

## THE ASSYRIAN CHRONOLOGICAL CANON

BY THE EDITOR

CHRONOLOGICAL records were kept in Assyria by the help of certain officers called *limmi*, who corresponded to the eponymous archons of Greek history. At the beginning of each year a *limmu* or eponym was appointed, who gave his name to the year. In the age of the first Assyrian Empire it was customary for the king to commence his reign by taking the office; later, the year in which the king became eponym was regulated by no fixed rule. Shalmaneser II held the office twice during his long reign of thirty-five years—once in the first year of his reign and again in his thirtieth year. Otherwise there is no example of the same king being twice eponym. The system was of ancient origin. An inscription of Rimmon-nirari I, the great-grandson of Assur-yuballidh and the father of Shalmaneser I, is dated in the eponymy of a certain Shalmaneser who may have been his son. The date of Shalmaneser I is approximately determined by an inscription engraved on a seal belonging to his son

Tiglath-Uras I. The seal had been carried away to Babylon and there recovered by Sennacherib "600 years" afterwards, so that its deportation must have taken place about B.C. 1290. Whether it was carried away during the reign of Tiglath-Uras or after his death, we cannot say; in any case Shalmaneser—who, it may be added, was the builder of the city of Calah—would have lived before the close of the fourteenth century B.C.

Lists of eponyms drawn up in their chronological order were carefully kept, as well as other lists in which notice was taken of the principal events occurring during their term of office. Fragmentary copies of these lists have been preserved, thus enabling us to restore the chronology of the Assyrian Empire during the most important period of its existence. The copies were first brought to light by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who gave them the name of the Assyrian Canon, and pointed out their character and bearing on the vexed questions of chronology in the pages of the *Athenæum* (1862). Four of the copies have been published in the *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, vol. ii. pll. 52, 68, 69; and vol. iii. pl. 1. None of them is complete, but a comparison of the several texts supplies their individual deficiencies, and allows us to compile a continuous Assyrian chronology from B.C. 893, or 909 (if we accept Mr. George Smith's restoration), to B.C. 659. Two fixed dates are given within this period by the capture of Samaria B.C. 722, which took place in the

first year of the reign of Sargon, and the solar eclipse of the 15th of June B.C. 763, which occurred in the ninth year of the reign of Assur-dân III. A line drawn across the tablet marks the commencement of a new reign.

An exhaustive account of the Canon has been given by George Smith in his *Assyrian Eponym Canon* (Bagster and Sons), and a translation of it, with dates and notes attached, will be found in Prof. Schrader's *Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament*, vol. ii. (English translation 1888); and *Keil-inschriftliche Bibliothek*, vol. i. (1889). Supplementary copies of the Canon from fragments in the British Museum have also been published by Prof. Fr. Delitzsch in the second edition of his *Assyrische Lesestücke*, and by Dr. Bezold in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* for May 1889.

Two different versions of the Canon were current in Assyria, one containing merely a list of the eponyms in their chronological order, while the other added their titles and the principal events which distinguished their term of office. We may call the latter the Assyrian Chronicle.

## THE ASSYRIAN CANON

B.C.	B.C.
909. . . . pa <sup>1</sup>	890. Assur-la-yukin . . .
908. . . . mur	—————
907. . . . mu	889. Tiglath-Uras <sup>4</sup> the king
906. . . . iddin	888. Taggil-ana-beli-ya
905. . . . tag-gil (?)	887. Abu-A <sup>5</sup>
904. Muh (?) . . . ma	886. Ilu-milki <sup>6</sup>
903. Assur-dân . . .	885. Yarî
902. Assur-sallim-ni . . .	884. Assur-sezib-ani <sup>7</sup>
901. Mas . . .	—————
900. Abu-iliya <sup>2</sup>	883. Assur - natsir - pal the king
899. Assur-taggil (?)	882. Assur-iddin
898. Assur . . .	881. Bel-Sin (?) <sup>8</sup>
<i>A break of four years</i> <sup>3</sup>	880. Sa-same-damqa
893. . . . sarra . . .	879. Dagon-bela-natsir
892. Uras-zar-ibni	878. Uras-pi-ya-utsur
891. Dhaba-edhir . . .	

<sup>1</sup> From the form of the fragment on which this and the following twelve names are preserved, it has been conjectured by George Smith that the first year of the reign of Rimmon-nirari II, the father and predecessor of Tiglath-Uras II, was B.C. 911.

<sup>2</sup> Or perhaps Abu-A, like the eponym of B.C. 887.

<sup>3</sup> According to George Smith.

<sup>4</sup> Or Tiglath-Baru. He is the second king of the name known to us.

<sup>5</sup> Not Malik. For the god or goddess A, the wife of the Sun-god, see my Hibbert Lectures on *The Religion of the Ancient Babylonians*, pp 177 sqq.

<sup>6</sup> The Biblical Elimelech, "El is Moloch."

<sup>7</sup> "O Assur save me!"

<sup>8</sup> The reading of the name is doubtful. It is differently written in the *Annals of Assur-natsir-pal*, ii. 49. Perhaps it should be pronounced Bel-aku.

B.C.	B.C.
877. Uras-bela-utsur	849. Nergal-alik-pani
876. Sangu-Assur-lilbur <sup>1</sup>	848. Bur-Ramana <sup>3</sup>
875. Samas-yupakhir <sup>2</sup>	847. Uras-mukin-nisi
874. Nergal-bel-kumua	846. Uras-nadin-suma
873. Qurdi-Assur	845. Assur-bani-pal-a
872. Assur-lih	844. Dhabu-Uras
871. Assur-natgil	843. Taggil-ana-sarri
870. Bel-mudammiq	842. Rimmon-rim-ani
869. Dâ-n-Uras	841. Belu-abua
868. Istar-it . . .	840. Sulmu-bela-l'amur
867. Samas-nuri	839. Uras-kib'si-utsur
866. Mannu-danan-ana-ila	838. Uras-A
865. Samas-bela-utsur	837. Qurdi-Assur
864. Uras-A	836. Ner-sarri <sup>4</sup>
863. Uras-edhir-anni	835. Nergal-mudammiq
862. Assur-A	834. Yakhâlu
861. Nergal-kakka(?)-danin	833. Ululâ <sup>5</sup>
860. Dhabu-Belu	832. Surru-pati-beli
859. Sarru-nes-nisi	831. Nergal-A
	830. Khubâ
	829. Ilu-kin-akha
858. Sulmanu-asaridu (Shalmaneser II) the king	828. Sulmanu - asaridu <sup>6</sup> (Shalmaneser) the king
857. Assur-bela-kainni	827. Dâ-n-Assur
856. Assur-bani-pal-a-utsur	826. Assur-bani-pal-a-utsur
855. Abu-ina-ekalli-lilbur	825. Yakhâlu
854. Dâ-n-Assur	824. Bel-bani-pal-a
853. Samas-abua	
852. Samas-bela-utsur	823. Samas - Rimmon <sup>7</sup> the king
851. Belu-bani-pal-a	
850. Khadi-lipusu	

<sup>1</sup> "May the priest of Assur live long!"

<sup>2</sup> Also given as Samas-yubla.

<sup>3</sup> Also written Bir-Raman (Bir-Rimmon).

<sup>4</sup> Or perhaps Ner-Istar.

<sup>5</sup> "(Born) in the month Elul."

<sup>6</sup> *Shalmaneser was twice eponym.*

<sup>7</sup> "The Sun-god is Rimmon," like the name of Hadad-Rimmon, "Hadad is Rimmon," in Zech. xii. 11.

B.C.		B.C.	
822.	Yakhalu	795.	Kin-abûa
821.	Bel-dân	794.	Mannu-kî-Assur
820.	Uras-yubla	793.	Musallim-Uras
819.	Samas-A	792.	Bel-qaisâni
818.	Nergal-A	791.	Ner-Samas
817.	Assur-bani-pal-a-utsur	790.	Uras-kin-akha
816.	Sarru-patî-beli	789.	Rimmon-musammir
815.	Bel-baladh	788.	Tsil-Istari
814.	Musiknis	787.	Baladhu <sup>2</sup>
813.	Nergal-(utsur)	786.	Rimmon-yuballidh <sup>3</sup>
812.	Samas-kumua	785.	Merodach-sarra-utsur
811.	Bel-qati-tsabat	784.	Nebo-sarra-utsur <sup>3</sup>
		783.	Uras-natsir
		782.	Samu-lih
810.	Rimmon - nirari the king		
809.	Nergal-A	781.	Sulmanu-asaridu <sup>4</sup> the king
808.	Belu-dân	780.	Samsi-ilu <sup>5</sup>
807.	Tsil-beli	779.	Merodach-rim-ani
806.	Assur-taggil	778.	Bel-esir
805.	. . . . .	777.	Nebo-isdi-ya-yukin
804.	Nergal-esses	776.	Pan-Assuri-la-khabal <sup>6</sup>
803.	Assur-nes-nisi	775.	Nergal-esses
802.	Uras-A	774.	Istar-duru
801.	Ner-Istar	773.	Mannu-ki-Rimmon
800.	Merodach-isip <sup>1</sup> -anni	772.	Assur-bela-utsur
799.	Mutaggil-Merodach		
798.	Bel-tartsi-same	771.	Assur-dân the king
797.	Assur-bela-utsur		
796.	Merodach-sadû-ni		

<sup>1</sup> The ideograph *khal* represents *asâpu*, "to prophesy" or "divine." See the name of the eponym for B.C. 670.

<sup>2</sup> According to other lists, Nebo-sarra-utsur. The proper eponym of the year may have died during his term of office, and a supplementary eponym appointed in his place.

<sup>3</sup> Omitted in the Chronicle.

<sup>4</sup> Shalmaneser III.

<sup>5</sup> "The Sun-god is El" or "god," like Jiphthah-el in Josh. xix. 14, or the Palestinian town of Ya'aqab-el ("Jacob is El," ? Hebron) and Yeseph-el ("Joseph is El"), mentioned by the Egyptian king Thothmes III.

<sup>6</sup> Or more probably Pan-Assur-la'mur, "I see not the face of Assur;" cf. Exodus xxxiii. 20.

B. C.	
770.	Samsi-ilu
769.	Bel-A
768.	Abla-a <sup>1</sup>
767.	Qurdi-Assur
766.	Musallim-Uras
765.	Uras-mukin-nisi
764.	Tsidqi-ilu <sup>2</sup>
763.	Isid-Raki's-rabe
762.	Dhabu-Bel
761.	Nebo-kin-akhi
760.	Laqibu
759.	Pan-Assur-l'amur
758.	Ana-beli-taggil <sup>3</sup>
757.	Uras-iddin
756.	Bel-sadûa
755.	Iqi'su <sup>4</sup>
754.	Uras-sezib-ani
_____	
753.	Assur-nirari the king
752.	Samsi-ilu
751.	Merodach-sallim-anni
750.	Bel-dân
749.	Samas-mukin-duruk
748.	Rimmon-bela-yukin <sup>5</sup>
747.	Sin-sallim-anni
746.	Nergal-natsir
_____	
745.	Nebo-bela-utsur
_____ 6	

B. C.	
744.	Bel-dân
_____ 7	
743.	Tiglath-pileser the king
742.	Nebo-danin-anni
741.	Bel - Kharran - bela- utsur <sup>8</sup>
740.	Nebo-edhir-anni
739.	Sin-taggil
738.	Rimmon-bela-yukin
737.	Bel-emur-anni
736.	Uras-A
735.	Assur-sallim-anni
734.	Bel-dân
733.	Assur-danin-anni
732.	Nebo-bela-utsur
731.	Nergal-yuballidh
730.	Bel-ludari
729.	Napkhar-ilu
728.	Dur-Assur
_____	
727.	Bel-Kharran-bela-utsur
726.	Merodach-bela-utsur
725.	Makhde
724.	Assur-isip-anni
723.	Sulmanu - asaridu (the king)
_____	

<sup>1</sup> "(He is) my son."

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.* Zadkiel., Comp. the Hebrew name Zedekiah.

<sup>3</sup> Also written Beli-taggil, "he trusts in Bel."

<sup>4</sup> Also written Qi'su.

<sup>5</sup> Also written Assur-bela-yukin.

<sup>6</sup> The line is drawn here by List IV.

<sup>7</sup> The line is drawn here by Lists II and III. Probably Tiglath-pileser III seized the crown in B. C. 745, but was not universally recognised as king until B. C. 743.

<sup>8</sup> "O Bel of Harran (Genesis xi, 31) protect the lord."

B. C.	B. C.
722. Uras-A	698. Sulum-sarri
721. Nebo-tarits	697. Nebo-dura-utsur
720. Assur-kakka (?) - danin	696. Dhabu (?) - Bel
————— 1	695. Nebo-bela-utsur
719. Sargon the younger the king	694. Ilu-itti-ya
718. Zira-ibni	693. Nadini-akhi
717. Dhabu-sar-Assur	692. Zazâ
716. Dhabu-tsil-Ê-sarra	691. Bel-emur-anni
715. Taggil-ana-Bela	690. Nebo-kin-akha
714. Istar-dur	689. Gikhilu
713. Assur-bani	688. Nadin-akhi
712. Sarru-emur-anni	687. Sennacherib <sup>4</sup>
711. Uras-alik-pani	686. Bel-emur-anni
710. Samas-bela-utsur	685. Assur-danin-anni
709. Mannu-kî-Assur-lih	684. Mannu-zira-ile (?)
708. Samas-yupakhkhir	683. Mannu-ki-Rimmon
707. Sa-Assur-dubbu	682. Nebo-sharezer <sup>5</sup>
706. Mutaggil-Assur	—————
—————	681. Nebo-akhi-esses. Esar-haddon sat on the throne.
705. Yupakhkhira-Belu <sup>2</sup>	680. Danânu
704. Nebo-dîni-epus	679. Istu-Rimmon-aninu
703. Nukhsâ <sup>3</sup>	678. Nergal-sharezer
702. Nebo-lih	677. Abu-ramu <sup>6</sup>
701. Khananu	676. Bamba
700. Metunu	675. Nebo-akhe-iddina
699. Bel-nis-anni	

<sup>1</sup> The line is drawn here by List III.

<sup>2</sup> The name of "Sennacherib the king" is inserted here in List II. In List IV the dividing-line is drawn after the name of Yupakhirra-Belu, and is followed by the name of Sennacherib.

<sup>3</sup> "He who belongs to the god of fertility," who was the god of Andakhu according to W. A. I., v. 16, 38.

<sup>4</sup> Sin-akhi-erba "the Moon-god has increased the brethren." In List III the name is written by error Assur-akhi-[erba] and a line is drawn both before and after it.

<sup>5</sup> Nabu-sarra-utsur, "O Nebo protect the king!"

<sup>6</sup> "The father (Bel) is exalted": the name is identical with the Biblical Abram.



B.C.	
674.	Sarru-nuri
673.	Atar-ilu <sup>1</sup>
672.	Nebo-bil-utsur
671.	Dhebitâ <sup>2</sup>
670.	Sallimmu-bela-la'ssip
669.	Samas-kasid-âbi
668.	Mar-la'rme
667.	Gabbaru
666.	. . . â
<i>Lacuna.</i>	
?	663. <sup>3</sup> Bel-Nahid
?	662. Dhabu-sar-Sin
?	661. Arbailâ <sup>4</sup>
?	660. Girzabuna
?	659. 'Silim-Assur <sup>5</sup>
	. . . . .
?	Sa-Nebo-sû <sup>6</sup>
?	Laba'si
?	Milki-ramu
?	Amyânu
?	Assur-natsir
?	Assur-A
?	Assur-dura-utsur
?	'Sa(?)gabbu
?	Bel-Kharran-sadûa
?	Assur(?) - A <sup>7</sup>
	. . . . .
	Bel-sunu, prefect of Khindana

B.C.	
	Nebo-sar-akhi-su, pre- fect of Samaria
	Samas - danin - anni, prefect of Babylon
	Sin-sarra-utsur, scribe of the land
	Sin-sarra-utsur, pre- fect of Khindana
	Bulludhu
	Rimmon-rim-ani
	Nebo - sarra - utsur, scribe of the land
	Assur-mata-itsmad
	Musallim-Assur, pre- fect of Alikhi
	Mannu-ki-akhi, pre- fect of Simyra
	Nebo-bela-iddin
	Nebo - danin - anni, governor of Que
	Assur-danin-sarri
	Assur-rim-ani
	Assur-gimil-turri
	Yupaqa-ana-Arbail
	Rubu-sarra-iqbi, the tartan of Komagene
	Zamama-erba
	Merodach-sarra-utsur, governor of Que
	Nuru
	Bel-sap(?) - anni

<sup>1</sup> "Atar is El." Atar or Athar, as Schrader has shown, was the name of the goddess of the North Arabian tribe of Kedar, and enters into that of Atar-samain or "Athar of heaven" mentioned by Assur-bani-pal.

<sup>2</sup> "Born in the month of Tebet."

<sup>3</sup> The date is taken from George Smith.

<sup>4</sup> "The Arbelite."

<sup>5</sup> List I. ends here. The names which follow are derived from List III.

<sup>6</sup> Assigned to the year B.C. 656 by George Smith.

<sup>7</sup> List III ends here. The names which follow are derived by George Smith from various dated documents.

B.C.

Nebo-nadin-akhi  
 Sarru-nahid  
 Nebo-zaqap  
 Assur-garua-niri

B.C.

Barku<sup>1</sup>-rim-ani  
 Daddi<sup>2</sup>  
 Sin-alik-pani

<sup>1</sup> "Rimmon have mercy on me," Barku or Barqu, "the lightning," the Hebrew Baraq, being a name of Rimmon.

<sup>2</sup> Daddi, whose name indicates his Syrian origin, was eponym in the reign of Sin-sar-iskun, one of the last kings of Assyria.

## THE ASSYRIAN CHRONICLE

B.C.

858. Shalmaneser king of ASSYRIA ; (campaign) against [the land of] . . .
857. Assur-bela-kain the tartan;<sup>1</sup> . . .
856. Assur-bani-aplâ-utsur the Rab-BI-LUL;<sup>2</sup> . . .
855. Abu-ina-ekalli-lilbur the governor of the palace ; . . .
854. Dân-Assur the tartan ; . . .
853. Samas-abûa the prefect of the city NA'SIBNA;<sup>3</sup> . . .
852. Samas-bela-utsur of the city of CALAH ; . . .
851. Bel-bani-pal-a the governor of the palace ; . . .
850. Khadî-lipusu of the city of . . . ; . . .
840. [Sallimmu-bela-l'amur] of the river of 'SUKHINA ; against the land of [QU]E.
839. [Uras-kib'si-utsur] of the city of RATSAPPA (Rezeph) ; against the land of MA(?) . . KHI.
838. [Uras-A] of the river of 'SUKHINA ; against the land of DANABI.
837. [Qurdi-Assur] of the city of SALLAT ; against the country of TABALI (Tubal).
836. [Ner-sarri] of the country of [KIR]RURI ; against the land of MELIDI (Malatiyeh).
835. [Nergal-mudammiq] of NINEVEH ; against the land of NAMRI.
834. [Yakhâlu] the seer ; against the land of QUE.
833. [Ululâ] of the city of [KAL]ZI ; against the land of QUE.
832. [Sarru-patî-beli] . . . ; against the land of QUE ; the great god went to the city of DIRI.

<sup>1</sup> *Turtanu*, "commander-in-chief;" see Isaiah xx. 1, 2 Kings xviii. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps "the chief of the cup-bearers."

<sup>3</sup> Nisibis.

B.C.

831. [Nergal-A] of [NISIB]IS ; against the land of ARARAT.  
 830. [Khubâ] of the city of [CAL]AH ; against the land of  
 UNQI.  
 829. [Ilu-kin-akha] of [ARBA]KHA ; against the land of  
 ULLUBA.  
 828. [Shalmaneser the king] ; against the land of the  
 MANNÂ.  
 827. [Dân-Assur] . . . Insurrection.  
 826. [Assur-bani-pal-a-utsur] . . . Insurrection.  
 825. [Yakhâlu] . . . Insurrection.  
 824. [Bel-bani-pal-a] . . . Insurrection.

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823. [Samas-Rimmon the king]. Insurrection.  
 822. [Yakhâlu] . . . Insurrection.  
 817. [Assur-bani-aplâ-utsur] the Rab- . . . ; against the land  
 of TILLE.  
 816. [Sarru-patî-beli of the city of NI]SIBIS ; against the  
 land of ZARÂTI.  
 815. [Bel-baladh, the tartan?] ; against the city of DIRI ;  
 the great god went to the city of DIRI.  
 814. [Musiknis of the land of] KIRRURI ; against the land  
 of AKH'SANA.  
 813. [Nergal-utsur of] SALLAT (?) ; against the land of the  
 KALDI.<sup>1</sup>  
 812. [Samas-kumua of] ARBAKHA ;<sup>2</sup> against Babylon.  
 811. [Bel-qati-tsabat of the city of] MAZAMUA ; in the  
 country.<sup>3</sup>

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810. [Rimmon-nirari king of] ASSYRIA ; against the land  
 of A.  
 809. [Nergal-A the] tartan ; against the city of GOZAN.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Chaldæans, at this time a tribe in the marshes of Southern  
 Babylonia.

<sup>2</sup> Arrapakhitis.

<sup>3</sup> That is to say, the troops stayed at home ; no military expedition  
 took place.

<sup>4</sup> On the river Khabour ; see 2 Kings xix. 12.

B. C.

808. [Belu-dân, the *ner* of] the palace; against the land of the MANNÂ.<sup>1</sup>
807. [Tsil-beli, the Rab-]BI-LUL; against the land of the MANNÂ.
806. [Assur-taggil] the seer;<sup>2</sup> against the land of ARPAD.
805. [. . . the . . .]; against the city of KHAZAZI.
804. [Nergal-esses of the country of] RATSAPPA;<sup>3</sup> against the city of BAHLI.
803. Assur-nes-nisi of the city of ARBAKHA; against the sea-coast. A pestilence.
802. Uras-A of the city on the banks of the ZUKHINA; against the city of KHUPUSKIA.
801. Ner-Istar of the city of NISIBIS; against the country of A.
800. Merodach-isip-anni of the city of AMEDI<sup>4</sup>; against the country of A.
799. Mutaggil-Merodach the Rab-shakeh;<sup>5</sup> against the city of LUSIA.
798. Bel-tartsi-same of the city of CALAH; against the country of NAMRI.
797. Assur-bela-utsur of the city of KIRRURI; against the city of MANTSUATE.
796. Merodach-sadûni of the city of SALLAT; against the city of DERI.
795. Kin-abûa of the city of TUSKHAN; against the city of DERI.
794. Mannu-ki-Assur of the city of GOZAN; against the country of A.

<sup>1</sup> The Minni of the Old Testament, the Manâ of the Vannic inscriptions, whose territory extended from the Kotur mountains, the eastern frontier of the kingdom of Ararat or Van, towards Lake Urumiyeh. The name has no connection with that of Van.

<sup>2</sup> *Abarakku*, from the Accadian *abrik*; in Genesis xli. 43 Joseph is called *abrek*, a word erroneously supposed to be of Egyptian origin. See my Hibbert Lectures on *Babylonian Religion*, p. 183, where, however, I have erroneously translated *abrikku* or *abarakku* "vizier." Joseph's cup of divination is referred to in Genesis xli. 5.

<sup>3</sup> The *Rezepeh* of Isaiah xxxvii. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Amida, now Diarbekir.

<sup>5</sup> *Rab-saki*, "the chief of the princes," or Vizier.

B.C.

793. Musallim-Uras of the city of TILLE; against the country of A.
792. Bel-qais-âni of the city of MEKHINIS; against the land of KHUPUSKIA.
791. Ner-Samas of the city of I'SANA; against the land of ITUHA.
790. Uras-kin-akha of the city of NINEVEH; against the land of A.
789. Rimmon-musammir of the city of KALZI; against the land of A. The foundation of the temple of NEBO in NINEVEH [was laid].
788. Tsil-Istari of the city of . . . ; against the land of KI-?-KI. NEBO [entered] the (new) temple.
787. Nebo-sarra-utsur of the city of . . . . . [against the land of KHUPUSKIA.] The great god entered the city of DERI.
785. Merodach-sarra-utsur of the city of KURBAN; against the land of KHUPUSKIA.
783. Uras-natsir of the city of MAZAMUA; against the land of ITUHA.
782. Samu-lih of the city of NISIBIS; against the land of ITUHA.
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781. Shalmaneser king of ASSYRIA; against the land of ARARAT.
780. Samsi-ilu the tartan; against the country of ARARAT.
779. Merodach-rim-ani the Rab-BI-LUL; against the land of ARARAT.
778. Bel-esir [the governor] of the palace; against the land of ARARAT.
777. Nebo-isdi-ya-yukin the seer; against the country of ITUHA.
776. [Pan-Assuri-l'amur of] the (ASSYRIAN) country;<sup>1</sup> against the land of ARARAT.
775. [Nergal-esses of the country of] RATSAPPA; against the country of ERINI.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps "the prefect" (*saladh*).<sup>2</sup> "The country of the cedar-trees," *i.e.* Mount Amanus.

B.C.

774. [Istar-duru of the city of] NISIBIS; against the countries of ARARAT and NAMRI.  
 773. [Manu-ki-Rimmon of] the (ASSYRIAN) country; against the city of DAMASCUS.  
 772. [Assur-bela-utsur of the city of] CALAH; against the country of KHATARIKA.<sup>1</sup>

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771. Assur-dân the king of ASSYRIA; against the city of GANANÂTI.  
 770. Samsi-ilu the tartan; against the city of MARAD.  
 769. Bel-A of the city of ARBAKHA; against the country of ITUHA.  
 768. Abla-ya of the city of MAZAMUA; at home.  
 767. Qurdi-Assur of the city on the banks of the ZUKHINA; against the country of GANNANATI.  
 766. Musallim-Uras of the city of TILE; against the country of A.  
 765. Uras-mukin-nisi of the country of KIRRURI; against the country of KHATARIKA. A pestilence.  
 764. Tsidqi-ilu of the country of TUSKHAN; at home.

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763. Isid-Raki's-rabe of the city of GOZAN. Insurrection in the city of ASSUR. In the month Sivan the sun was eclipsed.<sup>2</sup>  
 762. Dhabu-Bel of the city of AMEDI; insurrection in the city of ASSUR.  
 761. Nebo-kin-akhi of the city of NINEVEH; insurrection in the city of ARBAKHA.  
 760. Laqipu of the city of KALZI; insurrection in the city of ARBAKHA.  
 759. Pan-Assur-l'amur of the city of ARBELA; insurrection in the city of GOZAN. A pestilence.  
 758. Ana-beli-taggil of the city of I'SANA; against the city of GOZAN. Peace in the country (of ASSYRIA).  
 757. Uras-iddin of the city of KURBAN; at home.

<sup>1</sup> The Hadrach of Zech. ix. 1.

<sup>2</sup> The eclipse was visible at Nineveh on the 15th of June.

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