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 IDEOGRAPHES BY EXTRACTS FROM THE BILINGUAL SYLLABARIES, AND LIST OF Eponyms, etc.

BY

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1880

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The Library
Bexley Hall
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.
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.

1 This is the Accadian א影视剧 קב, D.P., Rab-sak, borrowed by the Hebrews under the form יראשון; rab is the Semitic equivalent of the Accadian א影视剧, gal, "great."
of Sennacherib, so well known on account of the boastfulness and pride so vividly portrayed in every word. The commencement, Thus saith "the great king, the King of Assyria," is the oft-repeated formula beginning all the inscriptions of this monarch. We can quite understand such a king asking, "Where are the gods of Hamath and of Arpad? who are they among all the gods of the countries, that the Lord should deliver Jerusalem out of mine hand?" for he frequently boasts, "the gods of his country I carried off, I spoiled."

The sway of Esarhaddon was, however, milder, and although he warred as much as "the king his father, who went before," yet he exhibits many signs of gentleness, and it is evident that he tried to pacify all those subjects that successful warfare had allowed him to conquer. It must be clear to all how valuable are the cuneiform inscriptions that give us the history of this monarch. The Bible mentions him but three times by name; he is alluded to once.  

Esarhaddon's son, Assur-bani-pal, was the literary king par excellence, and he records of himself that "Nebo and Tasmit gave him broad ears, and his seeing eyes regarded the engraved characters of the tablets, the secrets of Nebo, the literature of the library, as much as is suitable, on tablets I wrote, I engraved, I explained, and for the inspection of my subjects in the midst of my palace I placed" (W. A. J., iv. pl. 55).

The following is his full and interesting account of his subjection of Tirhakah, King of Egypt and Cush, translated from the large decagon cylinder containing the "Annals of Assur-banipal," recently brought from the East, and bearing the number R M 1 in the British Museum collection:—

1 In my first expedition to the land of Māgan and Meluhkha, then I went.
2 Tirhakah, King of Egypt and Cush,
3 of whom Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, the father, my begetter,
4 his overthrow had accomplished, and had ruled over his land, then he, Tirhakah,
5 the power of Assur (and) Istar, the great gods, my lords, despised, and
6 he trusted to his own might. Against the kings,
7 prefects, which within Egypt, the father, my begetter, had appointed
8 to slay, plunder, and capture Egypt, he came
9 against them, he entered and dwelt within Memphis,
10 the city which the father, my begetter, had captured, and to the border of Assyria had added it.
11 I was walking within Nineveh, (when) one came and repeated to me concerning these deeds.
12 My heart groaned and was smitten down my liver.
13 I lifted up my two hands; I besought Assur and Istar, the holy one.
14 (Then) I assembled my powerful forces; (with) which Assur and Istar
15 had filled my two hands. Against the lands of Egypt and Cush
16 I set straight the expedition. .................
17 Tirhakah, King of Egypt and Cush, within Memphis,
18 of the march of my expedition heard, and to make battle; (his) weapons
19 and army {against} me he assembled, (with) his soldiers.
20 In the service of Assur, Bel, the great gods, my lords,
21 the marchers before me in a great field battle, I accomplished the overthrow of his army.
These two reasons, taken together, will account for the omission of the text and translation of a tablet containing "Addresses to Esarhaddon,"¹ 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,² 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 useful. 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 obligations 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.

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

"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.

1 I quote from Levita, Massoret Ha-massoret, p. 268, by Dr. Ginsburg, Longmans, 1867.
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 inscriptions is the—

אֱלֹהִים of the Bible;
LXX. Θεοκρίτη, or Θεοκρίτης;
Josephus, Θεοκρίτης;
Herodotus, Θεοκρίτης.

The sons of Sennacherib were—
1 Sharesar, Biblical שֶׁרֶשׁ (Nergal-sarra-yutsur);
2 Adrammelech, " אַדְרָמְלֶךְ;"
3 Esarhaddon, " אֵסָרָהָדָן;"
written 'Ασαρίδανος and Σαχερδόνος, Berosus and LXX.;
" Ασαρίδαμος, Ptolemy;
" Ασαρίδαν, Ezra;
" Σαχερόδων, Codex Alex.
" Σαχερδόν, 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
ADDENDA.

I. While The History of Esarhaddon was passing through the press Dr. Schrader’s new work, Zur Kritik der Inschriften Tiglat-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 “Samsimurna” he says, “Eine Stadt des Namens Samsimurna 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 “Amthkhatat” is wrong, and should be “Karti-khatat.” “Newstadt,” ḫirat ḫirat (Assyrisch regelrecht ḫirat ḫirat), “bedeutet und einfach ein cyprisches ḫirat ḫirat = Karthago ist.” Dr. Schrader likewise points out that in Esarhaddon’s List of Kings the King of Arvad is called, “Matanbaal אֲבָא לְמֶשְׁנֶה), but in Assurbanipal’s list “Yaḥnu” יְחַנְנוּ; also the name of the King of Beth-Ammon in the former list is “Puduhi הָעָבִית), but in the latter Amminadibi, Heb. אֹמְנָדֵי. and thinks “dass wir es bei dieser zweiten Liste nichts weniger als mit einer gedankenlosen oder gar frivol-leichtsinnigen Reproduktion 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 שְׁעוֹב. But I believe its correct equivalent to be found in the Chaldée שְׁעוֹב or שְׁאוֹב, “to save,” “to deliver;” Syriac שְׁאוֹב. Compare Targum on Isaiah xx. 6, הָשְׁאוֹב לְעָשָׂר, “themselves they deliver (save) not;” וּמְשָׁא בְּלָשׁוֹת, “and who is the wicked man that shall be saved” (Ephraem, “Carmina,” Opp. III, p. 635; Rödiger, Chrestomathy, p. 79); נַעֲמָל אֲנָן, אֲנָן, “that I shall save the world” (John xii. 47). In the expression, “ana suzub naspate su,” “for the saving of his life,” I would compare the word “suzub” with Chaldee שְׁאוֹב, or Rabinic שְׁאוֹב, “deliverance, escape.”

III. Ittagil, from שְׁאַגִּל. With this compare Chaldees שְׁאַגִּל, “fidere, confidere, fiduciam ponere vel collocare;” and see Psalm ix. 11, where שְׁאַגִּל is translated by one MS. שְׁאַגִּל, “and they trusted.”

ERRATA.

Page 3, line 1, instead of ideograph

“Although”  “Sam SCHU-∑-∑-∑-∑-∑-∑-∑-∑-

and wherever it occurs.

22, “... 13, “ “Elisha

22, “19, “ “Hezekiah

24, “... 9, “ “Josiah

32, “... 25, “ “... 25

36, “... 36, “ “... 36

38, “... 41, “ “... 41

55, “... 56, “ “Abba

68, “... 56, “ “Ina-khu-tu-va

78, “... 10, “ “... 10

80, “... 19, “ “... 19

85, “... 47, “ “... 47

92, “... 36, “ “... 36

93, note 1, 8, “ “... 1, 8

104, “... 17, “ “... 17

104, “... 18, “ “... 18

The syllabaries explain the ideograph employed in the name thus:

$\overset{\text{i-luv.}}{\text{כְּ}}$ = Heb. ט, ii. 31, 27.
$\overset{\text{Assur.}}{\text{א}}$ = Heb. ו, Sayce, Syl., 414.
$\overset{\text{a-khu.}}{\text{א}}$ = Heb. ו, ii. 2, 276.
$\overset{\text{na-da-nu.}}{\text{א}}$ = Heb. י, iii. 70, 77.
$\overset{\text{a-khu.}}{\text{א}}$ = Sayce, Syl., 13.
$\overset{\text{na-da-nu.}}{\text{א}}$ = Sayce, Syl. 1.

The character $\overset{\text{א}}{\text{א}}$ is a variant form for $\overset{\text{א}}{\text{א}}$, Assur. It is found on an altar slab of Assur-natsir-pal (Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch., vol. vii.).

Esarhaddon began to reign B.C. 681, and he reigned until B.C. 668. His brothers Adrammelech and Shacherser attempted to obtain the throne, but Esarhaddon drew up his army, and, marching against them, gained a complete victory at Khani-rabbat, a district on the Upper Euphrates. According to some, Adrammelech was killed in battle; according to others, he escaped with his brother and took refuge in Armenia. According to local tradition, the king of Armenia received the vanquished with great kindness, and gave them land to dwell in.1

A tablet, containing "addresses" to Esarhaddon, was probably drawn up at the time when Esarhaddon was preparing to fight against his brothers. Column II. speaks thus (W. A. L. iv. 68):

14 Fear not. Oh Esarhaddon,
15 I (am) Bel, thy strength.
16 & 17 I will ease the supports of thy heart.
18 Respect, as for thy mother,
19 Thou hast caused to be shown to me.
20 (Each) of the sixty great gods, my strong ones,
21 Will guide thee with his life——
25 Upon mankind trust not, (but)

1 These events are mentioned, with additions, by Berosus (Berosus and Abydenus ap. Euseb., Chron. Armen., ed. Ancher, vol. i. pp. 42, 43); Gesenius, Thesaurus, p. 962.
2 Smith’s Dict. of Bible, large edition.

Esarhaddon now attempted the conquest of Arabia. Many
of the Assyrian kings before Esarhaddon had made some con-
quests in the land of Edom. But he went farther, and reached
two cities, called Bâzu 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 brother-
hood, and entrusted to him the sovereignty of the districts of
Bâzu."

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 Sabakul, had conquered Egypt. He died, and Sabatok,
his successor, made good his cause, and was recognised as
king. But now Tirhakah fought Sabatok, who was vanquished,
taken prisoner, and put to death.

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 Bahl, king of Tyre, and as it is said—
"The yoke of Assy, my lord, they despised; they were
insolent and rebellious."

"Esarhaddon had entered into a convention with Bahl,
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 Acco, Dor, and all
the northern coast of the Philistines, with the cities of Gebal,
and Lebanon, and the cities in the mountains behind Tyre."

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

2 Munthe, edited Unger, p. 251.
3 Smith’s Assyria, p. 34.
city Aphek, and marched as far as Rapikhi (?), a journey of 30 gasbu, 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 Tihrakah was beaten.

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

The exceptions are:

- Sar-Iudari, king of the city of Tsannah (Zoan, or Tanis), and
- Buur-Ninip, king of the city of Pahnuti.

Esarhaddon caused to be carved upon the rocks of the Nahir-el-Kelb a long inscription, in which he called himself "King of Egypt, Thebes, and Ethiopia." 5 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 Tarbitisi (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 exulted.

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.

When Esarhaddon returned to Assyria, Tihrakah raised a large army and went to besiege Memphis. The city fell into his hands after a "murderous siege." 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 Tukulti-Ninip b.C. 1271; by Tiglath-Pileser I. b.C. 1117; 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. 2

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

1 Oppert, Les Sargoniades, p. 57.
2 For the measurement of its walls, etc.—See Diodorus Siculus, vol. i. pp. 116, 120. Amsterodami, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 10 — 31</td>
<td>W.A.I., i. 45, 47.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Cylinder, No. 11 — 4</td>
<td>W.A.I., iii. 15, 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Stone</td>
<td>W.A.I., i. 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Cylinder (unnumbered)</td>
<td>W.A.I., i. 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k 3082, k 3086</td>
<td>Containing the account of the expedition to Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s 2027</td>
<td>W.A.I., i., xlv. 41, 48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k 1679</td>
<td>Containing the equivalent parts of lines for W.A.I., i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k 2671</td>
<td>War against Elam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k 3053</td>
<td>Titles and genealogy of Esarhaddon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k 4473</td>
<td>War against Sidon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>k 4444</td>
<td>War against Bālu, king of Tyre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k 2663</td>
<td>Bears the name of Esarhaddon, dated 27th day of Iyyar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM. 3</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.A.I., iii., xvi. No. 3</td>
<td>The Will of Sennacherib.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
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*Cuneiform Inscriptions Relating to the History of Esarhaddon.*
LIST OF EPONYMS

For each year during the reign of Esarhaddon.

The Assyrian word *rim-ma* is translated "eponym" by the general consent of scholars. A *rim-ma*, 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.  

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

1 Eponym Canon, p. 24.
2 Mr. Smith refers to tablet K 3789 for the name of this Eponym Danam, but the tablet is not dated, and the line of which he makes Danam read *iāyume cas'pū iddimu*, "on the day when money they gave." (For text, see opposite page.)
THE WILL OF SENNACHERIB.

OVERSE.
   (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-ти (?)
   a cup (?) of gold, crowns of gold, (and) chains with them,
4. ina du-ma-ki an-nu-te sa tu-lat-s'∪-nu
   these benefits (goods) of which there are heaps
5. D.P., ībbā D.P., likh-khal D.P., zādhu
   crystal stone, . . . . stone, bird stone.

REVERSE.
6. 1 bar ma-na 2 + ½ cibi ci sakal-su-nu
   One and a-half manch, 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.
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’sati 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 Cushi
   (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’sati 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 Cushi
   of the country of the Hittites, Egypt (?) of Cush.
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 ra-bi 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 arsip 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-id-dina sar
Esharhaddon king
2 ciįšati 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 na-a-du, pa-liššu
the exalted prince, the worshipper of
6 D.P., Nabu va D.P., Marduk
Nebo, and Marduk.
W. A. I., iii. 15; col. 1.

1 u-šar-rid-va u-sa-at-s-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-ša 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-ili
   the goddess Istar of Nineveh, (and) the goddess Istar of Arbelah,

6 ka-ati as-si-va in-gu-ru ci-bi-ti
   my hands I lifted up and they were kind to my prayers.

7 ina an-ni-su-nu ci-niv seru ta-gil-tu
   By their grace established, a trusting heart (body)

8 is-tap-pa-ru-niv-va (h) a-li-lic la-ca-la-ta
   they sent, and (said) march! do not restrain thyself
9 is-da-a-ca ni-it-tal-lac va ni-na-ra gir-ri-ca
(with) thy hands, we march; and we abhor thy enemies.

10 est-en yu-me san-na yu-me ul uc-ei pa-an um-man-ya
ul-at-gul
On the first day (and) second day I fought not, the front
of my army I set not in array,

11 ar-ca-a ul-a-cin pi-kit-ti susi tsi-mit-ti nri
the hinder part I formed not, the overseers of the horses
trained to (bear) the yoke,

12 ul u-nu-ut takhat-si-ya ul a-su-sur
without the furniture of my battle, I did not set in line (?)

13 tsi-di-it gir-ri-ya ul-as-pu-uc
provisions for my journey I issued not.

14 sal-gu cu-uts-tsu arakh sebat-tu dan-na-at en-te-na
Snow, storming (in) the month Sebat (came the) mighty
darkness,
ul-a-dur
I feared not,

15 ci-na irtsuri si-si-in-ni mu-up-pa-ar-si
like a sissiri bird flying

16 a-na D.P., Gab-kha-akh i-ri-tsi ap-ta-a i-da-ai
against the officer Gab-khakh, of the land (?) I opened
(out) my forces;

17 Khar-ra-an nin-ua D.A., pa-as-ki-is ur-ru-ukh-is ar-di-va
the road (to) Nineveh, with difficulty quickly I descended,
and

18 el-la-mu-uh-a ina irtsi-tiv mat Kha-ni-rab-bat gi-mir ku-
ra-di-su-im
beyond me, in the region of the country of Khanirabbat,
the whole of their warriors,
19 tsi-ru-ti pa-an gir-ri-ya tsab-tu-va u-rac-sa D.P., cac-ci-su-un
powerful in front of my army placed themselves and girded
on their weapons.
20 pu-lukh-ti I ḫAR BElI-ya iṣ-ṣhup-su-ṣu-ṭi-va
The fear of the great gods, my lords, overwhelmed them,
and
21 ti-ib ṭakḫatsī-ya dan-ni e-mu-v-ru-va e-mu-u makh-khu-ur
the onset of my powerful attack they saw, and collected
in front.
22 D.P., Is-tar bi-lat ḫABAlI ṭakḫatsī ra-ah-i-mat sa-an-
gu-ṭi-ya
The goddess Istar, the lady of war (and) battle, the lover
of my obedience,
23 i-da-ai ta-zi-iz-va D.P., ṬIMpAni-su-ṣu-nu tas-bir
my forces she fixed, their bows she broke,
24 ta-kha-tsas-su-nu ra-ac-ṣu taʿp-dhu-ur-va
their assembled fighting men she struck and
25 iṇa puḫru-su-nu nam-bu-ṣu ūm-ma-an-nu yu-ṣar-α-ni
in their assembly disturbed, the army turns away from me.
26 iṇa ci-bi-ti-sa tsir-ti id-ai it-ta sa ats-bi-ru u-se-mid
By her supreme command, my hands the standard which
I had raised, I caused to carry.
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 . . . . cahasi-su id-ci-e-va a-na D.P. nin-gal . . . . . .
His camp he assembled and against Nin-gal (idinna)

3 D.P. sa-nat 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-tna-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 Arbel, myself (namely) Esarhaddon

7 ina D.P., gu-za-ab i-ya dha-his u-se-si-bu-ni-va
upon the throne of my father well caused me to be seated,
and

8 be-lut maši u-sat-gi-lu pa-ni-ya su-unul ip-lukh
the government of the country they caused to be entrusted
to me, he himself did not reverence
9 na-di-e a-khi ul-ir-si-va ar-di ul yu-ma’-sir
the gifts of a brother he presented not, and (to do) homage
he approached not,
10 va D.P., ra-cu-su a-di makh-ri-ya
and his ambassador to my presence
11 ul is-pa-ra-vi sul-mu sarru-ma-ya ul is-al
he sent not, and (concerning) the peace of my kingdom he
asked not,
12 ip-se-te-e-su lim-ni-e-ti ina ci-ri-b ninua. D.P., as-me-e-va
his evil deeds within Nineveh I heard, and
13 lib-bi i-gug-va its-tsa-ri-ikh ca-bat-ti D.P., su-par saki-ya
my heart groaned and was stricken down my liver. My
officers,
14 D.P., pikati sa pa-a-di mati-su u-ma-ar-ir tsu-ru-us-su
the prefects of the borders of his country I hastened against
him,
15 va-su-u D.P., nabu-zir-napisti-esir ba-ta-nu u
and he (namely) Nabu-zir-napisti-esir, gross (?) and
na-pal-cat-ta-nu
a rebel,
16 a-lac ummani-ya is-me-va a-na mat Ela-ma, D.A., se-la-
pis
of the march of my army heard, and to the country of Elam,
like a fox
in-na-bit.
he fled away.
17 as-su ma-mit ili rabi e-par-ku, D.P., as-sur, D.P., sin,
D.P., sams
Since the covenant of the great gods he had broken,
Assur, Sin, Samas,
18 D.P., bel u D.P., nabu a-nu en-tu e-me-du-su-va
Bel and Nebo, sin (and) guilt placed upon him,
19 ci-rib mat Ela-ma D.A., i-na-ru-su ina cacc(i) within the land of Elam they overwhelmed him with weapons.

20 D.P., Nahid D.P., Mar-duk Akh-su ip-sit mat Elam-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 Elam-ti in-nab-tu-va a-na e-pis Ardu-ti-ya from the country of Elam had fled and to make submission to me, (lit. "my homage.")

23 a-na mat Assur D.A., il-lic-av-va yu-tsai-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

25 pas-nu-us-su entrusted to him.

26 sat-ti sum-ma la-na-par-ca-a it-ti ta-mar-ti-su ca-bi-te Yearly a sum unvarying with his numerous presents

26 a-na Ninua D.A., il-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 SânduarrI,
King of cundi aNd sizû.

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

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. nābu D.P., Marduk D.P., istor sa nîn ua, D.A.
   Nebo, Marduk, the goddess istor of Nineveh,
6. D.P., istor sa arba-îl D.A. ili rabi beli-su
   the goddess istor of arbela, the great gods his lords,
7. ul-tn tsi-it D.P., Sam-si a-di e-rib D.P., Sam-sî
   (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,
EXPEDITION AGAINST

ABDI-MILCUTTI AND SÅNDUARI.

10 ša-pi-su gi-mir da-ad-me-su
sweeping away all its inhabitants,

11 dur-su va su-bat-su as-sur-su-va
its fortress, and its site I captured and

12 ci-rił tam-tiv ad-di-i-va
into the midst of the sea I cast and

13 a-sar mas-gan-i-su u-khal-liš
the region of its habitation I desolated.

14 D.P., Ab-di-mil-en-ūnt-ti šar-su
Abdi-miletti its king

15 sa la-pa-an D.P., cacci-ya
who from before my weapons

16 ina kabal tam-tiv in-nab-ta
into the midst of the sea had fled

17 ci-ma nu-u-ni ul-taš ci-rił-tam-tiv
like a fish, from the midst of the sea

18 a-mas-su-va ac-ći ša kak-ka-su
I drew him out and cut off his head.

19 maç-mu namor-sūī kūrat-su caspu abni a-kar-tu
Spoiling his goods, gold, silver, precious stones,

20 masāc rimī karān rimī D.P., dan D.P., subtu
skin of the wild beast, horn of the wild bull, strong wood,
chair wood,

21 D.P., lù-bul-ti bīrimi uthit-nin-sum-su
clothing, variegated and linen, whatever its name

22 ni-tir-ti e-gal-su
the treasures of his palace,

23 a-na mu-ah-di-e as-šur-la
to a great (number) I carried off

1 Compare ci-ma nunī itis-bat ša-pul miš rubat-ti
like the fishes he took (went into) the depth of distant waters.
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 unmi
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 muv-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 atta-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-tab
in the midst of (it) I caused to dwell

34 D.P., su-par-sak ya D.P., pi-khatu eli-su-nu as-cun
my general as prefect over them I established,

35 va D.P., sa-an-du-air-ri
and Sanduari

36 sar ali Cun-di D.P., Si-zu-u
king of the city Cundi, (and) the city S'iza,
37 D.P., NAGIRU ak-tsu in pa-lakh be-lu-ti-ya
an enemy, destroying, not a reverer of my lordship,

38 sa illi Yu-maṣ-sar-u-va
whom the gods had deserted, and
39 a-na sad-i mar-tsu-i it-ta-gil
to the rugged mountains trusted
40 a D.P., Ab-di-mil-ca-ut-ti sar al Tsi-du-ni
also Abdi-milletti, king of the city Tsidon

41 a-na ri-tsu-ti-su is-cum-va
to his help established (got) and
42 sum illi rabi a-na a-kha-a iz-cur-u-va.1
the name of the great gods to each other they remembered, and

43 a-na emu-ki-su-un it-tag-lu
to their forces they trusted.

44 a-na-cu a-na assur bi-l-ya at-ta-gil-va
But I, to Assur my lord trusted, and

45 ci-ma its-tsu-ri ul-tu ci-mib sad-i
like a bird from within the mountain,

46 a-mas-su-va ac-ci-ša kaš-ka-šu
I drew him out and I cut off his head.
47 as-su da-na-an D.P., assur bi-l-ya
Besides, by the might of Assur, my lord,
48 nisi cil-luv mi-im-ma
the men all of them, whoever (they were),
49 kakkadi D.P., S’a-an-ינ-u-ar-ri
the heads of Sāndāarri

1 Compare יָעַנְתָּה יָעַנְתָּּהוּJoshua xxii. 7, “Neither make mention (remember) the name of their gods.”
va, D.P., Ab-di-mi-il-ku-ut-ti
and Abdi-miletti

ina ci-sa-di nis(1) rami-su-nu a-lul-va
upon the necks of their great men I hung and

it-ti, D.P., NINGUTU, u .... zicari u sinisti ....
together with the musicians, both male and female ....

ina ri-bit NINUA, D.A., e-te-it-ti-ik
through the wide spaces of Nineveh, I made pass through.

sa-lil Al Ar-sa-ni
spoiler of the city Arzaim,

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 na mat as-sur, D.A., u-ra-a
to the country of Assyria I brought.

3 ina di-khi abulli gabal al-sa ninua, D.A.¹
In front of the great gate at the border of the city Nineveh,

4 it-ti a-si calli dabii
with wild bulls, (?) dog(s and) bear(s).

¹ Compare ina bar teš-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 u-se-sib-su-nu-ri 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 Teuspa (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 irtsi-tiv mat Khur-pu-us-na
    in the territory of the country of Khupusnna,
9 a-di gi-mir ummani-su u-ra-as-si-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 Duya, the inhabitants of the forests
    (or hills)
12 sa di-khi mat Ta-bal
    which (are) opposite the country of Tabal (or Ta-bal-la),
13 sa eli sadi-su-nu (dan-nu-ti) it-tag-la-va
    who upon (the strength) of their mountains (strong) had
    trusted, and
14 ul-tu yu-me pa-ni la i-e-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,
16. a-di a-nā-ak-kī-ru sa li-ve-ti-si-ru
   together with the small cities which bordered them.

17. al-ve aq-er-ri sa lu-la sal-lat-sun
   I besieged, I captured, I spoiled (them) of their spoil;

18. ab-bi-lu-gin isatī ge-ru
   I threw down, I dug up, with fire I burned.

19. ši tu-ta-si-mu sa khi-idh-dlu
   The remainder of them, who rebellion

20. va kūl-lu-tav la i-su-u
   and curses had not (uttered),

21. cab-ta nīr be-lu-ti va e-mid-su-nu-ti
   the heavy yoke of my lordship I placed (stood) upon them.

22. Da-is (pm. ad-is) maT Par-na-qi nā-ru aki-tsu
   The trampler (I trampled upon) the country of Parnaci, an enemy, destroying

23. a-si-bu-ut maT Tu-lu-si-ri
   the inhabitants of the country of Tel-Assur,

24. sa i-na pi-i nisī
   which in the language of the men (natives)

25. al ma-dukh-ra-nu D.P., Pi-tu-a-nu
   of the city Makhruna, the city Pitānu

26. i-na-nu lu-ru si eri-si-ru-
   they call their name.

27. mu-su-pi-ikī (pm. u-su-pi-ikī) nisī maT Par-na-qi
   The scatterer of (I scattered) the men of the country of Parnaci

28. Ku-tu-u la ša-an-ku
   Gutium disobedient,
29 sa um-ma-na-u-ti (var. ummanu) D.P., Is-pa-ca-aï
who the armies of Ispacai (king of)

30 mat As-gu-za-aï mä-ru la mu-se-zí-bi-su
the country of the Asguzai; a rebel force, not saving him,

31 i-na-ru (var. a-na-ar) i na caçor
had overwhelmed (I overthrewed) with weapons.

32 Dha-rid, D.P., D.P., NABU-zir-napisti-esir abil, D.P.,
D.P. MARDUK-abla-idINNA
The repeller of Nabu-zir-napisti-esir, son of Merodach-
Baladan,

33 sa a-na sar mat E-lam-ti it-taug-lu-va
who to the king of the country of Elam had trusted and

34 la u-se-zí-bu nap-sat-sú
had not caused his life to be saved.

35 D.P. Na-ah-id D.P., Mar-duk AKH-sú
Nahid-Merodach, his brother,

36 As-su e-pis ARD-u-ti-ya
in order to make my submission (i.e., submission to me),

37 ul-tu ci-rib mat E-lam-ti in-nab-tu-va
from within the country of Elam had fled, and

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

39 il-lic-ay-va yu-na-as-si-il SEPA-ya
came and kissed my feet.

40 mat tam-tiv a-na si-khi-in-ti-sa
The country of the sea (i.e., sea-coast) to its whole extent,
41 ri-du-ut AKH-su u-sat-gil pa-nu-us-su
the dominion of his brother I caused to be entrusted to
him.

42 Na-bi-ah (war. as-lul) MAT BIT, D.P., D.kur-ri
The disturber of (I spoiled) the country of Beth-Dakkurri,

43 sa ci-rib MAT Kal-di si-ab CA-DIMIR(ra) D.A.
which (is) within the land of Chaldea, an enemy of Babylon,

44 ca-mu-um (war. ac-vu), D.P., D.P., SAMAS-ib-ni SAR-šu
the burner of (I burned) Samas-ibni its king

45 is-khap-pu khab-bi-lu la pa-li-khu zie-ri beli
a ravager wicked, not revering the memory of the lords,

46 sa EKILI ABLI CA-DIMIR-ra, D.A.,
who the lands of the sons of Babylon (Babylonians)

47 u Bar-sap, D.A., ina ra-ri-ik-te it-ba-lu-va
and Borsippa, by violence had carried away. And

48 as-su a-na-cu pu-lukh-ti, D.P., bel u, D.P., NABU i-du-u
as for myself, the fear of the gods Bel and Nebo I knew.
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 ABLI, D.P., Ba-la-su
Nebo-sallum, son of Basalū,

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

54 i-sa-chha ap-sa-a-ni
he repented of his transgressions (or, he performed acts of
homage).
THE ARABIAN WAR OF ESARHADDON.

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 Yautah or Yahha, 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 Abi-yateh and Aimu, sons of Tachri, 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 ate the flesh of their children. . . . . . . . To Yautah misfortune happened, and he fled away alone to Nabattā. Assur-bani-pal placed Abi-yateh upon the throne of Yautāla." The account of these events, given in W.A.I., iii. 25, 8x, goes on to state that Assur-bani-pal brought Yautah 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.

(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) al-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
Khazail (king) of the land of Arabia,

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

5 u-na ninua, D.A., al be-lu-ti-ya
to Nineveh, the city of my lordship.
6 il-lic-ev-va yu-na-as-si-ik sepa-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

8 ri-e-nu ar-si-su-va
compassion I showed (to) him, and

9 ili sa-tu-nu au-khu-su-ru ud-dis-va
of these gods their injuries I repaired, and

10 da-nu-an, D.P., assur bil-ya
the mighty (deeds) of the god Assur, my lord,

11 u si-chir 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 Tubu, one reared (in) my palace,

14 a-na sar-ru-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

1 A similar story is told of Yautah, son of Khazil, in Smith's Assur-bani-pal, page 283.
17 ABIL-ya makh-ri-te u-rad-di-vā
(paid to) my father in former times I added, and

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

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

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

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

22 X. ma-na KHURATSU, 1 × 1000 ABNī bi-ru-tī
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 cili ma-da-te ABIL-su u-rad-di e-mid-su
more than the tribute of his father I added, I appointed

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

26 mi-lac na-ba-li kak-kār 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-kār ba-a-tsi
one hundred and forty casbu of ground, dusty
28 pu-kut-tu u abni ca-za-bi-ti (var. ca-bar-ni)
broken (?), and stones deceitful (great (?)). Heb. צכ.

29 XX. cas-bu kak-kar tsir u akrabi
twenty kasbu of ground (where) snakes and scorpions

30 sa ci-ma sir-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., saq-gil-mut
Twenty kasbu of the land of Khazu, a mountain of sagil-mut stone,

32 a-na arci-ya u vaš-sir-ya e-ši-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-ču 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 cirbi-su sal-dha-nis at-tal-lac
within it royally I marched.

37 samna sarrani sa ci-rib na-ši-e su-a-tu
Eight kings, which (were) within that district,

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1 W.A.I, iii. 15, 13.

2 nagš suatu, "that district,"
is inserted after e-ti-ik, by W.A.I. iii, 15, 16.
I slew; their gods, their wealth, their riches

and their men I spoiled. To the interior of the land of Assyria,

D.P., La-ai-li-e sar, D.P., Ya-di-ah Lailie, king of the city of Yadah,

which from before my weapons had fled,

of the spoiling of his gods he heard, and

to Nineveh, the city of my lordship,

to my presence he came, and

he kissed my two feet.

Compassion I showed him, and I spoke to him of brotherhood;

(on) his gods which I carried off (spoiled) the mighty (deeds) of Assur my lord

upon them I wrote, and I restored (them) and I gave (them) to him.
49 na-ge-e, D.P., Ba-a-zi su-a-tu  
The districts of this land of Bazu
50 u-sat-gil pa-nu-tas-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-ra-us-su  
I fixed upon him,
53 D.P., Bel-ba-sa ABL, D.P., Bu-na-ni sar Gam-bu-la-ai  
Bel-basa, son of Bunani, king of the Gambulai
54 sa ina XII KAS-BU kak-kar ina MIE U KANI TSUTSI  
who over twelve *kaszbu* 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-idhe-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?
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 dañ-nu-ti-su
The city of Sapi-Bel, the city of his strength (i.e. stronghold).

4 dan-na-as-su u-dan-ni-ni-va
its strength (fortification) I strengthened and

5 sa-a-su a-di, D.P., tsabi, D.P., miti-pani-su inā 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-ru na-gu-u sa i-te-e-ru ittsuri
The land of Patasarra 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)
sa pa-a-di mat Bi-ic-ni sad-di, D.P., uκn).
which (is on) the borders of the land of Bicni, the mountains of marble (crystal).

sara sarrani abi-ya mimma la ic-bu-su
which (land) among the kings, my fathers, none had trod

irtsi-tiv mat su-un
the territory of their country

d.p., si-dir-pa-ar-na, d.p., e-pa-ar-na
Sidir-pärna (and) Epirna

d.p., beli alani dan-nu-ti
the lords of the powerful cities

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

sa-a-su-nu a-di nisi-su-nu, d.p., susi ru-cu-bi-su-nu
they themselves together with their men, (their) horses,
their chariots,

alpi tsi-e-ni imiri, d.p., u-du-ri
oxen, sheep, asses, flocks,

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.

d.p., uppits, d.p., bil ali sa, d.p., pa-ar-tac-ca
Uppits, lord of the city of Partacca

d.p., za-na-ša-na, d.p., bil ali sa, d.p., pa-ar-duc-ca
Zanašana, lord of the city of Partacca,

d.p., ra-ma-te-ya, d.p., bil ali sa ura-ca-za-bar-na
Ramateya, lord of the city of Uracazabarna
22 ma-da-ai sa a-sar-su-nu ru-u-ku
(chiefs) of the country of the Medes, whose territory (is)
afar off.

23 sa ina tar-tsi sarr-anī abi-ya irtsi-tiv mat assur, D.A.
(Those chiefs) who in the time of the kings, my fathers,
(to) the country of Assyria

24 la ip-pal-ci-tu-niv-va ha-ic-bu-su kak-car-sa
had not crossed over, neither had they trodden its soil.

25 pu-lukh-tu ru-ru-bat assur bil-ya iš-khup-su-nu-ti-va
The fear (and) terror of the god Assur my lord over-
whelmed them and

26 D.P., mur-ni-iš-ci ṛabī, D.P., ucni čhi-ib mat-su
great war horses, (and) choice marble of his land

27 a-na ninua, D.A., al be-lu-ti-ya
to Nineveh, the city of my lordship

28 is-su-niv-va yu-na-as-si-ku sepā-yi
they had brought, and they kissed my two feet.

29 as-su, D.P., bili alani sa ka-a-tav id-ku-su-nu-ti
As regards the lords of cities who (my) hands had struck
them,

30 be-lu-u-ti yu-tsal-lu-va
my lordship they implored and

31 ē-ri-su-in-ni cit-ru
they asked of me a treaty.

32 D.P., su-pa-ra-ki-ya, D.P., pihati
My officers, the prefects

33 sa pa-a-di mat su-u-an
of the borders of their country
it-ti-su-nu uša-ma-ša-ir-va
with them I urged on and

NISI a-si-bu-ut ALANI sa-tu-nu
the men, inhabitants of those cities,

ic-bu-su-va yu-suc-nis-su šēpā-us-su-un
they trampled (upon) and they made to submit to their
feet

BILAT (TIŠ-UN) man-da-tu be-lu-ti-ya sat-ti sam-ma iv-cin tsi-ru-su-un
offering (arad) tribute to my lordship, yearly the sum, I
fixed upon them.

Ul-šu, D.P., Assur, D.P., Šam-su, D.P., Belu u, D.P.,
Nabu
From (the time when) the gods Assur, Šam-su, Bel, and
Nebo

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

eli na-ci-ri-ya ina li-i-ti
over my enemies by the law (which)

yu-sa-zi-su-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.

ina ci-sit-ti na-ci-ri sat(?) lu-u-ti
By the acquisitions from enemies (?)

sa ina tu-gaš-ti liši Rabī Beli-ya
which in the service of the great gods my lords

ik-su-da kṣa-ta-ai
my two hands have captured.
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 kharatsu 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-li makhr-ri ab-ya
which the preceding kings, my fathers,
52 yu-se-pi-su a-ma su-te-sur carasi
they caused to be made for the custody of the camp-
53 paka-di, D.P., mur-ni-is-ci, D.P., parrati
baggage
54 (and) the oversight of the war horses, cows (mules),
55 D.P., rucudi bat-li u-nu-te takhatasi
chariots, arms, the furniture of battle,
56 u sal-la-at na-ci-ri gi-mir nin-sum-su
and the spoil of enemies, all (of it) whatever its name.
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., RUÚIBI (VA NISI MATATI)†
(?) of chariots and the men of the countries

THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE.
W.A.I., i. 47; col. 5.

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

† The text of the transliteration in brackets, in lines 58 and 59, is restored from W.A.I., iii. 16, 6.
* Compare דִּובֵא לַבִּינָה, Exodus v. 7.
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 RACLi 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-li ABNU SAD-i dan-ni
with alabaster a stone from the great mountain

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

11 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 ea-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., SIR-MAN
Abime wood, cedar wood, sherbin wood

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

17 SAL LAMASSI sal-lat TSA-TSA-a-te
sphinxes (female colossi) and a height of statuary work
THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE.

18 D.P., AZKUPPATTI a-gur-ri
door posts of burnt brick,

19 sā, 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 ma-r-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 ARKU SEGAL 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-na-su
I built upon it.
32 \textit{Bitu} dan-ni sa \textit{sussu} + \textit{silas\=a} + \textit{khamsa} bar-u \textit{rab-tiv sadadu}
A strong temple of ninety-five great \textit{baru} in length,

33 \textit{silas\=a} + 1 bar-u \textit{rab-tiv rapastu}
Thirty-one great \textit{baru} in width,

34 sa ini sarrani a-le makhi-ri abil-ya
which among the preceding kings, my fathers,

35 \textit{mimmu} la-e-pu-su a-na-cu e-pu-us
any one (of them) had not made, I made.

36 D.P., \textit{gusuri}, D.P., \textit{er\=nu tsi-ru-tu},
Beams of cedar, great

37 u-sat-ri-tsu a-li-sa
I caused to be placed upon it.

38 D.P., \textit{dalti}, D.P., sur-man sa e-ri-\=si-na \textit{dhahu}
Doors of Sherbin wood, of which their foundation (is) good,

39 me-sir ca\=spu u \textit{ziparru} u-rac-ci\=s-va
a band of silver and copper I bound (on them), and

40 u-rat-ta-a babi-sa
I hung in its gates

41 se\=di u \textit{lamma\=si}
bulls and colossal,

42 sa ci-i pi-i sie-ni-su-nu
who, according to their fixed command,

43 ir-ti lim-ni yu-tar-ru
against the wicked they turn (themselves);
44 na-tsi-ru cip-si mu-sal-li-mu
they protect the footsteps, making peace

45 tal-lac-ti sar ba-ni-su-nu
(to be upon) the path of the King, their creator (who made them).

46 imnu u sumelu u-sa-ats-bi-ta
(Positions) to the right hand and left I caused to take (occupy)

47 si-gar-si-ui
the avenue of them.

48 e-gal, D.P., pi-ilu, D.P., erini
A palace of alabaster and of cedar wood

49 at (?) te mu-du-ti

50 a-na mul-ta-u-ti be-lu-ti-ya
for the renown of my lordship

51 nac-lis u-se-pis
completely I caused to be made.

52 sal lamass eri mas-sa-a-te
Female colossi of painted (?) bronze,

53 sa a-khi-en-na-a pa-na va (ar-ca)
which (were) on this side, in front and behind, (I raised).

54 ........................................

1 The cylinder containing this inscription is broken here, but another line is evidently wanted to complete the sentence.
W.A.I., i. 47; col. 6.

1 D.P., dalî, 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 ša, D.P., ca, D.P., uṣu
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-as-khi-ra gi-mir babani
I caused to surround all the doors

8 ši-k-cas pu ib-bu u ši-parku nam-ri
coverings of white silver and shining copper (and),

2 Mr. Norris inserts (Dict., p. 1057) the two signs after cima, but I have been unable to find the tablet which gave this reading.
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-ši-ka ci-rib-sa
priests (?) I established (?) within it.

14 D.P., ciru rabu tam-sil mat kha-ma niv
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., ṣusī ci-rib-sa
for the reception of horses within it.

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1 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 licuriina tree and the almgf, 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."
THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE.

20 pa-tu u-se-se-rav-va
An opening I caused to make straight, and

21 u-sakh-bi-ba-a dhcp-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 E-gal . . . . . . . Epu-sa
(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.
THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE.

32 ilu 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 sur-ra-su-un
Grape wine* ? ?

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

41 Ina ci-bit assur sar ilu u ilu mat assur, D.A.
By the command of Assur, King of the gods, and the
gods of the land of Assyria

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* 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,—carani cu Isallav mat Tuahimnu mat Tsimini mat Khibuniv mat Arunabasiv mat 'Sitas mat Bit-Cubattiu mat Bitattiu cima mē nāri la nabiv ina, D.P., passaru, D.P., Marduk en, D.P., Tirpanitue beli-a lu udāsiv. "Wines from the countries of Isallav, Tuahimnu, Tsimini, Khibuniv, Arunabasiv, Sitas, Beth-Cubattiu, Bitattiu, like river waters (in quantity) without number in the bowl of Marduk and Tirpanitue, my lords, then I poured out."
THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE.

42 ca-li-su-nu (ear. ca-li-su-nu) ina dhu-ub se-bi khu-ut li-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 sum-er muk-ki ar-khu ris-ti-i cul-lat mur-ni-is-ei At the left hand of the building (in), the first month, all the war horses,

47 D.P., parrati imiri ¹ 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 um-mani sal-lat (ear. 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

¹ Omitted by the text in W.A.J., iii. 16, 8.

² Var. ₇ ₇ ₇ ₇ ₇ ₇ ₇ ₇ ₇.
53 sedu damku la-maš-ši damku
a propitious bull, a propitious colossus

54 na-tar cip-ši sarru-ti-ya
the protector(s) of the footsteps of my kingship

55 mu-kha-du-ša ca-bat-ti-ya¹
rejoicing my liver.

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

British Museum, No. 11 48 315.

56 da-ris lis-tap-ru-u
eternally may they send (me)

57 ai i̯-par-kun-u ī-da-a-sa
may its walls not be broken (down).

58 a-na arcaṭ yu-me īna sarrāni abli-ya
For a future day (for which ever king) among the kings
my sons

59 sa, D.P., assur u, D.P., īstār a-na be-lut maṭ ŭ nisī
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.

¹ 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 an-khu-uṣ-ša lu-(ud)-dis
   Its ruins may he renew (repair)
64 ci-i ša a-na-ču mu-sa-ru-ši-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-ša at-ta ci-ma ya-a-ti-ša
   have established, (so do) thou like myself also
67 mu-sar-u si-dhir SUM-ya a-mur-ša
   the written writing of my name see and
68 cišALLU bu-su-us, D.P., NIKU na-či
   the altar cleanse, a victim sacrifice
69 it-ti mu-sar-e si-dhir SUM-ca sn-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-ča i-sim-mu-ša
   thy prayers (then) shall hear.

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

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

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

Ina ARAKH AB YUMU xviith ......
(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 Ahaziel, 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.

19 D.P., Ci-i-šu sar, D.P., Kbal-di-ši
cišu, king of Khaldili;
D.P., Ak-ba-ru sar, D.P., Du-pi-a-te
Akbar, king of Dupiate;

20 D.P., Ma-an-ša-cu sar, D.P., Ma-gal-a-ni
Manscu, king of Magalani;
D.P., Ya-pa-ah sar-rat, D.P., Di-ah-ta-a-ni
Yaphah, queen of Diahtani;

21 D.P., Kha-bi-šu sar, D.P., Ka-da-ši-ah
Khabišu, king of Kadasiah;

D.P., Ni-kha-ru sar, D.P., Ga-ah-pa-ni
Nikharu, king of Gahpani;

22 D.P., Ba-i-lu sar-rat, D.P., I-khi-lu
Bailu, queen of Ikhilu;
D.P., Kha-ba-nam-ru sar, D.P., Bu-da-ah
Khabanamru, king of Budah;
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
Menasheh, king of the city of Judah;

14 D.P., Ka-us-gab-ri sar, D.P., U-du-me
Kansgahri, king of Edom;
D.P., Mu-tsur-i sar, D.P., Ma-ah-ba
Mutsuri, king of Moab;
15 D.P., 'Sili-Bel sar, D.P., Kha-zi-ti
Tsili-Bel, king of Gaza;

D.P., Ma-ti-in-ti sar, D.P., Is-ka-lu-na
Mentiti, king of Askelon;

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

D.P., Mil-ci-a-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) si-mu-ru-na
Abibaal, king of 'Samšimuruna;

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

D.P., Akh-mil-ci sar, D.P., As-du-di
Akhu-melec, 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
Eciesta, king of Ediahal;

20 D.P., Pi-la-gu-ru-a sar, D.P., Ci-id-ru-si
Pylagoras, king of Cidruši;
AND THEIR CITIES.

D.P., Ci-i-su 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-su sar, D.P., 'Si-il-lu
Eriesu, king of Soloi;

22 D.P., Da-ma-su sar, D.P., Cu-ri-i
Damašu, 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-su sar, D.P., Gar-ti-kha-da-at-ti
Damūši, king of Gartikhadatrsti;

24 D.P., U-na-sa-gu-su, sar, D.P., Li-di-ir
Unasaɣusu, king of Lidir;

D.P., Bu-tsu-su 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.

1 The first sign of the name given in Smith’s “Assurbanipal,” page 32, is

2 This king is called king of Up-ri-tis-su (W.A.F., iii. 27, 133), which has been compared to Aphrodisium.
THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

26 in summa xxii sarrani mat khat-ti a-khi tam-tu ē gabal tam-tu ē cali-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 D.P., assur-akha-idin-na sar mat assur, D.A., ba-nu-um-a
Esarhaddon, king of the land of Assyria, the father, my begetter,
7 ir-du-va il-li-cu ci-ri-b-sa
had descended and had marched into the midst of it.
8 abicta, D.P., tar-ku-um 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-su
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
11 ina la-mi-ni is-lu-la sal-la-as-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
13 a-na mi-sir mat assur, D.A., yu-tir
for a border of the country of Assyria turned (it)

14 sumi ala-ni makh-ru-u-ti yu-nac-cir-va
the former names of the cities he made strange (abolished)
and

15 a-na es-su-u-te is-cu-na ni-bi-iš-su-un
afresh he established their names.

16 D.P., ardi-su a-na sarru-ti, D.P., piḫu-ti
His men-servants for kingships, prefects

17 va, D.P., sa-nu-u-te yu-pa-ki-da ina li-bi
and governors he appointed within (it).

18 bilat man-da-at-tu be-lu-ti-su
Offering (and) tribute to his lordship

19 sat-ti sam sam-ma yu-cin tsi-ru-us-su-un
yearly, a fixed sum he placed upon them.
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 than that of Assur-bani-pal than Esarhaddon.

Copies have been printed (Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch., vol. iv. part i, 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(lie) . . . . . .
     (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-idenina 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 ESRI-t-e KHARRAN-ya . . . . . .
    In my tenth expedition . . . . . .

7 u-sa-at-ta pa-nu-u-a a-na MAT . . . . .
    I caused my face to take (the road) to the country of . . .
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-sîr nahr
idiklat u nahr pur-hat (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 kharran-ya eli, D.P., Ba-ah-lu sar mat
Tsir-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 Bālu, king of
Tyre, who to Tirhakah, king of the land of Ethiopia, his
friend had trusted and

13 D.P., nîr, D.P., assur biî-ya is-lu-u e-tap-pa-lu me-rî-
ikh-tu . . . . .
the yoke of the god Assur, my lord, they despised, they
were insolent . . . ? . . .

14 D.P., khal-tsu(t) eli-su u-rae-ciîs 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 SILASA KAS-BU kak-kar ul-tu ALU Ap-ku sa pa-di mat 'Sam-me-na . . . . . a-di, D.P., Ra-pi-khi
Thirty kashu of ground from the city Aphek, which borders the country of 'Samena . . . . to the city of Rapikhi,

17 a-na i-te-e na-khal mat Mu-tsur a-sar 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.

šu-nu-ti
Camels belonging to the king of Arabia, the whole of them . . . . them.

3 SILASA KAS-BU kak-kar ma-lac KHAMISSERIT YU-mE ina
. . . . ar-di . . . .
Thirty kashu of ground, a journey of fifteen days in . . . I marched . . . .
NOTICE OF THE EGYPTIAN

10 yu-pal-ladh NAPIS-tiv UMMAN-ya ESRA YU-ME VII........
he saved the life of my army. Twenty days, seven kasbu

11 sa me-sir .......... MAT MA-gan-nu bil-ti-ya .......... of the border .......... of the land of Magannu (Sinai) my lordship ........

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

13 me-si-ik-k-ti irī-ba kās-bu kāk-kar ar-di . . . . . .
a measurement of forty kasbu of ground, I marched . . . .

14 kāk-kā-rū su-a-tu cī-ma, D.P. . . . . . . .
this ground like a . . . . . . . stone . . . . . .

15 cī-ma tsi-p-ri, D.P., tār-ta-khi . . . . . . .
like a heap of tartakhī . . . . . . .

16 da-mu-uṭ sar-cū el . . . . . . .
(people of) blood white . . . . . . .

17 D.P., Nācir ak-tṣi a-di . . . . . . .
a rebellious enemy to . . . . . . .

18 a-na, D.P., Ḫḫu-ut
To the city of Ḫḫu-ut

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

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

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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-ri b 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., Nu-ad-khu-u Pisan-Hor, King of Natho.
95 D.P., Pa-ak-ru-ru sar, D.P., (Pi) sab-ta Pâkruru, King of Pi-supt.

96 D.P., Pu-uc-ųn-NU-an-ah-pi sar, D.P., Kha-at-khi-ri-hi Puucunānahpi, King of Khâtkhîribi.

97 D.P., Na-akh-ci-e sar, D.P., Khi-ni-in-si Nâkhe, King of Khîmintu (mûn).

98 D.P., Pu-dhu-bis-ti sar, D.P., Tsâ-ah-nu Pudhubísti (Petubastes), King of Tanis (mû).

99 D.P., U-na-mu-nu sar, D.P., Na-ad-khu-u Unamunu, King of Nâdkhâ.

100 D.P., Khar-ši-ya-e-su sar, D.P., Tsâb-nu-ü-ti Khârsîyâesu, King of Tsâbnûti (Sebênytus).

101 D.P., Bu-ų-ni-va sar, D.P., Bi-in-di-di Bûâîva, King of Bûndîdi.


103 D.P., Tab-na-akh-ti sar, D.P., Bu-NU-bu Tapanese, King of Bunubu.

104 D.P., Pu-uc-ųn-NU-an-ah-pi sar, D.P., Akh-ni Bûcunannâhpi, King of Akhmi.
105 D.P., Ip-ti-khar-di-e-su sar, D.P., Pi-za-at-ti-khu-ru-
un pi-cu
Iptikhardiesu, King of Pizätikhurünpicu.

106 D.P., Na-akh-ti-khu-ru-an-ši-ni sar, D.P., Pi-sab-di-
u-ni-
Nákhtikhuruansini, King of Pisabdinuti.

107 D.P., Bu-cur ni-ni-ip sar, D.P., Pa-akh-nu-ti
Bueur-ninip, King of Pakhnuti.

108 D.P., Tsi-kha-a sar, D.P., Si-ya-a-ut
Tsikha, King of Siyaut.

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

110 D.P., Is-pi-ma-a-du sar, D.P., Ta-ai-ni
Ispimadhu, King of Taimi (Abydos).

111 D.P., Ma-an-ti-me-an-khi-e sar, D.P., Ni-ah
Mántimeankhie, King of Thebes (my).
Among the Semitic Assyrians it bore the names of tilu and saki. Tilu = "highland" (ii. 48, 13). Heb. בָּלָק, saki = summits from Accad. sak, "a head." sak = risn (ii. 7, 36) Heb. פִּינ. 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 מַלְפֹּת, Ac-ac-i and Ac-ia-ai (i. 65, 9).

The sign א is the D.A. for "country." (See Dr. Oppert, Samérien or Accadéen, Paris, 1876; Prof. Sayce, Assyrian Lectures, p. 17; Dr. Delitzsch, Chaldäische Genesis, p. 291 et seq.)


Adamu; Old Test. יְדָע עָבָר; New Test. ἀνεμέω. 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 Buzrah (Smith, Bible Dict.).


agn, subs. sing. masc. gen.
ak, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. יָד.

VOCABULARY.

akarar, adj. plu. fem. Heb. נַעַר, comp. Collect נַעַרְךָ, נַעַרְכָּה.
Kings x. 2.

akhi, subs. masc. sing. gen. Heb. אָדָם.
akhi-arna, as akh-anna = “a side,” anna = demons. pron.
sing. masc.
akhi-milet. Comp. Heb. name נִמְלֵית.
akhutae, abstract fem. Heb. נָעַרְתֶּה.
akrabi, subs. plu. masc. Heb. דִּבְּרֶה. (See GIRD-TAB.)
aktil, 1st sing. aor. Ipttal. Chalde. דִּבְּרָה.
aktsar, 1st sing. aor. Ipttal. Arab. khashada.
aksus, adj. Heb. נָעִיר, “to destroy.”
AL, subs. sing. cons. of akri, “a city;” plu. alani. נְעִירiy = נְעִיר נְעִיר.
(ii, 2, 393). Heb. נָעִיר.
alpi, subs. plu. masc of apne. Heb. נָעִיר.
anais, 1st sing. aor. pres. Heb. נָעָה.
Amargament; Biblical נָעָה; LXX. ἁρμαγησθήσον.
anmer, imperative, 2nd sing. Kal.
anu, prep., objective case of old noun anu (Sayce, Grammar,
Trüben, page 142).
anunu, 1st pers. pron., sometimes written יַעֲרַנִי. Heb. נָעֲרָה.
anhušanu, for anhuš-annu, subs. plu. masc. נָעֲרָה.
tremble.”
anui. Comp. Heb. נָעֲרָה.
Annu. The city Aphek. Comp. Heb. name נָעֲרָה.
apari, subs. plu. masc. Sir H. Rawlinson thinks from basu,
“to exist” (Journ. R.A.S., xii. 190).
arbor, or wibbitu, “four.” Heb. נָעֲרָה.
area, subs. sing. masc. Heb. נָעֲרָה.

VOCABULARY.

area, prop. Heb. הָאָרֶץ.
ardi, subs. sing. masc. gen. Heb. הָאָרֶץ, “to rule over;” hence
“one ruled over.”
ardu, see ardi above.
ardu-eti, subs. fem. abs. sing. Heb. הָאָרֶץ.

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

1. יָבֶן־עֶדֶד, “the east country” (Gen. xxv. 6).
2. נָעֶד, Arabia.

It was divided by the Greeks into—

1. Arabia Felix (יוֹבֶן־עֶדֶד אָרֶבֶּהוֹת אָרֶבֶּהוֹת).
2. אָרֶבֶּהוֹת, “Deserta (יוֹבֶן־עֶדֶד אָרֶבֶּהוֹת).
3. ”, Petraea (יוֹבֶן־עֶדֶד אָרֶבֶּהוֹת).

(Smith's Bible Dict.)

caravana, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Syr. עָטִי, with pers. pron. and
enclitic conjunction.

Arseveni; Biblical נָעָה.

casari, subs. sing. masc. cons. of asari. Heb. נָעָה.


casibut, subs. masc. plu. cons. Heb. נָעָה.
castea, 1st sing. aor. Kal. Heb. נָעָה. (And see Sayce, Assyrian
Lectures, p. 86-88.)


Aši, יֳעִיר, a synonym of arici, “length,” Heb.
ינָעָה; and יְעִיר = לֹעַיָה יֵבֶן, “a horn,” Heb. יֵבֶן
(iii, 176). Dr. Delitzsch (Ass. Stud. p. 35) thinks Aši to
be identical with יֶעֶר יֵבֶן, “wild bull,” and says it
appears to be an animal with long horns.

asii, subs. sing. cons. Chalde. נָעָה. The word used in the
Targum on Job xvi. 10 to express the Heb. בָּעֵר.
asur, 1st sing. aor. Shalpa. Heb. נָעָה and נָעֲרָה.
ASSR, prep. of Accadian origin (Sayce, Grammar, Trübner, p. 143).  

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 יָשָׁר. ASSUR is itself a Turanian compound from יָשָׁר, “water,” and יָשָׁר (sur), “bank or field,” and has therefore attached to it the Accadian suffix יָשָׁר, “land” (Sayce, Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch., vol. i. 299). The earliest form found is יָשָׁר יָשָׁר, “water” (ii. 1, 3), יָשָׁר יָשָׁר = se-ittu, “field” (ii. 1, 145).  

ASTADI, 1st sing. masc. aor. lph. Heb. יָשָׁר, “to lay waste.”  
ATGUL, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal., from יָגָע, “to trust.”  
ATUR, 1st sing. masc. aor. Kal.  
ATT, 2nd pers. pron. Heb. יָשָׁר.  
ATTAB, 1st sing. aor. lph. Heb. יָשָׁר.  
AZUD, Biblical יָשָׁר, “Aṣur.”  
AZKUPPATI, subs. plu. fem. Heb. יָשָׁר.  

B  

BAKAN, subs. plu. Heb. יָשָׁר.  
BALETH, subs. fem. cons. Comp. Heb. יָשָׁר.  
BAMI. See Assyrian Syllabary, No. 313.  
BALE, or BALE-PA, nom. agentis, masc. sing. Heb. יָשָׁר.  
BAREA, comp. Heb. יָשָׁר.  
BARE, a measure of length.
VOCABULARY.

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

calata, permissive Kal, 2nd sing. masc. (with tu for atta).

Heb. נָבַהּ.


cammi, adv., from camm.

carani, subs. plu. Comp. יָבָהּל, "sweet wine."

carasi, subs. masc. gen., perhaps akin to Heb. יָבָהּ.

CASBU, CAS-BU = "double hour" in Accadian. Another form is יָבָהּל יָבָהּ. The Assyrian equivalent is יָבָהּל יָבָהּ. The Assyro-Babilonian equivalent is יָבָהּל יָבָהּ.

Heb. יָבָהּ יָבָהּ. The casbu was about 14 miles.

cusid, subs. sing. cons. nomen agentis. Arab. hashada.

cas-pu. The syllabaries render יָבָהּ יָבָהּ by יָבָהּ יָבָהּ. (I have mislaid the reference.)

castari, subs. plu. masc. (See Norris, Dict., p. 539.)

cast, nom. agentis, masc. sing. cons. Heb. יָבָהּ.

castabiti. Comp. Heb. יָבָהּ.

ci, prep. Heb. דָּבָהּ.

cibiti, subs. fem. cons. with softened guttural. Heb. יָבָהּ.

cibiti, "abundance." Heb. יָבָהּ.

CILIT = ri-tu-a-tu, 23437. Heb. יָבָהּ.

cima, prep. Heb. יָבָהּ.

cinu, adj. with immolation. Heb. יָבָהּ.

cipini, subs. plu. masc., "rulers." Comp. Heb. יָבָהּ, "to subdue;" hence "subordinates," "rulers."

cip-pu. Comp. Heb. יָבָהּ. 1 Chron. xii. 23.

cip-di, subs. plu. masc. of cippu. Heb. יָבָהּ.

cirelti, abs. fem. plu. Heb. יָבָהּ, "to bend the knee."

cirti, prep. Heb. יָבָהּ.

ciyu, subs. masc. sing. יָבָהּ יָבָהּ = ci-ru (iv. 13; iii. 36).

Heb. יָבָהּ.


ciyallu, subs. masc. sing. Of Accad. origin.

ciyallat, subs. plu. fem. Comp. Chal. יָבָהּ or יָבָהּ.

Cytu, Kissos, King of Salamis.

cytun, 3rd plu. masc., permanent. Iplateal, from יָבָהּ.

ciyu, adj. Comp. Chal. יָבָהּ; Gr. καρφόν.

CU, a sort of wood.

cutu. Comp. Heb. יָבָהּ.

cultu, adj. with immolation. Heb. יָבָהּ.

cyutu, subs. sing. masc. Heb. יָבָהּ; Syr. יָבָהּ. The ideograph is explained by cyu-tu (iv. 46, 52).

Cebi. Biblical יָבָהּ, or Ethiopia.

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

D

cabu, subs. masc. Heb. יָבָהּ.

caburnu, reduplicated derived form (peculiar to verbs יָבָהּ and יָבָהּ). Heb. יָבָהּ; su = pers. pron. Heb. יָבָהּ.

ciutu, sing. masc. cons. nom. agentis. Heb. יָבָהּ.

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

ciutu, adj. See Syllabary, No. 333. The ideograph is explained by da-mi-ku-tu (ii. 46, 53).

ciutu, subs. sing. masc. Heb. יָבָהּ.

dan, a kind of wood. It is called yis kibor, or "coffin wood."

Syl. No. 7 s, and is there explained by nappatu, perhaps a Niphal deriv. from pitiu, "white." Heb. יָבָהּ.

ciutu, subs. sing. masc. cons. Of Accad. origin.
VOCABULARY.

**E**

cen, subs. sing. nom. A synonym of khdhita, "sin" (Chaldaic Genesis, p. 306).

cem, adv. compounded of cen, and the pronoun ma, "that" (Sayce, Grammar, p. 115).

ceru, subs. sing. masc. Heb. יְרָע. Written also e-rin and ir-ni.


certu, subs. plur. masc. e-rin, "evening," from יֵרָע, "to set like the sun." Comp. Heb. יֵרֵע.

ceru, fem. card. number. Heb. יֵרָע.

certed, for 恺diff. Comp. Heb. יֵרָע, "to be new."

Etler, an Accadian word compounded of ק, as, "one," and ק, "one measure." It is the word from which the Heb. יֵרָע in the number "eleven" is derived. See Dr. Oppert, Grammaire Assyrienne, pp. 32-38, second edition.


ganut, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. יֵרָע.

gab, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. יֵרָע.

gabot, "strong," adj. fem.

gal = qim, "great." Heb. יֵרָע.
VOCABULARY.

gammal, subs. plu. masc. Heb. לָקְשָׁה.

gidda = a-ric, "length" (ii. 46, 7). Heb. לָקָה.

giqu, subs. sing. masc. Heb. לָקָה.

ghamir, cons. of gisoura. Heb. לָקַח, "to be complete."

Gimmein. The 247 of Gen. x. 2; probably the Cimmerii (Kam-pénei), remarkable for their incursions into Asia Minor in the 6th century B.C. (Herod. i. 6, 15, 193; iv. 1, 11, 12). They took Sardis B.C. 635 (Smith's Class. Dict., art. "Cim.")

girri, subs. plu. masc. Heb. לָקְשָׁה, "to make war."

Gir-tab, see under akhribi. Concerning winged snakes or scorpions, see Rawlinson's Herod. ii. p. 499.

Gaddi, Biblical לָקְשָׁה.

gusur, subs. plu. masc. The ideograph is explained by gu-su-ra (ii. 15, 12).

H


I

ibdi, adj. Heb. לָקְשָׁה.


ioz, 3rd plu. masc. aor. Kal, אָוֶשׁ.

tesdu, 3rd sing. masc. perf.

iddi-ca, subs. dual. Heb. לָקְשָׁה; ca = i.

idev, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Kal.


idielat. The river Tigris. In line 35 of the Behistun inscription it is written di-ih-lat, which Mr. Norris compared to the Hiddikel (לָקְשָׁה) of Genesis ii. 14. Called by the Arameans לָקְשָׁה. Syr. לָקְשָׁה. Idielat is the Semitic equivalent of A-SUS-MAS-TIG-GAR. It is sometimes written ṭṭṭṭṭṭ.
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 נון 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 (ܢܘ). 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 Arbel, and Istar of Erech.

(See the remarks and authors quoted in Gesenius, Thesaurus, p. 1082.)

isittka, for insikta. Comp. Heb. יִסְכַּה .

iss’dm, 3rd plu. masc. perf. Kal. Heb. יִסְכִּית; as in 1 Kings x. 12.


tu, subs. fem. sing.


ititi, subs. plu. fem., “frontiers.”

ititsarik, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Niph. = ihabbi (iv. 11, 30).

Chald. יִסְכִּית.

ititsuri, subs. masc. sing. Heb. יִסְכִּית.


ita, “a military ensign.” Heb. יִסְכִּית (see Numb. ii. 2).


ittali, 3rd pers. sing. masc. perf. Iphiteal. Heb. יִסְכִּית, with va enclitic like Latin “que.”

itti, prep. Heb. יִסְכִּית.
K

hakkadi, subs. plu. masc. Heb. יבש.
hakkir, subs. masc. sing. cons. Heb. יבש, “a tract of country” (Neh. xii. 28).
hakkidu, for hakkad-su, for had-had-su (see hakkadi).
kalde. The land of Calcu or Kaldu is first mentioned by Assur-nasir-pal (i. 24, 1), B.C. 878, and in the year B.C. 850, his son Shalmaneser speaks of the district as lying below Babylonia, on the Persian Gulf. The word cašdzm is best explained by the Assyrian root casadu, “to conquer,” “to possess” (Sayce, Lectures, pp. 49 and 61).

kan. Comp. Heb. יבש, כבש = כבש (ii. 24, 6).
karaw, subs. masc. sing. cons. Heb. יבש.
kunbe, see kasbm.
kutan, subs. dual masc. with pron. suff. Comp. Targum יבש, “a handle.”
kutar, subs. plu. (Same root.)
habbi, Pael. adj. Heb. יבש, “to destroy.”
haltzitsu, subs. plu. Comp. Heb. יבש (No. 2).
hamessir, Comp. Heb. יבש יבש.
hamsa, fem. card. number. Heb. יבש.
harsharri, subs. plu. masc. Comp. Heb. יבש, “sunburnt places” (Jerem. xvi. 6).
harran, subs. sing. cons. Of Assyrian origin. Its synonyms are daragu, Chald. יבש; and metiku, from י etiku, Heb.
pud (see ii. 52, 3).
harrir, subs. masc. sing. Heb. יבש.
harreini, subs. masc. plu. of harrsu. Heb. יבש.
hatzi. The Biblical יבש (Gen. xxiii. 3).
hatzer, subs. fem. sing.
haziti. Biblical יבש; raga.
hidhum, subs. fem., of Pael formation. Heb. יבש.
VOCABULARY.

Marduk. The Biblical מְדֻקִי of Jer. 1. 2. The name is Accadian, and means “the splendour (or light) of the sun.” М = = בּוּרָה. Heb. יְהוָה (ii. 1, 156), and trūru. Heb. יְהוָה, יא = som-su (ii. 3, 431), “the sun.” He was called סילֶך-מלך-היל, “the protector of the city who benefits mankind,” and was the son of Hea (← = יְבֻּלַת יְבֻּלַת) 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 ← עִי ← וּ = וּ, D.P., Ma-ru-duk (Zeitschrift für Assyrische Sprache, July, 1869, p. 95), and ← עִי ← ו (see Norris, Dict., p. 940).

Marduk-ahho-idinnu, “Marduk gave a son.” Heb. יִרְדּוּכְכִנּוּ. His name is written ← עַ = עִי ← ו ← אֶל (Botta, 151).

marteis, adv. from martu. Arab. maritus, “to be wearied out with toil.”

mateni, adj. fem.

masc., subs. sing. masc. cons. of masu. Syr. אֶמֶךְ.

mascit, subs. fem. sing. Heb. עַ, “to hold.”


massate, adj. fem. Perhaps from יִנְשָׁה, 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. שְׂדָה. The following extract from Syl. 116, is interesting:

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

Mannoi. The Biblical מוֹנֵא, of Jer. li. 27. Proper name of a province which is joined with מֹנֵא according to Bochart; מונֶא, “a tract of Armenia” (Gesenius), placed by Rawlinson (Herod i. 464) about Lake Urmiyeh, and with the Minias who appears in the list of ancient kings in the inscriptions at Wau (Layard, Nineveh and Babylon, p. 401).
VOCABULARY.

Melukha. A word often used instead of Cush.
Menas’ic. The מֵאָסֵי of the Bible.
meshehti, subs. fem. Heb. מֵאָסֵה .
mesir, subs. masc. sing. cons. Heb. מֵאָסָר.
meth, synonym of kharan, which see.
mie, subs. plu. masc. Heb. מֵאָשׁ.
mimna, pron. Comp. Heb. מֵאָשָׁפָה .
mis’ir, see mis’ir.
mishpani, subs. sing. masc. A synonym of Ka-as-tuv (ii. 19, 7, 8).
Heb. מֵאָשָׁפָה , מֵאָשָׁפָה.
mityari, adj., Iphtheal deriv. / magaru, “to be happy.”
mu. Comp. Heb. מֵאָשָׁפָה , Chald. מֵאָשׁ.
muahdîe, adj. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
mukhada, partic. Comp. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
mukhâkhâ. Assyrianized form of Accad. MUKH, “upon.”
mukkî. Of Accad. origin. (See ii. 1, 161.)
multiuni, fem. abs. Comp. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה , “to make a noise.”
muni, subs. fem. sing. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
muppàrsi, Niph. partic. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
murnisci, subs. plu. masc. This word is by general consent translated war-horses.
musab, sub. sing. cons. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
musalîmnu, Paél partic. nom. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
musappîkh, Paél partic. masc. sing cons.
musar, subs. plu., like nade, “gifts.”
musarî, subs. sing. masc. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה , “to be straight.”
musiccu, subs. sing. masc. nom. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
mwût, subs. sing. cons. Chald. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
mutsa, subs. sing. masc. Heb. מֵאָשׁוּבָה .
Materi. The Biblical מֵאָשׁוּבָה .

N.
nobâb, subs. sing. masc. cons.
Nobu, “the prophet.” Heb. נוּבָלִי . The god who was supposed to preside over literature. As befitted the god whose name meant a prophet, his consort’s name was נוּבָלִי . D.P., Nøs-me-tuv, “the hearer” (iv. 55, 26). He is the Biblical נוּבָלִי . The 4th, 9th and 17th days of the month were days upon which the King sacrificed to Nebo (iv. 32, 17; 42, 31).
Nobu-sallim, “Nebo completes.”
Nobu-sirim, נוּבָלִי-נָפִיסִי-כְּסִיר . “Nebo the seed of life (guides) straight.”
Nobu-sirim, נוּבָלִי-נָפִיסִי-כְּסִיר . “Nebo the seed of life (guides) straight.”
nacirn, subs. masc. sing. Heb. נוּבָלִי .
nacîs, adv. from nacirn. Heb. נוּבָלִי .
nadan, subs. masc. sing. Heb. נוּבָלִי . Talmud נוּבָלִי .
nadie, subs. plu. masc. Heb. נוּבָלִי .
nàdu, adj.
nàru, subs. masc. sing., of Accad. origin נוּבָלִי .
Nakhi-Merodach, “the majesty of Merodach.” Nakhi, a Niph. deriv.
nahr, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. נוּבָלִי . The ideograph נוּבָלִי means “flowing water.” It is thought to have been pronounced נוּבָלְנָה in Accadian.
nakhâl, subs. sing. masc. cons. Heb. נוּבָלִי .
VOCABULARY.

namour, sub. masc., Niph. deriv. of macaru. Comp. Heb. ֶֽנֶּמֶר.

namir. adj. ָּנָּמָר, bright, clear.

napaleattanu, sub. masc. sing. Niph. collective in anu.


napa-s-su, for napas-su, sub. fem. sing. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר, with enclitic pron.


nib. Paal partic. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר, "to speak."

nibbhah. Comp. nibhah, "the zenith." (See nibhah.)

nibh'hah, for nibh-s-sun, for nibi-s-su, subs. plur. (See niba.)

nibis-su, for nibit-s-su, sub. fem. sing.


ningatu, subs. plu. fem. Comp. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

NIN-SUM-SU. See Chaldeische Genesis, p. 296.

Ninua. Biblical נינעא. Nunea, Luke xi. 32. Literally it means the "fish city," for ִּחָנָה = ִּחָנָה (ii. 7, 25); Heb. ִּחָנָה, "a fish." A city situated upon the banks of the Tigris, and the capital of Assyria. Its ancient name was ִּחָנָה, נוֹנִי-נָה (K 4629), and means "the resting-place of the god" (Delitzsch). Ninua was the daughter of Hea (iv. 1).

nipima, subs. sing. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

nipi. This word occurs in Layard's Inscriptions, pl. xxxix., line 33. It is equated with sararu and sabaru (ii. 35, 8).

niri, subs. sing. masc. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר. The ideograph is explained by ni-i-ru (ii. 4, 658).

Nisim. The first month of the Assyrian year. Assyr. ִּחָנָה (Heb. ִּחָנָה); Accad. ִּחָנָה, "the month of sacrifices." It was dedicated to Anu and Bel. (See Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch., iii. p. 162).
	nisi, subs. plu. masc. Comp. Syr. ִּחָנָה.

nitsiri, sub. fem. sing. Lit. "the guarded things." Comp. נִטְתִירָה, "treasures" (2 Chron. xi. 11).


nitu, (Root uncertain.)

nümnum, subs. cons. ָּנָּמָר.

num, subs. sing. masc. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

napas-su, sub. sing. with 3rd pers. pron. affix.

P

padi, subs. plu. masc. Comp. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר. Chald. נִטְתִירָ for pati, like tamidi, for tamit.

pagar, subs. sing. cons. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר. The sense here requires the plural.

pakadi, subs. masc. gen. case. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

pahdít, subs. fem. sing. cons. (Same root.)

palakh, subs. masc. sing. cons. Ch. נִטְתִירָ, "to worship."


pona-a, or poná-ya, subs. sing. masc., with pron. suffix.

poni, lit. "before."

Pappa, paphus. Town on west coast of Cyprus.

parroti, subs. plu. fem. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

parrukhe, subs. fem. abs. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

pašs, adv. from pasah.

pašhu, "difficult, broken." ָּנָּמָר. Chald. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

patu, subs. sing. masc. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

pi, lit. "mouth." Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

pihkātu, subs. masc. Comp. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

pinkiti, subs. plu. of pokhatu.

pikiti, for pikhadi, subs. sing. fem. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.

pili, subs. masc. sing.

pokkātu, subs. sing. masc. ִּחָנָה = pu-ukk-ha (ii. 2, 398).


pukkuttu. Comp. Heb. ֶֽנֶּפֶּר.
Rabi, adj. pl. masc. Heb. רבּי.
Rauha, subs. sing. masc. Heb. ראָ, “to ride.”
Rahim, subs. fem. sing. Heb. רוח.
Reman, reflex pron. “Excellent explained by Dr. Oppert. He first pointed out its true meaning and its derivation” (Sayce). Heb. רמּ.
Rarubat, “terror.” It is thus translated generally. Prof. Sayce thinks the word is rasshabat (רָשָׁבָה), “the fire.”
Remu, subs. sing. masc. Comp. Heb. רְמֻת (Isa. xlvii. 6).
Rith, subs. pl. cons. Comp. Heb. רְתָה. (For the Accad. equivalent see iv. 22, 29, and iv. 16, 52.)
Ridai, subs. fem. abs. Heb. רוּת, “to rule over.”
Rimnu, adv. from rimu, “wild bull.” Heb. רִים.
Rimi, lit. “the horned bull.” It is also phonetically spelt רמּ.
Risti, fem., from risu. Heb. רית.
Riti, subs. fem. gen. case. Heb. רית.
Ritsari, subs. fem. sing. Heb. רית.
Racabi, subs. pl. masc. Heb. ראָ.

S
So, rel. pron. Identical with the later Heb. י in Canticles, Judges and Ecclesiastes.
Sadai, “length,” as opposed to rapaste, “width.”
Sad, subs. pl. masc. of sadu, ש = שד < (iii. 70, 117).
Arab. sadun, “mon.”
Sadhanis, adv. from sadhanu. Heb. שדּ.
Salgu, subs. sing. masc. nom. case. Heb. שַּלְגֵּ.
Salit, subs. masc. sing. cons. Heb. שֶׁל.
Salamast’si, subs. pl. masc. The ideograph is explained by làmas’t-su (ii. 174). Prof. Sayce gives the rabbinc שָׁלַמְו, as connected; the word is of Accadian origin (Lectures, p. 157). They are evidently of the same class of collossi that are to be seen in the British Museum.
Sallat, subs. fem. sing. Heb. שָׁלַמ, “to elevate.”
Samar. The Sun-god. Heb. שַׁלְמ. The sun has been deified by Eastern nations generally, and his power was looked upon as being considerable. He was supposed to be able to heal maladies (iv. 17). His title is generally “the judge of heaven and earth” (i. 9, 7), and “the Sun, the lady of the world” (iv. 32, 8). The month Tisri was dedicated to the “Sun-god, the warrior of the world.” Its gender was feminine, but exceptions occur where the Sun is regarded as masculine, as in the Bible (Psalm civ. 19).
Samas-ibni, “The Sun-god created (me).”
Sanma, subs. masc. sing. accus. Heb. שָׁם.
Sanma. Card. number. Heb. שָׁם. sanma is made fem. here, according to the custom of the Semetic languages, which is to use a fem. numeral before the masc. gender. Compare סַנְמָה, “four kings” (Gen. xiv. 9), and see the remarks on p. 221 of Roediger’s Grammar, 21st edit.
Sama’smarma. Biblical שֵׁם.
Sanat, with prefix, “man of the year.” Heb. שָׁם.
Sangiuti, sing. fem. abs., sangu = magiru. (ii. 27, 41). Assyrian שָׁמָי, “to be obedient.”
Sanma. Heb. שָׁם.
Sanmaw, adj. with mimination. Heb. שָׁם.
Sar, cons. form of sari. Heb. שָׁם.
Sareu, adj. agreeing with dema, “white race,” as opposed to adamah, “black or red race.”
Sarruti, subs. fem. sing. Heb. שָׁם.
Sasu, demons. pron.
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 of Ur. The wife of the Moon-god was called Nana (Lev. Magie, 115). The daughter of the Moon-god was called Istar (iv. 31, 2).

**Sin-aššu-irba, i.e., "Sin increases brothers.**

**sīparru, subs. sing. masc.** This ideograph is explained by *sī-parru* (i. 112, and see ii. 40, 48).

**sit incarnation, 3rd plu. perm. syn.***

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

**subat-su, for subat-sam, subs. fem. sing.** Heb. בּ, "to dwell."

**subtu, subs. fem sing.**

**suklu, Shaphel deriv.** Heb. בּ.

**sulm, subs. sing. masc.**

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

**sumus, adj.** Heb. בּ.

**super-sabi.** Conjectural reading, *supar*, means "over;" *sak*; Accad. deriv. = chief; hence, "man over my officers."

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


**surra, subs. fem. plur.** Heb. בּ, "to fight."

**ṣuʿi, lit. "the animal from the east."** Heb. בּ.

**sussu.** Comp. Heb. בּ.

**sussuer, lit. "setting straight."** Istaphal deriv. Heb. בּ; "to be straight."
**VOCABULARY.**

**T**

**takhatzi,** for tamedhatzi. Tiphel deriv. from makhatsu. Heb. תמקח.

takkhephi, Tiphel deriv., subs. sing. masc. תמקח, “to cover.”


tamari, subs. plur. תמקח.

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


tamtir, subs. sing. fem. gen. case, with mimination. Heb. תמקח.


Tarbbi, Tarihakah. Biblical תמקח. Тάξις of Strabo, Тάξις, or Тάξις of Manetho.

tortti, subs. masc. sing.


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

Thus—תמקח.


timme, subs. masc. sing.

tsabi, subs. plu. masc. Heb. תמקח.

tsabi-mišpuni, i.e., “bowmen.”

tossiparia, adj. sing. Heb. תמקח.

tsohri, adj. masc. (Same root) צמקח = tsa-akhe-rau (ii. 48, 20).

tsatsile, subs. masc. sing., “image or statuary work.” Comp. Heb. צמקח (2 Chron. iii. 10).

**U**

u. Heb. י, “and.” Note the frequent use in this inscription of י instead of י.


ucii, subs. masc. sing. gen. case. It is called יכנ, which proves it to have been a white stone of some sort (Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch., vol. vi.: Les noms de l’Avenir, etc.).

udanëin, 1st pers. sing. aor. Paal, from יダンינ, “to be strong.”


uduri, subs. plu. masc. Heb. יכנ.

uguren (ugor), subs. masc. sing. A syllabary makes ugoren = agor.

Its numbers are י4403, י4319, י4604, י279.


ullu, prep. A curious compound of this word with עכנ occurs in י59, י55, ul-lo-ru-orn, “I am from ancient times.”
ulhu, prep. Prof. Sayce compares Ethiopic "nêsta" (Lectures, p. 103).

ummanu, subs. plu. masc. Heb. מָמָה, lit. "many soldiers."

\[ \text{i. 21, 64; Heb. מָמָה.} \]


unammar, 1st pers. sing. obj. aor. Pacl.

unate, subs. fem. plu. Heb. מָמָה.

upakkhir, 1st pers. sing. aor. Pacl. יָמָה.


uraddâ, 1st sing. aor. Pacl.


usaske, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. יָמָה.

usasai suvati, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. יָמָה, with plu. masc. pron.

urâtâ, 1st pers. aor. Pacl. יָמָה.

urâkhe. The word literally means "quick."

Tnu. The Biblical מַפְרִי of Gen. xi. 28. Now Mugheir. חֲלָדָאָו

urâkhit, adv. "quickly."


usaddî, 1st sing. aor. Pacl. יָמָה.

usachâba, 1st pers. sing. aor. Shaphel.

usaddâ, 3rd plu. perf. Shaphel. יָמָה.


usalnu, 1st sing. masc. obj. aor. Kal. Chald. יָמָה, "to complete."

usarkhi, 1st sing. masc. aor. Shaphel. יָמָה.


usâtrit, 1st sing. aor. Shaphel. יָמָה.


usâtâ, 1st sing. masc. pres. Shaphel.
VOCABULARY.

yusebû, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Kal. יַעֲשֵׁב.
yusesibni, 3rd plu. masc. perf. Heb. יַעֲשֶׁבּ.
yutir, 3rd sing. masc. aor. Aph.; and see Sayce, Grammar (Bagster), p. 63.

Z

zicari. Comp. Heb. יִפּוּךְ.
zivir, subs. sing. masc. Heb. יִפּוּךְ. For the use of this word for “name,” see Exod. iii. 15.
zivbabî, subs. plu. masc.

INDEX.

Abi-baal, 105
Aburamu, 13
Adhmez, 107
Adrammelech, 1
Akbaru, 101
Akazar, 13
Akhameloc, 105
Akhu, 137
Amanus, 89
Amgarruna, i.e. Ekron, 105
Amuk, Temple of, 15
Aphek, 119
Arase, 2
Armenia, 2
Arud, i.e. Arvad, 105
Arzani, 4
Arondas, 2
Assur-bani-pal, 6
Assur-ebih-mench-pal, 2
Atad, i.e. Ashdod, 105
Babylon: its History, 7
Bahlu, 103
Bailu, 101
Bambai, 13
Baz, 59
Bel-basa, 65
Bel-idinna, 115
Beth-Ammon, 105
Beth-Dakkuri, 49
Beni, 69
Bindidni, 137
Borsippa, 51
Búalva, 127

Bavilannihipti, 127
Becur-Ninip, 129
Budah, 101
Budî, 105
Bunabu, 127
Busiru, 127
Butaszu, 107
Cârâ, 105
Cilicia, 11
Cimmeri, 41, 43
Cisâ, 101
Colossi, 81
Culu-Baal, 105
Cudi—Sanduari, its King, 33, 37
Cûš, i.e. Ethiopia, 111
Damaâ, 107
Danahu, 13
Dharb-aî, 13
Dhâtani, 101
Dûha, 43
Dumâš, 107
Duplata, 101
Esârura, 105
Edinhal, 105
Edom, 58
Eparsis, 66
Eponymus, List of, 13
Erlesu, 107
Esharnodon, King of Assyria, n.c. 681-668: Victory at Khanir-abbut, 3, 21; Addresses to, 3; Division of Egypt into twenty provinces, 6; His buildings, 6;
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