STATE ARCHIVES
OF ASSYRIA STUDIES

Published by the Neo-Assyrian Text Corpus Project
of the Academy of Finland
in co-operation with
the Finnish Oriental Society

Project Director
Simo Parpola

Managing Editor
Robert M. Whiting

VOLUME II
Alan Millard
THE EPONYMS OF THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE
910–612 BC

THE NEO-ASSYRIAN TEXT CORPUS PROJECT
-1994-
The four inscribed faces of a clay die (VBC 705) apparently cut to determine when the name of Yahweh should become eponym for the 9th century BC. See p. 8.

Photographs courtesy the Yale Babylonian Collection.
THE MANUSCRIPTS

The original content of each text has been calculated wherever possible, although closing dates remain uncertain when the final entries are missing, for there can be no assurance that a tablet was filled.

A1 from Kuyunjik

K 4329 (+) 4329a (+) 4329b
Smith Canon I
Ungnad C*1
Text: II R 68 no. 1 (K4329); II R 69 no. 4 (K4329a); III R 1 (whole text)
Copy: Plate 1-2
Six column tablet, ruled and written with care. 17.1 × 10.4 cm, bears Ashurbanipal palace mark.
Commenced 910 BC, ended 659 BC.
Scribal errors: 885 entry omitted; 874 1ṣṣamaṣ-ah-la against A2 1ṣṣa- pa-bār; 814 1ṣṣel-bu-la-lat for 1ṣṣel-bu-ba-lat as A8 and St.

A2 from Kuyunjik

K 4388
Smith Canon II
Ungnad C*2
Text: II R 68 no. 2
Copy: Plate 3
Six column tablet, ruled. 10.5 × 10 cm.
Commenced 910 BC, ended 690-670 BC.
Scribal errors: 840 1ṣṣel-abāyā for 1ṣṣamaṣ-abāyā. 738 1ṣṣad-ad-akin; for 1ṣṣad-bēl-akin; 736 1ṣṣninurta-aya for 1ṣṣninurta-il-a-ya.

A3 from Kuyunjik

K 4389
Smith Canon III
Ungnad C*3
Text: II R 69 nos. 3, 5
Copy: Plax 4
Roughly written tablet, 7.85 × 7.75 cm. The scribe began by ruling two columns on the obverse, then found his material was too extensive for four columns, so squeezed three on to the reverse. Apparently he made the vertical wedges of the masculine determinative for all the entries on the reverse before inscribing any names, in order to ensure that he could include all the names. When he entered the names he failed to align them exactly with the determinatives.1
Commenced c. 810 BC, ends 649 BC.
Scribal errors: 687 1ṣṣaṣšur-abhē[-] for 1ṣṣsin-ahhē-eriba; 678 1ṣṣnābū left unastrashed before the correct name, 1ṣṣnergīl-laru, uṣur;

A4 from Kuyunjik

K 4390
Smith Canon IV
Ungnad C*4

1 Cf. C. H. W. Johns, PSBA 25 (1903) 83.
Text: II R 69 no. 4
Copy: Plate 5
Flake from the obverse of a three column tablet, containing parts of columns ii.
iii. 6.1 x 5.8 cm.
Present coverage 753-744, 718-702 bc.
Scrabal errors: 748 *'ar-lur-belu-uskin, for *'adad-belu-uskin; 706 [ mlk-tak-
lak-at-lur for *nm-nak-kil-at-lur.
Where other texts have 'Royal name, king', A4 has 'Royal name, king of
Assyria'.

A5 from Kuyunjik
82-5-22.121
Ungnad C5
Text: C. H. W. Johns, PSBA 18 (1896) 206; ADD 1098
Copy: Plate 5
Upper half of a small four column tablet, without rulings, surfaces badly worn.
The tablet has the appearance of a Neo-Assyrian letter. Traces in column iv may
be part of a colophon. 4.5 x 4.6 cm.
Commences 743 BC, end uncertain; present coverage 743-737, 722-713, 691-
682 bc.
Unexplained variant at 718: *'al-lur-matu-ia-pa-šišir for *żēru-šišir.

A6 from Kuyunjik
Rm 580
Ungnad C6
Text mentioned by F. Delitzsch, ZK 2 (1885) 175, n. 1 and C. Bezold, PSBA 11
(1889) 287; copy by J. A. Brinkman, NABU 1989, no. 3, p. 51
Copy: Plate 6
Upper right portion of a six column tablet, parts of columns ii, iii, iv remain,
columns v, vi were probably blank. 5.8 x 5.5 cm. Each column had about 57
lines, so the list began with 911 BC. Present coverage 855-840, 798-782,
710-697 bc.
Scrabal errors: 852 entry omitted.

A7 from Assur
VAT 11254+11257+11276, 11258+11259B, 11260, 11255, 11256
Ungnad C
Text: KAV 21-24
Copy: Plate 7 (Copy by O. Schroeder. Schroeder copied the fragments separa-
tively, but the order of the epigrams shows that they can be arranged to
form parts of a single tablet. L. Jakob-Rost kindly checked the arrange-
ment proposed here but had reservations about the placing of the lower
left piece.)
Ten column tablet, badly broken, columns i, ii lost. Approximately 16.5 x 12.5
cm.
The list began about 1200 BC, and ended with the post-canonical eponym
Aššur-gimilılı-tIrIr, according to the colophon. 2 Present coverage, excluding
the Middle Assyrian section (see above, pp. 7-8), col. vii 872-860, 858-849, 846-

2 S. Zawadzki (SAAR 7 [1995]) has argued that the colophon refers only to the entries from Semachitu's eponymic (687 bc) to the end of the text, reconstructing the number of years as 52, placing Aššur-gimilılı-tIrIr in 636 BC. This has to remain a speculation, it would be unusual for a colophon to refer to the final part of the text only.
Scribal errors: 861 "nimuru-aca" for A1 "ashtar-ilu-aya (but cf. A8); 842 "nuk-lak-ana-as-ur for "nuk-lak-ana-tarri; 783 "merdak-mazir for "nimurta-nazir; 777 "shamsil-idaya-ukin, for "nabu-idaya-ukin; 738 "idad-belu-akur for "idad-bel-belu-akur. The total number of years is given for each reign.

A8 from Sultantepe SU 52/150
Text: SITT I pl. LXIV, 47, obverse only
Copy: Plate 8 (copy by O. R. Gurney)
Four column exercise tablet (the reverse bears mathematical calculations); col. iv.9 to end repeats entries of ii.47 to iii.40 (i.e. 809-764 BC). Commenced 910 BC, ends 750 BC.

A9 from Assur VAT 8249
Text: KAV 20
Copy: Plates 9-10 (copy by O. Schroeder)
Five-sided prism, pierced vertically, listing eponyms by name, faces i, iii, and office, faces ii, iv, while on face v the office follows the name, indented on the next line. 79 cm high, 3.8 cm wide.
Commences 719 BC, ends 662 BC; entries for 698, 697 BC lost.
Scribal errors: 693, 688 "iddan-abîhe is titled governor of Simira, whereas the documents seem to style him governor of Dur-Sarrukin for 693. There is variation in the titles for 677 and 676, nero both are sukkallu danna, but sukkallu rabû and sukkalluš šani in the documents.

B1 from Kuyunjik K 51
Smith Canon V Ungnau C*1
Text: II R 52 no. 1
Copy: Plates 11-12
Bottom and lower right portion of a carefully ruled and written tablet, baked in antiquity, 15.2 × 15.25 cm.
Covers 817-727 BC.
Scribal errors: the ruling after the entry for 734 BC is probably erroneous.

B2 from Kuyunjik K 3403 + 81-2-4,187 + 954-6,4
Ungnau C*2
Text: C. Bezold, PSBA 11 (1889) 286, pls. i, II (K 3403 + 81-2-4,187 only)
Copy: Plates 13-14
3 The fragment 95-4,6,4, the upper right corner of the reverse, belongs to C. I. Rich, see L. W. King, ZA 10 (1919) 97, and was copied by Bezd, Smith and Ungnau wrongly treated it as the reverse of BK, see E. F. West, AOS 13 (1929 41) 348.
Lower two-thirds of a carefully ruled and written tablet, almost an exact duplicate of B1. Covers 810-746 BC.

B3 from Kuyunjik
Smith Canon VIII
Copy: Plate 15
Flake from one face, 4.3 x 4.7 cm.
Covers 732-722 BC.

B4 from Kuyunjik
Smith Canon VIII
Text: C. Bezold, PSBA 11 (1889) 287, pl. III
Copy: Plates 15-16
Part of the right side of a carefully ruled and written tablet, bashed in antiquity, possibly part of BI (Bezold and Ungnad). 7.9 x 9.2 cm.
Covers 841-813. 721-706 BC.
The entry for 820 has an extra, illegible, word.

B5 from Kuyunjik
Text: C. Bezold, PSBA 11 (1889) 287, pl. III
Copy: Plate 16
Flake from the upper part of one face of a tablet, the first line is a heading. 8.6 x 5.9 cm.
Commences 858 BC, enaš 847 BC.

B6 from Kuyunjik
Smith Canon VI
Text: II R 69 no. 6
Copy: Plate 17
Lower left corner of a tablet, bodily abraded, with small, slightly uneven writing, the longer entries cross vertical rulings, 6.7 x 7.5 cm.
Present coverage 818-803, 708-703 BC, implying that there were two main columns or each face.

B7 from Kuyunjik
Smith Canon VII
Text: II R 69 no. 6
Copy: Plate 18
Translated by Smith, Canon, 55; transliteration by Ungnad, 435.
Fragment from left side of a tablet, one face only, probably part of B6. 4.0 x 5.6 cm.
Covers 701-699 BC.

B8 from Kuyunjik
Smith Canon VII
Text: Copy by J. A. Brinkman, NABU 1989, no. 3, p. 51
Copy: Plate 18

As J. A. Brinkman has observed (loc. cit., p. 49), the flake could be from a list of type A.
Translated by Smith, Canon 43, 47f.
Flake, probably from the obverse of a tablet. 2.6 x 2.75 cm.
Covers 826-821 BC.

B9 from Koyunjik
K 14304
Unugnad C310

Copy: Plate 18
Flake from one face, no rulings. 3.1 x 4.3 cm. Unugnad gave readings from this text for 787, 785, 785 BC, but they do not correspond with the signs visible now. The fragment may cover 786-776 BC, the traces are too uncertain to permit identification, so the text has not been included in this edition.

B10 from Sultantepe
SU 52/18 + 18A + 21 + 333 + 337
Text: SII I pls. LXII, LXIII, 46 + STH II pl. CCLI, 348
Copy: Plates 19-20 (copy by O. R. Grzyew; the fragment STH 348 has been included in the copy given here, although made at a slightly different scale).

Badly damaged tablet with horizontal rulings only, 16.2 x 9.5 cm. Covers 840-765 BC. This tablet is remarkable for its variant readings and orthographic peculiarities, some perhaps being colloquialisms. Where other texts have terminal a-Cv, B10 has aCf: 780, 770 tur-ta-an for tur-ta-na, 791 [ ]-iql-i-an for *bēl-iql-i-an-i, 779 [ ]-īm-a-an for *mardak-īm-a-an, 799 [ ]-a-an for *marduk-īm-e-ān-i-tēme-ni, 794, however, has [ ]-a-[n] for iql-ba-an. Other variants include: si-ši for si-šu (823-820); [ -ša-li for si-ša-la (821); ] [i]š-me-[s] for *bēl-šaš-sabat (810); [ ]-ri-oo for ba-[a]-ri-ka (765). Where other texts have ana place, B10 has ina place at 835, 800-795, 790-787, 785, 783-778, 774-769, 767-765. For 802 B10 has ina aššum as against ana duppi tamû. At 835 and 765 it has the determinative el instead of màt. Scribal errors are 797 [ k]il-lu-ti for *kal-at; 788 u-š-e ša bit *nabû a-na *niina for uša ša bit *nabû ša niina; 785 *š-ešu ši for *arbaš-šu; 784 *adad-*muš-si-mer for *marduk-aruru-mar; 770 ina mar-ru-it for ana *ma-ra-ši. Other variants are: 820 si-ša against B4 [ ]-x-ri-š; 818 [ ] ši-[i]-mar against B4 [ ]-šim-mer; 778 (d)ššu for nga-pik ekkalî; 775 (u)š. for *na-re-ni; 773 city name uncertain, but not nassam. At 831 the notice about the god of Der is omitted, while the notice for 814 is set a year earlier.

Unugnad listed DT 142 as C9, but this fragment is vitrified and illegible, so cannot be included here, although it appears to have been a tablet of this type.

3 For this feature of the Sultantepe texts see W. G. Lambert, RA 53 (1959) 326.
INTRODUCTION

Three methods for distinguishing one year from another were used in the ancient Near East. From the start of the Early Dynastic Period in Egypt, c. 3000 BC, and from about 2400 BC in Babylonia come examples of years named after an important event.¹ This system, or a variation, continued until the end of the Old Kingdom in Egypt, c. 2150 BC, and until the end of the First Dynasty of Babylon in the east c. 1595 BC, then it gave way to a simple numbering of the years of each king’s reign and, in Egypt, to other, cyclical, reckonings. When a king died, the remaining months of the current year were usually termed the ‘accession year’ of the next ruler, his first year commencing with the next new calendrical year. The third way of dating was by eponyms. Each year was named after a high officer of state, termed limu (or limmu) in Akkadian. How and when this method began is uncertain, for although dating by officials is found in some Sumerian texts of the mid-third millennium BC, it is otherwise confined to Assyria from the nineteenth to the seventh centuries BC. From Assyria this system of naming years is believed to have passed to Greece in the archonship and to Rome in the consular dating.

Applications of all these systems are known from ancient Mesopotamia in dating records of royal campaigns, prestigious building projects, or diplomatic exchanges, but most widely on legal, administrative and business documents that required a date by their very nature. However, neither ancient secretaries nor modern scholars could set documents dated by year names or by eponyms in order without knowledge of the names in correct sequence. Accordingly, the scribes drew up lists and some of them, reaching into the third millennium BC, have survived, though incompletely.² With year-names distinction of one from another was relatively easy, while under the eponym system an official might hold the office more than once, or there might be two eponyms bearing the same name, so the men’s titles could be added to distinguish between them.

Early in the history of Assyriology, Henry Rawlinson noticed lists of officials among the thousands of tablets and fragments recovered from Nineveh by Layard. After initially setting them aside as uninteresting, Rawlinson

¹ For the Egyptian material see P. Kaplony, Die Inschriften der Ägyptischen Frühzeit (Wiesbaden 1963); for the Babylonian see the collection made by A. Ungnad, RIA 2 (1938) 133-95; more recent lists for the line of Gudea at Lagash and for the Third Dynasty of Ur are given in M. Sigrist and T. Gomi, The Comprehensive Catalog of Published Ur III Tablets, (Bethesda, MD 1991) 317-29, and for the Dynasty of Akkad in H. Hirsch, AEl 20 (1963) 1-77 (augmented by yet more recent publications such as M. E. Cohen, JCS 34 (1976) 227-32); A. Arche in A. Arche (ed.), Ébaïte Personal Names and Semitic Name-Giving, Archivi reali di Ebla, Studi 1 (Rome 1988) 205-206 mentions year names from Ebla, probably from the Early Dynastic III period, which also give the year number, like year names of that time from Lagash and other Babylonian cities.

² The basic collection of year name lists from Babylonia is given in RIA 2, 131-96.
realized their importance as lists of the eponym officials in order and issued his first description of them in 1862.\(^3\) He announced more examples during the next five years, publishing some in collaboration with E. Norris in *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia II*, in 1866. Various scholars immediately investigated and discussed these texts, especially because of their relevance for biblical chronology.

Early in the decipherment of cuneiform inscriptions, scholars were able to identify some Assyrian and Babylonian kings with those named in Hebrew and Greek texts. They constructed tentative chronological schemes using those sources and the rapidly increasing information from Mesopotamia. Especially valuable were the names and lengths of reign of rulers of Babylon which Ptolemy recorded in the second century AD. Some of them are associated with lunar eclipses, the most useful being years one and two of ‘Mardokempados’ of Babylon, which can be set in 721 and 720 BC through Ptolemy’s chronology. After a twelve-year rule that king gave place to ‘Arkeanos’ (‘Αρκεανος) who reigned for five years, commencing in 709/8 BC. He can be identified with the Assyrian king Sargon,\(^4\) and Assyrian tablets from his reign sometimes bear a double date (see below, pp. 70-71): ‘Eponymate of X, year Y of Sargon king of Assyria, year Z king of Babylon.’ These dates agree with the length of reign given by Ptolemy, just as the names of the kings before and after Sargon agree sufficiently with Akkadian sources (Mardokempados is Merodach-balan-dan).\(^5\) The note of a solar eclipse in the eponymate of Bur-Saggilâ during the reign of Aššur-dâni III. fixed astronomically at 15th/16th June, 763 BC (Julian date), locks the chronology of these independent sources into place.\(^6\)

In 1875, George Smith issued *The Assyrian Eponym Canon*, a monograph containing translations of all the known lists of eponyms and the references to them in date-lines on Assyrian texts of all sorts. Important manuscripts came to light after Smith’s publication, both from Nineveh and from Assur, provoking more discussion. Friedrich Delitzsch gave copies of the major texts in his *Assyrische Lesestücke*,\(^7\) and translations of the major texts appeared in several works.\(^8\) No standard, collected edition was published until 1938, when Arthur Ungnad’s compilation ‘Eponymen’ appeared in the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, edited by E. Ebeling and B. Meissner.\(^9\) Smith had given the texts in English only, Ungnad set them out in transliteration, putting the lists of names side by side in synoptic form. Following Smith’s lead, Ungnad listed texts dated by eponyms, for their date-lines could help to restore broken names and titles in the Lists; Smith gave every text known to him, Ungnad only a selection. The article by Ungnad, with some corrections from Ernst Weidner,\(^10\) has remained the basic edition of the Eponym lists.

---

\(^3\) ‘Assyrian history.’ *The Athenaeum* 1805 (31 May, 1862) 724-25.

\(^4\) Note the spelling of his name in the Septuagint at Isaiah 20:1, similarly without the initial sibilant: Arna (Arpa).


\(^6\) The discovery of this vital datum was announced by H. C. Rawlinson in *The Athenaeum* 2064 (18 May, 1867) 660-61.

\(^7\) 2nd edition, Leipzig (1878) 87-94.


\(^10\) AFO 13 (1939-41) 308-18.
The present work gives all the texts from Nineveh in cuneiform copy, with reproductions of copies of texts from Assur made by Otto Schroeder and published in 1920, and O. R. Gurney's copies of two lists found at Sultantepe (ancient Huzirina) in 1952 and published first in 1953, finally in 1957 and 1964. Helpful as Ungnad's synoptic layout is, a year by year arrangement has been preferred, gathering into one entry the information given for a single year by every List.

The date-lines from Assyrian texts have long been recognized as an important supplement to the Eponym Lists, so, following Smith's example, a catalogue of as many examples as could be collected is added. Comparison of the writings of the same dates underlines the variety permitted within the cuneiform writing system and sometimes helps in the understanding of historical spellings.
THE TEXTS

The last three hundred years of Assyria's existence are well documented so far as the eponyms are concerned. Numerous tablets and inscriptions bear dates by the system, and nineteen manuscripts list the officials in order for some part of the period, although none now extend beyond 649 BC. The lists were found in the ruins of Nineveh (Kuyunjik), at Assur, and at Sultantepe near Harran. Apparently all were copied in the seventh century BC (the fact that A8, from Sultantepe, ends with 750 BC does not prove it was copied half a century before the tablets found with it). Each list started with the eponymate of a king, several beginning with Adad-nērāri II (910 BC), for reasons unknown. One list, A7 from Assur, did begin much earlier, but the continuity is broken, so that 910 stands as the most convenient starting point.

Nine of the manuscripts give lists of names, ten give the names with historical notes. Accordingly, they are divided into two classes, A and B, and each copy is given a separate index number, a scheme Friedrich Delitzsch introduced in his presentation.

Class A. 'Eponym Lists' — Beside simple lists of names in order, with 'king' after the royal names, one text from Assur (A7) also states the number of years from the eponymate of one king to his successor's. In the other text from Assur (A9) the titles of the eponyms are added. Insofar as the extra information is merely an extension of the eponyms' names, comparable with the title 'king', this list does not need to be classed separately.

The obvious needs of government and law account for the lists of this class which enable spans of years to be calculated precisely. Some of the Ninevite texts are well written, others (A3, A5) show by their format and less-even script that they may have been made for individual use, or for a single set of calculations. The Sultantepe copy A8 was evidently an exercise, for a series of entries is repeated, and the reverse is occupied by mathematical work. Although these lists survive from three sites only, others are likely to have existed wherever Assyrian administration operated.

Class B. 'Eponym Chronicles' — The pattern of entry in all copies is: 'In the eponymate of: name: title: event.' The opening phrase, ina lime, points to the event as the significant part of the entry, hence the current name for these texts, 'Eponym Chronicles'. It is noteworthy that the date-lines of inscriptions and tablets may include the titles of the eponyms, but never contain the extra information given in the lists of this class. The 'event' is usually in the form 'to a place'. With this basic pattern there is an unsolved problem: the subject is not expressed in most cases. Where a specific city is named, this 'indicates ... the actual location of the king and his camp at the turn of the year', the time when, supposedly, a report on military activity was
sent to the capital. The entries referring more generally to names of lands and peoples are held to represent years 'when the report was delayed or not dispatched'. However, this does not explain adequately the purpose of those latter entries; they obviously denote a goal (ana place X) or a position (ina place X). The suggestion may be preferred that they describe the situation of the royal army. These entries are then seen to agree with the royal inscriptions which state that one king did not accompany his army on two campaigns, entrusting it to a high officer instead (830 'to Urartu', 829 'in Unqi', cf. the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III, 141-156). Regrettably, the Eponym Chronicle does not survive for the years 698 and 695 BC when Sennacherib acted in the same way. Entries stating 'in the land', 'plague', or 'revolt' imply that the army was occupied at home.

In addition to military affairs, the events column reports movements of the god of Der (leaving his city in 831, returning in 814 and 785), the re-founding of the Nabû temple at Nineveh and the subsequent entry of the god (788, 787), the solar eclipse (763), the accessions of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser III (745, 727) and building activities of Sargon and Sennacherib (707-700). How these items qualified for entry is not clear. The later entries and the eclipse aside, it is hard for us to see any outstanding significance in the affairs of the god of Der, a border town constantly changing hands, or of Nabû of Nineveh, that could single them out from all other religious occurrences. Moreover, the god of Der returned twice to his temple, according to these texts, but left only once!

On rare occasions two events were recorded for the same year, e.g. 788 'to Media; foundation of Nabû's temple at Nineveh laid,' 763 'rebellion in Assur; in Siwan there was an eclipse of the sun' (others are at 831, 814, 802, 787, 785, 765, 759, 754, 745, 743). In their entries for the last years of the eighth century, 714-700 BC, the extant texts become even more detailed.

---

2 A. H. Layard, ICC pis. 95, 96; O. Michel, WdO 2,3 (1956) 224-27; D. D. Lueckebill, ARAB I §§ 584, 585.
3 Cf. Iraq 26 (1964) 17.
4 As observed by J. A. Brinkman, NABU 1989, no. 3, p. 49.
of one or more events, in most cases; a few names have no report beside them. Those with reports are phrased ‘In eponym name, event’, which can only mean ‘In the eponymate of’, as ina līme does in the later texts. Although no Eponym Chronicles survive between the time of those Mari texts and the Neo-Assyrian ones, the tradition continued. The entries in the Mari chronicles, so far as they can be understood, concern the affairs of various states and rulers associated with, or hostile to Assur. In editing these texts, M. Birot asserted the chronicler was setting out the tale of the rise to power of Šamši-Adad and his family, a chequered history of defeats and successes, both reported openly. Without more texts, that remains a possible explanation; the Eponym Chronicles may have begun in Šamši-Adad’s time, the heading of the Mari manuscript is damaged. In the Neo-Assyrian period the texts begin with the accession of Shalmaneser III, 858 BC. The single copy extant for the first years has a heading which, again, is broken (B5). If it was intended to celebrate the achievements of Shalmaneser and his successors, then it was equally honest, recording ‘revolt’ for each of the last four years of his reign (B4, B10), and in various years of later kings. Indeed, in some years the Eponym Chronicles note events which did not reflect well on the king, rather than successes claimed in the royal inscriptions (e.g. in the reign of Sargon. 712 BC has the entry ‘in the land’, yet in that year, his inscriptions announce, Ashdod and Melid fell to Assyria’). In this respect these chronicles deserve more attention than they have usually received, for they attest the existence in Assyria of that ‘unbiased’ attitude which the Babylonian Chronicles allegedly display, representing a style in recording history independent of the imperial image cultivated in the king’s courts. The purpose of both types of chronicle remains unknown. While the possibility that they were intended as sources for creating omen apodoses cannot be discounted, supplying ‘good’ or ‘bad’ information about the years of the kings, the entries in the Eponym Chronicles frequently give less specific information than the ‘historical’ references found in omen texts.

Sources of the Eponym Lists and Chronicles

None of the Eponym Lists names a source. A master copy was surely kept up-to-date in the capital by the annual addition of the eponym, then each scribal centre might keep its own list à jour. The Sultantepe copies show what deviations could arise in a provincial school (see The Manuscripts, A8, B10). From close correspondences between the Eponym Lists and the Assyrian King List, some have supposed the King List to be derived from the Eponym Lists. While they were connected, and an early section of the King List

---

6 Birot, loc. cit. 223.
7 See H. Tadmor, JCS 12 (1958) 95.
9 For the Babylonian chronicles, see A. K. Grayson, Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles (New York 1975) 10, 11 and the review in JAOS 100 (1980) 364-68.
10 I. Starr has shown that military events in Assurbanipal’s reign were incorporated into omen texts almost contemporaneously, AfO 32 (1985) 60-67.
apparently relied on lists of eponyms (see below, pp. 8-9), the King List had other sources, for it relates each king to his predecessor, which the Eponym Lists do not.

The Eponym Lists (Class A) give the names alone, only marking the kings by title until the time of Tigrath-pileser III, as set out above, the change bringing them a little closer to Class B, warning against rigid distinctions on formal grounds. The change may hint at a time of editorial activity in Nineveh or Kalaḫ — it is not found in the Assur list (A7) — about the time when the Khorsabad King List was copied (738 BC) and the Babylonian Chronicle commences. In the following decades, too, occur the longer entries of some Eponym Chronicle texts from Nineveh, dealing with the reigns of Sargon and Sennacherib (B6, B7).

The Eponym Chronicles as a whole obviously drew upon fuller sources and, again, their nature cannot be discerned; were they the sources that fed the Class A lists and the King Lists? Whatever they were, they had wide authority, for the entry at 704 BC claims two cities were conquered in Babylonia, Larak and Sarrabanu, and those two only are included in the Babylonian Chronicle entry for that year (Bēl-ibni 3).12 Note, also, that the Babylonian Chronicle reports 'plague was in Assyria' for 706 BC (ii 5'), whereas the Eponym Chronicle merely states that the king stayed in the land and various other events took place. Furthermore, the Eponym Chronicle's entry for 700 (B7), concerning materials for building a palace, in particular specifying the quarry whence the stone was obtained as Kapār-dagila, has clear affinities with the lengthy reports of Sennacherib's 'Annals'.13 There seem to be hints here of fuller sources covering a variety of events, good and bad, that were available to scribes for their different purposes.

---

11 See Grayson, op. cit. 10ff.
12 Ibid. 77, cf. ibid. 11, n.23.
apparently relied on lists of eponyms (see below, pp. 8-9), the King List had other sources, for it relates each king to his predecessor, which the Eponym Lists do not.

The Eponym Lists (Class A) give the names alone, only marking the kings by title until the time of Tiglath-pileser III, as set out above, the change bringing them a little closer to Class B, warning against rigid distinctions on formal grounds. The change may hint at a time of editorial activity in Nineveh or Kalaḫ — it is not found in the Assur list (A7) — about the time when the Khorsabad King List was copied (738 BC) and the Babylonian Chronicle commences. In the following decades, too, occur the longer entries of some Eponym Chronicle texts from Nineveh, dealing with the reigns of Sargon and Sennacherib (B6, B7).

The Eponym Chronicles as a whole obviously drew upon fuller sources and, again, their nature cannot be discerned; were they the sources that fed the Class A lists and the King Lists? Whatever they were, they had wide authority, for the entry at 704 BC claims two cities were conquered in Babylonia, Larak and Sarrabanu, and those two only are included in the Babylonian Chronicle entry for that year (Bēl-ibni 3). Note, also, that the Babylonian Chronicle reports 'plague was in Assyria' for 706 BC (ii 5'), whereas the Eponym Chronicle merely states that the king stayed in the land and various other events took place. Furthermore, the Eponym Chronicle's entry for 700 (B7), concerning materials for building a palace, in particular specifying the quarry whence the stone was obtained as Kāpar-dagīla, has clear affinities with the lengthy reports of Sennacherib's 'Annals'. There seem to be hints here of fuller sources covering a variety of events, good and bad, that were available to scribes for their different purposes.

The Office of Eponym

Eponym dates appear as a regular feature in the earliest Assyrian texts, but the duties of the office are obscure (see below). In the Middle Assyrian period, the titles of the eponyms sometimes follow their names in date-lines, showing that it was the leading men of the state who held the office, the turtānu, rab šaqa, masennu, šakin māti and governors of various cities. The king held the office at some point of his reign, although at present the evidence for the Middle Assyrian period is too scanty to indicate which year was given to him. The first king known to have been eponym is Enlil-nērārī (c. 1327-1318 BC). Kings appear regularly at the commencement of their

---

14 The reading išmesennu for išmandub is preferred over inam вместото abarakka for the Neo-Assyrian period. There is no doubt, both from syllabic writings and Aramaic correspondences, that masennu was the correct reading in the seventh century. Since a syllabic writing of masennu appears already in the Nuzi texts and, apart from literary sources, there are no syllabic writings of abarakka after the Old Babylonian period (see CAD s.v. abarakka and masennu), it is extrapolated that masennu was correct for the ninth and eighth centuries and probably for the Middle Assyrian period as well. [RMW]

15 See C. Saporretti, Gli eponimi medio-assiri, Bibliotheca Mesopotamica 9 (Malibu 1979) 20f.

16 Ibid. 18, 56; for the possibility that Eriba-Adad, named as eponym in one text, was a royal eponym, see ibid. 43.
reigns in the badly damaged list (A7) covering the period from Tiggath-pileser I to Aššur-dān II (c. 1186-932 BC). The practice continued into the time of the Assyrian Empire, when centuries of tradition may have overlain the original concept. A pattern of succession can be traced through the century from Shalmaneser III (see Table 1). A new king acted as eponym in his second year of reign (see p. 13), then followed four ministers of state: the turtannedu, or commander-in-chief, the rab šaqeq, ‘chief cupbearer’, nāqir ektali, ‘palace herald’, and the masennu, the chamberlain. Governors of major cities came after them, some taking precedence over others as the empire grew. The sequence was not rigid, except for the turtannedu following the king. A chance discovery seems to reveal the reason for that: lots were cast to determine the order. The Yale Babylonian Collection owns a clay cube, 2.8 x 2.7 cm, inscribed for the masennu Yaḥalu who served as eponym three times, in 833, 824 and 821 BC. The text reads:

i aššur bēlu rab[u]  
ii šā madšul-
  adad bēlu rabū  
  pu-ū-ru
śā amēša-ki
[m]asenni rabī

iii madme-eḥ-ra-ni
  madū-q[i]
  e-ri-ni[m]
  kā-ri
  li-mi-šū

iv ebūr madraššur
  lišir nādšatmiq
  ina pānī aššur
  adad
  pu-ūr-šu
  li-[i]-a

O Aššur, great lord! O Adad, great lord! (This is) the lot of Yaḥalu, the great chamberlain of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, the governor of Kipshuni, of Qumeni, Mehrani, Uqi, the Cedar Mountain, customs officer. In his eponymate, his lot, may the crops of Assyria grow well and soundly. Before Aššur and Adad may his lot come up (or fall out).18

We assume such dice were prepared for the next two or three men in line for the office, shaken together in a jug and one thrown out, perhaps by a priest. The choice was probably made a year in advance, perhaps at the New Year ceremonies. The result of the draw may have settled the order for more than one year, according to the sequence of the lots. Occasionally the system was disrupted by civil war or an eponym-designate’s death. If the scribe dating a document did not know the name of the current eponym, he might use the form ‘eponymate after PN,’ (see below, pp. 67-68). The death of an eponym prior to assuming office is one explanation for the name Balaṭu, entered in list A3 for 786 BC, which is not found in any other manuscript.19 Other possibilities are, on one hand, that the text is corrupt, or, on the other, that it is the only correct record.

17 Hallo, Biblical Archaeologist 46 p. 20 reads liddā.
18 F. J. Stephens, YOS 9 (1937), Pls. XXVII, XLV, no. 73 (YBC 7058); E. F. Weidner, ATO 13 (1939) 30; E. Michel, WDQ 1,4 (1949) 261-64; M. T. Larsen, The Old Assyrian City-State and its Colonies (Copenhagen 1976) 211-12; W. W. Hallo, Biblical Archaeologist 46 (1983) 19-27; for photographs of the piece, see the frontispiece.
19 E. Forrer, MVAG 20 (1915) 3.
Second Eponymates

A number of men held the office more than once, so scribes might note the second turn in order to avoid ambiguity. The year 738 was distinguished from 748 for Adad-bêlu-kaʻišu by the phrase ina šamâd lim-me-tû and 734 from 744 for Bel-dán by ina šamâd pu-ri-tû. However, there is often no differentiation, so the allocation of a tablet to a particular year may be doubtful (e.g. for Nergai-iša, 830, 817, 808, or Yaḥalu 833, 524, 821).

ša arki Dates

Selecting the eponym long in advance of the start of his year avoided the problem the year name system created in Babylonia where the new year might have begun before its name was announced. In such a situation the scribes were forced to write 'year after' the name of the previous year. If an Assyrian scribe did not know the name of the current eponym, he would use a similar formula, 'in the eponymate following (ša arki) the previous one. That formula appears already in the Old Assyrian period, on tablets from the merchant settlement at Kanesh and on tablets from the Assyrian rule at Mari. The formula occurs in Middle Assyrian times, on one tablet, and in the eleventh century BC section of Eponym List A7. The last year of Shalmaneser II (c. 1030-1019 BC) is labeled ša arki the previous eponym, and then there are no eponym names for the reign of Astar-néṣertē IV (c. 1019-1013 BC), but each of the five years after the king's office is marked ša arki aḫkar-néṣartē. Something similar is listed for Tiglat-pileser II (c. 996-935 BC), where one eponym followed him, then a ša arki, and others occur later in his reign. In the Neo-Assyrian tablets, six years have ša arki dates. M. T. Larsen, in studying the whole phenomenon, has argued that they arose in circumstances of civil disturbance when the establishment of the eponym or information about it was delayed. His arguments can largely be maintained. The ša arki dates are:

a) after Šulmuḫa-afarēd, presumably after his second turn, 827 BC, therefore 826, for which the Eponym Chronicle reports 'revolt'. The tablet comes from Šibanî (Tell Billa) some 20 km east of Nineveh, so conditions may have hindered confirmation of the new eponym reaching there, although the
automatic sequence of king — commander-in-chief might have been expected. The month of writing is broken.

b) "after Nabû-harru-ubûr," 682 BC, therefore 681, from Nineveh. The tablet is dated 5:ii. Larsen suggested there were troubles: surrounding the appointment of Išar-haddî to succeed Sennacherib, months before the king was assassinated (20:ii). However, the existence of a tablet from Assur dated 10:ii of the next eponym, Nabû-abîb-êre, and of one from Nineveh dated 12:ii, may imply the scribe who wrote the ša arki document had a lapse of memory.

c) "after Kanînû,” perhaps 671 BC, therefore 670, from Nineveh, dated 23:ii. As Larsen noted, the Babylonian Chronicle reports a revolt in Assyria (iv:28), a situation which could have resulted in confusion over the eponym, although other tablets from Nineveh are dated 23:ii, 1 and 10:ii of the next eponym, Šulmu-bêtâ-lašme.

d) "after Assûr-dîrû-ubûr," 652 BC, therefore 651, from Gerzer, dated 17:iii. The distance and perhaps a breakdown in communications caused by the war between Assurbanipal and Šamaš-harrû-akîn, which involved many of Assyria’s vassal states, may account for this dating. One tablet from Nineveh is dated 4:ii of the next eponym, Šagûbû.  
e) "after Šagûbû,“ 651 BC, therefore 650, from Assur, dated 5:ii and 20:ii. Although there are tablets dated 23:ii and 28:ii in the next eponym, Bel-ûrrâ-nûdâ, from Kalâb and Nineveh, the war could have impeded news reaching Assur early in the new year, and by this time, the sequence of governors no longer held.

f) "after Nabû-harru-ubûr," a post-canonical eponym for whom ša arki dates are recorded as late as the eleventh month, all from Assur or Karû. Since the date of this eponym cannot be fixed, the circumstances of the date remain unknown.

Unusual Writings

Dates are normally given simply as “month name, day, in the eponymship of” but a few examples have ina, ‘in’ before the month name (such are Manneki-Assûr-bêl I K 383, Manârân K 1 378, Nabû-lê K 1 74, Šulmu-bêtâ K 1 604). Scribes wrote ina lim instead of ina lim-me in date-lines for Assûr-dîrû-ubûr, Mušâšîlum-Assûr, Nabû-abîb-êre, and Nabû-sagî, perhaps giving the sign on Lim, the value lim, or introducing in an abbreviation, like be for bênu, or bela. The term ina lim-me was omitted from a tablet dated in the second month of Girâpiû’s eponymate; the tablet K 1 378, ADD 6, has the day and the month (18:iiii), but the eponym is omitted; on the tablet dated 9:iiil Bel-ûrrâ-nûdâ (686), the month and day follow the eponym’s name, which is probably also the case on K 1 904 4-3, 190, ADD 1 955 (Assûr-bêl). In two cases, the name Zalbû is written ša-ûr-û.

1 Reported as “after Sula” by M. Finkel, ASC 17 (1955-56) 105, but see K. Deiker and A. R. Millard, AOS 32 (1955) 53.

2 On the principle established by K. Deiker, Or. 31 (1962) 7-26, but he found this value only in personal names.

3 See CAD, s.v., and note be for bênu in A9 at 710.
Scribes sometimes referred to the reigning king in dating documents. In a few cases they gave the dates by epynomes and by the regnal years of the kings. In the case of Sargon only, they also bear his regnal years as king of Babylon. The eponymes concerned and the regnal years are listed here, details may be found in the Catalogues of Eponym Dates. (Incomplete date-lines which add nothing are not included below.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eponym</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tāb-ši-ilānara</td>
<td>29 iii</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ištar-dišti</td>
<td>22 x</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aššur-bānī</td>
<td>5 iii</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šarru-ēmuranni</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>[Sargon]</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāurru-ēlik-pānī</td>
<td>25 vii</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manu-kt-Aššur-le'ēti</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>12/13, Babylon 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šamaš-uballīt</td>
<td>13 vii</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ša-Aššur-dubbu</td>
<td>10 ii</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>14, Babylon 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ša-Aššur-dubbu</td>
<td>15 viii</td>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>15, Babylon 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70
Scrubutiny of the lists reveals that these double dates are frequently appended to copies of literary texts, but they occur as well in the date-lines of ordinary deeds. It is impossible to explain their sporadic use. The numbers for some of the years of Sennacherib (6, 21, 22, 23) show that his first year could be counted as 705 BC, the year of his father’s death and his own accession, as the rulings in some of the Eponym Lists imply (see above, pp. 13-14). The other years were reckoned from 704 BC as his first year, as Sargon’s were reckoned from 721 and Esarhaddon’s from 680.11

11 The attribution of Nabû-kînû-ma as to Sennacherib’s fourteenth year, reckoning from 703 as his first year either harks back to the system of the royal eponymy in the second year of reign and counts from that, or, had though it may be to accept, is an error. There appear to be no other grounds for accepting 703 as the first year, for all the other arguments advanced by J. Lewy, Analexia Orientalia 12 (1935) 223-31 can be answered; see L. D. Levine, RB 34 (1928) 29-46.
THE EPO NYM LISTS IN ENGLISH

The information given by the Eponym Lists and Chronicles is here combined, with some additions from the date-lines listed in the Catalogue. All diacritical marks have been eliminated from the translation.

The following renderings are used for convenience:

- chamberlain: masons
- chief butler: tab šagê
- chief vizier: sukkallu
- commander: turtûru
- governor: bel pâhak and šaknu
- palace herald: nôgir ekalli

910 Adad-narari (II.), king.
909 Šeš'-Ashur, governor of Kish.
908 Ashur-da'-išanni.
907 Ashur-den-amur.
906 Barmu.
905 Abi-....
904 Ashur-tukkak.
903 Qiniš-ilîma
902 išanni.
901 Dwi-mati-Ashur.
900 Išqayu.
899 Ninuayu.
898 Likberu.
897 Adad-abu-išdin, governor of the citadel.
896 Adad-đamu.
895 Ina-ilîya-allak.
894 Shattash-abu.
893 Shamash-belu-usur.
892 Nergal-zar...me'
891 Tuk-eter-Ashur.
890 Ashur-la-šunu-ubasha.
889 Tukulti-Ninurta (II.), king.
888 Tukulik-ana-beliya.
887 Abu-šayu.
886 Išu-nilkû.
885 Na'id-šlu.
884 Yari.

55
883 Ashur-shezibanni.

882 Ashurnasirpal (ll), king.
881 Ashur-riddin.
880 Miqtir-adur.
879 Sha-ilima-damqa.
878 Dagan-belu-nasir.
877 Ninurta-piya-usur.
876 Ninurta-belu-usur.
875 Ishshiaik-Ashur-libur.
874 Shamash-upanhir.
873 Nergal-apil-kumua, chief of the palace, governor of Kalah.
872 Qardi-Ashur.
871 Ashur-le‘i.
870 Ashur-navtikil.
869 Bel-mudammiq.
868 Dayan-Ninurta.
867 Ishtar-emusqaya, governor of Tushhan.
866 Shamash-nuri.
865 Mannu-dan-ana-ili.
864 Shamash-belu-usur.
863 Ninurta-iliaya.
862 Ninurta-eteranni.
861 Ashur/Nergal-iliaya.
860 Nergal-nirka-la‘in.
859 Tab-belu.
858 Sharru-hultti-nishi.

24 years.

857 Shalmaneser (lto), king of Assyria, t[o]
856 Ashur-belu-ka‘ln, commander, t[o]
855 Ashur-bunaya-usur, chief butler, t[o]
854 Abi-ina-ekalli-libur, palace herald.
853 Dayan-Ashur, commander.
852 Shamash-abva, governor of Nisibin.
851 Shamash-beu-usur, governor of Kalah.
850 Bel-bunaya, palace herald.
849 Hadi-lipisu, governor of Nairi.
848 Nergal-alik-pani.
847 Bur-Ramman.
846 Ninurta-mukin-nishi.
845 Ninurta-nadin-shumi.
844 Ashur-uniaya.
843 Tab-Ninurta.
842 Taklak-ana-sharr, governor of Nemed-Ishtar.
841 Ada‘-remanni.
840 Shamash-abua, [to the] cedar [mountain].
839 Sh.limu-belii-lamur, [of Arz]uhina, to Que.
388 Ninurta-ibus-usur, of Rasappa, to Malahi.
387 Ninurta-ilaya, [of Ahi]rubina, to Danabi.
386 Qardi-Asur, [of] Raqmat, to Tabal.
383 Yahallu, chasbeerain, to Que.
382 Ululayhu, [of] Kijii, to Que.
381 Sharru-kattu-ipel, to Que; the Great God went from Dein.
380 Nergal-ilaya, [of] Isjana, to Urartu.
389 Hubuyu, [of ...]jih, to Ungu.
388 Isu-mukin-ahili, [of ...]ja, to Ulluba.
387 Skalmaneser (III), king of Assyria, to Mannea.
386 Dayan-Asur, [ ] revolt.
385 Ashur-bunaya-usar, [ ] revolt.
384 Yahallu, [ ] revolt.
383 Bel-bunaya, [ ] revolt.
382 Bel-bunaya, [ ] years Shilmanositer, king of Assyria.
381 Shamshi-Adad (V), king of Assyria, revolt;
380 Yahallu, [ ] revolt;
379 Bel-bunaya, palace herald, revolt;
378 Ninurta-ilaya, [ ] to Mannea;
377 Shamash-ilaya, [ ] to Sin-bihume.
376 Nergal-ilaya, governor of [ ] to Tille.
375 Ashur-bunaya-usar, chief butler, to Tille.
374 Shamshi-tutto-ipel, governor of Nisbin, to Zarate.
373 Bel-bu-balat, commander, to Der; the Great God went to Der.
372 Basheknish, governor of Haburi, to Abshana.
371 Ninurta-asharad, governor of Raqmat, to Kaldum.
370 Shamash-kunna, governor of Arrapha, to Babylon.
369 Bel-qa-ta-sabat, governor of Mazamua, in the land.
368 Adad-teuri (III), king of Assyria, to Media.
367 Nergal-ilaya, commander, to Guszana.
366 Bel-dan, palace herald, to Mannea.
365 Sul-bal, chief butler, to Mannea.
364 Ashur-teklak, chamberlain, to Arpad.
363 Ilu-ta-ziya, governor of the land, to Harara.
362 Nergal-esheh, governor of Rasappa, to Bal-alu.
361 Ashur-balil-eukuri, governor of Arrapha, to the Sea; plague.
360 Ninurta-ilaya, of Ahu-zuhina, to Hubshkia.
359 Shig-Ishtar, of Nisibis, to Mannea.
358 Marduk-ishmanni, of Amid, to Mannea.
357 Mutakkil-Marduk, chief enunc, to Lushia.
356 Bel-tarsi-iluma, of Kalah, to Namri.
355 Ashur-bel-busur, of Haburi, to Mansuate.
795 Marduk-shaduni, of Ragmat, to Der.
796 Makan-abu, of Tushkan, to Der.
797 Mannu-ki-Ashur, of Guzana, to Media.
798 Mashallim-Ninurta, of Tille, to Media.
799 Bel-igissanni, of Shihhimmah, to Hubshkia.
800 Shep-Shamash, of Isana, to Ilu'a.
801 Ninurta-mukin-abi, of Nisveh, to Media; foundations of Nabu temple in Nineveh laid.
802 Adad-muskammer, of Kilizi, to Media; foundation of Nabu temple in Nineveh laid.

803 Sill-Ishar, of Arbela, to Media; Nabu entered the new temple.
804 Nabu-sharru-usur, of Talmusa, to Kisti.
805 Adad-uballit, of Taminnuna, to Honshkia; the Great God went to Der.
806 Marduk-sharru-usur, of Arbela, to Hubshkia.
807 Ninurta-nasir, of Zamua, to Ilu'a.
808 Iluma-le'il, of Nisibin, to Ilu'a.
809 28 years, Adad-nerari, king of Assyria.

810 Shulmaneser (IV), king of Assyria, to Uruatu.
811 Shamsi-iddin, commander, to Uruatu.
812 Marduk-remanni, to Uruatu.
813 Bel-laser, palace herald, to Uruatu.
814 Nabu-ishkaya-ka'inn, chamberlain, to Ilu'a.
815 Pan-Ashtar-lunur, governor of the land, to Uruatu.
816 Nergal-eresh, governor of Rasappa, to the cedar mountain.
817 Ishtar-duri, governor of Ninibin, to Nani.
818 Mennu-ki-Adad, governor of Ragmat, to Damascus.
819 Ashur-belul-usur, governor of Kalah, to Hatarikka.
820 3 years, Shulmaneser, king of Assyria.

821 Ashur-dan (III), king of Assyria, to Gaganati.
822 Shamsi-ilu, commander, to Ilu'a.
823 Bel-ilaya, of Arrapha, to Arrapha.
824 Aplaya, of Zenua, in the land.
825 Qardi-Ashur, of Ashhuhina, to Gaganati.
826 Mashallim-Ninurta, of Tille, to Media.
827 Ninurta-mukin-nisnissu, of Habruri, to Hatarikka; plague.
828 Sidqi-ilu, of Tushhan, revolts the citadel; in Sivan the sur had an eclipse.
829 Bur-Saggil, of Gurbanu, revolts the citadel.
830 Tab-belula, of Ancadi, revolts in Arrapha.
831 Nabu-mukin-abu, of Nisveth, revolts in Arrapha.
832 Lâ-qipu, of Kilizi, in the land.
833 Pan-Ashtar-lumur, of Arbela, revolts in Guzana; plagues.
834 Ana-bel-iakhu, of Isana, to Gurana; peace in the land.
835 Ninurta-iddinnu, of Kurbal, in the land.
836 Bel-shadua, of Tamunnna, in the land.
755 Iqisu, of Shihhīnīsh, to Hagarīkka.
754 Ninurta-šezibanni, of Tal'munī, to Arpad; return from Ashur.

753 Ashur-nerārī (V), king of Assirya, in the land.
752 Shamshi-ili, commander, in the land.
751 Marduk-shallimanni, palace herald, in the land.
750 Bel-dan, chief butler, in the land.
749 Shamash-kene-dagut, chamberlain, to Nāmri.
748 Adad-belu-ka'īn, governor of the land, to Nāmri.
747 Sin-shallimanni, of Rasappa, in the land.
746 Nergal-nasir, of Nāṣihīn, revolt to Kalah.

745 Nābu-belū-usur, of Arrapha, on 13th Ayar Tiglath-pileser took the throne; [in T]sarrit he went to Mesopotamia.
744 Āel-dan, of Kalah, to Nāmri.

10 years [Ashur-nera] king of Assirya.

743 Tiglath-pileser (II), king of Assirya, in Arpad; defeat of Urtarūmade.
742 Nābu-da'ilianni, commander, to Arpad.
741 Bel-Harran-belū-usur, palace herald, to Arpad, within three years taken.
740 Nābu-eteranni, chief butler, to Arpad.
739 Sin-takāk, chamberlain, to Ellība, citadel captured.
738 Adad-belu-ka'īn, governor of the land, to Kullatīn conquered.
737 Bel-emuranni, of Rasappa, to Media.
736 Ninurta-ilaya, of Nāṣihīn, to the foot of Mount Naš.
735 Ashur-shallimanni, of Arrapha, to Urtarū.
734 Bel-dan, of Kalah, to Phālistīnī.
733 Ashur-da'ilianni, of Māzīnā, to Damascus.
732 Nābu-belū-usur, of Sinme, to Damascus.
731 Nergal-uballit, of Ahi-ziūnā, to Shāpiya.
730 Bel lu-dari, of Tīle, in the land.
729 Liphur-ilu, of Habarī, the king took the hands of Bel.
728 Dur-Ashur, of Tūdhan, to Hi[...]; the king took the hands of Bel.

727 Bel-Harran-belū-usur, of Guranā, to [ ]; [Shałma]neser (V) [sat on the throne.]
726 Marduk-belū-usur, [of Ame]dī, to [ ]; [Shalmaneser] (V) [sat on the throne.]
725 Mahše, of Nineveh, to [ ]; [Shalmaneser] (V) [sat on the throne.]
724 Ashur-ishmanni, [of Kīl]zi, to [ ]; [Shalmaneser] (V) [sat on the throne.]
723 Ska]maneser (V), king of Assirya, to [ ]; [Shalmaneser] (V) [sat on the throne.]

722 Ninurta-ilaya, to [ ]; [Shalmaneser] (V) [sat on the throne.]
721 Nābu-tarīs, to [ ]; [Shalmaneser] (V) [sat on the throne.]
720 Ashur-nirka-da’-in, [ ] years, [ ]

719 Sargon (II), king of Assyria, entered

718 Zeru-ibni, governor of Rasappa, to Tijal.
717 Tab-shar-Ashur, chamberlain, [Dur-Sharruken founded.
716 Tab-si-Esharra, governor of the citadel, [to Mannea.
715 Taklak-ana-beli, governor of Nisibin, [governors appointed.
714 Eshar-duri, governor of Arrapha, [to Urjatu, Musais, Haidia.
713 Ashur-bani, governor of Kalaht, [the nobles in Eribi, [entered his new house; tojo Musais.

712 Sharru-emuranni, governor of Zamua, in the land.
711 Ninarta-alik-pani, governor of Simme, to Mar’ash.
710 Shamash-belu-usrur, governor of Arzuhina, to Bit-Zer; the king stayed in Kish.
709 Manu-ki-Ashur-le’i, governor of Tille, Sargon took the hands of Bel.
708 Shamash-upahhur, governor of Haburri, Kummuh conquered, governor appointed (var. nobles to Kummuh).
707 Sha-Ashur-dubba, governor of Tushhan, the king returned from Babylon; the chief vizier and the nobles, the booty of Dur-Yakin carried off, Dur-Yakin destroyed. On 22nd Teshrit, the gods of Dur-Sharruken entered their temples.
706 Mutakkil-Ashur, governor of Guzana, the king (stayed) in the land; the noble [ ] in Karalla; on 6th Ayar, Dur-Sharruken completed; [ ] received.

705 Nashur-bel, governor of Amedi, the king [ ] against Qurri, the Kummuu maiden; the king was killed; the camp of the king of Assyria [ ]; on 12th Ab, Sennacherib became king. [Larak, Sarabansu, [ ]; the palace of Kilizi was made; ... in [ ]; the nobles against ... [ ].
704 Nabu-deni-epush, governor of Nineveh, [ ]
703 Nahhaya, governor of Kilizi, [ ]
702 Nabu-le’i, governor of Arbela, [ ]
701 Hanana, governor of Til-Barsip, from Halzi-... [ ].

60
700 Metanu, governor of Isana, [At-hur-nudin-shumi, son of [Sennacherib]], [great cedar logs in the palace in the city], alabaster in mount [Ammanu-]

702 ... to [Kapar-dargil], of the king ... [].
658 Sha-Nabu-shu, chief (eunuch).
657 Labasi, revenue officer.
656 Milki-ramu, colonel.
655 Amyanu, governor of Que.
654 Ashur-nasir.
653 Ashur-ilaya, chief vizier.
652 Ashur-duru-usur, governor of Barhalizzi.
651 Sagabba, governor of Harran.
650 Bel-Harran-shadua, governor of Tyre.
649 Ahu-ilaya, governor of Carchemish.
700 Meamur, governor of Isana, [At:jur-nudin-shumi, son of [Sennacherib];[ ] of the palace in the city [ ... ] great cedar logs ![ ], allabaster in mount [Ammanu]-na’ ![ ] in Kajar-dargil], ... to ![ ] of the king ... ![ ].

693 Bel-sharrani, governor of Kurba'il.
694 Shulmu-sharrri, governor of Haluwa'har.
695 Nabu-durs-usur, governor of Tamunna.
696 Shulmu-seli, governor of Talmuss.
697 Ashur-lelu-usur, governor of Shulduppakadmuhi.
698 Bu-isiyu, governor of Dinasees.
699 Iddis-abhe, of Dur-Sharraken.
700 Zazaya, governor of Arpad.
701 Bel-emununi, governor of Carcomih.
702 Nabu-kem-usur, governor of Samaria.
703 Gilihu, governor of Harikka.
704 Iddin-abhe, governor of Sinurra.
705 Sennacherib, king of Assyria.
706 Bel-emuranni, commander of the right.
708 Astur-da’iinuni, of Que.
708 Mazarne, governor of Kullania.
713 Manu-ki-Adad, of Sipite.
712 Nabu-sharr-usur, governor of Mar'at, 711 Nabu-abhe-eshe, governor of Sam'al.
718 Dahanu, governor of Mansuate.
719 Isi-Adad-anu, governor of Megiddo.
719 Nergal-sharr-usur, chief butler.

677 Ahu-ramu, chief vicer.
676 Basha, chief/second vicer.
675 Nabu-abhe-iddin, (chief's) chamberlain.

707 Atar-iia, governor of Lahina.
708 Nabu-belu-usur, governor of Dur-Sharruken.
711 Kananyu, chief jadge.
707 Shulmu-bel-lashmu, governor of Der.
709 Sannash-kishib-a'yab, governor of Ass.[...].
708 Marlamir, commander of Kunnub.
707 Gabbaru, of Dur-Sin-alme-eriba.
707 Kananyu, governor of the new palace.
706 Mannu-ki-sharri, palace herald/royal officer.
706 Sarru-iu-dar, governor of Dur-Sharruken.
706 Bel-na'ad, commander.
706 Tab-shar-Siu, governor of Rasappa.
706 Arba'Ilay, chief chamberlain.
706 Giraspunu, second vizier.
709 Silleh-Asuhr, second vizier.
STATE ARCHIVES
OF ASSYRIA STUDIES

Published by the Neo-Assyrian Text Corpus Project
of the Academy of Finland
in co-operation with
the Finnish Oriental Society

Project Director
Simo Parpola

Managing Editor
Robert M. Whiting

VOLUME II
Alan Millard
THE EPONYMS OF THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE
910–612 BC

THE NEO-ASSYRIAN TEXT CORPUS PROJECT
- 1994 -
STATE ARCHIVES
OF ASSYRIA STUDIES

Published by the Neo-Assyrian Text Corpus Project
of the Academy of Finland
in co-operation with
the Finnish Oriental Society

Project Director
Simo Parpola

Managing Editor
Robert M. Whiting

VOLUME II
Alan Millard
THE EPONYMS OF THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE
910–612 BC

THE NEO-ASSYRIAN TEXT CORPUS PROJECT
- 1994 -
NOTES ON THE CATALOGUE

This catalogue gathers all recognizable dates by eponym for the Neo-Assyrian period, including post-canonical and extra-canonical eponyms, available to the author, showing the way the scribes used the system as a means of dating documents. The catalogue also illustrates the various ways of writing many names current simultaneously, the distribution of the texts through the span of the Neo-Assyrian era and within individual years, and the types of text surviving. Occasionally it gives details that aid restoration of the Eponym lists. All known canonical eponyms are included in the catalogue, even if there are no extant texts dated to the eponymate.

Where one eponym held office in two years or more, or where more than one eponym bore the same name, the texts are assigned to the later dates, unless there is good reason to prefer the earlier, but some uncertainty cannot be avoided. Post-canonical eponyms having the same name but different titles have been listed together.

Categories of text are noted thus:
- d legal or administrative document
- e letter or report
- h historical or royal inscription
- l literary text
- s stele from Assur.

For the historical or royal texts the king's name and the type of text are noted after the date-line; exp. shows that the date refers to a military expedition, not to the date of the text itself.

Dates are given in the order day, month, eponym, by order of months. Unusual month names are given in full, and the intercalary month is indicated as xia (or via). Where only the month is given in a date-line, o stands in the first column. If neither a month or day is given, both columns are blank and followed by a colon. If no specific information is given in the publication, all three columns are blank (this applies particularly to dates given in AIA IB).

A diito mark (*) denotes a writing identical with that in the previous entry.

Roman letters are used for names and titles or professions given in translation or by reference only in the publication cited. Date-lines are cited by the collection number of the text, followed by the line-numbers and principal publication, or by the principal publication reference and line numbers, sometimes with reference to further publications, usually by text numbers.
CATALOGUE OF EPNONYM-DATED TEXTS

Abt-[..] 905
Abi-ina-ekalī-lišbur 854
Abi-rāmē 677
d 9:ii: "abi-ri-mu 82.5 22.43.5.6 ADD 701.
h 20:vi: 
eml/sukkella rabī" Ezar. prison NIN. G, date.
d 1:xi: "abi-ri-mi' 83.1-11,328.7.5.6 ADD 194 SAA 6 267.
d 1:xxii: "abi-ri-ma RA 24.5 116 no. 5.5.6 BA2 15 p. 247.
d 7:xxii: "sukkella rabī Bu 91.5-9,138.11,12,8.9 ADD 72 SAA 6 272.
d Assur8614b A1779 ALA N20.6.

Abu-ilāya 887
Adad-ahu-iddin 897
h ina li-mu "adad-ahu-iddin, šu-kin "libbi-dili Adm. II annals, exp. VAT8288.61 KAI II 84 RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.

Adad-belu-ka'ān 748
d ovv: "adad-belu-ka'ān ND205.12 GPA 104.

Adad-belu-ka'īn 738

Adad-dân 896
h ina li-mu "adad-dâni Adm. II annals, exp. VAT8288.62 KAI II 84 RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.

Adad-milkī-na'id PC see Daddî

Adad-mulammer 788
d 1:ii: "adad-mulammer ND217.r.16,17 GPA 103.
d 23:i: " ND234.r.15.16 GPA 52.
d 12:vi: "adad-mulammer ND254.r.10.11 GPA 94.
Balašu

786

d 21[i]: I J sə-ni-ba K2829 x.1-3 ADD 653 NARGD 3.

Banbā

676

24v: "ba-ca-ba =wakkalu ụmar / ina ẹn ụjị =wakụwa ọgụ-iddin lụn, =wakụwa ụmar

d 25i: "i kụụwa/[/

- i uṣi, =wakụwa lụn, =wakụwa ụmar /

83-1-18.269.7 6-8 ADD 502 SAA 6 212.

25v: "ban-ụba =wakkalu ụmar / K410.r.10'-12' ADD 236 SAA 6 239.

26v: "ban-ụba =wakkalu ụmar / isar, priam Nim. 12', date.

26v: "ban-ụba =wakkalu ụmar / isar, priam NIM. 12', date.


11v: "K350.9,10 ADD 40 SAA 6 214.

2v: "ND7100.44 Iraq 23 p. 177.

9v: "ND7097, 798 Iraq 23 p. 176.

1v: "K356.4.5 ADD 37 SAA 6 273.

17v: "ND8,1-18,340.17'-19' ADD 175 SAA 6 274.

1xi: 1 S3656.a. Sendschirli v. 136f. Taf. 73.

10xi: "ND8,1-18,340.6,7 ADD 167 SAA 6 225.

1xi: "ND2301.9,10 Iraq 16 pl. 16.

Barmu

906

Bel-aḫa

840 see Samaš-abûa

Bel-ṣuṣur

PC

16i: "Bel-ṣuṣur, ụbani pān ekalli, / ND7087.12,13 IM7586 TPS 41.

h o: "ND7097, 798 Iraq 23 p. 176.


27v: "Assar9723.36,37 VAT14436 SAA 5 52.

1v: "Assar9644.c,6 VAT16530 ALA N10.14.

5v: "Assar9644.c,6 VAT16530 ALA N10.14.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.

Assar9661.12,13 VAT20382 SAA 5 48.
Catalogue of Epigraphic Dated Texts

Zazaya

692

5: 'za-za-a-\textsuperscript{a} Assur MDOG 36 p. 24.

6: 'za-za-e K7343 c.12 ADD 158 SAA 6 144.

50: n\textsuperscript{\textdagger} 'za-za-\textsuperscript{a} Rim 156-42 ADD 326 SAA 6 42.

29\textdagger: 'za-za-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a} 80-7-19,47,9,10 ADD 33 SAA 6 143.

4: 'za-za-\textsuperscript{a}-la Sm 917 r.4,45 ADD 189 SAA 6 144.

5: 'za-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a}\textsuperscript{\textdagger} BuF 119,12 Iraq 25 pl. XXII.

5: 'za-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a}\textsuperscript{\textdagger} VAT 10762,7.

9: 'za-[a\textsuperscript{\textdagger} ]nu K437 28,29 ADD 242 SAA 6 85.

1: 'za-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a} BuF 360,4,14 ADD 286 SAA 6 145.

2: 'za-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a} Assur MDOG 36 p. 24.

5: 'za-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a}\textsuperscript{\textdagger} BTT 235,1,5 Iraq 25 pl. XXV.

2: 'za-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{a}\textsuperscript{\textdagger} BTT 235,11,5 Iraq 25 pl. XXVI.

23: [\textsuperscript{\textdagger} ]-\textsuperscript{\textdagger}\textsuperscript{\textdagger} Sm 240 r.5,6 ADD 440 SAA 6 65.

23: [\textsuperscript{\textdagger} ]-\textsuperscript{\textdagger}\textsuperscript{\textdagger} 86-7-19,42,17,18 ADD 69 SAA 6 146.

Zeru-ibni

718

24: \textsuperscript{\textdagger} [\textsuperscript{\textdagger} ] Zeru-ibni SSV11102A iv ABK 364.

2: \textsuperscript{\textdagger} Zeru-ibni (\textsuperscript{\textdagger}) SSV11102A iv GPA 249.
CATALOGUE OF EPONYM-DATED TEXTS

Abt-[-...-] 905
Abt-ina-ekalli-nilbur 854

Abt-rāmne 677
d 9:ii: "abi-ru-ma 82.5.22.43.5.6 ADD 701.
h 20:vi: " enn/sukkulla rahi Ezar prison Nin. G, date.
d 1:x: "abi-ru-ri 83.1-11,328.r.5.6 ADD 194 SAA 6 267.
d 1:xxii: "abi-ru-ma RA 24 p. 116 no. 5.5.6 BaM 15 p. 247.
d 7:xxii: " sukkulla rahi Bu 91.5-9,138.11,12,9,8' ADD 72 SAA 6 272.

Abu-ilāya 887

Abad-aḫu-iddin 897
b ina li-mu "adad-āḫu-iddin, ši-ki-ni /išbi-dili Adm. II annals, exp. VAT8288.61 KAH II 84 RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.

Abad-belu-ka’īn 748
d ovv: "adad-belu-ku’it/ri ND205.12 GPA 104.

Abad-belu-ka’īn 738
d 13:i: "adad-belu-ku’it/ri; /ru-er ND218.15-17 GPA 98.

Abad-dan 896
b ina li-me "adad-danše Adm. II annals, exp. VAT8288.62 KAH II 84 RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.

Abad-milki-na’d PC see Daddi

Abad-mulamma 788
d 1:i: "adad-mu-li-ma-mer ND217.r.16,17 GPA 103.
d 23:i: " ND334.r.15,16 GPA 52.
d 12:vi: "adad-mu-li-ma-mer ND254.r.10,11 GPA 94.
Balaṣṭ 786

Banḥa 676

Barmu 906

Bel-ṣuqā 840 see Šamaa-ābōa

Bel-ahu-usur PC

Beli-emuranni 737

Bel-emuranni 737

9 xi:} [bel-emuranni] I Sm.649.8,7,8 ADD 320 SAA 6 2.
Bēl-taši-iluma

797

d ovi: "bēl-taši-ilu-ma ʾemāšā-kīn ʾkāi-bi" ND263 14,15 GPA 51.
d [ ]: "bēl-taši-ilu-ma ʾemāšā-kīn ʾkāi-bi-nu ʾemāšā-kīn ʾkāi-bi-ki" K28007.23 NARGD 51.

Bullata

PC

d 6:ii: "ba-lat ʾemāšā-rātā N3459 r.15-17 ADD 3844528.
d 4:ii: "ba-lat-ta K2936.2 ADD 373.
d 8:vi: "ba-lat BM10393.13,14; env.12.13 CT 33 17.
d 14:xii: "ba-lat ND2323.21,22 Iraq 16 pl. VIII.
d 11:vi: "ba-lat-ta K418 27.28 ADD 641.
d [ ]: "ba-lat IM6688.39 TIM 11.15.
d d Assur116341 VAT9332 ALA N27;11.
d d Assur1168221 ALA N28;11.

Bur-Ramman

847

Bur-Saggili

763

Daddi

PC

d 13:iii: ʾkāi-bi ʾemāšā-rātā ND7017 r.16,17 TIM 53.
d 14:iv: ʾemāšā-rātā Assur906b 7,9 VAT14442 ALA N21;11.
d 4:v: ʾemāšā-rātā Assur9654 49661k 10,11 (comics ʾemāšā-rātā ʾemāšā r.2-3) VAT20371+20400 (formerly 16544) SAAB 5.49.
d 8:vi: ʾemāšā-rātā Assur13846b 9,10; env.8,9; VAT15457 ALA N33;23; (formerly 16544) SAAB 5.49.
d 14:xii: ʾemāšā Assur9570 17 VAT14450 SAAB 5.17.
d 27:vi: ʾemāšā Assur9571 8,9 VAT20353 (formerly 16527) SAAB 5.23.
d 23:vi: ʾemāšā Assur9571 8,9 VAT20353 (formerly 16527) SAAB 5.23.

92
905: The restorations are uncertain, note the variant for 903.
901-457: Reconstructions are provided by the "Assubi" of Assur-bani-ana is found at Assur, KAI II 84, RB 6, p. 23.
678 Nerghal-šarru-úşur
A\(^1\) 111 "nerghal-šarru-úşur,úšur,
A\(^2\) 1915 [š]ub, nerghal-šarru-úşur,
A\(^3\) 1915 [š]ub, nerghal-šarru-úşur,
A\(^4\) 1919 "nerghal-šarru-úşur, úşur,
(1) lab šagē

677 Abi-rāmu
A\(^1\) 111 "abi-ra-[m]a
A\(^2\) 111 "abi-ra-[m]a
A\(^3\) 111 [abi-ra-[m]a]
A\(^4\) 120 "lab ma [sukj]allu dan-[n]a

676 Banbā
A\(^1\) 111 "ba-am-[b]a-a
A\(^2\) 111 "ba-am-[b]a-a
A\(^3\) 111 "ba-am-[b]a-a
A\(^4\) 111 "ba-am-[b]a-a

675 Nabū-ahhē-iddin
A\(^1\) 111 "nahbā-ahhē-iddin
A\(^2\) 1221 [mas]ennu rabāl

674 Šarru-nūri
A\(^1\) 111 "šarru-[m]a-ri
A\(^2\) 111 "šarru-[m]a-ri
A\(^3\) 111 "šarru-[m]a-ri
A\(^4\) 111 "šarru-[m]a-ri

673 Atar-ilu
A\(^1\) 111 "a-tar-ilu
A\(^2\) 120 "a-tar-ilu
A\(^3\) 120 "a-tar-ilu
A\(^4\) 120 "a-tar-ilu

672 Nabū-bēlu-úşur
A\(^1\) 111 "nahbā-bēlu-úşur,
A\(^2\) 111 "nahbā-bēlu-úşur,
A\(^3\) 111 "nahbā-bēlu-úşur,
A\(^4\) 111 "nahbā-bēlu-úşur,

671 Kanānu
A\(^1\) 110 mār-kanān-ayū
A\(^2\) 1222 [k]a-ayū
A\(^3\) 1222 [k]a-ayū
A\(^4\) 1222 [k]a-ayū

670 Suimu-bēl-lašme
A\(^1\) 111 "šul-ma-bēl-lašme
A\(^2\) 1223 [šul-mu-ši
A\(^3\) 1223 [šul-ma-bēl-lašme
A\(^4\) 1223 [šul-ma-bēl-lašme

669 Samaš-kāsid-ayābi
A\(^1\) 111 "ša-maš-kāsid-ayābi
A\(^2\) 124 [ša-maš-kāsid-ayābi
A\(^3\) 124 [ša-maš-kāsid-ayābi
A\(^4\) 124 [ša-maš-kāsid-ayābi

Ruling follows in A\(^5\), .

668 Martrēn
A\(^1\) 111 [m]ar-ta-[m]a
A\(^2\) 125 [mar-ta-[m]a
A\(^3\) 125 [mar-ta-[m]a
A\(^4\) 125 [mar-ta-[m]a

667 Gabbāru
A\(^1\) 111 "gab-ba-[m]a
A\(^2\) 124 "gab-bar ša-ši-[m]a
A\(^3\) 124 "gab-bar ša-ši-[m]a

52
651 Sagammu
A3:15 "sa-gab-bu"

650 Bel-Ijarrān-šadūa
A3:16 "bel-ḫarrān-šadī-a"

649 Abū-illa
A3:17 "iba-illa-aya"
Ruling follows in A3.
763 Bur-Saggûs
A1\(^{110}\) "bur-ṣag-gûl-e" A(\(^{111}\) [ bûr-ṣag-gûl-e-e
B \(^{111}\) ina li-me: "bur-ṣag-gûl-e : [3]a "gu-zu-na ıنا ina \(^{111}\) libbî-ali i-na \(^{111}\) ina \(^{111}\) simâni 'isamaat attalâ ištakan
B2\(^{112}\) " "bur-ṣag-gûl-e" libbî-ali i-na \(^{112}\) simânî 'isamaat attalâ ištakan

762 Tab-bêlu
A \(^{113}\) "\(t\)ab-bêlu A(\(^{114}\) [ t]ab-[b]êlu
B \(^{115}\) " \(t\)ab-bêlu : [f]a "im-me : si-šu ina \(^{115}\) libbî-ali
B2\(^{112}\) " " \(t\)ab-bêlu \(^{112}\) : aldi : si-šu ina \(^{112}\) libbî-ali

761 Nabû-mukin-abi
A \(^{116}\) "nabû, mukin-abi; A(\(^{117}\) ninûrat-a, muk(in)-a; bi
B \(^{118}\) " " \(nabû, mukin-abi; \(^{118}\) [f]a "ni-ne : si-šu ina
B2\(^{119}\) " " \(nabû, mukin-abi; \(^{119}\) [f]a "ni-ne : si-šu ina

760 La-qipu
A \(^{120}\) "la-qi-pu A(\(^{121}\) [ la-qi-pu
B \(^{122}\) " " la-qi-pu \(^{122}\) : aldi : si-šu ina \(^{122}\) la-qi-pu
B2\(^{123}\) " " la-qi-pu \(^{123}\) : aldi : si-šu ina \(^{123}\) la-qi-pu

759 Pan-Asûr-lâmûr
A \(^{124}\) "pa-\(n\)-as\(s\)-\(s\)-lâmûra A(\(^{125}\) [ pa-\(n\)-as\(s\)-\(s\)-lâmûr
B \(^{126}\) " " pa-\(n\)-as\(s\)-\(s\)-lâmûr \(^{126}\) : a\(k\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(a\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(m\)\(u\)-\(s\)-\(a\)-\(n\)
B2\(^{127}\) " " pa-\(n\)-as\(s\)-\(s\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(m\)\(u\)-\(s\)-\(a\)-\(n\) \(^{127}\) : a\(k\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(a\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(m\)\(u\)-\(s\)-\(a\)-\(n\)

758 Ana-bêl-talâkû
A \(^{128}\) "\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(k\)-\(a\)-\(l\) A(\(^{129}\) [\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(k\)-\(a\)-\(l\)
B \(^{130}\) " " \(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(k\)-\(a\)-\(l\) \(^{130}\) : a\(n\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\) \(^{130}\) : a\(n\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\)

757 Ninurta-iddû
A \(^{131}\) "ninûrta-iddû A(\(^{132}\) [ ninûrta-iddû
B \(^{133}\) " " ninûrta-iddû \(^{133}\) : a\(n\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\) \(^{133}\) : a\(n\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\)

756 Bel-ṣaddû
A \(^{134}\) "bêl-ṣaddû-u A(\(^{135}\) [ bêl-ṣaddû-u
B \(^{136}\) " " bêl-ṣaddû-u \(^{136}\) : a\(n\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\) \(^{136}\) : a\(n\)-\(a\)-\(b\)-\(e\)-\(l\)-\(a\)-\(l\)