

WHAT IS SAID THROUGH OMISSIONS?
 A COMPARISON OF THE CHRONICLER'S INTENTIONAL OMISSION WITH THE BABYLONIAN CHRONICLES

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Table 1: Comparison of the Babylonian Chronicles/ABC1a with ABC1b

ABC1a	ABC1b
	7 lines of lacuna (likely reaching back to the reign of Nabonassar)
	[i.1'] Bêl did not come out [for the Akitu festival]
[i.1] The third year of Nabû-nasir, king of Babylon : [i.2] Tiglath-Pileser ascended the throne in Assyria . [i.3] In that same year the king of Assyria went down to Akkad [i.4] plundered Rabbilu and Hamranu [i.5] and abducted the gods of Šapazza .	[i.2'-6'] The third year of Nabû-nasir, king of Babylon : Tiglath-Pileser ascended the throne in Assyria . In that same year the king of Assyria went down to Akkad plundered Rabbilu and Hamranu and abducted the gods of Šapazza.
[i.6] In the time of Nabû-nasir Borsippa [i.7] committed hostile acts against Babylon but the battle which Nabû-Nasir [i.8] waged against Borsippa is not written.	
[i.9] The fifth year of Nabû-nasir: Humban-Nikaš [i.10] ascended to the throne in Elam.	[i.7'] The fifth year of Nabû-nasir: Humban-Nikaš [i.8'] ascended to the throne in Elam.

Table 2: The Comparison of the Babylonian Chronicles/ABC1a, ABC1b, ABC1c and the Esarhaddon Chronicle¹

ABC1a	ABC1b and ABC1c	Esarhaddon Chronicles
[iv.1] The third year [of Esarhaddon]: [...] -ahhe-šullim, the governor of Nippur , and [iv.2] Šamaš-ibni, the Dakkurean, were transported to Assyria and executed in Assyria.	[iv.1'] The third year [of Esarhaddon]: [...] -ahhe-šullim, the governor of Nippur, and [iv.2'] Šamaš-ibni, the Dakkurean, were transported to Assyria and [iv.3'] executed in Assyria.	[iv.1] The third year [of Esarhaddon]: [...] -ahhe-šullim, the governor of Nippur , and [iv.2] Šamaš-ibni, the Dakkurean, were transported to Assyria and executed in Assyria.
[iv.3] The fourth year: Sidon was captured and sacked. [iv.4] In that same year: the major-domo conscripted troops in Akkad .	[iv.4'] The fourth year: Sidon was captured and sacked. [iv.5'] In that same year: the major-domo conscripted troops in Akkad.	[iv.3] The fourth year: Sidon was captured and sacked. [iv.4] In that same year: the major-domo conscripted troops in Akkad .
[iv.5] The fifth year: On the second day of the month Tašrītu the army of Assyria [iv.6] captured Baza.	[iv.6'] The fifth year: On the second day of the month Tašrītu the army of Assyria captured Baza.	[iv.5] The fifth year: On the second day of the month Tašrītu the army of Assyria [iv.6] captured Baza.
In the month Tašrītu the head of [Abdi-Milkutti] the king of Sidon [iv.7] was cut off and conveyed to Assyria. In the month Addaru the head of [Sanduarri] the king [iv.8] of Kundu and Sissu was cut off and conveyed to Assyria.	[Lacuna]	
[iv.9] The sixth year: The king of Elam entered Sippar and a massacre took place. Šamaš [iv.10] did not come out of Ebabbar.		[18] The sixth year:
The Assyrian marched to Milidu. On the <i>seventh</i> day of the month Ulûlu [iv.11] Humban-haltaš, king of Elam, without becoming ill, died in his palace. [iv.12] For <i>five</i> years, Humban-haltaš ruled Elam. [iv.13] Urtak, his brother, ascended the throne in Elam. [iv.14] In an unknown month Šuma-iddina, the governor of Nippur, [iv.15] and Kudurru, the Dakkurean, were transported to Assyria.		The army of Assyria marched to Milidu and encamped against Mugallu . [19] On the <i>fifth</i> day of the month Ulûlu, Humban-haltaš, king of Elam, without becoming ill and still appearing healthy , died in his palace. [20] For <i>six</i> years, Humban-haltaš, ruled Elam. [21] Urtak, his brother, ascended the throne in Elam. [22] Šuma-iddina, the governor of Nippur, and Kudurru, the Dakkurean, were <i>executed</i> .
[iv.16] The seventh year: On the <i>fifth</i> day of the month Addaru the army of Assyria <i>was defeated</i> in Egypt.		[23] The seventh year: On the <i>eighth</i> day of the month Addaru the army of Assyria <i>marched to</i> Šamele.
[iv.17] In the month Addaru, Ištar of Akkad and the gods of Akkad [iv.18] left Elam and entered Akkad on the tenth day of the month Addaru.		[24] In that same year Ištar of Agade and the gods of Agade left Elam and [25] entered Agade on the tenth day of the month Addaru.

¹ The translations are based on Livius.org “ABC 1 (From Nabu-Nasir to Esarhaddon),” “ABC1b (From Nabu-Nasir to Esarhaddon),” and “ABC14 (Esarhaddon Chronicle)” Content unique to the tablet are in **Bold**. Content that disagrees is in *italics*. The section in the EC that also parallels the Akitu Chronicle is marked with a *.

<p>[iv.19] The eighth year of Esarhaddon:</p> <p>On the TEXT BROKEN day of the month <i>Tebētu</i></p> <p>[iv.20] Šubria was captured and sacked.</p>		<p>[26] The eighth year: <u>On the sixth day of the month Addaru the king's wife died.</u></p> <p>[27] On the eighteenth day of the month <i>Addaru</i> the army of Assyria captured Šubria and [28] sacked it.</p>
<p>[iv.21] In the month <i>Kislīmu</i> its booty entered Uruk. [iv.22] On the fifth day of the month Addaru the king's wife died.</p>		
<p>[iv.23] The tenth year: In the month <i>Nisannu</i> the army of Assyria marched to Egypt TEXT BROKEN</p> <p>[iv.24] On the third, sixteenth and eighteenth days of the month <i>Du'uzu</i> [iv.25] - three times – there was a massacre in Egypt.</p>	<p>[iv.25] - three times – there was a massacre in Egypt.</p>	<p>The tenth year: In the month <i>Nisannu</i> the army of Assyria marched to Egypt.</p> <p>[29] On the third day of the month <i>Tašrītu</i> there was a massacre in Egypt.</p>
<p>[iv.26] On the twenty-second day <i>Memphis</i>, the royal city, was captured and [iv.27] abandoned by its king [<i>Taharqo</i>]. The king's son and brother were taken prisoner. [iv.28] The city was sacked, its inhabitants plundered, and its booty carried off.</p>	<p>It was sacked and its gods were abducted.</p> <p>[iv.26] On the twenty-second day <i>Memphis</i>, the royal city, was captured and [iv.27] abandoned by its king [<i>Taharqo</i>]. The king's son and brother were taken prisoner. [iv.28] The city was sacked, its inhabitants plundered, and its booty carried off.</p>	
<p>[iv.29] The eleventh year: In Assyria the king put his numerous officers to the sword.</p>	<p>[iv.29] The eleventh year: In Assyria the king put his numerous officers to the sword.</p>	<p>[30] The eleventh year: In Assyria the king put numerous officers to the sword.</p>
<p>[iv.30] The twelfth year: The king of Assyria marched to Egypt but [iv.31] became ill on the way and went to his destiny on the tenth day of the month <i>Arahsamna</i>.</p> <p>[iv.32] For twelve years Esarhaddon ruled Assyria.</p>	<p>[iv.30] The twelfth year: The king of Assyria marched to Egypt but [iv.31] became ill on the way and went to his destiny on the tenth day of the month <i>Arahsamna</i>. [iv.32] For twelve years Esarhaddon ruled Assyria.</p>	<p>[31] The twelfth year: The king of Assyria marched to Egypt [32] but became ill on the way and died on the tenth day of the month <i>Arahsamna</i>. [33] For twelve years Esarhaddon ruled Assyria.</p>
		<p>*[34] For eight years under Sennacherib, for twelve years under Esarhaddon, [35] twenty years altogether, <i>Bêl</i> stayed in <i>Aššur</i> and the <i>Akitu</i> festival did not take place.</p>
<p>[iv.33] Šamaš-šuma-ukin and <i>Aššurbanipal</i>, his two sons, ascended the throne in <i>Babylon</i> and Assyria respectively.</p>		<p>[36] <i>Nabû</i> did not come from Borsippa for the procession of <i>Bêl</i>.</p> <p>[37] In the month <i>Kislīmu</i> <i>Aššurbanipal</i>, Esarhaddon's son, ascended the throne in Assyria.</p>
<p>[iv.34] The accession year of Šamaš-šuma-ukin: In the month <i>Ajaru</i> [iv.35] <i>Bêl</i> and the gods of Akkad went out from <i>Aššur</i> [iv.36] and on the fourteenth/twenty-fourth of the month <i>Ajaru</i> they entered <i>Babylon</i>.</p>		<p>*[38] The accession year of Šamaš-šuma-ukin: In the month <i>Ajaru</i> <i>Bêl</i> and the gods of Akkad [39] went out from <i>Aššur</i> and on the twenty-fifth day of the month <i>Ajaru</i>, they entered <i>Babylon</i>.</p>
		<p>*[40] <i>Nabû</i> and the gods of Borsippa went to <i>Babylon</i>.</p>
<p>[iv.37] In that same year <i>Kirbitu</i> was taken and its king captured. [iv.38] On the twentieth day of the month <i>Tebētu</i>, <i>Bêl-etir</i>, judge of <i>Babylon</i>, was taken prisoner and executed.</p>		<p>[41] In that same year <i>Kirbitum</i> was taken and its king was captured. [42] On the twentieth day of the month <i>Tebētu</i>, <i>Bêl-etir</i>, the judge of <i>Babylon</i> was taken prisoner and executed.</p>