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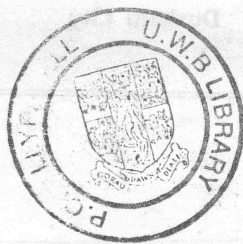
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D. Winton Thomas

The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST

1955



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The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST, 1955

This is the tenth issue of the Book List for which I have been responsible. Without the co-operation of many people, in addition to the panel of reviewers appointed by the Society, it would be impossible to make it so widely inclusive. Professors Baumgartner, de Boer, Eissfeldt, Muilenburg, Ringgren, and Weingreen and Abbé Delcor have helped me by writing notices, and many others have helped me with the prices of books. Wherever possible these have been added, in original currency normally.

It will be noted that more Israeli books are noticed in this issue. I have to acknowledge the much greater co-operation I have had from Israeli publishers, and the great improvement in facilities for obtaining their publications. Members who have difficulty in obtaining these books should write to G. Cornfeld, Esq., "Sifrei Israel," 78, Achad-Haam St., Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Owing to my absence in America in February and March, the material had to be sent to the Printer earlier than usual this year. This has inevitably meant that more books have had to be held over than would otherwise have been the case, though I acknowledge with gratitude the help I have had from the Printer by the inclusion of a number of late notices at the proof stage.

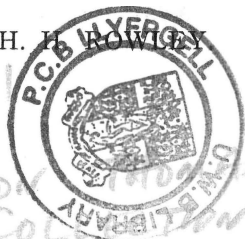
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H. H. ROWLEY

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WINTON
COLLECTION



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G.W.A.	=	G. W. Anderson	A.R.J.	=	A. R. Johnson
D.R.Ap-T.	=	D. R. Ap-Thomas	J.M.	=	J. Muilenburg
F.F.B.	=	F. F. Bruce	T.W.M.	=	T. W. Manson
J.M.T.B.	=	J. M. T. Barton	W.D.M.	=	W. D. McHardy
L.H.B.	=	L. H. Brockington	C.R.N.	=	C. R. North
M.B.	=	M. Burdess	L.A.P.	=	L. A. Poore
M.Bl.	=	M. Black	N.W.P.	=	N. W. Porteous
P.A.H. de B.	=	P. A. H. de Boer	B.J.R.	=	B. J. Roberts
W.B.	=	W. Baumgartner	H.R.	=	H. Ringgren
D.D.	=	D. Daube	H.H.R.	=	H. H. Rowley
G.H.D.	=	G. H. Davies	N.H.S.	=	N. H. Snaith
G.R.D.	=	G. R. Driver	S.S.	=	S. Stein
M.D.	=	M. Delcor	D.W.T.	=	D. W. Thomas
O.E.	=	O. Eissfeldt	J.W.	=	J. Weingreen
J.G.	=	J. Gray	M.W.	=	M. Wallenstein
A.S.H.	=	A. S. Herbert	P.R.W.	=	P. R. Weis
S.H.H.	=	S. H. Hooke			

GENERAL

- (ALT, A.): *Festschrift Albrecht Alt*. (Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig; Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe, 3. Jahrgang, 1953/54.) Pp. 178.

This Festschrift contains eighteen essays in honour of Albrecht Alt and a Bibliography of his published work. The essays range from Archaeology to Church History and the Study of Religions. No attempt was made to get a unified theme. About half of them are devoted to the Old Testament or associated studies. Mention may be made of the following essays: R. Meyer, 'Die Bedeutung der linearen Vokalisation für die hebräische Sprachgeschichte'; J. Herz, 'Formgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zum Problem des Hiobbuches'; F. Maass, 'Zur Psychologischen Sonderung der Ekstase'; and beyond the limits of the Old Testament, E. Sommerlath, 'Glaube und Illusion,' and E. Lauch, 'Etwas vom Codex Sinaiticus.'

L.H.B.

- (ASSAF, S.): *Sēfer Assāf* (A collection of studies presented to Rabbi Prof. S. Assaf on the occasion of his 60th birthday, by his friends, colleagues and pupils), edited by M. D. Cassuto, J. Klausner and J. Guttmann. 1953. Pp. 528. (Rabbi Kook Foundation, Jerusalem. Price: 26s. 0d.)

Besides an appreciation of the Jubilant by J. Klausner and a bibliographical list of his writings by J. Raphael, this all-Hebrew volume contains 35 articles. Only those, however, pertaining to the Biblical and the relatively early post-Biblical Jewish period can be referred to here. B. Maisler identified Gimti of El-Amarna 290: 8-11 with Gath (1 Sam. vii. 10-14) and Gittim (2 Ki. xii. 18) and with Rās Abū Hamīd S.S.E. of Ramla. M. H. Segal 'The Marriage of a High-Priest's Son to the Daughter of Sanballat and the Building of the Temple of Gerizim' considers Neh. xiii. 28-30 a concise summary of the events described in Josephus, *Ant.* xi. 302-345. J. J. Rabinowitz discovers Jewish influence in some Babylonian contract formulas of the Persian period. P. Dickstein finds the Jewish attitude towards marriage expressed in the tendency to regard it as part of public rather than of civil law. B. Cohen reveals the points of contact between Jewish and Roman laws of *usus fructus*. Z. Ben Ḥayyim ascribes the non-Tiberian vocalization of the suffixes *k*, *t*, *h*, to Aramaic influence. J. Guttmann considers Messianism as the crucial factor in the origin of the Trajanic up-risings. A. A. Finkelstein finds Shammaitic influences in *Sifrē* Dt., and holds that the latter was edited by the School of R. Eliezer. M. Margolius places "Sēder Eliyyāhū" in the second half of the 3rd century C.E. A. A. Neuman assigns the original Josippon to the first centuries C.E., showing that it has drawn from sources earlier than Josephus and the Apocrypha. Finally, G. Sholem, discussing the early Cabbalistic associations of physiognomy and chiromancy, publishes a text the beginning of which he believes to contain parallels to the opening passage of the *Manual of Discipline*.

P.R.W.

(BAECK, L.): *Essays presented to Leo Baeck on the occasion of his eightieth birthday*. 1954. Pp. xii+212. (East & West Library, London. Price: 20s. 0d.)

Several of the essays in this tribute to a distinguished representative of modern Jewry offer something of interest to students of the Old Testament, the most notable being 'Samuel und die Lade' by Martin Buber, a further section from the author's manuscript of *Der Gesalbte=Das Kommende II* (cf. *Book List*, 1953, pp. 7 f.); 'Zwei durch Humanisten besorgte, dem Papst gewidmete Ausgaben der hebräischen Bibel' by Paul Kahle, who discusses the manuscripts underlying two important critical editions of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, i.e., that which was prepared by Felix Pratensis for the first Rabbinic Bible published by Daniel Bomberg and that which is printed in the Complutensian Polyglot; and 'The Universalism of Amos' by Julian Morgenstern, a study of Amos's place in what the author describes in familiar evolutionary terms as 'the advance from nationalism to a thorough-going universalism in the religion of Israel.'

A.R.J.

BIČ, M. and SOUČEK, J. B. (ed. by): *Biblická Konkordance*, Part i. A-Bezbožný. 1954. Pp. 80. (Artia Ltd., 30, Smečky, Prague. Price: Kčs 10.50 or U.S. \$1.10 per part.)

This is the first part of a comprehensive Concordance to the Czech Bible, prepared by the Professors of the Evangelical Faculty in Prague. At the head of each entry the various Hebrew and Greek words corresponding to the Czech word are given in transliteration, and numbers then indicate which word corresponds to which references (as in Hatch-Redpath). Here, however, in Old Testament references the corresponding words in both the Hebrew and the LXX are indicated. A Hebrew and Greek index will be published on the completion of the work, which is expected to run to about 960 pages. The reviewer understands no Czech, but envies the Czech reader a concordance which gives him more information than can be found in any other one concordance known to the present writer.

H.H.R.

Bijbels Woordenboek. 2nd ed. Part 1, Aalmoes-Egypte. 1954. Cols. 416. (Romen & Zonen, Roermond. Price: Fl. 10.75, or by subscription before the appearance of Part 2, Fl. 9.50.)

The first edition of this one volume Bible Dictionary in Dutch by Catholic scholars was noticed in the *Book List*, 1948, p. 2. The new edition is considerably revised or rewritten, with a new team of authors on the title page, including A. van den Born, J. Coppens, J. de Fraine, W. Grossouw, and J. van der Ploeg, with the collaboration of a number of other Dutch and Belgian Catholic scholars. Maps are redrawn and bibliographies revised and brought up to date, and some new articles have been added (e.g., one on the École Biblique). The work is substantially longer than the earlier edition, which covered the same range of articles in 351 columns. The new article

on the Day of Yahweh is three⁸ times the length of the old article. The new edition is therefore in no sense superfluous for the owner of the old, and is of much value to those who would keep abreast of the very active work of Catholic Biblical scholars.
H.H.R.

(BYVANCK, A. W.) : *Varia Historica aangeboden aan Prof. Dr. A. W. Byvanck*. 1954. Pp. x+286. (Van Gorcum & Co., Assen. Price : Fl. 15.)

Of the eighteen essays presented to Byvanck in this *Festschrift* on his seventieth birthday by the Historical Circle of Leiden, three are of interest to O.T. students—those by A. de Buck on "The Hebrews in Egypt"; by J. M. A. Janssen on "Pharaoh Bocchoris" and by F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl on "The Chaldean Dynasty." De Buck regards the equation Khapiru = 'apiru = Hebrews as quite probable, and concludes that the Exodus took place shortly before Merneptah's fifth year, but that some 'apiru remained behind in Egypt. Janssen reviews all the extant evidence bearing on Bocchoris (*bzḳ-n-rn.f*) and dates him, with E. Meyer, 720-715 B.C. Böhl surveys the history of Babylon from 626 to 539 B.C. in the light of present archaeological knowledge.
F.F.B.

(COPPENS, J.) : *L'Efflorescence des Études Bibliques sur le Vieux Continent*. (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, 2nd series, No. 43.) 1954. Pp. 20. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain, and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 10.)

In this paper Canon Coppens briefly surveys the recent outburst of Biblical study in Catholic circles in various countries, especially since the issue of the Encyclical *Divino afflante Spiritu*. Few non-Catholics are aware how remarkable and how widespread is this outburst, though a good deal of it has been noticed in the pages of the *Book List*. This well-documented study directs attention to one of the most significant recent developments in our field. Canon Coppens makes a passing reference to our Society and the part it has played in reviving interest in the Old Testament.
H.H.R.

(DINABURG, B. Z.) : *Sepher Dinaburg* (in Hebrew), ed. by I. Baer, J. Guttman and M. Schwabe. 1949. Pp. 448. (Kirjath Sepher, Jerusalem.)

This volume in honour of Ben-Zion Dinaburg (now the Minister of Education in Israel) on the occasion of the completion of 30 years of his researches, contains 29 studies on Judaica, ancient and modern. Of direct interest to O.T. scholars are the following articles : 1. M. Z. (H.) Segal who conjectures that the Book of Joshua is not the result of a mosaic of various pieces but contains three editions. The first (chapters i-xii, xxiv) tells about Joshua and his activities; the second augments the first, adding chapters xiii-xix, xxiii which deal with the division of Palestine amongst the tribes. The third edition, which incorporates the second edition, and contains chs. xx-xxi and xxii. 9-34, adds details concerning the Priests

and the Levites, etc. A fuller treatment by Segal of this subject is to be found in his book *Mebho' ha-Migra' I*. 2. E. Z. Melammed is concerned with 2 Samuel xxii and its parallel in Ps. xviii. He concludes that in Ps. we have deviations from the original calculated mainly to improve metre and rhythm so as to adapt it for recitation. This may have been done by David in his latter days or by the Levitical Singers of the First Temple. 3. S. Yeivin, who treats of the date of Deut., conjectures that Deut. was mainly composed in the time of Solomon or immediately after his death and originated from the circle of priests and prophets of the family of Eli who were critical of Solomon's activities. 4. Tur-Sinai, who writes on Hosea's life as a symbol of the relationship between Israel and God, intersperses his article with many ingenious and at times daring textual emendations. Of less direct interest to the Biblical scholar are the articles by M. D. A. Cassuto, "Zeus Demarus in the Ugaritic texts"; J. Guttmann, "Enslavement on account of debt according to Jewish Law"; A. Cherikover, "The ideological background of the Epistle of Aristeeas." The articles "The Find of Tyrian Shekels in the grounds of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus," by the late E. L. Sukenik; "Poor Jews in Ancient Rome," by J. Levi; and "A Greek Epigram found on a grave in Palestine" by M. Schwabe, may also be of some interest to the Biblical scholar. M.W.

'ELKOSHI, G. (ed. by): *Biblical Anthology* (in Hebrew). 1954. Pp. xx+506. (Devir Publication, Tel-Aviv, Israel.)

In this book are collected 170 Hebrew compositions on Biblical themes written by over 70 outstanding Modern Hebrew poets, dramatists, short-story tellers and essayists who lived in the last few centuries. The compositions are arranged in sections under the following headings:—1. The Book of Books (which mainly consists of essays); 2. The Story of the Creation and Early Generations; 3. Patriarchs and Matriarchs; 4. In Egypt and in the Wilderness; 5. The Conquest and the Era of the Judges; 6. Kings and Prophets; 7. The Exile into Babylon and the Return unto Zion; 8. Miscellany. The purpose of this anthology is to stimulate a greater love for the Bible, giving artistic pieces woven round Biblical subjects. It incidentally shows that Modern Hebrew literature is not an altogether brand-new creation, being a lawful offspring of the Book of Books by which it is directly and indirectly influenced in contents as well as—in a number of respects—in form and style. M.W.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by): *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun by G. Kittel). Band V. Lieferung 14. 1953. Lieferungen 15 and 16 and Band VI, Lieferung 1. 1954. Pp. 64 per part. (W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Subscription Price: DM. 4.60 per part.)

Lieferung 14 (pp. 833-896) contains the article on *paroikos*, *paroikia*, *paroikeo*, of which the Old Testament part dealing with *ger* and *tōšabh* and the section on Philo and Josephus are

by K. L. and M. A. Schmidt, the article on *parousia* and *pareimi* by Oepke which is important for the Messianic expectation, the article on *parrhesia* by Schlier, the article on *pas*, *hapas* by Bertram which deals with the conception of the universe in the Old Testament and the conception of universalism, and the beginning of the article on *pascha*. Lieferung 15 (pp. 897-960) continues the article on *pascha* by Jeremias (Section on LXX and Judaism) and contains the article on *pascha* and related words by Michaelis which gives very useful cross-references for the Old Testament conception of suffering, and the beginning of the article on *pater* and related words by Schrenk and Quell, which has an important Old Testament section and a useful bibliography on pp. 946-8. Lieferung 16 (pp. 961-1032) continues the article on *pater* with at the end a short section by K. L. and M. A. Schmidt on various terms expressing 'hardening of the heart.' Band VI. Lieferung 1 (pp. 1-64) contains the article on *peira* by Seesemann with sections on 'temptation' in the Old Testament and in Judaism, the article on *penes* by Hauck with sections on 'poverty' in the Old Testament, the LXX and Philo, and the article on *pentecoste* by Lohse with treatment of the Feast of Weeks in the Old Testament and Judaism. N.W.P.

HAAG, H. (ed. by ; with the collaboration of A. van den Born and others) : *Bibel-Lexikon*. Part 6. 1954. Cols. 1093-1316. (Benziger Verlag, Einsiedeln, Zürich and Cologne. Subscription price : Fr./DM. 11.00 per part.)

The articles run from the completion of *Matthäusevangelium* to the beginning of *Personennamen*. Most of the articles are unsigned, but a few of the longer ones are signed, e.g., *Messiaserwartung* (18 columns) by Schildenberger, *Moses* (8 columns) by Cazelles and van den Born, *Offenbarung* (6 columns) by Grossouw, *Palästina* (8 columns) by Stummer, *Pentateuch* (13 columns) by Cazelles. The bibliographies are up-to-date and contain many English items. The article on *Moloch* (by Kornfeld) states, but rejects, Eissfeldt's view, but does not mention Dronkert's monograph (see *Book List*, 1954, p. 59). Moses is credited with substantial monotheism, but not with its formal profession. There are some pages of excellent plates. H.H.R.

HAHN, H. F. : *Old Testament in Modern Research*. 1954. Pp. xii+268. (Muhlenberg Press, Philadelphia. Price : \$4.00.)

This is a first-class survey of many sides of modern work on the Old Testament, which should be in the hands of all serious students in this field. In many ways it supplements *The Old Testament and Modern Study*, since it covers a longer period and makes a quite different approach to the subject. In other ways it may be supplemented by our volume, since it omits aspects of modern study there included. It surveys the rise of literary criticism and the Pentateuchal criticism of the last generation, but says less of the other books of the Old

Testament. It then studies the anthropological approach, the *religionsgeschichtliche* approach, Form Criticism, and the sociological, archaeological and theological approaches. The author shows a wide acquaintance with the literature, and offers a well documented study, from which every reader will profit. Throughout it is completely objective, and unmarked by any bias. Indeed there is too little critical appraisal of the positions reviewed. Philology and textual criticism are left unsurveyed, but the book is quite remarkable in the amount it includes.

H.H.R.

Hebrew Union College Annual XXV. 1954. Pp. 400+34. (Cincinnati. Price: \$3.00.)

This volume contains sixteen articles, five of which are directly concerned with the O.T. S. H. Blank suggests that the second *ne'um Yahweh* in Is. lii. 5 is to be traced to *-ni* in *yehalleluni* (read for *yehalleluni*) which was mistakenly regarded as an abbreviation; the later history of the text and its significance is also discussed. R. Gordis writes at length on Hosea's marriage and message. Gomer was called "a woman of harlotry," not because she personally violated her marriage vow, but because she was implicated in the sinfulness of the nation (cf. i. 2c)—thus she serves as a symbol of the adultery of Israel, as do her children also. The two similar accounts (in chs. i and ii, which date from the period before B.C. 743, and in ch. iii) represent two interpretations by the prophet of the same experience, but at different periods in his career and from varying viewpoints; the differences between the two accounts find a natural explanation in the chaotic conditions of the closing years of the northern kingdom which coincided with Hosea's prophetic activity. L. J. Liebreich studies the position of ch. vi in the book of Isaiah, and finds that it forms a suitable conclusion to the chapters before it (special attention is paid to its relationship to ch. v), and an equally suitable introduction to the chapters which follow. J. Morgenstern, in a long article, examines a number of passages in Amos and Is. xxxiv-xxxv, xl-lxvi, and finds support for his threefold hypothesis that in the earliest Hebrew manuscripts of poetic writings, metrical units were written upon separate lines; that often, through deterioration of manuscripts at their left hand edges, words were lost at the ends of lines; and that it is frequently possible, through the application of the principles of metre, parallelism, and chiasmus, to recover the missing word or words. H. M. Orlinsky offers a detailed study of the last two clauses of Is. xxxiv. 16 and the first two clauses of xl. 12, and concludes that in both cases the St. Mark's Isaiah scroll represents a corrupt text. E. Werner's contribution on the origin of psalmody contains much that will interest students of the O.T. and the ancient Near East. The articles by H. A. Fine on Middle-Assyrian chronology and religion, and by J. Lewy on the problems inherent in section seventy of the Bisutun inscription may also be mentioned.

D.W.T.

(HEIM, K.): *Theologie als Glaubenswagnis. Festschrift zum 80. Geburtstag von Karl Heim*. 1954. Pp. 224. (Furche-Verlag, Hamburg. Price : DM. 10.80.)

This Festschrift contains three articles on the Old Testament. K. Elliger writes on 'Ich bin der Herr—euer Gott' arguing that of the two formulas 'I am the Lord' and 'I am the Lord your God,' which occasionally occur already in ancient times but are most frequently represented in H, P, Ezk. and Dt. Is., the first emphasizes God's holy and jealous being and demands man's obedience, while the second reminds of God's merciful acts and calls on man to be grateful. A. Weiser discusses 'Das Gotteswort für Baruch Jer. 45 und die sogenannte Baruchbiographie.' Baruch who, after recording the threats contained in the original scroll, expressed anxiety regarding his personal fate, is rebuked and consoled by Jeremiah. The report on this, Jer. xlv, owes its present place not to an editor, but to Baruch himself. By the chronologically incorrect joining of this report to the history of Jeremiah's sufferings, xxxvii-xliv, he wanted to show that for him as well as for Jeremiah the vocation of being a prophet and personal suffering belong together, in accordance with God's inscrutable will. E. Würthwein writes on 'Jesaja 7, 1-9. Ein Beitrag zum Thema : Prophetie und Politik,' and maintains that Isaiah's 'If you do not believe, you will not endure,' does not by any means require the absolute renunciation of the employment of human means of power but represents a warning directed to the people and to the king to remain conscious of the uniqueness bestowed on Israel by the Covenant of Sinai and the election of the House of David and to refrain from alliances with foreign and pagan peoples. The other articles in this Festschrift deal with the New Testament, Systematic and Practical Theology, and Missions. O.E.

Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete, 1951-52, Heft 2. 1954. Pp. xii+228. (Patmos Verlag, Düsseldorf. Price : DM. 22, or \$5.40.)

The second part of this first volume of this *Zeitschriftenschau* (see *Book List*, 1953, pp. 6 f.) contains 1205 entries, prefaced by a list of 417 journals which have been used. Almost all the items give a brief summary of the contents of the article, and the whole is an indispensable tool for the serious scholar. Members of our Society have often asked for articles, as well as books, to be surveyed in the *Book List*. This would be quite impossible on anything like this scale, for a variety of reasons. The present issue has been prepared by a very large international team of scholars. It covers the whole Biblical field, including the New Testament, and every side of Biblical study is brought within its purview. The entries are all classified, and precise details of each article are given, but the reference to the place where each appeared is by the number of the Journal in the list at the beginning, and not by name. It is to be hoped that the time lag of publication of this survey will soon be shortened. H.H.R.

Journal of the Manchester University Egyptian and Oriental Society.
No. xxv (1947-1953). 1954. Pp. 38. (Manchester University Press.
Price : 8s. 6d.)

After the appearance of volume xxiv, which covered the years 1942-45, the publication of this journal was discontinued. It has now been resumed under the general editorship of Professor T. Fish. This present volume contains six articles, and a list of lectures which were given to the Society in the years when no journal was published (1946-53). Two only of the articles bear directly on the O.T. J. Gray's "The wrath of God in Canaanite and Hebrew literature" is a study of part of one of the Ras Shamra texts ('*nt* II in C. H. Gordon's *Ugaritic Handbook*, 1947, p. 187), which, it is argued, is related to the cycle of the seasons. Some otherwise obscure conceptions in the O.T. are elucidated, notably that of *zebah Yahweh* in Zeph. i. 7 ff., Is. xxxiv. 6 ff.; and Ezek. xxxix. 17 ff. Is. lxiii. 1 ff. too is redolent of "Anath's blood-bath," though the independence of O.T. thought here is emphasized. Full philological notes are supplied. A. Rowe, in a brief article, notes some of the more interesting discoveries made at Samaria. He refers, for example, to the alabaster jar presented to Omri by Osorkon II; to the use of Egyptian hieratic numerals on Israelite ostraca; and to winged scarab-beetles on the face of clay letter-sealings, which are of the same kind as those found in some of the so-called "Jewish Royal Pottery Stamps." M. Wallenstein writes on a piyyuṭ from the Cairo Genizah. P. R. Weis discusses the plucking of the corn in Matt. xii. 1-8 and parallel passages, and C. F. Beckingham's article is concerned with the Red Sea in the sixteenth century. The remaining contribution is by Professor J. Robson, who writes on the Arabic word *ghinā* "singing." D.W.T.

LOTH, B. and MICHEL, A. : *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique : Tables Générales*. Fasc. iii. Cajétan—Concordats. 1954. Cols. 497-752. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price : Fr. 980.)

This third fascicule of the vast index to the even vaster *Dictionnaire* contains references to many things but not, as it happens, to any great number of articles bearing on the Old Testament. Among the few that need to be mentioned are those under the headings "Canon des Livres Saints" (in which A. Gelin has some remarks on recent work on the Canon), and "Cantique des Cantiques" (which comprises the same author's summary of opinions about the exegesis, on which there is still very much less agreement than there is about the date). Much information on Old Testament subjects may be found in the long section (columns 655-750) on "Conciles." (Cf. e.g., under "Concile de Trent," col. 675, the references to "Canon des Écritures et traditions.") J.M.T.B.

(NYBERG, H. S.) *Donum natalicium H. S. Nyberg oblatum*. 1954. Pp. 218. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Uppsala. Price : Sw. Kr. 40.)

The twenty-one essays in this *Festschrift*, in English, French, and German, are mostly about Iranian or Semitic subjects.

Five of them deal directly with the Old Testament. In 'Wort und Realität,' G. Gerleman discusses the *Dinglichkeit* of Hebrew words, and gives a foretaste of his promised syntactical and semasiological treatise. P. Kahle contributes 'The Ben Asher Text of the Hebrew Bible,' arguing against Cassuto's use of the Cairo Codex of Moshe b. Asher as a source for the Ben Asher text. O. Löfgren offers some general observations on the pre-Massoretic text of the Old Testament, and outlines the preliminary results of his own examination of DSIa. S. Mowinckel discusses the reference in Numbers xiii. 22 to the founding of Hebron in the light of other evidence, and concludes that Hebron was a military stronghold of the Hyksos. H. H. Rowley examines critically M. B. Rowton's theory of a double Exodus, and rebuts Rowton's criticisms of his own theory. G.W.A.

(PYATT, C. L.): *To Do and to Teach: Essays in Honour of Charles Lynn Pyatt*. 1953. Pp. viii+186. (College of the Bible, Lexington. Price: \$5.00.)

In this Festschrift there are five articles bearing on the Old Testament. Sheldon Blank writes on Ps. lxxiii. in which he finds no reference to the Afterlife and where he emends the crucial verse 24 to give 'By thy counsel thou leadest me, keeping me near'. J. P. Hyatt writes on 'The God of Love in the Old Testament,' and insists that the love of God figures much more in the Old Testament than is commonly supposed. Julian Morgenstern examines Isa. xlii. 10-13, and holds that these verses are an intrusion into the text from some other source, and that they are a fragment of a psalm which was composed between 516 and 485 B.C. T. W. Nakarai writes 'Some Notes on the Grammar of Biblical Hebrew,' offering a number of corrections of erroneous and questionable statements found in the current grammars. Finally, O. R. Sellars discusses 'Problems in the Story of Cain.' *Inter alia* he renders Gen. iv. 1 'I, as well as Yahweh, have produced a man,' and in iv. 5 he finds reference to Cain's embarrassment, and not his anger. The remaining papers deal with theological education and with the life and work of Dr. Pyatt. H.H.R.

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 11-16. 1952-1954. Pp. 80 each. (Hiersmann Verlag, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 12 each Lief.)

The first ten parts of this *Reallexikon* were noticed in the *Book List*, 1953, p. 10. Since then six further issues have appeared, completing the second volume, which began with the ninth. The articles of most interest to Old Testament scholars found in parts 11-16 are: 'Bileam,' by H. Karpp (cols. 362-373); 'Buch II (heilig, kultisch)', by S. Morenz and J. Leipoldt (cols. 688-717); 'Cappadocia' by E. Kirsten (cols. 861-891); 'Chaldäer' by W. J. W. Koster (cols. 1006-1021); 'Chaos' by J. Ternus (cols. 1031-1040); 'Christus I (Messias)' by O. Eissfeldt (cols. 1250-1257). O.E.

ROBERT, A. (ed. by) : *Dictionnaire de la Bible. Supplément.* Fasc. xxvii (Mandéisme—Médiation). 1954. Cols. 769-1024. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price : Fr. 980.)

This is a valuable number of the supplement to Vigouroux's great Bible dictionary. The work has been in progress for some twenty-eight years and several volumes still remain to be completed. In the present fascicle J. Schmitt concludes his article on Mandaism, and two Louvain Benedictines (C. Van Puyvelde and B. Botte) divide the treatment of Biblical manuscripts as between the Old and the New Testaments. The bibliography of the Scrolls literature is not very complete, and contains no work published since 1952. The article on Mari, as might be expected, is by that veteran authority, Ch. F. Jean. Marriage is discussed, as regards the Old Testament, by W. Kornfeld of the Vienna faculty, and includes a section on marriage customs among the nations surrounding Israel. A Gelin writes, a trifle summarily, on medicine in the Bible, and E. Cavaignac on Medes and Persians. The final article of this part, on Mediation, is divided among four authors, of whom R. Largeton deals with Assyria and Babylon, P. d'Audibert-Caille de Bourguet, with Egypt, A. Robert with the Old Testament, and C. Spicq, with the New Testament. There are short biographies of Mandelkern, J. E. Mangelot, G. Margoliouth, M. L. Margolis, K. Marti, F. Martin, G. Maspero, L. Méchineau, and A. Médebielle. J.M.T.B.

ROBERTSON, E. AND WALLENSTEIN, M. (ed. by) : *Melilah, A Volume of Studies V.* 1955. Pp. xviii+264. (Manchester University Press. Price : 30s. 0d.)

Five of the seventeen articles have a direct or indirect bearing on the Old Testament. J. Gray discusses Arabic affinities with the dialect of Ras Shamra. His suggestions help to understand a number of passages in the Legend of King Keret and the Tale of Aqhat, which hitherto remained obscure. Whether similarities in morphology, vocabulary or grammar are sufficient to establish a direct relationship between Ugaritic and Arabic can not be decided, as our knowledge of Semitic languages, contemporary to the Ras Shamra dialect, is limited. E. Robertson continues his studies on Old Testament problems with an article on the Disruption of Israel's monarchy. The political and religious antagonism between Judah and Ephraim is traced through the early stages of their history. The origin of the bulk of Deuteronomy is placed in the time of Samuel. A. Rubinstein's essay on Luzzatto's Commentary on Isaiah in the Light of DSIa is of some interest for the history of exegesis, though anticipation of some of the readings of the Dead Sea Scrolls is not a specific feature of Luzzatto's commentary. R. Edelmann describes a fourteenth century Ms. in the Royal Library of Copenhagen, which contains an Arabic version of the Pentateuch. He maintains that Arabic characters indicate Christian (Syriac), Samaritan, or Karaite use and adaptations. Saadya's Arabic version, as current among Jews, was written in Hebrew characters. H. H. Rowley

contributes an article on The Origin of the Dead Sea Scrolls. It is a succinct summary of his book The Zadokite Fragments and the Dead Sea Scrolls. The Habakkuk Commentary, the Zadokite Fragments and the Milhemeth Text are assumed to point to the second pre-Christian century. One might argue, however, that references to the strict observance of the Sabbath, the detestation of idolatry and even the law against marrying one's niece are not conclusive as internal evidence for such a date.

The other articles contain valuable contributions to post-Biblical Hebrew literature. It is good to know that Melilah continues to appear. S.S.

THOMSEN, P.: *Die Palästina-Literatur: eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren- und Sachregister*. Vol. vi, Lieferung 2. 1954. Pp. 289-576. (Akademie Verlag, Berlin. Price: DM. 28.)

The first Lieferung of this volume was noticed in the *Book List*, 1954, p. 15. Dr. Peter Thomsen died on 26th April, 1954, and this part, like its predecessor, has been seen through the press by F. Maass and L. Rost. It contains nearly 4,000 items, dealing with History, Archaeology, Historical Geography and Topography, and with Geography, which appeared during the years 1935-1939 (the first Lieferung gave the years as 1935-1944). Books and articles, and also reviews in important journals, are listed here, and the value of the work to those engaged on research scarcely needs to be emphasized. An enormous amount of work has gone into its preparation.

H.H.R.

(UBACH, B.): *Miscellanea Biblica B. Ubach*, ed. R. M. Diaz. (Scripta et Documenta, 1.) 1953. Pp. 474. (Monastery of Montserrat. Price: Pes. 250.)

In this substantial volume, published in honour of Dom Bonaventura Ubach, there are thirty articles, both on the O.T. and related subjects and on the N.T. N. Schneider gives an account of the religious surroundings of Abraham in Mesopotamia in the light of available epigraphic evidence. J. Schildenberger examines Gen. xxxii. 23-33, and considers such problems as the literary analysis of the section, how the narrative bears on Jacob and the higher aspects of O.T. religion, whether or not it fits in with the Jacob narrative (more particularly with the narrative of the meeting of Jacob and Esau), and the proper names which occur in the section. W. F. Albright offers some general observations about the early history of the Ammonites, and discusses some recently discovered inscriptions, chiefly on seals. L. H. Vincent writes, with illustrations, on the *mekônôth* (1 Kings vii. 27 ff.) in the light of the bronze objects discovered at Megiddo and in Cyprus. The *mekônôth* were essentially practical appliances—water from "the sea of brass" was distributed in them to different parts of the sacred court. P. Salmon lists in groups some of the new readings in the text of Job in the current Benedictine edition of the Vulgate, and emphasizes the

importance for textual criticism of the fact that the greater number of them agree with the N.T. A. Miller argues that there are psalms which refer directly to the Messiah, rather than to a person as a pattern of the Messiah; Ps. cx is taken as an example and discussed. A. Robert recognizes the contribution made to O.T. exegesis by representatives of the "Formgeschichtlicheschule," but finds certain weaknesses in their work—in the archaeological and philosophico-religious spheres, as well as in a lack of appreciation of the specific character and considerable rôle of the Yahwistic traditions. M. Delcor attempts to explain the text of Hab. iii as it stands. The psalm furnishes several definite references to Yahweh's exploits at the time of the Exodus, and there is no need to have recourse to the literatures of neighbouring peoples to explain it. It is a historical psalm, and its place after the first two chapters is its proper one. F. M. Abel writes on "the tombs of the kings" in Jerusalem. Four articles, written in Spanish, may be mentioned—on the origin of the Codex Ottobonianus of the Vulgate, by T. Ayuso Marazuela; on Hopher (1 Kings iv. 10) Migron (Is. x. 28), and the great high place at Gibeon (1 Kings iii. 4), by A. Fernández; on the musical terms in the titles of the Psalms, by J. Enciso Viana; and on the literary genre of 2 Maccabees, by P. Bellet.

D.W.T.

EDUCATIONAL

- A Bibliography for the Use of Teachers of Religious Knowledge.* Compiled by the Institute of Christian Education at Home and Overseas. 1954. Pp. 56. (Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price: 2s. 6d.)

This is the welcome fourth, revised edition of a bibliography compiled to meet the need of teachers of Christian knowledge in every type of school. The comprehensive sectional classification includes General Bible Study, including Geography and Archaeology, General Old Testament, Old Testament Periods, and the Comparative study of Religion. Books are also classified by eight index numbers and to many entries are added brief, discriminating notes. Only books in English and in print are included. This revision will add to the usefulness of a bibliography that has already proved its value to teachers of Religious Knowledge.

L.A.P.

- BROADIE, E.: *The Chosen Nation: Book One: Founders and Leaders.* 1954. Pp. 128. (Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price: Boards 5s. 0d.; Limp 4s. 0d.)

This book, which has a commendatory foreword by Professor H. H. Rowley, is the first of a new "Pathfinder Series," designed to meet the needs of teachers and pupils in the middle forms of Grammar Schools and the upper classes of Secondary Modern Schools, by illustrating the historical, geographical and biographical background of the Bible. The story is carried from Abraham to David in twenty-three short chapters, each followed by a number of exercises. No attention is given to chronology, it was evidently considered undesirable to make any explicit reference to the traditional documentary analysis

of the Pentateuch, and only a few passing references are made to archæology. Much that is generally regarded as legend is presented as history. The attempts at rationalisation will not always command assent, e.g., the events of the Exodus are explained in terms of the volcanic eruption of Mount Sinai, and the views expressed are sometimes questionable, e.g., that in the time of David the Israelites did not think Jahweh was very much concerned with the behaviour, whether good or bad, of ordinary men and women. The book is well produced and cheaply priced, is well adapted to the needs of its readers, and will prove useful in the hands of a specialist teacher.

L.A.P.

- BULL, N. J. : *The Rise of the Prophets. Lessons on Secondary Sections of the Agreed Syllabuses.* 1954. Pp. 208. (The Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price : 7s. 6d.)

This book is an acceptable guide for teachers in Modern Secondary Schools and will be widely welcomed. Its ten chapters deal with the story of the Old Testament prophets from Elijah to Jeremiah, each chapter being divided into three sections, one expository, one headed " Teaching Notes," and one containing suggestions for practical class work and questions for discussion. The text contains numerous quotations from the Agreed Syllabuses, but the page references to sixteen of these syllabuses at the end of each chapter seem unnecessary. A generally conservative standpoint and oversimplification are to be expected in an elementary text-book, but uncritical readers may be misled by the implied condemnation of the priestly element in Israelite religion and by the comparison of the progressive revelation of God through the prophets with a staircase, each step rising from and depending on what had gone before.

L.A.P.

- KING, F. W. : *Pipe-line of Power : A Graphic History of the Jews.* 1954. Pp. 96. (Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price : 4s. 0d.)

A brief and breezy textbook for the Sec. Mod. School. The symbolism is ingenious and possibly helpful to those whose reading is confined to ' comics ' ; though it might be confusing. There are occasional inaccuracies, but the approach is enlightened and the balance sound, and in class the author probably gauged the mentality and humour of his children. The printed word does not always capture these contacts, but he has tried hard to make it interesting and to provoke thought, and has found room for quite a lot of facts amid so much jolly padding.

M.B.

- MATHEWS, H. F. *Bible Cavalcade.* 1954. Pp. 184. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

This book, intended for the upper forms of schools, seeks to present a quick-moving picture of the chief figures of Biblical history in the light of their historical background. It is successful in doing this, is up-to-date, and suffers only from its very brief compass, 175 pages only of subject matter, which has occasioned many gaps.

L.H.B.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

- ALBRIGHT, W. F. : *The Bible after twenty years of Archeology* (1932-1952). 1954. Pp. 18. (Biblical Colloquium, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Price : \$0.75.)

How Professor Albright contrives to write with freshness and interest on this subject so many times is a source of constant wonder. The present booklet is reprinted from *Religion in Life*, together with four pages of valuable notes of considerable bibliographical interest. The principal subjects dealt with are the Mari and Ugaritic texts, the Lachish letters and the new Aramaic texts from Egypt, the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Gnostic and Manichean texts. A great many other matters of archaeological interest are referred to, and the whole is packed with information. Naturally many of Albright's well-known views are presented here, such as the view that the Song of Miriam in its entirety goes back to the time of Moses, and the claim that 'no arguments have been brought against early Israelite monotheism that would not apply equally well (with appropriate changes in specific evidence) to postexilic Judaism.'

H.H.R.

- DRIVER, G. R. : *Semitic Writing : From Pictograph to Alphabet*. Revised edition. 1954. Pp. 238. (Oxford University Press. Price : 21s. 0d.)

This revised edition of Professor Driver's Schweich Lectures (the first edition was reviewed in the *Book List*, 1949, p. 10) contains such small corrections as could be made in the sheets, and also a number of "Additions and Corrections," occupying sixteen pages, in which all the fresh matter which has come to the author's notice in the last three years is collected. An illustration of the important new tablet giving the order of the Ugaritic alphabet is included.

D.W.T.

- EHRICH, R. W. (ed. by) : *Relative Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*. 1954. Pp. xiv+154. (University of Chicago Press, and Cambridge University Press. Price : \$2.50 or 19s. 0d.)

This book contains the results of a symposium on "The Integration of Relative Chronologies in Old World Archaeology" held in Philadelphia at the 51st Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. As the papers were limited to half-an-hour in length, they are necessarily very condensed, but the whole collection with its comparative tables accompanied by explanatory comments will provide an invaluable handbook for field-archaeologists and all students of the archaeology of the ancient Near East. The object of the symposium was to establish "an interlocking network of chronological relationships, so that, as any particular stratum or period should be definitively and accurately dated, the corresponding periods or cross-dated complexes of neighbouring areas would also fall into their proper places in terms of absolute chronology." Most of the papers are followed by comparative tables, illustrations of pottery and other artefacts, and useful bibliographies. The area surveyed includes China.

S.H.H.

FRIEDRICH, J. : *Entzifferung verschollener Schriften und Sprachen*. (Verständliche Wissenschaft, Geisteswissenschaftliche Abteilung No. 51.) 1954. Pp. 148+73 illustrations+1 map. (Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Göttingen-Heidelberg. Price : DM. 7.80.)

One of the greatest experts in this field discusses in a concise and clear manner method (differentiation between combinative and etymological procedure) and results in connection with the major decipherments in the world of the ancient East, discussing at the same time the languages and scripts hitherto undeciphered. He is sceptical towards Dhorme's attempt at the proto-Byblos script and makes no mention of Albright's attempt at the Sinaitic script. Ventris's decipherment of the Cretan script was not yet at his disposal. W.B.

JEAN, C. F. : *Six Campagnes de Fouilles à Mari, 1933-1939*. (Cahiers de la Nouvelle Revue Théologique IX.) 1952. Pp. 56. (Casterman, Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 24.)

Professor Jean presents a synthesis of the results of A. Parrot's excavation of Mari on the mid-Euphrates and of research on the texts from the site, which number over 20,000. The work is well-balanced, though, naturally, for a reconstruction of historical, social, and religious conditions of the Amorite period (1900 B.C.) the author relies on the texts. Such a succinct statement of the contents of these by one of the editors on the eve of the resumption of the post-war excavation of Mari has an obvious value. J.G.

PARROT, A. : *Mari. Documentation photographique de la mission archéologique de Mari*. (Collection des idées photographiques No. 7.) 1953. Pp. viii+80 pages of plates+12 pages of plans and tables of plates. (Éditions idées et calendes, Neuchâtel et Paris. Price : Swiss Fr. 24.45.)

This is a collection of 132 superbly reproduced plates and three temple/palace plans, depicting the excavations and objects found at Mari. Parrot—he who says 'Mari' must also say 'Parrot'—contributes a thousand-word introduction in French, with English and German translations appended. The plates are furnished with a trilingual index providing identification and short archaeological notes. This album would be a lovely present—not least for the art lover. D.R.Ap-T.

PARROT, A. : *Le Temple de Jérusalem*. (Cahiers d'Archéologie Biblique No. 5.) 1954. Pp. 94. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel and Paris. Price : Swiss Fr. 4.50.)

This is a useful compendious account of Solomon's, Ezekiel's, and Herod's Temples. The well-known author, the excavator of Mari, has packed an enormous mass of information into a very small compass, and it is to be hoped that the volume will be translated, like its predecessor *Ninive et l'Ancien Testament*. The book is amply illustrated with plates, plans, and text illustrations.

It is a little strange that the author should have omitted all reference to the *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, although that journal has for many years published authoritative discussions of matters relating to the archaeology of the Temple. For example, no reference is made to the late Professor J. L. Myres' important article on King Solomon's Temple in the *PEQ* for 1948, in which he put forward cogent objections to the view that Jachin and Boaz were independent columns standing on each side of the entrance to the Temple. No mention, either, is made of F. J. Hollis's careful study *The Archaeology of Herod's Temple* (1934, Dent). S.H.H.

PRITCHARD, J. B. : *The Ancient Near East in Pictures relating to the Old Testament*. 1955 (date on title page 1954). Pp. xviii+352. (Princeton University Press, and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price : \$20 or £8.)

This is the long awaited companion volume of plates to accompany *Ancient Near Eastern Texts*, which appeared in 1950 (see *Book List*, 1951, p. 21). It contains 769 excellently produced plates, 4 Maps, a complete catalogue of all the illustrations, with short notes on each and bibliographical references, together with a short Introduction. The wide selection of the illustrations, and their careful classification give a very high value to this book, which should soon be a regularly used tool in every classroom where the Old Testament is taught. Every side of life in the world in which Israel lived, in so far as archaeology has recovered it for us, is here illustrated. The work is thoroughly up-to-date, and Professor Pritchard deserves the highest praise for the immense amount of careful scholarship which has gone into its preparation. H.H.R.

WOOLLEY, SIR L. : *Digging up the Past*. 1954. 2nd ed. Pp. 126+32 plates. (Ernest Benn, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

The first edition of this useful little book was published in 1930, and it still retains its value as a clear and vivid exposition by an expert of the principles and methods of field archaeology. The author's object is to explain to the layman the kind of work that the field archaeologist does and why he does it. What is meant by digging up the past is admirably summed up in the words : "Anybody can dig up things ; but it is only by observation and interpretation that we can dig up the past." S.H.H.

WOOLLEY, SIR L. : *Dead Towns and Living Men*. 1954. Pp. 220. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 17s. 6d.)

This is a revised and enlarged edition of a work which first appeared in 1920. It took shape originally as a diversion for the author and his friends when they were prisoners of war in Turkey in 1916. It is less concerned with archaeology and its results than with the local setting of the work and its personal aspects. In his relish for the picaresque and his influence over as notable a galaxy of lovable rascals as the Near East has produced Sir Leonard Woolley appears as a

T. E. Lawrence only a little more subdued. What a team the pair must have made at Carchemish, the scene of most of the book ! The book is one which will be valued by all who have personal knowledge of the Near East and ought to be read by all who intend to dig there. J.G.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

ADEMOLLO, E. : *Patriarchi e Guerrieri*. 1953. Pp. 146. (Vita e Pensiero, Milan. Price : Lire 400.)

The main theme of this book is the Exodus, which the writer dates in the reign of Amenhotep IV (Akhnaten). He arrives at this date by working back from the date of the building of the Temple (1 Kings vi. 1) on the assumption that the Biblical year was one of ten months. A work which relies so much on figures ought certainly to reckon with Professor Rowley's *From Joseph to Joshua*, but this is only one of the many significant omissions in a work which is very poorly documented. J.G.

AKAVIA, A. A. : *The Calendar and its Use for Chronological Purposes* (in Hebrew). 1953. Pp. 182. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem.)

This book, unique in Hebrew literature of modern times, deals with the technical chronology and includes a Jewish-Christian-Moslem Calendar from the Creation to the year 6000 A.M. A full discussion is given about the Hebrew intercalation of which the author is perhaps the greatest authority alive. There is also a discussion on the Christian and Moslem calendars. From the many other systems of the calendar only the more important ones and those which have a bearing on the Jewish chronology are dealt with. There are two special chapters containing a goodly number of tables which will prove very helpful in comparing the various systems of calendars. The Biblical scholar will find special interest in the chapter entitled *The Chronology of the Ancient History of Israel*. M.W.

ALT, A. : *Die Herkunft der Hyksos in neuer Sicht*. 1954. Pp. 40. (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin. Price : DM. 2.)

Professor Alt re-examines the problem of the Hyksos in the light of the new evidence afforded by the cuneiform tablets from Mari, Chagar Bazar, and Alalakh, and by fresh data from the Execration texts. He puts forward convincing arguments for rejecting the earlier and commonly held view that the Hyksos invasion and conquest of Egypt was a mass movement of a non-Semitic racial group with an admixture of Semitic elements, proceeding from some ill-defined district to the north-east of Syria. He proceeds to argue from the picture of the political situation disclosed by the new evidence that the starting-point of the movement lay in the southern parts of Syria, in Phoenicia, and in Palestine (p. 20), and was composed of Hurrian elements with a 'thin upper layer' of Semitic leadership. The beginning of the movement coincided with the break-up of the united Egyptian monarchy at the

end of the 18th century, and was a process of gradual infiltration. The final impetus was given by the entry on the scene from the north-east of an Aryan element with the new decisive weapon of chariotry. The monograph is an important addition to the already voluminous literature on the problem of the Hyksos.
S.H.H.

- ALT, A. : *Der Stadtstaat Samaria*. (Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig. Philologisch-historische Klasse. Band 101. Heft 5.) 1954. Pp. 64. (Akademie-Verlage, Berlin. Price : DM. 3.)

In this valuable monograph Professor Albrecht Alt, with his customary acuteness and erudition, propounds the interesting theory that Omri bought from its Canaanite owner the hill of Samaria, and founded there, on a site which lay in Canaanite territory, and which had no previous associations with Hebrew history or religion, a city-state inhabited by a population which was largely Canaanite. Until the overthrow of the Omri dynasty by Jehu, a kind of dual kingship existed in Israel : in Samaria Omri and his successor reigned in a capital which was their own property by right of inheritance, while at the same time reigning in Jezreel as kings by the Hebrew principle of charismatic election. Professor Alt's analysis of the Old Testament evidence, and his skilful use of the supporting archaeological evidence, together constitute a story of a curious episode in the history of Israel which is more interesting than the latest crime thriller.
S.H.H.

- CARLIER, A. : *La Chronologie des rois de Juda et d'Israël*. 1953. Pp. 88 + synchronising date table for 940-580 B.C. Litho Ms., unbound. (55, rue de Varennes, Paris VIIe. Price : Fr. 1,000.)

This ingenious work was begun when the author's normal pre-occupation with the historical monuments of France was interrupted—it is to be hoped, only temporarily—by the war. By a complicated system of pre-reigns, retrospective reigns, and co-regencies the author seeks to reconcile the conflicting data of the M.T., but his results are not as plausible as, e.g., those of Thiele. As an instance, Carlier is forced to deny the cogeny of Ahab's name on Shalmaneser's Black Obelisk. Other biblical chronologists are scarcely mentioned.

D.R.Ap-T.

- GAROFALO, S. : *I patriarchi della Bibbia (Storia Biblica)*. 1954. Pp. 226. (Edizioni Radio Italiana. Price : Lire 750.)

The aim of this volume—the substance of a series of talks given over the Italian radio—is to re-tell, according to the letter and spirit of the Bible, and in popular form, the story of the patriarchs and the world in which they lived. There are three chapters—"Abraham : the great adventure," "Isaac and his sons," and "Joseph, the dreamer." The story is told with considerable artistry. Quotations from the Bible are generously and skilfully interspersed in the text. The number of plates—there are six—could with advantage have been increased.
D.W.T.

GROLLENBERG, L. H. : *Atlas van de Bijbel*. 1954. Pp. 158. (Elsevier, Amsterdam and Brussels. Price : Fl. 29.50.)

This sumptuous work has been produced by the Dutch Dominican scholar in collaboration with the Biblical geographer A. van Deursen. It immediately challenges comparison with the *Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible*, which it resembles in general appearance and design. Grollenberg's work is the larger of the two, and this is mainly due to the much greater number of photographic plates (408 as against the *Westminster Atlas's* 77) which illustrate his pages. The maps (37 in number, including those on the end-papers) are supplied with elucidatory legends in unobtrusive red print which does not interfere with the reader's appreciation of the physical and political features. The text (in Dutch) provides a sketch of Biblical history, critically and archaeologically up-to-date, from patriarchal times to the coming of Christ. It is a most useful handbook to Biblical study, and its usefulness would be enhanced if it appeared in an English edition. F.F.B.

KLAUSNER, J. : *History of the Second Temple*, in five volumes (in Hebrew). 1954. Pp. 324, 278, 280, 310, 336. ('Aḥi'asaph, Jerusalem. Price : 88s. 0d.)

In this fourth edition of the five volumes, a period close upon 700 years is dealt with. We have here a great mine of information not only concerning the Jews of that period but also other peoples with whom the Jews came into contact and by whose cultures and religions they were influenced. The author is at pains, however, to explain at every turn of his work why the Jewish people, though scanty in numbers, did not assimilate with surrounding peoples.

The first volume deals with the last period of the First Temple, drawing, as one would expect, its material from Biblical sources. The second volume is mainly based on Greek sources, on the Apocrypha and on finds in Aramaic, and describes the transition period between the Biblical epoch and that of the Hasmoneans. The third volume contains in the main the material included in *Historiyyah Isra'elith II*, which appeared over thirty years ago. In it Klausner enlarges on the achievements of the Hasmoneans and on the great influence they have exercised on the generations that followed them. Klausner, who investigated this period for forty years, is convinced that it is not a mere episode in the history of the Jews. The fourth volume, which includes mainly the material found in *Historiyyah Isra'elith III*, begins with Herod and concludes with Agrippa I. Unlike Wellhausen, Minkin and others who speak about Herod in favourable terms, Klausner, although giving credit where it is due, draws here a different picture. The chapters in this vol. which deal with Jesus are not a mere abridgment of Klausner's book *Yesu Hanozri* (translated into English by the late Prof. Danby); they contain a number of new features. The fifth volume is concerned mainly with The Great Jewish Rebellion which brought about the destruction of the Second Temple. A period of 29 years

is given here in great detail. The causes of the rebellion, its personalities and the philosophies of the various Sects as well as the political, economic and spiritual struggles between the various strata of the community are here well set forth.

The pictures drawn in this brilliant work of Klausner are not altogether those one is accustomed to see in history books written in the West about this period. The approach is different, as are the examination and the assessment of the sources. Here Jewish national sentiments are naturally throbbing fast, and although one would like to question some of the theories put forth by Klausner one cannot help accepting many of them owing to their being substantiated by a wealth of data, mostly hitherto untapped.

In an addendum to the fifth volume Klausner gives briefly his opinion about the origin and the date of the controversial newly found Judean Scrolls. Unlike Josephus, who enlarges on the Three Sects only, treating lightly the Sicarii and the Zealots and describing them as mere rebels and robbers, Klausner accords them special and not unfavourable treatment. He puts emphasis on the distinction between the Zealots and the Sicarii, the first being organized in A.D. 6 and the second in the years 52-66. While the Zealots may be described as the warlike party among the Pharisees the Sicarii were the warlike party among the Essenes. Both sects, however, although otherwise adhering to different philosophies were inspired by the Messianic idea in their fight against the Romans. The name Sicarii is one given to this group of fighters by their enemies. The Sicarii rejected this derogatory title and called themselves *Serekh Hayyahad*, and it was they who produced the documents found in the Judean Wilderness. The *Milhemeth* text is not Apocalyptical, containing as it does a detailed programme of a real war planned against the enemy. Between 50-67 there were in Judea many wicked priests. A poem denouncing the House of Hanan is found in the Talmud. The "Wicked Priest" mentioned in *Pesher Habakkuk* may well be the one who was cruelly murdered by the "Edomites," i.e., Hanan b. Hanan, "whom God has delivered into the hand of his enemies to be tortured because of his sin (against) the Teacher of Righteousness" who was none other than Shime'on Bar Giyyora, the leader of the Sicarii.

M.W.

MALAMAT, A. : *Kibbush Ha'areẓ Bime Yehoshua'*. (in Hebrew), 2nd edition. 1954. Pp. 28. (Jewish Agency, Jerusalem).

This pamphlet, intended mainly for the teacher, deals with the conquest of Palestine by Joshua. Special attention is paid here to military-topographical aspects. Sources used for this study include Biblical inscriptions and archaeological finds. A short bibliography, in Hebrew, English, French and German, concludes the pamphlet.

M.W.

NORTH, R. *Geographia exegetica*. 1953. Pp. 70+4 maps. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome. Price : Lire 450.)

Those who journey through Palestine have often to complain of the size and weight of the various guidebooks, but here is a guide that weighs only a few ounces and can be carried easily in a coat-pocket. It has the advantage over many guides that it is entirely up-to-date and has been planned throughout with scholarly accuracy. In it may be found a highly compressed, but reasonably complete, survey of the historical geography of Palestine from the section (4) headed " Primitivi habitantes Canaan " down to the last section (25) " Palaestina arabo-hebraea." There are also introductory sections on Palestinian cartography, the geology, and the climate, flora, and river-system. It may be hoped that the author may be persuaded to translate his excellent booklet into English. J.M.T.B.

NOTH, M. : *Geschichte Israels* (Zweite, verbesserte Auflage). 1954. Pp. 436. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 16.80.)

For the first edition of this work, see *Book List*, 1951, pp. 26 f. No substantial change has been made at any point ; and the general character of the book remains the same. But an index of Biblical quotations has been added, the bibliography has been expanded, and a large number of minor modifications and additional references to literature have been made in the text and the notes, thus enhancing the usefulness of this superb history. G.W.A.

NOTH, M. : *Histoire d'Israël*. 1954. Pp. 472. (Payot, Paris. Price : Fr. 1,700.)

This French edition appears to be a half-way house between the first and second German editions, incorporating some, but by no means all of the changes in the latter. It would be an impertinence in the reviewer to comment on the stylistic adequacy of the rendering ; nor can he claim to have checked every sentence against the original. But some slips seem to have escaped notice : e.g., *L'Ouest* for *Osten* (p. 23) ; and n. 4 to p. 34, which appears slightly to misrepresent the German. G.W.A.

*ORLINSKY, H. M. : *Ancient Israel*. 1954. Pp. xiv+194. (Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N.Y. and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price : \$1.75 paper ; \$2.50 cloth, or 20s. 0d.)

This excellent little handbook, outlining the History of Israel to the Persian period, which was reviewed in the 1954, *Book List* (p. 23), is now available through the Oxford University Press, and may be warmly commended for wide circulation. H.H.R.

RICCIOTTI, G. : *Geschichte Israels*, German Tr., by K. Faschian, Vol. I. 1953. Pp. 576+2 Maps. (Wiener Dom Verlag, Vienna. Price : S. 98.)

The first volume of Ricciotti's well-known *History of Israel* appeared in Italian in 1932, and in French in 1939 (see *Book List*, 1939, p. 9). A second French edition appeared in 1947 (see *Book List*, 1949, pp. 17 f.), and this embodied some substantial revision. In the meantime it has appeared in Spanish and Dutch (neither seen by the reviewer) and it has reached a fourth Italian edition. The present translation is made from this, but also owes something to the second French edition. The work is well illustrated, and the author is familiar with recent work, both archaeological and critical, and it is not surprising that a work which is both scholarly and popular has achieved so wide a circulation. It offers a useful handbook, marked by caution on some of the most keenly debated problems, such as the date of the fall of Jericho and of the Exodus. H.H.R.

SEMIRIN, S. *Yoshiyahu uthequfatho* (in Hebrew), with a foreword by Professor J. Klausner. 1952. Pp. 120. (Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem. Price : 12s. 0d.)

The book deals with King Josiah and his period. Hence the discussion on the date of Deuteronomy plays an important part in it. Semirin argues for tendencies towards the centralization of worship at least from the time of the Judges onwards. There were main sanctuaries in Shiloh, Nob, and Gibeon before the Temple in Jerusalem existed. Hosea, Amos, Asa and Hezekiah fought against idolatry connected with the *bamoth* before the time of Josiah. Where the arguments against Wellhausen are not new, other scholars are duly acknowledged, though David Hoffmann, Menes and H. M. Wiener could have been consulted with profit.

A detailed analysis of all relevant biblical and extra-biblical texts shows that Josiah—not least for political reasons—began with the abolition of the *bamoth* long before the ' *Torah* ' was found. The bulk of Deuteronomy is traced back to the time of the undivided monarchy. Apart from the considerable merits of the book as a whole, the re-opening of the discussion on Deuteronomy and on the historical value of Chronicles calls for special attention, even if certain questions such as the position of the Levites in Deuteronomy are not dealt with. The book was published after the death of its author. S.S.

TREVER, J. C. : *Cradle of Our Faith*. 1954. Pp. xiv+86. (Newsfoto Publishing Co., San Angelo, Texas. Price : \$3.75.)

A series of coloured photographs accompanied by a short descriptive text which serves to link them up with the main outlines of Biblical history from the time of Abraham to the spread of the Christian faith. The primary aim of the book appears to be that of encouraging the reading of the Bible by the general public ; but members of the Society should find that these pleasant photographs will add colour in the fullest sense to their study of the sacred text. A.R.J.

VALJAVEC, F. (ed. by) : *Historia Mundi : Ein Handbuch der Weltgeschichte*, vol. II : *Grundlagen und Entfaltung der ältesten Hochkulturen*. 1953. Pp. 656. (Leo Lehnen Verlag, Munich. Price : DM. 28.80, or by subscription, DM. 25.00.)

A year after the appearance of the first volume of the monumental *Historia Mundi* (to be completed in ten volumes), the second has followed. This deals with the transition from pre-history to history, the history of Asia from its beginnings to the first millennium B.C., and that of the much later cultures of the Americas to the beginning of the second millennium A.D. The main part of the volume deals with the cultures of Egypt (by R. Anthes), Babylonia and Assyria (by A. Moortgat and G. Furlani), Syria and Palestine (by W. F. Albright), Israel (by W. Eichrodt), Asia Minor (by Sir J. L. Myres), Ancient India (by C. von Füller-Haimendorf and E. Waldschmidt), Ancient China (by W. Eberhard), and Ancient America (by H. Trimborn). Although not all the contributions reach the same standard, all offer reliable information on their allotted field, and introduce the reader to little known spheres, besides directing him to further literature. Students of the Old Testament will no doubt turn first to the substantial contributions of Anthes, Moortgat, Furlani, Albright, Eichrodt and Myres, but they should also pay attention to the others, the more so as these often reveal connections with the Near East which would usually escape attention. O.E.

WALLIS, L. : *Young People's Hebrew History*. 1953. Pp. x+118, including index. (Philosophical Library, New York. Price : \$2.50.)

The Young People of the title are those in the Training Colleges and Universities of the U.S.A., where there is "an academic ban against Hebrew History." The treatment of history in this book rests on the assumption that all history and sociological processes are the products of evolutionary forces. There is no room for the supernatural, and if it appears in the Old Testament, it must be explained away, or ignored. "Hebrew History was, to a large extent, a series of reactions against economic injustice." The prophets "philosophize the struggle in terms of a war between Yahweh and Baal." The book is warmly commended by leading Old Testament scholars, but the reviewer finds both its underlying assumptions and many of its incidental judgements quite unconvincing. A.S.H.

WOLFF, H. W. : *Eine Handbreite Erde, Tagebuch eine Palästina-Reise*. 1954. Pp. 132, with illustrations and map. (Luther Verlag, Witten-Ruhr. Price : DM. 3.50.)

This unpretentious little book is exactly what its title says, a travel-diary of a journey made by a pious German to Palestine in modern times. The author, perhaps a little naively, contends that we need some slight knowledge of the Holy Land to enable us to understand the inconceivable reality that it is upon this terrestrial globe that God spoke, became incarnate and suffered.

The diary relates the day to day experiences of the pilgrim as he moves in buses, trains, ships, and expensive motor-cars from one locality of Bible story to the next, always ready, Bible in hand, with the appropriate incident or quotation. Almost his last visit is to the site of Ugarit, the scene of the now famous excavations at Ras Shamra. Here a public official remarked to him, "In Ugarit we can see that the Syrians knew God centuries before the Jews," upon which the author comments, "In truth Ugarit teaches us how different is the God of Israel, the God of the Bible, from the god of the Canaanites." S.H.H.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

AYUSO MARAZUELA, T. : *La Vetus Latina Hispana. I. Prolegomenos.* 1953. Pp. 596. (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid. Price : Pes. 580.)

This really superbly produced quarto, printed throughout in types that are a joy to middle-aged eyes, is the work of the Canon Lectoral of the Saragossa chapter, and is introduced at some length by the Bishop of Madrid-Alcala. Those who are accustomed to skip introductions of this type will, until they reach page 330 of the text, be in some doubt as to the real purpose of the book. It is, in effect, the result of an investigation that has been spurred on by patriotism, since Dr. Ayuso is convinced (and will supply the proofs in the succeeding volumes) that he has identified a genuine Spanish *Vetus Latina*, which does not coincide with the African or the Itala versions, and is a distinct version in its own right. Meanwhile, one finds here an immense bibliography, some of it not too closely connected with the Old Latin versions, a lengthy treatment of the Old Latin in general, a special introduction to the problem of the *Vetus Latina Hispana*, a study of the Old Latin interpolations in the Vulgate and of the Mozarabic Liturgy, some full appendices and many pages devoted to a series of indexes. It is all rather overwhelming, and we may join the author in his prayer : *Quiera Dios ayudarnos hasta el fin para llevarla a feliz termino.* J.M.T.B.

BARDTKE, H. : *Hebräische Konsonantentexte aus biblischem und ausserbiblischem Schrifttum für Übungszwecke ausgewählt.* 1954. Pp. xviii+80. (Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig. Price : DM. 4.80.)

The author has selected 96 pieces, Biblical and non-Biblical, for practice in the reading and vocalisation of unpunctuated Hebrew texts. Easier pieces come first, more difficult ones follow. Fifty-five of the pieces are from the Old Testament, almost all the books being represented. Then come in turn inscriptions discovered in Palestine—at Gezer, Siloam, Tell Qasileh, Samaria and Lachish ; selections from Ben Sira, the Dead Sea scrolls, and the Damascus Fragments, together with documents from the Wadi Murabba'at (letter of Simeon bar Cochba ; a legal document of the second century ; and a phylactery text) ; and selections from Hebrew translations, medieval and modern, from Greek and Latin (e.g., from the

books of Tobit, Judith, 1 and 2 Maccabees). As an aid to the reader, the texts have been edited to some extent, for example, by the introduction into them of material from the apparatus criticus of BH⁷. Bibliographical notes accompany the non-Biblical pieces, and a vocabulary, which is aimed especially at helping the student in the reading of non-Biblical texts, is added. The book is well planned, and should prove most useful to students, to whom the author offers some good advice in their reading of unvocalised texts. The inclusion of some texts which are as yet not easily accessible to students adds much to the interest and value of the work. D.W.T.

HAUPTMANN, O. H. (ed by) : *Escorial Bible* I.j.4, Vol. I. *The Pentateuch*. 1953. Pp. xii+320. (Pennsylvania University Press, Philadelphia, and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price : 40s. 0d.)

The Escorial Bible is an interesting example of a medieval Spanish translation, which has been assigned to the fourteenth century, though the present editor argues for a somewhat later dating in the first third, or even early in the second third, of the fifteenth century. One feature to be noted is that, if Hauptmann's arguments are accepted, the translation was based largely upon the Hebrew original with some help from the Vulgate. It must be allowed that not all the proofs submitted in favour of this thesis are equally convincing. For example, only two instances are given under "(2) translation of words omitted by the Vulgate" and these are *la faz* in verses 2 and 20 of Gen. i, and of *Dios* in verses 4, 5, 11, 17 of the same chapter. But the Vulgate reads *super faciem abyssi* in verse 2, and the omission of the divine name in four out of twenty possible occurrences is not a significant variation. It is a pity also that the bibliography contains so many works that have been virtually superseded. So the only edition of the Vulgate cited is a Madrid edition of 1799, Dalman's *Aramäisch-Neuhebräisches Wörterbuch* is used in the 1901 edition, and the only Hebrew grammar employed is now thirty-five years old. J.M.T.B.

DE SAINTE-MARIE, H. : *Sancti Hieronymi Psalterium iuxta Hebraeos. Édition critique. Collectanea Biblica Latina : vol. XI*. 1954. Pp. lxxii+262. (Libreria Vaticana, Citta del Vaticano : Price : Lire 2,500.)

This full critical edition of the *Psalterium iuxta Hebraeos* contains a long introduction discussing the manuscripts and the history of the text with their grouping in families, the medieval recensions, the indirect evidence for the text, the work of St. Jerome on the Psalter, and the modern editions of this version. Everything is lucidly set out and concisely discussed. The text is well and clearly printed, and a detailed *apparatus criticus* accompanies it; an exhaustive *index verborum* (from which only a few pronouns and particles are omitted) and a table of manuscripts completes this admirable work. An idea of the extent of the present work can be obtained by considering that of Lagarde and Harden, while the former

used 4 manuscripts and 5 previous editions and the latter (who is highly praised) examined 15 and used 9 manuscripts and cited other witnesses to the text, the present editor has consulted 85 manuscripts, of which he employs 9, and some 10 previous editions. This work, which promises to become the definitive edition, is beyond all praise. G.R.D.

SCHNEIDER, H.: *Der Text der Gutenbergbibel zu ihrem 500 jährigen Jubiläum untersucht*. (Bonner Biblische Beiträge, No. 7.) 1954. Pp. 120. (Hanstein, Bonn. Price : DM. 13.20, or bound DM. 17.)

Professor Schneider renders a service to Roman Catholics and Protestants alike by this very careful and thorough examination of the textual history of the Gutenberg Bible. This Bible was the first major production of the printing press in the western world, it is the parent of well nigh every printed text of the Latin Bible since that time, and its first edition is scrupulously included in the register of the new Benedictine Vulgate. It is the pre-1455 history of the Latin transmission, however, that holds the main attention of the author, and the survey, though not producing anything remarkably new, is clear and balanced. Extant manuscripts in the Mainz district are described; the story of the expansion of the Paris text in the Rhineland is traced; the relation of the Gutenberg Bible with other text-forms examined; and the work of correctors estimated. All this is eminently well done, but readers of the last chapter, which claims to be a concluding survey, might feel that the obvious special pleading possibly detracts from the value of the whole work as a scientific inquiry. B.J.R.

Vetus Latina. Die Reste der altlateinischen Bibel nach Petrus Sabatier neu gesammelt und herausgegeben von der Erzabtei Beuron. 2. Genesis. Lief. 4. Gen. 43, 22—Schluss. 1954. Pp. 449-576. (Verlag Herder, Freiburg. Subscription Price : DM. 24.55.)

The present fascicle completes the second part of this magnificent edition of the Old Latin Bible. Genesis is now complete, and readers can gain a fair picture of the scope of the undertaking. At the end are 50 pages of *Nachträge und Berichtigungen* and *Register*, together with a title-page for the volume. The editor, Fr. B. Fischer, may be congratulated on a monumental work which will completely supersede that of Sabatier and will surely be a *ktēma eis aei* in every theological library. G.R.D.

ZIEGLER, J.: *Septuaginta. Vetus Testamentum Graecum auctoritate Societatis Litterarum Göttingensis editum XVIⁱⁱ: Susanna, Daniel, Bel et Draco*: 1954. Pp. 224. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 28. [Bound DM. 32].)

The long-awaited volume of the Septuagint containing Daniel, Susanna and Bel and the Dragon, follows the plan of its predecessors: it contains a long introduction (pp. 1-79) giving a detailed account of the manuscripts on which the Greek text is based, their peculiarities and their groupings; later Greek translations, the patristic evidence, and the connected

ancient Versions (Old-Latin, Coptic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, Armenian). The variant readings from all these sources are duly set out in the critical notes beneath the text (pp. 80-223). The work, so far as a cursory glance can be trusted, is impeccably accurate and will be an indispensable tool for the study of these books. G.R.D.

EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

BARON, D. *The Servant of Jehovah*. 1954. Pp. xiv+158. (Marshall, Morgan & Scott, London and Edinburgh. Price : 8s. 6d.)

This is an examination of Isaiah lii. 13—liii. 12 in the light of its fulfilment in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. In this passage, together with xlii. 1-9, xlix. 1-7, l. 4-11, and lxi, the Servant is to be distinguished from Israel, although the collective interpretation is admitted for the remaining prophecies in Isaiah xl—lxvi.

The book opens with a consideration of various non-Messianic interpretations of Isaiah liii, individual and collective, and these are repudiated. (All such interpretations by Christian scholars are labelled 'rationalistic'.) Then follows an exposition of the passage. The Hebrew text is used, but the A.V. translation is generally accepted. Verses 1-9 are interpreted as the lament and confession of penitent Israel. The treatment is informed with a warm devotional and evangelistic spirit; but its discussion of the Hebrew vocabulary and grammar is dominated by the author's theology. The book was originally published in 1922. A.S.H.

BEASLEY, W. J. : *Creation's Amazing Architect*. 1955. Pp. 158. (Marshall, Morgan and Scott, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

The thesis of this interestingly written and attractively illustrated book is that there is a parallelism, too close and detailed to be accidental, between the geological record and the sequence of creative events described in Genesis i and Job xxxviii. The author, who is President of the Australian Institute of Archaeology, makes no claim to expert knowledge either of Hebrew or of geology, but he has had recourse to good authorities in both fields, and the accuracy of his Old Testament translations is attested in a foreword by Prof. M. D. Goldman of Melbourne University. F.F.B.

BÉGUERIE, PH., LECLERCQ, J. and STEINMANN, J. : *Études sur les prophètes d'Israël*. (Lectio Divina 14.) 1954. Pp. 174. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 480.)

The reader is here offered a series of simple, straightforward expositions of the account of Isaiah's call (Béguerie), the psalm of Habakkuk (id.), the book of Nahum (Leclercq), the 'confessions' of Jeremiah (id.) and the book of Joel (Steinmann). If they yield little that is new, they take note of and indeed have been largely inspired by recent studies in these fields, and due attention is also paid to the comparative material from the ancient Near East, particularly that which is afforded by the discoveries at Ras Shamra. A.R.J.

BEWER, J. A. : *The Book of Ezekiel*. (Harper's Annotated Bible, Nos. 8 and 9.) 2 vols. 1954. Pp. 72, 84. (Harper, New York and Eyre and Spottiswoode, London. Price : \$0.75 or 6s. 0d. each vol.)

These two books continue the series of annotations on the Authorized Version already noted in previous Book Lists. They follow the same pattern of treatment ; an introduction and then the A.V. text set out in prose and verse, with notes at the foot of the page. The traditional view is followed that Ezekiel prophesied in Babylon, being transported to Jerusalem in trance state to witness what went on there. Attention is drawn, both in the introduction and the notes, to duplicate passages, repetitions, and (chiefly in chs. xl-xlvi) secondary material. It is assumed that, although some of this material may be the prophet's own alternative drafts, much of it is the work of subsequent editors. The notes are concise and to the point but are necessarily brief and encumbered with inevitable and frequent improvements on the translation of the A.V. The books may be warmly recommended for those who wish to understand the Book of Ezekiel without resort to the larger commentaries. L.H.B.

La Sacra Bibbia tradotta dai testi originali con note e cura del Pontificio Istituto Biblico di Roma. Vol. VI. I Profeti—I. Isaia-Geremia. 1953. Pp. 410. (Salani, Florence. Price : Lire 1,200.)

It is not necessary, at this time of day, to say much about the excellent Italian translation of the Bible by Vaccari and other professors of the Biblical Institute in Rome. A notice of one of the earlier volumes may be seen in the *Book List*, for 1951 (p. 41). The present volume is a rendering in limpid and accurate Italian of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, and Baruch. There are abundant notes, several illustrations, and a critical appendix showing the readings adopted in the text. One minor criticism might well be that the notes to the text make no reference to this appendix. It might be possible in future editions to mark the variants with an asterisk at the side of the translation. J.M.T.B.

La Sainte Bible de Jérusalem. Les Livres des Chroniques, by H. Cazelles. 1954. Pp. 246. (Price: Fr. 675.) *Daniel*, by P. J. de Menasce. 1954. Pp. 98. (Price : Fr. 285.) (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris.)

The volumes follow the pattern already familiar, see *Book List*, 1954, p. 30 and earlier *Book Lists*. In respect of both books the normal modern view is in the main followed. The Chronicler was a pupil of Ezra. He used the biblical sources, the original sources which he regularly mentions, and possibly traditional oracles. He was interested in the origin and development of the church-state of his day, and represents the post-exilic development of the prophetic ideal of a religious, believing community. In the second volume, the setting is the Maccabaeon revolt. The author spoke Aramaic but wrote the beginning and the end in Hebrew to secure acceptance. The Aramaic is nearer to extant fifth century Aramaic than to that of the Targums. The editor withholds judgement on the puzzle of the identity of Darius the Mede. N.H.S.

VAN DEN BORN, A. *Ezechiël uit de grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd*. 1954. Pp. 288. (Romen & Zonen, Roermond & Masseik. Price : Fl. 10.80.)

This volume on Ezekiel forms Part XI, Book I, of *De Boeken van het Oude Testament*, a series of O.T. commentaries by Catholic scholars of the Netherlands and Belgium. Van den Born has already contributed to the abundant recent literature on Ezekiel, but here he departs from his former view, that Ezekiel's ministry was exercised in Jerusalem until the end of Zedekiah's reign, and in Babylonia only after that date. This view, he says, does not solve all the problems ; and he is now willing to consider the possibility that the main part of the book is a pseudepigraph of the Ezra-Nehemiah period, worked over and amplified by a glossator, presumably of the Greek period, since " he is probably also the author of chapters xxxviii f., . . . which point to the time of Alexander the Great." The original text of chapters xl-xlvi has been so thoroughly edited that it is impossible completely to distinguish their earlier from their later elements, but those parts are in line with the original prophecy which envisage the new age in terms of a re-distribution of the promised land among those brought back from Israel's dispersion, with Yahweh dwelling in their midst in a new temple. The new temple is intended to be understood literally and not symbolically, but our author is not convinced by the Bertholet-Galling argument that its description reflects personal acquaintance with Solomon's temple. Whatever may be thought of his literary analysis, Van den Born has given us a valuable and important book.

F.F.B.

BRUNO, A. : *Jeremia : eine rhythmische Untersuchung*. 1954. Pp. 284. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm. Price : Swedish Kr. 25.)

This work follows the same general pattern as the author's earlier volumes on Genesis-Exodus, and Isaiah (see *Book List*, 1954, pp. 45 f.). A German rendering of the text of Jeremiah is set out in strophic form, the whole being divided into three main sections : i-xxii ; xxiii-xlv ; xlvi-lii, the first and third being predominantly ' lyric,' and the second ' epic.' The metrical and textual comments are relatively brief, for the author assumes the general contentions of the earlier volumes. Much labour has gone into the work ; and a summary judgement (which is all that can be offered in a brief notice) may well seem unfair. But the present reviewer remains unconvinced by the author's general approach.

G.W.A.

BRUNO, A. : *Die Psalmen : eine rhythmische und textkritische Untersuchung*. 1954. Pp. 282. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm. Price : Swedish Kr. 25.)

It is scarcely necessary to add to what has been said about Dr. Bruno's earlier volumes. Even if his rhythmical principles did not seem artificial in themselves, the many changes of text to which he is driven would tell against their validity.

G.W.A.

BUTTRICK, G. A. (ed. by) : *Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. III (Kings—Job). 1954. Pp. 1,198. (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York and Nashville. Price : \$8.75.)

Vol. III, which has 11 maps, will enhance the reputation of the series. The Introduction and Exegesis to 1 and 2 Kings are by N. H. Snaith, to 1 and 2 Chronicles by W. A. L. Elmslie, to Ezra and Nehemiah by R. A. Bowman, to Esther by B. W. Anderson, and to Job by S. Terrien. In addition there are the usual expositions of the books by other writers, save in the case of Chronicles.

Snaith shows the influence of the original Deut. compiler c. 610 B.C. and of the later editor c. 550 upon the traditions of Kings, and full account is taken of LXX variants. Elmslie deals frankly with the difficulties and phantasies of the Chronicler, but sympathetically with the Chronicler's purpose and his quasi 'ecumenical mind.' Whereas Elmslie dates the Chronicler to the late 5th Cent., and does not think that he is the editor of Ezra and Nehemiah, Bowman dates the Chronicler as editor of Ezra and Nehemiah to about 350, dating Ezra to 398, whereas Elmslie puts Nehemiah at 384 and Ezra shortly afterwards. The Esther articles are helpful. Terrien interprets Job as a lyrical meditation with a dramatic personæ. He emphasizes a strophic arrangement in the poem, thinks c. xxviii is by the poet, but attributes Elihu's speeches to a lesser poet, though they are a 'gradual' to the theophany. Noteworthy is Terrien's claim that the 'enigma of suffering is not the central concern of the poet,' and he points to a more theocentric interpretation of the book. G.H.D.

CASSUTO, M. D. (ed. by) : *Sifre Ha-Miqra* (in Hebrew), with a commentary by A. S. Hartom. *Isaiah*, pp. 194 ; *Jeremiah*, pp. 166 ; *Ezekiel*, pp. 158 ; *Minor Prophets*, pp. 190 ; *Psalms*, pp. 304 ; *Proverbs*, pp. 106 ; *Job*, pp. 148. 1954 (the commentaries on the Prophets and Psalms are reprints from earlier editions which appeared in 1952 and 1953). (Yavneh Publishing House, Tel Aviv.)

The series incorporates the main results of modern biblical scholarship, including the regard for metrical forms, philological, geographical and archaeological details. A brief 'introduction' precedes each book and each psalm. References are made to the Dead Sea Scrolls to explain the many peculiar spellings in the Book of Ezekiel. The Ras Shamra texts are added to further the understanding of remnants of Canaanite mythological conceptions in the Psalms and in the Book of Job. In this and in the occasional slight variants from Manuscript copies of the Massoretic Text, the scholarly hand of the late Professor Cassuto appears to have left its mark. As in the Jerusalem Bible, however, no disciplined co-ordination of efforts has been achieved. No attempt has been made to explain to the reader some of the guiding exegetical principles. In the introduction to Isaiah, e.g., the views of modern scholars on Deutero- and Trito-Isaiah are mentioned. In Professor Hartom's notes on chapters xl, xlv and xlv the impression is

given, that the unity of the whole book is suggested. We also miss a bibliography and references to the ancient versions. Textual emendations are not discussed.

Nevertheless the series should prove useful for the general reader, especially in view of valuable suggestions from medieval Jewish commentators. The Hebrew notes are pointed. S.S.

Enchiridion Biblicum : Documenta ecclesiastica Sacram Scripturam spectantia, auctoritate Pontificiae Commissionis de Re Biblica edita. 2nd ed. 1954. Pp. xvi+280. (Arnodo, Rome. Price : 18s. 0d. cloth ; or 11s. 0d. paper.)

This, the second edition of the invaluable *Enchiridion Biblicum*, which was first published in 1927, gives a remarkably useful collection of documents ranging from the Muratorian fragment down to the document, issued on 9th June, 1953, expressing the Biblical Commission's disapproval of Bernhard Bonkamp's work *Die Psalmen* (for details of which, see *Book List*, 1954, p. 31). The documents are printed in various languages, Latin for the most part, but the Secretary's letter to Cardinal Suhard on the problems of the Pentateuch (16th January, 1948), is in French, and the letter of 20th August, 1941, to the Ordinaries of the Italian dioceses, on an anonymous Italian work, is in Italian. There is an appendix on the new regulations for proceeding to the degrees in Holy Scripture, issued on 6th July, 1942. This second edition is in a smaller and neater format, and more elegantly printed than the first edition. On the other hand, the price has been raised quite sensationally.

J.M.T.B.

GALLING, K. : *Die Bücher der Chronik, Esra, Nehemia*. (Das Alte Testament Deutsch, 12.) 1954. Pp. 256. (Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 8.20, or bound 10.60 ; by subscription, DM. 7.00 or 9.00.)

The volumes in this series follow one another quickly, and both editors and publishers are to be congratulated on their speed and efficiency. This volume consists of eleven pages of introduction, with the rest text and commentary. Professor Galling accepts the idea of two Chroniclers, one of whom was active about 300 B.C. and the other in the time of Antiochus III (the Great). He mentions specially the year 197 B.C., when, according to Josephus, Antiochus issued an edict concerning the restoration of the Jewish temple. This second Chronicler was responsible for additions and especially for a dislocation of the original order (cf. the study of S. Granild, *Book List*, 1950, p. 44). The Nehemiah Memoirs belong to the period 445-430 B.C., and the Ezra Memoirs cannot be earlier than c. 400 B.C. Ezra's visit belongs to the last years of Artaxerxes I or the first years of Artaxerxes II, but on p. 14, the author mentions the latter alternative only. The whole volume is well up to the standard we have grown to expect both of the author himself and of the series.

N.H.S.

GAROFALO, S. (ed. by) *La Sacra Bibbia. Libri dei Maccabei*, by A. Penna. 1953. Pp. 268+1 map+11 pages of plates. (Price : Lire 1,100.) *I Profeti Minori*, by P. G. Rinaldi. 1953. Pp. 218+7 pages of plates. (Price : Lire 950.) *Baruch*, by A. Penna. 1953. Pp. 60. (Price : Lire 250.) (Marietti, Turin and Rome.)

It is unnecessary to say much about this useful and competent series, which, as usual, prints an Italian translation to face the Vulgate Latin. A select apparatus is printed below both the Vulgate text and the translation. Penna in his edition of Maccabees leans fairly heavily on Abel and the earlier works, but has his own clear and informed way of expressing his meaning, and has evidently made the best use of his authorities. The introduction is particularly good, and its handling of the theological implications of 2 Macc. xii. 38 ff., is judicious. The volume on the Minor Prophets is made up of a general introduction to the prophetic literature and an exegetical commentary on Amos. It is disappointing that Rinaldi has, apparently, been able to make no use of R. S. Cripps's commentary, shortly to be reissued. The few pages on Baruch are perhaps too short measure, but, here again, Penna is able to make a real contribution in his introductory pages on the authorship of the book. J.M.T.B.

HEGERMANN, H. : *Jesaja 53 in Hexapla, Targum und Peschitta* (Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie, 56. Band.) 1954. Pp. 128. (Bertelsmann, Gütersloh. Price : DM. 27.)

Gives comprehensive materials for the interpretation of Isa. lii. 13-1iii. 12 in Judaism immediately before and during the early Christian era. The secondary Greek versions (Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion), together with LXX, Targum and Peshitta, are printed in parallel columns in much the same way as Origen's Hexapla, so that detailed verse-comparisons of them can be made. The conclusion is that all the documents examined understood the Servant as the Messiah. Yet the N.T. shows clearly that Isa. 53 had little influence upon Jewish messianic expectations in general, except, perhaps, in the circle of John the Baptist. C.R.N.

KISSANE, E. J. : *The Book of Psalms*, Vol. II. 1954. Pp. vi+336. (Browne and Nolan, Dublin. Price : 30s. 0d.)

There is little to add to what was said with regard to the first volume of this commentary on the Psalter (*Book List*, 1953, pp. 37 f.). The exposition of the individual psalms is somewhat summary, and the advanced student may well feel dissatisfied with the tendency to glide over controversial points ; but on the whole it should serve a useful purpose as an introduction to the study of the Psalms, especially for those who have some knowledge of Hebrew. A.R.J.

KNIGHT, G. A. F. : *Esther, Song of Songs, Lamentations* (The Torch Bible Commentaries.) 1955. Pp. 140. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 7s. 6d.)

The author approaches each of these three books with a question. Of *Esther* he asks whether " it adds to our knowledge

of the mighty acts of God for the salvation of the world in and through his chosen instrument and people." *The Song of Songs* he introduces with the question "What is its theological meaning?" and of *Lamentations* he asks how it may be so interpreted as to foreshadow the Cross. Within the limits thus set the commentary is a useful survey of these three books with common-sense explanations of some of the more out of the way words and passages.

But one wonders if these are the right questions to begin with when one opens these books. There would be less danger of distortion of fact if they were asked at the end of the commentary rather than at its beginning. L.H.B.

LESLIE, E. A. : *The Intimate Papers of Jeremiah*. 1953. Pp. 40. (Boston University Press, Boston, Mass.)

This is the fifth Boston University Lecture. It is in paper covers, and is a preliminary study for the later and larger volume (see immediately below), in which the material is embodied. As a short study and account of the prophet's work, the lecture is much to be commended. N.H.S.

LESLIE, E. A. : *Jeremiah—Chronologically arranged, translated, and interpreted*. 1954. Pp. 350. (Abingdon Press, New York and Nashville, Tenn. Price : \$4.75.)

The aim of the volume is to 'make the entire book of Jeremiah an intelligible, interesting and inspiring experience.' Professor Elmer Leslie has entirely succeeded. He has provided his own translation. There are eight sections dating from 626-586 B.C., together with a section devoted to supplements and adaptations for the Diaspora (587-200 B.C.) and a chapter on the abiding values in Jeremiah. The book is everywhere dependent on a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew text, full account is taken of the latest work on Jeremiah, but all is so written that the non-Hebraist can reap the fullest advantage. It is a good book for students and preachers. N.H.S.

MOWINCKEL, S. : *Der achtundsechzigste Psalm*. (Avhandling utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo. II. Hist.—Filos. Klasse 1953. No. 1.) 1953. Pp. 78. (Dybwad, Oslo. Price : Kr. 7.50.)

A detailed exposition of Psalm 68, complete with a transliterated text and translation into German, which seems to have been designed primarily as a defence of the unity of the psalm in opposition to Albright's view that it consists of a series of *incipits*. In Mowinckel's opinion the psalm in its present form was connected with the Enthronement Festival of Yahweh in the Jerusalem Temple, although in origin it may well go back to the time of Saul. As usual Mowinckel presents his argument in a vivid and arresting way, and the present writer finds much in this monograph with which he readily agrees. In so far as the work is intended as a refutation of Albright's theory, however, the author seems to have weakened his case by resorting to a somewhat arbitrary emendation of the text on metrical grounds. A.R.J.

NICHOL, F. D. (ed. by) : *The Seventh-Day Adventist Bible Commentary*. Vols. 1 and II. 1953, 1954. Pp. 1,120, 1,040. (Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D.C. Price : \$10, per vol.)

These are the first two volumes of a major commentary, to be completed in seven volumes, prepared by a team of Seventh-day Adventist writers, including some well-known names, such as E. R. Thiele, S. H. Horn, LeRoy E. Froom. Its point of view is very conservative and literalistic. The Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch is maintained, and the story of a world-wide Flood is accepted. Any evolutionary theory is vigorously resisted. The seven days of creation are believed to have consisted of twenty-four hours each. Harmonization of Biblical disagreements is effected by various shifts. Thus Exod. xii. 40 is harmonized with Gal. iii. 17 by the argument that 'Egypt' in the former text includes Canaan. 2 Sam. xxiv. 1 is harmonized with 1 Chron. xxi. 1 by the view that in the former case 'he moved' means 'he did not prevent Satan from moving.' It would be a mistake, however, to dismiss this commentary as useless or unscholarly. Some of the general articles will be read with profit by those who do not share their viewpoint, and the verse by verse commentary is full and, of course, much is not marked by the special point of view of the sponsors of the publication. The general articles are long, and are not all collected at the beginning of the first volume. Nine stand in the first volume and three in the second. There are useful articles on the historical background of the Patriarchal age and on daily life in that age. Chronology is given special attention, and here the fifteenth century date of the Exodus is adopted. There is an article on the Names of God in the Old Testament, and one on the Hebrew Calendar. The writers are familiar with the work of modern archaeology, and altogether represent a scholarly conservatism, which will enable their work to be consulted with profit at many points.

H.H.R.

NICHOL, F. D. (ed. by) : *The Seventh-Day Adventist Bible Commentary*. Vol. 3. *1 Chronicles to Song of Solomon*. 1954. Pp. 1,166. (Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D.C. Price : \$10.)

The third volume of this commentary by a team of Seventh Day Adventist writers has appeared while the *Book List* has been in the hand of the Printer. Like its predecessors it reflects a rigidly conservative point of view. The book of Esther is treated as history, and Ecclesiastes and the Song of Songs are both attributed to Solomon. The editors hold that 'there remains much to support the tradition' that ascribes the book of Job to Moses. The contributors are well acquainted with modern work, and the commentary is up-to-date in its information. Driver's *Aramaic Documents* and Kraeling's *Brooklyn Aramaic Papyri* are used. There are careful notes on a number of questions, such as the chronological order of Ezra and Nehemiah—where the traditional order is maintained. Four good general articles are found in this volume, dealing with poetic forms in Hebrew, musical instruments in

the Bible, the historical background of the period 586 to 400 B.C., and the chronology of the exile and restoration. The usefulness of the commentary is by no means limited to the readers who share its positions. It is to be regretted that there is no indication as to which contributor wrote which parts of the work.
H.H.R.

The Fourth Book of Moses called Numbers—The Enumeration of Israel. 1954. Pp. 42. *The Fifth Book of Moses called Deuteronomy.* 1954. Pp. 42. Translated by the Commission for the Revision of the Old Testament, appointed by the Hungarian Bible Council of the Evangelical Church. References and explanatory notes by L. Tóth, assisted by J. Deák. (Press Department of the General Convent of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Budapest.)

These are the fourth and fifth instalments of the new Hungarian Bible, which was reviewed in the *Book List*, 1952, p. 31, and 1954, p. 27. Lay-out and scope are the same as in the previous three parts. The Editors are to be congratulated on the speed with which this publication is proceeding.
P.R.W.

PODECHARD, E.: *Le Psautier, Traduction littérale, explication historique et notes critiques: II. Psaumes 76-100 et 110.* 1954. Pp. 184. (Faculté Catholiques, Lyon. Price: Fr. 800.)

This volume continues that noted in the 1951 *Book List*. It begins with a memorial note, mainly bibliographical, on M. Podechard who died in 1951. There is a translation of each Psalm followed first by exegetical and historical notes and then by more critical textual notes. In his handling of the material the author is fettered neither by traditional or current interpretation nor by ecclesiastical tradition (Catholic). He is unwilling to recognize any enthronement element in *Yahweh malak* and translates by "Iahvé règne" (xciii. 1, xcvi. 10, xcix. 1) because Yahweh is king for all time (xciii. 2). Psalm cx is interpreted as a celebration of David's installation as both king and priest after the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of his court therein.
L.H.B.

PUUKKO, A. F.: *Raamatun selitysteos. III. Vanhan Testamentin opetuskirjat* (=A commentary on the Bible. III. The Wisdom Literature of the O.T.) 1954. Pp. 256. (Werner Söderström Oy, Helsinki-Porvoo.)

This volume of Prof. Puukko's Bible commentary comprises the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles. It is arranged on the same plan as the previous volumes (see *Book List*, 1953, p. 40, 1954, p. 41) with the text at the top of each page and a brief, popular commentary below. The author's stand-point is rather conservative. The cultic setting of the psalms is not denied, but the theories of Mowinckel are not even mentioned, and the so-called enthronement psalms are considered to be eschatological. The possibility of Davidic origin is admitted in some cases, but many psalms are dated in post-exilic times. Non-Biblical parallels are occasionally mentioned, but the main stress is laid on the religious ideas.

The book of Canticles is a collection of wedding songs, but the modern cultic interpretation is mentioned in a brief sentence of two lines.

The author received the first printed copies of the book a few days before his death in December, 1954, but the fourth volume, comprising the prophetic books, is ready in manuscript, and it is hoped that it can be published posthumously.

H.R.

RIDDERBOS, N. H. *Beschouwingen over Genesis I.* 1954. Pp. 42. (Bureau van de Vrije Universiteit te Amsterdam. Price : Fl. 0.75.)

This report, by the successor to G. C. Aalders in the Chair of Old Testament at the Free University of Amsterdam, considers the attitude which may be taken to Gen. i. 1—ii. 4a by a modern scholar who belongs to a strongly conservative tradition. Ridderbos, who is in no sense an obscurantist, considers the subject-matter from the viewpoint of literary criticism, natural science and theology, and concludes that the "days" of this narrative are to be taken neither as days of twenty-four hours nor as longer or shorter periods, but provide a simple framework for the essential revelation.

F.F.B.

STNAITH, N. H. : *Notes on the Hebrew Text of 1 Kings xvii-xix, and xxi-xxii.* 1954. Pp. 110. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

A further volume of notes by Dr. Snaith on the Hebrew Text designed especially for those who study by themselves. The notes are so straightforward that a beginner with only a smattering of Hebrew could use them. They are mainly grammatical with full references to the Hebrew Grammars in common use. Textual notes are given where necessary to elucidate the meaning of the Hebrew. A vocabulary to the chapters annotated is given at the end of the book and greatly increases its usefulness.

L.H.B.

STIER, F. : *Das Buch Ijob : Hebräisch und Deutsch.* 1954. Pp. 352. (Kösel Verlag, Munich. Price : DM. 25.)

The first 214 pages of this study of the Book of Job are taken up with text. The Hebrew text on the left hand page is faced by the German translation on the right hand page. The Hebrew text is that of Kittel's *Biblia Hebraica*, is unpointed and set out in lines and verses. There are, however, a number of omissions and additions made by the author and indicated by square brackets. The translation is a literal rendering of the Hebrew, as the author understands it, but incorporates the textual emendations which are set out in the notes. Following the text there is a discussion of the purpose and interpretation of the book. This follows generally accepted lines; the prologue and epilogue are regarded as integral parts of the book and the seeming irrelevance of the restoration of Job's fortune is explained on the basis of xlii. 10 where

Job's continued willingness to serve God disinterestedly is shown in his prayer for his friends. The chapter on Wisdom is thought to be original but is perhaps a kind of author's aside to his readers, a suggestion which the author also makes about some of the material in the speeches. The Elihu speeches are considered to be a very early interpolation in the interests of theological exposition. The book ends with notes on the text in which many useful suggestions are embedded.

L.H.B.

- UBACH, B. : *La Biblia il·lustració pels Monjos de Montserrat*. Vol. xxv. No. 3. Numbers—Deuteronomy. 1954. Pp. 332 (including maps and reproductions of photographs). (Monastery of Montserrat. Price : Pes. 350.)

This is, in all probability, the finest collection of illustrations to the books of Numbers and Deuteronomy that exists. The Biblical text, in the Catalan translation of the Benedictines of Montserrat, is given, in a series of selections, so as to face each page of maps or photographic illustrations. Many customs of the modern Arabs of the lands lying between Sinai and Canaan are carefully recorded in photographs taken on the spot, and there are also a large number of excellent views of the landscapes in the desert of Sin, Cades, the land of Moab, and elsewhere. The panoramic view of the promised land from Pisgah is something to be studied and admired, as is the other folding plate showing the region around Cades. One may sincerely hope that this admirable series may be continued, and may have texts and comments in languages more generally known than Catalan.

J.M.T.B.

- UBACH, B. : *La Biblia, versió dels textos originals i comentari pels Monjos de Montserrat*. Josué—Jutges—Rut. 1953. Pp. 374. (Monastery of Montserrat. Price : Pes. 150.)

The Catalan Bible of Montserrat is enriched by this volume, which follows the general plan of the series. It may suffice to mention here a few points on which the author's views are of particular interest. He rejects the Wellhausen view that the book of Joshua closes the Hexateuch, and notes the important work of Alt and Noth. He says the latter's work would have received an enthusiastic welcome, if he had not reduced the figure of Joshua almost to nothing. On the capture of Ai the author follows H. Vincent in holding that the ancient ruin was temporarily re-occupied by the Canaanites. On the composition of the book of Judges he holds that the compiler combined and retouched northern and southern traditions, and attributed to all Israel incidents that concerned particular tribes only. A later author is held to have added the notices on the Minor Judges, the Abimelech story, the two appendices, and the first Introduction. The Catalan translation of the delightful book of Ruth, with which this volume closes, seems to the reviewer quite remarkable. Throughout the volume the author's long years of work in Palestine are reflected in the abundant and valuable topographical and geographical notes.

M.D.

WEISER, A. : *Der Prophet Jeremia : Kap. xxv. 15-lit. 34.* (Das Alte Testament Deutsch, 21.) 1955. Pp. 260. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen.)

The first part of this commentary on Jeremiah appeared in 1952 (*Book List*, 1953, p. 41). The same characteristics appear here: rhythmical translations of the oracles, and effective use of the modern cult approach. The promised general articles appear at the end of this second volume, and occupy the last thirty-four pages. There is an article on the historical background, another on his life and work, and one on Jeremiah's place and influence in Old Testament religion. The last of the four sections concerns Introduction. The chief points here are the expansions in chs. xxvi-xxxvi ; xxxvii-xlv is from Baruch, setting forth Jeremiah's message after his death ; xlv-l are threats against foreign powers in the exile period ; lii is a subsequent addition from 2 Kings similar to the addition in Isaiah xxxvi-xxxix.

N.H.S.

YOUNG, E. J. : *The Messianic Prophecies of Daniel.* (Exegetica, Series I, Part VI.) 1954. Pp. 80. (Uitgeverij Van Keulen, Delft. Price : Fl. 3.95 separately ; Fl. 2.75 to subscribers to the series. Also published by Eerdmans Publishing Co., Michigan, U.S.A., bound. Price : \$1.50.)

This contribution (in English) to the Dutch series *Exegetica* is based on the positions laid down in the author's *The Prophecy of Daniel* (reviewed in the *Book List*, 1950) : Daniel is an authentic prophecy of the 6th century B.C. and the four kingdoms of chs. ii and vii are the Babylonian, Medo-Persian, Greco-Macedonian and Roman Empires respectively. (When the author says that, so far as he is aware, there are no present-day " scholarly advocates " of the view that the fourth kingdom corresponds to Alexander's successors, he strangely overlooks Fr. Lattey's identification of it with the Seleucids, although he mentions Lattey's commentary and wrote while Lattey was still alive.) The stone of ii. 34 is the kingdom of the Messiah (and a kingdom presupposes a king) ; so is the fifth kingdom of ch. vii (but in ch. vii the personal Messiah—the Son of Man—comes more to the fore than in ch. ii). The prophecy of the seventy heptads (ix. 24-27) is also interpreted messianically and seen to be fulfilled in Jesus, who makes the covenant of grace effective with " the many " (cf. Isa. liii. 11 f.) and by his death causes sacrifice and oblation to cease (in the sense set forth in the Epistle to the Hebrews). Like all the author's works, this is marked by strong conservatism, sound scholarship, and charity towards those of opposing views:

F.F.B.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION

(including History of Interpretation, Canon, and Special Studies)

- CASSUTO, U. : *The Documentary Hypothesis and the Composition of the Pentateuch*, pp. 90 ; *From Adam to Noah*, pp. xv + 212 ; *From Noah to Abraham*, pp. 252 ; *A Commentary on The Book of Exodus*, pp. x + 352. (in Hebrew.) 1953. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem.)

This new edition of the four books (see *Book List*, 1946, pp. 23, 31 and *Book List*, 1952, pp. 29-30) contains no new material. At the end of *From Noah to Abraham*, however, comes part of an uncompleted fifth book entitled *Abraham and the Promised Land*—in essence a commentary on the section of *Lekh Lekha* (Gen. xii-xviii), comprising pp. 199-251. In his introduction we see again Cassuto arguing firmly against the documentary hypothesis and showing the unity of the section. As to the narratives of the Torah on Abraham it is shown that the cultural, social, ethnographical and linguistic backgrounds of the stories told in Genesis about Abraham tally well with the recent finds attributed to the first half of the second millennium in the Ancient East. The commentary reaches chapter xiii. 5, stopping at the fifth word. M.W.

- GALLUS, T. : *Interpretatio Mariologica Proteoangelii Posttridentina usque ad definitionem dogmaticam Immaculae Conceptionis*. Pars posterior (1661-1854). 1954. Pp. xxxviii + 384. (Edizioni di storia e letteratura, Rome. Price : Lire 4,000.)

This, as the title indicates, is the second and final volume of what a Scottish reviewer has aptly termed "this historical study of exegetical analysis." As in the earlier volume, extracts, very often of several pages in length, are given from a large number of authors who have decided for or against the Marian interpretation of Gen. iii. 14-15. Very little in the way of introduction or footnotes is supplied, but, at the end of each section, and in the final summary at the close of this second volume ("Conclusio generalis de tota periodo post-tridentina"), statistics show the balance of opinions and the names associated with the various groups. In all (cf. pp. 323 ff.) extracts are given from 574 authors, of whom 490 are Catholics. By far the greater number of the Catholic authors (425 or 86%) explain the text in a mariological sense ; the remaining 14% either give the text inadequate consideration or expound it simply in terms of philology. A supplement might well have been added to show the method of discussion after the definition by Pius IX, but, in fact, the volume comes to an end with the various *schemata* prepared for the Bull *Ineffabilis Deus* of 8th December, 1854. J.M.T.B.

- HAELVOET, M. : *La Théophanie du Sinai*. (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, 2nd Series, No. 39.) 1953. Pp. 28. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain, and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 30.)

The author here attempts a literary analysis of the narrative of the theophany in Exod. xix-xxiv along fresh lines. He holds

that an original account, preserved in parts of xix, xx and xxiv, has been expanded by some elements of independent ancient tradition, some based on Deuteronomy, and some of priestly and ritual origin. He holds that the common analysis into J and E elements fails to solve the real difficulties of the section.
H.H.R.

HARKNESS, G. : *Towards Understanding the Bible*. 1954. Pp. 138. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price : \$2.50.)

The book is directed to the "ordinary person." It is admittedly dependent on larger works of scholarship. There are five chapters : 1. The Bible as the Word of God, in which Divine Revelation and Inspiration are presented in relation to human fallibility. 2. The World of the Bible, in which the physical, social and religious setting of the Biblical material is described. 3. How the Old Testament was written. 4. How the New Testament was written. 5. The great ideas of the Bible. The material is presented from a moderate and devout liberal point of view.

Some of the comments are possibly misleading : the judges are described as a series of warlords, who seized power to become local despots ; the stories of Genesis are derived from traditions transmitted by women at the well and men around the campfires ; the epilogue to Job is from some later writer who missed the whole point of the book. The book ends with a bibliography (2 pages) and an index (4 pages). A.S.H.

*HERKLOTS, H. G. : *Back to the Bible. A Literary Pilgrimage*. 1954. Pp. 174+8 Plates. (E. Benn, Ltd., London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

It is difficult to provide either new or interesting reading in tracing the literary history of the Bible ; here is a praise-worthy attempt. The author, Vicar of Doncaster, denies personal expertise in the subject matter, but shows a good acquaintance with the work of acknowledged experts, and has a gift for lucid exposition allied to a happy faculty for introducing the concrete illustration and personal anecdote that keep the mind alert. The main emphasis is on the New Testament, but it includes a section on the Dead Sea scrolls.

D.R.Ap-T.

HOLWERDA, B. : *Dictaten. Deel I : Historia Revelationis Veteris Testamenti. Eerste Aflevering*. 1954. Pp. 156. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 10.)

This first instalment of a posthumous collection of lectures by Professor B. Holwerda, of Kampen Theological Seminary, deals with Gen. xxv. 19-xxxv. 29, the *toledot yiṣḥaq*. Unfortunately the work on the History of Revelation in the Old Testament, of which this section was intended to form part, remains unfinished. Holwerda understands *toledot yiṣḥaq* as "the offspring of Isaac"; the chapters of Genesis which are introduced by this caption deal with the history of Esau and Jacob rather than with that of Isaac himself. Similarly *toledot haššamayim weha'areš* in Gen. ii. 4a introduces the narrative

of ii. 4b-iv. 26, which records the sequel to the creation story of i. 1-ii. 3. From this it will be seen that Holwerda rejected the ordinary critical analysis of Genesis ; in fact he deplored it (his attitude appears also in his refusal to treat chapter xxvi as a duplicate of chapter xx). His interest, however, in this work is theological. He considers the birth-oracle in Gen. xxv. 23, where he finds the principles of the Biblical doctrine of election, and he traces their development in the following chapters. Indeed the principles of the covenant and of divine election are implicit in the very use of the *toledot* passages as the frame-work of Genesis. Orthodox Dutch Calvinist though he is, he considers that Old Testament exegesis has been adversely influenced by over-concentration on systematic theology, in consequence of which some readers cannot see the word election without thinking of predestination to eternal salvation or doom. He shows remarkably wide and up-to-date familiarity with the contributions of other O.T. scholars. F.F.B.

ROBINSON, T. H. : *Job and his Friends*. 1954. Pp. 126. (S.C.M., London. Price : 7s. 6d.)

Dr. Robinson gives here an excellent general account of the book of Job and its message. He deals with the origin and unity of the book, but also with the course of the argument between Job and his friends and with the purpose which inspired its composition. On the critical questions Dr. Robinson is in agreement with many modern scholars, and he makes little reference to divergent views. The chief value of his book lies in its exposition of the theme of Job. H.H.R.

*ROBINSON, T. H. : *Prophecy and the Prophets in Ancient Israel*. (Studies in Theology, No. 28.) 2nd ed. 1953. Pp. 210. (Duckworth, London. Price : 8s. 0d.)

The new edition of this widely used work will be very welcome. No substantial change has been made in the text except in the chapter on Ezekiel which has been almost completely rewritten in the light of recent discussion : but the substantial integrity of the book, and the traditional views of its date and provenance are assumed. A supplementary bibliography has also been added. G.W.A.

STEINMANN, J. : *Les plus anciennes Traditions du Pentateuque*. 1954. Pp. 214. (J. Gabalda et Cie, Paris. Price : Fr. 420.)

The argument of this book is that Moses not only established a legal system for Israel, but also set it in a background of cosmic and national history. Two achievements, in particular, are therefore attributed to Moses, first the crystallization of the incipient monotheism of the Patriarchs, and second the assembly, but not necessarily the writing down, of the nucleus of the Pentateuch, the Book of the Covenant, the Decalogues, and such parts of the Yahwistic narrative as deal with events

prior to the time of Moses. The legislation is said to have been delivered to Moses at three places: the ritual decalogue and kindred laws at Sinai, the *mishpatim* at Kadesh and the more severe laws against idolatry at Mt. Nebo. This is a suggestive study, although much of it is necessarily based on surmise.

L.H.B.

- TATFORD, F. A. *The Climax of the Ages: Studies in the Prophecy of Daniel*, with an Appendix by F. F. Bruce. 1953. Pp. 270. (Marshall, Morgan & Scott, London. Price: 15s. 0d.)

This is a very conservative verse-by-verse commentary on Daniel by one who is imperfectly acquainted with scholarly work, and who is content to quote Pusey for the statement that 'the character . . . of its Chaldee excludes any later period' than the sixth century B.C. It may be gently suggested to the author that we have much more knowledge of Aramaic to-day than was available to Pusey. S. R. Driver and the critics generally are dismissed with the simple statement that their case is without substance. The only part of the book which will interest readers of the *Book List* is Bruce's appendix, in which it is argued that Dan. i. 1 and Jer. xlv. 1 may be reconciled by the supposition that the one reckoned on the post-dating system and the other did not. Mr. Bruce is familiar with scholarly work, including the most recent, and whether his solution is accepted or not, his essay will be read with respect.

H.H.R.

- TORREY, C. C. *The Chronicler's History of Israel. Chronicles-Ezra-Nehemiah Restored to Its Original Form*. 1954. Pp. xxxiv+208. (Yale University Press, New Haven, and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price: \$5.00 or 40s. 0d.)

Professor Torrey outlines his well-known theory about the literary complex, Chron.-Neh., arguing that they are uniform and fairly consistently developed, but altogether fiction, and produced in the middle third century B.C. Readers are reminded of many details in Professor Torrey's discussions, and these often deserve very serious consideration even when his general theory is found to be untenable. The body of the present book is devoted to the Hebrew text—reproducing Baer's edition, without the accents—with the addition of two passages from Esdras which the author argues have been omitted from the traditional text. They are 1 Esd. i. 21f. which he inserts in 2 Chron. xxxv. 20, and 1 Esd. iv. 47b-56, iv. 62—v. 6, which are added to Ezra i. The English rendering in the AV is given for 2 Chron. xxxv to the end of Nehemiah. The Society would wish to greet Professor Torrey on having passed his ninety-first birthday.

B.J.R.

- UNGER, D. J.: *The First-Gospel (Genesis 3:15)*. (Franciscan Institute Publications, Theological series No. 3.) 1954. Pp. xii+362. (Franciscan Institute, St. Bonaventure, N.Y. Price: \$4.50.)

This is a painstaking, laborious, very fully documented study of Genesis iii. 15 and its bearing upon the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The author, already known for his translation

of the papal documents *Ineffabilis Deus* and *Ad diem illum*, has now made a thorough examination of all the arguments for and against the mariological interpretation, and has severely criticized the method and scholarship of the Benedictine writer L. Drewniak, *Die Mariologische Deutung von Gen. 3, 15 in der Väterzeit* (Breslau, 1934). Unger in his first section, on introductory problems, discusses the senses of Scripture and the genuine reading and explanation of Gen. iii. 14-15. In the second section, a series of chapters surveys authentic documents, ancient Christian tradition, scriptural parallels, theological reasons, and the witness of the Church's liturgy. Perhaps the most interesting section is the bibliographical appendix, giving a complete but not exhaustive list of 352 works, written between 1840 and 1952, with summaries of all the works. Like the giant work of Passaglia, Unger's book may be described as *valde eruditum, sed sua mole lectorem opprimens!* J.M.T.B.

YOUNG, E. J. : *Studies in Isaiah*. 1954. Pp. 208. (Eerdmans, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Tyndale Press, London. Price : \$2.50 or 12s. 6d.)

Professor Young is well-known as an enlightened conservative writer on the Old Testament, the tenacity of whose adherence to conservative views is only matched by the catholicity and range of his reading and his general fairness to those who differ from him. These qualities are well exemplified in the present volume, which consists of articles which have appeared in the *Westminster Theological Journal*. The first study, which appeared in three articles, is a review of the study of Isaiah over the last century, and it will be found of high value to all interested in this prophet. As an essay in the history of interpretation it deserves very high praise. It occupies about half the volume. Next in length is the study of the Immanuel Prophecy. Two essays are devoted to the Servant, and one defends the rendering 'sprinkle' in Isa. lii. 15. All are well documented studies of high value to scholars of every school, and the book is marred by only one major defect, in that it is provided with no index. H.H.R.

LAW, RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

VON ALLMEN, J. -J. (ed. by) : *Vocabulaire Biblique*. 1954. Pp. 314. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel and Paris. Price : Fr. 17, or bound Fr. 21.)

This very useful volume may be regarded as a French counterpart on a somewhat larger scale of *A Theological Word Book of the Bible*, edited by Alan Richardson and published in this country in 1950. Intentionally popular in character and designed primarily for Protestant laymen, though it is hoped that it will prove of interest also to those outside the Church and even to Roman Catholics, this Biblical Vocabulary has behind it serious scholarship. There are distinguished names, French and Swiss, among the contributors, among which British Old Testament scholars will recognize among others

those of Jacob and Pidoux to whom the preparation of important articles has been entrusted. It is interesting to compare Jacob's article on 'God' with Rankin's article on the same theme in the English volume which has greater theological content. Surprisingly there is only one article by Cullmann. There will be differences of opinion as to the selection of terms for discussion. To some extent the French and English volumes supplement each other. Within the limits set there seems to be much that is interesting and useful in this venture by our French colleagues. N.W.P.

BENTZEN, A. : *King and Messiah*. (Lutterworth Studies in Church and Bible, No. 2.) 1955. Pp. 112. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 10s.6d.)

Shortly before his death, Bentzen prepared an English rendering of his *Messias—Moses redivivus—Menschensohn* (see *Book List*, 1949, p. 37), which has now been published under the above title. References to literature have been brought up to date ; and, although the general plan of the book is not substantially modified, and the author's main contentions remain the same, the argument has been expanded, and, in places, clarified. The improvement in the contents of this important study is matched by the excellence of the format, on which the publishers are to be congratulated. G.W.A.

BERNINI, G. : *Le Preghiere Penitenziali del Salterio : Contributo alla Teologia dell' A.T.* (Analecta Gregoriana, Vol. lxii, sect. A., No. 9.) 1953. Pp. xxiii+322. (Gregorian University, Rome. Price : 28s. 0d.)

In his introduction the author rightly calls attention to the promising refflorescence (*rifioritura*) among Catholics of doctrinal studies designed to make a real contribution to Biblical theology. If, as he writes, complete works covering the whole ground do not abound *nel campo cattolico* (he wrote before the appearance of Van Imschoot's first volume), there are a number of monographs of recent date that discuss particular aspects of Biblical theology or religion. The present excellent study is devoted to the penitential prayers and hymns of the Psalter, in which the first part gives an exegesis of all the psalms in this grouping ; the second deals with the theological presuppositions of these psalms, notably with sin, whether considered in itself or in relation to the divine attributes ; and the third with the effects of penitential prayer, in particular with the forgiveness of sins. A final part considers very briefly the theological and ascetical value of penitential prayer.

The bibliography, though it gives an appearance of completeness, is notable for some omissions, e.g., Podechard's two volumes on *Le Psautier* (cf. *Book List*, 1951, pp. 40f.) are not listed, though they appeared in 1949. There are, as so often in such works, errors in the spelling of proper names, e.g., Boylon, Dohrme, Gazelles, Van Imschood, etc. J.M.T.B.

BRUCE, F. F. : *The Sure Mercies of David*. (The Annual Lecture of the Evangelical Library.) 1954. Pp. 24. Price : 1s. 6d.)

The lecture is described as a Study in the Fulfilment of Messianic Prophecy. It sees in the words of Isa. lv. 3 (quoted in Acts xiii. 34) the link between the Davidic line and the Servant of the Lord. Isa. xl-lv are recognised as exilic, and the Servant, originally Israel, becomes an individual who in his own person realized the ideal Israel. Davidic Messiah and Servant become one in Jesus of Nazareth. A.S.H.

BUES, E. : *Die Geschichte des mythischen Erkennens. Wider sein Missverständnis in der "Entmythologisierung."* (Forschungen zur Geschichte und Lehren des Protestantismus, herausgegeben von E. Wolf, X, No. 4.) 1953. Pp. 228. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 10, or bound, DM. 12.50.)

The first three chapters, 'Mythisches Erkennen als Erkenntnis des Unerkennbaren und Unaussprechlichen,' belong—aside from the question of demythologization—to the best that has been written during the last decades on myth. The fourth chapter aims at tracing the uniqueness of the Biblical 'Gotteserkenntnis' in its combination of omnipotence, justice and love, but it is written from a bird's eye view and too summarily to enable one really to see this hidden core of the Bible in all its parts, even in the most difficult mythical sections, such as Gen. vi. 1-4. Thus the problem still remains for the time being. W.B.

CAMPBELL, R. : *Israel and the New Covenant*. 1954. Pp. 326. (Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price : \$3.75.)

The author of this work is a successful Canadian businessman. He has devoted many years to an independent study of the covenants of the Old and New Testaments, and is concerned to show their bearing upon the life of the Church to-day. He has read widely and discerningly in the relevant literature and has even ranged into the wide area of homiletical literature, on the one hand, and contemporary interpretations of history, on the other. His point of view is conservative throughout, and his treatment of the biblical sources is uncritical. While he makes much of prediction, he appreciates the dynamic vitality of the prophetic writers and the creative fashion in which their words are appropriated by others. The book is exceptionally well ordered and articulated. The thirty-five chapters are divided into six main divisions : our Hebrew-Christian heritage ; problems of interpretation ; "all things new" ; promise and prophecy ; the new and better covenant ; and war, victory, and peace. While the interpretation is in general quite literalistic, there are sections where the writer has a vivid sense of the symbolism of biblical categories. Everywhere he is interested in showing how Old Testament motifs emerge into the New and how they are there transformed. J.M.

COPPENS, J. : *Le messianisme israélite d'après Paul de Broglie*. (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, 2nd Series, No. 42.) 1953. Pp. 26. (Presses Universitaires de Louvain, and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 30.)

In this essay, Canon Coppens, who has published earlier studies of the views of Pascal and Loisy on the same subject, surveys the ideas of Broglie as set forth in an essay he published in 1895 and in lectures delivered earlier, but published posthumously. Broglie argued for an inner harmony between the two Testaments and defended the view that the New Testament responds to the hope and promise of the Old. Canon Coppens adds a section on recent ideas on the same subject, including a long footnote supplementing his own study of Isa. vii. 14. H.H.R.

DHEILLY, J. : *Le Peuple de l'Ancienne Alliance*. 1954. Pp. 486. (Éditions de l'école, 11 rue de Sèvres, Paris. Price : Fr. 480.)

The volume is in stiff paper covers with numerous illustrations, admirably arranged and produced, except for the MS. facsimile on p. 354, which has been printed upside down. It is an official Roman Catholic production for teaching the Old Testament in second-class French schools. From the Roman Catholic point of view, the book is excellently well done. The Abbé Dheilly never loses sight of his holy purpose, and regularly the explanations are interlocked with Roman doctrine and references to the Roman liturgy. Little notice is taken of modern literary study, except in such cases as Isa. xl-lxvi, where a modern dating is useful and necessary for the understanding of the message. The book is plainly arranged, paragraph by paragraph, with numerous and adequate sub-titles. In technique and lay-out it is a model for those who would write school-books. N.H.S.

DE FRAINE, J. : *L'Aspect religieux de la royauté israélite*. (Analecta Biblica 3.) 1954. Pp. xl+425. (Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome. Price : Lire 5,000.)

This work is yet another product of the current interest in the theory of kingship as found in the pages of the Old Testament. For the most part it is devoted to the history and interpretation of kingship in Mesopotamia and in ancient Israel, special attention being paid to the question of divine kingship, the cultic role of the king, and his significance as the guardian or saviour of his people. In surveying the material the author engages in a running polemic against what he sometimes describes as the Anglo-Scandinavian School, and it is just here that the basic weakness of the book is to be found ; for the author's method involves him in misleading generalizations with regard to this somewhat fictitious body, and, what is more, the writers to whom he refers may be cited without due regard to the context of their remarks and, indeed, even quoted inaccurately. On the other hand, the work has considerable value as a source-book for the comparative material from Mesopotamia and as a warning against

too hasty conclusions with regard to some of the Old Testament data ; and to this extent, at least, it may be recommended as a useful contribution to the discussion. A.R.J.

FRANKEN, H. J. : *The Mystical Communion with Jhwh in the Book of Psalms*. 1954. Pp. viii+98. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 8.)

The argument of this monograph is based on the assumption that ' we think it justified to speak of the restriction of the personality in the case of magical influences, whereas we speak of the extension of the personality in the case of mystical bends ' (p. 1). Chapter I is devoted to the question of magic and mysticism in the Old Testament. Chapter II deals with what the author regards as the Hebrew terminology relevant to his main thesis. Chapter III discusses the general background of Israelite religion with special emphasis upon the *berit* as having ' provided the distinctive character of mystical trends in the Old Testament ' (p. 63). In Chapter IV the reader is offered an exposition of Psalms xvi, xviii, xxv, xxvii, xxxi, xxxvi and lxiii from this standpoint. While the author's discussion of the terminology may be read with profit, the main lines of his argument are marred by a tendency to make easy assumptions and questionable generalisations ; so that the work as a whole, while suggestive and not without value, is far too sketchy to be satisfactory. A.R.J.

GOTTWALD, N. K. : *Studies in the Book of Lamentations*. (Studies in Biblical Theology, No. 14.) 1954. Pp. 122. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 8s. 0d.)

This book represents a most valuable addition to the literature on Old Testament Theology. It is prefaced by a new translation of Lamentations. Previous studies of the book have too often stopped short after discussion of critical questions instead of going on to theological appraisal. The author argues that, while not the work of Jeremiah, Lamentations comes from the Exilic period, the first four chapters at least being by a single poet. Their acrostic form is explained, not only as an *aide memoire*, but as offering ' a literary form corresponding to the completeness of grief, responsibility and hope.' The mixture of literary types, communal and individual lament and funeral song, is justified as suitable to the purpose of the poet. Lamentations reflects the intensification of the problem of suffering due to the events of history and has contributed to the picture of the Servant in 2 Isaiah. The use in the poems of the category of tragic reversal and the further reversal from despair to hope is illustrated and it is shown that Lamentations exemplifies the ' acceptance of the prophetic interpretation of national tragedy ' which ' deserves to be regarded as the greatest single spiritual achievement of the exile.' We find in the book both the theology of doom and the theology of hope. Further we find a ' fusion of prophetic faith and cultic recitation which represents a union of the priestly and prophetic aspects of Judaism.' N.W.P.

HARTLICH, C. and SACHS, W. *Der Ursprung des Mythosbegriffes in der modernen Bibelwissenschaft.* 1952. Pp. 192. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 9.80.)

The authors of this work have made a valuable contribution to current discussion of the part to be assigned to the concept of 'myth' in Biblical exegesis by tracing the use of this term from its adoption, under the influence of C. G. Heyne, by J. G. Eichhorn and J. Ph. Gabler to its employment by W. M. L. de Wette and, finally, D. F. Strauss. The survey of the emergent differences of opinion as regards the content of the term, the problem of the historical factor and the question of ultimate truth is well done, and the work as a whole, which is furnished with a most helpful index, may be warmly recommended as a real stimulus to thought.

A.R.J.

HEMPEL, J. : *Glaube, Mythos und Geschichte im Alten Testament.* 1954. Pp. 62. (Verlag Alfred Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 6.80.)

The question of the possible relation of myth to history and its value as a means of conveying religious truth, which has come so much to the fore once again in recent years, is here discussed with special reference to the Old Testament. The author finds a process of 'Entmythologisierung' already at work behind the Old Testament material, which is studied in terms of (a) cosmogonic myth, with due recognition of its employment for eschatological purposes ; (b) soteriological myth, with special attention to the question of sacral kingship, the conception of the Suffering Servant and the new material offered by the Dead Sea scrolls ; and (c) the type of myth used to describe theophanies and similar accounts of divine revelation. The whole forms a clearly written, interesting and constructive piece of work.

A.R.J.

HESSE, F. : *Das Verstockungsproblem im Alten Testament.* (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, No. 74.) 1955. Pp. viii+108. (Verlag Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 18.00.)

This is a careful and methodical study of the place occupied in Old Testament thought and in the religion of Israel by that trait of character described as hard of heart, stiff-necked or stubborn. The author notes that it is often caused directly by God in his anger and in the interests of ultimate salvation. He notes different points of view about it in the prophets. Isaiah, for instance, looks upon hardness of heart as a sign of God's rejection of those who fail to turn to him, but Jeremiah regards it as the cause of God's rejection.

L.H.B.

VAN IMSCHOOT, P. : *Théologie de l'Ancien Testament.* Tome I. Dieu. (Bibliothèque de Théologie. Série III. Théologie Biblique, Vol. 2.) 1954. Pp. 274. (Desclée & Cie, Tournai. Price : Belgian Fr. 140.)

This is the first volume of a very learned and useful Roman Catholic Theology of the Old Testament. So far as the plan

of the work is disclosed it seems to offer a combination of the divisions adopted by Köhler and Eichrodt respectively. Köhler supplied the main dogmatic division into theology, anthropology and soteriology, while part of Eichrodt's scheme is introduced in Vol. I under the headings 'God and the World,' 'God and His people.'

Chapter I contains a scholarly enumeration of the divine names, of anthropomorphisms, and of the divine attributes and emotions. Chapter II discusses creation, providence, miracle, angels and demons. Chapter III treats of the various media of revelation, including a careful study of Hebrew prophecy which shows a balanced judgment on the question of the prophetic ecstasy, and sections on the Word, the Name, and Glory, the Face of Yahweh and on hypostases. The opening section on the concept of revelation in the Old Testament is confined to enumeration of the Hebrew terms used. Chapter IV deals with the Covenant and the Election of Israel.

A brief introductory section of the book discusses the object and method of Old Testament Theology, but, though a number of important articles on the subject are promisingly listed at the beginning, there is disappointingly little evidence that the author has reflected on the problems raised in them. There is no real advance here. The value of the book, which is considerable, will be found in the large amount of carefully digested material it offers, in its careful documentation and in its bibliographies. The latter, however, show strange omissions. In the bibliography on prophecy there is no mention of the names of Haldar, Johnson and Welch, while T. H. Robinson's most important treatment of Hebrew Prophecy has escaped notice. The author, however, has been working under difficulties and there is much in this book to be grateful for.

N.W.P.

VAN LEEUWEN, C. : *Le Développement du sens social en Israël*. 1954. Pp. 248. (Van Gorcum, Assen.)

Here is careful and thorough Amsterdam dissertation, accompanied by a bibliography of more than 150 items, dealing with the oft discussed question of the poor in Israel. After a study of all the terms used for the poor, we have a study of the teaching of every part of the Old Testament, designed to protect them against exploitation, and to commend them to charity. A chapter is devoted to the relation between the poor and the pious, and another to the social background of the Wisdom literature, while a final chapter deals with the poor in the messianic age. The work is marked by comprehensiveness and balance, rather than by novelty of conclusion. While poverty may bring refinement of spirit, it is never to be regarded with complacency, but is always an evil to be fought, and especially when it is brought about by the hand of circumstance or exploitation.

H.H.R.

MENDENHALL, G. E. : *Law and Covenant in Israel and the Ancient Near East*. 1955. Pp. 50. (Biblical Colloquium, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Price : \$1.00.)

Here two articles from *The Biblical Archaeologist* are reprinted, the first dealing with Ancient Oriental and Biblical Law, and the second with Covenant Forms in Israelite Traditions. Both parts are well documented surveys, gathering together no small amount of material on the general subject with which they deal. In the second part the Israelite covenant forms are brought into close association with Hittite forms, and here is the most challenging part of Professor Mendenhall's thesis. He argues that in early Israelite law the sanctions were religious rather than resting on the power of the state, and that the religious covenants of Israel were modelled on the secular covenants of Hittite Kings. With the fall of Shiloh and the establishment of the monarchy came the breakdown of the covenant form. The whole is a stimulating study, though the reviewer is not convinced that there is any direct reliance on Hittite influence, or that for the pattern of covenant in response to service there is any necessity to look beyond the experience of deliverance from Egypt.
H.H.R.

*NEIL, W. : *The Rediscovery of the Bible*. 1954. Pp. 256. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

The warm commendation given to this book by the Dean of St. Paul's is richly deserved. It contains a good survey of the assured results of the best biblical scholarship in non-technical language together with a presentation of the biblical insights, thus clearly seen, so that the relevance of the Bible to twentieth century man is cogently demonstrated. Thus it makes clear to the reader with an open mind, be he sceptic or believer, the concern of the Bible to present God in His relations with ourselves. The failure of the ultra-conservative and of the liberal in Biblical studies is recognised ; the modern critical position is fairly presented, with a sober assessment of the results of archaeology. The second half of the book (The Emergent Picture), presents the main biblical themes both historically and theologically ; it is never forgotten that the Bible is a book which challenges its readers to decision.

The book, is, in its correct sense, popular. At the end of each chapter are suggestions for further reading. It will be helpful to teachers of Vth and VIth forms, to students in Training Colleges, to students at the beginning of their theological course, and should be made known to students of all disciplines. It will be useful to all who engage in the teaching work of the Church.
A.S.H.

NORTH, R. : *Sociology of the Biblical Jubilee*. (Analecta Biblica 4.) 1954. Pp. xlv+246. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome. Price : Lire 3,900 or \$6.50.)

An exegetical study of Leviticus xxv, in which the author deals at length with the sociological background of the jubilee

law in Israel and the Near East with special reference to slavery, ownership of property and bankruptcy. The author is thus more concerned with the literal meaning of this chapter than with the question of its Messianic interpretation, but in the concluding pages of the work he holds that it may be interpreted thus in a typical sense. The study as a whole shows evidence of wide reading, and there is a useful bibliography. Indeed much of the value of this work is to be found in its introduction to and discussion of the views of other writers on this and related subjects. A.R.J.

ÖSTERLOH, E., and ENGELLAND, H. (ed. by) : *Biblisch-Theologisches Handwörterbuch zur Lutherbibel und neueren Übersetzungen*. 1954. Pp. 748. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : 79s. 0d.)

This is a Bible dictionary on a much more massive scale than the French *Vocabulaire Biblique* reviewed elsewhere in this number of the *Book List*. It is intended for lay people in the Church and will be found of interest as illustrating theological trends in Lutheran Bible exposition to-day. Österloh, one of the editors, seems to have undertaken a large number of the more important Old Testament articles. The interest of the volume for scholars is lessened by the fact that among the forty-seven contributors appear none of the German Old Testament scholars whose names are familiar in this country and this is the more regrettable in view of the notable theological trend in much of the best Old Testament scholarship in Germany to-day. Much, however, that is offered here is sound and will be found useful and stimulating by those for whom the book is intended. N.W.P.

Première Rencontre Biblique. 1954. Pp. 158. (Centre de Liaison et de Documentation Bibliques, Lille. Price : Fr. 200.)

This is a report of papers read at Paris in September, 1953, and of the discussion that followed, at a Conference held under the general title *L'Église et le Message de la Bible*. The papers that will most interest members of the Society are by J. Gelineau on the problem of preparing a satisfactory translation of the Psalms for liturgical use and by L. Cerfaux on the theme that was chosen for the main theme of the Conference. A. Gelin reviewed the present state of the Biblical revival that followed the Papal Encyclical of 1943, and his paper was supplemented by reports of Catholic activity in this field in many countries—including the Far East—but curiously not in Britain or the United States. Non-Catholic work is not envisaged or referred to. H.H.R.

RINGGREN, H. : *Messias konungen*. 1954. Pp. 88. (J. A. Lindblads Förlag, Uppsala. Price : Swedish kr. 3.50.)

This little book gives an interesting, non-technical presentation, with ample illustrations from the text of Scripture, of recent work on the O.T. roots of the Messianic hope and of its bearing on Christian exposition of the O.T. In the royal psalms, the

conception of kingship provides the content of the later Messianic hope. In the prophecies of the coming king, that conception is projected into the future. In the Servant Songs (the first three are taken as xlii. 1-7; xlix. 1-9; i. 4-11), the conception reappears, blended in the Fourth Song (where the author finds echoes of the ritual of the Day of Atonement) with ideas from the Tammuz liturgies. What Engnell has called the 'Ebed Yahweh psalms are cautiously expounded as possible further evidence of the king's part in the cult as the Suffering Servant. The author suggests, in the light of this, that in the Servant Songs the poet finds in this royal ideology the meaning of Israel's suffering and destiny, yet looks forward to a coming, individual Servant-Messiah. The book is written with admirable clarity and moderation.

G.W.A.

ROTH, L. : *God and Man in the Old Testament*. 1955. Pp. 168. (Allen & Unwin, London, and Macmillan Co., New York. Price : 10s. 0d.)

This is an anthology of Old Testament passages, varying in length from half verses to whole chapters. The material is presented in fourteen sections, each briefly introduced by a few sentences of explanation, and the whole by a foreword. The book forms one of the "Ethical and Religious Classics of East and West." The text used is that of the Revised Version with a few exceptions. The selection and manner of presentation is wholly admirable, representing not merely individual piety, but the strong faith in which the Jewish Community and the Christian church have been nourished. It is reasonable to suppose that many who are unfamiliar with the Old Testament will find this an attractive introduction, and the modern Marcionite will have to think again about his neglect and disparagement of these Scriptures.

A.S.H.

RYSER, F. : *Le Veau d'Or : Le problème de l'Image de Dieu d'après Exode 32*. (Les Cahiers du Renouveau, No. X.) 1954. Pp. 40. (Geneva. Price : Sw. Fr. 2.10.)

This booklet offers a christological exposition of Exod. 32 in which every detail is made to prefigure some Christian fact or event : the tables of stone represent the body of Christ engraved with the word of God ; their breaking his crucifixion ; the rally of Levites to God through Moses the coming of the true church to God through Christ. There seems no end to these anticipations ; the wonder is that a single chapter can hold so many.

L.H.B.

SCHROEDER, F. J. *Père Lagrange and Biblical Inspiration*. (Studies in Sacred Theology, 2nd Series, No. 80.) 1954. Pp. xii+48. (Catholic University of America Press, Washington. Price : \$0.75.)

This is a short abstract of a doctoral dissertation, in which the work of Lagrange is first set briefly in the background of the

trends and controversies of his time, and then his view of Inspiration unfolded. By this view, in which a literal and a spiritual sense are distinguished, but which rejects the theory of a *sensus plenior*, Lagrange sought to open the way for scientific Biblical study within the Church to which he belonged. Though this movement was checked for a time, it prepared the way for the larger freedom that Church now allows. In this summary there is little that is strikingly new, but perhaps the full dissertation better brings out the greatness of Lagrange. The slightness of the treatment here contrasts with the fullness of Seynaeve's treatment of Newman's doctrine of inspiration (see *Book List*, 1954, pp. 71 f.), though we are told that in the judgement of some Lagrange was the greatest Catholic Biblical scholar since Jerome. H.H.R.

VRIEZEN, TH. C. : *Hoofddlijnen der Theologie van Het Oude Testament*. 2nd ed. 1954. Pp. 400. (Veenman & Zonen, Wageningen. Price : Fl. 19.25, or bound 21.60.)

This new edition of Vriezen's work represents a very substantial revision and expansion of it. The length is increased by 100 pages, and a glance at the Index will show how considerable has been the change and how much recent literature has been taken into account. A Scripture Index has been added to the work, and bibliographical lists have been appended to many of the chapters. The welcome accorded to the first edition in the *Book List* (1950, p. 70) may be repeated with more emphasis as this enlarged and improved edition makes its appearance. The general lay out of the book is unchanged, but everywhere there is modification and development, and no owner of the first edition should think the second is a superfluity. H.H.R.

WESTERMANN, C. : *Das Loben Gottes in den Psalmen*.

In the 1954, *Book List*, p. 55, C. Westermann : *Das Loben Gottes in den Psalmen*, 1953, was reviewed. The Publishers for the Eastern Zone are Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin, as there stated, but for the Western Zone the Publishers are Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen, and the price DM. 7.80.

WRIGHT, G. E. : *The Biblical Doctrine of Man in Society*. (Ecumenical Biblical Studies No. 2, published for the Study Department World Council of Churches.) 1954. Pp. 176. (S.C.M. Press. Price : 7s. 0d.)

Professor Wright has written this little book on the basis of the discussions of one of the Ecumenical Study Groups which prepared the way for the Evanston Conference. The book deals with the relation between the individual and community in Biblical thought and, modest in size as it is, it offers a contribution to the study of Biblical Theology which deserves to be read and re-read and should be missed by no one who is concerned about the subject. Those who know the writer's

earlier *God Who Acts* will recognize here an important supplementation of his thought in his linking of the *kerygma* with the ongoing life of the community. Profound things are said about individualism, responsibility, man's relation to nature and to society and many other related topics. There will be noticed an interesting convergence of various lines of investigation associated with such names as Noth and von Rad, Frankfort, Pedersen, Eichrodt, Dodd, Albright and Mendenhall, names which guarantee the up-to-date-ness of the discussion. This book will be a much needed corrective to the excessively typological interpretation of the Bible which is fashionable in some quarters.

N.W.P.

ZIMMERLI, W.: *Erkenntnis Gottes nach dem Buche Ezechiel. Eine theologische Studie.* (Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments, No. 27.) 1954. Pp. 76. (Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich. Price : DM. 8.50.)

This excellent short study is a careful investigation of the antecedents and theological implications of the formula 'and you shall know that I am Yahweh,' which occurs so often in Ezekiel. The instances, elsewhere in the Old Testament, of varying forms of the phrase are collected and classified. The author shows its association with the assessing of evidence in human relationships, and, in the sphere of religion, with the request for a sign. He emphasizes the character of *Erkenntnis*, not as theoretical knowledge imparted by instruction, but as resulting from the action of God. Taking up the results of his essay in the *Alt-Festschrift* on the phrase 'I am Yahweh' (with its original setting in the theophanies and in the declaration of the terms of the Covenant), he shows how, when this is the content of the *Erkenntnis*, the evidential effect of a momentary or incidental sign is replaced by *etwas bleibend Gültiges*. This short treatise is closely packed, and rich in suggestion. Its importance is not limited to the book of Ezekiel or to the formula with which it deals.

G.W.A.

ZOLLI, E.: *L'Ebraismo.* (Universale Studium 22.) 1953. Pp. 152. (Editrice Studium, Rome. Price : Lire 200.)

In this small book the author attempts a popular survey of the spiritual life of Israel from the earliest times up to the present day. The first eight chapters deal with the origins of the Hebrews, the age of the patriarchs, the Covenant and the Law, prophetism and prophets, prayer, the hope of Israel, historiography and the history of Israel, and the God of Israel. In the eight chapters that follow are traced the main outlines of the history and the intellectual and spiritual life of the Jews from A.D. 70 to the founding of the modern state of Israel (the final chapter deals with contemporary Jewish literature). Each chapter has its own brief bibliography (a good many misprints occur in them). The author writes interestingly and with simplicity of language, and, within the limits set, he has carried out his task with considerable success.

D.W.T.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLE

BOTTÉRO, J. and FINET, A. : *Archives royales de Mari XV. Répertoire analytique*. 1954. Pp. viii+348+map. (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris. Price : Fr. 2,500.)

This work contains full sections on the palaeography and syllabary, list of scribal errors, an index of proper names and a glossary, as well as an analytical table of the subject-matter, of the first five volumes of the texts from Mari, with many corrections of the original transliterations and translations. So far as a reviewer can see without checking innumerable details, the work is as accurate as it is exhaustive and will be absolutely indispensable for the study of these texts. It will also be of great interest to students of the Hebrew language, since the dialect of Mari approaches that of the western Semites in many respects. G.R.D.

VAN DIJK, J. J. A. : *La sagesse suméro-accadienne. Recherches sur les genres littéraires des textes sapientiaux*. 1953. Pp. vii+146. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 15.00.)

This dissertation for the doctorate gives a clear survey of the Sumerian wisdom-literature in brief compass. Sections of the introduction are devoted to an account of the various *genres* of this literature and the conception of wisdom enshrined in it. The main body of the text then follows with seven chapters containing typical examples of each class, with transliterated text and translation of the most important specimens of each type ; these are very well done, being accurate in themselves and furnished with brief but adequate notes. Altogether, the book forms an admirable introduction to this difficult branch of Sumerian literature, while at the same time offering evidence of the great progress made in Sumerian studies in recent years. G.R.D.

FAIRMAN, H. W. : *Worship and Festivals in an Egyptian Temple*. 1954. Pp. 40. (Manchester University Press. Price : 3s. 6d.)

This is the expanded form of a lecture given by Professor Fairman in the John Rylands Library on 13th January, 1954. Its subject is one that Professor Fairman has made especially his own, Egyptian religion in the Ptolemaic period. We are here given a full and fascinating account of the history of the great Ptolemaic Temple of Horus at Edfu, and of its daily worship together with an account of some of the great annual festivals which were celebrated in the temple. Particularly interesting is Professor Fairman's account and interpretation of the Festival of the Sacred Marriage. Of this he remarks, " It is the perfect Egyptian example of the anthropologist's ideal pattern of sacred marriage, linked with harvest rites and the cult of the ancestors." This is the more significant in view of the late Professor Frankfort's denial, in his Frazer lecture, that the sacred marriage found a place in Egyptian ritual. Considering the well-known conservatism of Egyptian religion, it is unlikely that this ritual was merely a late introduction peculiar to the Ptolemaic period. S.H.H.

HROZNÝ, B. *Ancient History of Western Asia, India and Crete*. Translated by J. Procházka. 1953. Pp. xvi+260. (Philosophical Library Inc., New York, and Artia, Prague. Price : \$12.00 or 96s. 0d.)

In the Epilogue to his book the distinguished Hittite scholar says that in it he has endeavoured to summarize the results of his life's work in the history and languages of the ancient Orient. It is a work of popularization in the best sense, lavishly illustrated, and admirably produced. The translation is clear, and the book should provide an excellent popular guide to the archaeology of the ancient East, including the civilizations of the Indus. The bibliography includes no works published later than 1938 ; hence no mention is made of the decipherment of the Cretan script linear B by Vestris and Chadwick, as announced last year in the Bulletin of Hellenic Studies. Professor Hrozný claims to have deciphered both the Proto-Indian and the Cretan scripts himself during the second World War, but this claim remains unsubstantiated as yet.

S.H.H.

KUPPER, J. R. *Archives Royales de Mari, VI. Correspondance de Bahdi-lim*. 1954. Pp. ii+124. (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris. Price : Fr. 1,750.)

The present volume, the sixth instalment of this important publication, contains another 80 letters (those published in the recently issued *Textes Cuneiformes du Louvre* XXVII) transliterated and translated, with brief philological notes at the end of the book. The standard of excellence falls no whit behind that of the previous five volumes.

G.R.D.

MOSCATI, S. : *Oriente in nuova luce*. 1954. Pp. 180. (G. C. Sansoni, Florence. Price : Lire 600.)

This volume contains eight essays which aim at showing how recent discoveries have revolutionized the knowledge of the Near East. The first gives an account of some of these discoveries. The next two deal with Ugarit and its myths and legends. The fourth and fifth treat of Israel as a nation and of her religion, and of the significance of ancient inscriptions for the study of Israelite civilization. The last three are devoted to the Arabian field . . . to Arabia Felix, the crisis of the Arab empire, and the Islamic sources of the Divine Comedy. The ground covered in the first five essays is mostly familiar to the Old Testament student, but the author shows, as in his previous works (see *Book List*, 1950, p. 76, and 1954, p. 80) an uncommon capacity for lighting upon the essential and for telling the story in his own way. He can pose, too, interesting questions. For example, when is an inscription properly called " Hebrew " ? And why were ostraca used rather than papyrus at Samaria and Lachish ? The author is acquainted with the most recent literature, and his book may be warmly commended, to scholars as well as laymen, as an informative and reliable survey.

D.W.T.

SMICK, E. B. : *A Cylinder of Nebuchadrezzar II*, . . with an introduction by C. H. Gordon. 1953. Pp. iv+20. (Silver Book Shop, 31-46 30th St., Astoria 6, N.Y. Price : \$0.75.)

This typescript edition of a cylinder of Nebuchadrezzar II adds little to our knowledge of the history of that king ; for, although it is not an exact duplicate of any one of the numerous texts published in Langdon's *Neubabylonische Königsinschriften* (Leipzig, 1912), the more or less stereotyped formulae which compose it can be illustrated somewhere from that collection. It fills, however, some gaps in one of Langdon's texts, which he has only imperfectly restored (pp. 78-80, no. 3). Its chief merit, perhaps, is that, unlike most texts of this period which have been edited for the use of students in a script so minute that the struggling beginner and the ageing professor find them equally difficult to read, this is copied in a clear bold script which is a delight to the eyes. It is accompanied by a useful syllabary and glossary, which unfortunately lacks references and in which one or two entries may require reconsideration.

G.R.D.

VON SODEN, W. : *Herrscher im Alten Orient*. 1954. Pp. 152, with 40 illustrations and 1 map. (Springer Verlag, Berlin. Price : DM. 7.80.)

The merits of this small book are out of all proportion to its size. The author gives a succinct sketch of all the principal rulers in the *Zweistromland* from the earliest time down to the fall of Babylon, from Urukagina of Lagash (c. 2370 B.C.) to Nabû-na'id (555-539 B.C.). The achievements and character, so far as they can be extracted from the somewhat bald and formal records of the Sumerians, Assyrians and Babylonians, are clearly outlined, interspersed with notes on religion, literature and art ; the whole account is meticulously accurate and trustworthy and is enlivened by many shrewd remarks. The subject, however, somewhat belies the title, since *Alter Orient* is interpreted in the sense in which Assyriologists are accustomed to use it.

G.R.D.

STRICKER, B. H. : *De grote zeeslang*. (Mededelingen en Verhandelingen van het Voor-Aziatisch-Egyptisch genootschap "Ex oriente lux," No. 10.) 1953. Pp. 28+8 figures. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 3.50.)

A thorough treatment of the Egyptian speculative idol of the serpent biting its tail, the Ouroboros. Dr. Stricker's description of the images and his interpretation of symbols and texts, especially of a passage of Horapollon in the Hieroglyphica, lead to an identification of the serpent as the cosmic foe of the Sun-god. The author does not restrict himself to Egyptian material, however. He deals with data from the literature of the other peoples of the ancient Near East, including Biblical material (Job, Isaiah, Psalms), post-biblical texts (Midrashim, Gemara, Pseudepigraphical Books), a magical papyrus, recently acquired in Leiden, and writings of the Gnostics. The quotations, notes and figures enhance the value of this monograph. The Dutch text is followed by a summary in English.

P.A.H.deB.

VERCOUTTER, J. : *Essai sur les relations entre Égyptiens et Préhellènes* (L'Orient Ancien Illustré, 6.) 1953. Pp. 178. (Maisonneuve, Paris. Price : Fr. 480.)

In the vexed question of the inter-relations between Egypt and Minoan Crete the writer is very sceptical about a primary Egyptian or African stimulus in early Cretan culture. This is not to be discerned until the end of the Early Bronze Age. At this time, however, Egyptians and Cretans were in contact and this relationship continued throughout the Middle Kingdom and New Empire. During this period the author maintains that the mediators of this cultural influence were Cretan or Mycenaean merchants who supplied Egypt with commodities she lacked via the Syrian ports. This is a sound thesis well supported by archaeological evidence. J.G.

WILSON, J. A., SPEISER, E. A., GÜTERBOCK, H. G., MENDELSON, I., INGALLS, D. H. H., and BODDE, D. : *Authority and Law in the Ancient Orient*. (Supplement to the J.A.O.S. No. 17.) 1954. Pp. 56. (American Oriental Society, Baltimore 1, Md., U.S.A. Price : \$1.00.)

The six papers here published deal with the problem of authority in law in the principal countries of the ancient East (Egypt, Mesopotamia, Hittite kingdom, Canaan and Israel, India, China), of which the first four will be of most interest to students of the Old Testament. The essays discuss the problem of the relation of the king, divine or not, to law on the one side and to his nobles or council on the other side ; interesting points are made, but the treatment is uneven and the matter in places thin and even uncertain. G.R.D.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

BARDTKE, H. : *Die Handschriftenfunde am Toten Meer. Mit einer kurzen Einführung in die Text—und Kanongeschichte des Alten Testaments*. 2nd ed. 1953. Pp. vi+176. (Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft, Berlin. Price : DM. 8.50.)

This valuable introduction to the Qumrân Scrolls is virtually a reprint of the first edition (1952, cf. *Book List* for 1953, p. 70). Developments which could not have been included in the first edition are very briefly discussed in four pages at the end of the book, where the text of the first edition has been wholly changed with the exception of the last paragraph of all. One additional plate, a plan of the cemetery at Qumrân, is given. Professor Bardtke intends dealing with these finds, and with the still incompletely published scrolls, in a later volume. B.J.R.

COPPENS, J. : *Où en est le Problème des Manuscrits de Qumrân?* (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, Ser. II. Fasc. 44.) 1954. Pp. 14 (Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges-Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 10.)

Professor Coppens, continuing his cautionary attitude already expressed in *Les Documents du Désert de Juda et les Origines du Christianisme* (cf. *Book List*, 1954, p. 81) re-emphasises the

dangers of oversimplifying the issues raised by the scrolls. Since the discovery of Khirbet Qumrân and Murabba'at he would allow that the sect of the scrolls is in some ways connected with the Essenes, but only vaguely, and divergences are numerous. There is obvious syncretism in the former sect : the practice of prayer to the sun, the adoption of a special calendar, the cult of the letter *nun*, relations with Pythagoreanism, these and other points require reconsideration, for they cannot easily be reconciled with the rigorous adherence to a strict legalism which is attested in the scrolls. Do we know enough about the history of contemporary movements such as that of John the Baptist? What about the Karaites? On the other hand, must the *terminus post quem* be the late Hellenistic period? These and other pertinent questions are raised. The author's discussion of *nun* is particularly enlightening.

B.J.R.

DETAYE, C. : *Le Cadre historique du Midrash d'Habacuc*. (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, 2nd series, No. 46.) 1954. Pp. 22. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain, and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 25.)

This short study follows Dupont-Sommer in many of its arguments, but sets the historical background somewhat earlier than he does. Whereas Dupont-Sommer placed it after the entry of the Romans into Palestine, Detaye places it before that entry. He identifies the Kittim with the Romans, arguing, *inter alia*, that the fact that they are said to have come from the isles of the sea shows that they could not be the Seleucids. Yet 1 Macc. vi. 29 states that the soldiers of Antiochus came from the isles of the sea. No attempt is made to identify the Teacher of Righteousness, the view of Dupont-Sommer and Goossens being here rejected. Alexander Jannaeus is held to be one of the wicked priests.

H.H.R.

DUPONT-SOMMER, A. : *The Jewish Sect of Qumran and the Essenes : New Studies on the Dead Sea Scrolls*, translated by R. D. Barnett. 1954. Pp. xii+196. (Vallentine, Mitchell & Co. Ltd., London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

The original French version of this book appeared in 1953, and was reviewed for the *Book List* (cf. 1953, pp. 70 f.) by H. H. Rowley. There remains only to add some brief comments that the translation is worthy of this important book and renders it in a most readable form. Among more detailed points it may be noted that the map on the frontispiece gives the cave locations more fully than in the original ; the plates in the two versions are different ; the Postscript in the English book is about a year later than in the French and modified accordingly ; and finally that the English version has indexes. More serious is the fact that the lengthy quotations from the Testament of Levi, Philo and Josephus are given in French in Professor Dupont-Sommer's own translation, whereas the English rendering is taken from Charles, Colson and Whiston respectively.

B.J.R.

KATZ, B. : *Gilluy Sodh ha-Megilloth ha-Genuzoth bi-Me'arath Yeriho*, (in Hebrew). 1950. Pp. 72. (N. Tvarski, Tel-Aviv.)

This small study which deals with the Judean Scrolls consists of an introduction ; various pieces of the Scrolls as given in Sukenik's *Megilloth Genuzoth*, Second Survey ; and some notes. The author, one has to admit, expresses rather strange views concerning the Scrolls—views based in the main on his book *Perushim Zedhuqim Qanna'im we-Nozrim*. In his view the Teacher of Righteousness is Zadok the Pharisee, friend of Juda the Galilean. The Man of Falsehood is one of the disciples of Hillel. The House of Absalom is the household of Aba Sha'ul b. Botnith. Katz substantiates his assertions by using arguments which are not always convincing. M.W.

MARTIN, W. J. : *The Dead Sea Scroll of Isaiah*. The Sixth Campbell Morgan Memorial Lecture. 1954. Pp. 22. (The Bookroom, Westminster Chapel, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

This semi-popular lecture by the Rankin lecturer in Hebrew in the University of Liverpool, deals with the text of the Isaiah scroll as evidence for the early (pre-Christian) scribal and textual transmission of the Old Testament. Textual variants indicate various types of corruption, including line omission : the nature of the text witnesses to the essential similarity of the text in pre-Massoretic times to the later transmission. There are details in the paper at which one might cavil, but the general treatment is instructive and interesting. B.J.R.

MICHEL, A. : *Le Maître de Justice d'après les documents de la Mer Morte, la littérature apocryphe et rabbinique*. 1954. Pp. xxiv + 336. (Maison Aubanel Père, Avignon. Price : Fr. 900.)

This is an elaborate study, primarily of the *Habakkuk Commentary*, but with reference also to the other literature of the Qumran sect and to some of the already known works of the intertestamental period. The author examines three of the many views as to the background and date of the Commentary : the theory of the Maccabaeae age, the theory of the time of Alexander Jannaeus, and the theory of the time of Pompey. He adopts the first of these and defends it against objections, while also raising objections against the others. He has a chapter on the Kittim, in which he opposes the identification with the Romans, one on the Man of the Lie, one on the House of Absalom, one on the Wicked Priest, and one on the Teacher of Righteousness. On some of these questions—notably on the House of Absalom and the Wicked Priest—he differs from the present writer, but in general his positions are similar to the reviewer's, though presented with far greater fullness and with a wealth of additional arguments. It should be added that his work was independent of the reviewer's, of which he had not heard until Professor Dhorme drew his attention to it after his work was in draft. H.H.R.

MOLIN, G. : *Die Söhne des Lichtes : Zeit und Stellung der Handschriften vom Toten Meer*. 1952. Pp. 248. (Verlag Herold, Vienna and Munich. Price : DM. 82, or bound DM. 98.)

A very useful handbook of the published material of the Dead Sea Scrolls, divided into three parts. Part I contains the translation and annotation of the texts. Part II discusses questions of date and the characteristics of the sect and their literature ; and Part III, consisting of appendixes, gives more detailed discussion of such topics as the date of the scrolls, their relation to the Damascus Document, Essenism, and New Testament and Apocalyptic Writing. Among the author's conclusions are : the Lev. fragments belong to the fourth and third centuries B.C. ; Warfare, Manual of Discipline and DSIa between 150 and 75 B.C. ; Habakkuk and Thanksgiving somewhat later, and the original of the Damascus Document in 64-63 B.C. ; the commentaries reflect the struggle against Alexander Jannaeus, who might, indeed, be none other than the Wicked Priest himself ; Warfare is not an actual account of a battle but ' an eschatological slaughter ' ; the whole theology of the scrolls is highly eschatological, and the sect is either the Essenes or very close relatives. The book closes with an index and a map.

B.J.R.

MOSCATI, S. : *I Manoscritti Ebraici del Deserto di Giuda*. (Pubblicazioni dell'Istituto per L'Oriente, No. 51.) 1955. Pp. 50. (Istituto per L'Oriente, Viale D. Lubin, 2, Rome. Price : Lire 1,000.)

The book contains an outline of the scrolls under the following points : (a) The story of the discovery of the Qumrân scrolls, the examination of the caves, Khirbet Qumran, Wadi Murabba'at, Khirbet Mird is given in outline : (b) The texts, with details of publication, nature of the Biblical texts, the Manual of Discipline, Songs of Thanksgiving, Warfare, Habakkuk Commentary (sic), and ' historical texts ' (of Wadi Murabba'at) with translation of parts : (c) The Community of the New Alliance, with a study of the Damascus Document, the dating of the scrolls, the identity of the sect with the Essenes. In an appendix some recent views on the scrolls are briefly discussed. The annotation shows that the author is familiar with some of the more significant discussions, and his purpose is to outline the main positions already presented rather than to suggest any new hypothesis.

B.J.R.

RABIN, C. : *The Zadokite Documents : I. The Admonition. II. The Laws*. 1953. Pp. xvi+96. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 21s. 0d.)

This edition and translation of the Damascus Documents is of the greatest importance not only for the study of the Documents themselves but also for their contribution to the Qumran scrolls generally. The text of the edition is based on later and better photographs of the originals than were earlier editions, and some unexplainable errors in the earlier editions have now been eliminated. The translation is certainly

competent, though it sometimes suffers because of the author's own set purpose, which is 'literalness rather than elegance.' The *apparatus criticus* might have been fuller, but the annotations, mainly philological, contain abundant references to contemporary writings and to the work of modern scholars. Three indexes give parallel passages in O.T., contemporary writings and the Qumran scrolls. It is seldom that the editor's readings could be seriously challenged, but it is debatable whether he is justified in giving a conflate text from the two MSS A and B in the sections where both are extant. True, sigla are used to indicate the texts of A and B respectively but it is still uncertain, despite Dr. Rabin's 'conviction,' that only one archetype is to be presupposed for the two MSS, even if the present form corresponds to it. On the other hand, it would appear to the present reviewer that Dr. Rabin's division of the text into two separate Documents, Admonition and Laws, is sensible and desirable. The book is admirably produced.
B.J.R.

SUKENIK, E. L.: '*Ôṣar ham-Meghillôth hag-Genûzôth she-bîdhê ha-Únîbheršîṭâh ha-Ibhrîth*. 1954. Pp. 40+58 plates with corresponding pages of transcription, and numerous illustrations. (Mosad Bialik and the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Price: 70s. 0d.)

This long awaited volume is a sheer delight, and will give new stimulus to the study of the Dead Sea Scrolls. The plates are, with some exceptions, finely prepared on loose sheets, while the transcriptions are printed in the volume following the Introduction. The whole is enclosed in a case, after the manner of Sachau's *Aramäische Papyrus*. Professor Sukenik died before this edition was completed, and his photograph stands as a frontispiece. The Introduction to the texts in Modern Hebrew is from his pen, but there are no notes on the texts themselves, so that the edition is comparable with those issued by the American Schools. The chapters of the Isaiah MS B are given in fifteen plates, the text of the Battle Scroll in nineteen plates, and the Hymns in twenty-four plates. Professor Sukenik's son has in the press an elaborate edition of the Battle Scroll, with full notes and discussion of all the problems which it raises. Meanwhile scholars everywhere will be glad to have access to the full known text of these Scrolls, and will be grateful for the excellence of most of the facsimiles and the fine way in which the texts are issued. A new outburst of activity on the Dead Sea Scrolls front of scholarship will soon be experienced.
H.H.R.

APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

BIETENHARD, H.: *Die himmlische Welt im Urchristentum und Spätjudentum*. 1951. Pp. vi+296. (J. C. B. Mohr, (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen. Price: DM. 24.)

This book offers a comprehensive treatment of Jewish and early Christian ideas, beliefs and speculations about the heavenly world. We are led by an experienced guide through

the somewhat bewildering maze of late Jewish apocalyptic and mystical cosmology to a consideration of 'heavenly signs' at the Parousia, the Throne of God and the Merkabbah mysticism, Enoch and Metatron and angelology, Paradise, the earthly and the heavenly Jerusalem, etc., etc. The book provides extensive background for the New Testament student and in a concluding *Zusammenfassung* Dr. Bietenhard discusses the place of such ideas in the New Testament as compared with Jewish sources. M.Bl.

BIRKELAND, H. : *The Language of Jesus*. (Avhandlinger utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo, II. Hist.-Filos. Klasse, 1954, No. 1.) 1954. Pp. 40. (Jacob Dybwad, Oslo. Price : Kr. 4.50.)

The author here argues that Hebrew continued to be the language of the lower classes in Palestine down to the Christian era, while the upper classes spoke Aramaic, and the learned understood both. Hence, he maintains, Jesus normally spoke Hebrew. The argument that the Aramaic sayings preserved in the New Testament show that He spoke Aramaic is turned by the claim that these show that only exceptionally did He use Aramaic. H.H.R.

BRAND, J. : *Kele ha-heres besifruth ha-talmudh*. (In Hebrew.) 1953. Pp. 634. (Mosad Karav Kook, Jerusalem.)

This special study on *Ceramics in Talmudic Literature* will become an indispensable reference book for rabbinic scholars. Formerly, identification of objects was based on the explanatory remarks of the Geonim, on medieval lexicographers, and on modern etymological studies. Dr. Brand stresses the necessity of examining the earliest sources and of allowing for the development of technical terminology. By detailed evaluation of the vast source material and by the use of methods, now commonly employed in Classical Archaeology, he is able to trace a good deal of Hebrew or Aramaic terms which were later replaced by Greek or Latin ones. Whereas Benzing could still consider the faith of Israel as a cause of her artistic inability, the nomenclature of 126 ceramic vessels in Talmudic Literature alone testifies to a richness of types even greater than that of ancient Greece and Rome.

Alttestamentler too will profit from the discussion of more than 35 relevant Biblical terms. Indices and drawings enhance the value of the book. It is to be regretted, however, that the English Introduction is inadequate, and that so many misprints have been allowed to stay. There is hardly any reference to the New Testament and to the Apocrypha. S.S.

DALBERT, P. : *Die Theologie der hellenistisch-jüdischen Missionsliteratur unter Ausschluss vom Philo und Josephus*. (Theologische Forschung, No. 4.) 1954. Pp. 148. (Herbert Reich Evangelischer Verlag, Hamburg-Volksdorf. Price : DM. 9.80.)

From this survey of Hellenistic-Jewish Mission literature Philo and Josephus are omitted, since they have been adequately studied elsewhere, and the books of Maccabees, since they are

judged to lie outside the scope of the present work. It is therefore limited to the study of the following authors, so far as their works have come down to us : Demetrius, Philo the Elder, Eupolemus, Artapanus, Ezekiel the Tragedian, Pseudo-Hecataeus, Aristeas, the authors of the Wisdom of Solomon and the Letter of Aristeas, Aristobulus, and the author of the Sibylline Oracles. The study is introduced by an account of the rise of the Diaspora and its relations with the world in which it lived, and of the roots of the idea of the Mission of Israel which is found in these works. A careful account of the various works, often surviving only in fragments, is given and the final section summarises their teaching under the headings of monotheism, revelation, and the election of Israel. As an essay on rarely studied aspects of Jewish thought in the Hellenistic age this work may be warmly welcomed.

H.H.R.

DANBY, H. : *The Code of Maimonides, Book Ten, The Book of Cleanness, Translated from the Hebrew* (Yale Judaica Series, vol. VIII). 1954. Pp. xlv+646. (Yale University Press, New Haven and Geoffrey Cumberlege, London. Price : \$7.50 and 60s. 0d.)

The author of the standard translations of the Mishnah and the section of Mishneh Torah about offerings has left us an equally perfect translation of by far the most difficult part of Maimonides's Code. The Rabbinic rules concerning cleanness are not explicable by rational considerations. Consequently, interpretation of one rule in the light of others—relatively easy in the case of a rational system—requires here extraordinary knowledge and judgement. Danby possessed both. His results may be safely relied on. This volume supplies an indispensable basis for further inquiry not only to such as have no access to the original but also to accomplished Hebraists.

The problems calling for investigation, or renewed investigation, are numerous indeed ; several are indicated by Danby himself. Why did Maimonides expound so carefully a branch of the Law largely inapplicable by his time ? What place did he assign to it in the history, religion and morality of Judaism ? What relation did he assume between intent and physical act ? How far did he succeed in bringing order into the material, by formulating principles and adopting a plausible arrangement ? How far did he advance beyond his commentary on the Mishnah ? Did he apply his medical training to some questions ? What is the background of the definitions of various terms given by him ? It is to be hoped that the last work of the great Oxford scholar will stimulate discussions of such topics, some of them—as Danby no doubt felt—of more than academic interest.

Professor Obermann writes a valuable Foreword, and there is a frontispiece showing Herbert Danby. May a reviewer be permitted to call him an *'ohebh yišra'el* ?

D.D.

- DENTAN, R. C. : *The Apocrypha, Bridge of the Testaments*. 1954. Pp. vi+122. (Seabury Press, Greenwich, Conn. Price : \$2.25.)

The dust cover somewhat surprisingly states that this book is by the Author of "The Holy Scriptures." The writer is known to members of our Society by the more modest achievement of the authorship of his *Preface to Old Testament Theology*. In the present work he offers a simple account of the books of the Apocrypha, designed to awaken the general reader to a sense of the value of these books. There is a short account of the place of the Apocrypha in the Bible and a chapter on the historical background of the period between the Testaments, and then the books of the Apocrypha are treated in the order of their difficulty, rather than in the order they have in published editions, or the order of their composition so far as it may be determined. There is little discussion of questions of date, integrity and original language, though a Chronological table at the end indicates the writer's views on such questions. The main emphasis is on an analysis of their contents and religious value. All is interestingly written, and the book should be widely useful.

H.H.R.

- DOEVE, J. W. : *Jewish Hermeneutics in the Synoptic Gospels and Acts*. 1954. Pp. 232. (Van Gorcum & Co., Assen, Holland. Price : Fl. 11.50.)

The chief value of this dissertation lies mainly in its bibliographical sketch and attempted assessment of 'rabbinical' work on the N.T. from John Lightfoot to Billerbeck together with its analysis of methods of Scriptural exegesis practised by the Tannaites. Contending views of the value of all such studies for the elucidation of the N.T. are discussed: the writer concludes that *rabbinica* do provide a serviceable instrument for N.T. investigation, especially the rabbinical use of Scripture. He seeks to show that the same kind of exegesis is employed in more than one N.T. passage; thus (he argues) behind the closely related ideas of kingdom of God and Son of Man lies a 'rabbinical' exegesis of Dan. vii. 13, 14, etc. The importance of the O.T. element in the N.T. is being increasingly recognized: Dr. Doeve's arguments, however, for the use of rabbinical methods in the extremely difficult passages he selects fall somewhat short of being convincing.

M.BI.

- DUPONT, J. : *L'Utilisation apologétique de l'Ancien Testament dans les Discours des Actes*. (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, 2nd Series, No. 40.) 1953. Pp. 42. (Presses Universitaires de Louvain, and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges and Paris. Price : Belgian Fr. 40.)

The author examines the use of the Old Testament, book by book, in the Acts of the Apostles, and reaches the conclusion that the speech in Acts ii was produced in the study, and that evidences of redaction are not wanting in other speeches; also that the Bible used by the author of Acts was the LXX, and that the argument sometimes rests on a double meaning of a Greek word.

H.H.R.

ROWLEY, H. H. *The Relevance of Apocalyptic.*

The second edition of this work, published by the Lutterworth Press in 1947 (the first edition was reviewed in the *Book List*, 1946, p. 51), has been reprinted and issued in the United States by Harper, New York. Price : \$2.75.

SCHUNCK, K.-D. : *Die Quellen des I und II Makkabäerbuches.* 1954. Pp. 136. (Niemeyer, Halle/Saale. Price : DM. 8.30.)

This doctoral dissertation (Greifswald, 1953), offers a full and well-documented survey of the work done on this complex and difficult problem in recent years. A clue to the separation of sources in I Macc. is found in the dating of events : all dates giving the year only and using the Autumn of 312 B.C. as the beginning of the Seleucid era belong to a Seleucid source ; those which give fuller details and reckon from the spring of 312 belong to a Jewish source or sources. The Jewish sources are more complex. Four are distinguished apart from official documents, poetical pieces, and editorial matter. A full analysis of these is given (pp. 64-66). The possibility is entertained that the author of the source dealing with Judas Maccabaeus may have been the Jewish historian Eupolemos. The Jonathan and Simon sources are closely connected with the official records of the High-priesthood. II Macc. uses the Autumn of 312 as the Seleucid epoch. It is possible that it used the same Seleucid source that is used in I Macc. The book is based on an epitome of Jason's history (end of second century B.C.). The epitome was made before 60 B.C. and was worked over by the author of II Macc. about the beginning of the Christian era.

There is a full discussion of the notorious discrepancy in order between I and II Macc. regarding the death of Antiochus IV, the rededication of the Temple and the first campaign of Lysias. Schunck offers a very ingenious and attractive solution of the problem, including a restoration of the correct order of events (p. 115). On p. 126 there is a diagram showing the author's allocation of the material to sources not only for Macc. but also for the works of Josephus.

It is a careful and thorough study, packed with information, and presenting a well-argued case for the views which the author adopts. T.W.M.

TEDESCHÉ, S. and ZEITLIN, S. : *The Second Book of Maccabees.* 1954. Pp. xvi.+272. (Harper, New York, and Hamish Hamilton, London. Price : \$4.00, or 32s. 0d.)

Here is a further welcome volume in the series of Jewish Apocryphal Literature being issued by the Dropsie College. Tedesché is responsible for the translation, which stands opposite the Greek text, after the manner of the Loeb editions or classical texts, while Zeitlin is responsible for the Introduction and the notes. The Introduction is a long one, running to 97 pages, and it sometimes parts company with current views. Zeitlin holds that the Epitomist worked in Antioch

in the time of Agrippa I. He gives a good account of the historical background of the period covered by the work, marked by original views at a number of points, and has a good section on the religion of the book. Altogether this is a valuable edition, with a contribution of its own to the study of 2 Maccabees.
H.H.R.

WEIS, P. R. : *Midrashic Selections, with Introduction and Notes.* (Semitic Study Series, New Series, No. 2.) 1955. Pp. xviii+54. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 5.20.)

This is a small book, consisting of texts taken from Genesis Rabba Chs. xlix-lx, with an introduction and notes. The texts, which are printed in clear type, serve as characteristic samples of Midrashic interpretation. In the introduction Mr. Weis classifies, under descriptive headings, types of exegetical difficulties posed by the Midrashic approach to O.T. texts as well as patterns of Midrashic solutions. He supplies cross references, from the text to the introductory notes and from these to the text. Thus the reader is enabled to understand the nature of the passage he is studying by referring to the notes indicated, while his study of the Midrashic system presented in the introduction gains much from the illustrations afforded by the references to the text. This book fulfils its purpose of being a concise, but instructive, introduction to the study of Midrashic literature. J.W.

YEIVIN, S. : *Milḥemet Bar Kōkba* (with appendices, notes, diagrams and photographs). 2nd edition revised. 1952. Pp. 264. (Bialik Foundation, Jerusalem. Price : 18s. 0d.)

The lay-out of the book is governed by the general thesis that the effects of the unsuccessful revolt of the year 70 were only temporary and the combats confined to a relatively small number of localities, while the Last Revolt involved the whole of the country including Eastern Trans-Jordan with more permanent consequences. Ch. I constitutes a criticism of Josephus's account of the massacre and destruction of the year 70 and reviews the effects of Roman rule up to the year 117. Chs. II-III deal with the personalities of the two principal characters, Hadrian and Bar Kōkba, whereas the revolt itself is dealt with in chs. IV-V. The scanty evidence of the literary sources, and the numismatic and archaeological indications are combined and, by logical, strategic, and topographical deductions, built up into a chronological sequence of the various phases of the revolt. The epilogue in ch. VI is followed by five appendices, notes and indices. The author does not claim to have offered more than a working hypothesis. This caution is not out of place in a field where so few of the sources considered can be said with certainty to belong to the period in question. This does not detract, however, from the value of the book as the most up-to-date monograph on the subject.
P.R.W.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

- AISTLEITNER, J. : *Untersuchungen zur Grammatik des Ugaritischen*. 1954. Pp. 188. (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin. Price : DM. 15.)

These *Untersuchungen* in fact constitute a complete grammar of the Ugaritic dialect, arranged according to the usual scheme, with a complete list of all the verbal forms and a *Formen-index*, including all other parts of speech with them, which is almost a glossary : for, although the words are not here translated *seriatim*, almost every one is explained under one or other of the references. The main part of the book is further enriched with many fresh translations, which will be of the greatest use to all interpreters of these difficult texts.

G.R.D.

- BLACK, M. : *An Aramaic Approach to the Gospels and Acts*. 2nd ed. 1954. Pp. viii+304. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 25s. 0d.)

The first edition of this work was noticed in the *Book List*, 1947, p. 38. A number of changes have been introduced into the text, without disturbance of the pagination, and thirty-four pages of Supplementary Notes have been added. Several of these notes are of considerable length and of importance. In addition there are two new Appendices, one on the Unpublished Work of A. J. Wensinck, and the other on the Aramaic Liturgical Poetry of the Jews (Piyyuṭim). This new edition is not, therefore, a mere reprint of the former, but contains a substantial amount of new work. It is not alone of value to New Testament scholars, but to all students of Aramaic.

H.H.R.

- BLACK, M. : *A Christian Palestinian Syriac Horologion*. (Texts and Studies, New Series, No. 1.) 1954. Pp. 458+4 plates. (C.U.P. Price : 70s. 0d.)

This is an edition of the text of the Berlin MS. Or. Oct. 1019, written in Jerusalem and dated A.D. 1187/1188.

The late Palestinian script is transcribed here into Estrangela, and Principal Black has added a translation and a valuable introduction. While a warm welcome must greet the publication of a Palestinian Syriac MS. of about 200 folios, the main interest of the work for the Old Testament student will lie in the numerous Biblical texts, chiefly Psalms, here made available for the first time and furnished by the editor with full critical notes.

W.D.M.

- FUNDAMINSKY, S. : *A New Hebrew Grammar : Complete Course for Teachers and Students with Vocabularies and Exercises*. 1954. Pp. 361. (Jewish Publication Committee, The Narod Press, London. Price : 22s. 6d.)

This grammar is the fruit of long years of practical experience in teaching Hebrew. Part I (chs. i-x) is devoted to phonology

and orthography, Part II (chs. xi-xliii) to etymology and syntax. The grammar includes, besides Biblical Hebrew, some of the more important Mishnaic and later developments of the language. For the student who wishes to begin learning Biblical Hebrew, this "complete course" offers too much, and he will do well to come on to it only when he already possesses a good grounding in Biblical Hebrew, and is in a position more easily to distinguish between classical and later usage. Otherwise he may learn bad habits from the start. The author has a wide acquaintance with Hebrew, and his treatment of some topics, e.g., phonetics, is both fresh and helpful. Sometimes, however, antiquated views are perpetuated, e.g., on *waw* consecutive. A somewhat puzzling feature is the frequency with which the subject is placed first and the verb second in the Hebrew exercises. A fairly large number of misprints have escaped detection. D.W.T.

GELB, I. J.: *A Study of Writing. The Foundations of Grammatology*. 1952. Pp. xvi+296. (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, and Chicago University Press. Price : 25s. 0d. and \$5.00.)

The author of this book discusses the origin and development of writing in eleven chapters on writing as a system of signs, the forerunners of writing, word-syllabic systems, syllabic writings, the alphabet, the evolution of writing, modern writing among primitive peoples, monogenesis or polygenesis of writing, writing and civilization, the future of writing, terminology of writing; and he adds an extensive bibliography, notes and index. There are also 95 illustrations and a chart showing the genealogy of the various systems of writing which have been invented. Much that he says is interesting and suggestive, but some of the notions which he proposes, e.g., that the Semitic alphabets are not really alphabets but syllabaries, seem highly disputable; and his arguments are not made easier by a certain obscurity of form and the use of strange terms in setting them out. G.R.D.

GEMSER, B.: *Hebreeuse Spraakkuns*. 1953. Pp. xii+364. (J. L. van Schaik, Pretoria. Price : 37s. 6d.)

In addition to its intrinsic worth, special interest attaches to this book because it is the first Introduction to Hebrew in the Afrikaans tongue. The material is arranged so as to provide a two years' course. In the first year the student is introduced briefly to the Hebrew language, script and phonology, and then goes through the morphology as far as the regular verbs. In the second year (which, like the first, comprises thirty lessons), he goes on to the irregular verbs, syntax and prosody. Each lesson is provided with useful exercises, and the student begins the study of parts of Genesis before the end of the first year. Over 70 pages of paradigms and vocabularies are provided at the end of the volume. Afrikaans-speaking students who use this work may consider themselves fortunate as compared with their English-speaking colleagues who still make shift with Davidson. F.F.B.

JEAN, C. F. : *Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'Ouest*. Livr. 1-2. 1954. Pp. xvi+128. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 10 each.)

Hard upon Prof. L. Köhler's *Lexicon* comes this new dictionary, designed to include all the words in West-Semitic texts, outside the Bible, of every period ; it runs from ' to *kšr* in these first two fascicles and will consist of six fascicles of the same size when complete. The conception is most welcome, since such a dictionary fills in a serious gap in the equipment of a Semitic scholar ; how far its execution will be adequate is another matter. Already there are signs of weakness, e.g., words inadequately treated (such as '*tr*') or wrongly explained (such as '*ršt*' and *gdl*'), words (for example '*rd*' and *ḥbr*) and references (as under '*tm*' and *gdl*) omitted. The time, however, has not yet come fully to evaluate this new work ; but all Semitic students will congratulate the author on his courage in attempting such a task and will offer him their best wishes for its fulfilment.

G.R.D.

MOSCATI, S. : *Preistoria e storia del consonantismo ebraico antico*. (Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei anno CCCLI-1954 : Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, Serie viii, Vol. 5, Fasc. 8.) 1954. Pp. 385-445. (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome. Price : Lire 650.)

MOSCATI, S. *Il sistema consonantico delle lingue semitiche*. 1954. Pp. 76. (Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome. Price : Lire 600.)

The five main sections of the first named work deal respectively with the consonantal system of the Massoretes, of proto-Semitic, of north western Semitic in the second, and first, millennium B.C., and with the pre-Massoretic consonantal system. None of the primitive Semitic phonemes are thought definitely to have fallen out of use completely in the north western Semitic area until towards the middle of the second millennium B.C. In this millennium the interdentalals began to fall out of use, and *š* continued in use only in some localities. In the first millennium B.C. Canaanite exhibits the completion of the reduction of the interdentalals, as well as the falling out of use of the velar fricatives, and the coalescence of *š* and *ś*, with dialectical exceptions. The first millennium A.D. saw a phonetic reduction of the gutturals, which the Massoretes restored. In addition, they made a systematic distinction between *s*, *ś* and *ś*, and introduced and systematised the distinction in the pronunciation of the *beḡadkephath* letters. The author's views are in many respects different from those of earlier scholars, and will command serious consideration. His monograph is informative, and he argues his case methodically ; and—a welcome characteristic—he has a sober recognition of the difficulties inherent in the use of the material available.

Professor Moscati's second work, which is an introductory course to the study of the consonantal system of the Semitic languages, consists of three main chapters—on the material, the classification of the proto-Semitic consonants, and the

evolution of the system of Semitic consonants. Much of what is to be found in the first work is repeated here, but there are additions, for example, helpful diagrams illustrating the consonantal system of the chief Semitic languages, and a much fuller bibliography. These two works provide the student with a valuable supplement to the work of Brockelmann and others. D.W.T.

NASCIMBENE, R. : *Lezioni di ebraico e lingue semitiche comparate*. Pp. viii+152. (Litografia Cucchi, Pavia. Price : Lire 1800.)

These "Lessons," which, it seems, were given by the author in the academic year 1944-45, and which are here reproduced by a lithographic process, consist of two main parts. Part I deals with the Hebrew language (writing, phonetics, morphology) ; Part II contains a selection of Semitic texts—Assyrian, Babylonian, Canaanite (Tell el-Amarna glosses, Phoenician, Punic, Hebrew), Aramaic, Syriac, North and South Arabic, and Ethiopic. The author intends to deal with Ugaritic in another course. There is a Hebrew-English vocabulary, as well as various tables and a short supplement containing mainly additional Hebrew texts. While there is much in this work which will be helpful to the student, perhaps its most noteworthy, and useful, characteristic is the way in which it enables him from the beginning to study the fundamentals of Hebrew against the background of comparative Semitic linguistics, and so to obtain in the early stages of his study an idea of the historical development of the language. D.W.T.

OOSTERHOFF, B. J. : *Israëlitische Persoonsnamen*. (Exegetica, Series I, Part IV.) 1954. Pp. 80. (Uitgeverij Van Keulen, Delft. Price : Fl. 3.95 separately ; Fl. 2.75 to subscribers to the series.)

This study restricts itself to the chief types of Israelite personal names found in O.T., excluding non-Hebrew names borne by a few Israelites such as Moses, Aaron, Phinehas, Esther and Mordecai. The author deals first with non-theophoric names (including animal-names, plant-names, and names derived from special circumstances, such as those of the patriarchs), and then with theophoric names (classifying them according as they are compounded with 'el, šaddai, šur, Yahweh, ba'al, melek, 'adon, 'ab, 'ah, 'am, or are abbreviated from theophoric names). He does not regard Isaac, Jacob, etc., as shortened forms of theophoric names (*yisḥaq-'el*, *ya'aqob-'el*, etc.). David, a non-theophoric name, is taken to mean "darling" or "beloved," and not associated with the Mari term *dawidum* ("leader"). A final chapter considers the religious significance of the theophoric names. At the end there are useful tables of theophoric names, whether complete or abbreviated, and an index of all the names mentioned. F.F.B.

PALACIOS, L. : *Grammatica Aramaico-Biblica ad usum scholarum exercitiis, textibus et vocabulario ornata*. 2nd ed. 1953. Pp. x+138. (Desclée & Co., Rome. Price : Lire 1800.)

The first edition of this excellent class text-book of Biblical Aramaic appeared in 1935. It has now been reprinted with the

correction of some of the relatively few misprints it contained— alas! not quite all—and with the addition of an appendix containing the text (with translation, brief notes, and vocabulary) of a few non-Biblical passages. These include the Bar-rekub inscription, an Elephantine letter, part of the Palmyrene Tariff, some verses from the Samaritan Targum, and some from the Targum of Onkelos. The body of the book contains an outline of Biblical Aramaic grammar, including syntax, with paradigms, followed by the text of the Aramaic portions of the Old Testament, with brief notes and a vocabulary. In the paradigms an asterisk marks forms which are not actually found in the Biblical passages, but which are supplied for completeness. H.H.R.

PALACIOS, L.: *Grammatica Syriaca*. 2nd ed. 1954. Pp. xvi+272. (Desclée & Co., Rome. Price: Lire 3000 or bound 3800.)

This is an improved edition prepared by Dom. V. Camps of a work which appeared first in 1931. Phonology, morphology and syntax are dealt with clearly and quite fully in Latin. Numerous exercises for translation from Syriac and a chrestomathy comprising twelve passages from the Bible and other sources are given. At the end the verb is set out in paradigms, which would be even more useful for beginners if Quššaya and Rukkaka were always indicated. Those who teach Syriac in this country may hesitate to adopt as their only text-book a work written in Latin, but they will find here much material they can make use of in class. W.D.M.

SCHWARZENBACH, A.: *Die geographische Terminologie im Hebräischen des Alten Testaments*. 1954. Pp. xii+212. (Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 21.)

This Zürich dissertation from the school of Ludwig Koehler examines all terms for mountains, valleys, water, cultivated areas, desert, types of soil, etc., adding a concordance of their corresponding terms in the LXX, the Targumim and the Peshitta. Useful also are the lists of the new meanings of words (p. 157), of names of places, territories, mountains and rivers (pp. 201 ff.), and of suggested emendations (p. 158.) W.B.

THACKER, T. W.: *The Relationship of the Semitic and Egyptian Verbal Systems*. 1954. Pp. xxvi+342. (Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford. Price: 42s. 0d.)

In this work the author studies one aspect of the problem of the relationship between the Semitic and Egyptian languages. The two parts of the book are devoted, first, to the study of the material which aids the recovery of the vocalization of Egyptian verb-forms (relevant Semitic comparisons are included), and secondly, to a comparison of the Semitic and Egyptian verbal systems. The Egyptian system is not, the author argues, basically non-Semitic with a Semitic superstructure, nor is it basically Semitic with a non-Semitic superstructure. Most probably the Semitic and Egyptian

systems are offshoots of the same parent system. They parted at an early and incomplete stage of development, and continued their growth each along its own lines. In addition to an assessment of the relationship of the two systems, a number of suggestions on the Semitic and Egyptian verb, especially the latter, are put forward. For example, it is suggested that the infinitive absolute is the most ancient verb-form possessed by the Semitic dialects. The author of this work, who is among those comparatively few who move easily both in Egyptian and in the Semitic languages, writes as an expert for experts. Only one who, like himself, is an Egyptologist as well as a Semitist, is in a position to appraise adequately the merits of his work. The Semitist will, however, wish to pay tribute to the high quality of the scholarship displayed throughout, and all users of the book will appreciate especially the well ordered arrangement of the material which, in all its technicality, is discussed. This is an indispensable book for serious students of the subject. Its appropriate place on the shelf is between Professor G. R. Driver's *Problems of the Hebrew Verbal System* and Sir Alan Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar*, to both of which the author acknowledges a special debt.

D.W.T.

ZORELL, F. : *Lexicon Hebraicum et Aramaicum Veteris Testamenti*, fasc. 9. 1954. Pp. 809-912. (Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome. Price : Lire 1200.)

This, the last fascicle of Zorell's Hebrew lexicon, runs from *šrp* 'burnt' to *ttgr* 'merchandise'; thus only one or two Hebrew words and the Aramaic parts are required to bring the work to conclusion. This dictionary follows conservative lines but contains a certain number of novel interpretations which have not yet appeared elsewhere; but it is especially valuable for its contribution towards the task of bringing references to contemporary literature more or less up to date and for including the words in the Hebrew text of Ben Sira.

G.R.D.

BOOKS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR NOTICE

- BONHOEFFER, D. : *Schöpfung und Fall*. (Chr. Kaiser, Verlag, München.)
- BONSIRVEN, J. *Textes Rabbiniques des deux premiers siècles Chrétiens*. (Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome.)
- BOTTÉRO, J. : *Le Problème des Habiru*. (Cahiers de la Société Asiatique No. XII.) (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris.)
- BROWN, R. E. : *The Sensus Plenior of Sacred Scripture*. (St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Md.)
- BRUNO, A. S. : *Die Bücher Samuel: eine rhythmische Untersuchung*. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm.)
- BRUNO, A. S. : *Die Bücher Könige: eine rhythmische Untersuchung*. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm.)
- BUTTRICK, G. A. (ed. by) : *The Interpreter's Bible*, Volume IV. (*Psalms, Proverbs*.) (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York and Nashville.)
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