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The Assyrian Monuments

Illustrating the Sermons of Isaiah

BY MAX KELLNER, D.D.

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"Ha! Assyria, the rod of mine anger, and the staff in whose hand is mine indignation! Against an impious nation am I wont to send him, and against the people of my wrath to give him a charge to take spoil and to seize booty, and to make it a trampling like mire in the streets." *Isaiah x. 6.*

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CHERUBIC BEINGS BEFORE THE SACRED TREE.

and Esarhaddon in the mound of Nimroud, and one belonging to Sennacherib at Kouyunjik,—all of them rich in remarkable sculptures and historical inscriptions of inestimable value. The researches of these pioneers were taken up by a number of enthusiastic and able followers: Loftus, Rassam, Place, Oppert, George Smith and others, and by them an art and a literature, which had lain long lost, were restored to the light of day.

The next question was how to decipher these ancient records. A few cuneiform inscriptions from Persepolis, once the residence of the kings of ancient Persia, had been for a long time in the possession of savants in Europe, and had excited their curiosity. The honor of finally discovering the key to the wedge-writing belongs to a German, Georg Friedrich Grotefend, of Hanover [September, 1802]. But the key did not help Grotefend much, and there was little advance for three decades. It was reserved for an Englishman, Colonel, afterwards Sir, Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, a young officer in Persia, by his work in copying and deciphering the trilingual inscription of Darius Hystaspes on the face of the mountain at Behistun [1835–1846], to unlock the door and throw open at least the outer portals to the great Assyrian literature. In 1857, in order to settle the claims of Assyriology to respect as a science, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Fox Talbot, Dr. Edward Hincks and Mons. Jules Oppert agreed to put the results of their work to the test. They prepared independent translations of the inscription of Tiglath Pileser I., which were presented for comparison to the Royal Asiatic Society. The results of the test were more than satisfactory to scholars, and cuneiform study assumed at once a position of prime importance.

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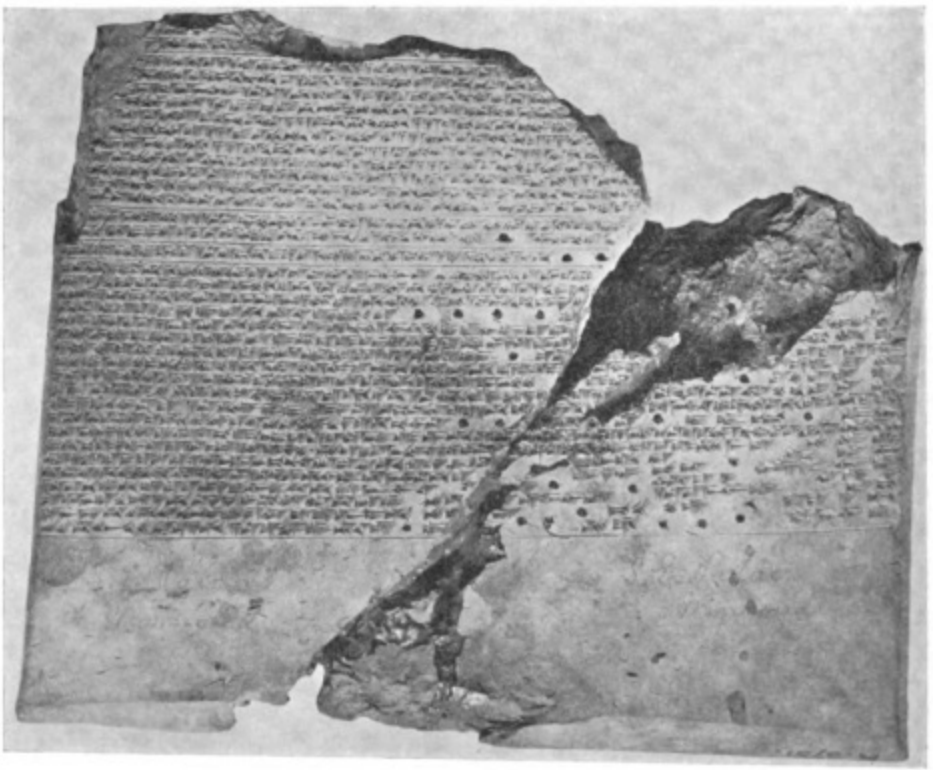

CLAY TABLET OF TIGLATH PILESER III.

We have spoken of Botta and Layard, the pioneers in the field of excavation, and of Grotefend and Rawlinson, the pioneer decipherers; but there are two others who should be named and to whom even greater honor is due, for it is to them first of all that we are indebted: Ashurbanipal, King of Assyria [668–626 B. C.], and Nabonidos, the last King of Babylon [555–538 B. C.]. Ashurbanipal has been styled the Grande Monarque of Assyria, and the designation fits him far better than it does the French king. He proved himself not only a successful ruler, but a patron of learning as well. He dispatched his scribes to delve in the libraries of the mother country, and to bring back from Babylonia the literary treasures of even pre-Semitic times. When Hormuzd Rassam, in 1854, reopened the door to Ashurbanipal's library at Nineveh, he found a room 50 feet long and 12 feet wide filled with a collection of clay books of marvelous extent. It covered every branch of learning known at the time: mythological works and legends; astrological, astronomical and geographical treatises; grammatical and lexical disquisitions; treaties and contracts; royal proclamations and historical annals; prayers and hymns and penitential psalms. There was something of the same spirit in Nabonidos, whose archæological interest established the date and history of Sargon and Naram-Sin [3800 B. C.],—the earliest kings of the Semitic settlers in Babylonia at the time "when there were but few of them and they strangers in the land."

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A literature which so strangely carries us into the past, and which puts us into such close touch with the thought and life of an ancient civilization, naturally commends itself as of the greatest intrinsic interest and value; but after all has been said its supreme importance will be recognized as extrinsic: it throws a new and much-needed light upon the pages of the Old Testament. Less than 100 years ago the Old Testament stood alone as an authentic history of a remote past. Yet it was felt by many a student that its claim to credibility needed the corroboration of contemporaries. This corroboration has seemed all the more necessary as it has become more and more evident that the writing of history was not the province of the Old Testament writers. Their purpose was not to record the history of their people; it was rather to teach spiritual truth, and the historical material they preserved was culled with this evident purpose in view.

Since this is so, it is evident that there is no sphere where there is a more imperative demand for the use of the historical method of study than in the Old Testament. In the past it has been possible to apply it only in a very limited way to the history of the Hebrews; but since the cuneiform literature has given us an insight into the relations of Israel-Judah to the great world-powers of the time, the Empire of the Euphrates and the Empire of the Nile, if we do not learn what it has to teach it will be our own fault. These dominant nations each stood in fear of the other, and either was too strong to make the other safe, and so the history of each became in no small degree a chronic endeavor to weaken the other. Between the two lay Syria-Palestine, the "buffer-state," and Damascus, Samaria and Jerusalem, continually making combinations or temporary confederacies with their smaller neighbors for mutual protection. Such was the course of the history during the lifetime of the statesman-prophet Isaiah, and his sermons are full of allusions that suggest the situation. But what the Judæan prophet only hints at the Assyrian annalist gives with detailed fullness, bringing out the whole history into strong and impressive relief, and we are conscious at once that we have a grasp of the meaning of that history such as would be otherwise unattainable. To concentrate thus into a focus all the light thrown upon the sermons of Isaiah by the monuments will be the aim of our present study. Before we read the records of the great Assyrian kings, it may, however, be well to review the course of events during Isaiah's lifetime.

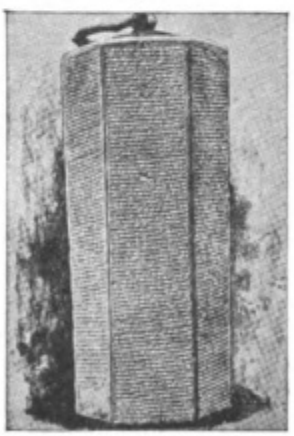
KINGS ON THE THRONE DURING ISAIAH'S ACTIVITY.

In Assyria.

Tiglath Pileser III. (Pul), 745-727 B. C.
Shalmaneser IV., 727-722.
Sargon II., 722-705.
Sennacherib, 705-681.

In Egypt.

Shabak.
Shabatak.
Tirhakah.



THE TAYLOR PRISM.

A hexagonal clay cylinder, containing on the second and third sides King Sennacherib's account of his campaign against Hezekiah, King of Judah.

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age the Judean territory and carry off many prisoners [2. Chronicles xxviii. 6-8]. Moab and Ammon sympathize with Syria-Israel in the attack upon Judah. The Syrian troops capture Elath, expel the Judeans and restore it to the Edomites [2 Kings xvi. 6; cf. 2 Kings xiv. 22]. The Edomites, who have declared themselves independent of Judah, make raids into her territory [2 Chronicles xxviii. 17]. The Philistines also declare themselves independent, and seize certain cities on Judah's southern frontier [2 Chronicles xxviii. 18]. The Syrian and Israelite forces joined: The plot of Rezin and Pekah to depose Ahaz and place on the throne a certain Ben-Tabeel [2 Kings xvi. 5; Isaiah vii. 6]. Ahaz calls upon Tiglath Pileser of Assyria for protection from his foes [2 Kings xvi. 7-8; 2 Chronicles xxviii. 16].

734–732. Tiglath Pileser in Syria-Palestine. Syria devastated; Rezin besieged for two years in his capital city Damascus [Layard, 72 and 66; Rost, 12-14]. North Israel overrun; Tiglath Pileser in 734 B. C. "took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor,

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and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria" [2 Kings xv. 29; cf. Isaiah ix. 1; Rawlinson, III, 10, No. 2, 12-19]. Moab and Ammon punished, as also the Philistines [Rawlinson, III, 10, No. 2, 19-22]. Tiglath Pileser again in Israel: King Pekah conspired against by his servants; assassinated by an Assyrian sympathizer, Hoshea the son of Elah, who is appointed by Tiglath Pileser to the vacant throne [2 Kings xv. 30. Rawlinson, III, 10, No. 2, 26-30; Layard, 66, 17-19; Rost, 14-37]. The Edomites pun-

ished. Samsi, queen of North Arabia, punished for taking part in the rebellion against Assyria [Rawlinson, III, 10, No. 2, 30 *seq.*; Layard, 72, 16 *seq.*].

732. Damascus, after a two years' siege, now stripped of her allies, falls. End of the Kingdom of Syria [2 Kings xvi. 9; Isaiah xvii. 1]. Tiglath Pileser's court at Damascus: King Ahaz (Jehoahaz) of Judah among the numerous subject princes who gather there to do him obeisance [2 Kings xvi. 10. The Nimroud Clay Inscription: Rawlinson, II, 67, 57-62].

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729. Tiglath Pileser ascends the throne of Babylon under the name of Pul ("Poros" of the Canon of Ptolemy).

727. Accession of Shalmaneser IV. of Assyria.

727. Hoshea of Israel tributary to Assyria [2 Kings xvii. 3]. Hoshea conspires with Shabak (So) of Egypt and with Phœnicia to throw off the Assyrian yoke [2 Kings xvii. 4]. That the Phœnicians took part in the revolt is stated by Menander, quoted by Josephus [Antiq. Jud. IX. xiv. 2]. Tyre was besieged for five years by Shalmaneser-Sargon [Isaiah xxiii.; Sargon's Cylinder Inscription, 21: Rawlinson, I, 36; Lyon, 3; Winckler, 43].

724. Shalmaneser falls suddenly upon Hoshea and takes him prisoner. His capital, Samaria, placed under siege [2 Kings xvii. 4, 5].

722. Death of Shalmaneser and accession of Sargon. The Chaldean prince, Merodach Baladan, heads a revolt at Babylon [The Babylonian Chronicle, i. 29-32: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, new series,

xix. pt. 4; The Great Khorsabad Inscription, 121-134: Botta, 145 *seq.*, Winckler, 30 *seq.*]. Fall of Samaria after a three years' siege and end of the Kingdom of Israel; Israelite captives, to the number of 27,290, deported and settled in "Halah, and in Habor, on the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes" [2 Kings xvii. 6, 23. The Great Khorsabad Inscription, 23–25: Botta, 145,1; Winckler, 30. Sargon's Annals, 10-17: Botta, 79 and 70; Winckler, 1]. Later on, in 721, 715, etc., Sargon "brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Avva, and from Hamath and Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel" [2 Kings xvii. 24. The Cylinder Inscription, 17-20: Rawlinson, I, 36; Lyon, 3; Winckler, 43].

721. The war with Khumbanigash of Elam [Sargon's Nimroud Stone-Inscription, 7-8: Layard, 33; Winckler, 48. The Great Khorsabad Inscription, 23, 121-134: Botta, 145, 1 *seq.*; Winckler, 30. The Babylo-

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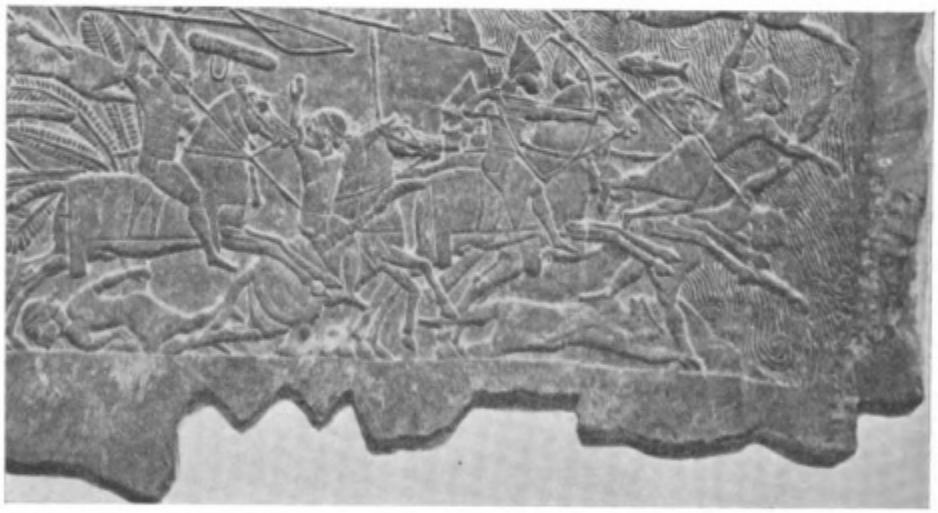
nian Chronicle, i. 33, 37: Journal Royal Asiatic Society, new series, xix. pt. 4.]

720. The defeat of Jaubi'di (Ilubi'di) of Hamath in the battle of Karkar [The Great Khorsabad Inscription, 33-36: Botta, 145; Winckler, 31. The Annals, 23-24: Botta, 70, 23 *seq.*; Winckler, 1. The Nimroud Stone-Inscription, 7-8: Layard, 33; Winckler, 48. The Sargon Stele: Winckler, 47. Inscription on a Statue: Botta, 180]. The defeat of Shabak of Egypt in the battle of Raphia, and the capture of Hanno of Gaza [The Great Khorsabad Inscription, 25-32: Botta 145, 2; Winckler, 31. The Annals 26-31: Botta, 71, 1; Winckler, 2. The Cylinder Inscription, 17-20 *seq.*: Rawlinson, I. 36; Lyon, 3; Winckler, 43].

717. Expedition against Carchemish.

715. Accession of Hezekiah of Judah [cf. 2 Kings xviii: 1-2, 9-10, 13].

713-712. Hezekiah's illness and the embassy of Merodach Baladan of Babylon [2 Kings xx.; Isaiah xxxviii.-xxxix].



C. 712. Accession of Shabatak of Egypt. Shabatak tries to incite the princes of Syria-Palestine against Assyria.

711. Siege and capture of Ashdod by troops of Sargon. Shabatak sues for peace; Jerusalem not molested, having probably soon repented of her rebellion [cf. Isaiah xx. 1. The Great Khorsabad Inscription, 90-112: Botta, 149; Winckler, 33; Abel-Winckler, 16. A Prism-Fragment: Winckler, 45. The Annals of Hall XIV: Winckler, 26 and 27; Botta, 159*a* and 160*b*].

710. Sargon defeats Merodach Baladan and enters Babylon [The Great Khorsabad Inscription, 121-134: Botta, 145 *seq.*; Winckler, 30 *seq.*].

705. Accession of Sennacherib of Assyria. Merodach Baladan incites a new revolt against Assyria. Coalition formed against Sennacherib in the West by Egypt, Phœnicia, Philistia and Judah.

704. Sennacherib's subjugation of Babylon; Merodach Baladan flees to the swamps of lower Chaldea; Bel-ibni appointed to the throne of

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KING BESIEGING A CITY.

TRANSLATIONS OF SUCH PORTIONS OF THE ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS AS BEAR UPON ISAIAH'S SERMONS.

TIGLATH PILESER III. 745-727 B. C.

The Annals.

Rawlinson, III, 9, No. 3.

Azariah . . . . [24]Tribute such as is usual with [Assyria I laid upon them] [25] . . . [26]. . . . The city Usnu, the city Siannu, the city [Tsimirra], the city Ka . . . . which are on the shore of the sea, together with the cities . . . . as far as Mt. Sau, [27]a peak in the Lebanon range, and which surround Baal-zephon as far as the Amanus range, the mountains of the oak wood, the land of Sau in its full extent, the territory of the city Kar-Hadad, etc.[30] . . . . Nineteen districts [31]of the city Hamath together with the cities of their environs bordering on the sea of the setting sun (*i. e.*, Mediterranean), which in their faithlessness had revolted unto Azariah [32]unto the territory of Assyria I restored. My generals as satraps over them I appointed.

[50]Tribute of Kushtashpi of Kummuch, Rezin of Damascus, Menahem of Samaria, [51]Hirom of Tyre, Sibittibi'il of Byblos, Urik of Que (*i. e.*, Cilicia), Pisiris of Carchemish, Enilu [52]of Hamath, Panammu of Sam'al, Tarkhular of Gamgum, Sulumal of Melid, Dadilu [53]of Kaska, Uassurme of Tabal, Ushkhitti of Tun, Uraballa of Tukhan, Tukhammi of Ishtund, [54]Urimmi of Khushimna, Zabibi the queen of Arabia: gold, silver, lead, iron, elephants' skin, [55]parti-colored garments, linen (?), violet wool, red-purple wool, terebinth (?) wood, oak (?) wood, everything costly, a royal treasure, fat sheep whose fleeces [56]were dyed red-purple, feathered birds of the heaven whose wings were dyed violet-purple, horses, mules, oxen, sheep, camels, [57]she-camels with their young, I received.

Rawlinson, III, 10, No. 2.

[12]. . . . the city Khatarikka as far as Mt. Sau, [13]. . . . the cities Byblos, Tsimirra, Arqa, Zimarra [14]. . . . the cities Usnu, [Siannu], Ri'raba, Ri'sitsu [15]. . . . cities on the shore of the upper sea, I mastered. Six of my generals [16][as satraps over] them I appointed. The city Rashpuna on the shore of the upper sea [17]. . . . the city Gal' . . . . the city Abilaqqa, which are on the border of the land of Beth-Omri (*i. e.*, Israel) [18][the land of Naphta] li the widespread, throughout its extent unto the territory of Assyria I annexed. [19][My generals] as satraps over them I appointed. Hanno of Gaza [20]fled before my arms and escaped to Egypt. Gaza [21][I took; his goods], his treasures, his gods [I carried off]. . . . My royal couch [22]. . . . in the midst of the palace [of Hanno I set up], etc. [26]. . . . The land of Beth-Omri [27]. . . . all of its inhabitants [28][their goods] to Assyria I deported. Pekah, their king, they slew and Hoshea [29][unto the lordship] over them I appointed. Ten talents of

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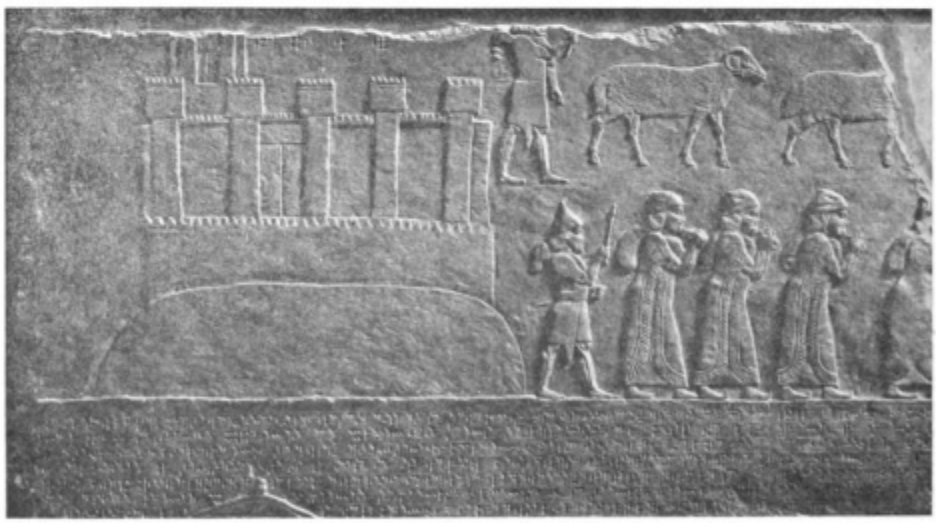
gold, ... talents of silver [their heavy treasure] I received from them. [30][To Assyria I de]ported them. Samsi, the queen of Arabia . . . . [31]. . . . I killed 1,100 people, 30,000 camels, 20,000 oxen . . . . [32]5,000 bundles (?) of herbs, 11 sacrifice cups (?), the possession of her gods . . . . [33]Her property I took from her and she herself to save her life . . . . [34][to the city] Bazil, a place of thirst, like a wild she-ass . . . . [35]. . . . famine overtook the people in the midst of their camp.[36] Before my mighty weapons she bowed and camels and she-camels [37]. . . . before me she brought. An official I placed over her.

Layard, 72 and 66.
Rost, Pl. xxii. and xxiii. pp. 12-14.

[1]. . . . his (*i. e.*, Rezin's) warriors I captured . . . . I overthrew with my weapons[2] . . . . before him [3]the charioteers and . . . . their weapons I broke in pieces[4] . . . . their horses I seized . . . . his warriors bearing bows . . . . [5]bearing shields and spears, with my hand I cast down and their battle-array[6] . . . . As for himself, to save his life, he fled away alone, and[7] . . . . like a mouse (?) his city gate he entered. His nobles alive [8][with my hand I seized]; on stakes I hung them up. I subjugated his land. [9]Forty-five soldiers of the camp . . . . [9][The gate] of his city I closed, and like



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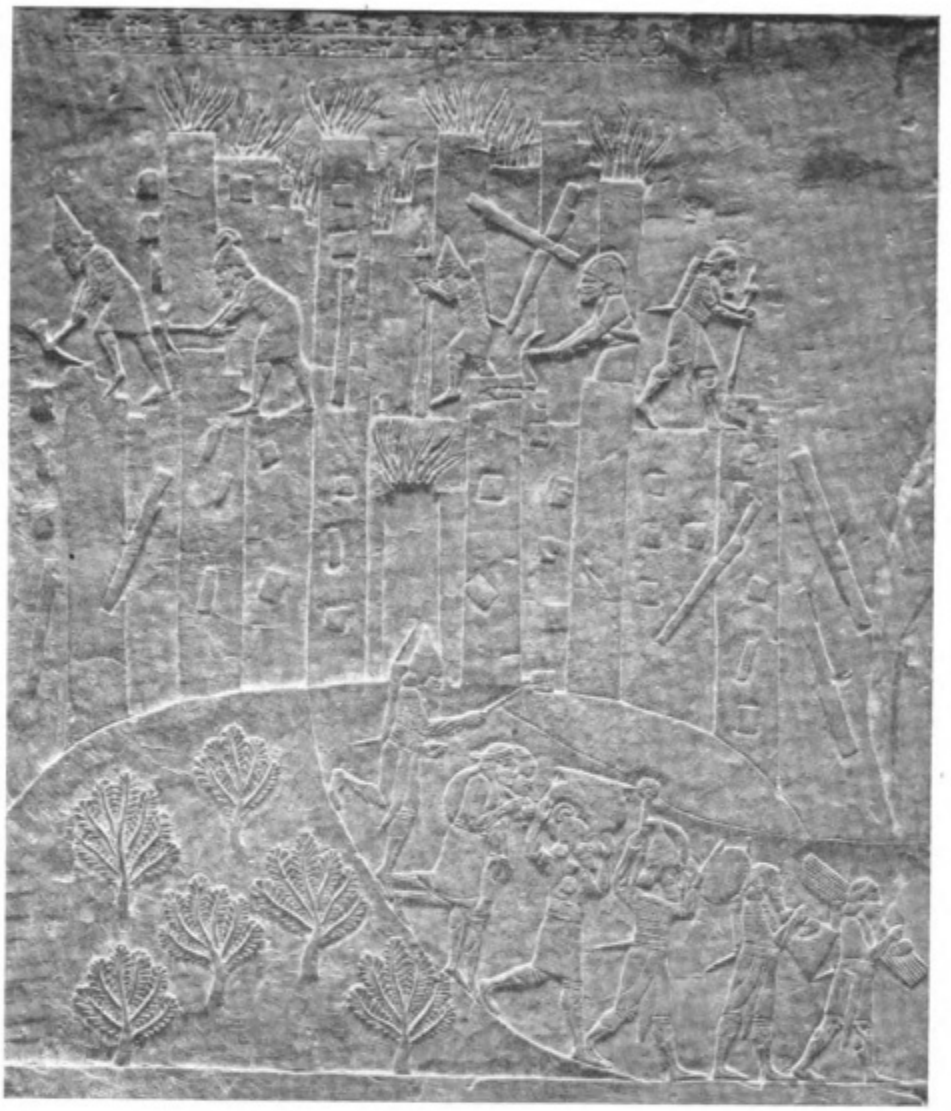

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a bird encaged I shut him in. His parks[10] . . . . fruit groves innumerable I cut down; a single one I did not leave[11] . . . . Khadara, the house of the father of Rezin of Damascus[12], [the place where] he was born, I besieged, I took. Eight hundred men together with their goods[13] . . . . their oxen, their sheep, I carried off. Seven hundred and fifty captives of the city Kurutsta[14] . . . . [captives] of the city Irma, five hundred and fifty captives of the city Mituna I carried off. Five hundred and ninety-one cities[15] . . . . of sixteen districts of Damascus like a deluge I devastated. [16]. . . . Samsi, the queen of Arabia who the oath of Shamash had violated and . . . .[1] the city . . . . [2]to the city Iza [si] . . . . [3][from] Arabia in the territory of Sa [ba'] . . . . [4]in camp . . . . [6]she feared . . . .

[17][The land of Beth-Omri] all the cities I had [subjected] in my former campaign, and . . . . had annexed [to the territory of Assyria] [18]. . . . whose . . . I carried off. Samaria they left alone and their king [19][they slew].

The Nimroud Clay-Inscription.

Rawlinson II. 67.

[Tribute] of Kushtashpi of Kummukh, Urik of Que, Sibittibi'il of [Byblos]-[En] ilu of Hamath, Panammu of Sam'al, Tarkhular of Gamgum, Su[lumal of Melid], ... [Uas]surme of Tabal, Ushkitti of Tun, Urballa of Tukhan, Tukham, [mi of Ishtund] . . . . [60][Ma]tanbi'il the Arvadite, Sanipu the Beth-Ammonite, Salmanu the Moabite . . . . [Mi]tinti of Ashkelon, Jehoahaz of Judah, Qaushmalak of Edom, Mus . . . . [H]anno of Gaza: gold, silver, lead, iron, tin (?), parti-colored

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garments, linen (?), the red-purple clothing of their country . . . . the product of sea and land, the possession of their country, a royal treasure, horses, mules, the team of a yoke . . . . I received.

SARGON II. 722-705 B. C.

The Babylonian Chronicle.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, New Series xix. Part 4, pp. 655 *seq.*
Zeitschrift der Assyriologie 1887, pp. 148 *seq.*

I.[29] In the fifth year Shalmaneser died, in the month Tebet. [30]For five years Shalmaneser had ruled over Akkad and Assyria. [31]In the month Tebet, on the twelfth day, Sargon sat on the throne of Assyria, [32]and in the month Nisan, Merodach Baladan sat on the throne of Babylon.

[33]In the second year of Merodach Baladan Khumbanigash, king of Elam, [34]joined battle with Sargon, king of Assyria, in the province of Dur-ilu. [35]He defeated the Assyrians and greatly overwhelmed them. [36]Merodach Baladan and his army, who went to the help [37]of the king of Elam, did not take part (?) in the battle; he came afterwards.

The Great Khorsabad Inscription.

Botta, 145 *seq.*
Winckler, 30 *seq.*

[23]From the beginning of my kingship until the fifteenth year of my reign I accomplished the defeat of Khumbanigash, the Elamite, in the suburb of Dur-ilu. Samaria I besieged, I took. Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety of

the people dwelling within it I carried off. Fifty chariots in their midst I collected, and the rest I allowed to keep their possessions. My satrap over them I appointed; the tribute of the former king [25]I laid upon them.

Hanno the king of Gaza, with Shabak the tartan of Egypt, had come out against me to the city Raphia to fight and join battle. Their defeat I accomplished. Shabak was afraid of the onset of my weapons and fled, and no trace of him was seen. Hanno the king of Gaza I took prisoner. [27]The tribute of Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, Samsi the queen of Arabia, It'amara the Sabaean, gold, the products of the mountains, horses, camels, I received.

[28]Kiakki of Shinukhtu, who had thrown off the yoke of (the god) Ashur and had withheld his gift, together with thirty of his chariots and seven thousand three hundred and fifty warriors, I counted as booty. [29]Shinukhtu, the city of his royalty, I gave to Matti of Tun, added horses and mules to his former tribute and laid it upon him. To Amris of Tabal, whom I had placed on the throne of Khulli his father, I had given my daughter together with the land of Cilicia (Khilakki) a territory which had not belonged to his father; and had [thus] increased his domain. But he did not remain faithful, and sent a messenger to Ursa of Urartu and Mita, king of Muski, who plundered my territory. Amris together with the males, the offspring of

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his family, the nobles of his land, together with a hundred of his chariots, I carried off to Assyria. Assyrians who feared my lordship I settled there; my official as governor over them I appointed and laid tribute upon them.

[33]Jaubi'di (also called Ilubi'di) the Hamathite, a . . . . man, not an heir of the throne, a wicked Hittite, set his heart on the royalty of Hamath, and incited Arpad, Tsimirra, Damascus, and Samaria to revolt from me. He confederated them and marshalled them to the battle. The mighty host of the god Ashur I summoned. I besieged him together with his troops within his favorite city Karkar. [35]I took it, and burned Karkar with fire. As for himself, I flayed him; I put to death the rebels in those cities, and I established peace. Two hundred chariots, six hundred riding horses among the inhabitants of Hamath I collected and added to my royal army.

[90]Azuri, the king of Ashdod, plotted in his heart not to render tribute, and summoned the kings of his neighborhood to rebellion against Assyria. Because of the wrong he had done, his lordship over the people of his neighborhood I changed.

Akhimit, his twin brother, unto the lordship over them I appointed. [95]The Hittites, plotting revolt, resisted his rule, and enthroned over themselves Jaman, not an heir of the throne, who, like themselves, the fear of my lordship did not know. In the rage of my heart all of my troops I did not collect; I did not gather together my camp. With my warriors who had left [100]my side in no *salmu* ? against Ashdod I marched. And he, Jaman, heard of the advance of my expedition from afar, and fled unto the border of Egypt by the side of Melukh*; not a trace of him was seen. Ashdod, Gath, Ashdudim, [105]I besieged, I took. His gods, his wife, his sons, his daughters, goods, property, the treasures of his palace, together with the people of his land, I counted as booty. Those cities I took anew. The people of the lands captured by my hand which are in . . . . of the rising of the sun I caused to dwell therein. [My satrap I appointed over them and] with the people of Assyria I counted them and they bear my yoke.

The king of Melukh [110]who in . . . . an unapproachable place, a way of . . . . ,—

*The "salt" desert between the frontier of Egypt and the southern border of Palestine.

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seven days' journey in the midst of the sea of the setting sun; and Merodach-Baladan, the king of Chaldaea who dwelt on the shore of the "salt water" (salt sea), who had reigned over Babylon against the will of the gods, my strong hands captured.

SENNACHERIB, 705–681 B. C.

The Bellino Cylinder.

Layard, 63.

[6]In the beginning of my reign I defeated Merodach Baladan, the king of Kardunias, along with the troops of Elam, in the environs of the city Kis. [7]In the midst of the battle he abandoned his baggage and fled away alone. He escaped to the land of Guzumman; he hid in the marshes and reeds and thus saved his life. [8]The chariots, wagons, horses, mules, asses, camels and dromedaries, which he had left upon the field of battle, my hand seized as booty. [9]With joy I entered his palace in Babylon.

[14]Bel-ibni, a Chaldaean, a scion of Babylon, who had been reared in my palace like a pet dog, I appointed to be ruler over Sumer and Akkad.

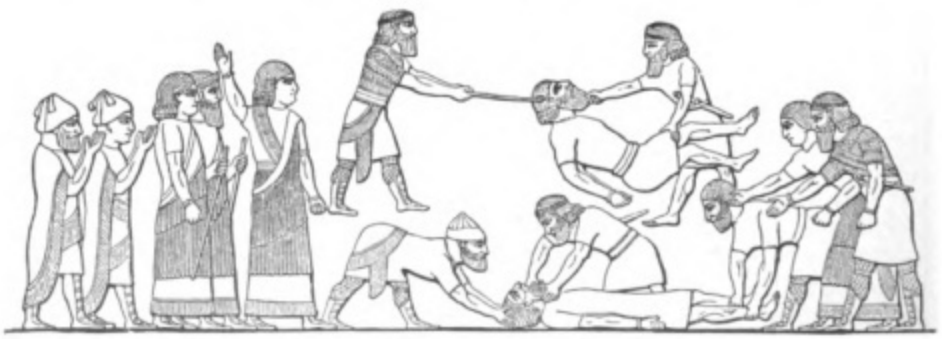
*The Taylor Prism.**

Rawlinson, I, 38 *seq.*
Abel-Winckler, 18 *seq.*
Delitzsch, 114 *seq.*

[34]In my third campaign I marched to the land of the Hittites.† [35]Elulaeus, the king of Sidon, the fear of the splendor of my lordship overwhelmed him and he fled to a distance in the midst of the sea and I took possession of his land. Great Sidon, Little Sidon, Bit-Zitti, Sarepta, Makhalliba, [40]Ushu, Ekdippa, Akko, his powerful cities, fortresses, pastures and cisterns [and] his fortifications, the power of the arms of Ashur, my lord, overcame and they submitted to me. Ethobal upon the royal throne [45]I placed over them; and the payment of the tribute of my lordship yearly without cessation I laid upon him. Menahem of Samsimuruna, Ethobal of Sidon, Abdili'ti of Arvad, [50]Urumilki of Byblos, Mitinti of Ashdod, Buduilu of Beth-Ammon, Kammusunadab of Moab, Malik-rammu of Edom—[55]all the kings of the West-land, extensive regions—brought their heavy gifts, together with merchandise, before me and kissed my feet.

*Compare the parallel, though somewhat abridged, inscription on the Kouyunjik Bulls, Rawlinson, III, 12, 18 *seq.*

†At this time "the land of the Hittites" was used generically, signifying Syria in general.



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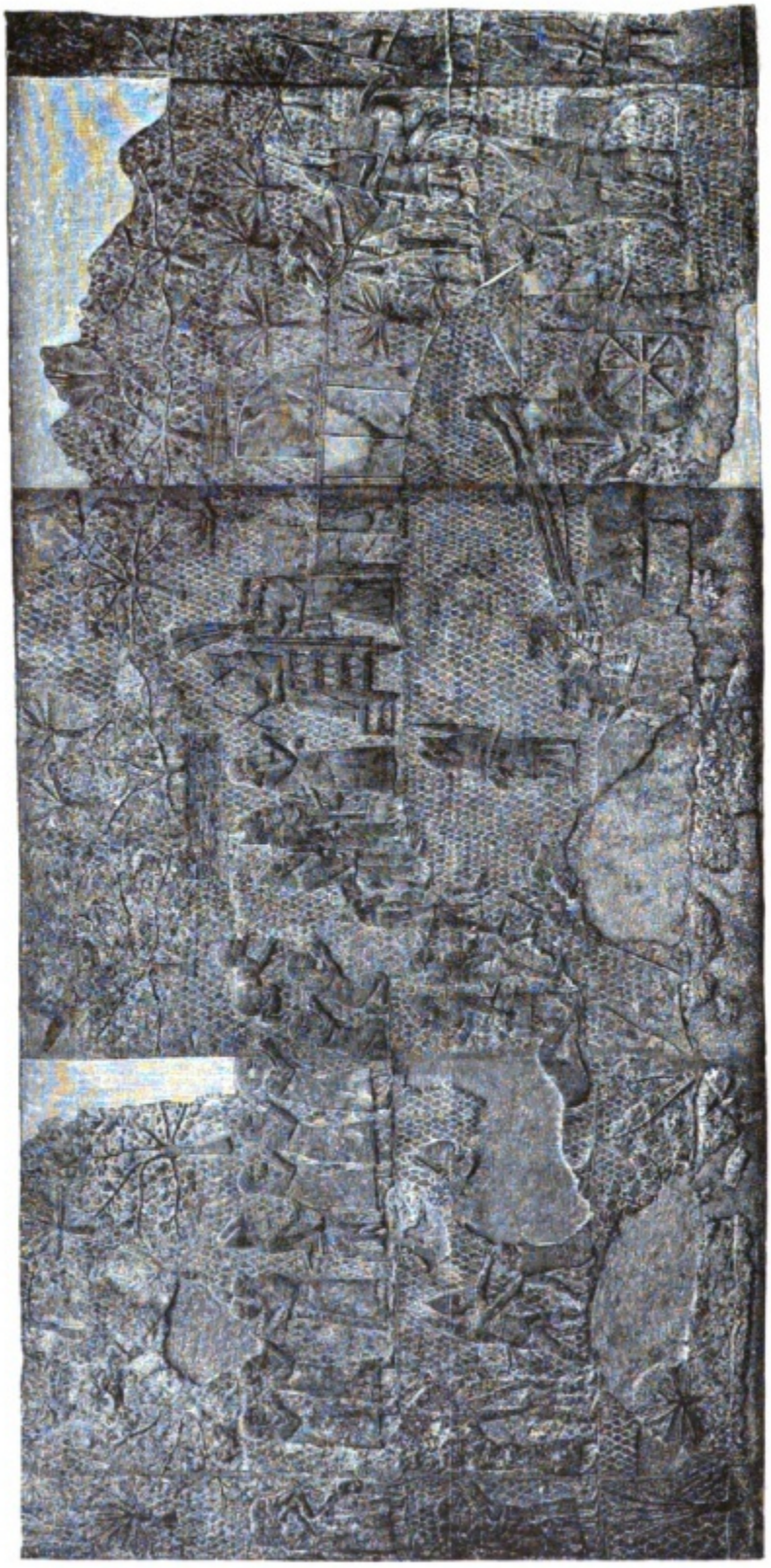

KING SENNACHERIB AT LACHISH.

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size of his land. In addition to the former tribute, the yield of their land, the tribute due to my lordship I added and laid upon them. As for Hezekiah himself [30]the fear of the splendor of my lordship overwhelmed him and he sent after me the Urbi and his other faithful warriors whom as a defence for Jerusalem, his royal city he had brought in and to whom he had granted pay (?), together with thirty talents of gold, eight hundred talents of silver, precious stones, brilliant *daggassi* (?), large lapis lazuli, couches of ivory, stationary thrones of ivory, elephants' skin, terebinth (?), wood, oak (?) wood, of every kind, a heavy treasure, and his daughters, the women of his palace, the male musicians (?) and female musicians (?), to Nineveh, the city of my lordship. He sent his ambassador to give tribute and do obeisance.

The Nebi Yunus or Constantinople Inscription.
Rawlinson, I, 43.

[13]Elulaeus, the king of Sidon, I removed from his kingship. On his throne I placed Ethobal, and the tribute of my lordship I laid upon him. The widespread territory of Judah, whose king is Hezekiah, I made subject.

The Lachish Bas-Relief Inscription. (*See opposite page.*)
Rawlinson, I, 7.

Sennacherib, the king of the world, the king of Assyria, seats himself on a throne and causes the spoil of the city Lachish to pass before him.

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