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The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST

1939

THE SOCIETY FOR OLD TESTAMENT STUDY.

BOOK LIST, 1939.

THE following selection of books published during the last year has been made by a Sub-Committee consisting of Miss B. K. Rattey, Prof. S. A. Cook, Prof. G. R. Driver, Rev. Father C. Lattey, S.J., Mr. H. Loewe, Rev. Preb. W. O. E. Oesterley, Rev. Prin. H. Wheeler Robinson, Prof. T. H. Robinson, and the Rev. Prof. H. H. Rowley.

(Where sterling prices are quoted for foreign books, they may be subject to fluctuations in the exchange.)

ARCHÆOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, ETC.

ABEL, F.-M., O.P. · *Géographie de la Palestine. Tome II, Géographie politique. Les Villes.* (Paris, Gabalda. Fr. 150).

The first volume was noticed in the 1935 Book List ; in this second and last the same high level is maintained. The *géographie politique*, occupying slightly less than the first half of the work, treats of the early population of Palestine, and then (pp. 44-206) of the Hebrew, Assyrian, Persian, Hellenistic, Roman and ecclesiastical divisions of the territory ; finally of the routes. *Les villes* comprises a list of the towns, treated in alphabetical order. There are full bibliographies, geographical and biblical indexes, and maps.

BARROIS, A-G. *Manuel d'archéologie biblique.* Tome I. (A. Picard, Paris. Fr. 85)

This work is the first volume of an exhaustive handbook of Biblical archæology, comparable to G. Conteneau's *Manuel d'archaéologie orientale* in three volumes, published by the same firm. Fr. Barrois deals exhaustively with the *Realien* of ancient Palestinian life under the headings of nomadic life, ancient towns, architecture, fortifications, hydraulic installations, dwelling-places, urbanisation, rural life, metallurgy and tools, ceramic art, textile industry and the decorative arts. Good illustrative use is made also of Egyptian and Akkadian monuments. The book is amply illustrated with 199 aptly chosen reproductions, and is furnished with a map of the sites so far excavated. There is a good deal of bibliographical

matter scattered about this volume, but the author promises a complete bibliography with the next volume. Altogether, Fr. Barrois has produced a work indispensable to all teachers and students of the Bible.

BURROWS, MILLAR, Ph.D. *The Basis of Israelite Marriage*. (American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn. \$1.50).

This thorough and competent study is important for its fresh and first hand treatment of the central rites of ancient Israelite life. It discusses the vexed question whether Israelite marriage was by purchase, or, if otherwise, the nature of its social bases. After a critical investigation of Hebrew, Akkadian, and other usage, the author attaches most weight to the view that early notions of compensation and gift have been the chief factors in the development of Hebrew and Semitic sociology. Quite apart from the value of this monograph for technical problems, its collection of comparative material from the ancient Near East will be appreciated by wider circles of Old Testament Study.

EISSFELDT, O. *Ras Shamra und Sanchuniathon* (M. Niemeyer, Halle. RM. 10.)

Professor Eissfeldt here republishes a number of his scattered articles, most of them from *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, in a convenient booklet which he has gracefully dedicated *der Britischen Society for Old Testament Study und der Amerikanischen Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis zum Danke für die ehrenvolle Aufnahme in ihre Gemeinschaft*. The principal subjects are Ras Shamra and Philo Biblus, problems arising out of Phœnician and Hebrew relations and the origin of the alphabet. There are also two hitherto unpublished discussions on similar themes, as suggestive as the author's writings usually are, added at the end.

GRANT, ELIHU (Ed.) *Haverford Symposium on Archaeology and the Bible*. (American School of Oriental Research. New Haven, Conn. \$2.00)

Apart from a supplement illustrating ancient Babylonian business of about 2000 B.C. (Elihu Grant), this volume provides a very welcome account of "the present state" of various studies bearing on the Bible. By well-known experts, the chapters give just and well-documented sketches of the current position, comprising Syro-Palestinian archaeology (Albright), the Old Testament (Barton), the New Testament (Cadbury), Anatolian and Hittite studies (Goetze), Mesopotamian studies (Meek), Arabian and Egyptian studies (Montgomery and J. A. Wilson respectively) and the present state of studies in the history of writing in the Near East (J. W. Flight). The rich contents lack only an index to make the volume complete. It is interesting to observe that the date of the Ahiram sarcophagus from Beirut is now brought down to about 1150 B.C. by Albright.

HOOKE, S. H. *The Origins of Early Semitic Ritual*. (Milford. 6s.)

In these, the British Academy Schweich Lectures for 1935, an account is given. (a) of the general character of Mesopotamian ritual; (b) the early ritual of Canaan, based mainly upon the Ras Shamra texts; and (c) the traces of similar ritual among the Israelites. Reasons are given for the view that Canaan presented a somewhat independent form of widely-distributed patterns, and that before the rise of the prophetic movement Israelite ritual was probably almost indistinguishable from that of Canaan. Ancient ritual had a more or less "magical" object, viz., the control of the powers of nature and the lectures indicate in a most interesting way the transformation from practices that often may seem gross and bizarre to the specifically spiritual ideas which made the Old Testament the prelude to the New. The book may be supplemented by that of Schaeffer (see below).

SCHAEFFER, C. F. A. *The Cuneiform Texts of Ras Shamra—Ugarit*. (Milford. 8s. 6d.)

The Director of the French archaeological expedition to Ras Shamra in the British Academy Schweich Lectures for 1936, provides a most valuable summary of the main results, with numerous notes and illustrations. After a sketch of the history of Ugarit as revealed by the excavations, he proceeds to describe the main features of the "library of cuneiform texts." He then deals with ritual ("fertility cult and the cult of the dead"), and concludes with an admirable account of the religious texts. Parallels to the Old Testament are duly registered, and, while uttering a warning to those who would use the Ras Shamra text "to confirm what they call the verbal truth of the Bible," he points out that there was great literary activity in Palestine and Syria many centuries before the Israelite monarchy, and that its products were the sources drawn upon by Biblical writers and the prophets. The book may be supplemented by that of Hooke (see above).

THOMSEN, P.: *Die Palästina-Literatur*. Fünfter Band: die Literatur der Jahre 1925-1934. (J. C. Hinrichs, Leipzig. R.M. 66.)

The fourth part of this colossal undertaking has now appeared, completing the series for the years in question. It is an exhaustive list of all books and articles which have appeared during the period, dealing with every aspect of Palestine, past and present; it even includes Entomology, and the index alone occupies 140 pages. It lists over eleven thousand items, arranged systematically under various heads, and is indispensable for any student wishing to pursue research in any branch of Palestinian studies.

WERTHEIMER, A., DE SOMOGYI, J., AND LOWINGER, S. (edd.)
Dissertationes in honorem Dr. Eduardi Mahler. Irany János,
Budapest.

A polyglot *Festschrift* in honour of the eightieth birthday of the veteran astronomer and chronologer, containing thirteen articles in Hungarian (whose titles are also given in English), thirteen in German, six in English, and two each in French, Italian, and Hebrew. Of the non-Hungarian articles, those most relevant to our studies are by Aisleitner and Cassuto on the Ras Shamra texts, David and Sidersky on Assyriology, Dobrovitz, Pálfi and Wessetzky on Egyptology, Furlani on the confession of sins among the Hittites, and nine articles on Rabbinics. De Somogyi's article on "Biblical Figures in ad-Damiri's *Hayat al-hayawan*" should also be mentioned for its evidence of the extent of Jewish influence on early Islam.

EDUCATIONAL.

Handbook of Christian Teaching. (Sheldon Press. 4s. 6d.)

This handbook is based on the *Handbook of Religious Knowledge*, published in 1933, but the earlier volume has been expanded and the greater part of it rewritten. The work has been done with great care and thoroughness by a Committee of distinguished scholars and teachers of experience, and it will be found a valuable guide in regard to the Old and New Testaments as well as to the Apocrypha. Subjects of peculiar interest or difficulty have received special attention, and many of the problems which puzzle the teacher have been dealt with in additional notes. The book is one to stimulate thought, and it will be welcomed not only by teachers but by all who are responsible for religious education.

EXEGESIS.

BEGRICH, J. *Studien zu Deuteroseaia*. (Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament. W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. RM. 8.10.)

Examines the limits and nature of the included literary unities and their temporal interrelation, also their relation to the religious tradition of Israel. This is held to be a necessary preliminary to the discussion of the ideas, here receiving only brief treatment. The "Servant" is referred to the prophet himself, on Mowinckel's lines.

Bonner Bibel. (Hanstein, Bonn.) Two new volumes have appeared : Junker, Hubert, *Die Zwölf Kleinen Propheten, II Hälfte, Nahum—Malachias*. (RM. 7 and 8.80), and Fischer, Johann, *Das Buch Isaias, II Teil : Kapitel 40-66* (RM. 6.90 and 8.70).

The series (*Die heilige Schrift des Alten Testaments*) contains a translation at the head of the page, with a continuous commentary below. The practical needs of the clergy are kept constantly in view, so that not much room is found for textual criticism, and in these two parts the question of metre does not appear to be treated at all: Malachi is printed as prose. The general attitude is modern, scholarly, and devout, and the commentary is a model of conciseness and clarity. The second part of the Minor Prophets is practically a distinct work from the first, and is, indeed, by a different author. Dr. Fischer, on the other hand, is concluding his own commentary. Especially significant is the discussion of the "Servant" passages, a subject to which the author has devoted close attention for many years. Though they would not be missed, they fit into their context: the case might be even stronger if the doctrine of "compensation" were pushed home. Chapters 56-66 are a work independent of chapters 40-55, even if they are by the same author.

EERDMANS, B. D. *Studies in Job.* (Burgersdijk & Niermans, Leiden. Fl. I.)

Two essays, the one dealing with the conception of God in the Book of Job, and the other with Leviathan. In the first the author regards the various divine names as indicating more than one deity, and comes to the conclusion that the poem is older than the prose setting. In the second he identifies the Leviathan of the Book of Job with the dolphin or the tunny

FERNANDEZ, P. A., S.J. *Commentarius in Librum Josue.* (Lethielleux, Paris. Fr. 60.)

Replaces Hummelhauer's commentary in the *Cursus Scripturae Sacrae*. Critically conservative, but admitting a fair amount of judicious textual criticism. The notes are clear and illuminating, while philological points are often mentioned. Serious difficulties are frankly discussed, and abundant use is made of recent literature, especially on the archæological side. There are several useful maps and plans.

GREENSTONE, J. H. *Holy Scriptures with Commentary: Numbers.* (Jewish Publication Society of America. ea. \$2.50)

A companion volume to Reider's *Deuteronomy* (see Book List for 1938). It is a useful commentary, which takes cognizance, to some extent, of critical questions, so far as they concern the non-professional reader. There is free recognition of critical difficulties, but they do not occupy the main place in the notes, which are linguistic and exegetical. The book is to be recommended.

Handbuch zum Alten Testament. (J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen).

Two additions have been made to this series: Fichtner, J., *Weisheit Salomos* (RM. 2.90 and 4.70), and Horst, F., *Die Zwölf Kleinen Propheten, II, Nahum—Malachi*. (Price, for the whole volume on the Twelve Prophets, RM. 11.40 and 13.20.)

These two works well maintain the general standard already set for the series. Fichtner regards the Book of Wisdom as the work of a single author, dating from the first half of the first century B.C., in which both Jewish and Greek elements are combined. Horst completes the work begun by T. H. Robinson, and is rather more conservative than his colleague in his critical analysis of the text.

KRAELING, E. G. *The Book of the Ways of God.* (S.P.C.K. 10s. 6d.)

A study of the Book of Job, in which an attempt is made to analyse the book in more detail than is usually done. There is no continuous commentary, but the different elements in the dialogue are treated independently. The treatment is stimulating, if somewhat subjective. The volume is illustrated with plates of drawings by William Blake.

LATTEY, C., S.J.: *The First Book of Psalms.* (Longmans, Green and Co. 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.)

The latest volume in the Old Testament section of the *Westminster Commentaries*, containing an introduction, a new translation, and simple notes. It is to be noted that Father Lattey deals freely with questions of text and metre, while normally accepting the Davidic authorship of the Psalms in Book I.

LINDBLOM, J. *Die Jesaja-Apokalyptose: Jes. 24-27.* (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund, and Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig. RM. 2.60.)

After a close and critical study, Lindblom has come to the conclusion that this passage is not strictly an apocalypse, but consists of a group of prophetic poems, all dealing with the same event, the sack of a great city. He identifies the occasion as the overthrow of Babylon by Persian armies in 485 B.C. The criticism is carried through on lines which Lindblom has already followed in his work on Hosea and Micah, and forms an important contribution to the study of the prophetic literature.

RUDOLPH, W.: *Die Klagelieder.* (A. Deichertsche Buchhandlung, Leipzig. RM. 3.50.)

This forms Band XVI, 3 of the series edited by Sellin, and is in every way worthy of its predecessors. Rudolph holds that all five poems were the work of a single author, that chapter 1 dates from the captivity of Jehoiachin, chapters 2 and 4 from 585, while chapters 3 and 5 are somewhat later. Further, he believes that the author was a disciple of the prophetic school, though not himself either a priest or a prophet, and that in chapter 3 he gives a picture of the experiences of Jeremiah.

VOLZ, P. *Prophetengestalten des Alten Testaments*. (Calwer Vereinsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart. RM. 8.)

A series of studies of selected Old Testament prophets, in a wide sense of the term, beginning with Moses, and ending with John the Baptist. Critical questions are not discussed, and the primary attention is given to the religious message of the selected prophets, and especially to those elements in their teaching which prepare the way for New Testament doctrine. The book is marked by lucidity of style and sympathy of treatment. It is illustrated by seven of Michael Angelo's pictures.

HISTORY.

GUIGNEBERT, CH. *The Jewish World in the Time of Jesus*. Translated into English by S. H. Hooke. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. 21s.)

A continuation of the work of Professor Lods in the series entitled *The History of Civilisation*, which leads up to the author's work on Jesus. Traces the story of Israel, with special stress on the syncretism which appears at all stages, and is to be observed, not only in the Diaspora, but also in the Palestinian community of post-exilic times. Based on an exhaustive knowledge of the subject, the book offers a judicious estimate of the forces which resulted in the Jewish religious position in New Testament times, and even played a part in the formation of Jesus' own mind.

RICCIOTTI, G.: *Histoire d'Israël, Tome I. Des origines à l'Exil*. (Auguste Picard, Paris. Fr. 76.)

A French translation, by Paul Auvray, of the well-known Italian standard history of Israel, giving a sound, if somewhat conservative, account of pre-exilic Israel from the earliest times. Good use is made of recent archæological discovery, but more reliance is placed on the literal accuracy of the Old Testament text, even in the patriarchal period, than is usual in modern histories of Israel.

INTRODUCTION.

(a) TEXT AND TRANSLATIONS.

ALLGEIER, A. *Die Chester Beatty-Papyri zum Pentateuch.* (Studien zur Geschichte und Kultur des Altertums, Band xxi, Heft 2. Schöningh, Paderborn. RM. 12.)

A thorough examination of the three relevant papyri, and comparisons with all the texts represented in the apparatus of Brooke and McLean, reaching the conclusion that of the two papyrus containing the text of Genesis, papyrus 961 rests on the recension represented in Codex A, while papyrus 962 is older, and papyrus 963, containing the text of Numbers and Deuteronomy, is closer to Codex B, though it contains a number of A readings.

DE BOER, P. A. H. *Research into the Text of I Samuel i-xvi.* (H. J. Paris, Amsterdam. Fl. 2.25.)

A doctoral thesis which handles in detail the text of the Targum, the Peshitta, and the LXX. While not free from errors and misunderstandings, it contains a useful collection of the material.

GOODSPEED, E. J. *The Apocrypha: an American Translation.* (Chicago and C.U.P. \$3.)

A new translation from Rahlfs's revised text of the LXX, with short popular introductions to each book. To be warmly commended as more readable than the R.V. and independent of the Vulgate influence on that revision.

ROBERTSON, E. *Catalogue of the Samaritan Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, Manchester.* (Manchester University Press. 21/-)

A sumptuous work, giving a detailed account of the twenty-seven codices in the collection (seven Pentateuchal, three theological, eleven liturgical and seven astronomical), with full descriptions of their contents. A superb piece of cataloguing!

VIS, A. : *The Messianic Psalm Quotations in the New Testament.* (Hertzberger, Amsterdam. Fl. 2.40.)

A doctoral thesis, presenting a thorough study of the New Testament quotations from the Psalms which are used as "Testimonia," both in their relation to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament and the ancient versions, and in their relation to Jewish exegesis. It is chiefly valuable for the rabbinic material it assembles.

(b) PHILOLOGY.

- HAMP, V. · *Der Begriff "Wort" in den aramäischen Bibelübersetzungen : ein exegetischer Beitrag zur Hypostasen-Frage und zur Geschichte der Logos-Spekulation.* (Filser, Munich. RM. 15.)

An elaborate and fully documented study of the term "Memra" in the Targums, and its relation to other-synonyms, reaching the conclusion that in Aramaic it never approached a hypostatic meaning, and that it is entirely unrelated in significance to the Logos of the Fourth Gospel.

- THOMAS, D. W. · *The Recovery of the Ancient Hebrew Language.* (C.U.P. 2s.)

The inaugural lecture delivered by Professor Thomas at Cambridge. Contains an admirable summary of the philological bearing of recent discoveries, following the work of G. R. Driver somewhat closely.

(d) LITERARY CRITICISM.

- BIRKELAND, H. · *Zum hebräischen Traditionswesen.* (Oslo. Kr. 6.)

A critical introduction to the prophetic literature by a disciple of Nyberg. Rightly stresses the importance of allowing for oral tradition in the transmission of the prophetic oracles, and is much influenced by Duhm and Mowinckel. While it fails to consider the work of scholars like Lindblom, it offers, within its limits, a useful and interesting summary of the position, and has the merit of treating the prophetic literature as a whole.

- BURROWS, E., S.J. · *The Oracles of Jacob and of Balaam.* Edited by Father Sutcliffe, S.J. (Burns, Oates and Washbourne. 12s.6d.)

Father Burrows' untimely death has left a certain amount of matter to be edited posthumously, of which this is the first instalment. Part I deals with "Babylonian Uranography in the Oracles of Jacob," and it is here that the chief value of the book will doubtless be found to lie. There is a good deal of original matter, and a fairly strong case appears to be made out for a connection between "the oracles" in Genesis 49 and the signs of the Zodiac. Part II deals with "the influence of the Oracles of Jacob on Messianic prophecy."

- COPPENS, J. · *L'histoire critique de l'Ancien Testament. Les origines, ses orientations nouvelles, ses perspectives d'avenir.* (Casterman, Paris. Fr. 12.)

A careful study of the past, present, and probable future of Old Testament Higher Criticism, based on a wide reading of the relevant literature. The first chapter gives a brief outline of Biblical criticism from the beginning down to Wellhausen, followed by a fairly full account of the work of the Wellhausen school and the evolution of criticism immediately following.

The second chapter is devoted to the principal reactions against that school, the main principles of the new critical school, and the fresh approaches to a synthesis of the secular and religious history of Israel. The chief conclusion is that the Wellhausen position has been considerably shaken. Towards the end are some practical reflections on the extent to which critical views may and ought to be taught in Catholic seminaries, which should be read in conjunction with those noted in the Book List for 1937.

- VON RAD, G. *Das formgeschichtliche Problem des Hexateuchs.* (Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament, IV Folge, Heft 26. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. RM. 4.50)

Argues that the Sinai tradition and the tradition of the Conquest were originally separate, and that both rest on cultic forms, in which the historical retrospect was followed by the recital of law, the renewal of the covenant, and blessings and curses. The Sinai tradition he associates with the Feast of Weeks. In the case of the latter, which he associates with the Gilgal sanctuary, some rearrangement of dispersed Hexateuch material is necessary.

- ROBERT, A., AND TRICOT, A. *Initiation Biblique.* (Desclée, Paris. Fr. 75)

A general introduction to the Bible, written by well-known Catholic scholars, dealing with the Inspiration, Literature, Textual Criticism, Interpretation, Archæology, Geography, History, Cultural and Religious Background, and Theology of the Bible, with sections on Post-Biblical Judaism and Islam. While the point of view is strictly conservative, other positions are fairly stated, and many of the contributions, while necessarily brief in a work which covers so wide a field, are of real value. As in all collective works, the articles are of uneven quality, and some omissions from the subjects dealt with are surprising, e.g., Customs, Ethics, Religious Observances. The book is intended for the general reader, but others will find much useful information in tabloid form, well indexed. The writers on the Old Testament include Lagrange, Delaporte, Abel, Jean, de Vaux, Bonsirven and A. Vincent.

POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM.

- FREEDMAN, H. AND SIMON, M. (eds.) *Midrash Rabbah.* (Soncino Press. 10 vols. £12 12s. 0d.)

This first complete English translation reads well and is equipped with the right kind of notes (often very necessary for the non-Jewish reader). It is a boon to have this primary example of Jewish homiletics made accessible to the ordinary

student. At the same time it should be noted that the work is very uneven, some parts offering an excellent translation, while others contain more or less serious mistakes, and the translation frequently needs to be checked and corrected. The typography and binding are excellent. The tenth volume is wholly devoted to the index.

FINKELSTEIN, L. *The Pharisees: The Sociological Background of their Faith.* (Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. 2 vols. \$2.50 per vol.)

A brilliant piece of work, but the author sometimes goes further than some will be prepared to follow him. His main thesis is that the difference between Pharisees and Sadducees was largely social, and can be traced throughout the history of Israel. The Pharisaic ordinances reflect (1) the conditions of the poor man and the poor man's point of view, (2) the conditions of the city rather than those of the countryside. In very many instances Finkelstein will win acceptance. In some he may be thought to have gone beyond the evidence. But every page of these two masterly volumes deserves intimate attention.

MONTEFIORE, C. G., AND LOEWE, H.: *A Rabbinic Anthology.* (Macmillan. 18s.)

An extraordinarily interesting selection of material from the best of the Rabbinic writings, with introductory articles by both editors. The work is arranged under a number of headings, and there are frequent explanatory and connecting notes, which give it a much greater unity and value than the mere title would suggest. Probably the best introduction to Rabbinic thought through the centuries that has yet appeared.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

BÜCKERS, H. *Die Unsterblichkeitslehre des Weisheitsbuches: ihr Ursprung und ihre Bedeutung.* (Münster. RM. 7.30.)

A clearly written and comprehensive Catholic study of the idea of immortality in the "Wisdom of Solomon," with a useful bibliography. The ideas presented in the book are systematically examined, as the basis of a comparison with the relevant ideas of the Old Testament, of the apocryphal and Rabbinic literature, and of Hellenism and other types of religion. The conclusion reached is that the new features are due to a rational development of the Old Testament data, stimulated by Hellenism and guided by divine inspiration.

FOSDICK, H. E. *A Guide to Understanding the Bible.* (S.C.M. 10s. 6d.)

A good example of the higher levels of popularisation. The author's brilliant power of telling utterance is (in this case) linked with sound and accurate knowledge, drawn from the

most reliable sources. He takes some of the great ideas of the Bible—God, Man, Right and Wrong, Suffering, Fellowship with God, Immortality—and studies them through both Testaments, with full attention to precise detail, and with sufficient expansion to “get it across” to his readers. Many scholars might well sit at Fosdick’s feet to learn how to make themselves equally intelligible.

GUILLAUME, A. *Prophecy and Divination among the Hebrews and other Semites*. (Hodder and Stoughton. 20s.)

These “Bampton Lectures” cover a wider field than the title might suggest, and are rather a study of Old Testament religion with special reference to the physical and psychical media of revelation. In this latter realm they contain a good deal of valuable material, particularly on the Arabic side, where the author is a specialist. Full acceptance of anthropological data is combined with a belief in genuine revelation through their means, and a plea for a sacramental religion.

HEMPEL, J. *Das Ethos des Alten Testaments*. (BZAW, 67, Töpelmann, Berlin. RM.14.)

This important study of Old Testament ethics surveys the different standards of conduct and discusses the influence of the group on ethical judgments and the relation of ethics and religion. The application of these principles follows (especially to justice, mercy, sex, cults). The great influence of “negative” demarcation is stressed. Motive is religious rather than utilitarian. The book needs thorough reading before its full value is apparent.

LODS, A. *La Religion d’Israël*. (Librarie Hachette Fr. 20.)

This admirable book ought to be translated into English; we have nothing so good. It gathers up and brings up to date the religious side of Lods’ well-known pair of volumes, and extends the history of the religion down to the Christian era. Throughout, the author shows that balance and judgment which are characteristic of his scholarship, with an equally characteristic lucidity of expression.

ROSENTHAL, E. I. J. (ed.) *Judaism and Christianity, Vol. III Law and Religion*. (Sheldon Press. 10s. 6d.)

This volume shows more concentration than its predecessors, though it includes more contributors. Five of them were drawn from the University of Manchester, where the lectures on which the book is based were given. J. Murphy deals with origins, I. Fish with Mesopotamian data, H. Wheeler Robinson with Israel, E. Robertson with the Samaritans, R. Travers Herford with Pharisaism, T. W. Manson with Jesus and Paul, H. A. R. Gibb with Islam, the Editor with medieval Judaism,

and V. McNabb with Scholasticism. Needless to say, the agreement to lecture on a common topic does not mean agreement in attitude, though H. Loewe in an "afterword" makes the best of what there is.

ROWLEY, H. H. *Israel's Mission to the World.* (S.C.M. 3s. 6d.)

A competent and suggestive discussion of Israel's nationalism and universalism in their strain and stress and resultant contribution. Originally given as lectures at the "Vacation Term for Biblical Study," but well worth study by more advanced students. The writer's missionary experience, added to exact scholarship, made him an ideal writer of such a book.

SJÖBERG, E. *Gott und die Sünder im palästinischen Judentum.* (BWANT, 27, Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. RM. 9.)

A thoroughly documented and indexed study of the relation of the sinner to God, as seen in the Tannaite and in the apocryphal-pseudepigraphic sources. This combination gives the study its special value, as providing the full theological background (for this important theme) to the New Testament, though the New Testament data are not here discussed. The Jewish emphasis on merit did not prevent Tannaite recognition of forgiving grace towards the penitent. The other line of evidence shows more emphasis on retribution, though not to the exclusion of grace. The difference between them is due partly to the eschatological features, partly to the earlier period of production and the narrower scope, as compared with the Rabbinic literature.

Lois, The Religion of Israel
20 p.

Brian, Symbolism & Belief

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