

85) Notes on the onomastics from Yahūdu — Two hitherto unexplained anthroponyms (*Il-ṯa^l-ra-a-ma* and *Ma-al-te-e-ma*) can be interpreted as Yahwistic names. Most of the ensuing discussion is about orthographic conventions and phonological shifts of such names.

Il-ṯa^l-ra-a-ma (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 14, 10) renders Hebrew (Heb.) *Šryh* (Serayah, see ZADOK 1988, 30). For the rendering of the theophorous element *-Yhw* by *-<a-ma>*, i.e. with *ya- > a-* (cf. ZADOK 1978, 93, 214, 256), compare *Da-la-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 49a ad 101, 5 < *Dlyh*), *Pa-da-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 75b ad 76, 16 < *Pdyh*) and *Ra-pa-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 78 ad 9, 4; 13, 4, 9, 11; 14, 19; 25, 6; 29, 3; 43, 3; 44, 3; 96, 1 < *Rpyh*). *Ma-al-te-e-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 23, 6, with the Yahwistic paternal name *Za-ka-ri-ia-a-ma*) renders Heb. *M šyḥ* (Maaseyah, see ZADOK 1988, 60). Both *Ma-al-te-e-ma* and *Il-ṯa^l-ra-a-ma* are with Neo/Late-Babylonian (NB/LB) *<lt>* = West Semitic /š/ (see FALES 1978 and ZADOK 1978, 245, 262, 343). For the rendering of the theophorous element *-Yhw* by *-<e-ma>*, i.e. with *ya- > e-* (cf. ZADOK 1978, 175, 256, 331), compare *Ra-a-pe-e-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 78 ad 18, 3, i.e. "Yhw is my healer"). The latter was the same individual as *Ra-pe-ṯe^l-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH, 20, 6) and *Ra-pe-a-am* father of Ahi(ŠEŠ)-iá-<qa>-a-am (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 36, 4). The last variant was influenced by the spelling *<-a-am>* of the paternal name. Attraction of the grapheme *<-a-ma>* is extant in *Iq-IM-ia-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 36b ad 42, 11), which refers to the same individual as *Ahiya-qām <A-hi-ia-a-qa-am-mu>*, son of *Ra-pa-ia-ma* (with many variant spellings, see PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 35-36, 259 with refs.; the scribe is recorded only in this document, i.e. PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 42). The same attraction is found in *Ta-qu-a-ma* which appears among Yahwistic names (< **Taqūm*, cf. PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 86b ad 14, 6).

Like the final vowel of appellatives and names in NB/LB, the final vowel of the first component of a compound name (*-i/u/a-*) renders *-ø*. This is the case with the following predicative elements of Yahwistic names (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 22-23). They all render *qatal* (G perf. 3rd pers. sg. m.) + *Yhw*:

-Ci-ia/iá-a-ma: A-za-zi-, Ba-ri-ki-, Ha-šá-bi-, Kin-ni- (but cf. *Ra-pa-a-ma* in the same document, PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 35, 4), Na-da-bi-, Sa-ma-ki-, Šá-lam-mi-, Za-kar-ri-, Ba-ra-ki-^diá-a-ma;

-Cu-ia-ma: Na-ta-nu-, Sa-ma-a-ku-, Šá-lam-mu-;

-Cu-ia/iá-a-ma: Ba-ra-ku-, Šá-lam-mu-, Šá-ma-hu-, Ha-nu-nu-;

-Ca-ia-a-ma: A-za-ra-, Az-za-ra-, Ga-da-la-.

On the other hand, there is good reason for thinking that the final vowel of the first component was pronounced in the following cases:

Mi-ik-ka-^ˊiá-a-ma (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 2, cf. below) is written with *-^ˊ*;

-ia-ma: Ba-ni-, Ba-an-na-, Ga-la-, Ra-pa-, Šá-ma-^ˊ (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 24);

-Ci-^ˊa-ma: A-qa-bi-^ˊ, Za-ka-ri-^ˊ. For other variant spellings rendering *Yhw* as the final component in this document see PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 156 ad 34, 7, 10. Variation in the rendering of *Yhw* within the same text is also extant in other documents, e.g., Ši-id-^ˊqí^ˊ-iá-a-^ˊma^ˊ, Mi-ik-ka-^ˊiá-a-ma, but [Sa]-^ˊma^ˊ-ki-ia-a-ma (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 2). Ši-^ˊli-im-iá-a-^ˊma, Za-kar-iá-a-ma and Ni-ir-iá-a-[ma] occur in a deed together with

Ahi(ŠEŠ)-iá-qa-am-mu and 'Da'-ri-ia-a-muš, but other Yahwistic names are written with -ia- (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 45 = ABRAHAM 2007).

Diphthong > bisyllable (cf. ZADOK 1978, 433-434):

A-mu-uš-a-ma, *A-mu-uš-šá-a-ma*, *A-muš- 'a-ma* = /*'Awš-/ > /*'Awuš-/ "Yhw's gift" (cf. the verbal sentence names *Yw 'š*, *Y 'šyh*, *Y 'š*, ZADOK 1988, 25, 30, 40, 119, 133; incorrect PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 39a).

Diphthong > monophthong: *Uš-šu-hi-a-ma* < /*'Awši ' - < /*'Hawši ' -yahw/ "Yhw has delivered" (the predicative element is not a nominal form as understood by PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 88a ad 36, 14 and WUNSCH forthcoming, 10, 20).

With lengthening: *Mi-ik-ka- 'iá-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 66 ad 2, 11) is with <-ik-k(a)-> for /ik/ (the lengthening with "e-colouring" is extant in *Me-e-ka-ia-a-ma*; *Mi-ki-ia-a-ma*, WUNSCH forthcoming 3, 1, is a contracted form) and *Kin-ni-ia-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 62b ad 35, 13) with <kin-n(i)-> for /kīn/.

Accent (cf. ZADOK 1978, 262): the predicative element of *Ba-rak-ka-ia-ma* can be compared to *Za-kar-ri-ia-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 43b, 92b ad J9, 2 and 27, 21)/*Za-kar-ri-ia-a-ma*/*Za-kar-ri-a-ma* (WUNSCH forthcoming, 3, 10 and 10, 21 respectively). Both render /qatàl/. On the other hand, the following spellings are with omission of unstressed short -a- of *qatal-* resulting in *qatl*, as the accent was on the second component, i.e. *Yhw*:

Sa-am-ki-ia-ma (same individual as *Sa-ma-ki-ia-a-ma*/ *Sa-ma-ki-ia-ma*/ *Sa-ma-ki-a-ma* with retention of the short unstressed vowel, PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 9, 4 and 6, 4; 7, 6; 8, 4; 11, 5 respectively); *Ha-áš-bi-a-ma* son of 'Pal'-ti-ia-a-ma (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 3, 8-9), *Ha-áš-bi-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 36, 1, possibly a different individual), vs. *Ha-šá-bi-ia-a-ma* and *Pa-la-tu-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 23, 15; 53, 3), referring to different individuals from their aforementioned namesakes, where the short unstressed -a- is retained. The following spellings with -Ce/i- are with attenuation of the unstressed short a of the second syllable of *qatal*, viz. *A-ze/zi-ri-ia-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 14, 9) and *Na-de/di-bi-a-ma* (WUNSCH forthcoming 11, 3, 7). Both documents were written by the same scribe. *Na-de/di-bi-a-ma* is the same individual as *Na-da-bi-ia-a-ma*, who is recorded in a deed written by a different scribe (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 2: 'a ' , 7, 9, 13, 16). *A-ze/zi-ri-ia-ma* is homonymous with *A-za-ri-a-ma*/*A-za-ra-ia-a-ma*/*A-za-ri-ia-ma*, which refers to different individuals (with retention of the short unstressed vowel, PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 42a, 263b).

Pretonic lengthening?: *Ba-an-na-ia-[ma]* (WUNSCH forthcoming 5, 6), *Ra-ap-pa-A+-A-ma*/*Ra-ap-pa-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 288-289, where other variants of the same name are listed) < Hebrew;

^d+AG-za-ab-PA-du (see PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 71b ad WUNSCH forthcoming, 88, 11) < Aramaic. *Ra-ap-[pa-a-m]*a and *Ia-ra-ap-pa-* , both with gemination of the middle radical of their predicative element, occur in the same document (cf. PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 56b ad 31).

Irregular spellings: *Man- 'na ' -ta-na-a-ma* (PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 44, 15, see 66a, s.v. Matan-Yāma, cf. *Ra-pa-a-ma* in 44, 4). The -na- is non-phonematic, due to an *interpretatio Akkadica* of *Mantan-yaw (<*Mattan-yaw) by the scribe.

With contraction: *Ma-qí-na-a-ma* <—*Maqni-Yaw "Yhw's possession" (see PEARCE and WUNSCH 2014, 64-65 ad 15, 23).

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Ran ZADOK < zadokr@post.tau.ac.il >

Tel Aviv University, Institute of Archaeology, Ramat-Aviv 69778, Israel