Archaeology

The discovery of material remains from the recent or the ancient past has always been a source of fascination, but the development of archaeology as an academic discipline which interpreted such finds is relatively recent. It was the work of Winckelmann at Pompeii in the 1760s which first revealed the potential of systematic excavation to scholars and the wider public. Pioneering figures of the nineteenth century such as Schliemann, Layard and Petrie transformed archaeology from a search for ancient artifacts, by means as crude as using gunpowder to break into a tomb, to a science which drew from a wide range of disciplines - ancient languages and literature, geology, chemistry, social history - to increase our understanding of human life and society in the remote past.

A History of Babylonia and Assyria

Robert W. Rogers (1864–1930), American professor of biblical exegesis, became fascinated by the Hebrew language as a boy, when trying to understand the Book of Job, and subsequently studied ancient languages and history in Leipzig and Oxford, where he became a friend of A.H. Sayce. In this two-volume 1901 work, he provides a history of the Mesopotamian civilisations, but begins with an extensive review of the archaeological and literary sources of information, beginning with the earliest accounts of Western travellers. Volume 1 then continues with a discussion of the environment and resources, the peoples and the chronology of the area, before beginning a narrative of Babylonian history, which closes with end of the dynasty of Isin. The work, with its detailed review of and reliance on original sources, is still valuable as an introduction to a long period of ancient Middle Eastern history.
Cambridge University Press has long been a pioneer in the reissuing of out-of-print titles from its own backlist, producing digital reprints of books that are still sought after by scholars and students but could not be reprinted economically using traditional technology. The Cambridge Library Collection extends this activity to a wider range of books which are still of importance to researchers and professionals, either for the source material they contain, or as landmarks in the history of their academic discipline.

Drawing from the world-renowned collections in the Cambridge University Library and other partner libraries, and guided by the advice of experts in each subject area, Cambridge University Press is using state-of-the-art scanning machines in its own Printing House to capture the content of each book selected for inclusion. The files are processed to give a consistently clear, crisp image, and the books finished to the high quality standard for which the Press is recognised around the world. The latest print-on-demand technology ensures that the books will remain available indefinitely, and that orders for single or multiple copies can quickly be supplied.

The Cambridge Library Collection brings back to life books of enduring scholarly value (including out-of-copyright works originally issued by other publishers) across a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences and in science and technology.
Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-08307-2 - A History of Babylonia and Assyria: Volume 1
Robert William Rogers
Frontmatter
More information
A HISTORY OF
BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

BY
ROBERT WILLIAM ROGERS
PH.D. (LEIPZIG), D.D., LL.D., F.R.G.S., PROFESSOR IN DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

SECOND EDITION

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME I

LONDON: LUZAC & CO.
1901
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
To My Wife

"I give this faultless book to you,
For tho' the faults be thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I can trust
Your woman's nature kind and true."
PREFACE.

During the past ten years, when not absorbed in the duties of a busy professorship, I have given my time to the preparation of this work. In its interest I have made repeated journeys to Europe, and also to the East, and the greater part of the text has been written in the University Library at Leipzig, the British Museum in London, and the Bodleian Library in Oxford. In the last named I have had especial opportunity to investigate the early history of cuneiform research in the almost unrivaled collections of early travelers and decipherers. Large parts of the book have been rewritten twice or thrice as changes in opinion and the discovery of fresh monumental material have modified the views previously entertained. Whatever may be the judgment of my fellow-investigators in this difficult field, it will not truthfully be said that I have not taken pains.

Every part of the two volumes rests upon original sources, yet I have tried to consider all that modern Assyriologists have brought forward in elucidation of them, and have sought to give due credit for every explanation which I have accepted, and to treat with courtesy and respect any that I have ventured to reject. The progress of
vi

PREFACE.

Assyriology in the past twenty years has been so rapid that every book on the history of Babylonia and Assyria published prior to 1880 is hopelessly antiquated, and many issued much later would need extensive revision. The work of investigation has fallen necessarily into the hands of specialists, and so vast has the field grown that there are now specialists in even small parts of the subject. The results of all this detailed research are scattered in scientific journals and monographs in almost all the languages of Europe. To sift, weigh, and decide upon their merits is no easy task, and I am sadly conscious that it might have been better done; yet am I persuaded that scholars who know the field intimately will recognize the difficulties and be most ready to pardon the shortcomings which each may discover in his own province.

I have sought to tell the whole story as scholars now generally understand it, rather being disposed to yield to the consensus of opinion, when any exists, than eager to set forth novel personal opinions. Yet in parts of the field at least I may claim to be an independent investigator, and to have made contributions to the knowledge of the subject.

In travel and in research in the libraries and museums of Paris, Berlin, Cairo, Constantinople, and elsewhere I have received many courtesies which I should gladly acknowledge here did it not seem disproportionate to carve great names on
PREFACE.

so small a structure. The obligations to my friend Professor Sayce are, however, so unusual that they must be expressed. He has read the entire book in manuscript, and made many suggestions, some of which led me to change my view, while others showed me wherein I had written obscurely or had failed to defend my position adequately. I am grateful to him for this new illustration of his unfailing kindness and generosity to younger men.

I take leave of the book with mingled pleasure and regret, hoping only that it may prove sufficiently useful to demand and deserve a revision at no distant day.

ROBERT W. ROGERS.

MADISON, NEW JERSEY,

September 18, 1900.
CONTENTS.

BOOK I: PROLEGOMENA.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY TRAVELERS AND EARLY DECIPHERERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ignorance concerning Babylonia before 1820</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two lines of research</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruins of Persepolis, Mount Rachmet</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odoric's account of Comum (Comerum)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance of Odoric's account</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josophat Barbaro at Camara</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbaro and Antonio de Gouvea</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouvea's account of Chelminira</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The great stones, staircases, and columns</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The inscriptions as Gouvea saw them</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The embassy of Don Garcia de Sylva y Figueroa</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His description of the ruins of Persepolis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculpture at Persepolis</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscriptions</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of Figueroa's account</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters of Pietro della Valle. Copy of inscription</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His speculations concerning the characters</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Herbert, 1634</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His account of the inscriptions</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandelslo's account. Herbert, 1677</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further descriptions by Herbert</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert's later account of the inscriptions</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His copy of the characters</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Chardin born 1643</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS.

Chardin’s account; Jean Baptiste Tavernier ..... 25
Carreri on the inscriptions ..... 26
Continuation of his account ..... 27
Carreri’s copy of the characters ..... 28
Estimate of Carreri’s work ..... 29
Kaempfer’s narrative ..... 30
Cornelis de Bruin, 1704 ..... 31
Small influence of the travelers ..... 32
Publication of vase, 1762 ..... 33
Carsten Niebuhr, 1765 ..... 34
Niebuhr’s work at Persepolis ..... 35
Niebuhr’s publications, 1774–1837 ..... 36
His copies and analyses ..... 37
Tychsen and Münter ..... 38
Tychsen’s erroneous translation ..... 39
Münter’s better success ..... 40
Anquetil-Duperron, 1731 ..... 41
His publication of Zend-Avesta ..... 42
De Sacy and Sassanian ..... 43
Summary of materials for decipherment ..... 44
The problem of decipherment ..... 45

CHAPTER II.

Grotefend and Rawlinson.

Grotefend born 1775 ..... 46
Begins decipherment ..... 47
Inscriptions “b” and “g” of Niebuhr ..... 48
Persian equivalents for king ..... 49
Equivalents for “king of kings” ..... 50
The names Hystaspes, Darius, and Xerxes ..... 51
Daruheush and Chshharsha ..... 52
Goshtasp ..... 53
Grotefend’s partial translations ..... 54
Heeren assists Grotefend ..... 55
Abbé Saint-Martin ..... 56
Grotefend’s later work ..... 57
Rask and Eugène Burnouf ..... 58
CONTENTS.

PAGE

The lists of names at Naksh-i-Rustam . . . . . . 59
Lassen's work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60
Rich copies Persepolis texts . . . . . . . . . . 61
Westergaard's copies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 62
Sir Henry Rawlinson, 1810, birth and education . . 63
Rawlinson's attempts to decipher . . . . . . . . . . . 64
His own account . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 65
He copies inscriptions at Behistun . . . . . . . . . 66
Rawlinson sent to Afghanistan . . . . . . . . . . . 67
Rawlinson's memoir on Persian inscriptions . . . . . 68
His obligations to others . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 69
The Rev. Edward Hincks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 70
His education and early labors . . . . . . . . . . . 71
The close of the Persian decipherment . . . . . . . 72
Other problems . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 73
Flower's letters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 74
His copies of cuneiform characters . . . . . . . . . 75
Aston's publication of them . . . . . . . . . . . . 76
A retrograde movement begins . . . . . . . . . . . 77
Thomas Hyde quotes Flower . . . . . . . . . . . . 78
Witsen reproduces Flower's signs . . . . . . . . 79
Cantémir visits Tarku . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80
Guldenstädt and Schulz . . . . . . . . . . . . . 81
St. Martin and Burnouf . . . . . . . . . . . . . 82
Holtzmann's translation of Flower's copy . . . . . . 83

CHAPTER III.

EARLY EXPLORERS IN BABYLONIA.

The Middle Age ignorant of Babylon . . . . . . . 84
Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85
His accounts of Nineveh and Babylon . . . . . . . 86
His account of Babylon continued . . . . . . . 87
The influence of his narrative . . . . . . . . . . 88
John Eldred, 1583 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 89
His account of Babylon . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90
He confuses Baghdad and Babylon . . . . . . . . 91
Anthony Shirley, 1599 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 92
CONTENTS.

His influence on later explorers 93
John Cartwright visits Nineveh 94
His account of the city 95
And of Babylon 96
Gasparo Balbi visits Babylon 97
Athanasius Kircher receives a brick from Babylon 98
End of the age of travelers 99

CHAPTER IV.

EXPLORATIONS IN ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA, 1734–1820.

Jean Otter begins the new age of exploration 100
Saint Albert visits the East 101
His description of Hillah 102
D'Anville on Babylon 103
Niebuhr visits Babylon 1765 104
And also Nineveh 105
Beauchamp describes Babel 106
And Maloube 107
He recognizes relationship of Babylonian script 108
Olivier succeeds him 109
Joseph Hager publishes a remarkable book 110
He shows that Babylon was earlier than Persepolis 111
Great influence of his book 112
Claudius James Rich born 1787 113
His first impressions of Babylon 114
Further description, and first excavations, 1811 115
Rennell's criticism of Rich 116
Rich visits Neby Yunus and Kuyunjik 117
Suspicions of the natives 118
Rich visits Persepolis 119
His influence upon cuneiform research 120
Sir Robert Ker Porter visits Rich at Baghdad 121
His unique equipment for exploration 122
Porter's book on Babylon 123
Close of another period of exploration 124
Rich and Porter as leaders in it 125
## CONTENTS.

### CHAPTER V.

**Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia, 1843–1854.**

| Julius Mohl begins residence in Paris 1823 | 126 |
| Botta sent to Mosul as vice consul 1842 | 127 |
| The town of Mosul at that time | 128 |
| General view of mounds opposite the city | 129 |
| Botta searches Mosul for antiquities | 130 |
| Kuyunjik selected for first excavations | 131 |
| Small success of his efforts | 132 |
| Begins excavations at Khorsabad | 133 |
| Encouraged by Mohl | 134 |
| Difficulties with Turkish officials | 135 |
| Work resumed May 4, 1844 | 136 |
| End of Botta’s excavations, October, 1844 | 137 |
| Austen Henry Layard born 1817 | 138 |
| His extensive journey with Mitford | 139 |
| First description of Nimroud | 140, 141 |
| Layard visits Botta at Mosul | 142 |
| Layard begins collecting funds to excavate in Assyria | 143 |
| First night at Nimroud | 144 |
| Discovers winged bull in the mound | 145 |
| Description of the scene | 146, 147 |
| Excitement caused by discovery | 148 |
| Second pair of human-headed lions found | 149 |
| Layard’s musings over the discoveries | 150 |
| And reflections upon their interest | 151 |
| Layard’s gifts in description | 152 |
| Permission from Constantinople to continue the work | 153 |
| Hormuzd Rassam acts as assistant | 154 |
| Obelisk of Shalmaneser II found | 155 |
| Excavations at Kalah Shergat | 156 |
| Layard’s expedition of 1849 | 157 |
| Returns to England 1852 | 158 |
| Fruitfulness of his work | 159 |
| William Kennet Loftus in the Orient | 160 |
xv CONTENTS.

Excavates at Warka . . . . . . . 161
Assyrian Excavation Fund organized . . . 162
Taylor excavates at Mugheir . . . . 163, 164
The French expedition to Babylonia . . . . 165
Rassam begins work at Kuyunjik . . . . 166, 167, 168
Discoveries made by him there . . . . 169, 170
Jones surveys Nineveh . . . . . . . 171
Rawlinson makes discovery at Ur . . . . 172, 173
Close of excavations . . . . . . . . 174

CHAPTER VI.

THE DECIPHERMENT OF ASSYRIAN.

The problem . . . . . . . . . . 175
Westergaard begins the work . . . . 176
De Saulcy uses the name Assyrian . . . 177
Norris publishes second column of Behistun texts . 178
The second form of writing deciphered . . . 179
Loewenstein begins Assyrian decipherment . 180, 181
Hincks continues his work . . . . . 182
Longperier translates one of Botta’s inscriptions 183, 184
Botta makes some contributions toward the solution 185
De Saulcy makes futile attempts . . . . 186
Hincks is much more successful . . . . 187, 188
Rawlinson does not equal him . . . . 189
Publication of Rawlinson’s Memoir . . 190, 191
Hincks makes still further contributions . 192, 193
Workers increase in number . . . . . 194
Fox Talbot proposes a test of the decipherment 195, 196
Effect of the demonstration . . . . . . 197
Organization of the Society of Biblical Archeology 198, 199

CHAPTER VII.

THE DECIPHERMENT OF SUMERIAN AND OF VANNIC.

Disputes concerning the origin of cuneiform signs 200
Rawlinson announces discovery of non-Semitic in-
scriptions . . . . . . . . . . . . . 201
CONTENTS.

PAGE

His studies of "Scythian" inscriptions 202
Hincks names the language Old Chaldean 203
Sayce publishes important paper on Accadian 204
Lenormant writes grammar of Sumerian 205
Solution of the problem in 1873 206
Halévy denies the existence of Sumerian 207, 208
But does not convince Assyriologists 209, 210
Halévy’s theory gains recruits 211
Defends his thesis at Leiden, 1883 212
Delitzsch joins Halévy and later deserts him 213, 214
The end of Sumerian decipherment 215
Schulz finds inscriptions at Van 216, 217
Edward Hincks begins their decipherment 218, 219
Which is continued by Lenormant and Mordtmann 220
Guyard finds a valuable clue to the language 221
Sayce independently finds the same clue 222
And deciphers the Vannic inscriptions 223
Beck and Lehmann on Chalidian language 224

CHAPTER VIII.

EXPLORATIONS IN ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA, 1872-1900.

Julius Mohl, Secretary of the Société Asiatique 225
George Smith begins his work 226, 227
He attempts Cypriote decipherment 228
Finds fragments of deluge tablet 229
Important meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology 230
Daily Telegraph expedition to Assyria 231
Smith’s second and third expeditions 232
Smith’s death at Aleppo, 1876 233
Rassam undertakes a new expedition 234, 235
De Sarzec’s excavations at Tello 236, 237, 238
The Wolfe expedition to Babylonia 239, 240
The Philadelphia expedition begins work 241
The second and third campaigns 242, 243
The remarkable work of Haynes at Nippur 244, 245
Hilprecht in charge of excavations 246
## CONTENTS

| The German expedition at Babylon       | 247 |
| Discoveries at Tell-el-Amarna          | 248, 249 |
| Turkish expedition at Sippar           | 250, 251 |
| Conclusion of period of excavation     | 252, 253 |

## CHAPTER IX.

### The Sources.

The monuments of Babylonia and Assyria | 254
Their character                     | 255, 256
Egyptian texts and the Old Testament as sources | 257
Greek and Latin writers             | 258
Berossos                            | 259, 260
Ktesias                             | 261, 262
Herodotus                           | 263, 264
Lesser authorities                  | 265

## CHAPTER X.

### The Lands of Babylonia and Assyria.

The boundaries of the two countries | 266, 267
Chaldea and Assyria                 | 268
Mesopotamia                         | 269
Sources of the Tigris and Euphrates | 270, 271
Their tributaries                   | 272, 273
Flood periods in the rivers         | 274
Canal system                        | 275
Other water supplies                 | 276
Climate of the great valley         | 277
Incursions of sand                   | 278
Temperate winters                   | 279
Fertility of the soil                | 280, 281
Its cereals, vegetables, and trees  | 282
The fauna of the country            | 283, 284
The elephant and the wild ass        | 285
No mineral wealth in Babylonia       | 286
Clay as a building material         | 287
Stone found plentifully in Assyria   | 288
## CONTENTS.

| Cities of Babylonia: Eridu        | 289 |
| Ur and Larsa                     | 290 |
| Girsu, Uruk                      | 291, 292 |
| Isin and Nippur                  | 293 |
| Babylon                          | 294, 295 |
| Kutha, Dur-Kurigalzu, and Opis   | 296 |
| Cities of Assyria: Assur         | 297 |
| Calah and Nineveh                | 298 |
| Dur-Sharrukin and Arbaļu         | 299 |
| Naĉibina and Harran              | 300, 301 |

### CHAPTER XI.

**The Peoples of Babylonia and Assyria.**

- The early Babylonians                        | 302 |
- The Sumerian language                       | 303 |
- The Sumerian people                         | 304 |
- Invasion of Semites                         | 305 |
- Original home of Semites                    | 306, 307 |
- Origin and character of Assyrians           | 308, 309 |
- The Chaldeans                               | 310, 311 |

### CHAPTER XII.

**The Chronology.**

- Babylonian chronological materials          | 312 |
- The King Lists                              | 313 |
- Babylonian Chronicles                       | 314, 315 |
- Boundary stone of Bel-nadin-apli            | 316 |
- The Nabonidus Chronological materials       | 317, 318 |
- Date of Sargon I and Naram-Sin              | 319 |
- Date of Marduk-nadin-akhe                   | 320, 321 |
- External indications of age                 | 322 |
- Assyrian chronological material             | 323 |
- Expedition Lists and Synchronistic History  | 324 |
- Statements of Sennacherib inscriptions      | 325 |
- Chronology in Tiglathpileser’s texts        | 326 |
- Greek writers: Berossos                      | 327, 328 |
CONTENTS.

PAGE
The beginning of Babylonian history 329
Statements of Simplicius 330, 331
Schwartz on chronology of Berossos 332
The Canon of Ptolemy 333, 334
Egyptian inscriptions and Old Testament 335
Tables of chronology: Early Babylonia 336, 337
First dynasty 338
Second dynasty 339
Third dynasty 340, 341
Fourth dynasty 342, 343
Fifth, sixth, and seventh dynasties 344
Eighth and ninth dynasties 345
Chronology of Assyria, Ishakkus of Asshur 346
Kings of Assyria 347, 348

BOOK II: THE HISTORY OF BABYLONIA.

CHAPTER I.

The History of Babylonia to the Fall of Larsa.

The difficult study of origins 349
Earliest cities of Babylonia 350
The land of Kengi 351
En-shag-kush-ana, patesi 352, 353
Lugalzaggisi 354, 355
Urukagina 356
Eannatum 357
His successors 358, 359
Lasirab and Manishtusu 360
Sargon I and his origin 361, 362
His great career 363, 364, 365
Naram-Sin 366, 367
Ur Bau-and Gudea 368, 369, 370
The civilization of Shippula 371
The favorable location of Ur 372
Ur-Gur and Dungi 373, 374, 375
CONTENTS.

The kings of Isin ........................................ 376
The third dynasty of Ur ................................ 377
Kingdom of Ammanu ..................................... 378
Nur-Adad and Sin-iddin ................................ 379
Kudur-Nankhundi ......................................... 380
Chedoriaomer and Eri-Aku .............................. 381
End of the kingdom of Larsa ........................... 382
Sumerian civilization in early Babylonia ........... 383
The political development .............................. 384, 385

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DYNASTIES OF BABYLON.

The origin of the city of Babylon ...................... 386
Sumu-abi to Apil-Sin .................................... 387
Sin-muballit and Hammurabi ............................ 388
Hammurabi rules all Babylonia ......................... 389
Chedoriaomer ............................................. 390
Arioeh; Hammurabi, the statesman .................... 391
The glory of his reign .................................. 392, 393
Samsu-iluna .............................................. 394
End of the first dynasty ................................ 395
The second dynasty ...................................... 396, 397

CHAPTER III.

THE KASSITE DYNASTY.

Conquest of Babylonia by the Kassites ................ 398
Their racial affiliations ................................ 399
Unsatisfactory knowledge concerning them ........... 400
The first kings of the dynasty ......................... 401
Agum-kakrime ............................................ 402, 403
The titles of Kassite kings ............................. 404
Extent of Agum-kakrime’s kingdom .................... 405
He restores Babylonian gods ........................... 406
Lacune in King Lists .................................... 407, 408
Beginnings of Assyria .................................. 409
Mitanni .................................................... 410, 411
## CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karaindash</td>
<td>412, 413, 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadasman-Bel</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnaburiash I</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurigalzu I</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnaburiash II</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karakhardash, Kadasman-Kharbe I</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurigalzu II</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadasman-Turgu to Shagarakti-Shuriash</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasion by Tukulti-Ninib</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meli-Shipak</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marduk-apal-iddin</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHAPTER IV

**The Dynasty of Isin.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Origin of the dynasty</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Its first kings</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebuchadrezzar I</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marduk-nadin-akhe</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of the dynasty</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>