



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
Sime 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 -

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iii



iv



FRONTISPIECE. The four inscribed faces of a clay die (YBC 7058) apparently cast to determine when the *masennu* Yahalu should become eponym in 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^a1
 Text: II R 68 no. 1 (K4329); II R 69 no. 4 (K4329a); III R 1 (whole text)
 Copy: Plates 1-2
 Six column tablet, ruled and written with care. 17.1 × 10.4 cm, bears Aššurbanipal palace mark.
 Commenced 910 BC, ended 659 BC.
 Scribal errors: 885 entry omitted; 874 ^{md}*šamaš-ub-la* against A2 []-ú-*pa-ḫír*; 814 ^{md}*bēl-ba-laṭ* for ^{md}*bēl-lu-ba-laṭ* as A8 and St.
- A2 from Kuyunjik K 4388
 Smith Canon II Ungnad C^a2
 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 ^{md}*bēl-abūya* for ^{md}*šamaš-abūya*; 738 ^{md}*adad-ukīn₂*ⁱⁿ for ^{md}*adad-bēlu-ukīn₂*; 736 ^{md}*ninurta₂-aya* for ^{md}*ninurta₂-ila-aya*.
- A3 from Kuyunjik K 4389
 Smith Canon III Ungnad C^a3
 Text: II R 69 nos. 3, 5
 Copy: Plate 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 ^{md}*aš-šur-aḫḫē*-[] for ^{md}*sīn-aḫḫē-erība*; 678 ^{md}*nabū* left un erased before the correct name, ^{md}*nergal-šarru₂-uṣur₂*.
- A4 from Kuyunjik K 4390
 Smith Canon IV Ungnad C^a4

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 × 5.8 cm.

Present coverage 753-744, 718-702 BC.

Scribal errors: 748 ^{md}*aš-šur-bēlu-ukīn*₂ for ^{md}*adad-bēlu-ukīn*₂; 706 [*m*]*u-tak-lak-aš-šur* for ^m*mu-tak-kil-aš-šur*.

Where other texts have 'Royal name, king', A4 has 'Royal name, king of Assyria'.

A5 from Kuyunjik 82-5-22,121
Ungnad C^{a5}

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 × 4.6 cm.

Commences 743 BC, end uncertain; present coverage 743-737, 722-713, 691-682 BC.

Unexplained variant at 718: ^m*aš-šur-mātu-ú-paḥ-ḥir*⁷ for ^m*zēru-ibni*.

A6 from Kuyunjik Rm 580
Ungnad C^{a6}

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 × 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.

Scribal errors: 852 entry omitted.

A7 from Assur VAT 11254+11257+11276, 11258+11259B,
11260, 11255, 11256
Ungnad C^c

Text: KAV 21-24

Copy: Plate 7 (Copy by O. Schroeder. Schroeder copied the fragments separately, but the order of the eponyms shows that they can be arranged to form parts of a single tablet. L. Jakob-Rost kindly checked the arrangement 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 × 12.5 cm.

The list began about 1200 BC, and ended with the post-canonical eponym Aššur-gimilli-tirri, according to the colophon.² Present coverage, excluding the Middle Assyrian section (see above, pp. 7-8), col. vi 872-860, 858-849, 846-836, col. vii 801-775, col. viii 751-719, col. ix 691-659.

² S. Zawadzki (SAAB 7 [1993]) has argued that the colophon refers only to the entries from Sennacherib's eponymate (687 BC) to the end of the text, reconstructing the number of years as 52, placing Aššur-gimilli-tirri in 636 BC. This has to remain a speculation; it would be unusual for a colophon to relate to the final part of the text only.

Scribal errors: 861 ^{md}ninurta₂-a² [] for A1 ^{maššur}-ila-aya (but cf. A8); 842 ^{mtak-lak-ana-aš-šur} for ^{mtak-lak-ana-šarri}; 783 ^{md}marduk₃-nāšir₂ for ^{md}ninurta-nāšir₂; 777 ^{md}šamaš-išdēya-ukīn₂ for ^{md}nabû-išdēya-ukīn₂; 738 ^{md}adad-bē[l]u-KUR for ^{md}adad-bēlu-ka²in₂.

The total number of years is given for each reign.

- A8 from Sultantepe SU 52/150
Text: STT 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.
Scribal errors: 864 ^{maš-šur-bēlu-ušur}₂ for ^{mašamaš-bēlu-ušur}₂; 861 ^{md}ninurta₃-ila-aya for ^{maš-šur-ila-aya} (but cf. A7); 835 ^{maššep-d[šam]aš} for ^{maššep-šarri}; 825 ^{maššur-būna-aya} for ^{maššur-būna-aya-ušur}₂; 823 ^{marabulūl-aya} for ^{mbēl-būna-aya}; 785 ^{md}nergal-ú-bal-ú-liṭ for ^{md}adad-ú-bal-liṭ; 784 ^{md}nergal-šarru₂-ušur₂ for ^{md}marduk-šarru₂-ušur₂; 780 ^{md}šam-si-ušur₂ for ^{md}šam-si-ilu; 771 ^{maš-šur-šID[]} for ^{maš-šur-dān^{an}}; 761 ^{md}ninurta₂-mu[kīn₂-a]ḫi for ^{md}nabû-mukīn₂-aḫi; 757 entry omitted.
- A9 from Assur VAT 8249
Ungnad C^d
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. 7.9 cm high, 3.8 cm wide.
Commences 719 BC, ends 662 BC; entries for 698, 697 BC lost.
Scribal errors: 693, 688 ^{mid}iddin-aḫḫē is titled governor of Šimirra, whereas the documents seem to style him governor of Dur-Šarruken for 693. There is variation in the titles for 677 and 676, here both are *sukkallu dannu*, but *sukkallu rabû* and *sukkallu šanû* in the documents.
- B1 from Kuyunjik K 51
Smith Canon V Ungnad C^{b1}
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 + 95-4-6,4
Ungnad C^{b2}
Text: C. Bezold, PSBA 11 (1889) 286, pls. I, II (K 3403 + 81-2-4,187 only³)
Copy: Plates 13-14

³ The fragment 95-4-6,4, the upper right corner of the reverse, belonged to C. J. Rich, see L. W. King, ZA 10 (1895) 97, and was copied by Bellino. Smith and Ungnad wrongly treated it as the reverse of B8, see E. F. Weidner, AfO 13 (1939-41) 310.

Lower two-thirds of a carefully ruled and written tablet, almost an exact duplicate of B1.

Covers 810-746 BC.

- B3 from Kuyunjik K 3202
Smith Canon VIII Ungnad C^{b3}
Text: incorporated in F. Delitzsch, *Assyrische Lesestücke*, 2nd ed., 94; copy by J. A. Brinkman, NABU 1989, no. 3, p. 51
Copy: Plate 15
Flake from one face. 4.3 × 4.7 cm.
Covers 732-722 BC.
- B4 from Kuyunjik Rm 2,97
Ungnad C^{b4}
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, baked in antiquity, possibly part of B1 (Bezold and Ungnad). 7.9 × 9.2 cm.
Covers 841-815, 721-706 BC.
The entry for 820 has an extra, illegible, word.
- B5 from Kuyunjik 82-5-22,526
Ungnad C^{b5}
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 × 5.9 cm.
Commences 858 BC, ends 847 BC.
- B6 from Kuyunjik K 4446
Smith Canon VI Ungnad C^{b6}
Text: II R 69 no. 6
Copy: Plate 17
Lower left corner of a tablet, badly abraded, with small, slightly uneven writing, the longer entries cross vertical rulings. 6.7 × 7.5 cm.
Present coverage 818-803, 708-703 BC, implying that there were two main columns on each face.
- B7 from Kuyunjik K 10017
Ungnad C^{b7}
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 × 5.6 cm.
Covers 701-699 BC.
- B8 from Kuyunjik K 14183
Smith Canon VII Ungnad C^{b8}
Text: Copy by J. A. Brinkman, NABU 1989, no. 3, p. 51⁴
Copy: Plate 18

⁴ As J. A. Brinkman has observed (*loc. cit.*, p. 49), this 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 × 2.75 cm.

Covers 828-821 BC.

B9 from Kuyunjik K 14304
Ungnad C^b10

Copy: Plate 18

Flake from one face, no rulings. 3.1 × 4.3 cm. Ungnad gave readings from this text for 787, 786, 785 BC, but they do not correspond with the signs visible now. While 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: STT I pls. LXII, LXIII, 46 + STT II pl. CCLI, 348

Copy: Plates 19-20 (copy by O. R. Gurney; the fragment STT 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 × 9.5 cm.

Covers 840-765 BC. This tablet is remarkable for its variant readings and orthographic peculiarities, some perhaps being colloquialisms.⁵ Where other texts have terminal *a-Cv*, B10 has *āC*: 780, 770 *tur-ta-an* for *tur-ta-nu*, 791 []-*iqīš-a-an* for ^m*bēl-iqīš-a-ni/-an-ni*, 779 [*r*]-*ém-a-an* for ^m*arduk-rém-a-ni*, 799 []-*a-an* for ^m*arduk-išme-a-ni/-išme-ni*; 794, however, has []-*ha-[n]a* for *tuš-ḥa-an*. Other variants include: *si-ḥi* for *si-ḥu* (823-820); []-*ḥa-li* for *ia-ḥa-lu* (821); [*bē*]^f-*ka-ša-bat* for ^m*bēl-qātē-šabat* (810); []-*ri-qa* for *ḥa-ta-ri-ka* (765). Where other texts have *ana* place, B10 has *ina* place at 835, 803, 800-795, 790-787, 785, 783-778, 774-769, 767-765. For 802 B10 has *ina tā[mti]* as against *ana muḥḥi tāmti*. At 835 and 765 it has the determinative *āl* instead of *māt*. Scribal errors are: 797 [*ki*]-*li-zi* for ^{al}*kal-ḥi*; 788 *uš-še ša' bīt 'nabū a-na 'ninua* for *uššu ša bīt 'nabū ša ninua*; 787 ^{al}*še-bi-su* for ^{al}*arba-ilu*; 784 ^m*adad₂-mu-šá-mer¹* for ^m*arduk-šarru₂-ušur₂*; 770 *ina mar-ra-ti* for *ana 'ma-ra-ad*. Other variants are: 820 *si-ḥi* against B4 []-*x-ri-iš*; 818 []-*x si²-mat* against B4 []-*šum-me*; 778 [*nāg*]-*ir* for *nāgir ekalli*; 775 G15.A for ^{3ad}*e-re-ni*; 773 city name uncertain, but not *raq-mat*. At 831 BC the notice about the god of Der is omitted, while the note for 814 is set a year earlier.

Ungnad listed DT 142 as C^b9, but this fragment is vitrified and illegible, so cannot be included here, although it appears to have been a tablet of this type.

⁵ For this feature of the Sultantepe texts see W. G. Lambert, RA 53 (1959) 124f.

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, *AfO* 20 (1963) 1-77 (augmented by yet more recent publications such as M. E. Cohen, *JCS* 34 [1976] 227-32); A. Archi in A. Archi (ed.), *Éblaite 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' (Ἀρκεῖνος) 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-baladan).⁵ The note of a solar eclipse in the eponymate of Bur-Saggilê during the reign of Aššur-dān 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 (Αρνα).

⁵ See G. Smith, *The Assyrian Eponym Canon*, ch. V; A. Ungnad, 'Eponymen,' RIA 2, 414.

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.

⁸ Notably E. Schrader, *Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament* (Giessen 1872) 308-31, 3rd ed. (1883) 470-89, *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek* I (Berlin 1889) 208-15, III 2 142-47; H. Winckler, *Keilinschriftliches Textbuch zum Alten Testament*, 2nd ed. (Leipzig 1903) 73-82; R. W. Rogers, *Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament* (New York 1912) 219-38; the most widely used is in D. D. Luckenbill ARAB II §§ 1197-98; the most recent is in J.-J. Glassner, *Chroniques mésopotamiens* (Paris 1993) 161-70 (Eponym Chronicles only).

⁹ Vol. 2, 412-57.

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-nērārī 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'.¹ 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, 141-156²). 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,³ 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.⁴

¹ A. R. Millard and H. Tadmor, *Iraq* 35 (1973) 62.

² A. H. Layard, *ICC* pls. 95, 96; O. Michel, *WdO* 2,3 (1956) 224-27; D. D. Luckenbill, *ARAB* 1 §§ 584, 585.

³ Cf. *Iraq* 26 (1964) 17.

⁴ As observed by J. A. Brinkman, *NABU* 1989, no. 3, p. 49.

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

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 Kalah — 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.¹¹ 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 Kapar-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.

¹³ Edition E vi 45-75, I i 33-ii 13, D. D. Luckenbill, *The Annals of Sennacherib* (Chicago 1924) 107-8, 120-2.

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 šāqê*, *masennu*,¹⁴ *šakin māti* and governors of various cities.¹⁵ 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-nērāri (c. 1327-1318 BC).¹⁶ Kings appear regularly at the commencement of their

¹⁴ The reading (*amēl*)*masennu* for (LÚ)IGI.DUB is preferred over (*amēl*)*abaraku* 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 *abaraku* after the Old Babylonian period (see CAD s.v. *abaraku* and *mašennu*), 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. Saporetti, *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 Tiglath-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 *turtānu*, or commander-in-chief, the *rab šāqê*, 'chief cupbearer', *nāgir ekalli*, '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 *turtānu* 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 × 2.7 cm, inscribed for the *masennu* Yaḥalu who served as eponym three times, in 833, 824 and 821 BC. The text reads:

i aš-šur bēlu rab[ū]	ii šá ^{md} šùl-	iii māi ^{me-eh-ra-ni}	iv ebūr māi ^{aš-šur}
^d adad bēlu rabū	ma-nu-ašarēd	māi ^{ú-q[i]}	līšir ^{lid} lidmiq
pu-ú-ru	šar ₄ māi ^{aš-šur}	^{lad} e-ri-ni[m]	ina pāni aš-šur
šá ^{ia-ḥa-li}	amēi ^{šá-kìn}	ráb ka-a-ri	^d adad
{m}asenni rabī	āi ^{kip-šu-ni}	ina li-mi-šú	pu-ur-šu
	māi ^{qu-me-[n]i}	pu-ri-šú	li-[i]-a ¹⁷

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 Balātu, 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, AfO 13 (1939) 30; E. Michel, WdO 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.

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,⁴ and in the eleventh century BC section of Eponym List A7. The last year of Shalmaneser II (c. 1030-1019 BC) is labelled *ša arki* the previous eponym, and then there are no eponym names for the reign of Assur-nērārī IV (c. 1018-1013 BC), but each of the five years after the king’s office is marked *ša arki* *maššur-nērārī*. Something similar is listed for Tiglath-pileser II (c. 966-935 BC), where one eponym followed him, then a *ša arki*, and others occur later in his reign.⁵ 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 installation of the eponym or information about it was delayed.⁶ His arguments can largely be maintained. The *ša arki* dates are:

a) ‘after Šulmānu-ašarēd,’ presumably after his second turn, 827 BC, therefore 826, for which the Eponym Chronicle reports ‘revolt’. The tablet comes from Šibaniba (Tell Billa) some 20 km east of Nineveh, so conditions may have hindered confirmation of the new eponym reaching there, although the

⁴ See C. Saporetti, *Gli eponimi medio-assiri* (Malibu 1979) 56.

⁵ KAV 21-24 iv. 18-22, v. 6f, 20, 30, 31; see RIA 2, 436.

⁶ M. T. Larsen, RA 68 (1974) 15-24.

automatic sequence of king — commander-in-chief might have been expected. The month of writing is broken.

b) 'after Nabû-šarru-ušur,' 682 BC, therefore 681, from Nineveh. The tablet is dated 5:ii. Larsen suggested there were troubles surrounding the appointment of Esarhaddon to succeed Sennacherib, months before the king was assassinated (20:x). However, the existence of a tablet from Assur dated 10:i of the next eponym, Nabû-aḥḥē-ēreš, 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 Kanūnāyu,' perhaps 671 BC, therefore 670, from Nineveh, dated o:i. As Larsen noted, the Babylonian Chronicle reports a revolt in Assyria (iv.29), a situation which could have resulted in confusion over the eponymate, although other tablets from Nineveh are dated 28:i, 1 and 10:ii of the next eponym, Šulmu-bēli-lašme.

d) 'after Aššur-dūru-ušur,' 652 BC, therefore 651, from Gezer, dated 17:iii. The distance and perhaps a breakdown in communications caused by the war between Aššurbanipal and Šamaš-šumu-ukīn, which involved many of Assyria's vassal states, may account for this dating. One tablet from Nineveh is dated 4:i of the next eponym, Sagabbu.

e) 'after Sagabbu,' 651 BC, therefore 650, from Assur, dated 5:i⁷ and 20:i. Although there are tablets dated 23:i and 28:i in the next eponymate, Bēl-Harrān-šadūa, from Kalah 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-šarru-ušur,' a post-canonical eponym for whom *ša arki* dates are recorded as late as the eleventh month, all from Assur or Kanna'. Since the date of this eponym cannot be fixed, the circumstances of the date remain unknown.

Double Datings

Scribes sometimes referred to the reigning king in dating documents. In a few cases they gave the dates by eponyms 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 eponymates concerned and the regnal years are listed here, details may be found in the Catalogue of Eponym Dates. (Incomplete date-lines which add nothing are not included below.)

Eponym	Date	King	Year
Ṭab-šil-Ešarra	29:iii	Sargon	6
Ištar-dūri	22:x	Sargon	9
Aššur-bāni	5:iii	Sargon	9
Šarru-ēmuranni	12:[]	[Sargon]	[10]
Ninurta-ālik-pāni	25:vi	Sargon	11
Mannu-kī-Aššur-lē'i	[]	Sargon	12/13, Babylon 1
"	13:viii	Sargon	12
Šamaš-upaḥḥir	24:i	Sargon	14, Babylon 2
Ša-Aššur-dubbu	10:iii	Sargon	15, Babylon 3
Ša-Aššur-dubbu	13:viii	Sargon	(1)5

Mutakkil-Aššur	24:xi	Sargon	16, Babylon 4
Nasḥur-bēl	2:i	Sar[gon]	17, Babylon [5]
Nabû-dēni-ēpuš	22:xii	Sennacherib	[1]
Metūnu	11:[]	Sennacherib	6
Šulmu-šarri	[]:ix	Sennacherib	7
Ilu-issiya	23:xii	Sennacherib	11
Nabû-kēnu-ušur	25:viii	Sennacherib	14
Aššur-daʿinanni	20:xii	Sennacherib	21
Manzernê	8:ii	Sennacherib	22
"	30:x	Sennacherib	22
Mannu kī Adad	1:ii	Sennacherib	23
Banbâ	25:i	Esarhaddon	5

Scrutiny 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 680.¹⁰

¹⁰ The attribution of Nabû-kēnu-ušur to Sennacherib's fourteenth year, reckoning from 703 as his first year either harks back to the system of the royal eponymate in the second year of reign and counts from that, or, hard 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, *Analectia Orientalia* 12 (1935) 225-31 can be answered; see L. D. Levine, *JCS* 34 (1982) 29-40.

THE EPONYM 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	<i>masennu</i>
chief butler	<i>rab šāqê</i>
chief vizier	<i>sukkallu</i>
commander	<i>turtānu</i>
governor	<i>bēl pāhiti</i> and <i>šaknu</i>
palace herald	<i>nāgir ekalli</i>

910	Adad-nerari (II),	king.
909	She'i-Ashur,	governor of Kilizi.
908	Ashur-da''inanni.	
907	Ashur-deni-amur.	
906	Barmu.	
905	Abi-....	
904	Ashur-taklak.	
903	Q[urdi-ili]ma?	
902	...inanni.	
901	Dur-mati-Ashur.	
900	Illeqayu.	
899	Ninuayu.	
898	Likberu.	
897	Adad-ahu-iddin,	governor of the citadel.
896	Adad-dan.	
895	Ina-iliya-allak.	
894	Shamash-abua.	
893	Shamash-bel-u-sur.	
892	Nergal-zar...me?	
891	Tab-eter-Ashur.	
890	Ashur-la-kenu-ubasha.	

889	Tukulti-Ninurta (II),	king.
888	Taklak-ana-beliya.	
887	Abu-ilayu.	
886	Ilu-milku.	
885	Na'id-ilu.	
884	Yari.	

883 Ashur-shezibanni.

882 Ashurnasirpal (II), king.

881 Ashur-iddin.

880 Miqti-adur.

879 Sha-ilima-damqa.

878 Dagan-belu-nasir.

877 Ninurta-piya-usur.

876 Ninurta-belu-usur.

875 Ishshiak-Ashur-lilbur.

874 Shamash-upahhir.

873 Nergal-apil-kumua, chief of the palace,
governor of Kalah.

872 Qurdi-Ashur.

871 Ashur-le'i.

870 Ashur-natkil.

869 Bel-mudammiq.

868 Dayan-Ninurta.

867 Ishtar-emuqaya, governor of Tushhan.

866 Shamash-nuri.

865 Mannu-dan-ana-ili.

864 Shamash-belu-usur.

863 Ninurta-ilaya.

862 Ninurta-eteranni.

861 Ashur/Nergal-ilaya.

860 Nergal-nirka-da'in.

859 Tab-belu.

858 Sharru-balti-nishi.

24 years.

857 Shalmaneser (III), king of Assyria, t[o]].

856 Ashur-belu-ka'in, commander, t[o]].

855 Ashur-bunaya-usur, chief butler, t[o]].

854 Abi-ina-ekalli-lilbur, palace herald.

853 Dayan-Ashur, commander.

852 Shamash-abua, governor of Nisibin.

851 Shamash-belu-usur, governor of Kalah.

850 Bel-bunaya, palace herald.

849 Hadi-lipushu, governor of Nairi.

848 Nergal-alik-pani.

847 Bur-Ramman.

846 Ninurta-mukin-nishi.

845 Ninurta-nadin-shumi.

844 Ashur-bunaya.

843 Tab-Ninurta.

842 Taklak-ana-sharri, governor of Nemed-Ishtar.

841 Adad-remanni. []].

840 Shamash-abua, [to the] cedar [mountain].

839 Shulmu-beli-lamur, [of Arz]uhina, to Que.

838	Ninurta-kibsi-usur,	of Rasappa,	to Malahi.
837	Ninurta-ilaya,	[of Ahi]zuhina,	to Danabi.
836	Qurdi-Ashur,	[of] Raqmat,	to Tabal.
835	Shep-sharri,	[of H]abruri,	to Melid.
834	Nergal-mudammiq,	[of N]ineveh,	to Namri.
833	Yahalu,	chamberlain,	to Que.
832	Ululayu,	[of Ki]lizi,	to Que.
831	Sharru-hattu-ipel,	[]	to Que; the Great God went from Der.
830	Nergal-ilaya,	[of Is]ana,	to Urartu.
829	Hubayu,	[of ...]hi,	to Unqi.
828	Ilu-mukin-ahi,	[of ...]ha,	to Ulluba.
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827	Shalmaneser (III),	king of Assyria,	to Mannea.
826	Dayan-Ashur,	[]	revolt.
825	Ashur-bunaya-usur,	[]	revolt.
824	Yahalu,	[]	revolt.
823	Bel-bunaya,	[]	revolt.
		[] years Shalmaneser, king of Assyria.	
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822	Shamshi-Adad (V),	king of Assyria,	revolt.
821	Yahalu,	[]	revolt.
820	Bel-dan,	palace herald,	revolt.
819	Ninurta-ubla,	[]	to Mannea.
818	Shamash-ilaya,	[]	[to ...]shumme.
817	Nergal-ilaya,	governor of []	[to] Tille.
816	Ashur-bunaya-usur,	chief butler,	to Tille.
815	Sharru-hattu-ipel,	governor of Nisibin,	to Zarate.
814	Bel-lu-balat,	commander,	to Der; the Great God went to Der.
813	Musheknish,	governor of Habruri,	to Ahsana.
812	Ninurta-ashared,	governor of Raqmat,	to Kaldu.
811	Shamash-kumua,	governor of Arrapha,	to Babylon.
810	Bel-qate-sabat,	governor of Mazamua, [year]s []	in the land.
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809	Adad-nerari (III),	king of Assyria,	to Media.
808	Nergal-ilaya,	commander,	to Guzana.
807	Bel-dan,	palace herald,	to Mannea.
806	Sil-beli,	chief butler,	to Mannea.
805	Ashur-taklak,	chamberlain,	to Arpad.
804	Ilu-issiya,	governor of the land,	to Hazazu.
803	Nergal-eresh,	governor of Rasappa,	to Ba'alu.
802	Ashur-balti-ekurri,	governor of Arrapha,	to the Sea; plague.
801	Ninurta-ilaya,	of Ahi-zuhina,	to Hubushkia.
800	Shep-Ishtar,	of Nisibin,	to Mannea.
799	Marduk-ishmanni,	of Amedi,	to Mannea.
798	Mutakkil-Marduk,	chief eunuch,	to Lushia.
797	Bel-tarsi-iluma,	of Kalah,	to Namri.
796	Ashur-bel-usur,	of Habruri,	to Mansuate.

795	Marduk-shaduni,	of Raqmat,	to Der.
794	Mukin-abua,	of Tushhan,	to Der.
793	Mannu-ki-Ashur,	of Guzana,	to Media.
792	Mushallim-Ninurta,	of Tille,	to Media.
791	Bel-iqishanni,	of Shibhinish,	to Hubushkia.
790	Shep-Shamash,	of Isana,	to Itu'a.
789	Ninurta-mukin-ahi,	of Nineveh,	to Media.
788	Adad-mushammer,	of Kilizi,	to Media; foundations of Nabu temple in Nine[veh la]id.
787	Sil-Ishtar,	of Arbela,	to Media; Nabu entered the new temple.
786	Nabu-sharru-usur,	of Talmusa,	to Kiski.
785	Adad-uballit,	of Tamnunna,	to Hubushkia; the Great God went to Der.
784	Marduk-sharru-usur,	of Arbela,	to Hubushkia.
783	Ninurta-nasir,	of Zamua,	to Itu'a.
782	Iluma-le'i,	of Nisibin, 28 years, Adad-nerari, king of Assyria.	to Itu'a.
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781	Shalmaneser (IV),	king of Assyria,	to Urartu.
780	Shamshi-ilu,	commander,	to Urartu.
779	Marduk-remanni,	chief butler,	to Urartu.
778	Bel-lesher,	palace herald,	to Urartu.
777	Nabu-ishdeya-ka'in,	chamberlain,	to Itu'a.
776	Pan-Ashur-lamur,	governor of the land,	to Urartu.
775	Nergal-eresh,	governor of Rasappa,	to the cedar mountain.
774	Ishtar-duri,	governor of Nisibin,	to Namri.
773	Mannu-ki-Adad,	governor of Raqmat,	to Damascus.
772	Ashur-belu-usur,	governor of Kalah, [] years, Shalmaneser, king of Assyria.	to Hatarikka.
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771	Ashur-dan (III),	king of Assyria,	to Gananati.
770	Shamshi-ilu,	commander,	to Marad.
769	Bel-ilaya,	of Arrapha,	to Itu'a.
768	Aplaya,	of Zamua,	in the land.
767	Qurdi-Ashur,	of Ahizuhina,	to Gananati.
766	Mushallim-Ninurta,	of Tille,	to Media.
765	Ninurta-mukin-nishi,	of Habruri,	to Hatarikka; plague.
764	Sidqi-ilu,	of Tushhan,	in the land.
763	Bur-Saggile,	of Guzana,	revolt in the citadel; in Siwan the sun had an eclipse.
762	Tab-belu,	of Amedi,	revolt in the citadel.
761	Nabu-mukin-ahi,	of Nineveh,	revolt in Arrapha.
760	La-qipu,	of Kilizi,	revolt in Arrapha.
759	Pan-Ashur-lamur,	of Arbela,	revolt in Guzana; plague.
758	Ana-beli-taklak,	of Isana,	to Guzana; peace in the land.
757	Ninurta-iddin,	of Kurbail,	in the land.
756	Bel-shadua,	of Tamnunna,	in the land.

755	Iqisu,	of Shihhinish,	to Hatarikka.
754	Ninurta-shezibanni,	of Talmusa,	to Arpad; return from Ashur.
753	Ashur-nerari (V),	king of Assyria,	in the land.
752	Shamshi-ilu,	commander,	in the land.
751	Marduk-shallimanni	palace herald,	in the land.
750	Bel-dan,	chief butler,	in the land.
749	Shamash-kenu-dugul,	chamberlain,	to Namri.
748	Adad-bel-ka''in,	governor of the land,	to Namri.
747	Sin-shallimanni,	of Rasappa,	in the land.
746	Nergal-nasir,	of Nisibin,	revolt in Kalah.
745	Nabu-bel-usur,	of Arrapha,	on 13th Ayar Tiglath-pileser took the throne; [in] Teshrit he went to Mesopotamia.
744	Bel-dan,	of Kalah, 10 years [Ashur-nerari] king of Assyria.	to Namri.
743	Tiglath-pileser (III),	king of Assyria,	in Arpad; defeat of Urartu made.
742	Nabu-da''inanni,	commander,	to Arpad.
741	Bel-Harran-bel-usur,	palace herald,	to Arpad, within three years taken.
740	Nabu-eteranni,	chief butler,	to Arpad.
739	Sin-taklak,	chamberlain,	to Ulluba, citadel captured.
738	Adad-bel-ka''in,	governor of the land,	Kullani conquered.
737	Bel-emuranni,	of Rasappa,	to Media.
736	Ninurta-ilaya,	of Nisibin,	to the foot of Mount Nal.
735	Ashur-shallimanni,	of Arrapha,	to Urartu.
734	Bel-dan,	of Kalah,	to Philistia.
733	Ashur-da''inanni,	of Mazamua,	to Damascus.
732	Nabu-bel-usur,	of Simme,	to Damascus.
731	Nergal-uballit,	of Ahi-zuhina,	to Shapiya.
730	Bel-lu-dari,	of Tille,	in the land.
729	Liphur-ilu,	of Habruri,	the king took the hands of Bel.
728	Dur-Ashur,	of Tushhan,	to Hi[...]; the king took the hands of Bel.
727	Bel-Harran-bel-usur,	of Guzana,	to []; [Shalman]eser (V) [sat on the throne.]
726	Marduk-bel-usur,	[of Ame]di	i[n]
725	Mahde,	of Nineveh,	to []
724	Ashur-ishmanni,	[of Kili]zi, [] years.	to []
723	Shalmaneser (V),	king [of Assyria],	t[o]
722	Ninurta-ilaya,	[].
721	Nabu-taris,	[	t[i].

[720-701]

720	Ashur-nirka-da'in,	[	[ ] years.].
719	Sargon (II),	king of [Assyria],	[	entered
718	Zeru-ibni,	governor of Rasappa,	[to Taj]bal.	[
717	Tab-shar-Ashur,	chamberlain,	[Dur-Sharru]ken founded.	
716	Tab-sil-Esharra,	governor of the citadel,	[to] Mannea.	
715	Taklak-ana-beli,	governor of Nisibin,	[] governors appointed.	
714	Ishtar-duri,	governor of Arrapha,	[to Ur]artu, Musasir, Haldia.	
713	Ashur-bani,	governor of Kalah,	[the] nobles in Ellipa; [] entered his new house; [t]o Musasir.	
712	Sharru-emuranni,	governor of Zamua,	in the land.	
711	Ninurta-alik-pani,	governor of Simme,	to Mar'ash.	
710	Shamash-bel-u-usur,	governor of Arzuhina,	to Bit-Zeri; the king stayed in Kish.	
709	Mannu-ki-Ashur-le'i,	governor of Tille,	Sargon took the hands of Bel.	
708	Shamash-upahhir,	governor of Habruri,	Kummuh conquered, governor appointed (var. nobles to Kummuh).	
707	Sha-Ashur-dubbu,	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 Qurdi the Kulummaean; the king was killed; the camp of the king of Assyria []; on 12th Ab, Sennacherib [became] king.	
704	Nabu-deni-epush,	governor of Nineveh,	t[o] Larak, Sarabanu, []; the palace of Kilizi was made; ... in []; the nobles against ...[].	
703	Nuhshaya,	governor of Kilizi,	[]	
702	Nabu-le'i,	governor of Arbela.		
701	Hananu,	governor of Til-Barsip,	from Halzi-... []	

700	Metunu,	governor of Isana,	[As]hur-nadin-shumi, son of [Sennacherib]; [] of the palace in the city [] great cedar logs [], alabaster in mount [Ammanana?] in Kapar-dargil[i], ... to [], [] of the king ... [].
699	Bel-sharrani,	governor of Kurbail.	
698	Shulmu-sharri,	governor of Halziatbar.	
697	Nabu-duru-usur,	governor of Tamnunna.	
696	Shulmu-beli,	governor of Talmusi.	
695	Ashur-belu-usur,	governor of Shahuppa/Kadmuhi.	
694	Ilu-issiya,	governor of Damascus.	
693	Iddin-ahhe,	of Dur-Sharruken.	
692	Zazaya,	governor of Arpad.	
691	Bel-emuranni,	governor of Carchemish.	
690	Nabu-kenu-usur,	governor of Samaria.	
689	Gihilu,	governor of Hatarikka.	
688	Iddin-ahhe,	governor of Simirra.	
687	Sennacherib,	king of Assyria.	
686	Bel-emuranni,	commander of the right.	
685	Ashur-da''inanni,	of Que.	
684	Manzerne,	governor of Kullania.	
683	Mannu-ki-Adad,	of Supite.	
682	Nabu-sharru-usur,	governor of Mar'ash.	
681	Nabu-ahhe-eresh,	governor of Sam'al.	
680	Dananu,	governor of Mansuate.	
679	Issi-Adad-anenu,	governor of Megiddo.	
678	Nergal-sharru-usur,	chief butler.	
677	Abi-ramu,	chief vizier.	
676	Banba,	chief/second vizier.	
675	Nabu-ahhe-iddin,	(chief) chamberlain.	
674	Sharru-nuri,	governor of Barhalzi.	
673	Atar-ilu,	governor of Lahira.	
672	Nabu-belu-usur,	governor of Dur-Sharruken.	
671	Kanunayu,	chief judge.	
670	Shulmu-beli-lashme	governor of Der.	
669	Shamash-kashid-ayabi,	governor of Asdi[...].	
668	Marlarim,	commander of Kummuh.	
667	Gabbaru,	of Dur-Sin-ahhe-eriba.	
666	Kanunayu,	governor of the new palace.	
665	Mannu-ki-sharri,	palace herald/royal officer.	
664	Sharru-lu-dari,	governor of Dur-Sharruken.	
663	Bel-na'id,	commander.	
662	Tab-shar-Sin,	governor of Rasappa.	
661	Arba'ilayu,	chief chamberlain.	
660	Girsapunu.		
659	Silim-Ashur,	second vizier.	

[658-649]

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 Barhalzi.
651	Sagabbu,	governor of Harran.
650	Bel-Harran-shadua,	governor of Tyre.
649	Ahu-ilaya,	governor of Carchemish.

700	Metunu,	governor of Isana,	[As]hur-nadin-shumi, son of [Sennacherib]; [] of the palace in the city [] great cedar logs [], alabaster in mount [Ammanana?] in Kapar-dargil[i], ... to [], [] of the king ... [].
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698	Shulmu-sharri,	governor of Halziatbar.	
697	Nabu-duru-usur,	governor of Tamnunna.	
696	Shulmu-beli,	governor of Talmusi.	
695	Ashur-belu-usur,	governor of Shahuppa/Kadmuhi.	
694	Ilu-issiya,	governor of Damascus.	
693	Iddin-ahhe,	of Dur-Sharruken.	
692	Zazaya,	governor of Arpad.	
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690	Nabu-kenu-usur,	governor of Samaria.	
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676	Banba,	chief/second vizier.	
675	Nabu-ahhe-iddin,	(chief) chamberlain.	
674	Sharru-nuri,	governor of Berhelzi.	
673	Atar-ilu,	governor of Lahira.	
672	Nabu-belu-usur,	governor of Dur-Sharruken.	
671	Kanunayu,	chief judge.	
670	Shulmu-beli-lashme	governor of Der.	
669	Shamash-kashid-ayabi,	governor of Asdi[...].	
668	Marlarim,	commander of Kummuh.	
667	Gabbaru,	of Dur-Sin-ahhe-eriba.	
666	Kanunayu,	governor of the new palace.	
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663	Bel-na'id,	commander.	
662	Tab-shar-Sin,	governor of Rasappa.	
661	Arba'ilayu,	chief chamberlain.	
660	Girsapunu.		
659	Silim-Ashur,	second vizier.	



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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 xiiia (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 ALA II).

A ditto 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 EPONYM-DATED TEXTS

- Abi-[...]** **905**
- Abi-ina-ekalli-lilbur** **854**
- Abi-rāmu** **677**
- d 9:ii: ^m*abī-ra-mu* 82-5-22,43,5,6 ADD 701.
h 20:vi: " ^{amēl}*sukkallu rabû*^u Esar. prism Nin. G, date.
d 1:x: ^m*abī-ra-mi'* 83-1-18,328.r.5',6' ADD 194 SAA 6 267.
d 1:xii: ^m*abī-ra-a-mu* RA 24 p. 116 no. 5,5,6 BaM 15 p. 247.
d 6:xii: ^m*abī-ra-mu* K4283.r.13',14' ADD 576 SAA 6 225.
d 7:xii: " *sukkallu rabû* Bu.91-5-9,138.11,12,r.8',9' ADD 72 SAA 6
272.
d Assur8614b A1779 ALA N20:6.
- Abu-ilāya** **887**
- Adad-aḫu-iddin** **897**
- h *ina li-me* ^{md}*adad₂-aḫu₂-iddin₂ šá-kìn* ^{ál}*libbi-āli* Adn. II annals, exp. VAT8288.61
KAH II 84 RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.
- Adad-bēlu-ka[»]in** **748**
- d o:iv: ^{md}*adad₂-bēlu-ka[»]in₂* ND205.12 GPA 104.
s *ša-lam* ^{md}*adad-bēlu-ka[»]in₂ / amēl šá-kìn* ^{ál}*libbi-āli /* ^{ál}*kar-tukul-ti-^dninurta₂ /* ^{ál}*ekallāte /*
^{ál}*i-tú / māt ru-qa-ḫa* St. 37.
- Adad-bēlu-ka[»]in** **738**
- d 13:i: ^{md}*adad-bēlu-ka[»]in₂ ina 2 pu-ri-šú* ND215.10-12 GPA 106.
d 13:i: ^m*adad₂-bēlu-ka[»]in₂ / [] 2 pu-ri* ND218.15-17 GPA 98.
l 20:vii (^{arab}*lu-lu-bé-e*): ^{md}*adad-bēlu-ka[»]in₂ amēl šá-kìn* ^{ál}*libbi-āli ina šanê^e lim-me-šú*
Kh. King List JNES 13 p. 222 pl. XV ABK 350.
- Adad-dān** **896**
- h *ina li-me* ^{md}*adad-dān^{an}* Adn. II annals, exp. VAT8288.62 KAH II 84 RIMAP 2
A.O.99.2.
- Adad-milki-na'id** **PC** see Daddî
- Adad-mušammer** **788**
- d 18:i: ^m*adad₂-mu-šá-mer* ND217.r.16,17 GPA 103.
d 23:i: " ND234.r.15',16' GPA 52.
d 12:viii: ^m*adad₂-mu-šam-mer* ND254.r.10,11 GPA 94.

Balaṭu**786**d 21:[]: [-l]a-ṭu / [^a]š*i*-ba-ni-ba K2829.r.1-3 ADD 653 NARGD 3.**Banbâ****676**d 24:i: ^mba-an-ba-a ^{amēl}sukkallu šanû^u / ina tar-ši ^{maš}+šur-aḫu₂-iddin₂ šar₄
^{māi}aš+šur 83-1-18,337.34-36 ADD 330 SAA 6 210.d 25:i: 5 šattu₂ / []-aḫu₂-iddin^{na} šar₄ ^{māi}aššur / [] ^mban-b[a-]
83-1-18,269.r.6-8 ADD 502 SAA 6 212.d 25:i: ^mban-ba-a / ^{amēl}sukkallu ^{amēl}šanû^u K410.r.10'-12' ADD 256 SAA 6 239.h 22:ii: ^mban-ba-a ^{amēl}sukkallu šanû Esar. prism Nin. B⁷, date.

d 4:iii: [] " K1397.14,15 ADD 11 SAA 6 240.

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

h 21:v: " ^{amēl}sukkallu šanû[] Esar. cyl. date ND7100.44 Iraq 23 p. 177.

h 10:vi: " " Esar. cyl. date ND7097, 7098 Iraq 23 p. 176.

d 1:vii: " K356.4,5 ADD 37 SAA 6 273.

d 17:viii: " / ^{amēl}sukkallu ^{amēl}šanû^u 83-1-18,340.17'-19' ADD 175 SAA 6
274.d 1:ix[?]: ^mba-ab-aya S3566.e. Sendschirli V p. 136f. Taf. 73.d 10:xi: ^mban-ba-a 83-1-18,366.6,7 ADD 167 SAA 6 215.d 1:xii: ^mban-ba ND2301.9,10 Iraq 16 pl. VI.**Barmu****906****Bēl-abūa****840** see Šamaš-abūa**Bēl-aḫu-ušur****PC**d 16:i: ^mbēl-aḫu₂-ušur₂ šá pān ekalli₂ ND7087.12,13 IM75786 TFS 41.h o:iv: " ^{amēl}šá pān [ekal]li₂ Ssi. Cyl. C, date, IM3209+3249.r.14

Winnett FS p. 163.

d 27:vi: " " Assur9723.36,37 VAT14436 SAAB 5
52.d 1:vii: " Assur9644o.6,7 VAT16530[?] ALA N10:14.h 5:viii: " ^{amēl}šá pān ekalli₂ Ssi. Cyl. A, date LB1323+Assur13595.45
Böhl, Chrestomathy no. 25+KAH II 128.

d 20:vii: " Assur966li.12,13 VAT20382 SAAB 5 48.

d 28:vii: " Assur9466h.12,13 VAT20362 (formerly 16501) SAAB 5
64.

d 25:viii: " ND2308.35 Iraq 16 pl. VII, 17 pl. XXIV.

d o:viii: " 'Assur 33A.7'.

d 17:ix: " VAT5396.r.9,10 VS I 100.

d 3:xi: " Syria 60 pp. 49-51; quasi-duplicate of ADD 780.

d 1:[]: " Iraq Museum TIM 11 8.8,9.

l 13:[]: " ^{amēl}šá p[ān ekal]li₂ SU51/84.r.25 STT 300.

d Assur8473a VAT9693 ALA N19:1.

d Assur9573b+c VAT16529[?] ALA N9:65.

d Assur9966c A2635 ALA N10:23.

d Assur10070 A2641 ALA N10:27.

Bēl-tarši-iluma**797**

- d o:i: ^mbēl-tarši-ilu-ma / ^{amēl}šá-kìn ^{ál}kal-ḫi ND263.14,15 GPA 51.
 d 24:iii: ^mbēl-tarši-i[lu-m]a ^{amēl}šá-[] AAA 20 pl. C.r.35,36 NARGD p. 117.
 d 27:xii: ^m[b]ēl-tarši-ilu-ma ND261.38,39 GPA 91.
 d []: [^b]ēl-tarši^{si}-ilu-ma ^{amēl}šá-kìn [] K2800⁺.23 NARGD 51.

Bulluṭu**PC**

- d 6:i: ^mbu-luṭ [^{amēl}]rab nāri K459⁺.r.15-17 ADD 384+528.
 d 4:ii: ^mbul-lu-tu K293.e.2 ADD 373.
 d 22:ii: ^mbu-luṭ IM76888.12,13 TIM 11 16.
 d 23:vi: 'Bulluṭu' ND3460 Iraq 15 p. 145.
 d 8:vii: ^mbu-luṭ BM103393.13,14; env.12,13 CT 33 17.
 d 14:xii: ^mbul-luṭ ND2332.21,22 Iraq 16 pl. VIII.
 d 11:[]: ^mbu-luṭ-tu K418.27,28 ADD 641.
 d []: ^mbu-luṭ IM76883.39 TIM 11 15.
 d Assur116341 VAT9332 ALA N27:11.
 d Assur116821 ALA N28:11.

Bur-Rammān**847****Bur-Saggilē****763****Daddî****PC**

- d 10:i: ^d₂₀-i 'Assur 9.23'.
 d 13:i: ^m[] ^{amēl}masenni rabⁱ ND7017.r.16',17' IM74493 TFS 53.
 d 1:iv: ^m₂₀-i ^{amēl}masennu rab^u Assur8900b.7-9 VAT14442 ALA N21:11.
 d 4:v: " (^{amēl})masennu Assur9634+9661k.10,11 (omits ^{amēl}) env.r.2',3'
 VAT20371+20400 (formerly 16544) SAAB 5 49.
 d 8:v: " Assur13846ab.9,10; env.8,9. VAT15457 ALA N33:23; cf. BaM
 15 p. 232(h).
 d 14:v: " TH112.8,9.
 d 20:v: " K7682.24,25 ADD 210.
 d 14:vi: 'Da-di-i' ND2076 Iraq 16 p. 33.
 d o:vi: ^m₂₀-i Assur9570t.17 VAT14450 SAAB 5 17.
 d 27:vii: ^m₂₀-i masennu Assur9571d.8,9 VAT20353 (formerly 16527) SAAB
 5 23.
 d 21:viii: " ^{amēl}masennu K374a,b.10,11 ADD 87, 88.
 d 28:viii: 'Šarru-na'id' ND3450 Iraq 15 p. 144.
 d 4:ix: 'Šarru(?) -Na'id' ND3427 Iraq 15 p. 141.
 d 14:ix: ^m₂₀-i masennu MAH16601.8,9.

- d 15:iv: ^{md}za-ba₄-ba₄-erī[ba] K296.e.1 ADD 642.
d 23:v: " Assur8476b.7,8 VAT9707 ALA N17:2.
d 1:vii: 'Zamama-eriba' ND3444 Iraq 15 p. 143.
d 4:ix: " ND3425 Iraq 15 p. 141.
d 17:ix: " ND3439 Iraq 15 p. 143.
d o:ix[?]: ^{md}za-ba₄-eriba Ki.1904-10-9,188.19,20 ADD 1193.
d 4:x: ^{md}za-ba₄-ba₄-eriba Assur8889a.10,11 VAT14443 ALA N21:2 AFO 17 p. 106.
d 13:x: 'Zababa-eriba' ND2323 Iraq 16 p. 42.
d 13:x: " ND2326 Iraq 16 p. 42.
d 16:[]: []-baba-eriba K3503.6,7 ADD 46.
d ina lim-me ^{md}za-ba₄-ba₄-eriba SU52/331.r.11 STT 48 (not date-line).
d Assur13846ad VAT8660 ALA N33:25.

Zazāya**692**

- d 5:i: 'za-za-a-a' Assur MDOG 36 p. 24.
d o:i: ^mza-ze-e K7343.e.1,2 ADD 158 SAA 6 141.
d 10:ii: [] / ^{amēl}šá-kìn ^{ál}ár-p[ad-] Rm.156.42,43 ADD 326 SAA 6 42.
d 16:iii: ^mza-za-a / ^{amēl}šá-kìn ^{ál}ár-pad-da K294.31,32 ADD 324 SAA 6 142.
d 29¹:vi: ^mza-za-aya 80-7-19,47.9,10 ADD 33 SAA 6 143.
d 4:ix: ^mza-za-ia Sm.917.r.4,5 ADD 189 SAA 6 144.
d o:ix: ^m[]-ia BT119.12 Iraq 25 pl. XXII.
d 5:x: ^mza-z[a-] VAT10762.7.
d 9¹:x: ^mza-[-ay]a K437.28,29 ADD 242 SAA 6 85.
d 1:xi: ^mza-za-KU K360.r.3,4 ADD 286 SAA 6 145.
d 2:xii: 'za-za-ku' Assur MDOG 36 p. 24.
d o:xii[?]: ^mza-za-ia BT125.35 Iraq 25 pl. XXV.
d 1:[]: []-ia BT127.10,11 Iraq 25 pl. XXVI.
d 23:[]: [-z]a-aya Sm.240.r.5,6 ADD 440 SAA 6 65.
d []: []-^laya¹ 80-7-19,42.17,18 ADD 69 SAA 6 146.

Zēru-ibni**718**

- l 25:v: []zēru-ibni ^{amēl}šá-kìn ra-ša-pi SU51/102A⁺.iv ABK 364.
d []:vii: ^mzēru-ibni [^{am}]ēlšá-kìn ^{ál}ra-ša-pa ND1110.10-1 GPA 249.

CATALOGUE OF EPONYM-DATED TEXTS

Abi-[...]	905	
Abi-ina-ekalli-lilbur	854	
Abi-rāmu	677	
d 9:ii: ^m <i>abī-ra-mu</i>	82-5-22,43.5,6	ADD 701.
h 20:vi: "	^{amēl} <i>sukkallu rabû</i> ^u	Esar. prism Nin. G, date.
d 1:x: ^m <i>abī-ra-mi</i> ^l	83-1-18,328.r.5',6'	ADD 194 SAA 6 267.
d 1:xii: ^m <i>abī-ra-a-mu</i>	RA 24 p. 116 no. 5.5,6	BaM 15 p. 247.
d 6:xii: ^m <i>abī-ra-mu</i>	K4283.r.13',14'	ADD 576 SAA 6 225.
d 7:xii: "	<i>sukkallu rabû</i>	Bu.91-5-9,138.11,12,r.8',9' ADD 72 SAA 6 272.
d	Assur8614b A1779	ALA N20:6.
Abu-ilāya	887	
Adad-aḥu-iddin	897	
h <i>ina li-me</i> ^{md} <i>adad₂-aḥu₂-iddin₂</i> <i>šá-kìn</i> ^{ál} <i>libbi-āli</i>	Adn. II annals, exp. VAT8288.61 KAH II 84 RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.	
Adad-bēlu-ka[»]in	748	
d o:iv: ^{md} <i>adad₂-bēlu-ka[»]in₂</i>	ND205.12 GPA 104.	
s <i>ša-lam</i> ^{md} <i>adad-bēlu-ka[»]in₂</i> / ^{amēl} <i>šá-kìn</i> ^{ál} <i>libbi-āli</i> / ^{ál} <i>kar-tukul-ti-^dninurta₂</i> / ^{ál} <i>ekallāte</i> / ^{ál} <i>i-tú</i> / ^{mā} <i>ru-qa-ḥa</i>	St. 37.	
Adad-bēlu-ka[»]in	738	
d 13:i: ^{md} <i>adad-bēlu-ka[»]in₂</i> <i>ina</i> 2 <i>pu-ri-šú</i>	ND215.10-12 GPA 106.	
d 13:i: ^{md} <i>adad₂-bēlu-ka[»]in₂</i> / [] 2 <i>pu-ri</i>	ND218.15-17 GPA 98.	
l 20:vii: (^{arablu-lu-bé-e}): ^{md} <i>adad-bēlu-ka[»]in₂</i> ^{amēl} <i>šá-kìn</i> ^{ál} <i>libbi-āli</i> <i>ina šanê^e lim-me-šú</i>	Kh. King List JNES 13 p. 222 pl. XV ABK 350.	
Adad-dān	896	
h <i>ina li-me</i> ^{md} <i>adad-dān^{an}</i>	Adn. II annals, exp. VAT8288.62 KAH II 84 RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.	
Adad-milki-na[»]id	PC	see Daddī

Balaṭu**786**d 21:[]: [-l]a-ṭu / [^a]šī-ba-ni-ba K2829.r.1-3 ADD 653 NARGD 3.**Banbâ****676**d 24:i: ^mba-an-ba-a ^{amēl}sukkallu šanû^u / ina tar-ši ^{maš+šur-aḫu}₂-iddin₂ šar₄
^{māi}aš+šur 83-1-18,337.34-36 ADD 330 SAA 6 210.d 25:i: 5 šattu₂ / []-aḫu₂-iddin^{na} šar₄ ^{māi}aššur / [] ^mban-b[a-]
83-1-18,269.r.6-8 ADD 502 SAA 6 212.d 25:i: ^mban-ba-a / ^{amēl}sukkallu ^{amēl}šanû^u K410.r.10'-12' ADD 256 SAA 6 239.h 22:ii: ^mban-ba-a ^{amēl}sukkallu šanû Esar. prism Nin. B⁷, date.

d 4:iii: [] " K1397.14,15 ADD 11 SAA 6 240.

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

h 21:v: " ^{amēl}sukkallu šanû[] Esar. cyl. date ND7100.44 Iraq 23 p. 177.

h 10:vi: " " Esar. cyl. date ND7097, 7098 Iraq 23 p. 176.

d 1:vii: " K356.4,5 ADD 37 SAA 6 273.

d 17:viii: " / ^{amēl}sukkallu ^{amēl}šanû^u 83-1-18,340.17'-19' ADD 175 SAA 6
274.d 1:ix[?]: ^mba-ab-aya S3566.e. Sendschirli V p. 136f. Taf. 73.d 10:xi: ^mban-ba-a 83-1-18,366.6,7 ADD 167 SAA 6 215.d 1:xii: ^mban-ba ND2301.9,10 Iraq 16 pl. VI.**Barmu****906****Bēl-abūa****840** see Šamaš-abūa**Bēl-ahu-usur****PC**d 16:i: ^mbēl-aḫu₂-uṣur₂ šá pān ekalli₂ ND7087.12,13 IM75786 TFS 41.h o:iv: " ^{amēl}šá pān [ekal]li₂ Ssi. Cyl. C, date, IM3209+3249.r.14
Winnett FS p. 163.d 27:vi: " " Assur9723.36,37 VAT14436 SAAB 5
52.d 1:vii: " Assur9644o.6,7 VAT16530[?] ALA N10:14.h 5:vii: " ^{amēl}šá pān ekalli₂ Ssi. Cyl. A, date LB1323+Assur13595.45
Böhl, Chrestomathy no. 25+KAH II 128.

d 20:vii: " Assur966li.12,13 VAT20382 SAAB 5 48.

d 28:vii: " Assur9466h.12,13 VAT20362 (formerly 16501) SAAB 5
64.

d 25:viii: " ND2308.35 Iraq 16 pl. VII, 17 pl. XXIV.

d o:viii: " 'Assur 33A.7'.

d 17:ix: " VAT5396.r.9,10 VS I 100.

d 3:xi: " Syria 60 pp. 49-51; quasi-duplicate of ADD 780.

d 1:[]: " Iraq Museum TIM 11 8.8,9.

l 13:[]: " ^{amēl}šá p[ān ekal]li₂ SU51/84.r.25 STT 300.

d Assur8473a VAT9693 ALA N19:1.

d Assur9573b+c VAT16529[?] ALA N9:65.

d Assur9966c A2635 ALA N10:23.

d Assur10070 A2641 ALA N10:27.

Bēl-tarši-iluma**797**

- d o:i: ^mbēl-tarši-ilu-ma / ^{amēl}šá-kìn ^{ál}kal-ḫi ND263.14,15 GPA 51.
 d 24:iii: ^mbēl-tarši-i[lu-m]a ^{amēl}šá-[] AAA 20 pl. C.r.35,36 NARGD p. 117.
 d 27:xii: ^m[b]ēl-tarši-ilu-ma ND261.38,39 GPA 91.
 d []: [^mb]ēl-tarši^{si}-ilu-ma ^{amēl}šá-kìn [] K2800+.23 NARGD 51.

Bullutu**PC**

- d 6:i: ^mbu-luṭ [^{amēl}]rab nāri K459+.r.15-17 ADD 384+528.
 d 4:ii: ^mbul-lu-tu K293.e.2 ADD 373.
 d 22:ii: ^mbu-luṭ IM76888.12,13 TIM 11 16.
 d 23:vi: 'Buluṭu' ND3460 Iraq 15 p. 145.
 d 8:vii: ^mbu-luṭ BM103393.13,14; env.12,13 CT 33 17.
 d 14:xii: ^mbul-luṭ ND2332.21,22 Iraq 16 pl. VIII.
 d 11:[]: ^mbu-luṭ-tu K418.27,28 ADD 641.
 d []: ^mbu-luṭ IM76883.39 TIM 11 15.
 d Assur116341 VAT9332 ALA N27:11.
 d Assur116821 ALA N28:11.

Bur-Rammān**847****Bur-Saggilē****763****Daddī****PC**

- d 10:i: ^d20-i 'Assur 9.23'.
 d 13:i: ^m[] ^{amēl}masenni rabⁱ ND7017.r.16',17' IM74493 TFS 53.
 d 1:iv: ^m20-i ^{amēl}masennu rab^u Assur8900b.7-9 VAT14442 ALA N21:11.
 d 4:v: " (^{amēl})masennu Assur9634+9661k.10,11 (omits ^{amēl}) env.r.2',3'
 VAT20371+20400 (formerly 16544) SAAB 5 49.
 d 8:v: " Assur13846ab.9,10; env.8,9. VAT15457 ALA N33:23; cf. BaM
 15 p. 232(h).
 d 14:v: " TH112.8,9.
 d 20:v: " K7682.24,25 ADD 210.
 d 14:vi: 'Da-di-i' ND2076 Iraq 16 p. 33.
 d o:vi: ^m20-i Assur9570t.17 VAT14450 SAAB 5 17.
 d 27:vii: ^m20-i masennu Assur9571d.8,9 VAT20353 (formerly 16527) SAAB
 5 23.
 d 21:viii: " ^{amēl}masennu K374a,b.10,11 ADD 87, 88.
 d 28:viii: 'Šarru-na'id' ND3450 Iraq 15 p. 144.
 d 4:ix: 'Šarru(?) -Na'id' ND3427 Iraq 15 p. 141.
 d 14:ix: ^m20-i masennu MAH16601.8,9.



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
Sime 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 -

TEXT SCORE

910	Adad-nērāri				
	A1 ⁱ¹ [	]	A8 ⁱ¹ <i>m</i> adad-nērāri []
909	Še'i-Aššur				
	A1 ⁱ² [š]e- ³ i-[	]	A8 ⁱ² <i>m</i> še- ³ i-[]
908	Aššur-da³inanni				
	A1 ⁱ³ []aš+šur-da ³ in ⁱ [ⁿ -n]i		A8 ⁱ³ <i>m</i> aš+šur-da ³ in ⁱⁿ -a[n-]
907	Aššur-dēni-amur				
	A1 ⁱ⁴ <i>m</i> aš+šur-de-n[i- -mu]r		A8 ⁱ⁴ <i>m</i> aš+šur-de-ni-a-m[ur]		
906	Barmu				
	A1 ⁱ⁵ <i>m</i> bar-[m]u		A8 ⁱ⁵ <i>m</i> ba- ^r ar ¹ -m[u]		
905	Abi-[...]				
	A1 ⁱ⁶ <i>m</i> abī- ^d x[	-m]e ²	A8 ⁱ⁶ <i>m</i>[		]x
904	Aššur-taklāk				
	A1 ⁱ⁷ <i>m</i> aš+šur-t[āk-l]ak		A8 ⁱ⁷ [	-tā]k ² -[]
903	Q[urdi-ili]ma²				
	A1 ⁱ⁸ <i>m</i> ^r qur ¹-[	]ma ²	A8 ⁱ⁸ [		]ni
902	...inanni				
	A1 ⁱ⁹ [	]	A8 ⁱ⁹ [	-i]n-an-ni	
901	Dūr-māti-Aššur				
	A1 ⁱ¹⁰ [	]	A8 ⁱ¹⁰ [		]šur
900	Illeqāyu				
	A1 ⁱ¹¹ [	-ay]u	A8 ⁱ¹¹ [		-ay]u
899	Ninuāyu				
	A1 ⁱ¹² [	-ay]u	A8 ⁱ¹² [		-ay]u
898	Likberu				
	A1 ⁱ¹³ [	-r]u	A8 ⁱ¹³ []

905,903: The restorations are uncertain; note the variant for 903.

901-897: Restorations are provided by the 'Annals' of Adad-nērāri II found at Assur, KAH II 84; RIMAP 2 A.O.99.2.

763 Bur-Saggilê

A1^{iv6} *mubur-sa-gal-ḡe¹* A8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴¹ [*bu*]r-^dsa-gi-le-e
 B1^{56'} *ina li-me* : ^mbur-^dsa-gal-e : [š]a ^{al}gu-za-na si-ḥu ina ^{al}libbi-āli :
i-na ^{arab}simāni ^dšamaš attalû ištakan^{an}
 B2^{51'} " : ^mbur-^dsa-gal-ḡe¹ [*libb*]i-āli
i-na ^{arab}simāni ^dšamaš attalû ištakan^{an}

762 Ṭāb-bēlu

A1^{iv7} ^mṭāb-bēlu A8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴² ^mṭā[b]-bēlu
 B1^{57'} " : ^mṭāb-bēlu : [š]a ^{al}a-me-di : si-ḥu ina ^{al}libbi-āli
 B2^{52'} " : ^mṭāb-bēlu [*-d*]i : si-ḥu ina ^{al}libbi-āli

761 Nabû-mukin-aḫi

A1^{iv8} ^{md}nabû₂-mukin₂-aḫi₂ A8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴³ ^{md}ninurta₂-mu[kin₂-a]ḫi₂
 B1^{58'} " : ^{md}nabû-mukin₂-aḫi₂ : [š]a ^{al}ni-nu-a : si-ḥu ina
^{al}arrap-ḫa
 B2^{53'} " : ^{md}nabû-mu[kin₂]-a[ḫi₂]-a : si-ḥu ina
^{al}arrap-ḫa

760 La-qipu

A1^{iv9} ^mla-qi-pu A8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴⁴ ^mlā^l-qí-pu
 B1^{59'} " : ^mla-qi-[*]* ^{al}kili-zi : si-ḥu ina ^{al}arrap-ḫa
 B2^{54'} " : ^mla-qi-[*]*-zi : si-ḥu ina ^{al}arrap-ḫa

759 Pān-Aššur-lāmur

A1^{iv10} ^{mpān}-aš+šur-la-mur A8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴⁵ ^{mpān}-aš+šur-lāmur
 B1^{60'} [*]* : ^mr^lpān-^daš^l+š[ur-] ^{al}arba-il : si-ḥu ina ^{al}gu-za-na
^{mu-ta-nu}
 B2^{55'} " : ^{mpān}-aš+šur-la-[*]*-il : si-ḥu ina ^{al}gu-za-na
^{mu-ta-nu}

758 Ana-bēli-taklāk

A1^{iv11} ^mbēl-tāk-lak A8^{iv1} ^mbēl-tà[k]-lak
 B1^{61'} [*]* ^{al}i-sa-na : a-na ^{al}gu-za-na
^{šul-mu ina māti}
 B2^{56'} " : ^ma-na-bēli-tāk-[l]a[k]-na : a-na ^{al}gu-za-na
^{šul-mu ina māti}

757 Ninurta-iddin

A1^{iv12} ^{md}ninurta₂-iddin₂ A8^{iv} omitted!
 B1^{62'} [*]* ^{al}kur-ba-il : ina māti
 B2^{57'} " : ^{md}ninurta₂-[idd]in₂ [*]*-il : ina māti

756 Bēl-šadûa

A1^{iv13} ^mbēl-šadû-u-a A8^{iv2} ^mbēl-šadû-u-a
 B1^{63'} [*]* ^{al}tam-nun-na : ina māti
 B2^{58'} " : ^mbēl-šadû-u-ḡa¹ [*-nu*]n-na : ina māti

678 Nergal-šarru-ušur

A1^{vi3} ^m*nergal-šarru₂-u[šur₂]* A3^{iv12'} ^{md}*nabû₂ nergal-šarru₂-ušur₂*
 A7^{ix15} []-ušur₂
 A9ⁱⁱⁱ¹⁹ ^m*nergal-šarru₂-ušur₂* [r]áb šāqê

677 Abi-rāmu

A1^{vi4} ^m*abī-ra-[m]a* A3^{iv13'} ^m*abī-ra-mu*
 A7^{ix16} []*abī-ra-[m]e*
 A9ⁱⁱⁱ²⁰ ^m[-r]a-m[e] *sukk]allu dan-n[u]*

676 Banbâ

A1^{vi5} ^m*ba-am-[b]a-a* A3^{iv14'} ^m*ba-am-b[a]-^ra¹*
 A7^{ix17} ^m*ba-an-b[a-]*
 A9ⁱⁱⁱ²¹ [*sukk]allu dan-[n]u*

675 Nabû-aḥḥē-iddin

A1^{vi6} ^{md}*nabû₂-aḥḥē₂-iddin^{na}* A7^{ix18} ^{md}*nabû₂-aḥḥē₂-[]*
 A9ⁱⁱⁱ²² [*mas]ennu rabû[]*

674 Šarru-nūri

A1^{vi7} ^m[š]arru-nu-ri A7^{ix19} ^mšarru-nu-[]
 A9^{vi1} ^mšarru₂-^rnūri²¹ / šá-kìn bar¹-ḥa[l-]

673 Atar-ilu

A1^{vi8} []^ra¹-tar-ilu A7^{ix20} ^ma-ta[r-]
 A9^{v2} ^ma-tar-[] / šakin la-ḥi-[]

672 Nabû-bēlu-ušur

A1^{vi9} ^{md}*nabû₂-bēlu-ušur₂* A7^{ix21} ^{md}[]
 A9^{v3} ^{md}*nabû₂-bēlu₂-ušur₂* / šakin dūr-^mšarru₂-x[]

671 Kanūnāyu

A1^{vi10} ^{marab}*kanūn-ayu* A7^{ix22} ^mk[a-]
 A9^{v4} ^mka-nun-ayu / sar-ten

670 Šulmu-bēli-lašme

A1^{vi11} ^mšul-mu-bēli-la-áš-me A7^{ix23} ^mšul-mu-b[ēli-]
 A9^{v5} ^mšul-mu-bēli-lašme / šá-kìn de-r[i]

669 Šamaš-kāšid-ayābi

A1^{vi12} [^m]šamaš-kāšid-aya-bi A7^{ix24} ^{md}šamaš-kāšid-aya-b[i]
 A9^{v6} []šamaš-kāšid-a[ya-] / []-kìn as-du-[]

Ruling follows in A7. .

668 Marlarim

A1^{vi13} [m]ar-la-ar-me A7^{ix25} ^mmar-la-rim
 A9^{v7} []mar-la-r[im] / tar-tan-n[u]

667 Gabbaru

A1^{vi14} [-a]b-ba-ru A7^{ix26} ^mgab-ba-ru
 A9^{v8} ^mgab-bar šá-kìn dūr-[]

[651-649]

651 SagabbuA3^{v9'} msa-gab-bu**650 Bēl-Ḥarrān-šadûa**A3^{v10'} mbēl-ḥarrān-šadû-a**649 Aḥu-ilāya**A3^{v11'} [aḥu₂-ila-aya

Ruling follows in A3.

763 Bur-Saggilê

A1^{iv6} ^mubur-sa-gal-Γe¹A8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴¹ [bu]r-dsa-gi-le-eB1^{56'} ina li-me : ^mbur-dsa-gal-e : [š]a ^{al}gu-za-na si-ħu ina ^{al}libbi-āli :
i-na ^{arab}simāni ^dšamaš attalû ištakan^{an}B2^{51'} " : ^mbur-dsa-gal-Γe¹ [libb]i-āli
i-na ^{arab}simāni ^dšamaš attalû ištakan^{an}

762 ʾab-bēlu

A1^{iv7} ^mʾāb-bēluA8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴² ^mʾā[b]-bēluB1^{57'} " : ^mʾāb-bēlu : [š]a ^{al}a-me-di : si-ħu ina ^{al}libbi-āliB2^{52'} " : ^mʾāb-bēlu [-d]i : si-ħu ina ^{al}libbi-āli

761 Nabû-mukīn-aḫi

A1^{iv8} ^{md}nabû₂-mukīn₂-aḫi₂A8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴³ ^{md}ninurta₂-mu[kīn₂-a]ḫi₂B1^{58'} " : ^{md}nabû-mukīn₂-aḫ[i₂] : [š]a ^{al}ni-nu-a : si-ħu ina
^{al}arrap-ħaB2^{53'} " : ^{md}nabû-mu[kīn₂]-a[ḫi₂]]-a : si-ħu ina
^{al}arrap-ħa

760 Lā-qīpu

A1^{iv9} ^mla-qi-puA8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴⁴ ^mlā^l-qī-puB1^{59'} " : ^mla-qi-[] ^{al}kili-zi : si-ħu ina ^{al}arrap-ħaB2^{54'} " : ^mla-qi-[]-zi : si-ħu ina ^{al}arrap-ħa

759 Pān-Aššur-lāmur

A1^{iv10} ^mpān-aš+šur-la-murA8ⁱⁱⁱ⁴⁵ ^mpān-aš+šur-lāmurB1^{60'} [] : ^mpān-dāš^l+š[ur-] ^{al}arba-il : si-ħu ina ^{al}gu-za-na
mu-ta-nuB2^{55'} " : ^mpān-aš+šur-la-[]-il : si-ħu ina ^{al}gu-za-na
mu-ta-nu

A1

v iv

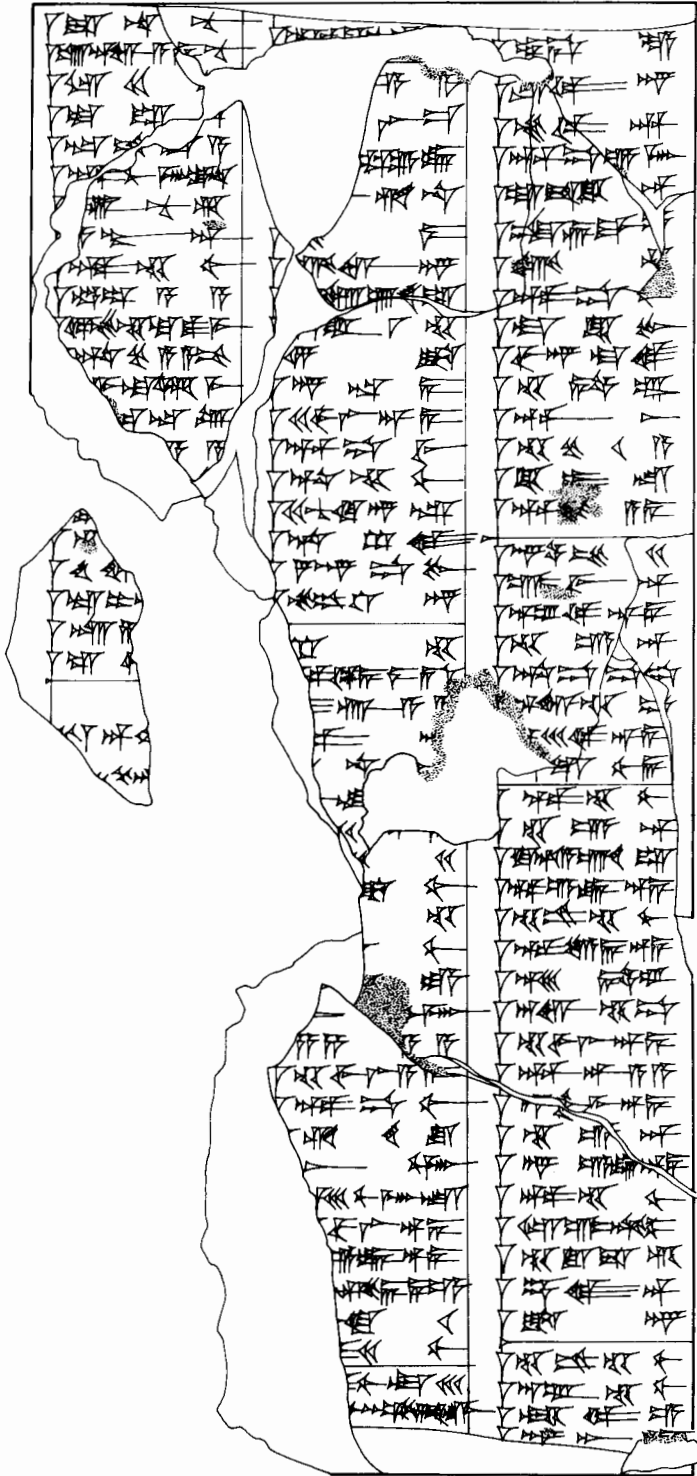
680

675

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665

660



720 765

715 760

710 755

705 750

700 745

695 740

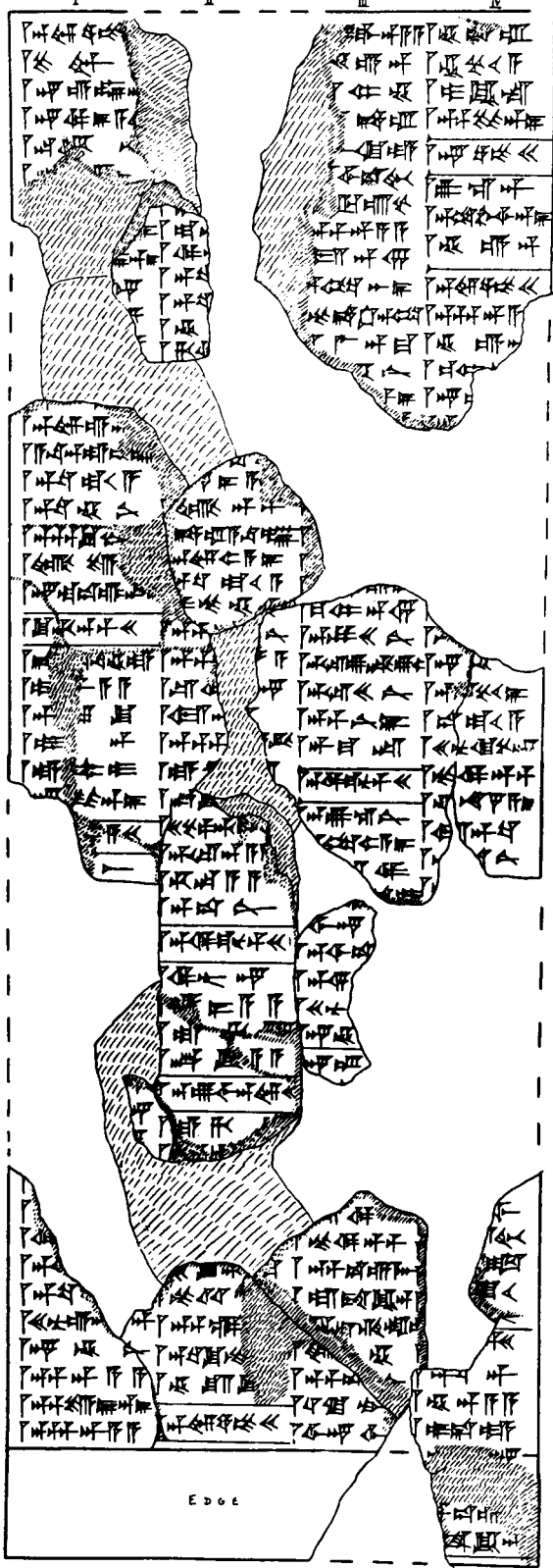
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685 730

725

SU52/150

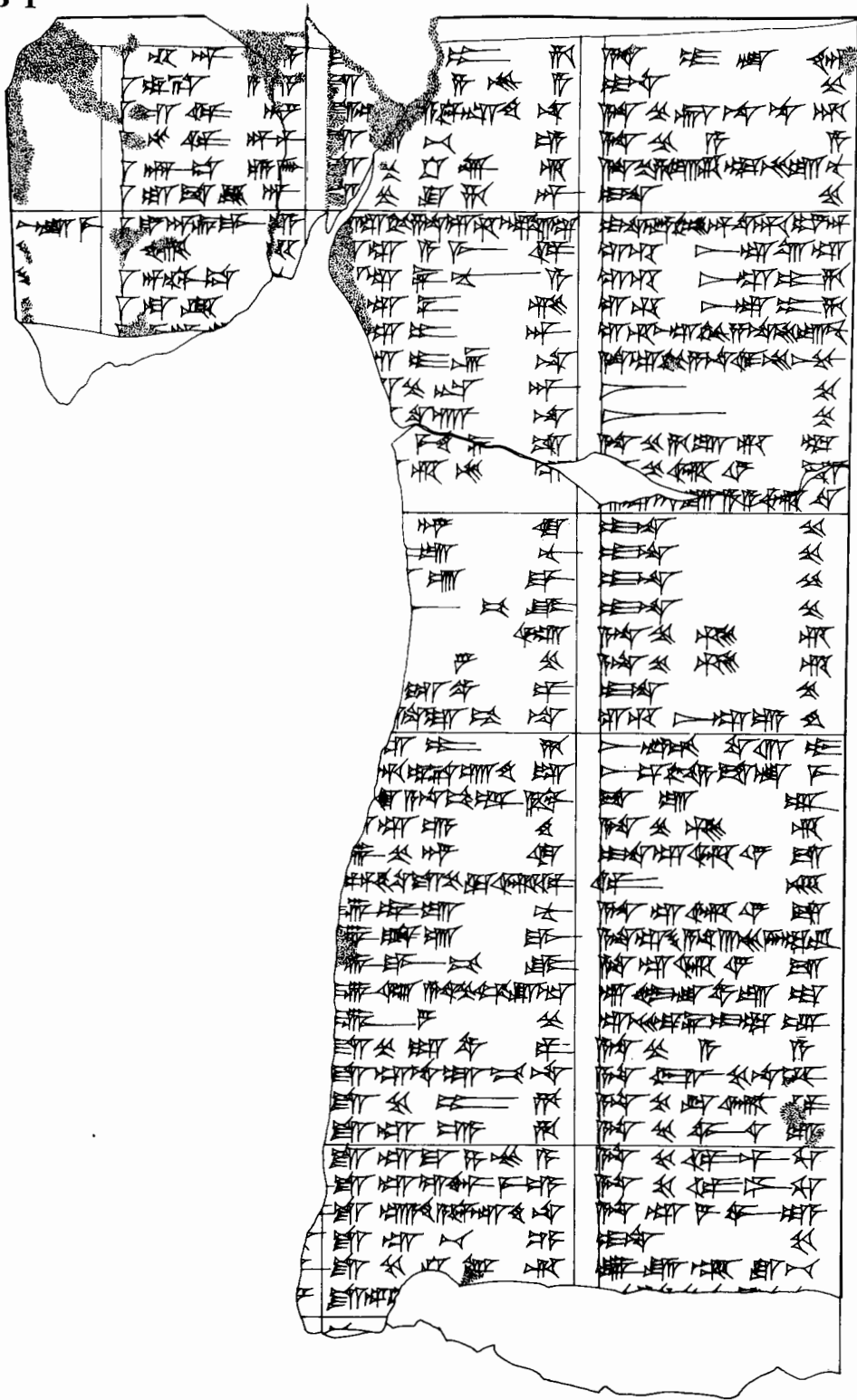
i	ii
910	
	855
905	
	850
900	
	845
895	
	840
890	
	835
885	
	830
880	
	825
875	
	820
870	
	815
865	
	810



iii	iv
805	755
800	750
795	805
785	795
780	790
775	
770	
765	775
760	770
	765

Edge

B 1



765

760

755

750

745

740

735

730

