

NOTES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES

M. A. Beek, A. A. Kampman, C. Nijland, J. Ryckmans (eds.), *Symbolae biblicae et mesopotamicae Francisco Mario Theodoro de Liagre Böhl dedicatae*, Leiden 1973, E. J. Brill, 4°, pp. VIII, 416; a frontispiece, 10 plates and 15 figs. (in the text). Price: 250 guilders.

Professor M. L. de Liagre Böhl is one of the very well known Dutch scholars, an eminent specialist in Assyriology and Bible studies. His pupils and friends have devoted to him a special, immense volume of collected essays. It was prepared for his ninetieth anniversary in 1972. It includes 47 contributions and a bibliography of Professor Böhl's works for the years 1953—1972. (We should like to remind that the first part of his bibliography appeared in his *Opera Minora*, Groningen—Jakarta 1953).

The book under review is a real mine for scholars interested in the philology, religion and archaeology of the ancient Near East. For the main part it contains contributions on Assyriology and the Bible. It is impossible to offer detailed abstracts of the studies in this place. To give our readers an idea of the contents of the book, the titles of the essays according to different fields are listed below.

Assyriology: R. Borger, *Keilschrifttexte verschiedenen inhalts*, pp. 38—55; M. David, *Kritik an einem Rechtsspruch aus Larsa* (TCL 18, 153), pp. 90—94; G. van Driel, *On „standard” and „triumphal” Inscriptions*, pp. 99—106; J. van Dijk, *Un rituel de purification des armes et de l'armée. Essai de traduction de YBC 4184*, pp. 107—117; W. Eilers, *Akkadisch ZANĀNUM. Ein Versuch*, pp. 129—136; A. Finet, *Hammu-rapi et l'épouse vertueuse. À propos des §§ 133 et 142—143 du Code*, pp. 137—143; R. Frankena, *Einige Bemerkungen zu den Hauptpersonen der Lagaba-Tafeln*, pp. 149—160; W. W. Hallo, *The Seals of Aššur-Remanni*, pp. 180—184; R. R. Jestin, *Les noms de profession en NU-*, pp. 211—213; A. A. Kampman, *Die Leidener Tontafelsammlung Franz de Liagre Böhl*, pp. 214—233; J. Klima, *Ein Nachlass von Türen aus Nippur*, pp. 240—242; W. G. Lambert, *A New Fragment from a List of Antediluvian Kings and Marduk's Chariot*, pp. 271—280; W. F. Leemans, *Quelques remarques à propos d'un texte concernant l'administration des terres vieux-babylonienne*, pp. 281—292; L. de Meyer, *Epart Sukkalmaḥ?*, pp. 293—294; P. Naster, *ŠULLULU dans Gilgamesh XI*, 31, pp. 295—298; H. Petschow, *Zur mittelbabylonischen „Buchhaltu-*

ngstechnik" und zur Tempelwirtschaft der NIN. DINGIR-Priesterinnen, pp. 299—307; K. R. Veenhof, *An Old Babylonian Deed of Purchase of Land in the de Liagre Böhl Collection*, pp. 359—379.

Religion: G. Dossin, *Amurru, Dieu cananéen*, pp. 95—98; B. Kienast, *Die Weisheit des Adapa von Eridu*, pp. 234—239; D. Klímová, *Beitrag zur Problematik der Entwicklung der folkloristischen Motive Schlafkraut und Lebenskraut der Schlangen*, pp. 243—252; W. H. Ph. Römer, *Einige Bemerkungen zum dämonischen Gotte Kūbu(m)*, pp. 310—319; J. Ryckmans, *Le repas rituel dans la région sud-arabe*, pp. 327—334; A. van Selms, *Temporary Henotheism*, pp. 341—348; W. von Soden, *Der Mensch bescheidet sich nicht. Überlegungen zu Schöpfungserzählungen in Babylonien und Israel*, pp. 349—358; R. Werner, *Ein Kultlieferungstext aus Bogazköy*, pp. 393—395.

Old Testament studies: H. Bardtke, *Erwägungen zu Psalm 1 und Psalm 2*, pp. 1—18; M. A. Beek, *Das Mit-Leiden Gottes, Eine masoretische Interpretation von Jes. 63.9*, pp. 23—30; P. A. H. de Boer, *Jeremiah 45, verse 5*, pp. 31—37; H. A. Brongers, *Darum, wer fest zu stehen meint, der sehe zu, dass er nicht falle. 1 Kor. X, 12. Eine Untersuchung der Bedeutung der Verben muṭ, kāšal und sinnverwandter Zeitwörter im Alten Testament*, pp. 56—70; J. P. M. van der Ploeg, *Fragments d'un Psautier de Qumran*, pp. 308—309; J. Schoneveld, *Le sang du cambrioleur. Exode XXII 1, 2*, pp. 335—340; Th. C. Vriezen, *Bemerkungen zu Genesis 12: 1—7*, pp. 380—392; A. S. van der Woude, *Micah IV, 1—5: An Instance of the Pseudo-Prophets Quoting Isaiah*, pp. 396—402; J. Zandee, *Das Alte Testament im Urteil des Gnostizismus*, pp. 403—411.

Linguistics essays: A. Haldar, *Bemerkungen zur frühen grammatikalischen Bearbeitung der Semitischen Sprachen*, pp. 169—179; J. H. Hospers, *Some Observations about the Teaching of Old Testament Hebrew*, pp. 188—198; P. H. J. Houwink ten Cate, *Impersonal and Reflexive Constructions of the Predicative Participle in Hittite*, pp. 199—210; F. R. Kraus, *Ein altbabylonischer „i-Modus“?*, pp. 253—265; B. Rosenkranz, *Die hethitischen Schreibungen für „und“*, pp. 320—326.

Egyptology: L. J. Cazemier, *Die Baw der alten Hauptstädte*, pp. 71—80; M. Heerma von Voss, *Drie Egyptische Geboden*, pp. 185—187.

Archaeology: R. D. Barnett, *More Balawat Gates: A preliminary report*, pp. 19—22; H. J. Franken, *Ring Burnished Bowls from the 6th Century B. C. in Palestine*, pp. 144—148; K. Gallig, *Bemerkungen zu Gestus und Tracht kyprischer Frauenfiguren*, pp. 161—168.

Other essays: J. Coppens, *L'idéologie royale ougaritique*, pp. 81—89; P. H. L. Eggermont, *The Proportions of Anaximander's Celestial Globe and the Gold-Silver Ration of Croesus' Coinage*, pp. 118—128; J. R. Kupper, *Le calendrier de Mari*, pp. 266—270.

Zdzisław J. Kapera

W. C. van Unnik (ed.), *La Littérature juive entre Tenach et Mischna. Quelques problèmes*, Leiden 1974, E. J. Brill, 8°, pp. (6), 163. (= Recherches bibliques IX). Price: 48 guilders.

It seems clear that the discoveries at the Dead Sea have forced us to look again at the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament. The recent progress in this field is astonishing. A new series „Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti Graece" started in 1967 under the editorship of A.-M. Denis and M. de Jonge (published by E. J. Brill, Leiden). The same team has been editing „Studia in Veteris Testamenti Pseudepigrapha" (also published by E. J. Brill) since 1970. The Society of Biblical Literature (Missoula, Mont.) is accelerating its Pseudepigrapha project under the direction of a special committee including W. Harrelson, R. A. Kraft, J. H. Charlesworth and a few other scholars. Pseudepigrapha Seminars are organized every year. Critical editions, English translations, commentaries and a concordance are in preparation. Several volumes in the series „Septuagint and Cognate Studies" and in the series „Texts and Translations, Pseudepigrapha Series" have been published since 1972. W. G. Kümmel is editing the 6 volume publication of the „Jüdische Schriften aus hellenisch-römischer Zeit" (printed by G. Mohn, Gütersloh). The first issues of the series appeared in 1973. A semiannual „Journal for the study of Judaism" and of course the „Revue de Qumran" include a lot of material from the field in every issue. G. Delling is preparing the second edition of his „Bibliographie zur jüdisch-hellenistischen und intertestamentarischen Literatur 1900—1965". There is even a special „intertestamental Bulletin" including reviews of the books published on the Jewish literature of the Hellenistic and Roman periods (cf. A. Paul, „Bulletin de littérature intertestamentaire", *Rech. Sc. Rel.* 60, 1972, 429—458; 62, 1974, 401—434).

The book under review is a collection of nine lectures held at Louvain during the „Journées Bibliques" in 1969. It was published with some delay, but it brings important studies on the intertestamental literature. At the beginning W. C. van Unnik presents a few remarks on the needs of the Pseudepigrapha studies. Many of his suggestions are in the course of being realized now, as it is described above. His proposal to call the intertestamental literature „Jewish literature between Tenach and Mischna" is reasonable, but the term „intertestamental", born in the Anglo-Saxon literature is the shortest one and more and more accepted in the widest circles of scholars. It has recently been accepted also in French literature (cf. A. Paul, *op. cit.*).

Other studies in the book reviewed are the following: M. Black, *The fragments of the Aramaic Enoch from Qumran*, pp. 15—28; K. H. Rengstorff, *Herkunft und Sinn der Patriarchen-Reden in den Testamenten der zwölf Patriarchen*, pp. 29—47; B. Dehandschutter, *Le*

reve dans l'Apocryphe de la Genèse, pp. 48—55; P.-M. Bogaert, *Le nom de Baruch dans la littérature pseudépigraphique: l'apocalypse syriaque et le livre deutérocanonique*, pp. 56—72; M. Philonenko, *Joseph et Aséneth: Questions actuelles*, pp. 73—76; C. Burchard, *Joseph et Aséneth: Questions actuelles*, pp. 77—100; M. Delcor, *Le milieu d'origine et le développement de l'apocalyptique juive*, pp. 101—117; J. W. Doeve, *Le domaine du temple de Jérusalem*, pp. 118—163.

With the appearance of the proceedings of the colloquium „La littérature et la théologie intertestamentaires” we have received some new and valuable contributions to the study of the Old Testament Pseud-epigraphical literature.

Zdzisław J. Kapera

O R I E N S. *Journal of the International Society for Oriental Studies*, Vol. 23—24, Leiden 1974, E. J. Brill, 8°, pp. IX + 9* + 639.

R. Walzer, Hellmut Ritter 27. 2. 1892 — 19. 5. 1971, pp. 1—6; J. Ch. Bürgel, „Die beste Dichtung ist die lügenreichste”, pp. 7—102; G. Rotter, Zur Überlieferung einiger historischer Werke Madā'inīs in Tabarīs Annalen, pp. 103—133; H. Schützinger, Ibn Abī Šaiba und sein Ta'riḫ, pp. 134—146; M. Manzalaoui, The Pseudo-Aristotelian *Kitāb Sirr al-Asrār*, pp. 147—257; A. Hamdani, The Dā'i Ḥātim ibn al-Ḥāmidī (d. 596 H./1199 A.D.) and his book *Tuhfat al-qulūb*, pp. 258—300; K. Petráček, Die Poesie als Kriterium des arabischen „Volksromans”, pp. 301—305; R. Sellheim, The Cataloguing of Arabic Manuscripts as a Literary Problem, pp. 306—311; W. Diem, Nomen, Substantiv und Adjektiv bei den arabischen Grammatikern, pp. 312—332; L. Kosswig, Eigentumszeichen (Damga) in Anatolien, pp. 333—405; M. Atzler, Einige Erwägungen zum *srh*, pp. 406—432; W. Bauer, The Tradition of the „Criminal Cases of Master Pao” *Pao-Kung-An* (*Lung-T'u Kung-An*), pp. 433—449; Reviews of Books and Periodicals, pp. 450—639.

Zdzisław J. Kapera

Ludwik Sternbach, *Mahā-subhāṣita-saṁgraha*, being an extensive collection of wise sayings in Sanskrit critically edited with Introduction, English translation, Critical notes, etc. by... Vol. I, pp. 424. Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur 1974.

This book newly presented by Dr Ludwik Sternbach, hon. Professor of Dharmaśāstra and of Collège de France certainly announces 'magnum opus', a ripe fruit, of his thirty-five years studies in the field of Indian literature.

„The Mahā-subhāṣita-saṁgraha — we read on the book's jacket — is a gigantic endeavour to collect, edit and translate into English the choicest pieces of wise sayings lying scattered in the vast expanse of Classical Sanskrit literature. Besides this, material has been extracted from the literatures of 'Greater India' consisting of countries like Tibet, Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia etc., where Indian culture and Sanskrit had spread in early times.

The work is expected to cover 20 volumes, of which Volume I, issued now, incorporates 1873 verses which begin with अ, the first letter of Devanāgarī alphabet, and cover the text of the *subhāṣita*'s upto अन्वे. Each selection is fully documented and provided with necessary notes and data in order to make the work not only delectable to the literary connoisseur but effectively useful to the student of Indian civilization and cultural history”.

This Volume is supplied with three indices: I. Index of authors and sources of individual verses (pp. 319—379), II. Index of Sanskrit metres (pp. 380—384), III. Subject index (pp. 385—404).

F. Machalski

Ludwik Sternbach, *Subhāṣita, Gnostic and Didactic Literature* Ed. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1974, pp. 97.

The book under review makes Part IV of a widely planned History of Indian literature, edited by Jan Gonda. The whole work will comprise nine volumes, to wit: I. Veda and Upanishads, II. Epics and Sanskrit Religious Literature, III. Classical Sanskrit Literature, IV. Scientific and Technical Literature, Part I, V. Scientific and Technical Literature, Part II, VI. Buddhist and Jaina Literature, VII. Modern Indo-Iranian Literatures, Part I, VIII. Modern Indo-Iranian Literatures, Part II, IX. Dravidian Literature.

Since the standard German and English handbooks (Winternitz, Macdonell, Keith etc.) have become almost completely outdated a new History of Indian Literature is without doubt very timely. All students of Indian literature and culture will accept the planned work with keen interest.

The Professor Sternbach's book in two chapters deals exhaustively with anthologies of *subhāṣita*'s (pp. 1—44), and with gnostic and didactic poetry of India (pp. 44—82).

F. Machalski

Ludwik Sternbach, *Bibliography on DHARMA and ARTHA in Ancient and Mediaeval India*. Ed. by Otto Harrsowitz, Wiesbaden 1973, pp. 152.

The reviewed *Bibliography* gives the readers an imposing list of 2202 titles of monographies, articles and other works on *dharma* and *artha* in ancient and mediaeval Indian literature. It is divided into eleven chapters as follows: I. General works on *dharma*, law and their sources, II. Society, III. Private law (contracts), IV. Adoption, inheritance, partition, V. Administration of justice; Procedure; Law of evidence; Ordeals; Justice; VI. Criminal law; Crime and punishment; Expiation. VII. The state, VIII. State economy, IX. Economy, X. Education, XI. Selected general works on Indian civilisation dealing inter alia with *dharma* and *artha*.

Two indices, to wit: 1. Index of authors, and 2. Index of Sanscrit texts have been added to the book.

F. Machalski

Corpus Topographicum Indiae Antiquae a sodalibus Universitatis Gandavensis et Universitatis Lovaniensis editum curantibus A. Scharpé, J. Deleu (Gandav.) et P. Eggermont, G. Pollet (Lovan.). Part I: *Epigraphical Find-spots* by R. Stroobandt (Gandav.), Gent 1974, 116 pages + 30 maps.

The accurate location and the introduction of an uniform transcription and spelling of a vast amount of Indian toponyms, making them reliable and more operative for the particular scientific branches concerned with the historical geography as well as cultural and political history of ancient India, was an urgent task. That has been undertaken by a whole staff of cooperating specialists headed by a committee appointed by two Belgian universities, i.e. by Prof. Dr A. Scharpé & Prof. Dr J. Deleu from the Department of Indology of the State University of Ghent and Prof. Dr P. H. L. Eggermont & Prof. Dr G. Pollet from the Orientalistic Department of the Catholic University of Louvain. A long-range programme, dividing the activities between the two universities, has been agreed. It has been planned also that the results will be presented in a series of publications giving „inde-

pendent lists of toponyms supplemented by adequate topographical maps". The first one — to be discussed below — devoted entirely to the epigraphical find-spots, was prepared by Lic. R. Stroobandt, Assistant in the Department of Indology of Ghent University.

In the Preface to the above mentioned elaboration the members of the curators' committee, i.e. the Professors Scharpé, Deleu, Eggermont and Pollet present the „prehistory" of the whole enterprise as well as specify the reasons which had prompted it. First of all they emphasize that in diverse sorts of written sources dealing with or alluding to the history, archaeology, epigraphy, art and geography of the Indian subcontinent — to which besides the scientific publications they add further the vast Indian religious literature and many foreign travel relations from diverse epochs — either it concerns the find-spots of the antiquities or even villages and towns, their location is frequently vague or done by reference to other obscure places, to administrative units, the boundaries of which are often not certain, or to sketch-maps lacking geographical coordinates. Secondly, they point out that in the case of many toponyms diverse variants of their transcription and spelling are current, one of the most striking example being the names Mahābalipur, Mahābalipuram, Māvalipuram, Māvalivaram and Māmallapuram, all applied to designate the same locality. One might be tempted here to add, as a further example, still more misleading variants of some „hydronyms", again from South India, where one river was named alternately North Pennar, Pennar, Penner, Pennaru, Ponaru or Penneyar, while another one South Pennar, Ponnaiyar, Pannair etc.

In the Introduction which follows Stroobandt returns to the same problems restricting, however, all his remarks to the find-spots of the epigraphical antiquities. He discusses also some questions with more details, as for instance the circumstances in which the divergences of the toponyms' transcription most frequently arise. Then, he indicates that an accurate location of the bulk of these places and comparatively best spelling of the required toponyms are to be found in the series of maps edited by the Survey of India as well as in some other ones, the list of which he encloses below. Further, Stroobandt, describes giving a clue for their utilization, both indexes — which contain nearly 4000 toponyms of the epigraphical find-spots and form the major part of his work — as well as a corresponding Atlas of 30 sheets, based on the above mentioned maps' collections, which is annexed at the end. So, in the Index I, the toponyms are spelt in the way they appear in the respective sources in which inscriptions are mentioned. Besides, each headword is followed by a reference to these sources and another one to the variant toponym under which a given place is to be found in the second index. This Index II, instead, lists the names

of the find-spots spelt in the same way as on the maps of the enclosed Atlas. Each toponym is followed here by a reference to its location on the respective map of that Atlas. Finally, the Atlas itself comprises a General Survey Map as well as 26 maps of particular sections and 3 Appendix maps, on which the discussed toponyms are located.

One can hardly overestimate the value and utility of that work and further volumes from the projected series are to be welcomed.

Tomasz Marszewski

Zdzisław J. Kapera, *Bibliography of the Ancient Cyprus for the Year 1969* [offprint from: *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego* 330 (= *Prace Archeologiczne* 16), Kraków 1973], pp. 85—118.

Zdzisław J. Kapera, *Bibliography of the Ancient Cyprus for the Years 1970 and 1971* [offprint from: *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego* 369 (= *Prace Archeologiczne* 19), Kraków 1974], pp. 63—135, 2 maps.

It is an excellent initiative of Z. J. Kapera to compile bibliographies of Ancient Cyprus for the years 1969 and 1970—71. In his capacity as a trained librarian he has done a useful service in publishing these very detailed and extensive bibliographies. He has achieved a full historical and archaeological representation including also relevant philological, geographical, and ancient religion and epigraphical items. He has classified the material well and found a suitable system of reference marks. I have found many entries in the bibliographies which would otherwise have escaped my notice. I sincerely hope that the author will publish a continuation and that his „Bibliography of Ancient Cyprus for the Years 1850—1970“ will also be printed one day¹.

Paul Åström

¹ Concerning the bibliographies cf. Z. J. Kapera, *A propos d'une nouvelle bibliographie de Chypre ancienne*, *Folia Orientalia* 10, 1969, pp. 253—257 and his, *A New Annual Bibliography of Ancient Cyprus*, *Recherches archéologiques* de 1973, [Kraków 1974], pp. 76—77.

ERRATA

Page	Line	It is	It should be
284	3	Ailver	A Silver
285	10	pretender	pretenders
	25	on	and
	37	abbreviations	abbreviations,
286	14	al-Ušš	al-'Ušš
	16	al-'Abbāsiyya	al-'Abbāsiyya
287	11	contrarwise	contrariwise
	26	al-Ušš's	al-'Ušš's
288	15	al-Miles's	al-Miles'

N. B. Because of the technical difficulties, the presented above marks occurring on the coins do not agree in details with their originals.

Folia Orientalia, t. XVII (1976)