

*yattan zu erklären. Die Frage der Doppelkonsonanz beruht auf der in dieser Periode allgemeinüblichen regressiven Assimilierung des ersten Wurzelradikals *n* an das *t* im Imperfekt. Die weitere Assimilierung des finalen *n* an *byl* zu *attambēl* ist geographisch bedingt, da es hier häufig zu solchen Assimilierungen des *n* an die Labiallaute kommt, siehe R. Macuch, *Handbook of Classical and Modern Mandaic* (Berlin 1965), 41-43. Zu S. 320: Unsicherheiten läßt auch die Behandlung des Namens des Abinergaos erkennen, der auch als ΑΙΝΝΡΓΑΟΥ belegt ist. Statt **adin-Nergal* wäre auch hier **yadin-Nergal* "Nergal läßt richten" oder "Nergal möge richten" anzusetzen, da ein prosthetisches Aleph am Verbum hier nicht vorliegen kann, sondern wieder der Schwund des silbenanlautenden *y* im Imperfekt. Interessant ist meines Erachtens die griechische Form des theophoren Elements als ΝΡΓΑΟΥ, die nicht allein eine bloße Transkription des aramäischen Namens widerspiegelt, sondern in der Endung auch die südostaramäische Aussprache des babylonischen Götternamens spiegeln dürfte, die schließlich im Mandäischen als *nyryg* zu dem völligen Abfall der Endung *-yl* führt. Die griechische Wiedergabe des Namens als Abinergaos bei Josephos weist ebenfalls auf diese Entwicklung hin. In dieser Diskussion des problematischen Namens des Herrschers sei auch ein Hinweis auf ΑΒΙΔΝΡΡΥΛ[Ος] aus Dura-Europos erlaubt, siehe R. Zadok, *Tel Aviv* 9, 1982, 119.

Die historische Diskussion ist wie das gesamte Werk weitgehend auf Fragen der Rekonstruktion der politischen Geschichte und des Fernhandels ausgerichtet. Der Rezensent vermißt ein etwas tieferes Eingehen auf den ethnischen Charakter der Bewohner des Königreiches Charakene, auf die komplizierten religiösen Verhältnisse hier und in Südmesopotamien – lediglich die Manichäer und das Christentum finden kurze Berücksichtigung –, auf die sprachliche Situation, auf die Überreste der spätbabylonischen bzw. spätarameischen Kultur usw. Die damit zusammenhängenden Fragen spiegeln sich schon allein in den teils iranischen und teils aramäischen Namen ihrer Herrscher und den enthaltenen theophoren Elementen. Die topographischen, insbesondere aber die hydrographischen Verhältnisse werden dagegen ausführlicher behandelt.

Ungeachtet der geschilderten Lücken, einiger sprachlicher und epigraphischer Ungenauigkeiten und Unsicherheiten, die bei einer so viele Fachgebiete berührenden Arbeit wohl unvermeidlich sind, handelt es sich für eine Dissertation um eine beachtliche wissenschaftliche Leistung. Es ist durchaus zu spüren, daß die Autorin sich in viele der außerhalb der gewohnten althistorischen Bahnen bewegenden Fragestellungen, insbesondere auch Sprachen eingearbeitet hat. Daß auch eine gewisse sprachliche Kompetenz bei Althistorikern vorhanden sein sollte, die sich mit den östlichen Reichen in der Antike und ihren Quellen beschäftigen, ist

leider noch immer nicht selbstverständlich. Sicherlich dürfte das vorliegende Werk allein schon wegen seiner Ausführlichkeit, mit der die Quellen und die Literatur aufgelistet werden, ein nützliches Nachschlagewerk für Historiker werden, die keinen primären Zugang zu den Quellen und archäologischen Data haben oder haben wollen.

Erlangen.

Karlheinz Kessler.

Vladimír Souček and Jana Siegelová, *Systematische Bibliographie der Hethitologie 1915-1995*. 3 volumes. 343, 330, 448 pp. Prague, Národní Muzeum, 1996 (distributed as part of *Handbuch der Orientalistik* by Brill).

The set of volumes is intended to list all articles on Hittitology published from 1915 until 1995. Included also are some articles published before 1915, such as Knudtzon's precocious "Die zwei Arzawa-Briefe, die ältesten Urkunden in indogermanischer Sprache" of 1902, Messerschmidt's 1898 and 1900 publications on hieroglyphic scripts (33.2: 161-162) and A. H. Sayce's 1887, 1903, 1904, 1908, 1909 publications of hieroglyphic monuments (33.2: 183-188, 13.2: 82), as well as O. Puchstein's *Boghazköi, die Bauwerke* of 1912 (952.2: 52), and Macridy Bey's "La porte des sphinx à Euyuk" of 1908, and even Mordtmann's *Boghazköi und Uruk* of 1861 (2.1.6: 215). C. Texier's *Description de l'Asie Mineure* of 1839-49 is however not included.

The work is well organized topically, with an index of authors at the end, much like the *Keilschriftbibliographie* was between volumes 28 (1967) and 43 (1982). This is far superior to the alternative, unfortunately readopted by the *Keilschriftbibliographie* since volume 44. Is it not more important to a scholar to know what has already been said on a topic of interest, than to quickly find his own or his friend's articles? The book under review is divided into nine sections: 1. Allgemeines, 2. Archäologie / Anthropologie / Sammlungen, 3. Schrift / Epigraphik / Schrifttum, 4. Sprachen und Philologie / Ethnika, 5. Geographie, 6. Soziale Verhältnisse, 7. Geschichte, 8. Religion, 9. Kulturgeschichte. Each of these categories is further subdivided. For instance § 9 is divided into 9.1 Allgemeines, 9.2 Wissenschaft, 9.3 Literatur / Mythologie / Vergleichende Literaturgeschichte, 9.4 Musik / Tanz / Szenische Aufführungen / Spiel / Sport, 9.5 Bildende Kunst, 9.6 Kunsthandwerk / Handwerk, 9.7 Technik. These categories are usually further subdivided: for instance, 9.2 is divided into 92.1 (yes, the period between the 9 and the 2 disappears when the third level subdivision is referred to) Archive / Bibliotheken / Schreiber / Schreibstoff / Schreibgerät, 92.2 Ansätze der Sprachforschung

/ Vokabulare, 92.3 Astrologie / Astronomie, 92.4 Kalender, 92.5 Metrologie, 92.6 Hygiene / Medizin / Gesundheit. Sometimes there is even a fourth level subdivision, for example, § 4 Sprachen und Philologie / Ethnika > 4.3 Anatolische Sprachen > 43.2 Anatolische Einzelsprachen mit Beziehung auf Hethitische bzw. Luwisch > 432.1 Lydisch, 432.2 Lykisch, 432.3 Anderes. Within each of the smallest subdivisions, works are listed alphabetically by author's last name and further alphabetically by the title. Each is given a number, with numbers beginning over again with .1 in each subdivision. Thus O. Carruba's "Lydisch und Hethitisch" is 432.1: 1. An exception is intelligently made in the section listing festschrifts and gedenkschrifts (1.5), which are alphabetized by the name of the dedicatee. The obituaries (1.4) and the bibliographies sections are similarly organized (11.5). Section 21.4 of "Archäology" is ordered by the date either of the excavations (if given) or of publication. On the other hand, section 21.6 of "Archäology" is subdivided alphabetically by site name, with the author's names alphabetized within that. Surprisingly though, the sites are not given a subdivision number, and the entry numbers run sequentially throughout 21.6. In all sections, some entries are cross referenced to others and, at the end of each section, there is a list of entry-numbers for works listed elsewhere that are also relevant to this section. Reviews of books are included under the book's heading. There are particularly well designed running headers to keep this all straight, with the full entry number that begins the left page on the top left of the left page and the last number of the right page on the top right of the right page. On the binding side of the left page the number of the top level and what it signifies is printed (e. g. 4. Sprachen und Philologie – Ethnika), while on the binding side of the right page the second level information is to be found (e. g. 4.3 Anatolische Sprache). At the end of the third volume there is an index of authors. In the index, the entry numbers of reviews are italicized, while other entry numbers are in Roman type. Names which occur in different spellings are fortunately cross referenced (e. g. Harouthyounyan see Artjunjan). Finally there is an index of geographical names.

I have made no systematic effort to check all the references or to find omitted references; rather I have checked some of the more obscure works that I have run across mostly in H. G. Güterbock's offprint files during my career.

Some American dissertations such as E. Jewell's (75.6: 94) or B. J. Collins' (445.1: 54) are helpfully given along with their University Microfilm order number. The entry for B. J. Collins should have noted, in line with the other entries, that it was a dissertation submitted to Yale University, 1989. Others such as H.

Berman's (44.6: 15), Ch. Carter's (84.1: 21), H. C. Melchert's (44.6: 90), H. Wolf's (743.3: 118), F. Bush's (47.2: 8) or J. Moyer's (84.1: 78) dissertations are cited but without their University Microfilm number (the last three are 67-16, 588, 64-12, 852 and 69-20, 733 respectively). The entry for Englehard's dissertation (8.6: 21) is mangled. The author's name should read D. H. Engelhard and the title should read "Hittite Magical Practices: An Analysis". Its University Microfilms number is 70-24, 625. My dissertation, "Hittite Military Organization" (spelled with an American z) (Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, University of Chicago, 1986), is omitted despite the fact that it is not entirely superseded by my book *Hittite Military Organisation* (spelled by the publishers with a British s) (97.2: 4), since chapter 5 "Weapons and War Materials" of the former had to be omitted from the published version. One important American dissertation known to me was omitted, namely that of John W. Durham, "Studies in Boğazköy Akkadian," (Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University 1976), which should be added to section 485.2.

European dissertations, due to universities' ethnocentric or user-unfriendly distribution, are more haphazardly included. L. Zuntz's (44.7: 106), W. Drohla's (44.7: 20) and G. Kellerman's (8.6: 53) are included. O. Soysal's "Muršili I. Eine historische Studie" (Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, 1989 [1994]), A. Asan's "Der Mythos vom erzürnten Gott" (Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, 1989) and W. Eisele's "Der Telipinu-Erlass" (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, 1970) are not included.

K. K. Riemschneider's "Die hethitischen und akkadischen Omentexte aus Boğazköy," a manuscript existing at the Oriental Institute in Chicago and a few other places (and cited in the abbreviations list of the CHD) should also have been included. On the other hand, W. Riedel's "Bemerkungen zu den hethitischen Keilschrifttafeln aus Boghazköi," a mimeographed review of KUB 32, was found and included (32.2: 68, 32.2: 118).

The authors are to be commended for finding many many out-of-the-way articles, such as my first (74.4: 2), or, to randomly chose another, Arik's article in *La Turquie Kémaliste* 21/22 (1937) (21.6: 66). Articles in less known languages are also included usually with a translated title (e. g. N. Chazaradze's Georgian language article on the history of Tabal published in 1973 as part of the *Proceedings of the 22nd scholarly meeting of the Institute for History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences* (74.4: 5) or T. Oshira's Japanese language article on INFRA-ta and SUB-na-na published in *Cultura Antiqua* 38/9 (1986) (4524.2: 46).

To section 75.6 should be added Denys Page, *History and the Homeric Iliad*, Sather Classical Lectures 31 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1959, reprinted 1972) chapter 3 of which, although somewhat dated, has still useful suggestions on the subject of Ahhiyawa. To the same section add:

- Börker-Klähn, J., "Lykien zur Bronzezeit – Eine Skizze," *Akten des 2. Internationalen Lykien Symposions 1990*, DÖAW 231 (1993) [listed as 16.3.4] 53-62.
 Bryce, T., "Ahhiyawans and Mycenaeans – An Anatolian Viewpoint," *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 8 (1989) 279-310.
 Bryce, T., "The Nature of Mycenaean Involvement in Western Anatolia," *Historia* 38 (1989) 1-21.
 Cornil, P., "La guerre de Troie d'après les documents hittites," *Ollodagos* 3 (1991) 129-143.
 Easton, D., "Hittite Geography and the Location of Ahhiyawa," *Vth International Colloquium on Aegean Prehistory*, (Sheffield, 1980).
 Rosén, H., "Eine andere Antwort auf die Ahhiyawa-Frage," *IF* 96 (1991) 46-51.

Unfortunately all three articles on the important site of Kınık, which has produced among other things an inscribed bowl with a remarkable hunting scene and zoomorphic rhyta, have been omitted:

- Çınaroğlu, A., "Kastamonu Kökenli bir grup Hitit Gümüş^(?) eseri," *Müze* 4 (1990-91) 53-58.
 Emre, K. and A. Çınaroğlu, "A Group of Metal Hittite Vessels from Kınık-Kastamonu," *FsNÖzgüç* [1.5.169] (1993) 675-713.
 Hawkins, J. D., "A Bowl Epigraph of the Official Taprammi," *FsNÖzgüç* [1.5.169] (1993) 715-717.

Missed in section 1.5 was the 1995 memorial volume for two archaeologists murdered by the PKK at the Girnavaz excavations: *In Memoriam: İ. Metin Akyurt, Bahattin Devam Anı Kitabı: Eski Yakın Doğu Kültürleri Üzerine İncelemeler*, ed. N. Başgelen, A. Erkanal et al. (Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 1995). Articles dealing with Hittite studies are: Baltacıoğlu, H., "Alaca Höyük Anıtsal Hitit Heykeli," 41-52.
 Börker-Klähn, J., "Unterweltskonstruktionen," 65-78.
 Eralp, G., "Sevdiğiköy Geç Hitit Aslanı," 115-120.
 Erkanal, A., "Mühür Boyaması ve Ocker Kullanımı Üzerine Bazı Düşünceler," 121-126.
 Haas, V. and I. Wegner, "Die Axt der Ištar," 161-171. This edits *KBo* 35.246 + *KBo* 39.185 obv., w. dupl. *KBo* 21.30 (MH) and transliterates rev. 12-25.
 Hrouda, B., "Zur Frühgeschichte der Hurriter," 173-176.
 Müller-Kessler, Chr. and K. Kessler, "Zum Kult des Wettergottes von Guzana," 239-244.
 Özkan, S., "Ankara Etnoğrafya Müzesi'nde Korunan Kültepe-Kaniş Zarflarındaki Mühür Baskıları," 281-286.
 Öztan, A., "Acemhöyük'ten bir Silindir Mühür," 287-288.
 González Salazar, J. M., "Quelques considérations sur l'Euphrate comme ligne de frontière pendant le royaume hittite (XIVe-XIIIe siècles av. JC)," 299-306.
 Yağcı, R., "Ankara Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesindeki Tanrı Adad Betimlemeli Bir Grup Eser," 373-387.

Other references that need to be added include:

- Bayun, L. S., "Remarks on Hittite 'Traditional Literature' (Cannibals in Northern Syria)," *JAC* 10 (1995) 21-32.
 Buchholz, H. G., "Eine hethitische Schwertweiheung," *Journal of Prehistoric Religion* 8 (1994) 20-41.
 Chen Xu, "Hittite ker/kart- 'Heart': Functional and Ritual Aspects," *JAC* 10 (1995) 33-40.
 Cornelius, Fr., "Rechtsgedanken der Hethiter," *Festgabe für Dr. Walter Will, Ehrensenator der Universität München*, ed. Fr. Cornelius (Carl Heymann's Verlag, 1966) 49-60.
 Cornil, P., "Les visions hittite et latine des âges de la vie," *Ludus Magistralis* 65 (1991) 11-17.
 Cornil, P., "Mythologie hittite et heritage Indo-Europeen," *Ollodagos* 5 (1993) 45-55.
 Cornil, P., "Les mythes de l'Asie Mineure au II^e millénaire av. J.-C.," *Ludus Magistralis* 63 (1988) 7-12.
 Coşkun, Y., "Libasyonla İlgili 'şipant-' ve 'eku-' Terimleri Üzerinde Bir İnceleme," *7 Türk Tarih Kongresi 1970* (1972) 89-97.
 Donbaz, V., "Some Remarkable Contracts of 1-B Period Kültepe Tablets," *FsT.Özgüç* (1.5.170) (1989) 75-98, contains important historical information and belongs in section 74.2.
 Ertekin, A. and İ. Ediz, "The Unique Sword from Boğazköy/Hattuša," *FsNÖzgüç* [1.5.169] (1993) 719-725.
 Freu, J., "KUB XIX 5 + KBo XIX 79: le pays du fleuve Seha, le Wilusa et Lazpa," *Centre de Recherches comparatives sur les langues de la mediterrannee ancienne: Université de Nice – Sophia Antipolis, Document* 11 (1990) 15-28.
 Josephson, F., "Directionality in Hittite," *Kuryłowicz Memorial Volume 1, Analecta Indoeuropaea Cracoviensia* 2 (Cracow: Universitas, 1995) 165-176.
 Lebrun, R., "À propos des déesses Maliades et de quelques épicièles Gréco-Asiatique," *Kernos* 2 (1989) 83-88 (which seems to be a companion article to Lebrun's "Maliya" [8.3.134]).
 Mayer, Walter, "Der antike Name von Tall Munbāqa, die Schreiber, und die chronologische Einordnung der Tafelfunde: Die Tontafelfunde von Tall Munbāqa 1988," *MDOG* 122 (1990) 45-66. This should have been listed under 743.2 and/or 75.1. A tablet from ancient Ekalte, is dated to "the Year Mr. Tu. came" and so Mayer discusses Tudhaliya II's Syrian campaign.
 Menabde, E. A., "De l'ordre de succession dans l'empire hittite," *XXV Congrès international des orientalistes* (1960) 1-9.
 Marazzi, M., "Ma gli Hittiti scrivevano veramente su 'legno'?", *Miscellanea di studi linguistici in onore di Walter Belardi*, ed. P. Cipriano, P. di Giovine, and M. Mancini (Rome, 1994) 131-160.
 Poetto, M., "Su alcuni termini botanici etei," *Rendiconti dell'Istituto Lombardo Accademia di Scienze e Lettere* 107 (1973) 25-32 [ulili-, karpina-, ^{GIS}alanza(n)-, ^{GIS}harau-].
 Puhvel, J., "Paranormal Incidence of Hittite Supines," *Miscellanea di studi linguistici in onore di Walter Belardi*, ed. P. Cipriano, P. di Giovine, and M. Mancini (Rome, 1994) 161-165.
 Puhvel, J., "Laryngeal-suffixed infix verbs in Hittite," *Kuryłowicz Memorial Volume 1, Analecta Indoeuropaea Cracoviensia* 2 (Cracow: Universitas, 1995) 177-179.
 van Soldt, W., *Studies in the Akkadian of Ugarit: Dating and Grammar*, AOAT 40, Kevelaer – Neukirchen-Vluyn:

- Butzon & Bercker – Neukirchener Verlag, 1991, XXIII 805 pp. (add to section 845.2).
- Stefanini, R., "On the tenth paragraph of the Bronze Tablet (ii 91 - iii 3)," *Archivo Glottologico Italiano* 77 (1992) 133-152. The line numbers in the title should read i 91 - ii 3.
- Steiner, G., "Die Bezeichnung des Relativums in Hurritischen und Urartäischen," *Caucasologie et mythologie comparée*, ed. Catherine Paris, IV^e Colloque de Caucasologie 1988 (Paris: Peeters, 1992), 441-453.
- Tsukimoto, A., "Akkadian Tablets in the Hirayama Collection (I)," ASJ 12 (1990) 177-211 (house sales documents from the Hittite possession in Syria of Emar/Aštata – add to section 485.1).
- Tsukimoto, A., "Akkadian Tablets in the Hirayama Collection (II)," ASJ 13 (1991) 275-333.
- Tsukimoto, A., "Akkadian Tablets in the Hirayama Collection (III)," ASJ 14 (1992) 289-310.
- Tsukimoto, A., "An Akkadian Field Sale Document Privately Held in Tokyo," ASJ 14 (1992) 311-315.
- Tsukimoto, A., "A Testamentary Document from Emar – Akkadian Tablets in the Hirayama Collection (IV)," ASJ 16 (1994) 231-238.
- Ünal, A., "The Hittite Sword from Boğazköy, found 1991 and its Akkadian Inscription," *Müze* 4 (1990-91) 46-52 (probably the English version of 485.1.28 (Turkish) and 485.1.29 (German)).
- Wilhelm, G., "“Zum hurritischen Verbalsystem,” Texte, Sätze, Wörter und Moneme," *Festschrift für Klaus Heger zum 65. Geburtstag*, ed. S. R. Anshütz (Heidelberger Orientverlag, 1992) 659-670.
- Wilhelm, G., "Zur hurritischen Gebetsliteratur," *Ernten, was man sät: Festschrift für Klaus Koch zu seinem 65. Geburtstag*, ed. Dw. Daniels, U. Gleßmer and M. Rösel (Neukirchener Verlag, 1991) 37-47.
- Yoshida, D., "Zu den hethitischen Siegeln aus Kaman-Kale Höyük," *Studien zur Anatolischen Archäologie* 3 (1994) 107-113 (in Japanese). There are photos of two seals, a biconvex seal with the woman's name X-i/ya-wa/i and a tripod-grip stamp seal with the name Kumiya-ziti.
- Yamada, M., "The Northern Border of the Land of Aštata," ASJ 16 (1994) 261-268.

Houwink ten Cate's "DINGIR(-LUM) GAL/RABŪ," *BiOr* 51 (1994) 255-259, should have a separate entry under 8.3 (Götter), since one would never know to look for it under the historical article to which it is an appendix (New Kingdom history, 743.3: 55). No. 743.3: 117, R. Westbrook and R. Woodard (not Woodward!), "The Edict of Tudhaliya IV," despite the title, should not be in the New Kingdom history section but in the Middle Kingdom section 743.2, since it actually deals with a Tudhaliya II document (in NS), which has not been redated from NH to MH by the authors of the article, apparently due to ignorance of progress in Hittitology rather than conviction. Since it deals with royal administrative law rather than history, it really should have been listed or at least cross-referenced in 62.1 or 62.3.

To the crossreferences at the end of 743.1. should

be added 957.3: 55 and 57. To those following 21.6: 272 at least 292.2: 52 should be added.

Entry no. 1.5: 230 has been mangled. It should read: *The Ages of Homer: A Tribute to Emily Townsend Vermeule*, ed. J. B. Carter and S. P. Morris, and its alphabetization should consequently be changed; no. 96.4: 8 should be changed to correspond as should the index with 1.5: 230 moved from "Townsend" and added to the preexistent Vermeule E. T. It should be noted that no. 442.1: 24 is not just by Warren Held but jointly with Wm. Schmalstieg. In 743.3: 104 correct "Sarruwa" to "Šarruwa". In the index Puchstein should be alphabetized on p. 419 not 420.

Sometimes it is difficult to fathom why a particular article is placed where it is: Knudtzon's above mentioned article arguing correctly, based on minimal evidence, that the Arzawa letters were written in an Indo-European language, is listed under "Geschichte – Überregionale Beziehungen" (75.6: 98) with other works on Arzawa and Amarna letters, rather than in the Hittite language section. Cl. Mora's article dealing with the coregency between Tudhaliya II and Arnwanda I (743.3: 86), O. R. Gurney's "The Anointing of Tudhaliya" (743.3: 38), St. de Martino's "Himuili, Kantuzili e la presa del potere da parte di Tuthaliya" (743.3: 76), S. Alp's HBM (743.3: 1) and H. G. Güterbock's Mašat text publications (743.3: 41-42) do not belong in the New Kingdom history section, and should be moved to the Middle Kingdom section (743.2). Similarly F. Imparati and Cl. Saporetti's "L'autobiografia di Ḫattušili I" (743.3: 60) should not be in the New Kingdom section (743.3), but rather in the Old Kingdom section (743.1). V. Donbaz's "Tablets from the Palace of Warsuma" (743.1: 11) belongs not in the Old Kingdom section (743.1) but in the section for the Old Assyrian colonies period (74.2). This article of Donbaz has since been published in full on pp. 413-419 of the XXXIV^e RAI volume (TTKY Ser. XXVI no. 3 [Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, 1998]). D. Arnaud, *Recherches au pays d'Aštata/Emar VI: Textes Sumériens et Accadiens*, Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations Synthèse 18 & 28. Paris: A. D. P. F., 1985, 1987, 4 vols. (32.2: 106, but note corrections), belongs not under Hittite texts but under Akkadian 485.1. A more complete version of the same entry is to be found as 75.1: 8-9 (history: Hittites in Syria), to which should be added the review by H. Klengel, OLZ 83 (1988) 645-653.

The over 1100 pages of these volumes represents a labor of almost unimaginable magnitude. It has systematized the ever growing bibliography of Hittitology into comprehensible bits so that future scholars will have some idea what has already been said on a particular point. It has turned up many obscure and

potentially useful articles. The value of this tool cannot be overstated. We must heartily thank the authors for this immense and successful effort.

Chicago.

Richard H. Beal.

Margarete van Ess, Uruk. Architektur II. Von der Akkad- bis zur mittelbabylonischen Zeit, Teil I. Das Eanna-Heiligtum zur Ur III- und altbabylonischen Zeit. XV, 388 pp., 53 Textabb., 55 Tab., 67 Taf., 40 Beilagen. Mainz, Philipp von Zabern, 2001 (= *Endberichte / Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka*, 15,1). DM 144,- / sFr 244,-.

When I was a student, those who needed information on the architecture of the Eanna precinct at Uruk but who could not read German used to use a very handy folio of re-drawn plans with annotations by T. S. Eliot's brother, Henry Ware Eliot, Jr. (*Excavations in Mesopotamia and Western Iran*. Cambridge: Peabody Museum Press, 1950). Needless to say, the great poet's brother was not nearly so successful in his chosen métier as the author of the *Wasteland*. Nowadays, non-German-speakers are still at a disadvantage, but those of us who can read German no longer need to slog their way through endless UVB's for information on Uruk's architecture, thanks to the marvellous series of *Endberichte* which now number in their teens. The architect of the series, Rainer Michael Boehmer, notes in his introduction to the volume under review that its author, Margarete van Ess, began work at Uruk in the early 1980's as a 21 year old student and from that day onward has continued to contribute a series of important studies to the literature on this most Sumerian of Sumerian cities. AUWE 15,1 is van Ess's revised PhD dissertation, submitted at the Freie Universität Berlin in 1995. During her student years in Berlin, van Ess had the benefit not only of doing fieldwork at Uruk and of studying with Hans J. Nissen, but of attending a series of almost annual lectures given by Hansjörg Schmid, from Bieberach, whose own excavations at the ziggurat of Babylon produced what is unquestionably the standard work on the 'tower of Babel' (*Der Tempelturm Etemenanki in Babylon*, Baghdader Forschungen 17, Mainz, 1995). Thus, van Ess received an education fitting for an undertaking like the present one.

This is an exhaustive work in which, following a brief introduction, the author goes through in minute detail the architecture of the Eanna precinct in the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods (Ch. 2); the reconstruction of the architectural planning of the precinct, its buildings, courtyards, etc. (Ch. 3); and last but not least, the documentation available on the features described (Ch. 4). This last chapter contains

cross-references to the previous publication of plans and sections contained in the present work; lists of building and votive inscriptions from Enannatum I through Warad-Sin; and tables which associate chronologically relevant small finds with particular architectural features. No fewer than forty large folding sections and plans are bundled together in a separate case.

The material collected in this volume allows us, for the first time, to sift in a convenient fashion the entire late 3rd and early 2nd millennium architectural history of one of Mesopotamia's most important sites. The possibilities which a publication of this sort open up are intriguing. It now becomes possible to attempt to correlate the architectural developments at Uruk and the physical changes in the form and lay-out of the sanctuary with contemporary political and economic history in a coherent manner. Moreover, we can now compare developments at Uruk on a micro-chronological scale with developments at other sites where, e. g. kings like Ur-Namma and Shulgi were active.

Like its predecessors, this volume is produced to a high standard. The quality of the photographic reproduction is outstanding. We look forward to further volumes and can only end this review by congratulating its author for a job well done, for she has contributed a volume which will be a basic reference for all future work on Uruk in the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods.

Sydney.

D. T. Potts.

Friedhelm Pedde, nach Vorarbeiten von **Uwe Sievertsen**, **Marlies Heinz** und **Bernd Müller-Neuhof**, Uruk Kleinfunde IV. Metall- und Steinobjekte im Vorderasiatischen Museum zu Berlin. xiii, 213 pp., 125 pls. Mainz am Rhein, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 2000 (= *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Orient-Abteilung, Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka, Endberichte*, Band 21, herausgegeben von Rainer Michael Boehmer). DM 180,-.

The fourth massive volume of small finds from the German archaeological excavations at Uruk-Warka continues the fine tradition set by its three predecessors and continues to demonstrate the extraordinary commitment made to the Uruk project as a whole by the series editor, Rainer M. Boehmer. In essence the volume is an appendix to AUWE 7 for whereas that study published finds from Uruk in Baghdad and Heidelberg, the present one contains the finds housed in the Vorderasiatisches Museum in Berlin. As these objects were unavailable for study when the earlier small finds volumes were prepared, their publication had to wait for a change in political circumstances before they could be incorporated into the Uruk-Warka publication