

Greek colonies and their neighbors in Rough Cilicia

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A A selection of Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian texts on Ḫilakku

1. Pavement Inscription 99

I am Sargon, who caught the Iamaneans (i.e. Iauana = Greeks) out of the midst of the sea, like fish, who unrooted Kasku, all of Tabalu, and Ḫilakku, who drove out Mita, king of Mushki.

2. Sennacherib's First Campaign Cylinder (*RINAP* 3: 001.71) (702 BCE)

[When building his palace at Nineveh] I forcibly removed the people of Chaldea, Aramean (tribes), the land of the Manneans, (and) the lands Que and Ḫilakku, who had not submitted to my yoke, then I made them carry baskets (of earth) and they made bricks.

3. Sennacherib's King Prism (*RINAP* 3: 017.iv.63-91)

Kirūa – the city ruler of Illubru, a servant who belonged to me, whom his gods had abandoned – incited the population of Ḫilakku to rebel and prepare for battle ... I sent against them archers, shield and lance bearers, chariots, and horses of my royal contingent. In rugged mountain terrain, they defeated the population of Ḫilakku, who had aligned themselves with him ...

As for him (Kirūa), they besieged him in the city Illubru, his fortified city, and cut off his escape route. They defeated him by means of bringing up battering rams, siege machines and siege engines, and the assault of foot soldiers, and they took possession of the city. They brought Kirūa, the city ruler, together with booty from his cities and the inhabitants of Ḫilakku who had aligned themselves with him, as well as donkeys, oxen, and sheep and goats to Nineveh, before me. I flayed Kirūa. Once again, I reorganized the city Illubru and settled therein the people of the lands that I had conquered. I installed the weapon of the god Aššur, my lord, inside it. I had a stele of alabaster made and I erected it in front of it.

4. Sennacherib's Nebi Yunus Inscription (*RINAP* 3: 034.17)

I struck down with the sword the people of the land Ḫilakku, who live in the mountains. I destroyed, devastated, and burned with fire their cities.

5. Esarhaddon's Nineveh A inscription (*RINAP* 4: 001.iii.47) (673 BCE)

I trod on the necks of the people of Ḫilakku, mountain dwellers who live in inaccessible mountains in the neighbourhood of the land Tabal, evil Hittites, who trusted in their mighty mountains and who from earliest days had not been submissive to the yoke. I surrounded, conquered, plundered, demolished, destroyed, and burned with fire twenty-one of their fortified cities and small cities in their environs. As for the rest of them, who were not guilty of any sin or crime, I imposed the heavy yoke of my lordship upon them.

6. Ashurbanipal's Prism A (*RINAP* 5: 011.11.75) (c.652 BCE)

As for Sandašarme of the land Ḫilakku, who was insubmissive to the kings, my ancestors, and did not pull their yoke, he sent to Nineveh his daughter, his own offspring, together with a substantial dowry, to serve as a housekeeper, and he kissed my feet.

7. Chronicle of the Third Year of Nabonidus (Grayson 1975 no.6) (557 BCE)

Appuashu, King of Pirindu, mustered his large army and set out to plunder and sack Syria. Neriglissar mustered his army and marched to Hume to oppose him. Before his arrival Appuashu placed the army and cavalry which he had organised in a mountain valley in ambush. When Neriglissar reached them he inflicted a defeat upon them and conquered the large army. He captured his army and numerous horses. He pursued Appuashu for a distance of fifteen double-horns of marching through difficult mountains, where men must walk in single file, as far as Ura, his royal city. He captured him, seized Ura, and sacked it. ... When he had marched for a distance of six double-horns of marching through rough mountains and difficult passes, from Ura to Kirshi – his forefathers' royal city – he captured Kirshi, the mighty city, the royal metropolis. He burnt its wall, its palace, and its people....

B A selection of Greek and Roman texts on the cities of Rough Cilicia

1. Strabo 14.5.8

μετὰ δὲ Λάμον Σόλοι πόλις ἀξιόλογος, τῆς ἄλλης Κιλικίας ἀρχὴ τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἴσσον, Ἀχαιῶν καὶ Ῥοδίων κτίσιμα τῶν ἐκ Λίνδου:

Next to Lamos is Soloi, a noteworthy city, the start of the other Cilicia which is around the Issos; it was founded by Achaeans and Rhodians from Lindos.

2. Pomponius Mela 1.71

Deinde urbs est olim a Rhodiis Argivisque, post piratis Pompeio adsignante possessa, nunc Pompeiopolis tunc Soloe

Then comes a city that was once held the Rhodians and Argives, later held by pirates when Pompey allotted it to them; now called Pompeiopolis but then Soloi.

3. Ps-Apollodoros 3.14.3

Ἑρσης δὲ καὶ Ἑρμοῦ Κέφαλος, οὗ ἔρασθεῖσα Ἥως ἤρπασε καὶ μιγεῖσα ἐν Συρία παῖδα ἐγέννησε Τιθωνόν, οὗ παῖς ἐγένετο Φαέθων, τούτου δὲ Ἀσύνου, τοῦ δὲ Σάνδοκος, ὃς ἐκ Συρίας ἐλθὼν εἰς Κιλικίαν, πόλιν ἔκτισε Κελένδερν, καὶ γῆμας Φαρνάκην τὴν Μεγασσάρου τοῦ Ὑριέων βασιλέως ἐγέννησε Κινύραν.

Herse had Kephalos by Hermes, who Dawn loved and carried off and had sex with in Syria and begot the child Tithonus, who begot the child Phaethon, from whom came Atsynous, from whom came Sandocus, who left Syria and coming to Cilicia, founded the city of Celenderis, and married Pharnake the daughter of Megassares the king of Hyria, and begot Kinyras.

4. Pomponius Mela 1.77

interque ea Celenderis et Nagidos Samiorum coloniae;

Between them lie Celenderis and Nagidos, colonies of the Samians

5. Hecataeus *BNJ* 1 F265

Χάραδρος· λιμὴν καὶ ἐπίγειον Κιλικίας. Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσία· «μετὰ δὲ Χάραδρος ποταμὸς».

Charadrus: harbour and port of Cilicia. Hecataeus in the *Asia*: 'next is the Charadrus river'

6. Hecataeus *BNJ* 1 F266

Νάγιδος· πόλις μετὰ Κιλικίας καὶ Παμφυλίας. Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσία· «μετὰ δὲ Νάγιδος πόλις, ἀπὸ τοῦ Νάγιδος κυβερνήτου, καὶ νῆσος Ναγιδούσα».

Nagidos. A city between Cilicia and Pamphylia. Hecataios in the *Asia*: 'And next is the city of Nagidos, named after the helmsman Nagis, and the island Nagidousa'.

7. Hecataeus *BNJ* 1 F267

Κώρυκος· πόλις Κιλικίας. Παρθένιος Προεμπτικῶν ... τὸ ἐθνικὸν Κωρύκιος. Ἐκαταῖος δὲ τὴν πόλιν Κωρύκειαν φησι.

Corycos: A city of Cilicia. Parthenius in the *Prooemptikon*... the ethnic is Corycian. Hecataios says there was a city of Coryceia.

8. Hecataeus *BNJ* 1 F268

Σόλοι· Κιλικίας πόλις ... Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσία.

Soloi: A city of Cilicia... Hecataeus in the *Asia*.

C The Phoenician inscription from Laertes (c.625 BCE)

ŠLPRN, the governor of YLBŠ, gave a land-allotment to MSN(‘)ZMŠ, his servant, in TMRS. He (MSN(‘)ZMŠ) did a planting in the BKR-field during ŠLPRN’s term of office. He (ŠLPRN) gave him another vineyard in ‘DRWZ as well as a vineyard in KW. Furthermore, he (ŠLPRN) gave WLWY in WRYKLTU to MTŠ and KLŠ. Further, MTŠ gave the ZBL-field to KLŠ and the vineyards within the ZBL-field below the city ORT as well as the vineyards below ML. Additionally, he (MTŠ) settled Baal KR in it, and MTŠ pronounced a mighty curse so that no person should seize a field or vineyard from KLŠ’s family among everything which MTŠ had given to him. When, however, he (KLŠ) exiled MSN(‘)ZMŠ during ‘ZWŠŠ’s term of office, King WRYK turned all these fields over to MSN’ZMŠ. Present before him were: PHLŠ, the envoy, and LGBŠ, the brother of L’ and NNMTŠ. Moreover, MTŠ had given his daughter, MSD, to KLŠ, but during ‘ZWŠŠ’s term of office, he (WRYK) turned her over to MSN’ZMŠ. PHL’Š, the scribe, set down this inscription.