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The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST

1956



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The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST, 1956

This is the eleventh and last issue of the Book List for which I shall be responsible. I should like to express my thanks to the members of the Society for the freedom they have given me for its preparation, and many friends for the help they have consistently given me through the years in a variety of ways. On some the burden of writing notices has fallen very heavily, and they have given their help unstintingly. Through the years the panel of reviewers has been steadily increased to lessen this burden to some extent, and I have always had some help from non-members of this panel. In the preparation of the present issue I acknowledge the help of Professors Baumgartner, Manson and Robinson, and Drs. Ullendorff, Wiesenberg and Zuntz.

The prices of books are given where known, either in the original currency, or, where this is impossible, in English currency. Often this is the most difficult item to obtain, and I am grateful to members of the Manchester University Library staff and to others for help received in this respect.

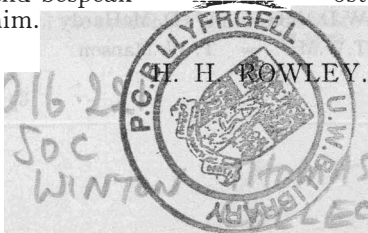
Another point of difficulty occurs in the case of books which are published both in England and America. Where both publishers are known to me, they are both given. Often part of the information is not available, or one edition appears at a considerable interval after the other, and in such cases it is not given. Happily the Publishers increasingly co-operate by supplying the needed information. Titles to which an asterisk (*) is prefixed are recommended for inclusion in school libraries.

To the Printer I would also express my deep gratitude. For ten years he has helped me in every possible way, and he and I alone know how much the Society owes to him.

Finally, I would offer my best wishes to my successor, Professor G. W. Anderson, and bespeak ost support that can be given him.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

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J.G.	J. Gray	E.U.	E. Ullendorff
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S.H.H.	S. H. Hooke	P.R.W.	P. R. Weis
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T.W.M.	T. W. Manson		

GENERAL

- **The Bible Today : Historical, Social and Literary Aspects of the Old and New Testaments.* Described by Christian Scholars. 1955. Pp. xvi+208. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, for *The Times*, London, and Harper, New York. Price : 25s. 0d. or \$5.00.)

The Times has done good service to Biblical studies in bringing together, first as a Supplement and now as a book, a notable collection of essays on the Bible. The team of twenty-nine writers are all Christian scholars and experts in their own field. Eight of the essays are devoted to the Old Testament and offer brief but informative surveys of the present state of knowledge in such matters as language, archaeology, text, literary growth and the threefold division of the Canon. The rest of the essays deal with the Apocrypha, the New Testament, the successive English versions, and the place of the Bible in English life.

L.H.B.

- Brč, M. and Souček, J. B. (ed. by) : *Biblická Konkordance.* Parts 2-6. Bezbožný-Hora 1. 1954 (part 2), 1955. Pp. 80 each part. (Edice Kalich, Prague—agents Artia Ltd., 30 Smečky, Prague. Price : K's. 10.50 or U.S. \$1.10 per part.)

This Concordance, whose character was indicated in *Book List*, 1955, p. 4, continues to appear at regular intervals. When it is completed it will give Czech readers—amongst whom the present writer is not included—a working tool which cannot be equalled for the range of its usefulness in any other language.

H.H.R.

- Bijbels Woordenboek.* 2nd ed. Part 2, Egypte-Isaak. 1955. Cols. 417-768+16 Plates. (Romen en Zonen, Roermond. Price : Fl. 10.75.)

The first issue of this new edition, revised and enlarged, and often completely rewritten, was noticed in the *Book List*, 1955, pp. 4f. More than thirty scholars have collaborated in the preparation of the work, many of them well-known Catholic scholars, and it is thoroughly reliable and up-to-date. (The reviewer has noticed one error concerning his own views in the article on 'Esdras.') Most of the articles are brief, but some are substantial. Brief bibliographies are given at the end of most of the articles, and these include the most recent work. Under 'Essenen,' the authors reserve judgement as to whether the Qumran sect belongs here. On much discussed questions, such as the book of Ezekiel and the Song of Songs, the authors present an objective review of the views that are held. Altogether this is one of the best short Bible Dictionaries available in any language.

H.H.R.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by) : *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun by G. Kittel). Band VI. Lieferungen 2, 3, and 4. 1955. Pp. 64 per part. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 4.60. per part, by subscription.)

Lieferung 2 (pp. 65-126) continues the article on *peristēra*, *trugōn* by Greeven and deals with circumcision in the Old Testament and in Judaism in an article by Meyer. Lieferung 3 (pp. 129-192) after some articles of lesser interest to Old Testament scholars contains the beginning of the extremely valuable article on *pisteuō*, *pistis*, *pistos*, etc., by Bultmann which includes an important study of the relevant Hebrew words by Weiser. This article is continued in Lieferung 4 which also has an article on *planaō*, etc., by Braun.

Weiser in the section referred to above has an important discussion of the root 'mn. He argues that, while not so common as certain other roots, its more formal character enabled it to acquire a fuller meaning. It was used to express the reciprocal relationship between God and man and especially the covenant relationship. The word was developed theologically above all by Isaiah. In the Old Testament faith was brought into relation with human history but this insight was largely lost in Judaism.

N.W.P.

HAAG, H. (ed. by, with the collaboration of A. van den Born and others) *Bibel-Lexikon*. Part 7. 1955. Cols. 1317-1508. (Benziger Verlag, Einsiedeln, Zürich and Cologne. Subscription price : Fr./DM. 11.00 per part.)

This excellent handbook continues its course, the present issue running from the completion of *Personennamen* to *Sichem*. The longest signed articles in this part are on *Poesie*, by the late A. Robert, on *Prophet*, *Prophetismus*, and *Reich Gottes*, all by P. van Imschoot, and on *Rechtfertigung*, by W. Grossouw. As in the previous issues the writers of both signed and unsigned articles offer succinct and scholarly notes, followed by up-to-date bibliographies. There are occasional slips, as in the title of A. R. Johnson's book at the end of the article on *Seele*, (and in the Publisher's attribution on the back cover of the notice in the 1952 Book List to Professor Henton Davies). All in all, this will be a reliable one-volume Bible Dictionary, which will be consulted with profit alongside the larger, and older, dictionaries.

H.H.R.

Hebrew Union College Annual, Vol. XXVI. 1955. Pp. 570+74 (in Hebrew)+index. (Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. Price : \$3.00.)

This volume of fifteen articles (two in Hebrew) will take a worthy place in this series of annuals. First J. Morgenstern elicits and expounds a Decalogue in Leviticus xix and links it with the dedication of the 2nd Temple in 516. Next comes Sheldon Blank's study in the Biblical pattern of 'Self-Pity.'

C. H. Gordon provides in 'Homer and the Bible' an exceptionally interesting study in East Mediterranean Literature in the wake of the Amarna age, to illustrate the thesis that Greek and Hebrew civilizations are parallel products. E. Neufeld investigates the O.T. laws against loans at interest in the light of their cultural background, and much material is gathered here. Other articles include a solution of an Ugaritic mathematical conundrum; a long and complete study of the evidence concerning Abraham which also sets forth Philo's place in Judaism; an estimate of the "numinous" element in different forms of the Kedushah; a portrayal of the Unity of God in the light of various theological contexts, and an illustrated article on marriage contracts. This rewarding volume offers finally and most acceptably an index of the contents of Vols. 1-25. G.H.D.

Internationale Zeitschriftensschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete, II, 1953-54, Heft 1-2. 1955. Pp. xii+248. (Patmos Verlag, Düsseldorf. Price: DM. 34.)

This issue continues the important service to scholarship begun by the first volume. It contains the titles of 1,547 articles bearing on the Bible, which have appeared in the 393 periodicals under survey. Almost every entry contains a summary of the article concerned. An international team of more than fifty scholars has co-operated in its preparation, and their service to scholarship is beyond all praise. The entries are classified according to subject, and there is an author index. No one who is interested in research on any Biblical subject can afford to neglect this tool. H.H.R.

Jaarbericht Ex Oriente Lux, No. 13, 1953-54. 1954. Pp. 144+32 plates+2 tables+2 maps. (Society Ex Oriente Lux, Leiden. Price: Fl. 25.00; by subscription Fl. 15.00.)

There is a supplementary list of the writings of B. S. Kristensen, and a two-page memorial of Henri Frankfort. The volume contains summaries of archaeological research in the Near East: in Egypt and the Sudan from 1946 to 1953, of the Hittite kingdom from 1950 to 1953, and in Iran from 1935 with special attention to Persepolis. There are full bibliographies throughout and the numerous plates are very helpful. In particular there is an account of the recent work at Jericho dealing especially with ancient caves at Palegaura. A long and informative article deals with the Temple of Enlil in the third stratum at Nippur. N.H.S.

LOTH, B. and MICHEL, A.: *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique. Tables Générales*. Fasc. iv. *Concordats—Dissimulation*. 1955. Cols. 753-1008. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price: 22s. 3d.)

This great index to the vast *Dictionnaire* is becoming quite indispensable, the more so as some of the earlier articles in the main work are in much need of the additional bibliographies

and other details supplied by the *Tables*. The articles of interest to an *Alttestamentler* are not numerous, but in the present fascicle they include all the references to such topics as "Creation" (with its subordinate subject "Conservation," "Cosmogonie" and "Concordisme," "Critique Biblique," "Daniel," "David," "Décatalogue" (already indexed under "Commandements de Dieu," "Démon," "Deutéronome," and, above all, "Dieu" (under which may be found a useful "Note sur la révélation de Dieu dans la Bible"). There are short biographies of scholars such as Condamin, Coppens, Cornelius a Lapide (i.e., Cornelis Van der Steen), Cornely, Cornill, Delitzsch (Franz and Friedrich), Dennefeld, and Dillmann. J.M.T.B.

(MOWINCKEL, S.): *Interpretationes ad Vetus Testamentum Pertinentes Sigmundo Mowinckel Septuagenario Missae*=*Norsk Teologisk Tidsskrift*, 56, 1955, Heft. 1-2. 1955. Pp. 184. (Forlaget Land Og Kirke, Oslo.)

This Festschrift contains fifteen articles. W. F. Albright offers a postscript to his study of Psalm lxviii (*HUCA* XXIII, 1-39), with a note on some Canaanite parallels to Psalm cxxxiv. 3, and A. Alt, discussing Micah ii. 1-5, sees the Davidic line involved in the fall of Jerusalem and considers Micah's expectation to be of a new ruler who will arise out of Bethlehem and of a new freedom which will come to Judah. H. Birkeland uses DSI evidence to show that Hebrew is a *Mischsprache* in which the effects of various linguistic waves of influence can be traced, and O. Eissfeldt engages in a study of the literary composition of the Pseudo-Philo's *Book of Biblical Antiquities* for the value it may have for the literary analysis of the Pentateuch and of the historical books of the Old Testament. R. Gyllenberg writing on "Kultus und Offenbarung," expounds the importance of the modern emphasis on the cult in Old Testament study, while A. R. Johnson examines the meaning of *Hesed* and *Ḥāsīd*, contending that, while the former may often be rendered as 'loyalty' or better, 'devotion,' it has sometimes associated with it overtones of 'compassion' or 'sympathy.' A. S. Kapelrud discusses the circumstances of the sacrifice of the seven members of the house of Saul (2 Sam. xxi. 1-14.) J. Pedersen's article is concerned with the interpretation of the tempter in the narrative of the Fall in the book of Genesis, while J. Lindblom discusses Isaiah xxviii. 16, arguing that the corner-stone symbolizes faith in Yahweh and the building itself the true religion of Yahweh which is the people's only refuge. P. Humbert offers three interesting notes on Genesis i; C. R. North argues against Torrey and Simon for the exilic date of Deutero-Isaiah, whose expectation was eschatological and is to be mythologically interpreted; and E. Sjöberg, on the basis of Justin's Dialogue with Trypho, discusses the expectation which was held by the Jews c. 200 A.D. concerning the unrecognized and suffering Messiah. M. Noth examines the

meaning of the designation "the saints of the Most High" in Daniel vii in an endeavour to decide whether or not the reference is to heavenly beings and to an eschatological kingdom. Finally, F. Hvidberg examines Isaiah vi. 13 in the light of the text in DSIa and concludes that the reference is not to the stump of a tree but to *maššêbôth* which will be swept away in the day of judgement; and N. A. Dahl presents the view that the baptism of John the Baptist is to be seen as a preparatory eschatological initiation. J.M.

NOBER, P. *Verbum Domini : Indices Voluminum* 15 (1935)—30 (1952). 1955. Pp. vi+110. (Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, Rome. Price : Lire, 900.)

Father Nober, who compiles the invaluable Elenchus Bibliographicus in *Biblica*, has rendered a further service by compiling a composite index of these volumes of *Verbum Domini*, which will be of value to scholars as a help to locate articles and reviews which have appeared in that periodical. It is by such an index as this that articles are rescued from being buried in journals and brought to the service of scholarship. There is an index of articles under authors, and of books reviewed, as well as a text index, and an index of Hebrew and Greek words and of some technical terms in Biblical study. H.H.R.

RIESENFELD, H. (ed. by) : *Svensk Exegetisk Årsbok*, xviii-xix. (1953-54). 1955. Pp. 220. (Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. Kr. 10.)

Two *in memoriam* articles are included in this double volume : one for Professor Fridrichsen, the first editor ; the other for Professor Rudberg, an honorary member of the *Uppsala Exegetiska Sällskap*. A. S. Kapelrud discusses the relation of the prophets to Israelite law, and concludes that they were indebted to a legal and ethical tradition derived from Canaan and not from the desert. C. Lindhagen contributes a fully documented survey of Swedish views of the Servant of the Lord since 1800. Principal M. Black examines the theological conceptions of the Dead Sea Scrolls. B. Gärtner finds in the Targum on Psalm cxviii. 22-29, evidence that *ṭalya'* was used as a Messianic title in the double sense *païs* (*doulos*) and *amnos*. E. Beijer writes on H. Windisch as a New Testament scholar, H. Riesenfeld on the composition of Mark, and K. Stendahl on the Law as *paidagogos*. Recent works on Old Testament subjects are reviewed by I. Engnell.

The editorship of this valuable annual has now passed from Dr. Lindeskog to Professor Riesenfeld. Readers of the *Book List* may also be interested to know that membership of the *Uppsala Exegetiska Sällskap* is now open to non-Scandinavians, and that articles in the main international languages are included in the *Årsbok*. G.W.A.

RINALDI, G. (ed. by) : *Secoli sul Mondo*. 1955. Pp. 570. (Marietti, Turin. Price : Lire 2,700.)

This volume with its curious and enigmatic title may be said to correspond roughly to the French work (now translated) *Initiation biblique* and, even less exactly, to *The Old Testament and Modern Study*. It is, in fact, a symposium to which some thirty writers have contributed. Of these the majority are Italian, and a small minority French or Belgian. No German or English scholar has been called upon for a contribution. There are four main divisions, dealing respectively with the origins of humanity and the various races ; with Israel in its history and in its archaeological remains ; with the Biblical languages and the psalms, the prophets, and the wisdom literature in general ; and, finally, with the New Testament history and literature. As in most symposia, the articles vary considerably in value. Among the better articles are those by P. Colella on the law of Moses and the legal systems of the ancient east, by J. de Fraine on Israel in its history, and by G. Castellino on poetry and religion in the psalms. It is unfortunate that the only contribution by a woman (Signorina A. T. Serventi) on the Biblical languages, is unequal and sketchy. Exactly seventeen lines are devoted to Aramaic. The bibliographies are relatively full, and are among the more useful features of the work, which is well bound and attractively printed and produced. J.M.T.B.

ROBERT, A. (ed. by) : *Dictionnaire de la Bible. Supplément*. Fasc. xxviii. (Médiation-Midrash). 1955. Cols. 1025-1280. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price : 22s. 6d.)

Robert's name appears for the last time as the actual editor of the *Supplément*, on the title-page of this fascicle. He died on 28th May, of last year, and has been replaced by H. Cazelles. This is an excellent number, and contains articles on ' Médiation (dans le N.T.) ' by C. Spicq ; on ' Megiddo ' (a welcome complement to the late L. Hennequin's survey in t.iii. cols. 426-33) by A. M. Steve ; on ' Mésopotamie,' in which the history is treated by E. Cavaignac and the religion by R. Follet ; on ' Messianisme ' by A. Gelin, whose concise account may be compared with L. Dennefeld's more ample article in the *Dict. de théologie catholique* : and on ' Métrologie biblique ' by J. Trinquet. Trinquet has unfortunately overlooked the publication in *VT* of Dr. Scott's paper to the Society's Durham meeting in 1950. There are short biographies of J. Meinhold, A. Merk (the Jesuit editor of a Greek New Testament, not to be confused with Adalbert Merx, the rabbinical authority), and E. Meyer. J.M.T.B.

ROBERT, A. and TRICOT, A. (ed. by) : *Initiation Biblique : Introduction à l'étude des Saintes Écritures*. 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. 1954. Pp. xxvi+1082+4 charts+8 maps. (Desclée & Cie, Tournai. Price : Fr. 1880, or bound Fr. 2200.)

The first edition appeared in 1939 (*Book List*, 1939, p. 12) and

the second in 1948 (*Book List*, 1950, p. 10). There are about 100 more pages in this edition than in the second. The major additions are a new chapter by P. Benoit on Inspiration, sections on the prophetic books by A. Gelin and on the Wisdom books by A. Tricot, and chapters on The Apostolic Age (A. Tricot), The Bible and Theology (Paul Henry), *La pastorale biblique* (Th. Maertens) and The Bible and the liturgy (L. Bouyer). Much of the volume has been reset and partially rewritten. The new material from the Dead Sea caves has been used, and in particular a fuller treatment has been included of the principles and applications of Form Criticism. The book is by Roman Catholics and for Roman Catholics, but a fair summary is given of points of view other than their own. The volume is well-indexed and the range is wide. There are bibliographies at the end of each chapter, predominantly Roman Catholic, but the best known books by Protestants are included. It is a most useful and comprehensive manual. N.H.S.

(ROWLEY, H. H.): *Wisdom in Israel and in the Ancient Near East*, Essays presented to H. H. Rowley, ed. by M. Noth and D. W. Thomas. (Supplements to *Vetus Testamentum*, vol. III.) 1955. Pp. xx+302. (Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 32, or by subscription Fl. 25.)

The 22 contributions to this Festschrift for Professor H. H. Rowley represent Old Testament scholarship from 12 countries ranging from Finland to S. Africa, Belgium to the U.S.A. Four of the studies deal with extra-Israelite Wisdom, of which one, "Man and his God" (S. N. Kramer) includes 4 plates, a transliteration and translation of a Sumerian text from the early 2nd millennium B.C. The studies are variously comparative, literary, semantic, philological, exegetical and theological, and are of such a quality as to make this a most important contribution to Old Testament study. The book begins with a 'Select Bibliography of the Writings of H. H. Rowley' (G. Henton Davies). The editors must be warmly congratulated on gathering together so distinguished a team of contributors. A.S.H.

XIV Semana Biblica Española (21-26 Sept., 1953). 1954. Pp. xxiv+458. (Instituto F. Suarez, Madrid.)

This volume, which has a preface addressed to the members of the *Semana Biblica* by Mgr. L. Eino Garay, Patriarch of the West Indies and Bishop of Madrid-Alcalá, contains seventeen conferences, some of them of interest to the *Alttestamentler*. The 'Reign of God in the Old Testament' by M. G. Cordero, 'The Theology of History in the Old Testament' by R. Criado, and what is styled 'A New Theory on the Sources of Genesis' by J. Ramos (who criticizes Chaine for distinguishing J and E and elects to regard them as one document) are the chief contributions of this kind. There are also several articles on biblical inspiration, and one on the *sensus plenior*. On the

whole, this is not one of the more important volumes of its kind, though it is encouraging to find that a work of this size can be published within a few months of the conference that led up to it.
J.M.T.B.

Semitica (Cahiers publiés par l'Institut d'Études Sémitiques de l'Université de Paris). V. 1955. Pp. 106. (A. Maisonneuve, Paris. Price : Fr. 800.)

This issue contains ten articles. A Caquot finds an astrological origin for the symbolism of the first three beasts mentioned in Dan. vii.—they derive from the circle of twelve animal figures which the Greeks called *dodecaoros*: each beast represents a constellation which has under its control the territories of the empires conjured up by the vision. I. Lévy presents a long and penetrating study of the relationship of 1 and 2 Maccabees, both to each other and to the enigmatic Hebrew work, *Sarbeth Sabanaiel*, of which Origen speaks. A. Dupont-Sommer argues further his identification of the "chief of the kings of Yâwân" in the Zadokite Fragments with Pompey, and of the Kittim with the Romans. To the occurrences in the Habakkuk Commentary, Ben Sira, and the N.T., of the expression "body of flesh," M. Philonenko now adds Enoch cii. 5. M. Testuz publishes two fragments of manuscripts from the Dead Sea. The first contains part of Hos. xiii. 15 and xiv. 1, 3-6, and the second, in Aramaic, belongs to an unidentified work. J. Cantineau, following H. Birkeland, holds the view that Hebrew, albeit strongly Aramaized in some respects, lived on as a spoken language among the ordinary people of Palestine at least until the middle of the second century A.D. J. -G. Février contributes two articles—on a Neo-Punic epitaph (1st century B.C.) of 'Adiyat, priestess and chief singer, and on the different meanings of 'lt in Phoenician and Punic. M. Sznycer discusses some of the ostraca, probably used as labels in wine stores, found by Russian archaeologists at Nisa. The texts of sixteen of the ostraca are given, with translations, and in some cases notes are added. The language in which they are written is probably Aramaic, and they belong to the first century B.C. J. David-Weill records some better readings in the Arabic papyrus published by him in *Semitica* IV (1951-52, pp. 67 ff.).
D.W.T.

Studia theologica cura ordinum theologorum Scandinavicornum edita, Vol. VIII, Fasc. i. 1954/55. Fasc. ii. 1954/55. Pp. 96. (Gleerup, Lund. Price : by subscription Sw. Kr. 12, or Sw. Kr. 8 each.)

In Fasc. i. B. Gärtner discusses the hermeneutic methods of the Habakkuk commentary in relation to the first Gospel, examining suggestions recently made by K. Stendahl. J. Muilenburg reconsiders the evidence for the site of Mizpah in the light of a recent study by Alt, and restates substantially his own former case for the identification with Tell en-Nasbeh. F. Lekkegaard offers 'Some Comments on the Sanchuniaton Tradition,' arguing that it originated between the 8th and

4th centuries B.C. H. J. Schoeps contributes 'Die ebionitische Wahrheit des Christentums.'

In Fasc. ii. E. Nielsen discusses the incident of the burying of the foreign gods in Genesis xxxv. 1-4, adducing parallels from Egypt and Mesopotamia. A. Murtonen briefly considers Old Testament chronology, suggesting influence from eschatological speculation. Other articles are : L. Pinomas, 'Schöpfung und Offenbarung bei Luther'; F. Refoulé, 'Situation des pécheurs dans l'Eglise d'après saint Augustin'; L. Spicq, 'L'étreinte de la Charité'; P. Winter, 'The Treatment of His Sources by the Third Evangelist in Luke XXI-XXIV.' G.W.A.

MULLO WEIR, C. J. (ed. by) *Transactions of Glasgow University Oriental Society*, xv. (1953-54). 1955. Pp. iv + 84. (Oriental Society, The University, Glasgow. Price : 15s. 0d.)

This volume contains three articles of interest to the student of the Old Testament. The Editor writes on the fourteen occurrences in MT. of 3rd. sing. fem. perf. forms in -āth or -ath, and maintains that they are all spurious. R. A. Barclay connects the Tetragrammaton with the oriental cry *om*, which figures in the familiar formula of Buddhist prayer. W. Cosser argues that in Proverbs, Job and Ecclesiastes the word *life* means *full life* and that it includes fullness of life hereafter as well as here. Of the remaining articles four are on Islamic and Arabic subjects, one of them examining Azad's view that the Dhu 'l-Qarnain of the Qur'an is Cyrus. An Edinburgh India Society Supplement contains one article. There is also a short communication by J. Bowman, arguing that the phylacteries of Matt. xxiii. 5 were Samaritan phylacteries or *kemē'im*. The volume contains also an index of the whole fifteen volumes so far published. H.H.R.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNGMAN, B. : *Patriarchs, Judges and Kings*. (Background to the Bible, 1.) 1955. Pp. 92+2 maps. (Hulton Press, Ltd., London. Price : 5s. 0d., limp; 6s. 0d. boards.)

This is the first of a series of four books, of which two will be devoted to the Old Testament period, illustrating the geographical, social and religious background of the Bible. The text, which is addressed to the pupils themselves, is suitable for study in the upper forms of Secondary Schools, and is intended to be read in conjunction with specified passages from the Bible. It is divided into sixteen chapters, each relating to one or more of the Biblical heroes, from Abraham to Solomon. The information given is usually reliable, and the book is well written, well produced and modestly priced. The illustrations and maps, particularly the many excellent photographs, are of great value. This book should appeal not only to the more intelligent pupils but also to their teachers and to students in Training Colleges. L.A.P.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

ALBRIGHT, W. F. : *L'Archéologie de la Palestine*, trans. from English by R. Alapetite. 1955. Pp. 296+30 plates. (Les Editions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 1080.)

A translation, by R. Alapetite, of the revised Pelican edition of *The Archaeology of Palestine* (1954) with the additions inserted in their appropriate places instead of at the end of chapters. J.N.S.

AVIGAD, N. : *Ancient Monuments in the Kidron Valley* (in Hebrew). 1954. Pp. xii+143+v. (Bialik Institute, Jerusalem.)

This fine volume, sumptuously provided with drawings and plates, gives a detailed account of the ancient Jewish tombs of the "Valley of Jehoshaphat." The site, which is outside the boundaries of the State of Israel, was investigated by the author in the years 1945-7, but owing to the disturbed conditions later prevailing in Palestine a small part of the survey could not be brought to a conclusion.

The tombs may be classified chronologically :

(1) Siloam tombs dating from the time of the First Temple. This group contains the . . . ? . . yahu inscription (hitherto undeciphered) for which the first reading is proposed in the present volume as well as the 'tomb of Pharaoh's Daughter.' The architectural features of the latter monument are strongly reminiscent of Egyptian burial-chambers.

(2) Tombs from the period of the Second Temple are principally represented by rock-hewn monuments in the characteristic style of the Hellenistic-Roman period, including the 'tomb of Zachariah' (in the form of an Egyptian chapel), 'Absalom's Tomb' (a curious mixture of Ionic, Doric, etc., styles), and the 'Tomb of Jehoshaphat' (subterranean passages).

The author was well advised in presenting most of the architectural terms in their original Greek or Latin forms (p. 143). The work makes a notable contribution to the history of Jewish sepulchral art. E.U.

AVI-YONAH, M. and YEIVIN, S. with STEKELIS, M. *The Antiquities of Israel* (in Hebrew). (Publications of the Ancient East Research Association.) 1955. Pp. xii+344+37 plates. (Hakibutz Hameuchad Publishing House, Ltd., Tel-Aviv.)

This is the first volume of a projected work of 3 volumes on the Archaeology of Palestine primarily intended for students with no previous acquaintance with the subject. Its first part contains a general introduction : the definition of Archaeology ; an outline of archaeological research, in the world generally and in Palestine in particular, from its inception till the present ; and a description of the historical and

chronological problems involved and of the methods employed by excavators. Its second part deals with archaeological discoveries under 3 headings : buildings generally, places of worship and fortresses. The period under survey stretches from pre-historic beginnings to the Byzantine epoch. Conspicuous by its absence is the Temple of Jerusalem. One cannot but agree with the authors that the building of Solomon, our deficient knowledge of which is entirely based on literary and not on archaeological remains, is outside the scope of their work. The same is, however, hardly the case with Herod's Temple. The appended 99 Plates, an additional 155 illustrations scattered through the text, and 2 maps, greatly enhance the usefulness of the work. E.W.

La Bible et l'Orient. Travaux du premier congrès d'archéologie et d'orientalisme bibliques (23-25 Avril, 1954). (Cahiers de la Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses, No. 34. = R.H.P.R., 35, No. 1, 1955.). 1955. Pp. 146. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. Price : Fr. 500.)

Members of the Society will be interested to learn of the holding in April, 1954, of the first French inter-confessional congress dealing primarily with the impact of archaeology on biblical studies. The thirteen interesting and, in some cases, original papers which are printed here together with a précis of the subsequent discussion, were read by or for : M. Lambert (Some literary themes common to Sumerian and the Bible), E. Szlechter (The loan in the O.T. and in the pre-Hammurabic codes of Mesopotamia), Ed. Jacob (History and historians in the O.T.), E. Drioton (The date of the exodus, with notes on some recently found instances of '*Aperiu* in Egyptian texts), H. Cazelles (Geographical indications in the Exodus story), A. Parrot (two papers, The Dead Sea Scrolls from the archaeological standpoint, and Mari and the O.T.), H. Michaud (The name Qumran), A. Dupont-Sommer (The problem of foreign influences on the Jewish sect of Qumran), G. Vermès (à propos of the biblical commentaries found at Qumran), J. Daniélou (The community of Qumran and the organization of the Early Church), Ch. F. Jean (Personal names in the Mari letters and the earliest texts of the Pentateuch), E. Dhorme (The Hebrew text of the O.T.). As might be expected these days, the Dead Sea Scrolls figure most prominently, but the other papers also repay careful reading. Pastor Fabre must have been gratified at the success of this congress which he first mooted and then organized. D.R.Ap-T.

HORN, S. H. *Light from the Dust Heaps.* 1955. Pp. 96. (Review and Herald, Washington, D.C.)

This work is generally well-informed on the results of archaeology though the fundamentalist standpoint is maintained by a selective use of the data. The theme of the book is 'Archaeological discoveries not only have produced evidence revealing the accuracy of the historical events narrated in

the Bible, but also have brought to light ancient manuscripts of the New and Old Testament that have demonstrated that the Bible text as we have it to-day has not been changed or tampered with since the time it came from the hands of its authors.' J.G.

KELSO, J. L. and BARAMKI, D. C. : *Excavations at New Testament Jericho and Khirbet en-Nitla*, with Supplementary Material by W. F. Albright, A. Jeffery, and C. U. Wolf. (Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, xxix-xxx. for 1949-51.) 1955. Pp. x+60+40 plates. (A.S.O.R., New Haven, Conn. Price : \$6.00.)

This volume contains a report on the excavations at both places mentioned in the title, with a chapter on the ceramic finds, and one on the masonry and plaster of New Testament Jericho. C. U. Wolf has a chapter arguing that Khirbet en-Nitla is not the Byzantine Gilgal, though it was this traditional identification which led Dr. Kelso to excavate the site. The only inscriptional finds were one containing a Qur'anic text in Arabic at Jericho and two mosaics in Latin at Khirbet en-Nitla. These are discussed by A. Jeffery and W. F. Albright. The former is dated in the tenth century, which Kelso regards as very late, and is of interest because it follows the normal tradition of the text, though the scribe has made some slips. The full text is transcribed in one of the Plates. The other Plates illustrate the work on the site and the ceramic finds. It may be added that Albright believes that one of the Mosaics contains a quotation from a sacred poem, which cannot, however, be identified. H.H.R.

*PARROT, A. : *Discovering Buried Worlds*, translated from the French by E. Hudson. 1955. Pp. 128. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 7s. 6d.)

This work comprises a description of the methods and progress of Near Eastern archaeology chiefly in Mesopotamia, a very broad outline of 'Five Thousand Years of Civilization' and a final very sketchy chapter on the 'Biblical Past and Oriental Background.' It is essentially an introduction to Near Eastern archaeology with limitations which will make it of more practical value to Bible classes and lay study groups than to those more advanced in this field. J.G.

*PARROT, A. *The Flood and Noah's Ark*, trans. by E. Hudson. (Studies in Biblical Archaeology, No. 1.) 1955. Pp. 76. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 7s. 6d.)

M. Parrot presents a useful adduction of documentary and archaeological evidence for a flood tradition. While the latter evidence shows that great floods were a recurrent phenomenon in Mesopotamia the writer believes that the Biblical and Mesopotamian traditions point back to one great Deluge. The peculiar Hebrew interpretation of the tradition is duly noted. J.G.

PARROT, A. : *Samarie, capitale du Royaume d'Israël*. (Cahiers d'archéologie biblique 7.) 1955. Pp. 118. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Swiss Fr. 520.)

Professor Parrot continues to produce his useful series of popular manuals of biblical archaeology, several of which have already been translated into English. The latest of the series is an interesting and reliable account of the rise and fortunes of the city which the founder of the Omri dynasty built for himself upon 'the horn of a son of oil,' and established as the permanent capital of the northern Kingdom. The history of the city is covered from its founding up to the time of Herod the Great. The chapter on *Israelite Samaria in the Light of Archaeology* is an excellent and authoritative summary of the results of the excavation of the site of Samaria during the last half-century. The illustrations are excellent and the bibliography up to date, even including Professor Rowley's monograph on *Sanballat and the Samaritan Temple* which only appeared in September, 1955. This is so far the best of an excellent series, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be translated into English.

S.H.H.

*PARROT, A. *The Tower of Babel*, trans. by E. Hudson. (Studies in Biblical Archaeology, No. 2.) 1955. Pp. 76. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 7s. 6d.)

M. Parrot relates the Biblical 'tower of Babel' to the *ziggurats* or staged towers familiar in Mesopotamian archaeology. Various types and examples are described, the plans and details from archaeological reports being particularly valuable. On archaeological and philological grounds—both sound—M. Parrot takes exception to the Biblical interpretation of the building of the tower of Babel as a case of human presumption. Rather does it symbolize man's appeal to God.

J.G.

SCHAEFFER, C. F.-A. (ed. by) *Mission de Ras Shamra VI : Le Palais Royal d'Ugarit. Textes accadiens et Hourrites des Archives Est, Ouest, et Centrales*, by J. Nougayrol, G. Boyer, and E. Laroche. 2 vols. 1955. Pp. xlv + 350 + 17 plates, and 109 plates. (Klincksieck, Paris. Price : Fr. 6.400 the set.)

It is now 17 years since Professor Schaeffer published the 3rd volume of the Mission de Ras Shamra, and 27 years since the epoch-making excavations at Ras Shamra began. The present volume, devoted entirely to the Accadian and Hurrian cuneiform texts from the royal archives, shows that after the devoted labours of M. Schaeffer and a brilliant band of collaborators, both in the field and in the work of decipherment, for a quarter of a century, the riches of this astonishing site are very far from being exhausted.

In his introduction Professor Schaeffer announces that Professor Virolleaud, who has hitherto been responsible for the editing of all the cuneiform material, now wishes to devote

himself entirely to the study of the alphabetic cuneiform texts, and that M. Nougayrol will henceforth be responsible for the Accadian material. Hence this volume, which is mainly occupied with the cuneiform texts from the West, East, and Central archives of the royal palace, is almost entirely the work of M. Nougayrol, and it would be impossible to speak too highly of the skill and scholarship with which he has carried out the laborious task of transcribing and translating the very large number of Accadian texts which this volume contains. The Hurrian texts have been admirably edited by M. Laroche, and M. Boyer has contributed a valuable essay on the place of the Ugaritic texts in the history of ancient oriental law. This great volume will be a mine of precious material for orientalist for many years to come. Happy the scholar who can afford to possess it. S.H.H.

WOOLLEY, L. : *Alalakh. An Account of the Excavations at Tell Atchana in the Hatay, 1937-1949*, with section by C. J. Gadd. (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. xviii.) 1955. Pp. xii+412+81 figures+131 plates. (Society of Antiquaries, London. Price : 147s. 0d.)

This exhaustive account of the excavations at Alalakh between Antioch and Aleppo follows the usual form of archaeological reports ; it contains 12 chapters, each dealing with one or more phases of the work and the objects recovered in the course of it (periods ; temples ; defensive buildings ; private houses ; graves ; architecture with the frescoes ; sculpture and terracottas ; seals, beads and amulets, spindle-whorls ; objects of gold and silver and tools ; ivories and vessels of stone, glazed ware and glass ; pottery ; chronology ; residual catalogue). The reports are clear and as concise as possible and lavishly illustrated with line-drawings and photographs. The whole work is a model of its kind. G.R.D.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

BAER, Y. F. : *Israel Among the Nations*. (In Hebrew.) 1955. Pp. 144. (Bialik Institute, Jerusalem.)

This work, written by a distinguished historian, embodies lectures delivered to students of *Limmudhay Hayesodh* (of the nature of a B.A. General Course) at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. It deals mainly with the history of the Jews in the period of the Second Temple, or, as the author prefers to call it, the Mishnaic Period in which he would find the key to the understanding of the whole of Jewish history. Modern historical works, it is argued, depend too much on the evidence given by Josephus—evidence which sheds light on the external political events, but little (and at that somewhat distorted !) on the *internal* history of the Jews. This is rectified by the author who assesses the history of the Jews mainly in accordance with its inner traditions and tendencies. One awaits the more exhaustive treatment of all the problems involved as promised by the author. M.W.

DENTAN, R. C. (ed. by) : *The Idea of History in the Ancient Near East*. (American Oriental Series, vol. 38.) 1955. Pp. x+376. (Yale University Press, and G. Cumberlege, London. Price : \$5.00 and 40s. 0d.)

This is a happily conceived and excellently executed symposium on a most interesting subject. The nine contributors are all well-known American scholars, each a specialist in his own branch of Near Eastern studies, and all the essays contain valuable suggestions and points of view. One could have wished that the plan of the book included an essay on Hittite historiography, especially in view of Güterbock's suggestion that Israelite recorders of history may have owed something to the example set by Hittite chroniclers. It is also noteworthy that the only contributor who discusses with any fullness the concept of Time in relation to his part of the field is Professor Dinkler in his lecture on the Idea of History in Early Christianity, although Professor Millar Burrows does point out in passing that Israel had abandoned the cyclic conception of history prevalent elsewhere in the ancient Near East. The book will be found of great value to students of the Old Testament background. S.H.H.

GROLLENBERG, L. H. : *Atlas de la Bible*, with Preface by R. de Vaux. Translated from the Dutch by R. Beaupère. 1955. Pp. 158+37 maps+408 photos. (Elsevier, Paris-Bruxelles-Amsterdam. Price . French Fr. 3,500.)

This Atlas, which appeared first in Dutch (see *Book List*, 1955, p. 21) has now been translated into French, and provided with a Foreword by Père de Vaux. The maps and illustrations are laid out as in the Dutch edition, but the names on the maps and the lightly printed notes which add so much to the usefulness have been put into French. Beside the letterpress numbers in the margins refer the reader to the illustrations which are relevant to each section. The 408 illustrations give a particular value to the work. Many of them are the author's own photographs, and as de Vaux says in his Foreword, they live and speak. They carry the reader back into the past and enable him to enter into the spirit of ancient times and to understand the life and culture of the people of the Bible lands. H.H.R.

KITCHEN, J. H. : *Holy Fields. An Introduction to the Historical Geography of the Holy Land*. 1955. Pp. 160+10 maps. (Paternoster Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

This book admittedly owes much to Sir George Adam Smith's *The Historical Geography of the Holy Land*, but it is on a much smaller scale. The author makes judicious use of the relevant archaeological material to put into their setting some of the incidents recorded in the Old Testament, but he makes some incidental statements which will make informed readers arch

their eyebrows, as when he says that the Hittites for a period of a thousand years (before 700 B.C.) "formed an impenetrable barrier between East and West," or that, on the occasion of the flood recorded in the book of Genesis, the down-flowing waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates "were met and dammed back by tidal waves from the sea." Such statements show that while this popularly written book may be read with profit, it should be read with discretion. J.M.

LEMAIRE, P. and BALDI, D. *Atlante Storico della Bibbia*. 1955. Pp. x+322+56+13 maps. (Marietti, Turin. Price : Lire 12,000.)

This finely produced work aims at providing the user with a means whereby he may be able, easily and quickly, to acquaint himself with the history and geography of Bible lands against a background of modern excavation and research. It contains, besides clearly printed maps, also plans, chronological tables, numerous photographs, and twenty chapters of text. Three of the chapters are of an introductory character ; in fourteen of them the history from the patriarchal period to the hegemony of Rome is outlined ; and the three remaining chapters deal with the life of Jesus, the Apostolic Age, and Jerusalem. Geographical names are transcribed in such a way that the maps will serve all editions of the atlas in other languages. The indices, which occupy nearly sixty pages, form an important part of the work. There is no bibliography, but authorities are referred to in the body of the text. The authors have a long familiarity with many of the places they describe, and they have given an account of the general story of the ancient Near East, to which Israel and the Old Testament belonged, which is scholarly, readable, informative, and up to date. The well chosen photographs, excellently reproduced, do much to bring this ancient world before the student as a living reality. The price of the work is high, but it offers a great deal. As a well presented historico-geographical synthesis it deserves warm praise. D.W.T.

NIELSEN, E. : *Shechem : A Traditio-Historical Investigation*. 1955. Pp. 384. (Gad, Copenhagen. Price : 30s. 0d., bound 35s. 0d.)

For those who are interested in the methods of the Scandinavian traditio-historical school of Old Testament scholarship this book will provide an excellent example of how this new type of criticism works. Dr. Nielsen has already given us an introduction to the methods of the school in his book *Oral Tradition*, and has now followed it up by a full-dress study, in excellent English, of all the Old Testament traditions relating to the important city of Shechem. Each passage with any bearing on the history of Shechem is first subjected to a careful textual critical analysis ; then the findings of the ' orthodox ' literary critics are examined and generally shown to be either misleading or unnecessary ; and finally the traditio-historical method is applied, often with very interesting results, to the relevant passages. The book is an

important one, and will give those English scholars who are not familiar with the Scandinavian languages a good idea of the value and limitations of the new method as a tool for Old Testament study. S.H.H.

- RICCIOTTI, G. : *The History of Israel*, translated by C. della Penta and R. T. A. Murphy. 2 vols. 1955. Pp. xiv+430, xii+476. (Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee. Price : \$15 the set.)

The translator's Preface opens with the curiously inaccurate statement that the Italian original of this work was first published some fifteen years ago. The reviewer has possessed it for more than twenty-one years, the second edition of vol. I being dated 1934. It has since appeared in further Italian editions and in various other European languages (see *Book List*, 1955, p. 24). The appearance of an English edition is to be warmly welcomed. The bibliographical notes of the original have been omitted, but some additional notes giving references to recent English work have been added, and there has been some revision and addition (including some paragraphs on Qumran and Murabba'at, vol. i, pp. 83 ff.). Like the original, the work is well illustrated, and it offers a scholarly but cautious, and generally conservative, account of the history of Israel. On a number of disputed questions the author is content to state the varying views objectively and fairly. On the question of the relation of Nehemiah's work to Ezra's he favours the view that Nehemiah preceded Ezra, though this is presented as on balance probable, rather than certain. H.H.R.

- ROWLEY, H. H. : *Nehemiah's Mission and its Background*. (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, xxxvii. No. 2, March, 1955.) 1955. Pp. 34. (John Rylands Library, Manchester, and Manchester University Press. Price : 3s. 6d.)

This characteristically careful study follows and develops some aspects of the author's essay in *The Servant of the Lord* (1952), pp. 129-186. Nehemiah's work was that of rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem during the reign of Artaxerxes I, after a recent unofficial attempt had been frustrated. The work of Ezra took place in the reign of Artaxerxes II. Special attention is paid to Ezra iv. The work of other scholars is analysed with customary fairness. A.S.H.

- ROWLEY, H. H. : *Sanballat and the Samaritan Temple*. (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, xxxviii. No. 1, September, 1955.) 1955. Pp. 34. (John Rylands Library, Manchester and Manchester University Press. Price : 3s. 6d.)

The account of Sanballat in Josephus is judged to be unhistorical, and there is no reliable evidence for the dating of the Samaritan Temple ; neither does the date of that Temple decide the date of the Samaritan Schism. The date of the schism is probably mid-4th century B.C., and the building of the temple almost certainly earlier. The Pentateuch must have been completed and accepted before the schism. A.S.H.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

GOODING, D. W. : *Recensions of the Septuagint Pentateuch*. (The Tyndale Old Testament Lecture, 1954). 1955. Pp. 24. (The Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

The author finds that there are traces of a 'widespread revision' for the alignment of the Greek with the Hebrew text 'that was independent of Origen, and probably antedated him'; indeed it may have been incorporated (without asterisks) in the Hexaplaric recension itself. It is moreover possible to distinguish the attitude adopted in various manuscripts towards the revision : thus, B and a number of codices are opposed to it whereas A, papyrus 963 and others adopt its readings. The treatment deals mainly with Deuteronomy, but refers also to the remainder of the Pentateuch. Detailed analyses of eight examples illuminate the author's methodology as well as his results, and form a convincing conclusion to a penetrating and highly suggestive essay in the use of variants for the history of LXX transmission. B.J.R.

KOOLE, J. L. : *Het Probleem van de Canonisatie van het Oude Testament*. 1955. Pp. 30. (Kok, Kampen. Price : Fl. 1.25.)

For his inaugural lecture on entering the Chair of Old Testament in Kampen Theological Seminary (18th Jan., 1955), Professor Koole chose to deal with the canonization of the Old Testament books. He can find no point at which the O.T. canon was decisively defined, in whole or in part—either at Jamnia or in the time of Ezra. The books were not canonized so that they might be distinguished from apocalyptic literature (in that case, why should Daniel have been canonized?), nor can popularity or synagogue use have been *criteria canonicitatis*. The decisive quality which entitled a book to canonical status was divine inspiration, and instead of finding a definitive occasion when a binding decision on canonicity was made, Professor Koole traces a process of recognition of inspired scriptures back from the second century B.C. to the times of David and Samuel, notable landmarks on the way being the work of Ezra and Nehemiah and the discovery of the law-book in Josiah's reign. Among his teachers of Old Testament, to whom he acknowledges his indebtedness, our members will recognize the names of Bertholet, Rost and Sellin. F.F.B.

LISOWSKY, G. : *Konkordanz zum Hebräischen Alten Testament*. Unter verantwortlicher Mitwirkung von L. Rost. Lieferungen 1 and 2. 1955, 1956 (Lief 2.) Pp. 128 each Lief. (Privileg. Württ. Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 2.60 each.)

A cheap and practical hand-concordance not printed but duplicated from a legible handwriting; the text is that of BH³ vocalized. Only the verbs and nouns are completely worked out—all other words are also presented with German-English-Latin translation; the verbs within the individual

root forms are arranged according to the sequence of the Books, while the nouns are arranged according to their function as subject, object or otherwise. Where necessary the subject is made recognizable by a brief note. The whole layout is brilliantly conceived and executed most carefully by G. Lisowsky. The work, which involved a tremendous effort and the price for which has been kept as low as possible, will be available in a complete form in 12 parts including the Aramaic parts and proper names, by the end of 1957. Although intended primarily for students and clergy, it should prove itself also as a complementary work beside Mandelkern's concordance.

W.Bg.

PRICE, I. M. : *The Ancestry of our English Bible*. 3rd revised edition by W. A. Irwin and A. P. Wikgren. 1956. Pp. xx+364. (Harper, New York. Price : \$4.00.)

The second revised edition of this work was noticed in the *Book List*, 1950, pp. 31 f. This new edition embodies some minor changes, and continues the account of the Revised Standard Version, and, in addition, has an Appendix on the Dead Sea Scrolls. These had been referred to briefly in the text of the previous edition, but here there is a fuller survey of the views which have been advanced since the scrolls came to light, and a brief account of the finds so far announced, to the date of going to press. This valuable handbook, which offers a short general introduction to the text and versions of the Bible, with special reference to English editions, down to the latest, is suitable for wide circulation. That it has gone through sixteen printings in its various editions is the best testimony to the usefulness it has been found to have.

H.H.R.

SCHWARZ, W. : *Principles and Problems of Biblical Translation : some Reformation Controversies and their Background*. With an Introductory Note by C. H. Dodd. 1955. Pp. xvi+226. (Cambridge University Press. Price : 25s. 0d.)

This is not, as a superficial glance at its title might suggest, a guide to the modern translator; it is a historical study of theories which have guided translators in the past. There is, of course, the influence of tradition ; a version which has held a commanding position for centuries will not be readily set aside. But new renderings are always possible, sometimes imperative, and translators have, in fact, adopted one or other of two main principles which may be called the Philological and the Inspirational.

As the sub-title suggests, Dr. Schwarz gives most of his attention to the first half of the sixteenth century. The great examples of the Philological school are Reuchlin and Erasmus, both of whom did their work before the Council of Trent dogmatically asserted the plenary inspiration of the Vulgate.

They believed it to be the duty of the translator to reproduce and transmit, as nearly as possible, the exact sense of the words used in the original, thus providing material for exegesis and a system of doctrine. Luther, on the other hand, while accepting the necessity for some standard of philological accuracy, insisted that a translation must conform to a theological pattern whether it be one laid down by ecclesiastical authority or one derived from key phrases and passages in Scripture itself. For this last purpose the direct co-operation of the Holy Spirit is indispensable.

The controversy between Reuchlin and Erasmus on the one side and Luther on the other has its roots in the ancient past. The Inspiration theory goes back to Philo (for the LXX Penta-teuch) and Augustine; the ancient champion of the philological view was Jerome; the position of all three is discussed. Dr. Schwarz has written an interesting, scholarly, and instructive book, with good indexes and well documented. But an English reader might like to have heard more of Wicliff and Tyndale.

T.H.R.

The Septuagint Bible, The translation of Charles Thomson as edited, revised and enlarged by C. A. Muses. 1954. Pp. xxvi+1426. (Falcon's Wing Press, Indian Hills, Colorado. Price: \$6.50.)

Charles Thomson's translation was made from an edition of the Sixtine Text and was published in 1808. A revision had become timely. Dr. Muses has done his work well, and, with the help of the printers, has produced a presentable and easily handled edition. It will be of great value for the general reader without ready knowledge of Greek and also of use to the scholar for quick and easy reference. It presents, in translation, the text of *Codex Vaticanus* supplemented, where necessary, from the Sinaitic and Alexandrine codices.

Like all translations, it has to be used with caution; occasionally the meaning is distorted by paraphrase (e.g., Isa. xi. 3), or by too rigid adherence to the meaning of the Hebrew text (e.g., Psa. lxxx. 2) or by maintaining the classical meaning of Greek words which had suffered change before coming into the LXX (e.g., Exod. xxiv. 11). However, as a translation, it is altogether a handy volume.

L.H.B.

EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

AALDERS, G. C.: *Ezechiël verklaard*. I. Chs. i-xxiv. 1955. Pp. 400. (Kok, Kampen. Price: 34s. 6d.)

The Emeritus Professor of Old Testament in the Free University of Amsterdam gives us in this (the first of two volumes on Ezekiel) a further contribution to the series "Commentaar op het Oude Testament" of which he is joint-editor along with W. H. Gispen and J. Ridderbos. The commentary is detailed; the linguistic scholarship is particularly impressive. One may gather that G. R. Driver's articles on Ezekiel in the 1954

volume of *Biblica* did not appear in time for the commentator to make use of them. The text is not printed *in extenso* either in Hebrew or in Dutch, but a Dutch rendering is provided for those passages whose translation demands special attention. In matters of criticism we find the enlightened and uncompromising conservatism which we expect from writers of the *Gereformeerde* school. With regard to Ezekiel, however, this outlook does not involve such a difference of opinion between Aalders and more liberal scholars as it does in some other parts of the Old Testament. The authenticity of the whole book is maintained ; the Massoretic text is held not to be so corrupt as many scholars think, although in certain places the need for emendation is accepted. In the Introduction (which covers the whole book) the vision of the new commonwealth is viewed as a prophetic picture, drawn on Old Testament lines, of the spiritual temple and worship of the New Testament.

F.F.B.

BAVINCK, J. H. and EDELKOORT, A. H. (ed. by) : *Bijbel in de Nieuwe Vertaling van het Nederlands Bijbelgenootschap met verklarende Kanttekeningen. Genesis—Numeri*. 1954. Pp. 362. *Job—Hooglied*. 1952. Pp. 450. (Bosch & Keuning, Baarn. Price : per volume, Fl. 17.50, by subscription, Fl. 15.00.)

These are two volumes of an edition of the Bible in the new Dutch translation of the Netherlands Bible Society, supplied with simple annotations for the general reader and a brief introduction to each book. Edelkoort is general editor of the O.T. section, and he has contributed the introductions and notes on Genesis, Numbers and Psalms. A little attention is paid to criticism (e.g., in the introduction to Genesis the criteria for source analysis of the Pentateuch are mentioned but the classical four-document hypothesis "belongs to a by-gone period"); but for the most part the comments ignore it and concentrate on elucidating the sense of the Dutch text. The first section of Genesis ("The Creation") runs from i. 1 to ii. 7 ; the rubric of ii. 4a is the superscription to the paragraph ii. 4b-7, which "reaches its end and goal in the creation of man." The title "David's" at the head of Ps. xxiv "emphasizes that the entrance celebrated in vs. 7-10 is made into the city of Jerusalem, and not into the Temple, which was not yet built in David's time." On "to my lord" in Ps. cx. 1 there is a note: "David, if he is the poet, certainly does not address his son Solomon thus. He rightly gives this title to the Messiah, who indeed was no other than the revelation of God in human form."

F.F.B.

BEWER, J. A. : *The Book of Daniel*. (Harper's Annotated Bible Series, No. 12.) 1955. Pp. 38. (Harper & Bros., New York, and Eyre and Spottiswoode, London. Price : \$0.75 or 6s. 0d.)

This volume has been published posthumously, and may prove to be the last of the series from the pen of Professor

Bewer. Like its predecessors it contains a brief Introduction, the text of A.V. and very brief comments. The book of Daniel is held to be a unity, coming from the Maccabaeian period, and the rival modern views are left without mention. It offers an excellent brief guide to the book on this interpretation.
H.H.R.

La Sacra Bibbia tradotta dai testi originali con note a cura del Pontificio Istituto Biblico di Roma. Vol. VII. *I Profeti*—2. *Ezechiele—Daniele*—Minori. 1955. Pp. 440. (A. Salani, Florence. Price : Lire 1200.)

This is the second and last volume of this excellent translation to be devoted to the prophetic literature. The first, containing Isaiah and Jeremiah, was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1955, p. 30. Unlike the first volume, which was wholly the work of Vaccari, this second volume is the work of four translators, of whom Tondelli deals with Ezekiel, Rinaldi with Daniel, Vaccari with the series Amos-Zephaniah, and Bernini with Haggai-Malachi. As in the earlier volumes the introductions are extremely short, but the notes are often full, even though they usually fail to indicate the grounds for any correction of the text. Vaccari in his edition of Amos translates that *crux interpretum* ch. ii. 13 : "Ecco io vi faccio di sotto incagliare come s'incaglia un carro ricolmo di covoni." Here the important word (*incagliare*) has a common nautical sense, equivalent to *dare a secco* and meaning "to go aground." Here, it is evidently intended in the sense of "to bring to a standstill." The note explains that this rendering is based on the context and on the use of the cognate Arabic verb.

J.M.T.B.

The Holy Bible translated from the Original Languages with Critical Use of all the Ancient Sources, by Members of the Catholic Biblical Association of America. Vol. III. *The Sapiential Books (Job to Sirach)*. 1955. Pp. viii + 712. (St. Anthony Guild Press, Paterson, N.J. Price : \$5.00.)

Vol. I of this work (*Genesis to Ruth*) was noticed in the *Book List*, 1953, p. 33. The present volume contains Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Wisdom and Sirach. The same critical principles are followed in this, as in the first, volume. The basic text used for the Psalms is, however, not the Massoretic, but the Hebrew text underlying the new Latin Psalter (2nd ed. 1945) ; and the translation of Sirach, though based on the original Hebrew text as far as it is preserved, and corrected from the ancient versions, is often interpreted in the light of the Greek text. A short introduction precedes each book, and brief, but informative, notes accompany the translation. The textual notes, which cover fifty closely printed pages, indicate that considerable care has been taken to provide an accurate translation. Yet there are many passages where a fuller acquaintance with recent philological

work would have resulted in a different, and superior, translation. The translation too is sometimes less elegant than it might be. The volume, is, however, a substantial work of critical scholarship which the student of these Wisdom books will find it worthwhile to consult. D.W.T.

La Sainte Bible, translated into French under the direction of the École Biblique of Jerusalem : *Les Psaumes*, by R. Tournay and R. Schwab : 2nd ed., assisted by J. Gelineau and Th.-G. Chiffot. 1955. Pp. 520. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 1,200.)

The first edition was reviewed in the 1951 Book List, p. 33. There are 77 pages of introduction. David did not write all the psalms attributed to him, any more than Solomon wrote Ecclesiastes, the Song or Wisdom. There are discussions of the liturgical use of the Psalter among the Hebrews and in the Roman Church, of Hebrew poetry, and of the general teaching of the Psalms. Great attention is paid to the classification of the psalms after the pattern set by Gunkel. The general style of previous volumes is maintained. The footnotes are particularly noteworthy for their references to other passages of Scripture. N.H.S.

La Sainte Bible traduite en français sous la direction de l'École Biblique de Jérusalem. 1956. Pp. xvi+1670+8 Maps. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 1800 in cloth, available also in other bindings.)

The separate Old Testament volumes of what is known as the 'Jerusalem Bible' have been noted in the *Book List* as they have appeared. Their main feature has been a series of very attractive new translations of the Hebrew text, accompanied by brief textual and exegetical notes. These translations, together with the corresponding translations of the New Testament books, have now been issued in a single volume, available in various bindings, but with some curtailment of the notes. Only by reference to the page facing the title-page is it possible to learn the names of the particular scholars who have been responsible for particular books. The direction of the work has been in the hands of a committee set up by the great Dominican school in Jerusalem, with Father de Vaux at its head, and the work is throughout sound in scholarship and graceful in style—if a foreigner may venture to express a judgement on style. The print is small but legible, and there are two columns on the page, save for Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiasticus, and Lamentations. The whole forms a handy volume of high value, which will be found of constant use not only to French readers. H.H.R.

VAN DEN BORN, A. : *Samuël uit de Grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd*. 1956. Pp. 230. (Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik. Price : Fl. 9.86, by subscription Fl. 8.70.)

This is Part IV, Book 1, of the Dutch Catholic series *De Boeken van het Oude Testament*. Van den Born recognizes

that the books of Samuel narrate the happenings of one of the most important periods of Israel's history : they are concerned especially to record the establishment of two dynasties —the royal house of David, replacing that of Saul, and the priestly house of Zadok, replacing that of Eli (cf. 1 Sam. ii. 35). The numerous duplicates in 1 Sam. i. 1-2 Sam. viii. 18 are explained not in terms of two sources but in terms of a large number of ancient independent traditions from various circles, which were brought into a continuous narrative, together with the family history of David (2 Sam. ix-xx), shortly before the captivity. The Deuteronomic redactor, it is held, has contributed much less to Samuel than to Judges or Kings ; for example, the anti-monarchical strata in the account of the founding of the kingdom should not be ascribed to his hand. The description of royal despotism in 1 Sam. x. 11-18 must be modelled on a later king than Solomon. The possibility is recognized that Elhanan (the slayer of Goliath in 2 Sam. xxi. 19) may have been another name of David's. In 2 Sam. i. 21 the emendation *sede hare mawet* (" fields of the hills of death ") is preferred to Ginsberg's " upsurging of the Deep." The whole commentary is marked by the sound scholarship which we have come to expect from this series in general and van den Born's contributions in particular.

F.F.B.

- BRUNO, A. : *Die Bücher Samuel : eine rhythmische Untersuchung*. 1955. Pp. 304. *Die Bücher Könige : eine rhythmische Untersuchung*. 1955. Pp. 300. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm. Price : Swed. Kr. 25 each.)

These volumes conform to the pattern of Dr. Bruno's earlier works (see *Book List*, 1954, pp. 45 f., and 1955, pp. 31 f.). The Hebrew text is rendered into German, and arranged in lines and strophes, according to Dr. Bruno's rhythmical principles. Remarkably little has to be left out as not conforming to this scheme. In addition to the rhythmical analyses, there are some textual notes of a rather sketchy kind.

G.W.A.

- BUTTRICK, G. A. (ed. by) : *Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. IV. *Psalms, Proverbs*. 1955. Pp. x+958. (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York and Nashville, and Nelson, Edinburgh. Price : \$8.75, or 67s. 6d.)

W. S. McCullough writes a brief though fairly comprehensive introduction on the usual topics of Psalm introduction, and comments on 45 Psalms. W. R. Taylor comments on 105 Psalms. Both acknowledge their indebtedness to Gunkel, and often follow his classification of the psalms. McCullough rejects any idea of a New Year Festival, but Taylor favours a post-exilic New Year festival with pre-exilic antecedents. McCullough is cautious in dating the Psalms, but Taylor comes down heavily for the post-exilic period. Both writers show good knowledge of recent commentators, but neither has really come to grips with, or made any real attempt to

apply, Mowinckel's conception of "cultic reality." The result is that the exegesis is normally conventional. Three further authors write the homilies.

C. T. Fritsch contributes a good article on Proverbs. His introduction assesses Israel's Wisdom in its international context, but perhaps not so adequately in its context in Israel (cf. i. 7 ad loc.). He is also to be praised for his commentary, for he carefully defines the parallelism of each verse, and builds his exegesis on the meaning of the Hebrew text before him. R. W. Schloerb gives the exposition. G.H.D.

CASTELLINO, G. : *Libro dei Salmi*. (*La Sacra Bibbia* ed. S. Garofalo.) 1955. Pp. xii+912. (Marietti, Turin. Price : Lire 3800.)

The series of commentaries in the *Sacra Bibbia* series continues to make good progress, and the present volume by the lecturer in Assyriology in the State University in Rome is one of the most successful of them all. The author explains that it differs from the earlier volumes in two important respects. First, the psalms are here printed not in their numerical order or in the order of occurrence in the Roman Breviary, but in an order which takes account of their *genere letterario* and groups them in eleven categories, such as psalms of confidence, canticles of thanksgiving, hymns, royal psalms, and so forth. Secondly, the decision has been taken to separate the direct commentary on the text from the textual and linguistic study of the readings proposed in the translation. The latter (i.e., the textual and linguistic study) occupies no more than sixty pages and follows the numerical order. Castellino claims, no doubt justifiably, that this is the first fully critical study of the psalter to appear in Italian. There can be no doubt that the work has been admirably done, and that the author has fully controlled all the literature available at the time of writing. It is regrettable that neither Kissane's two volumes nor the second volume of Podechard were at hand at the time of going to press. J.M.T.B.

CRIPPS, R. S. : *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*. 2nd ed. 1955. Pp. xlii+366. (S.P.C.K., London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

This commentary, first published in 1929, has been found useful by many students, and the author, who died while this new edition was still in proof, has added substantially to its usefulness by bringing it up-to-date. There is a completely new preface of twenty-three pages, divided into six sections which deal respectively with archaeology, the date of the prophet's activity, the transmission of the book, the prophets and the cult, the translation and text, together with Hebrew poetry, and exegesis and application. On two central matters the author does not feel that work which has been done in the intervening years since his commentary first appeared

obliges him to abandon his previous views. Amos is still placed in 742-741 B.C., or at earliest in 744-743 B.C.; and the prophets are still thought to have been not opposed to sacrifice as such. References to recent writings are abundant in the preface; a bibliography of commentaries on Amos published since 1929 is added; and a few alterations have been incorporated in the text of the commentary itself within the limitations of the photographic method employed. D.W.T.

*DAVIES, G. H. and RICHARDSON, A. (ed. by) : *The Teachers' Commentary*. Revised Edition. 1955. Pp. xvi+572+16 plates. (S.C.M., London. Price: 21s. 0d.)

While the plan of the earlier editions of this commentary remains, most of the material is new, and the new material well reflects the development of Biblical study since 1932. It is no adverse criticism of the commentary to say that one would often wish for fuller treatment of various subjects and passages, for it is designedly related to passages appearing in the Agreed Syllabuses. Guidance for further reading is given both in the excellent General Bibliography, bibliographies on the Old and New Testaments, and those attached to articles and books of the Bible. Detailed comment on the individual articles is impossible in this note, but a word of special gratitude must be expressed for the clarity of the articles on Archaeology (G. E. Wright), History (H. H. Rowley), Literature (G. H. Davies), Religion of Israel (T. H. Robinson), and Theology of the Old Testament (H. W. Robinson—retained from previous editions). Sometimes (notably in I and II Kings—G. L. Jones) useful advice is given on teaching method. The 16 Maps at the end are taken from the Westminster Smaller Bible Atlas. The Commentary is a notable contribution to the teaching of Religious Knowledge in schools.

A.S.H.

FOHRER, G. and GALLING, K. : *Ezekiel*. 1. (Handbuch zum Alten Testament, 1/13.) 1955. Pp. xxxvi+264. (Mohr, Tübingen. Price: DM. 20.80, or bound 23.50.)

Unlike recent volumes in this series, this commentary is not a revision of an earlier edition, but a new work. As the author himself remarks, it differs from its predecessor by Bertholet (1936) as radically as the latter did from Bertholet's earlier commentary (1897). A comparatively small number of short passages are regarded as not from Ezekiel. Following the lines of his earlier work (see *Book List*, 1953, p. 44), Fohrer finds it unnecessary to discard the traditional account of the date and milieu of Ezekiel's ministry. Both for its sober thoroughness and for its appraisal of recent work, this commentary is absolutely indispensable for serious study of Ezekiel. Galling's contribution, on xl-xlii, xliii. 10-27 (not xliii. 10-17, as in the 1936 work) has also been rewritten.

G.W.A.

DE FRAINE, J. : *Rechters-Ruth, uit de grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd*. 1956. Pp. 162. (J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond & Maaseik. Price : Fl. 6.97, by subscription, Fl. 6.15.)

This volume forms Part III, Book 2, of the Dutch Catholic series *De Boeken van het Oude Testament*. In accordance with the general plan, de Fraine presents a new translation of Judges and Ruth, and supplies his translations with introductions and commentaries. Full account is taken of recent work on the two books, and copious use is made of older standard commentaries, such as those of Moore and Burney on Judges. De Fraine's own conclusions are generally conservative. He inclines to discern behind the canonical Judges two successive redactions, which were combined by a third "inspired redactor," not necessarily later than the exile. The events with which Judges deals are dated within the period c. 1200-1040 B.C. He draws upon Alt and Noth in his account of the historical situation of that period. His conservatism appears, e.g., in his agreement with Sayce that the capture of Jerusalem in Jud. i. 8, "refers to the conquest of the territory of the city-state of Jerusalem except for the fortress of Zion which remained Jebusite," and in his reluctance to regard Jephthah's argument of ch. xi. 14 ff. as directed against Moab rather than Ammon (in spite of the mention of Chemosh in verse 24). The book of Ruth (for whose historicity he argues) has as its chief aim the praise of *pietas*, as shown by God to His people, by Ruth to Naomi, and by Boaz to his family obligation. De Fraine seems to regard a pre-Deuteronomic date as most likely for it.

F.F.B.

GORDIS, R. : *Koheleth : The Man and his World*. (Texts and Studies of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, vol. xix.) 2nd ed., 1955. Pp. xii+404. (Bloch Publishing Co., New York. Price : \$5.00.)

The first edition of this work was published in 1951 (see *Book List*, 1952, p. 32), and it offered a full and valuable commentary, with careful discussion of all the major questions which have gathered round this book. The second edition is a reprint of the first, together with some supplementary pages which add to its value. There are some additional notes on the text—about a score in all—together with three short special notes. The first of these offers further arguments against the theory of an Aramaic origin for the book, the second a rather general statement on the principles of scholarly research as applied to the book of Koheleth, and the third a criticism of Dahood's theory of a Phoenician background of the book. Some additional bibliographical entries and corrigenda end the volume, which should not be missed by any engaged on the study of Koheleth.

H.H.R.

*HEATON, E. W. *The Book of Daniel*. (The Torch Bible Commentaries.) 1956. Pp. 252. (S.C.M., London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

Here is an excellent and up-to-date short commentary on the book of Daniel, well designed for the wide circle of readers for whom the Torch Bible is published. Almost half the volume is devoted to the Introduction, which offers a good survey of the many-sided problem of this book. It includes a section on the value of the Dead Sea Scrolls for its study, but it appeared too early to note the possible significance of the newly opened Aramaic scroll for the study of the Aramaic of Daniel. The commentary is brief, and the author's point of view throughout is the common critical view that the book was composed in the Maccabaeon age, but used older traditional stories for its purpose. Since the author recognizes that the majority of scholars today divide the book amongst two or more authors, he might have given his readers more information on their views.

H.H.R.

The Book of Joshua, The Book of Judges and the Book of Ruth. 1955. Pp. 64. *The First and Second Books of Samuel*. 1955. Pp. 96. Translated by the Commission for the Revision of the Old Testament, appointed by the Hungarian Bible Council of the Evangelical Churches. (Press Department of the General Convent of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Budapest.)

In these parts of the new Hungarian Bible, especially in the Books of Samuel, the application of the principles adopted by the Commission as mentioned in the Foreword to the Genesis volume is conspicuous. Particularly the elasticity assumed for the conjunctive and consecutive *wavs* giving them frequently adverbial force, helps not only to give more logical coherence to the narratives but also to overcome exegetical and constructional difficulties. The short explanatory notes on the place names take full account of the latest researches in this field and the reference system not only justifies the translation adopted but amounts veritably to a concise commentary.

P.R.W.

KRAELING, E. G. : *The Old Testament since the Reformation*. (Lutterworth Library, Vol. XLVII.) 1955. Pp. 320. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 27s. 6d.)

It is a good thing for Christian students of the Old Testament to be shown (or, perhaps, be reminded) that the problem of interpreting the Hebrew Scriptures and determining their relationship to the New Testament and their value for the Christian Church is nothing new, even though the issues may have changed somewhat with the development of literary criticism and the advance in knowledge represented by the natural sciences. This book, with its survey of the relevant discussion in Protestant circles from the time of Luther to the present day, will not only enable the beginner to bring the various aspects of the problem into focus, but will also serve

to draw the attention of more advanced students to authors whose work, though still valuable, is liable to be overlooked. To the writer of this note the space allotted to some of the thinkers under review seems strangely out of proportion, but all the important issues are brought to light, and ample guidance is given to anyone who may wish to pursue the subject for himself. Indeed, if the final pages leave the reader saying to himself "So what?", this is probably no less than the author intended. In short, this is a challenging book; and it is challenging in a most helpful way. A.R.J.

KRAMER, K. F. : *Numeri und Deuteronomium*. (Herders Bibelkommentar : Die Heilige Schrift für das Leben erklärt, Band II/1.) 1955. Pp. xiv+612. (Verlag Herder, Freiburg. Price : DM. 26, bound DM. 30, or by subscription DM. 22, bound DM. 26.)

This volume follows the general policy of others in the series. There is a new translation from the Vulgate into German, accompanied by an ample exposition and application. Critical questions are not elaborated, but where they are touched on the treatment is conservative. Thus the material in the Deuteronomic speeches is Mosaic, although Moses is not the author of the book in its present form. The census-figures in Numbers are artificial, it is remarked in passing, but the twofold census supplies a text for emphasizing the Christian importance of the family. The commentary aims throughout at the edification (in the proper sense of the word) of the Catholic laity. F.F.B.

MOWINCKEL, S. *Det Gamle Testamente IV. Skriftene. 1. Del.* 1955. Pp. 478. (H. Aschehoug & Co., (W. Nygaard), Oslo.)

A general characterization of the work of which this is a part was given in the *Book List* for 1948 (p. 9). The present volume, which contains Psalms, Job, and Proverbs, follows the same general lines : brief introductions, the Hebrew text rendered into Norwegian (printed as poetry), and concise expositions. Textual notes are printed separately at the end of the volume. The whole work is a masterpiece of compression, and is also lucid and interesting. G.W.A.

NICHOL, F. D. (ed. by) *The Seventh-Day Adventist Bible Commentary*. Vol. 4. *Isaiah to Malachi*. 1955. Pp. 1184. (Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D.C. Price : \$10.00.)

This volume contains three general articles at the beginning, one indicating the view of the chronology of the prophets taken here, one on the role of Israel in Old Testament prophecy, and one on the history of the interpretation of the book of Daniel, summarizing the massive four-volume work of Le Roy Froom on this subject, and indicating the Seventh-Day Adventist view on this book. Briefly this may be said to be the acceptance of the sixth century date, and the relating of the prophecies to the modern world, with an anti-papal interest.

Each of the books has a brief introduction, and throughout the writers—never identifiable for the individual books—show much modern knowledge. The unity of Isaiah is maintained, but in Isa. vii. 14 the rendering 'virgin' is repudiated after careful and informed consideration. Jonah is held to be historical, and the prophet is placed early in the eighth century B.C. Joel is placed in the seventh century, but in a tentative sort of way; similarly Obadiah is assigned to a late date, but without final commitment. Lamentations is accepted as Jeremianic. As is perhaps to be expected, the commentary on Daniel gets 140 pages, as against 175 for Ezekiel, 200 for Jeremiah, and 260 for Isaiah. While this is frankly a denominational commentary, presenting the particular views of its sponsoring body, and is governed by a rigidly conservative outlook wherever its special views are not at stake, it is not to be confused with the uninformed conservatism too often found elsewhere. H.H.R.

NÖTSCHER, F. (ed. by) *Das Heilige Schrift in deutscher Übersetzung Echter Bibel: Das Alte Testament, 1. Genesis—Rut.* 1955. Pp. 720+1 map. (Echter-Verlag, Würzburg. Price: DM. 32, by subscription, DM. 28.00.)

This second edition of the new Echter Bibel consists of the re-issue in one volume of commentaries on the first eight books of the Old Testament published separately between 1949 and 1952. The separate books are by H. Junker (Genesis: *Book List*, 1950, p. 39 and Deuteronomy: *Book List*, 1953, p. 38), H. Schneider (Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers: *Book List*, 1953, p. 38), F. Nötscher (Joshua, Judges: *Book List*, 1951, p. 40) and J. Fischer (Ruth). There is a short introduction to the Pentateuch by Dr. Junker. The point of view is conservative, following the 1906 declaration of the Roman Bible Commission. The translation everywhere is good, the textual critical notes are at a minimum but are fuller where there is greater need (e.g., Judges v), and the exegetical notes are reasonably full, considering the necessity of the reduced format. The general purpose of the series is to provide helpful material for non-technical readers, particularly Roman Catholics, and this purpose is well fulfilled. N.H.S.

PIATTI, E. *Il Libro dei Salmi, Collana Biblica*, No. 11. 1954. Pp. 480. (Edizioni Paoline, Rome. Price: Lire 1,200.)

The author of this translation of the psalms has already written several works on his favourite system of Hebrew metre, and is preparing a book with the title *La Poesia Biblica. La natura, le legge, i paradigmi*. Actually his system is sufficiently indicated in the title of an article that appeared in *Biblica* for 1950: *I Carmi alfabetici della Bibbia, chiave della metrica ebraica?* Piatti makes a vigorous effort in the present work to imitate so far as may be, the Hebrew metre in his Italian version. He is convinced that a good translation, which preserves

something of the metre of the original, makes an elaborate commentary superfluous. There are a few pages of notes on the text by way of appendix. J.M.T.B.

ROUSSEL, L. : *Le Livre de Josué*, chapitres 1-12. (Publications de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Montpellier, VIII.) 1955. Pp. 144. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris : Imprimerie Barnier, Nîmes. Price : Fr. 700.)

The volume deals with the invasion of Canaan. The whole book is treated verse by verse, first a transliteration of the Hebrew, then a translation, and finally comments. The comments are careful and detailed, with every kind of point discussed with the utmost care, whether from the grammatical, lexicographical or literary point of view. The comments are notes rather than sustained discussions, and this makes the volume very useful to a student working by himself, especially if he is a beginner. N.H.S.

RUDOLPH, W. : *Chronikbücher* (Handbuch zum alten Testament, 21. Herausgegeben von O. Eissfeldt.) 1955. Pp. xxvi+338. (J. C. B. Mohr—Paul Siebeck, Tübingen. Price : DM. 24.40 or bound DM. 27.40.)

Professor Rudolph here continues his work on the writings of the Chronicler. (For his commentary on Ezra and Nehemiah, see *Book List*, 1950, p. 41.) We have learned to expect thoroughly competent and valuable work from both author and series, and again we are far from being disappointed. The Chronicler's work is the spear-head of an attack on the pretensions of the Samaritans, 'the first apology of Judaism.' The date is the first ten years of the 4th century B.C. The work has been interpolated by a later editor, notably in the whole of 1 Chr. iii, most of iv and v and vi, the composite psalm in xvi, the whole of xxiii : 3—xxvii, together with other sections, mostly short. These interpolations make the Levitical emphasis the work of a later editor and not of the Chronicler himself. The main original emphasis is the glory of the Davidic kingdom and of the theocratic state, centred in the Jerusalem Temple and its ritual and praise of God. The critical notes are full and detailed., N.H.S.

VELLAS, B. M. : *Eklektoi Psalmoi : Eisagoge, Keimenon, Hermeneia*. (Ekklesiastika Anagnosmata tes Palaias Diathekes, I.) 2nd ed. 1955. Pp. 376. (Athens.)

The first edition of this work was noticed in the 1953 *Book List*. Forty-five psalms are printed in the Septuagint text, and each is followed by a commentary in Modern Greek in which Vellas quotes copiously from the exegesis of the Greek Fathers, and also makes frequent reference to the work of contemporary scholars. On the opening words of Ps. xlv. 6 (xliv. 7 in the LXX numeration which Vellas naturally follows), three alternative interpretations are listed ; Vellas

prefers that which takes the king to be addressed explicitly as "God," because he is either identified with the Messiah or viewed as a type of the Messiah. Deification of an ordinary king is totally excluded.

The introduction includes a general introduction to Hebrew poetry, a special introduction to the Psalms (with particular reference to their ecclesiastical use), and a short bibliography.
F.F.B.

WEISER, A. : *Die Psalmen I : Psalm 1-60 : Die Psalmen II : Psalm 61-150.* (*Das Alte Testament Deutsch*, 14 and 15.) 1955. Pp. 298 and 286. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 10.60 each.)

The first edition (1950) of these two volumes was noticed in the *Book List*, 1951, p. 44. The present edition has been reset, but the text itself is substantially the same. The additional twenty pages are due mostly to the footnotes which have been added, referring to books and articles which have appeared since the first edition was published. The two important features are the author's long discussion of literary types of psalms and his emphasis on the use of the psalms in connexion with the covenant and the high feasts. This is one of the most successful books in a successful series. N.H.S.

WIESMANN, H. (ed. KOESTER, W.) : *Die Klagelieder, übersetzt und erklärt.* 1954. Pp. xiv+276. (Hochschule Sankt Georgen, Frankfurt. Price : DM. 25.)

This full-length commentary, in duplicated form, is by a Roman Catholic scholar who had published a number of articles on the book of Lamentations before his death in 1948. It consists of an introduction, translation, exposition, and textual and philological notes. The author believes that the five poems to be found in the Lamentations form a unified whole, based upon a definite plan, and that Jeremiah composed them all. The date of the poems is thus somewhere between 586 B.C. and Jeremiah's death, c. 575-570, though a date as late as the latter need not be supposed. The poems were composed in Palestine or Egypt, perhaps in both countries, probably for a solemn occasion of mourning for the national disaster of 586 B.C. Their chief aim is to lead those who had suffered in this disaster to an understanding of the rulership of God, and to a mode of behaviour consistent with it, so that God's former favour to his people might be restored. The author's advocacy of the traditional authorship of the poems will limit the appeal of his book. He has, however, provided a reliable and readable translation, and his notes, which take particular account of the readings of the ancient versions, contain much useful material, as well as some interesting suggestions. Particularly valuable is his treatment of the religious contents of the poems. D.W.T.

ZIMMERLI, W. : *Ezechiel*, Lief. 1 and 2. (Biblischer Kommentar : Altes Testament, XIII, 1 and 2. General Editor, M. Noth.) 1955. Pp. 80. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen Kr. Moers. Price : DM. 7.00 each Lief., or by subscription DM. 5.85.)

The names of the General Editor of this new commentary series and of his colleagues are sufficient indication that its quality will be high. This first sample reinforces that impression, and shows that the work has been planned on a massive scale. The entire series will run to some 120 *Lieferungen*, and is expected to take several years to complete. The present issues cover 6 chapters. They contain : (a) bibliographical references (limited to the passage in question) ; (b) a German rendering of the text ; (c) detailed notes on textual and linguistic points ; (d) a full, general discussion of the structure and exegesis of the passage. The general introduction to Ezekiel will appear after the exegesis of the whole book. As a result of a careful, form-critical examination of the passage, and a consideration of the call of Moses, Isaiah, and Jeremiah, and the vision of Micaiah (1 Kings xxii), the author concludes that the throne-vision and the account of the call which follows it form a structural unity, though expanded by editorial additions. Its original form was composed by Ezekiel himself in exile.

Critical comment must be reserved until the commentary as a whole (and particularly the introduction) has appeared. But the patient and thorough treatment which has been given to these opening chapters justifies the expectation that this will prove to be a masterly commentary. G.W.A.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION

(History of Interpretation, Canon, and Special Studies)

BOISSET, J. (ed. by) : *Le Problème Biblique dans le Protestantisme*. (Les Problèmes de la Pensée Chrétienne, 7.) 1955. Pp. 168. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. Price : Fr. 500.)

The seven essays of this volume (by M. Goguel, P. Lestringant, E. Jacob, H. Strohl, W. Eichrodt, O. Cullmann and F. Leenhardt) discuss, from different angles, the problems which the Protestant church has had to face and must still face through its possession of Scriptures comprising Old and New Testaments and through the variety of exegetical method which it has known since the Reformation or to which it has become heir. There is some overlapping among the essays but this in no way detracts from the value of this fresh discussion of the relation between Old Testament and New, Law and Gospel, promise and fulfilment, history and faith, historical and typological exegesis.

Old Testament scholars will find special interest in three of the essays. Eichrodt writes penetratingly on the relation between Old and New Testaments, stresses the need for

recognizing that the history is written by men of faith in the salvation of God and draws attention to the fact that both Testaments present the kingdom of God as a main theme. Lestrinant discusses the unity of the Bible and Jacob the Canonical authority of the Old Testament.

It is clear that both historian and theologian must study the Bible in their own way but must be able to relate their work to each other's.
L.H.B.

BROWN, R. E. *The Sensus Plenior of Sacred Scripture*. 1955. Pp. xiv+162. (St. Mary's University, Baltimore. Price : \$2.00.)

In recent years there has been much discussion of the principles of interpretation of the Bible, and the term *sensus plenior* has come to be used to denote a meaning which goes beyond the literal meaning, while being quite distinct from allegory or typology. The author here reviews the ancient and modern principles of interpretation, and shows that while the term *sensus plenior* is recent, the principle had been earlier recognized. He examines the arguments which have been raised against it, and defends it against them. One of the foremost exponents of the *sensus plenior* is our own Honorary Member, Canon Coppins. This dissertation is a valuable study of the various theories of hermeneutics, and the author's restraint in finding the *sensus plenior*, as shown in his criteria for recognizing where it may legitimately be found, contrasts with the tendency in some quarters to revive allegory and typology, whereby anything may mean anything.
H.H.R.

CLEAVER, H. : *An Approach to the Old Testament*. 1955. Pp. viii+212. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

A text-book written for Methodist local preachers on trial and designed to cover their examination requirements. Twelve chapters cover the history, religion and literature of the Old Testament. Controversial matters are not discussed nor differing opinions mentioned, and no references are made to other books on the Old Testament.
J.N.S.

GRELOT, P. : *Introduction aux Livres Saints*. (Notre Foi et Notre Vie, No. ix.) 1954. Pp. viii+230. (Librairie Classique E. Belin, Paris. Price : Fr. 4.50, bound Fr. 5.80.)

This volume contains a very brief Introduction to the Old and New Testaments (about three quarters being devoted to the Old), designed to help the teacher of Scripture in schools. It covers history, religion and literature, and compresses within its relatively few pages the substance of a great deal of modern scholarly work on the Bible. The list of books suggested at the end for further reading consists exclusively of French Catholic works.
H.H.R.

LEWY, I. : *The Growth of the Pentateuch*, with an Introduction by R. H. Pfeiffer. 1955. Pp. 288. (Bookman Associates, New York. Price : \$4.50.)

The author offers this book as a systematic attempt to replace the Wellhausen view by a better. He opens by declaring that Hilkiyah was the author of a seventh century Priestly Code. For this theory intuition suffices, and evidence is dispensed with. Deuteronomy is divided into an ED and a JD. The author of the former is stated to be Elisha, while the latter is attributed to the time of Hezekiah. Elisha's authorship of ED is established by the observation that it speaks of "cattle and sheep" and not "sheep and cattle." Its author was therefore a cattle breeder. Elisha was a rich cattle breeder, *Ergo* he composed ED ! We are told that Deuteronomy could not have been written in the time of Manasseh as an underground reform programme, or it would surely have been known to the priests and prophets, whereas 2 Kings xxii says it was unknown. It is therefore concluded that it was prepared by a "royal commission" under Hezekiah, consisting of officials, priests, and prophets ! It is unnecessary to pursue the author's fancies any further. The shades of Wellhausen will not be unduly disturbed. But it will be a puzzle to some readers why Professor Pfeiffer should characterize this as an 'important book.'

H.H.R.

MALAMAT, A. : *Jeremiah, Chapter I*. (In Hebrew.) 1955. Pp. 64. (Jewish Agency, Jerusalem.)

This short study, intended mainly for the teacher, explains the first chapter of Jeremiah, dwelling largely, as one would expect, on problems connected with the call of the prophet and other prophetic phenomena. It also contains philological and archaeological, as well as bibliographical, remarks.

M.W.

MARTIN, W. J. : *Stylistic Criteria and the Analysis of the Pentateuch*. 1955. Pp. 24. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

The author of this short study thinks that criticism of the Pentateuch has taken a wrong direction and that we should read it (but he limits himself practically to the Book of Genesis) as a literary unit. He claims that because attempts to analyse ancient documents in other languages, notably the work of Homer, have signally failed we must lay aside any such attempt on Scripture.

He suggests that documentary analysis began because of a mistranslation of Exod. vi. 2 which he would render : "I suffered myself to appear to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob, as El-Shaddai, for did I not let myself be known to them by my name YHWH?" Dr. Martin does not, however, follow this up by examining the actual use of the divine name. Again he mentions the possibility that what are apparently two accounts may be due to a device called 'rhetorical

amplification'; he does not adduce any example of this but goes on to instance mistranslation (e.g., a perfect instead of a pluperfect in Gen. xxxv. 15) as a further reason for positing two accounts.
L.H.B.

- VAN DER MERWE, B. J. *Pentateuchtradisies in die Prediking van Deuteriojesaja*. 1955. Pp. xii+280. (J. B. Wolters, Groningen. Price: Fl. 12.)

This Afrikaans thesis was presented for the doctorate in theology of the University of Groningen. The author examines five bodies of Pentateuchal tradition in Isa. xl-lv—those relating to the creation, to the Garden of Eden, to the Flood, to the patriarchs, and to Moses and his time. He finds that Deutero-Isaiah exhibits a marked independence in his treatment of these traditions, which cannot be accounted for altogether by the consideration that the Pentateuch did not receive its final form until after his time. The brief references which he makes to the traditions suggest that they were well-known to his audience; he uses them, however, with a theocentric and contemporary emphasis; as God has acted in the past, he can and will act in the present. The Pentateuch traditions, in fact, are invoked as illustrations of the prophet's call: "Behold your God!"
F.F.B.

- MÖLLER, H.: *Sinn und Aufbau des Buches Hiob*. 1955. Pp. 124. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin. Price: DM. 4.20.)

This monograph by a Lutheran pastor is based on a thorough examination of the relevant literature from Merx and Budde through to the most recent studies. This is plain both from the excellent bibliography and the discussions in the text. The author discusses the relation between the prose and the poetry, and then proceeds to the significance of the various sections of the book of Job, both as isolated units and as parts of the whole. There was one author of the Book of Job but he does not keep to one consistent point of view. Elihu is no mere babbler, but has a definite contribution. The book is more scholarly than the blurb suggests, where the emphasis is laid on evangelical doctrines. These doctrines are to be found, but the basis of the discussion is scholarly and technical.
N.H.S.

- MYERS, J. M.: *The Linguistic and Literary Form of the Book of Ruth*. 1955. Pp. x+70. (Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 10.)

The thesis of the author is that the book of Ruth was handed down orally for centuries in poetic form, but first had written form in the post-exilic period, when it was given mainly prose form, and the language was slightly modified. The mixture of archaic and late spellings, some syntactical constructions and some links of vocabulary with poetic passages elsewhere are studied, and the text is then printed with alleged poetic passages set out as poetry, and a translation

with the same arrangement appended. That several of the speeches are in poetic form has been recognized by other scholars, and is not unusual, but it is hard not to feel that the poetic elements have been unduly added to, or to see why a book that had been orally transmitted in poetry for hundreds of years should not be written down in poetry. The author cites the *Chanson de Roland* as a parallel, but surely that was written down in verse. He also cites Judges iv and v, where again something quite different happened. Although the main thesis is not convincing, there is much useful material gathered here.
H.H.R.

STEINMANN, J. : *Ainsi Parlait Qohélèt*. (Témoins de Dieu, 15.) 1955. Pp. 136. (Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 240.)

The little books which compose this series are all well written and essentially readable. This volume maintains the standard. Qoheleth is the chief of the assembly (*qahal*) of sages. The date of the book is roughly 250 B.C. and it is the distilled essence of the master's words published by a pupil in aramaized Hebrew. He is neither hellenist nor prophet, though he welcomed the relics of Greek philosophy and was open to the best wisdom of the Nile and the Euphrates. Many aspects of his work and thought are examined—his aim, the monotony of the world, the ups and downs of life, the bankruptcy of wisdom and the dawn of joy. The total impression on the reader is that Qoheleth has something to say to the 20th century equally as to his own, because of his hard-headed, sceptical approach, uninfluenced by sentiment and romance.
N.H.S.

LAW, RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

BAMBERGER, B. J. : *The Bible : A Modern Jewish Approach*. (Hillel Little Books, Vol. 2.) 1955. Pp. x+96. (B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, New York. Price : \$1.50.)

Dr. Bamberger is Rabbi of the West End Synagogue of New York City and has served as President of the Synagogue Council of America. This small book is an excellent presentation of the claims of the relevance of the Old Testament to the modern world. The author shows how modern archaeological research and critical scholarship have both enhanced the value of the Bible. He points out fairly both the insights which make the Old Testament unique and the deficiencies with which the new scholarship can effectively deal. The three concluding chapters are essentially constructive; they demonstrate the Old Testament teaching as to the way of life, how the Old Testament is the Word of God, and the theme of the Chosen People.
N.H.S.

BIRKELAND, H. *The Evildoers in the Book of Psalms*. (Avhandlingler utgitt av det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo. II. Hist.-Filos. Klasse, 1955, No. 2.) 1955. Pp. 96. (J. Dybwad, Oslo.)

The author of this monograph here returns to the theme of *Die Feinde des Individuums in der israelitischen Psalmenliteratur* (1933), and seeks to show that the "evildoers" in the Psalms are to be regarded as foreigners or, in so far as Israelites may be included, those of the psalmist's fellow-countrymen who co-operate with the nation's enemies. This thesis is then used as a means of tracing the effect upon Israel's social ideology as the nation came to suffer bitterly from its contacts with foreign peoples; and this in turn leads to a discussion of the issues of nationalism and universalism with special reference to the Psalms which celebrate the Kingship of Yahweh and the ideology of the New Year Festival. Professor Birkeland has no difficulty in showing that, as in the case of communal laments and the royal psalms, the enemies in some of the individual psalms of lamentation are foreigners; but, despite what he says to the contrary, the present writer cannot see that this is any sufficient proof that they are such in every instance. Nevertheless, while the author again seems to overstate what is otherwise a good case, no serious student of the Psalter can afford to neglect this work, especially as it also contains a number of judicious comments on the question of cultic and other social "patterns."

A.R.J.

BIRKELAND, H.: *Myt och historia i Psaltaren* (Swedish translation by C. M. Edsman from the author's Norwegian MS.). 1955. Pp. 46. (Svenska Kyrkans Diakonistyrelses Bokförlag, Stockholm. Price: Sw. Kr. 2.)

This is a popular summary of the conclusions reached by the author in his larger work, *The Evildoers in the Book of Psalms*. Birkeland emphasizes the national character of the Psalter, contrasting it in this with the teaching of the great prophets. Although he makes extensive use of the cultic interpretation of the Psalms, and holds that most of them were connected with the autumn festival, he claims that in Israel fertility and creation were themes of subordinate importance in that festival: Yahweh's enthronement marked His victory, not over mythological adversaries, but over the actual enemies of Israel, who are, nevertheless, sometimes described in mythological terms. While Birkeland's contentions offer a corrective to certain extreme views now current, the reviewer (who, at the time of writing, has not had the opportunity of consulting Birkeland's larger work) feels that there is some danger that the corrective may itself be taken to extremes. But Birkeland's forthright discussion is very refreshing.

G.W.A.

BLANK, S. H. : "*Of a Truth the Lord Hath Sent Me.*" An Inquiry into the Source of the Prophet's Authority. (Goldenson Lecture for 1955.) 1955. Pp. 18. (Hebrew Union College Press, Cincinnati.)

For the first of the newly instituted Samuel H. Goldenson Lectures Professor Blank selected the subject of prophetic authority, with special reference to the experience of Jeremiah. How did Jeremiah endeavour to convince his hearers (and, on occasion, reassure himself) that he was truly a prophet of Yahweh? Six arguments are considered : (a) the verification of his prophecies by the event, (b) the prophet's immediate awareness of the voice of God, (c) the unpopularity of his message and the trouble into which it led him, (d) the fact that his message was contrary to his own wishes and was uttered by him only under an irresistible compulsion, (e) its consistency with previous prophecy, (f) its consistency with the known character of God. Jeremiah's experience points the way to the case for the authority of Scripture as a whole, and to the goal of our contemporary quest for religious certainty. Jews and Christians alike will welcome this moving and thought-provoking study.

F.F.B.

DE BOER, P. A. H. : *Gods Beloften over Land en Volk in het Oude Testament.* (Libertatis ergo 4.) 1955. Pp. 60. (W. Gaade, Delft, Price : Fl. 225.)

This little book is a contribution to *Libertatis Ergo*, a liberal Protestant series of popular monographs. The author traces the idea of God's promises concerning the land and people of Israel through the Old Testament to the New—and still farther, to the *Urbs Syon aurea* of medieval Christian hymnody and to the influence of the idea on modern Zionism. Special attention is paid to two moments in the O.T. development of the idea—the patriarchal and the Mosaic. The God (or Gods) of the patriarchs and the God who manifested his redemptive power at the Exodus were originally distinct and only later identified (Ex. iii. 14). De Boer therefore deprecates the use of the term 'God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob' as a designation of the God of the whole Bible. "It is not without cause that Jesus is placed in the line of Moses, *Moses redivivus*, the deliverer from slavery and inaugurator of a new life, the brotherhood of men and fellowship with God, the marks of the kingdom whose king is God."

F.F.B.

BONHOEFFER, D. : *Schöpfung und Fall : Theologische Auslegung von Genesis 1-3.* 1955. Pp. 120. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 4.80.)

There have in recent years been important treatments of the early chapters in Genesis, one by von Rad in his commentary and the special study of Genesis i-xi by Zimmerli. Bonhoeffer's little book, though not the work of an Old Testament scholar, reveals remarkable insight, and is in places profoundly moving. It will be felt, however, that he frequently passes beyond the limits of exegesis proper, as for example, in his

discussion of the two trees in the Garden, and sometimes, too, the explanations given are unduly subtle and paradoxical. As a contribution to the modern theological debate the book is worthy of close study. N.W.P.

BRIGHT, J. : *The Kingdom of God in Bible and Church*. 1955. Pp. 292. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 30s. 0d.)

This book was published in America in 1953, under a slightly different title (see *Book List*, 1954, p. 56), after winning the Abingdon-Cokesbury prize of \$7,500. It is to be hoped that its appearance in an English edition will greatly increase its circulation in Britain, where its fine scholarship and balanced judgement will find recognition and appreciation. The author is one of the ablest members of the group of American scholars known as the Colloquium, and by this broad review of Old Testament thought, with the focus of its interest in the idea of the Kingdom of God, he has stepped into the front rank amongst American Old Testament scholars. The English edition has been reset, and as the book contains four pages more than the American edition, published references to the one edition may not always correspond with the other.

H.H.R.

BRUCE, F. F. : *The Christian Approach to the Old Testament*. 1955. Pp. 20. (Inter-Varsity Fellowship, London. Price : 6d.)

Professor Bruce finds the Christian approach to the Old Testament in the view that our Lord himself regarded the O.T. as the preparation for the Gospel. The O.T. contains a saving history which is a record both of God's redemptive revelation through His deeds and words, and also of man's response in words and deeds. The booklet is a useful summary of the double theme, for that theme leads to Christ as our Apostle and High Priest.

G.H.D.

CHARY, TH. : *Les Prophètes et le culte à partir de l'exil*. (Bibliothèque de Théologie, Série III. Théologie Biblique 3.) 1955. Pp. x+314. (Desclée et Cie, Tournai. Price : Belgian Fr. 150.)

The earlier part of this monograph is devoted to a comparison of Ezekiel's Temple with that of Solomon as described in the book of Kings, that implied by the P Code, and that of the Chronicler; and this is followed by a study of Deutero-Isaiah, Trito-Isaiah, Haggai and Zechariah, Malachi, Joel, Deutero-Zechariah and Daniel with a view to determining the attitude to the cultus which is reflected in these works. The author finds that following the Exile there was a real attempt to introduce a new spirit into the formal worship of the Jerusalem Temple, although this was marred by a restriction of outlook which failed to do justice to the universalism of Deutero-Isaiah. The whole forms a careful study, which pays due regard to the dating of the literature on freely

critical lines ; and *inter alia* it serves to show once again that we must beware of hasty generalizations as to what constitutes a typical prophet and what is the attitude of such a prophet to the cultus.

A.R.J.

CHASE, MARY E. : *Life and Language in the Old Testament*. 1955. Pp. 202. (Norton, New York. Price : \$3.00.)

Professor Chase's earlier book along similar lines, *The Bible and the Common Reader* became popular by reason of its warmth and charm, and the same virtues will no doubt sell this book as well. The present reader enjoyed it, and easily perused it at a single sitting. It is refreshing to read 'shop' untrammelled by the usual jargon, but rather to be reminded how the Iliad and the Odyssey can be contrasted with the Old Testament and even to come across the names of T. S. Eliot and Dylan Thomas. There are some acute observations on the psychological nuances of some O.T. terms, but there are also some frightening naïvetés, such as, e.g., that the O.T. is one of 'the great monuments . . . of any literature, not because of its material, but rather because of the manner in which the material is presented.' Another submission, in keeping with it, is that 'the one translation closest in the *tone* and the *spirit* of its language to its Great Original is the King James version.' The next best, apparently, is the Jewish translation, *The Holy Scriptures*, 1917.

B.J.R.

COPPENS, J. : *De Messiaanse Verwachting in het Psalmboek*. (Klasse der Letteren XVII, No. 5.) 1955. Pp. 36. (Paleis der Academiën, Brussels.)

This offprint from the *Mededelingen van de koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België* presents a study of the messianic hope in the Psalter, with special reference to Pss. lxxii, cx and ii. A fresh translation of these three psalms is given in Flemish. Coppens denies that the expectation of an eschatological Messiah is found in these or other psalms. We have, on the one hand, a series of psalms which celebrate the future advent of the divine kingdom without any reference to a Messiah ; we have, on the other hand, portrayals of an ideal king, but he is not the Messiah in the proper eschatological sense to which Coppens would confine the term. In this he differs from the ideal king of Isa. ix. 6 f., xi. 1-10, etc., who is definitely eschatological. If some passages from the "royal psalms" have been interpreted Christologically in the N.T. and the Fathers, that will have been in a typological and "plenary" sense. There is a comprehensive bibliography of relevant literature covering the period 1855-1955.

F.F.B.

DELLA CROCE, P. M. : *L'antico Testamento, Sorgente di Vita Spirituale*. 1954. Pp. 796. (Ancora, Milan. Price : Lire 2,000 or 25s. 0d.)

This large work, containing something like a quarter of a million words, appears to be an accurate rendering of the original French book with the title *L'Ancien Testament, Source de la Vie Spirituelle* (cf. *Book List*, 1953, p. 52). It is made up of three parts, namely, "God and the Soul," which deals with divine revelation, the human soul, and the union with God through love; "Divine Love," studied under the headings Father, Saviour and Spouse; and "the Ways of God," treating of faith, wisdom, and the purifications in the spiritual life that lead to the transforming union. The text of the Bible is quoted frequently, and often at great length. On the whole, the book would have been more successful if the subject-matter had been set out more concisely. J.M.T.B.

DRONKERT, K. : *Het Mensenoffer in de Oud-Testamentische Wereld*. 1955. Pp. 192. (Bosch & Keuning, Baarn. Price : Fl. 5.40.)

This work on human sacrifice in the O.T. world is a popular recasting of the author's doctoral dissertation *De Molochdienst in het Oude Testament* (see *Book List*, 1954, p. 59). He gives a useful review of the instances of human sacrifice in the O.T., and of others which have been explained in terms of human sacrifice, but wrongly, in his judgement. Thus he argues against the view that the narrative of Hiel the Bethelite (1 Kings xvi. 34) implies foundation-sacrifices. The narrative of Abraham and Isaac in Gen. xxii is an example of "divine pedagogy." It is probably because he has the general Christian public in view that he labours (superfluously, we should think) to prove that Jephthah really did sacrifice his daughter as a burnt-offering instead of heeding the prohibition of Lev. xviii. 21 or profiting by the provision of Lev. xxvii. 1 ff. These laws, being Mosaic, he holds, were in existence in Jephthah's day, but he would not have been familiar with them because of his largely Canaanite upbringing. Mesha's son (2 Kings iii. 27) was at least thirty years old, we are told, but we are offered no specific evidence on the point. There are three appendices—one on Eissfeldt's theory about Moloch, one on child-sacrifice among the Carthaginians, and one in which the massacre of human beings under the *herem* is sharply distinguished from human sacrifice. F.F.B.

EDELKOORT, A. H. : *De Profeet Samuel*. 1955. Pp. 192. (Bosch & Keuning, Baarn. Price : Fl. 5.40.)

This is the published form of a series of lectures which the author gave to a group of ministers in Utrecht University in 1953. The book is in effect an exposition of 1 Sam. i-xv, presented in such a way as to bring out the significance of Samuel's personality and achievement in the setting of his times. Edelkoort draws upon the latest linguistic and historical information, and uses the findings of textual and literary

criticism, while maintaining an element of practical religious application throughout. His study appears admirably suited to the kind of public to which it was originally given in lecture-form—a public consisting of those who, without being specialists in the academic sense, have an intelligent and practical interest in Biblical exposition. Such questions as the prophetic office and the nature of kingship in the ancient Near East are treated lucidly. It is thanks to Samuel, the author thinks, that the king in Israel was never treated as a divine person and was never allowed to become a complete despot. Samuel's prophetic ministry was marked by three new features: he prophesied woe as well as blessing; he prophesied of individuals as well as of nations; he insisted that sacrificial worship was no substitute for heart-devotion. His name is interpreted (with the aid of Akkadian) as meaning 'child of God'; his temperament is classified as 'genuinely choleric.'

F.F.B.

GELIN, A.: *The Key Concepts of the Old Testament*, trans. by G. R. Lamb. 1955. Pp. 94. (Sheed & Ward, London. Price: 6s. 0d.)

This is a translation of *Les Idées Maîtresses de l'Ancien Testament*, 1948, published by Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris, as the second volume of the series *Lectio Divina* (See *Book List*, 1949, p. 42). The author, a Roman Catholic professor at Lyons, deals with God's plan of self-revelation and human redemption, culminating in Christ. Special emphasis is laid on the development of the idea of Messiah. The concluding section deals with Personal Salvation, and here the main theme is the idea of retribution, at first collective, and then personal. The difficulties associated with personal retribution in this world lead to belief in a life hereafter. The material is familiar, but the presentation is fresh and stimulating. The bibliography of the French edition has been omitted.

N.H.S.

GRELOT, P.: *Pages Bibliques*. (Notre Foi et Notre Vie, No. viii.) 1954. Pp. 386. (Librairie Classique E. Belin, Paris. Price: Fr. 600, bound 725.)

This consists of a series of selected passages from the Bible accompanied by very brief notes, designed to give a general conspectus of the contents of the Bible. It is concerned almost exclusively with the Old Testament (including the Apocrypha), and in general it accepts critical datings (e.g., Deuteronomy follows the eighth century prophets. P follows Jeremiah but curiously precedes Ezekiel and Deutero-Isaiah, Ruth and Jonah follow Trito-Isaiah, while Joel follows Malachi, and Daniel follows Ben Sira). The selected psalms are scattered in various places. The volume contains a number of illustrations, often from archaeological sources.

H.H.R.

JACOB, E. : *Théologie de l'Ancien Testament*. (Manuels et Précis de Théologie.) 1955. Pp. 288. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Fr. 1100.)

Jacob follows the order of presentation of Köhler rather than that of Eichrodt, viz., theology, anthropology and soteriology. In an introductory section he traces the discipline of Old Testament theology back to the Yahwist and the Deuteronomist, emphasizes that the New Testament can properly be regarded as a theology of the Old, since it sets forth Jesus Christ as the Messiah, and traces briefly the history of Old Testament theology up to its modern renaissance; and he adds an interesting section on the relation of his subject to other branches of Old Testament study, such as history, literary analysis and archaeology.

The first section of the book deals with the nature of God; for Jacob the dominant truth is that God is alive. Resting on that pivotal point, he proceeds to discuss the divine names, the relation of Yahweh to other gods, the heavenly powers, and the manifestations (angel, face, glory and name) and the attributes of God. The second section is concerned with God's activity; He is the Creator and the sovereign Lord of history. There follows in logical sequence a study of the nature and destiny of man and of the persons and the related institutions whose function it is to maintain the bond of the creature to the Creator. The final section, while succinctly written, is unexpectedly short, especially in the chapter which deals with sin and redemption. The value of the book is enhanced by the 'Indications bibliographiques' which are given at the head of the chapters and also of the main chapter divisions. J.M.

JAMES, E. O. *The Nature and Function of Priesthood : A Comparative and Anthropological Study*. 1956 (1955 on back of title-page). Pp. 336. (Thames and Hudson, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

In the already considerable list of books to his credit this is perhaps the most important which Professor James has yet produced. It is no small achievement for a scholar who is also a priest in the Anglican Church to have succeeded in dealing objectively with a subject round which so much emotion has gathered. Since Milton wrote, "New Presbyter is but old Priest writ large," the winds of controversy have never ceased to blow about the claims of the priesthood. Professor James has approached the subject entirely from the anthropological and *religionsgeschichtlich* point of view. He begins with a careful discussion and description of the early magico-religious activities of the priest and medicine-man, where his wide knowledge of Comparative Religion enables him to speak with authority. He goes on to discuss the more developed forms of the priesthood in the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia. There is a valuable study of the relations between prophet and priest, and between kingship

and priesthood. The recent work done on the subject of cultic associations of prophets has received due notice. Priesthood and sacrifice, the thorny subject of absolution, the priest as the guardian of both secular and sacred learning, all these subjects are illuminated by Professor James's ample learning. The only important omissions noted in the very full bibliographies appended to each chapter are Professor G. R. Driver's study of the Code of Hammurabi, and Thureau-Dangin's *Rituel Accadien* which contains much valuable information about the functions of the priesthood in ancient Babylon. This is a book of the greatest value to the student of the history of religion. S.H.H.

JENNI, E. : *Die theologische Begründung des Sabbatgebotes im Alten Testament*. (Theologische Studien, ed. K. Barth, 46.) 1956. Pp. 40. (Evangelischer Verlag, Zollikon-Zürich. Price : Fr. 3.60.)

This is a careful study of the Sabbath commandment in its presumed Mosaic original form, and of the ' motive clauses ' attached to it by the deuteronomic and priestly schools respectively. Sabbath may have had an earlier history, but the Mosaic commandment emphasizes, not so much the prohibition of work, as its relationship to the Saviour and Covenant God. The deuteronomic active clause emphasizes the *heilsgeschichtliche* quality of the Sabbath. The priestly school sees in the Sabbath the goal of Creation and a sacrament in which ultimately all mankind must share. The fulfilment is not in the Christian Sunday, but in the work of Christ. A.S.H.

JOHNSON, A. R. : *Sacral Kingship in Ancient Israel*. 1955. Pp. viii+156. (University of Wales Press, Cardiff. Price : 12s. 6d.)

After a series of valuable monographs on what may be called Biblical anthropology, Professor Johnson has returned to the theme of the essay which he contributed to *The Labyrinth* more than twenty years ago, entitled ' The Rôle of the King in the Jerusalem Cultus. ' Although the lapse of time and prolonged study have produced certain modifications in the position there taken up, it is interesting and encouraging to find that the central elements of his exposition persist, with important developments. The book is in the main a minute and careful study of all the psalms which have any bearing on the subject of sacral kingship in Israel. The most noteworthy development is that the author gives a much greater prominence to the eschatological interpretation of the psalms as opposed to the historical. This is Professor Johnson's most important book hitherto, and is characterized by that combination of brilliance and painstaking scholarship which we have come to expect from him. S.H.H.

KEVAN, E. F. *The Evangelical Doctrine of Law*. (Tyndale Biblical Theology Lecture.) 1955. Pp. 28. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

Principal Kevan discusses the nature, the function, the abuse, the termination and the use of law. His clear statement enriched by many apt quotations is praiseworthy because it brings the idea of law within the orbit of grace. On the other hand I miss (a) the attempt to relate the idea of law to the idea of the 'living' God; (b) the treatment of the various O.T. terms for law (those for sin are given); (c) any real appreciation of the value and purpose of cultic law as *Heilsgesetz*, for evangelical and cultic are not exclusive terms. What the author has written he has written well, but there are some things which ought not to have been excluded even in 24 pages. G.H.D.

KLAUSNER, J. : *The Messianic Idea in Israel*, trans. by W. F. Stinespring. 1955. Pp. xvi+544. (Macmillan Co., New York and Allen & Unwin, London. Price : \$7.50 and 25s. 0d.)

Those who have read the two previous books by Professor Klausner, *Jesus of Nazareth*, and *From Jesus to Paul*, will welcome the appearance of the third volume of the trilogy, competently translated by Professor Stinespring, the translator of the second volume of the series. The veteran scholar covers a vast range of Jewish literature from the earliest beginnings of Hebrew writing up to the completion of the Mishnah. The part of the book which will be specially useful to those who are not skilled in the intricacies of Talmudic literature is the third section which deals with the Messianic idea in the period of the Tannaim. Not all scholars will agree with Klausner's insistence on the absolute originality of the Israelite Messianic conception, and his denial that anything resembling it is to be found in any of the early Near Eastern religions. The appendix on The Jewish and the Christian Messiah is of considerable interest. S.H.H.

Moïse, *L'Homme de l'Alliance*. (Numéro special, Nos. 2, 3, 4, de 1954 des *Cahiers Sioniens*.) 1955. Pp. 406. (Desclée et Cie, Tournai.)

This is a study of Moses, the man behind the traditions, and the portrait of him presented in the Scriptures, and in Jewish, Christian and Muslim thought. It follows a similar study of Abraham, *Abraham père des croyants* (*Cahiers Sioniens*, 1951). Whatever further traditions and speculations are associated with Moses in later tradition, certain constant features remain founder and deliverer of the people of God, lawgiver, and above all, mediator of the Covenant relationship. The presentation of the biblical material follows the pattern accepted by conservative critical study; the post-biblical material is ably summarized and well documented. It is a gathering together of information, much of which from the post-biblical

period would not otherwise be readily accessible. One can recognise also an irenical purpose in this study of one who stands at the beginning of, and is revered by, the three traditions.

A.S.H.

MORRIS, L. *The Apostolic Preaching of the Cross*. 1955. Pp. 296. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 15s. 0d.)

The claim of this work to a place in this Book List is that it deals with the meaning of a number of Old Testament terms. It consists of an examination of a large number of New Testament terms used in the interpretation of the death of Christ, in relation to the meaning of the corresponding terms in the Old Testament, as well as their use in Septuagint and New Testament Greek. The meaning of various terms for 'redemption,' of 'covenant,' of the 'blood,' and of terms for 'propitiation' and 'justification,' is discussed. Too much ground is covered for any thoroughgoing study of these terms, or for any original contribution to be made to their understanding; and the author is not widely acquainted with the literature in which they are discussed. He does, however, mediate to his readers much generally sound information on the meaning and use of the terms.

H.H.R.

NAPIER, B. D. *From Faith to Faith : Essays on Old Testament Literature*. 1955. Pp. xxii+224. (Harper, New York. Price . \$3.00.)

This book is by one who was brought up to sing 'I believe that the Bible is true, though the critics have torn it apart,' and who still holds that faith, though he now adopts critical techniques. Like many other authors today, he is concerned to show that there is a fundamental unity running through the faith of Israel, despite the diversity of sources drawn on in the compilation of individual books, and despite the long religious history recorded in the Old Testament. His method is to select examples of certain types of literature and to show by a brief exposition that they are born of a faith which is at bottom one. The types he uses are Myth, Legend, History, Prophecy, and Law. Genesis provides the material for the first two, the reigns of David and Solomon for the third, some prophecies of Proto-Isaiah for the fourth, while the last deals more generally with the Codes. It is surprising that any exposition of the faith of Israel should omit Moses, or that any account of the categories of its literature should omit the Psalms or the Wisdom Literature, while prophecy might have been more widely represented. Nevertheless, Dr. Napier's book will serve a real purpose in making widely known one of the major trends in the study of the Old Testament today.

H.H.R.

NEHER, A. : *L'Essence du Prophétisme*. 1955. Pp. 360. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. Price : Fr. 900.)

What gives this book its special value is the fact that the author, who is careful to point out that he writes from a purely Jewish standpoint, has sought to study the subject of Hebrew prophecy against the wider background of (a) the phenomena of prophecy in the ancient Near East generally, and (b) such characteristic categories of Hebrew religious thought as are indicated by the terms *rûah*, *dābār* and *bē'it*, and, equally important for the author's argument (cf. *Book List*, 1951, p. 48), the Hebrew concept of time. For the rest, the reader is offered a short history of Hebrew prophecy from the time of Abraham to that of Deutero-Isaiah, an examination of certain outstanding themes in the work of the canonical prophets (e.g., the symbolism of the marital relationship and its bearing on such notions as those of the *bē'it*, *hesed* and *hāsîd*), and, finally, an examination of the prophet's relations with his fellow-members in society and the effect of his call on his own personal life. If the treatment of the subject as a whole is somewhat sketchy, it is nevertheless admirably suggestive and very attractively written; and it has the special merit of dealing with a well-worn theme in a refreshingly different way.

A.R.J.

POLACK, A. N. : *Ha-Tenak Wehattenū'ot Hassosī'aliyōt Bā'ammim*. 1954. Pp. 308. (Ayyanot, Tel-Aviv.)

The author of this all-Hebrew book traces the Old Testament influences on the world social movements from the time following Alexander's conquests, when the "City of God" of the Psalms was contrasted with Plato's Republic in the Hellenistic world, to modern Social Zionism which aimed more at restoring the Biblical "Land" than its ethics and morals. These influences were manifold and expressed themselves in different ways : the Biblical idea of the brotherhood of man on the Stoics; its social legislation on the whole on the Neo-Platonists; the Nazirite and the communal life of the "Sons of the Prophets" as lived by the Essenes on the monastic movements culminating with Chrysostom. Its anti-feudalism roused the early Crusaders and led to the Carmelite movement on the one hand, and caused numerous revolts among the Russian peasants between the 17th and 19th centuries on the other; its idea of social justice was a driving force in the Reformation and, finally, the enthusiastic description of the settlement in Palestine after the Exodus as well as after the Babylonian Exile and the Old Testament sympathy for agriculture in general was an encouragement for many efforts at colonization from the first Puritan settlers in America to the Mormons. The author deals with the subject from the point of view of the history of Socialism. The Biblical student nevertheless, may perhaps find interest in the introductory chapter (pp. 4-43) where the social values of the Old Testament are assessed in terms of modern social economics.

P.R.W.

RAMM, B. *The Christian View of Science and Scripture*. 1955. Pp. 256. (Paternoster Press, London, by arrangement with Eerdmans Press. Price : 12s. 6d.)

Dr. Ramm's book is written from what is usually termed the conservative standpoint, but he himself distinguishes between the hyper-orthodox and the orthodox, his own association being with the latter. His analysis of the conflict between science and religion in the last hundred years is well done. His general attitude with regard to scriptural passages in which the question of 'scientific accuracy' is raised is that he believes in the full inspiration of the Scriptures but recognizes latitude of interpretation. The language of the Bible "with reference to natural matters" is popular, not scientific, it is phenomenal (i.e., concerned with appearances) and reflects the culture of the times in which it was used by the various writers. With regard to the Creation-Evolution conflict of ideas, he is not wholly on the one side or the other, but propounds the view of "progressive creationism." This book will not receive whole-hearted commendation from conservatives or moderns ; that is equivalent to saying that it has something to say to both.

J.M.

RIDDERBOS, N. H. *Israëls Profetie en "Profetie" buiten Israël*. (Exegetica, Series II, Part 1.) 1955. Pp. 62. (Uitgeverij Van Keulen, Delft. Price : Fl. 3.50 separately ; Fl. 2.75 to subscribers to the series.)

The author gives a comparative study of Old Testament prophecy and parallel non-Israelite manifestations in the Ancient Near East. He adduces non-Israelite examples from Syria and Palestine, from Phoenicia and Ugarit, from Mari and other parts of Mesopotamia, and from Egypt. He recognizes the similarities between some of these manifestations (especially the *muhhûm* or *mahhûm* of Mari) and prophetic activity in the Old Testament, although he points out that nothing in the non-Israelite world can be compared with the preaching of an Isaiah or a Jeremiah. The possibility is admitted that Israel's forefathers were familiar with certain phenomena which Yahweh later adapted to his service. The fact that Ridderbos is a scholar of the most orthodox Reformed tradition adds weight to his warning against a "cheap apologetic" ; he illustrates what he means by an extended critique of E. J. Young's *My Servants the Prophets*, where the arguments for the dissimilarity between Israelite and non-Israelite prophecy seem to him to be unduly strained. On the other hand he takes issue with Noth for overlooking essential differences. For his own part, he maintains that the essential differentiation lies in an act of faith on the part of those who, like himself, hold that Old Testament prophecy was unique because it was an instrument of the one true God.

F.F.B.

ROBINSON, H. WHEELER : *The Cross in the Old Testament*. 1955. Pp. 192. (S.C.M., London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

The three monographs, *The Cross of Job* (1938 revision of 1916 edition), *The Cross of the Servant* (1926), and *The Cross of Jeremiah* (1925), without the bibliographies and questions for discussion, are republished in this volume. These scholarly and deeply religious interpretations of suffering in the Old Testament are of permanent worth and the publishers are to be congratulated on making them once more available.

A.S.H.

ROTH, L. and ELMSLIE, W. A. L. *The Significance of Biblical Prophecy for our Time*. (Rabbi Mattuck Memorial Pamphlet, No. 1.) 1955. Pp. 20. (London Society of Jews and Christians. Price : 2s. 0d.)

These two scholars, speaking from their Jewish and Christian standpoints respectively, both agree in showing that the significance of the prophets for our time lies in their spiritual authority, but the one emphasizes the moral content and the other the religious content which looked ahead towards, and was fulfilled in, Jesus.

L.H.B.

ROUBOS, K. : *Profetie en Cultus in Israël*. 1956. Pp. 132. (Veenman & Zonen, Wageningen. Price : Fl. 8.50.)

This doctoral dissertation by a pupil of Edelkoort's consists of an exegetical examination of passages in the five great pre-exilic prophets bearing on the relation between the prophet and the cult in Israel. These and other "classical" prophets, he concludes, were not cultic functionaries; on the other hand, they did not condemn the cult as such, but actually took part in it. The point of cleavage between them and the popular religion with regard to the cult was that they looked upon Yahweh as Owner of the temple, whereas popular religion viewed him as Occupant of the temple; through this latter viewpoint the temple became a talisman by means of which the people imagined they could control Yahweh. The word of Yahweh spoken by the prophets breaks through this deadly illusion.

F.F.B.

VAN RULER, A. A. *Die Christliche Kirche und das Alte Testament*. (Beiträge zur evangelische Theologie, Band 23.) 1955. Pp. 92. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 5.40.)

What is the proper place and the right use of the Old Testament in the life and theology of the Church? It is to these questions that Professor van Ruler of Utrecht addresses himself. He first notes various attitudes to the Old Testament. These range from the valuation of it as (1) worthless, through (5) an estimate of it as *selbständige Quelle für Gottes erkenntnis und Frömmigkeit* (for which the only two British scholars referred to, H. W. Robinson and H. H. Rowley, are quoted as examples) to (10) the understanding of it as *Heilsgeschichte*.

It is in terms of this last standpoint that the book is concerned. The chapters will indicate the movement of thought : I. The Old Testament as such and its exegesis ; II. Is the Christ already manifest in the Old Testament itself ? III. The necessity of the Old Testament for the Christian Church. Allegorization is unacceptable, but there is room for a restrained Typology. It is the same God who speaks in the Old as in the New Testament, but it is the Gospel which gives the real criterion of worth and the true hermeneutic key for interpretation. A reader might feel some disappointment in the comparatively rare use of the great Old Testament insights into the divine Purpose and Character and human nature. The book might be said to offer a theological basis for Old Testament study in the light of present-day scholarship.
A.S.H.

SANDERS, J. A. *Suffering as Divine Discipline in the Old Testament and Post-Biblical Judaism*. (Colgate Rochester Divinity School Bulletin, XXVIII, special issue.) 1955. Pp. vi+136. (Colgate Rochester Divinity School, New York. Price : \$1.50.)

The author is Assistant Professor of Old Testament Interpretation at the Colgate Rochester Divinity School. This volume is in the first place a study of the Hebrew root *yasar*, to which is added the root *yakah*. All the occurrences of these roots are tabulated and carefully analysed. Then there follows a study of Jeremiah from the concept of *musar*, because the author believes that this is where one should begin for a complete biblical study of this word. The value of suffering as divine discipline is next traced under two heads : personal experience and observance of the suffering of others. The subject is then discussed as it is found in the Jewish Midrashes, the Mishna and the Talmud. The volume is a careful and detailed study of the material.
N.H.S.

SCHREY, H. H., WALZ, H. H., and WHITEHOUSE, W. A. *The Biblical Doctrine of Justice and Law*. (Ecumenical Biblical Studies, No. 3.) 1955. Pp. 208. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

This book, published also in German by Gotthelf Verlag, Zürich, under the title *Gerechtigkeit in biblischer Sicht*, is an important examination of the fundamental problems of the relations between law and justice, followed by a study of the Biblical view of righteousness as a quality of God and as His gift to His elect people, leading in turn to an examination of the proper attitude of the people of God to contemporary human justice and temporal authorities. The authors hold that the time is not yet ripe for the production of a full-scale theology of law, but maintain that God's Word comes through the Bible to persuade the Church, and through it the world, that what is wrong is being put right in this world through the Spirit. While only one section of the book deals directly with the Old Testament, for that section it deserves a place in this *Book List*.
H.H.R.

SMAL, P. J. N. : *Die Universalisme in die Psalms*. 1956. Pp. 236. (Kok, Kampen.)

This Afrikaans thesis was presented to the Free University of Amsterdam for the doctorate in theology. Special attention is paid to between 50 and 60 psalms. The universalism of the Psalter is seen against its particularism ; the latter appears in the emphasis on the covenant made by Yahweh with the people, land, sanctuary and king of Israel. But a universalist outlook is implied in the emphasis on Yahweh—the one, transcendent God—as Creator, Owner, Sustainer of the universe, as King and Judge of the world. It comes to clear expression in those places where the nations are called upon to take note of the mighty acts of Yahweh and pay him their homage (cf. Pss. xxii. 27 f. ; lxviii. 29 ff. ; lxxxvi. 4, etc.). The author agrees with his promoter, N. H. Ridderbos, that Ps. cx is the only psalm which is “ messianic ” in the direct sense.

F.F.B.

SORG, R. : *Hesed and Hasid in the Psalms*. 1953. Pp. 64. (Pio Decimo Press, St. Louis, Mo. Price : \$1.25.)

The author of this little book does not attempt to translate the word *hesed*, whose various translations in the New Latin version he records, but examines the elements which enter into the concept, as they appear from its differing contexts. There is a chapter on ‘ Cursing in the Psalms,’ defending the relevant passages as mild compared with the New Testament, and a brief chapter on the ‘ Mysticism of the Psalms.’ Finally there is a complete list of all the passages in translation where *hesed* or *hasid* occur in the Psalms. The book is intended to be popular and not scientific, and is without any critical discussion. It will be found serviceable to readers who are not equipped for the more learned studies, but is of slight value to more scholarly readers.

H.H.R.

STEINMANN, J. : *Le Livre de Job*. (Lectio Divina 16.) 1955. Pp. 390. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 990.)

As one has learnt to expect from the author, we have here a piece of work, which, if it offers nothing startlingly new, is a competent and straightforward introduction to the book of Job. Part I, in which the author dates the original form of the book to the first half of the fourth century B.C., serves as a general introduction, and deals with the cultural background, the problem of suffering in the thought of the ancient Near East as well as that of Greece, and the connexion in thought and literary expression between the book of Job and other parts of the Old Testament. Part II offers, for the most part, a translation of what is regarded as the original work, accompanied by brief textual notes and a running commentary ; and this is followed by a similar treatment of such additional matter as the Elihu speeches and the poem on Wisdom. An interesting discussion of exegetical and other

glosses adds to the value of this section. Part III deals *inter alia* with the characters in the drama and the general argument of the book, while Part IV touches lightly on some of the ways in which the book has been interpreted from the time of Gregory the Great down to the present day. A.R.J.

SUTCLIFFE, E. F. : *Providence and Suffering in the Old and New Testaments*. 1955. Pp. viii+175. (Nelsons Ltd., Edinburgh. Price : 15s. 0d.)

This is an interesting and competent study of its theme. The opening two chapters deal with the views held by other religions, especially by the Babylonians. It is argued that it is unlikely that a Babylonian Fall story will ever be found it would be inconsistent with what we know. In the discussion of Israel's beliefs, a proper balance is struck between individual and corporate responsibility. On p. 57 there should have been a reference to the evidence from Nuzu. On pp. 74-76 there are good remarks on one-sided and hyperbolic Biblical statements. Throughout there appears evidence of cautious textual and literary criticism. One may perhaps be allowed to express dissent from the view expressed on pp. 99-100 that certain of the extremer statement of Ecclesiastes "are not just the human reflections of a Jewish thinker but reflections which God Almighty through inspiration wished to be communicated in the first instance to the Jewish people and to find a place in their Canon of Sacred Scripture. There is consequently nothing in them of unauthorised or indiscreet criticism. They were inspired for a purpose, which seems to have been, as suggested, to raise the minds of the chosen people to higher thoughts of God's manner of apportioning rewards and punishments." The truth in these words might have been better put. N.W.P.

TSEVAT, M. : *A Study of the Language of the Biblical Psalms*. (Journal of Biblical Literature Monograph Series, Volume IX.) 1955. Pp. viii+154. (Society of Biblical Literature, Philadelphia. Price : \$1.50, or \$1.00 for members.)

The author of this unusual type of monograph, which is lithoprinted, seeks to examine the Old Testament psalms (defined as any address to God in metrical form and therefore not to be restricted to the Psalter) from the standpoint of the words, grammatical forms, and phrases, which may be regarded as idiomatic in this connexion when compared with the language of the remaining Biblical literature. By means of a further comparison with (a) similar features in what survives of other Semitic dialects closely related to Hebrew, particularly Ugaritic, and (b) the books of Chronicles, the author concludes that psalmody was an element in Israel's religious life from the time of the Settlement, and that, so far as the Hebrew Scriptures are concerned, the *terminus ante quem* of the psalms is the fifth century B.C. The argument is developed along purely statistical lines, and the monograph as a whole is a monument of industry ; but one cannot help questioning

the validity of the author's claims for this kind of statistical approach to the study of the Old Testament, when the surviving literature available for comparison is so limited.

A.R.J.

VELLAS, B. M. *The Earthquake in the Old Testament* (in modern Greek). 2nd ed. 1955. Pp. 18+German résumé of 2 pp. (Athens.)

This little treatise on earthquakes in the Old Testament first appeared in 1943, in a *Festschrift* for Professor N. Kretikos. The recent earthquakes in Greece led to a request for its reprinting. Vellas distinguishes between literal earthquakes (among which he reckons the phenomena of Gen. xix. 24; Ex. xix. 18; 1 Sam. xiv. 15; Amos i. 1 (cf. Zech. xiv. 5)) and the use of earthquake terminology to describe theophanies and the like. Of special importance is the use of such terminology in an eschatological setting; e.g., in Isa. xxiv. 18-20, where the earth is destroyed by a great earthquake, to make way for a new creation. Earthquakes, whether literal or figurative, proceed from God; they are expressions of His judgement, and are designed to lead to repentance. A brief summary of the argument in German is appended to the Greek treatise.

F.F.B.

VISCHER, W.: *Die Immanuel-Botschaft im Rahmen des königlichen Zionsfestes*. (Theologische Studien, 45.) 1955. Pp. 56. (Evangelischer Verlag, Zollikon-Zürich. Price: Fr. 4.70.)

This important study, No. 45 of *Theologische Studien*, is a terminological investigation into Isaiah vi. 1-ix. 6, to show that the Immanuel prophecies are closely related to certain specified texts belonging to the Jerusalem and Davidic version of the royal ritual of enthronement. The apostasy of Ahaz in the Syro-Ephraimitic crisis led Isaiah to re-affirm the Davidic theme, enshrined in the cult, in the form of the Immanuel prophecies. In the first instance these prophecies relate to their contemporary crisis in a polarity of divine discipline and fidelity to the Davidic house, but they are also a Christological token. Though not all the sections are equally convincing and the Christological conclusion is difficult, the main exegetical theme is probably sound.

G.H.D.

VISCHER, W.: *Das Kerygma des Alten Testaments*. (Kirchliche Zeitfragen, 36.) 1955. Pp. 24. (Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich. Price: Swiss Fr. 1.50.)

The author believes that this Kerygma, often cultic, is present throughout the entire O.T. but especially in Is. xl-lv. There he finds it in the principal features of that prophet's teaching and in the motifs of the procession, the law court and, of course, the Servant. There is also an Auto-kerygma. The reviewer agrees that the servant of the 4th Song is God, though he cannot agree with the Christology of the last two pages. The pamphlet, though brief, is brilliant and warmly commended.

G.H.D.

WIDENGREN, G. : *Sakrales Königtum im Alten Testament und im Judentum*. (Franz Delitzsch-Vorlesungen, 1952.) 1955. Pp. 128. (Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 10.80.)

Professor G. Widengren's many contributions in the fields of Old Testament study and comparative religion are marked by such wide reading and originality of thought as to ensure a warm welcome for anything more that he may have to say on these subjects. The present work is fully up to standard, and it is of special importance because it gives us a fuller discussion of the conception of sacral kingship discernible in the Old Testament and related literature than we have had hitherto from any member of the so-called Uppsala School. The aspects of the subject which are here treated are the king's responsibility for the organization of worship ; his function as high-priest, a guardian of *tôrâh*, and one endowed with divine wisdom ; his rôle at the Feast of Tabernacles as suggested by the Samaritan liturgies ; a reconstruction of the enthronement ritual ; an excursus on 2 Sam. vii ; and, of special importance, another on the Israelite New Year Festival. While the present writer is most grateful for his monograph because of the stimulus of its thought, he is uneasy about many of the author's conclusions ; and, broadly speaking, this uneasiness arises from what appears to be a tendency (a) to lift passages from their context and bring them together somewhat uncritically, and (b) to take the language of the Old Testament too literally and with insufficient regard to the peculiarities of idiom and the use of metaphor. This is particularly noticeable, for example, in the argument which Professor Widengren advances to show that Yahweh was thought of as a dying and rising god.

A.R.J.

WRIGHT, J. : *What is Man ? A Christian Assessment of the Powers and Functions of Human Personality*. 1955. Pp. 192. (Paternoster Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

This book, which is popularly written, covers a wide range but has little particular relevance for Old Testament study. Its concern is a Christian assessment of the powers and functions of human personality, and the author includes in his survey the work of philosopher, biologist and psychologist, as well as the testimony of mystic, spiritualist and exponent of the occult. There is a brief section on the biblical doctrine of man ; the full inspiration and accuracy of the Bible is accepted by the author on the ground that that was the attitude of Jesus Himself.

J.M.

WIERSINGA, H. A. : *Zendingsperspectief in het Oude Testament*. 1955. Pp. 180. (Bosch & Keuning, Baarn. Price : Fl. 5.40.)

This work reviews the missionary emphasis of the O.T. from the standpoint of a thoroughgoing conservatism in Biblical

criticism. God's interest in the Gentiles is traced from the book of Genesis, where He creates the world of mankind, makes His covenant with the sons of Noah, and promises Abraham that in him 'shall all the families of the earth be blessed,' to Malachi, who describes Yahweh's name as 'great among the Gentiles.' Not only is the missionary outlook of many of the prophets demonstrated; Daniel, too, 'was a great missionary in the strictest sense of the word' (cf. his faithful preaching to Nebuchadnezzar in ch. iv), and it is suggested that the magi from the east (Matt. ii) may have owed something of their knowledge of the expected king of the Jews to the tradition of Daniel's preaching in Mesopotamia. The exclusive policy of Zerubbabel, Ezra and Nehemiah was not anti-missionary in intention; on the contrary, Noordtzij is quoted with approval: 'Without the rejection of *this* people of the land (Ezra iv. 4, etc.), the blessing of *all* peoples would have been rendered impossible.' The book ends with some remarks on the missionary significance of the Jewish diaspora in the light of early Christian evangelization.

F.F.B.

WISKERKE, J. R. : *Volk van Gods Keuze*, with an Introduction by H. J. Schilder. 1955. Pp. 192. (Oosterbaan & Le Cointre, Goes. Price : Fl. 5.50.)

The author of this work on the 'people of God's choice,' a minister in the conservative *Gereformeerde Kerken* of the Netherlands, finds that many theologians of his own school have been too preoccupied with the dogmatic formulations of divine election and reprobation to view the subject of election in its Biblical proportions. He pays tribute to the 'inspiring and stimulating' works of Rowley and Vriezen, but finds that the former, by his emphasis on election to service, attenuates the Biblical doctrine till it approximates the 'liberal Anglo-Saxon "Social Gospel"' (believe it or not!), while the latter is unduly influenced by Barthianism. Wiskerke links election closely with the history of salvation and with the idea of the covenant. The pattern election-rejection-re-election is traced throughout the Bible, re-election being bound up with the remnant-doctrine, which receives a Christian reinterpretation from Paul in Romans xi. The first election is related to the Old covenant, re-election to the new; they correspond to Calvin's 'general' and 'special' election respectively. Wiskerke, though an orthodox Calvinist, finds ground for criticism in Calvin's exegesis of Jer. xxxi. 31 ff. If his own exposition of re-election after rejection appears to contradict the Canons of Dort, he points out, this is because he uses the term 'rejection' in a different sense from that of Dort. This is a careful, well-documented piece of work.

F.F.B.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLE

BOTTÉRO, J. : *Le Problème des Habiru à la 4^e rencontre assyriologique internationale*. (Cahiers de la Société Asiatique XII.) 1954. Pp. xxxviii+208. (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris.)

The fourth meeting of an association known as the *Groupe François Thureau-Dangin*, decided to take the problem of the Habiru as the subject for discussion. The organization of the meeting was in the capable hands of M. J. Bottéro, who has brought together in this volume all the texts discussed and all the contributions made by the eminent assyriologists who took part in the meeting. The result is a work of the utmost value for all students of this most intriguing problem. We now have available for the first time all the texts which refer to the Habiru, in the original languages, with translation and critical notes. The care and skill with which M. Bottéro has assembled this mass of material, arranged it, and contributed a valuable conclusion summing up the results of the discussion, cannot be too highly praised. S.H.H.

DRIVER, G. R. and MILES, J. C. (ed. by) : *The Babylonian Laws, Vol. II.*, edited with Translation and Commentary, Transliterated Text, Philological Notes, Glossary. 1955. Pp. viii+426. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 63s. 0d.)

This volume, a product of consummate scholarship, contains not only the Code of Hammurabi but also the Babylonian laws extant on clay-tablets : Lipit-Ishtar's law, laws from *anaittishu*, Susian land-law, Old-Babylonian *seisachtheia*, and Neo-Babylonian laws. The transliterated text and the translation are conveniently set out on opposite pages. They are followed by an extensive philological commentary (the legal commentary occupying volume I) and a complete glossary with the various meanings of each word carefully distinguished. Naturally one can think of a point to add here and there ; and the subtler historical nuances of legal terminology are not always noticed. With the use of *ashshatu*, we may now compare Ugarit *atht*, ' woman,' ' married woman ' (van Selms, *Marriage and Family Life in Ugaritic Literature*, 1954, 62). The word *shalamu*, in the sense of ' to make good,' is confined to restitution in kind : Code paras, 125, 138 (in the glossary misprinted 139), 149, 156, 172 (misprinted 176), 267. It never denotes, say, payment of silver for an object. The reviewer has shewn (*Studies in Biblical Law*, 1947, 134 ff.) that the same is true of *shillem* in the Old Testament, with the exception of Exod. xxi. 34, where the clause ' he shall give money unto the owner of them ' is interpolated. The Babylonian word is actually narrower than the Biblical. The latter may signify simple restitution—an ox for an ox, repayment of a loan—or multiple—five oxen for one. The former is applied only to simple restitution. The Aramaic papyri, incidentally, in their use of *shallem*, are in step with the Babylonian and Biblical terminology : restitution in kind.

There is no doubt, however, that this is and will remain the standard work in its field. D.D.

DUSSAUD, R. : *La Pénétration des Arabes en Syrie avant l'Islam*. (Institut français d'archéologie de Beyrouth, Bibliothèque archéologique et historique, lix.) 1955. Pp. 230. (Geuthner, Paris. Price : Fr. 3,000.)

The writer describes the nature and extent of Arab settlement of Syria and Mesopotamia from Nabataean times until the Moslem invasions and uses the results of his survey to demonstrate the nature and extent of the impingement of desert peoples upon the sown land in earlier periods. This includes the Hebrew settlement which M. Dussaud dates in the 15th century, (citing Prof. Rowley as an authority !). His views of the historical relevance of the Ras Shamra text Krt with his celebrated 'Negebite theory' and his view of the mention of Asher and Zebulun in that text are retained. This failure to meet serious criticisms of such sweeping assumptions is a serious fault of this work. In the Christian period, however, the survey of the desert marches is welcome and valuable.

J.G.

DUSSAUD, R. *Prélydiens, Hittites et Achéens*. 1953. Pp. 186. (P. Geuthner, Paris. Price : Fr. 1350.)

This is a review of the ethnography of Anatolia in the light of recent archaeology. Its value for Old Testament study is mainly peripheral though it is useful to have M. Dussaud's succinct statement of his opinions on such matters as Akhiyawa (the Achaeans of mainland Greece), the archaeology of Hittite sites, the Assyrian colonies in Cappadocia, the Hyksos (Semites according to M. Dussaud), and the 'Sea Peoples.' On the subject of Genesis x the writer insists that the association of Lud (Lydia) and the Semites denotes commercial relations. The book ought to be read in conjunction with Schaeffer's *Stratigraphie Comparée et Chronologie d'Asie Occidentale*.

J.G.

GRAY, J. : *The Krt Text in the Literature of Ras Shamra : A Social Myth of Ancient Canaan*. (Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui, V.) 1955. Pp. x+66. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 10.)

This fresh attempt to interpret the poem of Keret contains a brief introduction and then the text transliterated and translated in parallel columns, followed by philological notes and a selected bibliography. The editor regards the poem as social propaganda, intended "to articulate and so conserve features thought to be vital to social life, as the nature-myths accompanied the ritual which reassured men of the permanence and regularity of the natural order." The transliteration seems to be accurate; the translation, especially when it diverges from that of Ginsberg, is sometimes unhappy (e.g., III iii. 35-6), nor does it always make sense (e.g., I i. 33, ii. 189, III vi. 18a, 49). The notes are useful but must be used with

caution ; for the laws governing the mutation of sounds are often flouted. The interpretation, however, of these difficult documents is full of difficulty and every fresh attempt, such as the present, is welcome ; neither philological nor grammatical rules are yet fully established, and the translation of numerous words and phrases is still highly precarious.
G.R.D.

GREENBERG, M. *The Hab/piru*. (American Oriental Series, Vol. 39.) 1955. Pp. xiv+96. (American Oriental Society, New Haven. Price : \$3.50.)

This is a valuable collection of all the known material relating to the much discussed problem of the Habiru. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to a number of American scholars who are well-known specialists in cuneiform and Hittite studies and in Egyptology. The first 12 pages are devoted to the history of the problem from the discovery of the Tell el-Amarna tablets up to the most recent discoveries. The next section of the book, from p. 15 to p. 58, contains 166 texts from many sources, Sumerian, Akkadian, Nuzi, Tell el-Amarna, Boghazköi, Ugarit, and others. The texts are given in transcription and translation, and some of them are hitherto unpublished. The third section, from p. 61 to p. 82, contains an analysis of the sources by their groups. In this section the author has attempted to draw out the information furnished by the various sources concerning the social or political status of the Habiru, and their ethnic composition and origins. The final section is devoted to the author's conclusions. While the experts may raise questions as to the accuracy of some of the translations, there is no doubt that this is a most important piece of scholarship, and it will be invaluable to all students of this intriguing problem. The book contains a complete bibliography of all that has been written on the subject, and I cannot detect any omissions.
S.H.H.

MENDELSON, I. (ed by) : *Religions of the Ancient Near East. Sumero-Akkadian Religious Texts and Ugaritic Epics*. 1955. Pp. xxx+284. (Liberal Arts Press, New York. Price : \$1.75 paper, \$3.00 cloth.)

This is the fourth volume in a series called *The Library of Religion* whose aim is to provide for the general reader a series of readings in the sacred scriptures and basic writings of the world's religions, past and present. The volume under review contains Sumero-Akkadian religious texts and Ugaritic epics. The author, already known for a valuable study of slavery in the ancient Near East, has written a short introduction to the selection of texts which constitutes the main body of the book. The translations of the texts, with the exception of the *Shurpu* and *Maqlu* texts which have been translated by the editor, have been taken from Pritchard's *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*. The editor has rendered a great service to all who are interested in the early

religions of the ancient Near East by making available in a reliable translation and in a cheap and handy form the most important myth and ritual texts of Mesopotamia and Syria. Ginsberg's translation of the Ugaritic texts, which is that given in Pritchard, often presents considerable divergences from Gordon's translation, and students need to be reminded that the meaning of these difficult but fascinating texts is still too uncertain to allow of their use without considerable caution. The ritual for the making of the sacred *lilissu*-drum, given in Thureau-Dangin's *Rituel accadiens* would have been a welcome addition to the excellent selection which the editor has given us. S.H.H.

MOSCATI, S.: *Geschichte und Kultur der semitischen Völker, Eine Einführung*. 2nd ed. 1955. Pp. 218+32 plates+4 maps. (W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 4.80.) *Histoire et civilisation des peuples sémitiques* (Bibliothèque Historique). 1955. Pp. 238+4 maps. (Payot, Paris. Price: Fr. 850.)

In the second German edition of Professor Moscati's introductory manual the main structure of the first German edition (noticed in the *Book List*, 1954, p. 80) has been retained, but several changes have been introduced. Most noteworthy is the attention which is paid to matters which have assumed prominence in the last two years or so, such as the excavations at Nimrud, Mari and Ugarit, the law-code of Ur-Nammu, the Dead Sea scrolls, the origin of the Aramaeans, the Aramaic documents on leather, and research in Arabia. The section on the Ethiopians has been extended somewhat, and a number of additions have been made to the bibliography. Compared with the original edition in Italian and the first edition in German, the French edition contains some modifications and additions. The four maps are once again included, but the plates and the index which appear in the Italian and German editions are omitted. Their omission is much to be regretted in a book which is designed primarily for the layman, and which is likely to enjoy a wide circulation. D.W.T.

PHILLIPS, W.: *Qataban and Sheba*. 1955. Pp. xvi+362 (English ed. 336). (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, and V. Gollancz, London. Price: \$5.00 or 21s. 0d.)

This is a general account—somewhat circumstantial and ingenuous—of the activities of the American Foundation for the Study of Man by the leader of the expeditions. The Biblical student will be impressed with the enormous amount of material, especially epigraphic, which was gathered in the kingdoms of Qataban and Sheba and the manuscript material microfilmed in the monastery of St. Catherine's in Sinai. General and particularly specialist interest will demand the publication of details in an authoritative report by archaeological and epigraphic experts on the large staff of these expeditions unprecedented in finance and equipment. J.G.

POPE, M. L. : *El in the Ugaritic Texts*. (Supplements to *Vetus Testamentum*, Vol. II.) 1955. Pp. x+116. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 14, to subscribers Fl. 11.)

The work here noticed is an exhaustive study of the name and style, attributes, position and abode, of El the supreme god at Ugarit, arranged in seven chapters. The chapter on the name 'El' is inconclusive and therefore disappointing; and the author does not consider the possibility that it may have had an onomatopoeic origin. Contrariwise, that on El's abode is most interesting and indeed convincing; this is put at Aphek (Joshua xiii. 4), the Afca about 23 miles to the N.E. of Beirut, midway between Gebal (Byblos) and Baalbek (Hierapolis), at the source of the Nahr Ibrahim near its supposed subterranean junction with the waters of el Yam-muneh. There is also an excellent chapter on El's rank and significance, in which Eissfeldt's view of El as a 'high god' is vigorously combatted; and this 'removes the ground from under him . . . ' as the 'object of any serious monotheistic movement.' All in all, the book is an excellent study of the problem which the author has set himself to examine, and it contains many admirable suggestions which will call for careful consideration as the Ugaritic texts are intensively cultivated.

G.R.D.

PRITCHARD, J. B. (ed. by) : *Ancient Near Eastern Texts relating to the Old Testament*. 2nd ed. 1955. Pp. xxii+544. (Princeton University Press, and G. Cumberlege, London. Price : \$17.50 or 140s. 0d.)

This indispensable work, whose first edition was reviewed in the *Book List*, 1951, p. 21, now appears in a revised and enlarged edition, which adds still more to its usefulness. Corrections of errors and misprints have been made, and bibliographical material has been brought up to date. In addition a number of Canaanite texts have been translated by Franz Rosenthal (including the Azitawadda text from Karatepe and several early Aramaic texts from North Syria, the Marseilles Tariff, the Treaty between Ktk and Arpad, and some sepulchral inscriptions), several South Arabian inscriptions have been translated by A. Jamme, and some new Akkadian texts have been translated by E. A. Speiser. These additions are all welcome and valuable, and owners of the first edition of the work can get the additions separately for \$1.00. Professor Pritchard and his team of fellow-workers have earned the gratitude of scholars everywhere by making available in this convenient, though expensive, form this fine and up-to-date collection of texts.

H.H.R.

VAN RAALTE, J. : *De Schrijfkunst in de Bijbellanden*. 1955. Pp. 160. (Bosch & Keuning, Baarn. Price : Fl. 5.90.)

This popular account of the rise and development of the art of writing in Bible lands, the author tells us, was begun in

the unpromising environment of Buchenwald concentration camp. Since then he has brought his knowledge up to date by reference to the writings of Diringer, Driver, Gelb and others. The main scripts of Near Eastern antiquity are described and some account is given of the history of their decipherment. The recent decipherment of the Minoan script is not mentioned. Van Raalte writes with strong religious convictions : writing in general and the invention of the alphabet in particular should be seen as a gift from God, designed for the recording of His revelation in a form which the ordinary man could read. F.F.B.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

BARTHÉLEMY, D. and MILIK, J. T. : *Discoveries in the Judean Desert. I. Qumran Cave I.* 1955. Pp. xii+166+37 plates. (G. Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London. Price : 63s. 0d.)

The work is issued by the Jordan Department of Antiquities, École Biblique et Archéologique Française, and the Palestine Archaeological Museum, and, in addition to treatises by the editors, contains contributions by Lankester Harding (the discovery), Père de Vaux (ceramics), Mrs. G. M. Crowfoot (linen textiles), J. Plenderleith (unwrapping). There are seventy fragments of text given in transcript and facsimile, divided into Biblical and non-Biblical, edited by Barthélemy and Milik respectively, and accompanied by useful annotations and discussions. The indexes are adequate and ten illustrations are included in the text. The presentation is superb, and the volume obviously forms an extremely valuable addition to the publications containing the texts of the scrolls. It is the first of a series, and subsequent volumes will include material from the other caves, and also from other sources such as Khirbet Qumran, Murabba'at and Mird. B.J.R.

BOCCACCIO, P. and BERARDI, G. *Interpretatio Habacuc (Pesher Habacquq). Transcriptio et Versio Latina.* 1955. Pp. 26. (Pontificium Seminarium Picenum, Fani. Price : Lire 650.)

The text has been edited by permission of the American Schools of Oriental Research, and in many details it is an improvement on the transcription published in the first instance by ASOR, though it is right to add that the majority of divergences are concerned with the reading of *waw* and *yodh*. The present edition, however, is rather confused by the introduction into the text of the transcription, albeit interlineally, of emendations proposed by the editors; and the objection is greater because textual additions in the manuscript itself are also made interlineally. The annotation is terse, clear and helpful, and the translation is most useful. Various identifications of persons and events are very briefly indicated, and a bibliography of seven items includes the work of Segert but not Elliger's. B.J.R.

BURROWS, M. : *The Dead Sea Scrolls*. 1955. Pp. xvi+436+10 plates. (The Viking Press, New York, and Secker & Warburg, London. Price : \$6.50.)

Of the great number of works on the Scrolls which have appeared in the last nine years, this is the most comprehensive as well as the most readable. It is written mainly, if one may say so, for the non-professional student by a scholar of repute who has followed the finds closely since they were first made known to the outer world by the late Prof. Sukenik and by Dr. Trever and Dr. Brownlee of the American School of Oriental Research—the School which had the author as its Director at that time. Having read and scrutinized almost every study written on the Scrolls in the major European languages and to a somewhat lesser degree in Modern Hebrew, the author very aptly wove the results of these studies into the general fabric of his work. The first part of the book deals in great detail with the first discoveries and the excitement and controversy which they have aroused, and in less detail, with the later discoveries as known at the time of putting the book together. In other parts of the book the familiar subjects related to the Scrolls are discussed, the author, perhaps wisely at this stage when hundreds of fragments of the Qumran Caves are still awaiting decipherment, not always committing himself to definite views. The last part of the book gives translations of the Damascus Document ; the Habakkuk Commentary ; the Manual of Discipline ; and sections from the War Scroll as well as from the Hymns. In order not to increase unduly the size of the book neither an apparatus criticus nor indexes of any kind are given. The book, however, contains a fairly extensive bibliography as well as some photographs and maps bearing on the Scrolls.

M.W.

*ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Dead Sea Scrolls and their Significance*. (Two Broadcast talks in the B.B.C. Third Programme.) 1955. Pp. 24. (Independent Press, London. Price : 2s. 0d.)

In the first of the two talks, printed here practically as actually broadcast, the story of the later phases of the discoveries in the Qumran caves, Murabba'at and Mird, is outlined, and in the second the author gives his views on the significance of the scrolls, their dating and the identification of the sect. With the qualities which generally accompany Professor Rowley's writings, clarity, fairness and interest, this booklet can be recommended to all who would know something about the scrolls.

B.J.R.

SCOTT, R. B. Y. : *Treasure from Judaean Caves : The Story of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. 1955. Pp. x+44+4 plates. (United Church Publishing House, Toronto.)

Originally broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, this account of the Scrolls should find a ready market among the interested laity, for it is a coherent, clear and interesting account. It touches on some points not hitherto

well-known, e.g., 'two manuscripts of Exodus which follow the Samaritan text, and copies of Samuel . . . which are much closer to the old Greek . . .'. The writer thinks that it is 'at least possible' that John the Baptist 'had been a member of the Qumran community.'
B.J.R.

SUKENIK, E. L. (ed. by) : *The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University*. 1955. Pp. 40+58 plates of transcription, with corresponding separate leaves of facsimile. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem. Price : 70s. 0d.)

The book is practically identical with the Hebrew edition (cf. *Book List*, 1955, p. 64) : the main differences are—apart, of course, from the fact that the Hebrew has been translated—that the errata slip of the latter has been dispensed with and the corrections duly entered in the text (correctly even where the errata slip is incorrect!) ; variation in the order and numeration of manuscript photographs (as distinct from facsimiles), which is unfortunate and is bound to lead to confusion in references ; and the interesting item of information that the collotype plates of facsimiles were printed in the Cotswolds.
B.J.R.

VINCENT, A. : *Les manuscrits hébreux du Désert de Juda*. (Textes pour l'Histoire Sacrée.) 1955. Pp. 282. (Fayard, Paris. Price : Fr. 700.)

After a brief account of the discoveries at Qumran, Murabba'at and El Mird, the author offers an account of the principal texts known at the time of writing (before the full text of the Hebrew University scrolls was available), with a translation of the non-Biblical texts, including the Zadokite Fragments found in the Cairo Geniza. The rendering given of this last is a draft translation by Abbé Michel which was not intended for publication without further revision. Professor Vincent reviews the main theories as to the age and provenance of the Qumran texts, and favours the second century date for the Teacher of Righteousness and the Essene character of the sect. The deposit of the manuscripts in the caves is placed shortly before the fall of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, in accordance with what seems the inescapable evidence provided by the excavation of the monastery.
H.H.R.

WALLENSTEIN, M. : *A Striking Hymn from the Dead Sea Scrolls*. (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, xxxviii, No. 1, September, 1955.) 1955. Pp. 26. (John Rylands Library, Manchester, and Manchester University Press. Price : 3s. 6d.)

The author has specialized in the Hymns or Songs of Thanksgiving of the Qumrân Scrolls, and has already published editions and translations of some of the Songs, in *Hymns from the Judean Scrolls*, 1950 (cf. *Book List*, 1950.) In the present work he deals with a lengthy song of some eighty lines, contained in three fragments published in facsimile in Sukenik's *ʿOṣar ham-Meghillôth* (Plates 39-41) and reproduced here in reduced size. The treatment consists of a transcription

(pointed) and translation, both copiously annotated, and forms a very important contribution to the textual study of the scrolls.
B.J.R.

WILSON, E. *The Scrolls from the Dead Sea*. 1955. Pp. 160. (Allen, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

The great merit of this book is the vigorous and pleasing way in which it is written. It tells the story of the discovery, and very vividly describes some of the personalities engaged on the scrolls—Father de Vaux, Dupont-Sommer and others. It succeeds in presenting the background of the sect (the Essenes), and, without trying to avoid controversy, raises important issues connected with the relevance of the scrolls for the New Testament and the transmission of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. But the author fails to do anything like justice to work already accomplished by scholarship, and the book cannot be recommended without reserve because it lacks balance in perspective and contains far too many inaccuracies.
B.J.R.

YADIN, Y. : *The Scroll of the War of the Sons of Light against the Sons of Darkness* (in Modern Hebrew.) 1955. Pp. xviii + 398 + vi. (Bialik Foundation ; Jerusalem. Price : 52s. 6d.)

This masterly work, written by both a talented soldier and scholar, comprises two main parts, the one an introduction, arranged according to subjects irrespective of the order of their appearance in the scroll and the second a copiously annotated text to which are added, wherever possible, suggested restorations of the numerous missing parts. It also contains twenty drawings, illuminating subjects related to the war described in the scroll as well as the diverse weapons mentioned therein. The introduction, which occupies the greater part of the book, deals with the contents and the aim of the scroll ; the plan of the war ; the system of the standards of the 'Congregation' ; the mobilization rules ; the trumpets and the various weapons of war to be used ; the tactics employed by the various units of the warriors ; customs and rituals of the 'Congregation' ; angelology according to the Scrolls with special reference to the War Scroll.

Examining the authorship of the scroll, it is stated that while there is no decisive proof that it was composed by the Essenes, there is likewise nothing to disprove it. The date of its composition as well as the date of its writing and the time of its hiding in the cave are also discussed. It is suggested with commendable caution that it was composed after the Roman conquest, but before the end of the reign of Herod. It is again cautiously suggested that the copy most likely was made in the second half of the first century B.C. or in the first half of the first century C.E. and that its concealment took place at the beginning of the first century B.C. as a *terminus post quem* and 70 C.E. as *terminus ante quem*. The

last chapter gives the principal characteristic expressions which are common to the Scrolls in general. The book concludes with five useful indexes. M.W.

APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

VAN ANDEL, C. P. *De Structuur van de Enoch-Traditie en het Nieuwe Testament*. (Studia Theologica Trajectina, 2.) 1955. Pp. x+132. (Drukkerij Kemink en Zoon, Utrecht. Price : Fl. 10.)

This dissertation, presented to the University of Utrecht, considers 1 Enoch section by section (beginning with chapters xci-civ, cvi-cvii, known separately in Christian antiquity as "The Epistle of Enoch" and entitled by Van Andel "The Wisdom of Enoch") in order to discover the life-setting, *halakhah* and soteriology implied by each section, and the extent to which life and thought in each tend to centre around a particular figure. The conclusion, supported by parallel studies in other literature of the same general period (particularly Jubilees, the Testaments of the XII Patriarchs, or rather their pre-Christian sources, and the Zadokite-Qumran literature), is that the various sections of 1 Enoch represent successive stages in the development of a religious sect (identical with or related to the Qumran sect), whose life and thought centre with increasing clearness round a dominant figure, whose personality is fused with that of the antediluvian Enoch. The parallel with the Qumran "Teacher of Righteousness" is plain, except that he is not identified with a primaeval character. The resemblance of all this to New Testament Christianity, says Van Andel, is purely formal. In the circle which produced the Enoch literature, the Teacher who realizes the Enoch-ideal is a product of the community ; in Christianity it is Jesus who creates the church.

There is an English summary of the argument on pp. 114-127. F.F.B.

BARON, S. W. and BLAU, J. L. (ed. by) *Judaism : Postbiblical and Talmudic Period*. (The Library of Religion, vol. iii.) 1954. Pp. xxvi+246. (Liberal Arts Press, New York. Price : \$1.75 in paper, \$3.00 in cloth.)

The series to which this work belongs offers 'A series of readings in the Sacred Scriptures and Basic Writings of the World's Religions.' Hence, after a short Introduction giving the setting for the quotations, we have a series of extracts from published translations of some of the intertestamental works, Philo, Josephus, works dealing with sectarian movements—including that from which the Dead Sea Scrolls emanated—and passages from the Tannaim and the Amoraim. The whole forms a handy compendium of Jewish orthodox and sectarian teaching, dealing with a variety of subjects, which should be widely useful. H.H.R.

BONSIRVEN, J. : *Textes Rabbiniques des deux premiers siècles Chrétiens*, pour servir à l'intelligence du Nouveau Testament. 1955. Pp. xii+804. (Pontificio Instituto Biblico, Rome. Price : Lire 4,500 or \$7.50, or bound Lire 5,400 or \$9.00.)

The library shelf that holds Billerbeck and Moore should certainly make room for this work by Bonsirven. Its main purpose is to let the normative Rabbinic Judaism of New Testament times give an account of itself in its own way and its own words. Philo and Josephus are left out : there is no room ; and, in any case, their works are readily available elsewhere. The same holds of the Apocrypha and Pseudo-epigrapha. Even when the work is confined to the Rabbinical material, it is still necessary to be selective ; so the final redaction of the Mishnah is taken as the *terminus post quem* now. Within the period the attempt is made to give all that is necessary to have a well-rounded, well-defined picture of the Palestinian background of the New Testament. The materials provided include examples of very early Jewish prayers, the oldest Biblical exegesis represented by *Mekhilta*, *Sifra*, and *Sifre*, and the earliest codification of the Oral Law represented by the Mishnah, the Tannaitic comments preserved in the Talmuds, the Baraitoth, and relevant extracts from the Tosephta. The Mishnaic material is either translated in full or summarized : the only tractate not represented seems to be *Mo'ed Qatan*. Fully translated portions are in plain type ; summaries are enclosed in [] ; and the occasional explanatory words and phrases are printed in italics and put in () in the text. There are three valuable indexes : the first analytical, giving references for all the main topics dealt with in the text, the second of Old Testament texts discussed by the Rabbis, the third of New Testament passages which can be illuminated from the text. There is also a dated list of the Rabbis of the period. Altogether a very useful and convenient book for study and reference. T.W.M.

BÜCHLER, A. : *Studies in Jewish History. The Büchler Memorial Volume*, ed. by J. Rabbinowitz and I. Brodie. 1956. Pp. xxx+280+(viii+78 in Hebrew.) (G. Cumberlege, O.U.P., London. Price : 50s. 0d.)

This handsomely produced book takes the place of a Festschrift that was planned some twenty years ago but, for various reasons, never completed. The eleven essays (eight in English, three in Hebrew) are all by Büchler himself, and they provide a characteristic cross-section of his scholarly work over something like half-a-century. They are mainly concerned with aspects of Jewish life, worship, and history in Palestine towards the end of the pre-Christian period and in the first three centuries of our era. The topics chosen are highly specialized and the treatment most erudite. The essays will thus have their special interest and importance for

students of Judaism in this period; but there are ample gleanings for workers in the Old and New Testament fields. The essays in English have all been translated from German or French: the translations read well, though one is brought up with something of a start by the quaint expression "heathen Christian" which appears several times in the essay on "the Minim of Sepphoris and Tiberias in the second and third centuries."

In addition to the essays there is a brief sketch of Büchler's life and a generous appreciation of the man and his work by Rabbi I. Epstein, a bibliography of Büchler's works, and, as frontispiece to the volume, a portrait of the man himself.

T.W.M.

DAUBE, D.: *The New Testament and Rabbinic Judaism*. 1956. Pp. xviii+460. (Athlone Press, London. Price: 45s. 0d.)

Here we have a new example of the range of Dr. Daube's learning, as well as of its surprising detail. In these Jordan Lectures he sets the New Testament against its Rabbinic background in such a way as to illuminate countless incidents and sayings. He draws not only on orthodox Judaism, but on sectarian Judaism, as it appears in the literature of the Qumran sect and other surviving works, and illuminates the particular nuance of many New Testament Greek words. In the opening section he underlines New Testament links with a number of the Messianic Types in the Old Testament, and then offers some valuable form-critical studies of legislative and other passages, and finally gives examples of a wide range of concepts and conventions on which light can be shed. In a number of cases he argues back on the ground of very slight hints to assumed earlier traditions and interpretations, so that, as might be expected, all are not equally convincing. Nevertheless, the whole forms an important study by one who is equally at home in the literature of Judaism and in the New Testament.

H.H.R.

DAVIES, W. D. *Paul and Rabbinic Judaism: Some Rabbinic Elements in Pauline Theology*. 2nd ed. 1955. Pp. viii+392. (S.P.C.K., London. Price: 18s. 6d.)

The first edition of this book was reviewed in *Book List*, 1949, p. 50. The 2nd edition does not substantially differ from the earlier except in the Additional Notes, pp. 352-366, where opportunity is taken to refer to further literature bearing on the subject matter. Particular reference is made to the Dead Sea Scrolls, a study of which serves to confirm some of the author's expositions of Pauline words and phrases.

A.S.H.

EPSTEIN, J. N. and MELAMED, E. Z. *Mekhilta d' Rabbi Šim'on b. Johai*. 1955. Pp. lviii+304. (Mekize Nirdamim, Jerusalem.)

That besides the Mekhilta on Exodus which originated with the School of R. Ishmael there existed another Tannaitic Midrash on Exodus which was usually called Mekhilta of R. Simeon b. Johai (i.e., of the School of R. Akiba) was known from quotations by ancient authors. These had been collected by Friedmann in his edition of Mekhilta. Towards the end of the last century, when the Yemenite Midrash Haggadol was made available to European scholars, J. Levy discovered in it these quotations and in a well-known treatise of his published in 1889 he showed that the mediaeval compiler of this Midrashic work excerpted most of the Mekhilta of R. Simeon. D. Hoffmann, who in 1888 in his *Zur Einleitung in die halachischen Midraschim* established distinguishing criteria between the Midrashim of the School of R. Ishmael and those of the School of R. Akiba, set to work to reconstruct the Mekhilta of R. Simeon on the basis of the Midrash Haggadol by applying these criteria and published his results in a series of articles in *Happeles* 1901-4. Meanwhile Schechter discovered among the Geniza fragments 12 MS. leaves from various parts of the Mekhilta of R. Simeon (about 1/15th of the whole work) which largely confirmed Hoffmann's reconstruction. In 1905 Hoffmann published a reconstructed Mekhilta of R. Simeon on the basis of all the available material. Since that time many additional fragments have been discovered so that out of the 224 pages of the present edition 164 are based on MSS. This in itself, besides the critical apparatus based on 4 MSS. of Midrash Haggadol would render the present work the standard text of the Mekhilta of R. Simeon. There is also a large introduction which includes a discussion on the origin of this Mekhilta by Epstein and chapters dealing with its terminology and its MSS. by Melamed who also provided 9 valuable indices. P.R.W.

GINSBURG, C. D. : *The Essenes. Their History and Doctrines. The Kabbalah. Its Doctrines, Development and Literature*. Two Essays. 1955. Pp. 246. (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

The flyleaf states that of these two essays that on the Kabbalah was first published in 1863 and on the Essenes in 1864 ; and the blurb seems to connect the reappearance of both just now with the 'recent discoveries in the Dead Sea.' The essay on the Essenes is worth perusal, and the Rabbinic references in the annotation and a survey of observations on the Essenes by scholars from the 16th century to the late 19th add to its usefulness. B.J.R.

GOLDIN, J. *The Fathers according to Rabbi Nathan*, translated from the Hebrew. (Yale Judaica Series, X.) 1955. Pp. xxvi+278. (Yale University Press and G. Cumberlege, London. Price : \$4.75 and 38s. 0d.)

That this work, Abot of R. Nathan, which is so closely associated with the Mishnaic Tractate Abot, the Talmudic

work best known to the general public, should not have been translated into English until now, may have been due to the fact that translators generally chose either Midrashic or Mishnaic-Talmudic literature, whereas the present work is a Midrash on Mishnah Aboth. Yet, it is because of this uniqueness of utilising Midrash in the service of "wisdom" that this classical work is of special interest to scholars, and again it is its emphasis on wisdom that should make it appeal to the general public for whom this translation is designed. The translation is lucid and idiomatic. It is based on Recension A in Schechter's edition, omitting, however, the brackets which indicate Schechter's additions, a procedure which may be justified in a work designed for the general reader. The notes, however, are copious and not without interest for the scholar as well. P.R.W.

GORDON, C. H. : *Ugaritic Manual*. (Analecta Orientalia 35.) 1955. Pp. xvi+362. (Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, Rome. Price : Lire 9900, \$16.50.)

Professor Gordon continues to merit the gratitude and respect of all interested in Ugaritic studies. In revising his Ugaritic Handbook (see *Book List*, 1948) he has not seriously altered any of his major conclusions. His view still stands that Ugaritic is an independent West-Semitic language whose deviations from other West-Semitic languages are accounted for by the antiquity of Ugaritic and the geographical position of Ugarit in North Syria. The most significant feature of the new book is the inclusion of a cuneiform chrestomathy of 15 pages from the literary texts and a fuller citation of roots from cognate Semitic languages and from Egyptian. The short texts in alphabetic cuneiform from the post-war excavations published in 1951 are also included and there is a useful bibliography. The work will prove eminently suitable for study in seminars. J.G.

HELFGOTT, B. W. *The Doctrine of Election in Tannaitic Literature*. 1955 (date on title-page 1954). Pp. xii+210. (Columbia University Press, and G. Cumberlege, London. Price : \$3.50 or 28s. 0d.)

This work starts from the challenge thrown down to the Jewish people by the early Christians, when they claimed that they, and not the Jews were the true Israel, the rightful heirs of Abraham. This claim was most specifically set out by St. Paul, particularly in Galatians and Romans. The purpose of the present study is 'to determine the effect of the Christian challenge to the Jewish concept of election in the early Tannaitic period and the reaction on the part of Rabbinic thinking towards that challenge.' The aim is expository rather than judicial, even though the author makes no secret about where his own loyalties lie. He has collected a large body of relevant material and sets it out methodically in chronological order. He gives full documentation for the evidence

cited and states the Rabbinic side of the argument with moderation and restraint. It is probably not his fault, but that of his materials, that the total result of the investigation tends to be a catalogue of the views of individual Rabbis, rather than a systematic statement of a single official Rabbinic doctrine of election. The authorities cited are at one in maintaining against all comers the fact of Israel's election : what is not so clear is the precise doctrinal significance of the fact. None the less it is very useful to have this theological anthology.

Occasionally the author's English is a little puzzling ; and it comes as a shock to read (p. 88) that ' Me-asha ' is ' the Greek for Moses.' T.W.M.

KLEIN, H. : *The Code of Maimonides, Book Eleven, The Book of Torts, Translated from the Hebrew.* (Yale Judaica Series, Vol. IX.) 1955. Pp. xviii+300. (Yale University Press, New Haven and G. Cumberlege, London. Price : \$6.00 or 48s. 0d.)

This is a very able translation of that part of Maimonides's Code which deals with damage to property, theft, robbery, lost property, wounding and homicide. There are few passages the rendering of which is open to serious doubt. In II 1.3 (p. 60 and p. 247, note) it is hardly credible that ' without the owner's knowledge ' should mean ' the owner being unable to identify the offender ' ; and to interpret ' an armed brigand ' as ' an armed brigand keeping his identity secret ' is to read a great deal into the text. The volume will be of particular importance for lawyers. But there are many points of wider interest, for example V 1.9 (pp. 196 f. and p. 274, note), the rule about saving the life of the mother at the cost of that of an unborn child. D.D.

LIEBERMAN, S. : *Tosefta Ki-Fshutah.* A Comprehensive commentary on the Tosefta. *Order Zera'im*, Parts 1-2. 1955. Pp. xxviii+872. *The Tosefta, according to Codex Vienna, with variants from Codex Erfurt, Genizah MSS. and Editio Princeps (Venice 1521) together with references to Parallel Passages in Talmudic Literature.* 1955. Pp. xx+294+2 plates. (Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York. Price : \$15.00 for the 3 volumes.)

The study of the Tosefta is fraught with both textual and explanatory difficulties. Unlike the Mishna which became the official text of study in the Babylonian and Palestinian Colleges soon after its promulgation, its complementary work, the Tosefta, was discussed in the Talmud only when relevant to the understanding of the Mishna. In post-Talmudic times when the Mishna was studied on the basis of the Talmud the Tosefta was rarely resorted to. The case was somewhat different with Mishnaic Tractates without Talmud, but these, again, were not studied extensively as they did not usually form part of the curriculum. Thus it came about that the Tosefta has neither a good explanatory nor a strong textual

tradition. Prof. Lieberman, who had already earned the gratitude of Tosefta students by his monumental work *Tosefeth Rishonim* in which he collected all Tosefta references in ancient sources, has in his present works advanced our knowledge both as regards the text and the interpretation of the Tosefta. They consist of (a) a critical edition of the text based mainly on the same two MSS, as Zuckerman's edition but executed with greater accuracy, (b) a short commentary on the Tosefta and (c) a comprehensive commentary embodying the material collected in the aforementioned Tosefeth Rishonim as well as the views of later authorities and enriched by the author's own comments. There can be no doubt that henceforward serious Tosefta study will not be undertaken without reference to these outstanding works. P.R.W.

LISOWSKY, G. *Jadajim (Hände). Text, Übersetzung und Erklärung nebst einem textkritischen Anhang.* (Die Mishna, ed. Rengstorff-Rost.) 1956. Pp. vi+100. (Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 18.)

Professors Rengstorff and Rost are to be congratulated on their success in resuming the publication of the important *Giessen Mishna* which had lapsed for 20 years. The scope of the present Tractate and its layout conform on the whole to those of its 24 predecessors in the series. The introduction includes sections on the place of the Tractate within the Mishnah, the basic principles it presupposes, historical consideration of its main theme 'washing of the hands,' chronological and biographical notes on the Teachers mentioned in it, its composition and relation to the corresponding Tractate of Tosefta. The text chosen is that of MS. Kaufmann and the readings of 5 other MSS, are given in an appendix. The editors' policy of giving adequate consideration to Jewish tradition has been generally followed by the author in his explanatory notes. Jewish commentators are usually quoted but not accepted uncritically. There are cases where the criticism rests on false premises (e.g., I 1a² and I 1b¹ rest on incorrect reading of Tosefta and the linguistic remark in the latter note has no support in Mishnaic Hebrew) but these are to be preferred to those where the ancient commentators are passed by in silence. There are also instances where the note consists of a novel interpretation without reference to the traditional explanation which seems to be followed in the translation (cf. e.g., I 2d¹). The author has also occasionally yielded to the temptation to add his novel interpretation to the translation. This may be justified in cases where a literal translation is impossible (cf. the especially attractive reconstruction in I 3d) but not in others (e.g., II 1a or even the beginning of II 4a). The author has taken account of the works of modern scholars relevant to his subject and has given due consideration to the philological and historical problems involved. The work rightly takes its place in the series and will be of interest to all students of Judaism. P.R.W.

SCHILLING, O. : *Das Buch Jesus Sirach*. (Herders Bibelkommentar, VII/2.) 1956. Pp. xii+218. (Herder, Freiburg. Price : DM. 12, cloth DM. 14.60, or by subscription DM.10, cloth DM. 12.50.)

This belongs to the series entitled *Die Heilige Schrift für das Leben erklärt*, for the characteristics of which reference may be permitted to the 1955 *Book List*, p. 43. It is one of a series intended for popular use, and this unfortunately seems to mean that no problem can be discussed very thoroughly. By comparison Spicq's commentary in the sixth volume of *La Sainte Bible* (ed. Pirot & Clamer ; see *Book List*, 1948, p. 25) is an altogether fuller and more satisfactory study. After the briefest of introductions, in which the author decides for Ptolemy VII as the king Euergetes of the prologue, there follows a clear and readable translation with a brief commentary on the more important verses. Textual questions hardly enter into the author's plan. There are excursions on such topics as wisdom in Sirach, social life, old age and youth, life and death, the Marian application of wisdom, and the writing of history. One may specially praise the fine clear type and the all-but-unsoilable character of the binding.
J.M.T.B.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

BEER, G. : *Hebräische Grammatik*, 2nd edition, revised by R. Meyer, Vol. II. 1955. Pp. 196+20. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin. Price : DM. 4.80.)

The first volume of this second edition of Beer's Hebrew grammar was briefly reviewed in the *Book List*, 1953, p. 79. The second volume is devoted to the verb, the particles, and to the syntax of the noun and the verb, and there is an appendix of over thirty pages of tables of nominal and verbal forms. The historical and comparative approach which characterized the first volume is carried through into the second, with the same full use made of Ugaritic and the Dead Sea scrolls. The volume is "pocket-size," and it is inevitable that, within so brief a compass, some things should not receive the discussion they deserve (e.g., *waw* consecutive). It contains, however, a large—surprisingly large—amount of important matter. Well printed, handy in form, and reasonably priced, this grammar should be in the possession of all students of the historical development of the Hebrew language.
D.W.T.

BEN-HAYYĪM, Z. : *Studies in the Traditions of the Hebrew Language*. 1954. Pp. 150. (Instituto "Arias Montano," Madrid-Barcelona. Price : 2ls. 0d.)

This work falls into three parts. The first discusses certain pronominal suffixes and affixes, notably *-kā/-āk* in nouns and *-tā/-t* in verbs, as vocalized in the Massoretic text, and the problems raised by the traditional vocalization ; the second

contains some observations on the pronunciation of certain peculiar forms found in the scrolls from the Dead Sea ; and the third examines the importance of the Samaritan pronunciation for that of the Biblical language. The author makes a number of acute suggestions and reaches some conclusions that, however startling they may appear at first sight to be, will require careful examination ; but it is a weakness of his method that, while taking the Aramaic evidence into consideration, he pays little if any attention to the (supposed but often highly probable) proto-Semitic forms which lie behind those found in the historical languages.
G.R.D.

COHEN, M. : *Cinquante Années de Recherches*. 1955. Pp. xvi+388. (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris. Price : Fr. 2.400.)

This volume, published by his friends, is a tribute to the versatility and learning of Marcel Cohen, one of the most remarkable scholars of our day whose name is firmly established in at least three different spheres : as a general linguist, as an Hamito-Semitist and *éthiopisant* in particular, and as a student of French. The present work contains a full bibliography (up to April, 1955), in order of subjects, running to some 1,400 entries (including reviews and notices), the re-issue of some articles now rather inaccessible, and a few hitherto unpublished writings.

The Old Testament scholar will be specially interested in Cohen's *Le système verbal sémitique et l'expression du temps* (Paris 1924), successor in many ways to S. R. Driver's and H. Bauer's works and forerunner, to some extent, of G. R. Driver's book on this subject. The author's *Le parler arabe des juifs d'Alger* (Paris, 1912) and his copious and monumental Ethiopian writings contain much that is at least of peripheral interest to the Hebraist. Those scholars who seek a connexion between Egyptian (and Hamitic in general) and Semitic will find much valuable material in the *Essai comparatif sur le vocabulaire et la phonétique du chamito-sémitique* (Paris, 1947), and students of the alphabet have in Cohen's *L'écriture* (1953) an outline of the invention of writing and its development.
E.U.

FUNDAMINSKY, S. : *A New Hebrew Grammar : First Course for Schools and Learners with Vocabularies and Exercises*. 1955. Pp. xxiv+336. (Narod Press, London. Price : 15s. 0d.)

This grammar will probably be successful in one of its aims, that of providing Jewish schoolchildren with a working knowledge of Hebrew Grammar as a background to the Old Testament and to Modern Hebrew. The paradigms and other grammatical details are set out clearly and objectively without being encumbered with detailed explanatory notes.

In its other aim, that of preparing scholars for examination at G.C.E. Ordinary level it will be less successful, for, although

it is at pains to mention which words and idioms are non-Biblical, its exercises, with the exception of 48-62 (where Modern and Biblical Hebrew are printed separately), make no attempt to distinguish between Biblical and Modern Hebrew. Its users will have no clear idea of Biblical Hebrew as a classical language. L.H.B.

GARBINI, G. : *L'Aramaico Antico*. (Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, Serie viii, Vol. vii, Fasc. 5.) 1956. Pp. 50. (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome. Price : Lire 700.)

This fascicle compares, on the basis of inscriptions, the Aramaic used at various centres, such as Damascus, or in regions, such as Assyria, under the headings of orthography, phonology and morphology. The different dialects, for such they are seen to be, are characterized, and the influences, for example Phoenician and Assyrian, made clear. From the analysis it is concluded that one cannot speak of a common Aramaic before the beginning of the seventh century, for the end of the eighth century marks the end of the 'ancient' Aramaic and the beginning of the 'imperial' Aramaic. This is an important study in that the author breaks new ground and offers criticism of previous theories of the development of Aramaic, especially the theories advanced by Ginsberg and Dupont-Sommer.

W.D.M.

GOTTSTEIN, M. H. *A List of some Uncatalogued Syriac Biblical Manuscripts*. (Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, xxxvii, No. 2, March, 1955.) 1955. Pp. 20. (John Rylands Library, Manchester, and the Manchester University Press. Price : 2s. 6d.)

Dr. Gottstein's list of uncatalogued manuscripts in Manchester, Paris, London, Oxford and Cambridge is most welcome. The descriptive notes were made originally for Dr. Gottstein's own reference, and so they are often not so full or so precise as one would have wished. Those interested in the subject may supplement the descriptions of the manuscripts in the Jenks Collection at Cambridge from the list published by A. E. Goodman in the *JRAS*, October, 1939, pp. 581-600. Note that Mss. Or. 1292, 1293 and 1295 in Dr. Gottstein's article correspond to Mss. Or. 1297, Or. 1292 and Or. 1293 in Mr. Goodman's list.

W.D.McH.

HARRISON, R. K. : *Teach Yourself Hebrew*. 1955. Pp. x+216. (English Universities Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

Whoever writes an elementary Hebrew Grammar should be pachydermatous, as he is sure to be criticized for being either too inclusive or too elementary. Certainly most critics of the present book will put it into the latter class. On my reckoning, this book offers about two fifths of the grammatical information contained in Davidson-McFadyen, which seems to be insufficient to provide an adequate grounding in the language. Apart from the omission of highly desirable, not to say necessary, information, there is an inexactness of phrase and occasional misstatement such as to befog the self-taught and exasperate the class teacher. The Hebrew type is

clear and readable ; and the set-up is attractive, though not always marking off unrelated paragraphs clearly enough. A good deal of space is wasted in the paradigms ; where the Hithpa'el follows the causatives, and the use of *etc.* may sometimes leave doubt in the beginner's mind. The exercises to each lesson, with vocabularies and key, appear to be good ; and a commendable feature is the reference to passages to be attempted from the Hebrew Bible direct. The proportion of misprints is not unduly high for a first edition, though some are surprising. D.R.Ap-T.

HOLLENBERG-BUDDE (ed. W. BAUMGARTNER) : *Hebräisches Schulbuch*. 21st ed. 1955. Pp. 230. (Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel. Price : Swiss Fr. 7.80, DM. 7.50.)

W. Hollenberg's *Schulbuch* appeared first over a century ago. It was later edited successively by his brother J. Hollenberg, K. Budde, and since 1935 by W. Baumgartner. In this new edition some significant alterations have been made, the chief being a fresh treatment of certain paragraphs on vocalization, the removal of some difficult passages for reading, the provision of a larger choice of unvocalized passages for reading, and the inclusion of some extra-Biblical Hebrew texts (the Siloam inscription, and two short passages from the Manual of Discipline and the Hymns from Qumran). The four main sections are devoted to grammar and syntax, exercises, reading selections, and vocabularies. The main essentials of Hebrew grammar and syntax are clearly and succinctly presented, the exercises are well planned, and the selection of pieces for reading is excellent. The work is generally to be relied upon, and its usefulness has been proved over a long period. It deserves to be better known in this country than it is. D.W.T.

MIEROWSKY, D. *Hebrew Grammar and Grammarians throughout the ages*. 1955. Pp. 210. (D. Dainow, 33 Hunter Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg. Price : 63s. 0d.)

This work, which is duplicated in typescript, is a doctoral thesis submitted to the University of the Witwatersrand. The author became a professional scholar only late in life. His book, which was published after his death, consists of twenty-three short chapters, in which he gives a somewhat sketchy account of the development of the study of Hebrew grammar, beginning with the origins of it traceable in the Massorah and in Talmudic and Midrashic literature, and ending with the study of it in Palestine today. The author leans heavily upon the work of others ; there are a number of inaccuracies ; some of the views expressed are antiquated ; and there is little attempt at a critical evaluation of the material used. There are some things of interest in the work, for example, a number of works by Palestinian scholars on Hebrew grammar are referred to which will probably be unfamiliar to many Hebraists in this country. D.W.T.

THACKERAY, H. St. J. and MARCUS, R. : *A Lexicon to Josephus*. Part IV. *Egeirein to Emphilochōrein*. (Publications of the Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation.) 1955. Pp. 48. (Librairie Orientaliste P. Geuthner, Paris.)

The resumption of publication of this most valuable work (fasc. iii appeared in 1948, i and ii in 1930 and 1934) is hailed with gratitude and satisfaction. This is not a mechanical index of the kind which anyone able to spell Greek and blessed with a painstaking secretary may produce—the kind of which we are getting too many samples of late. Here is a proper lexicon. Every entry is based upon penetrating interpretation; every article constructed in logical order; the obvious is not enlarged upon, the significant is duly illustrated. The peculiarities of Josephus' various amanuenses stand out at a glance. In a field where such help is as rare as it is necessary, theologians, historians and Greek scholars are here offered an invaluable tool. G.Z.

TUR-SINAI, N. H. : *The Language and the Book : Beliefs and Doctrines*. Vol. 3. (in Hebrew). 1955. Pp. vi+440. (Bialik Institute, Jerusalem.)

This, the third and last volume of Professor Tur-Sinai's Hebrew work, does not, as suggested by the sub-title, deal with abstract ideas but consists in the main of philological studies, many of which had been published before and appear here in a revised form. The book is divided into 5 sections, the last of which contains supplements to the previous volumes, and the last but one is devoted to Talmudic and mediaeval Hebrew, philological and literary problems. The first and largest section 'The Ark of God and its History in the Religion of Israel,' is a revision of the author's well-known German work on the subject. In the miscellaneous essays of the other two sections the author arrives among others at the following derivations: Urim from the root 'ur (following D. H. Müller); Azazel from Heb. 'z (goat) and Acc. *azlu* (wild); Ob (necromancer) from 'b (skin bottle), necromancers having used skin blowers for producing noises; Satan from *shwt* (to rove about, hence spy after); *nsh* in connection with building has the same meaning as in the psalm titles, work having been accompanied by music; the names for sky *shaḥaq* and *rāqia'* derive from *shḥq* (worn) and *rq'* (to patch), the clouds need mending after having been torn by the rain; the names for rain and dew, *s'irim*, *rbibim* and *tal*, are connected with the names for goats and sheep, *sā'ir*, *rbb* (Ps. cxliv, 13) and *tleh*, the clouds having been pictured as herds of sheep. The work is marked by Prof. Tur-Sinai's well-known ingenuity. P.R.W.

BOOKS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR NOTICE

- ALBRIGHT, W. F. : *Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands*. (Biblical Colloquium, Pittsburgh, through Funk & Wagnalls, New York.)
- DE BOER, P. A. H. : *Second-Isaiah's Message*. (Oudtestamentische Studiën, Deel XI.) (Brill, Leiden.)
- BUTTRICK, G. A. (ed. by) : *The Interpreter's Bible*, Volume V. (*Ecclesiastes, Isaiah, Song of Songs, Jeremiah*.) (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York and Nashville.)
- DORNSEIFF, F. : *Antike und Alter Orient. Interpretationen*. (Koehler and Amelang, Leipzig.)
- FLACK, E. E., METZGER, B. M. and others : *The Text, Canon, and Principal Versions of the Bible*. (Baker Book House, Michigan.)
- FRONZAROLI, P. : *Leggenda di Aghat*. (Edizioni Fussi, Sansoni, Firenze.)
- HAAG, H. (ed. by) : *Bibel-Lexikon*. Lief. 8. (Benziger Verlag, Einsiedeln, Zürich and Cologne.)
- HEATON, E. W. : *Everyday Life in Old Testament Times*. (Batsford, London.)
- KOEHLER, L. : *Hebrew Man*, trans. by P. R. Ackroyd. (S.C.M. Press, London.)
- LISOWSKY, G. : *Konkordanz zum Hebräischen Alten Testament*. Lief. 3. (Privileg. Württ. Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart.)
- PARROT, A. : *Nineveh and the Old Testament*, trans. by Beatrice Hooke. (S.C.M. Press, London.)
- PAYNE, J. BARTON : *Hebrew Vocabularies*. (Baker Book House, Michigan.)
- SCHAEFFER, C. F.-A. : *Reprise des Fouilles de Ras Shamra-Ugarit. Campagnes XII à XVII (1948-1953). Rapports Préliminaires*. (Geuthner, Paris.)
- STRACK, H. L. and BILLERBECK, P. : *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament. V. Rabbinischer Index*. (C. H. Beck, München.)
- Studia Theologica, cura Ordinum Theologorum Scandinavicornum edita*. Vol. IX, fasc. 1. (Gleerup, Lund.)

NOTE

The Editor is asked to note that the following books, reviewed in the 1955 *Book List*, are published in America as follows:

- DUPONT-SOMMER, A. : *The Jewish Sect of Qumran and the Essenes*. (Macmillan Company, New York. Price : \$1.75.)
- KNIGHT, G. A. F. : *Esther, Song of Songs, Lamentations*. (Macmillan Company, New York. Price : \$1.75.)
- NEIL, W. : *The Rediscovery of the Bible*. (Harper Bros., New York. Price : \$3.00.)
- ROTH, L. : *God and Man in the Old Testament*. (Macmillan Company, New York. Price : \$2.50.)

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