A Greek colonies and their neighbors in Rough Cilicia

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

1. Pavement Inscription 99
I am Sargon, who caught the Iamaneans (i.e. Iauna = Greeks) out of the midst of the sea, like fish, who unrooted Kasku, all of Tabalu, and Ḫilaku, 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 Ḫilaku, 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)
Kirū – the city ruler of Illubru, a servant who belonged to me, whom his gods had abandoned – incited the population of Ḫilaku 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 Ḫilaku, who had aligned themselves with him …

As for him (Kirū), 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 Kirū, the city ruler, together with booty from his cities and the inhabitants of Ḫilaku who had aligned themselves with him, as well as donkeys, oxen, and sheep and goats to Nineveh, before me. I flayed Kirū. 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 Ḫilaku, 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 Ḫilaku, 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 Ḫilaku, 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 Nineveh 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 Kirš – his forefathers’ royal city – he captured Kirš, 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 Λάμοιν Σόλοι πόλεις ἀξιόλογοι, τῆς ἄλλης Κυλικίας ἁρχῇ τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἰσσὸν, Αχαιῶν καὶ Ῥοδίων κτίσμα 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-Apollodorus 3.14.3
Ἐρήσης δὲ καὶ Ερμοῦ Κόραλος, οὗ ἐρασθείσα Ἡώς ἤρπασε καὶ μεγείσαν Σωρί παλαι ἐγέννησε Τιθωνόν, οὗ παις ἔγενε Φαθὼν, τοῦτοῦτο Λυστινος, τοῦ δὲ Σάνδοκος, δὲ ἐκ Σωρίας ἔλθων εἰς Κυλικίαν, πόλιν ἐκτεινε Κελένδρεν, καὶ γῆμας Φαράγιαν τὴν Μεγασάρου τοῦ Υρίων βασιλέως ἐγέννησε Κιφάραν.
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 Asynous, from whom came Sanducus, who left Syria and coming to Cilicia, founded the city of Celenderis, and married Pharnake the daughter of Megassares the king of Hyria, and begat 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' λατήν καὶ ἐπίνειον Κυλικίας. Ἐκεταίος Ἀσίας: «μετὰ δὲ Χάραδρος ποταμός».
Charadres: harbour and port of Cilicia. Hecataeus in the Asia: ‘next is the Charadres river’

6. Hecataeus BNJ 1 F266
Νάγιδος' πόλες μεταξὺ Κυλικίας καὶ Παμφυλίας. Ἐκεταίος Ἀσίας: «μετὰ δὲ Νάγιδος πόλες, ἀπὸ τοῦ Νάγιδος κυβερνήτου, καὶ νήσους Ναγιδοῦσα».
Nagidos. A city between Cilicia and Pamphylia. Hekataioi in the Asia: ‘And next is the city of Nagidos, named after the helmsman Nagis, and the island Nagidousa’.

7. Hecataeus BNJ 1 F267
Κόρυκος' πόλες Κυλικίας. Παρθένιος Προπεμπτικό διο τὸ ἐθνικὸν Κωρύκιος. Ἐκεταίος δὲ τὴν πόλιν Κωρύκειαν φίσε.
Corycos: A city of Cilicia. Parthenius in the Prooemptikon… the ethnic is Corycian. Hekataios says there was a city of Coryceia.

8. Hecataeus BNJ 1 F268
Σόλοι' Κυλικίας πόλες … Ἐκεταίος Ἀσίας.

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

ŠLPRN, the governor of YLBS, gave a land-allotment to MSN(‘)ZMS, his servant, in TMRS. He (MSN(‘)ZMS) 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 WLKY in WRYKLTY 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(‘)ZMS during ‘ZWŠŠ’s term of office, King WRYK turned all these fields over to MSN’ZMS. Present before him were: PHLS, 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’ZMS. PHL’S, the scribe, set down this inscription.