



ANDIA

ANDIA, district to the south or east of lake Urmia which is often mentioned in close connection with Zikirtu in the Assyrian texts. The location of Andia is difficult to determine and depends on the location of Zikirtu. It is possible that Andia was a part of Mannea (see Levin, in *Iran* 12, pp. 113-15). According to Diakonoff, it was situated on the lower part of the Qyzul-Üzen river valley. Ca. 802 BC the Assyrian king Adadnirari III claimed sovereignty over it. Ca. 719 BC Andia, Zikirtu, and some other neighboring regions rose in rebellion against Aza, king of Mannea and an ally of the Assyrian king Sargon II. In his eighth campaign (714 BC) Sargon II marched against Andia, Zikirtu, and Urartu. He reached Panziš on the border of Zikirtu and Andia and then invaded the territory of Telusina, ruler of Andia, who was an ally of Rusa of Urartu. In Andia, the Assyrian army took 4,200 prisoners and plundered much livestock. A letter addressed to Sargon II says that the son of the king of Andia arrived with tribute of horses and mules, but the date of the letter is unknown. Nothing is known also about the ethnic origin of the population of Andia; it is probable that they were of Qutian or Kassite descent.

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