

Late Old Babylonian Personal Names Index (LOB-PNI)
(Version 3 / Sept 15 2010)
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Introduction

Welcome to the Late Old Babylonian Personal Names Index Version 3. This searchable file of personal names derives from cuneiform texts chiefly dating to the reigns of the last three kings of the First Dynasty of Babylon, 1683-1595 B.C. Version 1 indexes 14,315 unique attestations of personal names from ca. 3,000 texts, including more than 5,900 entries from unpublished texts. Versions 2 and 3 each added new entries to Version 1 while removing many duplicates and increasing the level of data standardization. All communications and questions about the Index should be referred to Seth Richardson at: seth1 at uchicago.edu.

Use, Permission, and Credits

LOB-PNI is a read-only file at this time. If you wish to use or cite the Index, please use the following form of citation: Seth Richardson, Late Old Babylonian Personal Names Index Version 3 (128.135.244.3/fmi/iwp/res/iwp_home.html) Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2010.

The published text sigla, provenance assignments and dates largely follow Rosel Pientka's (1998) *Die Spätaltbabylonische Zeit: Abiešuh bis Samsuditana: Quellen, Jahresdaten, Geschichte* (Münster: Rhema-Verlag), Teil 2, pp. 633-96. All unpublished text references refer to tablets read by the Index administrator.

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Fields

The index includes seven searchable fields:

“PN full”: The full, normalized entry including personal name and, as available, paternity or other family relation, title, ethonym or geographic origin.

“PN only”: This field is primarily used to indicate orthographies, especially where these are less-than-common spellings. Marduk-mušallim, for instance, in virtually every case appears as ^dAMAR.UTU-*mu-ša-lim*, and thus the 206 identical orthographies are unimportant to document; the unusual name Aḫi-edija, however, appears once in this corpus, and so its spelling is noted: *a-ḫi-e-di-a*. Questionable or broken readings are also often called out more specifically in this column: what appears as “Marduk-mushallim?” in column 1 may be clarified as “(d)AMAR.UTU?-*mu-ša-lim*,” as “[U]TU-*mu-ša-lim*,” or “(d)AMAR.UTU-[]*im*?”

“Patronym”: The name of the father may be separately called out in this field and/or its particular orthography.

“Title”: The title or profession of the individual is entered separately here and/or its particular orthography.

“Text”: This field gives the publication siglum or museum number of the text in which the entry is found, typically including the text’s line number(s) or sealings. The index so far comprehensively includes all personal names from the largest body of texts save VS 7. Lesser bodies of personal names or larger bodies only partially included are: ARN, CT 4, CT 8, CT 45, Goetze JCS 11, OECT 13, PBS 8/2, SVJAD, TCL 1, and Veenhof in FS Finet. Finally, a very few texts from BDHP and CT 6, 33, and 48 are yet to be comprehensively reviewed and included. Probably something on the order of 750-1,000 more names should derive from these sources, around 7% of the total.

“Provenance” (incorrectly labelled as “Text Type”): This field indicates the Babylonian city in which the text is thought to have been drafted; where published texts are concerned, these assignments follow Rosel Pientka’s (1998) *Die Spätaltbabylonische Zeit: Abiešuh bis Samsuditana: Quellen, Jahresdaten, Geschichte* (Münster: Rhema-Verlag), Teil 2, pp. 633-96. The majority of texts are assigned to Sippar, Kish, Dilbat, and Babylon; a few to Šupur-Šubula (sometimes just as “Z-SH”) and Haradum. Occasional specifications of Sippar-Jahrurum appear as such, or as “Sippar J.”; Sippar-Amnanum by “Sippar-A.” or “SA TED” (Tell ed-Der). Unknown provenance is indicated by “unknown,” “unkn,” “unk,” “H.u.” (unbekannt), or “TBD” (to be determined).

“Date”: Indicates the explicit or estimated date of the text. The date conventions include: Ha (Hammurabi), Si (Samsu-iluna), Abi-eshuh (Ae), Ammiditana (Ad), Ammizaduqa (Az), and Samsuditana (Sd). A very few texts are identified by limmu-dates (limu PN). Texts without dates are indicated with OB (Old Babylonian), more rarely as “LOB” (Late Old Babylonian), and a few as “not LOB.” Around 7% of texts are not and cannot now be more specifically dated, and are cataloged by these terms. Blank entries indicate only that the date has not yet been entered.

Notes

On normalization: Note that “š” has been rendered in all cases as “z” and “š” as “sh.” Both “t” and “ṭ” are rendered as “t”. This has been done to support searching and sorting, and should in most cases not confuse the searching for personal names or the like. It is presumed that the user knows that “Marduk-muballit” is actually “Marduk-muballit̄”, and so forth.

Diacritics have been rendered as numbers in all cases: “é” appears as “e2,” “è” and “e3,” and so forth.