

conquest of Carhemish; the final conquest of Na'iri; Tiglath-pileser's hunting expeditions; the restoration of the temples and palaces in Ashur and other cities; and the general prosperity of Assyria. The text concludes with an account of the rebuilding of the temple of Anu and Adad which was founded by Shamshi-Adad, king of Assyria about B.C. 1820. Six hundred and forty-one years later it was pulled down by Ashur-dân, and it was not rebuilt until the reign of Tiglath-pileser, about sixty years later.

These prisms are dated in the eponymy of Ina-ilia-allak. From Kal'at Sharkât, the site of the city of Ashur. [91,033-91,035.]

9. Alabaster slab inscribed with the name and titles and genealogy, and with a summary of the conquests and building operations of **Ashur-naşir-pal**, king of Assyria from B.C. 883 to B.C. 859. [92,986.]

10. Stone **mace-head** inscribed with the name of Ashur-naşir-pal; it was dedicated to Sharrat-Kadmuri, a name of Ishtar. [104,411.]

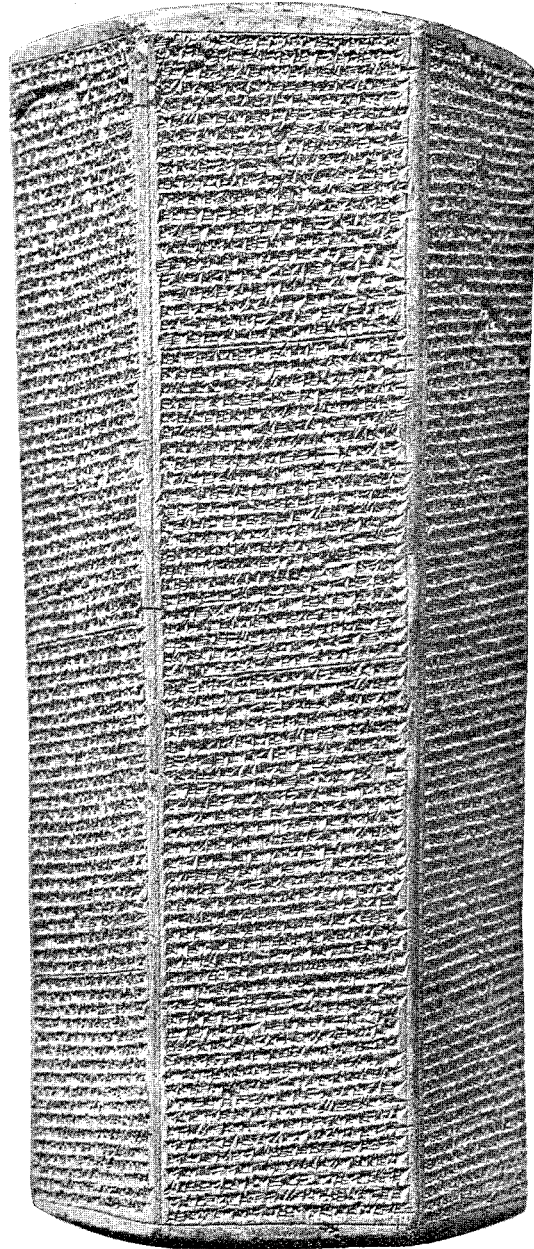
11-12. Nine-sided prisms inscribed with a chronicle of the expeditions of **Sargon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 721-705. They record his victories in Babylonia, Media, Syria, and Palestine. Mention is made of Sargon's victory over the Egyptians at Rapikhu, and his conquest of Israel, אֲרָם אֲשֶׁר בְּיַד הַיָּם אֲשֶׁר בְּיַד הַיָּם אֲשֶׁר בְּיַד הַיָּם (mat) Bit-Khu-um-ri-a, "Omri-land." The end of the inscription deals with Sargon's building operations at Dûr-Sharrukin (Khorsabad). [22,505, 108,775.]

13. A barrel-cylinder, inscribed with an account of the **first campaign of Sennacherib**, king of Assyria, B.C. 705-681, in the year 703 against **Merodach-Baladan II.**, king of Babylon. When Sargon II. died, the throne of Babylon became vacant, and Sennacherib was too busily engaged in the rebuilding of Nineveh (described in this cylinder) to visit the southern capital. Merodach-Baladan (Marduk-apal-iddinna), a Chaldaean who had been driven from the Babylonian throne by Sargon in 710, again formed a coalition against Assyria, including the king of Elam and the queen of Arbi, and perhaps Hezekiah of Judah (II Kings, chap. xx., vv. 12-19; Isaiah, chap. xxxix.), and proclaimed himself king of Babylon. Sennacherib attacked and defeated the allies in a decisive battle at Kish, and subsequently reduced Chaldaea and the Aramaean tribes on the eastern bank of the Tigris. This cylinder was **written at the beginning of 702**, and is the **first historical document of Sennacherib's reign**. [113,203.]

14. Fragments of an eight-sided prism inscribed with the **Annals of Sennacherib**. [22,508.]

Table-Case E.—15. Baked clay cylinder inscribed with an account of the first and second campaigns of **Sennacherib** (B.C. 705-681) against **Merodach-Baladan**, king of Babylon, and

PLATE XLVII.



Baked clay prism of Sennacherib, king of Assyria from B.C. 705 to 681, inscribed with an account of his invasion of Palestine and the siege of Jerusalem in the reign of Hezekiah, king of Judah.
[Assyrian Room, Table-Case E, 21; 91,032.]

(See p. 225.)

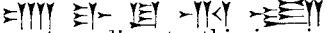
against the Kassites, the Medes, and other nations on the eastern frontier of Assyria. The text concludes with a description of Sennacherib's building operations at Nineveh. The cylinder is dated in the year **B.C. 702**, and represents the **second edition of Sennacherib's Annals.** [22,502.]

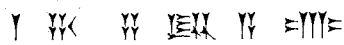
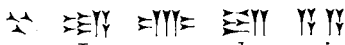
16-19. Baked clay cylinders inscribed with an account of the first three campaigns of **Sennacherib**, from B.C. 705-681. The text records the defeat of Merodach-Baladan, king of Babylon; the subjugation of the Kassites, the Medes, and other nations on the eastern frontier of Assyria; the invasion of Palestine, the siege of Jerusalem, and the payment of tribute to Assyria by Hezekiah, king of Judah. These cylinders are dated in the year **B.C. 700**, and represent the **third edition of Sennacherib's Annals.**

[22,500, 22,501, 22,503, 22,504.]


20. Eight-sided baked clay prism, with an account of the first **five campaigns of Sennacherib**, and of two campaigns fought by his generals in **B.C. 698 and 695.** The text records the defeat of Merodach-Baladan II., king of Babylon, the subjugation of the Kassites and other nations on the eastern frontier, the invasion of Palestine and the siege of Jerusalem, the deposition of Merodach-Baladan in favour of **Ashur-nadin-shum**, the son of Sennacherib, and the subjugation of rebellious cities in the neighbourhood of the Jûdi Dâgh. In B.C. 698 **Kirua**, the prefect of Illubru, provoked a revolt in Cilicia, and was supported by the citizens of Ingira and Tarsus. Sennacherib's local governor defeated the rebels, captured Ingira and Tarsus, and sent Kirua to Nineveh to be flayed. This campaign brought Assyrian troops into contact with the Greeks, and there are several inexact references to it in the works of later Greek historians. In B.C. 695 a campaign was fought in the land of Tabal, a province which lay a little to the north-east of the Gulf of Issus, when the city of Til-garimmu was captured and sacked. The inscription closes with the most complete extant account of the rebuilding of Nineveh. Of special interest are the names of the **fifteen gates** of the city, seven of which faced towards the south and east, five to the west, and three to the north. A large space of ground was assigned to the citizens for plantations, which were watered by the same means as Sennacherib's own park. Some of the trees planted are described in the following manner:— "The trees that bore wool they clipped, and they shredded it for garments." This seems to be a description of the **cotton-plant.** This prism is dated in the year **B.C. 694**, and represents the **fourth known edition of Sennacherib's Annals.** [103,000.]

21. Six-sided baked clay prism inscribed with an account of eight campaigns of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, the first in B.C. 703 and the last in B.C. 689. The text records the defeat of Merodach-Baladan, king of Babylon, and the sack of his city, the subjugation of the Kassites, the Medes, and the other nations on the

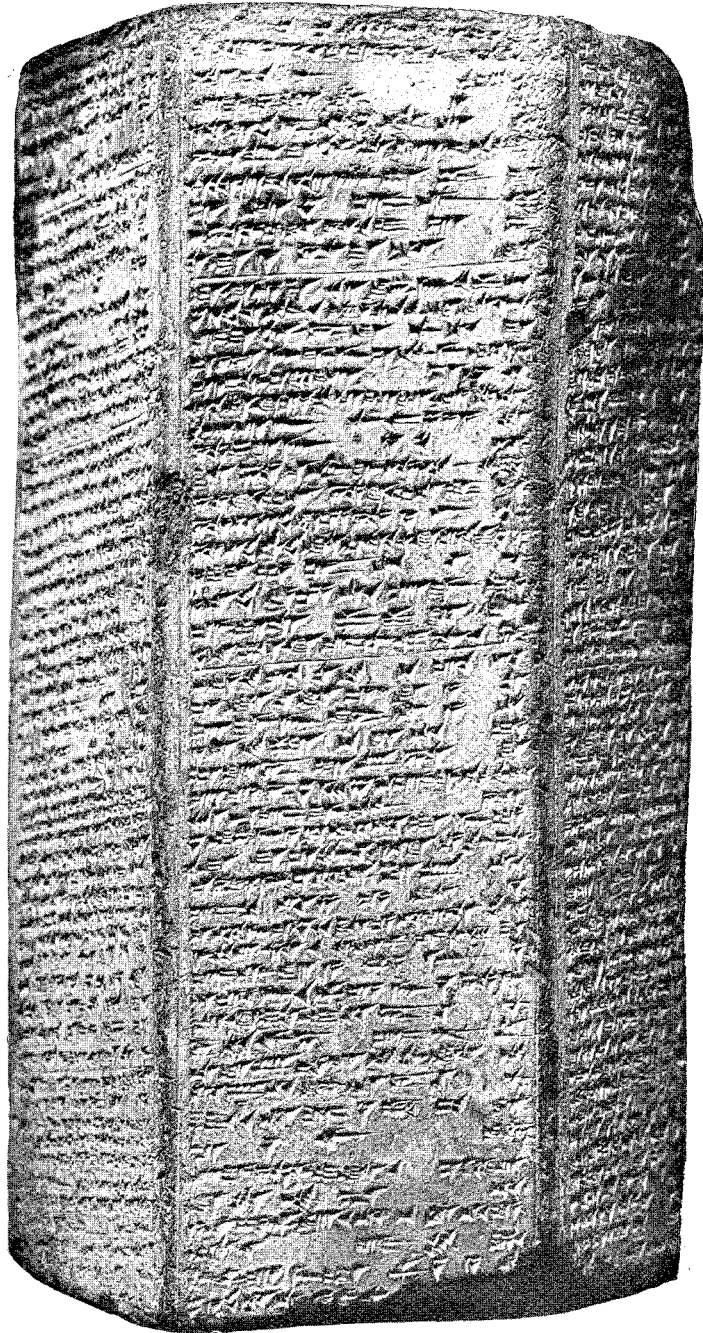
eastern frontier of Assyria, the invasion of Palestine, and the **siege of Jerusalem**; the deposition of Merodach-Baladan in favour of Ashur-nadin-shum, the son of Sennacherib; the conquest of the mountain tribes on the north-west frontier of Assyria; Sennacherib's naval expedition across the head of the Persian Gulf in pursuit of the Babylonian rebels; the restoration of territory in Elam to Assyria; and the subsequent defeat and final subjugation of the Elamites and the Babylonians. The text concludes with the description of the store-house, , which Sennacherib built at Nineveh. According to this inscription the siege of Jerusalem by Sennacherib took place in his **third campaign**. Having received the submission of the kings of Phoenicia and Palestine, and having defeated the Egyptians at Altaku, he marched against **Hezekiah, king of Judah**. The following is the Assyrian official account of the siege of Jerusalem:—"I drew nigh to Ekron and I slew the governors "and princes who had transgressed, and I hung upon poles "round about the city their dead bodies; the people of the "city who had done wickedly and had committed offences I counted "as spoil, but those who had not done these things and who were "not taken in iniquity I pardoned. I brought their king Padî "forth from Jerusalem and I stablished him upon the throne of "dominion over them, and I laid tribute upon him. I then besieged

 Kha - za - ki - a - a - u
 Ia - u - da - ai
 Hezekiah of Judah

"who had not submitted to my yoke, and I captured forty-six of "his strong cities and fortresses and innumerable small cities which "were round about them, with the battering of rams and the assault "of engines, and the attack of foot soldiers, and by mines and "breaches (made in the walls). I brought out therefrom two "hundred thousand and one hundred and fifty people, both small "and great, male and female, and horses, and mules, and asses, "and camels, and oxen, and innumerable sheep I counted as "spoil. (Hezekiah) himself, like a caged bird, I shut up within

 Ur - sa - li - im - mu ali sharru - ti - shu
 Jerusalem his royal city.

"I threw up mounds against him, and I took vengeance upon any "man who came forth from his city. His cities which I had "captured I took from him and gave to Mitinti, king of Ashdod, "and Padî, king of Ekron, and Silli-Bêl, king of Gaza, and I "reduced his land. I added to their former yearly tribute, and "increased the gifts which they paid unto me. The fear of the



Baked clay prism inscribed with the annals of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria
from B.C. 681 to 669.
[Assyrian Room, Table-Case E, 24; 91,028.]

(See p. 227.)

“majesty of my sovereignty overwhelmed Hezekiah, and the Urbi
 “and his trusty warriors, whom he had brought into his royal city
 “of Jerusalem to protect it, deserted. And he despatched after
 “me his messenger to my royal city Nineveh to pay tribute and to
 “make submission with thirty talents of gold, eight hundred
 “talents of silver, precious stones, eye-paint, . . . ivory couches
 “and thrones, hides and tusks, precious woods, and divers objects,
 “a heavy treasure, together with his daughters, and the women of
 “his palace, and male and female musicians.”

This prism is dated in the eponymy of Bêl-imurani, B.C. 686. It is the fifth and final edition of Sennacherib's Annals. (See Plate XLVII.) [91,032.]

22. Portion of a baked clay six-sided prism, inscribed with the annals of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, B.C. 681 to 669. The text describes the conquest of the country round about Sidon; the subjugation of the nations on the north-west frontier of Assyria; the payment of tribute by Arabia; the conquest of Media; and the building of Esarhaddon's palace at Nineveh. [91,029.]

23. Portion of a baked clay six-sided prism, inscribed with the annals of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, B.C. 681 to 669. After referring to the special protection of the gods enjoyed by Esarhaddon, the text describes his protectorate over Babylon; the expedition against Sidon; the conquest of the countries on the north-west frontier of Assyria; the restoration of territory to Babylonia; and the subjugation of the tribes of Media and Arabia. The inscription concludes with an account of the building of a new palace by Esarhaddon at Nineveh. This cylinder is dated in the eponymy of Atar-ilu, B.C. 673. [91,030.]

24. Six-sided baked clay prism, inscribed with a summary of the conquests of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, B.C. 681-669, and of his building operations at Nineveh. The text records the siege and capture of Sidon, and the Assyrian occupation of the country round about, the conquest of the mountainous lands to the north-west of Assyria; the restoration to Babylon of certain territories from the king of Bit-Dakkuri; the reception of the tribute of Arabia; the conquest of the land of Bâzu; the submission of the tribes in the marshes of Southern Babylonia; and the conquest of Media. The inscription concludes with an account of the building of a new palace by Esarhaddon at Nineveh. (See Plate XLVIII.) [91,028.]

25. Black basalt memorial stone inscribed in the archaic Babylonian character with an account of the restoration of the walls and temples of Babylon, by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, B.C. 681-669. The text records that the Babylonians, by an act of sacrilege committed during the reign of a former king, had incurred the wrath of Merodach, who laid waste the city and destroyed the inhabitants with rains and floods; the gods forsook their shrines,

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