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TRÜBNER'S  
ORIENTAL SERIES



THE

# HISTORY OF ESARHADDON

(*SON OF SENNACHERIB*)

KING OF ASSYRIA, B.C. 681—668

Translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions upon Cylinders and  
Tablets in the British Museum Collection

TOGETHER WITH

Original Texts

*A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF EACH WORD, EXPLANATIONS OF  
THE IDEOGRAPHS BY EXTRACTS FROM THE BI-LINGUAL  
SYLLABARIES, AND LIST OF EPONYMS, ETC.*

BY

ERNEST A. BUDGE, M.R.A.S.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY

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CHANDOS STREET, LONDON

This Book is Dedicated

TO

*HIS TRUSTY FRIEND AND TEACHER,*

THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, M.A.

*Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford, &c. &c. &c.*





BY THE AUTHOR,

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF MANY YEARS' VALUABLE TUITION.

# P R E F A C E.

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THE histories of Sennacherib and Assur-bani-pal, kings of Assyria, have already been written by the late Mr. George Smith. Sennacherib ruled over Assyria from B.C. 705 to B.C. 681; Assur-bani-pal from B.C. 668 to B.C. 626. But from B.C. 681 to B.C. 668 a king called Esarhaddon reigned, and the annals of this king have been translated to form the present history. Esarhaddon was the son of Sennacherib, and father of Assur-bani-pal. Thus we have the history of father, son, and grandson; consequently, a fair knowledge of the warlike expeditions which were undertaken, and what countries were subdued by the Assyrians, between the years B.C. 705 and B.C. 626. Sennacherib, Esarhaddon and Assur-bani-pal were certainly three of the greatest kings that ever ruled over Assyria. Their reigns, taken together, cover nearly eighty years; but an exact idea of the influence that this family had upon Assyria can only be made out clearly from the records and documents which they themselves caused to be written. Sennacherib was the true type of the Oriental conqueror—delighting in war for its own sake, proud, cruel, and fond of power. The Bible preserves for us a speech of the Rabshakeh<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is the Accadian   , D.P., RAB-SAK, borrowed by the Hebrews under the form רַב־שָׁקָה; *rab* is the Semitic equivalent of the Accadian , GAL, "great."



- 25 Tirhakah, within Memphis, heard of the defeat of his army.  
 26 the terror of Assur and Istar overwhelmed him, and he  
 went backward,  
 27 the fear (approach) of my lordship covered him.  
 28 The city Memphis he turned from, and for the saving of  
 his life  
 29 he fled to the midst of Thebes.  
 30 That city I captured, my army I caused to enter and to  
 dwell within it.

## Col. 2.

- 20 Tirhakah fled from his locality, (but) the fire of the weapon  
 of Assur, my lord,  
 21 overwhelmed him, and he went to his dark destiny.

His grandest work was the institution of the great library  
 of clay tablets at Koyunjik.

And now as regards the texts, translations and notes that are  
 contained in this book. I have used all the principal historical  
 texts, and every line of these has been carefully compared  
 with the original clay tablets and cylinders in the British  
 Museum. But it cannot be expected that every notice con-  
 cerning Esarhaddon which may be found upon contract or  
 other tablets will be given in so small a book.

In the first place, it would necessitate a strict and careful  
 examination of every tablet and tablet-fragment in the  
 British Museum collection, which alone would require many  
 many months to be devoted entirely to the purpose—no small  
 task either, as any will see who knows the nature of the writing  
 on the tablets.

Secondly, when done, the chances are that it would place  
 the book entirely out of the reach of commercial enterprise.

These two reasons, taken together, will account for the  
 omission of the text and translation of a tablet containing  
 "Addresses to Esarhaddon,"<sup>1</sup> and also of another containing  
 an account of Esarhaddon's buildings, and numbered K 3053.

The translations are as literal as possible, and all added  
 words are enclosed in brackets. Parts of the texts relating  
 the history of Esarhaddon have been translated before by my  
 friend Dr. Julius Oppert, Professor of Arabic in the University  
 of France,<sup>2</sup> the profound scholar and earliest pioneer of  
 Assyrian in France.

The grammatical analysis has been thrown into a vocabulary  
 arranged according to the order of the English alphabet. The  
 object has been to make the words easily accessible and use-  
 ful. Wherever I have known a Semitic equivalent for the  
 Assyrian word it has been given, but words properly Syriac  
 have been turned into Hebrew letters. The sense of some  
 of the words is only known from the context, and of course  
 there are some the meaning of which I do not know at all.

Here I take the opportunity of expressing my great obliga-  
 tions to the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., for several years past  
 my kind friend and teacher. It is to him that I am indebted  
 for anything I may know of Assyrian. The whole of the  
 MS. for this book was read by him before it went to press,  
 and it owes much to his scholarly and accurately critical eye.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Pinches for copies of texts  
 and verifications of existing copies.

<sup>1</sup> The text is printed in *W.A.I.*, iv. 68, and translated in the *Records of the Past*, vol. xi.

<sup>2</sup> See *Expédition Scientifique en Mésopotamie exécutée par ordre du Gouvernement de 1851 à 1854*. Par MM. F. Fresnel, F. Thomas et J. Oppert. Paris, 1857-64.



New advances are made in Assyrian with every new tablet that is found. Old readings are corrected, new words are found, and what is almost unintelligible to-day becomes quite clear to-morrow. With such progress going on, no book can be perfect; and as for this, I feel that

יִאמְנֵם הַשְׁנִיטִי כִי אֵין אֲנוֹשׁ שְׁלֵא יִחַטֵּא אֶתִּי תִלִּין מִשְׁנֹתַי: אַחֲלִי  
שְׁנִיאוֹת מִי יִבִּין וְיִדְעֵם, יִתְקִין לְפִי שְׁכָלוֹ עֹוֹת שְׁנִיאוֹתִי:

"Truly I have committed errors, for there is no man who does not err; so that my error cleaves to me. I pray, therefore, that whoever understands and knows them, may correct my errors according to his wisdom."

E. A. BUDGE.



CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,  
October, 1880.

<sup>1</sup> I quote from Levita, *Massoreth Ha-massoreth*, p. 268, by Dr. Ginsburg.  
Longmans. 1867.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE GENEALOGY AND ACCESSION OF ESARHADDON, AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS REIGN . . . . .	1-8
LIST OF TEXTS USED OR CONSULTED FOR THIS BOOK . . . . .	9
SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION OF ASSYRIAN SIGNS . . . . .	10
LIST OF EPONYMS . . . . .	12-13
WILL OF SENNACHERIB . . . . .	14-15
TITLES OF ESARHADDON . . . . .	16-20
ESARHADDON'S BATTLE AT KHANIRABBAT . . . . .	20-25
THE WAR AGAINST NABU-ZIR-NAPISTI-ESIR . . . . .	20-31
EXPEDITION AGAINST ABDI-MILCUTTI, KING OF TSIDON . . . . .	32-41
EXPEDITION AGAINST CILICIA . . . . .	41-51
ARABIAN WAR OF ESARHADDON . . . . .	52-65
THE MEDIAN WAR. . . . .	66-73
THE BUILDINGS OF ESARHADDON . . . . .	74-77
THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE . . . . .	77-99
THE NAMES OF THE EIGHT KINGS . . . . .	100-103
THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-TWO KINGS OF "THE COUNTRY OF THE HITTITES AND THE SEA-COAST". . . . .	103-108
ESARHADDON'S EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN . . . . .	109-123
NAMES OF THE KINGS APPOINTED OVER EGYPT BY ESARHADDON . . . . .	124-129
VOCABULARY . . . . .	130-160
INDEX . . . . .	161-163

## ERRATA.

Page 3, line 1, instead of ideograph	read ideographs.
„ 7, „ 7, „ Saulmugina	„ Samullu-suma-uin; and wherever it occurs.
„ 22, „ 13, „ 	„ 
„ 22, „ 13, „ 	„ 
„ 24, „ 19, „ 	„ 
„ 32, „ 9, „ 	„ 
„ 36, „ 25, „ 	„ 
„ 36, „ 36, „ 	„ 
„ 38, „ 41, „ 	„ 
„ 55, „ 56, „ ARBA	„ IRBA
„ 68, „ 56, „ ina-khats-zu-va	„ im-khats-zu-va
„ 78, „ 10, „ 	„ 
„ 80, „ 19, „ 	„ 
„ 85, „ 47, „ śi-gar-si-ui	„ śi-gar-si-in
„ 92, „ 36, „ 	„ 
„ 93, note, l. 8, „ Tirpanituv	„ Tsarpanituv
„ 104, „ 17, „ 	„ 
„ 104, „ 18, „ 	„ 
„ 109. Concerning the history of Tirhakah, see a paper by Dr. Birch which will appear in the <i>Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch.</i> , vol. vii. part 2.	

I. While *The History of Esarhaddon* was passing through the press Dr. Schrader's new work, *Zur Kritik der Inschriften Tiglath-Pileser's II. des Asarhaddon und des Asurbanipal*, appeared. On pages 34 and 35 he identifies some of the towns and countries mentioned by Esarhaddon, and printed on pages 103-107 of this book. Thus, concerning "Samsimuruna" he says, "Eine Stadt des Namens Samsimurun ist bis jetzt in Palästina-Phönicien überhaupt nicht nachzuweisen." He points out (as I have also done on page 107 of *The History of Esarhaddon*) that the hitherto accepted reading of "Amtikhadatsti" is wrong, and should be "Karti-khadatsti," "Newstadt," קרת הרשת (Assyrisch regelrecht ק"הרשת, "bedeutet und einfach ein cyprisches Καρχηδών = Karthago ist." Dr. Schrader likewise points out that in Esarhaddon's List of Kings the King of Arvad is called, "Matanbaal (מתנבאל), but in Assurbanipal's list "Yacinlu" (יכנאל); also the name of the King of Beth-Ammon in the former list is "Puduilu (פודיל), but in the latter Amminadbi, Heb. עמינאדב; and thinks "dass wir es bei dieser zweiten Liste nichts weniger als mit einer gedankenlosen oder gar frivol-leichtsinnigen Reproducirung der früheren des Asarhaddon zu thun haben." Also, see "Zusätze," page 36 of Dr. Schrader's book, for the opinion of Professor R. A. Lepsius, of Jena, concerning the town of Lidir, situated in Cyprus.

II. In the "Vocabulary" all parts of the verb "suzubu" have been compared with the Hebrew עזב. But I believe its correct equivalent to be found in the Chaldee שׁוּיַב or שׁוּיַיַב, "to save," "to deliver;" Syriac שׁוּיַב. Compare Targum on Isaiah xx. 6, נַפְשָׁהוּן וּמִן דְּשִׁיעָא דְּמִשְׁחָהוּב, "themselves they deliver (save) not;" "and who is the wicked man that shall be saved" (Ephraem, "Carmina," Opp. iii. p. 635; Rödiger, Chrestomathy, p. 79); אִיכְנָא דְּאִשְׁחַב לְעֵלְמָא, "that I shall save the world" (John xii. 47). In the expression, "ana suzub napsate su," "for the saving of his life," I would compare the word "suzub" with Chaldee שׁוּיַב, or Rabbinic שׁוּיַב, "deliverance, escape."

III. Ittagil, from √ "dagalu." With this compare Chaldee תָּבַל, "fidere, confidere, fiduciam ponere vel collocare;" and see Psalm ix. 11, where יִתְבָּלֵן is translated by one MS. יִתְבָּלֵן, "and they trusted."



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 ...

Rm I, col. I, lines 8, 9.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 ...

וישב סנחריב מלך-אשור וישב בנינו :  
 ויהי הוא משתחוה בית נסרך אלהיו  
 ואדרמלך ושראצר בניו הכהו בחרב  
 וחמה נמלטו ארץ אררט וימלך  
 אסר-חדו בנו תחתיו :

(Isai. xxxvii. 37, 38.)

אסר חדון מלך אשור . בנו של סנחריב שלאחר סנחריב  
 (RASHI on Ezra iv. 2.)

כי סנחריב שגלה את ישראל הומת ע"י בניו ומלך אסר חדון בנו תחתיו  
 (on Ezra iv. 2.)

## THE GENEALOGY AND ACCESSION OF ESARHADDON, AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS REIGN.

ESARHADDON was the son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria,  
 B.C. 705-681. The Sin-akhi-irib of the cuneiform inscrip-  
 tions is the—

סנחריב of the Bible;

LXX. *Σενναχηρίμ*, or *Σενναχηρείμ*;

Josephus, *Σενναχηρίβος*;

Herodotus, *Σαναχάριβος*.

The sons of Sennacherib were—

1 Sharesar, Biblical שָׂרְאֶצֶר (Nergal-sarra-yutsur);

2 Adrammelech, „ אֲדַרְמֶלֶךְ;

3 Esarhaddon, „ אֶסְרַחְדּוֹן,

written *Ἀσραδάν* and *Σαχερδωνός*, Berosus and LXX.;

„ *Ἀσραδανος*, Ptolemy;

„ *Ἀσραδαν*, Ezra;

„ *Σαχερδων*, Codex Alex.

„ *Ἀχειρδωνός*, Compl.

The account of the death of Sennacherib is told us by the  
 Bible, and very briefly, for we read (2 Kings xix. 37): “And  
 it came to pass as he (Sennacherib) was worshipping in the  
 house of Nisroch his god, that Adrammelech and Shareser his

13 2

- 26 Bend thine eyes  
 27 Upon me—trust to me! (for)  
 28 I am Istar of Arbela.

After the battle (B.C. 680), Esarhaddon marched into Nineveh. But about this time Nabu-zir-napisti-eser, son of Merodach-Baladan, an old enemy of Assyria, raised an army and went to attack the city of Ur, whose eponym's name was Nin-gal-iddina (?). He was successful in his siege, and captured the city. Esarhaddon sent out his officers, and Nabu-zir-napisti-esir, knowing this, fled to Elam, asking protection from Umman-aldas, king of that country. But this was refused; and in col. 2, lines 33 and 34, we read that "he had trusted to the king of Elam, who had not caused his life to be spared." Nahid-Marduk, another son of Merodach-Baladan, hearing of the death of his brother, came to Nineveh and sought alliance with Esarhaddon, who received him graciously, and gave him the sea-coast to rule over.

Another revolt in Syria now claimed the attention of the Assyrian king. Abdi-milcutti, king of the city of Zidon, had made alliance with 'Sānduarri, king of Cundi and 'Sizū. Esarhaddon marched against Zidon, besieged and captured it. He cut off the heads of Abdi-milcutti and 'Sānduarri, and, hanging them upon the necks of their great men, exhibited them in the wide spaces (Rehoboth) in Nineveh.

All Palestine and the neighbouring regions now submitted to Esarhaddon—viz., twelve districts in Palestine, and ten in Cyprus. Each king sent presents.

At this time, also, he captured the city of Arzani, perhaps a city of Egypt.

Esarhaddon's next expedition was against the Gimirrai, or Kimmerians, whose king was called Teuspa. He conquered them, and, at the same time, the inhabitants of Cilicia and Dūha submitted.

Soon after this, Esarhaddon attacked the Mannai, but in this attempt he appears not to have been quite as successful. However, five Median chiefs came to Nineveh and submitted to Esarhaddon.

Esarhaddon now attempted the conquest of Arabia. Many of the Assyrian kings before Esarhaddon had made some conquests in the land of Edom. But he went farther, and reached two cities, called Bāzu and Khazu (the Biblical Huz and Buz), and conquered eight kings and queens. The journey, however, was very difficult, and little more is said about it.

A king, called Lailie, asked that the gods which Esarhaddon had captured from him might be restored. His request was granted, and Esarhaddon says—"I spoke to him of brotherhood, and entrusted to him the sovereignty of the districts of Bāzu."

Esarhaddon being master of Arabia, Syria, Media, and the other countries which had rebelled against him, was now troubled by Egypt. Before the reign of Esarhaddon, an Ethiopian, called Sabaka, had conquered Egypt. He died, and Sabatok, his successor, made good his cause, and was recognised as king.<sup>1</sup> But now Tirhakah fought Sabatok, who was vanquished, taken prisoner, and put to death.<sup>2</sup>

Tirhakah had been a stubborn and rebellious enemy against Sennacherib, the father of Esarhaddon. It was his army that had opposed Sennacherib at the time of the overthrow of the Assyrian army. Tirhakah, having reigned about twenty years, considered himself well established on the Egyptian throne, so he made an alliance with Bāhlu, king of Tyre, and as it is said—

"The yoke of Assur, my lord, they despised; they were insolent and rebellious."

"Esarhaddon had entered into a convention with Bahal, by which, in return for services rendered by the Tyrians, the Assyrian monarch ceded to the king of Tyre a considerable portion of the coast of Palestine, including Accho, Dor, and all the northern coast of the Philistines, with the cities and Gebal, and Lebanon, and the cities in the mountains behind Tyre."<sup>3</sup>

This very serious rebellion aroused Esarhaddon and brought him and his army against the rebels. He started from the

<sup>1</sup> Oppert, *Mémoire sur les Rapports de l'Égypte et de l'Assyrie*, p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Manetho, edited Unger, p. 251.

<sup>3</sup> Smith's *Assyria*, p. 34.

city Aphek, and marched as far as Rapikhi (?), a journey of 30 *casbu*, or 210 miles.

The Assyrian army was short of water, and was obliged to drink whatever water could be found, for he says—

“Marsh waters from buckets I caused my army to drink.”

He then marched into Egypt, and Tirhakah was beaten.

Esarhaddon next divided Egypt into twenty provinces; all, except two, being governed by Egyptian generals.

The exceptions are:—

Sar-ludari, king of the city of Tsiannu (Zoan, or Tanis), and Bucur-Ninip, king of the city of Pākhnuti.

Esarhaddon caused to be carved upon the rocks of the Nahr-el-Kelb a long inscription, in which he called himself “King of Egypt, Thebes, and Ethiopia.” B.C. 672.

Esarhaddon now began his buildings. He first built “ten fortresses” in Assyria and Accad. He then repaired and enlarged the palace at Nineveh, which had been made for the “custody of the camp-baggage.” The twenty-two kings of Syria (for their names see text) brought him materials for his works. He began a palace at Calah, but it was never finished; and he built one for his son, Assur-bani-pal, at Tarbitsi (modern Sheref Khan).

While Esarhaddon was yet king, he set his son Assur-bani-pal upon the throne to reign with him. This is evident from *W.A.L.*, iii. 1, 7, 9, where it is said:—

- 9 Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, the father, my begetter.
- 10 The will of Assur and Beltis the gods, his ministers, he exalted.
- 11 Which (gods) commanded him to establish my kingship.

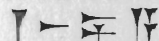
The inscription then goes on to say that, on the 12th day of May, Esarhaddon gathered together the principal men of the kingdom, and it was decreed that Assur-bani-pal should be made king. This event must have taken place between B.C. 671 and B.C. 668.

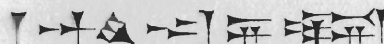
<sup>1</sup> Oppert, *Mémoires sur les Rapports de l'Égypte et de l'Assyrie*, pp. 38, 43, 80, et seq.

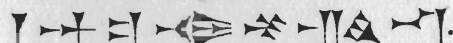
When Esarhaddon returned to Assyria, Tirhakah raised a large army and went to besiege Memphis. The city fell into his hands after a “murderous siege.”<sup>1</sup> The account of his defeat is given by the annals of Assur-bani-pal. Esarhaddon died in the year B.C. 668.

He left one son, Assur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, and another called generally Saulmugina, king of Babylon. Their names are thus written:—

Assur-bani-pal, 





Saulmugina, 

Esarhaddon was truly “the great king,” and he adopted the policy of holding court at Nineveh and Babylon. Babylon was the scene of many great battles, and during its existence was fought for oftener than, perhaps, any other city in the Babylonian and Assyrian empires. It was said to have been built in very early times, became capital under Khammuragas, and held this position for 1200 years (*Babylonia*, p. 75). Khammuragas (about B.C. 1700) calls himself “king of Babylon.” He built there a temple to Merodach.

It was conquered by Tuculti-Ninip B.C. 1271; by Tiglath-Pileser I. B.C. 1110; by Tiglath-Pileser II. B.C. 731; by Merodach-Baladan B.C. 722; by Sargon B.C. 721; it was sacked and burnt by Sennacherib B.C. 692, but restored by Esarhaddon B.C. 675; captured by Assur-bani-pal B.C. 648, also by Nabu-pal-yutsur B.C. 626, and finally taken by the Medes and Persians B.C. 539.<sup>2</sup>

In his capacity of ruler he was comparatively merciful and kind, for the phrase “riemu arsi-su” (I showed mercy to him) occurs frequently in the inscriptions; also his restoration

<sup>1</sup> Oppert, *Les Sargonides*, p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> For the measurement of its walls, etc.—See Diodorus Siculus, vol. i. pp. 118, 120. Amstelodami, 1746.



to his enemies of the gods which he had captured is probably without equal among the deeds of the mighty kings of Assyria "who went before." Another proof of his generosity to his enemies is shown by the fact of his releasing Manasseh, king of Judah, and restoring to him his kingdom after he had been carried captive to Babylon (2 Chron. xxxiii. 11). He extended the Assyrian empire by the conquests of Arabia and Egypt, and does not appear to have taken delight in warlike expeditions for their own sake, but only undertook them when necessity required for the submission of his enemies.

## LIST OF TEXTS USED OR CONSULTED FOR THIS BOOK.

The brick legends lithographed in *W.A.I.*, i. 48.

No. 10 — <sup>48</sup>31      „      „      *W.A.I.*, i. 45, 47.  
2

Broken Cylinder, No. 11 — <sup>48</sup>4, lithographed in *W.A.I.*, iii. 15, 16.  
315

Black Stone      „      *W.A.I.*, i. 49.

Broken Cylinder (unnumbered).

K 3082, K 3086 } Containing the account of the expedition  
S 2027      } to Egypt.

K 1679. Containing the equivalent parts of lines for *W.A.I.*,  
i., xlv. 41, 48.

K 2671. War against Elam.

K 3053. Titles and genealogy of Esarhaddon.

K 4473. War against Sidon.

K 4444. War against Bālu, king of Tyre.

K 2663. Bears the name of Esarhaddon, dated 27th day of  
Iyyar.

RM. 3. Belongs to a Cylinder of Assur-bani-pal, and contains  
a list of names of tributary kings and cities,  
by which the spelling of many names in *W.A.I.*,  
iii. 13, has been corrected.

*W.A.I.*, iii., xvi. No. 3. The Will of Sennacherib.

The system of transliteration adopted in the following pages is the same as that used in Professor Sayce's *Assyrian Grammar*, and is as follows:—

a - á ha	= א
b	= ב
g	= ג
d	= ד
h	= ה
u, v	= ו
z	= ז
kh	= ח
dh	= ט
i	= י
c	= כ
l	= ל
m, also v	= מ
n	= נ
's	= ס
e	= ע
p	= פ
ts	= צ
k	= ק
r	= ר
s	= ש
t	= ת

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS RELATING TO  
THE HISTORY OF ESARHADDON.

## LIST OF EPONYMS

FOR EACH YEAR DURING THE REIGN OF ESARHADDON.

The Assyrian word *lim-mu* is translated "eponym" by the general consent of scholars. A *limmu*, or eponym, was appointed every year, held office for a year, and gave his name to the year. About thirty of the king's ministers had the right of being eponyms.<sup>1</sup>

NAME OF EPONYM.		REFERENCE TO TABLETS.
B.C. 681,	D.P., Nabu-akhi-ures . . . . .	K 288.
	D.P., Assur-akha-iddina ina D.P., cuššu ittusib . . . . .	(Canon).
	Esarhaddon upon the throne sat.	
"	680, D.P., Da-na-a-nu . . . . .	(Canon). <sup>2</sup>
"	679, D.P., Istu-Rammanu-aninu . . . . .	K 341.
"	678, D.P., Nergal-sar-utsur . . . . .	K 1617.
"	677, D.P., Abu-ra-mu . . . . .	(Canon).
"	676, D.P., Bam-ba-a . . . . .	K 350.
"	675, D.P., Nabu-Akhi-iddina . . . . .	K 1575.
"	674, D.P., Sar-nuri . . . . .	K 285.
"	673, D.P., A-khaz-el . . . . .	K 376.
"	672, D.P., Nabu-bel-utsur . . . . .	K 284.
"	671, D.P., Dhebet-ai . . . . .	K 399.
"	670, D.P., Sallim-bella-assib . . . . .	K 327.
"	669, D.P., Samas-casad-aibi . . . . .	K 363.
"	668, D.P., Mar-la-rim . . . . .	K 321.

<sup>1</sup> Eponym Canon, p. 24.

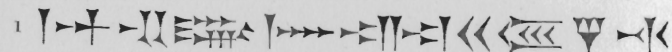
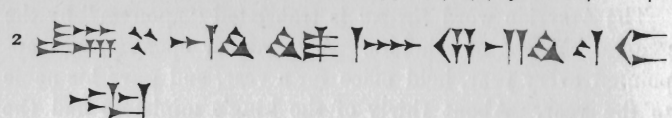

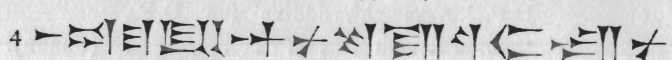

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Smith refers to tablet K 3789 for the name of this Eponym Dananu, but the tablet is not dated, and the line of which he makes Danānu reads *inayume cas'pu iddinu*, "on the day when money they gave." (For text, see opposite page.)

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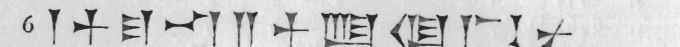


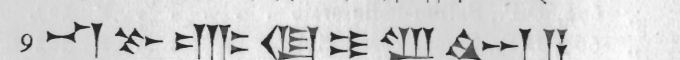


W.A.I., iii. 16. No. 3.

OBVERSE.

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REVERSE.

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THE WILL OF SENNACHERIB.



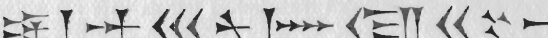

OBVERSE.

- 1 D.P., D.P., Sin-akhi-irba sar cis'sati.  
 (I) Sennacherib, King of multitudes,  
 2 Sar mat Assur esiri khuratsi tulat KARNI  
 King of Assyria, bracelets of gold, heaps of ivory,  
 3 . . . . . khuratsi gāgi khuratsi esiri itti sa-a-ti (?)  
*a cup* (?) of gold, crowns of gold, (and) chains with them,  
 4 ina du-ma-ki an-nu-te sa tu-lat-s'u-nu  
 these benefits (goods) of which there are heaps  
 5 D.P., ibba D.P., likh-khal D.P., zadhu  
 crystal stone, . . . . . stone, bird stone.

REVERSE.

- 6 I bar ma-na 2 +  $\frac{1}{2}$  cibi ci sakal-su-nu  
 One and a-half maneh, two and a half shekels, according  
 to their weight  
 7 a-na D.P., Assur-akha-iddina abil-ya sa arcatu  
 to Esarhaddon my son who afterwards  
 8 D.P. Assur-ebil-mucin-pal sum-su  
 Assur-ebil-mucin-pal his name  
 9 na-bu-u ci-i ru-ah-a  
 was named according to my wish.  
 10 a-din cisat-tu Bit D.P., A-muk  
 I gave the treasure of the temple of Amuk  
 11 erik-irba ca-nu-ur-a-ni D.P. Nabu  
 irik irba the *harpists* (?) of the god Nebo.

*W.A.I.*, i. 48. No. 2.

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*W.A.I.*, i. 48. No. 4.

- 1    
 2 

*W.A.I.*, i. 48. No. 5.

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 4    
 5 

# TITLES OF ESARHADDON.

No. 2. *W.A.I.*, i. 48.

- 1 E-GAL D.P., Assur-akha-iddina  
The palace of Esarhaddon  
 2 sarru dan-nu sar cis's'ati sar mat Assur  
the powerful king, king of multitudes, king of the country  
of Assyria,  
 3 abil D.P., Sin-akhi-irba sar mat Assur  
son of Sennacherib, king of the country of Assyria,  
 4 abil D.P., Sar-gin sar mat Assur  
son of Sargon, king of Assyria.

No. 4. *W.A.I.*, i. 48.

- 1 mat D.P., Assur-akha-iddina sar cis'sati sar mat Assur  
the country of Esarhaddon, king of multitudes, king of  
Assyria,  
 2 mat Khat-ti mat Mu-tsur mat Cu'si  
(king of) the land of the Hittites, of Egypt, (and) Cush,  
(Ethiopia.)

No. 5. *W.A.I.*, i. 48.

- 1 a-na-cu D.P., Assur-akha-iddina-sarru rabu  
I am Esarhaddon, the great king.  
 2 sarru dan-nu sar cis's'ati sar mat Assur sakkanak  
the strong king, king of multitudes, king of Assyria,  
priest  
 3 CA-DIMIR-(RA) D.A., sar mat Sumir-D.A.  
of Babylon, king of Sumir  
 4 u Accad D.A., sar sarri mat Mu-tsur  
and Accad, king of the kings of Egypt  
 5 mat Khat-tu . . . . mat Cu-s'i  
of the country of the Hittites, Egypt (?) of Cush.

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*W.A.I.*, i. 48. No. 7.

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*W.A.I.*, i. 50, 1-6.

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- 6 mat sa ci-rib D.P., Tar-bi-tsi.  
(Upon) the land which is within Tarbitsi (a palace)  
7 a-na mu-sab D.P., Assur-bani-pal (abla)  
for the seat of Assurbanipal,  
8 abil-sari rabi sa Bit-rid-u-ti  
the son of the great king of the harems,  
9 abil tsi-it lib-bi-ya  
the son, the offspring of my body,  
10 artsip u-sac-lil.  
I built, I caused to be completed.





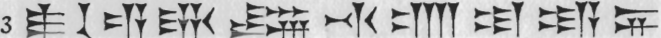


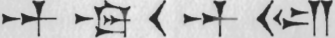

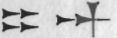

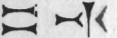

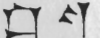
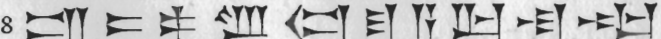
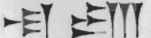
No. 7. *W.A.I.*, i. 48.

sar mat Kar-D.P. Duni-ya-as  
king of the country of Kar-duniyas.

*W.A.I.*, i. 50, 1-6.

- 1 D.P., Assur-akha-iddina sar  
Esarhaddon king
- 2 ciššati sar mat Assur D.A.,  
of multitudes, king of Assyria,
- 3 sakkanak CA-DIMIR-RA, D.A.  
priest of Babylon
- 4 sar mat Sumir D.A., va Accad. D.A.  
king of the country of Sumir and Accad,
- 5 rubu nā-a-du, pa-likh  
the exalted prince, the worshipper of
- 6 D.P., Nabu va D.P., Marduk  
Nebo, and Marduk.

W.A.I., iii. 15; col. I.

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# BATTLE OF ESARHADDON AGAINST HIS BROTHER, AT KHANIRABBAT, B.C. 680.

W.A.I., iii. 15; col. I.

- 1 u-sar-rid-va u-sa-ats-bat . . . . .  
I caused to descend and I caused to take . . . . .
- 2 la-ab-bi-is an-na-dir-va its-tsa-ri-ikh ca-bat-ti  
In heart I was discouraged, and was stricken down my  
liver.
- 3 as-su e-pis sarru-ti BIT-ABI-ya ni-pi-sa rit-ti-ya  
As regards the making of the royalty of the house of my  
father, the extension of my dominion,
- 4 a-na D.P., ASSUR D.P., SIN D.P., SAMAS D.P., BEL D.P.,  
NABU u D.P., NERGAL  
to the gods Assur, Sin, Samas, Bel, Nebo, and Nergal,
- 5 D.P., ISTAR sa NINUA D.A., D.P., ISTAR sa D.P., ARBA-il  
the goddess Istar of Nineveh, (and) the goddess Istar of  
Arbela,
- 6 Ka-a-ti as-si-va im-gu-ru ci-bi-ti  
my hands I lifted up and they were kind to my prayers.
- 7 ina an-ni-su-nu ci-nuv SERU ta-gil-tu  
By their grace established, a trusting heart (body)
- 8 is-tap-pa-ru-niv-va (h) a-lie la-ca-la-ta  
they sent, and (said) march! do not restrain thyself







Broken Cylinder. *W.A.I.*, iii. 15 ; col. 2.

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- 𠄎 [redacted]

2 [redacted] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎  
𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 [redacted]

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THE WAR AGAINST NABU-ZIR-NAPISTI-  
ESIR, SON OF MERODACH-BALADAN,  
ABOUT B.C. 680.

Broken Cylinder. *W.A.I.*, iii. 15; col. 2.

- 1 . . . . . in-da-li-ikh-khu . . . . .  
 . . . . . he had been troublesome . . .
- 2 . . . . . CARASI-sû id-ci-e-va a-na D.P. NIN-GAL . . . . .  
 His camp he assembled and against Nin-gal (idinna)
- 3 D.P. sa-mat UR-D.A. ar-du da-gil pa-ni-ya  
 the governor of the city Ur, a servant, a dependant upon me,
- 4 ni-i-tu il-ve-su-va its-ba-tu mu-tsa-a-su  
 battle he brought against him, and had captured his (place)  
 of exit.
- 5 ul-tu D.P., AS-SUR D.P., SAMAS D.P., BEL u D.P., NABO  
 D.P., ISTAR sa NINUA, D.A.  
 From (the time when) Assur, Samas, Bel and Nebo,  
 Istar of Nineveh,
- 6 D.P., ISTAR sa D.P., ARBA-il ya-a-ti D.P., ASSUR-AKHA-  
 IDINNA  
 Istar of Arbela, myself (namely) Esarhaddon
- 7 ina D.P., GU-ZA AB i-ya dha-bis u-se-si-bu-ni-va  
 upon the throne of my father well caused me to be seated,  
 and
- 8 be-lut MATI u-sat-gi-lu pa-ni-ya su-u ul ip-lukh  
 the government of the country they caused to be entrusted  
 to me, he himself did not reverence













































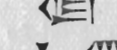


















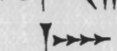


























































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- 19 ci-rib MAT Ela-ma D.A., i-na-ru-su ina cace(i)  
within the land of Elam they overwhelmed him with  
weapons.
- 20 D.P., NAHID D.P., Mar-duk AKH-su ip-sit MAT E-lam-ti  
Nahid-Merodach his brother, of the matter (in) the country  
of Elam,
- 21 sa a-na AKH-su i-tib-bu-su e-mu-ur-va  
which to his brother had happened, saw and
- 22 ul-tu MAT E-lam-ti in-nab-tu-va a-na e-pis ARD-u-ti-ya  
from the country of Elam had fled and to make submis-  
sion to me, (lit. "my homage.")
- 23 a-na MAT ASSUR D.A., il-lic-av-va yu-tsal-la-a bi-lu-ti  
to the country of Assyria came and he besought (prayed)  
my lordship.
- 24 MAT tam-tiv a-na si-khir-ti-sa ri-du-ut AKHI-su u-sat-gil  
The sea coast, to its whole extent, the dominion of his  
brother, I  
pa-nu-us-su  
entrusted to him.
- 25 sat-ti sam-ma la-na-par-ca-a it-ti ta-mar-ti-su ca-bit-te  
Yearly a sum unvarying with his numerous presents
- 26 a-na NINUA D.A., i-lic-av-va yu-na-as-sa-ka SEPA-ya  
to Nineveh he came and he kissed my two feet.

EXPEDITION AGAINST ABDI-MILCUTTI  
KING OF SIDON, AND SĀNDUARRI,  
KING OF CUNDI AND S'IZŪ.

*W.A.I.*, i. 45 ; col. i.

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EXPEDITION AGAINST ABDI-MILCUTTI,  
KING OF SIDON, AND SĀNDUARRI,  
KING OF CUNDI AND S'IZŪ.

*W.A.I.*, i. 45 ; col. i.

*British Museum*, Number 10—31<sup>48</sup><sub>2</sub>

- 1 . . . . . D.A., u Accad D.A.  
. . . . . (Sumir) and Accad
- 2 . . . . . u MAT ASSUR, D.A.  
. . . . . and the country of Assyria
- 3 . . . . . sar mat Assur, D.A.  
. . . . . king of the country of Assyria,
- 4 . . . . . D.P. ASSUR P.P., SIN D.P. SAMAS,  
. . . . . the gods Assur, Sin, Samas,
- 5 D.P. NABU D.P., MARDUK D.P., ISTAR sa NIN UA, D.A.  
Nebo, Marduk, the goddess Istar of Nineveh,
- 6 D.P., ISTAR sa ARBA-il D.A. ILI RABI BELI-SU  
the goddess Istar of Arbela, the great gods his lords,
- 7 ul-ta tsi-it D.P., Sam-si a-di e-rib D.P., Sam-si  
(who) from the rising of the sun to the setting of the sun
- 8 it-tal-lac-u-va ma-khi-ra la-i-su-u  
he hath marched, and an opponent has not had.
- 9 Ca-sid D.P., Tsi-du-un-ni sa ina GABAL tam-tiv  
The conqueror of Tsidon, which (is) upon the border of  
the sea,

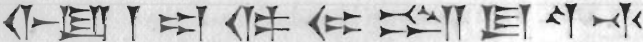
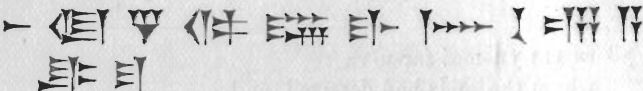

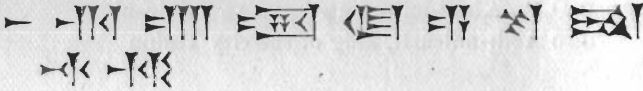






- 24 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
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- 24 NISI-su UMMI sa mi-ba la i-sa-a  
His men (and) women which number had not
- 25 ALPI va tsi-e-ni IMIRI  
oxen and sheep, asses
- 26 a-bu-ca a-na ci-rib MAT ASSUR D.A.,  
I turned (drove) to the midst of the country of Assyria.
- 27 u-pa-khir-va SARRANI MAT khat-ti  
I assembled also the kings of the land of the Hittites,
- 28 va a-khi tam-tiv ca-li-su-nu  
and the sea coast the whole of them
- 29 ina pa-an-(ya) sa nuv-va ALU u-se-pis-va  
into my presence. Another city I caused to make and
- 30 AL (D.P., D.P., ASSUR) AKHA-IDDIN-na at-ta-bi ni-bit-su  
the city of Esarhaddon, I called its name
- 31 NISI khu-bu-ut D.P., MITPANI-ya sa SAD-i  
the men, the spoil of my bow from the mountains.
- 32 va tam-tiv tsi-id D.P., Sam-si  
and the sea of the rising sun
- 33 ina lib-bi u-se-si-ib  
in the midst of (it) I caused to dwell
- 34 D.P., su-par-SAK ya D.P., PIKHATU eli-su-nu as-cun  
my general as prefect over them I established,
- 35 va D.P., sa-an-du-ar-ri  
and Sānduarri
- 36 SAR ALI Cun-di D.P., S'i-zu-u  
king of the city Cundi, (and) the city S'izū,



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# EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CIMMERI AND CILICIA.

W.A.I., i. 45; col. 2.

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<sup>1</sup> Compare   
  
 (W.A.I., iii., 25, 93).

- 50 va, D.P., Ab-di-mi-il-cu-ut-ti  
 and Abdi-mileütti  
 51 ina ci-sa-di NIS(I) RABI-su-nu a-lul-va  
 upon the necks of their great men I hung arad  
 52 it-ti, D.P., NINGUTI, u . . . . ZICARI u SINNISTI . . . .  
 together with the musicians, both male and female . . . .  
 53 ina ri-bit NINUA, D.A., e-te-it-ti-ik  
 through the wide spaces of Nineveh, I made pass through.  
 54 sa-lil AL Ar-za-ni  
 spoiler of the city Arzain,  
 55 . . . . . na . . . . . MAT Mu-uts-ri  
 . . . . . of the country of Egypt.

# EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CIMMERI AND CILICIA.

W.A.I., i. 45; col. 2.

- 1 . . . . . id-ci-e-su  
 . . . . . he gathered it  
 2 a-na MAT AS-SUR, D.A., u-ra-a  
 to the country of Assyria I brought.  
 3 ina di-khi ABULI GABAL AL-sa NINUA, D.A.<sup>1</sup>  
 In front of the great gate at the border of the city Nineveh,  
 4 it-ti A-SI CALBI DABI  
 with wild bulls, (?) dog(s) and bear(s).

<sup>1</sup> Compare ina BAB tsü-it, D.P., Sam-si gabal, D.P., NINUA, D.A., u-sa-an-tsir-su, D.P., si-ga-ru. In the gate of the rising sun, at the border of Nineveh, I caused him to be guarded in wooden bonds.—W.A.I., iii., 25, 93.



- 5 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎧 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶  
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<sup>1</sup> 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (H.L.J. III, 15, 1).

<sup>2</sup> 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (H.L.J. III, 15, 2).

<sup>3</sup> 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (H.L.J. III, 15, 3).

<sup>4</sup> 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (inserted here by H.L.J. III, 15, 6).

<sup>5</sup> 𐎶𐎶 = 𐎶𐎶 (H.L.J. III, 15, 6).


- 5 u-se-sib-su-nu-ti ca-me-is  
 I caused them to dwell in a heap,  
 6 va, D.P., Te-us-pa-a MAT Gi-mir-ra-ai  
 and Teuspā (king) of the country of the Gimirrai,  
 7 TSAB man-da sa a-sar-su ru-u-ku  
 a barbarous (?) soldier, whose country (is) remote (namely)  
 8 ina irtsī-tiv MAT Khar-pu-us-na  
 in the territory of the country of Khupūsna,  
 9 a-di gi-mir UMMANI-su u-ra-as-ši-ba ina CACCI  
 together with the whole of his army, I ran through with  
 the sword;  
 10 u-ca-bi-is ci-su-di NISI MAT khi-lac-ci  
 (and) I trampled (upon) the necks of the men of the  
 country of Cilicia,  
 11 MAT Du-uh-a a-si-bu-ut khar-sa-ni  
 (and) the country of Dūha, the inhabitants of the forests  
 (or hills)  
 12 sa di-khi MAT Ta-bal  
 which (are) opposite the country of Tabal (or Ta-ba-la),  
 13 sa eli SADI-su-nu (dan-nu-ti) it-tag-lu-va  
 who upon (the strength) of their mountains (strong) had  
 trusted, and  
 14 ul-tu yu-me pa-ni la i-c-nu-su a-na ni-i-ri  
 from the days of old did not submit to my yoke,  
 15 xx + i ALANI-su-nu dan-nu-ti  
 twenty-one of their strong cities,

28 三 三 三 三 三 三 三

(W.A.I. iii., 15, 16).

28 Ku-tu-u la sa-an-ku  
Gutium disobedient,

40 六 十 一 四 五 三 二 一

<sup>2</sup>  (W.A.I. iii., 15, 18).

40 MAT tam-tiv a-na ši-khi-ir-ti-sa  
The country of the sea (i.e., sea-coast) to its whole extent,



49 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶<sup>1</sup> 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶<sup>1</sup>  
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51 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶

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<sup>1</sup> 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (W.A.I. iii. 15, 25).

49 ECILI si-na-a-ti (*var.* sa-ti-na) u-tir-va  
Those lands I restored, and

50 pa-an ABLI CA DIMIR-RA, D.A., u Bar-sap, D.A.,  
to the sons (inhabitants) of Babylon and Borsippa

51 u-sat-gil  
I caused to be entrusted.

52 D.P., D.P., NABU-sal-lim ABIL, D.P., Ba-la-šu  
Nebo-sallim, son of Balašu,

53 ina, D.P., GU-ZA-su u-se-sib-va  
upon his throne I caused to be seated, and

54 i-sa-clha ap-sa-a-ni  
he repented of his transgressions (*or*, he performed acts of  
homage).



## THE ARABIAN WAR OF ESARHADDON.

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IN lines 55 and 56, printed below, it is stated that Sennacherib had conquered the city of Edom, in Arabia. A notice of this event is found on a tablet (K 3405), very much defaced, a copy of which is printed in Smith's *Sennacherib*, p. 138. The invasion by Sennacherib took place about B.C. 691. At the time of Esarhaddon, Khazail was king of Arabia, and when he died Esarhaddon bestowed the throne upon Yautāh or Yāhlua, the son of Khazail. This occurred during the reign of Esarhaddon, and Yautah paid his appointed tribute, as Khazail had done before him, until some time after the death of Esarhaddon. Assur-bani-pal, was king of Assyria, and Saulmugina, his brother, had revolted. It was then that Yautah joined in the revolt and raised two armies; one he sent to Palestine, and the other to the help of the Babylonians. He had refused to pay his tribute, and his conduct is thus tersely described by Assur-bani-pal (*W.A.I.*, iii. 23, 105):—"For when Elam was speaking sedition with Accad, he heard, and then he disregarded fealty to me, (even) myself Assur-bani-pal, the King, the noble hero, the powerful chief, the work of the hands of the god Assur. He forsook me, and to Abiyateh and Aimu, sons of Teahri, his forces with them, for the assistance of Saulmugina, my rebellious brother, he sent, and established his face. The people of Arabia he caused to revolt with him, and carried off the plunder of the

people whom Assur, Istar, and the great gods had given me." His was, however, totally defeated, for another notice says—"The Arabians who escaped from before my warriors the god Ninip destroyed. In want and famine their life was passed, and for food they eat the flesh of their children. . . . . To Yautah misfortune happened, and he fled away alone to Nabāiti." Assur-bani-pal placed Abiyāteh upon the throne of Yautāh." The account of these events, given in *W.A.I.*, iii. 25, 81, goes on to state that Assur-bani-pal brought Yautāh out from Nabatea, and kept him chained in the Gate of the Rising Sun, in Nineveh.

## THE ARABIAN WAR OF ESARHADDON.

*W.A.I.*, i. 45 ; col. 2, 55-58.

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*W.A.I.*, i. 46 ; col. 3.

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## THE ARABIAN WAR OF ESARHADDON.

*W.A.I.*, i. 45 ; col. 2, 55-58.

55 D.P., A-du-mu-u al dan-nu-te MAT A-ri-bi  
(To) the city of Edom, a fortified city of the country of  
Arabia

56 sa, D.P., D.P., SIN-AKHI-ARBA SAR MAT ASSUR, D.A.,  
which Sennacherib, king of the land of Assyria,

57 (ABU) ba-nu-u-a ic-su-du-va  
the father, my begotter, had conquered, and

58 (bus)-su-su NAMCUR-su ILI-su  
its wealth, its riches, its gods.

*W.A.I.*, i. 46 ; col. 3.

1 (is-lu-la) a-na MAT ASSUR, D.A.,  
had carried away to the country of Assyria.

2 . . . . . u-ra-a  
. . . . . I brought

3 D.P., Kha-za-a-il sa MAT A-ri-bi  
Khazāil (king) of the land of Arabia,

4 it-ti ta-mar-ti-su ca-bit-te  
with his numerous presents,

5 a-na NINUA, D.A., AL be-lu-ti-ya  
to Nineveh, the city of my lordship.

- 6 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
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- 6 il-lic-av-va yu-na-as-si-ik SEPĀ-ya  
he came and he kissed my two feet,
- 7 as-su na-dan ILI-su yu-tsal-la-a-ni-va  
when the gift of (*i.e.*, giving back) he supplicated of me.  
Then<sup>1</sup>
- 8 ri-e-mu ar-si-su-va  
compassion I showed (to) him, and
- 9 ILI sa-tu-nu au-khu-šu-nu ud-dis-va  
of these gods their injuries I repaired, and
- 10 da-na-an, D.P., ASSUR BIL-ya  
the mighty (deeds) of the god Assur, my lord,
- 11 u si-dhir SUM-ya eli-su-nu u-sa-as-dhir-va  
and the writing of my name upon them I caused to be  
written and,
- 12 u-tir-va ad-din-su  
I restored and I gave (them) to him.
- 13 D.P., Ta-bu-u-a tar-bit E.GAL-ya  
The woman Tabūa, one reared (in) my palace,
- 14 a-na SARR-u-ti eli-su-nu as-cun-va  
to the sovereignty over them I established, and,
- 15 it-ti ILI-sa a-na MAT-sa u-tir-si  
together with her gods, to her land I restored her.
- 16 LXV, D.P., Gam-mali eli ma-da-at-te  
Sixty-five camels more than the tribute

<sup>1</sup> A similar story is told of Yautah, son of Khazāil, in Smith's *Assur-bani-pal*, page 283.

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17 ABI-ya makh-ri-te u-rad-di-va  
(paid to) my father in former times I added, and

18 u-cin tsi-ru-us-su  
I placed upon him (her).

19 ar-ca, D.P., Kha-za-il sim-tu yu-bil-su-va  
Afterwards Khazail, a plague carried him off, and

20 D.P., Ya-ah-lu-u ABIL-su  
Yahlu, his son,

21 ina, D.A., GU-ZA (cuššū) su u-se-sib-va  
upon his throne I caused to be seated; and

22 X. ma-na KHURATSU, 1 × 1000 ABNI bi-ru-ti  
ten manehs of gold, one thousand carved stones,

23 L., D.P., gam-mali, 1 + 1000 GUN-ZI-RIK mahduti  
fifty camels, one thousand dromedaries,




24 eli ma-da-te ABI-su u-rad-di e-mid-su  
more than the tribute of his father I added, I appointed him

25 MAT Ba-a-zu na-gu-u sa a-sar-su ru-u-ku  
the country of Bazu, a district of which its situation (is) remote,

26 mi-lac na-ba-li kak-kar MUNI a-sar tsu-ma-me  
a journey of desert-land, a land of loathsomeness, a place of thirst,

27 1. + 100 × 40 CAS-BU kak-kar ba-a-tsi  
one hundred and forty casbu of ground, dusty



28   
  (W.A.I. iii., 15, 12.)

29 金 木 火 土 水 金 木 火 土 水

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
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<sup>1</sup>  *W.A.I.*, iii. 15, 13.

<sup>2</sup> ᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠰᠤᠠᠳᠤ, "that district,"

<sup>28</sup> pu-kut-tu u ABNI ca-za-bi-ti (*var.* ca-bar-ni)  
broken (?), and stones deceitful (great (?). Heb. כבֶּר).

29 XX. CAS-BU kak-kar TSIR u AKRABI  
twenty kasbu of ground (where) snakes and scorpions

30 sa ci-ma zir-ba-bi ma-lu-u u-ga-ru (*var.* a-gar)  
which, like grasshoppers, they filled the ground.

31 XX. CAS-BU MAT Kha-zu-u SAD-di, D.P., SAG-GIL-MUT  
Twenty *kasbu* of the land of Khazu, a mountain of SAGIL-  
MUT stone,

32 a-na ARCI-ya u-vaś-śir-va e-ti-ik (*var.* na-gu-u su-a-tu)  
behind me I left, and I passed through that district,

33 sa ul-tu YU-me ul-lu-ti  
(into) which, from ancient times (days),

34 la il-li-cu SARRU pa-ni makh-ri-ya  
had not marched (any) king preceding me.

35 Ina ci-bit, D.P., ASSUR, BIL-ya,  
By the command of Assur, my lord,

36 ina eir-bi-su sal-dha-nis at-tal-lac  
within it royally I marched.

37 SAMNA SARRANI sa ci-rib na-gi-e su-a-tu  
Eight kings, which (were) within that district,



- 38 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶  
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- 38 a-duc ILI-su-nu BUSU-su-nu NAMCUR-su-nu  
I slew ; their gods, their wealth, their riches
- 39 u NISI-su-nu as-lu-la a-na ci-rib MAT ASSUR, D.A.,  
and their men I spoiled. To the interior of the land of  
Assyria,
- 40 D.P., La-ai-li-e SAR, D.P., Ya-di-ah  
Lailie, king of the city of Yariah,
- 41 sa ul-tu la-pa-an, D.P., CACCI-ya ip-par-si-du  
which from before my weapons had fled,
- 42 sal-la-at ILI-su is-me-e-va  
of the spoiling of his gods he heard, and
- 43 a-na NINUA., D.A., AL be-lu-ti-ya  
to Nineveh, the city of my lordship,
- 44 a-di makh-ri-ya il-lic-av-va  
to my presence he came, and
- 45 yu-na-as-si-ik SEPĀ-ya  
he kissed my two feet.
- 46 ri-e-mu ar-si-su-va ak-ta-bi-su a-khu-tuv  
Compassion I showed him, and I spoke to him of brother-  
hood ;
- 47 ILI-su sa as-lu-la da-na-an, D.P., ASSUR BIL-ya  
(on) his gods which I had carried off (spoiled) the mighty  
(deeds) of Assur my lord
- 48 eli-su-nu as-dhur-va u-tir-va ad-din-su  
upon them I wrote, and I restored (them) and I gave  
(them) to him.

49 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
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49 na-gi-e, D.P., Ba-a-zi su-a-tu  
 The districts of this land of Bāzu

50 u-sat-gil pa-nu-us-su  
 I caused to be entrusted to him,

51 BILAT (TIG-UN) man-da-at-tu bi-lu-ti-ya  
 offering (and) tribute to my lordship

52 u-cin tsi-ru-us-su  
 I fixed upon him,

53 D.P., BEL-ba-sa ABIL, D.P., Bu-na-ni SAR Gam-bu-la-ai  
 Bel-basa, son of Bunani, king of the Gambulāi

54 sa ina XII KAS-BU kak-kar ina MIE u KANI TSUTSI  
 who over twelve *kasbu* of ground among the waters and  
 reedy marshes

55 ci-ma nu-u-ni sit-cu-nu sub-tav  
 like a fish (fishes) they were establishing their dwelling-  
 place (seat).

56 Ina ci-bit ASSUR BIL-ya khat-tu ina-khats-zu-va  
 By the command of Assur, my lord, terror shook him and

57 ci-i dhe-im ra-ma-ni-su  
 according to his own decree

58 BILTU (TIG-UN) u man-da-at-tu  
 offering and tribute

59 ALPU makh-khi suk-lul sam-na  
 great ox(en) complete? eight?

60 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

THE WAR AGAINST SIDIR-PĀRNA AND  
EPĀRNA, KINGS OF MEDIA.

W.A.I., i. 46; col. iv.

- 1 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
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THE WAR AGAINST SIDIR-PĀRNA AND  
EPĀRNA, KINGS OF MEDIA.

W.A.I., i. 46; col. iv.

- 1 u-bi-lav-va yu-na-as-si-ik SEPĀ-ya  
he brought and he kissed my feet,
- 2 ri-e-mu ar-si-su-va u-sar-khi-its sur-ru-te  
compassion I showed him, and I caused to be washed  
away his rebellion.
- 3 D.P., Sa-pi-i, D.P., BEL AL dan-nu-ti-su  
The city of Sapt-Bel, the city of his strength (*i.e.* strong-  
hold),
- 4 dan-na-aš-su u-dan-nin-va  
its strength (fortification) I strengthened and
- 5 sa-a-su a-di, D.P., TSABI, D.P., MITPANI-su ina lib-bi  
he himself, together with his bowmen (*lit.* bow-soldiers)  
within (it),
- 6 u-se-li-su-va  
I made him go up and
- 7 CIMA, D.P., DAL-ti MAT E-lam-ti e-dhi-il-su  
like a door, the land of Elam I shut it up.
- 8 MAT Pa-tu-us-ar-ra na-gu-u sa i-te-e-ru ITSTSURI  
The land of Patūsarra a district from which the birds re-  
turn,
- 9 sa ci-rib MAT Ma-da-ai ru-ku-ti  
which (is) within the land of the Medes afar off (and)

[illegible]

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<sup>16</sup>

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10 sa pa-a-di MAT Bi-ic-ni SAD-di, D.P., UCNI  
which (is on) the borders of the land of Bieni, the  
mountains of marble (crystal)

II SA ina SARITANI ABI-ya MIMMA la ic-bu-su  
which (land) among the kings, my fathers, none had trod

12 IRTSI-tiv MAT su-un  
the territory of their country

13 D.P., Si-dir-pa-ar-na, D.P., E-pa-ar-na  
Sidir-pārna (and) Epārna

14 D.P., BELI ALANI dan-nu-ti  
the lords of the powerful cities

15 sa la-cit-nu-su a-na ni-i-ri  
who had not submitted to my yoke

16 sa-a-su-nu a-di NIS I-su-nu, D.P., ūšī ru-cu-bi-su-nu  
they themselves together with their men, (their) horses,  
their chariots,

17 ALPI tsi-e-ni IMIRI, D.P., u-du-ri  
oxen, sheep, asses, flocks,

18 sal-lat-sun ca-bit-tu as-lu-la a-na MAT ASSUR, D.A.,  
their great spoil I carried off (spoiled) to the land of  
Assyria.

19 D.P., Uppits, D.P., BIL ALI sa, D.P., Pa-ar-tac-ca  
Uppits, lord of the city of Pārtacca

20 D.P., Za-na-sa-na, D.P., BIL ALI sa, D.P., Pa-ar-duc-ca  
Zanaśana, lord of the city of Pārtacca,

21 D.P., Ra-ma-te-ya, D.P., BIL ALI sa U-ra-ca-za-bar-na  
Ramateya lord of the city of Uracazabarna





- 34 it-ti-su-nu u-ma-ah-ir-va  
with them I urged on and
- 35 nisi a-si-bu-ut alani sa-tu-nu  
the men, inhabitants of those cities,
- 36 ic-bu-su-va yu-sac-nis-su ~~se~~pā-us-su-un  
they trampled (upon) and they made to submit to their  
feet
- 37 bilat (ti-g-un) man-da-tu be-lu-ti-ya sat-ti sam-ma iv-  
cin tsi-ra-su-un  
offering (and) tribute to my lordship, yearly the sum, I  
fixed upon them.
- 38 ul-tu, D.P., assur, D.P., samas, D.P., belu u, D.P.,  
nabu  
From (the time when) the gods Assur, Samas, Bel, and  
Nebo
- 39 D.P., istar sa ninua, D.A., D.P., istar sa arba-il, D.A.  
The goddess Istar of Nineveh, the goddess Istar of Arbela
- 40 eli na-ci-ri-ya ina li-i-ti  
over my enemies by the law (which)
- 41 yu-sa-zi-zu-ni am-tsu-u ma-la lib-bi-ya  
they had caused to fix for me, I found the fulness (of the  
desire) of my heart.
- 42 ina ci-sit-ti na-ci-ri sat(?) lu-u-ti  
By the acquisitions from enemies (?)
- 43 sa ina tu-gul-ti ili rabi bel-i-ya  
which in the service of the great gods my lords
- 44 ik-su-da ka-ta-ai  
my two hands have captured.

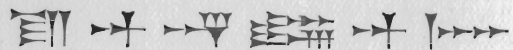
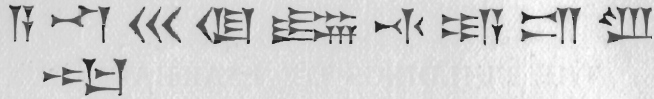
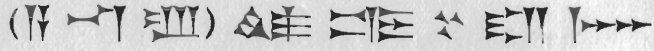
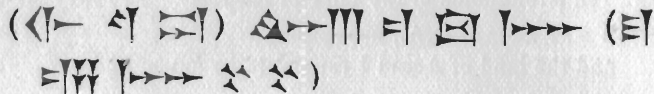
- 34 it-ti-su-nu u-ma-ah-ir-va  
with them I urged on and
- 35 nisi a-si-bu-ut alani sa-tu-nu  
the men, inhabitants of those cities,
- 36 ic-bu-su-va yu-sac-nis-su ~~se~~pā-us-su-un  
they trampled (upon) and they made to submit to their  
feet
- 37 BILAT (TI-G-UN) man-da-tu be-lu-ti-ya sat-ti sam-ma iv-  
cin tsi-ra-su-un  
offering (and) tribute to my lordship, yearly the sum, I  
fixed upon them.
- 38 Ul-tu, D.P., ASSUR, D.P., SAMAS, D.P., BELU u, D.P.,  
NABU  
From (the time when) the gods Assur, Samas, Bel, and  
Nebo
- 39 D.P., ISTAR sa NINUA, D.A., D.P., ISTAR sa ARBA-il, D.A.  
The goddess Istar of Nineveh, the goddess Istar of Arbela
- 40 eli na-ci-ri-ya ina li-i-ti  
over my enemies by the law (which)
- 41 yu-sa-zi-zu-ni am-tsu-u ma-la lib-bi-ya  
they had caused to fix for me, I found the fulness (of the  
desire) of my heart.
- 42 ina ci-sit-ti na-ci-ri sat(?) lu-u-ti  
By the acquisitions from enemies (?)
- 43 sa ina tu-gul-ti ILI RABI BELI-ya  
which in the service of the great gods my lords
- 44 ik-su-da ka-ta-ai  
my two hands have captured.

## THE BUILDINGS OF ESARHADDON.

- 45 <<< III EI HK -PZ V Z ->V DEI  
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 51 EII EEW I -> I II -EI -II EI  
 I -> EII  
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 53 H S <H IIE AEH W S DEI  
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 54 EI I -> I -> EII =III Z Z  
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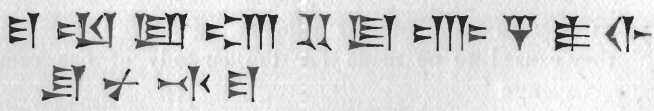
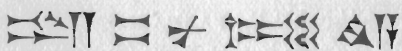

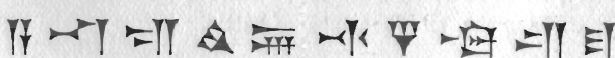
## THE BUILDINGS OF ESARHADDON.

- 45 es-rit ma-kha-zi sa MAT ASSUR, D.A.  
 Ten strongholds of the land of Assyria  
 46 u MAT ACCAD, D.A., u-se-pis-va  
 and the land of Accad I caused to be made, and  
 47 CASPU KHURATSU u-za-in-va  
 (with) silver (and) gold I decorated, and  
 48 u-nam-me-ra ci-ma YU-me  
 I made brilliant as the day (light).  
 49 Ina YU-me-su-va E-GAL ma-khir-te  
 At that time also the principal palace  
 50 sa ci-rib, D.P., Ni-na-a  
 which (is) within the city Nineveh  
 51 sa SARRANI a-lic makh-ri ABI-ya  
 which the preceding kings, my fathers,  
 52 yu-se-pi-su a-na su-te-sur CARASI  
 they caused to be made for the custody of the camp-  
 baggage  
 53 pa-ka-di, D.P., mur-ni-is-ci, D.P., PARRATI  
 (and) the oversight of the war horses, cows (mules),  
 54 D.P., RUCUBI bat-li u-nu-te TAKHATSU  
 chariots, arms, the furniture of battle,  
 55 u sal-la-at na-ci-ri gi-mir NIN-SUM-SU  
 and the spoil of enemies, all (of it) whatever its name.

- 56  57  58  59 

## THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE.

*W.A.I.*, i. 47; col. 5.

- 1  2  3  4  5 

- 56 sa, D.P., ASSUR SAR ILI  
Which the god Assur, the King of gods  
57 a-na es-ci SARRU-ti-ya is-ru-ca  
to the *hand?* of my kingship hath granted  
58 (a-na sit)-cin, D.P., šuši  
for the establishment of horses,  
59 (si-par-du)-ukh, D.P., RUCUBI (va NISI MATATI)<sup>1</sup>  
(?) of chariots and the men of the countries

## THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE.

*W.A.I.*, i. 47; col. 5.

- 1 (sa ak-ta)-sad se-ci-bu ina, D.P., MITPANI-ya  
which I captured ravishing with my bow  
2 ma-al-lu mus-sic-cu u-sa-as-si-su-nu-ti-va  
full tax(es) I caused them to bear and  
3 il-bi-nu LABINI<sup>2</sup> MAHDI  
they made many bricks.  
4 E-GAL TSAKH-ra su-a-tu  
That small palace  
5 a-na šî-khi-ir-ti-sa ag-gur-va  
to its whole extent I dug up and

<sup>1</sup> The text of the transliteration in brackets, in lines 58 and 59, is restored from *W.A.I.*, iii. 16, 6.<sup>2</sup> Compare לָבַיִם הַרְבֵּי, Exodus v. 7.



6 子曰：「三季人。」

7 𠂇 𠂆 𠂅 𠂄 𠂃 𠂂 𠂁 𠂀

8  *W.A.I. iii., 16, 11).*

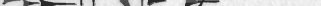
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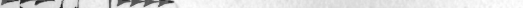
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12 

13 三 四 五 六 七 八 九

14 

15 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百

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17 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇

6 kak-ka-ru ma-ah-du CIMA a-sil TIM-MA  
much earth like the line of a rope

7 ul-tu lib-bi ECILÍ ab-duk-va  
from the interior of the lands I dug and

8 e-li-sa u-rad-di (*var.* u-ri-di)  
upon it, I added; (and)

9 ina D.P., pi-i-li ABNU SAD-i dan-ni  
with alabaster a stone from the great mountain

10 tu-la-a ns-ma-al-li  
the mound I filled up

II ad-ci-e-va 20 + 2 SARRANI MAT khat-ti  
I gathered, and twenty-two kings of the land of the  
Hittites

12 sa a-khi tam-tiv u GABAL tam-tiv ca-li-su-nu  
of the sea-coast and the middle of the sea, the whole of  
them

13 u-ma-ah-ir-su-nu-ti-va  
I hastened them on and

14 D.P., GUSURI RABI, D.P., tim-me RABI  
great beams (for) a great floor (of)

15 D.P., A-bi-me, D.P., ERINU, D.P., SUR-MAN  
Abime wood, cedar wood, sherbin wood

16 ul-tu ci-rib MAT S'i-ra-ra MAT Lib-na-na  
from the interior of the land of S'irara (and) the land of  
Lebanon,

17 SAL LAMAŠSI sal-lat tsa-tsa-a-te  
sphinxes (female colossi) and a height of statuary work

- 18 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
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- 18 D.P., AZKUPPATI a-gur-ri  
door posts of burnt brick,
- 19 sa, D.P., SAMULLU, D.P. . . . .  
of Samulla stone (alabaster) . . . . stone,
- 20 D.P., CU-MI-NA, D.P., CU-MI-NA TUR-DA  
Cumina stone, strong Cumina stone
- 21 D.P. . . . . D.P., A-LAL-DU  
. . . . stone . . . . stone
- 22 D.P., GI-NA-KHI-GUB-BA ul-tu ci-rib khar-sa-ni  
. . . . . stone from the interior of the forests,
- 23 a-sar nab-ni-ti-su-nu  
the place of their production,
- 24 a-na khi-sakh-ti E-GAL-ya  
for the requirements of my palace,
- 25 mar-tsi-is pa-as-ki-is  
laboriously (and) with difficulty
- 26 a-na NINUA, D.A., yu-sal-di-du-u-ni  
to Nineveh they had caused to be brought.
- 27 Ina ARKHU SEGA MAGARU YU-mu mit-ga-ri  
In a fortunate month (on) a favourable day,
- 28 e-li tu-li-e su-a-tu  
upon that mound,
- 29 HECALI rab-ba-a-ti  
great palaces
- 30 a-na mu-sab be-lu-ti-ya  
for the dwelling of my lordship
- 31 ab-ta-ni tsi-ru-us-su  
I built upon it.

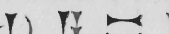

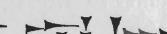

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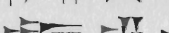
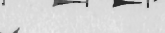

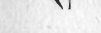
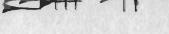

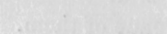
43 ir-ti lim-ni yu-tar-ru  
against the wicked they turn (themselves);








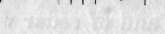
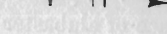
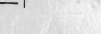

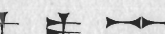
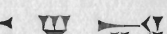









*W.A.I.*, i. 47; col. 6.

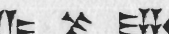
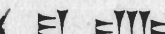





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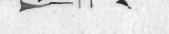

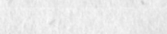


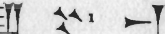

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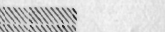


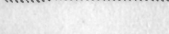
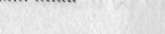

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<sup>1</sup> Var. 二二三三三三三三

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Norris inserts (*Dict.*, p. 1057) the two signs   after *cima*, but I have been unable to find the tablet which gave this reading.

*W.A.I.*, i. 47 ; col. 6.

1 D.P., DALTI, D.P., ERINU RABI,  
The doors of great (planks) of cedar wood,

2 (D.P.) A-bi-me cu-lul BABI-si-in e-mid  
of Abime wood, the completion of the gates I placed (made).

3 ši-khar-ti E-GAL sa-a-tu  
The whole extent of that palace,

4 ni-bi-khu pa-as-ku sa, D.P., CA, D.P., UCNİ  
a battlement (?) broken of eye-stone (and) marble (crystal)

5 u-se-pis-va u-sal-ma-a RISATUV-SU  
I caused to be made, and I completed its summit,

6 ši-el-lu-lat gi-gu CIMA . . . . .  
stairs of the roof like . . . . .

7 u-sa-aš-khi-ra gi-mir BABANI  
I caused to surround all the doors

8 ši-cat CAŠPU ib-bu u ŠIPARRU nam-ri  
coverings of white silver and shining copper (and),

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9 u-rat-ta-a ci-rib  
I hung (them) within (it).

10 da-na-an, D.P., ASSUR BIL-ya  
The mightiness of the god Assur my lord

11 sa ina MATATI nac-ra-a-te  
(with) which in hostile lands

12 i-lu-bu-su  
he had clothed himself,

13 . . . na, D.P., khar-ra-cu-te e-si-ka ci-rib-sa  
priests (?) I established (?) within it.

14 D.P., CIRU RABU tam-sil MAT kha-ma niv<sup>1</sup>  
A great plantation like (that) of the land of Amanus,

15 sa ca-la SIM MAHDU u ETS(1) MAHDU  
which (contained) all spices and tree(s),




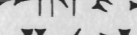
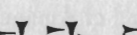

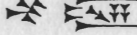
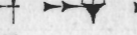




16 khar-ru-su i-ta-a-sa e-mid  
its ditch, its walls, I made to stand;

17 ci-sal-la-sa ma-rab u-rab-bi-va  
its altar in size I made large, and

18 tal-lac-ta-sa ma-ah-dis u-rab-bis  
its paths greatly I enlarged

19 a-na mas-cit, D.P., šuši ci-rib-sa  
for the reception of horses within it.

<sup>1</sup> A similar act is recorded of Tiglath-Pileser I., B.C. 1130, in *W.A.I.*, i. 15, 16-27, where it is said, "The cedar, the *liccarina* tree and the almuḡ, from the countries I have conquered, these trees which none of the kings, my fathers, that were before me, had planted, I took, and in the plantations of my land I planted, and by the name of plantation I called them; whatsoever there was not in my land I took (and) the plantations of Assyria I established."

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- 20 pat-tu u-se-se-rav-va  
An opening I caused to make straight, and
- 21 u-sakh-bi-ba-a dhab-bis  
I caused to . . . . . beautifully
- 22 E-GAL su-a-tu ul-tu USSI-sa  
that palace from its foundation
- 23 a-di takh-lu-bi-sa  
to its roof.
- 24 ar-tsip u-sac-lil-va lu-li-e u-ma-al-li  
I built, I caused to be finished, and with fulness I filled  
(it);
- 25 ES-GAL . . . . . EPUS-a  
(also) the great gate . . . . . I made.
- 26 E-GAL pa-ki-da-at ca-la-mu az-cu-ra ni-bit-sa  
The palace of the oversight of the world, I recorded (called)  
its name.
- 27 D.P., ASSUR, D.P., ISTAR SA NINUA, D.A., ILI MAT ASSUR,  
D.A.  
The god Assur, the goddess Istar of Nineveh, the gods of  
the land of Assyria,
- 28 CALI-su-nu ina kir-bi-sa ak-ri-va  
the whole of them within it I summoned, and
- 29 D.P., NIKI ur-ri-ikh-te ib-bu-ti  
victims plentiful, (speedy) pure,
- 30 ma-khar-su-un ac-ci-va  
before them I sacrificed, and
- 31 u-sam-khi-ra cat-ra-ai  
I caused to present my peace offerings.

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32 ILI sa-tu-nu ina ci-rib lib-bi-su-nu  
Those gods in the interior of their hearts

33 ik-tar-ra-bu SARR-u-ti  
approached my kingdom.

34 D.P., RABI u NISI MAT-ya ca-li-su-nu  
The chiefs and men of my land, the whole of them,

35 ina ta-gul-te u ci-ri-e-ti  
in service and homage

36 ina is-sik-ta si-la-a-ti  
with submission, peaceful

37 ci-rib-sa u-se-sib-va  
within it I caused to be seated, and

38 u-sa-li-za nu-par su-un  
I caused to be glad their soul.

39 CARANI cu-ru-un-nu bi-ci-ra tsur-ra-su-un  
Grape wine<sup>1</sup> ? ?

40 ni-sak-ni gu-la-a mukh-kha-su-nu u-sa-ein  
(as tribute?) upon them I established.

41 Ina ci-bit ASSUR SAR ILI u ILI MAT ASSUR, D.A.  
By the command of Assur, King of the gods, and the  
gods of the land of Assyria

<sup>1</sup> The names of five sorts of wines are given by a bi-lingual list in *W.A.I.*, ii. 44, 9-13. In *W.A.I.*, i. 65, 22, we read,—*caramu mat Izallav mat Tuahimmu mat Tsiminni mat Khibuniv mat Aranabaniv mat 'Satsav mat Bit-Cubativ mat Bitativ cima me nari la nabiv ina, D.P., passaru, D.P., Marduk va, D.P., Tzirpanituv beli-a lu udassiv*. "Wines from the countries of Izallav, Tuahimmu, Tsiminni, Khibuniv, Aranabaniv, Satsav, Beth-Cubativ, Bitativ, like river waters (in quantity) without number in the bowl of Marduk and Tirpanituv, my lords, then I poured out."



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(var. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵) (W.A.J. iii., 16, 8.)

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50 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

51 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

52 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

<sup>1</sup> 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (W.A.J., iii. 16, 8).

<sup>2</sup> Var. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵.

42 ca-li-su-nu (var. CALI-su-nu) ina dhu-ub SERI khu-ut lib-bi  
all of them in health of limbs, joy of heart,

43 nu-um-mur ca-bat-ti se-bi-e lit-tu-ti  
lightness of liver, abundance of offspring,

44 ci-rib-sa da-ris lu-tas-sib-va  
within it, eternally, mayest thou dwell, and

45 lu-us-ba-a la-la-a-sa  
may its fulness be abundant.

46 ina SUMELI muk-ki ARKHU ris-ti-i cul-lat mur-ni-is-ci  
At the left hand of the building (in), the first month, all  
the war horses,

47 D.P., PARRATI IMIRI<sup>1</sup> D.P., gam-mali  
cows (mules), asses, camels,

48 bat-li u-nu-ut ta-kha-zi  
arms, the furniture for war,

49 gi-mir UMMANI sal-lat (var. la-at) na-ci-ri  
the whole army (and), the spoil of enemies,

50 sat-ti sam-ma la na-par-ka-a  
yearly, a sum unbroken,

51 lu-up-ki da ci-rib-sa  
then I appointed (to be) within it.

52 Ina ci-rib E-GAL-sa-a-tu  
In the interior of that palace

<sup>1</sup> Omitted by the text in W.A.J., iii. 16, 8.

- 53 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
 54 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
 55 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

Concluding Passage from *W.A.I.*, iii. 16.

British Museum, No. 11  $\frac{48}{315}$  4.

- 56 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
 57 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
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 60 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
 61 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
 62 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

- 53 SEDU DAMKU la-maš-si DAMKU  
 a propitious bull, a propitious colossus  
 54 na-tsir cip-si SARRU-ti-ya  
 the protector(s) of the footsteps of my kingship  
 55 mu-kha-du-u ca-bat-ti-ya<sup>1</sup>  
 rejoicing my liver.

Concluding Passage from *W.A.I.*, iii. 16.

British Museum, No. 11  $\frac{48}{315}$  4.

- 56 da-ris lis-tap-ru-u  
 eternally may they send (me)  
 57 ai ip-par-ku-u i-da-a-sa  
 may its walls not be broken (down).  
 58 a-na ARCAT YU-me ina SARRANI ABLI-ya  
 For a future day (for which ever king) among the kings  
 my sons  
 59 sa, D.P., ASSUR u, D.P., ISTAR a-na be-lut MAT u NISI  
 whom the god Assur, and the goddess Istar to the govern-  
 ment of the land and people  
 60 i-nam-bu-u zi-cir-su  
 shall proclaim his name  
 61 e-nu-va E-GAL sa-a-tu  
 when this palace  
 62 i-lab-bi-ru-va i-na-khu  
 shall grow old and shall decay.

<sup>1</sup> The cylinder from which the previous text has been taken ends here, and the following lines are added from the broken cylinder, but they are lithographed in *W.A.I.*, i. 47, as if they were a part of the other text.

63 一十 一十 一十 一十 一十

[illegible][illegible]

66

[illegible]

68 五十年來中國之社會

69

風 不 動 塵 土 不 飛 沙 不 揚  
星 不 落 雲 不 散

70 一十 全圖 一十二

71 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九

Date from *W.A.I.*, i. 47.

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十

Date from *W.A.I.*, iii. 16-24.

[illegible]

63 an-khu-uš-sa lu-(ud)-dis  
Its ruins may he renew (repair)

64 ci-i sa a-na-cu mu-sa-ru-u si-dhir  
even as I the straight line of writing of

65 SUM SARI ABU ba-ni-ya it-ti mu-sar-e si-dhir SUM-ya  
the name of the king, my father, my begetter, with the  
straight lines of the writing of my name,

66 as-cun-u-va at-ta ci-ma ya-a-ti-va  
have established, (so do) thou like myself also

67 mu-sar-u si-dhir SUM-ya a-mur-va  
the written writing of my name see and

68 CIŠALLU bu-su-us, D.P., NIKU NA-ci  
the altar cleanse, a victim sacrifice

69 it-ti mu-sar-e si-dhir SUM-ca su-cun  
with the written writing thy name place

70 D.P., ASSUR va, D.P., Is-tar  
the god Assur, and the goddess Istar

71 ik-ri-bi-ca i-sim-mu-u  
thy prayers (then) shall hear.

Date from *W.A.I.*, i. 47.

Ina ARAKH AB YUMU xviiith . . . . .

(Dated) in the month AB (July) 18th day . . . . .

Date from *W.A.I.*, iii. 16-24.

Ina ARAKH AB (?) lim-me, D.P., A-KHAZ-EL, D.P., BILU  
PIKHATU, D.P., La-khi-ri  
(Dated) in the month AB, eponym Ahazel, the lord prefect  
of the city Lakhiri.

## THE NAMES OF THE EIGHT KINGS

(AND THEIR CITIES), TO WHICH REFERENCE IS MADE IN

Col. iii. 37.

*W.A.I.*, iii. 15 ; Col. 4, 19-24.

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# THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-TWO KINGS

(AND THEIR CITIES), TO WHICH REFERENCE IS MADE IN

Col. v. 12.

The following text is from *W.A.I.*, iii. 16; Col. 5, 12.

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23 SAMNA SARRANI sa ci-rib na-gi-e su-a-tu a-duc  
eight kings which (were) within those districts I slew :

24 ci-ma (a)-bu-bu as-ta-di pa-gar ku-ra-di-su-un  
like a storm I destroyed. The dead bodies of their warriors,  
etc.

# THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-TWO KINGS

(AND THEIR CITIES), TO WHICH REFERENCE IS MADE IN

Col. v. 12.

The following text is from *W.A.I.*, iii. 16, 21. The script of the writing on the cylinder, from which the copy in *W.A.I.*, iii. 16-21 is made, is very much rubbed, and the differences in the names of the cities given below are caused by the comparison of them with an identical list found on a fragment of a broken cylinder of Assur-bani-pal.—*R.M.*, 3.

12 ad-ci-e-va SARRANI MAT khat-ti u e-bir A-AB-BA  
I assembled, and the kings of the Hittites and along  
(beyond) the sea (*viz.*)—

13 D.P., Ba-ah-lu SAR, D.P., Tsur-ri  
Baal, king of Tyre;

D.P., Me-na-si-e (*var.* Mi-in-si-e) SAR, D.P., Ya-u-di  
Menasseh, king of the city of Judah;

14 D.P., Ka-us-gab-ri SAR, D.P., U-du-me  
Kausgabri, king of Edom;

D.P., Mu-tsur-i SAR, D.P., Ma-ah-ba  
Mutsuri, king of Moab;

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15 D.P., 'Sili-Bel SAR, D.P., Kha-zi-ti  
Tsili-Bel, king of Gaza;

D.P., Me-ti-in-ti SAR, D.P., Is-ka-lu-na  
Metinti, king of Askelon;

16 D.P., I-ca-u-sú SAR, D.P., Am-gar-ru-na  
Icausu, king of Ekron;

D.P., Mil-ci-a-sa-pa SAR, D.P., Gu-ub-li  
Milciasapa, king of Gubli;

17 D.P., Cu-lu, D.P., Ba-ah-al SAR, D.P., A-ru-a-di  
Culu-Baal, king of Arvad;

D.P., A-bi-Ba-al SAR, D.P., Sam (var. *ša-am*) *śi-mu-ru-na*  
Abibaal, king of 'Samsimuruna;

18 D.P., Bu-du-il SAR, D.P., Bit-am-ma-na  
Buduil, king of Beth-Ammon;

D.P., AKHI-mil-ci SAR, D.P., Ats-du-di  
Akhimelec, king of Ashdod;

19 XII SARRANI SA CISAD tam-tiv  
twelve kings of the neighbourhood of the sea.

D.P., E-ci-is-tu-ra SAR, D.P., E-di-ha-al  
Ecistura, king of Ediahah;

20 D.P., Pi-la-gu-ru-a SAR, D.P., Ci-id-ru-śi  
Pylagoras, king of Cidruśi;

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D.P., Ci-i-śu SAR, D.P., 'Si-il-lu-ah-me  
Kissos, king of Salamis;

21 D.P., I-tu-u-an-da-ar SAR, D.P., Pa-ap-pa  
Ithuander, king of Paphos;

D.P., E-ri-e-śu SAR, D.P., 'Si-il-lu  
Eriesu, king of Soloi;

22 D.P., Da-ma-śu SAR, D.P., Cu-ri-i  
Damasu, king of Curi (Kurium);


D.P., Adh-me-zu SAR, D.P., Ta-me-tsi  
Adhmezu (Admetus), king of Tametsi (Tamassus);

23 D.P., Da-mu-u-śi SAR, D.P., Gar<sup>1</sup>-ti-kha-da-ats-ti  
Damūši, king of Gartikhadatsti;

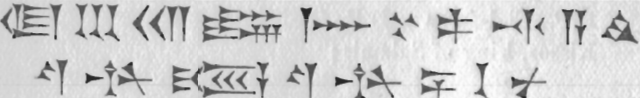
24 D.P., U-na-śa-gu-śu, SAR, D.P., Li-di-ir  
Unaśaguśu, king of Lidir;

D.P., Bu-tsu-zu<sup>2</sup> SAR, D.P., Nu-ri-e  
Butsuzu, king of Nurie;

25 x SARRANI sa MAT Ya-at-na-na KABAL tam-tiv  
ten kings of the land of Cyprus in the middle of the sea.

<sup>1</sup> The first sign of the name given in Smith's "Assurbanipal," page 32, is , *am*, which "was compared to the Greek *Ammocho*, and the modern *Famagosta* (see "Records of the Past," iii. 108).

<sup>2</sup> This king is called king of Up-ri-tis-sa (*W.A.F.*, iii. 27, 133), which has been compared to Aphrodisium.

26 

26 IN SUMMA XXII SARRANI MAT khat-ti a-khi tam-tiv  
GABAL tam-tiv CA LI-SU-nu

Altogether twenty-two kings of the country of the Hittites,  
the sea coast (and) the border of the sea, all of them.

### THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN OF ESARHADDON.

No notice or account of Esarhaddon's Egyptian campaign occurs on the large and nearly complete cylinder, a copy of which is printed in the preceding pages. Our knowledge of it is obtained from tablet fragments in the British Museum Collection and short notices in the "Annals of Assur-bani-pal." The two following are the principal annal notices (*W.A.I.*, iii. 17, 51-62):—

"In my first expedition to Makan and Meroë, then I went. Tirhakah, king of Egypt and Ethiopia, whose overthrow Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, the father, my begetter, had accomplished and had taken possession of his country; then he, Tirhakah, the might of the god Assur, the goddess Istar, and the great gods, my lords despised, and trusted to his own might . . . .; (59) and to capture Egypt he came against them, he entered and sat in Memphis, the city which the father, my begetter, had taken, and to the boundaries of Assyria had added."

*W.A.I.*, iii. 28, 6-8.

"Tirhakah against the men of Assyria, who within Egypt (were) tributaries dependent on me whom Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, the father, my begetter, to kingdoms had appointed, in the midst of it came."

Egypt and Ethiopia were under the rule of Tirhakah during the first part of Esarhaddon's reign, but the latter drove him out of Egypt. In the latter part of Esarhaddon's reign Tirhakah again conquered Egypt, and this was probably the cause of Assur-bani-pal's expedition to that country.



NOTICE OF THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN  
OF ESARHADDON BY HIS SON  
ASSUR-BANI-PAL.

Cylinder E, *W.A.I.*, iii. 29.

6 | 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百

7 浙江三民書局發行

8 今 今 一 才 二 人 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百

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NOTICE OF ESARHADDON'S EGYPTIAN  
CAMPAIGN BY HIS SON  
ASSUR-BANI-PAL.

Cylinder E, *W.A.I.*, iii. 29.

6 D.P., ASSUR-AKHA-IDIN-na SAR MAT ASSUR, D.A., ba-nu-  
u-a  
Esarhaddon, king of the land of Assyria, the father, my  
begetter,

7 ir-du-va il-li-cu ci-rib-sa  
had descended and had marched into the midst of it.

8 ABICTA, D.P., Tar-ku-u SAR MAT Cu-u-si is-cu-nu-va  
The defeat of Tirhakah, king of the land of Ethiopia, he  
had established and

9 yu-par-ri-ru el-lat-sú  
scattered his forces.

10 MAT mu-tsur MAT Cu-u-si ik-su-da-va  
The country of Egypt (and) the country of Ethiopia he had  
captured, and



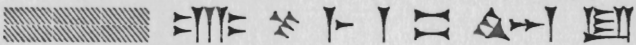

II ina la-mi-ni is-lu-la sal-la-aś-su  
to a countless (extent) spoiled (carried off) its spoil;

12 MAT su-a-tu ina si-khar-ti-sa i-bi-el-va  
that country, through its whole extent, he ruled (over) and



K 3082. S 2027. K 3086.

## OBVERSE.

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 XLI XLII XLIII XLIV XLV XLVI XLVII XLVIII XLIX L
- 7 LVI LVII LVIII LIX LX LXI LXII LXIII LXIV LXV LXVI LXVII LXVIII LXIX LXX  
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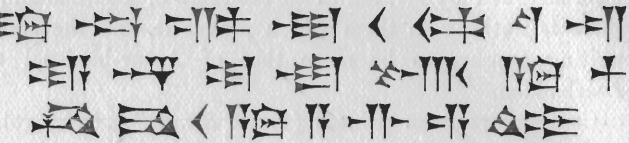

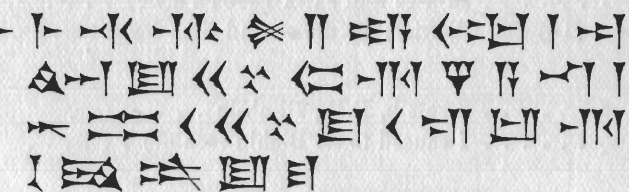
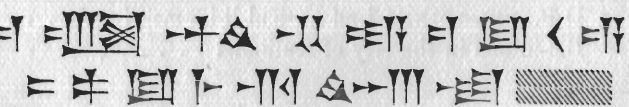

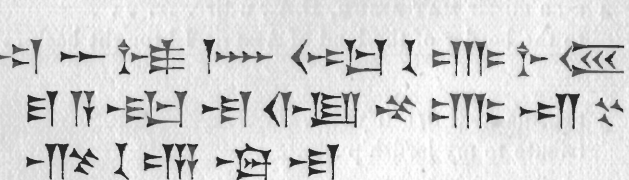

K 3082. S 2027. K 3086.

## OBVERSE.

The tablet fragments (copies of which are printed below) were assigned by Mr. Smith to the reign of Esarhaddon, but there is nothing in them which proves it, and the style of writing appears to be more that of Assur-bani-pal than Esarhaddon.

Copies have been printed (*Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch.*, vol. iv. part 1, 1875), but the text there given is both incomplete and inaccurate; hence they are reprinted, and the text found on the tablet fragments is given.

- 1 . . . . . su-a-tu a-di SANA ESSUTE a(lic) . . . . .  
 (To) that (district) for the second time I went . . . . .
- 2 . . . . . u-se-sib, D.P., Bi-ah-lu . . . . .  
 . . . . . I caused to sit Biahlu (son of) . . . . .
- 3 D.P., BEL-IDINNA i-na AL Kul-li-im-me-ri . . . . .  
 Bel-idinna in the city of Kullimiri . . . . .
- 4 a-na mi-sir MAT ASSUR, D.A., u-tir . . . . .  
 to the border of the land of Assyria I brought back . . . . .
- 5 man-da-at-ti BIL-ti-ya . . . . .  
 tribute to my lordship . . . . .
- 6 Ina ESRIE KHARRAN-ya . . . . .  
 In my tenth expedition . . . . .
- 7 u-sa-ats-bi-ta pa-nu-u-a a-na MAT . . . . .  
 I caused my face to take (the road) to the country of . . . . .

- 8  
- 9  
- 10 
- 11 
- 12 
- 13  
- 14 
- 15 

- 8 sa ina pi-i NISI MAT Cu-u-si va MAT Mu-tsur . . . . .  
which (is called) in the language of the men of the land of  
Ethiopia and Egypt . . . . .
- 9 ad-ci-e UMMANI, D.P., ASSUR gab-sa-a-ti sa ci-rib . . . . .  
I assembled the armies of Assur, mighty which (were)  
within . . . . .
- 10 NISAN ARKHU ris-tu-u ul-tu AL-ya ASSUR at-tu-sir NAHR  
IDIKLAT u NAHR PUR-RAT (e-bir)  
In the (month) Nisan, the first month, from my city Assur  
I departed, the river Tigris and the river Euphrates  
I crossed,
- 11 SADI mar-tsu-u-ti ri-ma-nis as-tam-di-ikh  
mountains rugged, like a wild bull I passed through.
- 12 Ina me-ti-ik KHAHRAN-ya eli, D.P., Ba-ah-lu SAR MAT  
Tsur-ri sa a-na, D.P., Tar-ku-u SAR MAT Cu-u-si ip-ri-  
su it-tag-lu-va  
In the crossing of my expedition against Bählu, king of  
Tyre, who to Tirhakah, king of the land of Ethiopia, his  
friend had trusted and
- 13 D.P., NIR, D.P., ASSUR BIL-ya is-lu-u e-tap-pa-lu me-ri-  
ikh-tu . . . . .  
the yoke of the god Assur, my lord, they despised, they  
were insolent . . . ? . . .
- 14 D.P., khal-tsu(ti) eli-su u-rac-ci-s va a-ca-lu va mu-u ba-  
ladh NAPIS-tiv-su-un ac-la . . . . .  
Fortresses against him I raised and food and water (for)  
the preservation of their lives I kept (from them).
- 15 ul-tu MAT Mu-tsur, D.P., CARASU ad-ci-e a-na MAT Me-  
lukh-a us-te-es-ra khar-ra-nu  
From the country of Egypt the camp I withdrew and to  
the land of Melukha I set straight the road (expedition).



16

17

18

REVERSE.

1. ䷀ ䷁ ䷂ ䷃ ䷄ ䷅ ䷆ ䷇ ䷈ ䷉ ䷊ ䷋ ䷌ ䷍ ䷎ ䷏ ䷐ ䷑ ䷒ ䷓ ䷔ ䷕ ䷖ ䷗ ䷘ ䷙ ䷚ ䷛ ䷜ ䷝ ䷞ ䷟ ䷠ ䷡ ䷢ ䷣ ䷤ ䷥ ䷦ ䷧ ䷨ ䷩ ䷪ ䷫ ䷬ ䷭ ䷮ ䷯ ䷰ ䷱ ䷲ ䷳ ䷴ ䷵ ䷶ ䷷ ䷸ ䷹ ䷺ ䷻ ䷼ ䷽ ䷾ ䷿ ䷀ ䷁ ䷂ ䷃ ䷄ ䷅ ䷆ ䷇ ䷈ ䷉ ䷊ ䷋ ䷌ ䷍ ䷎ ䷏ ䷐ ䷑ ䷒ ䷓ ䷔ ䷕ ䷖ ䷗ ䷘ ䷙ ䷚ ䷛ ䷜ ䷝ ䷞ ䷟ ䷠ ䷡ ䷢ ䷣ ䷤ ䷥ ䷦ ䷧ ䷨ ䷩ ䷪ ䷫ ䷬ ䷭ ䷮ ䷯ ䷰ ䷱ ䷲ ䷳ ䷴ ䷵ ䷶ ䷷ ䷸ ䷹ ䷺ ䷻ ䷼ ䷽ ䷾ ䷿

2. ䷀ ䷁ ䷂ ䷃ ䷄ ䷅ ䷆ ䷇ ䷈ ䷉ ䷊ ䷋ ䷌ ䷍ ䷎ ䷏ ䷐ ䷑ ䷒ ䷓ ䷔ ䷕ ䷖ ䷗ ䷘ ䷙ ䷚ ䷛ ䷜ ䷝ ䷞ ䷟ ䷠ ䷡ ䷢ ䷣ ䷤ ䷥ ䷦ ䷧ ䷨ ䷩ ䷪ ䷫ ䷬ ䷭ ䷮ ䷯ ䷰ ䷱ ䷲ ䷳ ䷴ ䷵ ䷶ ䷷ ䷸ ䷹ ䷺ ䷻ ䷼ ䷽ ䷾ ䷿ ䷀ ䷁ ䷂ ䷃ ䷄ ䷅ ䷆ ䷇ ䷈ ䷉ ䷊ ䷋ ䷌ ䷍ ䷎ ䷏ ䷐ ䷑ ䷒ ䷓ ䷔ ䷕ ䷖ ䷗ ䷘ ䷙ ䷚ ䷛ ䷜ ䷝ ䷞ ䷟ ䷠ ䷡ ䷢ ䷣ ䷤ ䷥ ䷦ ䷧ ䷨ ䷩ ䷪ ䷫ ䷬ ䷭ ䷮ ䷯ ䷰ ䷱ ䷲ ䷳ ䷴ ䷵ ䷶ ䷷ ䷸ ䷹ ䷺ ䷻ ䷼ ䷽ ䷾ ䷿

3. ䷀ ䷁ ䷂ ䷃ ䷄ ䷅ ䷆ ䷇ ䷈ ䷉ ䷊ ䷋ ䷌ ䷍ ䷎ ䷏ ䷐ ䷑ ䷒ ䷓ ䷔ ䷕ ䷖ ䷗ ䷘ ䷙ ䷚ ䷛ ䷜ ䷝ ䷞ ䷟ ䷠ ䷡ ䷢ ䷣ ䷤ ䷥ ䷦ ䷧ ䷨ ䷩ ䷪ ䷫ ䷬ ䷭ ䷮ ䷯ ䷰ ䷱ ䷲ ䷳ ䷴ ䷵ ䷶ ䷷ ䷸ ䷹ ䷺ ䷻ ䷼ ䷽ ䷾ ䷿ ䷀ ䷁ ䷂ ䷃ ䷄ ䷅ ䷆ ䷇ ䷈ ䷉ ䷊ ䷋ ䷌ ䷍ ䷎ ䷏ ䷐ ䷑ ䷒ ䷓ ䷔ ䷕ ䷖ ䷗ ䷘ ䷙ ䷚ ䷛ ䷜ ䷝ ䷞ ䷟ ䷠ ䷡ ䷢ ䷣ ䷤ ䷥ ䷦ ䷧ ䷨ ䷩ ䷪ ䷫ ䷬ ䷭ ䷮ ䷯ ䷰ ䷱ ䷲ ䷳ ䷴ ䷵ ䷶ ䷷ ䷸ ䷹ ䷺ ䷻ ䷼ ䷽ ䷾ ䷿

16 SILĀSA KAS-BU kak-kar ul-tu ALU Ap-ku sa pa-di MAT  
'Sam-me-na . . . . . a-di, D.P., Ra-pi-khi  
Thirty *hasbu* of ground from the city Aphek, which borders  
the country of 'Samena . . . . . to the city of Rapikehi,

17 a-na i-te-e na-khal MAT Mu-tsur a-šar NAHR la i-su-u  
ina ip-ri khar-khar-ri dan-dan-tu  
to the frontiers of the valley of the country of Egypt, a  
region (which) a river had not, through dusty sunburnt  
places very great

18 MIE TSUTSI ina di-lu-u-ti UMMA-(ya) u-sa-as-ki  
marsh waters from buckets, I caused my army to drink.

## REVERSE.

1 ci-i ci-bit, D.P., ASSUR BIL-ya ina UZNA ip-si-va . . . . .  
ca-bat-ti

When the command of the god Assur my lord, in my ears  
was also . . . . . (then) my liver.

2 D.P., Gam-mal-li sa SAR MAT A-ri-bi ca-li-su-un . . . . .  
šu-nu-ti

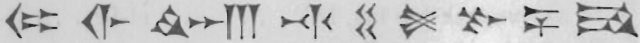

Camels belonging to the king of Arabia, the whole of  
them . . . . . them.

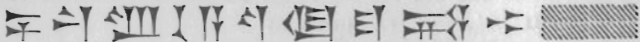
3 SILASĀ KASBU kak-kar ma-lac KHAMISSERIT YU-me ina  
. . . . . ar-di . . . . .

Thirty kasbu of ground, a journey of fifteen days in . . .  
. . . I marched . . . . .

12 金 山 王 國 旗 幟

12 ul-tu, D.P., Ma-ak . . . . . pa . . . . .  
from the city Maggan (?)


13  

14 

15 

16 

17 

18 

13 me-si-ikh-ti irbā KASBU kak-kar ar-di . . . . .  
a measurement of forty kasbu of ground, I marched . . . . .

14 kak-ka-ru su-a-tu ci-ma, D.P. . . . .  
this ground like a . . . . . stone . . . . .

15 ci-ma tsip-ri, D.P., tar-ta-khi . . . . .  
like a heap of tartakhi . . . . .

16 da-mu-ia sar-cu el . . . . .  
(people of) blood white . . . . .

17 D.P., NACIR ak-tsi a-di . . . . .  
a rebellious enemy to . . . . .

18 a-na, D.P., Is-khu-ut  
To the city of Iskhūt

LIST OF NAMES OF THE KINGS APPOINTED  
BY ESARHADDON TO RULE OVER  
DISTRICTS IN EGYPT.

(From the "Annals of Assur-bani-pal.")

*W.A.I.*, iii. 17, 112.

112 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

113 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
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*W.A.I.*, iii. 17, 92-112.

92 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

93 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
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94 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
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LIST OF NAMES OF THE KINGS APPOINTED  
BY ESARHADDON TO RULE OVER  
DISTRICTS IN EGYPT.

(From the "Annals of Assur-bani-pal.")

*W.A.I.*, iii. 17, 112.

112 SARRANI an-nu-ti, D.P., PIKHATI, D.P., ci-pa-a-ni  
These kings, prefects, (and) governors,

113 sa ci-rib MAT Mu-tsur u-pa-ki-du ABU ba-nu-u-a  
which within the land of Egypt the father my begetter  
had appointed.

*W.A.I.*, iii. 17, 92-112.

92 D.P., Ni-cu-u SAR, D.P., Me-im-pi u, D.P., S'a-ai  
Necho King of Memphis and Sais

93 D.P., Sar-lu-da-ri SAR, D.P., Tsi-ah-nu  
Sarludari, King of Tsihnu (Zoan ?)

94 D.P., Pi-sa-an-khu-ru SAR, D.P., Na-ad-khu-u  
Pisan-Hor, King of Natho.



- 95 D.P., Pa-ak-ru-ru SAR, D.P., (Pi) sab-tu  
Pākuru, King of Pi-supt.
- 96 D.P., Pu-uc-cu-na-an-ah-pi SAR, D.P., Kha-at-khi-ri-bi  
Puccunānahpi, King of Khātkhiribi.
- 97 D.P., Na-akh-ci-e SAR, D.P., Khi-ni-in-si  
Nākhce, King of Khintsi (חנם).
- 98 D.P., Pu-dhu-bis-ti SAR, D.P., Tsa-ah-nu  
Pudhubisti (Petubastes), King of Tanis (טנ).
- 99 D.P., U-na-mu-nu SAR, D.P., Na-ad-khu-n  
Unamunu, King of Nādkhū.
- 100 D.P., Khar-si-ya-e-su SAR, D.P., Tsab-nu-u-ti  
Kharśiyaesu, King of Tśabnūti (Sebennytus).
- 101 D.P., Bu-u-ai-va SAR, D.P., Bi-in-di-di  
Būaiva, King of Bindidi.
- 102 D.P., S'u-si-in-ku SAR, D.P., Bu-si-ru  
Sheshonk, King of Busiris.
- 103 D.P., Tab-na-akh-ti SAR, D.P., Bu-nu-bu  
Tabnākhti, King of Bunubu.
- 104 D.P., Bu-uc-cu-na-an-ni-ah-pi SAR, D.P., Akh-ni  
Buccunānniahpi, King of Akhni.

105 | 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥  
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106 | 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥  
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107 | 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥  
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108 | 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥  
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109 | 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥  
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110 | 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥  
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111 | 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥  
𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥

105 D.P., Ip-ti-khar-di-e-su SAR, D.P., Pi-za-at-ti-khu-ru-  
un pi-cu

Iptikhardiesu, King of Pizāttikhurūnpicu.

106 D.P., Na-akh-ti-khu-ru-an-śi-ni SAR, D.P., Pi-sab-di-  
nu-ti

Nākhṭikhuruansīni, King of Pisabdinuti.

107 D.P., Bu-cur ni-ni-ip SAR, D.P., Pa-akh-nu-ti  
Bucur-ninip, King of Pākhnuti.

108 D.P., Tsi-kha-a SAR, D.P., Si-ya-a-u-ut  
Tsikhā, King of Siyāut.

109 D.P., La-me-in-tu SAR, D.P., Khi-mu-ni  
Lamentu, King of Khimuni.

110 D.P., Is-pi-ma-a-dhu SAR, D.P., Ta-ai-ni  
Ispimādhū, King of Tāini (Abydos).

111 D.P., Ma-an-ti-me-an-khi-e SAR, D.P., Ni-ah  
Māntimeankhie, King of Thebes (Σ).

## VOCABULARY.

## A

AB, fifth month of the Assyrian year. Explained by a syllabary

𐎶 𐎠. Heb. אב. Its Accadian name is 𐎶𐎠𐎶

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠, "fire that makes fire." (See *Trans. Soc.*

*Bib. Arch.* iii. p. 163.)

A-AB-BA. The equivalent of the Semetic word "tamate."

(Layard's *Inscriptions*, plate 12, line 9.)

abbul, 1st sing. aor. Kal. for *anbul*. Heb. אבול.

abubu, subs. sing. masc., "storm," "whirlwind."

abulli, subs. sing. masc. gen. Chald. אבולל, or אבולל; this ideograph is explained *a-bul-luv*, K 4 191, and *a-bu-ul-lu*, s 20.

Abdi-maleucuti, i.e., "the servant of the kingdom," or of Melkarth(?)

abduk, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אבדק, "to cleave."

abil, subs. sing. masc. cons. Comp. Heb. אביל (?).

abni, plu. masc. of *abnu*, 𐎶𐎠𐎶 = 𐎶𐎠𐎶 (iv. 18, 39). Heb. אבני.

abtani, 1st pers. sing. aor. Iphtéal. Heb. אבטני.

abuca, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אבוכי.

acalu, subs. fem. sing. Heb. אכלה.

acappi, perhaps for *acampi*. Comp. Heb. אכפי.

Accad. This is the Accad (𐎶𐎠𐎶) of Genesis x. 10. LXX. 'Αρχαδ.

Aca is "high;" *acada*, "highlander;" *acada-ci*, "country of highlanders;" the *Accadai* descended from a mountainous country, but no part of Babylonia was mountainous.

N.B.—In the "Notes" references are made to the *Second Edition* of Prof. Sayce's *Grammar*. In such references as ii. 2, 393, the first number refers to one of the volumes of the *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, the second to the plate, and the third the line.

Among the Semetic Assyrians it bore the names of *tilla* and *saki*. *Tilla* = "highland" (ii. 48, 13). Heb. תלל. *SAKI* = *summits* from Accad. *SAK*, "a head." *SAK* = *risu* (ii. 7, 36) Heb. ראש. The inhabitants spoke an agglutinative dialect. Considerable discussion has existed between scholars as to whether the language should be called Sumerian or Accadian, and also where Accad was situated. On s 463 it is written 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶, *Ac-cad-i* and *Ac-ca-di-iv* (i. 65, 9).

The sign 𐎶 is the D.A. for "country." (See Dr. Oppert, *Sumérien ou Accadian*, Paris, 1876; Prof. Sayce, *Assyrian Lectures*, p. 17; Dr. Delitzsch, *Challdäische Genesis*, p. 291 et seq.)

acbis, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אכבש.

acin, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אכין.

acei, 1st sing. aor. Kal. for *anci*. Heb. אכיה.

accis'a for *ancisa*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal. Aram. נכס, "mac-tavit."

acla, 1st sing. obj. aor. Kal. Heb. אכלא.

acvu, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אכנה.

adi, prep. Heb. ער.

addi, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אכיה.

addin, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אכין.

adue, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. אכיה.

*Adumu*; Old Test. אדום, 'Edóm; New Test. Ἰδουμαί. The country lay along the east side of the great valley of Arabah, and embraced only the narrow mountainous tract (about 100 miles long by 20 broad) extending along the eastern side of the Arabah, from the northern end of the gulf of Elath to near the southern end of the Dead Sea. Its ancient capital was *Bozrah* (Smith, *Bible Dict.*).

aggur, 1st sing. aor. Kal. for *angur*. Heb. אגור.

agguri, subs. sing. masc. gen.

aiab, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. איב.

ai-ipparku, ai, negative particle. Comp. Heb. אי, in Job xxii. 30, and 1 Sam. iv. 21; *ipparku*, Niph. aor., Heb. אפרק.

- akartav*, adj. plu. fem. Heb. יָקָר; comp. Collect יִקְרָה אֲכָרָה ,  
 1 Kings x. 2.
- akhi*, subs. masc. sing. gen. Heb. אָחִי.
- akhi-enna*, for *akh-anna*; *akh* = "a side," *anna* = demons. pron.  
 sing. masc.
- Akhi-miloi*. Comp. Heb. name אֲחִי מִלֹּי.
- akhai*, "others," plu. Heb. אֲחֵי.
- akhutav*, abstract fem. Heb. אֲחִי.
- akrabi*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. עֲקָרִימִים. (See GIR-TAB.)
- akri*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. קָרָא.
- aktabi*, 1st sing. aor. Iphtcal. Chald. קָבַע.
- aktasad*, 1st sing. aor. Iphtcal. Arab. *kashada*.
- aktsu*, adj. Heb. קָצָה, "to destroy."
- AL, subs. sing. cons. of *alvi*, "a city;" plu. *alani*. אֶלָּל = אֶלָּל = אֶלָּל  
 (ii. 2, 393). Heb. אֶלָּל.
- alpi*, subs. plu. masc. of *alpu*. Heb. אֶלְפִי.
- alul*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. עָלָל.
- alve*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. A verb doubly defective. Heb. לָוָה.
- amas*, 1st sing. aor. pres. Heb. מָשָׁה.
- Amgurrana*; Biblical עֲמֻרָן; LXX. Ἀκκαρόν.
- amur*, imperative, 2nd sing. Kal.
- ana*, prep., objective case of old noun *anu* (Sayce, *Grammar*,  
 Trübner, page 142).
- anacu*, 1st pers. pron., sometimes written אֲנִי. Heb. אֲנִי.
- ankhus'unu*, for *ankhut-sunu*, subs. plu. masc. עֲנָה.
- anaru*, 1st sing. perf. Kal. Heb. נִיר.
- annadir*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Niph. Comp. Heb. נָתַר, "to  
 tremble."
- anni*. Comp. Heb. נָתַן.
- annu*, subs. sing. A synonym of *khidhitu*. Heb. עָן.
- Apku*. The city Aphek. Comp. Heb. name אֲפֶק.
- apsāni*, subs. plu. masc. Sir H. Rawlinson thinks from *basu*,  
 "to exist" (*Jour. R.A.S.*, xii. 190).
- apta*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. פָּתַח.
- arbai*, or *irbittu*, "four." Heb. אַרְבַּע.
- area*, subs. sing. masc. Heb. יָרָה.

*area*, prep. Heb. אֶרֶץ.

*ardi*, subs. sing. masc. gen. Heb. רָדָה, "to rule over;" hence  
 "one ruled over."

*ardi*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal. Heb. יָרָד.

*ardu*, see *ardi* above.

*ARD-uti*, subs. fem. abs. sing. Heb. רָדָה.

*Arabi*, Ἀραβία. The country known in the Old Test. under two  
 designations—

(1) אֶרֶץ מִזְרָח, "the east country" (Gen. xxv. 6).

(2) עֲרָב, Arabia.

It was divided by the Greeks into—

(1) Arabia Felix (ἡ εὐδαίμων Ἀραβία).

(2) ,, Deserta (ἡ ἔρημος Ἀραβία).

(3) ,, Petraea (ἡ Περπαία Ἀραβία).

(Smith's Bible Dict.)

*arsisura*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Syr. رَاشِ, with pers. pron. and  
 enclitic conjunction.

*artsip*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. רָצַף, "to arrange stones."

*Aruali*; Biblical אֲרֻל.

*asar*, subs. sing. masc. cons. of *asaru*. Heb. אָסַר.

*ascun*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. שָׁכַן.

*asibut*, subs. masc. plu. cons. Heb. יִשְׁבּוּ.

*ashula*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. שָׁלַל. (And see Sayce, *Assyrian  
 Lectures*, p. 86-88.)

*asmā*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. שָׁמַע.

*aspuc*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. שָׁפַח.

ASL, אֶל = אֶל = אֶל, a synonym of *aricu*, "length," Heb.

אָרָה; and אֶל = אֶל = אֶל, *har-nu*, "a horn," Heb. קָרְנוּ.

(ii. 1, 176). Dr. Delitzsch (*Ass. Stud.*, p. 35) thinks ASL to  
 be identical with אֶל = אֶל, "wild bull," and says it  
 appears to be an animal with long horns.

*asil*, subs. sing. cons. Chald. אֶסֶל. The word used in the  
 Targum on Job xviii. 10 to express the Heb. חֶבֶל.

*asusur*, 1st sing. aor. Shaph. Heb. אָשַׁר and יָשַׁר.

*assi*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal. Heb. אָשַׁשׁ.



*assu*, prep. of Accadian origin (Sayce, *Grammar*, Trübner, p. 143).  
*as'sur*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Niph. Heb. אָסַר, "to make captive."

*Assur*. The great and supreme god of the Assyrians, from which the country took its name. He is called the "god of judges" (iii. 66, 23), and the month Ve-adar was dedicated to "the god Assur, the father of the gods" (iv. 33, 48). Among the earlier kings, in their invocations he is simply mentioned as one among a number of gods, but in the time of Assurbanipal he is often mentioned alone and with attributes of power.

*Assur*, Biblical אַשּׁוּר. *Assur* is itself a Turanian compound from 𐎶, "water," and 𐎶 (sur), "bank or field," and has therefore attached to it the Accadian suffix 𐎶, "land" (Sayce, *Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch.*, vol. i. 299). The earliest form found is 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶, *a-usar* (i. 6 ;

No. 1, 3), 𐎶 𐎶 = *se-it-tu*, "field" (ii. 1, 145).

*astadi*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Iph. Heb. אָסַד, "to lay waste."

*atgul*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal, from 𐎶 *dagalu*, "to trust."

*atur*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal.

*atsbiru*, 1st sing. perf. Kal. Heb. אָצַבְרָו.

*atta*, 2nd pers. pron. Heb. אַתָּה.

*attabi*, 1st sing. aor. Iph. Heb. אָטַבִּי.

*azcura*, 1st sing. obj. aor. Kal. Heb. אָצַרָא.

*Azdudi*, Biblical אֲזַדִּי, 'Aζωτός.

*azkuppai*, subs. plu. fem. Heb. אֲזַקְּפֵי.

## B

*babani*, subs. plu. Heb. בָּבָנִי.

*baladh*, subs. fem. cons. Comp. Heb. בָּלְדָה.

*bani*. See *Assyrian Syllabary*, No. 313.

*banū-a*, or *bannu-ya*, nom. agentis, masc. sing. Heb. בָּנָה.

*baranu*, comp. Heb. בָּרָנִי.

*baru*, a measure of length.

*batli*, subs. plu. masc.

*Bāzu*, probably the 𐎶 of Jerem. xxv. 23 ; Gen. xxii. 21.

*beli*, subs. plu. masc. of *belu*. Heb. בֵּעַל.

*bilat*, subs. fem. cons. Heb. בִּלְתָּה.

*bilat*, subs. fem. Heb. בִּלְתָּ, "to bring;" 𐎶 𐎶 = 𐎶 𐎶 = *bil-zu* (ii. 38, 14).

*biluti*, abstract fem. Heb. בִּעֻלָּה, "to rule over."

*birmi*, adj. plu. masc. Heb. בִּרְמוֹתִים (Ezek. xxvii. 24), "variegated garments."

*biruti*, adj. fem. Heb. בִּרְתָּה, "to carve."

*Bit-ammana*. Mr. Smith compared the Biblical עֲמֹנָה.

*bitu*, subs. sing. nom. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 = *bi-i-tu* (ii. 2, 364). Heb. בֵּית.

*bussu*, subs. masc., "spoil."

*būsūs*, imperative Kal, from *basasu*.

## C

*cabatti*, subs. fem. sing. Comp. Heb. קָבַר.

*cabitti*, subs. fem. sing. gen. (Same root.)

*cabtu*, adj. nom. (Same root.)

*cacci*, subs. plu. masc.

CA-DIMIRRA, the Biblical קָבַל. Its Accadian name was CA-DIMIRRA, D.A., meaning "the gate to god," of which the Semetic *bab-el* is an accurate translation. 𐎶 𐎶 = 𐎶 𐎶

𐎶 𐎶, "gate" (ii. 2, 365). Heb. קָבַל.

Its name is written in the following ways :—

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (i. 52, No. 6, 7).

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (i. 57, 28).

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (i. 18, No. 5).

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 = 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (i. 67, 16).

It bore the names of 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶, BIN-TIR-CI (ii. 50, 2), properly the town on the western bank, and

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (i. 41, 16), *SU-AN-NA-CI*, properly the valley on the eastern bank. For the words "sons of Babylon" compare the Biblical usage "sons of Heth," "daughter of Zion."

*calamu*, "all the world," "of all kinds."

*calata*, permansive Kal, 2nd sing. masc. (with *ta* for *atta*).

Heb. קָלָא.

*cali-sunu*, adj., with 3rd plu. pers. pron. masc. Heb. כָּל.

*camīs*, adv., from *camu*.

*carani*, subs. plu. Comp. Heb. קָרִינָא, "sweet wine."

*carasi*, subs. masc. gen., perhaps akin to Heb. רִכְנִישׁ.

*CASBU*, *CAS-BU* = "double hour" in Accadian. Another form

is 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶, *kas-bu-mi*. The Assyrian equivalent is

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶, *as-li*. Chald. אִשְׁלִי, "a cord." The *casbu*

was about 14 miles.

*casūd*, subs. sing. cons. of nomen agentis. Arab. *kashada*.

*cas'pu*. The syllabaries render 𐎶 𐎶 by 𐎶 𐎶

𐎶. Heb. קָסָר. (I have mislaid the reference.)

*catrāi*, subs. plu. masc. (See Norris, *Dict.*, p. 538.)

*cavū*, nom. agentis, masc. sing. cons. Heb. קָוָה.

*cazabiti*. Comp. Heb. קָזַב.

*ci*, prep. Heb. כִּי.

*cibit*, subs. fem. cons. with softened guttural. Heb. קִבַּע.

*cibitti*, "abundance." Heb. קִבְר.

*CILI* = *ri-sa-a-tuv*, K 4357. Heb. רִאשׁ.

*cima*, prep. Heb. כִּמּוֹ. 𐎶 𐎶 = 𐎶 𐎶 (iv. 30, 5).

*cinuv*, adj. with mimmation. Heb. כִּין.

*cipāni*, subs. plu. masc., "rulers." Comp. Heb. קִפָּה, "to subdue;" hence "subduers," "rulers."

*ci-pi*. Comp. Heb. קִפִּי. 1 Chron. xii. 23.

*cips'i*, subs. plu. masc. of *cips'u*. Heb. קִפְסִי.

*cireti*, abs. fem. plu. Heb. קִרַּע, "to bend the knee."

*cirib*, prep. Heb. קִרִּב.

*ciru*, subs. masc. sing. 𐎶 𐎶 = *ci-ru* (iv. 18; iii. 36). Heb. בִּיר.

*cisadi*, subs. masc. plu. See *Syllabary*, No. 161. M. Lenormant (*Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch.*, vi. p. 188) compares the Ghez *chēsādē*.

*cis'alla*, subs. masc. sing. Of Accad. origin.

*cis'ati*, subs. plu. fem. Comp. Chald. ܥܝܫܬܐ or ܥܝܫܬܐ.

*Cis'u*, Kissos, King of Salamis.

*citnusu*, 3rd plu. masc., perman. Iphateal, from כִּנֵּשׁ.

*citu*, adj. Comp. Chald. ܥܝܬܐ; Gr. χιτών.

*CU*, a sort of wood.

*culul*. Comp. Heb. ܥܘܠܐ.

*culture*, adj. with mimmation. Heb. ܥܘܠܐ.

*CUS'SU*, subs. sing. masc. Heb. ܥܘܨܐ; Syr. ܥܘܨܐ. The ideograph is explained by *cu-us'-s'u* (ii. 46, 52).

*Cū's'i*. Biblical כּוּשׁ, or Ethiopia.

*cūtsu*, partic. Kal. A cognate form exists in Arabic (see Freytag, *Lex.*, vol. i. p. 40).

## D

*dabu*, subs. masc. Heb. דָּב.

*dādme-su*, reduplicated derived form (peculiar to verbs "פ" and "פ"). Heb. דָּאֵם; *su* = pers. pron. Heb. הוּא.

*dais*, sing. masc. cons. nom. agentis. Heb. דָּישׁ.

*Dalti*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. דָּלַת. The ideograph is explained by *da-al-tu* (ii. 15, 2). 𐎶 = "wood," and 𐎶 𐎶 = *pi-tu-u*, "to open" (iv. 69, 46). Heb. דָּלַח; hence the whole means "the opening piece of wood."

*damhu*, adj. See *Syllabary*, No. 333. The ideograph is explained by *da-mi-ik-tuv* (ii. 46, 53).

*damū*, subs. sing. masc. Heb. דָּם.

*DAN*, a kind of wood. It is called *gis hibir*, or "coffin wood."

*Syl.* No. 7 s, and is there explained by *nappatsu*, perhaps a

Niphal deriv. from *pitsu*, "white." Heb. בָּיִז.

*clanan*, subs. sing. masc. cons. Of Accad. origin.

*dandantu*, reduplicated form. The form *dandanti* occurs on K 2802.

*danas'su* for *dannat-su*, subs. fem. sing.

*daris*, adv. from *daru*. Heb. דִּוֵּר, "an age."

*dhabu*, ideograph explained by *dha-a-bu* (iv. 7, 6). Heb. טֹב.

*dharid*, sing. masc. cons., nom. agentis. Heb. תָּרַד, "to thrust."

*dhem*, subs. masc. sing. cons. Chald. דְּחֵם (Dan. iii. 10).

*dhib*. Comp. Heb. טֹב.

*dikhi*. Compared by Dr. Delitzsch with Heb. דָּחָה.

*diluti*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. דָּלִי.

*dur*, subs. masc. sing. Heb. דִּוֵּר, "a habitation."

## E

*ēbir*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. עָבַר.

*ēdihl*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. טָל, טֹל.

*E-GAL*. In Accad. = "great house." Heb. הֵיכָל. The ideograph is equated with *e-gal* (iv. 5, 31).

*ēkili*, subs. plu. masc., and see ii. 70, 9, where 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 = Phoen. חִקְלָא. Chald. חִקְל. It is written *e-ki-il* (see *Jour. R.A.S.*, 1864, p. 209).

*ēlamūha*, for *ellamū-ya*. Comp. Heb. עָלָה, "to go up;" hence "to be above," or "beyond."

*ēlat-s'u*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. חֵיל, with *s'u* for *su*.

*ēlanti*. Biblical עֵלָם; Ἐλάμ; Aelam. The inhabitants were originally a Semetic people (Gen. x. 22) who appear to have been invaded and conquered at a very early time by a Hamatic or Cushite race from Babylon, called by the Greeks Κίσσιοι (Cissians). Its ancient capital was Susa. See Smith's *Babylonia* for its early history.

*ēē*, prep. עַל.

*ēvid*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. עָמַד.

*ēzū*, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Kal. Comp. Heb. עָמָם.

*ēzuki*, subs. sing. masc. gen. Heb. עָמָק.

*ennu*, subs. sing. nom. A synonym of *khidhita*, "sin" (*Chal.-däische Genesis*, p. 306).

*entenna*, Iphtéal deriv. Perhaps akin to 𐤍𐤒𐤍. According to Dr. Delitzsch it = Ass. *entstsu*, "earthquake." Prof. Sayce thinks it an Accadian word.

*enuva*, adv. compounded of *env*, and the pronoun *ma*, "that" (Sayce, *Grammar*, p. 115).

*eparku*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Kal. Heb. פָּרַק.

*eri*, subs. masc. gen. Perhaps from Accad. *urudu*.

*erib*, subs. cons. Comp. Heb. עָרַב, "evening," from עָרַב, "to set like the sun."

*erinu*, subs. sing. masc. Heb. אֶרֶן. Written also *e-ri-ni* and *ir-ni*.

*eris'ina* = *erid-s'ina*. Comp. Heb. יָרְדָה.

*erisu*, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Kal.

*esoi*, subs. sing. masc. (But text very doubtful.)

*esrā*. Comp. Heb. עֶשְׂרִים.

*esrit*, ord. number. Heb. עֶשְׂרִי.

*esru*, fem. card. number. Heb. עֶשֶׂר.

*essute*, for *edsute*. Comp. Heb. הָיוּ, "to be new."

*ESTEN*, an Accadian word compounded of 𐎶, *as*, "one," and 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶, *ta-a-an* (ii. 10, 21), "a measure," lit.

"one measure." It is the word from which the Heb. עֶשְׂתִּי in the number "eleven" is derived. See Dr. Oppert, *Grammaire Assyrienne*, pp. 32-38, second edition.

*etappau*, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Pael. Heb. עָפַל. Comp. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶, "they acted insolently" (Num. xiv. 44).

*eteh*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. עָתַק.

*etittih*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Ittaphal. Heb. עָתַק.

## G

*gabai*, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. גָּבִיָּה.


*gabsati*, "strong," adj. fem.

*GAL* = *rabu*, "great." Heb. רָבָה.













*ipri*, adj. masc. Heb. עֶפֶר.  
*ipsi*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Kal, from √ *basu*, "to be."  
*ipsit*, fem. abstract sing., from √ *episu*.  
*ippalcitnirva*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Niph., with enclitic *va*.  
*ipparsidzu*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Niph. Heb. פָּרֹשֶׁד, "to spread out."


*irbā*. Comp. Heb. אִרְבָּעִים.  
*irdu*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Kal. Heb. יָרָד.  
*iriti*, subs. sing. gen.  
*irsi*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Kal. √ רָשָׁ.  
*irti*, "against," of doubtful origin.  
*irtsitiv*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. אִרְטִיב.  = *ir-tsi-tiv* (ii. 1, 182).

*isadha*, 3rd sing. telic. obj. aor. Kal. √ שָׁט.  
*isal*, 3rd sing. masc. pres. Kal. Heb. שָׁטָל.  
*isati*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. אִסַּת; Eth. *ēsāt*; Chald. אִסְטָ.

The word is once found written phonetically    (3 Mich. i. 34). It is remarkable that it only wants the sign  to complete the name of the solar hero Gisdhubar    .

*iscuna*, 3rd sing. masc. obj. aor. Kal. Heb. שָׁכַן.  
*iscunu*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Kal. (Same root.)  
*isimmu*, 3rd plu. masc. fut. Kal. Heb. שָׁמַע.  
*Iskalunæ*. Biblical אִשְׁכָּלֹן; Ἀσκάλων.  
*is'khappu*, subs. masc. sing. Heb. קָפַח.  
*is'lu*, 3rd plu. perf. Kal. Heb. קָלָה.  
*islula*, 3rd sing. masc. obj. aor. Kal. Heb. שָׁלַל.  
*isme*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Kal. Heb. שָׁמַע.  
*ispuravva*, 3rd sing. masc. obj. aor. Kal, and enclitic *va*. Arab. *saparca*.

*isruca*, 3rd sing. masc. obj. Kal. Heb. שָׁרַח.  
*istapparzinivva*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Iph. with enclitic *va*.  
*Istar*. The Biblical אִשְׁתָּרֶת; Greek Ἀστάρτη. A goddess, "the

lady of war and battle," who played a great part in the religious system of the Assyrians. Istar was the daughter of the Moon-god, her spouse was Tammuz (the תַּמְּוִז of Ezekiel viii. 14), and the Adonis of the Greeks, whom she went to seek in the "land of no return," or Hades. Many are the hymns which are dedicated to Istar, and very fine are the epithets applied to her. As her name is written here, she is the goddess of the half-month, or fifteen days (). She is called "the wife of Bel" (iii. 24, 78). As regards the title "Istar of Nineveh," it is said (iii. 24, 65): *Istar sa Ninua il-sarrat Kitmure*, "Istar of Nineveh, the divine queen of Kitmure;" and in line 78 Nineveh is said to be *naram Istar*, "the delight of Istar." The month Elul was dedicated to her. There were also Istar of Arbela, and Istar of Erech. (See the remarks and authors quoted in Gesenius, *Thesaurus*, p. 1082.)

*issikta*, for *insikta*. Comp. Heb. נִשְׁקָט.  
*is'suni*, 3rd plu. masc. perf. Kal. Heb. נִשְׁטָא; as in 1 Kings x. 12.  
*izcuru*, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Kal. Heb. זָכַר.  
*ita*, subs. fem. sing.  
*iibalu*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Iphtcal. Heb. יָבַל.  
*iēru*, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Kal. Heb. תָּוַר.  
*iēti*, subs. plu. fem., "frontiers."  
*iistsarikh*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Niph. = *ikabbi* (iv. 11, 30). Chald. קָבַע.  
*iistsuri*, subs. masc. sing. Heb. צִפּוּר.  
*iitibu*, 3rd sing. masc. perf. Iphtcal. Heb. בָּוֵא.  
*itta*, "a military ensign." Heb. אֵוֶת (see Numb. ii. 2).  
*ittagil*, 3rd sing. masc. pres. Niph., from √ *dagalu*. A verb peculiar to Assyrian.  
*ittallacu*, 3rd pers. sing. masc. perf. Iphtcal. Heb. הִלָּךְ, with *va* enclitic like Latin "que."  
*itti*, prep. Heb. אֵת.



*lulie*. From Accadian.

*lūsba*, 3rd. sing. prec. Kal. Heb. שָׁבַע.

*lutassib*, 2nd sing. masc. prec. Pael. Heb. יָשַׁב.

## M

*Madai*. Inhabitants of the Biblical מָדַי. They occupied the country, called after their name, which lies to the N.W. of Persia proper. They were descendants of Japhet.

*madūtē*, for *maudante*, subs. fem., lit. "something given."

Comp. מָתַן, *Dan.* ii. 6.

*Magannu*. "The ship region." And see Lenormant, *Les Noms de l'Aïrain*, etc. (*Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch.*, vi. p. 350).

*Māhba*. Biblical מָחָב.

*māhdis*, adv. from *mahdu*. Heb. מָחָד.

*makhazi*, for *makhatsi*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. מָחָז.

*makhkhi*, adj. from Accad. MAKH.

*makhira*, subs. sing. masc. accus. case of *makhar*, מָחָר.

*makhriti*, prep. fem. form.

*makhrite*. "Previous, former."

*malū*, 3rd. plu. masc. perf. Kal. מָלָא.

*māllu*, partic. Kal. (Same root.)

*mamit*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. מָמִיתָ.

*mana*, subs. masc. plu. Heb. מָנָה, Gr. μνᾶ. The standard maneh appears to have been fixed at Carchemish. There seem to have been manehs of different weight and value; thus:—

5 manehs of silver = 2 manehs of gold.

10 " " = 1 " "

(*Records of the Past*, i. p. 166.)

*Mannai*. The Biblical מָנַי, of Jer. li. 27. Proper name of a province which is joined with מָרְדָּי according to Bochart; *Muvās*, "a tract of Armenia" (Gesenius), placed by Rawlinson (Herod. i. 464) about Lake Urumiyeh, and with the Minuas who appears in the list of ancient kings in the inscriptions at Van (Layard, *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 401).

*marab*. Deriv. from *rabu*. Comp. Heb. מָרַב.

*Marduk*. The Biblical מַרְדּוּךְ of Jer. l. 2. The name is Accadian, and means "the splendour (or light) of the sun."

𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 = 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 *bu-ru*. Heb. בָּהֵר (ii. 1, 156), and *tsūru*.

Heb. בָּהֵר, 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 = *sam-su* (ii. 3, 431), "the sun." He was

called *Silik-mula-hhi*, "the protector of the city who benefits mankind," and was the son of Hea (𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 iv.

7, 25 (Sayce). The month Marchesvan was dedicated to "the Lord, the prince of the gods, Merodach" (iv. 33, 43).

The name Marduk has been found written 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫

𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫, D.P., Ma-ru-duk (*Zeitschrift für Aeg Sprache*, July,

1869, p. 95), and 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 (see Norris, *Dict.*, p. 940).

*Marduk-abla-idinna*, "Marduk gave a son." Heb. מַרְדּוּךְ בְּלָאֵן.

His name is written 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 (Botta, 151).

*martsis*, adv. from *martsu*. Arab. *maritsa*, "to be wearied out with toil."

*martsuti*, adj. fem.

*masac*, subs. sing. masc. cons. of *masacu*. Syr. مَسَا.

*mascit*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. מָשַׁח, "to hold."

*mascani*, subs. sing. masc. gen. Heb. מָשַׁח.

*massate*, adj. fem. Perhaps from מָשַׁח, as compared by Mr. Norris.

*mat*. This sign is explained by *ma-a-tu* (ii. 39, 4). The Accadian name for land was *mada*, and this word is perhaps the original of the Aram. מָדָא. The following extract from Syl. 116, is interesting:—

𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫

𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫

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𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎫









*sasunu*, demons. pron. plu. masc.

*satti*, for *santi*. Heb. שָׂטָנָה.

*Sebatti*. The month equivalent to our January. Heb. שֶׁבַט.

The ideograph for this month is 𐎶𐎵.

*sebie*, subs. plu. Heb. שֶׁבִּי.

*secibu*, partic. Kal. Heb. שֶׁכַּב.

*sedī*, subs. plu. masc. Explained by *se-e-du* (ii. 1, 174). Heb.

שֶׁד; and see Deut. xxxii. 17.

*se-ga*, "happy." 𐎶𐎵 = *ma-ga-ru* (ii. 7, 28). 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 forms

adjectives in Accadian.

*selapis*, adv. from *selapu*, "a fox;" and see the remarks under

שׁוּעַל in Gesenius' *Dict.*

*sellulat*. Comp. Heb. סֵלֶל.

*sepā*, subs. masc. dual, like *enā*, "eyes," *uzna*, "ears."

*seri*, subs. plu. Heb. שֶׁרִי.

*sibittu*. Comp. Heb. שֶׁבִּיטָה.

*s'iccat*, subs. plu. fem. cons. Heb. סִכְכָּה.

*sicni*. Comp. Heb. שֶׁכֶּן.

*sidhir*, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. שִׁדְּחִיר.

*siellulat*. See under *sellulat*.

*s'igar*, subs. fem. cons. Comp. Heb. סִגָּר.

*sikhirti*, "extent."

*silasā*. Comp. Heb. שֶׁלֶשִׁים.

*silate*, subs. fem. Comp. Heb. שֶׁלֶוָה, "tranquillity."

*S'illu*, *Soloi*, *Soli* or *Sölöe*. A seaport on the west part of north coast of Cyprus.

*Siluthe*, *Salamis*, *Σαλαμίς*. A city at the east end of the island of Cyprus, not far from modern Famagosta.

*sim*, subs. plur. Perhaps to be connected with שֹׁם, "a plant giving forth powerful odours."

*simtu*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. שִׁמְתָּה.

*SIN*. "The Moon-god." His Accad. names were 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

𐎶-𐎶𐎵 (ii. 48, 48), and 𐎶𐎵 𐎶-𐎶𐎵, *en-zu*, which is com-

pounded in the name of Sennacherib (Bellino Cylinder, i.).

Contrary to the usage of the Western nations, the gender of the Moon-god was masculine, which is shown by the following line from iv. 33, 38:—"The month Sivan (dedicated) to the Moon-god, eldest son of Bel." The cult of the Moon-god was principally carried out in the city Ur. The wife of the Moon-god was called Nana (*La Magie*, 115). The daughter of the Moon-god was called Istar (iv. 31, 2).

*Sin-at-ehi-irba*, i.e., "Sin increases brothers."

*s'iparru*, subs. sing. masc. This ideograph is explained by *s'i-par-ru* (i. 1, 112, and see ii. 40, 48).

*sitain*, subs. sing. masc., Iphiteal deriv. Heb. שֶׁטֶן.

*sit-cu-nu*, 3rd plu. permans. Iphiteal. Heb. שֶׁטֶן.

*situte*, subs. fem. plu.

*subat-s'u*, for *subat-su*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. יָשַׁב, "to dwell."

*subtu*, subs. fem. sing. (Same root.)

*suoun*, imper. 2nd sing. masc., imper. Kal.

*suklul*. Shaphel deriv. Heb. כָּלַל.

*submu*, subs. sing. masc. Heb. שָׁלוֹם.

*sum*, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. שָׁם.

*sumchi*, adj. Heb. שֶׁכַּחַל.

*supar-sahi*. Conjectural reading, *supar*, means "over;" *sah*, Accad. deriv. = chief; hence, "man over my officers."

*supul*, subs. sing. cons. Comp. Heb. שֶׁפֶּלָה.

*surman*, subs. sing. masc. Comp. Syr. שׁוּרְבִינָה, *pinus*, "pine tree." "Hoc *shar-bin* Arabicus prophetarum interpres ponit pro *καπάρισσος*, Isai. xxxvii. 24 (Castell, *Lea*, p. 937).

*surruce*, subs. fem. plur. Heb. שָׁרָה, "to fight."

*s'us'i*, lit. "the animal from the east." Heb. סוּס.

*sussu*. Comp. Heb. שֶׁשִׁים.

*sutesur*, lit. "setting straight." Istaphal deriv. Heb. יָשַׁר, "to be straight."

## T

*takhazsi*, for *tamkhatsi*. Tiphel deriv. from *makhatsu*. Heb. תַּחַזְסִי.

*takhhipti*, Tiphel deriv., subs. sing. masc. תַּחֲהִיֵּץ, "to cover."

*tallacti*, subs. plur. fem. Tiphel deriv. Comp. Heb. תַּלְלַחְתִּי.

*tamarti*, subs. plur. אִמְרִי.

*Tametsi*. The Tāmassus of classical authors; in the middle of Cyprus, 29 miles S.E. of Soloë (Smith, *Class. Dict.*).

*tamsil*. Tiphel deriv. Heb. תַּמְשִׁיל, "similitude."

*tamtiv*, subs. sing. fem. gen. case, with mimmation. Heb. תַּמְתִּיבִּי.

*tapākū*, 3rd sing. fem. aor. Kal. Heb. תַּפְאֲקִי.

*tarbit*, fem. abs. sing. Tiphel deriv. Heb. תַּרְבִּית.

*Tarkū*, Tīrhakah. Biblical תַּרְקָה. Τάρκων of Strabo, Τάρκος, or Ταρακός of Manetho.

*tartsi*, subs. masc. sing.

*tasbir*, 3rd sing. fem. aor. Kal. Heb. תַּסְבִּיר.

*taṣṣ*, 3rd sing. fem. aor. Kal. אִסַּס.

*Tel-Assuri*. Occurs in the form of *Telassar* (Isai. xxxvii. 12).

Thus—תַּלְאֲסִיר.

*tib*. Tiphel deriv. cons. Heb. תִּבִּי.

*TIMMA*, "rope, cable." See Syl. No. 93.

*timme*, subs. masc. sing.

*tsabi*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. צָבִי.

*tsabi-mitpani*, i.e., "bowmen."

*tsakhra*, adj. sing. Heb. צָחֵר.

*tsakhri*, adj. masc. (Same root.) צָחֵר = *tsa-akh-ru* (ii. 48, 20).

*tsatsūte*, subs. masc. sing., "image or statuary work." Comp.

Heb. צָצַעְצָעִים (2 Chron. iii. 10).

*tsidit*, subs. plu. fem. Heb. צִידִית (Gen. xlii. 25).

*Tsidunni*. The Phœnician "fishing" city. Heb. צִידֻן.

*tseñ*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. צֵאן.

*tsimitti*. Comp. Heb. צִמְיָר.

*tsipri*, subs. masc. sing. gen. case. Heb. צִפְרִי, "to heap up."  
TSIR, from Accad.

*tsirūssu*, for *tsiru-su*, prep. with enclitic pron.

*tsit*, fem. abs. Heb. צִיֵּץ, "to go forth."

*tsūbbubu*, subs. plu. Heb. צִבְבֻּבֻּ (Levit. xi. 29).

*tsumarai*, subs. masc. gen. case. Heb. צָמָא, "thirst;" used of thirsty (i.e., desert) land, Isai. xlii. 3. Similar forms are *samami*, "heavens," *mami*, "waters."

*Tsurē*. Biblical צֹר; Aram. צָרָא; Greek Τύπος.

*tsutsi*, subs. masc. plu. of *tsutsu*. Heb. צִיץ, "a flower."

*tugultā*, fem. abs. sing.

*tulā*, subs. sing. masc. accus. case. Heb. תֵּל.

## U

*u*. Heb. ו, "and." Note the frequent use in this inscription of < instead of <—U>.

*ucci*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal, for *unci*. Heb. נָכָה.

*ucin*, 1st sing. aor. Aphel. Heb. בָּנָה.

*uoni*, subs. masc. sing. gen. case. It is called U—U.

Heb. נִיָּה, which proves it to have been a white stone of some sort (*Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch.*, vol. vi.: *Les noms de l'Aïraîn*, etc.).

*udannēn*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Pael, from *dananu*, "to be strong."

*uddis*, 1st sing. aor. Pael of *khadasu*, "to be new." Heb. חֲדָשׁ.

*Udume*. Biblical אֲדָמָה. New Test. Ἐδέμα.

*uduri*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. אֲדָרִי.

*ugaru* (*agar*), subs. masc. sing. A syllabary makes *ugaru* = *agar*.

Its numbers are K 4403, K 4319, K 4604, ⊕ 279.

*ukhallēk*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Pael. Heb. הָלַק, "to despoil" (2 Chron. xxviii. 21).

*ulluti*, prep. A curious compound of this word with *anacu* occurs in i. 59, 55, *ul-la-nu-cu*, "I am from ancient times."



*ultu*, prep. Prof. Sayce compares Ethiopic "*wēsta*" (*Lectures*, p. 105).

*ummanu*, subs. plu. masc. Heb. הַמִּין, lit. "many soldiers."

𐤮𐤝 = 𐤮𐤝 𐤀𐤁 (ii. 2, 293); Heb. עָבָה. 𐤮𐤝 = 𐤀𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤀𐤁 𐤀𐤁

(i. 21, 64); Heb. קָאֵר.

*ummi*, lit. "mothers," plu. fem. of *ummu*. Heb. אִם.

*unammara*, 1st pers. sing. obj. aor. Pael.

*unute*, subs. fem. plu. Heb. הֵן.

*upakhir*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Pael. ✓ בָּחַר.

*urā*, 1st sing. obj. aor. Kal. Heb. יָרָה.

*urabbi*, 1st pers. sing. masc. aor. Pael. Heb. רָבָה.

*uraccis'*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Pael. Heb. רָכַס.

*uraddi*, 1st sing. aor. Pael.

*urās's'iba*, 1st pers. sing. obj. aor. Pael. Arab. *rashaba*.

*usāski*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. שָׁקָה.

*usassi sunuti*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. נִשָּׂא, with plu. masc. pron.

*urattā*, 1st pers. aor. Pael. ✓ רָתָה.

*urikhte*. The word literally means "quick."

*Uru*. The Biblical אֹרֹר of Gen. xi. 28. Now Mugheir. Χαλδαίων

πῶλις (Gesenius).

*urrūkhis*, adv. "quickly."

*usacilil*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. פָּלַל.

*usadgil*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. ✓ דָּגַל.

*usakhbiba*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Shaphel.

*usalddidūni*, 3rd plu. perf. Shaphel. ✓ שָׁדַד.

*usalizu*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. עָלוּ.

*usalma*, 1st sing. masc. obj. aor. Kal. Chald. שָׁלַם, "to complete."

*usarkhits*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Shaphel. רָחַץ.

*us'arrid*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Shaphel. Heb. יָרָד.

*usāsāhir*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. נָשָׂר.

*usās'hira*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Shaphel. Heb. קָטַר.

*usatritsa*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. ✓ חָרַץ.

*usatsbat*, 1st sing. masc. pres. Shaphel. Arab. *tsabata*.

*usatsbata*, 1st sing. masc. pres. Shaphel.

*useli-suva*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. עָלָה, with pers. pron. *su* and enclitic *va*.

*usemid*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. עָמַד.

*usepis*, 1st sing. masc. aor. Shaphel. ✓ עָבַשׁ, *episu* = *banu*, "to make" (ii. 60, 41).

*useserav-va*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. יָשַׁר, and enclitic *va*.

*usesib*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. יָשַׁב.

*usmalli*, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. Heb. מָלָא.

*ussi*, subs. fem. sing. Heb. אִשִּׁישׁ.

*utir*, 1st sing. aor. Aphel. Heb. תִּיר.

*uzain*, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Comp. Aram. זָיַן.

*uzna*, subs. dual. Heb. זָנִים.

## V

*va*, conjunction. Heb. וְ.

## Y

*Yātnana*. Cyprus. The usual name for the island of Cyprus in the cuneiform inscriptions. It was situated, according to W.A.I. (iii. 11, 29), *malac vii. yumi ina kabal tarnti erib Samsi*, "a journey of seven days in the middle of the sea of the setting sun" (*i.e.*, Mediterranean).

*yaudi*. Biblical יָהִידָה.

*yubil*, 3rd sing. aor. Aphel. Heb. בָּלָה. Used of a man who through sickness wastes away.

*yucin*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Aph. בָּיַן.

*yumas's'aru*, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Pael. Heb. מָסַר.

*yumas's'ir*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Pael.

*yumi*, subs. plu. of *yumu*. Heb. יוּם.

*yunaccir*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Pael.

*yunassik*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Pael. Heb. נִשַּׁק.

*yupalladh*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Pael. פָּלַט in Hiphil, "to deliver from danger."

- yuraca*, 3rd sing. masc. obj. aor. Kal. Heb. יָרַס.  
*yusezibu*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Kal. עֹבַב.  
*yusesibuni*, 3rd plu. masc. perf. Heb. יָשַׁב.  
*yutarru*, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Pael. Heb. תָּוַר.  
*yutir*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Aph.; and see Sayce, *Grammar*  
 (Bagster), p. 63.  
*yutsallani*, 3rd sing. masc. obj. aor. Pael, with poss. pron. suffix  
*ni*. Chald. נִי.

## Z

- zicari*. Comp. Heb. זִכָּר.  
*zicir*, subs. sing. masc. Heb. זִכָּר. For the use of this word  
 for "name," see Exod. iii. 15.  
*zirbabi*, subs. plu. masc.

## INDEX.

- Abi-baal, 105  
 Aburamu, 13  
 Adhmezu, 107  
 Adrammelech, 1  
 Akbaru, 101  
 Akhazel, 13  
 Akhimelec, 105  
 Akhni, 127  
 Amanus, 89  
 Amgarruna, i.e. Ekron, 105  
 Amuk, Temple of, 15  
 Aphek, 119  
 Araske, 2  
 Armenia, 2  
 Arundi, i.e. Arvad, 105  
 Arzani, 4  
 Asordanes, 2  
 Assur-bani-pal, 6  
 Assur-ebil-mucin-pal, 2  
 Atsundi, i.e. Ashdod, 105  
 Babylon: its History, 7  
 Bahlu, 103  
 Bailu, 101  
 Bambā, 13  
 Bazu, 59  
 Bal-basa, 65  
 Bel-idinna, 115  
 Beth-Ammon, 105  
 Beth-Dakkuri, 49  
 Bieni, 69  
 Bindidi, 127  
 Borsippa, 51  
 Būaiva, 127  
 Būcunanniahpi, 127  
 Bucur-Ninip, 129  
 Budah, 101  
 Budil, 105  
 Bunubu, 127  
 Busiru, 127  
 Butsuzu, 107  
 Cidrus'i, 105  
 Cilicia, 41  
 Cimmeri, 41, 43  
 Cis'u, 101  
 Colossi, 83  
 Culu-Baal, 105  
 Cundi—Sanduarri, its King, 33, 37  
 Cūs'i, i.e. Ethiopia, 111  
 Damas'u, 107  
 Danānu, 13  
 Dhebet-ai, 13  
 Diahtani, 101  
 Dūha, 43  
 Dumūs'i, 107  
 Dupiate, 101  
 Eelatura, 105  
 Ediahul, 105  
 Edom, 55  
 Eparna, 66  
 Eponyms, List of, 13  
 Eriesu, 107  
 Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, n.c.  
 681—668: Victory at Khanir-  
 abbat, 3, 21; Addressed to, 3;  
 Division of Egypt into twenty  
 provinces, 6; His buildings, 6;

Death, 7; Restoration of Manasseh, 8; Titles of, 17, 19; Arabian War, 52, 53; Egyptian Campaign, 109  
 Gāhpani, 101  
 Gambulai, 65  
 Gartikhadatsti, 107  
 Gubli, 105  
 Gutium, 45  
 Icaus'u, 105  
 Ikhilu, 101  
 Iptikhardiesu, 129  
 Iskaluna, *i.e.* Ascalon, 105  
 Is'khut, 123  
 Ispacāi, 47  
 Ispimādhu, 129  
 Istu-Rammanu-aninu, 13  
 Ithuander, 107  
 Kadas'iah, 101  
 Kausgabiri, 103  
 Khabanamru, 101  
 Khabis'u, 101  
 Khaldidi, 101  
 Khars'iyaesu, 127  
 Khatkhiribi, 127  
 Khazail—his son Yautāh, 52  
 Khaziti, *i.e.* Gaza, 105  
 Khazu, 61  
 Khimuni, 129  
 Khinūsi, 127  
 Kissos, 107  
 Kullimiri, 115  
 Kurium, 107  
 Lailie, 63  
 Lakhiri, 99  
 Lameintu, 129  
 Lebanon, 79  
 Lidir, 107  
 Lizards (winged), 121  
 Mads'i, 67  
 Magalani, 101  
 Magannu (Sinai), 121  
 Māhba, *i.e.* Moab, 103  
 Manasseh, 8  
 Mannal, 45  
 Mans'acu, 101

Māntimeankhe, 129  
 Marlarim, 13  
 Mekhranu, 45  
 Melukha, 117  
 Memphis, 125  
 Metinti, 105  
 Milciasapa, 105  
 Mutsuri, 103  
 Nabu-akha-iddina, 13  
 Nabu-akhi-ures, 13  
 Nabu-bel-utsur, 13  
 Nabu-sallim, 51  
 Nabu-zir-napisti-esir, 4  
 Nadkhū, 127  
 Nahid-Marduk, 4  
 Nakhtikhuruansini, 129  
 Nakhce, 127  
 Natho, 125  
 Nebuchadnezzar: List of wines offered to Marduk, 93  
 Necho, 125  
 Nergal-sar-utsur, 13  
 Niah, *i.e.* Thebes, 129  
 Nikharu, 101  
 Nin-gal-iddina, 4  
 Nineveh, 41  
 Nisroch, 1  
 Nurie, 107  
 Pakhnuti, 129  
 Pākrruru, 127  
 Paphos, 107  
 Parnaci, 45  
 Partacca, 69  
 Patusarra, 67  
 Pisabdinuti, 129  
 Pisan-Hor, 125  
 Pi-supt, 127  
 Pitann, 45  
 Pizattikhurūpicu, 129  
 Padhubisti, 127  
 Pylagorus, 105  
 Ramateya, 69  
 Rapikhi, 119  
 Sabaka, 5  
 Sabatok, 5  
 Sais, 125

Salamis, 107  
 Sallim-bella-assib, 13  
 Samas-casid-aibi, 13  
 Sams'imuruna, 105  
 Sapi-Bel, 67  
 Sarludari, 125  
 Sar-nuri, 13  
 Saulmugina, 7  
 Sennacherib: Death, 1; Bequest of Property, 2  
 Sharesar, 1  
 Sidir-Eparna, 67  
 Sirara, 79  
 Siyāutu, 129  
 S'izū, 33  
 Soloi, 107  
 S'us'inku, 127  
 Tabal, 43  
 Tabuakhti, 127  
 Tabūa, 57  
 Taini, 129  
 Tamassus, 107  
 Taniis, 127

Teahri—his Sons, 52  
 Tel-Assur, 45  
 Tiglath-Pileser I.—his Plantations, 89  
 Tirhakah: Battle against Sabatok, 5; Alliance with Bāhlu, 5; Siege of Memphis, 7  
 Tsabnuti, 127  
 Tsidon (*see* Zidon)  
 Tsibnu, 125  
 Tsikha, 129  
 Tsili-Bel, 105  
 Tsurri, 103  
 Umman-Aldas, 4  
 Unamunu, 127  
 Unas'agus'u, 107  
 Uppits, 69  
 Yapah, 101  
 Yātmana, *i.e.* Cyprus, 107  
 Yaudi, *i.e.* Judah, 103  
 Zanas'ana, 69  
 Zidon, 33

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