INSCRIPTIONS OF SHALMANESER II

Translated by the Rev. V. Scheil

Shalmaneser, or more correctly Shulmanu-asharidu II, reigned from 860 to 824 B.C. He was the worthy successor of his father Assur-natsir-pal. The number of his years was equal to the number of his wars. His dominion ended by extending westward as far as Lebanon and the Mediterranean, northward over the countries of Ararat, eastward beyond the oriental sea of Nairi, or Lake Urmiyeh, southward to the left bank of the Euphrates as far as Babylon and the whole of Chaldæa.

Of other labours besides wars, history has preserved the memory only of the restoration of the walls of Calah (Layard's Inscriptions, 76), and the construction (or attempt at construction) of a temple to the Moon-god Sin at Haran (W. A. I., v. 64, col. ii. 4).

The principal inscriptions of Shalmaneser are those on an obelisk of black marble, on a monolith from Kurkh, and on the bronze gates of the temple of Balawat. They are all now in the British Museum.
The obelisk was found at Kouyunjik. Besides the chief inscription, it has bas-reliefs with epigraphs attached. The text is published in Layard’s *Inscriptions*, 87-98. It has been translated by Oppert (in his *Histoire des Empires de Chaldée et d’Assyrie*), Ménant (*Annales des Rois d’Assyrie*), Sayce (*Records of the Past*, v. 1st series), and Winckler (*Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, i.)

The monolith comes from Kurkh. The text has been published in *W.A.I.*, iii. 7, 8, and has been translated by Sayce (*Records of the Past*, iii. 1st series), Ménant (*Annales*), Craig (*Hebraica*, iii. 1887), and Peiser (*Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, i.)

The inscription on the gates of Balawat was discovered by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam in 1877, and has been published and translated by Mr. Pinches in the *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vii. pp. 83 sqq.

A complete edition of the inscriptions of Shalmaneser II has been published by Amiaud and Scheil. It serves as the basis of the following translations.
INSCRIPTION ON THE OBELISK OF
SHALMANESER II

FACE A, TOP

1. ASSUR, the great lord, the king of all
2. the great gods; ANU the king of the IGIGI
3. and the ANUNNAKI;\(^1\) the lord of the world, the
   supreme, BEL
4. the father of the gods, the creator
5. of the universe; EA, the king of the abyss who deter-
   mines destinies;
6. SIN, the king of the (lunar) disk, who sheds the light;
7. ADAD,\(^2\) the very mighty, the master of abundance;
   SHAMASH,
8. the judge of heaven and earth, the ordainer of all
   things;
9. MERODACH, the herald of the gods, the master of the
   laws; ADAR,\(^3\) the captain
10. of the IGIGI and the ANUNNAKI, the god all-powerful;
    NERGAL,
11. the valiant, the king of battles; NUSKU who bears the
    august sceptre,
12. the omniscient god; BELTIS, the wife of BEL, the
    mother of the great gods;
13. ISHTAR, the princess of heaven and earth, accomplished
    in courageous decisions;
14. the great gods who have determined my destinies and
    enlarged my royalty!
15. Shalmaneser, the king of the multitude of men, high-
    priest of ASSUR, the powerful king,

\(^1\) That is to say, of the spirits of heaven and earth.
\(^2\) [Ramman, Rimmon.—Ed.]
\(^3\) [Or Uras.—Ed.]
16. the king of all the four regions, the Sun-god of the multitude of mankind, who governs
17. in all countries; the son of Assur-natsir-pal, the supreme priest, whose priesthood unto the gods
18. was pleasing, and who has subdued unto his feet all lands;

FACE B, Top

19. the illustrious offspring of Tukulti-Adar ¹
20. who subjugated all his enemies and
21. swept them like the tempest.—
22. At the beginning of my reign, when on the throne
23. of the kingdom I had seated myself in state, my chariots
24. (and) my armies I assembled. Into the defiles of the land of Simesi ²
25. I penetrated. Aridu, the strong city
26. of Ninni I captured.—In the first year of my reign
27. I crossed the Euphrates in its flood; towards the sea of the setting sun
Victims
29. to my gods I sacrificed. I ascended mount Amunus;³
30. I cut logs of cedar and thuya.
31. I climbed mount Lallar and erected there an image of my royalty.—
32. In the second year of my reign I approached the city of Til-Barsip.⁴ The cities
33. of Akhuni the son of Adini I captured; I shut him up in his city.⁵ The Euphrates
34. I crossed in its flood. Dabigu, a fortress of the land of the Hittites,⁶
together with the cities that were dependent upon it I captured.—In the third year of my reign Akhuni

¹ Tiglath-Uras.
² [For the situation of 'Sime'si, see note on line 150.—Ed.]
³ Khamaou.
⁴ [Probably the Barsampa of Ptolemy, though Delitzsch identifies it with Birijik.]
⁵ Bit-Adin or Til-Barsip.
⁶ [Or 'the city Dabigu (and) the city Biru of the land of the Hittites'] (Kbati).—Ed.]
36. the son of Adini trembled before my powerful arms, and Til-Barsip,

FACE C, Top

37. his royal city, he abandoned, and he crossed the Euphrates.

38. The city of Ana-Assur-utir-atsbat,\(^1\) situated on the further side

39. of the Euphrates, upon the river Sagarra,\(^3\) which the people

40. of the land of the Hittites call Pitru,\(^8\)

41. I took for myself. On my return

42. I penetrated into the defiles of the country of Alzi.\(^4\)

The countries of Alzi, Lukh\([\text{me}]\),

43. Daveni (and) Numme, the city of Arzashkun the capital

44. of Arame of the country of Urardhu,\(^5\) the countries of Guzan (and) Khupushkia [I have conquered].

45. In the eponymy of Dayan-Assur\(^6\) I departed from Nineveh; the Euphrates

46. I crossed at its flood. I marched against Akhuni the son of Adini; the country of Shitamrat,\(^7\)

47. a mountain peak on the bank of the Euphrates, he made his stronghold. The peak

48. of the mountain I assaulted and captured. Akhuni with his gods, his chariots,

49. his horses, his sons, his daughters, (and) his army I carried away and to my city of Assur

50. I brought. In that same year I crossed mount Kullar; to the country of Zama

51. of Bittani\(^8\) I descended. The cities of Nikdia the prince of the Idians

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\(^1\) \["For Assur I have taken (it) again"; the name given by Shalmaneser to Pethor.—\text{Ed.}\]

\(^2\) The modern Sajur.

\(^3\) \[The Pethor of the Old Testament, to which Balaam belonged.—\text{Ed.}\]

\(^4\) For Alzi, at the sources of the Sebeneh Su, see Records of the Past, new series, i. p. 94, note 4.

\(^5\) \[B.C. 854. This was at the beginning of the fifth year of the king’s reign.—\text{Ed.}\]

\(^6\) \[Or Sipar,.—\text{Ed.}\]

\(^7\) \[Or Siparrat,—\text{Ed.}\]

\(^8\) \[In Armenia, on the southern shores of Lake Van, so called to distinguish it from another Zama in Kurdistan between Sulamaniyah and\]
52. (and) of Nikdima I captured.—In the fifth year of my reign I ascended mount Kashyari. ¹ Eleven strong cities
53. I captured. I besieged Ankhillti ² of the country of the Rurians in his city. His tribute
54. abundant I received.—In the sixth year of my reign to the cities on the banks of the Balikhī ³

FACE D, TOP

55. I approached. They had slain Giammu their governor.
56. I entered the city of Til-Turakhe. ⁴
57. I crossed the Euphrates at its flood.
58. The tribute of the kings of the country of the Hittites all of them I received. Then Dadda-Idri ⁵
59. the king of the country of Emerishu, ⁶ Irkhulina ⁷ of the country of the Hamathites, together with the kings
60. of the country of the Hittites and of the coast of the Sea, to their allied forces
61. trusted, and to offer combat and battle
62. came against me. By the command of Assur the great lord, my lord,
63. I fought with them. I defeated them.
64. I took from them their chariots, their litters (?) (and) their war material.

the Shirwan. The Lake of Van is called "the sea of Zamua of Bitani." The Armenian Zamua is also termed Mazmua. Bitani in Assyrian signified "palace," but when applied to Armenia it seems to be intended for an incorrect representation of the native name Bina(m) or Van.—Ed.) ¹ [Mount Masius.—En.]
² [Or perhaps Ilu-Khitti, see Records of the Past, new series, ii, p. 148, note 2.—Ed.]
³ [The modern Belikh, which flows into the Euphrates north of the Khabour.—Ed.]
⁴ [Perhaps Tiele is right in reading Til-Balakhe, "the mound of Belikh."—Ed.]
⁵ [Hadad-azer, which in Aramaic would be Hadad-azer. He is the Ben-hadad of the Old Testament, Ben-Hadad "the son of Hadad," being, as we learn from the cuneiform inscriptions, the name or title of one of the Syrian gods.—Ed.]
⁶ [The Assyrian name of the kingdom of Damascus, possibly connected with the word Amorite.—Ed.]
⁷ ["The moon is our god."—Ed.]
66. I slew 20,500 of their soldiers with weapons.—
67. In the 7th year of my reign I marched against the cities of Khabini (prince) of Til-Abnê.
68. I captured Til-Abnê his stronghold and the cities dependent on it.
69. I marched to the sources of the Tigris, the place from whence the waters gush forth;
70. there I purified the arms of Assur; I sacrificed victims to my gods; a feast of rejoicing
71. I made. I erected a great image of my royal majesty. The glory of Assur my lord, the exploits of my valour, and all that I had done in these countries, I inscribed upon it; I set (it) up there.—

FACE A, BASE

73. In the 8th year of my reign (against) Merodach-shum-iddin the king of the country of Karduniash.  
74. Merodach-bel-usate his younger brother revolted. (The country)
75. they divided between them. To avenge
76. Merodach-shum-iddin I marched. I captured the city of Me-Turnat.  
77. In the 9th year of my reign for the second time I marched to the country of Accad.  
78. I besieged Gananate. As for Merodach-bel-usate, the terror
79. of the glory of Assur (and) Merodach overwhelmed him, and to save his life
80. he ascended the mountain. I marched after him. Merodach-bel-usate (and) the soldiers,
81. the rebel-chiefs who were with him I slew with my weapons. To the great cities
82. I marched; I offered sacrifices in Babylon, Borsippa and Kuta.

1 Babylon.
2 “The waters of the Turnat” or Tornadotus, the modern Dijlah, which falls into the Tigris a little below Bagdad. With the name of the city compare that of the capital of Ammon, 2 Sam. xii. 27.
3 Northern Babylonia.
4 Now Tell-Ibrahim, east of Babylon.
83. I made offerings to the great gods. I descended to the country of Chaldæa; I captured their cities.

84. I received the tribute of the kings of the country of Chaldæa. The torrent (?) of my arms overwhelmed as far as the Salt-marshes.  

85. In the 10th year of my reign for the eighth time I crossed the Euphrates; I captured the cities of Sangara of Carchemish;  

86. I approached the cities of Arame. I captured Arné his royal city and 100 of his towns.—

87. In the 11th year of my reign for the ninth time I crossed the Euphrates. I captured cities without number. To the cities of the land of the Hittites  

88. (and) of the country of the Hamathites I descended. I captured 89 towns. Dadda-idri of the country of Damascus (and) twelve kings of the country of the Hittites  

89. ranged themselves side by side; I overthrew them.—In the 12th year of my reign for the tenth time I crossed the Euphrates. 

90. I marched against the country of Paqarkhubuna; I carried away their spoil.—In the 13th year of my reign I went up against the country of Yaeti;  

91. I carried away their spoil.—In the 14th year of my reign I assembled (the men) of the country; I crossed the Euphrates; twelve kings met me;  

92. I fought [with them]; I overthrew them.—In the 15th year of my reign I marched to the sources of the Tigris (and) Euphrates. An image  

93. I erected in their caverns.—In the 16th year of my reign I crossed the Zab; to the country of Namri  

1 Kalati, in the marshes at the head of the Persian Gulf.
2 Literally "the bitter (river)." Marrati: cf. the Merathaim of Jer. 1. 21.
3 [Gergamis, now Jerablus, on the western bank of the Euphrates, a little to the north of the Sajur.—ED.]
4 [The name is here extended so as to include Syria, Palestine, and even northern Arabia.—ED.]
5 [Here written Me-Zaba, "the water of the (Lower) Zab."—ED.]
6 [In the Kurdish mountains north of Holwân.—ED.]
94. I marched. Merodach-mudammiq king of Namri, to save his life, ascended (the mountain): his goods, his troops (and) his gods I transported to Assyria. Yanzu the son of Khanban I raised to the sovereignty over them.—

FACE B, BASE

96. In the 17th year of my reign I crossed the Euphrates; I ascended mount Am anus; logs of cedar I cut.—In the 18th year of my reign for the sixteenth time I crossed the Euphrates. Hazael

98. of the country of Damascus advanced to battle: 1121 chariots, 470 litters (?) with

99. his camp I took from him.2 — In the 19th year of my reign for the eighteenth time I crossed the Euphrates. Mount Am anus

100. I ascended: logs of cedar I cut.—In the 20th year of my reign, for the twentieth time, the Euphrates

101. I crossed. Into the country of Qwe2 I descended. I captured their cities. Their spoil

102. I carried away.—In the 21st year of my reign for the

1 [In the Kassite language, spoken in the district adjoining Namri, yanzu signified "king."—Ed.]

2 [The following fragment (W. A. I., iii. 5, No. 6) gives an account of this campaign in further detail:— "In the 18th year of my reign for the 16th time I crossed the Euphrates. Hazael of Damascus trusted to the strength of his armies and assembled his armies to a large number. Saniru (the Biblical Shenir, Deut. iii. 9), a mountain summit as you come to Lebanon, he made his stronghold. I fought with him. I defeated him: 6000 of his soldiers I slew with weapons, 1121 of his chariots, 470 of his war-horses along with his camp I took from him. To save his life he ascended (the mountain). I pursued after him. In Damascus his royal city I shut him up. His plantations I cut down. As far as the mountains of the Ha'uran I marched. The cities to a countless number I threw down, dug up (and) burned with fire. Their spoil to a countless amount I carried away. As far as the mountain of Bahli Raisi (Baal-rosh at the mouth of the Dog River), which (is) a headland of the sea, I marched: an image of my majesty I set up upon it. At that time I received the tribute of the Tyrians, the Sidonians (and) of Yahu (Jehu) the son of Khumri (Omri)."—Ed.]

3 [Elsewhere written Que. They seem to have inhabited the northern shore of the Gulf of Antioch. Lenormant has suggested that the name occurs in 1 Kings x. 28, where the word rendered "linen yarn" ought to be rendered "from Queh."—Ed.]
21st time I crossed the Euphrates. Against the

cities

103. of Hazael of the country of Damascus I marched;

four of his cities I captured. The tribute of the

Tyrians,

104. the Sidonians (and) the Gebalites I received.—In

the 22d year of my reign for the 22d time the

Euphrates

105. I crossed. I descended into the country of Tubal. At

that time from the twenty-four

kings of Tubal I received gifts. To mount Tumar,

106. a mountain of silver, a mountain of muli, a mountain

of marble, I marched.—In the 23d year of my

reign

108. the Euphrates I crossed. Uetash the stronghold

109. of Lalla the Milidian I captured. The kings of

Tubal

110. had come; their tribute I received.—In the 24th

year of my reign the Lower Zab

111. I crossed. I passed over mount Khashimur; into

the country of Namri

112. I descended. Yanzu the king of Namri before

113. my powerful weapons trembled, and to save his life

114. ascended (the mountain). Sikhishalakh, Bit-Tamul,

Bit-Sakki

115. (and) Bit-Shedi his strong cities I captured. His

soldiers I slew.

116. His spoil I carried away. I threw down, dug up

(and) burned with fire the cities.

117. The survivors of them ascended the mountains. The

mountain peaks

118. I assaulted, I captured: their soldiers I slew; their

spoil (and) their goods

1 See Josh. xiii. 5; I Kings v. 32; Ex. xxvii. 9. Gebal was the clas-

sical Byblos, eight miles north of Beyrouth.

2 [Tabal, the Tibareni of classical geography. In the Assyrian period

they lived between the Muskâ or Meshech and Komagêne, to the east of

Malatye.]—Ed.

3 [Perhaps "salt."—Ed.]

4 Millid is represented by the modern Malatye.
119. I carried down. I departed from the country of Namri. The tribute of twenty-seven kings
120. of the country of Parsua I received. From Parsua I departed. Into
121. the country of Messi, the country of the Amadians, the country of Araziashe (and) the country of Kharkhar I descended.

Face C, Base

122. The cities of Kuakinda, Khatstsanabi, Esamul, (and) Kinablila as well as the towns dependent on them I captured. Their soldiers
123. I slew, their spoil I carried away. The cities I threw down, dug up (and) burned with fire. An image of my majesty
124. in the country of Kharkhara I set up. Yanzâ the son of Khaban, with his numerous goods,
125. his gods, his sons, his daughters (and) his many troops I carried away, to Assyria I brought (them).—In the 25th year of my reign
126. the Euphrates at its flood I crossed. I received the tribute of all the kings of the country of the Hittites. Mount Amanus
127. I passed over. I descended into the cities of Katê of the country of the Quians. Timur his stronghold
128. I assaulted, I captured. I slew their soldiers. I carried away their spoil. The cities to a countless number I threw down, dug up
129. (and) burned with fire. On my return Mûru the stronghold of Arame the son of Agusi
130. I took for myself as a fortress. I surrounded its enclosure (with a wall); I founded therein a palace as my royal abode.—
131. In the 26th year of my reign for the 7th time I passed

1 [Also called Par'suas; in the Vannic inscriptions Bar'suas. It lay to the south-east of the Mannâ or Minni on the south-western shore of Lake Urumiyeh.—Ed.]
2 [Amadda, probably to be identified with Mâda or "Ma'des." If so, this is the earliest mention we have of the latter people.—Ed.]
3 [Or Tarzanabi.—Ed.]
4 Birtu.
over Mount Amanus; for the 4th time against the cities of Katē

133. of the country of the Qauians I marched. I besieged Tanakun the stronghold of Tulka. The terror

134. of the glory of Assur my lord overwhelmed him and they came forth, they took my feet. I took hostages from him. Silver, gold,

135. iron, oxen (and) sheep I received from him as his tribute. I departed from Tanakun; against the country of Lamenina

136. I marched. The inhabitants fled; they occupied an inaccessible mountain; the summit of the mountain I assaulted,

137. I captured. Their soldiers I slew; their spoil, their oxen (and) their sheep I brought down from the mountain.

138. I threw down, dug up (and) burned with fire their cities. Against the city of Tarzi I marched. They took my feet. Silver (and) gold,

139. I received as their tribute. Kiriš the brother of Katē to the sovereignty over them

140. I appointed. On my return I ascended over mount Amanus. Logs of cedar I cut,

141. I removed, to my city of Assur I transported.—In the 27th year of my reign I assembled my chariots (and) my armies. Dayan-Assur

142. the Tartan, the commander of my numerous armies, at the head of my troops against the country of Ararat I despatched,

143. I sent. Into the country of Bit-Zamani he descended; into the defiles of the city of Ammash he entered; the river Arzania he crossed.

1 [Compare the name of Thanakē given by Apollodoros (iii. 14, 3, 1) as the wife of Sandakos, who came from Syria to Kilikia and there founded Kclenderis; she was the mother of Kinyras and the daughter of king Megessaros.—Ed.]

2 [Tarßannu or "commander-in-chief," See Is. xx. 1; 2 Kings xviii. 17.—Ed.] 3 [Literally "the house of the country of Zammûnii."—Ed.]

4 [The Arzania of classical geography, which joins the Euphrates near Mush to the west of Lake Van.—Ed.]
144. Seduri of the country of the Araratians heard and to the strength of his numerous armies trusted; he came against me to make combat (and) battle. I fought with him.

146. I defeated him; I filled the wide plain with the bodies of his warriors.—In the 28th year of my reign, while I was staying in Calah, news was brought to me (that) the men of the country of the Patinians had slain Lubarni their prince (and) had raised to the sovereignty over them Surri who had no right to the throne.

149. Dayan-Assur the Tartan, the commander of my numerous armies, at the head of my army (and) my train despatched, I sent. He crossed the Euphrates at its flood. In Kinalua, the royal city of (Surri), he made a massacre. As for Surri the usurper, the terror of the glory of Assur my lord overwhelmed him and he died a natural death. The men of the country of the Patinians before the splendour of my powerful weapons trembled, and they seized the sons of Surri and the leaders in the rebellion (and) delivered (them) to me.

154. I hung these men on gibbets. Sasi a son of the country of Utstsâ took my feet; to the sovereignty

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1 [Sarduris I., of the native Vannic texts, of whom we have two inscriptions in the Assyrian language, both found at Van. He introduced the cuneiform system of writing into Armenia, and seems to have founded the Vannic kingdom. In his inscriptions he calls himself the son of Lutipris and king of Nairi, and claims to have built the citadel of Van. His son and successor, Isbuinis, substituted the native language for Assyrian in his inscriptions. See my Memoir on the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Van, J.R.A.S., xiv. 3, 41 xx. 1.—Ed.]

2 Shalmaneser here identifies himself with his commander-in-chief.

3 [The Patinâ inhabited the district between the eastern bank of the Afrin and the Gulf of Antioch, extending southward to the Orontes.—Ed.]

4 [Also called Kunalua and Kinalia, between the Afrin and the Orontes, perhaps the classical Gindarua.—Ed.]
over them I appointed (him). I received from them silver, gold, lead, copper, iron, (and) ivory to a countless amount.

I made a very lofty image of my majesty; I placed (it) in Kinalua his royal city in the house of his gods.—In the 29th year of my reign my armies (and) train I despatched, I sent. I ascended to the country of KIRKHI. Their cities I threw down, dug up (and) burned with fire. Their country I swept like the tempest. The terror of my glory I poured over them.—In the 30th year of my reign, while I was staying in CALAH, DAYAN-ASSUR the Tartan, the commander of my numerous armies, I despatched, I sent at the head of my armies. The ZAB he crossed, he made his way to the cities of Khubushkâ. The tribute of Datana the KHUBUSHKIAN I received. From the cities of the KHUBUSHKIAN I departed. He approached the cities of Makdubî the MALKHISIAN. Tribute I received. He departed from the cities of the MALKHISIANS. To the cities of Ulaki the MANNIAN he approached. Ulaki the MANNIAN before the splendour of my puissant weapons trembled, and quitted ZIRTA his royal city, and to save his life ascended (the mountains).

I pursued after him; I brought back his oxen, his

1 [Probably the same as Qurkhî "opposite the land of the Hittites." See Records of the Past, new series, ii. p. 140, note 4.—Ed.]
2 [Khubuskâ, also called Khubuskia, lay on the north-eastern frontier of Assyria, between the Zab and the territory of the Minni.—Ed.]
3 That is to say Dayan-Assur.
4 [Or Maggubbi.—Ed.]
5 [The Mannâ, called the Manâ in the Vannic inscriptions, are the Minni of Old Testament (Jer. 1. 27), who inhabited the country on the eastern border of the kingdom of Ararat or Van, and extended along the western shore of Lake Urumiyeh.—Ed.]
sheep (and) his goods to a countless number. His cities

168. I threw down, dug up (and) burned with fire. He 1 departed from the country of the MANNĀ; to the cities of Shulusunu of the country of KHARRU he approached. He captured MASASHURU his royal city as well as the cities dependent on it. To Shulusunu

170. and his sons I granted pardon. I restored him to his country. Gifts (and) tribute, horses trained to the yoke I imposed upon him. He approached SHURDIRA. The tribute of Artasari

172. the SHURDIRIAN I received. Into the country of PARSUA 2 I descended. The tribute of the kings of the country of PARSUA I received. As for the rest of the country of PARSUA (which was) not obedient to ASSUR, their cities

174. I captured, their spoil (and) their goods I carried away to ASSYRIA.—In the 31st year of my reign, for the second time, the face

175. I fixed (?) on ASSUR (and) HADAD. 3 At that time, while I was staying in CALAH, Dayan-Assur

176. the Tartan, the commander of my numerous armies, at the head of my armies (and) my train I despatched, I sent.

177. The cities of DATĀ 4 the KHUBUSHKIAN he approached. Tribute I received.

178. Against the city of TSAPPARIA the stronghold of the country of MUTSATSIRA 5 I marched. The city of TSAPPARIA together with

179. 46 cities of the MUTSATSIRIANS he captured. As far as the fortresses of the people of ARARAT

180. I marched. I threw down, dug up (and) burned with

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1 That is to say Dayan-Assur.
2 See p. 46, note 1, above.
3 Or Rimmon.—Ed.
4 Called Datana above, line 161.
5 Mutsatsira lay on the southern border of the kingdom of Ararat or Van, and was destroyed by Sargon in B.C. 714. The cylinder of its last king Urzana is now in the Museum of the Hague. See my Memoir on the Vannic Inscriptions, p. 673.—Ed.
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