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"Die altassyrischen Texte des Orientalischen Seminars der Universität Heidelberg und der Sammlung Erlenmezer-Basel. Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie", Burkhardt Kienast, Berlin 1960 : [recenzja]

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Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Seven) and the law of property as following the dissolution of marriage by divorce (Chapter Eight). Chapter Nine contains several conclusions concerning the law of matrimonial property and a scrupulous analysis of some clauses of the „will” of Naunakhte dating from the 20th dynasty.

The author proves that during the marriage the married woman can own a property and appears to be entitled to one third in the property of her husband or in that part which he has acquired during marriage. She has the right to dispose of her private property at her will and freely. Some matrimonial goods which belong to the wife are put in the hands of the husband who is free to administer and dispose of them. After the dissolution of marriage the ex-husband is obliged to give back these goods (or the value of them in money). If the marriage is dissolved a division of property takes place and each of the former spouses takes the things to which he is entitled. The repudiated wife receives moreover from her former husband a fine remuneration.

The third part of the work (Conclusion) embraces Chapter Ten in which is a discussion of the deeds which may be drawn up in view of marriage and divorce as well as the question of the legal status of the woman (Chapter Eleven). As to the legal position of the woman the author proves that in Ancient Egypt she has not only *de iure* but also *de facto* a completely equal position to that of the man. After the conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great the legal position of the Egyptian woman becomes weaker and gradually equalizes with that of the Greek woman in Egypt. In this part of the book we find further the genealogical trees, a commentary to the diagrams placed at the end of the work, a copious bibliography, a Dutch summary of the book and very good indexes of subjects and sources.

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C. K u n d e r e w i c z

Burkhart K i e n a s t, *Die altassyrischen Texte des Orientalischen Seminars der Universität Heidelberg und der Sammlung Erlenmeyer-Basel. Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie* (Ergänzungs-bände zur Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie, Neue Folge) Band 1. Mit 32 Tafeln Keilschriftautographien und 8 Tafeln Photos von Siegelabrollungen. W. de Gruyter et Co. Berlin 1960. Pp. XII+125. Price DM 42.

The collection of the Old Assyrian tablets edited by B. K i e n a s t consists of three parts. The first contains 53 tablets from the Orientalisches Seminar of Heidelberg University (nos 1-53), the second — 22 tablets owned by Frau Prof. M. L. Erlenmeyer (nos 54 — 75), the third — the descriptions of the seal impressions on the edited texts. In an appendix to the second part there is published a tablet owned by Mr E. Matthiensen from Frankfurt a. Main.

The origin of all the texts is unknown. An analysis of their writing, grammar, style and contents as well as of the seal impressions preserved on the clay-envelopes prove that these texts are Old Assyrian-Cappadocian and that they correspond to the finds in the level II of Kaniš-Kültepe. As to the contents the published texts are legal documents, business letters and various fragments. The person whose name appears most frequently in the edited texts is the well known Old Assyrian merchant Pušuken (cf. P.v.d. Meer, *Une correspondance commerciale assyrienne de Cappadoce*, Roma 1931). The texts nos 1-6, 54 and 75 are the loans of copper, silver and corn; nos 7-9 are notes which concern debts; nos 10-12 are notices concerning deliveries of goods; no 12 — a notice which concerns various commercial transactions. Number 13 deals with the right of recovery of a surety; no 14 is a notice concerning the outstanding claims; no 15 concerns the payment of interests; no 16 is a deed of renunciation; nos 17-19 concern the deposit of gold, silver, tin and other goods. The nos 20-24 are records of judicial proceedings. The most interesting of them is no 24 in which the parties appear to be children of the dead partners Pušuken and Amurištar, both well known Old Assyrian merchants. This document gives very precious information on Old Assyrian commercial partnership. Nos 25-48, 58-66 and 76 are business letters which throw much light on business transactions in goods and money trading in the Old Assyrian period. Nos 49-53 and 67-74 are fragments of clay-envelopes or fragments of various texts concerning commercial transactions. The no 55 contains the excerpts from the texts on 11 clay-envelopes of legal documents; no 56 — a part of the clay-envelope 1909/587 = EL II, no 328 in Edinburgh — is a judgement and the no 57 — a notice about the silver, a sheep and the corn left with some persons. The texts are provided by the editor with rich explanatory notes and German translations.

This carefully edited collection is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the law and the economic history of the Old Assyrian period.

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C. Kunderewicz

Reuven Yar on, *Introduction to the Law of the Aramaic Papyri* (Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1961), XIV, 135 S.

I

Der Titel des Buches bedarf, bevor man noch auf den Inhalt eingeht, der Erklärung und Verteidigung. Der Laie, d.h. jeder der nicht Spezialist in diesem Zweig der Rechtsgeschichte ist, wird leicht dazu neigen, ihn als eine „Einführung in aramäisches Recht“ zu lesen. Und in der Tat spricht Luzatto als einer der ersten Rezensenten des Buches von einer „introduzione allo studio del