

45) Two Old Iranian Anthroponyms –

1. NA *Ma-du-kulki* from Dūr-Katlimmu, 667-654 B.C. (S. Parpola, PNA 2/2, 2001, 674b < *Marduku*?) may be a -ka- hypocoristicon based on **madu*- “honey, sweet drink” (Avestan *maδu*- “wine from unpressed grapes”, cf. W. Hinz, *Altiranisches Sprachgut der Nebenüberlieferungen*. Göttinger Orientforschungen, 3/3. Wiesbaden 1975, 156 ; M. Mayrhofer, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen*, Heidelberg 1992-2001, 2, 302f., s.v. *mádhhu-in fine*).

2. LB *Sa-ma-ak-ku* was an Achaemenid prince who owned a field on Nār-Madānu near Babylon according to I. Spar and E. von Dassow, *Private archive texts from the first millennium B.C.* (Cuneiform Texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 3. Turnhout 2000), 128 : 4 from 26.I.419/8 B.C. His name is a -ka- hypocoristicon (cf. Stolper apud Spar and von Dassow, *Private archive texts*, 263) ; based on either *Sāma*-, cf. the Avestan name *Sāma*- “black, mixed with black” (see Mayrhofer, *Die Avestischen Namen*. IPNB 1/1, Vienna 1977, 74f. : 280) or **savah*- (cf. Av. *sauuah*-, “strength, vigour, might, power”, Mayrhofer, *Die Avestischen Namen*, 74 : 276 ; *idem*, *Zum Namengut des Avesta*, Vienna 1977, 21f. : 4.3.7).-

The name of LB *Sa-am-ma-ku* father of Gu-za-nu, who is recorded in an administrative document from Cyrus’ reign (Cyr. 379, 5, place of issue not indicated, presumably central Babylonia), may be West Semitic. It may derive from S-M-K “to support” (Aram. and Can.-Heb.).

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