

## Contents

*Lukáš Pecha:*

Die *igisûm*-Abgabe in den altbabylonischen Quellen ..... 1-20

The article concerns the problem of the *igisum*-tax in ancient Mesopotamia in the Old Babylonian period (2000–1600 B. C.). The study of numerous texts, especially letters and administrative documents from southern Mesopotamia, allows us to gain relevant data on this topic. The *igisum*-tax was paid in silver, probably only once a year. Tax payers included, in particular, members of temple personnel (e. g., cult singers), local officials (*sakkanakkum*, *sapirum*) and perhaps also some merchants. The collected silver was sent to provincial centres, such as Sippar. There it was entrusted to persons who had to transport it to the capital. The state used the *igisum*-silver to finance some activities connected with the state administration.

*Marie Matoušová-Rajmová:*

Dance in Mesopotamia ..... 21-32

The author summarizes her study of Mesopotamian seals depicting dance scenes. The collected material is divided into nineteen groups, all of them characterized by dance motifs and characteristics, performers and their clothing, date of origin, geographic distribution etc. The text is complemented with 26 ink drawings.

*Anthony V. Liman – Wayne Schlepp:*

The Japanization of Tu Fu, Li Po and Others: On Problems  
of Translating Classical Poetry ..... 33-50

The authors consider the question of Japanese versus Asian (Chinese) identity in terms of the poetic translation (naturalization) of seventeen Tang poems. They present the standard Japanese translation of selected poems in comparison with those made by Ibuse Masuji and Nakajima Gyobo.

*Zbigniew Ślupski:*

The Literary Structure of the *Chunqiu* 春秋 and *Zuo zhuan* 左傳 ..... 51-60

The author is interested in the literary structure of two ancient Chinese historical works and their mutual relationship. He selects some episodes from *Zuo zhuan* and *Chunqiu*, analyses their literary values and structure, and demonstrates how they are closely related and complement each other.

*Petra Müllerová:*

Tonkin Wood-Prints in the Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century ..... 61-66

The author discusses the history of wood-block printing in Vietnam (workshops in Dong Ho, Kim Hoang, Sinh Villages and in Hang Trong Street in Hanoi) and the current status of wood-print production in Vietnam, traditional and modern motifs on prints and the reasons for a very fundamental change in traditional paintings.

## Review Articles

*Zdenka Heřmanová:*

From One (Chinese) into Many (European Languages) . . . . . 67-72

*De l'un au multiple*, a bilingual French-English collection of essays edited by expert Sinologists V. Alleton and M. Lackner, is the result of the round table discussion held in Paris 1994. It highlights the tribulations of the complex translation process from Chinese into a number of European languages and explores its variations. The authors consider translation an important method of cultural intercourse between China and Europe and they stress the necessity of mutual understanding and absence of confrontation.

*Václav Blažek:*

Numeral Types and Changes . . . . . 73-84

The book *Numeral Types and Changes Worldwide* (1999) consists of the papers presented at a workshop devoted to numerals at the 12th International Conference on Historical Linguistics held at the University of Manchester on August 18, 1995. After the monumental monograph, *Indo-European numerals* published in 1992 by the same editor Jadranka Gvozdanović, the present book is a complementary volume compiled from the contributions analyzing both the Indo-European and non-Indo-European (Uralic, Austro-Asiatic, Papua) numerical systems. Thanks to a lucky choice of editor, the book offers a representative cross-section of problems connected with numerals, their creation and development.

## Obituary

Mansour Shaki (1919–2000) (*Jiří Bečka*) . . . . . 85-86

Bibliography of Mansour Shaki (Comp. by *Jiří Bečka*) . . . . . 87-92

## Book Reviews and Notes

*Jana Pečírková*, Asýrie. Od městského státu k říši. (*Blahoslav Hruška*) . . . 93-94

*Jean-Yves Empereur*, Alexandria Rediscovered (*Květa Smoláriková*) . . . 95-97

*Albert Leonard, Jr.*, Ancient Naukratis. Excavations at Greek  
Emporium in Egypt. (*Květa Smoláriková*) . . . . . 98-101

*Doris Behrens-Abouseif*, Egypt's Adjustment to Ottoman Rule,  
Institutions, Waqf and Architecture in Cairo (16<sup>th</sup> and  
17<sup>th</sup> Centuries). (*Rudolf Veselý*) . . . . . 101-104

*Calvin Allen, Jr. – W. Lynn Rigsbee II*, Oman under Qaboos.  
From Coup to Constitution 1970–1996. (*Eduard Gombár*) . . . . . 104-106

*Hanna Batatu*, Syria's Peasantry, the Descendants of its Lesser  
Rural Notables and their Politics. (*Eduard Gombár*) . . . . . 106-107

*James L. Gelvin*, Divided Loyalties. Nationalism and Mass Politics  
in Syria at the Close of Empire. (*Eduard Gombár*) . . . . . 108-110

*Svat Soucek*, A History of Inner Asia. (*Eduard Gombár*) . . . . . 110-111

*Richard B. Lee – Richard Daly* (eds.), The Cambridge Encyclopedia  
of Hunters and Gatherers. (*Otakar Hulec*) . . . . . 111-113

Hamdallāh Mustaufī Qazvīnī, <i>Zafarnāma</i> ; Abu'l-Qāsim Firdausī, <i>Šāhnāma</i> . Faksimile-Ausgabe der Handschrift der British Library (Or. 2833). (J. B.)	113
Robert E. Hegel, Reading Illustrated Fiction in Late Imperial China. (Helena Heroldová)	114-115
Yu Runqi 于潤琪 (ed.), Qingmo minchu xiaoshuo shuxi 清末民初小說書系. (Helena Heroldová)	116-117
Theodore de Bary – Tu Weiming (eds.), Confucianism and Human Rights. (Gabriela Gregušová)	117-119
Robert D. Schulzinger, A Time for War. The United States and Vietnam, 1941–1975. (Mária Strašáková)	119-121
Publications Received	122-126
Our Contributors	127-128

Articles appearing in *Archiv orientální*  
are abstracted and indexed in:

America: History and Life  
Česká národní bibliografie (Czech National Bibliography)  
Current Contents of Foreign Periodicals in Chinese Studies (Taipei)  
Historical Abstracts  
Index Islamicus  
Index Yemenicus  
International Bibliography of the Social Sciences  
Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts  
Orientalia (Keilschriftbibliographie), Roma  
Orientalistische Literaturzeitung  
Periodica Islamica  
Periodicals Contents Index (Chadwyck-Healey Ltd.)  
Sociological Abstracts

## Contents

- Zdenka Veselá-Prenosilová (1930-1998): A Chapter in the History  
of Czech Turkish Studies, *Jitka Malecková* . . . . . 129-132

- Bibliography of Zdenka Veselá-Prenosilová (30. 9. 1930 Bratislava –  
4. 3. 1998 Praha), *Petra Sedmiková – Petr Štěpánek* . . . . . 133-142

*Xénia Celnarová:*

- Modernistic Tendencies in the Poetry of the Disintegrating  
Ottoman Empire and the Emerging Turkish Republic . . . . . 143-154

The article concerns the development of modern Turkish poetry with a contribution on its reception of some impulses from French symbolism. The author came to the conclusion that a lot of poems by poets like Tevfik Fikret, Cenap Şahabettin, Ahmet Haşim, Yahya Kemal Beyatlı are comparable in quality to their counterparts in other European literatures.

*Suraiya Faruqi:*

- Women's Work, Poverty and the Privileges of Guildsmen . . . . . 155-164

The author analyses a conflict between the guild of *paçacı*s and "unorganised" sellers of trotters i.e. the wives of the blacksmiths at the Arsenal as documented in the latter's petition to the court. She places it within the context of social life in this quarter which was marked by poverty and a high level of crime. Moreover, the analysed text offers the possibility to link a "discourse on poverty" with a "discourse on women" and on their specific social role.

*Elena Grozdanova:*

- Salt Production along the West Coast of the Black Sea in the Ottoman Period 165-172

The production of and trade in salt have always been important economic activities, all the more so when the aim was to supply a metropolis. The author deals with salt production on the western part of the Black Sea coast, concentrating on Anchialo (Ahıyolu), the important salt production centre which supplied Istanbul.

*Dzengis Hakov:*

- The Bulgarian Turks and the Problem of their Expulsion to Turkey . . . . . 173-176

The author deals with the development of the situation of the Turks in Bulgaria after its liberation in 1878 and the influence of this problem on mutual relations between Turkey and Bulgaria.

*György Hazai:*

- Un document Ottoman de la fin du 15<sup>ème</sup> siècle: un rapport du commandant  
Süleyman à la Porte . . . . . 177-180

The author offers a commented edition of a document written as a report concerning the military situation in Hungary by a frontier fortress commander Süleyman in 1487. The introduction of the article gives more information about the political and military background of the period in question.

Hans-Jürgen Kornrumpf:

Der Sancak Novi Pazar. Zur Geschichte einer irreführenden Bezeichnung. . . . . 181-186

The so-called Sanjak of Novi Pazar has remained an historical term since 1877 though it lost its original administrative meaning after two years when it was divided into two sanjaks. The author discusses the history of this province or, more correctly, two provinces and shows that there were two other historical "mistakes" within the Ottoman Empire and Turkey, i.e. the dimension of the cessions to Egypt (1833 to 1841) and the "Sanjak" of Alexandretta (1921 to 1939).

Andrea Moustafa-Hamouzová:

The Ottoman Conquest of Egypt 1517 through Egyptian Eyes. Ibn Zunbul's  
*Wāqī'at as-Sultān Selim khān ma'a 's-Sultān Tūmānbāy* . . . . . 187-206

The author sets out to define the character of the work mentioned in the title of the article both as historiography and/or literature, considering the probability that it may take the form of a folk/semi-folk epic. Included in the analysis is a comparison, as far as form and contents are concerned, with Ibn Iyās's chronicle of the same period of history *Badā'i' az-zuhūr fī waqā'i' ad-duhūr*.

Christoph K. Neumann:

Hızır, der Kadi und der Kryptomuslim von Malta.  
Zum Text Národní knihovna v Praze XVIII A 126, fols. 11v-12r . . . . . 207-224

This article publishes, translates and discusses a relatively short text that is contained in the Ottoman manuscript XVIII A 126 housed in the National Library in Prague. The text in question presents itself as the recollections of a kadi who had been held in captivity in Malta. The many miraculous elements of the story and its complicated though efficient narrative structure necessitate a discussion in terms of genre, literary convention and religious expectation. This discussion, far from solving all of the many problems the text poses leads to an assessment of its pseudo-historical character in the context of the probable time of its compilation after 1565.

Светлана Ф. Орешкова:

Неизвестный российский источник об османской осаде Вены в 1683 г. . . . . 225-234

The author Svetlana F. Oreshkova in her article "An Unknown Source of the Ottoman Siege of Vienna in 1683" presents a report by Aleksei Vasilev, the Russian ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in 1683, on events and rumours attending the Ottoman campaign in Hungary and Austria in that year.

Viorel Panaite:

*Pacta Sunt Servanda* and Tribute-Payers in the Ottoman Empire.  
A Case Study: Wallachia, Moldavia, Transylvania (15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> Centuries) . . . . . 235-264

Both Muslims and non-Muslims acknowledged a customary practice which implied that covenants and oaths be observed, whether they were concluded with coreligionists or "infidels". *Pacta sunt servanda* is not revealed by historical sources as a firm legal principle, observed without wavering by Ottomans (or by Christians) in political and diplomatic practice, but rather as something dependent upon immediate political and military interests. Analyzing a great number of various sources, one can say that the Ottomans were scrupulous in observing the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* and tried to legitimize violations of agreements using legal texts of *şeri'at*.

Snezhka Panova:

The Ottoman Empire and the Great Powers during the 18th Century  
(Piracy and Privateering) . . . . . 265-284

An important factor for the establishment and further development of bilateral relations between the Ottoman Empire and each of the European Great Powers were the so-called capitulations. In the capitulations, there was usually a clause that guaranteed the privilege of "free and safe trade" and "in case of an attack, to compensate it for the losses it had suffered". Pirates and buccaneers were, therefore, an important factor in international relations during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Besides this,

they affected the overall development of the Empire: its economic, political, administrative and cultural life. In other words, piracy and privateering contributed to the decline of Ottoman maritime power as well as to the general decline of the Ottoman Empire.

*Gisela Procházka-Eisl:*

Die Legende von der Spaltung des Mondes. Ein koranisches Wunder  
in türkischem Kleid . . . . . 285-298

The article presents a short, and until now unpublished, Ottoman version of the Islamic legend of the "Splitting of the Moon". The basic text is part of a longer manuscript from the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek that contains various religious texts. This article will discuss not only the Ottoman text itself, but also the treatment of the "Splitting of the Moon" in the Qur'an and the Hadith and the level of present-day consciousness in Turkey of the miracle.

*Petra Sedmíková:*

Die jungtürkische Revolution in der makedonischen Geschichtswissenschaft . . 299-310

The author deals with modern Macedonian historiography and its perspectives on Ottoman history of the beginning of the 20th century, and especially on the Young Turk Revolution in 1908.

*Alexandar Stojanovski:*

Die demographischen Veränderungen in der *Kaza* von Debar (15.–16. Jahrhundert) 311-326

The author analyses two Ottoman cadastral surveys of *kaza* Debar in Macedonia from the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries and deals with demographic changes in the area in the period concerned.

*Petr Štěpánek:*

War and Peace in the West (1644/5): A Dilemma at the Threshold of Felicity? 327-340

The author discusses the modalities of Ottoman foreign policy in Central Europe and its role in Austrian politics at the end of the Thirty Years' War, and particularly in the crucial years 1644–45 when the Habsburgs faced a double danger from both Sweden and Transylvania, the latter being supported by the Ottomans.

*Edward Tryjarski:*

On Kirghiz, Bashkirs and Tatars from before a Century. From Z. Dębicki's Memoirs 341-348

Zdzisław Klemens Dębicki (1871–1931) was a Polish poet, publicist and literary reviewer. Formerly a university student, he was, in 1894, arrested for political reasons by the tsarist *Okhrana* and sentenced to banishment and compulsory settlement in the Orenburg guberniya. After his return to Poland, and after the lapse of thirty-five years, he wrote his Memoirs in which he presented his keen observations on the life and history of some Turkic groups living in the vicinity of Orenburg – Kirghiz (Kaysak-Kirghiz), Bashkirs and Tatars. The remarks made by the intelligent and observant young man are not devoid of interest and value for specialists. Originally written in Polish, they have been extracted and rendered accessible in English for the first time.

*Nicolas Vatin:*

Un exemple de relations frontalières : l'Empire ottoman et l'Ordre  
de Saint-Jean-de-Jérusalem à Rhodes entre 1480 et 1522 . . . . . 349-360

This paper tries to describe the day-to-day border relations between the Ottoman Empire and the territories of the Knights of Saint-John (namely Rhodes, the Dodecanese and Bodrum) between 1480 and 1522. There was an actual frontier, not only terrestrial but to a certain extent maritime as well, that the two states controlled and respected, as their subjects were supposed to do. Thanks to trade, the borders were a zone of contact as well as a demarcation. In particular Rhodes allows a case study on the way the Ottomans could make use of the frontier to practice a multi-level diplomacy. But one should not forget that the frontier was mainly inside the minds, as the pathetic cases of the defectors show.

## Contents

*Miroslav Verner:*

Archaeological Remarks on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty Chronology . . . . 363-418

The paper examines the dated documents from the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, including those from the yet unpublished papyrus archive of Neferefre, and the available theories about the dating system in the Old Kingdom. The data are examined in a broader archaeological and historical context. In conclusion, the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty data are compared with the later documents on ancient Egyptian chronology, especially the Royal Canon of Turin.

*Hana Navrátilová:*

Some Egyptianizing Theatre Decorations at the Stage  
of the National Theatre in Prague, 1883–1900 . . . . . 419-426

The author discusses the scenery for Aida, an “Egyptian” opera, for a leading Czech stage of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the National Theatre. The Egyptianised stage set is viewed in the context of the historicism of the period.

*Jiří Prosecký:*

A Hymn Glorifying Ashurnasirpal II . . . . . 427-436

Analysis and interpretation of Assyrian literary composition (*LKA* 64) of a hymnic-epical character glorifying the Assyrian ruler Ashurnasirpal II and its comparison with other similar shorter hymnic-epical texts (*LKA* 62, 63; *STT* I, 43) relating to the Assyrian monarchs of the end of 2nd and beginning of 1st millennium BC (Tiglath-pileser I, Shalmaneser III) and clearly dependent on the relevant Assyrian royal inscriptions.

*Viviane Alleton:*

À propos de l'écriture chinoise . . . . . 437-446

The author first presents how the relationship between sounds and graphic forms are connected in the Chinese writing system. Tests performed over the last few last decades by psychologists have shown that the process of reading Chinese characters and alphabetic writing presents characteristics that are not as different as was supposed previously. In the same manner, reference is made to the question of cerebral lateralization. In a second part, we insist on the fact that the language written in Chinese script had always, at any given period, been unique, in accordance with the standard language. For the people living in dialect areas, this standard language was, and still is, a second language. In the last part, we question the present situation; looking to the uses as well as to the rules. The impact of the increasing use of computers may have consequences on the future of the Chinese writing system, either to reinforce it, or to induce a greater use of alphabetic forms. We also pay some attention to the increasing use of written dialectal forms in Hong Kong and Taiwan, a marginal fact that may have some unpredictable effects.

Colin Mackerras:

- China's Minority Cultures at the Turn of the Century: Issues  
of Modernization and Globalization ..... 447-464

The author discusses how modernization and globalization have affected the cultures of China's minorities and, in the wake of China's accession to the World Trade Organization, are likely to affect them in the future. He discusses globalization briefly, noting that some theorists see it as quite compatible with a strengthening of local identities. Although the article concerns all of China's fifty-five minorities, it places much greater emphasis on the Tibetans, Uygurs, Koreans, Miao and Zhuang than on the others. The article takes case studies from the religion and the performing arts of the minorities, and also devotes a section to the globalizing effects of tourism. It concludes that globalization will destroy some of the minority cultures, but others may not only survive globalization but even strengthen in reaction against it.

Zdenka Klöšlová:

- The Illustrators of the *Printemps parfumé* ..... 465-474

The article deals with the illustrators of the anonymous Korean novel *The Story of Ch'un-hyang*, the first Korean literary work translated into a foreign language and published in France in 1892. It concentrates mainly on the contribution of the renowned Czech painter Luděk Marold whose painting for the engraving made by the Swiss engraver Frederic Florian is preserved in the National Gallery in Prague.

Dagmar Marková:

- A View of the Hindu Family Presented in Śivānī's Short Stories  
Published in the 1980–1990s ..... 475-484

The writer Śivānī dealt with in the article appears to be frightened of the decay of the Hindu family. By paying attention to even pathological phenomena she tries to warn against the new evils of market forces and raises the question of how a balance could be created so that the drawbacks of both, tradition and the market, do not preponderate over the brighter aspects of both.

Zdenka Švarcová:

- Fujiwara Kintō's Dual Poetical Taste in *Wakanrōishū* ..... 485-494

Fujiwara Kintō (966–1041) is said to have chosen "interesting things" (*okashiki koto*) from what he knew and liked of both, Japanese and Chinese poetry, and collected them in *Wakanrōishū*. It certainly is exciting to look back at the two volumes of the *Wa* (Japanese) and *Kan* (Chinese) chants from the distance of one thousand years and to learn – by comparing the choices of Japanese and Chinese poems – about the processes of accommodating foreign poetry in the Japan's domestic milieu. Comparisons can be made on several levels. We can also ask, why did Kintō choose one hundred and forty poems by Bai Juyi (772–846) for his collection, while about thirty other Chinese poets were only represented by a few lines. The most interesting point, however, seems to be the complex composition of *Wakanrōishū*, especially the resemblance of its two main parts to musical pieces.

## Review Article

Václav Blažek:

- Semitic Etymological Dictionary I ..... 495-510

The first volume of the first *Semitic Etymological Dictionary* (= *SED*) is devoted to *Anatomy of Man and Animals*. The authors, two Russian semitists, Alexander Militarev and Leonid Kogan,



were able to realize the initial project of the team originally headed by their teacher, Professor Igor M. Diakonoff, who died only one year before the publication of the first volume of the prepared series. With respect to the project *Dictionnaire des racines sémitiques*, started by David Cohen (1970f) and organized according to the Hebrew alphabet, it was a fortunate decision to arrange the present dictionary according to semantical fields. In contrast to Cohen's dictionary, *SED* contains a detailed introduction into comparative-historical Semitic phonology and nominal morphology, in which the authors operate with vocalized reconstructions of the nominal stems. Their choice of language material is comprehensive, from the ancient languages including Eblaite to the modern varieties of Aramaic, Arabic, Modern South Arabian or Gurage. Occasionally quoted parallels from other Afroasiatic branches bring valuable additional information.

### Anniversary

Rudolf Veselý: Septuagenarian ( <i>Luboš Kropáček</i> ) .....	511-514
Prof. Rudolf Veselý – Bibliography (1953–2001) (Comp. by <i>Viktor Bielický</i> ) .....	515-523

### Book Reviews and Notes

<i>A. J. Spencer</i> , Excavations at Tell el-Balamun 1995–1998. ( <i>Květa Smoláriková</i> ) .....	524-526
<i>Beate Pongratz-Leisten</i> , Herrschaftswissen in Mesopotamien. ( <i>Jana Pečirková</i> ) .....	526-527
<i>Raija Mattila</i> , The King's Magnates. ( <i>Jana Pečirková</i> ) .....	527-528
<i>Matthew W. Waters</i> , A Survey of Neo-Elamite History. ( <i>Jana Pečirková</i> ) .....	528-529
<i>Jaako Hämeen-Antilla</i> , A Sketch of Neo-Assyrian Grammar. ( <i>Jana Pečirková</i> ) .....	529-530
<i>Othmar Keel</i> – <i>Christoph Uehlinger</i> , Gods, Goddesses, and the Images of God in Ancient Israel. ( <i>Klára Breňová</i> ) .....	530-532
<i>Karol R. Sorby</i> , Moderná spisovná arabčina. II. diel. ( <i>Jaroslav Oliverius</i> ) .....	532-533
Mythos and Logos of the Warlis. A Tribal World View. ( <i>Miloslav Krása</i> ) .....	533-535
<i>Hanifa Deen</i> , Broken Bangles. ( <i>D. M.</i> ) .....	535-536
Vignettes from the Late Ming. A Hsiao-p'in Anthology. ( <i>Olga Lomová</i> )	536-538
Гэ Хун, Баопу-цзы. ( <i>Zornica Kirkova</i> ) .....	538-541
<i>Wu Qingyun</i> , Female Rule in Chinese and English Literary Utopias. ( <i>Helena Heroldová</i> ) .....	541-544
<i>David Shambaugh</i> (ed.), The Modern Chinese State. ( <i>Gabriela Gregušová</i> ) .....	544-546
<i>Lubica Obuchová</i> , Čínské symboly. ( <i>Vladimír Liščák</i> ) .....	546-547
<i>Yoël L. Arbeitmann</i> (ed.), The Asia Minor Connexion: Studies on the Pre-Greek Languages in Memory of Charles Carter. ( <i>Václav Blažek</i> )	547-550

<i>Х. Ф. Исхакова</i> , Сопоставительная грамматика татарских и русских собственных имен. ( <i>Luděk Hřebíček</i> ) .....	550-551
<i>Václav Blažek</i> , Numerals. Comparative-Etymological Analyses and Their Implications. ( <i>Helena Kurzová</i> ) .....	551-554
<i>Kevin Bales</i> , Disposable People, New Slavery in the Global Economy. ( <i>Colin Mackerras</i> ) .....	554-556
<i>Li Xiangrong</i> , Jiarong yu yanjiu. ( <i>Rinchen Tashi</i> ) .....	556
<i>Our Contributors</i> .....	557-558

Articles appearing in *Archiv orientální*  
are abstracted and indexed in:

America: History and Life  
Česká národní bibliografie (Czech National Bibliography)  
Current Contents of Foreign Periodicals in Chinese Studies (Taipei)  
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Orientalia (Roma)  
Orientalistische Literaturzeitung  
Periodica Islamica  
Periodicals Contents Index (Chadwyck-Healey Ltd.)  
Sociological Abstracts  
UnCoverWeb, A Current Awareness and Document Delivery Service

## Contents

*Petr Charvát:*

- Seals and Seal Impressions from Tilbes Höyük,  
South-Eastern Turkey (1996–1999) . . . . . 559-570

This is a publication of two cylinder seals of the 18<sup>th</sup>–early 17<sup>th</sup> century B.C., a seal impression on a storage jar of the 24<sup>th</sup>–23<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. and an Egyptian scarab of the 18<sup>th</sup>–early 17<sup>th</sup> century B.C. These finds came to light at Tilbes Höyük and at Tilvez Höyük (seal impression) on the Euphrates River in South-eastern Turkey.

*Hana Vymazalová:*

- The  $\text{ḥ}^c$ -problems in Ancient Egyptian Mathematical Texts . . . . . 571-582

The paper deals with a special sort of ancient Egyptian mathematical problem. The author concentrates mainly on examining various methods of solution, comparing the forms of definition of the individual problems and the rate of elaboration of the procedures.

*Morris L. Bierbrier:*

- What's in a Name? . . . . . 583-585

The order and date of birth of the sons of Ramesses III of the Twentieth Dynasty has been long debated. As Ramesses III modelled himself after his illustrious predecessor Ramesses II of the Nineteenth Dynasty and named his sons after the sons of that king, these later princes ought to have been born in the same order. As Ramesses III would not have needed to use these royal names for his sons while he was still a commoner, they must have been born after his family's accession to royal power. Examination of the estimated age dates for the surviving royal mummies shows that this proposition is perfectly feasible. The date of Sethnakhte's accession as the first ruler of the Twentieth Dynasty is uncertain, but it now appears more likely that he either dated his rule from the start of his rebellion or from the date of death of King Siptah of the Nineteenth Dynasty whose successor Tewosret he did not recognize.

*Jiří Janák:*

- How to Drive a *Ka*. Cars and Computers  
in Ancient Egyptian Religion . . . . . 586-588

The article discusses the notions of *ankh*, *ka* and *ahau* that concern the Egyptian view of life. The author offers unusual comparisons for the relations between the notions using the image of a car and a computer network.

*Milan Kalous:*

The Capoid and the Capsian: An Interdisciplinary Hypothesis . . . . 589-600

The article explains the theory that the Negro race, emerging very soon after the Capsian impact on Africa and at the same time in various parts of the Continent, owed its origin to genetic contacts between the indigenous African *Homo sapiens sapiens* (called "tall Khoisan" or "Capoid") and the Palestinian Cromagnon who is known in African history as the "Capsian". The considerable physical differences between the two human types must have, under very specific conditions of the period, created a large variety of hybrids. Only those of them, however, survived, and even gave rise to a new and very vital human race, who compensated for the environmental weakness of one of their parents with various "evolutionary inventions" and additional protections. The melanin pigment of the Negro race can be best explained in this context.

*Geoffrey Wood:*

More Days of Life: Angola's Political Economy of War . . . . . 601-615

This article explores the origins and nature of the current Angolan civil war. Particular attention is accorded to external interventions, the economic bases of the conflict, and its social consequences. This is followed by an assessment of recent military developments and of the prospects for resolving the crisis. It is concluded that whilst the strategic balance seems to have shifted in the favour of the government, peace is likely to remain elusive for the foreseeable future.

### *Anniversary*

Jan Marek and his Seventy Years (*Miloslav Krása*) . . . . . 616-622

### *Review Article*

*Václav Blažek:*

Etymological Dictionary of Egyptian I. . . . . 623-632

The first volume of *Etymological Dictionary of Egyptian* by Gábor Takács (1999) is limited to "A Phonological Introduction" describing Egyptian historical phonology within Afroasiatic. In contrast to the preceding studies, the author does not confine himself to Semitic comparanda, but frequently quotes data from all Afroasiatic languages, always giving their sources – which is important. It is also valuable that he respects the authors of earlier works on this subject; he gives detailed information about the history of both words and etymologies, again in contrast to previous custom. Takács' "Phonological Introduction" represents an excellent survey of the "state-of-the-art" of not only Egyptian historical phonology, but Afroasiatic as a whole.

### *Book Reviews and Notes*

Dieter Arnold, *Temples of the Last Pharaohs*. (*Květa Smoláriková*) . . 633-635

Coptos. L'Égypte antique aux portes du désert. (*Květa Smoláriková*) 635-636

Ludwig Koehler – Walter Baumgartner, *The Hebrew and Aramaic*

Lexicon of the Old Testament. (*Stanislav Segert*) . . . . . 636-638

William G. Dever, *What Did the Biblical Writers Know and When*

Did They Know It?. (*Stanislav Segert*) . . . . . 638-640

<i>David Hartman</i> , Israelis and the Jewish Tradition: An Ancient People Debating Its Future. ( <i>Klára Břeňová</i> ) . . . . .	640-641
<i>Frederick de Jong</i> – <i>Bernd Radtke</i> (eds.), Islamic Mysticism Contested. Thirteen Centuries of Controversies and Polemics. ( <i>Luboš Kropáček</i> ) . . . . .	642-643
<i>Fritz Meier</i> , Essays on Islamic Piety and Mysticism. ( <i>Luboš Kropáček</i> )	643-644
<i>Suad Joseph</i> (ed.), Gender and Citizenship in the Middle East. ( <i>Luboš Kropáček</i> ) . . . . .	644-645
<i>Donald Quataert</i> , The Ottoman Empire, 1700–1922. ( <i>Eduard Gombár</i> )	646-648
<i>Setar Cabbar</i> , Kurtuluş Yolunda. ( <i>L. H.</i> ) . . . . .	648-649
Fehreste nosxehāye xatīye fārsīye ketābxāneye mellī jamhūrīye ček (Prāg).	
<i>Michal Fárek</i> , Perské rukopisy v Národní knihovně České republiky – Persian Manuscripts in the National Library of the Czech Republic. ( <i>Jiří Bečka</i> ) . . . . .	649-650
<i>Sayyid Sadriddinxoī Aynī</i> , Zaruriyēti diniyya. Našri ilmii intiqodī. ( <i>Jiří Bečka</i> ) . . . . .	650-651
<i>Claudia Stodte</i> , Iranische Literatur zwischen gesellschaftlichen Engagement und existentieller Welterfahrung. ( <i>Jiří Bečka</i> ) . . . . .	651
<i>Rüdiger Schmitt</i> , Die iranischen Sprachen in Geschichte und Gegenwart. ( <i>Jiří Bečka</i> ) . . . . .	652
<i>R. Indira–Deepak Kumar Behera</i> (eds.), Gender and Society in India. ( <i>D. M.</i> ) . . . . .	652-655
<i>Publications Received</i> . . . . .	656-657
<i>Our Contributors</i> . . . . .	658-659