fences of Kalhu which had been begun by his father (Oates/Oates 2001, 28).

At Nineveh S. is known to have carried out work on the Istar Temple (Ninive* §§ 13.1, 17.1); other monuments of his include an inscribed altar dedicated to the Sebetti (Siebengötter*). Like his father, S. erected at Imur-Enlil* (Balawat) a pair of enormous gates of cedar bound with bronze strips bearing relief decoration and inscriptions (Schachner 2007). Other works include the Istar Temple at Sibartin* and the Adad Temple at Tall Al Hawa. Inscriptions of S. have been found also at Tarbišu* and Til-Barsip*, though without shedding light on what construction projects he carried out in those places. An inscribed statue of S. dedicated to Adad of Kurbail* but found in Fort Shalmaneser could derive from a shrine of that deity in Kalhu (rather than from Kurbail itself). Inscriptions of Assurbanipal name S. as the original builder of the Sin temple (Eḫuḫül) in Harrān* (R. Borger, BIWA 142).


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Salmanassar IV. (Shalmaneser, Salmānu-āšarēd), king of Assyria, 782–773. Written mā SILIM-ma-MAŠ S., the son of his predecessor Adad-nārāri III (Adadnāri III.*) and brother of his successor Assur- šan* III, ruled for ten years according to the Assyrian King List (Königlisten* und Chroniken p. 114 § 73). He was the eponym official for his first full regnal year, 781, when a campaign to Urartu took place (Millard 1994, 38). The Eponym Chronicle entry for 772 refers to the number of years (broken) completed by S., king of Assyria (Millard 1994, 39). Few concrete details concerning the reign of S. are preserved. Two of his highest officials figure prominently in the extant contemporary inscriptions, acting with a considerable degree of independence. A stele found near Marāq, written at the end of his reign in 773, relates that the Commander-in-Chief, Šamluš-il*, marched to Damascus, whereupon S. received precious tribute from its king Ḫadiānu*, including his daughter together with a rich dowry. On returning from Damascus S. set up the said stele as a boundary marker on behalf of Ušpilulume, the king of Kummuḥu* (RIMA 3 A.o.105.1). A second stele, from Tall Ābā on the Wadi Tharthar, was inscribed in the name of Bel-Harrān-belu-usur*, originally stated to be the palace herald of S. However, S.'s name was later effaced and replaced by that of Tiglath-pileser (III). The inscription commemorates the founding of the city Dūr-Bel-Harrān-belu-usur*, an act attributed – unusually – to the palace herald himself rather than to the king (RIMA 3 A.o.105.2). Another palace herald of S., Bel-ēšūr (Belīšūr*), was eponym official for the year 778 (Millard 1994, 90).

A table which contains decrees from various kings' reigns includes details (mostly broken away) of items due from various members of the palace staff as laid down by S. (SAAS 12, 77 i 1–10). Finally, a 'Letter to the God' may have been written early in the reign of S., in 782, to commemorate the aforementioned campaign against Urartu (RIMA 3 A.o.105.3); however, the attribution of the text is uncertain (see A. K. Grayson, RIMA 3 p. 243).


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Salmanassar V. (Shalmaneser, Salmānu-āšarēd), king of Assyria and Babylon 727–722. Written Šal-man-ā-sā-red (Bab. Chron.)/ mā SILIM-ma-MAŠ/ mā SILIM-man-MAŠ S., son and successor of Tiglath-pileser* III, ruled for five years according to the Assyrian King List (Königlisten* und Chroniken p. 115 § 77). The Eponym
Chronicle records that he acceded to the throne in 727 during the eponymy of Bel-Ḥarrîn-bēlī-šum-erā (Millard 1994, 43). S. himself held the office of Eponym in 723 (Millard 1994, 46). The Babylonian Chronicle names S. as ruler of both Assyria and Babylonia (TCS 5, 731.30), which his father had conquered towards the end of his reign.

Prior to his accession S. was known by his birth name, Ulūlāju. When he took the throne he adopted the name S., which was reserved for kings, though some later sources still referred to him by his birth name instead (Radner 2003/04, 96f.). As Crown Prince S. (writing as Ulūlāju) addressed to his father, king Tiglath-pileser, a number of letters excavated at Kālhu* (§ 16; Radner 2003/04). These show that he was involved in affairs concerning the lands to the west of Assyria, a region to which he later directed campaigns after becoming king, thereby continuing the westward expansion begun by his father. In fact, a damaged passage of an inscription of Tiglath-pileser concerning a campaign in northern Syria perhaps mentions S. as having been entrusted with the governance of that region by his father (Tadmor 1994, 152f.). S.'s letters to Tiglath-pileser reveal that the highest officials of the land were subordinate to him as Crown Prince; his responsibilities included securing the supply of snow (Schnee*) for the palace, ensuring the security of the queen, and monitoring the journeys of foreign delegations to Kālhu.

Hard facts about the reign of S. are scarce. He was overthrown by Sargon II, who portrayed him as an oppressive ruler: in the so-called Assur Charter (Sargon* II. §§ 3–4) Sargon attributes S.'s violent overthrow, and his own accession, to the gods' anger at S. for having imposed hard labour upon the citizens of Assur (Vera Chamaza 1992, 21–25). Two items inscribed with the name of Bānītū, queen of S.*, were found in Tomb II at Kālhu in association with a body (the later one of two placed in a stone sarcophagus) which is most likely that of Atalia, queen of Sar-gon (A. Kamil, in: Damerji 1999, 14f.). This suggests that Atalia acquired the property of her predecessor after Bānītū's husband S. had been deposed, perhaps in the manner of trophies rather than heirlooms. Very few contemporary inscriptions of S. are extant. A set of eight bronze lion weights, each inscribed "Palace of S., king of Assyria", was excavated in the North-West Palace at Kālhu (Curtis/Reade 1995, 193). A fragment of an inscribed brick probably attests to building activity by S. at Aqqu* (Oates 1964, 73).

The Eponym Chronicle mentions at least four military campaigns conducted during the short reign of S., but the relevant passages are damaged beyond restoration (Eponymen*; Millard 1994, 43f.). Since there are no extant royal inscriptions of S. detailing his military achievements, these have to be pieced together from other sources. S. was able to add to Assyria three new provinces: Que*, Sam'al* and Samertina* (Provinz* C. § 3.6 esp. Nr. 57–59).

The precise chronology of S.'s annexation of Que (Cilicia) is uncertain. In his Annals, Sargon claimed in 715 to have reconquered some fortresses belonging to Que which Mitā* of Muski* "had long before taken away" (Fuchs 1994, Ann. 119f.). Que must therefore have been an Assyrian province at some time prior to 715. Sargon himself is unlikely to have been responsible for annexing it since there is no mention of the fact in his inscriptions and, had he accomplished it between the beginning of his reign in 727 and 715, the lapse of time involved was too short to be consistent with the claim that Mitā had "long before" taken away the said fortresses. On these grounds Forrer (1920, 79f.) attributed the annexation of Cilicia to S., a view which prevails (cf. Fuchs 1994, 455; Provinz* C. Nr. 57).

The annexation of Sam'al may be attributed to S. on circumstantial evidence: the ruler of Sam'al is attested as paying tribute to Assyria during the reign of Tiglath-pileser (e.g. Tadmor 1994, 69 Ann. 13*; 12*), while administrative documents dated in the reign of Sargon indicate that by that time it had become a province (Provinz* C. Nr. 48), with neither ruler explicitly claiming credit for having made it one.

The fall of Samerina took place in 722 shortly before the death of S. rather than early in the reign of Sargon, as some interpretations of a passage in the Horsâbâd
Annals have maintained (Dür-Šarrukin*; Tadmor 1958, 33-39). The event is mentioned in the Babylonian Chronicle (TCS 5, 73 i 28), the Bible (II Kings 17:3-6; 18:9-12) and in the account of Josephus (Ant. IX 14). The latter two sources relate that the city fell after a three-year siege. The siege of Tyros*, which was begun by S., lasted five years and was only ended during the reign of Sargon (Katzenstein 1997*, 226).

S. is also known to have been active in Babylonia: an Aramaic ostraca from Assur, dated c. 650 and dealing with Babylonian affairs, mentions that he (Ullaláu) deported captives from Bit-Adini* (Hug 1993, 20: 15). A Babylonian letter from Kuyunjik (Ninive*) may mention S. in a broken context together with Tiglath-pileser, apparently as having gone to Babylon (SAA 17, 23: 23'). Soon after the end of S.'s reign, however, Babylonia began to reassert its independence.


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Salmânû.

§ 1. Name. – § 2. Kultort. – § 3. Onomastikon.


In zwei neuass. Texten aus Dür-Katlimmu ist der Ort Kâr-Salmânû „Hafen des Salmânû“ belegt, der deswegen sicherlich in Dür-Katlimmus näherer Umgebung und am Hâbar* zu lokalisieren ist.