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licious meal prepared by his wife, and the seminar on Gaulish that, among other things, saw the rivetting first presentation of the new interpretation of $\delta\epsilon\delta\epsilon\ \beta\rho\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\upsilon\ \delta\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\nu$. Subsequent meetings were infrequent but were almost invariably marked by an invitation to lunch or dinner, the last of these extended to the whole family during a month's stay in Freiburg three years ago. Two substantial Festschriften to mark his sixty-fifth and seventy-fifth birthdays, both edited by Bela Brogyanyi (Amsterdam, 1979 and 1993), bear witness to the esteem in which Szemerényi was held by former students and fellow academics.

The world of Indo-European studies will be the poorer for Oswald Szemerényi's passing.

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In memoriam Annelies Kammenhuber

19. 3. 1922 – 24. 12. 1995

Annelies Kammenhuber, Professor emerita of Indo-European languages of the Ancient Near East at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, died on 24 Dezember, 1995, following a long and painful illness. With her passing, the field of Hittitology and Anatolian studies has lost one of its most eminent figures. Professor Kammenhuber was born in Hamburg, where she also received her primary and secondary schooling. From 1940 to 1950 she pursued studies in both modern European languages and Indo-European, the latter with Ernst Fraenkel in Hamburg and Ferdinand Sommer in Munich. She received her Promotion in 1950 with a dissertation on the infinitival system of Hittite, under the direction of Professor Sommer. Her Habilitation came in 1958 with a study of the Avestan Vidēvdāt. Named docent at the University of Munich in 1960, she rose through the ranks to become in 1969 University Professor and Head of the Hittite Division of the Institute for Assyriology at the University of Munich, a position she held until her retirement. Professor Kammenhuber had already been named a member of the Société de Linguistique de Paris in 1959 and Professor ordinaria of Hittitology at the Pontificio Istituto Biblico in Rome in 1968.

Aside from the unpublished Habilitationsschrift on the Vidēvdāt, Professor Kammenhuber's scholarly career was concentrated on the Indo-European and non-Indo-European languages of ancient (second-millennium) Anatolia and on the relationship of the former to the rest of the Indo-European family. Since my own acquaintance with her was unfortunately limited to a lively and amiable correspondence, the following lines will focus on an appreciation of her published scholarship (for further bibliographical details on the works cited see the list, pp. IX–XVII in her *Kleine Schriften zum Altanatolischen und Indogermanischen*, Heidelberg, Carl Winter, 1993). For a more personal reminiscence of Professor Kammenhuber as scholar, teacher and mentor please see the Nachruf by Dr. Susanne Heinhold-Krahmer in *MDOG* 128, 1996, 7–9.

Kammenhuber's first major contribution to the field was her above-cited dissertation on the infinitival system of the Hittite verb, published seriatim in *MIO* 2–4, 1954–56. To fully appreciate the impact of her work on this topic, one should compare the treatment in Johannes Friedrich's second edition of his *Hethitisches Elementarbuch* (1960), based on her study, with that in his first edition (1940) – to say nothing of earlier descriptions. There have naturally been refine-

ments of detail, but our basic understanding of the Hittite infinitive rests on Kammenhuber's dissertation.

We also owe to Kammenhuber crucial pioneering efforts in the analysis of the fragmentary Indo-European Anatolian language Palaic, notably a long study in *RHA* 17, 1959, whose results are also conveniently summarized in an article in *BSL* 54, 1959. As I had occasion to discover recently in reexamining Palaic grammar, subsequent studies have in no way superseded her treatment, and anyone studying the language should read her analyses with careful attention.

As noted above, one of Kammenhuber's abiding interests was the relationship of the Indo-European languages of Anatolia to Proto-Indo-European. Representative of her contributions in this area are two articles in *KZ* 77, 1961, one on the broader topic just named and one on nominal composition in the IE Anatolian languages. While some of the specific analyses and claims made there are predictably no longer valid, the articles remain valuable, particularly for their excellent framing of the problems involved.

In her 1961 monography *Hippologia hethitica*, Kammenhuber provided us with a critical edition of the Hittite 'horse-training' texts. Considerable progress has since been made in understanding these fascinating but difficult texts, beginning with reviews of her book, continuing through the studies of the manuscript tradition by Erich Neu, up to the recent book by Frank Starke, *Ausbildung und Training von Streitwagenpferden*, Wiesbaden, 1995. It is testimony to the quality of Kammenhuber's basic philological treatment, however, that no one has thought it useful to issue a second complete edition.

Kammenhuber insisted firmly on the primacy of philology as the indispensable foundation for linguistic analysis of ancient written languages. A positive example of the results of her passion for detail and exhaustiveness may be found in her lengthy study of the Hittite lexemes dealing with "body, soul, person" and related concepts (*ZA* 56 and 57, 1964-65).

Kammenhuber's important contributions to the study of the autochthonous non-IE language Hattic are most easily accessible in her description of the language in the volume *Altkleinasiatische Sprachen* of the *Handbuch der Orientalistik* (1969). The same volume also contains her outline of the comparative grammar of the IE languages of Anatolia. As I have noted elsewhere, this work suffers from the limitations of her assigned topic (which excluded Lycian and Lydian) and from unfortunate timing - the text was completed in 1963, before the revolution in the chronologizing of Hittite texts and manuscripts and the impact of the *Karatepe Bilingual* on our understanding of Luvian. Despite these problems (and a less than optimal organization), Kammenhuber's sketch remains the closest thing we have to a true comparative Anatolian grammar.

Beginning in the 1960's, Kammenhuber took on the task of producing the second, completely revised edition of Johannes Friedrich's *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*. Her assumption of this enormous undertaking marked a fateful turning point in her career. It meant that her promised full comparative grammar of Anatolian never appeared, and unsurprisingly most of her remaining publications were related in one way or another to her lexicographical activity. Editorship of the dictionary also led to her central participation in a lengthy and bitter controversy over the relative chronology of Hittite texts and manuscripts. This quite legitimate debate over an issue of fundamental importance degenerated too often into polemics and ad hominem attacks on all sides, with unfortunate results for the field and for the rest of Kammenhuber's own career. Finally, it must be said that the role of lexicographer brought out both her strengths and weaknesses: her drive for all-inclusiveness produced an abundance of valuable insights and information, but the attempt to include everything at times overwhelmed her organizational skills.

Kammenhuber had a well-deserved reputation as a conservative regarding most aspects of Anatolian historical and comparative grammar. This stance reflected a healthy skepticism towards overly imaginative etymologizing and a philologist's innate distrust of placing too much faith in the grandiose, over-arching 'systems' of linguists (a point she made politely but firmly to me several times in private correspondence). It would be wrong, however, to misconstrue this conservatism as an unreflecting, petrified dogmatism. In a 1986 article in the *Festschrift* for Werner Winter, Kammenhuber takes a well-nuanced approach towards deriving the temporal-aspectual system of the Hittite (Anatolian) verb from Proto-Indo-European. Citing Frank Starke, she also notes the phenomenon of 'z-Motion' in the Anatolian nominal system and its implications for the history of the feminine gender. Kammenhuber's readiness at this stage of her career to modify (albeit modestly) her conservative picture of PIE and Anatolian testifies to a continuing intellectual vitality and ability to innovate which are the hallmarks of a long and productive scholarly life.

In addition to her own publishing activities, Kammenhuber also served as editor, notably for the series *Texte der Hethiter* (from 1971). In this role as well as that of teacher, she made special efforts to increase diversity in the field, in terms of women and a broad range of nationalities. For this and for her many contributions to our understanding of the languages of ancient Anatolia, Annelies Kammenhuber will long be remembered.

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