



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

(See p. 227.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

and the people were carried away captive. Subsequently, however, Merodach had pity on the Babylonians, and ordered Esarhaddon, whom he had called to the throne of Assyria, to rebuild Babylon. The Assyrian king straightway collected materials and workmen and rebuilt the temple E-sagila, and the two great walls of the city; he also furnished the shrines of the gods with new images and led back the people from captivity. On the top of the stone are sculptured a sacred tree, the horned head-dress resting upon a shrine, and other symbols. In the lower register is a representation of a plough with a seed-drill. Presented by the Earl of Aberdeen, 1860.

[91,027.]

26. Baked clay cylinder inscribed in the Babylonian character with a dedication to the goddess Ishtar, and the genealogy and titles of **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 681-669.

[45,793.]

27. Baked clay cylinder of **Esarhaddon**, with an inscription commemorating his restoration of a shrine in the city of Erech for the goddess Nanâ.

[113,204.]

28. Fragment of a five-sided prism of **Esarhaddon**.

The text records the desolation of Babylon on his accession to the throne of Assyria, owing to the sack of the city by Sennacherib. Esarhaddon immediately took measures to rebuild the city and restore its ancient privileges and prosperity. The shape of the prism is unusual, and the text, which is dated in the king's accession year, is the first edition of the record subsequently inscribed on the memorial stone.

[98,972.]

29, 30. Two ten-sided prisms of **Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria, B.C. 668-626, inscribed with an account of the principal events of the early years of his reign. After a brief reference to his birth and education, and to the great prosperity of Assyria after his



Symbols sculptured on the top of the black basalt memorial stone of Esarhaddon.

[Table-Case E, 25; 91,027.]

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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