THE ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS OF
TIGLATH-PILESER III (744–727 BC) AND
SHALMANESER V (726–722 BC), KINGS OF ASSYRIA
THE ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD

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THE ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD
VOLUME 1

The Royal Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III (744–727 BC), and Shalmaneser V (726–722 BC), Kings of Assyria

Hayim Tadmor and Shigeo Yamada

with the editorial assistance of Jamie Novotny

Winona Lake, Indiana
EISEN BRAUNS
2011
To

The Babylonian Section of the Penn Museum,

a delightful space in Philadelphia
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Foreword

The present series of publications, Royal Inscriptions of the Neo-Assyrian Period (RINAP), is intended to present up-to-date editions of the royal inscriptions of a number of Neo-Assyrian rulers. It is modeled on the publications of the now-defunct Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia (RIM) series and carries on where its RIMA (Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods) publications ended. The RIM Project was initiated by A. Kirk Grayson at the University of Toronto in 1979 and over the years received extensive support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the University of Toronto, and private individuals, in particular Dr. Lawrence Shiff. In all, it produced ten volumes in its various sub-series. Dr. Grayson retired from the University of Toronto in 2000 and a few years later found it necessary to cease scholarly pursuits due to personal and family illnesses. At that time, he handed over responsibility for the work of the project to me, formerly the assistant director and at times acting director of the RIM Project. When I took up a position at the University of Pennsylvania in 2006 and when the last RIM volume (RIME 1 by Dr. Douglas R. Frayne) appeared in early 2008, the RIM Project officially ceased to exist. Work on several further volumes of inscriptions of Assyrian and Babylonian rulers had already begun during the time of the RIM Project and Dr. Grayson passed on responsibility for the materials and manuscripts to myself, and thus in 2007 I initiated the current project in order to continue the task of making the official inscriptions of the several important Neo-Assyrian rulers available in up-to-date, scholarly editions. While the volumes in the new series will resemble the format of the RIM volumes in most matters, the RINAP volumes will include indices of proper names and a selection of photographs. Moreover, editions of the texts will also be available online, in connection with the Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus (Oracc).

The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded the RINAP Project research grants in 2008 and in 2010 to help carry out its work and my thanks must be expressed to it. My appreciation must also be extended to the University of Pennsylvania and to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, in whose Babylonian Section the project is based.

Philadelphia
September 2011

G. Frame
Editor-in-Chief
Preface

In the late 1980s, A. Kirk Grayson invited Hayim Tadmor to prepare the volume of inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V for the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia (RIM) Project. After Tadmor published his book The Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III, King of Assyria (= Tigl. III) in 1994, he invited me to prepare the then-scheduled RIMA 4 jointly with him. In 2001, we began updating the editions of the Tiglath-pileser III corpus. In order to improve the transliterations, translations, and historical interpretations of the texts, we studied all of the published reviews of Tadmor, Tigl. III and other critical comments sent from colleagues to Tadmor himself. The corrections in Addenda et Corrigenda of the second printing of Tigl. III (2008), which appeared after Tadmor’s death (December 11, 2005), reflect a portion of our collaborative efforts on this group of texts. Numerous other additions and corrections that Tadmor and I discussed have been incorporated into the present volume. Between 2001 and early 2007, our collaborative efforts were more or less suspended, mainly due to personal obligations but also because the fate of the RIM Project was in jeopardy due to funding problems. When Grant Frame decided to revive the Assyrian Periods sub-series of the RIM Project (RIMA) at the University of Pennsylvania in a new series, I resumed my work on inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V. To facilitate production of the book and at the personal invitation of Grant Frame, I worked for about six months in Philadelphia, in the Babylonian Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (June–November, 2007). During that time, I wrote most of the introductions and commentaries, updated the bibliographies, and prepared the editions of texts that were not included in Tadmor, Tigl. III. Thus, I am responsible for most of the content in RINAP 1 that deviates from Tadmor’s original publication; my research owes much to Hayim Tadmor’s work.

It is my pleasure to acknowledge the individuals at the University of Pennsylvania who aided me in the production of this volume. Jamie Novotny not only helped with the initial computer entry of the editions published in Tadmor, Tigl. III and the preparation of the penultimate and ultimate manuscripts (2010–2011), but also with the collation of objects in the British Museum (London) and Vorderasiastisches Museum (Berlin) and the preparation of the bibliographies, indices, and images. Furthermore, he carefully reviewed the editions and suggested restorations for damaged text based on parallel passages in other late Neo-Assyrian royal inscriptions, a task facilitated by the electronic tools provided by the Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus (Oracc) Project created by Steve Tinney. Grant Frame, the director and editor-in-chief of the Royal Inscriptions of the Neo-Assyrian Period Project, always supported our research, attentively followed its progress, and provided useful feedback. Steve Tinney offered unfailing and indispensable support for generating the camera-ready copy and the full-indexed and lemmatized online version. Several student assistants helped in the completion of the volume: Hezekiah Akiva Bacocein, Andrew Knapp, and Irene Sibbing Plantholt. Erle Leichty and Barry Eichler were friendly hosts during my repeated and extended trips to the Babylonian Section (2007–2011). My deepest gratitude is offered to all of them.

The penultimate manuscript was read by three external reviewers: Eckart Frahm, Wilfred Lambert, and Nicholas Postgate. They made astute comments and useful criticism on numerous points on the transliteration and translation, from philological and historical viewpoints. Their critical notes helped me to substantially improve the accuracy of the editions and statements made in the introductions, commentaries, and on-page notes. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of them for their cooperative attitude and for spending considerable time and energy improving this volume.

Because Tadmor made extensive collations of many of the original texts for his 1994 publication, the inscriptions were generally not recollated from the originals for RINAP 1. Tadmor was indebted to many
people for their assistance in museums or aid in other manners in the preparation of that book. These individuals were acknowledged in Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. vii–x. I hope I will be forgiven for not fully repeating those acknowledgments here, although I am well aware that the present volume indirectly benefitted from their assistance. My own museum work for this volume took me to Berlin and Paris and, therefore, I would like to thank Joachim Marzahn and Ralf B. Wartke at the Vorderasiatisches Museum (Berlin), and Béatrice André-Salvini and Ann Mettetel-Brand at the Musée du Louvre (Paris) for their assistance and for permitting me to work on objects housed in their collections.

I would also like to thank the individuals who gave me access to unpublished information about Tiglath-pileser III’s stone slabs discovered by the Polish excavation at Nimrud in 1976. Franciszek Stępiński (University of Warsaw) and Richard Sobolewski (Polish Center of Archaeology) were generous enough to correspond with me, providing me with useful information. Sam Paley (The University at Buffalo, State University of New York) set at my disposal several unpublished electronic photographs of slabs. Andrzej Reiche (National Museum of Warsaw), with the permission of Piotr Bieliński (Director of the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archeology, University of Warsaw), very generously photographed and sent to me an unpublished inventory of slabs from Nimrud. Daisuke Shibata (University of Tsukuba) helped me by bridging the gap between me and German and Polish researchers and by providing me with copies of articles from Heidelberg.

My work was financially supported by grants from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, as well as the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. The Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Tsukuba allowed me to take several leaves of absence, permitting me opportunities to work on this volume abroad. I sincerely appreciate all of these institutions’ support. Moreover, I am grateful to Stefan Maul, who has accepted me at the Seminar für Sprachen und Kulturen des Vorderen Orients—Assyriology at the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg and who has offered me a comfortable place to work in the library there for the final period of my work on this volume.

Regrettably, I cannot show this volume to Miriam Tadmor, who kindly granted me access to files of her late husband, as she passed away on November 19, 2009. I wish to note here my fond memories of Hayim Tadmor and state that I have had a delightful time working on this material and that I have enjoyed the opportunity that he has given me.

Philadelphia
June 2011

S. Yamada
The volumes in the RINAP series are modeled upon the publications of the now-defunct Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia (RIM), with a few modifications, in particular the addition of indices of proper names and a few photographs. Like the RIM volumes, the volumes in this series are not intended to provide analytical or synthetic studies, but rather to provide basic text editions that can serve as the foundations for such studies. Thus, extensive discussions of the contents of the texts are not presented, and the core of each volume is the edition of the relevant texts.

In this volume, the order of the texts is based for the most part upon the following two criteria:

1. The city at which the structure dealt with in the building or dedicatory portion of the text was located. If that information is not preserved in what is preserved of the text, the provenance of the inscribed object is the determining factor.
2. The type of object upon which the inscription is written (prism, cylinder, tablet, etc.).

The system of numbering the text throughout the series is more straightforward than that of the RIM series, as the numbering comprises only the name of the ruler and the text number; for example, RINAP 1 Tiglath-pileser III text no. 1 is “Tiglath-pileser III 1” and RINAP 1 Shalmaneser V text no. 1 is “Shalmaneser V 1.” Should one be inclined, one could apply the RIM system of numbering inscriptions in its Assyrian Periods sub-series. Therefore, RINAP 1 Tiglath-pileser III text no. 1 and RINAP 1 Shalmaneser V text no. 1 could be referred to as “A.0.108.1” and “A.0.109.1” respectively. These are to be interpreted as follows: A = Assyrian Periods; 0 = Inapplicable Dynasty; 108 = Tiglath-pileser III and 109 = Shalmaneser V; and 1 = Text 1.

Following the practice of the RIM series, inscriptions that cannot be assigned definitely to a particular ruler are given text numbers beginning at 1001. Certain other inscriptions that provide information relevant for establishing royal names and titles (e.g., “servant seals”) and any composed in the name of another member of the royal family (e.g., royal wives) have been given numbers that begin at 2001.

In the volumes of the RINAP series, the term “exemplar” is employed to designate a single inscription found on one object. The term “text” is employed to refer to an inscription that existed in antiquity and that may be represented by a number of more or less duplicate exemplars. In these editions exemplars of one text are edited together as a “master text,” with a single transliteration and translation. The numbering of the “exemplars” of some of the units of Tiglath-pileser III’s Kalḫu Annals (text nos. 1–34) and a few of that king’s summary inscriptions (text nos. 39–45) requires explanation because of the unusual nature of the source material. In numerous instances in this volume, a “text” (or more accurately, part of an inscription in the case of the Kalḫu Annals) is known only from one or more nineteenth-century (draft and/or published) copies. In such cases, the actual inscriptions are no longer available for firsthand study since the original slabs were left in the field. Each hand-drawn facsimile of a single “text” is regarded as a different version of the same “exemplar” because the copies all stem from the same inscribed object. For these texts, each copy is assigned the same “exemplar” number, but with a different lowercase letter appended to it to differentiate the various sources of information about what is on the exemplar. Text no. 13, for example, was on a single exemplar, but is now known only from several nineteenth-century copies. Because all of the hand-drawn facsimiles stem from the same ancient source, an inscribed and sculpted orthostat that lined a wall of Tiglath-pileser III’s palace, the various copies are regarded as one exemplar. Thus, exs. 1a and 1b are A.H. Layard’s draft and published copies, ex. 1c is a draft copy by H. Rawlinson, and exs. 1d and 1e are G. Smith’s in situ collation notes and draft copy (which was made from a cast then in the British Museum). This system of numbering introduced in RINAP 1 is also used for (1) texts that are known from casts once in the British Museum (but now destroyed or lost) and from modern hand-drawn facsimiles (see text no. 43); and (2) texts known from a now-damaged