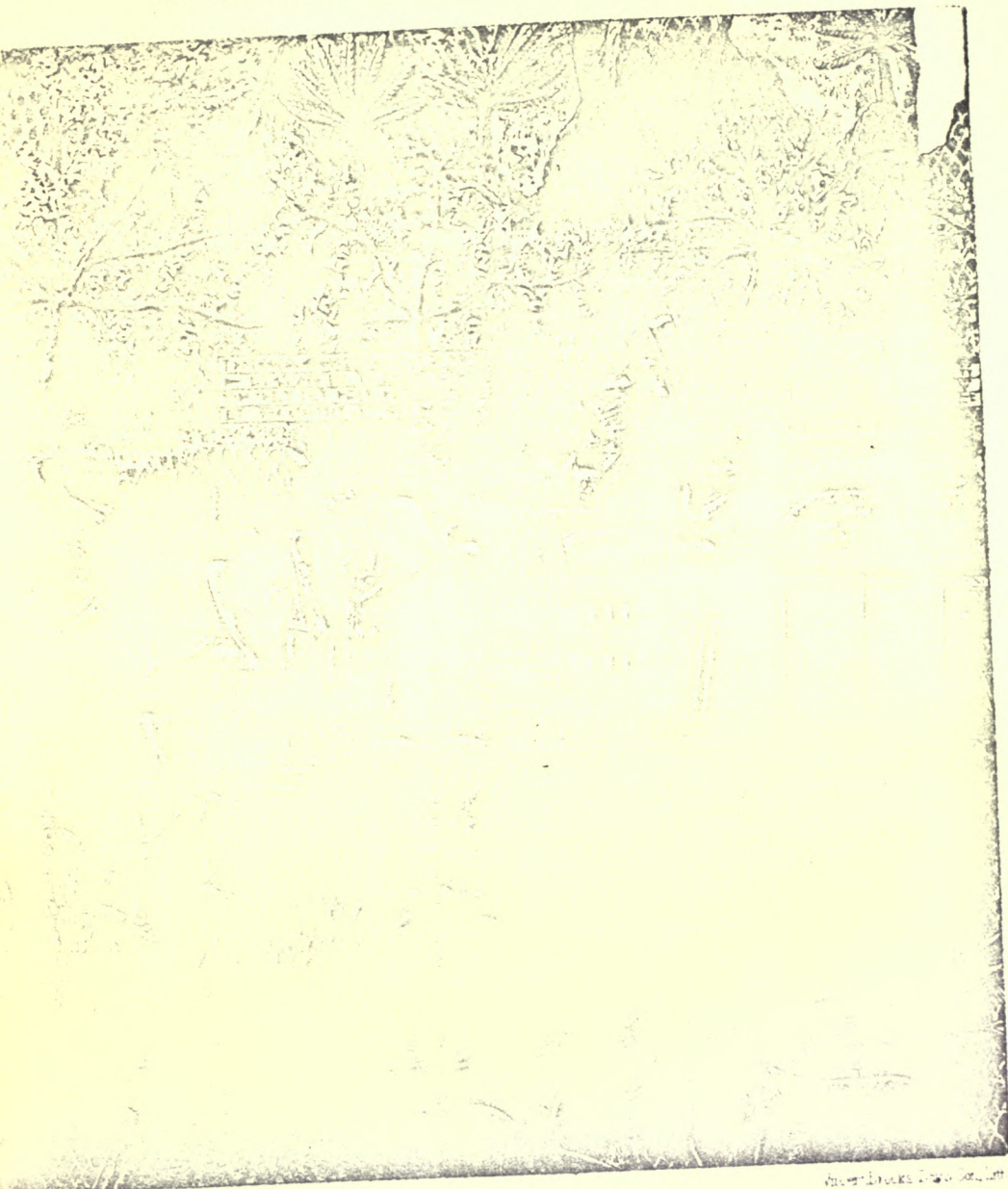


SIEGE OF LACHISH BY SENNACHERIB

B C
Sickness of
in the
B

OF THE CHIEF OFFICER

Sin-aka-irba sarru kissau, sarru Assur
ina kussi ni-midi u-sib-va
Sa-la-at La-ki-su
ma-ha-ar-su e-ti-iq.



Siege of Lachish after B.C. Adar. 690 Taylors Cylinder 128 years before	Sennacheribs retreat Feb B C 688 Demetrius. Cyrus father of Cambyzes conquered the Medes in the 55th Olympiad B C 560	Revolt of the Medes B C 688 Josephus and Herodotus
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THE 14TH YR OF HEZEKIAH KING OF JUDAH.

689.

Hezekiah and recovery
Sabbatical year
C 688

IS 68
.83
.56

LONDON :

HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

to U.L. = 29M04
S.S.

P R E F A C E .

THE present work is a melancholy illustration of the old adage : " Man proposes, but God disposes." It was carried almost to completion by Mr. George Smith, the funds for its publication being provided by the munificence of Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, at whose suggestion it was originally undertaken. It was begun by Mr. Smith in November, 1871, and was expected to cover from 300 to 400 pages. When the work had proceeded as far as page 152, however, it was found that the cost of publication would far exceed the original estimate, and, as Mr. Smith was starting upon his expedition to Assyria about the same time, the undertaking was suspended, the author hoping to complete it on his return, with the help of the fresh inscriptions he expected to discover. The hope was never fulfilled. Mr. Smith was cut off in August, 1876, and Oriental research had to deplore the loss of one of its most valued students.

Mr. Bosanquet thereupon placed the work in the hands of an Assyrian scholar who undertook to finish and edit it, Mr. Bosanquet intending at the same time to write an Appendix in which the bearing of Sennacherib's records upon his own peculiar system of chronology would be pointed out. The Appendix was also intended to embody the numerous facts and suggestions communicated to him from time to time by Mr. Smith, either by letter or in conversation. Owing, however, to a variety of unforeseen circumstances, neither Mr. Bosanquet himself, nor the scholar in whose hands the work was placed, did anything towards completing it, and when

Mr. Bosanquet's sudden and much-deplored death occurred last winter, it was found to be in the same state as that in which it had been left by Mr. Smith.

But even in this state it was tolerably complete. A few more pages only were required to finish it, and when Mr. B. T. Bosanquet put it into my hands a few weeks ago but little remained for an editor to do; in fact, my responsibility does not begin before page 154, where Mr. Smith's work came to an abrupt close. The value of this work need not be dwelt upon. The reign of Sennacherib was an important one in the annals of the East, and the theologian, the chronologist, and the historian, ought alike to be grateful for the arrangement, co-ordination, and translation of the texts which describe it. No doubt passages may occur here and there where the translation has been amended or modified by subsequent research; but this must always be the case in a progressive study, and it may be safely said that the general sense remains unaffected.

Mr. Smith's wonderful instinct of decipherment carried him safely through sentences which were a puzzle to other scholars. No one, however, was more sensible of the necessary imperfections of his work, and I learn from Mrs. Smith, that while he regretted the want of time which prevented his giving it the thorough revision he hoped, he looked forward to obtaining fresh materials from Assyria which would enable him both to add new matter and to alter what needed correction.

Such as it is, I cannot doubt that the work will meet with the same favourable acceptance as the *History of Assurbanipal*, after the model of which it has been composed.

A. H. SAYCE.

Queen's Coll., Oxford,
May 30th, 1878.

SENNACHERIB.

PART I.

Name, Titles, and Genealogy of Sennacherib, and Chronology of the Reign.

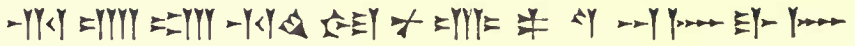
The name of Sennacherib (in Assyrian *Ṣin-aḫi-iriba*) is written in various ways, the most common forms being 𐎶 𐎵 𐎠 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 and 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . There are three cases which have the appearance of erroneous readings; these are—one in the Assyrian Canon, where we have in one place 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 , *Assur-aḫi-iriba*; one on K, 1620, which reads 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 , *Bel-aḫi-iri-ba*; and another on K, 2169, where it is written 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 , *Gar-aḫi-iri-ba*. The name consists of three elements,—first, 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 or 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 , *Ṣin*, the Moon God; second, 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 or 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 , *aḫi*, “brothers;” and third, 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 or 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 , *iriba*, “he increased;” the meaning of the whole being “*Ṣin* has increased (or multiplied) brothers.”


The Titles of Sennacherib are shown by the following Inscriptions:—

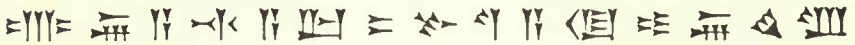
BELLINO CYLINDER, LINES 1 to 4.

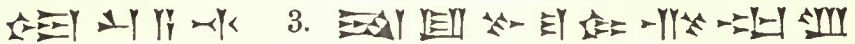
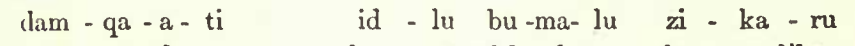
1. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
Ṣin - *aḫi* - *iri* - *ba* *ṣaru rabu*
Sennacherib *the great king,*

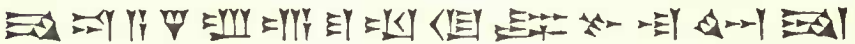
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
ṣaru dan-nu ṣaru *Assuri* *ṣar* *la sa-na-an*
the powerful king, king of Assyria, *king unequalled,*

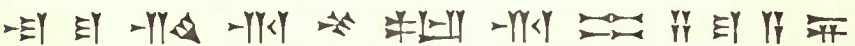

 ri - e - ū mud - nin - nu - u pa - lih ili rabati
ruler powerful, worshipper of the great Gods,


2. 
 na - zir kit - ti ra - hi - im me - sa - re e - pis
keeper of treaties, lover of righteousness, maker

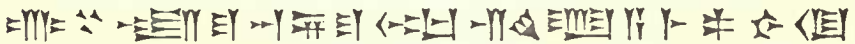

 u - sa - a - ti a - lak dab - bu - ut a - ki - i sa - hi - ru
of peace, the famous marcher in war(?), protector



 3. 
 dam - qa - a - ti id - lu bu - ma - lu zi - ka - ru
of good, the powerful hero, the warlike




 qar - du a - sa - rid - dan ma - al - ki rab - bu la - hi - id
man, head over kings, the giant consuming


 la ma - gi - ri mu - sap - ri - qu za - ma - a - ni
the disobedient, the breaker of bonds.

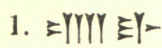

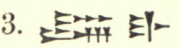
4. 
 Assur sad - u rabu - u šaru - ut la sa - na - an
Assur the great mountain, a kingdom unequalled

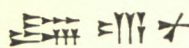
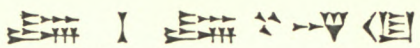


 u - sat - li - ma - an - ni va eli gi - mir a - sib pa - rak - ki
raised for me, and over the whole dwelling in the countries,

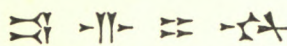
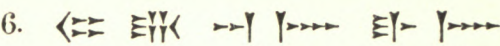

 u - sar - ba - a kakki ya
he exalted my soldiers.

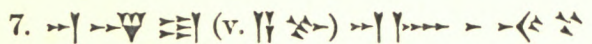

The introduction of Cylinder B only differs from this text in the substitution of , *me-gir*, for , *pa-lih*, line 1.

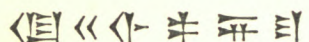
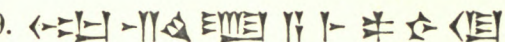
BULL INSCRIPTION, NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, LINES 1 TO 10.

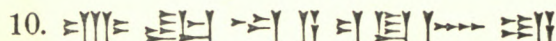
1.  2.  3. 
 e - kal Šin - ahi - iriba šaru rabu
Palace of Sennacherib the great king,

 4.  5. 
 šaru dan-nu šaru kissati šaru Assuri šaru
the powerful king, king of nations, king of Assyria, king

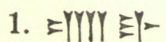
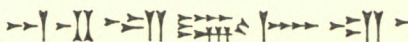
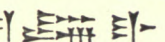
 6. 
 kip - rat arba - ti me - gir ili rabati
of the four races, worshipper of the great Gods.

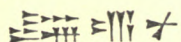

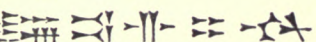
7.  8. 
 Assur abu (v. a - bu) ili ina kul - lat ma - li - ki
Assur father of the Gods, among all kings

 9. 
 ki - nis si - paru - ni va eli gi - mir a - sib pa - rak - ki
highly has raised me, and over the whole dwelling in the countries

10. 
 u - sar - ba - a kakki ya
he exalted my soldiers.

BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4, LINES 1 TO 3.

1.   
 E - kal Šin - ahi - iri - ba šaru rabu
Palace of Sennacherib the great king,

  
 šaru dan-nu šaru kissati šaru Assuri šaru kip - rat arba - ti
the powerful king, king of nations, king of Assyria, king of the four races,

me-gir ili rabati ir-su it-pi-su zi-ka-ru
worshipper of the great Gods, the appointed judge, the warlike

qar-du a-sa-rid-dan mal-ki rab-bu la-hi-id
man, head over kings, the giant consuming the

la-ma-gi-ri mu-sap-ri-qu za-ma-a-ni Assur
disobedient, the breaker of bonds. Assur

sadu rabu şaru-ut la sa-na-an u-sat-li-ma-an-ni
the great mountain, a kingdom unequalled raised for me,

va eli gi-mir a-sib pa-rak-ki u-sar-ba
and over the whole dwelling in the countries he exalted

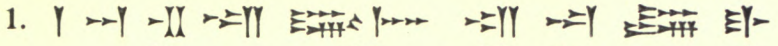
kakki ya ul-tu a-ab-ba e-li-ni-ti
my soldiers. From the upper sea


sa sul-mu samsi a-di tam-ti sap-li-ti
of the setting sun, to the lower sea

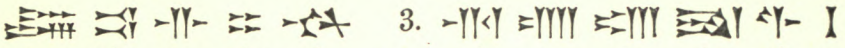
sa zi-it samsi gim-ri ma-al-ki sa
of the rising sun, all the kings of


kip-ra-a-ti u-sak-nis se-pu-u-a
the peoples, I subjected to my feet.

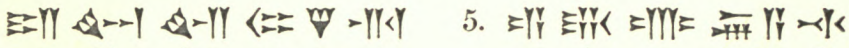
TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. I. LINES 1 TO 18.

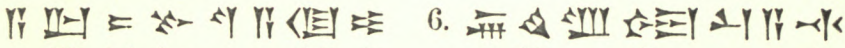
1.  Sin - ahi - iri - ba şaru rabu
Sennacherib the great king,

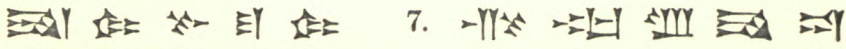
 şaru dan-nu şaru kis - sa - ti şaru Assuri
the powerful king, king of nations, king of Assyria,

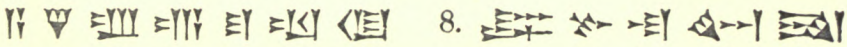
 şaru kip - rat arba - ti ri - e - ū it - pi - su
king of the four races, appointed ruler,

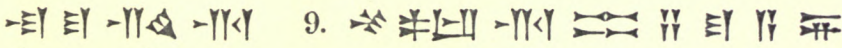
 me - gir ili rabati na - zir kit - ti
worshipper of the great Gods, keeper of treaties,

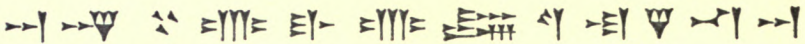
 ra - hi - im me - sa - ri e - pis u - şa - a - ti
lover of righteousness, maker of peace,

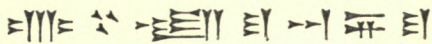
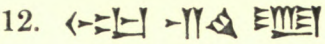
 a - lik dab - bu - ut a - ki - i şa - hi - ru dam - qa - a - ti
the famous marcher in war, protector of good,

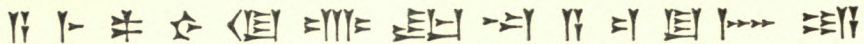
 id - lū bu - ma - lū zi - ka - ru qar - du
the powerful hero, the warlike man,


 a - sa - rid - dan ma - al - ki rab - bu la - hi - id
head over kings, the giant consuming

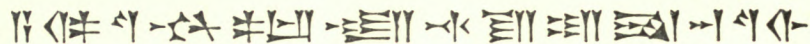
 la - ma - gi - ri mu - sap - ri - qu za - ma - a - ni
the disobedient, the breaker of bonds.

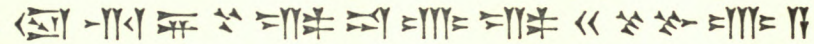
10. 
 Assur sadu- u rabu- u şaru-ut la sa-na-an
Assur the great mountain, a kingdom unequalled

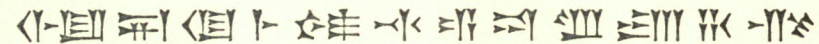
11.  12. 
 u-sat-li-ma-an-ni va eli gi-mir
raised for me, and over the whole

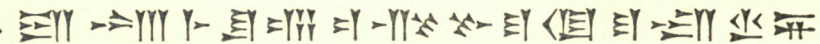

 a-sib pa-rak-ki u-sar-ba-a kakki-ya
dwelling in the countries, he exalted my soldiers.

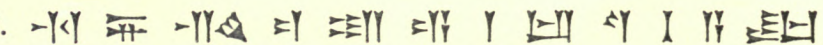
13. 
 ul-tu a-ab-ba e-li-ni-ti sa-sa-lam samsi
From the upper sea of the setting sun,

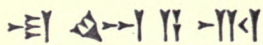
14. 
 a-di tam-ti sap-li-ti sa-zi-it samsi
to the lower sea of the rising sun,

15. 
 kim-ri zal-mat qaqadu u-sak-nis se-pu-u-a
the whole of the dark races, I subjected to my feet;

16. 
 u mal-ki sib-zu-ti e-du-ru ta-ħa-zi
and powerful kings retreated from my attack,

17. 
 da-gim-mi su-un iz-zi-bu va ki-ma Şu-din-ni
their seats they abandoned, and like Sudinni

18. 
 izzuri ni-gi-iz-zi e-dis ip-par-su a-sar
birds the nest(?) alone they fled from, to a


 la ha-a-ri
desert place.

MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 1 TO 6.

1. E - kal Şin - ahi - iri - ba şaru rabu
Palace of Sennacherib, the great king,

şaru dan - nu şaru .kissati şaru Assuri şaru
the powerful king, king of nations, king of Assyria, king of

kip - rat arba - ti 2. me - gir ili rabati
the four races, worshipper of the great Gods,

lu - li - mu ir - su ma - al - ku pit - qu - du
warrior, judge, king appointed,

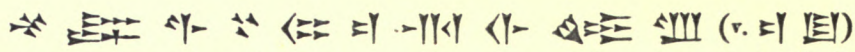
ri - e - ū ba - hu - la - a - ti 3. mud - dar - ru - u
ruler of people, renowned among

nisi rap - sa - a - ti a - na - ku Assur abu ili
extensive nations am I. Assur father of the Gods,

i - na kul - lat ma - li - ki 4. ki - nis si - baru - ni va
among all kings highly has raised me, and

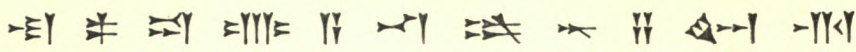
eli gi - mir a - sib pa - rak - ki u - sar - ba - a
over the whole dwelling in the countries, he exalted

kakki - ya id - di - nā 5. iz - pa i - sar - tu
my soldiers; he gave me a sceptre of justice,



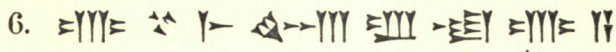
 mu - rap - pi - sat me - eş - ri si - bir - ru (v. kakku)

an enlarger of borders, a sword



 la pa - du - u a - na sum - kut za - hi - ri

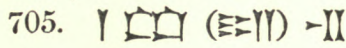
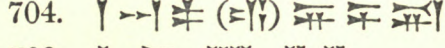
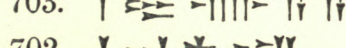
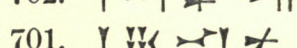
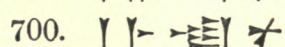
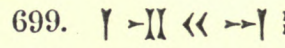
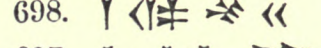
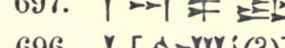
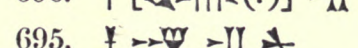
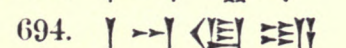


unyielding to destroy the enemy,

6. 

 u - sat - mi - ih minutu - u - a

he clasped in my fingers.

Sennacherib was the son of Sargon king of Assyria, but it is remarkable that in all these inscriptions he is silent as to his genealogy. He succeeded his father on the 12th day of the month Abu, in the limi (or eponymy) of Paḥir-bel, prefect of Amida, that is according to our reckoning about the 16th day of July, B.C. 705, and was assassinated about the month Debitu of the limi of Nabu-aḫi-essis, prefect of Şamalla (December B.C. 681), having reigned twenty-four years and five months. The chronological list of the limi or eponymes of his reign is as follows:—

B.C.		
705.		Paḥir(-ra)-bel.
704.		Nabu-de(-e)-ni-epus.
703.		Kan-nun-ai.
702.		Nabu-liha.
701.		Ḥa-na-nu.
700.		Mi-tu-nu.
699.		Bel-şaru-an-ni.
698.		Şalim-mu-şar.
697.		Nabu-dur-uşur.
696.		[Dabu](?)-bel.
695.		Assur-bel-uşur.
694.		Ilu-ki-ya.

B.C.		
693.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎠 𐎶	Nadni-aḫi.
692.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Za-za-ai.
691.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Bel-emur-a-ni.
690.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-kin-uṣur.
689.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Gi-ḫi-lu.
688.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎠 𐎶	Nadni-aḫi.
687.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Šin-aḫi-iriba.
686.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Bel-emur-an-ni.
685.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Assur-da-in-an-ni.
684.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Man-nu-zi-ir-ile-e.
683.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Man-nu-ki-vul.
682.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-šar-uṣur.
681.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-aḫi-esses.

Some Assyrian writers included the year of the eponymy of Paḫir-bel in the reign of Sargon, who died during it; while others included it in the reign of Sennacherib, who ascended the throne in it. This difference will be best seen by the following extracts from different copies of the Canon, showing the position of the dividing line between the reigns, and other matters :—

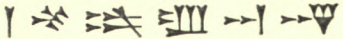
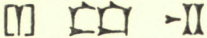
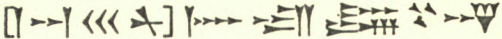
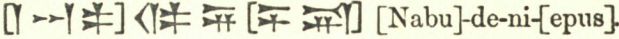
EXTRACT FROM CANON I.

706.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Mu-tag-gil-assur.
705.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Paḫir-bel.
704.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-de-ni-epus.

EXTRACT FROM CANON II.

706.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	[Mu]-tag-gil-assur.
	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	[Šin]-aḫi-iriba, king.
705.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Paḫir-ra-bel.
704.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-de-ni-epus.

EXTRACT FROM CANON IV.




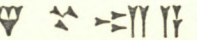
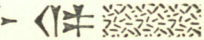
- B.C.
 706.  Mu-tag-gil-assur.
 705.  Paḥir-bel.
 [Sin]-aḥi-iriba,
 king of Assyria.
 704.  [Nabu]-de-ni-[epus].









Here the authors of Canons I and II consider the eponymy of Paḥirbel to be the first year of Sennacherib, while the author of Canon IV makes the reign to commence with the eponymy of Nebodeniepus.


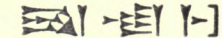
The following are the dated Tablets and other inscriptions confirming the eponym list during the reign of Sennacherib; it will be seen that some of them which contain also regnal years agree with Canons I and II, making the first year the eponymy of Paḥirbel, while others agree with Canon IV, making the first year the eponymy of Nebodeniepus:—

B.C. 705. PAḤIRBEL, PREFECT OF AMIDA.

Canon VI gives the date in this eponymy of the accession of Sennacherib, printed C.I., Vol. 2, p. 69:—

				
Lim - mi	Paḥir - bel	sa - nat	A - mi - di	* * *
<i>Eponym</i>	<i>Paḥirbel</i>	<i>prefect</i>	<i>of Amida</i>	* * *

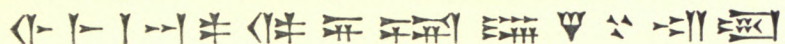
							
araḥ	Abu	immu	12	Sin	- aḥi	- iriba	[ina
<i>month</i>	<i>Ab,</i>	<i>12th day,</i>		<i>Sennacherib</i>			<i>[on</i>

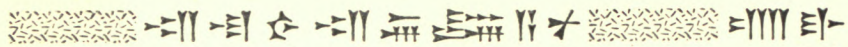
	
kuṣṣi	it - tu - sib]
<i>the throne</i>	<i>sat].</i>

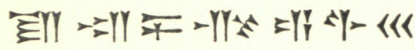
K, 448, contains a letter from Paḥirbel to the king, but no dated Tablet of this eponymy falls in the reign of Sennacherib.

B.C. 704. NEBODENIEPUS, PREFECT OF NINEVEH.

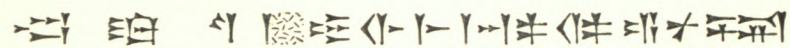
Canon VI gives the following information of this year :—


 Lim-mi Nabu - de - ni - epus sa - nat Ninua
Eponym Nebodeniepus prefect of Nineveh,

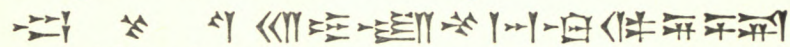

 * * * * La-rak Sa - rap - a - nu * * * * e - kal
 * * * * *Larak, Sarapanu * * * * the palace*

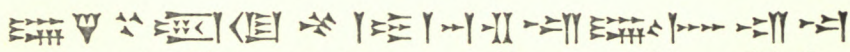

 sa Qa - zi e - pe - es
of Qazi he built.

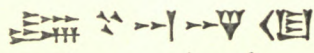
K, 325, is dated—


 Araḥ Niṣannu immu 1(?) lim - mi Nabu - de - e - nu - epus
Month Nisan, 1st(?) day, eponym Nebodeniepus.

And fragments of three other Tablets give the date—

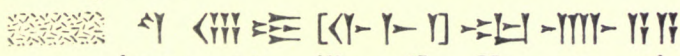

 Araḥ Addaru immu 22 li - mu Nabu - de - ni - epus
Month Adar, 22nd day, eponym Nebodeniepus


 sa - nat Ninua sanat 1 Šin - aḥi - iri - ba
prefect of Nineveh, 1st year of Sennacherib


 ṣaru Assuri
king of Assyria.

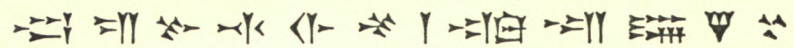
B.C. 703. KANNUNAI, PREFECT OF QAZI.

There is a fragment of a Tablet in the British Museum with the following date :—


 * * * immu 16 [lim - mi] Ka - nun - ai
 * * * 16th day, [eponym] *Kannunai.*

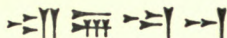
B.C. 702. NEBOLIHA, PREFECT OF ARBELA.

The date on the Bellino Cylinder in this year is—



 Araḥ Şi - bu - ti lim - mu Nabu - liha sa - nat

Month Seventh, eponym Neboliha prefect

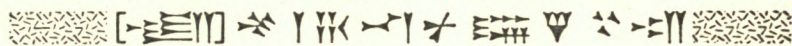


 Ir - ba - il

of Arbela.

B.C. 701. ḤANANU, PREFECT OF * * * * *.

The only date in this eponymy is K, 3163:—

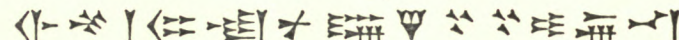


 * * * [li] - mu Ḥa - na - nu sa - nat * * *

 * * * eponym Hananu prefect of * * *

B.C. 700. MITUNU, PREFECT OF ISANA.

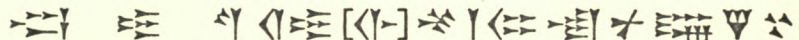
There are several dates of this year; K, 304, has—



 Lim - mu Me - tu - nu sa - nat I - ṣa - na

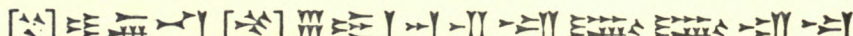
Eponym Mitunu prefect of Isana.

K, 2856, is dated—



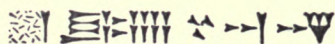
 Araḥ Kişilevu immu 11 [lim] - mu Me - tu - nu sa - nat

Month Kisilu, 11th day, eponym Mitunu prefect of



 I - ṣa - na [sanat] 6 Şin - ahi - iri - ba


Isana, 6th year of Sennacherib

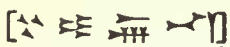


 ṣaru Assuri


king of Assyria.


Cylinder B is dated—


 Arah Airu li - mu Me - tu - nu sa - nat
 Month Iyyar, eponym Mitunu prefect of


 [I - şa - na]
 [Isana]

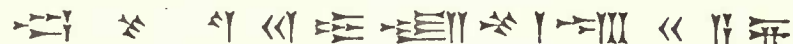
A fragment of Canon VI has the following mutilated reference to Assurnadinsum, who was made king of Babylon in this year:—

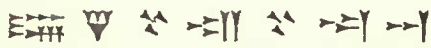

 [Lim - mi] Me - tu - nu sa - nat * * * * *
 [Eponym] Mitunu prefect * * * * *


 Assur - nadin - sum ablu * * * * *
 Assurnadinsum son of * * * * *

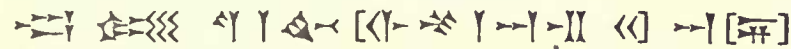
B.C. 699. BELSARANI, PREFECT OF KURBAN.

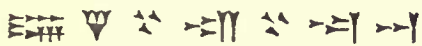
In this eponymy, K, 316, is dated—


 Arah Addaru immu 21 li - mu Bel - şaru - a - ni
 Month Adar, 21st day, eponym Belsarani


 sa - nat Kur - ba - an
 prefect of Kurban.

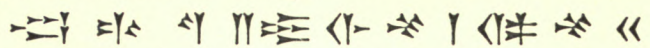
K, 450, is dated—


 Arah Şivanu immu 1 [lim - mu Bel - şaru] - an - [ni]
 Month Sivan, 1st day, [eponym Belsar]an[ni]



 sa - nat Kur - ba - an
 prefect of Kurban.

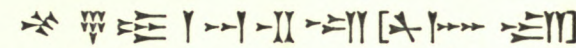
B.C. 698. SALIMUŞAR.

K, 393, is dated in this year—


 Araḥ Airu immu 2 lim - mu Şalim - mu - şari
Month Iyyar, 2nd day, eponym Salimusar

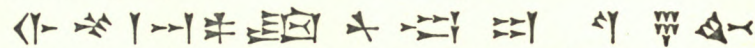
K, 398, is dated—


 Araḥ Kişilivu * * * * li - mu Su - lum - [mu - şari]
*Month Kisilu * * * * eponym Salim[usar],*


 sanat 7 Şin - [aḫi - iriba]
7th year of Senn[acherib].

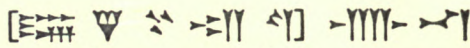
B.C. 697. NEBODURUZUR, PREFECT OF PARNUNNA.

One Tablet, K, 300, is dated in this year—


 Lim - mu Nabu - dur - uzur araḥ Debitu immu 7
Eponym Neboduruzur, month Tebet, 7th day.

The mutilated date of Cylinder C also belongs to this eponymy, it is—


 * * * * 8 [li - mu Nabu - dur] - u - zur
 * * * * 8th day, [eponym Nebodur]uzur



 [sa - nat Par] - nun - na
[prefect of Par]nunna.

B.C. 696. DABU(?)BEL.

There is no inscription belonging to this year, and the name of the eponym is very doubtful.

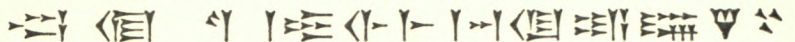
B.C. 695. ASSURBELUZUR.


K, 290, is dated in this year—


 Araḥ Kišilivu immu 3 lim - mu Assur-bel-uḫur
Month Kisilu, 3rd day, eponym Assurbeluzur.


B.C. 694. ILKIYA, PREFECT OF DAMASCUS.

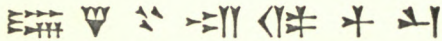
K, 346, is dated in this eponymy—


 Araḥ Tasritu immu 1 lim - mi Ilu - ki - ya sa - nat
Month Tisri, 1st day, eponym Ilkiya prefect of

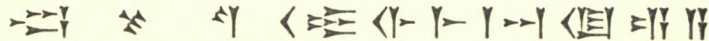

 Dim - mas - qa
Damascus.

K, 389, has the date—

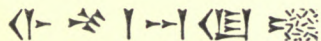

 Araḥ Abu immu 15 lim - mi Ilu - ki - ya
Month Ab, 15th day, eponym Ilkiya


 sa - nat Di - mas - qa
prefect Damascus.

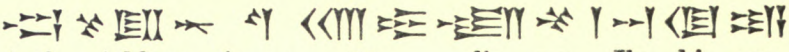
K, 370, is dated—

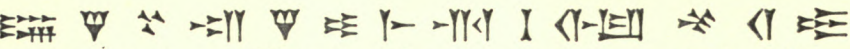

 Araḥ Addaru immu 10 lim - mi Ilu - ki - e - a
Month Adar, 10th day, eponym Ilkiya.

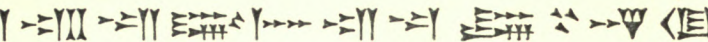
K, 1867, is dated—


 Lim - mu Ilu - ki - ya
Eponym Ilkiya.

And K, 75, gives—

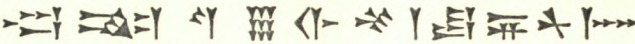

 Araḥ Addaru immu 23 li - mu Ilu - ki - ya
 Month Adar, 23rd day, eponym Ilkiya


 sa - nat Kar - i - mi - ri - su u sanat 11
 prefect of Damascus and the 11th year of

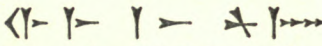

 Sin - aḥi - iri - ba ṣarru Assuri
 Sennacherib king of Assyria.

B.C. 693. NADNIAḤI.

To this eponymy belongs the date on K, 414—

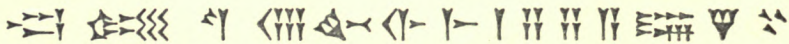

 Araḥ Abu immu 9 lim - mu Nadni - aḥi
 Month Ab, 9th day, eponym Nadniaḥi.

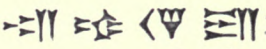
And K, 3501, is dated—


 Lim - mi Nadni - aḥi
 Eponym Nadniaḥi.


B.C. 692. ZAZAI, PREFECT OF ARPAD.

K, 294, is dated in this year--


 Araḥ Šivanu immu 16 lim - mi Za - za - a sa - nat
 Month Sivan, 16th day, eponym Zazai prefect of

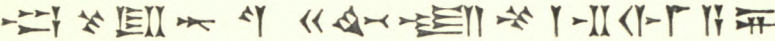

 Ar - pad - da
 Arpad.

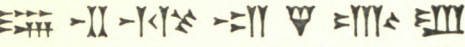
The date of K, 360, is—


 Araḥ Sabaḏu immu 1 lim - mi Za - za - ku
 Month *Sebat*, 1st day, eponym *Zazai*.

B.C. 691. BELEMURANI, PREFECT OF CARCHEMISH.

The Taylor Cylinder is dated in this eponym—


 Araḥ Addaru immu 20 li - mu Bel-emur - a - ni
 Month *Adar*, 20th day, eponym *Belemurani*


 sanat Kar - ga - miš
 prefect of *Carchemish*.

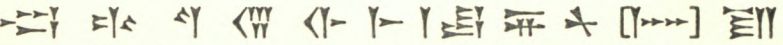
B.C. 690. NEBOKINUZUR.


B.C. 689. GIḪILU.

During these years we have no dated documents.

B.C. 688. NADNIAḪI, PREFECT OF DURSARGON.

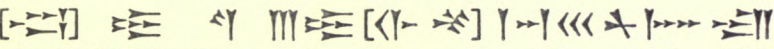
K, 441, is dated in this year—


 Araḥ Airu immu 15 lim - mi Nadni - aḫi sa
 Month *Iyyar*, 15th day, eponym *Nadniaḫi* prefect of

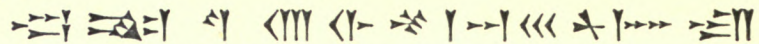

 Dur - ṣar - gina
Dursargon.

B.C. 687. SENNACHERIB, KING OF ASSYRIA.

In the royal eponymy four Tablets are dated, K, 423—

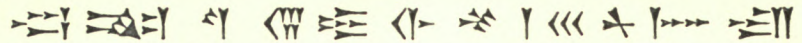

 [Araḥ] Kišilivu immu 3 [lim - mu] Šin - aḫi - iriba
 [Month] *Kisilu*, 3rd day, [eponym] *Sennacherib*.

K, 405—

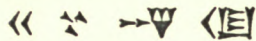


Araḥ Abu immu 13 lim - mu Šin - aḥi - iriba
Month Ab, 13th day, eponym Sennacherib.

K, 419—



Araḥ Abu immu 15 lim - mu Šin - aḥi - iriba
Month Ab, 15th day, eponym Sennacherib



saru Assuri
king of Assyria.

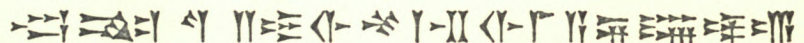
And K, 413—



Araḥ Tasritu immu 20 lim - mi Šin - aḥi - iriba
Month Tisri, 20th day, eponym Sennacherib.

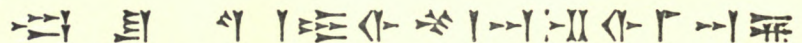
B.C. 686. BELEMURANI, THE TARTAN.

In the eponymy of the second Belemurani we have three Tablets,
and K, 343—

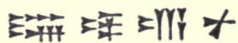


Araḥ Abu immu 2 lim - mu Bel - emur - a - ni Tur - tan
Month Ab, 2nd day, eponym Belemurani the Tartan.

K, 308—

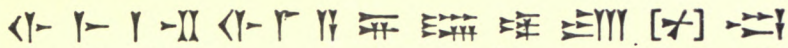


Araḥ Duvuzu immu 1 lim - mu Bel - emur - an - ni
Month Tammuz, 1st day, eponym Belemurani



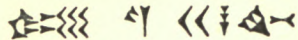
Tur - tan - nu
the Tartan.

And K, 1576—



 Lim-mi Bel - emur - a - ni Tur - ta - [nu] arah

Eponym Belemurani the Tartan, month

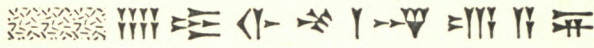


 Sivanu immu 29

Sivan, 29th day.

B.C. 685. ASSURDAINANI.

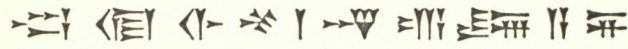
The following Tablets are dated in the year of Assurdainani,
K, 395—



 * * * 8 lim - mu Assur - dan - a - ni

 * * * 8th day, eponym Assurdainani.

And K, 406—

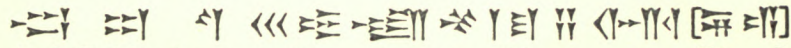


 Arah Tasritu lim - mu Assur - da - in - a - ni

Month Tisri, eponym Assurdainani.

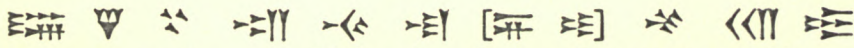
B.C. 684. MANNUZIRILE, PREFECT OF KULLANI.

There are three Tablets dated in this eponymy, K, 2670—



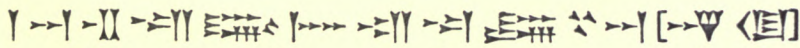
 Arah Debitu immu 30 li - mu Ma - za - ar - [ile - e]

Month Tebet, 20th day, eponym Mannuzirile



 sa - nat Kul - la - [ni - i] sanat 22

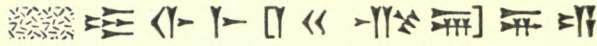
prefect of Kullani, 22nd year of



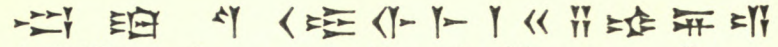
 Sin - ahi - iri - ba saru Assuri

Sennacherib king of Assyria.

K, 1429—

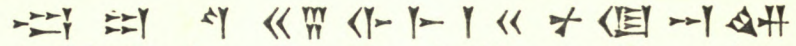

 * * lim - mi [Man - zi - ir] - ile - e
 * * eponym Mannuzir]ile.

And an unnumbered Tablet—

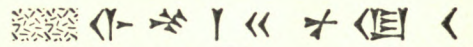

 Araḥ Nišannu immu 10 lim - mi Man - za - ar - ile - e
 Month Nisan, 10th day, eponym Mannuzirile.

B.C. 683. MANNUKIVUL.

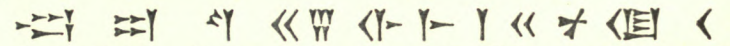
The dated Tablets of this eponymy are, K, 361—


 Araḥ Debitu immu 25 lim - mi Man - nu - ki - vul
 Month Tebet, 25th day, eponym Mannukivul.

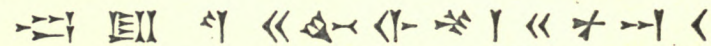
K, 394—


 * * lim - mu [Man - nu - ki - vul
 * * eponym Mannukivul.


K, 380—


 Araḥ Debitu immu 25 lim - mi Man - nu - ki - vul
 Month Tebet, 25th day, eponym Mannukivul.

K, 366—


 Araḥ Ululu immu 20 lim - mu Man - nu - vul
 Month Elul, 20th day, eponym Mannukivul.

And K, 371—


 * * * [li] - mu Man - nu - ki - vul
 * * * eponym Mannukivul.

B.C. 682. NEBOSARUZUR, PREFECT OF MARQAŠI.

The dated Tablets of this year are, K, 339—

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎥𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶
 Araḥ Tasritu immu 5 lim - mu Nabu - ṣar - uzur
 Month Tisri, 5th day, eponym Nebosaruzur.

K, 379—

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Abu immu 7 li - mu Nabu - ṣar - [uzur]
 Month Ab, 7th day, eponym Nebosar[uzur]

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 sa - nat Mar - qa - [ṣi]
 prefect of Marqasi.

K, 445—

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 * * immu 11 [lim - mi Nabu] - ṣar - uzur sa - nat
 * * 11th day, [eponym Nebo]saruzur prefect of

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 Mar - qa - ṣi
 Marqasi.

K, 373—

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Niṣannu immu 21 lim - mu Nabu - ṣar - [uzur]
 Month Nisan, 21st day, eponym Nebosaruzur.

And K, 1858—

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Airu immu 20 lim - mu Nabu - ṣar - uzur
 Month Iyyar 20th day, eponym Nebosaruzur.

B.C. 681. NEBOAHIERES, PREFECT OF ŞAMALLA.

The following are the dated Tablets of this eponymy, all of which belong to the reign of Sennacherib:—

K, 348—

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Kišilivu lim - mi Nabu - aḥi - eres
Month Kisilu, eponym Neboahieres.

K, 333, which is dated—

𐎠𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Ululu immu 27 lim - mu Nabu - aḥi - eres
Month Elul, 27th day, eponym Neboahieres

𐎠𐎶𐎵
 sa - nat Şa - am - al - la
prefect of Samalle.

K, 354, dated in—

[𐎠𐎶𐎵] 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 [𐎠𐎶𐎵] 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 [Araḥ] Airu immu 12 [lim]-mu Nabu - aḥi - eres
 [Month] Iyyar, 12th day, eponym Neboahieres

𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵 [𐎠𐎶𐎵] 𐎠𐎶𐎵
 sa Şa - ma - [al - la]
prefect of Sama[lla].

And K, 288—

𐎠𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Abu immu 21 lim - mi Nabu - aḥi - eres
 Month Ab, 21st day, eponym Neboahieres

𐎠𐎶𐎵
 sa Şa - ma - al - la
prefect of Samalla.

The dated inscriptions of the reign of Sargon prove, that the office of each eponym extended from the first month Nisan (corres-

ponding with our March), to the close of the Assyrian year; and the same inscriptions show that the regnal years of the kings were always counted from the first of Nisan, and not from the actual date of accession. Beside the inscriptions of Sargon, the following passage on a Tablet of the reign of Cyrus shows the same mode of reckoning :—

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠

Ul - tu Araḥ Niṣannu sa sanat 3 Ku - ra - as ṣaru

From the month Nisan, of the 3rd year of Cyrus king

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠

matati a - di araḥ Addaru sa sanat 3 Ku - ra - as

of countries; to the month Adar, of the 3rd year of Cyrus

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠

ṣaru matati

king of countries.

This space of time, from the first to the twelfth month, made one regnal year.

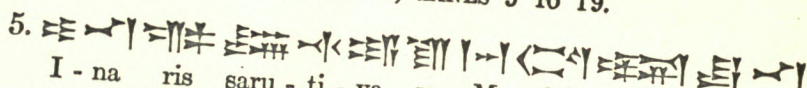
PART II.

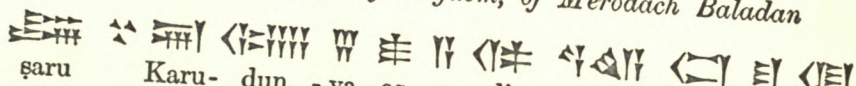
The War with Merodach Baladan.


TEXTS.

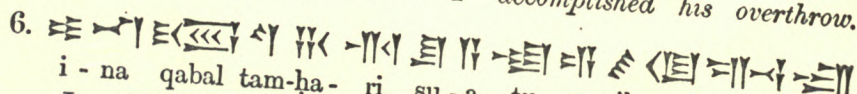
The Bellino Cylinder, lines 5 to 19; Cylinder B, lines 5 to 17; fragments of Cylinders C and D; Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 7 to 15; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 3 to 9; Taylor Cylinder, col. I, lines 19 to 62; Memorial Tablet, lines 6 to 12; and two Epigraphs.

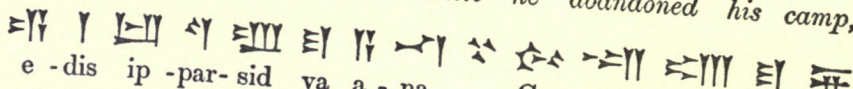
BELLINO CYLINDER, LINES 5 TO 19.

5. 
 I - na ris şaru - ti - ya sa Maruduk - pal - iddina
In the beginning of my kingdom, of Merodach Baladan


 şaru Karu - dun - ya - as a - di umman Elamti
king of Kardunias, with the army of Elam,


 i - na ta - mir - ti Kisu as - ta - kan abikta su
in the vicinity of Kisu I accomplished his overthrow.

6. 
 i - na qabal tam - ha - ri su - a - tu e - zib karaş - şu
In the midst of that battle he abandoned his camp,


 e - dis ip - par - sid va a - na Gu - zu - um - ma - ni
alone he fled, and to Guzummani

in - na - bit ki - rib a - gam - mi u
 he retreated. Into the lakes and

ap - pa - ra - a - te e - ru - uv - va na - pis - tus e - di - ir
 swamps he entered, and his life he saved.

7. ruqubi zu - um - bi susi
 Chariots, carriages, horses,

suppati (?) imiri gam - mal - i u
 mules, asses, camels, and

par - ri sa i - na kit - ru - ub ta - ha - zi
 oxen, which in the midst of the fight


u - vas - si - ru ik - su - da qata - ai 8. a - na
 he had abandoned, my hand captured. Into

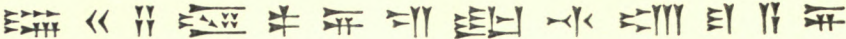
e - kali su sa ki - rib Bab - ili ha - dis
 his palace, which is in Babylon, joyfully


e - ru - uv - va ap - te - e va .bit - ni - zir - ti su
 I entered, and I opened also his treasure house;

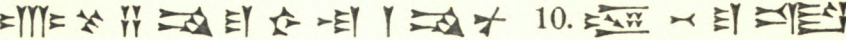
huraz kasap u - nu - tu hurazi kaspi abnu a - gar - tu
 gold, silver, instruments of gold, silver, precious stones,

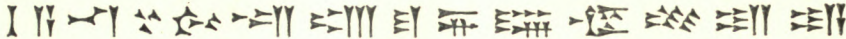
nin - tak - su sa - su sa - ga ni - zir - tu ka - bit - tu
 everything, furniture and goods, a great treasure,

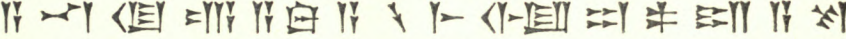
9.  belat - su sal - nisi e - kali su nis - raba - te
his consort, the eunuchs of his palace, the great men,

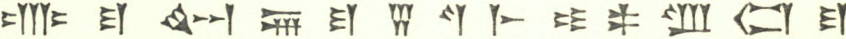
 man - za - az - pa - ni ši - ħir - ti um - ma - a - ni
those who stand in the presence, the whole of the army,

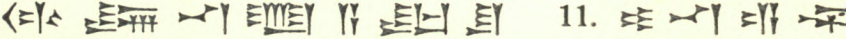
 ma - la ba - su - u mud - dab - bi - lu - tu e - kali
all there were guards of the palace,

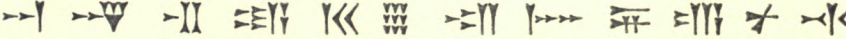
 u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu az - bat va arku
I brought out and as spoil I counted. I went also after


 su a - na Gu - zu - um - ma - ni mun - taĥ - zi - ya
him to Guzummani. My soldiers

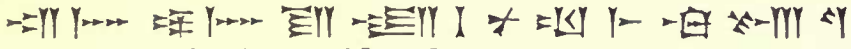
 a - na ki - rib a - gam - mi u ap - pa - ra - a - te
to the midst of the lakes and swamps

 u - ma - hi - ir va 5 im - mi i - pa - ru - niv - va
I sent; and five days they searched, and

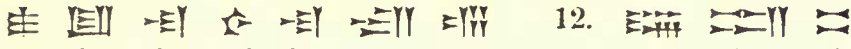
 ul in - na - mir a - sar su i - na e - muq
his place was not seen. By the might of

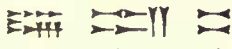
 Assur beli - ya 89 alani dan - nu - ti
Assur my lord, 89 strong cities,

 bit - durani sa Kal - di u 820
fortresses of Chaldea, and 820



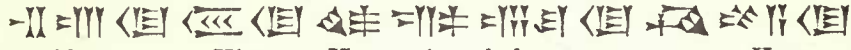
 alani zihrti sa li[-miti]su-nu al - mi ak - su -ud
small cities which were round them, I besieged, I captured,



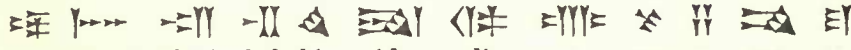
 as - lu - la sal - la şu - un 12.  Ur - bi
I carried off their spoil. The Urbi,



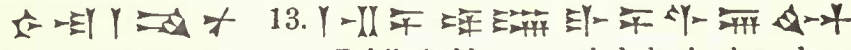
 A - ra - mu u Kal - du sa ki - rib Uruk
Arameans, and Chaldeans, who were in Erech,

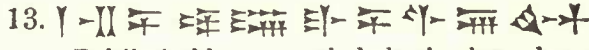



 Nipur Kisu Har - ris - kalama Kute
Nipur, Kisu, Harriskalama, and Cutha,



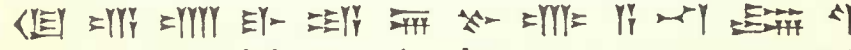
 abli alani bel - hi - id - di u - se - za - av - va
the sons of the cities rebels, I brought out and as



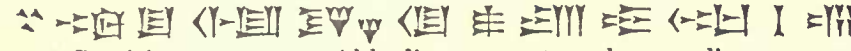
 sal - la - tis am - nu 13.  Bel - ibni ablu rab - kak pi - ir - ha
spoil I counted. Belibni son of the rabkak, of the seed of



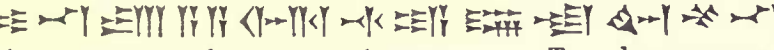
 Su - an - na sa kima me - ra - a - ni za - ah - ri
Babylon, who like a little child



 ki - rib e - kal - ya ir - bu - u a - na şaru - ut
within my palace had grown up; to the kingdom of



 Sumiri u Akkadi as - ta - kan eli su - un
Sumir and Akkad I appointed over them.

14. 

 i - na ta - ai - ar - ti - ya Tu - hu - mu - na
On my return, the Tuhumua,

Ri - hi - hu	Ya - daq - qu	U - bu - du
<i>Rihihu,</i>	<i>Yadaqu,</i>	<i>Ubudu,</i>

Kip - re - e	Ma - li - hu	Gu - ru - mu
<i>Kipre,</i>	<i>Malihu,</i>	<i>Gurumu,</i>

		15.
U - bu - lu	Da - mu - nu	Gam - bu - lu
<i>Ubulu,</i>	<i>Damunu,</i>	<i>Gambulu,</i>

Hi - in - da - ru	Ru - hu - u - a	Pu - qu - du
<i>Hindaru,</i>	<i>Ruhua,</i>	<i>Puqudu,</i>

Ha - am - ra - a - nu	Ha - ga - ra - nu	Na - ba - tu
<i>Hamranu,</i>	<i>Hagarenes,</i>	<i>Nabatheans,</i>

Li - hi - ta - a - u	A - ra - mu la kan - su
<i>Lhitau,</i>	<i>and Arameans, not submissive,</i>

		16.	
mit - ha - ris	ak - su - ud	208,000	nisi
<i>forcibly</i>	<i>I captured.</i>	208,000	<i>people,</i>

zik - ru	u sinnis	7,200	susi	u
<i>men</i>	<i>and women,</i>	7,200	<i>horses</i>	<i>and</i>

suppati(?)	11,073	imiri	5,230
<i>mules,</i>	11,073	<i>asses,</i>	5,230

gam - mal - i	80,100	alpi	800,500
<i>camels,</i>	80,100	<i>oxen,</i>	800,500

zēni sal-la-tu ka-bit-tu as-lu-la a-na
sheep, a great spoil I carried off to

17. ki-rib Assuri i-na mi-ti-iq gir-ri-ya
the midst of Assyria. In the course of my expedition,

sa Nabu-bel-zikri ki-pi Ha-ra-ra-ti
of Nabubilzikri the governor of H̄ararati,

huraz kasap mu-ṣik-kan-ni rabati imiri
gold, silver, great palms, asses,

gam-mal-i alpi u zēni
camels, oxen, and sheep,

18. ta-mar-ta su ka-bit-tu am-ḥar ba-ḥu-la-ti
his great present, I received. The people of

Hi-rim-mi nakiru aq-zu sa ul-tu ul-la
Hirimmi obstinate rebels, who from of old

a-na ni-ri-ya la kit-nu-su i-na kakki
to my yoke were not submissive; with the sword

19. u-sam-kit va na-pis-tu ul e-zib na-gu-u
I destroyed, and [one] alive I did not leave. That

su-a-tu a-na es-su-ti az-bat 1 alpu 10 zēni
district a second time I took; one ox, ten sheep,

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁 10. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Kal - di a - di gi - bis um -ma-na -a -ti
of the Chaldeans, with the might of the army of

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁 (v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Elamti (v. E - la -me- e) ri - zi su u - ra -šib
the Elamites his helpers, I destroyed

11. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 i - na kakki Assur- na -din-sum ablu- u -a
with the sword. Assurnadinsum my eldest

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁) 12. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ris - tu - u (tar - bit bir - ki - ya) i - na
son (the child of my knees), on the

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 kušši šaru - ti su u -se-sib va Akkad rapas- tū
throne of his kingdom I seated, and wide Akkad


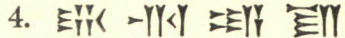
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁 13. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 u -sat- gil pa -nu- us -su aš - šuḥ naqab
I entrusted unto him. I removed the choice of

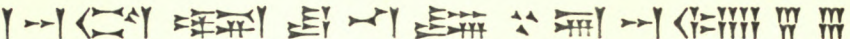
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁 14. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Aḥ - la -me-e Šu - ti - i ba - ḥu - la - ti
the Ahlame and Suti. The people of

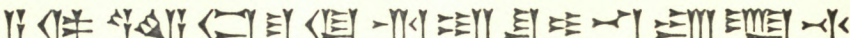
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁 15. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Ḥi-rim-mi i - na kakki u - sam - kit - va la
Hirimmī with the sword I destroyed, and did not

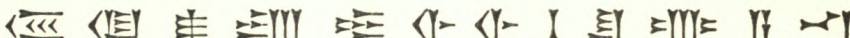
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁 I 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎢𐏁
 iz - zi - ba pi - ri - ha su - un
leave a fraction of them.


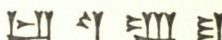
BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4, LINES 3 TO 9.


3.  4. 
 I - na maḥ - ri - i gir - ri - ya sa
In my first expedition, of

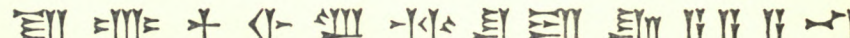

 Maruduk - pal - iddina šaru Karu - dun - ya - as
Merodach Baladan king of Kardunias,

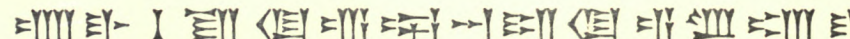

 a - di umman Elamti ri - zi su i - na ta - mir - ti
with the army of Elam his helpers, in the vicinity of

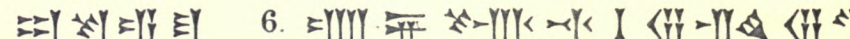
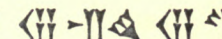

 Kisu as - ta - kan abikta su su - u a - na
Kisu I accomplished his overthrow. He to

 5. 
 su - zu - ub na - pis - ti su e - dis ip - par - sid va
save his life, alone fled; and


 ruqubi zu - um - bi susi suppati(?)
the chariots, carriages, horses, and mules,


 sa u - vas - si - ru ik - su - da qata - ai a - na
which he had abandoned; my hand captured. Into


 e - kali su sa ki - rib Bab - ili e - ru - uv - va
his palace, which is in Babylon, I entered, and

 6. 
 ap - te - e va bit - ni - zir - ti su ḥuraz kasap
I opened also his treasure house; gold, silver,

𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧 𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫 𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯 𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳 𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷 𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻 𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃 𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇 𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋 𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏
 abnu a - gar - tu sa - su sa - ga e - kali su as - lu - la
precious stones, the furniture and goods of his palace, I carried off.

𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓 𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗 𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛 𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟 𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣 𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧 𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫 𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯 𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳 𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷 𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻
 alani su dan - nu - ti bit - dur - i sa Kal - di
His strong cities, fortresses of Chaldea,

𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿 𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃 𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇 𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋 𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏 𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓 𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗 𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛 𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟 𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣 𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧
 a - di alani zihruti sa li - mi - ti su - nu
and the small cities which were round them,

7. 𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫 𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯 𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳 𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷 𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻 𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿 𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃 𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇 𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋 𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏
 aksud va as - lu - la sal - la - şu - un i - na
I captured, and carried off their spoil. On

𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓 𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗 𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛 𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟 𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣 𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧 𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫 𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯 𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳 𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷 𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻
 ta - ai - ar - ti - ya A - ra - mi sa sid - di
my return, the Arameans who are beside

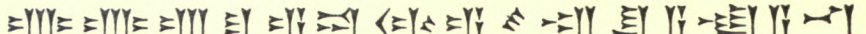
𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿 𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃 𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇 𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋 𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏 𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓 𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗 𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛 𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟 𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣 𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧 𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫
 I - dik - kar Purat ak - su - ud
the Tigris and Euphrates, I conquered,

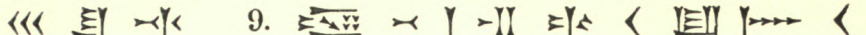
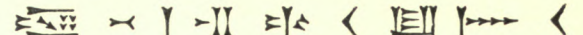
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 va as - lu - la sal - la - şu - un i - na me - ti - iq
and I carried off their spoil. In the course of

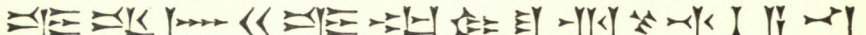
𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟 𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣 8. 𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧 𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫 𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯 𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳 𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷 𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻 𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿 𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃
 gir - ri - ya sa ki - pi Ha - ra - ra - ti
my expedition, of the governor of Hararati,

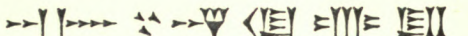
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 mau - da - ta su ka - bit - tu am - har ba - hu - la - ti
his great tribute I received. The people of

𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳 𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷 𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻 𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿 𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃 𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇 𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋 𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏 𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓 𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗 𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛
 Hi - rim - mi nakiri aq - zi i - na kakki
Hirimmu, obstinate rebels, with the sword

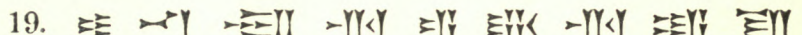

 u - sam - kit va e - du ul e - zib alu su - a - tu a - na
I destroyed, and one I did not leave. That city a

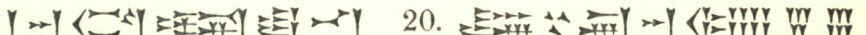
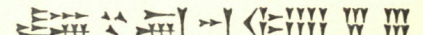
 9. 
 es - su - ti az - bat edin alpu 10 zēni 10
second time I took; one ox, ten sheep, ten

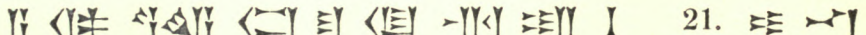


 imiri karani 20 imiri ka - lum - ma - ri - se - ti - su a - na
omers of wine and twenty omers of kalummarisetisu to

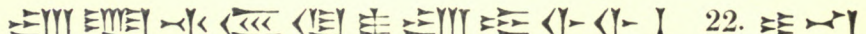
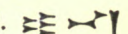

 ili Assuri u - kin
the Gods of Assyria I appointed.

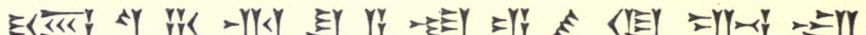
TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. I, LINES 19 TO 62.

19. 
 I - na mah - re - e gir - ri - ya sa
In my first expedition, of

 20. 
 Maruduk - pal - iddina šaru Karu - dun - ya - as
Merodach Baladan king of Kardunias,

 21. 
 a - di umman Elamti ri - zi su i - na
with the army of Elam his helpers, in the

 22. 
 ta - mir - ti Kisu as - ta - kan abikta su i - na
vicinity of Kisu, I accomplished his overthrow. In the


 qabal tam - ha - ri su - a - tu e - zib karaş - şu
midst of that battle he abandoned his camp,

23. e - dis ip - par - sid va na - pis - tus e - di - ir
alone he fled, and his life he saved.

24. ruqubi susi zu - um - bi
Chariots, horses, carriages,

suppati(?) 25. sa i - na kit - ru - ub
and mules, which in the midst of

ta - ha - zi u - vas - se - ru ik - su - da qata - ai
the fight he had abandoned, my hand captured.

26. a - na e - kali su sa ki - rib Bab - ili ha - dis
Into his palace, which is in Babylon, joyfully

e - ru - uv - va 27. ap - te - e va bit - ni - zir - ti su
I entered, and I opened also his treasure house;

huraz kasap 28. u - nu - tu hurazi kasapi
gold, silver, instruments of gold, silver,

abnu a - gar - tu nin - tak - su 29. sa - su sa - ga la
precious stones, everything, furniture, and goods without

ni - bi ka - bit - tu belat sal - lib - e - kal - i su
number, abundant, his consort, the eunuchs of his palace,

30. nis raba - te - i man - za - az - pa - ni nis - lab - i
the great men, those who stand in the presence, male musicians,

sal - lab - i 31. ši - hir - ti um - ma - a - ni ma - la
female musicians, *the whole of the army, all there*

ba - su - u 32. mud - dab - bi - lu - tu e - kal - us
were, *guards of his palace,*

u - se - za - av - va 33. sal - la - ti - is an - nu i - na
I brought out, and *as spoil I counted. By the*

e - muq Assur beli - ya 34. 75 alani su dan - nu - ti
might of Assur my lord, *75 of his strong cities,*

bit - dur - ani sa Kal - di u 420
fortresses of Chaldea, and 420

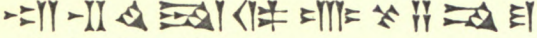

alani zihruti sa li - mi - ti su - nu al - mi
small cities which were round them, I besieged,



ak - su - ud as - lu - la sal - la - şu - un 37. Ur - bi
I captured, I carried off their spoil. The Urbi,

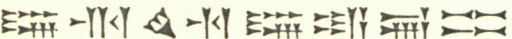
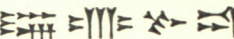
A - ra - mu Kal - du sa ki - rib Uruk
Arameans, and Chaldeans, who were within Erech,

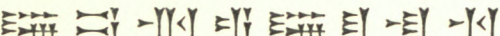
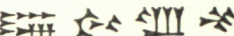
38. Nipur Kisu Har - ris - kalam - ma
 Nipur, Kisu, Harriskalama,



Kute Sipar a - di abli
Cutha, and Sippara, with the sons of

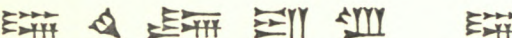

 40. 
 ali bel-ḥi-id-di u-se-za-av-va sal-la-tis am-nu
the cities rebels, I brought out and as spoil I counted.


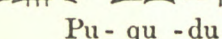
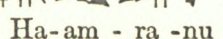
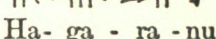
 41. 
 i-na ta-ai-ar-ti-ya Tu-hu-mu-na
On my return the Tuhumuna,


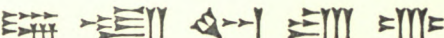
 42. 
 Ri-ḥi-ḥu Ya-da-q-qu U-bu-du
Rihihu, Yadaqqu, Ubudu,

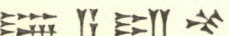
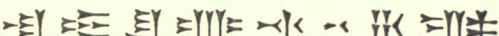
 43. 
 Kip-re-e Ma-la-ḥu Gu-ru-mu
Kipre, Malahu, Gurumu,

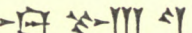
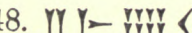
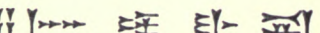
 44. 
 U-bu-lū Da-mu-nu Gam-bu-lū
Ubulu, Damunu, Gambulu,

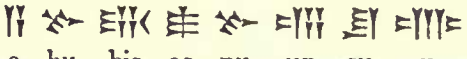
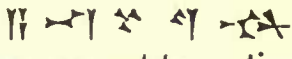
 
 Ḥi-in-da-ru Ru-hu-u-a
Ḥindaru, Ruhua,

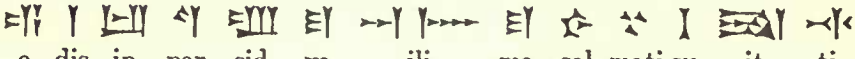
 45.   
 Pu-qu-du Ḥa-am-ra-nu Ḥa-ga-ra-nu
Pekod, Ḥamranu, Ḥagarenes,

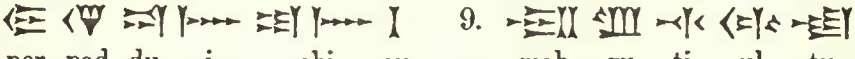
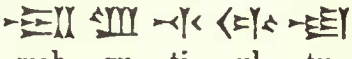
 46. 
 Na-ba-tu Li-hi-ta-u
Nabatheans, Lihitau, and

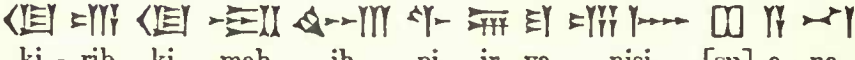
 47. 
 A-ra-mu la kan-su-u-ti mit-ḥa-ris
Arameans, not submissive, forcibly

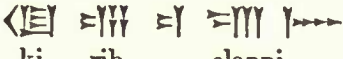
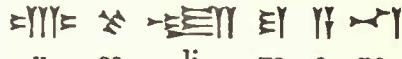
 48.  
 ak-su-ud 208,000 nisi zihru rabu zikri
I captured. 208,000 people, small and great, me!

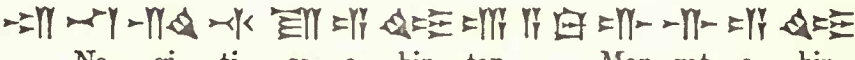
 8. 
 a - bu - bis as - pu - un su - u a - na mat tam - ti
like a whirlwind I swept. He to the sea coast

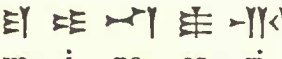
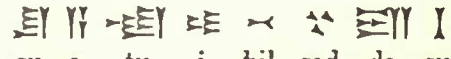

 e - dis ip - par - sid va ili ma - sal mati su it - ti
alone fled, and the Gods ruling in his country, with the

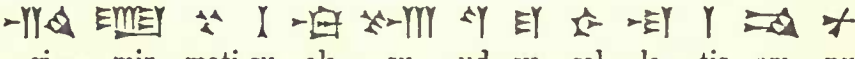
 9. 
 ner - pad - du - i abi su mah - ru - ti ul - tu
attendants of his fathers, former, from the

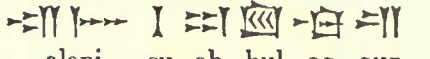
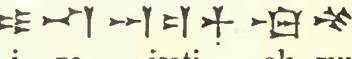

 ki - rib ki - mah ih - pi - ir va nisi [su] a - na
midst of the high places he brought out, and his people

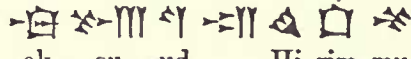
 10. 
 ki - rib elappi u - se - li va a - na
into ships he caused to enter, and to


 Na - gi - ti sa e - bir - tan Mar - rat e - bir
Nagitu which is across the sea, he crossed,



 11. 
 va i - na as - ri su - a - tu i - bil sad - da su
and in that place he took up his abode.


 gi - mir mati su ak - su - ud va sal - la - tis am - nu
The whole of his country I captured, and as spoil I counted;





 12. 
 alani su ab - bul aq - qur i - na isati ak - mu
his cities I pulled down, destroyed, in the fire I burned.


 ak - su - ud Hi - rim - mu
I captured Hirimmu.

EPIGRAPH OVER THE SIEGE OF A CITY.

1.  2. 
 Duban al - mi aksud as - lu - la sal - la - šu
Duban I besieged, I captured, I carried off its spoil.

EPIGRAPH OVER THE FIGURE OF A KING.

1. 
 Šin - ahi - iribi šaru kissati šaru Assuri
Sennacherib king of nations, king of Assyria.
2.  3. 
 sal - la - at a - gam - mi sa Ša - ah - ri - ti
The spoil of the lake region of Šahruti
4. 
 ma - ha - ar su e - ti - iq
before him came.

The war against Merodach Baladan king of Babylonia, took place early in the reign of Sennacherib, who ascended the throne of Assyria in the summer of B.C. 705, on the death of his father Sargon, king of Assyria and Babylonia.

The Cuneiform Inscriptions tell us nothing respecting the succession in Babylonia, but an extract from Polyhistor states, that a brother of Sennacherib reigned there, and on his death a man named Hagisa ruled for one month. He was killed by Merodach Baladan, who then took the throne and reigned six months. These events probably occupied the remainder of the year B.C. 705 and part of B.C. 704. A Dispatch Tablet, which perhaps belongs to this period, states that the "son of Yakin," or Merodach Baladan, marched out of the city of Babylon in the month Nisan, and as he was attacked by Sennacherib only a few miles from the city, the battle probably took place in the spring of B.C. 704. The scene of the contest was the neighbourhood of Kisu (now Hymer), about ten miles from Babylon; and here Sennacherib, at the head of the Assyrian army, defeated Merodach

Baladan and his allies the Elamites. The Babylonian monarch fled from the battle, and Sennacherib at once entered the capital Babylon and plundered the palace. From Babylon the Assyrians marched through the country, conquering in succession all the principal places; here the Bellino and Taylor Cylinders show a remarkable difference, the first counts 89 great cities and 820 smaller ones, while the latter only gives 79 great cities and 420 smaller ones. From the fragmentary passage in Canon VI (see page 11), where two of these cities, Larak and Sarapanu, are mentioned, this conquest appears to have taken place in B.C. 704; and at the close of the campaign, after a fruitless search for the hiding place of Merodach Baladan, Sennacherib, probably about B.C. 703, made Bel-ibni king of Babylon, and this fact is stated in both the Cylinders (Bellino Cylinder and Cylinder B) made before the close of B.C. 700; but Sennacherib having been obliged to march a second time to the country in B.C. 700, then raised his eldest son to the government of Babylon, and in all subsequent accounts he is silent as to the rule of Bel-ibni, and only mentions his own son being raised to the throne. Bull Inscriptions 2 and 3, and the Memorial Tablet, give the events of the two Babylonian campaigns together.

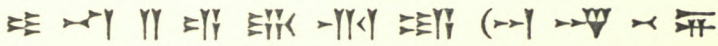
PART III.


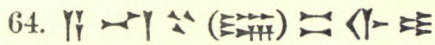
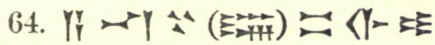
TEXTS.

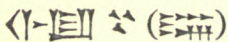
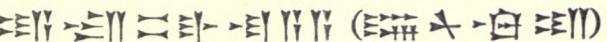
Bellino Cylinder, lines 20 to 33; Cylinder B, lines 18 to 31; Fragments of Cylinders C and D; Bull Inscriptions 2 and 3, lines 15 and 16; Bull Inscription 4, lines 9 to 17; Taylor Cylinder, col. 1, line 63 to col. 2, line 33; Memorial Tablet, lines 12 and 13; and one Epigraph.

NOTE.—The texts on the Bellino Cylinder, Cylinders B, C, and D, Bull Inscription No. 4, and the Taylor Cylinder, are so closely alike, that they are here given as one; the Taylor Cylinder being taken as the standard text: words present in some copies, but omitted in others, are given in parentheses.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. I, LINE 63 TO COL. II, LINE 33, WITH VARIANTS AND ADDITIONS FROM THE OTHER TEXTS.

63.  I - na sane gir - ri - .ya (Assur be - eli
In my second expedition, (Assur my lord

 u - tag - gil an - ni va)  64.  a - na Kas - si - i
protected me, and) to Kassi

  and Ya - su - bi - gal - la - ai (nakiri aq - zi)
and Yasubigalla (obstinate rebels),

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 73. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 (v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧)
 imiri alpi u ze - e - ni (v. zēni)
 asses, oxen, and sheep,

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 74. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 ul - tu kir - bi su - un u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis
 from the midst of them I brought out, and as spoil

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 75. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 am - nu (u) alani su - nu zihruti sa
 I counted, (and) their small cities which were

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 (v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 ni - ba la - i - su - i (v. u) ab - bul aq - qur (u - se - sib
 without number I pulled down, destroyed, and (reduced

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 76. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 gar - mis) bit - zēri zir - ta - ri (mu - sa - bi su - nu
 to heaps). The tents, the pavilions (their dwellings,

v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 v. tu - gul - ti su - nu) i - na isati ak - mu (va
 v. their weapons?) in the fire I burned (and

77. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 di - dal - lis - u - se - lū) u - tir va
 to ruins I brought). I restored also

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 78. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 Bit - ki - lam - za - aḥ su - a - tu a - na
 Bitkilamzah, that for

(𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 bir - tu - ti aḥ - bat (eli sa yum
 a fortress I took, (more than in

(v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 79. (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧)
 (v. immi) pa - ni (duri su) u - dan - nin) (va)
 former days (its walls) I strengthened) (and)

(𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 80. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 (a - muḥ - huḥ) nisi matati ki - sit - ti qati - ya
(I fortified). People of countries conquered by my hand

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 (v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 81. (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 i - na (v. ina) lib (v. lab) - bi u - se - sib (nisi
 in the midst I placed. *(The people*

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 Kas - si - i u Ya - ṣu - bi - gal - la - ai
 of Kassi and Yasubigalla,

82. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 (v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 sa la pa - an kakki ya ip - par - sid (v. si) - du
 who from the face of my soldiers fled,

COLUMN II.


1. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 ul - tu ki - rib sadi - i u - se - ri - dav - va
 from the midst of the mountain I brought down, and

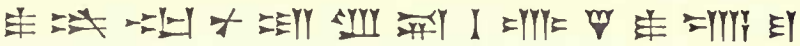
2. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 i - na Ḥar - dis - pi Bit - ku - bat - ti
 into Hardispi and Bitkubatti

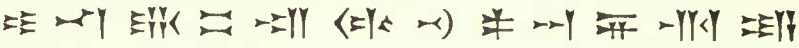
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 3. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 u - sar - mi) i - na qati (su - par - saki - ya)
 I drove,) to the hand of (my general)


𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 (v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁)
 sanat Ar - rab - ḥa (v. Arba - ḥa)
 the prefect of Arrapha



4. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎧𐎢𐏁
 am - nu su - nu - ti (na - ru - a u - se - pis va
 I appointed them. *(A tablet I caused to make, and*

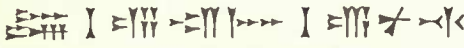
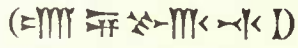
5. 
 li - i - tu ki - sit - ti qati sa eli su - un
the glory acquired by my hand, which over them

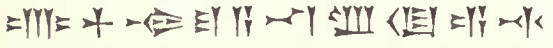
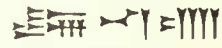
6. 
 as - tak - ka - nu zi - ru - us - su u - sa - as - dir va
I had gained, upon it I caused to write and

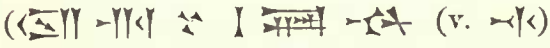

7. 
 i - na kir - bi ali ul - ziz) pa - an ni - ri - ya
in the midst of the city I set up). The front of my feet

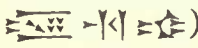

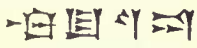
8. 
 u - tir va a - na El - li - pi az - za - bat
I turned, and to Ellipi I took

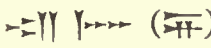

 9. 
 har - ra - nu el - la - mu - u - a Iz - pa - ba - a - ra
the road. Before me Izpabara

 10. 
 sar su - un alani su dan - nu - ti (bit - ni - zir - ti su)
their king his strong cities (his treasure house)

 11. 
 u - vas - sir va a - na ru - ke - e - ti in - na - bit
he abandoned, and to a distance he fled.

 (v. ti) 
 (gim - ri mati su rapasti (v. ti). ki - ma im - bare
(The whole of his wide country like a hailstorm

 12.  
 as - lu - up) Mar - u - bis - ti Ak - ku - ud - du
I swept). Marubisti and Akkuddu

 13. 
 alani bit - saru - ti su a - di (34)
cities the house of his kingdom, with (34)

(𐤁𐤀𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 (𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 (alani dan-nu-ti u) alani (zihruti) sa
 (strong cities and) (small) cities which were

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 (𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍)
 li - mi - ti su-nu (sa ni - ba la i - su - u),
 round them, (which were without number)

14. (𐤁𐤀𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 (v. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 (al - mi ak - su - ud) ab - bu - ul (v. bul) aq - qur
 (I besieged, I captured,) I pulled down, I destroyed,

15. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 (𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 i - na isati ak - mu (va kiri su-nu ak - miš
 in the fire I burned (and their plantations I trampled on,

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 eli a - gar - i su-un gir - zu - ti sa ḥar - ra - tu
 over their fields flames of fire

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 ad - bu - uk El - li - pi a - na pat gim - ri sa
 I spread. Ellipi through its whole extent

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 (𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 ar - bu - ta u - sa - lik) (nisi zihru rabu zikru u
 a desert I caused to be.) (People small and great, male and

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 16. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 sinnis susi suppati(?) imiri
 female, horses, mules, asses,

(𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 17. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 (gam-mal - i) alpi u ze - e - ni
 (camels,) oxen, and sheep

(v. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) (𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍
 (v. zēni) (a - na) la me - nā as - lu - lav - va
 without number, I carried off and

18. 𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (v. 𐎠𐎫𐎠) 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (v. 𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠)
 a- di la ba - si - i (v. e) u - sa - lik su (v. su - nu - ti)
and until none were left I caused it (v. them) to be,

(𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠) 19. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 (va u - za - ħir mat - šu) Zi - zi - ir - tu
(and I reduced his country). Zizirtu and

𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (v. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠) 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠) 20. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 Ku - um - ma - aḥ - lū (v. lu) alani dan - nu - ti
Kummahlu strong cities,

𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (v. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠) 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 a - di alani zihrutu sa li - mi (v. me) - ti su - nu
with the small cities which were round them,

21. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (v. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠) 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 Bit - ba - ar (v. bar) - ru - u na - gu - u
Bitbarru the district,


𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 22. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 a - na gi - mir - ti su ul - tu ki - rib mati su ab - tuq
the whole of it from the midst of his country I detached,

𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 23. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 va eli me - šir Assuri u - rad - di
and to the boundaries of Assyria I added.

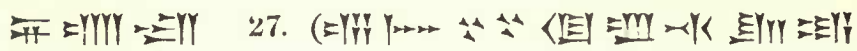
𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 24. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠)
 El - in - za - as a - na (ali šaruti u)
Elinzas for a (royal city and)

𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 25. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 dan - na - at na - ge - e su a - tu az - bat va
fortress, that district I took, and


𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 (𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠) 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 26. 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎫𐎠
 sum su (maḥ - ra - a) u - nak - kir va Karu -
its (former) name I abolished, and Kar-

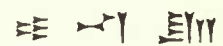


 Şin - ahi - iriba (v. iri - ba) at - ta - bi
Sennacherib I called

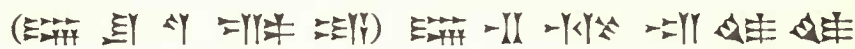


 ni - bit - şu (nisi matati ki - sit - ti qati - ya
its name; (people of countries conquered by my hand

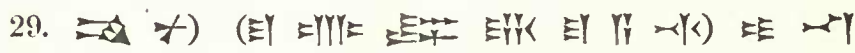


 i - na lib - bi u - se - sib 28. 


in the midst I placed, in the hand of

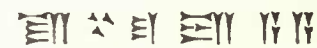


 (su - par - saki - ya) sanat Har - har
(my general) the prefect of Harhar


29. 

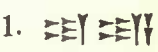
 am - nu) (va u - rap - pis ma - a - ti) i - na
I appointed) (and I enlarged my country). On



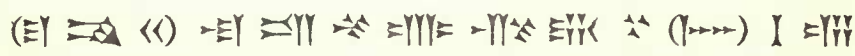
 ta - ai - ar - ti - ya 30. 

my return, of the Medes

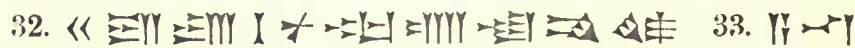



 ru - qu - ti sa (i - na) şarani 31. 

remote, whom (among) the kings my fathers

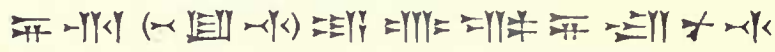


 (ma - am - man) la is - mu - u zi - kir mati su - un
(anyone) had not heard the fame of their country,

32. 

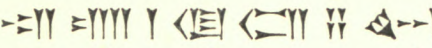

 man - da - ta su - nu ka - bit - tu am - har 33. 

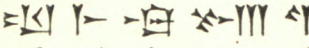
their great tribute I received; to the

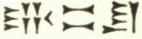


 ni - ri (be - lu - ti) - ya u - sak - ni - şu - nu - ti
yoke of my dominion I subjected them.


VARIANT PASSAGE IN BELLINO CYLINDER FOR
LINES 70 AND 71.



 Bit - ki - lam - za - ah alu dan - nu - ti su - nu
Bitkilamzah their strong city,

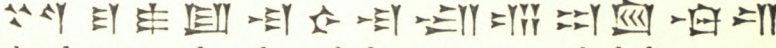

 al - mi ak - su - ud
I besieged, I captured.

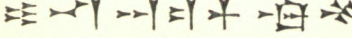
As this Cylinder only mentions one city here, it has ,
"kir-bi su," instead of "kirbi sun," in line 73.

VARIANT IN BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4, FOR COLUMN I,
LINES 72 TO "AMNU" IN LINE 74.

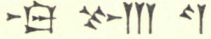
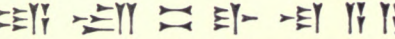

 as - lu - la sal - la - su
I carried off its spoil.

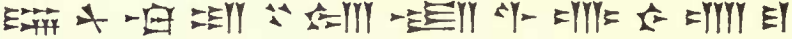
VARIANT IN BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4, FOR COLUMN II,
LINES 14 TO 18.


 aksud va as - lu - la sal - la - su - un ab - bul aq - qr
I captured and I carried off their spoil, I pulled down, destroyed,


 i - na isati ak - mu
in the fire I burned.


BULL INSCRIPTION, NOS. 2 AND 3, LINES 15 AND 16.

15.  
 ak - su - ud Ya - su - bi - gal - la - ai
I conquered the Yasubigalli.

16. 

 nakiri aq - zi El - li - pi u - sal - bit va

obstinate rebels, Ellipi I subdued, and


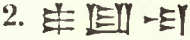


 u - ab - bit da - gam - mi sa

I destroyed its districts.


Memorial Tablet, obverse lines 12 and 13, contains the same text, omitting the words "nakiri aqzi."

EPIGRAPH OVER A CASTLE ON FIRE.

1.  2. 

 Bit ku - bat - ti al - mi aksud as - lu - la

Bitkubatti I besieged, I captured, I carried off



 sal - la - şu ina isati ak - mu

its spoil, in the fire I burned.

The second campaign of Sennacherib is recorded on the Bellino Cylinder, which was inscribed about September, B.C. 702; now as Sennacherib was in Babylonia in B.C. 704, this war must have taken place either in B.C. 703 or 702, and most probably in the latter year.

The territory against which Sennacherib marched was a difficult and mountainous country between the northern border of Elam and the south-eastern border of Assyria; this region was uninviting, and inhabited by warlike tribes who had never been conquered by the Assyrians. Sennacherib after taking and destroying some of their forts, wasted the neighbouring country of Ellipi with fire and sword. In the course of this expedition some of the more distant tribes of the Medes are stated to have sent presents to Sennacherib.

PART IV.

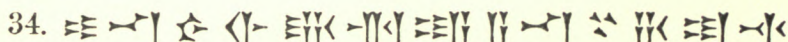
The War with Hezekiah.

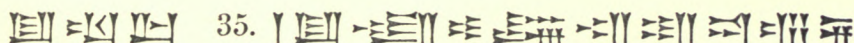
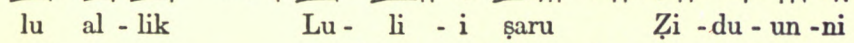
TEXTS.

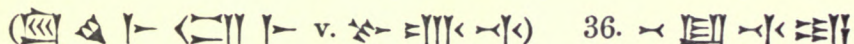
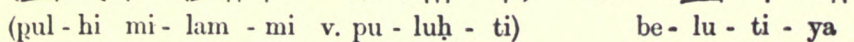
The texts of the war with Hezekiah are Cylinder B, lines 31 to 58 ; Fragments of Cylinders C and D ; Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 17 to 22 ; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 18 to 32 ; Taylor Cylinder, col. ii, line 34, to col. iii, line 41 ; Memorial Tablet, lines 13 to 15 ; and Epigraphs.

NOTE.—Cylinder B has for this campaign the same text as the Taylor Cylinder, and the fragments of Cylinders C and D likewise agree. Bull Inscription, No. 4, mostly corresponds with the Taylor Cylinder, so they are here taken as one text, words present in some copies but omitted in others being placed in parentheses.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. II, LINE 34, TO COL. III, LINE 41
(WITH VARIANTS FROM BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4).

34. 
I - na sal - si gir - ri - ya' a - na Ḥa - at - ti
In my third expedition to Syria

 35. 
lu al - lik Lu - li - i šaru Zi - du - un - ni
I went. Elulias king of Zidon,

 36. 
(pul - hi mi - lam - mi v. pu - luḥ - ti) be - lu - ti - ya
(fear of the might v. fear) of my dominion

iz-ħu-pu (v. ħup) su-va (a-na ru-uk - ki v. ul - tu
overwhelmed him, and (to a distance, v. from

ki - rib Zur - ri a - na Ya - at - na - na sa)
the midst of Tyre to Yutnan [Cyprus] which is)

37. qabal tam - ti in - na - bit va mata su e - mid
in the midst of the sea, he fled, and his country I took.

38. (Zi - du - un - nu rabu - u Zi - du - un - nu zahru
(Great Zidon, Lesser Zidon,

39. Bit - se - et - te Za - ri - ip - tu Ma - ħal - li - ba
Bitsette, Zarephath, Mahalliba,

40. U - su - u Ak - zi - bi Ak - ku - u
Hosah, Achzib, and Accho,

41. alani su dan - nu - ti bit - durani
his strong cities, fortresses,

42. a - sar - ri - i - ti va mas - ki - ti bit - dug - la - ti su
walled and enclosed, his castles ;

43. su - ru - bat kakki Assur beli - ya iħ - ħu - pu su - nu - ti
the might of the soldiers of Assur my lord overwhelmed them,

44. va ik - nu - su se - pu - u - a) Tu - ba - ha - lu
and they submitted to my feet). Tubahal

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 45. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 i - na kuşşi şaru - ti eli su-un u -se-sib va
in the throne of the kingdom over them I seated, and

(𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 46. (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 (bilat) man- da - at - tu be-lu - ti - ya (mat- ti - u
 (taxes and) tribute to my dominion (continual

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠) 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 47. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 la ba - ađ - lu) u - kin zi - ru - us -su sa
 unceasing) I fixed upon him. Of

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Me- en - ħi - im - mu U - şı - mu - ru - na - ai
 Menahem of Samaria,

48. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Tu - ba - ha - lu Zi - du - un - na - ai
 Tubahal of Zidon,

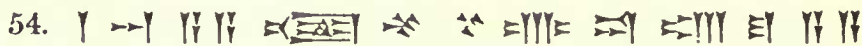
49. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Ab - di - li - hi - ti A - ru - da - ai
 Abdilihiti of Arvad,

50. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 U - ru - mil - ki Gu - ub - la - ai
 Urumelek of Gebal,


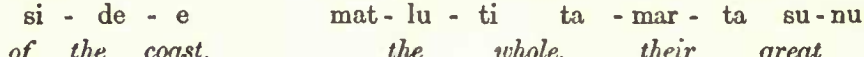
51. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Me - ti - in - ti Aş - du - da - ai
 Metinti of Ashdod,


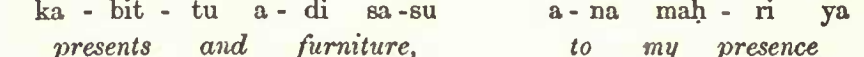
52. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Bu - du - il Bit - am - ma - na - ai
 Buduil of Beth Ammon,

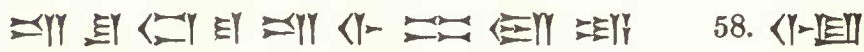
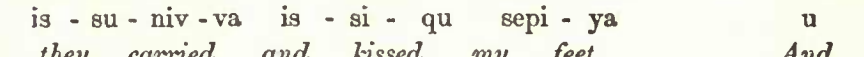
53. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎠
 Kam - mu - şu - na - at - bi Ma - ha - ba - ai
 Kemoshnatbi of Moab,

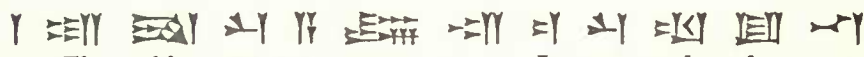
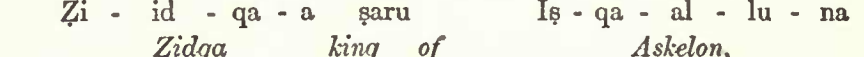
54.  Ai - ram - mu U - du - um - ma - ai
Airammu of Edom,

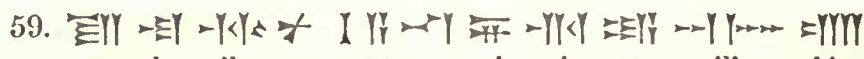
55.  şarani Hatti ka - li su - un
kings of Syria, all of them

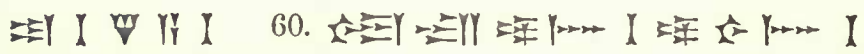
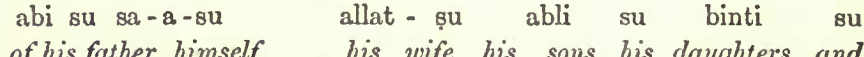
 56.  si - de - e mat - lu - ti ta - mar - ta su - nu
of the coast, the whole, their great


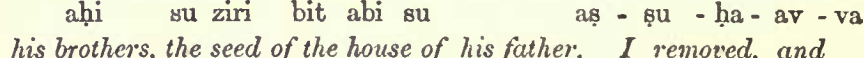
 57.  ka - bit - tu a - di sa - su a - na maḥ - ri ya
presents and furniture, to my presence

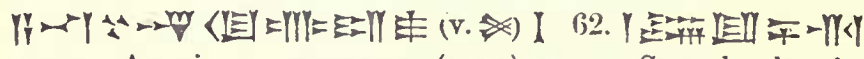
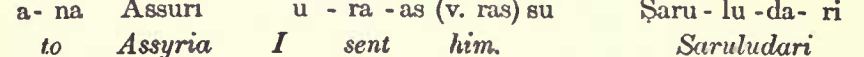
 58.  is - su - niv - va is - si - qu sepi - ya u
they carried, and kissed my feet. And

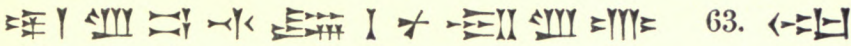

  Zi - id - qa - a şaru Iş - qa - al - lu - na
Zidqa king of Askelon,


59.  sa la ik - nu - su a - na ni - ri - ya ili bit
who did not submit to my yoke; the Gods of the house

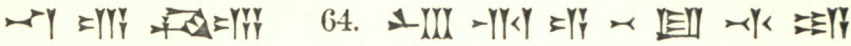

 60.  abi su sa - a - su allat - şu abli su binti su
of his father, himself, his wife, his sons, his daughters, and

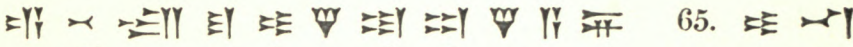

 61.  aḫi su ziri bit abi su aṣ - şu - ḫa - av - va
his brothers, the seed of the house of his father, I removed, and




 62.  a - na Assuri u - ra - as (v. ras) su Şaru - lu - da - ri
to Assyria I sent him. Saruludari

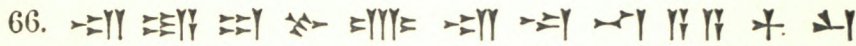
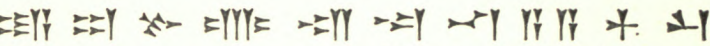
 63. 
 ablu Ru - kib - ti şar su - nu maḥ - ru - u eli
 son of Rukibti their former king, over

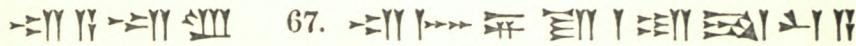
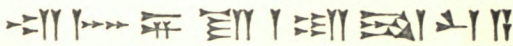
 nisi Iş - qa - al - lu - na as - kun va
 the people of Askelon I appointed, and

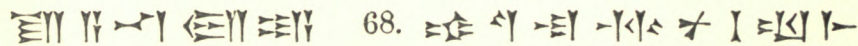
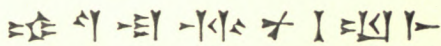
 64. 
 na - dan belat kid - re - e be - lu - ti - ya
 the gift of taxes due to my dominion,

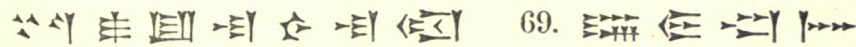
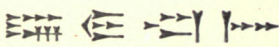
 65. 
 e - mid - su va i - sa - aḍ ab - sa - a - ni i - na
 I fixed on him, and he performed my pleasure. In the

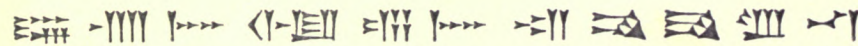
 (v. ) 
 mi (v. me) - ti - iq gir - ri - ya Bit - da - gan - na
 course of my expedition, Beth-dagon,

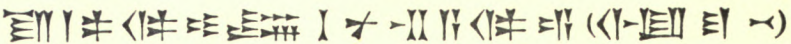
 66. 
 Ya - ap - pu - u Ba - na - ai - bar - qa
 Joppa, Bene-berak,


 67. 
 A - zu - ru alani sa Zi - id - qa - a
 and Azor, cities of Zidqa,


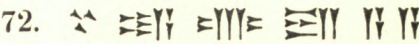
 68. 
 sa a - na sepi - ya ub - ud la ik - nu - su al - mi
 which to my feet homage did not render, I besieged,


 69. 
 aksud as - lu - la sal - la - şun sakkanaki
 I captured, I carried off their spoil. The priests,

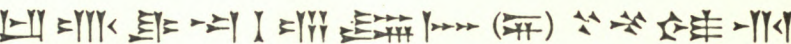
 rubi u nisi Av - qar - ru - na
 princes, and people of Ekron


70.  sa Pa-di-i şaru su-nu bel a-de-e (u ma-mit)
who Padi their king, faithful (and steadfast)

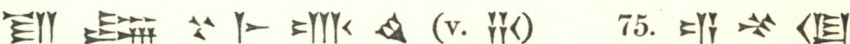
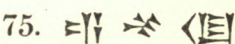
71.  sa Assur bi-ri-tu parzil id-du va a-na
to Assyria, in bonds of iron placed and to

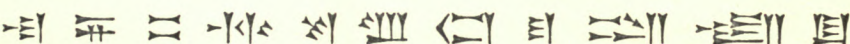
 72. 
 Ha-za-qi-ya-u Ya-u-da-ai
Hezekiah of Judah


 id-di-nu su (nak-ris) a-na zil-li e-pu-su
gave him (as an enemy). For the evil they did


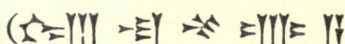
73.  ip-luḥ lab-ba su un şarani Mu-zu-ri
their hearts feared. The kings of Egypt,

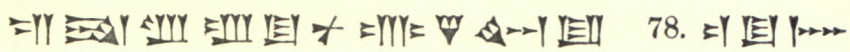
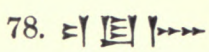
74.  zabi - mitpani rukubi susi
and the archers, chariots, and horses of


 sa şaru Mi-ruḥ ḥi (v. ḥa) 75. 
*the king of Meròe, e-mu-ki
 a force*


 la ni-bi ik-te-ru-niv-va il-li-ku
without number, gathered and came to

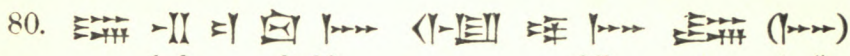
76.  ri-zu-uş-şu-un i-na ta-mir-ti
their help In the vicinity

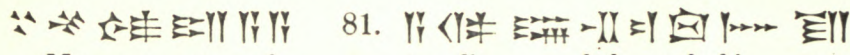
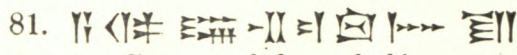
 77. 
 Al-ta-qu-u (el-la-mu-u-a
of Eltekeh (before me

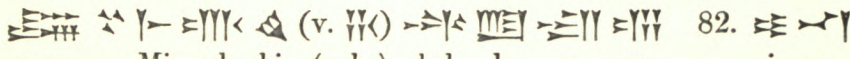
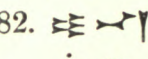

 78. 
 ši - id - ru sit - ku - nu u - sa - hi - lu kakki
the lines were placed, and they urged on their soldiers,

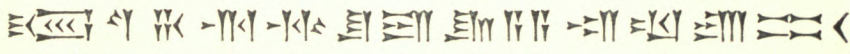

 su - un i - na tugulti Assur beli - ya) it - ti su - un
In the service of Assur my lord) with them

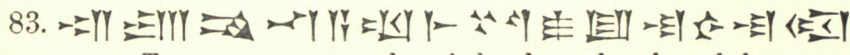
79. 
 am - da - hi - iz va as - ta - kan abikta su - un
I fought, and I accomplished their overthrow;

80. 
 bel - rukubi u abli şar - (ani)
the charioteers and sons of the kings (v. king)



 81. 
 Mu - zu - ra - ai a - di bel - rukubi sa
of Egypt, and the charioteers of the

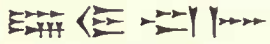
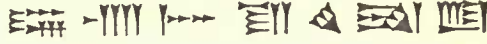
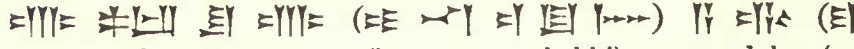

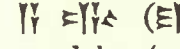
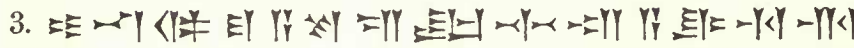
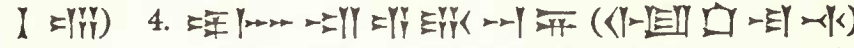
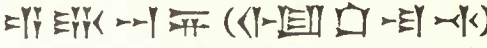

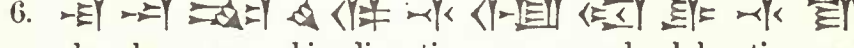
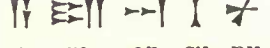
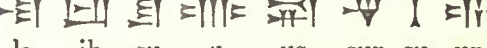
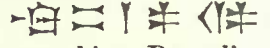
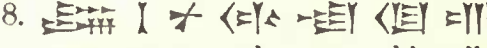




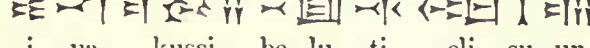
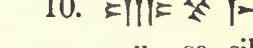

 82. 
 şaru Mi - ruḥ - hi (v. ḥa) bal - du - şu - un i - na
king of Meròe, alive in the


 qabal tam - ḥa - ri ik - su - da qati - ai Al - ta - qu - u
midst of the battle my hand captured; Eltekah

83. 
 Ta - am - na - a al - mi aksud as - lu - la sal - la - şun
and Timnah I besieged, I captured, I carried off their spoil.

COLUMN IV. III

1. 
 a - na Av - qar - ru - na ak - rib va
 To Ekron I approached,

-  2. 
 sakkanaki rubi sa hi - id - du
the priests and princes who the rebellion
-  () 
 u - sab - su - u (i - na kakki) a - duk (va
had made, (with the sword) I slew, (and
3. 
 i - na di - ma - a - te ši - hir - ti ali a - lul pag - ri
in heaps over the whole of the city I threw down their
-  4. 
 su - un) abli ali e - pis an - ni (u qil - la - ti)
corpses), the sons of the city doing this (and the revilers)
5. 
 a - na sal - la - ti am - nu ši - it - tu - te su - nu
into slavery I gave, the rest of them
6. 
 la ba - ne hi - di - ti u qul - lul - ti sa
not making rebellion and defiance, who
-  7. 
 a - ra - an su - nu la ib - su - u us - sur su - un
of their section were not, their innocence
-  8. 
 aq - bi Pa - di - i şaru su - nu ul - tu ki - rib
I proclaimed; Padi their king from the midst of
-  (v.  ) 9. 
 Ur - şa - li - im - mu (v. ma) u - se - za - av - va
Jerusalem I brought out, and
-  10. 
 i - na kuşşi be - lu - ti eli su - un u - se - sib
on the throne of dominion over them I seated,

va man - da - at - tu be - lu - ti - ya u - kin
and tribute to my dominion I fixed

zi - ru - us - su u Ḥa - za - qi - a - u
upon him. And Hezekiah

12. Ya - u - da - ai sa - la ik - nu - su a - na
of Judah who did not submit to

ni - ri - ya 46 alani su dan - nu - ti bit - dur - i
my yoke, 46 of his strong cities, fortresses,

u alani zihrti sa li - mi - ti su - nu
and small cities which were round them,

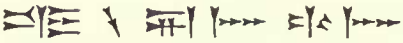

sa ni - ba la i - su - u (i - na suk - bu - uš
which were without number, with the marching of


a - ram - mi u kit - ru - ub su - pi - i mit - ḥu - zu
a host and surrounding of a multitude, attack

zu - uk neri pil - si niq - ši u rab - ban - na - te)
of ranks, force of battering rams, mining(?) and missiles)


17. al - mi aksud 200,150 nisi zihru rabu zikru u
I besieged, I captured. 200,150 people, small and great, male and

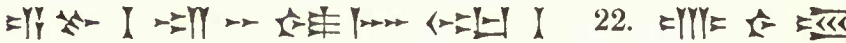
sinnis susi suppati(?) imiri
female, horses, mules, asses,

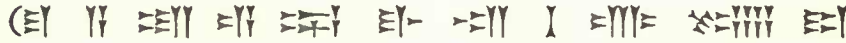
 19. 
 gam-mal - i alpi u ze - e - ni sa
camels, oxen, and sheep, which were

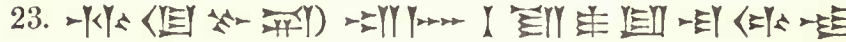

 la ni - bi ul - tu kir - bi su - un u - se - za - av - va
without number, from the midst of them I brought out and

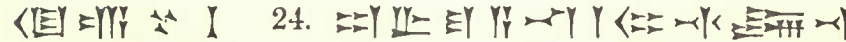
20. 
 sal - la - tis am - nu sa - a - su kima izzur qu - up - pi
as spoil I counted. Him like a caged bird

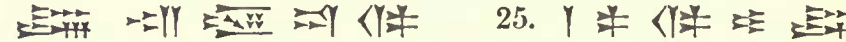

 ki - rib Ur - sa - li - im - mu ali saru - ti su
within Jerusalem his royal city

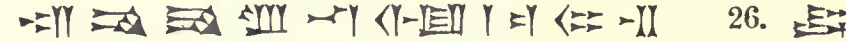

 e - pu - su hal - zu - i eli su u - rak - kiš
I had made, towers round him I raised,

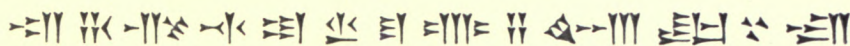

 (va a - ze - e bab rabu ali su u - tir - ra
(and the exit of the great gate of his city I turned, and

23. 
 ik - ki - bu - us) alani su sa as - lu - la ul - tu
he was conquered). His cities which I spoiled from the

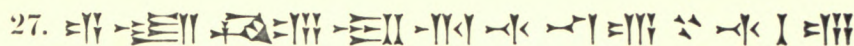

 ki - rib mati su ab - tuq va a - na Me - ti - in - ti
midst of his country I detached, to Metinti


 šaru Aš - du - di Pa - di - i šaru
king of Ashdod, Padi king

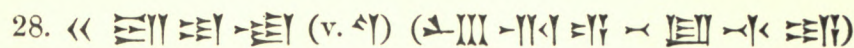
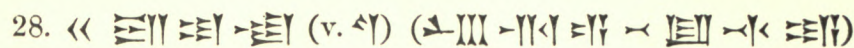

 Av - qar - ru - na u Zilli - bel šaru
of Ekron, and Zillibel king

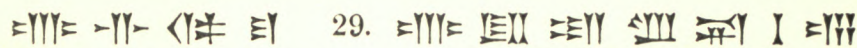
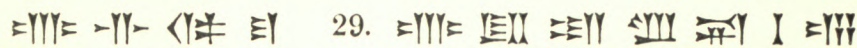


 Ḥa - zi - ti ad - din va u - za - aḥ - ḥir mat - ṣu
of Gaza, I gave, and I reduced his country.

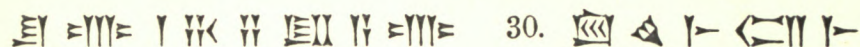
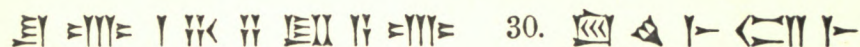
27. 

 e - li belat maḥ - ri - ti na - dan san - ti su - un
Beside the former taxes their continual gift



28. <<  (v. ṣṽ) ()
 man - da - at - tu (v. tu) (kid - re - e be - lu - ti ya)
the tribute (due to my dominion)

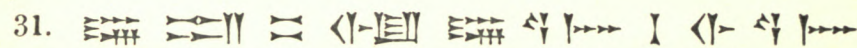
 29. 

 u - rad - di va u - kin zi - ru - us - su - un
I added and fixed upon them.


 30. 

 su - u Ḥa - za - qi - a - u pul - ḥi mi - lam - mi
He Hezekiah fear of the might

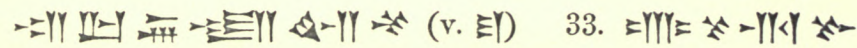
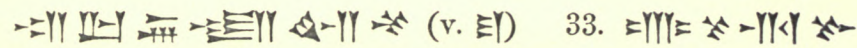
(v. ) <  >
 (v. milammi) be - lu - ti - ya iṣ - ḥu - pu su va
of my dominion overwhelmed him, and

31. 

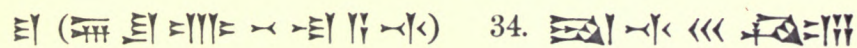
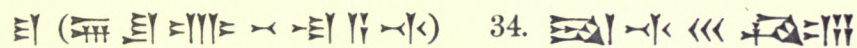
 Ur - bi u zabi su damqati
the Urbi and his good soldiers,

32. 


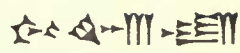
 sa a - na (dun - nu : un v. ki - rib)
whom to (be preserved v. within)



 33. 


 Ur - ṣa - li - im - mu (v. ma) u - se - ri - bu
Jerusalem he had caused to enter,

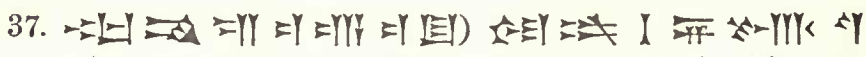
 34. 

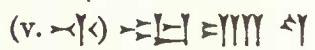

 va (ir - su - u be - la - a - ti) it - ti 30 bilati
and (they inclined to submission) with 30 talents


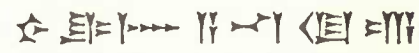
 35. 
 huraz 800 bilati kasap (ni-sik-ti qu - uḥ - li
 of gold, 800 talents of silver, (precious carbuncles(?))


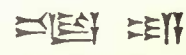
 36. 
 dag-gaṣ - ṣi abni an-gug - mi rabati rabzi
 daggassi, great stones, couches


 ka kuṣṣi ni-mi-di ka ṣu - am - ṣi
 of ivory(?), elevated thrones of ivory(?), skins of buffaloes,

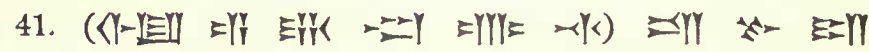
37.  ka - am - ṣi iz-dan iz-ku nin-tak-su ni-zir-tu
 horns of buffaloes, isdan, izku, everything a great


(v. ti)  38. 
 (v. ti) ka-bit-tu u binti su sal-nisi
 treasure, and his daughters, the eunuchs

 39. 
 e-kali su nis labi sal-labi a-na ki-rib
 of his palace, male musicians and female musicians, to the midst

 40. 
 Ninua ali be-lu-ti-ya arki-ya
 of Nineveh the city of my dominion after me

 u - se - bi - lav - va a - na na - dan man - da - at - ti
 he sent, and to give tribute

41.  (u e - pis ardu - u - ti) is - pu - ra
 (and make submission), he sent his

 rak - bu - su
 messenger.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For "kuşşi şaruti eli sun" (col. ii, lines 44 and 45):—

𐎲𐎲 𐎲𐎶𐎸 𐎲𐎲 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎶𐎲 𐎠𐎲 𐎠
kuşşi şaruti su
the throne of his kingdom.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. ii, lines 47 to 57:—

𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎶𐎲 𐎠𐎶𐎲 𐎠𐎲 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶
şarani Hatti ka - li su - un
Kings of Syria all of them,

𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎲 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶
bi - lat - şun ka - bit - tu i - na ta - mir - ti
their great taxes, in the vicinity

𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶
U - su - u a - di maḥ - ri - ya u - bi - lu - ni
of Hosah, to my presence they had brought.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. ii, lines 75 and 76:—

𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶
e - mu - ki la ni - bi ik - te - ru - ni i - na
A force without number they had gathered in the

𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎹𐎶
ta - mir - ti Al - ta - qu - u
vicinity of Eltekeh.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. ii, lines 82 and 83 :—

i - na qa - ti az - bat

in hand I took.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. iii, line 6 :—

sa qul - lul - ta su - un

who their defiance

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. iii, line 13 :—

46 alani su bit - dur - i dan - nu - ti u

 46 of his cities, fortresses, strong, and

alani zihrti

small cities

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. iii, line 17 to "amnu," in line 20 :—


al - mi aksud as - lu - la sal - la - şun

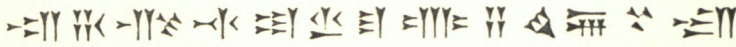
I besieged, I captured, I carried off their spoil.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

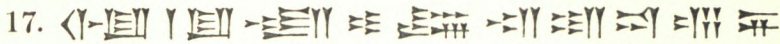
For col. iii, lines 24 to 26 :—



 ab - tuq vâ a - na şarani Aş - du - di
I detached, and to the kings of Ashdod,

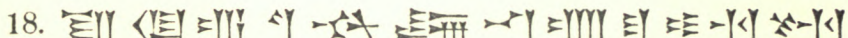

 Iş - qa - al - lu - na Av - qar - ru - na
Askelon, Ekron,

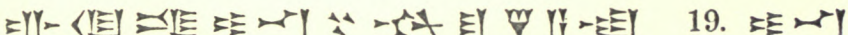

 Ha - zi - ti ad - din va u - za - hi - ir mat - şu
and Gaza I gave, and I reduced his country.

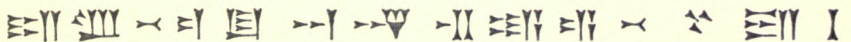
BULL INSCRIPTION, NOS. 2 AND 3, LINES 17 TO 22.

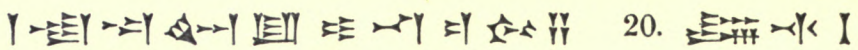
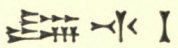
17. 
 U Lu - li - i şaru Zi - du - un - ni
And Elulæus king of Zidon



 e - du - ra ta - ha - zi a - na Ya - at - na - na
retreated from my attack; to Cyprus,


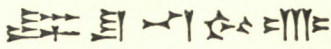
18. 
 sa ki - rib tam - ti in - nar - bit va i - hu - uş
which is in the midst of the sea, he fled, and sought

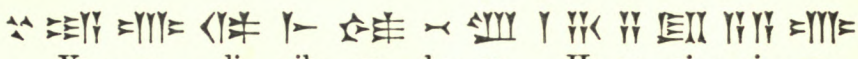

 mar - ki - tu i - na mat - tim - ma su - a - tu i - na
refuge in that country. By the


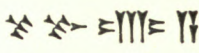

 su - ru - bat kakki Assur beli - ya e - mid sad - da su
might of the soldiers of Assur my lord, I took possession of his country.

 20. 
 Tu - ba - ha - lu i - na kuşşi şaru - ti su
Tubahal on the throne of his kingdom



 u - se - sib va man - da - at - tu be - lu - ti - ya u - kin
I seated, and tribute to my dominion I fixed

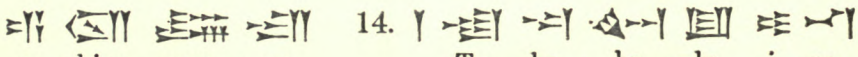
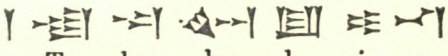
 21. 
 zi - ru - us - su u - sal - bit rap - su na - gu - u
upon him. I subdued the extent of the district



 Ya - u - di sib - zu be - ru Ḥa - za - qi - ai - u
of Judah, powerful, and rugged. Hezekiah

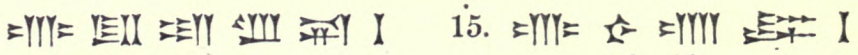
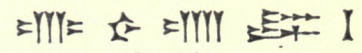
 22. 
 şaru su u - sak - nis se - pu - u - a
its king, I subjected to my feet.

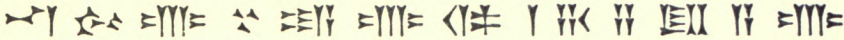
MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 13 TO 15.


13. 
 sa Lu - li - i şaru Zi - du - un - ni
Of Elulæus king of Zidon

 14. 
 e - kim şaru - şu Tu - ba - ha - lu i - na
I took away his kingdom. Tubahal in his



 kuşşi su u - se - sib va man - da - at - tu belu - ti - ya
throne I seated, and tribute to my dominion

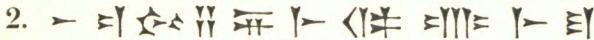
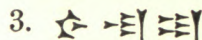
 15. 
 u - kin zi - ru - us - su u - sal - bit rap - su
I fixed upon him. I subdued the extent



 na - gu - u Ya - u - di Ha - za - qi - a - u
of the district of Judah. Hezekiah


 şaru su e - mid ab - sa - a - ni
its king set up my pleasure.

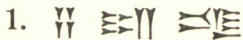

EPIGRAPH OVER KING ON THRONE RECEIVING PRISONERS.

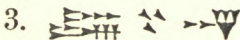
1. 
 Şin - ahi - iriba şaru kissati şaru Assuri
Sennacherib king of nations, king of Assyria,

2.  3. 
 ina kuşşi ni - mi - di u - sib va sal - la - at
on an elevated throne sat; and the spoil


 La - ki - şu ma - ḥa - ar su e - ti - iq
of Lacish before him came.

EPIGRAPH OVER ROYAL TENT ON THE SAME SCULPTURE.

1.  2. 
 Za - ra - tu sa Şin - ahi - iriba
Tent of Sennacherib

3. 
 şaru Assuri.
king of Assyria.

The campaign of Sennacherib in Palestine is the most celebrated of all his wars, and its bearing upon the chronology of the Bible is most important. The first operations of Sennacherib were conducted against Luli king of Zidon, the Elulæus of Josephus; who states that

Elulæus sailed to Citium (in Cyprus) to subdue a revolt, and that the king of Assyria invaded Phœnicia, and Zidon, Accho, Palætyrus, and many other cities, submitted to the Assyrians, while Tyre held out during a siege of five years. These events according to Josephus took place during the reign of Shalmaneser king of Assyria.

Sennacherib gives a similar account; he states that Luli went from Tyre to Cyprus, but he represents the journey as undertaken from fear of himself: he then tells us of the submission of the various Phœnician towns, including Zidon, Usu (Palætyrus), and Akku (Accho), the three cities especially mentioned by Josephus, but he is silent about Tyre, which evidently did not submit to him.

Sennacherib while in Phœnicia received in audience most of the kings of Palestine, who, headed by Menahem of Samaria, came to offer submission and tribute.

From Phœnicia, marching along the coast, Sennacherib arrived at Askelon, and deposed the king Zidqa, setting up instead of him Sarludari.

From there Sennacherib marched against Ekron, and the Ethiopians and Egyptians having advanced against him, he met their forces at Eltekah, about six miles from Lacish, and defeated them; he then punished the people of Ekron for submitting to Hezekiah, and after capturing forty-six fortified cities of Judah and besieging Jerusalem, brought Hezekiah once more under the Assyrian yoke.

The date of this expedition of Sennacherib is fixed within narrow limits—it occurred either in B.C. 702 or 701, and is recorded on a Cylinder (Cylinder B) dated in the eponymy of Mitunu, B.C. 700. There having been some doubt about the date of the events in this campaign, I here give the transcript of the fragments of this Cylinder referring to this expedition, the numbers on the left being the lines of Cylinder B, those on the right the corresponding lines of Taylor's Cylinder:—

Line		COLUMN II.
		Lines
32	..... i şaru Zidun luti ya işhupu su va	34, 36
33	..... itte Za ba Usu	39, 40
34	..... te su surubat kakki Assur beli-ya iz	42, 43
35	..... attu beluti ... tiu la batlu	45, 46
36	..... ai Abdi ti Arudai	48, 49

Line		COLUMN II. Lines
37	..... Kam Airammu	53, 54
38	..... kabittu ana mahri ya	56, 57
39	..... abi su s̄asu ... i su aḥi su ziri bit abi	59, 60
40	..... kun va na luti ya	63, 64
41	..... Azuru sepi-ya ubud la iknusu	{ 66, 67, 68
42	..... mamit sa anā Ḥazaqiyau	70, 71
43	..... rukubi la nibi ikte	74, 75
44	..... ti	79
45	.....
46	.....
		COLUMN III. Lines
47	..... ḥidite u qul	6
48	..... luti eli sun	9
49	..... zih̄ruti sa li	13, 14
50	..... si niq̄si u rab	16
51	..... zēni sa la ni	19
52	..... eli su urakkiṣ va	21, 22
53	..... di saru Avqarru	25
54	..... uraddi	28
55	..... i sa ana dunnu	32
56	..... nimidi ka ṣu	36
57	..... sibbi	?
58	..... usebi	40

The following list contains the names of places mentioned in this expedition, and their Biblical equivalents, &c. :—

Ḥatti	חת	Syria.
Zidunnu-rabu	צידון רבה	Great Zidon.
Zidunnu-zih̄ru		Lesser Zidon.
Bit-zitte		
Zariptu	צרפת	Zarephath.
Maḥalliba		
Zurri	צר	Tyre.
Usū	חוסה	Hosah.
Akzibi	אכזיב	Achzib.

Akkū	עכו	Accho.
Uṣimuruna	שמרון	Samaria.
Aruda	ארוד	Arvad.
Gubla	גבל	Gebal.
Aṣduda	אשדוד	Ashdod.
Bit-ammana	עמון	Ammon.
Mahaba	מואב	Moab.
Udumma	אדם	Edom.
Iṣqalluna	אשקלון	Askelon.
Bit-daganna	בית-דגון	Beth-dagon.
Yappū	יפו	Joppa.
Banai-barqa	בני-ברק	Bene-berak.
Azuru		Azor.
Avqarruna	עקרון	Ekron.
Yauda	יהודה	Judah.
Muzuri	מצרים	Egypt.
Miruhḥa		Ethiopia.
Altaqū	אלתקא	Eltekeh.
Tamnā	תמנה	Timnah.
Urṣalimmu	ירושלם	Jerusalem.
Ḥaziti	עזה	Gaza.
Lakiṣu	לכש	Lacish.

PART V.

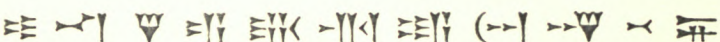
The Second Babylonian War.

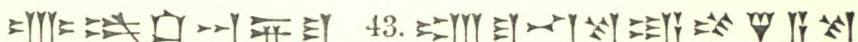
TEXTS.

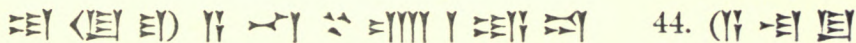
Fragments of Cylinders C and D; Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 11 to 13; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 33 to 37; Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, lines 42 to 65; Memorial Tablet, lines 8 to 12.

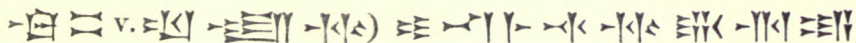
NOTE.—The texts of Cylinders C and D, Bull Inscription No. 4, and the Taylor Cylinder, are here given as one; variants and additional passages being in parentheses, or inserted at the end; the Taylor Cylinder being taken as the standard text.



































































































TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. III, LINES 42 TO 65, WITH VARIANTS FROM OTHER TEXTS.

42.  I - na arbe gir - ri - ya (Assur be - eli
In my fourth expedition (Assur my lord

 u - tag - gil an - ni va um - ma' - na - te - ya gab - sa - a - te
protected me, and my powerful army

 ad - ki va) a - na Bit - ya - kin (a - la - kü
I gathered, and) to Bityakin (an expedition

 aq - bi v. al - li - ik) i - na mi - ti - iq gir - ri - ya
I ordered v. I went). In the course of my expedition,

45.          
 sa Su- zu - bi Kal-da- (v. da) - ai a-sib ki - rib
 of Suzub the Chaldean, dwelling within
-    46.       
 nār a-gam-mi i - na Bi- it - tu - u - tu
 the lakes, in Bittut
-     I 47.     I
 as - ta - kan abikta su su - u mur - ba - su
 I accomplished his overthrow. He the might of
-     I    48.   
 ta - ḥa - zi - ya eli su im - nu va id - ru - ku
 my attack against him found, and his heart
-   I        
 lab - bu - su ki - ma az - za - ri e - dis ip - par - sid va
 was cast down; like a bird alone he fled, and
49.       I    
 ul in - na - mir a - sar su pa - an ni - ri - ya
 his place was not seen. The front of my feet
-    50.       
 u - tir va a - na Bit - ya - kin az - za - bat
 I turned, and to Bityakin I took
-    51.       
 ḥar - ra - nu su - u Maruduk - pal - idina
 the road. He, Merodach Baladin,
-    52.       
 sa i - na a - lak gir - ri ya maḥ - re - e
 of whom in the course of my former expedition
-     53.      
 abikta su as - ku - nu va (u - par - ri - ru el - lat - ḡu)
 his overthrow I had accomplished and (dispersed his forces);

ri - kim kakki - ya dan-nu - ti (u ti - ib
the march of my powerful soldiers (and the shock

tahazi - ya iz - zi) e - dir (v. dir) va ili
of my fierce attack) he avoided, and the Gods

ma-sal mati su i - na subti su-nu id - ki va ki - rib
ruling in his country in their shrines he gathered, and in

elappi u - sar - kib va a - na Na - gi - te-
ships he caused to sail, and to Nagite-

ra - aq - qi sa qa - bal tam - ti iz - zu - ris
raqqi, which is in the midst of the sea, like a bird

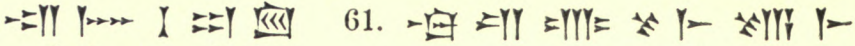
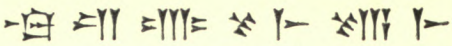
ip - pa - ris ahi su ziri bit abi su sa
he fled. His brothers, the seed of the house of his father, whom



u - vas - se (v. si) ru (v. ra) a - hi tam - ti a - di
he (had) left beside the sea, and the

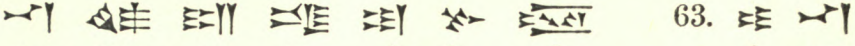
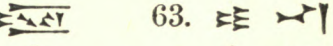
si - it - ti nisi mati su ul - tu Bit - ya - kin
rest of the people of his country, from Bityakin



ki - rib nar a - gam - mi u ap - pa - ra - (a) - te (v. ti)
in the lakes and swamps,

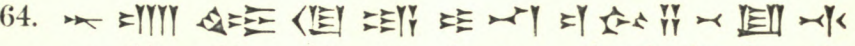

60. u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu u - tir va
I brought out and as spoil I counted. I returned, and

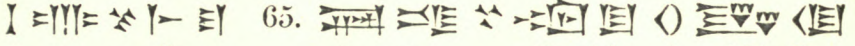
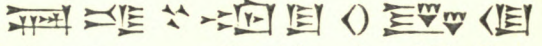
 61. 
 alani su ab - bul aq - qur u - se - sib gar - mi
his cities I pulled down, destroyed, and reduced to ruins;



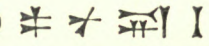
 62. 
 eli bel - sa - li - mi su šaru Elamiti
upon his ally, the king of Elam

 63. 
 na - mur - ra - tu ad - bu - uk i - na
terror I struck. On


 64. 
 ta - ai - ar - ti - ya Assur - na - din - sum ablu ris - tu
my return, Assurnadinsum my eldest son

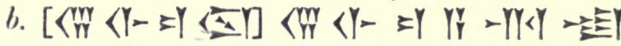
 64. 
 tar - bit bir - ki - ya i - na kušši be - lu - ti
the child of my knees, on the throne of his dominion

 65. 
 su u - se - sib va (rapastu Sumiri u) Akkadi
I seated, and (the extent of Sumir and) Akkad

 (v. ) 
 u - sat - gil (v. gi - la) pa - nu - us - su
I entrusted to him

ADDITIONAL PASSAGE AT CLOSE OF THIS CAMPAIGN
IN CYLINDER C.

a.  [i - na sal - lat] mati sa - ti - na sa as - lu - la
Among the spoil of those countries which I carried off,

b.  [15,000 mitpani] 15,000 iz - a - ra - tu [ina lib - bi
 [15,000 bows] 15,000 spears(?) [from the midst

su]-nu ak - şur va d. [eli - ki - şir şaru] - ti - ya
of] them I selected and [over the body of my kingdom

u - rad - di e. [şi - it - ti sal-lat na] - ki - ri
I spread, [the rest of the spoil] of the rebels

ka - bit - tu f. [a - na gi - mir karasi - ya]
abundant, [to the whole of my camp],

sanati - ya g. [u nisi ma-ħa-za-ni - ya]
my prefects, [and the people of my]

rabati h. [kima ze - e - ni u -za - hi] iz
great [cities], [like sheep I distributed].

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, lines 47 and 48 :—

su- u kakki - ya e -dur va e -dis ip -par-sid va
He my soldiers avoided and alone he fled and

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For "abikta su askunu va" in Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, line 52 :—

as - ku - nu abikta su
I had accomplished his overthrow.

PART VI.

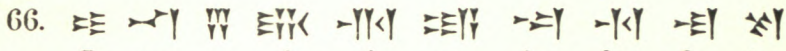
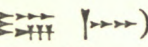
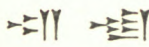


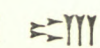
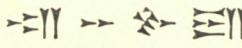
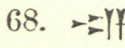
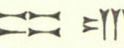
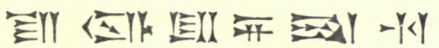
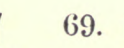
Campaign against Tumurra, Ukku, and Cilicia.

TEXTS.

Cylinder D; Fragments of Bull Inscription, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 22 to 25; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 37 to 47; Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, line 66, to col. iv, line 20; Memorial Tablet, lines 18 and 19.

NOTE.—The texts of Cylinder D, Bull Inscription, No. 4, and Taylor Cylinder, are here given as one, Taylor Cylinder being taken as the standard; variants are in parentheses or at the end.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. III, LINE 66, TO COL. IV, LINE 20.

66.  I - na gir - ri - ya ba - hu - la - te
In my fifth expedition the people
- (v.  (v. nisi)  Tu - mur - ri (v. ra - ai)
of Tumurru,
67. ( (Sa - ru - um  'E - za - ma  Kip - su
(Sarum, Ezama, Kipsu,
-  Hal - bu - da 68.  Qu - u - a  (a - sa - rit izzuri)
Halbuda, Qua, and Qana),
(a - sa - rit izzuri)
(a place of birds)
-  sa kima qi - ni it izzuri
which like a bird's nest
69. ( (a - sa - rit izzuri)
(a place of birds)

𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 70. 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 zi - ir suq - ti Ni - pur sad - i mar - zi su - bat - şun
over the height of Nipur, a rugged mountain, their seat

(v. 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆) 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 (v. şu - un) sit - ku - na - at va la kit - nu - su a - na
was situated, and they were not submissive

𐤆𐤃𐤆 (𐤆𐤃𐤆) 𐤆𐤃𐤆 (𐤆𐤃𐤆) 71. 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 ni - (i) - ri - (ya) i - na sepi Ni - pur
to my yoke. At the foot of Nipur

𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 72. 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 ka - ra - si u - sa - as kin va it - ti
my camp I caused to pitch, and with

(𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 73. 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 (qur - bu - ti sepi - ya na - az qu - ti u)
my foot soldiers famous, and

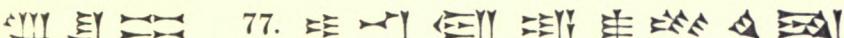
𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 (v. 𐤆𐤃𐤆) 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 zabi ta - ha - zi (v. tahaz) - ya la ga - mi
my men of war unfailing,

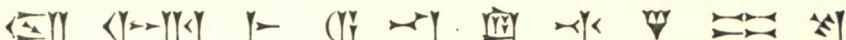
𐤆𐤃𐤆 74. 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 (𐤆𐤃𐤆) 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 lu - ti a - na - ku kima rimi iq - di
I, like a powerful bull

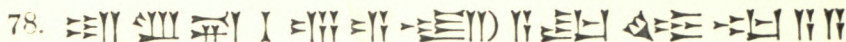
𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 75. 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 pa - nu - us - su - un as - bat har - ri na - hal - li
in front of them went. Hollows, streams,

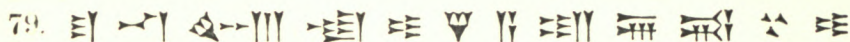
𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 76. 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 na - ad - bak sad - i mi - le - e mar - zu - ti i - na
and ridges of the mountains, great and rugged, on a

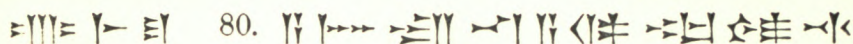
𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆 𐤆𐤃𐤆
 kuşşi as - tan - di - ih a - sar a - na kuşşi
palaquin I passed over places, for the palaquin

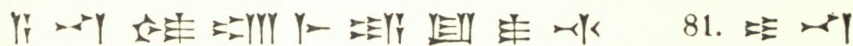

 77. ru - su - qu i - na sepi - ya as - taḥ - ḥi - id
difficult, on my feet I climbed;

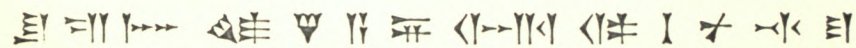

 kima ar - mi (a - na suq - ti sa - qu - ti
like a goat (to the lofty heights



 78. zi - ru - us - su - un e - li) a - sar bir - ka - ai
after them I ascended), the place of my knees

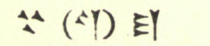

 79. ma - na - aḥ - tu i - sa - a zi - ir aban sad - i
a rest was, upon the stones of the mountain


 80. u - sib va meat - ṣu na - a - di ka - zu - ti
I sat; its water in a skin bottle nauseous


 a - na zu - um - mi - ya lu as - ti 81. i - na
for my thirst I drank. On the


 ubani ḥar - sa - a - ni ar - di su - nu - ti va
peaks of the forests I pursued them, and


 82. as - ta - kan taḥ - ta su - un alani su - nu
I accomplished their overthrow; their cities


 aksud va
I captured, and

COLUMN IV.

1. 𐤁𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 (v. 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏) 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏
 as - lu - la sal - la - şun (v. şu - un) ab - bul aq - qur
I carried off their spoil; I pulled down, destroyed, and

𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 2. 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏
 i - na isati ak - mu pa - an ni - ri - ya
in the fire burned. The front of my feet

𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 3. 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏
 u - tir va zi - ir Ma - ni - ya - e şaru
I turned, and against Maniyae king

𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 (𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏) 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏
 Uk - ki (Da - ai - e) la kan - se az - za - bat
of Ukki (of Dahaie) unsubmissive, I took

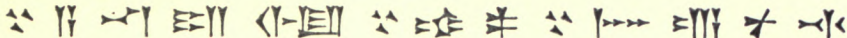
𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 4. 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 (𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏) 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏
 har - ra - nu ur - hi (la pi - tu - ti du - di)
the road, a path (unopened, ground)

𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 5. 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏
 pa - as - qu - ti sa la pa - an sadi mar - zu - ti
difficult, which was in front of rugged mountains.

(𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏) 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 I 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 6. 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏
 (ul - la - nu - u - a) ki - rib su - un ma - am - man
(Previous to me) into them anyone

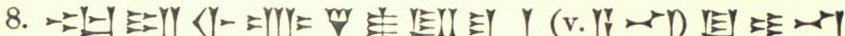
(v. 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏) 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏
 (v. ma - nam - ma) la il - li - ku sar - ani pa - ni
had not gone, of the kings who went

𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 (v. 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏) 7. 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏
 maḥ - ru - ti (v. maḥ - ri - ya) i - na sepi
before me. At the foot



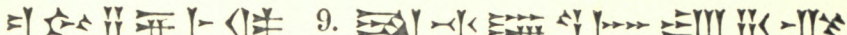
 A - na - ra u Up - pa sadi dan - nu - ti

of Anara and Uppa strong mountains,

8. 

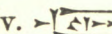
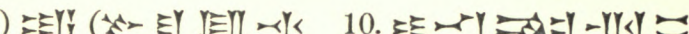
 ka - ra - si u -sa-as-kin va ana (v. a - na) -ku i - na

my camp I caused to pitch, and I on a




 kušši ni mi - di it - ti zabi ta - ḥa - zi

high palaquin, with my men of war

(v. ) 

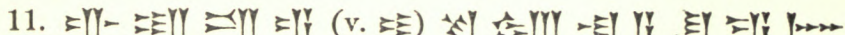
 (v. taḥazi) - ya (bu - ma - lu - ti i - na ne - ri - bi

(powerful in their neighbourhood



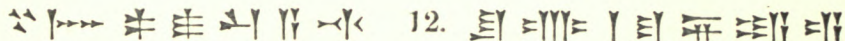
 su - un pi - qu - ti su - nu - ḥi - is e - ru - uv - va)

watching to rest also entered.)

11. 

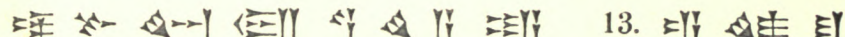
 mar - zi - is e (v. i) - te - el - la a ubani

With difficulty I ascended to the peaks




 sadi pa - as - qa - a - ti su - u Ma - ni - ya - e

of the great mountains. He, Maniyae



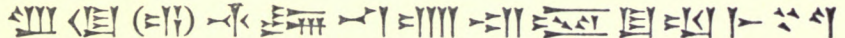
 ablu Bu - ha sepi ummani - ,ya e - mur va

son of Buha the feet of my army saw, and



 Uk - ku alu šaru - ti su e - zib va a - na

Ukki his royal city left, and to a



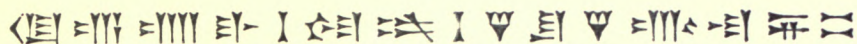
 ru - ke (-e) - ti in - na - bit Uk - ku al - mi aksuk

distance fled. Ukku I besieged, I captured,

15. 𐎠 𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 as - lu - la sal - la - su nin - tak - su sa - su sa - ga
I carried off its spoil, everything, furniture and goods,
16. 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 ni - zir - ti e - kali su ul - tu kir - bi su
the treasures of his palace, from the midst of it
17. 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu u 33 alani
I brought out, and as spoil I counted; thirty-three cities
18. 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 sa pa - a - di na - gi su aksud va nisi imiri
which were at the border of that district I captured. People, asses,
19. 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 alpi u ze - e - ni ul - tu kir - bi su - un
oxen, and sheep, from the midst of them
20. 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 as - lu - la ab - bu - ul aq - qur i - na isati ak - mu
I carried off. I pulled down, destroyed, in the fire I burned.

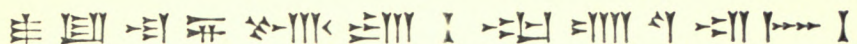
VARIANT PASSAGE FOR TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. IV, LINES 12 TO 20,
 IN BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4, LINES 45 TO 47.

45. 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 su - u Ma - ni - ya - e a - lak gi - ir - ri - ya
He Maniyae of the progress of my expedition
- 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 is - mi va Uk - ku ali şaru - ti su e - zib a - na
heard, and Ukku his royal city he left, to a
- 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠 46. 𐎠𐎫𐎠 𐎠𐎫𐎠
 ru - ki - ti in - na - bit e - ru - uv - va a - na
distance he fled. I entered also to the



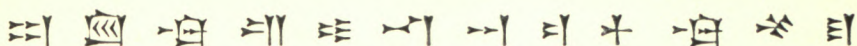
 ki - rib e -kali su nin - tak -su sa -su sa - ga la ni -bi

midst of his palace, everything, furniture and goods without number,



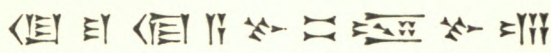
 as - lu - la ni - zir - ta su ka - bit -tu alani su

I carried off his great treasure. His cities



 ab - bul aq - qur i - na isati ak - mu va

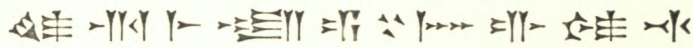
I pulled down, destroyed, in the fire I burned, and

47. 

 ki - ma tul a - bu - bi as - bu - un

like a whirlwind I swept.

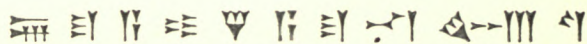
VARIANT PASSAGE FOR TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. III, LINE 75,
IN BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4.



 har - ri mi - le - e sadi mar - zu - ti

great hollows of the rugged mountains.

VARIANT PASSAGE FOR "MANAHTU ISĀ," TAYLOR CYLINDER,
COL. III, LINE 79, IN BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4.



 ir - ma - a i - sa - a ma - na - ah - tu

climbed, was a resting place.


VARIANT PASSAGE FOR "ADI," IN BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4.



 me ziri lu (?)


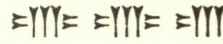
desert water.

BULL INSCRIPTIONS, NOS. 2 AND 3, LINES 22 TO 25.

22. 


Nisi Tu - mur - ra - ai a - si - bu - ut

The people of Tumurra, dwelling in

 23. 

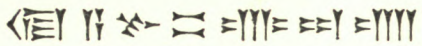
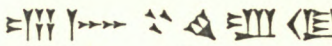
Ni - pur sad - i mar - zi ina kakki u - sam - kit

Nipur, the rugged mountain, with the sword I destroyed.



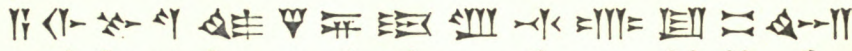
Uk - ku a - di nap - har da - gam - mi su ki - ma

Ukku and the whole of its district, like a

 24. 

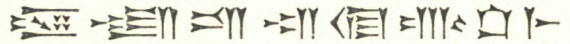
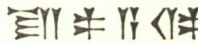
tul - a - bu - bi u - ab - bit Nisi Hi - lak - ki

whirlwind I destroyed. The people of Cilicia,



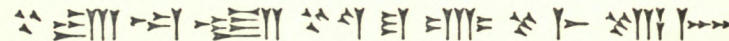
a - si - bu - ut har - sa - ni zak - ru - ti u - dab - bi - ih

dwelling in the dense forests, I slaughtered

 25. 

az - li - is Tul - ga - rim - mi sa - pa - a - di

entirely. Tulgarimmi which is the border

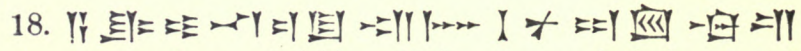


Ta - ba - li aksud va u - se - sib gar - mis

of Tubal, I captured, and reduced to ruins.

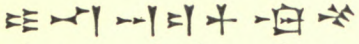

MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 18 TO 19.

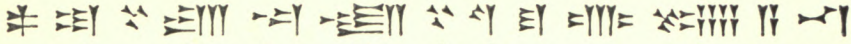
Same as Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, down to the word "harsani" in line 24; from there it proceeds as follows—

18. 

a - nar i - na kakki alani su - nu ab - bul aq - qur

I destroyed with the sword, their cities I pulled down, destroyed,

 19. 
 i - na isati ak - mu Tul - ga - rim - mu sa
in the fire I burned. Tulgarimmu which is


 pa - ad Ta - ba li aksud va u - tir a - na
at the border of Tubal, I captured and reduced to


 gar - mi
ruins.

The fifth expedition of Sennacherib was directed against the highlands north-west of Assyria. The operations include two distinct events; 1st, the conquest of Ukku and its vicinity; and 2nd, the campaign against Cilicia and Tulgarimmu. The conquest of Ukku probably took place B.C. 699, and the Cilician expedition may belong to B.C. 698. Neither of these campaigns is of any historical interest.

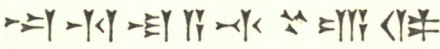
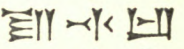
PART VII.

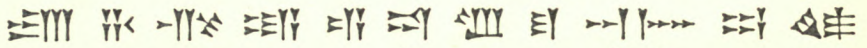
The Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

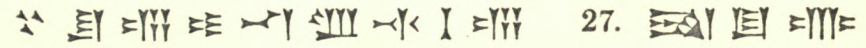
TEXTS.

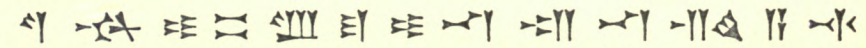
Bull Inscription, No. 3, lines 25 to 32; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 48 to 106; Taylor Cylinder, col. iv, lines 21 to 42; Memorial Tablet, lines 19 to 36.

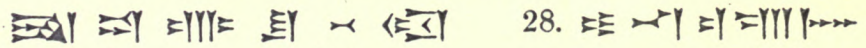
BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 3, LINES 25 TO 32.

25.  26. 
 Ba - hu - la - a - ti Kal - di sa ti - ib
The people of Chaldea who the shock


 ta - ha - zi - ya e - du - ru va ilani nap - har
of my attack avoided, and the Gods all of


 mati su - un i - na sub - ti su - un id - ku - u
their country in their shrines they gathered,


 tam - ti i - bi - ru va i - na Na - gi - a - ti
the sea they crossed, and in Nagitu


 id - du - u su - bat - sun i - na elapi
fixed their seat. In ships

Ha - at - ti arku su - un e - bir Na - gi - a - tu
of Syria after them I crossed. Nagitu,

29. Na - gi - a - tu - di - hi - bi - na Di - il - mu
Nagitu-dihibina, Dilmun,

30. Bil - la - tu u Hu - pa - pa - nu na - ge - e
Billatu, and Hupapanu, districts

sa e - bir - tan nār mar - ra - ti ak - su - ud va
which were across the ocean, I captured, and

31. te - ne - sit Kal - di a - di ilani su - nu
the people of Chaldea and their Gods, and the

nisi šaru Elamti 32. as - lu - lav - va la
people of the king of Elam, I carried off, and did not

iz - zi - ba mul - taḥ - ḏu
leave a transgressor.

BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4, LINES 48 TO 106.

48. I - na sisse gir - ri - ya a - na 49. Na - gi - ti
In my sixth expedition to Nagitu

Na - gi - ti - di - hi - bi - na 50. alani sa
and Nagitu-dihibina, cities of the

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 51. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 šaru E - lan - ti sa i - na e - bir - tan nār
 king of Elam, which across the

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 52. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mar - ra - ti sit - ku - na - at su - bat ṣun sa [nisi]
 ocean was situated their seat, of which the people

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 53. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Bit - ya - kin la pa - an kakki Assur dan - nu - ti
 of Bit-yakin from the face of the soldiers of Assur, powerful,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 54. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 is - ḥu - pu va iz - zi - bu da - gam - mi su - un nār
 overwhelmed, left their dwellings, the

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 55. 𐎶𐎵(?) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mar - ra - tu i - bi - ru - u va ma - sa - bis
 ocean crossed over, and for dwellings(?)

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 i - na kir - bi su - un zal - ti u - paḥ - [ḥi] - ru
 in the midst of them for war gathered,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 56. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ni - iḥ - ti Assur be - eli u - tak - ki - lu - ni
 in rest(?). Assur my lord protected me,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 57. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 va zi - ru - us - su - un a - na Na - gi - ti
 and after them to Nagitu,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 a - la - ku aq - bi nisi Ha - at - ti ḥu - bu - ut
 an expedition I ordered. Workmen of Syria the spoil of

58. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵(?) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mitpani - ya i - na Ninua u - se - sib va
 my bow, in Nineveh I settled,

𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎶(?) 𐎠𐎶(?) 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 Bit - dak(?) ku(?) - ri sa Kal - di u - se - hap - pu - u
Bit-dakkuri(?) of Chaldea they caused to guide,

65. 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 su - pa * * i - na * * * * * ma - am(?) hi(?)
 * * * * in * * * * * * * *

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 66. 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶(?) 𐎠𐎶𐎶(?)
 kakki - ya u - ru - ti sa la i - du(?) - u(?)
my soldiers strong who did not know

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 a - di - ru qur - bu - ti sepi - ya bu - ma - lu - ti u
fear, my foot-guards powerful, and

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 67. 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 zabi ta - ha - zi - ya qar - du - ti sa la * *
*my men of war courageous, who did not * **

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 sah - ni - ha i - na ki - rib elappi u - sar - kip
 * * * in the midst of the ships I caused them

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 68. 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 su - nu - ti va zi - di - tu ad - qa it - ti se - im
to ride; provisions I gathered, with corn

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 u se - in - nu - i a - na mu - ur - ni - is - ki
and barley for the war horses I

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 69. 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 u - se - la - a it - ti su - un qu - ra - du - u - a
laid up, with them my warriors

𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶
 i - na elappi i - hap - pu - u nār Pu - rat - tu
in the ships they guided, the river Euphrates

70. a-la-ku a-na i-ti su-un na-ba-lu zab ta-ku
 going at their sides, the whole I was arranging,

va a-na Bab-ša-li-mi-ti u-sar-da-a
 and to Bab-šalimiti I caused them to descend

71. ur-ḫi i-na ul-lu-u ri-si-ya ul-tu
 the road. In lifting my head, from the

a-ḫi nār Pu-rat-ti a-di kip-ri tam-ti ma-lak
 side of the Euphrates to the shore of the sea, a journey of

72. 2 kas-pu qa-q-a-ru ka-li ka-lu u * * *
 two kaspu of ground, all of the whole [I saw(?)]



* * i-na ai ri-du-u a-lik pa * * a * *
 * * * * * going before me

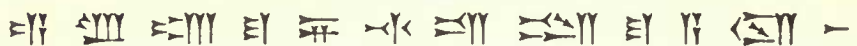
73. sal-la-at va e-du-u sa tam-ti a-di
 spoil(?) and first of the sea to

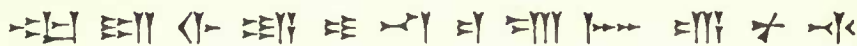
Na-bi i-na * * * u va a-na-ku a-mat ki-bi-ti su
 Nebo(?) in * * * and I the word of his command

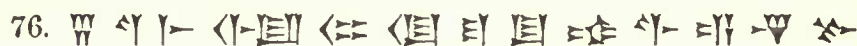
74. ul a * * * as(?) du-ud i-na as-ri su-a-tu
 did not * * * in that place

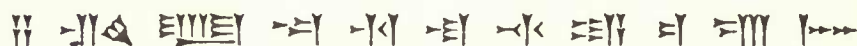
at-ta-di ka-ra-si e-du-u ta-ma-ti irti
 fixed my camp, at the beginning of the sea, in front


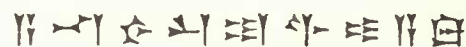
 75. 
 * * * * * za - av - va ki - rib za - ra - ti - ya
 * * * * * *I brought out and into* my tent



 e - ru - uv - va zal - ti - is il - ma - a kima ina
I entered, and as in war it surrounded, like being in

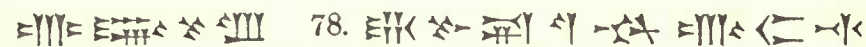
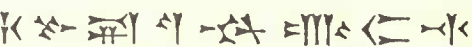

 ka - ra - si - ya i - na elappi dan - nu - ti
my camp, in great ships


76. 
 5 im - mi u musi ki - ma ku - up - pe - e sur - bu
five days and nights like in a great cage

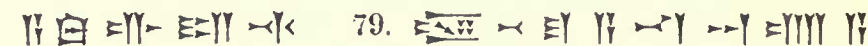
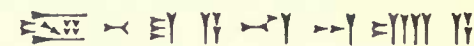

 ... gi - mir ba - hu - la - ti - ya elappi
 ... all my people, the ships

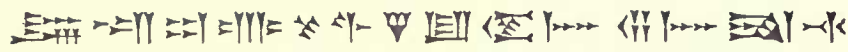
 77. 
 qu - ra - di - ya a - na sal - qa - at pi - i nār
my warriors for landing(?) the mouth of the river


 ik - su - da a - sar nār Pu - rat - tu mi sa
took, the place where the river Euphrates its waters

 78. 
 u - sis - se - ru kir - bu - us tam - ti ga - lat - ti
discharges into the great sea.



 a - na - na a - na me - hi - ir - ti su - un i - na kisadi
Again to the front of them at the side of

 79. 
 nār mar - ra - ti az - bat va a - na He - a
the ocean I went, and to Hea



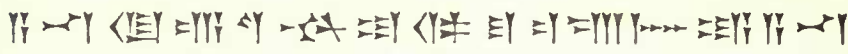
 řaru zu - ab u -se- pi -sa * niqi ibbi it - ti

king of the abys I caused to make sacrifices and libations splendid, with



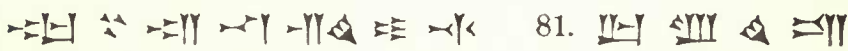
 elap řuraži nun řuraži 80. al - lut - tu řuraži

a ship of gold, a fish of gold, and an alluttu of gold,



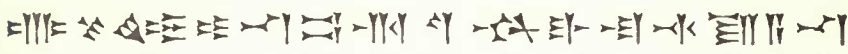
 a - na ki - rib tam - ti ad - di va elappi - ya a - na

into the midst of the sea I threw, and my ships to



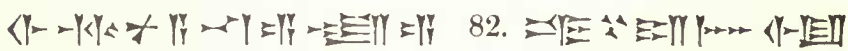
 ka - sad Na - gi - i - ti 81. ur - ru - ři - is

capture Nagitu quickly



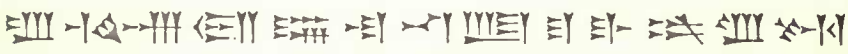
 u - se - bir i - na kip - ri tam - ti gal - la - ti sa a - na

I caused to cross. On the shore of the great sea which for



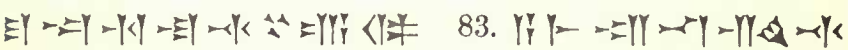
 si - ik - nu a - na e - le - e 82. susi u

descending and for ascending of horses and



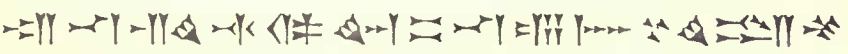
 sit - kun sepi nisi la na - řu ma - gal taq - ru - uř

resting the feet of men, was very unfitted and sinking,



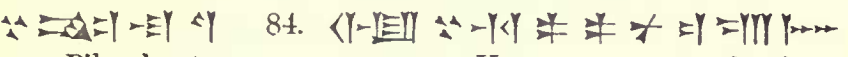
 va ba - řu - la - ti Kal - di . a - sib Na - gi - ti

and the people of Chaldea dwelling in Nagitu,



 Na - gi - ti - di - ři - bi - na nisi ři - il - mu

Nagitu-dihibina, the people of Dilmu,



 Bil - la - tu u řu - pa - pa - nu elappi

Billatu and řapapanu, the ships

qu - ra - di - ya
 i - mu - ru
 va
 zabi
 mitpani
of my warriors saw, and archers,

zu - um - bi
 85. susi
 suppati(?)
carriages, horses and mules,

e - muq
 la ni - bi
 u - kip - pi - tu
 mit - ha - ris
a force without number, they heaped up forcibly,

86. el - la - mi
 su - un
 i - na
 87. nār
 U - la - a
in front of them in the river Ulai,

na - a - ru
 sa kip - ru sa
 88. ḡabu
 si - id - ru
a river of which its shore is good, the lines

sit - ku - nu
 89. mi - le - e
 ummani - ya
 zab - tu va
were placed, over against my army they were situated, and

90. u - sa - hi - lu
 kakki su - un
 91. qu - ra - du - u - a
they urged on their soldiers. My warriors

a - na
 ka - a - ri
 92. ma - kal - le - e
 ik - su - du
to the shallow water took

zi - ru - us - su - un
 93. ul - tu
 ki - rib
 elappi
against them; from the midst of the ships

a - na
 kip - ri
 a - ri - bis
 94. ip - par * *
 va is - ku - nu
to the shore like locusts they flew, and accomplished

𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 95. 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 taḥ - ta su-un Na - gi - tu Na - gi - tu -
their overthrow. Nagitu, Nagitu-

𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 di - hi - bi - na Di - il - mu Bil - la - tu
Dihibina, Dilmu, Billatu

96. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 u Ḥu-pa-pa-nu alani sa ṣaru E - lam - ti
and Hupaxanu, cities of the king of Elam,

𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 97. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 ik - su - du dan - nu - ṣu - un te - ne - sit Kal - di
they captured, their strength, the people of Chaldea,

𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 98. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 ilani gim - ri Bit - ya - kin a - di sa - ga su - nu
the Gods of all Bit-yakin, with their goods

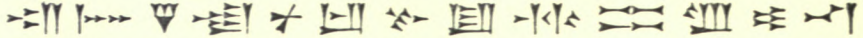
𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 u nisi E - la - mi - i zu - um - bi
and the people of Elam, carriages,

[𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠] 99. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 [susi] suppati imiri
 [horses], mules, and asses,

𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 is - lu - lu - ni ki - rib elappi * * * * *
*they carried off; within the ships * * * * **

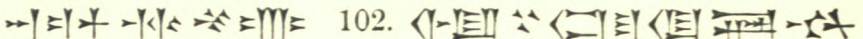
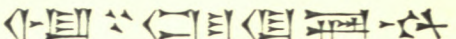
100. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 u - se - lu va a - ḥa - an - na - a a - na Bab -
they caused to ascend, and to the other side to Bab-

𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠 101. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎺𐎠
 ṣa - li - mi - ti a - di maḥ - ri - ya u - se - bi - ru - nu
Salimiti to my presence they caused to cross.




 alani sa - tu - nu ib - bu - lu iq - qu - ru i - na

Those cities they pulled down, destroyed, in the


 102. 



 isati ik - mu - u eli Elamti rapasti

fire they burned. Over the extent of Elam




 id - bu - ku sa - ah - ra - ar - tu i - na sal - lat

they spread darkness. Among the spoil of the


 103. 

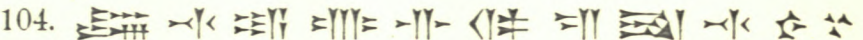
 matati sa [as - lu - la] 30,500 mitpani 30,500

countries which [I carried off], 30,500 bows and 30,500



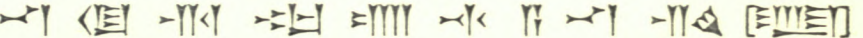
 a - ri - tu i - na lib - bi su - nu ak - şur va eli ki - şir

spears, from the midst of them I selected, and over the body of

104. 


 şaru - ti - ya u - rad - di şı - it - ti sal - lat

my kingdom I spread. The rest of the spoil of



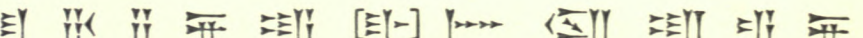
 na - ki - ri ka - bit - ti a - na gi - [mir]

the rebels abundant, to the whole

105. 

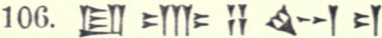
 karasi - ya sanati - ya u nisi

of my camp, my prefects, and the people



 ma - ha - za - ni - ya [rabati] kima ze - e - ni

of my great cities, like sheep

106. 

 lu - u - za - hi - iz

I distributed.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. IV, LINES 21 TO 42.

21. I - na sisse gir - ri - ya ši - it - it nisi
In my sixth expedition, the rest of the people

Bit - ya - kin 22. șa la pa - an kakki - ya
of Bit-yakin, who from the face of my

dan-nu-ti kima bu - ri - mi 23. ik - ru - ru ilani
powerful soldiers like doves turned, the Gods

ma-sal mati su-un i - na subti su-nu 24. id - ku va
ruling in their country in their shrines they gathered, and

tam- tā raba- tā sa 25. 26. e - bi - ru
the great sea of the rising sun they crossed over,

va i - na Na - gi - tu sa Elamti id - du - u
and in Nagitu of Elam they fixed

26. su-bat-şun i - na elappi 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42.
their seat. In ships of Syria the sea I

e - bir Na - gi - tu Na - gi - tu
crossed ; Nagitu, Nagitu-

di - hi - bi - na a - di 28. Bil - la - tu
Dihibina, and Dilmu, Billatu

29. *u* Hu-pa-pa-nu na - ge - e sa Elamti
and Hupapanu, districts of Elam,

aksud nisi Bit - ya - kin a - di ilani su-nu
I captured. The people of Bit-yakin with their Gods

30. *u* nisi sa šaru Elamti as - lu - lav - va
and the people of the king of Elam I carried off, and

31. *la* e - zi - ba mul - taḥ - ḍu ki - rib elappi
did not leave a transgressor. Within ships

32. *u* - sar - kib va a - na a - ḥa - an - na - a *u* - se - bi - ra
I caused them to ride, and to the other side I caused to cross,

va *u* - sa - az - bi - ta ḥar - ra - an Assuri
and caused to take the road to Assyria.

33. *alani* sa ki - rib na - ge - e sa - tu - nu ab - bul
The cities which were within those districts I pulled down,

34. *aq - qur* i - na isati ak - mu a - na tuli *u*
destroyed, in the fire I burned, to mounds and

35. *gar - mi* *u* - tir i - na ta - ai - ar - ti - ya
heaps I reduced. On my return

36. *Su - zu - bu* ablu Bab - ili sa ina e - ṣi - ti
Suzub the Babylonian, who in the weakness

𐎠 𐎡 𐎢𐎣𐎤 𐎥𐎦 𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫 𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱 37. 𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵 𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹 𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽
 mati be-lut Sumiri u Akkadi ra -ma-nu- us
of the country, the dominon of Sumir and Akkad himself

𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹 𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽 𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙 38. 𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤
 u - tir - ru i - na ta -ha - az zeri abikta su
had taken; in the battle-field his overthrow

𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙
 as - kun bal - du - şu i - na qata az -bat- şu
I accomplished, alive in hand I took him,

39. 𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙
 sum-man-nu u bi-ri - tu parzil ad - di su va
in fetters and bonds of iron I placed him, and

𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙
 a - na Assuri u - ra -as-su şaru Elamti
to Assyria I sent him. The king of Elam

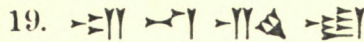
𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙
 sa idi su iş - hu - ru va il - li - ku
who his forces had gathered, and had gone


𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙
 ri - zu - uş - şu abikta su as - kun harran
to his aid; his overthrow I accomplished, the roads

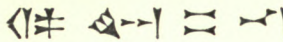
𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙
 mati su u - sap - pi - ih. va u -par- ri - ir
of his country I emptied, and I dispersed

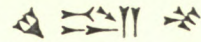
𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤
 pu - har su
his bands.

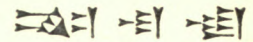
MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 19 TO 36.


19. 
Na - gi - tu
Nagitu,

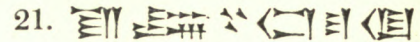
20. 
Na - gi - tu
Nagitu-

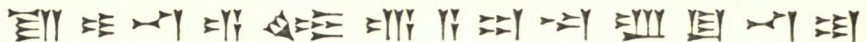

di - hi - bi - na
Dihibina,

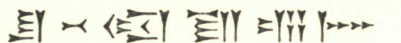

Di - il - mu
Dilmu,

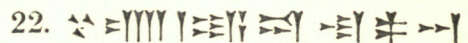

Bil - la - tu
Billatu

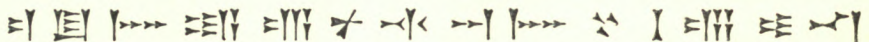

Hu-pa-pa-a-nu na - ge - e
and Hupapanu, districts

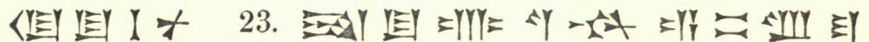
21. 
sa šaru Elamti
of the king of Elam

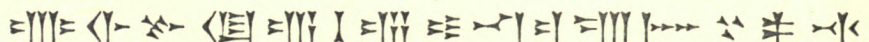

sa i - na e - bir - tan a - ab - ba sit - ku - na - at
of which across the sea was situated

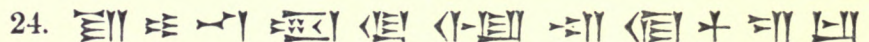

su-bat-šun sa nisi
their seat, of which the people


22. 
Bit - ya - kin la - pa - an
of Bit-yakin, from the face

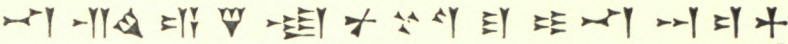

kakki - ya dan - nu - ti ilani mati su - un i - na
of my powerful soldiers the Gods of their country in

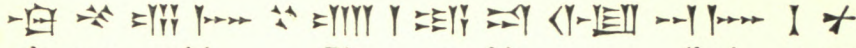

subti su-nu id - ku - u tam - ti e - bi - ru va
their shrines gathered, and the sea crossed over and



u - si - bu ki - rib su - un i - na elappi Hat - ti
dwelt within them. In ships of Syria,


24. 
sa i - na Ninua u Tul - bar - ši - ip
which in Nineveh and Tulbarsip


 e - bu - su tam - ti lu e - bir alani sa ki - rib
I had built, the sea I crossed; the cities which were within

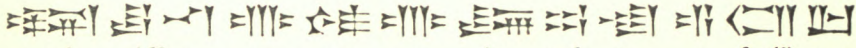
25. 
 na - ge - e sa - tu - nu aksud va i - na isati
those districts I captured, and in the fire

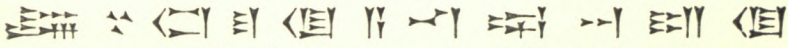

 ak - mu nisi Bit - ya - kin u ilani su - nu
I burned. The people of Bit-yakin and their Gods

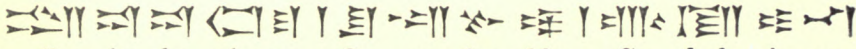
26. 
 a - di ba - hu - la - a - te şaru Elamti
with the people of the king of Elam

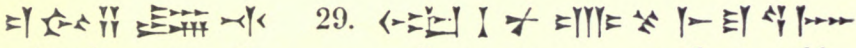

 as - lu - lav - va a - na Assuri u - ra - a
I carried off, and to Assyria I sent.


27. 
 ar - ka Bab - ilai sa it - ti Maruduk -
Afterwards the Babylonians, who with Merodach -


 pal - idina u - zu - u in - nab - tu e - du(?) - ur
Baladan had gone out and fled, returned;

28. 
 şaru Elamti a - na Bab - ili
the king of Elam to Babylon

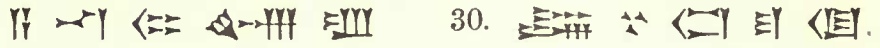

 il - du - du - niv - va Su - zu - bu ablu Ga - hul i - na
they drew, and Suzub son of Gaḥul on the


 kuşşi şaru - ti eli su - nu u - se - sib va zabi
royal throne over them he seated, and the




 kakki rukubi susi ki - şir şaru - ti - ya

soldiers, chariots, and horses, the strength of my kingdom,



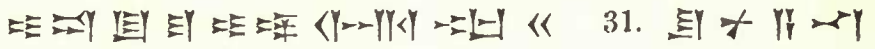
 a - na me - eḫ - rit 30. şaru Elamti

to confront the king of Elam



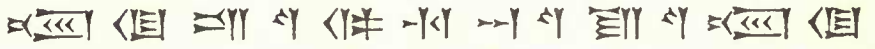
 u - ma - hi - ir ummani ma - ha - du it - ti abli su

I sent; many warriors with his son



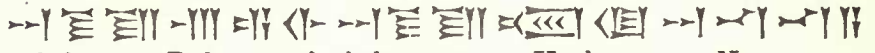
 i - du - ku va i - tur ar - ka - nis 31. su - nu a - na

they slew, and he returned afterwards. They to



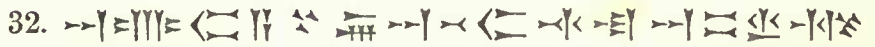
 Uruk is - tam - di - ḫu Samas sa Larşa

Erech passed. Shamash of Larsa,




 belat sa Rub - e - si belat sa Uruk Na - na - a

the lady of Rubesi, the lady of Erech, Nana,

32. 

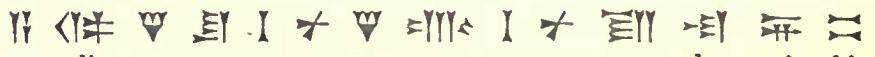
 U - şur a - mat - şa Be - lat - balađi Bi - din - nā

Uzuramatsa, Belat-Baladi, Bidinna,



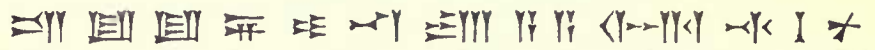
 Bi - si - tu Si - du ilani a - si - bu - ut 33. Uruk

Bisitu and Sidu, the Gods dwelling in Erech,



 a - di sa - su su - nu sa - ga su - nu sa la ni - bi

with their furniture and their goods, which were without number



 is - lu - lu - ni i - na ta - ai - ar - ti su - nu

they carried off. On their return

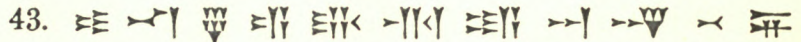
PART VIII.


The Invasion of Elam.

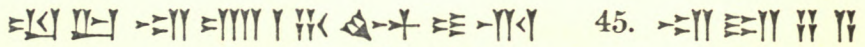
TEXTS,

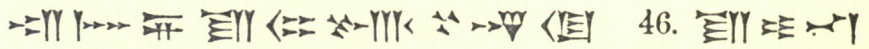
Taylor Cylinder, col. iv, line 43, to col. v, line 4; Memorial Tablet, lines 36 to 44.


TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. IV, LINE 43, TO COL. V, LINE 4.

43.  I - na şibe - e gir - ri - ya Assur be - eli
In my seventh expedition Assur my lord

 u - tag - gil an - ni va a - na Elamti lu
protected me, and to Elam I

 al - lik Bit - ھا - hi - i - ri Ra - za - a
marched, Bit-ħairi and Raza,

 alani sa me - şir Assuri sa i - na
cities on the boundary of Assyria, which in the

 tar - zi abi - ya E - la - mu - u e - ki - mu da - na - nis
time of my father the Elamite had taken forcibly:

47. i - na mi - ti - iq gir - ri - ya aksud va as - lu - la
in the course of my expedition I captured, and carried off

sal - la - şun 48. zabi su - lu - ti - ya
their spoil; men of my race

u - se - rib su - un 49. a - na me - şir Assuri
I caused to enter them, to the boundaries of Assyria

u - tir - rav - va 50. qati nis rabu hal - zu
I restored, and in the hand of the great man of the fortress

Dur - an am - nu 51. Bu - be - e Dun - ni - samas
of Duran I placed. Bube, Dunni-samas,

Bit - ri - şı - ya 52. Bit - aḥ - la - me - e
Bit-risiya, Bit-ahlame,

Du - ru Dan - nat - şu - la - ai 53. Si - li -
Duru, Dannatsulai, Sil-

ip - tu Bit - a - zu - şı - Kar - mu - ba - sa
iptu, Bit-azusi, Kar-mubasa,

54. Bit - gi - iṣ - zi Kip - pa - la - ni
Bit-gizzi, Kippalani,

Bit - Im - bi - ya 55. Ḥa - ma - nu Bit -
Bit-imbiya, Ḥamanu, Bit-

56.

 ar - ra - bi Bu - ru - tu Di - in - tu

Arrabi, Burutu. Dintu

57.

 sa Şu - la - ai Di - in - tu sa

of Sulai, Dintu of

I lu - pal - bit - kar - ir Har - ri - as - la - ke - e

Ilupalbitkarir, Harriaslake,

58.

 Ra - ba - ai Ra - a - şu Ak - ka -

Rabai, Rasu, Akka-

59.

 ba - ri - na Tul - u - ḥu - ri Ha - am -

barina, Tul-uhuri, Ham-

ra - nu Na - di - tu a - di alani sa ni - ri - bi

ranu, Naditu, with the cities of the neighbourhood

60.

 sa Bit - bu - na - ki Tul - ḥu - um - bi

of Bit-bunaki, Tul-humba,

61.

 Di - in - tu sa Du - mi - il

Dintu of Dumil,

Bit - u - bi - ya Ba - al - ti - li - zir

Bit-ubiya, Baltilizir,

62.

 Ta - gab - li - zir Sa - na - qi - da - a - ti

Tagablizir, Sanaqidati,

63. Ma- şu -tu- sap - li - tu Şa - ar - ḥu-
Masutusaplitu, Sarhu-

de - e - ri Za-lum sa belat biti Bit -
deri, Zalum of the lady of the house Bit-

aḥi - idina Il - te - u - ba 34
Ahi-ulina, Ilteuba, thirty-four

alani dan-nu-ti a - di alani zihruti
strong cities, and small cities

sa li -mi- ti su-nu sa ni - ba la i -su- u
which were round them, which were without number,

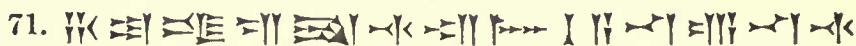
al - mi aksud as- lu - la sal- la - şun ab - bul æq - qur
I besieged, I captured, I carried off their spoil, I pulled down, destroyed,

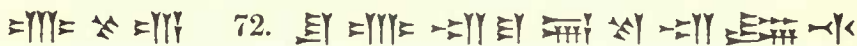
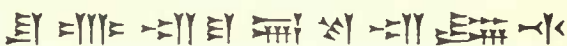
i - na isati ak - mu qu - dur na - ak - mu - ti
in the fire I burned. The smoke of their burning

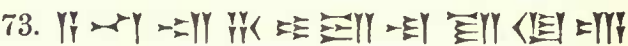
su-nu kiina im - bare kap - ti pa - an same rap - su - ti
like a heavy storm cloud, the wide face of heaven

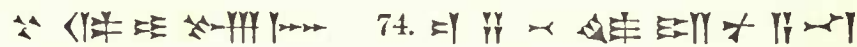
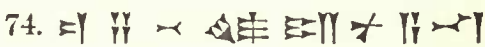
u - sak - tim is - mi va ki - sit - ti aḥani su
I caused to conceal. Hearing of the capture of his cities,


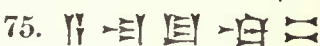
kudur - an - na - hu - un - du E - la - mu - u im - qut - şu
Kudur-nanhundi the Elamite fear struck

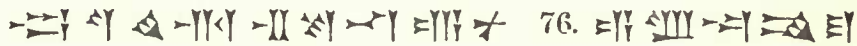
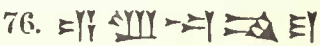
71.  ha-at-tu ši-it-ti alani su a-na dan-na-ti
him; the rest of his cities for safety

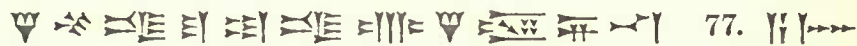

 u-se-rib 72.  su-u Ma-dak-te alu šaru-ti
he caused them to enter. He Madaktu his royal city

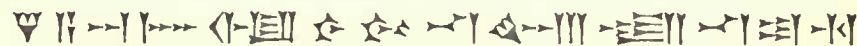
 su e-zib va 73.  a-na Ḥa-i-da-la sa ki-rib
left, and to Ḥaidala which is in the midst

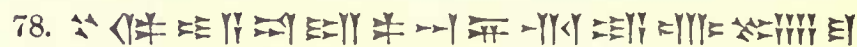
 sad-di-i ruquti 74.  iz-za-bat ḥar-ra-nu a-na
of the mountains remote he took the road. To

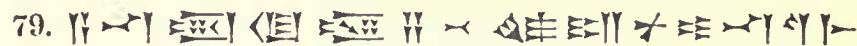
 Ma-dak-te alu šaruti su 75.  a-la-ku aq-bi
Madaktu his royal city an expedition I ordered.

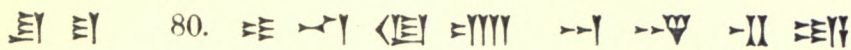
 arah tam-hi-ri en-te-na dan-nu 76.  e-ru-ba-av-va
In the beginning of the month heavy storms commenced, and

 sa-mu-tu ma-at-tu u-sa-az-ni-na 77.  miat
from heaven greatly it poured down water

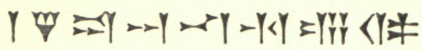
 sa-zunni u sal-gu na-aḥ-li na-ad-bak
of rain and snow, the brooks and springs

78.  sad-di-i a-du-ra pa-an ni-ri-ya u-tir va
of the mountains filling. The face of my feet I turned and

79.  a-na Ninua az-za-bat ḥar-ra-nu i-na iin-mi
to Nineveh I took the road. In those days

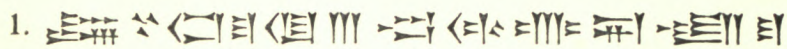


 su va i - na ki - bit Assuri beli - ya
also, by the will of Assur my lord,

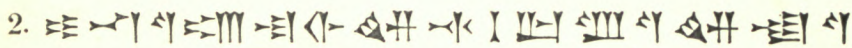


 Kudur - an - na - hu - un - di
Kudur-nanhundi


COLUMN V.

1. 

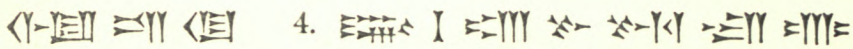
 šaru Elamti 3 araḫi ul u - mal - li va
King of Elam, three months did not fill, and

2. 

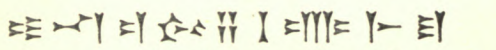
 i - na ium la si - im - ti su ur - ru - ḫis im - tu - ut
in the day of his misfortune quickly died.

3. 

 arku su Um - ma - an - mi - na - nu la ra - as ḏe - e - mi
After him Umman-minau, not a master of wisdom

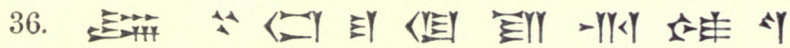


 u mil ki aḫu su dub - bu - uṣ - ṣu - u
and judgment, his foster-brother

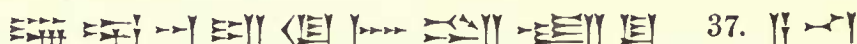
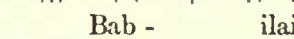

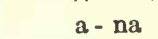


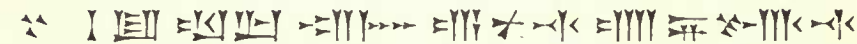
 i - na kuṣṣi su u - sib va
in his throne sat.

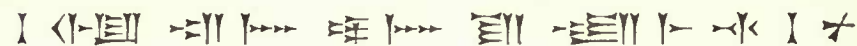
MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 36 TO 44.


36. 


 Šaru Elamti sa ri - zu - ut
The king of Elam who to aid

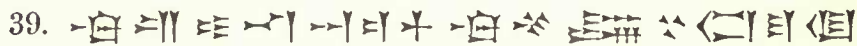
 37.  Bab - ilai  il - li - ku  a - na
the Babylonians came, to

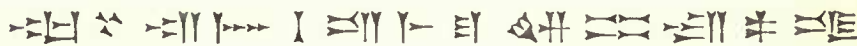
 mati su lu al - lik alani dan - nu - ti bit - ni - zir - ti
his country I went, the strong cities, his treasure houses,

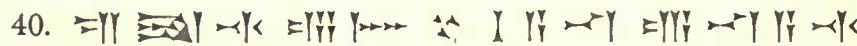
 su u alani zihruti sa li - mi ti su - nu
and the small cities which were round them


38.  a - di ne - ri - bi sa Bit - bu - na - ak - ki
to the neighbourhood of Bit-bunaki,


 al - mi ak - su - ud as - lu - la sal - la - şu - un ab - bul
I besieged, I captured, I carried off their spoil, I pulled down,

39.  aq - qur i - na isati ak - mu şaru Elamti
destroyed, in the fire I burned. The king of Elam

 ka - sid alani su is - mi va im - qu - şu hat - tu
of the capture of his cities heard, and fear struck him;

40.  ş i - it - ti nisi mati su a - na dan - na - a - ti
the rest of the people of his country for safety

 u - se - li su - u Ma - dax - tu alu şaru - ti su
he sent away. He Madaktu his royal city

41.  e - zib va a - na Ha - i - da - la sa ki - rib
left, and to Haidala, which is in the midst

𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 42. 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫
 sad-di-i is-ta-kan pa-na-su a-na Ma-dak-te
of the mountains, he directed his face. To Madaktu

𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫
 alu šaruti su a-la-ku aq-bi arah Debitu ku-uz-zu
his royal city an expedition I ordered. In the month Tebet heavy

𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 43. 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫
 dan-nu ik-su-dav-va sa-mu-tu la zi-iz-tu
storms took place, from heaven unceasing

𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫
 il-lik va sal-gu na-hal-tu na-at-bak sad-i a-du-ra
it came and snow, the brooks and springs of the mountains filling.

𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 44. 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫
 u-tir va a-na Assuri az-ba-ta
I turned, and to Assyria took the

𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫 𐎗 𐎠𐎫
 ḫar-ra-na
road.

This campaign against the Elamites, was undertaken in revenge for the assistance Elam had rendered to the Babylonians, in their revolt against Assyria. All the districts laying near Assyria were ravaged with fire and sword; and the severity of the winter alone prevented Sennacherib from advancing to the capital Madaktu. Kudurnahundi the Elamite monarch soon after died, and the crown of that country passed into the hands of Umman-minan.

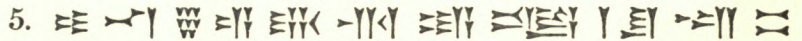
PART IX.

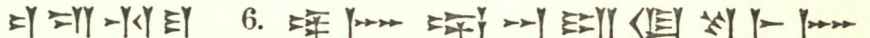
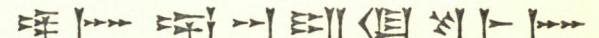
The Final Conquest of Babylon.

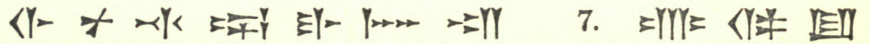
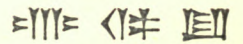
TEXTS.


Taylor Cylinder, col. v, line 5, to col. vi, line 24; Memorial Tablet, lines 44 to 52; Bavian Inscription, lines 34 to 54.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. V, LINE 5, TO COL. VI, LINE 24.


5.  I - na samne gir - ri - ya arku Su - zu - bi
In my eighth expedition, after Suzub

 6.  iš - ši - hu va abli Bab - ili
was driven away; the sons of Babylon evil

 7.  lim - nu - ti babi rabi ali u - di - lu
spirits, the great gates of the city raised,

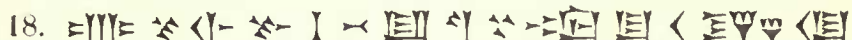
 ik - bu - ud lab - ba . su - nu a - na e - pis tuqumtu
and hardened their hearts to make war.

8.  Su - zu - bu Kal - da - ai * * dun - na - mu - u
Suzub the Chaldean * * powerful





 a - na la si - ma - ti su i - na kušši

for which he was unfit, in the throne

18. 



 u - se - si - bu su be lu - ut Sumiri u Akkadi

seated him; the dominion of Sumir and Akkad


 19. 


 u - sat - gi - lu pa - ni su bit sa - ga sa

they entrusted to him. The treasury of


 20. 



 Bit - sag - gal ip va huraz kasap sa

Bit-Saggal they opened, and the gold and silver of



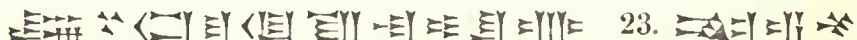
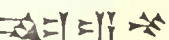
 Bel Zir-at-bani-tu sa [ulta] bit ilani su-nu

Bel and Zir-at-bani-tu, which from the house of their Gods


 21. 

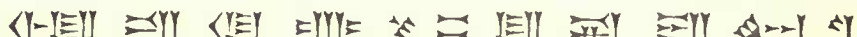
 u - se - zu - ni a - na Un - ma - an mi - na - nu

they brought out; to Umman-minan


 23. 

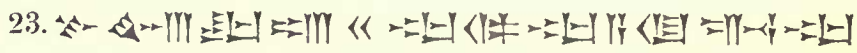
 saru Elamti sa la i - su - u de - e - mu

king of Elam, who did not possess wisdom




 u mil - ki u - se - bi - lu - us da - ha - tu

or judgment; they sent it for a gift.

23. 

 pu - uh - har um - man ka di - ka - a karasi ka

"Gather thy army, collect thy camp,

24. 

 a - na Bab - ili tib - u va i - da - a - ni

to Babylon come, and our hands

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 25. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 i - zi - iz - va tu gul - ta rihu at - ta su - u
strengthen, for of war a master art thou." He

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 26. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 E - la - mu - u sa i - na a - lak gir - ri - ya
the Elamite, of whom in the course of my former

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 27. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 mah - ri - ti sa Elamti alani su
expedition to Elam; his cities

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 ak - su - du va u - tir - ru a - na gar - mi
I had captured, and reduced to heaps:

28. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 lab - bu - us ul iḥ ṣu - uṣ da - ha - tu
his heart did not remember. The gift

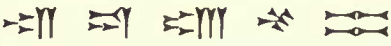

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 29. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 im - ḥar su - nu - ti va ummani su karas - ṣu
he received from them, and his army and camp



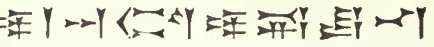
𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 30. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 u - pa - ḥir va rukubi zu - um - bi e - su - ra
he gathered, and chariots and carriages he prepared,


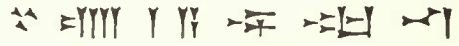
𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 susi suppati iz - ni - qa zi - in - di su
horses and mules he fastened to his yoke,



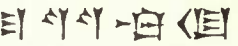
31. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 Par - ṣu - as An - za - an Pa - si - ru El - li - pi
Persia, Anzan, Pasiru, Ellipi,

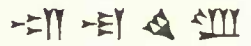

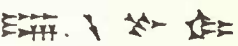
32. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶
 Ya - az - an La - kip - ri Ḥa - ar - zu - nu
Yazan, Lakipri, Harzunu,

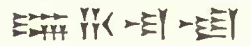


33.  Du - um - mu - qu
Dummuqu,  Su - la - ai
Sulai,

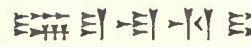
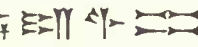
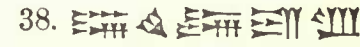
 Sa - am - u - na  abil  Maroduk - pal - idina
Samuna the son of Merodach-Baladan,

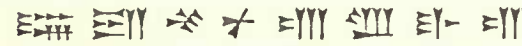

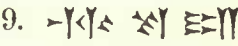
 Bit - a - di - ni  Bit - a - muk - ka - na
Bit-adini, Bit-amukkan,











35.  Bit - tar - la - na  Bit - sa - a - la  Lar - rak
Bit-tarlana, Bit-sahala, Larrak,

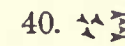
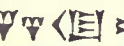


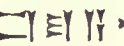


 La - hi - ru  Pu - qu - du  Gam - bu - lu
Lahiru, Pekod, Gambuli,

 Ha - la - tu  Ru - hu - u - a  U - bu - lu
Halatu, Ruhua, Ubulu,

 Ma - la - hu  Ra - pi - qu  Hi - in - da - ru
Malahu, Rapiqu, Hindaru,

 Da - mu - nu  kit - ru  rabu - u
and Damunu, a great gathering he gathered.

 it - ti  su  gi -  ib -  su -  su -  un  u -  ru -  uh
With him their might the road to

40.  Akkadi  iz - ba - tu -  niv -  va -  a - na  Bab -  ili
Akkad took, and to Babylon

- 𐎲 𐎠 𐎲 41. 𐎲 𐎠𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 te - bu - ni a - di Su - zu - bi Kal - da - ai
coming, to Suzub the Chaldean,
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 42. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 šaru Bab - ili a - na a - ḥa - mis ik - ru - bu
king of Babylon, to each other they gathered,
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 43. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 va pu - ḥar su - nu in - nin - du ki - ma ti - bu - ut
and their bands hastened like swarms of
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 44. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 a - ri - bi ma - ha - di sa pa - an mat - ti mit - ḥa - ris
many locusts on the face of the country. Forcibly
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 45. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 a - na e - pis duq - ma - ti te - bu - u - ni zi - ru - u - a
to make battle having come, over me the
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 46. 𐎲 𐎲
 eperi sepi su - nu kima im - bare kap - te sa
dust of their feet like a heavy storm cloud which is
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 47. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 dun - ni e - ri - ya - a - ti pa - an same rap - su - ti
ready to burst, the face of the wide heaven
47. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 ka - ti - im el - la - mu - u - a i - na
conceals; in front of me in
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 48. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 Ḥa - lu - le - e sa ki - sad nār I - dik - kar
Halule, which at the bend of the river Tigris
- 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 49. 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲 𐎲
 sit - ku - nu ši - dir - ta pa - an mas - ki - ya za - bu - tu
is situated, the lines in front of my camp were placed,

𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎧 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎶 50. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 va u -sa- hi - lu kakki su-un a-na -ku a-na
and they urged on their soldiers. I to

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 51. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Assur Şin Samas Bel Nabu Nergal Istar
Assur, Sin, Shamas, Bel, Nebo, Nergal, Ishtar

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 sa Ninua Istar sa Arba - il ilani
of Nineveh, Ishtar of Arbela, the Gods

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 52. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ti - ig - li ya a-na ka-sa-di nakiri
my protectors, to conquer my powerful

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 53. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 dan-ni am - har su-nu-ti va şu - pe - e a
enemies prayed to them, and my urgent

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 54. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ur-ru-şis is -mu- u il - li -ku ri - zu - ti
prayer they heard, and came to my help.

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 la - ab - bis an - na - đir va at - tal - bi - sa
I was angry at heart, and armed.

55. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 şî - ri - ya - am hu - li - ya - am şî - mat zi - il - te
With a tiara and crown fitted for battle,

56. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 a - pi - ra ra - su - u - a i - na rukubi tağazi - ya
I encircled my head; in my powerful war

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 57. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶
 zir - ti şa - pi - na - at za - hi - i - ri i - na
chariot, the destroyer of enemies, in the

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 58. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 uq - gum lab - bi - ya ar - ta - kip ha - an - dis
vengeance of my heart I rode joyfully;

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 59. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 mitpanu dan - na - tu sa Assur u - sat - li - ma
the powerful bow which Assur had bestowed,

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 60. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 i - na qati - ya az - bat tar - ta - hu pa - ri - ha
in my hand I took; the mace, crusher of life,

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 61. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 nap - sa - te at - muh minat - tu - u - a zi - ir gi - mir
I grasped in my fingers. Against the whole

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 62. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 um - ma - na - a - ti na - ki - ri lim - nu - ti zir - bis
of the army of the wicked rebels, fiercely

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 im - mi - is al - sa - a kima Vul as - gu - um
and brilliantly I galloped, like Vul I stormed.

63. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 i - na ki - bit Assur beli - ya a - na sid - di
By command of Assur my lord, on the flanks

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 64. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 u bu - te kima ti - ib mi - he - e u - ri
and front, like the shock of a storm, fear

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 65. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 a - na nakiri a - zi - iq i - na kakki Assur
to the rebels I caused. By the soldiers of Assur

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 66. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
 beli - ya u ti - ib tahazi - ya iz - zi
my lord, and the shock of my fierce attack,

su - u - ri ma - ru - ti sa na - du - u sum - ma - nu
young oxen which are placed in fetters,

75. ur - ru - his u - pal su - nu - ti va as - ku - na
swiftly I terrified them, and I accomplished

76. taḥ - ta su - un ki - sa - da - te su - nu u - nak - kiš
their defeat; their necks I cut off

77. as - li - is aq ra - te nap - sa - te su - nu
entirely. The breath of their

78. u - par - ri - ha gu - uh - is kima mile gab - si
life I crushed to expiring; like a great flood

sa sa - mu - tu ši - ma - ni u mun - ni su - nu
from heaven their wills and resistance I

79. u - sar - da - a zi - ir ir - zi - ti sa di - il - te
bore down over the earth; cast down

80. la as - mu - ti mur - ni - iṣ - ki - zi - bat - ti ru - ku - pi - ya
without strength. The horses harnessed to my chariot,

81. i - na da - mi su - nu gab - su - ti i - šal - lu - u naharis
in their copious blood trampled like a river.

82. sa rukub taḥazi - ya ṣa - pi - na - at sal - gi u
Of my war chariot, cutter through of snow and

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 83. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 zi - ni da - mu u ** su - ri it - mu - ku
 ice, blood and * * * * * clung to its

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 84. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ma - sa - ru - us pag - ri qu - ra - di su - nu ki - ma
 floor. The corpses of their soldiers like

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 85. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ur - ki - ti u - mal - la - a zeri şa - ap - şa - pa - te
 urkiti filled the desert, the limbs

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 u - na - kiş va
 I cut off, and

COLUMN VI.

1. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 bal - ta su - un a - bu - ud ki - ma bi - ni kis - se - e
 their guards I destroyed like crowds of children.

2. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 şı - ma - ni u - na - ak - kiş qa - ti su - un
 The ornaments I cut off from their hands,

3. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 semiri az - pi hurazi ki - şipi ib - bi sa
 the rings of jewels(?), gold and silver beautiful, from

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 4. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 minuti su - nu am - har i - na nam - za - ri
 their fingers I received. With heavy

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 kab - tu - ti hu - za - an - ni su - nu u - par - ri - ha
 maces their arms I broke.

5. 𐎗𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎
 giri sib-bi huraz kasap sa qabli su-nu
The girdle swords of gold and silver from their sides

𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 6. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎
 e - kim ši - it - ti nisi rabati su-nu a - di
I took. The rest of their great men and

𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 7. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎𐎎
 Nabu-zikir- is - kun ablu Maruduk - pal - idina
Nabuzikiriskun son of Merodach Baladan,

𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 8. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎
 sa la pa - an ta - ha - zi - ya ip - la - hn
who in face of my attack feared, and

𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 9. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎
 id - ku - u i - da su-un pal - du - su - nn i - na
collected their forces; alive in the]

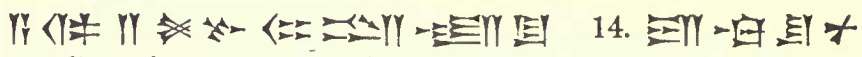
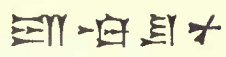
𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎
 qabal tam-ħa - ri it - mu - ħa qata - ai rukubi
midst of the battle my hand took hold of. Chariots



10. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎
 a - di susi si - na sa ina kit - ru - ub
and their horses, which in the midst

𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 11. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎
 ta - ħa - za dan-ni ra , ki - bu si - in di - ku
of the fierce fight their charioteers slain,

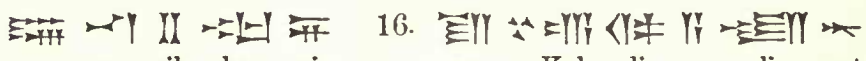
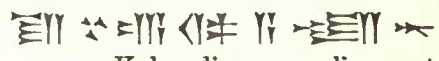
𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 12. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎
 va u si - na mus - su - ra va ra - ma - nu - us - sin
and they abandoned, and by themselves

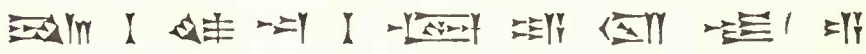
𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎 13. 𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎
 it - ta - na - al - la - ka mit-ħa - ris u - tir - ra
they were going about; forcibly I took.

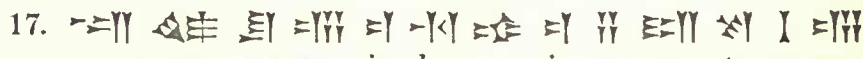
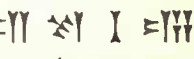
 14. 
 a - di 2 kas-pu me- el - li -ku da - ak su-nu
For a journey of two kaspu, their soldiers I

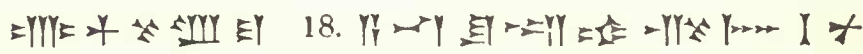
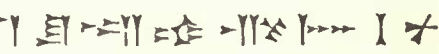
 15. 
 ap - ru - uş su - u Um -ma- an - mi - na - nu şaru
destroyed. He Ummanninanu 'king

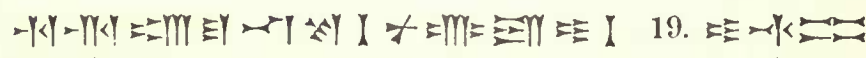
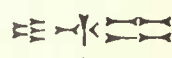

 Elamti a - di şaru Bab - ili
of Elam, with the king of Babylon,

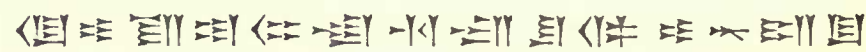
 16. 
 na - sik - ka - ni sa Kal - di a - li - qut
and princes of Chaldea going before

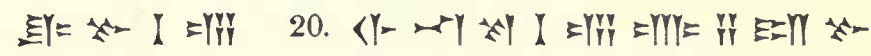


 idi su mur - ba - su tahazi ya kima lu - e
him, the force of my attack like a bull,

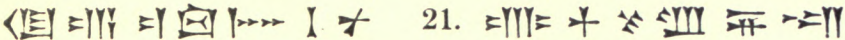
 17. 
 zu - mur su - un iş - hu - up iz - za - ra - te su - un
their shoulders overwhelmed, their tents

 18. 
 u - vas - se - ru va a - na su - zu - ub napisti su - nu
they abandoned, and to save their lives the


 19. 
 pag - ri um - ma - na - te su - nu u - da - i - su i - ti - qu
corpses of their soldiers they trampled over, they went


 ki - i sa - at - me - tu izzuri - şu - şu - di i - dar - ra - ku
like the rising of the Susud bird; their hearts

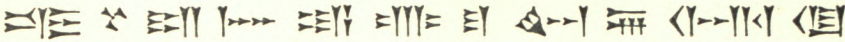
 20. 
 lab - bu su - un lim - na - te su - un u - za - ra - bu
were cast down, their wickedness tortured [them],




 ki - rib ruqubi su-nu u -vas-se-ru ni - zu
within their chariots they abandoned their



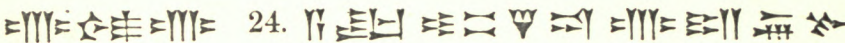
 su - un a - na ra - da - di su-nu ruqubi
weapons(?). To pursue them my chariots



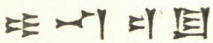
 susi ya u -ma - hi - ir ar - ki
and horses I sent after



 su-un mun - na - kal su-nu sa a - na nap-sa - a - ti
them. Those concealed of them who for life came

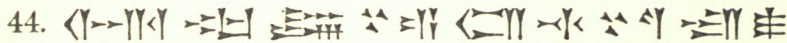


 u - zu - u a - sar i - bi - sa - du u - ra - sa - bu
out, in a suitable place they destroyed

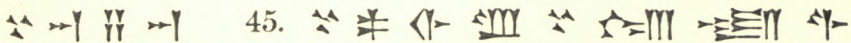


 i - na kakki
with the sword.

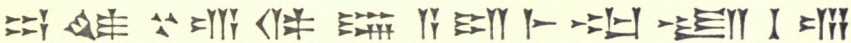
MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 44 TO 55.



 44. Ar - ka şaru E - lam - ti Par - şu - as
Afterwards the king of Elam; Persia,



 45. An - za - an Pa - si - ru El - li - pi
Anzan, Pasiru, Ellipu,



 nap - har Kal - di A - ra - mi ka - li su - un
the whole of Chaldea, and the Arameans all of them,

46. kit - ru rabu- u ik - te - ra it - ti su a - di
a great gathering gathered with him, and

47. 47. şaru Bab - ili a - na a - ھا - mis iq - ri - bu
the king of Babylon. To each other they collected,

va a - na e - pis taħaz i - na irti - ya illikuni
and to make war to my presence they came.

i - na e - muq Assuri beli - ya i - na ta - mir - ti
By the might of Assur my lord in the vicinity

48. 48. ھا - lu - li - na it - ti su - nu am - da - ھی - iz
of Halule with them I fought,










abikta su - nu as - kun 150,000 za bi taħazi su - nu i - na
their overthrow I accomplished, 150,000 men of war of them with













49. 49. kakki u - sam - kit rukubi zu - um - ba - a - ti
the sword I destroyed. Chariots, carriages,











za - ra - ti şaru - ti su - nu e - kim su - nu - ti
and their royal tents, I took away from them.










50. 50. nisi rabati su - nu a - di Nabu - zikir - iskun ablu
Their great men, and Nabuzikiriskun son of











Maruduk - pal - idina sa i - na rukubi kaspi
Merodack Baladan, who were in chariots of silver,











51.         
 * * * * * şu az -ma- a- ti hurazi tul - lu - u
 * * * * * * * * * of gold set up,











          52.  
 giri hurazi u i - na semiri
 swords of gold were placed, and with rings











         
 hurazi ru - uk - ku - şa minuti su - un pal - du - şu - un
 of gold were clasped their fingers, alive

       53.  
 ki - rib tam - ha - ri ik - su - da qata - ai
 in the battle my hand captured.










         
 şaru Bab - ili u şaru Elamti
 The king of Babylon and the king of Elam

         
 mur - ba - su tahazi - ya iş - hup su - nu - ti ki - rib
 the force of my attack overwhelmed them. The midst

54.          
 rukubi su - nu u - vas - se - ru ni - zu - u su - un
 of their chariots they abandoned their weapons(?)

       55.   
 e - dis ip - par - sid - du va ma - tu - uş - su - un in - nab - tu
 alone they fled, and their countries abandoned.

BAVIAN INSCRIPTION, LINES 34 TO 54.

34.     (v. )    
 I - na sanat an - na (v. san - ti) u va it - ti
 In the year also when the

ar nār su - a - tu aḥ - ru - u it - ti
banks of that river I excavated with

Um - ma - an - mi - na - nu [ṣaru] Elamti u
Umman-minan [king] of Elam and

ṣaru Bab - ili a - di ṣarani ma - ha - du - ti
the king of Babylon, with many kings

sa sadi - i u tam - ti sa ri - zu - ti su - nu i - na
of the mountains and sea, who aided them in the

ta - mir - ti Ḥa - lu - le - e as - ta - kan
vicinity of Halule, I set the

ṣi - dir - ta i - na ki - bit Assuri bel rab - é beli - ya
array. By the will of Assur the great lord my lord

ki - i tar - ta - ḥi u - ri i - na lib - bi su - nu
like a bronze mace(?) in the midst of them

al - lik va ṣi - kip - ti ummani su - nu as - kun
I went, and the overthrow of their army I accomplished,

pu - ḥar su - nu u - sap - pi - iḥ va u - par - ri - ir
their bands I dispersed and scattered

el - lat - ṣu - un nisi rabati ṣaru Elamti
their forces. The great men of the king of Elam

41. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 pa - tu pu - luḥ - tu eli Elamti ka - li
Fear and terror over Elam all of

𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 su-un it - ta - bi ik va mat-ṣu - nu u - vas - se - ru va
them spread, and their country they abandoned, and

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 a - na su - zu - nb nap - sa - te su - nu ki - i id - ḥu
to save their lives like vultures(?)

42. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sad - da - a mar - zu in - nin - du va ki - i a - na
to the rugged mountains they fled, and like to

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 iz - zu - ri Ṣu - su - di at - tar - ra - ku lab - bu su - un
Susudi birds trembled their hearts,











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 a - di immi si - tim - ti su - nu ḍu - du la
and in the day of their trouble a path they did not

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ip - tu va la e - pu - su ta - ḥa - zu i - na sane
open, and they did not make war. In my second










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 ḥarrani - ya a - na Bab - ili sa a - na ka - sa - di
expedition to Babylon, when for capture

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 44. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 u - za - am - mi - ru su ḥi - it - mu - dis al - lik va
I appointed it rejoicingly I marched, and











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 ki - ma ti - ib mi - ḥe - e a - kis va ki - ma im - ba - ri
*like the shock of a storm I * and like a hailstorm*











 aš - hu - up su alu zal - i - ti al - mi va i - na
I swept it. The city with war I surrounded and by

45. 



















 bil - si u na - pal sup(?) - ti qata [ai]
 * and * * * my hand











 ik - su - ud nisi su zihra u raba - a la e zib va
captured, its people small and great I did not leave and







 46. 














 pagri su - nu ri - bit ali u - mal - li
their corpses the vicinity of the city filled.











 Su - zu - bu šaru Bab - ili ga - du kim - ti su
Suzub king of Babylon a portion of his family











 * * * * bal - du - šu - un a - na ki - rib mati - ya
 * * * * alive to the midst of my




 47. 

















 u - bil su sa - ga ali su - a - tu a - bu - uq
country I brought him; of that city I plundered


 huraz abni ni - siq - ti sa - su sa - ga a - na qati
*gold, precious stones * * to the hands*

 [nisi - ya] am - ni - i va a - na i - di ra - ma - ni
[of my people] I appointed, and to their own hands






 48. 






 su - nu u - tir - ru ilani a - sib lib - bi su qati
they took. The Gods dwelling within it the hands




 nisi - ya ik - su - şu - nu - ti va u - sab - bi - ru

of my people took them and broke up,




 va [sa - su] sa - ga su - nu il - qu - ni Vul Sa - la

*and their * * they carried off Vul and Sala,*




 ilani sa E - kal - i sa Maruduk -

the Gods of Ekali, which Merodach -




 nadin - ahi şaru Akkadi a - na tar - zi Tugulti -

nadin - ahi king of Akkad, in the time of Tiglath



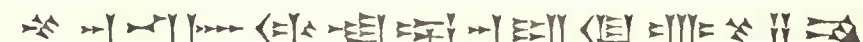
 pal - e - sar - ra şaru Assuri il - qu va a - na

Pileser king of Assyria carried off, and to



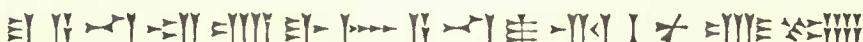
 Bab - ili u - bil - lu i - na 418

Babylon brought, after these 418



 sanat an - na - i ul - tu Bab - ili u - se - za - av

years from Babylon I brought out




 va a - na E - kal - i a - na as - ri su - nu u - tir

and to Ekali to their places I restored



 su - nu - ti alu u bitani ul - tu usse su

them. The city and houses from its foundation



 a - di gab - lu - bi su ab - bul aq - qur i - na isati

to its roof I pulled down, destroyed, and in the fire

ak - mu dur u sal - hu - u bitani ilani
I burned. The wall and ditch, and houses of the Gods,

zig - gur - rat libni u eperi ma - la ba - su - u
the towers of brick and earth, all there was,

52. aš - šuḥ va a - na nār a - ra - aḥ - ti ad - di
I removed, and into the Araxes I threw.

ina * * * * ali su a - tu ḥi - ra - a - ti aḥ re - e
*In the * * * of that city a ditch I excavated,*

va ir - zi - iṣ - šu i - na me aš - pu - un si - kin
and its earth into the waters I swept. The position

53. us - se su u - ḥal - liq va eli sa a - bu - bu
of its foundation I destroyed, and more than a whirlwind its

* * * * * ta su u - sa - tir as - su aḥ - rat
I overturned. To after

immi qaq - qar ali su - a - tu . u bitani ilani
days the earth of that city and the temples of the Gods

54. la mus - si i - na ma - a - mi us - ḥam - mit - šu va
not to be raised into the waters I cast and

ag - da - mar u - sal - lis
ended entirely.

The date of the eighth expedition of Sennacherib is uncertain, but the first part of it is given on a cylinder dated in the eponymy of Bel-emur-ani, prefect of Carchemish, B.C. 691; and as there is some reason to suppose that the destruction of Babylon at this period, is the one alluded to by Esarhaddon (in an inscription to be given subsequently) as having happened eleven years before his accession, we may accept the date B.C. 692 to 691 as being most probably the period of these operations. The destruction of Babylon by Sennacherib appears to have been dictated by revenge for the many revolts of the people of that city.



PART X.

The Second Expedition to Palestine.


TEXTS.

Fragment of Memorial Tablet, and K 3405.


FRAGMENT OF MEMORIAL TABLET.

a.  b. 


* * suk - bu - uš a - ram - mi * * * * tu
 * * marching of a host * * * * *

<< 


man - da - ta su - nu ka - [bit - tu] * * * * *
 great tribute * * * * *

c. 


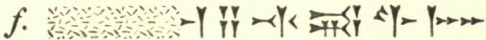
* * * [ab?] - lu - ni Ka - pa - a - nu * * * *
 * * * they brought(?) Kapanu * * * *


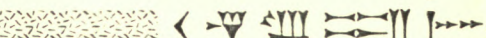
d. 

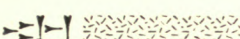
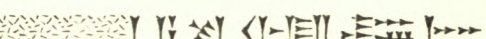
* * * * a - sar ni - zir - ti sa i - * * * *
 * * * * the place of her treasures * * * *

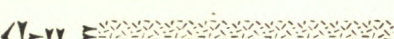
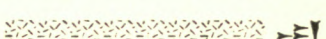
e. 


* * * * [sar] - rat A - ri - bi a - di
 * * * * queen(?) of the Arabs and

 f. 
 il - [ani sa] * * * * * a - ti aban Pi - i
 [her] gods * * * * * * * Pi stones


 g. 
 aban * * * * * u - sur - ru sim - ki
 stones * * * * * usurru simi?

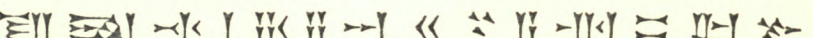
 h. 
 ka * * * * * a - te u şarani
 * * * * * * * and kings


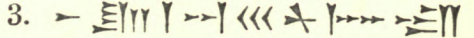
 i. 
 eni * * * * * la
 eyes * * * * * *

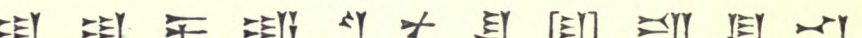

 alani sa - tu - nu * * * * *
 those cities * * * * *

K 3405, LINES 1 TO 4.

1. 
 A - na Istar * * * * * mir - tu sa * * * * *
 To the Goddess * * * * * mirtu sa * * * * *

2. 
 sa it - ti Ha - za - il saru A - ri - bi tas - bu
 who with Hazael king of Arabia * * *

 3. 
 * * * it * * * * * ina qati Şin - ahi - iribi
 * * * * * into the hand of Sennacherib


 abu abi bani - ya tam - nu su [va] is - ku - na
 the grandfather my begetter she had delivered him [and] he

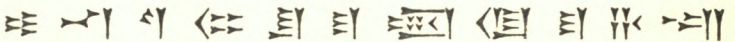
PART XI.

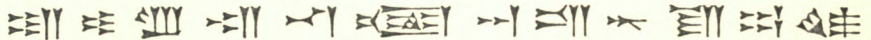
The Buildings of Sennacherib.


SELECTION OF TEXTS.

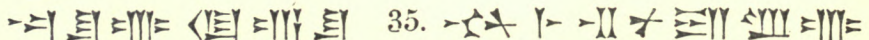

Bellino Cylinder, lines 34 to 63; Variants from Cylinders B and C; Taylor Cylinder, col. vi, lines 25 to 73; Bavian Inscription, lines 5 to 17; and various smaller detached Inscriptions.

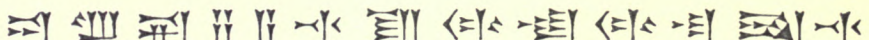
BELLINO CYLINDER, LINES 34 TO 63.

34. 
 I - na im - mi su - va Ninua ma - ha - zu
In those days Nineveh the great


 zi - i - ru alu na - ram Is - tar sa nap - har
fortress, the city the delight of Ishtar, of which all


 ki - du - de - e ilani u Is - tar - i
the sanctuaries of the Gods and Goddesses

 35. 
 ba - su - u ki - rib su tim - me - en - nu da - ru - u
were within it: the ancient cylinders


 du - ru - us za - a - ti sa ul - tu ul - la it - ti
very old which from of old with

<T> 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁 𐎠𐏁
 si - dir bu - ru - um - mi iz - rat - su iz - rit va su - bu - u
writing impressed its lines were lined was fixed

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 36. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 zi - in - du - su as - ru nak - lu bel(?) pi - sak - ti
in its enclosure. The place constructed of Bel(?) pisakti

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 sa nin - tak - su si - par ni - kul - ti gi - mir ku - lu - de - e
of which everything was excellent. All the receptacles

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ni - zir - ti dispi sa su - ta - bu - lu ki - rib su
*of treasure its * * were placed within it.*

37. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 sa ul - tu ul - la sarra - ni a - li - kut
When from of old the kings who went

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 mah - ri abi - ya ul - la - nu - u - a be - lu - tu
before me my fathers anterior to me the dominion

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Assuri e - pu - su va u - ma - hi - ru ba - lat
of Assyria ruled and directed the people

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 38. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 Bel u san - ti - u la - na - par - ka - a
of Bel. And through years unbroken

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 e - rib su lab - ba - a - ti bilat mal - ki kip - rat
*its entry * * the taxes of the kings of the four*

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ar - ba - ha im - da - na - ah - ha - ru ki - rib su
regions they received within it.

39. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 ai - um - ma i - na lab - bi - su - nu a - na e - kal
Anyone among them of the palace

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 kir - bi su kum - mu ri - bit be - lu - ti sa zu - har
within it, the building for the use of dominion of the smallness

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 su - le - e - su ul i - da - a lab - bu - us ul
of its site did not know and his heart did

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 40. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ih - su - us a - na su - te - sur suqu ali u
not desire to repair the circuit of the city and

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 tak - ki ri - ba - a - ti ha - re - e nar za - qa - ap
to strengthen the vicinity, to excavating the river and planting

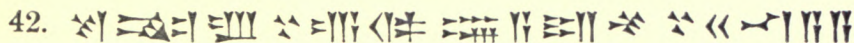
𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 zip - pa - a - ti u - zu - un su ul ib - si va
trees his attention was not drawn and

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 41. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ul us - ta - bil ka - raş - su ya - a - ti
his mind did not turn. To me

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Sin - ahi - iri - ba şaru Assuri e - pis
Sennacherib king of Assyria to do

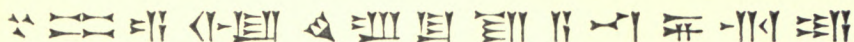
𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sip - ri su - a - tu ki - i de - em ili i - na
this work by the will of the Gods to

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 uz - ni - ya ip - si va ka - bat - ti ub - lav - va
my attention was brought and important it became.

42. 

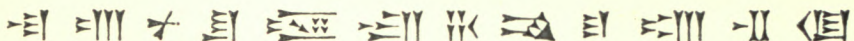
te - ni - sit Kal - di A - ra - mu Man - na - ai

The people of Chaldea, Arameans, Minni,



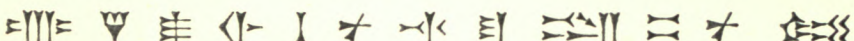
Qu - e u Hi - lik - ku sa a - na ni - ri - ya

Goim, and Cilicia, who to my yoke



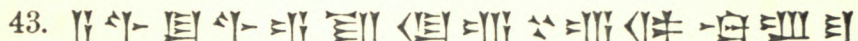
la kit - nu - su aş - şu - ha - av - va um - sik - ki

were unsubmitive I removed and burdens



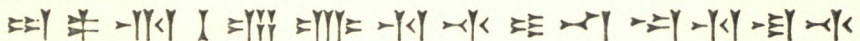
u - sa - as - si su - nu - ti va il - bi - nu liban

I caused them to carry, and they made bricks,

43. 

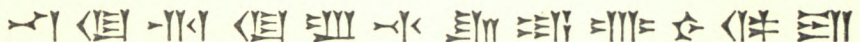
a - pi - ku - pe - e sa ki - rib Kal - di ak - sid va

baskets(?) from the midst of Chaldea I took and




ap - pa - ri su - un sam - hu - ti i - na ba - hu - la - ti

the best wicker by the people



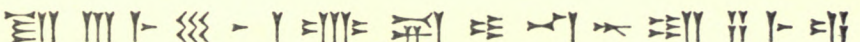
na - ki - ri ki - sit - ti qati - ya u - sal - di - da

rebels captured by my hand I caused to bring



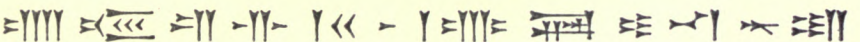
a - na e - pis sip - ri sa 44.  e - kal maḥ - ri - tu

to do its work. The former palace




sa 360 ina ammat sadadi i - na tar - zi za - me - e

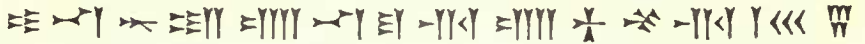
was 360 cubits in length in front of the corner of





zig - gur - rat 80 ina ammat rapasti i - na tar - zi

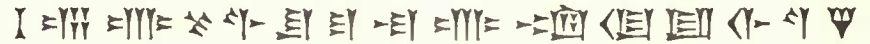
the tower, 80 cubits in breadth in front of the

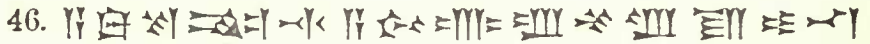

 na - ma - ri bit Istar 134 ina 1 ammat rapastu
court(?) of the temple of Ishtar, 134 cubits in breadth

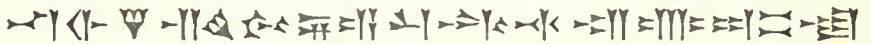

 i - na tar - zi Na - ma - ri Kum - mu - ri 95
in front of the court(?) of Kummuri, 95

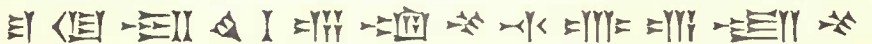

 ina 1 ammat rapastu 45. sa şarrani a - li - kut
cubits in breadth, which the kings going before

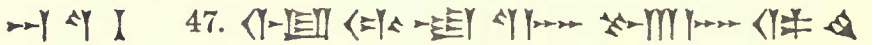

 maḥ - ri abi - ya a - na ri - mi - ti be - lu - ti
me my fathers for the glory of their dominion

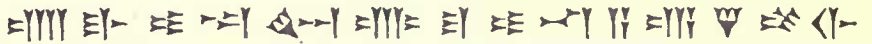

 su - un u - se - pi - su va la u - nak - ki - lu si - par sa
had caused to build and had not constructed its upper part.


 46. nār Te - bil - ti a - gu - u sit - mu - ru sa i - na
The river Tebilti a great flood(?) which in


 na - si sa gi - gu - ne - e qa - bal - ti ali u - ab - bi - tu
its course the ground within the city had destroyed


 va ki - maḥ - hi su - un nak - mu - ti u - kal - li - mu
and the high places was burnt and scorched in the


 47. sam - su u - ul - tu immi ruquti di - hi
sun, and from remote days storms


 e - kal i - ba - hu - u va i - na a - dan sa gab - si
on the palace had come and by its strong flood

i - na us - si sa ab - bu u - sab - su - u u - ri - ip - pu
in its foundations channels were caused and its platform

tim - mi - in sa e - kal zahri sa - a - te a - na
was weakened. That small palace the

ši - hir - ti sa aq - qur va sa. Te - bil - ti
whole of it I destroyed and of the river Tebilti

ma - lik sa us - te - es - na - a ab - bu - us azbat va u - se - sir
its course I changed and its channel I took and directed

mu - zu sa ki - rib ka - tim - ti a - sur - rak - ki sa
its exit within the enclosure of its walls

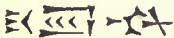


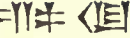
sap - la - nu qani e - la - nis abni sad - i dan - ni
beneath reeds, above stones of the mountain strong



it - ti ak - ši va ikal ul - tu ma - a - mi
with bitumen I cemented, and ground from the river

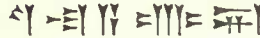

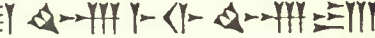
u - se - lav - va na - ba - lis u - tir 50. 700
bed I raised and made like a hill 700

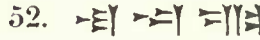


ina suk - lū rab - ti 162 ina suk - lū rab - ti sak - ki
suklu rabti long, 162 suklu rabti broad above



elita sar iltan 217 ina suk - lū rab - ti sak - ki
on the north, 217 suklu rabti broad

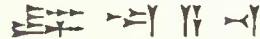

 51.   
 qabli - ti 386 ina suk-lū rab-ti sak - ki
in the middle, 386 *suklu rabti broad below*


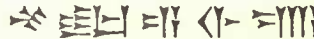
 
 saplita sar sutu us - sa - du tig - gar
on the south, along the Tigris the mound

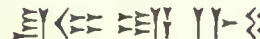


  
 ud-la-a u - mal - li va am-su-uh mi-si - ih - ta
I completed and I measured the measure,


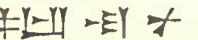
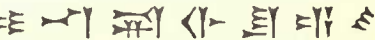
52.   
 la - ba - ris im - mi i - na mile kis - sa - ti
from length of time by the swelling floods




 
 tim - mi - in su le e - ni - se as - du - pat aban pi - i - li
its platform was not destroyed, great slabs of

 
 rab - ba - a - ti a - sur - ru su u - sa - az - hi - ra
alabaster its wall I enclosed,

 53. 
 u - dan - nin su - pu - uk su mu - sar - e si - dir
I strengthened its inclosure. The written records

  
 su - mi - ya 160 ti - ip - ki ud - li - i ki - rib - su
of my name on 160 tipki of the mound within it

  
 al - du - ur va sap - la - nu i - na us - si su e - zib
I wrote and beneath in its foundation I left

 54.  
 ah - ra - tas ar - ka - nu su - us - qu - u
to after times. Afterwards to raise

ud - li - i ka -bat-ti ub - lav -va 20 ti - ip - ki
the mound my mind determined, and 20 tipki

zi - ir mah - ri - i uz -zib va 180 ti - ip - ki
besides the former making 180 tipki

u - sak - ki e - la -nis 55. tar -pa -su - u el sa
I raised in height the extent greater than

in im - mi pa - ni u - sar - bi zi - ir mi - si - ih - ti
in former days I enlarged beyond the measure

e - kal mah - ri - ti u - rad - di va u - sa - an - di la
of the former palace I added and raised its

si - kit - tas 56. e - kal ka - am - si iz - dan iz - ku
site. A palace of ivory, iz-dan, iz-ku,

mu - sik - kan - ni erinni sur - man sim - li u
palm, fir, cedar, simli and

bu - ut - ni e - kal zak - di nu - ur - a a - na mu - sab
butni zakdi-nura for the seat

şaru - ti ya u - se - pi - sa ki - rib su 57. kiri
of my kingdom I made within it. Noble

mah - hu tam - sil Ĥa - ma - nū sa gi - mir simi
plantations like Ĥamanu which were all choice

𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏
 puluqi zip-pa-a-ti izi duk-lat sad-i u Kal-di
and select trees, wood the glory of the mountains and lowlands

𐤏𐤂𐤁
 ki-rib su-mur-ru su i-ta a-sa as-qu-up
within its grounds in rows I planted;

58. 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏
 as-su za-qa-ap zip-pa-a-ti ikil ta-mir-ti
for planting trees ground in the neighbourhood

𐤏𐤂𐤁
 e-li-in Sa-pi ta-a-an a-na abli
over the city Sapitan to the sons of

𐤏𐤂𐤁
 Ninua bil-ku u-bal-lik va u-sad-gi-la
Nineveh in divisions I divided and entrusted

𐤏 𐤏 𐤏 𐤏 𐤏 𐤏 59. 𐤏
 pa-nu-us-su-un a-na be-ra-a-ti sum-mu-ḥi
to them for beautiful wells

𐤏𐤂𐤁
 ul-tu pa-a-di Ki-ṣi-ri a-di ta-mir-ti
from the vicinity of Kisiri to the neighbourhood of

𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏 𐤏 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁
 Ninua sad-a u bi-ru-tu i-na ag-gul-la-te
Nineveh over hills and valleys in carriages

𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 𐤏𐤂𐤁 60. 𐤏 𐤏
 u-sat-tir va u-sat-sir Har-ru 1½
I traversed and I directed the trenches 1½

𐤏
 kas-pu qaq-qa-ru ul-tu ki-rib Hu-ṣu-ur
kaspu of ground from the midst of the river Khosr

ma-a-mi da - ru - u - ti a - sar sa u - sar - da - a
its ancient bed its place I lowered,

ki - rib zip-pa - a - ti sa - ti - na u - saḥ - bi - ba
within those plantations I caused to fertilise

pat - ti - is 61. sa Ninua alu be - lu - ti - ya
entirely. Of Nineveh the city of my dominion

su-bat-ṣu us - rab - bi ri - ba - ti su u - sa - an - ru va
its site I enlarged, its extent I increased and

bi - re - e - ti u ṣu - qa a - ni us - tan - di
its boundaries and circuits I raised

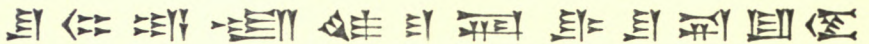
u - nam - mir kima im-mi 62. a - na arku immi
and beautified like the day. In after days

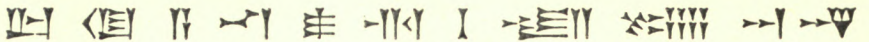
i - na ṣarrani abli - ya sa Assur a - na
among the kings my sons whomever Assur to the

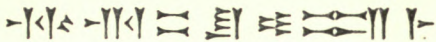
ri - i - u - tu mati u . niri i - nam - bu - u
government of the country and people shall call

zi - kir su e - nu va e - kal sa - a - tu i - lab - bi - ru va
his name when this palace becomes old and

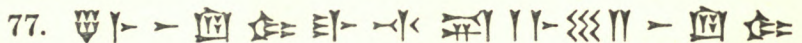
en - na - ḥu 63. an - ḥu - ṣa lu - ud - dis mu - sar - e si - dir
decays its decay may he restore, the inscription written

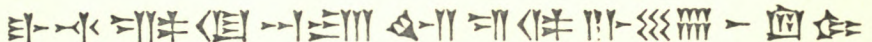

 su - me - ya li - mur va kisal lub - su - us * niqu
of my name may he see and an altar may he raise



 lik - ki a - na as - ri su li - tir Assur
to its place may he restore, Assur



 ik - ri - bi - su i - sim - mi
his prayer shall hear.


The text of Cylinder B only differs from the Bellino text in lines 77 to 79, which replace lines 50 and 51 of Bellino.

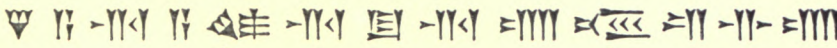
77. 
 700 ina suk - lū rab - ti 162 ina suk - lū
 700 suklu rabti in length, 162 suklu

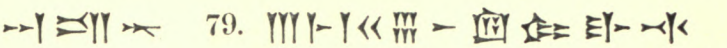
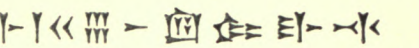

 rab - ti sak - ki elita sar iltan 268 ina suk - lū
rabti in breadth above at the north, 268 suklu


 rab - ti sak - ki gabli - ti mi - ih - rit za - me - e
rabti in breadth in the middle fronting the corner


 ad - man - ni ku - ri Is - tar 383 ina suk - lū
of the temple of Kuri(?) Istar, 383 suklu

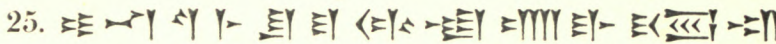

 rab - ti sak - ki gab - li - tu sa - ni - tu mu - sat - ti
rabti in breadth in the second middle beginning at


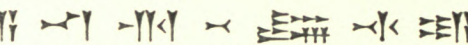

 sa - a - ri a - ħar - ri ku - ri zig - gur - rat
the east the kuri of the tower of

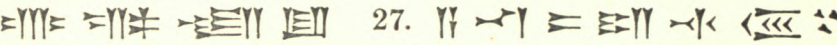
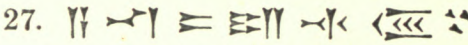
 79. 
 Is - tar 386 ina suk - lū rab - ti, &c.
Ishtar, 386 suklu rabti, &c.

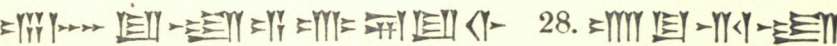
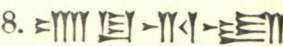
Cylinder C has 176 instead of 162, and 443 instead of 383.

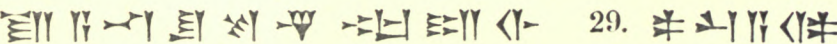
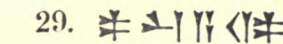
TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. VI, LINES 25 TO 73.

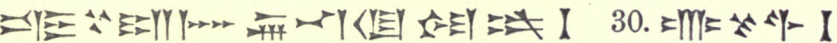
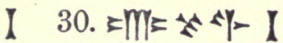
25. 
 i - na im - mi su va ul - tu e - kal qabal alu
In those days when the palace in the midst of the city


 26. 
 [sa Ninua a - na ri - mit šarru - ti - ya
of Nineveh for the glory of my kingdom

 27. 
 u - sak - li - lu a - na tap - ra - ti kis - sat
I had finished to the admiration of all

 28. 
 nisi lu - le - e u - mal - lu - si Ku - tal - li
men and completely I had filled it, Kutalli


 29. 
 sa a - na su - te - sur ka - ra - si pa - qa - a - di
which for the custody of carriages the stabling

 30. 
 susi ša - na - ki nin - tak - su u - se - pi - su
of horses and the laying up of baggage was used the



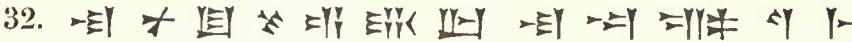
 şarrani a - li - kut maḥ - ri abi - ya

kings going before me my fathers,

31. 


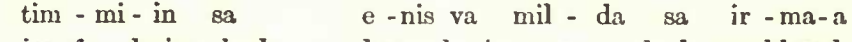
 ud - lu sa ul ip - si su - bat - şa zu - uḥ - ḥu - rat va

its mound had not made, its site was small and

32. 

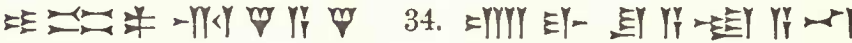

 la nu - ku - se e - bis - tas la - ba - ris im - mi

not pleasant was its construction. From ancient days


 33. 

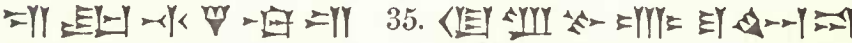

 tim - mi - in sa e - nis va mil - da sa ir - ma - a

its foundation had decayed, its cement had mouldered


 34. 


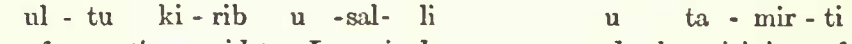
 i - qu - pa ri - sa - a - sa e - kal su - a - tu a - na

and its roof had fallen. That palace the


 35. 


 şı - ḥir - ti sa aq - qur ki - ru - bu - u ma - ha - du

whole of it I destroyed, much earth


 36. 


 ul - tu ki - rib u - sal - li u ta - mir - ti

from the midst I raised and the vicinity of




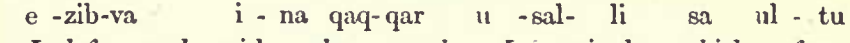
 ali ki - rib kut - tim - ma lu az - ba - ta ina eli

the city within the enclosure I took and over it

37. 

 lu - us - rad - di mas - kan e - kal maḥ - ri - ti

I added. The site of the former palace


 38. 

 e - zib - va i - na qaq - qar u - sal - li sa ul - tu

I left, and with the earth I raised, which from

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 39. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
mal - di nār az - ba - ta ud - la - a us - mal - li
the bed of the river I took, the mound I filled,

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 40. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
200 ti - ip - ki a - na e - la - ni u - sak - ki
200 *tipki in height I raised*

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 41. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
re - e - šu i - na araḥ se-me-e im-mu mit- ga - ri
its head, in a prosperous month on a favourable day

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
zi - ir ud - le - e sa - a - tu ina nik - lat lab - bi - ya
on that mound by the skill of my heart

42. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
e - kal aban pi - i - li u iri - ni ni - pis - ti
a palace of alabaster and cedar the produce

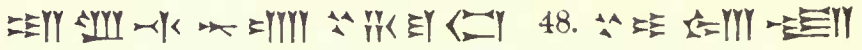
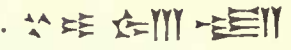
43. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
Ḥa - at - ti u e - kal zi - ir - tu ip - sit
of Syria, and a palace great the work


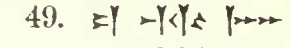
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 44. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
Assuri sa eli mah - ri - ti ma - ha - dis
of Assyria which more than before greatly

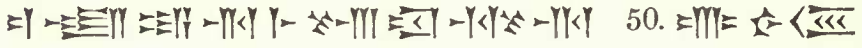

𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 45. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
su - tu - rat ra - ba - ta u nak - lat i - na
excelled in size and workmanship in the

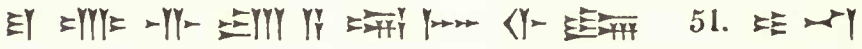
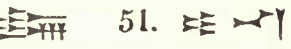
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 46. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
si - par nisi kima gal - le - e bel Qu - ti - a mu - sab
appearance of a man like the spirit of Quti the seat of

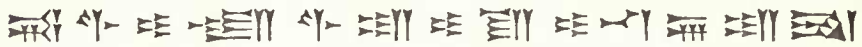
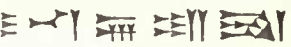
𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 47. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎧
be - lu - ti - ya u - se - pis gusuri eri - ni
my dominion I built, great planks of cedar

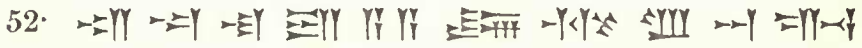

 48. 
 zi - ru - ti tar - bit Ḥa - ma - niv sad - i el - li
the growth of Hamanu the beautiful mountain

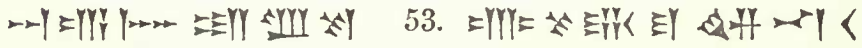
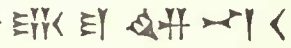
 49. 
 u - sat - ri - za e - li - sun dalti
I placed over them, doors



 50. 
 Li - ya - ri me - sut eru nam - ri u - rak - kis
of Liyari wood, plated with shining bronze, I fastened on

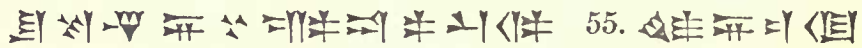
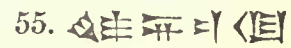
 51. 
 va u - rat - ta - a babi si - in i - na
and hung in their gates in


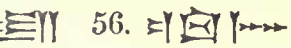
 
 pi - i - li pi - zi - i sa i - na ir - zi - it
alabaster white which in the land

52.  
 Ba - la - da - ai in - nam - ru sedi
of Balada was seen winged lions

 53. 
 lamašši zi - ru - te u - se - pis - va im - na u
(and) bulls great I had made and right and

 54. 
 su - me - la u - sa - az - bi - ta Ši - gar - sun a - na
left I placed The avenue of them to

 55. 
 su - te - sur zal - mat qaqa - du pa - qa - di mur - ni - iz - ki
direct (the men) of the black head, the governors, the war-horses,

 56. 
 parrate a - ga - li i - bi - li ruqubi
the cows, the heifers, the oxen, the chariots,

at - ta - ra - te e - rik ci - is - pa - a - te
bowstrings, the stretching of hangings,

57. mit-pa-na-te u uz - zi nin - tak-su u - nu-tu
bows, arrows, baggage, implements

ta - ha - zi 58. na - az - ma - di susi
of war, harness of horses (and)

parrate 59. sa e - mu - ki ra - ba - a - te
cows whereof the great forces

i - su - u suk - nu - se a - na ni - ri 60. ki - sal - la - sa
have submission to my yoke, its mound

bab - nu - u va rabu us - rab - bi 61. e - kal sa - a - tu
greatly I enlarged, that palace

ul - tu us - se - sa a - di na - bur - ri sa 62. ar - zip
from its foundation to its roof I built

u - sak - lil mu - şar - e' si - dir su - me - ya
I finished. Inscriptions written with my name

63. i - na kir - bi - sa as - kun a - na ar - kit immi
in the midst of it I placed. In after days

64. i - na sarrani abli - ya sa Assur u
among the kings my sons whom Assur and

65. Is - tar a - na ri - e - uv - tu mati u
Istar to the government of the country and

nisi i - nam - bu - u zi - kir - su e - nu - va e - kal
people shall call his name when this palace

67. sa - a - tu i - lab - bi - ru - va en - na - hu rubu
becomes old and decays, may the later

68. ar - ku - u an - hu - sa lu - ud - dis mu - sar - e
prince its decay repair the inscriptions

69. si - dir su - me - ya li - mur - va kisal lab - su - us
written with my name may he see and an altar may he raise

70. lu niqu lik - ki a - na as - ri - su lu - tir Assur u
sacrifices may he offer to its place may he restore, Assur and

71. Is - tar ik - ri - bi - su i - sim - mu - u mu - nak - kir
Istar his prayers shall hear. The destroyer

72. sid - ri - ya u su - me - ya Assur belu rabu ab
of my writing and my name may Assur the great lord father

73. ili nak - ris li - zi - is - su haqdu u
of the gods as an enemy withstand him, sceptre and

kuşsu li - kim - su - va liş - ki - pa pali - su
throne may he take from him and destroy his life.

THE BAVIAN INSCRIPTION, LINES 5 TO 17.

5. I - na yu - me - su - va sa Ninua su - bat - şu
In those days, of Nineveh, its seat

ma - rab us - rab - bi dur - su va sal - khu - su sa ina
the extent I enlarged; its fortress and its outer wall, which in

6. mah - ri - e la ib - su es - sis u - se - bis - va
former times did not exist, anew I caused to make, and

u - zak - kir ħar - sa - nis ta - me - ra - tu - su sa
I completed carefully. Its conduits which

i - na la ma - mi na - mu - ta su - lu - ka - va
without water streaming were made to go, and

7. sa - ta - a ci - e - it - tu - ti va nisi - su
the drinking of the princes and its men

me si - qi la i - da - a - va a - na zu - un - ni
water for drinking did not know, and to the rains

8. ti - iq sam - e tur - ru - za eni - sun as - qu - va
from heaven are turned their eyes, I drank; and

ul - tu lib ali Ma - şı - ti ali Bam - ba - gub - na
from the middle of the city of Maşiti, the city of Bambagubna,

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎶 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎧 𐎠𐎢𐏁 I [𐎠𐎢𐏁] 𐎠𐎢𐏁 I 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ali Sa - ap - pa - ri - su ali kar D.P. Samsu - nak - ir
the city of Sapparisu, the city of the fortress of Samsu-nakir,

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 9. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ali Kar-nu- u - ri ali Ri -mu-ša ali Ḥa- ta - a
the city of Karnūri, the city of Rimuša, the city of Ḥatā,

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ali Da - la - ai - in ali Ri - es - e - ni ali Ṣu - lu
the city of Dalaijin, the city of Resen, the city of Ṣulu,

𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ali Dur-Samsi ali Si - ba - ni - ba ali Gis - pa - ri - ir - ra
the city of Dur-Samsi, the city of Sabaniba, the city of Gisparirra,

10. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ali Gi - in - gi - li - nis ali Nam - pa - ga - a - te
the city of Gingilinis, the city of Nampagāte,

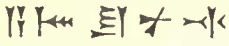
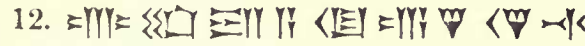
(v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁) 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 (v. ti) ali tul ali A - ḥum - zu - ši me sa zi - ir
the city of the mound of the city of Aḥumzuši, the waters which (were) above

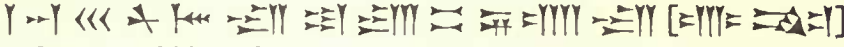
𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 XVIII 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 ali Ḥa - da - bi - ti XVIII nahri u - saḥ - ra - a
the city Ḥadabiti eighteen rivers I caused to be dug;

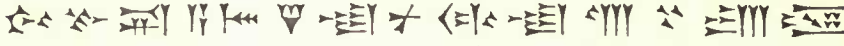
𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 11. 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 (v. 𐎠𐎢𐏁) 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 a - na lib nahar Ḥu - ṣu - ur u - se - ṣir - va
to the midst of the river Ḥuṣur (Khosr) I caused to be directed, and


𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 rid - ṣun ul - tu pa - a - di ali Ki - ši - ri a - di
their channel from the boundaries of the city Kiṣir to

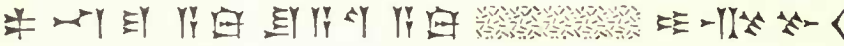
[𐎠𐎢𐏁] 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁 𐎠𐎢𐏁
 lib Ninua nahra ḥi - ri - tav u - saḥ - ra - a
the midst of Nineveh, the river (with) an excavation I excavated;


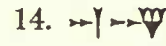
 12. 
 me su-nu-ti u - sar - da - a ki - rib - sa pat - ti
their waters I brought down within it. "The opening of

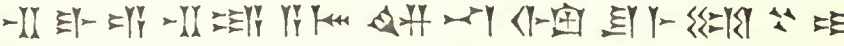

 Şinu - akhi - erba at - ta - bi ni - bit - şu u - bil
Sennacherib" I called its name; I brought

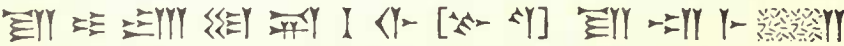

 gu - bu - us me sa - tu - nu ul - tu lib mat Ta - az
the strength of those waters from the midst of the land of Taz,

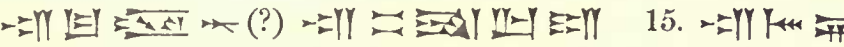

13. 
 sad - i mar - zi sa i - te - e Accadi ki - rib mati - ya
mountains difficult on the frontiers of Accad within my country.



 pa - na - ma nahru su - a - tu nahru * * * * * i - nam - bu - u
*Formerly that river the River * * * * * was called.*

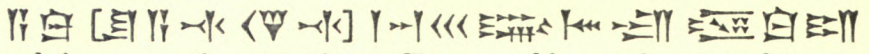
 14. 
 mu - bil e - nin - na a - na - eu ina ki - bit As - sur
Bringing [them] down again I by the command of Asshur,

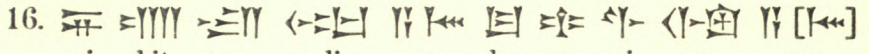

 bili rab - e bil - ya me im - na va su - me - li sad - i
the great lord, my lord, the waters right and left of the mountains

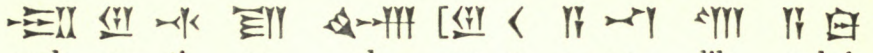

 sa i - ta - tu - us - su pan bu - üt sa ali Me - * * *
*on its frontiers before [the entrance] of the city of Me * * **

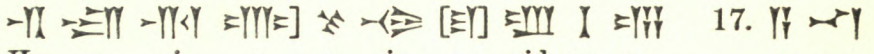
 15. 
 ali Ku - uk - kud ali Bi - it - ur - ra alā - ni
the city of Kukkud, the city of Bit-urra, the cities



 li - ve - ti - su eli - su us - rad - di i - na abni
adjoining it to it I added. On the stones

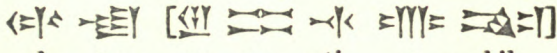

 nahri su-a-ti pat-ti Şinu - ahi -erba az -ku- ra
of that river "the opening of Sennacherib" I recorded

16. 
 ni - bit - şu eli me ku - up - pi va me
its name. Besides the waters the banks and the

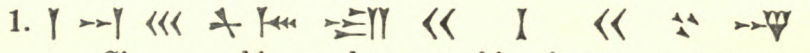

 maḥ - ru - ti sa aḥ - ru - u a - na lib nahri
first waters which I had dug to the midst of the river

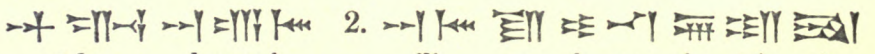

 Hu - şu - ri u - se - şir - va rid - su - un a - na
Khosr I caused to be directed, and their channel to

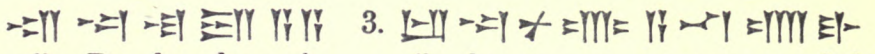

 Ninua ma - ḥa - zu zi - i - ru su - bat sar - ru - ti - ya
Nineveh, a stronghold supreme, the seat of my royalty




 ul - tu ru - qu - ti u - bil
from a distance I brought.

EPIGRAPH FROM KOUYUNJIK.

1. 
 Şinu - ahi - erba sar kissati sar mat As-sur
Sennacherib, king of multitudes, king of Assyria,



 sēdu lamaşşi ili sa i - na ir - tsi - it
the winged bull (and) the colossi, the divinities which in the land of


 ali Ba - la - da - ai ib - ba - nu - u a - na e - kal
the city of the Baladians were made, for the palace

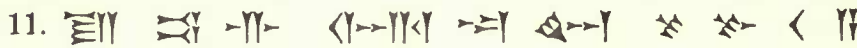
 zil - la - an um - ma - na - ti - ya * * * * *

sunset (with) my armies * * * * *




 at - ta - pal - kit gi - mir mal - ki a - sib pa - rak - ki

I traversed. All the kings inhabiting the countries

11. 


 sa kip - rat ar - ba - hi se - pu - u - a

of the four regions my foot



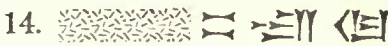
 u - sak - nis - va i - su - tu ab - sa - a - ni

I caused to kiss, and they repented of (their) sins.




 i - na yu - mi su - va sa alu Ni - na - a al

At that time as regards the city of Nineveh, the city



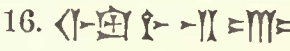
 bil - lu - ti - ya su - bat - šu * * * * bi šu - ki

of my lordship, its site * * * * * the squares



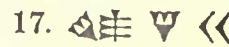
 su - me ti - iq kir - ri sarri u - sa - an - nu - va

by name adjoining the walks of the king I changed, and



 u - nam - mir ki - ma yu - mi duru va sal - hu - u

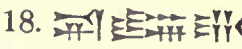
I made to shine like the day; the fortress and the wall



 nak - lis u - se - pis - va u - za - kir

skilfully I caused to build, and I completed

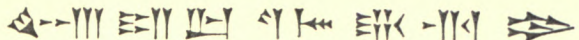
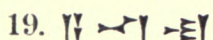
artistically;

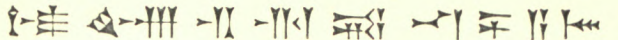


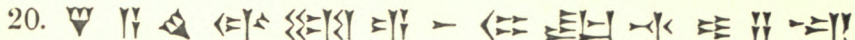
 100 ina 1 ammat rab - tiv ha - ri - zu - us

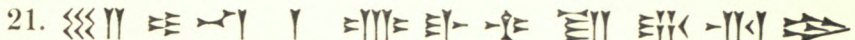
 100 great cubits its ditch us - rap - pis

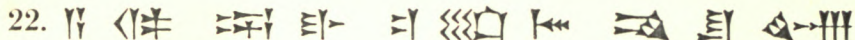
I extended.


 19. 
 aḥ - ra - tan yumi kir - ri sarri a - na la
For future days for the walks of the king that they may

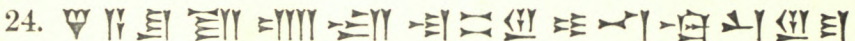
 zu - uḥ - ḥu - ri aban na - ra - a - i u - se - pis - va
not be diminished, memorial stones I caused to make; and


20. 
 sa a - ḥi ul - li - e ina mi - sar - ti i - za - zu
(as for) what on the further side in a straight direction was placed,

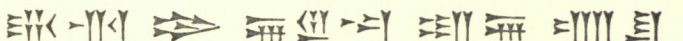
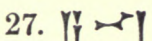
21.  LXII i - na estin ammat rab - tiv sa kir - ri sarri
sixty-two great cubits from the walks of the king

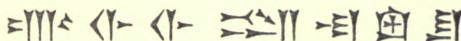

22.  a - di babi rabi kiri am - su - uḥ
to the great gate (in) plantations I measured

23.  ru - bu - uṣ - ṣu ma - ti - ma nisi a - si - bu - ut ala
its extent. At any time (of) the men inhabiting this

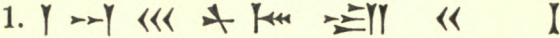


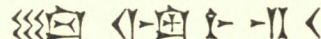
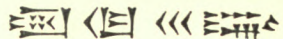
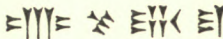

24.  sa - a - su sa bit - ṣu la - bi - ru i - na - aq - qa - ru - va
city whoever his house (being) old shall destroy, and

25.  es - su i - ban - nu - u sa uṣ - se biti - su a - na
anew shall build, if the foundations of his house into

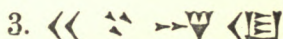
 26. 
 kir - ri sarri ir - ru - ba tsi - ir biti - su a - na
the walks of the king run, the top of his house into

 27. 
 ga - si - si il - la - lu - su
the dust they shall throw it down.

ON SLABS FROM THE SOUTHERN WALL OF NINEVEH.

1.  2. 
 Şinu - ahi - erba sar kissati sar
Sennacherib, king of multitudes, king
-   3. 
 mat As. duru va sal-ḥu - u sa Ninā es - sis
of Assyria, the fortress and wall of Nineveh anew
-  4. 
 u - se - pis - va u - zak - kir ḥar - sa - nis
I caused to build and I completed skilfully.

ON BRICKS FROM THE TEMPLE OF NERGAL
AT SHEREF-KHAN.

1.   
 a - na Ne - uru - gal bil - su
To Nergal, his lord,
2.  3. 
 Şinu - ahi - er - ba sar mat As-suri
Sennacherib, king of Assyria,
-  4. 
 e - kal Lam - mis sa ki - rib ali Tar - bi - zi
the palace of Lammis which (is) within the city of Tarbizi
5.   
 ul - tu usse - su a - di taḥ - lu - bi - su ep - us
from its foundation to its coping-stone I built,
- 
 u - sak - lil
I completed.

ON SLABS FROM THE SAME PLACE.

1. 𐤱 𐤵𐤠 𐤀𐤀 𐤠 𐤱𐤀 𐤵𐤠𐤱 𐤀𐤀 𐤵𐤠 2. 𐤀𐤀 𐤵𐤠𐤱 𐤠
 Šinu - ahi - erba sarru rabu sarru dan - nu
Sennacherib, the great king, the strong king,
- 𐤀𐤀 I 𐤀𐤀 𐤵 (v. 𐤵𐤠𐤱) 3. 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱 𐤀𐤀𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱
 sar kissati sar As(suri) e - kal Lam - mis
king of multitudes, king of Assyria, the palace of Lammis,
- 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱 𐤀𐤀𐤱𐤱 4. 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱
 bit Nergalli sa ki - rib ali Tar - bi - zi
the temple of Nergal which (is) within the city of Tarbizî
5. 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱𐤱 𐤠 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱 6. 𐤀𐤀𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱 𐤱𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱
 u - se - pis - va kim yu - me us - nam - mir
I caused to build, and like the day I caused to shine.

ON BRICKS FROM SHAMAMAH (HAZEH) SOUTH-WEST,
 OF ARBELA.

1. 𐤱 𐤵𐤠 𐤀𐤀 𐤠 𐤱𐤀 𐤵𐤠𐤱 𐤀𐤀 I 𐤀𐤀 𐤠 𐤵𐤠𐤱
 Šinu - ahi - erba sar kissati sar mat As-sur
Sennacherib, king of multitudes, king of Assyria,
2. 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤀 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 3. 𐤀𐤀 𐤵𐤠𐤱
 duru u sa - al - hu sa ali Kal - zi hi - tav
the fortress and wall of the city of Kalzu; of mortar
- 𐤵𐤠𐤱 𐤠 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱 𐤵𐤠𐤱𐤱
 a - gur - ri u - se - pis
(and) brick I made (it).

After abandoning the palace he had built at Kalzu, Sennacherib pulled down and then rebuilt the old palace at Nineveh, now Kouyunjik, which he finished about B.C. 695. It was after this that he restored the palace to the south of it at Nebi-Yunus, and built the wall round Nineveh, eight miles in circumference. The bricks found on the spot show that Kalzu is the modern Shamamah, Tarbitsi, or Tarbitsu, being Sherif-Khan.

APPENDIX I.

ON THE DATE OF THE SIEGE OF LACHISH

BY

SENNACHERIB, KING OF ASSYRIA,

IN THE 14TH YEAR OF HEZEKIAH, KING OF JUDAH, B.C. 690-689.

BY J. W. BOSANQUET, Esq.

THE subject of our investigation in this Appendix is to ascertain the exact date of the siege of Lachish by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, which we know was concurrent with the 14th year of Hezekiah, king of Judah. This date is generally placed either in the year B.C. 712, as in the margin of our Bibles, or in 714, as very recently fixed, with much emphasis, by Dr. Oppert; and my object will be to show that neither of these dates can be received as correct, and that the true time of the siege was the year B.C. 690-689,* which, it must be observed, is a sabbatical year followed by a jubilee. But how do we know that Lachish was besieged by Sennacherib in the 14th year of the Jewish king? because it is a question upon which much controversy has lately taken place. The Jewish year and the Assyrian year both began in the spring, in the first month Nisan, so that one regnal year always covered a part of two of our years, beginning in January.

It will be asked, why is it so important to fix with accuracy the time of this 14th year of Hezekiah? Because it is found that this is the central point from which all sacred history, from the

* See p. 173.

time of Solomon to the birth of Christ, may be put together in a perfect and continuous chain of reckoning, which proves to be in harmony with the sabbatical years and jubilees commanded to be observed by the Jews; and also because when placed as usually about the year B.C. 714, monumental records and fixed astronomical data will be found at variance throughout with Scripture history. The coincidences between sacred and secular history are very interesting and precise when the reckoning is fixed as now proposed.

It is now some fifty years since I first endeavoured to satisfy my own mind of the consistency of sacred record with profane history, and I will mention a few instances of very unsatisfactory results met with in the course of the investigation, and which had led many of the other investigators to give up the subject in despair.

I. All sacred history from the time of the entry of the Israelites into the Holy Land ought, as a matter of course, to be divisible into consecutive periods of Sabbatical weeks of seven years each, summed up in a second consecutive series of years of Jubilee, or periods of seven times seven, or forty-nine years; for this was strictly commanded by the law of Moses, and was one of the chief covenants by the observance of which the Holy Land was to be retained in possession by the descendants of Abraham. In conformity with this division, therefore, especially the notable period of "seventy weeks" of years, or 490 years, laid down by the Prophet Daniel as about to be fulfilled by the coming of the Messiah, the greatest of all events in the world's history, should be found to tally with seventy of these septennial divisions, which, after their return from captivity, are known to have been actually observed by the holy people. For this should form one of the fundamental proofs of the divine origin of the Christian faith.

How miserable, therefore, was my disappointment to find that the subject of the seventy weeks' prophecy of Daniel had remained a matter of controversy for 1800 years almost, more than any other subject, and that in the last century so eminent and learned a writer as Dean Prideaux, when addressing himself particularly to its solution, had declared, "I have taken no notice either of the Jubilee or the Sabbatical years of the Jews, both because of the uselessness and also of the uncertainty of them. They are useless, because they

help not to the explaining of anything in the Holy Scriptures; and they are uncertain, because it does not appear when or how they were observed."* I have no hesitation in saying that this one sentence of Dean Prideaux is sufficient to condemn the whole of the marginal dates attached to the authorised version of the Bible which he accepted, and to prove that the reckoning of the times of the Jewish monarchy has not been understood from the time he wrote in 1749, even to the present day. I determined thenceforth to devote myself to the solution of this great problem.

About the year 1852 the discoveries in the ruins of Khorsabad, Nineveh, and Babylon, by Botta and Layard, brought to light the early history of the Assyrian empire, and in the records of the reign of Shalmaneser II, references to the campaigns of Benhadad and Hazael against Ahab and Jehu, kings of Samaria, as mentioned in the Bible, were found inscribed on tablets, together with the names of certain Assyrian public officers, who, as appearing in a continuous list of annual appointments, have given fixed dates to the events. On comparing, however, Assyrian dates so determined with the dates commonly attached to the events in sacred history, the discrepancy has been found to be so great that even to this day Dr. Oppert suggests that forty-seven additional years and titles must be inserted into what is called the Assyrian Canon to produce agreement between the Bible and these monuments; while many distinguished Assyrian scholars in this country, on the other hand, suggest that the numbers contained in the Book of Kings should be reduced to the extent of forty years. Thus,—Jehu and Hazael, who we know were both anointed by Elisha kings in the same year, are placed:—

By Monsieur Oppert	....	....	....	....	in the year	B.C.	887
By the late George Smith, in conformity with the	}	}	}	}	"	"	885
marginal Bible date							
By the Rev. Dr. Haigh twenty years lower	....	....	....	....	"	"	865
By Dr. Lepsius and myself twenty-five years lower	....	....	....	....	"	"	861
By Rawlinson, Schrader, Brandis, and Ernest	}	}	}	}	"	"	842-1
Bunsen, forty-three years lower							

Making a difference between the extremes of 45 years.

This has been a subject of perplexity for many years past, and the results hitherto have been anything but satisfactory. But I rejoice to say that there seems to be little doubt that the Hebrew

* Prideaux's Connections, cf. Preface, p. xvi.

record, when tested by astronomy, will in the end prove to be exact to a single year.

Again, an elaborate treatise has been published in 1877, by Dr. Oppert, entitled "Solomon and his Successors," who, amongst other questions, treats prominently on the special subject of this inquiry, viz., the time of the sickness of King Hezekiah, and of the invasion of Judea by Sennacherib. He stands up boldly for the common marginal reckoning in our Bibles, and places accordingly the date of the 14th year of Hezekiah in B.C. 714. This determined attempt to uphold the marginal dates only results, however, in throwing doubt upon the accuracy of the Hebrew record. For he is driven in his inquiry to this very remarkable and almost inconceivable conclusion (I use his own words as nearly as possible): "The expedition of Sennacherib," he writes, "must of course have taken place during the reign of that king, *who did not come to the throne till ten years after the sickness of Hezekiah.* The approach of death experienced by Hezekiah was anterior to the expedition of the Assyrian king. In fact, the expedition of Sennacherib took place fourteen years after the 14th year of Hezekiah." (P. 34).

"The reign of Hezekiah," he goes on to say, "is better known than that of Trajan, and one ought no longer to be bound by the actual text of Scripture without incurring the reproach either of folly or bad faith." Now, with all due respect to so distinguished a scholar as Dr. Oppert, I do not think that he is justified in making this bold and misleading assertion, while he at the same time admits that he is altering the arrangement of chapters as contained in the Hebrew text, and is destroying the Hebrew record by placing the invasion of Sennacherib in the 28th year of Hezekiah's reign instead of the 14th, and the sickness of Hezekiah, who was threatened by Rabshakeh, the messenger of Sennacherib, ten years before Sennacherib came to the throne of Assyria. Such extremely improbable conclusions only tend to show the very great difficulties in which those are involved who seek to support the marginal chronology, and have the effect of weakening rather than of strengthening the position which they are intended to uphold.

Let us now come down from the reign of King Hezekiah to the time of the reign of Zedekiah, the last king of the Hebrew

monarchy, in whose reign Jerusalem was destroyed; and we find the date of the fall of Jerusalem is placed in the year B.C. 588, as being the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, and just fifty years later we find that the date of the fall of Babylon and the death of Belshazzar are placed in the year B.C. 538, at a time when "Darius the Median," spoken of in the Book of Daniel, is supposed to have taken the throne of the Empire of Babylon.

Now, in a treatise on the History of Esther and Ahasuerus, written in 1876, I have endeavoured to show that "Darius the Median," as a king distinguished from Darius son of Hystaspes, is a mere fiction of interpreters, and that Daniel, who was about the Court of this king, was speaking of no other than Darius Hystaspis, when he tells us that "Darius the Median" took the kingdom of Babylon at the age of about sixty-two. Now we know that the son of Hystaspes was sixty-two years of age in the year B.C. 493, not in the year 538, when no such king could have reigned. The inevitable conclusion in my own mind was that Darius the Median as separate from Darius Hystaspis must be expunged by interpreters from their exposition of the times of Daniel.

It will be interesting to those who have done me the honour of reading that treatise, to know that not less than 2,000 dated clay tablets brought from Hillah from a mound which is supposed to cover the old palace of Nebuchadnezzar, have lately arrived at the British Museum, being the collection made by the late Mr. George Smith just before his death, and that they cover a period of not less than 100 years, from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar down to the end of the reign of Darius; and that from these tablets the reigns of the several kings of Babylon in succession may be traced year by year and month by month, showing that no other king bearing the title Darius was ever "set over the realm of the Chaldeans" before Darius Hystaspis took that throne. This opportune arrival of authentic and indisputable evidence from the original regions of Babylon itself, puts an end to all further discussion concerning the correctness of the marginal dates of the Bible bearing on the time of Daniel, and, as I shall show, confirms to a single year the dates which had already been proposed by me, as founded chiefly upon astronomical data. I will mention only one

other instance of discrepancy between secular history and the marginal dates, perhaps the greatest difficulty of all which I had to encounter, viz., the difference between the historical date of that great solar eclipse foretold by Thales, which preceded the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and which is placed by Pliny and Cicero and Clement of Alexandria in the year B.C. 585, and that adopted by modern interpreters as B.C. 610. It is now, however, finally settled that the historical date (585) is the true one, so that Nebuchadnezzar came to the throne in the year B.C. 582, not in 606 as commonly supposed. Every date thus becomes lowered to the extent of twenty-five years.

I will merely now add, in completion of the evidence of confusion and contradiction involved in the common reckoning, the following list of misidentification of titles involved in that arrangement of dates, all occurring about the time of the restoration of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity:—

1. "Darius the Median" is identified with Astyages, king of Media, or Cyaxares, or some unknown Median king ;
2. Evil-Merodach is sometimes identified with Belshazzar ;
3. Ahasuerus (of the Book of Ezra) is declared to be Cambyses ;
4. And Artaxerxes is undoubtedly identified with the usurper Bardes or Smerdis ;

while as regards two most trustworthy and truthful Greek historians treating on these times, we are called upon to admit that Ctesias, who was a physician at the Court of Artaxerxes, and who had examined the original documents in the Royal palace, was a deliberate fabricator of false history, and the philosopher Xenophon, as regards his philosophy, a writer of mere romance.

I am sure all must concur with me in thinking that a system of dates involving such a series of inconsistencies and improbabilities cannot represent the truth ; and that, as tending to throw doubt and confusion upon sacred history, it is desirable that they should at once be removed from the authorised version of the Bible.

I propose, therefore now to proceed to establish the date of what I conceive to be the central and pivot event in sacred history, from which all other dates in the Bible may be constructed. It is the

time of one of the great epochs in Asiatic history, when the annals of the six kingdoms of Assyria, Babylon, Media, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Judah are, as it were, brought together into one focus. It is a time when two great empires in the East were striving against each other for the mastery—when the kings of Ethiopia and Egypt, Tirhakah and Sethos, were found opposing themselves to the invading armies of Sennacherib, king of Assyria—when the princes of Babylon, with Merodach-Baladan, son of Baladan, as their leader, were holding friendly intercourse with Hezekiah of Judah, as likely both to suffer in the impending strife—when, by the sudden destruction of the mighty army of the Assyrians, the power of the empire of Assyria was exhausted for some eight years. The Median empire rose into existence, as we are told, under Deioces, and lasted for just 128 years, till the conquest by Cyrus, in B.C. 560—and when, above all, as bearing directly on the subject of our inquiry, the set time of the occurrence of these events was determined for all future ages by two notable signs of the times, announced by message from above, which fix the date of the blasphemous threats of the Assyrian king, and the recovery of the devout king of Judah from mortal sickness in answer to his earnest prayer, to a point of time, capable of being moved neither upwards or downwards from the year B.C. 690–689. My object will be to show:—

1. That the siege of Lachish is the event which marks the 14th year of Hezekiah.
2. That the siege of Lachish must have taken place in the year B.C. 690–689.

Read 2 Kings xviii, 13:—“Now in the 14th year of king Hezekiah king of Judah, did Sennacherib king of Assyria come up against all the fenced cities of Judah. And Hezekiah king of Judah sent to the king of Assyria to Lachish saying, I have offended,” &c.

Thus the Hebrew record certifies that the siege took place in the 14th year of the Jewish king. This siege of Lachish, near the borders of Egypt, appears to have been looked upon as an event of great importance; so much so, that a representation of it was made in bas-relief on the walls of the palace of Sennacherib, which may now be seen in the British Museum.

The frontispiece is a copy of the sculpture reduced to about one half the size of the original.*

The fortress seems to have been garrisoned by Ethiopian soldiers, as may be seen from the woolly heads of the prisoners, and was therefore then in possession of Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia. The inscription written over the head of the king, who had just captured it, is in the Assyrian cuneiform character, and reads thus:—“Sin-akhi-irba sar kissati, sar Assuri, ina kussi nimidi usibva sal-la-at Lakisu ma-kha-ar-su e-ti-iq”—“Sennacherib king of the nations, king of Assyria, sate on his lofty throne. The spoil of Lachish before him came.” The time of surrender appears to have been the summer or autumn of the year B.C. 689, when the siege was finished, for the prisoners are brought before the king through a garden of ripe grapes and olives; and when Rabshakeh was sent from Lachish to threaten Jerusalem the autumn of the year was advanced. For we read (2 Kings xix, 8) that when Rabshakeh returned he “found the king of Assyria warring against Libnah, for he had heard that he was departed from Lachish.” And when Rabshakeh was sent a second time to Jerusalem on the approach of Tirhakah from Ethiopia, it was declared, “This shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves, and in the second year that which springeth of the same,” &c. These are the very words of the law relative to the Sabbatical year and the Jubilee (Levit. xxv, 5–11), and signify that the Sabbatical year had already commenced; that is to say, in the autumn of B.C. 689,—to be followed by the year of Jubilee in autumn B.C. 688; for a concurrence of two successive years of fallow could only take place at intervals of forty-nine years, when the Jubilee year followed the Sabbatic year; and the year B.C. 689–688 is the only period of this sort falling within the reign of Sennacherib, which is fixed by the Assyrian Canon. To my own mind, this argument is conclusive as to the precise time of the siege of Lachish and of the 14th year of Hezekiah.

II. A second argument, equally to the point, is drawn from one of the most perfect and beautiful of Babylonian cylinders, brought

* It is composed of two tablets, hitherto separate, and not known to belong to one another, till brought together by the author of this paper. The line of junction is evident in the lithograph.—S. R. B.

many years ago to this country, and known as Taylor's Cylinder, now in the British Museum.

This valuable piece of antiquity was supposed for many years to have been lost. But the late Dr. Hincks, one of the first of Assyrian scholars, having heard that the executor of Colonel Taylor had an office in the City, came over to me from Ireland, and when we had proceeded together to Thames Street, the cylinder, the importance of which was not then fully known, was found carefully preserved, among other fragments of antiquity collected by Colonel Taylor, and at length purchased by the British Museum for £300.

This cylinder is dated in the month Adar, in the year of the archonship of Bel-emur-ani, that is to say, in March, B.C. 690, and contains the history of eight campaigns of Sennacherib which took place before that date.

In no one of these campaigns is any mention made of the siege of Lachish, so that the siege cannot be placed earlier than the summer or autumn of B.C. 690.

The "Annals of Sennacherib," published in this volume, confirm this conclusion. Mr. George Smith observes that "Sennacherib was engaged in Babylonia at least down to the year B.C. 691, and it is evident that his second campaign to Palestine could not take place before B.C. 690, while it might be a few years later" (p. 139).

The testimony derived from this cylinder coincides, therefore, with that drawn from the reference to the Sabbatical year.

III. The third argument is drawn from the testimony of the Demetrius, a Jewish historian who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philopator, and who calculates upwards from the beginning of his reign, in Nov. B.C. 222. It is as exact as the first. Demetrius places the carrying away of captives by Sennacherib in the winter of B.C. 689-8, that is, in the course of the Sabbatical year, the reckoning of which must have been well known in Palestine in his day, for the Sabbatical years were observed up to the days of the Maccabees with almost superstitious reverence.

Demetrius is thus quoted by Clement of Alexandria:—"Demetrius says in his work concerning the kings of Judea, that the tribes of Benjamin and Levi were not carried into captivity by Sennacherib," that is to say, that Jerusalem situated in the tribe of Benjamin, and

the Temple ceremonies carried on by the Levites were not put an end to at the time of the invasion. But that, counting from the deportation from Palestine at that time by Sennacherib, to the last deportation by Nebuchadnezzar was a period of 128 years and 6 months, and from Nebuchadnezzar, 338 years and 3 months, down to the accession of Philopator, 221 years and 2 months B.C., making together B.C. 687 years and 11 months = February, B.C. 688, in the midst of the Sabbatical year 689-688.

IV. The fourth argument is drawn from a very notable sign in the heavens to which the attention of King Hezekiah was directed by the Prophet Isaiah, and by which the year, and the day, and even the hour, of his beginning to recover from sickness were marked by the occurrence of a partial solar eclipse at Jerusalem on the 11th of January, about noon-day, in the year B.C. 689.

The effect of the passing of the moon over the sun's disc during that eclipse, about noon-day, when the sun is almost stationary in the heavens, was exhibited on the dial of Ahaz, or more correctly, on "the steps of Ahaz," leading, probably, to the well-known "upper chamber of Ahaz," where he had fixed his idolatrous altars to the sun, and where the horses and chariots of the sun were placed at the entering in of the House of the Lord by the chamber of Nathan Melech" (2 Kings xxiii, 11, 12). It was probably by the way of this staircase of Ahaz that the king was accustomed to go up from his palace to the entering in of the House of the Lord. When Hezekiah, therefore, asked "What shall be the *sign* that I shall go up into the House of the Lord on the third day?" the answer was appropriate, "Behold, I will bring back the shadow of the steps which is gone down on the staircase of Ahaz with the sun ten steps backward," that is, upward. In other words, "Behold, as the shadow which has already gone down shall be seen ascending again the steps leading to the House of the Lord, so shalt thou on the third day ascend those steps and enter into the Lord's House to offer up thy thanksgivings." The event is here spoken of not as a miracle, but as a remarkable sign in connection with the daily motion of the shadow caused by the sun on a dial. Hezekiah, it may also be observed, was then healed, not by miracle, but by the ordinary application of a lump of figs.

V. A fifth argument of an equally precise nature as the preceding may be drawn from certain ancient Jewish tombstones of as early a date as the first century, found in the Crimea in the burying places of the Caraites Jews, and which are now in the library of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg. The epitaphs on these stones count from the date of the carrying away of the ten tribes from Samaria, which is fixed, as Demetrius had before fixed it, in the year B.C. 696. And if Samaria was destroyed, as we are told, in the 6th year of Hezekiah, 696-7, the 14th year of Hezekiah must have been in the year B.C. 690-689.

I will not dwell upon this argument, because the genuineness of these tombstones has been called in question by M. Harkavy, and the matter is still under inquiry. I will merely add that Dr. Chwolsohn, while admitting that certain epigraphs attached to manuscripts have been tampered with, expresses his belief in the genuineness of the tombstones, as did also Dr. Geiger, of Frankfort, and such also was the opinion of Dr. Ewald.

It matters not, however, whether they are false or otherwise as regards the completeness of the arguments which fix immovably the 14th year of Hezekiah by four converging testimonies to the years B.C. 690-689, without any other propping or support.

I have observed that this is the pivot date of sacred history, and I must therefore say a few words in support of this assertion. It would be easy to show, if time allowed, by tracing upwards from Hezekiah, how the date of the flood in the days of Noah becomes thereby fixed to the year B.C. 2379, which is the very same date as that fixed by Berossus from the Chaldean tablets for the flood of Xisuthrus. But at the present moment it may perhaps be more interesting to trace downwards the bearing of the date of the 14th Hezekiah upon the series of tablets recently brought from Babylonia to the British Museum.

These tablets, as I have said, cover a period from the beginning of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar to the end of the reign of Darius son of Hystaspes.

Now we are told by the Prophet Jeremiah that "the 4th year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah, was the first year of

Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. What then was the date of the 4th year of Jehoiakim ?

Hezekiah	....	....	....	reigned 15 years after his illness in B.C. 689.
Manasseh	....	....	....	" 55 "
Amon	....	....	....	" 2 "
Josiah (including Jehoahaz)	....	....	....	" 32 "
Jehoiakim	....	....	....	" 4 "

Making together 108 years.

That is to say, the 4th year of Jehoiakim and 1st year of Nebuchadnezzar fell in the 108th year after Hezekiah's infliction, which therefore was the year B.C. 582.

The Babylonian Tablets give forty-three years to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, as was already known from Berosus, and if his first year fell in the year B.C. 582, the year of his death was B.C. 540.

These dates had already been laid down as certain in my treatise on Esther and Ahasuerus, being ascertained by means of three *total solar eclipses* recorded in history, which mark with precision three notable historical events in the reigns of Nabopalassar or Nabuchodonosor the father, and Nebuchadnezzar the son. The first of these eclipses took place on the 30th September, B.C. 610, when, as Firdousi describes, the "white demons,"* or Titans, as spoken of in the book of Judith (that is to say, the Scythians or whites), passing the Caucasus, fought a battle with the Medes in Mazenderan, bringing with them darkness like pitch, somewhere below the latitudo of Armavir or Erivan and Kars, the seat of the late war, at a point somewhat near the Caspian Sea. The same event is described by Herodotus, who tells us that the Scythians, following the Cimmerians, entered Asia, passing between the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, and after conquering the Medes, held possession of Upper Asia for exactly twenty-eight years. I have received a very accurate computation of the path of this eclipse, which caused total darkness at a point south-east of Erivan, according to the most recent lunar tables.

The second total solar eclipse is that of Thales, in May B.C. 585, which, according to the same tables, passed towards the south of Asia Minor, and which Herodotus tells us preceded the fall of Nineveh and the expulsion of the Scythians (immediately after which

* *Τετάρτες θεοὶ* of Hesiod, Th. 616-636. The Emperor of Russia is called the White Czar

Nebuchadnezzar first took command of his father's army)—that is, in B.C. 583. Now, twenty-eight years counted from the eclipse of B.C. 610 lead to the year B.C. 582 as the year of accession of Nebuchadnezzar after expelling the Scythians in 583.

The third total solar eclipse is that of 10th November, B.C. 556, marking the 27th year of Nebuchadnezzar, and this took place at Daphnæ, near Pelusium, where Pharaoh Hophra was slain. The path of this eclipse has also been certified by Mr. Hind as passing over Daphnæ.

Now, from these three eclipses we ascertain with perfect exactness that the fall of Jerusalem and the burning of the first Temple by the Chaldeans, which was in the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar, fell in the year B.C. 563, and as the "Desolations of Jerusalem," as we are told by Daniel, lasted seventy years (ix. 2), and ended in the 1st year of Darius son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes, in the year B.C. 493, we thus learn that Darius the Median could be no other than Darius the son of Hystaspes, who was then about sixty-two years old.

This conclusion is fully established by the series of Babylonian Tablets to which I have referred. For as every year, and almost every month, throughout one hundred years is filled up with the name of some well-known Persian or Babylonian king, there is no place left for any such king as Darius the Mede, as distinguished from Darius son of Hystaspes.

And now lest I should become wearisome by further figures and calculations, I will come at once to the final and invaluable result of this long investigation, which is, that as the vision of the seventy weeks, or 490 years, unto Messiah, was seen in the 1st year of Darius (as king of the Chaldeans) in the Sabbatical year 493-2, and as our Lord was born in the Sabbatical year B.C. 3-2, according to the prediction, the seventy weeks' prophecy of Daniel was a prophecy of the fulfilment of seventy actual Sabbatical weeks, religiously performed by the Jews in the Holy Land, as attested by history, ending with that great and wonderful event, and forming a grand crisis in the long series of Sabbaths and Jubilees, which we are led to expect will yet terminate with the cleansing of the sanctuary and with the coming of the Redeemer to Zion, when he shall have pardoned the transgressions of the Holy People.

APPENDIX II.

*Notes by Mr. J. W. Bosanquet on Mr. George Smith's "Annals of Sennacherib,"
and Quotations from Firdousi, referring to the pages of the respective works.*

ECLIPSE* OF 557 (CYRUS).

SHAH NAMEH OF FIRDOUSI.

P. 132. Kai-Kobad set up his throne at Istiker or Persepolis, and reigned 100 years. Had four sons:—1 Kai-Käus.
(Cf. Deioces. Arish.
of Herodotus.) Poshen.
Aramin.

Firdousi does not give the reign of Phraortes son of Deioces. Herodotus relates that he was conquered by the Assyrians, in the reign of Nabopalassar or Sardanapalus (B.C. 614). The book of Judith calls him Arphaxad, and relates that he was slain by Nabuchodonosor, who reigned at Nineveh, "in the great plain in the borders of Ragan," or Rhages, that is in the region near Mazenderan.

P. 133.—Kai-Käus
or
Cy-Axares.

A demon, disguised as a musician, sang to him the praises of Mazenderan, conquered by the Assyrians.

Herodotus relates that Cyaxares made war upon the Assyrians with the intent of avenging the death of Phraortes his father. He therefore first proceeded towards Nineveh.

Being therefore bent upon the recovery of this province from the king of Assyria, Tzal, the governor of Seistan, after remonstrance with the king, promises assistance, though fearful of the issue of such an invasion.

* This eclipse seems to be the one (10th November, B.C. 556) mentioned above, p. 179.

ECLIPSE,*

September, B.C. 610.

struck with blindness when attacking Mazenderan. *Darkness overspread the earth.*

(P. 140).

Kai-Kaüs, the king of the Medes.

(P. 142).

P. 138.—Approached the capital of Mazenderan. When engaged in preparations for the overthrow of the city, "night came on, a cloud came, and deep *darkness like pitch overspread the earth*, tremendous hailstones poured down on the Persian host, throwing them into the greatest confusion. *All his troops were deprived of sight.* The morning dawned, but it brought no light to the eyes of Kai-Kaüs.

He was made captive of the army of the king of Mazenderan by the aid of the *White Demon*, who caused this darkness.

The White Demon and his army were no doubt the Scythians, who in this year, B.C. 610, invaded Media, coming from the Palus Meotis, called in by the then king of Mazenderan, according to Firdousi, that is, by Sardanapalus, who had again to travel. They came by a roundabout route, marching with the Caucasus on their right, and so entering Media below Lat. 41° N., near the Caspian, and in the direction of Mazenderan. (Herodotus I, 104.)

Kai-Kaüs, or Kai-Aksurush, is said to have taken a route towards Mazenderan which occupied *six months*. The direct route from Persepolis was a journey of only *seven days*.

Rustem sets out to free the *captivè king*.

He mounts Rakush.

He slays a dragon.

Then a demon.

With assistance of Aulad he reaches Mazenderan.

He enters the white demon's camp, and slays Arzang, the leader of the demons.

He then encounters and slays the white demon, and with the blood of his heart restores the sight of Kai-Kaüs.

* This is very important. This eclipse could only have taken place six months after spring, i.e. about September.

Kai-Kaüs, or Cy-Axares.

P. 162.—After the release of Kai-Kaüs from the white demons (or Scythians, now in possession of the southern side of Mount Caucasus?), Kai-Kaüs goes to war with the king of Ham-averan. [Not Nineveh, but more north—Erivan.]

He conquers the king of Ham-averan (Erivan).

Marries his daughter.

Afterwards made prisoner by the king of Hamaveran at a banquet.

Nabopalassar, or Sardanapalus, or Labynetus I, had married Nitocris, or Nitakrit, an Egyptian princess.

The kings of Misser .. { Mitzer,
Muzur,
Mitzraim,
that is Egypt (Psammetichus), and the king of Sham are said to have been in alliance with the king of Hamaver.

Kai-Kaüs is released again by the prowess of Rustem.

Azerbigan, the land of fire, answering to Media Atropatane.

P. 168.—The troops of Misser, Berberistan and Hamaveran assist in restoring Kai-Kaüs to his throne in Persia, which had been invaded by Afrasiab from Turan.

Irak Agemi, Great Media ("Quarterly Review").

DS Smith, George
68 History of Sennacherib
S5
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