INSCRIPTION OF SENNACHERIB.

CONTAINING
THE ANNALS OF THE FIRST EIGHT
YEARS OF HIS REIGN.

FROM
AN HEXAGONAL CLAY PRISM FOUND AT NINIVEH IN 1830,
AND NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

TRANSLATED BY
H. F. TALBOT, F.R.S.

PUBLISHED in the first volume of Sir H. Rawlinson's *British Museum Inscriptions*, plates 37 to 42. I presented a translation of it to the Royal Asiatic Society in October 1859, which was published in their *Journal*, Vol. XIX, p. 135. I have understood that a translation has since been published in France by M. Oppert, but I have not seen it.

I commence the present translation with the *Third Campaign*, the war with Hezekiah, because the history of the first two campaigns is the same as on the Bellino Cylinder which I have already translated in this volume. It is for the most part a *verbatim* copy of it, which therefore I need not give again. But since these two inscriptions were written at an interval
of several years, and by different scribes, we see that yearly Annals must have been published by Authority, to which the scribes were expected closely to adhere.

One remarkable deviation however occurs. In the Bellino Cylinder we read that Belibus, a young nobleman, was made King of Babylonia, but in the later Annals this is struck out. It is evident that Belibus had proved a failure.

This interesting inscription is usually called the Taylor Cylinder, from the name of its former possessor.

The chief point of interest in the following Annals, is the siege of Jerusalem. I will therefore make a few observations upon it. It is said (iii. 22) that Hezekiah "had given command to strengthen the bulwarks of the great gate of the city."

Compare with this the account in the book of Chronicles, xxxii. 5, "Hezekiah strengthened himself and built up all the wall that was broken and raised it up to the towers, and another wall without;" or as the Septuagint translate the passage, "he built up all the wall that was broken, and the towers, and on the outside of them another pro-teichisma (or advanced work)." This seems to be the "bulwark" described in iii. 22. The city in fact was so strong that the king of Assyria refrained from assaulting it, and contented himself with bargaining for a considerable tribute. The sum agreed upon, according to the book
of Kings, x. 14, was 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold. Compare the account of this tribute in the Annals, iii. 34, which agrees most accurately with respect to the gold, but differs as to the silver, saying, "800 talents of silver." Most likely this is merely an error in the manuscripts.

The Annals however say nothing about the siege of Lachish, which the book of Kings, ch. xviii. lines 14 and 17, and ch. xix. 8; and the book of Chronicles, xxxii. 9, and Isaiah xxxvi. 2 represent as one of the most important events of the war. But this omission is merely owing to the brevity of the Assyrian narrative; for there are some sculptured slabs in the British Museum representing the siege of a large city, of which Layard gives an animated account, Niniveh and Babylon, p. 149: "The city was defended by double walls, with battlements and towers, and by fortified outworks." To capture this stronghold Sennacherib brought up his whole army, and "raised against the fortifications as many as ten banks or mounts compactly built of stones, bricks, earth and branches of trees."

These seem to be the "siege towers" which the Annals speak of, iii. 21.

"The besieged defended themselves with great determination." No doubt this gallant defence contributed to save Jerusalem by delaying Sennacherib and exhausting a portion of his strength. The defenders of
the city “thronged the battlements and towers, showering arrows, javelins, stones, and blazing torches upon the assailants,” while the Assyrians below “poured water with large lades upon the flaming brands which threatened to destroy their engines.” This is very important as showing that the Orientals employed fire in their battles. In col. v. line 64 of these Annals describing the great battle of Khaluli, the king himself throws Greek fire or some similar compound into the broken ranks of the enemy.

Another bas-relief represents the king seated on a magnificent chair of state, figured in Mr. Layard's book, p. 150, and “from a gateway issued a procession of captives, reaching to the presence of the king, who gorgeously arrayed received them seated on his throne. Amongst the spoil were furniture, arms, shields, chariots, vases of metal, etc.”

Above the head of the king is seen the following most important inscription.

“Sennacherib King of nations, King of Assyria, sitting on his throne, causes the spoils of the city of Lachish to pass before him.”

Thus we have a full corroboration of this important event in accordance with the narrative in the books of Kings and Chronicles.
TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION,
BEGINNING WITH THE THIRD CAMPAIGN.

COLUMN II.

34 In my Third Campaign to the land of Syria I went.
35 LULIAH, King of Sidon (for the fearful splendour
36 of my Majesty had overwhelmed him) to a distant spot
37 in the midst of the sea fled. His land I entered.
38 Sidon the greater, Sidon the lesser,
39 Beth-Zitti, Sarepta, Makalliba,
40 Usu, Akziba, Akku,
41 his strong cities, and castles, walled
42 and fenced; and his finest towns (for the flash of the
weapons
43 of ASHUR my Lord had overcome them) made sub-
mission
44 at my feet. TUBAAL upon the throne
45 over them I seated. A fixed tribute to my Majesty,
46 paid yearly without fail, I imposed upon him.
47 Then MENAHEM King of Ussimiruna
48 TUBAAL King of Sidon
49 ABD-ILIUT King of Arvad
50 URU-MILKI King of Gubal
51 MITINTI King of Ashdod
52 BUDUEL King of Beth-Ammon
53 KAMMUZ-NATBI King of Moab
54 AIRAMMU King of Edom.

1 Euhæus of classical authors.
2 I.e., the city of Olives.
3 Achzib of Joshua xix. 29. Ecdippa of classical authors.
4 Accho of the book of Judges i. 31. Akka of the Arabs. The modern
St. Jean d'Acre.
5 Kammuz (or Chemosh) was the chief god of the Moabites.
6 Perhaps the same name as Hiram.
the Kings of the west country, all of them 
their great presents and wealth
to my presence brought, and kissed my feet.
And Zedek King of Ascalon
who had not bowed down to my yoke, the gods of his
father's house, himself; his wife, his sons, his daughters, his brothers, the race
of his father's house
I carried off and brought them to Assyria.
Sarludari son of their former King Rukipti
over the men of Ascalon I placed; a fixed gift
of offerings to my Majesty I imposed on him
In the course of my expedition, the cities of Beth-
Dagon
Joppa, Banai-barka and Hazor,
cities of Zedek, which to my feet
homage had not rendered, I attacked, captured, and
carried off their spoils.
The chief priests, noblemen, and people of Ekron
who Padiah their King (holding the faith and worship
of Assyria) had placed in chains of iron, and unto
Hezekiah
King of Judah had delivered him, and had acted
towards the deity with hostility:
these men now were terrified in their hearts. The
Kings of Egypt
and the soldiers, archers, chariots, and horses of
Ethiopia,
forces innumerable, gathered together and came

1 Beth-Dagon in Judah is probably meant. Josh. xv. 41.
2 Named in Joshua xix. 45.
3 Hazor in Naphtali, Josh. xix. 35, seems too far north: perhaps Hazar Shual is meant.
76 to their assistance. In the plains of Altaku¹
77 in front of me they placed their battle array: they discharged
78 their arrows: with the weapons of Ashur my Lord, with them
79 I fought, and I defeated them.
80 The chief of the chariots and the sons of the King of Egypt,
81 and the chief of the chariots of the King of Ethiopia, alive
82 in the midst of the battle my hands captured. The city of Altaku
83 and the city of Timnah² I attacked captured and carried off their spoil.—

(Continued on Column III.)

¹ Eltekon of Josh. xv. 59.
² Timnah was in Judah near Ekron. Joshua xv. 10. Its name signifies “The South”: it was near the south border of Palestine.
COLUMN III.

1 Then I drew nigh to the city of Ekron. The chief priests
2 and noblemen, who had committed these crimes, I put to death;
3 on stakes all round the city I hung their bodies:
4 the people of the city who had committed sins and crimes
5 to slavery I gave. The rest of them
6 who had not been guilty of faults and crimes, and who sinful things against the deity
7 had not done, to spare them I gave command.
8 PADIAH their King from the midst of Jerusalem
9 I brought out, and on a throne of royalty over them
10 I seated. Tribute payable to my Majesty
11 I fixed upon him. And HEZEKIAH
12 King of Judah, who had not bowed down at my feet
13 Forty six of his strong cities, his castles, and the smaller towns
14 in their neighbourhood beyond number
15 with warlike engines1 . . . . . . .
16 . . . . . . . . .
17 I attacked and captured. 200,150 people small and great, male and female,
18 horses, mares, asses, camels, oxen
19 and sheep beyond number, from the midst of them I carried off
20 and distributed them as a spoil. He himself, like a bird in a cage, inside Jerusalem

1 Several of these are named, but they cannot at present be identified.
his royal city I shut him up: siege-towers against him
I constructed, (for he had given command to renew
the bulwarks
of the great gate of his city.) His cities which I
plundered, from his kingdom
I cut off, and to Mitinti King of Ashdod
Padiah King of Ekron, and Zilli-Bel
King of Gaza I gave them. I diminished his kingdom.
Beyond the former scale of their yearly gifts
their tribute and gifts to my Majesty I augmented
and imposed them upon them. He himself Hezekiah
the fearful splendour of my Majesty had overwhelmed
him.
The workmen, soldiers, and builders
whom for the fortification of Jerusalem his royal city
he had collected within it, now carried tribute
and with thirty talents of gold, 800 talents of silver;
woven cloth,
scarlet, embroidered; precious stones of large size;
couches of ivory, moveable thrones of ivory, skins of
buffaloes,
teeth of buffaloes, dan wood, ku wood, a great treasure
of every kind,
and his daughters, and the male and female inmates
of his palace, male slaves
and female slaves, unto Niniveh my royal city
after me he sent; and to pay tribute
and do homage he sent his envoy.

In my Fourth Campaign, Ashur my Lord gave me
certainty.

This name means "Bel is my protector."
43 I assembled my numerous army: to the city of Beth-Yakina
44 to advance I gave command. At the commencement of my expedition
45 of Szurub the Chaldean, dwelling within the marshes,
46 in the city Bittutu I accomplished the defeat.
47 He himself, for the fury of my attack overwhelmed him,
48 lost heart, and like a bird fled away alone
49 and his place of refuge could not be found. I turned round the front of my chariot
50 and took the road to Beth-Yakina.
51 He himself, Merodach-Baladan whom in the course
52 of my first campaign I had defeated
53 and had cut to pieces his army, the noise of my powerful arms
54 and the shock of my fiery battle he now fled from;
55 the gods, rulers of his land, in their Arks he collected,
56 he transported them, and to the city of Nagiti-Rakkin
57 which is on the opposite sea coast, like a bird he flew.
His brothers, the seed of his father’s house
58 whom he had left on the seashore, and the rest of the people of his land
59 from Beth-Yakina within the marshes and morasses
60 I brought away and distributed them as slaves. Once more his cities I destroyed
61 overthrew them and left them in heaps of ruins. To his protector
62 the King of Elam I caused terror.
63 On my return, Ashur-Nadin-Mu my eldest son,
64 brought up at my knees, I seated upon the throne of his kingdom:
65 all the land of Leshan and Akkad I entrusted to him.

66 In my Fifth Campaign the people of Tocharri
67 Sharum, Ezama, Kipsu, Kalbuda,
68 Kua and Kana, who like the nests of eagles
69 on the highest summits and wild crags of the Nipur
70 mountains
71 had fixed their dwellings, refused to bow down to my
72 yoke.
73 At the foot of mount Nipur I pitched my camp:
74 with native guides who had kissed my feet (submitted)
75 and a band of my soldiers who were irregulars,
76 I, like the leader Bull, took the front of them.
77 In the . . . . , in the mountain vallies, and through
78 flooded lands
79 I travelled in my chariot: but in places which for my
80 chariot were dangerous
81 I alighted on my feet; and like a mountain goat
82 among the lofty cliffs
83 I clambered up them. Where my knees
84 took rest, upon a mountain rock I sat down,
85 and water, cold even to freezing, to assuage my thirst
86 I drank.
87 To the tops of the mountains I pursued them
88 and completely defeated them. Their cities I captured;

(Continued on Column IV.)
COLUMN IV.

1 I carried off their spoils; I ravaged, destroyed, and burnt them with fire.
2 Then I turned round the front of my chariot, and against MANIAH
3 King of Ukku, chief of the rebellious Dahæ, I marched
4 by ways which had never been opened, lofty summits, where by reason of
5 the rocky mountains, no former King
6 had ever penetrated, of all those who reigned before me.
7 At the foot of Anara¹ and Uppa, fortified hills,
8 I pitched my camp; but I myself in my travelling Chair
9 together with my light soldiery
10 into their narrow gorges with precaution I entered
11 and laboriously I climbed up to the tops of the high mountains.
12 He himself, MANIAH, the multitude of my army
13 saw, and abandoned Ukku his royal city
14 and fled to a distance. I besieged Ukku and captured it:
15 I carried off its spoils: every kind of goods and wealth,
16 the treasures of his palace, from the midst of it
17 I brought out and distributed them as a spoil. And
33 cities
18 belonging to that province I captured. Men, cattle,
19 oxen and sheep, from the midst of them
20 I carried off: and I ravaged, destroyed and burnt them with fire.

21 In my Sixth Campaign, the rest of the men of Beth-Yakina

¹ Probably the Aornos of the Greeks, besieged long afterwards by Alexander the Great.
22 who from before my powerful arms like birds
23 had fled away, the gods who rule over their lands into
their Arks
24 had collected, the great sea of the Rising Sun¹
25 had crossed over, and in a city just opposite, in the
land of Elam had placed
26 their dwellings. In Syrian ships I crossed the sea:
27 the cities of Nagitu, Nagitu-Dihubina, Khilmu,
28 Bilti, and Reshpah, cities of
29 Elam, I captured. The men of Beth-Yakina and
their gods
30 and the men of Elam I carried away. Not even a
remnant of them was left.
31 In ships I embarked them: to the other side
32 I caused them to cross: and I made them take the
road to Assyria.
33 The cities in those provinces I ravaged, destroyed
34 and burnt with fire. I reduced them to ruins and
rubbish.
35 In my return, Suzub the Babylonian
36 who to the sovereignty of the lands of Leshan and
Akkad
37 had restored himself, in a great battle
38 I defeated him, I captured him alive
39 strong chains of iron I placed on him: and to Assyria
40 I carried him off. The King of Elam who had en-
couraged him
41 and come to his assistance, I defeated
42 I dispersed his expedition and cut to pieces his army

43 In my Seventh Campaign, Ashur the Lord gave me
courage.
44 I advanced against Elam. The cities of Beth-Khairi

¹ The Persian Gulf.
and Raza, cities of the Assyrian empire
which, in the days of my father, the Elamite had
seized by violence
in the course of my advance I captured and carried
off their spoils:
soldiers devoted to me I placed within them
and restored them to the Assyrian empire.
In the hands of the governor of the fortress of Dur-el-
ki I placed them.
Then I destroyed the cities of Bubi, Dunni-Shemesh,
Beth-Ritsiah
Beth-Aklami, Duru, Kaltitsulaya,
Silibta, Beth-Assutsi, Kar-Mibasha,
Beth-Gitsi, Beth-Katpalani, Beth-Imbiah
Kamanu, Beth-Arrabi, Buruta,
Dinta-sha-Zuliah, Dinta-
sha-Antarbit-Karsa, Karrislaki, Rabaya,
Rassu, Akkabarina, Til-Ukhuri,
Kamran, Naditu, with the other cities of the gate
(or entrance)
of Beth-Bunaki. Til-Khumbi, Dinta-
sha-Dumian, Beth-Ubih, Balti-lishir,
Tagab-lishir which is the city of the Nakindati,
Massut the lower, Sarkudiri, Zalisha-tarbit,
Beth-Akhi-adaenna, and Ittimarba. All these large
cities, thirty-four in number
and smaller towns in their neighbourhood
beyond number, I attacked and captured, and carried
off their spoils,
I ravaged, destroyed them, and burnt them with fire.
The smoke of their burning like a mighty cloud
obscured the face of high heaven. When he heard of
the capture
of his cities, Shadu-Nakhunda King of Elam was struck
71 with terror; into the rest of his cities he threw garrisons:
72 he himself abandoned Madakta his royal city
73 and towards Khaidala which is among high mountains
74 he took the road. To the city Madakta, his royal city,
75 "Advance!" I commanded. In the month of December a terrible storm
76 arrived, a vast cataract poured down,
77 rains upon rains, and snow, caused the torrents to burst forth.
78 Then I quitted the mountains. I turned round the front of my chariot
79 and I took the road to Niniveh. In those same days
80 by the will of Ashur my Lord, Shadu-Nakhunda

(Continued on Column V.)
1 King of Elam, did not complete three months [more of life]
2 on a day which was not fated for him¹ he was violently put to death.
3 After him UMMAN-MINAN who was no friend to religion and law,
4 his brother illegitimate, sat upon his throne.

5 In my Eighth Campaign, after SUZUB had escaped,
6 the children of Babylon, wicked devils,² the great gates of their city
7 barred strongly, and hardened their hearts to make war.
8 SUZUB the Chaldaean, LIDUNNAMU
9 a man who had no education, KILPAN Prefect
10 of Lakhiri a refugee from Arrapkha,
11 and a band of wicked men around him he assembled.
12 He entered among the marshes, and made there a hiding place:
13 then, to collect more men, he went back by himself
14 and passed into Elam, over the bounds and frontiers,
15 then, with the band of criminals who were with him.
16 from Elam he returned rapidly, and entered the city of Suanna.³
17 The men of Babylon, even before he wished it,⁴ upon the throne

¹ vík., in the course of nature. ² This is a literal translation.
³ Suanna was the most sacred part of Babylon. ⁴ Ana la sibati-su.
18 had seated him, and the crown of Leshan and Akkad
had bestowed upon him.
19 The treasury of the Great Temple they opened. The
gold and silver
20 of Bel and Zaranita and the wealth of their
temples they brought out
21 and to Umman-Minan King of Elam who had
22 no right to it, they sent it as a bribe:
23 (saying) "Collect thy army! strike thy camp!
24 "make haste to Babylon! stand by our side!
25 "thou art our guardian King!" Then he, the Elamite,
26 whom in the course of my former campaign into
Elam
27 I had captured his cities and reduced them to ruins,
28 showed that he had no sense: he accepted the bribe.
29 He assembled his army in his camp. His chariots
and wagons
30 he collected. Horses and mares he harnessed to
their yokes:
31 the nations Parzush, Anzan, Pasiru, Illipi,
32 and the men of Yashan, Lakabri, Karzun,
33 Dummuku, Zulai, and the city of Samuqa
34 (who was the son of Merodach Baladan); and the
cities Beth-Adini, Beth-Amukkan,
35 Beth-Kutlan, Beth-Salataki, Lakhiru,
36 Bukudu, Gambili, Kalatu, Ruhua,
37 Ubuli, Malaku, Rapiku,
38 Khindaru and Damunu, a vast host of allies
39 he led along with him. They assembled themselves,
and the road
40 to Babylonia they took. They rushed upon Babylon.
41 Unto Suzzub the Chaldaean, King of Babylon
42 they approached and met him. They united their
armies.
Then, as a mighty swarm of locusts covers the face of the earth
in destroying multitudes they rushed
against me. The dust of their feet like a mighty cloud
as they drew nigh to me, the face of heaven
darkened before me. In the city of Khaluli
which is on the bank of the Tigris they drew out their battle array.
The front of my fenced camp they seized, and discharged their arrows.
Then I to Ashur, the Moon, the Sun, Bel, Nebo, Nergal,
Ishtar of Niniveh, and Ishtar of Arbela, the gods my protectors
that I might conquer my powerful enemies I prayed unto them.
My earnest prayers they heard, and came
to my assistance. From my heart I vowed a thank-offering for it.
In my great War Chariot
(named) "Sweeper away of enemies," in the fury of my heart
I drove rapidly: my great Bow
which Ashur gave me, in my hand I took:
with greaves of showy workmanship I enclosed my legs;
and rushing on the whole army of those wicked enemies

1 See chapter 2 of the prophet Joel, where this fine simile of a destroying army is also found.
2 This account of the battle of Khaluli is the most elaborate that has yet been found in the Assyrian annals.
62 in crowded confusion I crushed them together, and like the god Im¹ I thundered.
63 By command of Ashur the great Lord, my Lord, both to my side and front
64 as it were fiery darts² against my enemies I hurled.
65 In the arms of Ashur my Lord, and the shock of my battle
66 furious, I . . . . .
67 . . . . The hostile troops with the revolving blades³
68 I cut to pieces: their dead bodies I rolled over
69 in the mire. Khumban-Undash an engineer
70 whom the King of Elam had made General of his army,
71 I captured his great Chain of Honour. His chief officers,
72 who wore gold handled daggers, and with crowded rings of bright gold encircled their legs,
73 like a herd of sleek oxen of abundant fatness
74 eagerly I attacked and defeated them.
75 Their heads I cut off, like victims,
76 their highly worked decorations I tore off with derision.
78 Like the fall of a great shower, their rings and bracelets
79 I cast down upon the earth in a lofty heap.
80 My faultless horses yoked to my chariot
81 through the deep pools of blood stepped slowly.

¹ Im was the god of the sky. He wielded the thunderbolt, like the Jupiter Tonans of the Latins.
² Frequently spoken of. Some composition like Greek fire was employed in war.
³ His chariot wheels were armed with iron scythes—so I understand the passage—See 2 Maccabees xiii. 2, and Xenophon's Anabasis.
82 Of my chariot, as it swept away the slain and the fallen,
83 with blood and flesh its wheels were clogged.
84 The heads of their soldiers, like urkiti
85 I salted, and into great wicker baskets I stuffed them.¹

(Continued on Column VI.)

¹ To be sent to Niniveh, doubtless, and there exposed on the walls as trophies of his victory.
COLUMN VI.

1 . . . . .
2 The bracelets I cut off from their hands.
3 The rings heavy of gold, of beautiful workmanship, I took off from their feet
4 . . . . . .
5 the gold and silver handled daggers from their girdles I took.
6 The rest of the Chiefs, and NEBO-ZIKIR-ISKUN
7 son of MERODACH-BALADAN who from my battle
8 had fled, but had rallied their forces, alive
9 in the battle my hands seized them. The chariots
10 and horses, whose drivers in the great battle
11 had been killed, . . . .
12 ran away by themselves, in multitudes.
13 I returned when the fourth hour of the night was past,
14 and stopped the slaughter. He himself UMMAN-MINAN
15 King of Elam, and the Kings of Babylon, and the Princes
16 of Chaldea who had come with him, overwhelmed by the tumult of my battle,
17 grew as feeble as children: they abandoned their tents
18 and to save their lives, the dead bodies of their own soldiers they trampled underfoot
19 and fled like frightened birds who had lost all heart.
20 In double numbers they crowded into their chariots,
21 set off, and fled away to their own dominions.
22 My chariots and horses I despatched after them,
23 and those fugitives who fled for their lives
24 wherever they came up with them, they put them to the sword.

25 In the course of those days, after that the Central palace of Niniveh
26 for my royal residence I had finished,
27 and had filled it with beauties to the admiration of mankind,
28 (I turned to) the Kurili palace, which for the lodging of a garrison,
29 the care of horses, and for other needs of every kind
30 the Kings my fathers, who went before me, had made.
31 Its mound had never been finished; of its small building
32 the fabric had never been repaired: for a long time
33 its timin had been lost: its foundations were laid bare: its summits had fallen down.
34 That palace I pulled down the whole of it.
35 A great quantity of earth from the low lying fields
36 and outskirts of the city, in baskets I took, and upon it
37 I added what was left of the ruins of the former palace:
38 then with the earth of the low grounds which I took from the river side,
39 I completed the mound. Two hundred fathoms
40 altogether, I extended its wall. In a prosperous month
41 and on a lucky day, upon that mound, with the skilfulness of my mind
42 a Palace of stone and cedar wood in the building style
of the land of Syria, and a palace of the lofty architecture of Assyria.
which beyond the former one was much finer, larger,
and more beautiful, in the year of the eponymy of my great Bow Bearer
the Master of my arms, for my royal dwelling I began to build.
Long beams of cedar wood, the growth of the land of Khamanu
and its lofty mountains, I laid as a roof over them.
doors of liari wood, inlaid with shining brass
I framed, and I fitted them to the gates.
Of the white stone which in the district
of Balada is found, great bulls and lions
I made, and I placed them right and left
of the gates. For the reception of royal guests\(^1\) (I destined it), and also for the care
of horses, mules, cattle, flocks,
chariots, wine presses to make wine,
bows and arrows, and every kind of implement of war,
harness of horses and mules
which had great strength, and were trained to the yoke.
The courts of the building I enlarged greatly.
That palace from its foundations to its summit
I built and finished. The written records of my name
I placed within it. In future days,
under the Kings my sons, whom Ashur and Ishtar
unto the sovereignty of this land and people shall call
their names; when this Palace shall grow old
\(^1\) In fact, another inscription (R. 44, 58), says that all the kings of Phoenicia came there at the same time.
67 and decay, the future King who shall repair its injuries
68 who shall see the written record of my name,
69 who shall pour a libation on the altar, sacrifice a victim, and replace it in its place,
70 Ashur and Ishtar will receive his prayers.
71 The destroyer of my writings and my name
72 may Ashur, the great Lord, the father of the gods, deliver him to his enemies,
73 his sceptre and his throne take away from him, and destroy his life!

74 In the month of Adar, day the twentieth, in the eponymy of Bel-silal-ani
75 Prefect of Karkamish.
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