

The Sealand Dynasty in Sumner

The Dynasty of Babylon has been established as 1787-1493/2 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, became ruler in the far south of Sumner an area previously in Isin's control but not brought under ^{the} rule of Larsa

Ilima-ilu	60	proposed: 1632-1572	} Asa brother
Itti-ili-nibi	56	" 1572-1516	
<u>Damiq-ilishu</u>	[38]	<u>1709-1671</u>	Sushshis succeeded Ishkibal a break in direct succession is probable in 1632. We know Ilima-ilu was contemporary with Samuilima about 1632 and lived on into reign of Abilshu of Babylon. The two Sealand kings were parallel with Gulkishar and successory they were placed at head of list and not inserted into the middle of the list.
Ishkibal	15	1671-1656	
Sushshi (brother)	24	1656-1632	
Gulkishar	55	1632-1577	
Peshgaldarmash	50	1577-1527	
Adaraklamma	28	1527-1499	
Ehurduanna	26	1499-1473	
Melamkurkurra	7	1473-1466	
Ea-gamil	9	1466-1457	
(dethroned by <u>Karsite Wambiorash</u>)			
Dynasty total	368 years		
in king list:			

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

Dynasty of Hammurabi of Babylon
 Year Lists from contemporary records King List

Sumuabum (14) 1894-1881	1787-1774/3	15	1787-1773/2
Sumulael (36) 1880-1845	1773-1738/7	35	1772-1738/7
Sabium (14) 1844-1831	1737-1724/3	14	1737-1724/3
Apil-Sin (18) 1830-1813	1723-1706/5	18	1723-1706/5
Sin-muballit (20) 1812-1793	1705-1686/5	30	1705-1676/5 (reigned 10 years with son)
Hammurabi (43) 1792-1750	1685-1643/2	55	1685-1631/0
Samsuiluna (38) 1749-1712	1642-1605/4	35	1630-1596/5 1656/5
Abieshu' (28) 1711-1684	1604-1577/6	25	1595-1571/70
Ammiditana (37) 1683-1647	1576-1540/39	25	1570-1546/5
Ammisaduqa (21) 1646-1626	1539-1519/18	22	1545-1524/3
Samsuditana (26) 1625-1595	1518-1493/2	31	1523-1493/2

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.

venno cycle permits year 1 = "-1538" or 1539 BC.

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 KINGS OF ASSYRIA ACCORDING TO THE KING-LIST TRADITION

Official Reign

24.	Iazkur-ilu, son of Iakmeni		
25.	Ilu-kapkapi, son of Iazkur-ilu		
26.	Aminu, son of Ilu-kapkapi		
27.	Sulili, son of Aminu		
28.	Kikkia		
29.	Akia		
30.	Puzur-Aššūr I		
31.	Šallim-abḫē, son of Puzur-Aššūr I		
32.	Ilušumma, son of Šallim-abḫē	40	1862-1813
33.	Ērišu I, son of Ilušumma		1822-1783
34.	Ikūnu, son of Ērišu I		1812-1782
35.	Šarru-kīn, son of Ikūnu		
36.	Puzur-Aššūr II, son of Šarru-kīn I		
37.	Narām-Sīn, son of Puzur-Aššūr II		
38.	Ērišu II, son of Narām-Sīn		
39.	Šamši-Adad I, son of Ilu-kapkapi	33	1726-1694
40.	Išme-Dagān, son of Šamši-Adad I	[20] 10	1693-1654
41.	Aššūr-dugul, son of a "nobody"	6	1653-1648
42.	Aššūr-apla-idi, son of a nobody	0	1648
43.	Nāšir-Sīn, son of a nobody	0	1648
44.	Sīn-namir, son of a nobody	0	1648
45.	Iḫqi-Ištar, son of a nobody	0	1648
46.	Adad-šalūlu, son of a nobody	0	1648
47.	Adasi, son of a nobody	0	1648
48.	Bēlu-bāni, son of Adasi	10	1647-1638
49.	Libajju	17	1637-1621
50.	Šarma-Adad I	12	1620-1609
51.	ĒN-TAR-Sīn, son of Šarma-Adad I	12	1608-1597
52.	Bazzajju, son of Bēlu-bāni	28	1596-1569
53.	Lullajju, son of a nobody	6	1568-1563
54.	šū-Nīnua, son of Bazzajju	14	1562-1549
55.	Šarma-Adad II, son of šū-Nīnua	3	1548-1546
56.	Ērišu III, son of šū-Nīnua	13	1545-1533
57.	Šamši-Adad II, son of Ērišu III	6	1532-1527
58.	Išme-Dagān II, son of Šamši-Adad II	16	1526-1511
59.	Šamši-Adad III, son of Išme-Dagān, son of šū-Nīnua	16	1510-1495
60.	Aššūr-nerāri I, son of Išme-Dagān II	26	1494-1469
61.	Puzur-Aššūr III, son of Aššūr-nerāri I	14	1468-1455
62.	Enlil-nāšir I, son of Puzur-Aššūr III	13	1454-1442
63.	Nūr-ili, son of Enlil-nāšir I	12	1441-1430
64.	Aššūr-šadūni, son of Nūr-ili	0	1430
65.	Aššūr-rabi I, son of Enlil-nāšir I	-	1430
66.	Aššūr-nādin-abḫē I, son of Aššūr-rabi I	-	1430
67.	Enlil-nāšir II, son of Aššūr-rabi	6	1429-1424

dates are in traditional form without last year overlapping, the custom in Mesopotamian historical dating.

126 years, according to Esarhaddon: 1822-1697/6

1697
1696-1664
[1673-1654] ⊗
1663-1654

434 years, according to Esarhaddon from 1696-1263/2

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

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

Professor Poebel, when drawing up list, assumed this period = 0 years. He overlooked 10 year excess for reign of king #82.

⊗ Note that Išme-Dagān reigned 10 years solely over Assyria, but another 10 years jointly with his father. Išme-Dagān was driven out of Assyria's capital in 32nd year of Hammurabi - 1654/3. Išme-Dagān actually reigned 40 years after death of his father 1663-1624 (Khorsabad list) or 50 years total 1673-1624 (SDAS king list)

THE ASSYRIAN KING LIST FROM KHORSABAD

THE KINGS OF ASSYRIA ACCORDING TO THE KING-LIST TRADITION

		Official Reign	
68. Aššūr-nerāri II, son of Aššūr-rabi I	7	1423-1417	1413-1407
69. Aššūr-bēl-nišešu, son of Adad-nerāri II	9	1416-1408	1406-1398
70. Aššūr-rīm-nišešu, son of Adad-nerāri II	8	1407-1400	1397-1390
71. Aššūr-nādin-aḫḫē, II, son of Aššūr-rīm-nišešu	10	1399-1390	1389-1380
72. Eriša-Adad I, son of Aššūr-bēl-nišešu	27	1380-1363	1379-1353
73. Aššūr-uballiṭ I, son of Eriša-Adad I	36	1362-1327	1352-1317
74. Enlil-nerāri, son of Aššūr-uballiṭ I	10	1326-1317	1316-1307
75. Arik-dēn-ili, son of Enlil-nerāri	12	1316-1305	1306-1295
76. Adad-nerāri I, son of Arik-dēn-ili	32	1304-1273	1294-1263
77. Šulmānu-ašarēd I, son of Adad-nerāri I	30	1272-1243	1262-1233
78. Tukulti-Ninurta I, son of Šulmānu-ašarēd I	37	1242-1205	1232-1196
79. Aššūr-nādin-apli, son of Tukulti-Ninurta I	3	1205-1203	1195-1193
80. Aššūr-nerāri III, son of Aššūr-nāsin-apli	6	1192-1197	1192-1187
81. Enlil-kudurra-ušur, son of Tukulti-Ninurta I	5	1196-1192	1186-1182
82. Ninurta-apil-Ekur, son of [Nabū-dān]*	13	1191-1179	
83. Aššūr-dān I, son of Ninurta-apil-Ekur	46	1178-1133	
84. Ninurta-tukulti-Aššūr, son of Aššūr-dān I	0	1133	
85. Mutakkil-Nusku, son of Aššūr-dān I	0	1133	
86. Aššūr-rēša-iši I, son of Mutakkil-Nusku	18	1132-1115	
87. Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I, son of Aššūr-rēša-iši I	39	1114-1076	
88. Ašarēd-apil-Ekur, son of Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I	2	1075-1074	
89. Aššūr-bēl-kala, son of Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I	18	1073-1056	
90. Eriša-Adad II, son of Aššūr-bēl-kala	2	1055-1054	
91. Šamši-Adad IV, son of Tukulti-apil-Ešarra I	4	1053-1050	
92. Aššūr-nāsin-apil I, son of Šamši-Adad IV	19	1049-1031	
93. Šulmānu-ašarēd II, son of Aššūr-nāsin-apil I	12	1030-1019	
94. Aššūr-nerāri IV, son of Šulmānu-ašarēd II	6	1018-1013	
95. Aššūr-rabi II, son of Aššūr-nāsin-apil I	41	1012-972	
96. Aššūr-rēša-iši II, son of Aššūr-rabi II	5	971-967	

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.

or 4 years; 1195-1192
(Nassouhi list)

or 3 years; 1181-1179
(Khorsabad list)

* now read with a different spelling in C.A.H.³

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-Ešarra II, son of Aššūr-rēša-iši II	32	966-935
98. Aššūr-dān II, son of Tukulti-apil-Ešarra II	23	934-912
99. Adad-nerāri II, son of Aššūr-dān II	21	911-891
100. Tukulti-Ninurta II, son of Adad-nerāri II	7	890-884
101. Aššūr-nāšir-apli II, son of Tukulti-Ninurta II	25	883-859
102. Šulmānu-ašarēd III, son of Aššūr-nāšir-apli II	35	858-824
103. Šamši-Adad V, son of Šulmānu-ašarēd III	13	823-811
104. Adad-nerāri III, son of Šamši-Adad V	28	810-783
105. Šulmānu-ašarēd IV, son of Adad-nerāri III	10	782-773
106. Aššūr-dān III, son of Adad-nerāri III	18	772-755
107. Aššūr-nerāri V, son of Adad-nerāri III	10	754-745
108. Tukulti-apil-Ešarra III, son of Adad-nerāri III	18	744-727 ^(A)
109. Šulmānu-ašarēd V, son of Tukulti-apil-Ešarra III	5	726-722 ^(B)
110. Šarrukīn II, son of Tukulti-apil-Ešarra III	17	721-705 ^(C)
111. Sīn-ahhē-eriba, son of Šarrukīn II	24	704-681 ^(D)
112. Aššūr-aḫa-iddina, son of Sīn-ahhē-eriba	12	680-669 ^(E)

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

^(B) The eponym chronicles and Canon I: 18 (745-728).

^(C) The eponym chronicles and Canon I: 5 (727-723).

^(D) 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).

^(E) According to another system found in several business documents with double datings: 24 (705-682). Canon I and evidently Canon II and 82-5-22, 121:24 (705-682).

^(E) Aššūr-aḫa-iddina, based on notes ^(A)-^(D), counted his year officially as 680-669, but also in the same manner as Tukulti-apil-Ešarra and successors as 681-670 - that is, without accession years. Since Aššūr-aḫa-iddina was appointed successor before Sīn-ahhē-eriba's death, he also considered the year 682-681 as the year of appointment. That is why he considered there to be 580 years from Šalmaneser I (#77), 1262, to 682, the time of appointment to royal estate.