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### Articles

*Hana Vymazalová*

1–22

#### **Evidence of Three Possible Relatives of Princess Sheretnebtu from Her Tomb at Abusir South**

This paper focuses on new evidence from the tomb of princess Sheretnebtu at Abusir South, which was uncovered during the 2012 and 2013 archaeological seasons. Three individuals are attested by names on finds from this tomb, including the statuette of Iti and an offering table and a decorated block of Ankhiemaptah and his wife Neferhekenhathor. The decorated block bears a very specific offering formula referring to Osiris, and a depiction of the owner and his wife. The style of the relief indicates that Ankhiemaptah lived later than Sheretnebtu, and the article discusses the possible interpretations of this find and the possible relationship of its owners with Sheretnebtu.

#### **KEYWORDS**

Old Kingdom | Abusir South | Sheretnebtu | Iti | Ankhiemaptah | Neferhekenhathor | statue | offering basin | relief | offering formula

*Teferi Mekkonen Bekele*

23–50

#### **A Decade of Regional Confrontation over the Nile Waters: The Strategic Shift from Basin-wide Development to Unilateral and Bilateral Actions in the 1950s**

This article examines how unilateral actions hindered the imperative for cooperation between Ethiopia, Egypt and the Sudan over the use of the waters of the Nile River. It focuses on the remarkable strategic shift away from the idea of comprehensive Basin-wide hydraulic projects – that would have benefited all the states and hence would have brought about cooperation in the Nile Valley – to Egypt's unilateral decision to erect the High Dam at Aswan in the early 1950s. It examines in detail Ethiopia's counter-response to the Aswan High Dam Project and the subsequent Egypto-Sudanese bilateral negotiations on the division of Nile Waters through the 1959 Nile Waters Agreement, and how the discrimination inherent in the Agreement vis-à-vis the upstream countries, particularly Ethiopia, triggered long years of legal wrangling and stalemate among the Nile Basin states. It also argues that the involvement of Cold War crusaders and the Basin states' alignment to opposing ideological camps further complicated the hydropolitics of the Nile and deepened the differences between the Basin states. Finally, the article suggests what a lasting solution to the hydropolitics of the Nile should consist of.

#### **KEYWORDS**

Nile | Hydropolitics | Ethiopia, Egypt and the Sudan

Susandra van Wyk

51–73

### Regulation of the Female *Sābītu*'s Business Ventures: Does a Unified Corpus Exist in LH §108–111?

Although at first glance it might seem that §108–111 of the Laws of Hammurabi (LH) are not a unified corpus, this article shows that §108–111 is a unified corpus containing a main denominator – the king/state's intervention and control of the female *sābītu*'s business venture in her capacity as either an entrepreneur or a state agent. In all four paragraphs, we encounter sub-denominators, i.e., (1) the *sābītu*, holding a leading or supplementary position together with (2) the *sābītu*'s business place or her house, and (3) the *sābītu*'s business activities. Then, although only §108–110 entail dramatic executions, §111 is still part of the unified corpus for it serves as a transitional phrase to the preceding corpus. Overall the different scenarios in the unified corpus of §108–111 illustrate King Hammurabi's idealistic ambition for centralisation and control, especially with regards to the female *sābītu*'s business venture, thus engrossing the reader in different case studies within a certain grouping.

#### KEYWORDS

Laws of Hammurabi | *sābītu* | Old Babylonian economy | Old Babylonian business | OB female professions | ancient Law

Andrej V. Sideltsev

75–104

### Hittite Anaphora: Two Case Studies

Two aspects of anaphora in Hittite are discussed in this paper. The first is a syntactic means of marking immediate anaphora after the first mention. Besides fronting a constituent hosting *-a/ma* and demonstrative phrases, it is shown that this specific type of anaphora is also marked by the seemingly redundant structure of an enclitic pronoun + full NP in its canonical position. It is argued that the parallel syntactic behaviour of all three constructions provides evidence that distinguishes some cases of enclitic pronoun + full NP from appositions, allowing them to be considered as a taxonomically distinct category, i.e., clitic doubling.

The second part of the paper deals with non-standard anaphora in relative clauses. It explores the occasional associate anaphoric relationship between the relative phrase and its correlate (bridging) in a cross-linguistic perspective. It is shown that this non-standard anaphora provides additional evidence that Hittite relative sentences are not standard but rather that they constitute a separate taxonomic category, i.e., correlatives.

#### KEYWORDS

Hittite | correlatives | relative sentences | anaphora | clitic doubling | immediate anaphora after first mention



*Phokion Kotzageorgis*

105–137

### **A City on the Move. Non-Salonicans in Thessaloniki and Salonicans Abroad in the 18th Century According to the Ottoman Probate Inventories**

The paper aspires to contribute to the issue of mobility within the Ottoman Empire. The research is based on an analysis of the Ottoman probate inventories of Thessaloniki, the most important port in the Ottoman Balkans in the 18th century. From a total of 4,000 probate inventories, the research focuses on a sample of more than 600 cases of both Salonicans who died away from their home town and of non Salonicans who died in Thessaloniki during almost the whole of the 18th century (1696–1770). The analysis reveals that the deceased can be classified into three categories: military men, merchants, and pilgrims. Special reference is made to women who moved around and to the places of death of foreigners in the city. These three categories suggest that the main reasons for ordinary people to voluntarily move within the Ottoman Empire were trade, pilgrimage, and membership in the army. Few cases where people travelled for personal reasons are recorded.

#### **KEYWORDS**

Ottoman probate inventories | Thessaloniki | 18th century | mobility | Ottoman army | Ottoman merchants | Ottoman pilgrims

*Šarūnas Paunksnis*

139–158

### **Into the Wild: Otherness, Desire and Transforming Film Form in Hindi Cinema**

This essay explores the main reasons behind the emergence of a new film form over the past decade – variously referred to as “New Bollywood,” or alternative Hindi cinema. Using philosophical and psychoanalytical approaches, the essay argues that the rise of these new aesthetic forms is one of the results of the neoliberal transformations that have been taking place in India over recent decades and, more importantly, that this new film form is an integral part of the construction of the new urban upper class Self vis-à-vis the Other. By examining some examples of recent films set in small-town India, or Other India in terms of target audience background, the essay argues that the new film form is a far more complex phenomenon than most scholars working in Indian cinema would imagine. The desire for the Other, expressed as cinematic journeys outside urban spaces, helps in the construction of a new Self in a rapidly transforming and highly mediated environment. The essay constructs an approach to understanding alternative Hindi cinema, its appeal to urban consumers, and its relationship to the spaces represented in the films.

#### **KEYWORDS**

Bollywood | cinema | otherness | neoliberalism | space social class | urban India



*Joseph Jeong-il Lee*

159–187

### Use of Neo-Confucian Universalism and Practice in Seventeenth-Century Chosŏn Korea

The privileged position and countrywide leadership of the ruling *sa* elites in the Chosŏn dynasty (1392–1910) survived wars – the Japanese Invasions (1592–98) and the Manchu Invasions (1627, 1636) – as well as occasional domestic unrest and natural disasters from the late sixteenth century into the seventeenth century. Some elites, as in the case of Cho Sŏnggi (1638–89) and Yi Tansang (1628–69), parlayed the Neo-Confucian jargon-laden articulation of Principle *i* 理 into an omnipresent metalanguage able to combine the natural (ontology), the knowable (epistemology), and the ethical (morality/norms) in terms of universalism. Specifically, their expositions on the relationship between the universal principle and human mind-and-heart *sim* 心 helped afford a resource for theoretical flexibility in which to translate the essence of the metalanguage into the maintenance of the Chosŏn establishment under their hegemony and to objectify the changing reality surrounding Chosŏn after the fall of Ming China. Exploring this correspondence between practical need and cerebral creativity in the seventeenth century will enable us to chart a new perspective for the vital reproduction of Neo-Confucian universalism in post-Ming East Asia before the advent of new universalisms from Europe.

#### KEYWORDS

mind-and-heart *sim* 心 | Neo-Confucianism | post-Ming East Asia | Principle *i* 理 | *sa* 士 elites | universalism

*Olivia Milburn*

189–211

### From Hero to Ancestor, God, and Ghost: The Posthumous Career of Han Shizong

Han Shizhong (1089–1151) was one of the generals who played a key role in the establishment of the Southern Song dynasty, after the conquest of the north by Jurchen forces in 1126. After he died, he was commemorated by his family as an ancestor, but he was also worshipped as a god in and around the city of Suzhou, the site of his retirement home. Eventually he even became a ghost, after his grave was disturbed in the eighteenth century. As a result, Han Shizhong is one of the rare individuals whose posthumous career encompasses all three possible fates for the dead. This paper explores the processes which determined the fate after death of an individual in the second half of the imperial era. This includes a consideration of the conflicts over how the deeply controversial events in which he took part should be represented to later generations, and discusses the reasons for the failure of the deification of Han Shizhong, in the context of the dominant representation of Suzhou as a centre for literati culture throughout the imperial era.

#### KEYWORDS

Han Shizhong | Suzhou | Southern Song | death | commemoration | local history

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