

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY COLLECTION

*Books of enduring scholarly value*

### 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.

### **The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 681-688**

Sir Ernest Alfred Thompson Wallis Budge (1857–1934) was a prominent English Egyptologist who was Keeper of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum between 1893 and 1924. Although better known for his contributions to Egyptology, Budge was also a scholar of the ancient Assyrian language, which he first learnt in 1874. This book, first published in 1880, contains cuneiform inscriptions from artefacts in the British Museum, relating to the Assyrian king Esarhaddon (reigned c.681–669 BCE). They recount Esarhaddon's royal titles, describe his military campaigns in modern Iran and Egypt, and list the monumental buildings in Babylon rebuilt during his reign. Budge provides transliterations and English translations, a vocabulary, and a list of texts consulted. This was the first scholarly study of Esarhaddon, and some of Budge's translations proved controversial. The interest it aroused resulted in increased academic study and translation of cuneiform artefacts.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

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 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 will bring 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

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

# The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 681-688

*Translated from the Cuneiform  
Inscriptions upon Cylinders and Tablets in  
the British Museum Collection,  
Together with Original Texts*

ERNEST A. BUDGE



CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore,  
São Paulo, Delhi, Dubai, Tokyo

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)

Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9781108017107](http://www.cambridge.org/9781108017107)

© in this compilation Cambridge University Press 2010

This edition first published 1880

This digitally printed version 2010

ISBN 978-1-108-01710-7 Paperback

This book reproduces the text of the original edition. The content and language reflect the beliefs, practices and terminology of their time, and have not been updated.

Cambridge University Press wishes to make clear that the book, unless originally published by Cambridge, is not being republished by, in association or collaboration with, or with the endorsement or approval of, the original publisher or its successors in title.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

TRÜBNER'S  
ORIENTAL SERIES

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

*Ballantyne Press*

BALLANTYNE AND HANSON, EDINBURGH  
CHANDOS STREET, LONDON

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

THE  
HISTORY OF ESARHADDON

(*SON OF SENNACHERIB*)

KING OF ASSYRIA, B.C. 681—668

Translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions upon Cylinders and  
Tablets in the British Museum Collection

TOGETHER WITH

Original Texts

*A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF EACH WORD, EXPLANATIONS OF  
THE IDEOGRAPHS BY EXTRACTS FROM THE BI-LINGUAL  
SYLLABARIES, AND LIST OF EPONYMS, ETC.*

BY

ERNEST A. BUDGE, M.R.A.S.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY

LONDON

TRÜBNER AND CO., LUDGATE HILL

SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS, PATERNOSTER ROW

1880

(*All rights reserved*)

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

**This Book is Dedicated**

TO

*HIS TRUSTY FRIEND AND TEACHER,*

**THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, M.A.**

*Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford, &c. &c. &c.*

BY THE AUTHOR,

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF MANY YEARS' VALUABLE TUITION.



Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 681-688



Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## P R E F A C E.

THE histories of Sennacherib and Assur-bani-pal, kings of Assyria, have already been written by the late Mr. George Smith. Sennacherib ruled over Assyria from B.C. 705 to B.C. 681; Assur-bani-pal from B.C. 668 to B.C. 626. But from B.C. 681 to B.C. 668 a king called Esarhaddon reigned, and the annals of this king have been translated to form the present history. Esarhaddon was the son of Sennacherib, and father of Assur-bani-pal. Thus we have the history of father, son, and grandson; consequently, a fair knowledge of the warlike expeditions which were undertaken, and what countries were subdued by the Assyrians, between the years B.C. 705 and B.C. 626. Sennacherib, Esarhaddon and Assur-bani-pal were certainly three of the greatest kings that ever ruled over Assyria. Their reigns, taken together, cover nearly eighty years; but an exact idea of the influence that this family had upon Assyria can only be made out clearly from the records and documents which they themselves caused to be written. Sennacherib was the true type of the Oriental conqueror—delighting in war for its own sake, proud, cruel, and fond of power. The Bible preserves for us a speech of the Rabshakeh<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is the Accadian , D.P., RAB-SAK, borrowed by the Hebrews under the form רַב־שָׂקֵה; *rab* is the Semitic equivalent of the Accadian , GAL, "great."

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

viii

## PREFACE.

of Sennacherib, so well known on account of the boastfulness and pride so vividly portrayed in every word. The commencement, Thus saith "the great king, the King of Assyria,"<sup>1</sup> is the oft-repeated formula beginning all the inscriptions of this monarch. We can quite understand such a king asking, "Where are the gods of Hamath and of Arpad? who are they among all the gods of the countries, that the Lord should deliver Jerusalem out of mine hand?" for he frequently boasts, "the gods of his country I carried off, I spoiled."

The sway of Esarhaddon was, however, milder, and although he warred as much as "the king his father, who went before," yet he exhibits many signs of gentleness, and it is evident that he tried to pacify all those subjects that successful warfare had allowed him to conquer. It must be clear to all how valuable are the cuneiform inscriptions that give us the history of this monarch. The Bible mentions him but three times by name;<sup>2</sup> he is alluded to once.<sup>3</sup>

Esarhaddon's son, Assur-bani-pal, was the literary king *par excellence*, and he records of himself that "Nebo and Tasmit gave him broad ears, and his seeing eyes regarded the engraved characters of the tablets, the secrets of Nebo, the literature of the library, as much as is suitable, on tablets I wrote, I engraved, I explained, and for the inspection of my subjects in the midst of my palace I placed" (*W.A.I.*, iv. pl. 55).

The following is his full and interesting account of his subjection of Tirhakah, King of Egypt and Cush, translated from the large decagon cylinder containing the "Annals of Assur-

<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xix. 37; Isaiah xxxvii. 38; Ezra iv. 2.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## PREFACE.

ix

banipal," recently brought from the East, and bearing the number R<sup>M</sup> 1 in the British Museum collection :—

- 1 In my first expedition to the land of Māgan and Melukh-  
kha, then I went.
- 2 'Tirhakah, King of Egypt and Cush,
- 3 of whom Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, the father, my  
begetter,
- 4 his overthrow had accomplished, and had ruled over his land,  
then he, Tirhakah,
- 5 the power of Assur (and) Istar, the great gods, my lords,  
despised, and
- 6 he trusted to his own might. Against the kings,
- 7 prefects, which within Egypt, the father, my begetter, had  
appointed
- 8 to slay, plunder, and capture Egypt, he came
- 9 against them, he entered and dwelt within Memphis,
- 10 the city which the father, my begetter, had captured, and  
to the border of Assyria had added it.
- 11 I was walking within Nineveh, (when) one came and
- 12 repeated to me concerning these deeds.
- 13 My heart groaned and was smitten down my liver.
- 14 I lifted up my two hands; I besought Assur and Istar, the  
holy one.
- 15 (Then) I assembled my powerful forces, (with) which  
Assur and Istar
- 16 had filled my two hands. Against the lands of Egypt and  
Cush
- 17 I set straight the expedition. . . . .
- 27 Tirhakah, King of Egypt and Cush, within Memphis,
- 28 of the march of my expedition heard, and to make battle ;  
(his) weapons
- 29 and army {<sup>against</sup>  
before} me he assembled, (with) his soldiers.
- 23 In the service of Assur, Bel, the great gods, my lords,
- 24 the marchers before me in a great field battle, I accom-  
plished the overthrow of his army.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

x

*PREFACE.*

- 25 Tirhakah, within Memphis, heard of the defeat of his army.  
26 the terror of Assur and Istar overwhelmed him, and he  
went backward,  
27 the fear (approach) of my lordship covered him.  
28 The city Memphis he turned from, and for the saving of  
his life  
29 he fled to the midst of Thebes.  
30 That city I captured, my army I caused to enter and to  
dwell within it.

Col. 2.

- 20 Tirhakah fled from his locality, (but) the fire of the weapon  
of Assur, my lord,  
21 overwhelmed him, and he went to his dark destiny.

His grandest work was the institution of the great library of clay tablets at Koyunjik.

And now as regards the texts, translations and notes that are contained in this book. I have used all the principal historical texts, and every line of these has been carefully compared with the original clay tablets and cylinders in the British Museum. But it cannot be expected that every notice concerning Esarhaddon which may be found upon contract or other tablets will be given in so small a book.

In the first place, it would necessitate a strict and careful examination of every tablet and tablet-fragment in the British Museum collection, which alone would require many many months to be devoted entirely to the purpose—no small task either, as any will see who knows the nature of the writing on the tablets.

Secondly, when done, the chances are that it would place the book entirely out of the reach of commercial enterprise.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## PREFACE.

xi

These two reasons, taken together, will account for the omission of the text and translation of a tablet containing "Addresses to Esarhaddon,"<sup>1</sup> and also of another containing an account of Esarhaddon's buildings, and numbered κ 3053.

The translations are as literal as possible, and all added words are enclosed in brackets. Parts of the texts relating the history of Esarhaddon have been translated before by my friend Dr. Julius Oppert, Professor of Arabic in the University of France,<sup>2</sup> the profound scholar and earliest pioneer of Assyrian in France.

The grammatical analysis has been thrown into a vocabulary arranged according to the order of the English alphabet. The object has been to make the words easily accessible and useful. Wherever I have known a Semitic equivalent for the Assyrian word it has been given, but words properly Syriac have been turned into Hebrew letters. The sense of some of the words is only known from the context, and of course there are some the meaning of which I do not know at all.

Here I take the opportunity of expressing my great obligations to the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., for several years past my kind friend and teacher. It is to him that I am indebted for anything I may know of Assyrian. The whole of the MS. for this book was read by him before it went to press, and it owes much to his scholarly and accurately critical eye.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Pinches for copies of texts and verifications of existing copies.

<sup>1</sup> The text is printed in *W.A.I.*, iv. 68, and translated in the *Records of the Past*, vol. xi.

<sup>2</sup> See *Expédition Scientifique en Mésopotamie exécutée par ordre du Gouvernement de 1851 à 1854*. Par MM. F. Fresnel, F. Thomas et J. Oppert. Paris, 1857-64.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xii

## PREFACE.

New advances are made in Assyrian with every new tablet that is found. Old readings are corrected, new words are found, and what is almost unintelligible to-day becomes quite clear to-morrow. With such progress going on, no book can be perfect ; and as for this, I feel that

אמנם השגיתי כי אין אנוש שלא יחטא הלא אתי תלין משוגתי : אחלי  
שגיאות מי יבין וידעם, יתקן לפי שכלו עוות שגיאותי :

“Truly I have committed errors, for there is no man who does not err; so that my error cleaves to me. I pray, therefore, that whoever understands and knows them, may correct my errors according to his wisdom.”

E. A. BUDGE.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

*October, 1880.*

<sup>1</sup> I quote from Levita, *Massoreth Ha-massoreth*, p. 268, by Dr. Ginsburg. Longmans. 1867.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE GENEALOGY AND ACCESSION OF ESARHADDON, AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS REIGN . . . . .	1-8
LIST OF TEXTS USED OR CONSULTED FOR THIS BOOK . . . . .	9
SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION OF ASSYRIAN SIGNS . . . . .	10
LIST OF EPONYMS . . . . .	12-13
WILL OF SENNACHERIB . . . . .	14-15
TITLES OF ESARHADDON . . . . .	16-20
ESARHADDON'S BATTLE AT KHANIRABBAT . . . . .	20-25
THE WAR AGAINST NABU-ZIR-NAPISTI-ESIR . . . . .	20-31
EXPEDITION AGAINST ABDI-MILCUTTI, KING OF TSIDON . . . . .	32-41
EXPEDITION AGAINST CILICIA . . . . .	41-51
ARABIAN WAR OF ESARHADDON . . . . .	52-65
THE MEDIAN WAR. . . . .	66-73
THE BUILDINGS OF ESARHADDON . . . . .	74-77
THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE . . . . .	77-99
THE NAMES OF THE EIGHT KINGS . . . . .	100-103
THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-TWO KINGS OF "THE COUNTRY OF THE HITTITES AND THE SEA-COAST". . . . .	103-108
ESARHADDON'S EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. . . . .	109-123
NAMES OF THE KINGS APPOINTED OVER EGYPT BY ESARHADDON	124-129
VOCABULARY . . . . .	130-160
INDEX . . . . .	161-163

Cambridge University Press

























978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## E R R A T A.

Page 3, line 1, instead of ideograph		read ideographs.
„ 7, „ 7, „ Saulmugina		„ Samullu-suma-ucin ; and wherever it occurs.
„ 22, „ 13, „		„ 
„ 22, „ 13, „		„ 
„ 24, „ 19, „		„ 
„ 32, „ 9, „		„ 
„ 36, „ 25, „		„ 
„ 36, „ 36, „		„ 
„ 38, „ 41, „		„ 
„ 55, „ 56, „	ARBA	„ IRBA
„ 68, „ 56, „	ina-khats-zu-va	„ im-khats-zu-va
„ 78, „ 10, „		„ 
„ 80, „ 19, „		„ 
„ 85, „ 47, „	śi-gar-si-ui	„ śi-gar-si-in
„ 92, „ 36, „		„ 
„ 93, note, l. 8, „	Tirpanituv	„ Tsarpanituv
„ 104, „ 17, „		„ 
„ 104, „ 18, „		„ 
„ 109. Concerning the history of Tirhakah, see a paper by Dr. Birch which will appear in the <i>Trans. Soc. Bib. Arch.</i> , vol. vii. part 2.		



Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## ADDENDA.

I. While *The History of Esarhaddon* was passing through the press Dr. Schrader's new work, *Zur Kritik der Inschriften Tiglath-Pileser's II. des Asarhaddon und des Asurbanipal*, appeared. On pages 34 and 35 he identifies some of the towns and countries mentioned by Esarhaddon, and printed on pages 103-107 of this book. Thus, concerning "Samsimuruna" he says, "Eine Stadt des Namens Samsimurun ist bis jetzt in Palästina-Phönicien überhaupt nicht nachzuweisen." He points out (as I have also done on page 107 of *The History of Esarhaddon*) that the hitherto accepted reading of "Amtikhadatsti" is wrong, and should be "Karti-khadatsti," "Newstadt," קרת חרשת (Assyrisch regelrecht ק"ח חרסת), "bedeutet und einfach ein cyprisches Καρχηδών = Karthago ist." Dr. Schrader likewise points out that in Esarhaddon's List of Kings the King of Arvad is called, "Matanbaal (מַתַּנְבַּעַל), but in Assurbanipal's list "Yacinlu" (יַבְנַאֲל); also the name of the King of Beth-Ammon in the former list is "Puduilu (פְּדוּיִל), but in the latter Amminadbi, Heb. עֲמִינַדְבִי; and thinks "dass wir es bei dieser zweiten Liste nichts weniger als mit einer gedankenlosen oder gar frivol-leichtsinnigen Reproducirung der früheren des Asarhaddon zu thun haben." Also, see "Zusätze," page 36 of Dr. Schrader's book, for the opinion of Professor R. A. Lepsius, of Jena, concerning the town of Lidir, situated in Cyprus.

II. In the "Vocabulary" all parts of the verb "suzubu" have been compared with the Hebrew  $\sqrt{\text{עזב}}$ . But I believe its correct equivalent to be found in the Chaldee  $\sqrt{\text{שׁוּב}}$  or  $\sqrt{\text{שׁוּב}}$ , "to save," "to deliver;" Syriac  $\sqrt{\text{שׁוּב}}$ . Compare Targum on Isaiah xx. 6,  $\sqrt{\text{נִפְשׁוּהוֹן}}$ , וּמִן רְשִׁיעַא דְּמִשְׁתַּחֲזַב, "themselves they deliver (save) not;"  $\sqrt{\text{שׁוּב}}$ , "and who is the wicked man that shall be saved" (Ephraem, "Carmina," Opp. iii. p. 635; Rödiger, Chrestomathy, p. 79);  $\sqrt{\text{אִיכְנָא}}$ , דִּיאִשׁוּב לְעֻלְמָא, "that I shall save the world" (John xii. 47). In the expression, "ana suzub napsate su," "for the saving of his life," I would compare the word "suzub" with Chaldee  $\sqrt{\text{שׁוּב}}$ , or Rabbinic  $\sqrt{\text{שׁוּב}}$ , "deliverance, escape."

III. Ittagil, from  $\sqrt{\text{dagalu}}$ . With this compare Chaldee  $\sqrt{\text{תָּבַל}}$ , "fidere, confidere, fiduciam ponere vel collocare;" and see Psalm ix. 11, where  $\sqrt{\text{וַיִּבְטְחוּ}}$  is translated by one MS.  $\sqrt{\text{וַיִּתְבַּלְּוּ}}$ , "and they trusted."

Cambridge University Press

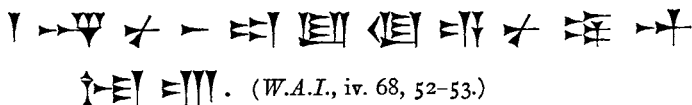
978-1-108-01710-7 - The History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C.  
681-688

Ernest A. Budge

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

RM 1, col. 1, lines 8, 9.



(W.A.I., iv. 68, 52-53.)

וישב סנחריב מלך-אשור וישב בנינוה :  
 ויהי הוא משתחוה בית נסרך אלהיו  
 ואדרמלך ושראצר בניו הכהו בחרב  
 והמה נמלטו ארץ אררט וימלך  
 אסר-חדו בנו תחתיו :

(Isai. xxxvii. 37, 38.)

אסר חדון מלך אשור . בנו של סנחריב שלאחר סנחריב

(RASHI on Ezra iv. 2.)

כי סנחריב שגלה את ישראל הומת ע"י בניו ומלך אסר חדון בנו תחתיו

(on Ezra iv. 2.) מצורת דוד)