THE

ANNALS OF THE KINGS OF ASSYRIA.

ANNALS

OF THE

KINGS OF ASSYRIA.

THE CUNEIFORM TEXTS WITH TRANSLATIONS, TRANSLITERATIONS, ETC.,
FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

EDITED BY

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THE present Volume contains the long and important series of Assyrian texts inscribed upon the bricks, memorial tablets, stelæ, votive slabs, obelisks, and reliefs, etc., which are preserved in the British Museum and record the history of the early rulers and kings of Assyria from the reign of Irishum, about B.C. 2000, to that of Ashur-naṣir-pal, who died in B.C. 860. It may be noted that the documents here published represent all the contemporaneous native authorities now extant for the history of Assyria during this period of about eleven hundred and fifty years, and that the original texts are here collected and published in chronological order for the first time.

Complete English renderings of the inscriptions have been added, and, with the view of making the work as useful as possible to the large and increasing body of students of the Assyrian language and history, a series of transliterations of the texts has been provided. All the variant readings obtained from an examination of the various duplicate copies of the texts are printed in the form of footnotes.

The series of photographic reproductions included in the Introduction will enable the student to compare the forms of the Assyrian characters in the inscriptions of various periods and to trace their development.

Complete indexes will be published in the last volume of this work.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

BRITISH MUSEUM,

23rd October, 1902.

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INTRODUCTION.

OF the circumstances under which the kingdom of Assyria came into being, nothing whatever is known with certainty, but all the evidence on the subject now available tends to prove that Assyria was colonized from Babylonia at some period anterior to B.C. 2200; and we are justified in assuming that her earliest governors and viceroys were nominees of, or at any rate tributaries to, the Babylonians. The data supplied by the cuneiform inscriptions thus support the statement made in the Book of Genesis (x., 11), to the effect that Asshur went forth from the land of Shinar and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah. The earliest mention of the actual name of the country of Assyria in the cuneiform inscriptions is found in a letter addressed by Khammurabi, king of Babylonia, to his viceroy Sin-idinnam, whom he instructs to despatch to him two hundred and forty men of a regiment called the "King's "Company," under the command of Nannar-iddina, who, the king goes on to say, "have left the country of Ashur and the district "of Shitullum."[1] The position of the last named district is unknown, but, as it is mentioned in connection with Assyria, we may infer that it also lay to the north of Babylonia.

As nothing definite is known of the events which resulted in the rise of the Assyrian kingdom as an independent power, so we possess no exact knowledge of early Assyrian chronology, and it is only by piecing together the genealogies of kings, and miscellaneous statements found in the historical inscriptions of Assyrian kings, and the synchronisms with Babylonian history, that any tolerably consecutive system of chronology for the earlier Assyrian period,

[1] Brit. Mus., No. 12,863 (see King, *Letters of Hammurabi*, Vol. III., p. 4 f.).

i.e., from about B.C. 2000 to B.C. 900, can be formulated. Thus, for example, Adad-nirari I. declares that he is the son of Pudi-ilu, and the grandson of Bêl-nirari, and the great-grandson of Ashur-uballiṭ,[1] each of whom in turn, he says, occupied the throne of Assyria; in this way the inscription of Adad-nirari I. supplies us with trustworthy information about the order of the succession of four Assyrian kings. In one of his inscriptions[2] Sennacherib tells us that he recovered from Babylon, and restored, after a lapse of 418 years, to their original places in the city of Ekallâti, the statues of the gods Adad and Shala, which had been carried off by Marduk-nadin-akhê, king of Akkad, when Tiglath-pileser I. was ruling over Assyria. As we know that the statues were recovered during Sennacherib's conquest of Babylon in B.C. 689, it follows that Tiglath-pileser I. must have been reigning in the year 1107 B.C. or thereabouts, and from Tiglath-pileser's own inscriptions we gather that this year was at any rate not among the first five of his reign. It has been argued that such a statement as that of Sennacherib is not to be trusted; but objections of this kind must be met with the answer that the Assyrian scribes possessed fuller chronological materials for their own history than we do, and that they were in consequence better informed on the subject than ourselves.

Again, Tiglath-pileser I. tells us that he rebuilt the temple of the gods Anu and Adad, which, on account of its ruined state, had been pulled down sixty years previously by a king named Ashur-dân, and he also says that the dilapidated structure which was thus demolished, had been founded some six hundred and forty-one years earlier by a ruler called Shamshi-Adad.[3] This very important statement therefore proves that Ashur-dân must have been reigning about B.C. 1170 or 1180, and that Shamshi-Adad

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[1] See below, pp. 5–7.

[2] The inscription is engraved on the face of the rock near Bavian, a village in the hills to the north of Môṣul. For the text, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 14, ll. 48 ff.

[3] See below, p. 95 f., Cylinder Inscription, Col. VII., ll. 60 ff.

must have been reigning about B.C. 1810 or 1820.[1] It is of course evident that data of this kind, though extremely valuable, after all only furnish the foundation on which to build a system of chronology; but fixed points of this kind make it possible to assign their proper places to a very large number of historical facts which, without them, it would be hopeless to attempt to arrange.

For the later Assyrian period, *i.e.*, from B.C. 900 to about B.C. 626, we possess abundant chronological material, not only in the form of long annalistic inscriptions, but also in the "Eponym Lists," *i.e.*, the tables of Assyrian officers who were appointed in a general rotation, each holding office for one year, and giving his name to that year. The synchronisms for the earlier period referred to above are supplied by portions of three copies of a text, which is commonly known as the "Synchronous History."[2] This document was drawn up with the view of giving a summary of the relations which existed between Babylonia and Assyria from the earliest times; it records the wars which were fought by the kings of these countries against each other, and the alliances which were made by marriage between the two royal houses, and it enumerates the treaties which were concluded for the delimitation of their respective frontiers. It is chiefly important as showing, for considerable periods, which kings of Babylonia and Assyria were contemporaneous. As all the passages in it which bear upon the early history of Assyria will be given in the following pages, there is no need to enumerate them in detail here.

The first great settlement of the people who subsequently became known as Assyrians was formed at a place on the right or west bank of the Tigris, about fifty miles below the junction of that river with the Upper, or Great, Zâb, the site of which is now

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[1] The date of another early Assyrian king, Tukulti-Ninib I., may be approximately fixed from a reference to him in an inscription of Sennacherib; see below, p. xxxvi. f.

[2] The principal tablet inscribed with the text of the "Synchronous History" is numbered K. 4401*a* + R. 854; the two smaller fragments are numbered K. 4401*b* and S. 2106. For the reigns of Ashur-uballiṭ, Adad-nirari I., and Tukulti-Ninib I., and his son Ashur-naṣir-pal, additional information is supplied by a Babylonian chronicle numbered 82–7–4, 38.

known by the Arabic name Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ. The city here founded was called by the Assyrians the city of Ashur, and it is so described in the Book of Genesis.[1] In the earliest times it seems that the authority of the governors of this city was confined to its immediate neighbourhood, and there is no evidence to show that it extended over other Assyrian settlements at any great distance from it. But, although the Assyrian power was consolidated in this city, and the Assyrians first obtained their independence therein, there must have been many nomad Semites and settled colonists dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the regions which lay to the north of the city of Ashur. The existence of these colonists assisted the subsequent extension of the Assyrian power towards the north.

The extract from the letter of Khammurabi quoted above[2] proves that, at least as early as B.C. 2200, the district in which the Assyrians were settled had been held long enough by them to be recognised as the "country" of Ashur. We know that at this period the eastern bank of the Tigris was peopled by the powerful races of the Elamites and Cassites, and the fact that the city of Ashur was built on the western bank, indicates that it was founded when the fear of these warlike peoples was paramount. At all events the city of Ashur must have been founded long before the breaking of the Elamite power by Khammurabi.

The following brief summary of the general history of Assyria between B.C. 2000 and B.C. 860 is based chiefly upon the contemporaneous records made by the order of Assyrian kings which are printed and translated in this volume; but reference has been made to Babylonian texts and to the inscriptions of later Assyrian kings wherever they throw light upon the history of the period under discussion.

The first fixed point in the history of Assyria is furnished by a passage in the cylinder inscription of Tiglath-pileser I.,[3] who states that a former ruler of Assyria, called Shamshi-Adad, the son of Ishme-Dagan, built a temple to the gods Anu and Adad, and from

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[1] Gen. x., 11. [2] See p. xi. [3] See below, p. 95.

the information which Tiglath-pileser furnishes with regard to the age of the temple, we have already seen that Shamshi-Adad must, have been reigning about B.C. 1810 or 1820.[1] In the text Tiglath-pileser calls both father and son *patesi* of Ashur, and we know that *patesi* was a word borrowed by the Babylonians and Assyrians from the Sumerians, and that it is the equivalent of the Assyrian word *ishshakku*, *i.e.*, "ruler, governor." The fact that the early Assyrian rulers are styled *patesi*, *i.e.*, "governors," and not *sharrâni*, "kings," may be taken as evidence that the country was still at this time subject to Babylonia. From two brick-inscriptions preserved in the British Museum,[2] we learn the names of three other *patesi*, viz., Khallu and his son Irishum,[3] and Samsi-Adad; the last named *patesi* states that he is the son of Igur-kapkapu, but, from the fact that he does not apply the title of *patesi* to his father, we may assume that he himself was the founder of a new line of rulers.[4] The above *patesi* are made known to us by contemporaneous inscriptions.

We now pass to the mention of another early Assyrian ruler, viz., Bêl-kapkapi, but whether he was a suzerain or an independent king cannot be said; he is referred to by the later king Adad-nirari III. (B.C. 812–783), who claims to have been his descendant, and states that he ruled before the time of another ancient ruler of

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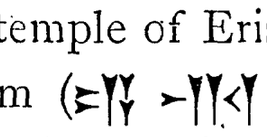
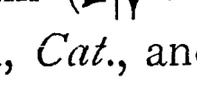
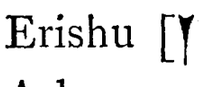
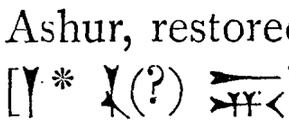
[1] See above, p. xii f.

[2] See below, p. 1 f.

[3] On some fragments of a late Assyrian copy of an older votive inscription of a *patesi* of Assyria, whose name is too broken to be read with certainty, mention is made of the temple of Erishkigal which Ikunum ( , *I-ku-nu-um*), the son of Erishum ( , *E-ri-šum*), built (see K. 8805 + K. 10,238 + K. 10,880, Bezold, *Cat.*, and Johns, *Am. Journ. Sem. Lang.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 176). As in Rev., l. 5 f., of the text Ikunum seems to bear the title of *patesi*, it is possible that he was the son and successor of the *patesi* Irishum.

[4] It is stated on a fragment of an inscription from Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ that a certain Erishu [ , (*m*)-*E-ri-šu*], probably described as a *šangû*, or "priest," of Ashur, restored a temple which had been previously built by a certain Shushpi(?)-aibi [ , (*m*)*Šu*(?)-*uš-pi-ai-bi*]; see Scheil, *Recueil de travaux*, Vol. XXII., p. 156. If this Erishu is to be identified with Irishum, the *patesi*, it would follow that Shushpi(?)-aibi was a still earlier ruler of Assyria.

Assyria, a king named Sulili.[1] The exact period of Bêl-kapkapi's rule is unknown. Another early ruler of Assyria, Bêl-ibni, is declared in an inscription of Esarhaddon[2] (B.C. 681–668) to have been one of his ancestors; it is important to note that Esarhaddon calls him "the founder of the kingdom of Assyria," and we are therefore justified in assuming from the use of this phrase that, in Esarhaddon's belief, Bêl-ibni was the first independent king of Assyria. Whether he attained his independence as the result of success in battle or of treaty with Babylonia is unknown; but, if the translation suggested in the note be correct, we may conclude that the former was the case.

The facts recorded above constitute all that is known of the

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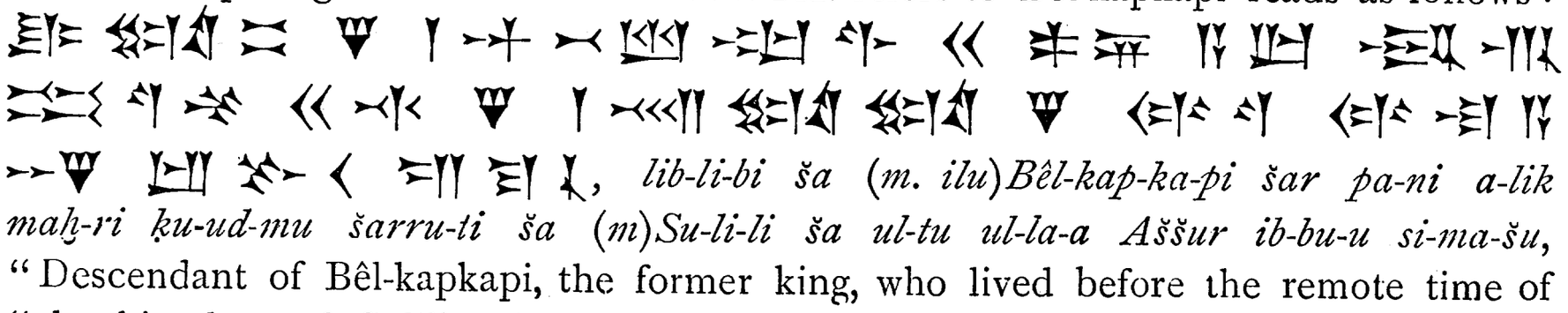
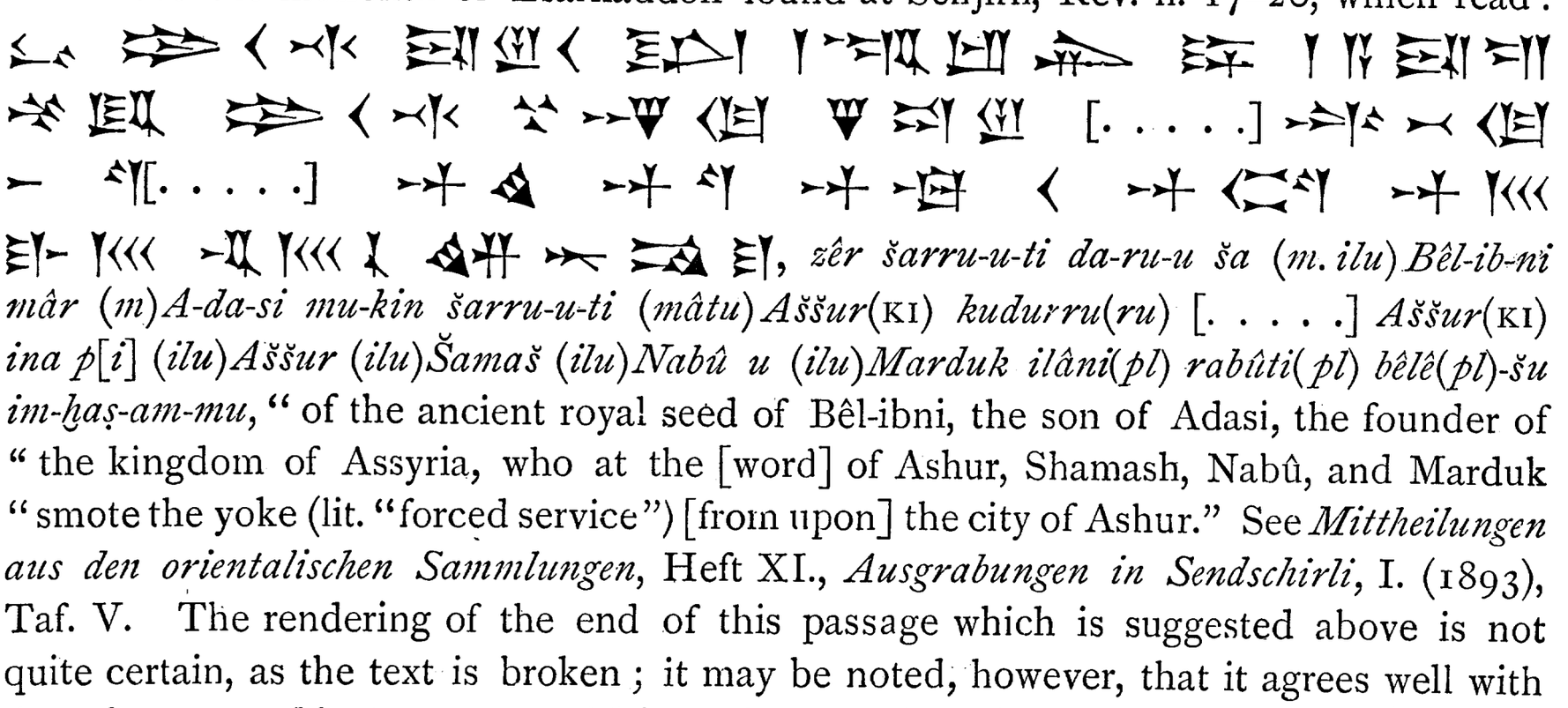
[1] The passage in which Adad-nirari III. refers to Bêl-kapkapi reads as follows:  , *lib-li-bi ša (m. ilu)Bêl-kap-ka-pi šar pa-ni a-lik maḫ-ri ḳu-ud-mu šarru-ti ša (m)Su-li-li ša ul-tu ul-la-a Aššur ib-bu-u si-ma-šu*, "Descendant of Bêl-kapkapi, the former king, who lived before the remote time of "the kingdom of Sulili, whom Ashur duly called (to be king) in days of old." See Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 35, No. 3, ll. 23–27.

[2] See the monolith of Esarhaddon found at Senjîrli, Rev. ll. 17–20, which read:  , *zêr šarru-u-ti da-ru-u ša (m. ilu)Bêl-ib-ni mâr (m)A-da-si mu-kin šarru-u-ti (mâtu)Aššur(KI) kudurru(ru) [. . . . .] Aššur(KI) ina p[i] (ilu)Aššur (ilu)Šamaš (ilu)Nabû u (ilu)Marduk ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-šu im-ḫaṣ-am-mu*, "of the ancient royal seed of Bêl-ibni, the son of Adasi, the founder of "the kingdom of Assyria, who at the [word] of Ashur, Shamash, Nabû, and Marduk "smote the yoke (lit. "forced service") [from upon] the city of Ashur." See *Mittheilungen aus den orientalischen Sammlungen*, Heft XI., *Ausgrabungen in Sendschirli*, I. (1893), Taf. V. The rendering of the end of this passage which is suggested above is not quite certain, as the text is broken; it may be noted, however, that it agrees well with the phrase *mu-kin šarru-u-ti*. This early Assyrian king, Bêl-ibni, may perhaps be identified with the Bêl-ibni [, (*m. ilu*) *Bêl-ibni*, , (*m. ilu*)*Bêl-ib-ni*], who is mentioned in the list of kings, K. 4426 + R. 617, Col. III., l. 2; see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. V., pl. 44.

history of Assyria from the earliest period till about B.C. 1700. About this time the Kassite power was predominant in Babylonia, a result which had been brought about by frequent invasion of the country by the tribes who inhabited the mountainous districts to the east of the fertile plains of Mesopotamia, and were called by the Babylonians *Kashshû*, *i.e.*, Kassites. Little by little, under constant pressure from the invaders, the Semitic dwellers in the upper districts of Babylonia must have migrated northwards, and thus the population of Assyria must have been very much increased. About B.C. 1500 the king of Assyria was sufficiently independent of Babylonia to attempt to gain the friendship of Thothmes III., king of Egypt, for from an inscription of the latter king we learn that in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, during his second campaign against the tribes of Palestine and northern Syria, he received gifts from a king of Assyria;[1] in the fortieth year also of his reign a king of Assyria sent him a present consisting of a great block of lapis lazuli.[2]

We must not assume that Assyria obtained her independence without severe and prolonged struggles, or that she maintained the integrity of her frontiers without constant fighting, and a reminiscence of this period of conflict appears to be preserved in an interesting legend, of which a fragment was found among the ruins of the Royal Library at Nineveh.[3] According to this document there was great conflict between the king of Babylon and the *rubû*, or "prince," of Assyria; the social condition of the country was greatly disturbed, property was nowhere safe, and no man trusted even the members of his family. Finally, however, the *rubû* of

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[1] See Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, Vol. III., p. 32, l. 36.

[2] *Op. cit.*, l. 32. In both these passages the name of Assyria is written *Assur*, ; the name is written in the list of peoples tributary to Åmen-ḥetep III. in the temple of Soleb in Nubia (*op. cit.*, Vol. III., p. 88, section f.).

[3] For the text, see *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, Part XIII. (1901), pl. 49 (K. 4541).

Assyria must have conquered his opponent, for the spoil of Babylon was brought to Assyria, and the king of Babylon was unable to prevent the pillage of his palace. To this unsettled period we ought possibly to assign the reigns of two Assyrian kings called Ashur-narara [1] and Nabû-dâni.[2] The names of these kings are made known to us by a letter, of which a fragment of a late Assyrian copy is preserved in the British Museum;[3] the letter was addressed to them by Adad-shum-naṣir, king of Babylonia, of whom, however, nothing is known.[4]

Our knowledge of the history of Assyria becomes more definite and consecutive with the reign of Ashur-bêl-nishêshu, about B.C. 1450. No monuments of this king's reign are known, but we learn from the "Synchronous History" that: "Kara-indash, king of "Babylonia, and Ashur-bêl-nishêshu, king of Assyria, made a "covenant with one another, and in friendly agreement each took "an oath to the other in respect of the boundary." [5]

The above passage proves that in the reign of Ashur-bêl-nishêshu, Assyria had already obtained her complete independence,

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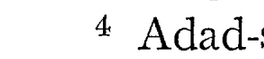
[1] , *(m. ilu)Aššur-na-ra-ra.*

[2] ; the tablet gives a trace of the beginning of the sign .

[3] Numbered K. 3045; for the text, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 4, No. 5.

[4] Adad-shum-naṣir's name is written  , *(m. ilu)Adad-šum-naṣir(ir)*; the reading *(m. ilu)Adad-mu-šeš-ir*, Adad-mushêshir, which has also been suggested as the reading of the name, is not probable. Adad-shum-naṣir should perhaps be identified with the king of this name who usurped the throne of Babylon from his father Tukulti-Ninib I. (see below, p. xxxvi.); in that case Ashur-narara and Nabû-dâni must have reigned about B.C. 1250.

[5] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. I., ll. 12–15, which (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), reads:—12.
13.
14.
15.
(12) *(m)Ka-[r]a-in-[d]a-aš ša[r (mâtu)Ka]r-[du-ni-aš]* (13) *u (m)Aššur-bêl-nišê(pl)-šu šar (mâtu)Aššur rik-sa-a-[t]i* (14) *ina bi-rit-šu-nu a-na a-ḫa-meš u-ra-ki-su* (15) *u ma-mi-tu ina eli mi-iṣ-ri an-na-ma a-na a-ḫa-meš id-di-nu.*

and that her king was able to meet the king of Babylonia on equal terms. A few years later, *i.e.*, about B.C. 1425, according to the "Synchronous History": "Puzur-Ashur, king of Assyria, and "Burnaburiash, king of Babylonia, took an oath, and established the "boundary in friendly agreement."[1]

One of the immediate successors of Puzur-Ashur was a king named Ashur-nadin-akhê, who, according to the text on the "Broken Obelisk" preserved in the British Museum,[2] carried out building operations on a considerable scale in the city of Ashur. In one of the Tell el-Amarna letters,[3] now in the National Egyptian Museum at Cairo, it is stated that Ashur-nadin-akhê was the father of Ashur-uballiṭ, king of Assyria, and that he (Ashur-nadin-akhê) had established friendly relations between himself and the king of Egypt, who, on one occasion, sent him twenty talents of gold, probably in return for other presents. In another letter from Tell el-Amarna,[4] which is addressed to Âmen-ḥetep III., king of Egypt, by Tushratta, king of Mitanni, the writer announces that he is sending to his brother and son-in-law whom he loveth (*i.e.*, Âmen-ḥetep III.) a statue of the goddess Ishtar of Nineveh, which the goddess herself had permitted him to send; and it is clear that he did

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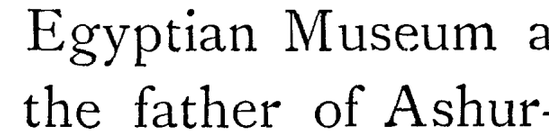
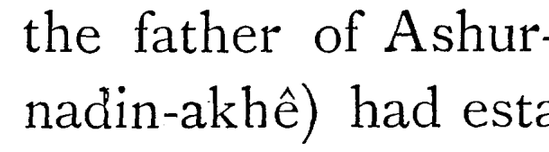
[1] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. I., ll. 16–18 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), which read: 16.  17.  18. , (16) (*m*)*Pu-zur-Aššur šar* (*mâtu*)*Aššur u* (*m*)*Bur-na-bur-ia-aš* (17) *šar* (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-aš it-mu-ma mi-iṣ-ri* (18) *ta-ḫu-mu an-na-ma u-ki-nu.*

[2] See Nimroud Central Saloon, No. 63, Col. V., l. 5; the text will be found below, p. 145. It is preferable to identify the Ashun-nadin-akhê of the "Broken Obelisk" with the king of this name who was the father of Ashur-uballiṭ, rather than to assume the existence of another king of this name at a later period. It is probable that Erba-Adad, who is mentioned in the same passage on the "Broken Obelisk," was a king of Assyria, but it may be noted that in the text he does not bear this title.

[3] No. 28,179; for the text, see Winckler, *Thontafelfund von el Amarna*, p. 8, No. 9. The letter is addressed to Âmen-ḥetep IV. by Ashur-uballiṭ.

[4] Brit. Mus., No. Bu. 88–10–13, 78; see Budge and Bezold, *The Tell el-Amarna Letters*, p. 24 f., No. 10.

this in order that his daughter might not be deprived of the presence of a tutelary deity in a strange land. It is important to notice that the statue is one of Ishtar of Nineveh, and not one of Ishtar of Mitanni, which is sent, for this fact proves that Nineveh was at that time one of the principal religious centres in Northern Mesopotamia.[1] That city may, moreover, have formed a portion of the Mitannian kingdom, for it was probably not yet included within the bounds of the Assyrian empire proper.

About B.C. 1400 the throne of Assyria was occupied by Ashur-uballiṭ, who appears to have been a vigorous warrior and administrator. He was anxious to maintain friendly relations with the king of Babylonia, and, in order to cement an alliance between them, he gave his daughter Muballiṭat-Sherûa to Burna-buriash to wife. The son of this union was Kara-khardash, who succeeded his father on the throne of Babylon, and he no doubt adopted his father's pacific policy in dealing with the Assyrians. The Kassites, seeing their influence diminishing in the country which they had for so long dominated, stirred up a revolt against the Assyrian party at court, and succeeded in slaying Kara-khardash, and in setting up their own nominee Nazi-bugash, a man of lowly origin, on the throne. As soon as Ashur-uballiṭ heard what had taken place, he determined to take vengeance on the Kassites, and invaded Babylonia for that purpose; he slew Nazi-bugash, and established on the throne Kuri-galzu the younger, another of his grandsons and a son of Burna-buriash. The passage in the "Synchronous History" referring to the reign of Ashur-uballiṭ from which the above facts are deduced, reads thus: "In the time of Ashur-uballiṭ, king of Assyria, the "Kassites revolted against Kara-khardash, king of Babylonia, the son "of Muballiṭat-Sherûa, the daughter of Ashur-uballiṭ, and slew him, "and they raised up Nazi-bugash, [a Kassite] and a man of lowly "birth, to be king over them. [.....] Ashur-uballiṭ invaded Baby-

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[1] The goddess Ishtar is invoked by Tushratta in another letter which he wrote to Âmen-ḥetep III.; see Winckler, *Thontafelfund von el Amarna*, p. 17, No. 21, ll. 15, 18.

"lonia in order to take vengeance [for Kara-khar]dash, [his grandson],
"and he slew [Naz]i-bugash, king of Babylonia, and he made [Ku]ri-
"galzu the younger, the son of Burna-buriash, king and seated him
"upon his father's throne."[1]

In the genealogy given in the inscription of Adad-nirari I. we find an interesting description of the achievements of his great-grandfather, Ashur-uballiṭ, in the following words: "Ashur-uballiṭ, the "mighty king, whose priesthood in the temples was glorious, and "whose royal prosperity unto distant lands was made sure as a "mountain, who broke up the forces of the wide-spreading Shubarî, "and enlarged boundary and frontier."[2] From this passage it is clear that Ashur-uballiṭ enlarged considerably the boundaries of

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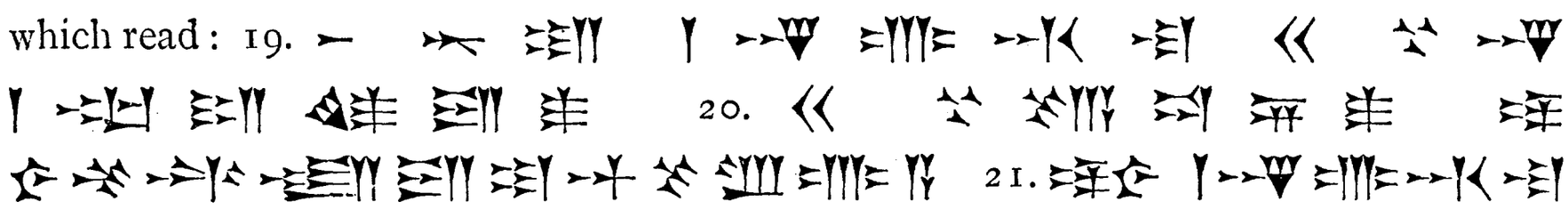
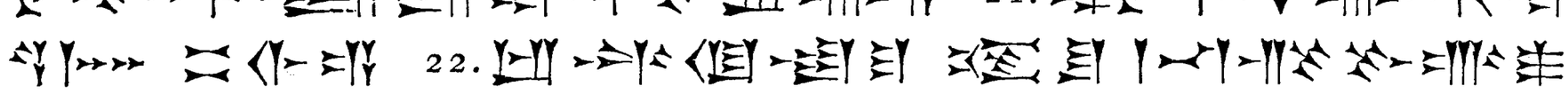
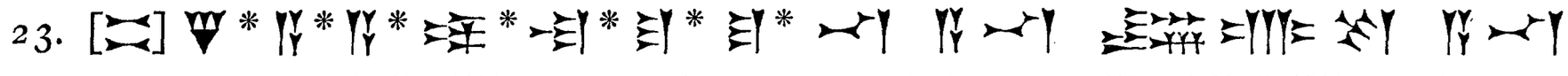
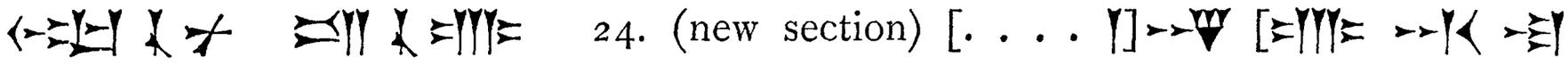
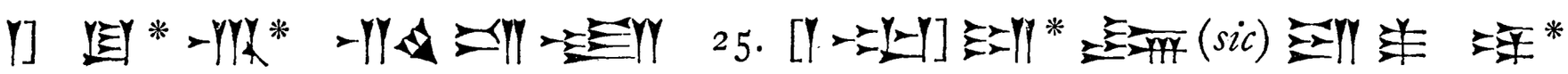
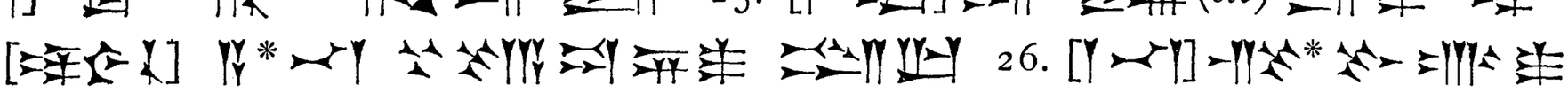
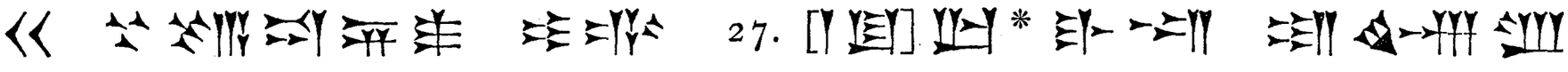
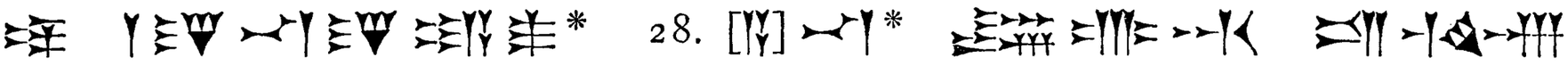
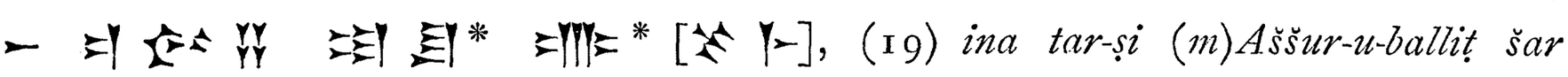
[1] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. I., ll. 19–28 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), which read: 19.  20.  21. 22.  23.  24. (new section)  25.  26. 27.  28.  *ina tar-ṣi (m)Aššur-u-balliṭ šar (mâtu)Aššur (m)Ka-ra-ḫar-da-aš* (20) *šar (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš mâr (f)Mu-bal-li-ṭa-at-(ilu)Še-ru-u-a* (21) *mârat (m)Aššur-u-balliṭ ummân(pl) Kaš-ši-e* (22) *ib-bal-ki-tu-ma idûkû-šu (m)Na-zi-bu-ga-aš* (23) *[Kaš]-š[a]-a[i] m[âr] l[a] m[a]-m[a]-na a-na šarru-u-te a-na eli-šu-nu iš-šu-u* (24) *[. . . . . (m)]Aššur-[u-balliṭ ana tu]r-ri gi-mil-li* (25) *[(m)Ka-r]a-[ḫar]-da-aš mâ[r mârti-šu] a-na (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš il-lik* (26) *[(m)Na-z]i-bu-ga-aš šar (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš i-duk* 27. *[(m)Ku-u]r-gal-zu ṣi-iḫ-ru mâr, (m)Bur-na-bur-ia-a[š]* 28. *[a]-na šarru-u-ti iš-kun ina kussî abi-š[u] u-[še-šib]*. It, may be noted that Col. I. of the chronicle 82–7–4, 38 contains an account of the same events; in this account the Kassite usurper is termed, not Nazi-bugash, but Shuzigash, *i.e.*,  , *(m)Su-zi-ga-aš (mâtu)Kaš-ša-a mâr la ma-dm-nu.*

[2] See below, p. 7.

the kingdom which he had inherited, and that he made war upon the hardy tribes to the north-west of Assyria. Like his father, Ashur-nadin-akhê, he maintained very friendly relations with the king of Egypt, and in his letter to Âmen-ḥetep IV., to which we have already referred,[1] he enumerates the gifts he is sending to Egypt, and asks him to send back in return twenty talents of gold, of which he has great need because he is building a palace.[2] He excuses himself for not having dismissed the Egyptian envoys sooner, by saying that had he done so they would probably have been slain by some nomad tribe. This passage shows that the kings of Assyria and Egypt at this period were in the habit of sending envoys to each other's court.

The next ruler of Assyria was Bêl-nirari, the son of Ashur-uballiṭ, who, in the inscription of Adad-nirari I., his grandson, is described as "the priest of Ashur, who destroyed the hosts of the "Kashshî, and whose hand hath conquered all his enemies, who "enlarged boundary and frontier."[3] The Kashshî here mentioned may be either the Kassites who still dwelt in the district to the east of Assyria, or cognate tribes who were settled in Babylonia. That Bêl-nirari fought against the latter there is no doubt, for a passage in the "Synchronous History" tells us that "in the time "of Bêl-nirari, king of Assyria, Kurigalzu, the younger, [invaded "Assyria]. At the city of Sugagi, which is upon the river [Zabzall]at, "Bêl-nirari, king of Assyria, did battle with him and defeated him, "and slew his hosts. From the . . . . . of the land of Shubarî even "unto Babylonia they divided the territory between them and estab-"lished the boundary."[4]

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[1] See above, p. xxiii.

[2] We do not possess any building inscriptions of Ashur-uballiṭ himself. As an appendix to the present volume, however, is published an inscription which records the building of a house during his reign by Murduk-nadin-akhê, the Chief Scribe of the king; see below, pp. 388 ff.

[3] See below, p. 6 f.

[4] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. I., ll. 29–34 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), which read: 29.

The warlike policy of Bêl-nirari was closely followed by Pudi-ilu, his son, who began to reign over Assyria about B.C. 1350. From a passage in the inscription of Adad-nirari I. we find him described as "the governor of Bêl, the ruler of Ashur, the conqueror of the lands "of Turukî and Nigimṭi, to their entire extent, with all (their) rulers, "mountains and highlands, the whole of the wide-spreading Ḳutî, "the district of the Akhlamî and Sutî, the Iauri and their lands, "who enlarged boundary and frontier."[1] His military expeditions, however, did not prevent him from carrying out building operations in the city of Ashur, and from a limestone prism preserved in the British Museum we learn that he built a temple in honour of Shamash,[2] and in an inscription on a brick it is stated that he built a palace in the city of Ashur.[3]

About the year B.C. 1325 Adad-Nirari I., the son of Pudi-ilu, ascended the throne of Assyria. In the long well cut inscription of this king, which is preserved in the British Museum, he gives a detailed list of the districts which were conquered by his father and his grandfather, but the description he gives of his own conquests proves that he had to reconquer some of them, and that the authority of his predecessors had not been absolute therein. Thus, as he himself says, he was "the founder of cities, the destroyer of the mighty

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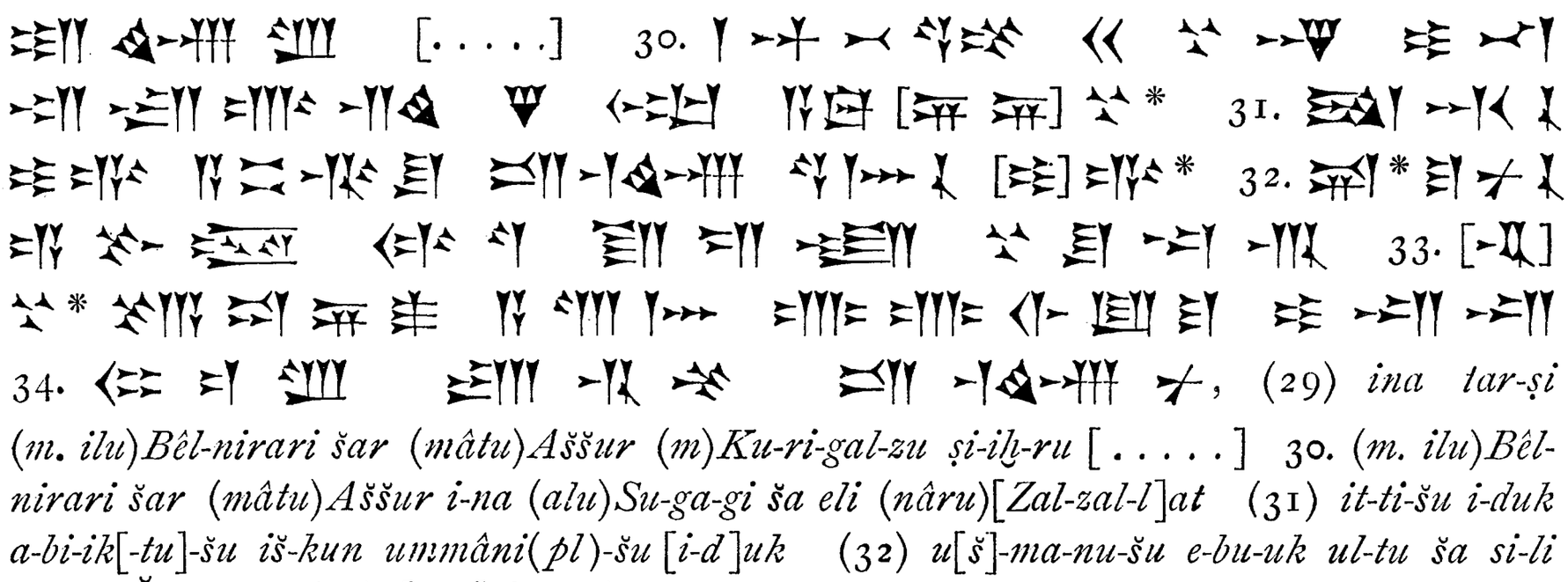

[. . . . .] 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. (29) *ina tar-ṣi (m. ilu)Bêl-nirari šar (mâtu)Aššur (m)Ku-ri-gal-zu ṣi-iḫ-ru* [. . . . .] 30. *(m. ilu)Bêl-nirari šar (mâtu)Aššur i-na (alu)Su-ga-gi ša eli (nâru)[Zal-zal-l]at* (31) *it-ti-šu i-duk a-bi-ik[-tu]-šu iš-kun ummâni(pl)-šu [i-d]uk* (32) *u[š]-ma-nu-šu e-bu-uk ul-tu ša si-li (mâtu)Šu-ba-ri* (33) [*adi*] *(mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš eḳle(pl) u-šam-ši-lu-ma i-zu-zu mi-iṣ-ru ṭa-ḫu-mu iš-kun-nu.*

[1] See below, p. 5 f.

[2] See below, p. 3.

[3] See below, p. 3, n. 2.

"hosts of the Kashshî, the Ḳutî, the Lulumî, and the Shubarî; the "annihilator of all foes in the upper and the lower countries, trampling "down their lands from Lupdu and Rapiḳu up to Elukhat, who hath "taken possession of hosts of men, who hath enlarged boundary and "frontier, the king at whose feet all rulers and princes, Anu, Ashur "Shamash, Adad, and Ishtar have forced into submission."[1] From a passage in the "Synchronous History" we learn that he waged war against the king of Babylonia successfully, and the result was a considerable extension of the Assyrian territory. The passage in full reads: "Adad-nirari, king of Assyria, and Nazi-maraddash, king "of Babylonia, fought with one another at Kar-Ishtar of Akarsallu. "Adad-nirari defeated Nazi-maraddash, and he overthrew him, and "he captured from him his camp and his priests. Concerning the "boundary (they agreed) as follows: they established their boundary "from the land of Pilaṣḳi, which is on the further side of the Tigris, "(from) the city of Arman-Akarsali as far as Lulumê, and thus they "divided it."[2] The historical inscription of Adad-nirari already mentioned states that he rebuilt and enlarged the sanctuary of the

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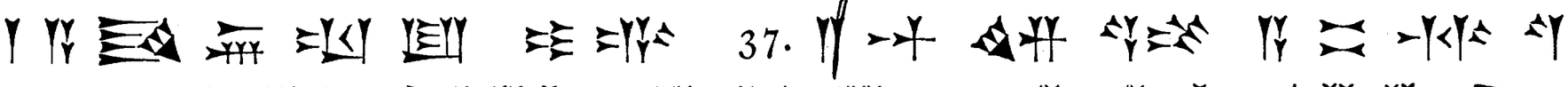
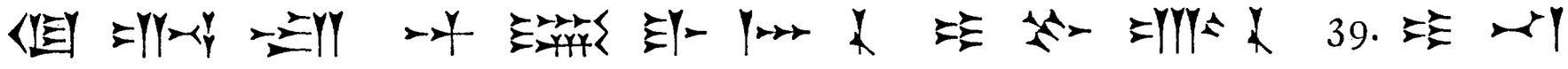
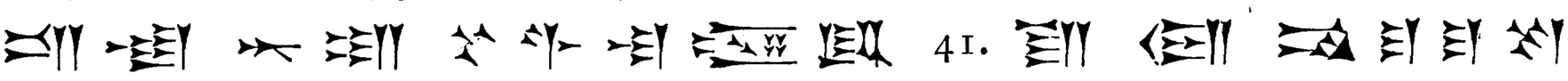
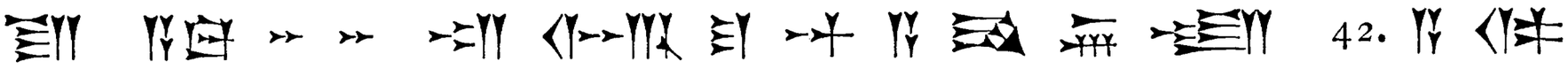
[1] See below, p. 5.

[2] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. I., ll. 35–42 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854 and K. 2106), which read: 35. 36. 37.  38. 39.  40. 41.  42.  , (35) (*m. ilu*) *Adad-nirari šar* (*mâtu*)*Aššur* (*m*)*Na-zi-marad-daš šar* (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-aš* (36) *it-ti a-ḫa-meš ina* (*alu*)*Kar-*(*ilu*)*Ištar* (*m*)*A-kar-sa-al-lu i-duk* (37) (*m. ilu*)*Adad-nirari a-bi-ik-tu ša* (*m*)*Na-zi marad-daš iš-kun* (38) *tapdâ-šu im-ḫa-aṣ karas-su* (*ilu*)*urigallê*(*pl*)*-šu i-bu-ga-šu* (39) *i-na eli mi-iṣ-ri ta-ḫu-mu an-ni-me* (40) *mi-iṣ-ri-šu-nu iš-tu tar-ṣi* (*mâtu*)*Pi-la-as-ḳi* (41) *ša šêp am-ma-ma-te ša* (*nâru*)*Idiglat* (*alu*)*Ar-ma-an-A-kar-sa-li* (42) *a-di Lu-lu-*

god Ashur, in the city of Ashur,[1] and from some short inscriptions we gather that he also built a palace in that city.[2] A fragment of an Assyrian inscribed bowl[3] mentions the name of Adâd-nirari in connection with a temple of Nabû and Marduk; if Adad-nirari I. be referred to here, we may perhaps assume that he was the builder of the temple.

Adad-nirari I. was succeeded by his son Shalmaneser I., who ascended the throne about B.C. 1300. In a passage in the Annals of Ashur-naṣir-pal (B.C. 885–860) it is stated that the Assyrians, who had been originally settled in the city of Khalzidipkha by Shalmaneser I., revolted under Khulai, their governor, and seized the royal Assyrian city of Damdamusa.[4] These places were situated in the region watered by the Upper Tigris, and it is clear that the former was established by Shalmaneser I. as a military outpost, which was intended to guard his extension of the Assyrian empire to the north. We may conclude that it was in consequence of this extension that Shalmaneser found it necessary to transfer his capital from the city of Ashur (Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ) to Calah, the modern Nimrûd, of which city he was the founder. The new capital was situated about forty miles to the north of Ashur. It has been suggested that Col. III. of the "Broken Obelisk," in the British Museum,[5] contains an account of certain campaigns of Shalmaneser I. against northern Syria, but the identification of the king who con-

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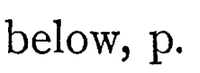
me-e iš-ku-nu-ma i-zu-zu. From Col. III. of the chronicle 82–7–4, 38, it would appear that Adad-nirari, before his successful campaign against Nazi-maraddash, had suffered a defeat at the hands of the Babylonians under Kurigalzu, at the city of Sugaga,  , (*alu*)*Su-ga-ga.*

[1] See below, p. 7 f.

[2] See below, p. 4, n. 2. It is probable that Adad-nirari I. is referred to in the "Broken Obelisk," Col. V., l. 24 f., where a king of this name is stated to have carried out building operations in the city of Ashur at the Gate of the Tigris; see below, p. 147, and p. 144 f., n. 3.

[3] No. 56–9–9, 171; see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 3, No. 12.

[4] Annals of Ashur-naṣir-pal, Col. I., l. 102 f.; see below, p. 290.

[5] See below, pp. 128 ff.

ducted these campaigns with Shalmaneser I. is erroneous.[1] The texts upon three fragments of inscribed bowls[2] in the British Museum record the restoration of the temple of Ishtar of Nineveh, and it is not improbable that they were made by the order of Shalmaneser I.

Shalmaneser I. was succeeded by his son Tukulti-Ninib I., whose date is fixed roughly at about B.C. 1275, but who ascended the throne probably before B.C. 1289; the length of his reign is unknown, but that he was a powerful king is proved by the fact that he conquered Babylon and ruled it for a period of seven years.[3] We possess unfortunately no contemporaneous account of this event, but there is in the British Museum a tablet[4] inscribed with a late Assyrian copy of a text of the order of Tukulti-Ninib, copied from a lapis lazuli seal which he carried off from Babylon when he captured the city. The seal must have been carried back to Babylon subsequently, for when Sennacherib conquered Babylon, probably on the second occasion, he found it there and ordered a record of these facts to be added beneath Tukulti-Ninib's inscription upon the seal. The tablet mentioned above (K. 2673) gives the rough draft of the inscription which the engraver was ordered to cut upon the seal. Incidentally it may be noted that Sennacherib's addition to the inscription supplies a very valuable fact for Assyrian chronology. Sennacherib states that he recovered the seal from Babylon six hundred years after it had been carried there, and as he conquered

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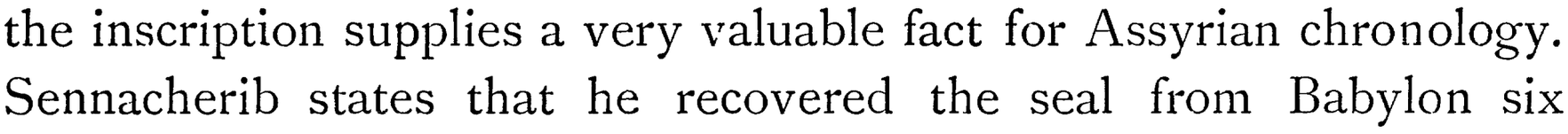
[1] On p. 131 f., n. 4, it is shown that Col. II. of the "Broken Obelisk" records some of the earlier campaigns of Tiglath-pileser I., and it is justifiable to assume that Col. III. records the campaigns conducted by him during the later years of his reign. The only other alternative is to suppose that the campaigns recorded in Col. III. were those of one of his immediate successors; in any case, from their position on the Obelisk, they cannot be referred to Shalmaneser I., or to any king who reigned before Tiglath-pileser.

[2] Nos. 56-9-9, 164, 181, 187; see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 3, Nos. 3–5.

[3] This fact is recorded in Col. IV., l. 7 f. of the chronicle 82-7-4, 38 in the words:  , 7 *šanâti(pl)* *(m)Tukulti(ti)-(ilu)Ninib* *Kar-(ilu)Dun-ia-aš* *u-ma-'-ir*, "For seven years Tukulti-Ninib ruled Kar-Duniash (Babylonia)."

[4] K. 2673; see below, pp. 14 ff.

Babylon in B.C. 702 and again in B.C. 689, it follows that Tukulti-Ninib was reigning in or before the year B.C. 1289.

When Tukulti-Ninib had reigned over Babylon for seven years, the nobles of the city revolted against him and succeeded in placing Adad-shum-naṣir[1] on the throne;[2] on his return to Assyria he found his own nobles in revolt, and they slew him and set up his son Ashur-naṣir-pal upon the throne.[3] After the brief notices of these revolts given in the chronicle 82–7–4, 38 (quoted below), mention is made of a certain Tukulti-Ashur, who may possibly have been a king of Assyria, for the text states that the god Bêl dwelt in Assyria and was not restored to Babylon until the time of Tukulti-Ashur.[4] It is clear that towards the end of the reign of Tukulti-

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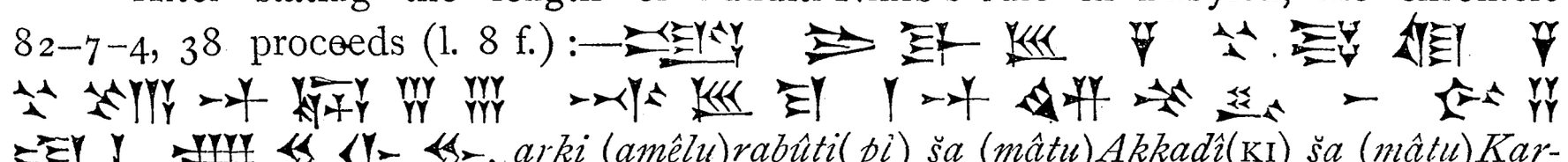
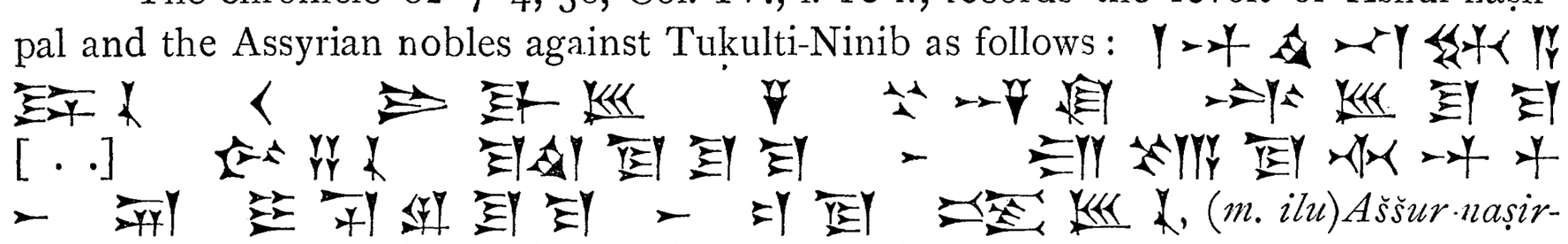
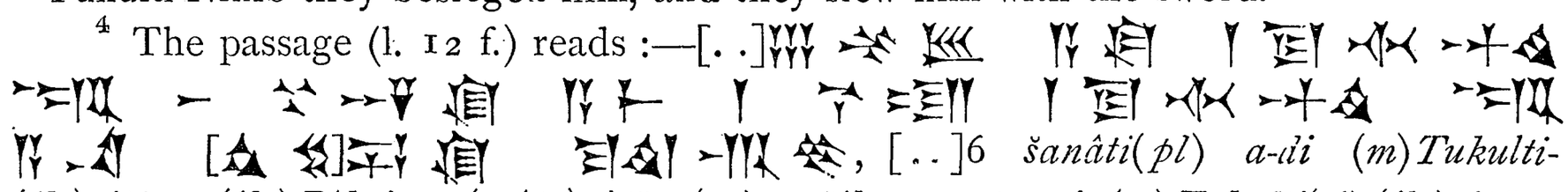
[1] It is also possible to read the name as Adad-šum-uṣur.

[2] After stating the length of Tukulti-Ninib's rule in Babylon, the chronicle 82–7–4, 38 proceeds (l. 8 f.):—  , *arki* (*amêlu*)*rabûti*(*pi*) *ša* (*mâtu*)*Akkadî*(KI) *ša* (*mâtu*)*Kar*-(*ilu*)*Dun-ia-aš ibbalkitû*(*pl*)*-ma* (*m. ilu*)*Adad-šum-naṣir ina kussî abi-šu u-še-ši-bu*, "Afterwards the nobles of Akkad and Kar-Duniaš revolted, and they set Adad-shum-"naṣir upon his father's throne." It is possible that we should identify this Adad-shum-naṣir with the writer of the letter of which the tablet K. 3045 is a copy (see above, p. xxi.); in that case the Assyrian kings Ashur-narara and Nabû-dâni, to whom the letter was addressed, must be placed in the gap before the reign of Bêl-kudur-uṣur.

[3] The chronicle 82–7–4, 38, Col. IV., l. 10 f., records the revolt of Ashur-naṣir-pal and the Assyrian nobles against Tukulti-Ninib as follows:  , (*m. ilu*)*Aššur-naṣir-apli mâru-šu u* (*amêlu*)*rabûti*(*pl*) *ša* (*mâtu*)*Aššur*(KI) *ibbalkitû*(*pl*)*-šu-ma* [*ištu*] *kussî-šu id-duš-šu-ma ina* (*alu*)*Kar-Tukulti*(*ti*)-(*ilu*)*Ninib ina biti i-si-ru-šu-ma ina kakki idukû*(*pl*)*-šu*, "Ashur-naṣir-pal, his son, and the nobles of Assyria revolted, and from "his throne they cast him down (*i.e.*, Tukulti-Ninib), and in a house in the city of Kar-"Tukulti-Ninib they besieged him, and they slew him with the sword."

[4] The passage (l. 12 f.) reads:—  , [. .]6 *šanâti*(*pl*) *a-di* (*m*)*Tukulti*-(*ilu*)*Aššur* (*ilu*)*Bêl ina* (*mâtu*)*Aššur*(KI) *a-šib ana tar-ṣi* (*m*)*Tukulti*(*ti*)-(*ilu*)*Aššur* (*ilu*)*Bêl a-na* [*Bâbi*]*li*(KI) *it-tal-kan*, "For [. . . .]-six years, until the time of Tukulti-"Ashur, Bêl dwelt in Assyria; at the time of Tukulti-Ashur was Bêl restored to "Babylon."

Ninib the power of Assyria declined somewhat; but in the earlier years of his reign he must have been a vigorous warrior, and must have extended the boundary of Assyria on the north, for, when Ashur-naṣir-pal marched to the sources of the river Subnat, he found there a figure of this king sculptured upon the rock in token of his sovereignty over the region.[1]

The next king of Assyria of whom we have any certain knowledge is Bêl-kudur-uṣur, who ascended the throne about B.C. 1210. According to the "Synchronous History" the Assyrians and Babylonians fought with each other in this reign, undoubtedly about the old question of the boundary, and Bêl-kudur-uṣur was slain in battle by Adad-shum-naṣir, the Babylonian king. The defeated Assyrians returned to their country under the leadership of Ninib-apil-Ekur,[2] who was probably the son of Bêl-kudur-uṣur. Adad-shum-naṣir attempted to follow up his victory by the capture of the Assyrian capital; but, though he fought a battle before Ashur, he did not succeed in taking the city, and he returned to his own land.[3] Ninib-apil-Ekur succeeded to the throne of Assyria, but

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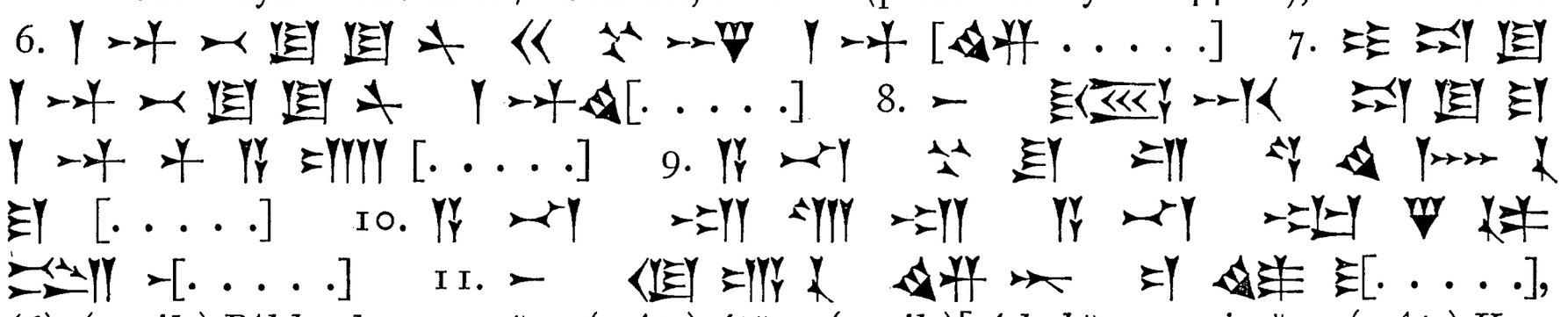
[1] See below, p. 290 f., the Annals of Ashur-naṣir-pal, Col. I., l. 104 f. That Tukulti-Ninib also built a palace in the city of Ashur may be inferred from the "Broken Obelisk," Col. V., l. 28 f. (see below, p. 148); for the king there mentioned may probably be identified with Tukulti-Ninib I. (see p. 144 f., n. 3).

[2] Or, Ninib-apil-Eshara.

[3] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. II., ll. 6–11 (preserved by K. 4401*b*), which read:



(6) (*m. ilu*)*Bêl-ku-dur-uṣur šar* (*mâtu*)*Aššur* (*m. ilu*)[*Adad-šum-naṣir šar* (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-aš*] (7) *i-du-ku* (*m. ilu*)*Bêl-ku-dur-uṣur* (*m. ilu*)*Adad*-[*šum-naṣir . . . . .*] (8) *ina ḳabal-ti* [*i-*]*du-ku-ma* (*m. ilu*)*Ninib-apil-E*-[*kur . . . . .*] (9) *a-na mâti-šu itûr ummâni*(*pl*)*-šu ma*-['*-du-ti id-ki-ma*] (10) *a-na* (*alu*)*Aššur a-na ka-ša-di il-l*[*i-ka . . . .*] (11) *ina ki-rib-šu im-ḫaṣ is-ḫur-ma* [*a-na mâti-šu itûr*], "Bêl-kudur-uṣur, king of "Assyria, and [Adad-shum-naṣir, king of Babylonia], fought. Bêl-kudur-uṣur did Adad-"[shum-naṣir . . . .] slay in the battle, and Ninib-apil-E[kur . . . .] returned unto his own "land. His [numerous] forces [he (*i.e.*, Adad-shum-naṣir) summoned], and he marched "against the city of Ashur to conquer it [. . . .], and he fought therein, and turned, and "[went back unto his own land]."

details of his reign are wanting; all we know of him is found in the great cylinder-inscription of Tiglath-pileser I., who calls him a "powerful king," and states that he "truly shepherded the hosts of "Assyria."[1]

About B.C. 1200, Ashur-dân, the son of Ninib-apil-Ekur, succeeded his father on the throne. He is described by his great-grandson Tiglath-pileser I. as a king "who swayed a shining sceptre "and ruled the men of Bêl, the deeds of whose hands, and the "offering of whose gifts were well pleasing unto the great gods, and "who attained to grey hairs and to a ripe old age."[1] From a passage in the "Synchronous History" we learn that Ashur-dân invaded Babylonia, which was at that time ruled by a king called Zamama-shum-iddina, and captured the cities of Zaban, Irria, and Akarsallu, and returned with rich booty to Assyria.[2] Mutakkil-Nusku, the son of Ashur-dân, who succeeded his father about B.C. 1150, is mentioned by his grandson Tiglath-pileser I.[3] as a king whom Ashur duly called to the throne, but Tiglath-pileser does not state whether his reign was distinguished.

Ashur-rêsh-ishi, the son and successor of Mutakkil-Nusku, who ascended the throne about B.C. 1140, was, however, according to his son Tiglath-pileser I., a "mighty king, who conquered hostile lands "and subdued all the proud."[3] We learn the names of some of the peoples he conquered from a series of inscribed bowls in the British Museum, whereon it is said that he "destroyed the wide-spreading

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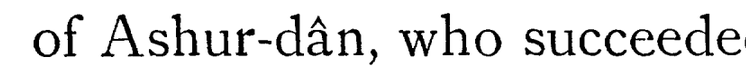
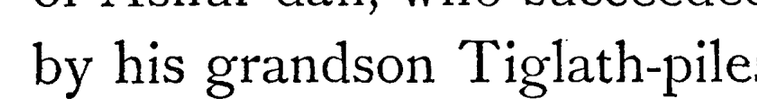
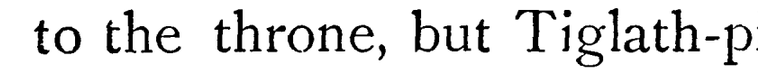
[1] See below, p. 94.

[2] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. II., ll. 12–15 (preserved by K. 4401*b*), which read:

12. 

13. 

14.

15. 

(12) *ina tar-ṣi (m. ilu)Za-ma-ma-šum-iddina šar (mâtu)[Kar-du-ni-aš]* (13) *[(m)]Aššur-dan(an) šar (mâtu)Aššur a-na (mâtu)Kar-du-n[i-aš il-li-ku-ma]* (14) *[(alu)]Za-ban (alu)Ir-ri-ia (alu)A-kar-sa-a[l-lu ikšud(ud)]* (15) *[šal-la]-s[u]-n[u] ma-'-tu a-na (mâtu)Aš[šur iš-lul(?)]*, "At the time of Zamama-shum-iddina, king of [Babylonia], "Ashur-dân, king of Assyria [invaded] Babylonia, and [captured] the cities of Zaban, "Irria, and Akarsallu, and [he carried away] their heavy [spoil] to Assyria."

[3] See below, p. 93.

"hosts of the Akhlamî,"[1] and that he brought into subjection the Lullumî and the whole of the Ḳutî, and all their highlands.[2] During the reign of Ashur-rêsh-ishi, the "Synchronous History" informs us, Nebuchadnezzar I., king of Babylonia, after provocation from Ashur-rêsh-ishi, invaded Assyria and laid siege to Zanḳi, one of Ashur-rêsh-ishi's fortified cities. The Assyrian king collected his army and set out to do battle with Nebuchadnezzar, but the Babylonian army burned its siege-train and retreated. Soon after this, however, Nebuchadnezzar, having collected fresh chariots and troops, renewed his attack upon the Assyrian frontier, but he was met by Ashur-rêsh-ishi with a large army and suffered a serious defeat, when the Assyrians looted the Babylonian camp, and forty Babylonian chariots fell into their hands. The text of the "Synchronous History," after traces of an account of an invasion of Babylonia by Ashur-rêsh-ishi, recounts in the following words the operations which have been summarised above: "In pursuit "of him (*i.e.*, Ashur-rêsh-ishi) Nebuchadnezzar took his siege-"engines and marched against Zanḳi, a fortress of As[syria], to "take it. But Ashur-rêsh-ishi, king of Assyria, summoned "his chariots to march against him. Then Nebuchadnezzar, "because the siege-engines impeded (him), burned his siege-"train with fire, and he turned and went back unto his own "land. And Nebuchadnezzar, together with chariots and foot-"soldiers, marched against the Assyrian fortress to take it. But "Ashur-rêsh-ishi sent chariots and foot-soldiers to its help, and he "fought with him (*i.e.*, Nebuchadnezzar), and defeated him, and "slew his host, and plundered his camp. And forty chariots with "the trappings thereof they brought back with them, and they "took captive Karashtu, the leader of his forces."[3] In addition to

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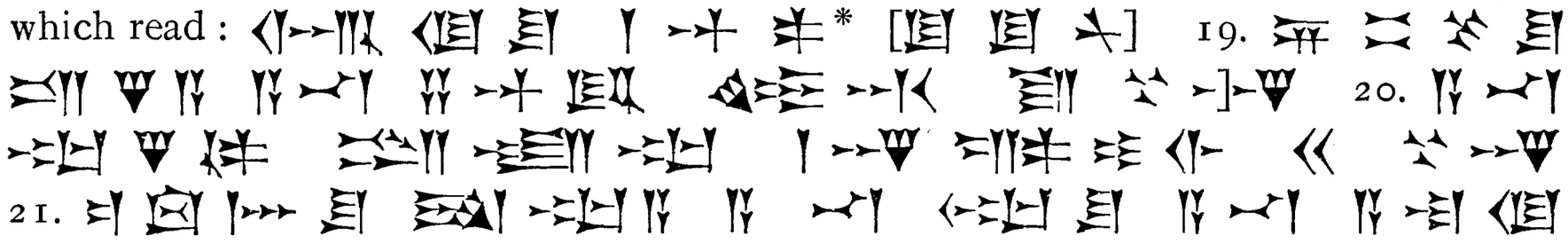
[1] See below, p. 19.

[2] See below, p. 20.

[3] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. II., ll. 18–29 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), which read: 

his military campaigns, Ashur-rêsh-ishi carried out some extensive building operations in connection with the temples of the deities Ashur, Ishtar, and Irnina.[1]

The warlike policy of Ashur-rêsh-ishi was carried on and developed, to an extent unprecedented in the early annals of Assyria, by his son Tiglath-pileser I. His reign is roughly fixed at about B.C. 1100, but he was probably reigning in B.C. 1112,[2] and he may have ascended the throne as early as B.C. 1120. This mighty conqueror was one of the greatest of the kings of the early Assyrian Empire, which he enlarged from the borders of Cappadocia on the north-west to Babylon on the south, and made to include much of the territory which is now called Armenia and the region south-east of the Lower Zâb. In the later years of his reign he passed through Syria and succeeded in reaching the shores of the Mediterranean. Tiglath-pileser I. is the first Assyrian king who has left us a connected account of his expeditions, but unfortunately it only includes the narrative of his campaigns up to the fifth year of his reign. This great historical inscription was written upon four cylinders, each of which, when perfect, contained a complete copy of the text, and they were buried at the four corners of the great

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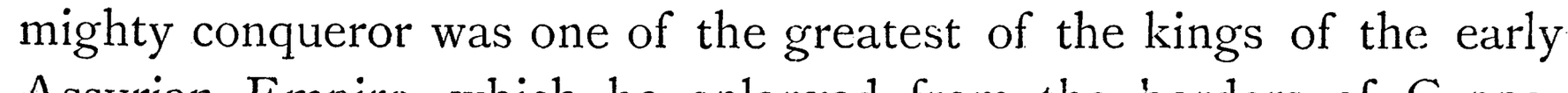
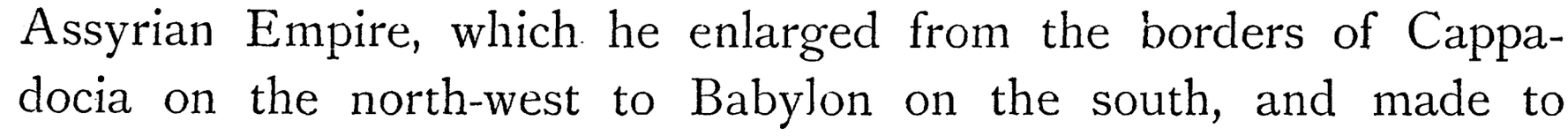
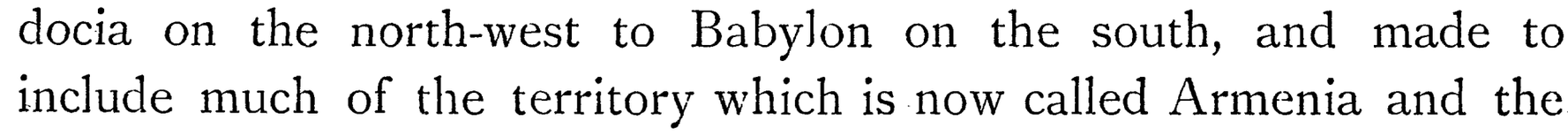
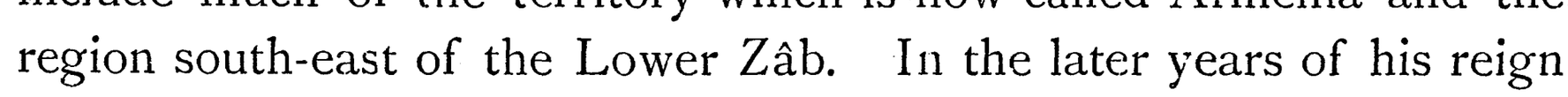
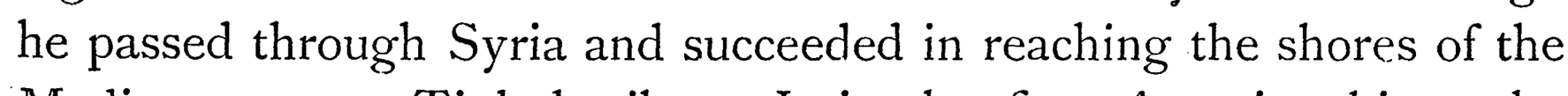
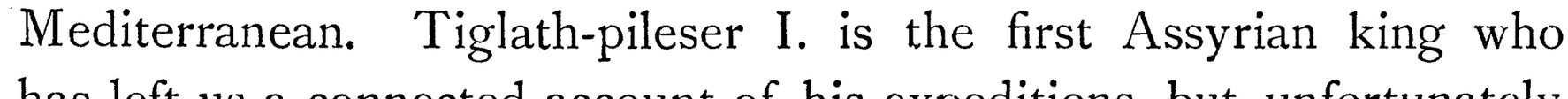
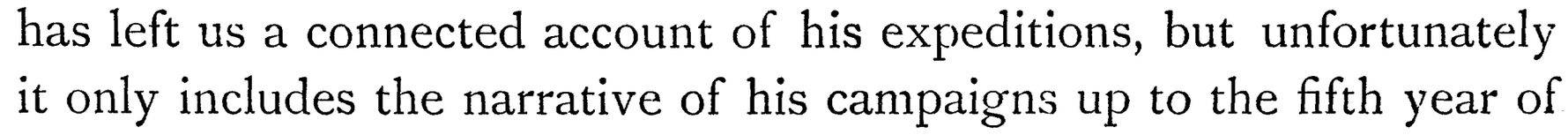
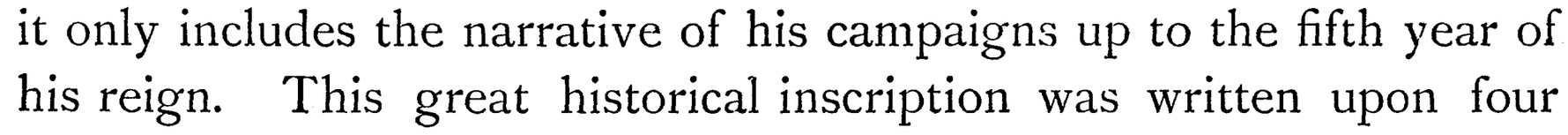
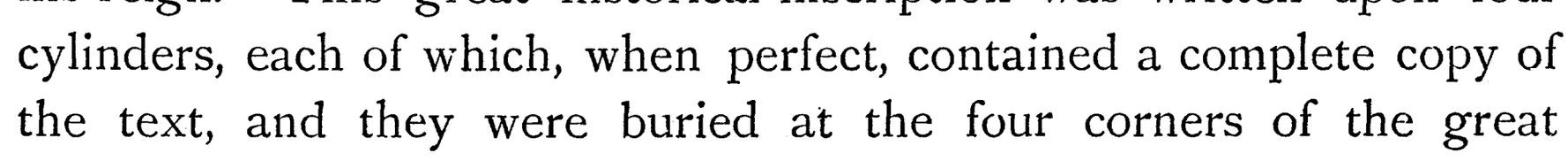
22. 







 , *ar-ki-šu* (*m. ilu*)*Na*[*bû-ku-dur-uṣur*] (19) *ni-bi-še-šu iš-ša-a a-na Za-an-ḳi bir-ti ša* (*mâtu*)*Aš*[*šur*] (20) *a-na ka-ša-di il-li-ka* (*m*)*Aššur-rêš-i-ši šar* (*mâtu*)*Aššur* (21) (*iṣu*)*narkabâti*(*pl*)*-šu id-ka-a a-na eli-šu a-na a-la-ki* (22) (*m. ilu*)*Nabû-ku-dur-uṣur aš-šu ni-bi-še la-a-bu a-gi-šu ina išâti iš-ru-up* (23) *iṣ-ḫur-ma a-na mâti-šu i-tur* (24) (*m. ilu*)*Nabû-ku-dur-uṣur-ma* (*iṣu*)*narkabtu u zu-ki a-na i-di bir-ti* (25) *ša* (*mâtu*)*Aššur a-na ka-ša-di il-li-ka* (*m*)*Aššur-rêš-i-ši* (26) (*iṣu*)*narkabâti*(*pl*) *zu-ki a-na ni-ra-ru-te iš-pu-ur* (27) *it-ti-šu i-duk a-bi-ik-tu-šu iš-kun ummâni*(*pl*)*-šu i-duk* (28) *uš-ma-an-šu e-bu-uk* 40 (*iṣu*)*narkabâti*(*pl*)*-šu ḫal-lu-up-tum u-te-ru-ni* (29) (*m*)*Karaš-tu a-lik pa-an ummâni-šu iṣ-ba-tu-ni.*

[1] See below, pp. 19, 20, 22.

[2] See above, p. xii.

temple of Adad in the city of Ashur. The contents of the inscription, which, together with a complete list of variants, is printed below, pp. 27 ff., may be thus epitomized :—

Col. I., ll. 1–27. Introductory address to the gods.

Col. I., ll. 28–61. List of titles and achievements.

Col. I., l. 62–Col. II., l. 84. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken in the accession-year of Tiglath-pileser I. These were directed against the countries of Mushku (the Meshech of the Old Testament) and Ḳummukhi (Commagene); the former district was situated on the borders of Cappadocia, and the latter somewhat to the south of it. At the end of the narrative of each year's campaign we find a paean of praise to the king, of which the following is a typical example :—"Tiglath-pileser, the valiant hero, the opener of "ways through the mountains, the subduer of the disobedient, the "overthrower of all that are proud" (Col. II., ll. 85–88).

Col. II., l. 89–Col. III., l. 31. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken in the first year of the king's reign against the land of Shubarî, or Shubarti, in the course of which he overthrew four thousand warriors of the Khatti, and captured one hundred and twenty chariots. On his way back to Assyria he made a second expedition against Ḳummukhi, during which he completed his conquest of the country and annexed it. Col. III., ll. 32–34, paean of praise.

Col. III., l. 35–Col. IV., l. 39. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken in the second year of the king's reign against the lands of Kharia and Ḳurṭî, against the district beyond the Lower Zâb, and against the land of Sugi, from which he brought back twenty-five gods, whom he set up in the temples of his land as gods who were subject to Ashur. Col. IV., ll. 40–42, paean of praise.

Col. IV., l. 43–Col. V., l. 41. Narrative of the campaign undertaken in the third year of the king's reign against the lands of Nairi. With the greatest difficulty the king and his troops passed over "sixteen mighty mountains," and, having cut down trees in the forests and built bridges, he crossed the Euphrates and fought a great battle against the allied forces of the enemy and defeated them; and twenty-three kings of Nairi submitted to his yoke. Among the spoil taken in this battle were one hundred and twenty chariots.

Tiglath-pileser next pursued sixty kings of Nairi as far as the waters of the "Upper Sea," and all the kings, whom he had captured, he caused to swear fealty, and he set them free, taking hostages and tribute from them. One king, however, called Sieni, of Daiaeni, he bound in chains and took captive to Nineveh; but on his making submission he was sent back to his own country. After the defeat of the kings of Nairi, Tiglath-pileser marched to the city of Milidia, in the land of Khanigalbât, and received from the inhabitants hostages and tribute. Col. V., ll. 42–43, paean of praise.

Col. V. ll. 44–63. Narrative of the campaign undertaken in the fourth year of the king's reign against the Aramaean tribes in the neighbourhood of Carchemish; these he drove across the Euphrates, and, having himself crossed over the river on rafts made of skins, he captured six of their cities at the foot of the mountain of Beshri, and destroyed them after taking much spoil. Col. V., ll. 64–66, paean of praise.

Col. V., l. 67–Col. VI., l. 38. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken in the fifth year of the king's reign against the lands of Muṣri and Ḳumanî. The stronghold Khunusa, with its three mighty walls of burnt brick, was destroyed, and salt was sowed among the ruins; and the king set up a memorial tablet in bronze upon the site, inscribed with a decree forbidding the rebuilding of the city.

Col. VI., ll. 39–57. Summary of campaigns, in which it is said that the king brought into subjection during the first five years of his reign forty-two countries which lay between the Lower Zâb on the east and the further bank of the Euphrates on the west. Col. VI., ll. 55–57. Paean of praise, introducing the narrative of the king's hunting expeditions.

Col. VI., ll. 58–84. Narrative recording the slaughter of four monster wild bulls near the city of Araziḳi, in the land of Mitâni; the slaughter of ten mighty bull elephants in the district of the river Khabûr, and the capture of four alive which were taken to Nineveh, and the slaughter of nine hundred and twenty lions, of which no less than one hundred and twenty were slain by the king on foot.

Col. VI., ll. 85–93. Account of the rebuilding of the temples of Ishtar, Martu, and Bêl-labiru (*i.e.*, the elder Bêl), in the city of Ashur.

Col. VI., ll. 94–99. Record of the rebuilding of palaces and royal dwellings in Assyria.

Col. VI., l. 100–Col. VII., l. 35. Summary of agricultural improvements carried out by the king, the storage of grain, the stocking of the country with horses, asses, and cattle, and the collection of herds of game; the planting of orchards and gardens stocked with rare fruit trees from various countries; and the building of chariots and the training of teams for them. The text of this interesting portion of the inscription concludes thus: "Unto the land of Assyria I have "added land, and unto her peoples (I have added) peoples. I have "made good the condition of my people, and in peaceful habitations "have I caused them to dwell."

Col. VII., ll. 36–59. The king's titles and genealogy.

Col. VII., l. 60–Col. VIII., l. 49. Account of the rebuilding of the temple of Anu and Adad, and of the treasure-house of Adad, in the city of Ashur.

Col. VIII., ll. 50–88. Blessings on any successor who shall preserve the name and memory of the king, followed by curses upon anyone who shall destroy his memorial tablets and cylinders.

Col. VIII., ll. 89–90. Date.

In addition to the great cylinders inscribed with the Annals of Tiglath-pileser I., we possess a number of fragments of tablets which supply short summaries of some of his campaigns, viz., against Nairi, Mushki, Urumi, Lulumê, Ḳumanî, Kirkhi, Adaush, etc., and record the building of a palace and the rebuilding of the temple of Ishtar in Ashur.[1] On a brick[2] of Tiglath-pileser mention is made of his building the temple of Adad in Ashur, of which a fuller account is given in the Annals; and in an inscription engraved on the rock at Sebeneh-Su, near the source of the Tigris, is cut a short text recording the name and titles of the king, and stating that he made three expeditions into the land of Nairi.[3] Concerning his hunting expeditions, much information is supplied by the famous "Broken Obelisk,"[4] which is said to have been found at Nineveh. From

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[1] See below pp. 109 ff.
[2] See below, p. 127.
[3] See below, p. 127, n. 1.
[4] See below, pp. 128 ff.

column iv. of this text we learn that Tiglath-pileser set sail "in ships of the land of Arvad," and slew a mighty *nahiru*, or "dolphin," in the sea.[1] After adding details in respect of the slaughter or capture of wild bulls, elephants, lions, ibexes, mountain goats, stags, wild boars, panthers, wild asses, gazelle, jackals, dromedaries, and other animals, the narrative goes on to relate that the king of the land of Muṣrê sent him as presents a great *pagutu*, and a *nam-su-ḫa*, 𒀀𒄩𒈬 𒁹𒄑 𒌑𒀀.[2] It is at present impossible to say exactly what animal is indicated by the word *pagutu*, but it is possible that *namsuḫu* may be the equivalent of the Egyptian word *emsuḥ*, , *i.e.*, "crocodile," which also occurs in Arabic under the form تِمْسَاح, *timsāḥ*.[3] If the *namsuḫu* be the crocodile, then it follows that the Muṣrê here mentioned must be Egypt and not the country of that name in Northern Syria.

Further information concerning the military expeditions of Tiglath-pileser may be gathered from other parts of the "Broken Obelisk," viz., col. ii. and probably col. iii.;[4] and these expeditions, many of which were directed against *Arime*, *i.e.*, Aram or Northern Syria, must have been carried out in the later years of his reign. It was also in the later period of his reign that hostile relations developed between Babylonia and Assyria, and we know from the "Synchronous History" that he fought a battle against Marduk-nadin-akhê, king of Babylonia,[5] and captured a number of the principal Babylonian cities, including Babylon itself. The text

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[1] See below, p. 138.

[2] See below, p. 142, l. 29 f.

[3] The phrase descriptive of the *namsuḫu* on the "Broken Obelisk" reads: 𒀀𒄩𒈬 𒁹𒄑 𒌑𒀀 𒄩𒀀𒄩 𒌑𒌑 𒀀𒂍 𒀀𒌑𒌑 𒌑𒀀 𒀀𒌑𒌑 𒁹 𒀀𒌑𒌑 𒁹𒌑 𒌑𒀀 𒀀𒄩, *nam-su-ḫa amêl* (?) *nâri u-ma-a-mi ša tâmdi rabîte(te)*. It is possible that the expression *amêl nâri*, lit., "man of the river," may signify merely "a creature of the river;" in that case we may render the passage as "a crocodile, a creature of the "river, a beast of the great sea (so, rather than 'a great beast of the sea')." That the Assyrians should have believed that the crocodile was found not only in the river but also in the sea is not unnatural.

[4] See below, p. 131, n. 4; on the question of the identity of the king who made the "Broken Obelisk," see below, p. 128, n. 1, and p. 144 f., n. 3.

[5] *Cf.* also p. 129, n. 2.

reads: "Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, and Marduk-nadin-akhê, king of Babylonia, a second time set in array for battle (their) "chariots that were (assembled) above the Lower Zâb, over against "the city of Arzukhina. In the second year they fought in Marriti, "which is above the land of Akkad, and (Tiglath-pileser) captured "the cities of Dûr-Kurigalzu, and Sippar of Shamash, and Sippar of "Anunitum, and Babylon, and Opis, the great cities, together with "their fortifications. At the same time he plundered Akarsallu, "even to the city of Lupdi, and [he subdued] all the land of Sukhi, "even to the city of Rapiḳi."[1]

In the above extract the exact meaning to be attached to the words "a second time" is not altogether clear, for the "Synchronous "History" makes no mention of a previous battle between Tiglath-pileser and Marduk-nadin-akhê. It is, however, more than probable that such a battle had taken place, and that Tiglath-pileser had been defeated, inasmuch as Sennacherib tells us (see above, p. xii.) that during his reign the gods Adad and Shala had been carried off to Babylon by Marduk-nadin-akhê. That the "Synchronous History" should omit all mention of Tiglath-pileser's defeat may perhaps be explained as due to the partizanship of the Assyrian compiler of that work.

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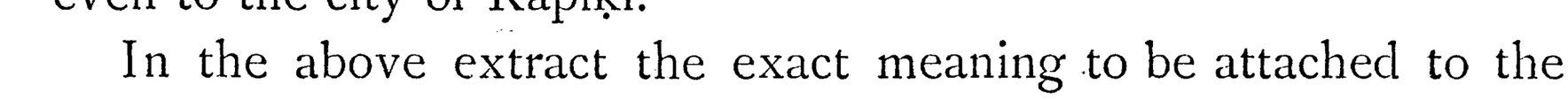
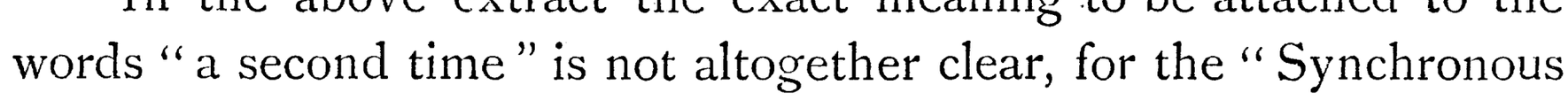
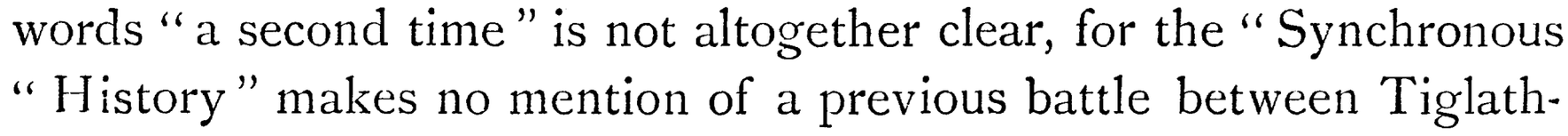
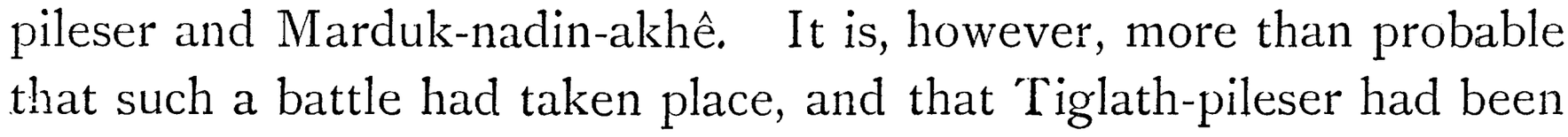
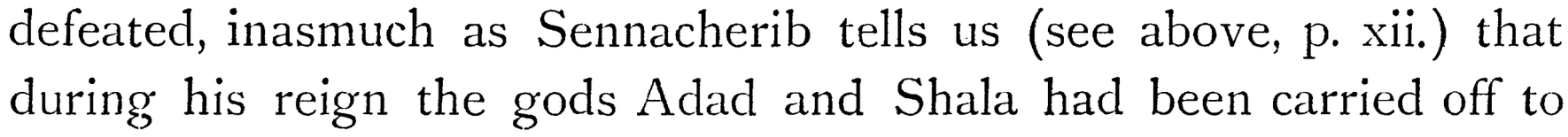
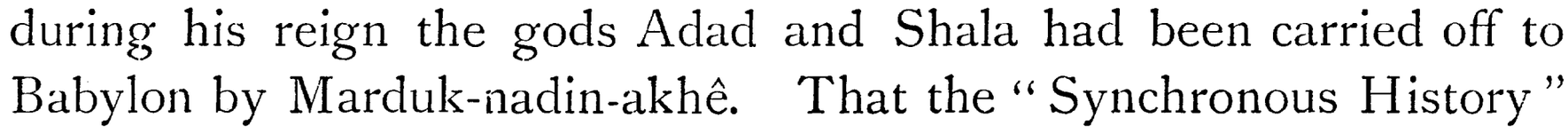
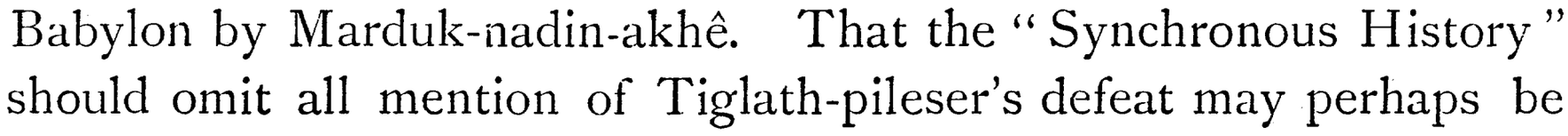
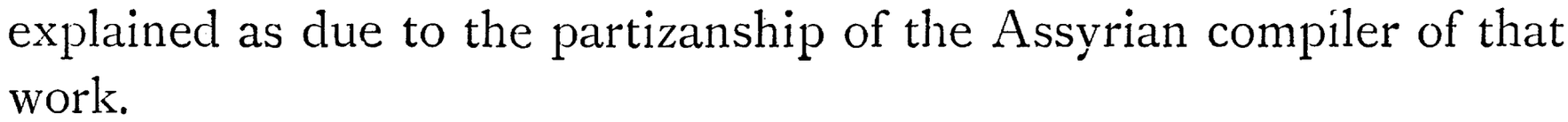
[1] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. II., ll. 30–40 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), which read: 30.  31.  32.  33. 34.  35. 36.  37.  38.  39.  40. , (30) (*m*)*Tukulti-apil-E-kur šar* (*mâtu*)*Aššur* (*m. ilu*)*Marduk-nadin-akhê*(*pl*) *šar* (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-aš* (31) *šanûtu šanîtu si-dir-tu ša* (*iṣu*)*narkabâti*(*pl*) *ma-la ina eli* (*alu*)*Za-ban* (32) *šu-ba-li-e ina tar-ṣi* (*alu*)*Ar-zu-ḫi-na iš-kun* (33) *ina šanûte*(*te*) *šatti ina* (*alu ?*)*Mar-ri-ti ša e-liš* (*mâtu*)*Akkadî*(KI) *i-duk* (34) (*alu*)*Dûr-Ku-ri-gal-zu* (*alu*)*Si-ip-par ša* (*ilu*)*Ša-*

The immediate successor of Tiglath-pileser I. was one of his sons, Shamshi-Adad or Ashur-bêl-kala. Each of these occupied the throne of Assyria, but in what order is unknown. Of Shamshi-Adad we possess some fragments of inscribed clay bowls, recording his restoration of Assyrian temples; one of the temples so restored was that of the goddess Ishtar of Nineveh.[1] During the reign of Ashur-bêl-kala friendly relations existed between Assyria and Babylonia, and when Marduk-shapik-zêr-mâti, the king of Babylonia, with whom he had made a treaty of alliance, was succeeded on the throne by Adad-aplu-iddina, Ashur-bêl-kala further strengthened the alliance with Babylonia by contracting a marriage with the king's daughter. The passage in the "Synchronous History" from which these details are derived reads:[2] "In the time of Ashur-bêl-kala, king of [Assyria],

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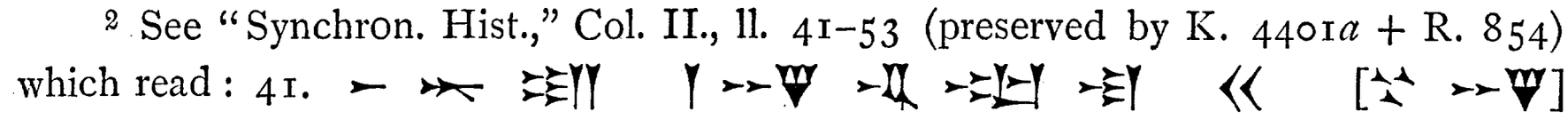
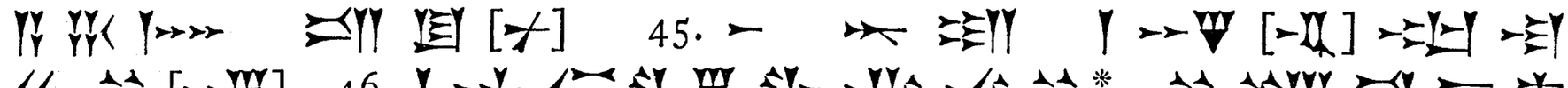
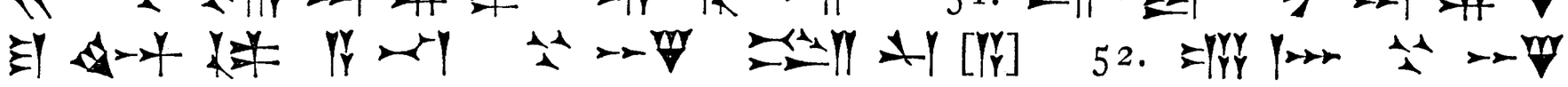
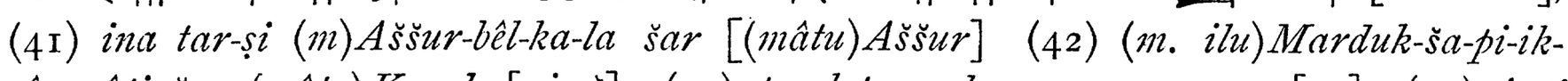
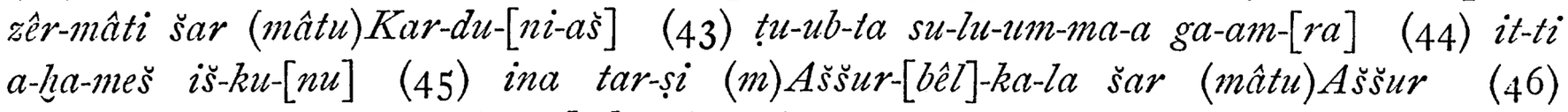
maš (35) (*alu*)*Si-ip-par ša* (*ilu*)*A-nu-ni-tu*[*m*] (36) *Bâbilu*(KI) (*alu*)*U-pi-e ma-ḫa-zi rabûti*[(*pl*)] (37) *a-di ḫal-zi-šu-nu ik-šu*-[*ud*] (38) *i-na u-me-šu* (*alu*)*A-kar-sa-al*-[*lu*] (39) *a-di* (*alu*)*Lu-up-di iḫ*-[*ta-bat*] (40) (*mâtu*)*Su-ḫi adi* (*alu*)*Ra-pi-ḳi a-na paṭ gim-ri*-[*ša u-šik-niš* (?)].

[1] See below, p. 150 f.

[2] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. II., ll. 41–53 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854) which read: 41.  42. 43. 44.  45. 46. 47. 48. 49.  50. 51.  52.  53. ,
(41) *ina tar-ṣi* (*m*)*Aššur-bêl-ka-la šar* [(*mâtu*)*Aššur*] (42) (*m. ilu*)*Marduk-ša-pi-ik-zêr-mâti šar* (*mâtu*)*Kar-du*-[*ni-aš*] (43) *ṭu-ub-ta su-lu-um-ma-a ga-am*-[*ra*] (44) *it-ti a-ḫa-meš iš-ku*-[*nu*] (45) *ina tar-ṣi* (*m*)*Aššur*-[*bêl*]-*ka-la šar* (*mâtu*)*Aššur* (46) (*m. ilu*)*Marduk-ša-pi-ik-zêr-mâ*[*ti*] (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-aš mâtu-šu e*-[*zib*(?)] (47) (*m. ilu*)*Adad-aplu-iddina*(*na*) *apil* (*m*)*E-sag-gil-šadû*(*u*)-*ni apil la ma-ma-n*[*a*] (48) *a-na šarru-u-te ina eli-šu-nu iš-kun* (49) (*m*)*Aššur-bêl-ka-la šar* (*mâtu*) *Aššur* (50) *mârat* (*m. ilu*)*Adad-aplu-iddina*(*na*) *šar* (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-aš e-ḫu-z*[*u*] (51) *iš-tu nu-du-ni-ša ma*-'-*di a-na* (*mâtu*)*Aššur il-ḳa*-[*a*] (52) *nišê*(*pl*) (*mâtu*)*Aššur* (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-a*[*š*] (53) *it-ti a-ḫa-meš ib-ba*-[*šu*(?)].

"Marduk-shapik-zêr-mâti was king of Babylon, and they formed a "treaty of complete alliance with one another. At the time of Ashur-"bêl-kala, king of Assyria, Marduk-shapik-zêr-mâti [fled from (?)] "Babylonia, his country, and Adad-aplu-iddina, the son of Esagil-"shadûni, a man of humble origin, they appointed as king over them. "Ashur-bêl-kala, king of Assyria, married the daughter of Adad-aplu-"iddina, king of Babylonia, and he took her together with her rich "dowry to Assyria, and the peoples of Assyria and Babylonia were "[allied] with one another." The only known inscription of Ashur-bêl-kala is the short and broken text inscribed on the back of a female statue.[1]

After the reigns of the sons of Tiglath-pileser I. we know nothing of the history of Assyria with certainty for about one hundred and thirty years. During this period it is probable that the Assyrian power declined, and that the kings of Assyria suffered defeat at the hands of the kings of Babylonia, for the "Synchronous "History," which carefully records Assyrian victories, is entirely silent. It is also probable that the Aramean tribes regained their independence and became aggressive, for it is recorded in the Monolith Inscription of Shalmaneser II. (B.C. 860–825), rev., ll. 35 ff., that during his reign he recaptured the cities of Pitru (Pethor) and Mutkînu (on the further bank of the Euphrates), which had been originally taken by Tiglath-pileser I., but had since been lost by Assyria during the reign of a king called Ashur-rabbi.[2] From another passage in the same inscription (rev., l. 10) we learn that another king named Ashur-irbi[3] set up an image of himself in the mountains of Northern Syria, near Mount Amanus, a fact which tends to show that this king must have carried out a successful expedition to the Mediterranean coast. These two kings must be put somewhere in the gap which falls between the reigns of Tiglath-pileser I.'s sons and the reign of Tiglath-pileser II. Two other kings, viz., Erba-Adad and Ashur-nadin-akhê, whose names occur in col. v. of the "Broken Obelisk,"[4] have hitherto been placed in

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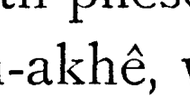
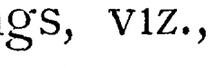
[1] See below, p. 152 f.

[2]  *(m)Aššur-rab-bi.*

[3]  , *(ilu)Aššur-ir-bi.*

[4] See below, p. 145.

this gap, but it has been already noted that the Ashur-nadin-akhê there mentioned should probably be identified with the father of Ashur-uballiṭ, and that Erba-Adad should also be placed in the fifteenth century B.C.[1]

From about B.C. 950, when Tiglath-pileser II. began to reign, till B.C. 668, the year of the accession of Ashur-bani-pal, our knowledge of the succession of the kings of Assyria is unbroken. Of Tiglath-pileser II. nothing is known beyond the fact that he was the grandfather of Adad-nirari II. and the father of Ashur-dân II., who succeeded him upon the throne about B.C. 930. On the "Broken "Obelisk," col. v., l. 20, it is stated that a king named Ashur-dân constructed a canal for the supply of water to the city of Ashur,[2] but there are reasons for believing that it is Ashur-dan I., and not the son of Tiglath-pileser II., who is referred to.[3]

Ashur-dan II. was succeeded by his son Adad-nirari II., who reigned from B.C. 911 to B.C. 890. Of this king we possess an inscription which runs round the outside of a cylindrical object of black basalt,[4] but it supplies no information about his reign, and only records his own name and the names of his father and grandfather. The "Synchronous History," however, records that the relations which existed between Assyria and Babylonia during his reign were of an unfriendly character, and that Adad-nirai defeated two successive Babylonian kings, viz., Shamash-mudammiḳ and Nabû-shum-ishkun. The battle between Adad-nirari and Shamash-mudammiḳ was fought at the foot of the mountain of Ialman, and the king of Assyria captured many chariots and horses. The "Synchronous History" adds that Shamash-mudammiḳ was slain by Nabû-shum-ishkun, and we may assume that the murder took place after his return to Babylon. The passage reads:—"In the time of Adad-nirari, king "of Aṣsyria, Shamash-mudammiḳ set his army in battle array at the "foot of the mountain of Ialman. Adad-nirari, king of Assyria,

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[1] See above, p. xxii., and below, p. 144 f., n. 3.
[2] See below, p. 147.
[3] See below, p. 144 f., n. 3.
[4] See below, p. 154.

"defeated Shamash-mudammiḳ, king of Babylonia, and overthrew
"him, and his chariots and horses, his yoked teams, he took from him.
"Shamash-mudammiḳ, king of Babylonia [. . . .] Nabû-shum-ishkun
"slew [. . . .]."[1]

Nabû-shum-ishkun, the murderer of Shamash-mudammiḳ, now ascended the throne of Babylon, and shortly afterwards he seems to have been in conflict with Adad-nirari. He was, however, defeated with great loss, for Adad-nirari captured many of his cities and carried off large quantities of spoil. Subsequently, however, the two kings entered into a treaty, and with a view of strengthening the friendly relations which now existed between them, each married the daughter of the other. The "Synchronous "History" records these facts in the following words :—"Adad-nirari,
"king [of Assyria], fought with Nabû-shum-ishkun, king of Babylonia,
"and defeated him. The cities of [. . . ., and . . . .]ban[ala,
"and Khuda[du], [. . . .] many cities [. . . . he captured], and
"their heavy spoil he took [to Assyria]. [. . . within the . . .]
"of his land he shut [him, and . . . . he] received from him.
"Their daughters they gave to one another in marriage, and a treaty
"of complete alliance [they formed] with one another. The peoples
"of Assyria and Akkad were [allied] with one another. From Til-

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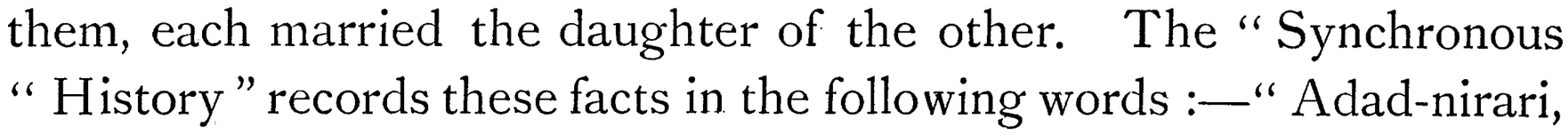
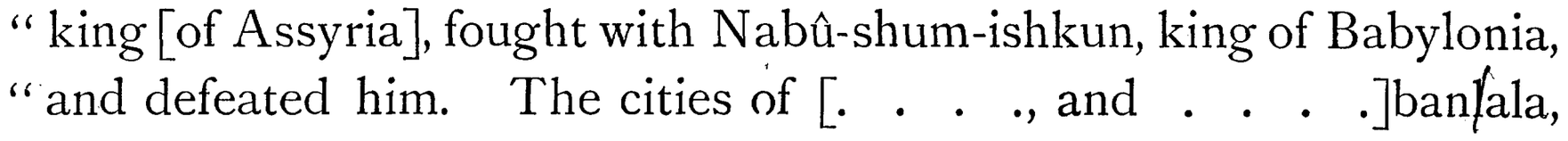
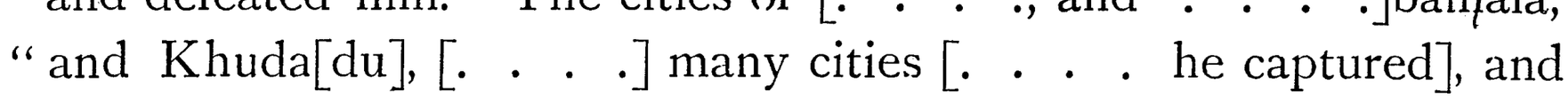
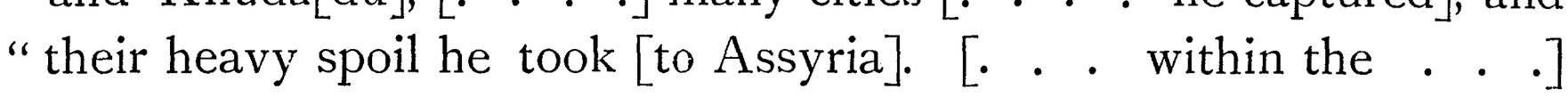
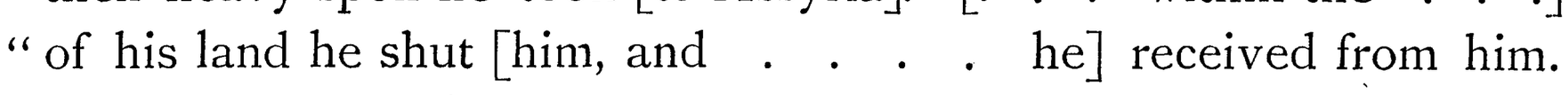
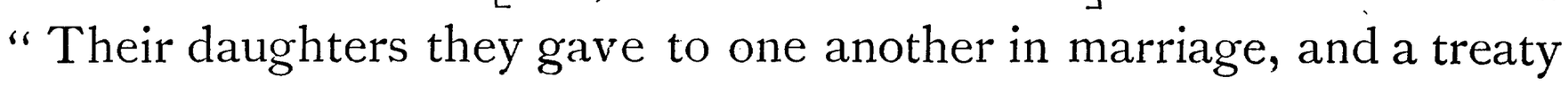
[1] See "Synchron. Hist." Col. III., ll. 1–9 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), which read : 1.  2. 3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8. 9. (1) *ina tar-ṣi (m. ilu)Adad-nirari šar (mâtu)Aššur* (2) *(m. ilu)Šamaš-mu-dammiḳ šar (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš* (3) *i-na šêp (šadû)Ia-al-man si-dir-tu lu iš-kun-n[u]* (4) *(m. ilu)Adad-nirari šar (mâtu)Aššur a-bi-ik-tu ša (m. ilu)Šamaš-mu-dam[miḳ]* (5) *šar (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš i[š]-ku[n]* (6) *tapdâ-šu im-ḫa-aṣ (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) s[isê(pl) ṣimdat](a[t])* (7) *ni-ri-šu [. . . . .]-šu* (8) *(m. ilu)Šamaš-mu-dammiḳ šar (mâtu)K[ar]-d[u-ni-aš . . . . .]* (9) *(m. ilu)Nabû-šum-iškun(un)i-[duk . . . . .]*.

"Bari, which is above the city of Zaban, as far as to Til-sha-Batâni "and [Til]-ša-Zabdani they set the boundary."[1] Adad-nirari II. was succeeded by his son Tukulti-Ninib II., who reigned from B.C. 890 to B.C. 885; but of the reign of this king we know nothing, and his fame rests upon the fact that he was the father of Ashur-naṣir-pal the Great.

Ashur-naṣir-pal ascended the throne of Assyria in B.C. 885, and he reigned until B.C. 860. His reign was an era of conquest, for he not only consolidated his rule in the north and north-west of Assyria, and in the district of the Khabûr, and along the central region of the Euphrates, but he also conquered Syria, and laid the foundations of the later Assyrian Empire on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. At the beginning of his reign we find Nineveh referred to as the capital of the Assyrian Empire,[2] but we do not know with certainty the exact period when it became so. Under Tiglath-pileser I. the city of Ashur was the

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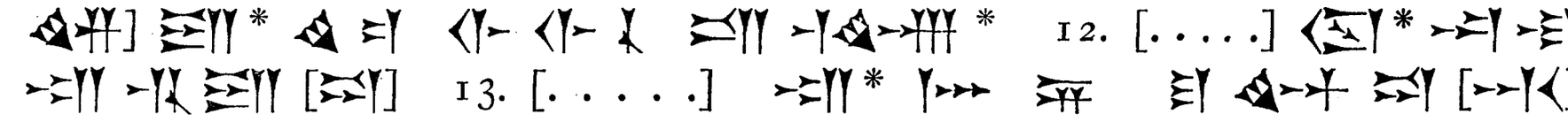
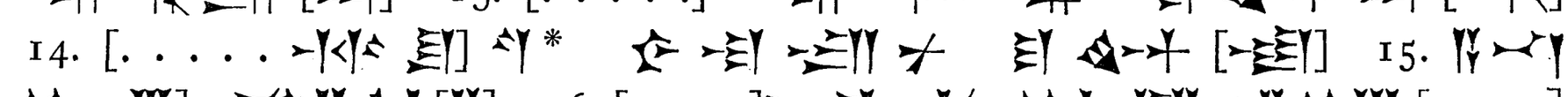
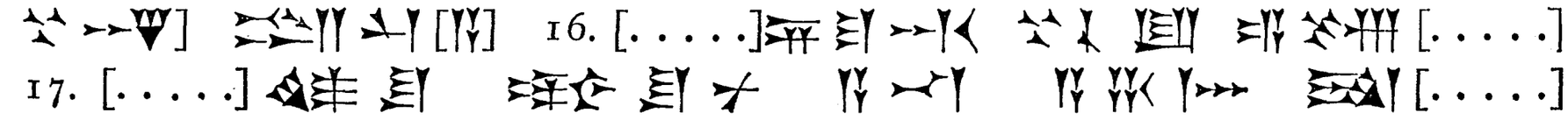
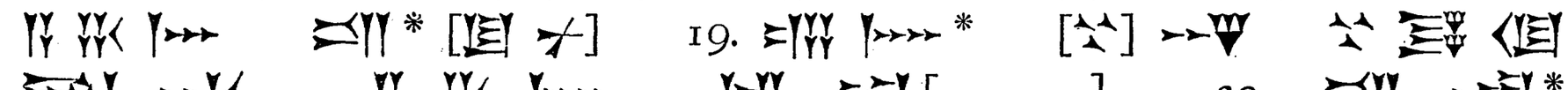
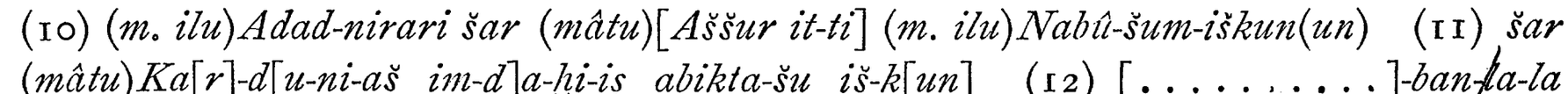
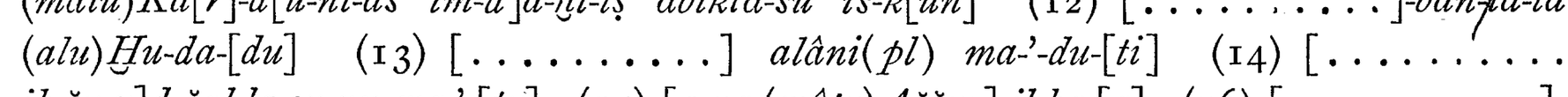
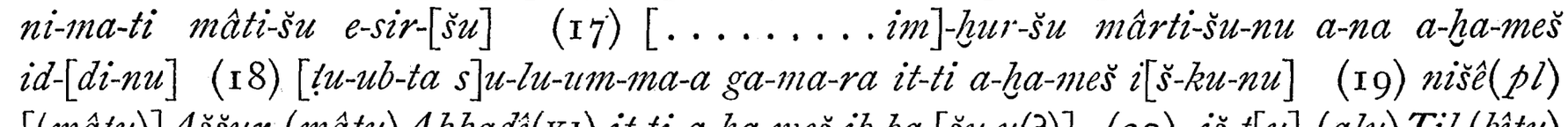
[1] See "Synchron. Hist.," Col. III., ll. 10–21 (preserved by K. 4401*a* + R. 854), which read: 10. 11.  12.  13.  14. 15.  16. 17. 18.  19.  20. 21. 

(10) (*m. ilu*)*Adad-nirari šar* (*mâtu*)[*Aššur it-ti*] (*m. ilu*)*Nabû-šum-iškun*(*un*) (11) *šar* (*mâtu*)*Ka*[*r*]-*d*[*u-ni-aš im-d*]*a-ḫi-iṣ abikta-šu iš-k*[*un*] (12) [. . . . .]-*ban-ta-la* (*alu*)*Ḫu-da-*[*du*] (13) [. . . . .] *alâni*(*pl*) *ma-'-du-*[*ti*] (14) [. . . . . *ik-šu-u*]*d šal-la-su-nu ma-'-*[*tu*] (15) [*a-na* (*mâtu*)*Aššur*] *il-ḳa-*[*a*] (16) [. . . . .]-*ni-ma-ti mâti-šu e-sir-*[*šu*] (17) [. . . . . *im*]-*ḫur-šu mârti-šu-nu a-na a-ḫa-meš id-*[*di-nu*] (18) [*ṭu-ub-ta s*]*u-lu-um-ma-a ga-ma-ra it-ti a-ḫa-meš i*[*š-ku-nu*] (19) *nišê*(*pl*) [(*mâtu*)]*Aššur* (*mâtu*)*Akkadî*(KI) *it-ti a-ḫa-meš ib-ba-*[*šu-u*(?)] (20) *iš-t*[*u*] (*alu*)*Til-*(*bîtu*) *Ba-ri ša el-la-an* (*alu*)*Za-*[*ban*] (21) *a-di Til-ša-*(*m*)*Ba-ta-a-ni u* [*Til*]-*ša-*(*alu*)*Zab-da-ni ku-dur u-kin-*[*nu*].

[2] See especially Annals, Col. I., l. 101 (p. 289); *cf.* also Col. II., l. 49 (p. 311).

capital, and it is probable that the transference took place under one of his immediate successors. In support of this view may be noted the fact that the inscription of Ashur-bêl-kala upon a statue, which is said to have been found at Kuyunjik, mentions the king's palace;[1] if the statue was found there, the palace referred to was probably at Nineveh. Moreover, the "Broken Obelisk" is also said to have been found at Nineveh, which would suggest that the king who had it inscribed also made Nineveh his capital. As this king states in the fifth column of the inscription that he repaired the ruined wall and moat and gates of the city of Ashur,[2] it is only fair to assume that a city which had fallen into decay had ceased to be the chief royal residence. Good reasons are given below[3] for believing that the king who made the obelisk was not Ashur-naṣir-pal, as has been assumed hitherto, but one of the immediate successors of Tiglath-pileser I. But although Ashur-naṣir-pal retained Nineveh as his capital, he entirely rebuilt and beautified with richly decorated buildings the ancient city of Calah (Nimrûd), which had been founded by Shalmaneser I. about B.C. 1300,[4] but had since been deserted and had fallen into ruins. Calah was undoubtedly the favourite city of Ashur-naṣir-pal, and it is possible that a few years after the beginning of his reign he transferred thither his capital from Nineveh, as, from the sixth year of his reign (B.C. 879) onwards, it was from Calah that he started on his military expeditions.[5] In the mounds which mark the site of the palace and temples built by him there were found the magnificent series of bas-reliefs now in the British Museum;[6] the majority of his inscriptions were also found on this site.

Our chief source of information concerning the reign of Ashur-

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[1] See below, p. 152.
[2] See below, p. 145 f., ll. 6 ff.
[3] See p. 144 f., n. 3.
[4] See above, p. xxxv.
[5] See Annals, Col. III., l. 101 (p. 346), l. 26 (p. 353), l. 50 (p. 361), l. 56 (p. 363), l. 93 (p. 375).
[6] See *Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities* (1900), Nimroud Gallery, pp. 20 ff.

naṣir-pal is the long text which contains the annals of his reign.[1] The fullest form of the text was found inscribed upon the slabs which formed the pavement of the entrance to the temple of Ninib at Nimrûd; a slightly shortened form of the text appears upon the Great Monolith of Ashur-naṣir-pal, and extracts from it were copied upon slabs, colossal bulls and lions, memorial tablets, etc. The contents of the Annals may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Col. I., ll. 1–43. Introduction to the Annals, consisting of a dedication to the god Ninib (ll. 1 ff.); a list of the titles of Ashur-naṣir-pal (ll. 9 ff.); an account of his election by Ashur to extend the Assyrian empire, and a record of his genealogy (ll. 17 ff.); and a description of his might and his achievements (ll. 32 ff.).

Col. I., ll. 43–99. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken by the king in his accession-year and in the first year of his reign, B.C. 885 and B.C. 884, including expeditions against Numme, which lay to the north of Assyria (ll. 43 ff.), Kirruri (ll. 54 ff.), and Kirkhi (ll. 58 ff.). On his return to Assyria he brought back with him Bubû, the governor of Nishtun, in the land of Kirkhi, and flayed him, and spread his skin on the wall of Arbela. His next expedition, undertaken in the first year of his reign, was over the mountains of Nipur and Paṣata into the land of Ḳummukhi (ll. 69 ff.). He then suppressed a revolt in Suru in Bît-Khalupê, and flayed Akhiababa, who had been set up as king in Suru in place of the Assyrian governor Khamatai (ll. 74 ff.). In this year he also received the tribute of the land of Laḳê (ll. 93 ff.).

Col. I., l. 99–Col. II., l. 23. Narrative of the campaign undertaken by the king in his own eponymy, *i.e.*, the second year of his reign, B.C. 883. After receiving in Nineveh the tribute of Sukhi (ll. 99 ff.), he set out to suppress the revolt of the Assyrian settlers in Khal-zidipkha, whose ancestors had been established there by Shalmaneser I. about B.C. 1300[2] (ll. 101 ff.); on his way he passed by the source of the river Subnat (*i.e.*, Sebeneh-Su), where he set up an image of himself by the side of the images of Tukulti-Ninib I. (about B.C. 1275)[3] and

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[1] See below, p. 254 ff. [2] See above, p. xxxv [3] See above, p. xl.

Tiglath-pileser I. (about B.C. 1100),[1] (ll. 104 ff.). He suppressed the revolt, he flayed Khulai, the governor of Kinabu, and spread his skin on the wall of the city of Damdamusa (ll. 107 ff.); and on his return he destroyed the city of Têla (ll. 113 ff.), and rebuilt the city of Tushkha (col. ii., ll. 2 ff.), and received tribute in Tushkha from the governors of neighbouring districts (col. ii., ll. 12 ff.). He also suppressed the revolt of the land of Nirbu (col. ii., ll. 15 ff.), he conquered Kirkhi, and received tribute from the land of Khatti and Khanigalbat (col. ii., ll. 20 ff.).

Col. II., ll. 23–49. Narrative of the campaign undertaken by the king in the eponymy of Ashur-idin, *i.e.*, the third year of his reign, B.C. 882, against Nûr-Adad of Dagara, aided by the land of Zamua (ll. 23 ff.). Ashur-naṣir-pal suppressed the revolt with his accustomed violence, put Nûr-Adad to flight, and received the submission of the kings of Zamua (ll. 30 ff.).

Col. II., ll. 49–86. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken by the king in the eponymy of Limutti-aku, *i.e.*, the fourth year of his reign, B.C. 881. In this year Ameka and Arashtua revolted, and Ashur-naṣir-pal set out to reduce them to subjection (ll. 49 ff.); he captured Ammali, the stronghold of Arashtua, and destroyed many other cities in its neighbourhood (ll. 54 ff.); he took Zamri, the city of Ameka (ll. 61 ff.), and put Ameka to flight (ll. 65 ff.); he received tribute from Sipirmena (l. 75) and Zamua, and he deported numbers of the inhabitants to Calah, where he employed them on his building operations (ll. 77 ff.); other districts brought tribute to him whilst he was in Zamua (ll. 80 ff.), and he rebuilt the city of Atlila in Zamua, which had been founded by Sibir, a former king of Babylonia, and made it a royal residence, renaming it Dûr-Ashur (ll. 84 ff.).

Col. II., ll. 86–125. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken by the king in the eponymy of Sha-ilima-damḳa, *i.e.*, the fifth year of his reign, B.C. 880. In this year he received the tribute of the land of Ḳummukhi (l. 87 f.); he captured the cities of Matiati (l. 89) and Irsia (l. 93); he crossed the mountain of Kashiari (ll. 94 ff.) into

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[1] See above, p. l.

Nairi and captured Madara (ll. 98 ff.), and received tribute in the city of Tushka (ll. 100 ff.). After crossing the Tigris he besieged Pitura (ll. 104 ff.), which he captured after two days' fighting and destroyed, and impaled seven hundred of its inhabitants. He destroyed other cities in the land of Dira (l. 111 f.), and defeated the men of Arbaki in Kirkhi (ll. 112 ff.); in all, he destroyed two hundred and fifty fortified cities in the land of Nairi, and he collected stores in the city of Tuskha (l. 117 f.). In this year one of his governors called Amme-ba'la was murdered, and Ashur-naṣir-pal exacted heavy blood-money (ll. 118 ff.).

Col. II., ll. 125–135. The king's genealogy, together with a summary of his conquests and an account of the building of temples in the city of Calah.

Col. III., ll. 1–26. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken by the king in the eponymy of Dagan-bel-naṣir, *i.e.*, the sixth year of his reign, B.C. 879. In this year he collected tribute in the district of the Khabûr (ll. 3 ff.); and he stormed Sûru, the stronghold of Shadudu, the governor of the land of Sukhi, who had allied himself with the Kassites (l. 16 f.). He took the city after two days' hard fighting, and captured the troops of Nabû-pal-iddina, king of Babylon, and Ṣabdânu, the brother of Nabu-pal-iddina, and Bêl-aplu-iddina, the soothsayer, who led their forces; Shadudu and seventy of his followers escaped by swimming across the Euphrates (ll. 18 ff.). The king adds that the fear of his dominion extended over Babylonia and Kaldu (l. 23 f.).

In the narratives of the three following expeditions, no eponomy is mentioned, but it may be assumed that they immediately followed the others, and therefore that they took place in the seventh, eighth, and ninth years of the king's reign.

Col. III., ll. 26–50. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken by the king, probably in the seventh year of his reign, *i.e.*, B.C. 878. In this year the people of Laḳî, Khindânu, and Sukhi revolted (ll. 26 ff.), and Ashur-naṣir-pal, having built boats in the city of Sûri on the Euphrates, was able to transport his troops without

difficulty to any place on either bank of the Euphrates (l. 29). He then proceeded to suppress the revolt, driving Azi-ilu of Laḳî from Kipina (ll. 38 ff.), transporting Ilâ to Assyria (ll. 43 ff.), and receiving tribute from Khimti-ilu (ll. 46 ff.). He states that he slew fifty wild bulls and captured eight alive in the country beyond the Euphrates (l. 48); and he founded two cities, one on each bank of the Euphrates, of which he named the one Kar-Ashur-naṣir-pal, and the other Nibarti-Ashur (l. 49 f.).

Col. III., ll. 50–56. Narrative of the campaign undertaken by the king, probably in the eighth year of his reign, *i.e.*, B.C. 877, during which he captured Kaprabi in Bît-Adini (ll. 50 ff.), and carried off two thousand four hundred of its inhabitants and settled them in the city of Calah (ll. 53 ff.).

Col. III., ll. 56–92. Narrative of the campaign undertaken by the king, probably in the ninth year of his reign, *i.e.*, B.C. 876, against the land of Khatte and the countries on the sea coast of Syria. He received tribute on the march thither (ll. 57 ff.); he crossed the Euphrates near Carchemish in boats of skins (l. 64); he received the tribute of Sangara, king of Khatte (ll. 65 ff.), and of Lubarna of the land of Patini (ll. 72 ff.); and, collecting other tribute as he advanced, he marched to Lebanon and the coast (ll. 84 ff.), and received tribute from Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, Arvad, and other cities (ll. 86 ff.); and he cut down wood in Mount Amanus for his temple E-shara (ll. 88 ff.), and other wood in "the land of the mekhru-trees" for the temple of Ishtar of Nineveh (l. 91 f.).

Col. III., ll. 92–113. Narrative of the campaigns undertaken by the king in the eponymy of Shamash-nûri, *i.e.*, in the eighteenth year of his reign, B.C. 867. In this year he marched into Ḳummukhi, collecting tribute on the way, and laid waste the districts of Kirkhi and Adini (ll. 92 ff.). He stormed the city of Damdammusa (ll. 105 ff.), and captured the city of Uda (ll. 110 ff.); he impaled and put out the eyes of many of the inhabitants, and the rest he carried off to Assyria.

Col. III., ll. 113–132. Record of the king's genealogy and summary of his conquests.

Col. III., ll. 132–136. Account of the rebuilding of the city of Calah.

Of the other inscriptions of Ashur-naṣir-pal, some give variant versions of certain portions of the Annals, and among these the following may be specially mentioned. The "Inscription upon colossal bulls and lions" (see pp. 199 ff.) contains a parallel account of Ashur-naṣir-pal's expedition to the Mediterranean coast narrated in the Annals, col. iii., ll. 84–88. The "Inscription recording the dedication of the temple of Ninib" (see above, pp. 209 ff.) corresponds to the account of the same event given in the Annals, col. ii., ll. 131–135. The Monolith from Kurkh (see pp. 222 ff.) contains texts which are partly duplicate of narratives in the Annals recording the campaigns in B.C. 880. The Kurkh Monolith, rev., ll. 42 ff., furnishes some additional information with regard to the campaign of this year; thus it gives a fuller account of the suppression of the revolt in which Amme-ba'la (here spelt Ammi-pa'li) was murdered, stating that Bûr-ramânu the rebel was flayed, and his brother Iltânu appointed as ruler (l. 42 f.); and it records how the cities of Sinabu and Tîdu, which Shalmaneser I. had garrisoned against Nairi but which the Arameans had captured, were retaken by Ashur-naṣir-pal, who resettled the Assyrians therein (ll. 43 ff.); how Ashur-naṣir-pal carried off fifteen thousand Arameans to Assyria (l. 46 f.); and how he reaped the harvest of the land and heaped it up in the strongholds of the country for his own supplies (ll. 47 ff.). The inscription adds that he appointed his own governor and imposed forced labour on Nairi (l. 51); and that he received the tribute of the land of Shuprê, and on his return conquered Shûra in the land of Khanigalbat (l. 53 f.).

Of the rebuilding of the city of Calah, which is referred to in so many of Ashur-naṣir-pal's inscriptions, the fullest account is given in the Great Monolith, col. v., ll. 1 ff. (see pp. 244 ff.). The king entirely rebuilt the city and dug a canal, which he called Babilat-khegalli, from the Upper Zâb to the city, and along its banks he planted orchards and vineyards. He also built for himself a magnificent palace, and he tells us how he plated the gates thereof with bronze, and furnished it with the most costly and beautiful objects,

the greater number of which he obtained as the result of his conquests.

The information furnished by the other inscriptions of Ashur-naṣir-pal chiefly concerns the building operations which he carried on during his reign. These texts may be thus briefly summarised :— I. Brick inscriptions from his palace. II. Inscriptions on clay bowls. From some of these we learn that he restored the temple of the goddess Ishtar of Nineveh (see p. 156 f., No. 4, and p. 158 f., No. 2). III. Inscription on an altar dedicated to the god Bel, which Ashur-naṣir-pal set up in the temple of Kidmuri (see p. 160). IV. Limestone statue of the king, with a text engraved upon the breast, recording his titles and genealogy and conquests (see p. 161). V. Text recording the restoration of the temple of Ishtar, "the queen of Kidmuri"; the king fashioned a "protecting image" of the goddess in fine gold, and set it up within her shrine, and endowed services in her honour. The king also admonishes his successor to duly care for the worship of the goddess and the maintenance of her shrine. VI. Text inscribed upon two limestone tablets and their coffer, recording the building of the temple of Makhir in the city of Imgur-Bêl.

The monuments discovered during the excavations which have been made on the site of Calah show that one of Ashur-naṣir-pal's chief objects was to cover the walls of his palace and temples in his new city with records of his conquests and with strings of titles descriptive of his greatness and power. The men who carried out the king's wishes did not display any great variety or ingenuity in their compositions, for we find one comparatively short inscription repeated word for word over and over again, not only upon the undecorated limestone slabs which lined many of the walls, but even across the fine sculptured bas-reliefs which illustrate the performance of religious ceremonies before the gods, and the payment of tribute, etc. In consequence of its common occurrence, this text is usually known as the "Standard Inscription of Ashur-naṣir-pal."[1] From the

[1] See below, pp. 212 ff. The inscriptions upon tablets from Ashur-naṣir-pal's palace at Calah (see pp. 173 ff.), and from the wall of Calah (see pp. 177 ff.), are very similar to the "Standard Inscription."

numerous mistakes and inaccuracies which are manifest in many of the copies, it is clear that the work was often done in haste, and was entrusted to unskilled workmen and artizans, who were not infrequently unable to read the signs which they were engraving. On the other hand, the annalistic inscriptions of the king were cut with greater care.

Ashur-naṣir-pal inherited a throne weakened by the aggressions of the Arameans and other neighbouring tribes, and he left it consolidated, strengthened, and fortified against attack, with the result that his son Shalmaneser II. was enabled to extend still further the frontiers of the Assyrian Empire. The constant repetition of bombastic phrases and inflated titles in his inscriptions are apt to induce the reader, by a natural reaction, to belittle the true greatness of this energetic and warlike sovereign. But when due allowance has been made for oriental exaggeration, it is evident that Ashur-naṣir-pal was indeed the greatest and most powerful of the earlier monarchs of Assyria.

NOTE ON THE READING OF THE NAME OF THE STORM-GOD, ADAD OR RAMMÂN.

The name of the Storm-god of the Babylonians and Assyrians, which is written ideographically as 𒀭𒅎 and (𒀭𒅎) 𒀜, has for many years past been read as *Rammân*, "the thunderer." The existence of this name as one of the titles of the Storm-god is proved by the inscriptions, and it has been pointed out that it corresponds to the name of the deity Rimmon, רִמּוֹן (LXX. Ῥεμμάν), of 2 Kings, v., 18. On the discovery of the Tell el-Amarna tablets, however, it was perceived that in certain proper names which occur in the letters the ideogram should be read as *Addu*, with which may be compared the variant readings of the ideogram as *A-da-ad* (see Bezold, *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch*, *XI.*, March, 1889, pl. I., Col. I., l. 7), and *Da-ad-da* (see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. V., pl. 9, l. 2). For these reasons it was urged that the ideogram should be read as *Adad* (see especially Oppert, *Zeits. für Assyr.*, IX., pp. 310 ff., and *Journal asiatique*, Sept.–Oct., 1895, pp. 393 ff.), and it was recognized that this form corresponds to the name of the Syrian deity Hadad, הדד, which not only occurs in Biblical proper names, but also in Aramaean inscriptions (see *Mittheilungen aus den orientalischen Sammlungen*, Heft XI., *Ausgrabungen in Sendschirli*, I., pp. 61, 63 ff.), and in a Greek transcript of a proper name as ΑΔΑΔ (see *Corpus inscriptionum*, II., p. 78). It is only recently, however, that a direct piece of evidence has been produced for the reading *Adad* in a purely Assyrian proper name. In an inscription of Sardur III., built into the wall of a church at Van, Lehmann states that he has found a reference to the Assyrian king Ashur-nirari, who is there described as "the son of *Adad-nirari*," *i.e.*, of the king whose name has hitherto been read

as *Rammân-nirari* (*i.e.*, Rammân-nirari III.), and who reigned from B.C. 811 to B.C. 782. According to Lehmann's transcription, the name is written syllabically as (*m*)*A-da-di-ni-ra-ri* (see *Sitzungsberichte der königlich preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1899, No. VII., p. 119, and *Nachrichten von der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Klasse*, 1899, Heft I., p. 83 f.). The grounds, therefore, for reading the name of the god as *Adad*, in place of retaining the title *Rammân*, are exceedingly strong. It may be added that the existence of the reading *Adad* in the name of Adad-nirari III. is not to be traced to the identification of the Babylonian Storm-god with a Syrian deity in the fifteenth century B.C., but, taken in conjunction with the other evidence already cited, may be held to prove that *Adad* was the name by which the Storm-god was known among the Semitic Babylonians and Assyrians from the earliest period. The reading *Adad*, in place of *Rammân*, has therefore been adopted throughout the present work.

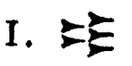
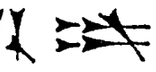
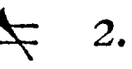
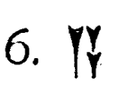
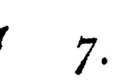
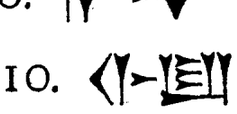
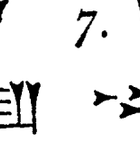
I.

IRISHUM, PATESI OF ASSYRIA,

ABOUT B.C. 2000.

Brick Inscription from Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ.[1]

(**No. 91,130.**[2] $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.)[3]

1.  2. 3.  4.  5.
6.  7. 8.  9.
10.  11.  12. [. . . . .]

1. Irishum, 2. patesi[4] 3. of Ashur, 4. the son of Khallu, 5. patesi 6. of Ashur, 7. unto Ashur 8. his lord 9. for his own life 10. and for the life of 11. his son 12. [. . . hath dedicated].[5]

1. I-ri-šum **2.** pa-te-si **3.** A-šur **4.** mâr Ḫal-lu **5.** pa-te-si **6.** A-šur **7.** a-na A-šur **8.** be-li-šu **9.** a-na ba-la-ti-šu **10.** u ba-la-aṭ **11.** a-pil-šu **12.** [. . . . .]

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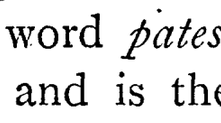
[1] Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ, قلعة شرقاط, *i.e.*, the mounds which mark the site of the city of Ashur, the first capital of the Assyrians; they are situated on the right bank of the Tigris, about fifty miles below its junction with the Upper, or Great, Zâb.

[2] For earlier publications of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 6, No. II., and Winckler, *Zeits. für Assyr.*, II., Pl. III., No. 10.

[3] In the measurements of objects the greatest dimensions of the inscribed surface are always given. For a reproduction of the inscription, see Plate I.

[4] The word *patesi* was borrowed by the Assyrians and Babylonians from the Sumerians, and is the equivalent of the Assyrian word *iššakku*,  , "ruler, governor." The fact that the early Assyrian rulers style themselves *patesi*, "governors," and not *šarrâni*, "kings," may be taken as evidence that the country was still at this time subject to Babylonia.

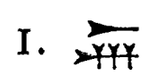
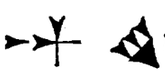
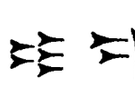
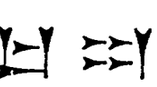
[5] The end of the inscription is broken off.

II.

SAMSI-ADAD, PATESI OF ASSYRIA, ABOUT B.C. 1700.

BRICK INSCRIPTION FROM KAL'AT SHERKÂT.

(Nos. 90,106, 90,254.[1] $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.[2]**)**

1.  2. 3. 4. 
 5. 6.  7.

1. Samsi-Adad,[3] 2. patesi 3. of Ashur, 4. the son of Igur-kapkapu, 5. builder 6. of the temple 7. of Ashur.[4]

1. Sa-am-si-(ilu)Adad **2.** pa-te-si **3.** (ilu)Ašur **4.** mâr I-gur-ka-ap-ka-pu **5.** ba-ni **6.** bît **7.** (ilu)Ašur

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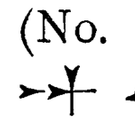
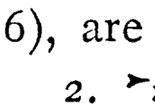
[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 6, No. I.; and Winckler, *Zeits. für Assyr.*, II., Pl. III., No. 9. The block is taken from No. 90,254; see Plate II.

[2] Both of the bricks are impressed with the same stamp.

[3] It has been shown recently that the name of the storm god , which is thus written ideographically, should be read ADAD instead of the commonly accepted reading, RAMMÂN; for the evidence on which the new reading is based, see the Introduction.

[4] On one side of a circular piece of agate, or onyx, in the British Museum (No. 89,906), are engraved in archaic characters the following lines: 1.  2. 3.  , 1. *(ilu)Šamši-(ilu)Adad* 2. *ba-ni bît* 3. *(ilu)Ašur*, "Shamshi-Adad, builder of the temple of Ashur." This may be an inscription of Samsi-Adad, the son of Igurkapkapu, or possibly of the still earlier Assyrian patesi, Shamshi-Adad, the son of Ishme-Dagan, who is mentioned on the cylinder-inscription of Tiglath-pileser I. (Col. VIII., l. 2 f.), and who reigned about B.C. 1820.

III.

PUDI-ILU, KING OF ASSYRIA,

ABOUT B.C. 1350.

INSCRIPTION UPON A PRISM OF LIMESTONE.

(**No. 91,059.**[1] 10½ in. by 3⅜ in. by 2¾ in.)

1. Pudi-ilu,[2] the true prince, 2. the mighty king, the king of Assyria, 3. the builder of the temple of Shamash, 4. the temple of the protecting god. 5. Whosoever my name (which is here) written 6. shall blot out, 7. or shall alter my inscription, 8. may Shamash, my lord, 9. overthrow his kingdom, 10. and send famine upon his land.

1. (m)Pu-di-ilu rubû ki-nu **2.** šarru dan-nu šar (mâtu)Aššur **3.** ba-ni bît (ilu)Šamaš **4.** bît ili na-ṣi-ri **5.** ša šumi šaṭ-ra **6.** i-pa-aš-ši-ṭu **7.** u mu-ša-ri-ia u-na-ka-rum **8.** (ilu)Šamaš be-li **9.** šarru-su li-is-ki-ip u ḫu-ša-aḫ-ḫa **10.** a-na mâti-šu li-id-di

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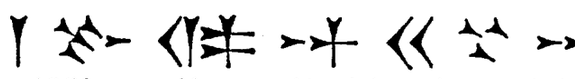
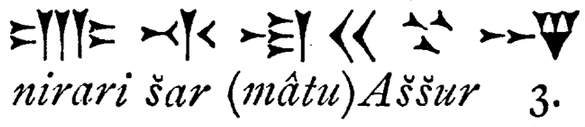
[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Winckler, *Zeits. für Assyr.*, II., Pl. III., No. 8. The object is evidently a votive offering which was placed by the king in the temple of Shamash. For a photographic reproduction, see Plate II.

[2] A brick of Pudi-ilu, in private possession, was published by Lenormant, *Choix de textes cunéiformes*, p. 169, No. 72. It was found at Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ, and gives the names of Pudi-ilu's father and grandfather; the text reads as follows: 1.  2.  3. , 1. *ekal (m)Pu-di-ilu šar (mâtu)Aššur* 2. *apil (ilu)Bêl-nirari šar (mâtu)Aššur* 3. *apil Aššur-u-balliṭ šar (mâtu)Aššur*, "Palace of Pudi-ilu, king of Assyria, son of Bêl-nirari, king of Assyria, son of Ashur-uballiṭ, king of Assyria."

IV.

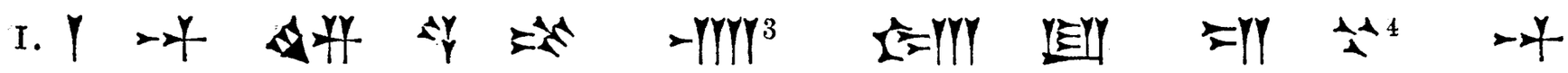
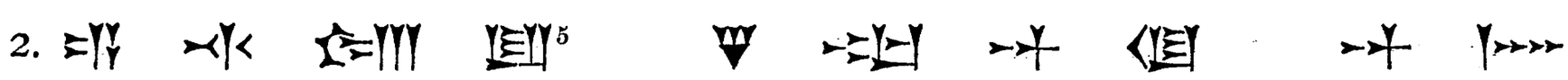
ADAD-NIRARI I., KING OF ASSYRIA,

ABOUT B.C. 1325.

INSCRIPTION ON A LIMESTONE TABLET,[1] FROM KAL'AT SHERḲÂṬ.[2]

(**No. 90,978.** $17\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.)

OBVERSE.

1. 
2. 

1. Adad-nirari, the illustrious prince, duly appointed by god,
2. the ruler, the viceroy of the gods,

OBV. **1.** (m. ilu)Adad-nirari rubû[3] el-lu si-mat[4] ili **2.** e-ti-el-lu[5] ša-ka-an-ki

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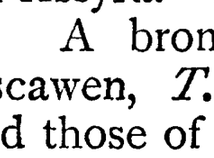
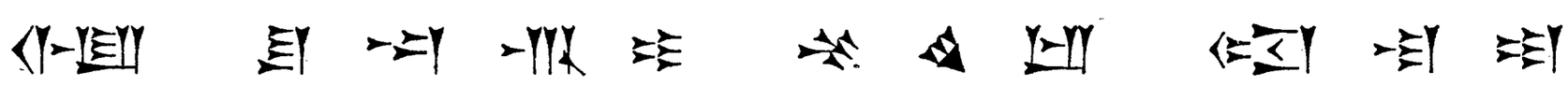
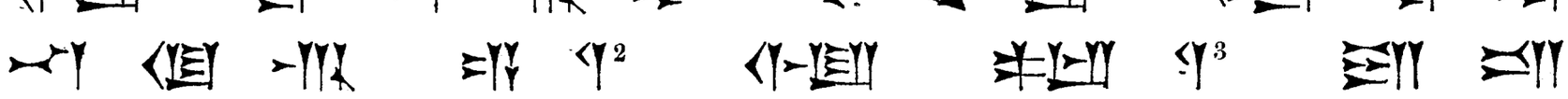
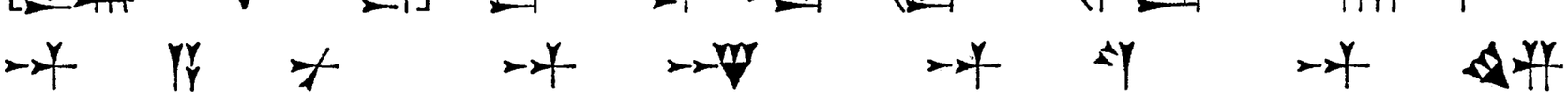
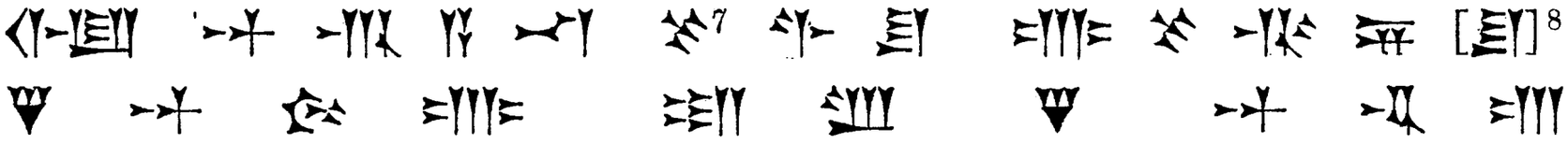
[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. IV., pl. 44 f. Translations have been given by George Smith, *Assyrian Discoveries*, pp. 242 ff.; Pognon, *Inscription de Mérou-nérar I.*, *J.A.*, 1884; and Peiser in Schrader's *Keilins. Bibl.*, I., pp. 4 ff. In 1893 a duplicate tablet was offered for sale in Constantinople (see Scheil, *Recueil de travaux*, XV., pp. 138 ff.), and was afterwards taken to New York; the text was published by Jastrow, *American Journal of Semitic Languages*, Vol. XII., pp. 143 ff., from whose edition the variant readings and restorations are here taken. This duplicate is cited throughout as B.

[2] In addition to the limestone tablet, the following small inscriptions of Adad-nirari from Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ are in the British Museum:—(1.) Inscription upon fragments of two alabaster vases (Nos. 90,956, 90,957), stating that the vases formed part of the spoil from a captured city: 1. *ekal* (*m. ilu*)*Adad-nirari* [. . . . .] 2. [*mâr*] *Pu-di-ilu šar* [. . . . .] 3. [*mâr*](*ilu*)*Bêl-nirari šar* [. . . . .] 4. [*ki*]-*ši-ti* (*alu*) [. . . . .]. "Palace of Adad-nirari [. . . . .] 2. [son] of Pudi-ilu, king of [. . . . .] 3. [son] of Bêl-nirari, king of [. . . . .] 4. The spoil of the city of [. . . . .]." (2.) Brick-inscription (No. 90,812) of two lines, which read: 1. *ekal* (*m*)*Adad-nirari šar* [. . . . .] 2. *apil Pu-di-ilu šar* (*mâtu*)[*Aššur*], 1. "Palace of Adad-nirari, king of [. . . . .] 2. son of Pudi-ilu, king of Assyria." (3.) Brick-inscription (Nos. 90,253, 90,265) of five lines, also from the palace, in which Adad-nirari styles himself *šar kiššati*, "king of hosts," and his father, *šar* (*mâtu*)*Aššur*, "king of Assyria" (cf. Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 6, No. III., A, B, and C). A bronze sword from Adad-nirari's palace, now in private possession (see Boscawen, *T.S.B.A.*, IV., p. 347), is inscribed in three places with the king's name and those of his father and grandfather; and built into a stove in the modern Turkish fort on Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ is a brick of Adad-nirari with the following inscription: 1. *ekal* (*m. ilu*)*Adad-nirari* 2. *šar kiššati* 3. *apil Pu-di-ilu* 4. [*šar*] (*mâtu*)*Aššur*, "Palace of Adad-nirari, king of hosts, son of Pudi-ilu, [king] of Assyria."

[3] B  , *ru-bu-u*. [4] B , *ma-at*. [5] B , *e-til-lu*.

3.
4.
5. 
6. 
7.
8.
9.
10. 
11.
12. 
13.
14.

3. the founder of cities, the destroyer of the mighty
4. hosts of the Kashshî, the Ḳutî, the Lulumî,
5. and the Shubarî, annihilator of all
6. foes in the upper and the lower countries,[10] trampling down
7. their lands from Lupdu and Rapiḳu
8. up to Elukhat, who hath taken possession of hosts of men,
9. who hath enlarged boundary and frontier,
10. the king at whose feet all rulers and princes
11. Anu, Ashur, Shamash, Adad
12. and Ishtar have forced into submission,
13. the exalted priest of Bêl;
14. the son of Pudi-ilu, governor of Bêl,

ilâni(pl) **3.** mu-ki-in[1] ma-ḫa-zi ni-ir dap-nu-ti **4.** um-ma-aṇ Kaš-ši-i Ḳu-ti-i Lu-lu-me-i **5.** u Šu-ba-ri-i mu-ḫi-ip kul-la-at **6.** na-ki-ri e-liš[2] u šap-liš[3] da-iš **7.** mâtâti-[4] šu-nu iš-tu Lu-up-di u (mâtu)Ra-pi-ḳu **8.** a-di E-lu-ḫa-at ṣa-bi-it ki-šat[5] ni-ši **9.** mu-ra-piš mi-iṣ-ri u ku-du-ri **10.** šarru ša napḫar ma-al-ki u rubê(pl)[6] **11.** (ilu)-Anu (ilu)Aššur (ilu)Šamaš (ilu)Adad **12.** u (ilu)Ištar a-na še[7]-pi-šu u-še-ik-ni-šu[8] **13.** ša-an-gu-u ṣi-ru ša (ilu)Bêl **14.** mâr Pu-di-ilu ša-ak-ni[9]

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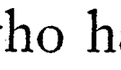
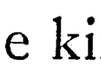
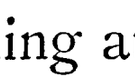
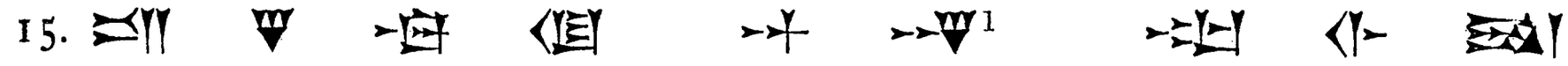
[1] B  , *kin.* [2] B , *li-iš.* [3] B , *ša-ap-li-iš.*
[4] B  . [5] B  , *ša-at.* [6] B , *ru-be-e.*
[7] B , *ši.* [8] Restored from B; the edge of the tablet A is broken.
[9] B , *ša-kin.* [10] *I.e.*, the countries to the north and south of Assyria

15. 
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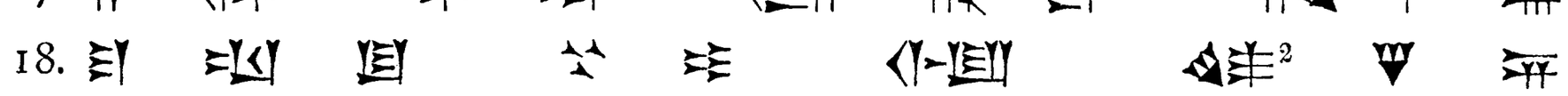
18. 
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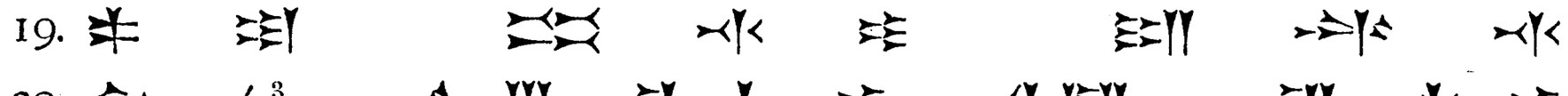
20. 
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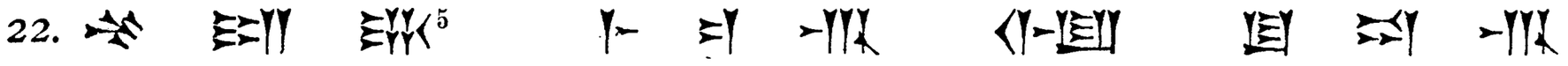
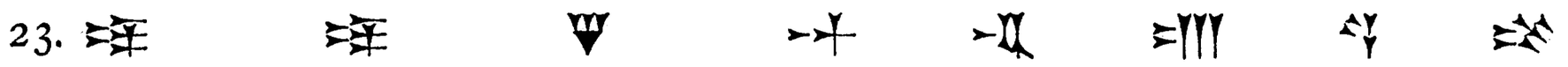
22. 
23. 
24.
25.
26.

15. the ruler of Ashur, the conqueror
16. of the lands of Turukî and of Nigimṭi,
17. to their entire extent, with all
18. (their) rulers, mountains and highlands,
19. the whole of the wide-spreading Ḳutî,
20. the district of the Akhlamî and Sutî,
21. the Iauri and their lands,
22. who enlarged boundary and frontier;
23. the grandson of Bêl-nirari,
24. the priest of Ashur, who destroyed the hosts of the Kashshî,
25. and whose hand hath conquered all his enemies,
26. who enlarged boundary

(ilu)Bêl **15.** iš-ša-ak-ki (ilu)Aššur[1] ka-ši-id **16.** (mâtu)Tu-ru-ki-i u (mâtu)Ni-gim-ṭi **17.** a-di pa-aṭ gim-ri-šu gi-me-ir **18.** ma-al-ku šadî(i) u ḫur[2]-ša-ni **19.** pa-aṭ Ḳu-ti-i ra-pal-ti **20.** gu-nu[3] Aḫ-la-me-i u Su-ti-i **21.** Ia-u-ri u ma-ta-ti[4]-šu-nu **22.** mu-ra-piš[5] me-iṣ-ri u ku-du-ri **23.** mâr mâri ša (ilu)Bêl-nirari **24.** šangû[6] (ilu)Aššur-ma ša um-ma-an Kaš-ši-i **25.** i-na-ru-ma u na-ga-ab za-e-ri-šu **26.** ḳa-su

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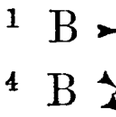
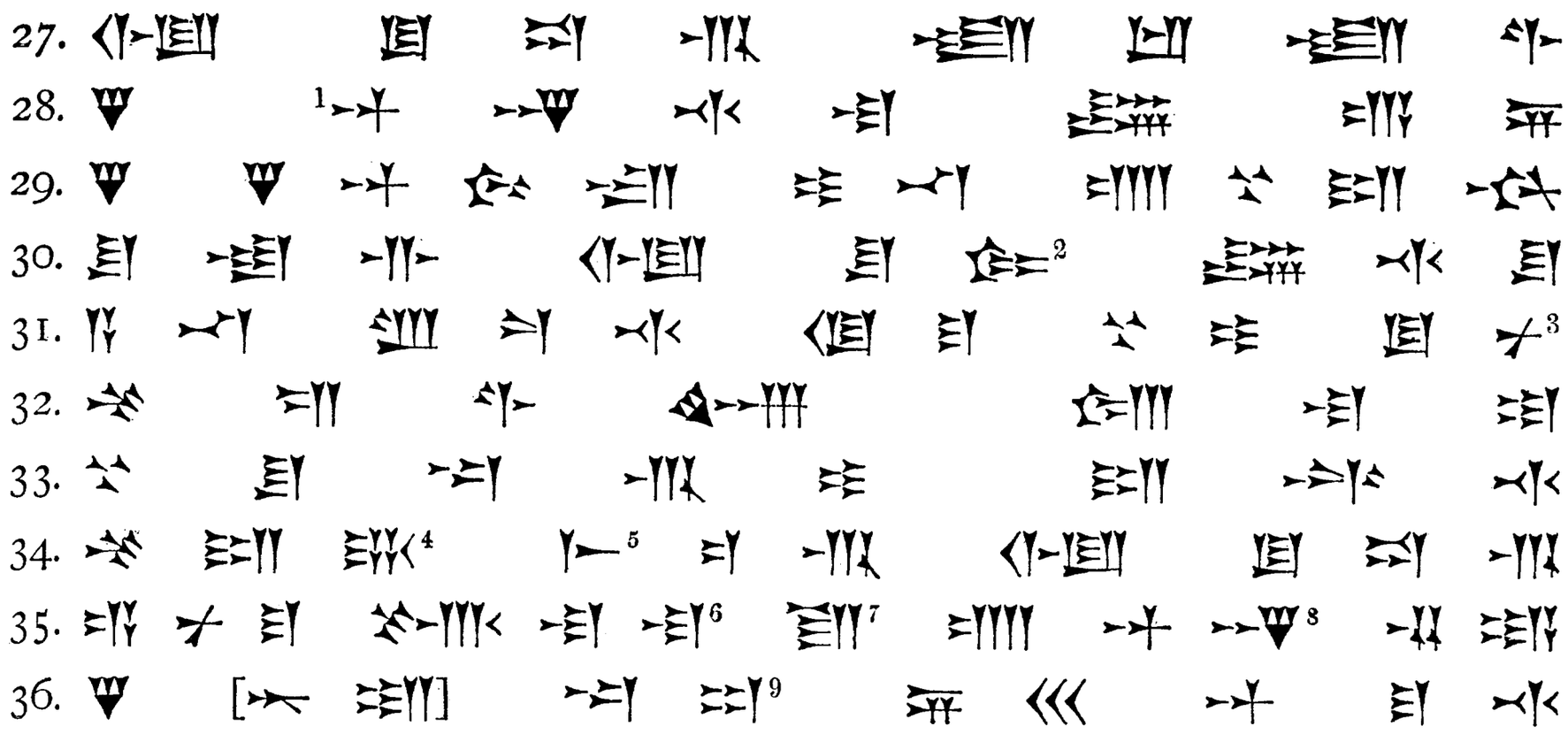
[1] B , *(ilu)A-šur.* [2] B  , *ḫu-ur.* [3] B , *gu-un-nu,*
[4] B , *te.* [5] B , *pi-iš.*
[6] B *iš-ša-ak-ki,* "governor."



27. and frontier ; the great-grandson
28. of Ashur-uballiṭ, the mighty king,
29. whose priesthood in the temples
30. was glorious, and whose royal prosperity
31. unto distant lands was made sure as a mountain,
32. who broke up the forces
33. of the wide-spreading Shubarî,
34. who enlarged boundary and frontier.
35. When the *ṣirlala*[6] of the temple of Ashur my lord,
36. which is opposite the gate (called) "The Invocation of the God of the Land"

ik-šu-du mu-ra-piš me-iṣ-ri **27.** u ku-du-ri li-ip-li-pi **28.** ša[1] (ilu)Aššur-uballiṭ šarri dan-ni **29.** ša ša-an-gu-su i-na e-kur-ra-tim **30.** šu-tu-rat u šu-lum[2] šarru-ti-šu **31.** a-na ru-ḳa-ti ki-ma šadî(i) ku-nu[3] **32.** mu-si-pi-iḫ el-la-at **33.** (mâtu)Šu-ba-ri-i ra-pal-ti **34.** mu-ra-piš[4] me[5]-iṣ-ri u ku-du-ri **35.** e-nu-ma ṣir-la-la[6] ša[7] bît (ilu)Aššur[8] bêli-ia **36.** ša tar-ṣi ba-ab[9] ni-eš ili ma-ti

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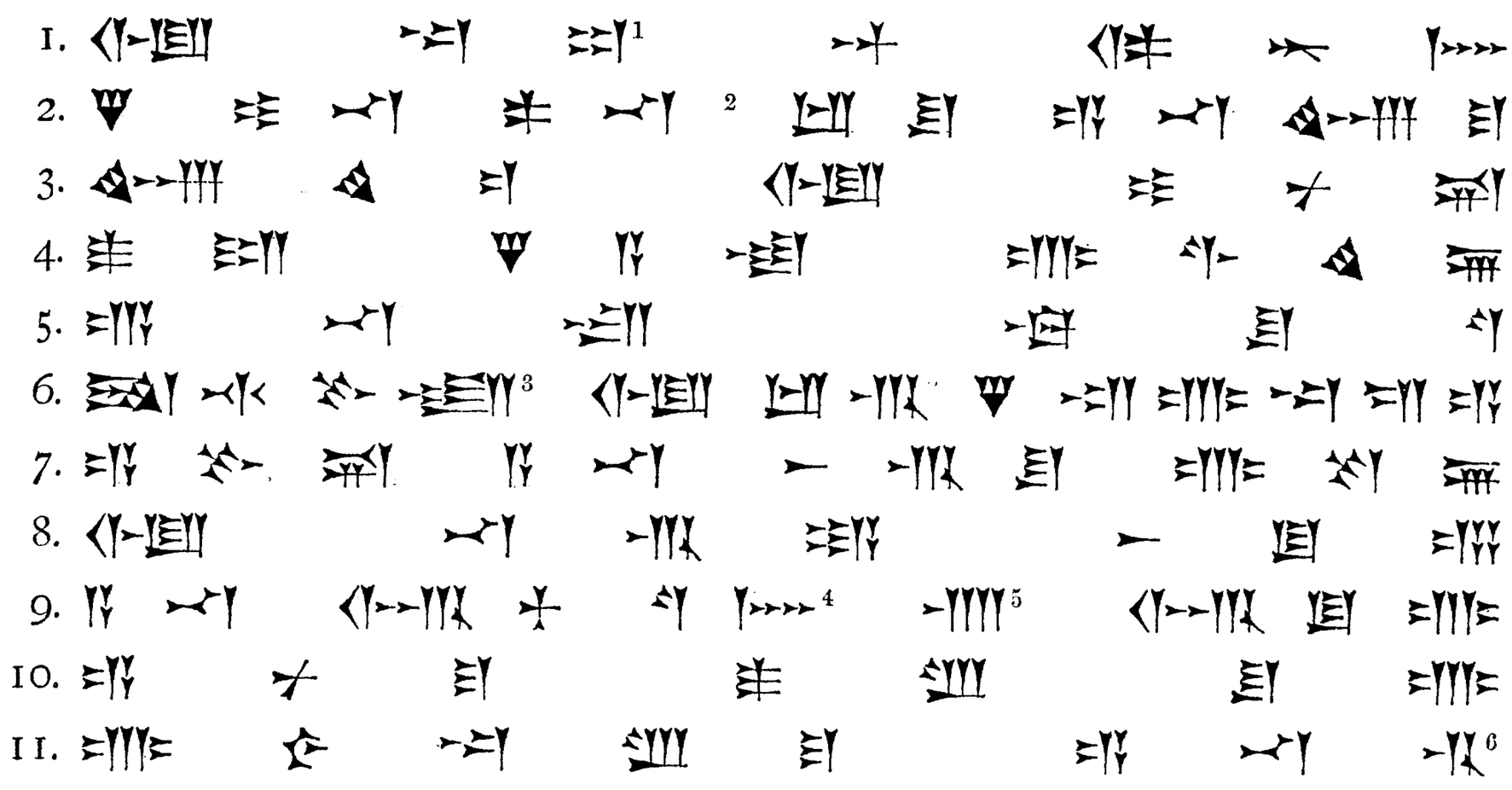
[1] B inserts the determinative . [2] B , *lu-um*. [3] B , *ku-un-nu*.
[4] B , *pi-iš*. [5] B , *mi*.

[6] The meaning of the word *ṣir-la-la*, which does not occur elsewhere, is uncertain. Pognon (see above, p. 4, n. 1) suggests the reading *muṣ-la-la*, with the meaning "roof, roofing"; the context proves, however, that it must have been a building or structure of considerable size, and it may perhaps be rendered by "gate-house."

[7] B . [8] B , (*ilu*)*A-šur*. [9] B , *bâb*.

Reverse.



1. and the gate (called) "The God of Judges,"
2. which had been built [2] in former days, had fallen into decay,
3. had subsided, and was in ruins,
4. I strengthened that place,
5. I reached its foundation,
6. with stone and earth from the city of Ubasê
7. I rebuilt it and restored it to its place,
8. and I set up my tablet [thereon].
9. In future days,
10. when that place
11. shall have grown old and fallen into decay,

Rev. u ba-ab[1] ili daianê(pl) **2.** ša i-na pa-na[2] ip-šu e-na-aḫ-ma **3.** iḫ-ḫi-is u i-nu-uš **4.** aš-ra ša-a-tu u-pi-ḫi-ir **5.** dan-na-su ak-šu-ud **6.** it-ti pu-li[3] u ip-ri ša (alu)U-ba-si-e **7.** e-pu-uš a-na aš-ri-šu u-te-ir **8.** u na-ri-ia aš-ku-un **9.** a-na ar-kat ûmê(pl)[4] rubû[5] ar-ku-u **10.** e-nu-ma aš-ru šu-u **11.** u-šal-ba-ru-ma e-na-ḫu[6]

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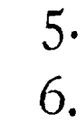
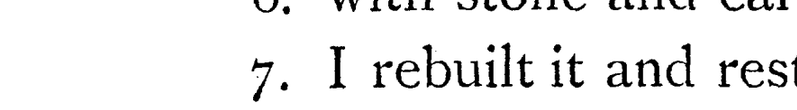
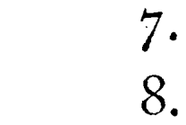
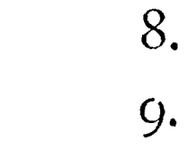
[1]  , *bâb*.

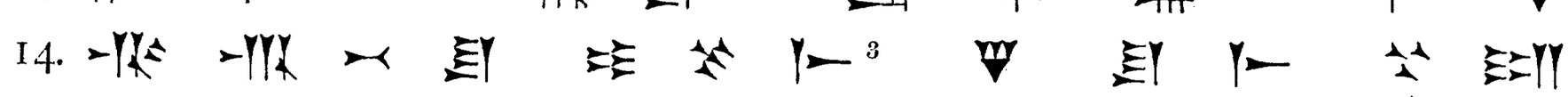
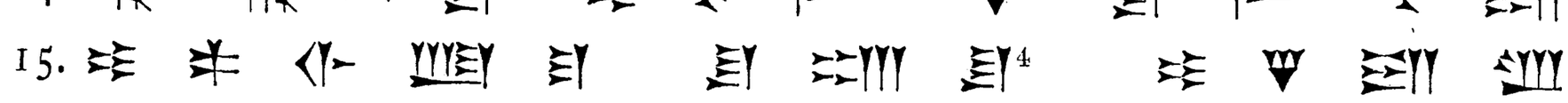
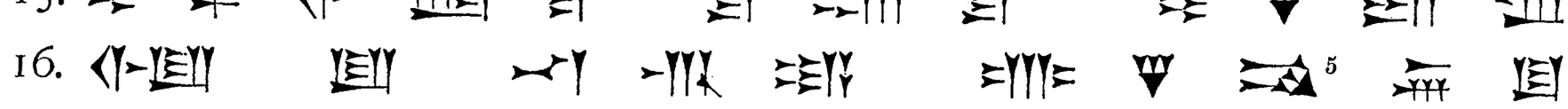
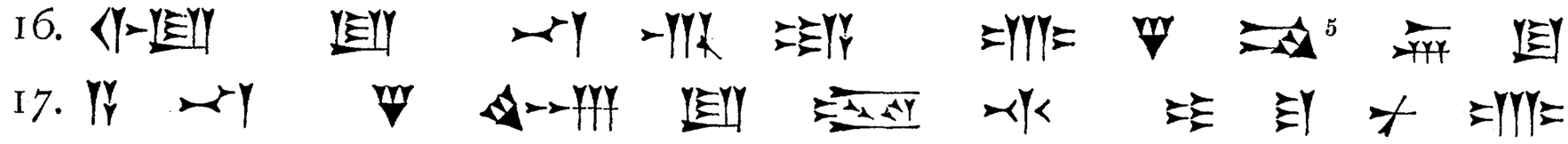
[2] B inserts the words  , *it-ti pi-li u ṭi-ṭi*, "with stone and clay."

[3] B  , *pi-li*.

[4] The words *a-na ar-kat ûmê(pl)* are omitted by B.

[5] B  , *ru-bu-u*.

[6] L. 11 is omitted by B.

12.
13.
14. 
15. 
16. 
17. 
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.

12. may a future prince repair its ruins, and my tablet, (containing) the record of my name,
13. unto its place may he restore, so that Ashur
14. may hearken unto his prayers.
15. But whosoever shall blot out the record of my name, and shall inscribe his own name (in place thereof),
16. or shall conceal my tablet,
17. or shall consign it to destruction,
18. or shall cast it into the stream,
19. or shall burn it in the fire, or shall cast it into the water,
20. or shall cover it with earth,
21. or into a dark chamber where it cannot be seen
22. shall carry it and set it therein ;

12. an-ḫu-su lu-di-iš na-ri-ia[1] šu-me šaṭ-ra **13.** a-na aš-ri-šu lu-ti[2]-ir (ilu)Aššur **14.** ik-ri-be-šu i-še-me[3] ša šu-me šaṭ-ra **15.** i-pa-ši-ṭu-ma šu-um-šu[4] i-ša-ṭa-ru **16.** u lu na-ri-ia u-ša-am[5]-sa-ku **17.** a-na ša-aḫ-lu-uḳ-ti i-ma-nu-u **18.** a-na mi[6]-lim i-na-du-u[7] i-na išâti **19.** i-ḳa-lu-u a-na mê(pl) i-na-du-u **20.** i-na e-pi-ri u-ka-ta-mu **21.** a-na bît ikliti(?) a-šar la a-ma-ri **22.** u-še-ri-bu-ma i-ša-ka-nu

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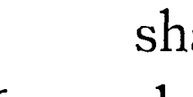
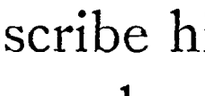
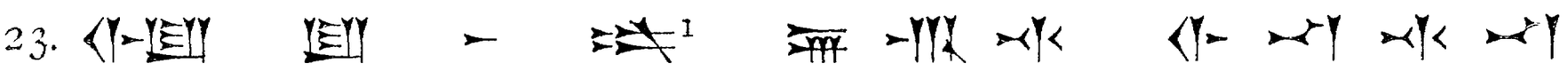
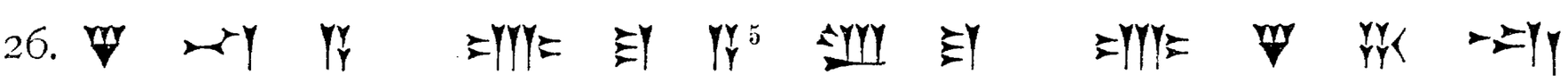
[1] B inserts  , *u*.
[2] B , *te*.
[3] B  , *i-še-im-me*.
[4] B , *šum-šu*.
[5] For *ša-am* B reads , *šam*.
[6] B , *me*.
[7] B here inserts l. 20.

23. 
24.
25.
26. 
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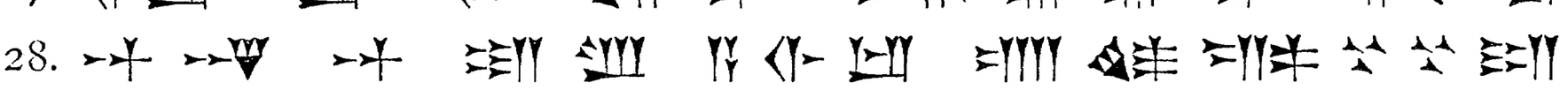
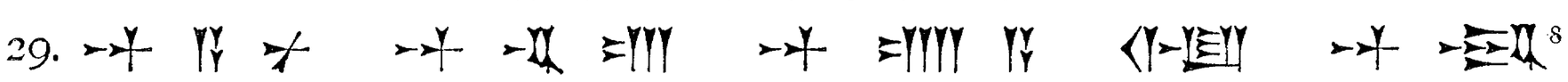
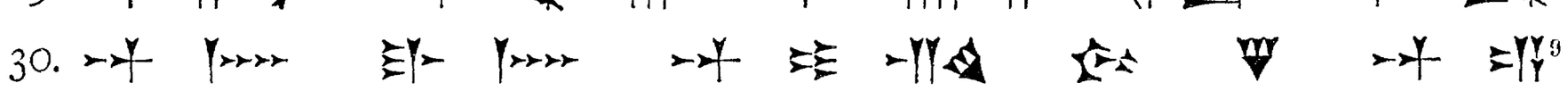
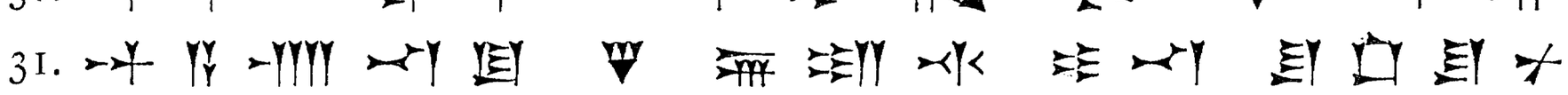
28. 
29. 
30. 
31. 
32.

23. or if any man because of these curses[10]
24. shall send a hostile foe, or an evil enemy,
25. (or) a slanderer,[11] or any other man,
26. and shall cause him to seize it;
27. or if he shall devise and carry out any other plot (against it),
28. may Ashur, the exalted god, who dwelleth in E-kharsagkur-kura,
29. Anu, Bêl, Ea and Ishtar,
30. all the great gods, the Igigu[12] of heaven
31. and the Anunnaku[13] of earth,
32. look upon him in anger,

23. u lu aš-šum[1] ir-ri-ti ši-na-ti-na **24.** na-ka-ra a-ḫa-a ia-a-ba lim[2]-na **25.** li-ša-na na-ki-ir-ta[3] lu ma-ma[4] **26.** ša-na-a u-ma-a[5]-ru-ma u-ša-ḫa-zu **27.** u lu mi[6]-im-ma i-ḫa-sa-sa[7]-ma e-pu-šu **28.** (ilu)Aššur ilu ṣi-ru a-ši-ib E-ḫar-sag-kur-kur-ra **29.** (ilu)A-nu (ilu)Bêl (ilu)E-a u (ilu)Ištar[8] **30.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) (ilu)I-gi-gu ša šamê(e)[9] **31.** (ilu)A-nun-na-ku ša ir-ṣi-ti i-na napḫar-šu-nu **32.** iz-zi-iš li-ki-el-mu-šu-ma

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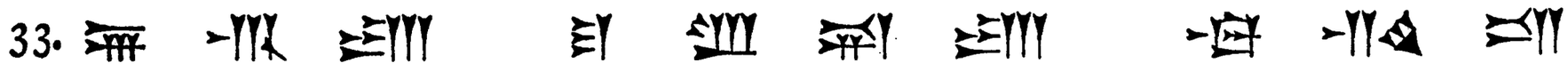
[1] B , *aš-šu-um.*
[2] B , *li-im.*
[3] B , *lišâna na-kir-ta.*
[4] B , *ma-am-ma.*
[5] B , '.
[6] B , *me.*
[7] B inserts , *am.*
[8] For , B reads .
[9] B , *ša-me-e.*
[10] *I.e.*, "If any man, being afraid to do any of these things because of the threatened curses, shall send some evil-disposed person in his place."
[11] Literally, "a hostile tongue."
[12] *I.e.*, the spirits of heaven.
[13] *I.e.* the spirits of earth.

33. 
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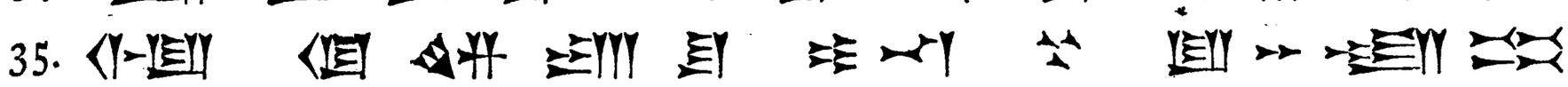
35. 
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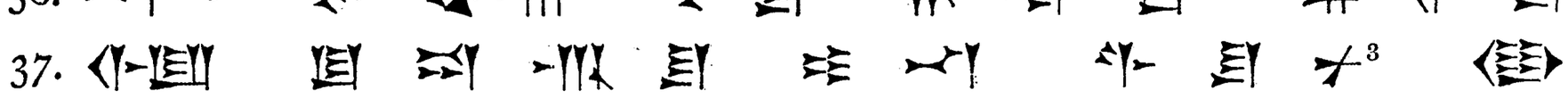
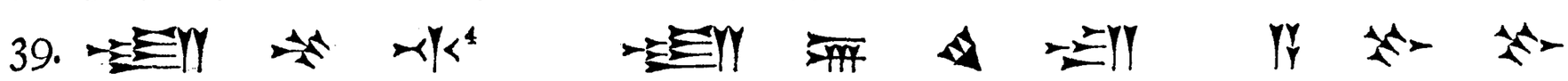
37. 
38.
39. 

EDGE.

1.
2.

33. and in their wrath may they curse him with an evil curse;
34. his name, his seed, his kinsfolk
35. and his family may they destroy in the land;
36. may the ruin of his land (and) the destruction of his people
37. and of his border by their weighty command
38. be decreed; may Adad
39. overwhelm him with an evil downpour; may flood,

EDGE.

1. destructive wind, tumult, confusion
2. and tempest, want and famine,

33. ir-ri-ta ma-ru-uš-ta ag-gi-iš **34.** li-ru-ru-šu[1] šumi-šu zêri-šu el-la-su **35.** u ki-im-ta-šu i-na mâti lu-ḫal-li-ḳu **36.** na-aš[2]-pu-uḫ mâti-šu ḫa-la-aḳ ni-ši-šu **37.** u ku-du-ri-šu i-na pi-šu-nu[3] kabti **38.** lu-ṣa-am-ma (ilu)Adad i-na ri-ḫi-iṣ **39.** li-mu-ti[4] li-ir-ḫi-su a-bu-bu

EDGE.: **1** šâru limnu sa-aḫ-ma-aš-tu te-šu-u **2.** a-šam-šu-tu su-un[5]-ḳu bu-bu-tu

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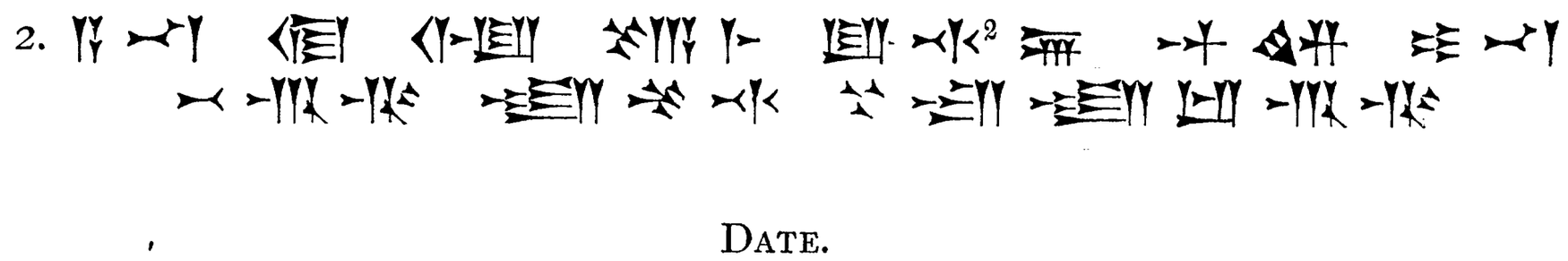
[1] B , *uš.* [2] B . [3] B , *pî-šu-nu.*
[4] B omits *li-mu-ti.* [5] B , *um.*

LEFT SIDE.

1.
2. 

DATE.

3.

LEFT SIDE.

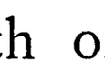
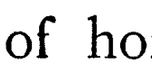
1. drought and hunger be continuous in his land; may Adad pour down upon his land like a flood,
2. and convert it into heaps and ruins, and blast his land with a destructive bolt!

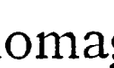
DATE.

3. The month of homage (?) to the gods, the 20th day, the eponymy of Shulmânu-ḳarradu.

LEFT SIDE: **1.** a-ru-ur-tu ḫu-ša [1]-ḫu i-na mâti-šu lu ka-ia-an mât-sụ a-bu-bi-iš u-uš-ba-i
2. a-na tili u kar-me lu-ti-[2] ir (ilu)Adad i-na be-ri-iḳ li-mu-ti mât-su li-ib-ri-iḳ
3. araḫ mu-ḫu-ur [3] ilâni(pl) ûmu XX [4] (KAM) li-mu (m)[5]Šulmânu-ḳarradu

---

[1] B . [2] B  , *te*. [3] B  , *mu-ḫur*.

[4] B  , XXV.; the tablet from which the text is taken was thus finished five days before its duplicate which is cited as B.

[5] B inserts the determinative .

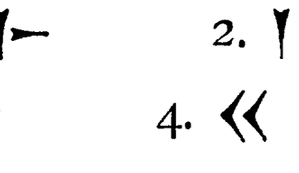
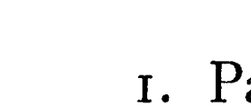
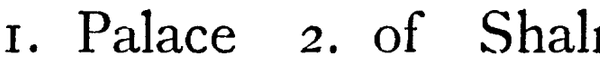
V.

SHALMANESER I., KING OF ASSYRIA,

ABOUT B.C. 1300.

Brick Inscription from Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ.

(**No. 90,231.**[1] 11½ in. by 4½ in.)

1. 2.  3.
 4. 

1. Palace 2. of Shalmaneser, 3. king of hosts, son of Adad-nirari 4. king of hosts.

1. ekal **2.** (m.ilu)Šulmânu-ašaridu **3.** šar kiššati apil Adad-nirari **4.** šar kiššati

---

[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Winckler, *Zeits. für Assyr.*, II., Pl. III., No. 6. Another brick of Shalmaneser I., which is stamped with a duplicate inscription, arranged in two lines, and measuring 10½ in. by 2⅝ in., has been published by Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 6, No. IV.; in it Shalmaneser's name is written .

VI.

TUKULTI-NINIB I., KING OF ASSYRIA, ABOUT B.C. 1275.

COPY OF A SEAL-INSCRIPTION UPON A CLAY TABLET OF THE TIME OF SENNACHERIB.

(**K. 2673.**[1] $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

OBVERSE.

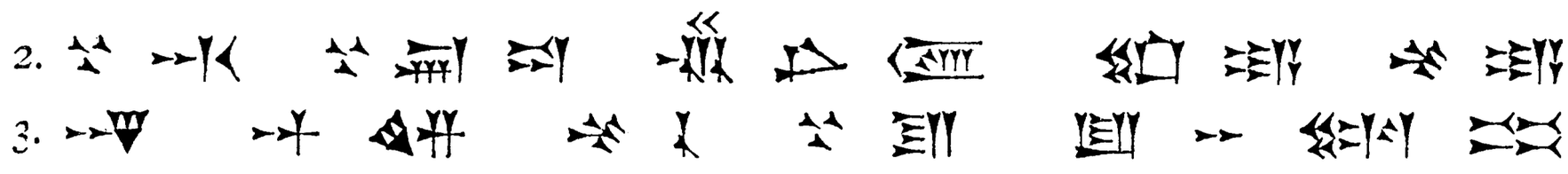
1.

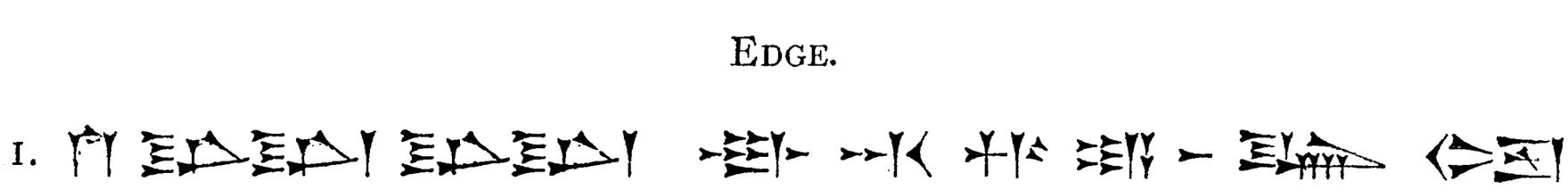
1. "Tukulti-Ninib, king of hosts, son of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria.

OBV. **1.** [(ilu)]Tukulti-Ninib šar kiššati apil (ilu)Šulmânu-ašaridu šar (mâtu)Aššur

---

[1] The text has been previously published in Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 4, No. 2, and translations have been given by George Smith, *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* I., p. 71, and *Records of the Past*, Vol. V., p. 85 f.; Schrader, *Keilins. Bibl.* I., p. 10 f., and Sayce, *Records of the Past* (New Series), V., p. IX., note [1]. The seal of lapis lazuli mentioned on the reverse was originally captured from Babylonia by Tukulti-Ninib, who had his own inscription engraved upon it. It was afterwards carried back to Babylonia, but was re-taken by Sennacherib on his conquest of Babylon. Sennacherib thereupon ordered these facts to be recorded upon the seal underneath Tukulti-Ninib's inscription, and the tablet K. 2673 gives the rough draft of the inscription which the engraver is to copy. On the obverse and edge of the tablet is given the text of the seal as it would read when finished; on the reverse is a copy of the text engraved upon the seal as it read before the proposed addition. The tablet is similar in shape to those employed by the Assyrian scribes for rough copies of inscriptions which were to be chiselled upon stone.





EDGE.

2. "Booty from the land of Kardu[nishi].[1] Whosoever destroyeth[2] my inscription or my name,
3. "may Ashur and Adad blot out his name and his land."
4. This seal the enemy carried away from Assyria to Akkad.
5. But I, Sennacherib, king of Assyria,
6. after six hundred years, conquered Babylon,
7. and from the spoil of Babylon I brought it forth.

[For the line upon the edge of the tablet, see note [2].]

2. kišitti(ti) (mâtu)Kar-du mu-ḳaḳ-ḳir šiṭri-ia šumi-ia **3.** Aššur (ilu)Adad šum-šu mât-su lu-ḫal-li-ḳu **4.** (abnu) kunukku an-nu-u ištu (mâtu)Aššur ana (mâtu)Akkadû(KI) gar-ri ik-ta-din **5.** ana-ku (m.ilu)Sin-aḫê(pl)-erba šar (mâtu)Aššur **6.** ina ṓoo šanâti(pl) Bâb-ilu akšud(ud)-ma **7.** ištu makkur Bâb-ili us-si-ṣi-aš-šu

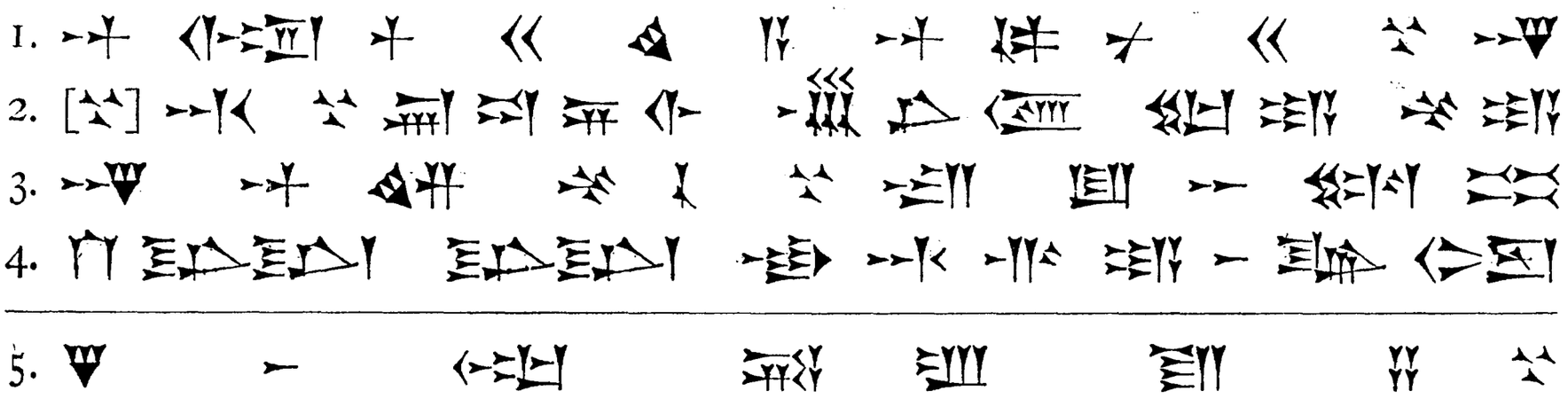
EDGE. **1.** . . . . . .

---

[1] *I.e.*, Babylonia; the word is restored from Rev., l. 2.

[2] This verb is not met elsewhere in the inscriptions, and it is possible that the original text read *mu-na-kir*. It may be noted that, while the scribe has turned most of the text into modern Assyrian characters, he has copied the archaic forms of the characters in this word, and also in the line on the edge of the tablet, which is repeated on the reverse, line 4. The reason seems to be that, where he was doubtful as to the meaning of the text, he reproduced the forms of the signs, and did not attempt to transcribe them. It is possible that the line on the edge of the tablet was not part of Tukulti-Ninib's inscription, but was engraved upon the seal by its first owner before Tukulti-Ninib captured it in Babylonia.

REVERSE.



REVERSE.

1. "Tukulti-Ninib, king of hosts, son of Shalman[eser], king of Assyria.
2. [Booty] from the land of Kardunishi. Whosoever destroyeth [1] my inscription or my name,
3. "May Ashur and Adad blot out his name and his land,
4. ". . . . . ."[1]
5. This is that which is written upon the seal of lapis lazuli.

REV. **1.** (ilu)Tukulti-Ninib šar kiššati apil (ilu)Šulmânu-[ašaridu] šar (mâtu)Aššur **2.** [kišitti](ti)[K] (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-ši mu-ḳaḳ-ḳir šiṭri-ia šumi-ia **3.** Aššur (ilu)Adad šum-šu mât-su lu-ḫal-li-ḳu **4.** . . . . . **5.** ša ina eli (abnu)kunukki ša uknû

[1] See the preceding note.

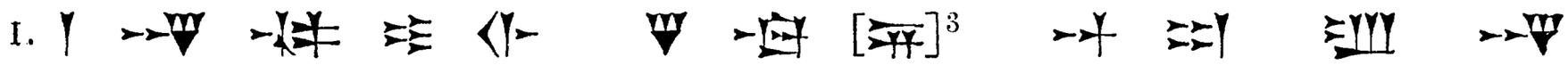
VII.

ASHUR-RÊSH-ISHI, KING OF ASSYRIA,

ABOUT B.C. 1140.

I. BUILDING INSCRIPTION[1] UPON CLAY BOWLS.

(**No. 56-9-9, 185**[2]. $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

1. 
2.

1. Ashur-rêsh-ishi, the governor of Bêl, the priest of Ashur,
2. whom Anu, Bêl and Ea, the great gods [. . . . .] . . . chose, and

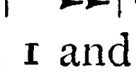
1. (m)Aššur-rêš-i-ši ša-ak-[ni][3] (ilu)Bêl šangû Aššur **2.** ša (ilu)A-nu (ilu)Bêl[4] u (ilu)Ea ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) [. . . . .] . . -šu ki iḫ-šu-ḫu-šu-ma[5]

---

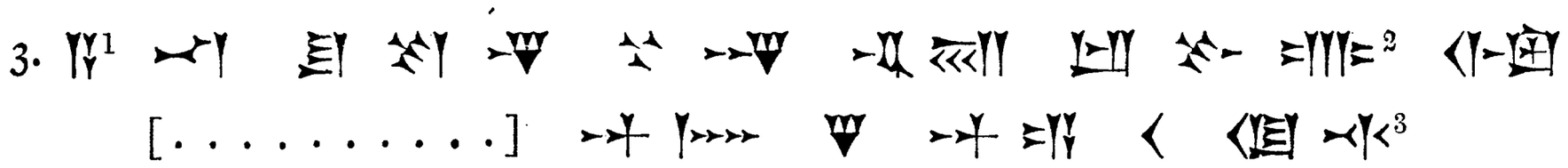
[1] For a previous publication of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 3, No. 6; a translation has been given by Schrader, *Keilins. Bibl.*, I., p. 12 ff.

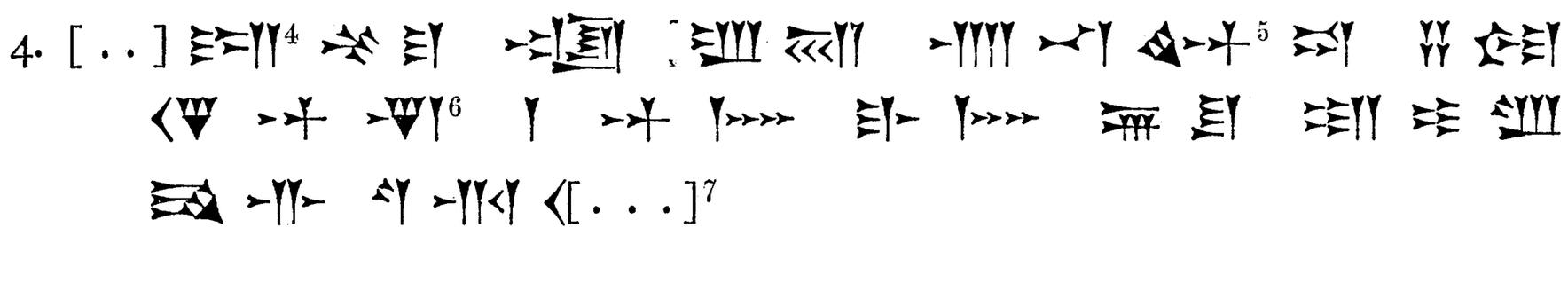
[2] The text is made up from the inscriptions upon nine separate fragments of clay bowls, round the outsides of which they were written. The following is a list of the registration-numbers of the fragments, preceded by the letters under which they are cited in the footnotes; the lines of the inscription which each fragment covers are added within parentheses: A, 56-9-9, 185 (ll. 1–8); B, 56-9-9, 188 (ll. 1–10); C, 56-9-9, 182 (ll. 1–8); D, 56-9-9, 178 (ll. 4–13); E, 56-9-9, 183 (ll. 4–13); F, 56-9-9, 189 + 192 (ll. 8–13); G, 56-9-9, 175 (ll. 9–13); H, 56-9-9, 167 (ll. 9–13); I, 56-9-9, 194 (ll. 9–13).

[3] *Cf.* K. 8552, l. 1 and 56-9-9, 180, l. 1.

[4] B  .

[5] In ll. 1 and 2, the first half of each line is taken from A, and the second half from C.

3. 

4. 

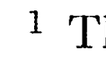
3. that he should rule the land of Assyria, proclaimed his dominion, and [. . . . . whom] the gods of heaven and earth love, and whose priesthood they have blessed;

4. the exalted prince, who administereth the offerings for the great gods, the wise, the supreme, the hero of . . [. . .],

3. a[1]-na šu-te-šur (mâtu)Aššur bêlu-su ib-bu-u u[2] [. . . . .] ilâni(pl) ša šamê(e) u irṣiti(ti)[3] **4.** [i-r]a[4]-mu-ma ikrubû šangû-su rubû na-'[5]-du za-nin nindabî[6] ana ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) ir-šu ṣi-i-ru ḳar-rad ud-ri-[. . . . .][7]

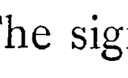
---

[1] The sign is partly preserved by A.

[2] It should be noted that throughout the inscriptions of Ashur-rêsh-ishi the sign is written  ; other details which are not reproduced in the text are the writing of the signs , , and with four, in place of three, horizontal wedges; the writing of with five horizontal wedges; and the writing of as , as , as , as , and as . As in the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser I. (see below, p. 30, n. 2) the two signs , when occurring together, are written as a conflate sign, ; the form also occurs.

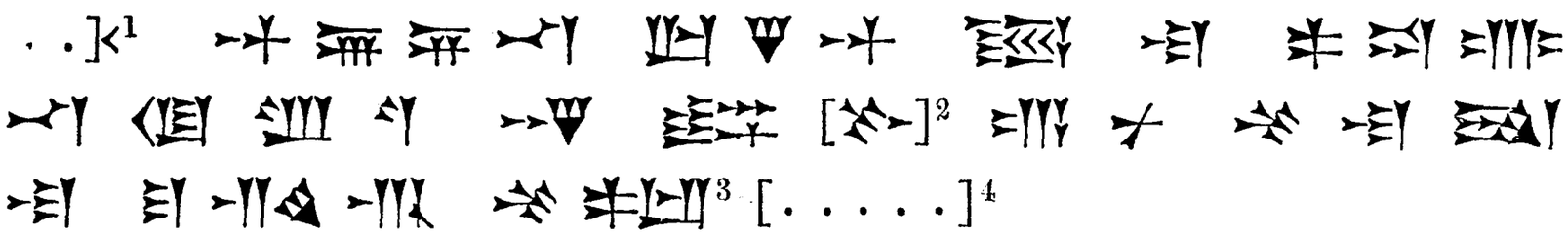
[3] The first half of l. 3 is taken from A and B and the second half from C.

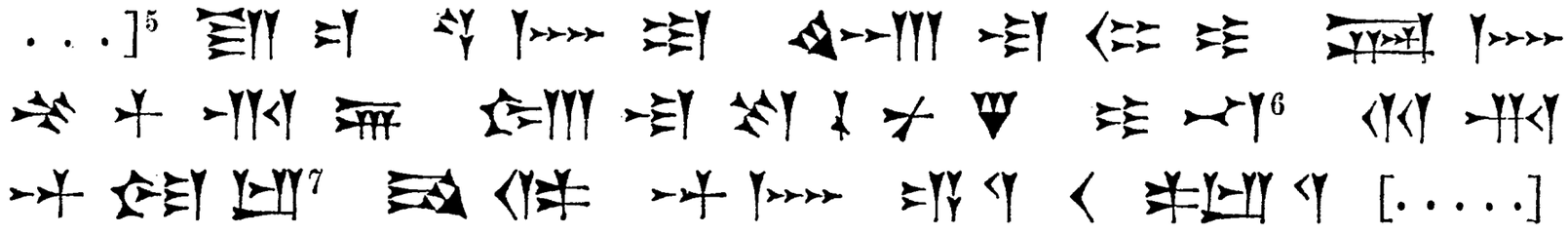
[4] The end of the sign is preserved by A; the sign may be conjecturally restored at the beginning of the line.

[5] B  .

[6] The beginning of this character is preserved by B, the end of it by D.

[7] The first part of l. 4 is taken from A and B, the centre from D, and the second part from C; at the end of the line not more than two signs are wanting.

5. [. . . .]¹ 

6. [. . . . .]⁵ 

5. [the . . . . .] of the goddess Irnina, the mighty one in battle, who showeth no mercy upon the enemies of Ashur, the great, the strong one who consumeth the disobedient and breaketh

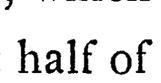
6. [their weapons]⁵, who hath destroyed the wide-spreading hosts of the Akhlamî and hath shattered their power, who in the name of Ninib, the warrior of the gods, in the upper and in the lower countries [hath . . . . .]

5 . . . . .]¹ (ilu)Ir-ni-na ur-ša-an ḳabli la pa-du-u na-ki-ru-ut Aššur rab-[bu]² dan-nu mu-la-iṭ la ma-gi-ri mu-šab³-[bi-ir]⁴ **6.** [. . . . .]⁵ ša-ḳiš ummânât(pl)(at) Aḫ-la-mi-i rapšâti(pl) mu-par-ri-ir el-la-te-šu-nu ša i-na⁶ zik-ri (ilu)Nin-ib⁷ ḳar-di ilâni(pl) e-liš u šap-liš [. . . . .]⁸

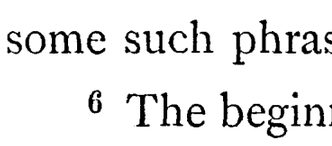
---

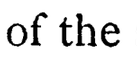
¹ About three signs are wanting at the beginning of the line.

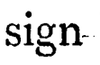
² The end of the sign is preserved by C.

³ The sign is partly preserved by C; about two signs are missing at the end of the line, which may probably be restored as [].

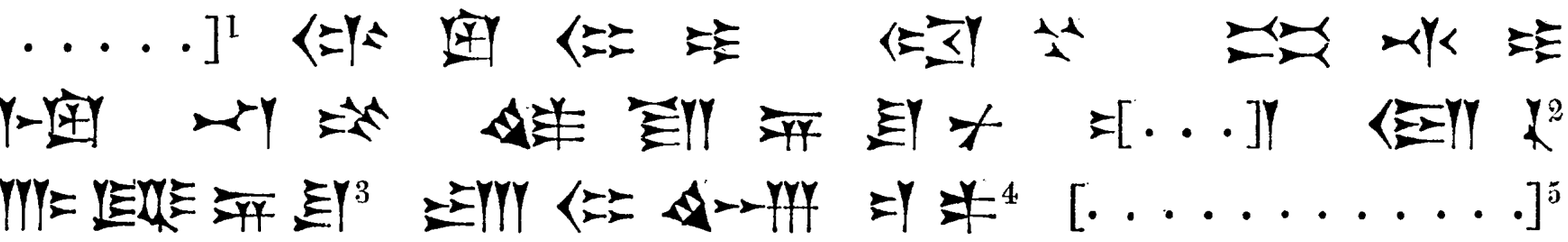
⁴ The first half of l. 5 is taken from A, B and D, and the second half from C.

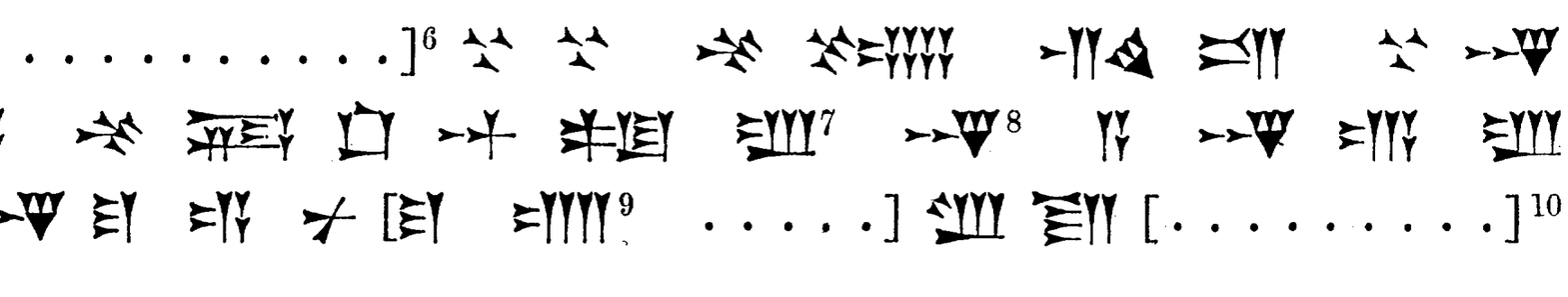
⁵ About four signs are wanting at the beginning of the line; it is possible that some such phrase as  , *kakkê(pl)-šu-nu*, should be restored.

⁶ The beginning of the conflate sign for  is preserved by D, and the end of the sign by E.

⁷ C  .

⁸ The first half of l. 6 is taken from A, B and D, and the second half from E and C. About three signs are wanting at the end of the line; after the following traces of a sign occur on C: .

7. [. . . . .][1] 

8. [. . . . .][6] 

7. [. . . . . the Lu]llumî, and the whole of the Ḳutî and all their highlands hath brought into subjection under his feet, who wieldeth a sceptre [. . . . .],

8. [. . . . .] of the lands, the avenger of the land of Assyria ; the son of Mutakkil-Nusku, the priest of Ashur, the son of Ashur-dân, the priest of Ashur. When [the temple[11] of . . . . .]

7. [. . . . . Lu][1]-ul-lu-mi-i kul-lat Ḳu-ti-i u na-gab ḫur-ša-ni-šu-nu [i-na(?)] šêpê(II)-šu[2] u-šik-ni-šu[3] ta-mi-iḫ ḫaṭṭi[4] [. . . . .][5] **8.** [. . . . . .][6] mâtâti mu-tir gi-mil (mâtu)Aššur apil Mu-tak-kil-(ilu)Nusku šangû[7] Aššur[8] apil Aššur-dan šangû Aššur-ma e-nu-[ma bît[9] . . . . .] ru ša [. . . . .][10]

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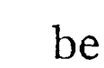
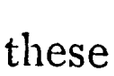
[1] About six signs are wanting at the beginning of the line ; the sign may be restored before  .

[2] C .

[3] D .

[4] After C gives the following traces of two signs: ; including these traces, about six signs are wanting at the end of the line.

[5] The beginning of l. 7 is taken from A, the centre from B, and the end from E, D and C.

[6] About ten or eleven signs are wanting at the beginning of the line ; the signs  are partly preserved by A.

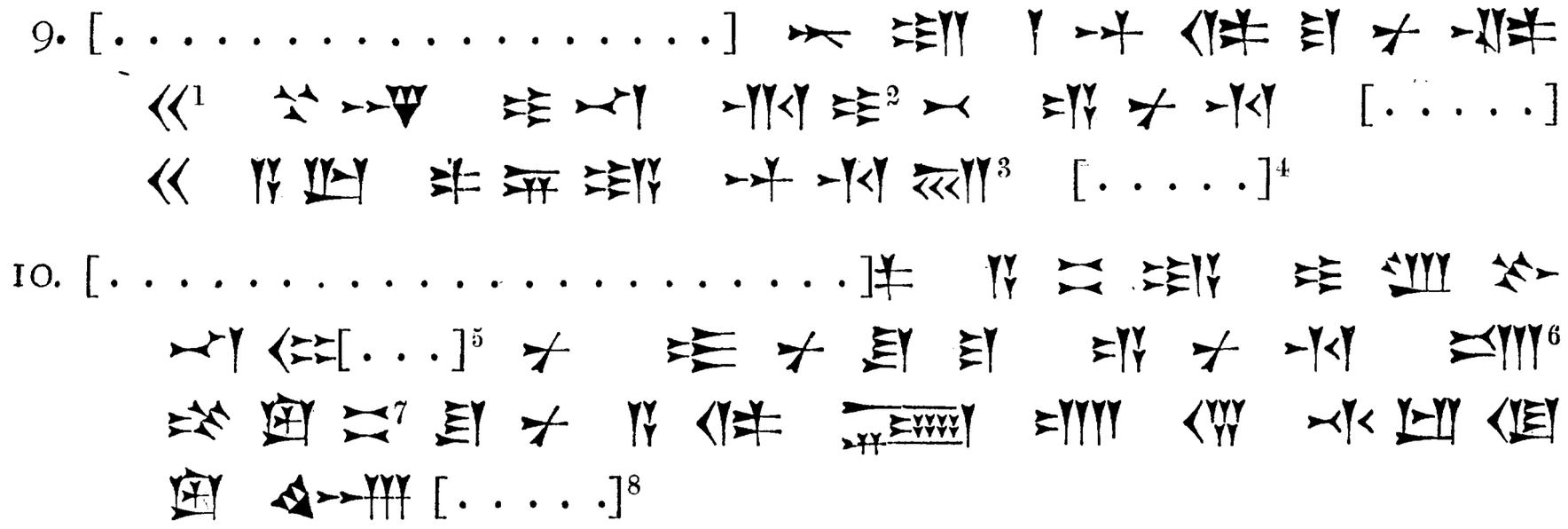
[7] The beginning of the sign is preserved by B.

[8] The end of the sign is preserved by D.

[9] Rawlinson reads ; the duplicate E reads only. It is possible that the signs in Rawlinson were conjecturally restored.

[10] The first half of l. 8 is taken from A and B, the centre from D and E, and the two signs towards the end from C ; about ten signs are wanting at the end of the line.

[11] As Ishtar is invoked in l. 12, it is not improbable that the text records the restoration of her temple.



9. [. . . . . .] in the time of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, had fallen into ruins in the street, [. . . . . .], the king, my predecessor its ruins [. . . . .]

10. [. . . . . .] my father their . . [. . .] entered. At that time they were quite decayed, and from their roof unto the foundation[9] for fifteen measures I dug [down . . . . .]

9. [. . . . . ina] tar-ṣi (m.ilu)Šulmânu-ašaridu šar[1] (mâtu)Aššur i-na ri-i[2]-bit e-nu-ḫu [. . . . .] šarru a-lik pa-ni-ia an-ḫu-su[3] [. . . . .][4] **10.** [. . . . .] a-bi-ia i-ru-bu na-mi-[ru-š]u[5]-nu i-nu-šu-ma e-nu-ḫu ištu[6] taḫ-lu-bi[7] šu-nu a-di gušur bîti 15 ti-ip-ki lu aḫ-[ri . . . . .][8]

---

[1] ⟨⟨ is partly preserved by D.

[2] So D ; ⟩⟨ is omitted by E.

[3] The beginning of the sign ⟩⟩⟨⟨ is preserved by H.

[4] The centre of the line is taken from B, F, D and E, and the last part from G and H ; not much is missing from the end of the line.

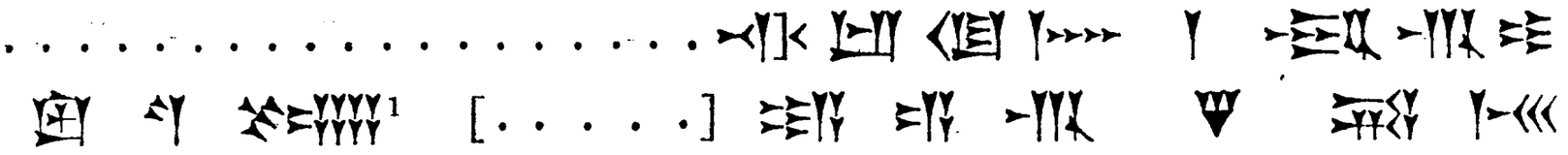
[5] Before ⟩, E gives the following trace of a character ⟩, which should probably be restored as ⟩; after ⟨⟩⟨ the sign ⟩⟩⟩ should possibly be restored, *cf.* K. 8552, l. 2.

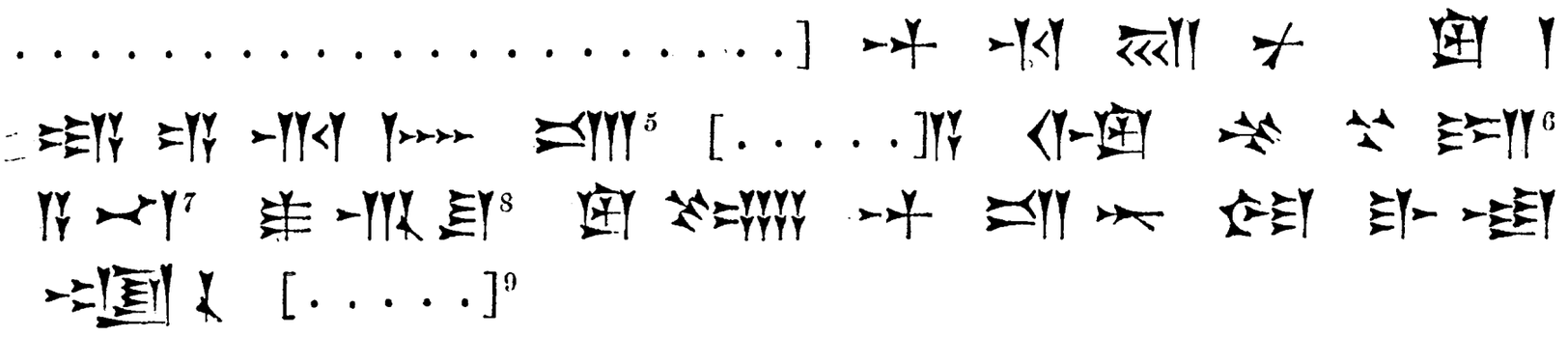
[6] I ⟩⟩ ⟩⟩, *iš-tu*.

[7] I omits ⟩⟩ by mistake.

[8] The first part of the line which is preserved is taken from F, and the remainder from E, D, I, G and H ; not much is missing from the ends of ll. 10–12.

[9] Lit. "the beam of the house" ; the antithesis to *taḫlubu*, "roof," shows that the expression must be rendered by some such phrase as "foundation."

11. [. . . . . 

12. [. . . . .] 

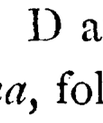
11. [. . . . .] measures I restored as in former days [. . . . . and] with . . . . built of stones I surrounded them. In future days, in distant ages, [when this temple][10]

12. [shall have fallen into decay, may a future prince] restore its ruins and the . . . . [. . . . . may he rebuild, and] my [memorial] and my name which is inscribed (thereon) may he restore unto its place, in order that Ishtar, the great lady, may bless him[11] [. . . . .].

11. [. . . . . t]i-ip-ki(pl) ana maḫ-ri-i lu-ut-tir[1] [. . . . .] ia-e-ri ša abnê(pl) lu-ul[2]-me-šu-nu-ti a-na[3] aḫ-rat ûmê(pl) a-na u-um ṣa-a-ti e-[nu-ma . . . . .][4]
12. [. . . . .] an-ḫu-su-nu lu-diš ia-e-ri(pl) ta[5]-[. . . . .]-a u šumi šaṭ-ra[6] a-na[7] aš-ri-šu[8] lu-tir (ilu)Iš-tar bêltu rabîtu(tu) likrub-šu [. . . . .][9]

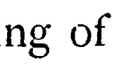
---

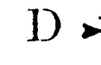
[1] The preceding part of the line is taken from F.

[2] So I and G; D and E read  .

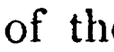
[3] I reads , *ana*, following an erasure, or possibly , *i-na*.

[4] The second part of the line is taken from D, E, I, G and H.

[5] The beginning of the sign  is preserved by F (*cf.* 56–9–9, 177, l. 6); it should possibly be read *ištu*.

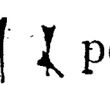
[6] So I and G; D  , *šumi šaṭra*.

[7] So G; D and I read , *ana*.

[8] So I; E ; G  , *šu-nu*.

[9] The centre of the line (the first part of it preserved) is taken from F; the remainder from D, E, I, G and H.

[10] For passages from which the general sense of the following lines may be restored, see above, p. 8 f, and below, Cylinder-inscription of Tiglath-pileser I., col. VIII., ll. 50 ff.

[11] Here  poss. = *ikribi-šu*, *i.e.*, "[may hearken unto] his prayer."

13. [. . . . .] [1]

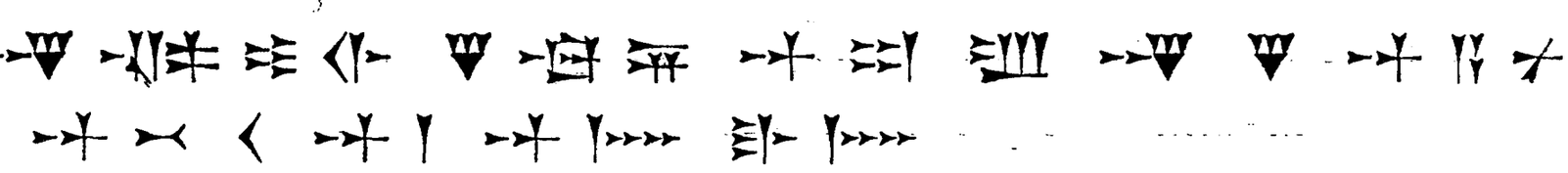
[. . . .] [2] [. . . . .] [3]

13. [But whosoever shall alter my inscription, may she overthrow] his kingdom and his sovereignty, and [may she command] that he be not suffered to live a single day!

13. [. . . . .] šarru-su u palû-šu[1] [li-is-k]ip[2] išten(en) u-ma lâ balâṭ-su [liḳ-bi][3]

II. Building Inscription.[4]

(No. 56-9-9, 186.[5] $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

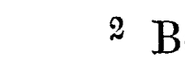
1. 

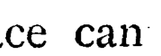
1. Ashur-rêsh-ishi, the governor of Bêl, the priest of Ashur, whose dominion Anu, Bêl and Ea, the great gods, proclaimed,

1. (m)Aššur-rêš-i-ši ša-ak-ni (ilu)Bêl šangû Aššur ša (ilu)A-nu (ilu)Bêl u (ilu)Ea ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)

---

[1] The preceding part of the line is taken from F and E.

[2] Before  I gives the following traces of a sign, , which may probably be restored as . The verb may therefore be restored as .

[3] The last part of the line is taken from I, H, D and G. A blank space follows the sign upon D and G, and it has therefore been suggested that nothing is wanting at the end of the line. But the blank space can also be explained by supposing that the scribe spread out his words to fill up the last line of the inscription round the bowl. We may therefore restore the word  , *liḳ-bi*, at the end of the line.

[4] For a previous publication of the text of 56-9-9, 186, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 3, No. 7.

[5] The text is taken from the inscription on the outside of a bowl (56-9-9, 186) and is restored from that on the neck of a vase K. 8552.

2. [ ]-a[1] ši ša-a ru-u ta-a ru-u ri-ku-ti ki-i [ ][2] ta-ši-
[3] ri-ku-ti ki-i ša-a ki-i ta-a ki-i ta-a ru-u

3. a-a ka-ra-ši ku-ṭa-a-ni ta-ḫa-ṭi ši-i ru-u a-a ru-u [ru-u ši][4]
ši-a-a ši a-a ki-i ša-i-[5] u ši-ṭa-a ši-a[6]

4. u ṣa-ḫa-ri [. . . . .] ki-i ši-ṭa-a[7] ṣa-ḫa-ri u
[. . . . . .]

5. [. . . . .] ṣa-ḫa-ṭa a-a u ṣa-ḫa-ri [. . . . . .]

2. that he should rule the land of Assyria, and whose priesthood they blessed[8]; the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria;

3. the son of Mutakkil-Nusku, the priest of Ashur, the son of Ashur-dân, the priest of Ashur. When the . . . of the Great Gate

4. of the Lion's Head[9] [. . . . .] the lofty court of the temple of [. . . . .]

5. [had fallen into ruins in][10] the street, which in the time of Ashur-dân the builder of [. . . . . , I restored and rebuilt it].

2. a-na[1] šu-te-šur (mâtu)Aššur bêlu-su ib-bu-u u[2] ikrubû šangû[3]-su šarru dannu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **3.** apil Mu-tak-kil-(ilu)Nusku šangû Aššur apil Aššur-dan šangû [Aššur-ma][4] e-nu-ma na-mi-ru[5] ša bâbi rabîte(te)[6] **4.** ša ṣaḳḳad nêši [. . . . .] ki kisallu[7] ṣîru ša bît [. . . . .] **5.** [. . . . .] ri-bit ša tar-ṣi (m)Aššur-dan ba-nu-u [. . . . .]

---

[1] B -a, *ana*. [2] There are traces of the sign ši at the end of l. 1 of B.
[3] Only the end of the sign is preserved by B; but see 56-9-9, 185, l. 4.
[4] For the restoration, see above, p. 20, l. 8.
[5] The signs ši-i and ru-u are partly defaced.
[6] The occurrence of the phonetic complement a-a proves that ta-ḫa-ṭi is not to be read *abullu*.
[7] The signs ši-i and ṭa-a are partly defaced.
[8] See above, p. 18, l. 3.
[9] *Cf.* the names of the two gates mentioned by Adad-nirari I.; see above, p. 7 f.
[10] For this restoration, see above, p. 21, l. 9.

III. Building Inscription.[1]

(**No. 56-9-9, 177.**[2] $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.)

1. [ ] [. . . . .][3]
2. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]
3. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]
4. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]
5. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

1. Ashur-rêsh-ishi, the governor [of Bêl, the priest of Ashur, whose dominion][6]
2. [Anu, Bêl and Ea], the great gods, [proclaimed], that [he should rule the land of Assyria, and whose priesthood]
3. [they blessed; the mighty king], the king of hosts, the king of Assyria; the son of Mutak[kil-Nusku, the priest of Ashur, the son of Ashur-dân, the priest of Ashur.]
4. [When . . . . .] . . . of the temple [. . . . ., which]
5. [. . . . .] my [predecessor] had built in the street, which is over against [. . . . .]

1. [(m)Aššur]-rêš-i-ši ša-a[k-ni (ilu)Bêl . . . . .][3] **2.** [. . . . .] ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) a-na [. . . . .] **3.** [. . . . .] šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Mu-tak-[kil-(ilu)Nusku . . . . .] **4.** [. . . . .] ša ḫu-ri ša bîti ku-[4][. . . . .] **5.** [. . . . . a-lik pa-n]i[5]-ia epušu(šu) i-na ri-bit ša tar-[ṣi . . . . .]

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[1] For a previous publication of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 3, No. 8.

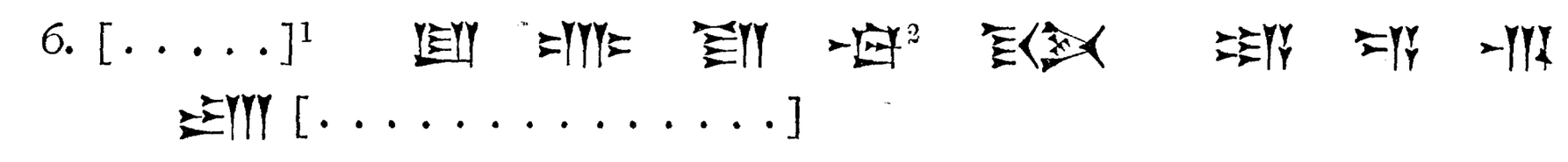
[2] The text is taken from fragments of two clay bowls, cited as A and B, the registration-numbers of which are: (A) 56-9-9, 177 (ll. 1–10) and (B) 56-9-9, 173 (ll. 5–10).

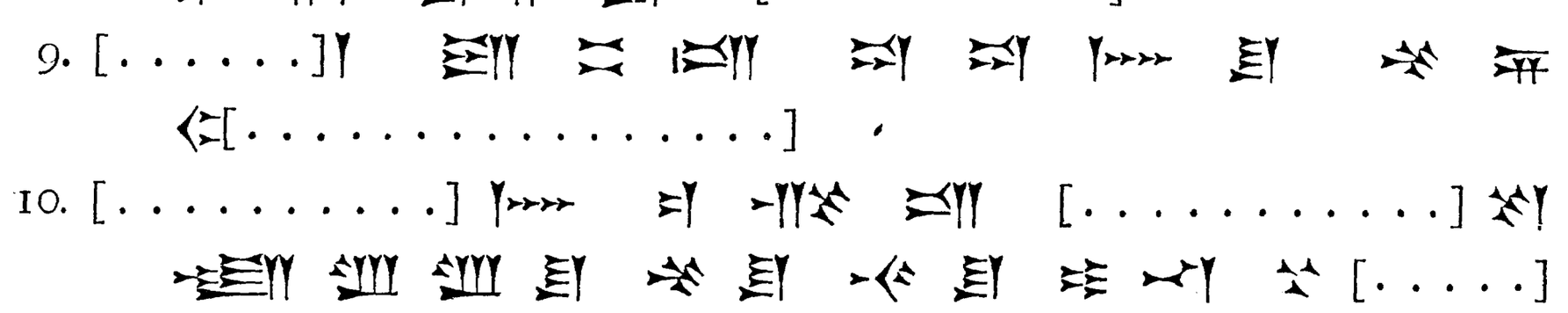
[3] In order to economize space, the lengths of the gaps at the beginnings and ends of the lines are not indicated in the text. The inscription runs round the bowls in circles, and the lines become longer as the inscription proceeds.

[4] After A gives the traces .

[5] Before B gives the following traces of a character: , possibly *i.e.*, [*a-lik pa-n*]*i-ia*.

[6] For the conjectural restoration of ll. 1–3, see above, pp. 18, 23 f.





6. [. . . . .] I completed and the . . . [. . . . . I rebuilt.]
7. [When] those [. . . . .] shall grow old and shall fall into decay, may a future prince [rebuild their ruins] [4]
8. [and restore them unto their place], and may he inscribe my name beside his own. In that place [. . . . .]
9. [may the gods . . . . .] bring him unto prosperity. But whosoever shall alter [my inscription . . . . .,]
10. [may they . . . . .], and in their wrath [may they look upon him, and with an evil curse] may they curse him, and his name and his seed [may they blot out] from the land!

6. [. . . . .][1] lu-u-ša-ak[2]-lil ia-e-ri ta-[. . . . .] **7.** [. . . . .] šu-a-tu-nu u-šal-ba-ru-ma e-na-ḫu rubû arkû(u) [. . . . .] **8.** [. . . . .] šu-me it-ti šumi-šu lil-ṭu-ur i-na aš-ri šu-a-tu[3] [. . . . .] **9.** [. . . . .] ṭa-bi-iš lušâlikû(pl)-šu mu-ni-k[ir . . . . .] **10.** [. . . . .](pl) iz-zi-iš [. . . . .]-te li-ru-ru-šu šum-šu zêr-šu i-na mâti [. . . . .].

---

[1] Before B gives the traces .

[2] B , *še-ik*.

[3] After A gives the traces .

[4] For similar passages from which the general sense of ll. 7–10 has been restored see above, p. 22, n. 10.

VIII.

TIGLATH-PILESER I., KING OF ASSYRIA,

ABOUT B.C. 1100.

I. CYLINDER INSCRIPTION[1] FROM ḲAL'AT SHERḲÂṬ.

K. 1621*a* + K. 13871. Height 15⅜ in.; width of each side 2¾ in.)[2]

COLUMN I.

COLUMN I.

Beginning.

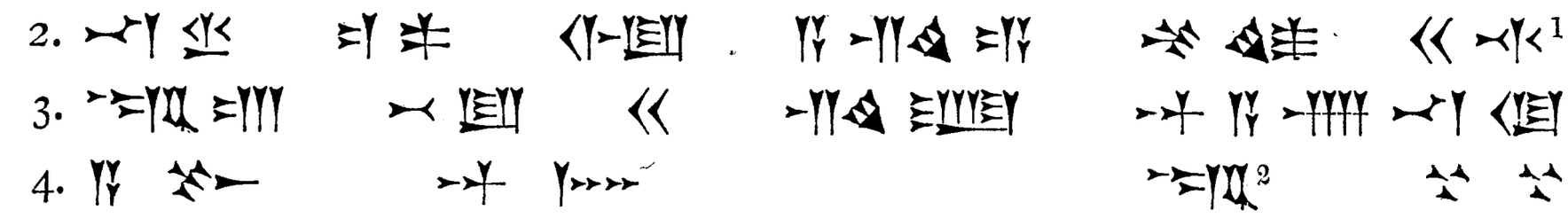
1. Ashur, the great lord, who ruleth the host of the gods,

COL. I., rêšu **1.** (ilu)A-šur bêlu rabû muš-te-šir kiš-šat ilâni(pl) **2.** na-din ḫaṭṭi

[1] For a previous publication of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pll. 9 ff. This inscription was selected by the committee appointed by the Royal Asiatic Society to test the results obtained by the early decipherers of Assyrian, see *Proc. Roy. As. Soc.*, 23rd May, 1857; for the translations made on that occasion by Rawlinson, Hincks, Fox Talbot and Oppert, see *Inscription of Tiglath Pileser I.* (1857). Other translations have been given by Oppert, *Histoire des empires de Chaldée et d'Assyrie*, pp. 44–59 (1865); Menant, *Annales des rois d'Assyrie*, pp. 35 ff. (1874); Rawlinson, *Records of the Past*, Vol. V., pp. 7 ff. (1875); Lotz, *Die Inschriften Tiglathpileser's I.* (1880); Sayce, *Records of the Past*, Vol. I. (New Series), pp. 92 ff. (1888); Winckler, in Schrader's *Keilins. Bibl.*, I., pp. 14 ff. (1889); and Muss-Arnoldt, in *The World's Great Books, Ass. and Bab. Lit.*, pp. 11 ff. (1901).

[2] The text is taken from the cylinder K. 1621*a* + K. 13871 (Exhib. No. 91,033), which is cited as A. Restorations and variants are taken from three duplicate cylinders, cited as B, C and D. B is numbered K. 1619*a* + K. 1633 (Exhib. No. 91,034). Parts of the cylinder C are joined upon a clay core and are numbered K. 1620*a* + K. 13714 + K. 13781 + K. 13788 (Exhib. No. 91,035); the remaining fragments of C are cited in the notes under their own registration-numbers, followed by a C within parentheses (C). The following is a list of these fragments, which have been rejoined as far as possible; the lines of the text to which they correspond are added within parentheses: C, Cols. I. and II., K. 2749 + K. 14204 (I., ll. 15–25 and

COL. I.



2. who bestoweth the sceptre and the crown, who establisheth sovereignty ;

3. Bêl, the lord, the king of all the Anunnaki,[3]

4. the father of the gods, the Lord of lands ;

u a-gi-e mu-kin šarru-ti[1] **3.** (ilu)Bêl be-lu šar gi-mir (ilu)A-nun-na-ki **4.** a-bu

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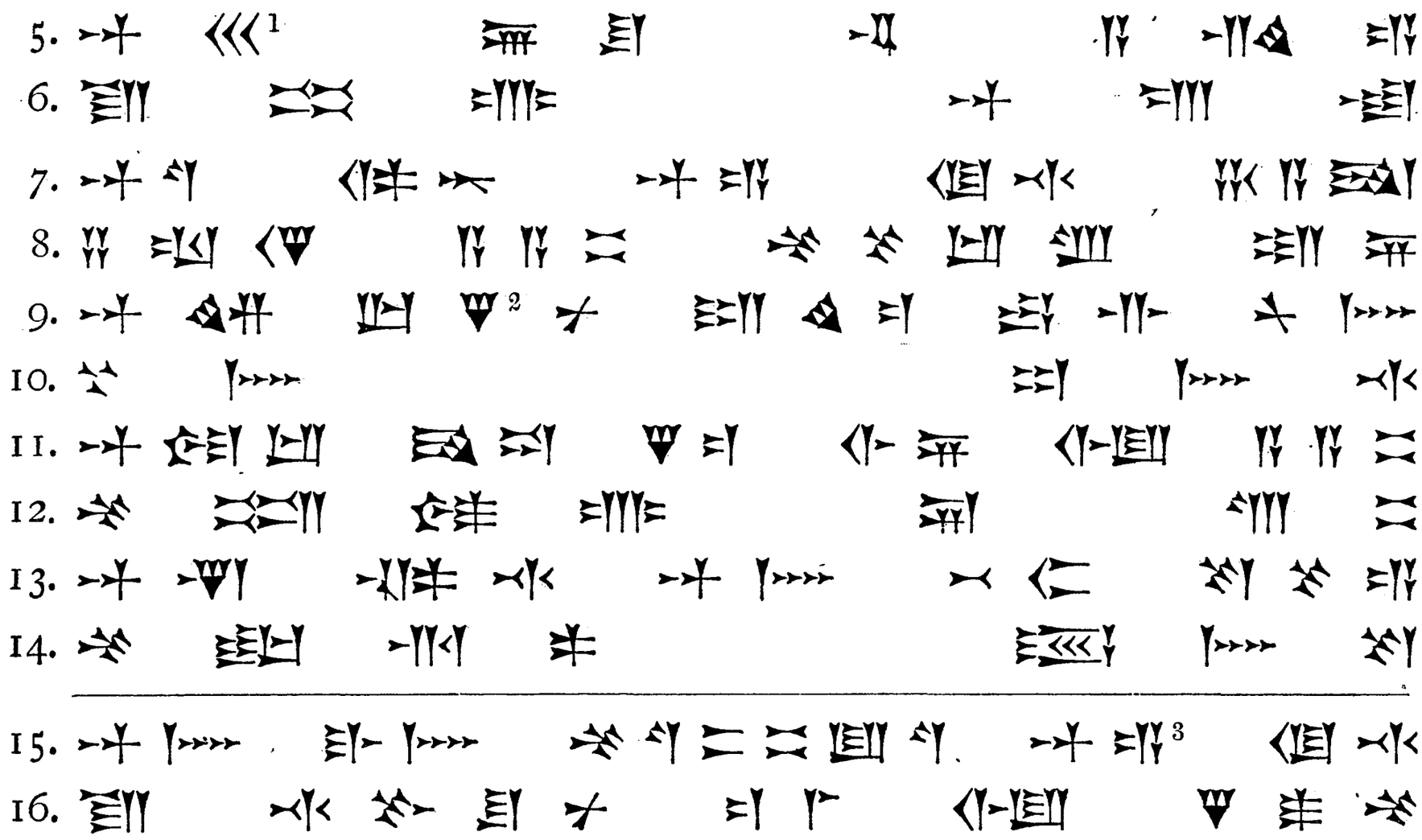
II., ll. 22–30); C, Col. IV., K. 13883 (IV., ll. 61–67); C, Col. V., K. 1803 (V., ll. 32–48), K. 13882 (V., ll. 45–51), K. 1804 (V. ll. 52–70), K. 1740 + K. 6711 + K. 13715 + K. 13716 + K. 13717 + K. 13836 + K. 13844 + K. 13869 + K. 14153 (V., ll. 68–100 and VI., ll. 1–14), K. 14212 (V., ll. 94–100 and VI., l. 1); C, Col. VI., K. 6706 (VI., ll. 22–25). The fragments of the cylinder D, which have also been rejoined as far as possible, are cited in the notes by their own registration-numbers, followed by a D within parentheses (D); in the following list the lines of the text are added to which they correspond: K. 13646 + 81-7-27, 79 (I., l. 82—II., l. 3) from the lower part of D, Col. I.; R. 576 (II., ll. 20–31, and III., ll. 23–26) from the upper part of D, Cols. II. and III.; S. 785 + R. 2, 93 (II., l. 91—III., l. 2 and III., l. 88—IV., l. 6) from the lower part of D, Cols. II. and III.; K. 1622 + K. 1623 + K. 1624 + K. 1627 + R. 4 (III., ll. 27–83, and IV., ll. 32–46 and ll. 57–81) from the upper half of D, Cols. III. and IV.; K. 1626 (III., ll. 88–98, and IV., ll. 90–100) from the lower part of D, Cols. III. and IV.; K. 1630 (IV., ll. 23–29) from the bottom of Col. III. of D; K. 6709 (IV., ll. 71–79) from the central part of D, Col. IV.; K. 1629 + K. 6707 (V., ll. 19–32 and VI., ll. 10–22) from the lower part of D, Cols. IV. and V.; K. 6363 + S. 1889 (V., ll. 87-98, and VI., ll. 76–95) from the central part of D, Cols. V. and VI.; K. 6710 (VII., ll. 51–56) from the central part of D, Col. VII.; 79-7-8, 11 (VII., ll. 75–80 and VIII., ll. 58–63) from the central part of D, Cols. VII. and VIII.; K. 1628 + K. 1632 (VII., ll. 94–114 and VIII., ll. 79–88) from the lower part of D, Cols. VII and VIII.; K. 1625 (VIII., ll. 17–29) from the upper part of D, Col. VIII. Of the four cylinders, A and C are very similar in size and in the style and character of the writing. The cylinder B measures $20\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height, and each side is 3 in. across; it is larger than A and C, and is written in a larger hand. The cylinder D closely resembles B in its style of writing and its arrangement of the text; it was probably also of the same size as B. Since the fragment R. 576 bears traces of vitrification, it may be inferred that the cylinder D was destroyed by fire.

[1] B and C , *šarru-te.*

[2] B , *bêl.*

[3] See above, p. 10, n. 13.

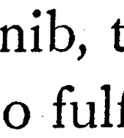
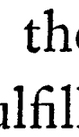
Col. I.

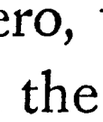


5. Sin, the wise, the lord of the lunar disk,
6. exalted in splendour;
7. Shamash, the judge of heaven and earth, who frustrateth
8. the evil designs of the enemy, who helpeth the righteous;
9. Adad, the mighty, who overwhelmeth the regions of the foe,
10. lands and houses alike;
11. Ninib, the hero, who destroyeth the wicked and the enemy,
12. who fulfilleth the desire of the heart;
13. Ishtar, chiefest among the gods, the lady of confusion,
14. who letteth loose terrible battles;—
15. (Hail), ye great gods, ye rulers of heaven and earth,
16. whose onward rush is battle and destruction,

ilâni(pl) (ilu)Bêl mâtâti **5.** (ilu)Sin[1] ir-šu bêl a-gi-e **6.** ša-ḳu-u namriri **7.** (ilu)Šamaš daian šamê(e) irṣiti(ti) ḫa-a-it **8.** za-al-pat ai-bi mu-še-ib-rû ṣi-ni **9.** (ilu)Adad ur-ša[2]-nu ra-ḫi-iṣ kib-rat nakirê(pl) **10.** mâtâti(pl) bîtâti(pl)(ti) **11.** (ilu)Nin-ib ḳar-du ša-ḳiš lim-ni u ai-bi **12.** mu-šim-ṣu-u mal lib-bi **13.** (ilu)Ištar riš-ti ilâni(pl) be-lit te-še-e **14.** mu-šar-ri-ḫat ḳablâte(pl)(te)

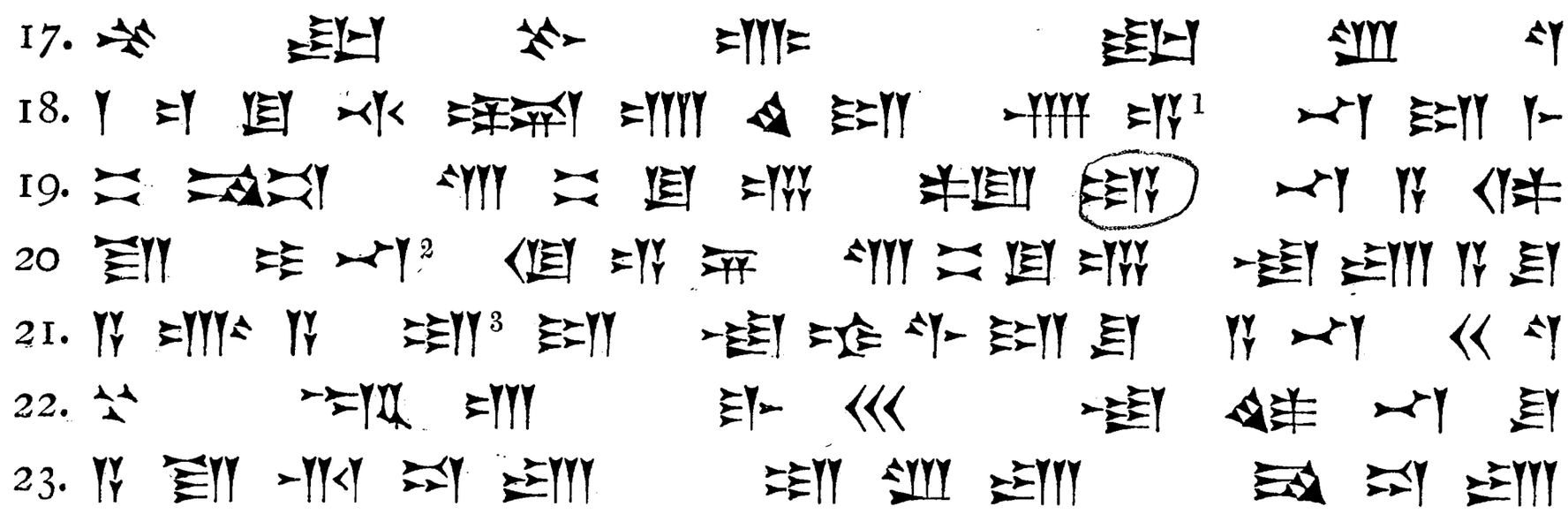
15. ilâṇi(pl) rabûti(pl) mu-ut-tab-bi-lu-ut šamê(e)[3] irṣiti(ti) **16.** ša ti-bu-šu-nu

[1] Written in A, B and C  ; the sign *eš* is written  .

[2] B and C  .

[3] is omitted by B.

COL. I.



17. who have enlarged the kingdom
18. of Tiglath-pileser, the beloved prince,
19. the desire of your hearts, the exalted shepherd,
20. whom ye in your faithful hearts have chosen,
21. and whom ye have crowned with a lofty diadem, and to be the king
22. over the land of Bêl did solemnly appoint him ;
23. to him have ye granted dominion, and glory, and power,

tuḳuntu u ša-aš-mu **17.** mu-šar-bu-u šar-ru-ut **18.** (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra rubê(e)[1] na-ra-me **19.** bi-bil lib-bi-ku-un rê'i-(a) na-a-di **20.** ša i-na[2] ki-e-ni lib-bi-ku-un tu-ta-a-šu **21.** a-ga-a ṣi[3]-ra tu-up-pi-ra-šu a-na šarru-ut **22.** mât (ilu)Bêl rabeš(eš) tu-kin-na-šu **23.** a-ša-ri-du-ta ṣi-ru-ta ḳar-du-ta

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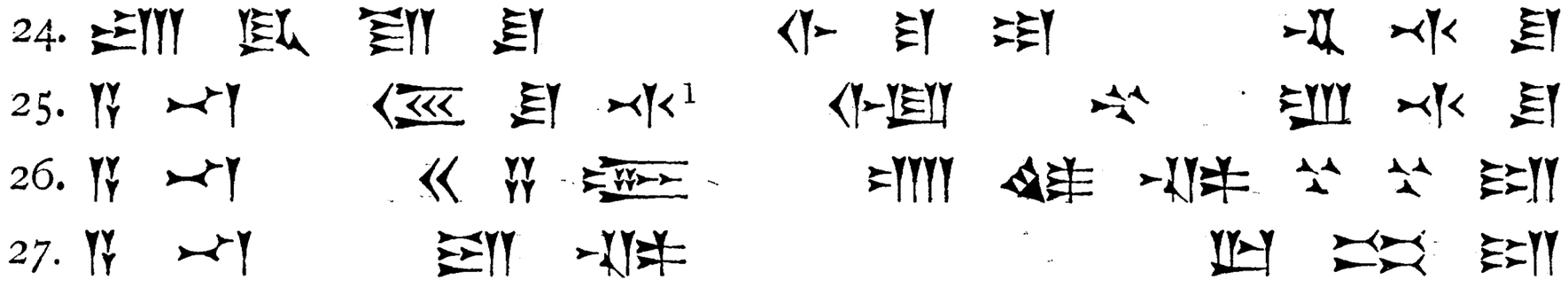
[1] B omits .

[2] Throughout the inscription the two signs , whenever they come together in this order, whether in the preposition , or as part of a word (such as a verbal formation), are written as a single sign ; but in the text, for typographical reasons, this peculiarity has not been represented. Other characteristics of the script, which are not represented by the type, may be classified under the following heads: (1) Four horizontal wedges, , take the place in many signs of the three wedges employed in the later Assyrian inscriptions; thus appears as ; as ; as ; as and ; as ; as ; as and ; as ; as ; as and ; as ; and four wedges may take the place of three in the interiors of the signs , , , , and . (2) The group may be written with an additional wedge, *i.e.*, as , in the character , and also when it occurs as a component part of other characters, *e.g.*, of , , , , , , , , , , , , , , and ; this peculiarity is combined with that noted under the first heading in the sign , which is written , and in the sign , which is written . (3) Four vertical wedges are written

[3] B and C insert , *i.*

COL. I.



24. and ye have given command that his rule
25. should be mighty, and that his priestly seed
26. should have a place in E-kharsagkurkura 27. for ever.

24. ta-ḳi-ša-šu ši-ma-at bêlu-ti-šu **25.** a-na kiš-šu-ti[1] u zêr šangû-ti-šu **26.** a-na man-za-az E-ḫar-sag-kur-kur-ra **27.** a-na da-riš taš-ḳu-ra

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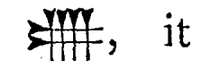
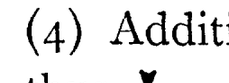
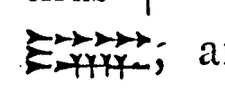
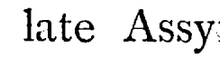
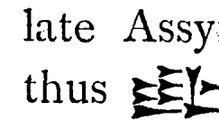
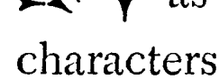
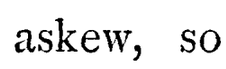
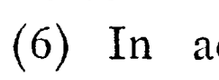
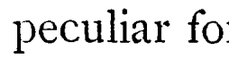
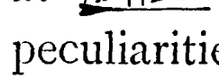
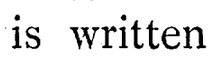
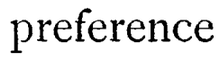
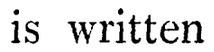
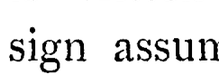
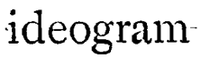
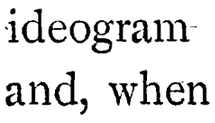
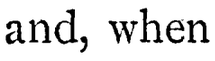
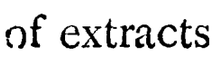
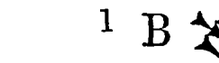
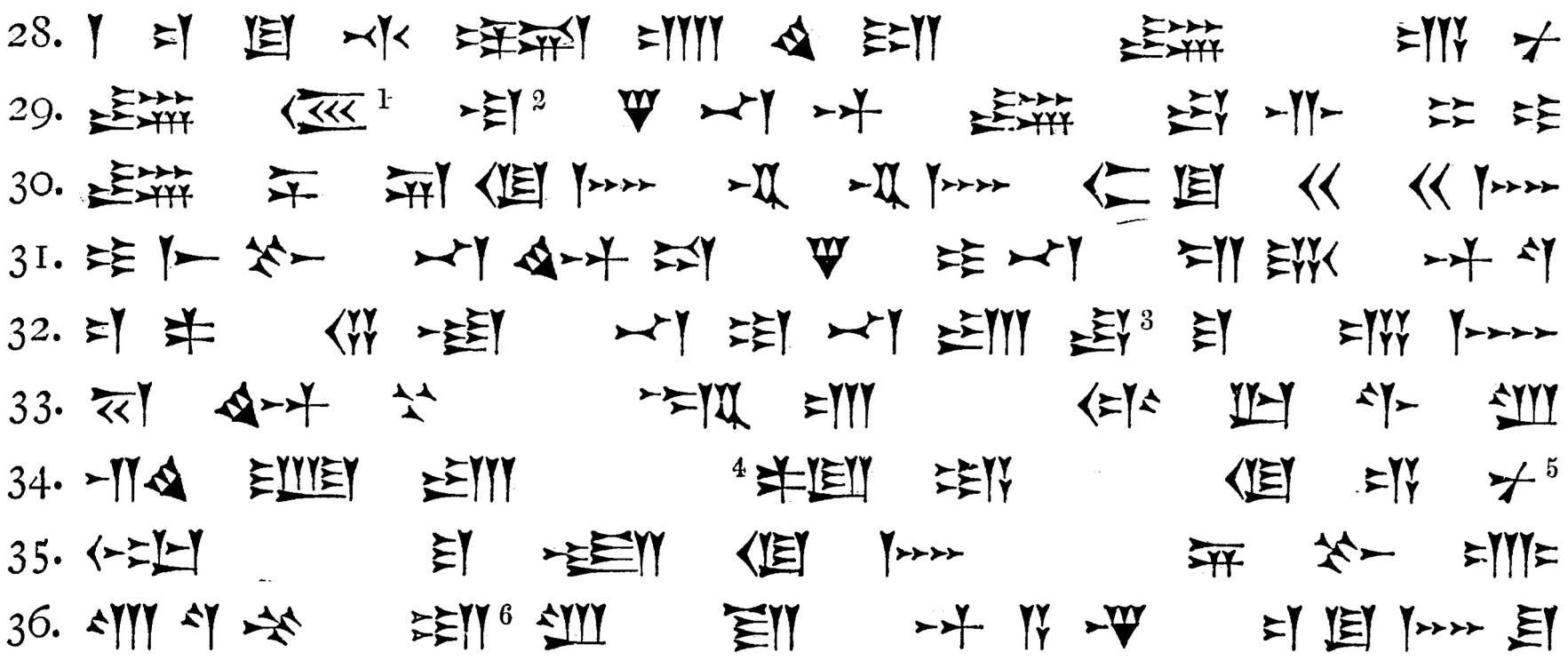
in place of three in certain characters; thus appears as ; as ;  as ;  as ;  as ; and as  ; in connection with the running through of the two horizontal wedges in  , it may be here noted that the character is always written . (4) Additional horizontal, diagonal and vertical wedges occur in several characters; thus is generally written ;  appears as ;  as , ; and  ; as  ; is generally written ; and  is sometimes written . (5) Some characters differ from their late Assyrian forms by the position and direction of certain of their wedges; thus appears as , , and  ; as  ;  as  ; as  ;  as  ;  as ;  as ; as ; and as ; in the characters and the third wedge is sometimes written slightly askew, so that they then approximate to and ; it may here be noted that on the cylinders B and C the sign is sometimes written . (6) In addition to the conflate sign for , already referred to, certain peculiar forms of signs occur; thus appears as ; as ; as ; and as and . Certain peculiarities of the writing have been reproduced in the text, and these may be briefly noted as follows: the signs BA, ZU and SU are always written , and , SAG is written , LAM is written ; NAB is written ; and is written ; the combination is always retained in certain characters in preference to , *e.g.*, , , , . The sign , with the value *ḳi*, is written , and (*cf.* Col. IV., ll. 73 and 75) is probably the form the sign assumes with the values *kin*, *ḳin*. The sign also has two forms; as an ideogram or determinative with the meaning *abnu*, "stone" it is written , and, when it has the phonetic value *tak* or *taḳ* it is written . For reproductions of extracts illustrating the hand-writings of the cylinders A and B, see Plate VII. f.

[1] B , *e.*

COL. I.



28. Tiglath-pileser, the strong king,
29. the king of hosts who hath no rival, the king of the four quarters (of the world),
30. the king of all princes, the lord of lords, the mighty one, the king of kings,
31. the exalted priest, on whom through the command of Shamash
32. a shining sceptre was bestowed, and who hath ruled the nations,
33. the subjects of Bêl,
34. the whole of them; the true[7] shepherd,
35. who[5] hath been proclaimed over (all) princes;
36. the exalted judge, whose weapons Ashur

28. (m)Tukulti-apil-E-šar-ra šarru dan-nu **29.** šar kiššati[1] la[2] ša-na-an šar kib-rat arba'i(i) **30.** šar kal mal-ki(pl) bêl bêlê(pl) lit-ku šar šarrâni(pl) **31.** i-šip-pu na-'-du ša i-na si-ḳir (ilu)Šamaš **32.** ḫaṭṭu ellitu(tu) na-ad-na-ta-šum[3]-ma nišê(pl) **33.** ba-'-lat (ilu)Bêl ul-taš-pi-ru **34.** gi-mir-ta[4] rê'i-ia ki-e-nu[5] **35.** eli ma-li-ki(pl) ni-bu-u **36.** ša-tam-mu ṣi[6]-ru ša (ilu)A-šur kakkê(pl)-šu **37.** u-ša-ḫi-lu-ma a-na

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[1] B , *kiš-šat.*

[2] B , *la-a.*

[3] B , *šu.*

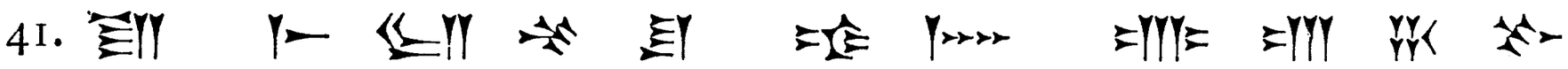
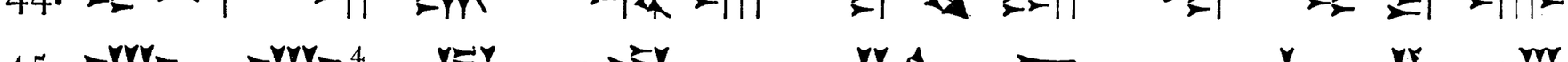
[4] The passage beginning *rê'i-ia ki-e-nu* (l. 34) and ending *iš-ḳu-ru* (l. 38) is omitted by C.

B , *ni*; after *ki-e-ni* B inserts the words , *ša si-ḳir-šu*, *i.e.* "whose name hath been proclaimed."

[5] B inserts , *i.*

[7] *I.e.*, legitimate, duly appointed.

COL. I.

37.
38.
39.
40.
41. 
42.
43.
44.
45. 

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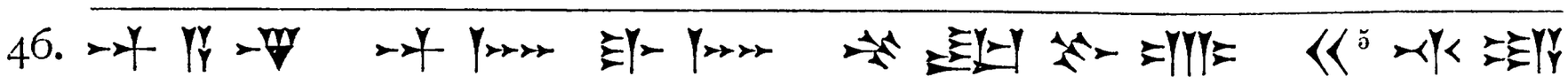
46. 
47.

37. hath directed, and, that he should be the shepherd of the four quarters (of the world),
38. hath proclaimed his name for ever; the conqueror
39. of remote territories on the borders (of his kingdom)
40. in the upper and the lower countries; the dazzling day
41. whose splendour overwhelmeth the quarters (of the world);
42. the mighty flame which, like the rush
43. of a storm, wreaketh its force upon a hostile land;
44. who through the command of Bêl hath no rival,
45. and hath overthrown the enemies of Ashur.
46. Ashur and the great gods, who have made my kingdom great,
47. and who have granted (me) strength and power as my possession,

mu-'-ru-ut kib-rat arba'i(i) **38.** šum-šu a-na da-riš iš-ḳu-ru ṣa-bit **39.** pu-lu-gi ni-su-te šs[1] itâti **40.** e-liš u šap-liš u-mu ni-pir-du-u **41.** ša me-lam-mu-šu kibrâti(pl) u-saḫ-ḫa-pu **42.** nab-lu šur-ru-ḫu ša ki-ma ti-ik **43.** ri-iḫ-ṣi a-na mâti nu-kur-te[2] šud-nu-nu-ma **44.** i-na si-ḳir (ilu)Bêl ma-ḫi-ra la[3] i-šu-u **45.** u-šam[4]-ḳi-tu gi-ir (ilu)A-šur
46. (ilu)A-šur ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) mu-šar-bu-u šarru[5]-ti-ia **47.** ša kiš-šu-ta u da-na-na

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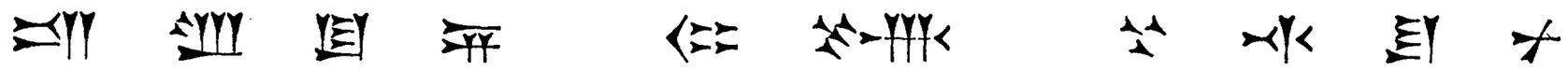
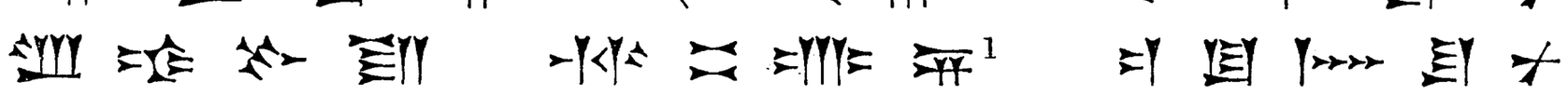
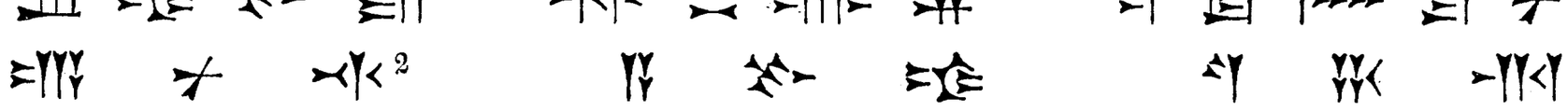
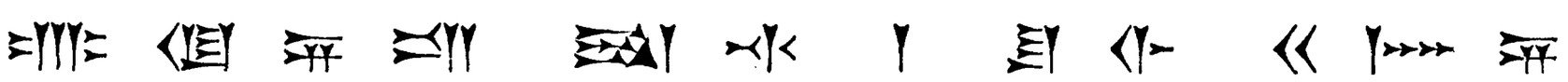
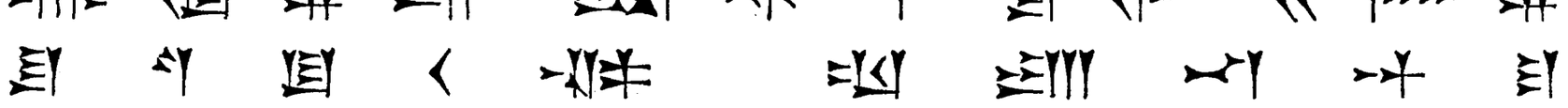
[1] B .
[2] B , *ti*.
[3] B adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*.
[4] B , *šam*.
[5] B and C .

COL. I.

48. 
49. 
50. 
51.
52.
53.
54. 
55. 
56.
57.

48. gave command that I should extend the boundary of their land,
49. and their mighty weapons,
50. the storm of battle,
51. they set within my hand. Lands, and mountains,
52. and cities, and princes, who were enemies of Ashur,
53. I have conquered, and their territories
54. I have subdued. With sixty kings
55. valiantly I fought,
56. and victories in battle over them
57. I achieved. An equal in the battle,

a-na iš-ḳi-ia **48.** iš-ru-ku-ni mi-ṣir mâti(ti)-šu-nu **49.** ru-up-pu-ša iḳ-bi-u-ni[1] kakkê(pl)-šu-nu **50.** dan-nu-ti[2] a-bu-ub tam-ḫa-ri **51.** ḳa-a[3]-ti lu-šat-me-ḫu mâtâti(pl) šadâni(pl) **52.** ma-ḫa-zi(pl) u mal-ki(pl) nakrût(pl)(ut) Aššur[4] **53.** a-pil-ma mi-iṣ-ri-ti[5]-šu-nu **54.** u-ki-ni-iš it-ti 1 šu-ši šarrâni(pl)(ni) **55.** šu-ut-ku-u-riš al-ta-na-an-ma **56.** li-i[6]-ta šit-nun-ta eli-šu-nu **57.** al-ta-ka-an[7] ša-ni-na[8] i-na ḳabli

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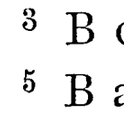
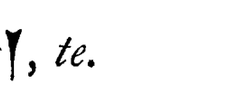
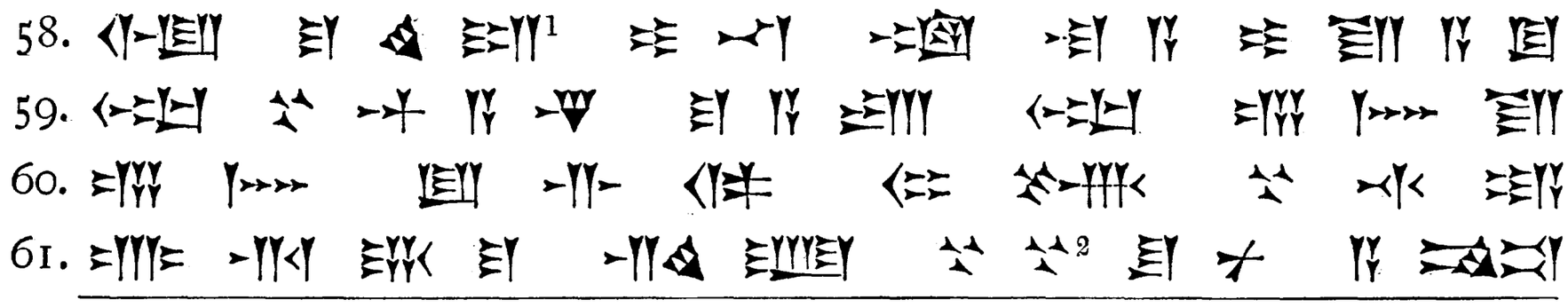
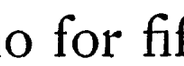
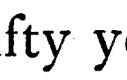
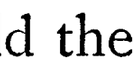
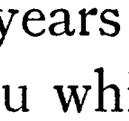
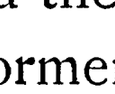
[1] B and C , *iḳ-bu-ni.*
[2] B , *te.*
[3] B omits .
[4] B and C , (*ilu*)*A-šur.*
[5] B and C , *te.*
[6] B omits .
[7] B and C  , *kan.*
[8] B and C  , *maḫira.*

COL. I.

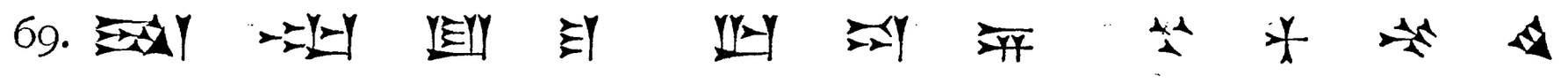


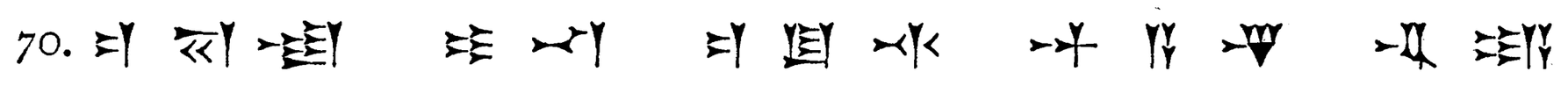
58. or a rival in the fight I had not.
59. Unto Assyria I added land, unto her peoples
60. (I added) peoples. The frontier of my land
61. I enlarged, and the whole of their lands[8] I conquered.
62. In the beginning of my reign twenty thousand men
63. of the land of Mushki and their five kings,
64. who for fifty years had held the lands of Alzi
65. and Purukuzzu which (in former times) had paid tribute
66. and tax unto Ashur my lord,
67. and no king in battle
68. had vanquished them,—in their own strength

58. u ma-ḫi-ra[1] i-na taḫâzi la-a i-ša-a-ku **59.** eli (mâtu.ilu)A-šur ma-a-ta eli nišê(pl)-ša **60.** nišê(pl) lu-rad-di mi-ṣir mâti(ti)-ia **61.** u-ri-piš-ma gi-mir mâtâti[2]-šu-nu a-pil **62.** i-na šur-ru šarru[3]-ti-ia 20,000 amêlûti(pl) **63.** (mâtu)Muš-ka-a-ia(pl) u 5 šarrâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu[4] **64.** ša 50 šanâte(pl)(te)[5] (mâtu)Al-zi **65.** u (mâtu)Pu-ru-kuz-zi na[6]-aš bilti **66.** u ma-da-at[7]-te ša (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia iṣ-ba-tu-ni **67.** šarru ia-um-ma -na tam-ḫa-ri irat-su-nu **68.** la-a u-ni-ḫu a-na da-na-ni-šu-nu **69.** it-ka-lu-ma ur-du-ni

[1] B  , *ša-ni-na.* [2] C inserts  . [3] B and C  .
[4] B and C omit the phrase *u* 5 *šarrâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu.*
[5] B and C omit  . [6] B and C insert , *a.* [7] B omits  .
[8] *I.e.*, the lands of the sixty kings mentioned in l. 54.

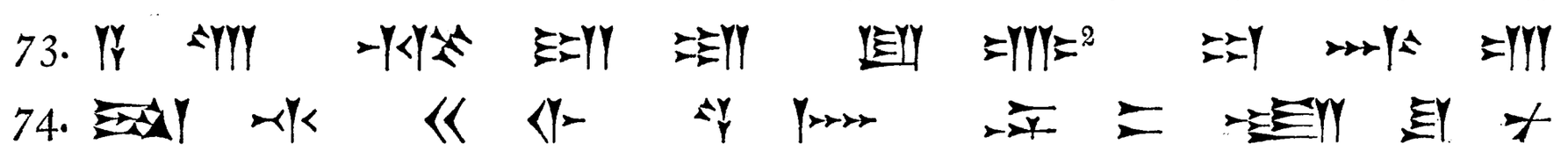
COL. I.

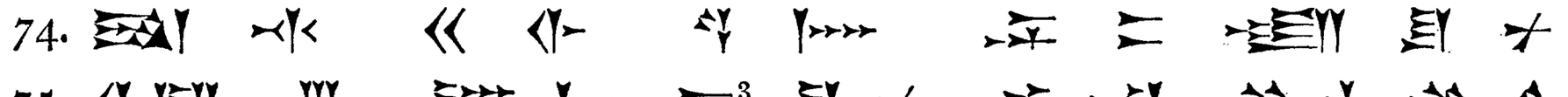
69. 

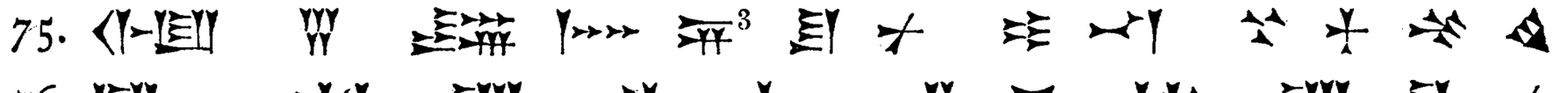
70. 

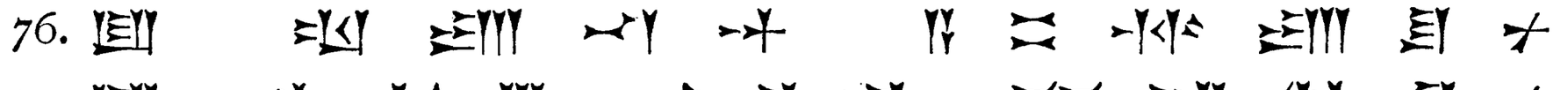
71. [1]

72.

73.  [2]

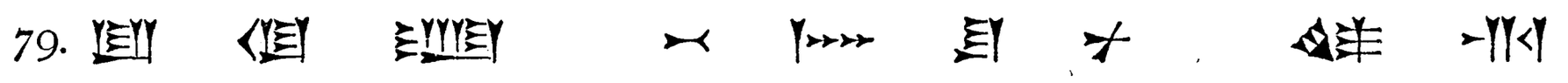
74. 

75.  [3]

76. 

77.

78. [4]

79. 

80. [5]

69. they trusted and came down and seized the land of Ḳummukhi.
70. With the help of Ashur my lord
71. I gathered my chariots and my troops,
72. I looked not behind me, and the mountain of Kashiari,
73. a difficult region, I traversed.
74. With their twenty thousand warriors
75. and their five kings in the land of Ḳummukhi
76. I fought and I defeated them.
77. The corpses of their warriors
78. in the destructive battle like the Storm-god [6]
79. I hurled down. Their blood in the valleys
80. and on the high places of the mountains I caused to flow.

(mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi **70.** iṣ-ba-tu i-na tukulti(ti) (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **71.** (iṣu) narkabâti(pl) u um-ma-na-te-ia[1] lup-te-ḫir **72.** arka-a ul u-ḳi (šadû)Ka-ši-ia-ra **73.** eḳil nam-ra-ṣi lu-u[2] ab-bal-kit **74.** it-ti 20,000 ṣâbê(pl) muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu **75.** u 5 šarrâni(pl)(ni)[3]-šu-nu i-na (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi **76.** lu al-ta-na-an a-bi-ik-ta-šu-nu **77.** lu aš-kun šal-ma-at ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu **78.** i-na mit-ḫu-uṣ tu-ša[4]-ri ki-ma ra-ḫi-ṣi **79.** lu-ki-mir dâmê(pl)-šu-nu ḫur-ri **80.** u ba-ma-a-te ša šadî(i) lu-u[5]-šar-di

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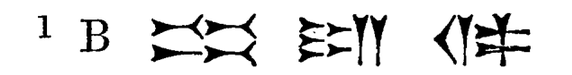
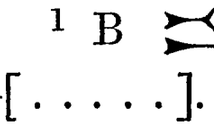
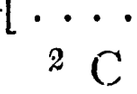
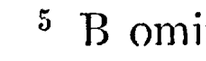
[1] B  , *ḳu-ra-di-ia(pl)*, "my warriors"; C *ḳu-ra-*[. . . . .].

[2] C omits  , *u*.

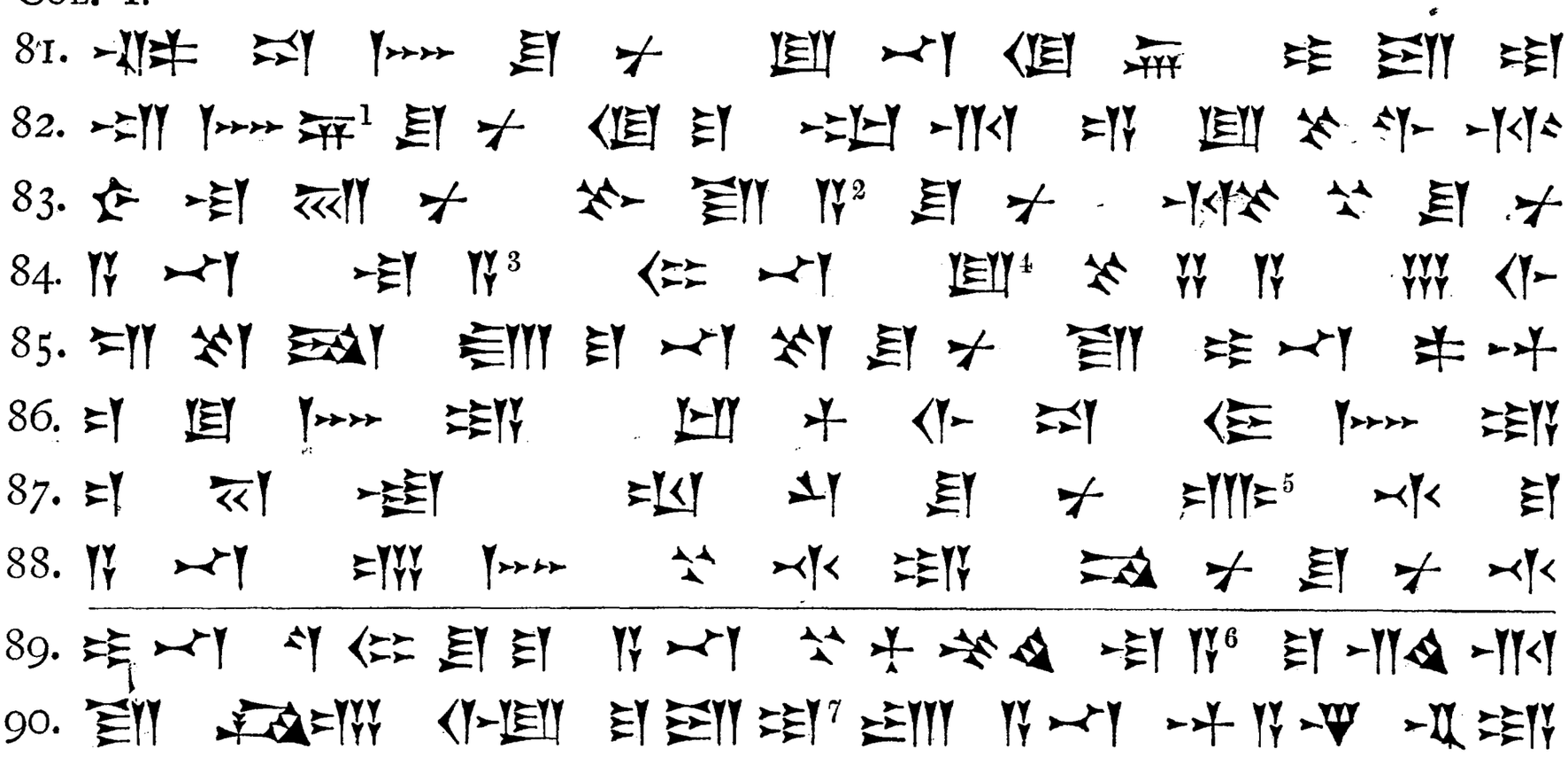
[3] B and C omit  .

[4] C inserts , *i.e.*, [*t*]*u-ša-a-ri*

[5] B omits  .

[6] Lit., "the destroyer, he who overwhelms."

COL. I.



81. Their heads I cut off, and outside
82. their cities, like heaps of grain, I piled them up.
83. Their spoil, and their goods, and their possessions
84. in countless number I brought out. Six thousand (men),
85. the remainder of their troops, who from before
86. my weapons had fled and my feet
87. had embraced, I took away,
88. and as inhabitants of my country I counted them.
89. At that time also against the land of Ḳummukhi, which was in revolt,
90. and which had withheld tribute and tax from Ashur my lord,

81. ḳaḳḳadê(pl)-šu-nu lu-na-ki-sa i-da-at **82.** alâni(pl)(ni)[1]-šu-nu ki-ma ka-ri-e lu-še-pi-ik **83.** šal-la-su-nu bu-ša-a[2]-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu **84.** a-na la-a[3] mi-na lu[4]-še-ṣa-a 6000 **85.** si-te-it um-ma-na-te-šu-nu ša i-na pa-an **86.** kakkê(pl)-ia ip-par-ši-du šêpê(pl)-ia **87.** iṣ-ba-tu al-ḳa-šu-nu-u[5]-ti-ma **88.** a-na nišê(pl) mâti-(ti)-ia am-nu-šu-nu-ti

89. i-na u-mi-šu-ma a-na (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi la-a[6] ma-gi-ri **90.** ša bilta u ma-da-at[7]-ta

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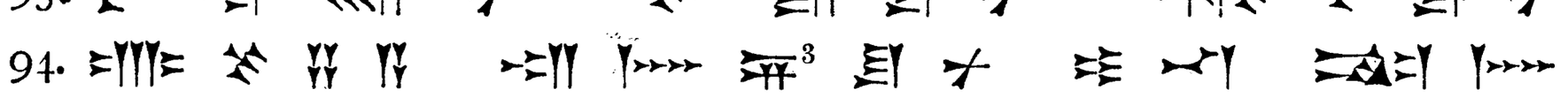
[1] B omits . [2] B omits . [3] B and C , *la*.
[4] B and C , *i.e.*, *u-še-ṣa-a*. [5] B and C omit .
[6] B , *la*. [7] B and 81–7–27, 79 (D) omit .

COL. I.

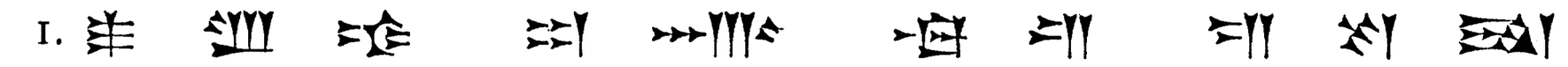
91.

92.

93.

94. 

COLUMN II.

1. 

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

91. I marched. The land of Ḳummukhi
92. in its length and breadth I conquered.
93. Their booty, their goods, and their possessions
94. I brought forth. Their cities with fire

COLUMN II.

1. I burned, I laid waste and destroyed. The rest of the people
2. of the land of Ḳummukhi, who from before my weapons
3. had fled, to the city of Shereshe,
4. which is on the further bank of the Tigris,
5. crossed over, and they made that city their stronghold.
6. My chariots and my warriors

a-na (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **91.** ik-lu-u lu al-lik (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi **92.** a-na si-ḫir[1]-ti-ša lu-u[2] aḳ-šud **93.** šal-la-su-nu bu-ša-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu **94.** u-še-ṣa-a alâni(pl) (ni)[3]-šu-nu i-na išâti(pl)

COL. II. **1.** aš-ru-up ab-bul aḳ-ḳur si-te-it **2.** (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi ša i-na[4] pa-an kakkê(pl)-ia **3.** ip-par-ši-du a-na (alu)Še-ri-eš[5]-še **4.** ša šêpê(pl)[6] am-ma-a[7]-te ša (ṇâru)Idiglat **5.** lu e-be-ru ala a-na dan-nu-ti-šu-nu **6.** lu iš-ku-nu (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)

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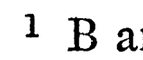
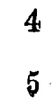
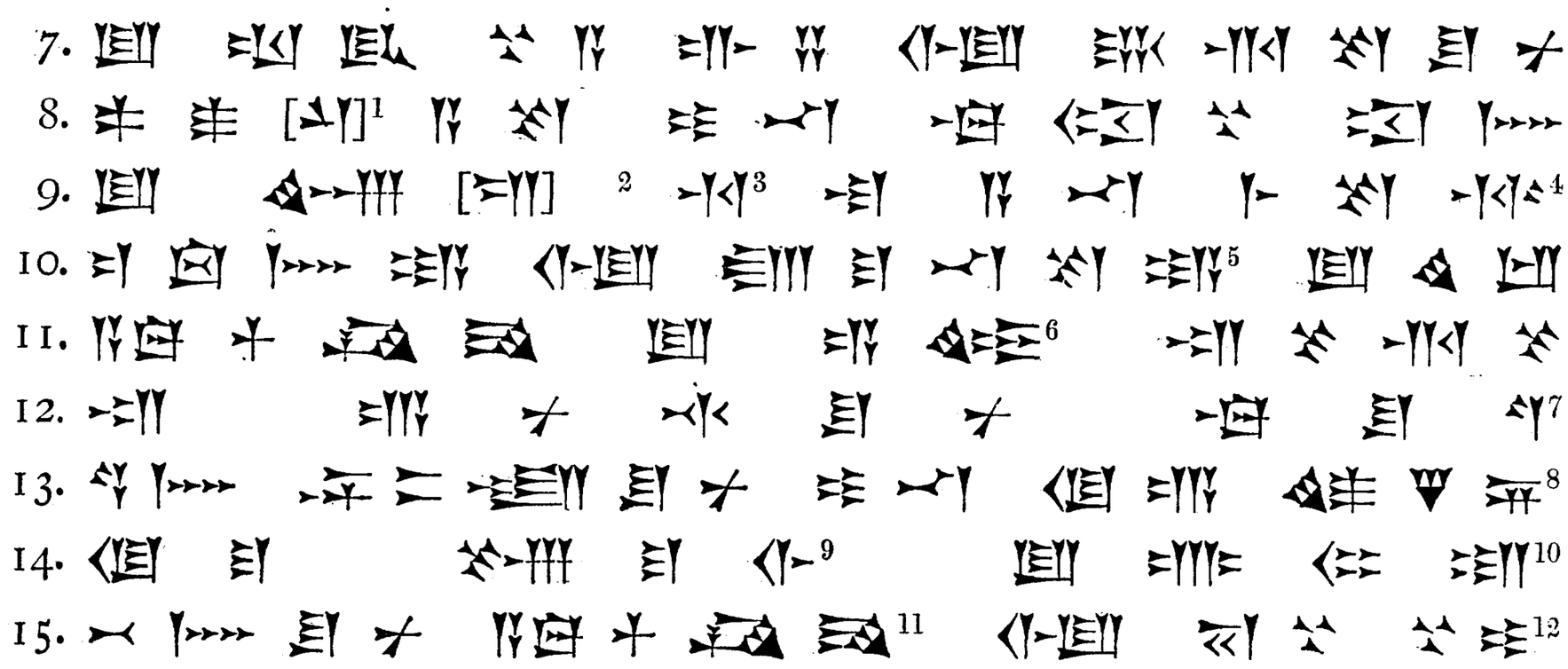
[1] B and K. 13646 (D) . [2] B omits  . [3] B omits .

[4] A here inserts the sign , the result of a scribal error.

[5] B omits  . [6] B omits . [7] B omits .

COL. II.



7. I took, and over the steep mountain and through their paths
8. that were blocked I hewed a way with axes of bronze;
9. and a good road for the passage
10. of my chariots and my troops I made.
11. I crossed the Tigris and the city of Shereshe,
12. their stronghold, I conquered.
13. Their warriors in the midst of the hills
14. like chaff (?) I scattered,
15. and their blood in the Tigris and on the high places of the mountains

u ḳu-ra-di-ia(pl) **7.** lu al-ḳi šadâ(a) mar-ṣa u gir-ri-te-šu-nu **8.** pa-aš-ḳa[1]-a-te i-na aḳ-ḳul-lat erê(pl) **9.** lu aḫ-si[2]ḫu[3]-lá a-na me-te-iḳ[4] **10.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-ia u um-ma-na-te-ia[5] lu-ṭi-ib **11.** (nâru)Idiglat lu e-bir[6] (alu)Še-ri-še **12.** al daṇ-nu-ti-šu-nu ak-šu-ud[7] **13.** ṣâbê(pl) muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu i-na ki-rib ḫur-ša-ni[8] **14.** ki-ma šut-ma-ši[9] lu-u-mi-ṣi[10] **15.** dâmê(pl)-šu-nu (nâru)Idiglat[11] u ba-mat šadî(i)[12] **16.** lu-šar-di i-na

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[1] Ll. 8 and 9 are restored from B.

[2] Col. II. of C begins at this point.

[3] B inserts , *i.e.*, *ḫu-u-l*[*a*].

[4] B and C , *tiḳ*.

[5] B inserts .

[6] C , *bi-ir*.

[7] B and C , *šud*

[8] B , *tam-ḫa-ri*, *i.e.*, "in the midst of the battle."

[9] B , *še*.

[10] B and C , *lu-meṣ-ṣi*.

[11] For (*nâru*)*Idiglat* B and C read , *ḫur-ri*, *i.e.*, "in the valleys and on the high places of the mountain."

[12] B , *ba-ma-a-te ša šadî*(*i*).

Col. II.

16. I made to flow. At that time also the forces
17. of the Ḳurṭê, who to rescue
18. and to help the men of the land of Ḳummukhi
19. had come, together with the troops
20. of the land of Ḳummukhi, I beat down like standing corn (?).
21. The corpses of their warriors in heaps
22. on the peaks of the mountain I piled up,
23. and the dead bodies of their fighting men the river Nâme
24. carried down into the Tigris.
25. Kilianteru, the son of Kalianteru,

u-mi[1]-šu-ma um-maṇ-na-at **17.** (mâtu)Ḳur-ṭi-e(pl)[2] ša a-na šu-zu-ub **18.** u ni-ṛa-rú-ut[3]-te[4] ša (matu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi **19.** il-li-ku[5]-ni it-ti um-ma-na-at **20.** (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi-ma ki-ma šu[6]-be lu[7]-uš-na-il **21.** pa-gar muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu[8] a-na gu-ru-na-te **22.** i-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) lu-ki-ri-in **23.** šal-mat[9] ḳu-ra-a-di-šu-nu (nâru)Na-a-me **24.** a-na (nâru)Idiglat lu-u-še-ṣi **25.** (m)Ki-li-an-te-ru mâr Ka-li-an-te-ru **26.** ša

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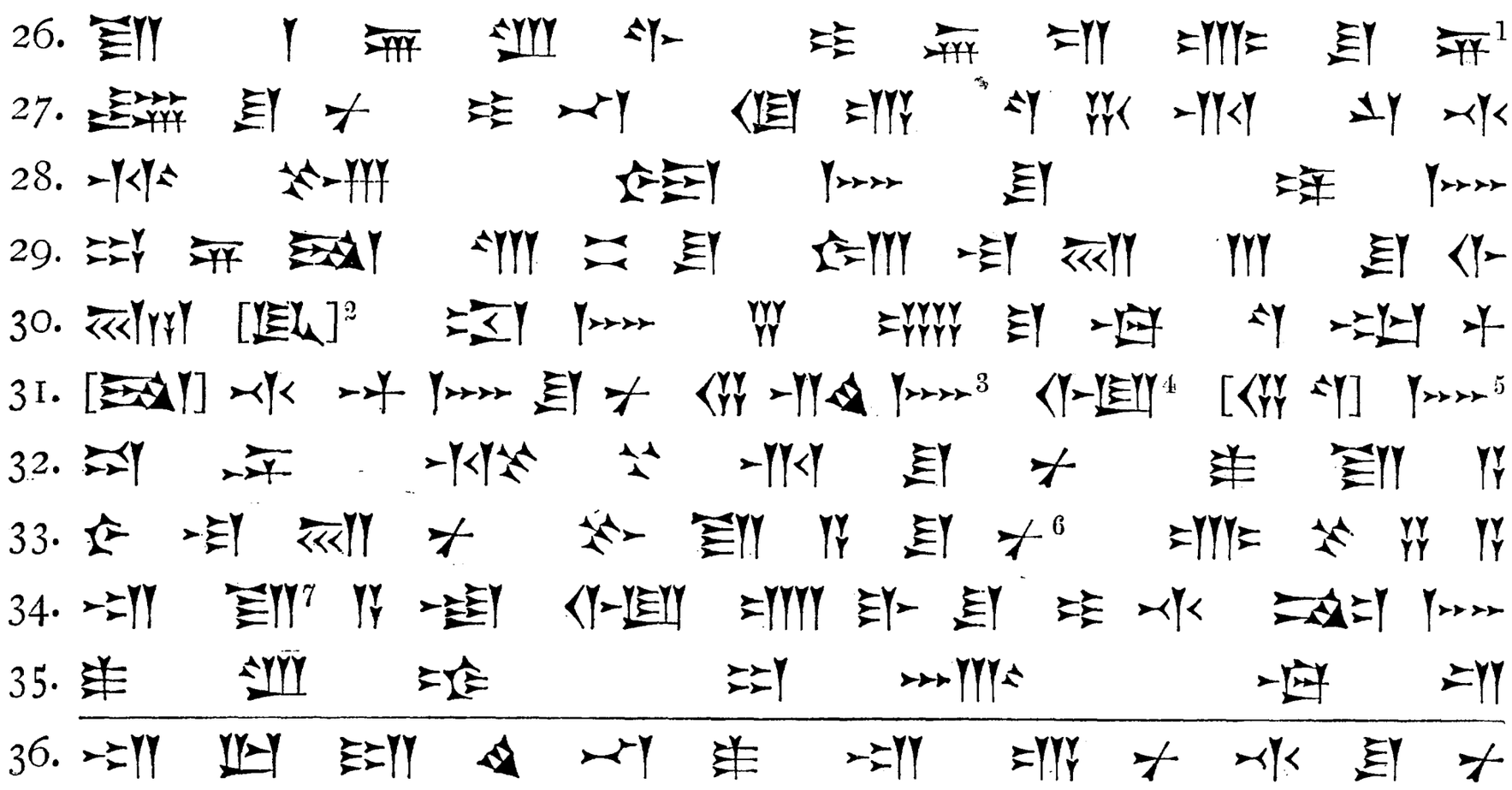
[1] B also reads .
[2] Col. II. of B begins at this point.
[3] B omits .
[4] C , *ti*.
[5] B inserts , *u*.
[6] B and C insert , *i.e.*, *šu-u-be*.
[7] B omits .
[8] The passage beginning *a-na gu-ru-na-te* (l. 21) and ending *ḳu-ra-a-di-šu-nu* (l. 23) is omitted by B and by R. 576 (D).
[9] C , *ma-at*.

Col. II.



26. whom men also called Irrupi,
27. their king, in the midst of the battle my hand
28. made captive. His wives, his sons,
29. the offspring of his loins, his household, one hundred and eighty
30. vessels of bronze, five bowls of copper,
31. together with their gods, gold and silver,
32. the choicest of their possessions I carried away.
33. Their spoil and their possessions I brought out,
34. and that city and its palace with fire
35. I burned, I laid waste and destroyed.
36. As for the (men of the) city of Urraṭinash, their stronghold,

(m)Ir-ru-pi i-sa-si-u-šu-ni[1] **27.** šarra-šu-nu i-na ki-rib tam-ḫa-ri ḳa-ti **28.** ik-šud aššâti(pl)-šu mârê(pl) **29.** nab-ni-it lib-bi-šu el-la-su 3 šu-ši **30.** ruḳ-ḳi[2] erê(pl) 5 nir-ma-ak siparri **31.** it-ti ilâni(pl)-šu-nu ḫurâṣu(pl)[3] u[4] kaspu(pl)[5] **32.** du-muḳ nam-kur-ri-šu-nu aš-ša-a **33.** šal-la-su-nu bu-ša-a-šu-nu[6] u-še-ṣa-a **34.** ala ša[7]-a-tu u ekalla-šu i-na išâti(pl) **35.** aš-ru-up ab-bul aḳ-ḳur.

36. (alu)Ur-ra-ṭi-na-aš al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu **37.** ša i-na (šadû)Pa-na-ri na-du-u

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[1] C ≠, *nu*.
[2] Ll. 30 and 31 are restored from B.
[3] B omits ▷▷▷▷.
[4] B omits ◁▷𒀭.
[5] B inserts ◁▷𒀭, *u*.
[6] B omits the word *bu-ša-a-šu-nu*.
[7] B 𒄿, *šu*.

COL. II.

37. which lieth in the mountain of Panari,
38. terror and fear of the splendour of Ashur my lord
39. overwhelmed them, and to save
40. their lives they carried off their gods,
41. and to the tops of the lofty mountains
42. they fled like birds. My chariots
43. I led out and my troops, and [I crossed] the Tigris.
44. Shadianteru, the son of Khattukhi, the king
45. of Urraṭinash, before I drew nigh (unto him)

38. pu-ul-ḫu a-di-ru me-lam (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **39.** lu[1] iš-ḫu-up-šu-nu-ti[2] a-na šu-zu-ub **40.** nap-ša-a-[3]-te-šu-nu ilâni(pl)-šu-nu[4] iš-šu-u[5] **41.** a-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) ša-ḳu-u[6]-ti **42.** ki-ma iṣṣuri ip-par-šu (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) **43.** u um-ma-a[7]-te-ia(pl) [8] al-ḳi (nâru)Idiglat e-bir[9] **44.** (m)Ša-di-an-te-ru mâr Ḫa-at[10]-tu-ḫi šarru **45.** ša (alu)Ur-ra-ṭi-na-aš a-na là [ka-ša-di][11]

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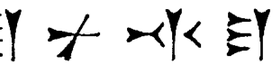
[1] B omits .

[2] B  , *iš-ḫup-šu-nu-ti-ma* ; C , *iš-ḫup-šu-nu*.

[3] B omits .

[4] B inserts , *bu-ša-šu-nu*, "their possessions."

[5] Ll. 40–44 and 46–47 are restored from B.

[6] B omits . [7] B omits , and reads , *na*. [8] B inserts , *lu*

[9] B reads , *lu e-bir*, but, to judge from the length of the gap in the text, A probably omitted ; C , *e-bir*.

[10] B and C omit .

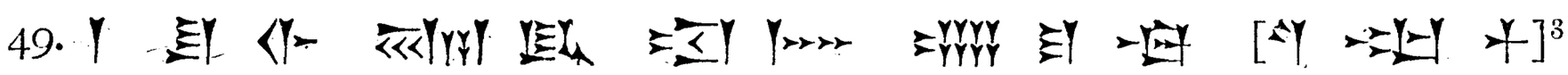
[11] B and C omit the words *a-na la* [*ka-ša-di*].

Col. II.

46.

47.

48.

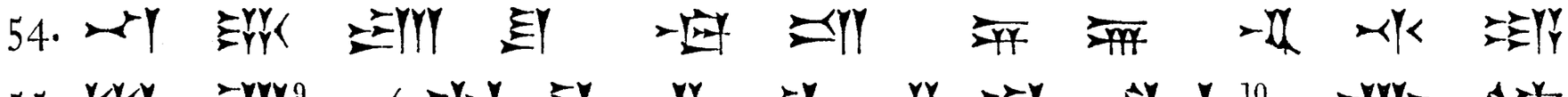
49. 

50.

51.

52.

53.

54. 

55.

46. within his own country (came and) embraced my feet.
47. His sons, the offspring of his loins, and his household
48. I took as hostages.
49. Sixty vessels of bronze, and bowls,
50. and great caldrons of copper,
51. along with one hundred and twenty slaves and herds
52. and flocks, as tribute and toll
53. he brought; I received them from him, and I pardoned him,
54. and I spared his life; but the heavy yoke of my dominion
55. I laid upon him for future days.

46. i-na mâti-šu-ma šêpê(pl)-ia iṣ-bat **47.** mârê(pl) nab-ni-it lib-bi-šu u kim-ti-šu **48.** a-na li-ṭu-ut[1]-te aṣ-bat[2] **49.** 1 šu-ši ruḳ-ḳi erê(pl) nir-ma-ak [siparri][3] **50.** u nam-ḫar siparri(pl) rabûti(pl)[4] **51.** it-ti 2 šu-ši a-mi-lu-te alpê(pl)[5] **52.** (immeru) ṣi-e-ni[6] bilta u ma-da-ta[7] **53.** iš-ša-a am-ḫur-šu e-ṭi-ir-šu[8] **54.** na-piš-ta-šu ag-mil ni-ir bêlu-ti-ia **55.** kab-ta[9] eli-šu a-na ṣa-at u-me[10] u-kin **56.** (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi

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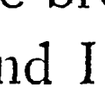
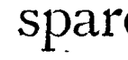
[1] B omits .

[2] Restored from C.

[3] The order of the objects is different in B which reads: *nam-[ḫar sipar]ri u nir-ma-ak siparri rabûti[(pl)]*; C agrees with A.

[4] Restored from C.

[5] Restored from B.

[6] B [. . .]  ; C []  , [*(immeru)*] *ṣi-ni(pl)*.

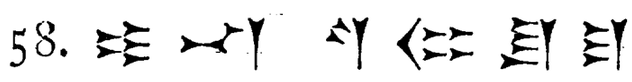
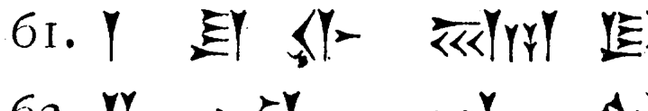
[7] Restored from C.

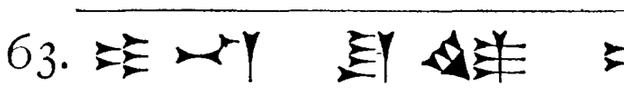
[8] B omits *e-ṭi-ir-šu*.

[9] B , *kabta*.

[10] The traces on A suggest ; B , *ûmê(pl)*.

Col. II.

56.
57.
58. 
59.
60.
61. 
62.

63. 
64.
65.

56. The broad land of Ḳummukhi in its length and breadth
57. I conquered and placed in subjection under my feet.
58. At that time one caldron of copper and one bowl
59. of copper from the spoil and tribute
60. of the land of Ḳummukhi I offered unto Ashur my lord,
61. and sixty vessels of bronze along with their gods[7]
62. I dedicated unto Adad who loveth me.
63. With the fury of my terrible weapons, which Ashur my lord
64. hath endowed with power and sovereignty,
65. with thirty chariots which advance by the side of

rapašta(ta) a-na si-ḫir[1]-ti-ša **57.** ak-šud a-na šêpê(pl)-ia u-šik-niš[2] **58.** i-na u-mi-šu-ma 1 nam-ḫar siparri 1 nir-ma-ak **59.** siparri ša ki-šit-ti u ma-da-at-te **60.** ša[3] (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi a-na (ilu)Ašur bêli-ia a-ḳiš **61.** 1 šu-ši ruḳ-ḳi erê(pl) it-ti ilâni(pl)-šu-nu **62.** a-na (ilu)Adad râ'imi-ia aš-ru-uḳ[4]
63. i-na šu-mur kakkê(pl)-ia iz-zu-te ša[5] Aššur[6] bêlu **64.** da-na-na u me-til-lu-ta iš-ru-ka **65.** i-na 30 (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-ia a-li-kat i-di **66.** ga-mar-ri-ia ir-ḫu-te

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[1] Ll. 56 and 57 are restored from B.

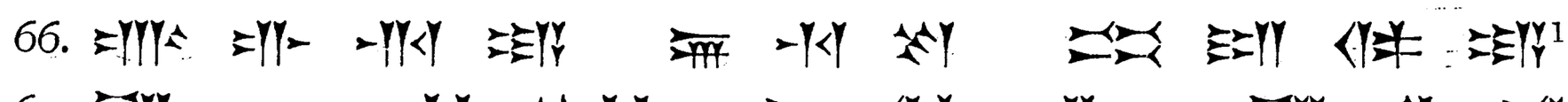
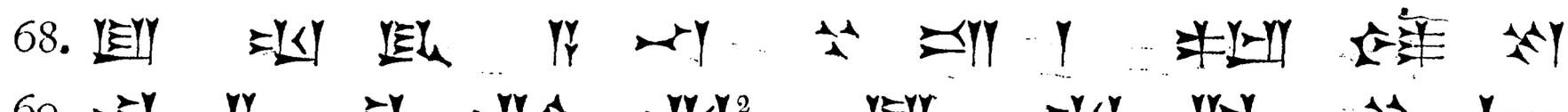
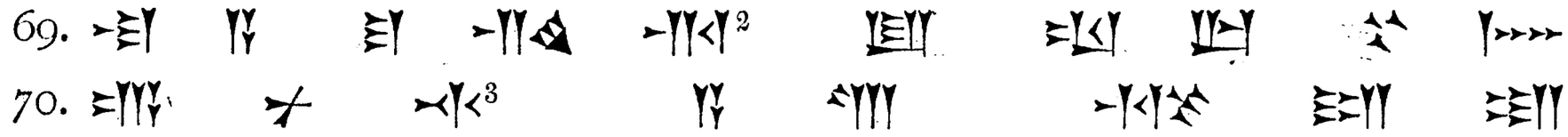
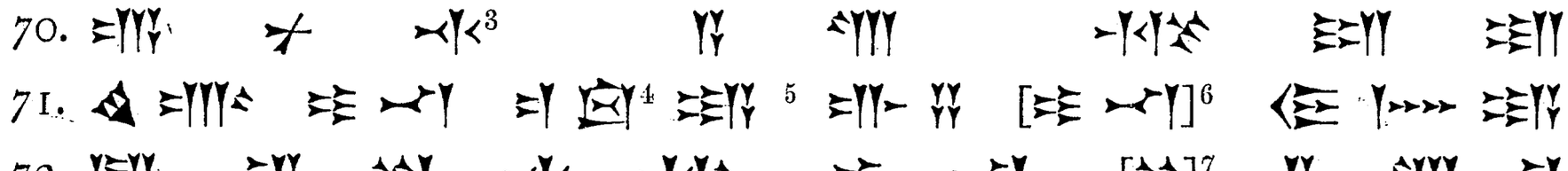
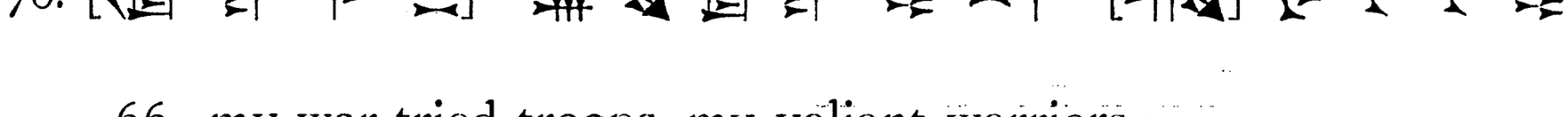
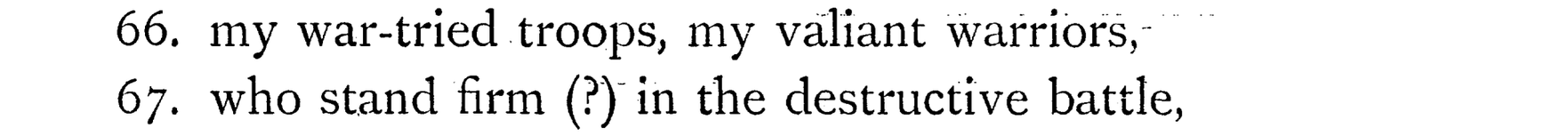
[2] On B and C a division-line occurs between ll. 57 and 58; ll. 58–62 thus form a separate section on these cylinders.

[3] C . [4] C , *ruḳ*. [5] B and C .

[6] B and C , (*ilu*) *A-šur*.

[7] *I.e.*, the gods of the men of Ḳummukhi.

Col. II.

66. 
67.
68. 
69. 
70. 
71.
72.
73.
74.
75. 
76. 

66. my war-tried troops, my valiant warriors,
67. who stand firm (?) in the destructive battle,
68. I took, and against the land of Mildish, (against the) rulers
69. who were in revolt, I marched.
70. Mighty mountains and a rough country,
71. in my chariot where (the road) was good, and on foot where it was bad,
72. I traversed. In the mountain of Aruma,
73. a difficult region, where my chariots
74. could not pass, I left the chariots
75. and took my place at the head of my warriors.
76. I was bold as a lion (?), and among the steep tops of the mountains

ḳu-ra-di-ia[1] **67.** ša mit-ḫu-uṣ tap-di-e li-par-du **68.** lu al-ḳi a-na (mâtu)Mil-diš šap-ṣu-te **69.** la-a ma-gi-ri[2] lu al-lik šadâni(pl) **70.** dan-nu-ti[3] eḳil nam-ra ṣi **71.** ṭâba i-na (iṣu)narkabti[4]-ia[5] mar-ṣa i-na[6] šêpê(pl)-ia **72.** lu e-te-ti-iḳ i-na (šadû)[7]A-ru-ma **73.** eḳli pa-aš-ḳi ša a-na me-tiḳ[8] (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-ia **74.** la-a na-ṭu-u (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) lu-u[9] e-zib **75.** pa-an ḳu-ra-di-ia(pl)[10] aṣ-bat **76.** ki-ma

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[1] B and C insert .
[2] B omits by mistake.
[3] B and C , *te*.
[4] B inserts .
[5] B inserts , *u*.
[6] Restored from C.
[7] Ll. 72–78 are restored from B.
[8] B , *ti-iḳ*.
[9] B omits .
[10] C omits .

Col. II.

77. I triumphantly advanced.
78. The land of Mildish I overwhelmed, and it became like unto a heap of ruins after a flood.
79. Their warriors in the midst of the battle
80. I beat down like standing corn (?). Their spoil,
81. their property, and their possessions, I carried off;
82. all their cities I burned with fire;
83. and hostages, (I took), and tribute, and tax
84. I laid upon them.
85. Tiglath-pileser, the valiant hero,
86. the opener of ways through the mountains,

šib-bi ir-ḫi-ku-ma i-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) **77.** pa-aš-ḳa-a-te šal-ṭi-iš[1] e-te-ti-iḳ[2] **78.** (mâtu)Mil-diš ki-ma til a-bu-be aš-ḫu-up **79.** ṣâbê(pl) muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu i-na ki-rib[3] tam-ḫa-ri[4] **80.** ki-ma šu-be uš-na-il šal-la-su-nu **81.** bu-ša-a[5]-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu aš-lu-ul[6] **82.** nap-ḫar alâni[7]-šu-nu i-na išâti(pl)[8] aḳ-mu **83.** li-i[9]-ṭi(pl) bilta u ma-da-at-ta **84.** eli-šu-nu u-kin.
85. (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra idlu[10] ḳar[11]-du **86.** mu-pi-it[12]-ti du-rug šadâni(pl)(ni)

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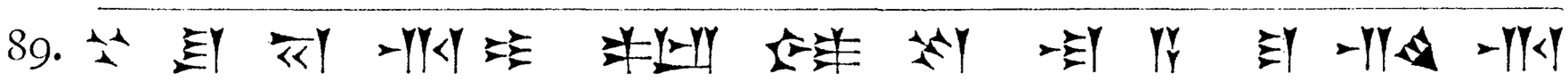
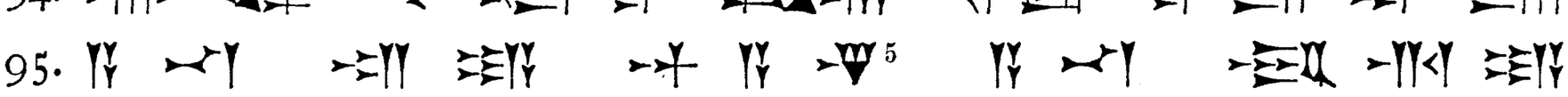
[1] B , *tiš*. [2] C , *tiḳ*. [3] Ll. 79–81 are restored from C.
[4] Ll. 79–81 are omitted by B. [5] C omits . [6] C , *lul*.
[7] B and C . [8] Restored from B and C. [9] C omits .
[10] B , *id-lu*. [11] Restored from B and C. [12] B and C omit .

COL. II.

87.
88.
89. 
90.
91.
92.
93.
94.
95. 
96.
97.
98.

87. the subduer of the disobedient, the overthrower
88. of all that are proud!
89. The land of Shubarî, (with) the rulers who were in revolt,
90. I subdued, and as for the land of Alzi,
91. and the land of Purukuzzi, which their tribute
92. and tax had withheld,
93. the heavy yoke of my sovereignty I laid upon them,
94. (and I ordered) that year by year tribute and tax
95. to my city of Ashur, into my presence,
96. they should bring. Through my valour,
97. since Ashur, the lord, the mighty weapon that subdueth
98. the disobedient had set within my hand,

87. mu-šik-niš[1] la-a ma-gi-ri sa-pi-nu **88.** gi-mir al-ṭu-ti
89. (mâtu)Šu-ba-ri-i šap-ṣu-te la-a ma-gi-ri **90.** u-šik-niš[2] (mâtu)Al-zi **91.** u (mâtu)Pu-ru-kuz-zi ša bilat-su-nu **92.** u ma-da-at[3]-ta-šu-nu u-šam-si-ku-ni **93.** ni-ir bêlu-ti-ia kabta eli-šu-nu **94.** u-kin šatti-šam-ma bilta u ma-da-at[4]-ta **95.** a-na ali-ia (ilu)A-šur[5] a-na maḫ-ri-ia **96.** lit-tar-ru-ni ki-ma ša i-na ḳar-du-ti-ia-ma **97.** ša (ilu)A-šur bêlu kakka dan-na mu-šik-niš **98.** la-a[6] ma-gi-ri ḳa-ti u-šat-me-ḫu-ma[7]

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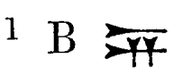
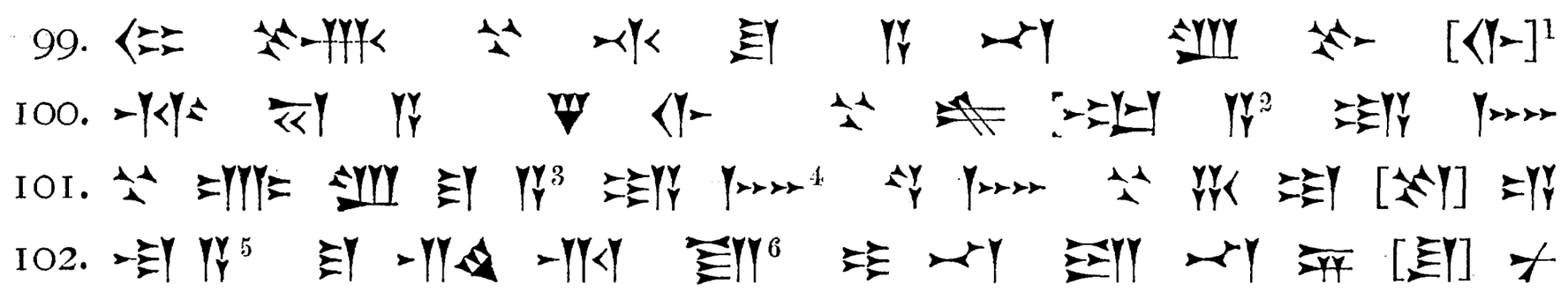
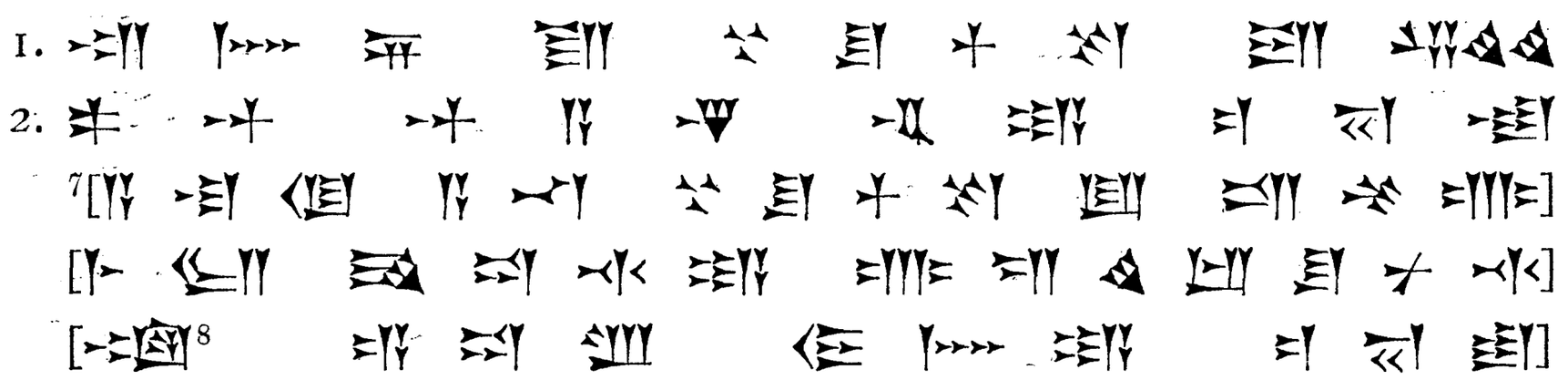
[1] B , *ni-iš*.
[2] B  , *ak-šud*, "I conquered"; C agrees with A.
[3] B omits . [4] B omits . [5] C and S. 785 (D) , *Aššur*.
[6] C omits . [7] Ll. 98 f., 101 f. are restored from B.

COL. II.



COLUMN III.



99. inasmuch as he had commanded me to extend the frontiers of his land,
100. four thousand men of Kaski
101. and of Urumi, soldiers of the land of Khatti
102. who were in revolt and by their own strength

COLUMN III.

1. had seized the cities of the land of Shubarti,
2. which were subject unto Ashur my lord,—
[of my coming to the land of Shubarti they heard,
and the brilliance of my valour overwhelmed them,
and they feared the battle and embraced my feet]—

99. mi-ṣir mâti(ti)-šu a-na ru-pu-ši[1] **100.** iḳ-ba-a 4000 (mâtu)Kas-ka-a[2]-ia(pl) **101.** (mâtu)U-ru-ma-a[3]-ia(pl)[4] ṣâbê(pl) (mâtu)Ḫa-at-te-e **102.** la-a[5] ma-gi-ri ša[6] i-na da-na-ni-šu-nu

COL. III., **1.** alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Šu-bar-ti da-gil **2.** pa-an (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia iṣ-ba-tu [7][a-li-ki a-na (mâtu)Šu-bar-te lu iš-mu-u me-lam ḳar-du-ti-ia u-si-ḫi-ip-šu-nu-ti taḫâza[8]

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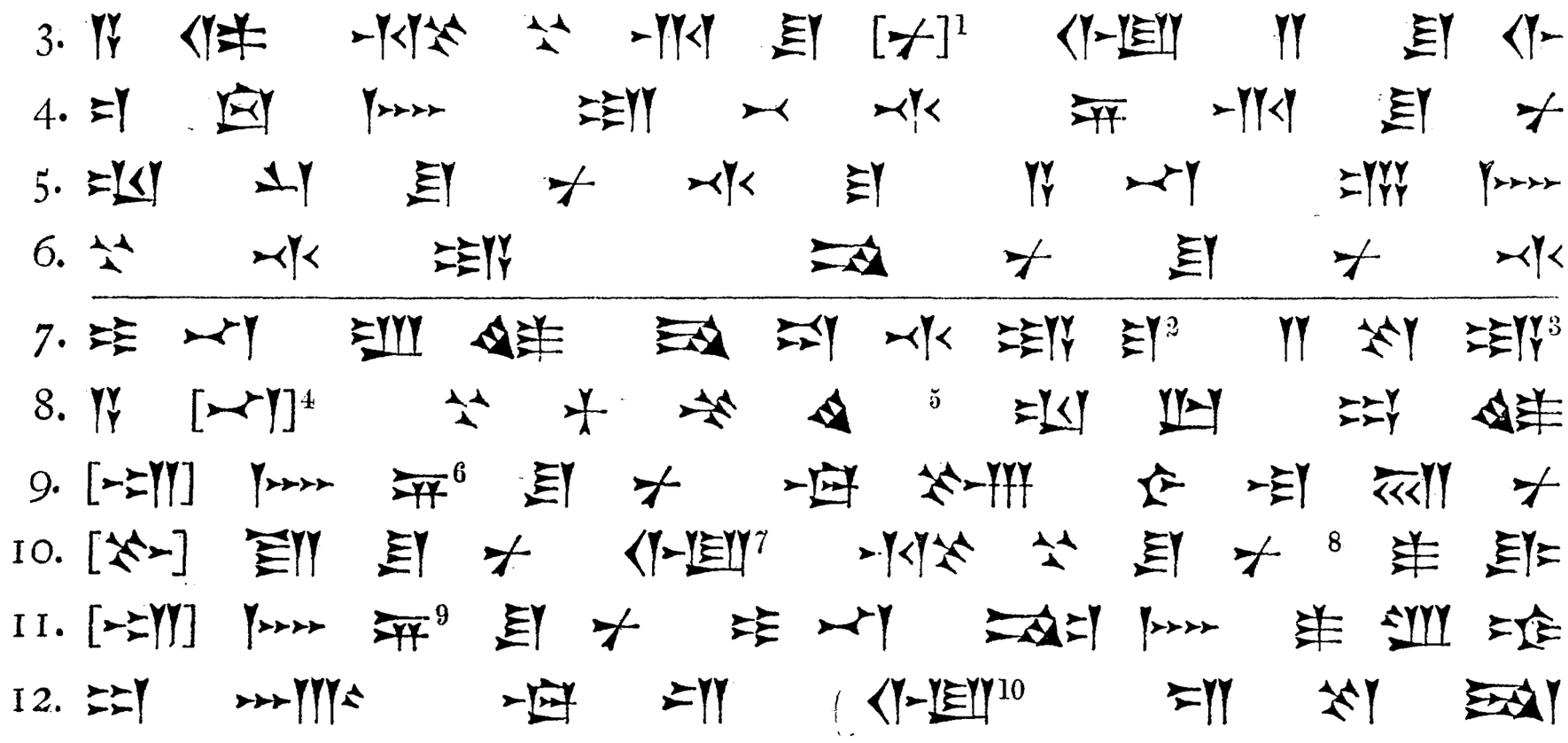
[1] C , *ru-up-še*. [2] B omits . [3] C omits .
[4] B , (*mâtu*)*U-ru-ia*(*pl*). [5] C omits .
[6] C . [7] The following three lines are inserted by B and C.
[8] C , *ta-ḫa-zi*.

COL. III.



3. along with their property, and one hundred and twenty
4. chariots, and their yoked teams,
5. I took, and as inhabitants
6. for my land I counted them.
7. With the fury of my valour a second time
8. against the land of Ḳummukhi I marched. All
9. their cities I conquered; their spoil and
10. their goods and their possessions I carried off;
11. their cities I burned with fire,
12. I laid waste, I destroyed. And the rest

e-du-ru šêpê(pl)-ia iṣ-ba-tu] **3.** a-di nam-kur-ri-šu-nu[1] u 2 šu-ši **4.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ṣi-mit-ti ni-ri-šu-nu **5.** al-ḳa-šu-nu-ti-ma a-na nišê(pl) **6.** mâti(ti)-ia am-nu-šu-nu-ti **7.** i-na šit-mur ḳar-du-ti-ia-ma[2] šanûte(te)-ia[3] **8.** a-na[4] (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi[5] al-lik nap-ḫar **9.** alâni(pl)(ni)[6]-šu-nu ak-šud šal-la-su-nu **10.** bu-ša-šu-nu u[7] nam-kur-šu-nu[8] aš-lul **11.** alâni(pl)(ni)[9]-šu-nu i-na išâti(pl) aš-ru-up **12.** ab-bul aḳ-ḳur u[10]

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[1] The scribe of A has written ⟨⟨ in error for ⟨⟨.

[2] B omits ⟨⟨.

[3] C ⟨⟨ ⟨⟨ ⟨⟨, *ša-nu-te-ia.*

[4] Ll. 8–11 are restored from B.

[5] B inserts ⟨⟨ ⟨⟨, *lu-u*; C ⟨⟨, *lu.*

[6] B and C omit ⟨⟨.

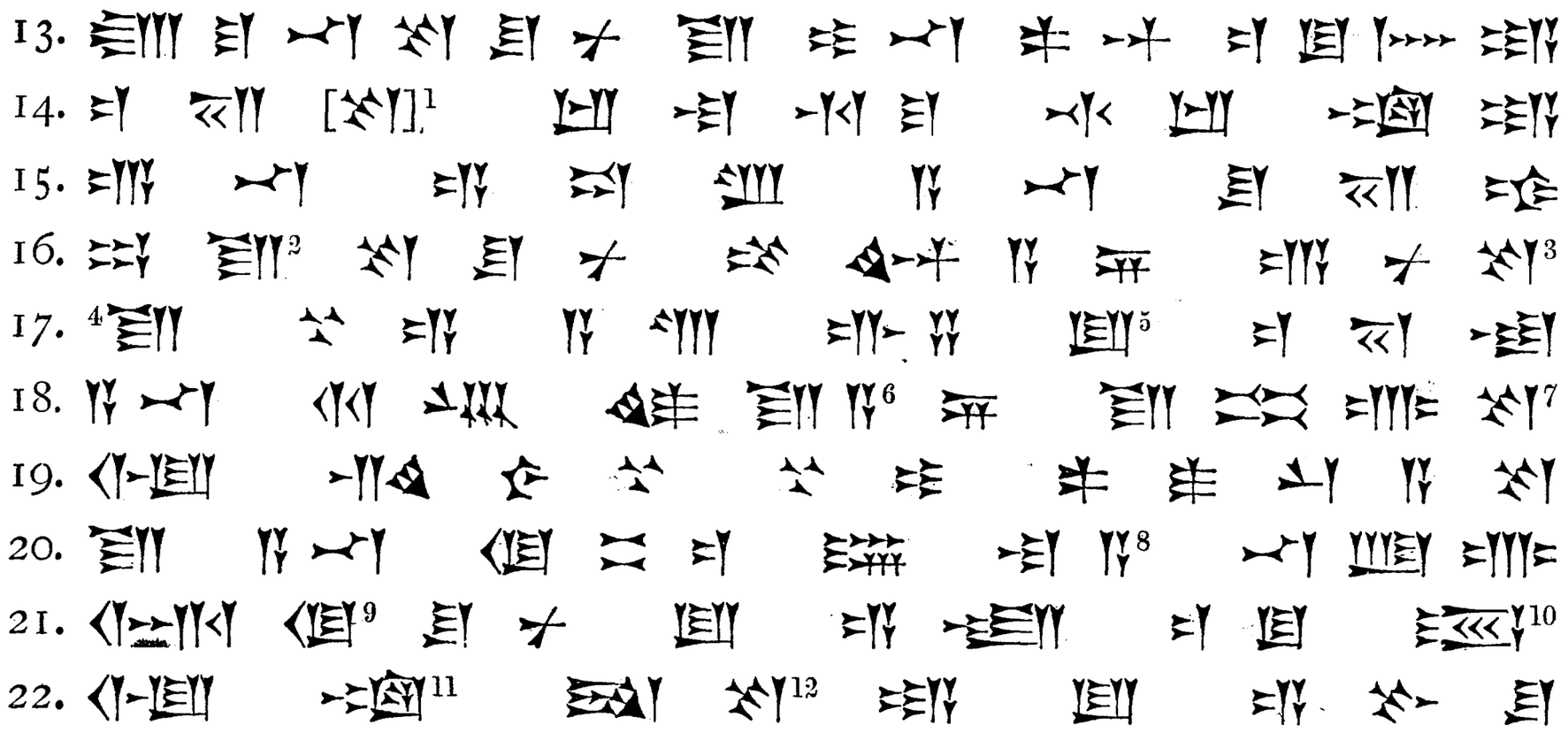
[7] B and C omit ⟨⟨.

[8] B and C insert ⟨⟨ ⟨⟨ ⟨⟨ ⟨⟨ ⟨⟨, *a-na la mi-na*, "without number."

[9] B and C omit ⟨⟨.

[10] B omits ⟨⟨.

COL. III.



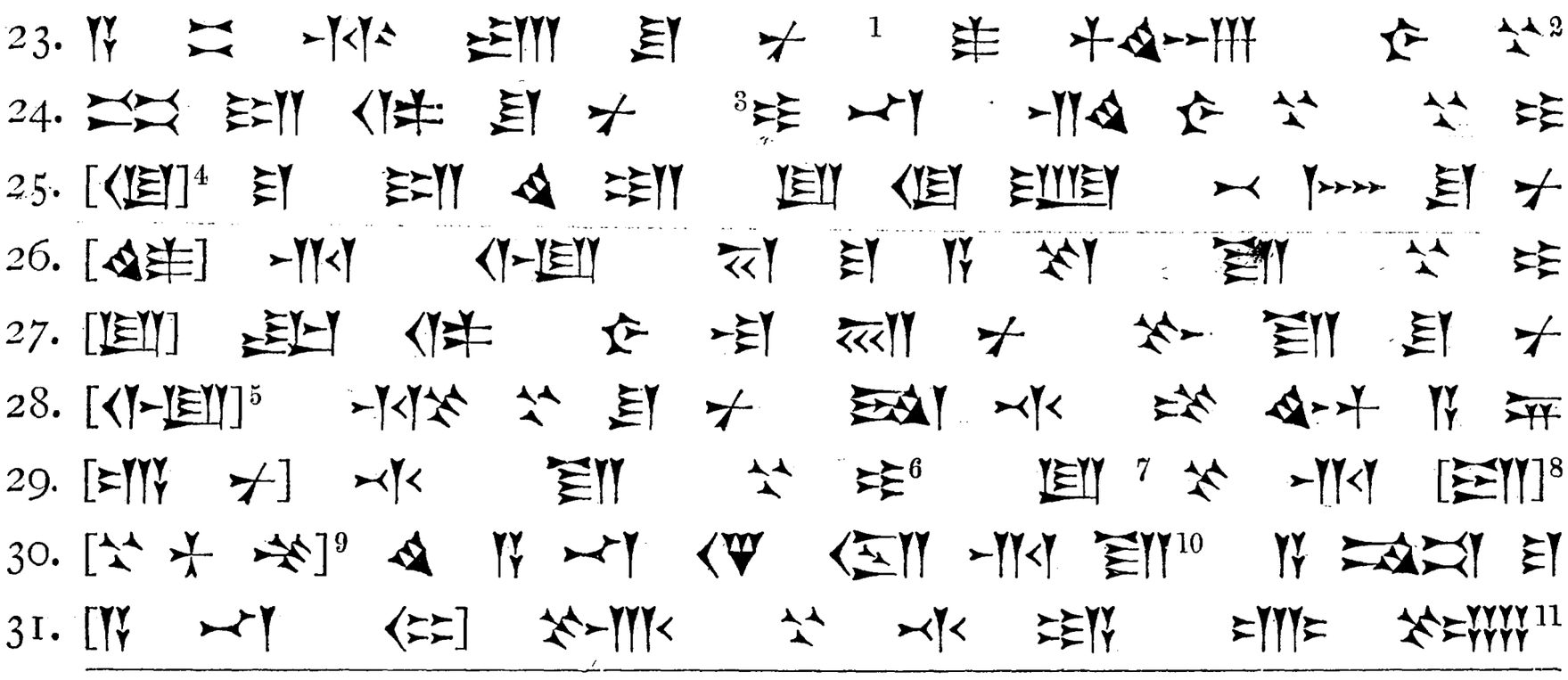
13. of their host, who in face of my terrible weapons
14. were afraid and feared my mighty onslaught in battle,
15. in order to save
16. their lives, sought the strong heights
17. of the mountains, a difficult region.
18. To the heights of the lofty hills
19. and to the tops of the steep mountains,
20. where it was not possible for man to tread,
21. after them I went up. War, and fighting,
22. and battle they waged against me,

si-te-it **13.** um-ma-na-te-šu-nu ša i-na pa-an kakkê(pl)-ia **14.** iz-zu-te[1] ip-la-ḫu-ma ti-ib taḫâzi-ia **15.** dan-na e-du-ru a-na šu-zu-ub **16.** nap-ša[2]-te-šu-nu gab-'-a-ni dan-nu-te[3] **17.** [4]ša šadê(e) eḳla mar-ṣa lu[5] iṣ-ba-tu **18.** a-na šik-kat ḫur-ša-a[6]-ni ša-ḳu-u-te[7] **19.** u gi-šal-lat šadî(i) pa-aš-ḳa-a-te **20.** ša a-na ki-bi-is amêli la-a[8] na-ṭu-u **21.** ar-ki[9]-šu-nu lu e-li kakka ḳabla[10] **22.** u taḫâza[11] it-te[12]-ia lu e-pu-šu **23.** a-bi-ik-

---

[1] Restored from B and C.
[2] B .
[3] B and C , *ti*.
[4] Col. III. of C begins at this point.
[5] B inserts , *i.e.*, *lu-u*.
[6] B and C omit .
[7] B and C , *ša-ḳu-ti*.
[8] C omits .
[9] B , *arki*.
[10] B and C , *ḳab-la*.
[11] C , *ta-ḫa-za*.
[12] B , *ti*.

COL. III.



23. but I defeated them, and the dead bodies
24. of their warriors on the tops of the mountains
25. like the Storm-god[12] I cast down, and their blood
26. in the valleys and on the high places of the mountains
27. I caused to flow. Their spoil, their goods,
28. and their possessions from the strong heights
29. of the mountain I brought down.
30. The land of Ḳummukhi in its length and breadth I conquered
31. and I added it to the borders of my land.

ta-šu-nu [1] aš-kun šal-mat[2] **24.** ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu [3]i-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) **25.** ki[4]-ma ra-ḫi-ṣi lu-ki-mir dâmê(pl)-šu-nu **26.** ḫur-ri u ba-ma-a-te ša šadî(i) **27.** lu-šar-di šal-la-su-nu bu-ša-šu-nu **28.** u[5] nam-kur-šu-nu it-ti gab-'-a-ni **29.** dan-nu-ti ša šadî(i)[6] lu[7]-še-ri-da[8] **30.** (mâtu)Ḳum-mu[9]-ḫi a-na paṭ gim-ri-ša[10] a-pil-ma **31.** a-na mi-ṣir mâti(ti)-ia u-tir [11]

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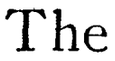
[1] B inserts  , *lu-u*; C , *lu*.

[2] B and C , *ma-at*.

[3] Col. III. of B. begins at this point.

[4] Ll. 25–27 are restored from C.

[5] B, C and K. 1624 (D) omit ; traces of the character are preserved by A.

[6] B, C and K. 1624 (D) read , *ša šadê(e) dan-nu-te*, "of the mighty mountains."

[7] B inserts , *u*.

[8] The scribe of A has written , in error for .

[9] Ll 30–36 are restored from B.

[10] K. 1624 (D) .

[11] K. 1624 (D) , *te-ir*.

[12] See above, p. 36, note 6.

Col. III.

32. Tiglath-pileser, the mighty king,
33. the snare of the disobedient, who overwhelmeth
34. the resistance of the wicked!
35. With the exalted might of Ashur my lord
36. against the land of Kharia and the wide-spread troops
37. of the Ḳurṭê, (over) lofty hills
38. which no king had ever reached,
39. Ashur, the lord, commanded that I should march.
40. My chariots and my host
41. I gathered together, and between the mountains of Idni

32. (m)Tukulti-apil-E-šar-ra šarru[1] dan-nu **33.** šu-uš-kal la[2] ma-gi-ri sa-pi-nu **34.** ḳa-bal tar-gi-gi
35. i-na e-mu-ḳi ṣi-ra-a-te ša (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **36.** a-na (mâtu)Ḫa-ri-a u um-ma[3]-na-at[4] **37.** (mâtu)Ḳur-ṭi-e(pl)[5] rapšâti(ti) ḫur-ša-ni **38.** ša-ḳu-ti ša a-šar-šu-nu šarru ia-um-ma **39.** la i-ba-' (ilu)A-šur bêlu a-na a-la[6]-ki **40.** iḳ-ba-a (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)[7] u um-ma-na-te-ia[8] **41.** lup-te-ḫir bir-ti (šadû)Id-ni

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[1] B, C, and K. 1624 (D) . [2] B, C, and K. 1624 (D) insert , *i.e.*, *la-a*.

[3] C omits . [4] B and K. 1624 (D) insert .

[5] B and K. 1624 (D) omit ; the end of l. 37 from this point, l. 38 and the beginning of l. 39 (*la i-ba-'*) are omitted by B and K. 1624 (D); these lines in the text are restored from C.

[6] K. 1624 (D) inserts , *a*. [7] Ll. 40 and 41 are restored from B and C.

[8] K. 1624 (D) adds .

Col. III.

42. and Aia, a difficult region, I took the way.
43. Among high mountains, (the tops of) which were sharp as the point of a dagger,
44. and which were impassable for my chariots,
45. the chariots I left idle,
46. and the steep mountains
47. I traversed (on foot). The whole of the Ḳurṭê
48. had assembled their wide-spread troops,
49. and to wage war, and fighting, and battle,
50. in the mountain of Azu had taken their stand together.[13]

42. u (šadû)A-ia[1] eḳil nam-ra-ṣi lu aṣ-bat **43.** šadâni(pl) ša-ḳu-te[2] ša ki-ma zi-ḳip paṭri **44.** šam-ṭu ša a-na me-tiḳ[3] (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-ia **45.** la-a na-ṭu-u[4] (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) i-na la-a[5] ba-ni **46.** lu e-mi-id šadâni(pl) pa-aš-ḳu-te **47.** lu e-te-tiḳ[6] kul-lat (mâtu)Ḳur-ṭi-e(pl)[7] **48.** um-ma-na-te-šu-nu rapšâti[8] lu-ul[9]-taḳ-ṣi-ru-ma **49.** a-na[10] e-piš kakkê(pl)[11] ḳabli u ta-ḫa-zi[12] **50.** i-na (šadû)A-zu tab-giš[13] lu[14] iz-zi-zu-ni-ma

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[1] Ll. 42–44 are restored from C.

[2] So A, according to the traces; B, C and K. 1624 (D) .

[3] B , *ti-iḳ*.

[4] Ll. 45–47 are restored from B and C.

[5] B, K. 1627 (D), and probably C, omit .

[6] B and K. 1627 (D) , *ti-iḳ*.

[7] B and C omit .

[8] C and K. 1627 (D) add ; B adds , *i.e.*, *rapšâte*(*pl*)(*te*).

[9] B, C and K. 1627 (D) , *lul*.

[10] Ll. 49 and 50 are restored from B.

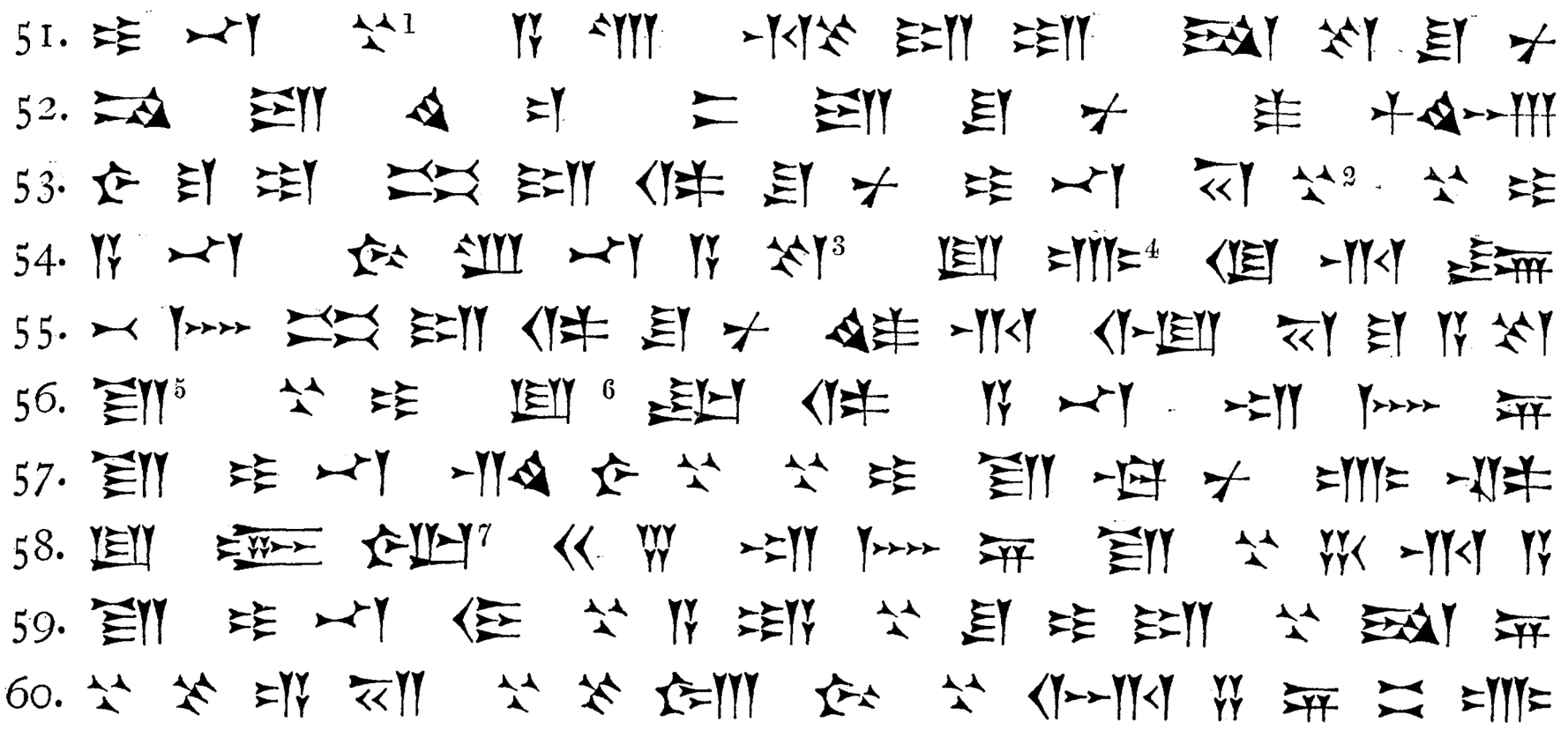
[11] C and K. 1627 (D) omit .

[12] B and K. 1627 (D) , *taḫâzi*.

[13] The signs do not form part of the preceding proper name, as in K. 1627 (D) they begin the line.

[14] K. 1627 (D) adds , *i.e.*, *lu-u*.

COL. III.



51. In the mountain, a difficult region, with them
52. I fought and I defeated them.
53. The dead bodies of their warriors on the high places of the mountain
54. I piled up in heaps,
55. and the blood of their warriors in the valleys and on the heights
56. of the mountains I caused to flow. Against the cities
57. which were set on the tops of the mountains
58. I fiercely pressed on. Twenty-five cities of the land of Kharia
59. which lay at the foot of the mountains of Aia, and Shuira, and Idni, and
60. Shêzu, and Shelgu, and Arzanibiu,

51. i-na šadî [1] eḳil nam-ra-ṣi it-te-šu-nu **52.** am-da-ḫi-iṣ tap-da-šu-nu aš-kun **53.** šal-ma-at ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu i-na ba-mat [2] šadî(i) **54.** a-na gu-ru-na-a-te [3] lu-u [4]-ki-ri-in **55.** dâmê(pl) ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu ḫur-ri u ba-ma-a-te **56.** ša [5] šadî(i) lu [6]-šar-di a-na alâni(pl)(ni) **57.** ša i-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) ša-ak-nu šam-riš **58.** lu as-niḳ [7] 25 alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Ḫa-ri-a **59.** ša i-na šêp (šadû)A-ia (šadû)Šu-i-ra (šadû)Id-ni **60.** (šadû)Še-e-zu (šadû)Še-el-gu (šadû)Ar-za-ni-bi-u **61.** (šadû)U-ru-su

---

[1] B, C and K. 1627 (D) add , *i.e.*, *šadê(e)*.

[2] B and K. 1622 (D) , *ma-at*.

[3] C adds .

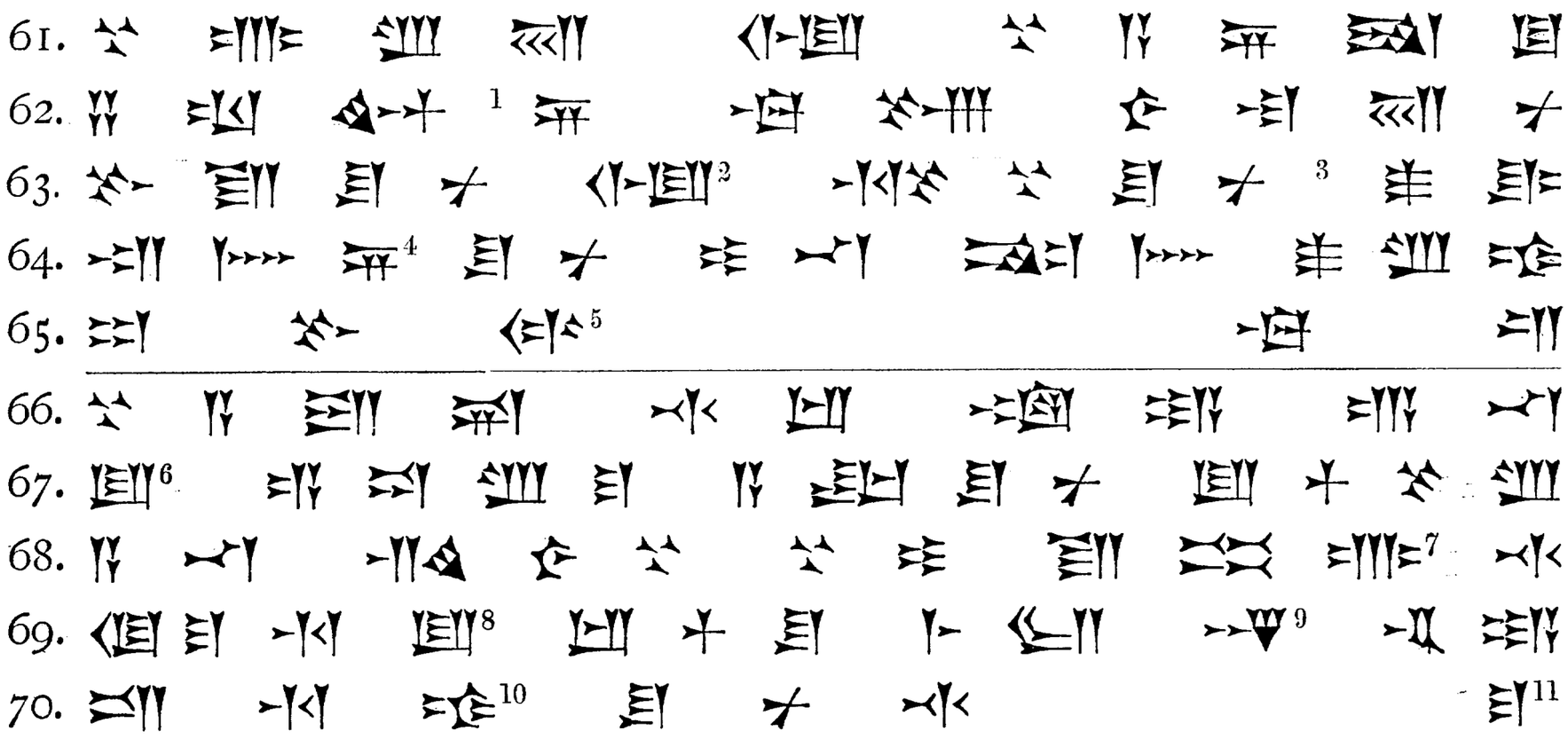
[4] B, C and K. 1622 (D) omit .

[5] K. 1622 (D) .

[6] C inserts , *u*.

[7] C , *ni-iḳ*.

COL. III.



61. and Urusu, and Anitku,
62. I conquered; their booty,
63. their goods, and their possessions I carried off;
64. their cities I burned with fire,
65. I laid waste, I destroyed.
66. The people of the land of Adaush feared the mighty advance of my battle array,
67. and they deserted their territory
68. and to the tops of the lofty mountains
69. like birds they fled. The splendour of Ashur my lord
70. overwhelmed them,

u (šadû)A-ni-it-ku **62.** ṣa-al-'[1]-ni ak-šud šal-la-su-nu **63.** bu-ša-šu-nu u[2] nam-kur-šu-nu [3] aš-lul **64.** alâni(pl)(ni)[4]-šu-nu i-na išâti(pl) aš-ru-up **65.** ab-bu-ul[5] aḳ-ḳur.
66. (mâtu)A-da-uš ti-ib taḫâzi-ia dan-na **67.** lu[6] e-du-ru-ma a-šar-šu-nu lu-maš-še-ru **68.** a-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) ša-ḳu-u[7]-ti **69.** ki-ma iṣṣuri lu[8] ip-par-šu me-lam Aššur[9] bêli-ia **70.** iš-ḫu-up[10]-šu-nu-ti-ma[11]

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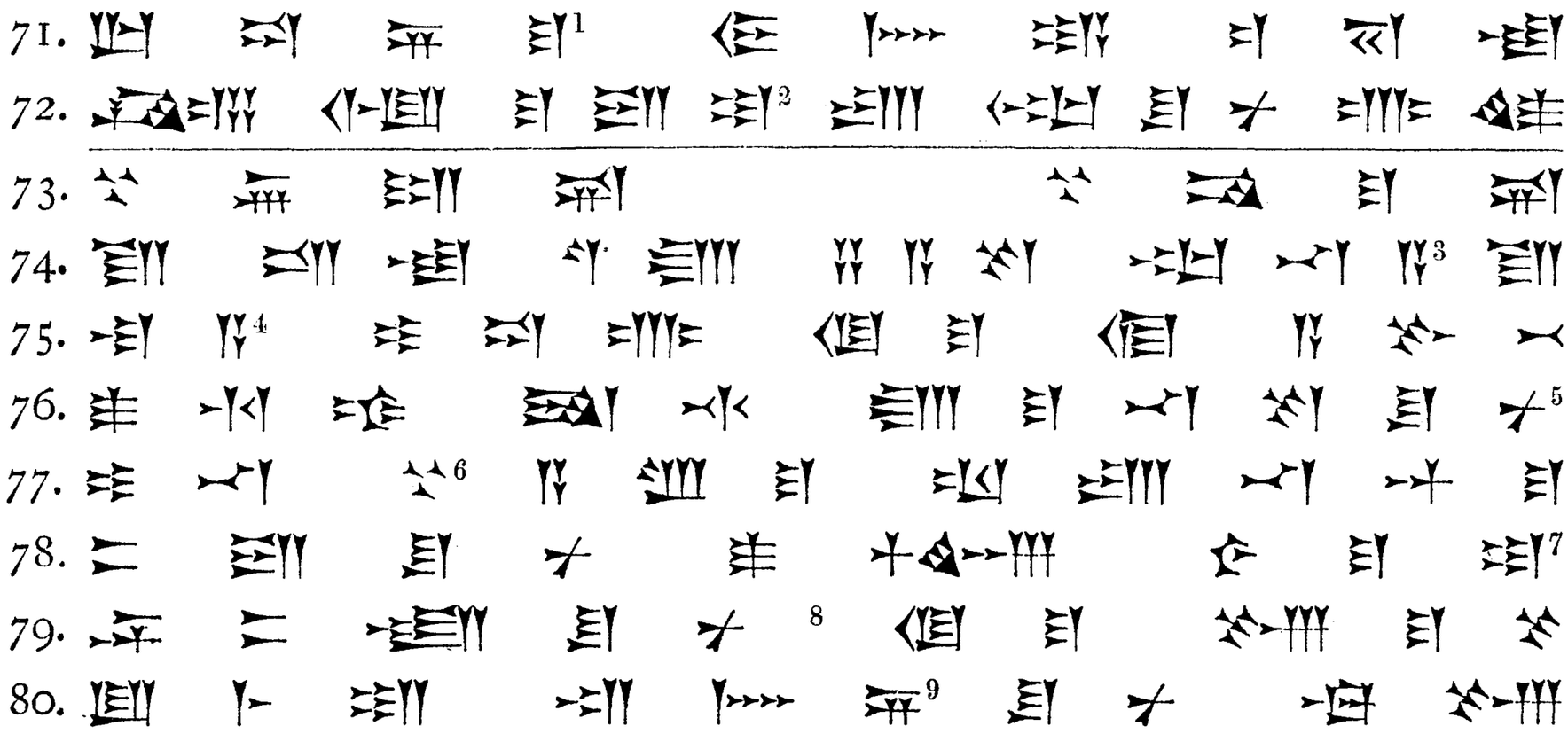
[1] K. 1622 (D) inserts , *u*.
[2] B and K. 1622 (D) omit .
[3] C inserts , *lu*.
[4] B, C and K. 1622 (D) omit .
[5] C and K. 1622 (D) , *bul*.
[6] B omits .
[7] B, C and K. 1623 (D) omit .
[8] B omits .
[9] B, C and K. 1623 (D) , (*ilu*)*A-šur*.
[10] B, C and K. 1622 + R. 4 (D) , *is-ḫup*
[11] B omits .

COL. III.



71. and they came down and embraced my feet;
72. and I laid upon them tribute and tax.
73. The lands of Saraush and Ammaush,
74. which had never before known defeat,
75. I overwhelmed, and they became like unto a heap of ruins after a flood.
76. With their forces
77. in the mountain of Aruma I fought and
78. I defeated them. The dead bodies
79. of their fighting men like chaff (?)
80. I scattered; their cities I conquered;

71. ur-du-ni-ma[1] šêpê(pl)-ia iṣ-ba-tu **72.** bilta u ma-da-at[2]-ta eli-šu-nu u-kin **73.** (mâtu)Sa-ra-uš (mâtu)Am-ma-uš **74.** ša iš-tu u-um ṣa-a-te ka-na-a[3]-ša **75.** la-a[4] i-du-u ki-ma til a-bu-be **76.** aš-ḫu-up it-ti um-ma-na-te-šu-nu[5] **77.** i-na (šadû)[6]A-ru-ma al-ta-na-an-ma **78.** tap-da-šu-nu aš-kun šal-ma-at[7] **79.** muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu[8] ki-ma šut-ma-še **80.** lu-mḛ-ṣi alâni(pl)(ni)[9]-šu-nu ak-šud

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[1] B, C and K. 1623 (D) omit 𒌑.

[2] B omits 𒌑.

[3] B, C and R. 4 (D) omit 𒀀𒀀.

[4] C and R. 4 (D) omit 𒀀𒀀.

[5] B and R. 4 (D) insert 𒁕𒁕𒁕 𒉽𒉽𒉽 𒀸𒌑, *rapšâte(pl)(te)*, C 𒁕𒁕𒁕 𒉽𒉽𒉽, *rapšâti(pl)*, "wide-spreading."

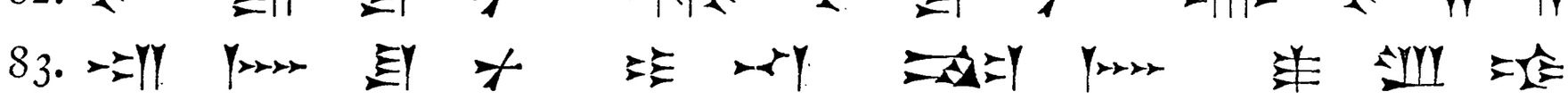
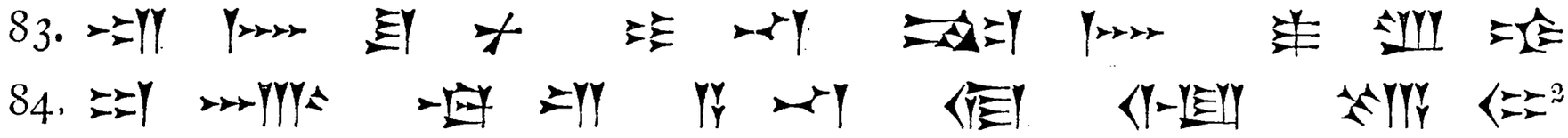
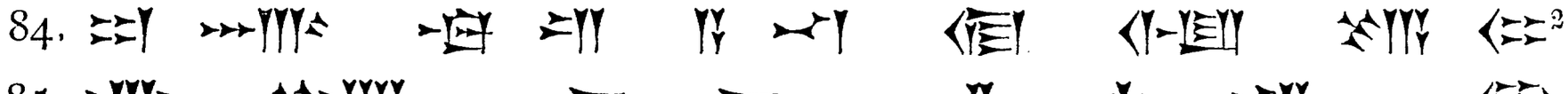
[6] C omits 𒀸𒀸.

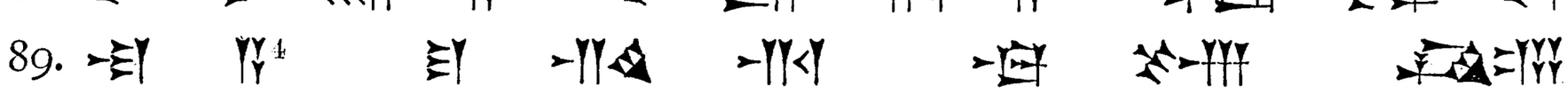
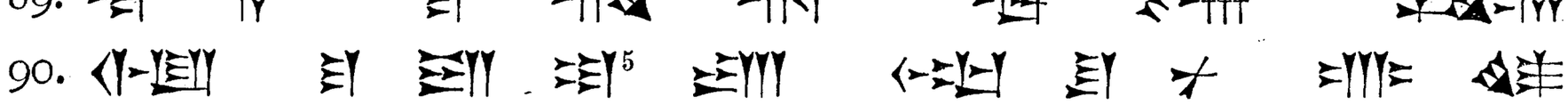
[7] B 𒀸𒀸, *mat.*

[8] B, C and R. 4 (D) insert the phrase 𒄑 𒀀𒀊 𒀀𒋛𒆳 𒅔 𒀸𒀸 𒀸𒀸 𒄑, *i-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i)*, "on the tops of the mountains."

[9] B, C and R. 4 (D) omit 𒁍.

COL. III.

81.
82.
83. 
84. 
85. 
86.
87.

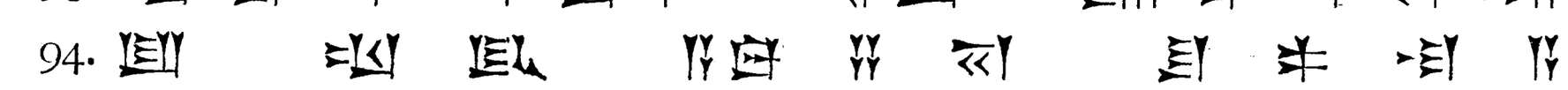
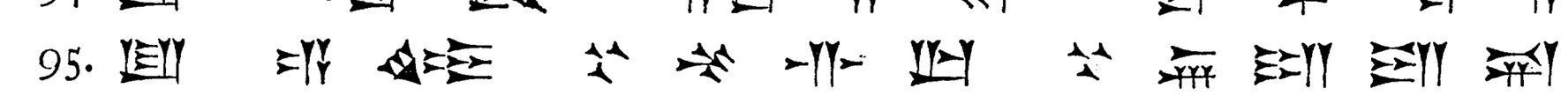
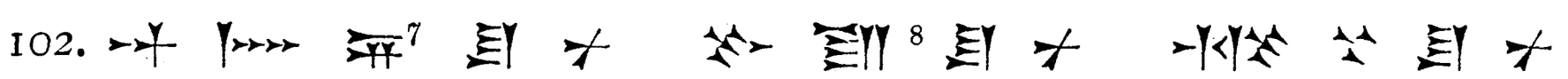
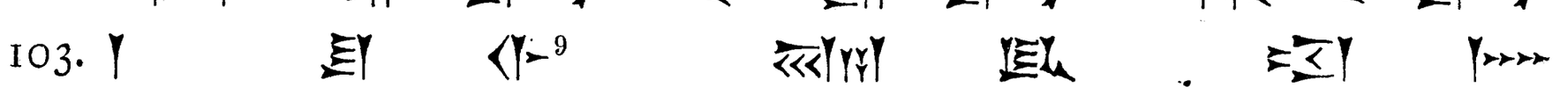
88.
89. 
90. 
91.

81. their gods I carried away ; their spoil,
82. and their goods, and their possessions I brought out ;
83. their cities I burned with fire,
84. I laid waste and destroyed, and I turned them into heaps and ruins ;
85. the heavy yoke of my sovereignty
86. I laid upon them, and unto Ashur my lord
87. I made them subject.
88. The lands of Isua and Daria, (with) the rulers
89. who were in revolt, I conquered, and tribute
90. and tax I laid upon them,
91. and unto Ashur, my lord, I made them subject.

81. ilâni(pl)(ni)[1]-šu-nu aš-ša-a šal-la-su-nu **82.** bu-ša-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu u-še-ṣa-a **83.** alâni(pl)-šu-nu i-na išâti(pl) aš-ru-up **84.** ab-bul aḳ-ḳur a-na tili u kar-mi[2] **85.** u-tir ni-ir bêlu-ti-ia kabta **86.** eli-šu-nu u-kin pa-an Aššur[3] bêli-ia **87.** u-šad-gil-šu-nu-ti
88. (mâtu)I-su-a (mâtu)Da-ri-a šap-ṣu-te **89.** la-a[4] ma-gi-ri ak-šud bilta **90.** u ma-da-at[5]-ta eli-šu-nu u-kin **91.** pa-an[6] (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia u-šad-gil-šu-nu-te[7]

[1] B and C omit .
[2] B and C , *me*.
[3] B and C , (*ilu*)*A-šur*.
[4] B and C omit .
[5] B and C omit .
[6] B and C read ; in A the single is written close to , so that the *an* of *pa-an* was probably omitted from A by mistake.
[7] B, C and K. 1626 (D) .

Col. III.

92.
93.
94. 
95. 
96.
97.
98.
99.
100.
101.
102. 
103. 

92. In my lordly power, wherewith I had conquered my foes,
93. I led forth my chariots and troops,
94. and I crossed the lower Zâb,
95. and the lands of Murattash and Saradaush,
96. which are in the midst of the mountains of Asaniu and Aṭuma,
97. a difficult region, I conquered.
98. Their troops I cut down like swaths,
99. and the city of Murattash
100. their stronghold in the third part of a day,
101. after sunrise, I conquered.
102. Their gods, and their possessions, and their goods,
103. sixty [9] vessels of bronze,

92. i-na a-ša-ri-du-ti[1]-ia-ma ša nakirê(pl)-ia **93.** ak-šu-du (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) u[2] um-ma-na-te-ia **94.** lu al-ḳi (nâru)Za-ba šu-pa-la-a **95.** lu e-bir (mâtu)Mu-rat-taš (mâtu)Sa-ra-da-uš **96.** ša[3] ki-rib (šadû)A-sa-ni-u[4] (šadû)A-ṭu-ma **97.** eḳil nam-ra-ṣi[5] ak-šud **98.** um-ma-na-te-šu-nu ki-ma zi-ir-ḳi **99.** u-ni-ki-is (alu)Mu-rat-taš **100.** al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu a-di šuššanti(ti) u-me **101.** ša (ilu)Šamši na-pa-ḫi ak-šu-ud[6] **102.** ilâni(pl)(ni)[7]-šu-nu bu-ša[8]-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu **103.** 1 su-ši[9] ruḳ-ḳi erê(pl)

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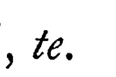
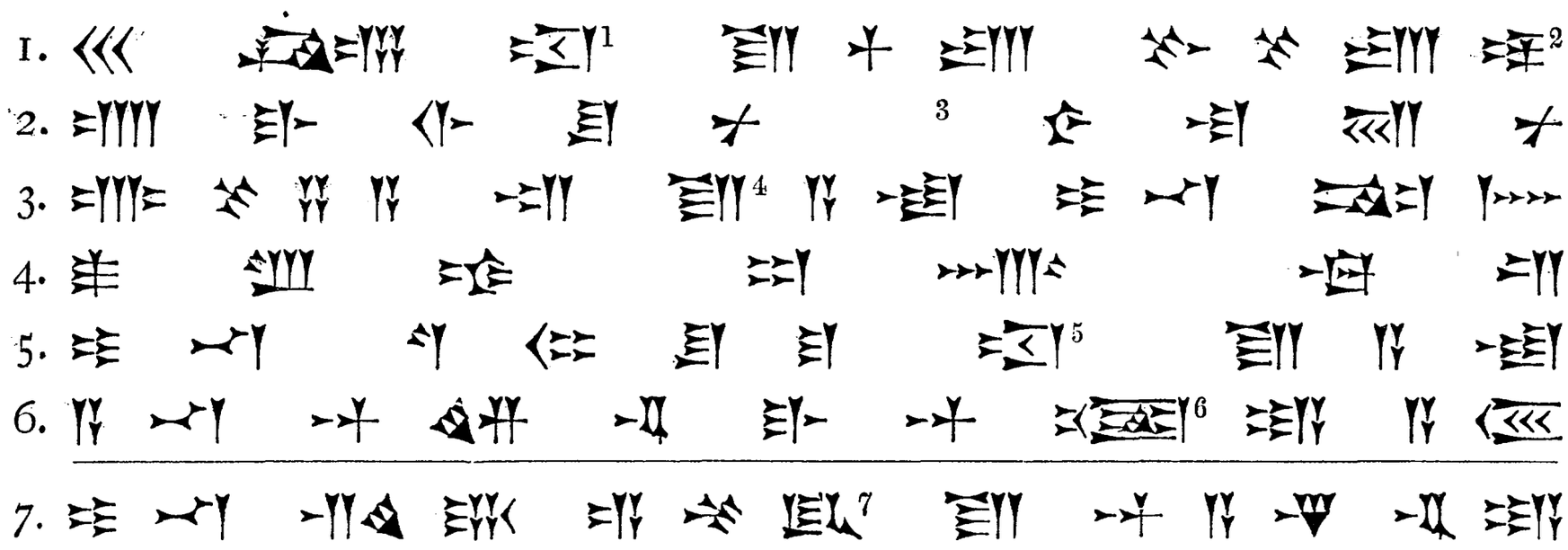
[1] B , *te*. [2] B omits . [3] B , *ša*.
[4] B and R. 2, 93 (D) insert  , *u*. [5] B inserts , *lu*.
[6] B and R. 2, 93 (D) , *šud*. [7] B, C and R. 2, 93 (D) omit .
[8] C inserts . *a*.
[9] B, C and R. 2, 93 (D) , 2 *šu-ši*, "one hundred and twenty."

COLUMN IV.



COLUMN IV.

1. thirty talents of bronze, the furniture and the goods, the wealth
2. of their palace, and their spoil
3. I brought out. That city with fire
4. I burned, I laid waste, I destroyed.
5. At that time the bronze
6. I presented unto Adad, the great lord who loveth me.
7. In the greatness of the might of Ashur my lord

COL. IV., **1.** 30 biltu erî [1]ša-bar-tà bu-še ta-tur[2] **2.** ekalli(lim)-šu-nu [3] šal-la-su-nu **3.** u-še-ṣa-a ala ša[4]-a-tu i-na išâti(pl) **4.** aš-ru-up ab-bul aḳ-ḳur **5.** i-na u-mi-šu-ma erû[5] ša-a-tu **6.** a-na (ilu)Adad bêlu rabû ilu ra'imi[6]-ia a-ḳiš.
7. i-na gi-biš e-mu-ḳi[7] ša (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia

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[1] B, C and R. 2, 93 (D) add .

[2] The reading of this phrase is not certain; it should possibly be rendered *ša-bar-ta bu-še-ta ṣiḫirta*, "the splendid furniture of smaller size."

[3] B and C insert .

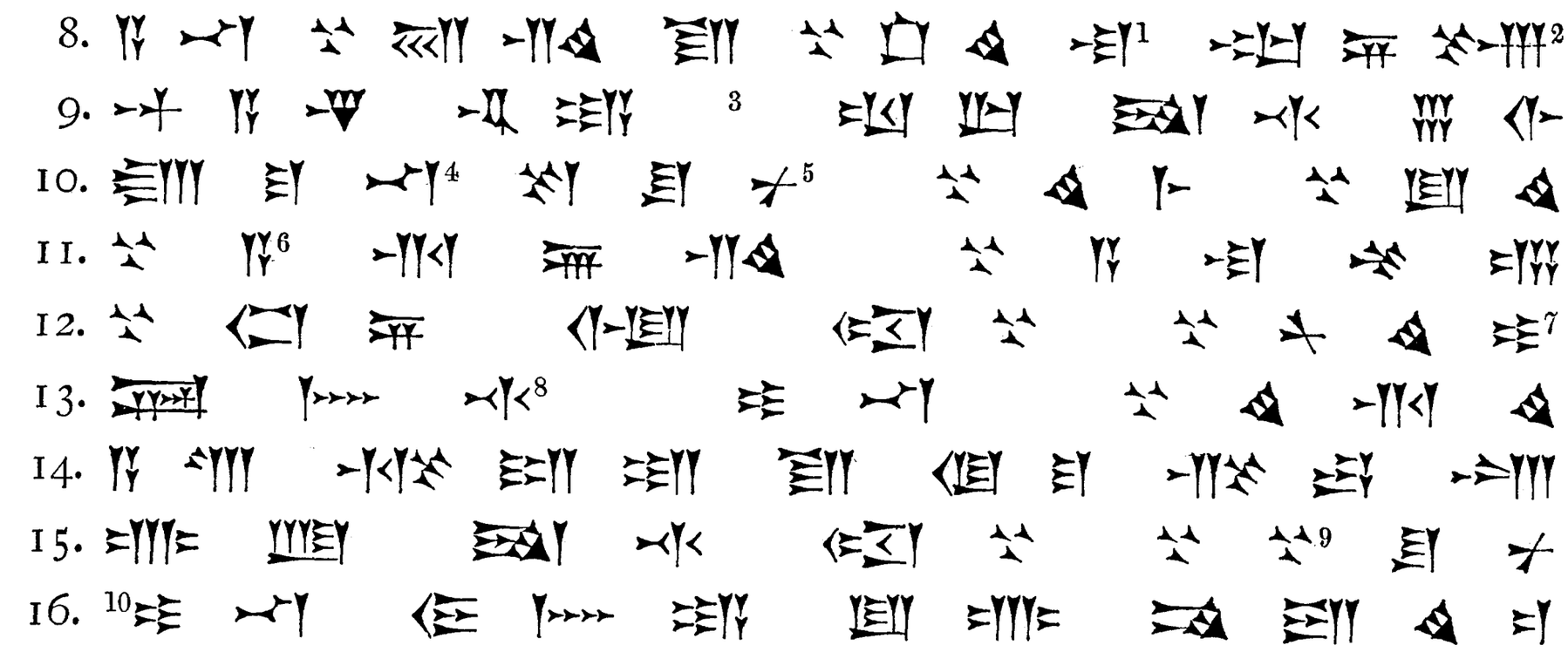
[4] B and C , *šu*.

[5] B and C add .

[6] B omits , reading (*ilu*)*Adad bêli-ia*; C omits , reading (*ilu*)*Adad ra'imi-ia*.

[7] B omits and reads , *i-na e-mu-ḳi ṣi-ra-a-te*, "through the exalted might"; C gives the same reading, omitting the in *ṣi-ra-a-te*.

COL. IV.



8. I marched against the land of Sugi, which is in the land of Kirkhi, and which had not submitted
9. unto Ashur my lord. Against six thousand
10. of their host, and (against those from) the lands of Khime, and Lukhi, and
11. Arirgi,[6] and Alamun, and
12. Nimni, and the whole of the wide-spreading Ḳurṭî,
13. in the mountain of Khirikhi,
14. a difficult region, (the top of) which is sharp like the point of a dagger,
15. with the whole of their lands,
16. I fought on foot,

8. a-na (mâtu)Su-gi ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫi la[1] ka-ni-šut[2] **9.** (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia[3] al-lik it-ti 6000 **10.** um-ma-na[4]-te-šu-nu[5] (mâtu)Ḫi-me (mâtu)Lu-ḫi **11.** (mâtu)A[6]-ri-ir-gi (mâtu)A-la-mu-un **12.** (mâtu)Nim-ni u kul-lat (mâtu)Ḳur-ṭi-i[7] **13.** rapšûti(pl)(ti)[8] i-na (šadû)Ḫi-ri-ḫi **14.** eḳil nam-ra-ṣi ša ki-ma zi-ḳip paṭri **15.** šam-ṭu it-ti kul-lat mâtâti[9]-šu-nu **16.** [10]i-na šêpê(pl)-ia lu-u am-da-ḫi-iṣ **17.** a-bi-ik-ta-

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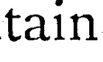
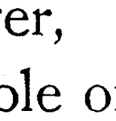
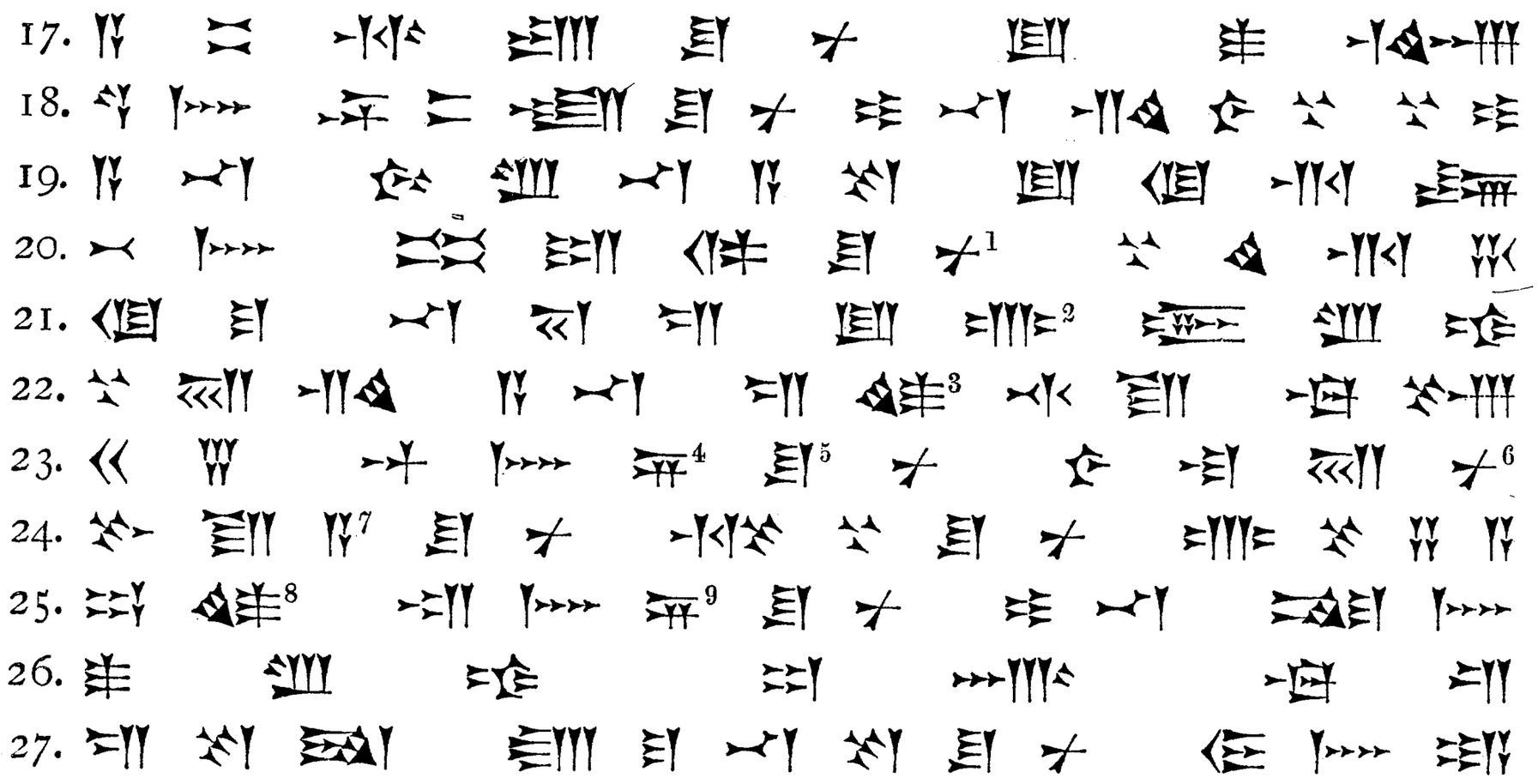
[1] B adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*.
[2] B and C  , *šu-ut*.
[3] B inserts , *lu*.
[4] C omits .
[5] B , *ummânâti-šu-nu*.
[6] B and C , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Ar-ri-ir-gi*.
[7] B and C read , *e*, followed by .
[8] B omits ; C reads  , *te*.
[9] B and C add .
[10] Col. IV. of C begins at this point.

COL. IV.



17. and I defeated them.
18. Their fighting men on the peaks of the mountain
19. I piled up in heaps,
20. with the blood of their warriors [1] the mountain of Khirikha
21. I dyed (red) like scarlet wool.
22. The land of Sugi in its length and breadth I conquered,
23. and twenty-five of their gods, and their spoil,
24. and their goods, and their possessions, I brought out.
25. All their cities with fire
26. I burned, I laid waste, I destroyed.
27. The rest of their host

šu-nu lu aš-kun **18.** sâbê(pl) muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu i-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) **19.** a-na gu-ru-na-a-te lu-ki-ri-in **20.** dâmê(pl) ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu[1] (šadû)Ḫi-ri-ḫa **21.** ki-ma na-ba-si lu-u[2] aṣ-ru-up **22.** (mâtu)Su-gi a-na si-ḫir[3]-ti-ša ak-šud **23.** 25 ilâni(pl)(ni)[4]-šu[5]-nu šal-la-su-nu[6] **24.** bu-ša-a[7]-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu u-še-ṣa-a **25.** nap-ḫar[8] alâni(pl)(ni)[9]-šu-nu i-na išâti(pl) **26.** aš-ru-up ab-bul aḳ-ḳur **27.** si-te-it um-ma-na-te-šu-nu

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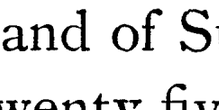
[1] For *dâmê(pl) ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu* B reads  , *dâmê(pl)-šu-nu*, "their blood"; C agrees with A.

[2] B and C omit .

[3] B , *ḫir*.

[4] B, C and K. 1630 (D) omit .

[5] C .

[6] B omits

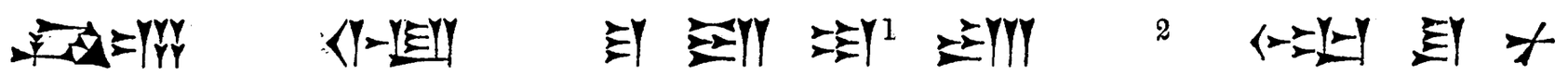
[7] C omits .

[8] B omits .

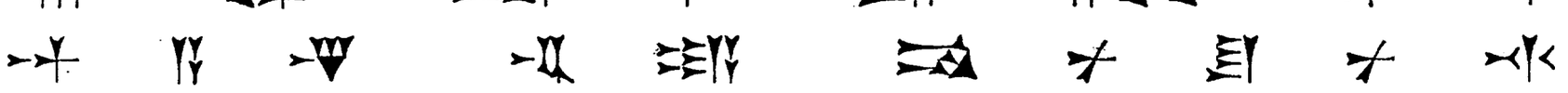
[9] B and C omit .

COL. IV.

28.

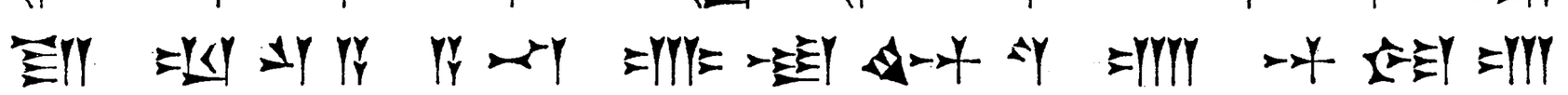
29. 

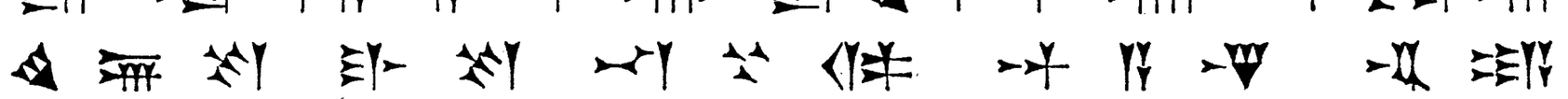
30.

31. 

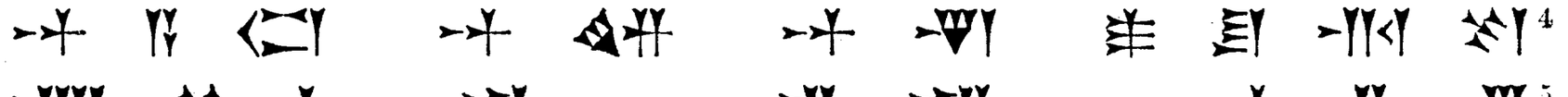
32.

33.

34. 

35. 

36.

37. 

28. embraced my feet, and I had mercy upon them.
29. Tribute and tax upon them
30. I laid, and among the subjects
31. of Ashur my lord I counted them.
32. At that time the twenty-five gods of those lands,
33. which I had captured with my hand
34. and had taken away, that they might become the possession of the temple of Bêlit
35. the mighty consort, the beloved of Ashur my lord,
36. and of the temples of Anu, and Adad, and Ishtar of Assyria,
37. and of the gods of my city of Ashur

šêpê(pl)-ia **28.** iṣ-ba-tu a-ri-im-šu-nu-ti **29.** bilta u ma-da-at[1]-ta [2]eli-šu-nu **30.** u-kin it-ti da-gil pa-an **31.** (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia am-nu-šu-nu-ti

32. i-na u-mi-šu-ma 25 ilâni(pl)(ni) ša mâtâti(pl) **33.** ši-na-ti-na ki-ši[3]-ti ḳa-ti-ia **34.** ša al-ḳa-a a-na u-tu-'-ut bît (ilu)Bêlit **35.** ḫi-ir-te rabîte(te) na-mad-di (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **36.** (ilu)A-nim (ilu)Adad (ilu)Ištar Aš-šu-ri-te[4] **37.** ekurrât(pl)(at) ali-ia (ilu)A-šur[5]

[1] C omits .
[2] Col. IV. of B begins at this point; Col. IV. of D also began here.
[3] B and K. 1624 (D) , *šit*.
[4] L. 36 is omitted by B and K 1624 (D), but not by C. [5] C , *Aššur*.

COL. IV.

38. and of the goddesses of my land,
39. I dedicated.
40. Tiglath-pileser, the mighty king,
41. the conqueror of the territory of enemies, the rival
42. of all kings!
43. At that time, in the exalted might
44. of Ashur my lord, through the true mercy
45. of Shamash the hero, with the help
46. of the great gods, I, who in the four quarters (of the world)
47. have ruled with righteousness, and a conqueror
48. in battle, or a rival in fight, have not,

38. u (ilu)ištarât(pl)[1](at) mâti(ti)-ia **39.** lu-u aš-ru-uḳ
40. (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra šarru[2] dan-nu[3] **41.** ka-šid kib-rat nakirê(pl) ša-ni-nu
42. gi-mir kal šarrâni(pl)
43. i-na u-mi-šu-ma i-na e-mu-ḳi ṣi-ra[4]-te **44.** ša (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia i-na an-ni ki-e-ni
45. ša (ilu)Šamaš ḳu-ra-di i-na tukulti(ti) **46.** ša ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)ša i-na kib-rat arba'i(i)
47. me[5]-še-riš ul-tal-li-ṭu-ma mu-ni-ḫa **48.** i-na ḳabli ša-ni-na i-na taḫâzi la i-šu-u

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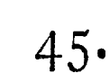
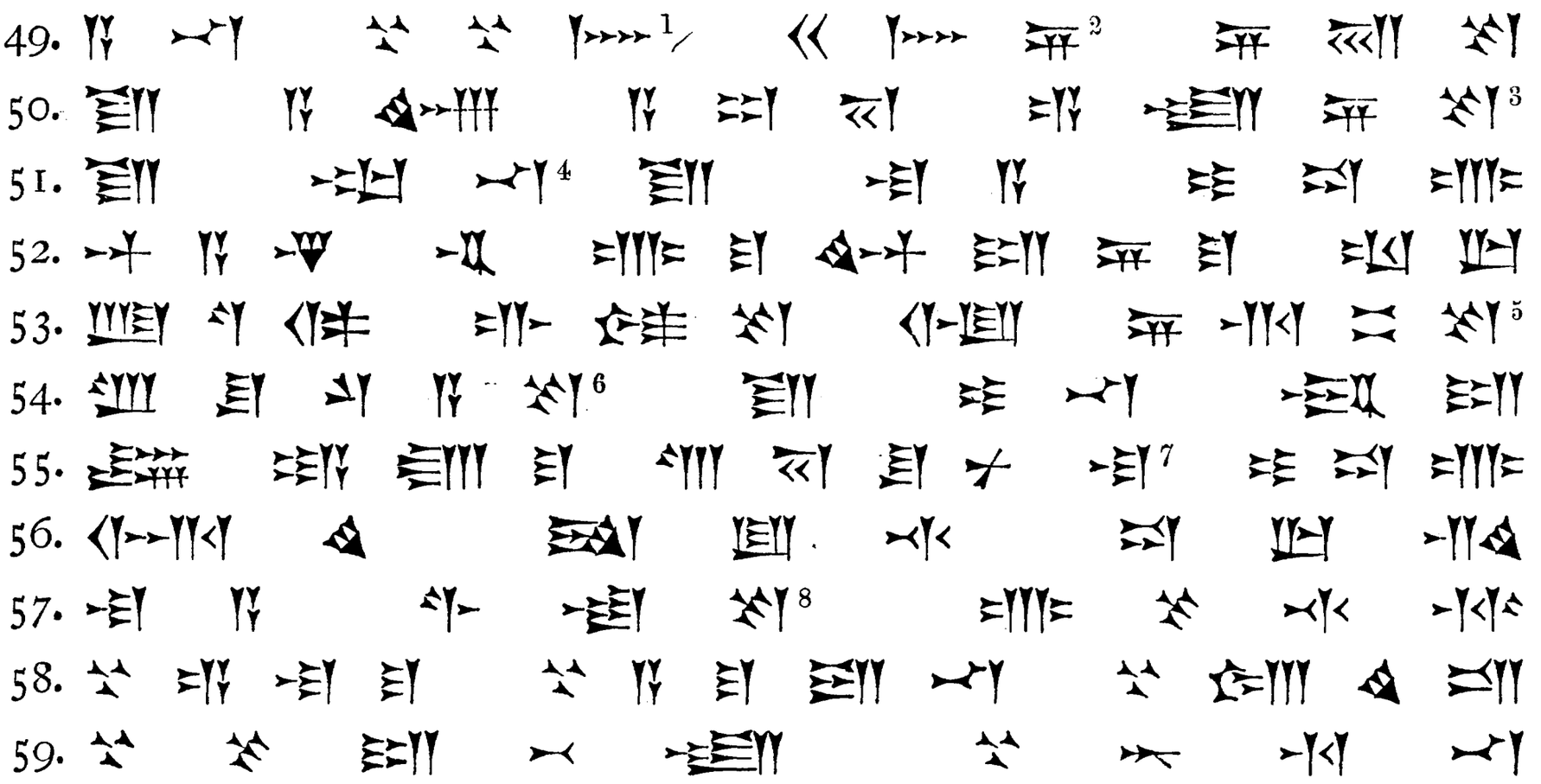
[1] Written  on K. 1624 (D). [2] C .
[3] Ll 40–42 are omitted by B, but not by C nor by K. 1624 (D).
[4] B inserts , *a*. [5] B and C , *mi*.

COL. IV.



49. unto the lands of distant kings
50. which are on the shore of the Upper Sea,
51. and which had never known subjection,
52. since Ashur the lord sent me, marched,
53. by difficult roads and by steep passes,
54. the inmost ways of which in former days
55. no king had ever known.
56. By roads that were blocked, by paths
57. that were unopened, I traversed
58. the mountains of Elama and Amadana, and Elkhish,
59. and Sherabeli, and Tarkhuna,

49. a-na mâtâti(pl)[1] šarrâni(pl)(ni)[2] ni-su te **50.** ša a-aḫ tâmdi e-li-ni-te[3] **51.** ša ka-na[4]-ša la-a i-du-u **52.** (ilu)A-šur bêlu u-ma-'-ra-ni-ma al-lik **53.** ṭu-ud-di mar-ṣu-te u ni-ri-bi-te[5] **54.** šup-šu-ḳa-a-te[6] ša i-na maḫ-ra **55.** šarru ia-um-ma lib-ba-šu-nu la[7] i-du-u **56.** ar-ḫi id-lu-ti du-ur-gi **57.** la-a pi-tu-te[8] u-še-ti-iḳ **58.** (šadû)E-la-ma (šadû)A-ma-da-na (šadû)El-ḫi-iš **59.** (šadû)Še-ra-be-li (šadû)Tar-ḫu-na **60.** (šadû)Tir-

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[1] B [. . .] , [. . .]-*i-ri*; C agrees with A.

[2] C omits .

[3] B and C , *ti*; C also inserts the phrase , *ša-la-mu* (*ilu*)*Šam-še*, "of the west"; B reads [. . . .]-*mu* (*ilu*)*Šam-ši*.

[4] C inserts , *a*.

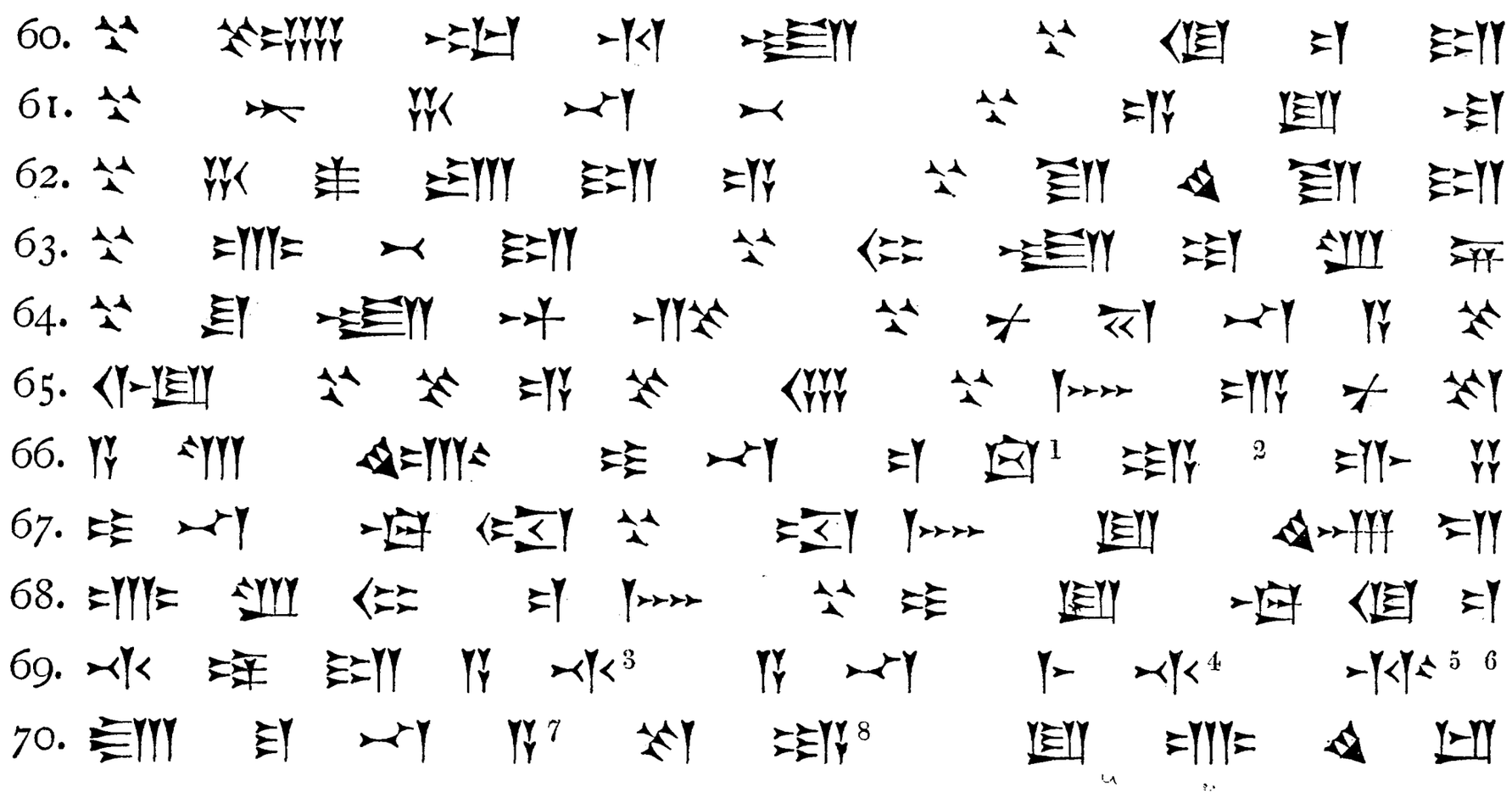
[5] B , *be-ti*; C , *bi-ti*.

[6] C , *ti*.

[7] C adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*.

[8] B , *ti*.

Col. IV.



60. and Tirkakhuli, and Kisra,
61. and Tarkhanabe, and Elula,
62. and Khashtarae, and Shakhishara,
63. and Ubera, and Miliadruni,
64. and Shulianzi, and Nubanâshe,
65. and Shêshe, sixteen mighty mountains,
66. in my chariot where the country was good, and where it was difficult
67. I hewed my way with axes of bronze.
68. Urumi-trees, trees of the mountain, I cut down,
69. and bridges for the advance [6]
70. of my troops I prepared,

ka-ḫu-li (šadû)Ki-is-ra **61.** (šadû)Tar-ḫa-na-be (šadû)E-lu-la **62.** (šadû)Ḫa-aš-ta-ra-e (šadû)Ša-ḫi-ša-ra **63.** (šadû)U-be-ra (šadû)Mi-li-ad-ru-ni **64.** (šadû)Šu-li-an-zi (šadû)Nu-ba-na-a-še **65.** u (šadû)Še-e-še 16 šadâni(pl) dan-nu-te **66.** eḳla ṭâba i-na (iṣu)narkabti[1]-ia [2] mar-ṣa **67.** i-na aḳ-ḳul-lat erê(pl) lu aḫ-si **68.** u-ru-mi iṣê(pl) šadî(i) lu ak-ki-is **69.** ti-tur-ra-a-ti[3] a-na me-ti[4]-iḳ[5 6] **70.** um-ma-na-a[7]-te-ia[8] lu-u-ṭi-ib

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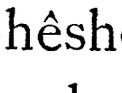
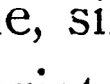
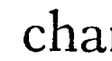
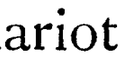
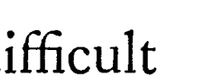
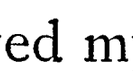
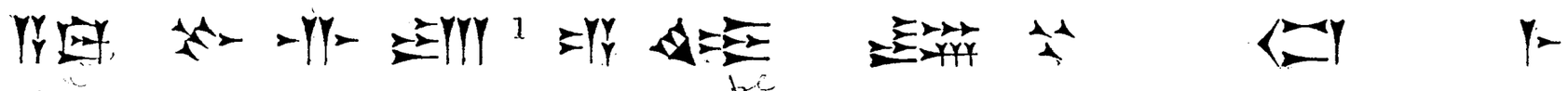
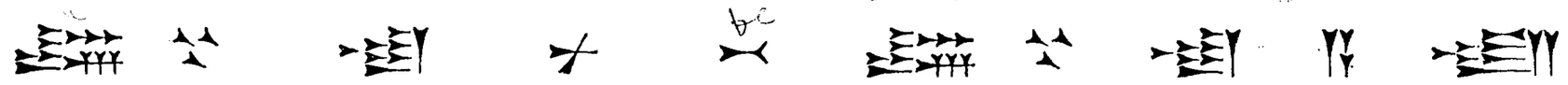
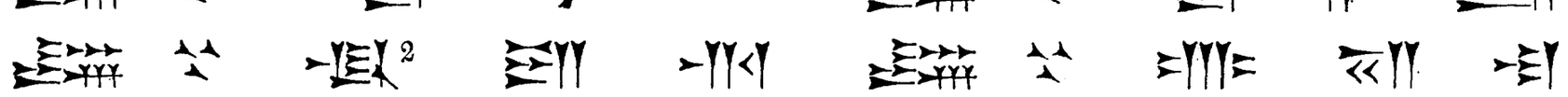
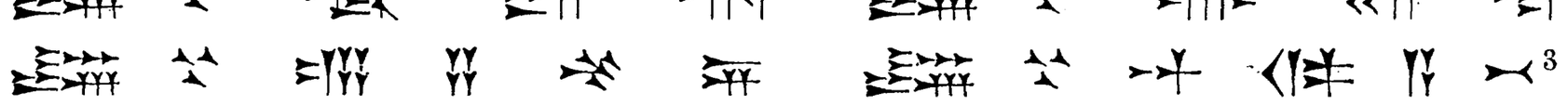
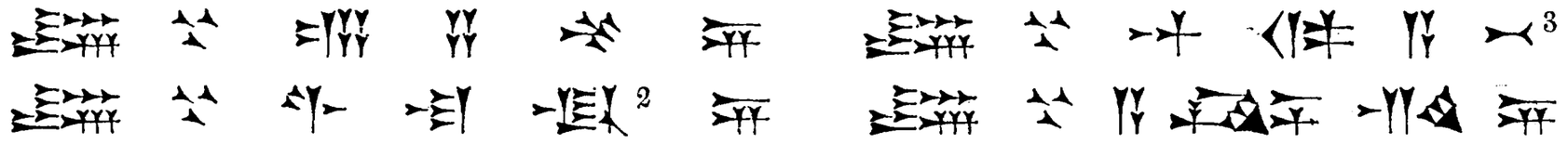
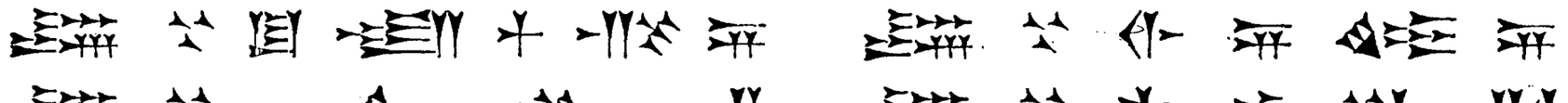
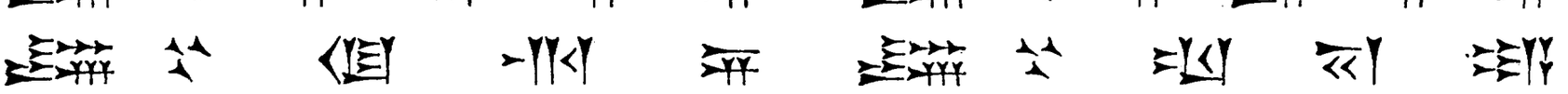
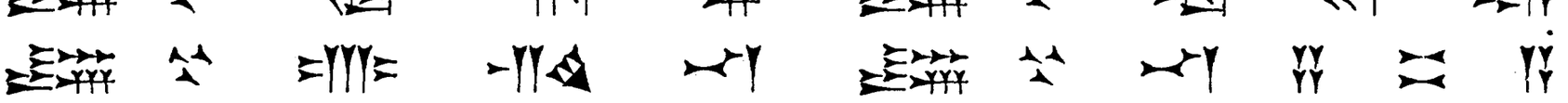
[1] B adds  , *i.e.*, *narkabâti(pl)-ia*. [2] B and K. 1622 (D) insert  , *u*.

[3] B and C  , *te*. [4] K. 1622 (D) , *te*. [5] C.  , *tiḳ*.

[6] B inserts the words  , (*iṣu*)*narkabâti*[(*pl*)]-*ia u*, *i.e.*, "of my chariots and troops"; D also had this reading.

[7] B and C omit . [8] B adds  .

COL. IV.

71. 
72. 
73. 
74. 
75. 
76. 
77.
78.
79.
80. 
81. 

71. and I crossed the Euphrates. The king of Nimme,
72. and the king of Tunube, and the king of Tuali,
73. and the king of Ḳindari, and the king of Uzula,
74. and the king of Unzamuni, and the king of Andiabe,
75. and the king of Pilaḳinni, and the king of Aturgini,
76. and the king of Kulibarzini, and the king of Shinibirni,
77. and the king of Khimua, and the king of Paiteri,
78. and the king of Uiram, and the king of Shururia,
79. and the king of Abaeni, and the king of Adaeni,
80. and the king of Kirini, and the king of Albaia,
81. and the king of Ugina, and the king of Nazabia,

71. (nârû)Pu-rat-ta[1] e-bir šar (mâtu)Nim-me **72.** šar (mâtu)Tu-nu-be šar (mâtu)Tu-a-li **73.** šar (mâtu)Ḳin[2]-da-ri šar (mâtu)U-zu-la **74.** šar (mâtu)Un-za-mu-ni šar (mâtu)An-di-a-be[3] **75.** šar (mâtu)Pi-la-ḳin[2]-ni šar (mâtu)A-tur-gi-ni **76.** šar (mâtu)Ku-li-bar-zi-ni šar (mâtu)Ši-ni-bir-ni **77.** šar (mâtu)Ḫi-mu-a šar (mâtu)Pa-i-te-ri **78.** šar (mâtu)U-i-ra-am šar (mâtu)Šu-ru-ri-a **79.** šar (mâtu)A-ba-e-ni šar (mâtu)A-da-e-ni **80.** šar (mâtu)Ki-ri-ni šar (mâtu)Al-ba-ia **81.** šar (mâtu)U-gi-na šar (mâtu)Na-

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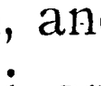
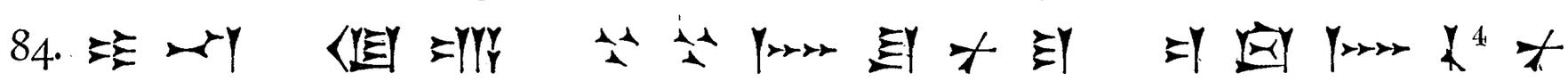
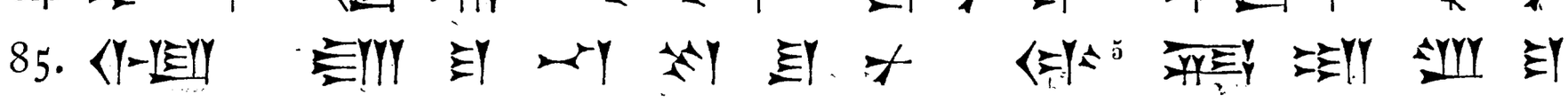
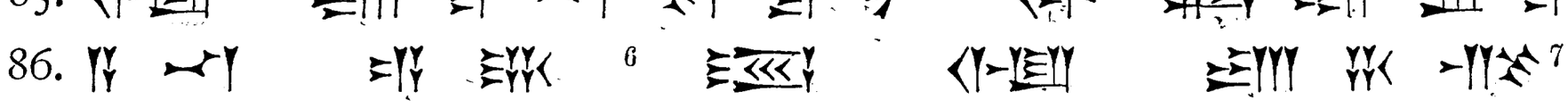
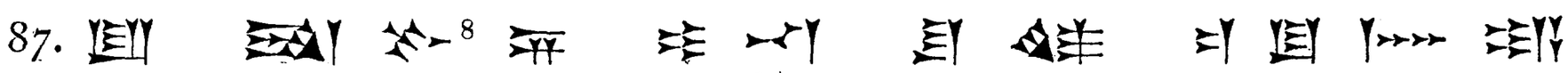
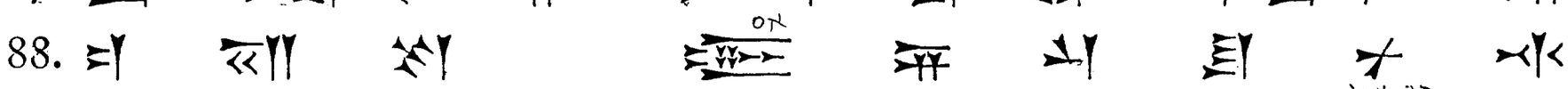
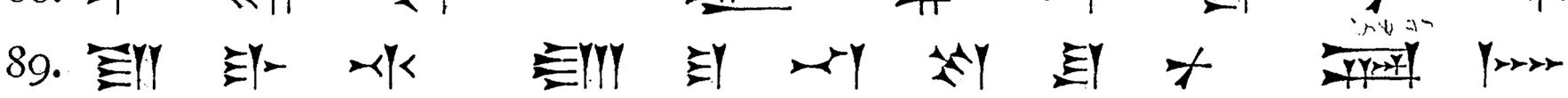
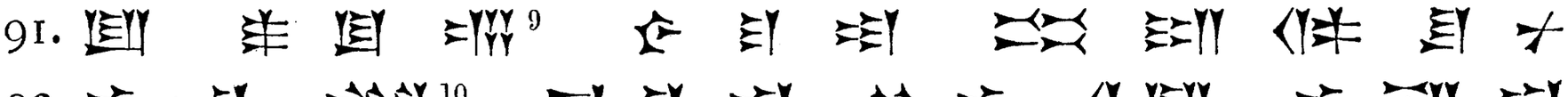
[1] B and C insert  , *lu*.
[2] See above, p. 31, n. (towards the end).
[3] B , *bi*.

COL. IV.

82.
83.
84. 
85. 
86. 
87. 
88. 
89. 
90.
91.
92. 

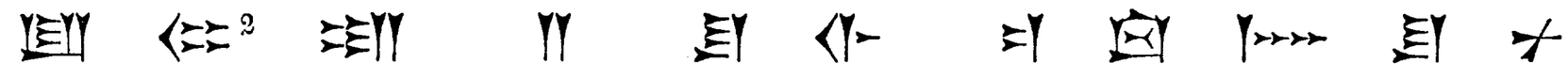
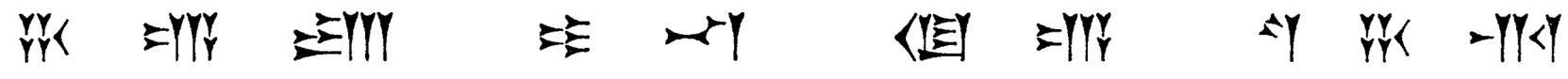
82. and the king of Abarsiuni, and the king of Daiaeni,
83. in all twenty and three kings of the land of Nairi,
84. within their own lands gathered
85. their chariots and their hosts,
86. and to wage war and battle
87. they advanced. With the fury of my terrible weapons
88. I attacked them,
89. and the destruction of their wide-spreading forces,
90. as with the flood of Adad,
91. I brought about. The dead bodies of their warriors
92. upon the high places of the mountains and without

za-bi-a **82.** šar (mâtu)A-bar-si-u-ni šar (mâtu)Da-ia-e-ni **83.** napḫar[1] 23 šarrâni(pl)[2] mâtâti(pl)[3] Na-i-ri **84.** i-na ki-rib mâtâti(pl)-šu-nu-ma (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-šu[4]-nu **85.** u um-ma-na-te-šu-nu ul[5]-taḳ-ṣi-ru-ma **86.** a-na e-piš[6] ḳabli u ta-ḫa-zi[7] **87.** lu it-bu[8]-ni i-na šu-mur kakkê(pl)-ia **88.** iz-zu-te as-ni-ḳa-šu-nu-ti **89.** ša-ḳal-ti um-ma-na-te-šu-nu rapšâti(pl) **90.** ki-ma ri-ḫi-il-ti (ilu)Adad **91.** lu aš-ku-un[9] šal-ma-at ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu **92.** i-na ṣîr[10] ba-ma-at šadî(i) u i-da-at

---

[1] B and C omit .
[2] B adds , *i.e.*, [*šarrânu*](*pl*)(*nu*).
[3] B and C omit .
[4] B and C .
[5] B , *lul*.
[6] B and C insert , *kakka*.
[7] B and C , *taḫâzi*.
[8] B inserts , *u*.
[9] B , *kun*.
[10] B and K. 1626 (D) , *ṣi-ri*.

COL. IV.

93.
94. 
95. 
96.
97.
98.
99.
100.
101.

COLUMN V.

1.
2.

93. their cities like chaff (?)
94. I scattered. One hundred and twenty of their battle (?)-chariots
95. in the midst of the battle
96. I captured. Sixty kings
97. of the countries of Nairi, together with those
98. who had come to their help,
99. with my spear even to
100. the Upper Sea I pursued.
101. I conquered their great cities,

COLUMN V.

1. their booty, and their goods, and their possessions
2. I brought out; their cities with fire

93. alâni(pl)(ni)[1]-šu-nu ki-ma šut-ma-še **94.** lu-mi[2]-ṣi 2 šu-ši (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-šu-nu **95.** ḫa-rib-ta i-na ki-rib tam-ḫa-ri **96.** lu-te-me-iḫ 1 šu-ši šarrâni[3](pl)(ni) **97.** mâtâti Na-i-ri a-di ša a-na **98.** ni-ra-ru-ti-šu-nu il-li-ku-ni **99.** i-na[4] mul-mul-li-ia a-di tâmdi **100.** e-li-ni-ti[5] lu ar-di-šu-nu-ti[6] **101.** ma-ḫa-zi-šu-nu rabûti(pl) ak-šud

COL. V., **1.** šal-la-su-nu bu-ša-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu **2.** u-še-ṣa-a alâni(pl)-šu-nu i-na

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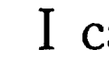
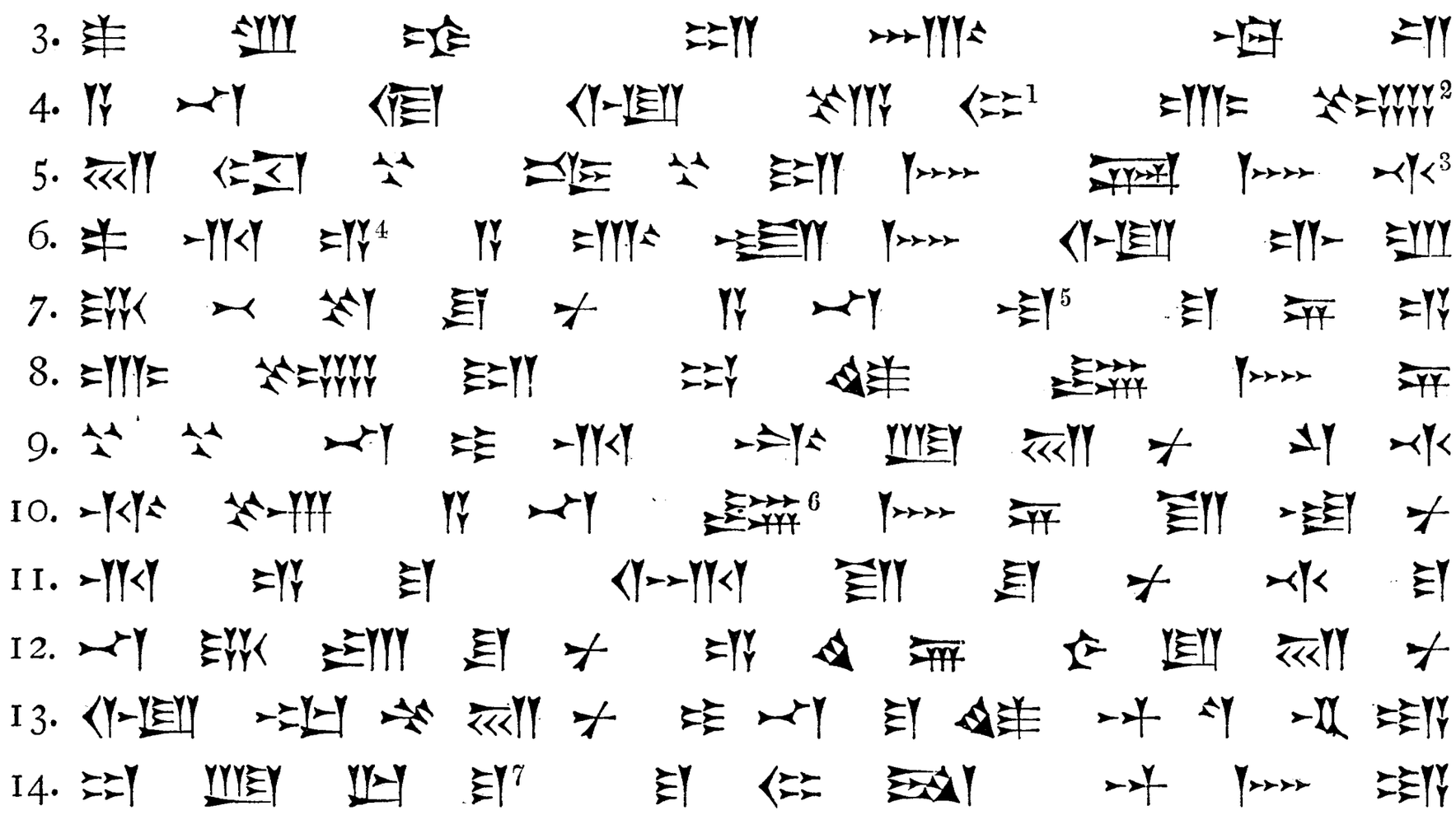
[1] B and C omit  . [2] B and C , *me*. [3] C and K. 1626 (D) .
[4] C inserts the word , *i.e.*, *i-na zi-bu mul-mul-li-ia*.
[5] C , *te*. [6] C omits .

COL. V.



3. I burnt, I laid waste, I destroyed,
4. and into heaps and ruins I turned them.
5. Great herds of horses,
6. and swift mules, and the cattle
7. of their pastures, in countless numbers
8. I took away. All the kings
9. of the countries of Nairi my hand
10. captured, and on those kings
11. I had mercy, and
12. I spared their lives. (When they were brought) captive
13. and bound in the presence of Shamash my lord
14. I set them free, and an oath by my great gods

išâti(pl) **3.** aš-ru-up ab-bul aḳ-ḳur **4.** a-na tili u kar-mi[1] u-tir[2] **5.** su-gul-lat sisê(pl) rapšâti(pl)(ti)[3] **6.** pa-ri-e[4] a-ga-li(pl) u ṃar-šit **7.** ḳir-bat-te-šu-nu a-na la[5] ma-ni-e **8.** u-tir-ra nap-ḫar šarrâni(pl)(ni) **9.** mâtâti Na-i-ri bal-ṭu-su-nu ḳa-ti **10.** ik-šud a-na šarrâni[6](pl)(ni) ša-tu-nu **11.** ri-e-ma ar-ša-šu-nu-ti-ma **12.** na-piš-ta-šu-nu e-ṭi-ir šal-lu-su-nu **13.** u ka-mu-su-nu i-na ma-ḫar (ilu)Šamaš bêli-ia **14.** ap-ṭu-ur-ma[7] ma-mi-it

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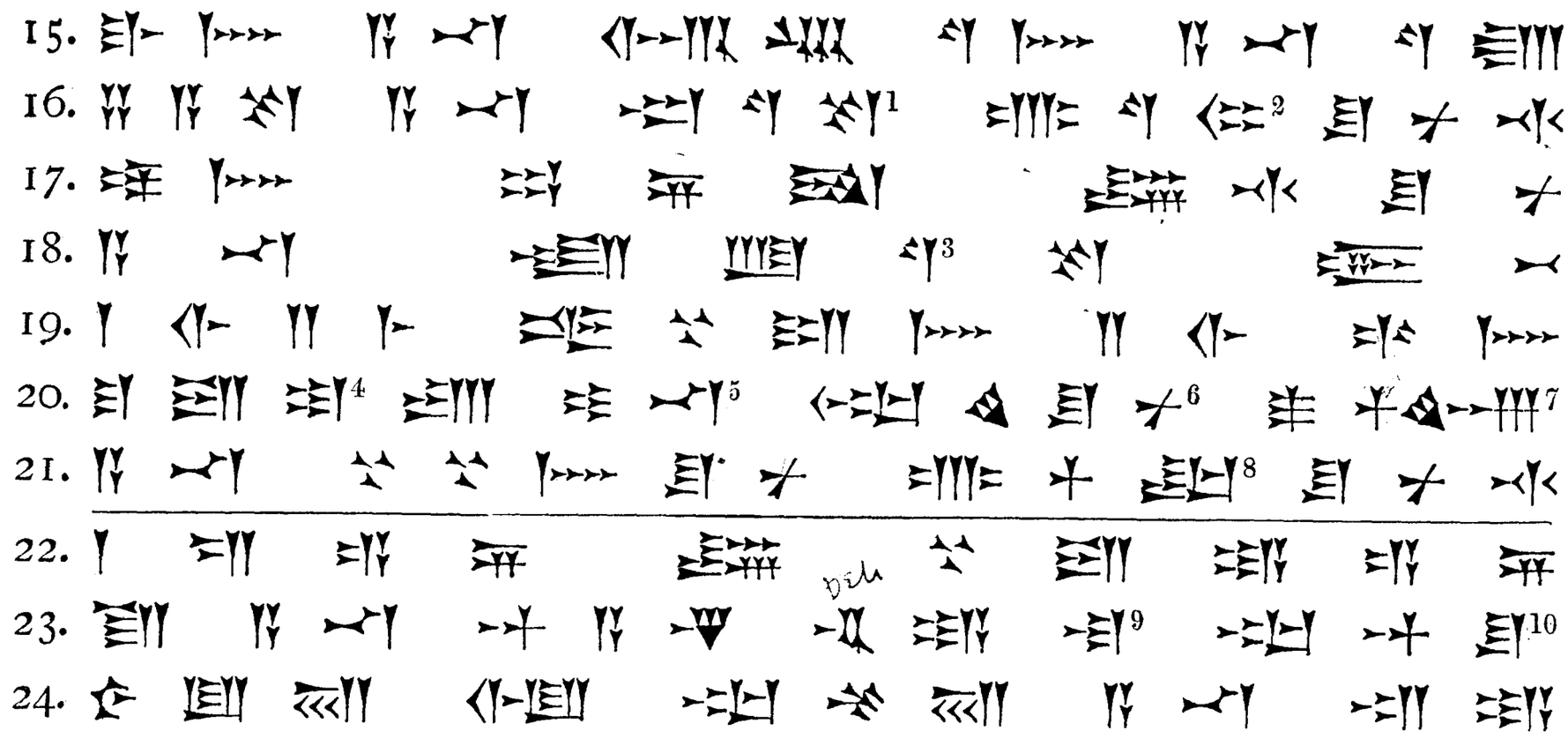
[1] C , *me.*
[2] B omits l. 4.
[3] B and C omit .
[4] B and C add .
[5] B adds , *i.e.*, *la-a.*
[6] C .
[7] B and C omit .

COL. V.



15. that for future days, and for ever,
16. they would pay homage I caused them to swear.
17. Their sons, their royal offspring,
18. I took as hostages ;
19. twelve hundred horses, and two thousand head of cattle
20. I laid as tribute upon them,
21. and I sent them unto their own lands.
22. Sieni, the king of the land of Daiaeni,
23. who had not submitted to Ashur my lord,
24. captive and bound to my city

ilâni(pl)-ia **15.** rabûti(pl) a-na ar-kat ûmê(pl) a-na u-um **16.** ṣa-a-te a-na ardu-ut-te[1] u-tam-mi[2]-šu-nu-ti **17.** mârê(pl) nab-ni-it šarru-ti-šu-nu **18.** a-na li-ṭu-ut[3]-te aṣ-bat **19.** 1200 sisê(pl) 2000 alpê(pl) **20.** ma-da-at[4]-ta i-na[5] muḫ-ḫi-šu-nu[6] aš-kun[7] **21.** a-na mâtâti(pl)-šu-nu u-maš-šir[8]-šu-nu-ti

22. (m)Si-e-ni šar (mâtu)Da-ia-e-ni **23.** ša a-na (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia la[9] ka-an-šu[10] **24.** šal-lu-su u ka-mu-su a-na ali-ia

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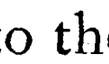
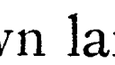
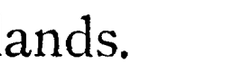
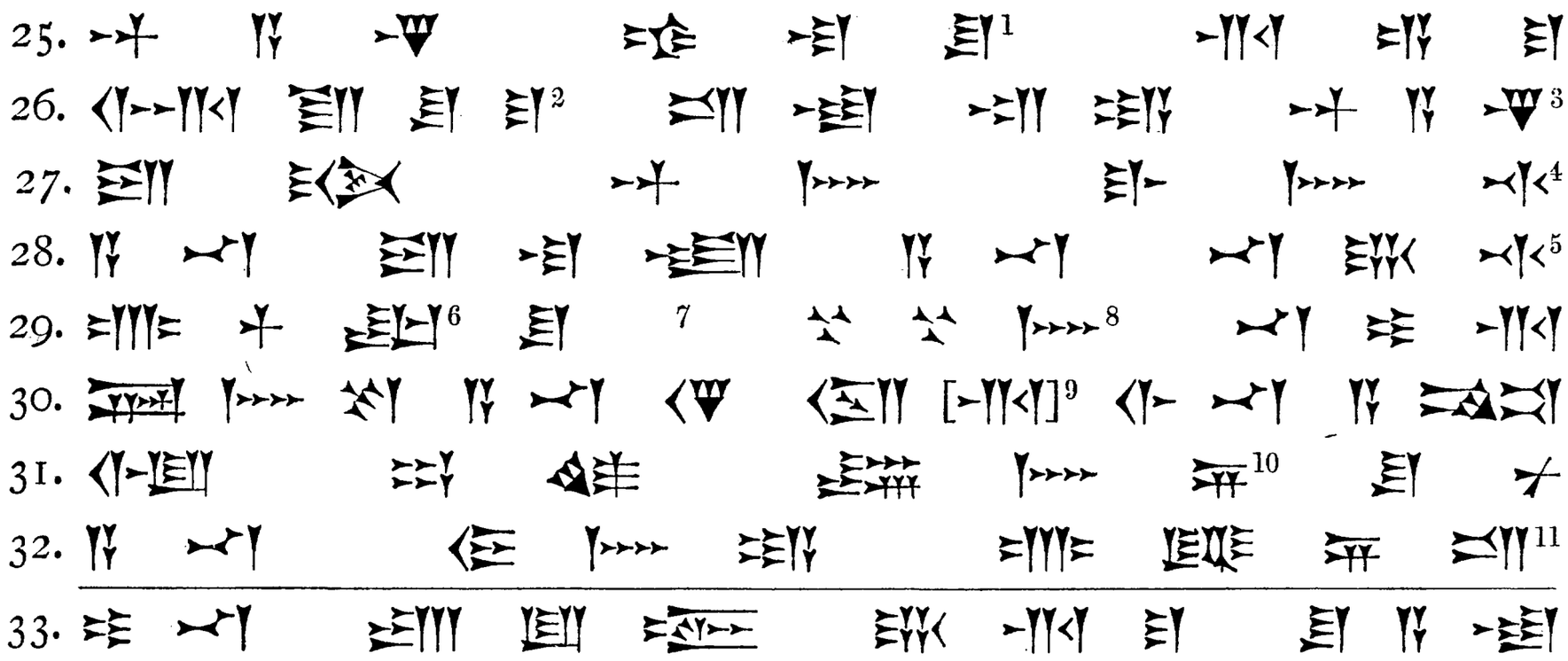
[1] The traces on B suggest  , *ti*.
[2] C , *me*.
[3] C omits .
[4] B omits .
[5] B and C omit  .
[6] B and C  , *eli-šu-nu*.
[7] B, C and K. 1629 (D) , *u-kin*.
[8] B , *še-ir*.
[9] B and K. 1629 (D) add , *i.e.*, *la-a*.
[10] Col. IV. of C ends at this point ; the beginning of Col. V. is wanting.

COL. V.



25. of Ashur I brought;
26. I had mercy upon him, and from my city of Ashur,
27. as a worshipper of the great gods,
28. that he might live and pay reverence (unto them),
29. I sent him away. The broad lands of Nairi
30. in their length and breadth I conquered,
31. and all their kings
32. I brought into subjection under my feet.
33. In the course of this war[12]

25. (ilu)A-šur ub-la-šu[1] ri-e-ma **26.** ar-ša-šu-ma[2] iš-tu ali-ia (ilu)A-šur[3] **27.** da-lil ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)(ti)[4] **28.** a-na da-la-li a-na na-piš-ti[5] **29.** u-maš-šir[6]-šu [7]mâtâti(pl)[8] Na-i-ri **30.** rapšâte(pl)(te) a-na paṭ gim-ri[9]-ši-na a-pil **31.** u nap-ḫar šarrâni(pl)(ni)[10]-šu-nu **32.** a-na šêpê(pl)-ia u-šik-ni-iš[11] **33.** i-na ta-lu-uk gir-ri-ma šu-a-tu

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[1] B omits .

[2] B and K. 1629 (D) omit the phrase *ri-e-ma ar-ša-šu-ma.*

[3] B , *Aššur.* [4] B omits .

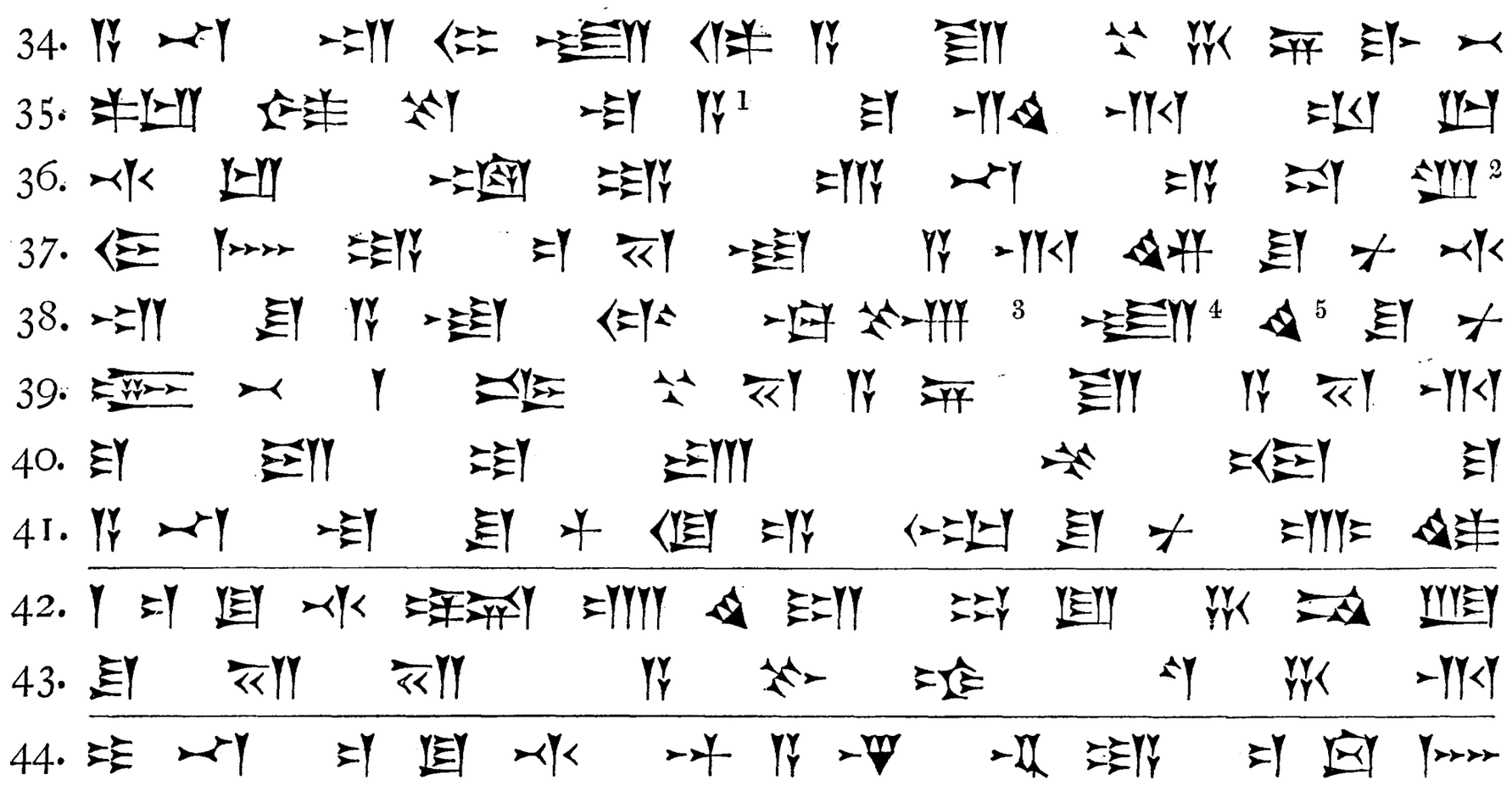
[5] B , *te.* [6] B , *še-ir.*

[7] The text from this point to the end of l. 32 forms a separate section in B and in K. 6707 (D).

[8] B omits . [9] is omitted by A, through a scribal error.

[10] B omits . [11] B , *niš.* [12] Literally, "expedition."

Col. V.



34. against the city of Milidia, which is in the land of Khanigalbat,
35. (against) the rulers that were in revolt, I marched.
36. They feared the approach of my mighty battle array,
37. and they embraced my feet. I had mercy upon them,
38. and that city I did not take (by storm). Their hostages
39. I took, and one homer of abaru-metal for offerings,
40. as a yearly tribute
41. which should not cease, I laid on them.
42. Tiglath-pileser, the burning flame,
43. the terrible one, the storm of battle!
44. With the help of Ashur my lord, my chariots

34. a-na (alu)Mi-li-di-a ša (mâtu)Ḫa-ni-gal-bat **35.** šap-ṣu-te la-a[1] ma-gi-ri al-lik **36.** ti-ib taḫâzi-ia dan-na e-du-ru[2] **37.** šêpê(pl)-ia iṣ-ba-tu a-ri-im-šu-nu-ti **38.** ala šu-a-tu ul ak-šud[3] li[4]-ṭi[5]-šu-nu **39.** aṣ-bat 1 imêru kur-ba-a-ni ša a-ba-ri **40.** ma-da-at-ta šatti-šam-ma **41.** a-na la šu-par-ki-e eli-šu-nu u-kin

42. (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra nab-lu ḫa-am-ṭu **43.** šu-zu-zu a-bu-ub tam-ḫa-ri

44. i-na tukulti(ti) (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia (isu)narkabâti(pl)

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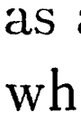
[1] K. 1803 (C) omits  .

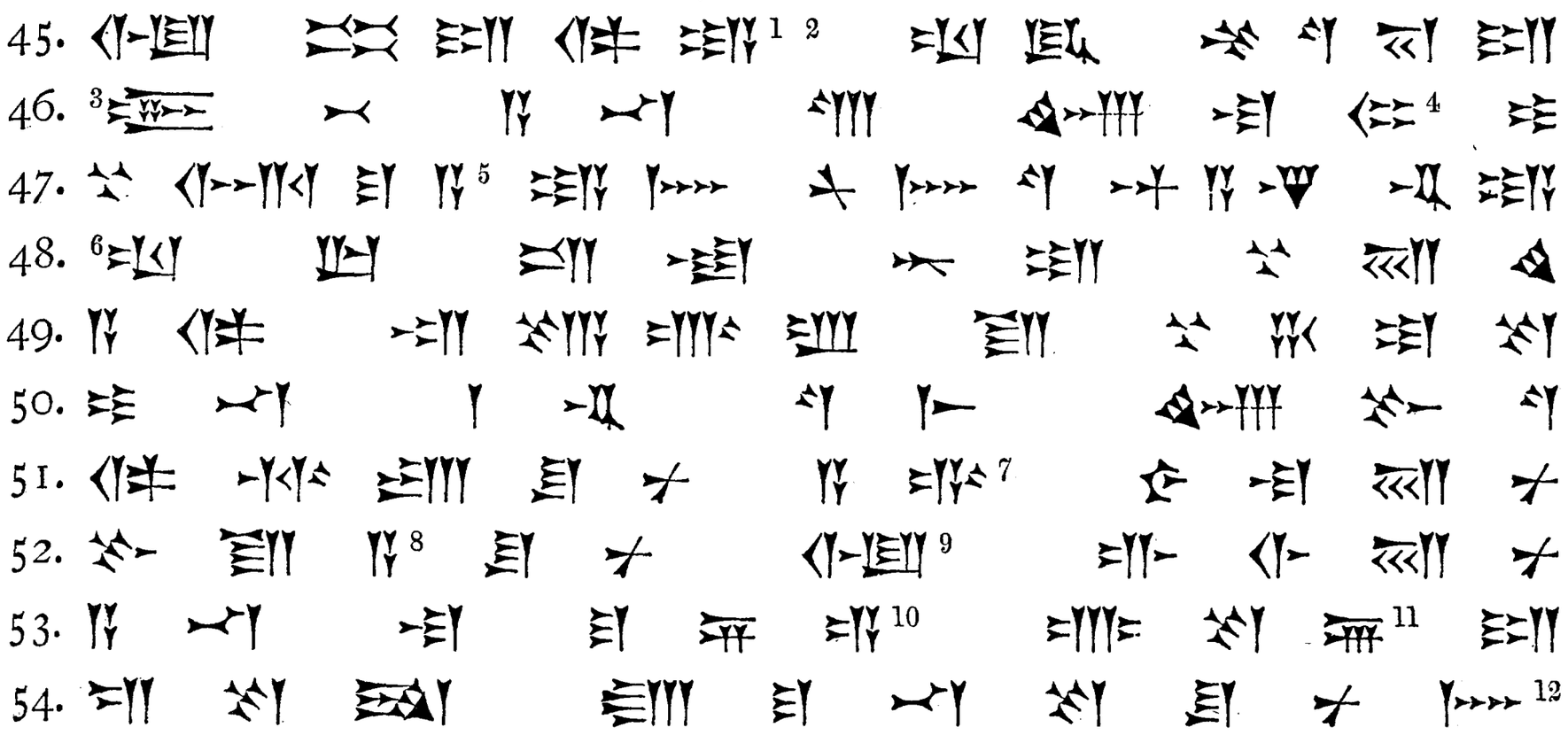
[2] B adds , *ma*.

[3] Col. V. of B begins at this point.

[4] B inserts , *i*.

[5] B adds .

COL. V.



45. and warriors I led forth and into the desert
46. I went. Into the midst of the Akhlamî,
47. and the men of Aram, who were enemies of Ashur my lord,
48. I marched. From Sukhi
49. to the city of Carchemish, in the land of Khatte,
50. in one day I raided.
51. I slew their troops ; and their spoil,
52. and their goods, and their possessions
53. in countless numbers I carried away.
54. The rest of their forces,

45. u ḳu-ra-di-ia[1] [2] al-ḳi mu-ud-ba-ra **46.** [3]aṣ-bat a-na libbi Aḫ-la-mi[4]-i **47.** (mâtu)Ar-ma-a[5]-ia(pl) nakrût(pl)(ut) (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **48.** [6]al-lik iš-tu tar-ṣi (mâtu)Su-ḫi **49.** a-di (alu)Kar-ga-miš ša (mâtu)Ḫa-at-te **50.** i-na išten(en) u-me aḫ-bu-ut **51.** di-ik-ta-šu-nu a-duk[7] šal-la-su-nu **52.** bu-ša-a[8]-šu-nu u[9] mar-ši-su-nu **53.** a-na la ma-ni-e[10] u-te-ir[11]-ra **54.** si-te-it um-ma-na-te-šu-nu(pl)[12]

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[1] B adds .

[2] B inserts , *lu-u*.

[3] B inserts , *lu*.

[4] B , *me*.

[5] B omits .

[6] B inserts .

[7] B , *du-uk*.

[8] B omits .

[9] B omits

[10] B , *a-na la-a mi-na*.

[11] B , *tir*.

[12] B omits .

Col. V.

55. which from before the terrible [weapons] of Ashur my lord
56. had fled and had crossed over the Euphrates—
57. after them, in vessels made of skins,
58. I crossed the Euphrates.
59. Six of their cities, which lay at the foot of the mountain of Beshri,
60. I conquered, I burned with fire,
61. I laid waste, I destroyed. Their spoil, and their goods
62. and their possessions, to my city of Ashur
63. I carried away.
64. Tiglath-pileser, who trampleth down the proud,
65. who subdueth the disobedient, who humbleth

55. ša i-na pa-an iz-zu-te[1] ša (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **56.** ip-par-ši-du-ma[2] (nâru)Pu-rat-ta [3]e-bē-ru **57.** arki[4]-šu-nu i-na (iṣu)elippê(pl) (mašku)taḫ-ši-a **58.** (nâru)Pu-rat-ta lu-u[5] e-bir **59.** 6 alâni(pl)(ni)[6]-šu-nu ša šêp (šadû)Bi-eš-ri **60.** ak-šud i-na išâti(pl) aš-ru-up **61.** ab-bul aḳ-ḳur šal-la-su-nu bu-ša-šu-nu **62.** u[7] mar-ši-su-nu a-na ali-ia (ilu)A-šur **63.** ub-la

64. (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra ka-bi-is al-ṭu-te **65.** mu-šim-ḳit la-a[8] ma-gi-ri mu-šar-bi-bu **66.** ka-liš mul-tar-ḫi

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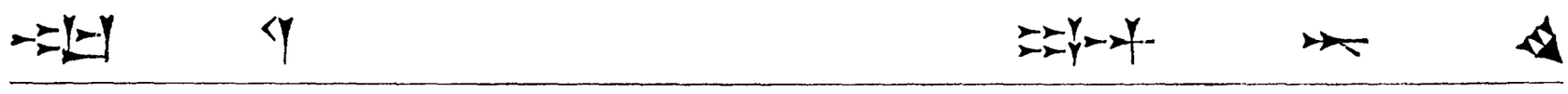
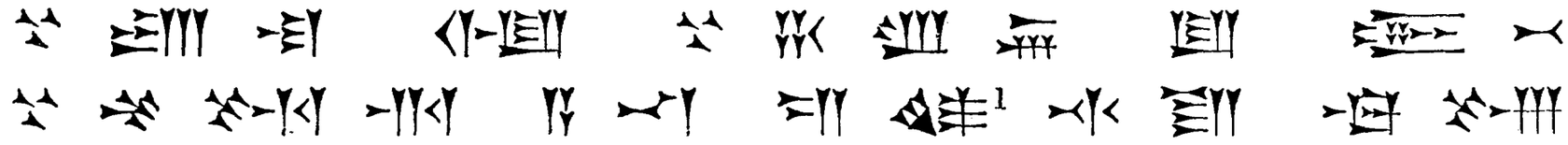
[1] B , *kakkê(pl)*, "the weapons."
[2] B omits .
[3] B inserts , *lu*.
[4] B , *ar-ki*.
[5] B omits .
[6] B and K. 1804 (C) omit .
[7] B omits .
[8] K. 1804 (C) omits .

Col. V.

66. 

67.

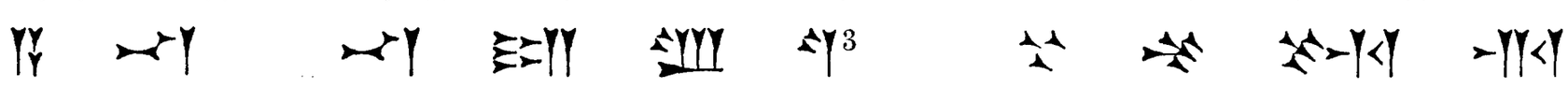
68.

69. 

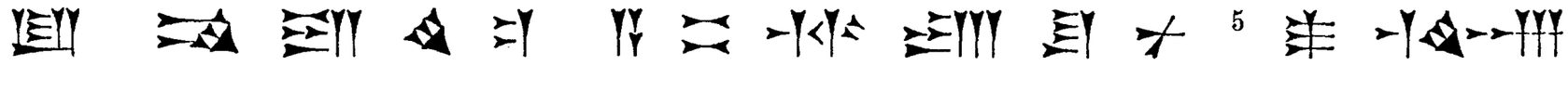
70.

71.

72.

73. 

74.

75. 

76.

66. all the mighty !
67. To conquer the land of Muṣri, Áshur the lord
68. sent me and between the mountains of Elamuni, and
69. Tala, and Kharusa I marched.
70. I conquered the land of Musri in its length and breadth,
71. their warriors I overthrew,
72. the cities I burned with fire, I laid waste,
73. I destroyed. The hosts of the land of Ḳumanî
74. to the help of the land of Muṣri
75. came ; in the mountains against them
76. I fought and I defeated them.

67. a-na ka-šad (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri (ilu)A-šur bêlu **68.** u-ma-ʾ-ra-ni-ma bir-ti (šadû)E-la-mu-ni **69.** (šadû)Ta-la u (šadû)Ḫa-ru-sa lu aṣ-bat **70.** (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri a-na si-ḫir[1]-ti-ša ak-šud **71.** ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu u-šim-ḳit **72.** alâni(pl)(ni)[2] i-na išâti(pl) aš-ru-up ab-bul **73.** aḳ-ḳur um-ma-na-at (mâtu)Ḳu-ma-ni-i **74.** a-na na-ra-ru-ut[3] (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri **75.** lu il-li-ku-ni[4] i-na šadê(e) it-te-šu-nu **76.** lu am-da-ḫi-iṣ a-bi-ik-ta-šu-nu[5]

[1] K. 1804 (C) .

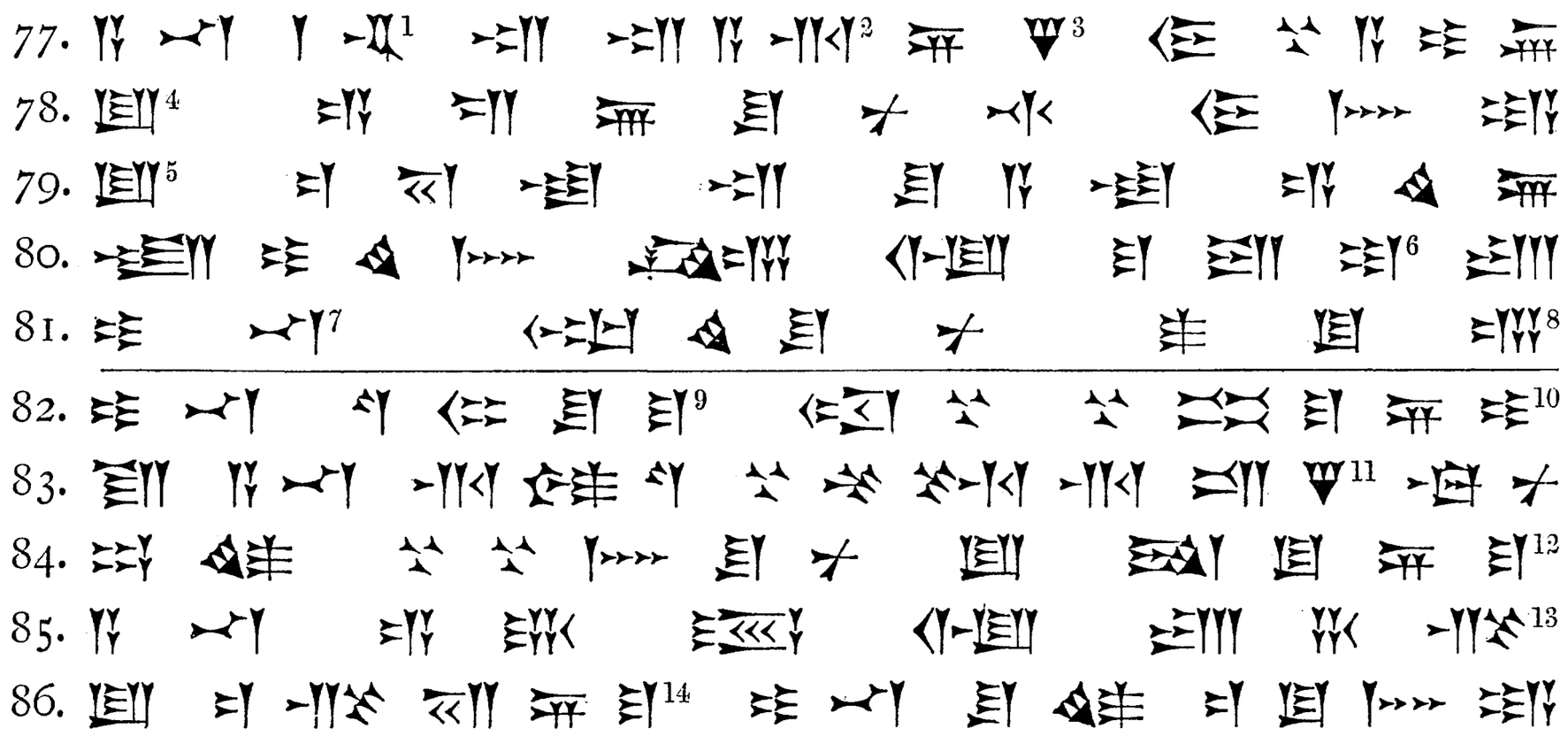
[2] K. 13836 (C) adds , *i.e.*, [*alâni*(*pl*)]-*šu-nu*, "their cities."

[3] B and K. 13836 (C) , *ri-ṣu-ut.*

[4] K. 13844 (C) , *illikû-ni.*

[5] B inserts , *lu-u.*

COL. V.



77. In one city, the city of Arini, which is at the foot of the mountain Aisa,
78. I shut them up, and my feet
79. they embraced. That city I spared,
80. and hostages (I took), and tribute, and tax
81. I laid upon them.
82. At that time all (the men) of the land of Ḳumanî,
83. who had rallied to the help of the land of Muṣri,
84. had called out all (the people of) their lands,
85. and to wage war and battle
86. they took their stand. In the fury of my terrible weapons,

aš-kun **77.** a-na išten(en)[1] ali (alu)A-ri[2]-ni ša[3] šêp (šadû)A-i-sa **78.** lu[4] e-si-ir-šu-nu-ti šêpê(pl)-ia **79.** lu[5] iṣ-ba-tu ala šu-a-tu e-ṭi-ir **80.** li-i-ṭi(pl) bilta u ma-da-at[6]-ta **81.** i-na[7] muḫ-ḫi-šu-nu aš-ku-un[8]
82. i-na u-mi-šu-ma[9] kul-lat (mâtu)Ḳu-ma-ni-i[10] **83.** ša a-na ri-ṣu-ut (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri iš-ša[11]-ak-nu **84.** nap-ḫar mâtâti(pl)-šu-nu lu id-ku-ni-ma[12] **85.** a-na e-piš ḳabli u ta-ḫa-zi[13] **86.** lu iz-zi-zu-ni-ma[14] i-na šu-mur kakkê(pl)-ia **87.** iz-zu-te

[1] K. 13844 (C) omits .
[2] B inserts , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*A-ri-in-ni.*
[3] K. 13717 (C) .
[4] B adds , *i.e.*, *lu-u.*
[5] B omits .
[6] B omits .
[7] B omits and reads *eli*-[*šu*]-*nu.*
[8] B and K. 13844 (C) read , *u-kin.*
[9] B probably omitted the phrase *i-na u-mi-šu-ma.*
[10] B and K. 1740 (C) , *e.*
[11] B and K. 1740 (C) .
[12] B omits .
[13] B and K. 1740 (C) , *taḫâzi.*
[14] K. 14153 (C) omits .

Col. V.

87. against twenty thousand of their wide-spread troops
88. in the mountain of Tala I fought,
89. and I defeated them.
90. I broke their mighty power,
91. and as far as the mountain of Kharusa, which is over against [6] the land of Muṣri,
92. after their defeat I pursued them. The dead bodies
93. of their warriors on the heights of the mountain
94. I scattered as (a man cutteth) standing corn (?);
95. their blood in the valleys and on the high places of the mountain
96. I caused to flow; their great cities
97. I conquered, I burned with fire.

it[1] 20,000 um-ma-na-te-šu-nu **88.** rapšâti(pl) i-na (šadû)Ta-la lu am-da-ḫi-iṣ **89.** a-bi ik-ta-šu-nu lu-u[2] aš-kun **90.** ki-ṣir-šu-nu gab-ša lu-pi-ri-ir[3] **91.** a-di (šadû)Ḫa-ru-sa ša pa-an (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri **92.** ab-ku-su-nu lu ar-du-ud šal-ma-at **93.** ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu i-na gi-šal-lat šadî(i) **94.** ki-ma šu-u-be lu-u-mi-ṣi[4] **95.** dâmê(pl)-šu-nu ḫur-ri u ba-ma-a-te ša[5] šadî(i) **96.** lu-šar-di ma-ḫa-zi-šu-nu rabûti(pl) **97.** ak-šud i-na išâti(pl) aš-ru-up

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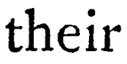
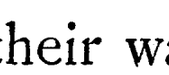
[1] B and K. 1740 (C) [ ] , [*it*]-*ti*.

[2] B omits  .

[3] L. 90 is omitted by S. 1889 (D).

[4] B and S. 1889 (D) [. .]  , [*uš*]-*na-il*.

[5] B .

[6] Literally, "before."

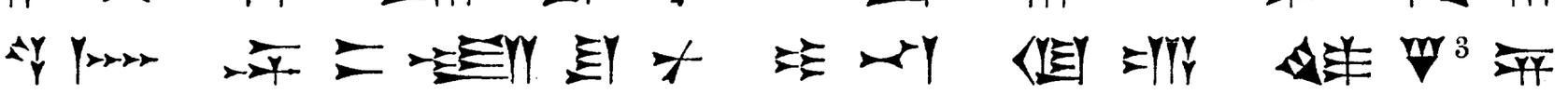
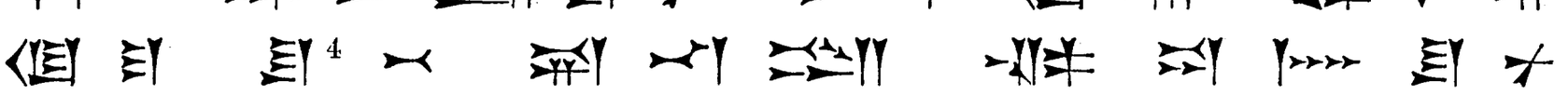
COL. V.

98.

99.

100.

COLUMN VI.

1.
2.
3.
4. 
5. 

98. I laid waste, I destroyed, (and I turned them) into heaps and ruins.
99. Khunusa, their stronghold,
100. I overwhelmed, so that it became like unto a heap of ruins after a flood.

COLUMN VI.

1. Against their dense array
2. in the city and on the mountains I fought fiercely,
3. and I defeated them.
4. Their fighting men in the midst of the hills
5. I overthrew like standing corn (?); their heads

98. ab-bul aḳ-ḳur a-na tili u ḳar-me[1]
99. (alu)Ḫu-nu-sa al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu **100.** ki-ma til a-bu-be aš-ḫu-up

COL. VI., **1.** it-ti um-ma-na-te-šu-nu gab-ša-a-te **2.** i-na ali u šadê(e) šam-riš lu am-da-ḫi-iṣ **3.** a-bi-ik-ta-šu-nu lu-u[2] aš-kun **4.** ṣâbê(pl) muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu i-na ki-rib ḫur-ša[3]-ni **5.** ki-ma šu[4]-be uš-na-il ḳaḳḳadê(pl)-šu-nu **6.** ki-ma zi-ir-ḳi u-ni-ki-is

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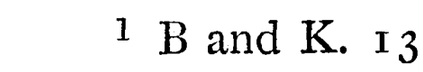
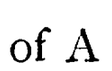
[1] B and K. 13716 (C) add  , *u-tir*, "I turned," which the scribe of A omits probably by mistake; S. 1889 (D) reads [. . . .]  , *i.e.*, [*u-te*]-*ir*.

[2] B and K. 13715 (C), with K. 13716 (C), omit .

[3] B .

[4] B inserts , *u*.

COL. VI.

6. I cut off like swaths ;
7. their blood in the valleys and on the high places of the mountains
8. I caused to flow. That city I conquered ;
9. their gods I carried away ; their goods, and their possessions,
10. I brought out, and the city I burned with fire.
11. The three great walls of their city, which with burnt brick
12. were strongly built, and the whole of the city
13. I laid waste, I destroyed, I turned into heaps and ruins ;
14. and salt (?) thereon
15. I sowed. And I fashioned a memorial-tablet of bronze,

7. dâmê(pl)-šu-nu ḫur-ri u ba-ma-a-te ša[1] šadî(i) **8.** lu-šar-di ala šu-a-tu ak-šud **9.** ilâni(pl)-šu-nu aš-ša-a[2] bu-ša-šu-nu nam-kur-šu-nu **10.** u-še-ṣa-a ala i-na išâti(pl) aš-ru-up **11.** 3 dûrâni(pl)-šu-nu rabûti(pl) ša i-na a-gur-ri **12.** ra-aš-bu u si-ḫir[3]-ti ali-šu **13.** ab-bul[4] aḳ-ḳur a-na tili[5] u kar-mi[6] **14.** u-tir u (abnu)[7] ṣi-pa i-na muḫ-ḫi-šu **15.** az-ru biriḳ siparri e-pu-uš[8]

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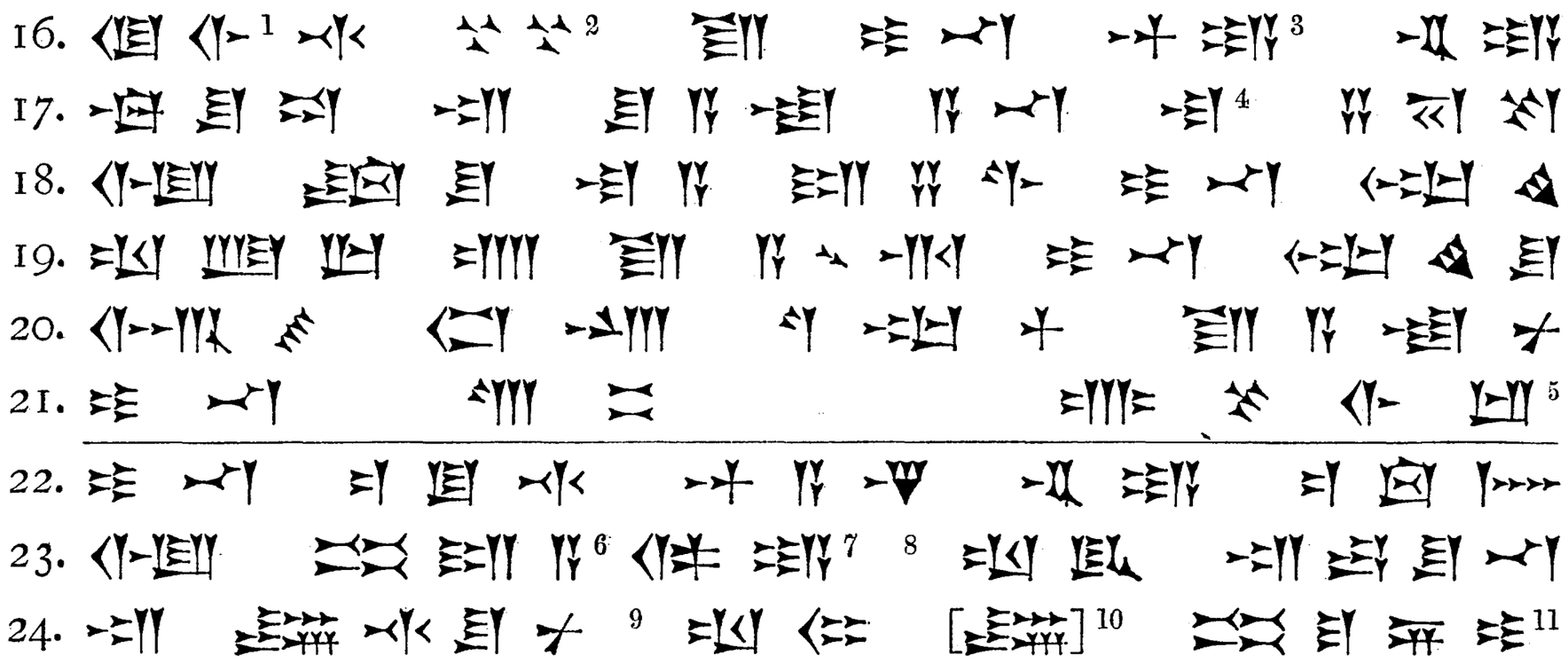
[1] B . [2] B inserts , *šal-la-su-nu*, "their spoil."
[3] K. 13869 (C) . [4] B , *bu-ul*.
[5] Restored from B and K. 6711 + K. 13869 (C). [6] B , *me*.
[7] B adds , *i.e.*, *abnê*.
[8] The traces on B suggest the reading , *epuš(uš)*.

COL. VI.



16. and (the tale of) the spoil of the lands which through my god, my lord,
17. I had conquered, and (a decree) that that city should not again be inhabited,
18. and that its wall should not again be built, thereon
19. I inscribed. A house of burnt brick in that place
20. I built, and the memorial-tablet of bronze
21. I set therein.
22. With the help of Ashur, my lord, my chariots
23. and my warriors I led out, and the city of Kibshuna,
24. their royal city, I besieged. The king[10] of Ḳumanî

16. ki-ši[1]-ti mâtâti[2] ša i-na ili-ia[3] bêli-ia **17.** ak-šu-du ala šu-a-tu a-na la[4] ṣa-ba-te **18.** u dûra-šu la-a ra-ṣa-pi i-na muḫ-ḫi **19.** al-ṭu-ur bîtu ša a-gur-ri i-na muḫ-ḫi-šu **20.** ar-ṣip biriḳ siparri ša-a-tu-nu **21.** i-na lib-bi u-še-ši-ib[5] **22.** i-na tukulti(ti) (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) **23.** u ḳu-ra-a[6]-di-ia[7] [8]al-ḳi (alu)Kib-šu-na **24.** al šarru-ti-šu-nu [9] al-mi šar[10] Ḳu-ma-ni-i[11]

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[1] B, C and K. 1629 (D) , *šit*. [2] B and C add .

[3] B and C read , (*ilu*)*A-šur* in place of *ili-ia*.

[4] B adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*.

[5] Col. V. of C ends at this point, and Col. VI. begins with the following section.

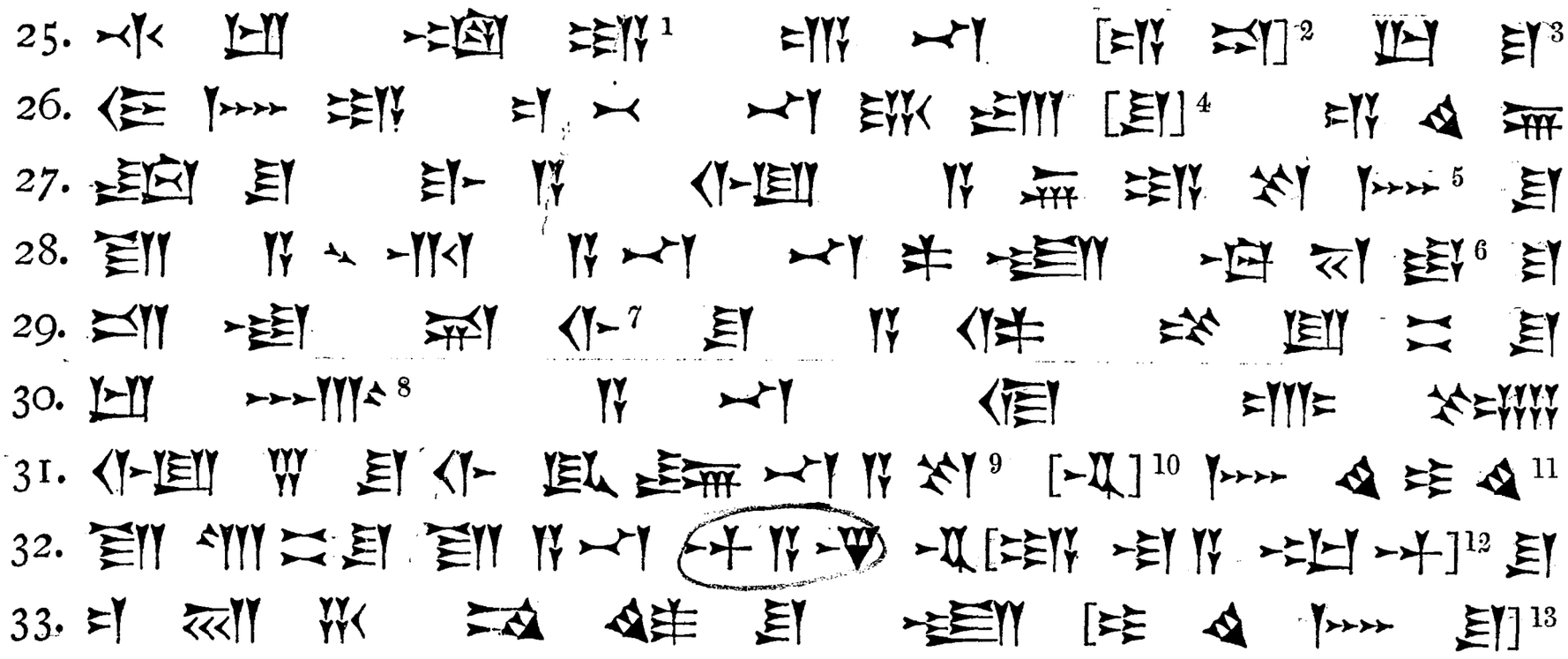
[6] B and K. 6707 (C) omit . [7] B and K. 6706 (C) add .

[8] B inserts , *lu*. [9] B inserts , *lu*.

[10] This sign, which is partly preserved by B and by K. 6706 (C), is , not ; *cf. al šarru-ti-šu-nu*.

[11] B and C , *e*.

COL. VI.



25. feared the advance of my mighty battle array,
26. and they embraced my feet, and I spared their lives.
27. The great wall of the city with its piers
28. of burnt brick I ordered them to destroy,
29. and from the foundation unto the coping thereof
30. they destroyed it and turned it into ruins.
31. And three hundred families of rebels
32. who (had dwelt) therein, and who had not submitted unto Ashur my lord,
33. they drove forth, and I received them from them; their hostages

25. ti-ib taḫâzi-ia[1] dan-na e-du[2]-ur-ma[3] **26.** šêpê(pl)-ia iṣ-bat na-piš-ta-šu[4] e-ṭi-ir **27.** dûra-šu rabâ(a) u a-sa-ia-te(pl)[5]-šu **28.** ša a-gur-ri a-na na-pa-li aḳ-ba-šum[6]-ma **29.** iš-tu uš-ši[7]-šu a-di taḫ-lu-bi-šu **30.** ib-bul[8] a-na tili u-tir **31.** u 5 šu-ši ḳi-in-na-a-te[9] bêlê[10](pl) ḫi-i-ṭi[11] **32.** ša lib-bi-šu ša a-na (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia la-a ka-an[12]-šu **33.** is-su-ḫa am-ḫur-šu li-i-ṭi(pl)-šu[13]

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[1] B [. . .]< ➤𒀀𒋗 𒄑𒈾, [*ta-ḫ*]*a-zi-ia.* [2] Restored from B. [3] C omits 𒈾.
[4] Restored from C; for *na-piš-ta-šu* B reads ➤𒄑𒀀 𒈾 𒀀 [➤𒄑𒈾, *alu šu-a-*[*tu*], "that city."
[5] C omits 𒁹➤➤➤. [6] B 𒈾, *šu.* [7] B and C 𒋗, *še.*
[8] C 𒋗➤ 𒀀𒈾, *bu-ul.* [9] B adds 𒁹➤➤➤. [10] Restored from B and C.
[11] B adds 𒁹➤➤➤. [12] L. 32 is restored from B.
[13] Restored from C; A gives traces of 𒈾 at the end of the line; B puts 𒁹➤➤➤ after 𒈾.

Col. VI.

34. I took, and tribute and tax,
35. greater than (that which had been laid upon them) formerly
36. I laid upon them ; and the broad land of Ḳumanî
37. in its length and breadth under my feet
38. I brought into subjection.
39. In all, forty-two lands and their princes
40. from beyond the Lower Zâb,
41. a region of distant hills,
42. unto the further side of the Euphrates,

34. aṣ-bat bilta u ma-da-at-ta[1] **35.** eli ša pa-na ut-tir i-na muḫ-ḫi-šu **36.** aš-kun[2] u[3] [4](mâtu)Ḳu-ma-ni-i[5] rapašta(ta) **37.** a-na si-ḫir[6]-ti-ša[7] a-na šêpê(pl)-ia **38.** u-še-ik-ni-iš[8]

39. napḫar 42 mâtâti(pl) u mal-ki-ši-na **40.** iš-tu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Za-be[9] šu-pa-li-i **41.** ši-di ḫur-ša-a[10]-ni ni-su-ti[11] **42.** a-di e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Pu-rat-ta[12] **43.** (mâtu)Ḫa-

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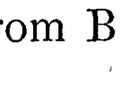
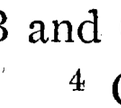
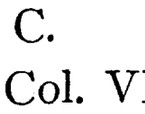
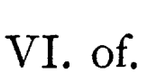
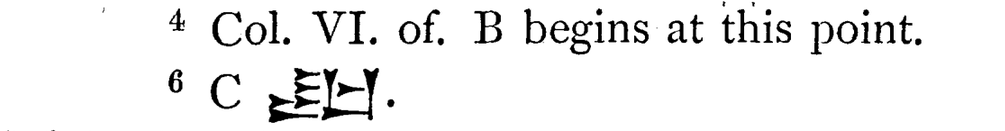
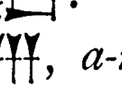
[1] Ll. 34 and 35 are restored from B and C. [2] B  , *ku-un.*

[3] B omits  . [4] Col. VI. of. B begins at this point.

[5] B and C  , *e.* [6] C  .

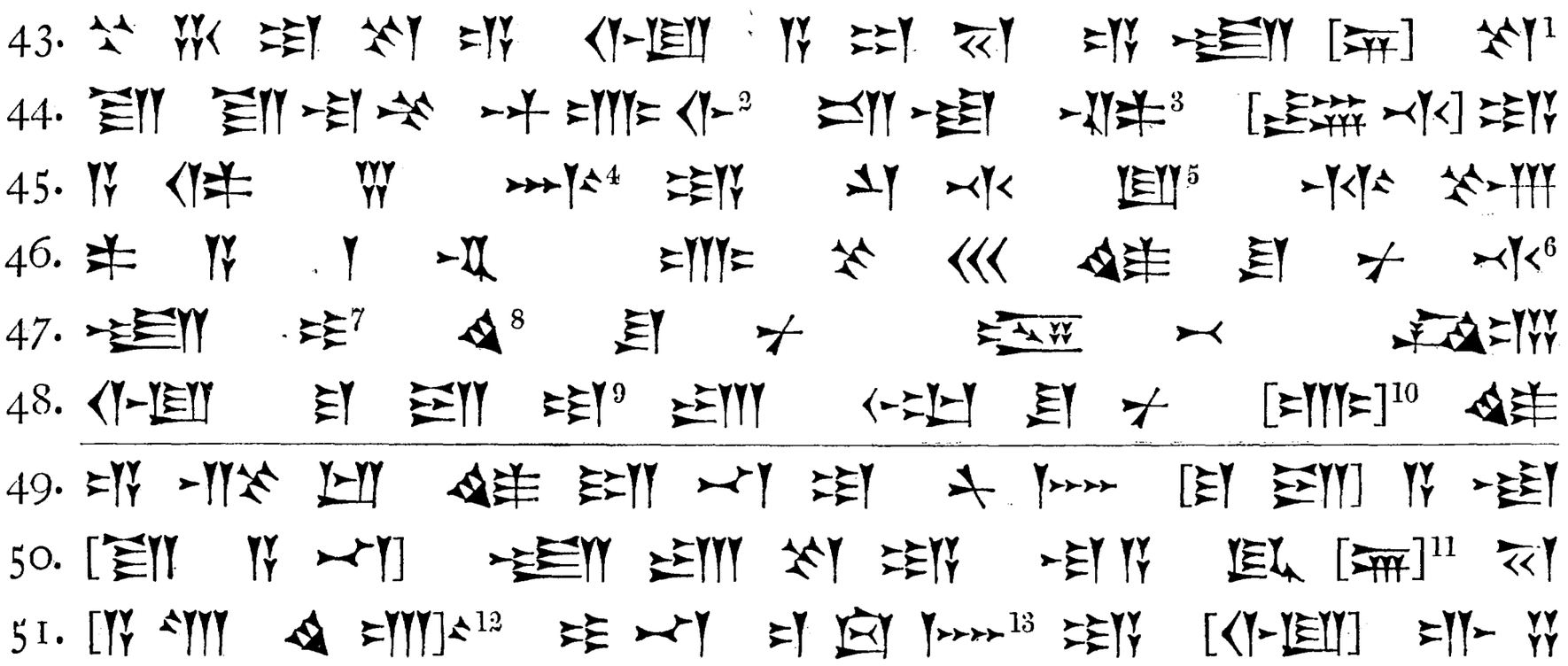
[7] B  , *a-na paṭ gim-ri-ša ak-šud,* "in its whole extent I conquered."

[8] B , *u-šik-niš.*

[9] B , *i.e.*, (*nâru*)*Za-ban* ; the sign is not  , *cf.* also p. 84, n. 6.

[10] B and C omit . [11] B and C , *te.* [12] B and C , *te.*

Col. VI.



43. and the land of Khattê and the Upper Sea
44. of the West, from the beginning of my rule
45. up to the fifth year of my reign my hand hath conquered.
46. I have made them to be under one rule,
47. I have taken hostages from them, and tribute
48. and tax I have laid upon them.
49. I have conducted also many other wars against enemies
50. who could not oppose my might.
51. In my chariots where the country was good, and where it was difficult

at-te-e u tâmdi e-li-ni-te[1] **44.** ša ša-la-mu (ilu)Šam-ši[2] iš-tu rêš[3] šarru-ti-ia **45.** a-di 5 palî[4]-ia ḳa-ti lu[5] ik-šud **46.** pa-a išten(en) u-še-eš-kin-šu-nu-ti[6] **47.** li-i[7]-ṭi[8]-šu-nu aṣ-bat bilta **48.** u ma-da-at[9]-ta eli-šu-nu u[10]-kin
49. e-zi-ip ḫar-ra-na-at nakirê(pl) ma-da-a-tu **50.** ša a-na li-ta-te-ia la-a ḳi-ir[11]-ba
51. eḳla ṭâba[12] i-na (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)[13]-ia u mar-ṣa

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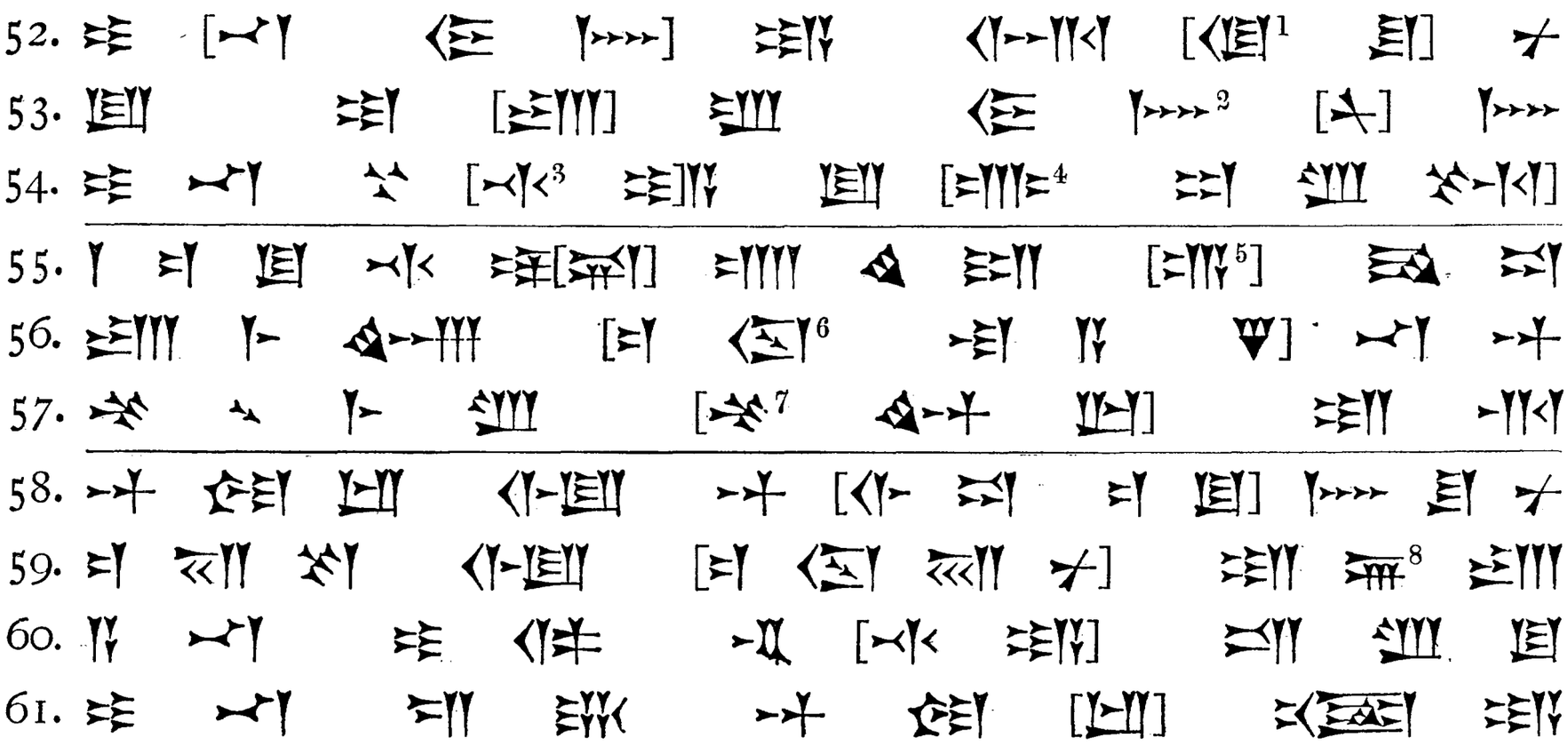
[1] B and C , *ti*; ll. 43 and 44 are restored from B.
[2] C , *še*.
[3] B , *ri-iš*.
[4] B adds .
[5] B and C omit .
[6] B and C omit l. 46.
[7] C omits .
[8] B adds .
[9] B omits .
[10] Ll. 48–62 are restored from B.
[11] B , *ḳir*.
[12] B , *ṭa-a-ba*; C , *ṭâba*.
[13] C omits .

Col. VI.

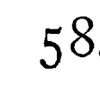
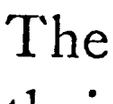
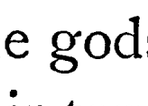
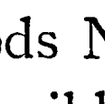
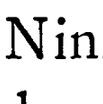


52. on foot, after them
53. I have marched. The feet of enemies
54. from my land have I kept back.
55. Tiglath-pileser, the valiant hero,
56. who graspeth a bow without equal,
57. who exerciseth lordship over the field!
58. The gods Ninib and Nergal
59. their terrible weapons and their majestic bow
60. unto my lordly power have given.
61. At the bidding of Ninib who loveth me,

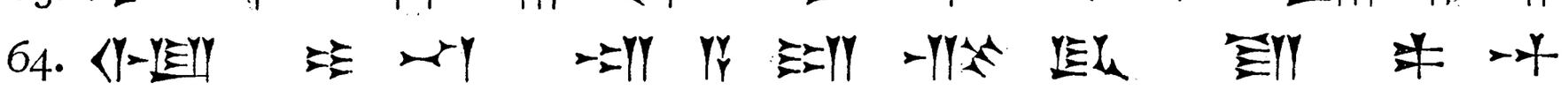
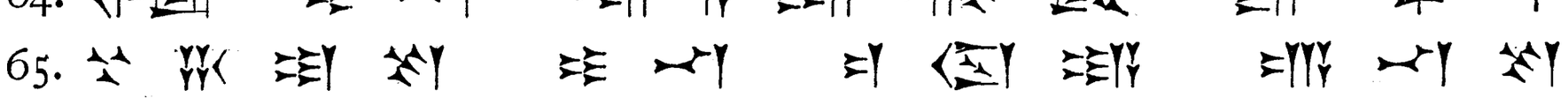
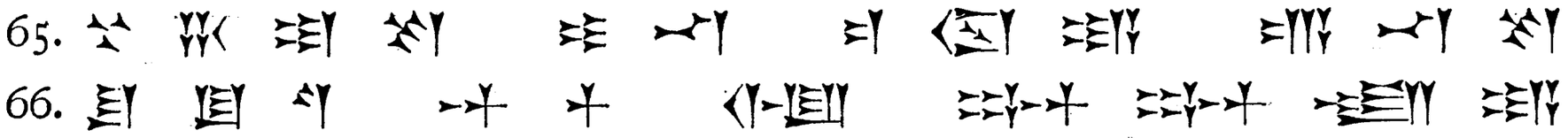
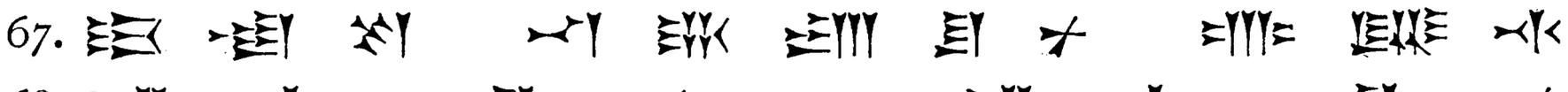
52. i-na šêpê(pl)-ia ar-ki[1]-šu-nu **53.** lu at-ta-lak sêpê(pl)[2] nakirê(pl) **54.** i-na mâti(ti)[3]-ia lu-u[4] ap-ru-us

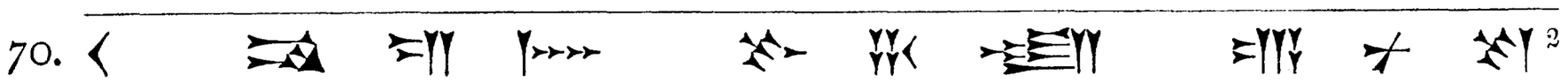
55. (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra idlu[5] ḳar-du **56.** ta-me-iḫ (iṣu)ḳašta[6] la-a ša-na-an
57. mu-gam-me-ru mu[7]-'-ur ṣi-ru

58. (ilu)Nin-ib u (ilu)Nergal kakkê(pl)-šu-nu **59.** iz-zu-te u (iṣu)ḳašat-su-nu ṣi-ir[8]-ta
60. a-na i-di bêlu-ti-ia iš-ru-ku **61.** i-na si-ḳir (ilu)Nin-ib ra'imi-ia **62.** 4 bu-ḫal

[1] C , *arki*. [2] B and C omit  . [3] C omits .
[4] C omits  . [5] *Cf.* Col. II., l. 85; B  , *id-lu*.
[6] The sign is , not  ; the reading "bow" is quite suitable, occurring as it does in the introductory paragraph to the hunting-expeditions.
[7] The sign is broken in B. [8] B and C  , *ṣir*.

Col. VI.

62. [1]
63.
64. 
65. 
66. 
67. 
68.
69.

70.  [2]
71.
72. [3] [4] [5]

62. four wild bulls, which were mighty and of monstrous size,
63. in the desert, in the country of Mitâni,
64. and near to[6] the city of Araziḳi, which is over against
65. the land of Khatte, with my mighty bow, and
66. with my iron spear, and with my sharp darts
67. I killed.[7]
68. Their hides and their horns
69. unto my city of Ashur I brought.
70. Ten mighty bull-elephants
71. in the country of Kharran and in the district of the river Khabûr
72. I slew ; and four elephants alive

rîmâni(pl) dan-nu-te šu-tu-ru-te[1] **63.** i-na ḫu-rib-te i-na (mâtu)Mi-ta-a-ni **64.** u i-na (alu)A-ra-zi-ḳi ša pa-an **65.** (mâtu)Ḫa-at-te i-na (iṣu)ḳašti-ia dan-na-te **66.** šu-ku-ud parzilli u mul-mul-li-ia **67.** zaḳ-tu-te na-piš-ta-šu-nu u-šiḳ-ti **68.** maškê(pl)-šu-nu ḳarnâti(pl)-šu-nu **69.** a-na ali-ia (ilu)A-šur ub-la

70. 10 pîrê(pl) bu-ḫa-li dan-nu-te[2] **71.** i-na (mâtu)Ḫarran-ni u ši-di (nâru)Ḫa-bur **72.** lu-u[3] a-duk 4 pîrê(pl) bal-ṭu[4]-te[5]

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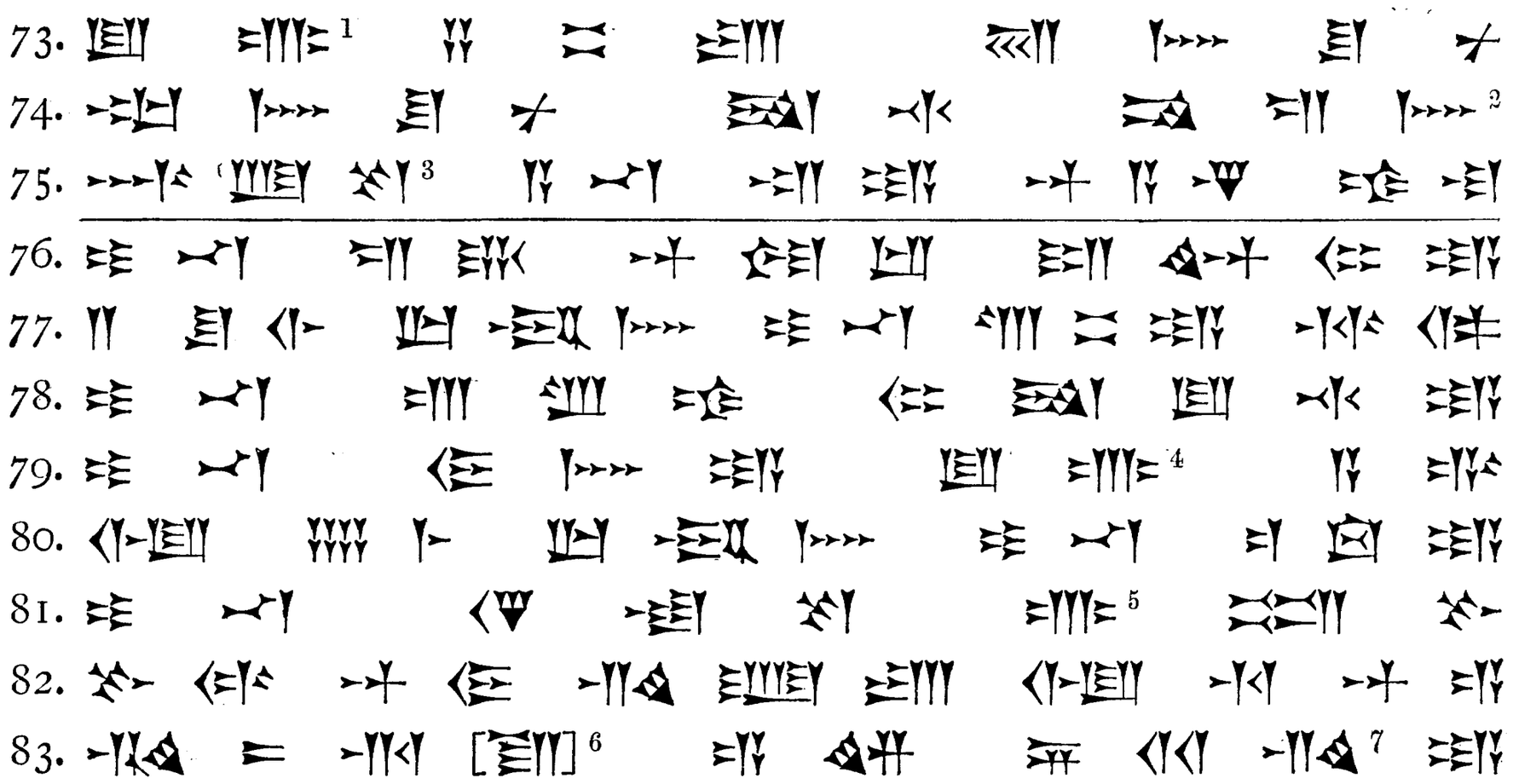
[1] B and C , *ti*.
[2] C , *ti*.
[3] B omits .
[4] C inserts , *u*.
[5] B .
[6] Lit., "in."
[7] Lit., "I brought their life to an end."

COL. VI.



73. I caught. Their hides
74. and their tusks, together with the live elephants,
75. I brought unto my city of Ashur.
76. At the bidding of Ninib, who loveth me,
77. one hundred and twenty lions by my bold courage
78. and by my strong attack
79. on foot I have slain,
80. and eight hundred lions
81. in my hunting(?)-chariot I have laid low.
82. All (kinds of) beasts of the field, and of birds of the heaven
83. that fly, among my hunting spoils

73. lu-u[1]-ṣa-bi-ta maškê(pl)-šu-nu **74.** šinnê(pl)-šu-nu it-ti pîrê(pl)[2] **75.** bal-ṭu-te[3] a-na ali-ia (ilu)A-šur ub-la

76. i-na si-ḳir (ilu)Nin-ib ra-'-mi-ia **77.** 2 šu-ši nêšê(pl) i-na lib-bi-ia ik-di **78.** i-na ḳit-ru-ub mi-it-lu-ti-ia **79.** i-na šêpê(pl)-ia lu-u[4] a-duk **80.** u 800 nêsê(pl) i-na (iṣu)narkabti-ia **81.** i-na pat-tu-te u[5]-šim-ḳit **82.** bu-ul ṣêri gi-mir-ta u iṣṣur šamê(e) **83.** mut-tap-ri-ša[6] e-im ni-sig-gi[7]-ia **84.** lu-u at-ta-ad-di

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[1] B omits .
[2] B adds , *ma*.
[3] C , *ti*.
[4] K. 6363 (D) omits .
[5] B , *lu*.
[6] Restored from B and C.
[7] B adds .

Col. VI.

84.

85.

86.

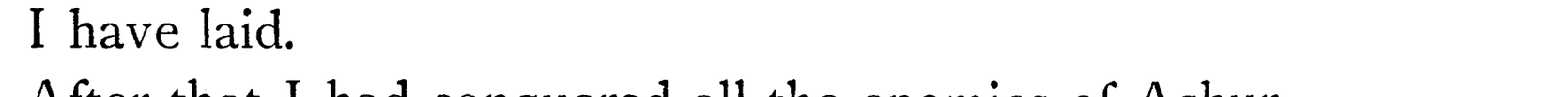
87.

88.

89.

90.

91.

92. 

84. I have laid.
85. After that I had conquered all the enemies of Ashur,
86. the temple of the goddess Ishtar of Assyria,
87. my lady, and the temple of Martu, and the temple of Bêl-labiru,[9]
88. the divine house, and the temples of the gods
89. in my city of Ashur, which had fallen into ruins, I rebuilt
90. and restored. The portals of their temples
91. I set up, and the great gods, my lords,
92. I caused to dwell therein,

85. iš-tu nakrût(pl)(ut) (ilu)A-šur a-na[1] paṭ gim-ri-šu[2]-nu **86.** a-pi-lu bît (ilu)Ištar Aš-šu-ri-i[3]-te **87.** bêlti-ia bît (ilu)Mar-tu bît (ilu)Bêl-labiru **88.** bît ilu-u-te bîtât(pl)(at)[4] ilâni(pl)(ni) **89.** ša ali-ia (ilu)A-šur an-ḫu-te[5] epuš(uš)[6] **90.** u-šik-lil te-ru-bat bîtâti(pl)[7]-šu-nu **91.** aš-kun ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-ia **92.** a-na lib-bi u-še-ri-ib[8]

---

[1] B, C, and K. 6363 (D) omit .

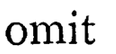
[2] B, C, and K. 6363 (D) .

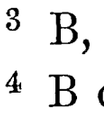
[3] B, C, and K. 6363 (D) omit .

[4] B omits and ; S. 1889 (D) omits .

[5] B, C, and K. 6363 (D) place *an-ḫu-te* before the words *ša ali-ia (ilu)A-šur*.

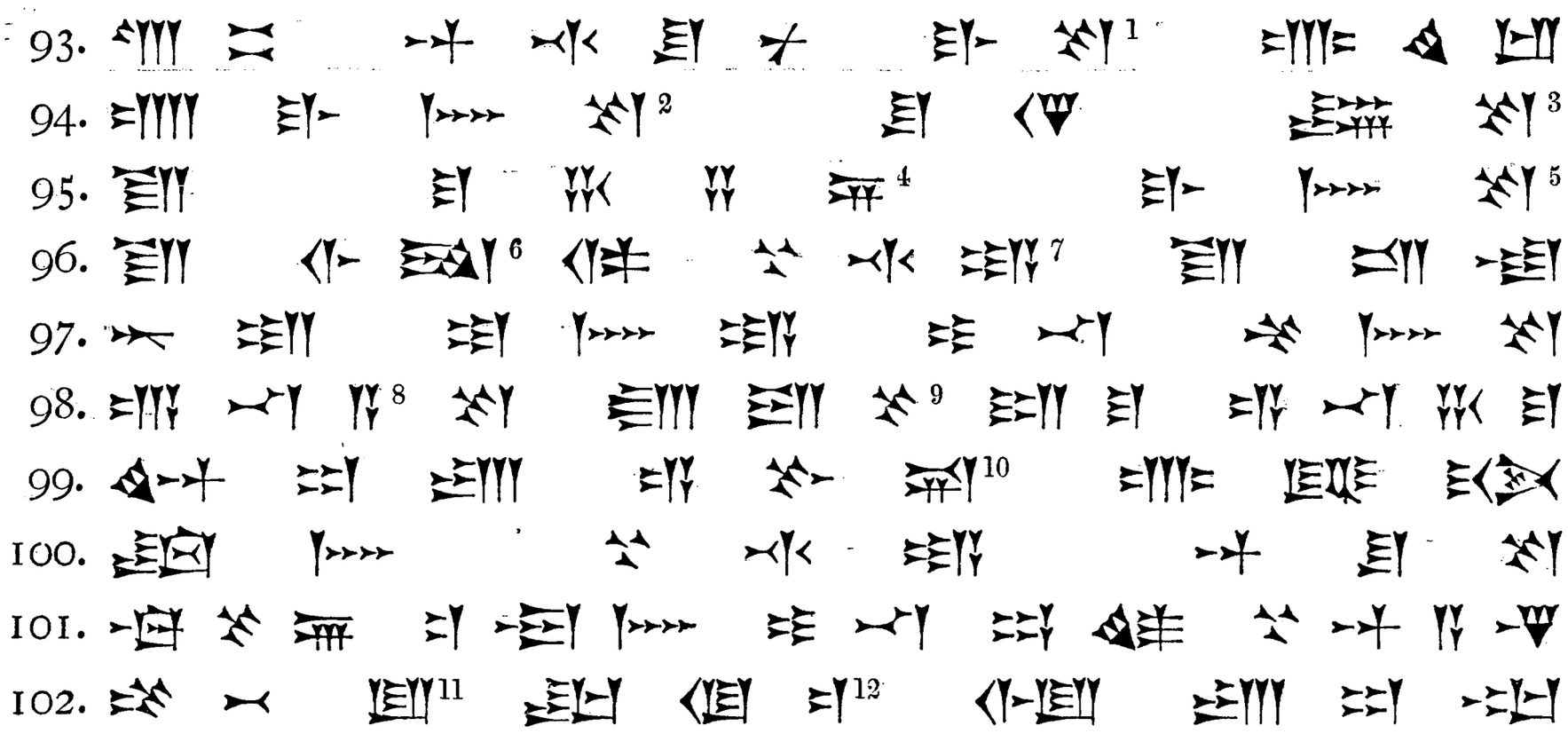
[6] B and C , *e-pu-uš*.

[7] C adds  .

[8] B and S. 1889 (D)  , *rib*.

[9] *I.e.*, "Bêl, the elder," the original god of Nippur; he is thus distinguished from Marduk who also bore the title of "Bêl."

Col. VI.



93. and I delighted the hearts of the great gods.
94. The palaces, the royal dwellings,
95. in the great cities
96. of the provinces of my land, which from the time
97. of my fathers during the course of many years
98. had been deserted, and had decayed,
99. and had fallen into ruins, I have rebuilt and restored.
100. The walls of the cities of my land which were in ruins
101. I have strengthened. The engines for watering the fields throughout the whole of Assyria
102. I have repaired, and stores

93. lib-bi ilu-ti-šu-nu rabîte(te)[1] u-ṭi-ib **94.** ekallâte(pl)(te)[2] šu-bat šarru-te[3] **95.** ša ma-ḫa-za-ni[4] rabûte(pl)(te)[5] **96.** ša ši-id[6]-di mâti(ti)-ia[7] ša iš-tu **97.** tar-ṣi abê(pl)-ia i-na šanâte(pl)(te) **98.** dan-na-a[8]-te um-da-še[9]-ra-ma e-na-ḫa-ma **99.** '-ab-ta e-pu-uš[10] u-šik-lil **100.** durâni(pl) mâti(ti)-ia an-šu-te **101.** ag-še-ir narṭabê(pl) i-na nap-ḫar (mâtu.ilu)A-šur **102.** gab-be lu[11]-šar-ki-is[12] u ta-ab-ka **103.** ša še-im(pl)

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[1] B omits ; C agrees with A.

[2] B and C omit .

[3] B , C , *šu-bat šarru-ti.*

[4] B adds .

[5] C omits .

[6] B and C omit .

[7] B and C insert , *gab-be, i.e.,* "the whole of my land."

[8] B and C omit .

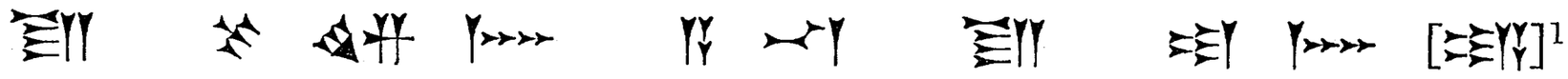
[9] B and C , *ši.*

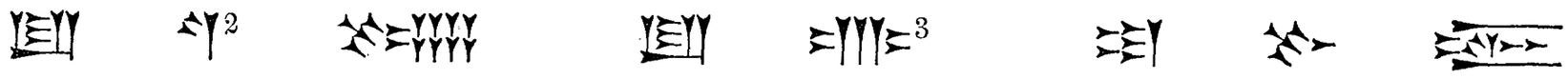
[10] B , *epuš(uš).*

[11] B and C , *u.*

[12] C , *es.*

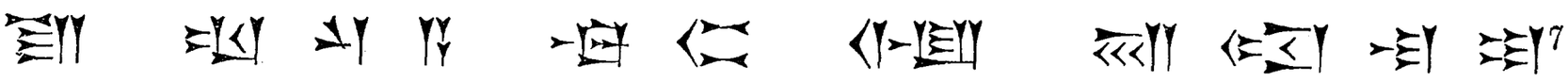
COL. VI.

103. 

104. 

105.

COLUMN VII.

1.
2.
3.
4. 
5.

103. of grain in greater quantities than those of my fathers
104. I have increased and heaped up.
105. Herds of horses, and of cattle, and of asses,

COLUMN VII.

1. which I have taken with the help of Ashur, my lord,
2. in the lands which I have conquered,
3. as the spoil of my hand,
4. I have gathered together; and herds
5. of deer, and of stags, and of ibex,

a-na ša abê(pl)-[ia][1] **104.** lu-ut[2]-tir lu-u[3] at-bu-uk **105.** su-gal-lat sisê(pl) alpê(pl) imêrê(pl)

COL. VII., **1.** ša i-na tukulti(ti) (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **2.** i-na mâtâti(pl)[4] ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ti **3.** ki-ši-it[5]-ti ḳa-a[6]-ti-ia **4.** ša al-ḳa-a aḳ-ṣur u su-gul-la-at[7] **5.** na-a-li(pl) aialê(pl) ar-mi(pl)[8]

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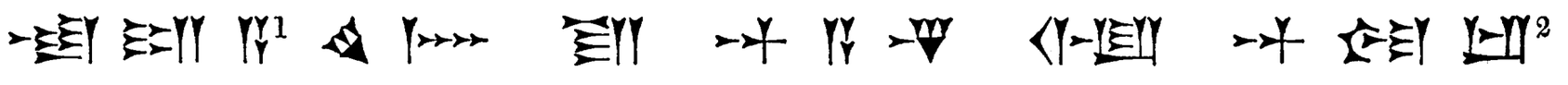
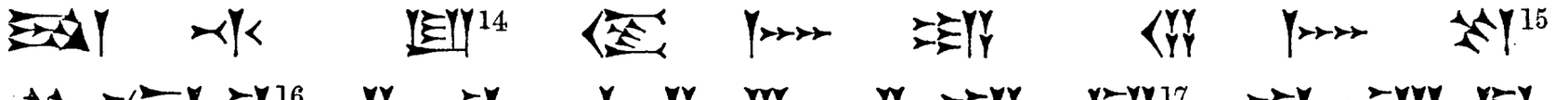
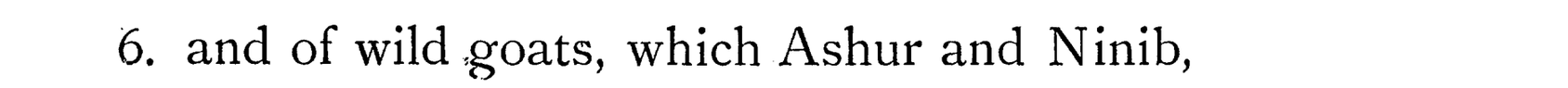
[1] The scribe of A has written in error; B and C .

[2] B , *u*. [3] B omits . [4] B adds , *te*.

[5] B and C , *šit*. [6] B omits . [7] B , *lat*. [8] B omits .

COL. VII.

6. 
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14. 
15.
16. 

6. and of wild goats, which Ashur and Ninib,
7. the gods who love me, for the chase
8. have given unto me, in the midst of the lofty hills
9. have I taken.
10. Herds of them I have gathered,
11. and their number like unto that of a flock
12. of sheep I have reckoned.
13. The young wild creatures which were born from them,
14. according to my heart's desire,
15. together with my pure lambs for sacrifice,
16. I have offered yearly unto Ashur my lord.

6. tu-ra-a[1]-ḫi(pl) ša (ilu)A-šur u (ilu)Nin-ib[2] **7.** ilâni(pl) ra'imi[3]-ia e-pi-eš[4] bu-'-ri **8.** i-ḳi-šu-ni i-na ki-rib ša[5] ḫur-ša-ni **9.** ša-ḳu-u-te[6] [7]u-tam-mi[8]-ḫu **10.** su-gul-la-te-šu-nu aḳ-ṣur **11.** mi-nu-su-nu ki-ma ša[9] mar-ši-it[10] **12.** (immeru)[11]ṣi-ni(pl)[12]-ma lu-u[13] am-nu **13.** bu-ḫa-di azlê(pl) nab-ni-it **14.** lib-bi-šu-nu a-na bi-ib-lat lib-bi-ia **15.** it-ti (immeru)[14]niḳê(pl)-ia illûte(pl)(te)[15] **16.** šatti-šam-ma[16] a-na (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia lu[17] at-ta-ḳi

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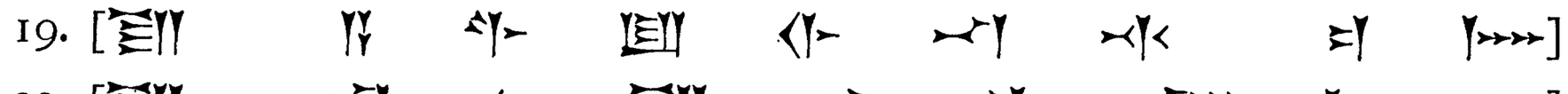
[1] B and C omit . [2] B , *(ilu)Ninib.* [3] B and C add .
[4] B , *piš.* [5] B omits .
[6] B and C , *ša-ḳu-ti.* [7] Col. VII. of C begins at this point.
[8] B , *me.* [9] B and C . [10] B and C , *šit.* [11] B and C omit .
[12] C omits . [13] C omits . [14] B omits .
[15] B and C omit . [16] B omits   [17] C adds , *i.e., lu-u.*

COL. VII.

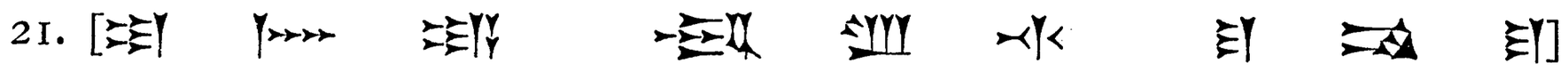
17. [1]

18.

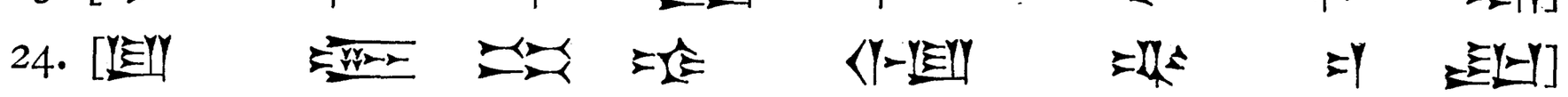
19.

20. 

21.

22. 

23.

24. 

25.

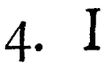
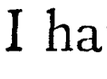
26.

27.

17. Cedars and urkarinu-trees,
18. and allakanish-trees, in the countries
19. which I have conquered,
20. such trees the like of which among the kings
21. my fathers of old time
22. none had ever planted, I took,
23. and in the gardens of my land
24. I have planted them. And rare garden-fruits,
25. which were not found within my land,
26. I took, and in the gardens of Assyria
27. I have caused them to flourish.

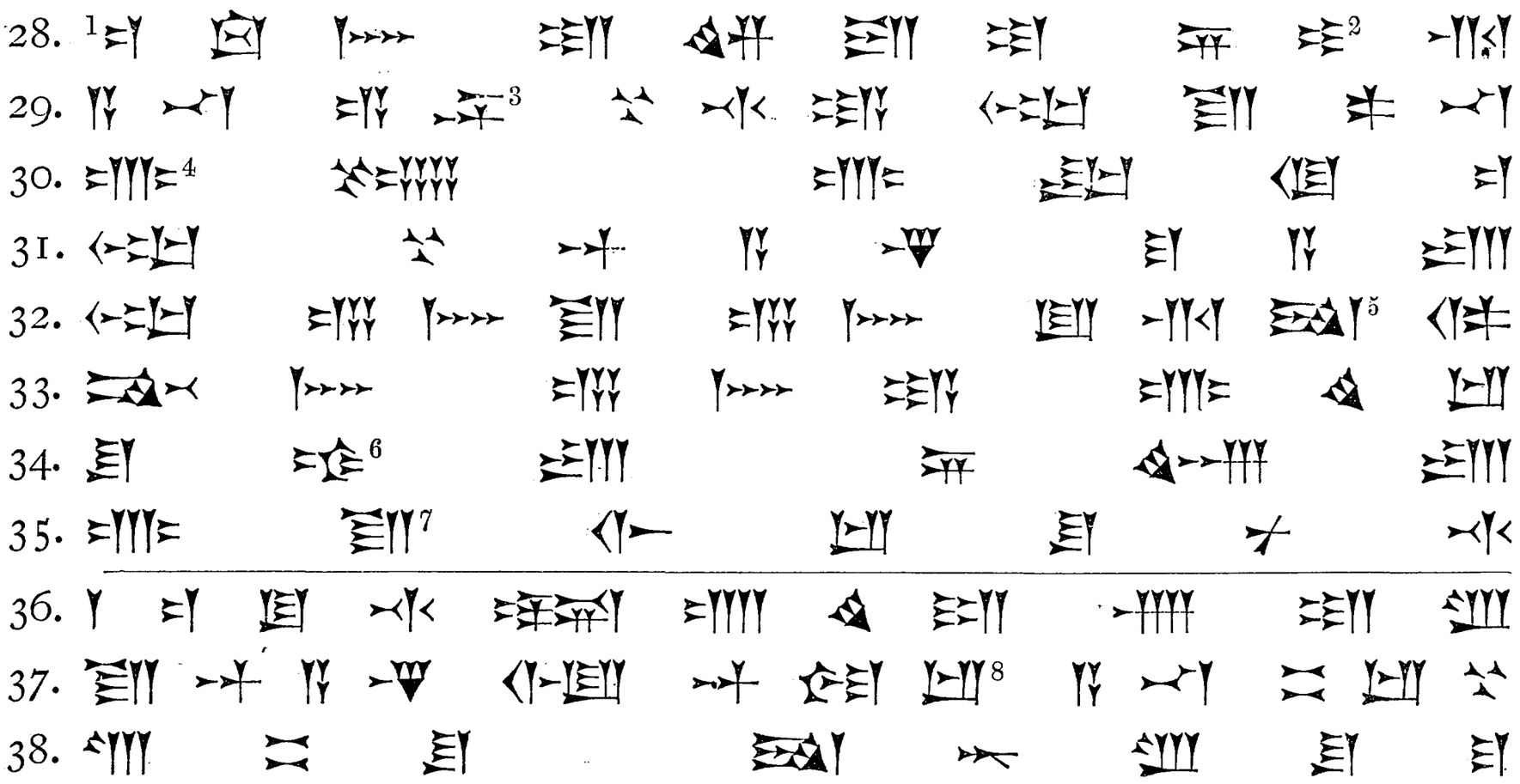
17. [1](iṣu)e-ri-na (iṣu)ur-ka-ri-na **18.** (iṣu)al-la-ka-ni-iš i-na[2] mâtâti(pl) **19.** ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ti iṣê(pl) **20.** ša-tu-nu ša i-na šarrâni(pl)(ni) **21.** abê(pl)-ia maḫ-ru-ti ma-am-ma **22.** la-a iš-ḳu-pu lu al-ḳa-ma **23.** i-na kirâti(pl) mâti(ti)-ia **24.** lu az-ḳu-up u inib kirî **25.** aḳ-ra ša i-na mâti(ti)-ia la-aš šu **26.** al-ḳa-a kirâti(pl) (mâtu.ilu)A-šur **27.** lu-uš-šib-[. . . .][3]

[1] This section (ll. 17–27) does not occur on A and C; it is taken from B, where it runs on after the preceding lines, from which it is not divided by a division line.

[2] Not  ;  is part of the preceding word.

[3] A gap occurs at the end of this line in B; the pron. suffix should probably be restored.

COL. VII.



28. Chariots and teams of horses,
29. that my land might be strong, more than formerly,
30. I have increased and I have strengthened.
31. Unto the land of Assyria I have added land,
32. and unto her peoples (I have added) peoples.
33. I have made good the condition of my people,
34. and in peaceful habitations
35. have I caused them to dwell.
36. Tiglath-pileser, the exalted prince,
37. whom Ashur and Ninib unto the desire
38. of his heart have brought,

28. [1](iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ṣi-im-da-at ni-i[2]-ri **29.** a-na e-muḳ[3] mâti(ti)-ia eli ša pa-na **30.** u[4]-tir u-šar-ki-is **31.** eli (mâtu.ilu)A-šur ma-a-ta **32.** eli nišê(pl)-ša nišê(pl) lu-ri-id[5]-di **33.** šêrê(pl) nišê(pl)-ia u-ṭi-ib **34.** šu-ub[6]-ta ni-iḫ-ta **35.** u-ša[7]-ši-ib-šu-nu-ti **36.** (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra rubû ṣi-ru **37.** ša (ilu)A-šur u (ilu)Nin-ib[8] a-na bi-ib-lat **38.** lib-bi-šu it-tar-ru-šu-ma

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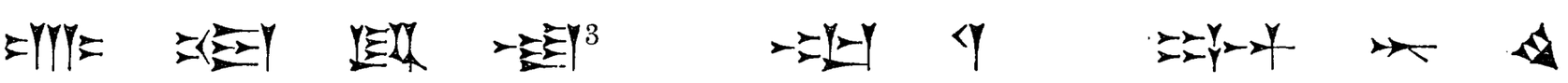
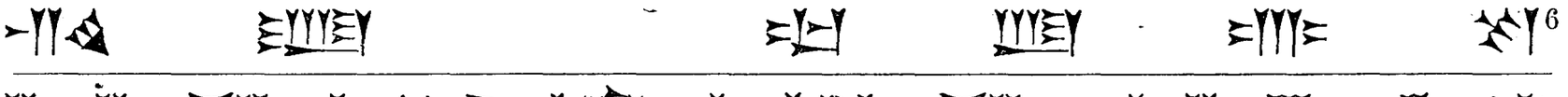
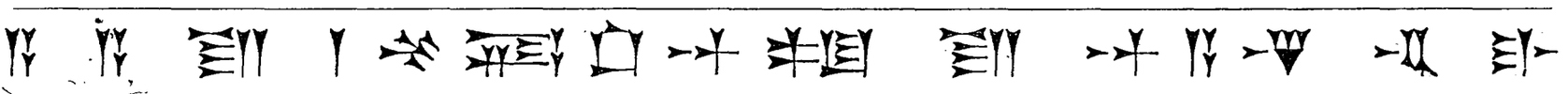
[1] Col. VII. of B begins at this point. No division line is ruled at the end of Col. VI. in B and the text is intended to run on without a break. In A and C ll. 28 ff. follow directly after l. 16; in A a division line is ruled between l. 16 and l. 28, though l. 28 is not inscribed the full width of the column as at the beginning of a new section; in C there is no division line. [2] B and C omit . [3] B , *mu-uḳ*. [4] B , *lu*; C , *ut*. [5] B and C , *i.e.*, *lu-rad-di*. [6] B and C , *šub*. [7] B and C , *še*. [8] C , (*ilu*)*Ninib*.

COL. VII.

39.
40.
41. 
42.
43.
44. 
45. 
46.
47.
48.

39. and who after the enemies of Ashur,
40. one and all of them, hath followed,
41. and hath overthrown[3] all the mighty;
42. the son of Ashur-rêsh-ishi, the mighty king, who conquered
43. hostile lands and subdued
44. all the proud;
45. the grandson of Mutakkil-Nusku, for whom Ashur, the great lord,
46. by the choice of his steadfast heart
47. longed, and that he should be the shepherd
48. of Assyria he duly called him;

39. arki[1] nakrût(pl)(ut) (ilu)A-šur **40.** paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu ittallaku(pl)(ku)-ma[2]
41. u-šam-ḳi-tu[3] ka-liš mul-tar-ḫi
42. apil (ilu)A-šur-rêš-i-ši šarri[4] dan-ni ka-šid **43.** mâtâti(pl)[5] nakrâti(pl) mu-šik-ni-šu **44.** gi-mir al-ṭu-u-te[6]
45. apil apli ša (m)Mu-tak-kil-(ilu)Nusku ša (ilu)A-šur bêlu rabû **46.** i-na u-tu-ut ku-un lib-bi-šu **47.** iḫ-šu-ḫu[7]-ma a-na rê'u-ut **48.** (mâtu.ilu)A-šur ki-niš[8] ib-bu-šu

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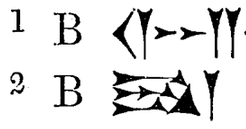
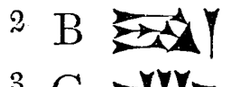
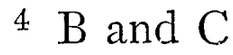
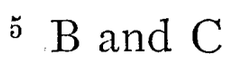
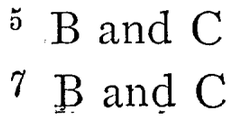
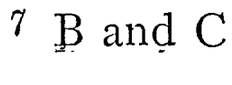
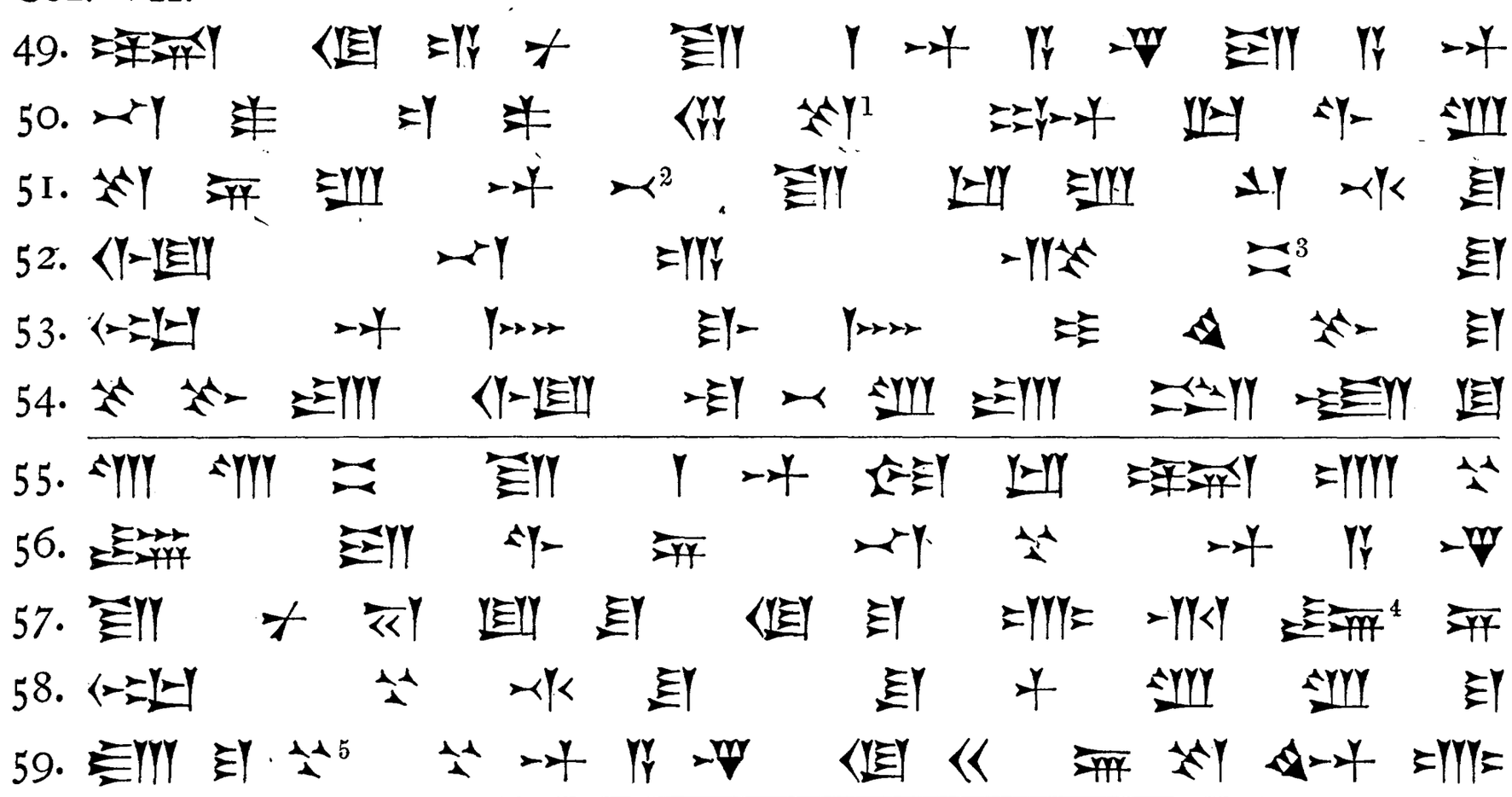
[1] B  , *ar-ki*.
[2] B  , *it-tal-la-ku-ma*.
[3] C , *u-šik-ni šu*, "hath brought to subjection."
[4] B and C  .
[5] B and C omit  .
[6] B and C  , *al-ṭu-ti*.
[7] B and C add  , *i.e.*, *iḫ-šu-ḫu-šu-ma*.
[8] C , *ni-iš*.

Col. VII.



6

49. the lawful descendant of Ashur-dân,
50. who swayed a shining sceptre and ruled
51. the men of Bêl, the deeds of whose hands,
52. and the offering of whose gifts,
53. were well pleasing unto the great gods,
54. and who attained to grey hairs and a ripe old age;
55. the descendant of Ninib-apil-Ekur,
56. the powerful king, the beloved of Ashur,
57. whose net like a . . .
58. over his land was spread,
59. and who truly shepherded the hosts of Assyria!

49. aplu ki-e-nu ša (m.ilu)A-šur-da-a-an **50.** na-aš (iṣu)ḫaṭṭi ellîte(te)[1] mul-taš-pi-ru **51.** te-ni-šit (ilu)Bêl[2] ša ip-šit ḳa-ti-šu **52.** u na-dan zi-bi[3]-šu **53.** eli ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) i-ṭi-bu-ma **54.** še-bu-ta u la-be-ru-ta il-li-ku **55.** lib-lib-bi ša (m.ilu)Nin-ib-apil-E-kur **56.** šarri da-pi-ni na-mad (ilu)A-šur **57.** ša nu-ba-lu-šu ki-ma u-ri-in[4]-ni[x] **58.** eli mâti(ti)-šu šu-par-ru-ru-ma **59.** um-ma-nat[5] (mâtu.ilu)A-šur ki-niš ir-te-'-u

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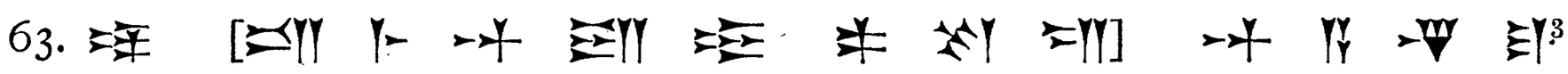
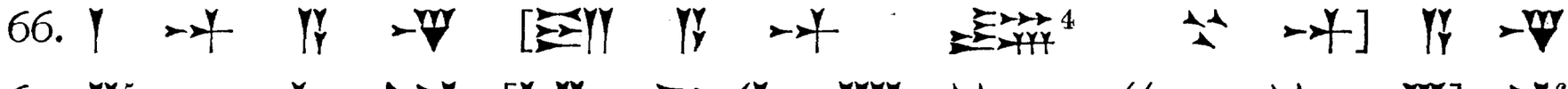
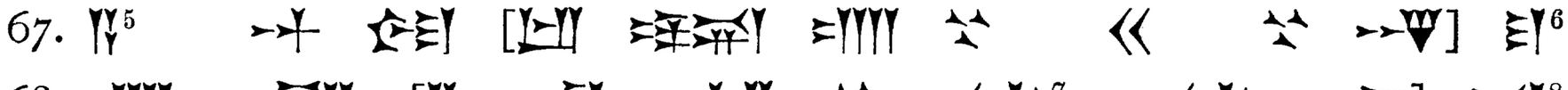
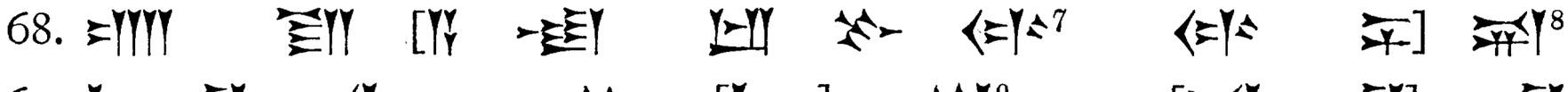
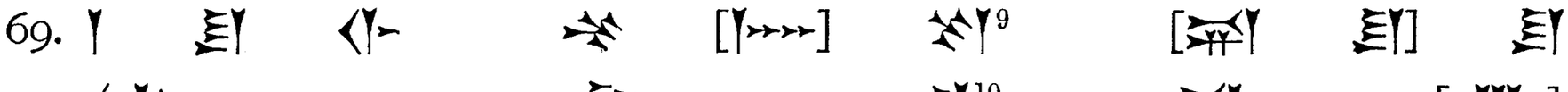
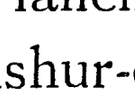
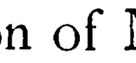
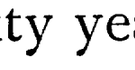
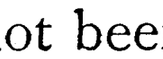
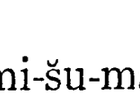
[1] B , *ti*. [2] B and C . [3] B and C , *be*.
[4] B omits [5] B and C , *na-at*.
[6] In A and C a space of five lines is here left blank; in B a space of four lines.

Col. VII.

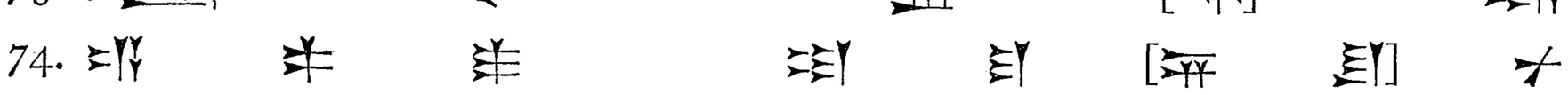
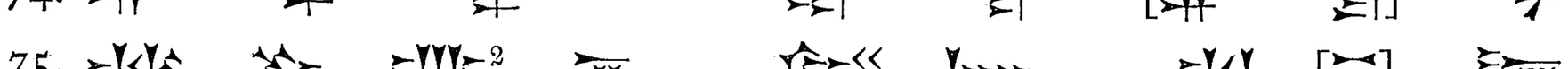
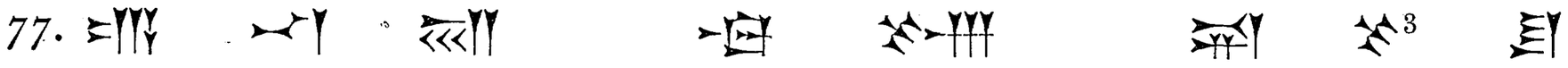
60. [ ]
61. [ ]
62. [ ]
63. 
64.
65.
66. 
67. 
68. 
69. 
70.

60. At that time the temple of Anu and Adad,
61. the great gods, my lords,
62. which in former days Shamshi-Adad, patesi of Ashur,
63. the son of Ishme-Dagan, patesi of Ashur,
64. had built,—now during the course of six hundred and forty-one years
65. it had fallen into ruins,
66. and Ashur-dân, king of Assyria,
67. the son of Ninib-apil-Ekur, king of Assyria,
68. had pulled down that temple and had not rebuilt it,—
69. for sixty years the foundation thereof
70. had not been laid.

60. i-na u-mi-šu-ma bît (ilu)A-nim[1] u (ilu)Adad **61.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-ia **62.** ša i-na pa-na (m)Šam-ši-(ilu)Adad pa-te-si Aššur[2] **63.** mâr Iš-me-(ilu)Da-gan pa-te-si (ilu)A-šur-ma[3] **64.** e-pu-šu 641 šanâti(pl) **65.** il-lik e-na-aḫ **66.** (m.ilu)Ašur-da-a-an šar[4] (matu.ilu)A-šur **67.** apil[5] (ilu)Nin-ib-apil-E-kur šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma[6] **68.** bîtu ša-a-tu ib-bu-ul[7] ul epuš(uš)[8] **69.** 1 šu-ši šanâte(pl)(te)[9] uš-šu-šu **70.** ul in-na[10]-du-u

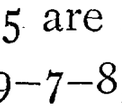
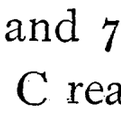
[1] Ll. 60–71 are restored from B. [2] B and C , *(ilu)A-šur.*
[3] B  , *Aššur-ma.* [4] C . [5] B and C  , *mâr.*
[6] C , *(mâtu.ilu)A-šur-ma.*
[7] C , *bul.* [8] C  , *e-pu-uš.* [9] B omits  .
[10] B  , *i-na.*

Col. VII.

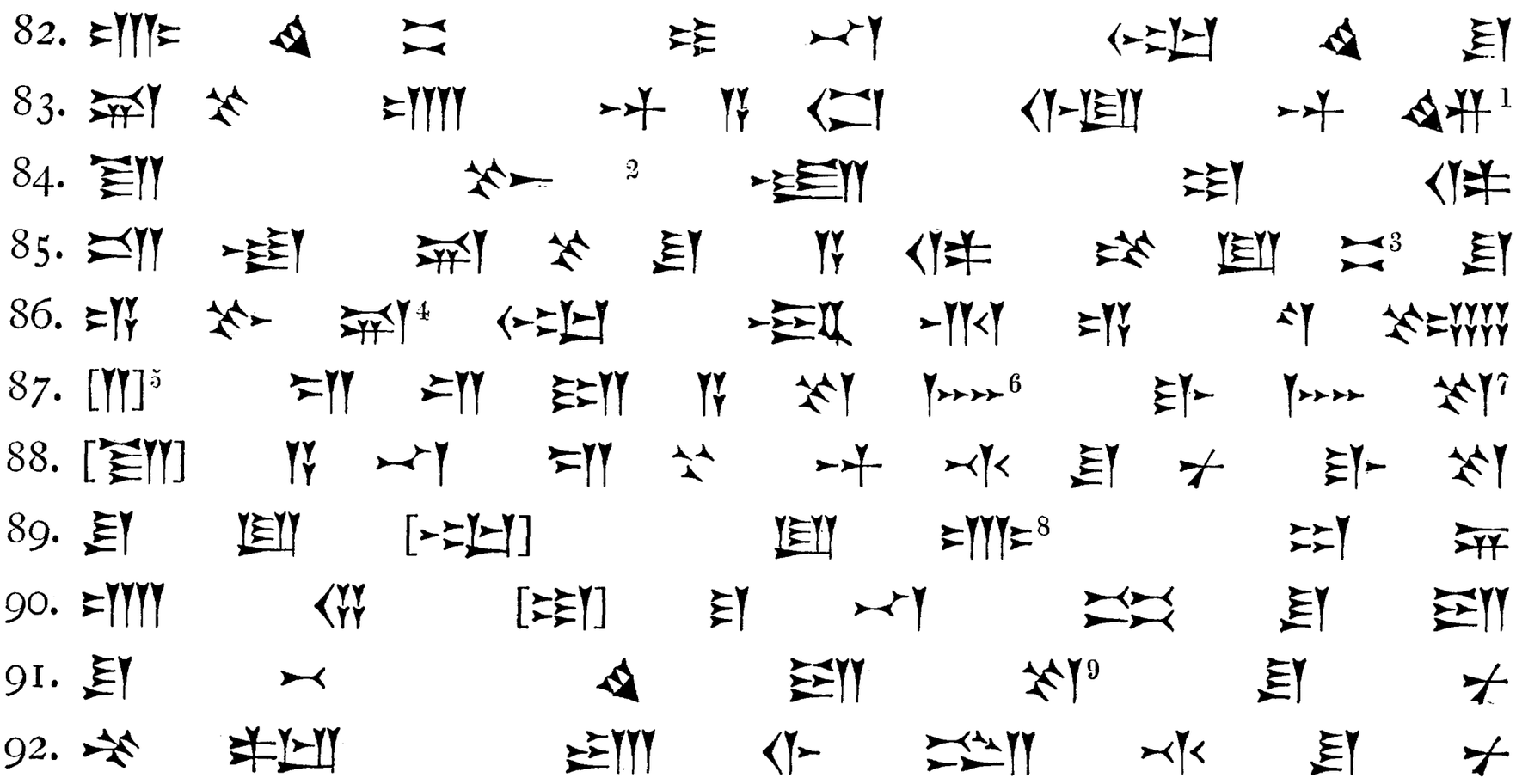
71.
72.
73.
74. 
75. 
76.
77. 
78.
79.
80.
81.

71. In the beginning of my reign, Anu
72. and Adad, the great gods, my lords,
73. who love my priesthood,
74. that I should rebuild their dwelling
75. gave command. I made bricks,
76. I cleared the ground on which it[5] had stood,
77. I dug down to its brick-work, and its foundation
78. I laid upon the firm bed of the mighty mountain.
79. The whole of that place
80. with brick-work I filled up like unto an oven.
81. To a depth of fifty layers of bricks

71. i-na šur-ru šarru-ti-ia (ilu)A-nu **72.** u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-ia **73.** ra'im-mu šangû-ti[1]-ia **74.** e-pa-aš ad-ma-ni-šu-nu **75.** iḳ-bu-u[2]-ni libnâti(pl) al-bi-in **76.** ḳaḳ-ḳar-šu u-me-si **77.** lab-na-su ak-šud uš-še[3]-šu **78.** i-na eli ki-ṣir šadî(i) dan-ni ad-di **79.** aš-ra ša-a-tu a-na si-ḫir[4]-ti-šu **80.** i-na libnâti(pl) ki-ma ka-nu-ni aš-pu-uk **81.** 50 ti-ib-ki a-na šu-pa-li

[1] Ll. 73–75 are restored from B and C.
[2] B omits .
[3] B and 79–7–8, 11 (D) insert  . In the break in A there is not room for the sign; C reads *uš-še-šu*.
[4] B  .
[5] *I.e.*, the temple.

COL. VII.



82. I dug down, and thereon
83. the foundation of the temple of Anu and Adad
84. I laid with hewn stones.
85. From its foundation unto its roof
86. I rebuilt it and I made it larger than it was before.
87. Two mighty temple-towers,
88. which were worthy of their great divinities,
89. I built.
90. The holy temple, the lordly structure,
91. their joyful habitation,
92. the dwelling of their delight,

82. u-ṭi-bi i-na muḫ-ḫi-šu **83.** uš-še bît (ilu)A-nim u (ilu)Adad[1] **84.** ša pu[2]-li ad-di **85.** iš-tu uš-še-šu a-di taḫ-lu-bi[3]-su **86.** e-pu-uš[4] eli maḫ-ri-e ut-tir **87.** 2[5] si-gur-ra-a-te(pl)[6] rabâti(pl)(te)[7] **88.** ša a-na si-mat ilu-ti-šu-nu rabîte(te) **89.** šu-lu-ka lu-u[8] ab-ni **90.** bîta ella ad-ma-na ḳu-šu-da **91.** šu-bat ḫi-da-te[9]-šu-nu **92.** mu-šab ta-ši-il-ti-šu-nu

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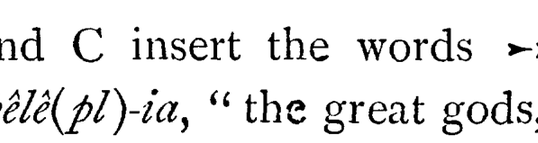
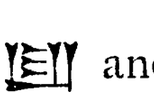
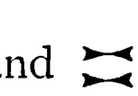
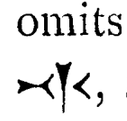
[1] B and C insert the words  , *ilani(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-ia*, "the great gods, my lords." [2] B inserts .

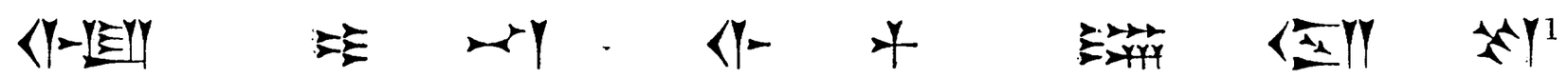
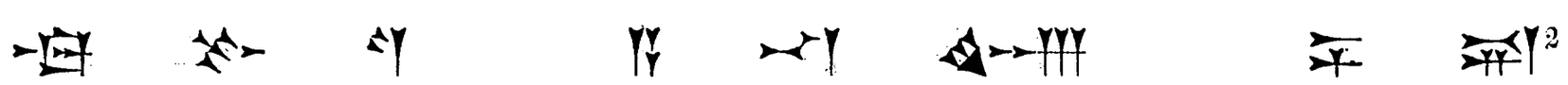
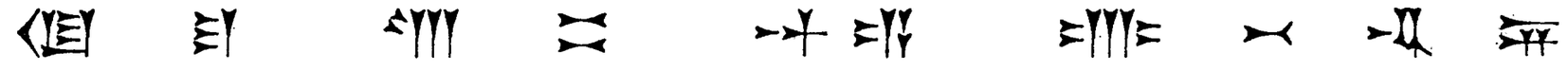
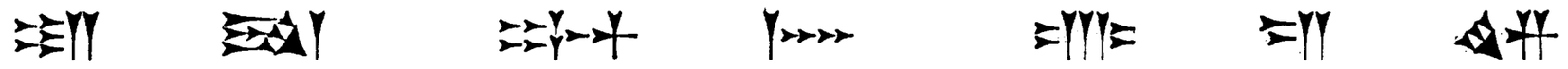
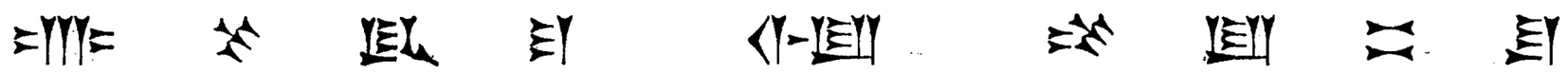
[3] The scribe of A has transposed the signs  and  by mistake.

[4] B , *epuš(uš)*. [5] Ll. 87–90 are restored from B and C.

[6] C omits . [7] B omits . [8] B and C omit .

[9] B  , *ti*.

COL. VII.

93.
94. 
95.
96. 
97.
98. 
99.
100. 
101.
102.
103. 

93. which shone as a star in the heavens,
94. and through the cunning of my craftsmen
95. was richly adorned,
96. I planned and carefully devised, I built
97. and completed. The interior thereof
98. I made to shine like the heart of heaven
99. its walls like the brightness
100. of the rising stars I made beautiful,
101. and I made great its . . . ,[5]
102. and the towers thereof unto heaven
103. I raised, and the roof thereof

93. ša ki-ma kakkab šamê(e) šu-pu-u **94.** u i-na ši-pir (amêlu)banûte)(te)[1] **95.** ma-'-diš nu-su-ḳu **96.** ak-pu-ud a-na-aḫ epuš(uš)[2] **97.** u-šik-lil ki-rib-šu **98.** ki-ma lib-bi šamê(e) u-be-en-ni **99.** i-ga-ra-a[3]-te-šu[4] ki-ma ša-ru-ur **100.** ṣi-it kakkabâni(pl) u-si-im **101.** u-šar-riḫ na-me-ri[5]-šu **102.** u si-gur-ra-a[6]-te-šu a-na šamê(e) **103.** u-še-ḳi-ma u taḫ-lu-bi-šu

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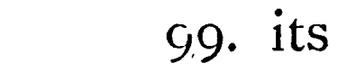
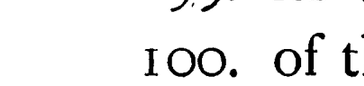
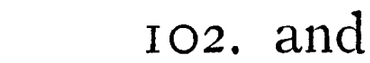
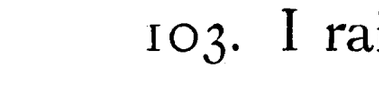
[1] B  , (*amêlu*)*banûti*(*nu-ti*).

[2] B  , *e-pu-uš*. [3] B and C omit . [4] B adds .

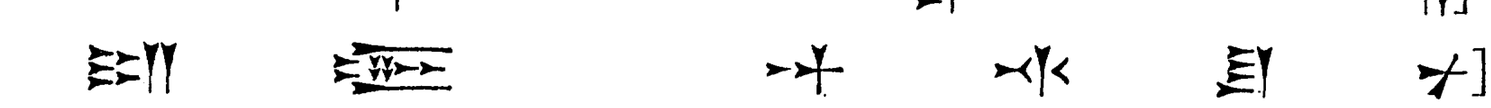
[5] C inserts  , *e ; namiru*, pl. *namirê*, is probably not to be rendered "splendour," but is an architectural term, see above, p. 21, l. 10 and p. 24, l. 3.

[6] B, C, and K. 1628 (D) omit  .

Col. VII.

104.

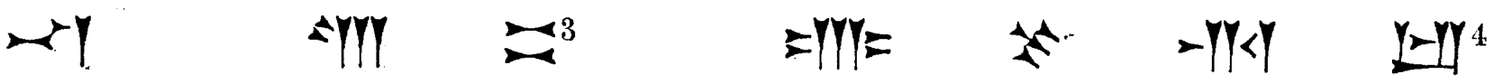
105.

106. 

107.

108.

109.

110. 

111.

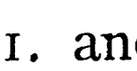
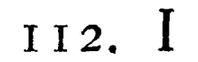
112.

113.

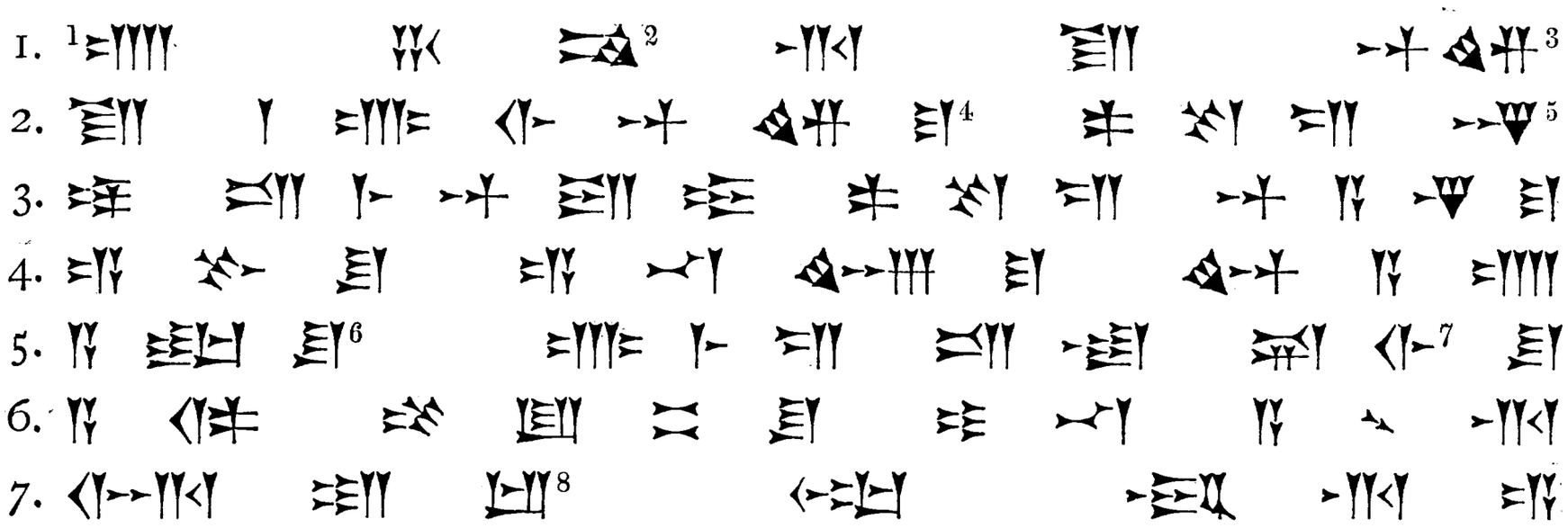
114.

104. I made strong with burnt brick.
105. And the shrine,
106. according to the command of their great divinities,
107. 108. I set within it.
109. And Anu and Adad, the great gods,
110. I led therein,
111. and in their lofty habitation
112. I caused them to dwell,
113. and the hearts of their great divinities
114. I made glad.

104. i-na a-gur-ri u-ri-ki-is **105.** e-lal-la-a[1] **106.** pa-ra-aṣ ilu-ti-šu-nu **107.** rabîti(ti) i-na ki-rib-šu **108.** ad-di **109.** (ilu)A-na u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)[2] **110.** a-na lib-bi[3] u-še-ri-ib[4] **111.** i-na šub-ti-šu-nu ṣi-ir-te[5] **112.** u-še-ši-ib-šu-nu-ti **113.** u[6] lib-bi ilu-ti-šu-nu rabîte(te)[7] **114.** u-ṭi-ib

[1] Ll. 105–108 are omitted by A; they are here inserted from B, C, and K. 1628 (D). [2] B and C insert , *bêlê(pl)-ia*, "my lords."
[3] K. 1628 (D) reads , *be*. [4] B, C, and K. 1628 (D)  , *rib*.
[5] B and K. 1628 (D) , *ṣir-ti*. [6] B and C omit  .
[7] B and K. 1628 (D) , *ti*.

Column VIII.



Column VIII.

1. The treasure-house of Adad,
2. which Shamshi-Adad, patesi of Ashur,
3. the son of Ishme-Dagan, patesi of Ashur,
4. had built, had fallen into decay and was in ruins.
5. I cleared the site thereof, and, from its foundation
6. even unto its roof of burnt brick
7. I constructed it, and I made it

Col. VIII. **1.** [1]bît ḫa-am[2]-ri̯ša (ilu)Adad[3] **2.** ša (m)Šam-ši-(ilu)Adad-ma[4] pa-te-si Aššur[5] **3.** mâr Iš-me-(ilu)Da-gan pa-te-si (ilu)A-šur-ma **4.** e-pu-šu e-na-aḫ-ma '-a-bit **5.** a-šar-šu[6] u-me-si iš-tu uš-ši[7]-šu **6.** a-di taḫ-lu-bi-šu i-na a-gur-ri **7.** ar-ṣi-ip[8] eli

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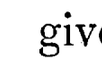
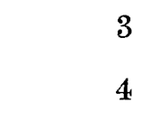
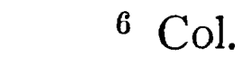
[1] Col. VIII. of C also begins at this point.

[2] A, B and C all read ; the line is not preserved by D. Rawlinson gives the variant  , *ḫam*, which does not occur on any cylinder fragment.

[3] B and C insert  , *bêli-ia*, "my lord."

[4] B and C omit .

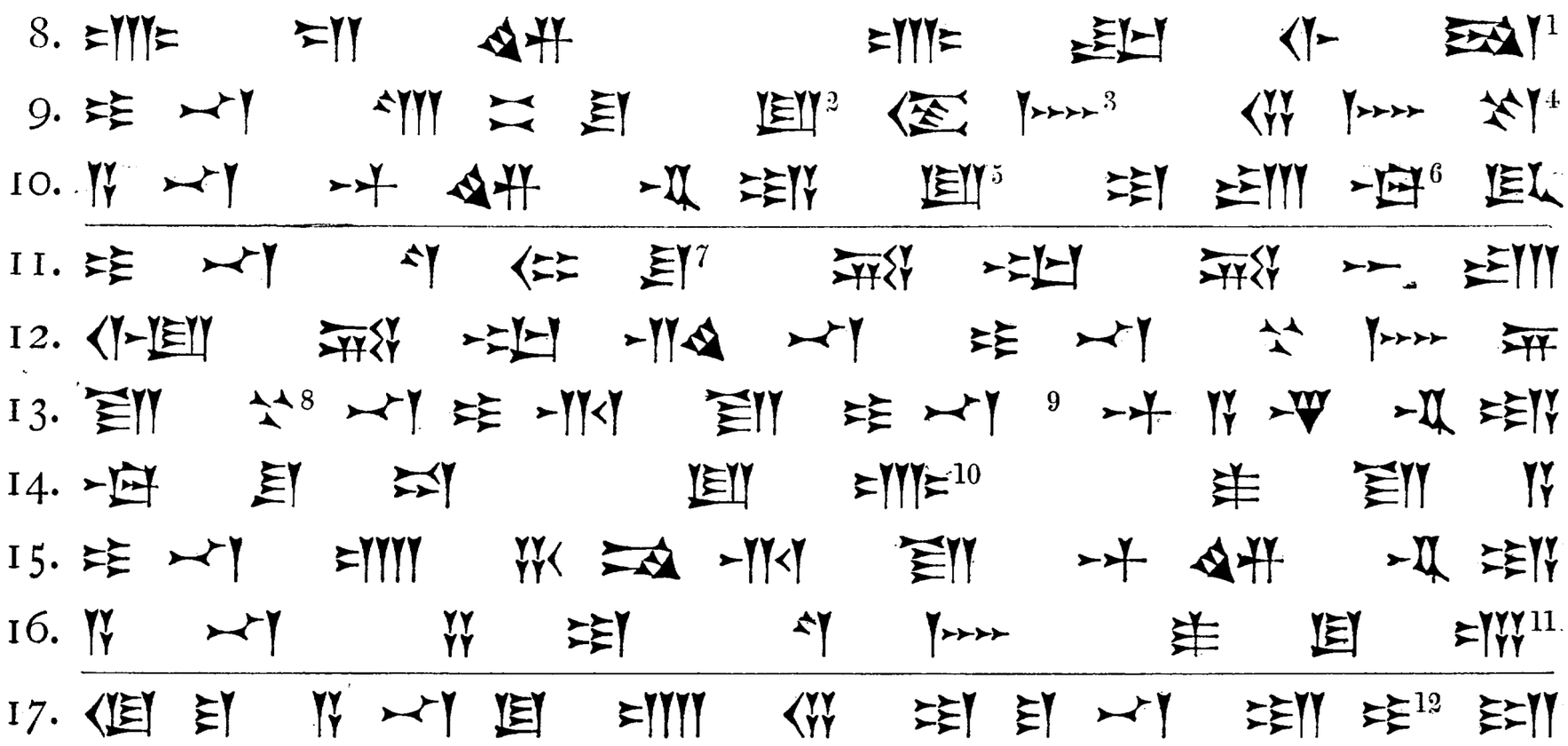
[5] C , (*ilu*)*A-šur*.

[6] Col. VII. of B ends at this point. Col. VIII. begins with the words  , *a-šar-šu u-me-is-si*; it is probable that the scribe repeated the word *a-šar-šu* by mistake.

[7] B and C , *še*.

[8] B and C , *ṣip*.

COL. VIII.



8. more beautiful and stronger than (it was) before.
9. Therein pure lambs as sacrifices
10. unto Adad my lord I offered.
11. At that time KA-stone, and khalta-stone,
12. and shadânu-stone, from the mountains
13. of the land of Nairi, which through Ashur, my lord,
14. I had conquered, I brought,
15. and in the treasure-house of Adad, my lord,
16. I placed them for ever.
17. Inasmuch as I, the holy temple, the lofty dwelling,

maḫ-ri-e **8.** u-si-im u-šar-ši-id[1] **9.** i-na lib-bi-šu (immeru)[2]niḳê(pl)[3] ellûte(pl)(te)[4]
10. a-na (ilu)Adad bêli-ia lu[5] at-ta-aḳ[6]-ḳi

11. i-na u-mi-šu[7] (abnu)KA (abnu)ḫal-ta **12.** u (abnu)šadâna i-na šadâni(pl)(ni)
13. ša (mâtu)[8] Na-i-ri ša i-na[9] (ilu)A-šur bêli-ia **14.** ak-šu-du lu-u[10] aš-ša-a **15.** i-na
bît ḫa-am-ri ša (ilu)Adaḍ bêli-ia **16.** a-na ṣa-at ûmê(pl) aš-ku-un[11]

17. ki-ma a-na-ku bîta ella ad-ma-na ṣi-i[12]-ra

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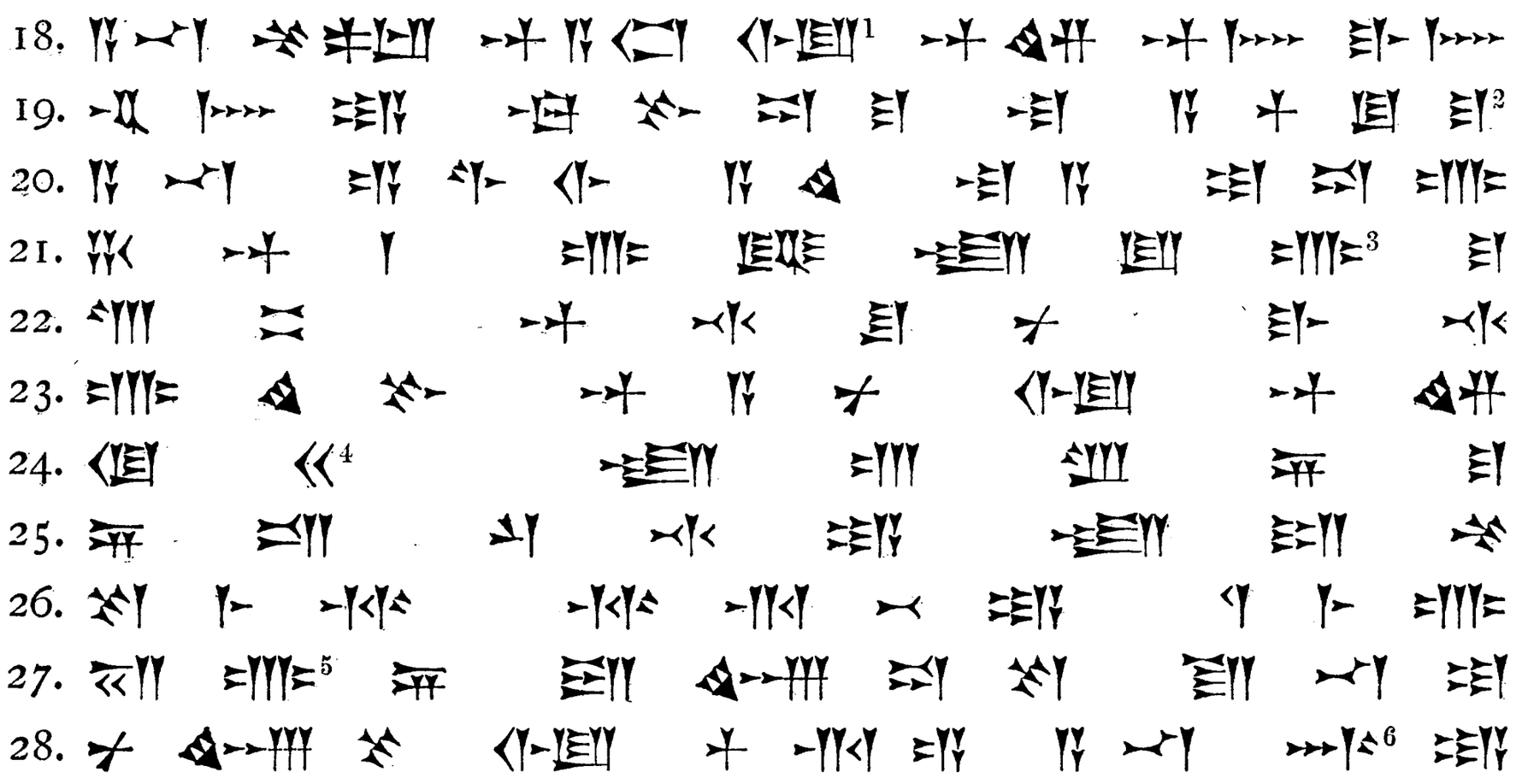
[1] B and C , *šid.*
[2] B and C omit .
[3] C adds the phonetic complement , *te*, probably by mistake.
[4] B omits .
[5] B adds , *i.e.*, *lu-u*
[6] B and C omit .
[7] B and C add , *ma.*
[8] B and C , *i.e.*, *mâtâti Na-i-ri*, "the lands of Nairi."
[9] B inserts , *i.e.*, *tukulti*(*ti*), "with the help of."
[10] B and C omit .
[11] B , *u-kin.*
[12] C omits

COL. VIII.



18. for the habitation of Anu and Adad, the great gods,
19. my lords, have planned, and have neither tarried
20. nor delayed in the building thereof,
21. but have speedily brought it to completion,
22. and (thereby) have made glad the hearts of their great divinities,
23. may Anu and Adad
24. truly turn unto me,
25. and may they take pleasure in the lifting up[7] of my hand,
26. and may they give ear unto my fervent supplication.
27. Copious rains, and years
28. of abundance and plenty during my reign

18. a-na mu-šab (ĭlu)A-nim u[1] (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) **19.** bêlê(pl)-ia ak-pu-du-ma la a-par-ku-ma[2] **20.** a-na e-pi-ši a-ḫi la-a ad-du-u **21.** ḫa-an-ṭiš u-šik-li-lu-u[3]-ma **22.** lib-bi ilu-ti-šu-nu rabîti(ti) **23.** u-ṭi-bu (ilu)A-nu u (ilu)Adad **24.** ki-niš[4] li-saḫ-ru-ni-ma **25.** ni-iš ḳa-ti-ia li-ra-mu **26.** te-me-iḳ ik-ri-be-ia liš-me-u **27.** zu-u[5]-ni da-aḫ-du-te ša-na-at **28.** nu-uḫ-še u maš-ri-e a-na palî[6]-ia

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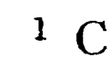
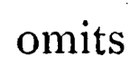
[1] C omits  .

[2] B, C, and K. 1625 (D) omit and add  , *i.e.*, *a-par-ku-u.*

[3] B and C omit .

[4] B , *ni-iš.*

[5] B and C omit .

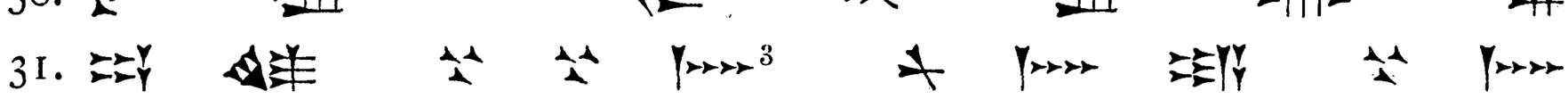
[6] B and K. 1625 (D) add .

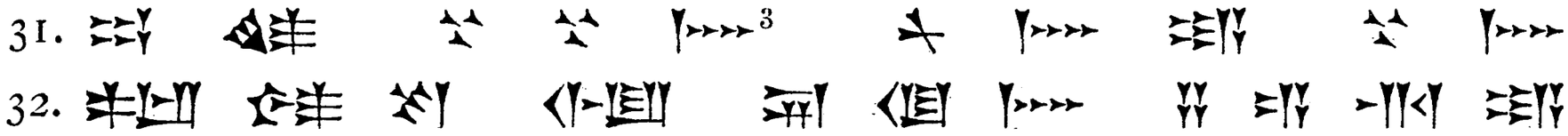
[7] *I.e.*, the lifting up of my hand in prayer.

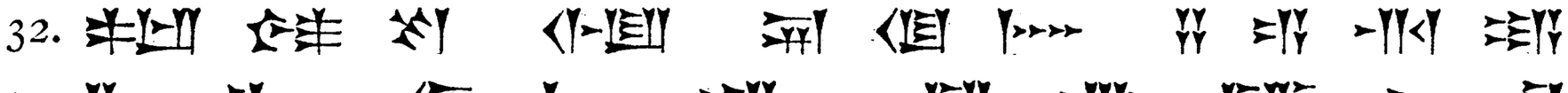
Col. VIII.

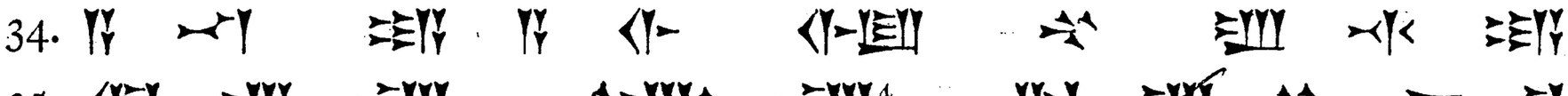
29.

30.

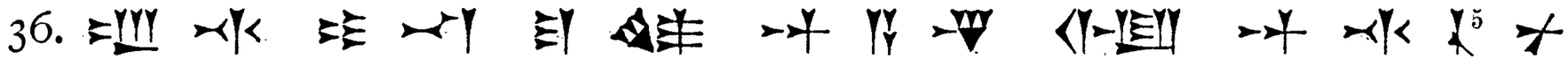
31. 

32. 

33. 

34. 

35.

36. 

37.

38.

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29. may they grant. From battle and war
30. may they bring me back in safety.
31. All the lands of my enemies, the lands
32. of rulers and princes who hate me,
33. may they bring into submission under my feet.
34. And upon me and upon my priestly seed
35. may they shower kindly blessings ;
36. and my priesthood before Ashur and their great divinities
37. for ever
38. like the mountains may they firmly establish.

29. liš-ru-ku [1]i-na ḳabli u ta-ḫa-zi **30.** šal-miš lit-tar-ru-u[2]-ni **31.** nap-ḫar mâtâti(pl)[3] nakirê(pl)-ia mâtâti(pl) **32.** šap-ṣu-te u mal-ki(pl) za-e-ri-ia **33.** a-na šêpê(pl)-ia lu-u-šik-ni-šu **34.** a-na ia-a-ši u zêr šangû-ti-ia **35.** ki-rib-ta ṭâbta(ta)[4] lik-ru-bu-ni-ma **36.** šangû-ti i-na ma-ḫar (ilu)A-šur u ilu-ti-šu[5]-nu **37.** rabîti(ti)[6] a-na aḫ-rat ûmê(pl) **38.** ki-ma šadî(i) ki-niš[7] lu[8]-šar-ši-du

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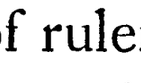
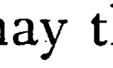
[1] The passage beginning *i-na ḳabli* (l. 29) and ending *lu-u-šik-ni-šu* (l. 33) is omitted by B.

[2] C omits .

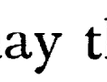
[3] C omits  .

[4] B , *ṭa-ab-ta*.

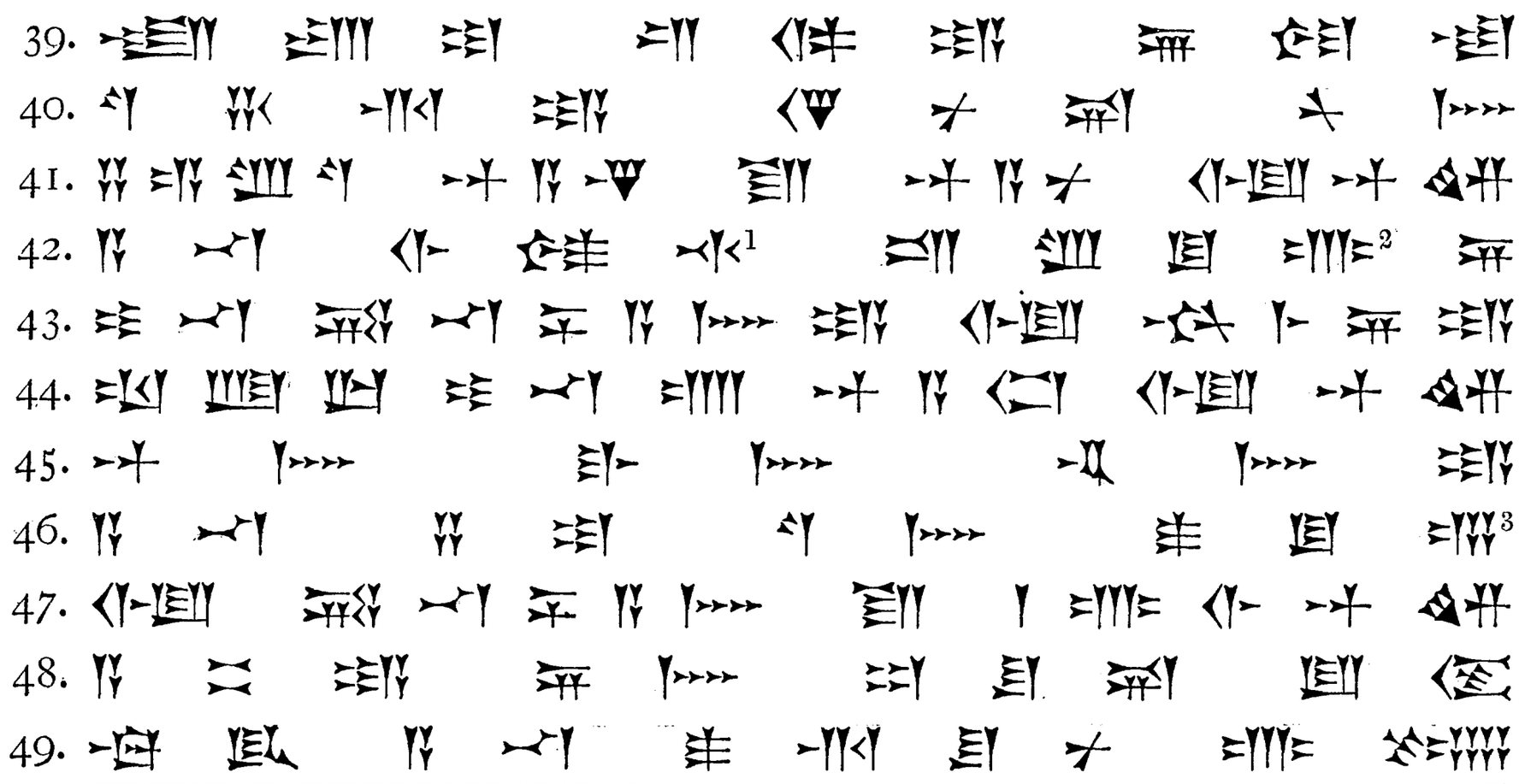
[5] C  , *šu*.

[6] C , *te* ; from the smallness of the break in B, it is clear that B omitted .

[7] B , *ni-iš*.

[8] B and C insert  , *u*.

Col. VIII.



39. The (record of) the triumphs of my valour, and of the victories
40. of my arms, and of the subjugation of the enemies,
41. the foes of Ashur, whom Anu and Adad
42. have given unto me,
43. on my stone memorial-tablet and on my clay cylinder
44. I have inscribed, and in the temple of Anu and Adad,
45. the great gods, my lords,
46. I have set them for ever,
47. And the memorial tablets of Shamshi-Adad
48. my father, have I anointed with oil, and a lamb
49. have I offered up as a sacrifice, and I have restored them unto their place.

39. li-ta-at ḳur-di-ia iz-nin-tu **40.** tam-ḫa-ri-ia šuk-nu-uš nakirê(pl) **41.** za-e-ru-ut (ilu)A-šur ša (ilu)A-nu u (ilu)Adad **42.** a-na ši-riḳ-ti[1] iš-ru-ku-u[2]-ni **43.** i-na (abnu)narî-ia u tim-me-ni-ia **44.** al-ṭu-ur i-na bît (ilu)A-nim u (ilu)Adad **45.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-ia **46.** a-na ṣa-at ûmê(pl) aš-ku-un[3] **47.** u (abnu)narê(pl) ša (m)Šam-ši-(ilu)Adad **48.** a-bi-ia šamnê(pl) ap-šu-uš (immeru)niḳû **49.** aḳ-ḳi a-na aš-ri-šu-nu u-tir

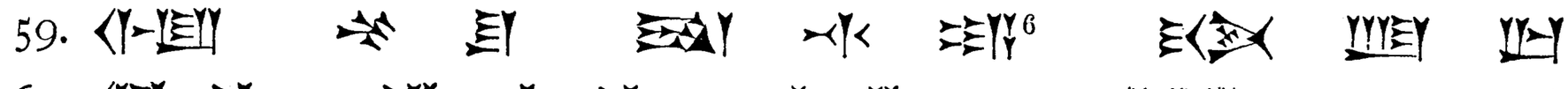
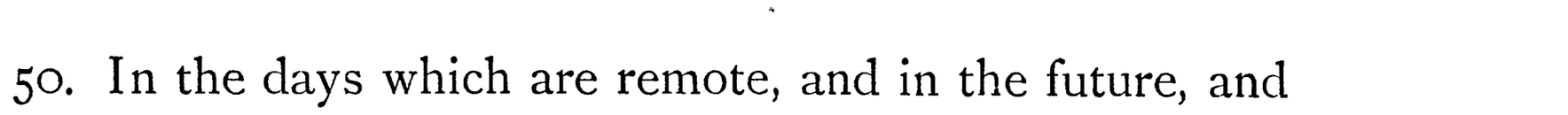
---

[1] C , *te*.

[2] B and C omit .

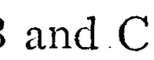
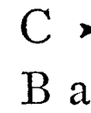
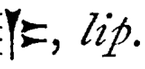
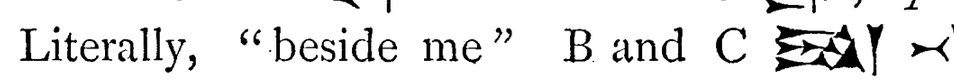
[3] C , *aš-kun*; B , *u-kin*.

COL. VIII.

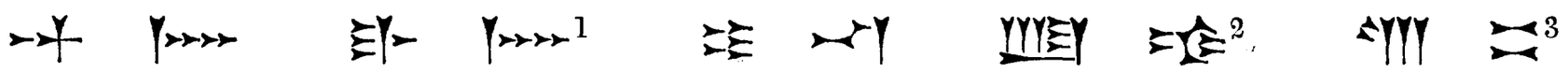
50.
51.
52.
53.
54.
55.
56.
57.
58. 
59.
60. 

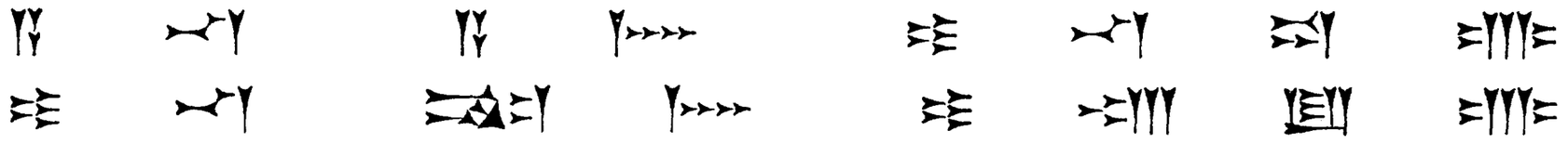
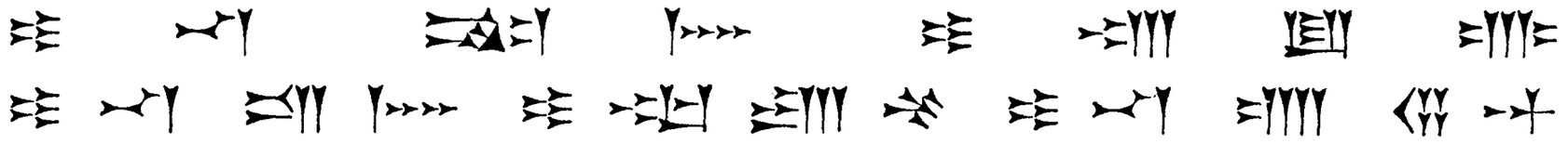
50. In the days which are remote, and in the future, and
51. at any time, may some later prince,
52. when the temple of Anu and Adad, the great gods,
53. my lords, and these temple-towers
54. shall have grown old,
55. and shall have fallen into ruins, their ruins repair ;
56. my stone memorial-tablets and my clay cylinders
57. may he anoint with oil, and may he offer up a lamb as a sacrifice,
58. and unto their place may he restore them ;
59. and his own name by the side of mine[6] may he inscribe ;
60. so, even as they have done unto me, shall Anu and Adad,

50. a-na ar-kat ûmê(pl) a-na u-um ṣa-a-te[1] **51.** a-na ma-te-ma rubû arkû(u) **52.** e-nu-ma[2] bît (ilu)A-nim u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) **53.** rabûte(pl)(te)[3] bêlê(pl)-ia u si-gur-ra-a-tu **54.** ša-ti-na u-šal-ba-ru-ma **55.** e-na-ḫu an-ḫu-su-nu lu-ud-diš **56.** (abnu)narê(pl)-ia u tim-me-ni-ia **57.** šamnê(pl) li-ip[4]-šu-uš (immeru)niḳû liḳ-ḳi **58.** a-na aš-ri-šu-nu lu-u[5]-tir **59.** u šum-šu it-ti-ia[6] lil-ṭu-ur **60.** ki-ma ia-ti-ma

[1] C , *ti*.
[2] B and C omit  .
[3] B and C omit  .
[4] B and C , *lip*.
[5] B and C omit  .
[6] Literally, "beside me" B and C  , *it-ti šumi-ia*, "beside my name."

Col. VIII.

61. 
62.

63.
64.
65. 
66. 
67.
68.
69.
70.

61. the great gods, in content of heart
62. and to the attainment of victory graciously lead him.
63. But whosoever my memorial-tablets and my cylinders
64. shall break in pieces, or shall deface them,
65. or shall cast them into the water,
66. or shall burn them with fire,
67. or shall cover them with earth, or in a dark chamber,
68. where they cannot be seen, shall throw them like refuse,
69. or shall blot out my name which is written (thereon)
70. and shall inscribe his own name (in place thereof),

(ilu)A-nu u (ilu)Adad **61.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)[1] i-na ṭu-ub[2] lib-bi[3] **62.** u ka-šad ir-nin-te ṭa-biš[4] lit-tar-ru-šu
63. ša (abnu)narê(pl)-ia u tim-me-ni-ia **64.** i-ḫap-pu-u i-sa-pa-nu **65.** a-na mê(pl) i-na-du-u **66.** i-na išâti(pl) i-ḳal-lu-u **67.** i-na epirê(pl) i-ka-ta-mu i-na bît ekliti(?) **68.** a-šar la a-ma-ri pi-ši-riš i-na-ki-mu **69.** [5]šumi šaṭ-ra i-pa-ši-ṭu-ma **70.** šum-šu i-ša[6]-ṭa-ru u lu[7] mi-ma[8]

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[1] B omits .

[2] B, C, and 79–7–8, 11 (D) , *ṭub*. [3] B , *be*.

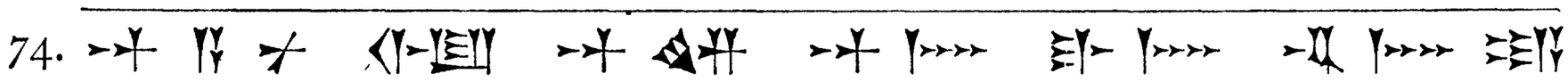
[4] B, C, and 79–7–8, 11 (D) , *ṭâbiš(iš)*.

[5] C here repeats , *ša*. [6] C . [7] B and C omit .

[8] B , *mi-im-ma*; C , where is probably a scribal error for .

COL. VIII.

71.
72.
73. [1]

74. 
75. [2]
76. [3]
77.
78. [4]
79. [5]
80. [6]
81.
82.

71. or shall devise any other evil scheme,
72. in order that unto my memorial-tablets
73. he may do violence,
74. may Anu and Adad, the great gods, my lords,
75. look upon him in anger,
76. and may they curse him with an evil curse;
77. may they overthrow his kingdom;
78. may they uproot the foundations of his royal throne;
79. may they destroy his lordly seed;
80. may they break his weapons in pieces;
81. may they bring defeat upon his hosts;
82. and in bonds before his foes

71. lim-na i-ḫa-sa-sa-ma **72.** a-na pa-an (abnu)narê(pl)-ia **73.** u-šap-ra-ku[1]
74. (ilu)A-nu u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-ia **75.** iz-zi-iš li-kil[2]-mu-šu-ma
76. ar-ra-ta ma-ru-uš-ta li-ru-ru-šu[3] **77.** šarru-su lis-ki-pu **78.** išid (iṣu)[4]kussî šarru-ti-šu li-su-ḫu **79.** pir-' bêlu-ti-šu lu[5]-bal-lu-u **80.** kakkê(pl)-šu lu[6]-šab-bi-ru **81.** a-bi-ik-ti um-ma-ni-šu liš-ku-nu **82.** i-na pa-an nakirê(pl)-šu ka-miš

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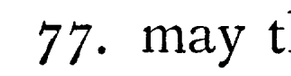
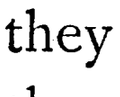
[1] B omits  .
[2] B and C .
[3] C .
[4] Ll. 78 and 79 are restored from B and C.
[5] B and C  , *li*.
[6] B inserts , *u*.

COL. VIII.

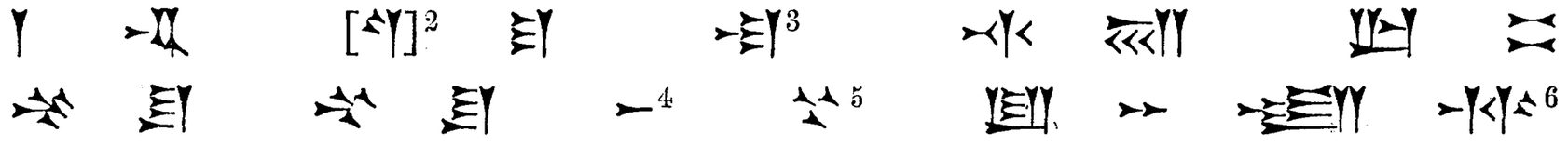
83.

84.

85.

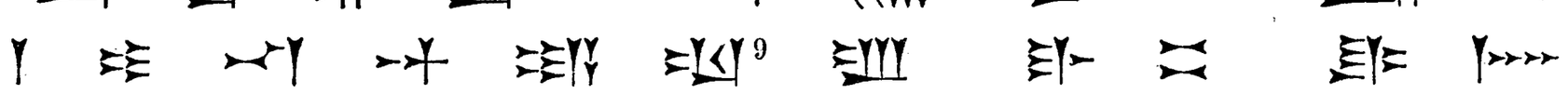
86.

87.

88. 

DATE.[7]

89.

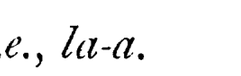
90. 

83. may they set him! May Adad
84. blast his land with a destructive bolt,
85. and hunger, and famine, and want,
86. and bloodshed may he cast upon his land;
87. may he decree that he shall not live one single day,
88. and may he destroy both his name and his seed in the land!

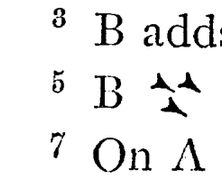
DATE.

89. The twenty-ninth day of the month of Sivan; eponymy
90. of Ina-ilia-allak, the Chief of the . . . .

83. lu-še-ši-bu-šu (ilu)Adad i-na birḳi **84.** limutte(te)[1] mât-su li-ib-riḳ **85.** su-un-ḳa bu-bu-ta ḫu-šaḫ-ḫa **86.** dâmê(pl) a-na mâti(ti)-šu lid-di **87.** išten(en) u[2]-ma la[3] balâṭ-su liḳ-bi **88.** šum-šu zêr-šu ina[4] mâti[5] lu-ḫal-li-iḳ[6]
89. (arḫu)Ku-ṣal-lu ûmu XXIX(KAN)[8] li-mu **90.** (m)I-na-ili-ia-al[9]-lak rab-BI-LUL

[1] B , *ti*.
[2] Restored from B and C.
[3] B adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*.
[4] B and C , *i-na*.
[5] B , *mâti(ti)*.
[6] B  , *lu-u-ḫal-liḳ*.

[7] On A a space of about eight lines has been left uninscribed above the date; in B a space of about nine lines, and in C a space of two or three lines.

[8] B is dated  , the 28th day of the same month; C is dated on the 26th () or possibly 28th () day, probably of the same month, though its name is broken.

[9] B and C , *a*.

II. TABLETS INSCRIBED WITH THE ANNALS OF TIGLATH-PILESER I.[1]

No. 1. Expeditions against the lands of Nairi, Mushki, Urumi and Lulumê, and the building of the royal palace.

(**S. 1874.** $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

OBV.

1. [. . . . .]𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 [. . . . .][2]
2. [. . . . .] 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀[3] [. . . . .]
3. [. . . . .]* 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 [. . . . .]
4. [. . . . .] 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 [. . . . .]

1. [Tiglath-p]ileser, the mighty king, [the king of hosts who hath no equal,]
2. [the king] of the four quarters (of the world), who consumeth all [the . . . . ., the beloved prince]
3. who is dear unto the heart of Ashur [. . . . . and who according to the will]
4. of the great [gods], his lords, hath walked [. . . . .]

1. [(m)Tukulti(ti)-ap]il-E-šar-ra šarru dan-nu [šar kiššati la ša-na-an][2] **2.** [šar kib]-rat arba'i(i) mu-la-iṭ g[i[3]-mir . . . . . rubū] **3.** [na-ra-mu] bi-bil lib-bi (ilu)A-šur [. . . . .] **4.** [ilâni(pl)] rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-šu iṭ-tal-[la-ku . . . . . .

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[1] The greater part of the text of No. 1 is taken from S. 1874; ll. 1–5 are taken from the duplicate fragment, K. 2805; No. 2 is taken from K. 2806 and its duplicate, the obv. of K. 2804 (No. 5); No. 3 from K. 2817; No. 4 from K. 2807 and its duplicate, Bu. 91–5–9, 196; and No. 5 from the rev. of K. 2804. For earlier publications of the text of the fragments KK. 2805, 2806, 2817, 2807, and 2804, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 5, Nos. 1–5, and Winckler, *Sammlung von Keilschrifttexten*, I., pll. 26–29; notes upon them are given by Lotz, *Die Inschriften Tiglathpileser's I.*, p. 193 f., and Meissner, *Zeits. für Assyr.*, IX., pp. 101 ff.

[2] Not many signs are wanting at the beginning of each line, but the gap at the end of each line is considerable; for economy of space, the length of each gap is not indicated in the text. Throughout the texts broken characters are marked with an asterisk.

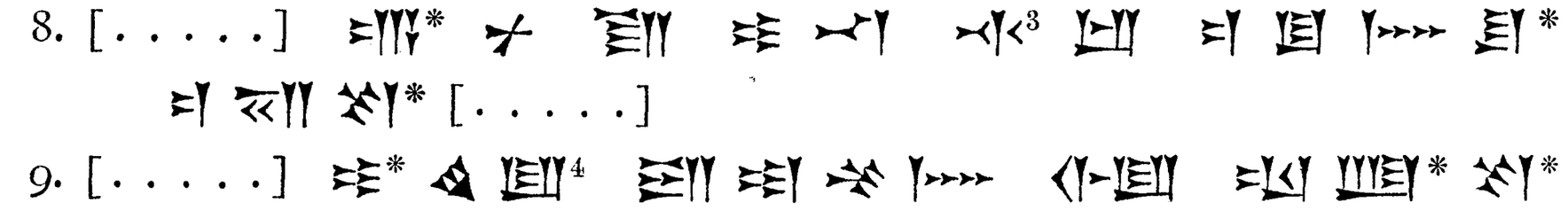
[3] The traces of the sign are 𒀀, *i.e.*, 𒀀.

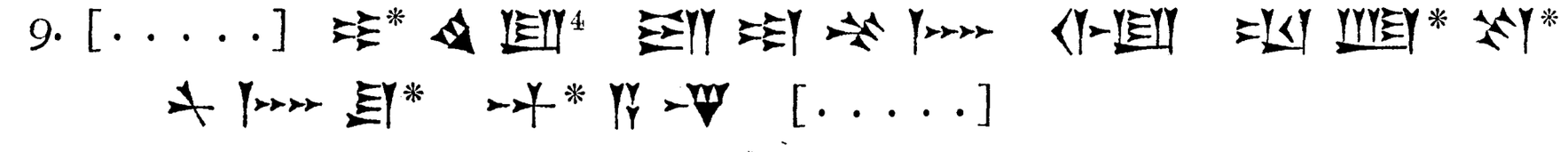
OBV.

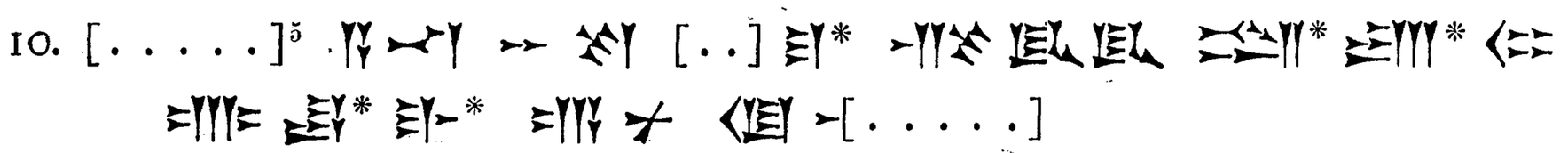
5. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

6. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

7. [. . . . .][1] [. . . . .][2]

8. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

9. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

10. [. . . . .][5]  [. . . . .]

5. [. . . . .], who by the command of Shamash, the warrior, [. . . . .]

6. [. . . . .] the Upper Sea [. . . . .]

7. [. . . . .] with his hand hath conquered and hath ruled [. . . . .]

8. [. . . . .] the mighty one, at the attack of whose terrible weapons [. . . . .]

9. [. . . . .] the abodes of men totter, and whose proud foes Ashur [hath . . . . .]

10. [. . . . .] . . . . . like a hurricane hath he besieged. The mighty ruler [. . . . .]

5. [. . . . .] ša i-na si-kir (ilu)Šamaš ṣu-ra-[di . . . . .] **6.** [. . . . .] tâmdi e-li-ni-te [. . . . .] **7.** [. . . . .][1] ṣa-a-su ik-šu-du-ma i-pi-lu [. . . . .][2]

8. [. . . . .] dan-nu ša i-na ti[3]-ib kakkê(pl)-šu iz-zu-te [. . . . .] **9.** [. . . . .] i-ḫi-lu[4] da-ad-mu(pl) u al-ṭu-te nakirê(pl)-šu (ilu)A-šur [. . . . .] **10.** [. . . . .][5] a-na ḫal-te [ki]-ma zi-ṣi-ṣi il-ta-mi u-šum-gal

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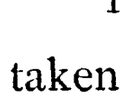
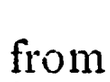
[1] K. 2805 gives the following traces of a character, ; the signs  are taken from this duplicate.

[2] On K. 2805, ll. 1–7 form a separate section, and are divided from ll. 8 ff. by a line ruled upon the clay; on S. 1874 ll. 1–13 form a single section.

[3] The beginning of the line, down to the sign , is taken from K. 2805.

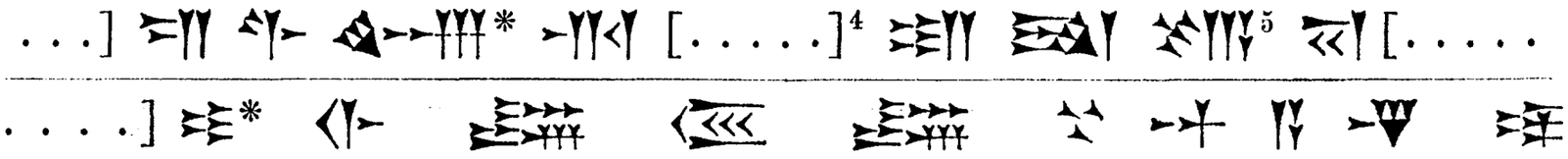
[4] and the preceding signs are taken from K. 2805.

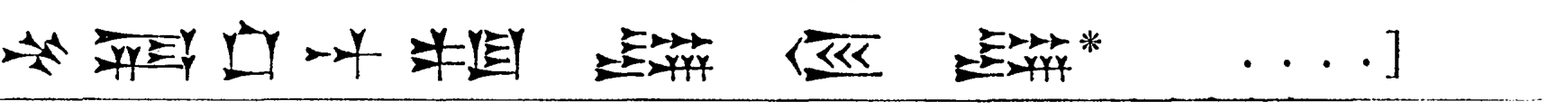
[5] Before  , K. 2805 gives the traces ; the four following signs are taken from this duplicate.

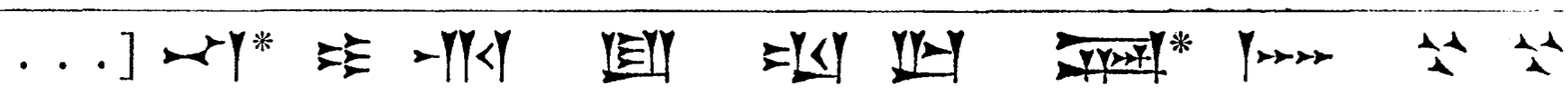
OBV.

11. [. . . . .][1]

12 [. . . . .]

13. [. . . . .] 

14. [. . . . .] 

15. [. . . . .] 

11. [. . . . .] who [hath . . . . .] all princes [. . . . .] battle [. . . . .]

12. [. . . . .] like unto [. . . . .] . . . . . [. . . . .]

13. [. . . . .] . . . . . [. . . . .].

14. [The son of Ashur-rêsh]-ishi, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Mutakkil-Nusku, the king of hosts, the king of [Assyria].

15. [Against the lands] of Nairi I marched. The broad lands of Nairi, from the land of Nim[me even unto]

dan-nu ki-[. . . . .] **11.** [. . . . .][1] ša nap-ḫar mal-ki(pl) [. . . . .][2](pl) ta-ḫa-zu [. . . . .] **12.** [. . . . .] ki-ma [. . . . .][3]-tu-tu aḳ-ḳi [. . . . .] **13.** [. . . . .] si pi iḫ ri [. . . . .][4] ṣi-it kar[5]-ba- [. . . . .]

14. [mâr (ilu)A-šur-rêš]-i-ši šar kiššati šar (mâtu . ilu)A-šur mâr Mu-tak-kil-(ilu)Nusku šar kiššati šar [(mâtu . ilu)A-šur]

15. [a-na mâtâti]Na-i-ri lu al-lik rapšâti(pl) mâtâti Na-i-ri iš-tu (mâtu)Nim-[me a-di][6]

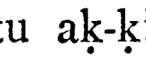
---

[1] Of l. 11, K. 2805 gives traces of the sign . On the reverse of the fragment only a part of the date is preserved, which reads: , [(*arḫu*) . . .] *ûmu XVIII* (KAN) *l*[*i-mu* . . . . .], "The eighteenth day [of the month . . .], the [eponymy of . . . . .]."

[2] One, or at most two, signs are wanting; the traces are possibly those of .

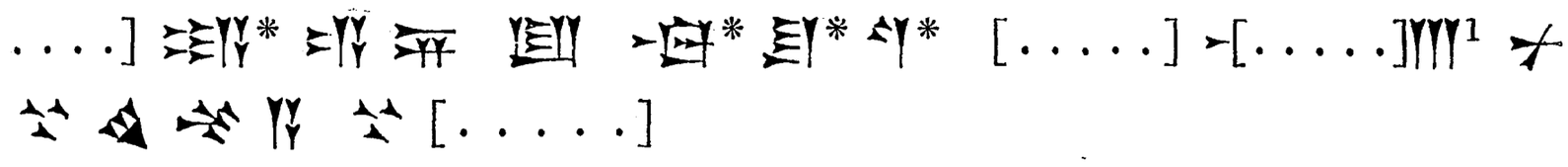
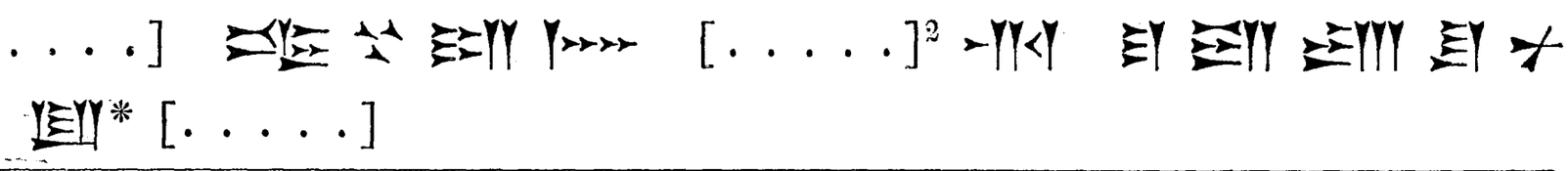
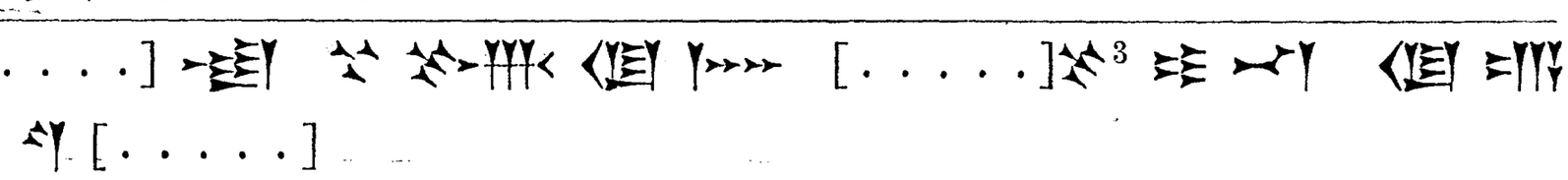
[3] Four or five signs are wanting.

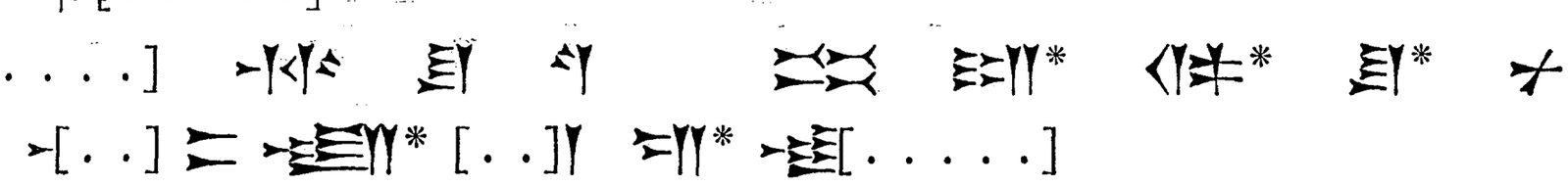
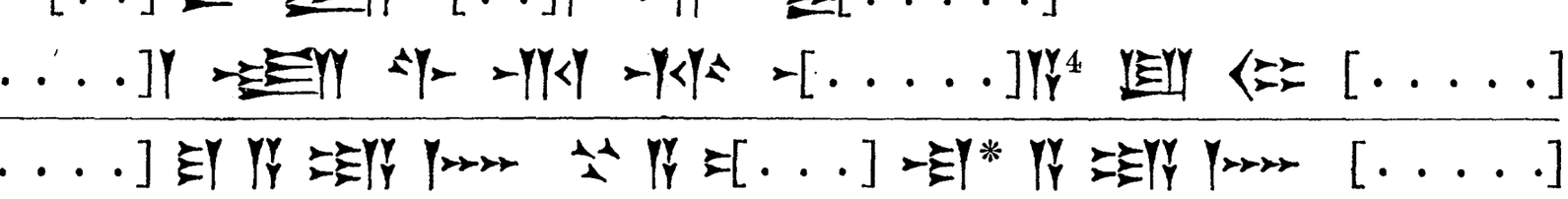
[4] Three signs are wanting.

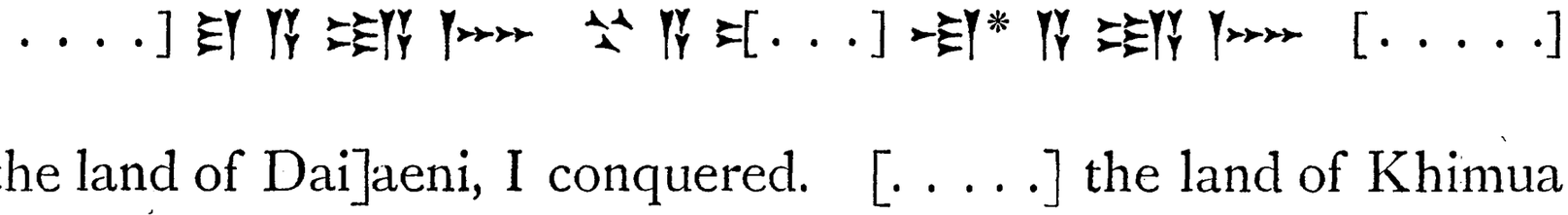
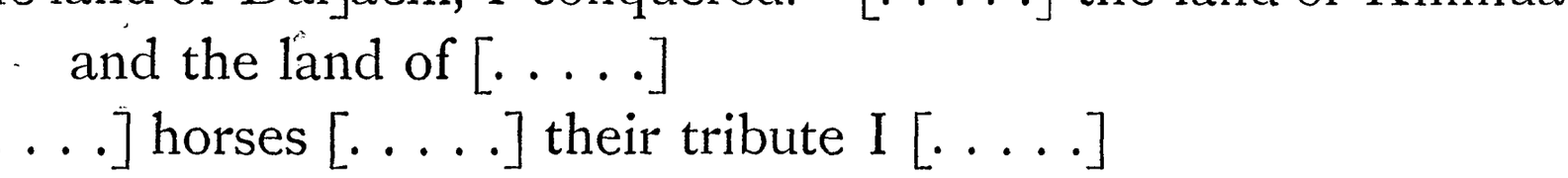
[5] Possibly  .

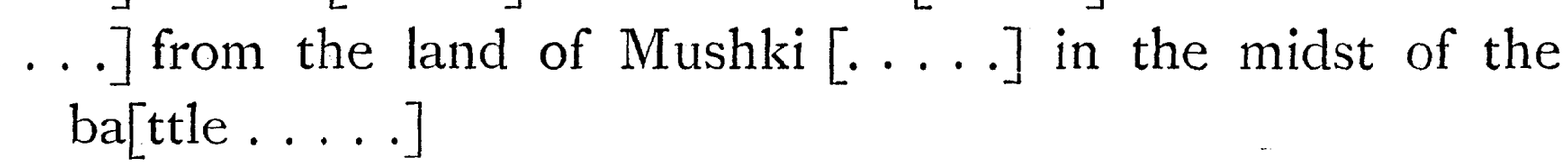
[6] For the restoration of this passage, *cf.* No. 2, l. 8,

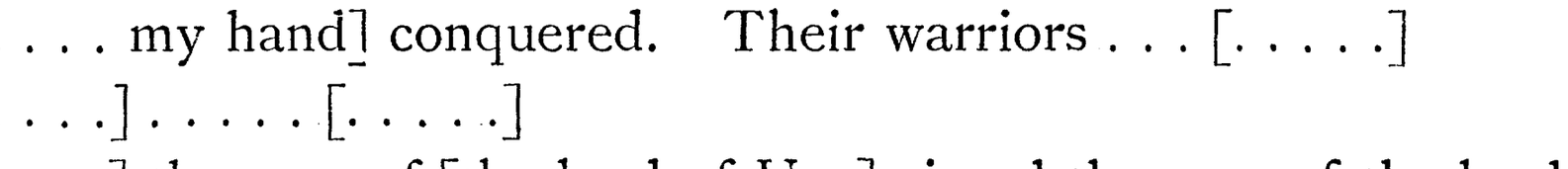
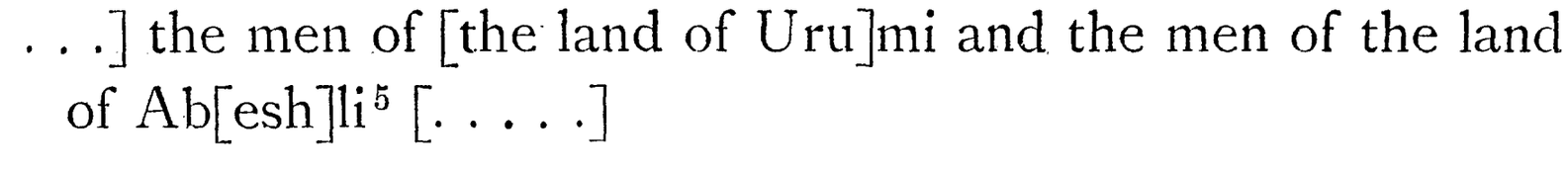
OBV.

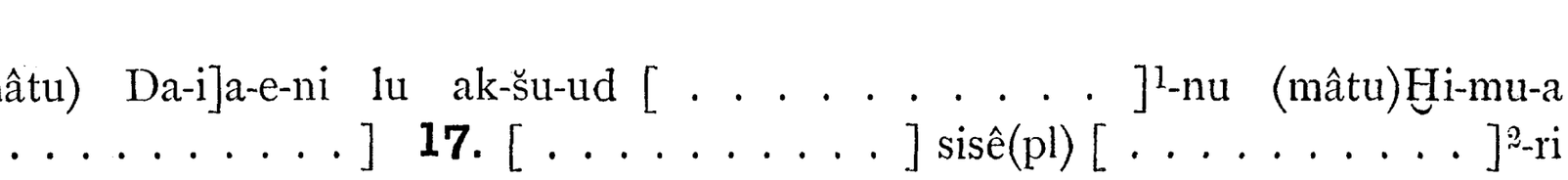
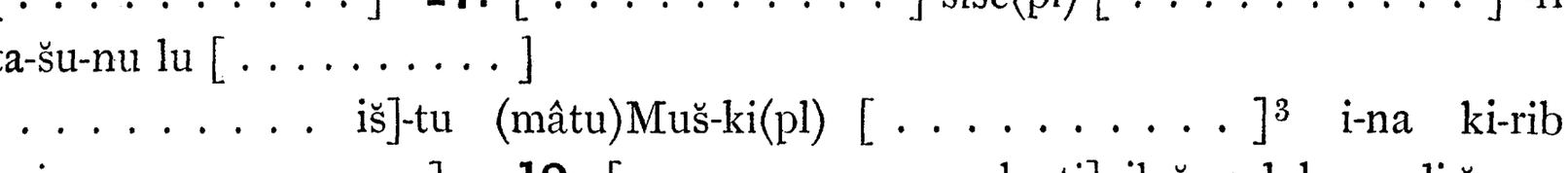
16. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]  [1]  [. . . . .]

17. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .][2]  [. . . . .]

18. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .][3]  [. . . . .]

19. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

20. [. . . . .]  [4]  [. . . . .]

21. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

16. [the land of Dai]aeni, I conquered. [. . . . .] the land of Khimua and the land of [. . . . .]

17. [. . . . .] horses [. . . . .] their tribute I [. . . . .]

18. [. . . . .] from the land of Mushki [. . . . .] in the midst of the ba[ttle . . . . .]

19. [. . . . . my hand] conquered. Their warriors . . . [. . . . .]

20. [. . . . .] . . . . . [. . . . .]

21. [. . . . .] the men of [the land of Uru]mi and the men of the land of Ab[esh]li[5] [. . . . .]

16. [(mâtu) Da-i]a-e-ni lu ak-šu-ud [. . . . .][1]-nu (mâtu)Ḫi-mu-a (mâtu)[. . . . .] **17.** [. . . . .] sisê(pl) [. . . . .][2]-ri ma-da-ta-šu-nu lu [. . . . .]

18. [. . . . . iš]-tu (mâtu)Muš-ki(pl) [. . . . .][3] i-na ki-rib tam-[ḫa-ri . . . . .] **19.** [. . . . . ḳa-ti] ik-šu-ud ḳu-ra-di-šu-nu m[uḳ]-tab-li-[. . . .] si-[. . . . .] **20.** [. . . . .] li-pi-ri-ik [. . . . i]a[4] lu mi[. . . . .]

21. [. . . . . (mâtu)U-ru]-ma-a-ia(pl) (mâtu)A-b[i-eš][5]-la-a-ia(pl) [. . . . .]

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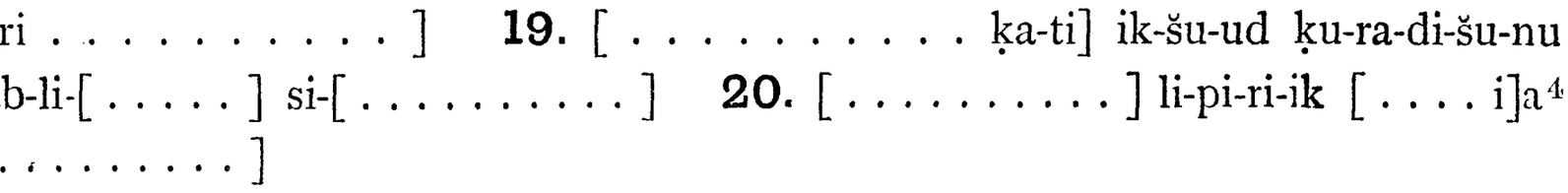
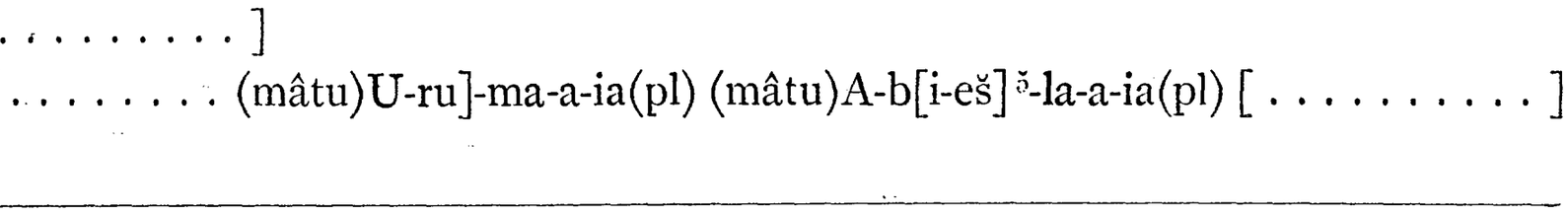
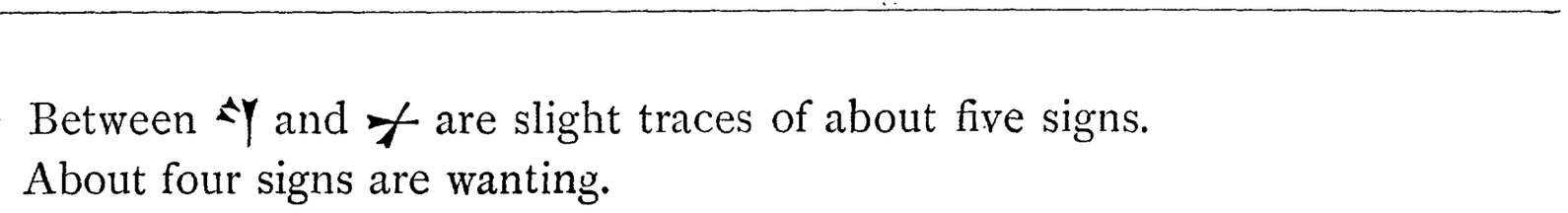
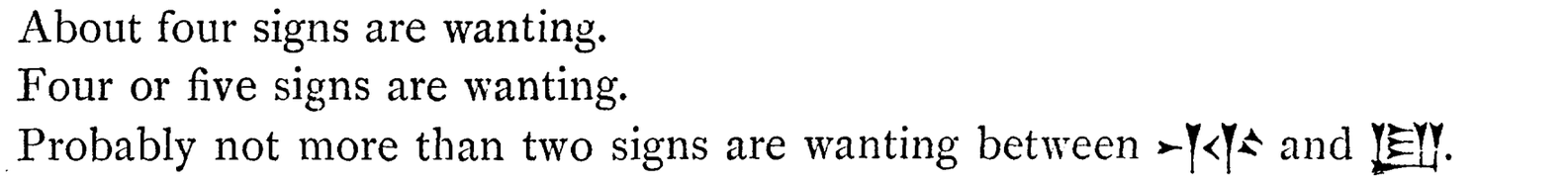
[1] Between  and  are slight traces of about five signs.

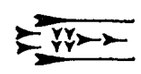
[2] About four signs are wanting.

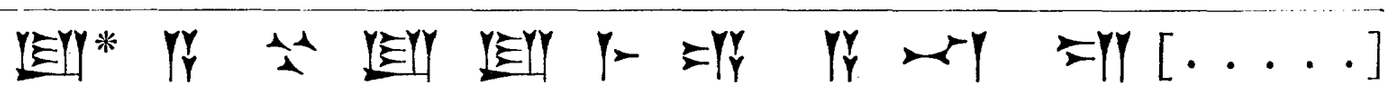
[3] Four or five signs are wanting.

[4] Probably not more than two signs are wanting between  and  .

[5] For the restoration of the name, see No. 2, l. 4.

OBV.

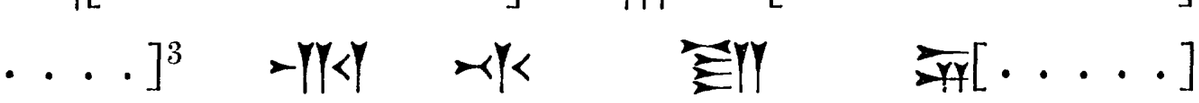
22. [. . . . .] 

23. [. . . . .][1]  [. . . . .]

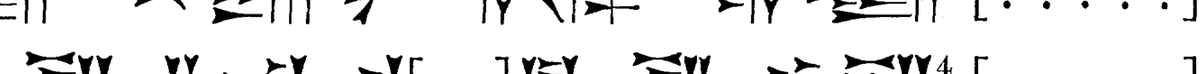
24. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

[The rest of the Obverse is wanting.][2]

REV.

1. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

2. [. . . . .] [3]

3. [. . . . .] 

4. [. . . . .] [4] [. . . . .]

5. [. . . . .][5] [. . . . .]

22. [. . . . .] I transported [. . . . .]

23. [. . . . .] the land of Lulumê in its length [and breadth I conquered . . . . .]

24. [. . . . .] and the land of Alzi I [. . . . .]

1. [. . . . . .]

2. [. . . . .] which [. . . . .]

3. [. . . . .], which lieth over against it, even unto [. . . . .]

4. [. . . . .] which for [. . . . .] of which the [. . . . .]

5. [. . . . .] that [palace] from the foundation [even unto the roof thereof]

22. [. . . . .] as-su-ḫa [. . . . .]

23. [. . . . .][1]-lu-a (mâtu)Lu-lu-me-e a-na si-[ḫir-ti-šu ak-šud . . . . . .]

24. [. . . . .] u (mâtu)Al-zi lu-u [. . . . .]

REV. **1.** [. . . . .] u [. . . . .] **2.** [. . . . .][3]-ri-ti ša [. . . . .] **3.** [. . . . .]-šu ša be-ta-nu a-di e-li [. . . . .]

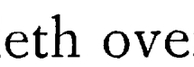
4. [. . . . .]-ri-te ša a-na [. . . . .]-ku ša i-da[4]-[. . . . .]

5. [. . . . . ekallum](lum)[5] ši-i iš-tu uš-še-ša [a-di taḫ-lu-bi-ša . . . . .]

---

[1] Before , S. 1874 gives the traces .

[2] Of l. 25, S. 1874 gives the traces .

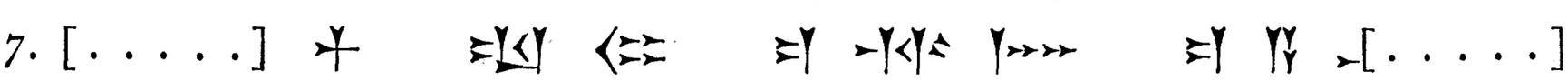
[3] Of the signs preceding  the tablet gives the traces .

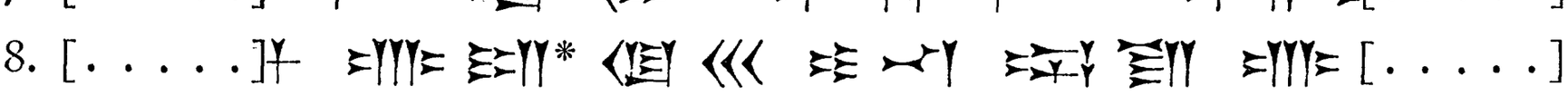
[4] The beginning of the sign is preserved.

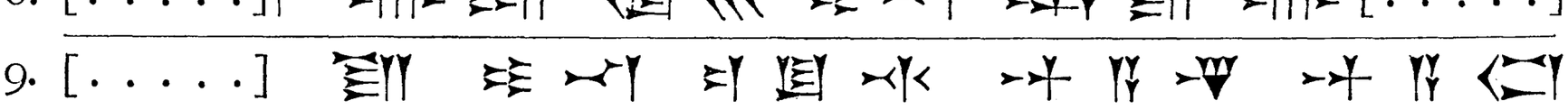
[5] Of the sign preceding , S. 1874 gives the traces ; the restoration [] is therefore probable.

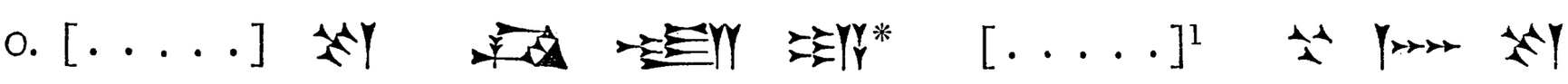
REV.

6. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

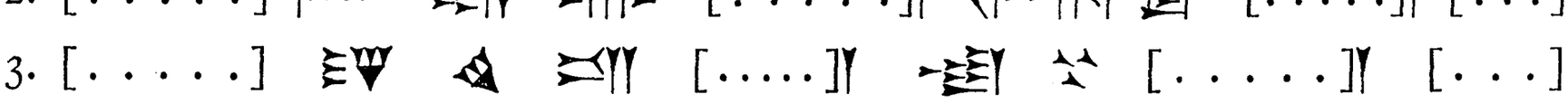
7. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

8. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

9. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

10. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .][1] [. . . . .][2]

11. [. . . . .] [. . . . .][3] [. . . . .] [. . .]

12. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .] [. . . . .] [. . .]

13. [. . . . .] [. . . . .] [. . . . .] [. . .]

6. [. . . . .] I made more glorious than before [. . . . .]

7. [. . . . .] I surrounded with iron [. . . . .] and doors of a[shukhu-wood . . . . .]

8. [. . . . . with . . . . .] I bound, and in the gate thereof I [set them up].

9. [. . . . .] who with the help of Ashur, and Anu, and Bêl, and [. . . . .],

10. [the great gods], my helpers, [. . . . .] the lands which [. . . . .]

11. [. . . . .] them, [. . . . .] my hand [hath . . . . .]

12. [. . . . .] my [. . . . .] . . [. . . . .]

13. [. . . . .] . . .-beasts [. . . . .] from the land of [. . . . .]

6. [. . . . .] eli maḫ-ri-e u-šar-riḫ [. . . . .] **7.** [. . . . . par]zilli al-mi (iṣu)dalâti(pl) (iṣu)a-[šu-ḫi . . . . .] **8.** [. . . . .] u-ra-ki-es i-na bâbi-ša u-[še-zi-iz]

9. [. . . . .] ša i-na tukulti(ti) (ilu)A-šur (ilu)A-nim (ilu)Bêl (ilu)[. . . . .]

10. [ilâni(pl) rabûte(pl)](te) tik-li-ia [. . . . .][1] mâtâte(pl)(te) ša[. . . . .][2]

11. [. . . . .]-lu-šu-nu [. . . . .][3] ḳa-ti[4] [. . . . .]

12. [. . . . .](pl)-ia u-[. . . . .] ar-ku-[. . . . .]

13. [. . . . .]pur-ḫi-iš[(pl) . . . . . i]š-tu (mâtu)[. . . . .]

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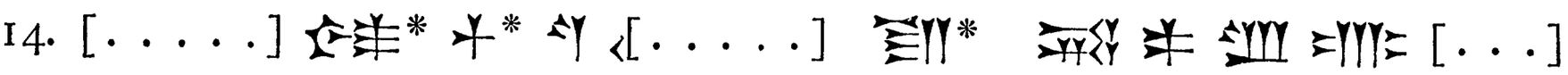
[1] One, or two, signs are wanting.

[2] About three signs are wanting at the end of the line.

[3] S. 1874 gives the following traces of a character before , .

[4] After occurs the trace of a character .

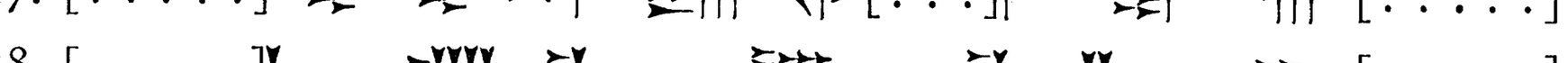
REV.

14. [. . . . .]  [. . .]

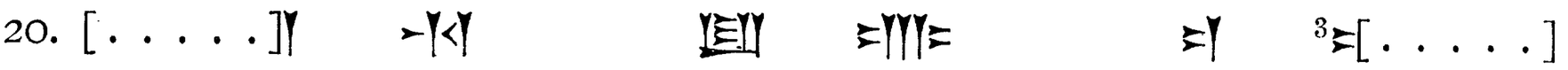
15. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

16. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

17. [. . . . .] [1] [. . . . .]

18. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

19. [. . . . .] [2] [. . . . .]

20. [. . . . .]  [3] [. . . . .]

21. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

22. [. . . . .] [4] [. . . . .]

14. [. . . . .] of alabaster

15. [. . . . .] . . [. . . . . my] royalty [. . . . .]

16. [. . . . .] and my memorial tablets I inscribed [. . . . .]

17. [. . . . .] with joy of heart [. . . . .]

18. [. . . . .] the "Palace of the King of the Four Quarters (of the world)" [I called its name].[5]

19. [In future days, in] distant ages, when that [palace]

20. [shall have fallen into ruins . . . . .] or [. . . . .]

21. [. . . . .] or [. . . . .]

22. [. . . . .] . . . . . [. . . . .]

14. [. . . . .] ṣu bar tu [. . . . .] ša (abnu)pa-ru-u-[tu]

15. [. . . . .]-i uš-[. . . . .] šarru-ti-[. . . . .]

16. [. . . . .]-ma (abnu)nar[ê(pl)]-ia al-ṭu-ur [. . . . .]

17. [. . . . .]-i i-na ta-ši-[l]a[1]-at lib-[bi . . . . .] **18.** [. . . . .] ekal šar kib-rat arba'i[(i) . . . . .] **19.** [a-na ar-kat ûmê(pl) a-na] u-um ṣa-a-te e-nu-ma e[kallum(lum)[2] ši-i] **20.** [. . . . .]-ḫu lu-u is-[3] [. . . . .] **21.** [. . . . .] lu-u is- . . [. . . . .] **22.** [. . . . .]-tar šip-ta ir-ta-[4]

---

[1] Only one character is wanting; should probably be restored.

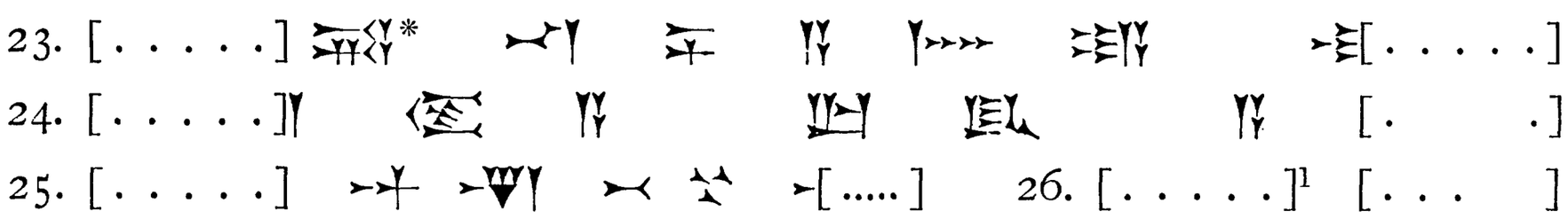
[2] The beginning of the sign is preserved.

[3] After occur the following traces: .

[4] Of the character after only the trace is preserved.

[5] Possibly restore some such phrase as *šumša abbi*.

REV.



23. [. . . . .] my memorial-tablets [. . . . .]
24. [. . . . .] let him offer a lamb as a sacrifice [. . . . .]
25. [. . . . .] the goddess Ishtar, the lady of [. . . . .] 26. [. . . . .]

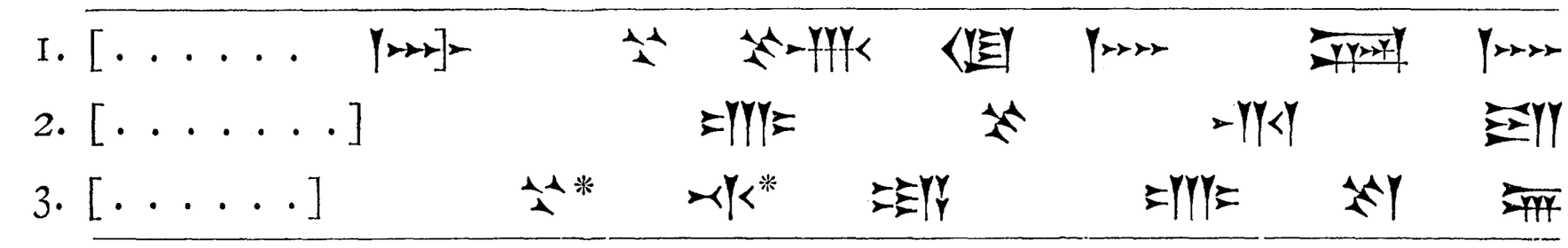
[. . . . .] **23.** [. . . . .] (abnu)narê(pl)-ia [. . . . .]
24. [. . . . .] (imneru)niḳâ(a) liḳ-ḳi a-[. . . . .] **25.** [. . . . .]
(ilu)Ištar be-lat [. . . . .] **26.** [. . . . .][1]

No. 2. Expeditions against the lands of Mushki, Urumi, Lulumî, Nairi, and Kumanî.

(**K. 2806.** $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 5 in.)[2]

[The beginning of the Obverse is wanting.]

OBV.



1. [. . . . .] the wide-spread [hosts] of the land of Mushki
2. [. . . . . their spoil] I brought down
3. [. . . . . unto the border] of my land I added.

1. [. . . . . ummânâti(pl)] (mâtu)Muš-ki(pl) rapšâti(pl) **2.** [. . . . . šal-la-su-nu] u-še-ri-da **3.** [. . . . . a-na mi-ṣir] mâti(ti)-ia u-te-ir

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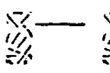
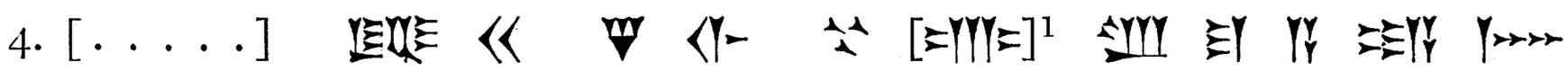
[1] Of l. 26, S. 1874 gives the single trace  .

[2] The text is taken from K. 2806; ll. 8–16 have been partially restored from the Obverse of K. 2804, the text of the Reverse of which is printed as No. 5.

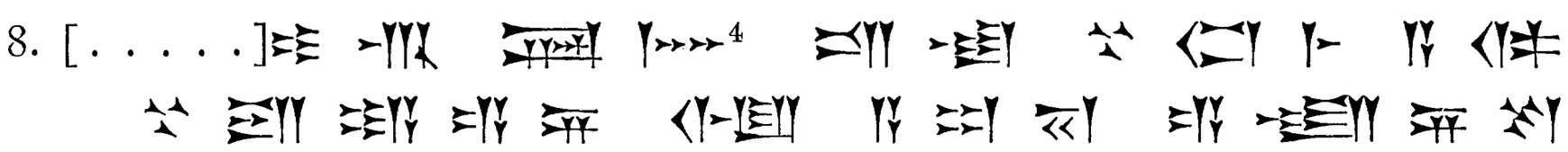
OBV.

4. [. . . . .] 

5. [. . . . .]

6. [. . . . .]

7. [. . . . .]

8. [. . . . .] 

4. [. . . . .] I subdued. Four thousand men of the lands of Urumi and Abeshli, soldiers of the land of Khatê,

5. I took, and as inhabitants of my land I counted them. The land of Lulumî in its length and breadth I conquered, and twenty-five of their gods

6. [. . . . .] unto the gods of my city of Ashur and unto the goddesses of my land I dedicated.

7. [. . . . .] unto Adad, my lord, I presented.

8. [. . . . .] the broad [lands of Na]iri from the land of Nimme even unto the land of Daiaeni and the Upper Sea

4. [. . . . . u]-šik-niš 4000 (mâtu)[U][1]-ru-ma-a-ia(pl) (mâtu)A-bi-eš[2]-la-a-ia(pl) ṣâbê(pl) (mâtu)Ḫa-te-e **5.** [al-ḳa-šu-nu-ti-ma a-na nišê(pl) mâti(ti)-i]a am-nu (mâtu)Lu-lu-mi-i a-na si-ḫir-ti-ša ak-šud 25 ilâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu **6.** [. . . . . a-n]a ilâni(pl)(ni) ša ali-ia (ilu)A-šur u (ilu)ištarâti(pl) ša[3] mâti(ti)-ia a-ḳiš **7.** [. . . . . .] a-na (ilu)Adad bêli-ia aš-ru-uk

8. [. . . . . mâtâti Na]-i-ri rapšâti(pl)[4] iš-tu (mâtu)Nim-me a-di (mâtu)Da-ia-e-ni

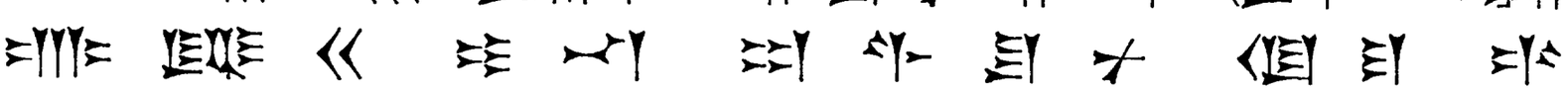
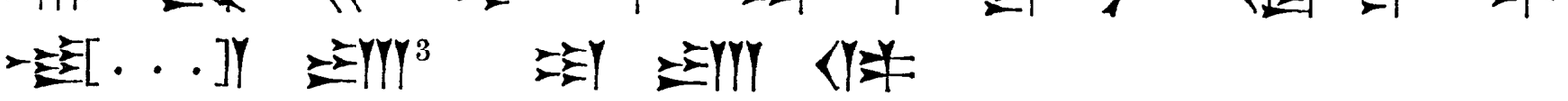
[1] The beginning of the sign is preserved.

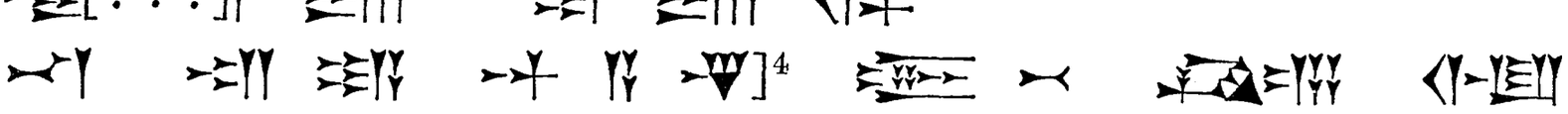
[2] This reading is certain; the sign EŠ is written both as and as in the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser I.

[3] The sign is broken but is probably , not .

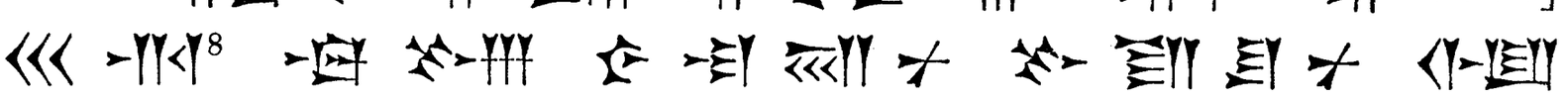
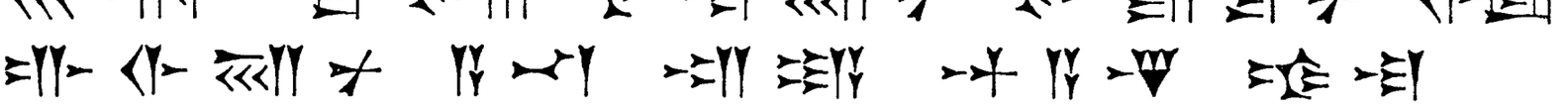
[4] K. 2804 adds , *te*.

OBV.

9. [. . . . . [1] [2]   [3]

10. [][4]

11. [. . . . .[5]] [6]

12. [. . . . .[7]  . . . . .]  [8]

9. [. . . . . I] conquered. Their thirty kings I cast into subjection under my feet, and I set [rings] in their noses like bulls,

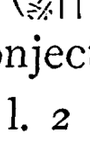
10. and unto my city of Ashur I marched. Tribute and tax I laid upon them.

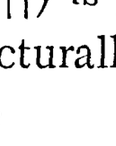
11. [From Sukhi][5] unto the city of Carchemish, in the land of Khatte, in one day I raided. After them in vessels

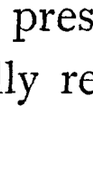
12. [made of skins][7] I crossed the Euphrates. Six of [their] cities, [which lay at the foot of the mountain of B]eshri,[8] I conquered, and their spoil and their goods and their possessions unto my city of Ashur I carried away.

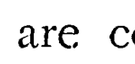
u tâmdi e-li-ni-te **9.** [. . . . . ak-š]ud[1] 30 šarrâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu a-na šêpê(pl)[2]-ia u-šik-niš i-na ap-pi-šu-nu ki-ma alpi [. . . . .]-ta[3] at-ta-di **10.** a-na ali-ia[(ilu)A-šur][4] aṣ-bat bilta u ta-mar-ta eli-šu-nu u-kin

11. [iš-tu tar-ṣi (mâtu)Su-ḫi][5] a-di (alu)[6] Kar-ga-miš ša (mâtu)Ḫa-at-te i-na 1 u-me aḫ-bu-ut arki-šu-nu i-na (iṣu)elippê(pl) **12.** [(mašku)taḫ-ši-a][7] (nâru)Pu-rat-ta e-bir 6 alâni(pl)(ni)-[šu-nu ša šêp (šadû)Bi][8]-eš-ri ak-šud šal-la-su-nu bu-ša-šu-nu u mar-ši-su-nu a-na ali-ia (ilu)A-šur ub-la

[1] The end of the sign () is preserved on K. 2804.

[2] The sign  is conjecturally restored; the preceding portion of the line is taken from K. 2804, Obv., l. 2

[3] K. 2804,  , *ti*.

[4] The signs  are conjecturally restored; the preceding signs are taken from K. 2804, Obv., l. 3.

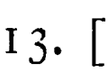
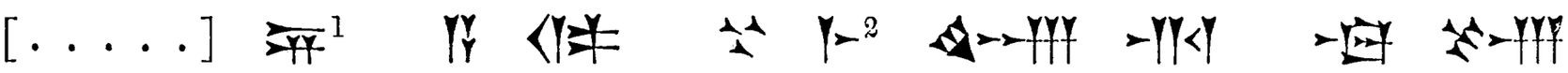
[5] See above, p. 73, l. 48.

[6] Ll. 11 and 12 are restored from K. 2804, Obv., ll. 5 and 6.

[7] See above, p. 74, l. 57.

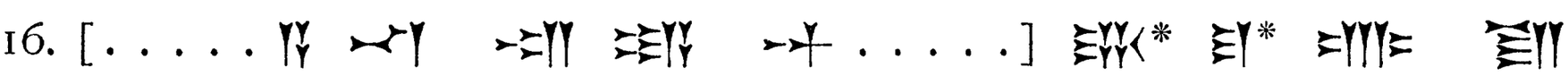
[8] See above, p. 74, l. 59.

OBV.

13. [. . . . .]  [1]  [2]

14. [. . . . . [3] [4] [5]

15. [. . . . .

16. [. . . . . 

17. [. . . . .

13. [. . . . . the land of Ḳuma]ni[1] as far as the mountain of Mekhri I conquered. The city of Khunusa

14. [. . . . . I] overwhelmed, and I turned it into heaps and ruins, and salt (?) (thereon) I sowed.

15. [. . . . .], the great [city] of their kingdom, as with a deluge [. . . . .] I turned into heaps and ruins. When the goddess Ishtar [. . . . .]

16. [. . . . .] unto my city of Ashur, [. . . . .] . . ., who in power and might trusted [and]

17. [. . . . . with . . . . .] and battering-rams I conquered it. Two thousand of [their] captives

13. [. . . . . (mâtu)Ḳu-ma-]-ni[1] a-di (šadû)Me[2]-iḫ-ri ak-šud (alu)Ḫu-nu-sa
14. [. . . . . aš]-ḫu-up a-na tili u[3] kar-me[4] u-tir u abnê(pl) ṣi-pa az-[ru][5]
15. [. . . . . al] šarru-ti-šu-nu rabâ(a) a-bu-bi-iš [. . . . .] a-na tili u kar-me u-tir-ru i-nu-a (ilu)Ištar ta-[. . . . .] **16.** [. . . . .] a-na ali-ia (ilu)[A-šur . . . . . .]-kir-ma-u ša a-na ši-ip-ṣi u da-na-ni it-ka-[lu-ma] **17.** [. . . . .] u

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[1] K. 2804 adds , *i.e.*, [(*mâtu*)*Ḳu-ma-n*]*i-i.*

[2] K. 2804 , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Mi-iḫ-ri.*

[3] Ll. 14, 15 and 16 are partly restored from K. 2804, Obv., ll. 9–11.

[4] K. 2804, , *mi.*

[5] See above, p. 79, l. 15.

OBV.

18. [. . . . .]

19. [. . . . .]

[The rest of the Obverse is wanting.][1]

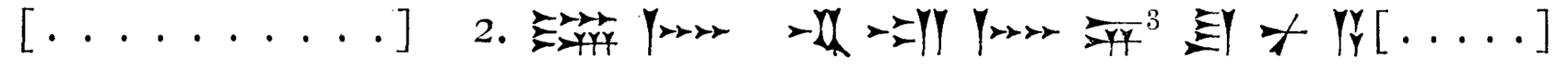
18. [. . . . .] them. Twenty thousand of the hosts of the land of Ḳuma[ni]

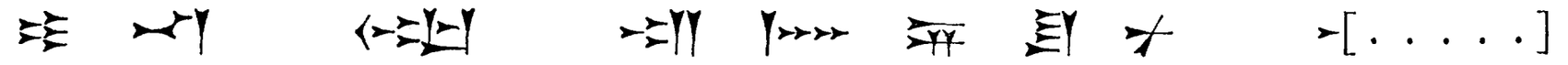
19. [. . . . unto the border] of my land in the upper and in the lower districts I added.

ni-pi-še ak-šu-su 2000 šal-la-s[u-nu] **18.** [. . . . .]-ik-šu-nu-ti 20,000 ummânâti(pl) (mâtu)Ḳu-ma-[ni] **19.** [. . . . . a-na mi-ṣir] mâti(ti)-ia e-liš u šap-liš u-t[e-ir]

No. 3. Fragment of an account of an expedition.[2]

(**K. 2817.** 3 in. by 1¾ in.)

1. [. . . . .] 2. 

3. 

4.

1. [. . . . .] 2. Their governors [. . . .] 3. over their cities [. . . .] 4. they overthrew in battle [. . . .]

1. [. . . . .] **2.** amêlûti(pl) ḫazâni(pl)(ni)[3]-šu-nu a-[. . . . .] **3.** i-na eli alâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu [. . . . .] **4.** i-na kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳi-tu[4] [. . . . .]

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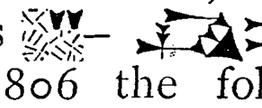
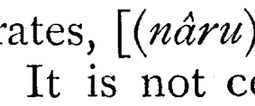
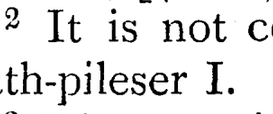
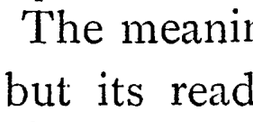
[1] Of l. 21, which formed the first line of a new section, K. 2806 gives the traces  , [. .] *biltu* [. .], ". . tribute . ." On the Reverse of K. 2806 the following traces of seven lines are preserved: (1) , (2) , (3) , (4)  , (5)  , (6) , (7, beginning a new section) ; l. 3 refers to the Euphrates, [(*nâru*)]*Pu-rat-t*[*e*].

[2] It is not certain that the fragment K. 2817 contains annals of the reign of Tiglath-pileser I.

[3] The meaning of the title  , lit., "lord of the city," *i.e.*, "governor," is clear, but its reading is not certain. That the signs are not to be read *bêl ali*, but are to be taken as a compound ideogram, may be concluded from the Annals of Ashur-naṣir-pal, Col. III., l. 93, where the title occurs in the plural and is followed by the phonetic complement , *te*, *i.e.*, , which may be provisionally rendered *ḫazânâte*.

[4] Traces of are preserved.

OBV.

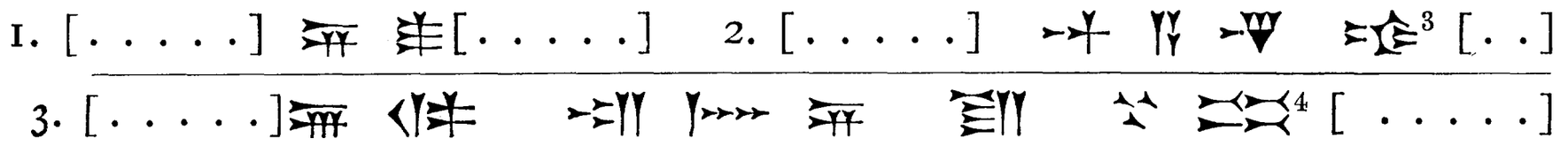
5. the warriors and fighting men [. . . . .]
6. I destroyed [. . . . .]
7. the blood of [. . . . .]

5. muḳ-tab-li ṣâbê(pl) kakkê(pl) [. . . . .] **6.** u-ni-pi-il[1] [. . . . .]
7. dâmê(pl) [. . . . .]

No. 4. Expeditions against the lands of Kirkhi, Lulumê, and Adaush, and the rebuilding of the temple of Ishtar.

(**K. 2807.** $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.)[2]

[The beginning of the Obverse is wanting.]



1. [. . . . .] . . [. . . . .]
2. [. . . . .] unto my city of Ashur I carried away.
3. [. . . . ., and the city of . . .]irdi, which are cities of the land of Ḳu[manî],[4]

OBV. **1.** [. . . . .] ni aš[. . . . .] **2.** [. . . . .] a-na ali-ia (ilu)A-šur ub[3]-[la]
3. [. . . . . (alu) . . . . .]-ir-di alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Ḳu-[ma-ni-i][4]

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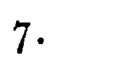
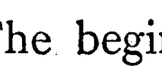
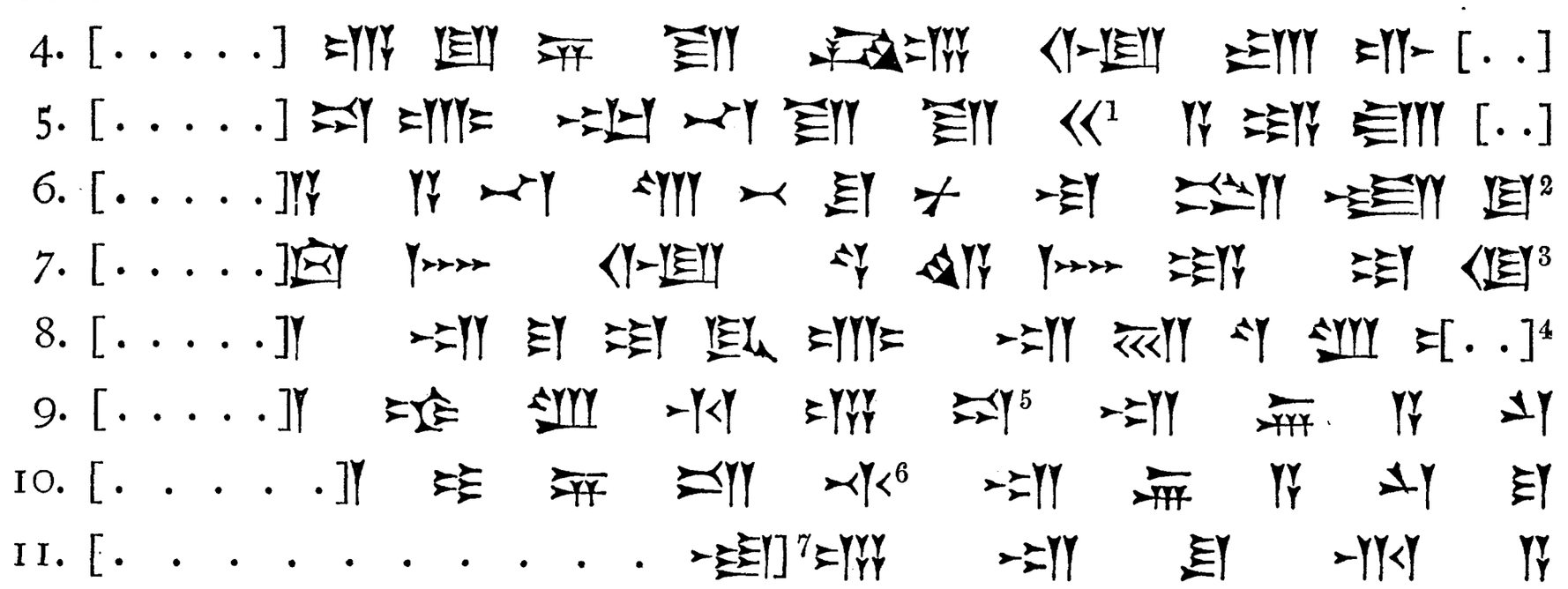
[1] After the following traces of a sign occur, ; similar traces occur after in l. 7.

[2] The text is taken from K. 2807, with restorations from the duplicate tablet Bu. 91–5–9, 196.

[3] Traces of  are preserved by K. 2807.

[4] The beginning of the sign  is preserved; the name may be restored as (*mâtu*)*Ḳu-*[*ma-ni-i*], or possibly as (*mâtu*)*Ḳu-*[*ti-i*].

OBV.



4. [. . . . .] . . which tribute and gifts
5. [. . . . . which had never] known defeat, and into the midst of which no king
6. [. . . . .] had ever gone,
7. [. . . . .] my chariots and my hosts I summoned,
8. [. . . . .] the city of Matḳiu, and the city of Sudru[n],
9. [. . . . . and the city of] Arrukhundu,[5] and the city of Sâḳa,
10. [. . . . . and the city of] Inishti,[6] and the city of Sâḳama
11. [. . . . . and the city of . . . . . t]un, and the city of Shuria,

4. [. . . . .]-kal-lu-ni ša bilta u ta-mar-[ta] **5.** [. . . . . ša iš-tu u-um ṣa-a-te la i]-du-u ka-na-ša ša šarru[1] a-ia-um-[ma] **6.** [. . . . .]-a a-na lib-be-šu-nu la il-li-ku[2] **7.** [. . . . . (iṣu)]narkabâti(pl) u ummânâti(pl)-ia ad-ki[3] **8.** [. . . . .] (alu)Ma-at-ḳi-u (alu)Su-ud-ru-u[n][4] **9.** [. . . . . (alu)]Ar-ru-ḫu-un-du[5] (alu)Sa-a-ḳa **10.** [. . . . . (alu)]I-ni-iš-ti[6] (alu)Sa-a-ḳa-ma **11.** [. . . . . (alu) . . . . . -t]u[7]-un (alu)Šu-ri-a **12.** u (alu)Na-[. . . . . .

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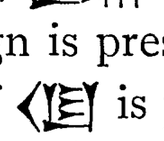
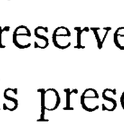
[1] Bu. 91–5–9, 196, .

[2] A trace of the sign is preserved by K. 2807.

[3] The beginning of is preserved by K. 2807.

[4] Rawlinson reads  ; K. 2807 gives the traces  .

[5] It is possible that something is wanting at the beginning of the name. The sign should possibly be rendered *up*.

[6] It is possible that something is wanting at the beginning of the name.

[7] The end of the sign is preserved by Bu. 91–5–9, 196.

OBV.

12. [. . . . .]
13. [. . . . .]
14. [. . . . .]
15. [. . . . .]
16. [. . . . .]

REV.

1. [. . . . .]
2. [. . . . .]

12. and the city of Na[. . . . . and the city of . . . . .]khirdi, which are cities
13. of the land of Kir[khi[1] . . . . .], and the city of Lûa, and the city of Khirishtu,
14. [. . . . .], fourteen cities in all, I conquered.
15. [. . . . ., and] their spoil, and their goods,
16. [and their possessions unto] my [city] of Ashur I carried away.

REV.

1. [. . . . . unto the land of Lul]umê I marched.
2. [. . . . .] the city of Matḳia, and the city of Andaria,

(alu) . . . . .]-ḫi-ir-di alâni(pl)(ni) **13.** ša (mâtu)Kir-[ḫi[1]- . . . . .] (alu)[2]Lu-u-a (alu)Ḫi-ri-iš-tu **14.** [. . . . .] napḫar 14 alâni(pl)(ni) ak-šu-ud **15.** [. . . . . šal]-la[3]-su-nu bu-ša-šu-nu **16.** [u mar-ši-su-nu a-na ali]-a Aššur ub-la

REV. **1.** [. . . . . (matu)Lu-l]u-mi-e al-lik **2.** [. . . . .] (alu)[4]Ma-at-ḳi-a

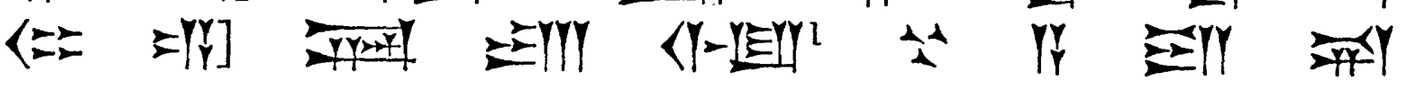
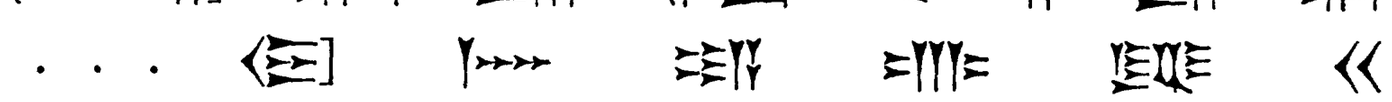
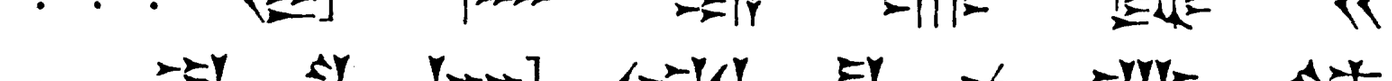
[1] The restoration of the name as (*mâtu*)*Kir*-[*ḫi*] is conjectural.

[2] Of the sign before Bu. 91–5–9, 196 preserves the following traces ; this may possibly be restored as .

[3] The end of the sign is preserved by Bu. 91–5–9, 196.

[4] The end of the sign is preserved by Bu. 91–5–9, 196.

REV.

3. [. . . . .
4. [. . . . .
5. [. . . . . 
6. [. . . . . 
7. [. . . . . 
8. [. . . . .
9. [. . . . .
10. [. . . . .
11. [. . . . .
12. [. . . . .

3. [. . . . . the land of A]daush which lieth on this side of
4. [. . . . .] the lower Zâb I conquered.
5. [. . . . .] the broad [land of Lulu]mê and the land of Adaush
6. [. . . . .] I cast into subjection [under] my feet.
7. [. . . . . tribute and tax] I laid upon them.
8. [. . . . . the temple of the goddess Ishtar] my lady, which Shamshi-Adad
9. [. . . . .], my predecessor, restored,
10. [. . . . . had] fallen into ruins, Ashur-uballiṭ
11. [. . . . . had] fallen into ruins, Shalmaneser
12. [. . . . . had fallen] into ruins, and the terrace thereof

(alu)An-da-ri-a **3.** [. . . . . (mâtu)A]-da-uš ša šêpê(pl) an-na-te **4.** [. . . . . (nâru)]Za-ba šap-li-e ak-šu-ud **5.** [. . . . . (mâtu)Lu-lu]-mi-e rapašta(ta) u[1] (mâtu)A-da-uš **6.** [. . . . . a-na] šêpê(pl)-ia u-šik-niš **7.** [. . . . . biltu u ma-da]-at-tu(pl) eli-šu-nu u-kin
8. [. . . . . bît (ilu)Ištar[2]] bêlti-ia ša (m)Šam-ši-(ilu)Adad **9.** [. . . . .] [a-lik] pa-ni-ia ud-di-šu **10.** [. . . . . e]-na[3]-aḫ (m)Aššur-u-balliṭ **11.** [. . . . . e-na-[3]-aḫ (m.ilu)Šulmanu-ašaridu **12.** [. . . . . e-na]-aḫ[4]-ma u tam-la-šu

[1] Bu. 91–5–9, 196 omits .
[2] Before Bu. 91–5–9, 196, gives the trace .
[3] The end of the sign is preserved by Bu. 91–5–9, 196.
[4] The end of the sign is preserved by Bu. 91–5–9, 196.

REV.

13. [. . . . .][1]

14. [. . . . .] [. . .][2] 15. [. . . . .]

[The rest of the Reverse is wanting.]

13. [. . . . .] the goddess Ishtar, my lady, 14. [. . . . .] anew

15. [. . . . . I made glori]ous and I added [thereto].

13. [. . . . .][1] (ilu)Ištar bêlti-ia **14.** [. . . . . a]-na eššu-ut-[te][2]

15. [. . . . . u-šar-ri]ḫ u-rad-[di]

No. 5. Summary of conquests.

(**K. 2804.** $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.)[3]

1. [. . . . . .] . [. . . . . .]

2. [.....]

1. [. . . . . .] . [. . . . . .] 2. [. . . . .] who [. . . . .]

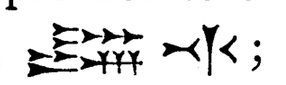
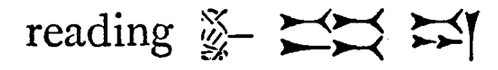
3. [. . . . .] I have walked [. . . . .] 4. [. . . . .] did not [. . . . .].

REV. **1.** [. . . . .] **2.** [. . . . .]-tu ša [. . . . .] **3.** [. . . . .]-nu at-tal-la-ku [. . . . .] **4.** [. . . . .] la-a [. . . . .]

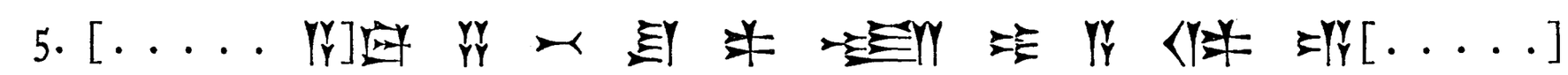
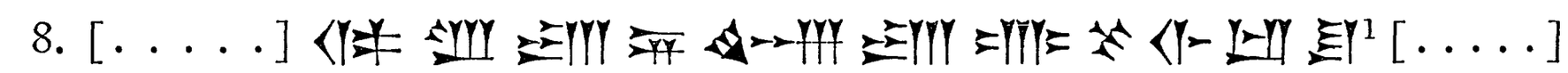
---

[1] Before , Bu. 91–5–9, 196 gives the traces .

[2] The beginning of the sign is preserved by K. 2807.

[3] The text is taken from the Reverse of K. 2804; the Obverse of the tablet is a duplicate of No. 2, ll. 8–16, and has been used to restore part of that text, see above, pp. 117 ff. Of l. 1 of the text here given, the last line of a section, the following traces are preserved, . It may here be noted that parts of the Cylinder inscription of Tiglath-pileser I. are also found engraved upon clay tablets. Thus K. 2815, Obv., ll. 1–16 give a closely parallel text to the Cyl. inscr., Col. I., ll. 2–29; the following variants occur: l. 2,  ; for l. 3, K. 2815 gives a variant reading  , [. . . . .] *kiš-šu-ti*; for l. 5 K. 2815 gives a variant reading , [. . . . .] *ḳu-du-um šîmâte(pl)(te)*; l. 10, . The Reverse of K. 2815, giving the last five lines of the inscription, contains the following address to a future prince (*cf.* Cyl. inscr. Col. VIII., ll. 54–62): (1) [. . . . .] *ša u-šal-ba-ru-ma*, (2) [. . . . . *tim-m*]*e-ni-ia li-mur-ma*, (3) [. . . . .] (*ilu*)*Nin-iv a-na ši-riḳ-te*, (4) [. . . . . *a-na aš-ri*]-*šu-nu*

REV.

5. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]
6. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]
7. [. . . . .] [. . . . .]
8. [. . . . .]  [. . . . .]

[The rest of the Reverse is wanting.]

9. [. . . . . .] [. . . . . .]

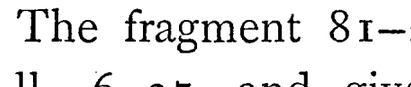
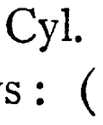
5. [. . . . .] the lower Zâb as far as [. . . . .]
6. [. . . . . the Sea] of the setting sun in the ten years of [my] reign,
7. [. . . . . hostages] from them I took, and tribute and tax [upon them]
8. [I laid, ...] in a peaceful habitation I caused [them] to dwell.
9. [. . . . .] the temple of the goddess Ishtar [. . . . .].

5. [. . . . .] (nâru)Za-be šu-pa-li-i a-di e-[. . . . .] **6.** [. . . . . tam-di] šul-mu (ilu)Šam-ši i-na 10 palê[(pl)-ia] **7.** [. . . . . li-i-ṭi(pl)-š]u-nu aṣ-bat bilta u ta-mar-ta [eli-šu-nu] **8.** [u-kin . . . . .]-di šub-ta ni-iḫ-ta u-še-ši-ib-šu[1]-[nu-ti] **9.** [. . . . .][2] bît (ilu)Ištar [. . . . .]

---

lu-u-te-ir, (5) [. . . . .] *ṭâbiš(iš) li-it-tar-ru-šu*; the tablet is dated in the eponymy of Ninib-nadin-apli, a line at the end of the Rev. reading [. . . .] . The text of the fragment K. 12009 corresponds to the Cyl. inscr., Col. I., ll. 8–15, to which it gives no variants. The fragment 81–2–4, 220, Obv., ll. 1–11, corresponds to the Cyl. inscr. Col. I., ll. 6–27, and gives no variants; the Reverse reads as follows: (1) [. . . . .] *mi-i*[*m* (or *iḫ*)- . . . . .] (2) [. . . . . *n*]*i-sa-a-tu š*[*a* . . . . .] (3) [. . . . .] *ma-ḫa-ra ul i*[*b*- . . . . .] (4) [. . . . .] *u* (*abnu*)*narê*(*pl*)*-ia* [. . . . .] (5, beginning a new section) [. . . . . *e*]*kallum*(*lum*) *ši-i bît ṣir-t*[*e*(?) . . . . .] (6) [. . . . .] *ana* (*abnu*)*narê*(*pl*)*-ia* [. . . . .] (7) [. . . . .] *bêlu-ti-ia ša* (*ilu*)*A-šur* [. . . . .] (8) [. . . . . (*immeru*) *ni*]*ḳâ liḳ-ḳi a-na aš-ri-*[*šu-nu* . . . . .] (9) [. . . . . *lib-b*]*i ka-šad ir-nin-t*[*a* . . . . .]. The fragments K. 10042, K. 13840, R. 573, 79–7–8, 280, and Bu. 89–4–26, 28 are possibly parts of tablets which were inscribed with annals of the reign of Tiglath-pileser I.; K. 2842 and K. 4468 are fragments of early Assyrian tablets, but they are probably not to be assigned to this reign.

[1] A trace of is preserved.

[2] Of the sign before  the following traces are preserved,  .

III. Brick Inscription from Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ.

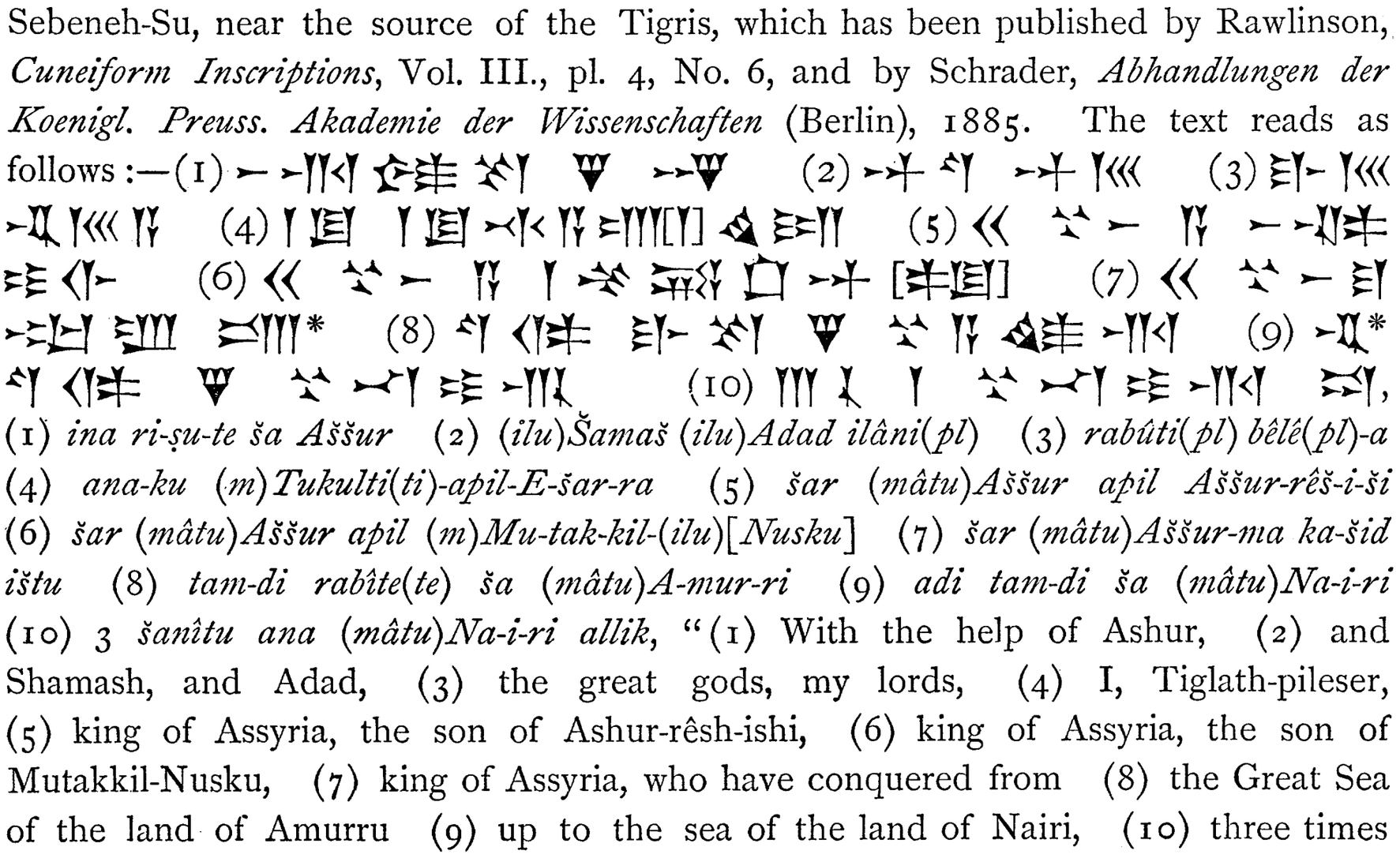
(**No. 90,252.** 14 in. by 6 in.)[1]

1. Tiglath-pileser, 2. the priest of Ashur, the son of Ashur-rêsh-ishi, 3. the priest of Ashur, hath built the temple of Adad, his lord, 4. and hath walled it in.

1. (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra **2.** šangû Aššur apil Aššur-rêš-i-ši **3.** šangû Aššur bît (ilu)Adad bêli-šu **4.** epuš(uš)-ma ik-si-ir.

---

[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 6, No. V. Tiglath-pileser I. also engraved an inscription in the rock at Sebeneh-Su, near the source of the Tigris, which has been published by Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 4, No. 6, and by Schrader, *Abhandlungen der Koenigl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Berlin), 1885. The text reads as follows:—



(1) *ina ri-ṣu-te ša Aššur* (2) *(ilu)Šamaš (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl)* (3) *rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-a* (4) *ana-ku (m)Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra* (5) *šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Aššur-rêš-i-ši* (6) *šar (mâtu)Aššur apil (m)Mu-tak-kil-(ilu)[Nusku]* (7) *šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma ka-šid ištu* (8) *tam-di rabîte(te) ša (mâtu)A-mur-ri* (9) *adi tam-di ša (mâtu)Na-i-ri* (10) 3 *šanîtu ana (mâtu)Na-i-ri allik*, "(1) With the help of Ashur, (2) and Shamash, and Adad, (3) the great gods, my lords, (4) I, Tiglath-pileser, (5) king of Assyria, the son of Ashur-rêsh-ishi, (6) king of Assyria, the son of Mutakkil-Nusku, (7) king of Assyria, who have conquered from (8) the Great Sea of the land of Amurru (9) up to the sea of the land of Nairi, (10) three times unto the land of Nairi, have come."

IV. The Campaigns and Hunting Expeditions of Tiglath-pileser I., from an Obelisk of one of his successors.

(**No. 63**;[1] 25¾ in. by 16 in. by 16 in.)

Column I.

[The face of the obelisk on which Cols. I. and II. are engraved is much worn by the weather, but the following words can be made out.]

1. [. . . . .] *

Column I.

1. [. . . . .] the great gods,

Col. I., **1.** [. . . . .] ilâni(pl) rabûte(pl)(te)

---

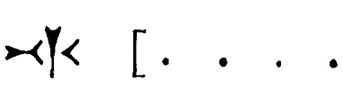
[1] For an earlier publication of the text of Col. III., see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 4, No. 1, and of the text of Cols. IV. and V., see *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 28; for an earlier translation of Cols. IV. and V., see Peiser in Schrader's *Keilins. Bibl.*, I., pp. 122 ff. The text is taken from the upper part of a broken obelisk, which is said to have been found at Kouyunjik. It is inscribed on three of its sides; Cols. I. and II., each 7 ins. broad, are engraved on the front of the obelisk, one on either side of a sunken panel, representing in relief Tiglath-pileser I. leading his enemies with rings through their noses (see Plate IX, and *cf.* p. 118, l. 9); Col. III., 10 ins. broad, is engraved the full width of the right side of the obelisk; Cols. IV. and V., each 12 in. broad, are engraved side by side on the back of the obelisk; the left side of the obelisk is uninscribed. Col. V. gives an account in the 1st person of the building operations of an Assyrian king, who is evidently the king who had the obelisk inscribed, and may have been a son, or grandson, of Tiglath-pileser I. (see below, p. 144 f., n. 3). Col. IV. narrates in the third person the hunting expeditions of an Assyrian king; since it closely resembles in contents and phraseology the Cylinder inscription of Tiglath-pileser I., Col. IV., ll. 58–84 (see above, pages 84 ff.), the hunting expeditions described are clearly those of Tiglath-pileser I. Cols. II. and III., which are much worn by the weather, narrate in the 3rd person the military expeditions of an Assyrian king, dated by the month and year in which they took place; on p. 131 f., n. 4, reasons are given for identifying the king who conducted these expeditions with Tiglath-pileser I.; Col. I. is so weather-worn that only a few words can be made out; the upper part, which remains, probably contained a dedication to the gods, and perhaps a summary of Tiglath-pileser I.'s conquests. Dr. Delitzsch's theories that the obelisk is inscribed with a history of Assyria from the earliest times down to the reign of Ashur-naṣir-pal, and that Col. III. in any case refers to a king who ruled long before the time of Tiglath-pileser I. (see *Die Sprache der Korsäer*, p. 10 f.), are both untenable.

COL. I.

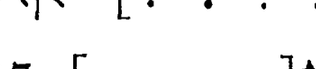
2. [. . . . .][1]

13. [. . . . .]

14. [. . . . .]

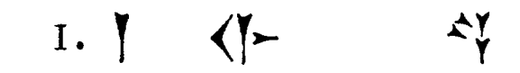
15.  [. . . . .]

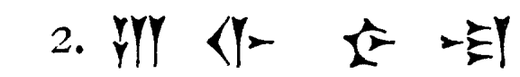
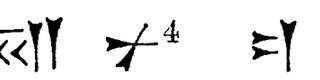
16. [. . . . .]

17. [. . . . .] [2]  [. . . . .][3]

[The lower part of the column is wanting.]

COLUMN II.

1.  [. . . . .] [. . . . .]

2.  [4] 

3. [. . . . .]

2. [. . . . .][1]
13. Who [. . . . .]
14. With the help of [. . . . .]
15. the peoples [of . . . . .]
16. [. . . . .]
17. [. . . . .],[2] king of the land of Akkad[. . . . .][3]

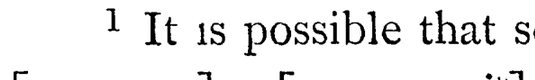
COLUMN II.

1. One thousand men of the land of [. . . . .]
2. Four thousand of them[4] he carried away as prisoners and unto the land of Assyria
3. he brought them down [. . . . .]

2. [. . . . . .][1] **13.** ša [. . . . . .] **14.** ina tukulti [. . . . . .] **15.** nišê(pl) [. . . . . .] **16.** [. . . . . .] **17.** [. . . . . .](pl)[2] šar (mâtu)Akkadî(KI) [. . . . . .][3]

COL. II., **1.** 1000 ṣâbê(pl) [. . . . . .] šap [. . . . . .] **2.** 4000 šal-la-su-nu[4] is-su-ḫa a-na (mâtu.ilu)A-šur **3.** u-še-ri-id [. . . . . .] **4.** i-[. . . . . .]

---

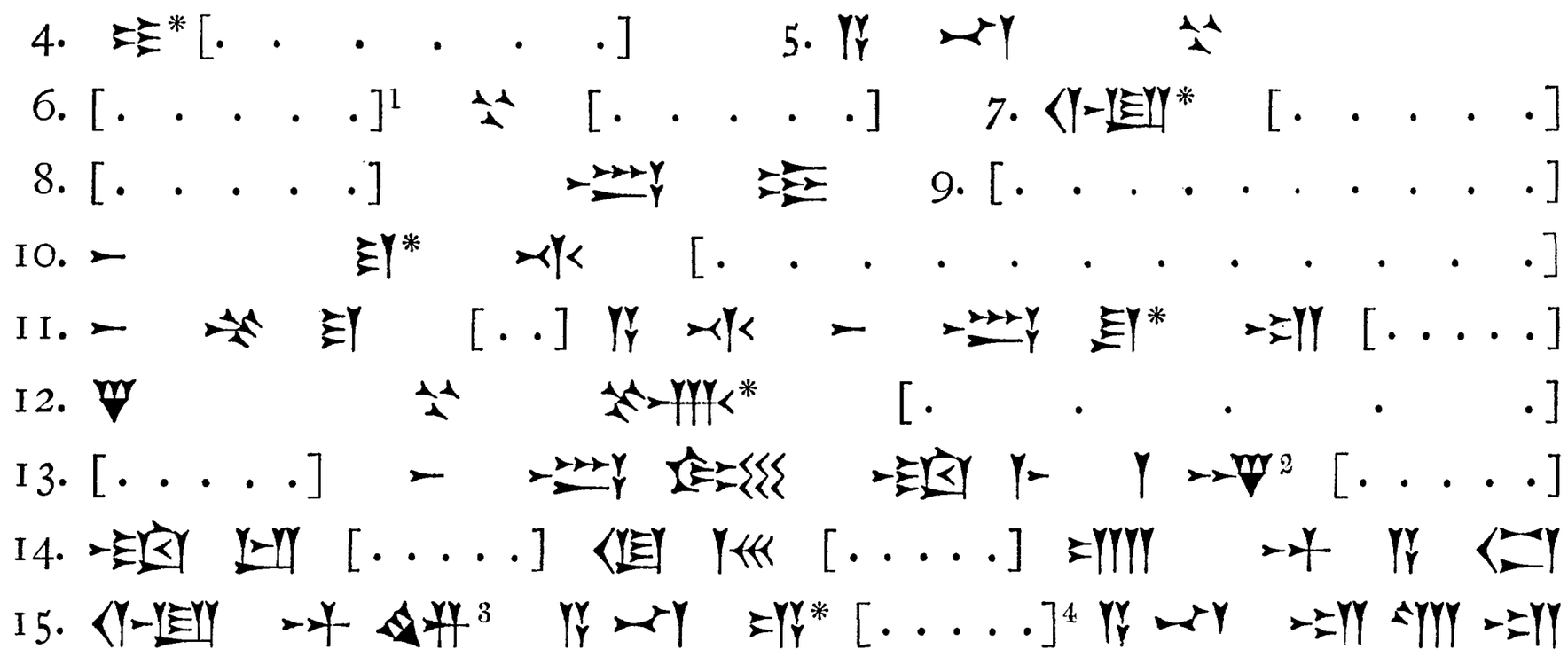
[1] It is possible that some of the traces of l. 2 read [. . . . .]  [. . . . .], [. . . . . *iš*]-*tu Mar-tu* [. . . . .] "[. . . . .] from the West [. . . . .]"; but the reading is very uncertain, and the same is the case with the traces of ll. 3–12.

[2] The king's name may perhaps be restored as Marduk-nadin-akhê, the contemporary of Tiglath-pileser I.

[3] The stone also gives traces of ll. 18–21.

[4] See below, p. 131 f., n. 4.

COL. II.



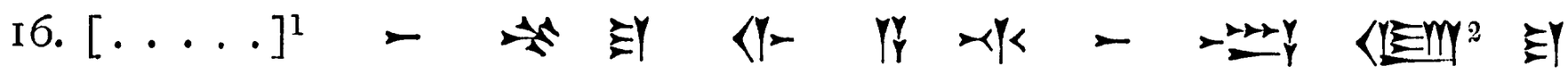
4. [. . . . . .]
5. unto the land of [. . . . .]
6. [. . . . .] the land of [. . . . .]
7. and [. . . . .]
8. [. . . . .] the month Kislev
9. [. . . . .]
10. in the land [. . . . .].
11. In that year, and in the month Tammuz, the city of [. . . . .]
12. which is in the land of Mush[ki(?) . . . . .]
13. [. . . . .]. In the month Sivan, in the eponymy of Ashur-[. . . . .]
14. [. . . . .] the temple of Anu
15. and Adad[3] to [. . . . .] unto the city of Ashur

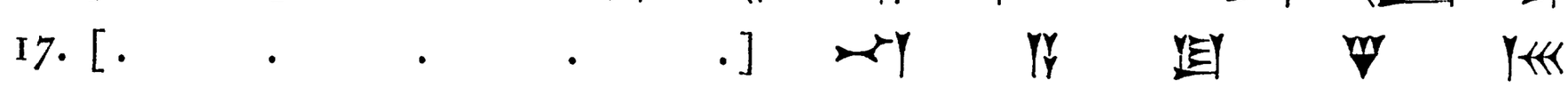
5. a-na (mâtu)[. . . . .] **6.** [. . . . .][1] (mâtu)[. . . . .] **7.** u[. . . . .] **8.** [. . . . .] (arḫu)Kislimu **9.** [. . . . .] **10.** ina ma-ti [. . . . .] **11.** ina šatti-ma [ši]-a-ti ina (arḫu)Dûzu (alu)[. . . . .] **12.** ša (mâtu)Muš-[ki (?) . . . . .] **13.** [. . . . .] ina (arḫu)Simânu li-me (m)Aššur[2]-[. . . . .] **14.** li-ib [. . . . .]-ki(pl) [. . . . .] bît (ilu)A-nim **15.** u (ilu)Adad[3] a-na e-[. . . . .][4] a-na (alu)Aššur

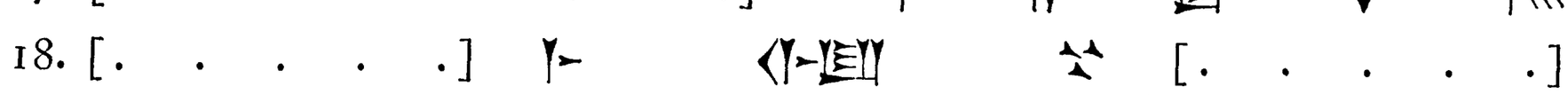
---

[1] Not more than two signs are wanting at the beginning of the line.
[2] Possibly , *Šur*.
[3] See below, p. 131 f., n. 4.
[4] Two signs are wanting.

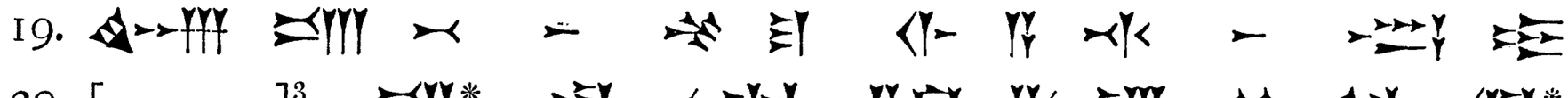
COL. II.

16. [. . . . .][1] 

17. [. . . . .] 

18. [. . . . .] 

19.

20. [. . . . .][3] 

21.

22. [. . . . .]

23. [. . . . .] 24. [. . . . .]

[The lower part of the column is wanting.]

16. [. . . . .]. In that year, and in the same month,
17. [. . . . .]
18. [. . . . .] and the land of [. . . . .]
19. he raided. In that year, and in the month Kislev,
20. [. . . . .] from upon the river Khabur the land of Kharki(?)
21. even to the city of Carchemish, which is in the land of Khatte, he raided.
22. [. . . . . in] vessels made of skins[3]
23. [he crossed the Euphrates . . . . .] 24. [. . . . .]

16. [. . . . .][1] ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)do.[2]-ma **17.** [. . . . .]-na-a-ku-ša(pl) **18.** [. . . . .]-me u (mâtu)[. . . . .] **19.** iḫ-ta-bat ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)Kislimu **20.** [. . . . .][3] iš-tu eli (nâru)Ḫa-bur (mâtu)Ḫar-ki(?) **21.** a-di (alu)Kar-ga-miš ša (mâtu)Ḫa-at-te iḫ-ta-bat **22.** [. . . . .](iṣu)elippê(pl) (mašku)taḫ-ši-e[4] **23.** [. . . . .] **24.** [. . . . .]

---

[1] About three signs are wanting at the beginning of the line.

[2] The sign of repetition.

[3] About five signs are wanting at the beginning of the line.

[4] That Col. II. and probably Col. III. record the military expeditions of Tiglath-pileser I. may be inferred from the following facts: (1) The supposition that Col. III. narrates the expeditions of a king who reigned long before the time of Tiglath-pileser I. appears to be based on the occurrence of the name Kara-buriash in l. 7, which is supposed to have been the name of a king who belonged to the Third, or Elamite, Dynasty. But Kara-buriash is there described as (*amêlu*) *ša-kin mâti*(*ti*)-*šu-nu*, *i.e.*, a "governor," not a "king," and Elamite names certainly survived in Babylonia for many years after the close of the Third Dynasty. (2) It is certain that Col. IV. refers to Tiglath-

Column III.

1. In that year and in the same[1] month during an expedition against the land of Arime in the city of Shaṣiri,[2] which is in the district
2. of the city of [. . . . .], he fought. In that year and in the month Tammuz on an expedition against the land of Arime

Col. III., **1.** ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)do.[1]-ma ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me ina (alu)Ša-ṣi-ri[2] ša pa-ḫa-at **2.** (alu)[. . . . .][3] im-ta-ḫa-aṣ ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)Dûzu ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me

---

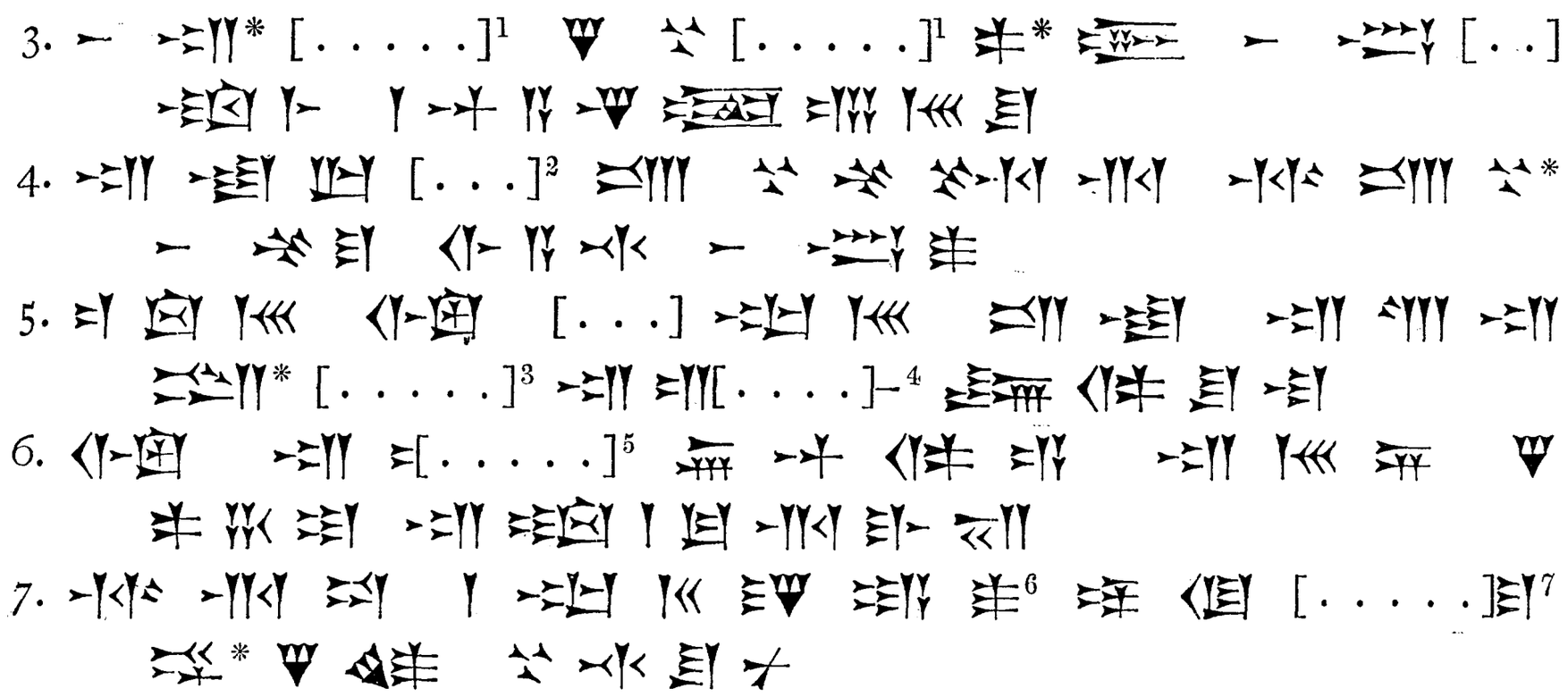
pileser I.'s hunting expeditions; but at the end of this account (*cf.* ll. 31 ff.) the writer, after referring to the numbers of the beasts which Tiglath-pileser I. slew but did not record, refers also to the other military campaigns which he conducted. Now in Col. IV. the writer supplements Tiglath-pileser I.'s narrative of his hunting expeditions; it may therefore legitimately be inferred that in the earlier columns he similarly supplemented Tiglath-pileser I.'s narrative of his military campaigns. (3) This supposition is put beyond a doubt by the passage in Col. II., l. 21 f., which gives an account of a raiding expedition as far as the city of Carchemish, followed by the crossing of a river (*i.e.*, the Euphrates) in vessels made of skins; the expedition is clearly that of Tiglath-pileser I.,—narrated on his Cylinder Inscription, Col. V., ll. 49 f., 57 f. (see above, p. 73 f.), and in his Tablet of Annals, No. 2, Obv., l. 11 f. (see above, p. 118). Similarly "the four thousand prisoners" mentioned in Col. II., l. 2 may be identified with the four thousand men of Kaski, Urumi and Abeshli, "soldiers of the land of Khattê," whom Tiglath-pileser I. deported to Assyria (see above, pp. 48 f., 117, Cyl. Inscr., Col. II. l. 100—Col. III., l. 6, and Tablet of Annals, No. 2, Obv., l. 4 f.). Finally the temple of Anu and Adad, mentioned in Col. II., l. 14 f., was sumptuously restored by Tiglath-pileser I. (see above, pp. 95 ff., 101 f., Col. VII., ll. 60 ff., Col. VIII., ll. 17 ff.), and it also received a present of certain gods captured by him during a campaign (see above, p. 62, Col. IV., l. 36). It may be concluded, therefore, that the end of Col. I. and the upper part of Col. II. record Tiglath-pileser I.'s earlier campaigns, and that the expeditions described in Col. III. were probably conducted by him during the later years of his reign.

[1] The date, which is here repeated, occurred at the end of the preceding column.

[2] Possibly *ina ali ša ṣi-ri*, "in the city which is in the plain."

[3] Four signs are probably wanting.

COL. III.



3. in the city of [. . . . .] which is in the land of [. . . . .]. In the month [. . .], in the eponymy of Ashur-ra'im-nishêshu,
4. the city of Tur[. . .]ta in the land of Muṣri he conquered. In that year and in the month Sebat
5. the chariots and [. . . .] from the city of Ashur he [took], and the city of [. . . . .]indishula
6. and the city of [. . . . .]sandê, which are in the district of Dûr-Kurigalzu,
7. he conquered. Kara-buriash,[6] the son of Ki[. . . .],[7] the governor of their land,

3. ina (alu)[. . . . .][1] ša (mâtu)[. . . . .][1]-pa-az ina (arḫu)[. . . . .] li-me (m . ilu)A-šur-ra'im-nišê(pl)-šu **4.** (alu)Tu-ur-[. . . . .][2]-ta (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri ik-ta-šad ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)Šabâṭu **5.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) u [. . .]. .(pl) iš-tu (alu)Aššur il-[. . . . .][3] (alu)[. . . . .][4]-in-di-šu-la **6.** u (alu) [. . . . .][5]-sa-an-di-e alâni(pl)(ni) ša pa-ḫa-at (alu)Dûr-(m)Ku-ri-gal-zu **7.** ik-tal-du (m)Ka-ara-bur-ia-aš[6] mâr Ki-[. . . . .][7] (amêlu)ša-kin mâti(ti)-šu-nu

---

[1] Two, or three, signs are wanting.

[2] Probably not more than one sign is wanting.

[3] Three signs are wanting.

[4] Only two signs are wanting between and .

[5] Two, or three, signs are wanting.

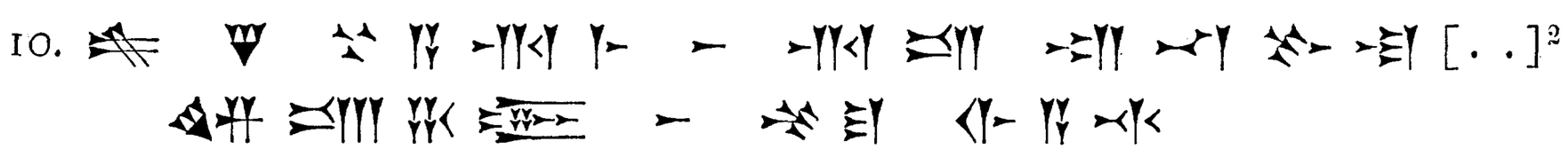
[6] This sign is probably , as suggested by George Smith, *T.S.B.A.*, Vol. III., p. 366 f ; on the stone it resembles .

[7] The name was probably composed of five signs altogether.

COL. III.

8.

9.

10. 

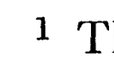
11.

12.

8. he captured. In that year, and in the month Iyyar, on an expedition against the land of Arime, in the city of Pauṣa,
9. which lieth at the foot of the mountain of Kasiari (?),[1] he fought. In that year, and in the same month,
10. on an expedition against the land of Arime, at the entrance of the city of Nabula[. .][2] he fought. In that year
11. and in the month Sivan the men of the land of Muṣri he transported. In that year
12. and in the same month, on an expedition against the land of Arime in the city of [. . . .]tibua, which lieth on the Tigris,

8. iṣ-ṣab-tu ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)Airu ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me ina (alu)Pa-u-ṣa
9. ša šêp (šadû)Kas(?)[1]-ia-ri im-ta-ḫa-aṣ ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)do.-ma
10. ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me ina ri-iš (alu)Na-bu-la [. . . . .][2] im-ta-ḫa-aṣ ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti **11.** ina (arḫu)Simânu (amêlu)ṣâbê(pl) ša (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri[. . . . .][3] it-ta-saḫ ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti **12.** ina (arḫu)do.-ma ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me ina (alu)[. . . . .][4]-ti-bu[5]-a ša eli (nâru)Idiglat

---

[1] The sign is probably  , not ; it may be noted that elsewhere in the inscription the mountain of Kashiari is written , *cf.* Col. III., l. 16, and Col. IV., l. 17.

[2] It is possible that nothing is wanting.

[3] Only one sign appears to be wanting, possibly .

[4] Possibly only one sign is wanting.

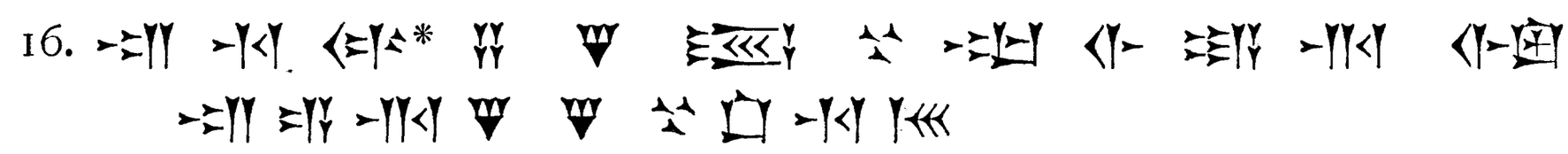
[5] Possibly , *gu*.

Col. III.

13.

14.

15.

16. 

17.

13. he fought. In that year, and in the month Ab, on an expedition against the land of Arime,

14. in the cities of Lishur-ṣala-Ashur, which are in the district of the city of Shinamu, he fought.

15. In that year and in the same month (the inhabitants of) the city of Shû[. .]ra, which is in the land of Khanigalbat, he transported.

16. The city of Khulza, which is in the midst of the mountain of Kashiari, and the city of Erisha, which is in the land of Kirkhu,

17. he . .[. .] and conquered, and three . . . . be brought out. In that year,

13. im-ta-ḫa-aṣ ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)Abu ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me **14.** ina alâni(pl)(ni) ša (m)Li-šur-ṣa-la-(ilu)A-šur ša pa-ḫa-at (alu)Ši-na-mu im-ta-ḫa-aṣ **15.** ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)do.-ma (alu)Šu-u-[. . . . .][1]-ra ša (mâtu)Ḫa-ni-gal-bat it-tas-ḫa **16.** (alu)Ḫu-ul-za ša ḳabal (šadû)Ka-ši-ia-ri u (alu)E-ri-ša ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫu(pl) **17.** u-kal-[. . . . .][2] ik-ta-šad 3 gu-la-ta ul-te-ṣi-a ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti **18.** ina (arḫu)Ululu

---

[1] One sign is wanting.

[2] Two signs are wanting; the traces on the stone suggest .

Col. III.

18. and in the month Elul, on an expedition against the land of Arime, in the city of Murar[rir(?)], which is in the land of Shuprê,

19. he fought. In that year and in the month [Marcheswan] . . . . from the land of Makhirâni

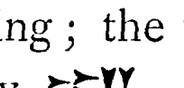
20. even to the city of Shuppā, which is in the land of Kharran, he raided. [In] the month Kislev, in the eponymy of Ilu-iddina,

21. on an expedition against the land of Arime, in the city of Makrisi, which is in the mountain of [I]a-ri, he fought. In that year,

22. and in the same month, on an expedition against the land of Arime, in the city of Dûr-katlimu he fought.

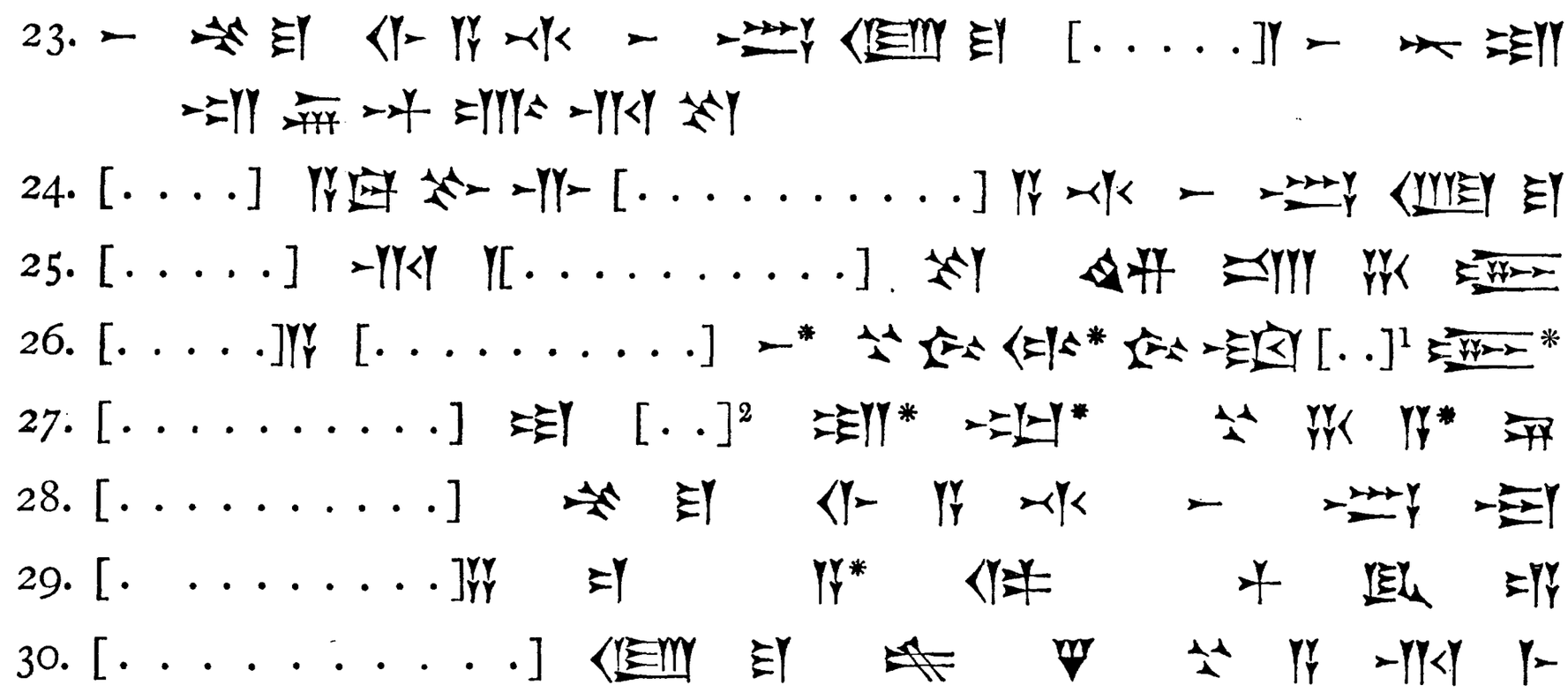
ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me ina (alu)Mu-ra-ar-[ri-ir][1] ša (mâtu)Šup-ri-e **19.** im-ta-ḫa-aṣ ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)[Araḫsamna . . . . .]-ra-ma iš-tu (mâtu)Ma-ḫi-ra-a-ni **20.** a-di (alu)Šup-pa-a ša (mâtu)Harran-ni iḫ-ta-bat [ina] (arḫu)Kislimu li-me (m)Ilu-iddina(na) **21.** ḫarrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me ina (alu)Ma-ak-ri-si ša (šadû)[I]a[2]-ri im-ta-ḫa-aṣ ina šatti-ma **22.** ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)do.-ma harrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me ina (alu)Dûr-

---

[1] Two signs are wanting; the traces on the stone suggest  .

[2] The sign is probably .

COL. III.



23. In that year and in the same month [. . . .] over against the city of Sangarite,
24. [which is upon] the Euphrates, [. . . . . In] that [year] and in the same month
25. [. . . . .] : [. . . . .] he fought
26. [. . . . .] . [. . . . .] in the city of Gulguli [. . . .]
27. [. . . . .] . . . the mountain of Khâni
28. [. . . . . In] that year and in the month Marcheswan
29. [. . . . .] together with the drinking-places
30. [. . . . . In that year, and in] the same [month], on an expedition against the land of Arime,

kat-li-mu im-ta-ḫa-aṣ **23.** ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)do.-ma [. . . . .] ina tar-ṣi (alu)Sa-an-ga-ri-te **24.** [ša eli] (nâru)Pu-rat-[te . . . . . ina šatti-ma ši]-a-ti ina (arḫu)do.-ma **25.** [. . . . .] ri [. . . . .]-te im-ta-ḫa-aṣ **26.** [. . . . .]a [. . . . .] ina (mâtu)Gu-ul-gu-li [. . . . .][1] az **27.** [. . . . .]-at-[. . . . .][2]-ṣi-ka (šadû)Ḫa-a-ni **28.** [. . . . . ina] šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)Araḫsamna **29.** [. . . . .]-iz a-di maš-ḳi-e **30.** [. . . . . ina šatti-ma ši-a-ti ina (arḫu)]do.-ma harrânu ša (mâtu)A-ri-me

---

[1] One sign only is wanting here, of which the traces remain ; the sign is clear, and the following characters appear to give a proper name, and not the substantive *gu-u*[*n-*]*gu-li-p*[*i*]-[*i*].

[2] There are traces of one sign between and .*

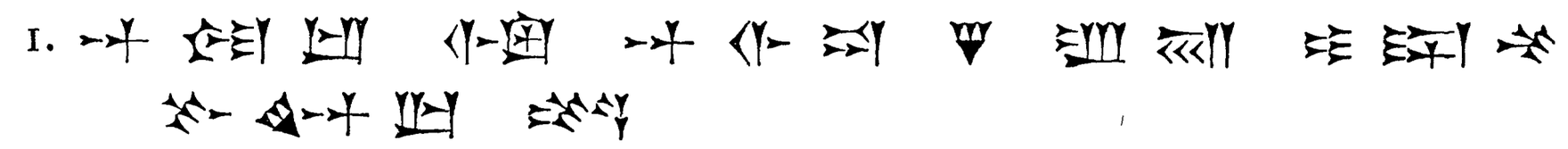
COL. III.

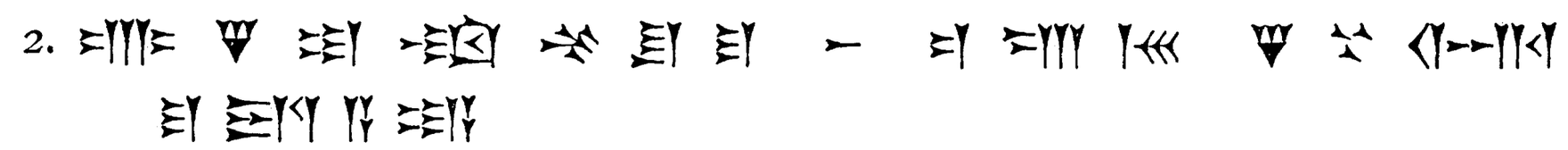
31. [. . . . .]

32. [. . . . .]

[The lower part of the column is wanting.]

COLUMN IV.

1. 

2. 

3.

4. [ ][1]

31. [. . . . . an image] in (his) likeness 32. [. . . . .] . . [. . .]

COLUMN IV.

1. The gods Ninib and Nergal, who loved his priesthood, (the task of) hunting in the field
2. entrusted unto him, and in ships of the land of Arvad
3. he sailed, and he slew a mighty dolphin in the sea.
4. [ ][1] mighty wild bulls near the city of Araziḳi,

31. [. . . . . ṣa-la]m bu-na-a-ni **32.** [. . . . .] ša ur ' [. . . . .]

COL. IV., **1.** (ilu)Nin-ib u (ilu)Nergal ša šangû-šu i-ra-mu mu-'-ur ṣêri **2.** u-ša-at-li-mu-šu-ma ina (iṣu)elippê(pl) ša (mâtu)Ar-ma-da-a-ia **3.** ir-kab na-ḫi-ra ina tâmdi rabîte(te) i-du-uk **4.** [ ][1] rîmâni(pl) GUL(pl) šu-tu-ru-te ina (alu)A-ra-zi-ḳi **5.** ša pa-an

---

[1] A blank space has been left at the beginning of the line; the engraver evidently intended later on to fill in the number. In the Cylinder-inscription of Tiglath-pileser I., Col. VI., l. 62 (see above, p. 85), the number of bulls slain is given as four. As in the following lines the numbers of the various beasts have not been filled in, and as the fourth side of the obelisk is uninscribed, it may perhaps be inferred that the engraving of the text was never finished, and that the monument was never set up in place.

COL. IV.

5. which lieth over against the land of Khatte and at the foot of Mount Lebanon, he slew.

6. [ ][1] young of wild oxen he captured alive,

7. and herds of them he collected. [ ][2] elephants with his bow

8. he brought down, and [ ][3] elephants he captured alive,

9. and unto his city of Ashur he brought them. One hundred and twenty[4] lions with his courageous heart

10. and with his mighty attack, both in his hunting (?)-chariot

(mâtu)Ḫa-at-te u ina šêp (šadû)Lab-na-a-ni i-duk **6.** [ ][1] mu-ri(pl) bal-ṭu-te ša rîmâni(pl) u-ṣa-ab-bi-ta **7.** su-gul-la-a-te-šu-nu iḳ-ṣur [ ][2] pîrâni(pl) ina (iṣu)ḳašti-šu **8.** u-šam-ḳit [ ][3] pîrâni(pl) bal-ṭu-te u-ṣa-ab-bi-ta **9.** a-na ali-šu (ilu)A-šur ub-la 2 šu-ši[4] nêšê(pl) ina lib-bi-šu **10.** ik-di ina ḳi-it-ru-ub me-it-lu-ti-šu ina (iṣu)narkabti-šu

---

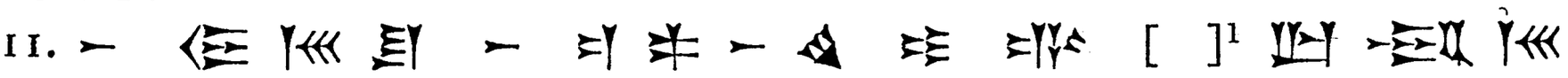
[1] A blank space has been left for the number.

[2] A blank space has been left for the number. On p. 85, l. 70, the number of elephants slain is given as ten.

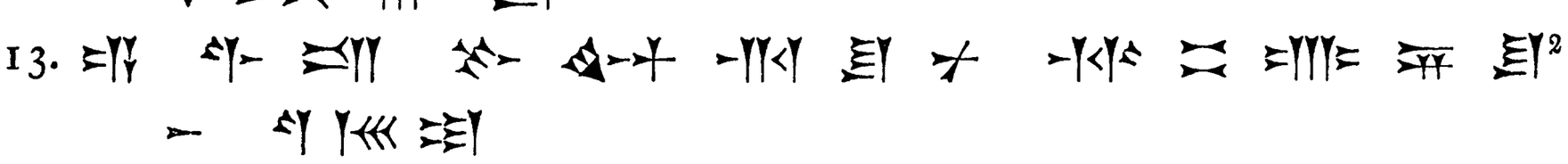
[3] A blank space has been left for the number. On p. 85, l. 72, the number of elephants taken alive is given as four.

[4] On p. 86, l. 77, Tiglath-pileser states that he slew one hundred and twenty lions on foot, and (in l. 80) eight hundred from his chariot.

COL. IV.

11. 

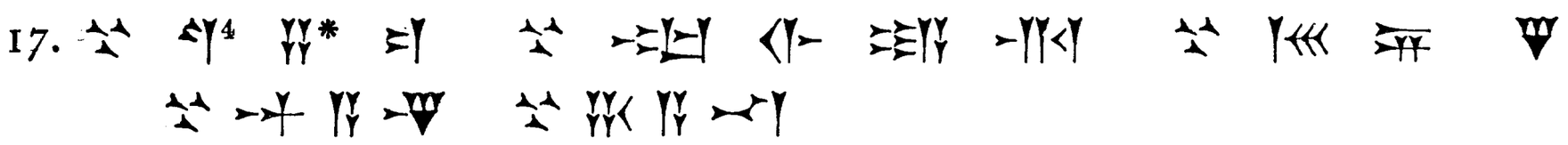
12.

13. 

14.

15.

16.

17. 

11. and on foot, he slew with the spear, and [ ][1] lions

12. he brought down with . . . -weapons. In the lofty hills

13. to follow the chase on their behalf they[2] gave him command, and in the days

14. of cold, and frost, and snow, in the days of the flaming forth

15. of the Meshrê-star[3], which glowed like copper, in the mountains of Ebikh,

16. and Urashe, and Azameri, and Ankurna, and Pizitta,

17. and Parṣagish(?) and Kashiari, mountains in the land of Assyria, and in the mountain of Khâna

pa-at-tu-te **11.** ina šêpê(pl)-šu ina (iṣu)pa-rum-ḫi i-duk [ ][1] nêšê(pl) **12.** ina (iṣu)nir-'-am-te u-šam-ḳit ḫur-ša-a-nu ša-ḳu-u-tu **13.** e-pi-iš bu-'-ri-šu-nu iḳ-bi-u-ni-šu[2] ina ûmât(pl)(at) **14.** ku-uṣ-ṣi ḫal-pi-e šu-ri-pi ina ûmât(pl)(at) ni-pi-iḫ **15.** Kakkab Mešrê[3] ša ki-ma erî i-ṣu-du ina (šadû)E-bi-iḫ **16.** (šadû)U-ra-še (šadû)A-za-me-ri (šadû)An-kur-na (šadû)Pi-zi-it-ta **17.** (šadû)Par[4]-ṣa-giš (šadû)Ka-ši-ia-ri šadâni(pl)(ni)

---

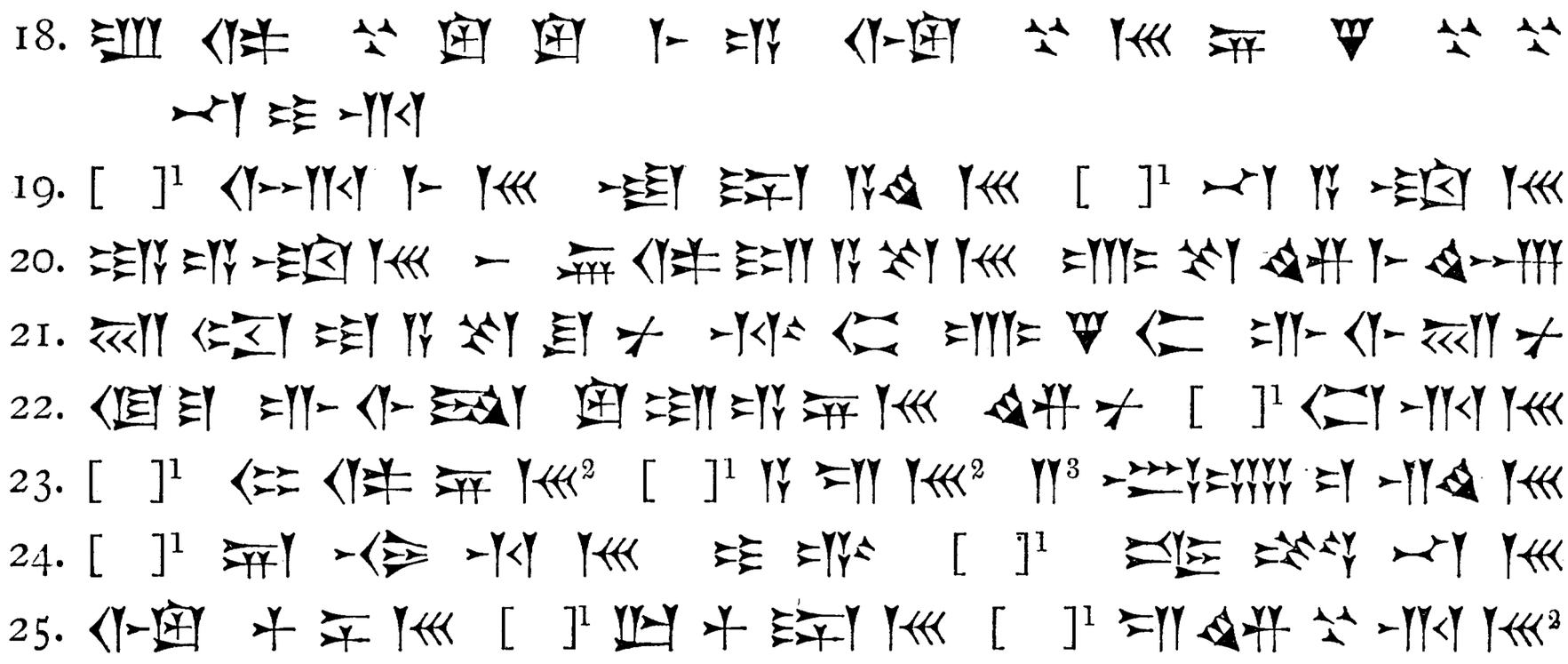
[1] A blank space has been left here for the number; *cf.* the preceding note.

[2] *I.e.*, the gods Ninib and Nergal.

[3] Identified by Jensen with Antares; see *Die Kosmologie der Babylonier*, pp. 50 ff.

[4] Possibly , *Pi*.

COL. IV.



18. in the district of the land of Lulumê, and in the mountains of the lands of Nairi
19. [ ][1] ibexes and mountain goats, and [ ][1] hinds and
20. stags, in nets he captured,
21. and large numbers of them he collected, and he caused their herds to bring forth (young),
22. and like a flock of sheep he counted them. And [ ][1] panthers,
23. and [ ][1] *midini*,[2] and [ ][1] *asi*[2], and two[3] wild boars of the reedbeds,
24. and [ ][1] . . . -birds he slew. And [ ] wild asses
25. and gazelles, and [ ][1] jackals, and [ ][1] *simkurri*[2]

ša (mâtu.ilu)A-šur (šadû)Ḫa-a-na **18.** šid-di (mâtu)Lu-lu-me-e u šadâni(pl)(ni) ša mâtâti Na-i-ri **19.** [ ][1] ar-me(pl) tu-ra-a-ḫi(pl) [ ][1] na-a-li(pl) **20.** ia-e-li(pl) ina sa-di-ra-a-te(pl) u-te-im-me-iḫ **21.** su-gul-la-a-te-šu-nu iḳ-ṣur u-ša-lid mar-ši-su-nu **22.** ki-ma mar-ši-it (immeru)ṣi-e-ni(pl) im-nu [ ][1] nim-ri(pl) **23.** [ ][1] mi-di-ni(pl)[2] [ ][1] a-si(pl)[2] 2[3] šaḫê abi(pl) **24.** [ ][1] MAL-ŠIR(iṣṣuru)(pl) i-duk [ ][1] purimê(pl) **25.** u ṣabâti [ ][1] barbarê(pl) [ ][1] si-im-kur-ri(pl)[2] **26.** u-šam-ḳit pur-ḫi-iš ud-ra-

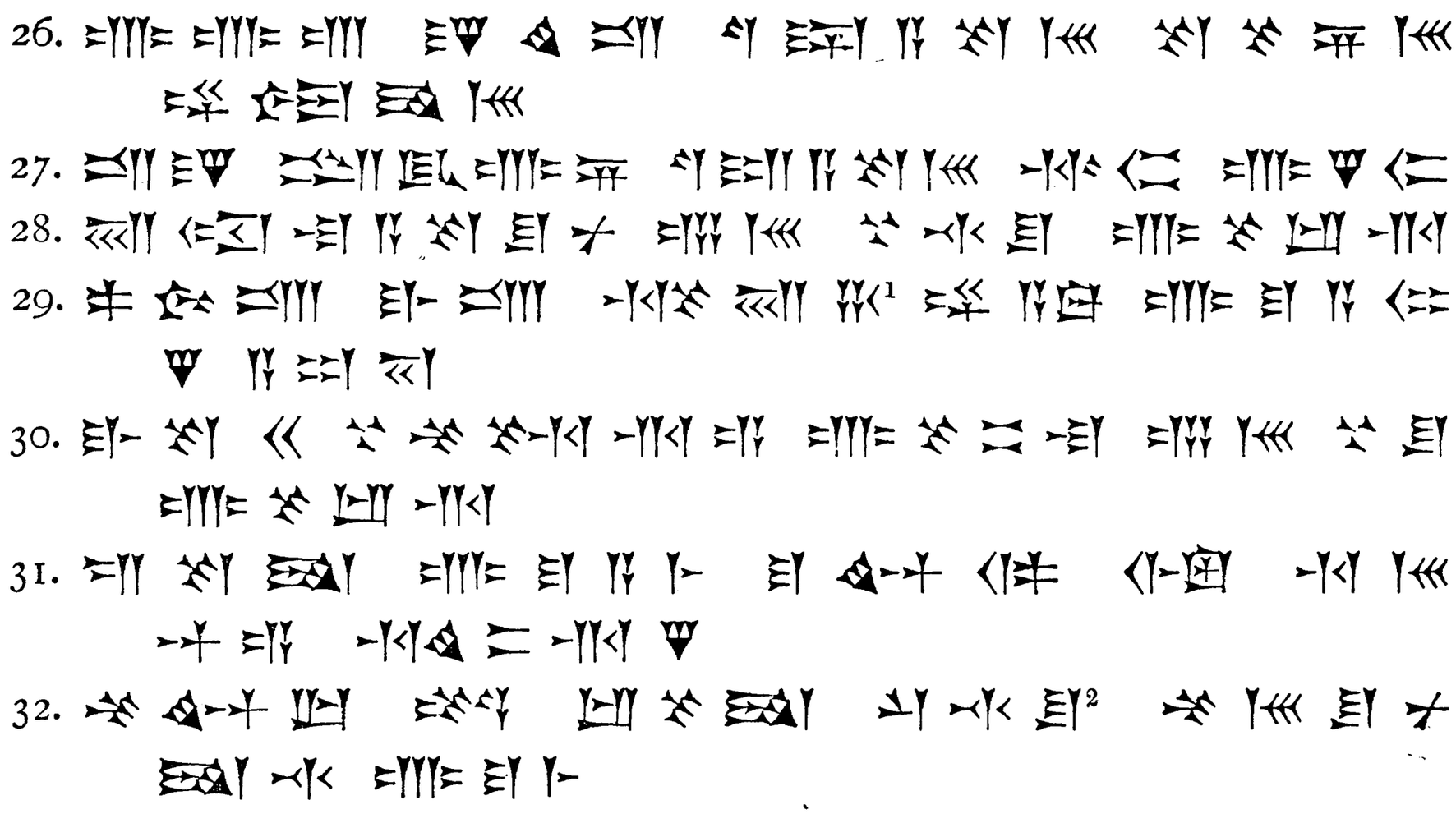
---

[1] A blank space has been left for the number.

[2] The names of wild animals.

[3] The figures 𒐗𒐗 are engraved in the middle of a large space, originally left for the number. Possibly the full number has not been put in, or perhaps 𒐗𒐗 should be read as 120.

COL. IV.



26. he brought down. And . . . dromedaries . . . the merchants,
27. whom he had sent out, took; and he collected dromedaries, and he caused them to bring forth (young),
28. and herds of them he caused the people of his land to behold.
29. And a great . . . .-beast, ...[1] of the river, a great beast of the sea,
30. the king of the land of Muṣrê sent (unto him), and he caused the people of his land to behold it.
31. Of the remainder of the numerous wild beasts, and fowl of heaven that fly,
32. (his) dominion over the field, the work of his hands,[2] their names together with (the numbers of) the beasts

a-te(pl) te-še-ni(pl) (amêlu)damḳarê(pl) **27.** iš-pur il-ḳi-u-ni ud-ra-a-te(pl) iḳ-ṣur u-ša-lid **28.** su-gul-la-a-te-šu-nu nišê(pl) mâti(ti)-šu u-še-ib-ri **29.** pa-gu-ta rabîta(ta) nam-su-ḫa[1] amêl (?)- nâri u-ma-a-mi ša tâmdi **30.** rabîte(te) šar (mâtu)Mu-uṣ-ri-e u-še-bi-la nišê(pl) mâti-šu u-še-ib-ri **31.** si-te-it u-ma-a-me ma-'-di u issurâti(pl) šamê(e) mut-tap-ri-ša **32.** mu-'-ur ṣêri ip-še-it ḳa-ti-šu[2] šumê(pl)-šu-nu it-ti u-ma-me **33.** [. . . . .]-

[1] For a discussion of this phrase, see the Introduction.

[2] *I.e.*, the beasts and birds which the king slew with his own hands because he had dominion over the field.

COL. IV.

33. which my [. . . .] did not record,—their numbers together with these (other) numbers[2]

34. [have I][3] recorded. He conquered[4] other lands and waged [many][5] other wars against the foe,

35. [during which, where the country] was good, in his chariot, and where it was rough, on foot,

36. he marched [after them][6] and defeated them,

37. [but these deeds of] his [hand] he did not record. The countries

ia[1] la šaṭ-ru mi-nu-su-nu it-ti mi-nu-te an-ni-te[2] **34.** [aš-ṭu]^{3}-ru e-ṣip[4] mâtâte(pl)(te) ki-šit-ti ḳa-ti-šu ḫarrânât(pl) nakirê(pl) **35.** [ma-da-a-tu eḳla][5] ṭâba ina (iṣu)narkabti-šu u mar-ṣa ina šêpê(pl)-šu **36.** [ar-ki-šu-nu it][6]-tal-la-ku-ma tap-da-šu-nu iš-ku-nu **37.** [ip-še-it ḳa-t]i[7]-šu an-na-a-te la ša-ṭi-ir mâtâtu(pl)(tu)

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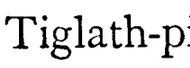
[1] Only two signs are wanting; the word may most probably be restored as [ ] ; see below, p. 144 f., note 3.

[2] *I.e.*, the writer intended to repeat the numbers of the large game which were slain by Tiglath-pileser I., and are recorded in his Cylinder-inscription, and to add the numbers of the small game which are not enumerated therein.

[3] Probably not more than two signs are wanting.

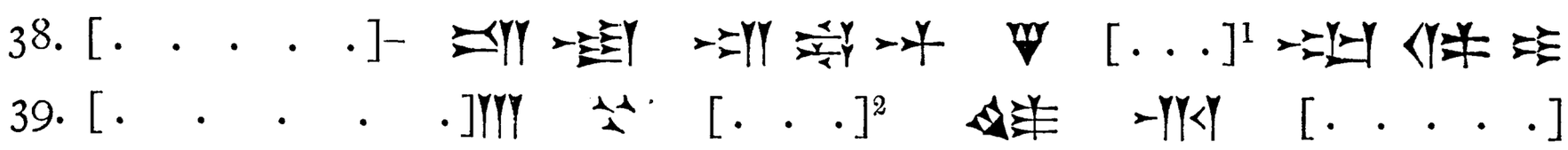
[4] Literally, "he added lands, the conquest of his hand, and campaigns," etc. It is also possible to render  as *e zib*, *i.e.*, "he omitted (from) his record." The phrase also occurs in the Cylinder-inscription of Tiglath-pileser I., Col. VI., l. 49 (see above, p. 83).

[5] For the restoration of the beginning of the line, see above, p. 83, l. 49.

[6] For the restoration of the beginning of the line, see above, p. 84, l. 52 f.

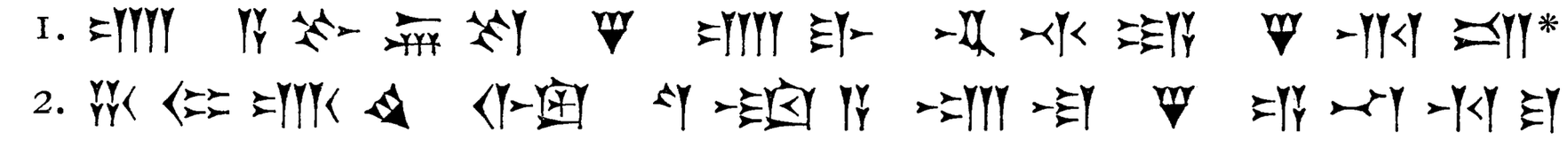
[7] About five signs are wanting at the beginning of the line.

COL. IV.



[The lower part of the column is wanting.]

COLUMN V.[3]



38. [. . . . .] from the city of Babylon in [the land of Ak][2]kad
39. [. . . . .] the land of Amurru [. . . . he conquered . . . . .]

COLUMN V.[3]

1. The house of the . . . in the palace of my dominion, which is at the head
2. of the . . . , and the . . . terrace, which had fallen into decay,

38. [. . . . .] iš-tu (alu)Bâb-ili ša [(mâtu)Ak][1]-ka-di-i **39.** [. . . . .] (mâtu)[A][2]-mur-ri[. . . . .]

COL. V. **1.** bît a-bu-sa-te ša ekal bêlu-ti-ia ša ri-i[š] **2.** ḫa-mi-luḫ-ḫi u tam-li-a kal-la

---

[1] Not more than two signs are wanting.

[2] Only one sign is wanting.

[3] In Column V. the king who had the obelisk inscribed narrates in the 1st person his own building operations; the account does not begin with the first line of the column, but is evidently continued there from the second half of Column IV. The obelisk has hitherto been ascribed to Ashur-naṣir-pal, but it is probably the work of a much earlier king, possibly one of the sons of Tiglath-pileser I., either Ashur-bêl-kala or Shamshi-Adad I. The facts on which this statement is based may be briefly summarized as follows:—(1) The writing in several particulars is unlike that of Ashur-naṣir-pal's inscriptions; it is true that the forms of several of the signs differ from those upon Tiglath-pileser I.'s cylinders and tablets, but this may be largely due to the fact that the latter are written upon clay. (2) In Col. V., ll. 20 ff. the writer of the inscription states that he repaired the canal cut by Ashur-dân in which no water had flowed for thirty years. As a period of only twenty-six, or twenty-seven, years separated the reign of Ashur-dân II. from that of Ashur-naṣir-pal, it is probable that, in any case, we must assign the cutting of the canal to Ashur-dân I. But if Ashur-naṣir-pal had written the inscription we should expect to find after Ashur

COL. V.

3. I rebuilt from the foundation even unto the roof thereof.
4. The house of . . .[1] of Erba-Adad, and the great terrace
5. which faceth the north, which Ashur-nadin-akhê, king of Assyria,
6. had built, and which had fallen into decay, I rebuilt. The moat
7. of my city of Ashur, which had become ruined, and was full of earth,

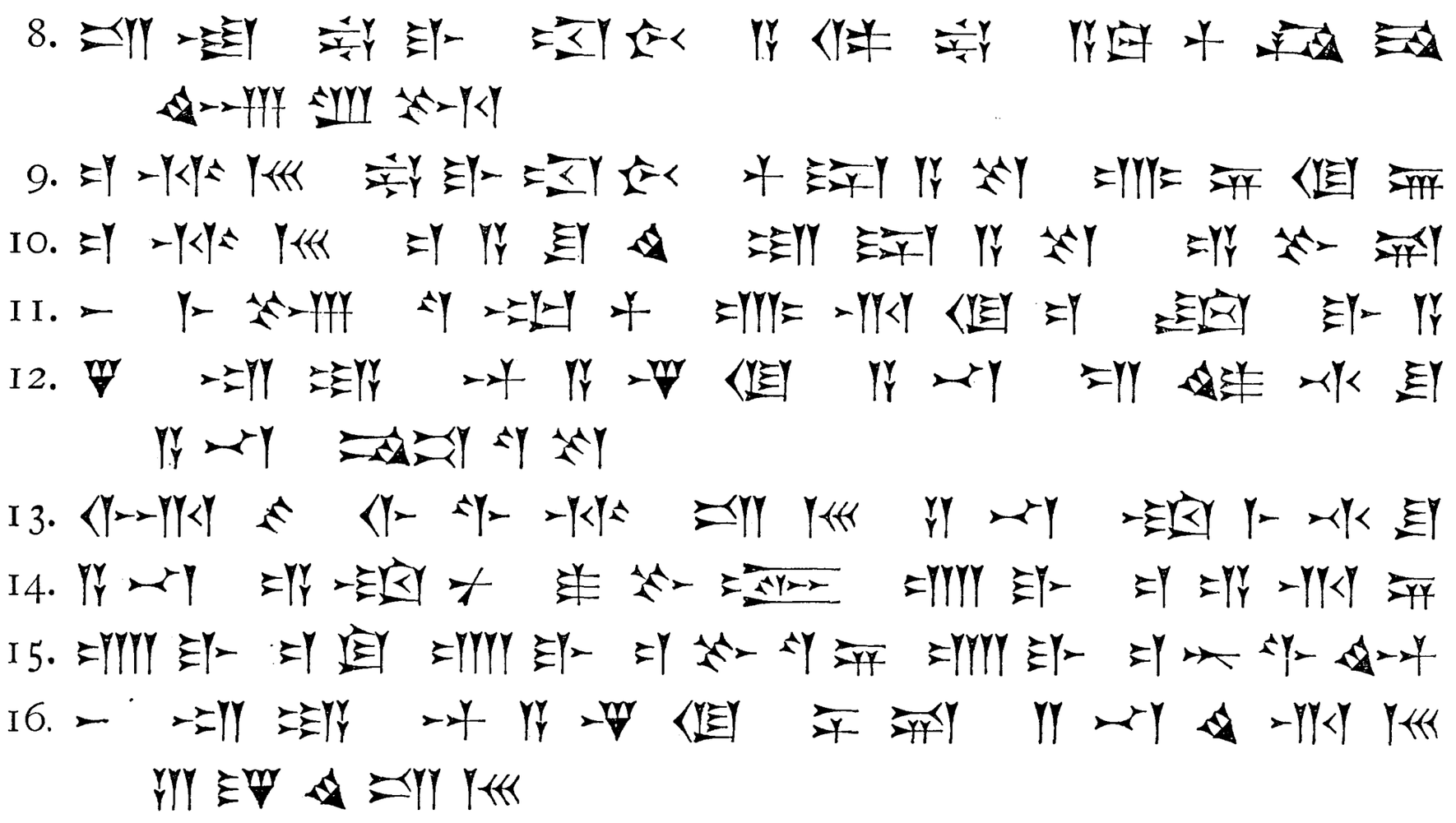
ša e-na-ḫu-ma **3.** iš-tu uš-še-šu a-di taḫ-lu-bi-šu e-pu-uš **4.** bîtu ša-ḫu-ri[1] ša (m)Erba-(ilu)Adad u tam-li-a rabâ(a) **5.** ša pa-an iltâni ša (m.ilu)Aṣhur-nadin-aḫê(pl) šar (matu.ilu)Ą-šur **6.** e-pu-uš e-na-ḫu-ma e-pu-uš ḫa-ri-ṣa **7.** ša ali-ia (ilu)A-šur(KI) ša

---

dân's name some such phrase as *šar pâni maḫria*, "a former king, who preceded me," to distinguish him from Ashur-dân II. (3) In Col. V., l. 34 f. the writer states that he completed (if the suggested restoration is correct) a palace begun by Ashur-rêsh-ishi. This passage may be applied more naturally to Ashur-rêsh-ishi's grandson, or to a king of about that period, than to Ashur-naṣir-pal. In accordance with this passage, ll. 25 and 29 of the same column may be taken to refer to Adad-nirari I. and to Tukulti-Ninib I. respectively. (4) In Col. IV., ll. 31 ff. the writer states that he has recorded the names and numbers of the beasts slain in the chase, "which my [. . .] did not record." The reading of the 1st sing. pron. suffix in l. 34 is certain, and only two signs are wanting at the beginning of the line. There is no room for such a phrase as *šarru alik pânia*, "the king who preceded me," which Ashur-naṣir-pal must have used had he written the inscription. The only possible restorations appear to be [*a-bi*]-*a*, "my father," or [*ab abi*]-*ia*, "my grandfather." Moreover, a record of the various beasts slain in the chase by Tiglath-pileser I. may be more suitably referred to Tiglath-pileser's son, than to a king who reigned more than two hundred years after him. The fact that the writer states that he repaired the walls and gates of the city of Ashur does not necessarily imply that a long period separated him from the time of Tiglath-pileser I.; and, in view of the evidence given above, the resemblance between Col. V., ll. 14 ff. and certain phrases in Ashur-naṣir-pal's Standard Inscription may be disregarded. On the probable date of Erba-Adad and Ashur-nadin-akhê (mentioned in Col. V., l. 4 f.), see the Introduction.

[1] Possibly read *bîtu ša pag-ri*, *i.e.*, the place of burial.

COL V.



8. from the Gate of the Metal-Worker unto the Gate of the Tigris[1]
   I dug out.
9. The doors of the Gate of the Metal-Worker, which were fallen,
   I removed,
10. and lofty gates of ashukhu-wood I fashioned,
11. and I bound them with bands of bronze. The great wall
12. of my city of Ashur, throughout the whole circuit thereof, anew
13. I built, and a mound of earth
14. I heaped up high around it. A palace of cedar-wood,
15. and a palace of urkarinnu-wood, and a palace of pistachio-wood,
    and a palace of tamarisk-wood,
16. in my city of Ashur I constructed. Two dolphins, and four
    . . . -beasts,

'-ab-tu-ma epirê(pl) im-lu-u **8.** iš-tu abul ~~gurgurri~~ a-di bâb (nâru)Idiglat aḫ-ru-uṣ **9.** (iṣu)dalâti(pl) abul ~~gurgurri~~ maš-ra-a-te u-ni-ki-ir **10.** (iṣu)dalâti(pl) (iṣu)a-šu-ḫi ṣi-ra-a-te e-pu-uš **11.** ina me-sir siparri u-ri-ki-is dûra rabâ(a) **12.** ša ali-ia (ilu)A-šur(KI) a-na si-ḫir-ti-šu a-na eššu-ut-te **13.** ar-ṣip ši-pi-ik epirê(pl) a-na li-me-ti-šu **14.** a-na e-li-nu aš-pu-uk ekal (iṣu)e-ri-ni **15.** ekal (iṣu)urkarinnu ekal (iṣu)bu-uṭ-ni ekal (isu)tar-pi-' **16.** ina ali-ia (ilu)A-šur(KI) epuš(uš) 2 na-ḫi-ri(pl) 4 pur-ḫi-iš(pl)

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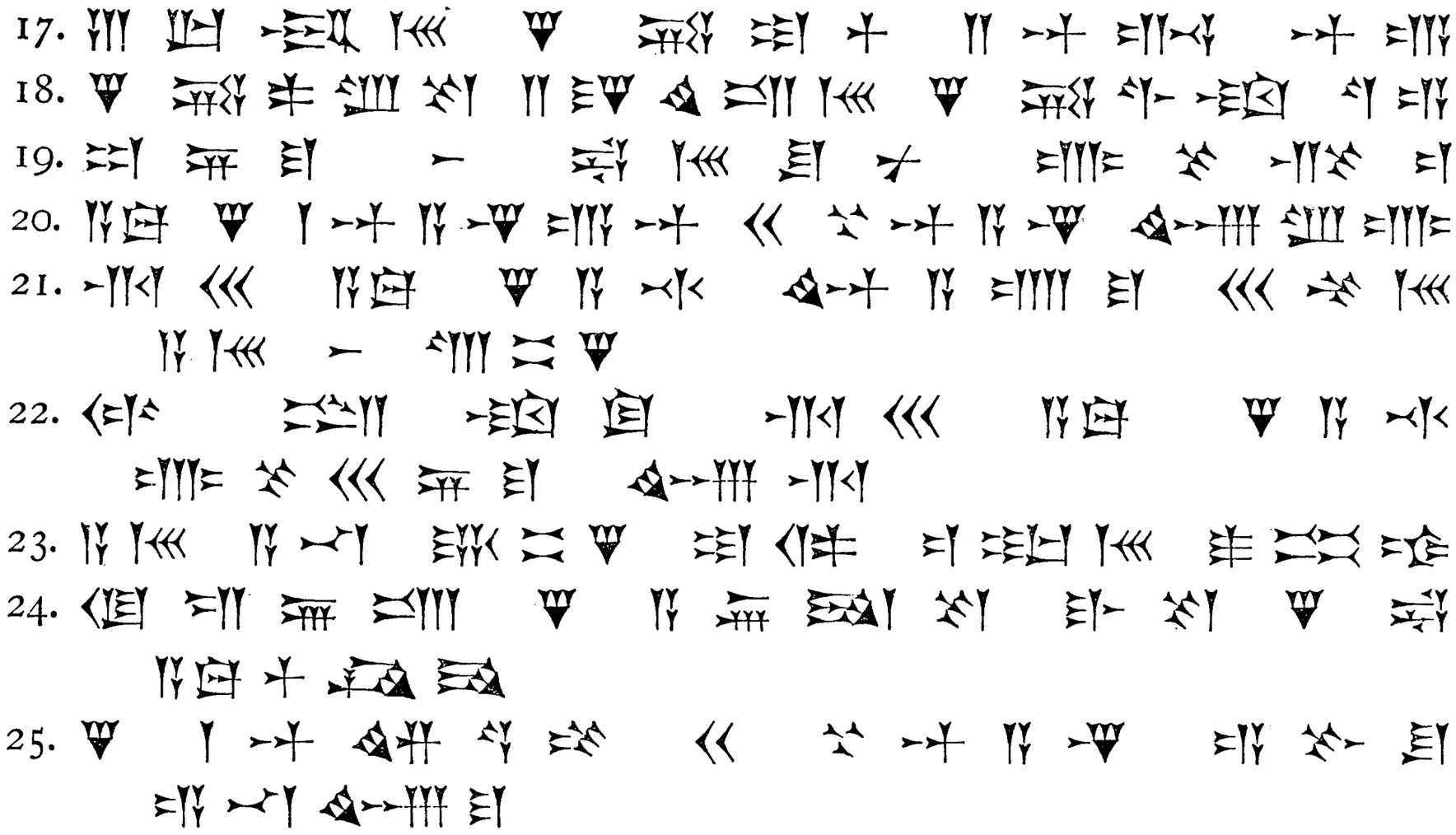
[1] For the names of other gates of the city of Ashur, see above, p. 7 f.

COL. V.

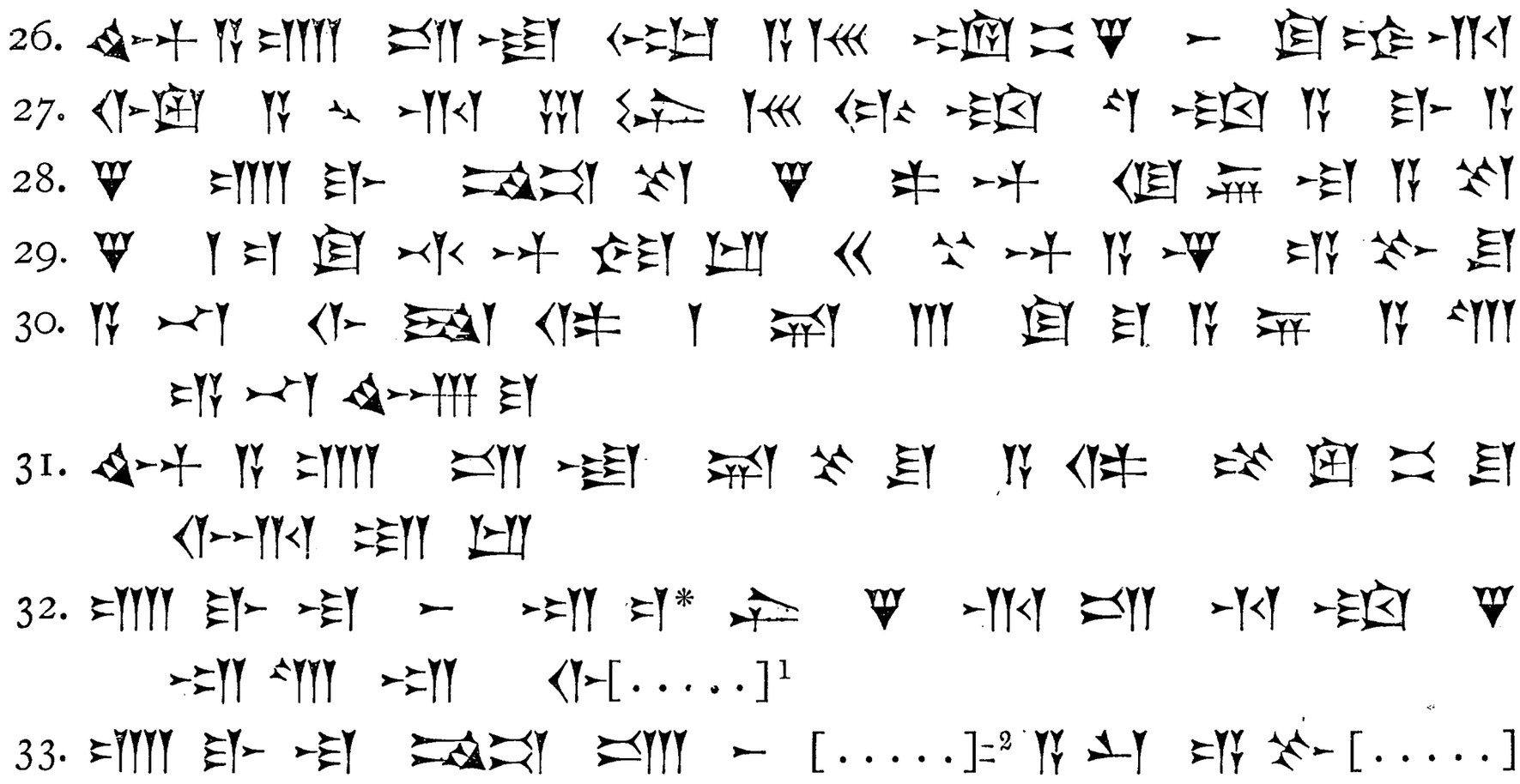


17. and four lions of . . . -stone, and two colossal bulls
18. of alabaster, and two . . . -beasts of white limestone
19. I fashioned, and in the gates thereof I set them up.
20. The canal, which Ashur-dân,[1] king of Assyria, had dug,—
21. the head of that canal had fallen into decay and was in ruins, and for thirty years no water therein
22. had flowed. I altered the head of that canal, and I dug out (its channel)
23. and I led the waters therein, and I planted orchards (upon the banks thereof).
24. The great quay of the ramparts[2] at the Gate of the Tigris,
25. which Adad-nirari, king of Assyria, had built, had fallen into decay

17. 4 nêšê(pl) ša (abnu)AT-BAR 2 šêdu lamassu **18.** ša (abnu)pa-ru-te 2 pur-ḫi-iš(pl) ša (abnu)pi-li pišê(e) **19.** ab-ni-ma ina bâbâni(pl)-šu-nu u-še-zi-iz **20.** nâru ša (m.ilu)A-šur-dan(an) šar (mâtu.ilu)A-šur iḫ-ru-u **21.** ri-eš nâri ša-a-ti '-a-bit-ma 30 šanâti(pl) mê(pl) ina lib-bi-ša **22.** ul il-li-ku ri-eš nâri ša-a-ti u-še-eš-ni-ma aḫ-ri **23.** mê(pl) a-na ḳir-bi-ša ad-di kirâti(pl) aš-ḫu-up **24.** ki-si-ir-ta ša a-sa-it-te rabîte(te) ša bâb (nâru)Idiglat **25.** ša (m.ilu)Adad-nirari šar (mâtu.ilu)A-šur e-pu-šu e-na-aḫ-ma

[1] For a discussion of this reference, see above, p. 144 f., n. 3.
[2] Literally, "mounds."

COL. V.



26. and was in ruins. From the lowest level of the water,[3] with bitumen
27. and brickwork for five . . . -measures I raised it. The great terrace
28. of the new palace which faceth the . . . . ,
29. which Tukulti-Ninib, king of Assyria had built,
30. along (its) side for sixty-three . . . -measures had fallen into decay
31. and was in ruins, and from its foundation unto its roof I rebuilt it.
32. A palace in the city of . . . . , at the beginning of the road which (leadeth unto) the city of Ashur, I [built].
33. A new palace in [. . . .] I built [. . . . .]

26. 'a-bit iš-tu eli mê(pl) naḳ-bi-ša ina ku-up-ri **27.** u a-gur-ri 5 . . . . . (pl) ul-lı tam-li-a rabâ(a) **28.** ša ekalli eššite(te) ša pa-an ki-sa-la-a-ti **29.** ša (m)Tukulti(ti)-(ilu)Nin-ib šar (mâtu.ilu)A-šur e-pu-šu **30.** ạ-na ši-id-di ı šuši 3 ku-ma-a-ni eḳli e-na-aḫ-ma **31.** 'a-bit iš-tu uš-še-šu a-di ~~taḫ-lu~~-bi-šu ar-ṣi-ip **32.** ekalla(la) ina (alu)GIŠ-KAK ša ri-eš ḫu-li ša (alu)Ašur a[r-ṣip][1] **33.** ekalla(la) eššita(ta) ina [. . . . .][2]-a-ḳa e-pu-[uš]

---

[1] Not more than two signs are wanting.

[2] One, or possibly two, signs are wanting.

[3] Literally, "from upon the water in its depth."

COL. V.

34. [. . . . .] [1]

35. [. . . . .]

36. [. . . . .] [. . . . .] 37. [. . . . .]

[The lower part of the column is wanting.]

34. The palace of the city of Apki which Ashur-rêsh-ishi [. . . . .][1]
35. had built but had not [finished . . . . . I completed].
36. The wall of [. . . . . .]
37. [. . . . . .]

34. ekalla(la) ša (alu)Ap-ki ša [(m.ilu)A]-šur-rêš-i-ši [. . . . .][1] **35.** e-pu-šu la-a u-[šak-lil . . . . .] **36.** dûr [. . . . .] ri [. . . . .] **37.** a-[. . . . .]

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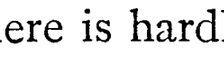
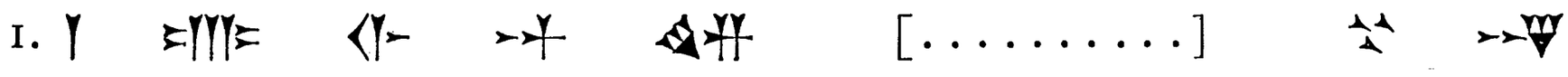
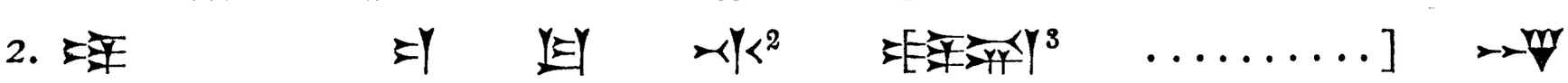
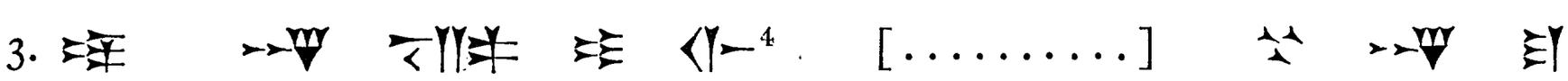
[1] It is probable that not more than two signs are wanting at the end of the line ; there is hardly room for the restoration [], *šar* (*mâtu.ilu*)*A-šur*, "king of Assyria."

IX.

SHAMSHI-ADAD I., KING OF ASSYRIA, ABOUT B.C. 1080.

BUILDING INSCRIPTION UPON CLAY BOWLS.

(**No. 56-9-9, 198.**[1] $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 3 in.)

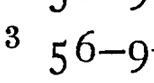
1.  [.....]
2.  [2] [3] .....]
3.  [4] [.....]

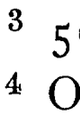
1. Shamshi-Adad, [the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of] Assyria,
2. the son of Tiglath-[pileser, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of] Assyria,
3. the son of Ashur-rêsh-ishi, [the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of] Assyria.

1. (m)Šam-ši-(ilu)Adad [šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar] (mâtu)Aššur **2.** mâr Tukulti(ti)[2]-a[pil[3]-E-šar-ra šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)]Aššur **3.** mâr Aššur-rêš-i-ši[šarru[4] dan-nu šar kiššati šar] (mâtu)Aššur-ma

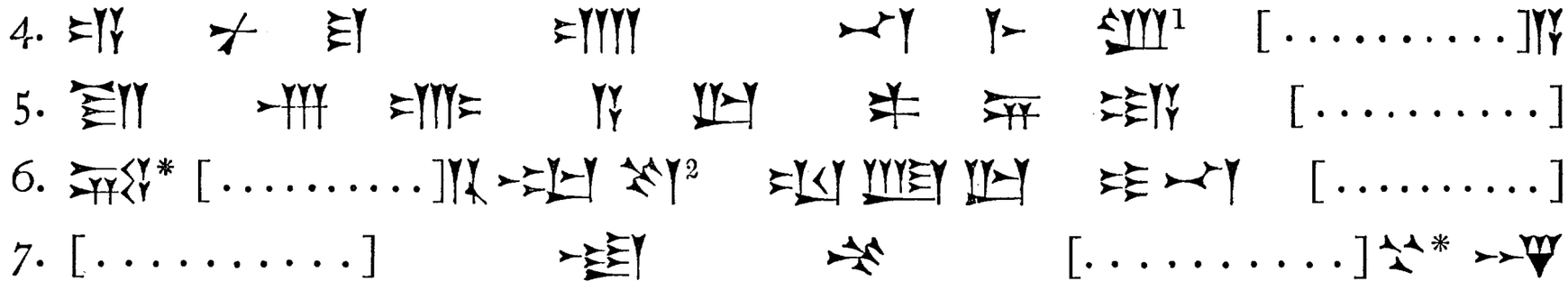
---

[1] The text is taken from fragments of three clay bowls, Nos. 56-9-9, 198, 172, and 179, around the outsides of which it is inscribed. For an earlier publication of the text, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 3, No. 9. Another fragment of a building inscription of Shamshi-Adad. I. is numbered 56-9-9, 169 (see *Cun. Inscrs.*, III., pl. 3, No. 11); the text recorded the restoration of the temple of the goddess Ishtar of Nineveh, but only fragments of lines are preserved.

[2] 56-9-9, 179  , *Tukulti.*

[3] 56-9-9, 179  , *apil.*

[4] Of the sign following , 56-9-9, 172 gives the traces , *i.e.*, , *šarru.*

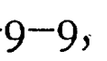


4. When the house of . . . [1][. . . .]
5. which a prince, who went before me, [. . . .].
6. A [memorial tablet] for future [days] have I inscribed and in [. . . .]
7. [. . . .] the land of Assyria.

4. e-nu-ma bît na-me-ru[1] [. . . . .]a **5.** ša rubû(u) a-lik pa-ni-ia [. . . . .]
6. (abnu)[narâ ana ûmê(pl) a]r-ku-te[2] al-ṭu-ur i-na [. . . . .] **7.** [. . . . .]
tu mu [. . . . .] (mâtu)Aššur

---

[1] The sign is broken; for other instances of the occurrence of this word, see above, p. 98, note 5.

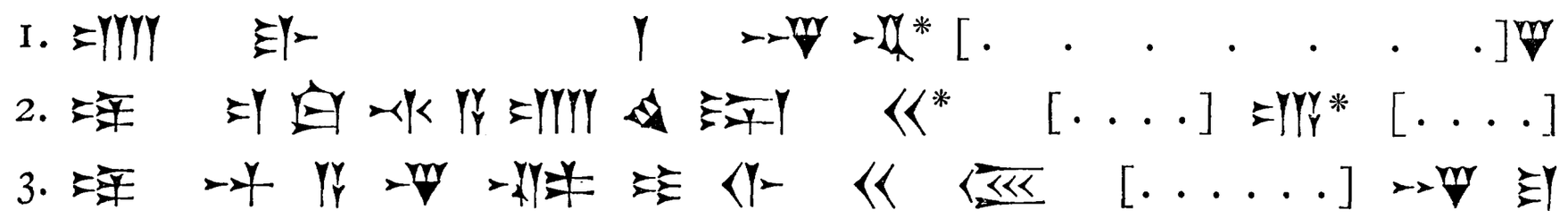
[2] So 56–9–9, 179; 56–9–9, 172 adds  .

X.

ASHUR-BÊL-KALA, KING OF ASSYRIA, ABOUT B.C. 1080.

Inscription on the Back of a Female Statue.

(**No. 849.**[1] 13½ in. by 3½ in.)



1. The palace of Ashur-bêl-[kala, the king of hosts, the mighty king, the king of As]syria,
2. the son of Tiglath-pileser, the king [of hosts], the mighty [king, the king of Assyria],
3. the son of Ashur-rêsh-ishi, the king of hosts, [the mighty king, the king of] Assyria.

1. ekal (m)Aššur-bêl-[ka-la šar kiššati šarri dan-ni šâr (mâtu)Aš]šur **2.** mar Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra šar [kiššati šarri] dan-[ni šar (mâtu)Aššur] **3.** mâr (ilu)A-šur-rêš-i-ši šar kiššati [šarri dan-ni šar (mâtu)]Aššur-ma

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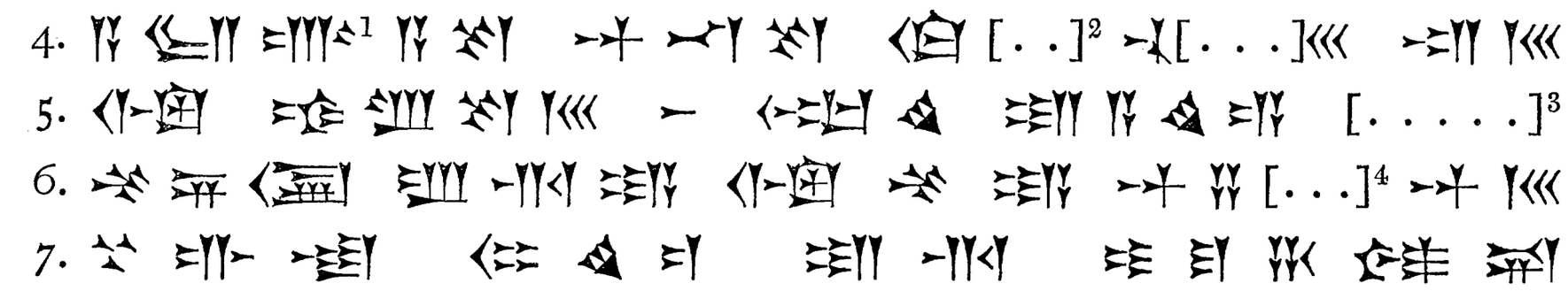
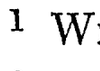
[1] For earlier publications of the text, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., plate 6, No. 6, and Strong, *J.R.A.S.*, Vol. 24, p. 339 f.; translations have also been given by Oppert, *Expédition scientifique en Mésopotamie*, Vol. I., p. 288. Menant, *Annales des rois d'Assyrie*, p. 54, and Strong, *Records of the Past*, Vol. VI., (N.S.), p. 76 f.



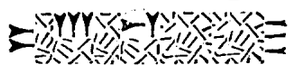
4. These . . . . [among the rulers] of cities 5. and . . . . upon . . . . [have I . . . .].
6. Whosoever shall alter my inscription or my name (which is written therein), may the god Za[. .] and the gods
7. of the land of Martu smite him with a . . . smiting!

4. a-lam-ga[1]-a-te an-na-te ki-[rib (?)][2] bê[lê](pl) alâni(pl) **5.** u ar-ru-te(pl) ina muḫ-ḫi ṣi-a-ḫi-e [u- . . . . .][3] **6.** mu-ni-kir šiṭ-ri-ia u šumi-ia (ilu)Za-[. .][4] ilâni(pl) **7.** (mâtu) Mar-tu mi-ḫi-iṣ ṣi-ri i-ma-ḫa-ṣu-uš

---

[1] Written  .

[2] One sign is wanting.

[3] Three signs, giving the verb, are wanting at the end of the line; the traces read  .

[4] Probably not more than one sign is wanting.

XI.

ADAD-NIRARI II., KING OF ASSYRIA,

FROM B.C. 911 TO B.C. 890.

INSCRIPTION UPON A STONE OBJECT.

(**No. 90,853.**[1] $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 in.)

1. The palace of Adad-nirari, king of hosts, king of Assyria,
2. the son of Ashur-dân, king of hosts, king of Assyria,
3. the son of Tiglath-pileser, king of hosts, king of Assyria.

1. ekal (m. ilu)Adad-nirari šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **2.** apil Aššur-dân šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **3.** apil Tukulti(ti)-apil-E-šar-ra šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma

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[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Winckler, *Zeits. für Assyr.*, II., p. 311. The text is inscribed around the outside of a cylindrical object of black basalt, which stands on a square base. The total height of the object is $16\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the width of the base is 11 in.; a hole is bored through the centre of the object from top to bottom, but the purpose for which it was intended is unknown.

XII.

ASHUR-NAṢIR-PAL, KING OF ASSYRIA,

FROM B.C. 885 TO B.C. 860.

I. BRICK INSCRIPTIONS.

No. 1. Text recording Ashur-naṣir-pal's name and that of his father, Tukulti-Ninib.

(**No. 90,259.**[1] 6½ in. by 3 in.)

1.
2.
3.

1. The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of hosts,
2. king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib,
3. king of Assyria.

1. ekal (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šar kiššati **2.** šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Tukulti-Ninib **3.** šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma

No. 2. Text recording the king's name and genealogy.

(**No. 90,255.**[2] 17 in. by 5¾ in.)

1.

1. The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria,

1. ekal (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šar (mâtu)Aššur

---

[1] The same inscription is stamped upon the bricks, Nos. 90,257 and 90,258.

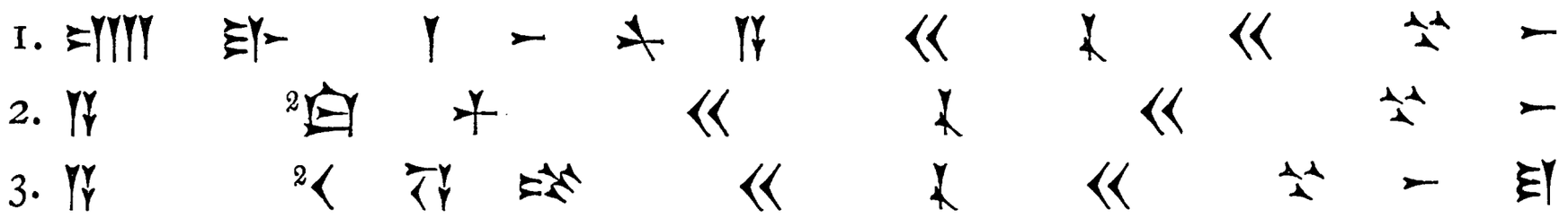
[2] For an earlier publication of the text, see Layard, *Inscriptions*, pl. 83, A

2. the son of Tukulṭi-Ninib, king of Assyria,
3. the son of Adad-nirari, king of Assyria.

2. apil Tukulti-Ninib šar (mâtu)Aššur **3.** apil Adad-nirari šar (mâtu)Aššur

No. 3. Text recording the king's name, titles and genealogy.

(**No. 90,256.**[1] 18 in. by 7 in.)

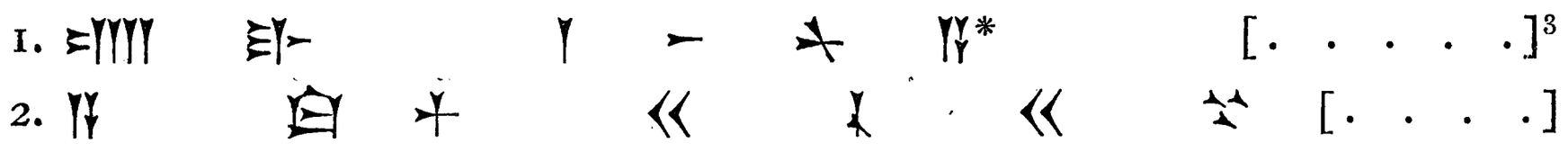


1. The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of hosts, king of Assyria,
2. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, king of hosts, king of Assyria,
3. the son of Adad-nirari, king of hosts, king of Assyria.

1. ekal (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **2.** apil Tukulti-Ninib šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **3.** apil Adad-nirari šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma

No. 4. Text recording the building of the temple of the goddess Ishtar.

(**No. 90,260.** 12½ in. by 7½ in.)



1. The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, [king of hosts, king of Assyria],[3]
2. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, king of hosts, king of [Assyria],

1. ekal (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli [šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur][3] **2.** apil Tukulti-Ninib šar

---

[1] The text also occurs on the edge of the brick, No. 90,810. For earlier publications of the text, see Layard, *Inscriptions*, pl. 83, A and D.

[2] No. 90,810 inserts the determinative .

[3] The right-hand edge of the brick is broken, and the restoration of the ends of the lines is conjectural.

3. [. . . .]
4. [. . . .]
5. [. . . .]

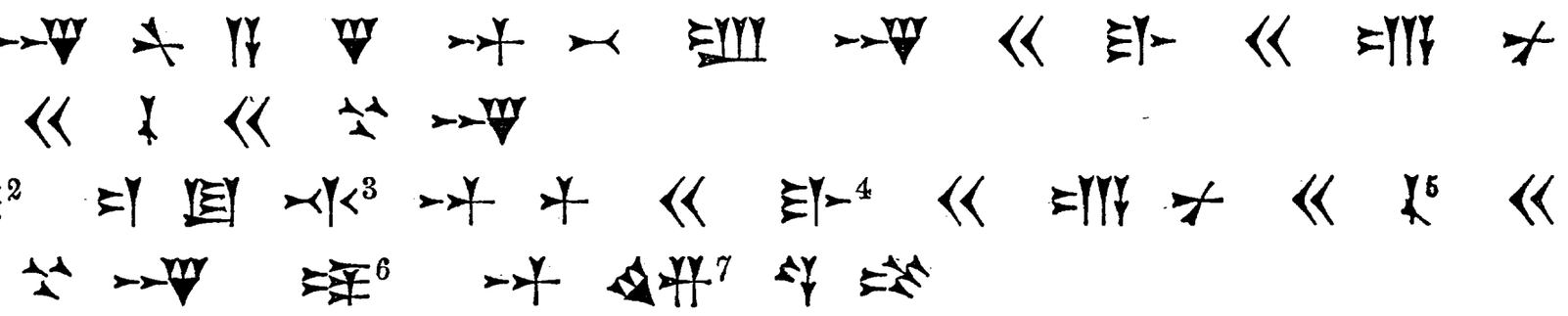
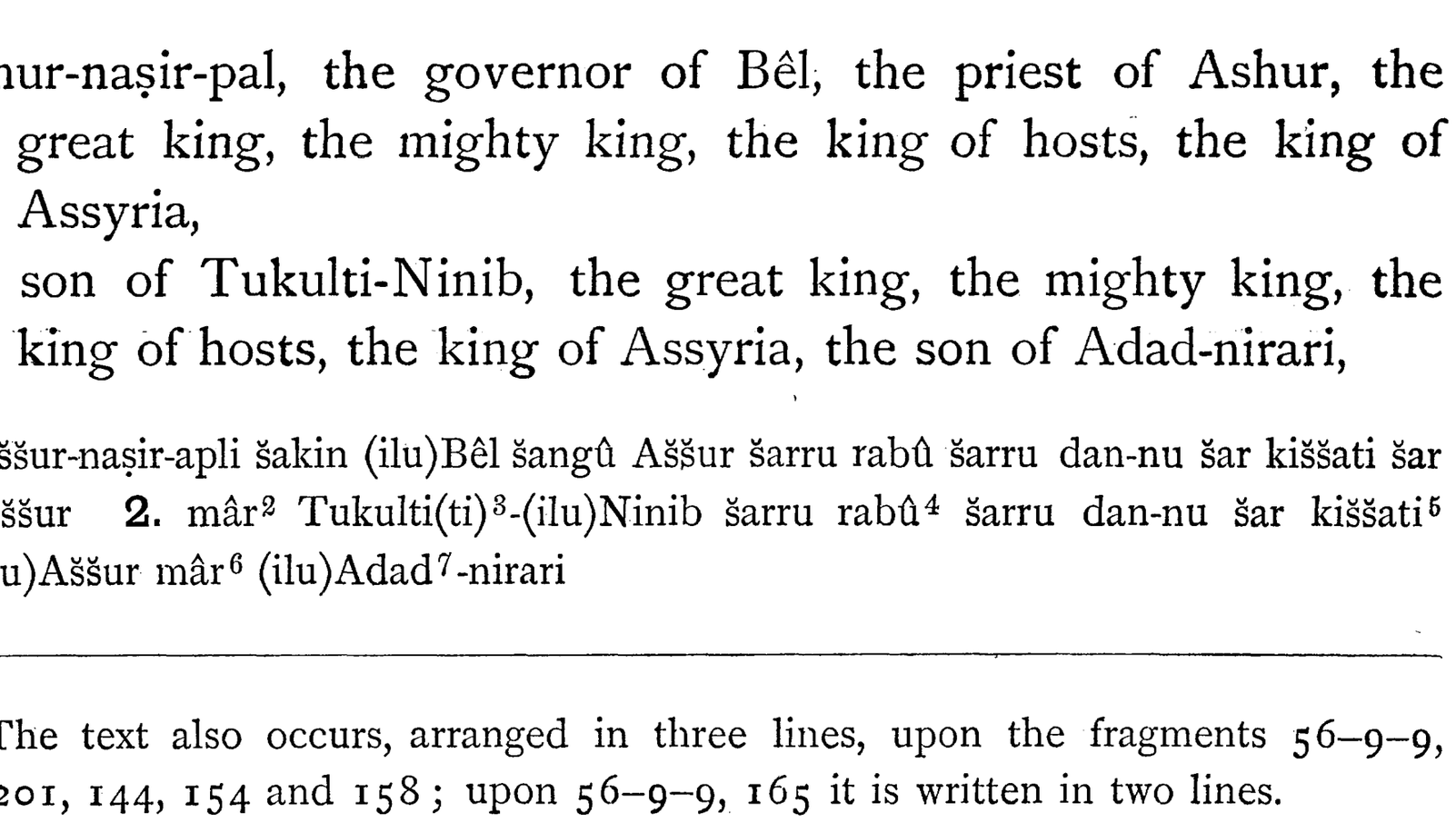
3. the son of Adad-nirari, king of hosts, king of [Assyria],
4. who the temple of the goddess Ishtar of [Nineveh]
5. hath built and [hath completed].

kiššati šar (mâtu)[Aššur] **3.** apil Adad-nirari šar kiššati šar (mâtu)[Aššur] **4.** ša bît (ilu)Ištar ša [(alu)Ninua] **5.** epuš-ma [u-šâk-lil(?)]

II. Inscriptions upon Clay Bowls.

No. 1. Text recording Ashur-naṣir-pal's name, titles, and genealogy.

(**No. 56-9-9, 136 + 143 + 184.**[1] 11¼ in. by 1¼ in.)

1. 
2. 

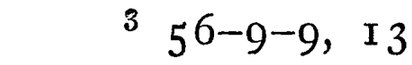
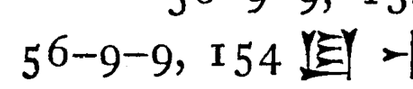
1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the governor of Bêl, the priest of Ashur, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,
2. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari,

1. (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šakin (ilu)Bêl šangû Aššur šarru rabû šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **2.** mâr[2] Tukulti(ti)[3]-(ilu)Ninib šarru rabû[4] šarru dan-nu šar kiššati[5] šar (mâtu)Aššur mâr[6] (ilu)Adad[7]-nirari

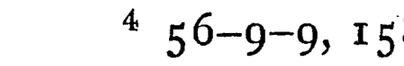
---

[1] The text also occurs, arranged in three lines, upon the fragments 56–9–9, 134 + 201, 144, 154 and 158; upon 56–9–9, 165 it is written in two lines.

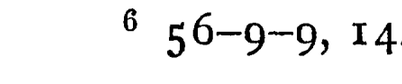
[2] 56–9–9, 144 and 134 + 201 , *apil*.

[3] 56–9–9, 134, etc.,  , (*m*)*Tukulti*; 56–9–9, 144 , *Tukulti*; 56–9–9, 154  , *Tukulti*[(*ti*)].

[4] 56–9–9, 158 , *rabû*(*u*).

[5] 56–9–9, 165  .

[6] 56–9–9, 144 , *apil*.

[7] 56–9–9, 144 and 154  , *Adad*.

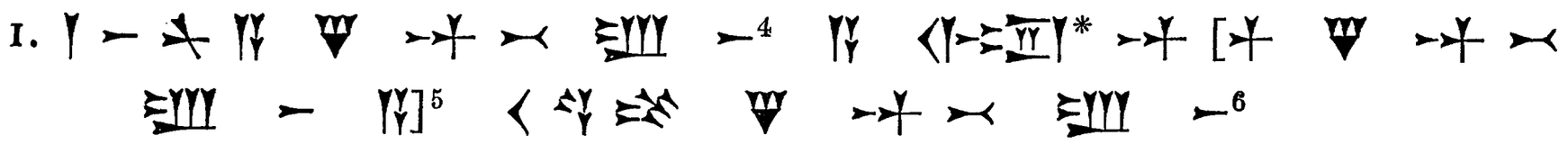
3.

3. the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria.

3. šarru rabû[1] šarru dan-nu šar kiššati[2] šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma

No. 2. Inscription recording the restoration of the temple of Ishtar of Nineveh.

(**No. 56–9–9, 156 + 168 + 191.**[3] $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

1. 

1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the governor of Bêl, the priest of Ashur, the son of Tukulti-[Ninib, the governor of Bêl the priest of Ashur, the son] of Adad-nirari, the governor of Bêl, the priest of Ashur.

1. (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šakin (ilu)Bêl šangû Aššur[4] apil Tukulti-(ilu)[Ninib šakin (ilu)Bêl šangû Aššur apil][5] Adad-nirari šakin (ilu)Bêl šangû Aššur[6]

---

[1] 56–9–9, 158 , *rabû(u)*.

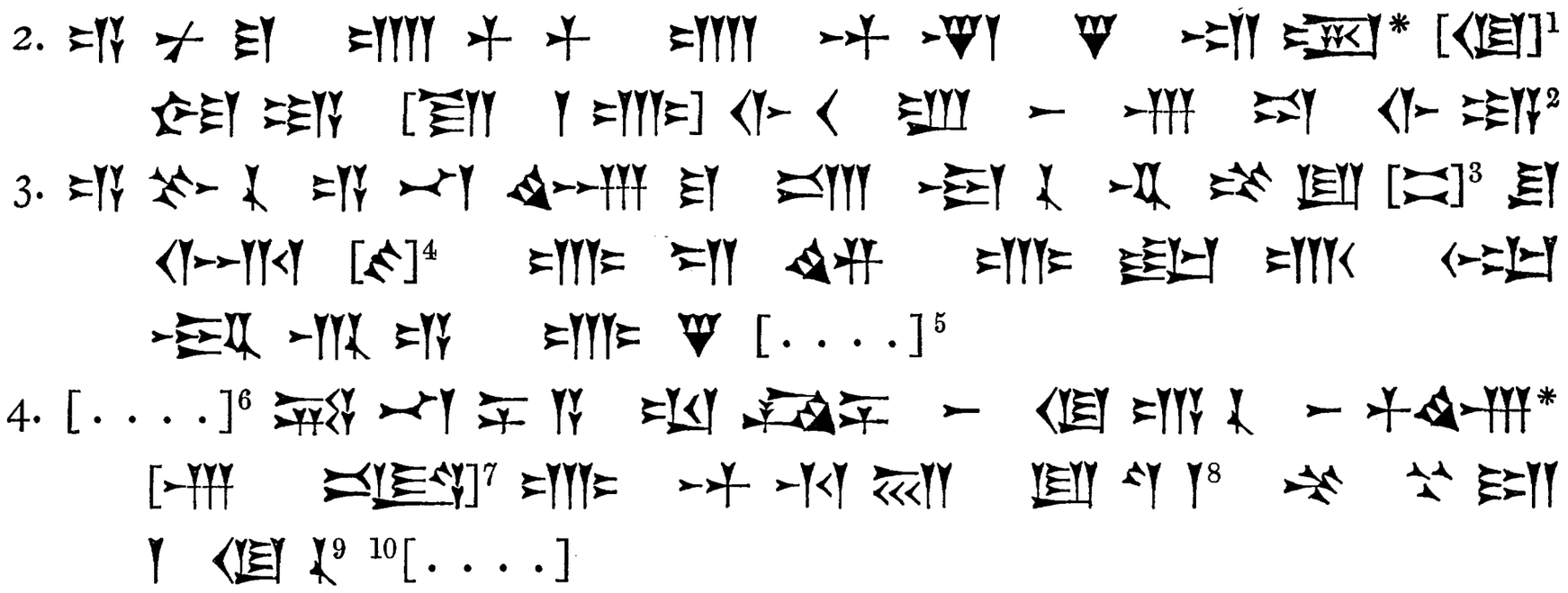
[2] 56–9–9, 134 etc. .

[3] The restoration by Ashur-naṣir-pal of E-maš-maš, the temple of Ištar of Nineveh, was also recorded in a two-line inscription upon bowls, six fragments of which are numbered 56–9–9, 132, 133, 135, 140, 145 and 146; the two-line inscription upon 56–9–9, 128 also refers to the same event. The text has been made up from the duplicate inscriptions upon the fragments 56–9–9, 156 + 168 + 191, 152, 155, 170, 174, and No. 88,347; for an earlier publication of the text, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 3, No. 10.

[4] 56–9–9, 170 .

[5] This restoration is given by Rawlinson as part of the text.

[6] 56–9–9, 152 .



2. When E-mash-mash, the temple of Ishtar of Nineveh, my lady, [which Sham]shi-Adad, the priest of Ashur, the prince who went before me,
3. had built, had fallen into decay, from the foundation unto the roof thereof I rebuilt it, and I adorned it, and made it glorious and more [. . . .][5] than it was before.
4. [. . . .][6] A memorial tablet have I inscribed and [set] within [it]. May a future [prince] repair its ruins, and my name which is inscribed (thereon) [may he restore] unto its place!

2. e-nu-ma E-maš-maš bît (ilu)Ištar ša (alu)Ninua[(KI)][1] bêlti-ia [ša (m)Šam]-ši-Adad šangû Aššur rubû alik pâni-ia[2] **3.** e-pu-šu e-na-aḫ-ma ištu ušši-šu adi taḫ-lu-[bi][3]-šu ar-[ṣip][4] u-si-im u-šar-riḫ eli maḫ-ri-e u-ša-[. . . .][5] **4.** [. . . .][6] (abnu)narâ al-ṭur ina ki-rib-šu aš-kun [rubû arkû](u)[7] an-ḫu-su lu-ud-diš[8] šumi šaṭ-ra ana ašri-šu[9] [10][. . . .]

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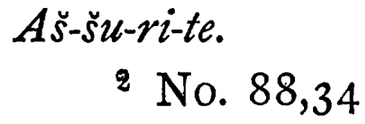
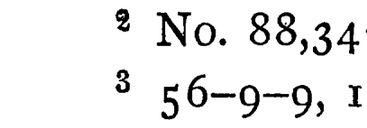
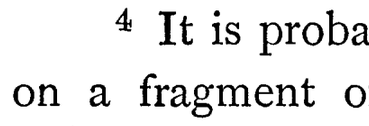
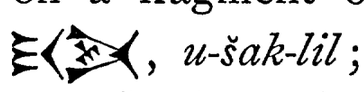
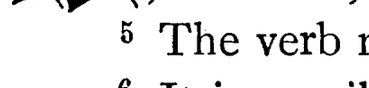
[1] The very similar inscription 56–9–9, 157, l. 4 reads  , *Aš-šu-ri-te.*

[2] No. 88,347  , *a-lik pa-ni-*[*ia*].

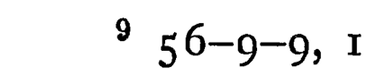
[3] 56–9–9, 170 omits by mistake.

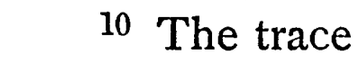
[4] It is probable that nothing is wanting after  ; it may be noted, however, that on a fragment of a bowl, 56–9–9, 148, the verb *ar-ṣip* is followed by  , *u-šak-lil*; *cf.* also the form  , *u-šik-lil* on 56–9–9, 150, l. 2.

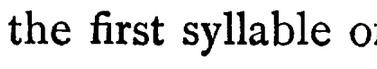
[5] The verb may possibly be restored as *u-ša-*[*pu-u*].

[6] It is possible that the verb at the end of line 3 in 56–9–9, 174 was written at the beginning of l. 4 in 56–9–9, 156, etc.

[7] *Cf.* the inscription 56–9–9, 151 + 153, l. 4.

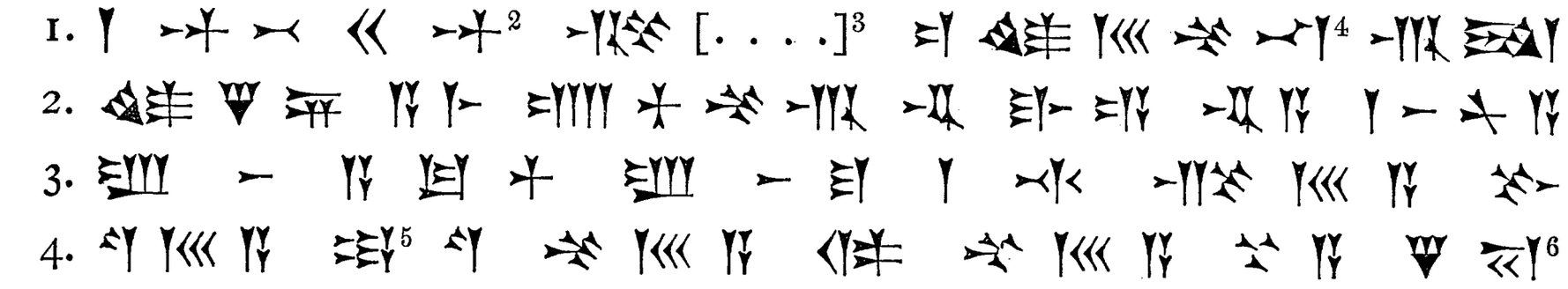
[8] So No. 88,347; 56–9–9, 174  , *lu-ud-*[*diš*]*-šu.*

[9] 56–9–9, 170  , *a-na aš-ri-*[*šu*].

[10] The trace of the following sign upon 56–9–9, 174 is  , *i.e.*, probably, , the first syllable of *lutîr.*

III. Inscription upon an Altar dedicated to the God Bêl.

(**No. 71.**[1] 18 in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.)



1. Unto Bêl, the king of heaven [. . . .] the bounds (of heaven and earth), who troubleth
2. the hills, who dwelleth in the temple of Kidmuri, the great lord, my lord, I, Ashur-naṣir-pal,
3. the priest of Ashur, the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the priest of Ashur, that my life may endure, and that my days may be long,
4. and that my years may . . . . , and that my seed and my land may have prosperity, have presented (this altar).

1. ana (ilu)Bêl šar šamē[2] nam-[. . . .][3] uṣurâti(pl) mu-na[4]-ri-iṭ **2.** ḫur-ša-ni a-šib bît Kid-mu-ri bêli rabê(e) bêli-a (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli **3.** šangû Aššur apil Tukulti-Ninib šangû Aššur-ma ana balâṭ napšâti(pl)-a arâk **4.** ûmê(pl)-a ŠUM[5]-UD šanâti(pl)-a šulum zêrê(pl)-a mâti-a aḳîš[6]

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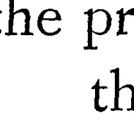
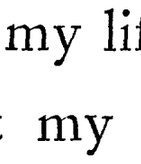
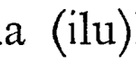
[1] The inscription is engraved along the upper part of the face of a small altar measuring 21½ in. in height.

[2] It is probable that in this passage should be taken as the ideogram for heaven; *cf.* the use of ideograms without phonetic complements in ll. 3 and 4.

[3] Not more than two signs are wanting. Of the sign following  the stone gives the traces  .

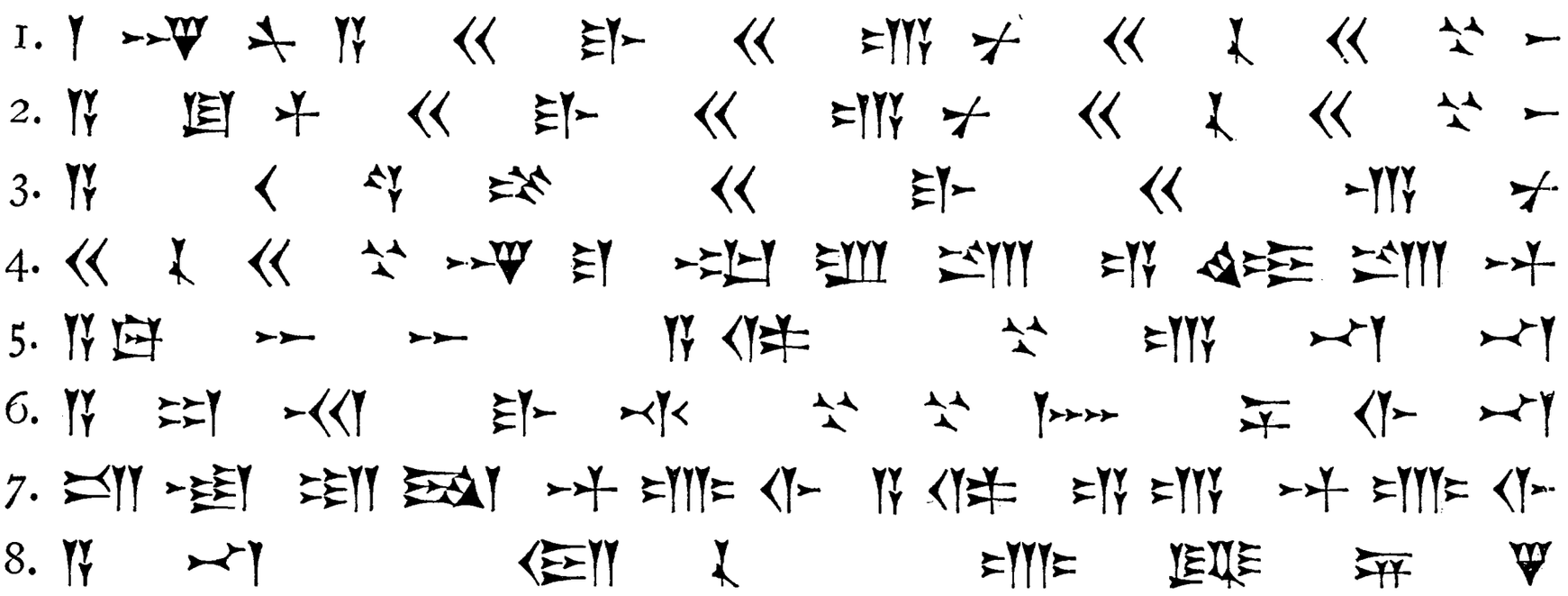
[4] The sign is written .

[5] perhaps represents some derivation from *nadānu*.

[6] The reading of  as *aḳîš* is conjectural; we should possibly read *ḳîštu*, and supply the verb, *i.e.*, "as a gift (have I presented)."

IV. Inscription upon the Breast of a Limestone Statue of Ashur-naṣir-pal.

(**No. 89.**[1] 5½ in. by 2½ in.)



1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,
2. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,
3. the son of Adad-nirari, the great king, the mighty king,
4. the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, who hath conquered from beyond
5. the Tigris even to Mount Lebanon
6. and the Great Sea,[2] and all the countries
7. from the rising of the sun unto the setting of the same
8. hath thrown into subjection under his feet.

1. (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **2.** apil Tukulti-Ninib šarru rabû šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **3.** apil Adad-nirari šarru rabû šarru dan-nu **4.** šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma ka-šid ištu e-bir-ta-an **5.** (nâru)Idiglat a-di (šadû)Lab-na-na **6.** tâmdi rabîti(ti) mâtâti(pl) kali-ši-na **7.** iš-tu ṣi-it(ilu) Šam-ši a-di e-rib (ilu)Šam-ši **8.** a-na šêpê(II)-šu u-šik-ni-ša

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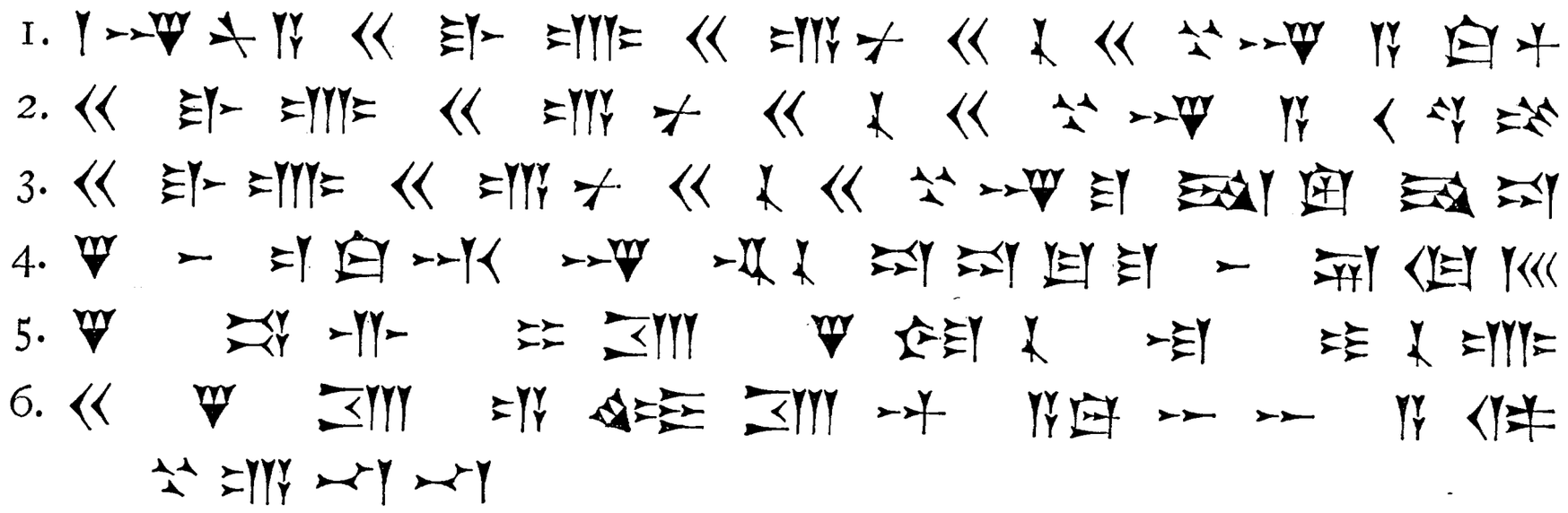
[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 4, No. 8. The height of the statue is 3 ft. 4 in., and its greatest width 1 ft. 1½ in. ;trtr KBI,123.

[2] *I.e.*, the Mediterranean.

V. Inscription upon a Limestone Tablet recording the Restoration of the Temple of Ishtar, the Queen of Kidmuri.

(**No. 92,986.** $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

Obverse.

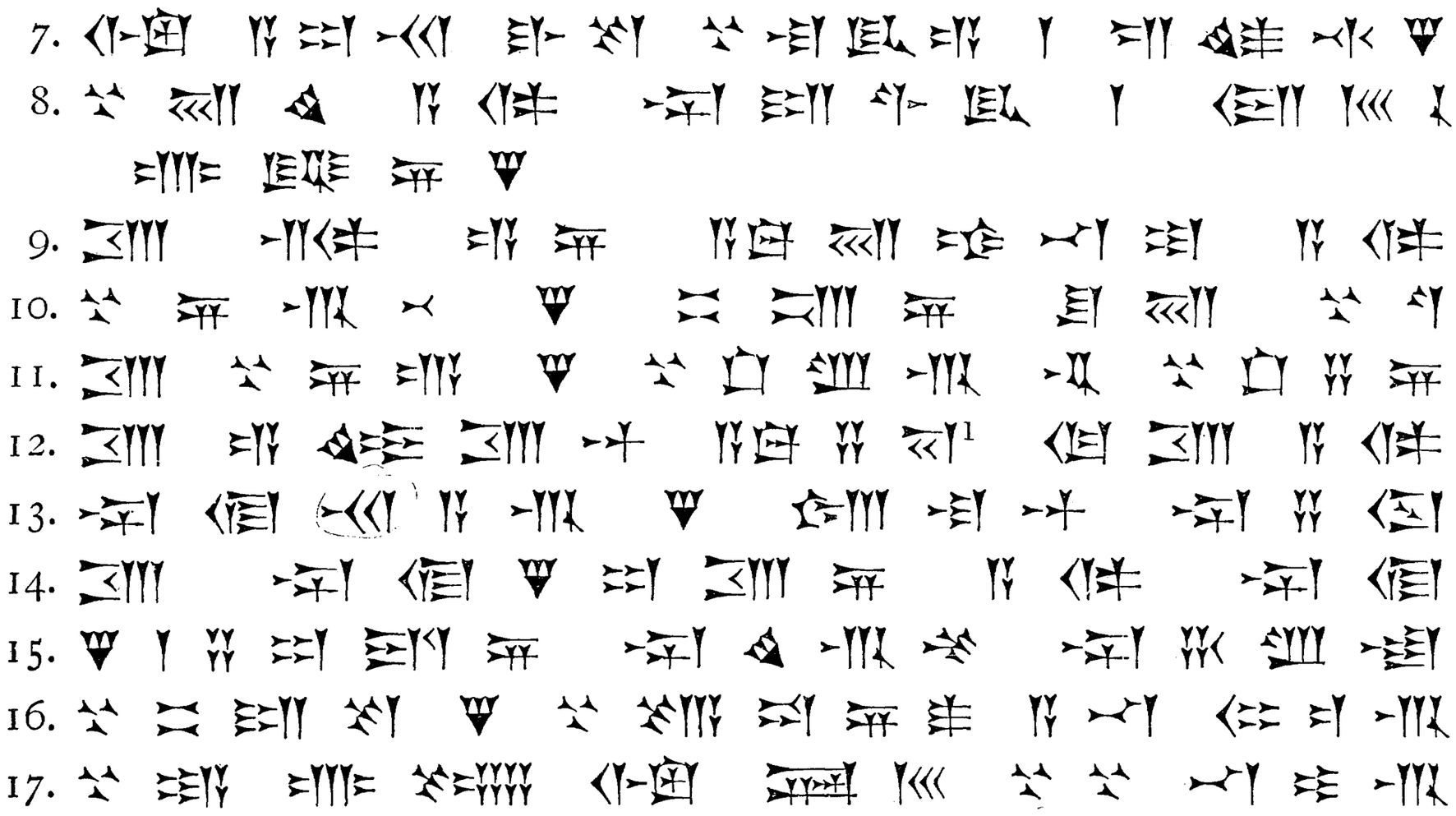


Obverse.

1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib,
2. the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari,
3. the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria; the valiant hero,
4. who with the help of Ashur, his lord, proceedeth, and among the princes
5. of the four quarters (of the world) hath not a rival;
6. the king, who from beyond the Tigris even to Mount Lebanon

Obv., **1.** (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Tukulti-Ninib **2.** šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Adad-nirari **3.** šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma id-lu ḳar-du **4.** ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma ina mal-ki(pl) **5.** ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) ša-nin-šu la i-šu-u **6.** šarru ša ištu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Idiglat a-di (šadû)Lab-na-na

OBV.



7. and the Great Sea, the whole of the land of Laḳê,
8. and the land of Sukhi, together with the city of Rapiḳi, hath cast into subjection under his feet,
9. and (the territory) from the source of the river Subnat even to
10. the pass which lieth over against it, hath conquered with his hand.
11. (The region) from the pass of Kirruri even to the land of Gilzani,
12. and from beyond the Lower Zâb even to the city of
13. Til-bâri, which is above the city of Zaban,
14. and from the city of Til-sha-abtani even to the city of Til-
15. sha-Zabdani, and the cities of Khirimu and Kharutu,
16. the fortresses of the land of Kurduniash,[2] unto the border
17. of my land have I added, and the broad lands of Nairi

7. u tâmdi rabîte(te) (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana si-ḫir-ti-ša **8.** (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (alu)Ra-pi-ḳi ana šêpê(II. pl)-šu u-šik-ni-ša **9.** ištu rêš e-ni (nâru)Su-ub-na-at a-di **10.** (mâtu) ni-ri-be ša bi-ta-ni ḳât-su ikšud(ud) **11.** ištu (mâtu)ni-rib ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri adi (mâtu) Gil-za-ni **12.** ištu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Za-ba šupalâ a-di **13.** (alu)Til-ba-a-ri ša el-la-an (alu) Za-ban **14.** ištu (alu)Til-ša-ab-ta-ni a-di (alu)Til- **15.** ša-(m)Za-ab-da-ni (alu)Ḫi-ri-mu (alu)Ḫa-ru-tu **16.** (mâtu)bi-ra-te ša (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš a-na mi-iṣ-ri **17.** mâti-ia u-tir

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[1] The tablet reads by mistake , which has been corrected to .

[2] *I.e.*, Babylonia.

OBV.

18. in their length and breadth have I conquered. The city of Calah anew
19. have I taken as a dwelling. When the temple of Ishtar, the queen of Kidmuri,
20. which had existed in former days under the kings, my fathers,
21. had fallen into decay and into mounds and ruins
22. had been turned, in the wisdom of my heart, with which Ea
23. the king of the Deep, the wise and understanding (god),
24. had endowed me, for her that temple of Kidmuri
25. anew I built. The protecting image of Ishtar,
26. the queen of Kidmuri, with fine gold

u rapšâti(pl) mâtâti Na-i-ri **18.** ana paṭ gim-ri-ša a-bil (alu)Kal-ḫu ana eš-šu-te **19.** aṣ-bat e-nu-ma bît (ilu)Ištar rubât(at) (ilu)Kid-[mu]-ri **20.** ša i-na pa-an ba-šu-u ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) abê(pl)-a **21.** e-'-ba-tu-ma ana tili u kar-me **22.** itûra(ra) ina ḫi-sa-at libbi-ia ša (ilu)E-a **23.** šar apsê(e) pi-ti u-zu-ni ḫa-si-si **24.** iš-ru-ka-ni a-na ša-ši bît (ilu)Kid-mu-ri **25.** šu-a-tu ana eš-šu-te ab-ni AN-DAN(at) (ilu)Ištar **26.** rubât(at) (ilu)Kid-mu-ri ina ḫurâṣi ḫu-še-e

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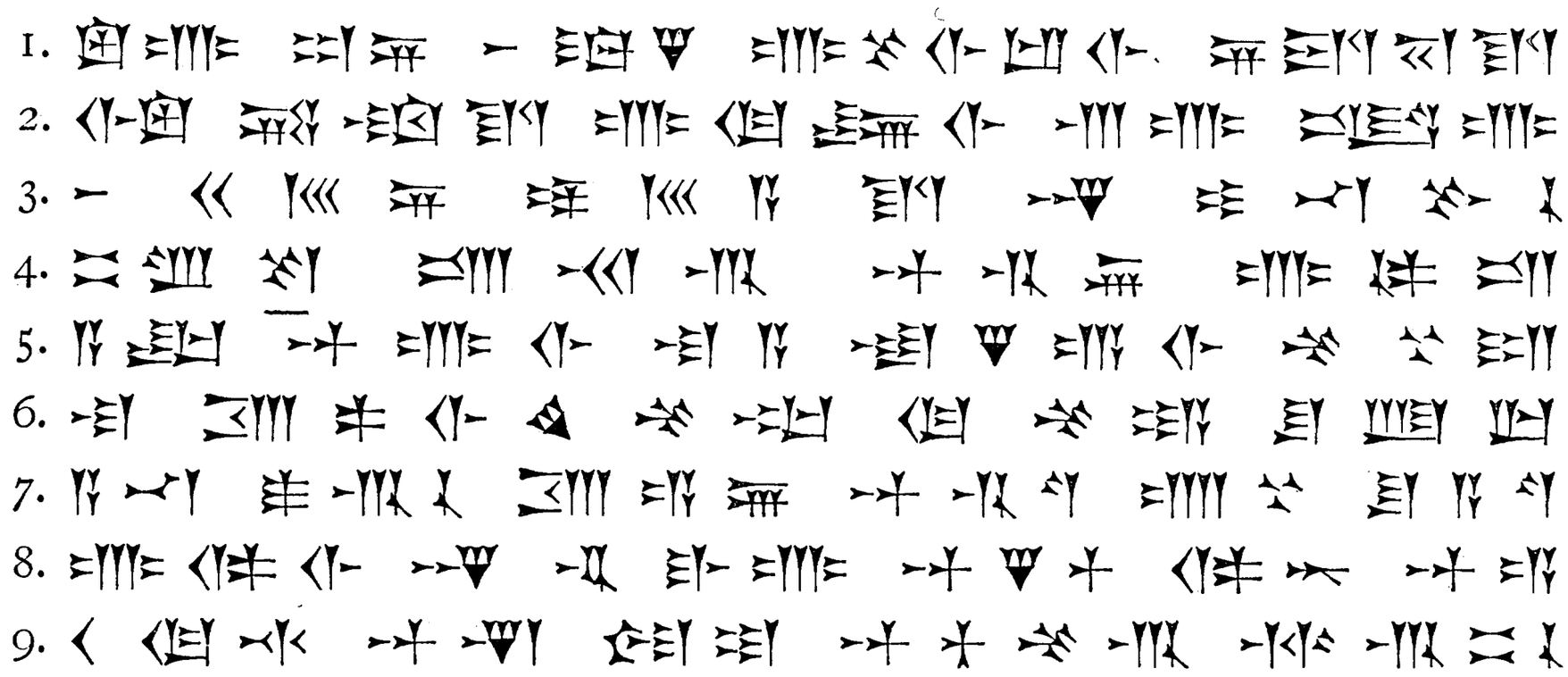
[1] Partly defaced. [2] *Sic.*

REVERSE.



REVERSE.

1. I fashioned and within her shrine I caused her to take up her habitation. Her offerings
2. and her service I established for her. O thou future prince
3. among the kings, my sons, whom Ashur shall call by name,
4. (this) sight shalt thou behold, and thou shalt renew the imperfections thereof,
5. and into a place unsheltered from the sun thou shalt not cause her to enter. My name which is inscribed (hereon)
6. thou shalt not blot out, but thy own name by the side of my name shalt thou inscribe,
7. and unto its place shalt thou restore it, and the ruins of this temple
8. shalt thou repair. Then may Ashur, the great lord, and Shamash, the judge of heaven
9. and earth, and Ishtar, the queen of Kidmuri, give ear unto his prayers

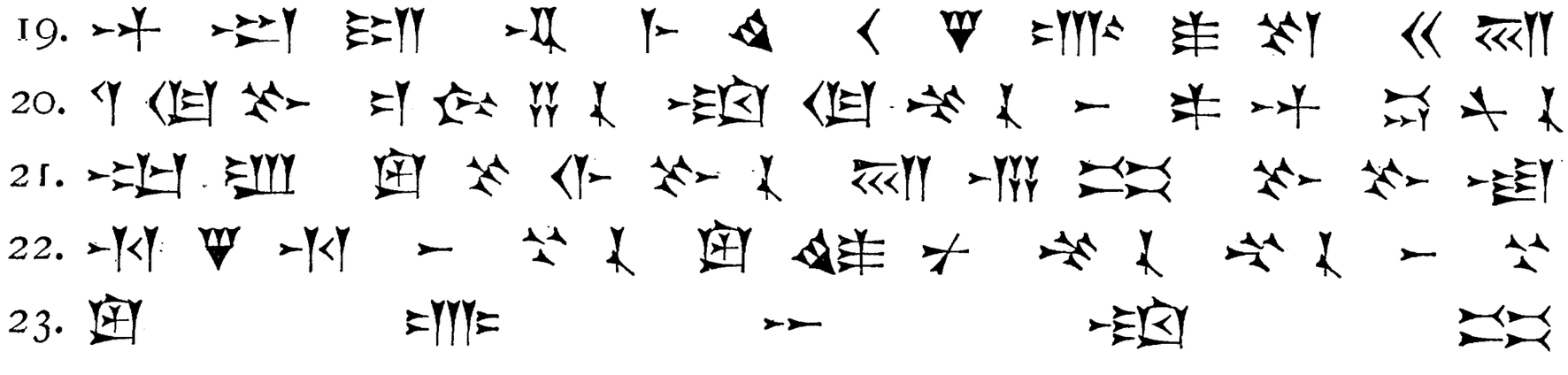
REV., **1.** lu-u ab-ni ina parakki-ša u-še-ši-ib-ši ni-da-ba-ša **2.** u tak-li-ša u-ki-in-ši rubû(u) arkû(u) **3.** ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) mârê(pl)-a ša Aššur i-na-bu-šu **4.** bi-ru-te ta-ba-ri an-ḫu-sa u-di-iš **5.** a-šar (ilu)Šam-ši la-a tu-ša-rib-ši šumi šaṭ-ra **6.** la ta-pa-ši-ṭi šumi-ka itti šumi-ia šu-ṭu-ur **7.** a-na aš-ri-šu ta-e-ir an-ḫu-ut ekurri šu-a-tu **8.** u-di-ši Aššur bêlu rabû(u) (ilu)Ša-maš daian šamê(e) **9.** u irṣiti(ti) (ilu)Ištar rubât(at) (ilu)Kid-

REV.

10. and lengthen his days! And in the war of kings,
11. upon the field of battle, may they cause him to attain all that is in his heart!
12. And fulness, and abundance, and plenteousness may he establish in his land!
13. But whosoever shall blot out my name which is inscribed (hereon),
14. and shall inscribe his own name (in place thereof), and this memorial tablet
15. shall carry away, and shall set it in another place,
16. or shall cast it into the water, or shall burn it with fire, or with earth
17. shall cover it, or shall place it in a dungeon,
18. may Ashur, the great lord, and Adad, the ruler of heaven and earth,

mu-ri ik-ri-bi-šu **10.** i-še-mu-šu ûmê(pl)-šu lu-ri-ku ina taḫâzi ša šarrâni(pl)(ni) **11.** a-šar taḳ-ru-ub-te am-mar libbi-šu lu-šam-ṣu-šu **12.** nuḫšu ṭu-ḫu-du u[1] ḫegallu ina mâti-šu lu-kin **13.** ša šumi šaṭ-ra i-pa-ši-ṭu-ma šum-šu **14.** i-ša-ṭa-ru u (abnu)narâ(a) šu-a-tu **15.** i-na-šu-u ina aš-ri ša-ni-ma i-ša-ka-nu **16.** ina mê(pl) inadu(u) ina išâti i-ḳa-lu-u ina epirê(pl) **17.** i-ka-ta-mu ina bît ki-li u-še-ra-bu-ši **18.** Aššur bêlu rabû(u) (ilu)Adad

[1] This reading is preferable to dividing the signs as ṬU *ḫu-du-u*.



19. and Ura, the lord of storm and of destruction,
20. overthrow his kingdom, and take his throne from him! Bound before his foe
21. may they set him, and want, and hunger,
22. and famine may they establish in his land, and his seed from the land
23. may they blot out!

gu-gal šamê(e) u irṣiti(ti) **19.** (ilu)Ura(ra) bêl me-ḫi u ša-ga-aš-te šarru-su **20.** lis-ki-pu (iṣu)kussâ-šu li-ki-mu-šu ina pa-an (amêlu)nakiri-šu **21.** ka-miš lu-še-ši-bu-šu su-un-ḳu bu-bu-tu **22.** ḫu-ša-ḫu ina mâti-šu lu-kin-nu šum-šu zêr-šu ina mâti **23.** lu-u-ḫal-li-ḳu

VI. Inscription from the Temple of Makhir in the City of Imgur-Bêl.

(**No. 90,980.**[2] 12¼ in. by 8¼ in.)

Obverse.

1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,

1. (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar[1] (mâtu)Aššur

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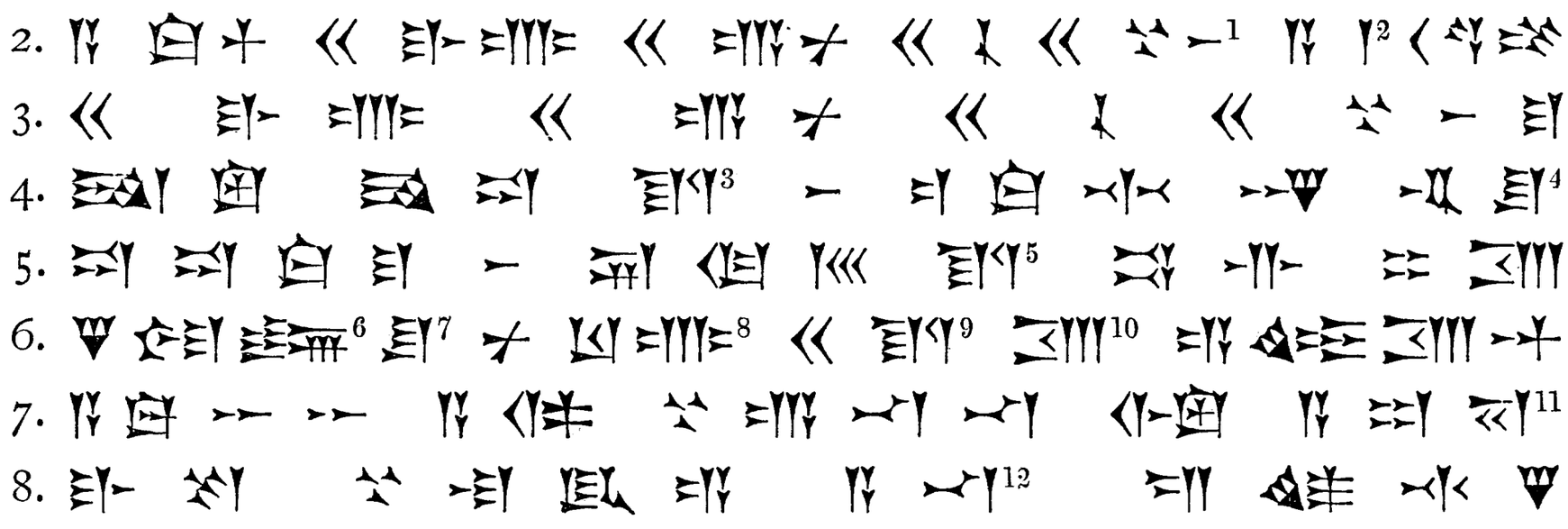
[1] B ⟨, not *u*, but in error for ⟨⟨.

[2] For an earlier publication of the text with a translation, see Budge, *T.S.B.A.*, VII., pp. 59 ff.; the text has also been published in Rawlinson's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. V., pl. 69 f. The text here given is taken from the limestone tablet No. 90,980, and variants are added from the duplicate tablet No. 90,981, and from the inscribed limestone coffer, No. 73, in which the tablets were found. On No. 90,980 many

OBV.



2. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari,
3. the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria ;
4. the valiant hero, who with the help of Ashur, his lord,
5. proceedeth, and among the princes of the four quarters (of the world)
6. hath not a rival ; the king, who from beyond
7. the Tigris even to Mount Lebanon and the Great Sea,
8. the whole of the land of Laḳê,

2. apil Tukulti-Ninib šarru rabû(u) sarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur[1] apil (m)[2]Adad-nirari **3.** šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma **4.** id-lu ḳar-du ša[3] ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu[4] **5.** ittallaku(ku)-ma ina mal-ki(pl) ša[5] kib-rat irbitta(ta) **6.** ša-nin(in)[6]-šu[7] lâ išû(u)[8] šarru ša[9] ištu[10] e-bir-ta-an **7.** (nâru)Idiglat a-di (šadû)Lab-na-na u tâmdi[11] **8.** rabîte(te) (mâtu)La-ḳi-e a-na[12] si-ḫir-ti-ša

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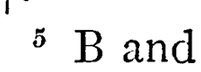
of the words and phrases are divided by a vertical line roughly scratched upon the surface of the stone. These lines are, evidently, not the work of the original engraver of the inscription, and they have therefore not been reproduced in the text. It has been stated by natives that the coffer was dug up in the small mound near the village of Balâwât about two hours to the east of Nimrûd, but it is not probable that that mound marks the site of the city of Imgur-Bêl.

[1] Coffer . [2] B omits . [3] B and the Coffer .
[4] B and the Coffer . [5] B and the Coffer .
[6] B and the Coffer omit . [7] B .
[8] Coffer , *la-a i-šu-u.* [9] B .
[10] Coffer , *iš-tu.* [11] B and the Coffer  , *tam-di.* [12] B , *ana.*

OBV.

9. and the land of Sukhi, together with the city of Rapiḳi, under his feet
10. hath cast into subjection. (The territory) from the source
11. of the river Subnat even to the pass
12. of Kirruri, together with the land of Gilzani,
13. and from beyond the Lower Zâb
14. even to the city of Til-bâri, which is above
15. the land of Zaban, and from the city of Til-sha-abtani
16. even to the city of Til-sha-Zabdani,
17. and the cities of Khirimu, and Kharutu, the fortresses
18. of the land of Karduniash, unto the border

9. (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (alu)Ra-pi-ḳi ana[1] šêpê(II)-šu **10.** u-šik-ni-ša[2] ištu rêš e-ni
11. (nâru)Su-ub-nat a-di ni-ri-bi **12.** ša[3] (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri a-di (mâtu)Gil-za-ni
13. ištu[4] e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Za-ba šupalâ **14.** a-di (alu)Til-ba-a[5]-ri ša el-la-an
15. (mâtu)[6]Za-ban ištu (alu)Til-ša-ab-ta-ni **16.** a-di (alu)Til-ša[7]-(m)[8]Za-ab-da-ni
17. (alu)Ḫi-ri-mu (alu)Ḫa-ru[9]-tu[10] (mâtu)[11]bi-ra-â-te **18.** ša (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš a-na[12]

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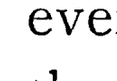
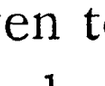
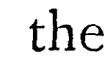
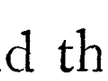
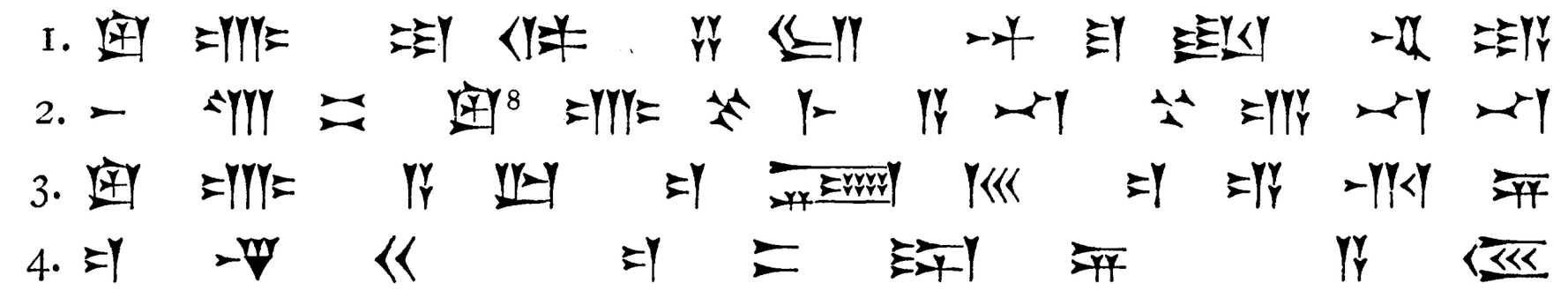
[1] Coffer  , *a-na*.
[2] Coffer  .
[3] B and the Coffer .
[4] Coffer  , *iš-tu*.
[5] Coffer omits .
[6] Coffer , (*alu*).
[7] B and the Coffer .
[8] B and the Coffer omit .
[9] Coffer  .
[10] B .
[11] Coffer omits .
[12] B and the Coffer , *ana*.

OBV.

REVERSE.



19. of my land have I added, and the broad
20. lands of Nairi in their length and breadth
21. have I conquered. This city I have taken anew as a habitation,
22. and I have called its name Imgur-Bêl.
23. This temple with bricks from my palace

REVERSE.

1. I founded, and an image of Makhir, my lord,
2. I have set therein. Unto Mount Lebanon
3. I went, and beams of cedar,
4. and cypress and juniper I cut down.

mi-iṣ-ri **19.** mâti-ia u-tir u rapšâti(pl) **20.** mâtâti Na-i-ri a-na[1] pa-ḫa-at gim-ri-ša[2] **21.** a-pil alu šu-u[3] a-na[4] eš[5]-šu-te aṣbat(bat)[6] **22.** (alu)Im-gur-(iḷu)Bêl šum-šu[7] ab-bi **23.** ekurru ši-i ina li-bit ekalli-ia

REV., **1.** lu-u ad-di ṣa-lam (ilu)Ma-ḫir bêli-ia **2.** ina lib-bi lu[8]-u-še-šib a-na (šadû)Lab-na-na **3.** lu-u a-lik (iṣu)gušurê(pl) (iṣu)e-ri-ni **4.** (iṣu)šurmini (iṣu)dap-ra-ni a-kis

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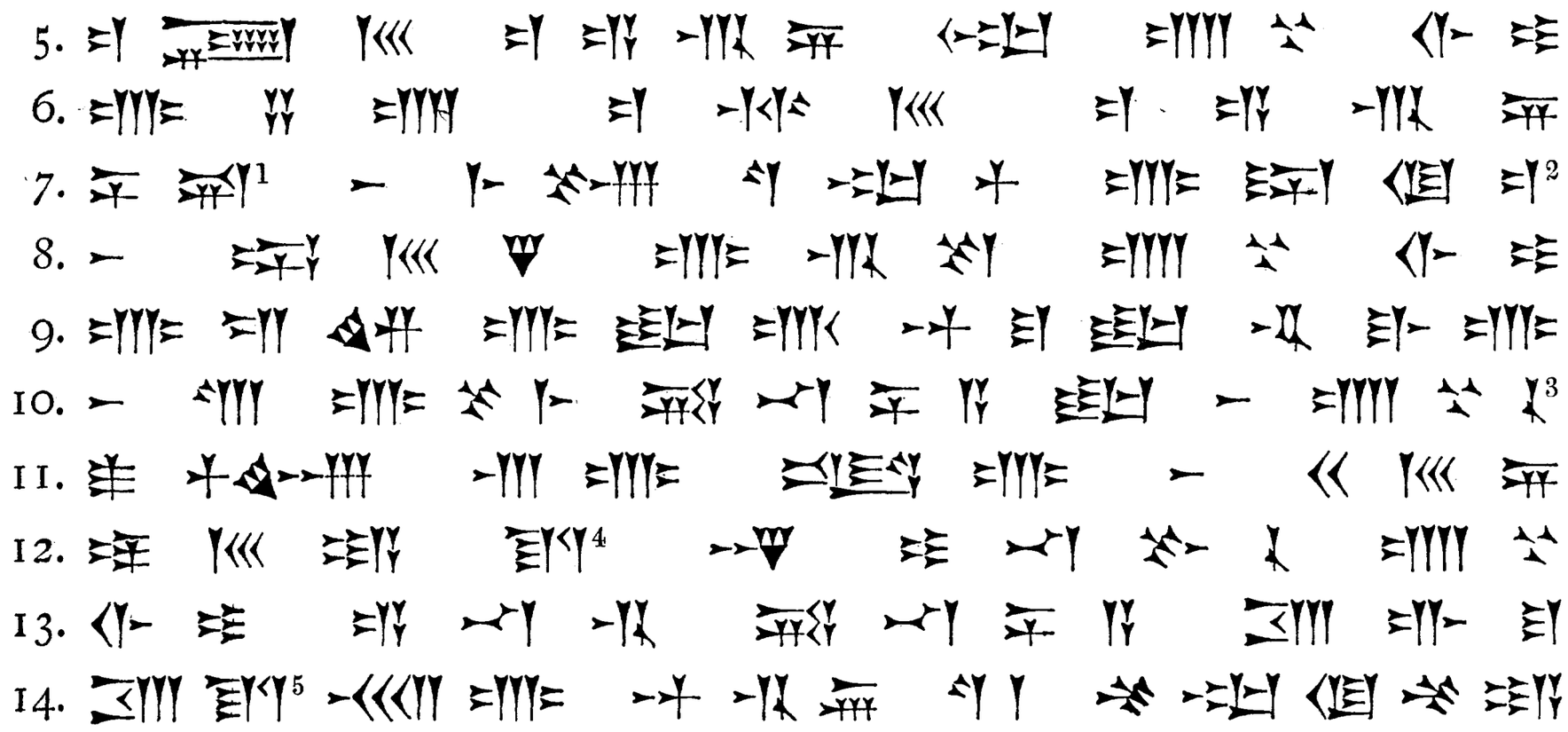
[1] B and the Coffer , *ana*. [2] B . [3] B omits .
[4] B and the Coffer , *ana*. [5] Coffer , *iš*. [6] Coffer , *aṣ-bat*.
[7] B . [8] B and the Coffer insert , *i.e.*, *lu-u u-še-šib*.

REV.



5. The beams of cedar for this temple
6. I took, and doors of cedar
7. I fashioned, and with coverings of bronze I bound them,
8. and I fixed them in the gates thereof. This temple
9. I adorned and I made glorious, and the great lord Makhir
10. I caused to dwell therein. I inscribed a memorial tablet, and within his temple
11. I set it. O future prince among the kings,
12. my sons, whom Ashur shall call by name,
13. when this temple shall grow old, and thou shalt see the memorial tablet
14. and shalt read it, repair thou its ruins, and thy name beside my name

5. (iṣu)gušurê(pl) (iṣu)e-ri-ni eli ekurri ši-i **6.** u-ṣa-bit (iṣu)dalâti(pl) (iṣu)e-ri-ni **7.** epuš(uš)[1] ina me-sir siparri u-ra-ki-is[2] **8.** ina bâbâni(pl)-ša u-ri-te ekurru ši-i **9.** u-si-im u-šar-riḫ (ilu)Ma-ḫir bêlu rabû(u) **10.** ina libbi u-še-šib (abnu)narû aštur ina ekurri-šu[3] **11.** aš-kun rubû(u) arkû(u) ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) **12.** mârê(pl)-ia ša[4] Aššur i-na-bu-šu ekurru **13.** ši-i e-na-ḫu (abnu)narû ta-mar-ma **14.** ta-ša[5]-su-u

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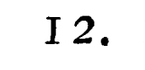
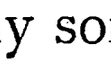
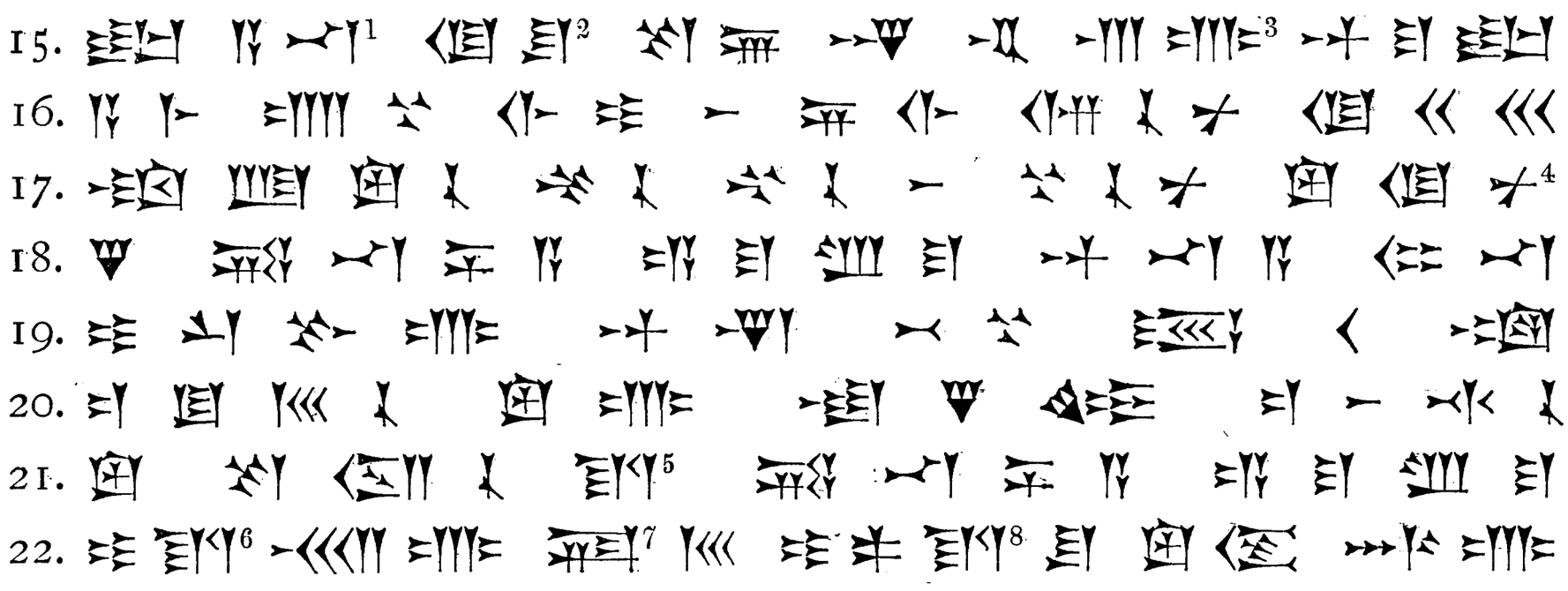
[1] Coffer  , *e-pu-uš*.
[2] Coffer  , *si*.
[3] B .
[4] B and the Coffer .
[5] B and the Coffer .



15. which is written (therein) shalt thou inscribe, and thou shalt restore it unto its place. And may Ashur, the lord, the prince,[3] and Makhir,
16. who dwelleth within this temple with the glance of their eyes surely
17. gaze on him in mercy, and his name and his seed may they stablish in their land!
18. Whosoever shall see (this) memorial tablet, and shall say "What thing is this?",
19. may Ishtar, the lady of war and battle,
20. break his weapons, and his throne
21. may she take from him! But whosoever shall see the memorial tablet
22. and shall read it, and shall anoint it with oil, and shall offer a lamb as an offering,

an-ḫu-sa ud-diš šumu-ka itti šumi-ia **15.** šaṭra a-na[1] ašri-šu[2] te-ir Aššur bêlu rubû(u)[3] (ilu)Ma-ḫir **16.** a-šib ekurri ši-i ina ni-ši înâ(II)-šu-nu ki-niš(eš) **17.** li-ṭu-lu-šu šum-šu zêr-šu ina mâti-šu-nu lu-ki-nu[4] **18.** ša (abnu)narû e-ma-ru-ma an-na-a mi-na **19.** i-ḳa-bu-u (ilu)Ištar be-lat ḳabli u taḫâzi **20.** kakkê(pl)-šu lu-u tu-ša-bir (iṣu)kussâ-šu **21.** lu te-kim-šu ša[5] (abnu)narû e-ma-ru-ma **22.** i-ša[6]-su-u šamnê[7](pl) i-pa-ša[8]-šu

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[1] Coffer , *ana*. [2] B .

[3] B and the Coffer , *rabû(u)*, *i.e.*, "Ashur, the great lord."

[4] The inscription upon the Coffer ends at this point. [5] B .

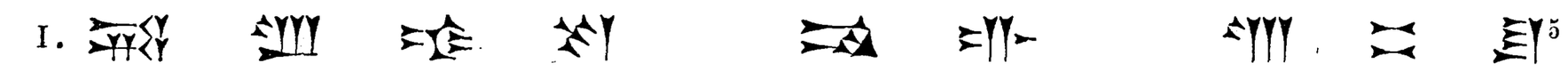
[6] B . [7] B . [8] B ; A, through a scribal error, has .

REV.

23.

24.

EDGE.

1. 

2.

23. and shall restore it unto its place, the great Lord Ashur

24. shall hearken unto his prayers, and in the war of kings, upon the field

EDGE.

1. of battle, all that is in his heart

2. shall he cause him to attain!

(immeru)niḳû inaḳu(u) **23.** ana[1] ašri-šu utâru(ru) Aššur bêlu rabû(u) ik-ri-bi-šu **24.** i-šim[2]-me ina taḫâzi ša[3] šarrâni(pl)(ni)[4] a-šar

EDGE, **1.** taḳ-ru-ub-te am-mar lib-bi-šu[5] **2.** u-šam-ṣa-šu.

VII. INSCRIPTION UPON LIMESTONE TABLETS RECORDING THE BUILDING OF ASHUR-NAṢIR-PAL'S PALACE IN CALAH.

(**No. 90,984.**[6] $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

OBVERSE.

1.

OBVERSE.

1. The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,

OBV., **1.** ekal (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-ni[7] šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur

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[1] B , *a-na*.

[2] B ; the extra wedge is the result of a scribal error.

[3] B . [4] B omits . [5] B

[6] The text is taken from the limestone tablet No. 90,984, and variants are given from two duplicate tablets, No. 90,979 (cited as B) and No. 92,985 (cited as C).

[7] C , *nu*.

OBV.

2. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari, the great king,
3. the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria ;
4. the valiant hero, who with the help of Ashur, his lord,
5. proceedeth, and among the princes of the four quarters (of the world)
6. hath not a rival ; the king, who from beyond
7. the Tigris even to Mount Lebanon
8. and the Great Sea, the whole of the land of Laḳê,
9. and the land of Sukhi, together with the land of Rapiḳi,
10. hath cast into subjection under his feet,
11. and (the territory) from the source of the river Subnat

2. apil[1] Tukulti-Ninib[2] šarri rabê(e) šarri dan-ni šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil[3] Adad[4]-nirari šarri rabê(e) **3.** šarri dan-ni[5] šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma **4.** id-lu ḳar-du ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu[6] **5.** ittallaku(ku)-ma ina mal-ki(pl)[7] ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) **6.** ša-ni-in-šu la-a i-šu[8]-u šarru ša[9] ištu e-bir-ta-an **7.** (nâru)Idiglat a-di (šadû)Lab-na-na **8.** u tâmdi rabîte(te) (mâtu)La-ḳi-e **9.** ana[10] si-ḫir-ti-ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (mâtu)Ra-pi-ḳi **10.** a-na šêpê(II. pl)-šu u-šik-ni-ša[11] **11.** ištu rêš e-ni (nâru)Su-ub-

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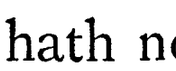
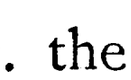
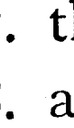
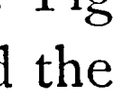
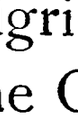
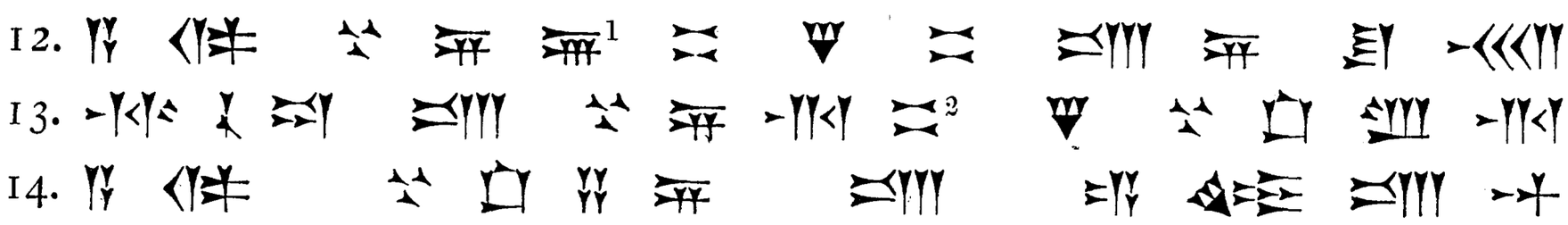
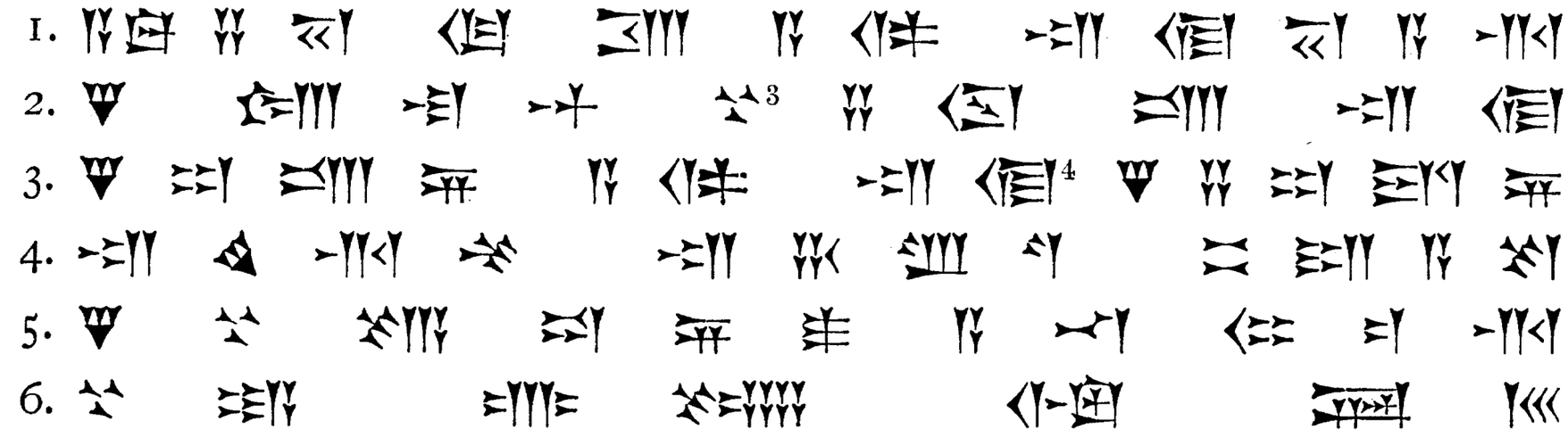
[1] B , *mâr*. [2] B  , *Tukulti-(ilu)Ninib*. [3] B , *mâr*.
[4] B  , *(ilu)Adad*. [5] C , *nu*. [6] B and C . [7] C omits .
[8] B  . [9] B . [10] B and C  , *a-na*. [11] C  .

OBV.



REVERSE.



12. even to the pass which lieth over against it, with his hand
13. hath conquered. (The region) from the pass of Kirruri
14. even to the land of Gilzani, and from beyond

REVERSE.

1. the Lower Zâb even to the city of Til-bâri,
2. which is above the land of Zaban, and from the city of Til-
3. sha-abtani even to the city of Til-sha-Zabdani,
4. and the cities of Khirimu and Kharutu, the fortresses
5. of the land of Karduniash, unto the border
6. of my land have I added, and the broad

na-at **12.** a-di (mâtu)ni-ir[1]-bi ša bi-ta-ni ḳât-su **13.** ik-šu-du ištu (mâtu)ni-ri-bi[2] ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri **14.** a-di (mâtu)Gil-za-ni ištu e-bir-ta-an
REV., **1.** (nâru)Za-ba šupalâ a-di (alu)Til-ba-a-ri **2.** ša el-la-an (mâtu)[3]Za-ban ištu (alu)Til- **3.** ša-ab-ta-ni a-di (alu)Til[4]-ša-Za-ab-da-ni **4.** (alu)Ḫi-ri-mu (alu)Ḫa-ru-tu bi-ra-a-te **5.** ša (mâtu)Ḳar-du-ni-aš a-na mi-iṣ-ri **6.** mâti-ia u-tir u rapšâti(pl)

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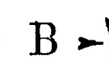
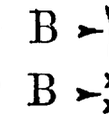
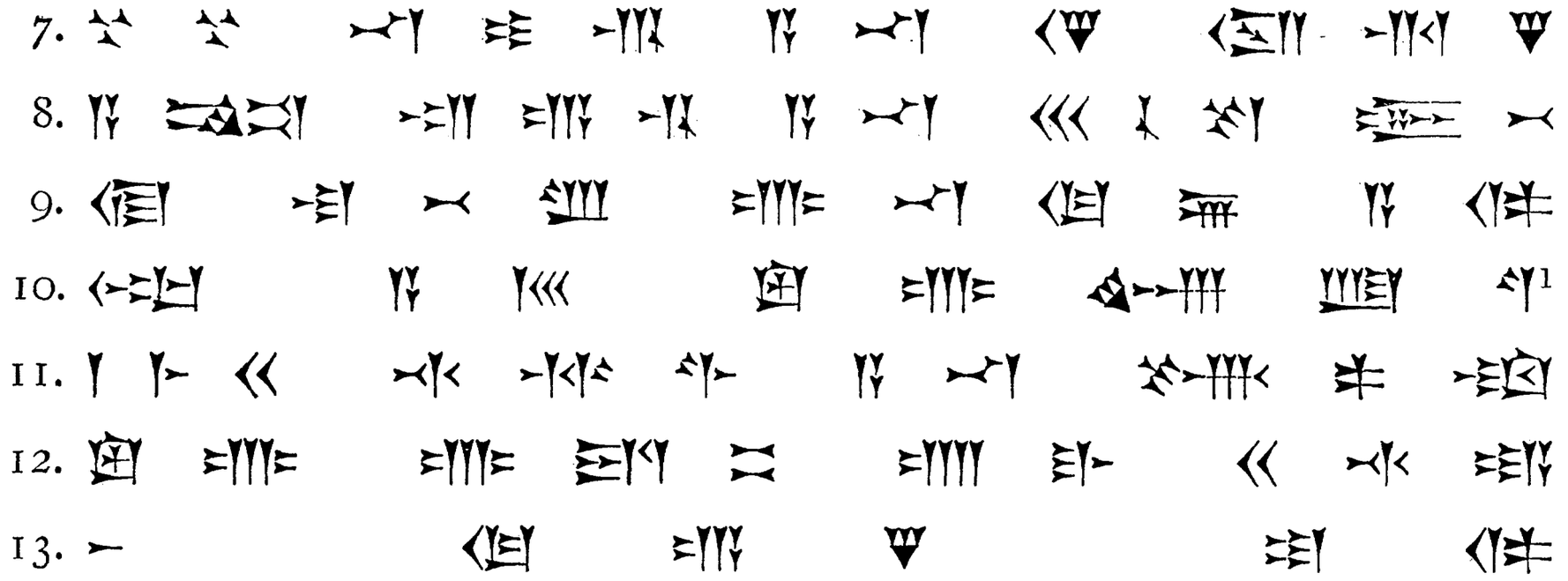
[1] B  , *ri*.
[2] C , *be*.
[3] B  , (*alu*).
[4] C, Rev. l. 4 ends at this point.

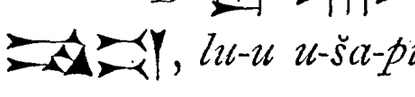
REV.



7. lands of Nairi in their length and breadth
8. have I conquered. The city of Calah have I taken anew as a dwelling.
9. The ancient mound I altered, and down to
10. the level of the water I excavated,
11. and for one hundred and twenty measures into the depth
12. I penetrated, and of my royal palace
13. I laid the foundations therein.

7. mâtâti Na-i-ri a-na paṭ gim-ri-ša **8.** a-bil (alu)Kal-ḫu a-na eš-šu-te aṣ-bat **9.** tilu la-be-ru u-na-ki-ir a-di **10.** eli mê(pl) lu-u aḫ-ṭu-uṭ[1] **11.** 120 ti-ik-pi a-na muš-pa-li **12.** lu-u u-ṭa-bi ekal šarru-ti-ia **13.** ina ki-rib-ša ad-di

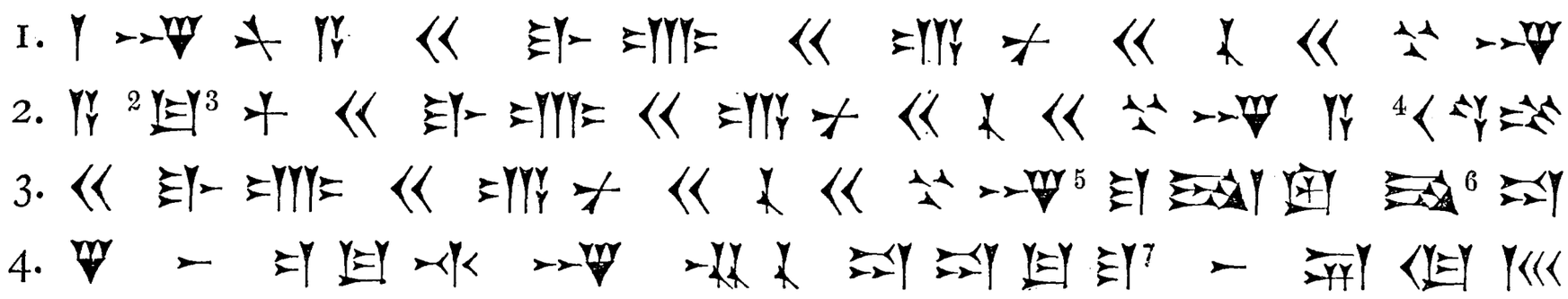
---

[1] B , *lu-u u-ša-pi-li*, C  , *lu-u u-ša-pil*, "I dug down."

VIII. Inscription upon a Limestone Tablet from the Wall of the City of Calah.

(**No. 90,868.**[1] 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

Obverse.



Obverse.

1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,
2. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari,
3. the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria; the valiant hero
4. who proceedeth with the help of Ashur, his lord, and among the princes

1. (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **2.** apil [2]Tukulti-Ninib[3] šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil [4]Adad-nirari **3.** šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur[5]-ma id-lu ḳar[6]-du **4.** ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma[7] ina mal-ki(pl)

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[1] The text is taken from the limestone tablet, No. 90,868, which, according to ll. 27 ff. of the reverse, was set up by Ashur-naṣir-pal in, or upon, the wall of the city of Calah. The variants are taken from the smaller limestone tablets No. 90,867 (cited as B), and No. 90,915 (cited as C); these two duplicates omit the last few lines of the inscription from the second half of l. 27 of the reverse to the end.

[2] B and C insert the determinative .

[3] The scribe has written by mistake.

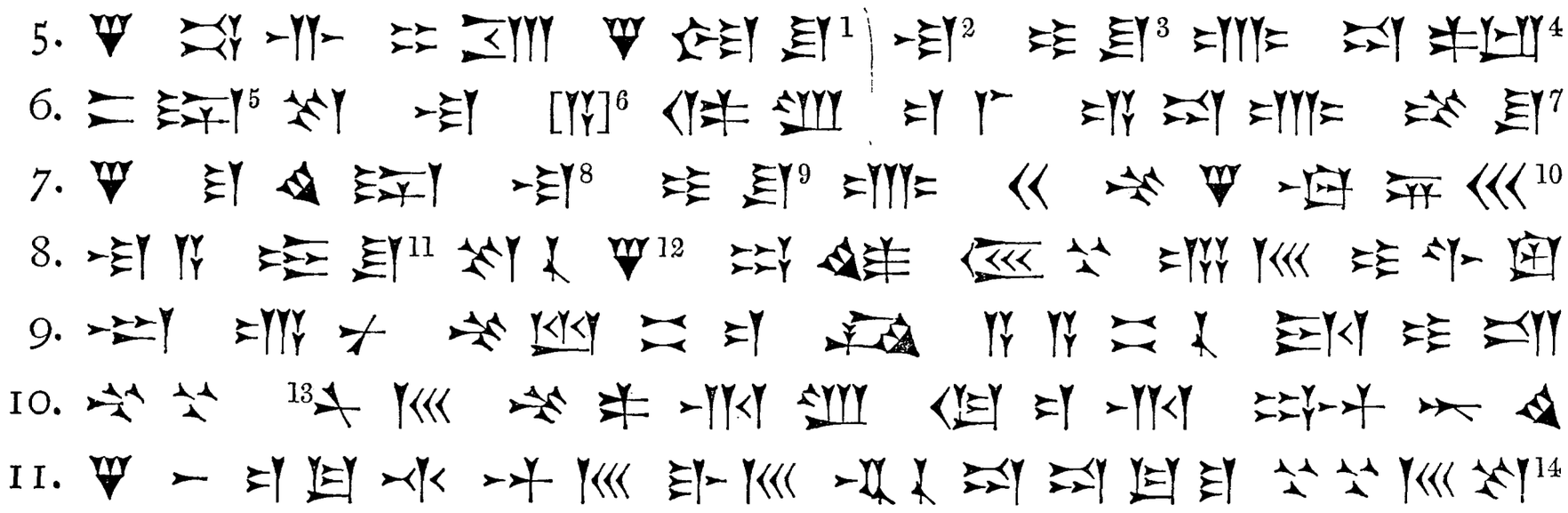
[4] B and C insert the determinative .

[5] C omits by mistake.

[6] The scribe has written by mistake.

[7] C , *it-*[*tal*]*-la-ku-ma.*

OBV.



5. of the four quarters (of the world) hath not a rival; the wonderful shepherd
6. who feareth not the battle; the mighty flood
7. who hath not an opponent; the king who hath brought to subjection
8. those that were not subject unto him, and hath conquered all the hosts of men;
9. the mighty hero, who hath trampled on the neck of his foes, and hath trodden down
10. all enemies, and hath shattered the power of the strong;
11. one who with the help of the great gods, his lords, proceedeth, and

5. ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) ša-nin-šu[1] la[2] i-šu[3]-**u** (amêlu)rê'û[4] **6.** tab-ra[5]-te la [a][6]-di-ru tuḳmati e-du-u gab-šu[7] **7.** ša ma-ḫi-ra la[8] i-šu[9]-u šarru mu-ša-ak-ni-eš[10] **8.** la-a kan-šu[11]-te-šu ša[12] nap-ḫar kiš-šat nišê(pl) i-pı-lu **9.** zikaru dan-nu mu-kab-bi-is kišâd ai-bi-šu da-i-iš **10.** kul-lat [13]nakirê(pl) mu-pa-ri-ru ki-iṣ-ri mul-tar-ḫi **11.** ša ina tukulti(ti) ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêli-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma mâtâte(pl)(te)[14]

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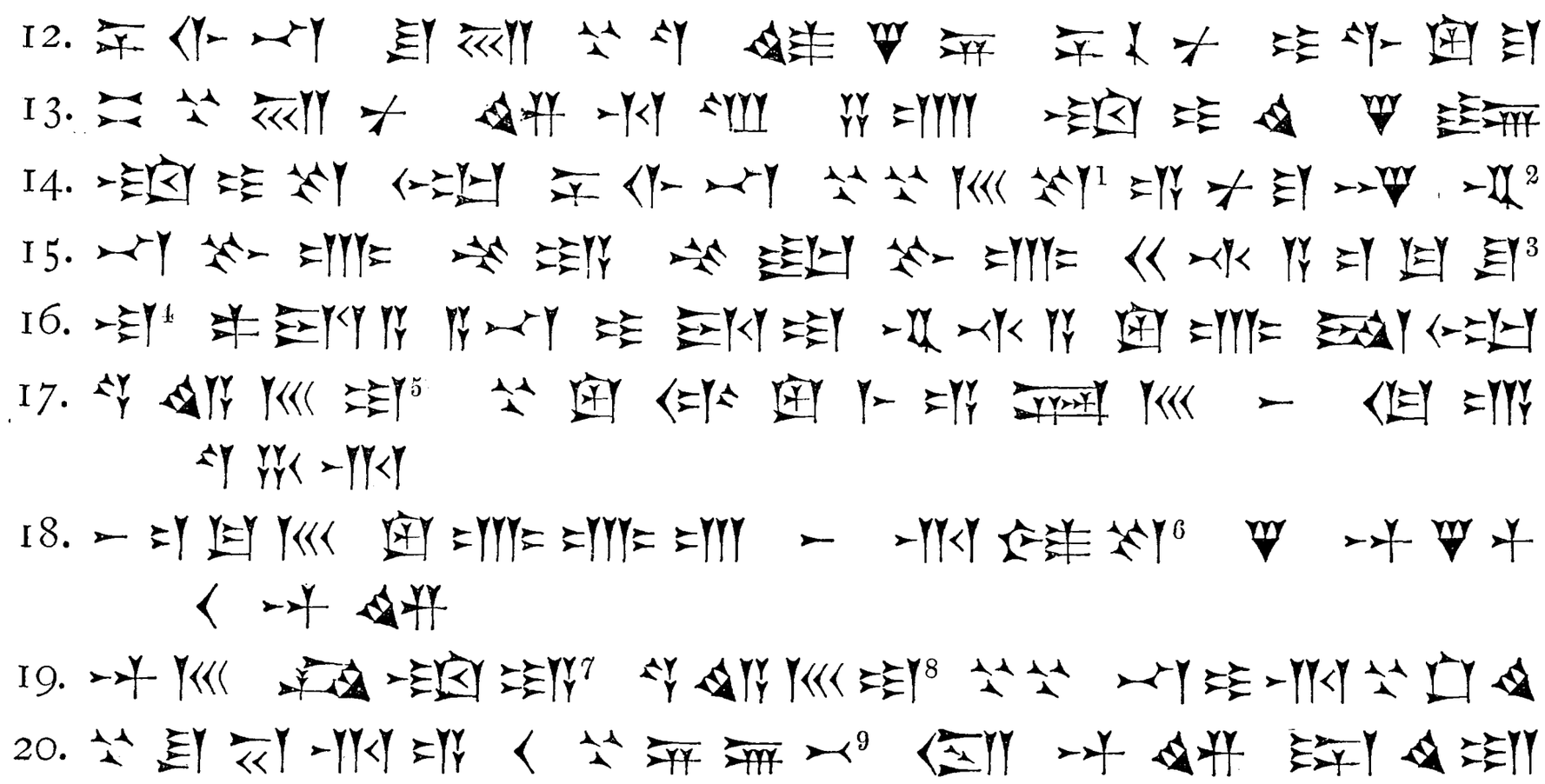
[1] C .
[2] B and C add , *i.e.*, *la-a*.
[3] B and C .
[4] B adds the phonetic complement , *u*.
[5] B inserts , *a*.
[6] The scribe has omitted by mistake.
[7] B and C .
[8] B and C add , *i.e.*, *la-a*.
[9] B and C .
[10] B , *niš*.
[11] B and C .
[12] C .
[13] B inserts the determinative .
[14] B and C omit .

OBV.



12. whose hand hath captured all lands; who hath conquered all the highlands
13. and hath received their tribute, taking hostages and establishing
14. might over all countries! When Ashur, the lord
15. who called me by name and who hath made great my kingdom, his weapon
16. which hath no mercy entrusted unto my lordly power,
17. the wide-spread troops of the land of Lullumê in battle
18. I overthrew. With the help of Shamash and Adad,
19. the gods, my helpers, over the troops of the lands of Nairi, and of Kirkhi,
20. and of Shubarê, and of Nirbe, like Adad, the destroyer,

12. kali-ši-na ḳât-su ikšud(ud) ḫur-ša-ni kali-šu-nu i-pi-lu-ma **13.** bi-lat-su-nu im-ḫu-ru ṣa-bit li-i-ṭi šakin(in) **14.** li-i-te eli kali-ši-na mâtâte(pl)(te)[1] e-nu-ma Aššur bêlu[2] **15.** na-bu-u šumi-ia mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-a kakka-šu[3] **16.** la[4] pa-da-a a-na i-da-at bêlu-ti a lu-u it-muḫ **17.** ummânât(pl)(at)[5] (mâtu)Lu-ul-lu-me-e rapšâti(pl) ina ki-rib tam-ḫa-ri **18.** ina kakkê(pl) lu-u-šam-ḳit ina ri-ṣu-te[6] ša (ilu)Ša-maš u (ilu)Adad **19.** ilâni(pl) tik-li-ia[7] ummânât(pl)(at)[8] mâtâti Na-i-ri (mâtu)Kir-ḫi **20.** (mâtu)Šu-ba-ri-e u (mâtu)Ni-ir-be[9] kîma (ilu)Adad ra-ḫi-ṣi

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[1] B and C omit .

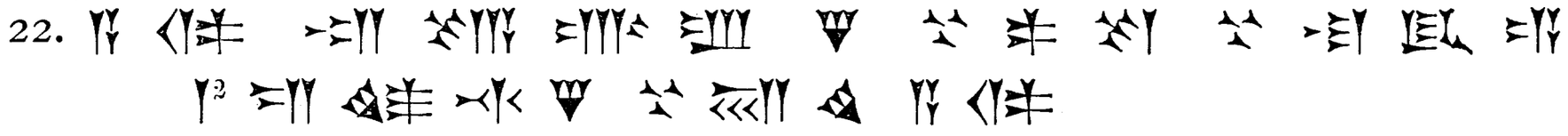
[2] The scribe of A has written and afterwards erased after .

[3] Partly defaced. [4] B adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*. [5] B omits .

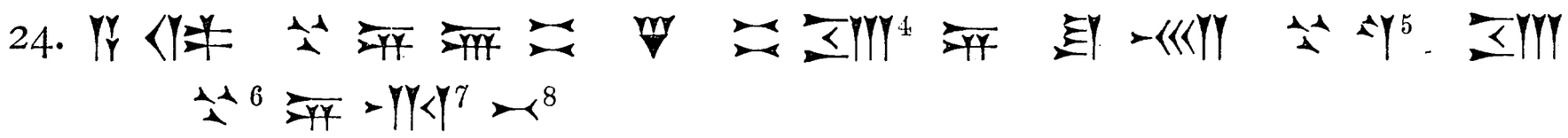
[6] C , *ti*. [7] B and C , *a*. [8] B omits . [9] B and C , *bi*.

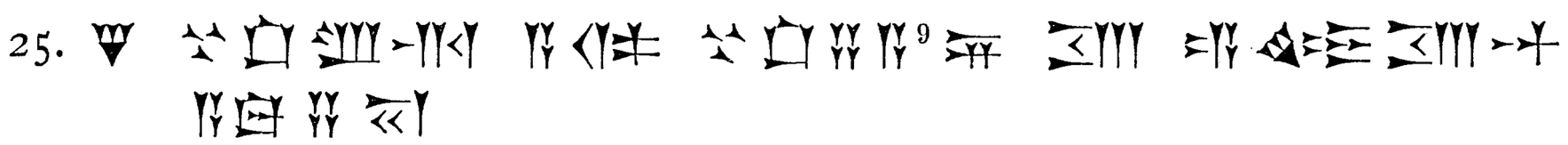
OBV.

21.

22. 

23.

24. 

25. 

26.

21. I thundered. (I am) the king, who from beyond the Tigris
22. even to the city of Carchemish which is in the land of Khatte, the whole of the land of Laḳê, and the land of Sukhi, together with
23. the city of Rapiḳi, hath cast into subjection under his feet, whose hand hath conquered (the territory) from the source of the river Subnat
24. even to the pass which lieth over against it. (The region) from the pass
25. of Kirruri even to the land of Gilzani, and from beyond the Lower Zâb
26. even to the city of Til-bâri, which is above the land of Zaban,

21. eli-šu-nu aš-gu-um šarru ša ištu[1] e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Idiglat **22.** a-di (alu)Kar-ga-miš ša (mâtu)Ḫat-te (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana[2] si-ḫir-ti-ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di **23.** (alu)Ra-pi-ḳi a-na[3] šêpê(II. pl)-šu u-šik-ni-ša ištu rêš e-ni (nâru)Su-ub-na-at **24.** a-di (mâtu)ni-ir-bi ša bi-ta[4]-ni ḳât-su ikšud(ud)[5] ištu (mâtu)[6]ni-ri[7]-be[8] **25.** ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri a-di (mâtu)Gil-za-a[9]-ni ištu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Za-ba **26.** šupalâ a-di (alu)Til-ba-a-ri ša el-la-an (alu)Za-ban(an)[10]

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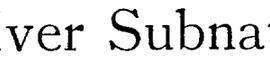
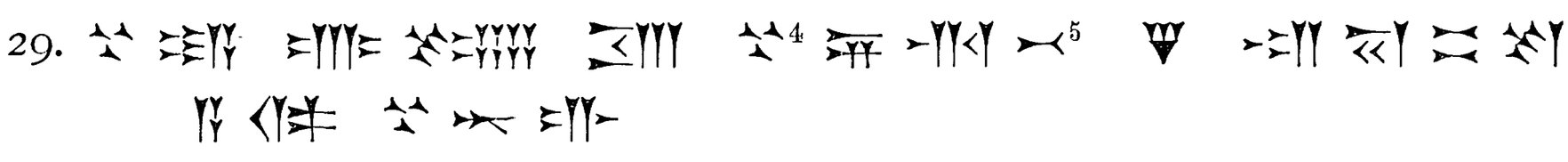
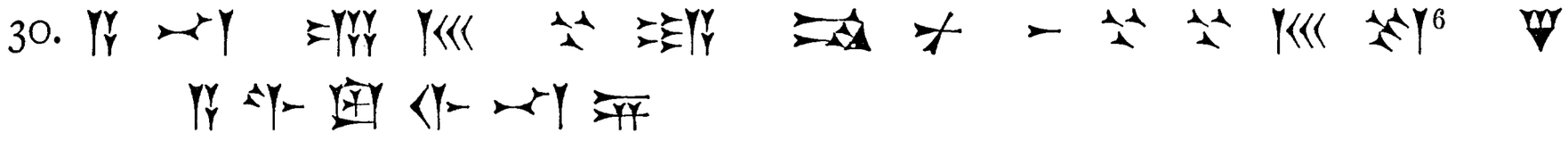
[1] C , *iš-tu*. [2] C , *a-na*. [3] B and C , *ana*.
[4] B inserts , *a*. [5] B  , *ik-šu-du*. [6] B and C omit .
[7] B omits by mistake. [8] C , *bi*. [9] B omits .
[10] B and C omit .

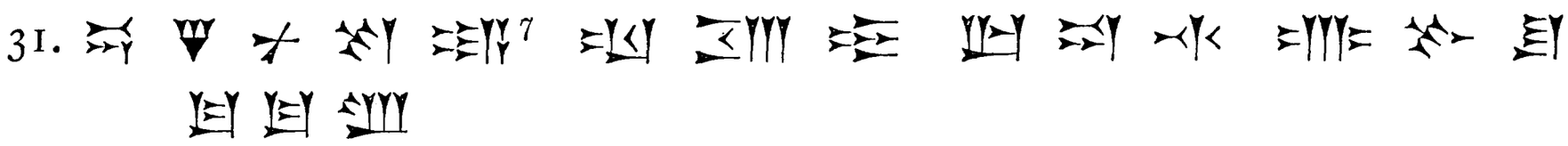
OBV.

27.

28.

29. 

30. 

31. 

32.

27. together with the cities of Til-sha-Zabdani and Til-sha-abtani, and the cities of Khirimu

28. and Kharutu, the fortresses of the land of Karduniash, unto the border

29. of my land have I added, and (the inhabitants) from the pass of Babite even to the land of Khashmar

30. I have reckoned as the peoples of my land. In the lands which I have conquered

31. I have appointed my governors, and vassalage, and service, and forced labour

32. have I laid upon them. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the exalted prince, the worshipper of the great gods,

27. a-di (alu)Til-ša-(m)Za-ab-da-ni u (alu)Til-ša-ab-ta-ni (alu)Ḫi-ri-mu **28.** (alu)Ḫa-ru-tu[1] (mâtu)bi-ra-a[2]-te ša (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-ša[3] a-na mi-iṣ-ri **29.** mâti-ia u-tir ištu (mâtu)[4]ni-ri-be[5] ša (alu)Ba-bi-te a-di (mâtu)Haš-mar **30.** a-na nišê(pl) mâti-ia am-nu ina mâtâte(pl)(te)[6] ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni **31.** (amêlu)šaknûte(nu-te)-ia[7] al-ta-kan ur-du-ti u-pu-šu ku-dur-ru **32.** e-me-su-nu-ti[8] (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli rubû na-a[9]-du pa-liḫ ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)

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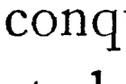
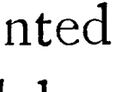
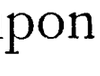
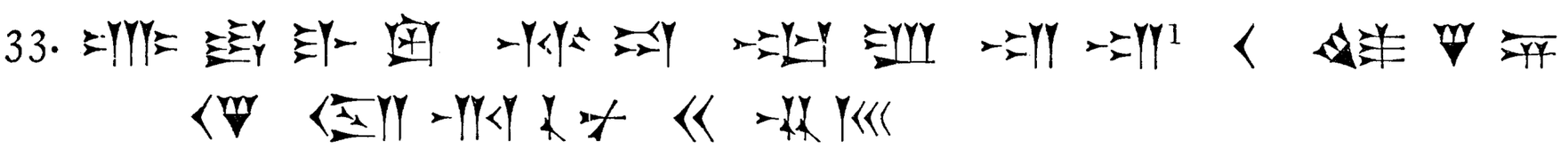
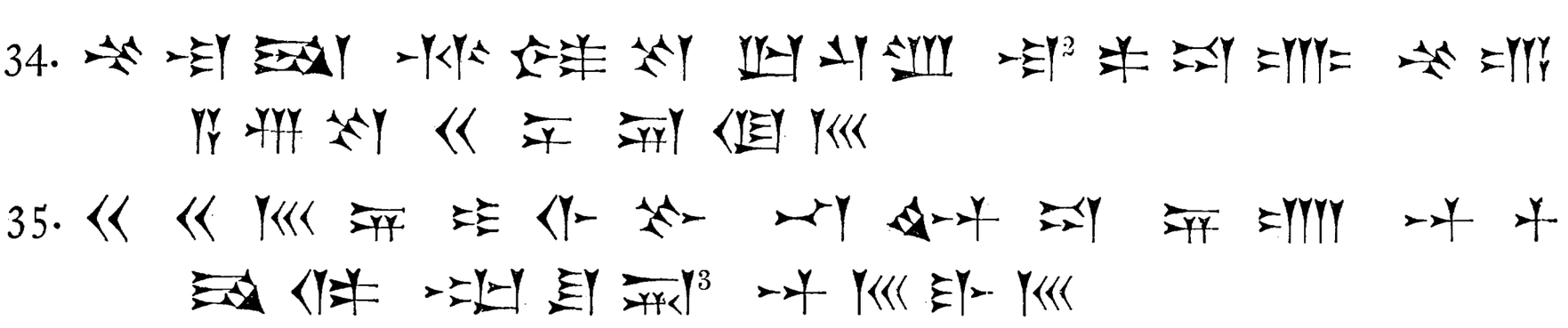
[1] B and C . [2] C omits . [3] B and C  , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Kar-du-ni-aš.*

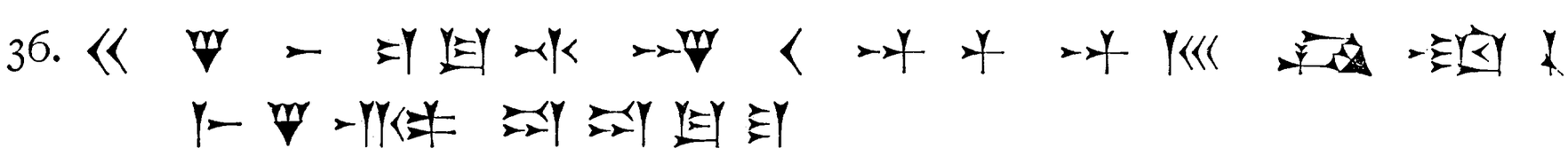
[4] B and C omit  . [5] B , *bi.* [6] B and C omit  .

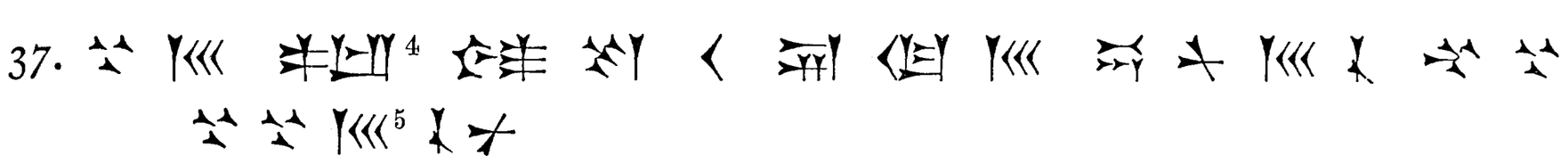
[7] B and C , *a.* [8] B , *te.* [9] B , ’.

OBV.









33. the courageous ruler, the conqueror of all cities and highlands, the king of lords,

34. the consumer of the wicked, the supreme, the merciless, the destroyer of opposition, the king of all princes,

35. the king of kings, the exalted priest, the chosen of the hero Ninib the mighty one among the great gods,

36. the king who with the help of Ashur and Ninib, the gods, his helpers, hath walked righteously,

37. and the governors, rulers, and princes, who were his enemies, and the whole of their lands

33. u-šum-gal-lu ik-du ka-šid alâni[1] u ḫur-ša-ni paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu šar bêlê(pl) **34.** mu-la-iṭ ig-ṣu-te tiz-ḳa-ru la[2] pa-du-u mu-rib a-nun-te šar kal mal-ki(pl) **35.** šar šarrâni(pl)(ni) i-ši-pu na-'-du ni-bit (ilu)Nin-ib ḳar-di ka-šu-uš[3] ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) **36.** šarru ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur u (ilu)Ninib ilâni(pl) tik-li-šu me ša-riš ittallaku(ku)-ma **37.** šadê(pl) šap[4]-ṣu-te u mal-ki(pl) (amêlu)nakirê(pl)-šu kul-lat mâtâti(pl)[5]-šu-nu

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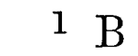
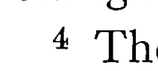
[1] B omits  by mistake.

[2] B and C add , *i.e.*, *la-a*.

[3] B omits the words from this point down to, and including, *tik-li-šu* in the following line.

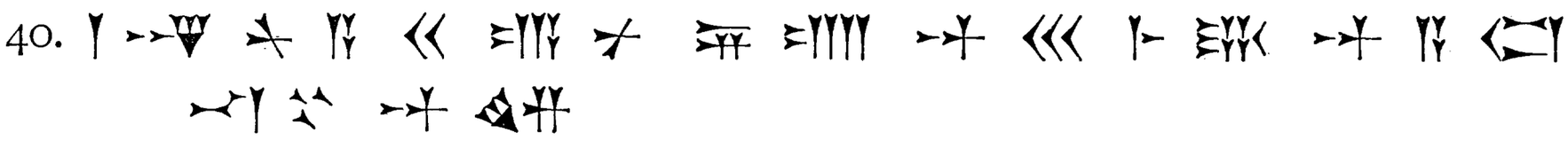
[4] The scribe has written  by mistake.

[5] B omits .

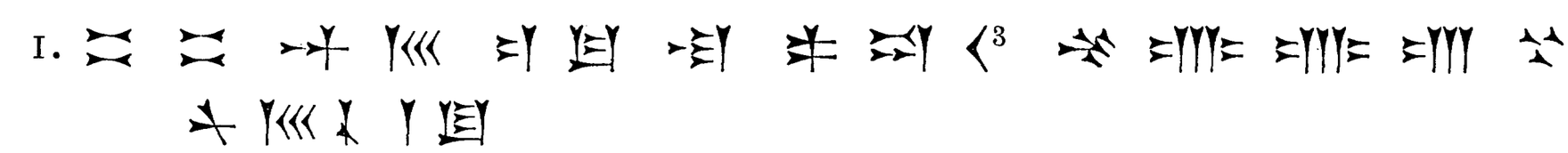
OBV.

38.

39.

40. 

REVERSE.

1. 

2.

38. hath thrown into subjection under his feet, and hath fought with the enemies of Ashur in the upper and the lower countries,

39. and hath laid tribute and tax upon them!

40. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the mighty king, the chosen of Sin, the favourite of Anu, the beloved of Adad,

REVERSE.

1. the mighty one among the gods, the merciless weapon which overthroweth the land of his enemies, am I;

2. I, the king who is strong in battle, the destroyer of cities and highlands, supreme in war,

38. a-na[1] šêpê(II. pl)-šu u-šik-ni-ša (amêlu)nakrût(pl)(ut) Aššur eliš u šapliš **39.** iš-ta-na-nu-ma biltu u ma-da-tu[2] eli-šu-nu u-ki-nu **40.** (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru dan-nu ni-bit (ilu)Sin me-gir (ilu)A-nim na-mad (ilu)Adad

REV., **1.** kaš-kaš ilâni(pl) kakku la pa-du-u[3] mu-u-šam-ḳit mât nakirê(pl)-šu ana-ku **2.** šarru li-'-u ḳab-li ša-ḳiš alâni u ḫur-ša-ni a-ša-rid tuḳ-ma-te

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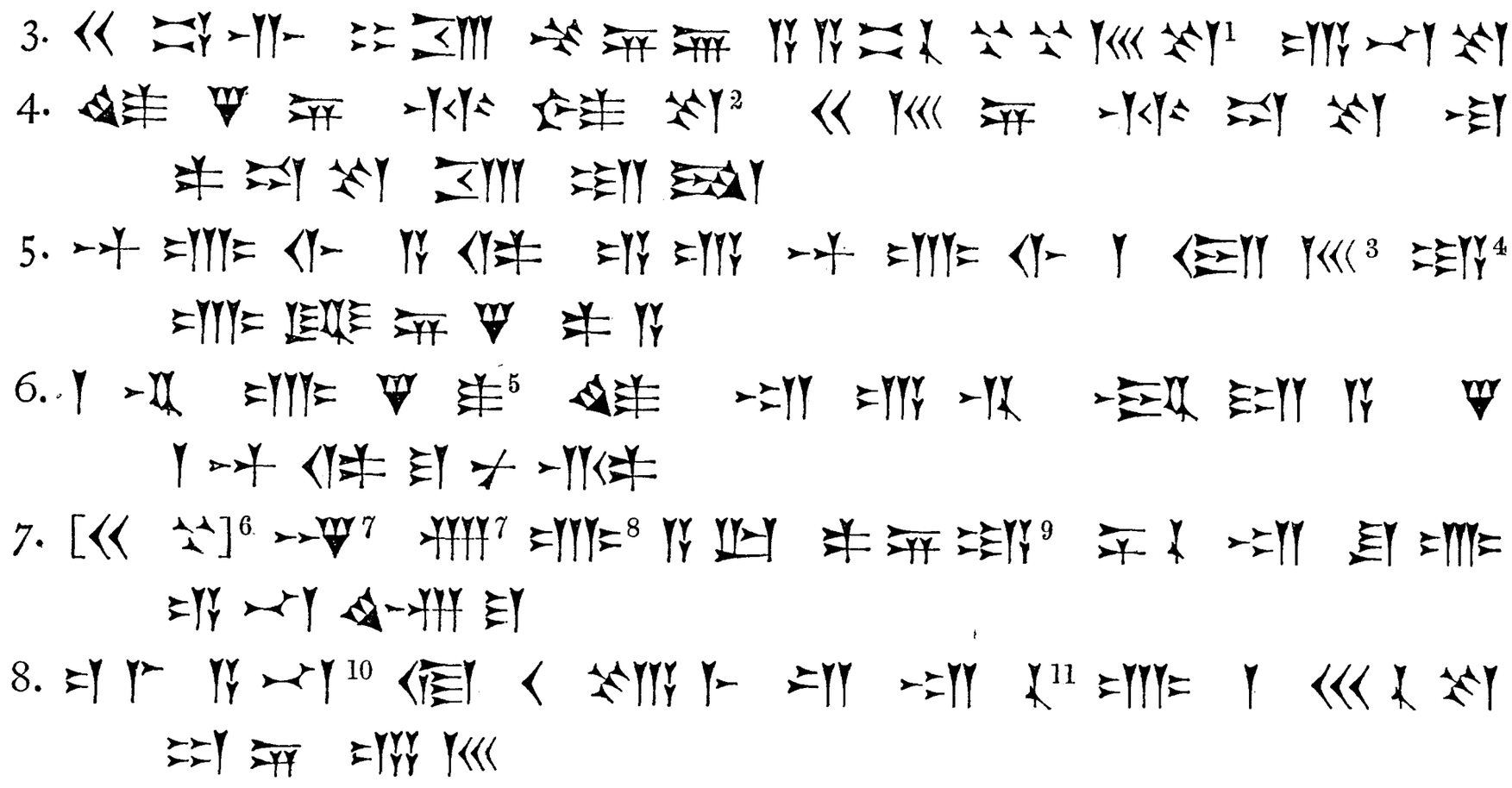
[1] B , *ana*.

[2] C .

[3] B and C .

REV.



3. the king of the four quarters (of the world), the conqueror of his foes, mighty countries,
4. and difficult highlands, and valiant and merciless kings from the rising
5. of the sun unto the setting of the same have cast into subjection under my feet,
6. and have forced them to acknowledge one supremacy. The former city of Calah, which Shalmaneser,
7. the king of Assyria, the prince who preceded me, had built, that city had fallen into decay
8. and lay prostrate, and was turned into mounds and heaps of ruins. That city I built anew, and the peoples

3. šar kib-rat irbitta(ta) mu-ni-ir ai-bi-šu mâtâte(pl)(te)[1] dan-na-te **4.** ḫur-ša-ni ig-ṣu-te[2] šarrâni(pl)(ni) ik-du-te la pa-du-te ištu ṣi-it **5.** (ilu)šam-ši a-di e-rib (ilu)šam-ši ana šêpê(II. pl.)[3]-ia[4] u-šik-ni-ša pa-a **6.** išten(en) u-ša-aš[5]-kin (alu)Kal-ḫu maḫ-ra-a ša (m. ilu)Šulmânu-ašaridu **7.** šar (mâtu)[6]Aššur[7] rubû[7](u)[8] a-lik pa-ni-ia[9] epušu(šu) alu šu-u e-na-aḫ-ma **8.** iṣ-lal a-na[10] tili u kar-me itûr alu šu[11]-u ana eš-šu-te ab-ni niše(pl)

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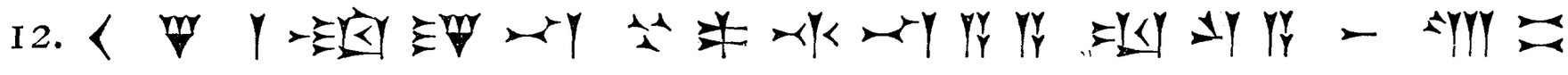
[1] B and C omit .
[2] Partly defaced.
[3] B omits .
[4] B and C , *a*.
[5] Partly defaced.
[6] Restored from B.
[7] Partly defaced.
[8] B and C omit .
[9] B and C , *a*.
[10] B and C , *ana*.
[11] B and C .

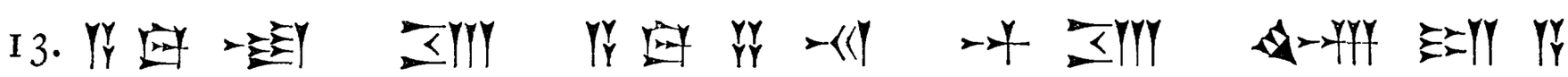
REV.

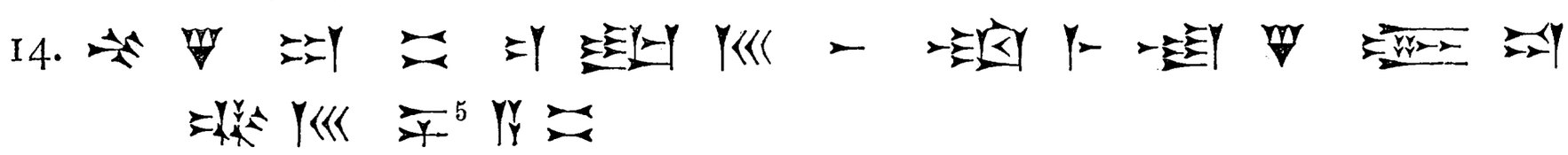
9.

10.

11.

12. 

13. 

14. 

9. whom my hand had conquered, from the lands which I had subdued, from the land of Sukhi,
10. and from the whole of the land of Laḳê, and from the land of Sirḳu on the other side
11. of the Euphrates, and from all the land of Zamua, and from Bît-Adini and the land of Khatte,
12. and from Liburna of the land of Patini, I took and I settled them therein.
13. I dug out a canal from the Upper Zâb, and Pati-khegalli
14. I named it, and I laid out plantations round about it, and all kinds of fruit

9. ki-šit-ti ḳâti-ia[1] ša mâtâti(pl) ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi **10.** (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana si-ḫir-ti-ša ša (mâtu)[2]Sir-ḳu ša ni-bir-ti **11.** (nâru)Pu-rat (mâtu)Za-mu-a ana paṭ gim-ri-ša ša[3] (mâtu)Bît-A-di-ni u (mâtu)Ḫat-te **12.** u ša (m)Li-bur-na (mâtu)Pa-ti-na-ai al-ḳa-a ina lib-bi u-ša-aṣ-bit **13.** ḫirîtu(tu) ištu (nâru)Za-ba elîtu aḫ-ra-a (nâru)Pa-ti-ḫegalli[4] **14.** šum-ša ab-bi kirâti(pl) ina li-me-tu-ša az-ḳup inbê(pl) kalamu

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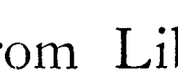
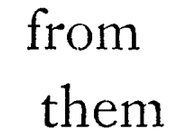
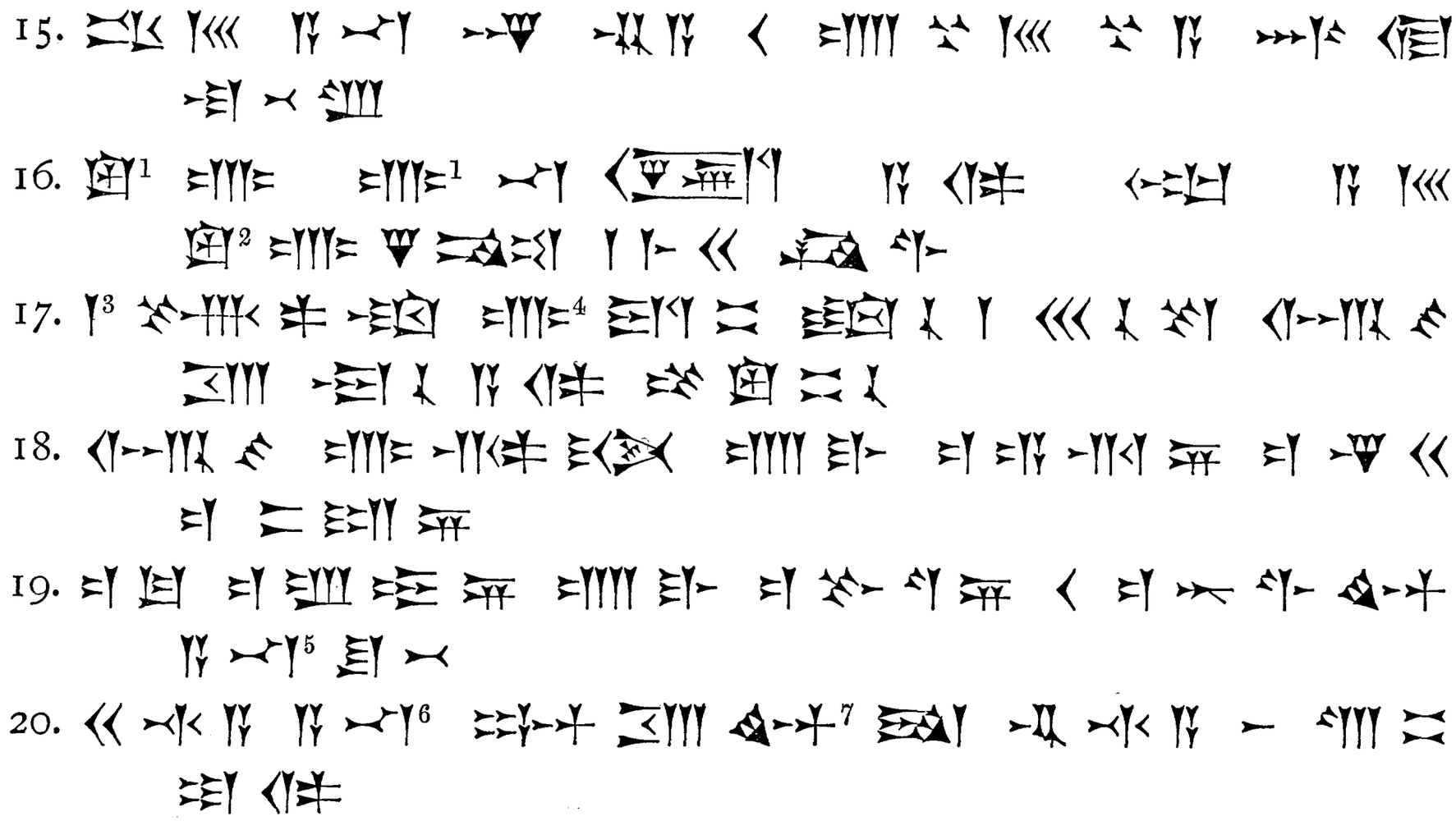
[1] B and C , *ḳâtê*(II)-*a*. [2] B and C  , (*alu*). [3] B and C .

[4] B  ; it is probable that to , which is known to have the value *nuḫšu*, the synonymous value *ḫegallu* may here be assigned.

[5] B reads by mistake.

REV.



15. and wine I offered unto Ashur, my lord, and unto the deities of my land. The ancient mound
16. I altered, and I dug down to the level of the water, and for one hundred and twenty measures
17. I descended into the depth. And the wall thereof I built anew; from its foundation unto its coping
18. I built and completed it. A palace of cedar, and of cypress, and of juniper,
19. and of urkarinnu-wood, and of miskannu-wood, and a palace of pistachio-wood, and of tamarisk, for my royal dwelling
20. and for my lordly pleasure, I founded therein.

15. karânê(pl) a-na Aššur bêli-a u ekurrâti(pl) mâti-a aḳḳi tilu la-be-ru **16.** lu[1]-u u[1]-na-kir a-di eli mê(pl) lu[2]-u-ša-pil 120 tik-pi **17.** ana[3] muš-pa-li u[4]-ṭa-bi dûr-šu ana eš-šu-te ar-ṣip ištu ušší-šu a-di taḫ-lu-bi-šu **18.** ar-ṣip u-šak-lil ekal (iṣu)e-ri-ni (iṣu)šurmini (iṣu)dap-ra-ni **19.** (iṣu)ukarinnu (iṣu)mis-kan-ni ekal (iṣu)bu-uṭ-ni u (iṣu)tar-pi-' a-na[5] šu-bat **20.** šarru-ti-a a-na[6] mul-ta-'[7]-it bêlu-ti-a ina lib-bi ad-di

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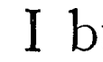
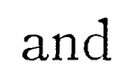
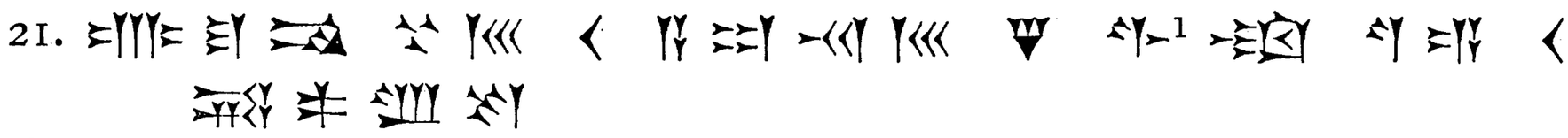
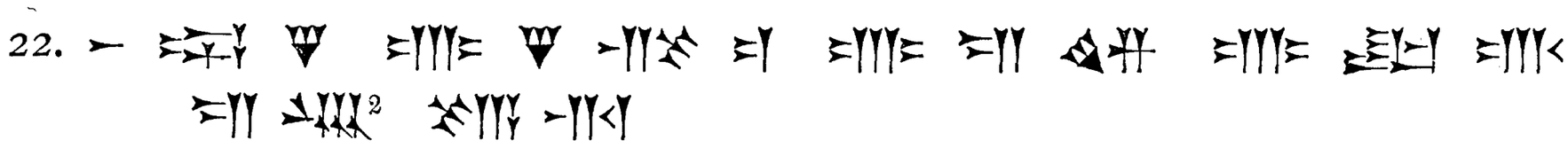
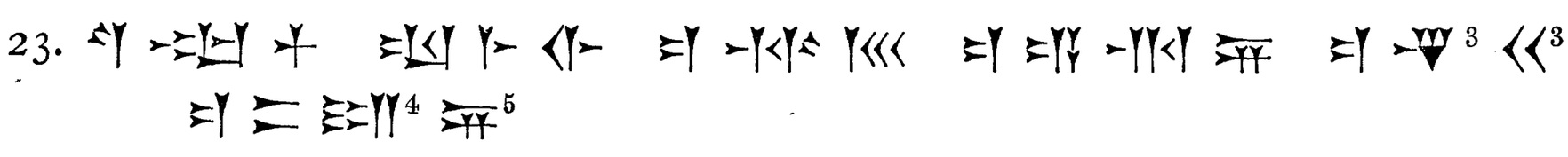
[1] Partly defaced.
[2] B and C insert  , *i.e.*, *lu-u u-ša-pil.*
[3] C , *a-na.*
[4] Partly defaced.
[5] C , *ana.*
[6] C  , *ana.*
[7] Partly defaced.

REV.

21. 

22. 

23. 

24.

25.

26.

21. And beasts of the mountains and of the seas, fashioned of white limestone and of alabaster,
22. in the gate thereof I set up, and I adorned it, and I made it glorious, and with a fastening bolt
23. of bronze I secured it, and doors of cedar, and of cypress, and of juniper,
24. and of miskannu-wood, in the gate thereof I fixed in place, and thrones of ushû-wood and of urkarinnu-wood, and vessels
25. of ivory, which were overlaid with gold and silver, and lead, and bronze,
26. and iron, the spoil of my hand from the lands which I had conquered, in great quantities

21. u-ma-am šadê(pl) u tamâti(pl) ša pi[1]-li pišê(e) u (abnu)pa-ru-te **22.** ina bâbi-ša u-ša-zi-iz u-si-im u-šar-riḫ si-kat[2] kar-ri **23.** siparri al-me-ši (iṣu)dalâti(pl) (iṣu)e-ri-ni (iṣu)šurmini[3] (iṣu)daṗ-ra[4]-ni[5] **24.** (iṣu)mis-kan-ni ina bâbi-ša u-ri-te (iṣu)kussê(pl) (iṣu)ušû[6] (iṣu)urkarinnu (iṣu)paššurê(pl) **25.** šinni(pl) uḫ-ḫu-za-te ḫurâṣi(pl) kaspi(pl) anaku(pl)[7] siparru(pl) **26.** parzillu(pl) kišitti(ti) ḳâti-ia[8] ša mâtâti(pl) ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni a-na[9] ma-'[10]-diš[10]

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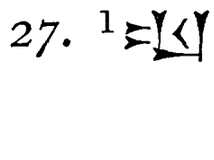
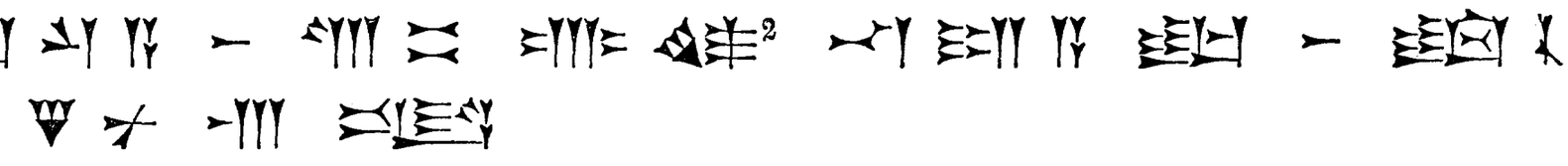
[1] Partly defaced. [2] B and C . [3] Partly defaced. [4] B inserts , *a*.
[5] In C the scribe has written at the beginning of the following line.
[6] Partly defaced. [7] The scribe has written by mistake.
[8] B and C , *ḳâtê*(II)-*a*. [9] B and C , *ana*. [10] Partly defaced.

REV.

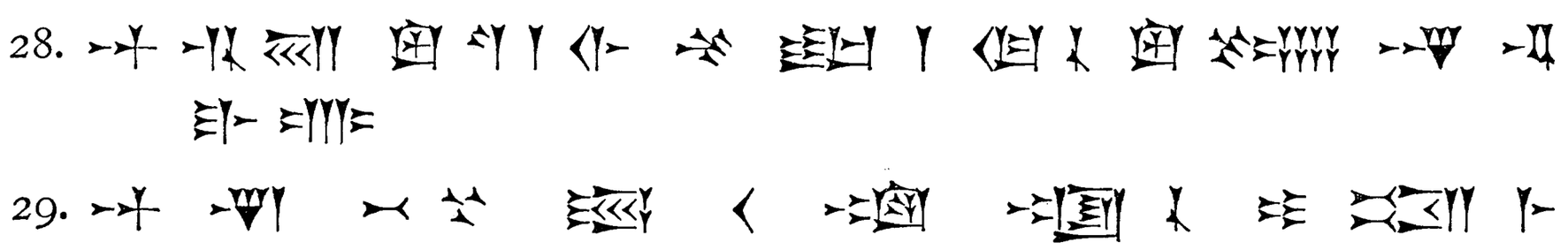
27. [1]



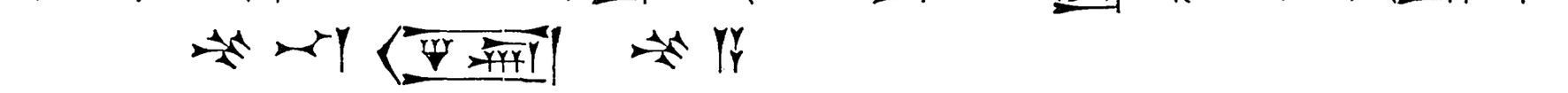
[2]



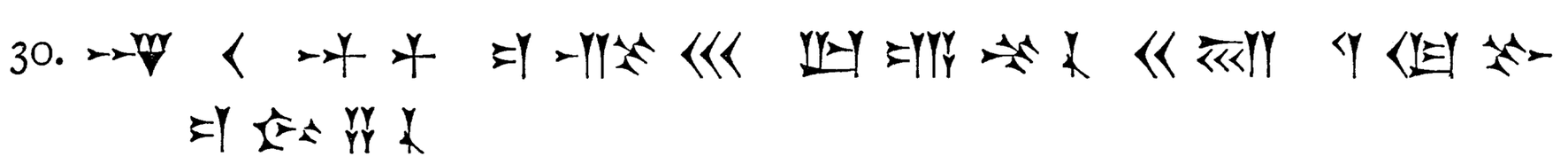
28.



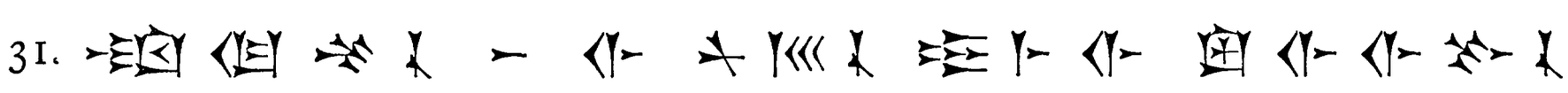
29.



30.



31.



32.

27. I took and I placed therein. (This) memorial tablet have I inscribed, and in the wall thereof have I set it. May a future prince

28. repair the ruins thereof, and my name, which is inscribed (hereon), may he restore unto its place, and Ashur, the great lord,

29. and Ishtar, the lady of war and battle, shall hearken unto his prayers. But whosoever shall alter my name,

30. may Ashur and Ninib look upon him in wrath, and overthrow his kingdom, and take his throne from him,

31. and set him bound before his enemies,

32. and his name and his seed blot out from the land!

27. [1]al-ḳa-a ina lib-bi u-kin[2] na-ra-a-a aštur ina dûri-šu aškunu(nu) rubû arkû **28.** an-ḫu-su lu-ud-diš-ši šumi šaṭra ana ašri-šu lu-tir Aššur bêlu rabû(u) **29.** (ilu)Ištar be-lat ḳabli u taḫâzi ikribi-šu i-šim-me mu-na-kir šumi-a **30.** Aššur u (ilu)Niṇib iz-zi-eš lik-kal-mu-šu šarru-su lis-ki-pu kussâ-šu **31.** li-ki-mu-šu ina pân nakirê(pl)-šu kam-me-ši lu-ši-ši-bu-šu **32.** šum-šu zêr-šu ina mâti lu-ḫalliḳû

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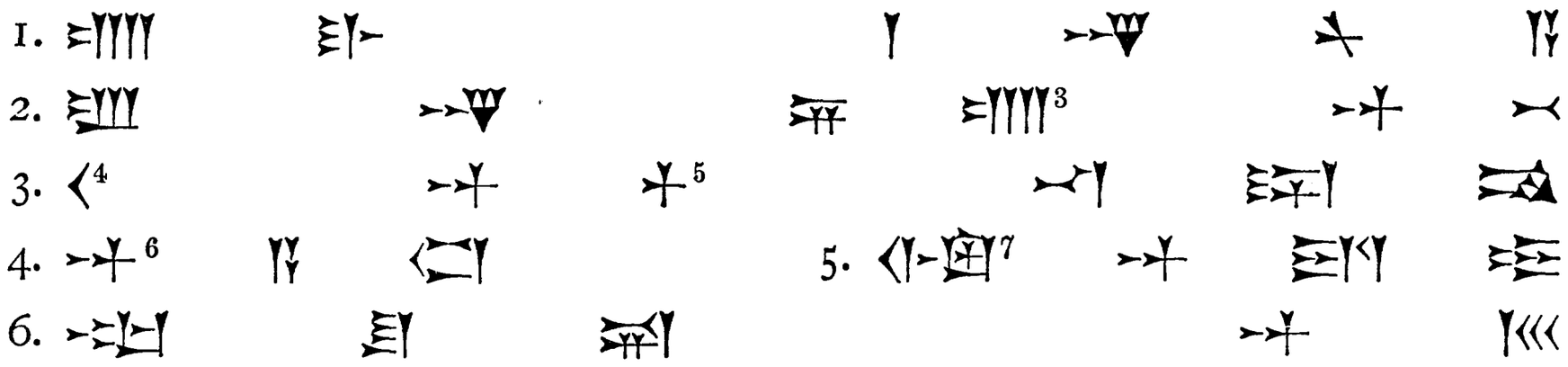
[1] The scribe has written and then partly erased the sign ⟩ at the beginning of the line.

[2] The text of B and C ends at this point.

IX. Inscription upon Colossal Bulls and Lions, recording Ashur-naṣir-pal's Expedition to the Mediterranean Coast.

(No. 76.[1] 8 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.)

Column I.[2]



Column I.

1. The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal,
2. the priest of Ashur, the chosen of Bêl
3. and of Ninib, the beloved
4. of Anu 5. and of Dagan,
6. the strong one among the great gods,

Col. I., **1.** ekal (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli **2.** šangû Aššur ni-bit[3] (ilu)Bêl **3.** u[4] (ilu)Ninib[5] na-ra-am **4.** (ilu)[6]A-nim **5.** u[7] (ilu)Da-gan **6.** ka-šu-uš ilâni(pl)

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[1] The text is taken from the colossal winged and human-headed bull, No. 76, variants being given from the duplicate inscriptions upon the bull No. 77, and from the two colossal winged and human-headed lions Nos. 809 and 841. At the end of the text are given sixty additional lines from the end of Col. IV. of No. 77, which do not occur upon Nos. 76, 809, and 841. Part of a similar inscription, engraved upon a "great slab or altar" which was found at Nimrûd, is published by Layard, *Inscriptions*, pls. 43 ff. The portion of the text given by Layard (cited as L) corresponds to Col. III., ll. 16 ff.

[2] Col. I. is inscribed along the side between the front legs of the bull.

[3] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 , *i.e.*, *ni-šit*, "beloved."

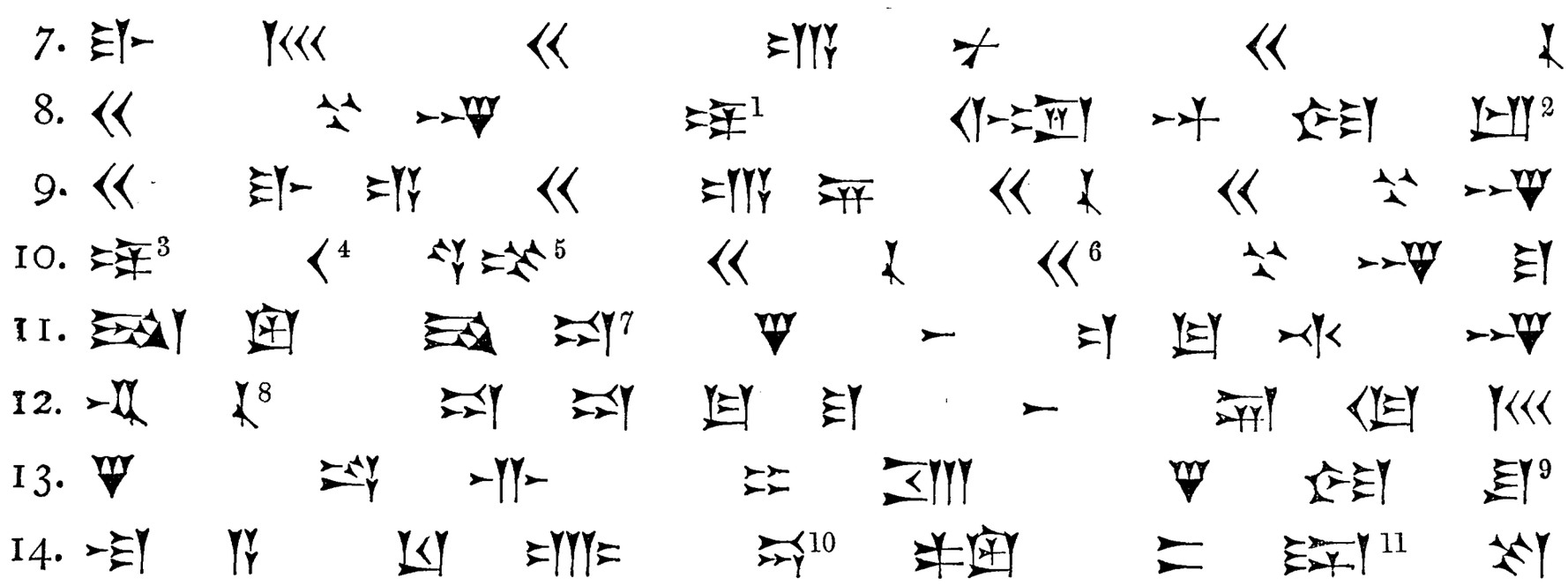
[4] No. 77 .

[5] No. 77 (*sic*), (*ilu*)*Nin-ib*.

[6] No. 809 , by mistake.

[7] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 .

COL. I.



7. the mighty king, the king of hosts,
8. the king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib,
9. the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,
10. the son of Adad-nirari, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria;
11. the valiant hero, who with the help of Ashur,
12. his lord, proceedeth, and among the princes
13. of the four quarters (of the world) hath not a rival;
14. the wonderful shepherd

7. rabûti(pl) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati **8.** šar (mâtu)Aššur mâr[1] Tukulti-(ilu)Nin-ib[2] **9.** šarri rabê(e) šarri dan-ni šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **10.** mâr[3] Adad[4]-nirari [5]šar kiššati šar[6] (mâtu)Aššur-ma **11.** id-lu ḳar-du[7] ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur **12.** bêli-šu[8] ittallaku(ku)-ma ina mal-ki(pl) **13.** ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) ša-nin-šu[9] **14.** la-a išû(u) (amêlu)[10]rê'û tab-ra[11]-te

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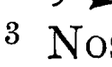
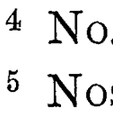
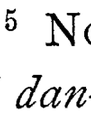
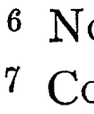
[1] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 , *apil.*

[2] The scribe has written the sign as ; Nos. 77 and 841  , *(ilu)Ninib*; No. 809 , *Tukulti-Ninib.*

[3] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 , *apil.*

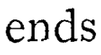
[4] No. 77  , *(ilu)Adad.*

[5] Nos. 77 and 841 insert the words  , *šarri rabê(e) šarri dan-ni*, "the great king, the mighty king."

[6] No. 77 omits  by mistake.

[7] Col. I. of No. 841, inscribed along the side between the fore legs of the lion, ends at this point.

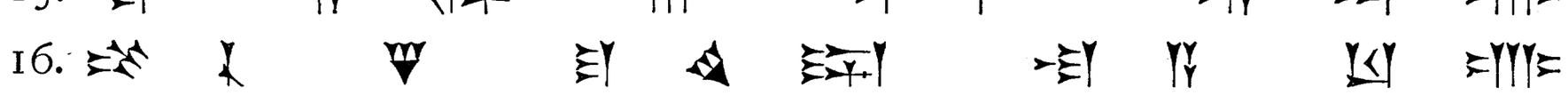
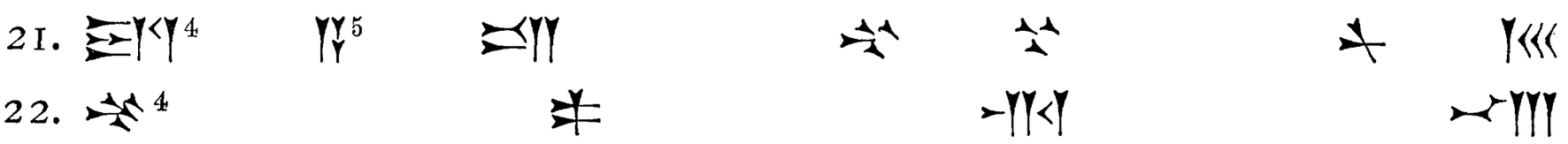
[8] No. 77 .

[9] Nos. 77, 809, and 841  .

[10] No. 77 .

[11] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 insert , *a.*

COL. I.

15.
16. 
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22. 

COLUMN II.[6]

1.

15. who feareth not the battle; the mighty flood
16. who hath not an opponent;
17. the king who hath brought to subjection those that were not subject unto him,
18. and hath conquered all the hosts of men;
19. the mighty hero, 20. who hath trampled on the neck of his foes,
21. and hath trodden down all enemies,
22. and hath shattered

COLUMN II.

1. the power of the strong; a king, who with the help of the great gods,

15. la a-di-ru tuḳmati e-du-u **16.** gab-šu ša ma-ḫi-ra la-a išû(u) **17.** šarru mu-šak-niš la[1] kan-šu-te-šu[2] **18.** ša nap-ḫar kiš-šat nišê(pl) **19.** i-pi-lu zikaru dan-nu **20.** mu-kab-bi-is kišâd ai-bi-šu[3] **21.** da[4]-a[5]-iš kul-lat nakirê(pl) **22.** mu[4]-pa-ri-ru

COL. II., **1.** ki-iṣ-ri mul-tar-ḫi šarru ša ina tukulti(ti) ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)[7]

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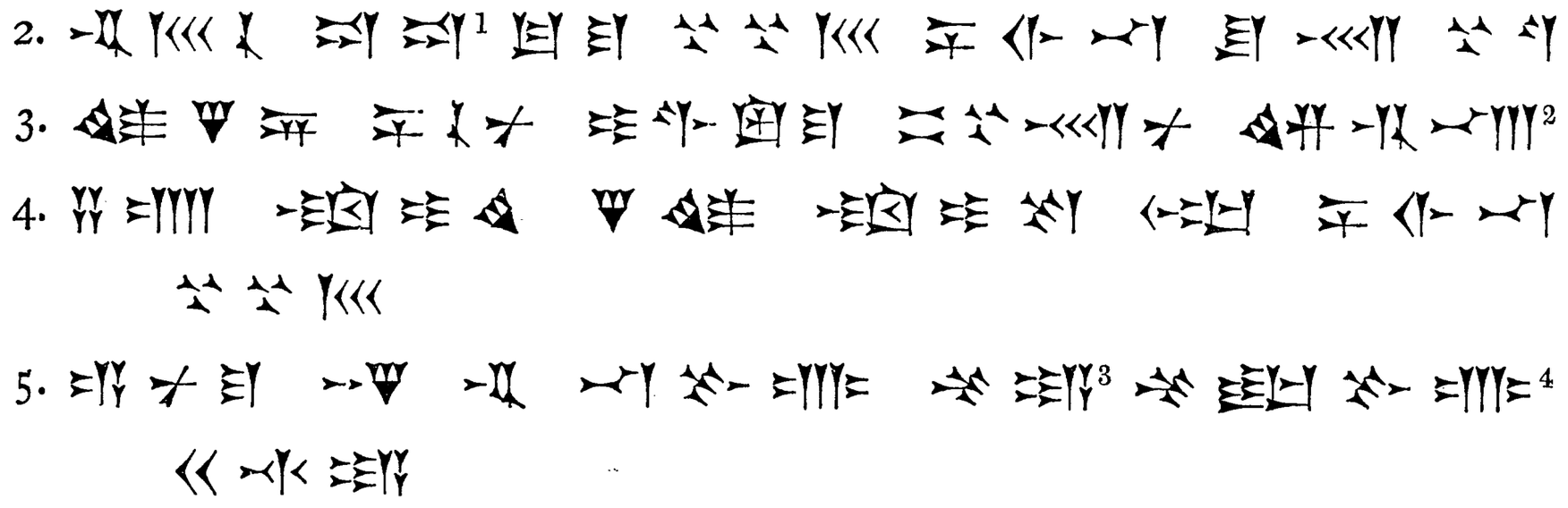
[1] No. 77 adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*. [2] No. 77 . [3] No. 77 . [4] Partly defaced.
[5] No. 77 omits . [6] Col. II. is inscribed under the belly of the bull.
[7] Col. I. of No. 77, inscribed between the hind legs of the bull, ends at this point.

Col. II.



2. his lords, proceedeth, and whose hand hath captured all lands;
3. who hath conquered all the highlands and hath received their tribute,
4. taking hostages and establishing might over all countries!
5. When Ashur, the lord who called me by name and hath made great my kingdom,
6. his merciless weapon unto my lordly power
7. entrusted, the wide-spread troops of the lands of Lullumê
8. I overthrew in battle. With the help

2. bêlê(pl)-šu ittallaku[1](ku)-ma mâtâti(pl) kali-ši-na ḳât-su ikšud(ud) **3.** ḫur-ša-ni kali-šu-nu i-pi-lu-ma bi-lat-su-nu im-ḫu-ru[2] **4.** ṣa-bit li-i-ṭi ša-kin li-i-te eli kali-ši-na mâtâti(pl) **5.** e-nu-ma Aššur bêlu na-bu-u šumi-ia[3] mu-šar-bu-u[4] šarru-ti-ia **6.** kakka-šu la[5] pa-da-a a-na[6] i-da-at bêlu-ti-ia **7.** lu-u[7] it-muḫ ummânât(pl)[8] (mâtu)[9]Lu-ul-lu-me-e[10] rapšâti(pl) **8.** ina ki-rib tam-ḫa-ri ina kakkê(pl) lu-u-šam-ḳit ina ri-ṣu-te

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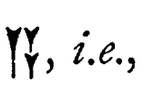
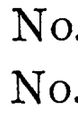
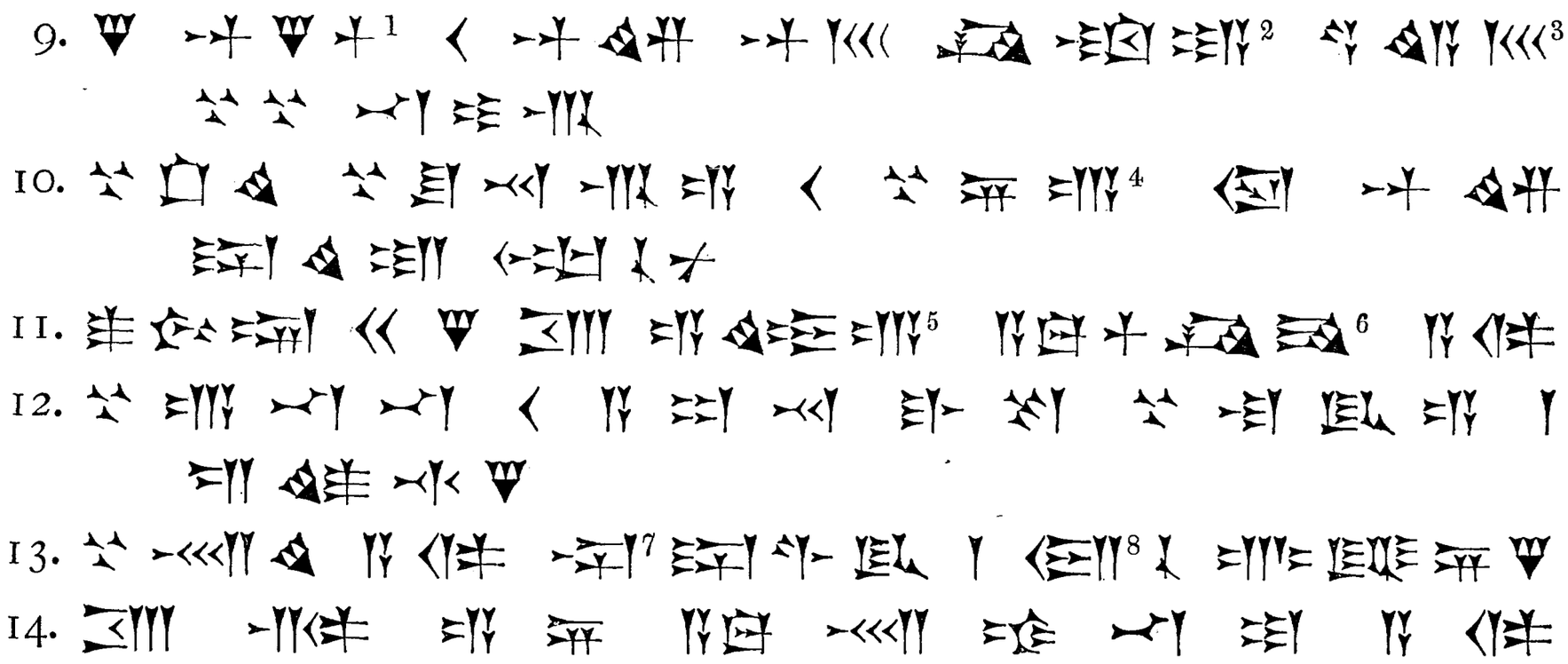
[1] Partly defaced.
[2] No. 77  , *im-ḫur*.
[3] No. 77  , *a*.
[4] No. 77 .
[5] No. 77 adds , *i.e.*, *la-a*.
[6] No. 77 , *ana*.
[7] No. 77 omits .
[8] No. 841 adds the phonetic complement , *at*.
[9] No. 77 omits .
[10] Col. II. of No. 841, inscribed under the belly of the lion, ends at this point.

COL. II.



9. of Shamash and Adad, the gods, my helpers, over the troops of the lands of Nairi,
10. and of Kirkhi, and of Shubarê, and of Nirib, like Adad, the destroyer,
11. I thundered. (I am) the king, who from beyond the Tigris even to
12. Mount Lebanon and the Great Sea, the whole of the land of Laḳê,
13. and the land of Sukhi, together with the city of Rapiḳi, hath cast into subjection under his feet,
14. whose hand hath conquered (the territory) from the source of the river Subnat even to

9. ša (ilu)Ša-maš[1] u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) tik-li-ia[2] ummânât(pl)[3] mâtâti Na-i-ri **10.** (mâtu) Kir ḫi (mâtu)Šu-ba-ri-e u (mâtu)Ni-rib[4] kîma (ilu)Adad ra-ḫi-ṣi eli-šu-nu **11.** aš-gu-um šarru ša ištu e-bir-tan[5] (nâru)Idiglat[6] a-di **12.** (šadû)Lab na-na u tâmdi rabîte(te) (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana si-ḫir-ti-ša **13.** (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (alu)[7]Ra-pi-ḳi ana šêpê(II)[8]-šu u-šik-ni-ša **14.** ištu rêš e-ni (nâru)Su-ub-na-at a-di

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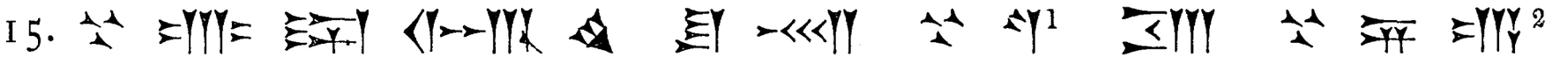
[1] No. 77 , (*ilu*)*Šamaš*.
[2] Nos. 809 and 841 , *a*.
[3] No. 77 adds the phonetic complement , *at*.
[4] No. 77 , (*mâtu*)*Ni-ir-bi*.
[5] No. 77 , *ta-an*.
[6] Nos. 809 and 841 .
[7] No. 77 , (*matu*).
[8] Nos. 809 and 841 add .

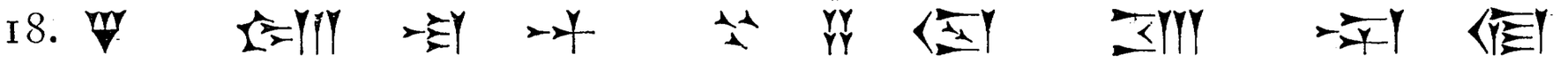
Col. II.

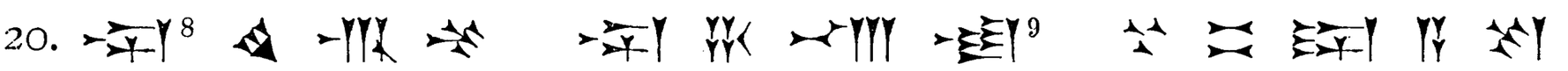
15. 

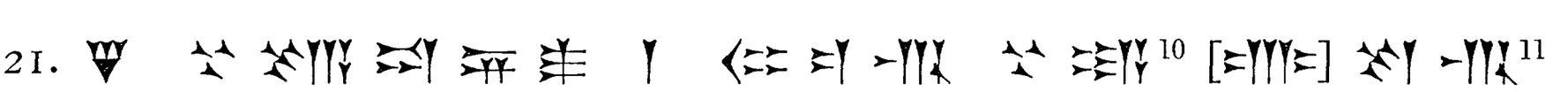
16.

17.

18.

19. 

20. 

21. 

15. the land of Urarṭi. (The region) from the pass
16. of Kirruri even to the land of Gilzani, and from beyond
17. the Lower Zâb even to the city of Til-bâri,
18. which is above the land of Zaban, together with the cities of Til-
19. sha-Zabdani and Til-sha-abtani,
20. and the cities of Khirimu and Kharutu, the fortresses
21. of the land of Karduniash, I have added unto the border of my land,

15. (mâtu)U-ra-ar-ṭi ḳât-su ikšud(ud)[1] ištu (mâtu)ni-rib[2] **16.** ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri a-di (mâtu)Gil-za[3]-ni ištu e-bir-tan[4] **17.** (nâra)Za-ba šupalâ a-di (alu)Til-ba-a-ri **18.** ša el-la-an (mâtu)Za-ban itti (alu)Til- **19.** ša-Za-ab-da[5]-ni u[6] (alu)Til-ša-ab-ta[7]-ni **20.** (alu)[8]Ḫi-ri-mu (alu)Ḫa-ru-tu[9] (mâtu)bi-ra-a-te **21.** ša (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš ana mi-iṣ-ri mâti-ia[10] [u]-te-ri[11]

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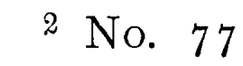
[1] Col. I. of No. 809, inscribed under the wing and behind the tail of the lion, ends at this point.

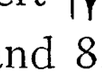
[2] No. 77  , *(mâtu)ni-ir-bi.* Col. III. of No. 841, inscribed between the hind legs of the lion, ends at this point.

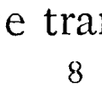
[3] No. 77 inserts , *a.*

[4] No. 77 , *ta-an.*

[5] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 insert , *a.*

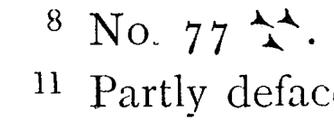
[6] Nos. 809 and 841 , *a-di.*

[7] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 insert  , *a*; this name, and the one that precedes it, are transposed on Nos. 77, 809, and 841.

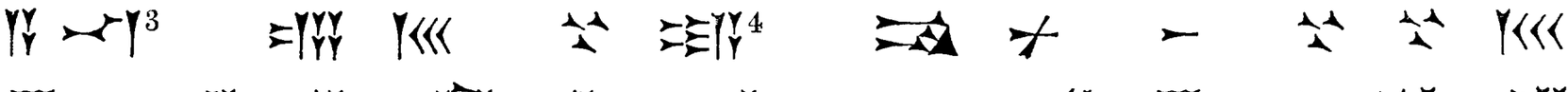
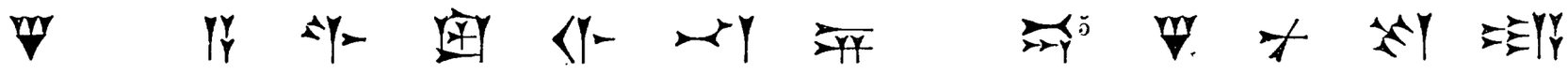
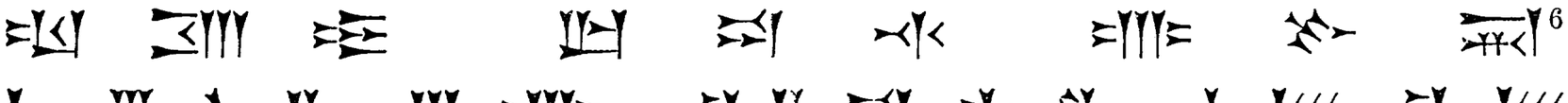
[8] No. 77  . *(mâtu).*

[9] No. 77 .

[10] No. 77 , *a.*

[11] Partly defaced; Nos. 77, 809, and 841  , *u-tir.*

Column III.[1]

1.
2.
3.
4. 
5. 
6. 
7.
8.

Column III.

1. and (the inhabitants) from the pass
2. of Babite even to the land of Khashmar
3. I have reckoned as the peoples of my land. In the lands,
4. which I have conquered, my governors
5. have I appointed, and vassalage, and service, and forced labour (have I laid upon them).
6. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the exalted prince, the worshipper of the great gods,
7. the courageous ruler, the conqueror of all cities and highlands,
8. the king of lords, the consumer of the wicked,

Col. III., **1.** ištu (mâtu)ni-ir-bi[2] **2.** ša (mâtu)Ba-bi-te a-di (mâtu)Ḫaš-mar **3.** a-na[3] nišê(pl) mâti-ia[4] am-nu ina mâtâti(pl) **4.** ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni (amêlu)[5] šaknûte(nu-te)-ia **5.** al-ta-kan ur-du-ti u-pu-uš[6] **6.** (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli rubû(u) na-a-du pa-liḫ ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) **7.** u-šum-gal-lu ik-du ka-šid alâni(pl)[7] u ḫur-ša-ni **8.** paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu šar bêlê(pl)(e) mu-la-iṭ[8] ig-ṣu-te

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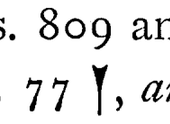
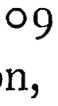
[1] Col. III. is inscribed between the hind legs of the bull.

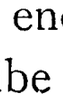
[2] Nos. 809 and 841  , *(mâtu)ni-rib.*

[3] No. 77 , *ana.*

[4] No. 77 , *a.*

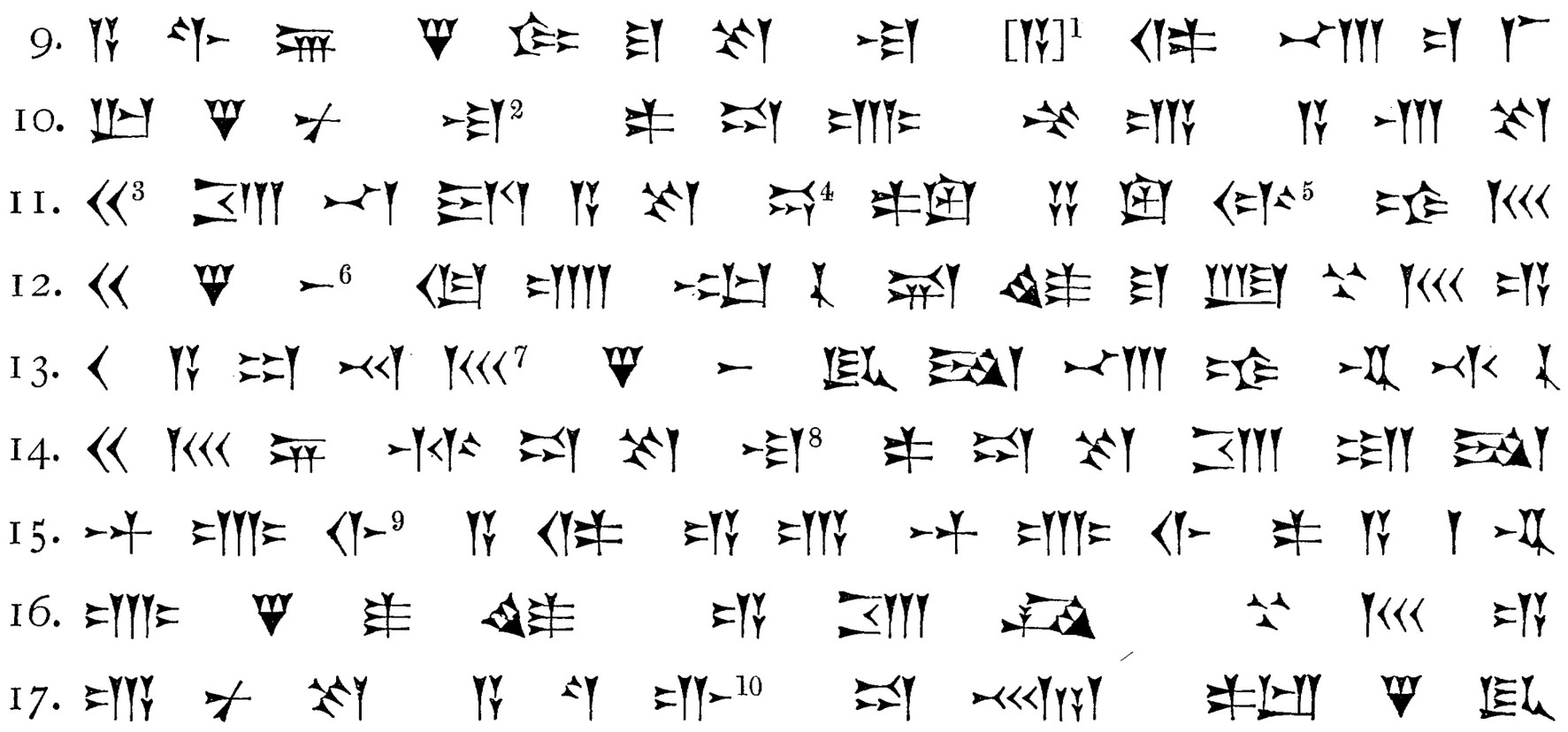
[5] No. 77 .

[6] Nos. 809 and 841  , *šu.* Col. II. of No. 809, inscribed between the hind legs of the lion, ends at this point.

[7] The scribe of No. 77 has written  by mistake; Nos. 809 and 841 , *alâni.*

[8] Col. II. of No. 77, inscribed beneath the belly of the bull, ends at this point.

COL. III.



9. who is crowned with splendour, who feareth not the battle,
10. the mighty, the merciless, the destroyer of opposition,
11. the glorious king, the shepherd and protector of the (four) quarters (of the world),
12. the king who by the word of his mouth destroyeth mountains
13. and seas, who by his lordly attack
14. hath forced valiant and merciless kings, from the rising
15. of the sun unto the setting of the same, to acknowledge one supremacy.
16. I have traversed mighty mountains,
17. I have followed difficult paths

9. a-pi-ir ša-lum-ma-te la [a][1]-di-ru tuḳmati **10.** ur-ša-nu la[2] pa-du-u mu-rib a-nun-te **11.** šar[3] ta-na-da-a-te (amêlu)[4] rê'û ṣa-lu-ul[5] kibrâti(pl) **12.** šarru ša ina[6] ki-bit pî-šu uš-ḫar-ma-ṭu šadê(pl)(e) **13.** u tâmâti(pl)[7] ša ina ḳi-it-ru-ub bêlu-ti-šu **14.** šar-râni(pl)(ni) ik-du-te la[8] pa-du-te ištu ṣi-it **15.** (ilu)Šam-ši[9] a-di e-rib (ilu)Šam-ši pa-a išten(en) **16.** u-ša-aš-kin e-ta-tiḳ šadê(pl)(e) **17.** dan-nu-te a-tam-mar[10] du-rug šap-ša-ḳi

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[1] 𒀀 is omitted by the scribe of No. 76 by mistake.

[2] No. 77 adds 𒀀, *i.e.*, *la-a*.

[3] No. 77 𒀀𒀀𒀀.

[4] No. 77 𒀀𒀀𒀀.

[5] Nos. 809 and 841 𒆳, *lu*.

[6] Nos. 809 and 841 omit 𒁹.

[7] No. 77 adds the phonetic complement 𒋾, *te*.

[8] No. 77 adds 𒀀, *i.e.*, *la-a*.

[9] No. 77 𒀭𒀭 𒌓 𒀭, (*ilu*)*Ša-maš*.

[10] No. 77 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀 𒀀.

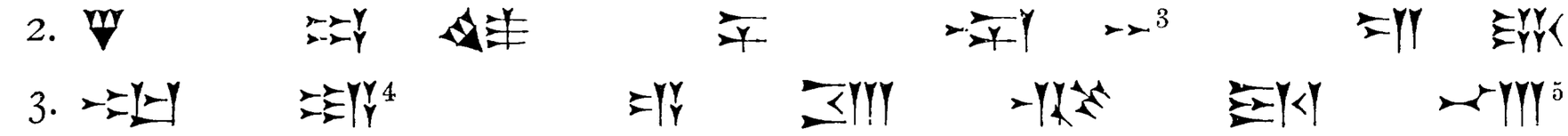
COL. III.

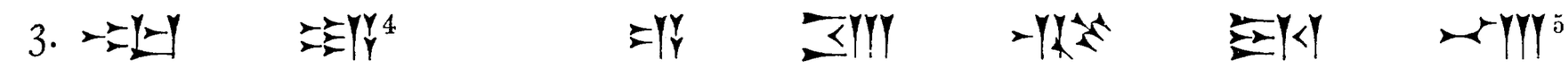
18. [1]

19.

COLUMN IV.[2]

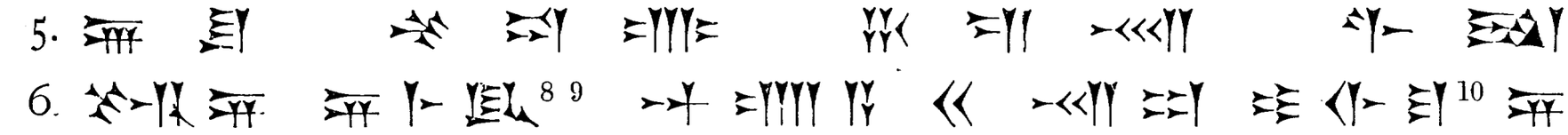
1.

2.  [3]

3.  [4] [5]

4. [6] [7]

5.

6.  [8] [9] [10]

18. into all the quarters of the world, I have rained down
19. a flame of spears

COLUMN IV.

1. upon the princes 2. of all cities, so that at the word
3. of my mouth they trembled
4. and besought my lordly power. I am Ashur-naṣir-pal,
5. the wise one, who hath knowledge
6. and understanding from the wisdom which Ea, king of the Deep, hath apportioned

18. ša kali-ši-na kibrâti(pl) u-ša-az-ni-ni[1] **19.** nab-li mul-mul-li
COL. IV., **1.** eli mal-ki(pl) **2.** ša nap-ḫar kal alâni(pl)[3] si-ḳir **3.** pî-ia[4] e-ta-nam-da-ru[5] **4.** [6]u-sa-pu-u[7] bêlu-ti ana-ku (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli **5.** ır-šu mu-du-u ḫa-si-su pi-it **6.** uz-ni ni-me-ḳı[8 9] (ilu)E-a šar apsî i-ši-ma[10]-ni

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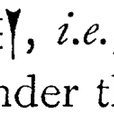
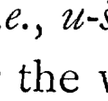
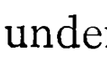
[1] Nos. 809 and 841 , *i.e.*, *u-ša-az-nin*.

[2] Col. IV. is inscribed under the wing and behind the tail of the bull.

[3] No. 77  , *alâni*. [4] No. 77  , *a*.

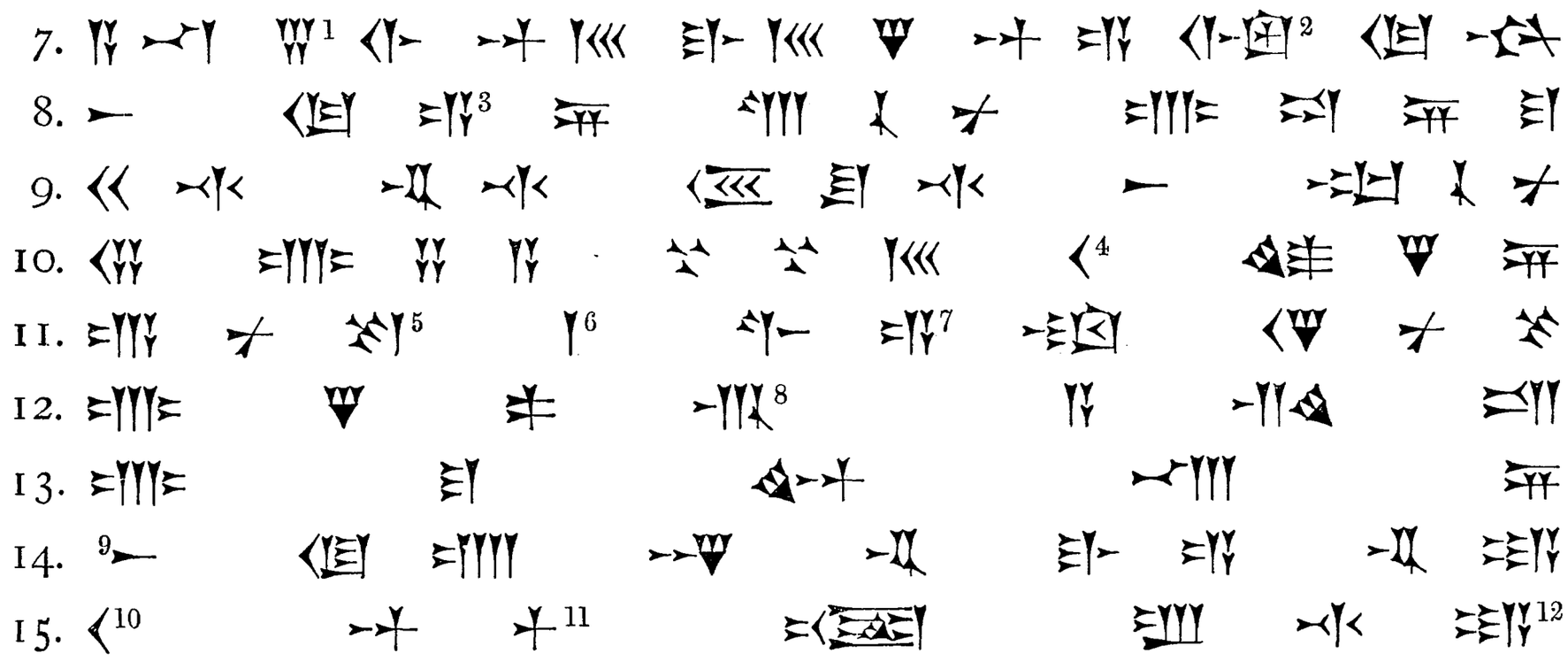
[5] Col. III. of No. 77, inscribed along the side between the fore legs of the bull, ends at this point.

[6] Ll. 4–13 are omitted by No. 77. They were probably inscribed on a neighbouring slab. [7] L (var.) omits  .

[8] Col. III. of No. 809, inscribed under the belly of the lion, ends at this point.

[9] Nos. 809 and 841 insert , *ša*. [10] Nos. 809 and 841 , *man*.

Col. IV.



7. unto me. The great gods of heaven and earth
8. in their steadfast hearts made a decree and
9. my kingdom, and my dominion, and my power at their pure word
10. came forth, and mighty mountains and hills
11. to conquer and to subdue
12. they commanded and in their wrath
13. they laid upon me.
14. At the command of Ashur, the great lord, my lord,
15. and Ninib, who loveth my priesthood,

7. a-na ia[1]-ši ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) ša šamê(e) u[2] irṣitim(tim) **8.** ina ki-e[3]-ni libbi-šu-nu u-du-ni-ma **9.** šarru-ti bêlu-ti kiš-šu-ti ina pî-šu-nu **10.** elli u-ṣa-a šadê(pl) u[4] ḫur-ša-ni **11.** dan-nu-te[5] ana[6] pi-e[7]-li šuk-nu-še **12.** u-ša-pa-ri[8] a-gi-iš **13.** u-ma-'-ru-ni **14.** [9]ina ki-bit Aššur bêli rabê(e) bêli-ia **15.** u[10] (ilu)Ninib[11] ra'im šangû-ti-ia[12]

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[1] No. 841 , by mistake.

[2] Nos. 809 and 841 .

[3] L (var.) , *i.e.*, *ki-in-ni*.

[4] L (var.) ; L (var.) omits .

[5] Nos. 809 and 841 , *dannûte(pl)(te)*.

[6] Nos. 809 and 841 , *a-na*.

[7] Nos. 809 and 841 omit .

[8] L (var.) (?) , *u-šap-ri*.

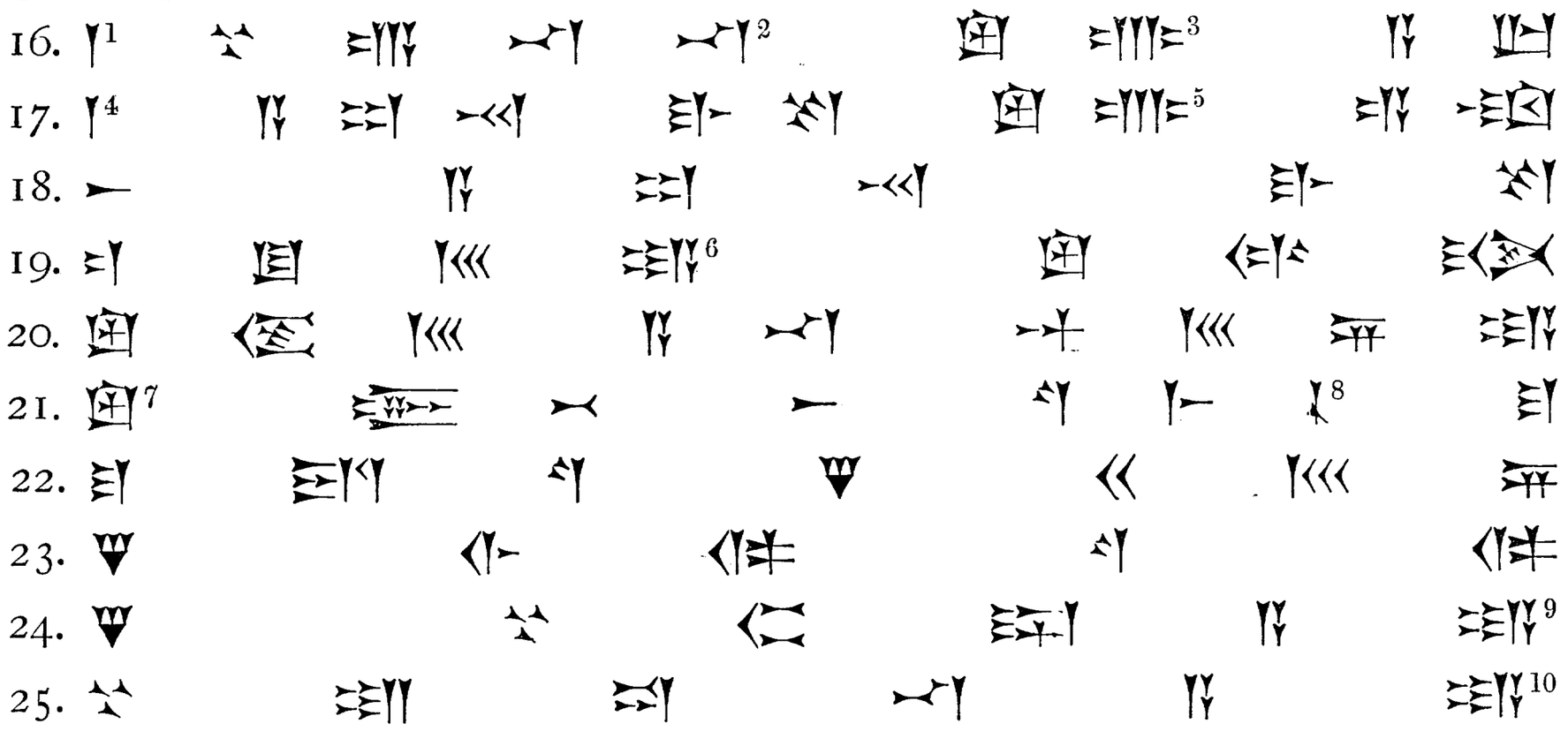
[9] Col. IV. of No. 77, inscribed under the wing and behind the tail of the bull, begins at this point.

[10] No. 77 .

[11] Nos. 77, 809, and 841 (*sic*), (*ilu*)*Nin-ib*.

[12] Col. IV. of No. 841, inscribed under the wing and behind the tail of the lion ends at this point; the text was probably continued on a neighbouring slab.

COL. IV.



16. unto Mount Lebanon I marched,
17. and unto the Great Sea I went up.
18. In the Great Sea
19. I washed my weapons,
20. and offerings unto my gods
21. I made. At that time
22. the tribute of the kings
23. in the district of the sea,
24. from the lands of the men of Tyre
25. and of the men of Sidon,

16. ana[1](šadû)Lab-na-na[2] lu-u[3] a-lik **17.** ana[4] tamdi rabîte(te) lu-u[5] e-li **18.** ına tamdi rabîte(te) **19.** kakkê(pl)-ia[6] lu-ul-lil **20.** (immeru)niḳê(pl) a-na ilâni(pl)(ni)-ia **21.** lu[7] aṣ-bat ina u-me-šu[8]-ma **22.** ma-da-tu ša šarrâni(pl)(ni) **23.** ša ši-di tam-di **24.** ša (mâtu)Ṣur-ra-a-ia[9] **25.** (mâtu)Ṣi-du-na-a-ia[10]

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[1] L (var.) , *a-na*.

[2] Col. IV. of No. 809, inscribed between the fore legs of the lion, ends at this point; the text, like that of No. 841, was probably continued on a neighbouring slab.

[3] No. 77 omits .

[4] L (var.) , *a-na*.

[5] No. 77 omits .

[6] L (var.) , *a*.

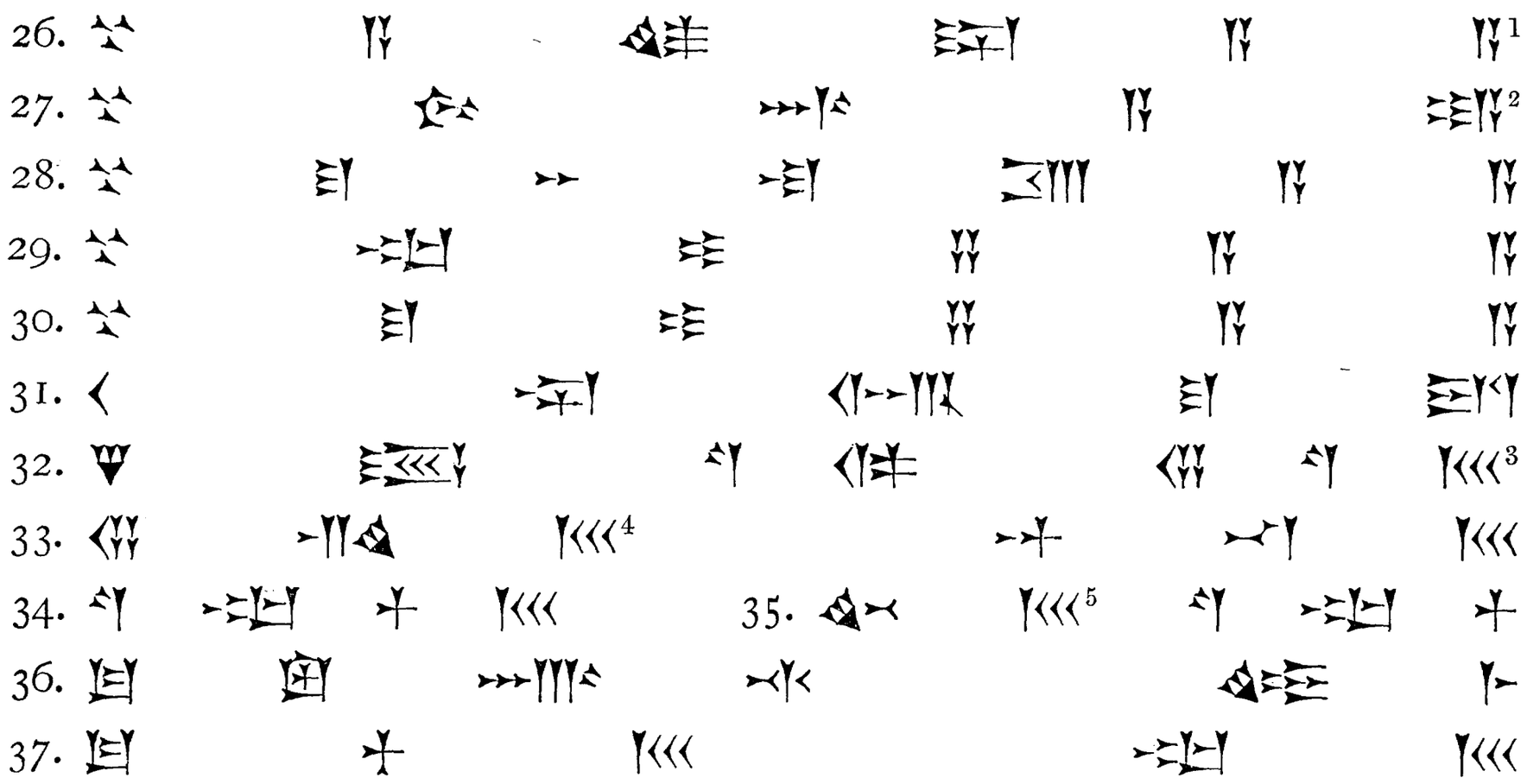
[7] No. 77 adds , *i.e.*, *lu-u*.

[8] No. 77 .

[9] L (var.) , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Ṣur-ra-ai*.

[10] No. 77 , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Ṣi-du-na-ai*.

Col. IV.



26. and of the men of Amurru,
27. and of the men of Byblos,
28. and of the men of Makhalata,
29. and of the men of Kaiṣa,
30. and of the men of Maiṣa,
31. and from the city of Arvad,
32. which lieth in the midst of the sea, silver,
33. and gold, and lead,
34. and bronze, 35. and vessels of bronze,
36. and garments made of brightly coloured stuffs,
37. and cloth, and ivory,

26. (mâtu)A-mur-ra-ai[1] **27.** (mâtu)Gu-bal-a-ia[2] **28.** (mâtu)Ma-ḫal-la-ta-ai **29.** (mâtu)Ka-i-ṣa-ai **30.** (mâtu)Ma-i-ṣa-ai **31.** u (alu)Ar-ma-da **32.** ša ḳabal tam-di kaspu(pl)[3] **33.** ḫurâṣu(pl)[4] anaku(pl) **34.** siparru(pl) **35.** diḳar(pl)[5] siparri **36.** (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me **37.** (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) šinnu(pl)

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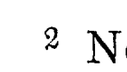
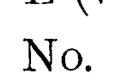
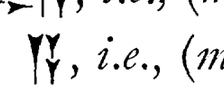
[1] L (var.)  , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*A-mur-ra-a-ia.*

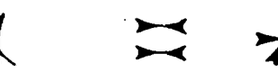
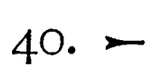
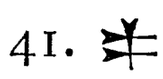
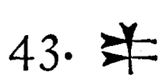
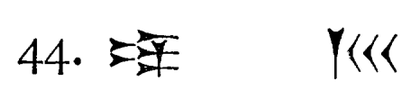
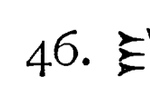
[2] No. 77  , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Gu-bal-ai.*

[3] L (var.) omits .

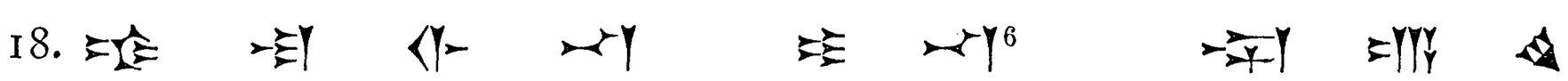
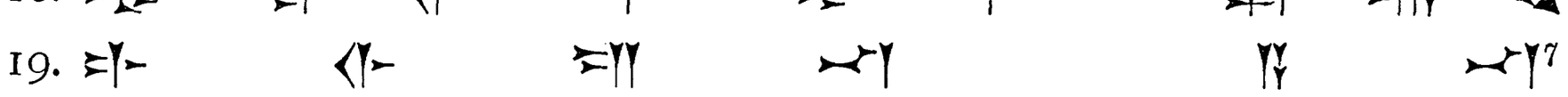
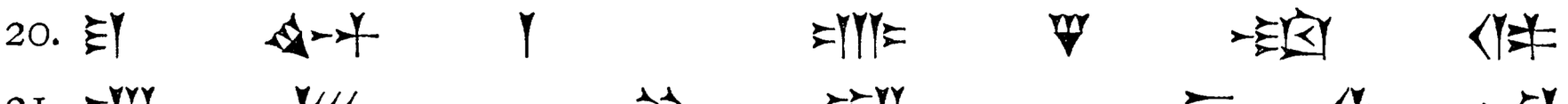
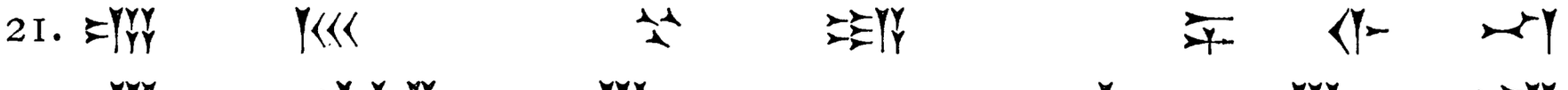
[4] No. 77 omits .

[5] No. 77 omits here and inserts it after  ; L reads after both ideograms.

Col. IV.

38.
39. 
40.  [1]
41.  [2]
42.
43. 
44. 
45.
46. 
47.
[3]

[The following additional lines are taken from the bull, No. 77, Col. IV., ll. 17 ff.]

17. [4] [5]
18.  [6]
19.  [7]
20.
21. 
22. 
23. [8]

38. and a dolphin, a creature
39. of the sea, I received.
40. At that time 41–44. great and small . . . -beasts,
45–47. together with their tribute, I received from them.
17. Unto my land of Assyria
18. Ị brought them, and in the city of Calah
19, 20. their herds in great numbers I caused to bring forth,
21. and the peoples of all my land
22. I caused to behold them. By my stretched out
23. arm, and through my furious

38. na-ḫi-ri bi-nu-ut **39.** tam-di am-ḫur **40.** ina u-me-šu[1]-ma **41.** pa-ga-a-te[2] **42.** rabâti(pl) **43.** pa-ga-a-te(pl) **44.** ṣihrêti(pl) **45.** it-ti **46.** ma-da-ti-šu-nu **47.** am-ḫur-šu[3]-nu
17. a-na[4] mâti-ia Aššur lu-u[5] **18.** ub-la-ši-na i-na[6] (alu)Kal-ḫi **19.** mar-ši-si-na a-na[7] **20.** ma-'-diš u-ša-li-di **21.** nišê(pl) mâti-ia kali-ši-na **22.** u-šab-ri ina ti-ri-ṣi **23.** ḳâti-ia u šu-uš-mur

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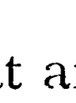
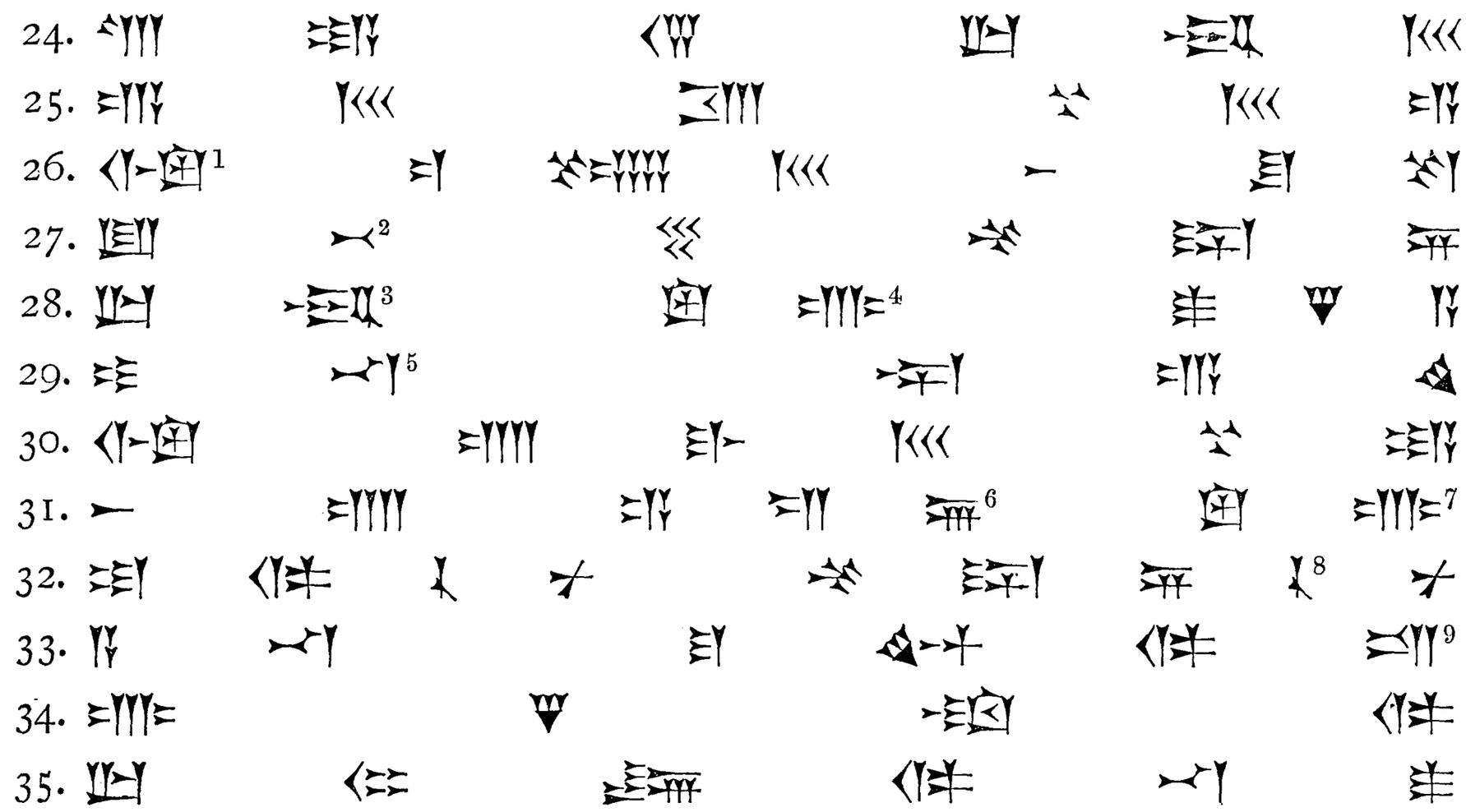
[1] L (var.)  .
[2] No. 77 adds .
[3] No. 77 .
[4] L , *ana*.
[5] L omits .
[6] L , *ina*.
[7] L , *ana*.
[8] *Sic*.

Col. IV.



24. courage, fifteen mighty lions
25. from the mountains
26. and the woods in my hand
27. I captured; and fifty lion-cubs
28. I carried away,
29. and in the city of Calah
30. and in the palaces of my land
31. in cages
32. I set them, and their cubs
33. in abundance
34. I caused them to bring forth.
35. . . . .

24. libbi-ia 15 nêšê(pl) **25.** dannûti(pl) ištu šadê(pl)(e) **26.** u[1] (iṣu)kišâtu(pl) ina ḳâte(te) **27.** aṣbat(bat)[2] 50 mu-ra-ni **28.** nêši[3] lu-u[4] aš-ša-a **29.** i-na[5] (alu)Kal-ḫi **30.** u ekallâti(pl) mâti-ia **31.** ina bît e-si-ir[6] lu-u[7] **32.** ad-di-šu-nu mu-ra-ni-šu[8]-nu **33.** a-na ma-'-di-iš[9] **34.** u-ša-li-di **35.** ur-mi-in-di-na-aš

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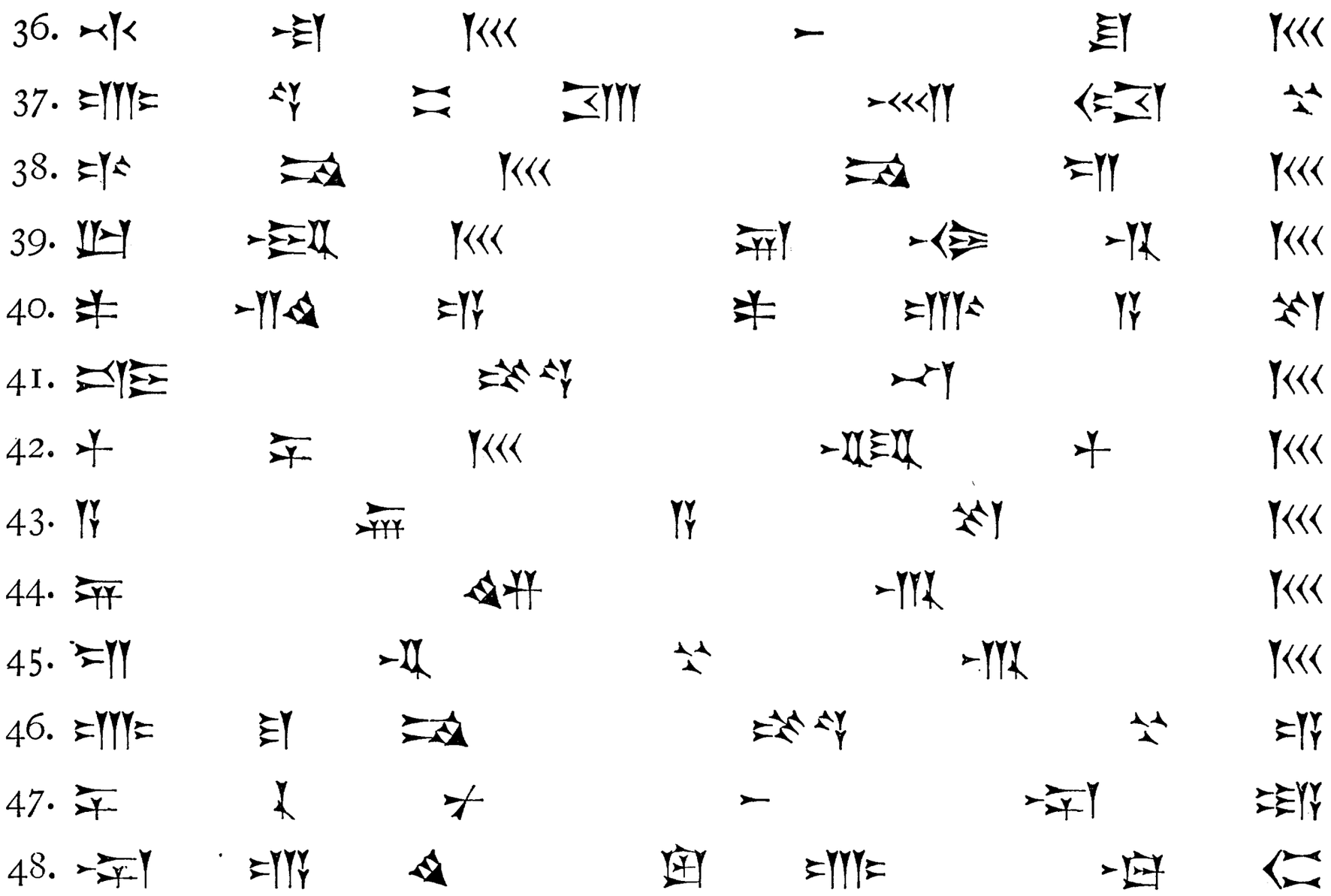
[1] L ⟨. [2] L (var.) , *u-ṣab-bi-ta*.
[3] L adds , *i.e.*, *nêsê*(*pl*). [4] L omits . [5] L , *ina*.
[6] L , *sir*. [7] L omits . [8] L . [9] L , *diš*.

Col. IV.

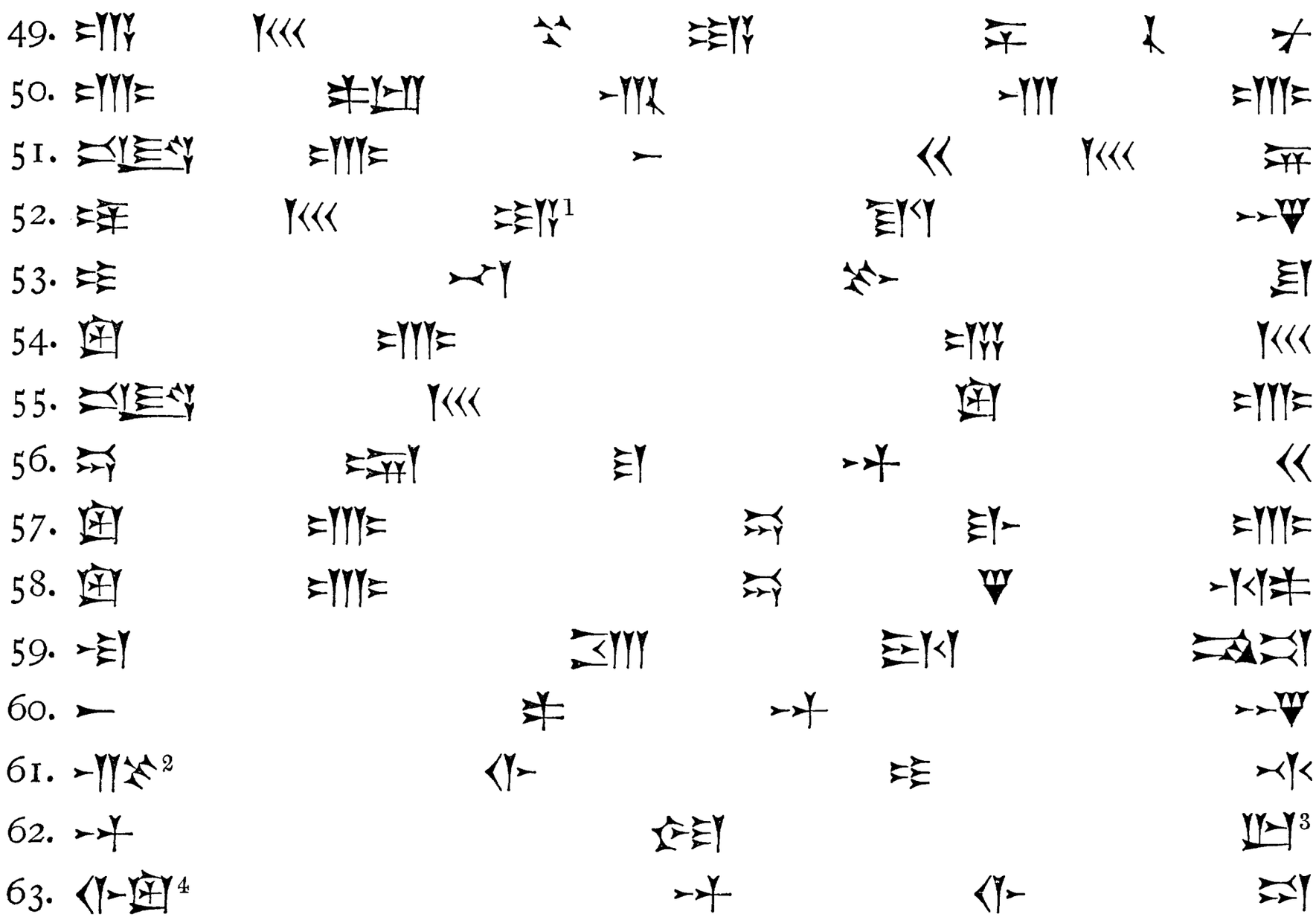


36. alive in my hands
37. I captured, and herds
38. of wild oxen, and elephants,
39. and lions, and . . . -birds,
40. and male and female . . . -beasts,
41. and wild asses,
42. and gazelles, and stags,
43. and *asâte*,[1]
44. and panthers,
45. and *senkurri*,[1]
46. all the beasts of the plain and of the mountain,
47, 48. in my city of Calah I collected,

36. balṭûti(pl) ina ḳâtê(pl) **37.** u-ṣab-bi-ta su-gul-lat **38.** (alpu)rîmâni(pl) pîrâni(pl) **39.** nêšê(pl) MAL-ŠIR(iṣṣuru)(pl) **40.** pa-gi-e pa-ga-a-te **41.** purimê(pl) **42.** ṣabâti(pl) aialê(pl) **43.** a-sa-a-te(pl) **44.** ni-im-ri(pl) **45.** si-en-kur-ri(pl) **46.** u-ma-am ṣêri šadê(e) **47.** kali-šu-nu ina ali-ia **48.** (alu)Kal-ḫi lu-u aḳ-ṣur

[1] The names of wild animals.

Col. IV.



49. and the peoples of all my land
50. I caused to behold them. O future prince
51. among the kings, my sons,
52, 53. whom Ashur shall call by name,
54, 55. or future peoples,
56. or servants of the king,
57, 58. or noble, or high officer,
59. thou shalt not . . . .
60, 61. . . . . before Ashur.
62, 63. Ninib and Nergal,

49. nišê(pl) mâti-ia kali-šu-nu **50.** u-šab-ri rubû(u) **51.** arkû(u) ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) **52.** mârê(pl)-ia[1] ša Aššur **53.** i-na-bu-šu **54.** lu-u nišê(pl) **55.** arkûti(pl) lu-u **56.** (amêlu)um-ma-an šarri **57.** lu-u (amêlu)rabû(u) **58.** lu-u (amêlu)ša-rêš **59.** la ta-ṭa-pil **60.** ina pa-an Aššur **61.** zi[2]-ši-i-ti **62.** (ilu)Nin-ib[3] **63.** u[4] (ilu)Nergal

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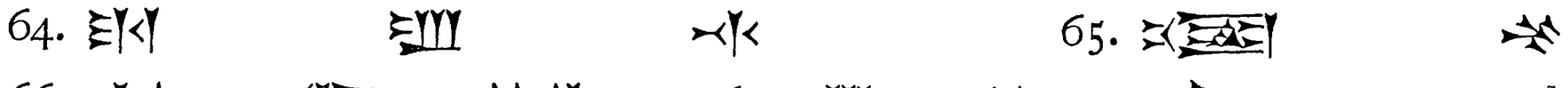
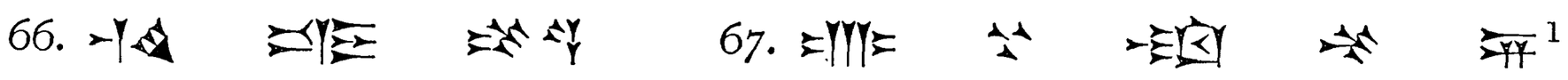
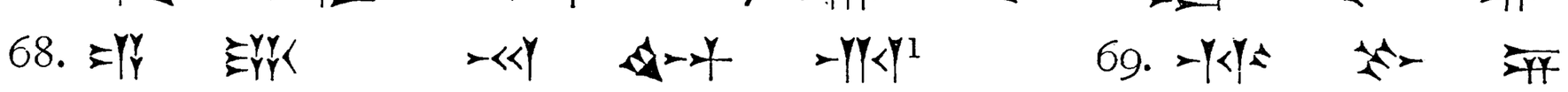
[1] L , *a*. [2] L , *gi*. [3] *Sic*. [4] L (var.) .

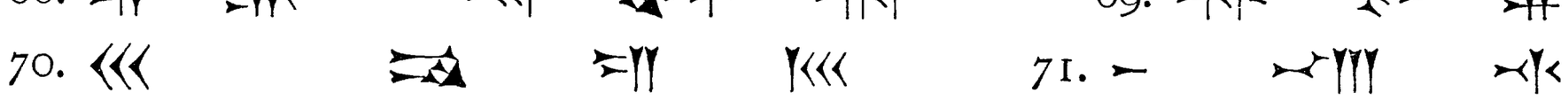
Col. IV.

64. 

65.

66. 

67.  [1]

68.  [1]

69.

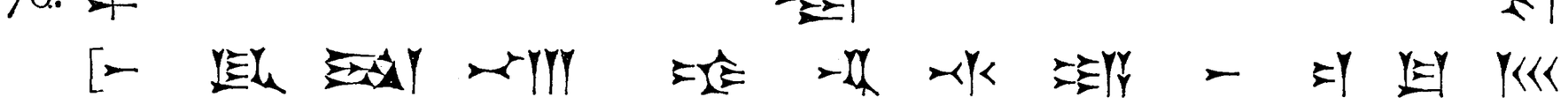
70.

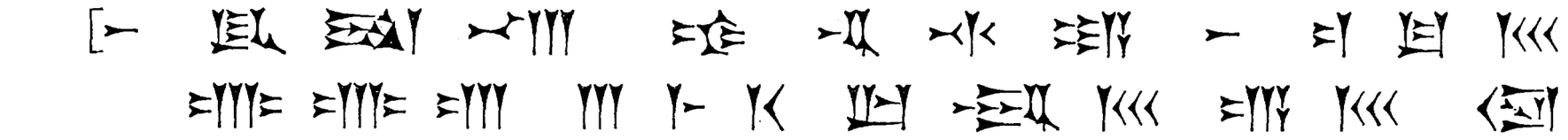
71.

72.

73.

74.

75. 

76.  [2]

64, 65. who love my priesthood,
66. the wild creatures of the field
67. entrusted unto me,
68. and to follow the chase
69. they gave me command.
70. Thirty elephants 71. with . . . .
72. I slew, and two hundred and fifty
73, 74. mighty wild oxen
75, 76. in my hunting (?) -chariots [and by my lordly attack with weapons I laid low, and three hundred and seventy mighty lions, like caged birds, with . . . -weapons I slew.][2]

64. ša šangûti(ti) **65.** irammû(mu) **66.** bûl ṣêri **67.** u-šat-li-mu-ni **68.** e-piš ba-'-r[i] **69.** iḳ-bu-ni **70.** 30 pîrâni(pl) **71.** ina ru-ti **72.** a-duk 257 **73.** (alpu)rîmâni(pl) **74.** dannûti(pl) **75.** ina (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-ia **76.** pa-tu-te [ina ḳi-it-ru-ub bêlu-ti-ia ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit 370 nêšê(pl) dannûti(pl) kîma iṣṣurâti(pl) ḳu-up-pi ina (iṣu)pu-rum-ḫi a-duk][2]

---

[1] Partly defaced.

[2] These additional phrases, which complete the account of Ashur-naṣir-pal's hunting expeditions, are taken from L (*cf.* Layard, *Inscriptions*, pl. 44, l. 23 f.).

X. Inscription above a Colossal Lion containing a Dedication to the Goddess Ishtar.

(**No. 96.**[1] *7* ft. 8 in. by *2* ft. 5 in.)

1. Unto the Lady of the Land, the great lady, the chief one of heaven and earth, the powerful queen of all the gods, whose word is weighty [among deities],

2. whose creation is mighty among goddesses, the bright being, who like Shamash, her twin-brother, controlleth the ends of heaven [and earth] alike,

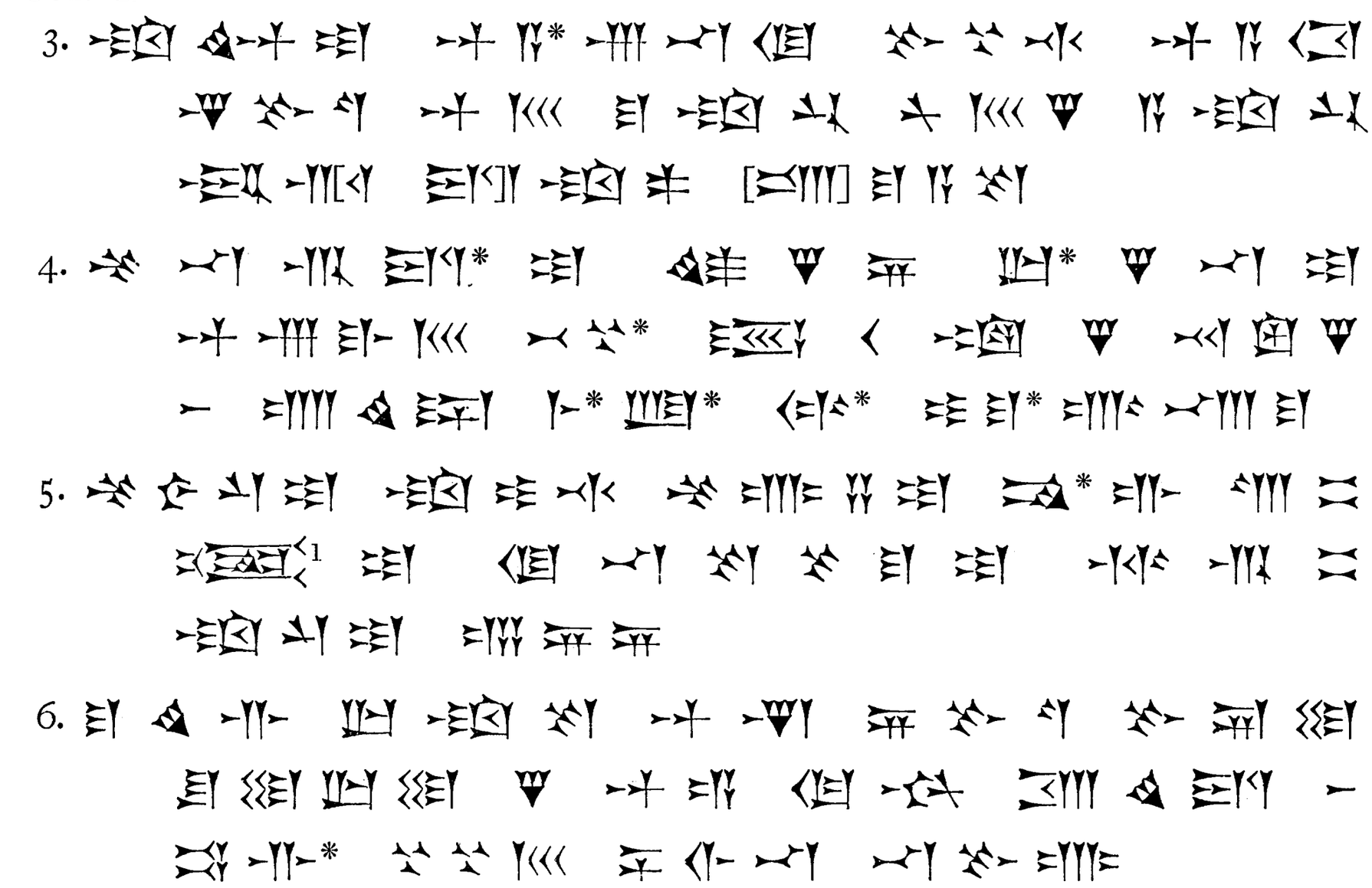
1. a-na (ilu)Bêlit mâti bêlti rabîti(tí) riš-ti šamê(e) irṣitim(tim) šar-rat kal ilâni(pl) gi-šir-tu ša [ina ekurrâti](pl) si-ḳir-ša kabtu **2.** ina (ilu)ištarâti(pl) šu-tu-rat nab-ni-sa zi-mu nam-ru ša kîma (ilu)Ša-maš ta-li-me-ša kip-pa-at šamê(e) [irṣitim(tim)] mit-ḫa-r[iš][2] ta-ḫi-da

---

[1] The text is engraved above the body and behind the tail of the lion. An inscription, which is a duplicate of ll. 1 to 7, is published by Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. II., pl. 66, ll. 1–10, from a lion which is not in the British Museum. The restorations in ll. 2 and 3 are taken from the duplicate inscription.

[2] Rawlinson gives the variant , *ri-iš*.

COL. I.



3. who hath power over the Anunnaki, the first-born daughter of Anu, the great one of the gods, who ruleth her enemies,
4. the leader, who stirreth up the seas and troubleth the hills, the strong one of the Igigi, the lady of war and battle, without whom the sceptre (?) in E-shara is unfavourable,
5. who bringeth victory, who causeth the heart to attain its desire, who loveth righteousness, who hearkeneth unto prayer, who accepteth supplication,
6. who receiveth petitions, unto Ishtar, the bright, the perfect, the mighty one, who controlleth heaven and earth, whose name is named in all the regions of the world,

3. li-'-at (ilu)A-nun-na-ki bu-kur-ti (ilu)A-nim šur-bu-ut ilâni(pl) ma-li-kat nakirê(pl)-ša a-li-kat maḫ-r[i d]a-li-ḫat [ta]-ma-a-ti **4.** mu-na-ri-ṭa-at ḫur-ša-ni ur-ša-na-at (ilu)Igigi(pl) be-lat ḳabli u taḫâzi ša ba-lu-ša ina E-šar-ra šib-ṭu ul i-ma-ga-ru-ma **5.** mu-šal-ḳa-at li-i-ti mu-šam-ṣa-at am-mar lib-bi ra'imat(at) ki-na-te še-ma-at ik-ri-bi li-ḳa-at un-ni-ni **6.** ma-ḫi-rat tas-li-te (ilu)Ištar ni-git-tu git-mal-tu šu-tu-ur-tu ša šamê(e) irṣitim(tim) ta-ḫi-da ina kib-rat mâtâti(pl) kali-ši-na na-bu-u

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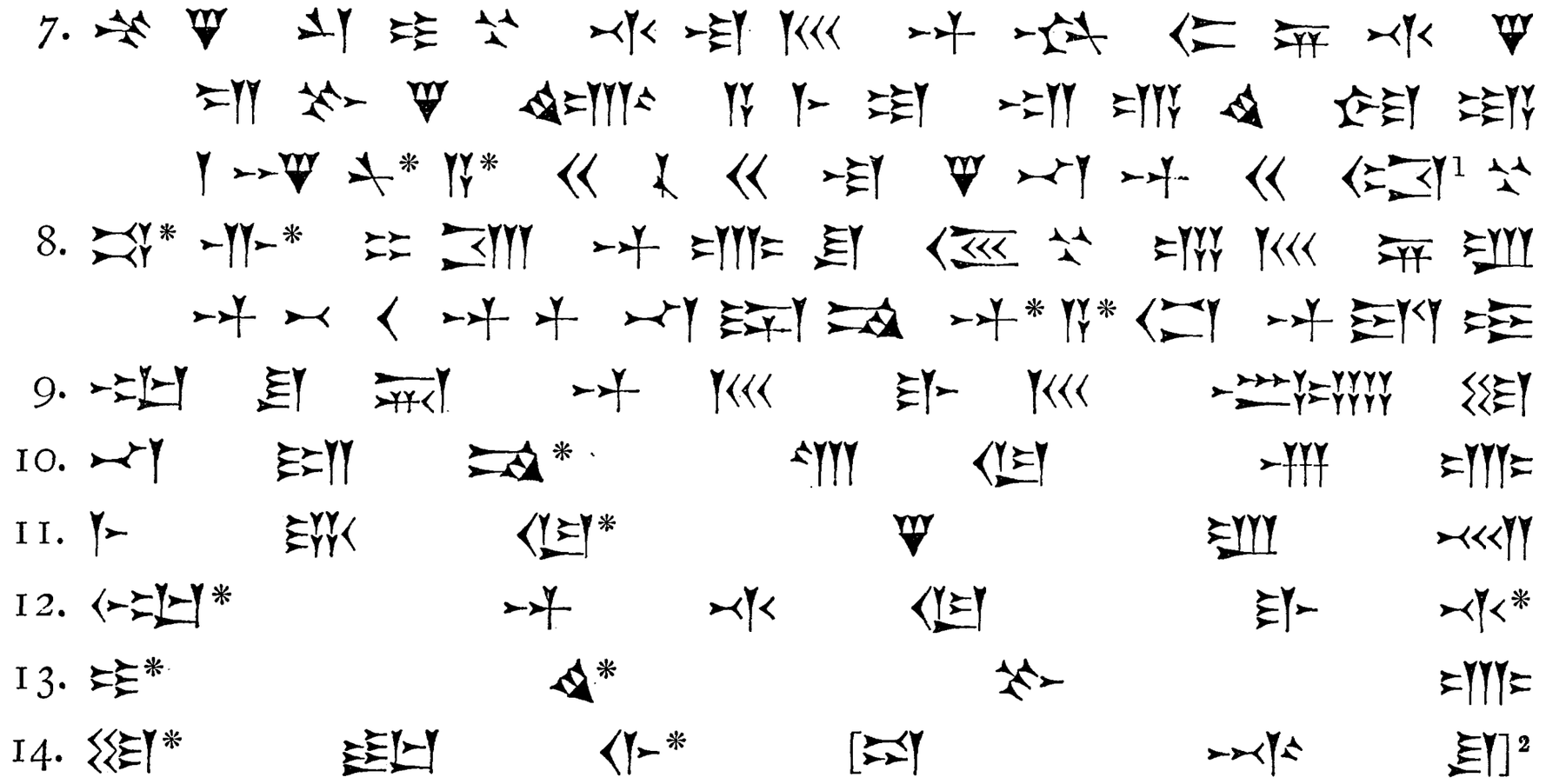
[1] *Sic.*

COL. I.



7. the bestower of life, the merciful goddess, whose compassion is gracious, who dwèlleth in the city of Calah, my lady, (I), Ashur-naṣir-pal, (do pray), the king of hosts, the king without a rival, the king of all
8. the four regions of the world, the Sun of the hosts of men, the darling of Bêl and Ninib, the beloved of Anu and Dagan,
9. the strong one of the gods, the humble one
10. who is dear unto thy heart, the prince
11. who is beloved by thee, whose priesthood
12. unto thy great divinity
13. appeareth good,
14. and whose [kingdom][2] thou hast firmly established!

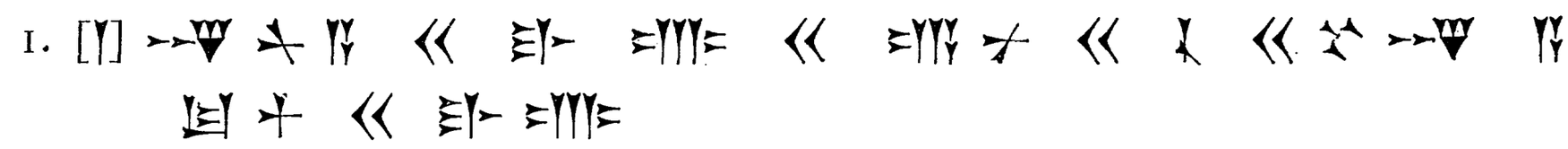
7. šum-ša ḳa-i-šat balâṭi(pl) iltim(tim) rim-ni-ti ša si-pu-ša ṭâbu a-ši-bat (alu)Kal-ḫi bêlti-ia (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šar kiššati šar la ša-na-an šar kul[1]-lat **8.** kib-rat irbitta(ta) (ilu)Šam-šu kiš-šat nišê(pl) ni-šit (ilu)Bêl u (ilu)Ninib na-ra-am (ilu)A-nim (ilu)Da-gan **9.** ka-šu-uš ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) šaḫ-tu **10.** na-ra-am libbi-ki rubû(u) **11.** me-gir-*ki* ša šangû-su **12.** eli ilu-ti-ki rabîti(ti) **13.** i-ṭi-bu-u **14.** tu-šar-ši-[du palâ-šu][2]

[1] The scribe has written ⟨⟨.

[2] Restored from the Annals, Col. I., l. 12. Beneath the lion, and on his legs and body, are inscribed portions of the Standard Inscription of Ashur-naṣir-pal (see below, No. XII.). The portion of the text on the body of the lion records the

XI. Inscription recording the Dedication of the Temple of Ninib in the City of Calah.

(**No. 30.**[1] 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 3½ in.)



[In ll. 2-15, which are here omitted, the genealogy, titles, and conquests of Ashur-naṣir-pal are given in the phrases of the Standard Inscription.[2]]

1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, ...
15. . . . . The ancient mound
16. I altered, and I dug down to the level of the water, and for one hundred and twenty measures into the depth

1. [(m)]Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Tukulti-Ninib šarru rabû(u) . . . . . **15.** . . . . . tilu la-be-ru **16.** [u]-na-kir adi eli

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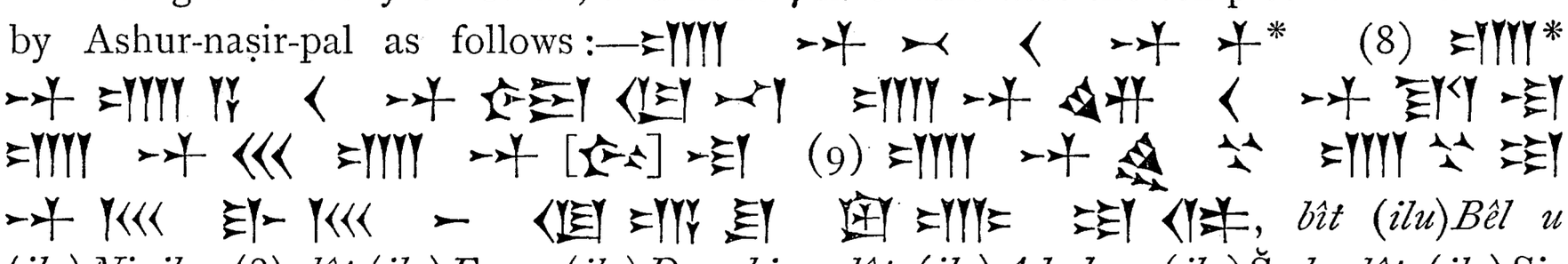
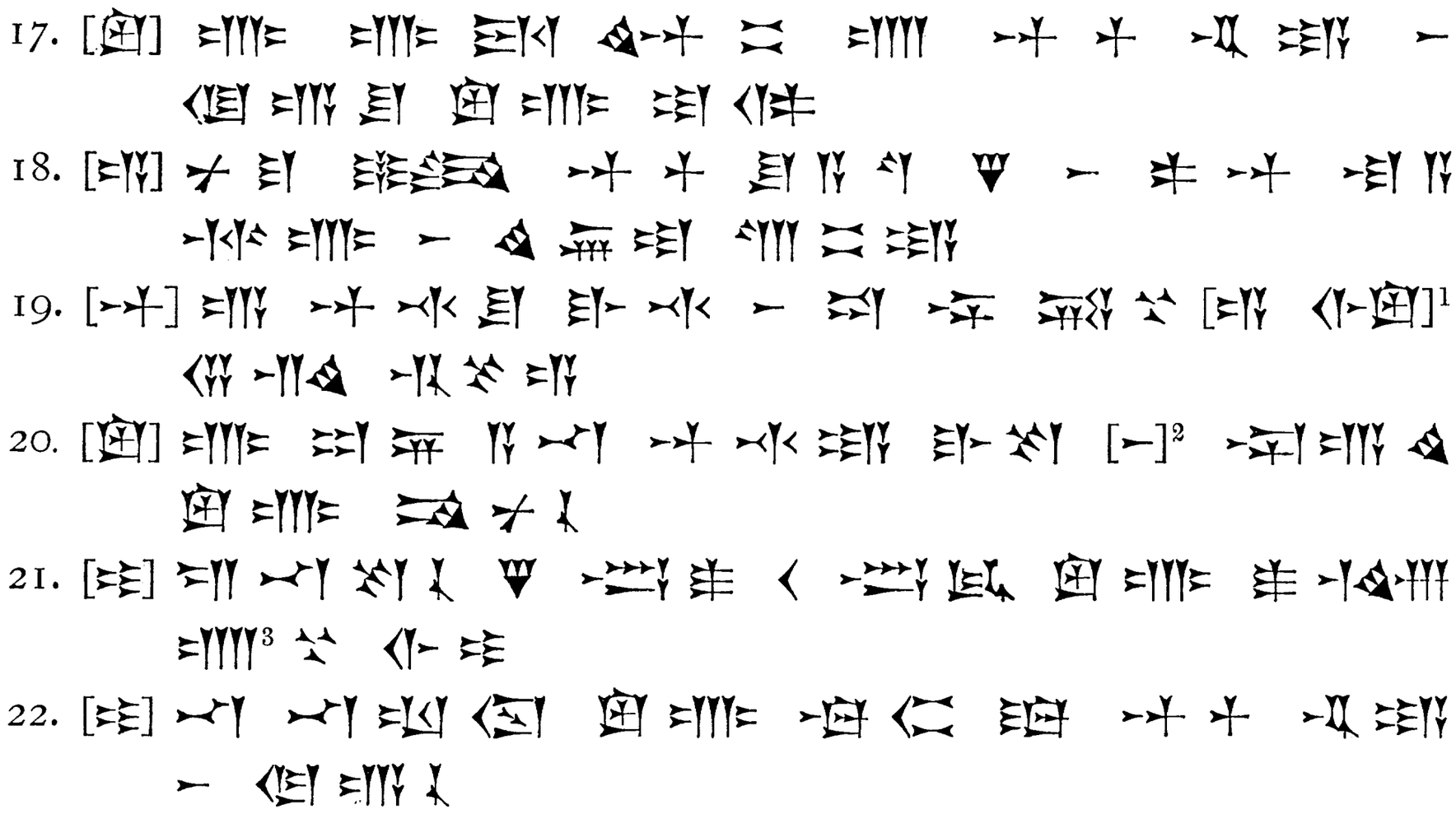
rebuilding of the city of Calah, and in ll. 7 ff. enumerates the temples founded there by Ashur-naṣir-pal as follows:—  *bît (ilu)Bêl u (ilu)Ninib* (8) *bît (ilu)E-a u (ilu)Dam-ki-na bît (ilu)Adad u (ilu)Ša-la bît (ilu)Sin bît (ilu)[Gu]-la* (9) *bît (ilu)Bêlit mâti ekurrat(at) ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) ina ki-rib-šu lu-u ad-di*, "The temple of Bêl and Ninib, and the temple of Ea and Damkina, and the temple of Adad and Shala, and the temple of Sin, and the temple Gula, and the temple of the Lady of the land, the temples of the great gods, therein I founded."

[1] The text is copied from a cast of the inscription engraved on the back of slab No. 30; with ll. 15–23, *cf.* the *Annals*, Col. II., ll. 131–135.

[2] See below, No. XII.



17. I penetrated. The temple of Ninib, my lord, I founded therein.
18. When that image of the god Ninib, (the like of) which in former times there had not been, through the imagination of my heart,
19. as the protecting image of his great divinity, with the choicest stone from the mountain [and] with sumptuous gold
20. I had fashioned, unto my great god in the city of Calah I dedicated it,
21. and I established feasts in his honour in the months Sebat and Elul. That temple
22. I constructed firmly with brickwork, and the shrine of Ninib, my lord, therein

mê(pl) lu-u u-ša-pil 120 ti-ik-pi ana muš pa-li **17.** [lu]-u u-ṭa-'-bi bît (ilu)Ninib bêli-ia ina ki-rib-šu lu-u ad-di **18.** [e]-nu-ma ṣalam (ilu)Nin-ib šu-a-tu ša ina pa-an la-a bašû(u) ina ḫi-sa-at lib-bi-ia **19.** [lam]assu ilu-ti-šu rabîti(ti) ina du-muḳ aban šadê[(e) u][1] ḫurâṣi ḫu-še-e **20.** [lu]-u ab-ni a-na ilu-ti-ia rabîte(te) [ina][2] (alu)Kal-ḫi lu-u am-nu-šu **21.** [i]-si-na-te-šu ša (arḫu)Šabâṭu u (arḫu)Ululu lu-u aš-kun ekurru ši-i **22.** [i]-na na-al-ban lu-u ak-ṣur parak (ilu)Ninib bêli-ia ina ki-rib-šu

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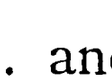
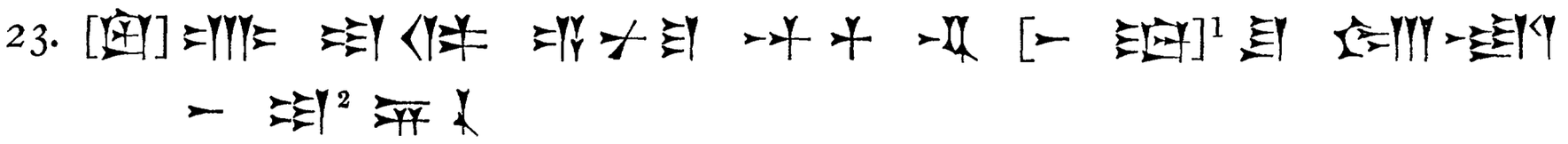
[1] The scribe has written  .

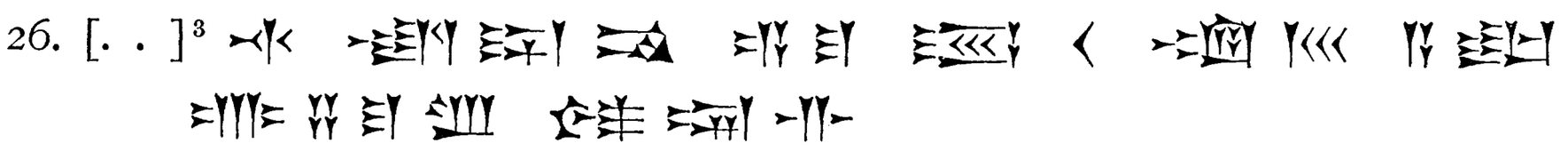
[2] The scribe has omitted .

[3] The scribe has written .

23. 

24.

25.

26. 

27.

23. I founded. When the lord Ninib in his pure shrine, in his dwelling

24. . . . . of his heart's desire, shall take up his habitation for ever,

25. [. .] . . . . may he command that my days may be long, and that my years may . . . . ,

26. and my [life] may he love, and in battle and war, in the place where I would be, the desire

27. of my [heart] may he cause me to attain!

23. [lu]-u ad-di e-nu-ma (ilu)Ninib bêlu [ina parakki][1]-šu el-li ina ad-[ma][2]-ni-šu **24.** [. .]-ru-'-me ḫu-ud lib-bi-šu a-na da-ra-te u-ša-bu **25.** [. .]-ni-iš li-par-da-a arâk ûme(pl)-ia liḳ-bi ŠUM-UD šanâti(pl)-ia li-taz-kar (?) **26.** [napišti][3](ti) li-ra-am e-ma ḳabli u taḫâzi(pl) a-šar u-ṣa-ma-ru ṣu-um-rat **27.** [lib]-bi-ia lu-u u-[ša][4]-ak-ši-da-ni

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[1] The scribe has written , the upright wedge probably being intended to divide from .

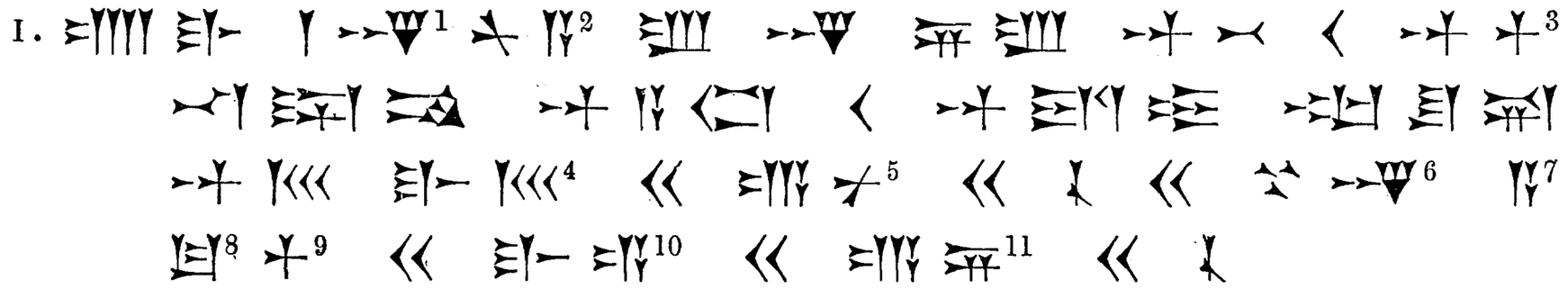
[2] The scribe has evidently omitted by mistake.

[3] It is possible that may be restored.

[4] The scribe has evidently omitted by mistake.

XII. THE "STANDARD INSCRIPTION" OF ASHUR-NAṢIR-PAL.

(Nos. 1–2, 17–26, 32–35, 39–41, 864–865).[12]

1. 

1. The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, the priest of Ashur, the darling of Bêl and Ninib, the beloved of Anu and Dagan, the strong one among the gods,[4] the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts,

1. ekal (m)Aššur[1]-naṣir-apli[2] šangû Aššur ni-šit (ilu)Bêl u (ilu)Ninib[3] na-ra-am (ilu)A-nim u (ilu)Da-gan ka-šu-uš ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)[4] šarru dan-nu[5] šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur[6] apil[7] Tukulti[8]-Ninib[9] šarri rabê(e)[10] šarri dan-ni[11] šar kiššati

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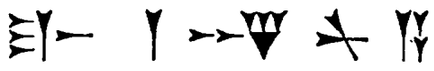
[1] Var. . [2] Var. . [3] Var. , *(ilu)Nin-ib.*

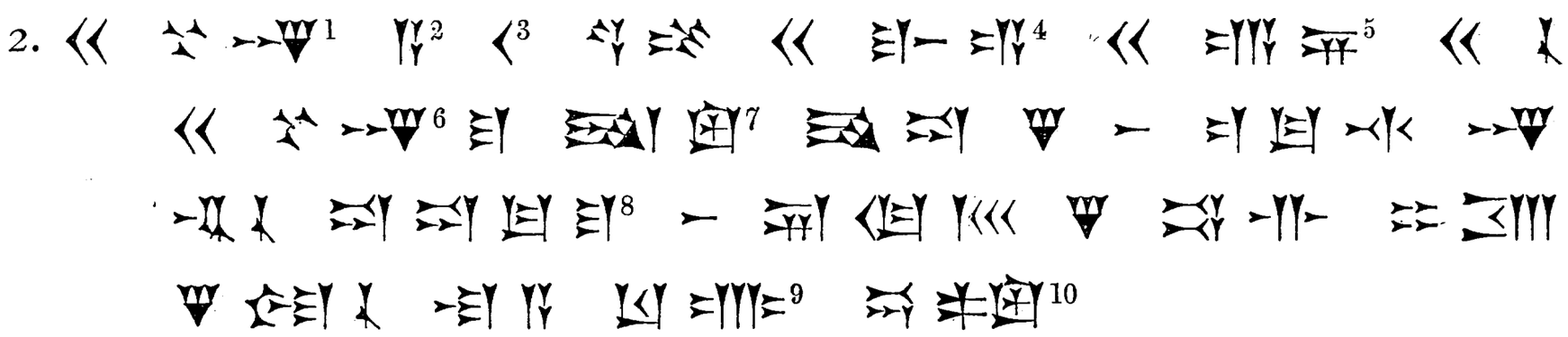
[4] In some copies the opening words of the text down to this point read  , *ekal (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u)*, "The palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king."

[5] Var. , *ni.* [6] Var. . [7] Var. , *mār.* [8] Var. .

[9] Varr. , *(ilu)Ninib*; , *(ilu)Nin-ib.*

[10] Var. , *i.e., rabû(u).* [11] Var. , *nu.*

[12] The so-called "Standard Inscription" of Ashur-naṣir-pal was engraved upon most of the slabs, whether sculptured or plain, which were found in the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal in the north-west portion of the mound at Nimrûd. Many of the slabs so engraved are still in the mound, others were brought to the British Museum, and others found their way into private possession and into the public museums at Constantinople, Paris, Berlin, Munich, the Hague, etc. The longest form of the inscription is given in the text, and the different passages which are omitted from some of the copies are indicated in the footnotes. No notice, however, has been taken of signs or phrases which have been incorrectly cut on the stone, or have been omitted

2. 

2. the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria; the valiant hero, who with the help of Ashur, his lord, proceedeth, and among the princes of the four quarters (of the world) hath not a rival; [9] the wonderful shepherd,

2. šar (mâtu)Aššur[1] apil[2] Adad[3]-nirari šarri rabê(e)[4] šarri dan-ni[5] šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur[6]-ma id-lu[7] ḳar-du ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma[8] ina mal-ki(pl) ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) ša-nin-šu la-a išû(u)[9] (amêlu) rê'û[10]

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or repeated by mistake. The principal variant readings are given at the foot of the page, but, in order not to overburden the footnotes, the following common variants have not been included :— , *ina*, for , *i-na*, and *vice versâ*; , *ana* for , *a-na*; *adi* for , *a-di*; , *la* for , *la-a*; , *u*, for , *u* (the copula); , *šarru*, for , *šarru*; , *amêlu*, for , *amêlu*; , *u*, for , *u*; , *ša*, for , *ša*; , *šu*, for , *šú*; , *tu*, for , *tu*; and the interchange of , *a*, and , *ia*, in the 1 s. pron. suffix. For an earlier publication of the text, see Layard, *Inscriptions*, pll. 1 ff. In the present edition, Layard's numbering of the lines has been retained.

[1] Var. .

[2] Var. , *mâr*.

[3] Var. , *(ilu)Adad*.

[4] Var. , *i.e.*, *rabû(u)*.

[5] Var. , *nu*.

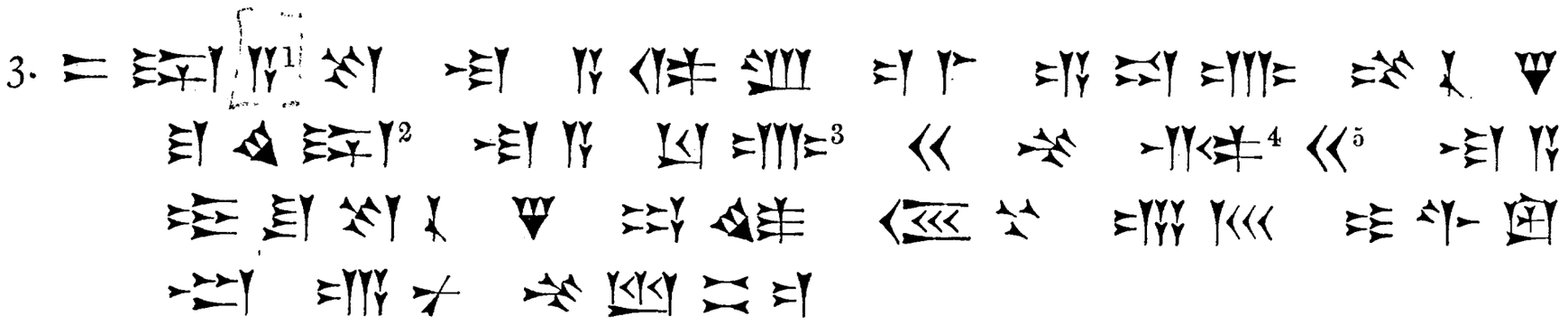
[6] Var. ,

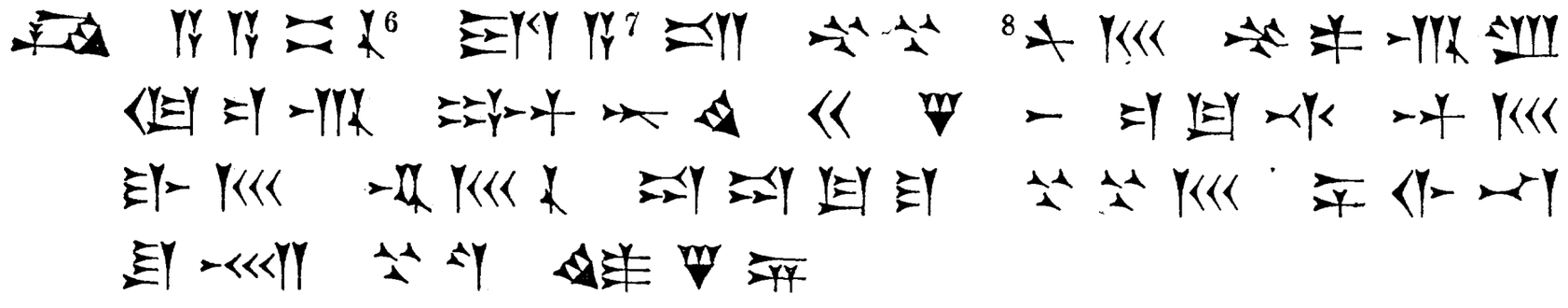
[7] Var. , *idlu*.

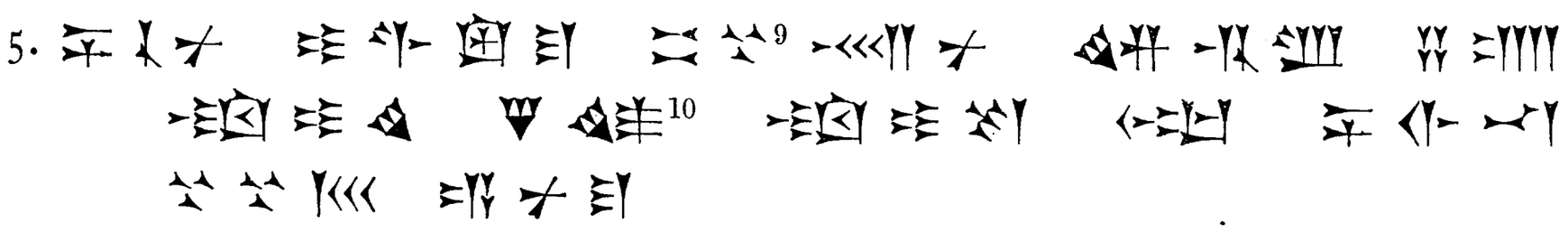
[8] Var. , *it-tal-la-ku-ma*.

[9] Var. , *i-šu-u*. The portion of the text, from this point down to and including , *aš-gu-um* in l. 8, is omitted in some copies.

[10] The phonetic complement , *u*, is sometimes added.

3. 

4. 

5. 

3. who feareth not the battle; the mighty flood who hath not an opponent; the king who hath brought to subjection those that were not subject unto him, and hath conquered all the hosts of men; the mighty hero, who hath trampled on
4. the neck of his foes, and hath trodden down all enemies, and hath shattered the power of the strong; the king who with the help of the great gods, his lords, proceedeth, and whose hand hath captured all lands; who hath conquered all the highlands
5. and hath received their tribute, taking hostages and establishing might over all countries! When

3. tab-ra-a[1]-te la a-di-ru tuḳmati e-du-u gab-šu ša ma-ḫi-ra[2] la-a išû(u)[3] šarru mu-šak[4]-niš[5] la-a kan-šu-te-šu ša nap-ḫar kiš-šat nišê(pl) i-pi-lu zikaru dan-nu mu-kab-bi-is **4.** kiśâd ai-bi-šu[6] da-a[7]-iš kul-lat [8]nakirê(pl) mu-pa-ri-ru ki-iṣ-ri mul-tar-ḫi šarru ša ina tukulti(ti) ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma mâtâti(pl) kali-ši-na ḳât-su ikšud(ud) ḫur-ša-ni **5.** kali-šu-nu i-pi-lu-ma bi-lat[9]-su-nu im-ḫu-ru ṣa-bit li-i-ṭi ša-kin[10] li-i-te eli kali-ši-na mâtâti(pl) e-nu-ma

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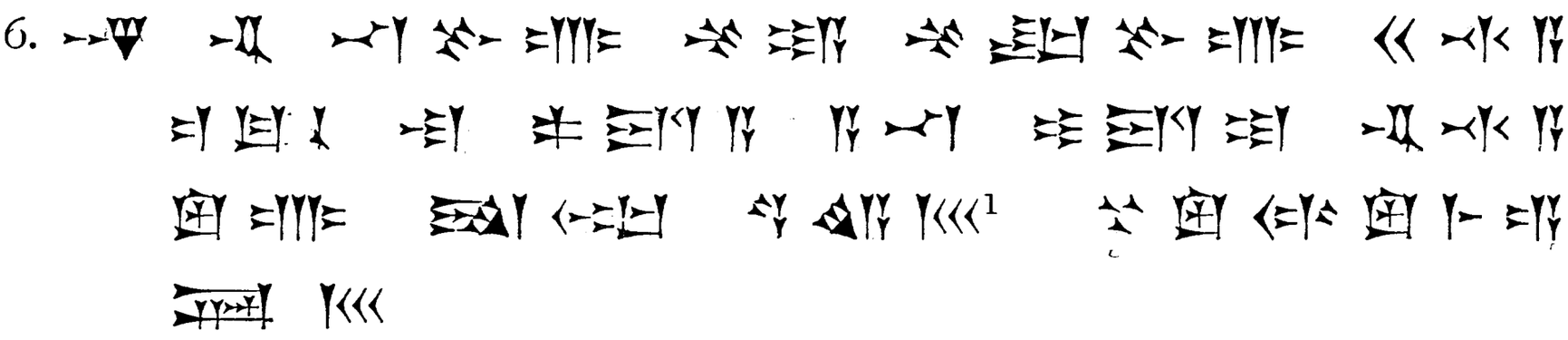
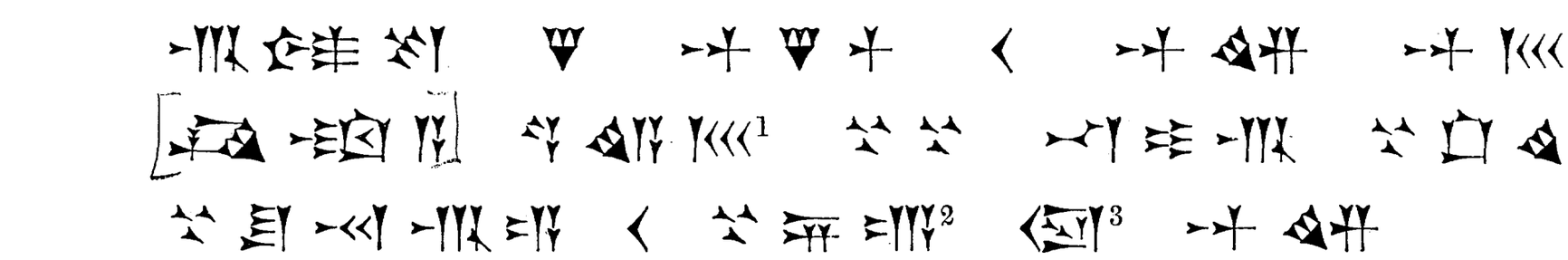
[1] is sometimes omitted.
[2] Var. , *ru*.
[3] Var. , *i-šu-u*.
[4] Var. , *ša-ak*.
[5] Var. , *ni-eš*.
[6] Var. , *a-ia-bi-šu*.
[7] Var. , *i.e.*, *da-i-iš*.
[8] The determinative , (*amêlu*), is sometimes inserted.
[9] Var. , *bilat*.
[10] Var. , *šakin(in)*.

6. 

7. 

6. Ashur, the lord who called me by my name and hath made great my kingdom, entrusted his merciless weapon unto my lordly power, the wide-spread troops of the land of Lullumê

7. I overthrew in battle. With the help of Shamash and Adad, the gods, my helpers, over the troops of the lands of Nairi, and of Kirkhi, and of Shubarê, and of Nirib,[2] like Adad,

6. Aššur bêlu na-bu-u šumi-ia mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-a kakka-šu la pa-da-a a-na i-da-at bêlu-ti-a lu-u it-muḫ ummânât(pl)[1] (mâtu)Lu-ul-lu-me-e rapšâti(pl) **7.** ina ki-rib tam-ḫa-ri ina kakkê(pl) lu-u-šam-ḳit ina ri-ṣu-te ša (ilu)Ša-maš u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) tik-li-a ummânât(pl)[1] mâtâti Na-i-ri (mâtu)Kir-ḫi (mâtu)Šu-ba-ri-e u (mâtu)Ni-rib[2] kîma[3] (ilu)Adad

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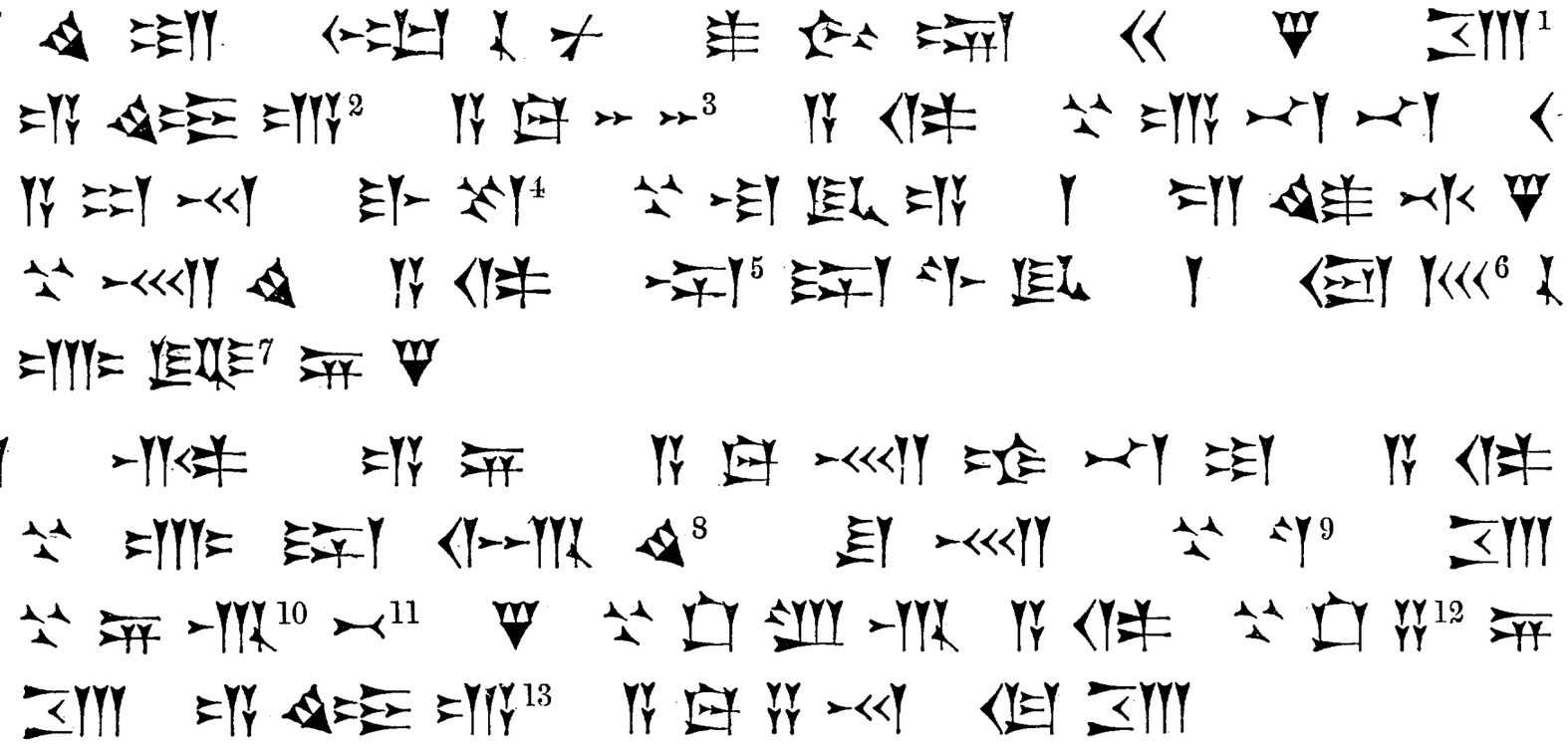
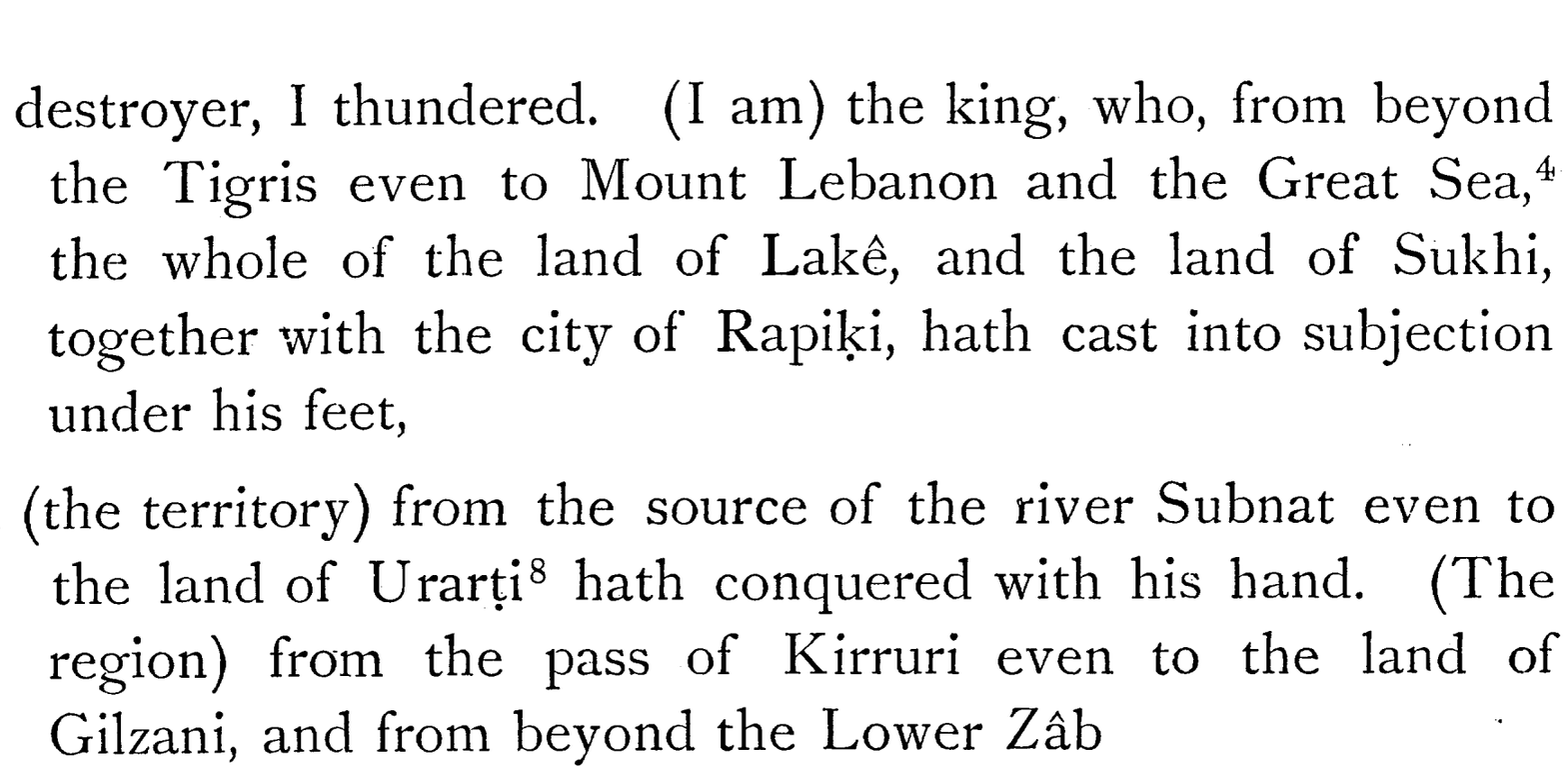
[1] The phonetic complement , *at*, is sometimes inserted.

[2] Var. , (*mâtu*)*Ni-ir-bi.*

[3] Var. , *ki-ma.*

8. 

9. 

8. the destroyer, I thundered. (I am) the king, who, from beyond the Tigris even to Mount Lebanon and the Great Sea,[4] the whole of the land of Lakê, and the land of Sukhi, together with the city of Rapiḳi, hath cast into subjection under his feet,

9. and (the territory) from the source of the river Subnat even to the land of Urarṭi[8] hath conquered with his hand. (The region) from the pass of Kirruri even to the land of Gilzani, and from beyond the Lower Zâb

8. ra-ḫi-iṣ eli-šu-nu aš-gu-um šarru ša ištu[1] e-bir-tan[2] (nâru)Idiglat[3] a-di (šadû)Lab-na-na u tâmdi rabîte(te)[4] (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana si-ḫir-ti-ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (alu)[5]Ra-pi-ḳi ana šêpê(II. pl)[6]-šu u-šik[7]-ni-ša **9.** ištu rêš e-ni (nâru)Su-ub-na-at a-di (mâtu)U-ra-ar-ṭi[8] ḳât-su ikšud(ud)[9] ištu (mâtu)ni-ri[10]-be[11] ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri a-di (mâtu)Gil-za[12]-ni ištu e-bir-tan[13] (nâru)Za-ba šupalâ

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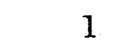
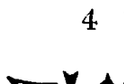
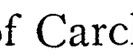
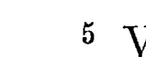
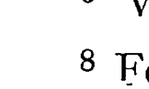
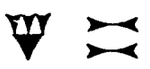
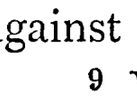
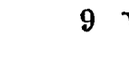
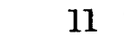
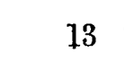
[1] Var.  , *iš-tu*. [2] Var. , *ta-an*. [3] Var.  .

[4] Var. , *ti*. For (*šadú*)*Lab-na-na u tâmdi rabîte*(*te*), some copies read  , (*alu*)*Kar-ga-miš ša* (*mâtu*)*Ḫat-te*, "the city of Carchemish which is in the land of Khatte."

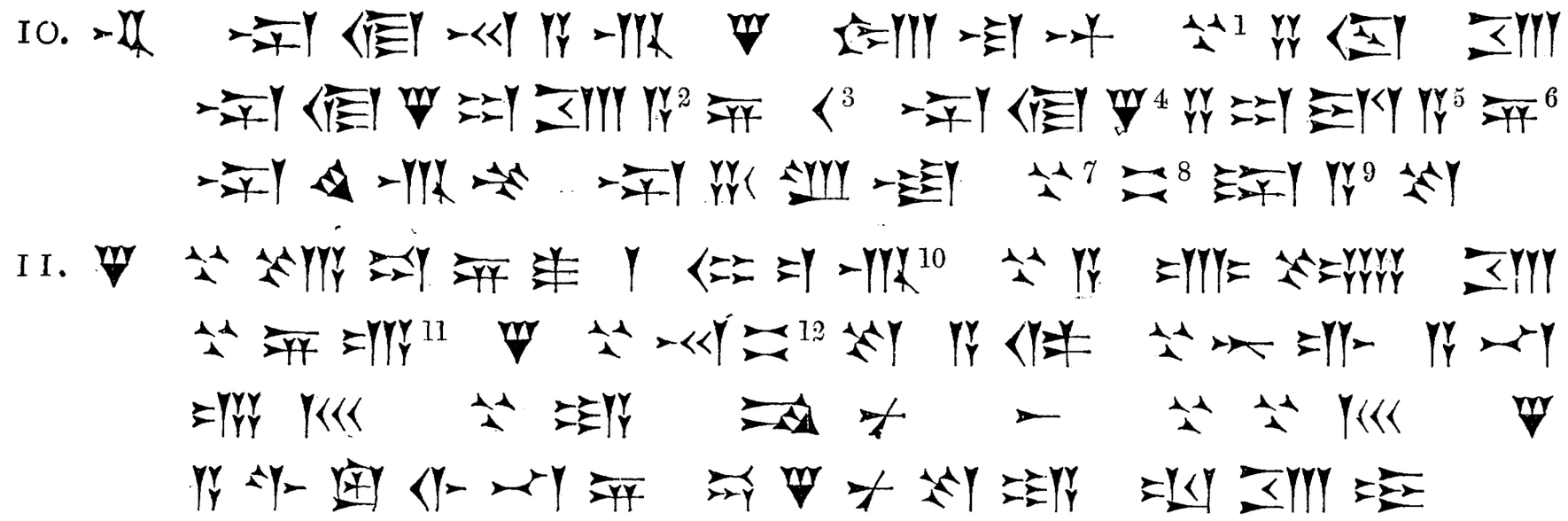
[5] Var.  , (*mâtu*). [6]  is sometimes omitted. [7] Var. , *ša-ak*.

[8] For (*mâtu*)*U-ra-ar-ṭi* some copies read  [or , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*ni-rib*]  , (*mâtu*)*ni-ir-bi ša bi-ta-*(*a-*)*ni*, "the pass which lieth over against it."

[9] Var.  (or ), *ik-šu-du* (or *ua*). [10] Var.  , *ir*.

[11] Var. , *bi*. [12] , *a*, is inserted in some copies.

[13] Var. , *ta-an*.



10. even to the city of Til-bâri, which is above the land[1] of Zaban, and from the city of Til-sha-abtâni and the city of Til-sha-Zabdâni,[6] and the cities of Khirimi and Kharutu, the fortresses

11. of the land of Karduniash, I have added unto the border of my land, and (the inhabitants of the countries) from the pass of Babite even to the land of Khashmar I have reckoned as the peoples of my land. In the lands which I have conquered I have appointed my governors,

10. adi (alu)Til-ba-a-ri ša el-la-an (mâtu)[1]Za-ban ištu (alu)Til-ša-ab-ta-a[2]-ni u[3] (alu)Til-ša-[4]Za-ab-da-a[5]-ni[6] (alu)Hi-ri-mu (alu)Ḫa-ru-tu (mâtu)[7]bi[8]-ra-a[9]-te **11.** ša (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš ana mi-iṣ-ri[10] mâti-a u-tir ištu (mâtu)ni-rib[11] ša (mâtu)Ba-bi[12]-te a-di (mâtu)Haš-mar a-na nišê(pl) mâti-ia am-nu ina mâtâti(pl) ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni (amêlu)šak-nûte(nu-te)-ia al-ta-kan

---

[1] Var. , (*alu*), "city." It is possible that the following word, , should be rendered *itti*, "together with."

[2] is sometimes omitted.

[3] Var. , *a-di*.

[4] The determinative is inserted in some copies.

[5] is sometimes omitted.

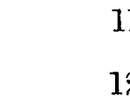
[6] In some copies this and the preceding name are transposed.

[7] Var. , (*alu*).

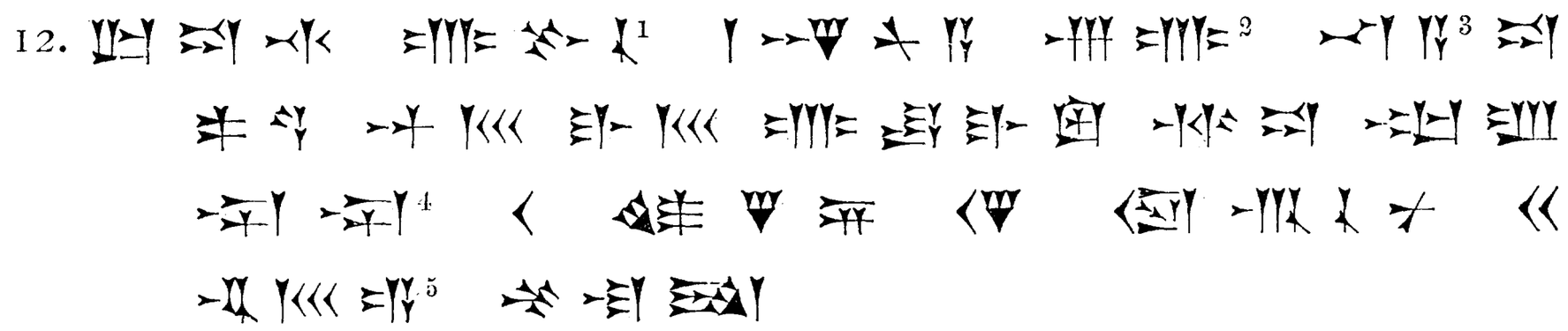
[8] Var. , *be*.

[9] is omitted in some copies.

[10] Var. , *mi-ṣir*.

[11] Var.  , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*ni-ir-bi*.

[12] Var. , *be*.



12. and vassalage, and service (I have laid upon them). Ashur-naṣir-pal, the exalted prince, the worshipper of the great gods, the courageous ruler, the conqueror of all cities and highlands, the king of lords, the consumer

13. of the wicked, who is crowned with splendour, who feareth not the battle, the supreme, the merciless, the destroyer of opposition, the exalted king, the shepherd, the protector of the (four) quarters of the world, the king, the word of whose mouth [9] destroyeth mountains

12. ur-du-ti u-pu-šu[1] (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli rubû(u)[2] na-a[3]-du pa-liḫ ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) u-šum-gal-lu ik-du ka-šid alâni[4] u ḫur-ša-ni paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu šar bêlê(pl)(e)[5] mu-la-iṭ **13.** iġ-ṣu-te a-pi-ir ša-lum-ma-te la a-di-ru tuḳmati ur-ša-nu[6] la pa-du-u mu-rib a-nun-te šar ta-na-da-a[7]-te (amêlu)rê'û ṣa-lu-lu[8] kibrâti(pl) šarru ša [9] ki-bit pî-šu uš-ḫar-ma-ṭu šadê(pl)(e)

---

[1] Var. , *uš*.

[2] is sometimes omitted.

[3] Var. ,'.

[4] Var. , *alâni(pl)*.

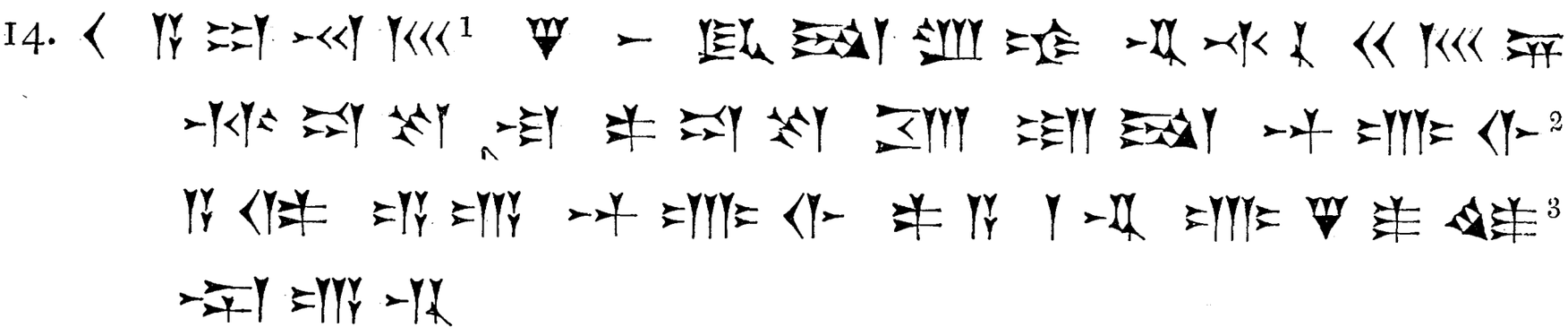
[5] is sometimes omitted.

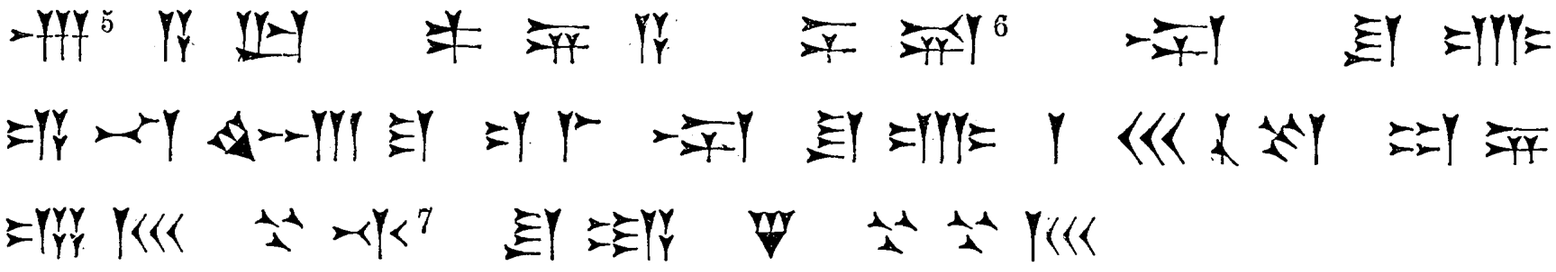
[6] Var. , *ni*.

[7] is sometimes omitted.

[8] Var. , *ul*.

[9] , *ina*, is sometimes inserted, *i.e.*, "who by the word of his mouth destroyeth," etc

14. 



14. and seas, who by his lordly attack hath forced mighty and merciless kings from the rising of the sun unto the setting of the same to acknowledge one supremacy.[3] The former city of Calah,

15. which Shalmaneser, the king of Assyria who preceded me, had built, that city had fallen into decay and lay prostrate. That city I built anew, and the peoples whom my hand had conquered, from the lands

14. u tâmâti(pl)[1] ša ina ṣi-it-ru-ub bêlu-ti-šu šarrâni(pl)(ni) ik-du-te la pa-du-te ištu ṣi-it (ilu)Šam-ši[2] a-di e-rib (ilu)Šam-ši pa-a išten(en) u-sa-aš-kin[3] (alu)Kal-ḫu **15.** maḫ-ra-a[4] ša (m. ilu)Šulmanu-ašaridu šar (mâtu)Aššur rubû[5] a-lik pa-ni-a epuš(uš)[6] alu šu-u e-na-aḫ-ma iṣ-lal alu šu-u ana eš-šu-te ab-ni nišê(pl) kišitti(ti)[7] ḳâti-ia ša mâtâti(pl)

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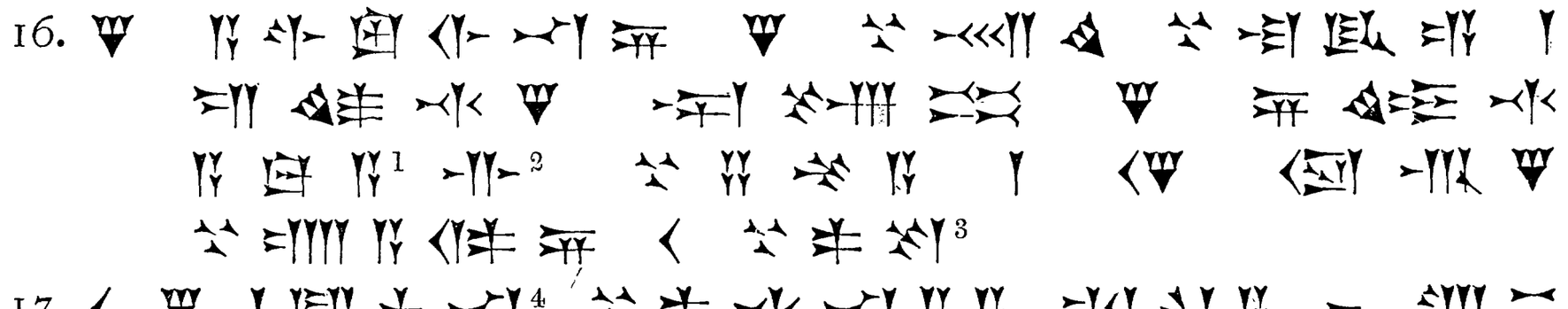
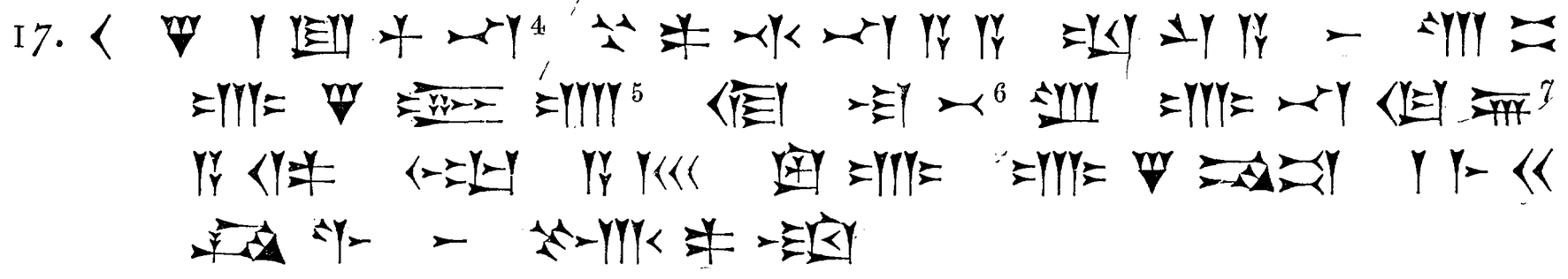
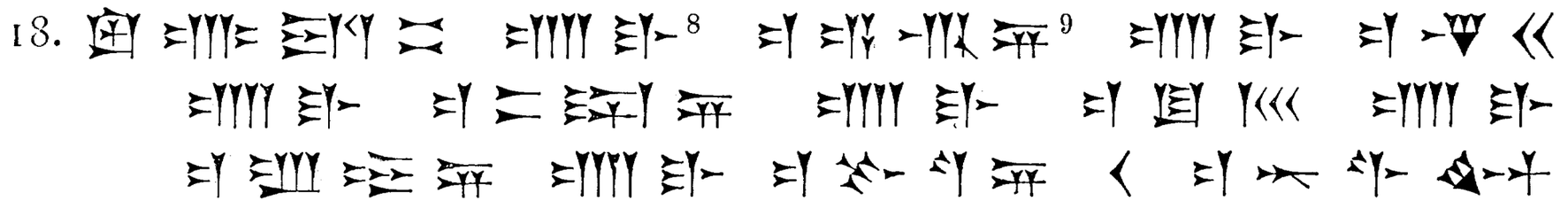
[1] The phonetic complement , *te*, is sometimes added.
[2] Var. , *(ilu)Ša-maš.*
[3] Some copies of the text end at this point.
[4] is sometimes omitted.
[5] The phonetic complement , *u*, is sometimes added.
[6] Var. , *e-pu-uš.*
[7] Var. , *ki-šit-ti*

16. 

17. 

18. 

16. which I had subdued, from the land of Sukhi, and from the whole of the land of Laḳê, and from the city of Sirḳu on the other side of the Euphrates, and from all the land of Zamua, and from Bît-Adini and the land of Khatte,

17. and from Lubarna[4] of the land of Patini, I took and I settled them therein. The ancient mound I altered, and I dug down to the level of the water, and for one hundred and twenty measures into the depth

18. I descended.[8] A palace of cedar, and a palace of cypress, and a palace of juniper, and a palace of urkarinnu-wood, and a palace of miskannu-wood, and a palace of pistachio-wood, and a palace of tamarisk,

16. ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana si-ḫir-ti-ša (alu)Sir-ḳu ša ni-bir-ti (nâru)Pu[1]-rat[2] (mâtu)Za-mu-a ana paṭ gim-ri-ša (mâtu)Bît-A-di-ni u (mâtu)Ḫat-te[3] **17.** u ša (m)Lu-bar-na[4] (mâtu)Pa-ti-na-ai al-ḳa-a ina lib-bi u-ša-aṣ-bit[5] tilu la-be[6]-ru u-na-ki-ir[7] a-di eli mê(pl) lu u u-ša-pil 120 tik-pi ina muš-pa-li **18.** lu-u-ṭa-bi ekal[8] (iṣu)e-ri-ni[9] ekal (iṣu)šurminu ekal (iṣu)dap-ra-ni ekal (iṣu)urkarinnu(pl) ekal (iṣu)mis-kan-ni ekal (iṣu)bu-uṭ-ni u (iṣu)tar-pi-'

---

[1] Var. .

[2] Some copies add , *te*.

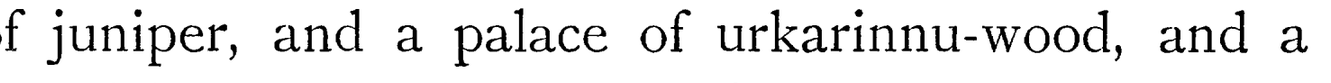
[3] Var. , *ti*.

[4] Var. , *(m)Li-bur-na*.

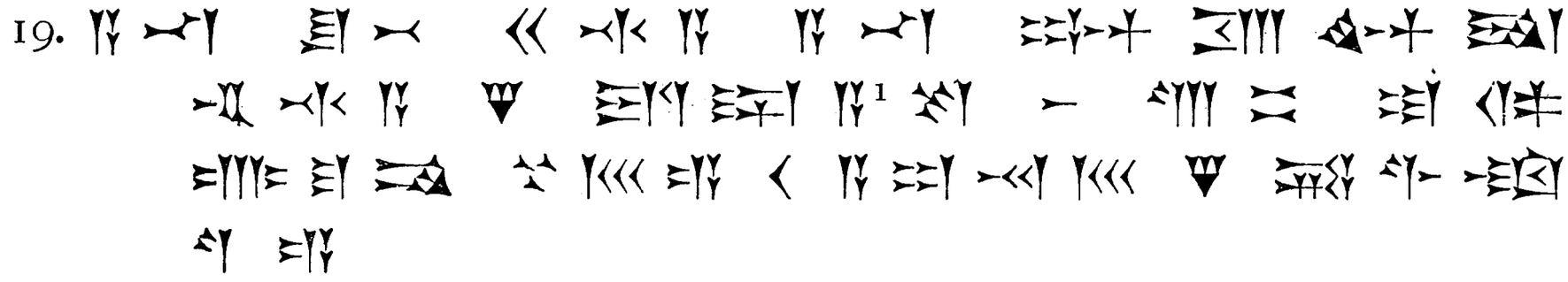
[5] Var. .

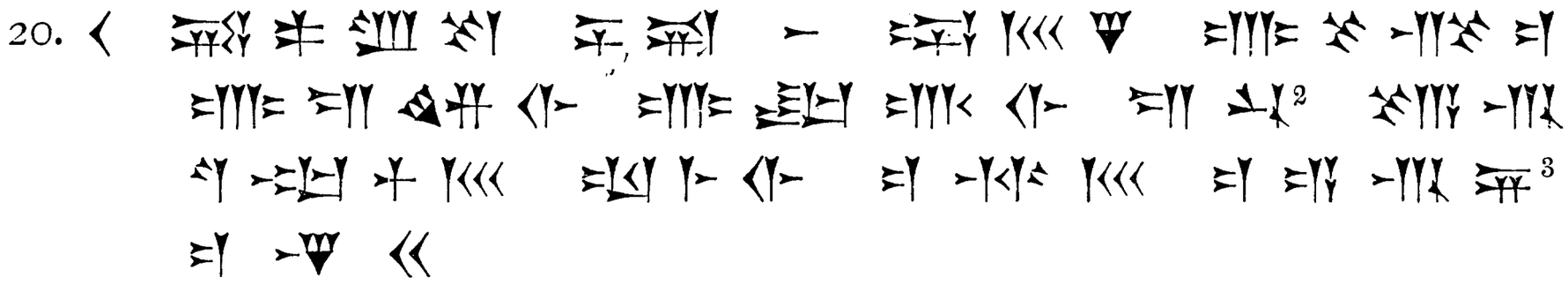
[6] Var. , *bi*.

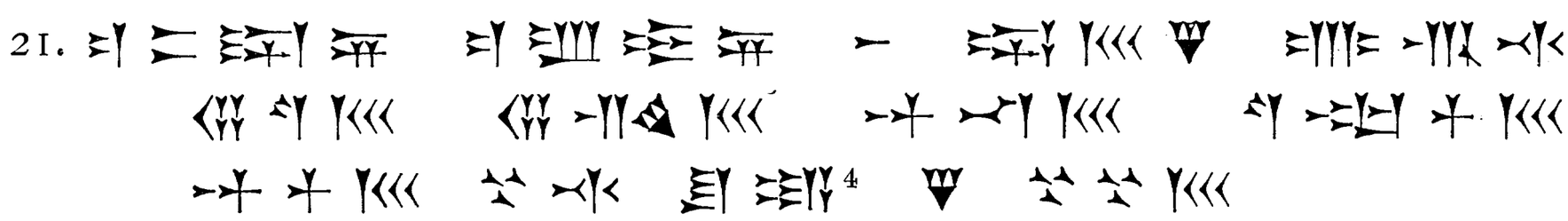
[7] Var. , *kir*.

[8] The portion of the text from this point to the end is omitted by some copies, which close the inscription with the words  *ekal bêlu-ti-a ina ki-rib-šu ad-di*, "my lordly palace I founded therein."

[9] Var. , *(iṣu)erini*.

19. 

20. 

21. 

22.

19. for my royal dwelling and for my lordly pleasure for ever I founded therein. And beasts of the mountains and of the seas of white limestone

20. and alabaster I fashioned, and in the gates thereof I set them up, and I adorned it, and I made it glorious, and with fastening bolts of bronze I secured it; and doors of cedar, and of cypress,

21. and of juniper, and of miskannu-wood, in the gates thereof I fixed in place; and silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze, and iron, the spoil of my hand from the lands

22. which I had conquered, in great quantities I took and I placed therein.

19. a-na-šu-bat šarru-ti-a a-na mul-ta-'-it bêlu-ti-a ša da-ra-a[1]-te ina lib-bi ad-di u-ma-am šadê(pl)(e) u tâmâti(pl) ša (abnu)pi-li pišê(e) **20.** u (abnu)pa-ru-te epuš(uš) ina bâbâni(pl)-ša u-še-zi-iz u-si-im-ši u-šar-riḫ-ši si-kat kar-ri siparri(pl) al-me-ši (iṣu)dalâti(pl) (iṣu)e-ri-ni (iṣu)šurmini **21.** (iṣu)dap-ra-ni (iṣu)mis-kan-ni ina bâbâni(pl)-ša u-ri-ti kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) siparru(pl) parzillu(pl) kišitti(ti) ḳâti-ia[4] ša mâtâti(pl) **22.** ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni a-na ma-'-diš al-ḳa-a ina lib-bi u-kin

---

[1] is sometimes omitted.

[2] Var. .

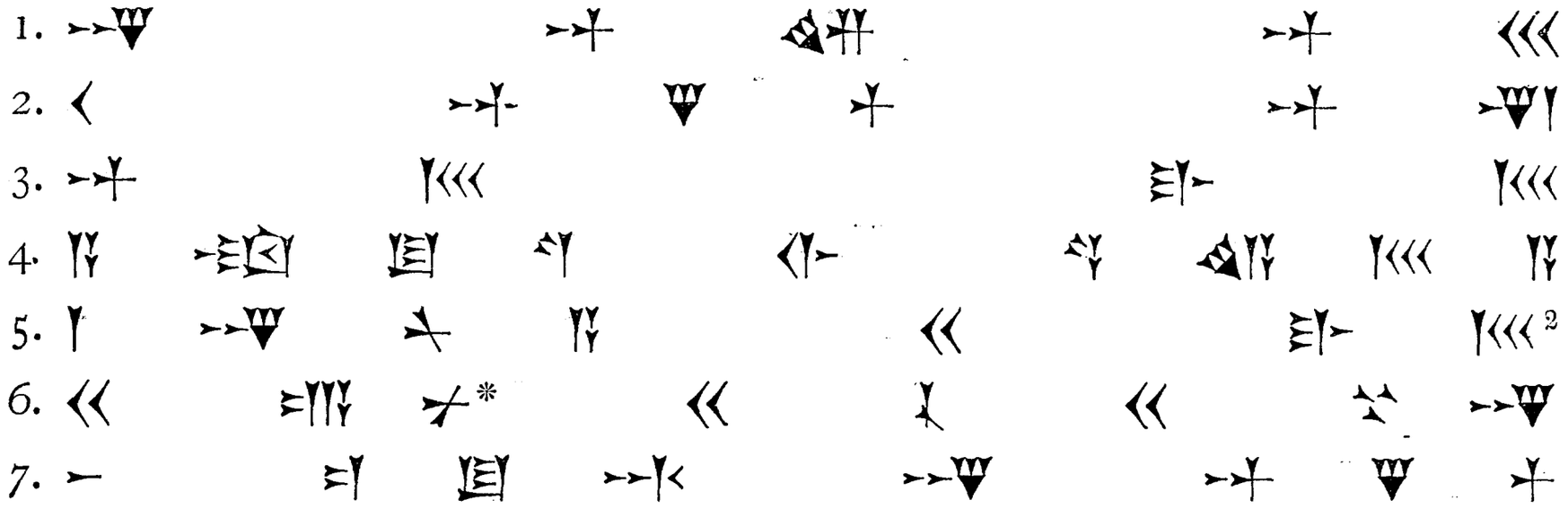
[3] Var. , (*iṣu*)*erini*.

[4] Var. , *ḳâtê*(II)-*a*.

XIII. The Inscription upon the Monolith from Kurkh.

(**No. 125**,[1] 3 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.)

Obverse.



Obverse.

1. O Ashur, and Adad, and Sin,
2. and Shamash, and Ishtar,
3. ye great gods,
4. who go before my hosts,
5. I, Ashur-naṣir-pal, the king of the great,
6. the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria,
7. with the help of Ashur and Shamash,

Obv., **1.** Aššur (ilu)Adad (ilu)Sin **2.** u (ilu)Ša-maš (ilu)Ištar **3.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) **4.** a-li-ku-ut pân ummânâti(pl)-a **5.** (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šar rabûti(pl)[2] **6.** šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur **7.** ina tukulti(ti) Aššur (ilu)Ša-maš

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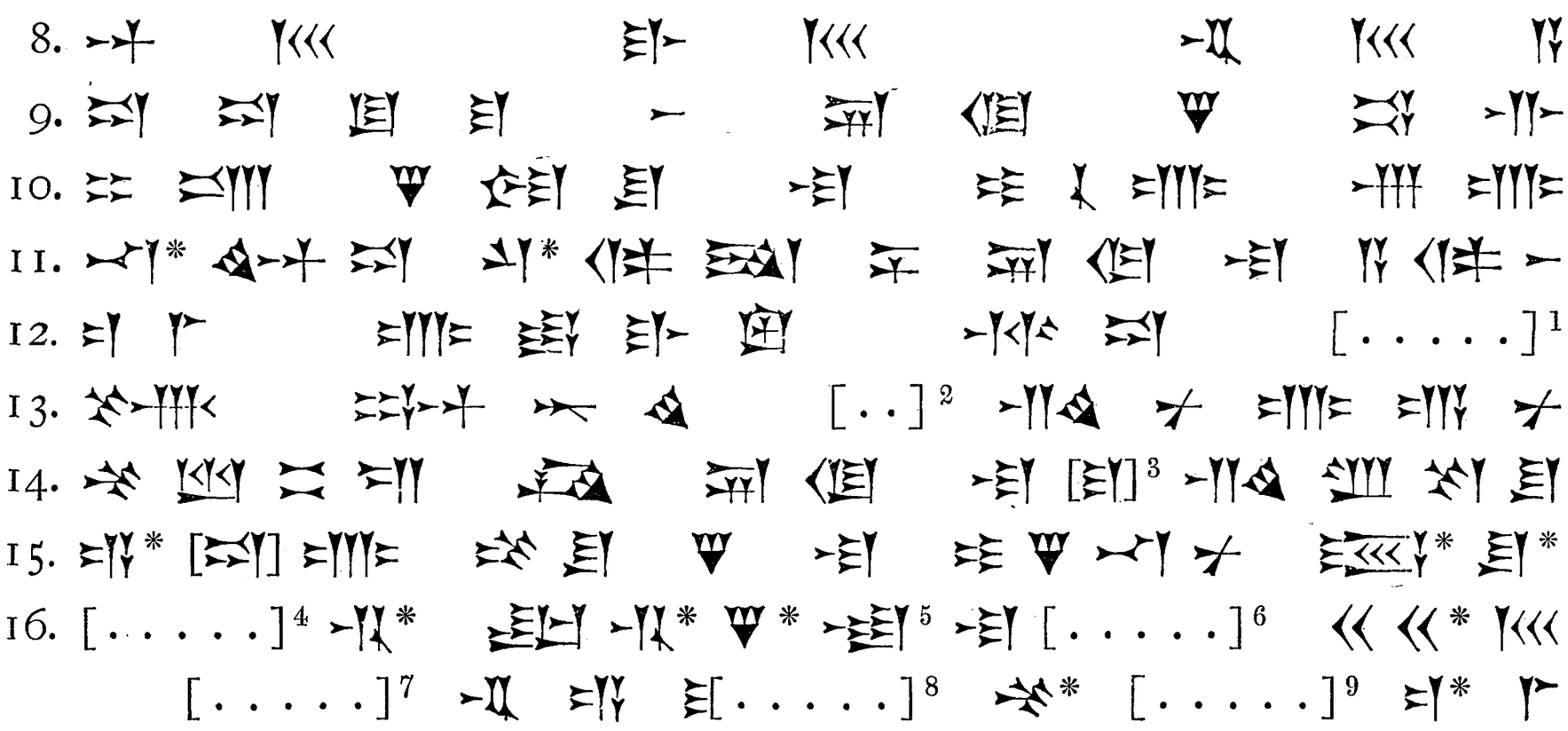
[1] For an earlier publication of the text, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. III., pl. 6; and for a translation of ll. 42–54 of the Reverse, see Peiser in Schrader's *Keilins. Bibl.*, I., pp. 92 ff. (*cf.* also pp. 86 ff.). With Obv., ll. 28–29, Obv., l. 35—Rev., l. 3, and Rev., l. 5 (*b*)—l. 41, *cf.* the parallel passages in the *Annals*, Col. II., ll. 86–125. On the front of the monolith a figure of Ashur-naṣir-pal is sculptured in low relief, and the inscription upon the Obverse is engraved on the flat surface of the stone in front of the king; several of the lines, however, have been continued over the king's robe. Upon both the Obverse and Reverse the inscription is much damaged and worn by the weather.

[2] *Sic.*

OBV.



8. the great gods, my lords,
9. have walked, and among the princes
10. of the four quarters (of the world) have not a rival.
11. I am an exalted chief, who humbleth all princes, who feareth not
12. the battle; a courageous ruler, who [. . . .][1]
13. against the proud; a [. . . .],[2] steadfast and mighty,
14. who trampleth on the neck of disobedient princes;
15. the mighty flood, whose onset cannot be opposed;
16. [. . . .] the mighty one, [. . . .] the king of kings, [the . . . .] of lords; [the . . . .] of war

8. ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-a **9.** ittallaku(ku)-ma ina mal-ki ša kib-rat **10.** irbitta(ta) ša-nin-šu la i-šu-u rubû(u) **11.** na-'-du ḳa-di-id kal mal-ki la a-di-ru **12.** tuḳmati u-šum-gal-lu ik-du [. . . . . .][1] **13.** ṣir mul-ṭar-ḫi [. . . . .][2] gi-nu-u (?) dan-nu **14.** mu-kab-bi-si kišâd mal-ki la [ma][3]-gi-ru-te-šu **15.** e-du-u gab-šu ša la i-ša-na-nu ḳabal-šu **16.** [. . . . .][4]-ḫu šar-ḫu ša´ tu[5] la [. . . . . .][6] šar šarrâni(pl)[. . . . . .][7]bêlê(e) [. . . . . .][8] mu[. . . . . .][9] tuḳmati

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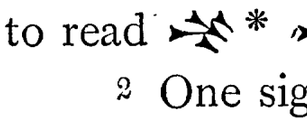
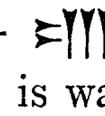
[1] About five signs are wanting at the end of the line, the traces of which appear to read  .

[2] One sign is wanting, the traces read .

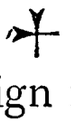
[3] The scribe has omitted by mistake.

[4] Not more than two signs are wanting at the beginning of the line.

[5] The sign  is not certain; the reading of several of the other signs marked with an asterisk is conjectural.

[6] Three, or four, signs are wanting.

[7] Two signs are wanting.

[8] About three signs are wanting between and  .

[9] Three, or four, signs are wanting.

OBV.

17. [and] battle, who hath cast down the princes that were not
18. subject unto him, who hath conquered all the hosts of men;
19. the mighty king, who hath destroyed the wall of his enemies, and hath shattered
20. the weapons of princes in all the quarters (of the world);
21. the wonderful shepherd, who ruleth all peoples;
22. the king of all the four quarters, the Sun of the hosts of men;
23. the son of Tukulti-Ninib, who [. . . .] those that disobeyed him,
24. and cut through the necks of warriors; the grandson of Adad-nirari, who [. . . .],

17. [u][1] tam-ḫa-ri mu-ša-ak-me-ṣi mal-ki la **18.** kan-šu-te-šu ša nap-ḫar kiš-šat nišê(pl) i-pi-lu **19.** šarru dan-nu mu-'-bit dûr nakirê(pl)-šu mu-ša-bi-ir **20.** kakkê(pl) mal-ki ša kali-ši-na kibrâti(pl) **21.** (amêlu)rê'û(u) tab-ra-a-te ša-pi-ir kal nišê(pl) **22.** šar kul-lat kib-rat irbitta(ta) (ilu)Šam-šu[2] kiš-šat nišê(pl) **23.** mâr Tukulti-Ninib ša la ma-gi-ru-te-šu u-[. . . . .][3] -pi-ṣu [. . . . .][4] **24.** u-na[5] -ki-su kišâd muḳ-tab-li mâr mâr ša (m)Adad-nirari ša e-[. . . . .][6]

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[1] One sign is wanting at the beginning of the line.

[2] It is possible that the scribe has written 𒄿 after 𒌑.

[3] About two signs are wanting.

[4] It is possible that one, or two, signs are wanting at the end of the line.

[5] The traces of the sign are those of 𒉡, not 𒉡𒌑.

[6] There are traces of some signs continuing the line across the king's robe.

OBV.

25. and founded cities. When the lord Ashur, who called me
26. by my name and hath made my kingdom great, instructed me and
27. gave the command that I should march a second time against the land of Nairi,
28. on the first day of the month Sivan, in the eponymy of Sha-ilima-damḳa,
29. I summoned my chariots and my hosts, and I crossed the Tigris.
30. In the region of my path . . [. . . .]
31. in the land of Kadishkharu (?) . . [. . . .]
32. Into the city of Apki I entered, and from the city of Apki I departed.

25. u-ki-nu alâni(pl) e-nu-ma Aššur bêlu na-bu-u **26.** šumi-ia mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-a u-kal-lim-an-ni-ma **27.** šanûte(te) šanitu ana (mâtu)Na-i-ri a-la-ku iḳ-ba-a **28.** ina (arḫu) Simânu ûmu 1 (KAN) li-me (m)Ša-ili-ma-damḳa **29.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ummânâti(pl)-a ad-ki (nâru)Idiglat e-te-bir **30.** ina šid-di ḫu-li-a ana (or m) [. .][1] -li-ma-li-e (alu)Kal-še(?)-[. . . . .][2] **31.** ina (mâtu)Ka-di-iš-ḫa-ru(?) ana (or m) [. . . . .][3] iz uš la a [. . . . .][4] kiš [. . . . . .][5] **32.** ana (alu)Ap-ki e-tar-ba ištu (alu)Ap-ki at-tum-muš[6]

---

[1] One sign is wanting.

[2] Possibly something is wanting at the end of the line.

[3] One sign is wanting, the traces of which suggest or .

[4] One or two signs are probably wanting.

[5] Four or five signs are wanting at the end of the line.

[6] Nothing is wanting at the end of the line.

OBV.

33. Five lions over against the city of Malkhina in the land of Khatte
34. with my terrible bow I brought low.
35. Into the land of Kummukhi I entered, and a palace in the city of Tiluli
36. I consecrated, and the tribute of the land of Kummukhi
37. in the city of Tiluli I received.
38. From the land of Kummukhi I departed, and the pass
39. of Ishtarâti I entered. In the city of Kibaki
40. I halted, and I received cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels [of bronze],[3]
41. the tribute of the city of Kibaki.
42. From the city of Kibaki I departed,

33. 5 nêšê(pl) ina pût (alu)Mal(?)[1]-ḫi-na ina (mâtu)Ḫat-te **34.** ina (iṣu)ḳašti-a iz-zi-te u-šam-ḳit[2] **35.** ana (mâtu)Kum-mu-ḫi e-tar-ba ekallum(lum) ina (alu)Ti-lu-li **36.** u-sa-ri ma-da-tu ša (mâtu)Kum-mu-ḫi **37.** ina (alu)Ti-lu-li a-ta-ḫar **38.** ištu (mâtu)Kum-mu-ḫi at-tum-muš ina ni-ri-be **39.** ša (ilu)Ištarâti(pl) e-tar-ba ina (alu)Ki-ba-ki **40.** a-sa-kan mid-dak alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳar(pl) [siparri][3] **41.** ma-da-tu ša (alu)Ki-ba-ki at-ta-ḫar **42.** ištu (alu)Ki-ba-ki at-tum-muš

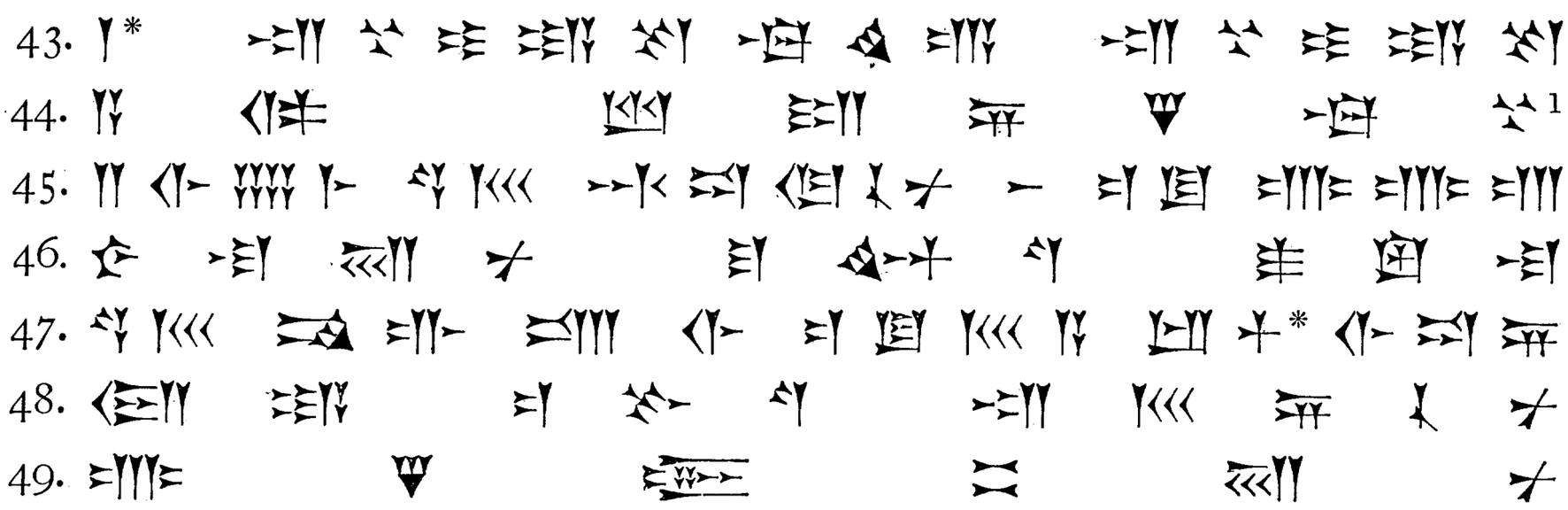
---

[1] Possibly .

[2] Nothing is wanting at the end of the line.

[3] As the surface of the stone is broken, it is possible that , *siparri*, should be restored at the end of the line.

OBV.



REVERSE.

43. and I drew nigh unto the city of Matiate. The city of Matiate
44. together with the villages thereof I captured.
45. Two thousand, eight hundred of their fighting men I overthrew
in battle,
46. and their great spoil I carried off.
47. All the men who had fled from before my weapons
48. embraced my feet, and in their cities
49. I caused them to dwell once more;

REVERSE.

1. and tribute, and taxes, and overseers I imposed more stringently
2. upon them. I fashioned an image in my own likeness,

43. (alu)Mat-i-ia-te aḳ-ṭi-rib (alu)Mat-i-ia-te **44.** a-di kap-ra-ni-ša ak-[ta-]šad **45.** 2800 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakki u-šam-ḳit **46.** šal-la-su-nu ma-'-tu aš-lu-la **47.** ṣâbê(pl) am-mar ištu pân kakkê(pl)-a ip-par-ši-du-ni **48.** šêpê(II)-ia iṣ-bu-tu alâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu **49.** u-ša-aṣ-bi-su-nu

REV., **1.** biltu ma-da-tu (amêlu)u-ra-si u-dan-ni-ni **2.** eli-šu-nu aš-kun ṣa-lam bu-na-ni-a epuš(uš)

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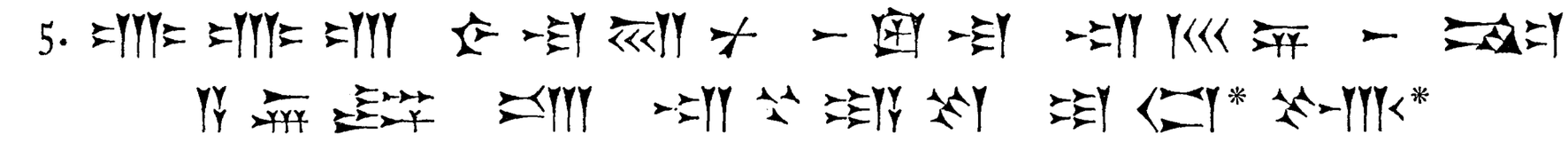
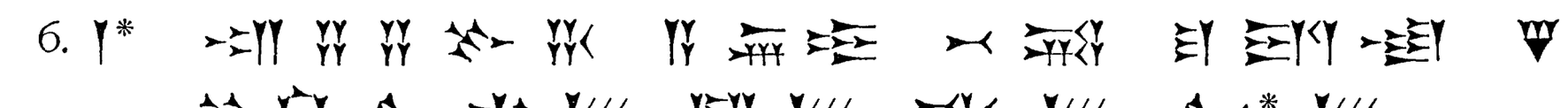
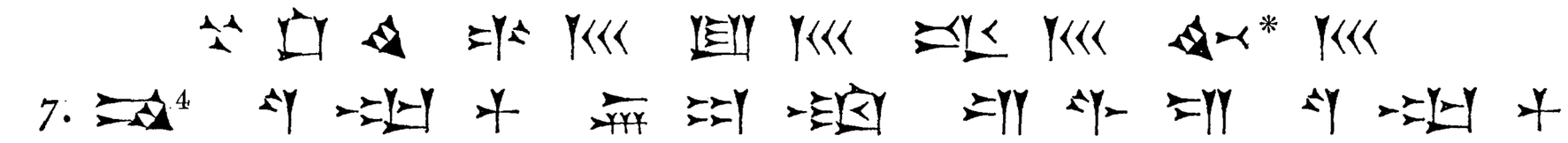
[1] *Sic.*

REV.







3. and (a record of) my victorious might I inscribed thereon, and I set it up in the city of Matiate. The city of Bunnu[. .],[1]
4. the fortress of Maṣula and two cities which lay thereby I conquered. Three hundred of their fighting men in battle
5. I overthrew, their spoil I carried off, and their cities I burned with fire. From the city of Matiate I departed,
6. and in the city of Zazabukha I halted, and I received the tribute of the land of Kirkhi, cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels,
7. and an ox[4] of bronze, and bowls and beakers of bronze. From the city of Zazabukha I departed,

3. li-ti kiš-šu-ti-ia ina libbi al-ṭur-ru ina (alu)Mat-ia-te u-še-zi-iz (alu)Bu-un-nu[. .][1] **4.** [al][2] dan-nu-tu ša (alu)Ma-ṣu-la 2 alâni(pl)(ni) ša li-me-tu-šu ak-[ta-]šad 300 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakki **5.** u-šam-ḳit šal-la-su-nu aš-lu-la alâni(pl)(ni) ina išâti a-sa-rap ištu (alu)Mat-ia-te at-tum-muš **6.** ana (alu)Za-za-bu-ḫa a-sa-kan mid-dak ma-da-tu ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫi alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) ḳarânu(pl) diḳaru(pl) **7.** rîmu[4] siparri sa-ap-li gur-pi-si siparri at-ta[5]-ḫar ištu (alu)Za-za-bu-ḫa at-tum-muš

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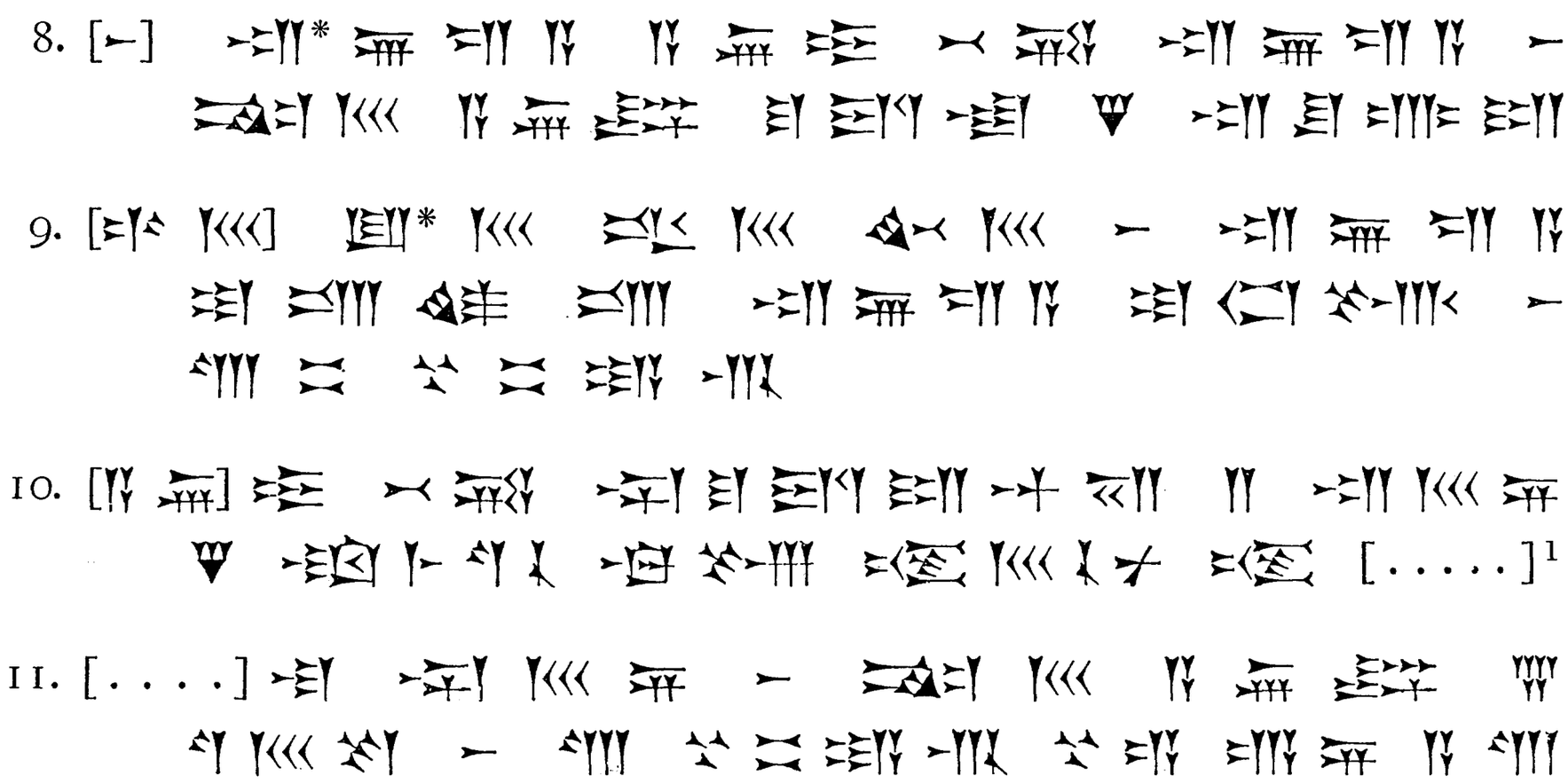
[1] Possibly nothing is wanting at the end of the line.

[2] Not more than one sign is wanting at the beginning of the line. [3] *Sic.*

[4] The rendering of this word, which is of constant occurrence in Ashur-naṣir-pal's tribute-lists, is conjectural.

[5] A sign has been written and then erased by the scribe before .



8. and I halted in the city of Irsia. The city of Irsia I burned with fire, and the tribute of the city of Shûra,

9. cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels I received in the city of Irsia. From the city of Irsia I departed, and in the mountain of Kashiari

10. I halted. The city of Madaranzu and two cities which lay thereby I captured, and I slew the inhabitants thereof, [. . . .][1]

11. I carried off, and I burned the cities with fire. For six days in the midst of the mighty mountain of Kashiari, a difficult region

8. [ina] (alu)Ir-si-a a-sa-kan mid-dak (alu)Ir-si-a ina išâti(pl) a-sa-rap ma-da-tu ša (alu)Šu-u-ra **9.** [alpê(pl)] ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳaru(pl) ina (alu)Ir-si-a at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Ir-si-a at-tum-muš ina lib-bi (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri **10.** [a-sa]-kan mid-dak (alu)Ma-da-ra-an-zu 2 alâni(pl)(ni) ša li-me-tu-šu ak-šud dîkta(pl)-šu-nu adûk [. . . . . .][1] **11.** [. . . . . .]-la alâni(pl)(ni) ina išâti(pl) a-sa-rap 6 ûmâte(pl)(te) ina libbi

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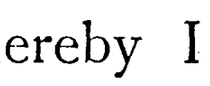
[1] Rawlinson read the phrase (at the end of l. 10)  (at the beginning of l. 11); but the traces of the signs following in l. 10 read , and the traces of the sign before in l. 11 are those of , not .

REV.

12. which was not suited for the passage of chariots and troops, I cut and hacked a way through (the mountain) with hatchets of iron and axes of copper,

13. and I brought over the chariots and troops. In the cities which were in the region of my path in the midst of the mountain of Kash[i]ari[2] I received cattle, and flocks, and wine.

14. The mountain of Kashiaru I crossed, and for the second time I went down into the land of Nairi, and in the city of Shigishu I halted. From the city of Shig[ishu]

15. I departed, and I drew nigh unto the city of Madara, the stronghold of Laptṭuri, the son of Ṭubusi. The city was exceeding strong and was girt about with four walls.

(šadû)Kaš-ia-ri šadê(e) dan-ni eḳil **12.** nam-ra-ṣi ša a-na me-tiḳ (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ummânâti(pl)-a la šaknu(nu) šadû(u) ina ka-la-ba-te parzilli ak-kis ina ak-kul-li[(pl)][1] erî aḳ-ḳur **13.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ummânâti(pl) u-še-te-ḳi alâni(pl)(ni) ša šid-di ḫu-li-ia ša libbi (šadû)Kaš-[i]a-ri[2] alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu **14.** at-ta-ḫar (šadû)Kaš-ia-ru at-ta-bal-kat šanûte(te) šanîtu ana (mâtu)Na-i-ri at-tar-da ina (alu)Ši-gi-šu a-sa-kan mid-dak ištu (alu)Ši-g[i-šu] **15.** at-tum-muš a-na (alu)Ma-da-ra al dan-nu-ti-šu ša (m)Lap-ṭu-ri mâr Ṭu-bu-si aḳ-ṭi-rib alu dan(an) dan-niš 4 dûrâni(pl) la-[a-bi]

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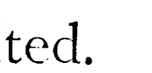
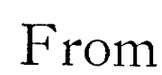
[1] It is possible that no sign is wanting.

[2] The scribe has written  , which he has corrected to  .

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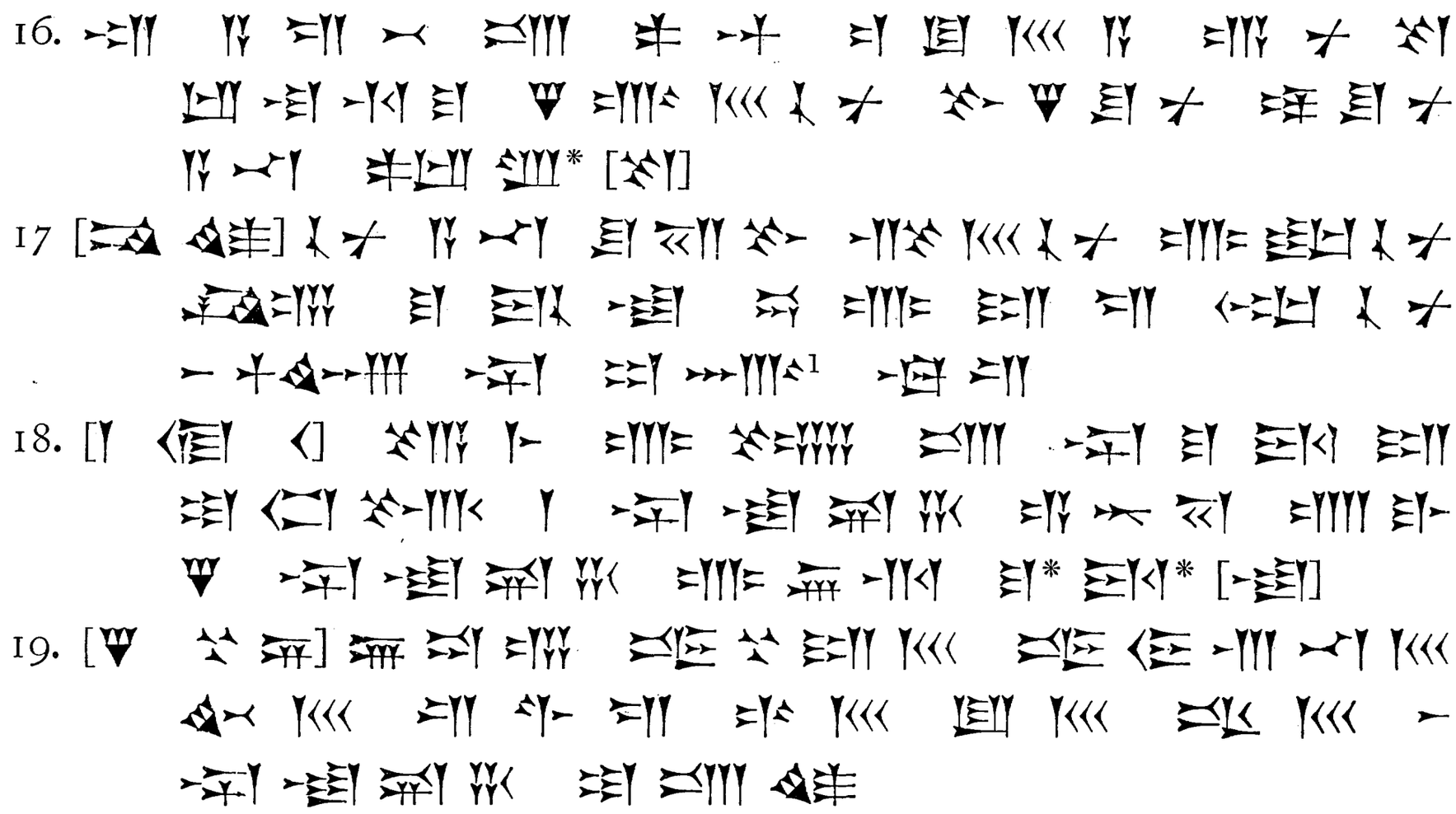

16. I stormed the city, and they were affrighted at my mighty arms, and their property, and their possessions, and their sons as gifts
17. I received from them, and I had mercy upon them and spared their lives. Tribute, and taxes, and overseers I imposed upon them, and the city I destroyed and laid waste,
18. and I turned it into mounds and heaps of ruins. From the city of Madara I departed, and into the city of Tushkha I entered. The palace in the city of Tushkha I consecrated, and the tribute
19. of the land of Nirdun, horses, and mules, and vessels, and beakers, and cattle, and flocks, and wine I received in the city of Tushkha.

16. ala a-si-be ištu pa-an kakkê(pl)-a dan-nu-te ip-la-ḫu-ma makkur(pl)-šu-nu bu-ša-šu-nu mâru-šu-nu a-na šap-r[u-te] **17.** [am-ḫur]-šu-nu a-na šu-zu-bu napšâti(pl)-šu-nu u-šir-šu-nu biltu ma-da-tu (amêlu)u-ra-si eli-šu-nu aš-kun ala ab-bul aḳ-ḳur **18.** [ana tili u] kar-me u-tir ištu (alu)Ma-da-ra at-tum-muš ana (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa e-tar-ba ekalla ša (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa u-sa-ri ma-da-[tu] **19.** ša (mâtu)Ni]-ir-du-un sisê(pl) parê(pl)

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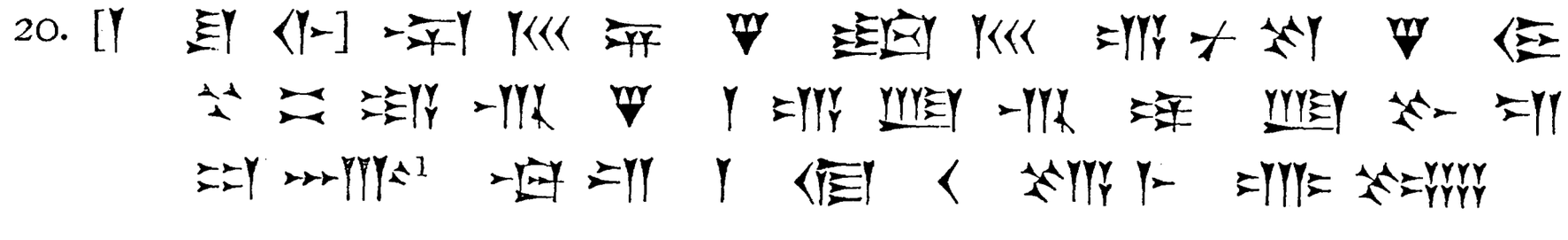
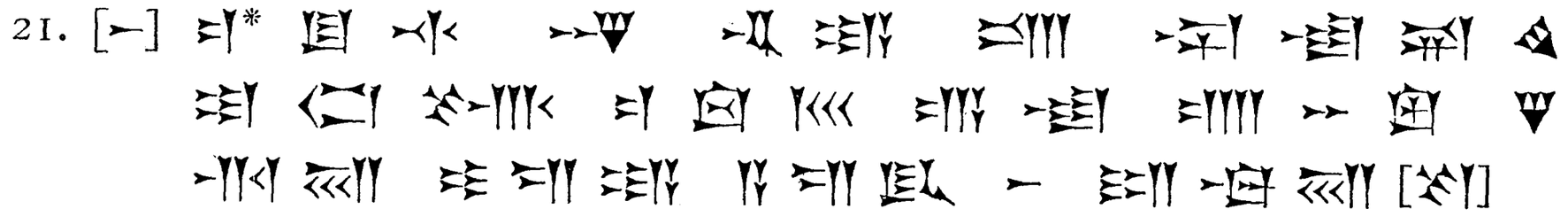
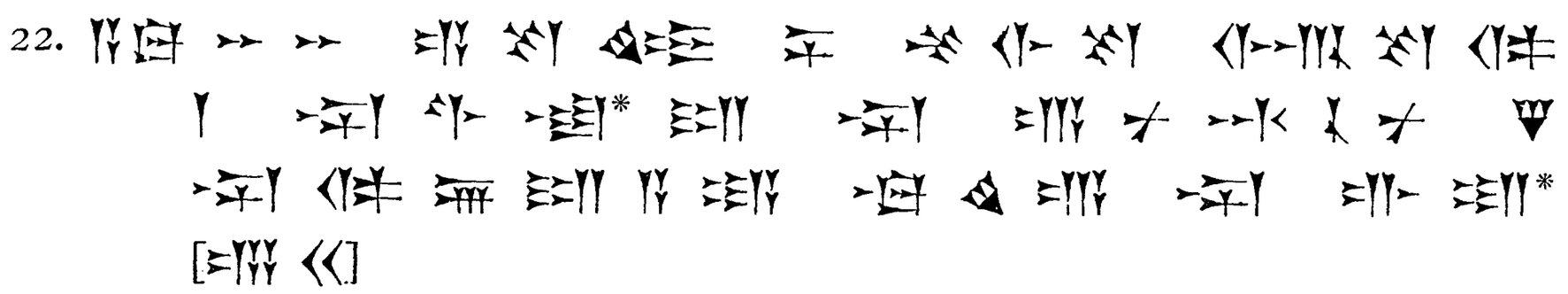
[1] Written .

REV.







20. Sixty strongly fenced cities at the foot of the mountain of Kashiari, which were ruled over by Lapturi, the son of Tubusi, I destroyed and laid waste, and I turned them into mounds and heaps of ruins.

21. With the help of Ashur, my lord, from the city of Tushkha I departed. The light (?) chariots and picked mounted men I took with me, and on rafts

22. I crossed the Tigris. All night I marched, and I drew nigh unto Pitura, the stronghold of the men of the city of Dirra. The city was exceeding strong,

diḳaru(pl) gur-pi-si alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa at-ta-ḫar **20.** [1 šu-ši] alâni(pl)(ni) ša dûrâni(pl) dan-nu-te ša šêp (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri ša (m)Lap-ṭu-ri mâr Ṭu-bu-si ab-bul aḳ-ḳur ana tili u kar-me u-tir **21.** [ina] tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-ia ištu (alu)Tu-uš-ḫi at-tum-muš (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) DAN-tu[2] bit-ḫal-lu ša ri-su i-si ia a-si-kin ina ra-ak-su-[te] **22.** (nâru)Idiglat e-te-bir kal mu-ši-te ar-te-di ana (alu)Pi-tu-ra al

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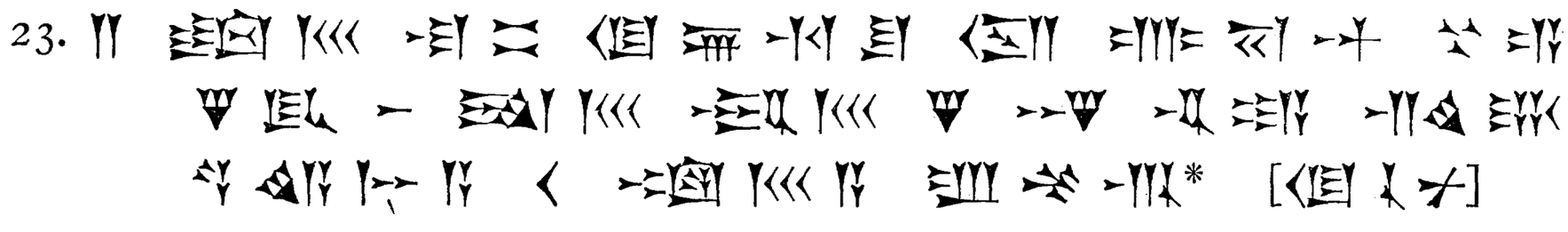
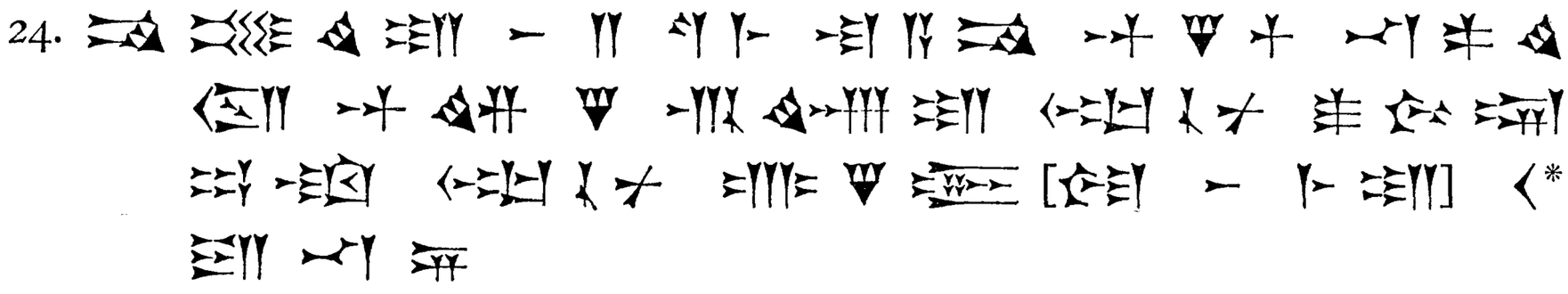
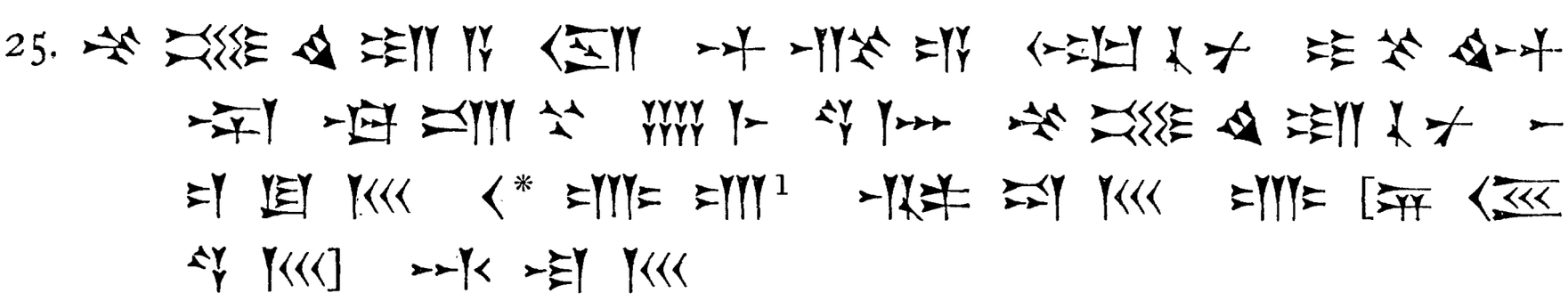
[1] Written .

[2] See the Annals, Col. II., l. 53.

REV.







23. and was girt about with two walls, and its citadel was like unto the peak of a mountain. With the supreme might of Ashur, my lord, and with the multitude of my hosts and of my furious battle array [with them]

24. I fought. During two days from before sun-rise I thundered against them like Adad, (the god) of the storm, and I rained down flame upon them. [With power] and might

25. my warriors flew against them like Zû, the (storm-)bird. I took the city, and eight hundred of their fighting men I put to the sword, and I cut off their heads. Many alive

dan-nu-ti-šu-nu ša (alu)Di-ir-ra-a-ia aḳ-ṭi-rib alu mar-ṣi [dan-niš] **23.** 2 dûrâni(pl) la-bi ki-ir-ḫu-šu kîma u-ba-an šadê(e) ša-kin ina idâti(pl) ṣîrâti(pl) ša Aššur bêli-ia gi-biš ummânâti(pl)-a u taḫâzi(pl)-a šit-mu-ri [itti-šu-nu] **24.** am-daḫ-ḫi-ṣi ina 2 u-me la-a-am (ilu)Ša-maš na-pa-ḫi kîma (ilu)Adad ša ri-iḫ-ṣi eli-šu-nu aš-gu-um nab-li eli-šu-nu u-ša-az-[nin ina šip-ṣi] u da-na-ni **25.** mu-daḫ-hi-ṣi-a kîma (ilu)Zi-e eli-šu-nu i-še-' ala ak-ta-šad 800 ṣâbê(pl) mu-daḫ-ḫi-ṣi ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit[1] ḳaḳḳadê(pl) u-[ni-kis ṣâbê(pl)] balṭûti(pl)

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[1] It is possible that the scribe has written , omitting by mistake.

REV.

26. I captured, and the rest of them I burned with fire, and their heavy spoil I carried off. A pile of the living and of heads

27. over against their city-gate I set, and seven hundred men I impaled on stakes over against their city-gate. The city I destroyed and laid waste, and I turned it into mounds and heaps of ruins, and their young men

28. I burned in the fire. The city of Kûkunu, which is at the mouth of the pass of the mountain of Matnu, I captured, and seven hundred of their fighting men I put to the sword, and their great spoil

26. ma-'-du-te ina ḳâti u-ṣab-bi-ta si-ta-te-šu-nu ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-pu šal-la-su-nu kabitta(ta) aš-lu-la a-si-tu ša balṭûti(pl) ša ḳaḳḳadê(pl) **27.** ina pu-ut abulli-šu-nu ar-ṣip 7[00][1] ṣâbê(pl) ina pu-ut abulli-šu-nu ana zi-ḳi-bi u-za-ḳi-bi ala ab-bul aḳ-ḳur ana tili u kar-me u-tir (amêlu) ba-tu-li-šu-nu **28.** ana ma-aḳ-lu-te ašrup (alu)Ku-u-ku-nu ša pi-i ni-ri-bi ša šadê(e) (šadû)Ma-at-nu šaknu(nu) ak-[ta-]šad 700 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit šal-la-[su-nu] ma-'-tu

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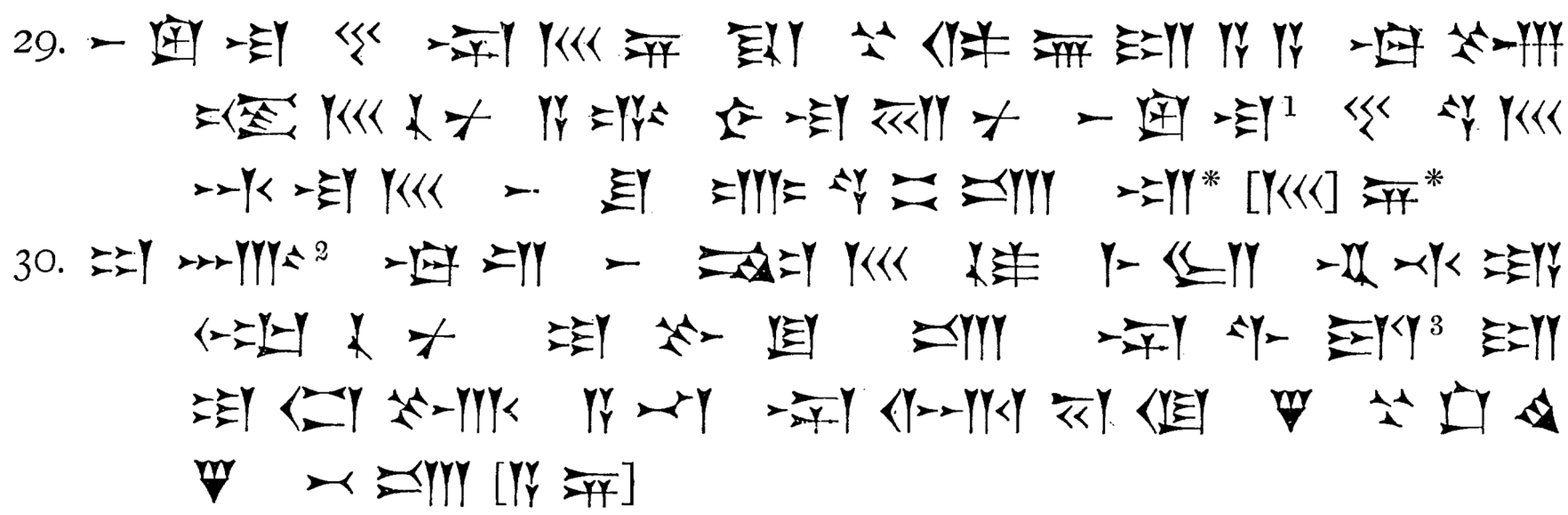
[1] The scribe has probably omitted 𒌋 by mistake; otherwise read 420.

[2] Written 𒌋𒌋𒌋𒌋.

[3] *Sic.*

REV.



29. I carried off. Forty cities of the land of Dirra I conquered, and I slew their inhabitants, and I carried off their spoil; forty men I captured alive, and the cities

30. I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire, and the splendour of my dominion I poured out over them. From the city of Pidara I departed, and unto the city of Arbaki, in the land of Kirkhi, which lieth over against it,

31. I went down. At my royal splendour were they affrighted, and (the walls of) their strongly fenced cities they cast down, and, to save their lives, into the mighty mountain of Ma[tna]

29. aš-lu-la 40 alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Di-ir-ra-ai ak-šud dîkta(pl)-šu-nu a-duk šal-la-su-nu aš-lu-la[1] 40 ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ina ḳâti u-ṣab-bi-ta alâni[(pl)](ni) **30.** ab-bul[2] aḳ-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup me-lam bêlu-ti-ia eli-šu-nu at-bu-ku ištu (alu)Pi-da[3]-ra at-tum-muš a-na (alu)Ar-ba-ki ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫi ša be-ta-[a-ni] **31.** at-tar-ḍa ištu pa-an me-lam šarru-ti-ia ip-la-ḫu-ma alâni(pl)[(ni)]-šu-nu ša dârâni(pl) dan-nu-ti u-še-ru`ana šu-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu-nu ana (šadû)Ma-[at-na][4] šadê(e) dan-ni

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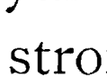
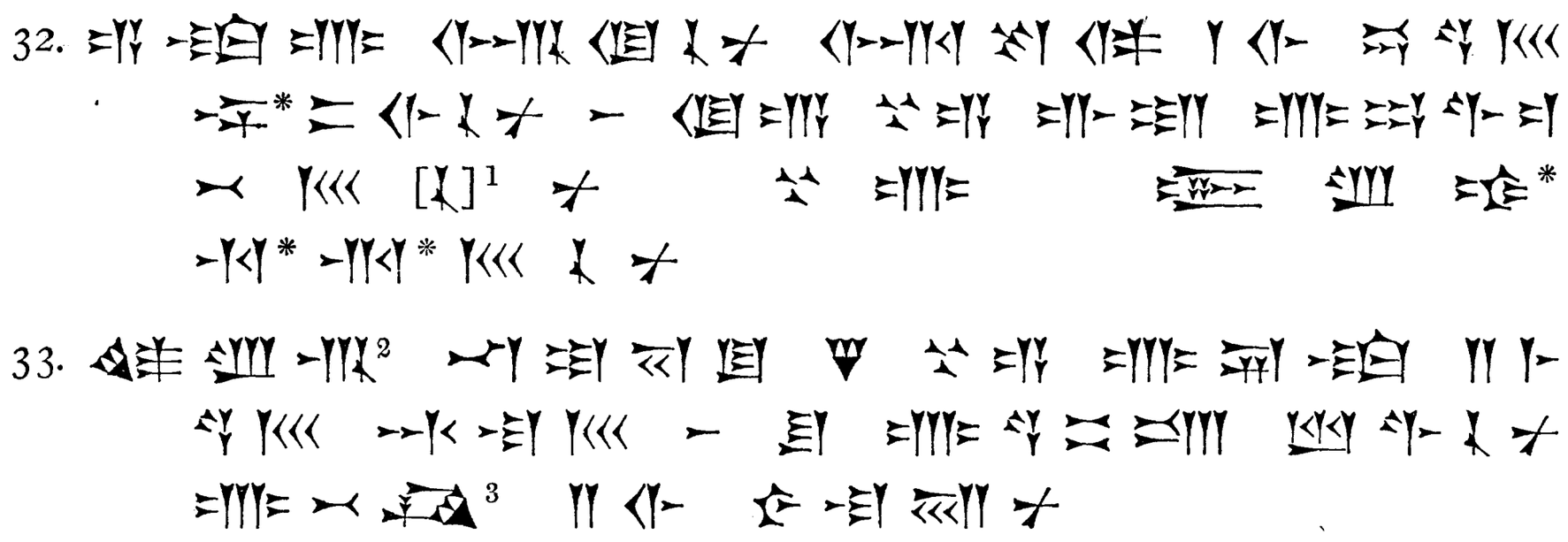
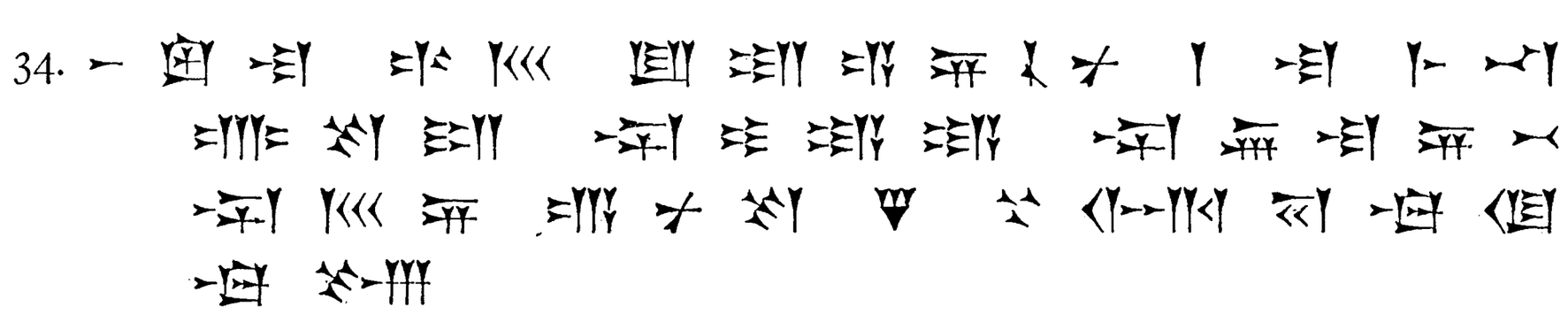
[1] Written , and not completed.

[2] Written . [3] *Sic.*

[4] Of the last sign of the word  is visible, which may probably be restored as .

REV.





32. they climbed up. After them I marched, and one thousand of their fighting men in the midst of the steep mountain I slaughtered; with their blood I dyed the mountain, and with their corpses

33. I filled the hollows and the steep places of the mountain. Two hundred men I captured alive, and I cut off their hands, and two hundred captives from among them

34. I took away, and their cattle and flocks in countless numbers I carried off. Iiaia and Salanibe, the fortresses of the land of Arbakki, I took,

32. e-li-u ar-ki-šu-nu ar-te-di 1000 (amêlu)ṣâbê(pl) muḳ-tab-li(m)-šu-nu ina ki-rib šadê(e) mar-ṣi u-nap-pi-iṣ dâmê(pl)-[šu][1]-nu šadû(u) aṣ-ru-up pag-ri(pl)-šu-nu **33.** ḫur-ru[2] na-ad-ba-ku ša šadê(e) u-mal-li 200 ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ina ḳâti u-ṣab-bi-ta kap-pi-šu-nu u-bat-tiḳ[3] 2000 šal-la-su-nu **34.** aš-lu-la alpê(pl) (immeru)ṣi-e-ni-šu-nu ana la me-na u-te-ra (alu)I-ia-ia (alu)Sa-la-ni-be alâni(pl)(ni) dan-nu-te ša (mâtu)Ar-ba-ak-ki ak-šud

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[1] The scribe has omitted by mistake.

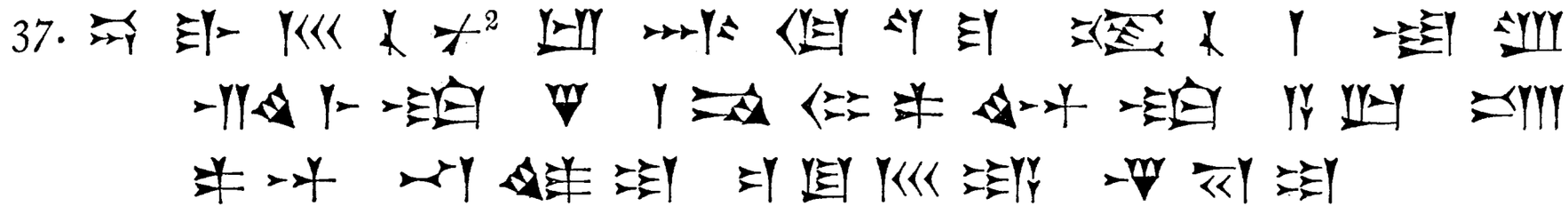
[2] *Sic*; should probably be omitted.

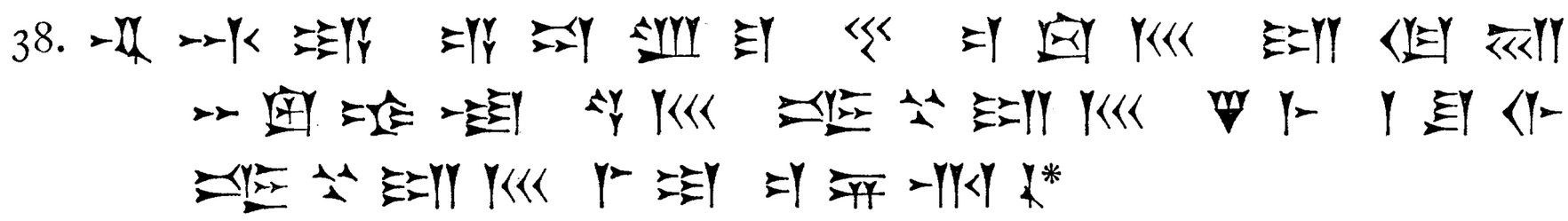
[3] The scribe has written by mistake.

REV.

35.

36.

37. 

38. 

35. and I slew their inhabitants, and I carried off their spoil. Two hundred and fifty strongly fenced cities in the lands of Nairi I destroyed and laid waste, and into mounds and heaps of ruins

36. I turned them. The harvest of their land I gathered, and grain and straw I heaped up in the city of Tushkha. Now against Amma-ba'li, the son of Zamâni,

37. [his] nobles revolted and they slew him, and to avenge Ammi-pa'li I marched. Before the fury of my arms and the terror

38. of my dominion they were affrighted; and forty chariots, and harness, and the trappings of men and horses, and four hundred and sixty horses, his yoked teams,

35. dîtka(pl)-šu-nu a-duk šal-la-su[1]-nu aš-lu-la 250 alâni(pl)(ni) ša dûrâni(pl) dan-nu-ti sa (mâtu)Na-i-ri ab-bul lu aḳ-ḳur ana tili u kar-me **36.** u-tir (iṣu)e-aṣ-di mâti(ti)-šu-nu e-ṣi-di še-um(pl) u tibnu(pl) ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa at-bu-uk (m)Am-ma-ba-'-li mâr Za-ma-a-ni **37.** (amêlu)rabûti(pl)-šu[2] ib-bal-ki-tu-ma idûkû-šu ana tu-ru gi-me-li ša (m)Am-mi-pa-'-li a-lik ištu pa-an na-mur-at kakkê(pl)-ia šur-ba-at **38.** bêluti-ia e-du-ru-ma 40 (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ra-ki-su ḫal-lu-up-tu ṣâbê(pl) sisê(pl) 400 + 1

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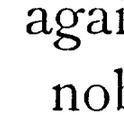
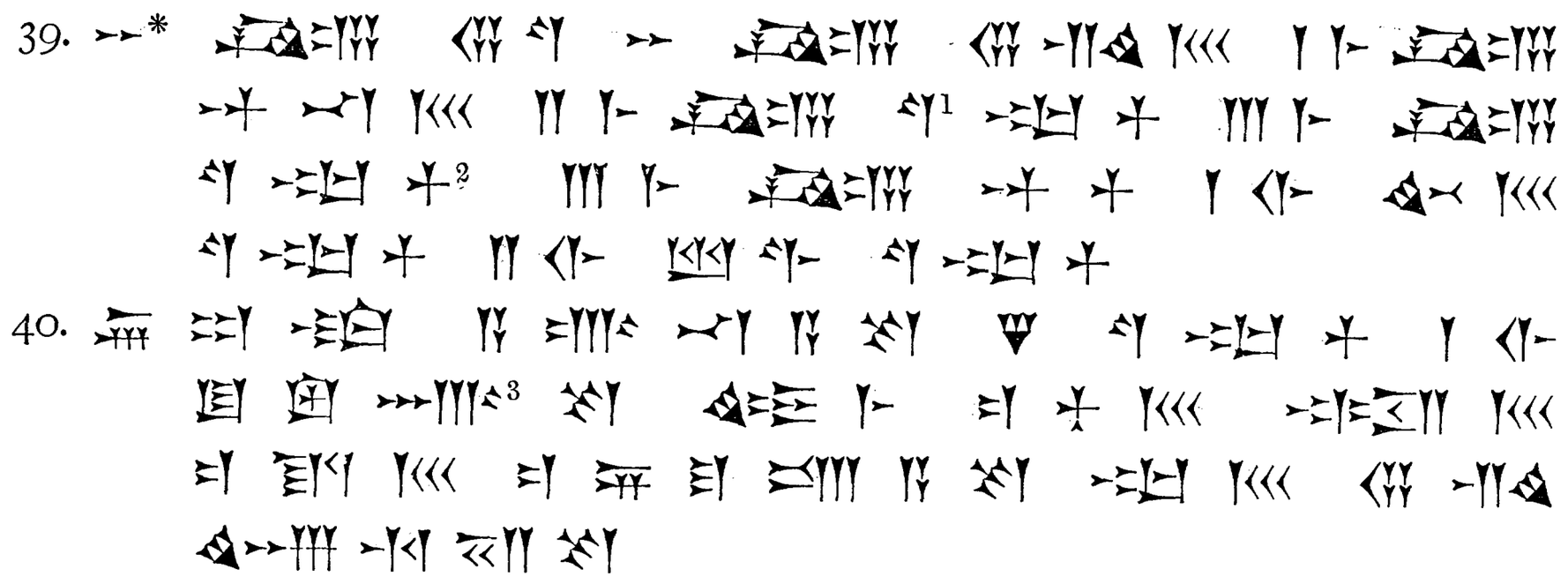
[1] After  the scribe inserts by mistake.

[2] *Sic*; should probably be omitted.

REV.



39. and two talents of silver, and two talents of gold, and one hundred talents of lead, and two hundred talents of bronze, and three hundred talents of bronze,[2] and three hundred talents of iron, and one thousand vessels of bronze, and two thousand pans of bronze,
40. and bowls and caldrons of bronze, and one thousand garments of brightly coloured stuffs, and cloth, and vessels of SHA-wood, and couches made of ivory and overlaid with gold,
41. the treasures of his palace, and two thousand head of cattle, and five thousand sheep, and his sister with her rich dowry, and the daughters of his nobles with their rich dowries I received.

šu-ši sisê(pl) ṣimdat(at) (iṣu)ni-ri-šu **39.** 2 biltu kaspi 2 biltu ḫurâṣi(pl) 100 biltu anaki(pl) 200 biltu siparri 300 biltu siparri[3] 300 biltu parzilli 1000 diḳar(pl) siparri 2000 kap-pi siparri **40.** sa-ap-li a-ga-na-a-te ša siparri 1000 (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-te bir-me (iṣu)kitê(pl) paššurê(pl) (iṣu)ŠA(pl) (iṣu)ni-ma-ta-a-te šinni(pl) ḫurâṣi uḫ-ḫu-zu-te **41.** ni-ṣir-te ekalli(lim)-šu 2000 alpê(pl) 5000 ṣênê(pl) aḫât-su a-di na-du-ni-ša ma-'-di

---

[1] Written .

[2] *Sic*; it is clear that the scribe has repeated the item by mistake, giving it the number which follows; the Annals read "one hundred talents of bronze."

[3] Written .

[4] *Sic.*

REV.

42. Bur-ramânu, the rebel, I flayed, and I spread his skin upon the wall of the city of Sinabu ; Ilânu, his brother, I appointed as ruler,

43. and two mana of gold, and thirteen[1] mana of silver, and one thousand sheep, and two thousand . . . as tribute [. . . .] I laid upon him. Sinabu and Tîdu, the fortresses which

44. Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, the prince who preceded me, had garrisoned against the land of Nairi, but which (the men of) the land of Arumu had taken by force,

45. I recovered for my own possession ; and the men of Assyria, who in the land of Nairi had held the fortresses of Assyria, and whom (the men of) the land of Arumu

mârat rabûti(pl)-šu itti na-du-ni-ši-na-ma ma-'-di am-ḫur **42.** (m)Bur-ra-ma-a-nu bêl ḫi-iṭ-ṭi a-ku-su mašak-su dûra ša (alu)Si-na-bu u-ḫal-lip (m)I-la-a-nu aḫi-šu a-na (amêlu) na-si-ku-te aš-kun **43.** *2* ma-na ḫurâṣi 13[1] ma-na kaspi 1000 ṣênê(pl) 2000 SE-PAT-ŠI ma-da-tu [. . . . .] ina eli-šu aš-kun (alu)Si-na-bu (alu)Ti-i-du bi-ra-a-te ša **44.** (m. ilu)Šulmanu-ašaridu šar (mâtu)Aššur rubû a-lik pâni-ia ana (mâtu)Na-i-ri u-ša-aṣ-bi-tu-ni ša (mâtu)A-ru-mu ina dan-na-ni e-ki-mu-ni a-na **45.** ra-me-ni-ia u-ut-te-ra nišê(pl)(e) (mâtu)Aššur-a-ia ša ina (mâtu)Na-i-ri bi-ra-te ša Aššur u-kal-lu-u-ni

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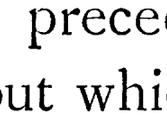
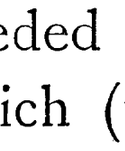
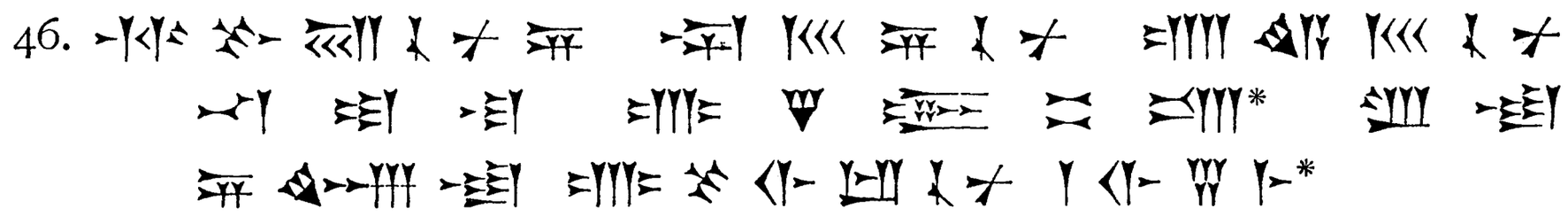
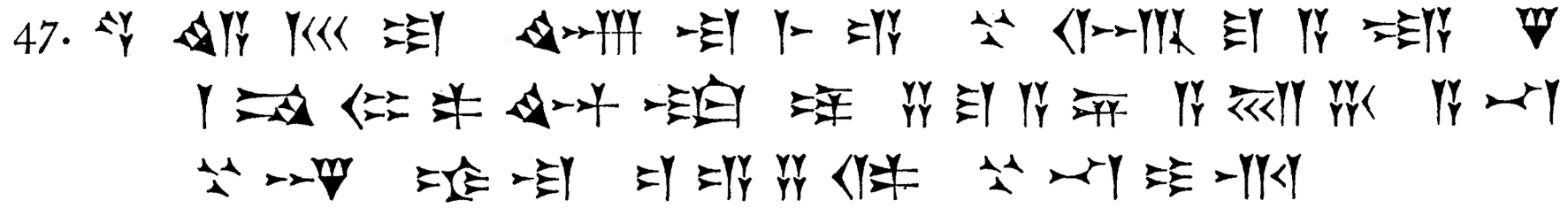
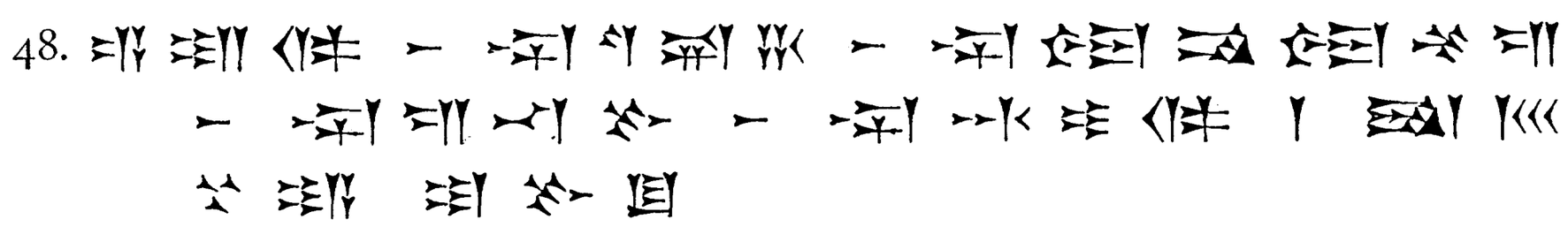
[1] Possibly 𒐗, three.

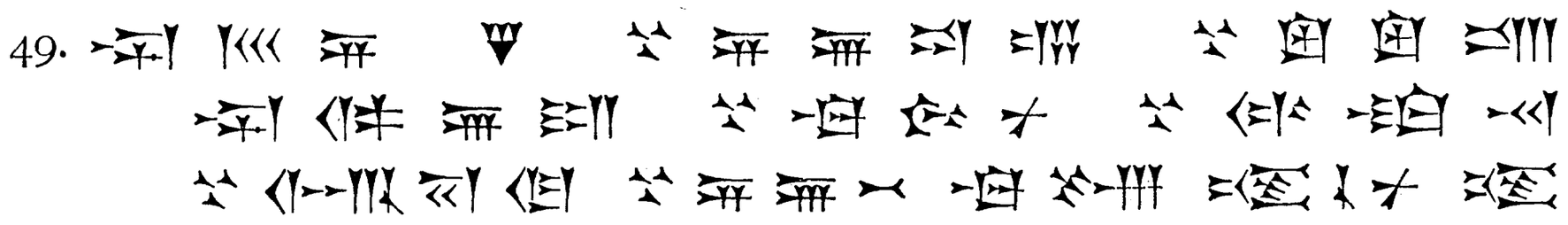
[2] About four signs are here wanting ; the traces read  (possibly ) .

REV.









46. had trampled under foot, so that their cities and houses lay desolate, I resettled, and I caused them to dwell in peaceful habitations. Fifteen thousand

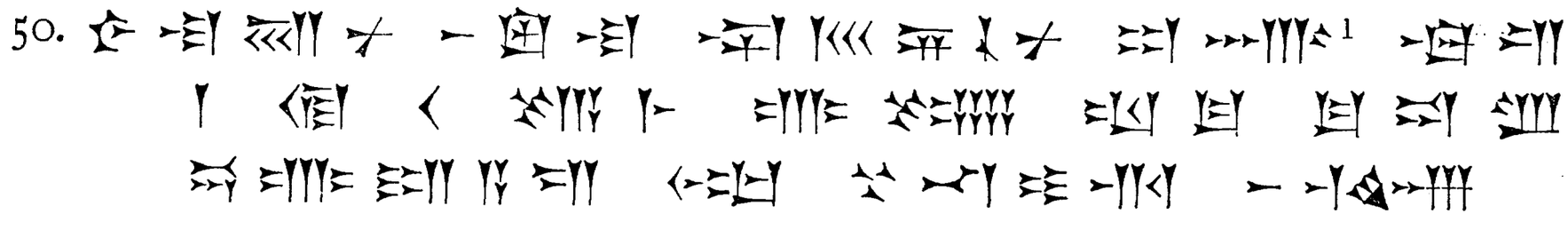
47. men of Akhlamê of the land of Aram from Ammi-pa'li, the son of Zamâni, I carried away and brought to Assyria. The harvest of the land of Nairi

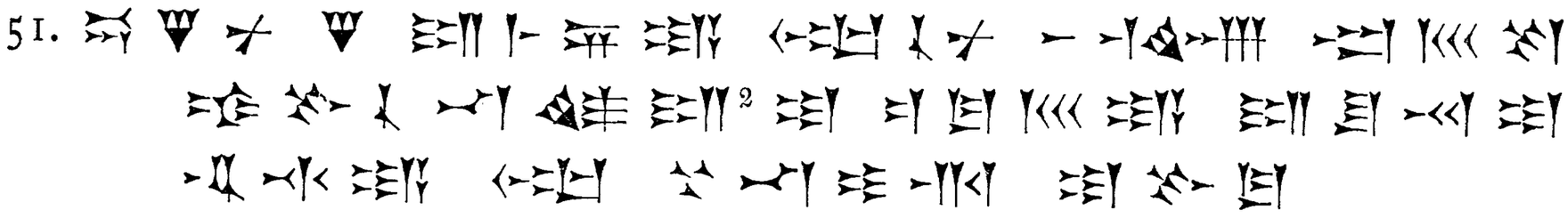
48. I gathered, and in the cities of Tushkha, and Damdamusi, and Sinabu, and Tîdi I heaped it up for the supply of my land.

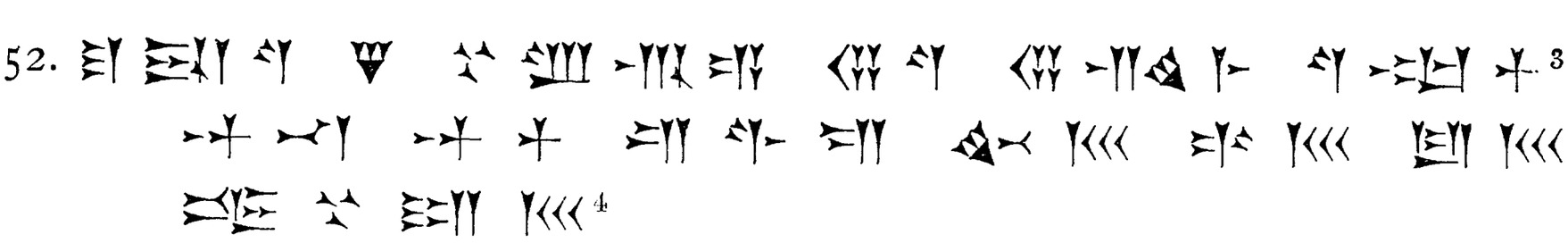
49. The cities of the lands of Nirdun and Luluta, the city of Dirra, and (the cities of) the lands of Aggunu, and Ulliba, and Arbaki, and Nirbe I captured, and I slew the inhabitants thereof

ša (mâtu)A-ru-mu **46.** ik-bu-su-šu-nu-ni alâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu bîtâti(pl)-šu-nu na-at-la u-sa-aṣ-bi-su šub-tu ni-iḫ-tu u-še-ši-ib-šu-nu 1500 **47.** ummânât(pl)(at) Aḫ-la-me-e (mâtu)Ar-ma-a-ia ša (m)Am-mi-pa-'-li mâr Za-ma-a-ni a-su-ḫa a-na (mâtu)Aššur ub-la (iṣu)e-ṣa-di (mâtu)Na-i-ri **48.** e-ṣi-di ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa ina (alu)Dam(am)-dam-mu-si ina (alu)Si-na-bu ina (alu)Ti-i-di ana idât(pl) mâti-ia at-bu-ku **49.** alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Ni-ir-du-un (mâtu)Lu-lu-ta (alu)Di-ir-ra (mâtu)Ag-gu-nu

REV.

50. 

51. 

52. 

50. and I carried off their spoil. Their cities I destroyed and laid waste, and I turned them into mounds and heaps of ruins; and service (?), and forced labour, and overseers I imposed upon the land of Nairi.

51. My own governor I appointed over them, and bondage, and servitude, and the fury of my arms, and the terror of my dominion I poured out over the land of Nairi.

52. The tribute of the land of Shuprê, silver and gold, and bronze and lead and iron, and beakers, and vessels, and herds and flocks, and horses

(mâtu)Ul-li-ba (mâtu)Ar-ba-ki (mâtu)Ni-ir-be ak-šud dîkta-šu-nu adûk **50.** šal-la-su-nu aš-lu-la alâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu ab-bul aḳ-ḳur ana tili u kar-me u-tir al-ku ku-du-ru (amêlu)u-ra-a-si eli (mâtu)Na-i-ri aš-kun **51.** (amêlu)šaknu(nu) ša ra-me-ni-ia eli-šu-nu aš-kun ardûte(pl)(te) up-pu-šu na-mur-ra[2]-at kakkê(pl)-ia ra-šu-ba-at bêlu-ti-ia eli (mâtu)Na-i-ri at-bu-ku **52.** ma-da-tu ša (mâtu)Šup-ri-e kaspu ḫurâṣu(pl) siparru[3] anaku parzillu gur-pi-si diḳaru(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) sisê(pl)[4]

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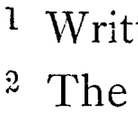
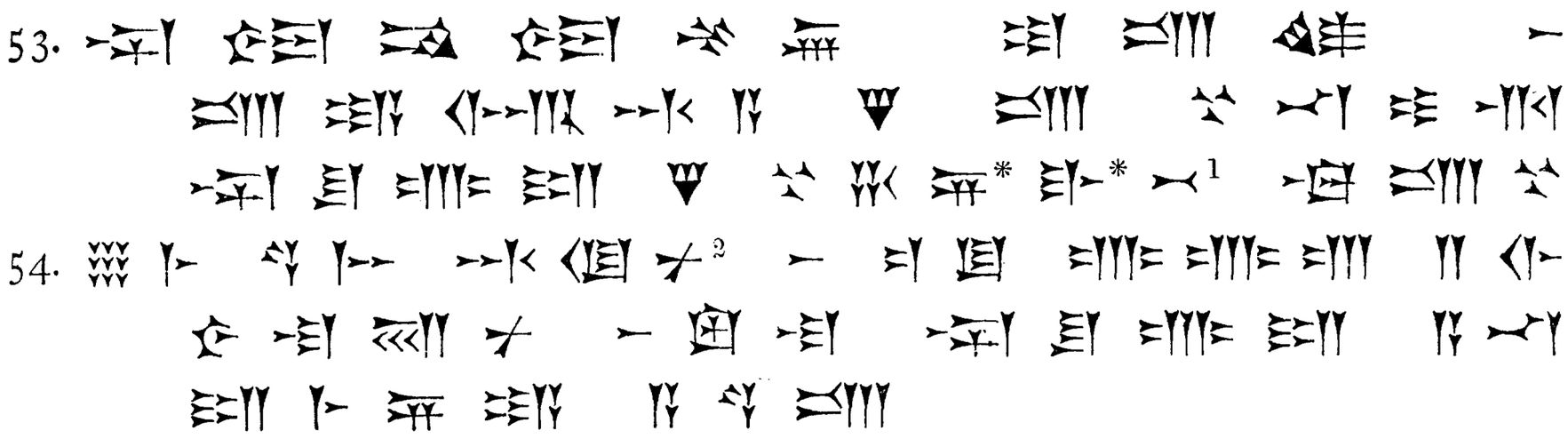
[1] Written .

[2] The scribe has written  by mistake.

[3] The scribe has here left blank a rough portion of the stone.

[4] Nothing is wanting at the end of the line.

REV.



53. in the city of Damdamusa I received. During my return from the land of Nairi I conquered the city of Shûra which is in the land of Khanigalbat.[1]

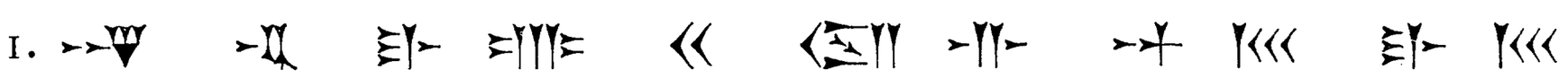
54. Nine hundred of their fighting men I put to the sword, and two thousand prisoners I carried away, and the city of Shûra I took for my own possession.

53. (alu)Dam(am)-dam-mu-sa at-ta-ḫar ina ta-ia-ar-ti-a ša ištu (mâtu)Na-i-ri (alu)Šu-u-ra ša (mâtu)Ḫa-ni-gal-bat[1] ak-ta-šad **54.** 900 ṣâbê(pl) ti-[du]-ki-[šu]-nu ina kakki u-šam-ḳit 2000 šal-la-su-nu aš-lu-la (alu)Šu-u-ra a-na ra-me-ni-ia a-ṣab-ta

XIV. THE GREAT MONOLITH OF ASHUR-NAṢIR-PAL.[3]

(**No. 847.** 6 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft. 2½ in. by 1 ft. 3 in.)

COLUMN I.[4]



COLUMN I.

1. O Ashur, the great lord, the king of all the great gods!

COL. I., **1.** Aššur bêlu rabû(u) šar gim-rat ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl)

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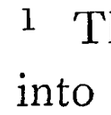
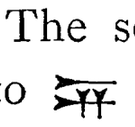
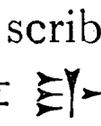
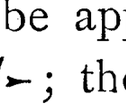
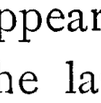
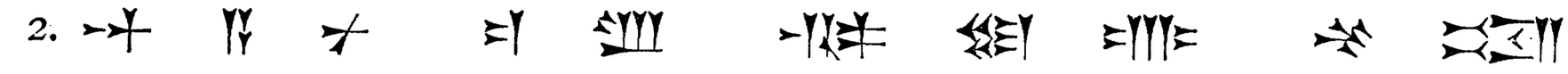
[1] The scribe appears to have written and to have corrected  into  ; the last sign is  , not  , so that the reading  (*šadû*) *Ḫa-ma-nu* is not possible.

[2] *Sic.*

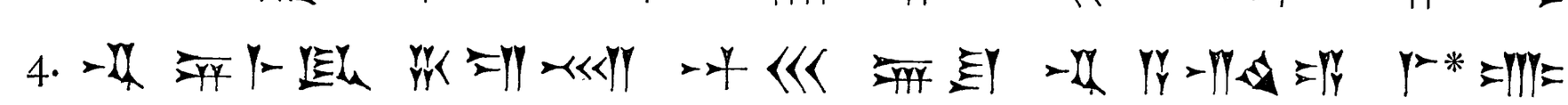
[3] For an earlier publication of Col. I., ll. 1–11, and Col. V. of the text of the Monolith, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. I., pl. 27; a translation of Col. V. has been given by Peiser in Schrader's *Keilins. Bibl.*, I., pp. 118 ff.

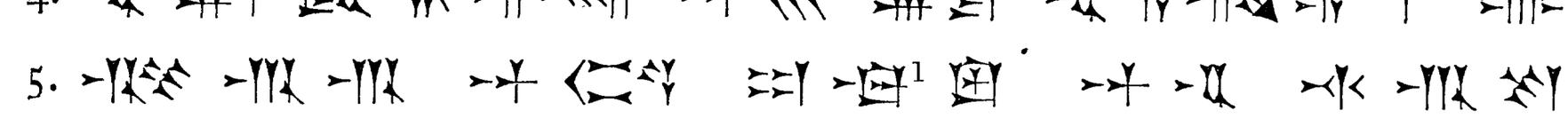
[4] Col. I. is engraved on the face of the monolith.

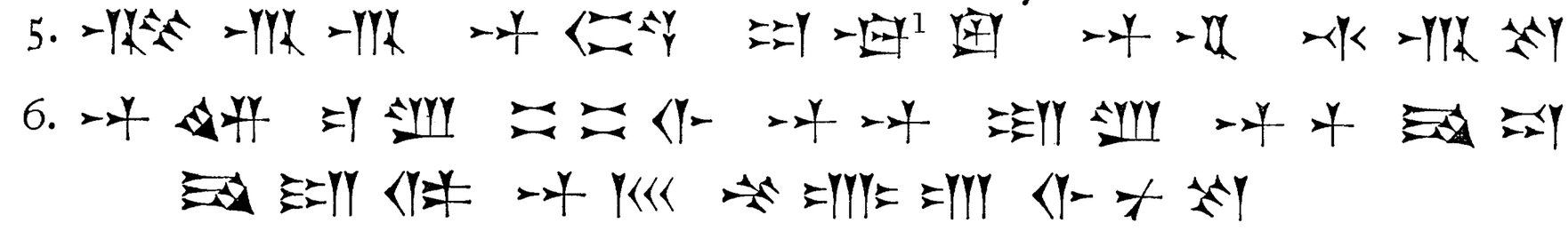
COL. I.

2. 

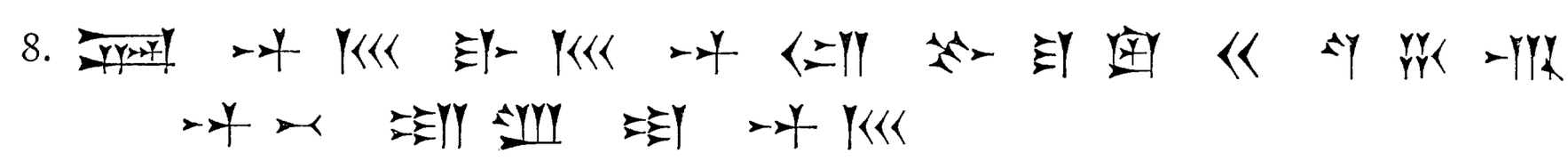
3.

4. 

5. 

6. 

7.

8. 

2. Anu, the mighty, the pre-eminent, who ordaineth
3. the decrees of heaven! Ea, king of the abyss,
4. the lord of wisdom and understanding! Sin, the wise, the lord of the lunar disk, who is full
5. of splendour! Marduk, the minister, the lord of oracles!
6. Adad, the mighty, the strong one of the gods, the supreme! Ninib, the valiant, the hero of the gods, who layeth the wicked low!
7. Nusku, who beareth a bright sceptre, the exalted god! Bêlit, the spouse of Bêl,
8. the mother of the great gods! Nergal, the perfect, the king of battle! Bêl, the supreme, the father of the gods,

2. (ilu)A-nu giš-ru riš-tu-u mu-šim **3.** (ilu)šîmâti(pl) (ilu)E-a šar ap-si-i **4.** bêl ni-me-ḳi ḫa-si-su (ilu)Sin ir-šu bêl a-gi-e malû(u) **5.** nam-ri-ri (ilu)Marduk ab-[kal][1]-lu (ilu)bêl ti-ri-te **6.** (ilu)Adad giš-ru kaš-kaš-ši ilâni ṣi-ru (ilu)Ninib ḳar-du ḳar-ra-di ilâni(pl) mu-šam-ḳit lim-nu-te **7.** (ilu)Nusku na-ši ḫaṭṭi ellite(te) ilu mu-tal-lu (ilu)Bêlit ḫi-ir-ti (ilu)Bêl **8.** ummu ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) (ilu)Nergal git-ma-lu šar tam-ḫa-ri

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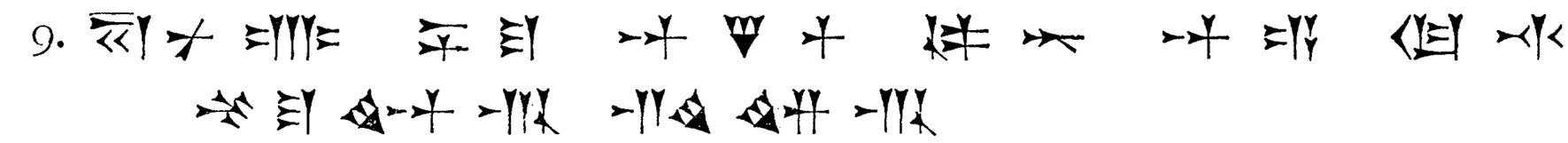
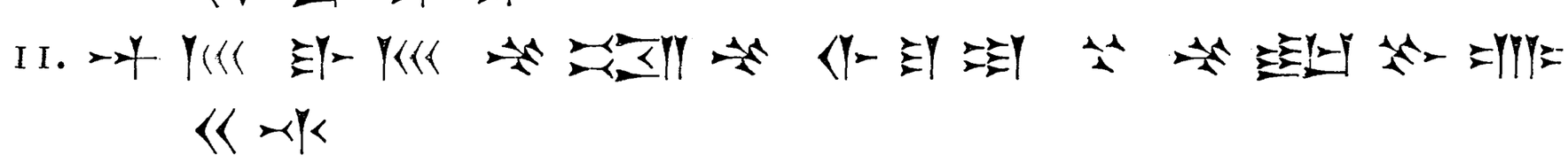
[1] The scribe appears to have written by mistake for or
2 1 2

COL. I.

9. 

10.

11. 

[Col. I., ll. 12 ff, and Cols. II.–IV., which are here omitted, are inscribed with the text of the Annals (see No. XV.), Col. I., ll. 18*b*, ff.]

COLUMN V.[1]

1.

2.

3.

9. who created all things! Shamash, the judge of heaven and earth, the ruler of all!

10. Ishtar, the chief one of heaven and earth, who fulfilleth mighty decrees!

11. O ye great gods, who ordain the destiny of the land, and have made great my kingdom!

COLUMN V.

1 The former city of Calah, which Shalmaneser,

2. the king of Assyria, the prince who preceded me, had built, that city

3. had fallen into decay and lay prostrate, and into mounds and heaps of ruins

(ilu)Bêl ṣi-ru ab ilâni(pl) **9.** ba-nu-u kala-ma (ilu)Ša-maš daian šamê(e) irṣiti(ti) mu-ma-'-ri gi-im-ri **10.** (ilu)Ištar riš-ti šamê(e) irṣiti(ti) ša paraṣ ḳar-du-ti šuk-lu-la-at **11.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) mu-šim-mu ši-ma-at mâti mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti

COL. V., **1.** (alu)Kal-ḫu maḫ-ra-a ša (m.ilu)Šulmânu-ašaridu **2.** šar (mâtu)Aššur rubû(u) alik pâni-ia e-pu šu alu šu-u **3.** e-na-aḫ-ma iṣ-lal a-na tili u kar-me

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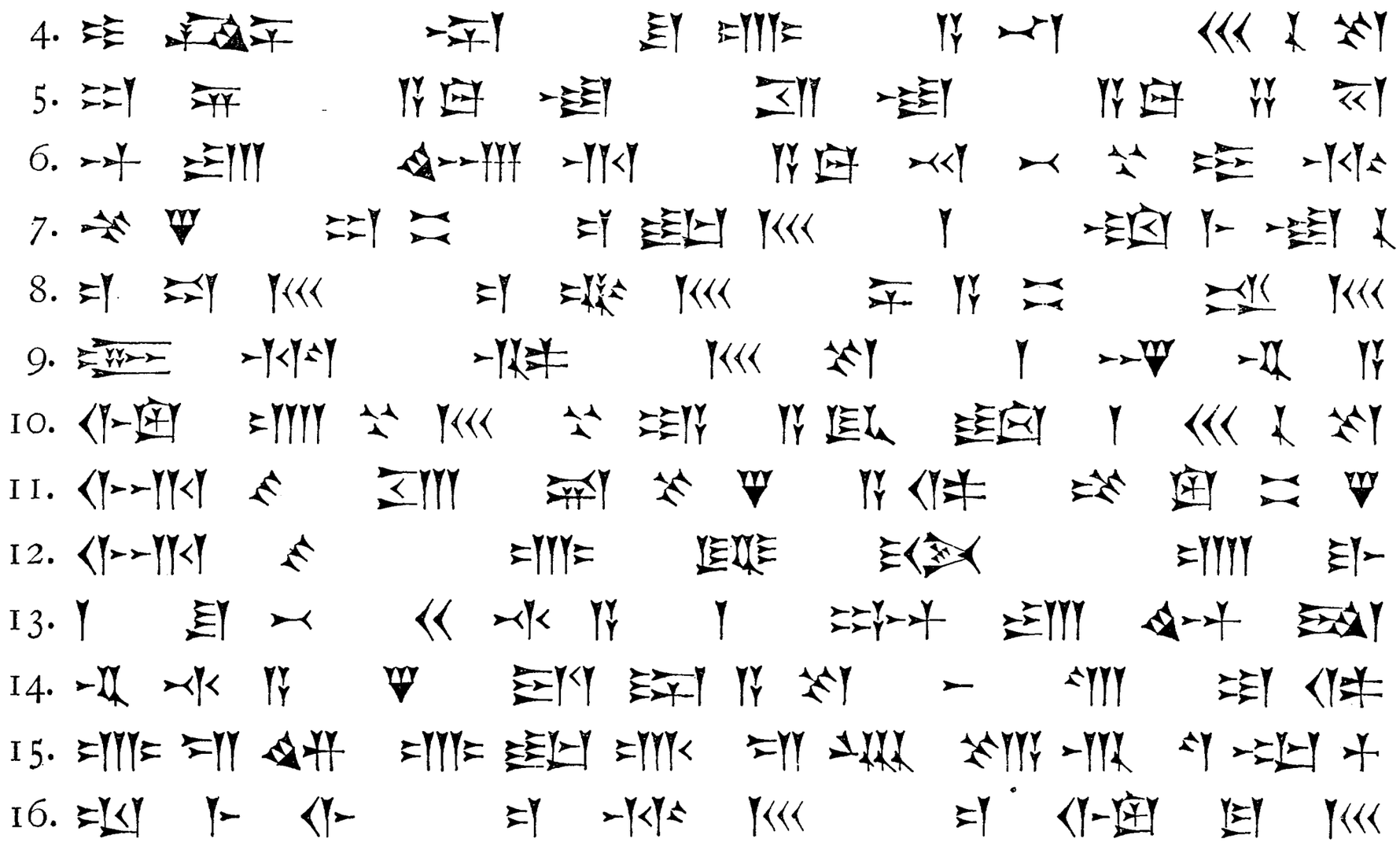
[1] Col. V. is engraved on the left-hand edge of the monolith.

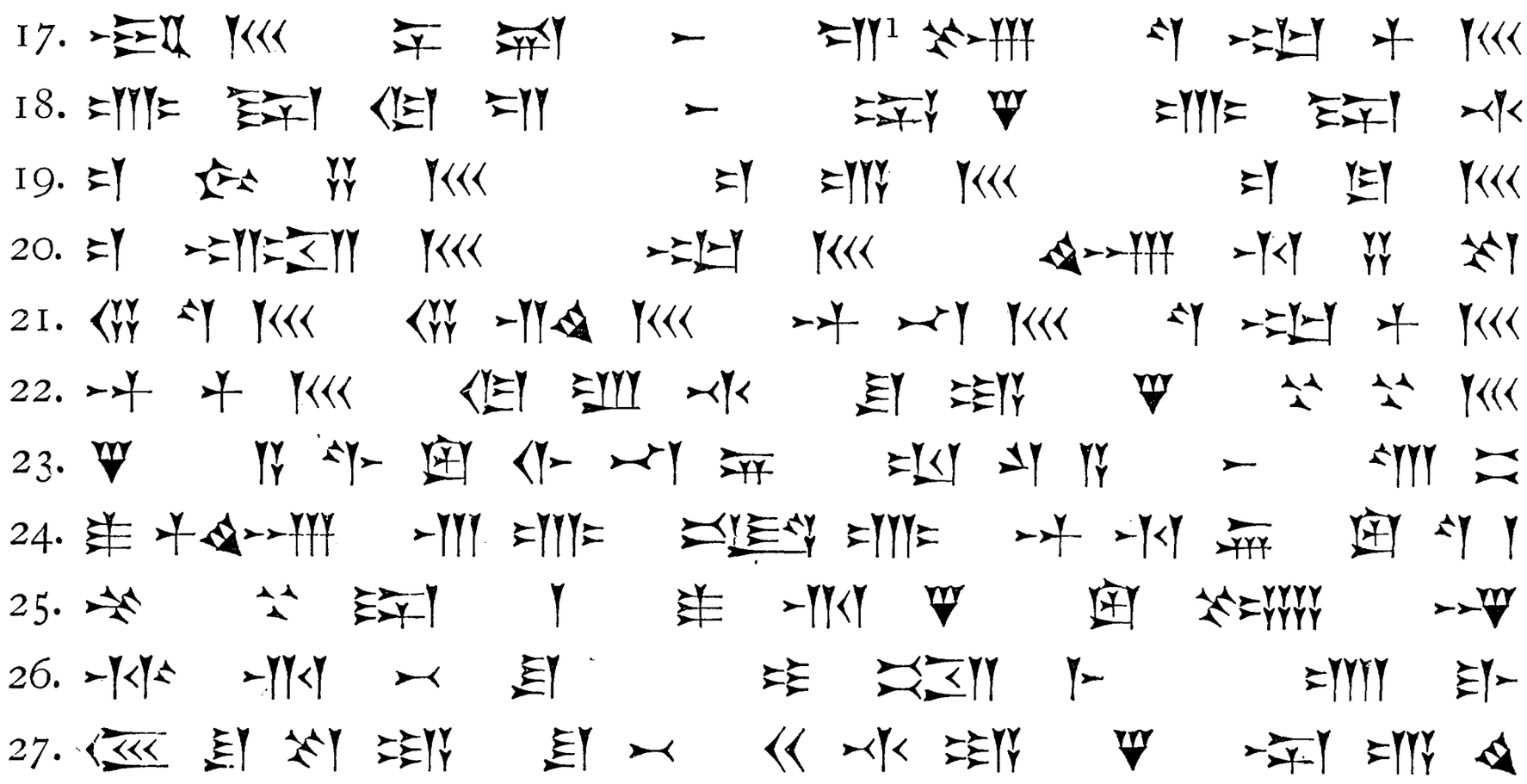
COL. V.



4. was turned. That city anew
5. I built, and a canal from the Upper Zâb
6 I dug out, and Babelat-khegalli
7. I named it, and plantations round about it
8. and orchards and all kinds of fruit and vines
9. I planted, and of the choicest unto Ashur, my lord,
10. and unto the deities of my land I offered. The wall anew
11. I constructed ; from the foundation unto the coping thereof
12. I constructed and I completed it. A palace
13. for my royal dwelling and for my lordly pleasure
14. I founded therein for ever ;
15. and I adorned it, and I made it glorious, and with a fastening bolt of bronze
16. I secured it, and lofty gates of ashukhu-wood

4. i-tur alu šu-u a-na eš-šu-te **5.** ab-ni ḫirîtu(tu) iš-tu (nâru)Za-ba **6.** elîta(ta) aḫ-ri (nâru)Ba-be-lat-ḫegalli **7.** šum-ša ab-bi kirâti(pl) ana li-me-tu-šu **8.** (iṣu)zaḳâpi(pl) (iṣu)inbê(pl) kalamu karânê(pl) **9.** az-ḳup rêšête(pl)(te) ana Aššur bêli-a **10.** u ekurrâti(pl) mâti-ia a-ḳi dûra ana eš-šu-te **11.** ar-ṣip ištu uš-še-ša a-di taḫ-lu-bi-ša **12.** ar-ṣip u-šak-lil ekalla **13.** ana šu-bat šarru-ti-a ana mul-ta-'-it **14.** bêlu-ti-a ša da-ra-a-te ina libbi ad-di **15.** u-si-im u-šar-riḫ si-kat kar-ri siparri **16.** al-me-ši (iṣu)dalâti(pl)

Col. V.



17. I fashioned, and with bands of bronze
18. I bound them, and in the gate thereof I fixed them in place.
19. And thrones of ushû-wood and of urkarinnu-wood,
20. and vessels of ivory which were overlaid
21. with silver and gold, and lead, and bronze,
22. and iron, the spoil of my hand from the lands
23. which I had conquered, I took and therein
24. I placed. May a future prince repair its ruins,
25. and my name, which is inscribed (thereon), may he restore unto its place, so that Ashur
26. may hearken unto his prayers. The palace
27. of my might, my royal dwelling in the city of Calah,

(iṣu)ašuḫi(pl) **17.** ṣîrâti(pl) epuš(uš) ina [me][1]-sir siparri(pl) **18.** u-ra-ki-si ina bâbi-ša u-ra-ti **19.** (iṣu)kussê(pl) (iṣu)ušî(pl) (iṣu)urkarinni(pl) **20.** (iṣu)paššurê(pl) šinni(pl) uḫ-ḫu-za-te **21.** kaspi(pl) ḫurâṣi(pl) anaku(pl) siparru(pl) **22.** parzillu(pl) ki-šit-ti ḳâti-ia ša mâtâti(pl) **23.** ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni al-ḳa-a ina lib-bi **24.** aš-kun rubû(u) arkû(u) an-ḫu-sa lu-ud-diš **25.** šumi šaṭ-ra ana aš-ri-ša lu-tir Aššur **26.** ik-ri-be-šu i-šim-me ekal **27.** kiš-šu-ti-ia šu-bat šarru-ti-ia ša (alu)Kal-ḫi **28.** la i-na-di-ma pa-an

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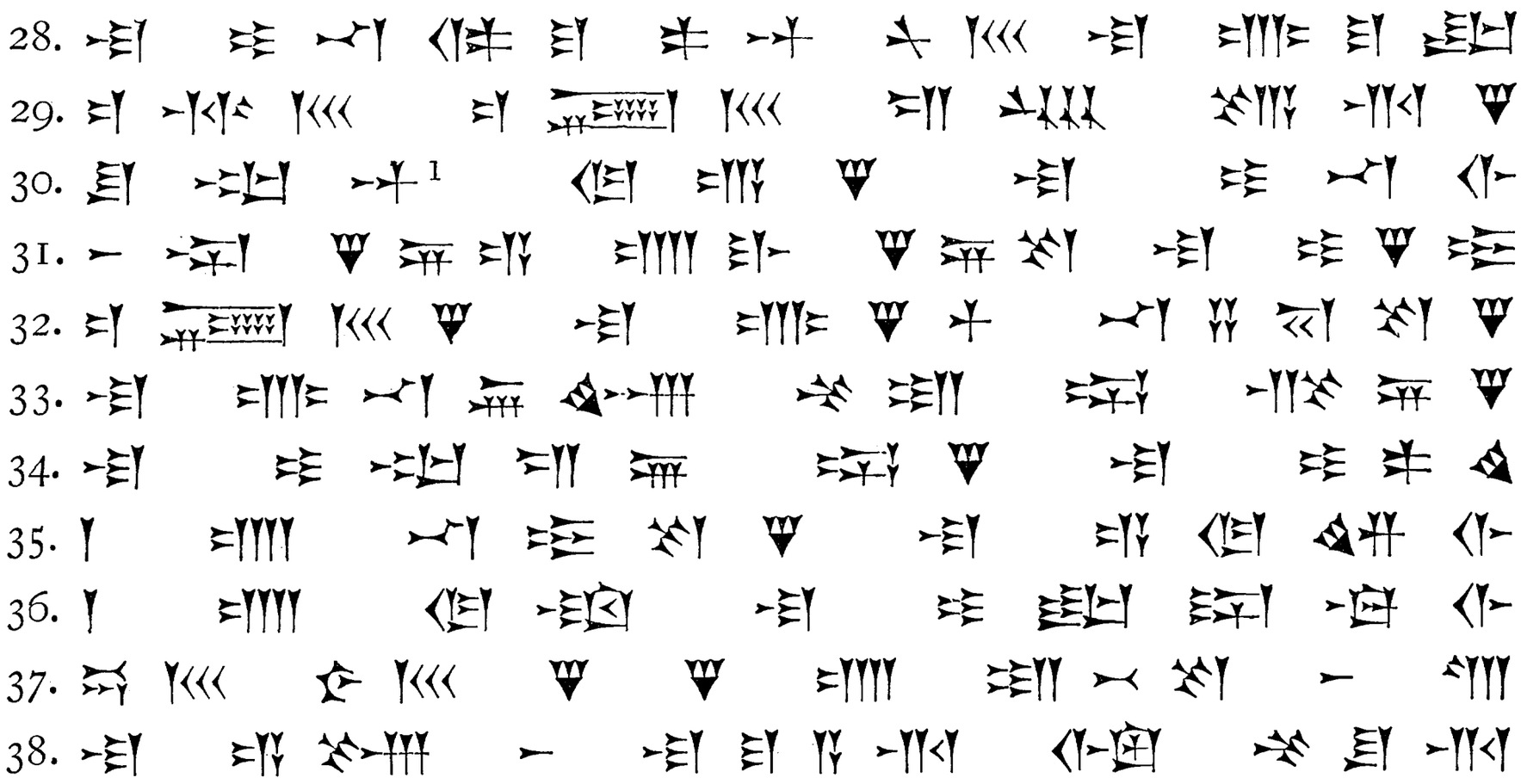
[1] *Sic*; *cf.* p. 146, l. 11.

COL. V.



28. shall he not cast down, nor shall he leave it deserted in the face of the foe.
29. The doors, and the beams, and the fastening bolts
30. . . . .[1] which are therein shall he not carry away,
31. nor shall he found (with them) another palace in another city.
32. The beams thereof shall he not break, and the thresholds thereof
33. shall he not tear up, the passage of the . . . . -gate thereof
34. shall he not block up, and the gate thereof shall he not close.
35. For his treasure-house he shall not take it,
36. nor shall he consign it to be a house of bondage.
37. Men and women, who are captives, therein
38. shall he not confine in darkness and solitude

nakirê(pl) la u-ma-šir **29.** (iṣu)dalâti(pl) (iṣu)gušurê(pl) si-kat kar-ri ša **30.** šu-ka-an[1] ki-rib-ša la i-na-ši **31.** ina ali ša-ni-e ekalla ša-ni-te la i-ša-kan **32.** (iṣu)gušurê(pl)-ša la u-ša-bar na-ṣa-ba-te-ša **33.** la u-na-sa-aḫ mu-ṣi bâb zi-ni-ša **34.** la i-ka-si-ir bâbi-ša la i-pa-ḫi **35.** ana bît na-kan-te-ša la e-ki-im-ši **36.** ana bît ki-li la i-šar-ra-aḳ-ši **37.** amêlûti(pl) sinnišâti(pl) ša ša bît ṣi-bit-te ina libbi **38.** la e-sir ina la-ma-a-ri u

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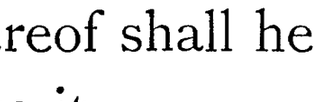
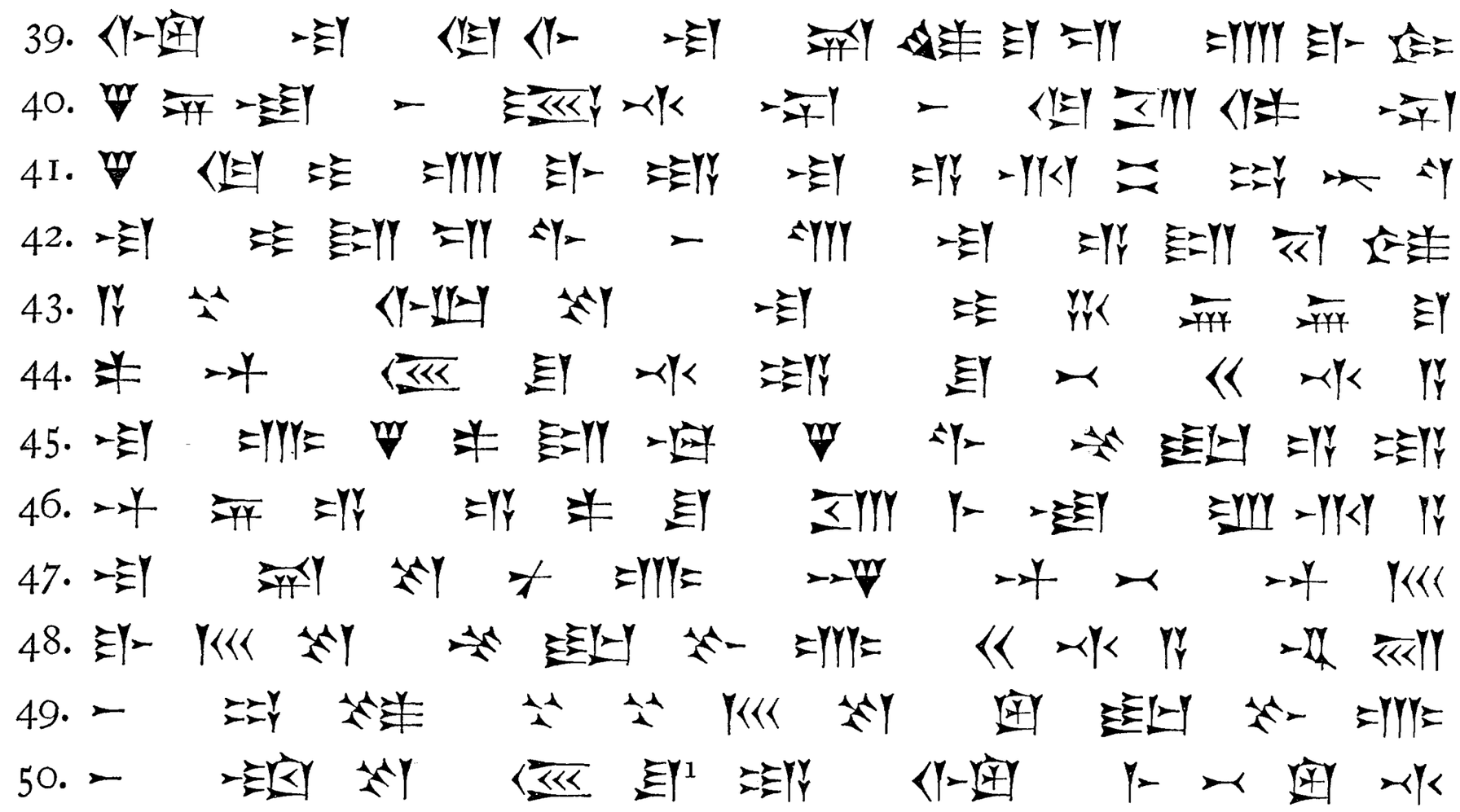
[1] *Sic*; it is possible that the scribe has written  for , *i.e.*, *siparri*, "of bronze."

Col. V.

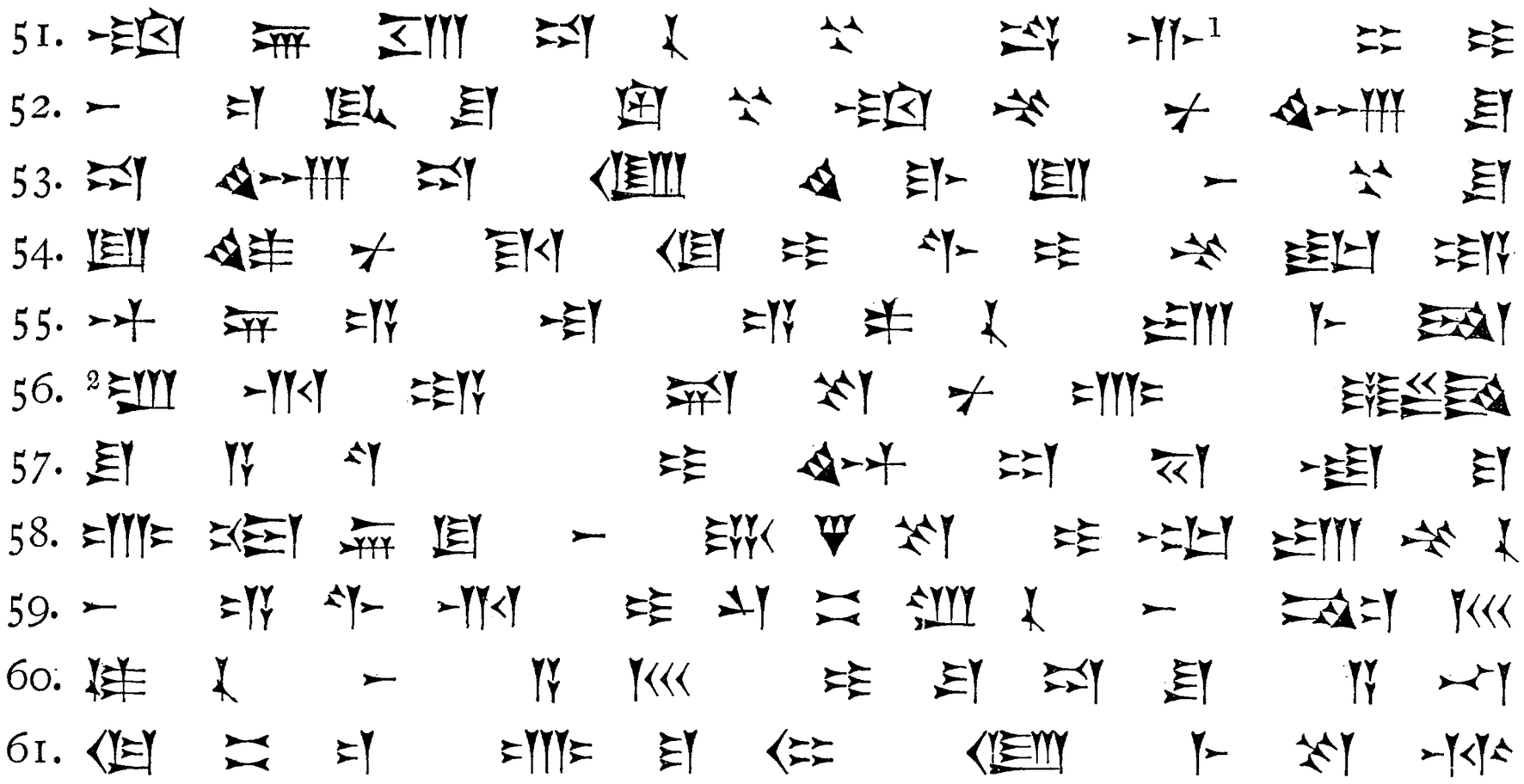


39. and without . . . . He shall not destroy it, nor into another palace,
40. whether in the midst of the city or in the outskirts (?) of the city,
41. which is like unto my palace, shall he enter. The key
42. shall he not shatter, nor in the midst thereof shall he encamp.
43. No evil plot shall he contrive, and
44. unto my majesty and my royal dwelling
45. shall he do no violence. Whosoever according to the word of this, my memorial stone,
46. shall act, and the words of my inscription
47. shall not alter, may Ashur and Bêl, the great gods
48. who have made my kingdom great, make his dominion
49. great in all the world.
50. With my victorious might and majesty

mu-šu-ri **39.** u la ki-ši la uš-ḫar-ma-si ekallum(lum) **40.** ša-ni-tu ina ḳabalti(ti) ali ina ki-ta-di ali **41.** ša ki-i ekalli-ia la e-ri-bi nap-ṭar-tu **42.** la i-ra-si-pi ina libbi la e-ra-ba-ṣu **43.** a-mat limutte(te) la i-ḫa-sa-sa-ma **44.** pa-an kiš-šu-ti-ia šu-bat šarru-ti-a **45.** la u-ša-pa-ra-ak ša pi musarê(e)-ia **46.** an-ni-e e-pa-šu ta-me-tu šiṭ-ri-a **47.** la uš-te-nu-u Aššur (ilu)Bêl ilâni(pl) **48.** rabûte(pl)(te) mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-a bêlu-su **49.** ina nap-ḫar mâtâte(pl)(te) lu-šar-bu-u **50.** ina li-te kiš-šu-[ti][1]-ia u

[1] *Sic*; the scribe has probably omitted by mistake.

Col. V.



51. may they conduct him, and the land of the four quarters (of the world)
52. into his control (?) may they entrust, and fulness,
53. and plenty, and abundance in his land
54. may they establish. But whosoever according to the word of this, my memorial-stone,
55. shall not act, and the words
56. of my inscription shall alter,
57. or shall destroy this image,
58. or shall conceal it, or shall smear it with grease,
59. or shall bury it in the earth, or in the fire
60. shall burn it, or shall cast it into the water,
61. or shall place it so that beasts may tread upon it

me-til-lu-ti **51.** li-ir-ta-du-šu mât kib-rat[1] arba'i(i) **52.** ina GIŠ-ḳI-šu lu-šat-li-mu nu-uḫ-šu **53.** du-uḫ-du u ḫi-gal-lu ina mâti-šu **54.** lu-kin-nu ša ki-i pi-i musarî-ia **55.** an-ni-e la e-pa-šu ta-me-it **56.** [2]šiṭ-ri-ia uš-te-nu-u ṣalmu **57.** šu-a-tu i-'-ab-ba-tu-ma **58.** u-šam-sa-ku ina piš-ša-te i-ka-ta-mu-šu **59.** ina e-pi-ri i-ḳa-bi-ru-šu ina išâti(pl) **60.** išarrap-šu ina mê(pl) i-na-du-šu a-na **61.** ki-bi-is u-ma-mi u me-te-iḳ

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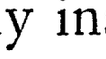
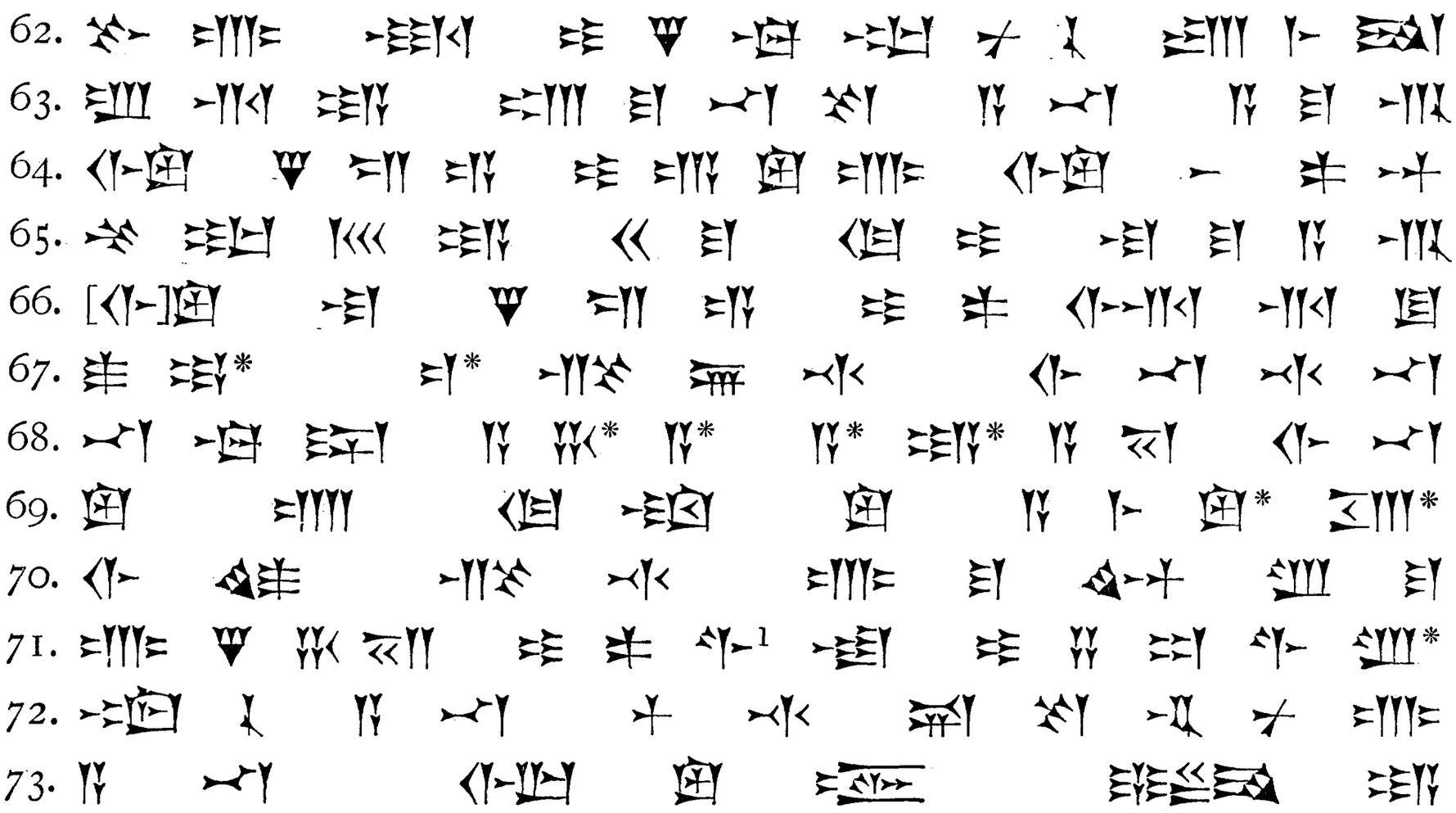
[1] The scribe has written  by mistake.

[2] Nothing is wanting at the beginning of the line; the break in the stone was there before it was inscribed.

Col. V.



62. or cattle pass over it,
63. or shall prevent men from beholding
64. and reading the words of my inscription, or unto
65. my memorial-stone, so that none may behold it
66. nor read it, shall do violence,
67. or, because of these curses,
68. a foe, or one who is hostile, or an evil enemy,
69. or a prisoner, or any
70. living human creature, shall send,
71. and shall cause him to take it, and he shall deface it, or scrape it,
72. or shall change it into a foreign tongue,[2]
73. or, to destroy this, my image,

62. bu-u-li i-ša-ak-ka-nu-šu ta-me-it **63.** šiṭ-ri-ia um-ma-na-te a-na a-ma-ri **64.** u ša-si-e i-kal-lu-u u ina pa-an **65.** musarê(pl)-ia man-ma ki-i la-ma-a-ri **66.** u la ša-si-e i-pa-ar-ri-ku **67.** aš-šum iz-zi-ir-ti ši-na-ti-na **68.** na-ak-ra a-ḫa-a a-ia-a-ba lim-na **69.** lu bît ki-li lu a-me-lu-ta **70.** ši-kin napišti(ti) u-ma-'-ru-ma **71.** u-ša-ḫa-zu i-pa-[ši]-tu i-ṣa-ap-pi-ru **72.** lišâna-šu a-na ahîti(ti) uš-te-en-nu-u **73.** a-na

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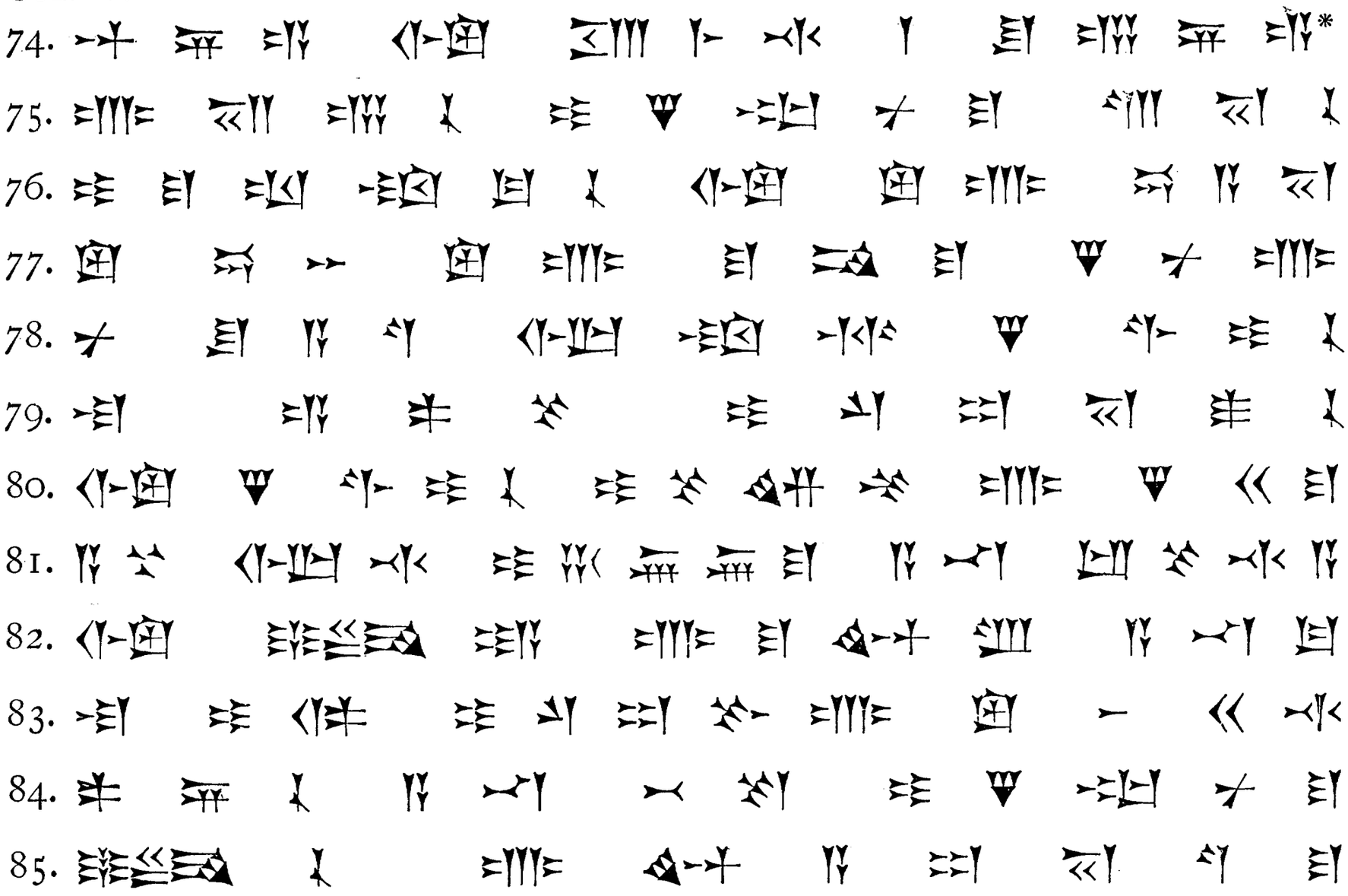
[1] *Sic*; it is possible that the scribe has written for .

[2] Possibly, "or shall change the meaning thereof."

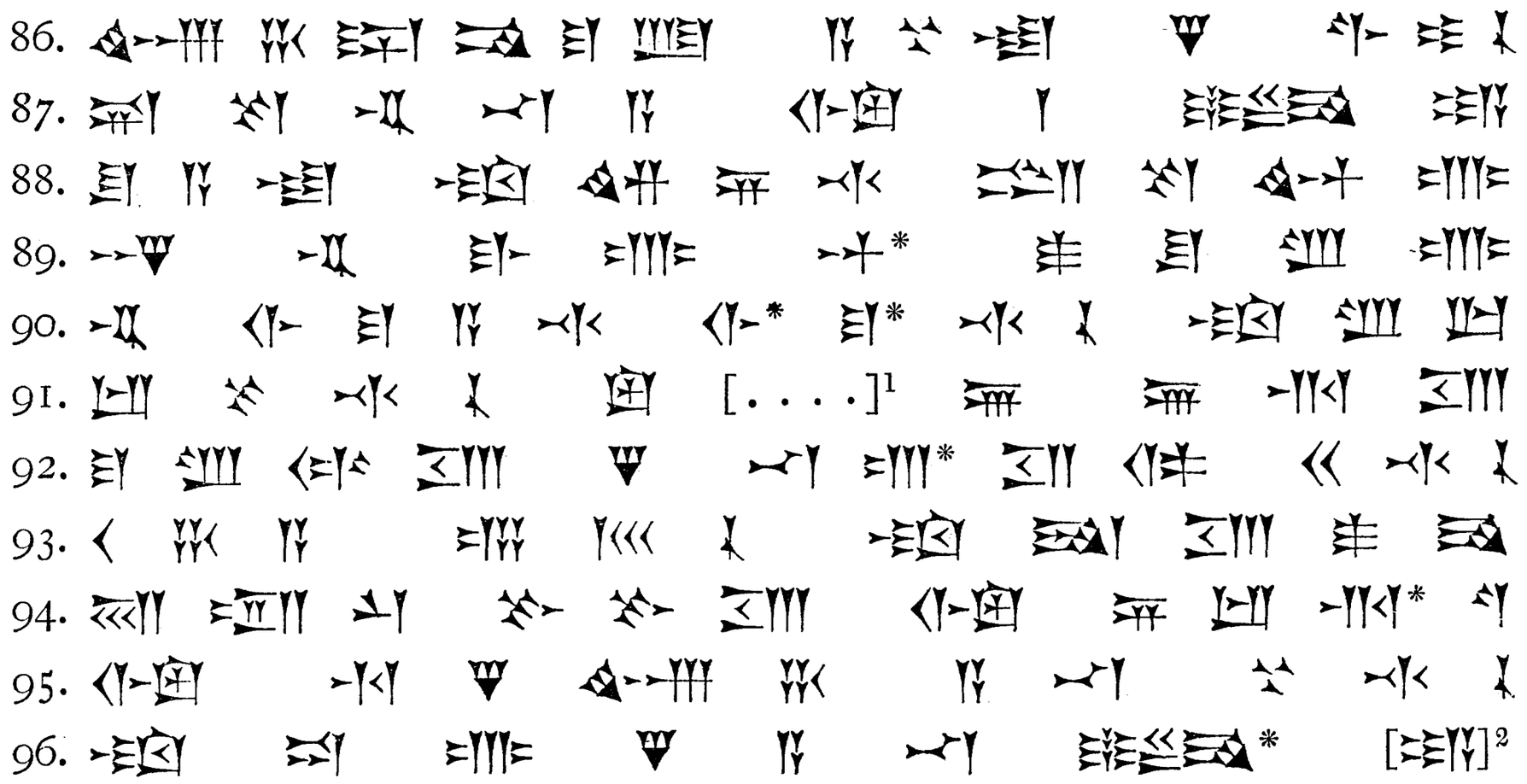
Col. V.



74. and to alter the words (of the inscription)
75. he shall turn his mind, and his heart
76. shall give him counsel,—whether he be a scribe,
77. or a soothsayer, or any other man—
78. and he shall say unto him "Destroy that image! According to the words thereof
79. one shall not act!"
80. and he shall hearken unto his words, or whosoever
81. shall devise an evil plot and against my deeds
82. and my image shall direct it,
83. and shall say, "I know (him) not! Surely during his own rule
84. men slew him,
85. and overthrew his image,

ḫul-lu-uḳ ṣalmi-ia **74.** an-ni-e u ta-me-ti ana šu-un-ni-e **75.** u-zu-un-šu i-ša-ka-nu-ma lib-ba-šu **76.** i-ma-al-li-ku-šu u lu-u (amêlu)a-ba **77.** lu (amêlu)bârû lu-u ma-am-ma ša-nu-u **78.** ṣalmu šu-a-tu ḫul-li-iḳ ša pi-i-šu **79.** la e-pa-še i-ḳa-ab-ba-aš-šu **80.** u ša pi-i-šu i-še-im-mu u ša man-ma **81.** a-mat limutti(ti) i-ḫa-sa-sa-ma a-na ip-še-ti-a **82.** u ṣalmi-ia u-ma-'-ru a-na-ku **83.** la i-di i-ḳa-ab-bu-u lu ina šarru-ti **84.** pa-ni-šu a-na šalamte(te) i-ša-ka-nu-ma **85.** ṣalma-šu u-'-a-ab-ba-tu-ma

COL. V.



86. and destroyed it, and altered the words of his mouth!",
87. or (whosoever) against this, my image,
88. shall contrive evil,
89. may Ashur, the great lord, the god of Assyria,
90. the lord of destinies, curse his destiny,
91. and his deeds may he [alter], and an evil curse may he utter
92. that the foundation of his kingdom may be rooted up,
93. and that his people may be destroyed,
94. and famine, and want, and hunger,
95. and scarcity upon his land
96. may he cast! Whosoever with this, my image,

86. uḫ-ḫa-ra-am-ma-ṭu a-mat-tu ša pi-i-šu **87.** uš-te-en-na-a u ana ṣalmi-ia **88.** šu-a-tu li-im-ni-ti il-te-'-u **89.** Aššur bêlu rabû(u) ilu Aš-šu-ru-u **90.** bêl ši-ma-a-ti ši-ma-ti-šu li-ru-ur **91.** ip-še-ti-šu lu-[na-ki][1]-ir ir-ri-ta **92.** ma-ru-ul-ta ša na-saḫ iš-di šarru-ti-šu **93.** u ḫalâḳ nišê(pl)-šu li-it-ta-aš-ḳar **94.** su-um-ḳa bu-bu-ta u ni-ib-ri-tu **95.** u ḫu-ša-aḫ-ḫa a-na mâti(ti)-šu **96.** li-du-u ša a-na ṣalmi-[ia][2]

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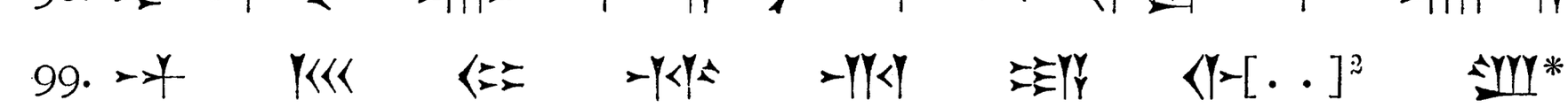
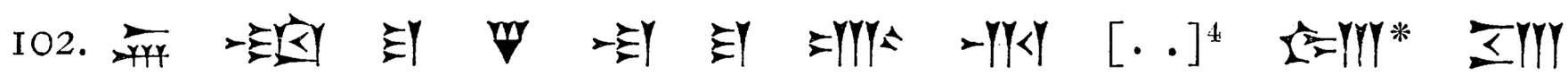
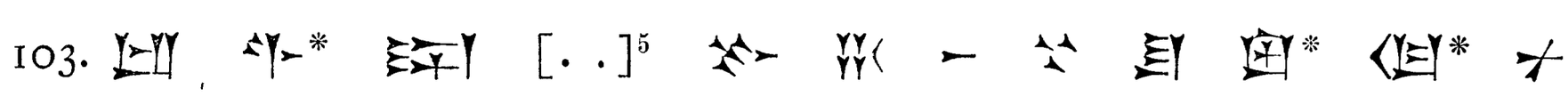
[1] Two, or three, signs are wanting; the traces are possibly those of .

[2] It is probable that not more than one sign is wanting at the end of the line; the traces suggest .

Col. V.







97. is wroth, and uttereth [evil(?) . . . .]

98. may Anu, Bêl, and Ea,

99. the gods who are beloved by me, hearken[2] unto (my prayer),

100. and, that he prosper not, through their mighty word

101. may they give command!

102. And a merciless [weapon(?)][4] that shall be unfavourable [unto him, and . . . .],

103. and defeat, and imprisonment[5] may they establish in his land!

97. šu-a-tu e-zi-zu-ma an-na[. . . . .][1]-na **98.** i-ḳa-bu-u (ilu)A-nu (ilu)Bêl u (ilu)E-a **99.** ilâni(pl) mi-ig-ri-ia lim-[ḫu][2]-ru **100.** la-a na-ma-ri-šu ina pi-i-šu-nu **101.** kab-ti li-iḳ-bu ka[kka][3] [l]a-a **102.** sa-li-ma ša la ma-ga-ri[. . . . .][4]el(?)-ta **103.** ip-pi-ra [up(?)][5]-pu-ḫa ina mâti-šu lu-ki-nu

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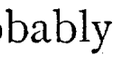
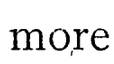
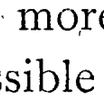
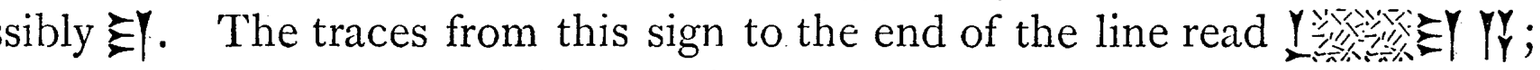
[1] Probably not more than one sign is wanting; the traces before  read .

[2] Not more than one sign is wanting. The traces suggest  or ; it would also be possible to take the sign with  and read .

[3] Possibly . The traces from this sign to the end of the line read  ; we may therefore possibly read .

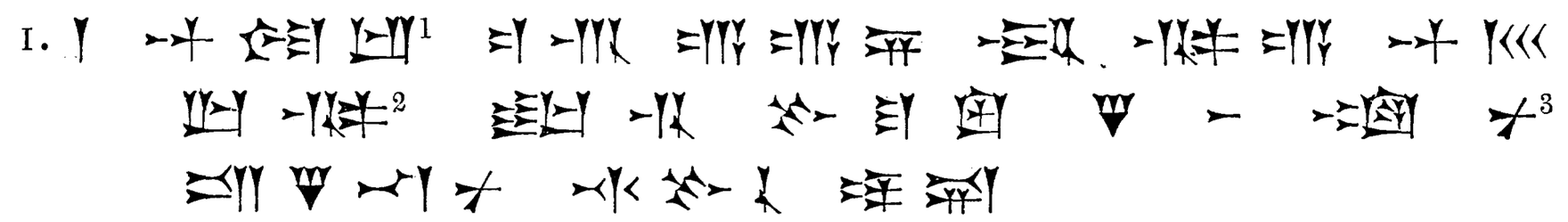
[4] One sign is wanting.

[5] One sign is wanting, possibly , or .

XV. The Annals of Ashur-naṣir-pal.

(Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 847, 90830, etc.)[4]

Column I.

1. 

1. Unto Ninib, the powerful, the strong, the exalted, the chief of the gods, the valiant, the mighty, the perfect, whose onslaught in battle cannot be equalled,

Col. I., **1.** ana (ilu)Nin-ib[1] giš-ri dan-dan-ni ṣîri ašarid ilâni(pl) ḳardu[2] šar-ḫu git-ma-lu ša ina taḫâzi lâ[4] iš-ša-na-nu ti-bu-šu aplu

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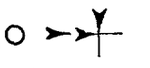
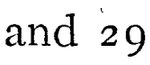
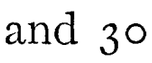
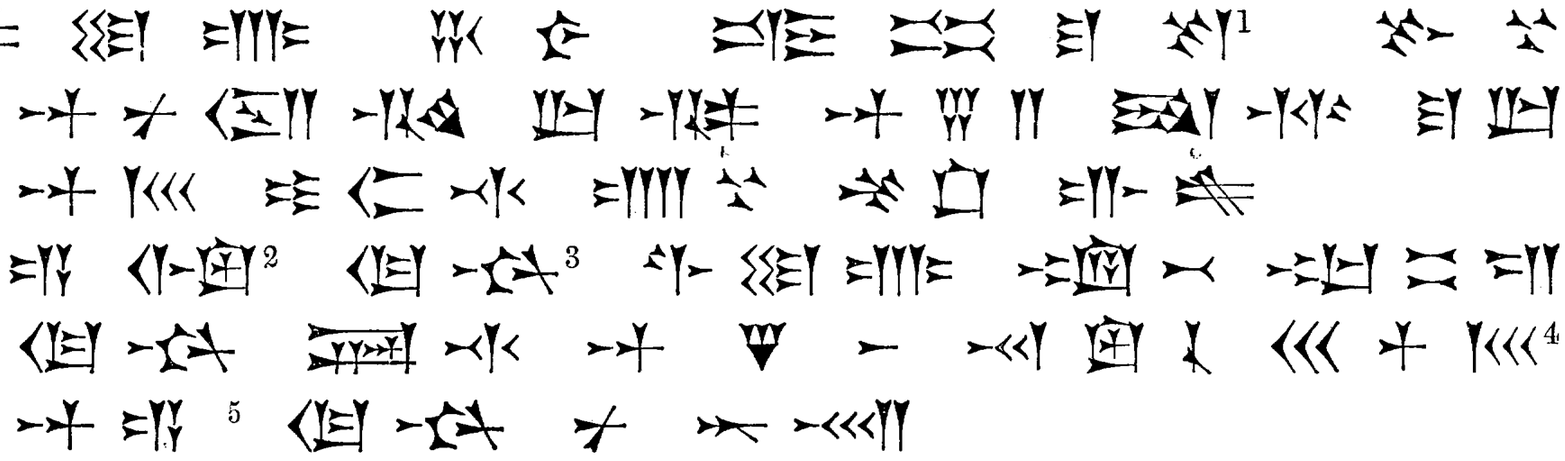
[1] Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30  , *(ilu)Ninib.*

[2] Nos. 27, 28, and 29  , *ḳar-du.*

[3] Nos. 27, 28, and 30  , *la-a.*

[4] The text has been previously published by Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, plates 17–26, from the pavement-slabs which were found at the entrance to the temple of Ninib at Nimrûd; for previous translations, see Oppert, *Expédition scientifique en Mésopotamie*, Vol. I. (1863), pp. 311 ff.; Rodwell, *Records of the Past*, Vol. III. (1874), pp. 37 ff.; Menant, *Annales des rois d'Assyrie* (1874), pp. 67 ff., and *Manuel de la langue Assyrienne* (1880), pp. 335 ff.; Lhotzky, *Die Annalen Asurnazirpals* (Inauguraldissertation, 1885), translation of Col. I., ll. 1–99; and Peiser in Schrader's *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, I. (1889), pp. 50 ff. In the following pages variants have been taken from the Great Monolith of Ashur-naṣir-pal, No. 847 (cited as Mon.), which was found at Nimrûd, Col. I., l. 12, to Col. IV. The following is the arrangement of the text upon the Monolith:—Col I., l. 12, corresponds to Col. I., l. 18*b* of the text; Col. II., engraved upon the right-hand edge of the Monolith, begins at Col. I., l. 118, one word before the beginning of Col. II. of the text; Col. III., engraved upon the back of the Monolith, begins at Col. II., l. 38*b*, of the text; and Col. IV., also engraved upon the back of the Monolith, begins at Col. II., l. 87*b*; the Monolith omits Col. II., ll. 125*b*–135, and Col. III. of the text; in place of the invocation to Ninib (Col. I., ll. 1–18*a*) it begins with an invocation to various gods (see above, pp. 242 ff.), and in Col. V., ll. 1–24*a*, it gives an account of the rebuilding of Calah (*cf.* Annals, Col. III, ll. 132*b*–136), and in ll. 24*b*–103 it concludes the inscription with a series of blessings and curses (see above, pp. 246 ff.). Variants are also taken from the slabs Nos. 27–30

COL. I.

2. 

3.

2. the son of highest rank, the destroyer of opposition, the first-born of Nudimmud, the hero of the Igigi, the mighty, the prince of the gods, the offspring of E-kur, who holdeth the bolt

3. of heaven and earth, who openeth the depths, who treadeth the broad earth, the god without whom the decisions of heaven and earth are not decided,

2. riš-tu-u ḫa-šal tum-ḳu-ma-te[1] bu-kur (ilu)Nu-dim-mud ḳarrad (ilu)Igigi li'û ma-lik ilâni(pl) i-lit-ti E-kur mu-kil mar-kas **3.** šamê(e) u[2] irṣitim(tim)[3] pi-tu-u naḳ-be ka-bi-is irṣitim(tim) rapašti(ti) ilu ša ina ba-lu-šu purussê(pl)[4] šamê(e)[5] irṣitim(tim) lâ ipparasu(su)

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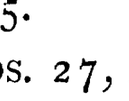
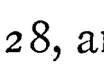
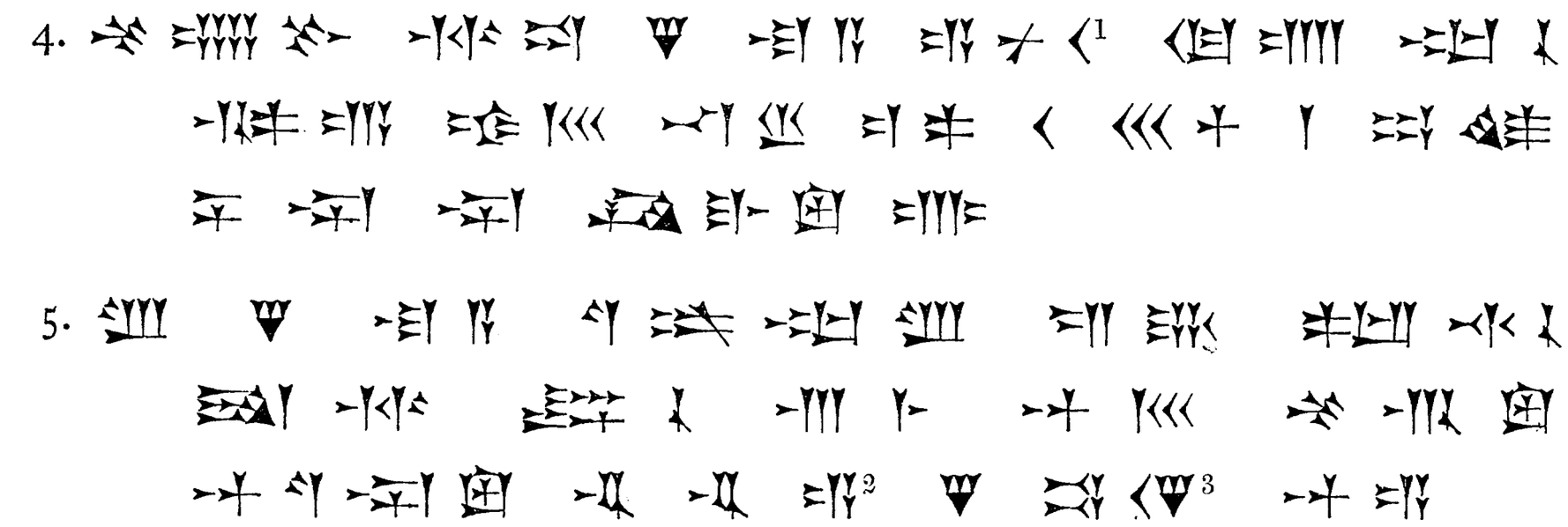
inscribed with the invocation to Ninib in Col. I., ll. 1 ff., of the text; the following is the arrangement of the text upon these slabs:—No. 27, ll. 1–31*a*, corresponds to Col. I., ll. 1–18*a*, of the text; No. 28, ll. 1–17*a*, corresponds to Col. I., ll. 1–18*a*, of the text; No. 29, ll. 1–13, corresponds to Col. I., ll. 1–12, of the text; and No. 30 (37 ll.) corresponds to Col. I., ll. 1–12, of the text. The limestone tablet No. 90830, Obv., ll. 3–44, edge, ll. 1 and 2, Rev., ll. 1–43, corresponds to Col. I., ll. 57–103; ll. 1 and 2 of the Obverse are inscribed with the name, titles, and genealogy of Ashur-naṣir-pal. The inscribed "pavement slab," published by Layard, *Inscriptions*, pl. 48 f., ll. 3–36 (cited as L), is a duplicate of Col. II., ll. 86–101; as with No. 90830, this extract from the Annals is preceded by two lines containing the king's name, titles, and genealogy. Variants, which occur only upon slabs not in the British Museum, are cited under the letter S. The Monolith from Kurkh (see above, pp. 222 ff.) contains texts which are partly duplicate of portions of the Annals, Obv., ll. 28 and 29, Obv., l. 35, to Rev., l. 3, and Rev., ll. 5*b*–41, corresponding to Col. II., ll. 86–125, of the text; the "Inscription upon colossal bulls and lions," Col. IV., ll. 16–39 (see above, pp. 199 ff.), contains a parallel account of Ashur-naṣir-pal's expedition to the Mediterranean coast, related in the Annals, Col. III., ll. 84*b*–88*a*; and the "Inscription recording the dedication of the temple of Ninib" (see above, pp. 209 ff.), ll. 15–23, corresponds to the account of the same event given in the Annals, Col. II., ll. 131–135.

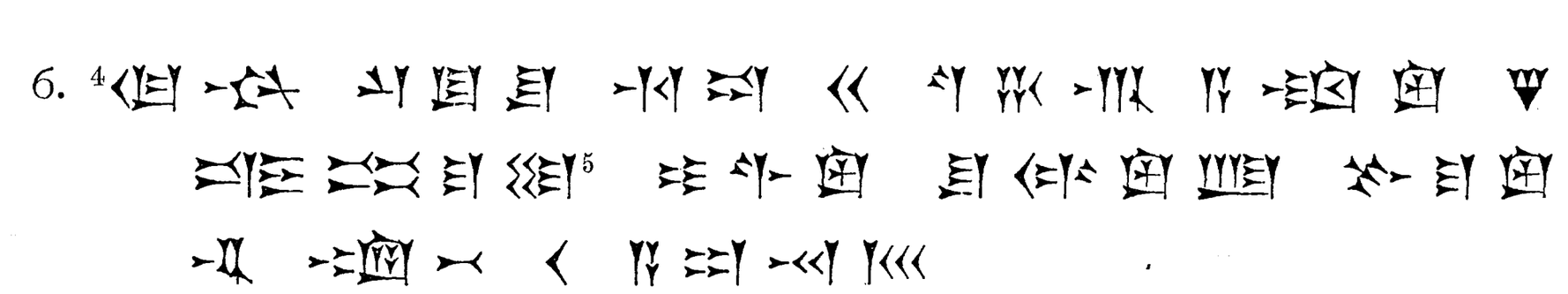
[1] Nos. 27, 28, and 29  , *tuḳ-ma-te*. [2] Nos. 27, 28, and 29 omit  .

[3] Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30 , *i.e.*, *irsiti*(*ti*). [4] Nos. 27, 28, and 29 omit .

[5] Nos. 27, 29, and 30 insert the copula , *u*.

COL. I.





4. the destroyer, the strong one, the command of whose mouth is not void, the chief of the (four) quarters (of the world), the giver of sceptre and decision unto all cities, the ruler, the violent one,

5. the word of whose lips is not altered, the mighty, the great, the minister of the gods, the exalted, Utgallu, the lord of lords, whose hand controlleth the ends of heaven

6. and earth, the king of the battle, the strong one who hath conquered opposition, the triumphant, the perfect, the lord of the depths and of the oceans,

4. mu-nir-bu ik-du ša la-a e-nu-u[1] ki-bit pî-šu ašarid kibrâti(pl) na-din (iṣu)ḫaṭṭi u purussî ana nap-ḫar kal alâni gu-gal-lu šam- **5.** ru ša la-a ut-tak-ka-ru si-ḳir šap-ti-šu li'û rap-šu abkal ilâni(pl) nu-tal-lu (ilu)Utgallu bêl bêlê(e)[2] ša kip-pat[3] šamê(e) **6.** [4]irṣitim(tim) ḳa-tuš-šu paḳ-du šar tam-ḫa-ri a-li-lu ša tum-ḳu-ma-tu[5] i-pi-lu šu-ul-lu-ṭu git-ma-lu bêl naḳ-be u tâmâti(pl)

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[1] Nos. 27, 28, and probably 30, .

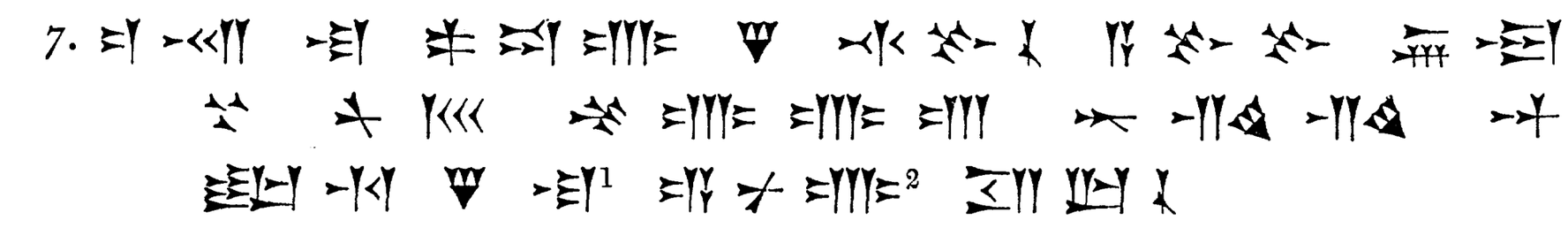
[2] Nos. 27, 28, and 29 , *bêlê(pl)(e)*; S , *bêlê(pl)*.

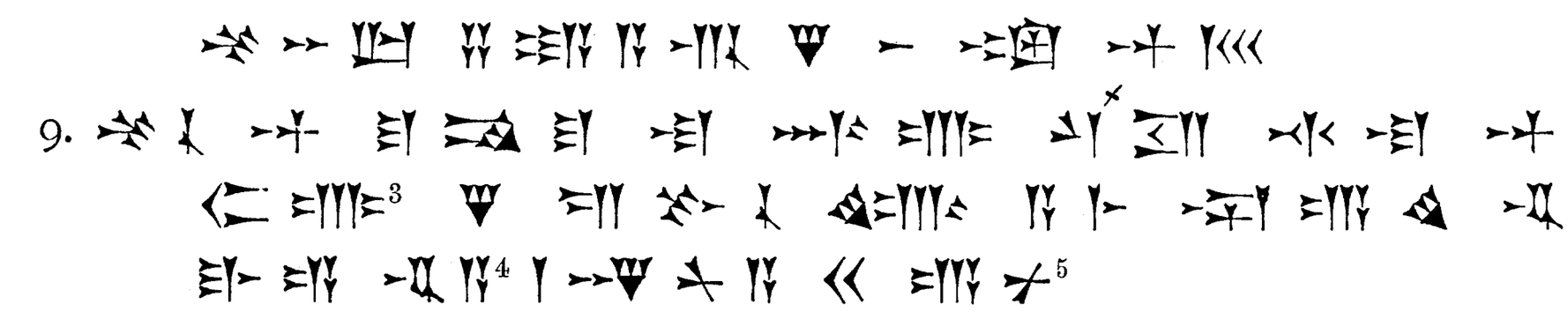
[3] S , *pa-at*.

[4] Nos. 27 and 29 insert the copula , *u*.

[5] Nos. 27, 28, and 29 , *tuḳ-ma-tu*.

COL. I.





7. the terrible, the merciless one whose onslaught is the deluge, who overwhelmeth the land of enemies, who overthroweth the wicked, the powerful god whose counsel is not void,
8. the light of heaven and earth, who giveth light unto the depth of the abyss, who utterly destroyeth the wicked, who bringeth to subjection the disobedient, who destroyeth foes, whose name in the assembly of the gods
9. no god can humble, the giver of life, the . . . . god unto whom it is good to pray, who dwelleth in the city of Calah, the great lord, my lord, (I) Ashur-naṣir-pal (do pray), the mighty king,

7. iz-zu la pa-du-u ša ti-bu-šu a-bu-bu sa-pin mât nakirê(pl) mu-u-šam-ḳit tar-gi-gi ilu šar-ḫu ša la[1] e-nu-u[2] mil-lik-šu **8.** nu-ur šamê(e) irṣitim(tim) muš-par-du ki-rib apsî mu-ab-bit lim-nu-ti mu-šak-niš la ma-gi-ri mu-ḫal-liḳ za-ia-a-ri ša ina puḫur ilâni(pl) **9.** šum-šu ilu ma-am-ma la enû(u) ḳa-iš balâṭi ilu LID(u)[3] ša si-pu-šu ṭâbu a-šib (alu)Kal-ḫi bêli rabê(e) bêli-a[4] (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru dan-nu[5]

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[1] Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30 , *la-a*.

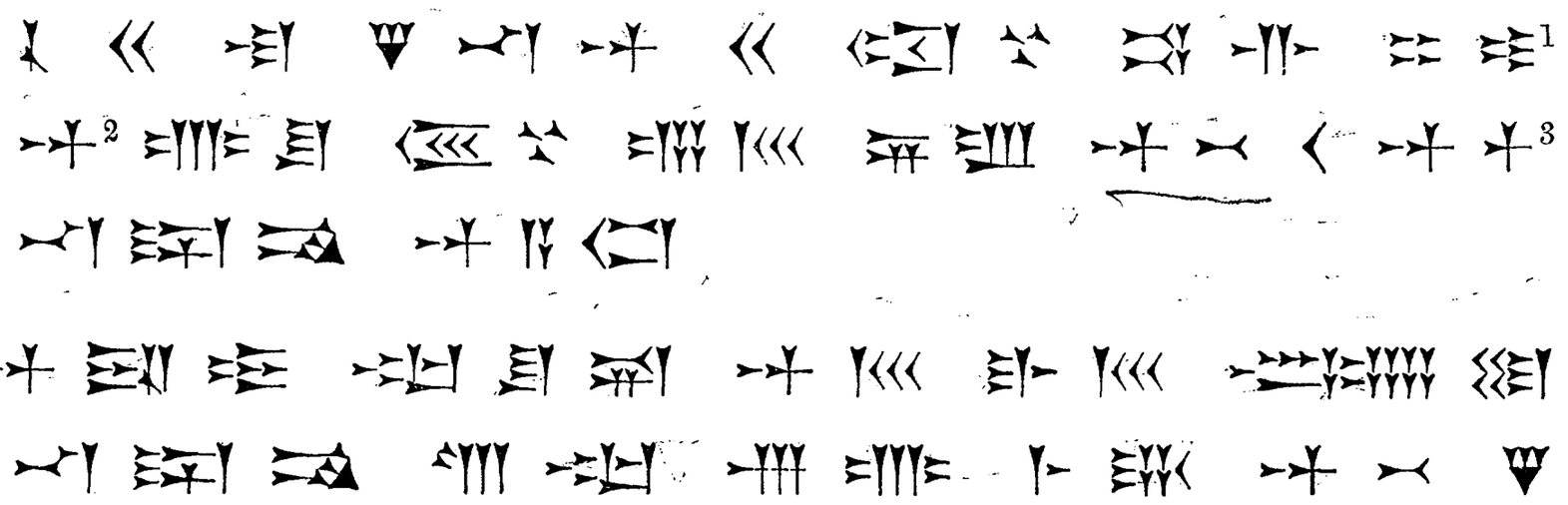
[2] S , *enû(u)*.

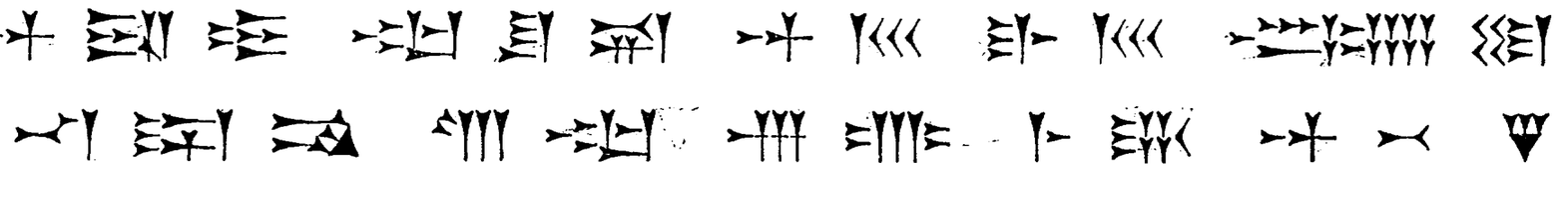
[3] Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30 also read . It is therefore unlikely that the text should read *rim-*[*nu*]*-u*; is probably an ideogram, followed by the phon. compl. *u*.

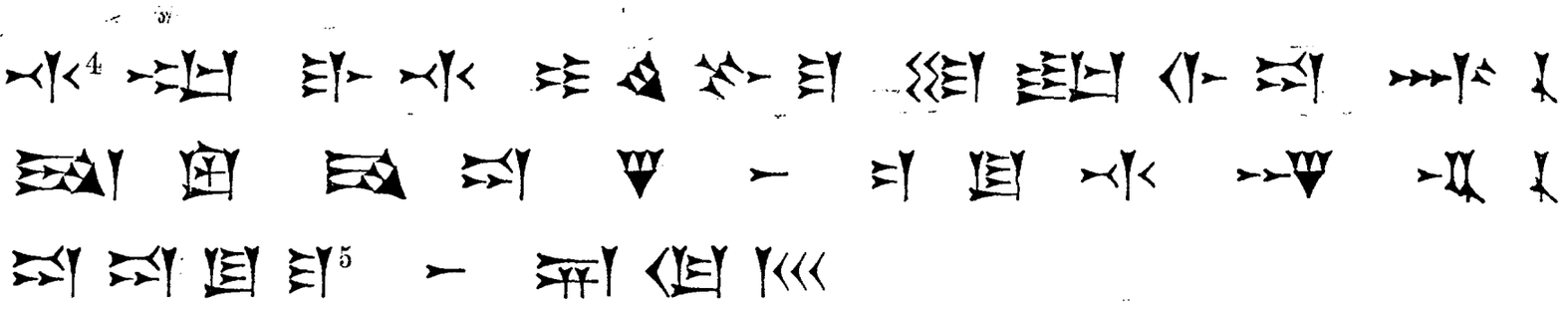
[4] No. 27 , *ia*.

[5] Nos. 27, 28, and 30 omit the words .

COL. I.

10. 

11. 

12. 

10. the king of the world, the king without a rival, the king of the whole of the four quarters (of the world), the sun of the hosts of men, who is dear unto Bêl and Ninib, the darling of Anu

11. and Dagan, the beloved of the great gods, the submissive one who is dear unto thy heart, the prince, the favourite of Bêl, whose priesthood

12. appeareth good unto thy great godhead so that thou hast stablished fast his reign, the valiant hero who walketh with the help of Ashur his lord and among the princes

10. šar kiššati šar la ša-na-an šar kul-lat kib-rat arba'i(i)[1] (ilu)[2]šam-šu kiš-šat nišê(pl) ni-šit (ilu)Bêl u (ilu)Ninib[3] na-ra-am (ilu)A-nim **11.** u (ilu)Da-gan ka-šu-uš ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) šaḫ-tu na-ra-am libbi-ka rubû(u) me-gir (ilu)Bêl ša šangût-su eli **12.** ilu-ti[4]-ka rabîti(ti) i-ṭi-bu-ma tu-šar-ši-du palâ-šu id-lu ḳar-du ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma[5] ina mal-ki(pl)

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[1] Nos. 27 and 30 , *irbitta(ta)*.

[2] S omits the determinative .

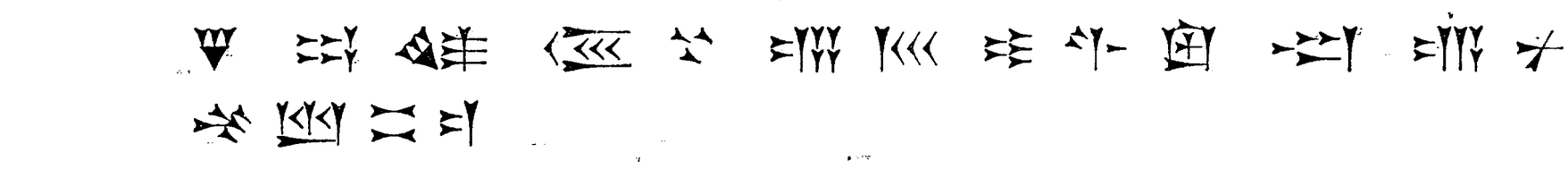
[3] S , (*ilu*)*Nin-ib*.

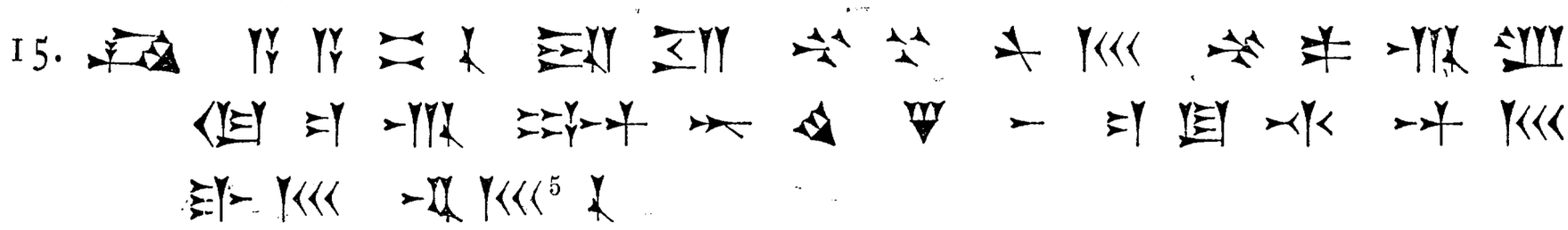
[4] Nos. 27 and 28 , *i.e.*, *ilu-ut-ka*.

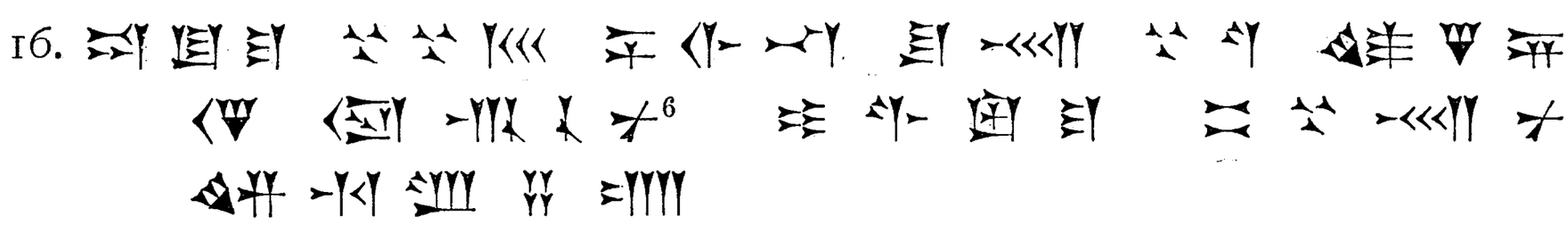
[5] Nos. 27 and 28 .

COL. I.

13.

14. 

15. 

16. 

13. of the four quarters (of the world) hath not a rival, the wonderful shepherd who feareth not opposition, the mighty flood who hath not an opponent,

14. the king who hath brought into subjection those that were not subject unto him, who ruleth all the hosts of men, the strong man who trampleth on

15. the neck of his foe, who treadeth all enemies under foot, who shattereth mighty battalions, who walketh with the help of the great gods, his lords,

16. and whose hand hath conquered all countries, who hath subdued all the highlands and hath received their tribute, who hath taken

13. ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) ša-nin-šu la išû(u) [1]re'û tab-ra-a[2]-te la a-di-ru tuḳmati e-du-u gab-šu ša ma-ḫi-ra **14.** la-a[3] išû(u) šarru mu-šak-ni-eš[4] la-a kan-šu-te-šu ša nap-ḫar kiš-šat nišê(pl) i-pi-lu zikaru dan-nu mu-kab-bi-is **15.** kišâd ai-bi-šu da-iš kul-lat nakirê(pl) mu-pa-ri-ru ki-iṣ-ri mul-tar-ḫi ša ina tukulti(ti) ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)[5]-šu **16.** ittallaku(ku)-ma mâtâti(pl) kalî-ši-na ḳât-su ikšud(ud) ḫur-ša-ni paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu[6] i-pi-lu-ma bi-lat-su-nu im-ḫu-ru ṣa-bit

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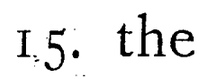
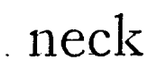
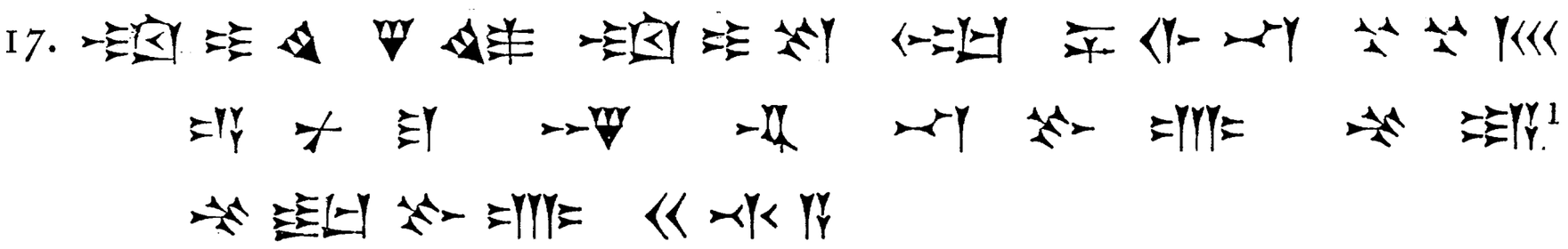
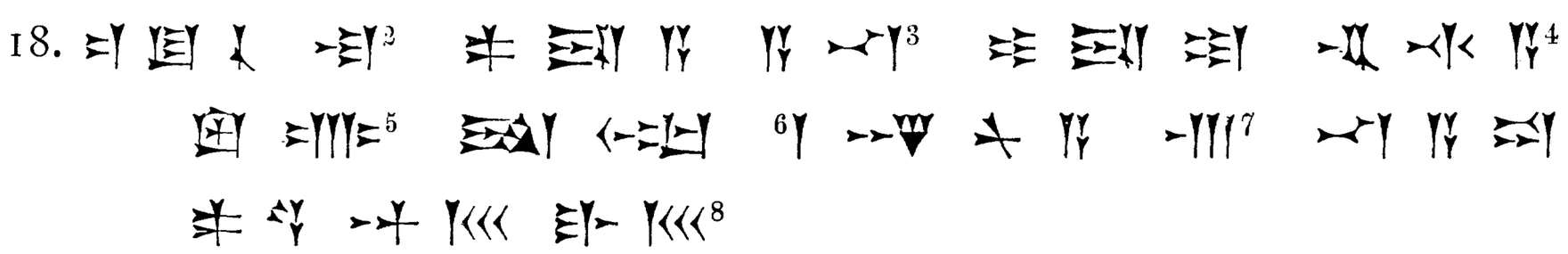
[1] No. 27 inserts the determinative , (*amêlu*). [2] Nos. 27 and 28 omit .

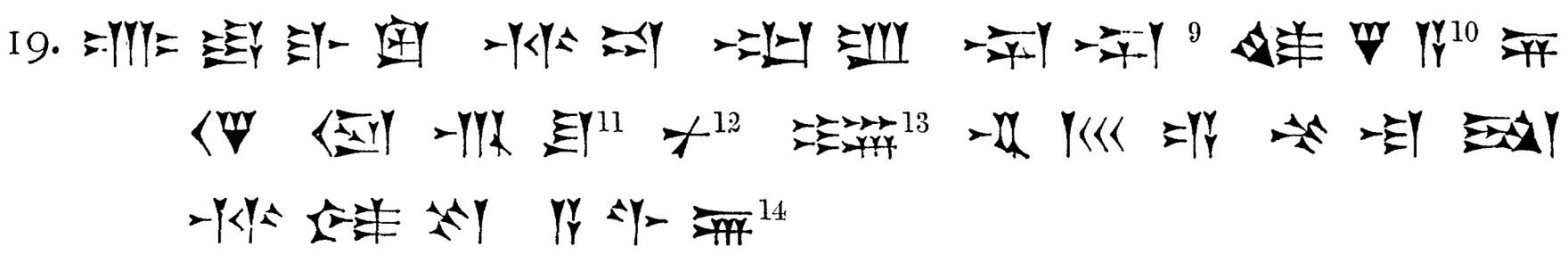
[3] Nos. 27 and 28 omit . [4] Nos. 27 and 28 , *niš*. [5] Nos. 27 and 28 omit .

[6] For  , Nos. 27 and 28 read  , *kalî-šu-nu*; S. , *ḫur-ša-ni-šu-nu*.

COL. I.

17. 

18. 

19. 

17. hostages, and who hath triumphed over all lands. When Ashur, the lord, who called me by my name and hath made great my kingdom,

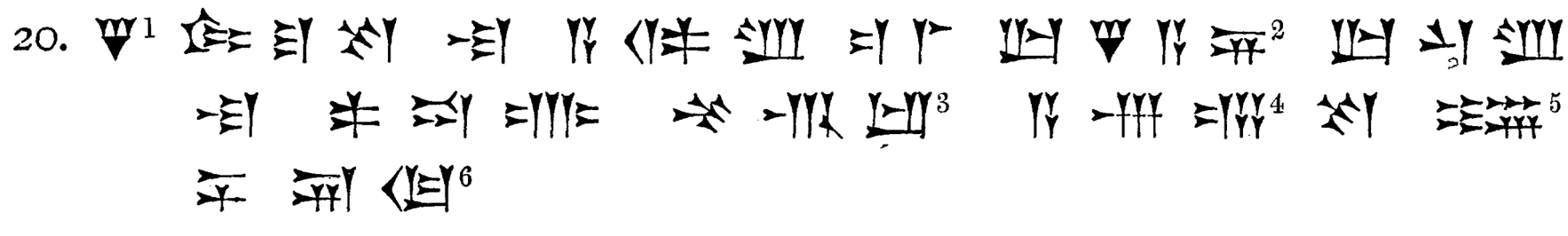
18. entrusted his merciless weapon unto my lordly power, (I) Ashur-naṣir-pal the exalted prince, the worshipper of the great gods,

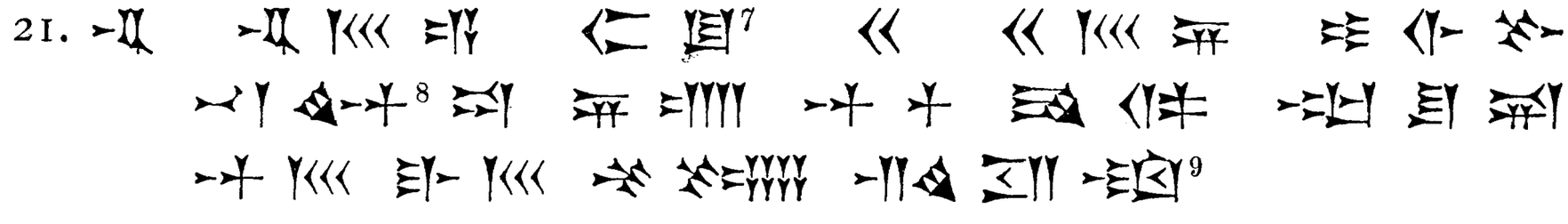
19. the mighty ruler who hath conquered all cities and highlands, the king of rulers, who consumeth the wicked, who is crowned

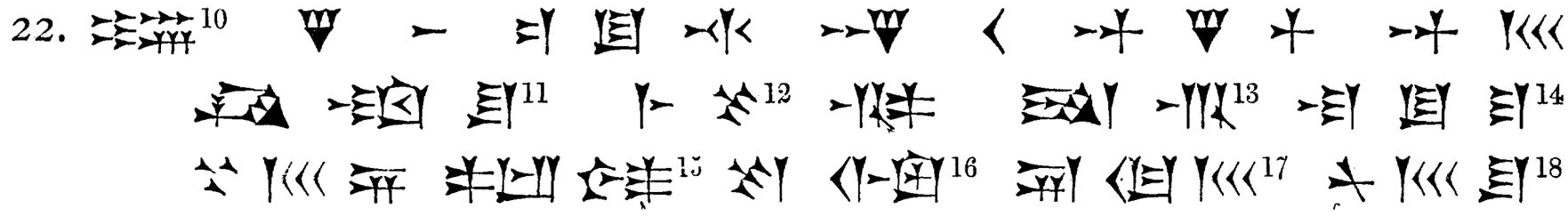
17. li-i-ṭi ša-kin li-i-te eli kalî-ši-na mâtâti(pl) e-nu-ma Aššur bêlu na-bu-u šumi-ia[1] mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-a **18.** kakka-šu la[2] pa-da-a a-na[3] i-da-at bêlu-ti-a[4] lu-u[5] it-muḫ[6] (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli rubû[7] na-a-du pa-liḫ ilânı(pl) rabûti(pl)[8] **19.** u-šum-gal-lu ik-du ka-šid alâni[9] ḫur-ša-a[10]-ni paṭ gim-ri-šu[11]-nu[12] šar[13] bêlê(pl)(e) mu-la-iṭ ig-ṣu-te a-pi-ir[14]

[1] Nos. 27 and 28 𒀀, *a*.
[2] S 𒉡𒀀 𒀀, *la-a*.
[3] S 𒀀, *ana*.
[4] No. 27 𒄿𒀀, *ia*.
[5] S omits 𒁹𒁹𒁹.
[6] Col. I., l. 12 of the Monolith begins at this point.
[7] S 𒁹𒁹𒁹 𒁹𒁹𒁹, *rubû(u)*.
[8] Mon. adds phon. compl. 𒁕𒀀, (*te*).
[9] S inserts the copula 𒌋, *u*.
[10] Mon. omits 𒀀.
[11] Mon. 𒍪.
[12] S omits 𒄿.
[13] S 𒌋𒌋.
[14] S 𒂗𒄿𒄿, *bir*.

COL. I

20. 

21. 

22. 

20. with glory, who feareth not opposition, the strong, the exalted, the merciless, who destroyeth opposition, the king of all princes,

21. the lord of lords, the ~~mighty~~ the shepherd one,[7] the king of kings, the exalted priest, the chosen of the hero Ninib, the beloved of the great gods, the avenger,

22. the king who with the help of Ashur and Shamash, the gods, his helpers, walketh righteously and hath cut down the lords and the rulers and the princes who were his enemies,

20. ša[1]-lum-ma-te la a-di-ru tuḳmati ur-ša-a-ni[2] tiz-ḳa-ru la pa-du-u mu-ri-ib[3] a-nun(un)[4]-te šar[5] kal mal-ki[6] **21.** bêl bêlê(pl)(e) lit-ku[7] šar šarrâni(pl)(ni) i-ši-pu na-'[8]-du ni-bit (ilu)Ninib ḳar-di ka-šu-uš ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) mu-tir gi-mil-li[9] **22.** šarru[10] ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur u (ilu)Ša-maš ilâni(pl) tik-li-šu[11] me-še-[12]-riš it-tal[13]-la-ku-ma[14] šadâni(pl)(ni) šap-ṣu[15]-te ù[16] mal-kı(pl)[17] nakirê(pl)-šu[18]

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[1] Mon. . [2] Mon. , *ur-ša-nu*. [3] Mon. , *rib*.
[4] Mon. omits . [5] Mon. . [6] Mon. inserts .

[7] This word, the reading of which is not certain, occurs also in the Cylinder Inscription of Tiglath-pileser I., Col. I., l. 30 (see above, p. 32); it should perhaps be taken as the ideogram for *utullu*, "shepherd," *cf.* Brünnow, *Classified List*, No. 8877, and Jensen, *Mythen und Epen*, p. 574 f. [8] S , *a*.

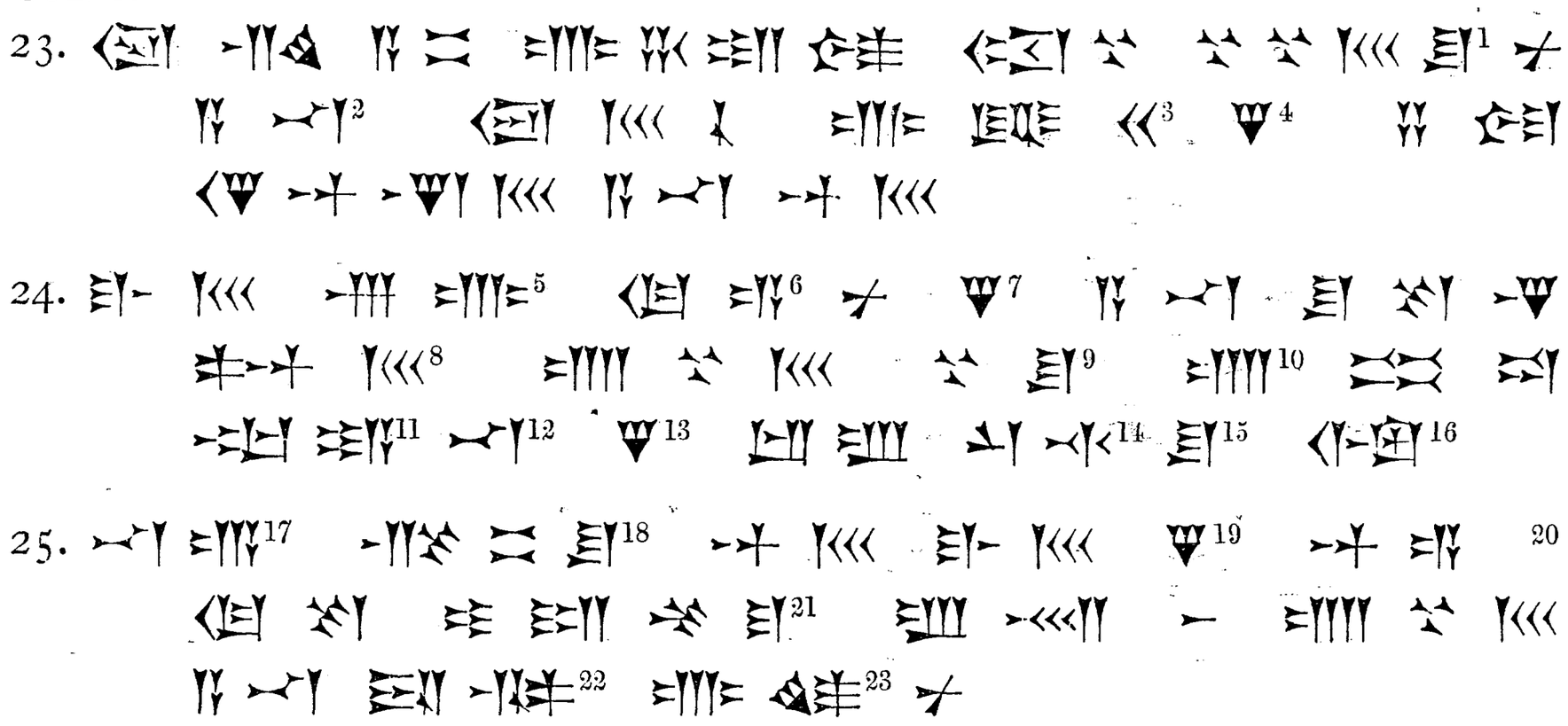
[9] S inserts , *abē(pl)-šu*, *i.e.*, "the avenger of his fathers."

[10] Mon. . [11] Mon. . [12] S , *ša*.

[13] Mon. , *ta*. [14] S , *ittallaku(ku)-ma*.

[15] S , *zu*. [16] Mon. . [17] Mon. omits . [18] Mon. .

Col. I.



23. like reeds of the marsh, and hath brought all lands into subjection under his feet, who tendeth the offerings for the great gods,

24. the legitimate prince to whom it hath been continuously entrusted to carry out the decrees of the gods of his land, the work of whose hands and

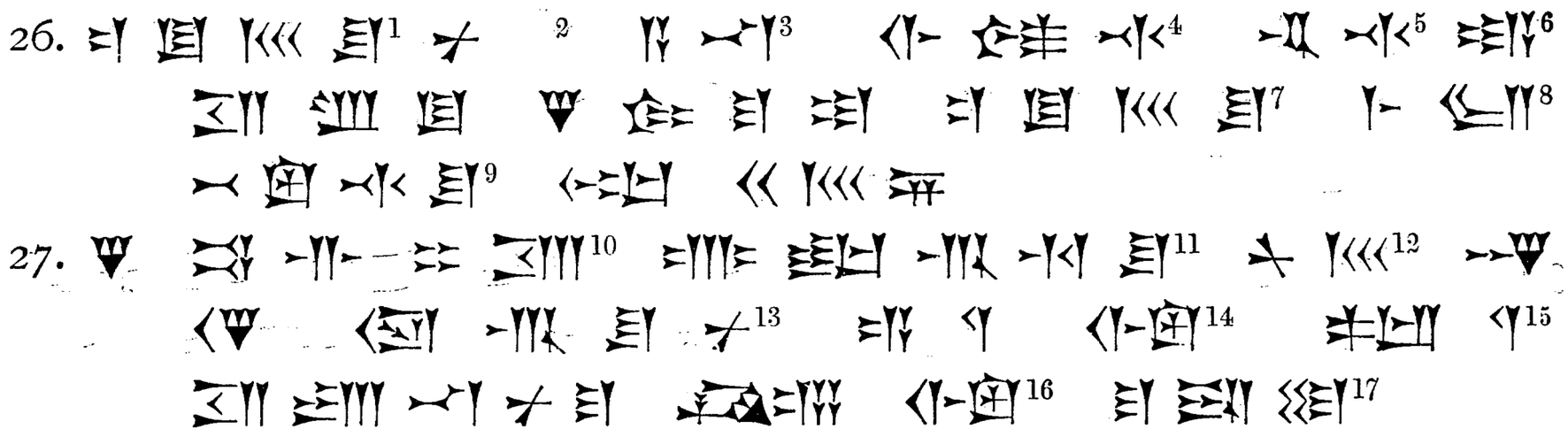
25. the making of whose offerings the great gods of heaven and earth love, and whose priesthood in the temples they have stablished fast for ever,—

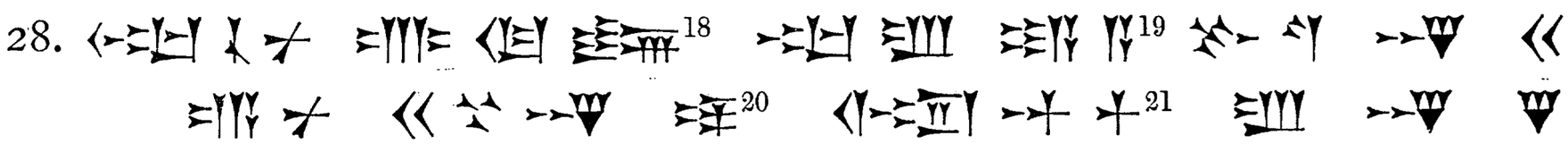
23. kîma ḳanî a-bi u-ḫa-ṣi-ṣu kul-lat mâtâti(pl)-šu[1]-nu a-na[2] šêpê(II. pl)-šu u-šik-niš[3]-ša[4] za-nin nindabê(pl) a-na ilâni(pl) **24.** rabûti(pl) rubû(u)[5] ki-e[6]-nu ša[7] a-na šu-te-šur parṣê(pl)[8] ekurrâti(pl) mâti-šu[9] pit[10]-ḳu-du ka-ia[11]-na[12] ša[13] ip-šit ḳa-ti[14]-šu[15] u[16] **25.** na-dan[17] zi-bi-šu[18] ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) ša[19] šamê(e)[20] irṣite(te) i-ra-mu-ma[21] šangût-su ina ekurrê(pl) a-na da-riš[22] u-kin[23]-nu

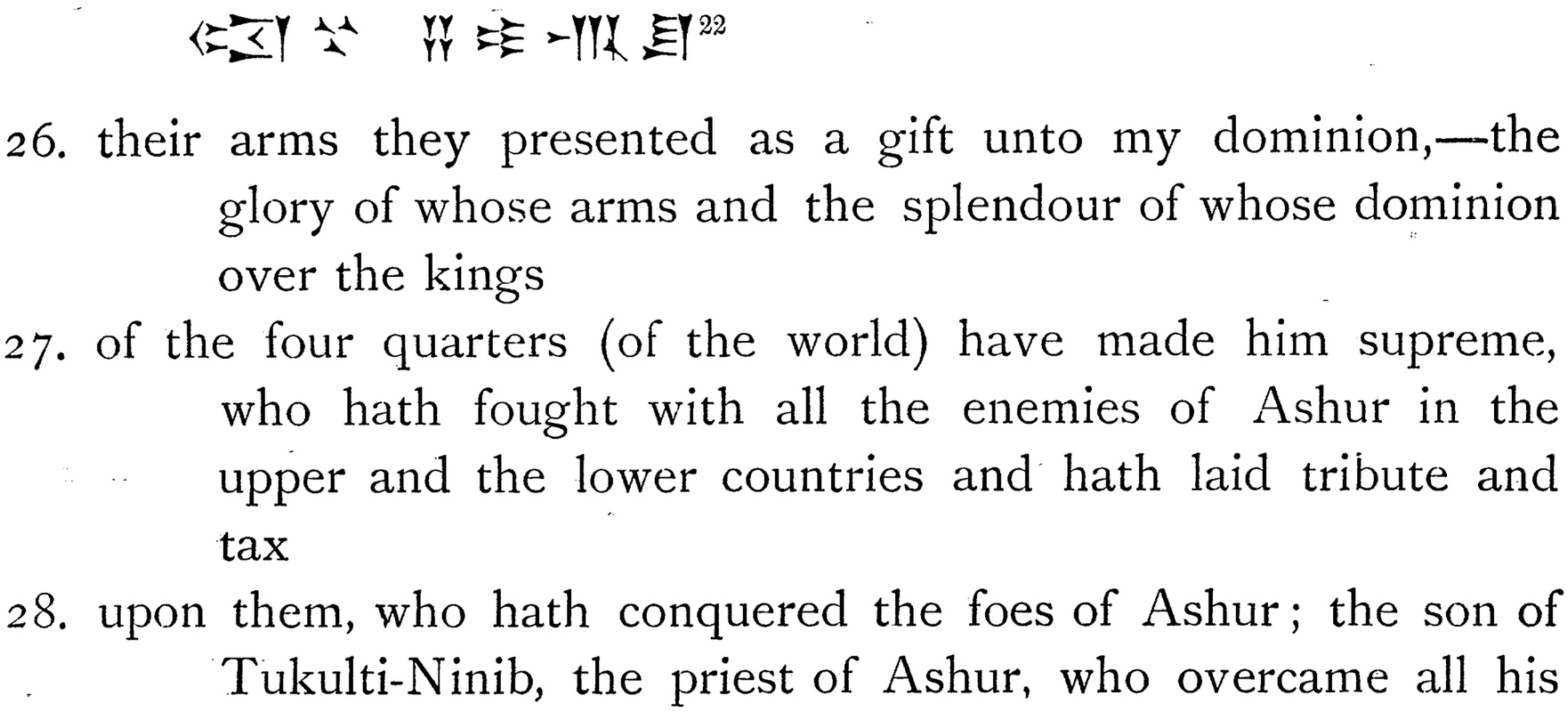
---

[1] Mon. 𒉡.
[2] S 𒀀, *ana*.
[3] Mon. 𒉌𒉌, *ni*.
[4] Mon. 𒄿𒀀𒀀.
[5] Mon. 𒁹𒁹𒁹 𒌑𒀀 𒉌𒉌𒉌, *ru-bu-u*.
[6] S omits 𒉌𒉌.
[7] Mon. 𒄿𒀀𒀀.
[8] Mon. 𒉿 𒊑𒄿𒄿, *par-ṣi*.
[9] Mon. 𒉡.
[10] Rawlinson gives the variant 𒄿𒌑𒀀 (?).
[11] S 𒉌𒉌 𒉌𒉌, *ai*.
[12] S 𒉿, *nu*.
[13] Mon. 𒄿𒀀𒀀.
[14] S 𒄿𒆳, *ḳâti*.
[15] Mon. 𒉡.
[16] Mon. 𒆳𒄿𒁹𒁹; S 𒆳.
[17] S 𒌑𒀀 𒆳𒉌, *na-din*.
[18] Mon. 𒉡.
[19] Mon. 𒄿𒀀𒀀.
[20] Mon. inserts the copula 𒆳, *u*.
[21] S omits 𒄿.
[22] Mon. 𒋗𒉿 𒌑𒀀𒀀 𒌑𒁹𒁹, *da-ri-iš*.
[23] S 𒆳𒄿, *ki*.

COL. I.

26. 

27. 

28. 

26. their arms they presented as a gift unto my dominion,—the glory of whose arms and the splendour of whose dominion over the kings

27. of the four quarters (of the world) have made him supreme, who hath fought with all the enemies of Ashur in the upper and the lower countries and hath laid tribute and tax

28. upon them, who hath conquered the foes of Ashur; the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the priest of Ashur, who overcame all his opponents

26. kakkê(pl)-šu[1]-nu [2] a-na[3] ši-riḳ-ti[4] bêlu-ti[5]-ia[6] iš-ru-ku ša-lum-ma-at kakkê(pl)-šu[7] me-lam[8] be-lu-ti-šu[9] eli šarrâni(pl)(ni) **27.** ša kib-rat irbitta(ta)[10] u-šar-ri-ḫu-šu[11] nakirê(pl)[12] Aššur paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu[13] e-liš u[14] šap-lis[15] iš-ta-na-nu-ma bilta u[16] ma-da-tu[17] **28.** eli-šu-nu u-ki-in[18] ka-šid ia-a[19]-bu-ut Aššur šarru dan-nu šar (mâtu)Aššur mâr[20] Tukulti-(ilu)Ninib[21] šangû Aššur ša kul-lat za-i-ri-šu[22]

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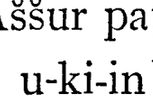
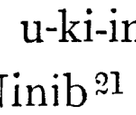
[1] Mon. .

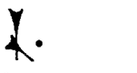
[2] Mon. inserts the word , *iz-zu-te*, *i.e.*, "their terrible arms."

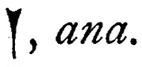
[3] Mon. , *ana*. [4] Mon. , *te*. [5] S , *te*.

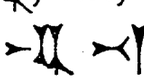
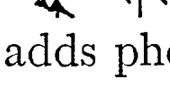
[6] Mon. , *i.e.*, *bêlu-ti-šu*. [7] Mon. . [8] S adds , *i.e.*, *me-lam-me*.

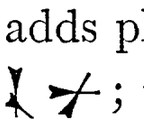
[9] Mon.  , *bêlu-ti-šu*. [10] Mon.  , *arba'i(i)*. [11] Mon. .

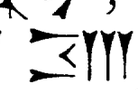
[12] Mon. adds phon. compl. , *i.e.*, *nakrût(pl)(ut)*.

[13] Mon.  ; S omits the words *paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu*. [14] Mon. .

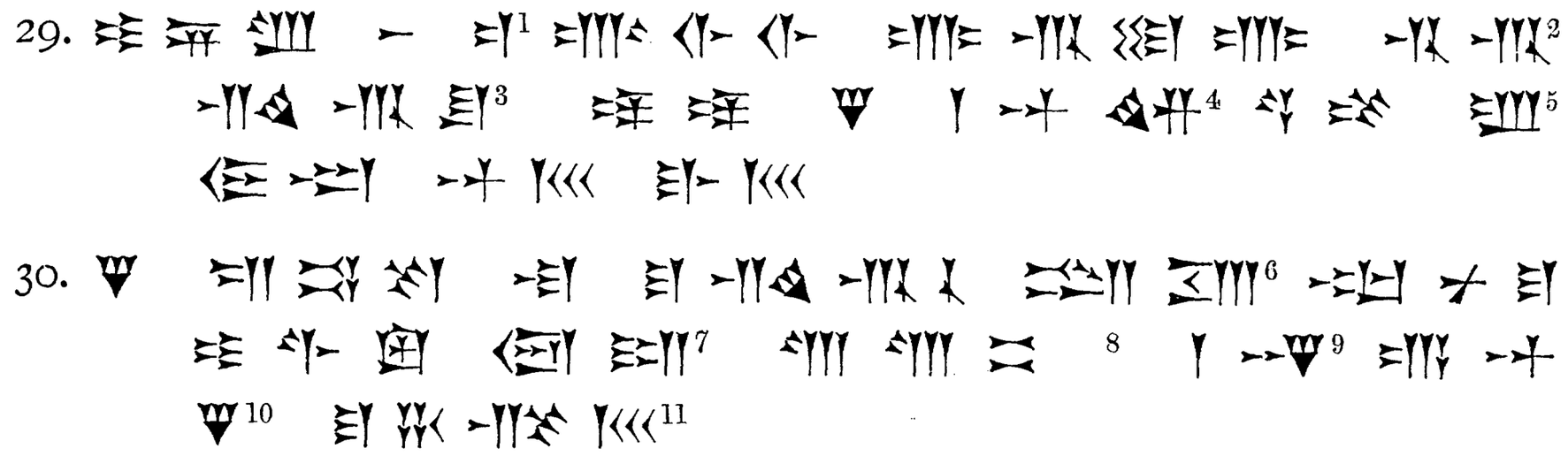
[15] S  , *šapliš(liš)*; S (var.) , *šapliš*. [16] Mon. .

[17] S ; Mon.  , *ta*. [18] Mon.  , *u-kin-nu*.

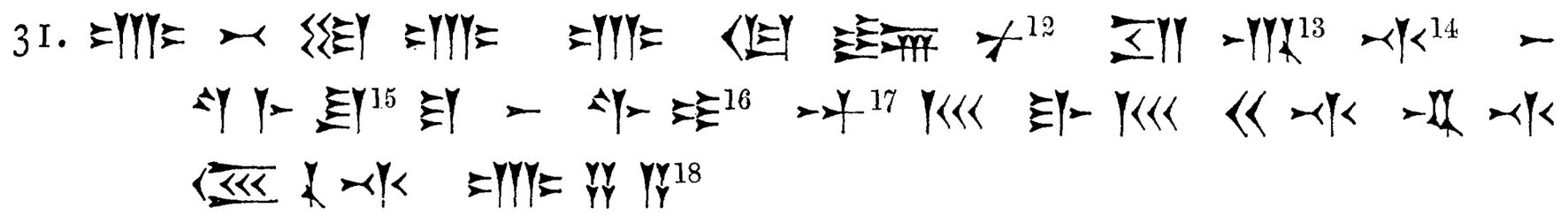
[19] Mon.  , *i.e.*, *a-ia-bu-ut*; S , *i.e.*, *ai-bu-ut*. [20] S , *apil*.

[21] S  , *Tukulti-Ninib*. [22] Mon. .

COL. I.

29. 

30.

31. 

29. and fixed the bodies of his enemies upon stakes; the grandson of Adad-Nirari, the priest, the ruler appointed by the great gods,

30. who brought about the overthrow of those that did not obey him and who conquered all; the descendant of Ashur-dân, who built cities

31. and founded temples. At that time at the word of the great gods there came forth (into existence) my kingdom, my dominion, and my power.

29. i-ni-ru ina (iṣu)[1]ga-ši-ši u-ri-tu-u pag-ri[2] gi-ri-šu[3] mâr mâri ša (m. ilu)Adad[4]-nirari šangû[5] šakkanak ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) **30.** ša si-kip-te la ma-gi-ri-šu il-ta[6]-ka-nu-ma i-pi-lu gim-ra[7] lib-lib-bi[8] (m)Aššur[9]-dan(an) ša[10] ma-ḫa-zi(pl)[11] **31.** u-bat-tu-u u-ki-in-nu[12] iš-ri[13]-ti[14] ina u-me-šu[15]-ma ina pi-i[16] ilâni[17](pl) rabûti(pl) šarru-ti bêlu-ti kiš-šu-ti u-ṣa-a[18]

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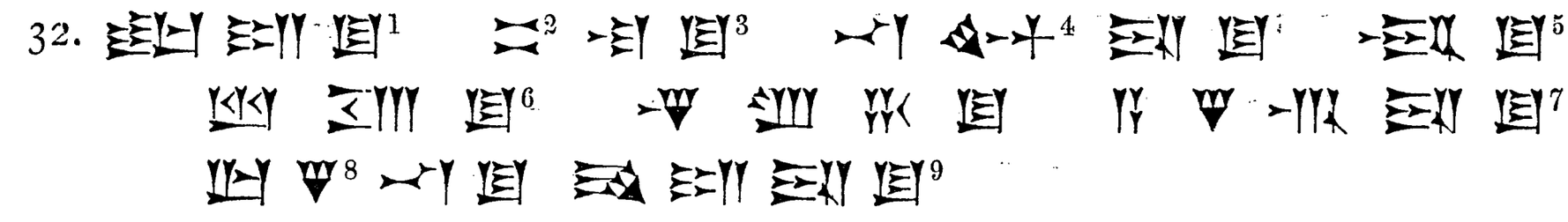
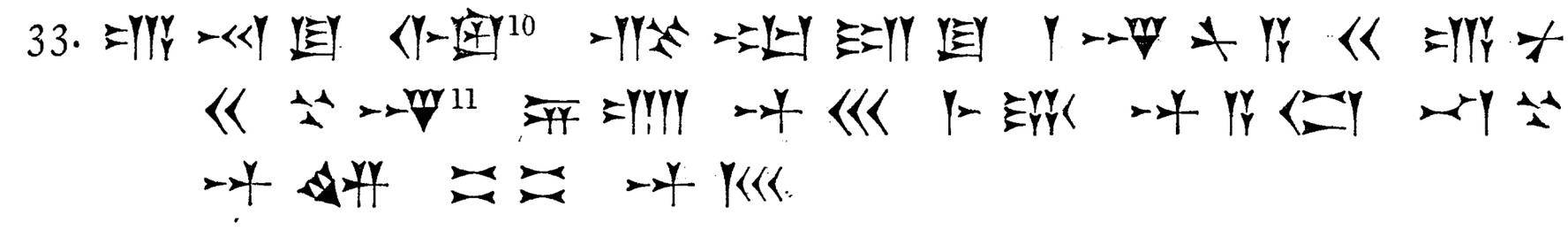
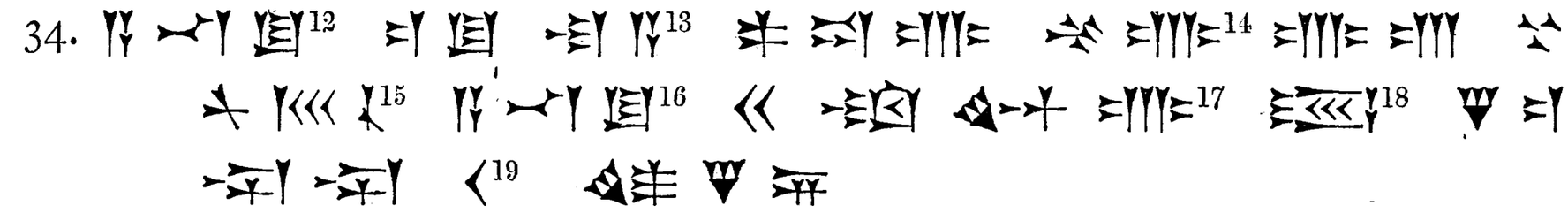
[1] Mon. omits .
[2] S , *pa-gar*.
[3] Mon. .
[4] Mon. , *Adad*.
[5] Mon. omits .
[6] S , *tak*.
[7] Mon. , *ri*.
[8] Mon. inserts , *ša*.
[9] Mon. , *Aššur*.
[10] Mon. .
[11] Mon. omits .
[12] Mon. , *u-kin-nu*.
[13] Mon. inserts , *e*.
[14] S , *te*.
[15] Mon. .
[16] S , *pi*.
[17] S , evidently a mistake of the scribe for .
[18] S , *uṣâ(a)*.

COL. I.

32. 

33. 

34. 

32. I am king, I am lord, I am exalted, I am mighty, I am illustrious, I am strong, I am pre-eminent, I am powerful, I am valiant,

33. I am a lion, and I am a hero! I, Ashur-naṣir-pal, the mighty king, the king of Assyria, the chosen of Sin, the favourite of Anu, the beloved of Adad, the mighty one among the gods,

34. am the merciless weapon that casteth down the land of his enemies; I am a king mighty in battle who layeth waste cities and highlands,

32. šar-ra-ku[1] bi[2]-la-ku[3] na-'[4]-da-ku gišra-ku[5] kab-ta-ku[6] šur-ru-ḫa-ku a-ša-ri-da-ku[7] ur-ša[8]-na-ku ḳar-ra-da-ku[9] **33.** lab-ba-ku u[10] zi-ka-ra-ku (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru dan-nu šar (mâtu)Aššur[11] ni-bit (ilu)Sin me-gir (ilu)A-nim na-mad (ilu)Adad kaš-kaš ilâni(pl) **34.** a-na-ku[12] kakku la-a[13] pa-du-u mu-u[14]-šam-ḳit mât nakirê(pl)-šu[15] a-na-ku[16] šarru li-'-u[17] ḳabli[18] ša-ḳiš alâni u[19] ḫur-ša-ni

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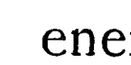
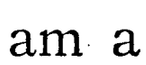
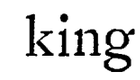
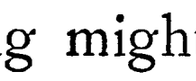
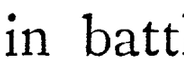
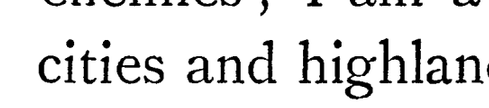
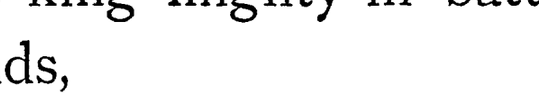
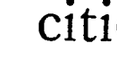
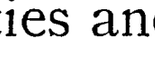
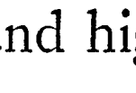
[1] S  , *šarra-ku.* [2] Mon. , *be.* [3] S , *bêla-ku.*

[4] S , *a.* [5] Mon.  , *giš-ra-ku.* [6] S  , *kabta-ku.*

[7] Mon.  , *ašarida-ku.* [8] Mon. .

[9] S  , *ḳarrada-ku.* [10] Mon. .

[11] For  the Monolith reads  , *šangû Aššur u (ilu)Ninib.*

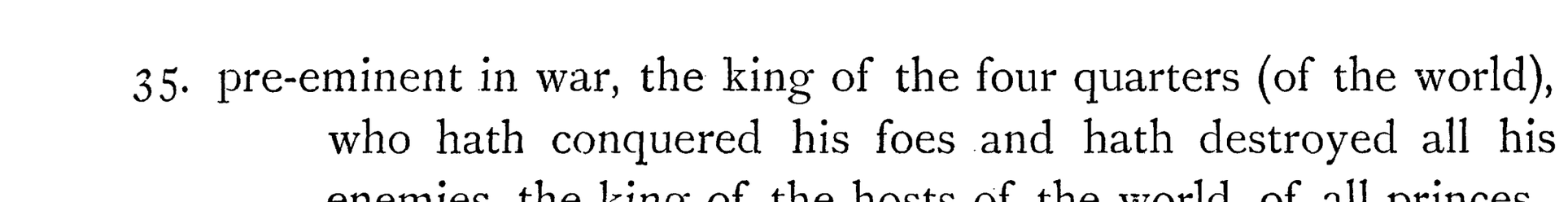
[12] Mon.  , *ana-ku.* [13] Mon.  , *la.* [14] Mon. omits  .

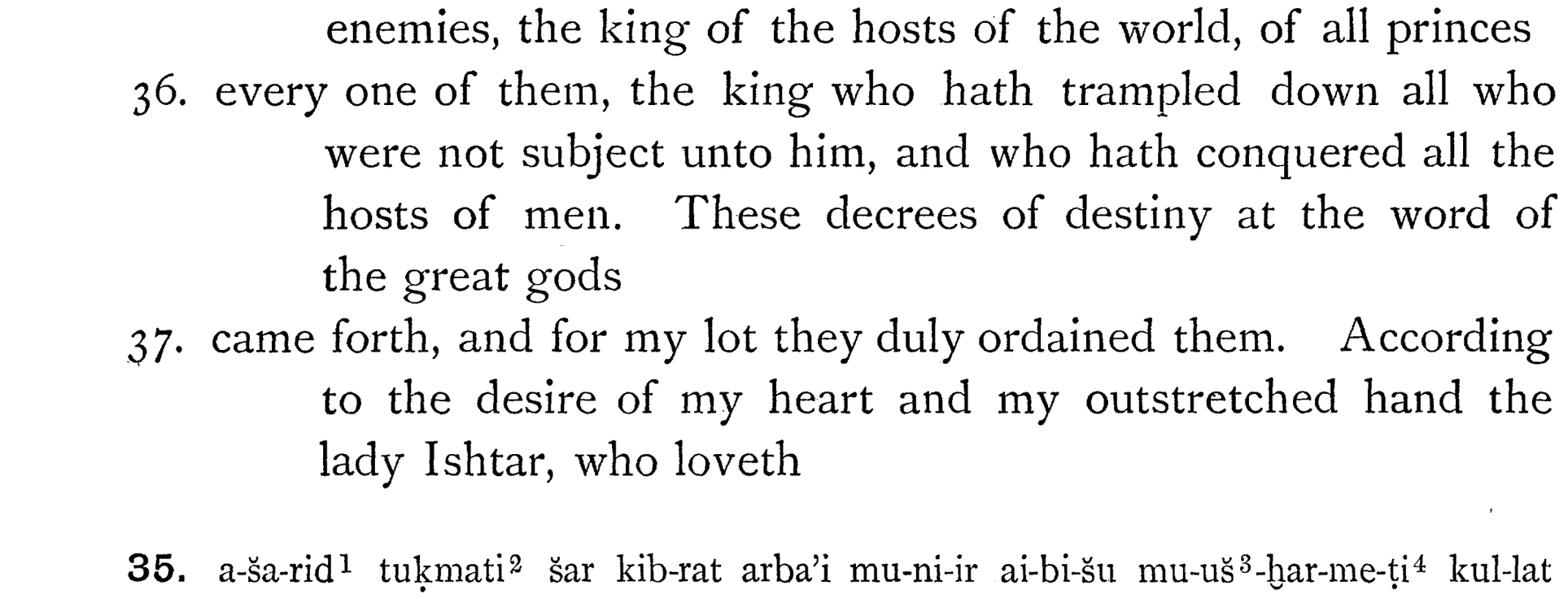
[15] Mon. , *mât nu-kur(pl)-šu.* [16] S , *ana-ku.*

[17] Mon. . [18] S , *ḳab-li.* [19] Mon. omits .

COL. I.

35.

36. 

37. 

35. pre-eminent in war, the king of the four quarters (of the world), who hath conquered his foes and hath destroyed all his enemies, the king of the hosts of the world, of all princes

36. every one of them, the king who hath trampled down all who were not subject unto him, and who hath conquered all the hosts of men. These decrees of destiny at the word of the great gods

37. came forth, and for my lot they duly ordained them. According to the desire of my heart and my outstretched hand the lady Ishtar, who loveth

35. a-ša-rid[1] tuḳmati[2] šar kib-rat arba'i mu-ni-ir ai-bi-šu mu-uš[3]-ḫar-me-ṭi[4] kul-lat nakirê(pl)-šu šar kiš-šat kibrâti(pl)[5] ša nap-ḫar mal-ki(pl)[6] **36.** kalî-šu-nu šarru mu-ša-ak[7]-me-ṣi[8] la-a kan-šu-te-šu[9] ša nap-ḫar kiš-šat nišê(pl) i-pi-lu[10] ši-ma-a-te[11] an-na-a-te ina pi-i[12] ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) **37.** u-ṣa-ni-ma[13] a-na[14] ši-im[15]-ti-a[16] ki-ni-iš[17] u-kin-nu[18] ina bi[19]-ib-lat lib-bi-ia u[20] tir[21]-ṣi[22] ḳâti-ia[23] (ilu)Ištar bêlit[24] ra'imat

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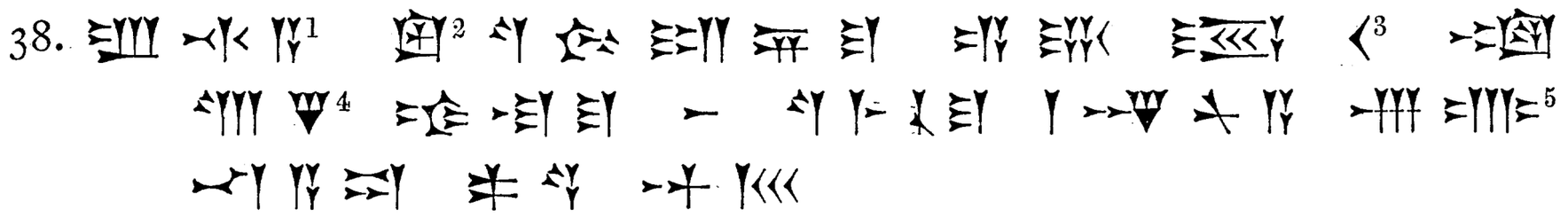
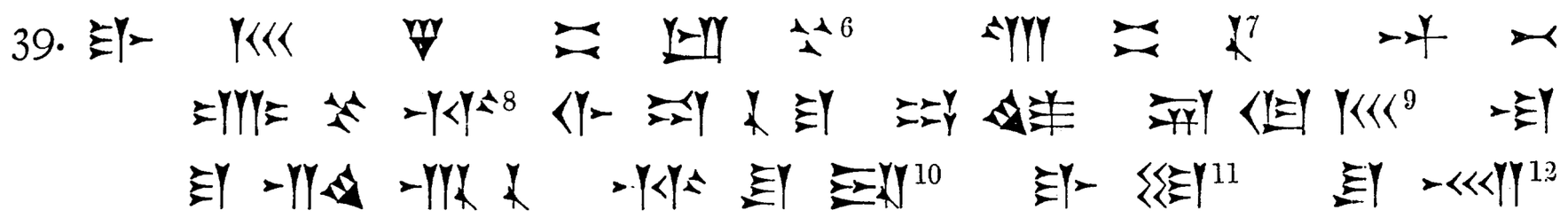
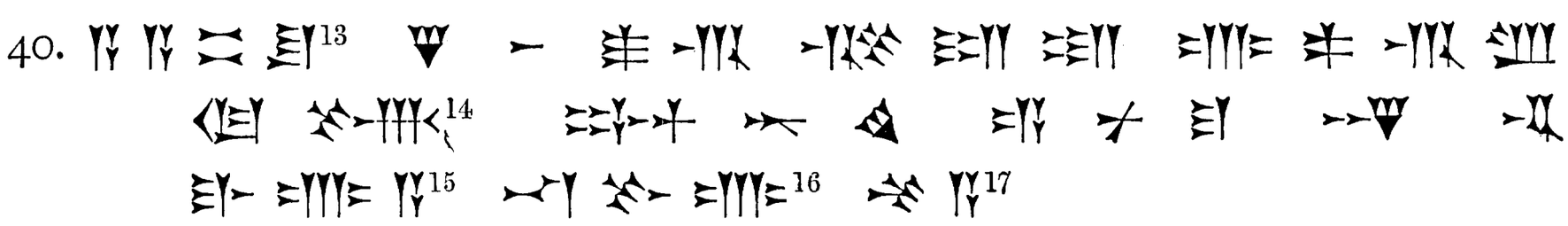
[1] Mon. , *ašarid.*
[2] S , *tuḳ-ma-te.*
[3] Mon. , *muš.*
[4] S , *miṭ.*
[5] Mon. , *kib-ra-a-te.*
[6] Mon. omits .
[7] S , *šak.*
[8] S , *miṣ.*
[9] Mon. , *la ka-an-šu-te-šu.*
[10] S , *ipîlu.*
[11] S adds .
[12] S , *pi.*
[13] S , *uṣâ(pl)-ni-ma.*
[14] Mon. , *ana.*
[15] S , *šim.*
[16] S , *ia.*
[17] S , *niš.*
[18] S , *u-ki-nu.*
[19] S omits by mistake.
[20] Mon. ; S omits .
[21] S , *ti-ri.*
[22] S , *iṣ.*
[23] Mon. , *a.*
[24] S .

COL. I.

38. 

39. 

40. 

38. my priesthood, was gracious unto me and her heart prompted her to wage war and battle. In those days Ashur-naṣir-pal, the exalted prince, the worshipper of the great gods,

39. the desire of whose heart Bêl hath caused him to attain, and whose mighty hand conquered all princes who were disobedient unto him,

40. conquering his foes and shattering the power of the mighty in difficult regions,—when Ashur my great lord who called me by name

38. šangû-ti-a[1] lu[2] tam-gu-ra-ni-ma e-piš ḳabli u[3] taḫâzi libba-ša[4] ub-la-ma ina u-me-šu-ma (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli rubû(u)[5] ra-a-du pa-liḫ ilâni(pl) **39.** rabûti(pl) ša bi-ib-lat[6] lib-bi-šu[7] (ilu)Bêl u-še-ik[8]-ši-du-šu-ma nap-ḫar mal-ki(pl)[9] la ma-gi-ri-šu ik-šu-da[10] rabîtu(tu)[11] ḳât-šu[12] ka-šid **40.** ai-bi-šu[13] ša ina aš-ri nam-ra-ṣi u-pa-ri-ru ki-ṣir[14] mul-tar-ḫi e-nu-ma Aššur bêlu rabû(u)-a[15] na-bu-u[16] šumi-a[17]

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[1] Mon. , *ia.* [2] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, *lu-u.* [3] Mon. .

[4] Mon. , *lib-ba-ša.* [5] Mon. omits .

[6] Mon. , *bi-ib-li*; S , *bi-bil.*

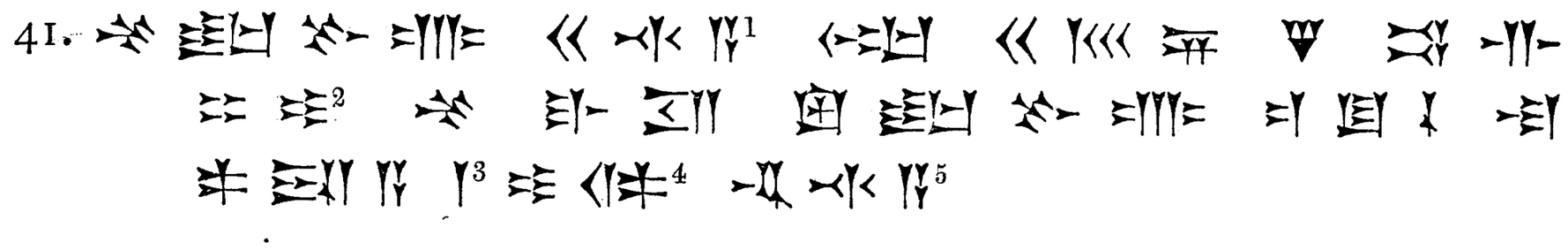
[7] S , *libbi-šu.* [8] S , *šak, i.e., u-šak-ši-du-šu-ma.*

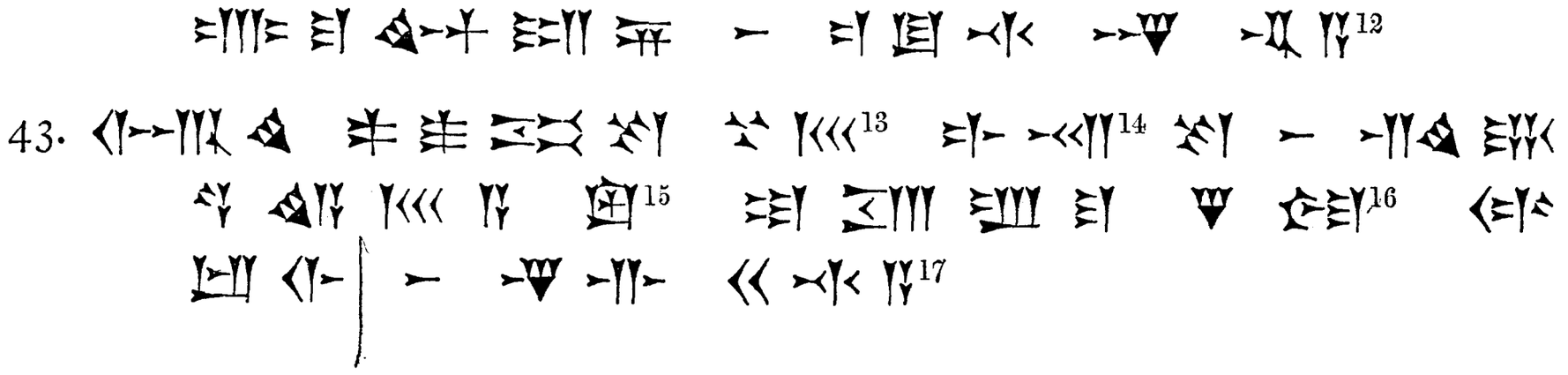
[9] Mon. omits . [10] Mon. , *ik-šu-du*; S , *ik-šud.*

[11] S . [12] Mon. , *ḳa-a-šu.* [13] Mon. .

[14] S , *ki-iṣ-ri.* [15] Mon. omits . [16] Mon. . [17] Mon. , *ia.*

COL. I.





41. and hath made great my kingdom over the kings of the four quarters (of the world), had made my name exceeding great, and had entrusted his merciless weapon unto my lordly power,

42. and in his wrath had commanded me to conquer and to subdue and to rule, with the help of Ashur, my lord,

43. by difficult roads over steep mountains with the host of my army I marched, and there was none who could oppose me. *In the beginning of my kingdom,*

41. mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-a[1] eli šarrâni(pl)(ni) ša kib rat arba'i(i)[2] šumi rabiš(iš) lu-šar-bu-u kakka-šu la pa-da-a ana[3] i-di[4] bêlu-ti-a[5] **42.** lu[6]-šat-me-iḫ[7] mâtâti(pl) ḫur-ša-a[8]-ni dannûti(pl)[9] ana pi-li šuk-nu-še u[10] ša-pa-ri ag-giš[11] u-ma-'-ra-ni ina tukulti Aššur bêli-a[12] **43.** ar-ḫi pa-aš-ḳu-te šadê(pl)[13] mar-zu[14]-te ina gi-biš ummânâti(pl)-a lu[15] at-ta-lak-ma ša-nin[16] ul ib-ši ina šur-rat šarru-ti-a[17]

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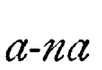
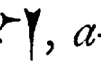
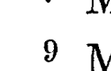
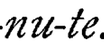
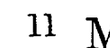
[1] Mon. , *ia.*
[2] S , *irbitta(ta).*
[3] Mon. , *a-na*
[4] S  , *i-da-at.*
[5] Mon. , *ia.*
[6] S inserts  .
[7] Mon. , *i.e., lu-šat-me ḫi.*
[8] Mon. omits .
[9] Mon.  , *dan-nu-te.*
[10] Mon. .
[11] Mon. , *gi-iš.*
[12] Mon.  , *ia.*
[13] Mon.  , *šadê(pl)(e).*
[14] Mon. , *ṣu.*
[15] S , *lu-u.*
[16] Mon. , *ša-ni-ni.*
[17] Mon. , *ia.*

COL. I.

44. in the first year of my reign, when Shamash the judge of the world had set his kindly protection over me, and I had seated myself gloriously upon the throne of the kingdom, and the sceptre,

45. which ruleth the peoples, he had placed within my hand, I collected my chariots and hosts, and by difficult roads over steep mountains, which for the passage

46 of chariots and troops were not prepared, I marched, and to the land of Numme I went. Libê, their fortified city, and the cities of Surra, Abuḳu,

44. ina maḫ-ri-i[1] palî[2]-a[3] ša (ilu)Ša-maš daian kibrâti(pl) ṣa-lul-šu ṭâbu[4] eli-a[5] iškun(un)[6] ina (iṣu)kussî[7] šarru-ti rabeš(eš) u-ši-bu (iṣu)ḫaṭṭa **45.** mur-te-'-at nišê(pl) ana[8] ḳâti-ia u-šat-me-ḫu (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ummânâti(pl)[9] ad-ki gi-ri[10] pa-aš[11]-ḳu-te šadê(pl)[12] marṣûti(pl)[13] ana[14] me-tiḳ **46.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) u[15] ummanâti(pl) la šaknû(nu)[16] etetiḳ(iḳ)[17] ana[18] (mâtu)Num-me a-lik (alu)Li-be[19]-e al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu (alu)Su-ur-ra (alu)A-bu-ḳu

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[1] Mon. , *e.*
[2] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *palê(pl)-a.*
[3] S , *ia.*
[4] Mon. , *ṣalul-šu ṭâbu.*
[5] Mon. , *ia.*
[6] Mon. , *iš-ku-nu.*
[7] Mon. .
[8] Mon. , *a-na.*
[9] The Monolith adds the pronominal suffix , *a.*
[10] Mon. , *gir-ri.*
[11] Mon. .
[12] Mon. , *šadê(pl)(e).*
[13] Mon. , *mar-ṣu-te.*
[14] Mon. , *a-na.*
[15] Mon. .
[16] Mon. , *ša-ak-nu.*
[17] Mon. , *e-te-tiḳ.*
[18] Mon. , *a-na.*
[19] Mon. , *i.e.*, *(alu)Gub-bi-e.*

COL. I.

47. Arura, and Arubê, which lie among the mountains of Urini, Aruni and Etini, fortified cities, I captured. The inhabitants thereof

48. in great numbers I slew; their spoil, their possessions and their cattle I carried off. The soldiers escaped, and occupied a steep mountain; the mountain was exceeding steep, and after them

49. I did not go. The peak of the mountain rose like the point of an iron dagger, and no bird of heaven that flieth reacheth thereto. Like the nest

47. (alu)A-ru-ra (alu)A-ru-bi[1]-e ša ina bi-rit (šadû)U-ri-ni (šadû)A-ru-ni (šadû)E-ti-ni alâni(pl)[2] dannûti(pl)[3] šaknû(nu) akšud(ud) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu **48.** ma'atta(pl)[4] a-duk[5] šal-la-su-nu bušâ(pl)-šu-nu[6] alpê(pl)-šu-nu aš-lul[7] ṣâbê(pl) ig-dur-ru[8] šadû[9] marṣu[10] iṣ-ba-tu[11] šadû mariṣ dan-niš[12] arki[13]-šu-nu **49.** la a-lik šadû(u) kîma zi-ḳip paṭri parzilli še-su[14] na-a-di u[15] iṣṣur šamê(e) mut-tap-ri-šu[16] ki-rib-šu la i-'-ru kîma[17] ki-ni[18]

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[1] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*A-ru-be-e.*

[2] Mon. , *šadê*(*pl*)(*e*), *i.e.*, "mighty mountains."

[3] Mon. adds phon. comp. , *te.*

[4] S omits .

[5] S .

[6] Mon. , *bu-ša-šu-nu.*

[7] Mon. , *aš-lu-la.*

[8] Mon. , *iḳ-du-ru.*

[9] Mon. , *šadû*(*u*).

[10] Mon. , *mar-ṣu.*

[11] Mon. , *iṣ-ṣa-ab-tu*; S , *iṣ-ṣab-tu.*

[12] Mon. , *šadû*(*u*) *mar-ṣi dan-ni-iš.*

[13] Mon. adds .

[14] Mon. , *še-e-su.*

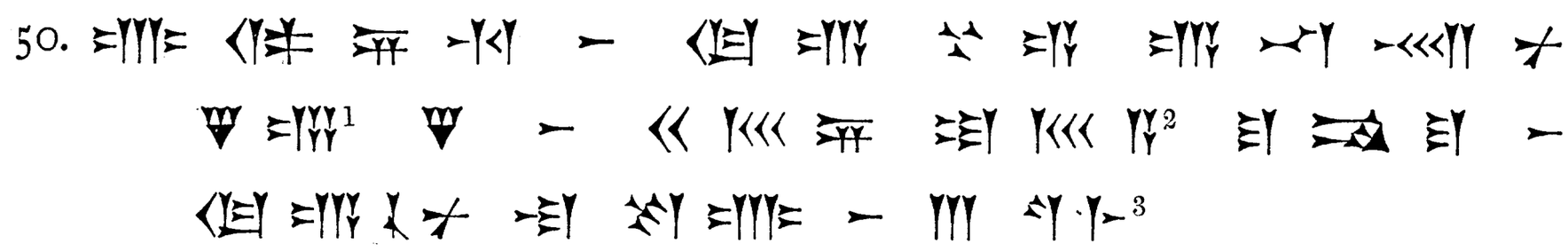
[15] Mon. .

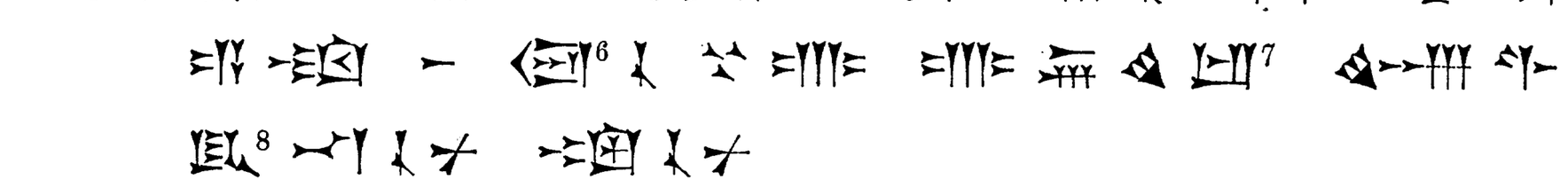
[16] Mon. , *muš-tap-ri-šu.*

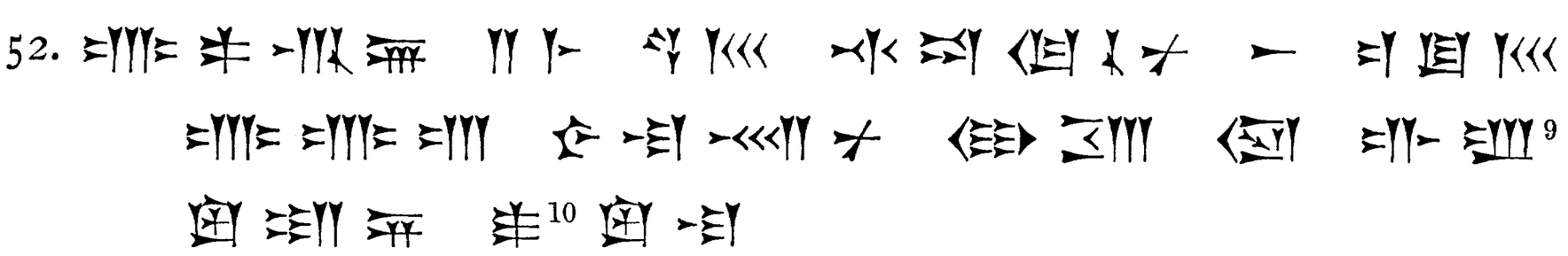
[17] S , *ki-ma.*

[18] Mon. , *ḳi-in-ni.*

COL. I.







50. of a vulture within the mountain was set their stronghold, into which none of the kings my fathers had penetrated. In three days

51. the warrior overcame the mountain; his stout heart pressed on to battle; he climbed up on his feet, he cast down the mountain, he destroyed their nest, their host

52. he shattered. Two hundred of their fighting men I slew with the sword; their heavy booty like a flock of sheep I carried off;

50. u-di-ni(iṣṣuru) ina ki-rib šadê(e) dan-na-su-nu šitkun(un)[1] ša ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) abê(pl)-a[2] ma-am-ma ina ki-rib-šu-nu la iṭḫu(u) ina 3 u-me[3] **51.** ḳarradu šadû(u) i-ḫi-ṭa gab-šu[4] libbu-šu[5] tuḳmatu ub-la e-li ina šêpê(II)[6]-šu šadû(u) u-sa-ḫi-ip[7] iḫ-pi ḳin[8]-na-šu-nu puḫur-šu-nu **52.** u-pa-ri-ir 200 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit šal-la-su-nu kabitta(ta) kîma mar-šit[9] (immeru)ṣi-ni aš[10]-lu-la

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[1] Mon. (restored from S) [] * , *iš-ku-nu*, "they had set."

[2] S , *ia*.

[3] Mon. [. . . . .] *.

[4] Mon. .

[5] Mon. , *lib-ba-šu*.

[6] Mon. adds .

[7] Mon. *, *pa*; S , *pi*.

[8] Mon. inserts , *in*.

[9] Mon. , *mar-ši-it*.

[10] S .

COL. I.

53. with their blood I dyed the mountain like crimson wool; the rest of them I destroyed in the valleys and on the steep places of the mountain; their cities I consumed,

54. I laid waste, I destroyed, I burned with fire. From the land of Numme I departed and I went down to the land of Kirruri. Tribute from the land of Kirruri,

55. the land of Simesi, the land of Simera, the city of Ulmania, the land of Adaush, and the men of the lands of Khargû and Kharmasi, horses, and mules,

53. dâmê(pl)-šu-nu kîma na-pa[1]-si sadû(u) lu aṣ-ru-up si-ta-ti-šu-nu hur-ru na-ad-ba-ku šadê(e)[2] akul[3] alâni(pl)[4]-šu-nu **54.** ab-bul a[5]-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up) ištu[6] (mâtu)Num-me at-tu[7]-muš a-na (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri at-ta-rad ma-da-tu[8] ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri **55.** (mâtu)Si-me-si (mâtu)[9]Si-me-ra (alu)[10]Ul-ma-ni-a (mâtu)A-da-uš[11] (mâtu)Ḫar-ga-ai[12] (mâtu)Ḫar-ma-sa-ai[13] sisê(pl) parê(pl)

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[1] S inserts , *i.e.*, *na-pa-a-si.* [2] S , *šadî(i).*

[3] S , *a-kul*; Mon. , *e-kul.*

[4] Mon. inserts phon. compl. , (*ni*). [5] Mon. *aḳ.* [6] S , *iš-tu.*

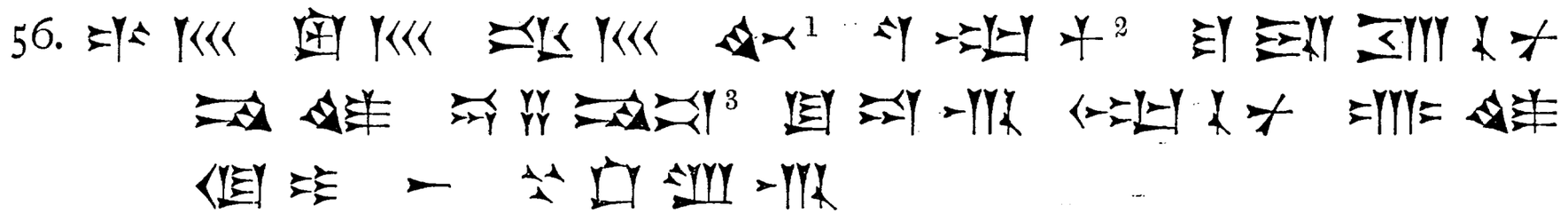
[7] S . [8] Mon. , *tu.* [9] Mon. , (*alu*). [10] S , (*mâtu*).

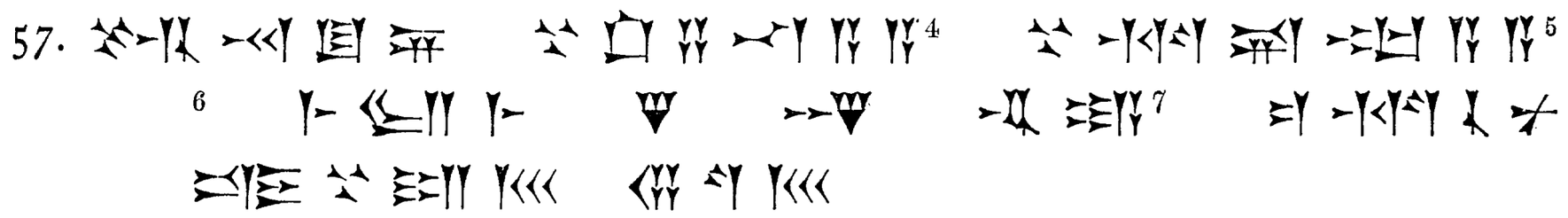
[11] Mon. , (*alu*)*Ad-da-uš*; S , (*mâtu*)*Ad-da-uš.*

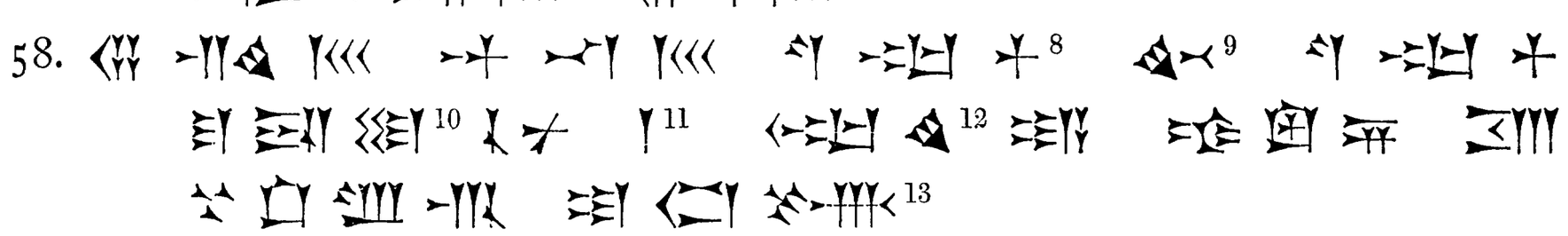
[12] Mon. * , (*alu*)*Ḫar-ga-a-ia*; S , (*mâtu*)*Ḫar-ga-ia.*

[13] Mon. , (*alu*)*Ḫar-ma-sa-a-ia*; S , (*mâtu*)*Ḫar-ma-sa-ia.*

COL. I.

56. 

57. 

58. 

56. and cattle, and sheep, and wine, and vessels of bronze I received as their tribute and I imposed forced labour upon them. While yet I remained in the land of Kirruri,

57. the splendour of Ashur my lord overwhelmed the men of the lands of Gilzani and Khubushki; and horses, and silver,

58. and gold, and lead, and bronze, and vessels of bronze, as their tribute, they brought unto me. From the land of Kirruri I departed

56. alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳar[1] siparri[2] ma-da-ta-šu-nu am-ḫur (amêlu)za-bil[3] ku-du-ri eli-šu-nu u-kin ki-i ina (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri **57.** us-ba-ku-ni (mâtu)Gil-za-na-ai[4] (mâtu)Ḫub-uš-ka-ai[5] [6]me-lam-me ša Aššur bêli-ia[7] is ḫup-šu-nu sisê(pl) kas-pu(pl) **58.** ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) siparru[8] diḳar[9] siparri ma-da-tu[10]-šu-nu ana[11] muḫ-ḫi[12]-ia ub-lu-ni ištu (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri at-tum-muš[13]

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[1] Mon. adds . [2] S adds . [3] Mon. , *bi-il*.

[4] Mon. , (*alu*)*Gil-za-na-a-ia*; S , (*mâtu*)*Gil-za-na-ia*; on the Monolith and on No. 90830, this and the following name are transposed.

[5] Mon. , (*alu*)*Ḫub-uš-ki-a-ia*; No. 90830 , (*alu*)*Ḫub-uš-ki-ai*; S , (*mâtu*)*Ḫub-uš-ka-ia*.

[6] No. 90830 inserts , *pu-ul-ḫi*, "the fear of." [7] Mon. , *a*.

[8] S omits ; Mon. and No. 90830 insert after it.

[9] S omits ; Mon. and No. 90830 insert after it.

[10] Mon. and No. 90830 , *ta*. [11] Mon. , *a-na*.

[12] Mon. and No. 90830 omit , and read *ana elia*.

[13] Mon. and No. 90830 , *at-tu-muš*; S *a-tu-muš*.

Col. I.

59.

60.

59. and by the pass of Khulun into the land of Kirkhi, which lieth over against it, I entered. The cities of Khatu, and Khataru, and Nishtun; and Irbidi,

60. and Mitḳia, and Arṣania, and Têla, and Khalua, cities of the land of Kirkhi which lie between the mighty mountains of Usu, and Arua,

59. ana (mâtu)ni-rib[1] ša (alu)Ḫu-lu-un[2] ana[3] (mâtu)Kir-ḫi ša be[4]-ta[5]-ni etarab(ab)[6] (alu)Ḫa[7]-tu (alu)Ḫa-ta-ru (alu)Ni-iš-tu-un (alu)Ir-bi-di **60.** (alu)Mit[9]-ḳi-a (alu)Ar-ṣa-ni-a[10] (alu)Te[11]-e-la (alu)Ḫa-lu-a alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫi ša ina bi-rit (šadû)U-su[12] (šadû)A-ru-a

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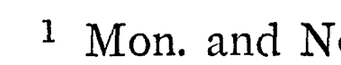
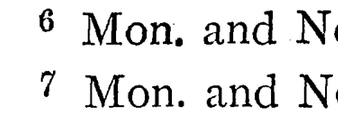
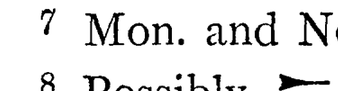
[1] Mon. and No. 90830  , *ina ni-ri-be*; S , *ana ni-rib.*

[2] S , *nu.*

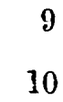
[3] No. 90830 , *a-na.*

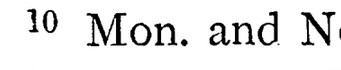
[4] S , *bi.*

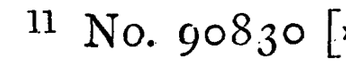
[5] Mon. and No. 90830 insert , *a.*

[6] Mon. and No. 90830  , *e-tar-ba*; S  , *e-ru-ba.*

[7] Mon. and No. 90830 insert , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ḫa-at-tu.*

[8] Possibly  , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Sa-bi-di.*

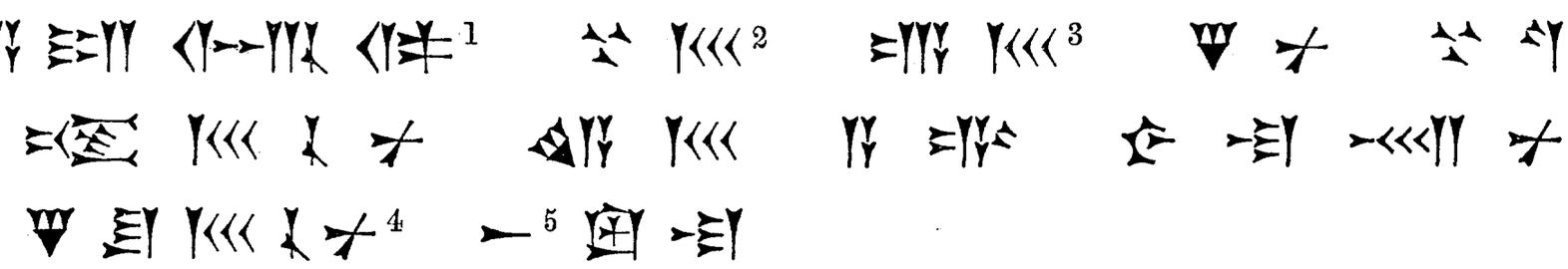
[9] Mon. and No. 90830  , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Me-it-ḳi-a.*

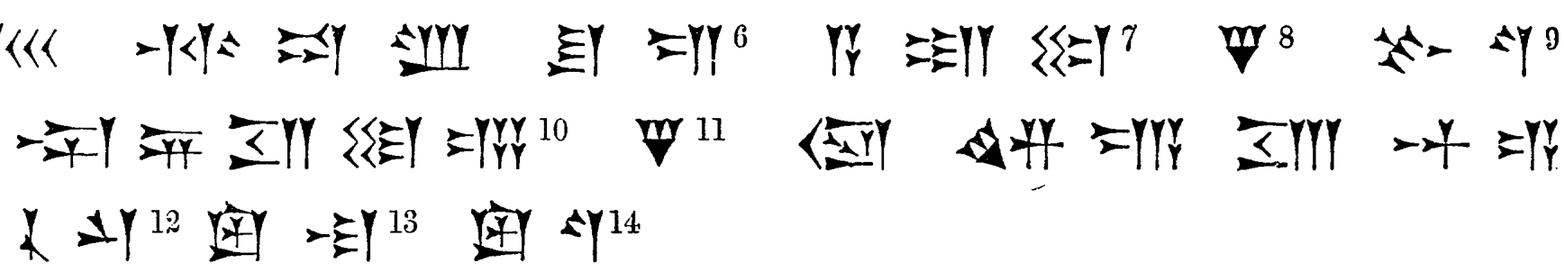
[10] Mon. and No. 90830  , (*alu*)*Ar-ṣu-a-in.*

[11] No. 90830 [ ]<, *i.e.*, [(*alu*)*T*]*i-e-la.*

[12] No. 90830 *, (*alu*)*U-su.*

COL. I.

61. 

62. 

61. and Arardi I conquered. The inhabitants thereof I slew in great numbers, and their spoil and their possessions I carried away.

62. The men fled and seized a lofty mountain-peak which was over against the city of Nishtun and which overhung like a cloud from heaven.

61. (šadû)A-ra-ar-di[1] šadâni(pl)[2] dannûti(pl)[3] šaknu(nu) akšud(ud) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu ma'atta(pl) a-duk šal-la-su-nu bušâ(pl)-šu-nu[4] aš[5]-lu-la **62.** ṣâbê(pl) ig-du-ru ubâni[6] a-ṣi-tu[7] ša[8] pu-ut[9] (alu)Ni-iš-tu-un[10] ša[11] kîma irpiti ištu šamê(e) šu-ḳa[12]-lu-la[13] iṣbutu(tu)[14]

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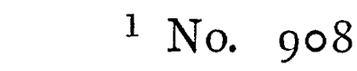
[1] No. 90830  , (*šadû*)*A-ar-ir-di*; it is possible that the scribe has written by mistake for , and that he has transposed this and the preceding sign.

[2] Mon. adds the phon. compl. , (*e*); No. 90830 , *šadê*(*e*).

[3] Mon. adds the phon. comp. , (*te*); No. 90830 , *dan-nu-te.*

[4] Mon. and No. 90830 , *bu-ša-šu-nu.*

[5] No. 90830 and prob. Mon. .

[6] Mon. and No. 90830 , *u-ba-nu*; S , *u-ban-ni.*

[7] S .

[8] S .

[9] Mon. inserts the word , *ali.*

[10] S , (*alu*)*Ni-eš-tu-un.*

[11] No. 90830 .

[12] S , *ḳu.*

[13] Mon. , *šu-ḳa-lu-lat*; No. 90830 , *šu-ḳa-lu-la-at.*

[14] No. 90830 , *iṣ-bu-tu.*

COL. I.

63. Against the men, unto whom none among the kings my fathers had drawn nigh, my warriors flew like birds.

64. Two hundred and sixty of their fighting men I put to the sword, and I cut off their heads, and I piled them into heaps. The remainder of them like a bird

65. built a nest on the rocks of the mountain. Their spoil and their possessions I brought down from the mountain, and the cities which were in the midst

63. ša[1] ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) abê(pl)-ia[2] ma-am-ma ina ki-rib-šu-nu la iṭḫu(u)[3] [4]ḳu-ra-di-ia ki-ma[5] iṣṣurâti(pl) eli-šu-nu i-še-' **64.** 200 + 1 šu-ši [6]ṣâbê(pl) mun[7]-daḫ-ṣi-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit ḳaḳḳadê(pl)-šu-nu unikis(is)[8] ana[9] a-si-te ar-ṣip si[10]-ta-te-šu-nu ki-ma[11] iṣṣuri[12] **65.** ḳin[13]-ni a-na[14] ka-pi[15] ša[16] šadê(e) iddû(pl)-ni[17] šal-la-su-nu bušâ(pl)-šu-nu[18] ištu ki-rib šadê(e) u-še-ri-da alâni(pl)[19] ša ina ki-rib

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[1] S . [2] Mon. , *a*. [3] S , *iṭḫe(e)*.

[4] Mon. and No. 90830 insert the determinative , (*amêlu*).

[5] Mon. and No. 90830 , *kîma*.

[6] No. 90830 inserts the determinative , (*amêlu*).

[7] Mon. , *i.e.*, *mu-daḫ-ṣ[i-šu-nu]*; No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *mu-un-d[a]ḫ-ṣ[i]-šu-nu*. [8] Mon. and No. 90830 , *u-ni-kis*.

[9] Mon. and No. 90830 , *a-na*. [10] S , *sit*.

[11] No. 90830 , *kîma*. [12] No. 90830 adds , *i.e*, *iṣṣurâti(pl)*.

[13] Mon. and No. 90830 insert , *i.e.*, *ḳi-in-ni*. [14] S , *ana*.

[15] No. 90830 , *ka-a-pi*. [16] S .

[17] Mon. and No. 90830 *.

[18] No. 90830 , *bu-ša-šu-nu*.

[19] Mon. and No. 90830 add the phon. compl. , (*ni*).

Col. I.

66. of the mighty hills, I laid waste, I destroyed, I burned with fire. All the men who had fled from before my arms came down and embraced my feet,

67. and tribute, and tax, and forced labour I imposed upon them. Bûbu, the son of Bubâ, the governor of the city of Nishtun,

68. I flayed in the city of Arbela and I spread his skin upon the city-wall. At that time I fashioned an image in my own likeness, and the glory of my power

66. ḫur-ša[1]-ni dannûti(pl)[2] šaknu(nu) ab-bul a[3]-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up)[4] [5]ṣâbê(pl) am-mar ištu pa-an[6] kakkê(pl)-a[7] ip-par-ši-du-ni ur-du-ni šêpê(II. pl)-a[8] **67.** iṣbutu(tu)[9] biltu ma-da-tu u[10] za-bil[11] ku-dur-ri eli-šu-nu aš[12]-kun (m)Bu-u-bu mâr Bu-ba-a[13] (amêlu)[14]mâr-ḫazâni[15] ša[16] (alu)[17]Ni-iš-tu-un **68.** ina (alu)Arba'-ilu a-ku-uṣ[18] mašak-šu dûra u-ḫal-lip ina u-me-šu-ma ṣa-lam bu-na-ni-ia epuš(uš) ta-na-ti kiš-šu[19]-ti-ia[20]

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[1] No. 90830 inserts , *i.e.*, *ḫur-ša-a-ni*.

[2] Mon. adds the phon. compl. , (*te*); No. 90830 , *dan-nu-te*

[3] Mon. and No. 90830 , *aḳ*.

[4] Mon. and No. 90830 , *aš-ru-uṗ*.

[5] Mon. inserts the determinative , (*amêlu*).

[6] S , *pân*. [7] Mon. *, *ia*. [8] No. 90830, , *ia*.

[9] Mon. and No. 90830 , *iṣ-bu-tu*. [10] Mon. .

[11] Mon. and No. 90830 , (*amêlu*)*za-bi-il*.

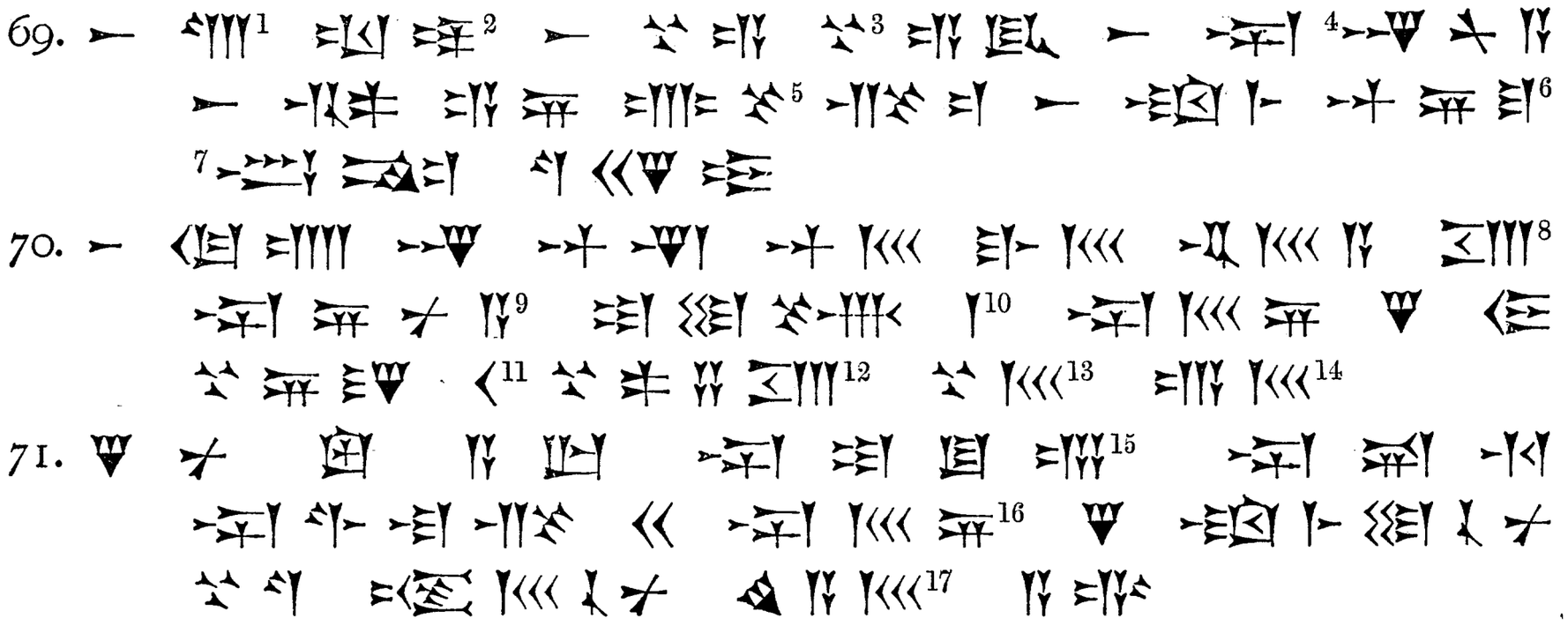
[12] No. 90830 . [13] S , *Ba-bu-a*. [14] S omits .

[15] Mon. and No. 90830 ; for the reading of the title, see above, p. 120, n. 3.

[16] No. 90830 . [17] S omits the determinative

[18] No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *a-ku-su*. [19] No. 90830 . [20] S , *a*

COL. I.



69. I inscribed thereon, and in the mountain of Eḳi in the city of Ashur-naṣir-pal at the source of the spring I set it up. In this eponymy, on the twenty-fourth day of the month Ab,

70. at the word of Ashur and Ishtar, the great gods, my lords, I departed from Nineveh and I marched unto the cities which lie at the foot of the mighty mountains of Nipur and Paṣata.

71. I conquered the cities of Atkun, Ushkhu and Pilazi and twenty cities which lay round about them. The inhabitants thereof I slew in great numbers,

69. ina libbi[1] al-ṭur[2] ina šadê(e) (šadû)[3] E-ḳi ina (alu)[4] Aššur-naṣir-apli ina rêš e-ni u-še-[5]-zi-iz ina li-me an-ni-ma[6] [7](arḫu)Abu ûmu 24 (KAN) **70.** ina ki-bit Aššur (ilu)Ištar ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) bêlê(pl)-a ištu[8] (alu)Ni-nu-a[9] at-tu-muš ana[10] alâni(pl)(ni) ša šêp (šadû)Ni-pur u[11] (šadû)Pa-ṣa-ta[12] šadê(pl)[13] dannûti(pl)[14] **71.** šaknu(nu) lu a-lik (alu)At-ku-un[15] (alu)Uš-ḫu (alu)Pi-la-zi 20 alâni(pl)(ni)[16] ša li-me-tu-šu-nu akšud(ud) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu ma'atta(pl)[17] a-duk

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[1] No. 90830 , *ina lib-bi.*

[2] Mon. and No. 90830 , *al-ṭu-ur.* [3] Mon. and No. 90830 omit .

[4] S inserts the determinative . [5] No. 90830 , *i.e., u-ša-zi-iz.*

[6] No. 90830 , *i.e., ina li-me* do.-*ma*, "In the same eponymy."

[7] Mon. and No. 90830 insert , *ina.* [8] S , *iš-tu.*

[9] No. 90830 , (*alu*)*Ninua.* [10] No. 90830 , *a-na.*

[11] Mon. . [12] Mon. and No. 90830 , *i.e.*, (*šadû*)*Pa-ṣa-te.*

[13] No. 90830 inserts the phon. compl. , *e.*

[14] Mon. adds the phon. compl. , (*te*); No. 90830 , *dan-nu-te.*

[15] S , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*At-ku-nu.* [16] S , *alâni*(*pl.*).

[17] S omits ; Mon. ; No. 90830 omits the word.

COL. I.

72. their spoil and their possessions I carried off, and their cities I burned with fire. All the men, who had fled from before my arms, came down

73. and embraced my feet, and I imposed forced labour upon them. From the cities at the foot of the mountains of Nipur and Paṣate I departed, and I crossed over the Tigris

74. and drew nigh unto the land of Ḳummukhi, and I received tribute from the lands of Ḳummukhi and Mushki, vessels of bronze, and cattle, and sheep, and wine. While yet I remained in the land of Ḳummukhi,

72. šal-la-su-nu bušâ(pl)-šu-nu[1] aš[2]-lu-la alâni(pl)(ni)[3] ina išâti(pl) ašrup[4] [5]ṣâbê(pl) am-mar ištu pân[6] kakkê(pl)-a[7] ip-par-ši-du-ni ur-du-ni **73.** šêpê(II.pl)-a[8] iṣbutu(tu)[9] ka-dur[10]-ru e-me[11]-su-nu-ti ištu alâni(pl)(ni) ša šêp (šadû)Ni-pur [12] (šadû)Pa-ṣa-te at-tu-muš[13] (nâru)Idiglat[14] e-te-bir **74.** ana (mâtu)Kum-mu-ḫi aḳ-ṭi-rib ma-da-tu[15] ša (mâtu)Kum-mu-ḫi (mâtu)Muš-ki diḳar[16] siparri alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) am-ḫur ki-i ina (mâtu)Kum-mu-ḫi[17]

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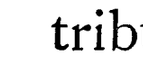
[1] Mon. and No. 90830  , *bu-ša-šu-nu*. [2] Mon. and No. 90830 .

[3] S , *alâni(pl)*. [4] No. 90830 , *aš-ru-up*.

[5] Mon. and No. 90830 insert the determinative , (*amêlu*).

[6] Mon. and No. 90830 , *pa-an*. [7] No. 90830 , *ia*.

[8] No. 90830 , *ia*. [9] No. 90830 and Mon. , *iṣ-bu-tu*.

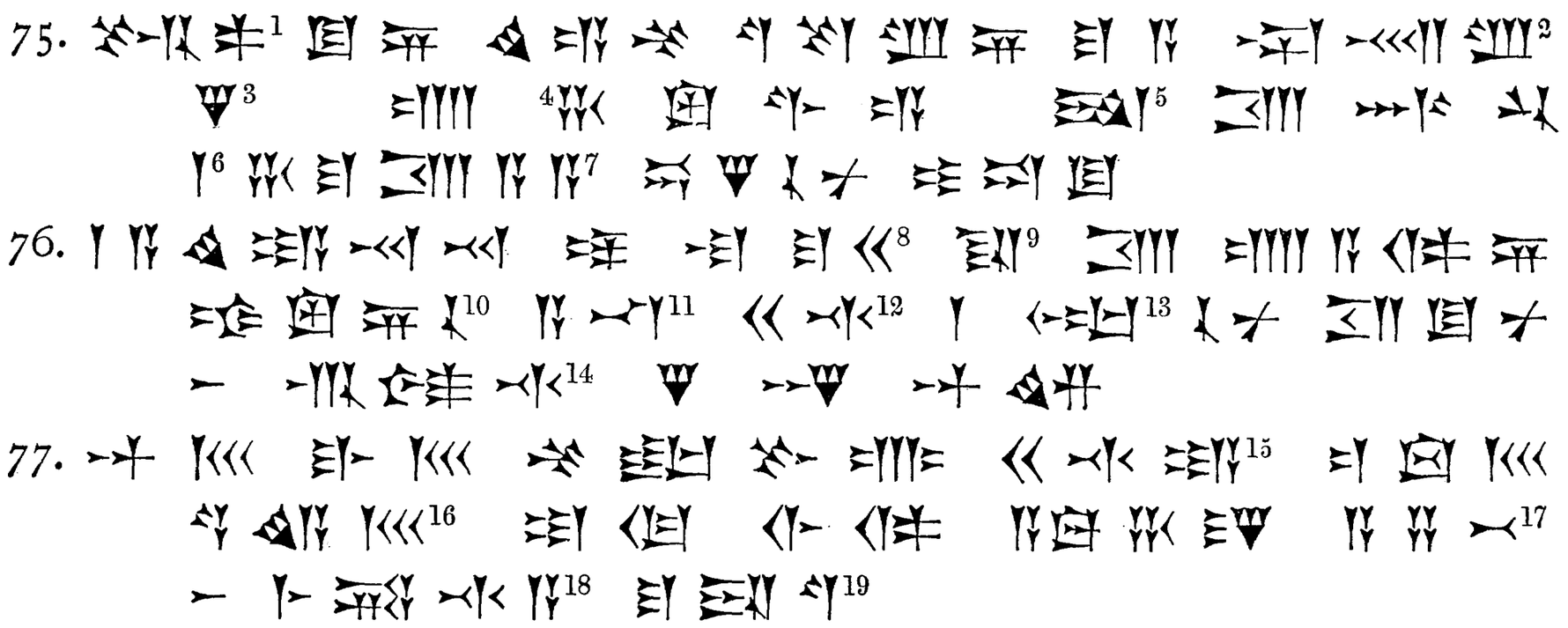
[10] No. 90830 , *du*. [11] No. 90830 , *mi*.

[12] No. 90830 inserts the copula , *u*. [13] S , *at-tum-muš*.

[14] Mon. [15] No. 90830 . [16] No. 90830 adds .

[17] No. 90830 adds , *ma*.

Col. I.



75. one brought me tidings, saying: "The city of Suru which is in Bît-Khalupê hath revolted, and they have slain Khamatai, their governor,

76. and Akhiababa, the son of a nobody, whom they have brought from Bît-Adini, have they set up as king over them." With the help of Adad

77. and the great gods who have made great my kingdom, I collected chariots and hosts and marched to the district of the river Khabur. During my advance I received much tribute

75. us-pa[1]-ku-ni ṭi-e-mu ut-te-ru-ni ma-a (alu)Su-ru[2] ša[3] Bît-[4]Ḫa-lu-pi-e it[5]-ta-bal-kat (m)[6]Ḫa-ma-ta-ai[7] (amêlu)šakna-šu-nu i-du-ku **76.** (m)A-ḫi-ia-ba-ba mâr la ma-man[8] ša[9] ištu Bît-A-di-ni ub-lu-ni-šu[10] a-na[11] šarru-ti[12] ana eli[13]-šu-nu iš-ku-nu ina ri-ṣu-ti[14] ša (ilu)Adad **77.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-ia[15] (iṣu)narka-bâti(pl) ummânâti(pl)[16] ad-ki ši-di (nâru)Ḫa-bur a-ṣa-bat[17] ina me-taḳ-ti-a[18] ma-da-tu[19]

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[1] No. 90830 , *ba.*

[2] Mon. and No. 90830 , (*alu*)*Su-u-ru*, Sûru.

[3] S . [4] Mon. and No. 90830 insert the determinative .

[5] No. 90830 , *i.* [6] For , (*m*), S reads the determinative , (*mâtu*).

[7] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*m*)*Ḫa-ma-ta-a-ia.*

[8] No. 90830 , *ma-am-ma-na*; S , *ma-ma-na.*

[9] No. 90830 omits . [10] No. 90830 omits , and reads *ub-lu-ni.*

[11] No. 90830 , *ana.* [12] Mon. and No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *šarru-te.*

[13] S inserts , *i.e.*, *ana muḫ-ḫi-šu-nu.* [14] No. 90830 , *te.*

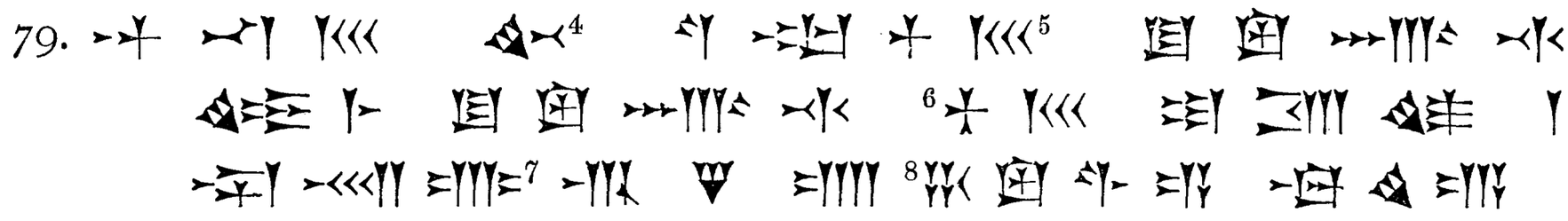
[15] Mon. , *a.* [16] No. 90830 adds , *i.e.*, *ummânâti*(*pl*)*-ia.*

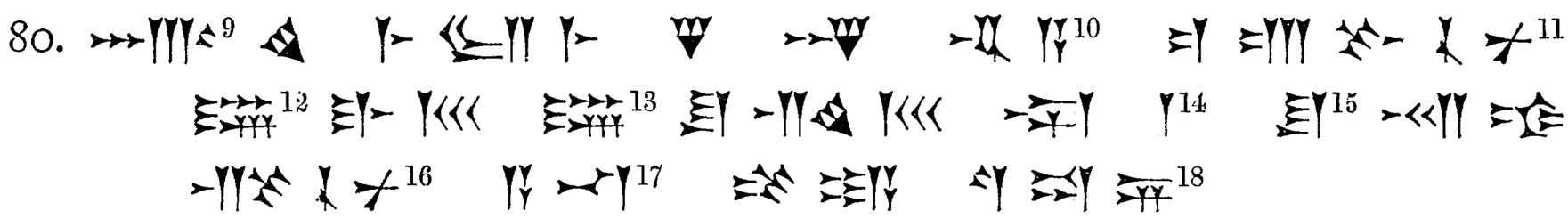
[17] S , *aṣ-ṣa-bat*; No. 90830 , *aṣ-bat.*

[18] No. 90830 , *mi-taḳ-ti-ia.* [19] No. 90830 .

Col. I.

78.

79. 

80. 

78. from Shulmânu-khaman-ilâni of the city of Gardiganni and from Ilu-Adad of the city of Ḳatni, silver, and gold,

79. and lead, and vessels of bronze, and garments of many coloured stuffs, and garments of cloth. Unto the city of Sûri which is in Bît-Khalupê I drew nigh,

80. and terror at the splendour of Ashur my lord overwhelmed them, and the chief men and the elders of the city, to save their lives, came forth into my presence

78. ma'attu(pl)[1] ša (m. ilu)Šulmânu-ḫa-man-ilâni(pl)(ni) (alu)Gar-di-gan-na-ai ša[2] (m)Ilu-(ilu)Adad (alu)Ḳat[3]-na-ai kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) **79.** anaku(pl) diḳar[4] sipar-ri(pl)[5] (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti [6]kitî(pl) at-ta-ḫar ana (alu)Su-u[7]-ri ša Bît-[8]Ḫa-lu-pi-e aḳ-ṭi-rib **80.** pul[9]-ḫi me-lam-me ša Aššur bêli-a[10] is-saḫ-pu-šu-nu[11] (amêlu)[12]rabûti(pl) (amêlu)[13]šîbûti(pl) ali ana[14] šu[15]-zu-ub napišti-šu-nu[16] a-na[17] tarṣi-ia ûṣû-ni[18]

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[1] S omits .

[2] No. 90830 omits .

[3] No. 90830 , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ḳa-at-na-ai.*

[4] Mon. and No. 90830 add .

[5] No. 90830 omits .

[6] S inserts the determinative , (*ṣubâtu*); No. 90830 inserts the determinative , (*iṣu*).

[7] S omits , and reads (*alu*)*Su-ri.*

[8] No. 90830 inserts the determinative .

[9] No. 90830 , *pu-ul.*

[10] No. 90830 , *ia.*

[11] S , *is-ḫup-šu-nu.*

[12] No. 90830 .

[13] No. 90830 .

[14] No. 90830 , *a-na.*

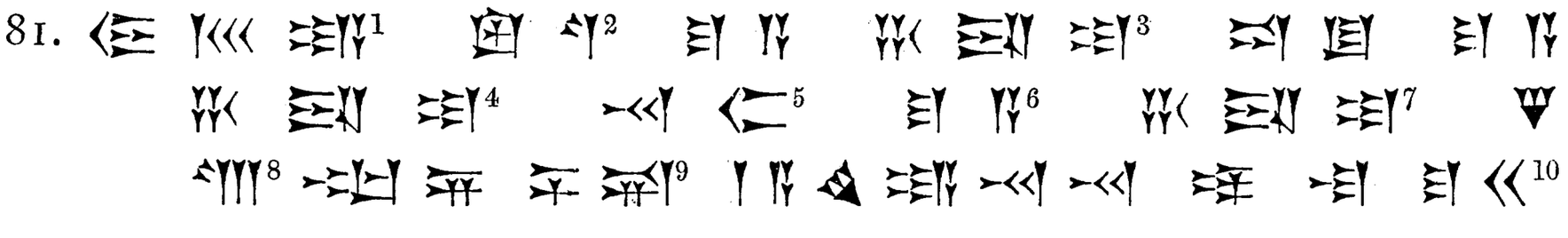
[15] Mon. .

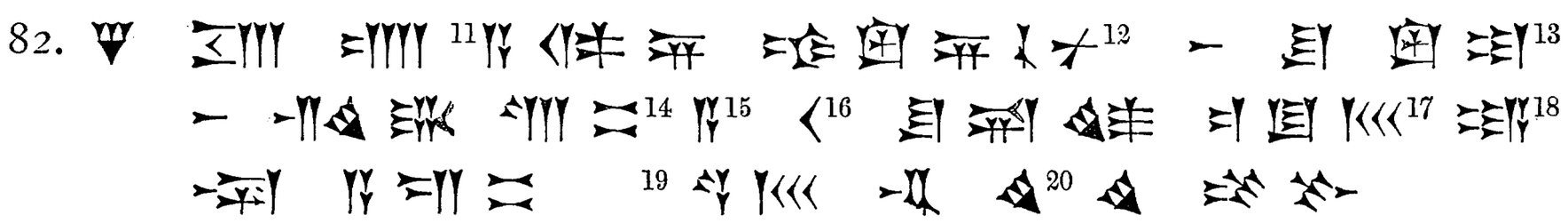
[16] Mon. and No. 90830 , *napšâti(pl)-šu-nu.*

[17] No. 90830 , *ana.*

[18] No. 90830 , *u-ṣu-ni.*

COL. I.

81. 

82. 

81. and embraced my feet, saying: "If thou desirest, slay! If thou desirest, let live! That which thy heart desireth shalt thou do!" Akhiababa, the son of a nobody,

82. whom they had brought from Bît-Adini, I took captive. In the valour of my heart and with the fury of my weapons I overwhelmed the city. All the rebels

81. šêpê(pl)-ia[1] îsbutu(tu)[2] ma-a ḫa-da-at[3] du-ku ma-a ḫa-da-at[4] ba-liṭ[5] ma-a[6] ḫa-da-at[7] ša libba[8]-ka-ni epuš(uš)[9] (m)A-ḫi-ia-ba-ba mâr la ma-man[10] **82.** ša ištu Bît-[11]A-di-ni ub-lu-ni-šu-nu[12] ina ḳâti aṣbat(at)[13] ina gi-biš lib-bi[14]-a[15] u[16] šu-uš-mur kakkê(pl)[17]-ia[18] alu a-si-bi [19]ṣâbê(pl) bêl ḫi[20]-ṭi gab-bu

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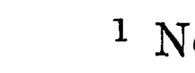
[1] No. 90830  , *šêpê*(II. *pl*)-*ia*; S , *šêpê*(II)-*a*.

[2] No. 90830 and Mon. , *iṣ-bu-tu*.

[3] No. 90830 , *ḫa di-a-ta*.

[4] No. 90830 and Mon. , *ḫa-di-a-ta*.

[5] No. 90830 and Mon. , *bal-li-ṭi*; S , *bal-liṭ*.

[6] No. 90830 omits .

[7] No. 90830 , *ḫa-di-a-ta*.

[8] No. 90830 adds , *i.e.*, *lib-ba-ka-ni*.

[9] No. 90830 , *e-pu-šu*; S , *e-pu-uš*.

[10] No. 90830 , *ma-am-ma-na*.

[11] Mon. and No. 90830 insert the determinative .

[12] No. 90830 , *ub-lu-ni-šu-ni*; Mon. omits .

[13] No. 90830 , *aṣ-ba-ta*.

[14] S omits .

[15] No. 90830 , *ia*.

[16] No. 90830 .

[17] No. 90830 omits .

[18] S , *a*.

[19] Mon. inserts the determinative , (*amêlu*).

[20] No. 90830 and Mon. insert , *i.e.*, *ḫi-i-ṭi*.

COL. I.

83. they seized and delivered them up. My officers I caused to enter into his palace and his temples. His silver, and his gold, his goods and his possessions, bronze,

84. and iron, and lead, and vessels of bronze, and cups of bronze, and dishes of bronze, a great treasure of bronze, and alabaster, and bowls

85. overlaid (with precious metals), and the women of his palaces, and his daughters, and the spoil of the rebels together with their possessions, and the gods together with their possessions,

83. u-ṣa[1]-bi-tu-ni ia[2]-ta-nu-ni (amêlu)[3]rabûti(pl)-a a-na ekalli[4]-šu ekurrê(pl)-šu u-še-rib kaspa-šu ḫurâs-su makḳûr-šu bušâ-šu[5] siparru **84.** parzillu(pl)[6] anaku(pl) diḳar[7] siparri(pl) tap-ḫa-a-ni[8] siparri ḫa-ri-a-te siparri makkûr siparri ma-du[9] (abnu)parûtu (iṣu)paššûru[10] **85.** iḫ-zi sinnišâti(pl) ekallâti(pl)-šu mârâti[11](pl)-šu šal-la-at ṣâbê(pl) bêl ḫi[12]-ṭi a-di makkûri(pl)-šu-nu ilâni(pl)(ni)[13] a-di makkûri(pl)-šu-nu

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[1] No. 90830 , *ṣab*.
[2] No. 90830 , *i*; S omits .
[3] No. 90830 .
[4] S inserts the phonetic complement , (*lim*).
[5] No. 90830 , *bu-ša-šu*.
[6] Mon. omits .
[7] No. 90830 adds , and omits it after .
[8] No. 90830 , *tap-ḫa-ni*(*pl*).
[9] No. 90830 and Mon. , *ma-a-du*.
[10] No. 90830 , (*iṣu*)*pa-šur*.
[11] No. 90830 omits .
[12] No. 90830 and Mon. insert , *i.e.*, *ḫi-i-ṭi*.
[13] No. 90830 adds , *i.e.*, *ilâni*(*pl*)-*šu*.

Col. I.

86. and precious stone from the mountains, and his chariot and harness, and horses, the team of his yoke, and trappings of men and trappings of horses,

87. and garments of many coloured stuffs and garments of cloth, and goodly oil, and cedar, and fine sweet-scented woods, and panels of cedar,

88. and purple and crimson wool, and his waggons, and his cattle, and his flocks, a heavy spoil, which like the stars of heaven could not be counted,

86. aban šadê(e) šu-ḳu-ru (iṣu)narkabtu[1]-šu ra-ki-su sisê(pl) (iṣu)ṣimdat[2] (iṣu)ni-ri-šu[3] ḫal-lu-up-ti sisê(pl) ḫal-lu-up-ti ṣâbê(pl) **87.** (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti (ṣubâtu)[4]kitê(pl) šamni[5] ṭâbe(be) (iṣu)e-ri-ni[6] riḳḳê(pl)[7] ṭâbûti(pl)[8] ki-si[9]-ti (iṣu)e-ri-ni **88.** (šipâtu)takiltu[10] (šipâtu)argamannu[11] (iṣu)ṣumbu[12]-šu alpê(pl)-šu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu šal-la-su ka-bi-ta[13] ša kîma kakkabâni(pl) šamê(e) minûta(ta)[14] la-a[15] išû(u)[16]

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[1] No. 90830 adds , *i.e.*, *(iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-šu.*

[2] S , *(iṣu)ṣimdat(at)*; No. 90830 , *ṣimdat(at).*

[3] No. 90830 , *nîri-šu.*

[4] No. 90830 , *(iṣu).*

[5] No. 90830 adds .

[6] S , *nu.*

[7] No. 90830 .

[8] No. 90830 omits .

[9] No. 90830 , *sit.*

[10] No. 90830 omits .

[11] S omits .

[12] No. 90830 inserts , *i.e.*, *(iṣu)ṣumbê(pl)-šu.*

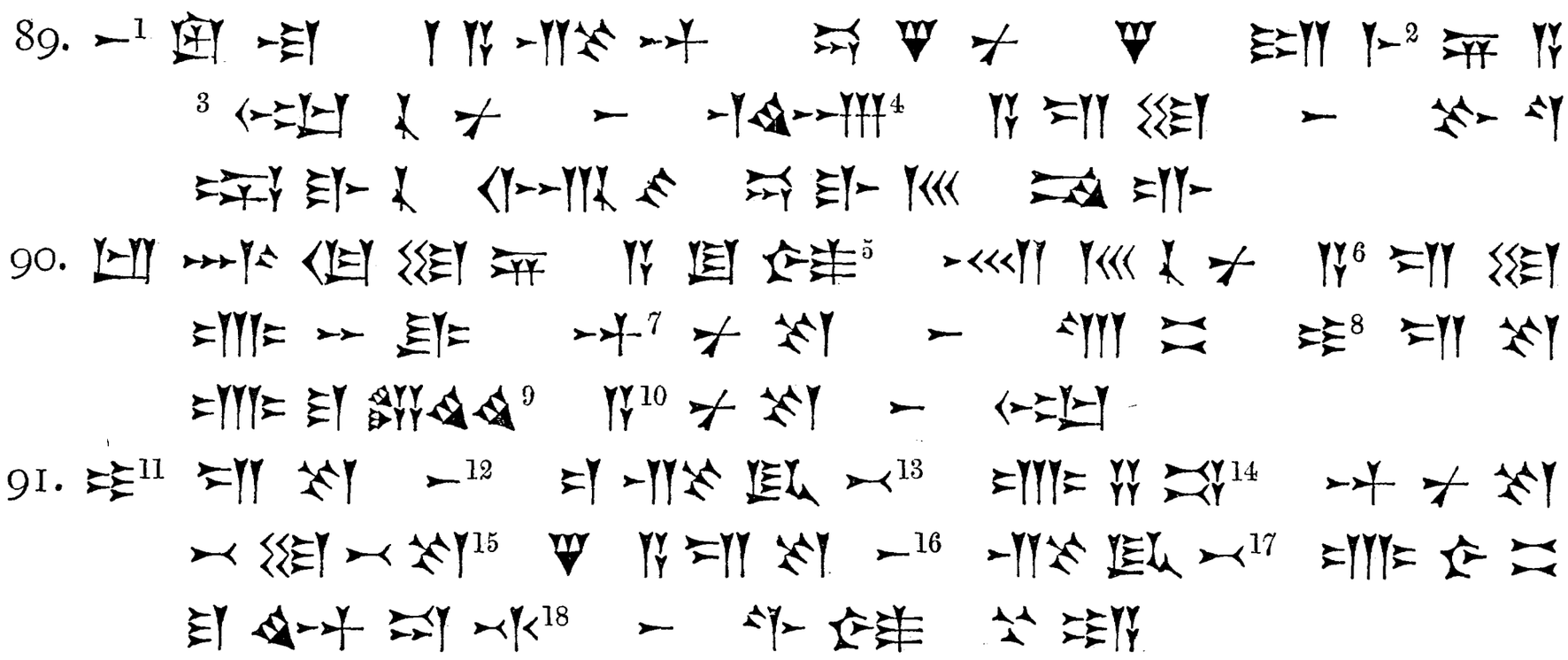
[13] No. 90830 , *kabitta(ta).*

[14] No. 90830 , *me-nu-ta.*

[15] No. 90830 omits .

[16] No. 90830 , *i-šu-u.*

Col. I.



89. I carried off. Azi-ilu I set over them as the governor appointed by me. I built a pillar over against his city-gate, and I flayed all the chief men

90. who had revolted, and I covered the pillar with their skins; some I walled up within the pillar, and some upon

91. the pillar on stakes I impaled, and others I fixed to stakes round about the pillar; many within the border of my own land

89. aš[1]-lu-la (m)A-zi-ilu (amêlu)šaknu(nu) ša ra-me[2]-ni-a [3]eli-šu-nu aš-kun[4] a-si-tu ina pu-ut abulli-šu ar-ṣip (amêlu)rabûti(pl) am-mar **90.** ib-bal-ki-tu-ni a-ku-ṣu[5] maškê(pl)-šu-nu a[6]-si-tu u-ḫal-lip an[7]-nu-te ina lib-bi i[8]-si-te u-ma-gig[9] a[10]-nu-te ina eli **91.** i[11]-si-te ina[12] (iṣu)zi-ḳi-be[13] u-za-ḳip[14] an-nu-te bat-tu-bat-te[15] ša a-si-te ina[16] zi-ḳi-be[17] u-rak-kas ma-'-du-ti[18] ina pi-rik mâti-ia

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[1] No. 90830 .

[2] S , *ma*.

[3] No. 90830 inserts , *i.e.*, *a-na eli-šu-nu*.

[4] No. 90830 , *aš-ku-un*.

[5] Mon. and No. 90830 , *a-ku-uṣ*.

[6] No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *i-si-tu*. [7] S , *i.e.*, *a-nu-te*. [8] No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *a-si-te*.

[9] No. 90830 , *u-ma-gi-gi*.

[10] No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *an-nu-te*. [11] No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *a-si-te*.

[12] No. 90830 and Mon. , *a-na*. [13] No. 93830 and Mon. , *pi*.

[14] No. 90830 and Mon. , *i.e.*, *u-za-ḳi-pi*.

[15] No. 90830 , *ina bat-tu-bat-te*, one line ending with , and the next beginning with .

[16] No. 90830 , *a-na*.

[17] No. 90830 [] , (*iṣu*)*zi-ḳi-pi*. [18] No. 90830 , *te*.

COL. I.

92. I flayed, and I spread their skins upon the walls; and I cut off the limbs of the high officers, of the high royal officers who had rebelled.

93. Akhiababa I took to Nineveh, and I flayed him, and I spread his skin upon the wall of Nineveh. My power and might

94. over the land of Laḳê I established. While yet I remained in the city of Sûri, (I received) tribute from all the kings of the land of Laḳê,

92. a-ku-ṣu[1] maškê(pl)-šu-nu dûrâni(pl)[2] u-ḫal-lip ša (amêlu)GAR-SAG(pl) ša[3] (amêlu)GAR-SAG-šarrâni(pl)(ni) bêl ḫi-i-ṭi šîrê(pl)[4]-šu-nu u-bat-tiḳ **93.** (m)A-ḫi-ia-ba-ba a-na[5] (alu)Ni-nu-a[6] ub-la-šu[7] a-ku-su mašak-šu dûra ša (alu)Ni-nu-a u-ḫal-lip li-ta[8] u[9] dan-na-ni **94.** eli (mâtu)La-ḳi-e al-ta-ka-an[10] ki-i ina (alu)Su-u-ri[11] us-ba-ku-ni ma-da-tu[12] ša šarrâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana[13] si-ḫir-ti-šu-nu

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[1] Mon. and No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *a-ku-uṣ*.

[2] No. 90830 adds the phon. compl. , (*ni*).

[3] No. 90830 omits .

[4] S omits .

[5] No. 90830 , *ana*.

[6] No. 90830 , (*alu*)*Ninua*.

[7] No. 90830 .

[8] No. 90830 , *li-i-ti*.

[9] No. 90830 .

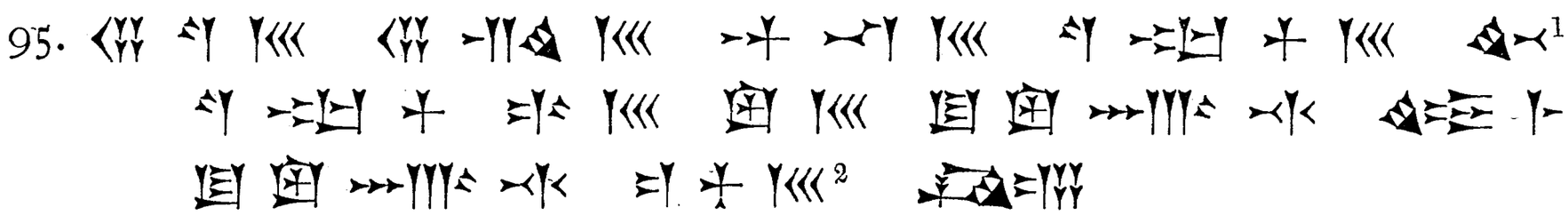
[10] No. 90830 , *kan*.

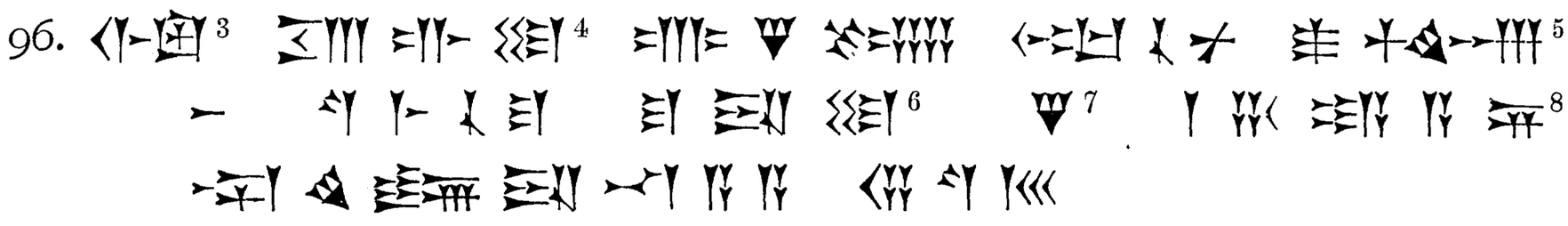
[11] No. 90830 , (*alu*)*Su-ri-ma*.

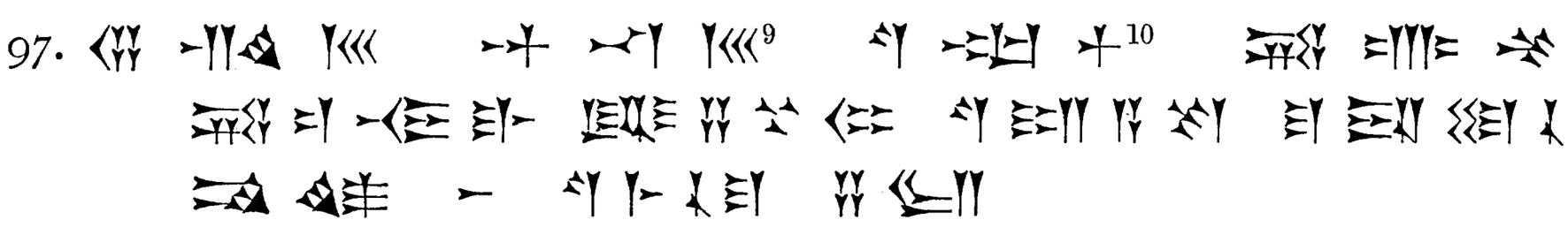
[12] No. 90830 .

[13] No. 90830 , *a-na*.

COL. I.

95. 

96. 

97. 

95. silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze, and vessels of bronze, and cattle, and flocks, and garments of many coloured stuffs, and garments of cloth,

96. and I increased the tribute and taxes and imposed them upon them. At that time the tribute of Khaiâni of the city of Khindani, silver,

97. and gold, and lead, and bronze, and umu-stone, and alabaster, and purple wool, and dromedaries I received from him. At that time

95. kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) siparru(pl) diḳar[1] siparri alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti (iṣu)kitê(pl)[2] biltu **96.** u[3] ta-mar-tu[4] u-ša-tir eli-šu-nu aš-kun[5] ina u-me-šu-ma ma-da-tu[6] ša[7] (m)Ḫa-ia-a-ni[8] (alu)Ḫi-in-da-na-ai kaspu(pl) **97.** ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl)[9] siparru[10] (abnu)u-mu (abnu)parûtu (šipâtu)takiltu ud-ra-a-te ma-da-tu-šu am-ḫur ina u-me-šu-ma ṣa-lam

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[1] No. 90830 adds .

[2] No. 90830 inserts the word , *am-ḫur*.

[3] No. 90830 .

[4] No. 90830 , *ta*.

[5] No. 90830 , *aš-ku-un*.

[6] Mon. and No. 90830 .

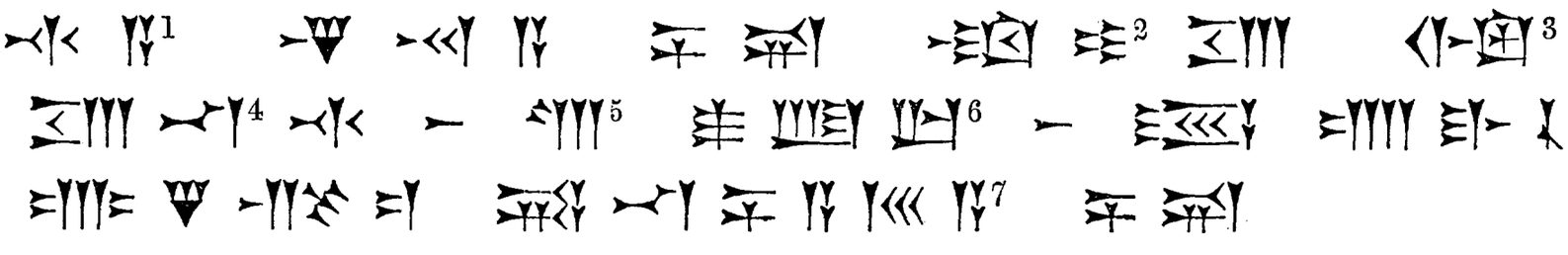
[7] Mon. .

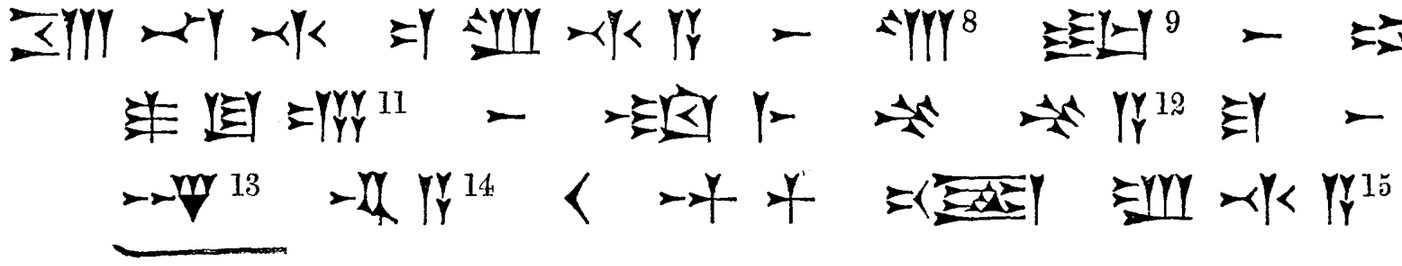
[8] No. 90830 , (*m*)*Ḫa-a-ia-ni*.

[9] No. 90830 omits the words .

[10] Mon. and No. 90830 add .

COL. I.

98. 

99. 

98. I fashioned a mighty image of my royal person, and my power and my glory I inscribed thereon, and I set it up within his palace. I fashioned tablets (also)

99. and I inscribed thereon my glory and my prowess, and I set them up within his city-gate. In the eponymy, the year called by my name, at the word of Ashur, my lord, and Ninib, who loveth my priesthood,

98. šarru-ti-a[1] šur-ba-a epuš(uš) li-i[2]-ta u[3] ta-na[4]-ti ina libbi[5] aš-ṭu-ur[6] ina ḳabal ekalli-šu u-ša-zi-iz (abnu)narâ(pl)(a)[7] epuš(uš) **99.** ta-na-ti giš-ru-ti-a ina libbi[8] ašṭur[9] ina abulli-šu[10] aš-ku-un[11] ina li-me šatti šumi-a[12]-ma ina ki-bit Aššur[13] bêli-a[14] u (ilu)Ninib ra'imu šangû-ti-a[15]

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[1] No. 90830 , *ia*.

[2] S omits .

[3] No. 90830 *.

[4] No. 90830 inserts , *i.e.*, *ta-na-a-ti*.

[5] No. 90830 adds , *i.e.*, *ina lib-bi*; S omits .

[6] No. 90830 , *al-ṭu-ur*; S , *al-ṭur*.

[7] No. 90830 omits .

[8] No. 90830 adds , *i.e.*, *ina lib-bi*.

[9] No. 90830 , *al-ṭu-ur*; S , *al-ṭur*.

[10] S ; No. 90830 and Mon. , *ina* (*alu*)*Ḳat-ni*.

[11] S , *aš-kun*.

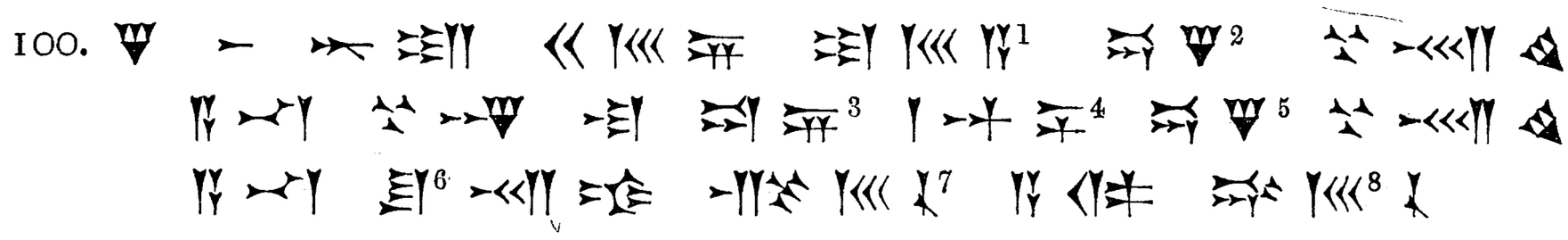
[12] No. 90830 , *ia*.

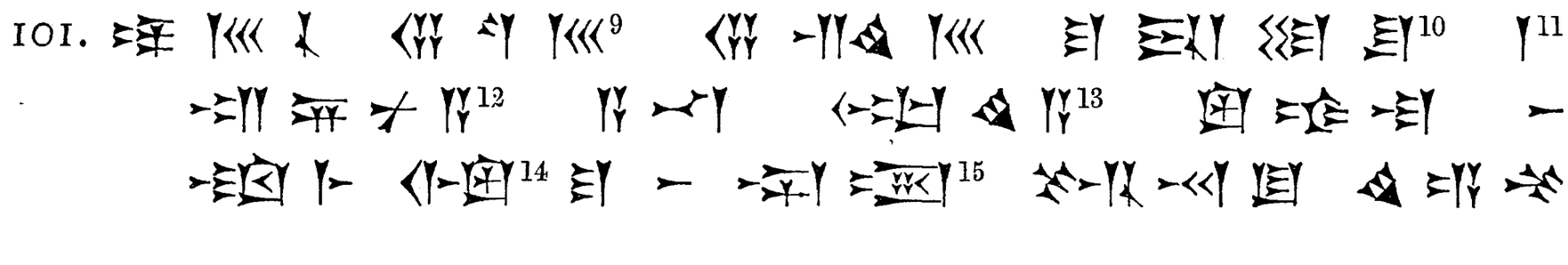
[13] No. 90830 inserts the words , *bêli rabî*, "the great lord"; S , *bêli rabê*(*e*).

[14] No. 90830 , *ia*.

[15] No. 90830 , *ia*.

COL. I

100. 

101. 

100. although in the time of the kings, my fathers, no governor of the land of Sukhi had come unto Assyria, Ilu-ibni, the governor of Sukhi, in order to save his life, together with his brethren[8]

101. and his sons, brought silver and gold as his tribute unto Nineveh into my presence. In the same eponymy, while yet I remained in Nineveh,

100. ša ina tar-ṣi šarrâni(pl)(ni) abê(pl)-a[1] (amêlu)šakin[2] (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-na (mâtu)Aššur la illiku-ni[3] (m)Ilu-ibni[4] (amêlu)šakin[5] (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-na šu[6]-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu[7] a-di aḫê(pl)[8]-šu **101.** mârê(pl)-šu kaspu(pl)[9] ḫurâsu(pl) ma-da-tu-šu[10] ana[11] (alu)Ni-nu-a[12] a-na muḫ-ḫi-a[13] lu-ub-la ina li-me do.[14]-ma ina (alu)Ninua[15] us-ba-ku ṭi-e-mu

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[1] No. 90830 , *ia.*

[2] No. 90830 , (*amêlu*)*ša-kin.*

[3] No. 90830 , *illika*(*ka*)-*ni.*

[4] No. 90830 and Mon. , (*m*)*Ilu-ib-ni.*

[5] No. 90830 , (*amêlu*)*ša-kin.*

[6] No. 90830 .

[7] No. 90830 , *i.e.*, *napšâti*(*pl*)-*šu-nu*, "their lives."

[8] No. 90830 omits , *i.e.*, *a-di aḫi-šu*, "with his brother."

[9] No. 90830 omits .

[10] No. 90830 .

[11] S , *a-na.*

[12] No. 90830 , (*alu*)*Ninua.*

[13] Mon. and No. 90830 , *ana eli-a.*

[14] No. 90830 .

[15] No. 90830 , (*alu*)*Ni-nu-a.*

COL. I.

102. they brought me tidings, saying that the Assyrians and Khulai, their governor, whom Shalmaneser, the king of Assyria, the former prince who preceded me,

103. had settled in the city of Khalzidipkha, had revolted and had marched against Damdamusa, my royal city, to take it.

104. At the word of Ashur, ~~Ishtar,~~ and Adad, the gods, my helpers, I collected my chariots and hosts. At the source of the river Subnat, where stand the images

102. ut-te-ru-ni ma-a nišê(pl)(e) (mâtu)Aš-šu-ra-ai (m)Ḫu-la-ai (amêlu)hazânu-šu-nu ša (m. ilu)Šulmânu-ašaridu šar (mâtu)Aššur rubû(u)[1] a-lik[2] pâni-ia[3] **103.** ina (alu)[4]Ḫal-zi-dip-ḫa u-ša-aṣ-bi-tu-šu-nu-ni it[5]-ta-bal-ku-tu[6] (alu)Da-am-da-mu-sa al šarru-ti-a a-na aṣ[7]-ba-te il-li(m)-ku[8] **104.** ina ki-bit Aššur (ilu)Ištar u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) tik-li-ia[9] (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ummânâti(pl)-a ad-ki ina rêš e-ni (nâru)Su-ub-na-at a-šar ṣa-lam

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[1] No. 90830 omits .

[2] No. 90830 , *alik*.

[3] No. 90830 , *pâni-a*; S , *pa-ni-a*.

[4] No. 90830 , (*mâtu*).

[5] S , *i*.

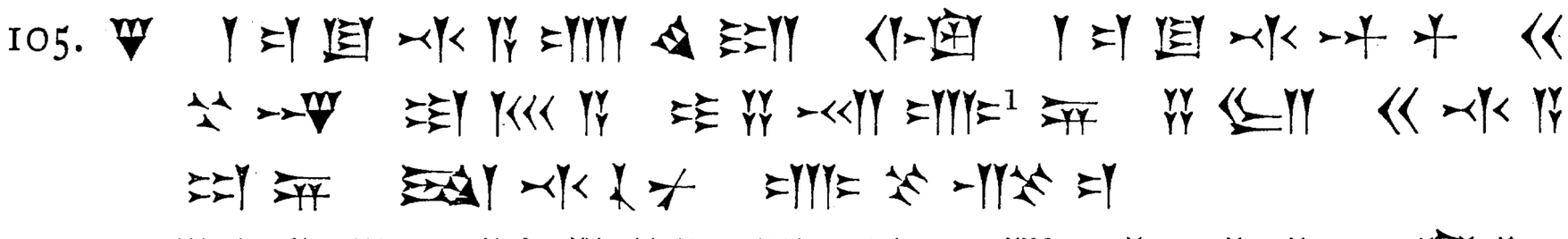
[6] S .

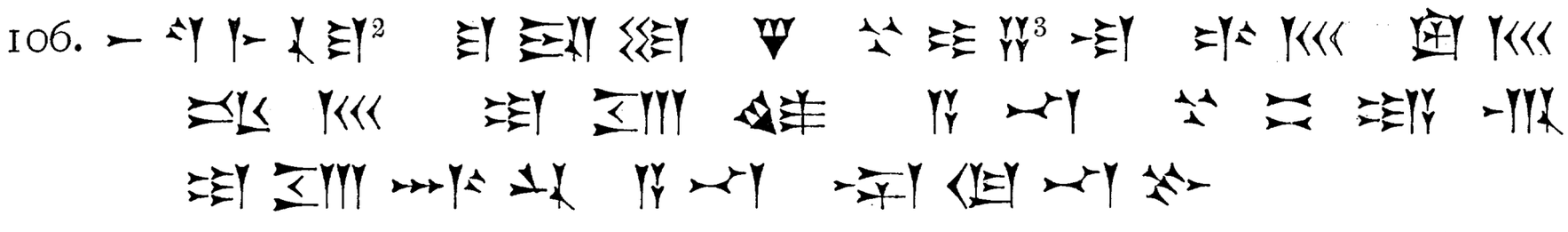
[7] S , *i.e.*, *ṣa-ba-te*.

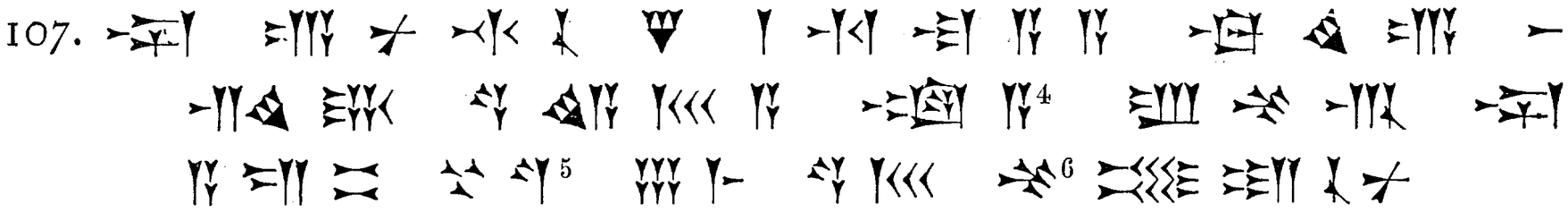
[8] S , *il-li-ku*; S (var.) , *illiku*(*ku*).

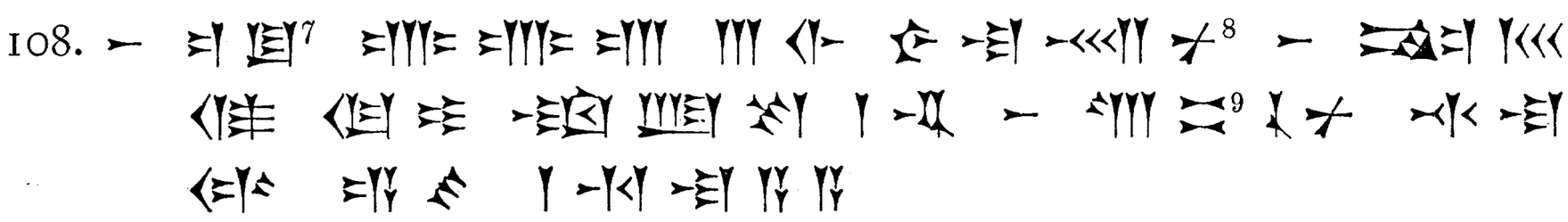
[9] S , *a*.

COL. I.

105. 

106. 

107. 

108. 

105. of Tiglath-pileser and Tukulti-Ninib, the king(s) of Assyria, my fathers, I fashioned an image of my royal person, and I set it up beside them.

106. At that time I received the tribute of the land of Iṣala,[3] cattle, and flocks, and wine. To the mountain of Kashiari I crossed, and to Kinabu,

107. the fortified city of Khulai, I drew nigh. With the multitude of my hosts and by my furious onset I stormed and conquered the city; six hundred of their warriors

108. I put to the sword; three thousand captives I burned with fire; I left not a single one among them alive to serve as a hostage. Khulai,

105. ša (m)Tukulti(ti) apil-E-šar-ra u (m)Tukulti(ti)-(ilu)Ninib šar (mâtu)Aššur abê(pl)-a i-za-zu-u[1]-ni ṣa-lam šarru-ti-a ab-ni it-ti-šu-nu u-še-zi-iz **106.** ina u-me-šu-ma[2] ma-da-tu ša (mâtu)I-ṣa[3]-la alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) at-ta-ḫar a-na (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri at-ta-bal-kat a-na (alu)Ki-na-bu **107.** al dan-nu-ti-šu ša (m)Ḫu-la-ai aḳ-ṭi-rib ina gi-biš um-mânâti(pl)-ia taḫâzi-a[4] šit-mu-ri ala a-si-bi akšud(ud)[5] 600 ṣâbê(pl) mu[6]-daḫ-ṣi-šu-nu **108.** ina kakki[7] u-šam-ḳit 3000 šal-la-su-nu[8] ina išâti(pl) ašrup ki-i li-ṭu-te išten(en) ina lib-bi[9]-šu-nu balṭu ul i-zib (m)Ḫu-la-ai

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[1] S omits . [2] S omits . [3] S , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*I-ṣal-la*.

[4] Mon. , *ia*. [5] S , *aktašad(ad)*. [6] S , *mun*.

[7] S inserts , *i.e.*, *kakkê(pl)*. [8] S omits . [9] S omits .

COL. I.

109. their governor, I captured alive. Their corpses I piled into heaps; their young men and maidens I burned in the fire.

110. Khulai, their governor, I flayed, and his skin I spread upon the wall of the city of Damdamusa; the city I destroyed, I ravaged, I burned with fire.

111. The city of Mariru, which was within their borders, I conquered. Fifty of their warriors I put to the sword; two hundred of their captives I burned with fire. Three hundred and thirty-two

109. (amêlu)ḫazânu-šu[1]-nu balṭu ina ḳâti aṣ-bat[2] (amêlu)pagrê(pl)-šu-nu[3] ana[4] i-si-ta-a-te ar-ṣip (amêlu)[5]ba-tu-li-šu-nu (f)ba-tu-la-te-šu-nu ana[6] maḳlûte(te) ašrup **110.** (m)Ḫu-la-ai (amêlu)ḫazânu-šu-nu a-ku-uṣ[7] mašak-šu dûra ša (alu)Da-am[8]-da-mu-sa u-ḫal-lip ala ab-bul a-ḳur ina išâti(ti) ašrup(up) **111.** (alu)Ma-ri-ru ša li-me-ti-šu-nu akšud(ud) 50 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit 200 šal-la-su-nu ina išâti(pl) ašrup[9] 332

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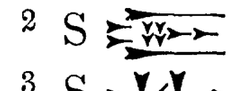
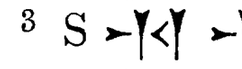
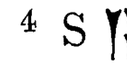
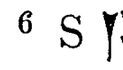
[1] S .

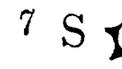
[2] S  , *aṣ-ba-ta.*

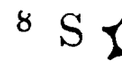
[3] S  , *pag-ri-šu-nu.*

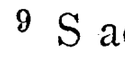
[4] S  , *a-na.*

[5] S omits .

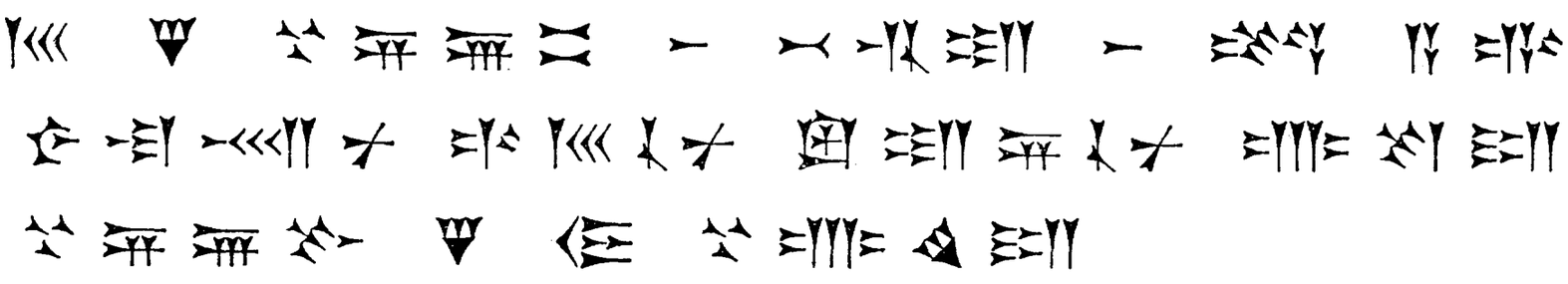
[6] S  , *a-na.*

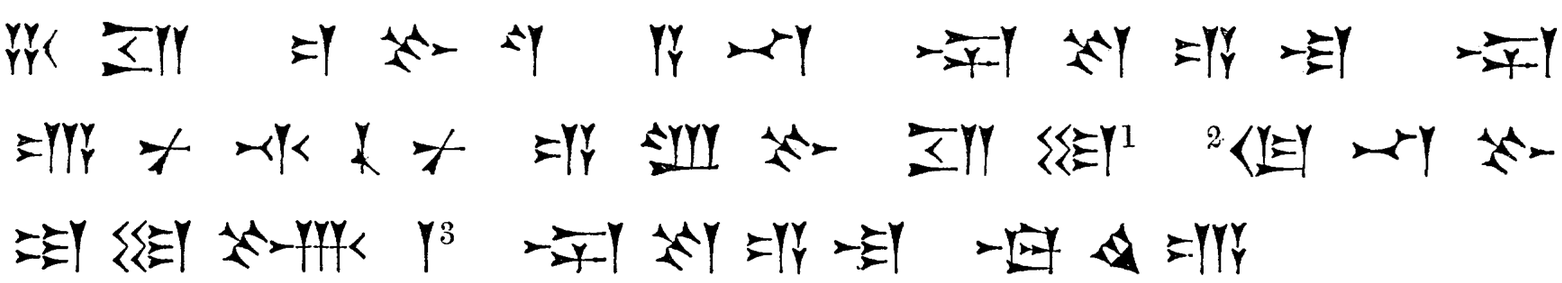
[7] S  , *i.e.*, *a-ku-ṣu.*

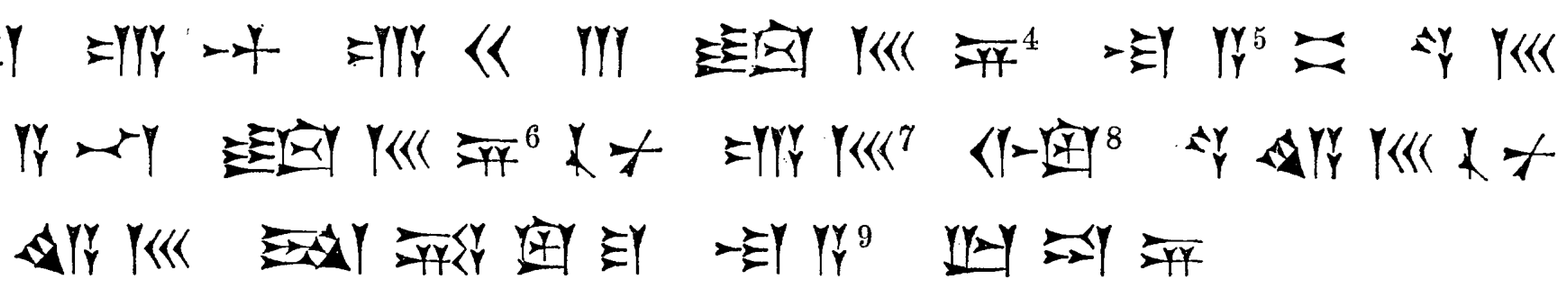
[8] S  , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Dam-da-mu-sa.*

[9] S adds the phon. compl.  , (*up*).

COL. I.

112. 

113. 

114. 

112. men of the land of Nirbu I slew in the battle on the plain; their spoil, and their cattle, and their flocks I carried off. The (men of the) land of Nirbu, which is at the foot of the mountain of Ukhira,

113. had banded themselves together, and into the city of Têla, their stronghold, they had entered. From Kinabu I departed, and unto the city of Têla I drew nigh.

114. The city was exceeding strong and was surrounded by three walls. The men trusted in their mighty walls and in their hosts, and did not come down,

112. ṣâbê(pl) ša (mâtu)Ni-ir-bi ina mit-ḫu-ṣi ina ṣêri a-duk šal-la-su-nu alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu u-te-ra (mâtu)Ni-ir-bu ša šêp (šadû)U-ḫi-ra **113.** a-ḫa-iš iṣ-bu-tu a-na (alu)Te-e-la al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu e-ru-bu iš-tu[1] [2]Ki-na-bu at-tu-muš ana[3] (alu)Te-e-la aḳ-ṭi-rib **114.** alu dan(an) dan-niš 3 dûrâni(pl)(ni)[4] la-a[5]-bi ṣâbê(pl) a-na dûrâ-ni(pl)(ni)[6]-šu-nu dannûti(pl)[7] u[8] ummânâti(pl)-šu-nu ma'adûti(pl) it-tak-lu-ma la-a[9] ur-du-ni

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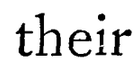
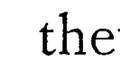
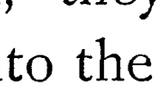
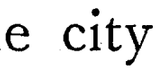
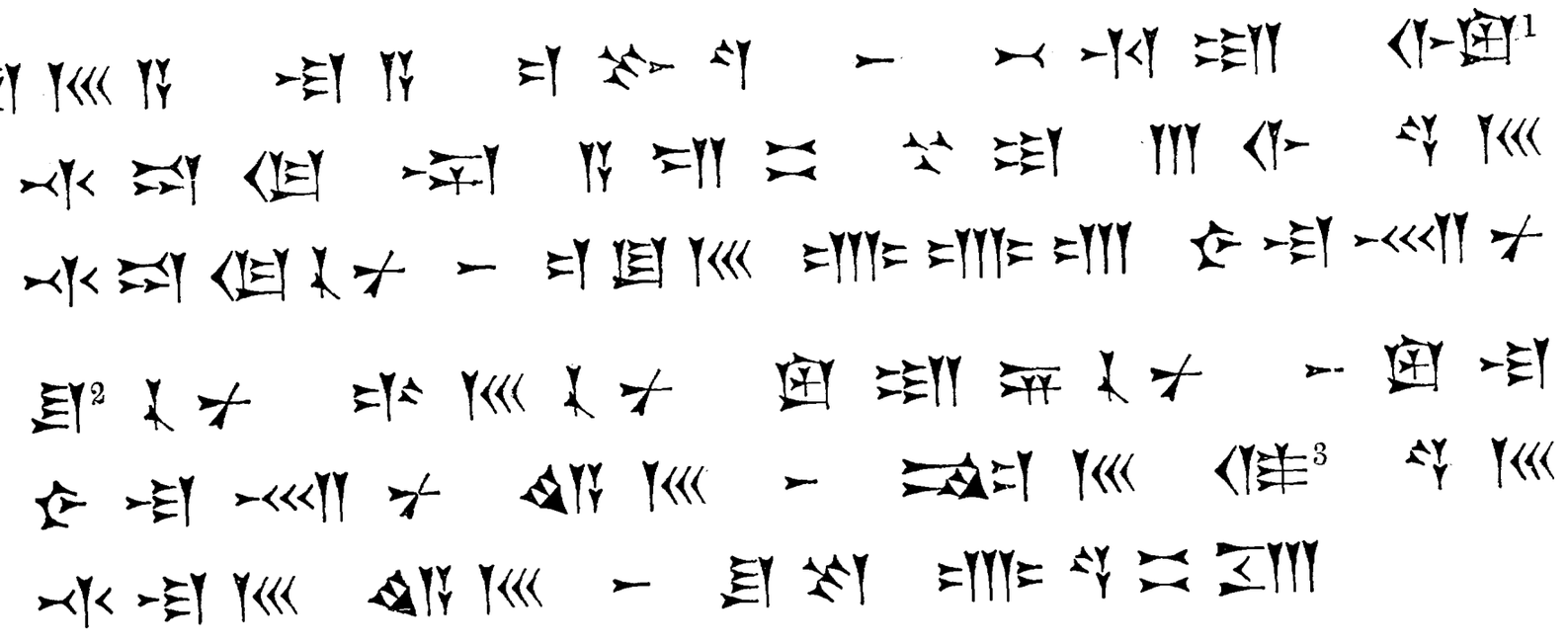
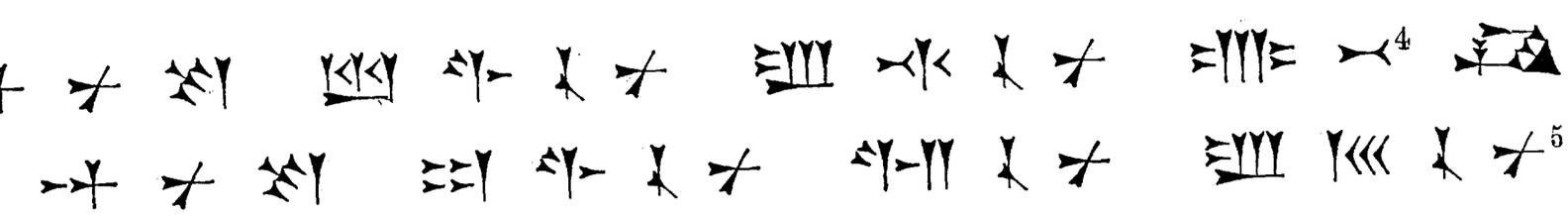
[1] S  , *ištu*.
[2] S inserts the determinative  , (*alu*).
[3] S , *a-na*.
[4] S omits  .
[5] S omits .
[6] S omits .
[7] S  , *dan-nu-te*.
[8] S .
[9] S omits .

Col. I.

115. 

116. 

117.

115. and did not embrace my feet. With battle and slaughter I stormed the city and conquered it. Three thousand of their warriors I put to the sword; their spoil

116. and their possessions, their cattle and their flocks I carried off. Many captives from among them I burned with fire, and many I captured alive.

117. From some I cut off their hands and their fingers, and from others I cut off their noses and their ears and their . . . . . ; and the eyes of many men I put out.

115. šêpê(pl)-a la-a iṣ-bu-tu ina mit-ḫu-ṣi u[1] ti-du-ki ala a-si-bi aktašad(ad) 3000 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit šal-la-su-nu **116.** bušâ[2]-šu-nu alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu aš-lu-la šal-la-su-nu ma'adûti(pl) ina išâti(pl) ašrup[3] ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ma'adûti(pl) ina ḳâte(te) u-ṣab-bi-ta **117.** an-nu-te kap-pi-šu-nu laḳ-ti-šu-nu u-bat[4]-tiḳ an-nu-te ap-pi-šu-nu uznâ(II)-šu-nu šid(pl)-šu-nu[5] u-bat-tiḳ ša ṣâbê(pl) ma'adûti(pl) înâ(II)-šu-nu u-ni-bil

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[1] S .

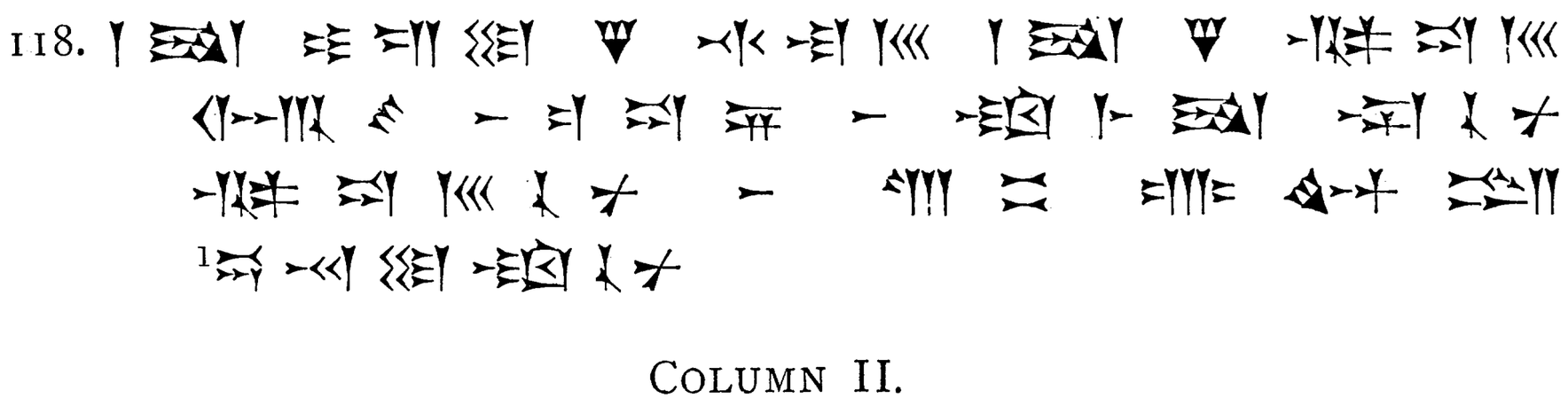
[2] S adds .

[3] S adds the phon. compl. , (*up*).

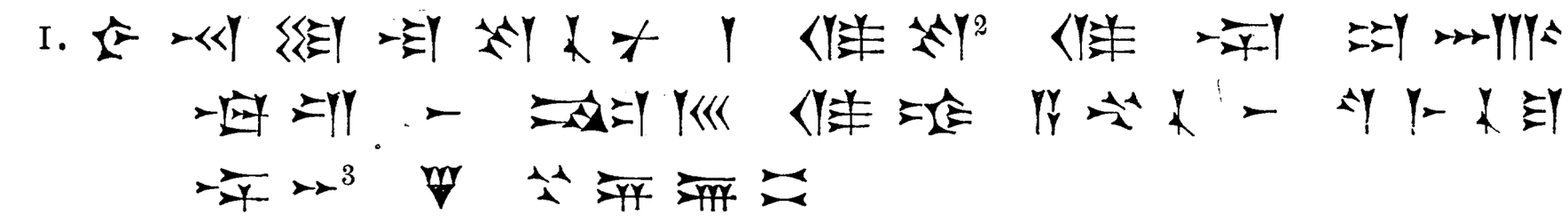
[4] S , *ba*.

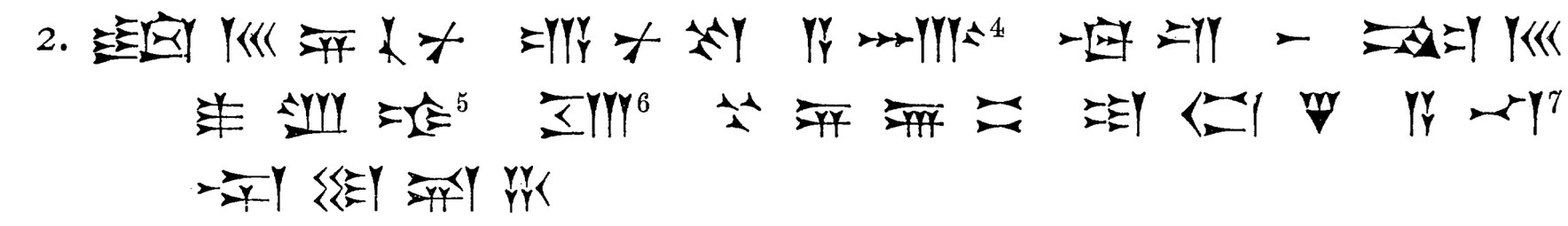
[5] S omits .

COL. I.

118. 

COLUMN II.

1. 

2. 

COLUMN II.

118. I made one heap of the living, and another of heads, and I bound their heads to vines round about the city. Their young men

1. and maidens I burned in the fire, the city I destroyed and laid waste, I burned it with fire and consumed it. At that time the cities of the land of Nairi

2. and their strong walls I destroyed and laid waste and burned with fire, From the land of Nirbi I departed and to the city of Tushkha

118. ištenit(it) i-si-tu ša balṭûti(pl) ištenit(it) ša ḳaḳḳadê(pl) ar-ṣip ina (iṣu)gup-ni ina li-me-it ali-šu-nu ḳaḳḳadê(pl)-šu-nu ina lib-bi u-'-il [1](amêlu)ba-tu-li-šu-nu

COL. II., **1.** (f)ba-tu-la-te-šu-nu ana maḳlûte(te)[2] ašrup ala ab-bul aḳ-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up) a-kul-šu ina u-me-šu-ma alâni(pl)[3] ša (mâtu)Ni-ir-bi **2.** dûrâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu dan-nu-te a-bul[4] aḳ-ḳur ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up[5] ištu[6] (mâtu)Ni-ir-bi at-tum-ša a-na[7] (âlu)Tu-uš-ḫa

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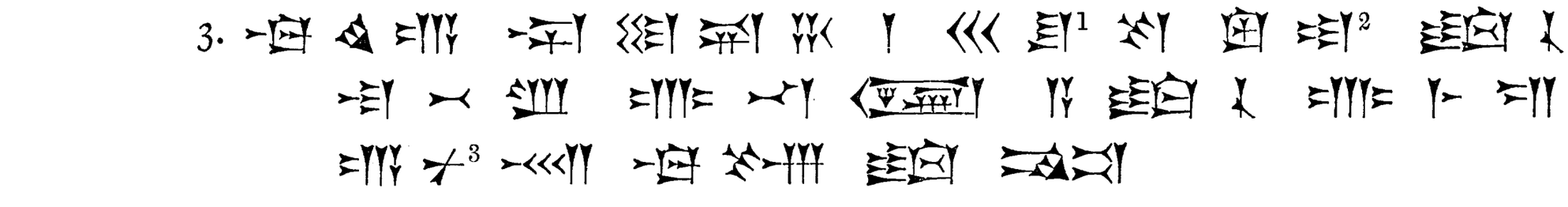
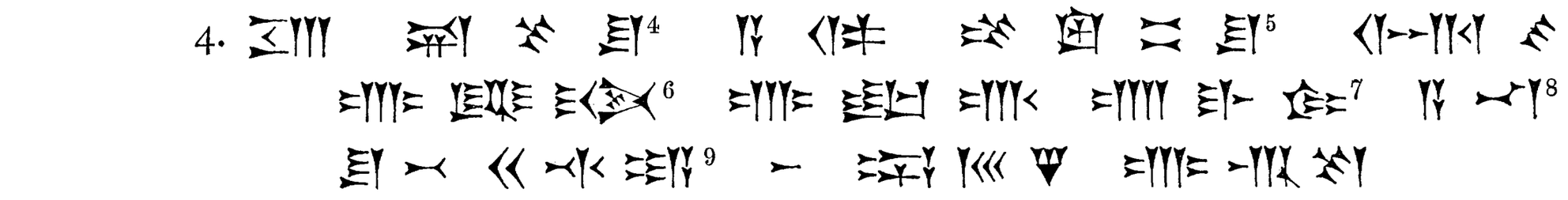
[1] Col. II. of the Monolith begins at this point.
[2] Mon. , *ti*.
[3] Mon. , *alâni(pl)(ni)*.
[4] Mon. , *ab-bul*.
[5] Mon. , *ašrup*.
[6] S , *iš-tu*.
[7] Mon. , *ana*.

Col. II.

3. 

4. 

5.

3. I drew nigh. Tushkha I captured anew and its ancient wall I destroyed. The site thereof I cleared, and I dug down to its foundation, and a new wall

4. from the foundation unto the coping thereof I built and completed, and I made it exceeding strong. A palace for my royal dwelling I founded within the gates thereof.

5. That palace I built and I completed it from the foundation unto the roof thereof. An image of my person I fashioned out of white limestone, and my glory

3. aḳ-ṭi-rib (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa ana eš-šu[1]-te aṣbat(at)[2] dûra-šu la-be-ru u-na-ḳir a-šar-šu u-me-si dan-nu[3]-su ak-šud dûra ešša **4.** ištu uš-še-šu[4] a-di taḫ-lu-bi-šu[5] ar-ṣip u-šik-lil[6] u-šar-riḫ ekallum(lum)[7] a-na[8] šu-bat šarru-ti-ia[9] ina bâbê(pl)-ša u-ri-te **5.** ekallu[10] ši-i ištu uš-še-ša a-di taḫ-lu-bi-ša ar-ṣip u-šik-lil ṣa-lam bu-na-ni-ia[11] ša (abnu)pi-li piṣê(e) epuš(uš) ta-na-ti[12]

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[1] Mon. . [2] Mon. , *aṣ-bat*. [3] Mon. , *i.e.*, *dan-na-su*.

[4] Mon. . [5] Mon. .

[6] Mon. inserts , *u-si-im*, "I adorned;" it may be noted that throughout the inscriptions of Ashur-naṣir-pal the sign is written .

[7] Mon. omits . [8] Mon. , *ana*.

[9] Mon. inserts the words (S adds) , *ina libbi ad-di* (*iṣu*)*dalâti*(*pl*) *epuš*(*uš*), "I founded therein, and doors I fashioned."

[10] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *ekallum*(*lum*).

[11] Mon. , *a*. [12] So also Mon.

COL. II.

6. and my exceeding great power and my deeds of valour, which I had performed in the lands of Nairi, I inscribed thereon, and in the city of Tushkha
7. I set it up; and I inscribed a tablet and set it in the wall thereof. The ruined[11] Assyrians, who by reason of want and hunger had gone up to other mountains
8. into the land of Shuprê, I brought back and I settled them in the city of Tushkha. That city I took for my own possession,

6. kiš-šu-ti-ia[1] šu-tur[2]-te u[3] il-ka-kat[4] ḳur-di-ia[5] ša mâtâti Na-i-ri e-tap-pa-šu[6] ina libbi aštur ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa **7.** u-še[7]-zi-iz (abnu)narâ[8](a)[9] aštur ina dûri-šu aškun(un)[10] nišê(pl) (mâtu)Aššur an-ša-te[11] ša ištu pa-an[12] su-un-ḳi bu-bu-te a-na[13] [14] šadâni(pl) **8.** ša-ni-a-te a-na[15] (mâtu)Šup-ri-e e-li-u-ni u-te-ra-šu-nu ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa u-ša[16]-aṣ-bi[17]-su-nu ala šu[18]-a-tu a-na[19] ra-me-ni-ia[20]

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[1] Mon. , *a.*
[2] Mon. , *tu-ur.*
[3] Mon. .
[4] Mon. , *ka-at.*
[5] Mon. , *a.*
[6] Mon.
[7] Mon. , *i.e.*, *u-ša-zi-iz.*
[8] Mon. inserts .
[9] S omits .
[10] Mon. , *aš-kun.*
[11] Mon. , *an-na-te*, *i.e.*, "those Assyrians."
[12] Mon. , *pân.*
[13] Mon. , *ana.*
[14] Mon. inserts the word , *i.e.*, *šadâni*(*pl*)(*ni*) *mâtâti*(*pl*).
[15] Mon. , *ana.*
[16] The Monolith omits , by mistake.
[17] S , *be.*
[18] Mon. .
[19] Mon. , *ana.*
[20] Mon. , *a.*

Col. II.

9. and corn and straw from the land of Nirbi I heaped up therein. The remainder of the men of the land of Nirbi, who had fled from before my weapons,

10. came down and embraced my feet. In such of their cities and houses as were habitable I settled them, and taxes and tribute in horses,

11. and mules, and cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels of bronze[10] I increased more than before and imposed them upon them, and their sons I took as hostages.

9. aṣ-bat še-am[1](pl)[2] tibnu(pl) ša (mâtu)Ni-ir-bi ina lib-bi[3] atbuk(uk)[4] si-ta-at (mâtu)Ni-ir-bi ša ištu pa-an[5] kakkê(pl)-a ip-par-ši-du-ni **10.** ur-du-ni šêpê(11. pl)-a iṣ-bu-tu alâni(pl)(ni)[6]-šu-nu bîtâti(pl)-šu-nu na-ṭu-te u-ša-aṣ-bi-su-nu biltu u[7] ma-da-tu sisê(pl) **11.** parê(pl)[8] alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳar[9] siparri(pl)[10] eli ša pa-an u-ša-tir ana[11] eli[12]-šu-nu aš[13]-kun mârê[14](pl)-šu-nu ki-i li-ṭu-te

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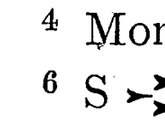
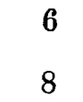
[1] Mon. , *um.* [2] Mon. inserts the copula, , *u.* [3] Mon. omits .

[4] Mon.  , *at-bu-uk.* [5] Mon. , *pân.*

[6] S  , *alâni(pl)-šu-nu.* [7] Mon. omits .

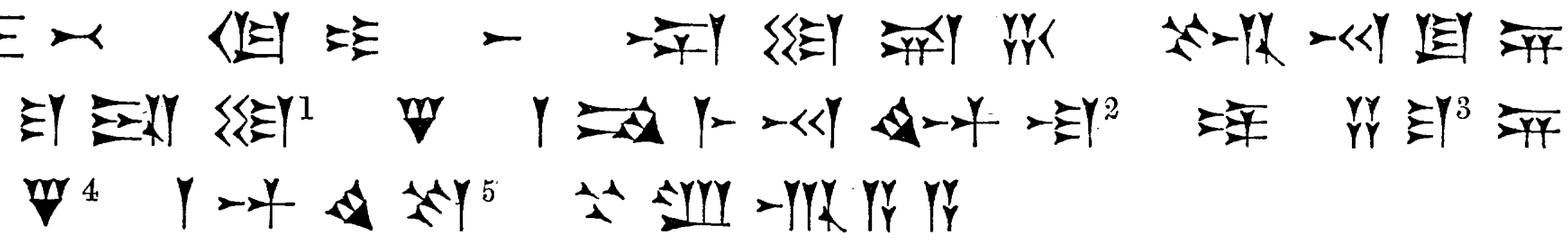
[8] S omits . [9] S adds .

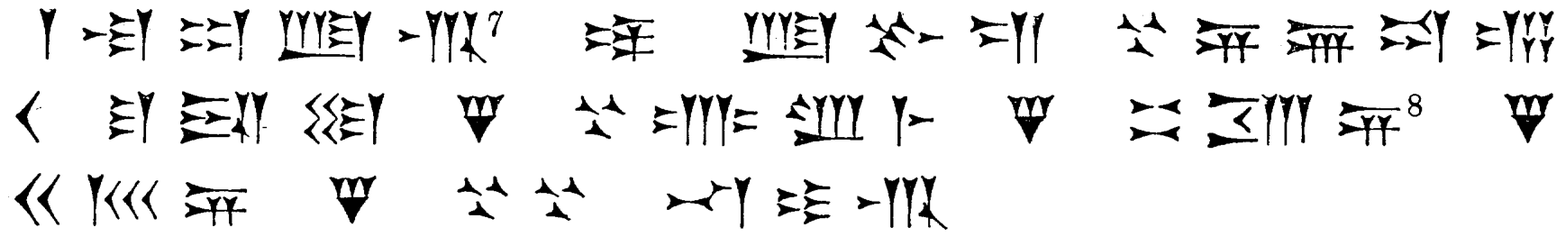
[10] S omits ; in place of , the Monolith reads , (*amêlu*)*za-bi-il ku-du-ri*, *i.e.*, "forced labour."

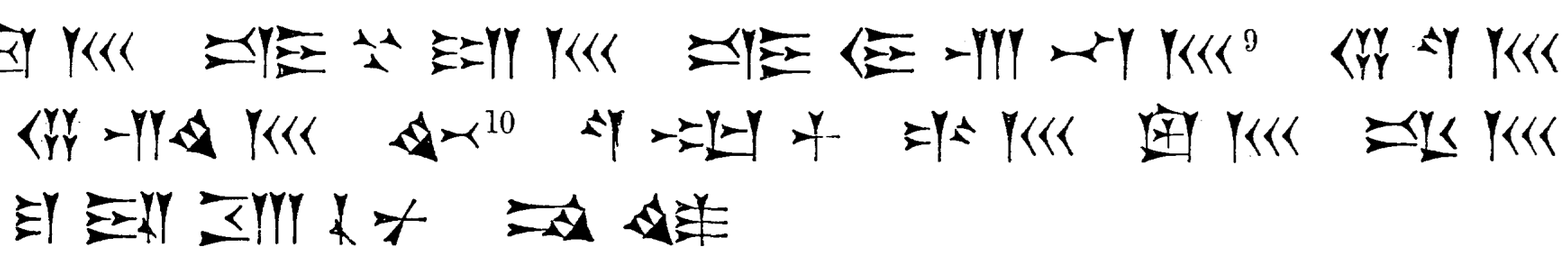
[11] S , *a-na.* [12] S omits by mistake.

[13] Mon. . [14] S , *i.e.*, *nišê(pl)-šu-nu*.

COL. II.

12. 

13. 

14. 

12. While I yet remained in the city of Tushkha, I received tribute from Ammeba'la,[2] the son of Zamani,[3] and from Ankhite[5] of the land of Shuprê,

13. and from Lapturi,[7] the son of Ṭubusi of the land of Nirdun, and tribute from the land of Urume which lieth over against it, and from the kings of the lands of Nairi,

14. chariots, and horses, and mules, and silver, and gold, and vessels of bronze, and cattle, and flocks, and wine I also received.

12. aṣ-bat ki-i ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa us-ba-ku-ni ma-da-tu[1] ša (m)Am-me-ba-'-la[2] mâr Za-ma[3]-ni ša[4] (m)An-ḫi-te[5] (mâtu)Šup-ri-ai **13.** ša[6] (m)La-ap-ṭu-ri[7] mâr Ṭu-bu-si (mâtu)Ni-ir-du-un u ma-da-tu ša (mâtu)U-ru-me ša bi-ta-ni[8] ša šarrâni(pl)(ni) ša mâtâti Na-i-ri **14.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) sisê(pl) parê(pl)[9] kaspu(pl) hurâṣu(pl) dikar[10] siparri alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) ma-da-ta-šu-nu am-ḫur

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[1] Mon. .

[2] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*m*)*Am-me-ba-'-li.*

[3] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, *Za-ma-a-ni*, Zamâni.

[4] Mon. omits .

[5] S , *i.e.*, (*m*)*An-ḫi-ti.*

[6] Mon. omits .

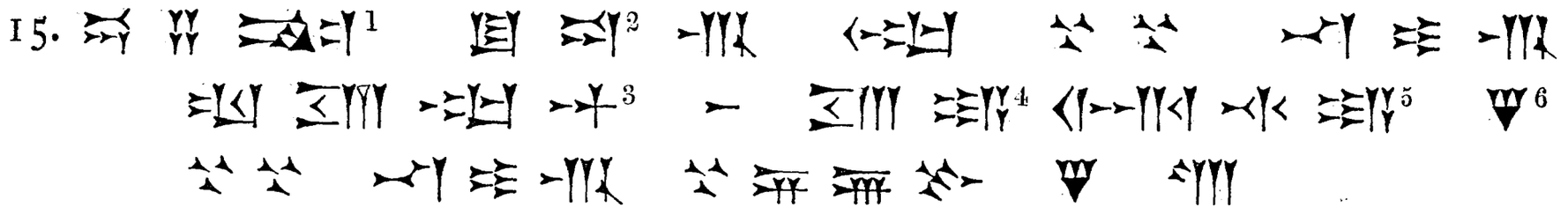
[7] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*m*)*La-ap-ṭu-ru.*

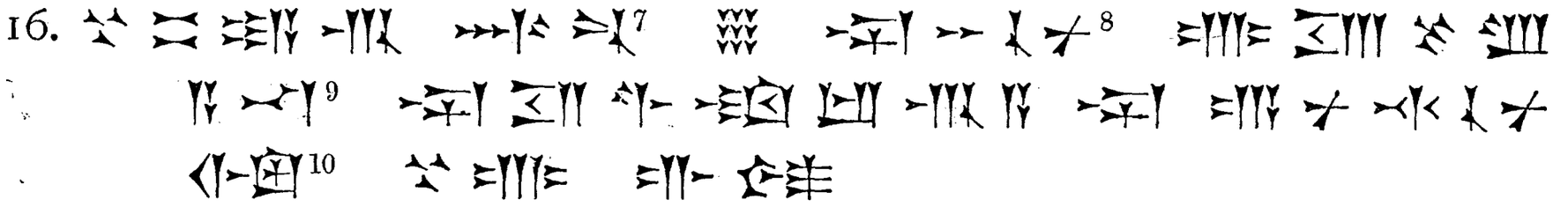
[8] Mon. , *be-ta-a-ni*

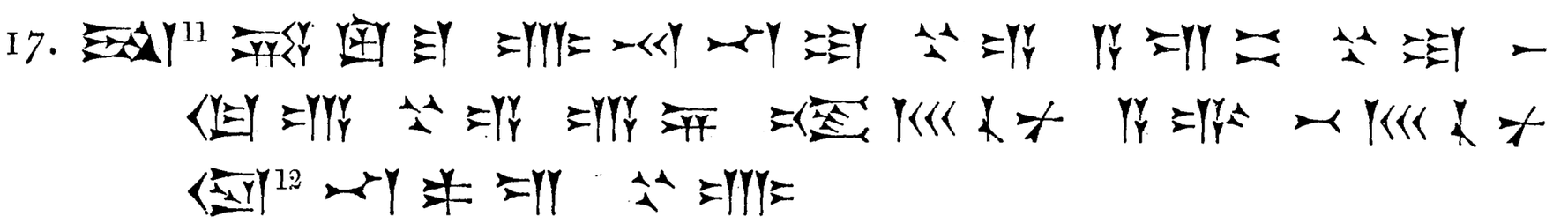
[9] S omits .

[10] Mon. inserts .

COL. II.

15. 

16. 

17. 

15. Forced labour I imposed upon the lands of Nairi. During my return, from among the lands of Nairi, the land of Nirbu, which lieth in the midst

16. of the mountain of Kashiari, revolted. Their nine cities they deserted, and in the city of Ishpilibria, their stronghold, and in a steep mountain

17. they put their trust. I stormed the peaks of the mountain and took them. In the midst of the mighty mountain I slaughtered them, and with their blood I dyed the mountain like crimson wool.

15. (amêlu)za-bil[1] ku-du[2]-ri eli mâtâti Na-i-ri al-ta-ka-an[3] ina ta-ia[4]-ar-ti-ia[5] ša[6] mâtâti Na-i-ri (mâtu)Ni-ir-bu ša libbi **16.** (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri itabalkat(kat)[7] 9 alâni(pl)-šu-nu[8] u-ta-še-ru a-na[9] (alu)Iš-pi-li-ib-ri-a al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu u[10] šadû(u) mar-ṣu **17.** it[11]-tak-lu-ma u-ba-na-at šadê(e) a-si-bi aktašad(ad) ina ki-rib šadê(e) dan-ni dîkta(pl)-šu-nu a-duk dâmê(pl)-šu-nu kîma[12] na-pa-si šadû(u)

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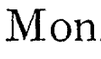
[1] S ; Mon. , *bi-il.*

[2] S  , *dur.*

[3] Mon. , *kan.*

[4] Mon. , *a.*

[5] Mon. , *a.*

[6] S omits .

[7] Mon. , *i-ta-bal-kat.*

[8] Mon. , *alâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu.*

[9] Mon. omits .

[10] Mon. .

[11] Mon. , *i.*

[12] S , *ki-ma.*

Col. II.

18. The rest of them I destroyed in the valleys and on the cliffs of the mountains, and I carried off their spoil and their possessions. The heads of their warriors

19. I cut off, and I piled them in a heap over against their city, and their young men and their maidens I burned in the fire. The pass of Buliani [12]

20. I entered and I marched unto the district of the river Luḳia. During my advance I conquered the cities of the land of Kirkhi which lie in the pass. I slaughtered their inhabitants in great numbers,

18. lu[1] aṣ-ru-up si-ta-te-šu-nu ḫur-ru na-ad-ba-ku ša šadê(e) lu[2] e-kul[3] šal-la-su-nu bušâ[4]-šu-nu[5] aš-lu-la ḳaḳkadê(pl) muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu **19.** unikis(is)[6] di-im-tu[7] ina pût ali-šu-nu ar-ṣip (amêlu)ba-tu-li[8]-šu-nu (f)ba-tu-la-te-šu-nu ana[9] maḳlûte(te)[10] ašrup ina (mâtu)ni-ri-be[11] ša (alu)Bu-li-ia-ni[12] **20.** etarab(ab)[13] ši-di (nâru)Lu-ḳi-a aṣ-bat[14] ina me[15]-taḳ-ti-a[16] alâni(pl)[17](ni)[18] ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫi ša ina (mâtu)ni-ri-bi[19] aktašad(ad)[20] dîkta(pl)-šu-nu ma'atta(pl)

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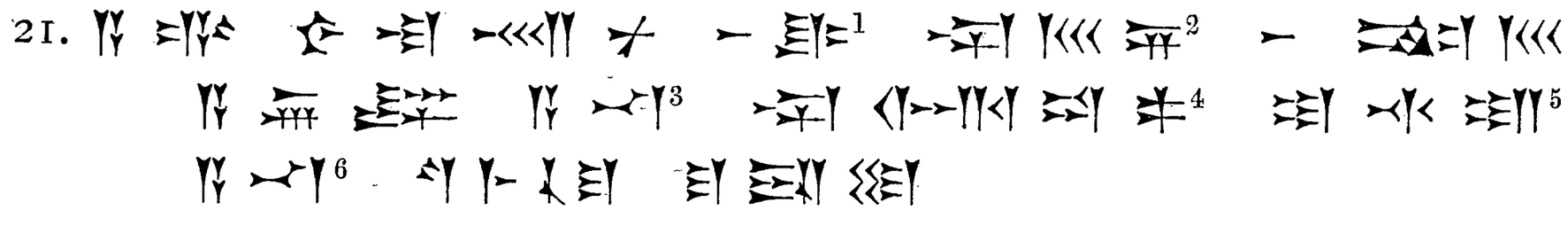
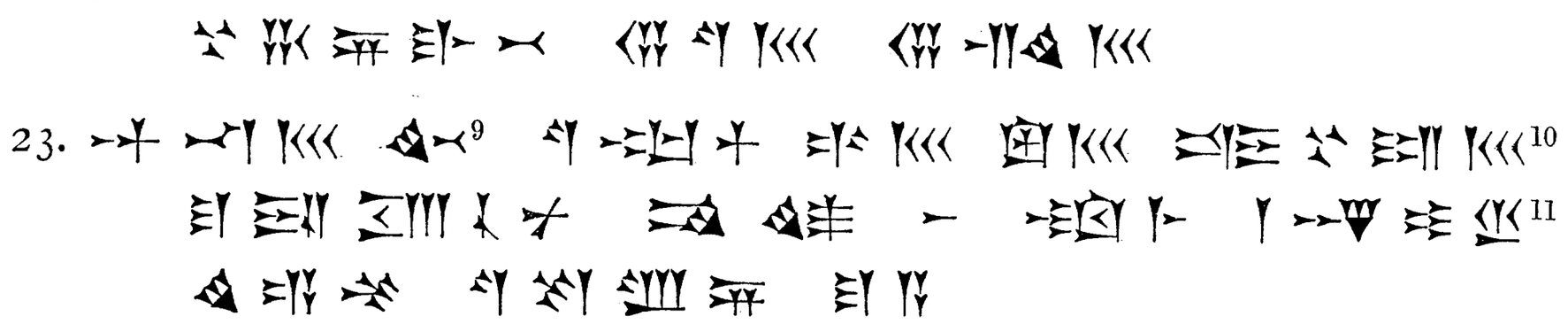
[1] Mon. omits ; S adds , *i.e.*, *lu-u*.
[2] S adds , *i.e.*, *lu-u*.
[3] Mon. .
[4] S inserts .
[5] Mon. , *bu-ša-šu-nu*.
[6] Mon. , *u-ni-kis*.
[7] Mon. .
[8] S adds .
[9] Mon. , *a-na*.
[10] Mon. , *ti*.
[11] Mon. , *ina ni-rib*.
[12] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Bu-li-ia-na*.
[13] Mon. , *e-tar-ba*.
[14] Mon. , *aṣ-ba-ta*.
[15] Mon. , *mi*.
[16] S , *ia*.
[17] S .
[18] S omits .
[19] Mon. , *ina ni-ri-be*.
[20] Mon. , *ak-ta-šad*.

COL. II.





21. and I carried off their spoil, and the cities I burned with fire. I came out (from the pass) unto the city of Ardupa.[4] At that time

22. I received tribute from Akhiramu the son of Iakhiri, of the land of Ṣalli, the son of Bakhiani of the land of Khatti, and from the kings of the land of Khanigalbat, silver, and gold,

23. and lead, and vessels of bronze, and cattle, and flocks, and horses. In the eponymy of Ashur-idin they brought me tidings, saying:

21. a-duk šal-la-su-nu aš-lul[1] alâni(pl)(ni)[2] ina išâti(pl) a-sa-rap a-na[3] (alu)Ar-du-pa[4] at-ti-ṣi[5] a-na[6] u-me-šu-ma ma-da-tu **22.** ša (m)A-ḫi-ra-mu mâr Ia-ḫi-ri ša (mâtu)Ṣal-la-ai[7] mâr Ba-ḫi-a-ni (mâtu)Ḫat[8]-ta-ai u šarrâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Ḫa-ni-gal-bat kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) **23.** anaku(pl) diḳar[9] siparri alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) sisê(pl)[10] ma-da-ta-šu-nu am-ḫur ina li-me (m)Aššur-i-din[11] ṭi-e-mu ut-te-ru-ni ma-a

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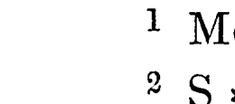
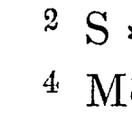
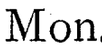
[1] Mon.  , S , *aš-lu-la.*

[2] S  , *alâni(pl).*

[3] Mon. , *ana.*

[4] Mon.  , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ar-du-ba.*

[5] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *at-ti-ṣi-a.*

[6] S, and prob. Mon., , *ina.*

[7] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Ṣal-la-a-ia.*

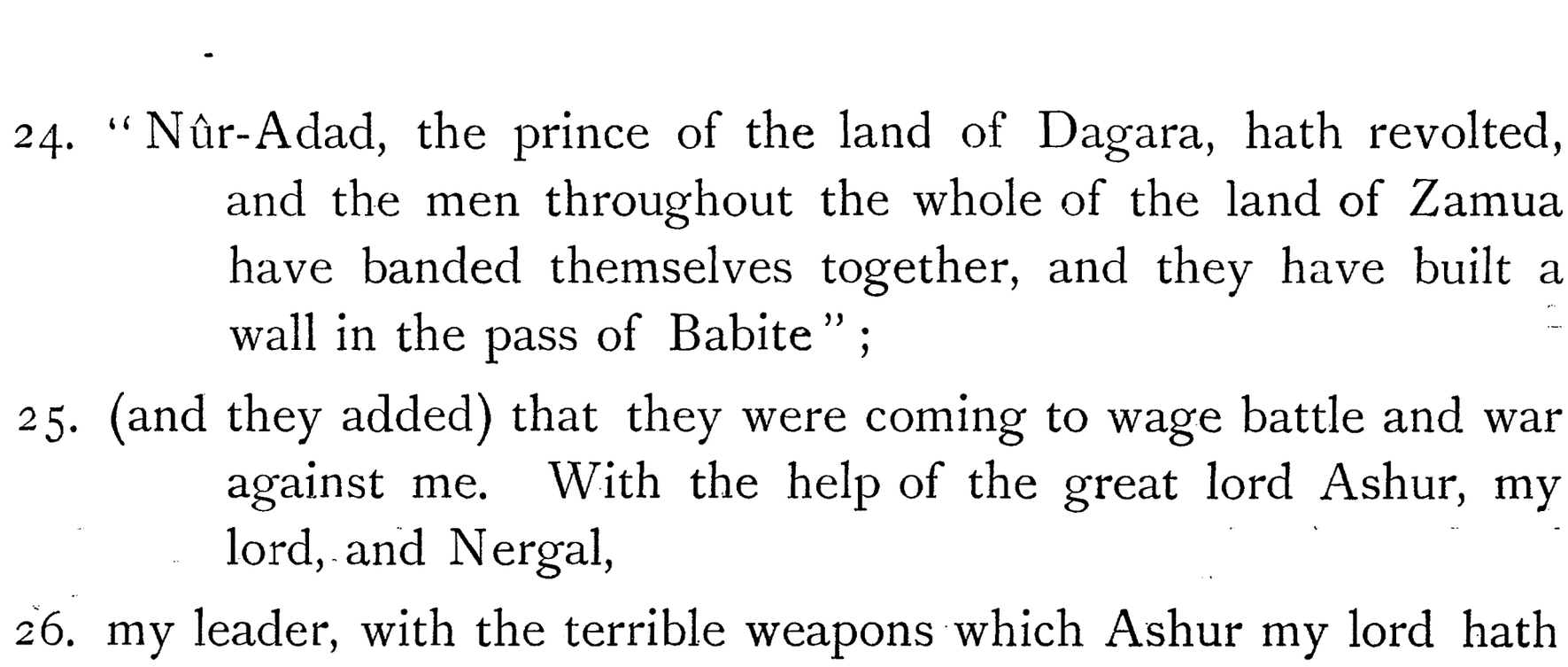
[8] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Ḫa-ta-ai.*

[9] Mon. inserts .

[10] In place of , the Monolith gives the traces which may possibly be restored as , (*iṣu*)*narkabâti(pl).*

[11] Mon. , (*m*)*Aššur-idin.*

COL. II.



24. "Nûr-Adad, the prince of the land of Dagara, hath revolted, and the men throughout the whole of the land of Zamua have banded themselves together, and they have built a wall in the pass of Babite";

25. (and they added) that they were coming to wage battle and war against me. With the help of the great lord Ashur, my lord, and Nergal,

26. my leader, with the terrible weapons which Ashur my lord hath given me, I collected my armed hosts and unto the pass

24. (m)Nûr-(ilu)Adad (amêlu)na-si-ku ša (mâtu)Da-ga-ra itabalkat(kat)[1] (mâtu)Za-mu-a ana si-ḫir-ti-šu[2] a-ḫa-iṣ[3] iṣ-bu-tu (mâtu)[4]ni-ru-bu ša (alu)Ba-bi-te **25.** dûra ir-ṣi-pu a-na[5] e-piš ḳabli u taḫâzi a-na[6] libbi-ia it-bu[7]-ni ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli rabê(e) bêli-ia u (ilu)Nergal **26.** a-lik pa-ni-a[8] ina kakkê(pl) iz-zu-te ša Aššur bêli is-ru-ka[9] a-na[10] a-ia-ši[11] kakkê(pl) ummânâti(pl)-a ad-ki a-na[12] (mâtu)[13]ni ri-be

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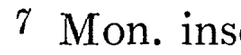
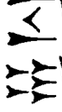
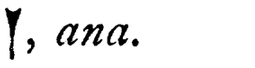
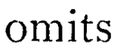
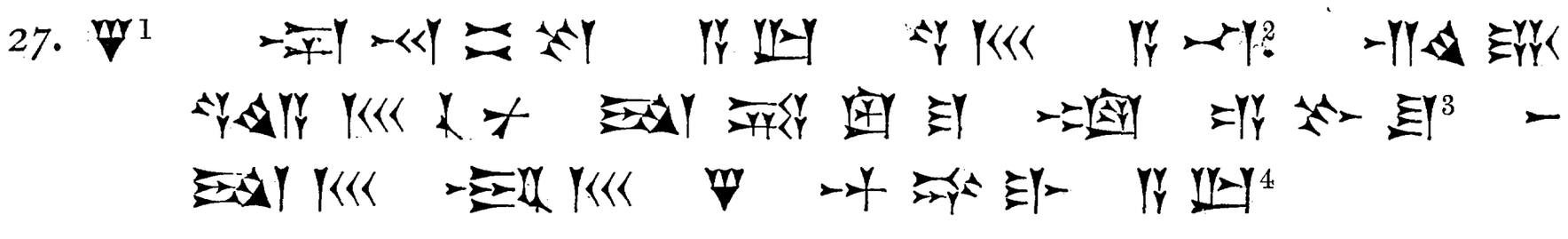
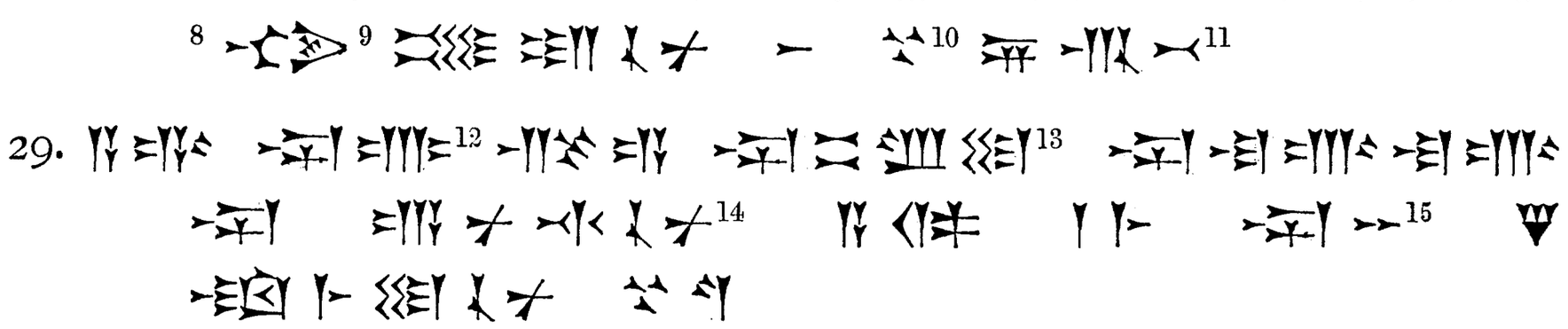
[1] Mon.  , *i-ta-bal-kat.*
[2] Mon. .
[3] Mon. , *i.e.*, *a-ḫa-ta.*
[4] Mon. omits .
[5] Mon.  , *ana.*
[6] Mon. , *ana.*
[7] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, [*it*]-*bu-u-ni.*
[8] Mon.  , *alik pâni-ia.*
[9] Mon.  , *iš-ruḳ.*
[10] Mon. omits .
[11] Mon. , *ia-a-ši.*
[12] Mon. , *ana.*
[13] Mon. omits .

COL. II.





27. of Babite I marched. The men trusted in the multitude of their hosts, and made war. With the supreme might of Nergal, my leader,

28. I fought with them and defeated them and shattered their host. One thousand, four hundred and sixty of their warriors in the pass

29. I slew. The cities of Uzê, and Birute,[13] and Lagalaga, their fortresses, together with one hundred cities which lay round about them, I captured.

27. ša[1] (alu)Ba-bi-te a-lik ṣâbê(pl) a-na[2] gi-biš ummânâti(pl)-šu-nu it-tak-lu-ma taḫâza e-pu-šu[3] ina idâti(pl) sîrâti(pl) ša (ilu)Nergal a-lik[4] **28.** pa-ni-a[5] it-ti[6]-šu-nu am-da-ḫi-iṣ abikta-šu-nu aš[7]-kun puḫur-šu-nu u-pa-ri-ir 1000 + 400 + 1 šu-ši [8]mun[9]-daḫ-ṣi-šu-nu ina (mâtu)[10]ni-ri-be[11] **29.** a-duk (alu)U[12]-zi-e (alu)Bi-ru-tu[13] (alu)La-ga-la-ga al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu[14] a-di 100 alâni(pl)[15] ša li-me-tu-šu-nu akšud(ud)

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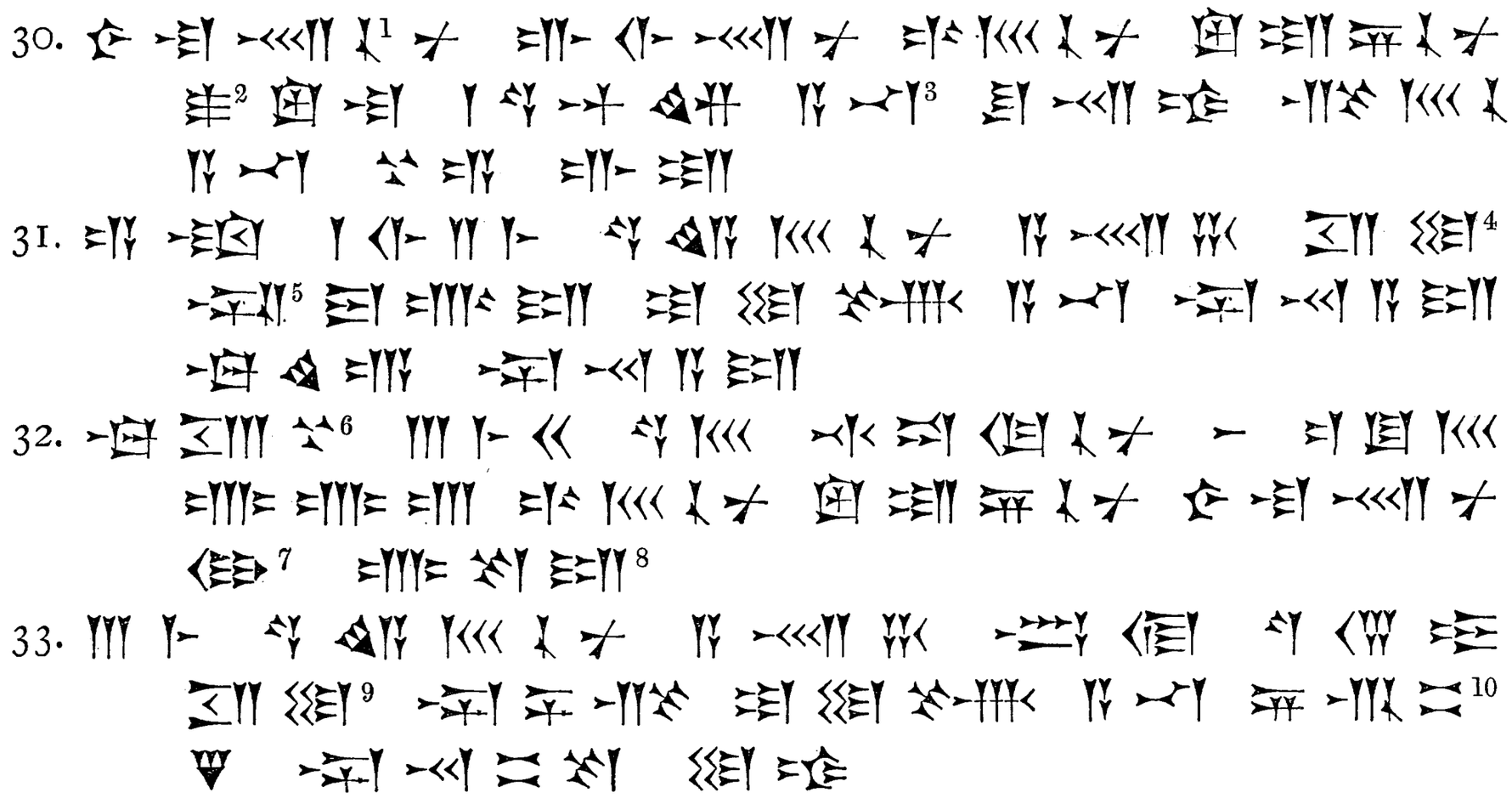
[1] Mon. probably omits .
[2] Mon. , *ana*.
[3] S ; Mon. *, *uš*.
[4] Mon. , *alik*.
[5] Mon. , *pâni-ia*.
[6] Mon. , *te*.
[7] Mon. .
[8] Mon. inserts , (*amêlu*)*ṣâbê*(*pl*); S , *ṣâbê*(*pl*).
[9] Mon. , *mu-un*.
[10] Mon. and S omit .
[11] Mon. , *ni-rib*.
[12] Mon. *.
[13] Mon. , (*alu*)*Be-ru-tu*.
[14] Mon. omits , *i.e.*, *al dan-nu-t*[*i*]-*šu*.
[15] Mon. , *alâni*(*pl*)(*ni*).

COL. II.



30. Their spoil, and their herds, and their cattle and their flocks I carried off. Nûr-Adad, to save his life, went up into a steep mountain.

31. Twelve thousand of their hosts I carried away. From Dagara I departed and I drew nigh unto the city of Bâra. The city of Bâra

32. I captured; three hundred and twenty of their fighting men I put to the sword; their cattle, and their flocks, and their heavy booty I bore away,

33. and I carried off three hundred of their hosts. On the fifteenth day of the month Tisri I departed from the city of Kakzi, and I entered the pass of Babite.

30. šal-la-su[1]-nu mar-ši-su-nu alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu aš[2]-lu-la (m)Nûr-(ilu)Adad a-na[3] šu-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu a-na šadê(e) mar-ṣi **31.** e-li 1200 ummânâti(pl)-šu-nu a-su-ḫa iš-tu[4] (alu)[5]Da-ga-ra at-tu-muš a-na (alu)Ba-a-ra aḳ-ṭi-rib (alu)Ba-a-ra **32.** ak-ta-šad[6] 320 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu šal-la-su-nu kabitta[7] u-te-ra[8] **33.** 300 ummânâti(pl)-šu-nu a-su-ḫa (arḫu)Tišrîtu ûmu XV(KAN) iš-tu[9] (alu)Kak-zi at-tu-muš a-na ni-ri-bi[10] ša (alu)Ba-bi-te iterub(ub)

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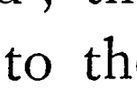
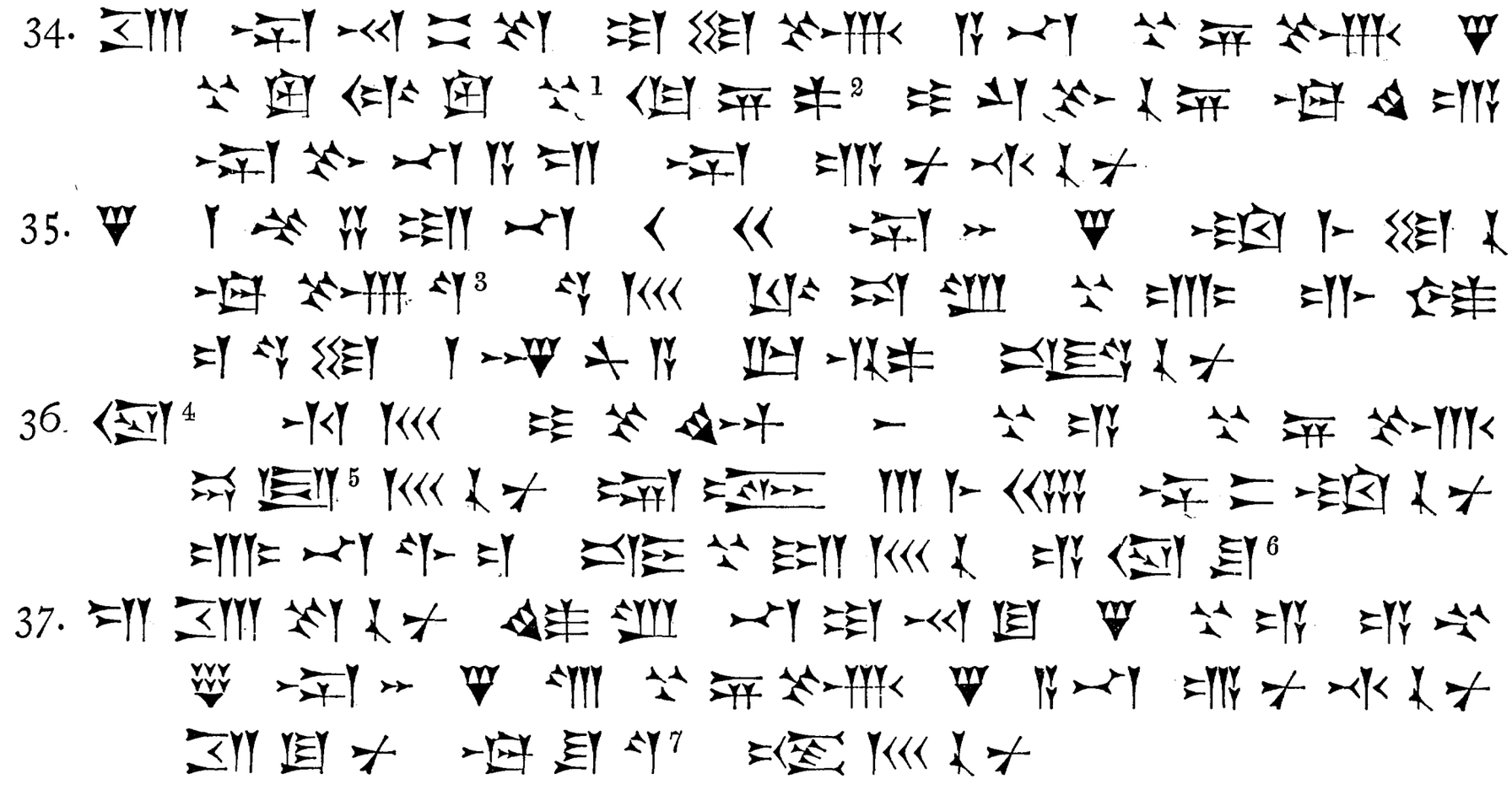
[1] The scribe has probably written by mistake; the Mon. omits the sign.

[2] S . [3] Mon. , *ana*. [4] S, and prob. Mon.,  , *ištu*. [5] S , (*mâtu*).

[6] S , *aktašad*(*ad*). [7] S adds the phon. compl. , (*ṭa*).

[8] S , *utîra*(*ra*). [9] S , *ištu*. [10] S , *ni-rib*.

Col. II.



34. From the city of Babite I departed and I drew nigh unto the mountain of Niṣir, which men of the land of Lulla call the mountain of Kinipa.[2] The city of Bunâsi, their stronghold,
35. which was governed by Muṣaṣina, and thirty cities which lay round about it I captured. The inhabitants fled and occupied a steep mountain. The hero Ashur-naṣir-pal
36. pursued swiftly after them like a bird; he piled up their corpses in the mountain of Niṣir and he slew three hundred and twenty-six of their warriors. He took his horses from him.[8]
37. The remainder of them he destroyed in the valleys and on the steep places of the mountain. Seven cities, which were in the midst of the mountain of Niṣir and which they had fortified as their strongholds, I captured. Their soldiers

34. ištu (alu)Ba-bi-te at-tu-muš a-na (šadû)Ni-ṣir ša (mâtu)Lu-ul-lu (šadû)[1]Ki-ni-pa[2] i-ḳa-bu-šu-ni aḳ-ṭi-rib (alu)Bu-na-a-si al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu **35.** ša (m)Mu-ṣa-ṣi-na 30 alâni(pl) ša li-me-tu-šu ak-šud(ud)[3] ṣâbê ig-du-ru šadû(u) mar-ṣu iṣ-ṣab-tu (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli ḳarradu arki-šu-nu **36.** kîma[4] iṣṣurâti(pl) i-še-' ina šadê(e) (šadû)Ni-ṣir (amêlu)pagrê[5](pl)-šu-nu itbuk(uk) 326 muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu u-na-pi-iṣ sisê(pl)-šu i-kim-šu[6] **37.** si-ta-te-šu-nu ḫur-ru na-ad-ba-ku ša šadê(e) e-kul 7 alâni(pl) ša libbi (šadû)Ni-ṣir ša a-na dan-nu-ti-šu-nu iš-ku-nu ak-šu-ud[7] dîkta(pl)-šu-nu

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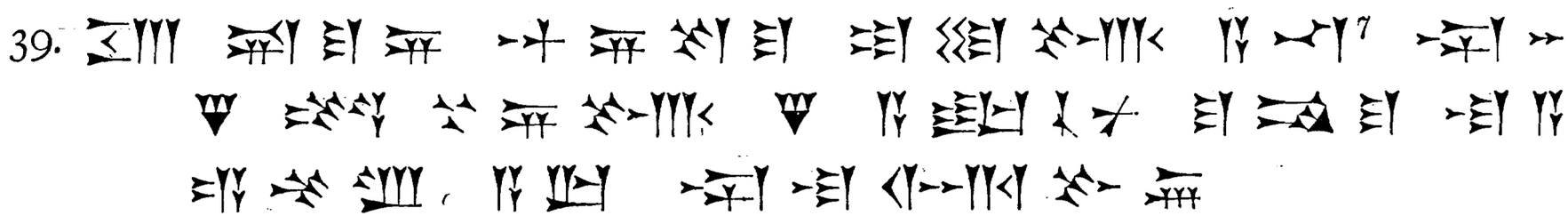
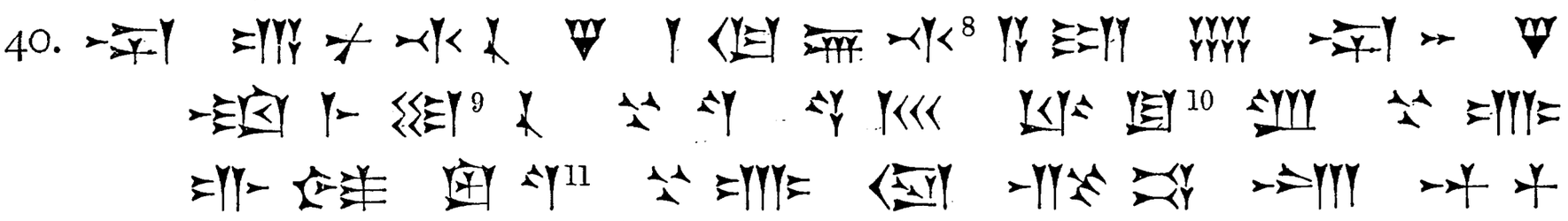
[1] S omits . [2] S , *i.e.*, (*šadû*)*Ki-ni-ba.* [3] S , *akšud*(*ud*).
[4] S , *ki-ma.* [5] S . [6] S .
[7] S , *akšud*(*ud*). [8] *I.e.*, from Muṣaṣina.

Col. II.

38.

39. 

40. 

38. I slew. Their spoil and their possessions, their cattle and their flocks, I carried off. The cities I burned with fire, and to my camp I returned.

39. From that camp I departed and I marched unto the cities which are upon the mountain of Niṣir, the site of which no man (of the Assyrians) had ever seen. The city of Larbusa,

40. the stronghold of Kirtiara[8] and eight cities which lay round about it I captured. The men fled and occupied a steep mountain. The peak of the mountain rose like the point of an iron dagger,

38. a-duk šal-la-su-nu bušâ[1]-šu-nu alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu aš-lul [2]alâni(pl) ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up[3] a-na[4] uš-ma-ni-ia[5]-ma utîra(ra) mid[6]-dak **39.** ištu uš-ma-ni an-ni-te-ma at-tu-muš a-na[7] alâni(pl) ša ṣîr (šadû)Ni-ṣir ša a-šar-šu-nu ma-am-ma la-a e-mu-ru a-lik (alu)La-ar-bu-sa **40.** al dan-nu-ti-šu ša (m)Ki-ir-ti[8]-a-ra 8 alâni(pl) ša li-me-tu[9]-šu akšud(ud) ṣâbê(pl) ig-dur[10]-ru šadû(u) mar-ṣu iṣṣabtu(tu)[11] šadû(u) kîma zi-ḳip paṭri parzilli

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[1] S adds .

[2] Col. III. of the Monolith begins at this point.

[3] Mon. , *ašrup*.

[4] Mon. , *ina*.

[5] Mon. , *a*.

[6] The Monolith reads , probably by mistake.

[7] Mon. , *ana*.

[8] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*m*)*Ki-ir-te-a-ra*.

[9] Mon. .

[10] Mon. , *du*.

[11] Mon. , *iṣ-ṣab-tu*.

COL. II.

41. but the king with his hosts climbed up after them. In the midst of the mountain I cast down their corpses. One hundred and seventy-two of their warriors I slew, and men
42. in great numbers I strewed upon the rocks of the mountain. Their spoil and their possessions, their cattle and their flocks, I carried away, and their cities I burned with fire.
43. Their heads I bound to the mountain-vines, their young men and maidens I burned in the fire, and to my camp I returned.

41. še[1]-šu na-a[2]-di šarru itti ummânâti(pl)-šu arki[3]-šu-nu e-li ina ki-rib šadê(e) pag-ri-šu-nu[4] ad-di 172 ṣâbê(pl) tidûki-šu-nu[5] a-duk[6] [7]ṣâbê(pl) **42.** ma'adûti(pl) ina ka-a-pi ša šadê(e) at-bu-uk[8] šal-la-su-nu bušâ(pl)-šu-nu[9] alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu utîra(ra)[10] alâni(pl)(ni)[11] ina išâti(pl) **43.** ašrup(up)[12] ḳaḳḳadê[13](pl)-šu-nu ina (iṣu)gup[14]-ni ša šadê(e) e-il[15] (amêlu)ba-tul(pl)[16]-šu-nu (f)ba-tu-la-te-šu-nu[17] a-na maḳlûte(te) ašrup ina uš-ma-ni-ia-ma utîra(ra) mid[18]-dak

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[1] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, *še-e-su*. [2] Mon. omits . [3] Mon. adds .

[4] Mon. , S , *(amêlu)pagrê(pl)-šu-nu*.

[5] Mon. , *ti-du-ki-šu-nu*. [6] Mon. .

[7] Mon. inserts the determinative , *(amêlu)*.

[8] S , *atbuk(uk)*. [9] No. , *bu-ša-šu-nu*.

[10] Mon. , *u-te-ra*.

[11] Mon. , *alâni(pl)-šu-nu*, "their cities"; S , *alâni(pl)*.

[12] Mon. omits . [13] S omits . [14] Mon. , *gu-up*.

[15] Mon. , *e-'-il*; S , *e-'-li*.

[16] Mon. omits . [17] Mon. omits .

[18] Mon. , probably by mistake; see above, p. 307, l. 38, and n. 6.

COL. II.

44. From this camp I departed, and one hundred and fifty cities of the men of Larbusa, and Dûr-Luluma, and Bunâsi, and Bâra I captured.

45. I slew their inhabitants, I carried off their spoil, the cities I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire. Fifty of the men of the city of Bara I slew in battle on the plain.

46. At that time terror at the splendour of Ashur, my lord, overwhelmed the kings of the whole of the land of Zamua, and they embraced my feet, and I received horses and silver and gold (from them).

44. ina[1] uš-ma-ni an-ni-te-ma ak-tu-aš[2] 150 alâni(pl)[3] ša (alu)La-ar-bu-sa-ai (alu)Dûr-Lu-lu-ma-ai (alu)Bu-ni-sa-ai[4] (alu)Ba-ra-ai ak̆šud(ud)[5] **45.** dîkta(pl)[6]-šu-nu a-duk šal-la-su-nu aš-lul alâni(pl)[7] ab[8]-bul aḳ[9]-ḳur ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up[10] 50 ṣâbê(pl) ša (alu)Ba-ra-ai ina mit-ḫu-ṣi ina ṣêri a-duk **46.** ina u-me-šu-ma šarrâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Za-mu-a a-na[11] si-ḫir-ti-šu-nu pul-ḫi me-lam-me ša Aššur bêli-ia[12] is-ḫu-pu-šu-nu[13] šêpê(II)[14]-a iṣ-bu-tu sisê(pl) kaspu ḫurâṣu

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[1] S , *ištu*.

[2] So also Mon., which reads .

[3] S adds .

[4] Mon. , (*alu*)*Bu-na-i-sa-ai*.

[5] Mon. omits .

[6] S omits .

[7] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *alâni(pl)-šu-nu*, "their cities."

[8] Mon. , *i.e.*, *a-bul*.

[9] Mon. , *i.e.*, *a-ḳur*.

[10] Mon. , *ašrup*.

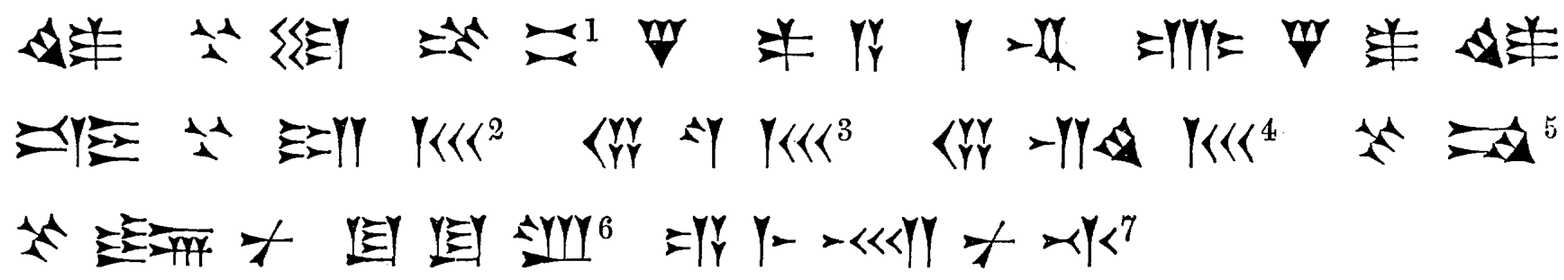
[11] Mon. , *ana*.

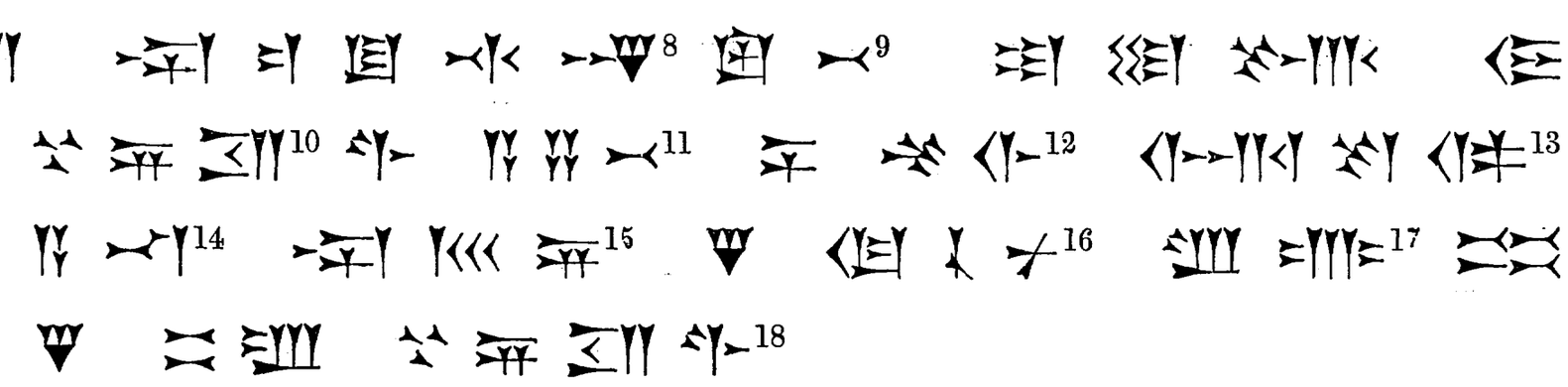
[12] Mon. , *a*.

[13] Mon. , *is-ḫup-šu-nu*.

[14] Mon. adds .

Col. II.

47. 

48. 

47. I put all the land under one control, and a tribute of horses, and silver, and gold, and corn, and straw, and forced labour I imposed upon them.

48. From the city of Tukulti-Ashur-aṣbat I departed, and unto the mountain of Nishpi[10] I set out. All night I marched, and unto the cities which lay afar off in the midst of the mountain of Nishpi,[18]

47. am-ḫur mâtu(tu) gab-bi[1]-ša pa-a išten(en) u-ša-aš-kin sisê(pl)[2] kaspu(pl)[3] ḫurâṣu(pl)[4] še-am[5] tibnu ku-dur-ru[6] e-me-su-nu-ti[7] **48.** ištu (alu)Tukulti(ti)-Aššur[8]-aṣbat(bat)[9] at-tu-muš šêp (šadû)Ni-iš[10]-pi a-ṣa-bat[11] kal mu-ši[12] ar-te-di[13] a-na[14] alâni(pl)(ni)[15] ša ašar-šu-nu[16] ru-u[17]-ḳu ša bi-rit (šadû)Ni-iš-pi[18]

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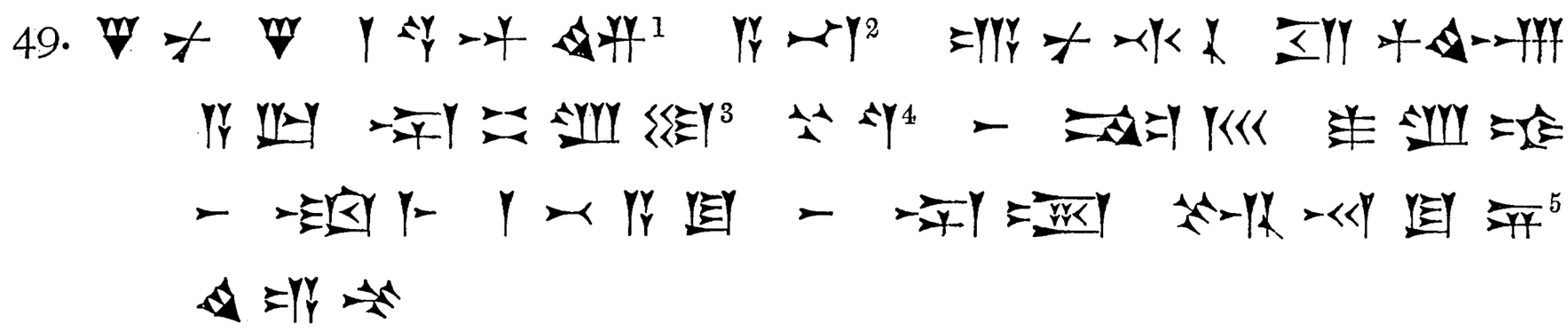
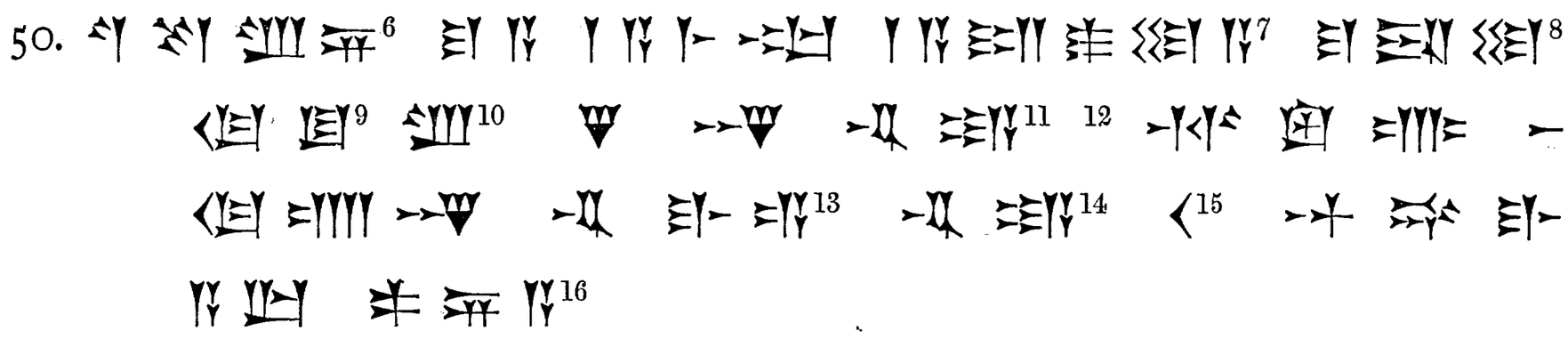
[1] Mon. , *be.*
[2] S omits .
[3] Mon. omits .
[4] Mon. omits .
[5] Mon. adds .
[6] Mon. , *ka-du-ru*; S , *ka-dur-ru.*
[7] Mon. omits .
[8] Mon. .
[9] Mon. , *aṣ-bat.*
[10] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*šadû*)*Ni-is-pi.*
[11] Mon. , *aṣ-bat.*
[12] Mon. omits by mistake.
[13] Mon. , *ar-di.*
[14] Mon. , *ana.*
[15] Mon. , *alâni*(*pl*).
[16] Mon. , *a-šar-šu-nu.*
[17] Mon. omits , and reads *ru-ḳu.*
[18] Mon. , *ša bi-rit* (*šadû*)*Gam-ru* (*šadú*)*E-di-nu*, "in the midst of the mountains of Gamru and Edinu."

Col. II.





49. and which Nûr-Adad had fortified as his strongholds, I came. The city of Birutu[3] I captured and I burned it with fire. In the eponymy of Limutti-aku, while yet I remained in Nineveh, men brought me tidings,

50. saying that Ameka and Arashtua had discontinued the tribute and forced labour due unto Ashur, my lord. At the word of Ashur, the great lord, my lord, and of Nergal, my leader,

49. šaknu(nu) ša (m)Nûr-(ilu)Adad[1] a-na[2] dan-nu-ti-šu iš-kun a-lik (alu)Bi-ru-tu[3] akšud(ud)[4] ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up ina li-me (m)Limutti-a-ku ina (alu)Ninua us-ba-ku-ni[5] ṭi-e-mu **50.** ut-te-ru-ni[6] ma-a (m)A-me-ka (m)A-ra-aš-tu-a[7] ma-da-tu[8] ki-dur[9]-ru[10] ša Aššur bêli-ia[11] [12]ik-lu-u ina ki-bit Aššur bêli rabê(e)[13] bêli-ia[14] u[15] (ilu)Nergal a-lik pa-ni-a[16]

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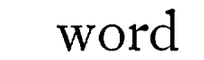
[1] Mon. 𒀭, *Adad.*
[2] Mon. 𒀀, *ana.*
[3] Mon.  , *(alu)Be-ru-tu.*
[4] The Mon. inserts , *ala, i.e.,* "the city I burned with fire."
[5] Mon. omits .
[6] Mon. , *u-te-ru-u-ni.*
[7] Mon. , *(m)Ar-aš-tu-a.*
[8] Mon. .
[9] S , *du.*
[10] Mon. , *u ka-du-ru.*
[11] Mon. , *a.*
[12] Mon. inserts , *lu.*
[13] Mon. omits .
[14] Mon. , *a.*
[15] Mon. .
[16] Mon. , *alik pâni-a.*

COL. II.

51. on the first day of the month of Sivan I prepared an expedition for the third time against the land of Zamua. At the head of my chariots and hosts I did not delay; I departed from the city of Kakzi and I crossed over the Lower Zâb.

52. I entered the pass of Babite, and I crossed over the river Radânu, and unto the foot of the mountain of Simaki during all (these) days I drew nigh, and cattle, and

53. flocks, and wine, the tribute of the land of Dagara, I received. The light(?) chariots and picked mounted men I took with me, and all the night until the dawn I marched from the foot of the mountain of Simaki,

51. ina (arḫu)Simânu ûmu 1(KAN) šalulte(te) šanîti a-na (mâtu)Za-mu-a[1] aš-ku-na di-ku-tu[2] pa-an narkabâti(pl) [3] u[4] ummânâti(pl)-a la-a ad-gul ištu (alu)Kak-zi at-tu-muš (nâru)Za-ba **52.** šupalâ e-te-bir[5] ina (mâtu)ni-ri-bi[6] ša (alu)Ba-bi-te e-ru-ub[7] (nâru)Ra-da-a-nu e-te-bir a-na[8] šêp[9] šadê(e) (šadû)Si-ma-ki kal u-me-ia[10] aḳ-ṭi-rib[11] alpê(pl) **53.** ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) ma-da-tu[12] ša (mâtu)Da-ga-ra at-ta-ḫar ištu šêp (šadû)Si-ma-ki (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) DAN-tu[13] bit-ḫal-lu ašarid-su[14] i-si-ia[15] a-si-kin mu-šu a-di[16]

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[1] Mon. , *(mâtu)Za-mu-ai.* [2] Mon. . [3] Mon. inserts , *ma-'-te*, "numerous." [4] Mon. . [5] S .

[6] Mon. , *ina ni-rib.* [7] Mon. , *e-tar-ba.* [8] S , *ana.*

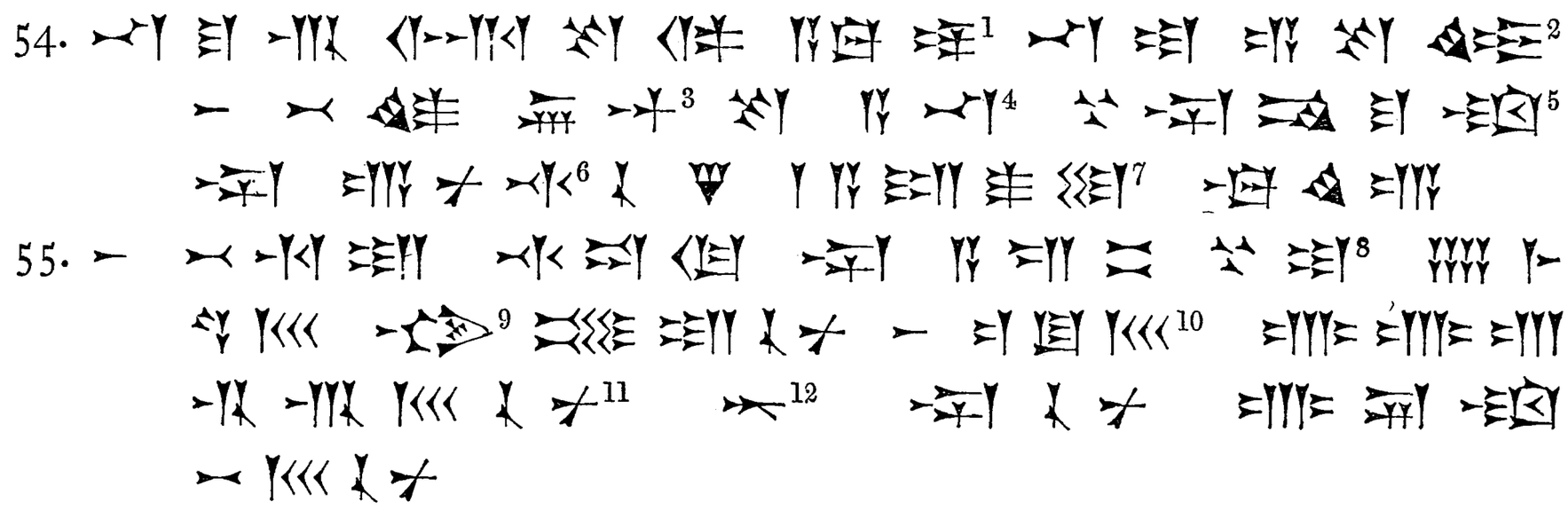
[9] Mon. , *ina šêp.* [10] Mon. , *ûmê(pl)-a.*

[11] Mon. , *ak-tu-aš.* [12] Mon. .

[13] Mon. , *da-'-tu*; S omits after .

[14] Mon. . [15] Mon. , *a.* [16] Mon. , *ad-di.*

COL. II.



54. and I crossed the river Turnat, and with all . . . unto the city of Ammali,[5] the stronghold of Arashtu,[7] I drew nigh.

55. With battle and assault I stormed the city and took it. Eight hundred of their fighting men I defeated in the battle, and with their corpses I filled the streets of their city, and with their blood

56. I dyed their houses. Many men I took alive in my hand, and I carried off great spoil from them; the city I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire. The city of Khudun

54. na-ma-ri ar-te-di (nâru)Tur[1]-na-at e-te-bir[2] ina mit-ḫar sa-an[3]-te a-na[4] mât (alu)Am-ma-li[5] al dan-nu-ti[6]-šu ša (m)A-ra-aš-tu[7] aḳ-ṭi-rib **55.** ina mit-ḫu-ṣi ti-du-ki ala a-si-bi aktašad(ad)[8] 800 ṣâbê(pl) mun[9]-daḫ-ṣi-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl)[10] u-šam-ḳit pag-ri(pl)-šu-nu[11] sûḳi[12] ali-šu-nu u-mal-li dâmê(pl)-šu-nu **56.** bîtâti(pl)-šu-nu aṣ-ru-up [13]ṣâbê(pl) ma'adûti(pl) balṭûti(pl)[14] ina ḳâti[15] u-ṣa[16]-bi-ta šal-la-su-nu ma'atta[17] aš[18]-lu-la ala ab[19]-bul a[20]-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up)[21] (alu)Ḫu-du-un

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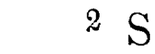
[1] Mon. . [2] S . [3] Mon. , *i.e.*, *sa-'-te*. [4] Mon. , *ana*.

[5] Mon. omits , and reads  , (*alu*)*Ma-am-li*. [6] Mon. , *te*.

[7] Mon. , (*m*)*Ar-aš-tu-a*. [8] Mon. , *akšud*(*ud*).

[9] Mon. , *mu-un*. [10] Mon. omits , reading *ina kakki*.

[11] Mon. , (*amêlu*)*pagrê*(*pl*)-*šu-nu*.

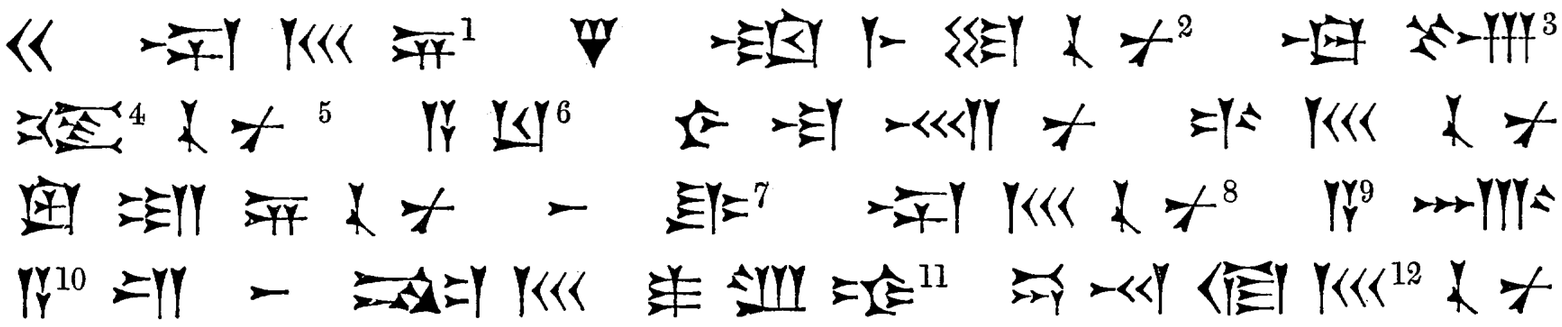
[12] Mon. , *su-u-ḳi*. [13] Mon. inserts the determinative , (*amêlu*).

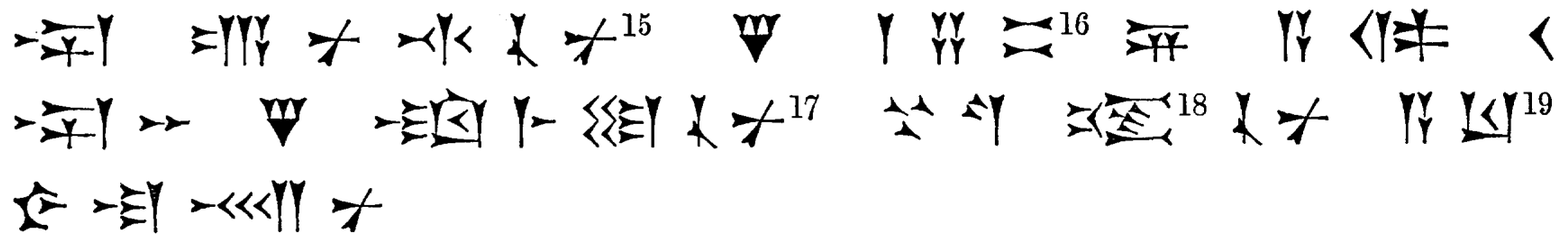
[14] The Mon. inverts the order of this and the preceding word.

[15] Mon. , *ina ḳâte*(*te*). [16] Mon. , *ṣab*. [17] Mon. adds .

[18] Mon . [19] S , *a*. [20] Mon. , *aḳ*. [21] Mon. , *aš-ru-up*.

Col. II.





57. and twenty cities[1] which lay round about I captured; I slew the inhabitants thereof, and their spoil and their cattle and their flocks I carried off; the cities I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire; their young men

58. and their maidens I burned in the fire. The city of Kiṣirtu, their stronghold, held by Ṣabini,[16] together with ten cities which lay round about, I captured, and I slew their inhabitants and their spoil

57. u 20 alâni(pl)(ni)[1] ša li-me-tu-šu-nu[2] ak-šud[3] dîkta[4]-šu-nu [5] a-duk[6] šal-la-su-nu alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu aš-lul[7] alâni(pl)-šu-nu[8] a[9]-bul a[10]-ḳur ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up[11] (amêlu)ba-tul(pl)[12]-šu-nu **58.** (f)ba-tu-la-ti[13]-šu-nu ana[14] maḳlûte(te) ašrup (alu)Ki-ṣir-tu al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu[15] ša (m)Ṣa-bi[16]-ni a-di 10 alâni(pl) ša li-me-tu-šu-nu[17] akšud(ud) dîkta[18]-šu-nu a-duk[19] šal-la-su-nu

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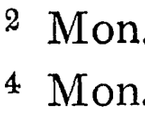
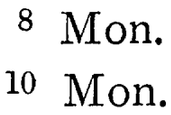
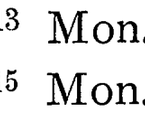
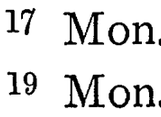
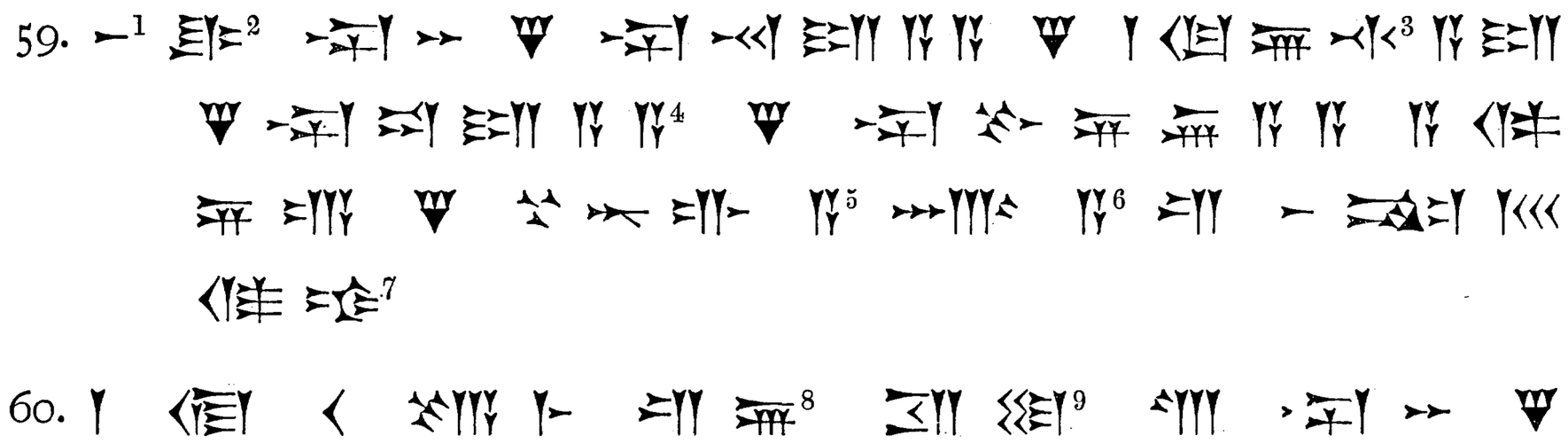
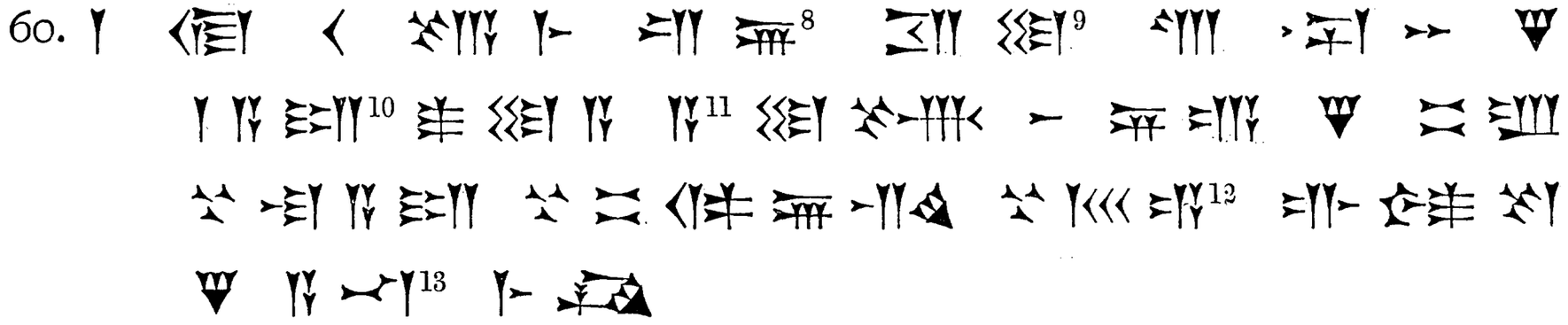
[1] Mon. , *a-di* 30 *alâni(pl)*, "together with thirty cities."
[2] Mon. , *ša li-me-tu-šu.*
[3] Mon.  , *akšud(ud).*
[4] Mon. adds .
[5] Mon. adds , *ma'atta(pl).*
[6] Mon. .
[7] Mon.  , S , *aš-lu-la.*
[8] Mon. , *alâni(pl).*
[9] Mon.  , *ab.*
[10] Mon. , *aḳ.*
[11] Mon. , *ašrup.*
[12] Mon. omits .
[13] Mon.  , *te.*
[14] S , *a-na.*
[15] Mon. omits , reading *al dan-nu-ti-šu.*
[16] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, (*m*)*Ṣa-bi-i-ni*, Ṣabîni.
[17] Mon. omits , reading *ša li-me-tu-šu.*
[18] Mon. adds .
[19] Mon. .

Col. II.

59. 

60. 

59. I carried away. (The lands of) the men of Bâra, which were governed by Kirtiara,[3] and those of the men of Dûra and of Bunisa as far as the pass of Khashmar I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire;

60. I turned them into mounds and heaps of ruins. I departed from the cities of Arashtua and I entered the pass between the steep mountains of Lâra and Bidirgi, which for the passage

59. aš[1]-lul[2] alâni(pl) ša (alu)Ba-ra-ai ša (m)Ki-ir-ti[3]-a-ra ša (alu)Du-ra-ai[4] ša (alu)Bu-ni-sa-ai a-di ni-rib ša (mâtu)Ḫaš-mar a[5]-bul a[6]-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up)[7]
60. ana tili u kar-me utîr(ir)[8] iš-tu[9] libbi alâni(pl) ša (m)A-ra[10]-aš-tu-a a[11]-tu-muš ina ni-rib ša bi-rit (šadû)La-a-ra (šadû)Bi-di-ir-gi šadê(pl)(e)[12] mar-ṣu-te ša a-na[13] me-tiḳ

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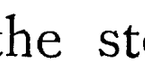
[1] S .
[2] Mon.  , *aš-lu-la.*
[3] Mon. , *te, i.e., (m)Ki-ir-te-a-ra.*
[4] Mon. , *(alu)Dûr-ai.*
[5] Mon. , *ab.*
[6] Mon. , *aḳ.*
[7] S omits ; Mon. , *aš-ru-up.*
[8] Mon. , *u-te-ir.*
[9] Mon. , *ištu.*
[10] Mon. , *i.e., (m)Ar-aš-tu-a.*
[11] Mon. , *at.*
[12] S omits ; Mon. , *šadê(e).*
[13] Mon , *ana.*

Col. II.

61. of chariots and hosts was not convenient, and unto Zamri, the royal city of Ameka of the land of Zamua, I drew nigh. Ameka feared the advance of my mighty weapons

62. and of my fierce battle-array, and he occupied a steep mountain. I carried away the possessions from his palace, and his chariot,[9] and I departed from the city of Zamri. I crossed over the river Lallû and I marched to the mountain of Etini,

63. a difficult region, which was not suited for the passage of chariots and hosts, and unto which none among the kings, my fathers, had drawn nigh. The king together with his hosts climbed up into the mountain of Etini.

61. (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) u[1] ummânâti(pl) la šakan(an)[2] itêrub(ub)[3] ana (alu)Za-am-ri al šarru-ti-šu ša (m)A-me-ka (mâtu)Za-mu-ai aḳ-ṭi-rib (m)A-me-ka ištu pân kakkê(pl)-a dannûti(pl)[4] taḫâzi-ia[5] **62.** šit-mu-ri ip-laḫ-ma šadû(u)[6] marṣu[7] iṣ-bat makkur ekalli[8]-šu (iṣu)narkabtu[9]-šu aš-ša-a ištu (alu)Za-am-ri at-tu-muš (nâru)Lal-lu-u e-te-bir[10] ana[11] šadê(e) (šadû)E-ti-ni **63.** eḳil nam-ra-ṣi ša ana me-tiḳ (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) u ummânâti(pl) la šaknu(nu) ša ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) abê(pl)-a ma-am-ma ina ki-rib-šu-nu[12] la iṭhu(u) a-lik šarru itti ummânâti(pl)[13] a-na[14] šadê(e) (šadû)E-ti-ni

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[1] Mon. . [2] Mon. , *šaknu(nu)*. [3] Mon. , *e-tar-ba*.

[4] Mon. , *dan-nu-ti*. [5] Mon. , *a*. [6] S omits .

[7] Mon. , *mar-ṣu*. [8] Mon adds the phon. compl. , (*lim*).

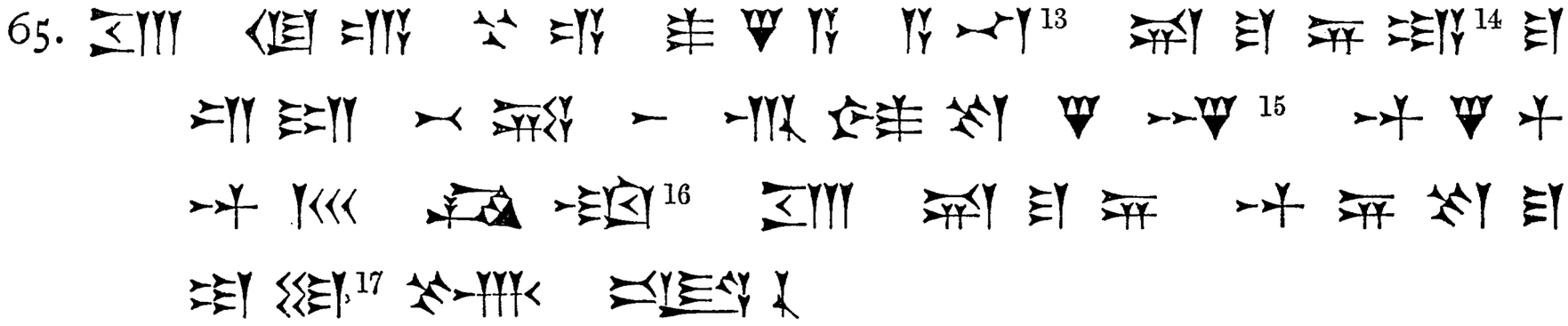
[9] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, (*iṣu*)*narkabâti*(*pl*)-*šu*, "his chariots." [10] S .

[11] S , *a-na*. [12] S omits , reading *ina ki-rib-šu*.

[13] S adds , *šu*. [14] Mon. , *ana*.

Col. II.

64.

65. 

64. His goods and his possessions, much furniture of bronze, and a bull of bronze, and vessels of bronze, and bowls of bronze, and cups of bronze, the store of his palace, his treasures,

65. I took away from the midst of the mountain, and I returned unto my camp. With the help of Ashur and Shamash, the gods, my helpers, I departed from that camp, and I set out after him.

64. eli[1] makkur[2]-šu bušâ(pl)-šu[3] u-nu-tu siparri(pl)[4] ma'attu[5] rîmu siparri dikar siparri[6] sa-ap-li siparri[7] zu-ḳa[8]-te siparri[9] ni-ṣir-ti[10] ekalli-šu [11]na-kam[12]-te-šu **65.** ištu ki-rib šadê(e) aš-ša-a a-na[13] uš-ma-ni-ia[14]-ma utêra(ra) mid-dak ina ri-ṣu-te ša Aššur[15] (ilu)Ša-maš ilâni(pl) tik-li[16] ištu uš-ma-ni an-ni-te-ma at-tu[17]-muš arki-šu

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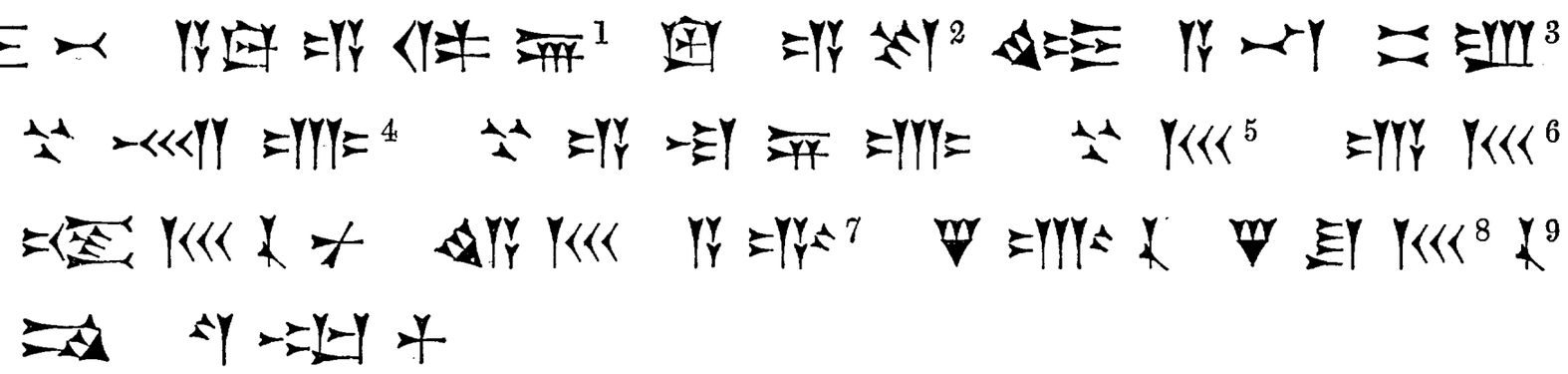
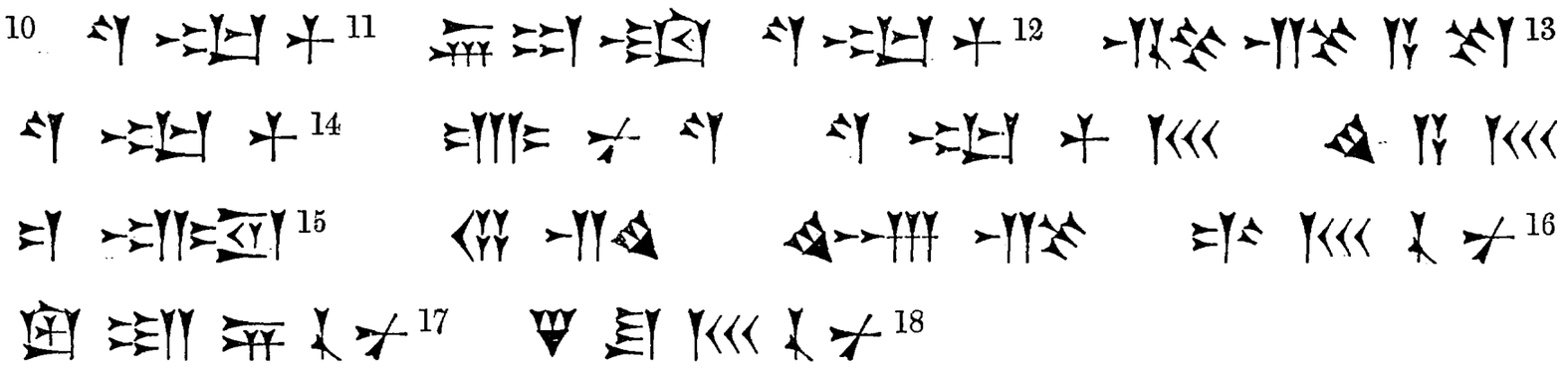
[1] Mon. , *e-li*.
[2] Mon. adds .
[3] Mon. , *bu-ša-šu*.
[4] S omits .
[5] S , *ma-'-tu*.
[6] S adds .
[7] Mon. omits .
[8] S inserts , *a*.
[9] S omits .
[10] S , *te*; Mon. , *tu*.
[11] S inserts , *bît*.
[12] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, *na-kam-ma-te-šu*.
[13] Mon. , *ana*.
[14] Mon. , *a*.
[15] Mon. inserts the copula , *u*.
[16] S adds , *i.e.*, *tik-li-a*.
[17] S .

Col. II.

66. 

67. 

66. I crossed over the river Edir,[1] and in the midst of the mighty mountains of Sû[4] and Elaniu I slew a great host of them, and his goods and his possessions, a bull of bronze,

67. and vessels of bronze, and bowls of bronze, and dishes of bronze, and much furniture of bronze, and bowls which were overlaid with gold, and their cattle and their flocks, and their possessions,

66. aṣ-bat (nâru)E-di-ir[1] lu e-te[2]-bir a-na bi-rit[3] (šadû)Su-u[4] (sadû)E-la-ni-u šadê(pl)[5] dannûti(pl)[6] dîkta(pl)-šu-nu ma'atta(pl) a-duk[7] makkur(pl)-šu bušâ(pl)[8]-šu[9] rîmu siparri **67.** diḳar[10] siparri[11] sa-ap-li siparri[12] nam-zi-a-te[13] siparri[14] u-nu-tu siparri(pl) ma'attu(pl) paššur[15] hurâṣi iḫ-zi alpê(pl)-šu-nu[16] (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu-nu[17] bušâ(pl)-šu-nu[18]

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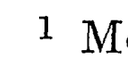
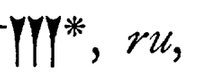
[1] Mon.  *, *ru*, *i.e.*, Ediru; Rawlinson gives the variant , probably a mistake for .

[2] Mon. omits , reading *e-bir*.

[3] Mon.  , *ina bir-ti*.

[4] Mon. , (*šadû*)*Su-u-a*.

[5] Mon. , *šadê*(*e*).

[6] Mon. adds the phon. compl. , (*te*).

[7] S .

[8] Mon. , *i.e.*, *bu-ša-šu*.

[9] S omits .

[10] Mon. adds .

[11] Mon. omits .

[12] Mon. omits .

[13] Mon. , *na-zi-a-te*(*pl*).

[14] Mon. omits .

[15] Mon. , (*iṣu*)*pa-šur*.

[16] Mon. omits , reading *alpê*(*pl*)-*šu*.

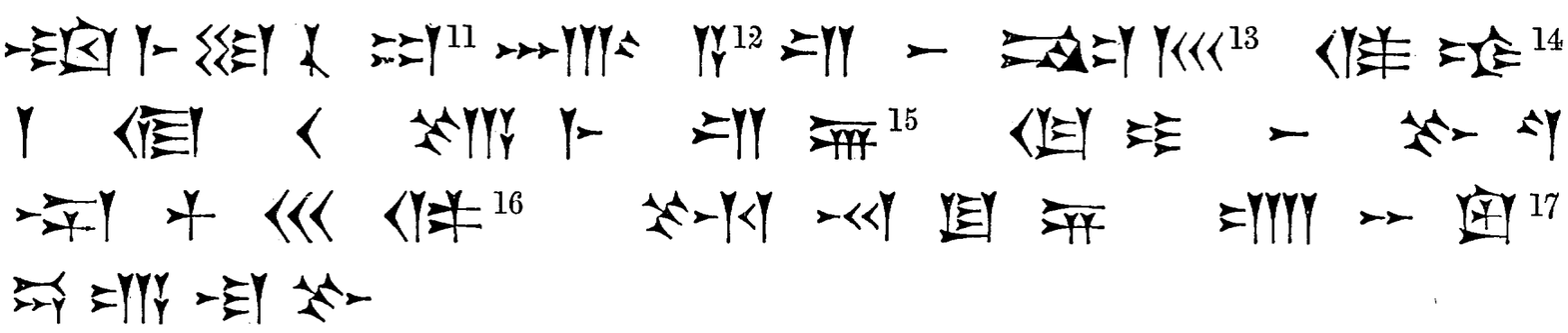
[17] Mon. omits , reading (*immeru*)*ṣi-ni-šu*.

[18] Mon. omits .

Col. II.

68.

69.

70. 

68. their heavy spoil, from the foot of the mountain of Elaniu I carried off, and I took from him his horses. Ameka, in order to save his life, climbed up into the mountain of Sabua.[6]

69. The cities of Zamru, Arasitku,[7] Ammaru, Parsindu, Iritu, and Suritu, his fortresses, together with one hundred and fifty cities

70. which lay round about, I destroyed I laid waste, I burned with fire; and into mounds and heaps of ruins I turned them. While yet I remained over against the city of Parsindi I placed in reserve the mounted men and pioneers.

68. šal-la-su-nu[1] kabitta(ta) iš-tu[2] šêp šadê(e) (šadû)E-la-ni-u aš-lu-la[3] sisê(pl)-šu e-kim-šu (m)A-me-ka a-na šu[4]-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu a-na[5] (šadû)Sa-bu-a[6] e-li **69.** (alu)Za-am-ru (alu)A-ra[7]-si-it-ku (alu)Am-ma-ṛu (alu)Par-sin-du[8] (alu)I-ri-tu (alu)Su-ri-tu al dan-nu-ti-šu[9] a-di 150 alâni(pl)[10] **70.** ša li-me-tu-šu ab[11]-bul a[12]-ḳur ina išâti(pl)[13] ašrup(up)[14] ana tili u kar-me utîr(ir)[15] ki-i ina pu-ut (alu)Par-sin-di[16] us-ba-ku-ni bit-ḫal-lu[17] (amêlu)kal-la-pu

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[1] Mon. omits , reading *šal-la-su.* [2] Mon. , *ištu.* [3] Mon. , *aš-lul.*

[4] Mon. . [5] Mon. , *ana.* [6] S omits . [7] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*A-ri-si-it-ku.*

[8] Mon. , (*alu*)*Pa-ar-si-in-du.*

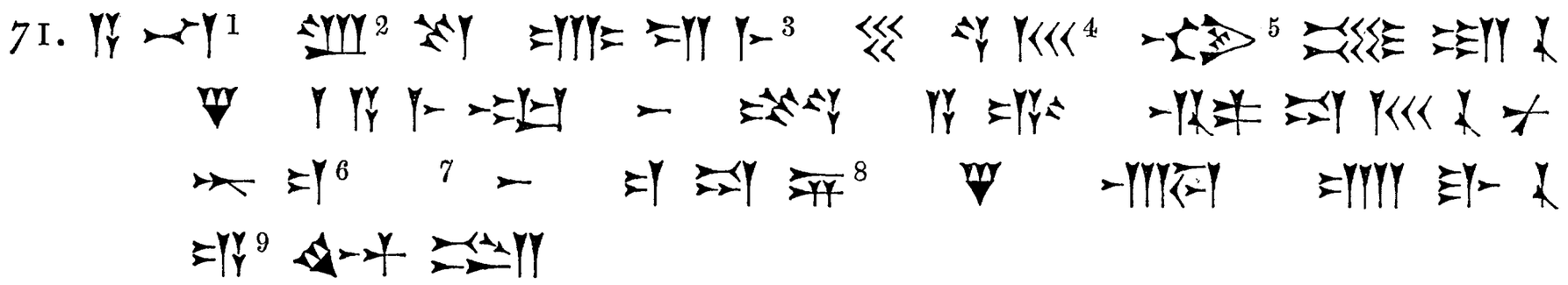
[9] Mon. , *al šarru-ti-šu.* [10] Mon. omits . [11] S , *a.*

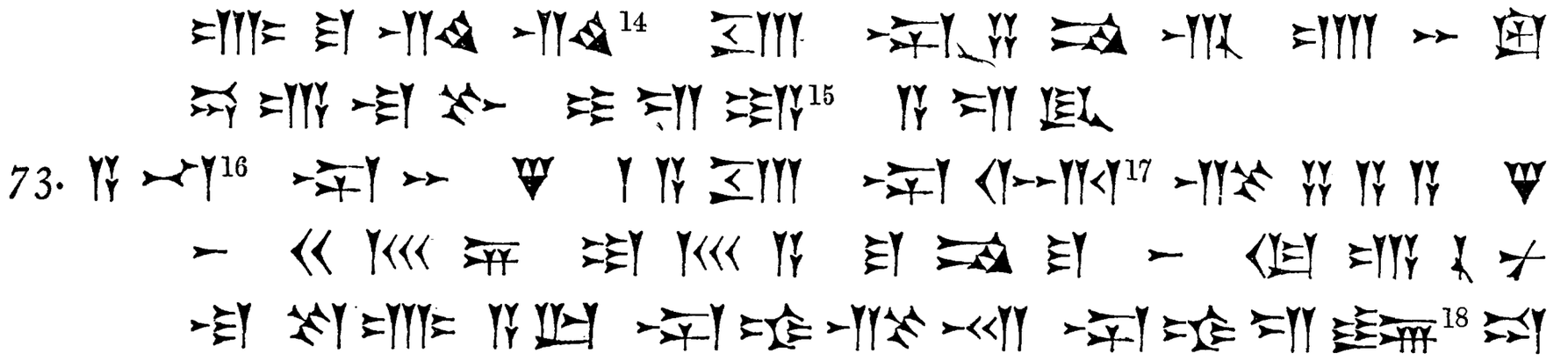
[12] Mon. , *aḳ.* [13] S omits . [14] Mon. omits .

[15] Mon. , *u-tir.*

[16] Mon. , (*alu*)*Pa-ar-si-in-di.* [17] S adds .

COL. II.





71. Fifty of Ameka's fighting men I slew in the plain, and I cut off their heads and bound them[7] to the vines within his palace-court.

72. Twenty men I captured alive and I built them up in the wall of his palace. From the city of Zamri I took with me the mounted men and pioneers,

73. and I marched against the cities of Ata, the man of Arzizu, unto which none among the kings my fathers had drawn nigh. The cities of Arzizu and Arsindu,[18]

71. a-na[1] šub[2]-ti u-si-šib[3] 50 ṣâbê(pl)[4] mun[5]-daḫ-ṣi-šu ša (m)A-me-ka ina ṣêri a-duk ḳaḳḳadê(pl)-šu-nu unikis(is)[6] [7]ina (iṣu)gup-ni[8] ša tarbaṣ ekalli-šu e[9]-'-il **72.** 20 ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl)[10] ina ḳâti[11] uṣabbita(ta)[12] ina dûr ekalli-šu[13] u-ma-gi-gi[14] ištu (alu)Za-am-ri bit-ḫal-lu (amêlu)kal-la-pu i-si-ia[15] a-si-kin **73.** a-na[16] alâni(pl) ša (m)A-ta (alu)Ar[17]-zi-za-ai ša ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) abê(pl)-a ma-am-ma ina ki-rib-šu-nu la iṭhu(u) a-lik (alu)Ar-zi-zu (alu)Ar-si-in[18]-du

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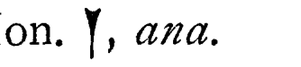
[1] Mon. , *ana*. [2] S , *šu-ub*. [3] Mon.  , *u-si-ši-ib*.

[4] S omits . [5] Mon. , *mu-un*. [6] Mon. , *u-ni-kis*.

[7] The Mon. inserts , *ina* (*alu*)*Za-am-ri*, "in the city of Zamri."

[8] S omits ; Mon. , (*iṣu*)*gu-up-ni*. [9] Mon. , *i.e.*, *u-'-il*.

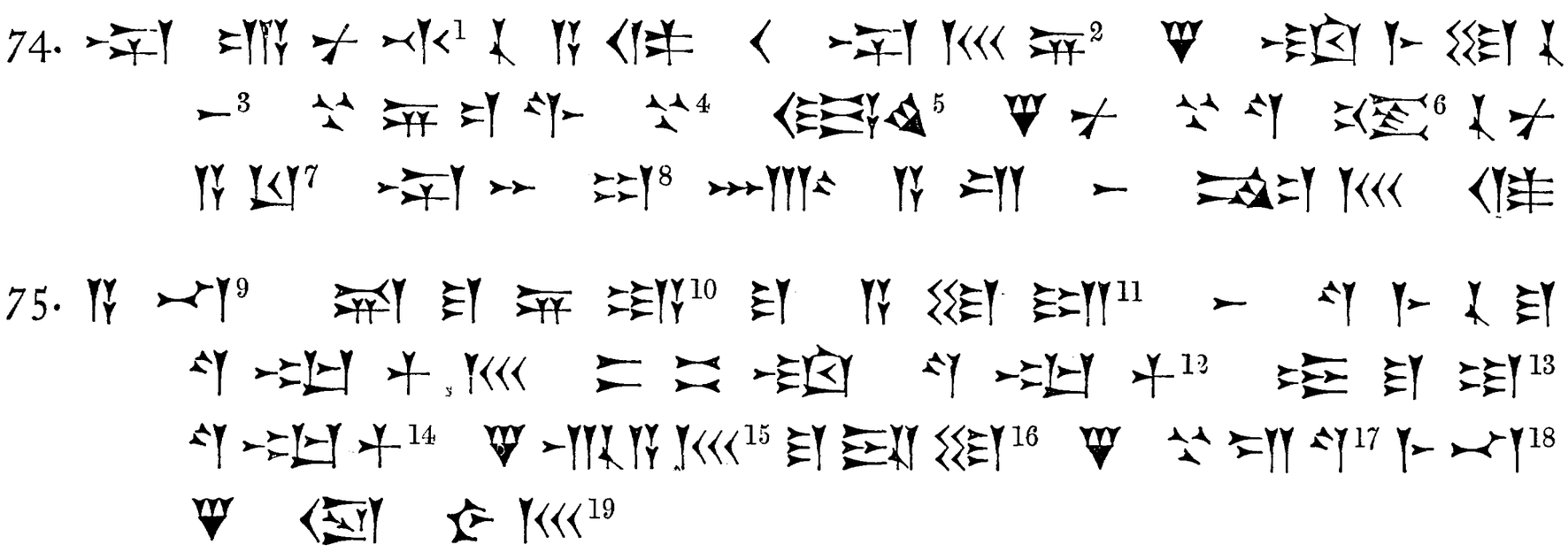
[10] Mon. omits . [11] Mon. , *ḳâte*(*te*).

[12] Mon. , *u-ṣab-bi-ta*. [13] Mon. omits .

[14] Mon. , *i.e.*, *u-ma-gi-ig*. [15] Mon. , *a*.

[16] Mon. , *ana*. [17] Mon. . [18] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ar-si-an-du*.

COL. II.



74. his strongholds, together with ten cities which lay round about on the steep mountain of Nispi, I conquered. I slew the inhabitants thereof; the cities I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire,

75. and unto my camp I returned. At that time I received bronze, and . . . of bronze, and rings (?) of bronze, and much . . . from the land of Sipirmena[18] whose inhabitants speak like women.

74. al dan-nu-ti[1]-šu a-di 10 alâni(pl)(ni)[2] ša li-me-tu-šu ina[3] (šadû)Ni-is-pi šadû[4] marṣu[5] šaknu(nu) akšud(ud) dîkta[6]-šu-nu a-ḏuk[7] alâni(pl) ab[8]-bul a-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup **75.** a-na[9] uš-ma-ni-ia[10]-ma a-tu-ra[11] ina u-me-šu-ma siparru(pl) tab-bi-li siparri[12] kam-ma-at[13] siparri[14] ša-ri-a(pl)[15] ma-da-tu[16] ša (mâtu)Si-pir[17]-ḿe-na[18] ša kîma sinnišâti(pl)[19]

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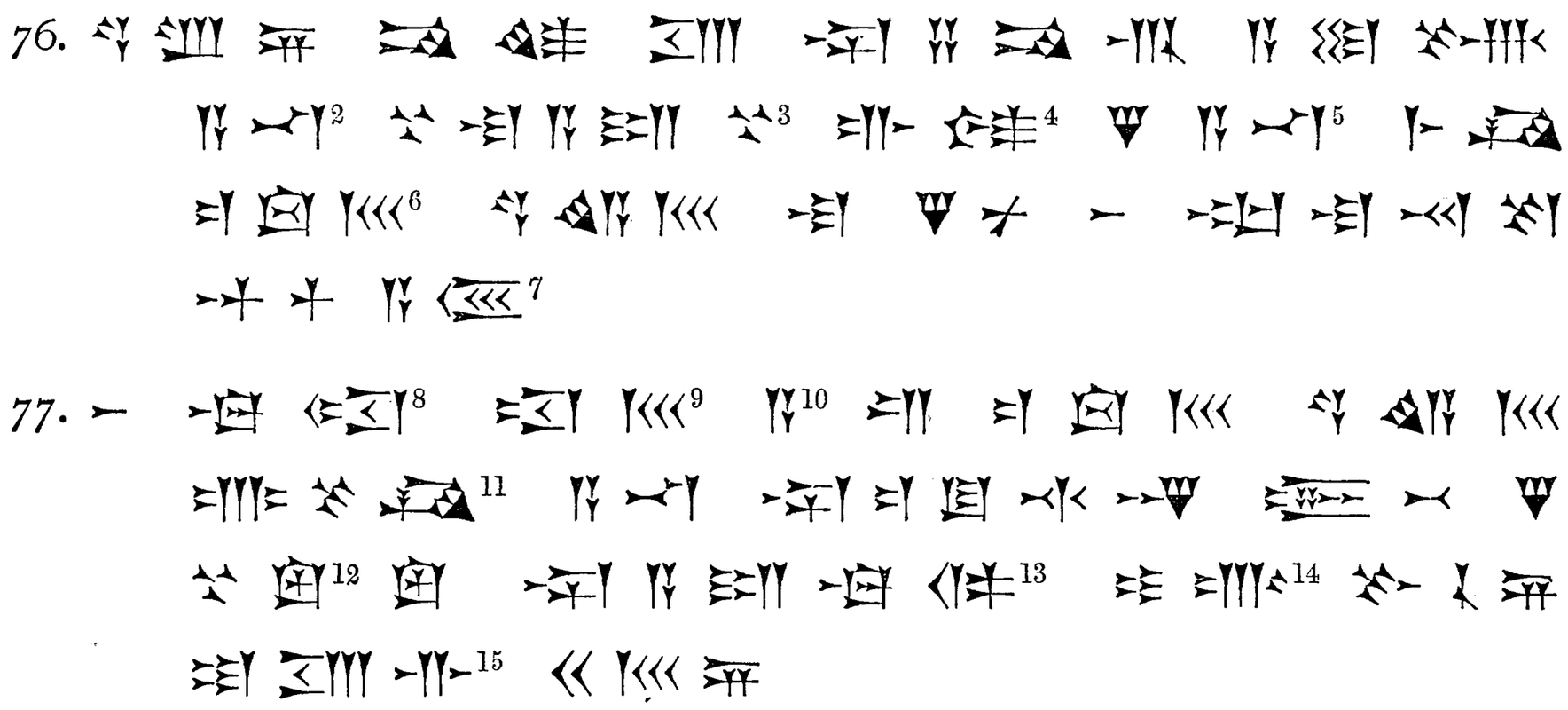
[1] Mon. , *te*.
[2] Mon. , *alâni(pl)*.
[3] For the Monolith reads *, *ša ina ki-rib*.
[4] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *šadû(u)*.
[5] Mon. , *mar-ṣi*.
[6] Mon. adds .
[7] Mon. .
[8] Mon. , *a*.
[9] Mon. , *ana*.
[10] Mon. , *a*.
[11] Mon. , *atûra(ra)*.
[12] Mon. omits .
[13] Mon. , *kam-ma-te*; S , *kam-ma-a-te*.
[14] Mon. omits .
[15] Mon. , *ša-a-ri-a-te*.
[16] Mon. .
[17] S .
[18] Mon. , (*mâtu*)*Si-bi-a-me-na*.
[19] Mon. adds the phon. compl. , (*te*).

COL. II.



76. From the city of Zamri I departed and unto the difficult mountain of Lâra, which was not convenient for the passage of chariots and hosts, with hatchets of iron

77. and axes of copper I cut and hacked a way through, and I brought over the chariots and hosts and I came down unto the city of Tukulti-Ashur-aṣbat, which the men of the land of Lulu[12] call Arakdi.[13] All the kings

76. ṣap-ru-ni am-ḫur ištu (alu)Za-am-ri a-tu-muš[1] a-na[2] (šadû)La-a-ra šadû[3] mar-ṣu[4] ša a-na[5] me-tiḳ (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)[6] ummânâti(pl) la šaknu(nu) ina ka-la-ba-te parzilli a-kis[7] **77.** ina aḳ-ḳul[8] erê(pl)[9] a[10]-ḳur (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ummânâti(pl) u-še-tiḳ[11] a-na (alu)Tukulti(ti)-Aššur-aṣ-bat ša (mâtu)Lu[12]-lu (alu)A-ra-ak-di[13] i-ga[14]-bu-šu-ni at-ta-rad[15] šarrâni(pl)(ni)

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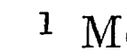
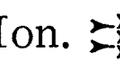
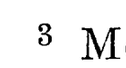
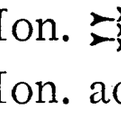
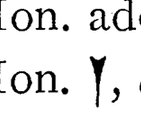
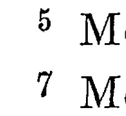
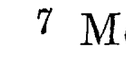
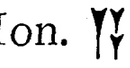
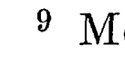
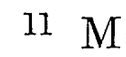
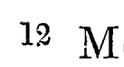
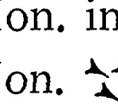
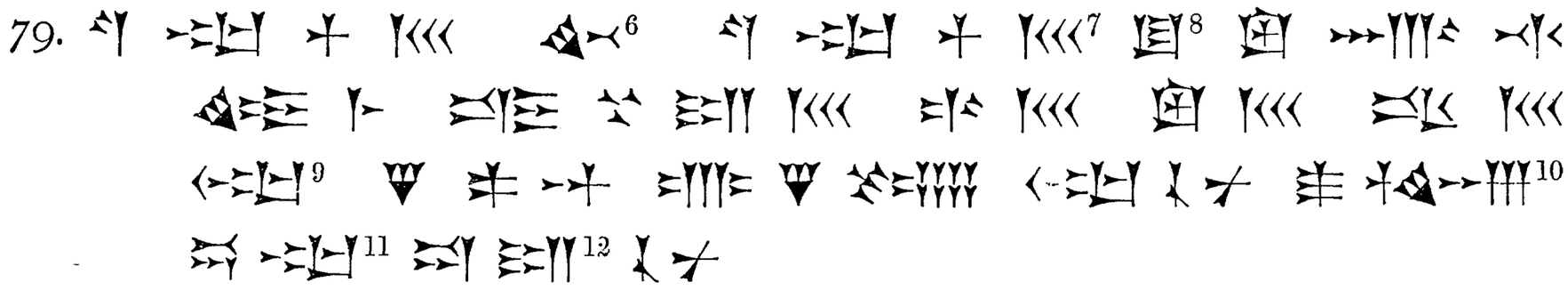
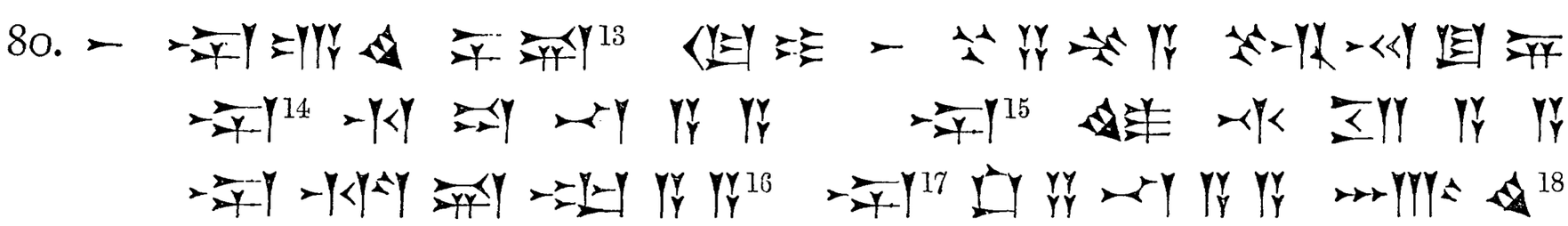
[1] Mon.  , *at-tum-ša.*
[2] Mon. omits  .
[3] Mon. adds  , *i.e.*, *šadû(u).*
[4] S  , *i.e.*, *mar-ṣi.*
[5] Mon. , *ana.*
[6] S omits  .
[7] Mon.  , *a-ki-si.*
[8] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *aḳ-ḳul-li.*
[9] Mon. omits  .
[10] Mon.  *, *a*[*ḳ*].
[11] Mon.  , *i.e.*, *u-še-ti-ḳi.*
[12] Mon. inserts  , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Lu-ul-lu.*
[13] Mon.  , (*mâtu*)*Ar-rak-di-a.*
[14] S , *ḳa.*
[15] Mon.  , *at-tar-da.*

COL. II.

78.

79. 

80. 

78. of the land of Zamua were affrighted by the fury of my arms and the terror of my dominion, and they embraced my feet. Tribute and taxes of silver, and gold, and lead,

79. and bronze, and vessels of bronze, and garments of brightly coloured stuffs, and horses, and cattle, and flocks, and wine I increased in greater measure than before and I laid upon them, and forced labourers from among them

80. I set in the city of Calah. While yet I remained in the land of Zamua, the men of the cities of Khuduni and Khartishi and Khubushki and Gilzani

78. ša (mâtu)Za-mu-a ana si-ḫir-ti-šu-nu ištu pân na-mur-rat[1] ḳakkê(pl)-a u šur-bat[2] bêlu-ti-a[3] e-dur-ma šêpê(II. pl)-a iṣ-bu-tu biltu[4] ma-da-tu[5] kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) **79.** siparru(pl) diḳar[6] siparri(pl)[7] (ṣubâtu)[8]lu-bul-ti bir-me šisê(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) eli[9] ša pa-an u-ša-tir eli-šu-nu aš-kun[10] (amêlu)ka[11]-dur-ra[12]-šu-nu **80.** ina (alu)Kal-ḫi epuš(uš)[13] ki-i ina (mâtu)Za-mu-a us-ba-ku-ni (alu)[14]Ḫu-du-na-ai (alu)[15]Ḫar-ti-iš-ai (alu)Ḫub-uš-ka-ai[16] (alu)[17]Gil-za-na-ai pul-ḫi[18]

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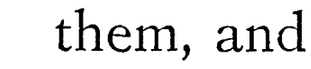
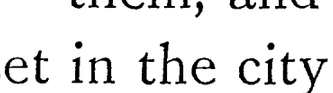
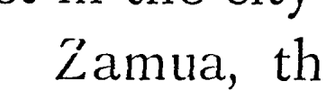
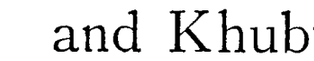
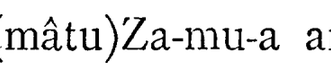
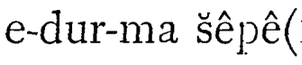
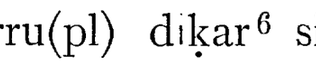
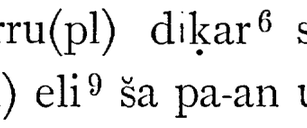
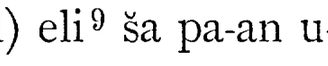
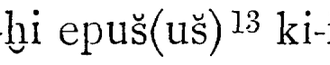
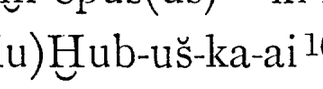
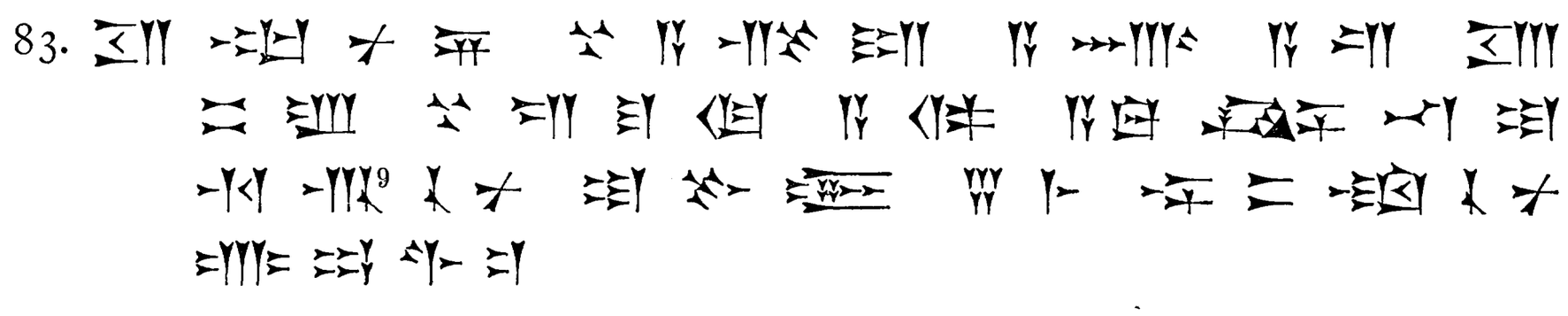
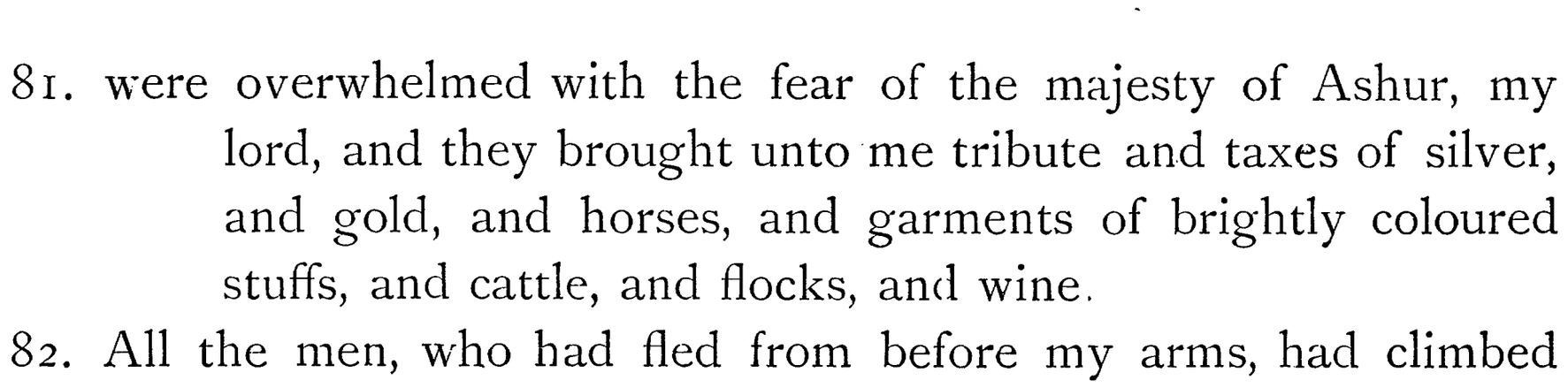
[1] Mon.  , *na-mu-ra-at.*
[2] Mon.  , *šur-ba-at.*
[3] Mon. , *be-lu-ti-a.*
[4] The Mon. inserts the copula  , *u.*
[5] Mon. .
[6] Mon. adds  .
[7] Mon. omits .
[8] S omits .
[9] Mon.  *, *muḫ-ḫi.*
[10] S , *aškun(un).*
[11] S  , *ku.*
[12] Mon.  , *ru.*
[13] Mon. [. .]  *, [. . -*p*]*u-šu.*
[14] Mon.  , (*mâtu*).
[15] Mon.  , (*mâtu*).
[16] Mon.  , (*mâtu*)*Ḫub-uš-ki-ai.*
[17] Mon. , (*mâtu*).
[18] Mon. *, *pu-luḫ-ḫi*

Col. II.

81. were overwhelmed with the fear of the majesty of Ashur, my lord, and they brought unto me tribute and taxes of silver, and gold, and horses, and garments of brightly coloured stuffs, and cattle, and flocks, and wine.



82. All the men, who had fled from before my arms, had climbed up into the mountains, but I marched after them. In the midst of the mountains of Aziru and Simaki they had settled themselves, and the city of Mesu they had made their stronghold.



83. The mountain of Aziru I destroyed, I laid waste, and from the mountain of Simaki as far as the river Turnat I strewed their corpses. Five hundred of their warriors I slew

81. me-lam-me ša Aššur bêli-ia[1] is-hup-šu-nu biltu ma-da-tu kaspu[2] ḫurâṣu[3] sisê(pl) (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) ana[4] eli-ia ub-lu-ni nišê(pl) **82.** am-mar ištu pân kakkê[5](pl)[6] ip-par-ši-du ana[7] šadâni(pl)(ni) e-li-u-ni arki-šu-nu a-lik ina bi-rit (šadû)A-zi-ru (šadû)Si-ma-ki u-ši-bu-ni (alu)Me-su al[8] dan-nu-ti-šu-nu **83.** iš-ka-nu-ni (šadû)A-zi-ra a-bul a-ḳur ištu bi-rit (šadû)Si-ma-ki a-di (nâru)Tur-na-at pag-ri[9]-šu-nu at-bu-uk 500 muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu u-nap-pi-iṣ

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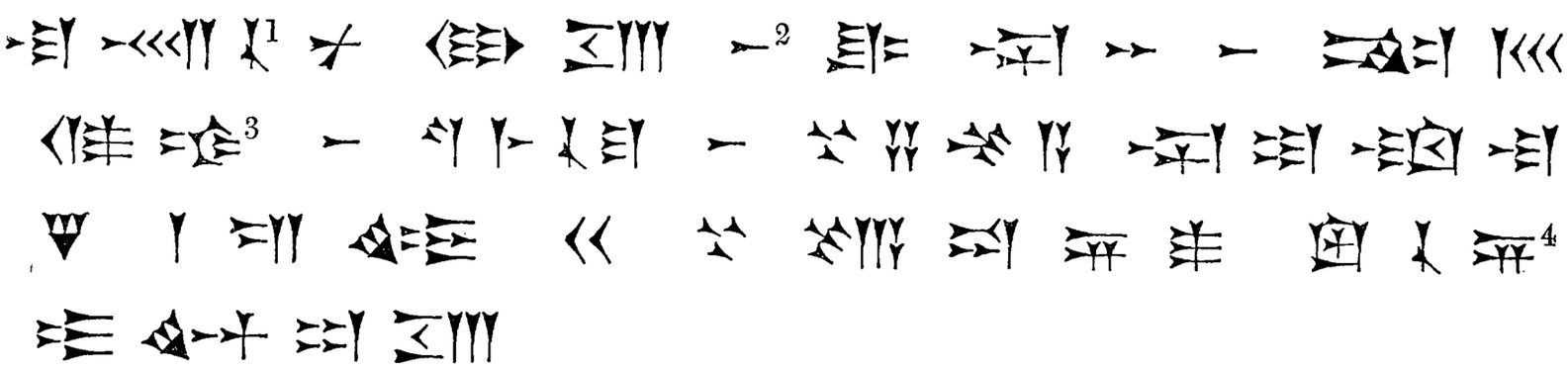
[1] Mon. , *a*.
[2] S adds .
[3] S adds .
[4] S , *a-na*.
[5] S omits .
[6] S adds , *i.e.*, *kakkê(pl)-a*.
[7] S , *a-na*.
[8] S , *i.e.*, *a-na dan-nu-ti-šu-nu*.
[9] S adds .

COL. II.



84. and I carried off their heavy spoil, and the cities I burned with fire. At that time in the land of Zamua the city of Atlila, which Sibir king of Kharduniash[9] had taken for a habitation,[4] had decayed

85. and was turned into mounds and heaps of ruins. Ashur-naṣir-pal made it again a place of habitation. I surrounded it with a wall, and I founded therein a palace for my royal dwelling, and I adorned it and made it glorious and greater than it was before.

84. šal-la-su[1]-nu kabitta(ta) aš-[2]-lul alâni(pl) ina isâti(pl) ašrup(up)[3] ina u-me-šu-ma ina (mâtu)Za-mu-a (alu)At-li-la ša (m)Si-bir šar (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš iṣbatu-šu-ni[4] i-'-ab-ta **85.** ana tili u kar-me itûra(ra) (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šar (mâtu)Aššur ana eš-šu-te iṣ-bat dûra-šu al-mi ekalla ana[5] šu-bat šarru-ti-a[6] ina lib-bi a[7]-di u-si-im u-šar-riḫ eli ša pa-an u-ša-te-ir[8]

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[1] S omits ; see above, p. 305, n. 1.

[2] S .

[3] S , *aš-ru-up*.

[4] Possibly the scribe has written in mistake for , *ib-ni-šu*, which would give the rather better sense "which Sibir king of Karduniash had built."

[5] S , *a-na*.

[6] S , *ia*.

[7] S , *ad*.

[8] Mon. , *u-ša-tir*; S , *u-tir*.

[9] *I.e.*, Babylonia

Col. II.

86. Grain and straw from the whole land I heaped up within it, and I called its name Dûr-Ashur. On the first day of the month Sivan, in the eponymy of Sha-ilima-damḳa, I summoned my chariots and my hosts,

87. and I crossed over the Tigris and entered the land of Ḳummukhi. I consecrated a palace in the city of Tiluli and I received the tribute of the land of Ḳummukhi. From the land of Ḳummukhi I departed, and I entered the pass

86. še-am(pl) tibnu(pl) ša mâti kalîšu ina libbi atbuk(uk) (alu)Dûr-Aššur šum-šu ab-bi [1]ina (arḫu)Simânu ûmu 1 (KAN) ina[2] li-me (m)Ša-ili-ma-damḳa (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ummânâti(pl)-a ad-ki **87.** (nâru)Idiglat e-te-bir ana[3] (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi etarab(ab)[4] [5]ekalla ina (alu)Til-u-li[6] u-šar-ri [7]ma-da-tu ša (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi [8] at-ta-ḫar ištu (mâtu)Ḳum-mu-ḫi at-tu[9]-muš ina ni-rib

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[1] With the narrative from this point down to the word *am-ḫur* in l. 125, compare the parallel passages in the Monolith from Kurkh, Obv., ll. 28–29, Obv. l. 35–Rev., l. 3, and Rev. l. 5 (*b*)–l. 41 (see above, pp. 225 ff.); as the text has been already given, only variants to proper names and numbers are here noted.

[2] S omits ⟝.

[3] L 𒀀𒉡, *a-na*.

[4] Mon. [. . . .] 𒌷𒀀, [*e-tar*]-*ba*.

[5] L omits the words from this point to 𒌨𒈬𒄿𒌨.

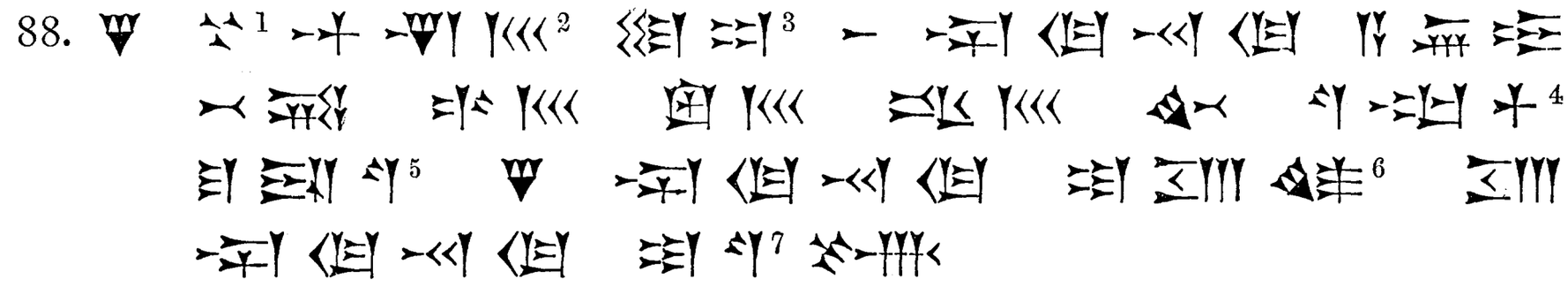
[6] Mon. and Kurkh Mon., 𒄿𒀀 𒆳𒀀 𒀀 𒄿𒊭, (*alu*)*Ti-lu-li*.

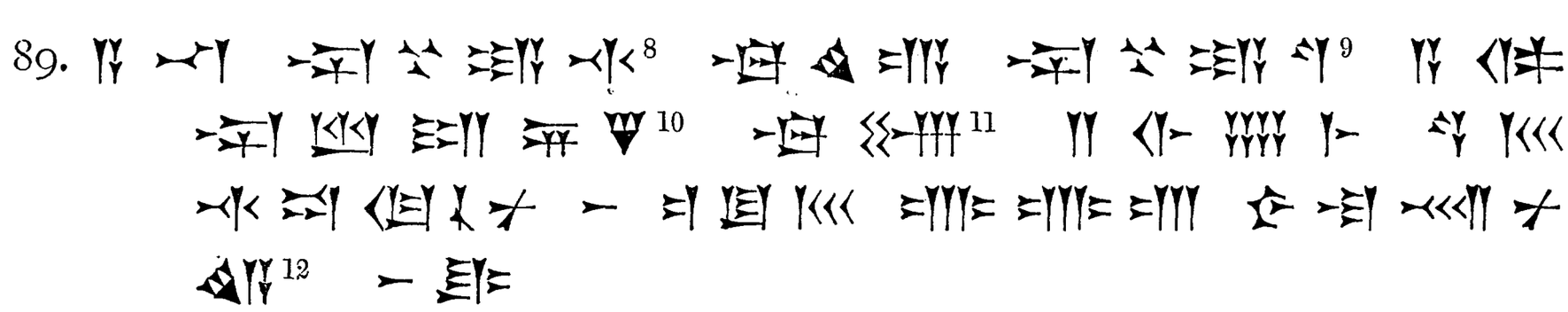
[7] At this point Col. IV. of the Monolith begins.

[8] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. insert the words ⟝ 𒄿𒀀 𒆳𒀀 𒀀 𒄿𒊭, *ina* (*alu*)*Ti-lu-li*, "in the city of Tiluli."

[9] Mon. 𒄿𒈬𒀀.

Col. II.

88. 

89. 

88. of Ishtarâti.[2] In the city of Kibaki I halted, and I received cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels of bronze, the tribute of the city of Kibaki. From the city of Kibaki I departed

89. and I drew nigh unto the city of Matiati.[8] The city of Matiati[9] together with the villages thereof I captured. Two thousand and eight hundred of their fighting men I overthrew in battle, and their great spoil I carried off.

88. ša (mâtu[1] ilu)Ištarâti(pl)[2] etarab(ab)[3] ina (alu)Ki-ba-ki a-sa-kan mid-dak alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳar siparri[4] ma-da-tu[5] ša (alu)Ki-ba-ki at-ta-ḫar[6] ištu (alu)Ki-ba-ki at-tu[7]-muš **89.** a-na (alu)Mat-ia-ti[8] aḳ-ṭi-rib (alu)Mat-ia-tu[9] a-di (alu)kap-ra-ni-ša[10] ak šud[11] 2800 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit šal-la-su-nu ma'atta[12] aš-lul

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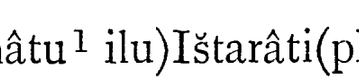
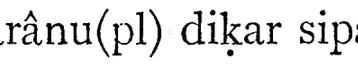
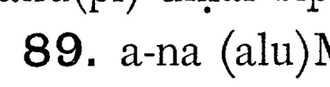
[1] S omits .

[2] Mon.  , (*alu. ilu*)*Ištarâte*(*pl*)(*te*); Kurkh Mon. , (*ilu*)*Ištarâti.*

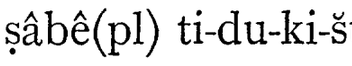
[3] Mon.  , *e-tar-ba.*

[4] Mon.  , omitting .

[5] S .

[6] Mon. , *at-taḫ-ra.*

[7] Mon. .

[8] Mon.  , (*alu*)*Mat-te-ia-te*; Kurkh Mon. , (*alu*)*Mat-i-ia-te.*

[9] Mon. , (*alu*)*Mat-ia-u-te*; Kurkh Mon. , (*alu*)*Mat-i-ia-te.*

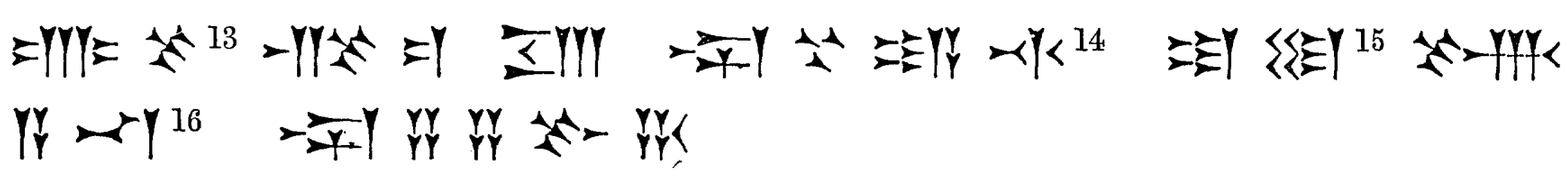
[10] Mon. , *šu.*

[11] Mon. , *ak-ta-šad.*

[12] Mon. adds .

Col. II.

90.

91. 

90. All the men who had fled from before my arms embraced my feet, and I caused them to dwell once more in their cities, and tribute and taxes and overseers I imposed more stringently upon them.

91. I fashioned an image in mine own likeness, and (a record of) my victorious might I inscribed thereon, and I set it up in the city of Matiati.[12] From the city of Matiati[14] I departed and in the city of Zazabukha

90. ṣâbê(pl) am-mar ištu pân kakkê(pl)-a ip-par-ši-du-ni šêpê(II)-a[1] iṣbutu(tu)[2] alâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu[3] u-ša-aṣ-bi-su-nu biltu ma-da-tu [4]u-ra-si u-dan-ni-in[5] eli-šu-nu **91.** aš[6]-kun ṣa-lam bu-na-ni-a epuš(uš) li-ta-at[7] kiš-šu[8]-ti[9] ina lib-bi[10] al-ṭur[11] ina (alu)Mat-ia-ti[12] u-še[13]-zi-iz ištu (alu)Mat-ia-ti[14] at-tu[15]-muš a-na[16] (alu)Za-za-bu-ḫa

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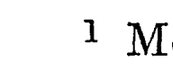
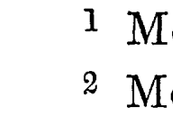
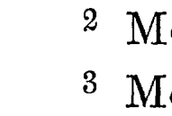
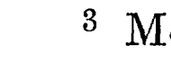
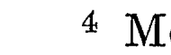
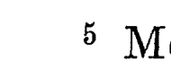
[1] Mon.  , *šêpê*(II. *pl*)-*a*; L , *šêpê*(II. *pl*)-*ia*.

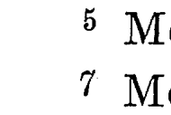
[2] Mon.  , *iṣ-bu-tu*.

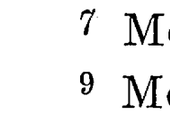
[3] Mon.  , *alâni*(*pl*)-*šu-nu*.

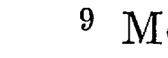
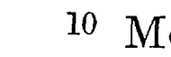
[4] Mon. inserts the determinative  .

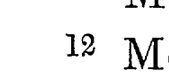
[5] Mon.  , *i.e.*, *u-dan-ni-ni*.

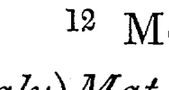
[6] L  .

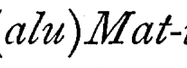
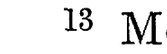
[7] Mon.  , *li-te*.

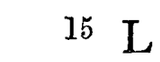
[8] L  .

[9] Mon. adds  , *i.e.*, *kiš-šu-ti-a*; L adds  , *ia*.

[10] Mon. omits  .

[11] Mon.  , *aštur*.

[12] Mon.  , (*alu*)*Mat-te-ia-te*; Kurkh Mon.  , (*alu*)*Mat-ia-te*.

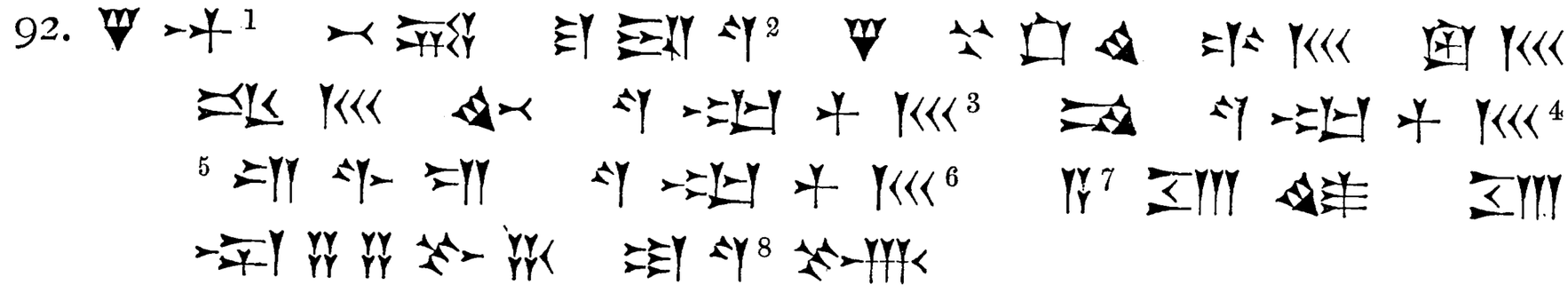
[13] Mon.  , *i.e.*, *u-ša-zi-iz*.

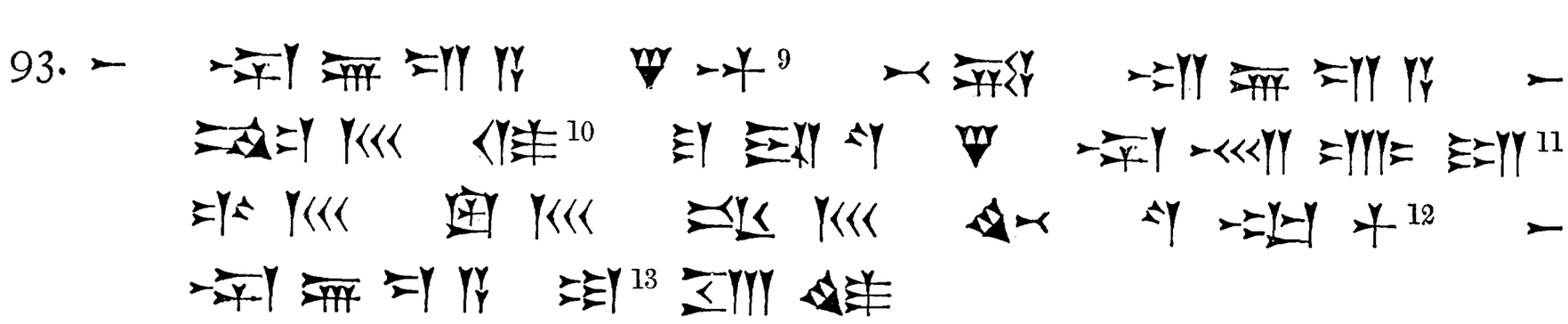
[14] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. read as in note 12.

[15] L ; Mon. , *tum*.

[16] S , *ana*; Mon. and L , *ina*.

COL. II.

92. 

93. 

92. I halted, and I received the tribute of the land of Kirkhi, cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels of bronze, and bulls of bronze,[5] and beakers of bronze. From the city of Zazabukha I departed,

93. and I halted at the city of Irsia. The city of Irsia I burned with fire, and the tribute of the city of Sûra,[11] cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels of bronze I received in the city of Irsia.

92. asakan(an)[1] mid-dak ma-da-tu[2] ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫi alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳar siparri(pl)[3] rîmu siparri(pl)[4] [5] gur-pi-si siparri(pl)[6] a[7]-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Za-za-bu-ḫa at-tu[8]-muš **93.** ina (alu)Ir-si-a asakan(an)[9] mid-dak (alu)Ir-si-a ina išâti(pl) ašrup[10] ma-da-tu ša (alu)Su-u-ra[11] alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳar siparri[12] ina (alu)Ir-si-a at[13]-ta-ḫar

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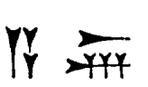
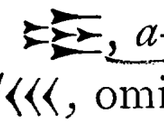
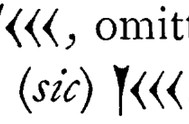
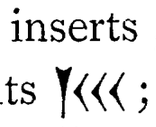
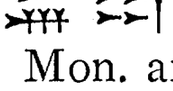
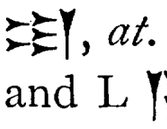
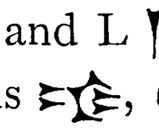
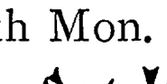
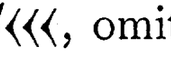
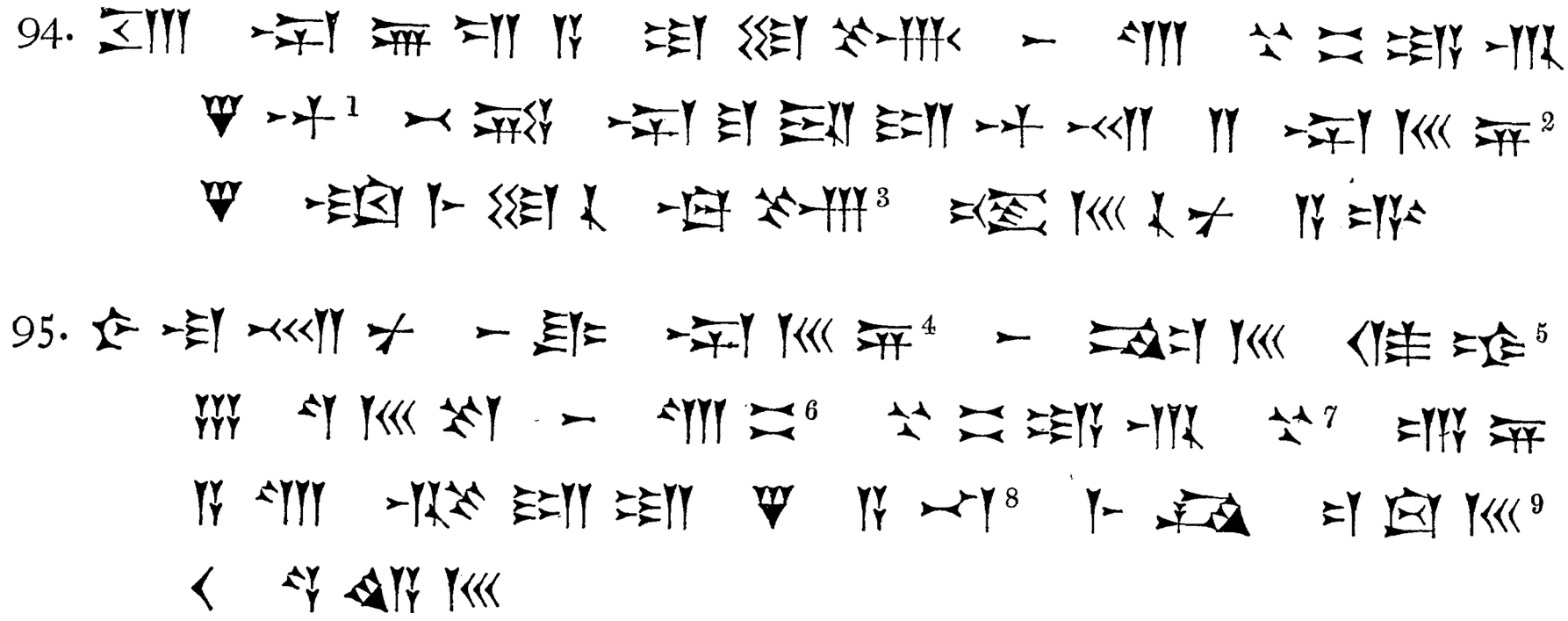
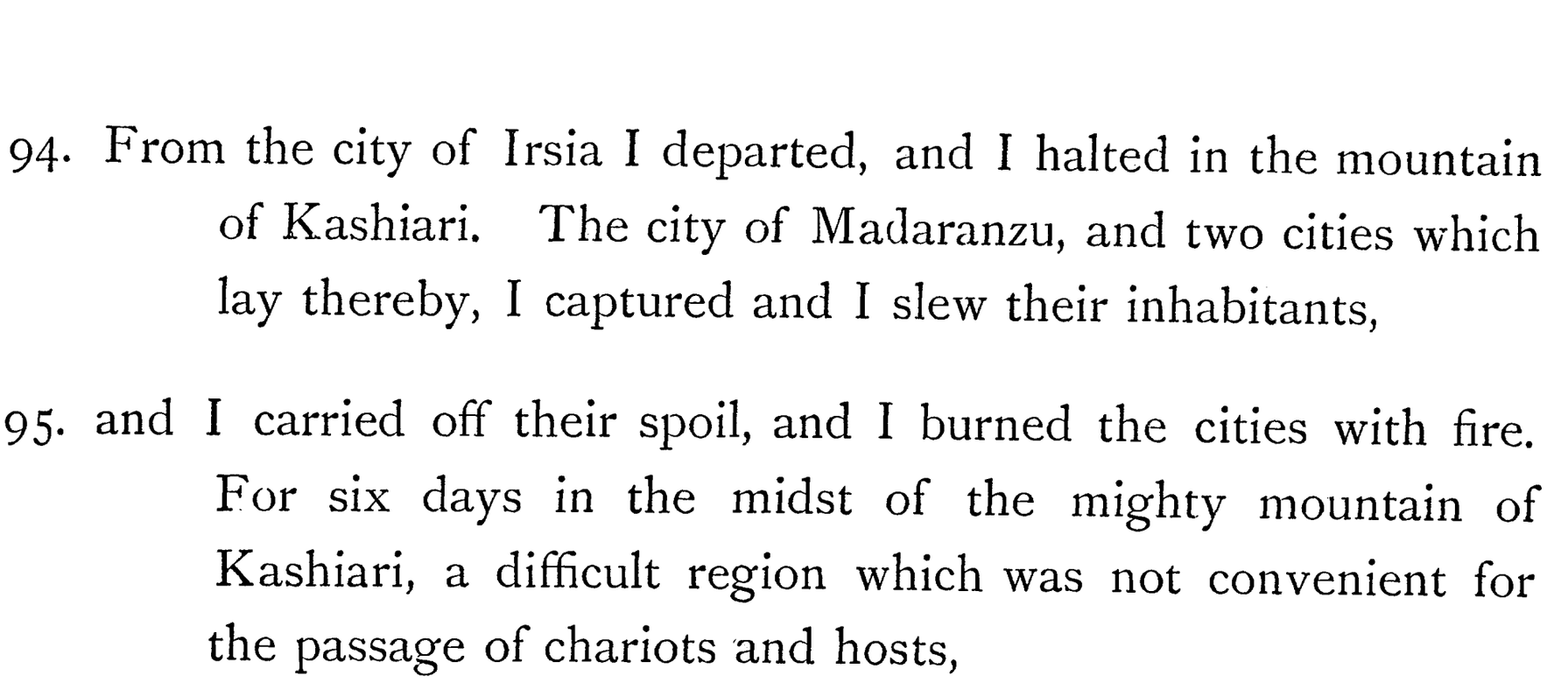
[1] Mon.  , *a-sa-kan.*
[2] S .
[3] Mon. , omitting  .
[4] Mon. (*sic*)  , omitting .
[5] Mon. inserts , *sa-ap-li*, "bowls."
[6] S omits  ; Mon. and L , omitting  .
[7] Mon.  , *at.*
[8] Mon. .
[9] Mon. and L  , *a-sa-kan.*
[10] S adds , (*up*); L [. .] , [*aš*]-*ru-up.*
[11] Kurkh Mon.  , (*alu*)*Šu-u-ra.*
[12] Mon. , omitting  ; L [. . . .] .
[13] S , *a.*

COL. II.

94. 

95. 

94. From the city of Irsia I departed, and I halted in the mountain of Kashiari. The city of Madaranzu, and two cities which lay thereby, I captured and I slew their inhabitants,

95. and I carried off their spoil, and I burned the cities with fire. For six days in the midst of the mighty mountain of Kashiari, a difficult region which was not convenient for the passage of chariots and hosts,

94. ištu (alu)Ir-si-a at-tu-muš ina libbi (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri asakan(an)[1] mid-dak (alu)Ma-da-ra-an-zu 2 alâni(pl)(ni)[2] ša li-me-tu-šu ak-šud[3] dîkta(pl)-šu-nu a-duk **95.** šal-la-su-nu aš-lul alâni(pl)(ni)[4] ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up)[5] 6 umâte(pl)(te) ina lib-bi[6] (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri šadî[7] dan-ni eḳil nam-ra-ṣi ša a-na[8] me-tiḳ (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)[9] u um-mânâti(pl)

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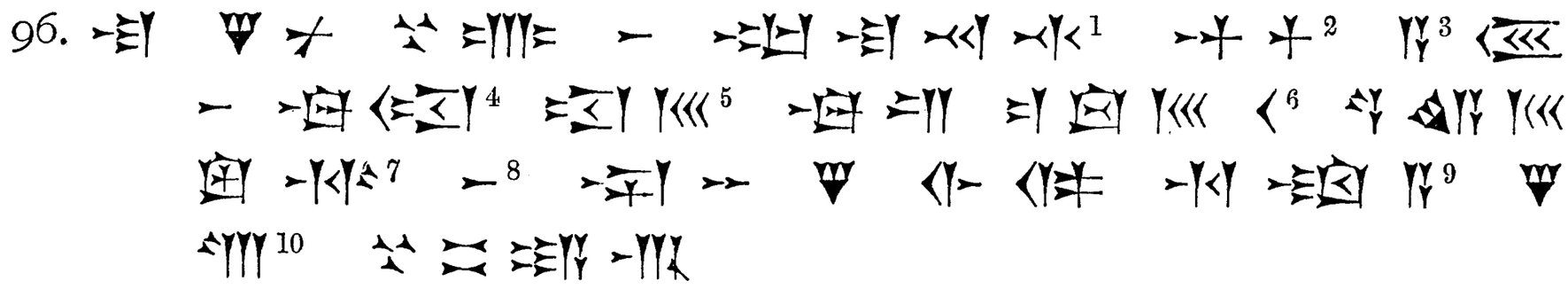
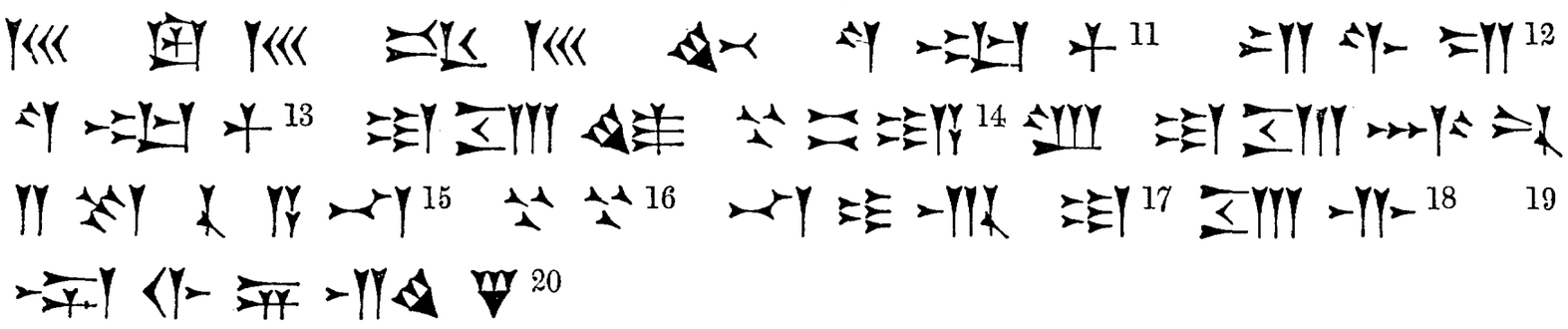
[1] Mon. and L , *a-sa-kan.*
[2] Mon. , *alâni(pl).*
[3] Mon. , *akšud(ud).*
[4] Mon. , *alâni(pl).*
[5] Mon. omits ; L , *aš-ru-[up].*
[6] Mon. and L omit .
[7] Mon. , *šadê(e).*
[8] Mon. and probably L , *ana.*
[9] S omits .

COL. II.

96. 

97. 

96. I cut and hacked a way through (the mountain) with hatchets of iron and axes of copper, and I brought over the chariots and hosts. In the cities which were in the region of my path in the midst of the mountain of Kashiari

97. I received cattle, and flocks, and wine, and vessels of bronze, and beakers of bronze. The mountain of Kashiaru[14] I crossed over, and for the second time I went down into the lands of Nairi, and in the city of Shinigisha[20]

96. la šaknu(nu) šadû(u) ina ka-la-ba-ti[1] parzilli[2] a[3]-kis ina aḳ-ḳul[4] erê(pl)[5] aḳ-ḳur (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) u[6] ummânâti(pl) ušetiḳ(iḳ)[7] ina[8] alâni(pl) ša ši-di ḫu-li-a[9] ša libbi[10] (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri **97.** alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) diḳar siparri[11] gur-pi-si[12] siparri[13] at-ta-ḫar (šadû)Kaš-ia[14]-ru at-ta-bal-kat šanûte(te) šanîtu a-na[15] mâtâti[16] Na-i-ri at[17]-ta-rad[18] [19](alu)Ši-ni-gi-ša[20]

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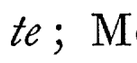
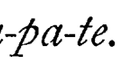
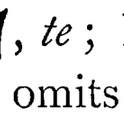
[1] L , *te*; Mon.  , *ka-la-pa-te.*

[2] Mon. omits . [3] Mon. , *ak.* [4] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *aḳ-ḳul-li.*

[5] Mon. omits . [6] Mon. omits .

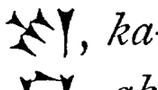
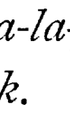
[7] L , *lu e-tiḳ*; Mon. , *u-še-ti-ḳi.*

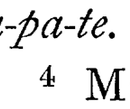
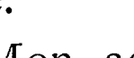
[8] Mon. and L omit . [9] Mon. and L , *ia.* [10] L  , *lib-bi.*

[11] Mon.  , omitting . [12] Mon. adds .

[13] Mon. and L omit . [14] S inserts , *i.e.*, *(šadû)Kaš-ia-e-ru.*

[15] Mon. , *ana.* [16] Mon. , *i.e.*, *(mâtu)Na-i-ri.* [17] L , *a.*

[18] Mon.  , *at-tar-da.* [19] Mon. inserts  , *ina.*

[20] Mon.  , *(alu)Ši-gi-ša*; Kurkh Mon.  , *(alu)Ši-gi-šu.*

Col. II.

98. I halted. From the city of Shigisha[1] I departed and I drew nigh unto the city of Madara, the stronghold of Laptȗri, the son of Ṭubisi. The city was exceeding strong and was girt about with four walls.

99. I stormed the city, and they were affrighted at my mighty arms, and their goods, and their possessions, and their sons I received as gifts from them, and I had mercy upon them and I spared their lives.

98. a-sa-kan mid-dak ištu (alu)Ši-[1]gi-ša at-tu-muš[2] ana[3] (alu)Ma-da-ra al dan-nu-ti-šu ša (m)La-ap[4]-ṭu-ri mâr Ṭu-bu-si aḳ-ṭi-rib alu dan(an) dan-niš 4 dûrâni(pl)[5] **99.** la-a-be[6] ala a-si-bi ištu pân kakkê(pl)-a dannûti(pl)[7] ip-la-ḫu-ma makkur-šu[8] bušâ[9]-šu[10] mârê(pl)-šu-nu ana[11] šap-ru-te[12] am-ḫur-šu-nu ana[13] šu-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu-nu u-sir-šu-nu

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[1] S inserts , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ši-en-gi-ša.*

[2] L , *a-tu-muš.*

[3] Mon. , *a-na.*

[4] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. , *i.e.*, (*m*)*Lap-ṭu-ri.*

[5] Mon. and L add the phon. compl. , (*ni*).

[6] Mon. , *bi.*

[7] Mon. , *dan-nu-te.*

[8] Mon. , *makkur(pl)-šu-nu.*

[9] L adds .

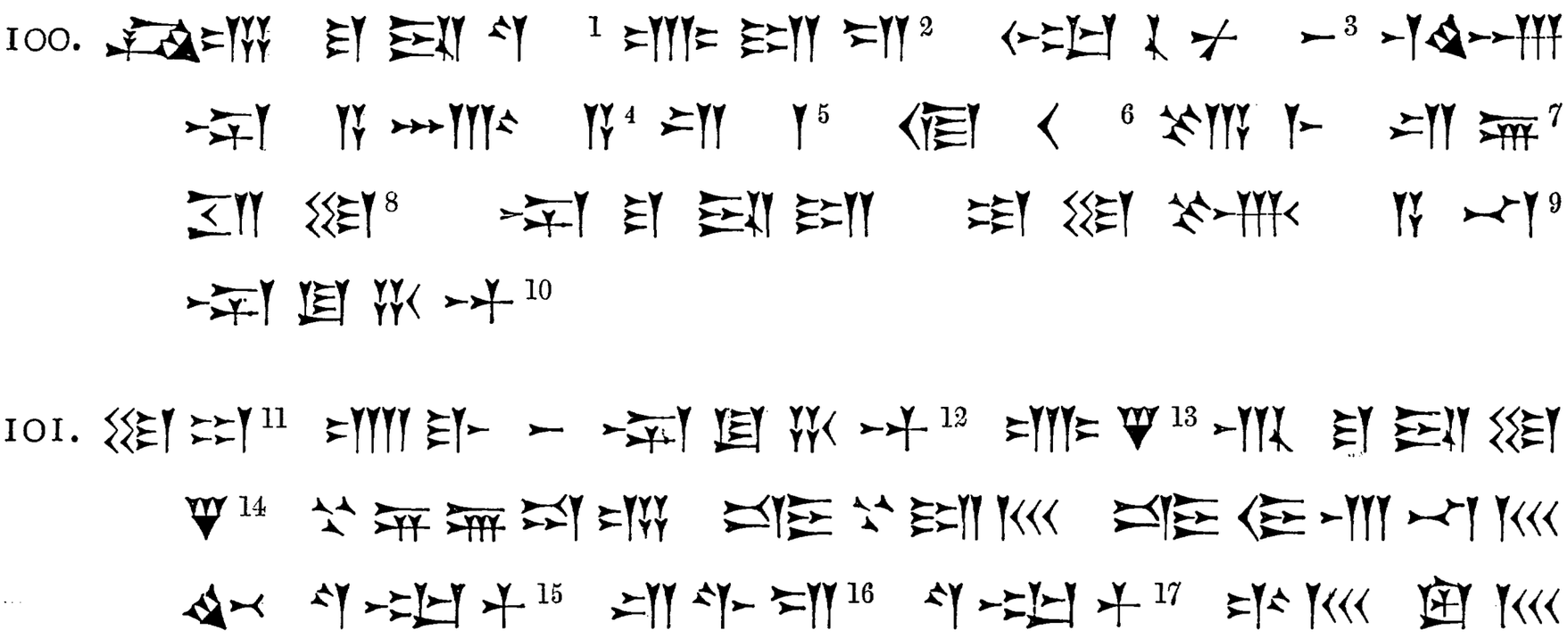
[10] Mon. , *bu-ša-šu-nu.*

[11] S , *ana.*

[12] Mon. , (*amêlu*)*šap-ra-te.*

[13] S , *a-na.*

COL. II.

100. 

101.

100. Tribute and taxes and overseers I imposed upon them; and the city I destroyed and laid waste, and I turned it into mounds and heaps of ruins. From the city of Madara I departed, and into the city of Tushkhan [10]

101. I entered. The palace in the city of Tushkhan [12] I consecrated, and the tribute of the land of Nirdun, horses, and mules, and vessels of copper, and beakers of copper, and cattle, and flocks,

100. biltu ma-da-tu [1]u-ra-si[2] eli-šu-nu aš[3]-kun ala ab-bul a[4]-ḳur ana[5] tili u [6]kar-me utîr(ir)[7] iš-tu[8] (alu)Ma-da-ra at-tu-muš a-na[9] (alu)Tuš-ḫa-an[10] **101.** etarab(ab)[11] ekalla ina (alu)Tuš-ḫa-an[12] u-ša[13]-ri ma-da-tu ša[14] (mâtu)Ni-ir-du-un sisê(pl) parê(pl) diḳar siparri[15] gur-pi-si[16] siparri[17] alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl)

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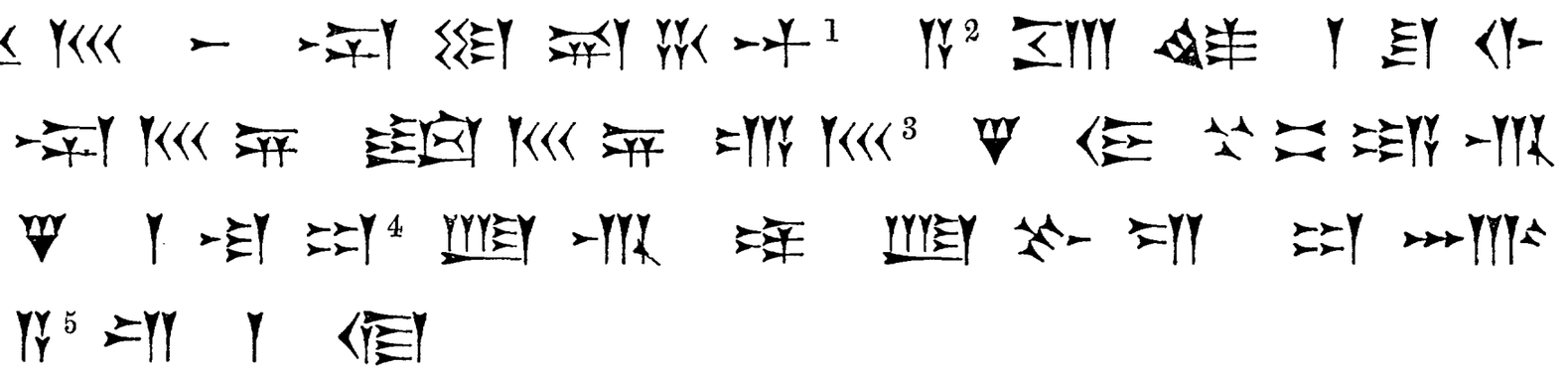
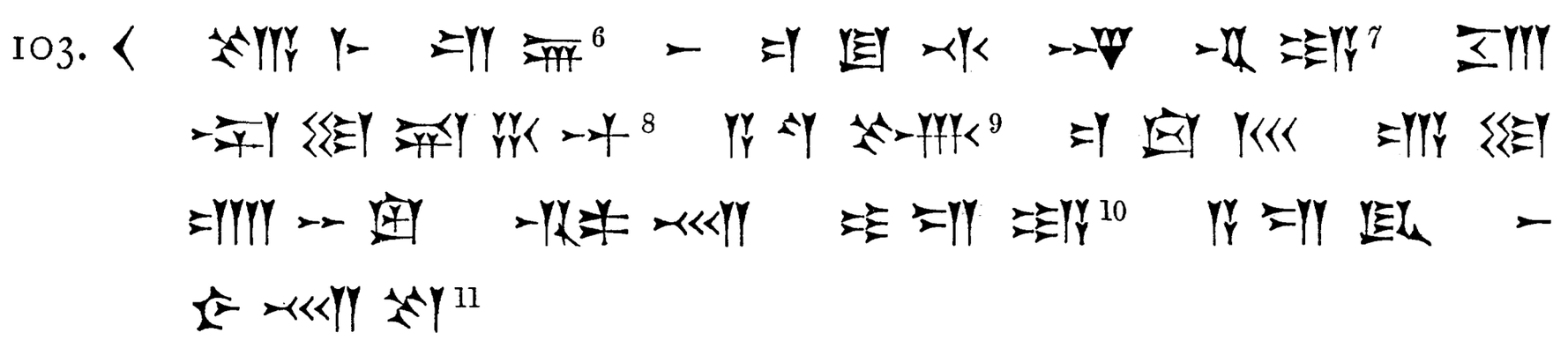
[1] Mon. inserts the determinative , (*amêlu*). [2] L adds .
[3] Mon. . [4] Mon. , *aḳ*. [5] L , *a-na*.
[6] Mon. inserts the determinative , (*bîtu*).
[7] Mon. , *u-tir*; L [. . . .](?) , *i.e.*, [*u-t*]*i-ir*.
[8] Mon. and L , *ištu*. [9] Mon. and L , *ana*.
[10] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. , (*alu*)*Tu-uš-ḫa*.
[11] Mon. , *e-tar-ba*.
[12] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. read as in note 10.
[13] Mon. , *i.e.*, *u-sa-ri*. [14] Mon. .
[15] Mon. , omitting . [16] Mon. adds .
[17] Mon. omits .

COL. II.





102. and wine I received in the city of Tushkhan.[1] Sixty strongly fortified cities at the foot of the mountain of Kashiari, which were ruled by Lapturi, the son of Ṭubusi, I destroyed and laid waste, and I turned them into mounds

103. and heaps of ruins. With the help of Ashur, my lord, from the city of Tushkhan[8] I departed. The light (?) chariots and picked mounted men I took with me, and on rafts

102. karânu(pl) ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa-an[1] a[2]-ta-ḫar 1 šu-ši alâni(pl)(ni) dûrâni(pl)(ni) dannûti(pl)[3] ša šêp (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri ša (m)La-ap[4]-ṭu-ri mâr Ṭu-bu-si ab-bul a[5]-ḳur ana tili **103.** u kar-me utîr(ir)[6] ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-ia[7] ištu (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa-an[8] a-tu-muš[9] narkabâti(pl) DAN-tu bit-ḫal-lu ašarid-su i-si-ia[10] a-si-kin ina rak-su-te[11]

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[1] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. omit , reading *(alu)Tu-uš-ḫa.*

[2] Mon. , *at.*

[3] Mon. , *dan-nu-te.*

[4] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. , *i.e.*, *(m)Lap ṭu-ri.*

[5] Mon. , *aḳ.*

[6] Mon. , *u-tir.*

[7] Mon. , *a.*

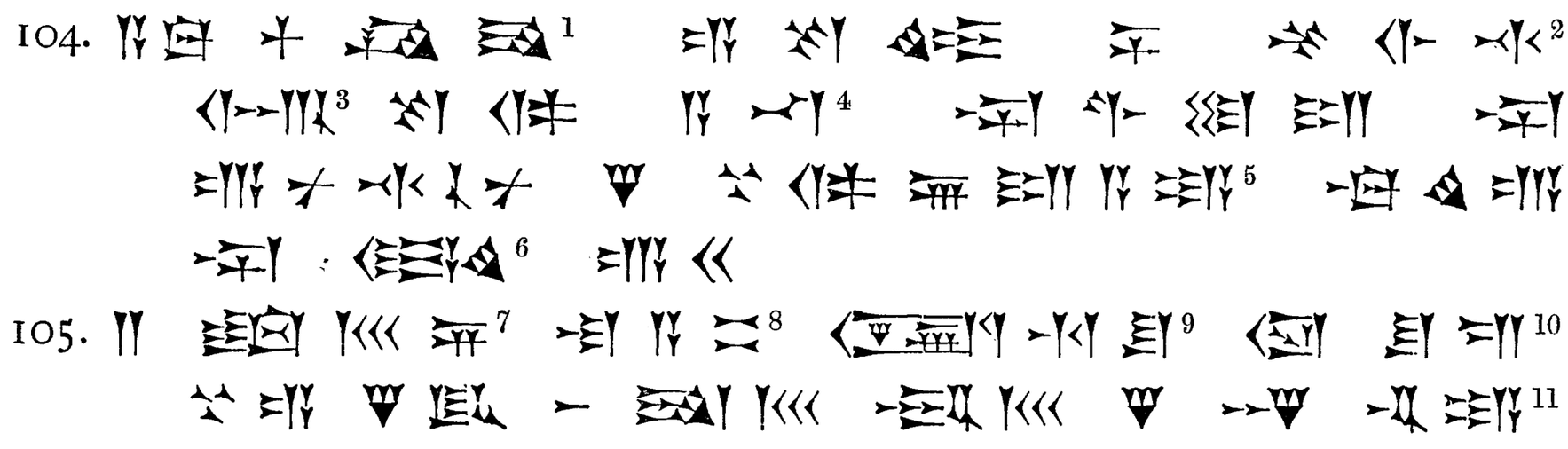
[8] Mon. and Kurkh Mon. omit .

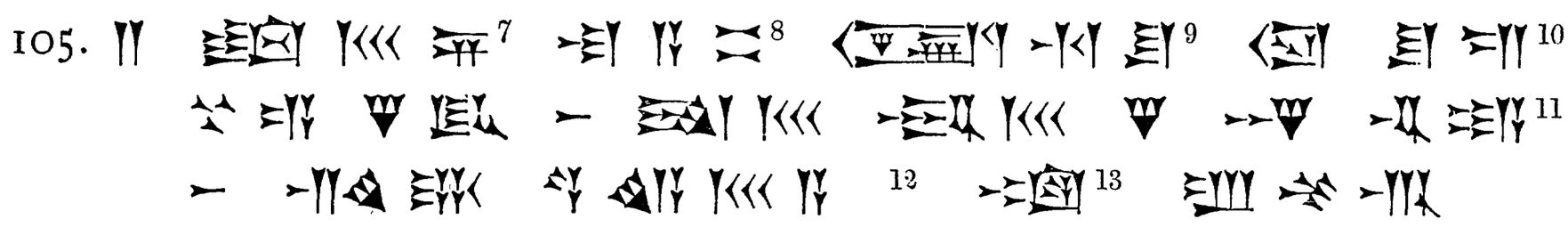
[9] Mon. , *at-tu-muš.*

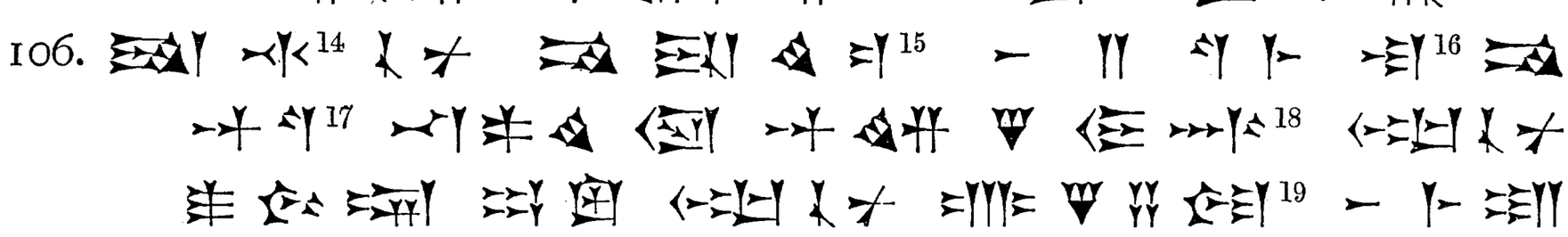
[10] S , *a.*

[11] Mon. , *ra-ka-su-te.*

Col. II.

104. 

105. 

106. 

104. I crossed over the Tigris. All night I marched and I drew nigh unto Pitura, the stronghold of the men of the land of Dirra. The city was exceeding strong,

105. and was girt about with two walls, and its citadel was like unto the peak of a mountain. With the supreme might of Ashur, my lord, and with the multitude of my hosts and of my furious battle array

106. I fought with them. During two days from before sun-rise I thundered against them like Adad, (the god) of the storm, and I rained down flame upon them. With power

104. (nâru)Idiglat[1] e-te-bir kal mu-ši-ti[2] ar[3]-te-di a-na[4] (alu)Pi-tu-ra al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu ša (mâtu)Di-ir-ra-a-ia[5] aḳ-ṭi-rib alu marṣi[6] dan-niš **105.** 2 dûrâni(pl)(ni)[7] la-a-bi[8] kir-ḫu-šu[9] kîma ubân[10] šadê(e) ša-kin ina idâti(pl) ṣîrâti(pl) ša Aššur bêli-ia[11] ina gi-biš ummânâti(pl)-a [12] taḫâzi[13] šit-mu-ri **106.** it-ti[14]-šu-nu am-da-ḫi-iṣ[15] ina 2 u-me la[16]-am (ilu)Šamaš[17] na-pa-ḫi kîma (ilu)Adad ša riḫṣi[18] eli-šu-nu aš-gu-um nab-lu eli-šu-nu u-ša-za-nin[19] ina šip-ṣi

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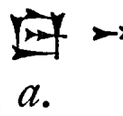
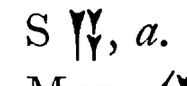
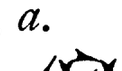
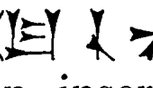
[1] S . [2] Mon. , *te*. [3] Mon. . [4] Mon. , *ana*.

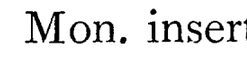
[5] S , *a*. [6] Mon.  , *mar-ṣi*. [7] Mon. omits . [8] Mon. , *be*.

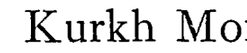
[9] Mon.  , *ki-ir-ḫu-šu*. [10] Mon.  , *u-ba-an*.

[11] Mon. , *a*. [12] Mon. inserts the copula , *u*. [13] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *taḫâzi-a*.

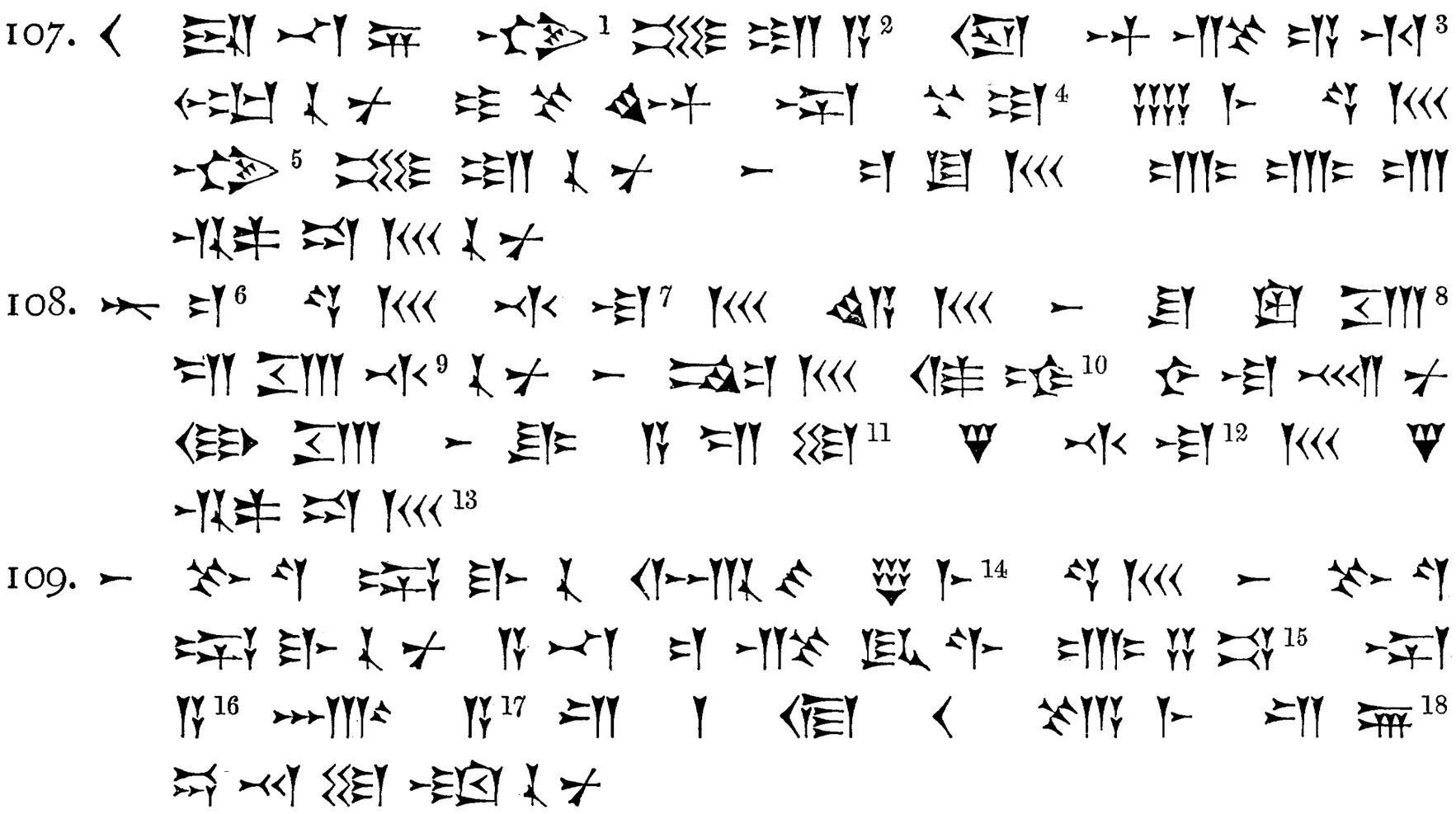
[14] S , *itti-šu-nu*. [15] Mon. , *am-daḫ-ḫi-ṣi*.

[16] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, *la-a-am*. [17] Mon.  , (*ilu*)*Ša-maš*.

[18] Kurkh Mon.  , *ša ri-iḫ-ṣi*.

[19] S , *i.e.*, *u-ša-za-ni-in*; Mon.  , *u-ša-az-ni*[*-in*], the scribe having omitted by mistake.

COL. II.



107. and might my warriors flew against them like Zû, the (storm-) bird. I took the city, and eight hundred of their fighting men I put to the sword, and I cut off their heads.

108. Many I captured alive, and the rest of them I burned with fire, and their heavy spoil I carried off. A pile of the living and of heads

109. over against his city-gate I set, and seven hundred men I impaled on stakes over against their city-gate. The city I destroyed and laid waste, and I turned it into mounds and heaps of ruins, and their young men

107. u da-na-ni mun[1]-daḫ-ṣi-a[2] kîma (ilu)Zi-e(iṣṣuru)[3] eli-šu-nu i-še-' ala aktašad(ad)[4] 800 ṣâbê(pl) mun[5]-daḫ-ṣi-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit ḳaḳḳadê(pl)-šu-nu **108.** uni-kis(is)[6] ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti[7](pl) ma'adûti(pl) ina ḳâti uṣabita(ta)[8] si-ta-ti[9]-šu-nu ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up)[10] šal-la-su-nu kabitta(ta) aš-lul a-si-tu[11] ša balṭûti[12](pl) ša ḳaḳḳadê(pl)[13] **109.** ina pu-ut abulli-šu ar-ṣip 700[14] ṣâbê(pl) ina pu-ut abulli-šu-nu a-na (iṣu)zi-ḳi-pi u-za-ḳip[15] ala a[16]-ḫul a[17]-ḳur ana tili u kar-me utîr(ir)[18] (amêlu)ba-tu-li-šu-nu

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[1] Mon. , *i.e.*, *mu-daḫ-ṣi-a.* [2] S , *ia.* [3] Mon. omits .

[4] Mon. , *akšud(ud).* [5] Mon. , *mu.* [6] Mon. , *u-ni-kis.*

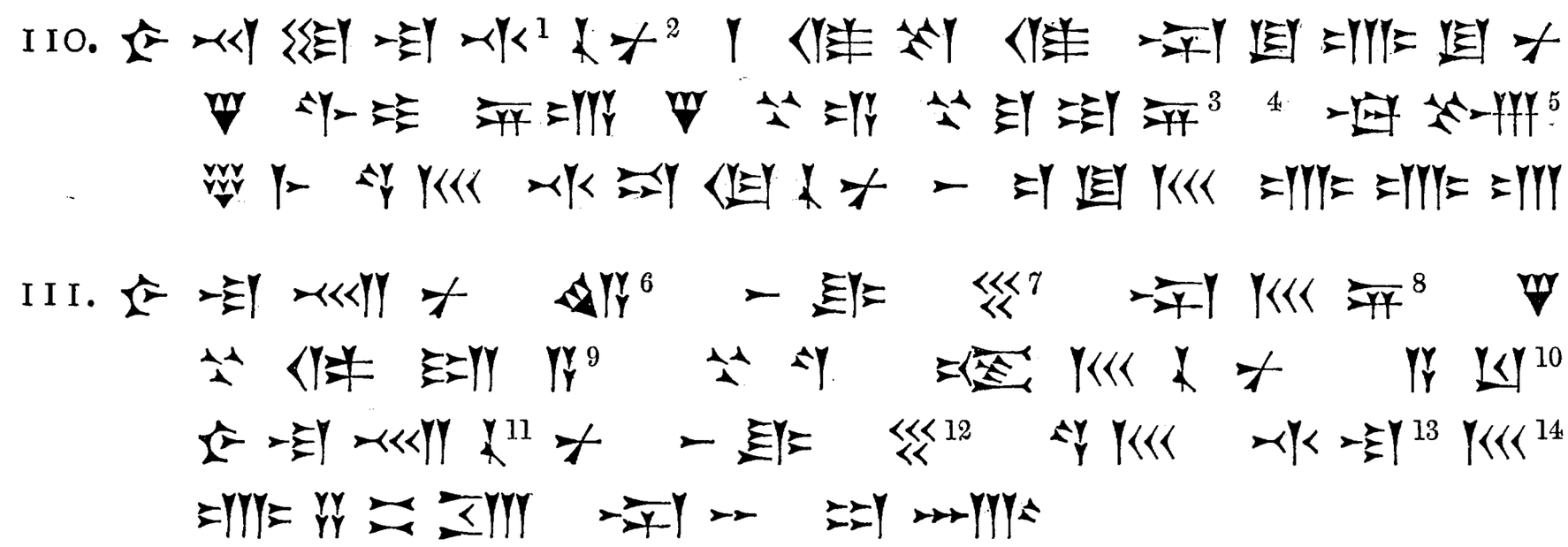
[7] S omits . [8] Mon. , *u-ṣa-bi-ta.* [9] Mon. , *te.*

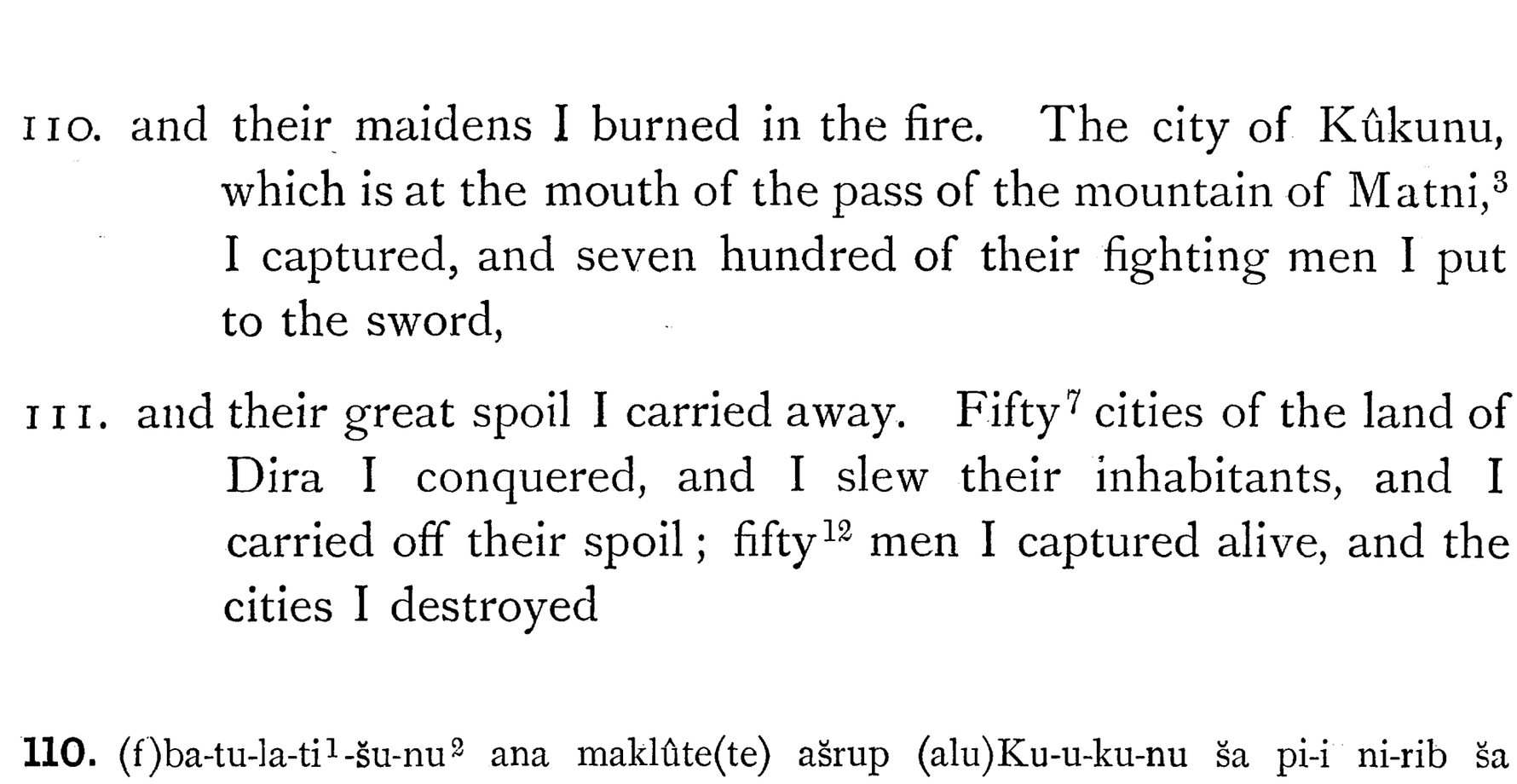
[10] Mon. omits . [11] Mon. . [12] S omits . [13] S omits .

[14] Mon. , *i.e.*, "three hundred." [15] Mon. , *i.e.*, *u-za-ḳi-pi.*

[16] Mon. , *ab.* [17] Mon. , *aḳ.* [18] Mon. , *u-tir.*

COL. II.

110. 

111. 

110. and their maidens I burned in the fire. The city of Kûkunu, which is at the mouth of the pass of the mountain of Matni,[3] I captured, and seven hundred of their fighting men I put to the sword,

111. and their great spoil I carried away. Fifty[7] cities of the land of Dira I conquered, and I slew their inhabitants, and I carried off their spoil; fifty[12] men I captured alive, and the cities I destroyed

110. (f)ba-tu-la-ti[1]-šu-nu[2] ana maklûte(te) ašrup (alu)Ku-u-ku-nu ša pi-i ni-rib ša šadê(e) (šadû)Ma-at-ni[3] [4] ak-šud[5] 700 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit
111. šal-la-su-nu ma'attu[6] aš-lul 50[7] alâni(pl)(ni)[8] ša (mâtu)Di-ra-a[9] akšud(ud) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu a-duk[10] šal-la-su[11]-nu aš-lul 50[12] ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti[13](pl) [14] u-ṣa-bi-ta alâni(pl) ab-bul

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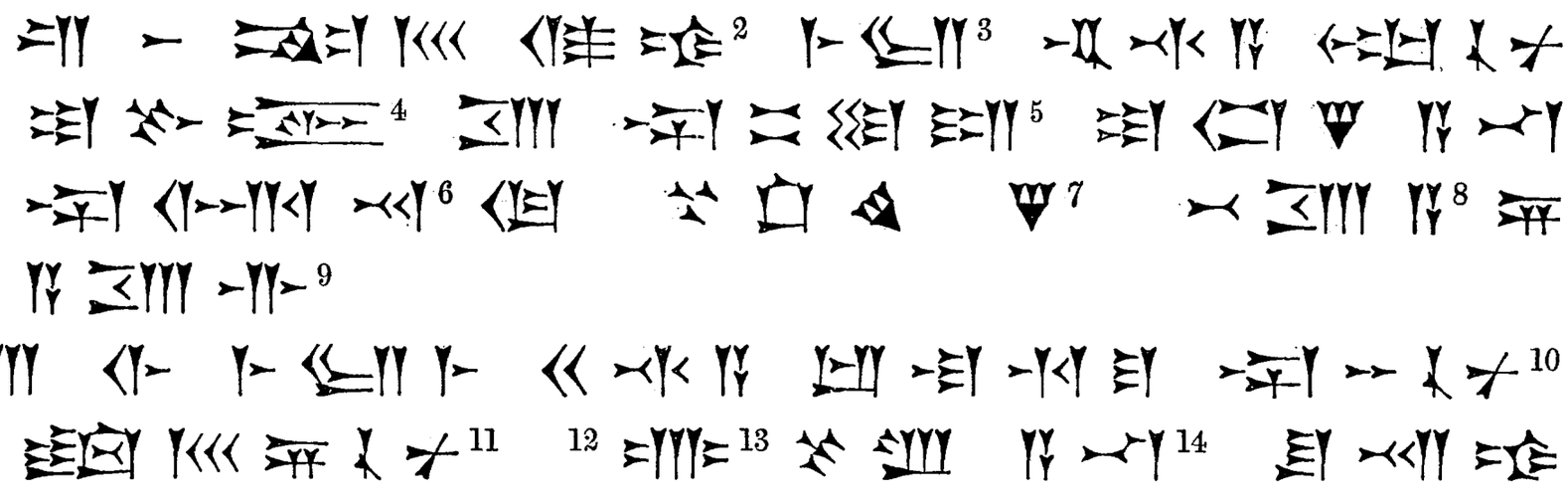
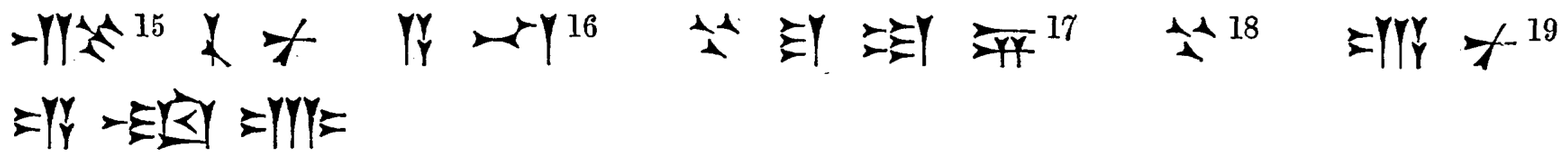
[1] S , *te.*
[2] Mon. omits .
[3] Kurkh Mon. , *i.e.*, (*šadû*)*Ma-at-nu.*
Mon. adds the word , *šaknu*(*nu*).
[5] Mon. , *akšud*(*ud*).
[6] Mon. adds .
[7] Kurkh Mon. , "forty."
[8] Mon. , *alâni*(*pl*).
[9] Mon. , (*mâtu*)*Di-ri-a*; S , (*mâtu*)*Di-ri-ai*; Kurkh Mon. , (*mâtu*)*Di-ir-ra-ai.*
[10] Mon. .
[11] Sic; see above, p. 305, n. 1, and p. 325, n. 1.
[12] Kurkh Mon. , "forty."
[13] S omits .
[14] Mon. inserts the words , *ina ḳâti.*

COL. II.

112. 

113. 

112. I laid waste, I burned with fire, and the splendour of my dominions I poured out over them. From the city of Bitura[5] I departed, and I went down unto the city of Arbaki[6] in the land of Kirhki, which lieth over against it.

113. At my royal splendour were they affrighted, and they cast down their[12] cities and their walls, and, to save their lives, they climbed up into the mighty mountain of Matni.[17]

112. a[1]-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up)[2] me-lam[3] bêlu-ti-a eli-šu-nu at-bu-uk[4] ištu (alu)Bi-tu-ra[5] at-tum-ša a-na (alu)Ar-ba[6]-ki (mâtu)Kir-ḫi ša[7] be-ṭa-a[8]-ni a-ta-rad[9] **113.** ištu pân me-lam-me šarru-ti-a ip-la-ḫu-ma alâni(pl)-šu-nu [10] dûrâni(pl)(ni)-šu-nu[11] [12] ú[13]-še-ru a-na[14] šu-zu-ub napišti[15]-šu-nu a-na[16] (šadû)Ma-at-ni[17] šadû[18] dan-nu[19] e-li-u

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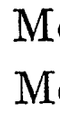
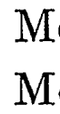
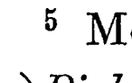
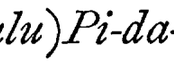
[1] Mon. , *aḳ*.

[2] Mon. omits .

[3] Mon. adds  , *i.e.*, *me-lam-me*.

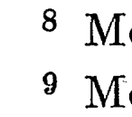
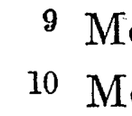
[4] Mon.  , *i.e.*, *at-bu-ku*.

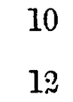
[5] Mon.  , (*alu*)*Pi-tu-ra*; Kurkh Mon.  , (*alu*)*Pi-da-ra*.

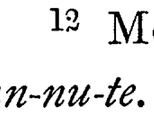
[6] Mon. inserts , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ar-ba-ak-ki*.

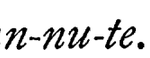
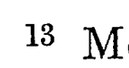
[7] Mon. .

[8] Mon. omits .

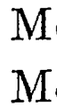
[9] Mon.  , *at-tar-da*; S  , *a-tar-da*.

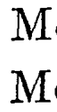
[10] Mon. inserts  , *ša*.

[11] Mon.  , *dûrâni*(*pl*).

[12] Mon. adds  , *dannûte*(*pl*)(*te*), "strong"; S adds  *dan-nu-te*.

[13] Mon. , *i.e.*, *uš-še-ru*.

[14] Mon.  , *ana*.

[15] Mon. adds  , *i.e.*, *napšâti*(*pl*)-*šu-nu*.

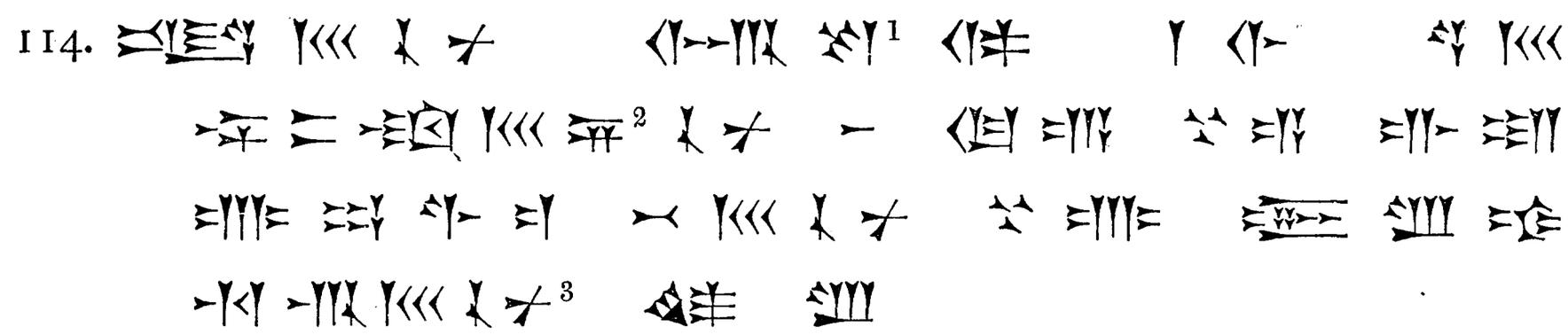
[16] Mon. , *ana*.

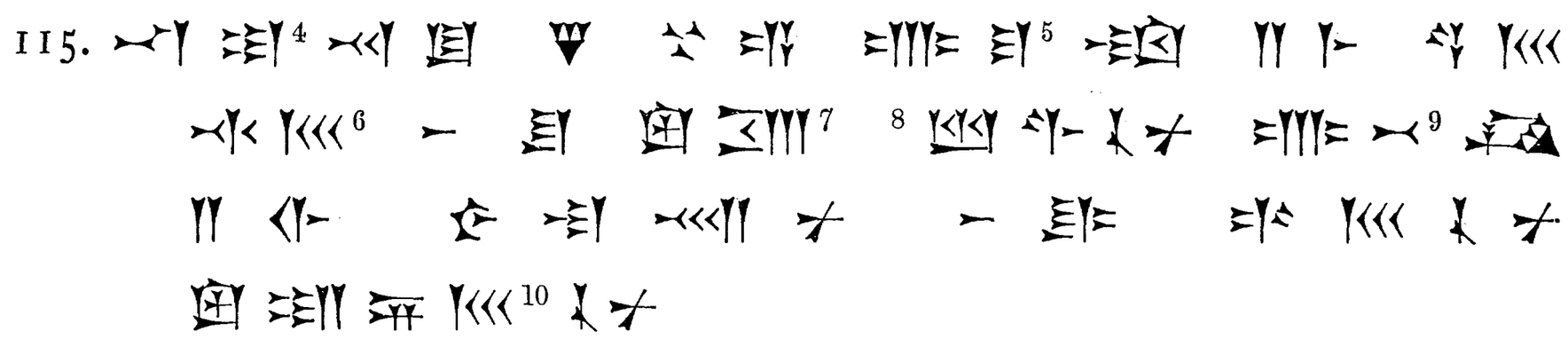
[17] Mon. , *i.e.*, (*šadû*)*Ma-at-na*.

[18] Mon. , *šadê*(*e*).

[19] Mon. , *ni*.

COL. II.





114. After them I marched, and one thousand of their fighting men in the midst of the steep mountain I slaughtered; with their blood I dyed the mountain, and with their corpses I filled the hollows

115. and the steep places of the mountain. Two hundred men I captured alive, and I cut off their hands, and two thousand prisoners I carried away, and their cattle and their flocks

114. arki(pl)-šu-nu ar-te[1]-di 1000 ṣâbê(pl) muḳ-tab-li(pl)-ni[2] šu-nu ina ki-rib šadê(e) mar-ṣi u-nap-pi-iṣ dâmê(pl)-šu-nu šadû(u) aṣ-ru-up pag-ri(pl)-šu-nu[3] ḫur-ru **115.** na-ad[4]-ba-ku ša šadê(e) u-ma[5]-li 200 ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl)[6] ina ḳâti uṣabita(ta)[7] [8]kap-pi-šu-nu u-bat[9]-tiḳ 2000 šal-la-su-nu aš-lul alpê(pl)-šu-nu (immeru)ṣi-ni(pl)[10]-šu-nu

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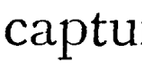
[1] S , *ti*.

[2] Mon. omits  .

[3] Mon. , (*amêlu*)*pagrê*(*pl*)-*šu-nu*.

[4] Mon. , *i.e.*, *na-da-ba-ku*.

[5] Mon. , *i.e.*, *u-mal-li*.

[6] Mon. .

[7] Mon. , *u-ṣa-be-ta*.

[8] The Mon. here inserts the signs , probably by mistake.

[9] Mon. , *ba*.

[10] Mon. omits .

Col. II.

116.

117.

116. in countless numbers I carried off. Iiaia and Salaniba,[3] the fortresses of the city of Arbaki,[6] I took, and I slew their inhabitants, and I carried off their spoil.

117. Two hundred and fifty strongly fortified cities in the lands of Nairi I destroyed and laid waste, and I turned them into mounds and heaps of ruins. The harvest of their land I gathered, and grain

116. a-na[1] la me-ni utêra(ra)[2] (alu)I-ia-ia (alu)Sa-la-ni-ba[3] alâni(pl)(ni)[4] dannûti(pl)[5] ša (alu)Ar-ba-ki[6] akšud(ud) dîkta(pl)[7] a-duk šal-la-su-nu aš[8]-lui **117.** 250 alâni(pl)(ni)[9] ša dûrâni(pl)-šu-nu[10] dannûti(pl)[11] ša mâtâti Na-i-ri a[12]-bul a[13]-ḳur ana tili u[14] kar-me utîr(ir)[15] (iṣu)i-ṣa-di(pl)[16] [17]mâti[18]-šu-nu e-ṣi-di še-am[19](pl)

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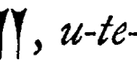
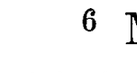
[1] Mon. , *ana.*

[2] Mon.  , *u-te-ra.*

[3] Kurkh Mon. , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Sa-la-ni-be.*

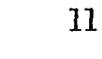
[4] Mon. , *alâni*(*pl*); S , *alâni*(*pl*)(*ni*).

[5] Mon. , *dan-nu-te.*

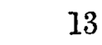
[6] Mon.  , Kurkh Mon. , (*alu*)*Ar-ḳa-ak-ki.*

[7] Mon. adds , *i.e.*, *dîkta*(*pl*)-*šu-nu.*

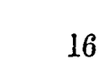
[8] Mon. .

[9] Mon.  , *alâni*(*pl*).

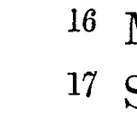
[10] Mon. omits .

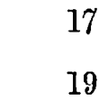
[11] Mon.  , *dan-nu-te.*

[12] Mon. , *ab.*

[13] Mon.  , *aḳ.*

[14] Mon. .

[15] Mon.  , *u-tir.*

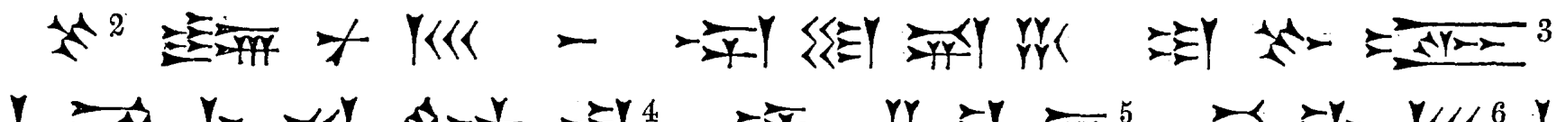
[16] Mon. omits  ; S reads , *eṣadi.*

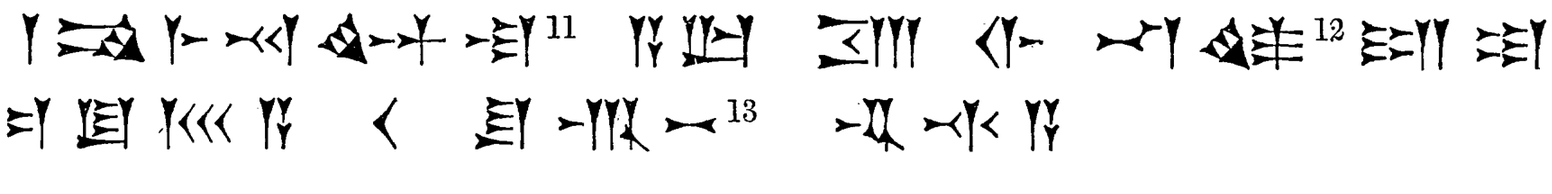
[17] S inserts , *u.*

[18] Mon. , *mâti*(*ti*)-*šu-nu.*

[19] Mon. , *um.*

COL. II.

118. 

119. 

120.

118. and straw I heaped up in the city of Tushkha. Now against Amme-ba'la,[4] the son of Zamani,[5] his nobles revolted, and they slew him; and to avenge

119. Amme-ba'la[11] I marched. Before the fury of my arms and the terror of my dominion

120. they were affrighted; and [15]chariots and harness, and trappings of men and horses, and four hundred and sixty

118. u[1] tibnu[2](pl) ina (alu)Tu-uš-ḫa at-bu-uk[3] (m)Am-me-ba-'-la[4] mâr Za-ma-ni[5] (amêlu)rabûti(pl)[6]-šu ibbalkitû(pl)-šu-ma[7] idûkû[8]-šu a-na tu-ri[9] gi-mil-li[10] **119.** ša (m)Am-me-ba-'-la[11] a-lik ištu pân na-mur[12]-ra-at kakkê(pl)-a u šu-ri-bat[13] bêlu-ti-a **120.** e-dur-ma[14 15] (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ra-ki-su hal-lu-up-ti[16] ṣâbê(pl) sisê(pl) 400 + 1 šu-ši

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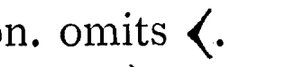
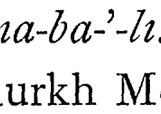
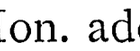
[1] Mon. omits . [2] Mon. . [3] S  , *atbuk(uk)*.

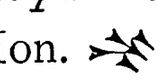
[4] Mon. , *i.e.*, *(m)Am-me-ba-'-li*; Kurkh Mon. , *(m)Am-ma-ba-'-li*.

[5] Kurkh Mon.  , *Za-ma-a-ni*, Zamâni.

[6] Mon. adds the phon. compl. , *i.e.*, *(amêlu)rabûte(pl)(te)-šu*.

[7] Mon.  , *ib-bal-ki-tu-šu-ma*.

[8] Mon. adds . [9] Mon. , *ru*.

[10] Mon.  , *gi-me-lim*.

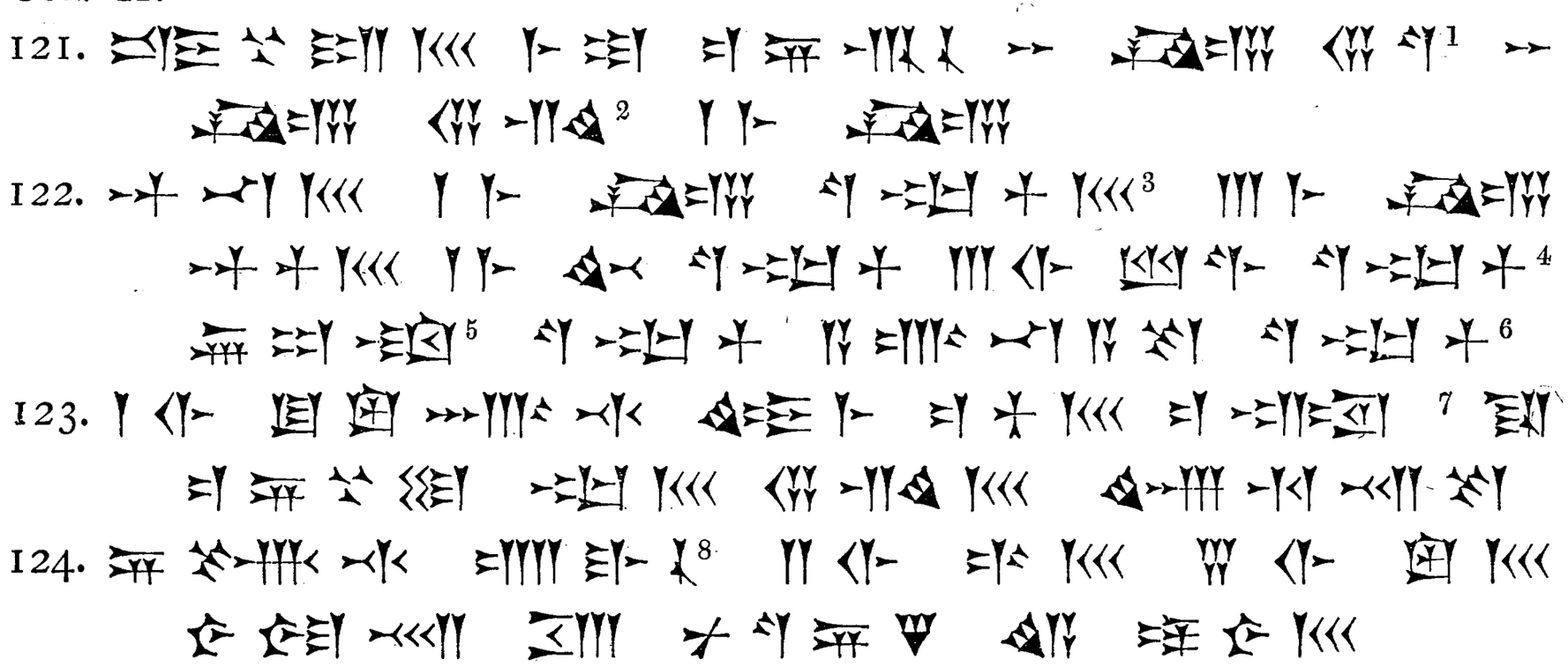
[11] Mon. , *i.e.*, *(m)Am-me-ba-'-li*; Kurkh Mon. , *(m)Am-mi-pa-'-li*.

[12] Mon. , *mu*. [13] Mon. , *šur-ba-at*.

[14] Mon. , *e-au-ru-ma*.

[15] Kurkh Mon. inserts the number , "forty." [16] Mon. , *te*.

COL. II.



121. horses, his yoked teams, and two talents of silver, and two talents of gold, and one hundred talents

122. of lead, and one hundred talents of bronze,[3] and three hundred talents of iron, and one hundred vessels of bronze, and three thousand pans of bronze, and bowls of bronze, and caldrons of bronze,

123. and one thousand garments made of brightly coloured stuffs, and cloth, and vessels of SHA-wood, and couches made of ivory and overlaid with gold,

124. the treasures of his palace, and two thousand head of cattle, and five thousand sheep, and his sister with her rich dowry, and the daughters

121. sisê(pl) ṣimdat(at) (iṣu)ni-ri-šu 2 biltu kaspi[1] 2 biltu ḫurâṣi[2] 100 biltu **122.** anaki(pl) 100 biltu siparri(pl)[3] 300 biltu parzilli(pl) 100 diḳar siparri 3000 kap-pi siparri[4] sa-ap-li[5] siparri a-ga-na-a-te siparri[6] **123.** 1000 (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) paššuru [7]ŠA (iṣu)ni-mat-tu šinni(pl) ḫurâṣi(pl) uḫ-ḫu-zu-te **124.** ni-ṣir-ti ekalli-šu[8] 2000 alpê(pl) 5000 ṣênê(pl) (f)aḫât-su itti nu-ud-ni-ša mâdi mârâti(pl)

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[1] Mon. adds 𒌋𒐊𒐊𒐊.

[2] Mon. adds 𒌋𒐊𒐊𒐊.

[3] The list of tribute given in the parallel passage upon the Kurkh Monolith differs in some details from that given in the text; see above, p. 238.

[4] Mon. adds 𒌋𒐊𒐊𒐊.

[5] Mon. adds 𒌋𒐊𒐊𒐊.

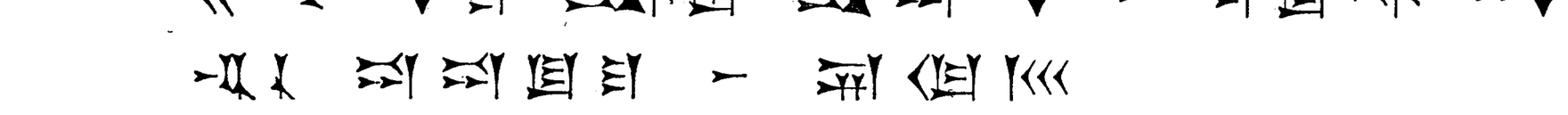
[6] S omits the words from *sa-ap-li* to the end of the line.

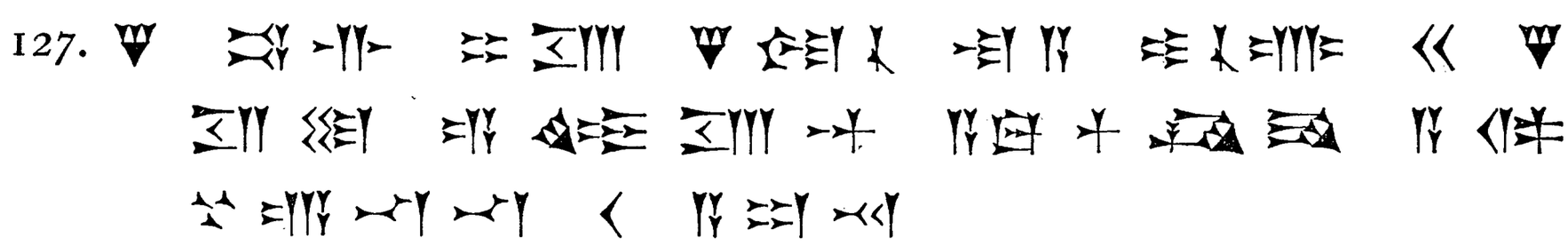
[7] S inserts the determinative 𒌋𒄑, (*iṣu*).

[8] S 𒁍𒌋.

Col. II.

125. [1]

126. 

127. 

125. of his nobles with their rich dowries I received. ′Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king,

126. the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria; the valiant hero who with the help of Ashur, his lord, proceedeth, and among the princes.

127. of the four quarters (of the world) hath not a rival; the king, who from beyond the Tigris even to Mount Lebanon and the Great Sea

125. (amêlu)rabûti(pl)-šu ištu nu-ud-ni-ši-na ma-a-dî am-ḫur[1] (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Tukulti-Ninib šarri rabê(e) šarri dan-ni **126.** šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Adad-nirari šarri rabê(e) šarri dan-ni šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma id-lu ḳar-du ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma ina mal-ki(pl) **127.** ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) ša-nin-šu la-a i-šu-u šarru ša iš-tu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Idiglat a-di (šadû)Lab-na-na u tâmdi

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[1] The end of Col. IV. of the Monolith is defaced, but from the traces it seems probable that it ends at this point.

COL. II.

128. the whole of the land of Lakê, and the land of Sukhi, together with the city of Rapiḳi, hath cast into subjection under his feet, and (the territory) from the source

129. of the river Subnat even to the pass which lieth over against it, hath conquered with his hand. (The region) from the pass of Kirruri even to the land of Gilzani, and from beyond the Lower Zâb

130. even to the city of Til-bâri which is above land of Zaban, and from the city of Til-sha-abtani even to the city of Til-sha-Zabdani, and the cities of Khirimu and Kharutu, the fortresses

128. rabîti(ti) (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana si-ḫir-ti-ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (alu)Ra-pi-ḳi ana šêpê(II. pl)-šu u-šik-ni-ša iš-tu rêš (nâru)e-ni **129.** (nâru)Su-ub-na-at a-di (mâtu)ni-rib ša bi-ta-ni ḳât-su ikšud(ud) ištu (mâtu)ni-ri-be ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri a-di (mâtu)Gil-za-ni ištu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Za-ba **130.** šupalâ a-di (alu)Til-ba-a-ri ša el-la-an (mâtu)Za-ban ištu (alu)Til-ša-ab-ta-ni a-di (alu)Til-ša-Za-ab-da-ni (alu)Ḫi-ri-mu (alu)Ḫa-ru-tu (mâtu)bi-ra-a-te

Col. II.

131. of the land of Karduniash,[1] unto the border of my land have I added, and the broad lands of Nairi in their length and breadth have I conquered. The city of Calah have I taken anew as a dwelling; the ancient mound

132. I altered, and I dug down to the level of the water, and for one hundred and twenty measures I penetrated into the depth. The temple of Ninib, my lord, I founded therein. When

133. that image of the god Ninib, (the like of) which in former times there had not been, through the imagination of my heart as the protecting image of his great divinity with the choicest stone from the mountain and with sumptuous gold I had fashioned,

131. ša (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš a-na mi-iṣ-ri mâti-ia u-tir u rapšâti(pl) mâtâti Na-i-ri a-na paṭ gim-ri-ša a-bil (alu)Kal-ḫu ina eš-šu-te aṣ-bat tilu la-be-ru **132.** u-na-kir a-di eli mê(pl) lu-u u-ša-pil 120 tik-pi a-na muš-pa-li lu-ṭa-bi bît (ilu)Ninib bêli-ia ina ki-rib-šu lu-u ad-di e-nu-ma **133.** ṣalam (ilu)Ninib šu-a-tum ša ina pa-an la-a išû(u) ina ḫi-ṣa-at lib-bi-ia lamassu ilu-ti-šu rabîte(te) ina du-muḳ aban šadê(e) u ḫurâṣi ḫu-še-e lu-u abni(ni)

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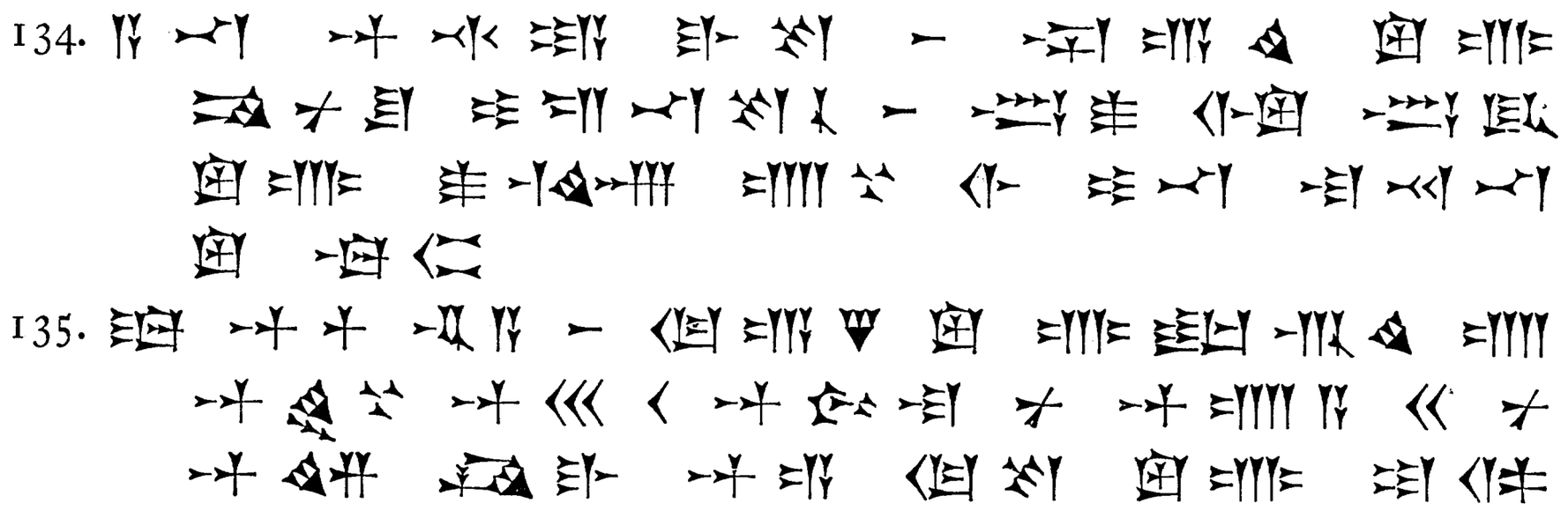
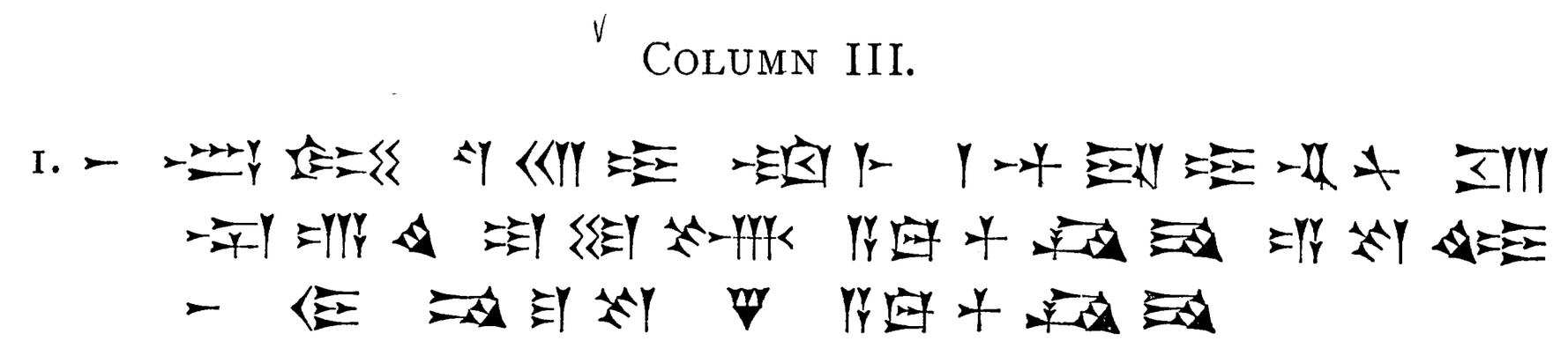
[1] *I.e.*, Babylonia.

COL. II.



134. unto my great god in the city of Calah I dedicated it, and I established feasts in his honour in the months Sebat and Elul. That temple I constructed firmly with brickwork,



135. and the shrine of Ninib, my lord, I made glorious therein. The temples of the Lady of the Land, and of Sin, and of Gula, and an image of Ea, the king, and an image of Adad, the ruler of heaven and earth, I founded.

COLUMN III.

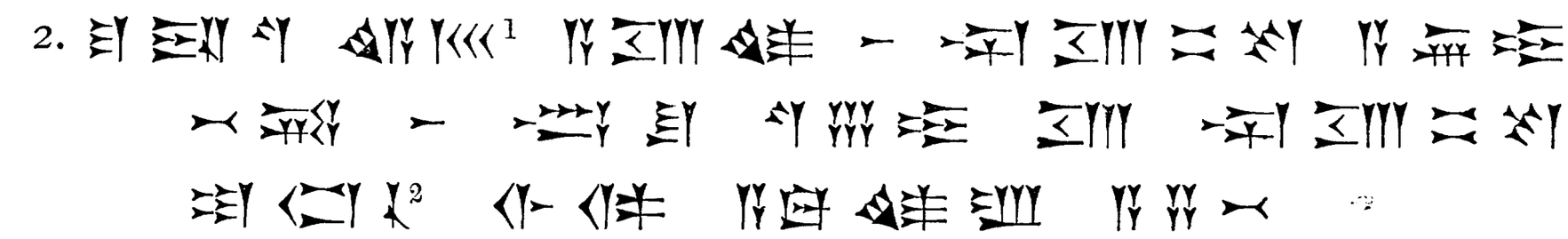
1. On the twenty-second day of the month of Sivan, in the eponymy of Dagan-bêl-naṣir, I departed from the city of Calah, and I crossed over the Tigris, and on that side of the Tigris

COLUMN III.

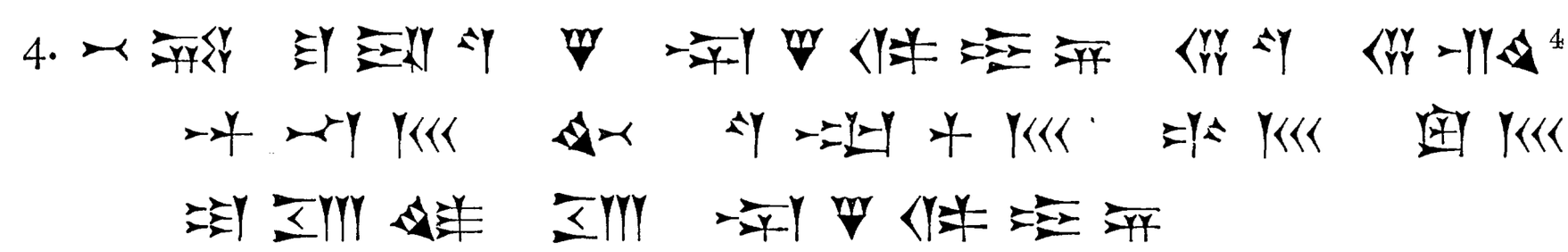
134. a-na ilu-ti-ia rabîte(te) ina (alu)Kal-ḫi lu-u am-nu-šu i-si-na-te-šu ina (arḫu)Šabâṭu u (arḫu)Ululu lu-u aš-kun e-kur ši i-na la-ba-na lu aḳ-ṣur **135.** parakku (ilu)Ninib bêli-a ina ki-rib-ša lu-u-šar-ri-ḫi bît (ılu)Bêlit mâti (ilu)Sin u (ilu)Gu-la ṣalam (ilu)E-a šarri ṣalam (ilu)Adad gu-gal šamê(e) irṣite(te) lu-u ad-di

COL. III., **1.** ina (arḫu)Simanu ûmu XXII(KAN) li-me (m. ilu)Da-gan-bêl-naṣir ištu (alu)Kal-ḫi at-tu-muš (nâru)Idiglat e-te-bir ina sêp am-ma-te ša (nâru)Idiglat

COL. III.

2. 

3.

4. 

2. I received much tribute, and I halted in the city of Tabite. On the sixth day of the month of Tammuz I departed from the city of Tabite, and I marched unto the district of the river Kharmish,

3. and I halted in the city of Magarisi. From the city of Magarisi I departed, and I marched unto the district of the river Khabur, and I halted in the city of Gardiganni.

4. The tribute of the city of Gardiganni, silver, and gold, and lead, and vessels of bronze, and cattle, and flocks I received. From the city of Gardiganni

2. ma-da-tu ma'attu[1] a-ta-ḫar ina (alu)Ta-bi-te a-sa-kan mid-dak ina (arḫu)Dûzu ûmu VI(KAN) ištu (alu)Ta-bi-te at-tum-šu[2] ši-di (nâru)Ḫar-miš a-ṣa-bat **3.** ina (alu)Ma-ga-ri-si a-sa-kan mid-dak ištu (alu)Ma-ga-ri-si at-tum-šu ši-di (nâru)Ḫa-bur a-ṣa-bat (alu)Gar-di-gan-ni a-sa-kan[3] **4.** mid-dak ma-da-tu ša (alu)Gar-di-gan-ni kaspu ḫurâṣu[4] anaku(pl) diḳar siparri(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Gar-di-gan-ni

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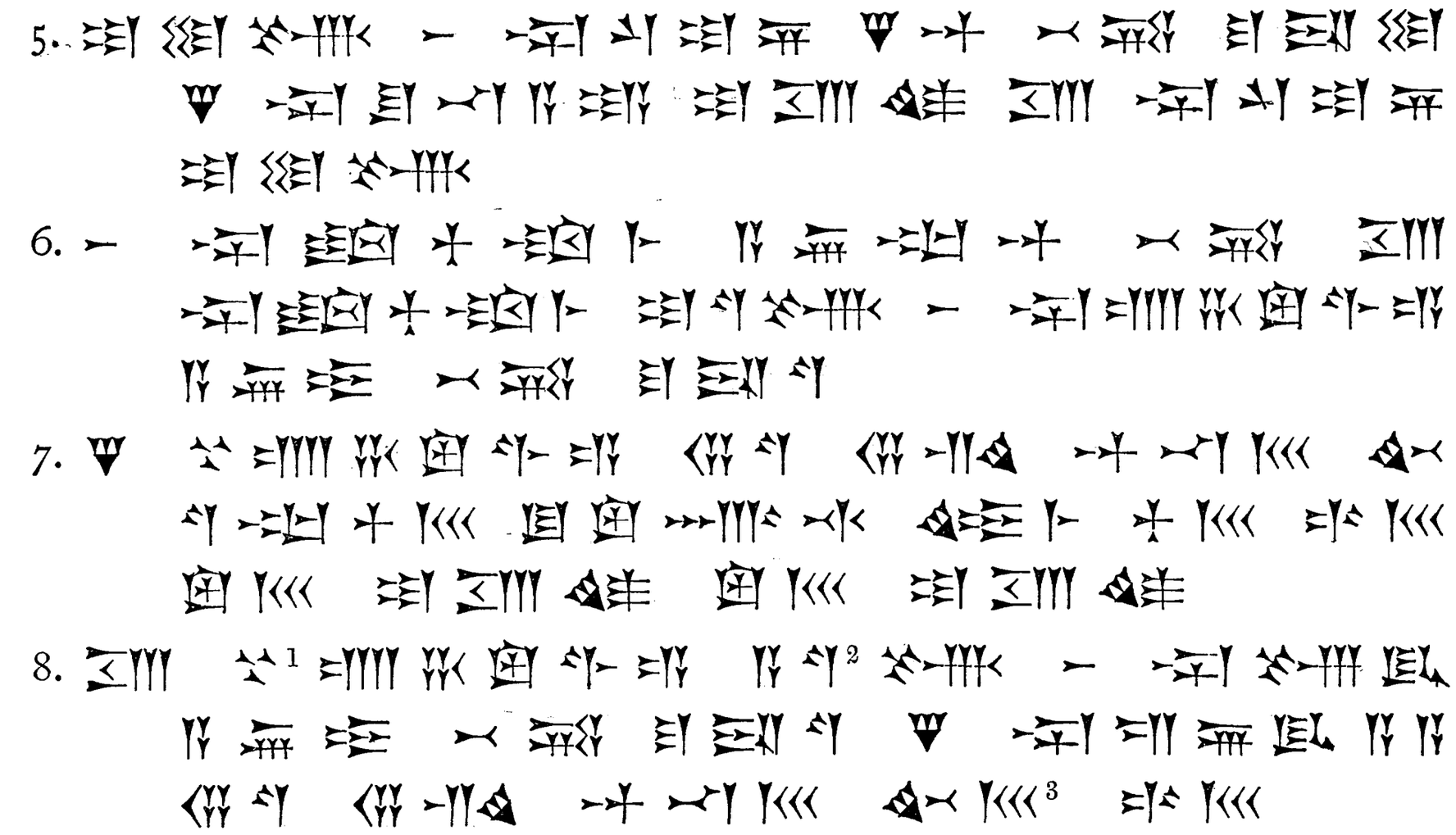
[1] S omits .

[2] S , *at-tu-muš.*

[3] For Rawlinson gives the variant .

[4] S omits the words from the beginning of the line up to this point.

COL. III.



5. I departed, and I halted in the city of Ḳatni, and I received the tribute of the city of Shunâia. From the city of Ḳatni I departed,
6. and I halted in the city of Dûr-katlime. From the city of Dûr-katlime I departed, and I halted in the city of Bît-khalupê, and the tribute
7. of the city of Bît-khalupê, silver, and gold, and lead, and vessels of bronze, and garments of brightly-coloured stuffs, and cloth, and cattle, and flocks I received.
8. From the land of Bît-khalupê I departed, and I halted in the city of Sirḳi, and the tribute of the men of the city of Sirḳi, silver, and gold, and lead, and vessels, and cattle,

5. at-tu-muš ina (alu)Ḳa-at-ni asakan(an) mid-dak ma-da-tu ša (alu)Šu-na-a-ia at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Ḳa-at-ni at-tu-muš **6.** ina (alu)Dûr-kat-li-me a-sa-ka-an mid-dak ištu (alu)Dûr-kat-li-me at-tu-muš ina (alu)Bît-ḫa-lu-pi-e a-sa-kan mid-dak ma-da-tu **7.** ša (mâtu)Bît-ḫa-lu-pi-e kaspu ḫurâṣu anaku(pl) diḳar siparri(pl) (ṣubâtu)ṭu-bul-ti bir-me kitê(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) at-ta-ḫar **8.** ištu (mâtu)[1]Bît-ḫa-lu-pi-e a-tu[2]-muš ina (alu)Sir-ḳi a-sa-kan mid-dak ma-da-tu ša (alu)Si-ir-ḳi-ai kaspu ḫurâṣu anaku(pl) diḳaru(pl)[3]

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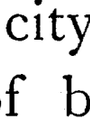
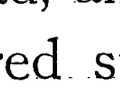
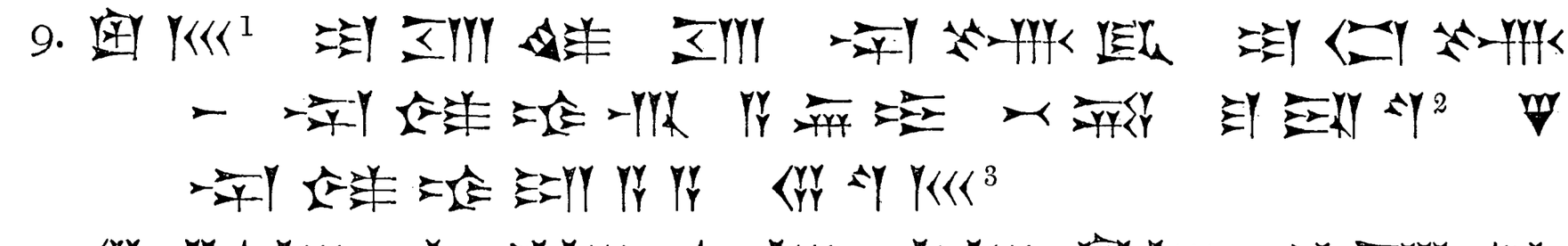
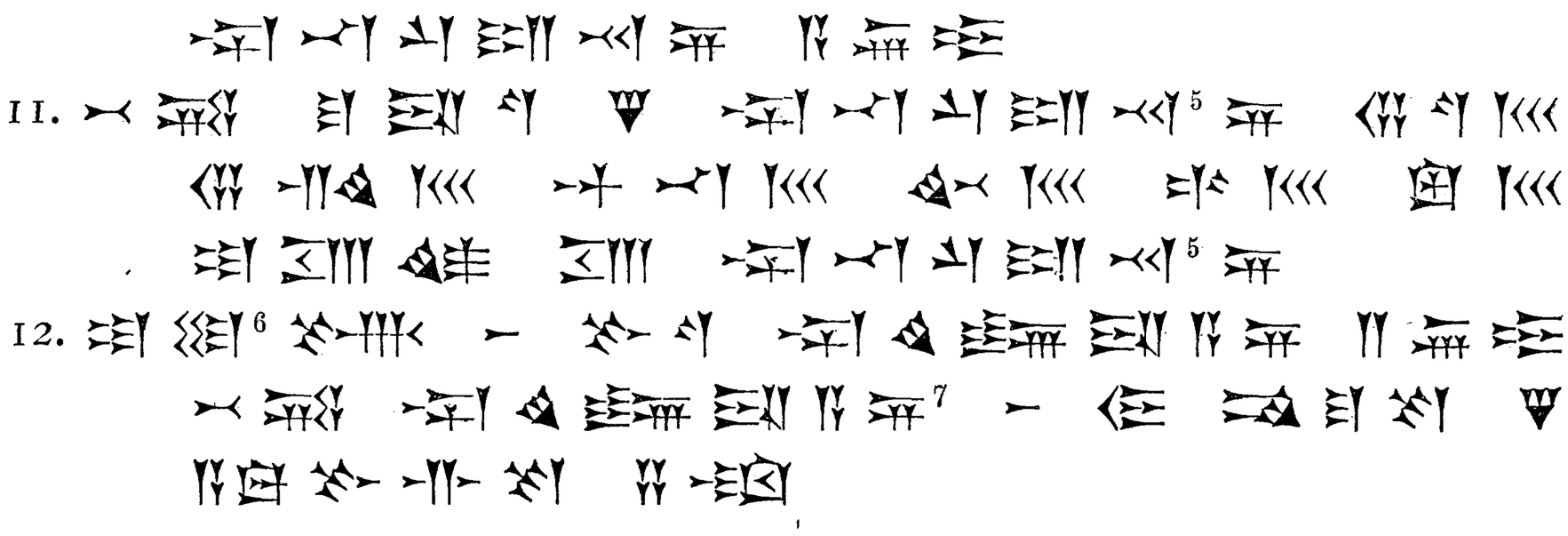
[1] S (*alu*).

[2] S  .

[3] S omits  .

COL. III.





9. and flocks I received. From the city of Sirḳi I departed, and I halted in the city of Ṣupri, and the tribute of the men of the city of Ṣupri, silver,

10. and gold, and lead, and vessels, and cattle, and flocks I received. From the city of Ṣupri I departed, and I halted in the city of Naḳarabani,

11. and the tribute of the city of Naḳarabani,[5] silver, and gold, and lead, and vessels, and cattle, and flocks I received. From the city of Naḳarabani

12. I departed, and I halted over against the city of Khindâni. The city of Khindâni[7] lieth on the further bank of the Euphrates.

alpê(pl) **9.** ṣênê(pl)[1] at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Sir-ḳi at-tum-muš ina (alu)Ṣu-up-ri a-sa-kan mid-dak ma-da-tu[2] ša (alu)Ṣu-up-ra-ai kaspu(pl)[3] **10.** ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) diḳaru(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Ṣu-up-ri-a[4] at-tum-muš ina (alu)Na-ḳa-ra-ba-ni a-sa-kan **11.** mid-dak ma-da-tu ša (alu)Na-ḳa-ra-ba[5]-ni kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) diḳaru(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Na-ḳa-ra-ba[5]-ni **12.** at-tu-[6]-muš ina pu-ut (alu)Ḫi-in-da-a-ni a-sa-kan mid-dak (alu)Ḫi-in-da-a-ni[7] ina šêp am-ma-te ša (nâru)Pu-

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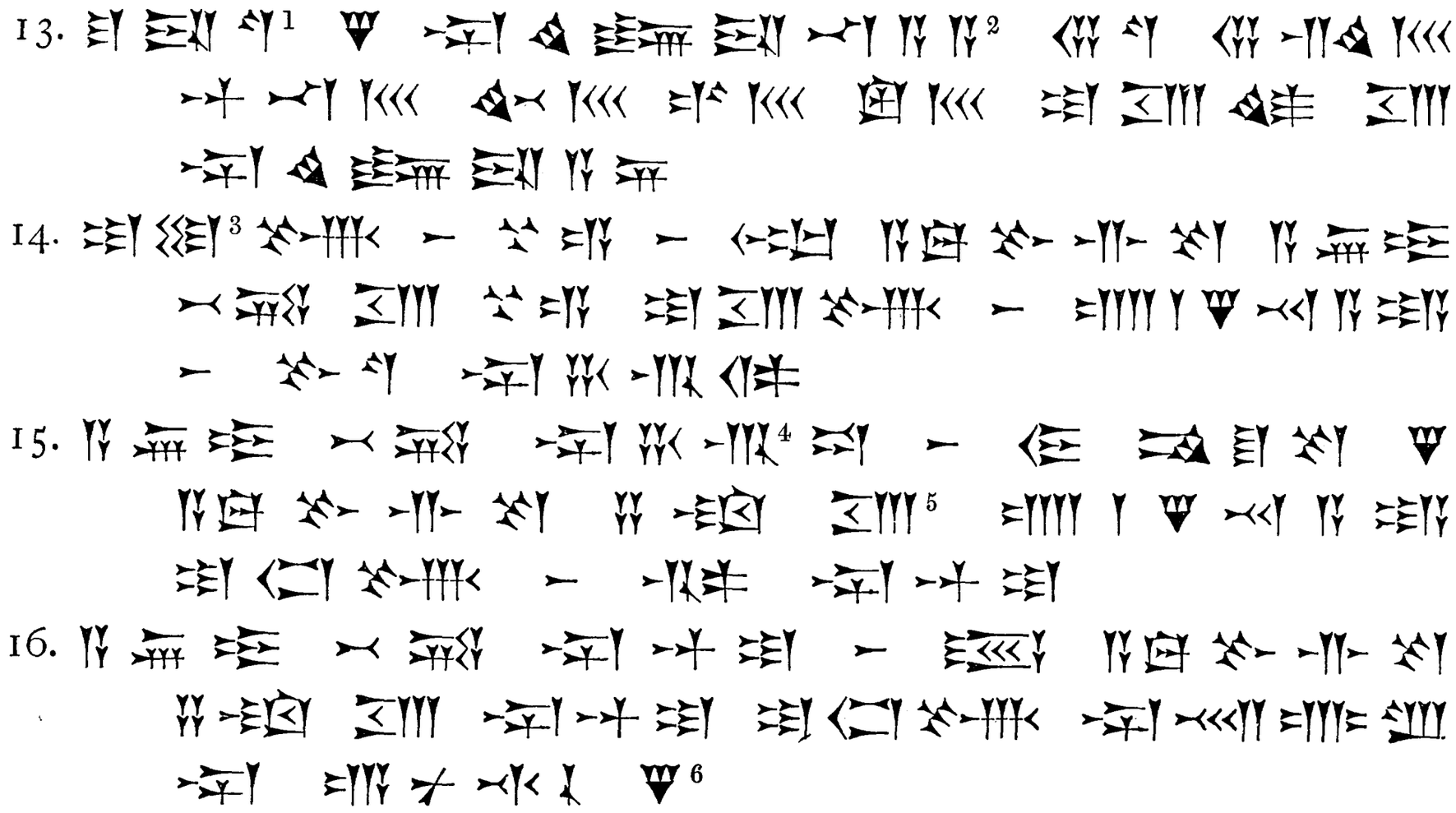
[1] S omits . [2] S . [3] S omits . [4] S omits .
[5] S inserts , *i.e.*, *(alu)Na-ḳa-ra-ba-a-ni*, Naḳarabâni. [6] S (?), *tum*.
[7] S , *i.e.*, *(alu)Ḫi-in-da-a-nu*.

Col. III.



13. And the tribute of the men of the city of Khindâni, silver, and gold, and lead, and vessels, and cattle, and flocks I received. From the city of Khindâni

14. I departed, and I halted on a mountain upon the Euphrates. From the mountain I departed, and in Bît-Shabâia, over against the city of Kharidi,

15. I halted. The city of Kharidu[4] lieth on the further bank of the Euphrates. From Bît-Shabâia I departed, and in front of the city of Ilat

16. I halted. The city of Ilat lieth in the middle of the Euphrates. From the city of Ilat I departed, and the city of Sûru, the stronghold of

rat-te ṣa-li **13.** ma-da-tu[1] ša (alu)Ḫi-in-da-na-ai[2] kaspu ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) diḳaru(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Ḫi-in-da-a-ni **14.** at-tu[3]-muš ina šadê(e) ina eli (nâru)Pu-rat-te a-sa-kan mid-dak ištu šadê(e) at-ta-muš ina Bît-(m)Ša-ba-a-ia ina pu-ut (alu)Ḫa-ri-di **15.** a-sa-kan mid-ḍak (alu)Ḫa-ri[4]-du ina šêp am-ma-te ša (nâru)Pu-rat-te ṣa-li iṣtu[5] Bît-(m)Ša-ba-a-ia at-tum-muš ina pût (alu)Ilat(at) **16.** a-sa-kan mid-dak (alu)Ilat(at) ina ḳabal (nâru)Pu-rat-te ṣa-li ištu (alu)Ilat(at) at-tum-muš (alu)Su-u-ru al dan-nu-ti-šu ša[6]

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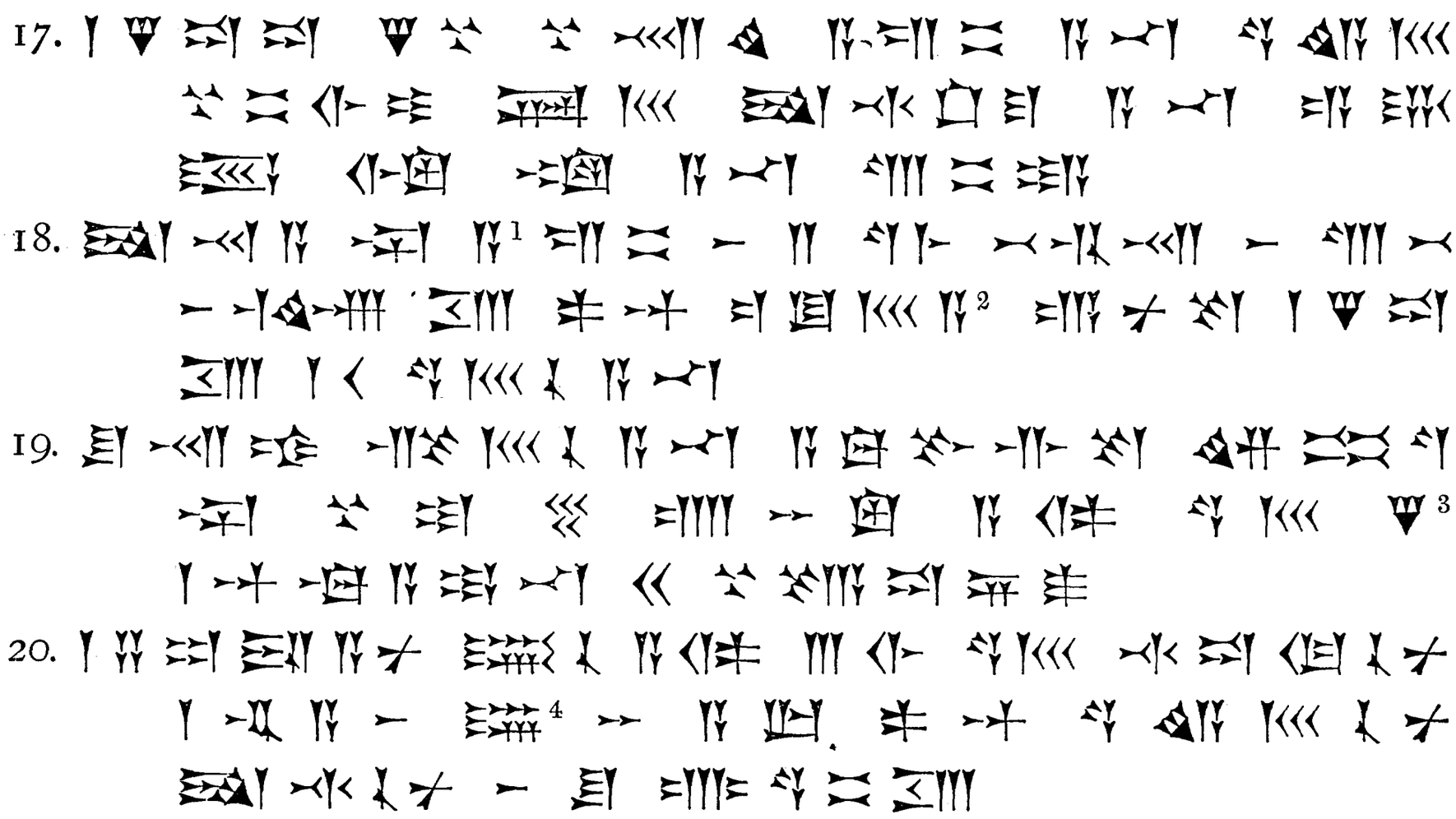
[1] S . [2] S , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ḫi-in-da-na-a.* [3] S , *ta.*
[4] S , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Ḫa-ru-du.* [5] S , *iš-tu.* [6] S .

COL. III.



17. Shadudu, the governor of the land of Sukhi, I stormed. In the wide-spreading hosts of the Kashshî he trusted, and to wage war and battle against me
18. he came. The city I stormed, and for two days I fought within it. From before my mighty arms Shadu[du], together with seventy of his men, in order to
19. save his life, cast himself into the Euphrates. I took the city, and fifty mounted men, together with the troops of Nabû-pal-iddina of the land of Kharduniash,
20. and Ṣabdânu his brother, together with three thousand of their fighting men, and Bêl-aplu-iddina, the soothsayer who led their forces, I captured along with them.

17. (m)Ša-du-du ša-kin (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-si-bi a-na ummânât(pl) (mâtu)Kaš-ši-i rapšâti(pl) it-ti-kil-ma a-na e-piš ḳabli u taḫâzi a-na lib-bi-ia **18.** it-ba-a ala a[1]-si-bi ina 2 u-me mit-ḫu-zu ina lib-be aš-kun ištu pa-an kakkê(pl)-a[2] dan-nu-te (m)Ša-du[-du] itti 70 ṣâbê(pl)-šu a-na **19.** šu-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu a-na (nâru)Pu-rat-te im-ḳu-ut ala aḳtašad(ad) 50 bit-ḫal-lu a-di ṣâbê(pl) ša[3] (ın. ilu)Nabû-aplu-iddina(na) šar mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš **20.** (m)Ṣa-ab-da-a-ṇu aḫu-šu a-di 3000 ṣâbê(pl) ti-du-ki-šu-nu (m)Bêl-aplu-iddina (amêlu)[4]bârû a-lik pa-an ummânâti(pl)-šu-nu it-ti-šu-nu ina ḳâti u-

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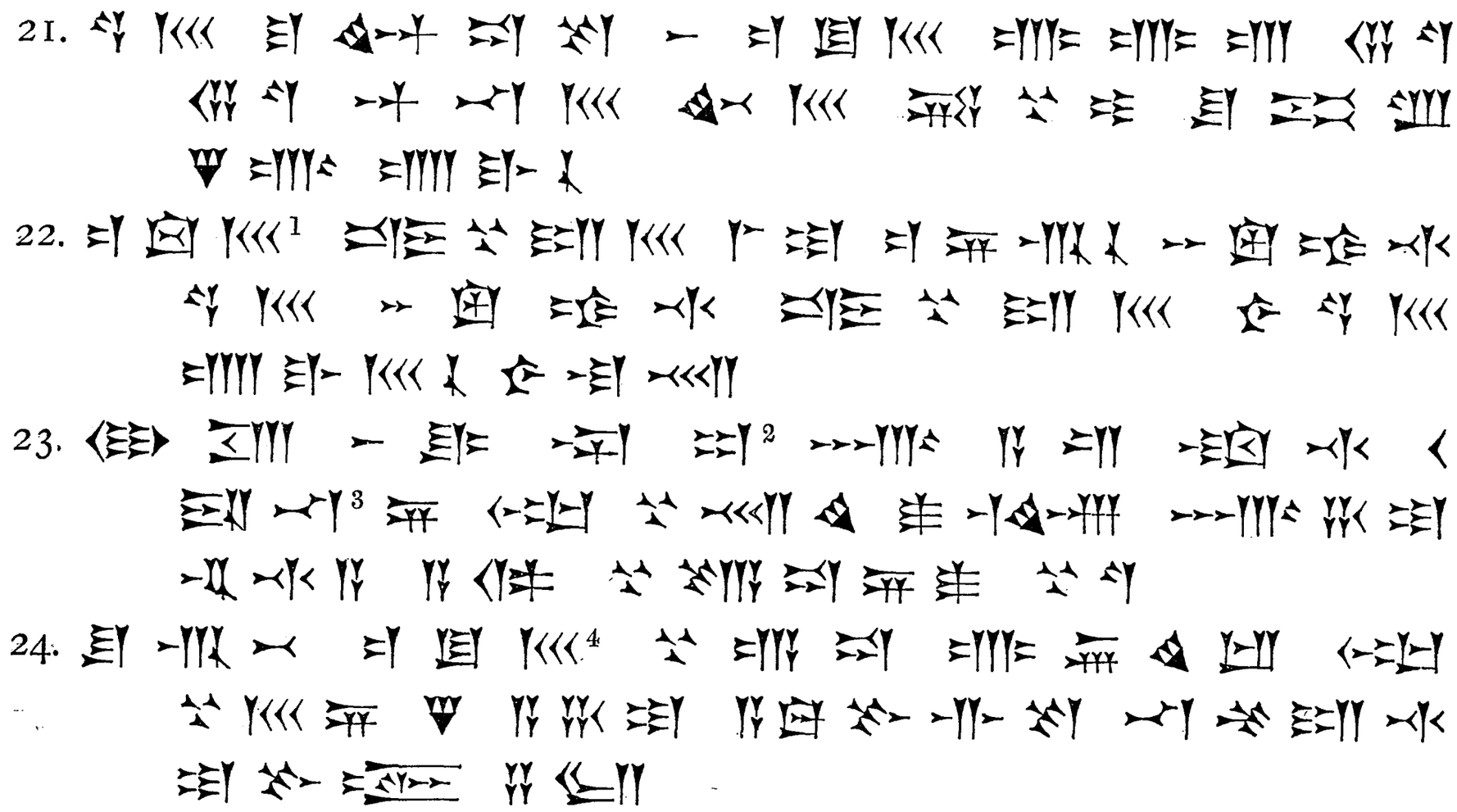
[1] S omits 𒌑 by mistake.
[2] S 𒁀𒌑, *ia*.
[3] S 𒁀𒌍.
[4] S 𒁀𒀭.

COL. III.



21. Many men I overthrew in battle, and silver, and gold, and lead, and vessels, and precious stone from the mountain, and the possessions from his palace,

22. and chariots, and horses, the teams of his yoke, and trappings of men, and trappings of horses, and the women of his palaces,

23. a heavy booty, I carried off, and the city I destroyed and laid waste. I established power and might over the land of Sukhi. The fear of my dominion extended unto the land of Kharduniash,

24. and the dread of my arms overwhelmed the land of Kaldu, and over the mountains upon the banks of the Euphrates I poured out terror. An image

ṣab-bi-ta **21.** ṣâbê(pl) ma-'-du-te ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit kaspu ḫurâṣu anaku(pl) diḳaru(pl) aban šadî(i) šu-ḳu-ru makkur ekalli-šu **22.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)[1] sisê(pl) ṣimdat(at) (iṣu)ni-ri-šu ḫal-lu-uṭ-ti ṣâbê(pl) ḫal-lu-up-ti sisê(pl) sinnišât(pl) ekallâti(pl)-šu šal-la-su **23.** kabitta(ta) aš-lul ala ab[2]-bul a-ḳur li-ti u da-na[3]-ni eli (mâtu)Su-ḫi aš-kun pul-ḫa-at bêlu-ti-a a-di (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš ikšud(ud) **24.** šu-ri-bat kakkê(pl)[4] mâtu)Kal-du u-sa-ḫi-ip eli šadâni(pl)(ni) ša a-ḫa-at (nâru)Pu-rat-te na-mu-ra-ti at-bu-uk

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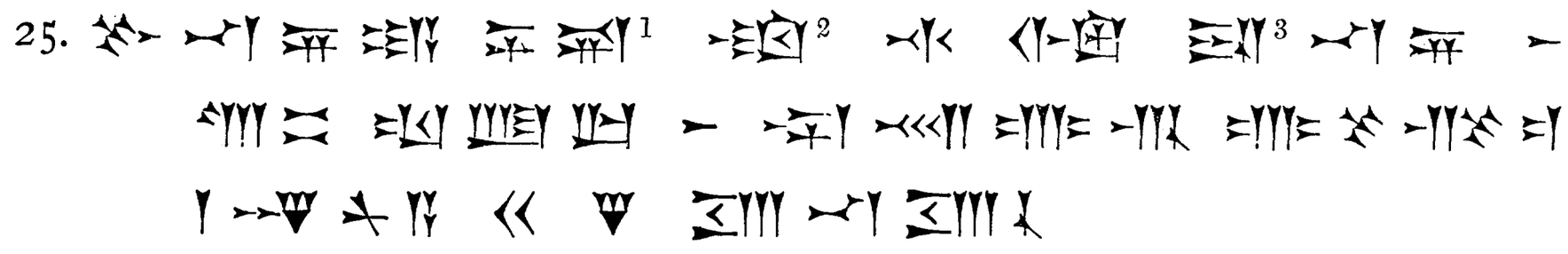
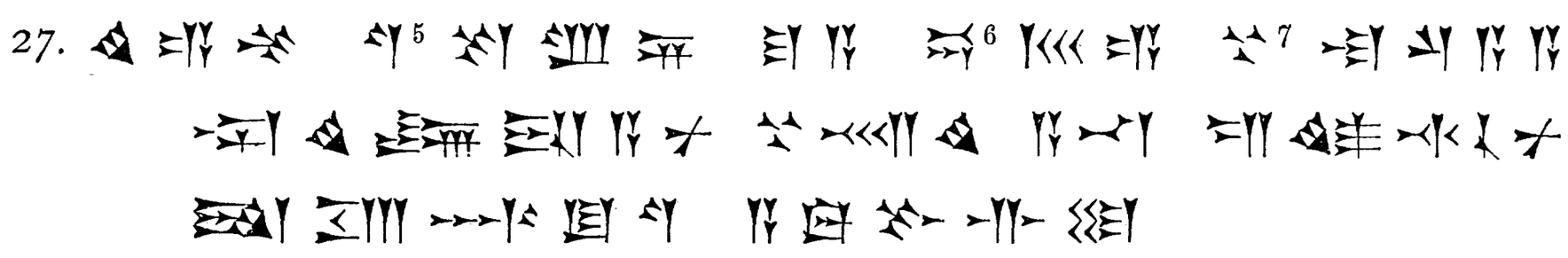
[1] S adds 𒌷, *šu*.
[2] S 𒀀𒀀, *a*.
[3] S inserts 𒀀𒀀, *a*.
[4] S adds 𒀀𒀀, *a*.

COL. III.





25. of my person I fashioned, and (a record of) my power and might I inscribed (thereon), and in the city of Sûri I set it up; (the inscription readeth): "Ashur-naṣir-pal the king, whose glory

26. and might are enduring, whose countenance is set towards the desert, whose heart desireth to make broad his protection." While I was in the city of Calah,

27. they brought me tidings, saying: "The men of the land of Laḳê, and the city of Khindânu, and the land of Sukhi have all revolted, and have crossed over the Euphrates."

ṣa-lam **25.** bu-na-ni-ia epuš(uš)[1] li[2]-ti u da[3]-na-ni ina lib-bi al-ṭu-ur ina (alu)Su-u-ri u-še-zi-iz (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru ša ta-na-ta-šu **26.** da-na-a-nu ka-ia-ma-nu-ma a-na ḫu-ri-ib-te ta-ru-ṣu pa-nu-šu a-na ši-tap-ru-šu ḫu-te-ni-šu[4] i-ṣa-ḫa libbu-šu ina (alu)Kal-ḫi us-ba-ku **27.** ṭi-e-mu ut[5]-te-ru-ni ma-a nišê[6](pl)(e) (mâtu)[7]La-ḳa-ai (alu)Ḫi-in-da-a-nu

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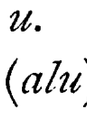
[1] S , *e-pu-uš*.

[2] S inserts , *i*.

[3] S , *dan*.

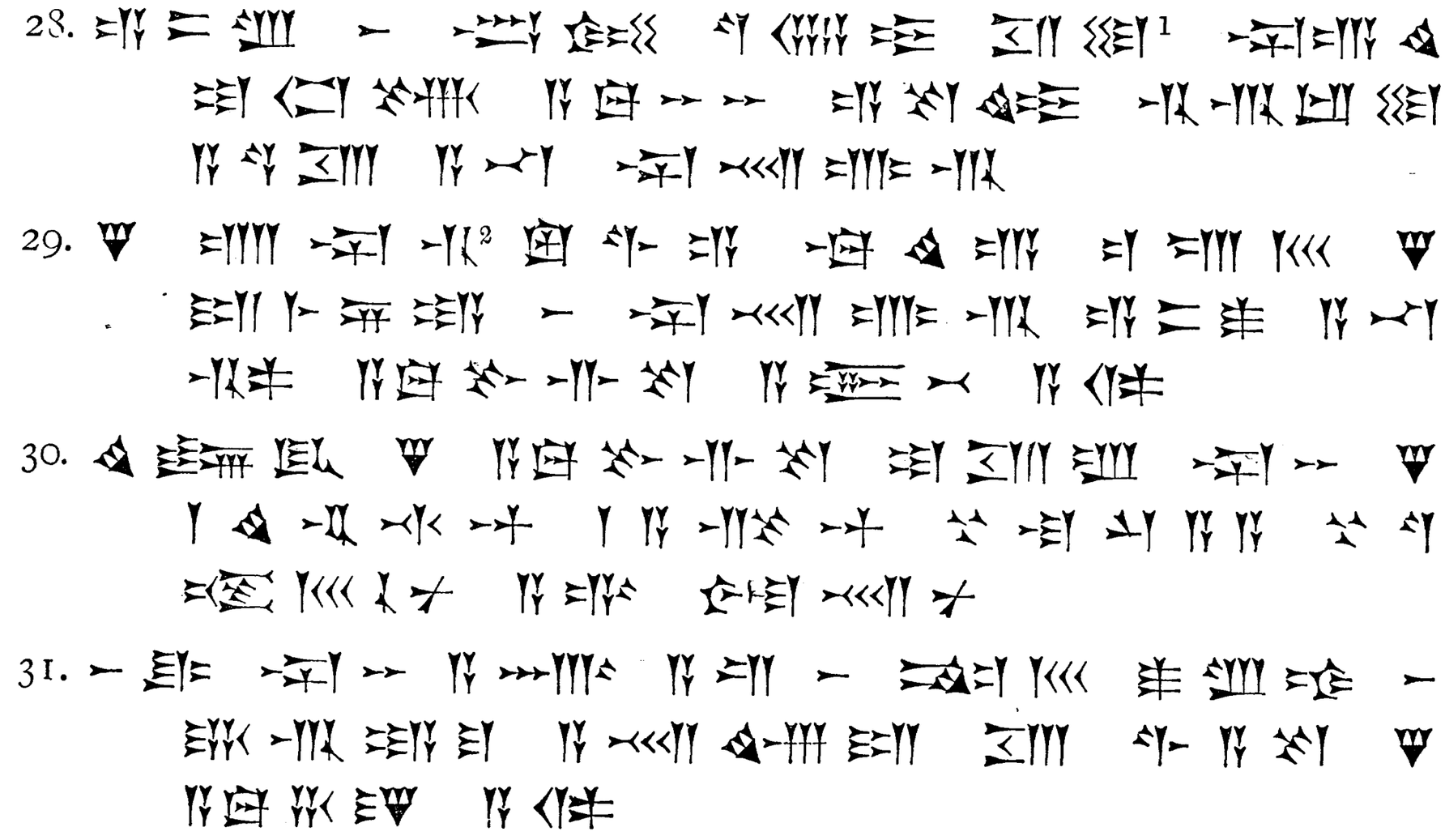
[4] S .

[5] S , *u*.

[6] S  .

[7] S , (*alu*).

COL. III.



28. On the eighteenth day of the month of Sivan I departed from the city of Calah, and I crossed over the Tigris, and I marched into the desert, and unto the city of Sûri

29. in Bît-Khulupê[2] I drew nigh. Ships of my own I built in the city of Sûri, and by the side of the Euphrates I marched, and as far as

30. the narrows of the Euphrates I went down. The cities of Khenti-ilu and of Azi-ilu of the land of Laḳê I captured, and I slew their inhabitants, and I carried off their spoil.

31. The cities I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire. In my expedition I turned my course from the mouth of the river Khabur as far as

(mâtu)Su-ḫi a-na si-ḫir-ti-šu-nu it-ta-bal-ku-tu (nâru)Pu-rat-tu **28.** e-tab-ru ina (arḫu)Simânu ûmu XVIII(KAN) iš-tu[1] (alu)Kal-ḫi at-tum-muš (nâru)Idiglat e-te-bir ḫu-ri-ib-tu a-ṣab-ta a-na (alu)Su-u-ri **29.** ša Bît-(alu)Ḫu[2]-lu-pi-e aḳ-ṭi-rib (iṣu)elippê(pl) ša ra-me-ni-ia ina (alu)Su-u-ri e-tap-aš a-na pût (nâru)Pu-rat-te a-aṣ-bat a-di **30.** ḫi-in-ḳi ša (nâru)Pu-rat-te at-ta-rad alâni(pl) ša (m)Ḫi-en-ti-ilu (m)A-zi-ilu (mâtu)La-ḳa-ai

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[1] S , *ištu*.

[2] S , *i.e.*, *Bît-Ḫa-lu-pi-e*.

COL. III.

32. the city of Ṣibate in the land of Sukhi, and the cities which lie on this side the Euphrates in the land of Laḳê and in the land of Sukhi I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire. Their harvest I reaped, and four hundred and seventy of their fighting men

33. I put to the sword, and twenty[3] men I took alive and upon stakes I impaled them. In the ships which they had built,

34. vessels made of skins, which for transport carry weights from twenty (*gur*) and upwards,[8] at the city of Kharidi I crossed over the Euphrates. The men of the lands of Sukhi and Laḳê

akšud(ud) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu a-duk šal-la-su-nu **31.** aš-lul alâni(pl) a-bul a-ḳur ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up ina gir-ri-ia-ma a-su-uḫ-ra ištu pi-a-te ša (nâru)Ḫa-bur a-di **32.** (alu)Ṣi-ba-te ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi alâni(pl) ša šêp an-na-te ša (nâru)Pu-rat-te ša (mâtu)La-ḳi-e [1]ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi ab-bul a-ḳur ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up eburi[2]-šu-nu e-ṣi-di 470 ṣâbê(pl) **33.** ti-du-ki-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit 20[3] balṭûti(pl) u-ṣab-bi-ta ina (iṣu)zi-ḳi-be u-zi-ḳi-be ina (iṣu)elippê(pl) ša e-pu-šu-ni[4] **34.** (iṣu)elippê(pl) ša (mašku)taḫ-ši-e[5] ša ina ḫu-li iš-tu[6] 20 i-du-la-a-ni ina (alu)Ḫa-ri-di (nâru)Pu-rat-tu[7] lu e-te-bir (mâtu)Su-ḫa-a-ia

[1] S omits the words from this point down to *aš-ru-up*. [2] S adds 𒌋𒐐𒐐.

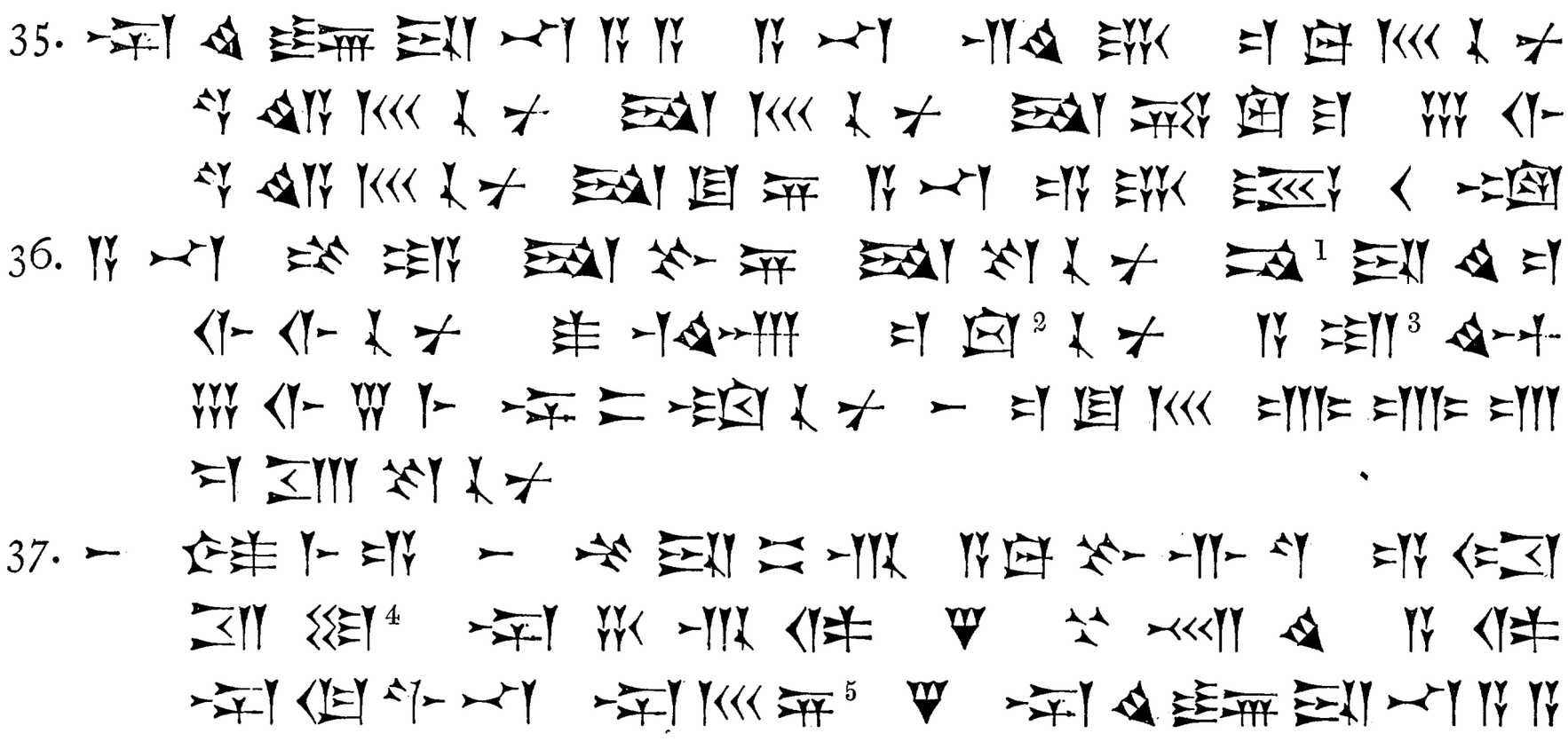
[3] S 𒐐𒐐𒐐, "thirty." [4] S omits the words *ša e-pu-šu-ni*.

[5] S omits the words from the beginning of the line down to this point.

[6] S 𒁹𒌋𒌋𒌋, *ištu*. [7] S 𒀀𒌋.

[8] The phrase *ša ina ḫu-li iš-tu* 20 *i-du-la-a-ni* is obscure, and the rendering in the translation is conjectural. The word *ḫulu* seems to have the general meaning of "path, road" (see above, p. 39, l. 9, p. 331, l. 96, and below, p. 337, l. 102); for a list of vessels of different capacities, varying from sixty to five *gur*, see Rawlinson, *Cuneiform Inscriptions*, Vol. II., pl. 62, No. 2, ll. 44–51.

Col. III.



35. and of the city of Khindânu trusted in the multitude of their chariots and of their hosts and of their forces. Six thousand of their hosts they collected, and to wage war and battle

36. they came against me. I fought with them, and I overthrew them, and I destroyed their chariots, and six thousand, five hundred[6] of their warriors I put to the sword, and the rest of them

37. I consumed with thirst in the desert of the Euphrates. From the city of Kharidi in the land of Sukhi as far as the city of Kipina I captured the cities of the men of Khindânu,

(mâtu)La-ḳa-ai **35.** (alu)Ḫi-in-da-na-ai a-na gi-biš (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-šu-nu ummanâti(pl)-šu-nu idâti(pl)-šu-nu it-tak-lu-ma 6000 ummanâti(pl)-šu-nu id-ku-ni a-na e-piš ḳabli u taḫâzi **36.** a-na tarṣi-ia it-bu-ni it-te-šu-nu am[1]-da-ḫi-iṣ abikta-šu-nu aš-kun (iṣu)narkabtu[2]-šu-nu a-ṣi[3]-' 6500 muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit si-ta-te-šu-nu **37.** ina ṣu-me-e ina mu-da-bi-ri (nâru)Pu-rat-tu e-kul iš-tu[4] (alu)Ḫa-ri-di ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (alu)Ki-pi-na alâni(pl)(ni)[5] ša (alu)Ḫi-in-da-na-ai

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[1] S , *im.*

[2] S adds , *i.e.*, *(iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-šu-nu.*

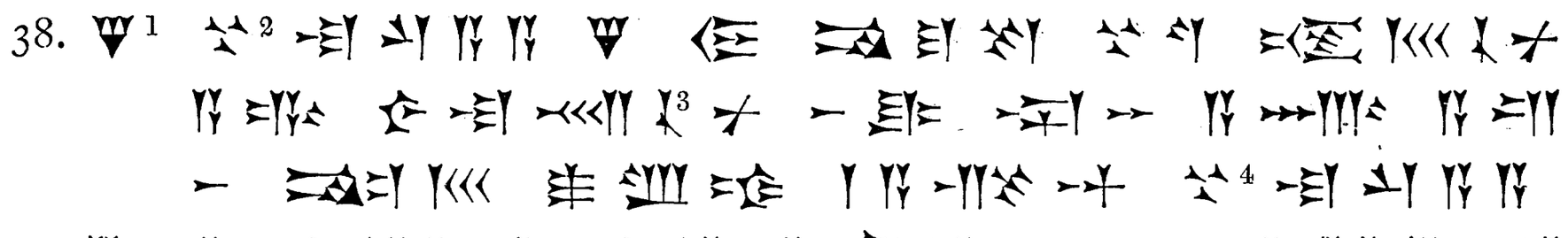
[3] S , *iṣ.*

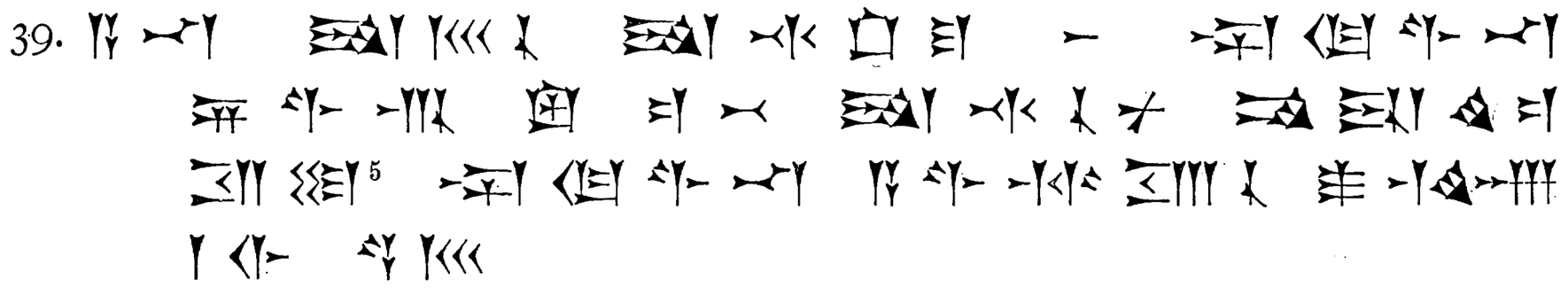
[4] S , *ištu.*

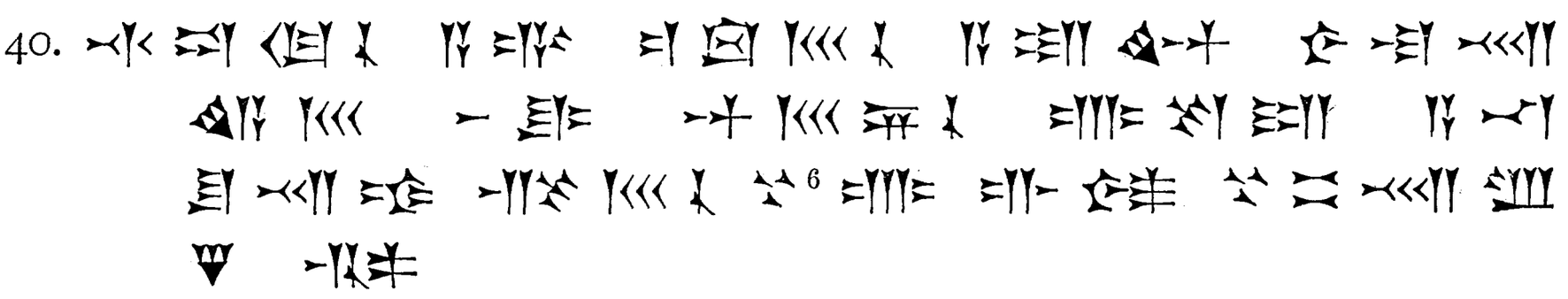
[5] S omits .

[6] The number does not agree with that given in l. 35.

COL. III.

38. 

39. 

40. 

38. and of the men of Laḳê which lie on the further bank, and I slew their inhabitants, and I carried off their spoil, and the cities I destroyed, I laid waste, I burned with fire. Azi-ilu of the land of Laḳê

39. trusted in his own forces and fenced himself in the city of Kipina. I fought with them, and (drove him) from the city of Kipina and defeated ḫim. One thousand of his fighting men

40. I slew, and I destroyed his chariots, and his rich spoil I carried off, and I took away his gods. To save his life he occupied the steep mountain of Bisuru, which is over against

38. ša[1] (mâtu)[2]La-ḳa-ai ša šêp am-ma-te akšud(ud) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu a-duk šal-la-su-nu[3] aš-lul alâni(pl) a-bul a-ḳur ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up (m)A-zi-ilu (mâtu)[4]La-ḳa-ai **39.** a-na idâti(pl)-šu it-ti-kil-ma ina (alu)Ki-pi-na ni-pi-ri lu iṣ-bat it-ti-šu-nu am-da-ḫi-iṣ iš-tu[5] (alu)Ki-pi-na a-pi-ik-ta-šu aš-kun 1000 ṣâbê(pl) **40.** ti-du-ki-šu a-duk (iṣu)nar-kabâti(pl)-šu a-ṣi-' šal-la-su ma'atta(pl) aš-lul ilâni(pl)(ni)-šu u-te-ra a-na šu-zu-ub nap-šâti(pl)-šu šadû[6](u) mar-ṣu (šadû)Bi-su-ru ša pût

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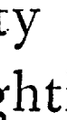
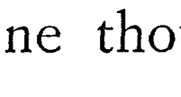
[1] S omits  .

[2] S  (*alu*).

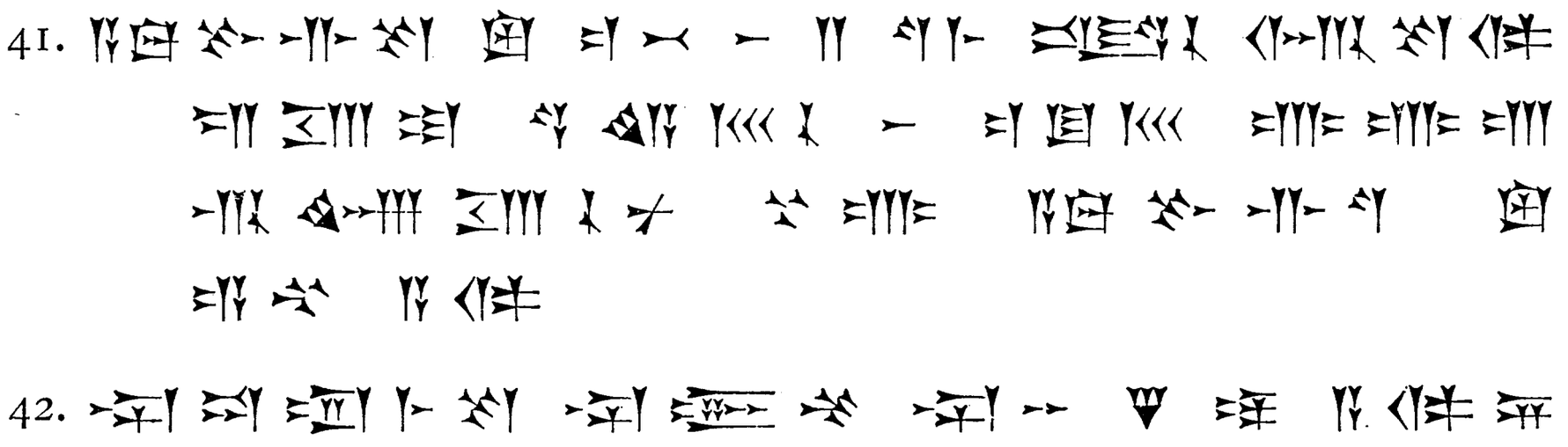
[3] See above, p. 305, n. 1, p. 325, n. 1, and p. 337, n. 11.

[4] S , *alu*.

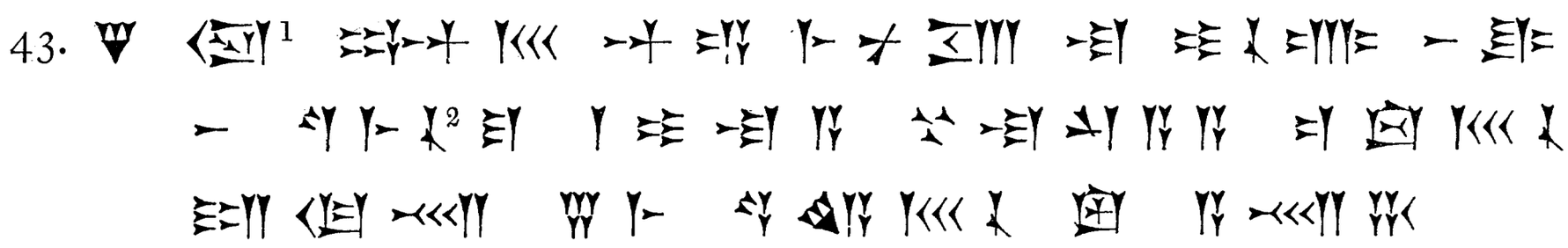
[5] S , *ištu*.

[6] S omits by mistake.

COL. III.

41. 

42.

43. 

41. the Euphrates. For two days I marched after him, and I put the remainder of his hosts to the sword, destroying the rest of them on the mountain nigh unto the Euphrates. As far as

42. Dummete and Asmu, cities of the men of Adini, I pursued him, and the rest of his hosts I put to the sword. His heavy spoil, and his cattle, and his flocks,

43. which were countless in number as the stars of heaven, I carried off. At that time Ilâ of the land of Laḳî, and his chariots and harness, and five hundred of his troops I transported

41. (nâru)Pu-rat-te lu iṣ-bat ina 2 u-me arki-šu ar-te-di si-ta-at ummanâti(pl)-šu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit ri-iḫ-ta-šu-nu šadû(u) (nâru)Pu-rat-tu lu e-kul a-di **42.** (alu)Du-um-me-te (alu)As-mu alâni(pl) ša mâr A-di-ni ar-di-šu si-ta-at ummânâti(pl)-šu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit šal-la-su kabitta(ta) alpê(pl)-šu (immeru)ṣi-ni-šu **43.** ša kîma[1] kakkabâni(pl) šamê(e) me-nu-ta la i-šu-u aš-lul ina u-me-šu[2]-ma (m)I-la-a (mâtu)La-ḳa-ai (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-šu ra-ki-su 500 ummânâti(pl)-šu lu a-su-ḫa

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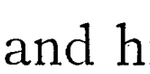
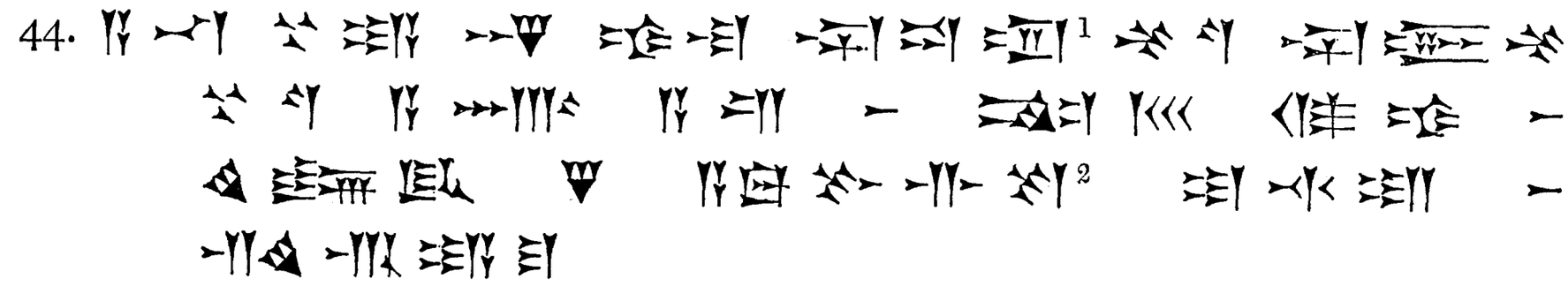
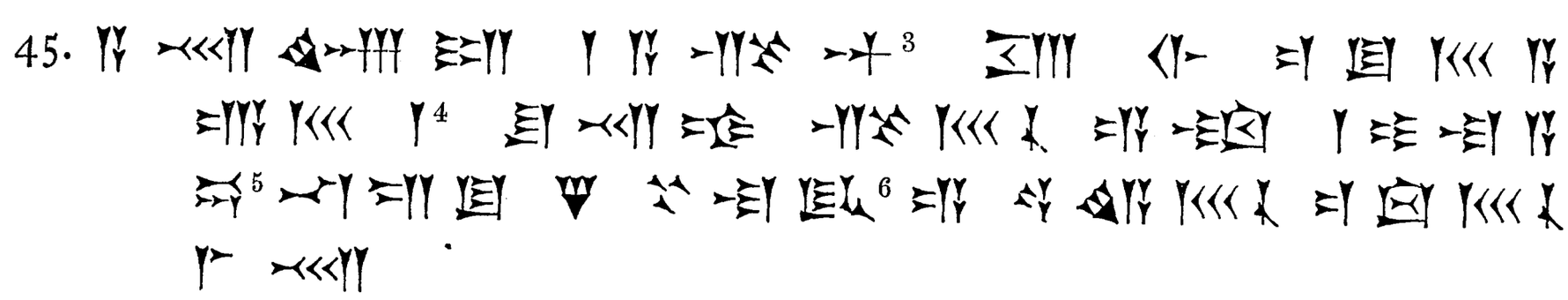
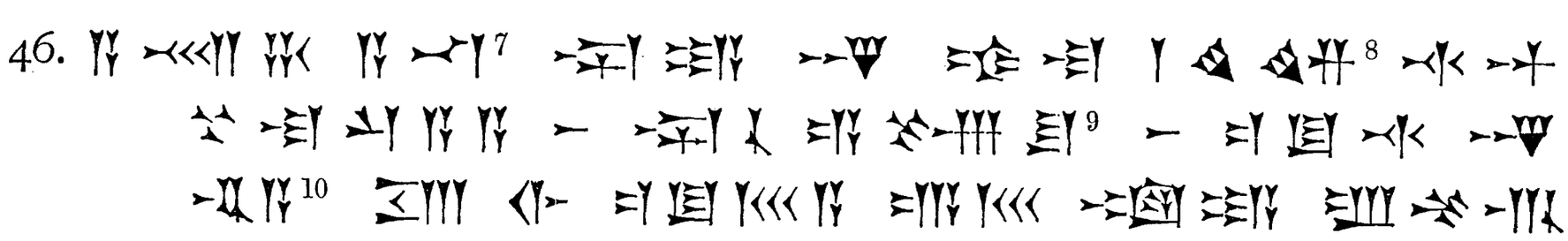
[1] S  , *ki-ma.*

[2] S .

Col. III.

44. 

45. 

46. 

44. and unto my land of Assyria I brought them. The cities of Dummutu[1] and Asmu I captured, I laid waste, I destroyed, I burned with fire. From the narrows of the Euphrates I came forth, and from my expedition

45. I returned. In order to save his life, Azi-ilu[3] fled from before my mighty arms. Ilâ, the prince of the land of Laḳê,[6] and his hosts and his chariots and his teams of horses

46. I transported, and unto my city of Ashur I brought them. Khimti-ilu[8] of the land of Laḳê I besieged within his city. Through the help of Ashur, my lord, at my mighty arms and my furious battle array

44. a-na mâti-ia Aššur ub-la (alu)Du-um[1]-mu-tu (alu)As-mu akšud(ud) a-bul a-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up) ina ḫi-in-ḳi ša (nâru)Pu-rat-te[2] at-ti-ṣi ina gi-ri-ia-ma **45.** a-su-uḫ-ra (m)A-zi-ilu[3] ištu pân kakkê(pl)-a dannûti(pl) ana[4] šu-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu e-li (m)I-la-a (amêlu)[5] na-si-ku ša (matu)La-ḳi[6]-e ummânâti(pl)-šu (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)-šu ṣimdat-su **46.** a-su-ḫa a-na[7] ali-ia Aššur ub-la (m)Ḫi-im[8]-ti-ilu (mâtu)La-ḳa-ai ina ali-šu e-sir-šu[9] ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-a[10] ištu pân kakkê(pl)-a dannûti(pl) taḫâzi-ia šit-mu-ri

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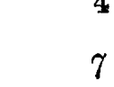
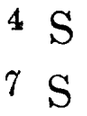
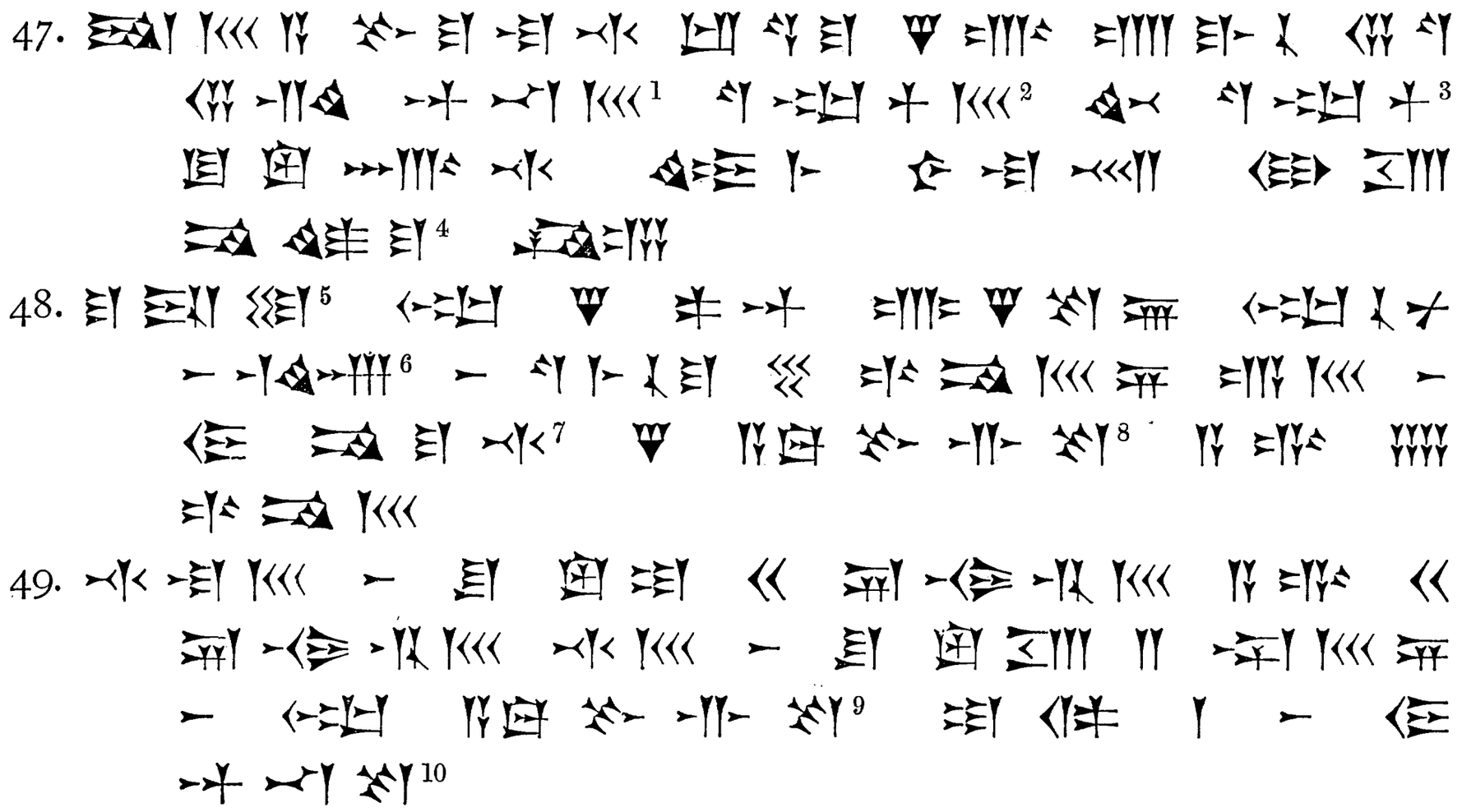
[1] S omits , *i.e.*, (*alu*)*Du-mu-tu.* [2] S , *ti.* [3] S , *i.e.*, (*m*)*A-zi-lu.*
[4] S , *a-na.* [5] S  . [6] S  , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*La-ḳa-e.*
[7] S , *ana.* [8] S , *i.e.*, (*m*)*Ḫi-am-ti-ilu.* [9] S . [10] S , *ia.*

COL. III.



47. and my well equipped forces he was affrighted, and I received from him the possessions of his palace, and silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze, and vessels of bronze, and garments made of brightly coloured stuffs, his heavy spoil, and tribute

48. and tax I increased more than before and I laid it upon them. At that time on the further side of the Euphrates I slew fifty mighty wild bulls, and eight wild bulls

49. I captured alive, and I slew twenty . . . -birds, and twenty of them I captured alive. Two cities I founded upon the Euphrates; the one on this side

47. idâti(pl)-a git-ma-a-ti ip-laḫ-ma makkur ekalli-šu kaspu ḫurâṣu anaku(pl)[1] siparru(pl)[2] diḳar siparri[3] (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me šal-la-su kabitta(ta) am-ḫur-ma[4] biltu **48.** ma-da-tu[5] eli ša pa-an u-ša-te-ir eli-šu-nu aš-kun[6] ina u-me-šu-ma 50 (alpu)rîmâni(pl)(ni) dannûti(pl) ina šêp am-ma-ti[7] ša (nâru)Pu-rat-te[8] a-duk 8 (alpu) rîmâni(pl) **49.** balṭûti(pl) ina ḳâti aṣbat(at) 20 MAL-ŠIR(iṣṣuru)(pl) a-duk 20 MAL-ŠIR (iṣṣuru. pl) balṭûti(pl) ina ḳâti aṣṣabta(ta) 2 alâni(pl)(ni) ina eli (nâru)Pu-rat-te[9] ad-di išten ina šêp an-na-te[10]

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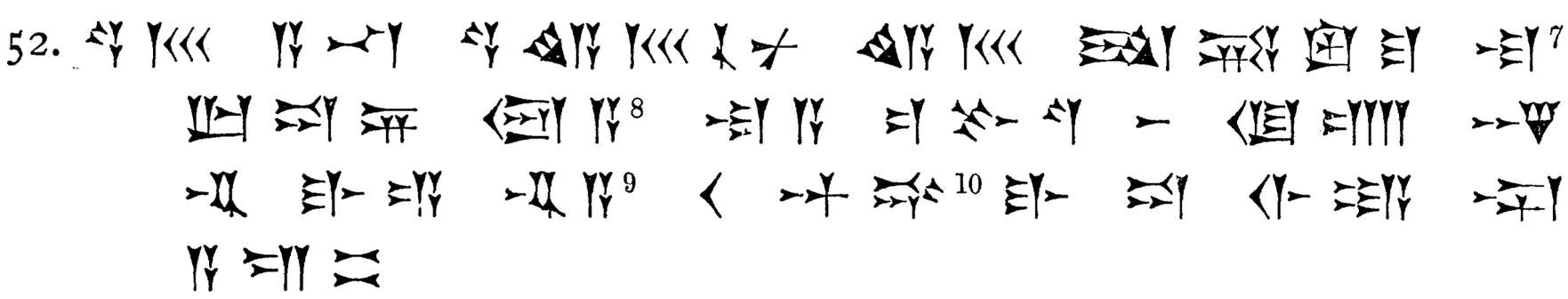
[1] S omits 𒀀𒄰𒄰𒄰.
[2] S omits 𒀀𒄰𒄰𒄰.
[3] S adds 𒀀𒄰𒄰𒄰.
[4] S 𒄿, *i.e.*, *am-ḫur-šu*.
[5] S 𒁀𒀀.
[6] S 𒂗 𒌑𒀀𒀀, *ku-un*.
[7] S 𒋾𒀀, *te*.
[8] S 𒌷𒀀𒄰, *ti*.
[9] S 𒌷𒀀𒄰, *ti*.
[10] S 𒌷𒀀𒄰, *ti*.

COL. III.



50. of the Euphrates I named Kâr-Ashur-naṣir-pal, and the one on the further side of the Euphrates I named Nibarti-Ashur. On the twentieth day of the month Sivan I departed from the city of Calah,

51. and I crossed over the Euphrates, and I marched to the land of Bît-Adini, and unto the city of Kaprabi, their stronghold, I drew nigh. The city was exceeding strong, and it hung down like a cloud from heaven.

52. The inhabitants put their trust in their numerous hosts, and they did not come down and embrace my feet. By the command of Ashur, the great lord, my lord, and of Nergal, my leader, I attacked the city

50. ša (nâru)Pu-rat-te[1] (alu)Kar-(m)Aššur[2]-naṣir-apli sum-šu ab-bi iṣten ina šêp amma-te[3] ša (nâru)Pu-rat-te[4] Ni-bar-ti-Aššur šum-šu ab-bi ina (arḫu)Simânu ûmu XX(KAN) ištu (alu)Kal-ḫi at-tu-muš **51.** (nâru)Idiglat e-te[5]-bir a-na (mâtu)Bît-[6]A-di-ni a-lik a-na (alu)Kap-ra-bi al dan-nu-ti-šu-nu aḳ-ṭi-rib alu dan(an) dan-niš kîma irpiti ištu šamê(e) šu-ḳa-lu-la **52.** ṣâbê(pl) a-na ummânâti(pl)-šu-nu ma'adâti(pl) it-tak-lu-ma la[7] ur-du-ni šêpê(II)-a[8] la-a iṣ-bu-tu ina ki-bit Aššur bêli rabê(e) bêli-a[9] u (ilu)Nergal ālik pâni-ia ala a-si-bi

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[1] S , *ti.* [2] S . [3] S , *ti.* [4] S , *ti.*

[5] S , *ti.* [6] S inserts the determinative , *m.* [7] S adds , *i.e.*, *la-a.*

[8] S , *ia.* [9] S , *ia.* [10] S .

COL. III.

53. with mines and battering-rams and siege-engines. I took the city, and I slew many of the inhabitants thereof. Eight hundred of their fighting men I slaughtered, and their spoil and their possessions I carried off. Two thousand and four hundred

54. of their troops I transported, and I settled them in the city of Calah. The city I laid waste, I destroyed, I burned with fire; I consumed it; and I established the fear of the splendour of Ashur, my lord, over Bît-Adini.

55. At that time the tribute of Akhuni of (the land of) Adini, and of Khabini of the city of Til-abnâ, silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze, and garments made of brightly coloured stuffs, and cloth, and beams

53. ina pil-še na-pi-li ṣa[1]-bi-ti[2] ala aktašad(ad) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu ma'atta(pl) a-duk 800 muḳ-tab-li-šu-nu u-nḭ-pi-iṣ šal-la-su[3] bušâ(pl)[4]-šu-nu aš-lu-la 2400 **54.** ummânâti(pl)-šu-nu a-su-ḫa ina (alu)Kal-ḫi u-ša-aṣ-bit ala ab-bul aḳ-ḳur ina išâti(pl) ašrup(up) a-kul-šu pul-ḫi me-lam-me Aššur bêli-a eli Bît-A-di-ni al-ta-kan **55.** ina u-me-šu-ma ma-da-tu[6] ša (m)A-ḫu-ni mâr A-di-ni ša (m)Ḫa-bi-ni (alu)Til-abnâ(a)[7] kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) siparru(pl) (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) (iṣu)gušur(pl)

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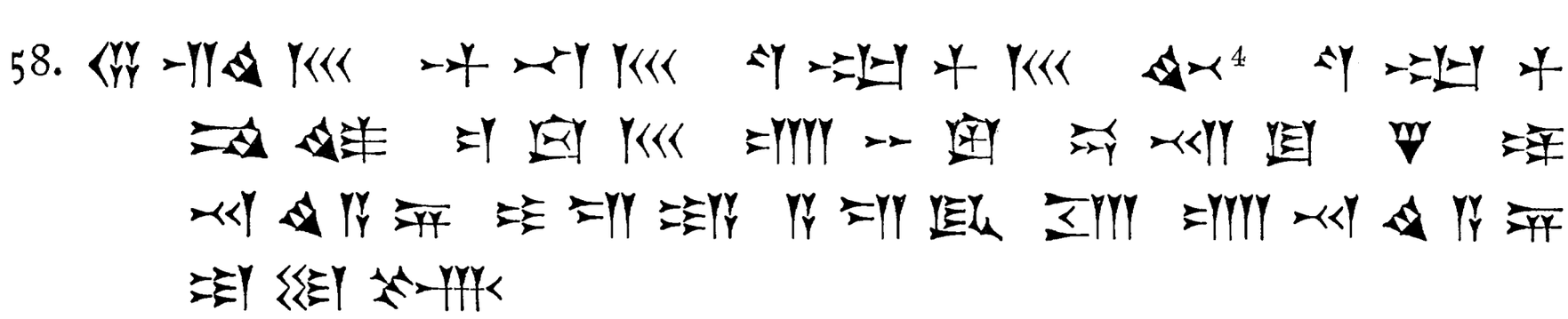
[1] S inserts , *a*. [2] S , *te*. [3] S adds , *i.e.*, *šal-la-su-nu*. [4] S omits .
[5] S . [6] S . [7] S , (*alu*)*Til-ab-na-ai*.

COL. III.



56. of cedar wood, and the treasure of his palace I received, and I took hostages from them, and I showed mercy unto them. On the eighth day of the month Elul I departed from the city of Calah, and I crossed over the Tigris,

57. and I took the road unto the city of Carchemish in the land of Khatte, and unto Bît-Bakhiani I drew nigh. The tribute of the inhabitants of Bakhiani, chariots and harness, and horses, and silver,

58. and gold, and lead, and bronze, and vessels of bronze I received. The chariots, and the mounted men, and the foot soldiers of the inhabitants of Bakhiani I took with me, and I departed from Bît-Bakhiani.

56. (iṣu)e-ri-ni ni-ṣir-ti ekalli-šu am-ḫur li-ṭi-šu-nu aṣ-bat ri-mu-tu aš-ku-na[1]-šu-nu ina (arḫu)Ululu ûmu VIII(KAN) ištu (alu)Kal-ḫi at-tu-muš (nâru)Idiglat **57.** e-te-bir a-na (alu)[2]Gar-ga-miš ša (mâtu)Ḫat-te a-ṣa-bat ar-ḫu a-na [3]Bît-ba-ḫi-a-ni aḳ-ṭi-rib ma-da-tu ša mâr Ba-ḫi-a-ni (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ra-ki-su sisê(pl) kaspu(pl) **58.** ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) siparru(pl) diḳar[4] siparri am-ḫur (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) bit-ḫal-lu (amêlu)zu-ku ša mâr Ba-ḫi-a-ni i-si-ia a-si-kin ištu Bît-ba-ḫi-a-ni at-tu-muš

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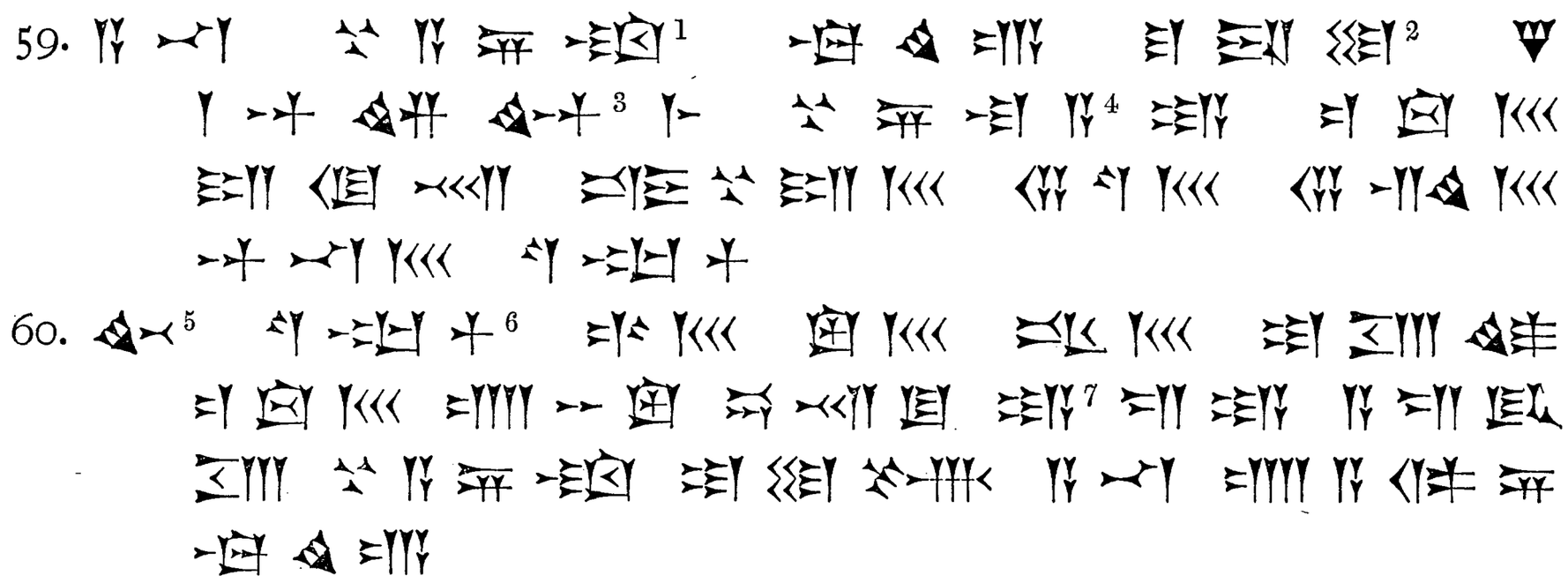
[1] S inserts , *aš*.

[2] S , *mâtu*.

[3] S inserts the determinative , (*mâtu*).

[4] S adds .

Col. III.



59. Unto the land of Aṣalli[1] I drew nigh, and the tribute of Adad-'ume[3] of the land of Ṣalli, chariots and harness, and horses, and silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze,

60. and vessels of bronze, and cattle, and flocks, and wine I received. The chariots, and the mounted men, and the foot soldiers I took with me, and from the land of Aṣalli I departed. Unto Bît-Adini I drew nigh,

61. and the tribute of Akhuni of the land of Adini, silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze, and vessels of bronze, and dishes of ivory, and a bed of ivory, and SHA-wood, and ivory,

59. a-na (mâtu)A-ṣal-li[1] aḳ-ṭi-rib ma-da-tu[2] ša (m.ilu)Adad[3]-'-me (mâtu)Ṣal-la-a[4]-ia (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) ra-ki-su sisê(pl) kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) aṅaku(pl) siparru **60.** diḳar[5] siparri[6] alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) at-ta-ḫar (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) bit-ḫal-lu (amêlu)zu-ku ia[7]-si-ia a-si-kin ištu (mâtu)A-ṣal-li at-tu-muš a-na Bît-A-di-ni aḳ-ṭi-rib **61.** ma-da-tu ša (m)A-ḫu-ni mâr A-di-ni kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) siparru diḳar siparri (iṣu)paššur[8] šinni(pl) (iṣu)iršu[9] šinni(pl) (iṣu)ŠA(pl) šinnu(pl)

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[1] S , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*A-ṣal-la.*

[2] S .

[3] Rawlinson gives the variant (?), *i.e.*, (*m. ilu*)*Adad-im-me.*

[4] S , *i.e.*, (*mâtu*)*Ṣal-la-ai-ia.*

[5] S adds .

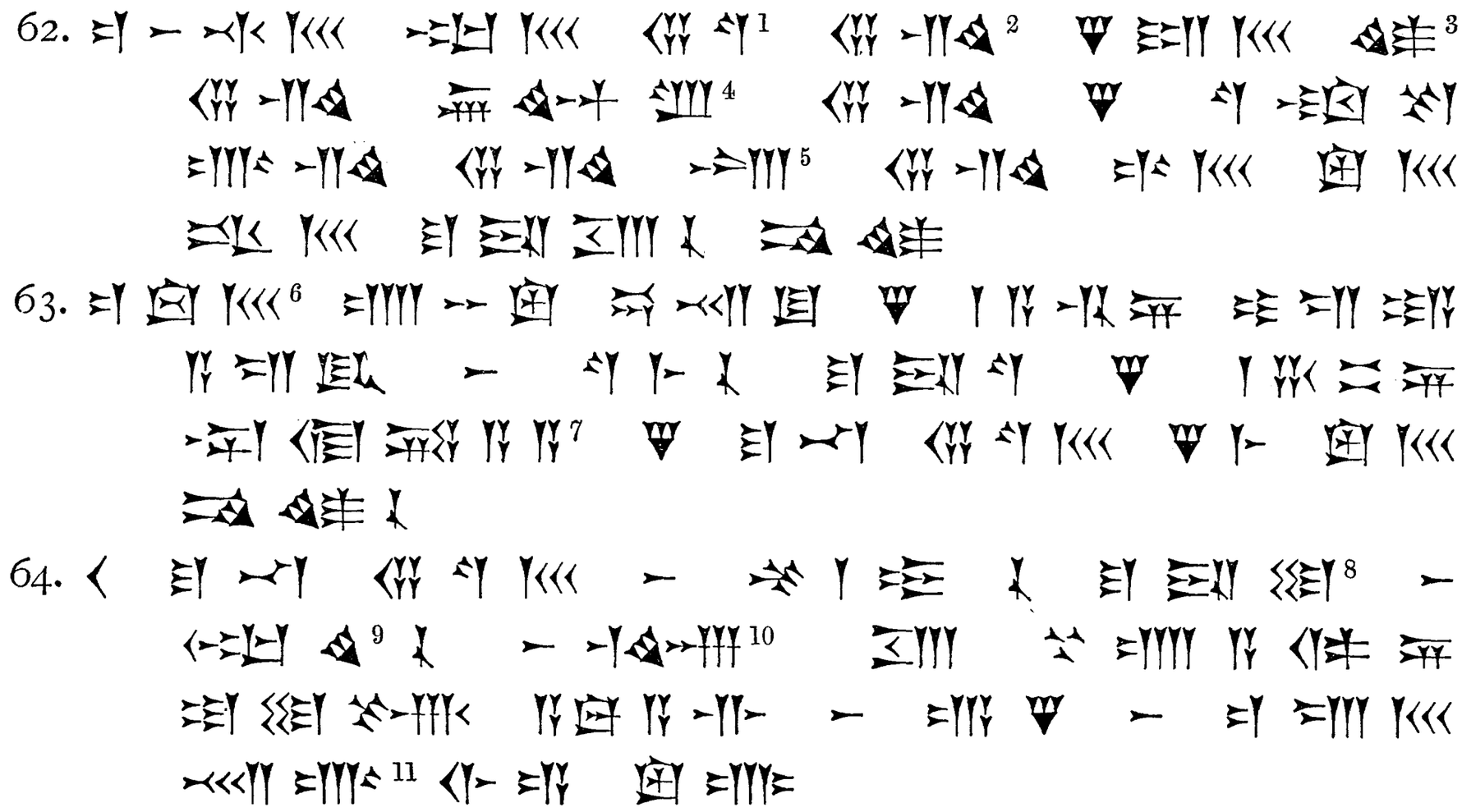
[6] S omits by mistake.

[7] S , *i.*

[8] S .

[9] S adds .

COL. III.



62. and thrones of ivory overlaid with silver and gold, and a ring of gold, and an ornamented clasp of gold, and . . . of gold, and a golden dagger, and cattle, and flocks, and wine I received as his tribute;

63. and the chariots, and the mounted men, and the foot soldiers of Akhuni I took with me. At that time the tribute of Khabini of the city of Til-abnâ, four mana of silver, and four hundred sheep I received from him,

64. and ten mana of silver I imposed upon him as a yearly tribute. From the land of Bît-Adini I departed, and I crossed over the Euphrates when its stream was full in ships built of skins,

62. (iṣu)kussê(pl) šinni(pl) kaspi[1] ḫurâṣi[2] uḫḫuzûti(pl) šemir[3] ḫurâṣi sa-'-ru[4] ḫurâṣi ša tam-li-te ga-gi ḫurâṣi paṭru[5] ḫurâṣi alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) karânu(pl) ma-da-tu-šu am-ḫur **63.** (iṣu)narkabâti(pl)[6] bit-ḫal-lu (amêlu)zu-ku ša (m)A-ḫu-ni i-si-ia a-si-kin ina u-me-šu ma-da-tu ša (m)Ḫa-bi-ni (alu)Til-abna-ai[7] 4 ma-na kaspi(pl) 400 ṣênê(pl) am-ḫur-šu **64.** 10 ma-na kaspi(pl) ina šatti 1(KAN) šanîtu ma-da-tu[8] ina muḫ-ḫi[9]-šu aš-kun[10] ištu (mâtu)Bît-A-di-ni at-tu-muš (nâru)Pu-rat ina mîli-ša ina (iṣu)elippê(pl) (mašku)taḫ[11]-ši-e

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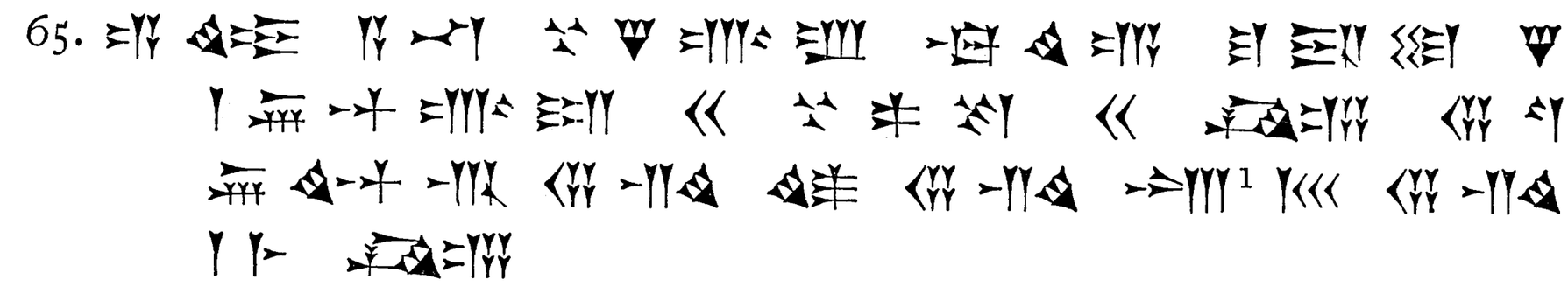
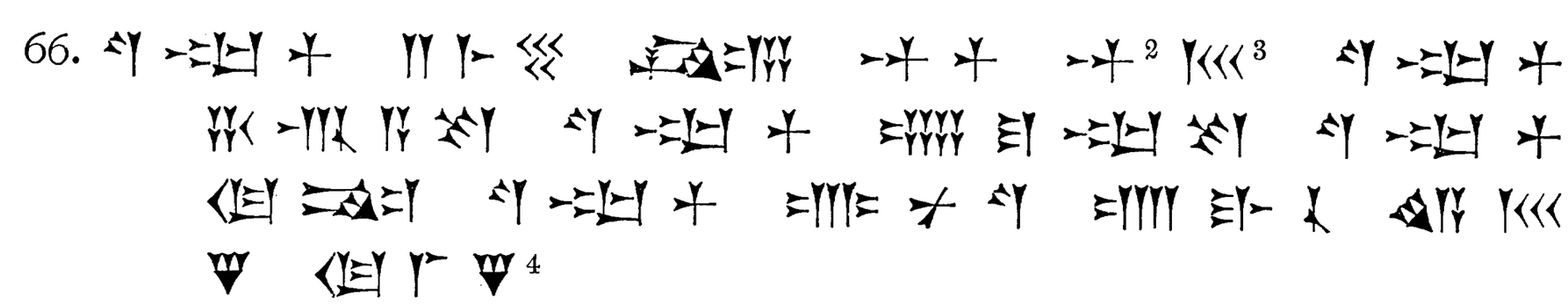
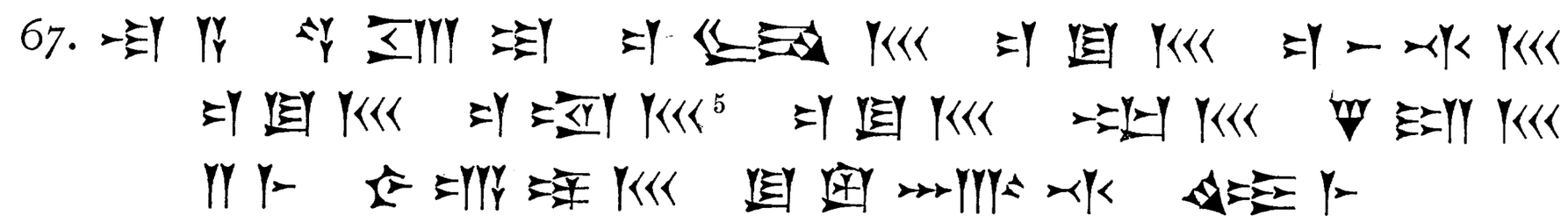
[1] S adds .
[2] S adds .
[3] S adds .
[4] S , *ri*.
[5] Written .
[6] S omits .
[7] S , (*alu*)*Til-ab-na-ai*.
[8] S .
[9] S omits , and reads *ina eli-šu*.
[10] S , *aškun*(*un*).
[11] S .

Col. III.

65. 

66. 

67. 

65. and I drew nigh unto Carchemish. The tribute of Sangara, the king of the land of Khatte, twenty talents of silver, and a clasp of gold, and a ring of gold, and golden daggers, and one hundred talents

66. of bronze, and two hundred and fifty talents of iron, and bronze figures of gods, and vessels of bronze, and bowls of bronze, and a stove of bronze, the rich furniture of his palace, whereof the weight

67. could not be computed, and beds of urkarinnu-wood, and thrones of urkarinnu-wood, and dishes of urkarinnu-wood inlaid with ivory, and two hundred maidens, and garments made of brightly coloured stuffs.

lu-u **65.** e-bir a-na (mâtu)Gar-ga-miš aḳ-ṭi-rib ma-da-tu ša (m)Sa-an-ga-ra šar (mâtu)Ḫat-te 20 biltu kaspi sa-'-ri ḫurâṣi šemir ḫurâsi paṭrê[1](pl) ḫurâṣi 100 biltu **66.** siparri 250 biltu parzilli ilâni(pl)[2] [3] siparri ḫa-ri-a-te siparri nir-ma-ka-te siparri kinunu siparri u-nu-tu ekalli-šu ma'attu(pl) ša šuḳulti-ša[4] **67.** la-a ṣab-ta-at (iṣu)iršê(pl) (iṣu)urka-rinni(pl) (iṣu)kussê(pl) (iṣu)urkarinni(pl) (iṣu)paššurê(pl)[5] (iṣu)urkarinni(pl) šinni(pl)

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[1] Written .

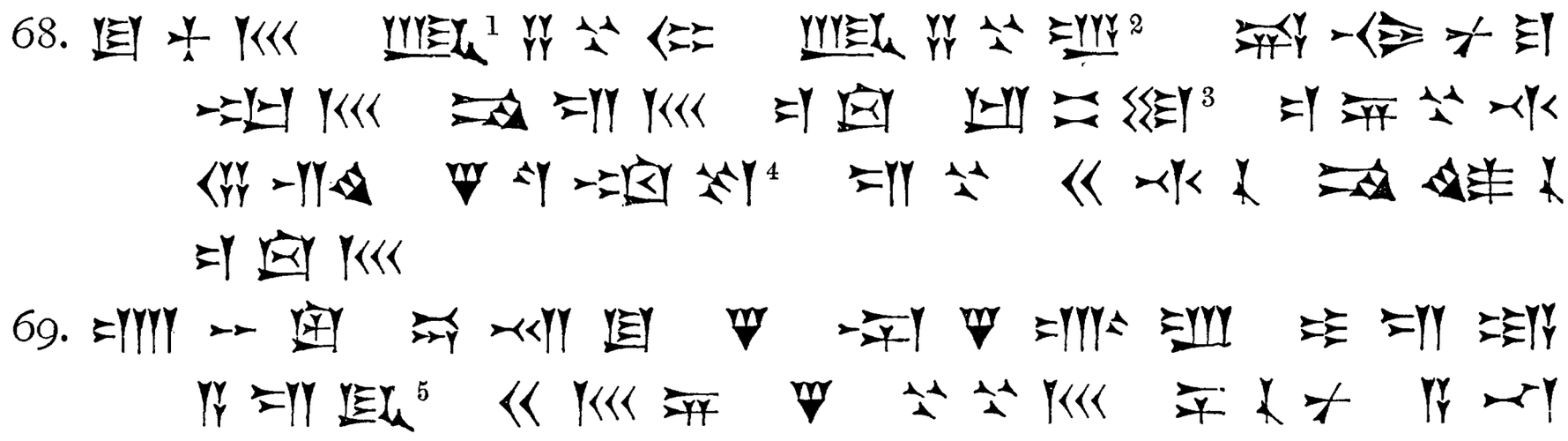
[2] S omits .

[3] S inserts , *rîmâni*(*pl*).

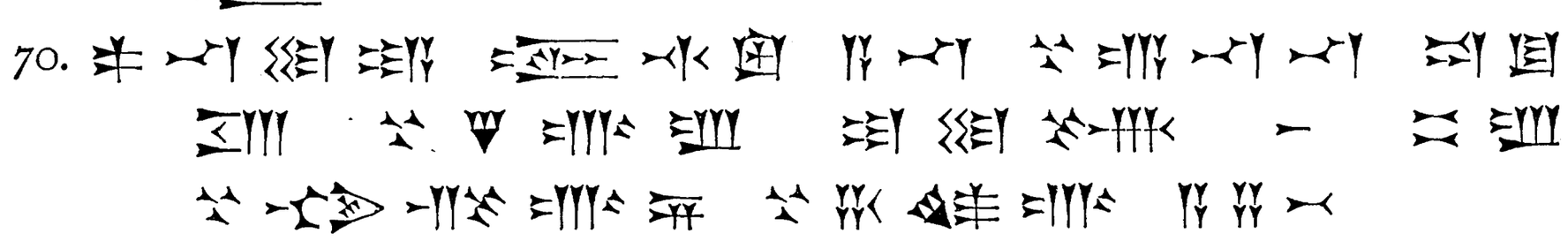
[4] S omits .

[5] S .

COL. III.

68. 

69.

70. 

68. and cloth, and purple and crimson wool, and . . . -stone, and elephants' tusks, and a gorgeous chariot, and a couch of gold which was worthily adorned for his royal splendour I received from him; and the chariots,

69. and the mounted men, and the foot-soldiers of the city of Carchemish I took with me. All the kings of the lands came unto me and embraced my feet, and I took hostages from them.

70. I pressed forward to go unto Lebanon, and from the city of Carchemish I departed, and between the mountains of Munzigani and Khamurga I marched.

uḫḫuzûti(pl) 200 (f)batulâti(pl) (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me **68.** (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) (šipâtu) takiltu (šipâtu)argamannu[2] (abnu)ŠIR-NU-MA šinnâ(pl) pîrâti(pl) (iṣu)narkabtu ib-bi-tu[3] (iṣu)ni-mat-ti ḫurâṣi ša tam-li-te[4] si-mat šarru-ti-šū am-ḫur-šu (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) **69.** bit-ḫal-lu (amêlu)zu-ku ša (alu)Gar-ga-miš i-si-ia a-si-kin[5] šarrâni(pl)(ni) ša mâtâti(pl) kalî-šu-nu a-na eli-ia illikû(ku)-ni šêpê(II)-a iṣ-ṣab-tu li-ṭi-šu-nu aṣ-bat **70.** pa-na-tu-ia uk-ti-lu a-na (šadû)Lab-na-na alâku(ku) ištu (mâtu)Gar-ga-miš at-tu-muš

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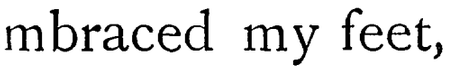
[1] S inserts .

[2] S omits and reads  .

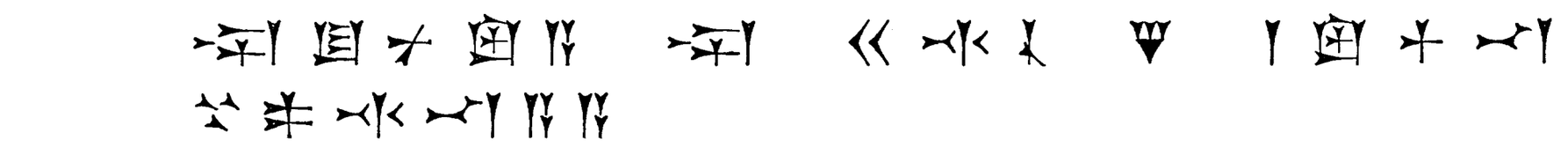
[3] S , *te*.

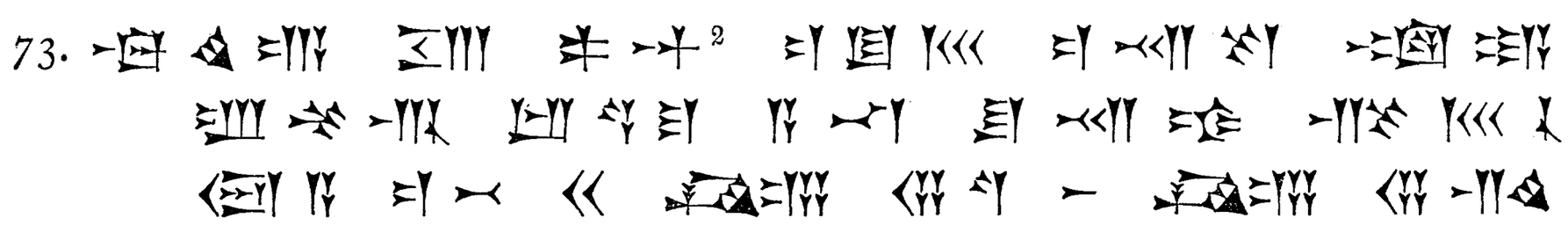
[4] S , *ti*.

[5] S omits the words from the beginning of the line down to this point.

Col. III.

71.

72. 

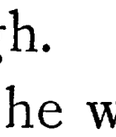
73. 

71. The land of Akhânu I left on my left hand, and unto the city of Khazazi, which was governed by Lubarna of the land of Patini, I drew nigh, and gold, and garments, and cloth, I received.

72. I passed on, and I crossed over the river Aprê, and I halted (there). From the river Aprê I departed, and unto Kunulua, the royal city of Lubarna of the land of Patini,

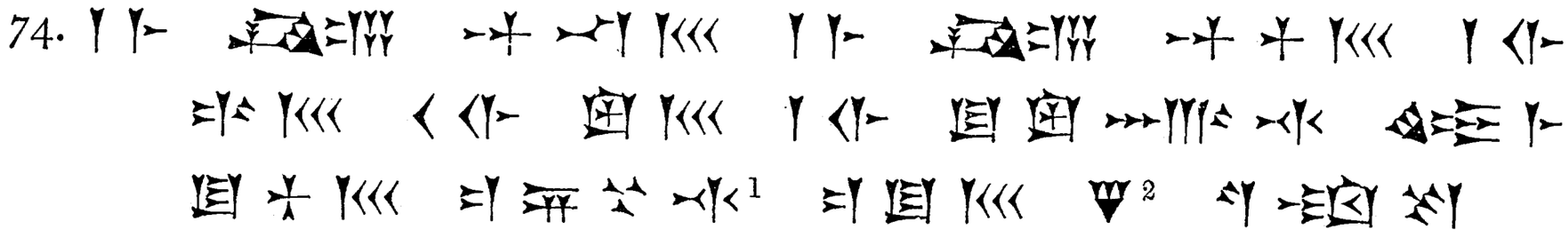
73. I drew nigh. At my terrible weapons and my furious battle array he was affrighted, and to save his life he embraced my feet. Twenty talents of silver, and one talent of gold,

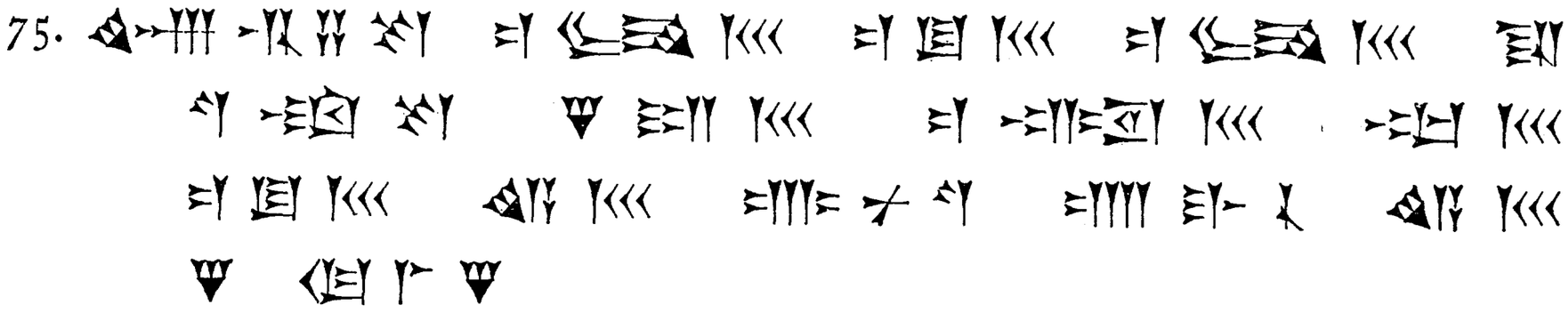
ina ḅi-rit (šadû)Mun-zi-ga-ni (šadû)Ḫa-mur-ga a-ṣa-bat **71.** (mâtu)A-ḫa-a-nu a-na šumêli-ia u-ta-šir[1] a-na (alu)Ḫa-za-zi ša (m)Lu-bar-na (mâtu)Pa-ti-na-ai aḳ-ṭi-rib ḫurâṣu(pl) (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) at-ta-ḫar **72.** e-te-tiḳ (nâru)Ap-ri-e e-te-bir a-sa-kan mid-dak ištu eli (nâru)Ap-ri-e at-tu-muš a-na (alu)Ku-nu-lu-a al šarru-ti-šu ša (m)Lu-bar-na (mâtu)Pa-ti-na-ai **73.** aḳ-ṭi-rib ištu pa-an[2] kakkê(pl) iz-zu-te taḫâzi-ia šit-mu-ri ip-laḫ-ma a-na šu-zu-ub napšâti(pl)-šu šêpê(II)-a iṣ-bat 20 biltu kaspi 1 biltu

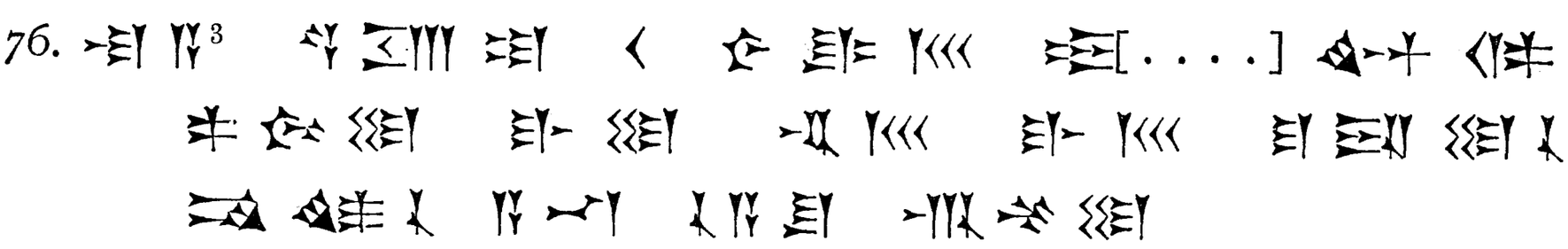
[1] S  .

[2] S , *pân.*

Col. III.

74. 

75. 

76. 

74. and one hundred talents of lead, and one hundred talents of iron, and one thousand head of cattle, and ten thousand sheep, and one thousand garments made of brightly coloured stuffs, and cloth, and a couch of urkarinnu-wood which was sumptuously

75. inlaid, and beds of urkarinnu-wood, and beds which were sumptuously inlaid, and many dishes of ivory and of urkarinnu-wood, whereof the weight

76. could not be computed, and female musicians, [and . . . .] in great quantity, and a great *pagutu*,[4] and mighty weapons I received from him as his tribute, and I had mercy upon him.

ḫurâṣi **74.** 100 biltu anaku(pl) 100 biltu parzilli(pl) 1000 alpê(pl) 10,000 ṣênê(pl) 1000 (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) (iṣu)ni-mat-ti[1] (iṣu)urkarinni(pl) ša[2] tam-li-te **75.** uḫ-ḫu-za-te (iṣu)iršê(pl) (iṣu)urkarinni(pl) (iṣu)iršê(pl) ša tam-li-te uḫḫuzâti(pl) paššurê(pl) šinni(pl) (iṣu)urkarini(pl) ma'adûti(pl) ša šuḳulti-ša **76.** la-a[3] ṣab-ta-at u (f)zammerêti(pl) [. . . . . ma]-'-di pa-gu-tu rabîtu(tu) bêlê(pl) rabûti(pl) ma-da-

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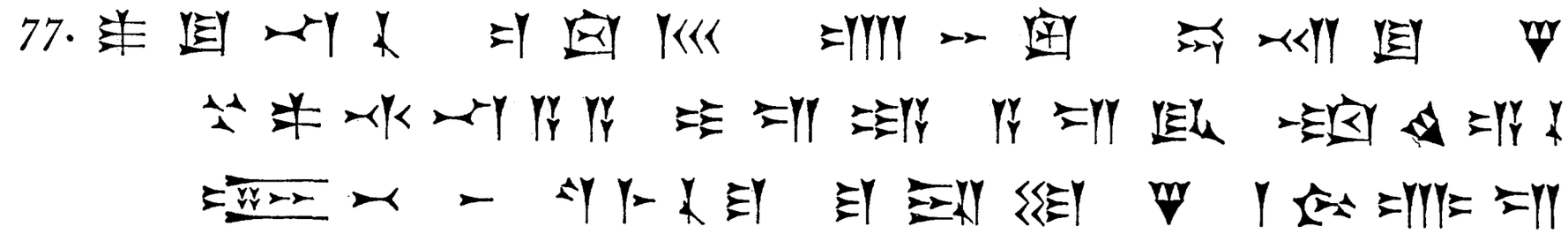
[1] S adds .

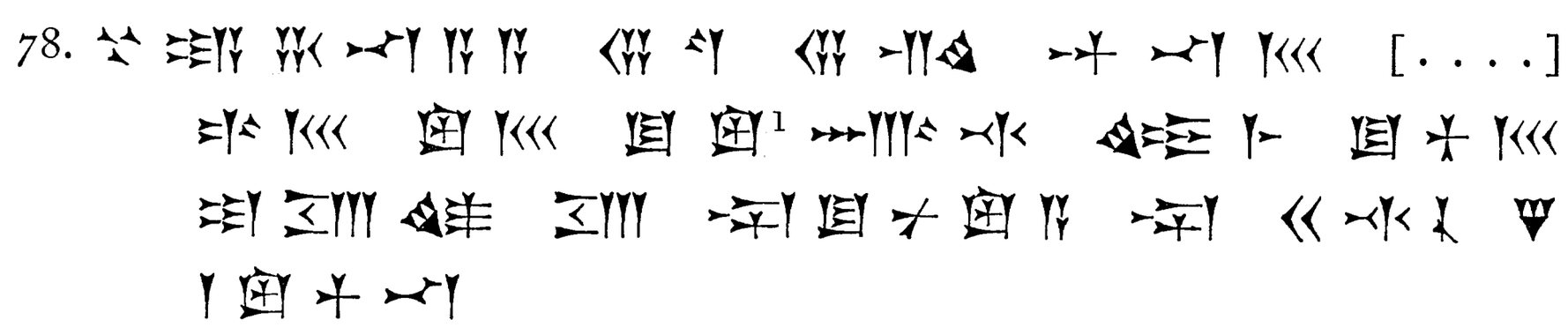
[2] S .

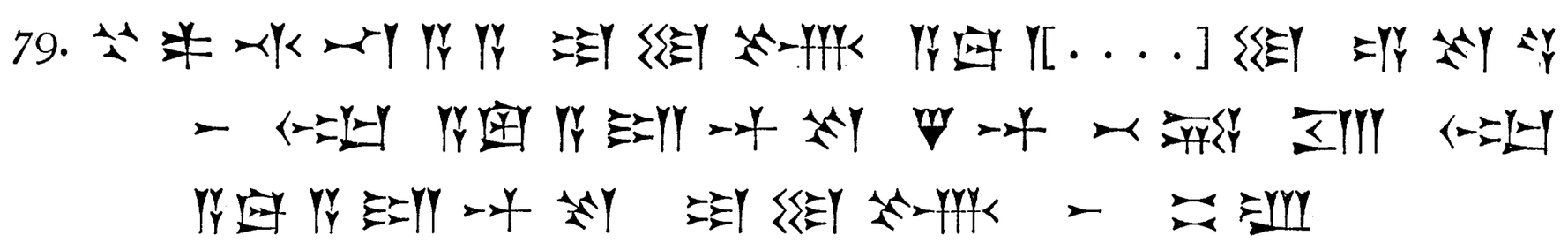
[3] S , *lâ*.

[4] The name of a wild animal.

COL. III.

77. 

78. 

79. 

77. The chariots, and the mounted men, and the foot-soldiers of the land of Patini I took with me, and hostages I received from him. At that time the tribute of Gûsi

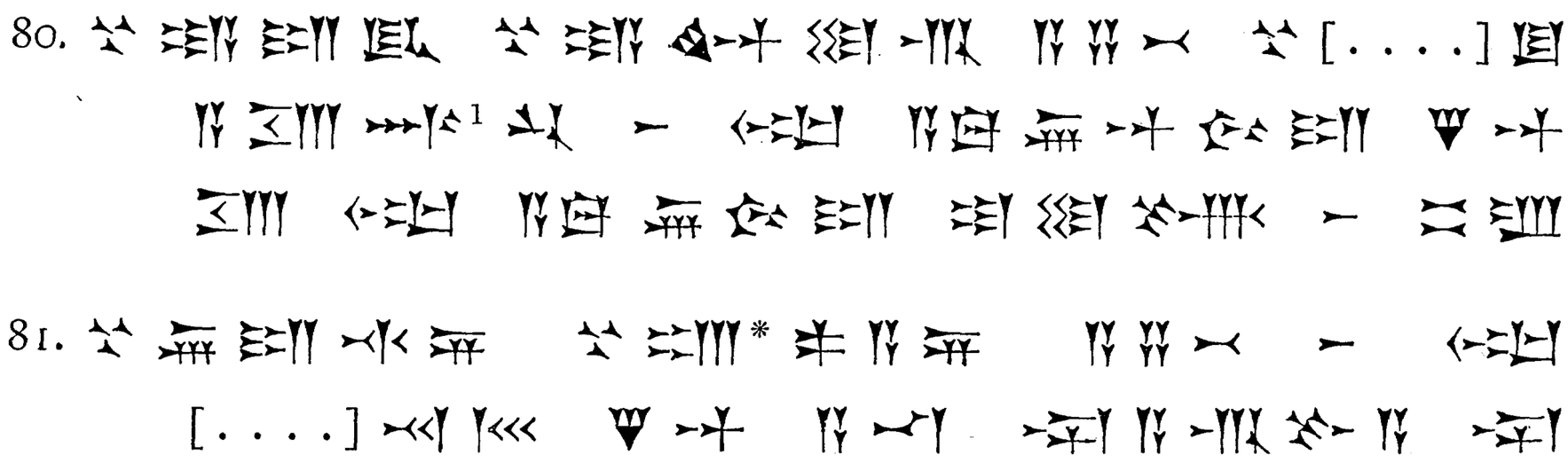
78. of the land of Iaḫani, silver, and gold, and lead, [and . . . .], and cattle, and sheep, and garments made of brightly coloured stuffs, and cloth I received. From Kumulua, the royal city of Lubarna

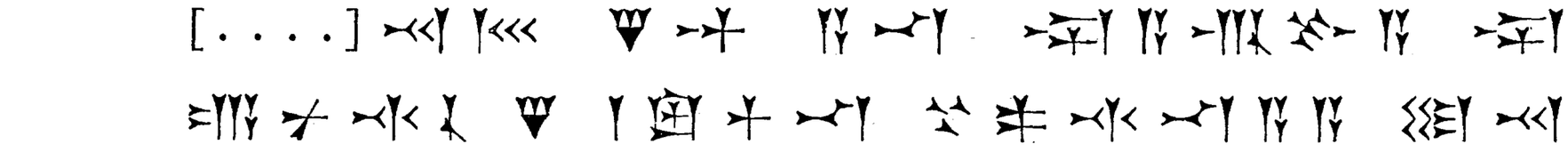
79. of the land of Patini, I departed, and I crossed over the river [Orontes] and I halted. From the river Orontes I departed and between

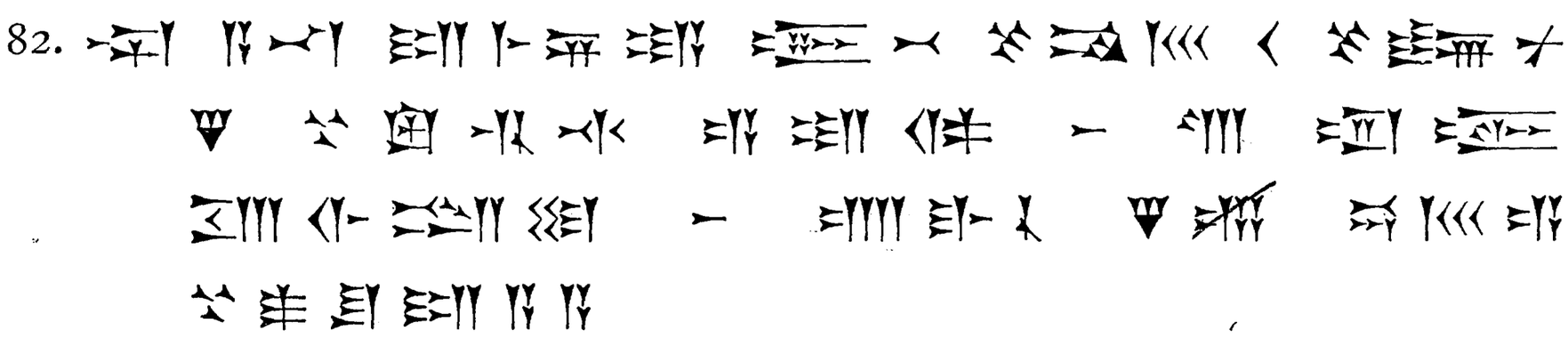
tu-šu am-ḫur-šu a-na šu-a-šu ri-mu-tu **77.** aš-ku-na-šu (iṣu)narkabâti(pl) bit-ḫal-lu (amêlu)zu-ku ša (mâtu)Pa-ti-na-ai i-si-ia a-si-kin li-ṭi-e-šu aṣ-bat ina u-me-šu-ma ma-da-tu ša (m)Gu-u-si **78.** (mâtu)Ia-ḫa-na-ai kaspu ḫurâṣu anaku(pl) [. . . . .] alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) (ṣubâtu)lu[1]-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) at-ta-ḫar ištu (alu)Ku-nu-lu-a al šarru-ti-šu ša (m)Lu-bar-na **79.** (mâtu)Pa-ti-na-ai at-tu-muš (nâru)[A-ra-an]-tu e-te-bir ina eli (nâru)A-ra-an-te asakan(an) mid-dak ištu eli (nâru)A-ra-an-te at-tu-muš ina bi-rit

[1] S omits by mistake.

COL. III.

80. 

81. 

82. 

80. the mountains of Iaraḳi and Ia'turi I marched. The land of [. . . .]ku I traversed, and I halted upon the river Sangura. From the river Sangura I departed and between

81. the mountains of Saratini and Duppâni I marched, and upon [. . . .]ba I halted. Into Aribua, the royal city of Lubarna of the land of Patini, I entered

82. The city I took for my own possession, and the grain and straw from the land of Luḫuti I gathered and I heaped up therein, and I held a feast in his palace, and men from Assyria

80. (šadû)Ia-ra-ḳi (šadû)Ia-'-tu-ri a-ṣa-bat (mâtu)[. . . . .]-ku a-ta-bal-kat ina eli (nâru)Sa-an-gu-ra asakan(an) ištu eli (nâru)Sa-[an]-gu-ra at-tu-muš ina bi-rit **81.** (šadû) Sa-ra-ti-ni (šadû)Dup-pa-a-ni a-ṣa-bat ina eli [. . . . .]-ba(pl) asakan(an) a-na (alu)A-ri-bu-a al dan-nu-ti-šu ša (m)Lu-bar-na (mâtu)Ṭa-ti-na-ai etarba(ba) **82.** ala a-na ra-me-ni-ia aṣ-bat še-am(pl) u tibnu ša (mâtu)Lu-ḫu-ti e-ṣi-di ina libbi atbuk(uk)

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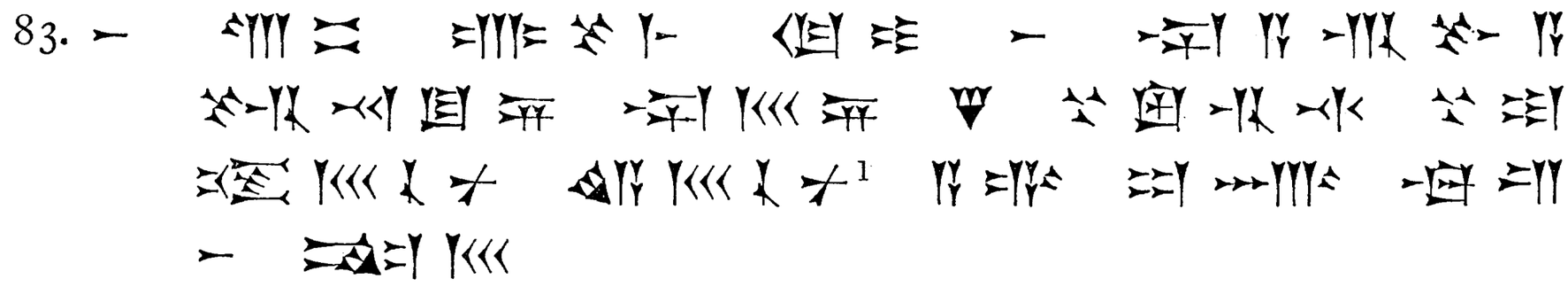
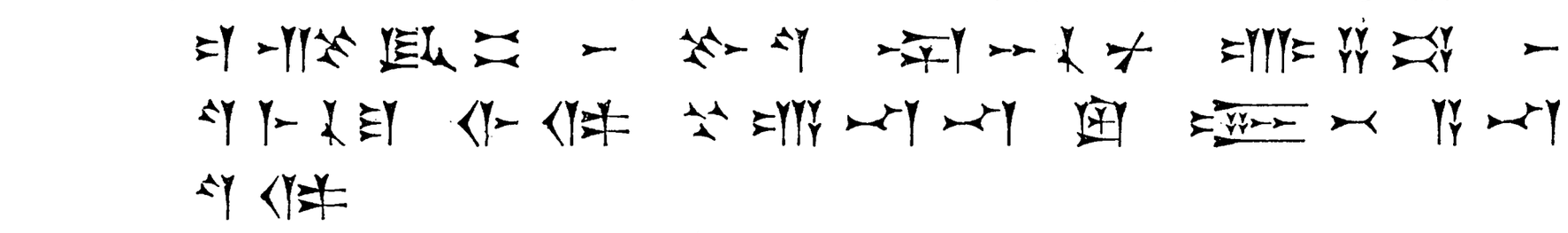
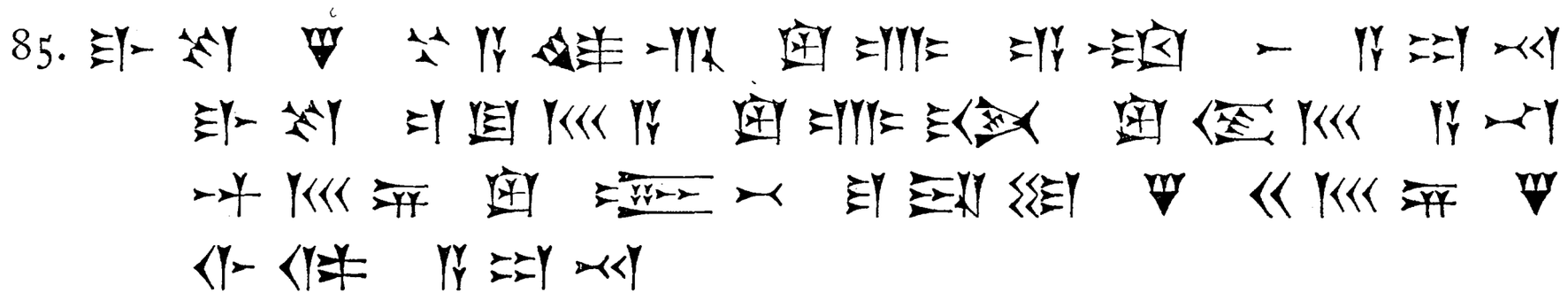
[1] The scribe has written .

Col. III.







83. I caused to dwell therein. While I remained in the city of Aribua, I captured the cities of the land of Lukhuti, and I slew many of their inhabitants, and I laid them waste, and destroyed them and burned them with fire.

84. Some men I took alive and I impaled them on stakes over against their cities. At that time I marched unto the district of Labanon, and unto the Great Sea[2]

85. of the land of Amurru I went up. In the Great Sea I washed my weapons, and I made offerings unto the gods. The tribute of the kings in the district of the Sea,

ta-ši-il-tu ina ekalli-šu asakan(an) nišê(pl)(e) (mâtu)Aš-šu-ra-ai **83.** ina lib-bi u-še-šib ki-i ina (alu)A-ri-bu-a us-ba-ku-ni alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Lu-ḫu-ti aktašad(ad) dîkta(pl)-šu-nu ma'atta(pl)-šu-nu[1] a-duk ab-bul aḳ-ḳur ina išâti(pl) **84.** aš-ru-up ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ina ḳâti u-ṣab-bi-ta ina (iṣu)zi-ḳi-bi ina pu-ut alâni(pl)-šu-nu u-za-ḳip ina u-me-šu-ma ši-di (šadû)Lab-na-na lu aṣ-bat a-na tam-di **85.** rabîte(te) ša (mâtu)A-mur-ri lu-u e-li ina tâmdi rabîte(te) kakkê(pl)-a lu-u-lil (immeru)niḳê(pl) a-na ilâni(pl)(ni) lu

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[1] The scribe has probably repeated by mistake.

[2] *I.e.*, the Mediterranean

COL. III.

86. from the lands of the men of Tyre and Sidon, and Byblos and Makhalata and Maiṣa, and Kaiṣa, and Amurru, and Arvad

87. which lieth in the midst of the Sea, silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze, and vessels of bronze, and garments made of brightly coloured stuffs, and cloth, and a great *pagutu*,[1] and a small *pagutu*,

88. and ushû-wood, and urkarinnu-wood, and ivory, and a dolphin, a creature of the sea, I received as tribute from them, and they embraced my feet. Into Mount Amanus I climbed up, and beams

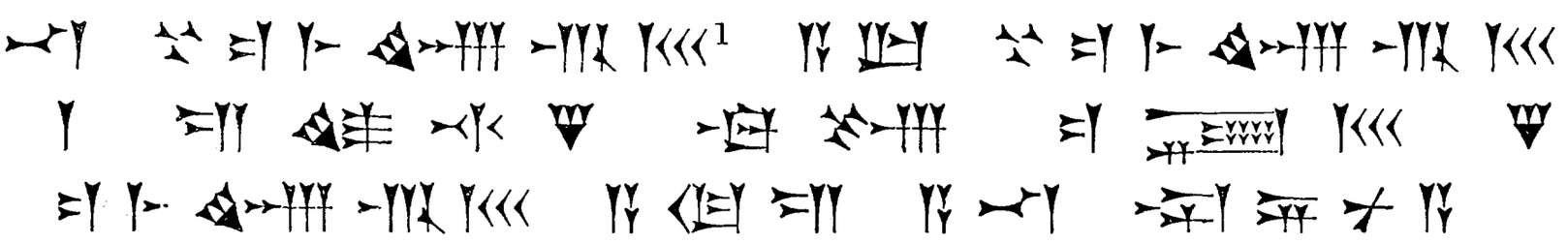
89. of cedar, and cypress, and juniper, and pine I cut down. I made offerings unto the gods, and I fashioned a memorial of my valour, and there I set it up.

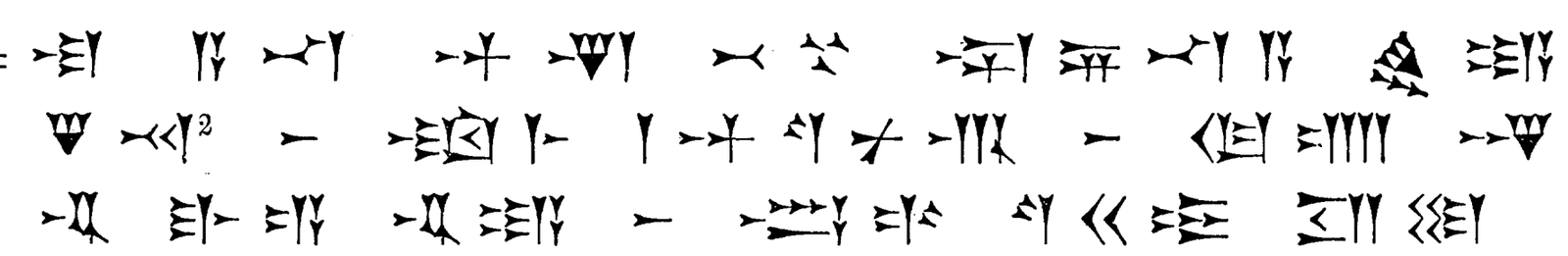
aṣ-bat ma-da-tu ša šarrâni(pl)(ni) ša ši-di tâmdi **86.** ša (mâtu)Ṣur-ra-ai (mâtu)Ṣi-du-na-ai (mâtu)Gu-bal-ai (mâtu)Ma-ḫal-la-ta-ai (mâtu)Ma-i-ṣa-ai (mâtu)Ka-i-ṣa-ai (mâtu)A-mur-ra-ai u (alu)Ar-ma-da **87.** ša ḳabal tâmdi kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) anaku(pl) siparru(pl) diḳar siparri (ṣubâtu)lu-bul-ti bir-me (ṣubâtu)kitê(pl) pa-gu-tu rabîtu(tu) pa-gu-tu ṣiḫirtu(tu) **88.** (iṣu)ušû(pl) (iṣu)urkarinnu(pl) šinnu(pl) na-ḫi-ri bi-nu-ut tam-di ma-da-ta-šu-nu am-ḫur šêpê(II)-ia iṣ-bu-tu a-na šadê(e) Ḫa-ma-ni lu-u e-li (iṣu)gušurê(pl) **89.** (iṣu)e-ri-ni (iṣu)šurmini (iṣu)dap-ra-ni (išu)burašu(pl) lu-u ak-kis (immeru)niḳê(pl)

[1] See above, p. 369.

Col. III.

90.

91. 

92. 

90. The beams of cedar from Mount Amanus . . . . for E-shara, for my temple, and I sumptuously fashioned a chamber of delight for the temple of Sin and Shamash, the bright gods.

91. Unto the land of the mekhru-trees[1] I went, and the whole of the land of the mekhru-trees I conquered. I cut down beams of mekhru-wood, and unto Nineveh

92. I brought them, and unto Ishtar, the lady of Nineveh, my lady, I presented[2] them. In the eponymy of Shamash-nûri, by the command of Ashur, the great lord, my lord, on the twentieth day of the month Elul,

a-na ilâni(pl)(ni)-ia lu aṣ-bat a-su-me-tu ša ḳur-di epuš(uš) ina lib-bi aš-ḳup **90.** (iṣu) gušurê(pl) (iṣu)e-ri-ni iš-tu (mâtu)Ḫa-ma-na . . . . . a-na E-šar-ra a-na bîti-ia as-ma-ku bît ḫi-da-te a-na bît (ilu)Sin u (ilu)Šamaš ilâni(pl) ellûti(pl) **91.** a-na mât (iṣu)me-iḫ-ri(pl)[1] a-lik mât (iṣu)me-iḫ-ri(pl) ana ši-ḫir-ti-ša ak-šud (iṣu)gušurê(pl) ša (iṣu)me-iḫ-ri(pl) a-ki-si a-na (alu)Ni-nu-a **92.** ub-la a-na (ilu)Ištar be-lat (alu)Ni-na-a bêlti-ia aḳîš[2] ina li-me (m.ilu)Šamaš-nu-ri ina ki-bit Aššur bêli rabê(e) bêli-ia ina

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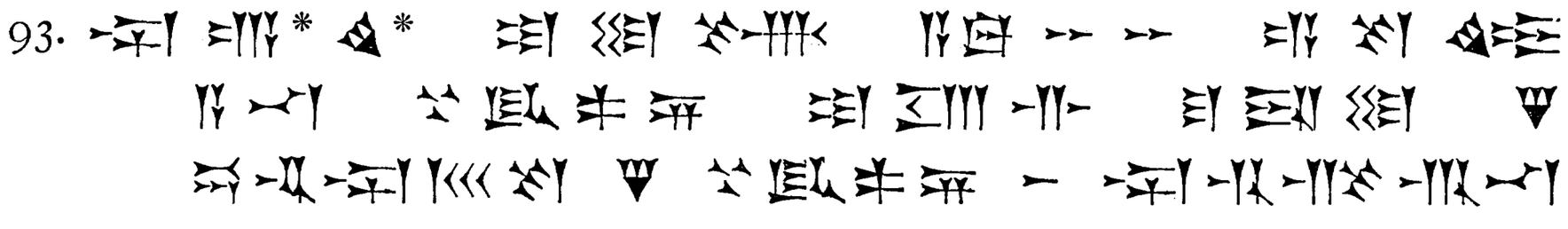
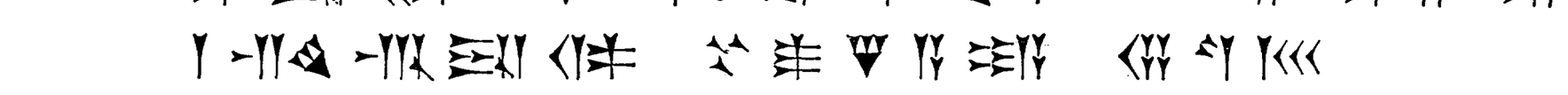
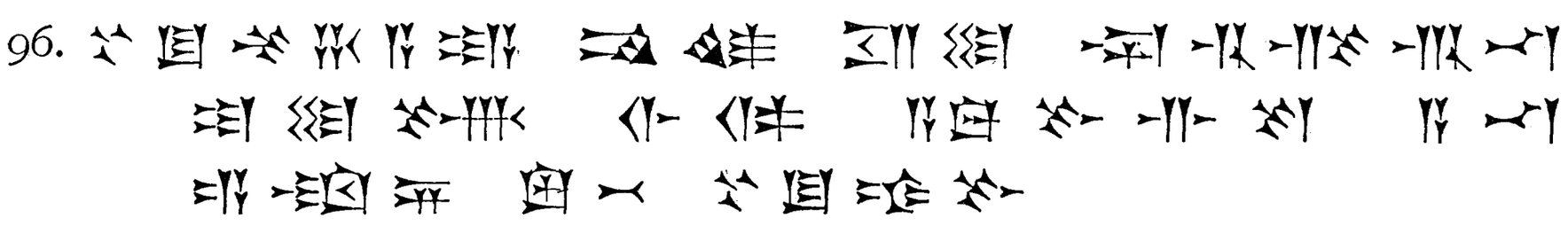
[1] The mountain of Mekhri mentioned by Tiglath-pileser I. (see above, p. 119, l. 13) evidently took its name from the trees which grew in this district. The mekhru tree was probably a pine or fir.

[2] See above, p. 160, l. 4.

COL. III.







93. I departed from the city of Calah, and I crossed over the Tigris, and I went down unto the land of Ḳipani. The tribute of the rulers of the land of Ḳipani I received in the city of Khuzirina.

94. While I remained in the city of Khuzirina, tribute from Itti' of the land of Ṣalla, and from Giridadi of the land of Ashsha, silver,

95. and gold, and cattle, and flocks I received. At that time I also received beams of cedar, and silver, and gold, the tribute of Ḳatazilu

96. of the land of Ḳummukhi. From the city of Khuzirina I departed, and I marched up stream in the region of the Euphrates. The land of Kubbu

(arḫu)Ululu ûmu XX(KAN) iš-tu **93.** (alu)Kal-ḫi at-tu-muš (nâru)Idiglat e-te-bir a-na (mâtu)Ḳi-pa-ni at-ta-rad ma-da-tu ša (amêlu)ḫazânâte(pl)(te) ša (mâtu)Ḳi-pa-ni ina (alu)Ḫu-zi-ri-na **94.** am-ḫur ki-i ina (alu)Ḫu-zi-ri-na-ma us-ba-ku-ni ma-da-tu ša (m)It-ti-' (mâtu)Ṣal-la-a-ia (m)Gi-ri-da-di (mâtu)Aš-ša-a-ia kaspu(pl) **95.** ḫurâṣu(pl) alpê(pl) ṣênê(pl) am-ḫur ina u-me-šu-[ma] (iṣu)gušurê(pl) (iṣu)e-ri-ni kaspu(pl) ḫurâṣu(pl) ma-da-tu ša (m)Ḳa-ta-zi-li **96.** (mâtu)Ku-mu-ḫa-a-ia am-ḫur iš-tu (alu)Ḫu-zi-ri-na

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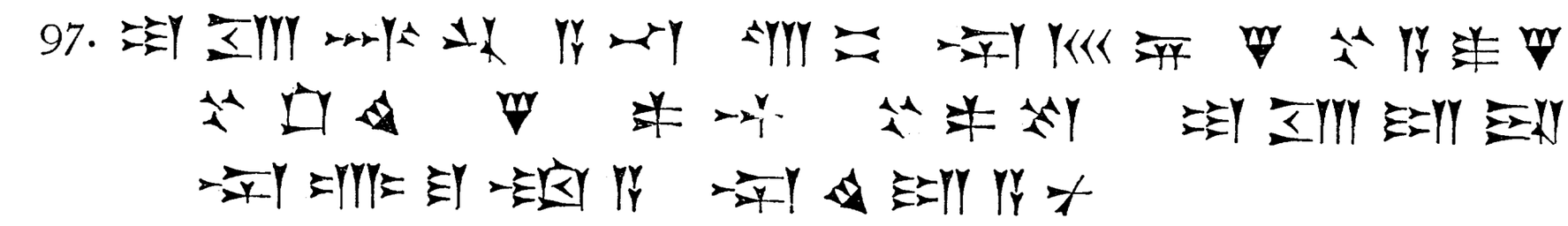

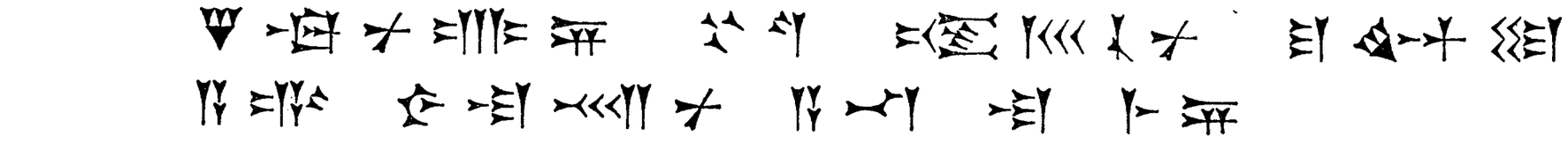

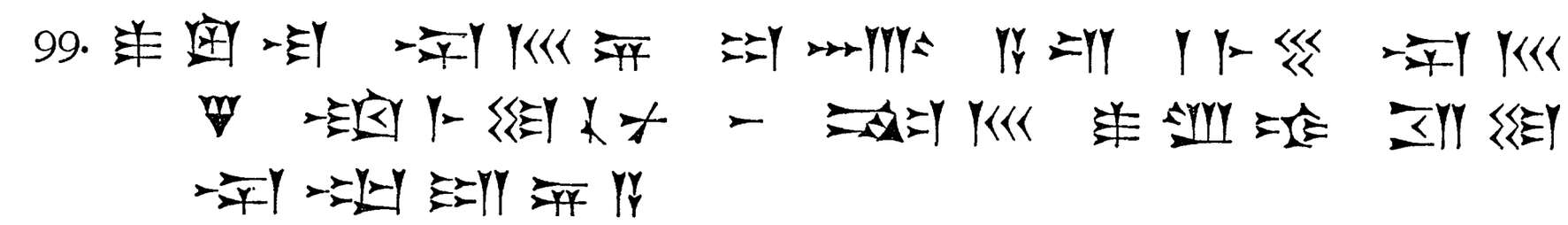

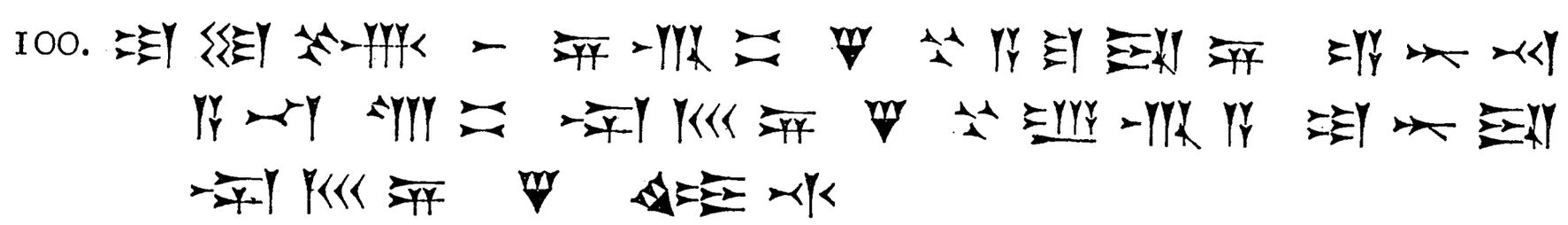

97. I traversed, and I went down into the midst of the cities of the lands of Ashsha and of Kirkhi which are before the land of Khatti. The cities of Umalia and Khirânu,

98. fenced cities which lie in the midst of the land of Adani, I conquered. I slew many of the inhabitants thereof, and their spoil in countless quantities

99. I carried off. The cities I laid waste and destroyed, and one hundred and fifty cities which lay round about them I burned with fire. From the city of Karania

100. I departed, and I entered the pass of the mountain of Amadani, and I went down into the midst of the cities of the land of Dirria. The cities which lie between

at-tu-muš ši-di (nâru)Pu-rat-te a-na e-li-ni aṣṣabat(bat) (mâtu)Ku-ub-bu **97.** at-ta-bal-kat a-na lib-bi alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)A-aš-ša (mâtu)Kir-ḫi ša pa-an (mâtu)Ḫat-te at-ta-ra-da (alu)U-ma-li-a (alu)Ḫi-ra-a-nu **98.** alâni(pl)(ni) dannûte(pl)(te) ša ina ki-rib (mâtu)A-da-ni ša-ak-nu-u-ni akšud(ud) dîktu(pl)-šu-nu ma-'-tu a-duk šal-la-su-nu a-na la me-ni **99.** aš-lu-la alâni(pl)(ni) ab-bul a-ḳur 150 alâni(pl) ša li-me-tu-šu-nu ina išâti(pl) aš-ru-up iš-tu (alu)Ka-ra-ni-a **100.** at-tu-muš ina ni-ri-bi ša (šadû)A-ma-da-ni e-tar-ba

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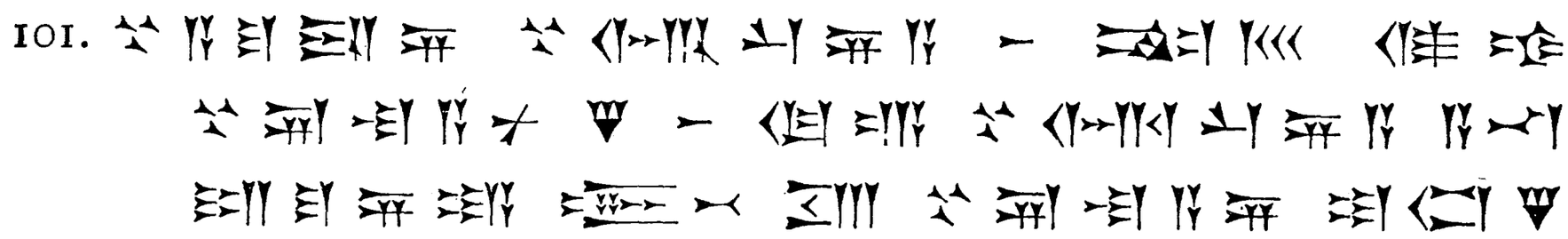

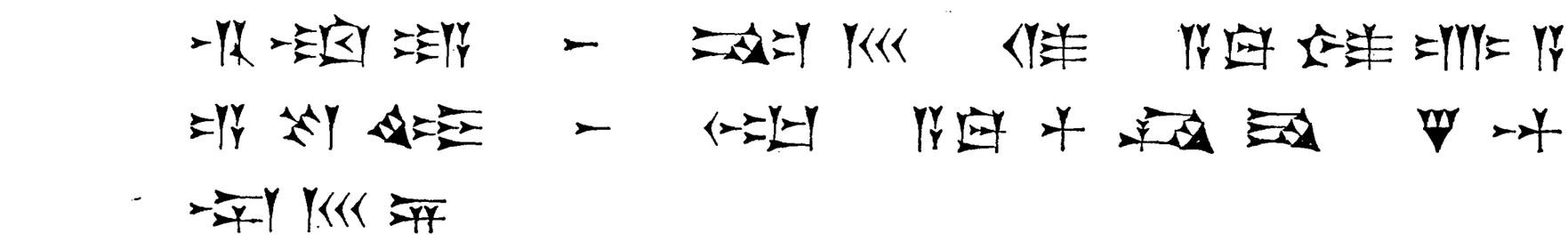

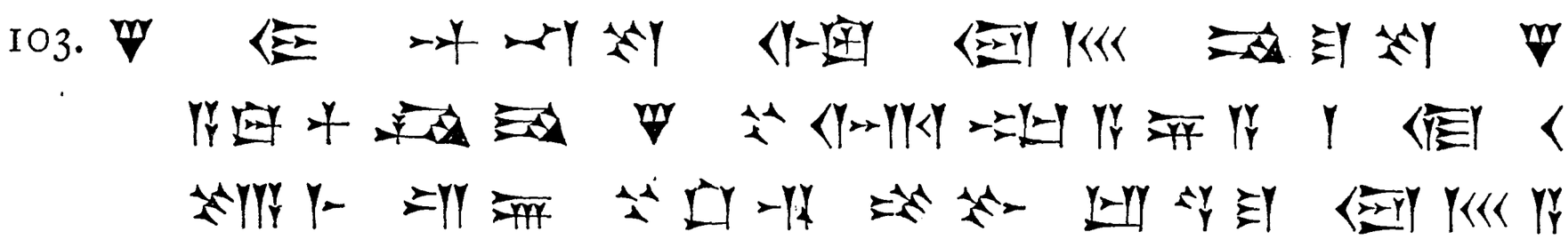

101. the mountains of Amadani and of Arḳania I burned with fire, and the land of Mallânu which is in the midst of the mountain of Arḳania I took for my own possession. From the land of Mallânu I departed

102. unto the cities of the land of Zamba, and those which lay in the region of my path I burned with fire. I crossed the river Ṣûa and I halted upon the Tigris. The cities

103. upon both banks of the Tigris in the mountain of Arkânia I turned into mounds and heaps of ruins. The whole of the land of Kirkhi was afraid and embraced my feet,

a-na lib-bi alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Dir-ri-a at-tar-da alâni(pl)(ni) ša bir-ti **101.** (šadû)A-ma-da-ni sa (šadû)Ar-ḳa-ni-a ina iṣâti(pl) ašrup(up) (mâtu)Mal-la-a-nu ša ina ki-rib (šadû)Ar-ḳa-ni-a a-na ra-ma-ni-ia aṣ-bat ištu (mâtu)Mal-la-a-ni at-tum-ša **102.** a-na alâni(pl)(ni) ša (mâtu)Za-am-ba ša šid-di ḫu-li-ia ina išâti(pl) ašrup (nâru)Ṣu-u-a e-te-bir ina eli (nâru)Idiglat asakan(an) alâni(pl)(ni) **103.** ša šêp an-na-te u šêpê(II.pl) am-ma-te ša (nâru)Idiglat ša (šadû)Ar-ka-a-ni-a ana tili u kar-me utîr(ir) (mâtu)Kir-ḫu

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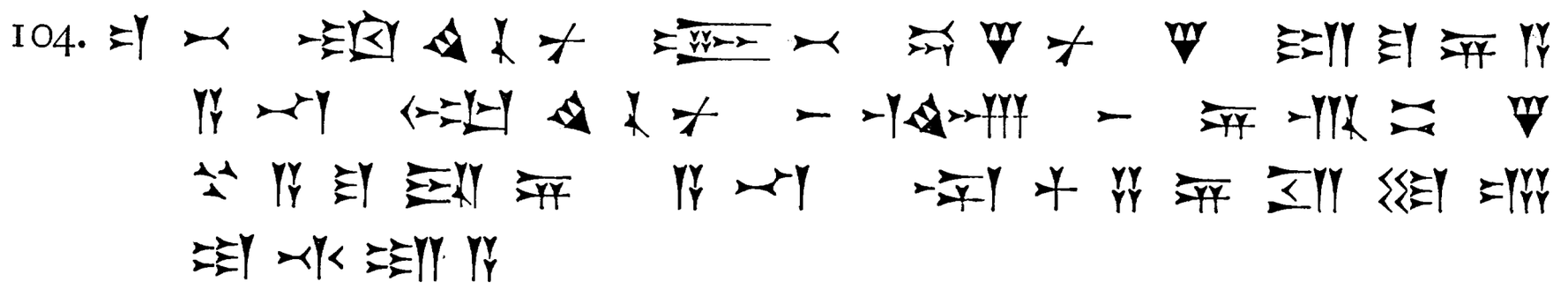

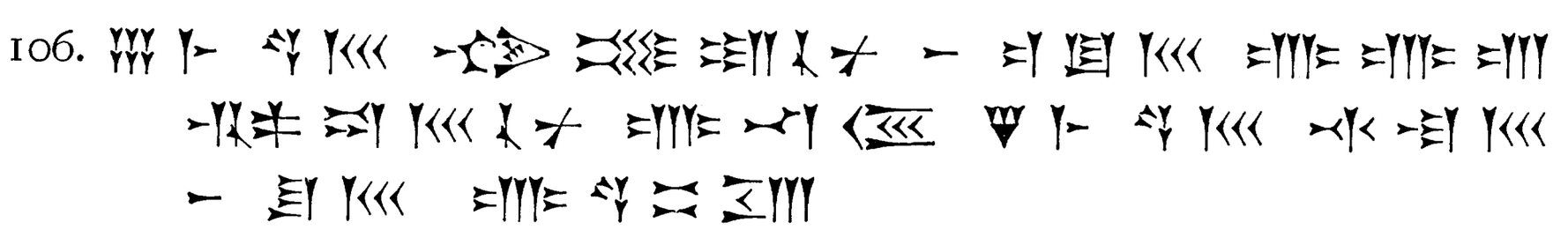

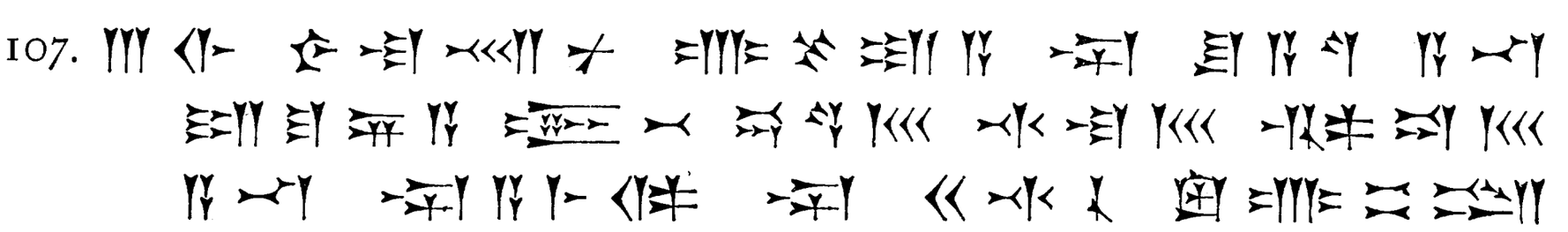

104. and I took hostages from them, and my own governor I appointed over them. From the pass of the mountain of Amadani I went forth unto the city of Barzanishtun.

105. Unto the city of Damdammusa, the stronghold of Ilani of Zamani, I drew nigh. I stormed the city, and my warriors flew like birds against them.

106. Six hundred of their fighting men I overthrew in battle and I cut off their heads. Four hundred men I took alive,

107. and three thousand prisoners I brought out, and that city I took for my own possession. The living men and the heads I carried to Amedi, his royal city,

gab-bu ip-laḫ-ma šêpê(II.pl)-a **104.** iṣ-bat li-ṭi-šu-nu aṣ-bat (amêlu)šaknu(nu) ša ra-ma-ni-a a-na muḫ-ḫi-šu-nu aš-kun ina ni-ri-bi ša (šadû)A-ma-da-ni a-na (alu)Bar-za-ni-iš-tu-un at-ti-ṣi-a **105.** a-na (alu)Dam-dam-mu-sa al dan-nu-ti-šu ša (m)I-la-ni mâr Za-ma-ni aḳ-ṭi-rib ala a-si-bi ḳu-ra-di-ia ki-ma iṣṣuri eli-šu-nu i-še-' **106.** 600 ṣâbê(pl) mun-daḫ-ṣi-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit ḳaḳḳadê(pl)-šu-nu u-na-kis 400 ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ina ḳâtê(pl) u-ṣab-bi-ta **107.** 3000 šal-la-su-nu u-še-ṣi-a ala šu-a-tu a-na ra-ma-ni-a aṣ-bat (amêlu)ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ḳaḳḳadê(pl) a-na (alu)A-me-di al šarru-ti-šu

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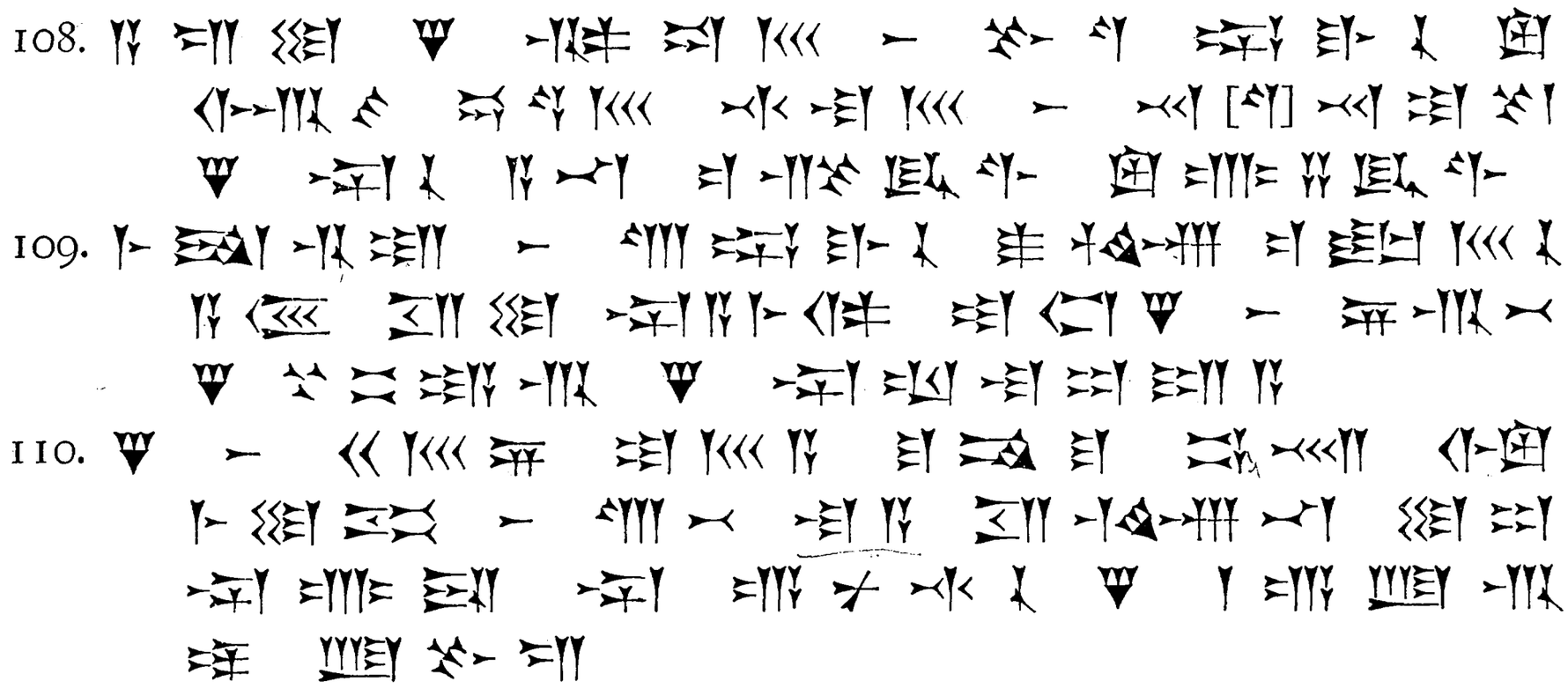

108. and I made a pile of heads over against his city-gate, and the living men I impaled on stakes round about his city.

109. I brought battle within his city-gate, and I cut down his plantations. From the city of Amedi I departed, and I entered the pass of the mountain of Kashiari and of the city of Allabrâ,

110. wherein none among the kings, my fathers, had set foot, or had made an expedition thereto. Unto the city of Uda, the stronghold of Laptûri, the son of Ṭubusi,

111. I drew nigh. I stormed the city, and with mines, and siege-engines, and battering-rams I took the city. One thousand, four hundred and [. . .] of their fighting men I put to the sword, and five hundred and eighty men

lu-u-bi-il **108.** a-si-tu ša ḳaḳḳadê(pl) ina pu-ut abulli-šu lu ar-ṣip (amêlu)ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ina ba-[tu]-ba-at-te ša ali-šu a-na (iṣu)zi-ḳi-pi lu-u-za-ḳi-pi **109.** me-it-ḫu-ṣi ina libbi abulli-šu aš-kun kirâti(pl)-šu a-kis iš-tu (alu)A-me-di at-tum-ša ina ni-ri-be ša (šadû)Kaš-ia-ri ša (alu)Al-la-ab-ra-a **110.** ša ina šarrâni(pl)(ni) abê(pl)-a ma-am-ma kib-su u me-tu-ḳu ina lib-be la-a iš-kun-na etarab(ab) (alu)U-da al dan-nu-ti-šu ša (m)Lap-ṭu-ri mâr Ṭu-bu-si **111.** aḳ-ṭi-rib ala a-si-bi ina pil-ši (iṣu)ṣa-pi-te u ni-pi-še ala akšud(ud) 1400 + [. . . . .] ṣâbê(pl) [ti-du-ki]-šu-nu ina kakkê(pl) u-šam-ḳit 580 (amêlu)ṣâbê(pl)

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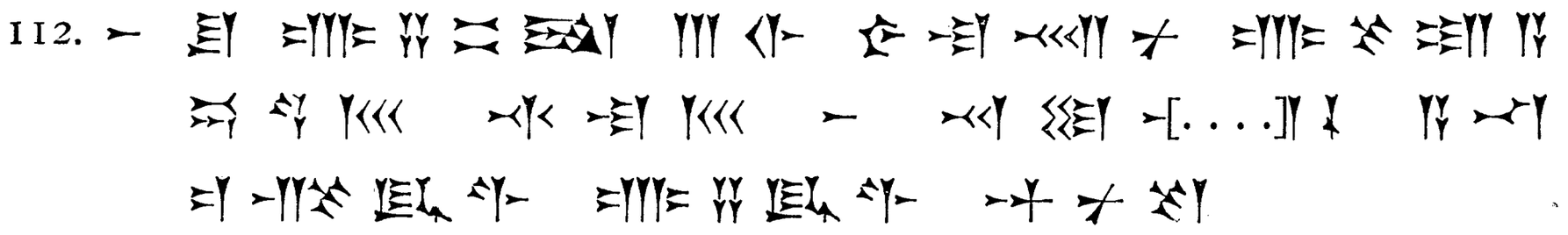

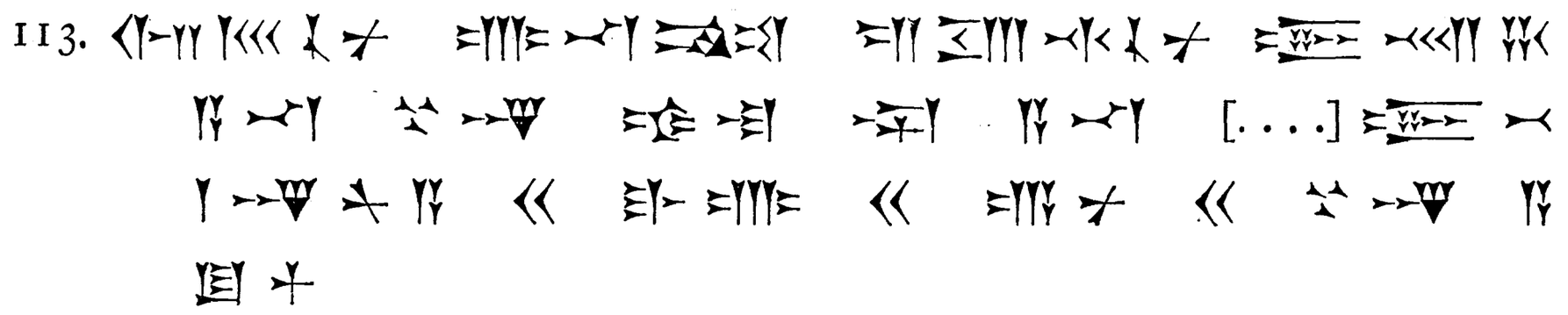

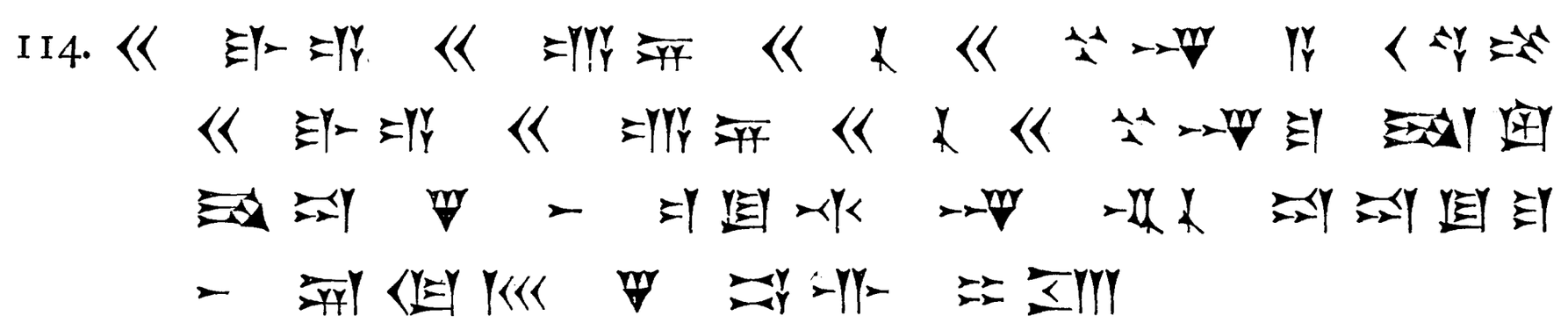

112. I captured alive, and three thousand prisoners I brought out. The living men I impaled on stakes round about his city, and of others

113. I put out the eyes. The rest of them I transported and brought unto Assyria, and the city I took for my own possession. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the great king, the mighty king, the king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib,

114. the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria; the valiant hero, who proceedeth with the help of Ashur, his lord, and among the princes of the four quarters (of the world)

balṭûti(pl) **112.** ina ḳâti u-ṣa-bi-it 3000 šal-la-su-nu u-še-ṣi-a (amêlu)ṣâbê(pl) balṭûti(pl) ina ba-tu-b[a-at-te ša al]i-šu a-na (iṣu)zi-ḳi-pi u-za-ḳi-pi an-nu-te **113.** înâ(II.pl)-šu-nu u-na-bil si-ta-ti-šu-nu as-su-ḫa a-na (mâtu)Aššur ub-la ala a-na [ra-ma-ni-a] aṣ-bat (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli šarru rabû(u) šarru dan-nu šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Tukulti-Ninib **114.** šarri rabê(e) šarri dan-ni šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur apil Adad-nirari šarri rabê(e) šarri dan-ni šar kiššati šar (mâtu)Aššur-ma id-lu ḳar-du ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur bêli-šu

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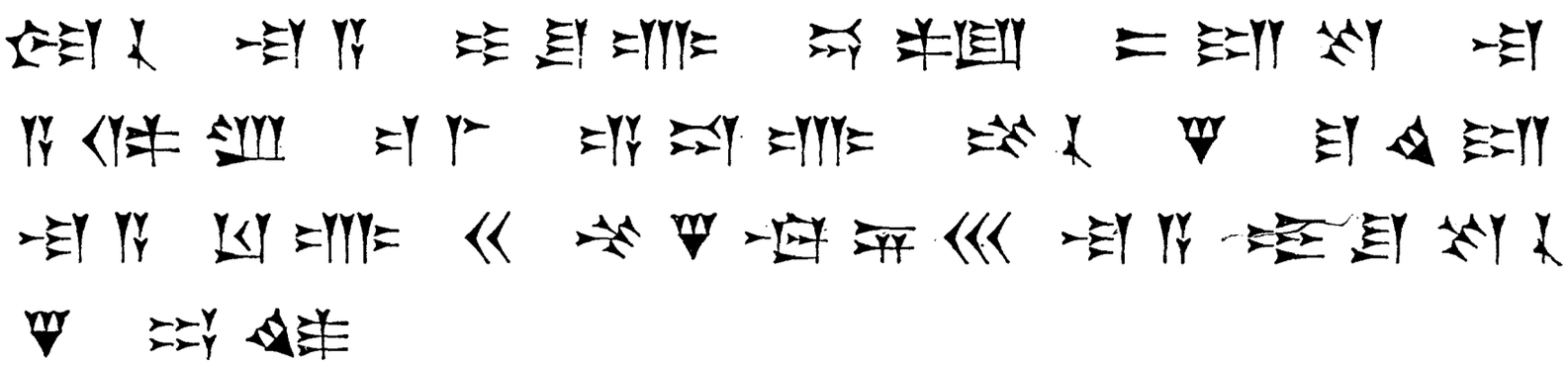
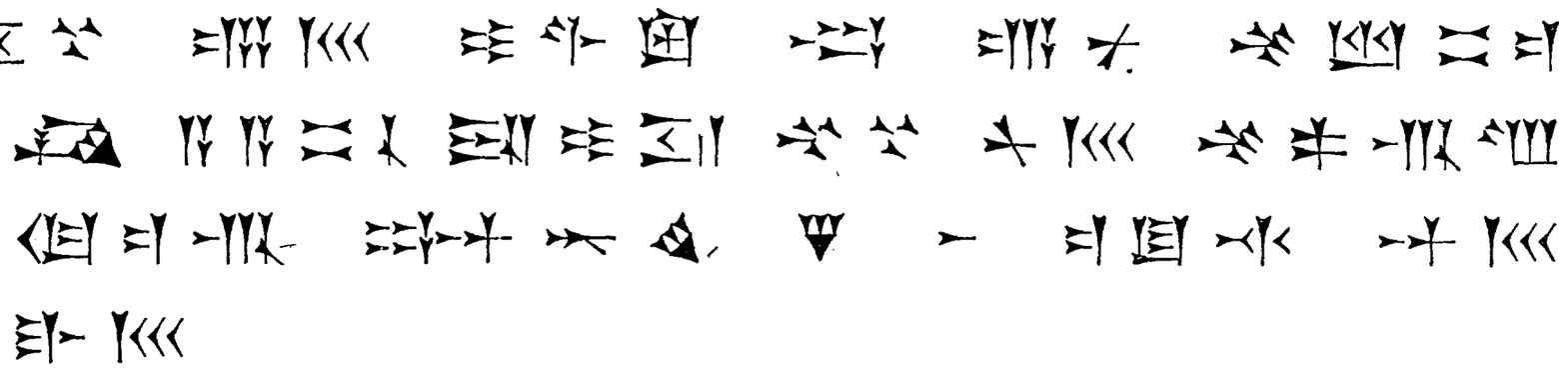
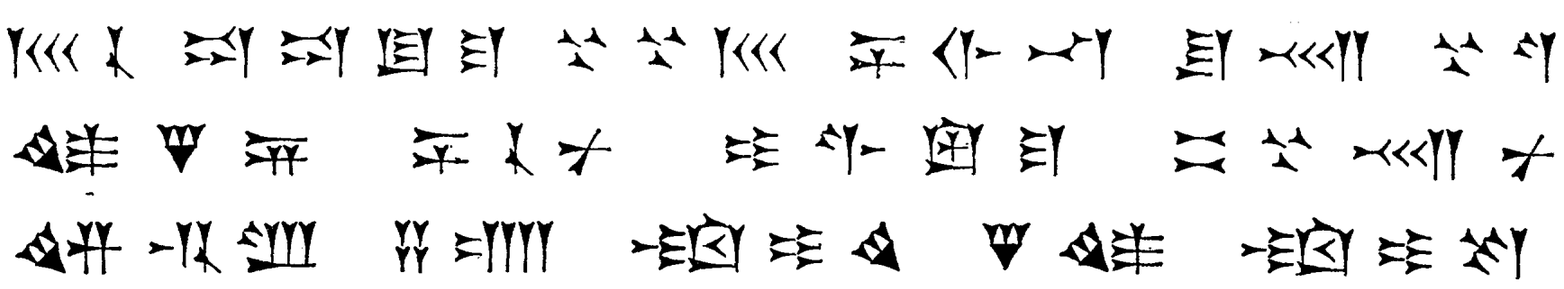
115. 

116. 

117. 

115. hath not a rival; the wonderful shepherd, who feareth not the battle; the mighty flood who hath not an opponent; the king who hath brought to subjection those that were not subject unto him, and hath conquered

116. all the hosts of men; the mighty hero, who hath trampled on the neck of his foes, and hath trodden down all enemies, and hath shattered the power of the strong; one who with the help of the great gods,

117. his lords, proceedeth, and whose hand hath captured all lands; who hath conquered all the highlands and hath received their tribute, taking hostages and establishing might

ittallaku(ku)-ma ina mal-ki(pl) ša kib-rat irbitta(ta) **115.** ša-nin-šu la-a i-šu-u (amêlu)re'û tab-ra-te la a-di-ru tuḳmati e-du-u gaḅ-šu ša ma-ḫi-ra la-a išû(u) šarru mu-ša-ak-ni-eš la-a kan-šu-te-šu ša nap-ḫar **116.** kiš-šat nišê(pl) i-pi-lu zikaru dan-nu mu-kab-bi-is kišâd ai-bi-šu da-i-iš kul-lat nakirê(pl) mu-pa-ri-ru ki-iṣ-ri mul-tar-ḫi ša ina tukulti(ti) ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) **117.** bêlê(pl)-šu ittallaku(ku)-ma mâtâti(pl) kalî-ši-na ḳât-su ikšud(ud)

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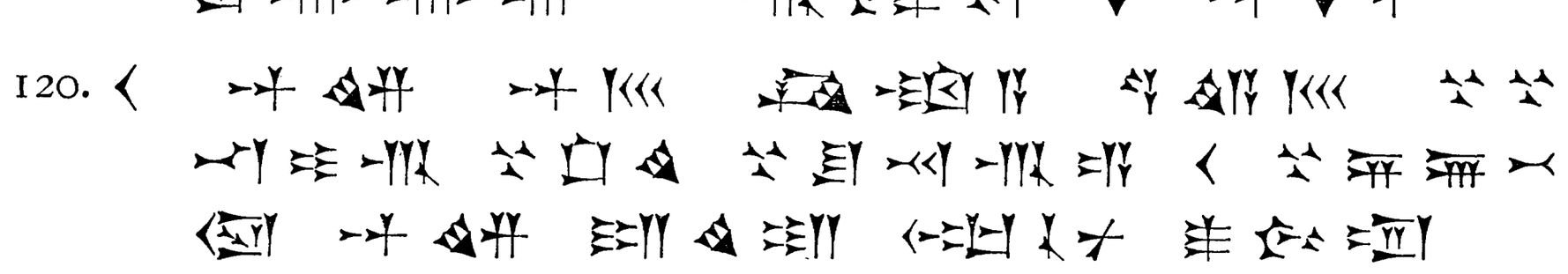

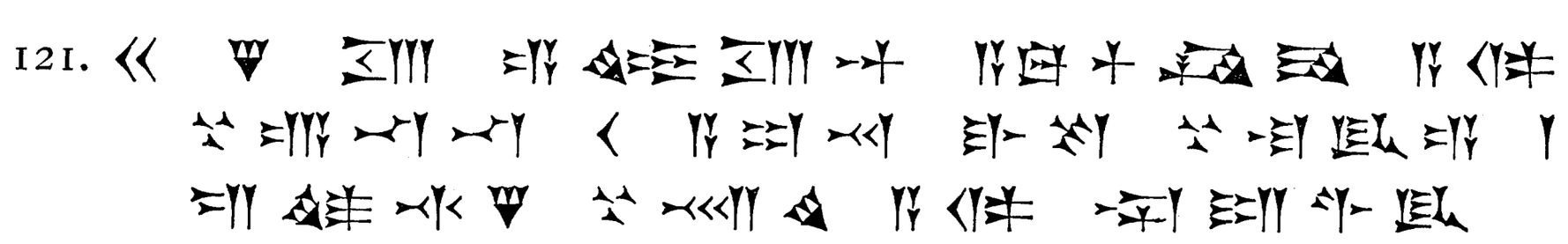

118. over all countries! When Ashur, the lord who called me by my name and hath made great my kingdom, his merciless weapon unto my lordly power

119. entrusted, I overthrew in battle the wide-spread hosts of the land of Lullumê. With the help of Shamash

120. and Adad, the gods, my helpers, over the hosts of the lands of Nairi, and of Kirkhi, and of Shubarê, and of Nirbe, I thundered like Adad, the destroyer.

121. (I am) the king, who, from beyond the Tigris even to Mount Lebanon and the Great Sea, the whole of the land of Laḳê, and the land of Sukhi, together with the city of Rapiḳu,

ḫur-ša-ni kalî-šu-nu i-pi-lu-ma bi-lat-su-nu im-ḫu-ru ṣa-bit li-i-ṭi ša-kin li-i-te **118.** eli kali-ši-na mâtâti(pl) e-nu-ma Aššur bêlu na-bu-u šumi-ia mu-šar-bu-u šarru-ti-a kakka-šu la pa-da a-na i-da-at bêlu-ti-a **119.** lu-u it-muḫ ummânât(pl)(at) (mâtu)Lu-ul-lu-me-e rapšâti(pl) ina ki-rib tam-ḫa-ri ina kakkê(pl) lu-u-šam-ḳit ina ri-ṣu-te ša (ilu)Ša-maš **120.** u (ilu)Adad ilâni(pl) tik-li-a ummânât(pl) mâtâti Na-i-ri (mâtu)Kir-ḫi (mâtu)Šu-ba-ri-e u (mâtu)Ni-ir-be kîma (ilu)Adad ra-ḫi-ṣi eli-šu-nu aš-gu-um **121.** šarru ša ištu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Idiglat a-di (šadû)Lab-na-na u tâmdi rabîte(te) (mâtu)La-ḳi-e ana si-ḫir-ti-ša

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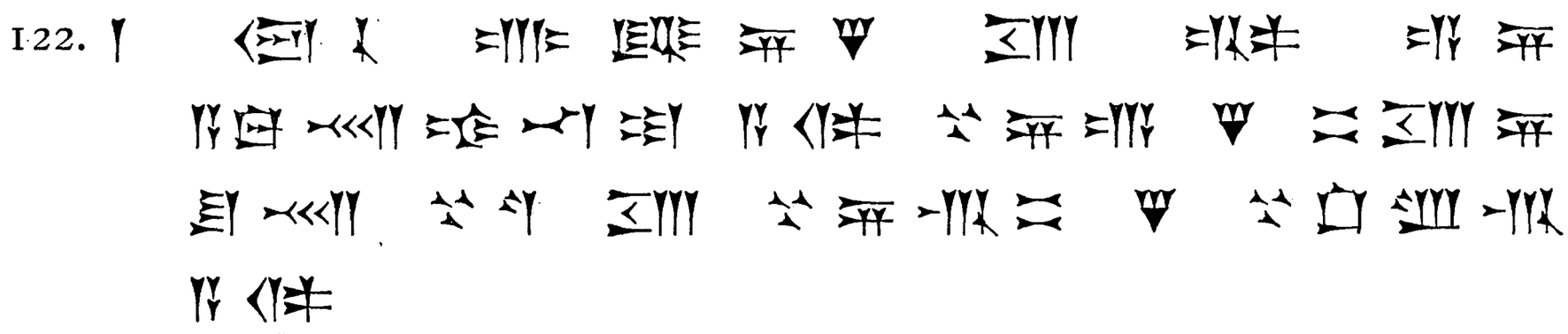
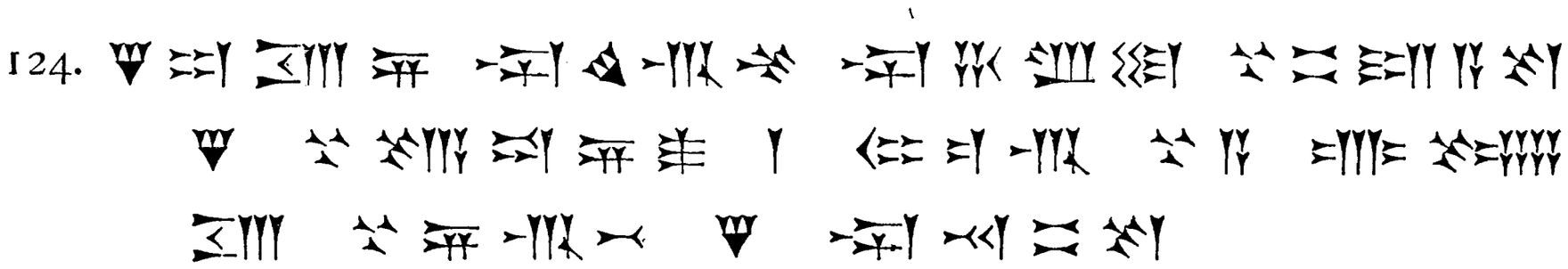


122. hath cast into subjection under his feet, and (the territory) from the source of the river Subnat even to the pass which lieth over against it hath conquered with his hand. (The region) from the pass of Kirruri even to

123. the land of Gilzani, and from beyond the Lower Zâb even to the city of Til-bâri, which is above the land of Zaban, and as far as the cities of Til-sha-Zabdani and Til-



124. sha-abtani, and the cities of Khirimu and Kharutu, the fortresses of the land of Karduniash, I have added unto the border of my land, and (the inhabitants of the countries) from the pass of Babite

(mâtu)Su-ḫi a-di (alu)Ra-pi-ḳi **122.** ana šêpê(II)-šu u-šik-ni-ša ištu rêš e-ni (nâru)Su-ub-na-at a-di (mâtu)ni-rib ša bi-ta-ni ḳât-su ikšud(ud) ištu (mâtu)ni-ri-bi ša (mâtu)Kir-ru-ri a-di **123.** (mâtu)Gil-za-ni ištu e-bir-ta-an (nâru)Za-ba šupalâ a-di (alu)Til-ba-a-ri ša el-an (mâtu)Za-ban a-di (alu)Til-ša-Za-ab-da-ni u (alu)Til- **124.** ša-ab-ta-ni (alu)Ḫi-ri-mu (alu)Ḫa-ru-tu (mâtu)bi-ra-a-te ša (mâtu)Kar-du-ni-aš ana mi-iṣ-ri mâti-a u-tir ištu

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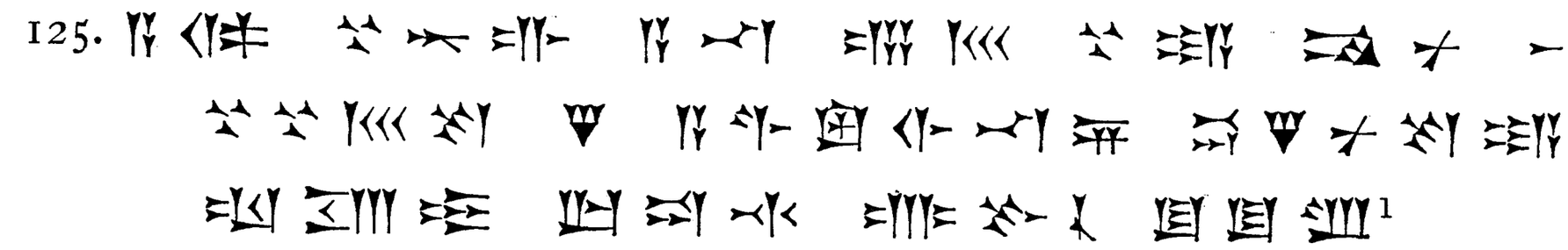

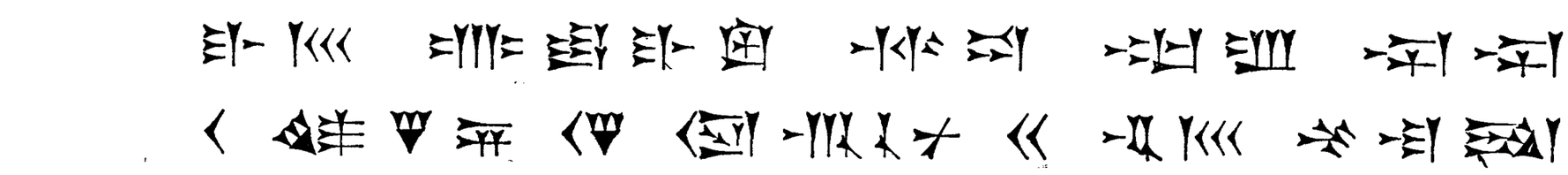

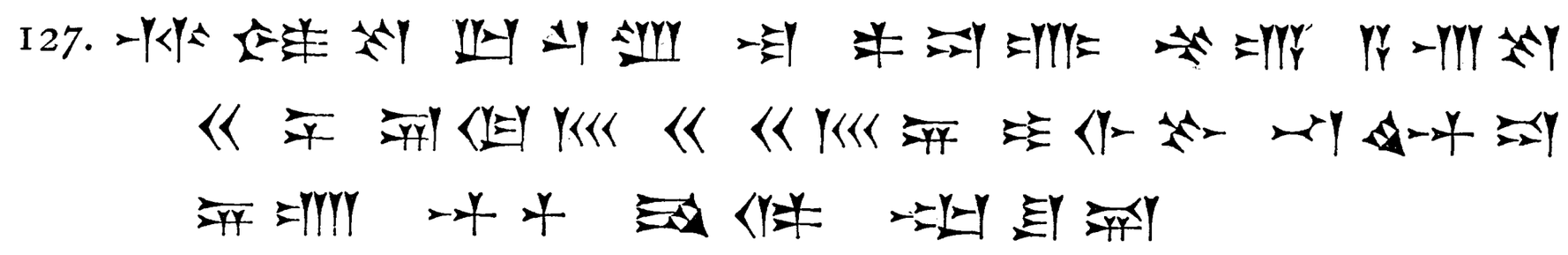

125. even to the land of Khashmar I have reckoned as the peoples of my land. In the lands which I have conquered I have appointed my governors, and vassalage, and service, and forced labour

126. have I laid upon them. Ashur-naṣir-pal, the exalted prince, the worshipper of the great gods, the courageous ruler, the conqueror of all cities and high lands, the consumer

127. of the wicked, the supreme, the merciless, the destroyer of opposition, the king of all princes, the king of kings, the exalted priest, the chosen of the hero Ninib the mighty one

(mâtu)ni-ri-bi ša (alu)Ba-bi-te **125.** a-di (mâtu)Ḫaš-mar a-na nišê(pl) mâti-ia am-nu ina mâtâte(pl)(te) ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni (amêlu)šaknûte(nu-te)-ia al-ta-kan ur-du-ti u-pu-šu ku-dur-ru[1] **126.** e-me-su-nu-ti (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli rubû na-a-du pa-liḫ ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) u-šum-gal-lu ik-du ka-šid alâni u ḫur-ša-ni paṭ gim-ri-šu-nu šar bêlê(pl) mu-la-iṭ **127.** ig-ṣu-te tiz-ḳa-ru la pa-du-u mu-rib a-nun-te šar kal mal-ki(pl) šar šarrâni(pl)(ni) i-ši-pu

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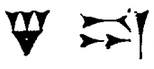
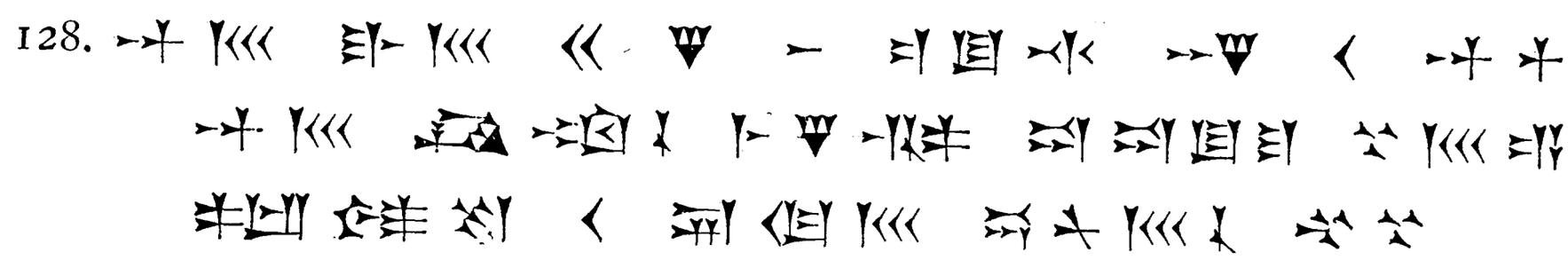
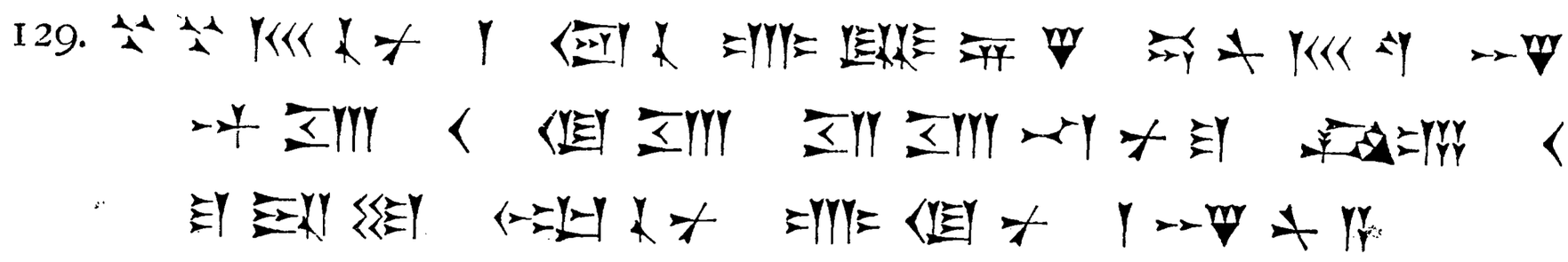
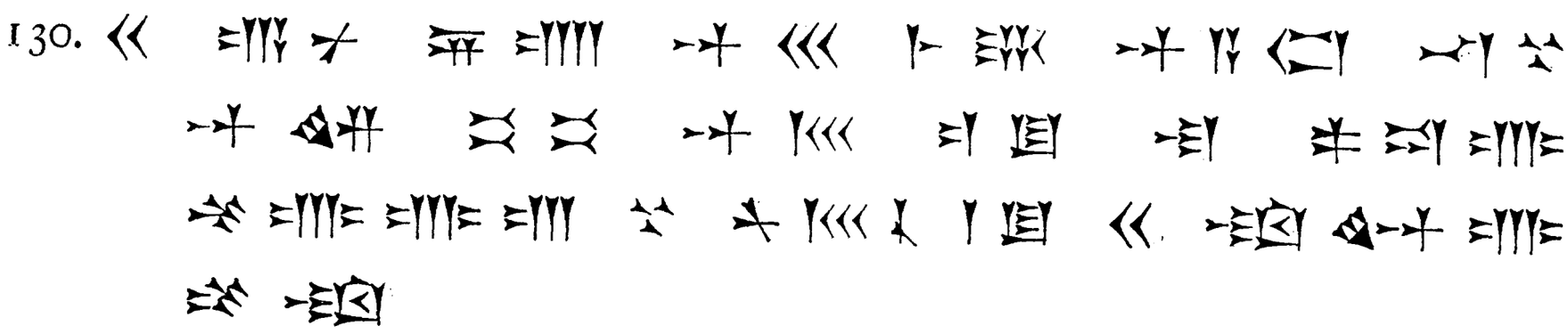
[1] S  , *kudurru*.

Col. III.

128. 

129. 

130. 

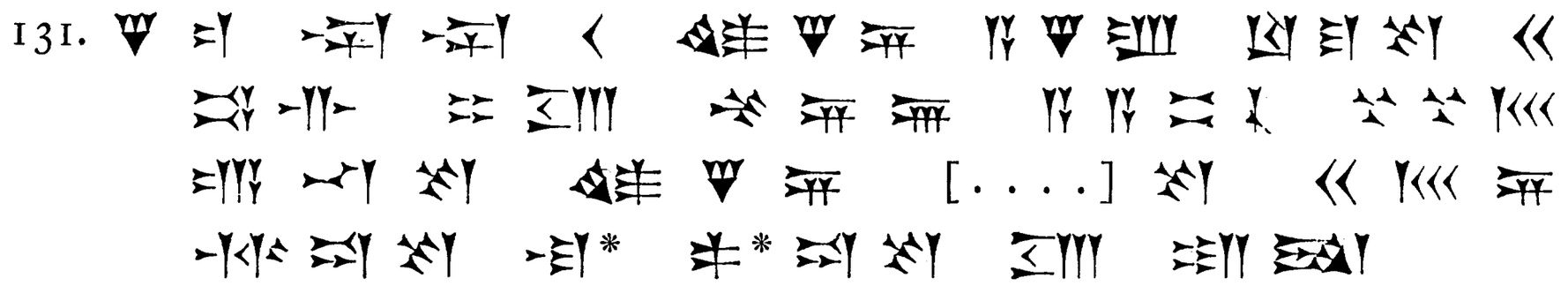
128. among the great gods, the king who with the help of Ashur and Ninib, the gods, his helpers, hath walked righteously, and the governors, rulers and princes, who were his enemies, and the whole of

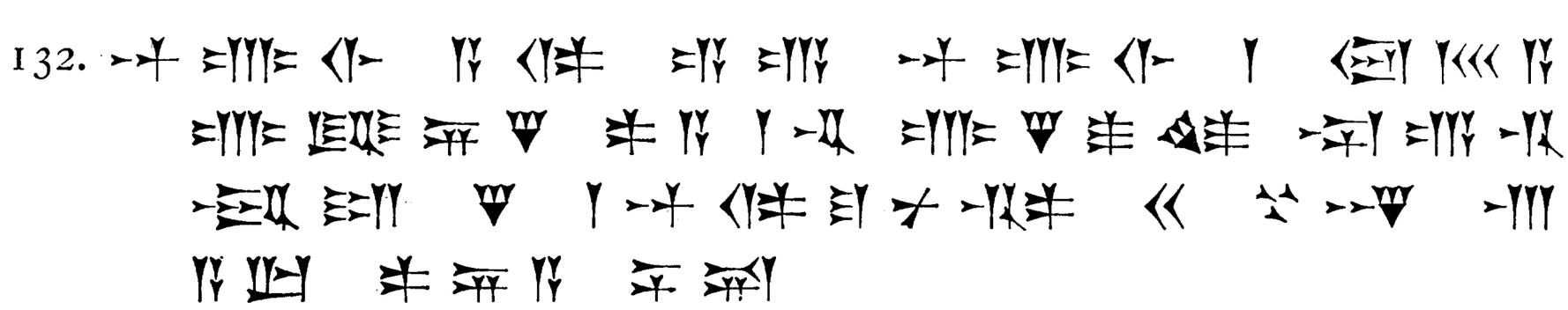
129. their lands hath thrown into subjection under his feet, and hath fought with the enemies of Ashur in the upper and in the lower countries, and hath laid tribute and tax upon them! Ashur-naṣir-pal,

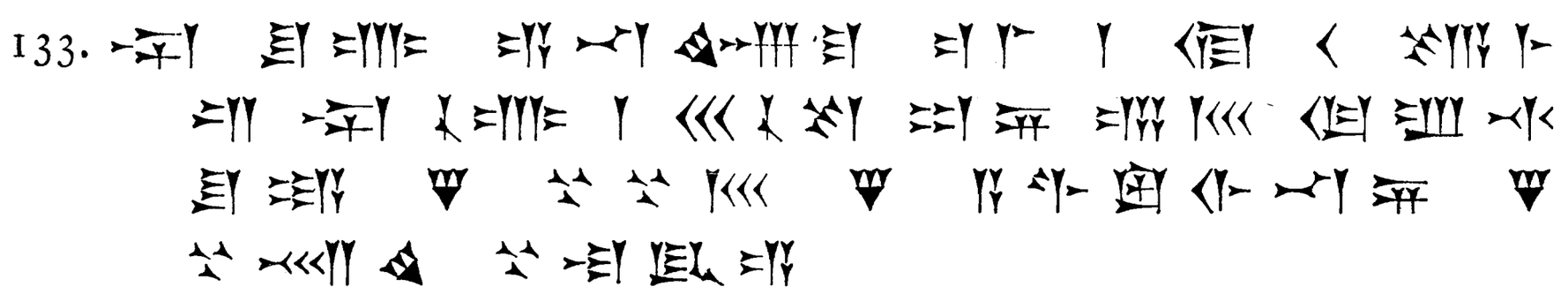
130. the mighty king, the chosen of Sin, the favourite of Anu, the beloved of Adad, the mighty one among the gods, the merciless weapon which overthroweth the land of his enemies, am I; strong in battle.

na-'-du ni-bit (ilu)Ninib ḳar-di ka-šu-uš **128.** ilâni(pl) rabûti(pl) šarru ša ina tukulti(ti) Aššur u (ilu)Ninib ilâni(pl) tik-li-šu me-ša-riš ittallaku(ku)-ma šadê(pl)(e) šap-ṣu-te u mal-ki(pl) (amêlu)nakirê(pl)-šu kul-lat **129.** mâtâti(pl)-šu-nu ana šêpê(II)-šu u-šik-ni-ša (amêlu)nakrût(pl)(ut) Aššur eliš u šapliš iš-ta-na-nu-ma biltu u ma-da-tu eli-šu-nu u-ki-nu (m)Aššur-naṣir-apli **130.** šarru dan-nu ni-bit (ilu)Sin me-gir (ilu)A-nim na-mad (ilu)Adad kaš-kaš ilâni(pl) kakku la pa-du-u mu-u-šam-ḳit mât nakirê(pl)-šu ana-ku

Col. III.







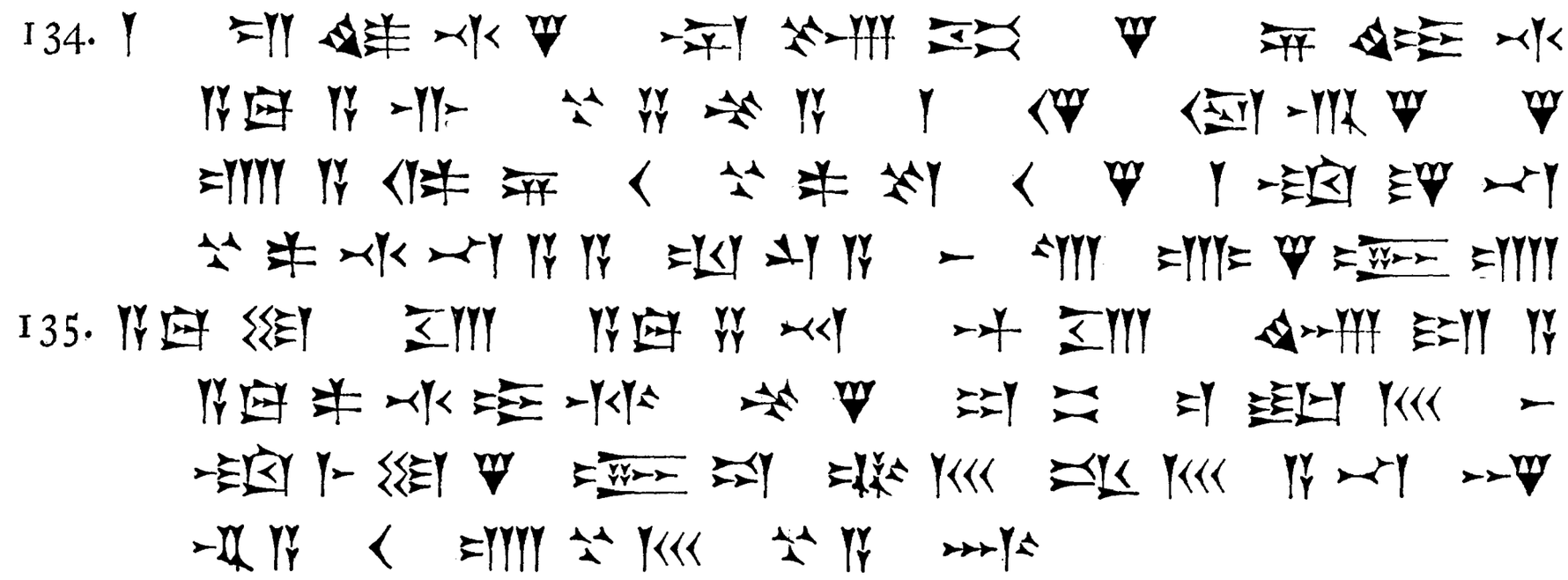
131. the destroyer of cities and highlands, supreme in war, the king of the four quarters (of the world), the conqueror of his foes, who mighty countries, and [. . . . .] highlands, and valiant and merciless kings from the rising

132. of the sun unto the setting of the same hath cast into subjection under his feet, and hath forced them to acknowledge one supremacy. The former city of Calah, which Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, the prince who preceded me, had built,

133. that city had fallen into decay, and lay prone, and was turned into mounds and heaps of ruins. That city I built anew, and peoples whom my hand had conquered, from the lands which I had subdued, from the land of Sukhi, and from the land of Laḳê

šarru li-'-u ḳab-li **131.** ša-ḳiš alâni u ḫur-ša-ni a-ša-rid tuḳ-ma-te šar kib-rat irbitta(ta) mu-ni-ir ai-bi-šu mâtâti(pl) dan-na-te ḫur-ša-ni [. . . . .]-te šarrâni(pl)(ni) ik-du-te la pa-du-te ištu ṣi-it **132.** (ilu)šam-ši a-di e-rib (ilu)šam-ši ana šêpê(II.pl)-a u-šik-ni-ša pa-a išten(en) u-ša-aš-kin (alu)Kal-ḫu maḫ-ra ša (m.ilu)Šulmânu-ašaridu šar (mâtu)Aššur rubû a-lik pa-ni-a epuš(uš) **133.** alu šu-u e-na-aḫ-ma iṣ-lal ana tili u kar-me itûr alu šu-u ana eš-šu-te ab-ni nišê(pl) ki-šit-ti ḳâti-ia ša mâtâti(pl) ša a-pi-lu-ši-na-ni ša (mâtu)Su-ḫi

COL. III.



134. in its length and breadth, and from the city of Sirḳu on the other side of the Euphrates, and from all the land of Zamua, and from Bît-Adini and the land of Khatte, and from Liburna of the land of Patini, I took and I settled them therein.

135. I dug out a canal from the Upper Zâb, and I named it Patikhegalli, and I laid out plantations round about it, and fruit and wine I offered unto Ashur, my lord, and unto the ~~deities~~ of my land.

136. The ancient mound I altered, and I dug down to the level of the water, and for one hundred and twenty measures I descended into the depth. And I built the wall thereof; from its foundation unto its coping I built and completed it.

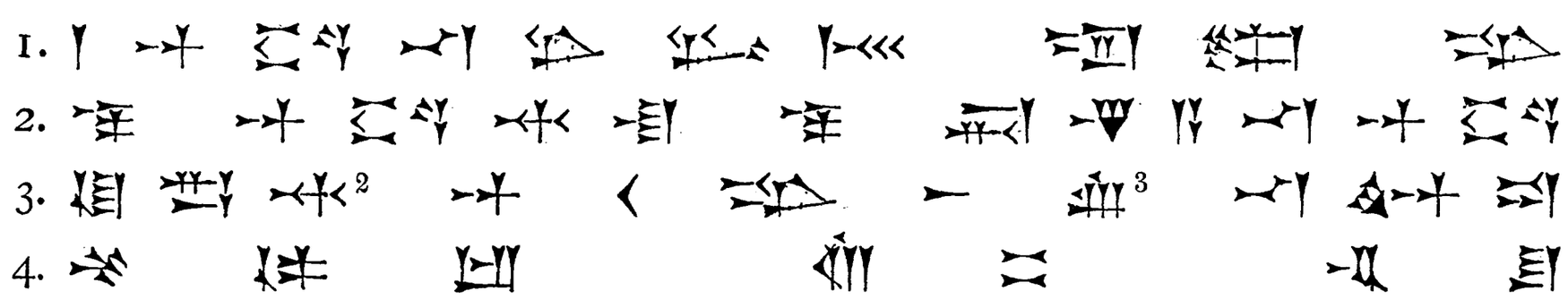
(mâtu)La-ḳi-e **134.** ana si-ḫir-ti-ša (alu)Sir-ḳu ša ni-bir-ti (nâru)Pu-rat (mâtu)Za-mu-a ana paṭ gim-ri-ša ša Bît-A-di-ni u (mâtu)Ḫat-te u ša (m)Li-bur-na (mâtu)Pa-ti-na-ai al-ḳa-a ina libbi u-ša-aṣ-bit **135.** ḫirîtu(tu) ištu (nâru)Za-ba elîta aḫ-ra-a (nâru)Pa-ti-ḫegalli šum-ša ab-bi kirâti(pl) ina li-me-tu-ša az-ḳup inbê(pl) karânê(pl) a-na Aššur bêli-a u ekurrâti(pl) mâti-a aḳḳi **136.** tilu la-be-ru lu-u u-na-kir a-di eli mê(pl) lu-u-ša-pil 120 tik-pi a-na muš-pa-li u-ṭa-bi dûr-šu ar-ṣip ištu ušši-šu a-di taḫ-lu-bi-šu ar-ṣip u-šak-lil

APPENDIX.

CLAY MEMORIAL TABLET INSCRIBED WITH A TEXT RECORDING THE BUILDING OF A HOUSE IN THE CITY OF ASHUR BY MARDUK-NADIN-AKHÊ, THE CHIEF SCRIBE OF ASHUR-UBALLIṬ, KING OF ASSYRIA ABOUT B.C. 1400.

(**No. 96,947.**[1] $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 7 in.)

OBVERSE.



OBVERSE.

1. I, Marduk-nadin-akhê, the Scribe of the King,
2. the son of Marduk-uballiṭ, the son of Ushshur-ana-Marduk,
3. blessed by god and king,[2] humble though exalted,[3]
4. who maketh glad the heart of his lord,

OBV. **1.** (m. ilu)Marduk-na-din-aḫê(pl) dup-šar šarri **2.** mâr (ilu)Marduk-uballiṭ mâr Uš-šur-a-na-(ilu)Marduk **3.** ki-rib-ti[2] ili u šarri aš-ru na-'-du[3] **4.** mu-ṭi-ib lib-bi

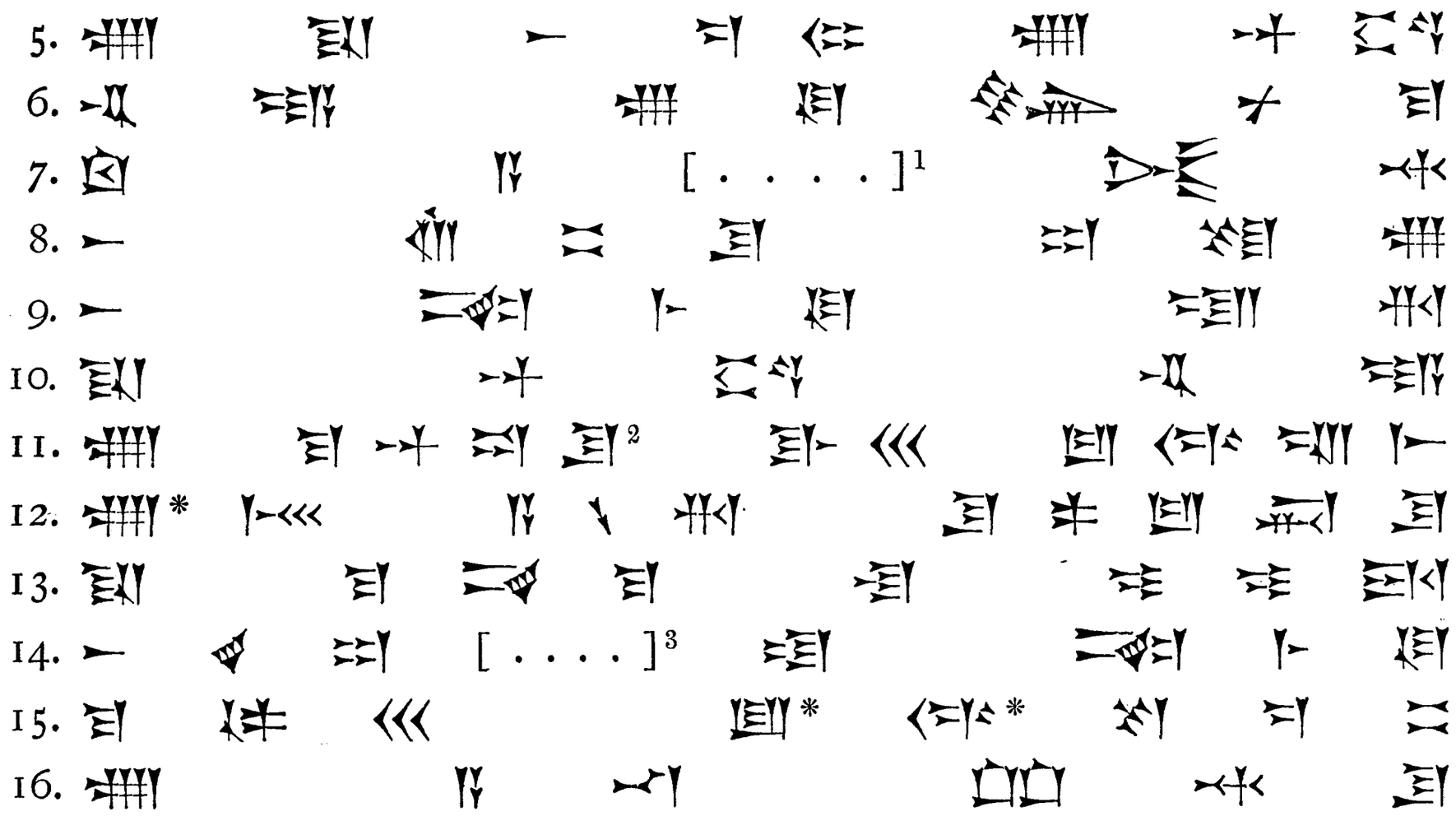
---

[1] The tablet was found at Ḳal'at Sherḳâṭ. The inscription is engraved in bold Assyrian characters upon a large tablet of rather rough clay. Lines are ruled upon the clay between the lines of the text; the inscription is not continued to the edge of the tablet, but on each edge a border of from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. is left blank. For an earlier publication of the inscription, see Scheil, *Recueil de Travaux*, XIX., p. 46 f.

[2] Literally, "the blessing of god and king."

[3] It might be possible to take *aš-ru* as the substantive, "shrine"; in that case the sentence would read, "an exalted shrine to make glad the heart of my lord, and a house," etc., and it would be possible to render *a-na* (*ilu*)*Marduk* at the end of l. 2, not as part of the name of Marduk-nadin-akhê's grandfather, but "for Marduk, who blesseth god and king." It is preferable, however, to regard the description of Marduk-nadin-akhê as continuing to the end of l. 4.

OBV.



5. a house in the shadow of the temple of Marduk,
6. my lord, have I founded.
7. And a well for fresh water
8. have I opened therein.
9. Through the supreme wisdom
10. of Marduk, my lord, the storehouse thereof[2]
11. have I gloriously furnished,
12. and chambers of brickwork beneath it,
13. of which no man knoweth,
14. through the cunning contrivance of wisdom
15. have I added in great quantity.
16. The house in its entirety,

bêli-šu **5.** bîtu ša ina ṣilli bît (ilu)Marduk **6.** bêli-ia u-ki-in-nu-ma **7.** bûr mê(?) [ku(?)][1]-ṣu-ti **8.** ina lib-bi-šu ap-tu-u **9.** ina ne-me-ki ṣi-ri **10.** ša (ilu)Marduk bêli-ia **11.** bît ma-an-du-šu[2] rabeš(eš) lu-ul-ta(?)-šib **12.** bîtât(pl) a-gur-ri šu-pa-lu-uš-šu **13.** ša ma-am-ma la i-i-da **14.** ina ḫi-es-[sa(?)]-at ne-me-ki **15.** ma-di-eš lu-ul-te-iṣ-bi **16.** bîtu a-na sihirti(ti)-šu

---

[1] Not more than one sign is wanting.
[2] Lit. "the house, or chamber, of its abundance."
[3] Not more than one sign is wanting.

OBV.

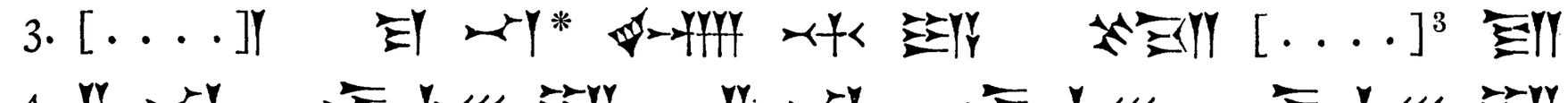
17.

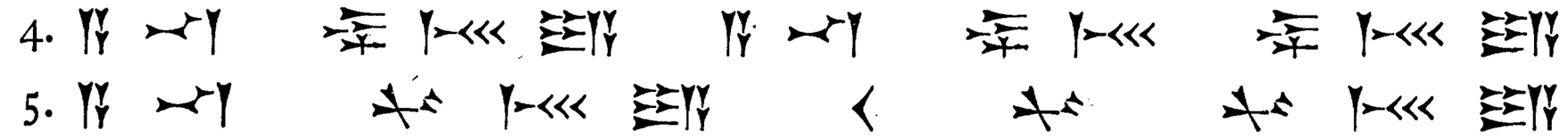
18.

REVERSE.

1. [. . . . .][1]

2. [

3. [. . . . .] 

4. 

5.

6.

7. [. . . . .]

17. its enclosures and its . . .,
18. have I built and completed.

REVERSE.

1. [. . . . .] I have not [. . . . .].
2. May Marduk behold that house,
3. and may he grant that it may be my resting-place,
4. and for my sons, and for my sons' sons,
5. and for my seed, and for the seed of my seed
6. in the future may he stablish it fast,
7. [. . . . .] Marduk, my lord, and Ṣarpanitu, my lady,

17. giparê(pl)-šu u PAR(pl)-šu **18.** ab-ni u-šik-lil
REV. **1.** [. . . . . .][1]-il-[. . . . .] ul u-[. . . . .]-ir-[. . .][2]-ši **2.** (ilu)Marduk be-li bîtu ša-a-tu li-mur-ma **3.** a-na ma-na-aḫ-ti-ia li-[ḳi][3]-ša **4.** a-na mârê(pl)-ia a-na mârê(pl) mârê(pl)-ia **5.** a-na zêri-ia u zêr zêri-ia **6.** a-[na] aḫ-ra-ti li-ki-in-nam-ma **7.** [. . . . . -a]ḫ (ilu)Marduk bêli-ia u (ilu)Ṣar-pa-ni-ti bêlti-ia

---

[1] Not more than one sign is wanting.
[2] Possibly nothing is wanting between and .
[3] One sign is wanting; the tablet gives the traces .

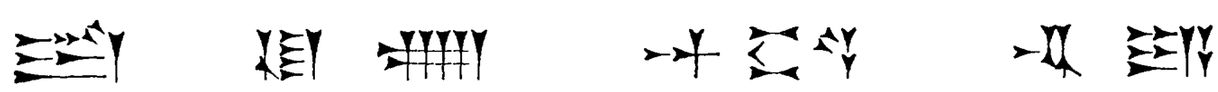
REV.

8. [. . . . .]

9. [. . . . .]

10. [. . . . .]

11. [. . . . .][1]

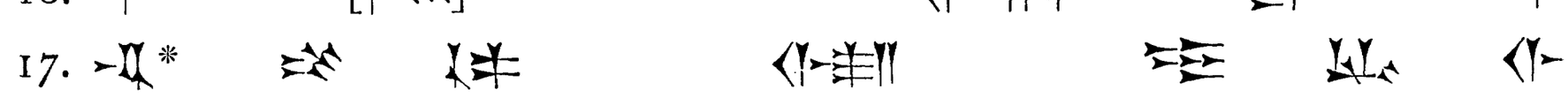
12. [. . . .] 

13. [. . . .]

14. [. . . .]

15. [. . . .][3]

16.

17. 

18.

8. [. . . . .] and my family
9. [. . . . .] . . was made
10. [. . . . .] and the houses of my fathers
11. [. . . . .] . . . may they offer
12. [. . . . .] and through the command of Marduk, my lord,
13. [. . . . .] may he restore.
14. [And upon] my lord, upon Ašur-uballiṭ,
15. [who lo]veth me, the king of hosts, my lord,
16. a long life[4]
17. may the lord of fulness and abundance[5]
18. bestow.

8. [. . . . .] u ki-im-ti **9.** [. . . . .]-ṣa-ti i-ni-pu-uš **10.** [. . . . .] u bîtâti(pl) ša ab-bi-ia **11.** [. . . . .][1] ul-la-ti li-ḳu-u **12.** [. . . . .]-an-ma ina ki-bit (ilu)Marduk bêli-ia **13.** [. . . . .]-ti lu-u-te-ir-ra **14.** [a-na] be-li a-na (m. ilu)A-šur-uballiṭ[2] **15.** [ra-']3-mi-ia šar kiššati bêli-ia **16.** ûmê[(pl)] ar-ku-ti **17.** bê[l] duḫ-di u ḫe-gal-lim **18.** li-iš-ru-uk-šu.

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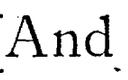
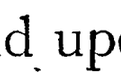
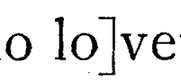
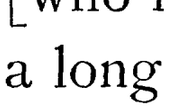
[1] About three signs are wanting; of the sign before the tablet gives the traces  , *i.e.*, possibly  , *nu*.

[2] An erasure by the scribe follows each of the signs  and .

[3] Of the sign before  the tablet gives the trace .

[4] Literally, "distant days."

[5] *I.e.*, Marduk.

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