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D. Wintai Thomas

The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST

1953



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The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST, 1953

In addition to the members of the Committee, appointed by the Society to prepare this issue of the Book List, I have again had to call on the help of a number of other scholars, both at home and abroad. In some cases this was due to the inaccessibility of a book in this country and the desire to make the List as complete as possible; in others due to the heavy burdens that were falling on some members of the Committee and their unwillingness to review more books. The names of all the reviewers who have helped me will be found in the key to their initials given overleaf. To all of them I express my thanks. In addition Mr. S. Roberts, the Deputy Librarian of Manchester University Library, has given me help in a number of ways and deserves the thanks of the Society as well as of its Book List Editor. My daughter, Margaret, has prepared all the material for the printer, in addition to much other help in preparing the List.

While the List is incomplete, it is my aim to make it as complete as possible, though this sometimes means the inclusion of notes on books of slight importance to scholars. The notes should enable readers to see for what purposes books are useful. In many cases it has proved impossible to get access to books in time for inclusion in the List, even though they have been published for some time; in others because of my ignorance of their publication. Amongst the list of titles of books held over only books which have already been received are included. Of these some were published too recently to allow of a review, and others have taken too long to reach my hands. To the members of the Society and the foreign scholars who have notified me of the publication of new books I express my thanks. Omniscience is given to few, and I am not amongst them, and I rely on much help to track down all the books here included.

The difficulty of classifying books is often great, and it would often be easy to justify their inclusion in more than one section. Titles to which an asterisk (*) is prefixed are recommended for inclusion in school libraries where known, are given in their original currency or in the English equivalent.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

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W.F.A.	=	W. F. Albright	H.K.	=	H. Knight
G.W.A.	=	G. W. Anderson	A.La.	=	A. Lauha
D.R.Ap-T.	=	D. R. Ap-Thomas	T.W.M.	=	T. W. Manson
J.M.T.B.	=	J. M. T. Barton	W.D.M.	=	W. D. McHardy
S.G.F.B.	=	S. G. F. Brandon	J.W.P.	=	J. W. Parkes
L.H.B.	=	L. H. Brockington	L.A.P.	=	L. A. Poore
M.B.	=	M. Burdess	N.W.P.	=	N. W. Porteous
H.D.	=	H. Danby	O.S.R.	=	O. S. Rankin
D.D.	=	D. Daube	B.J.R.	=	B. J. Roberts
G.R.D.	=	G. R. Driver	H.H.R.	=	H. H. Rowley
O.E.	=	O. Eissfeldt	N.H.S.	=	N. H. Snaith
T.F.	=	T. Fish	T.W.T.	=	T. W. Thacker
J.G.	=	J. Gray	D.W.T.	=	D. Winton Thomas
A.S.H.	=	A. S. Herbert	M.W.	=	M. Wallenstein
A.R.J.	=	A. R. Johnson	P.R.W.	=	P. R. Weiss

GENERAL

Les Actes des Journées Scientifiques d'Orientalisme, 1949. (*Archiv Orientální* xix, Nos. 1-2.) 1951. Pp. 320. (Orientální Ústav, Prague.)

This issue of *Archiv Orientální* is wholly devoted to the proceedings of the Conference held in Prague in 1949. Besides a wealth of material in Arabic, Turkish, Iranian, Indian and Far Eastern subjects, there are certain communications of more particular interest to O.T. scholars. These include a study by Klima of the pre-Hammurabi legal code from Tell abu Hirmil (pp. 37-59) and an article by Bentzen on latest developments in Pentateuchal studies (pp. 226-232). This article, substantially the same in content as relevant passages in the writer's 'Introduction to the O.T.' II (1949), is largely devoted to a presentation of Engnell's position. Besides reviews of recent books, there are several papers on the course of Oriental studies in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Holland, Denmark, Finland, and Italy. J.G.

BERTHOLET, A.: *Wörterbuch der Religionen*. (Kröners Taschenausgabe, Band 125.) 1952. Pp. viii+532. (Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart. Price: £1 9s. 0d.)

Many people apart from the German-reading public will welcome this extremely useful and comprehensive encyclopædia largely composed by the late Professor Bertholet, one of the most renowned of the S.O.T.S. Honorary Members, and published posthumously. The brief articles, remarkably up-to-date in content, deal with all religions, and in considerable detail with Biblical and Christian items; and in many places a standard book or two are mentioned as introductory to further reading. New Testament and Church History articles are provided by Professor von Camphausen.

B.J.R.

CLARK, K. W. (Director): *Checklist of Manuscripts in St. Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai. Microfilmed for the Library of Congress*, 1950. 1952. Pp. xi+53. (Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington. Price: 50 cents.)

In this list of MSS, microfilmed and otherwise photographed at the Mount Sinai Monastery under the auspices of Dr. Kenneth Clark, who also writes the introduction to the list, the following MSS are of special interest for O.T. study:—140 Greek MSS (c. 120 of them Psalters or Commentaries on the Psalms) from the 8th to the 17th centuries; five Syriac O.T. Lectionaries (10th to 13th centuries) and some 30 Syriac Psalters (12th to 14th centuries) with earlier MSS of Samuel (7th century) and Kings (8th century); Georgian (4 MSS), Slavonic (8) and Ethiopic (4) Psalters (mainly 10th century and later); 66 Arabic MSS of various O.T. books (9th to 14th centuries), with three Psalters (8th and 9th centuries) in Greek and Arabic. Further important lists of illuminated MSS are given, and a bibliography of "Published Catalogs of Mt. Sinai Manuscripts."

B.J.R.

with special emphasis on the effective power of the spoken word. C. H. Gordon writes on belt-wrestling, both as a sport and as an ordeal in court, in the O.T. and elsewhere. R. Marcus suggests that at some points Ringgren's views on Biblical hypostases of Wisdom need to be revised, and that there are other and larger questions which relate to the problem of hypostases which need to be considered. The orthography and pronunciation of the Tiberian Massora are discussed by L. Koehler. N. Glueck gives an account of some Biblical sites in the Jordan valley. I. Sonne presents the text, with a translation and commentary, of a column of the Hodayoth (Plate X in E. L. Sukenik's *Megilloth Genuzoth*, 1st. ed.), and thinks that the author of it, who is attacking heretics, moved in the world of Jewish Gnostics in the second century A.D. J. Lewy masses evidence for the belief that Mount Tabor was named after a god Tabor "The Metal-worker." F. Rosenthal investigates the root *ṣḏk* with a view to discovering how in post-Biblical Hebrew *ṣedaka* came to mean "charity." And finally, R. Dussaud emphasizes the inadequacy of the literary-critical approach to the study of the religion of the O.T.; the history of religions, combined with recent discoveries, calls for a fresh outlook on the problems involved. D.W.T.

Hebrew Union College Annual, Vol. XXIII, Pt. 2. 1950/51. Pp. 678+94. (Cincinnati.)

This, the second volume of the impressive *Festschrift* to the 75th anniversary of Hebrew Union College, is of varied interest. It contains in all 32 articles, but of these no more than two have a direct bearing on Old Testament studies. M. Vogelstein, in 'Nebuchadnezzar's Reconquest of Phoenicia and Palestine and the Oracles of Ezekiel', seeks to prove that Nebuchadnezzar's famous thirteen years' siege of Tyre, which he dates 598-586, was followed by a second siege, hitherto unknown, by the same king in the year 572, which resulted in the capitulation of Tyre in 570 or 569. Comte du Mesnil du Buisson, in 'Les Dieux et les Déeses en Forme de Vase dans l'Antiquité Orientale', shows that cultic vases were not only believed to be animated by the deity but that popular belief sometimes confused these vases with the deity itself. Of the other articles three deal with post-Biblical Judaism, whereas the remainder are concerned with the history, homiletics, liturgy, music, art and social and economic questions of medieval and modern Judaism. P.R.W.

Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete, 1951-52, Heft 1. 1952. Pp. 196. (Katholisches Bibelwerk, Stuttgart. Subscription: 25s. 0d.)

This bibliographical publication is of the greatest value, particularly to supplement the *Book List*. It lists the titles of articles in the Biblical field—in many cases adding a short abstract—in a classified arrangement. The work has been done by a group of scholars, Protestant as

well as Catholic, and the number of the journals and series whose articles are indexed runs to no less than 393. Altogether there are 1391 articles listed in this issue. To any scholar engaged in research this will be an indispensable tool. In the body of the work references are given by the number of the journal in the Key which stands at the beginning. So long as the Key is repeated in each issue, the slight inconvenience will be justified by the saving of type. A number of slips and misprints have been noticed, and an occasional misclassification ; but these will be a source of peril only to those who lift their references without verification ! The price is remarkably low. H.H.R.

Jaarbericht Ex Oriente Lux, No. 12, 1951-52. 1952. Pp. 144+30 plates and 1 map. (Society Ex Oriente Lux, Leiden.)

Most of this issue is taken up with articles dealing with contacts between the Benelux lands and the Near East from the time of the Crusades on. J. van der Ploeg has a short article on his visit to Transjordan in 1949 and 1950, and a longer article on the Dead Sea Scrolls. In the latter article a large number of publications which have appeared since his earlier article are reviewed, and there is a valuable bibliography at the end. Professor van der Ploeg has made important contributions to the study of the Scrolls, and his acquaintance with the vast literature about them is almost complete. In addition there is an article on the Code of Lipit-Ishtar, and articles dealing with Egypt and Iran. Lists of the publications of G. van der Leeuw and J. H. Kramers are also given. H.H.R.

Joy, C. R. : *A Concordance of Subjects*. 1952. Pp. xii+480. (A. & C. Black, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

This is a valuable supplement to the ordinary type of Concordance, in which texts are arranged under the words which they contain. Here they are arranged under key-words which indicate their ideas, though the key-word may not be itself found in the text. The claim that this is a new type of Concordance is not strictly accurate. The reviewer has for many years used a similar work, on a much smaller scale, which by 1883 had reached its one hundred and forty-third thousand. In the present work the Scripture verses are cited, and many cross references are given. It should be widely useful, and not least to scholars. H.H.R.

(LOHMEYER, E.) : *In Memoriam Ernst Lohmeyer*, ed. by W. Schmauch. 1951. Pp. 376. (Evangelisches Verlagswerk GmbH., Stuttgart. Price : 33s. 6d.)

Several of the contributions in this memorial volume to a distinguished New Testament scholar have a bearing upon the Old Testament, and two at least are directly concerned with it, i.e. "Das Volksbegehren", by Martin Buber (pp.

53-66), which deals with Israel's request for a king in 1 Samuel viii, and was to have been published as the first chapter of *Der Gesalbte=Das Kommende II*; and "Alttestamentliche Wurzeln der ersten Auferstehung" by Leonhard Rost (pp. 67-72), which is a suggestive if short discussion of the Old Testament antecedents to Revelation xx. 3-6, notably Daniel xii. 2f., Isa. xxvi. 19f. (in conjunction with lxvi. 22f.), and Ezekiel xxxiv. 23f., xxxvii. 24. A.R.J.

(MARGOLIS, M. L.) : *Max Leopold Margolis, Scholar and Teacher*, ed. by R. Gordis. 1952. Pp. 124. (Alumni Association, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia. Price : \$2.50.)

Twenty years after the death of a scholar who is described as "the greatest Jewish master of Biblical learning yet arisen in America", some of his pupils, now themselves mature and well-known scholars, have produced this volume as a tribute to his memory. R. Gordis writes an appreciation of the life and career of M. L. Margolis. The contributions of Margolis to Biblical and Rabbinic studies, to Semitic studies, to the study of the Septuagint and to the history and philosophy of Judaism are discussed by F. Zimmermann, E. A. Speiser, H. M. Orlinsky and J. Bloch. J. Reider's full and classified bibliography of Margolis' writings completes an interesting and useful book. W.D.M.

MARTIN-ACHARD, R. (ed. by) : *État présent des Études Vétérotestamentaires = Etudes théologiques et religieuses*, xxvii (1952), No. 3. Pp. 84. (Montpellier. Price : Fr. 300.)

This particular issue of *Études théologiques et religieuses* marks the first step in an attempt which is being made by a number of Old Testament specialists in France and Switzerland to bridge the gulf between the expert in this field and the average Protestant pastor. It contains the following articles : "Pour comprendre l'Ancien Testament" (Aubert), an attempt to illustrate the difficulty of conveying Israelite thought in translation by a survey of the use of the term *dābhār* in its relation to Yahweh; "La philologie sémitique et l'Ancien Testament" (Michaud); "Les manuscrits hébreux de la Mer Morte" (Jacob); "La critique actuelle et les problèmes que pose la Genèse" (Nägel), with special reference to the work of Chaine and de Vaux; "Récentes introductions à l'Ancien Testament" (Goy), a survey of the work of Pfeiffer, Bentzen, Weiser, Sellin-Rost and Lods; "L'espérance messianique d'Israël" (Pidoux), a review of Mowinckel's *Han som kommer*; and "Où en est la typologie de l'Ancien Testament?", an assessment of recent discussion of the typology of the Old Testament with due recognition of its historical aspects. All these articles have some sound comments to offer and, despite what is said about their primary purpose, may be read with profit by the expert. A.R.J.

*MILLER, MADELEINE S. and J. L. : *Harper's Bible Dictionary*. 1952.
Pp. xii+852+16 maps. (Harper & Bros., New York. Price :
\$7.95, thumb indexed \$8.75.)

This excellent and up-to-date Bible Dictionary will be widely useful, especially because of its embodiment of the work of recent archaeology. There are articles on Ras Shamra and on the Dead Sea Scrolls—including mention of part of the 1952 finds—and the list of archaeological sites examined, with the names of the excavators and the principal finds (pp. 33 ff.) is particularly valuable. Some of the articles are by Edwin Lewis, R. H. Pfeiffer, and J. A. Bewer, while A. P. Wikgren and F. C. Grant contributed charts. The chronology adopted throughout is Albright's, and he and G. E. Wright were frequently consulted by the authors, in addition to a number of other well-known scholars. The authors are, however, alone responsible for most of the articles. The volume is excellently illustrated and the maps of the *Westminster Historical Atlas* have been reproduced at the end. An enormous amount of work has gone into the preparation of the book, which should be in every School Library, and which will supplement the older works for busy clergy and ministers. Its reduced scale as compared with Hastings's *D.B.*, will limit its value for scholars, especially on literary critical matters, but it will often be consulted with advantage and with much saving of time.

H.H.R.

Orientalia suecana I, Fasc. 1/2, ed. by Erik Gren. 1952. Pp. 94.
(Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri Aktiebolag, Uppsala. Subscription price : Kr. 20.)

This new periodical is evidence (if such were needed) of the enthusiasm and learning with which oriental studies are pursued in Sweden ; and the contents of the first double fascicle are not only varied, but of high quality and importance. T. Säve-Söderbergh, writing on 'The *'prw* as Vintagers in Egypt' makes a contribution to the *'prw*-Habiru question, based in part on hitherto unpublished Egyptian material. I. Engnell presents the first part of a study entitled '*Pesah-Masṣōt* and the Problem of "Patternism"', in which he lists and briefly characterizes the Biblical sources for the festival, and proceeds to a discussion of the details found in Ex. xii. 1ff., contrasting the spring festival (as a more disintegrated example of the old cultic pattern) with the feast of Tabernacles. A. Haldar discusses the wall painting from court 106 of the palace of Mari, which he interprets in terms of the New Year Festival. Other articles are : 'Buntkeramik in Anatolien', by H. H. v. der Osten ; 'Mithra en vieux-perse', by S. Wikander ; and 'Xosrau Anōšurvān, les Hephtalites et les peuples turcs', by G. Widengren.

G.W.A.

(N.B. Fasc. 3/4 consists of a single article which lies outside our field.

H.H.R.)

(PRESS, I.): *Yerushalayim*, ed. by M. Ish-Shalom, M. Benayahu and A. Shohet. 1953. Pp. 326. (Rabbi Kook Foundation, Jerusalem. Price: I. £2.800.)

This Hebrew volume, dedicated to I. Press by the *Lema'an Yerushalayim* Association, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, contains twenty articles (including a Bibliography of the writings of I. Press) all of which have some bearing on Jerusalem—ancient and modern. The articles of special interest to Biblical scholars are: 'The Military Campaign of Amenhotep in the Land of Canaan', by B. Mazar-Maisler, 'Geographical Names in Eretz-Israel according to Phoenician Inscriptions', by N. Slouschz, 'The Chronological Order of the Yannai Coins', by B. Kanael, 'The Wall of Agrippa's and Titus's Siege', by M. Avi-Yona, 'Josephus's views on the Future of Israel and its Land', by A. Shohet. M.W.

Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum: Sachwörterbuch zur Auseinandersetzung des Christentums mit der Antiken Welt, ed. by Th. Klauser, together with F. J. Dölger, H. Lietzmann, J. H. Waszink, and L. Wenger. Lieferungen 9 and 10. 1951-52. Pp. 80 each. (Hiersemann Verlag, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 11.— and 12.50.)

The first seven parts of this work appeared during the War, 1941-45. The eighth, which completed the first volume (pp. viii+640; price: DM. 90.—), appeared in 1950. It is now expected that the remaining parts will appear without undue delay. The aim of the work is to survey the pre-Christian and Christian periods of antiquity, with recognition of their continuity and their difference. It includes within its scope not only the Greek and Roman worlds, but also Egypt, the Near East, and Iran, down to about A.D. 600. It is thus of importance to the Old Testament scholar, as well as to the New Testament scholar and the Church historian. The most important article in the two latest issues, from the point of view of the *Alttestamentler*, is Stummer's 55 page article on Circumcision. O.E.

(ROBINSON, D. M.): *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson on his Seventieth Birthday*, vol. i. 1951. Pp. lx+876+111 plates and about 100 figs. in the text. (Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Price: \$25.00.)

This stately quarto volume (to be followed by another, even more substantial, one) contains more than a hundred contributions from leading archaeologists and classical scholars in all parts of the world. Few of the papers are below the high standard set by the editor, George E. Mylonas. Besides the papers there are biographical and bibliographical sections. While only a few of the contributions bear directly on the O.T., many touch indirectly on it: e.g., V. Gordon Childe on the "Significance of the Sling", the late J. D. S. Pendlebury on "Egypt and the Aegean", W. F. Albright on the Wen-Amun Report, S. N. Kramer on the Sumerian school system, George Lippold on "Heilende Schlange". W.F.A.

Studia theologica cura ordinum theologorum Scandinavicum edita, Vol. IV, Fasc. ii. 1950/52. Pp. 80. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Kr. 8.00, or Kr. 12.00 annually.)

A Bentzen contributes to this fascicle an article, 'Der böse Fürst', in which he investigates the background of a tale by H. C. Andersen, tracing part of the history of the ancient royal ideology and the recurring protests against it. 'The Restoration of Col. II of the Habakkuk Commentary of the Dead Sea Scrolls' by E. Sjöberg is a careful study based on a smaller estimate of the missing portion of the MS. than is suggested by the plates in the American edition. G. Lindeskog contributes a New Testament article: 'Logia-Studien.' G.W.A.

Studia theologica cura ordinum theologorum Scandinavicum edita, Vol. V, Fasc. i. 1951/52. Pp. 64. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Kr. 8.00, or Kr. 12.00 annually.)

None of the articles in this fascicle bears directly on the O.T. Jørgen Pedersen writes on 'L'Intellectus fidei et la notion de théologie chez saint Bonaventure'. N. A. Dahl contributes two notes on Romans v, and T. Arvedson comments on Phil. ii. 6 and Mt. x. 39. B. Noack discusses the quotation in Eph. v. 4. G.W.A.

Studia theologica cura ordinum theologorum Scandinavicum edita. Vol. V, Fasc. ii. 1951/52. Pp. 106. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Kr. 8.00 or Kr. 12.00 annually.)

This fascicle is dedicated to Professor Fridrichsen (the first editor of the periodical) on the occasion of his 65th birthday. It begins with a long and important discussion by Mowinkel of Pedersen's view that Exodus i-xv contains the cultic legend of the Passover festival. He argues that the chapters form an integral part of an historical work, that they contain much more than the material of a cultic legend, that Pedersen's arguments against documentary analysis are inconclusive, that two literary sources are to be found in the chapters, and that literary criticism and the traditio-historical approach are both necessary in studying the pericope. A. Kuschke contributes a study of Old Testament ethics (particularly comparing the Wisdom and Prophetic literature), in the light of an earlier article by Wingren. J. Munck examines an ossuary inscription published by Sukenik. The other articles are on New Testament subjects: E. Sjöberg on Matt. vi. 12ff.; P. Seidelin on the sign of Jonah; N. A. Dahl on the parables of growth. G.W.A.

Svensk exegetisk årsbok, XVI, ed. by G. Lindeskog. 1951/52. Pp. 100. With supplement: *Symbolae Biblicae Upsalenses* 14. 1952. Pp. 100. (Wretmans Boktryckeri Aktiebolag, Uppsala. Price : 15s. 6d.)

One article in this number is of special and direct interest to the *Alttestamentler*. In a fresh and stimulating contribution G. A. Danell raises again the question whether Amos really

was a nabi, and concludes that Amos says 'I am not', but implies 'I am a nabi *extra ordinem*.' L. Wikström offers a convenient historical survey of the uses of the term 'myth', relating primarily to contemporary discussion of the New Testament. R. Gyllenberg writes on the introductory greetings in the Pauline epistles, and H. Riesenfeld on Christian worship in the light of the New Testament. The important supplement by Bo Reicke on the Dead Sea Scrolls is noticed separately (see p. 72). G.W.A.

VACCARI, A.: *Scritti di Erudizione e di Filologia*. Vol. 1. *Filologia Biblica e Patristica*. 1952. Pp. xlv+392. (Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, Rome. Price: L. 4000.)

This is the first volume of the *Festschrift* prepared in honour of Vaccari's fortieth year of teaching in Rome, which is, at the same time, his sixtieth year as a member of the Society of Jesus. Apart from a short introduction by G. de Luca, it is made up entirely of select items from the 374 entries in the jubilarian's bibliography and, with one exception, all the fifteen papers have been already published. The exception is the admirable and conspicuously erudite discussion of the psalters of Jerome and Augustine, of which only a few pages have hitherto seen the light. Among the older papers, those of most interest to an *Alttestamentler* are the ones on the fortunes of the Letter of Aristeas in Italy, leading up to an appraisal of R. Tramontano's superb edition; on Hebrew Messianism and Vergil's Fourth Eclogue (in which the reference to Lagrange at p. 70, n. 1 should be *Revue biblique*, 1922, pp. 552ff.); on Hesychius of Jerusalem and his commentary on Leviticus; on the genuine commentary on the Psalter of Remigius of Auxerre; and on the Antiochene text of the Psalms in the fourth century. In fine, a volume of varied interest and one that by its fine printing and admirable learning will give pleasure to all friends of the Biblical Institute and of its senior professor. J.M.T.B.

WEIGLE, L. A. (ed. by): *An Introduction to the Revised Standard Version of the Old Testament*. 1952. Pp. 92. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. Price: 5s. 0d.)

This brief but extremely important introduction gives an account of the stewardship of those scholars in America who produced the *Revised Standard Version of the Old Testament* which was completed this year, and will be read with the greatest interest and with considerable profit by all who wish to know about the background and the performance of that work. Though the brochure is a symposium contributed by twelve of the surviving members of the O.T. Committee, and represents the specialist interests of the authors, the dominating and unifying *motif*, the R.S.V., is never forgotten. The work cannot be too warmly recommended. The contents are:—Preface to the R.S.V. of the O.T.; Method and Procedure of the Revision (W. A. Irwin) ; The Authorized Revisions of the

King James Version (G. Dahl) ; The Hebrew Text and Ancient VSS of the O.T. (H. M. Orlinsky) ; The Language of the O.T. (W. F. Albright) ; The Geography of the O.T. and the R.S.V. (H. G. May) ; Archaeology and the Translation of the O.T. (J. P. Hyatt) ; The Style and Vocabulary of the R.S.V. (Millar Burrows) ; The Poetry of the O.T. (J. Muilenburg) ; The Wisdom Literature of the O.T. (L. Waterman) ; Preaching Values of the R.S.V.—the Prophets (W. L. Sperry) ; The Use of the O.T. in Worship (F. James) ; Some misleading Words in the King James Version ; The Revision Committee and the Advisory Board. B.J.R.

(WEIL, G. E.) : *Gotthold E. Weil Jubilee Volume*. 1952. Pp. 108+XII. (The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.)

'On 13th May, 1952, the School of Oriental Studies of the Hebrew University celebrated the 70th anniversary of its Nestor, Prof. Gotthold E. Weil, and decided to commemorate this event by a Jubilee Volume'. It is a beautifully produced volume, containing seventeen articles contributed by pupils and colleagues of Professor Weil. To Biblical scholars 'Mas 'Obhedh (Corvée)' by A. Biram and 'Some Ideas of the Place of Ugaritic among the Semitic Languages' by N. H. Tur-Sinai are of interest. Both of these articles will, according to a statement on p. VII, appear in full English translation elsewhere. M.W.

EDUCATIONAL

City of Norwich Education Committee Agreed Syllabus of Religious Instruction. 1951. Pp. viii+104. (Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Norwich. Obtainable from the Director of Education, Education Office, Norwich. Price : 8s. 6d.)

The authors of this syllabus acknowledge their indebtedness to the Cambridgeshire, Surrey, and Sunderland Agreed Syllabuses in particular and justifiably claim for their own production the merits of compactness and brevity. Only one extended note is included, on Worship and the School. Apart from incidental stories the Old Testament is not introduced into the syllabus until the fourth year of the Junior School, and then the emphasis is on the prophets and their teaching. At the Secondary School stage the theme of the Old Testament teaching is God's revelation and man's response to it, and the course is carefully planned. The syllabus is of particular value for the fourth and fifth years of the Secondary School ; the theme for the fifth year is the unity of the Bible, and this section contains useful diagrams and notes. L.A.P.

MORSLEY, H. V. : *Junior Bible Archaeology*. 1952. Pp. 100. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 6s. 6d.)

This book is written in a simple style adapted to children of Secondary School age. A short introduction on "scientific digging" is followed by some account of the excavations of

Woolley at Ur and of Layard at Calah, by a graphic description of the Pyramids, by short descriptions of the fall of Jericho, Hezekiah's tunnel, excavations at Lachish, etc., and finally by short chapters on cuneiform writing, hieroglyphics and alphabetic writing. Some pages make interesting reading but the book is disjointed and scrappy and occasionally inaccurate and misleading. There are no maps or illustrations though the text refers to a picture that was evidently intended to accompany it.

L.A.P.

Teachers' Notes on the Syllabus of Religious Education for use in Primary Schools in Scotland. 1952. Pp. 120. (Church of Scotland Offices, Edinburgh. Price : 4s. 0d.)

A Syllabus of Religious Education for use in Secondary Schools in Scotland, Fourth Year. 1951. Pp. 156. (Church of Scotland Offices, Edinburgh. Price : 6s. 0d.)

The Cheshire Agreed Syllabus of Religious Instruction. 1952. Pp. xiv+202. (University of London Press, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

A Scripture Course for Friends' Schools. 1952. Pp. 20. (Bannisdale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

Many Agreed Syllabuses have come into being since the Education Act of 1944, made their use in the state schools obligatory and a change of approach is now discernible. The pioneers, very conscious of the religious controversy which had bedevilled R.I. in the schools for long enough, and walking warily, rejoiced to find so much common ground. But a generation had grown up, often ill-taught and out of touch with organised Christianity, and syllabuses, admirable as evidence of a more constructive approach, were found to be very far removed from those destined to use them. So the newer syllabuses aim at teaching the teacher, difficult though it is to help him to a more mature and theological approach while at the same time grading the material, with much inevitable repetition for the different age groups.

The Teachers' Notes on the Syllabus of Religious Education for use in Primary Schools in Scotland has been prepared with the help of experienced teachers. The Person of Jesus is the focal point and the material is divided into what Jesus did, stories he told, and stories which he heard as a boy. Excellent introductory and background notes are given and, in the later sections, some suggestions as to treatment and aim. There is little extra-biblical material but David Livingstone, Mary Slessor and William Quarrier find a place among the "Friends of Jesus".

A Syllabus of Religious Education for use in Secondary Schools in Scotland, (Fourth Year), also a teachers' handbook, runs from Isaiah of Jerusalem to Nehemiah; the New Testament covers St. Matthew. The notes are brief, scholarly and most helpful.

The Cheshire Agreed Syllabus of Religious Instruction is a mine of information and helpful suggestion; it has a valuable bibliography and is very modern in its general approach. It covers the whole age range from Nursery to school leaving age, hopefully placed at 16-17, and it is intended that "no boy or girl shall go out into the world without a knowledge of the Christian faith, its origin, development and meaning, and its abiding value as a way of life". It is very much alive to the part played by the teacher. Much extra-biblical material (historical, biographical, missionary, doctrinal) is suggested, opening up possibilities to the intelligent teacher, and much of it refreshingly relevant to modern life. In our field some of the information is perhaps over-confident. Abraham is placed about 2100 B.C.; a new book of the law was composed in the Southern Kingdom in the early seventh century... It has a very necessary index and two interesting appendices on Church history in Cheshire, and Cheshire schools.

The little *Scripture Course for Friends' Schools* is an outline which combines religious warmth with great intellectual honesty. If there is a gap between Paul and George Fox which gives it something of a sectarian flavour this syllabus has a quality which suggests how desirable it is that R.I. should be the integration of the young into a way of life which is there. The Agreed Syllabus, however good, and though it is so very much better than nothing at all, starts at a, now unavoidable, disadvantage and calls for the most enlightened and devoted work on the part of the teacher. M.B.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

BARROIS, A.-G. : *Manuel d'Archéologie Biblique*, vol. II. 1953. Pp. xii+520. (Picard, Paris. Price : Fr. 2.250.)

The first volume of this work appeared in 1939 (see *Book List*, 1939, p. 3), and the second has been eagerly awaited these many years. It deals with the family, political institutions, law and the administration of justice, war, the arts, economics, burial, cultic centres and rites (both non-Israelite and Israelite). The whole work is of the highest importance, and it rests on up-to-date scholarship and is finely illustrated. No Old Testament scholar should be without it, and it is hard to single out any section for special mention. That on the family and that on the development of the art of writing, widely different from one another, are both excellent, and the tables of signs will be found very valuable, while the section on non-Israelite religion contains a good summary of Ras Shamra material. Alt's theory on the God of the patriarchs is rejected as 'gratuitous', and the theory that connects the sabbath with Babylonian *šapattum* or with the full moon is rejected. H.H.R.

BOULTON, W. H.: *Archaeology Explains*. 1952. Pp. 96. (Epworth Press, London. Price: 6s. 0d.)

The purpose of this work is to demonstrate how archaeology has elucidated details of the Bible record, the historicity of which is thereby enhanced. There is however, a tendency to selection of such instances and less objective interest in the archaeology of the ancient Near East than is desired even in a work where the Bible is the primary interest. On details the writer is generally well-informed, though there is an obvious reliance on a limited number of secondary authorities and general rather than specialized studies. There are also certain inaccuracies (e.g. Hazael's ivories were not from Carchemish but from Arslan Tash). There is also a tendency to ignore outstanding problems. Hammurabi, for instance, is dated 'somewhere about the time of Abraham' but there is no attempt to utilize the Mari, Khorsabad, and Babylonian material to fix his date. The Mari excavations, in fact, are never mentioned and Ras Shamra only once cited for evidence of Horites in Syria. This little book, with its apposite archaeological illustrations from Genesis to Revelation would be quite a useful Bible class handbook.

J.G.

CHILDE, V. G.: *New Light on the Most Ancient East*. 1952. Pp. 256+XXXIX pl. (Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. Price: 28s. 0d.)

In the third edition of his study of the archaeology of the ancient Near East Professor Childe limits himself, as he had previously done, to the formative period from the Neolithic revolution to the culmination of the urban civilization of Egypt, Sumer and the Indus towards the end of the 3rd millennium. Though the attention of the writer is focussed on those centres of riverine culture, the really new element in his work is an appraisal of the mass of new material from the intervening areas of Iran, Upper Mesopotamia, and Syria-Palestine. The new edition by its fuller documentation will be welcomed by specialists, though the general reader will perhaps regret that the broad features, so conspicuous in the earlier editions, are somewhat obscured by the additional details.

J.G.

Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum, Pars II, tomus iii: Tabulae, fasciculus I. 1951. (e Reipublicae Typographeo, Paris. Price: 36s. 0d.)

The present fascicle contains 33 plates illustrating the Aramaic texts in the corresponding fascicle of the *Corpus*, all beautifully reproduced and well maintaining the high standard of excellence set by previous volumes of this publication.

G.R.D.

DOSSIN, G.: *Archives Royales de Mari. V. Correspondance de Iasmah-Addu*. 1952. Pp. iii+141. (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris. Price: 19s. 6d.)

This, the fifth volume of this important volume of texts, contains another 88 letters transliterated and translated with

the masterly skill which Professor Dossin is showing in all his work. It contains also useful summaries of the contents of each letter at the beginning and brief philological notes at the end, both equally well done and equally welcome. The texts are all of the first importance for both historians and philologists and will amply repay careful study. The volume exactly follows its predecessors in form, and its successors will be eagerly awaited. G.R.D.

DOSSIN, G. : *Musée du Louvre. Textes cunéiformes, Tome XXV. Archives royales de Mari IV.* 1951. Plates lxxx. (Geuthner, Paris. Price : Frs. 2250.)

This is the fourth volume of the famous correspondence from Mari on the Middle Euphrates and the second containing letters of Šamši-Addu, king of Assyria. The copies maintain the high standard of excellence which this well-known series has always shown. G.R.D.

EISSFELDT, O. : *Sanchuniaton von Beirut und Ilumilku von Ugarit.* 1952. Pp. 74. (Max Niemeyer Verlag, Halle. Price : 15s. 0d.)

In this monograph Professor Eissfeldt examines carefully, on the one hand, the late and contradictory accounts of Eusebius, Porphyry and Philo concerning Sanchuniathon, and, on the other hand, the contemporary and clear evidence from Ras Shamra concerning Ilumilku. His aim is to obtain as clear a picture as possible of the two men, and to show how the information from Ras Shamra concerning Ilumilku makes it possible to pierce the shadows which surround the figure of Sanchuniathon and to see him more distinctly as the person he was. Ilumilku is seen to have been both scribe and author, a man highly regarded in his own country, and in touch with professional colleagues abroad. Sanchuniathon, it is suggested, may be viewed in a similar light. He may be regarded as a learned man, well known both in Beirut and further afield, a man who enjoyed the same kind of international renown as did Ethan the Ezrahite and the other wise men referred to in 1 Kings v. 11. D.W.T.

EISSFELDT, O. : *Taaautos und Sanchuniaton.* 1952. Pp. 70. (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin. Price : 10s. 0d.)

In the first part of this work the author discusses the origin and nature of Taaautos, who is referred to several times by Philo Byblius. In one group of passages he is spoken of as a man, in another as a god. Both groups agree, however, in attributing to him the invention of the alphabet and other signs, a fact which suggests that underlying his name is a word meaning "sign". The name is accordingly to be connected with the root *i'h* "mark". A fuller form, perhaps *ba'al* or *'el ta'awat* "lord" or "god of the sign", may have become shortened to *ta'awat*. It is possible that Taaautos, whose name and form may be a specifically Phoenician creation, may have been known as early as the period of the Ras Shamra texts. In the second part of the work, which is

devoted to a discussion of the Sanchuniathon problem, it is emphasized that the extracts from Philo's Phoenician history preserved by Eusebius contain elements which could have been taken from an older Phoenician *Vorlage*; and that the Ras Shamra texts and the Hittite mythological texts from Boghazköy the date of both sets of documents is c. 1400 B.C.—show points of contact with Philo's Phoenician history, and so may prove to be of importance for the solution of the Sanchuniathon problem. The case for the view that Sanchuniathon wrote a history of his land and people in Beirut c. 1400 B.C. is held to be much stronger to-day than heretofore. The extent to which the fragments of Philo's history may go back to Sanchuniathon's work remains, however, difficult to determine in detail. D.W.T.

FAKHRY, A. and RYCKMANS, G. : *An Archaeological Journey to Yemen*, 3 parts. 1951-52. Pp. xvi+188, xii+96, x+XCII plates. (Government Press, Cairo.)

The writer presents an account of his visit to San'a and certain sites in the vicinity, notably Ma'in and Marib (Part I). His activity was limited yet he contrived to make useful notes and to take a whole volume of photographs (Part III) including nine of the famous dam and related inscriptions. In Part II G. Ryckmans transcribes and translates 132 inscriptions of various length with commentary. As these exclude inscriptions from the sites already published, this is an indication of the amount of epigraphic material extant in South Arabia. Ryckmans also adds a short note on Sabaean history and religion as an appendix to the first part. J.G.

GORDON, C. H. : *Introduction to Old Testament Times*. 1952. Pp. viii+312. (Ventnor Publishers, Ventnor, N.J. Price : \$4.75.)

This is a good popular survey of the history of Israel in the Old Testament period, in the setting of the known culture and history of the ancient Near East. After a short chapter of Prolegomena on sources and method and another on the early Biblical narratives and their essential significance, there are chapters on Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ugarit and Homer before the Patriarchal Age is reached. Later there is a chapter on Karatepe. For the rest the history of Israel is reviewed but with extra-Biblical materials as well as the Old Testament constantly in mind. It is inevitable that in a book of this character much debated problems are apodictically settled. On the other hand the reader will gather a great deal of information not readily accessible in works on this scale. In no other comparable book will he find the Karatepe discoveries laid under contribution, and the chapter on Homer will be an illuminating surprise to many readers. Few readers will fail to glean fresh knowledge or to profit by the study of this book. H.H.R.

GORDON, C. H. : *Smith College Tablets—110 Cuneiform Texts Selected from the College Collection*. (Smith College Studies in History, Vol. XXXVIII.) 1952. Pp. vi+38+cxix plates. (Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Price : \$2.00.)

The 110 tablets now in the Smith College, Northampton, Mass., U.S.A., are of various dates, from pre-Ur III to Achaemenian times. They are all from Lower Mesopotamia and, with the exception of one religious text, they are mostly administrative records and contracts. In themselves they are not exceptional, but they add details to what we know already, and thus help to build up the complete picture of the social life of the times in which they were written. Professor Gordon is to be thanked for publishing all the texts in copy, giving a summary of their contents, and setting them briefly in their historical context. Those who are not Assyriologists will find his description of "Contents and Problems" useful. A very good book within its limits.

T.F.

GURNEY, O. R. : *The Hittites*. 1952. Pp. 240. (Pelican Books, London. Price : 3s. 6d.)

This is an excellent summary of what is known of the Hittites from excavations in their Anatolian homeland and from their records. For citations from the latter the work is particularly valuable. After a summary of the history of Hittitology the writer traces the history of the Hittites from their appearance in Anatolia to the destruction of their Empire at the end of the Bronze Age. He deals with their vassal states which survived this catastrophe in North Syria and the Tauric foothills. He also discusses the question of Achaean-Akhiyawa and of Hittites in Palestine, the latter, however, without arriving at any convincing conclusion. Social, legal, and military institutions, religion, warfare, art, language, and literature are discussed. In the last department we are shown the development from the recording of annals to the writing of history and are introduced to Hittite mythology which, the writer suggests, may be associated rather with the native subjects than the ruling caste of the Hittites.

J.G.

KENYON, KATHLEEN M. : *Beginning in Archaeology*. 1952. Pp. 204. (Phoenix House, London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

In a masterly presentation of the practical problems and a description of the modern methods of archaeology, Miss Kenyon has given the fruits of her wide experience in various fields in Britain and the Near East and also in the class-room. After a concise account of the growth and diffusion of early cultures westwards from the Near East from the pre-historic period to the Iron Age, the various fields are delimited in Britain, Europe, the Near, Middle and Far East, and even America. The technique of field work, including excavation, surveying, recording, treatment of objects, photography, surface exploration, and aerial survey is most thoroughly described. This little work, lucid, concise, and bearing the stamp of genuine authority in every statement, will command the respect of all interested in archaeology from the established authority to the first beginner.

J.G.

KRAMER, S. N. : *Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta : a Sumerian Epic Tale of Iraq and Iran.* 1952. Pp. 56+XXVIII pl. (The University Museum of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Price : \$1.00.)

This epic fragment, on twenty tablets and fragments from the early excavations at Nippur and now in the Museum of the Ancient Orient in Istanbul and the University Museum, Pennsylvania, is the largest of this *genre* of Sumerian literature yet discovered. A transliteration is given with translation and commentary and a brief introduction. Photographs and transcriptions are given in the plates. The writer dates the tablets c. 1700 B.C. but maintains that the tradition goes back much earlier. He suggests that the events depicted fell in the beginning of the 3rd millennium. If that is correct, the significance of the text is that it demonstrates economic and cultural contacts between Sumer and Iran in the proto-dynastic period, which archaeology had already indicated. The text indicates that not only were such contacts closer than archaeologists had imagined, but that this relationship might amount to political domination by such a city-state as Erech.

J.G.

LAROCHE, E. : *Recueil d'onomastique hittite.* 1952. Pp. 154. (Librairie C. Klincksiek, Paris. Price : Fr. 1080.)

Professor Laroche has combed all the published Hittite texts, cuneiform and hieroglyphic, in order to collect and study Hittite personal names. His work falls into three parts. First, he provides a catalogue of the names sub-divided into those which occur in the Boghazköy texts, those which occur in other Hittite cuneiform texts and those from hieroglyphic sources : he gives full references to the published literature for each name. In the second part he studies the origin and types of the names, and in the third part he analyses their structure. The result is a work of the greatest importance for Indo-European philologists. It is hardly less important for the student of the history of the ancient Near East, in that it provides him with an index of all persons mentioned in the Hittite texts so far published.

T.W.T.

MALAMAT, A. : *The Aramaeans in Aram Naharaim and the Rise of their States.* (In Hebrew.) 1952. Pp. 76. (Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem.)

This is a doctoral dissertation prepared with the guidance of B. Maisler. The study, as the title suggests, is somewhat too severely limited to the area of the Euphrates and beyond to be of great significance for Old Testament study. The emergence of the Aramaeans in the politics of the Near East is traced in Assyrian records from the beginning of the 12th century. The work is well documented and the Assyrian sources critically examined, though the writer is less concerned with the internal political development and culture of the Aramaic states than with their geographical distribution and their chronology. This is the real strength of the work. A section on Tell Halaf in the period of Kapara shows that the

writer is conversant with the situation in Syria and with recent archaeological research there. The only point at which the work impinges directly on O.T. study is an appendix on Israel and Aram Šobah, which the writer locates on the Euphrates in the region occupied later by Bit Adini. In marked contrast with the critical handling of the Assyrian evidence is the unquestioning acceptance of the Biblical statement of the campaigns of Saul against the Aramaeans.
(with acknowledgements to M.W.) J.G.

MOSCATI, S. : *L'Oriente Antico*. 1952. Pp. 120, with 30 pages of plates.
(Vallardi, Milan. Price : 2,000 lire.)

This work forms part of *Storia Universale*, which is being published under the direction of Professor E. Pontieri, of the University of Naples. There are five main chapters, (i) Introductory (geography, peoples, chronology, the beginnings of history), (ii) c. 2600-2000 B.C. (Sumerians and Semites in Mesopotamia; Egypt), (iii) c. 2000-1550 B.C. (Amorites; Hammurabi; Egypt), (iv) c. 1550 to the twelfth century B.C. (Egypt; Hittites; Hurrians; Cassites; Assyrians; Semites in Syria and Palestine), (v) From the twelfth century to 332 B.C. (New Assyrian empire; Aramaeans; Hebrews, Chaldeans; Egypt; Persia). In accordance with the general plan of the book, the political history of the people is first presented and this is followed by accounts of their religion, literature, art, and other aspects of their life and thought. The more important documents and monuments receive attention, and the insertion of the sections relating to Egypt, which are written by Dr. S. Bosticco, at appropriate places—a somewhat unusual but attractive arrangement—is designed to indicate Egypt's role in the contemporary historical situation. The bibliographies are ample, up to date, and conveniently arranged, and the five chronological tables, corresponding to the five main chapters, are set out so as to furnish a synoptic view of the history. The plates, which have been well selected, add greatly to the interest and usefulness of the work. There is a good map, and a full index of names is supplied. Students who wish to be introduced, by way of broad outlines, to the study of the ancient east will find the book reliable, instructive, and, despite the great amount of material which has had to be compressed, readable. D.W.T.

PARROT, A. : *Découvertes des Mondes Ensevelis*. 1952. Pp. 150.
(Delachaux and Niestlé, Neuchâtel and Paris. Price : Swiss Fr. 7.80; subscription price : Swiss Fr. 7.00.)

This is a general conspectus of Near Eastern archaeology by the excavator of Mari. With illustrations from his personal experience in Mesopotamia he describes the technique and problems of archaeology and devotes a chapter to the history of the science in Western Asia. He next gives the broad outlines of the history of the region with citation of relevant archaeological evidence through a period of five millennia

until the late Roman period. He concludes with a somewhat sketchy but eminently sane account of the bearing of archaeology upon the Bible. J.G.

PARROT, A. : *Déluge et l'Arche de Noé*. (Cahiers d'Archéologie Biblique I). 1952. Pp. 62. (Delachaux and Niestlé, Neuchâtel and Paris. Price : Swiss Fr. 3.90 ; subscription price : Swiss Fr. 3.50.)

This is a summary review of the Biblical narratives and of the various Mesopotamian traditions of the Flood together with a review of the archaeological evidence which has been claimed for this phenomenon. The work closes with a brief account of the role played by the Ark in Christian exegesis and art. The author speaks with the authentic voice of one of the foremost archaeologists and his review of the archaeological evidence of 'Flood' strata in various Mesopotamian sites is particularly valuable. J.G.

SIMONS, J. : *Jerusalem in the Old Testament*. 1952. Pp. xiv+518+33 plates. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 80.00.)

The writer presents a most thorough topographical study of ancient Jerusalem, characterized by a meticulous survey and criticism of the archaeological research of the site and, *pari passu*, of the ancient documents, particularly Josephus, Nehemiah, and the relevant parts of Jeremiah. He is appreciative particularly of the work of Weill in the extreme South of the city of David on the south-east hill, but he fairly and fully represents the work of others. He maintains that the south-west hill was occupied in pre-Israelite times and was incorporated into the capital city, probably by Solomon. This, however, he demonstrates from documentary evidence rather than from the excavations of Bliss on the south-west hill and Johns in the Citadel. He devotes an illuminating chapter to Jerusalem as indicated in Nehemiah. This source, he admits, is vital, but not independently of other sources and archaeology. In the vexed questions of the 2nd and 3rd—Agrippa's—walls he may be said to be conservative, tracing the former from the Citadel eastwards, then northwards to the fortress Antonia, northwest of the Temple area, and taking the latter to follow generally the line of the modern (Turkish) wall of the Old City. He appreciates the importance of Hamilton's recent soundings outside this wall, but considers them on too small a scale to decide such a difficult problem and finds Hamilton's report too difficult to admit of unequivocal judgement. He agrees with Vincent on the poor quality of the more northerly wall discovered by Robinson and later investigated by Sukenik and Mayer, but has no decided views on its origin. The work is sumptuously produced with abundance of plates and plans, though somewhat marred by minor technical errors. These, however, are far outweighed by the outstanding merit of the book, which is a real classic in its subject. J.G.

VANDIER, J. : *Manuel d'archéologie égyptienne. Tome premier : Les époques de formation.* 1952. Pp. viii+1044. (Editions A. et J. Picard, Paris. Price : Fr. 4300.)

The first volume of this work is issued in two parts. The first part deals with the prehistoric period and the second with the first three dynasties. The work is a detailed study of all the various types of objects which excavations have revealed, and it is richly illustrated with drawings, plans and charts. When completed it will be a reference work of the greatest importance to all Near Eastern archaeologists, whatever their speciality.

T.W.T.

WOOLLEY, SIR LEONARD : *A Forgotten Kingdom.* 1953. Pp. 200+24 plates. (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth. Price : 2s. 6d.)

This is a popular account of the author's excavation of ancient Alalakh in the basin of the Lower Orontes. The site was chosen because of its situation on the ancient trade route from Mesopotamia to the timber-bearing Amanus and to the sea, and because of its secondary importance, which adapted it to play an assimilative role, thus faithfully reflecting the successive cultures of the Near East. The work is a good description of archaeological method and emphasizes the influence of the various cultures of Mesopotamia in North Syria. Besides the evidence that is adduced for social and political conditions in Syria and in patriarchal times, Old Testament students will be particularly interested in the study of the inscription of Idri-mi, where the author accepts the '*apiru*' as Hebrews, and in an elaboration of his view that Khirbet Kerak ware is associated with a Caucasian people who settled first in North Syria and then were displaced, some to Anatolia and some to Palestine, whence the 'Hittites' of Hebron in the time of Abraham.

J.G.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

ABEL, F. M. : *Histoire de la Palestine depuis la conquête d'Alexandre jusqu'à l'invasion arabe.* II. *De la Guerre Juive à l'invasion arabe.* 1952. Pp. x+406. (Gabalda, Paris. Price : Fr. 2200.)

The first volume of this important work was noticed in the *Book List* for 1952. It is not, as has already been stated, a history of religious ideas (for which one is referred to other works), but it is a historical and political study which, in the present volume, deals with a period less well known to most students of Holy Scripture than the subject-matter of the earlier volume. This volume opens with a chapter on the organization of the Jewish resistance movement by the extremists and on the campaign of Vespasian and Titus in Peraea, Idumaea and Judaea. There follows a rather compressed account of the siege of Jerusalem ; in the absence of a map of Jerusalem and its environs this becomes more than ordinarily difficult to follow. Later chapters study the periods from the reign of Vespasian to the death of Trajan, under the

reigns of Hadrian and the Antonines, under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, and under the Syrian dynasty. The remaining chapters of the second part deal with the years from the accession of Maximinus the Thracian until the portion of Constantine's reign that precedes the foundation of Constantinople.

The third and last part has seven chapters covering the years 325-640 (from the time of the Council of Nicaea down to the conquest of Palestine by the Arabs). Of special interest are the three concerned with the Constantinian dynasty, ending with the death of Julian in 363; the reign of Justinian; and the successive stages of the Arab conquest. The great defects of this sober and scholarly work are that it fails to provide adequate maps and that, in two volumes of more than nine hundred pages in all, covering a total period of nine hundred years, no space has been found for a general index.

J.M.T.B.

AUERBACH, E. : *Moses*. 1953. Pp. 244. (Ruys, Amsterdam. Price : Fl. 15.0.)

In this book, written in German, Dr. Auerbach offers a critical survey of the life and work of Moses. His conclusions are that Moses is a historical character and a Levite. Historical substance is found in the story of his stay in Midian and of his leading of Israel out of Egypt. The goal of the Exodus is held to have been Kadesh, and the plan to conquer Canaan is found to be a later idea that came into being in Kadesh. The divine name Yahweh is held to have been first made known to Moses. The Decalogue is attributed to Moses, and the twelve tribes of the Sinai Covenant are held to be not the same as the later twelve sons of Jacob. To Moses is attributed monotheism, and an essentially ethical religion. Chronological problems are not discussed, and there is no attempt to set Moses in world history. Despite this weakness in a biographical work—understandable, indeed, in view of the vexed nature of the problems—the work is of some importance. Its generally conservative conclusions do not rest on an unwillingness to face critical problems, and on a number of issues views which are not conservative are expressed.

H.H.R.

BARON, S. W. : *A Social and Religious History of the Jews*, Vol. I, Ancient Times, Parts 1 and 2. Second ed., rev. and enlarged. 1952. Pp. xii+416, vi+494. (Columbia University Press, New York and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price : \$12.50 or £4 2s. 0d.)

These are the first two volumes of a work which will run to seven volumes, and they cover the period down to Talmudic times. They rest on very profound learning, and the references to literature in the voluminous notes are so rich as to be worth the price of the volumes in themselves. These notes are gathered at the end of each volume, and occupy a quarter of the total pages. Mosaic monotheism is maintained, and the Decalogue is attributed to Moses. The period of the Judges is passed over lightly, and the eighth and seventh century

prophets have less space than they would normally be given in Christian works, while the Suffering Servant has a single paragraph and a footnote. On the other hand there is an excellent treatment of the Diaspora. The second of these two volumes deals with the post-Christian period. There is a chapter, entitled "The Great Schism", on the effects of the rise of Christianity on Judaism, and a valuable treatment of the world of the Talmud and of Talmudic law and religion. Everywhere the author's control of literature, including the most recent, is remarkable, especially when the vast range of his subject is considered, and he shows a penetration which makes his work throughout one of great importance. H.H.R.

BUYSSCHAERT, G. : *Israël et le Judaïsme dans le Cadre de l'ancien Orient*. 1953. Pp. 392+2 maps. (Editions Beyaert, Bruges. Price : Belgian Fr. 165.)

This work contains a short account of Egypt and the Semitic World as the setting for the review of the Old Testament. There is a brief summary of the sites excavated in Palestine, and frequent comparison between Biblical and non-Biblical texts. Abraham is made contemporary with Hammurabi in the 18th century B.C., and the Exodus placed at about 1250. Ezekiel is given a ministry in Jerusalem before his deportation to Babylonia, while Ezra is placed after Nehemiah in the reign of Artaxerxes II. Deutero-Isaiah is accepted as addressed to the Exiles, and Trito-Isaiah as an appendix. Daniel is treated after Ezra and Nehemiah, as a work written for the consolation of the Jews in difficult times, applying to Maccabean times ancient prophecies of Daniel's. There are brief notes on some of the pseudepigraphical books, and a short account of the Jewish parties on the eve of the Christian era, where the book ends. The whole covers a wide range and forms a very useful handbook. It is much to be regretted that the author did not live to see his work through the press. H.H.R.

FERNÁNDEZ, A. : *Geografía Bíblica (El País de Jesús)*. 1951. Pp. xviii+138 (with two folding maps). (Editorial Vilamala, Madrid.)

The author who has been preparing a full geography of Palestine for some years past has had the excellent idea of producing a small popular book, which will be found useful by the "público de mediana cultura" and will provide a "geography without tears". The work is divided between three types of geography—physical, political and historico-topographical, and is printed clearly with a number of excellent illustrations from photographs. The one on p. 88, showing the source at Ain-Fara is explained in a footnote as the probable site of the burial by Jeremiah of his girdle (xiii. 1ff.). Surely it would be better to warn the reader that it is even more probable that the action was entirely symbolic, calling for no geographical identifications ! The maps are excellently drawn, but it was perhaps a mistake to mix Spanish and Arabic designations. At any rate those readers who are not Spaniards might fail to recognize Bethlehém under the style of Belén, and would prefer the Hebrew or the Arabic form. J.M.T.B.

- *FISON, J. E. : *Understanding the Old Testament : The way of Holiness* 1952. Pp. 208. (Oxford University Press. Price : 8s. 6d.)

The Old Testament is here introduced to the general reader in a series of short chapters, twenty in all, each dealing with a place, event or person within the main sequence of Israel's history. The language is simple and direct and due regard is paid to the results of literary criticism, but the more serious reader may at times feel that the attempt to speak of the Old Testament in modern idiom is overstrained. The sub-title, the Way of Holiness, demands a more dignified treatment than some chapters offer. Nevertheless the book can be warmly recommended for use in the upper forms of schools and for group discussions. L.H.B.

- HEINISCH, P. : *History of the Old Testament*, E. Tr. by W. Heidt. 1952. Pp. xviii+492. (Liturgical Press, Collegeville, Minnesota. Price : \$6.50.)

The German text, of this volume was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1951, p. 25. The English translation includes some revised passages (embodying, e.g., reference to the Dead Sea Scrolls), and there are illustrations (which one reader could have spared), together with some notes thereon. The History is a good general account of the whole period from the Creation to the Destruction of the Second Temple, with some attention to the religion and culture. It rests on up-to-date scholarship and very wide reading, and the bibliographical material is excellent. The standpoint is conservative. The early narratives of Genesis are not treated as history, but the patriarchal stories and the Exodus narrative are held to have historical substance. More surprisingly Daniel is treated as a historical person of the sixth century B.C. Ezra is held to have preceded Nehemiah, and Ezekiel is presented as prophesying only in Babylonia. The translation is fluent, and the book is well produced, save that the notes are all printed at the end. H.H.R.

- SCHMIDTKE, F. : *Der Aufbau der babylonischen Chronologie*. 1952. Pp. 104, with 4 Tafeln. (Aschendorff, Münster-i.-W. Price : DM. 6.50.)

This brief work in the first chapter discusses the sources of Babylonian chronology and its problems, and in the second sets out the lists of Babylonian and Assyrian kings with their dates; the author assigns Hammurabi, following the king-list A+B, to 1730-1688 B.C. Appendices contain WB. 44, the king-lists of Larsa, Babylon and Khorsabad, the Synchronistic History and the Babylonian Chronicle, all in transliteration, and the Ptolemaic Canon. The work will be found trustworthy and useful by all students of Babylonian and Assyrian history. G.R.D.

VELIKOVSKY, I. : *Ages in Chaos*. 1952. Pp. xxiv+350 with 9 plates and 2 end maps. (Doubleday & Co., New York. Price : \$4.50.)

The main thesis of the author is that somehow six hundred years of Egyptian history have been duplicated in all our history books, and that what is normally regarded as having happened in Egypt between 1780 and 1360 or so really happened between, say, 1500 and 850. Thus among other shocks to the orthodox, the Exodus coincided with the Hyksos invasion, Hatshepsut was the Queen of Sheba, the Amarna Letters were written by Jehoshaphat and Ahab. Some of the parallels the author quotes in support of his thesis are certainly very remarkable, though many of his equations make one gasp ; but we must wait for the promised second volume to see what Velikovsky will do with the now superfluous second half millennium of Egyptian history. In view of his high regard for Assyrian chronology (p. 99 f.), it would have been advisable to have included an explanation of the widely accepted synchronism of Akhnaton (now *ca.* 850 by Velikovsky's dating) with Asshuruballit I (*ca.* 1350). The reviewer found the argument strongest where his own knowledge was weakest.

D.R.Ap-T.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

FISCHEL, W. J. : *The Bible in Persian Translation*. 1952. (Reprinted from *Harvard Theological Review*.) Pp. 46. (Luzac, London. Price : 6s. 6d.)

A valuable account of the many translations of the Bible into Persian, both before the time of Jacob ben Tavus—whose translation of the Pentateuch stands in Walton's Polyglott in Persian script instead of the translator's Hebrew script—and since. The work of Vecchietti in collecting manuscripts and in transcribing the text is outlined, and also the part played by Akbar the Great and Nādir Shah in causing translations to be made. While there is no discussion of the quality and worth of the translations, much little-known information is gathered here.

H.H.R.

*MAY, H. G. : *Our English Bible in the Making*. 1952. Pp. 154. (Westminster Press, Philadelphia. Price : \$2.75.)

Professor May was a prominent member of the Committee which prepared the 1952 Revised Standard Version of the Bible in America, and in the present book he has a very interesting story to tell about its activities. This story, however, is not given undue prominence, for it has been fitted into a setting which covers the whole history of Bible translation from 'The Bible in Greek' to the twenty or so English translations of the present century, with brief discussions of 'A Half-century of Discovery'—inscriptions, the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Cairo Genizah, N.T. papyri, and the 'International New Testament Manuscripts Project'; and a host of other topics. I cannot think of a better introduction for senior School and junior University students and Sunday School teachers, especially in America.

B.J.R.

POPE, H. : *English Versions of the Bible*, ed. by S. Bullough. 1952. Pp. xii+788. (B. Herder, London. Price : £3 15s. 0d.)

This is an immense work that has been many years in the making and that its author did not live to complete. It is designed as a history of all versions in English that have been made in these islands and in all other lands of English speech, and its five main parts deal respectively with Anglo-Saxon and Early English (which includes Middle English) manuscript versions, early printed editions, the Rheims-Douay and the Authorised Versions, Catholic Versions since Rheims-Douay, and Protestant versions since the Authorised. The appendices include reprints of the prefaces to the Rheims New Testament of 1582 and the Douay Old Testament of 1609, and a list of private versions published between the Authorised and the Revised versions. There is a very full bibliography running to thirty-two pages, and a supplement on American editions of the Catholic Bible. A good deal of the cataloguing of long-defunct editions may seem to be superfluous and to add unnecessarily to the cost, but, by way of compensation, there has been a praiseworthy and well-rewarded effort to be as complete as possible. The least satisfactory chapters are those on the pre-Wycliffite and Wycliffite versions, where there is need for a full discussion of Gasquet's theory set out in *The Old English Bible* and of M. Deanesly's reply to it in *The Lollard Bible*. J.M.T.B.

RYPINS, S. : *The Book of Thirty Centuries : An Introduction to Modern Study of the Bible*. 1951. Pp. xviii+420. (Macmillan, New York, and London. Price : \$7.00, or 52s. 6d.)

This is a remarkable book, remarkable because it is written by a professor of English, who has read widely in the Biblical field and who has familiarized himself with the Hebrew language and with the problems of textual criticism. Much more space is devoted to the Old Testament than to the New, and one suspects that the author found the problems of the former the more fascinating. Most of the work is taken up with the nature and transmission of the text, and with ancient and modern translations, and a great deal of information is here assembled which will be of value to every reader. Every Hebrew word is transliterated, and but for its very high price the book could be recommended for inclusion in every school library. The final chapter attempts the difficult task of giving a review of the Higher Criticism of both Testaments in 65 pages. As an introduction to Lower Criticism and Higher Criticism it is over-weighted on the side of the former, while there are other sides of modern study which are not dealt with at all. It represents, nevertheless, a great achievement and readers of every level will use it with profit. At the end of the book are some valuable tables. H.H.R.

Vetus Latina. Die Reste der altlateinischen Bibel nach Petrus Sabatier neu gesammelt und herausgegeben von der Erzabtei Beuron. 2. Genesis. 2te Lief. 1952. Pp. 129-288. (Herder, Freiburg. Price : DM. 29.75.)

The second fascicle of the second volume of the new edition of the Old-Latin Bible, which contains Gen. ix. 14—xxvii. 23, continues this important work in precisely the same manner as in the preceding chapters. The next part is expected to appear in the coming autumn. G.R.D.

VÖÖBUS, A. : *Die Spuren eines älteren äthiopischen Evangelien-textes im Lichte der literarischen Monumente.* (Papers of the Estonian Theological Society in Exile, No. 2.) 1951. Pp. 40. (Estonian Theological Society in Exile, Stockholm.)

This paper is concerned to show from a study of Gospel citations in monastic writings of the 14th—15th centuries that behind the much-revised Ethiopic 'vulgate' is a version made from the Old Syriac. Dr. Vööbus offers also a reconstruction of the history of the Church in Abyssinia which is important for the study of the history of a neglected version of the Bible. W.D.M.

WALLENSTEIN, M. : *The Piyyuṭ, with special reference to the textual study of the Old Testament.* (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, vol. 34, No. 2, March, 1952.) 1952. Pp. 8. (Manchester University Press and The John Rylands Library, Manchester. Price : 1s. 6d.)

In this article the author draws attention to a source of study for the textual criticism of the Hebrew Bible which has hitherto been little utilised, viz. payyeṭanic literature, i.e. synagogal poetry. He gives a general account of this literature, with special reference to the period beginning with Yannai, of Palestine, about the seventh century, and the period of the Jewish poets of Spain, which begins about the tenth century. In particular he examines in some detail the Qerobhah type of piyyuṭim, which is the first in order of time, and which contains a larger number of Biblical verses than is usually the case with other types of piyyuṭim. As a rule these verses follow the M.T., but there are exceptions. In the examples which are given, Yannai's text sometimes agrees with the LXX and other ancient versions, and sometimes, so it would seem, in the case of Isaiah, with the St. Mark's scroll, against the M.T. Interesting though these variants are, the all important question is the significance of them. Into this question the author does not enter here, but he intends to return to it. The possibility that some of the variants may be due to copyists' errors must, as he says, be allowed for. Orthographical considerations too are involved. Only when these, and perhaps other, problems have been investigated, will it be possible to assess the contribution which payyeṭanic literature may have to make to textual criticism. D.W.T.

WÜRTHEIN, E. : *Der Text des Alten Testaments. Eine Einführung in die Biblia Hebraica von Rudolf Kittel*. 1952. Pp. 176. (Privileg. Württ. Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 5.20.)

This is an extremely valuable handbook which every student should acquire for guidance in the use of the third and subsequent editions of *Kittel's Biblia Hebraica*. The story of the Massoretic text and the Versions is simply though adequately related from the standpoint of the *Sigla et Compendia* in the Prolegomena to *BH*, the sigla being appropriately introduced in the margins. If the narrative be felt to mirror too rigidly the theories of Professor Kahle, that is understandable because of the part played by this scholar in the production of *BH* : furthermore, especially in the discussion of the Septuagint, the writer states quite clearly that other interpretations are possible. The brief treatment of the Vulgate, and the dismissal of the Benedictine edition with a bare mention reflects the *apparatus criticus* of the edition ; on the other hand, the Dead Sea Scrolls figure quite prominently. An admirable feature of the book is a collection of 40 plates, with brief discussions : they include prints which cover the whole range of inscriptions and manuscripts relevant to O.T. textual study. A brief bibliography and index are added. The production of the work leaves nothing to be desired. B.J.R.

ZIEGLER, J. : *Der Bibeltext im Daniel-Kommentar des Hippolyt von Rom*. (Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen. 1. Phil.-Hist. Klasse, Nr. 8.) 1952. Pp. 36. (Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 3.50.)

The importance of Hippolytus' *Commentary on Daniel* (c. 200 A.D.) and his slightly earlier *De Antichristo* has long been recognised for the study of the Theodotianic text of Daniel, and in the present brochure Dr. Ziegler, in his usual thorough and scholarly way, has given a detailed analysis of the text-forms. He gives all the necessary information about editions of the work, their manuscript bases, the quoted passages and their relationship to the Codices. Along with providing support for B, which is to be expected, the readings reflect Q and min. 230, which belongs to the same family as Q. In some variants, however, Ziegler adduces evidence for a Greek rendering no longer extant. B.J.R.

EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

ALFRINK, B. J. : *Josue*. (De Boeken van het Oude Testament : Deel III, Book I.) 1952. Pp. 122. (J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik. Price : Fl. 4.27.)

The series will be in twelve parts, extending to nearly 5,000 pages, and is by a group of Roman Catholic scholars under the general editorship of Professors Grossouw, van der Ploeg, and van Dodewaard, with Dr. van den Born as secretary.

Each volume will contain an introduction followed by the author's own translation and exegesis of the original text. Mgr. Alfrink holds that the author of Joshua used five sources: ii. 1-vi. 25, the story of Jordon and Jericho with occasional aetiological emphasis; the Ai story; two poetic quotations; a list of west-of-Jordon kings (xii. 9-24); the story of the overrunning of southern Judah (x. 28-39). There are notes on the style of the author who is responsible for considerable portions of chapters i-xii, as well as in his editing of the G-document on which most of chapters xiii-xxiv is based. The exegesis, which occupies the lower half of each page, is clear and helpful. N.H.S.

ALLIS, O. T. : *God Spake by Moses*. 1951. Pp. 160. (Marshall, Morgan and Scott, London. Price : 9s. 6d.)

A running commentary on the Pentateuch, presupposing Mosaic authorship, though 'how much of it he received by direct revelation, how much by inheritance, we do not know'. Higher Criticism is either ignored or cavalierly dismissed, but considerable space is devoted to such matters as the refuting of theories put forward by British-Israel. There are some useful homiletic suggestions in the book. B.J.R.

BEA, A. : *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis quod hebraice dicitur Šir Hašširim, nova e textu primogenio interpretatio latina cum textu masoretico ac notis criticis et exegeticis*. 1953. Pp. vi+66. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome.)

This handy and useful little edition of the Song of Songs provides, as the title-page shows, the Massoretic text, a new Latin translation, and a variety of notes. There is also a valuable introduction of over twenty pages giving all reasonable guidance on such topics as the interpretation of the book, the literary form and arrangement, the authorship and date, the text and versions, and the history of the book's interpretation. On this last point Bea remarks very justly: "Cantici interpretum ingens est numerus". He himself favours the so-called *interpretatio figurata* which considers that the literal sense is uniquely the metaphorical sense, but not with the implication that all the details are to be interpreted allegorically. Rather, he would prefer to interpret them parabolically and the essence of his system is expressed in the sentence: "Sponsa Cantici est populus Dei, ab eo specialiter electus et variis viis ac rationibus ad perfectam cum Deo unionem amoris perductum", (p. 7). He rejects emphatically any view that denies the literary unity of the work. J.M.T.B.

BENTZEN, A. : *Daniel* (Eissfeldt's Handbuch zum Alten Testament, erste Reihe xix.) Zweite, verbesserte Auflage. 1952. Pp. 88 (Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 6.10.)

This is the second edition of what is recognized as one of the finest modern commentaries on *Daniel*. The first edition was noticed briefly in the 1937 *Book List*. The book is essentially

the same as formerly but it is considerably increased in size (88 pages as compared with 54). There are interesting additions in the Introduction—a paragraph on the place of *Daniel* in the Canon, the relation of Daniel to Ezek. xiv and xxviii, and to Danel of the Ras Shamra myth much more fully dealt with, the dating of the book calculated more exactly as 166 or 165 B.C., a new suggestion that *Daniel* was originally circulated in fragments in different languages, Hebrew and Aramaic—cf. the Greek of the additions what we have now being a patchwork reconstruction and yet essentially a unity, the suggestion that the original LXX represents a version corresponding more closely to the contemporary struggle and perhaps deriving from oral tradition, a paragraph on the form-criticism of the book.

Very full account has been taken of recent literature and this appears both in the critical notes and in the exposition. Extra references are added and sometimes whole new paragraphs appear. Two recent commentaries which are frequently referred to are that of Young (conservative) and Steinmann (French Catholic).

This new edition quite definitely replaces the first edition for all who wish to keep up to date with the study of the book of Daniel. N.W.P.

BEWER, J. A. : *The Book of Jeremiah*, ii. *Chapters 26-52*. (Harper's Annotated Bible Series.) 1952. Pp. 88. (Harper & Bros., New York, and Eyre and Spottiswoode, London. Price : 75 cents or 6s. 0d.)

Professor Bewer is bringing out these volumes in rapid succession, and continues to pack a great deal into a small space. A surprising amount of textual criticism is included in the notes, considering the limited space, and while discussion of issues cannot be offered it will be a gain to every reader to have the judgement of a scholar of Bewer's eminence on all the problems associated with the book of Jeremiah. It may be noted that he retains xxxi. 31-34 for Jeremiah, but rejects 29 f. as showing the influence of Ezekiel. Most of xli-v-xlix is held to be Jeremianic, but l-li are rejected as exilic. H.H.R.

The Holy Bible. Revised Standard Version, Containing the Old and New Testaments, Translated from the Original Tongues, Being the Version Set Forth A.D. 1611, Revised A.D. 1881-1885 and A.D. 1901, Compared with the Most Ancient Authorities and Revised 1952. Pp. 1290. (Nelson, Edinburgh. Price : 30s. 0d.)

By far the greater part of the changes in this Revision were mandatory and almost mechanical—the removal of all Elizabethan words and usages not familiar to the present-day American; yet (deliberately according to a statement by Dean Weigle, Chairman of the Revision Commission) reversion to the simplicity of the King James' Version away from the 1881, 1901 revision, was attempted when possible; and this

may account for the preservation, especially in more familiar passages, of much of the A.V. rhythm and felicities (e.g. in Ps. xxiii. 6 RSV keeps "mercy" for *hesed* instead of its more usual rendering "steadfast love"; and even Is. liii can be read in the Revision without discomfort). The other feature of this Revision, and the one which mainly interests the Old Testament student, is the degree of venturesomeness in revising the underlying Hebrew text. The Revisers allowed themselves (a) to adopt (tacitly) vowelling other than that of the M.T., (b) to change the consonantal text on the authority of early versions, (c) to change traditional renderings in the light of new knowledge provided by archaeology and the cognate languages, and (d) to repair the text conjecturally. Subjective judgement comes into play in all four of these processes and the Revisers are open to criticism from many sides; but generally the Revisers have tended in the direction of caution. They accept, for example, the stock conjectures "kiss his feet" in Ps. ii. 11, "Rimmon" in Is. x. 27, and even Cheyne's "lamentations" for M.T.'s "ships" in Is. xliii. 14; they admit the *pim* (surely misspelt: the middle yodh is more likely to be consonantal) in 1 Sam. xiii. 21; but they prefer "young lions" to "unbelievers" in Ps. xxxiv. 10, and "fist" to "shovel" in Ex. xxi. 18; and in Ex. xxii. 5 they keep the traditional "cause to be eaten" instead of (as in BDB and Driver in *Camb. Bib.*) "cause to be burnt".

H.D.

The Holy Bible translated from the Original Languages with Critical Use of all the Ancient Sources, by Members of the Catholic Biblical Association of America. Vol. I. *Genesis to Ruth*. 1952. Pp. 664. (St. Anthony Guild Press, Paterson, N.J.)

The members of the Catholic Biblical Association of America have already edited a complete New Testament and the Old Testament books of Genesis and the Psalter. The present volume, giving the entire text of eight books, is one that, as the title-page alleges, has made full use of all the ancient versions in controlling the Massoretic text, and prints at the end of the volume about nineteen pages of closely-set corrections, some of them lengthy. So, for example, in Judges xx. 30-35 (part of the account of the Benjamite war) the text is largely rewritten or rearranged. The translation, as a work of literature, does not seem to be quite in the front rank, but there is plenty of evidence that no pains have been spared to achieve a readable and accurate rendering. It should be borne in mind that, whereas the New Testament section of this version was made on the basis of the Vulgate, the whole of the Old Testament will, as in the present volume, be translated from the Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek originals.

J.M.T.B.

La Sainte Bible de Jérusalem. L'Exode, by B. Couroyer. 1952. Pp. 182, with map. (Price : 12s. 0d.) *Les Nombres*, by H. Cazelles. 1952. Pp. 158 with map. (Price : 10s. 0d.) *Judith, Esther*, by R. P. Barucq. 1952. Pp. 130. (Price : 8s. 6d.) (Editions du Cerf, Paris.)

For previous volumes in the series, see *Book Lists*, 1949, p. 27 ; 1950, pp. 25, 40 ; 1951, p. 33 ; 1952, pp. 27, 28. The pattern and standard of the previous volumes is maintained. The larger part is devoted to the translation, with technical and exegetical notes as necessary. In each case there is a short introduction, where the emphasis is on doctrine rather than on authorship and date. In the Exodus volume the existence of the various strands is recognized, and indicated where helpful. The later date (Ramses II, Menephtah) is taken for the Exodus. The Numbers volume is more conservative, and the Mosaic authorship is stressed with redactions. The date for *Judith* is given as 200 B.C., or 103-76 B.C. or 70 B.C., and for *Esther*, between the 4th and 1st centuries B.C., but probably *ca.* 140 B.C. In these two volumes especially the emphasis is on teaching and doctrine. N.H.S.

La Sainte Bible de Jérusalem. Esdras, Néhémie, by A. Gelin. 1953. Pp. 124. (Editions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 390).

This further volume of the same series as the preceding has appeared while this issue of the *Book List* has been in the press. The Introduction places the work of the Chronicler between 350 and 300 B.C., and on the vexed question of the date of the mission of Ezra and of Nehemiah places Ezra's arrival in Jerusalem between the first and second visits of Nehemiah. Thus Ezra's work is held to have commenced in 427(?) - 426(?) and Nehemiah's second visit to have taken place before 424. As always in this series the translation is of first importance ; the commentary is brief, but judicious and reliable. H.H.R.

BÜCKERS, H. : *Die Bücher der Chronik*. (Die Heilige Schrift für das Leben erklärt, Band IV/I. Herders Bibelkommentar.) 1952. Pp. xii + 380. (Herder, Freiburg. Price : DM. 17.50.)

A new volume in this well-known series, in which an expository exegesis follows each section of the text freshly translated from Kittel's BH. Literary and textual notes are not included, but a number of emendations are accepted. The unity of authorship throughout the Chronicistic work, except for glosses, is maintained, and composition tentatively assigned to 300-250 B.C. *Kings* and *Chronicles* are considered to have drawn independently from a common source. Opinions will differ as to the precise degree of credibility to be attached to some of the Chronicler's unsupported statements, and Bückers recognizes, but tends to minimize, many of the difficulties. It is however a careful and sincere commentary of value to scholars as well as to the ordinary Bible reader.

D.R.Ap-T.

BUTTRICK, G. A. (ed. by) : *Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. I. (General and Old Testament Articles, Genesis, Exodus.) 1952. Pp. xxx+1100. (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York, Nashville. Price : £3 10s. 0d.)

This first major Bible commentary both exegetical and expository for many years in English will consist of six volumes on each Testament. (Those subscribing to the series will receive the last volume containing *James-Revelation* and the Indexes free.) The twenty-two general articles (eleven specifically O.T.) have references to a wide range of literature and append selected bibliographies (except that by G. A. Barrois on Chronology Metrology and Numismatics). In the actual commentaries there is an Introduction to the book, again with select bibliography, and then each passage of Scripture is quoted according to the King James and the American Revised Standard Versions in parallel columns at the head of the page ; below that comes the exegesis, and last the exposition, all clearly distinguishable. For *Genesis* the main Introduction and the Exegesis are by C. A. Simpson, who also contributes the general article on The Growth of the Hexateuch. The Exposition is by W. R. Bowie. For *Exodus* the authors are J. Coert Rylaarsdam and J. Edgar Park respectively. Rylaarsdam takes much more account of oral tradition than does Simpson, but neither gives the attention we should expect to the views of the "Scandinavian school". There are a number of maps in black and white ; and the coloured end papers give really excellent representations of the physical contours of the Near East nexus (front) and the land of Palestine (back). Among British contributors may be mentioned H. H. Farmer, N. H. Snaith and T. H. Robinson ; others are to follow. This volume can be highly recommended ; technically also it is an outstanding production and very good value.

D.R.Ap-T.

A *Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture*, ed. by B. Orchard, E. F. Sutcliffe, R. C. Fuller, and R. Russell. 1953. Pp. xvi+1312. (Nelson, Edinburgh. Price : £4 4s. 0d.)

This large and learned work may be regarded as the most impressive result, so far, of the fresh encouragement and impetus given to Roman Catholic biblical studies by the recent pronouncements of the Pope himself and of the Pontifical Biblical Commission. Over forty scholars have contributed to the volume ; and they have succeeded in compressing a vast deal of factual information and doctrinal instruction into the available space. Articles of general introduction take up some 300 pages, the commentaries, with their special introductions, about 900 pages. The indexes, general and geographical, take 87 pages and there are 16 pages of good clear maps. The New Testament is more fully treated than the Old. The general articles cover a wide field including some matters of special interest to Roman Catholics, e.g. the replies of the Biblical Commission, the position of the Mother of Jesus in the Bible, and the history

of Rheims-Douay Version. Bible students generally will look with keen interest to see how far the new volume is able to take up and use critical conclusions (and hypotheses) about biblical problems. The general impression made by the writers is one of cautious advance and of readiness to leave the way open for further investigation. The work as a whole should be of great use to both Catholics and Protestants. T.W.M.

CLARKE, W. K. L. : *Concise Bible Commentary*. 1952. Pp. 996. (S.P.C.K. London. Price : 30s. 0d.)

Here is an up-to-date and comprehensive commentary on the whole of the Bible and the Apocrypha. It is popular, for the general reader, but also scholarly. It is much to be commended, and within the limits imposed by space, it is thoroughly admirable. There are twenty-nine general articles, nearly half of them dealing with the Old Testament. At the end of the book, there is a glossary, suggested courses for study, and a short account of some extra-canonical books. Critically, the author follows the generally accepted modern positions, including the later of the two dates usually canvassed for the Exodus, the 397 B.C. date for Ezra. Note is taken of the Dead Sea scrolls and the Ugaritic material. A very satisfactory piece of work and a monument of industry. N.H.S.

GAROFALO, S. (ed. by) : *La Sacra Bibbia. Il Libro dei Re*, by S. Garofalo. 1951. Pp. x+296. (Price : 950 lire.) *Geremia*, by A. Penna. 1952. Pp. 442+9 pp. of plates. (Price : 1700 lire.) (Marietti, Turin and Rome.)

These two recent additions to the series entitled *La Sacra Bibbia* are most welcome, and there is every prospect that the commentaries will rank as some of the best ever published in Italy in recent times. As usual a good deal of space is required for the printing of the Sixto-Clementine version, which faces an Italian translation based on the original text. In both commentaries much attention is given to textual corrections, and the notes in the lower part of each page are normally full and adequate. Garofalo's commentary on Kings suffers from having slightly antedated the appearance of Montgomery's I.C.C. volume, and from his having been unable to make use of E. Thiele's monograph on *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings*, which would have been of marked assistance in the section headed "Cronologia". Conversely, Penna's *Geremia* appears to have missed little or nothing of any importance, and may on various grounds be considered to be the more thorough and original work. His acquaintance with all the best that has been written on Jeremiah (and this edition includes Lamentations and the Letter of Jeremiah) is exceptionally wide. Like most modern writers on that prophet he is especially indebted to such names as Volz, Skinner, Rudolph and Nötscher (whose commentary in the "Bonner Bibel" is rightly described as the most exhaustive Catholic book of Jeremiah that has appeared). Altogether this is a rich and satisfying piece of work, and a worthy successor to its author's excellent Hieronymian studies.

J.M.T.B.

GISPEN, W. H. : *De Spreuken van Salomo*, Deel I. (Korte Verklaring der Heilige Schrift.) 1952. Pp. 284. (J. H. Kok, Kampen. Price : 13s. 0d.)

This volume deals with the first fifteen chapters of Proverbs. It contains a short introduction, and then there follows the commentary proper. This is composed of short sections in the new translation which is a feature of the series, with each piece of text followed by a commentary which goes into considerable detail. The critical position is that Solomon was the author of a great deal of the book, but that it is a collection of collections. Mention is made of the great antiquity of similar collections in the Near East, going as far back as 2450 B.C. N.H.S.

HERTZBERG, H. W. : *Der Erste Jesaja, übersetzt und ausgelegt—zweite völlig neuarbeitete Auflage*. 1952. Pp. 156. (J. G. Oncken Verlag, Kassel.)

This translation and exposition of First Isaiah belongs to the series 'Bibelhilfe für die Gemeinde' to which a number of scholars contribute and which is edited by Dr. Erich Stange. Professor Hertzberg has given an excellent translation of First Isaiah. The chapters follow in the order that is given them in the Bible without any attempt to group them in their historical sequence, except that the vision and call of Isaiah (chap. vi) is placed at the beginning. In its first edition in 1936 the translation was not complete. This defect has now been rectified. Textual notes relative to variations from the massoretic text, etc., are relegated to an appendix and the most important variations witnessed to by the Dead Sea Scroll of Isaiah are indicated by the abbreviation T.M. (Totes Meer). The notes which concern the exposition are given at the end of the sections dealt with. In Professor Hertzberg's work we are fortunate in having the literary units in Isaiah's prophecies clearly defined and accompanied by an exegesis which takes account of the historical situations to which the prophet's oracles belong or may belong. Not only the so-called "Bible reader" but the preacher and teacher have here a work of the greatest value. There is a useful *Übersicht* of the content and topics of Isaiah's teaching at the end of the book. The *Bemerkungen zum Urtext* ought to be in a little larger print. O.S.R.

KISSANE, E. J. : *The Book of Psalms*, Vol. I. 1953. Pp. xlviii + 320. (Browne and Nolan, Dublin. Price : 30s. 0d.)

The lay-out of this commentary is similar to that of the author's commentary on Isaiah. To each Psalm there is a brief introduction, dealing with its subject, structure, contents, and sometimes its date or messianic character. Then follows the author's translation of the text from the Hebrew, with appended notes on any textual changes adopted, and then the commentary. Moderate recourse is had to emendation, sometimes on the basis of ancient versions, and sometimes conjectural (as in ii. 11f., where Bertholet's emendation

is followed). A number of the psalms are accepted as genuinely Davidic, but *Psa. li* is assigned to the exilic period. The Introduction is, naturally, to the entire Psalter, but the commentary includes the first two books of the Psalter only. The Introduction is brief, and the classification of the psalms adopted is Prayers for deliverance from trouble, Prayers for deliverance from enemies, Psalms of confidence, Psalms of thanksgiving, Didactic psalms, and Prophetical psalms. The headings of the psalms are held to indicate sometimes the collection from which they were taken, sometimes their character, sometimes their liturgical purpose, and sometimes their musical accompaniment. The volume forms a welcome addition to the rapidly growing literature on the Psalter.
H.H.R.

NORTH, C. R. : *Isaiah 40-55*. (The Torch Bible Commentaries.) 1952. Pp. 150. (S.C.M. Press. Price : 8s. 6d.)

This is a brief but excellent commentary on the Second Isaiah by the leading British authority on the subject and it will adorn the series to which it belongs. In the Introduction a judicious selection is given of the information which it is essential that the general reader should have. The views of C. C. Torrey are passed over in silence. The verse by verse exposition is a model of relevance and succinctness. Indeed it is just because Dr. North has such a complete mastery of the literature of the subject and of the problems at issue that he is able to be lucid in his exposition. Theological difficulties are faced honestly and profoundly (see e.g. the comment on *xlii. 13ff.*). The quality of this little book serves to fan the hope that the same author will one day give us a full-scale treatment of the same subject.
N.W.P.

NÖTSCHER, F. (ed. by) : *Die Heilige Schrift in deutscher Übersetzung, Echter Bibel : Das Alte Testament. 14. Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers* by H. Schneider, and *Deuteronomy* by H. Junker. 1952. Pp. 90, 64, 94 and 104. (Echter Verlag, Würzburg. Price : DM. 11.40.)

The appearance of four books of the Pentateuch (Exodus-Deuteronomy) in a single volume brings to an end the Old Testament section of the excellent and popular *Echter Bibel*. It will be recalled that Junker's commentary on Genesis appeared in this series in 1949, and was noticed in the *Book List* for 1950. A table of contents to the whole series, together with maps and chronological tables, is promised for the immediate future.

There is not a great deal to be said about the present volume, in which Junker has only one book to comment on as compared with Schneider's three, and this for the second time, as an earlier commentary on Deuteronomy from his pen appeared in the *Bonner Bibel* as long ago as 1933. As might be expected in so essentially popular a commentary the introductions and notes tend to be kept very short, and it may be regretted that

so little space is given to textual criticism. From this standpoint the series compares unfavourably with some of the volumes of the French series *La Sainte Bible*, while it may be freely allowed that the material production is superior and the print far less trying to the eyes.

J.M.T.B.

NÖTSCHER, F. (ed. by) : *Die Heilige Schrift in deutscher Übersetzung, Echter Bibel : Das Alte Testament. 15. Register*, by the Editor. 1953. Pp. 154+2 maps. (Echter Verlag, Würzburg.)

The index volume has appeared while this List has been in the hands of the Printer. In addition to a good subject index it contains a chapter on chronology, and one on weights and measures. In its preparation the Editor has had the help of Fischer, Rehm, Schneider and Schötz, in addition to that of three members of the Bonn Seminar. The speed with which the whole commentary has been prepared is amazing, and this index will add much to the usefulness of the work. H.H.R.

VAN DER PLOEG, J. : *Sprenken*. (De Boeken van het Oude Testament : Deel VIII, Book 1.) 1952. Pp. 108. (J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik. Price : Fl. 3.72.)

For details of the whole series see the notice of a companion volume by Mgr. Alfrink on Joshua (p. 30). The introduction is short. In it the editor discusses the various sections of the book, two Solomonic collections, one from the 8th century, and the rest of unknown authorship. There is a discussion of the relation of the LXX text to the Hebrew text, and a useful account of the origin of Hebrew Wisdom. In the exegetical notes particular attention is paid to the personification of Wisdom in chapter viii. The fullest use is made throughout of modern scholarship, both Protestant and Catholic.

N.H.S.

POWER, A. D. : *Ecclesiastes or The Preacher, a new translation, with introduction, notes, glossary and index*. 1952. Pp. 156. (Longmans Green and Co., London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

In his introduction the author describes his intention as being to state the more important conclusions at which the principal authorities on the book of Ecclesiastes have arrived. In facing the questions which a study of Ecclesiastes raises he refrains from arguing too much in favour of any one opinion but leaves the reader to make his own choice. Thus Mr. Power's small book does not offer any full-scale discussion of the problems which Ecclesiastes presents nor does it endeavour after completeness in details such as we have in the larger commentaries, but we have from his pen certain views and aspects, together with notes and a glossary which are interesting and informative. In the translation the reader's eye will catch at a glance such renderings as : "And there is nothing completely new under the sun" (i. 9) ; "I tried exciting my appetite with wine (but behaving reasonably) and fastening on folly" (ii. 3) ; "he hath given ignorance to them so that no man can fathom the work which God worketh from first to last" (iii. 11).

O.S.R.

PUUKKO, A. F. : *Raamatun selitysteos. 1. Viisi Mooseksen kirjaa.* (=A Commentary on the Holy Bible. 1. The Pentateuch.) 1952. Pp. 316. (Werner Söderström Oy, Helsinki-Porvoo. Price : Fmk 1000.)

Professor Puukko has the merit of bringing the results of research on the Bible to profit the practical work of the Church. He is one of the leading scholars who gave the Finnish people and Church an excellent new translation of the Bible in 1938. In 1946 he published an extensive study on the history of the Finnish translations of the Scriptures. In recent years he has devoted his time to the preparation of a large Finnish commentary on the Bible to contain five parts (four on the O.T. and one on the N.T.). The first volume of the series, the commentary on the Pentateuch, has now appeared, and the manuscript for the remaining volumes is almost finished. In form the book resembles the well-known *Bibelwerk* by Kautzsch-Bertholet. The Biblical text, in the new official translation, is at the top of the page, and the explanations below. The latter deal mainly with the history, culture and religion, geography, archaeology, etc. The work of Professor Puukko is based on moderate literary criticism, as represented by his late teacher Rudolf Kittel. The latest views on the history of tradition and the significance of the cult for O.T. religion have no obvious influence on his interpretation. His book is, however, an excellent guide to the O.T. Its style is clear and easily readable, in spite of its scientific accuracy.

A.La.

RABAST, K. : *Die Genesis*, Vol. 1. 1951. Pp. 204. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin. Price : DM. 9.00.)

Dr. Rabast, who is Pfarrer of the Martin Luther Church in Dresden, has a thoroughgoing contempt for Source Criticism of the Pentateuch, and thinks the 'Redactor' is far too stupid a fellow ever to have existed. Consequently, in this commentary on Genesis, of which the present volume dealing with chs. i-xi is the first of two, Dr. Rabast presupposes the unity of the Book, with Moses as the author. In the Introduction he deals briefly, in the orthodox fashion, with the textual transmission of Genesis, but in two other sections which deal with the Sources and the Author, he is critical and iconoclastic without being very original. In the body of the book, the translation and text-division reflect the writer's scheme, and each section is supplied with grammatical and exegetical discussions, and, notably, metrical divisions for numerous passages. Despite his standpoint, the writer bases his argument from time to time on remarks by Noth, Eichrodt and others of the 'critical' persuasion, and his bibliography is extensive and useful. In his homiletic discourses Dr. Rabast is sometimes alarming, as, e.g., when he attributes, apropos of Gen. xi, the loss of the ship Titanic to blasphemy on board.

B.J.R.

(N.B. Dr. Rabast died on 17th April, 1952, at the early age of forty-one. H.H.R.)

Das Alte Testament, translated by E. Henne, 2 vols. 1952. Pp. 1144 and 1192. (Schöningh, Paderborn. Price : DM. 12 per volume.)

This is the 9th edition (first published 1934, 1935) of a Catholic translation of the Old Testament into German. It is based on the Hebrew text, divided into paragraphs with the poetry printed in verse form and is very pleasant to read and handle. The translator has prefaced each book by a short note on its origin and has supplied footnotes to the more important passages. Both translation and notes show the author to be well abreast of modern scholarship (see Gen. iii. 8, 1 Kings xix. 12) but the translation shows some slight changes from the Hebrew in the interests of harmony (Exod. xxxiii. 18, 19) and some reminiscences of the Vulgate (Ps. xxiii. 5).
L.H.B.

VELLAS, B. M. : *Ekklesiastika Anagnōsmata tēs Palaías Diathēkēs. I. Eklektōi Psalmōi (Eisagōgē—Keimēnon—Hermēneia)*. 1951. Pp. 230. (Athens.)

Vellas, whose excellent commentaries on the Minor Prophets are already known to readers in this country, has now edited a selection from the Psalter, preceded by an introduction on the forms of Hebrew poetry and on the Psalter in general. Altogether some forty psalms are printed, all according to the Septuagint and, in contrast with the author's earlier exegetical works, there is no continuous translation into Modern Greek. In every case the text is explained very fully and with numerous references to the Greek Fathers and to the most recent works of scholarship, both Eastern and Western. It may perhaps be mentioned, for the sake of Western scholars, that the numbering of the Psalms is Septuagintal, and not Massoretic. In a number of instances the names of Western scholars and their works are misspelt. For the modern attitude towards the interpretation of the Psalter, readers are referred to A. R. Johnson's essay in *The Old Testament and Modern Study*.
J.M.T.B.

WEISER, A. : *Der Prophet Jeremia : Kap. i-xxv. 13*. (Das Alte Testament Deutsch, 20.) 1952. Pp. 228. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : 12s. 6d.)

This volume contains translation and exegesis only. The introductory chapter with its considered judgements on prophet and book is promised in the second volume, not yet to hand. Once more, as in his previous volume in this series (*Das Buch Hiob*, *Book List* 1952, p. 37), Dr. Weiser offers attractive rhythmical translations, here of the oracles only. Once more also, effective use is made of the modern cult approach. For example, the vision of the seething cauldron is not political so much as cultic, an example of the frequent theme of God's sending foreign armies in judgement. The rough outline in chapter i receives its fulfilment in Nebuchadnezzar's capture of the city. We look forward to the second volume with pleasurable anticipation.
N.H.S.

ZIEGLER, J.: *Ezekiel*. (The Göttingen Septuagint, vol. XVI, i.) 1952. Pp. 330. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 41.80 unbound, DM. 45.80 bound.)

The present volume begins with a careful and trustworthy introduction dealing with the Greek manuscripts (papyri included) and patristic citations, the derived ancient versions, the 'families' of the Greek witnesses to the text and the three recensions and the *catenae*, the late Greek versions and the orthography (pp. 1-89) ; after this introductory matter it contains the Greek text (pp. 91-330). The first *apparatus criticus* sets out the main variant readings from the manuscripts and other sources ; the second, printed beneath it, presents the Hexaplar translations, which are thus conveniently recorded in close connection with the Septuagintal tradition. The work will be an indispensable tool of Biblical research. G.R.D.

ZOLLI, E. : *Il Salterio : Nuova Traduzione e Commento*. 1951. Pp. 236. (Edizione Viola, Milan. Price : 550 lire.)

This work of a renowned Italian scholar is, as he tells us, the result of sixty-three years acquaintance with the Psalter and forty years spent in its close study. The publisher in a note facing the title-page informs us that the work may be considered " sotto tutti gli aspetti originalissimo " and, while the superlative may be judged to be excessive, there is no doubt that the result of so much labour is generally satisfactory and interesting. There is not a great deal of textual emendation, at any rate of the conjectural variety. On the other hand, Zolli has thrown light on a number of difficult passages with the help of his profound knowledge of Hebrew and of comparative lexicography. Some of his suggestions are really helpful ; others, it must be admitted, are much less convincing, but all are worthy of study. A number of doctrinal and liturgical notes add to the value of a volume which has been published at a very moderate price and so put at the service of a large circle of readers. J.M.T.B..

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION

(including History of Interpretation and Special Studies)

BENTZEN, A. : *Introduction to the Old Testament*, 2nd edition, with corrections and a supplement. 1952. Pp. 264+252+30. (G. E. C. Gad, Copenhagen, and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price : £4.)

The new edition of this valuable and comprehensive Introduction will be warmly welcomed. The original two volumes (see *Book List*, 1949, p. 32, and 1950, p. 44) are now bound in one. Many minor changes and additions have been made in the text ; and the whole work is brought still more up-to-date by a thirty-page appendix. G.W.A.

BROWNE, L. E. : *Ezekiel and Alexander*. 1952. Pp. 34. (S.P.C.K., London. Price : 3s. 6d.)

Here is another attempt to solve the riddle of Ezekiel. The author's theme is that the book is a pseudograph belonging to the period of Alexander the Great. The exile is the Caspian exile of ca. 344 B.C., and all the smaller date-figures are from that datum. Thus the inaugural vision (5th year) is 339 B.C. Some of the dates fit very well into this scheme, particularly the oracle against Tyre in chapter xxvi (eleventh year, 333/2 B.C.). The other series of dates (25th year, 27th, 30th) are reckoned from the accession of Artaxerxes III. Professor Browne's suggestions are less satisfactory here, and perhaps he would have done better to have abandoned chapters xl-xlvi as integral to the book. At the least, the author has produced a theory which deserves careful and respectful attention. He may prove in the end to have done much more than this. N.H.S.

CHIVERS, K. : *Does Genesis make Sense?* 1952. Pp. 110. (S.P.C.K., London. Price : 3s. 6d.)

This little book, written in a colloquial style, offers the reader a brief introduction to the literary criticism of Genesis and a short account of its historical and religious value. Then follows a series of notes on the text of Genesis, insufficient to deserve the name of commentary, and with headings to the sections that read like newspaper headlines. A rapid survey of the history of interpretation follows, together with a statement of the enduring value of the book. The author has skilfully compressed much within his few pages, but might with advantage have maintained more dignity of style. H.H.R.

COPPENS, J. : *La Prophétie de la 'Almah* (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, 2nd series, No. 35.) 1952. Pp. 34. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain, and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 25.)

In this study Canon Coppens reviews recent exegesis of the Immanuel prophecy, and more especially the work of some Catholic writers, and argues for the literal messianic view of the prophecy. His very extensive bibliographical control is apparent here, as in all that he writes, and it is certain that his hope that his work will be of service to colleagues ' moins bien documentés ' is sure to be realized. That the view he adopts does not solve all problems he frankly acknowledges, and in particular he confesses that the chronological difficulty ' n'est peut-être pas entièrement dissipée '. He concludes by disclaiming the idea that he will convince all his readers, but says that if his study provokes a convincing reply he will be well repaid. H.H.R.

- FOHRER, G. : *Die Hauptprobleme des Buches Ezechiel*. (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, 72.) 1952. Pp. 288. (Alfred Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 28.00.)

The traditional view of the Book of the Prophet Ezechiel has still its adherents. The prophet went into exile in Babylonia with the first deportation in 598 B.C. He began to preach in 593, and his last words were in 571. His message was at first unconditional disaster, then conditional prosperity, and lastly, certain prosperity. The book as a whole is from an Ezechiel of the early exile. He was an ecstatic. There is a minimum of redaction, and numerous glosses of every type, mostly half-verses and rarely extending for more than two or three verses. The most extensive glosses are in chapters xvi, xxviii, xxxviii, and in the concluding nine chapters. N.H.S.

- *FORD, D. W. C. : *A Key to Genesis*. 1951. Pp. x+72. (S.P.C.K. London. Price : 3s. 6d.)

This excellent little book offers to modern readers a brief exposition of the enduring message of the book of Genesis when read as a book of religion, and not of science or history in the strict sense of the word. The various sections into which the book of Genesis falls are taken in turn and the teaching embodied in them summarized effectively. It should be of value in schools as well as for the general reader. H.H.R.

- GELIN, A. : *Jérémie*. (Témoins de Dieu, 13.) 1952. Pp. 198. (Les Editions du Cerf, Paris. Price : 6s. 6d.)

A very readable and helpful study of Jeremiah, the man and his message, with full reproductions of many passages from the book, taken from the new French translation by the 'School of Jerusalem' (*La Sainte Bible, Book List*, 1952, p. 27). The author himself was responsible for the translation of 'Jeremiah', and this book is the first of a trilogy. Full use is made of all modern studies in this biography of the prophet. N.H.S.

- HÖLSCHER, G. : *Geschichtsschreibung in Israel. Untersuchungen zum Jahwisten und Elohisten*. 1952. Pp. 412. (Acta Reg. Soc. Hum. Litt. Lundensis, L. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. Kr. 45.)

This work (completed in 1948) is a recapitulation and continuation of Hölscher's *Die Anfänge der hebräischen Geschichtsschreibung*, 1941/2 (see *Book List*, 1946, p. 25), including now the Elohist source. It is out and out literary criticism. The first section treats of J, the second of E, and the third distils and separates the literary sources J and E from Genesis to Kings. Hölscher still regards J as a homogeneous history extending from Creation to the death of Solomon, written in Judah/Jerusalem during the reign of Joash. The author used mainly oral material, supplementing occasionally with his own reconstruction of events. Hölscher still regards J₂ as the early part of E, to whom he would also assign much of the pre-Patriarchal material usually assigned to J, and whose

history of the nation continues down to 2 Kings xxv. 30. E was acquainted with J, but also with additional oral and written material. He, too, was a southerner—either Micaiah ben Gemariah (Jer. xxxvi. 11) or some other contemporary relative of Gedaliah and descendant of Shaphan the scribe. As a historian E is inferior to J, aiming more at a theologically sound, and edificatory, interpretation of history. E's history has received additions from the hands of E₂ before J and E were amalgamated. This book is a must for those who can still find some good in the literary approach to Old Testament literature.
D.R.Ap-T.

KERRIGAN, A. : *St. Cyril of Alexandria : Interpreter of the Old Testament.* (Analecta Biblica, 2.) 1952. Pp. xl+488. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome.)

In this large and learned work the exegetical principles of Cyril are studied and illustrated, and their relations with the principles of other patristic interpreters are examined. The author complains that too little attention is paid to the exegesis of the Fathers, and by this dissertation, which was prepared under the direction of Father Vaccari, he offers a contribution towards the filling of the gap. Beyond this, however, the study is relevant to recent discussions of exegetical principles and method, to which reference is frequently made. Cyril rarely speaks of the allegorical sense, but distinguishes a literal and a spiritual sense, and these are carefully analysed. As an essay in the history of exegesis this work deserves the highest praise.
H.H.R.

DE LEEUW, V. : *De Koninklijke Verklaring van de Ebed-Jahweh-Zangen.* (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, 2nd series, No. 33.) 1952. Pp. 28. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain, and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 25.)

In this study, written in Dutch but with a short French summary, the author argues that the Servant in the Servant Songs is conceived in royal, rather than in prophetic, terms. He examines all the phraseology with royal associations relating to the person or the work of the Servant, and also observes that the literary context of the Songs is based on psalms concerned with the enthronement of Yahweh. These in turn recall the Babylonian Marduk liturgies. Hence he argues that just as Marduk had a royal representative on earth, so the Servant is conceived of as Yahweh's representative.
H.H.R.

LINDER, S. : *Palästinische Volksgesänge aufgezeichnet und gesammelt. Aus dem Nachlass herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Helmer Ringgren. I. Mit einem Beitrag vom Herausgeber : Die Volksdichtung und das Hohe Lied.* (Uppsala Universitets Årskrift 1952 : 5.) 1952. Pp. 110. (Lundequistska Bokhandeln, Uppsala, and Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. Price : 10 Swedish crowns.)

While on a visit to Palestine in 1912, the late Professor Linder collected Arabic *Volksgesänge* which he hoped ultimately to

publish. Through the *pietas* of Dr. Ringgren, a third of the total is now made available in this work. The songs are arranged in six groups according to subject : circumcision, love and marriage, death and mourning, entreaties for rain, songs of work, and a miscellaneous group. The Arabic is printed in transliteration, with a German rendering opposite. Material left by Linder has been incorporated in the notes. It was Linder's conviction that modern Palestinian songs of this type provided illuminating parallels with the Song of Songs. In the essay which is appended to the collection. Ringgren assembles many such parallels culled from Linder, Dalman, Stephan and others, and discusses the dual relationship of the Biblical text to the ancient Tammuz cult and the modern *Volksgesänge*. This little work is a fitting memorial of a great lover of the Holy Land, who himself published all too little.
G.W.A.

*MURRAY, A. V. : *How to Know your Bible : A Guide to Biblical Study*. 1952. Pp. 185 + 7 maps. (Allen and Unwin, London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

This excellent book is intended to be used with the text of the Bible. It gives particular attention to a large selection of the books of the Bible, and offers a brief introduction to the historical setting and background, and an analysis of the contents designed to enable the reader to understand the significance of the various sections. Nine representative books are first taken and studied in the following order : Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah, Deuteronomy, Philippians, Acts, Galatians, Mark. There follows a general survey of the Old Testament and then of the New. No one who uses the book as it is meant to be used can fail to gain an intelligent understanding of the contents and meaning of the Bible. Questionable statements are occasionally made, such as the illustration of the variety of the Bible by the remark ' It is as if the first 66 volumes of Everyman's Library were all bound together in one book ' (p. 25). The Servant Songs of Deutero-Isaiah are delimited as xlii. 1-7, xliii. 1-13, xliv. 1, 21-23, xlix. 1-13, l. 4-9, lii. 13-liii. 12, and the Servant is interpreted as Israel in every age collectively and individually considered (p. 118).
H.H.R.

NOTH, M. : *Die Welt des Alten Testaments. Einführung in die Grenzgebiete der alttestamentlichen Wissenschaft*, 2nd ed. (Sammlung Töpelmann, 2. Reihe : Theologischer Hilfsbücher, Bd. 3.) 1953. Pp. xvi + 314. (Verlag Alfred Töpelmann, Berlin.)

This book is the second edition of the work which first appeared in 1940 (cf. *Book List*, 1946, p. 16). The topics and the order of the material are the same as in the former, but there has been considerable modification, and notice is taken of the many important subjects which have appeared during the past twelve years. The four main sections are geographical history, archaeology, history of the Near East, O.T. text and versions. Each section is, necessarily, self-contained, and

though the book consequently lacks unity, it is a positive encyclopædia of information, up-to-date and reliable, and altogether a remarkable achievement in condensation. There is a fourfold index, 4 plates, a synoptic table of main events in Near East history; bibliographies and explanatory illustrations are interspersed within the book. It is quite indispensable for a general introduction to O.T. study.
B.J.R.

PETERS, N. and DÉCARREAUX, J.: *Notre Bible, Source de Vie : Introduction à la lecture de la Bible*. 2nd ed., 1950. Pp. 280. (Editions Beyaert, Bruges. Price : Belgian Fr. 78.00.)

This book is designed for the general reader, and it emphasizes the spiritual and devotional value of the Bible. It starts from the encyclical *Divino afflante Spiritu*, and in the first part presents the Catholic view that the reading of the Bible is not necessary but useful, provided it is controlled by the Church. This does not mean the absence of freedom in the interpretation of the Bible, but a disciplined freedom. There follows a section on the Bible and Culture, in which the literary forms of the Bible are described. Next, and at greater length, comes a study of the religious light given in the various parts of the Bible, and its relation to theology and law. The concluding sections, which deal with the power of the Bible to nourish the spirit and to minister consolation, are particularly valuable to the general reader. Here such unusual aspects as the prayers of the Bible, the Bible in the liturgy, the Bible as a book of optimism and of joy, are unfolded. While not written for scholars it is the work of scholars, and much is well, and even movingly, said.
H.H.R.

PFEIFFER, R. H. : *Introduction to the Old Testament*. 1952 (undated). Pp. xii+910. (A. & C. Black, London. Price : £1 10s. 0d.)

The first edition of this work was noted in the *Book List*, 1946, pp. 28f. A corrected edition, with bibliographies brought up-to-date, appeared in America two years later, and of this edition a British issue has now been released for the first time, and at a very modest price for so large and important a volume. It is superfluous to praise this work, which is indispensable to every serious student of the Old Testament, not only for its presentation of Pfeiffer's own views, but for its encyclopædic learning and for its survey of the views of others on every problem with which it deals. There are long sections on the Canon and Text of the Old Testament, in addition to a thorough treatment of all the critical problems of date and authorship attaching to each of its books. Pfeiffer is himself largely unaffected by some of the movements in recent scholarship, particularly those which react against the literary criticism of the Pentateuch, and incline to the pre-exilic dating of many of the psalms, though his acquaintance with the work of almost every school is phenomenal. Of the Scandinavian school of Uppsala, however, he takes little

account, and neither Nyberg nor Engnell figures in his Index. There is one reference to Widengren (whose name is given incorrectly). It should be added that the vastness of the work is not indicated by the number of its pages. Often a vast amount of information is compressed within a few pages. A good example of this is in the three pages devoted to the Servant of the Lord, where a considerable literature is surveyed and classified.
H.H.R.

- VON RAD, G. : *Studies in Deuteronomy*. (Studies in Biblical Theology, No. 9.) 1953. Pp. 96. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 7s. 0d.)

This is a translation by David Stalker of the author's *Deuteronomium-Studien* (2nd ed.), 1948 (see *Book List*, 1948, p. 35), with a Scripture reference table added. It will be an advantage to many to have it in an English translation which is generally good and pliable. The author rejects the originality of the demand for centralization, and attributes the book to country Levite circles who would restore the tradition of the old Yahweh amphictyony of Shechem. There is an interesting comparison between some aspects of Deuteronomic and Priestly theology, and the chapter on the theological basis of the book of Kings is excellent. The author now has an expanded treatment of the Holy War elsewhere (see *Book List*, 1952, p. 56). This booklet contains very much that is fresh and attractive, but it is not definitive. D.R.Ap-T.

- STEINMANN, J. : *Le Prophète Jérémie : sa vie, son œuvre et son temps*. (Lectio Divina, 9.) 1952. Pp. 328. (Les Editions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 885.)

Here is an up-to-date work, after the style of Skinner's and G. A. Smith's, giving a running account of the life and times of Jeremiah, into which are fitted translations of much of the book of Jeremiah, arranged according to the author's view of their probable dating. Thus chap. xviii is brought into association with Jeremiah's call. Extracts from the Lachish Letters and the Jehoiachin Tablets are given in translation, and passages from Zephaniah, Nahum and Habakkuk are included. Brief textual notes accompany the translations (drawing on DSH in the case of Habakkuk). The acrostic in Nahum i is translated into a corresponding French acrostic. The author excuses himself from dealing similarly with Ezekiel, as he proposes to devote a separate work to him, and with Deuteronomy, as it would require too much space. What he does give makes a very good book.
H.H.R.

- TERRIEN, S. : *The Psalms and their Meaning for To-day*. 1952. Pp. 278. (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis and New York. Price : \$3.00.)

This most attractively written book is designed for the general reader rather than the scholar. It rests fundamentally on a study of the *Gattungen* of the Psalms, after the manner of Gunkel, and consists of a study of a number of the more

familiar psalms, arranged in the order of their types. There is a short Introduction on 'The Origin of the Psalms', and the psalms then chosen for treatment are xxix, viii, xix, civ (Hymns of Praise), cxiv, xlvi, xlvii, cx (Hymns sung to the Lord of History), cxxii, xv, xxiv, lxxxiv (Hymns sung to the Lord of Zion), lxxx, cxxxvii, xc (Prayers in time of Crisis), xlii, xliii, xxii (Personal Supplications), li, cxxx (Penitential Prayers), cxxiv, cvii, lxv, ciii (Songs of Faith), xxvii, cxxi, xxiii (Psalms of Trust), cxxix, lxxiii (Psalms of Wisdom). There is a final chapter on the meaning of the psalms for to-day. The whole forms an excellent introduction to the Psalter in the light of modern study. H.H.R.

TRAINA, R. A. : *Methodical Bible Study*. 1952. Pp. x + 270. (The Author, 73 College Place, Ridgefield Park, N.J. Price : \$3.95.)

This is a study of hermeneutical method, designed for users of the English Bible, and especially for preachers. Emphasis is laid on accurate observation of the contents of the text as the basis of interpretation, which is reached by a series of 'interpretive questions'. Rather heavy weather is made of elementary English grammar, and the analysis of method seems to be over-systematized and elaborate. The only example of the application of the method given is Psa. xxiii, on which 52 observations and corresponding questions are given—some of them glimpses of the obvious. The author warns against approaching the Bible with any pre-conceived ideas, dogmatic or other, or forcing of the text to subserve the reader's purpose. Mythological, allegorical, typological, and literal interpretations are alike deprecated, and many first class books are recommended to the reader. Its chief value is as a collection of elementary rules for preachers. H.H.R.

LAW, RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

ANDERSON, G. W. : *The Prophetic Gospel. Studies in the Servant Songs*. (Manuals of Fellowship. Third Series, No. 3.) 1952. Pp. 32. (The Epworth Press, London. Price : 1s. 0d.)

A very readable and helpful homiletic discourse on the Servant Songs of Deutero-Isaiah, showing an admirable fusion of competent O.T. scholarship and sincere evangelical purpose. The author follows Mowinckel in regarding Song 3 as consisting of Is. 50, 4-11. B.J.R.

BAUMGÄRTEL, F. : *Verheissung : Zur Frage des Evangelischen Verständnisses des Alten Testaments*. 1952. Pp. 164. (C. Bertelsmann, Gütersloh. Price : DM. 7.00.)

This is an important theological study of the meaning of the New Testament word 'promise' (Epaggelia) to which, though there is no actual Old Testament equivalent, a number of Old Testament expressions can be recognized as corresponding, provided we make due allowance for the fundamental differences between the Testaments. Baumgärtel holds that

there has been a serious confusion of thought between the expressions 'promise' and 'prophecy'. The relation between the Old and New Testaments should be thought of as fundamentally that between *promise* (not prophecy) and fulfilment. The New Testament view that in Christ and the Church prophecy was fulfilled is to be regarded as of temporary significance. Biblical criticism has made this kind of interpretation of the Old Testament impossible for us. Furthermore it is unnecessary: to the Christian the whole Old Testament as it is in all its incompleteness is completed in Christ. The promise in the Old Testament appears as God's claim upon Israel ('I am the Lord thy God'), a claim which is made actual in Christ. The book contains some very interesting criticism of scholars like Vischer, Eichrodt and Bultmann and in particular a discussion of the papers of Zimmerli and von Rad in *Evangelische Theologie*, 1952, Heft 1/2 reviewed in this *Book List*. In particular Baumgärtel offers criticism of von Rad's advocacy of *Heilsgeschichte* on the ground of its ambiguous relation to actual history, and of Typology on the ground of its irrelevance to the real business of Biblical exposition.

N.W.P.

BOMAN, T.: *Das Hebräische Denken im Vergleich mit dem Griechischen*. 1952. Pp. 186. (Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price: DM. 9.80.)

This book contains a valuable discussion of the character of Hebrew thought as compared with Greek and covers a wide field. The two modes of thinking are represented as complementary rather than as radically opposed to each other. It is argued that the contrast is often wrongly represented as one between Hebrew thought as dynamic and Greek thought as static, whereas the latter is really to be characterised in more positive fashion as laying the emphasis on harmony. In the same way we are told that it is untrue to say that in the Hebrew view God is active while in the Greek view he is not. The book contains a valuable discussion of the meaning of the verb *hāyā* in Hebrew, also of the meaning of *dābhār* and *logos* as representing different ways of conceiving the meaning of *word*. The Hebrew collective, it is maintained, is prior to the *nomen unitatis* and serves the same purpose as the Platonic idea, though it was given to the Hebrew by his very language, whereas Plato had to struggle painfully to achieve the abstraction.

A comparison is drawn between the Greek interest in the outward appearance of things and people and the Hebrew interest in the way in which things are made and the Hebrew tendency to describe qualities of people rather than physical appearance. Of considerable originality is the author's explanation of the descriptive similes employed in the Song of Songs. This leads on to a valuable section on anthropomorphisms. A later section compares the Hebrew and Greek views of time and space and there is some criticism of

Cullmann's theory. In a discussion of symbolism and instrumentalism it is argued that God not only controls events but seeks to reveal his nature. Both the Hebrew view of things as instruments and the Greek view of things as symbols are necessary. The Greek type of thought is essentially logical, whereas the Hebrew is psychological. The Hebrew thinker is peculiarly well fitted to investigate the problems of history and morality.

The author joins issue with Pedersen who regards Hebrew thinking as pre-logical and primitive, arguing that, though different in its way of apprehending reality, it is on a level with Greek thinking. Neither mode of thinking in fact can be dispensed with. N.W.P.

BUBER, M. : *Right and Wrong : An Interpretation of Some Psalms*. 1952. Pp. 62. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 6s. 0d.)

In a foreword to this work, which is presented in a smooth and pleasing translation by R. Gregor Smith, the author explains that the interpretation which he here offers of Psalms xii, xiv, lxxxii, lxxxiii and i (in that order) "is intended to make clear what they have to say to us about the difference between mere conscious being and true existence as the nearness of God. It may therefore be described as an essay in existential exegesis." If the prospective reader bears this in mind and looks for no more than some general comments along these lines, he may not be so disappointed as was the reviewer, who must reluctantly confess that for the most part he found the studies in this slender volume far too vague and indeterminate to be particularly helpful. A.R.J.

COATES, J. R. (trans.) : *Bible Key Words*. V. *Gnosis*, by R. Bultmann. 1952. Pp. xiii+67. (Price : 7s. 6d.) VI. *Apostleship*, by K. H. Rengstorf. 1952. Pp. xii+76. (Price : 7s. 6d.) (Both translations from *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament*, edited by G. Kittel.) (Adam & Charles Black, London.)

For previous volumes in the series see *Book Lists*, 1951, p. 53 ; 1952, p. 51. These two volumes naturally deal chiefly with non-Old Testament material. After dealing with the idea of Gnosis in Greek literature and amongst the Gnostics themselves, the author deals with Hebrew and Septuagint usage. In the O.T., knowledge means perception accompanied by emotion, or rather by a movement of the will. In LXX it is a challenge to man which may lead to salvation. There are sections on Jewish and early Christian usage, and a valuable note on compounds of the Greek verb. The volume on Apostleship has no section specifically on the Hebrew O.T., and so far as this Book List is concerned, deals with the Rabbinic *shaliach*. N.H.S.

COPPENS, J.: *Vom Christlichen Verständnis des Alten Testaments*. (Folia Lovaniensia, Fasc. 3-4.) 1952. Pp. 100. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain, Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris; Herder, Freiburg-im-Breisgau. Price: Belgian Fr. 50.)

This interesting little book falls into three parts, an essay on the Christian understanding of the Old Testament, a bibliographical supplement to previous works of the author, in particular his *Les Harmonies des Deux Testaments* (1943), and a very welcome exhaustive bibliography of his own amazingly voluminous literary output. The essay commences with a brief account of the remarkable revival of Biblical Studies in recent years in the Roman Catholic Church. Professor Coppens expresses friendly criticism of certain developments, viz. the advocacy of 'spiritual' interpretation by de Lubac, which he fears might lead to occasionalism, and of typological interpretation by Daniélou, which on the whole he rejects in favour of the literal meaning. Then follows criticism of Bultmann's view of Christian typology according to which there is a complete renewal of the Old Testament, or rather the supersession of the Old Testament excludes the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecies. In opposition to this Professor Coppens maintains that there is actual fulfilment in a sufficient number of crucial cases, e.g. in the case of Genesis iii. 15, Psalm cx. 3, Isaiah vii. 14, Isaiah lii. 13-liii. 12, Daniel vii. 13-14. The essay concludes with a discussion of what Professor Coppens calls *Vollsinn* (Full interpretation) of Scripture. He recognizes its value as a completion of the literal interpretation *per analogiam fidei* as compared with typology which departs from the literal meaning. Such interpretation, however, is the task of the theologian, not of the expositor.

N.W.P.

DE LA CROIX, P.-M.: *L'ancien Testament: source de vie spirituelle*. 1952. Pp. 930. (Les Études Carmelitaines chez Desclée de Brouwer, Paris. Price: 34s. 0d.)

This volume is an example of Roman Catholic piety at its best. To the author, the whole of the Bible (Old Testament, Apocrypha, New Testament) speaks unfailingly of Christ. It is a study of the way in which a man may find union with God, Who is Father, Saviour, Husband. The Old Testament portrays God Himself, His dealings with the soul of man, His ways with man, all to lead us to that union with God which is the life of the soul that is fixed in God, issuing in His service and praise.

N.H.S.

DÉMAN, P. (and BLOCH, R.): *La Catéchèse Chrétienne et le Peuple de la Bible*. (Cahiers Sioniens, Special number, 1952, 3/4.) Pp. 220. (Paris. Price: Fr. 460.)

The author asserts that current *exposés scolaires* used in French-speaking Catholic schools, by their omissions, wrong emphases, and even errors, convey to the young a very imperfect, and often an erroneous impression of the Jews, their history and, especially, their unique place in God's

dispensation. The indictment is made in all charity and on the basis of all available evidence. Side by side with what is not there, or what ought not to be there, the author indicates the essentials of the full Catholic teaching. The book covers Judaism in the O.T., between the Testaments, and in the N.T. Non-Catholics, whose concern is the teaching of Scripture to the young, will find much that is interesting, and may be useful, in this unique contribution to Jewish-Christian understanding.

T.F.

DODD, C. H. : *The Old Testament in the New*. 1952. Pp. 22. (University of London, Athlone Press. Price : 2s. 0d.); *According to the Scriptures*. 1952. Pp. 146. (Nisbet, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

The first book is a single Ethel M. Wood lecture delivered in March 1952, the second is a revised form of a course of Stone Lectures delivered in March 1950; both deal with much the same subject, but on different scales. Dodd examines the Old Testament passages quoted in the New Testament, and finds that they come mainly from particular portions of the Prophets and Psalms, the quotation being intended to call to mind the whole context. There seems to be a general agreement as to the scope and treatment of these passages, though Dodd now denies the existence of any written collection of Proof Texts at this date. The New Testament writers preserve a historical sense in their use of Old Testament material, and their principles and methods are still valid and necessary for Christian theology to-day.

D.R.Ap-T.

DRIVER, G. R. and MILES, J. C. : *The Babylonian Laws*, Vol. I. *Legal Commentary*. 1952. Pp. xxxii+518. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : £2 10s. 0d.)

The authors of *Assyrian Laws* (1935) have produced another excellent book, a detailed analysis of the Code of Hammurabi, supported by a wealth of learning and, in the main, displaying an admirable soundness of judgement. When the second volume, which is to contain a transliterated text and a translation with philological notes and a glossary, has appeared, we shall possess a standard work on Babylonian law in English not paralleled in any other language. The methods used are not invariably up-to-date. The authors are no doubt right in denying any influence of CH on the Mishpatim. When, however, they base this conclusion on such arguments as that the Hebrew legislation concerning 'the goring ox' is more primitive than the Babylonian (pp. 443f.), they are guilty of over-simplification. For one thing, while in some respects the Mishpatim are more primitive (e.g. unlike CH, they lay down that an ox killing a person must be stoned), in others they are more advanced (e.g. unlike CH, they deal not only with an ox killing a person but also with one man's ox killing another man's ox—a case of damage to property). The portion showing a more advanced character may indeed be an addition to the original Mishpatim (see the reviewer's *Studies in Bibl. Law*, 1947, pp. 86ff.); but it does require consideration. For another thing, the mere fact that a law

is more primitive than another does not prove its independence. It is sufficient to remember what happened to Roman law when it was adopted by the Germanic tribes that settled in the Western empire. The reviewer is very pleased to note that the authors (p. 317) share his view (*Studies*, pp. 124ff.) that the 'go'el of the blood', by killing the wrongdoer, restores the original proportion of power between the families involved ; and that the translation 'avenger of blood' is misleading.
D.D.

EDLUND, C. : *Das Auge der Einfalt. Eine Untersuchung zu MATTH. 6, 22-23 und LUK. 11, 34-35.* (Acta seminarii neotestamentici Upsaliensis edenda curavit A. Fridrichsen, XIX.) Pp. 122. (Munksgaard, Copenhagen, and Gleerup, Lund. Price : 16s. 3d.)

Though primarily a study in the theology and exegesis of the New Testament, this work also has a particular interest for the student of the Old Testament and the intertestamental period. Of the five chapters, one is devoted to a very useful survey of the use of the root TMM in the Old Testament as expressing the ancient Israelite ideal of piety. In another, the intertestamental developments are outlined, and there is an illuminating study of the use of *haplotēs* in the Testaments of the XII Patriarchs. These discussions prepare the way for the treatment of the logion and of its place in New Testament teaching. A sound, scholarly piece of work. G.W.A.

Evangelische Theologie. 1952. Heft 1/2. July/August. Pp. 104. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 3.00.)

It seems desirable to draw the attention of readers of the *Book List* to this important double number of *Evangelische Theologie*. The articles it contains are the work of a distinguished group of German scholars who are planning the Old Testament part of a new series of Biblical Commentaries. The commentaries, which are to be on a generous scale, will aim at being thoroughly scientific and, at the same time, serviceable to students and preachers for their theological and homiletical work. The preparatory articles here offered are as follows : (a) a short sermon on Ruth i, by G. von Rad ; (b) a discussion by M. Noth (who is to be general editor of the commentaries) of the way in which the Old Testament can be actualized in preaching, the suggestion being that, just as there was recital of the acts and commands of God in Old Israel, so this recital in all its variety of witness can be made its own by the Christian Church ; (c) a discussion by von Rad of the Old Testament *kerygma* or *Heilsgeschichte* which he interprets typologically, typology being regarded as interpretation which goes beyond the strictly historical meaning which applies to the acts of God in the Old Testament as a whole and which recognizes the limitations of the Old Testament which are removed in Christ ; (d) a study by W. Zimmerli of the related conceptions Promise and Fulfilment in which particular emphasis is laid on the role of prophecy in Israel ;

(e) a penetrating discussion by H. J. Kraus comparing Jewish and Christian exposition of the Old Testament with special reference to the views of Martin Buber ; (f) a specimen exposition of Hosea ii. 1-3 by H. W. Wolff in which typological exegesis is practised and is differentiated from both allegorical and existential. N.W.P.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by) : *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun under the editorship of G. Kittel), Band V, Lief. 9-11. 1952. Pp. 513-704. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Subscription price : DM. 4.60 per Lieferung.)

The *Book List* did not include mention of the pre-war volumes of this great work, and has not noted the post-war issues. The fourth volume was completed during the war and the fifth started. Since the war the first four volumes have been reprinted and the fifth continued. The 1952 issues carry the work from *ouranos* to *pais Theou* (incomplete). Many of the articles are long and important, and since account is taken of the Old Testament they are often of great value to the *Alttestamentler*. The longest article in these issues, as well as the most important for Old Testament students is the incomplete article on the Servant of God, the Old Testament section of which is by Zimmerli. Here and elsewhere the rich documentation makes the work quite indispensable. H.H.R.

FROST, S. B. : *Old Testament Apocalyptic : Its Origins and Growth*. 1952. Pp. xiv+270. (The Epworth Press, London. Price : 22s. 6d.)

The main thesis of this work is that the eschatology of the Old Testament is to be traced in origin to the Hebrews themselves and not to any extraneous source, that after the Exile it was increasingly expressed in mythological terms, and that apocalyptic is the direct result of this fusing of eschatology and myth. On the whole it is a pity that the author was not content to limit himself at this stage to, say, the development of eschatology ; for his treatment of the vast subject which he has chosen is really too sketchy to be satisfactory. This is the impression created at the outset by his treatment of the formal characteristics and general content of apocalyptic, and unfortunately it is confirmed by further reading. It is also unfortunate that the work bears other marks of hasty composition ; and, while this finds some explanation in the preface, it is none the less to be deplored. On the other hand, it is clear that we have here an author who can think for himself and is able to present his argument in an enlightening way and with a happy turn of phrase. It is greatly to be hoped that he will continue his work in this field ; for he has much to say that is helpful and suggestive. He is, of course, working along sound lines when he thinks in terms of the fusion of eschatology and myth, although the reviewer would date this much earlier than the author does. A.R.J.

GELIN, A. : *Problèmes d' Ancien Testament*. 1952. Pp. 112. (Emmanuel Vitte, Paris. Price : 5s. 9d.)

In the first of the four sections of this book the author compares the situation in 1893, when the encyclical *Providentissimus Deus* was issued, and that in 1943, when the encyclical *Divino Afflante Spiritu*, which came as 'a breath of fresh air, of ozone after the storm', was issued, and examines some current attitudes. He rejects typology and allegory, and offers some sound pedagogical principles for the teaching of Scripture, and emphasizes the necessity to consider every passage in relation to its literary form. In the second section he considers the problem of the Bible and Science, and maintains that they belong to different planes, and that each order of knowledge must enjoy its own proper autonomy. In the third he examines the ethical difficulties of the Old Testament, and argues that the individual problem must be examined in the light of the whole, and that, viewed in its totality, the Old Testament has a profoundly moral character. In the final section he deals with the relation of the Bible to the community from which it came and which it served to nurture and guide. H.H.R.

DE GROOT, J. and HULST, A. R. : *Macht en Wil*. 1952. Pp. 354. (G. F. Callenbach, Nijkerk. Price : Fl. 15.00.)

We have here a useful theological, biblical study of the nature and purposes of God. The book was planned and begun by Dr. de Groot, and, after his death in 1942, completed by Dr. Hulst. The text of the book is the opening sentence of the Schema : 'Jahwe, our God ; Jahwe is One', and these two phrases form the titles of the two sections of the book. In the first section, we have three sub-titles : What God is, What God does, What God demands. These involve discussions of His names, His attributes and the forms in which He is envisaged. Next, we have God as acting in history and in creation. Lastly, He demands fear, trust, obedience, worship in the cultus, and loyalty from His elect people. The second part of the book is a study of the historical development of monotheism in Israel. N.H.S.

HAY, W. C. : *The Wideness of God's Mercy : a Study in the book of Jonah*. 1952. Pp. 32. (The Church of Scotland Educational Department. Price : 1s. 0d.)

This booklet, published for the Church of Scotland's Youth Committee, tells the story of the book of Jonah sympathetically, describes the evil of a narrow race-consciousness and contrasts this with the larger and beneficial outlook brought to mankind by the belief in God as the Father and Lover of all races and individuals. The book, particularly in the chapter entitled "conclusion", achieves its aim of being instructive for young people. O.S.R.

IRWIN, W. A. : *The Old Testament : Keystone of Human Culture*. 1952. Pp. xiv+294. (Henry Schuman, New York. Price : \$4.00.)

This work is an expansion of the author's important contribution to the symposium *The Intellectual Adventure of Ancient Man* (*Book List*, 1947, p. 8) ; and its theme, which is presented in a characteristically vivid and arresting way, is the Hebrew contribution to man's thought concerning himself and the world in which he lives. For the most part the treatment of the conception of God and man and their mutual relationship follows familiar lines, although it is good to find that the author can be lyrical about the great canonical prophets without neglecting the work of their less spectacular colleagues amongst the writers of the Wisdom literature. For the rest, the chapters on the theory of law and the interplay of nature and history in Hebrew thinking seem to the reviewer outstanding in their balance and suggestiveness. Indeed the whole work provides what should be a useful corrective to the current exaggeration of the part played by 'event' in the revelation to Israel ; and the reviewer would add by way of incentive that in the circumstances it is a great pity that the author has not gathered up his occasional comments upon this subject and fused them into a fuller treatment of what is an important and urgent question. A.R.J.

JUNG, C. G. : *Antwort auf Hiob*. 1952. Pp. 172. (Rascher Verlag, Zürich. Price : DM. 11.80.)

This book may be described as a revival of Gnosticism and Marcionism in the mind of a modern psychiatrist whose outlook is determined by the sceptical tendencies of empirical psychology and by a highly individual eclectic mysticism. The starting point of his speculations is the Book of Job in which he sees the emergence of an enlightened spiritual human personality capable of judging his divine tormentor who is an a-moral, unconscious, force partially controlled by the evil power of Satan. Satan's control, however, is checked by that of 'Sophia' under the influence of which God decides to become man and answer Job's challenge—an answer given in the suffering of Christ where God suffers what He has caused Job to suffer. How far removed the author is from the essence of Christian philosophy is shown by his fundamental presupposition that the affirmations of Christianity, as of other religions, are myths, not in the sense of fictions, but as ever recurrent pointers to archetypes in the inscrutable Absolute. The same heterodoxy appears in his elaborate study of the Book of Revelation which he regards as proceeding from an irruption of the dark, irrational forces of the unconscious and as symbolizing the numinous, incalculable aspect of the godhead. The metaphysical dualism thus postulated will be overcome by the progressive spiritualisation of humanity and the attainment of the perfect man through the reconciliation of opposites. In this connexion the author assigns the highest importance to the recent papal definition of the Assumption of Mary and shows that it meets humanity's longing for peace and harmonization in the inner depths of

being. It was the papal declaration which prompted him to write this essay in esoteric symbology. H.K.

- KRAUS, H.-J. : *Prophetie und Politik*. (Theologische Existenz Heute—Neue Folge 36.) 1952. Pp. 88. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 3.90.)

An interesting study of an important theme. Israel is a people chosen and saved by God. The covenant relationship, though historically mediated, is constantly renewed, especially in the holy war and through the charismatic leader. The development of the monarchy was an act of rebellion against the sovereignty of God, the evils of which became apparent under Solomon. The state as an expression of the human desire for security and self-determination stands over against the Divine claim for unconditioned loyalty, trust and obedience. The prophets of the state cult give sanctions to the royal policies ; the 'great prophets' continually challenge these, while directing the attention of Israel to the new order when again the sole sovereignty of God will be acknowledged. The concluding chapter indicates the function of the Church. This is confessedly only a sketch of a highly important subject, but it indicates some useful lines of investigation. A.S.H.

- KRUSE, H. : *Ethos Victoriae in Vetere Testamento*. 1951. Pp. xii + 38. (Rome.)

This short monograph is an extract from a longer work which the author has prepared on the ethics of war in the Old Testament, and it describes the attitude towards those whom they had defeated in battle which was adopted by or prescribed for the Israelites as compared with other peoples of the ancient Near East, particularly the Assyrians. The author has a number of interesting comments to make on the problems raised by the notion of a just war and the indiscriminate punishment of the vanquished, and the value of the work is enhanced by a bibliography which will prove of real service to anyone who wishes to pursue the whole subject in greater detail. A.R.J.

- LINDBLOM, J. : *Israels religion i gammaltestamentlig tid*, 2nd revised ed. 1953. Pp. 274. (Svenska Kyrkans Diakonistyrrelses Bokförlag, Stockholm. Price : 20 Swed. crowns.)

The first edition of this work appeared in 1936, and has rendered excellent service in Scandinavia as a text-book for students. In the new edition the general plan of the book is unaltered ; but both the text and the bibliographical notes have been brought up-to-date, and considerable parts of the book have been thoroughly revised. The presentation is admirably lucid and fair. The author does not try to fit the evidence into any neat evolutionary scheme, but emphasizes the disturbing and creative influence of the great crises and leading personalities. He shows us the Old Testament in its ancient setting, yet brings out its distinctive religious characteristics. In these days of widely divergent theories it is an enviable achievement to have produced an account of Israel's religion which is at once so reliable and so readable. G.W.A.

LOYD, P. : *Readings on the Psalms*. 1953. Pp. 124. (A. R. Mowbray, London. Price : 5s. 0d.)

The late Bishop of St. Albans planned a devotional diary which should cover a whole year. He died before his task was half complete. This volume is a shortened edition of what Bishop Loyd had written before his death. The volume contains ninety-four extracts from the Prayer Book Psalter, extending as far as Ps. lxvi. Each section consists of two or three verses from the psalm (with R. V. notes at the bottom where helpful), a meditation, and a prayer. The volume fulfils its purpose beyond question, and is of great assistance in the development of Mental Prayer. N.H.S.

MACE, D. R. : *Hebrew Marriage : a sociological study*. 1953. Pp. xvi+272. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 21s. 0d.)

The author collected most of the material for this work between 1935 and 1942, and seldom shows acquaintance with more recent work. He does not refer to the works of Neufeld and Epstein, and in his discussion of the patriarchal narratives shows no knowledge of the significant finds of the last twenty to twenty-five years. His access to foreign work is limited (the title of Wellhausen's *Reste arabischen Heidentums* is uniformly wrongly given), and the notes and transliterations show some raggedness ('am is always wrongly given and there is much lack of uniformity). Despite all this, we have here a useful survey of Old Testament practice and teaching, resting on fairly wide reading of English discussions, covering the whole field of sexual relations. Dr. Mace contests the view that there are traces of the matriarchate in the Bible, and holds that Hebrew marriage was always fundamentally monogamous. He studies marital and extra-marital relations, levirate marriage and divorce. For a wide circle his book will fill the serious gap which the 'blurb' declares to exist in the literature, but it will not be found to make any important original contribution to the study of the subject. H.H.R.

MANSON, T. W. : *The Old Testament in the Teaching of Jesus* (Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, vol. 34, No. 2, March 1952.) Pp. 24. (Manchester University Press and the John Rylands Library, Manchester. Price : 2s. 6d.)

The purpose of this lecture is given as an examination of "the way in which appeal is made to the Old Testament in the teaching of Jesus". The bulk of it is devoted to a thorough study of the textual evidence. It emerges that Mark in recording Jesus' quotations from the Old Testament tends to agree with the Hebrew or the Targum against the LXX. Matthew and Luke show some tendency in the same direction. In some cases it seems probable that later scribes have accommodated the text of the quotations to the LXX. Dr. Manson further indicates that the texts quoted in Matthew as having been fulfilled seem to come from a collection of

Testimonia probably originating in Palestinian Jewish Christian circles. The voice at the baptism (though the Western text follows the LXX), the answers to the temptations and the cry of dereliction seem on the whole to point to Palestinian tradition. The evidence of the Fourth Gospel points to Hebrew and Aramaic sources for the quotations. In conclusion Dr. Manson suggests that an examination of the use made of the quotations by Jesus Himself justifies the conclusion that His "treatment of the Old Testament is based on two things : a profound understanding of the essential teaching of the Hebrew Scriptures and a sure judgement of his own contemporary situation." N.W.P.

MARSH, J. : *The Fulness of Time*. 1952. Pp. x+190. (Nisbet, London. Price : 15s. 0d.)

This book is the child of a marriage between an Idealist philosophy of Time and a Reformed biblical theology. As such it seems to be healthy and full of promise, and nowise to suffer from its mixed parentage ; in fact it embodies a very valuable contribution to the modern, more positive, constructive, application of the Bible's teaching to human life and experience to-day. It can be highly recommended on that score. The theology is Reformed, brought "up-to-date" by an acceptance of the normal critical standpoint with regard to matters of biblical "introduction", and an emphasis on the paramount importance of the Exodus for an understanding not only of the thought of the Old Testament, but apparently also for that of Jesus in the New. D.R.Ap-T.

MAY, W. J. : *Human Nature in the Bible : a Modern Commentary on the Old Testament Story*. 1952. Pp. 96. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 6s. 0d.)

This is a popular account of much of the Old Testament, concentrating mainly on the narrative portions, which are sometimes vividly retold. It provides useful material for simple expository talks. G.W.A.

MURTONEN, A. : *The Appearance of the Name YHWH outside Israel* (Studia Orientalia, edidit Societas Orientalis Fennica, xvi, 3). 1951. Pp. 12. (Helsinki. Price : 1s. 9d.)

In this brief study the author examines the possible appearances of the name YHWH, and especially in the composition of Proper Names, outside the Bible. He accepts too readily the alleged occurrence in Ugaritic and generally offers little discussion of the data. Nor does he appear to have had access to published discussions, such as de Langhe's discussion of the point just mentioned (see *Book List*, 1948, p. 45). He is unaware of the alleged occurrence of the name in an Edomite text (cf. Grdseloff, *B.E.H.J.*, i, 1946, pp. 81ff.). On the whole question dealt with in this study cf. E. Dhorme, *Revue de l'histoire des religions*, cxli, 1952, pp. 1-18. H.H.R.

MURTONEN, A. : *A philological and literary treatise on the Old Testament Divine Names* (Studia Orientalia, edidit Societas Orientalis Fennica, xvii, 1). 1952. Pp. 106+map. (Helsinki. Price : \$1.75.)

This monograph contains an elaborate examination of the Hebrew divine names. The author's conclusions are that 'ēl is a proper name meaning 'great, strong, without like, and to whom man can, does, and must trust himself', from a root philologically irrecoverable, that 'eloah is in origin a vocative form derived from this name, and that Yahweh is derived from a root hww 'spoke' (cp. Ugar. hwt 'speech, word') and so means 'Commander' as in *Yahweh Sabaoth*—'Commander of the Hosts'. Whatever may be thought of the conclusions drawn by the author from his arguments, many of these are so speculative as to make the conclusion highly uncertain; but the collection of material is of the highest value.

G.R.D.

ÖSTBORN, G. : *Yahweh's Words and Deeds. A Preliminary Study into the Old Testament Presentation of History*. (Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift, 1951 : 7.) 1951. Pp. 76. (Lundequistska Bokhandeln, Uppsala, and Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. Price : 6s. 0d.)

In this brief survey the author considers in turn the presentation of history in Genesis-Numbers, Deuteronomy-Kings, the work of the Chronicler, the Latter Prophets, and Apocalyptic. As the title indicates, he draws attention to the close link between the words (both prediction and command) and the deeds of Yahweh. He maintains that throughout the Old Testament history is conceived of as a succession of cyclic epochs, analogous to the cyclic processes of nature, and developing as a sequence of covenantal relationships broken and then restored. He holds that this cyclic conception has close affiliations with the cult, and that it is not incompatible with the teleological view of history, the successive periods being comprehended in a larger, inclusive unity. It appears that this study is the precursor of a larger work. There is certainly room for expansion of the themes here touched upon. But, as it stands, the essay is slight, and rather one-sided. The English style is awkward, and, at times, obscure.

G.W.A.

PRADO, J. : *Biblia, Paz y Eucaristia*. 1952. Pp. 140. (Ed. El Perpetuo Socorro, Madrid.)

This is the fifth number of Prado's useful little series with the general title of "Biblia y Predicacion". It has as sub-title, not printed on the title-page, "La prehistoria biblica", and this is the real subject of the booklet, while the title itself is largely to be explained by the fact that the book was written as an act of homage on the occasion of the 35th International Eucharistic Congress at Barcelona in May, 1952. The Biblical prehistory is discussed, very briefly, in seven chapters dealing in turn with the earthly paradise, original sin, the *Protevangelium*, the history of Cain and Abel, the corruption that caused the flood, God's covenant with

Noah, and the tower of Babel. All these themes have been already treated at far greater length in the author's *Prælectiones Biblicae (Vetus Testamentum, I)* (Madrid, 1949).
J.M.T.B.

QUELL, G.: *Wahre und falsche Propheten: Versuch einer Interpretation*. 1952. Pp. 218. (C. Bertelsmann Verlag, Gütersloh. Price : DM. 17.00.)

The problem of true and false prophets and prophecy is here subjected to a penetrating re-examination, at once challenging in its frank treatment of what seems an insoluble problem and in its more positive approach through the channels of faith. Broadly speaking, the author admits the failure of most of the criteria of true and false in prophecy for we always come up against one or other of two imponderables, the person of the prophet and the fact of God's revelation through prophets. The problem is seen to be essentially religious rather than theological. The claim to divine authority has to be believed and trusted in, but cannot be proved, because, as Quell says : " Prophetie ist nicht von Menschen, und was von Menschen ist, ist nicht Prophetie " (p. 190). At heart the essence of prophecy is that it reveals the *wonder* of God. This book is a welcome addition to the literature on prophecy.
L.H.B.

REHM, M.: *Das Bild Gottes im Alten Testament*. 1951. Pp. 96. (Echter Verlag, Würzburg. Price : DM. 3.80.)

This is a popular account of the Israelite conception of God written from sixteen different angles, the most outstanding examples being the sections on the divine names, and the holiness, righteousness and kindness, as well as love, of God. If it contains little that is new and suffers somewhat from oversimplification, it is written for the most part with discernment. To the reviewer its chief defect is to be found in the fact that, while the author is not unaware of the historical factors in the expression of Israel's faith, his method is too analytical to do full justice to his theme ; and the result is that, while the reader is enabled to get some idea as to how the Israelites pictured God, he is not given a sufficiently clear picture as to how they found Him actually to be. Even so, this is an attractive little book, in which the author shows an acquaintance with the work of Protestant as well as Roman Catholic writers.
A.R.J.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Servant of the Lord and Other Essays on the Old Testament*. 1952. Pp. xii+328. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

In this volume, which is inscribed to our Society, Professor Rowley has reprinted seven studies which have previously appeared in various learned journals. The titles are : ' The Suffering Servant and the Davidic Messiah ', ' The Nature of Old Testament Prophecy in the Light of Recent Study ', ' The Chronological Order of Ezra and Nehemiah ', ' The

Marriage of Ruth', 'The Interpretation of the Song of Songs', 'The Unity of the Book of Daniel', 'Recent Discovery and the Patriarchal Age'. All have been revised, and the references to the literature have been brought up-to-date. To these papers there is prefixed a discussion of the problem of the Suffering Servant in the light of the debate of the last thirty years. This contains a most valuable survey of the great mass of relevant literature, and a restatement of the writer's own position. While sympathetic to some forms of individual interpretation, he holds that in the thought of the prophet the collective aspect was retained, not outgrown, and that the Christian fulfilment of the Servant's mission is not only individual in Jesus, but collective in the Church. As a guide to the literature of each problem handled, and for the lucid exposition of the issues at stake, this volume, it need hardly be said, will be quite indispensable to all serious students of the Old Testament. G.W.A.

RUSSELL, E. C. : *Nature and Man in Biblical Thought*. 1953. Pp. x+318. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price: 31s. 6d.)

This essay in Biblical Theology by a member of our Society is to be warmly welcomed. The author is not primarily a specialist in either Old or New Testament, but a theologian. He is acquainted with a great deal of the recent literature on the Old Testament, though his acquaintance with the Scandinavian school is slight and mainly indirect, and a number of non-Scandinavian monographs on aspects of his subject are not referred to. The emphasis on Biblical thought is in refreshing contrast to Brunner's neglect of the Old Testament (*cf. Book List*, 1951, p. 53); for the Old Testament is here treated as a significant part of the Biblical revelation. The author discusses the Biblical doctrine of Creation, the Hebrew conception of the nature of Man, and mediating conceptions in the Old Testament and in Judaism, before passing over to the New Testament. The whole forms a significant and valuable study, to swell the number of recent monographs in the field of Biblical, or Old Testament, Theology. H.H.R.

SCHILLING, O. : *Der Jenseitsgedanke im Alten Testament: Seine Entfaltung und deren Triebkräfte*. 1951. Pp. viii+136. (Rheingold Verlag, Mainz. Price: 22s. 0d.)

This may be warmly welcomed as a careful attempt to trace the development of the belief in an after-life within the pages of the Old Testament. The author draws upon Protestant as well as Roman Catholic writers; and despite a certain conservatism with regard to the literary history of the Old Testament, which enables him to discover, for example, the hope of a resurrection of the individual in the message of Isaiah, he has a number of interesting and original suggestions to make, even though his argument occasionally appears a little forced. At the same time there are some surprising gaps in his reading; and, while he makes it clear that war conditions must account for some of them, they hardly justify the

absence of any reference to the important work of, say, W. O. E. Oesterley, H. Wheeler Robinson and J. Pedersen, much of which has a direct bearing upon the author's theme.

A.R.J.

SMITH, C. RYDER : *The Bible Doctrine of Sin and of the Ways of God with Sinners*. 1953. Pp. viii+222. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 20s. 0d.)

Dr. Ryder Smith continues to issue his valuable studies in the field of Biblical Theology. The present work is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the Old Testament, the second with the Greek Old Testament and the Apocrypha (with an appendix on 2 Esdras), and the third with the New Testament. The chapter headings in each of these three sections are the same, so that the reader has the feeling of going 'round and round the garden'. They deal with antecedent ideas about God, with the doctrine of sin (with a careful examination of terms and metaphors, and of what to-day is called corporate sin, as well as individual sin, a discussion of the nature of sinfulness and the seriousness of sin), and with God's two ways with sinners (punishment and plea). Throughout there is an abundance of reference to Scripture passages, and as a study of the contents of the Bible on this subject the book will be of value to every reader. There is little reference to other literature about the Bible.

H.H.R.

WATERMAN, L. : *The Religion of Jesus*. 1952. Pp. 252. (Harper & Bros., New York. Price : \$3.00.)

This Book List is concerned only with the first fifty-five pages, which contain a rapid, selective summary of Hebrew-Jewish religion down to the time of Christ. There is no mention of the Exodus, and one reference to Moses as the pseudo-author of an apocalypse. Hosea was the first great figure. He was mainly responsible for the prophetic stream of development which reached its Old Testament climax in Jonah. It was ethical, anti-ritualistic, non-nationalistic, non-messianic. God's favour depends on man's doing justice on earth, and there is no formal organisation, no priesthood, no hierarchy. The aim of the book is, in the words of the blurb, "to lead away from the theological Christ to the great ethical figure of the man Jesus." Christianity went astray when it departed from the ethical teaching of Jesus, who was in this full prophetic stream. At-one-ment with man will lead us to at-one-ment with God.

N.H.S.

VAN DER WEIJDEN, A. H. : *Die "Gerechtigheit" in den Psalmen*. 1952. Pp. xvi+252. Nijmegen, Holland. Price : Fl. 9.75.)

This is a straightforward, factual examination of the meaning of the terms 'righteous', 'righteousness' as it may be determined by actual usage within the Psalms. The author has not only surveyed these two terms, but has also included a study of related words and ideas, both in regard to men's behaviour among themselves and to God's exercise of righteousness.

L.H.B.

WELCH, A. C. : *Kings and Prophets of Israel*, ed. by N. W. Porteous, with a memoir of (the author's) life by G. S. Gunn. 1952. Pp. 264. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 18s. 0d.)

From the manuscript material left by Professor Welch six studies have been selected for publication in this book : 'Moses in the Old Testament Tradition', 'Saul', 'David', 'Amos', 'Hosea', 'Isaiah'. The last three invite comparison with chapters iv, v, and vi of Welch's Kerr Lectures, and contain, as the editor observes, a more mature treatment of these prophets. They are also, perhaps, the most rewarding part of the present volume. But the whole is of uncommon quality. The technical details of scholarship are not discussed ; but the Biblical material is presented and interpreted with a rare blend of independent judgement and spiritual insight. Again and again one is reminded of A. B. Davidson ; and that ought to be praise enough for any essay in Biblical exposition. Readers will be grateful for the admirable memoir by Dr. Gunn, and for the care with which the volume has been edited. Though most of the material in the book must have been put together nearly a generation ago, there is surprisingly little which sounds out of date ; and it may be safely predicted that a generation hence these studies will still be fresh and rewarding. G.W.A.

WILLIAMS, R. R. : *The Perfect Law of Liberty*. 1952. Pp. 70. (A. R. Mowbray, London. Price : 3s. 6d.)

The author is Principal of St. John's College, Durham. The volume is an interpretation of Ps. 119. Each stanza of this acrostic psalm is given in the Prayer Book Version with a parallel column of textual notes, and preceded by a title. There is an introduction, dealing chiefly with Coverdale's work as a translator, with an appendix on the liturgical use of the psalms. The volume is useful for devotional study, especially to members of the Anglican communion. N.H.S.

WRIGHT, G. E. : *God Who Acts : Biblical Theology*. (Studies in Biblical Theology, 8.) 1952. Pp. 132. (S.C.M. Press. Price : 8s. 0d.)

Readers of Professor Wright's earlier contribution to the same series, viz. *The Old Testament against its Environment*, will turn eagerly to this new work and will find a great deal to interest them. The author's theme is that Biblical Theology, instead of offering a systematization of religious ideas should consist of a recital of the acts of God as recounted in the *Heilsgeschichte* of the Old Testament and in the *kerygma* of the New Testament. He indicates his approval of the conclusions of Noth and von Rad who have drawn attention to the cult-recital at the Israelite Shrines and regard the Deuteronomic History as a development of this. What may be called the *kerygma* of the Old Testament must be taken seriously as that of which in Christ we have the fulfilment. Old Testament anthropology is concerned with man as a

responsible being set in community, capable of receiving God's revelation and responding to it. This is the meaning of the *imago Dei*.

Professor Wright suggests a possible 'lay-out of Biblical Theology' (He avoids speaking of Old Testament theology as a separate discipline) thus :

- (1) The acts of God especially in the Election of Israel and setting up of the Covenant people.
- (2) The doctrines of Creation and Revelation.
- (3) The life of man, sin, death, judgement on society, eschatology, the work of Christ, the Kingdom, the Second Advent and the Resurrection.
- (4) The worship and service of God.

Professor Wright admits a certain difficulty in placing the Wisdom Books within his scheme.

He concludes with an acute criticism of Bultmann's 'Demythologising' of the New Testament, which is thoroughly relevant to the argument of the book. N.W.P.

YOUNG, E. J. : *Isaiah 53 : a Devotional and Expository Study*. 1952. Pp. 94. (Eerdmans, Grand Rapids. Price : \$1.50.)

This little book is by one who is firmly convinced of the unity of Isaiah, and of the messianic reference of the chapter studied as a specific prophecy of the work of Christ. The author is well acquainted with the work of critical scholars, whom he treats with courtesy and fairness even where he parts company with them decisively, and the work of Uppsala is as familiar to him as that of older writers. Yet his book is written for simple readers and it offers a verse by verse commentary that is at once exegetical and devotional, without being homiletical. He is conservative in his attitude to the text, and while he attaches much importance to the agreement of the Dead Sea Scroll St. Mark's Isaiah text with MT he would appear to attach less to its disagreements. H.H.R.

YOUNG, E. J. : *My Servants the Prophets*. 1952. Pp. 232. (Eerdmans, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price : \$3.00.)

The author of this volume, who is a well-known and well informed conservative scholar, here studies the origin and nature of Old Testament prophecy. After a review of recent theory on the book of Deuteronomy he declares for the Mosaic authorship, and then has chapters on—*inter alia*—Moses, the terminology of prophecy, the schools of the prophets, the prophets and the cultus, true and false prophets. In the course of the book there are extended examinations of the views of A. R. Johnson, Haldar, Mowinckel, Engnell, Widengren, and others. Essentially the author's argument is that while false prophecy in Israel is not to be distinguished outwardly from true prophecy, the one has nothing to do with

the other. False prophecy came from the background of Canaanite and Near Eastern prophecy, while true prophecy was a divine institution through Moses. The sharpness of this antithesis is less easy to maintain than to announce, especially as Young welcomes the softening of the antagonism between prophet and priest in recent study. The emphasis on the predictive element in prophecy—with, curiously, less ample treatment of messianic prophecy than might have been expected—and on prophecy as the organ of revelation would be shared by many who travel on a different road. The critical discussion of recent theories by a conservative scholar, whose enlightenment is revealed in the manner of his introduction of these theories to his readers, is to be welcomed. The reviewer often disagrees with the argument even where he agrees with the conclusion. H.J.R.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLE

ANTHES, R. : *Die Maat des Echnaton von Amarna*. (Supplement to the Journal of the American Oriental Society, No. 14.) 1952. Pp. 36. (American Oriental Society, Baltimore. Price : \$1.00.)

Dr. Anthes here makes a careful study of the use of the word "maat", conventionally rendered "truth", in the inscriptions of the Amarna period. He suggests that the concept of "maat" in the Amarna age differs from that of the earlier period in that it is more strongly centred in the person of the king. T.W.T.

BONNET, H. : *Reallexikon der ägyptischen Religionsgeschichte*. 1952. Pp. xvi+884. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin. Price : DM. 92.00.)

This dictionary of the ancient Egyptian religion is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject, replacing Lanzone's long since antiquated *Dizionario di mitologia egizia*. There are articles on a wide variety of topics concerned with the religious life of the Egyptians, each furnished with a brief bibliography. They give the results of modern scholarship in a concise and clear form. Professor Bonnet's book, the product of many years' reading, will be an indispensable work of reference to Egyptologists and Old Testament scholars alike, but its high price will prevent most scholars from purchasing it for their private libraries. T.W.T.

BOTTÉRO, J. : *La Religion Babylonienne*. 1952. Pp. 150. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. Price : 300 Fr.)

In this very concise and competent study of Babylonian religion the author describes and discusses the religious sentiment, the theology of God, Man, and the Universe, and the cult, divination, etc. of ancient Mesopotamia. His main thesis is that the substratum of religion was Sumerian polytheism, the deification of numerous natural phenomena all localized, but that this was infused by the Semites with a new spirit, the profound consciousness of Divine transcendence. Thus

the Semites systematized the pantheon and saw in Divine providence a reflection of their own monarchic system. A chapter is added on the survival of Babylonian philosophy and its influence on Greek philosophy. In his study of a most complex problem the author throughout tends to oversimplification, due, perhaps, to the limited scope of the work.
J.G.

ČERNÝ, J. : *Ancient Egyptian Religion*. 1952. Pp. xii+160. (Hutchinson's University Library, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

Professor Černý has produced a work of the greatest value to all who wish to understand Egyptian religion. He has condensed the results of recent research in this field, and presented them in a manner which the layman can understand. Behind everything that he writes is a profound knowledge of the Egyptian texts and the Egyptian language. His book is the best of its kind available to English readers and should be on the shelves of every Old Testament scholar. T.W.T.

FINEGAN, J. : *The Archeology of World Religions*. 1952. Pp. xl+600, with 260 photographs on plates outside the text and 9 maps in the text. (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price : \$10.00 and 63s. 0d.)

The author of *Light from the Ancient Past*, which has had an extraordinarily favourable reception in America, follows it up with a corresponding volume in the same format devoted to the archaeological background of Primitivism, Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shinto, Islam, and Sikhism. The work has been carefully done and follows the best authorities. Nothing like it can be found anywhere.
W.F.A.

HOOKE, S. H. : *Babylonian and Assyrian Religion*. 1953. Pp. xii+128. (Hutchinson, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

This little book contains a succinct but trustworthy account of the religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians. The successive chapters deal with sources of information, cultural background, pantheon, temples, rites and mythology, religion and life, divination, the gods and the moral government of the world ; and the appendix contains a translation of a few selected documents. The work is admirably conceived and packed with information and will undoubtedly be of great use to students not only of Babylonian and Assyrian but also of Hebrew religion.
G.R.D.

ROEDER, G. : *Volks Glaube im Pharaonenreich*. 1952. Pp. 274. (W. Spemann Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 17.80.)

This is a popular introduction to Egyptian religion by a veteran German Egyptologist. A long chapter devoted to a

regional study of religious beliefs is valuable and instructive. Old Testament scholars will find the chapters on piety in daily life and the influence of Egyptian religion on the neighbouring peoples of interest. T.W.T.

WEISINGER, H. : *Tragedy and the Paradox of the Fortunate Fall*. 1953. Pp. 306. (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London. Price : 21s. 0d.)

The strange title of this book conceals its real nature : it is in fact an essay in the field of the comparative study of religion. The author, who is an Associate Professor of English in the University of Michigan, attempts to explain the origin and nature of tragedy in the light of the 'Myth and Ritual' thesis : to him 'Tragedy . . . represents the highest stage in the development of the myth and ritual pattern as regards the method by which its ends are secured'. The 'paradox of the fortunate fall' (cf. the theme of *felix culpa* in patristic thought) he sees as 'summing up in brief the essence of the myth and ritual of the ancient Near East, sharper in its formulation, more ideological, yet, at the same time, carrying with it the emotional aura of the myth and ritual pattern'. In working out his thesis the author bases himself upon the studies of S. H. Hooke, T. H. Gaster, I. Engnell, G. Widengren and E. O. James ; he is aware that the 'Myth and Ritual' thesis has been publicly criticised, but he makes no attempt to refute that criticism in justification of his own position. What is claimed to be evidence in support of his case is culled from the literatures of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Canaan, Israel, the Hittites, Greece and Christianity but the material is taken at second-hand and in a most uncritical manner. Accordingly, although the book is well documented and equipped with an extensive bibliography, its chief significance is as a monument to the influence of the 'Myth and Ritual' school. S.G.F.B.

WHITE, J. E. : *Ancient Egypt*. 1952. Pp. xii + 218. (Allan Wingate, London. Price : 21s. 0d.)

The author of this work, which is addressed to the general public, intended it "to serve as a clear and comprehensive introduction to Egyptology". He has indeed produced a useful little book, which is packed with information, derived on the whole from reliable sources and presented in an attractive manner. It is illustrated with 48 well chosen photographs. His approach is original. After a chapter on the Nile and the geography of Egypt, he deals with the various grades of ancient Egyptian society ; the Pharaoh, the priest, the aristocrat, the architect, the craftsman, and the commoner. Lastly he provides three chapters on the history of Egypt. T.W.T.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

BARDTKE, H. : *Die Handschriftenfunde am Toten Meer. Mit einer kurzen Einführung in die Text- und Kanongeschichte des Alten Testaments.* 1952. Pp. vi+176. (Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft, Berlin. Price : DM. 8.50.)

After a brief glance at the history of the text and canon of the New Testament and a fuller treatment of the text and canon of the Old Testament, the author outlines the story of the discovery of the Scrolls and discusses their age and genuineness. The Biblical texts, both of the larger MSS and the known fragments, and the non-Biblical texts are then considered separately and in detail. The concluding section refers to the 1952 discoveries and adopts de Vaux's revised dating of the deposit in the cave. There is also a bibliography. Although intended for the general reader, the work has also something to offer to the scholar, especially in its translations of the non-Biblical texts so far published in part or in whole. For the historical setting of the Essene group reflected in them, and especially in the Manual of Discipline, Bardtke goes back to the end of the 3rd cent. or the beginning of the 2nd cent. B.C., and places the migration to Damascus even earlier than Rowley (in *Analecta Lovaniensia*, see below, p. 73), and offers detailed reasons for his view. O.E.

BIRNBAUM, S. A. : *The Qumrân (Dead Sea) Scrolls and Palæography* (Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research. Supplementary Studies Nos. 13-14.) 1952. Pp. 52. (American Schools of Oriental Research, New Haven. Price : \$1.50.)

Dr. Birnbaum is primarily, if not exclusively, a Hebrew palæographer, and students of the DS scrolls are greatly indebted to him for his early and helpful contributions to the question of dating the scrolls on a palæographical basis. Not all scholars, however, have accepted his conclusions, some have simply repudiated them while others argue that the paucity of comparable material for dating considerably reduces the importance of palæography for dating the scrolls. In the present pamphlet Dr. Birnbaum inveighs against some of these scholars, notably Kahle, Teicher, Lehmann and Lacheman : nor does the fact that no two of them agree together reduce the fury of Birnbaum's attack. Much important information emerges from the polemics, and for this we are grateful. And particularly we owe a great deal to Birnbaum—and the publishers—for eighteen admirable tables which indicate the stature of the author as a palæographer. These figures will be useful whatever the outcome of 'the battle of the scrolls' may be. B.J.R.

DUPONT-SOMMER, A. : *Nouveaux Aperçus sur les Manuscrits de la Mer Morte.* (L'Orient Ancien illustré, No. 5.) 1953. Pp. 222. (A. Maisonneuve, Paris.)

In this volume Professor Dupont-Sommer gives some account of finds which have been made since his former book was written (including a summary in the appendix of the article

which de Vaux has now published in the January issue of the *Revue Biblique*, telling of finds more recent than those reported to the Paris Academy in April, 1952), and a defence of his views against some of the criticisms which have been made, together with an examination of materials from the first find which have been published since his earlier book appeared. There is thus an account of the excavations at Khirbet Qumrān, a full defence of his identification of the Kittim with the Romans, and a much fuller treatment of the people from whom the scrolls came—identified still with the Essenes—than was possible before, when only parts of the Manual of Discipline had been published. There is also a chapter on the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs and the Scrolls, with special reference to the Teacher of Righteousness in the Testament of Levi. Zoroastrian influence on the community of the Covenanters is maintained, and the author defends himself against strictures on his earlier statements on the relations between the Teacher of Righteousness and Jesus, by writers who have not always noted the precision of his choice of words. This book is thus an important contribution to the continuing debate on the Scrolls. H.H.R.

EDELKOORT, A. H. : *De Handschriften van de Dode Zee*. 1952. Pp. 168. (Bosch & Keuning, Baarn. Price : Fl. 6.80.)

Professor Edelkoort has given a longer and more general introduction to the Scrolls than has hitherto appeared, and the book is most welcome as a comprehensive, well-balanced and interesting exposition, despite the fact that it is in parts inevitably dated because of discoveries and discussions published whilst the book was in the press. DSIa is given a setting in the story of the textual transmission as a pre-Massoretic text-form of the 2nd cent. B.C. DSH is newly translated, and regarded as a Midrash whose exact date cannot be determined, but which fits in well with the late Maccabean period. DSD, also translated, is discussed in connection with CDC, and a series of 18 points is given in favour of associating the party with the Essenes, though other possible names are mentioned. DSW, DST and the remaining fragments are less thoroughly outlined, though, again, we are indebted to the author for valuable translations. In fact, in its translations of the Scrolls, the book is an important one. A short postscript refers to the Khirbet Qumrān excavations, but the general bibliography is disappointing. B.J.R.

JANSSENS, H. F. : *Vocabulaire du "Manuel de Discipline"*. 1952. Pp. ii+36. (Brussels. Obtainable from the Author, Rue du Château 13, Termonde, Belgium.)

This useful alphabetic tabulation of DSD vocabulary will be of considerable service to those interested in the lexicography of the Scrolls. It is a preliminary work, but, without minimizing its value, one cannot but regret the absence of one or two features, e.g. there is no definition and no attempt to distinguish between nuances of certain words and phrases. B.J.R.

REICKE, B. : *Handskrifterna från Qumrân (eller 'Ain Feshcha) I-III.* (Symbolae Biblicae Upsalienses XIV.) 1952. Pp. 100. (Wretmans Boktryckeri, Uppsala.)

This book is printed as a supplement to *Svensk exegetisk årsbok XVI* (see p. 11), but may also be bought separately. In it Docent Reicke gives a general account, for the benefit of Swedish readers, and particularly of New Testament students, of some of the main facts and problems connected with the Dead Sea Scrolls. In Part I he enumerates and describes the MSS, and touches briefly on the problem of dating. Part II contains a translation of DSH (with concise notes on doubtful readings and the like), followed by a discussion of the historical background. Discarding his original view Reicke now inclines to a date between 90 and 80 B.C. for the historical allusions in this document, and sees in the Wicked Priest the Hasmonaeen dynasty in general and Alexander Jannaeus in particular. Of the Teacher of Righteousness he says that he cannot be identified with any definite person in the period in question. Part III consists almost entirely of a rendering of DSD (again, concisely annotated), followed by a succinct statement of the affinities and importance of the document.

G.W.A.

ROBERTS, B. J. : *Some observations on the Damascus Document and the Dead Sea Scrolls.* (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, vol. 34, No. 2, March 1952.) 1952. Pp. 22. (Manchester University Press and The John Rylands Library, Manchester. Price : 2s. 6d.)

The author's aim is to consider some issues common to both the Dead Sea Scrolls and the *Damascus Document*, and to suggest conclusions concerning the character and beliefs of the New Covenanters, the term he adopts for the sect from which both sets of documents emanate. The author shares with some other scholars the view that the literature of the New Covenanters reveals a pattern or method of exegesis which was in common vogue among them. For a clearer understanding of the exegesis, a discussion of the word *pesher*, as it occurs in Daniel, and more especially in the *Habakkuk Commentary*, is necessary, and this is provided. The *Habakkuk Commentary*, the author believes, belongs to a literary *genre* which makes it impossible to identify the historical allusions in it. While it adds little to what is already known about the content of apocalyptic thought, it bears important testimony to the quality of apocalyptic round about the beginning of the Christian era. Three characteristic terms, each with its apocalyptic nuance, in the *Damascus Document*, are examined, and more clearly defined, viz., *qes* "period", *goral* "lot" and *raze* "secrets". It is recognized that the proposed identification of the sect with the Essenes has much in its favour, but it is regarded as not free from difficulty. The part played by Zadok and his followers in opposition to orthodox Judaism is thought to be a fruitful line of approach

to this problem. All that can be said at this stage about the sect, however, is that it was a "Bible party", an apocalyptic group awaiting the fulfilment of the word of God. Features which are similar in these documents and in the N.T. are noted, but the author makes it clear that these similarities do not point to the association of the New Covenanters with the early Christians, much less to their identification with them.
D.W.T.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Covenanters of Damascus and the Dead Sea Scrolls*. (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, vol. 35, No. 1, Sept. 1952.) 1952. Pp. 46. (Manchester University Press and The John Rylands Library, Manchester. Price : 3s. 0d.)

This lecture to the John Rylands Library preceded Professor Rowley's Louvain lectures on which his book, reviewed below, was based ; nevertheless, in many ways the lecture is complementary to the book. Particularly is the question of the date of the Sect, and its historical setting in the Maccabaeian period more fully discussed. Other points outlined in greater detail here are the relationship of the scrolls with the Cairo Genizah *Zadokite Work*, and various problems arising from the attitude of some scholars to the study of the scrolls. The lucidity of the argument, the full annotation and the copious bibliographical references are, as always in Professor Rowley's works, extremely valuable.
B.J.R.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Internal Dating of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia. Ser. II. Fasc. 30.) 1952. Pp. 22. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain ; Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges-Paris. Price : Fr. 25.)

Professor Rowley, in this typically balanced and exhaustive discussion of a most controversial topic, critically examines the theories of Delcor, Segal, Dupont-Sommer, Teicher and Eisler, together with the mention of other writers, and thinks that Dupont-Sommer has 'rightly perceived the date of the rise of the sect', namely, the Maccabaeian Age, though he does not accept that authority's identifications. He proceeds to offer the following identifications : the Teacher of Righteousness with Onias, the Wicked Priest with Menelaus, the Man of Scorn and of Untruth with Antiochus, the House of Absalom with the Tobiads, the sect of the Scrolls with some of the earlier supporters of Judas, who are 'either an early group out of which Essenes and others may have grown, or the Essenes in a much earlier stage of their existence than we find reflected in Josephus'.
B.J.R.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Zadokite Fragments and the Dead Sea Scrolls*. 1952. Pp. xiv+134. (Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 16s. 0d.)

This book cannot be too highly recommended for use both by the specialist and the general student of the scrolls : nowhere has the reviewer seen the peculiar talents of Professor Rowley as a scholar exercised to greater advantage. It is the author's singular achievement that he has reduced the

bewildering variety of views and theories into a consistent and lucid pattern, and given a judicious analysis of the more important discussions. For this, the specialist will be at least as grateful as the general reader. The abundant annotation, with trenchant observations and full references to publications, is indispensable for future work, and the bibliography, covering thirty-six pages, contains almost all published works to date. Professor Rowley's main interest lies in the question of dating the composition of the scrolls and the Zadokite Fragments; and he argues with cogency for the Maccabaeian period. He rightly insists, however, that the general problem of the scrolls includes other, quite independent, questions, such as when were the present scrolls copied, when were they deposited in the cache, and the relevance of the scrolls for the study of the Karaite movement in the Middle Ages. There are indexes of subjects and authors, and two pages of 'additional notes' mention some of the work done on the scrolls during the printing of the book.

B.J.R.

ZEITLIN, S.: *The Zadokite Fragments: Facsimile of the Manuscripts in the Cairo Genizah Collection in the Possession of the University Library, Cambridge, England, with an Introduction.* (The Jewish Quarterly Review Monograph Series, No. 1.) 1952. Pp. 32+20 plates. (The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia. Price: \$2.00.)

By this first number the J.Q.R. Monograph Series makes a most worthy *début* with the publication for the first time in facsimile of the whole of the extant Zadokite Fragments, better known as the Damascus Document. The two MSS have been in the University Library of Cambridge for the past half-century, but hitherto students have depended in the main on Schechter's transcription (1910) and the much better edition of the text by Rost (1933—this latter, surprisingly, is not mentioned by Dr. Zeitlin in his introductory notes.) The present facsimile edition is well produced, though there are occasional parts of the text which are more easily decipherable in the photostats. In the Introduction Dr. Zeitlin argues vehemently for a medieval dating for the Fragments, which, he says, are to be ascribed to the Karaites; furthermore, 'the text was written in very poor, ungrammatical Hebrew by a Karaite who has insufficient knowledge of the Hebrew language.'

B.J.R.

POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

BLACKMAN, P.: *Mishnayoth* (in six volumes). Vol. I. *Order Zeraim*. Vol. II. *Order Moed*. Pointed Hebrew text, Introductions, Translation, Notes, Supplements (Flora, Biographies), Indexes. 1951, 1952. Pp. 542 and 574. (Mishna Press, London. Price: £2 2s. 0d. each.)

This is a bold and useful—and likewise generous—publishing venture and well satisfies the purpose which it sets before

itself ; and it is greatly to be hoped that the remaining four volumes will not fail to appear in due course. The edition seeks to make the Mishnah's contents accessible and comprehensible to the Jewish reader who may, or may not, have any knowledge of Hebrew, and its *kashruth* is fully certified. The text follows the ordinary Mishnayoth editions, and alongside is a literal rendering in English and a concise commentary. Each tractate has a short introduction and each volume is lavishly equipped with useful appendixes. The translation prefers literalness to clarity (cf. Suk. 1 : 7, " One loosens them and one is removed between every two . . . R. Meir says, One takes out every alternate one "), and can even present the term " holyday-day " as a translation of *yom tobbh*. The edition does not attempt to meet any exacting claims of scholarship. Impressive though the Editor's interest is in natural history (he gives six lines to the botanical definition of apple, and nine lines to the dandelion), he still allows the oecologically impossible weasel (it should be " rat ") to run about among the wine-cellars of Sharon ; the reader is not bothered with snags in text or interpretation, and no use seems to have been made of J. N. Epstein's great *Introduction to the Text of the Mishnah* (1948) as a guide to variant readings. H.D.

DAVIES, W. D. : *Torah in the Messianic Age and/or the Age to Come*. (Journal of Biblical Literature : Monograph Series, Vol. VII.) 1952. Pp. 100. (Society of Biblical Literature, Philadelphia. Price : \$1.50.)

Dr. Davies seeks to find out whether in Jewish thought before and during Gospel times the belief existed that the status of the Law would change with the coming of the Messianic Age. The answer, he considers, " would illumine for us the impact of the Gospel on the Torah, and thus best enlighten us on the various attitudes within the Early Church towards Judaism and also within Judaism towards the Church ". He examines the Old Testament evidence—particularly Jer. xxxi. 31-34, and the Servant Poems, and those other passages which speak directly or inferentially of the more perfect time when man shall have God's law in his heart. Dr. Davies then explores the Apocrypha and the Zadokite Document. In the end he can only endorse G. F. Moore's conclusion (*Judaism*, I, 271) that not only would the Torah remain a force in the Messianic Age but would be " better studied and better observed than ever before ". The rabbinical sources are then consulted, but they provide slippery footing and offer no forward steps in the inquiry. For any positive conclusion Dr. Davies is thrown back on the New Testament : " We may with some confidence assert that the Gospel of Matthew regards the words of Jesus as a New Torah . . . the words of Jesus ' fulfilled ' the Law and the Prophets, they were the Torah of the Messiah." H.D.

GUTKIND, E.: *Choose Life: the Biblical Call to Revolt*. 1952. Pp. viii+312. (Schuman, New York. Price: \$4.00.)

The only reason for the inclusion of this book here is to warn members that despite its sub-title it is not a book about the Bible, but a prophetic message to the Jews to realise that Israel is not a religion or a nation, but a people called to unite for the coming 'global showdown', in which the present confusions may be transcended in a new era of *shalom*, and in which the Jews are destined to play the central part.

H.H.R.

HERBERG, W.: *Judaism and Modern Man*. 1952. Pp. 312. (Farrar, Strauss and Young, New York. Price: \$3.75.)

This is perhaps the most profoundly theological study of Judaism which has come from a contemporary and orthodox Jewish writer. Though the discussion of the modern world draws somewhat heavily on Christian authors such as Niebuhr and Tillich, and passes too lightly over Jewish insights, the first sections, dealing with the theology and religion of Judaism in the Old Testament are admirable; as is the closing section on the mystery of Israel.

J.W.P.

HERTZ, J. H.: *Sayings of the Fathers*, with an Introduction and Commentary. 1952. Pp. 96. (East and West Library, London. Price: 10s. 6d.)

Abhoth, though the least characteristic tractate in the Mishnah, is yet the most frequently published, and it can claim to be among the most translated items in world literature. The English version given here proves, however, not to be a new translation: it has been tacitly reproduced from the translation in *The Authorised Daily Jewish Prayer Book* (1891) by S. Singer. It has been 'touched up' occasionally, presumably by the late Chief Rabbi. Thus Hillel's familiar saying, 'The more women, the more witchcraft' (so Singer), becomes 'The more *wives*, the more witchcraft'—and so Dr. Hertz points out, Hillel is seen discountenancing polygamy a thousand years before it was formally banned by Western Jewry; and the older (literal) rendering, 'nor can an ignorant man be pious', is modified to 'be truly pious'. The Commentary is straightforward, with only the immediate needs of the English reader in mind. Problems are passed over; e.g. nothing is said (p. 49) of the variant 'The world is judged by grace, and not according to works', where more printed editions have '... yet all is according to the amount of work'. The familiar title 'Ethics of the Fathers' is, Dr. Hertz points out, misleading; we have here not an ethical treatise but casual *obiter dicta*, of which the majority are haggadic sayings in praise of Torah. The book has an ornate exterior and no Index.

H.D.

KADUSHIN, M. : *The Rabbinic Mind*. 1952. Pp. xviii+394. (Bloch Publishing Co., New York. Price : \$5.00.)

Rabbinic thought and teaching has always, from medieval days onwards, failed to respond to attempts to reduce it to dogmatic essentials or any philosophic scheme. It is by nature a free and indigenous growth from the Bible, trimmed to no logical or doctrinal pattern, with no eye to the approval of such things as oecumenical councils. This, as Schechter once pointed out, has its advantages : it enabled the Rabbis "to enunciate religious ideas without spinning them out into creedal principles ; to present aspects of a subject which may well be modified or qualified by other aspects of that subject ". But, asks Mr. Kadushin, "has it no integrating principle at all?" His answer is that rabbinic teaching rests on a series of "value concepts" (e.g. God's justice, God's love, Torah, and Israel), themselves undefined and supplemented by groups of "sub-concepts" (e.g. the Kingdom of Heaven, the *saddik*, and the *hasid*). Though not subjected to definition these are given form through the media of Haggadah and Halakah : thus Haggadah allows the value-concept to be applied in all varieties of situation, to become vivid, regardless of consistency ; while Halakah "prescribed ways for the concretization of the concepts in day-by-day living". H.D.

MENOUD, P.-H. : *L'Église naissante et le Judaïsme* (= *Études Théologiques et Religieuses*, xxvii, 1952, No. 1). 1952. Pp. 52. (Faculté de Théologie Protestante, Montpellier. Price : Fr. 200.)

A single monograph occupies the whole of this issue, as has happened in some other cases with this journal. It is devoted to some aspects of the tension between the infant Church and Judaism. Starting from the polarity of Pauline and Johannine thought, in which love for Israel and condemnation of Israel figure alike, the author shows that the anti-Jewish sentiment of the New Testament is not anti-semitism, but is fundamentally theological. Passing to the study of the theological conflict he underlines the fact that Judaism preserved the old, while Christianity, though basing itself on the old, offered what was a new religion, distinct from the old, whose authority yet derived from the old. Hence the two faiths which had so much to bind them together became involved in conflict which reached also the political sphere. H.H.R.

NEMOY, L. : *Karaite Anthology. Excerpts from the Early Literature*. Translated from Arabic, Aramaic, and Hebrew sources, with notes. (Yale Judaica Series, Vol. VII.) 1952. Pp. xxvi+412. (Yale University Press, New Haven ; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London. Price : \$6.00 ; English price : 40s. 0d.)

Though many of the important Karaite texts have been published and a very few translated into English, only a few essays and dictionary articles on the Karaites are easily available to non-technical students. The present volume is therefore a desirable supplement to the usual works of reference. After an outline of the history of the Karaites

Mr. Nemoy gives extracts from fourteen writers, from Anan in the 8th century to Bashyatchi in the 15th, prefacing each with a biographical note, and concluding the selection with the marriage ritual and a few other shorter liturgical extracts. The range of subjects is narrow—chiefly law, biblical exegesis and anti-Rabbanite controversy, with only occasional excursions into history and poetry. Like the other volumes of the series the editorial work is highly polished; so it is a shock to meet such a rendering as "The choice is up to her" (p. 29) and to find the Palestine town of Ramleh located on the banks of the Jordan (p. 335). The famous passage from al-Kirkisani which figured prominently in the early controversy about the Zadokite Fragments, is quoted (p. 50), but without comment. H.D.

THIEBERGER, F.: *Die Glaubenstufen des Judentums*. (Sammlung Völkerglaube.) 1952. Pp. 208. (W. Spemann Verlag, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 11.80.)

The author of this interesting if controversial book is a disciple of Martin Buber; and he adopts his teacher's metaphysical and religious standpoints, without apparent modification, for an interpretation of O.T. religious history. Dr. Thieberger is familiar with the main trends in analytical O.T. study, and introduces many of its findings into his review; more notice could have been taken, however, of a modified Form-criticism which would have fitted in very well with the author's standpoint. Monotheism was always incipient in Jewish religion, and is its major contribution. Up to the close of the exile it developed, partly by absorbing from neighbouring cults, and found its expression in Torah and Temple. The effect of the exile was to produce a theocracy (not a hierocracy), with the Torah as basis for a Judaism that neither king nor priest could disturb. The next stages were the canon and the expansion of the Torah in the Oral Law. Finally a mystical stage was developed by the Rabbis and by Philo. The book closes with notes on four plates which are interspersed in the text, a brief bibliography and an index. It is as an interesting synthesis, a 'running commentary' on a philosophical postulate that the book is to be welcomed there are possibly too many novel theories to make it a useful popular introduction to the topic. B.J.R.

WEIS, P. R.: *Mishnah Horayoth*. 1952. Pp. xxxvii+111 and a chart of sources. (University Press, Manchester. Price: 25s. 0d.)

This is an extremely valuable analysis of the sources of the Mishnic tractate Horayoth. An extensive comparison of parallels to be found in Rabbinic literature enables Rabbi Weis to establish the authorship of many paragraphs of the tractate. In other cases, what has come to be known as the logico-juridical method is used with great skill. Moreover, Rabbi Weis rightly argues that where Tannaites of a certain period differ as to the meaning of a decision, the basic decision

must date at least from the preceding generation. Careful attention is paid to a restoration of the genuine text. The result is a history of the tractate which forms a notable contribution to our knowledge. Professor E. Robertson has provided a fine translation and written an illuminating foreword. The only criticism one would submit is that the tractate is called 'abstruse'. This is an old prejudice; but as the reviewer tried to show (*The Guardian*, 1941, pp. 393, 406), Horayoth contains the most fertile ideas about the problem of rulings which are at the same time erroneous and authoritative. D.D.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

- AL-YASIN, IZZ-AL-DIN : *The lexical relation between Ugaritic and Arabic*. (Shelton College Semitic Monograph Series I.) 1952. Pp. 188. (Shelton College, New York. Price : \$2.00.)

A new series of Semitic monographs, issued under the auspices of Shelton College, begins with this typescript study of the Ugaritic language in the light of the Arabic dictionary. The author has made a useful contribution to the study of the Ugaritic texts, which, although it is one-sided in that everything possible is explained in the light of one and that the latest of the Semitic languages as known to us through its literatures, none the less adds not a little to our knowledge. Some of his interpretations deserve careful attention, even though others can hardly be right. The general conclusion is that the Ugaritic language is neither exclusively Canaanite nor exclusively North-Arabic, but that its precise position within the Semitic family remains to be determined.

G.R.D.

- BEER, G. : *Hebräische Grammatik*, 2nd ed., revised by R. Meyer, Vol. 1. (Sammlung Göschen, 763/763a.) 1952. Pp. 158. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin. Price : DM. 4.80.)

This first volume of the second edition of Beer's Hebrew grammar in the well-known series of German primers deals with the orthography, phonetics and morphology of Hebrew. The approach is historical and comparative. Full use is made of Ugaritic, which is cited whenever possible. The author has compressed a mass of information and suggestions into this excellent little book. It is warmly recommended to all interested in the history of the Hebrew language. T.W.T.

- BEN-YEHUDA, E. : *Thesaurus Totius Hebraeitis et Veteris et Recentioris*. Vol. XIV. 1952-3. Pp. xx+468. (Hemda and Ehud Benyehuda, Talpiot, Jerusalem. Price : £6 10s. 0d.)

This volume of Ben-Yehuda's dictionary, edited by Professor Tur-Sinai, comprises the words from *rizzuy* to *shallekhet*. The author aimed to give in this volume, as he aspired to give in its thirteen companion volumes, all the words found in the various forms of Hebrew literature—from the Bible

to the last Hebrew word coined by the author and his contemporaries in the various Hebrew publications of their time. Each word is translated into German, French and English and is fully defined in Hebrew, the definition being substantiated by a great number of appropriate quotations drawn from a variety of Hebrew sources. To take meaning I of the first word of this volume as an example : *riḡzu*. This piel verbal noun which derives from the Biblical *ṛḡh*, 'be pleased with', 'accept favourably', has here the meaning of 'appeasing', 'winning favour'. In support of this meaning twenty-eight quotations from eighteen famous post-Biblical authorities are given, amongst whom are : Talmud Babli, RaSHi, Rabbi Abraham bar Ḥiyya Hannasi', Responsa, Geonica, Rabbi I. Abrabanel. From the payyeṭanic literature we have among others quotations from Yosi ben Yosi, Yannai, Meshullam b. Kelonimos and Shelomoh Haḳḳaṭan. There is also a good number of lexicographical notes. Professor Tur-Sinai has added numerous quotations from sources not examined by Ben-Yehuda as well as many valuable philological and bibliographical notes, and he is to be congratulated on his scholarly work. One, however, wonders whether he made full use of the linguistic material embodied in the Judaean Scrolls of which he makes mention in his additional 'List of Books'. Expressions like *u-bhirki'a* (or *u-bhirko'a*), *yabbasha* and *'esh 'okheleth be-khol sho'obhehem* (or *sho'abhehem*), which occur in the hymns of the Scrolls, could have been profitably included in the notes of pp. 6736-6739 and pp. 6788-6790, 6792 respectively. Hebrew scholars all over the world are eagerly awaiting the last two volumes, the one containing *shll-ttrn* and the other supplementary material the early appearance of which was promised by Ben-Yehuda's son, Ehud, in his introductory note to vol. XIV. M.W.

CHOMSKY, W. : *David Kimhi's Hebrew Grammar (Mikhlol) systematically presented and critically annotated*. 1952. Pp. xxiv+428. (Bloch Publishing Co., New York. Price : \$7.50.)

The first part of this book was published nearly twenty years ago. It is now republished and completed on the initiative and through the generosity of some of Dr. Chomsky's friends who have deserved well of scholars. Kimhi's work is not translated in the order of his own text, but in systematic arrangement which makes it simpler for modern students to use. Dr. Chomsky has added notes which sometimes trace Kimhi's ideas to their sources, and sometimes give the background of mediaeval controversy, and at other times supply references to modern grammatical works. It is interesting to find that traces of the passive of *Qal* were recognized by ibn Janah, though until quite modern times they did not figure in our grammars. Kimhi's own work is interesting, but with Dr. Chomsky's notes it is a mine of information for scholars. H.H.R.

CROSS, F. M. and FREEDMAN, D. N.: *Early Hebrew Orthography. A study of the epigraphic evidence.* 1952. Pp. 78. (American Oriental Society, New Haven. Price : \$2.50.)

The purpose of this study is to show that the Aramaeans, who took over the Phoenician script between the 12th and 10th centuries B.C., were responsible for introducing *matres lectionis* c. 900 B.C. and that the Hebrews adopted them c. 900-850 B.C.; the practice of using them in medial positions came about as a subsequent extension of the principle of the representation of final vowels by them. These suggestions are plausibly argued and may be substantially correct; but the evidence is often very slight, being based on inscriptions which are few and far between and often very brief, so that examples of crucial forms do not always appear in them. The authors also occasionally make dubious assertions or overlook inconvenient evidence (for instance, the Ugaritic texts have shown that ' *hē* ' locale is distinct from the termination of the accusative case).

G.R.D.

HOROWITZ, M.: *Précis de grammaire hébraïque.* 1951. Pp. 110. (Union des Hébraisants, Paris. Price : 10s. 3d.)

The " Union des hébraisants de France " engages in a variety of activities which aim at the furtherance of the study of Hebrew. In pursuance of this aim the author of this grammar has written several works designed to help students to acquire a knowledge of the language. The present volume, which completes his series of such works, is intended for use by those who already possess a sound foundation of the language. It consists of eight main sections, which deal in turn with phonetics, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, particles and prepositions. The inclusion of much that belongs to post-Biblical and modern Hebrew makes the grammar of limited value for students of O.T. Hebrew. The wider circle of Hebrew students to whom it is addressed should, however, find much in it to help them. The presentation is clear, much use being made of tables, and in general it is accurate, though the vocalisation of Hebrew words is not infrequently faulty. Among the more unusual features of the work is the addition throughout of Hebrew grammatical terms.

D.W.T.

JANSMA, T.: *A Selection from the Acts of Judas Thomas.* (Semitic Study Series, N.S., No. 1.) 1952. Pp. x+46. (Brill, Leiden. Price : fl. 4.75.)

The text in this Selection consists of a shortened version of four Acts and includes the Hymn of the Soul (pp. 35-40). It is based on the edition of Wright, and readings from MSS published by Mrs. Lewis and P. Bedjan are given in an apparatus. Professor Jansma has rendered a service to Syriac studies by producing this handy and beautifully printed manual for class reading.

W.D.M.

KÖBERT, R. : *Textus et Paradigmata Syriaca*. 1952. Pp. 106. (Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, Rome. Price : L.900.)

A new Syriac chrestomathy is a boon to the beginner, and the selection of texts here gathered together will be widely useful. Ezra vii. 12-26 is given in Aramaic and Syriac on opposite pages, and then an excellent selection of Old Testament, New Testament and extra-Biblical Syriac texts. There are about forty pages of extra-Biblical texts. The New Testament selections are confined to the Gospels, while the Old Testament texts include passages from Genesis and the Psalter, together with the Servant Songs from Isaiah. Prefixed to the texts are tables of noun and verb formations. The whole is photographically reproduced from the careful and clear handwriting of R. Wessely. A vocabulary would have added greatly to the value of the work, since few beginners can afford a Syriac lexicon.
H.H.R.

KOEHLER, L. : *Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros*. Lief. XII-XV. 1952. Pp. 705-960. (Brill, Leiden. Price : 4s. 6d. each part.)

This year has brought four more parts of Professor Koehler's invaluable *Lexicon*, containing nearly 260 pages and running from 'al to shehîn : and at this rate the Hebrew part ought to be finished in the course of the coming year. Even though the author may have missed a few things in articles or commentaries, these parts, like their predecessors, will be indispensable to all students of the Old Testament, whose dictionaries are sadly out of date.
G.R.D.

MARGALIT, D. : *Lashon u-Rephu'ah Ba-TeNaKH*. 1950. Pp. 166. (W'adhath ha-Yobhel shel 'irgun Roph'e Kuppah Holim 'Ammamith, Tel-Aviv.)

For the benefit of the Biblical scholar this volume may be divided into two main sections, the one containing researches in Biblical medical terms and the other in general Hebrew (mainly Biblical) word-phenomena and phrases. In both sections full account is taken of colloquial Arabic. In the first section the author identifies *negha' šara'ath* (Lev. xiii. 3) with syphilis; *basar* (12 times in Lev. xiii) with the sexual organ of either male or female. Further, *zobho* (Lev. xv. 2) he takes to refer to gonorrhoea. From the many matters discussed by the author in the second section only one will be mentioned. The author takes many instances of the word *mah* which occur in the O.T. to mean, as in colloquial Arabic, 'no', 'not'. Of the 47 passages quoted in support of this meaning the passage from 1 Kings xii. 17, where *mah* is to be found as parallel to *we-lo*, is perhaps the soundest. Moreover, the Targum renders here *mah* as *leth*.
M.W.

NYBERG, H. S. : *Hebreisk Grammatik*. 1952. Pp. xvi+332. (Almqvist & Wiksells Skolböcker, Hugo Gebers Förlag, Uppsala. Price : Kr. 45.00.)

This book has been written as 'an elementary grammar intended for beginners, but also to provide a deeper insight

into the language for more advanced students'. It follows the pattern of G.-K., however, rather than McFadyen-Davidson or Weingreen. Nyberg does not set out to treat the language of the O.T. exhaustively, but concentrates more especially on the classical Hebrew prose of Genesis, Judges, and Samuel, with less reference to Kings and Ex.-Deut., and less still to the prophetic and poetical books. The detailed Contents Table supplies the lack of a subject index, but it is regrettable that no Scripture reference index is provided.

Only Massoretic Hebrew is treated, and its value as fairly correctly expressing the pronunciation of the living language is unrepentantly upheld. Nyberg has paid special attention to his sketch of the syntax which occupies the smaller second part of the volume, since he regards G.-K. as very much out of date, and feels that there is a definite lack of anything more modern and reliable.

An independent study and carefully considered appraisal of the data are evident throughout, and will make this a useful handbook even for those whose knowledge of Swedish is only slight.
D.R.Ap.T.

SELLERS, O. R. and VOIGT, E. E.: *Biblical Hebrew for Beginners*, 2nd ed., 7th printing. 1951. Pp. 60. (Blessing Book Stores, Inc., Chicago. Price : \$1.50.)

This manual, composed by two teachers of theology, is intended primarily for use in class, and not for self-instruction. It consists of forty one hour lessons, which contain vocabularies, sections of grammar, and reading and writing exercises. Some of the exercises are printed from type, others are reproduced from handwriting. There are in addition comprehensive vocabularies, tables of nouns and of the suffixes, and verbal paradigms. The work was first printed in 1941, but it has been in use in mimeographed form since 1927. The authors testify that it has proved useful in helping many a beginner to acquire the elements of the language. That this is so may well be believed, for the information imparted is concerned with essential knowledge, is clearly presented, and is in general reliable. Some things in it, however, need correction—for example, errors in the vocalization of Hebrew words, and the regular use of the negative *lo'* with the participle. Some of the Hebrew sentences in the exercises, too, have an English rather than an Hebraic ring.
D.W.T.

STRACK, H. L. and JEPSEN, A.: *Hebräische Grammatik mit Übungsbuch*: 15th edition (Clavis Linguarum Semiticarum, edidit H. L. Strack, Part 1). 1952. Pp. xii+266. (C. H. Beck, Munich. Price : DM. 16.00.)

This is the fifteenth edition of the well-known Hebrew Grammar of the late Dr. H. L. Strack, completely revised if not rewritten by Dr. A. Jepsen. The work, which more or less follows the traditional lines laid down by scholars of the last hundred years for grammars intended for beginners, will be as useful

as the preceding editions for such persons. The presentation is clear, the fount good and the paper as fair as can be expected at the present time. G.R.D.

ZORELL, F. : *Lexicon Hebraicum et Aramaicum veteris Testamenti*, Fasc. 8. 1952. Pp. 64. (Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, Rome. Price : 11s. 6d.)

The present fascicule runs from *qešet* 'bow' to *šārap* 'burnt' and so brings the late Dr. Zorell's lexicon near to the end of the Hebrew part. The work runs very much on traditional lines, but the careful reader will find a certain number of new suggestions which deserve consideration. G.R.D.

BOOKS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR NOTICE

- ALT, A. : *Kleine Schriften zur Geschichte des Volkes Israel*, Vol. I. (Beck, München.)
- DEDEN, D. : *De kleine profeten uit de grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd : Osee, Joel, Amos, Abdias, Jonas, Micheas*. (De boeken van het Oude Testament, Deel XII, Boek i-vi.) (Romen & Zonen, Roermond.)
- DUNAND, M. : *De l'Amanus au Sinai : Sites et Monuments*. (Imprimerie Catholique, Beyrouth.)
- FEUILLET, A. : *Le Cantique des Cantiques : étude de théologie biblique et réflexions sur une méthode d'exégèse*. Éditions du Cerf, Paris.)
- HANSON, A. & M. : *The Book of Job*. (The Torch Bible Commentaries.) (S.C.M. Press, London.)
- MANSON, T. W. : *The Servant-Messiah*. (Cambridge University Press.)
- PARROT, A. : *La tour de Babel*. (Cahiers d'archéologie biblique, No. 2.) Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchatel and Paris.)
- Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament*, ed. by G. Friedrich. Band V, Lieferung 12. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart.)
- WEBER, M. : *Ancient Judaism*, E. Tr. by H. H. Gerth and D. Martindale. (Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., and Allen and Unwin, London.)

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