already on p.44 that Sennacherib gives 200,150 as the number of people who were througheith a danger. And on his doing this, there came carried captive out of Judah. Similar numbers are often found in the Assyrian partour, shat a wonderful withmens; 'o' royal inscriptions at the time of the Assyrian empire. In the OT the accounts of at deny the word, he declared, while, and six Saul, David, and Solomon are full of numbers with fives and sixes in them. This bice from heaven, saying, bo strong, and show thyself does not lead us to decide that on this account they should entirely be put into aree days before he was taken, and the realm of fables. 185,000 does not mean any more in this connection than or all hea and all the charches throughout the "very many". A similar judgment should be made regarding the time statement in in he measure disturbed horiver to deference so the same night. This is a simple legend but does not mean that the whole account and tatheris winder in ev ty alace", a tit meet meet of the sudden rise of the epedemic in the Assryian army is only a legend. The i s ver, interesting s pestilence would be an understndable ground for the sudden departure of the Assyrians even if it only involved the death of a few thousand people in the ARE PROBLINE WAIGHUCK! course of several weeks . plish of waternal besones, and is also at all in of ahrogean churches h writes the disclote

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The occurrence of severe pestilence (akkad. muttanu) is evidence for the istill, "bet the prombyters be compassionale and eight century in the Assyrian Eponym Canon. On account of a mutanu the overtip the mord of Cod the sore of en throw of the uprising in Gusana (i.e. Tell Halaf) must had to be postponed from 759 to 758. As I MAMME shown in Ug. Forschungen III/1971, the pestilence of Applaciate of the 765 was the cause of the formation of the myth of the pestilence God Erra by the poet Kabtilani-Marduk in 764. It is very likely that the decreased activity named and the property of the parties of the property of the parties of the parti of the Assyrian kings between 780 and 745 was caused to quite an extent by Trockett prestilences. There is nothing at all improbable in the occurrence of a pestilence in the Assyrian army facing Jerusalem and such a pestilence would be a . TO HOTEL IN THE MEET very reasonable explanation of the sudden withdrawel of Sennacherib..

Here we remember the story contained in Book II 141 of Herodotus' a see corns, the dews and the following fibe A last of or. work that Sennacherib's army was overrun at night by a great multitude of mice of the vanish of the eve. . glaste at the shappers of the in the course of his attack against Egypt, and that these mice ate up the leather the of the christmanthy to logeretus, buts in 'c MANNAMEN equipment and thus made the great part of the army helpless. W. Baumgartner has completely analyzed Herodotus' account in the essay mentioned on