

because the size of the tripartite set and the aim of the review for this journal's readership suggested this more general description and evaluation. It is not overstating the case when I say that the *Corpus* is a significant publishing achievement. In it Hawkins has presented the fields of Hittitology, ancient Near Eastern history, archaeology and art, and historical linguistics with a valuable tool and a reliable foundation for future research. Both the author and his publisher are to be congratulated.

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Systematische Bibliographie der Hethitologie 1915–1995, Teilband 1–3. By VLADIMÍR SOUČEK and JANA SIEGELOVÁ. Handbuch der Orientalistik 1. Prague: Národní Muzeum, 1996. Teilband 1, pp. 343; Teilband 2, pp. 330; Teilband 3, pp. 448. \$291.25.

The late V. Souček and his wife Jana Siegelová made a significant contribution to Hittitology with the publication of this three-volume set, which attempts to record all publications dealing with Hittitology from the beginnings of the discipline in 1915 to the year 1995, when they closed their manuscript. Most Hittitologists, in addition to simply canvassing the major journals in their field, rely on annual bibliographies for ancient Near Eastern civilizations, such as the *Keilschriftbibliographie* published in the journal *Orientalia*. It is a real pleasure to be able to avail oneself of the labors of these two highly respected scholars, who have done the canvassing for them.

Since each of the three volumes has its own independent pagination, it is necessary to cite both volume and page number in referring to its contents. But the set also contains a numbering by sections, which is continuous through the three volumes. I find the practice of numbering the subsections (for example) under "1.2 Enzyklopädien" as "12.1 Enzyklopädien—Einführungswerke," instead of "1.2.1 Enzyklopädien—Einführungswerke" confusing. The first volume contains primary abbreviations, followed by a listing of

bibliographical sources, both published in books and in periodicals. Those found in periodicals are subdivided by subject matter: "Vorderasien," "Archäologie," "Sprachforschung," "Recht," and "Religion." The published bibliographies of individual, usually deceased, scholars (such as W. F. Albright, Kurt Bittel, Helmuth Bossert, Johannes Friedrich) follow. Encyclopedias dealing with the ancient Near East follow this. A valuable section is devoted to biographies and necrologies of scholars engaged in Hittite studies. Understandably, the entries for F. Hrozny, the decipherer of Hittite, consume two full pages. A nice feature also is the indication that an article of this type includes a photo of the subject.

Since publications on the Hittites issue from many lands and in many languages, a bewildering number of special characters are needed to transcribe the authors' names, titles, and places of publication. The editors have handled most of these cases well. But it is a shame that in the case of Turkish, which is obviously the most important language for Hittitological publication, the dotless *i* is not distinguished by a special character, but is left undistinguished from the dotted *i*, which also exists in the Turkish language.

Names of authors (or in the case of festschrifts the name of the honoree) are printed in bold within each bibliographical entry, which makes it easier to locate items on a crowded page.

Entries for books usually contain references to reviews. No reviews are indicated for some of the encyclopedias, such as J. M. Sasson's *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East* (Bd. 1, p. 71).

Entries for articles or chapters in edited books such as festschrifts do not contain the complete bibliographical information for the edited book itself. The user is referred back to the listing of the book. While this may have saved space, it is time-consuming for the user, who after all purchased such a book in order to save his or her own time.

The index of author and reviewer names at the end of volume refers not to page numbers but to the section numbers. While this was obviously the easiest method for the editors to follow, since pagination could change during the production of the book, while the section numbers would always be the same, it is less convenient for the user who wants to find the entry quickly.

This set is an absolute must for university and theological seminary libraries and is strongly recommended for the personal libraries of scholars whose research focuses on Late Bronze Age Anatolia.

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An Akkadian Handbook: Paradigms, Helps, Glossary, Logograms, and Sign List. By DOUGLAS B. MILLER and R. MARK SHIPP. Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns, 1996. Pp. vi + 163. \$14.95.

Miller and Shipp have done a great service to all who need orientation in the basic features of the Akkadian language and its cuneiform writing system. They have compiled here what in the past most beginning students have had to assemble for themselves. The first part of the book contains a concise summary of the grammar, standard abbreviations used in Assyriology, the periods of the Akkadian language, a glossary of proper names, lists of common Sumerograms with their principal Akkadian equivalents, and the reference numbers in the standard sign list (listed both in the order of the sign numbers and again in the alphabetical order of the Akkadian words and in an alphabetized list of the English glosses). The sign list shows the standard Neo-Assyrian form of each sign together with the number of the sign in A. Deimel's *Šumerisches Lexikon* (Rome, 1928–32). A "Number Index" section immediately following gives for each Deimel number the attested Sumerian and values of the sign. A "Value Index" lists all Sumerogram and Akkadian values in alphabetical order accompanied by the sign number.

An enormous amount of painstaking work has gone into the production of this handy manual. It will easily repay its cost to any student of the Akkadian language.

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Historische semitische Sprachwissenschaft. By BURKHART KIENAST. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2001. Pp. xxix + 641. € 101.25.

Burkhart Kienast belongs to the generation of scholars for whom the study of a range of Semitic languages was normative for Near Eastern studies in Germany, as it was in a few institutions in the United States (exemplified particularly by W. F. Albright and the program he oversaw at Johns Hopkins University). He has published extensively on individual topics, but here we have the culmination of his years of intensive involvement with the Semitic languages.

He begins by characterizing the Semitic languages and giving some generalities about their geographical and temporal range. He is a scholar who was involved at an early stage in the investigation of the ancient language of Ebla so evidence from Ebla is utilized extensively. In his discussion of "Altsemitisch" (pp. 4–5), he might have mentioned the importance of Semitic personal names of the mid-third millennium in showing that even that early there were some well-established orthographic practices, such as the UR sign with the value *lik*.

Chap. 2 is entitled "Lautlehre." Here, in just a few pages, Kienast summarizes a great deal of complicated information and provides a handy table showing how certain Proto-Semitic consonants are realized in the various languages.

The chapter on morphology is extensive (pp. 39–186), as expected: pronouns, Semitic roots, formation of nouns (here he gives considerable detail for the various languages), inflections of nouns, a very interesting discussion of gender, number (here is where we have discussion of the broken plurals), case, state (absolute, construct; this is where one will find a discussion of the much-disputed subject of the stative in Akkadian). In §156 (Akkadian accusatives in *-ti/-at*), he might have cited *pašālati*, "crawling," from STT 38:160 (Poor Man of Nippur); this example is cited in § 428.6 in the discussion of the infinitive.

In discussing words for cardinal numbers (§ 165), Kienast points out that information is often sparse because numbers were usually written with figures. An example from Shemshara provides a rare bit of evidence for word order in pronouncing numbers in Akkadian: 138 is