

# **Dr Herman L Hoeh's Notes for the revised *Compendium of World History***

Assembled by Craig M White

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## **What became of the *Compendium of World History*?**

During a clean up I discovered a number of handwritten notes by Dr Hoeh that was going to form part of his revised *Compendium*. Two members spent a considerable amount of time re-typing them I and have assembled these for your edification.

I know that he was revising it as he told me that it 'would very definitely' be published.

As you will see below, most of volume 1 of the *Compendium* had been rejected by Dr Herman L Hoeh and he was in the process of revising it; but much of volume 2 seemingly remained valid.

Note also that the *Compendium* went through a number of edits prior to his withdrawing it. For instance volume I carried copyright dates of 1963, 1963-65, 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1970, while volume II had copyright dates of 1963, 1966, and 1969. Each revision was followed by a long list of errata.

It is rather unfortunate that Dr Hoeh's revised *Compendium* may not have ever been completed. He surely had many notes for this and no doubt much was thrown out or lost after he died. I wish I was permitted to view his materials to save his research which may now be lost forever. However, at least we have some of his notes.

To assist those who would like to know a little more about Hoeh's revised *Compendium*, I quote the following letter from him to a WCG member and which I personally saw and copied. Dr Hoeh withdrawing his *Compendium* is all verified by those that had spoken with Dr Hoeh over the years, including myself:

"Dear Dr Hoeh,

I heard recently that you have rewritten *The Compendium of World History* and that it is available in book stores. If this is so could you please let me have some information, so that I could purchase a copy.

Yours sincerely,

(dated 16 April 1982)"

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Dr Hoeh's response:

"Dear Mr (name withheld),

Your information is erroneous [*re the availability in book stores*]. I have edited some areas needing corrections - Egypt, Mesopotamia, Early Assyria, Hittites, archaeology, geology and the latter half of Exodus route (beginning after Sinai) [*this would amend most of vol. I*]. The Church at this moment has limited interest in understanding these matters so I am correcting only what is necessary for the Plain Truth, etc, as in Keith Stump's reference in the GN to the Israelites in slavery - Exodus 1443; Thutmose III beginning 1504; Flood 2325-2324; crossing Jordan 1403; Solomon 968-928.

Herman L. Hoeh"

### **Was there ever a volume 3 of the *Compendium*?**

"As an alternative I began looking at some research I had worked on beginning in 1968/69. At that time I was laying the foundation for work toward a Masters Degree. By 1971 I had

completed my Masters Projects. One was titled A Dictionary of Biblical and Classical Antiquity and the other A Synchronized Chronology of the Ancient World. The chronology was eventually automated when it was converted to the computer language Fortran. The resulting program could project a synchronized chronology of the ancient world in 100-year segments on computer screens in classrooms or offices at Ambassador College. Each 100-year period could be easily adjusted and corrected as new material was researched and added to the programmed material. When I presented this material to a school authority, a "not interested" sign was immediately posted. The material was never viewed, nor was it every utilized. This was sometime in late 1969 or 1970. Oh well, such is life and the short sightedness of human beings.

"Sometime during this period of time, Dr. Gunar Freibergs and I agreed to collaborate on another project (separate from but related to my Masters work), titled The Historicity of the Old Testament. As I recall, Dr. Freibergs was teaching at Bricket Wood at that time. Few are aware that it was Dr. Freibergs' work that constituted the basis of Volume Two of Dr. Hoeh's *Compendium of World History*. Gunar passed along to me an unpublished manuscript of the research he had done on a third volume of the *Compendium*, but to my deep regret, that material has long since been lost." (Carl Franklin in his May, 2010 newsletter).

Anyone know where we might obtain a copy of volume 3? I do know that he did do some updates for volumes 1 & 2 as he told me that personally over the telephone around 1997 or 1998. He said it would definitely be published, as noted above. So, I am not sure if there was a volume 3 or more likely an updated *Compendium* version 3?

Similarly, Raymond F McNair's manuscript on *Key to Northwest European Origins* was updated with the title *In Search of ... the Lost Tribes of Israel* - I am seeking a full copy of the updated version - if anyone is aware where I might obtain a copy, do let me know. I have most of the manuscript, but not all of it.

Various articles and letters [here](#) on these changed views.

## **Examples of Dr Hoeh's and the Church's revised positions on ancient history**

You will find some of this revised thinking contained within the following articles:

- Hoeh, HL (1979) "The Revelations of Archaeology", *Good News*, April
- Hoeh, HL (1980) "A New look at Ezekiel's Prophecy on Tyre", *Good News*, Dec
- Hoeh, HL (1987) "A Sealed Prophecy", *Good News*, Nov-Dec
- Stump, K (1988) "Pharoahs of the time of the Exodus", *Good News*, March-April

- Stump, K (1980) "The Stones Cry Out", *Good News*, Dec
- Stump, K (1982) "As Passover Approaches ... a New look at slavery in ancient Egypt", *Good News*, March
- Stavrinides, K (1986) "The Home of Abraham", *Good News*, June-July
- Refer also comments by Hoeh contained in the 19 January 1986 *Coworker Letter*; some changes in the *Crucifixion was not on Friday*; some minor amendments in *The United States and Britain in Prophecy* which he helped to edit.

## 1. A Look into the First 17 Centuries

By Herman L Hoeh

<b>4000</b>	Chaos Garden of Eden, southern Sumer Cain = tiller of soil Abel = shepherd (murdered)		Cain migrates to Iran east of Southern Sumer  Enoch born to Cain
<b>3900</b>		Babylonian Tradition: 2 kings: Cain builds a <u>city</u> named Enoch Alulim, "stag", king	
<b>3800</b>			Enoch begets Irad
	3760: Foundation of Eridu: 3745: Solar/lunar <u>calendar</u> Enos born; <u>inventor of stylus for writing</u>	Alalgar king	
<b>3700</b>		3 kings:	Irak begets Mehujael
	3655: Cainan born Fortress of the Smiths or <u>Bad-tibira</u>	Enman-luanna En-mengalama	
<b>3600</b>	3585: Mahalul born 3520: Jared born		Mehujael begets Methuselah Methuselah begets Lamech
<b>3500</b>		Dumuzi the Shepherd <u>Sippar</u> : En-meduranki, king <u>Larak</u> : En-sipazianna, king	Lamech takes 2 wives Adah: Jabal: <u>nomads</u> . Jubal: <u>&amp; musical instruments</u>
<b>3400</b>		<u>Shuruppak</u> : Ziusudra or Ubara-Tutu	Zillah: Tubalcain works in bronze and meteoric iron; previous usage emphasizes copper with limited alloying
<b>3300</b>	3293 Methuselah born Enoch <u>converted</u>	~3275 A major Flooding of the Euphrates in which Ziusudra escapes on a boat. (In Egypt a major need to dam the Nile by Menes 3273 B.C.) Flood layer of Shuruppak between "Proto-literate" and "Early Dynastic I" – about 3275 B.C.	
<b>3200</b>	3106 Lamech born		

<b>3100</b>	Kish Dynasty I begins. Early Dynastic I in the archaeological sequence 3050 Adam dies, age 930	Dynasty I: <u>carbon-14 dated</u> calibrated. ① After the Flooding, kingship comes to Kish, near Babylon Mashakatu, "harrow" Kullassina-bel, "he rules them all" Nangishlishma En-dara-Anna Buanum Kalibum, "Dog"	
<b>3000</b>	2993 Enoch taken away: age 365 Pre-Ammum 2938 Seth dies, age 912 2924 Noah born	Qalammmum, "Lamb" Zuqaqip, "Scorpion" Atab Ataba Arurim, son of Sabitum, "Gazelle's of "Hind"	Uruk of Erech Dynasty 1 Uruk I ② [Meskitangasher] sails by sea  [Essnekar] builds Uruk temple confines [Lugalbanda]
<b>2900</b>	2840 Enos dies, age 905	Etana Balih Enmenunna, "Butterfly" Milam-Kish	[Dummuzi 100] 2877-2[?]
<b>2800</b>	2745 Cainan dies, age 910	Barsal-nuna Zamug Tizqar	[Gilgamesh 125] 2777-2651
<b>2700</b>	2690 Mahalath dies, age 895	Ilku Iltasadum Enmebaragesi ① Aka (end of Dynasty I); contemporaries of Gilgamesh and Ur-lugal of Erech <u>Dynasty II of Kish</u> : ⑤ Susuda	① First mention King List of era "the one who carried away as spoil the weapons of the [?] of Elam  [Ur-lugal 30] 2651-262[?] About: 2627 B.C., 400 yrs before end of reign of Ur-[?] who reigned 2233-2[?]

		Dadasig	
<b>2600</b>		Mamalgalla	
	2558	Jared dies, age 962	Kalbum defeats Aman
		© King Hatamish	Tuge
		Dynasty of Hamazi 6 or 7 yrs	Mennumna
<b>2500</b>		2511-2505/4 one king who	Enbi-Ishtar
		defeats Kish II and is	Lugalmu
		defeated by Uruk II. Namazi	
		is northwest of Babylon in	
		Elam	(No dates can be assigned to
		⑧ Adah 90 yrs	the individual reigns of the
		1 king Lugal-Ane-mundu	rulers of Kish since their long
	2511	2511-2421	reigns do not show any joint
		Mari Ilshu 2460-2430	reign.)
	2460	Noah's sons born 2424-2422	
	2424		
<b>2400</b>		2413-2383 ...30	Later kings of Mari have only
		2383-2363 ...20	dates, names missing. Mari's
		2363-2333 ...30	Ilshu defeats Lugal-Annu-
		2333-2324 ...9	mundu of Adan. Mari precedes
	2329	Lamech dies, age 777	Kiss III: 2324-2224 B.C.
		Methuselah dies age 969	
		Flood of Noah's day	
			<b>Note:</b> Babylonian dynastic order
			marked ①, ②, ③
<b>Uruk Dynasty II</b>			
<b>2900</b>		Lugalbanda	From here 366 years to
			end of Dynasty I; earlier
	2877	Humuzi 100	kings back to Flood in
		2877-2777	Lower Mesopotamia not
			datable
<b>2800</b>			Warfare with Kish leads to
			shift of power to Uruk and,
			later, defeat of Aka and
			replacement by a new
			dynasty at Kish.
	2777	Gilgamesh 126	Gilgamesh was with Aka; is
		2777-2651	known contemporary of
			first king of Ur,
			Mesannepada. This is
			proved by <u>Tummal</u>
			<u>Inscriptions</u>
			Ur I ③ 177 years 2688-
			2511
			④ Dynasty of Awan: 356 years

<b>2700</b>	Ur-lugal 30 2651 2651-2621 Utul-Kamma 15 2621-2606 Lahashum 9 2606-2597	Overthrows Kish 2627 B.C. Mesannepada 80 (includes unnamed son Amnepada 2688-2608 Meskiagnumma 36:2608-2572; alternate reading 30:2608-2572	2680-2324 Ur was with Uruk and becomes dominant. ⑦End of Dynasty I of Uruk I and of Dynasty I of Ur. Ur II 108 years, 4 kings, but names lost; city defeats Hamazi and is defeated by Adah in Sumer Dominance of Ur I passes to Awan; names of the 3 kings in the last are broken away and lost (last king of Awan 36 yrs 2360-2324) but at least 3 kings are known by name from archaeological discovery. Awan is the western border of the Iranian land mass. Awan defeated by Kish II
<b>2600</b>	En-numdara – Anna 8 2597-2589 Misgande 36 2589-2553 Milam-Anna 6 2553-2547 <u>Lugal-Kitum 36</u> <u>2547-2511</u>	Elulu 25:2572-2547 Balulu 36:2547- <u>2511</u>	⑦King Lists sometimes list Uruk II before Ur II or the reverse, showing both began at same time & warred with each other.
<b>2500</b>	En-shakush-Anna 60 2511-2451 Lugal-kingineshduda 120 2451-2331		
<b>2400</b>	Lugal-kisali 7 2331-2324		

Pages 1-3 are crowded with information that may be highlighted here. There is in Mesopotamia a pre-Flood tradition. But those dynasties listed as pre-Flood are not a genuine part of the later king lists. They are a separate tradition and became attached to the head of the lists. The Flood referred to is one witnessed by many of thousands who lived through it. It occurred about 3275 (to use a half decade B.C. mark). Egypt indicates it, too, was inundated by high Nile needing Menes' attention. The kings after the



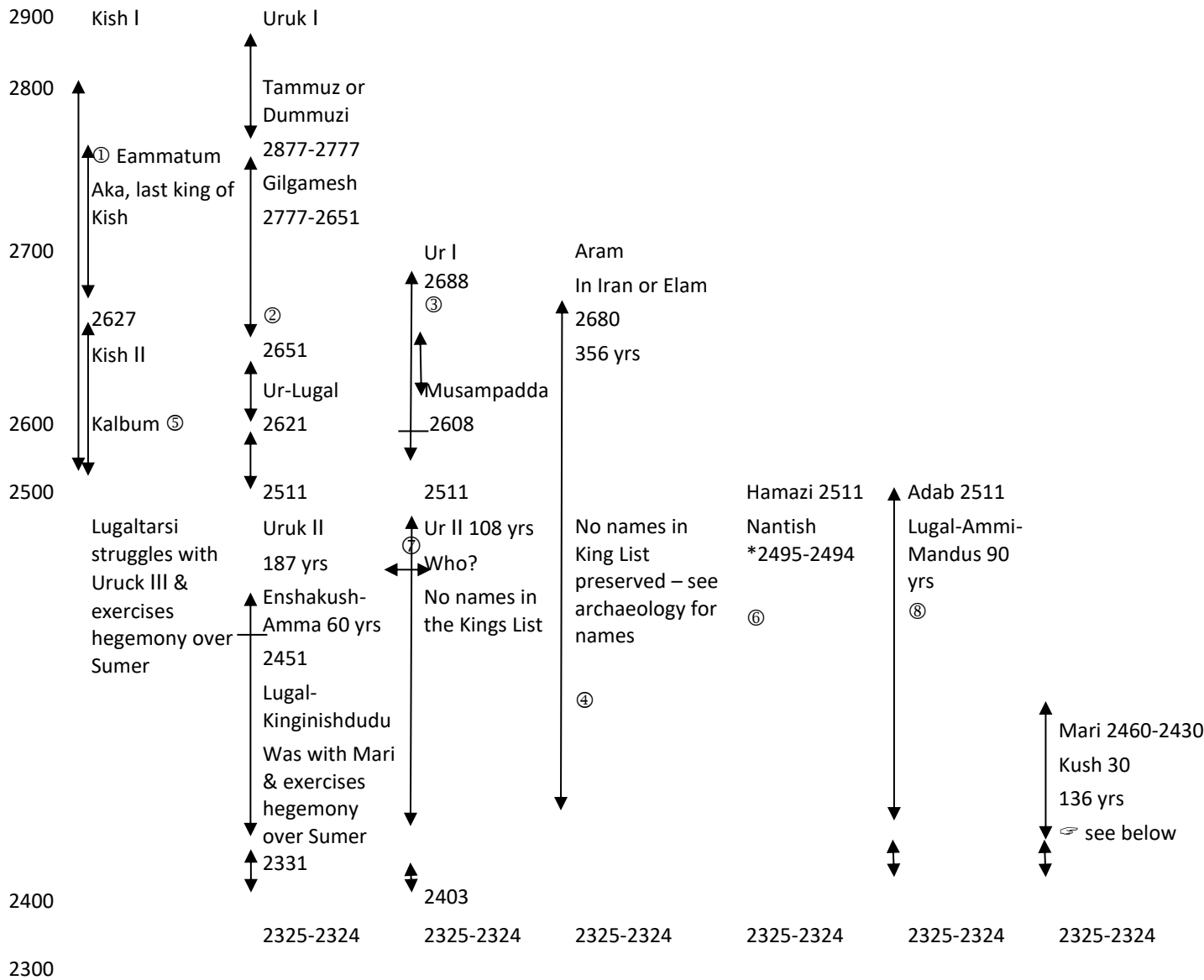
Flood of Shuruppak, in the time of Ziusudra, are all post Flood and there is no later reference to Noah's Flood, though the reconstruction of history so indicates by the break at 2325/2324 B.C.

China, under Yao (Japheth), notes the Flood of Noah. The first mention of war in king list is at time of Enmebaraggesi and Gilgamesh – about 2700 B.C., within the earlier years of Noah. Between 2700 B.C. and 2450 B.C., there were wars leading to nine dynastic changes (an average of one every generation). And between 2450 and 2325 there were continual wars between Mari and Uruk II and Kish II (with a king not named in the king list). The dating of Uruk I and II is straight forward, as also Mari. Ur I and II are indicated by the early parallels with Uruk and the clear indication that Ur II and Uruk II began at the same time. A glance at the chart (page 5) indicates that the rise of Hamazi in the N.E. brought about the devastating end of both Uruk I and Ur I, which were subordinate to Kalibum of Kish II. A logical consequence would be the rise of a new city, Adab, in Sumer. Awan is in Elam near Susa and logically continues to the Flood of Noah for 356 years. Note: the king list has really only 6 or 7 years for Hamazi (Nantish, the King) in Sumer, but indicates the dynasty for a previous 320 years if or so ruled in the northeast of Iraq – east of Kirkuk, near Iranian border.

### Kish I and Uruk I

Circled ①, ②, ③ etc. are sequence of dynastic power – hegemony over Sumer – of either entire dynasty or certain of its leading figures.

This chart gives only leading kings of the dynasties listed – there were also rulers in Lagash & Umma; the kings listed are those generally involved in the wars that transferred power from one city to another each generation. From Lagash we find one Ruler Eammatum who had hegemony over Sumer. It is probably his name that is associated with the ② in the story of Ur II versus Uruk II.



☞ Although both Uruk II and Kish provided kings who ruled all Sumer after Ilshu of Mari the King List does not go back to the other dynasties.

## 2. Kings of Nineveh after Nimrod

By Herman L Hoeh (Oct 1984)

Uruk III	2254-2252 = building of Babel	
1. Lugal-zagesi...25	2252-2227 = Nimrod	
	Kings of Babylon and Akkad	
1. Saturnos...56	2227-2171 = Sargon	
2. Belus...62	2171-2109 = Narain-Sin	a grandson of Sargon who was adopted as his son and shared reign with his uncles. He was followed in Babylon by his son Shar-Kali-shari with 24 years – 2109-2085 as in some documents
3. Ninus		A descendant, Ninus, becomes king in Nineveh (at the death of Belus) while another son is in Akkad.

Figure 1 Kings of Assyria at Nineveh

1. Ninos	52	2109-2057
2. Samiram	42	2057-2015
3. Zames, Ninyas	38	2015-1977
4. Arios	30	1977-1947
5. Aralios, Amyros	40	1947-1907
6. Xerxes, Balios	30	1907-1877
7. Amramithres	38	1877-1839
8. Belochos	35	1839-1804
9. Baleas	52	1804-1752
10. Aladas	32	1752-1720
11. Mamythos	30	1720-1690
12. Machchaleos	38	1690-1652
13. Spheros	22	1652-1630
14. Mamylos	30	1630-1600
15. Sparethos	40	1600-1560
16. Askatades	40	1560-1520
17. Amyntas	45	1520-1475
18. Atossa	21	1475-1454
19. Belochos	45	1454-1409
20. Balatores	30	1409-1379
21. Lamprides	32	1379-1347
22. Sosmares	20	1347-1327
23. Lampares	30	1327-1297
24. Pannyas	42	1297-1255
25. Sosarmos	19	1255-1236
26. Mithreos	27	1236-1209
27. Teutamos	32	1209-1177
28. Teuteos	40	1177-1137
29. Thineus	30	1137-1107
30. Derusos	40	1107-1067
31. Eupalmes	38	1067-1029
32. Laosthenes	45	1029-984
33. Peritiades	30	984-954
34. Ophrateos	20	954-934
35. Ophatanes	50	934-884
36. Akrazanes	42	884-844
37. Sardanapalles	20	844-824
38. Ninos	19	824-805

In 2015 Samiram or Semiramis, having fled from her son Mingor joined in a battle with Kartos of Armenia and was slain in 2015. The Allies of the Armenians were the Gutu who were defeated that same year after their king had reigned only 40 days in 2015.

\*King during Greek war with Troy: 1193-1183.

"None of these kings wrought famous deeds," said Ktesias; as archaeology to be noted only of contemporaries at city of Assur.

Kings of Media follow, beginning with Arbakes in 805 B.C. See the Assyrian limmu lists for year 805 and the assault on Media. Later kings of Assyria were centered at Nineveh. But earlier kings were ruling from the city Assur, south of the Tigris. Archaeology has recovered their records, but the Greeks (from the Medes) preserved these kings of Nineveh.

### 3. Differences in Reckoning Eras in Assyria

By Herman L Hoeh

King Aššur-aḫa-iddina (680-669 B.C.) correctly reckoned 126 from Erišu I (1822-1783) to the 33 year reign of Šamši-Adad I (1696-1664). But earlier, the scribe of Šulmannu-ašared I (1262-1233) reckoned this same time period as 159 years – a difference of 33 years. That is, he included the length of the reign of Šamši-Adad I. No real chronological difference only a difference in how one reckoned time. Aššur-aḫa-iddina reckoned correctly 434 years from the beginning of the reign of Šamši-Adad I (1696) to the beginning of the reign of Šulmannu-ašared (1262). But the scribe of Šulmannu-ašared said the temple of Erišu stood 580 years and was once repaired by Šamši-Adad I. How did the scribe arrive at 580 years, when the time was only 560 years – 1822-1262? Answer: the scribe counted the reign of Puzur-Aššur III as 24 years, as in SDAS king list (of which 10 years were jointly with his father) and counted 20 years for Išme-Dagan, of which 10 years were jointly with his father. The scribe merely included joint reigns and failed to note the matter. Even the surviving king lists regularly include parallel reigns when they occurred in the case of Išme-Dagan, though they vary in the case of Puzur Aššur III, Aššur-nadim-apli and Minurta-apil-Ekur.

Tiglath-pileser I (1114-1076) reckoned that the temple of Anu and Adad – build by Šamš-Adad, the son of Išme-Dagan – “during the course of 641 years had fallen into decay” in the reign of Aššur-dan. The latter tore it down. But it was not rebuilt until another 60 years, in the beginning of Tiglath-pileser’s reign (1114/3). Tiglath-pileser I seems to have followed the custom of allowing 7 or, if longer, 14 daru (=50 years) to elapse before rebuilding sacred buildings.  $641 + 60 = 700 + 1$ . (Apparently the Mesopotamians saw 50 year periods as important.) So this temple was first built in 1827 B.C. Historians assume that Šamš-Adad who built it was Šamš-Adad I, whose son was Išme-Dagan, but whose father was a Ibn-kap-kapi. This false assumption is a basis of the so-called “long chronology”. It also requires textual alteration. The correct explanation is that the king mentioned by Tiglath-pileser is not found in the king list, but was an ancestor of the Ibn-kap-kapi line that once ruled as kings under the primary line of Puzur Aššur I (#30).

Tukulti-minurta refers to a temple build by Ilušumma that fell into decay and was repaired in the beginning of his reign (1232). The length of time is not clear in the cuneiform. Dr. Luckenbill incorrectly translated the figure as 780 years. Prof. Pachel wanted to believe it was 620 years (J.N.E.S. vol 1). The majority would read the figure as intending 720 years. Since we don’t know how long Ilušumma (#32) in the king list reigned, we cannot know if the king is this Ilušumma or an earlier one not mentioned in the list. The temple in any case was built in 1952 B.C.

**Dynasty II of Isin**

Marduk-kalit-akheshu	18	'63 /1162-1144
Itti-Marduk-balata	8	'45 /1144-1136
Minurta-nadin-shumi	6	'37/1136-1130
/contemporary of Assur-resessu 1132-1115		
Nebuchadrezzer I	22	'31/1130-1108
Enlil-nadin-apli	4	'09/1108-1104
Marduk-nadin-akke	18	'05/1104-1086
Marduk-shapik-zeri	13	'87/1086-1073
Adad-apla-iddina	22	'74/1073-1051
Marduk-akhe-esiba	1	'51/1051-1050
(6 months reckoned as calendar year)		
Marduk-zer-[x]	12	'51/1050-1038
Nalu-shumu-libur	8	'39/1038-1030

Note that above list includes accession years, since last years of kings are often incomplete, as, for example, '05 for Marduk-nadin-akhe. It was in that accession year that one event occurred recorded by Sennacherib as 418 years prior to an event in his reign after he destroyed Babylon. The event was the return to Assyria of a god's statue. This occurred in 687 B.C., so dates of Isin II cannot be lower. Cambridge Ancient History admittedly errs here.

## 4. Isin II and Assyria

By Herman L Hoeh

The second dynasty of Isin came to rule Babylonia after the Kassites. Historians have been unable to document the overlap, if any, between the late Kassites and the early rulers of Isin II. The solution lies in separately establishing the dates of the Kassite line and the Isin dynasty. Isin's kings are known contemporaries of certain Assyrian kings. These documented relationships set upper and lower limits for Isin II. One document determines exactly where, within these limits, the dynasty of Isin II should be placed. That document is from the reign of Sennacherib which indicates 418 years elapsed from the seizure of a statue by Mardui-nadin-ahhe and its return to Assyria by Sennacherib. Sennacherib overthrew Babylon in 689. By 687, the statue was returned. As Marduk-nadin-ahhe cannot be placed earlier than 1104-1087, with an accession year in 1105-1104, this earliest possible date becomes the exact date, for 418 years before 687 is 1105 B.C. The entire dynasty is therefore determined by this clear synchronism as giving on the ~~next page~~ [next paragraph]. Dating is in typical Roman years, but with accession years added.

No.	Name of King	Length of Reign	Roman Year	Accession Year
1	Marduk-kabit-ahheshu	18 years	1162-1145	
2	Itti-Marduk-balatu	8 years	144-1137	1145/4
3	Ninurta-nadin-shumi	6 years	1136-1131	1137/6
4	Nebuchadnezzar I	22 years	1130-1109	1131/0
5	Enlil-nadin-apli	4 years	1108-1105	1109/8
6	Marduk-nadin-ahhe	18 years	1104-1087	<u>1105/4</u>
7	Marduk-shpiz-zeri	13 years	1086-1074	1087/6
8	Adad-apla-iddina	22 years	1073-1052	1074/3
9	Marduk-ah[he-eriba]	1.5 years	1051	Reigned 6 months, but reckoned as 1 year
10	Marduk-zer?-[...]	12 years	1050-1039	
11	Nabu-shumu-libur	8 years	1038-1031	1039/8

The question now is how to determine the preceding Kassite line's dates. A key document states that from the time Lukilti-Ninurta I seized Babylon there were [ ]6 years to the reign of Ninurta-tukulti-Aššur. The latter Assyrian king reigned only part of one year – in 1133. But the problem is, shall the broken text read [9]6 [8]6 or [7]6 years? There are enough known documents to limit the choice between these three possibilities. Now that the sequential reign of Ninurta-apil-Ekur is 3, not 13 years, the [9]6 is excluded because it would place the death of the Kassite Adad-šuma-user prior to the beginning of the reign of the Assyrian king Enlil-kudurra-ušur, his known contemporary. The reading [7]6 is excluded because it places an event that occurred 30 years after the fall of the Kassites to Elam too late in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar I of Isin. So 86 is the correct reading.

We may now reconstruct the Kassites as follows. The reign of the Assyrian king Tukulti-Ninurta I is not reckoned in Babylonian records. Instead are three subordinate Babylonian (Kassite) kings whose reigns covered these 7 years. The Cambridge Ancient History, third edition, misunderstood this period, which

has been clarified by J.A. Brinkman. Eighty-six years prior to 1133 is 1121/9. That year was the last year of Kaštiliaš IV, who reigned 8 years. That year was the Assyrian king's accession year in Babylon, but the Babylonians refused to reckon years by him and instead reckoned by Kassites who functioned during these 7 years in royal office under the Assyrians.

Kaštiliaš	8 years	1226-1219
Enlin-nadin-šumzi	.5 year	1218 7 years of Assyrian domination
Kadašman-Kharbe	.5 year	1218
Adad šuma-iddina	6 years	1217-1212
Adad šuma-usur	30 years	1211-1182
Meli-Sikhu	15 years	1181-1167
Marduk-apla-iddina	13 years	1166-1154
Zahaba-šuma-iddina	1 years	1153
Enlil-nadin-akhi	3 years	1152-1150/49

Elamites invade; end of Kassites' rule in Babylon. The Kassite dynasty therefore overlapped that of Isin from 1162 to 1150 or 13 regnal years. In fact, there is no record that Isin ever ruled Babylon until about the end of the reign of Isin's first king and the beginning of the reign of its second king. During these years the Elamites dominated the land.

Earlier kings of the Kassites, prior to Kaštiliaš IV, are as follows, not including possible joint reigns:

Kurigalzu II	22 years	1322-1301
Nazinaruttaš	26 years	1300-1275
Kadašman-Turgu	18 years	1274-1257
Kadašman-Enlil II	8 years	1256-1249
Kudur-Enlil	9 years	1248-1240
Šagarakti-Suriaš	13 years	1239-1227

From these reigns it is immediately possible to restore the reigns of Ramses II as 1279-1218, and the reigns of the contemporary Hittites, too. The names of preceding Kassite kings are recorded but no lengths of reigns are preserved except for a 29-year reign of Burnaburiaš II and the earliest four kings: Gandaš 26 years, a contemporary of king Sabium of Babylon; Agum I 22 years; Kaštiliaš I 22 years; Ušši 8 years. The dynastic total [...] beginning 1725.



## 5. Kings of Kish

By Herman L Hoeh (31 Jan 1985)

one generation lower

Ahshak		2295-2202	
Unzi	30	2295-2265	
Undalulu	6	2265-2259	
	(12)	2265-2253	
Ur-Ur	6	2259-2253	
Puzen-Turah	20	2253- <u>2233</u>	
Ishû-il	24	2233-2209	
Shir-Sin	7	2209- <u>2202</u>	
	Kish IV		
Puzen-Sin	25	<u>2233</u> -2208	
Ur-Zababa	6	2208-2202	
Simu-dâr	30	2202-2172	
Use-watar	7	2172-2165	
Eshtar-muti	11	2165- <u>2154</u>	End of Rimuš (2169-2154)
Ishmê-Ŝamaš	11	2154-2143	
Nannia	7	2143-2156	

Lugal-zagesi = Nimrod	25	2227-2202	30 more years as <i>ensi</i> during Sargon
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Changes based on Script at Umma showing Lugal-zagesi ruled during the 53-56 years of Sargon's time
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## 6. The Dynasty of Akkad and the Gutí

By Herman L Hoeh (24 Sept 1984)

The dynasty of Akkad ended 7 daru (1 daru=50 years) before the reign of Šamši Adad I of Assyria (1696-1664/3).

Therefore the famous dynasty of Akkad and its king Sargon the Great ruled during the following period:

### The Weld-Blundel Prism:

Sargon 56 years 2227-2171

Rimush 9 years 2171-2162

Mamistushu 15 years 2162-2147

Naram-Sin 37 years 2147-2110

Shar-kali-sharri 25 years 2110-2085

Igigi Narum

Imi, Elulu 2085-2082

Dudu 21 years 2082-2061

Shu-Durul 15 years 2061-2046

### Other King lists:

55 years 2224-2169

15 years 2169-2154

7 years 2154-2147

56 years 2147-2091

25 years 2110-2085

3 years 2085-2082

21 years 2082-2061

15 years 2061-2046

Total: 181 years 2227-2046

There were 7 daru =350 years between the end of the dynasty of Akkad and the beginning of the reign of Šamši-Adad I – 2046-1696 B.C. This is clearly a joint reign of 19 years between Naram-Sin and his son – 2110-2091. The Gutí king Sarlagab was contemporary with Shar-kali-sharri and the last years of Naram-sin. The Gutí brought distress and military disaster on the empire of Akkad during the reign of Sarlagab (2098-2092).

GUTIUM 124 years

Erridupizir 33 years - 2139-2106

Iruta 3 years -2106-2103

Inkishush 6 years -2103-2097

Sarlagab 6 years -2097-2091

Shulme 6 years – 2091-2085

Elulumesh 6 years – 2085-2079

Irimabakesh 5 years – 2079-2074

Igeshaush 6 years – 2074-2068

Iarlagab 15 years – 2068-2053

Ibata 3 years – 2053-2050

Iarla(ngab) 3 years – 2050-2047

Kurum 1 year – 2047-2046

Habil-kin 3 years – 2046-2043

Laerabum 2 years – 2043-2041  
Irarum 2 years – 2041-2039  
Ibranum 1 year – 2039-2038  
Hablum 2 years – 2038-2036  
Puzur-Sin 7 years – 2036-2029  
Iarlaganda 7 years – 2029-2022  
Si'u (m) 7 years – 2022-2015  
Tirigan 40 days – 2015

### Alternate Readings for Gutium Below

Erridupizir 33 years - 2139-2106 (30 years) 2139-2109  
Iruta 3 years -2106-2103 5 years – 2109-2104  
Inkishush 6 years -2103-2097 7 years – 2104-2097  
Sarlagab 6 years -2097-2091 a contemporary of Akkad's Shar-kali-sharri  
Elulumesh 6 years – 2085-2079 or 7 years – 2086-2079 – The date 2085 marks the beginning of the three years of chaos in Akkad in which Elulumesh is referred to as Elulu. This was a temporary Gutian success that did not last. The final power of the Gutians over Sumer occurred just prior to the rise of Uruk V.  
Uruk V – one king –

Utu-hegal 7 years and 6 months: 2015-2007 B.C.

The dynasty of Ur III followed: 2007-1899 B.C. A variant reading, from Susa in Iran, provides a list of four kings of Ur rather than five because Shulgi, the second king is assigned 58 years.

Compare the list below with the year dates of the dynasty from business documents and presented on the sheet with Isin and Larsa.

Variant of Ur III – 4 kings 108 years – 2007-1899 B.C.

Ur Namuru – 18 years – 2007-1989

Shulgi – 58 years – 1989-1931

Shu-Sin – 7 years – 1937-1924

Ibbi-Sin – 25 years – 1924-1900/1899

This is not the official reckoning of years used in business documents. That reckoning included the five kings and no overlaps or joint reign by Shulgi.

The dynasty of Akkad 2227-2046 was followed in the king list by Uruk IV, even though the Gutian dynasty was in part parallel with Akkad. That is, the power shifted from Akkad to Uruk IV, then finally to the Gutians after the end of Uruk IV. But the Gutian power was very short-lived as we see here:

Akkad 2227-2046:

Uruk IV: 30 years

Ur-nigin(ak) – 7 years – 2046-2039 B.C.

Ur-gigir(ak) – 6 years – 2039-2033

Kudda – 6 years – 2033-2027  
Puzur-ili – 6 years – 2027-2022  
Ur-Utu(k) – 6 years – 2022-2016

Guti domination 2016-2015  
Nablum – 2 years – 2038-2036  
Puzur-Sin – 7 years – 2036-2029  
Iarlaganda – 7 years – 2029-2022  
Si'u(m) – 7 years – 2022-2015  
Tirigan – 40 days – 2015

Uruk V:

Utu-Negal – 2015-2007 (7 years and 6 months)  
Susa in Iran has provided significant variations in the lengths of reign of the kings of Uruk IV.  
One list gives Ur-nigin 30 years: 2046-2016, “Su”  
Another list has Ur-nigin 15 years – 2046-2031, “Su 3+4”  
Ur-gigir 15 years: 2031-2016, “Su”

Another list has the names of Kudda and Puzur-ili replaced by Tugal-melam, 7 years (“Su”). “Su 3+4” has Ur-gigir 7 years and Ur-Utuk 25 years, with Kudda and Puzur-ili deleted. These variations have, in some cases, clear relationships with the Guti who lived in Western Iran and attempted to dominate Shinar.  
Example: Ur-Utuk – 25 years – 2041-2016.

We are now prepared to work back from the dynasty of Akkad to the date of the Flood: 2325/4 B.C. Sargon began to reign 2227 B.C. He defeated the only king of Uruk III, Lugal-zage-si, the son of Ukush. It is now apparent that the Bible account of Cush, Nimrod and Babel are here in parallel in Sumerian records. The Sumerian tradition is that two years were occupied in building the tower of Babel – see pp 68-69 of *Ancient Near Eastern Texts* by James B. Pritchard. Lugal-zage-si reigned from Erech or Uruk 25 years before Sargon defeated him, took his wife and reduced him to a governor of Uruk.

2 years to build Babel: 2254-2252  
25 years reign of Tugal-zage-si: 2252-2227

The Biblical name Nimrod is an epithet meaning “rebel”. The Sumerian name of the son of Ukush is composed of Tugal (=mighty one) and the personal name Zage-si. Lugal-Zage-si is the first ruler to proclaim God - Enlil in Sumerian – set him king over the land from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

The population in these days, if we take Israel in Egypt as a guide, would have doubled every 16 years. Thus, in Egypt the population grew from a scattered age group of 70 to about 2,225,000 in 240 years approximately.

We can propose for a world population centered in Sumer:

in 40 years - 64

in 80 years - 512

in 130 years – 4,096

in 160 years – 32,768

in 200 years – 262,144

in 240 years – 2,097,152

At Babel, about 500 human beings centered in Sumer. At end of Sargon's reign 30,000 worldwide, predominantly in Mesopotamia; at 3 years' chaos under Gutium, 2,000,000.

Sargon, before he became king, served Ur-zababa of Dynasty IV of Kish as cupbearer, which places Kish IV as beginning earlier than Sargon. In fact, the king list tradition gives the following ebb and flow of authority among the mayor-kings and empire builders as follows, from Kish III to Akkad:

Kish III – 100 years

Akshak\* - 99 years

Kish IV – [97 years]

Uruk III – 25 years

Akkad – 181 years

\*Akshak was a town on the Tigris, north of Babylon. Kish was near Babylon, south of Akshak.

Kish III – 2324-2224

Ku(g) Baba or Ku Bau was a wine merchant, the first to exercise governmental authority after the Flood, from the site of Kish. She was a kind of mayor-queen, later becoming deified as the goddess Kubaba. The center of authority passed from her hands to mayor-kings of Akshak. These mayor-kings are, in Sumerian:

Unzi – 30 years/2320-2290

Undalulu – 6 years – 2290-2284 (or 12 years: 2290-2278)

Ur-Ur – 6 years – 2284-2278

Puzur-Nirah – 20 years – 2278-2258

Ishu-il – 24 years – 2258-2234

Shu-Sin – 7 years – 2234-2227

Regarding all these kings: 2320-2227 (settled 4 years after the Flood); Dynasty total in king list: 93 years in sequence or 99 including 4 years – joint reign

Puzur-Nirah had no son and adopted the son of Ku-Baba as his heir and recognized his authority at Kish. At this point, the power center of Sumer returned to Kish as Dynasty IV, presented on the next page:

Kish IV

Puzur-Nirah of Akshak: 2278-2258

Puzin-Sin – 25 years – 2258-2233

Ur-Zahaha – 6 years\* - 2233-2227

Simu-dar – 30 years – 2227-2197

Usi-matar – 7 years – 1297-2190

Eshtar-muti - 11 years – 2190-2179

Ishne-Shamesh – 11 years – 2179-2168

Naunia – 7 years – 2168-2161

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Sargon: 56 years (2227-2171)

Sargon served Ur-Zahaha as cupbearer, then displaced him and set up his new capital at Akkad in 2227 B.C. Note that the other dating of Sargon (2224-2169) has Sargon following Kuhaha (2324-2224).

\*Ur-Zahaha – another document uses figure „400“. But the figure „6“ represents chronological sequence: the „400“ may represent the age – compare Genesis and early post-Flood generations from Arphaxad to Heber.

Kish IV came to prominence in 2258, four years before Lugal-zagesi (Nimrod), son of Ukush, began the building of the Tower at Babel and six years before he began his 25 year reign (2252-2227). So Uruk III's king Lugal-zagesi had already subordinated the mayor-kings of Kish a quarter century before Sargon set to free himself from Uz-Zahaha of Kish IV.

## 7. Babylon

By Herman L Hoeh (Sept 1984)

Samuabum	14	1894-1881	1787-1174/3	
Samulael	36	1880-1845	1773-1738/7	
Sabium	14	1844-1831	1737-1724/3	
Apil-Sin	18	1830-1813	1723-1706/5	
Sin-muballit	20	1813-1793	1705-1686/5	
Hammurabi	43	1792-1750	1685-1643/2	Hammurabi paralleled Shamši-Adad 12 years and his successor, Ishne-Dagan, another 20 years. Hammurabi defeated Assyria in year 32 and named year 33 after his victory. See C.A.H. Rim-Sin of Larsa was defeated in Hammurabi's 30 <sup>th</sup> year, in 1656 B.C.
Samsuiluna	38	1749-1712	1642-1605/4	
Abieshu'	28	1711-1684	1604-1577/6	
Ammiditana	37	1683-1647	1576-1540/39	
Ammişaduqa	21	1646-1626	1539-1519/8	Venus cycle permits year of 1 of Ammisaduqa to be "-1538" or "1539 B.C."
Samsuditana	26	1625-1593	1518-1443/2	In this reckoning there are only 26 years assigned to Samsuditana, at the end of which Babylon fell to a Hittite attack.

**Larsa** (printed dates in C.A.H., latest edition, they are corrected in the chart to correspond with dates of Hammurabi)

Naplanum	21	2025-2005	1919-1899/8
Emişum	28	2004-1977	1898-1871/0
Samium	35	1976-1942	1870-1836/5
Zabia	9	1941-1933	1835-1827/6
Gungunum	27	1932-1906	1826-1800/1799
Abisare	11	1905-1895	1799-1789/8
Sumuel	29	1894-1866	1788-1760/59
Nur-Adad	16	1865-1850	1759-1744/3
Sin-iddinam	7	1849-1843	1743-1737/6
Sin-eribam	2	1842-1841	1736-1735/4
Sin-Iqisham	5	1840-1936	1734-1730/29
Šilli-Adad	1	1835	1729/28
Warad-Sin	13	1834-1823	1728-1716/15

Rim-Sin I      60      1822-1763      1715-1656/55

**Isin**

Isbi-Erra	33	2017-1985	1911-1879/8
Shu-Ilishu	10	1984-1975	1878-1896/8
Iddin-Dagan	31	1974-1954	1868-1848/7
Ishme-Dagan	19	1953-1935	1847-1829/8 or 1847-1828/7
Lipit-Ishtar	11	1934-1924	1828-1818/7 or 1827-1817
Ur-Ninurta	28	1923-1896	1817-1790/89 or 1816-1788
Bur-Sin	21	1895-1875	1788-1768/7 or (22) 1789-1768/7
Lipit-Enlil	5	1874-1870	1767-1763/2
Erra-imitti	8	1869-1862	1762-1855/4 and the other ruler in of 8 <sup>th</sup> year
Enlil-bani	24	1861-1938	1754-1731/30
Zambia	3	1937-1935	1730-1728/7
Iter-pisha	4	1934-1831	1727-1724/3 or (3) 1727-1725/4
Ur-dukuga	3	1830-1928	1723-1721/20 or (4) 1724-1721/20
Sin-magir	11	1927-1817	1720-1710/09
Damiq-ilishu	23	1816-1794	1709-1687/6

**Third Dynasty of Ur correct dates to:**

Ur-Nammu	18	2113-2096	= 2007-1190/89
Shulgi	48	2095-2048	=1989-1942/41
Amar-Sin	9	2047-2039	=1941-1933/32
Shu-Sin	9	2038-2030	=1932-1924/23
Ibbi-Sin	24	2029-2006	=1923-1900/1899

Ur fell in the year 1900 B.C. in the 24<sup>th</sup> year of Ibbi-Sin, which was 12<sup>th</sup> year if Ibbi-Erra of Isin

**The Kings of Assyria According to the King-List Tradition**

**Official  
Reign**

- 24  Ḳaskur-ilu, Son of Yakmeni
- 25  Ilu-kapkapi, son of Ḳazkur-ilu
- 26  Aminu, son of Ilu-kapkapi
- 27  Sulili, son of Aminu
- 28  Kikkia
- 29  Akia
- 30  Puzu-Aššûr I

(dates are in the traditional form without last-year overlapping: 33 = 1706-1674 rather than 1706-1673 which is normally our style)



31	Šallim-ahhê, son of Puzu-Aššûr I				
32	Ilušumma, son of Šallim-ahhê				
33	Erisu I, son of Ilusumma	40	1832-1793	}	126 years: 1832-1707/6 years according to Essarhaddon
34	Ikunu I, son of Erisu I				
35	Sarru-kin, son of Erisu I				
36	Puzur-Aššûr II, son of Sarru-kin I				
37	Naram-Sin, son of Puzur-Aššûr II				
38	Erisu II, son of Naram-Sin				
39	Samsi-Adad I, son of Ilu-kapkapi	33	1706-1674	}	Shamsi-Adad dies in 12 <sup>th</sup> year of Hammurabi In Assyria; 40 years total (1673-1634); driven out of Assyrian capital in <u>32<sup>nd</sup> year</u> of Hammurabi
40	Isme-Dagan, Son of Samsi-Adad I	40 20	1673-1654		
41	Aššûr-dugul, son of a "nobody"	6	1653-1648		
42	Aššûr-apla-idi, son of a nobody	0	1648		
43	Nâsir-Sîn, son of a nobody	0	1648		
44	Sîn-namir, son of a nobody	0	1648		
45	Ipqi-lštar, son of a nobody	0	1648		
46	Adad-šalulu, son of a nobody	0	1648		
47	Adasi, son of a nobody	0	1648		
48	Belu-bani, son of Adsi	10	1647-1638		
49	Libaiiu	17	1637-1621		
50	Šarma-Adad I	12	1620-1609		
51	ÉN-TAR-Sin, son of Šarma-Adad I	12	1608-1597		
52	Bazzaiiu, son of Bêlu-bâni	28	1596-1569		
53	Lullaiiu, son of a nobody	6	1568-1563		
54	SU-Ninua, son of Bazaiiu	14	1562-1549		
55	Šarma-Adad II, son of ŠÚ-Ninua	3	1548-1546		
56	Êrišu III, son of ŠÚ-Ninua	13	1545-1533		

57	Šamši-Adad II, son of Êrišu III	6	1532-1527	
58	Išme-Dagân II, son of Šamši-Adad II	16	1526-1511	
59	Šamši-Adad III, son of Isme-Dagân, son of ŠÚ-Ninua	16	1510-1495	
60	Aššûr-nerar I, son of Isme-Dagân II	26	1494-1469	
61	Puzur-Aššûr III, son of Aššûr-nerârî I	14	1468-1455	
62	Enlil-nâsir I, son of Puzu-Aššûr III	13	1454-1442	
63	Nûr-ili, son of Enlil-nâsir I	12	1441-1430	
64	Aššûr-šadûni, son of Nûr-ili	0	1430	
35	Aššûr-rabi I, son of Enlil-nâsir I	0	1430	} Broken, but 0 as Professor Poepel surmized
66	Aššûr-nâdin-ahhê I, son of Aššûr-rabi I	0	1430	
67	Enlil- nâsir II, son of Aššûr-rabi	6	1429-1424	
68	Aššûr-nerari II, son of Aššûr-rabi I	7	1423-1417	
	Aššûr-bel-nisesu, son of Adad-nerari II	9	1416-1408	
	Aššûr-rim-nisesu, son of Addad-nerari II	8	1407-1400	
	Aššûr-nadin-ahhe II, son of Aššûr-rim-nisesu	10	1399-1390	
	Eriba-Adad I, son of Aššûr-bel-nisesu	27	1389-1363	
	Aššûr-uballit, son of Eriba-Adad I	36	1362-1327	
	Enlil-nerari, son of Aššûr-uballit I	10	1326-1317	
	Arik-den-ili, son of Enlil-nerari	12	1316-1305	
	Adad-nerari I, son of Arik-den-ili	32	1304-1273	<33 is incorrect in <u>Cambridge Ancient History</u>
	Sulmanu-asared I, son of Adad-nerari I	30	1272-1243	
	Tukulti-Ninurta I, son of Sulmanu-asared I	37	1442-1206	

Aššûr-nadin-apli, son of Tukulti-Ninurta I	3	1205-1203	4 in Nassouhi list: 1205-1202 Nabudan, a parallel king then reigned 20 years: 1201-1182
Aššûr-nerari III, son of Aššûr-nasir-apli	6	1202-1197	
Enlil-kudurra-usur, son of Tukulti-Ninurta I	5	1196-1192	
Ninurta-apil-Ekur, son of Nabudan	13	1191-1179	3 in Khorsabad list: 1181-1179
Aššûr-dan I, son of Ninurta-apil-Ekur	46	1178-1133	
Ninurta-tukulti-Aššûr, son of Aššûr-dan	0	1333	
Mutakkil-Nusku, son of Aššûr-dan I	0	1333	
Aššûr-resa-isi I, son of Mutakkil-Nusku	18	1132-1115	
Tukulti-apil-Esarra I, son of Aššûr-resa-isi I	39	1114-1076	
Asared-apil-Ekur, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra I	2	1075-1074	
Aššûr-bel-kala, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra I	18	1073-1056	
Eriba-Adad II, son of Aššûr-bel-kala	2	1055-1054	
Samsi-Adad IV, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra I	4	1053-1050	
Aššûr-nasir-apil I, son of Samsi-Adad IV	19	1049-1031	
Sulmanu-asared II, son of Aššûr-nasir-apil I	12	1030-1019	
Aššûr-nerari IV, son of Sulmanu-asared II	6	1018-1013	
Aššûr-rabi II, son of Aššûr-nasir-apil I	41	1012-972	
Aššûr-resa-isi II, son of Aššûr-rabi II	5	971-967	

## 8. History of Armenia

By Herman L Hoeh

By Michael Chamish, translated by Johannes Avdall; spellings are from the French of Viktor Anglois in his  
Collection des Historians Anciens de l' Armenie

### Kamer, Gomer, son of Japheth

Togarmah		
Haik <sup>1</sup>	81	2110-2029 B.C.
Armenak	46	2018-1983
Armais	40	1983-1943
Amassia	32	1943-1911
Gegham	50	1911-1861
<u>Harma</u>	31	1861-1830
Aram	58	1830-1772
Ara the Handsome	26	1772-1746
Karos, <sup>2</sup> called Ara Araian	18	1746-1728
Anoushavan <sup>3</sup>	63	1728-1665
Paret	50	1665-1615
Arbak	44	1615-1571
Zavan	27	1571-1534
Pharnas I	53	1534-1481
Sour	45	1481-1436
Havanak	30	1436-1406
Vashtak	22	1406-1384
Haikak I	18	1384-1366
Ampak I	14	1366-1352
Arnak	17	1352-1335
Shavarsh I	6	1335-1329
Norair	24	1329-1305
Vestam	13	1305-1292
Kar	4	1292-1288
Gorak	18	1288-1270
Hrant I	25	1270-1245
Endsak	15	1245-1230

<sup>1</sup>Slew Belus in 2109 B.C.

<sup>2</sup>Samiramis and Kardos perished 1728

<sup>3</sup>Without heir to the throne, nearest collateral line succeeded.

Geghak	30	1230-1200
Horo	3	1200-1197
Zarmair <sup>1</sup>	12	1197-1185
Interregnum	2	1185-1183
Shavarsh II	43	1183-1140
Perch I	35	1140-1105
Arboun	27	1105-1078
Perch II	40	1078-1038
Bazouk	50	1038-988
Hoy	44	988-944
Houssak	31	944-913
Ampak II	27	913-886
Kaipak	45	886-841
Pharnouas I	33	841-808
Pharnas II	40	808-768
Skaoirdi	17	768-751

**Kings of Armenia**

Parouyr <sup>2,3</sup>	48	751-703
Hrartchia	22	703-681
Pharnouas II	13	681-668
Pachouych	35	668-633
Kornak	8	633-625
Phavos	17	625-608
Haikak II	36	608-572
Erouand I	4	572-568
Tigran I	45	568-523
Vahagn	27	523-496
Aravan	18	496-478
Nerseh	35	478-443
Zarah	46	443-397
Armog	9	397-388
Bagam	14	388-374
Van	20	374-354

<sup>1</sup>Slain by Achilles

<sup>2</sup>Frees Armenia from Assyria

<sup>3</sup>Came to power 2 years after founding of Rome in 753 B.C.

Vahe <sup>1,2</sup>	23	354-331
Interregnum	3	331-328
Mihram <sup>3</sup>	5	328-323
Neoptolemus	2	323-321
Ardeates	33	321-288
Hrant II or Orontes	45	288-243
Artavezanes	50	243-193
Artaxias	30	193-163
Artavand	10	163-153 B.C. <sup>4</sup>
Volarsaces	22	153-131
Arsaces I	13	131-118
Artaces	25	118-93
Tigranes II	54	93-39
Artavazd	5	39-34
Arsham	29	34-5
Abgar	38	5B.C.-A.D.34
Sanatruk	34	34-68
Erwand	20	68-88
Artaces II	41	88-129
Artavazd II	2	129-131
Tiran I	22	131-153
Tigranes II	41	153-194
Valarsh	20	194-214
Khosrove	46	214-260
Artashir	26	260-286
Tiridates	56	286-342
Etc.		

<sup>1</sup>Died in war with Alexander

<sup>2</sup>Fell in battle with Greeks at Guagamela near Arbela in 331 B.C.

<sup>3</sup>A Persian appointed by Alexander; removed from office on death of Alexander

<sup>4</sup>The government passes to the Parthians, who descend from Keturah

<sup>5</sup>149 years before birth of Jesus [Note: missing in table]

## 9. The Sealand Dynasty in Sumer

By Herman L Hoeh

The Dynasty of Babylon has been established as 187-1493/2 B.C. The little known Sealand Dynasty of the following kings have following regnal years. Entirely overlooked by historians who have assumed a "long chronology" for Mesopotamia is the name of Damiq-ilishu, who when driven out of Isin by Rimsin became ruler in the far south of Sumer, an area previously in Isin's control but not brought under the rule of Larsa.

Ilima-ilu	60	Proposed: 1632-1572 <sup>1</sup>
Itti-ili-nibe	56	Proposed: 1572-1516 <sup>1</sup>
<u>Damiq-ilishu</u>	[38]	<u>1709</u> -1671
Ishkihal	15	1671-1656
Sushshi (brother) <sup>2</sup>	24	1656-1632
Gulkishar	55	1632-1577
Peshgaldarmash	50	1577-1527
Adaraklamma	28	1527-1499
Ekurduanna	26	1499-1473
Melamkurkura	7	1473-1466
Ea-gamil <sup>3</sup>	9	1466- <u>1457</u>

<sup>1</sup> As a brother

<sup>2</sup> Sushshi succeeded Ishkihal, a break in direct succession is probable in 1632. We know Ilima-ilu was contemporaray with Samsuilima about 1632 and lived on into reign of Abisha of Babylon. The two Sealand kings were parallel with Gulkishar and successors in the Sealand. They were placed at head of list and not inserted into the middle of the list.

<sup>3</sup>destroyed by Kassite Ulambiorias

Dynasty total in king list: 368 years

Ammiditana (1576-1539) of Babylon destroyed a city fortification "which the people of Damig-ilishu had built". This is not a proof Damiq-ilishu lived in the time of Ammiditana but that he destroyed a wall built when Damig-ilishu made the Sealand his abode.

**Dynasty of Hammurabi of Babylon**

			<b>Year Lists From Contemporary Records</b>		<b>King List</b>
Sumuabum	14	<del>1894-1881</del>	1787-1774/3	15	1787-1773/2
Sumulael	36	<del>1880-1845</del>	1773-1738/7	35	1772-1738/7
Sabium	14	<del>1844-1831</del>	1737-1724/3	14	1737-1724/3
Apil-Sin	18	<del>1830-1813</del>	1723-1706/5	18	1723-1706/5
Sin-muballit	20	<del>1812-1793</del>	1705-1686/5	30	1705-1676/5 <sup>3</sup>
Hammurabi <sup>1</sup>	43	<del>1792-1750</del>	1685-1643/2	55	1685-1631/0
Samsuiluna	38	<del>1749-1712</del>	1642-1605/4	35	1630-1596/5
Abieshu	28	<del>1711-1684</del>	1604-1577/6	25	1595-1571/70
Ammiditana <sup>2</sup>	37	<del>1683-1647</del>	1576-1540/39	25	1570-1546/5
Ammisaduqa	21	<del>1646-1626</del>	1539-1519/18	22	1545-1524/3
Samsuditana	<del>31</del> 26	<del>1626-1595</del>	1519-1493/2	21	1523-1493/2

<sup>1</sup> Hammurabi defeats Assyria in his year 32 and named year 33 after the victory. Rim-Sin of Larsa was defeated in Hammurabi's year 30 in 1656/5 BC.

<sup>2</sup> Venus cycle permits year 1 = "-1538" – or 1593 B.C.

<sup>3</sup>(reigned 10 years with son)

Note:

In the year lists there are only 26 years assigned to Samsuditana, at the end of which Babylon fell before Hittite attack. It is the custom of historians to assign 31 years to Samsuditana because the king list has [...]. The king list is reckoned on different principles and the two sources of information complement one another].



The Reigns of Assyria According to the King List Tradition

			Official Reign	
24	Łaskur-ilu, Son of Yakmeni			
25	Ilu-kapkapi, son of Łazkur-ilu			
26	Aminu, son of Ilu-kapkapi			
27	Sulili, son of Aminu			
28	Kikkia			
29	Akia			
30	Puzu-Aššûr I			
31	Šallim-ahhê, son of Puzu-Aššûr I			
32	Ilušumma, son of Šallim-ahhê		1853	-1823
33	Erisu I, son of Ilusumma	40	<del>1832</del> 1793	1822-1783
34	Ikunu I, son of Erisu I		<del>1812</del>	
35	Sarru-kin, son of Erisu I	--		126yrs: 1822-1697/6yrs according to Essarhaddon
36	Puzur-Aššûr II, son of Sarru-kin I	--		
37	Naram-Sin, son of Puzur-Aššûr II	--		
38	Erisu II, son of Naram-Sin		- 1727	-1697
39	Samsi-Adad I, son of Ilu-kapkapi	33	<del>1726</del> 1694	1696-1664
40	Isme-Dagan, Son of Samsi-Adad I	40 [20]10	<del>1693</del> 1654	
41	Aššûr-dugul, son of a "nobody"	6	1653- 1648	[1663-1654] <sup>1</sup>
42	Aššûr-apla-idi, son of a nobody	0	1648	
43	Nâsir-Sîn, son of a nobody	0	1648	
44	Sîn-namir, son of a nobody	0	1648	
45	Ipqi-Ištar, son of a nobody	0	1648	
46	Adad-šalulu, son of a nobody	0	1648	
47	Adasi, son of a nobody	0	1648	
48	Belu-bani, son of Adsi	10	1647- 1638	
49	Libaiiu	17	1637- 1621	

dates are in the traditional form without last-year overlapping: 33 = 1706-1674 rather than 1706-1763 which is normally our style

50	Šarma-Adad I	12	1620-1609
51	ÉN-TAR-Sin, son of Šarma-Adad I	12	1608-1597
52	Bazzaiiu, son of Bêlu-bâni	28	1596-1569
53	Lullaiiu, son of a nobody	6	1568-1563
54	SU-Ninua, son of Bazaiiu	14	1562-1549
55	Šarma-Adad II, son of ŠÚ-Ninua	3	1548-1546
56	Êrišu III, son of ŠÚ-Ninua	13	1545-1533
57	Šamši-Adad II, son of Êrišu III	6	1532-1527
58	Išme-Dagân II, son of Šamši-Adad II	16	1526-1511
59	Šamši-Adad III, son of Isme-Dagân, son of ŠÚ-Ninua	16	1510-1495
60	Aššûr-nerar I, son of Isme-Dagân II	26	1494-1469
61	Puzur-Aššûr III, son of Aššûr-nerârî I	14	1468-1455
62	Enlil-nâsir I, son of Puzu-Aššûr III	13	1454-1442
63	Nûr-ili, son of Enlil-nâsir I	12	1441-1430
64	Aššûr-šadûni, son of Nûr-ili	0	<del>1430</del>
35	Aššûr-rabi I, son of Enlil-nâsir I	--	<del>1430</del>
66	Aššûr-nâdin-ahhê I, son of Aššûr-rabi I	--	1430
67	Enlil- nâsir II, son of Aššûr-rabi	6	<del>1429-1424</del> 1419-1414

434 years: 1706-1273/2 beginning in reign of

Shalmaneser I, according to Esserhaddon from 1696-1263/2

Note that Išme-Dagân reigned 10 years solely over Assyria, but another 10 years jointly with his father. Išme-Dagân was driven out of Assyria's capitol in 32<sup>nd</sup> year of Hammurabi – 1644/3. Išme-Dagân actually reigned 40 years after the death of his father 1663-1624 (Khorsabad list) or 50 years total 1673-1624 (SDAS king list)

[24 ins SDAS king list, probably 10 jointly with his father 1478-1455]

} Broken away in all tablets. The two missing reigns should therefore be 1429...-1420

Note: Professor Poepel when drawing up list, assumed this period – 0 years. Never looked 10 year excess for reign of king #82

**The Assyrian King List from Khorsabad**  
**The Kings of Assyria According to the King-List Tradition**

			<b>Official Reign</b>	
68	Assur-nerari II, son of Assur-rabi I	7	<del>1423-1417</del>	1413-1407
69	Assur-bel-nisesu, son of Adad-nerari II	9	<del>1416-1400</del>	1605-1398
70	Assur-rim-nisesu, son of Adad-nerari II	8	<del>1399-1390</del>	1397-1390
71	Assur-nadin-ahhe II, son of Assur-rim-nisesu	10	<del>1389-1363</del>	1389-1280
72	Eriba-Adad I, son of Assur-bel-nisesu	27	<del>1380-1363</del>	1379-1353
73	Assur-uballit I, son of Eriba-Adad I	36	<del>1362-1327</del>	1352-1317
74	Enlil-nerari, son of Assur-uballit I	10	<del>1326-1317</del>	1316-1307
75	Arik-den-ili, son of Enlil-nerari	12	<del>1316-1305</del>	1306-1295
76	Adad-nerari I, son of Arik-den-ili	32	<del>1304-1273</del>	1294-1263
77	Sulman-asared I, son of Adad-nerari I	30	<del>1272-1243</del>	1262-1233
78	Tukulti-Ninurta I, son of Sulman-asared I	37	<del>1242-1206</del>	1232-1196
79	Assur-nadin-apli, son of Tukulti-Ninurta I	3	<del>1205-1203</del>	1195-1193 <sup>2</sup>
80	Assur-nerari II, son of Assur-nasir-apli	6	<del>1202-1197</del>	1192-1187
81	Enlil-kudurra-usur, son of Tukulti-Ninurta I	5	<del>1196-1192</del>	1186-1182
82	Ninurta-apil-Ekur, son of Nebu-Dan <sup>1</sup>	13	1191-1179 <sup>3</sup>	
83	Assur-dan I, son of Ninurta-apil-Ekur	46	1178-1133	
84	Ninuta-tukulti-Assur, son of Assur-dan I	0	1133	
85	Mutakkil_Nusku, son of Assur-dan I	0	1133	
86	Assur-resa-isi I, son of Mutakkil-Nusku	18	1132-1115	
87	Tukulti-apil-Esarra I, son of Assur-esa-isi I	39	1114-1076	
88	Asared-apil-Ekur, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra I	2	1075-1074	
89	Assur-bel-kala, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra I	18	1073-1056	
90	Eriba-Adad II, son of Assur-bel-kala	2	1055-1054	
-91	Samsi-Adad IV, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra I	4	1053-1050	
92	Assur-nasir-apil I, son of Samsi-Adad IV	19	1049-1031	
93	Sulmanu-asared II, son of Assur-nasir-apil I	12	1030-1019	
94	Assur-nerari IV, son of Sulmanu-asared II	6	1018-1013	
95	Assur-rabi II, son of Assur-nasir-apil I	41	1012-972	
96	Assur-resa-isi II, son of Assur-rabi II	5	971-967	

<sup>1</sup>Now read with a different spelling in C.A.H

<sup>2</sup>or four years: 1195-1192 (Nassouhi list)

<sup>3</sup>or three years: 1181-1179 (Khorsabad list)

Notes:

All Dates marked out must be lowered by 10 years. This is in agreement not only with Assyrian information, but with the Egyptian reign of Ramses II as 1279-1212.

Note a vital correction. The Assyrian king list indicates a joint reign for period of 1192-1182. The letter of king of Babylon to Assyrians also indicates "kings" of Assyria.

All above dates follow scholarly practice of using whole Roman years that do not overlap. This method is adapted for Mesopotamia, not Egypt. Accession years are not noted, nor is possibility of a king's last year going beyond December 31 noted.

#### The Kings Of Assyria According to the King-List Tradition

		Official Reign	
97	Tukulti-apil-Esarra II, son of Assur-resa-isi II	32	966-935
98	Assur-dan II, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra II	23	934-912
99	Adad-nerari II, son of Assur-dan II	21	911-891
100	Tukulti-Ninurta II, son of Adad-nerari II	7	800-884
101	Assur-nasir-apli II, son of Tukulti-Ninurta II	25	883-859
102	Sulmanu-asared III, son of Assur-nasir-apli II	35	858-824
103	Samsi-Adad V, son of Sulmanu-asared III	13	823-811
104	Adad-nerari III son of Samsi-Adad V	28	810-783
105	Sulmanu-asared IV, son of Adad-nerari III	10	782-773
106	Assur-dan II, son of Adad-nerari III	18	772-755
107	Adad-nerari V, son of Adad-nerari III	10	754-745
108	Tukulti-apil-Esarra III, son of Adad-nerari III	18	744-727 <sup>A</sup>
109	Sulmanu-asared V, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra III	5	726-722 <sup>B</sup>
110	Sarrukin II, son of Tukulti-apil-Esarra III	17	721-705 <sup>C</sup>
111	Sin-ahhe-eriba, son if Sarrukin II	24	704-681 <sup>D</sup>
112	Assur-aha-iddina, son of Sin-ahhe-eriba	12	680-669 <sup>E</sup>

<sup>A</sup>So according to the old traditional system of counting the regnal years. According to Tukulti-apil-Esara's own counting (including his accession year): 19 (745-727)

<sup>A</sup>The eponym chronicles and Canon I: 18 (745-728)

<sup>B</sup>The eponym chronicles and Canon I: 5 (727-723)

<sup>C</sup>So evidently KAVI, No. 21 ff., cols. 8 and 9 (period summary) and Canon III. Canon I (and evidently also Canon II and the eponym chronicles): 17 (722-706)

<sup>D</sup>According to another system found in several business documents with double datings 24 (705-682)

Canon I and evidently Canon II and 82-5-12, 121: 24 (705-682)

<sup>E</sup>Assur-aha-iddina, based on notes A-D, counted his year officially as 680-669, but also in the same manner as Tukulti-apil-Esarra and successors as 681-670 – that is without accession years. Since Assur-aha-iddina was appointed successor before Sin-ahhe-eriba's death, he also considered the year 682-681 as the year of appointment. This is why he considered there to be 580 years from Shalmaneser I (#77), 1262, to 682, the time of appointment to royal estate.