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The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST

1957



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The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST, 1957

If this edition of the *Book List* has not suffered too grievously by the change of editor, the credit is chiefly due to Professor Rowley, who, with characteristically painstaking generosity, has constantly helped me with advice, information, and the loan of books, and who has written a large number of notices at a time when, even by his own exacting standards, he was unusually busy. In expressing my gratitude to him for all his help, I wish also to thank the members of the *Book List* Panel, for their loyal co-operation, Professors Bič, Cazelles, Keller, Noth, and Robinson, who, though not members of the Panel, have contributed notices, the Printer, whose courtesy and practical help have been unfailing, and Miss Gillian Unwin, who has prepared the material for the Printer. Professor de Boer has kindly provided details about works published in the Netherlands.

I regret that it has not been possible to include more Israeli books ; but I gladly acknowledge the help given by Professor Rabin in providing information, and by the Jewish Agency Department for Culture and Education in the Diaspora in supplying books.

Every effort has been made to indicate prices in the original currency wherever possible. Unfortunately, in some instances the necessary information could not be obtained. The number of gaps would have been greater but for the co-operation of the staff of B. H. Blackwell of Oxford.

The arranging of reviews in the appropriate sections sometimes presents a problem, since some books fall into more than one category. But I hope that the classification is nowhere seriously misleading. Books suitable for inclusion in school libraries are marked by an asterisk (*).

G. W. ANDERSON.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

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COLLECTION

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G.W.A.	G. W. Anderson	C.A.K.	C. A. Keller
D.R.Ap-T. =	D. R. Ap-Thomas	W.D.McH. =	W. D. McHardy
J.M.T.B.	J. M. T. Barton	J.M.	J. Mauchline
M.B.	M. Bič	M.N.	M. Noth
M.Bu	M. Burdess	L.A.P.	L. A. Poore
L.H.B.	L. H. Brockington	N.W.P.	N. W. Porteous
F.F.B.	F. F. Bruce	B.J.R.	B. J. Roberts
H.C.	H. Cazelles	T.H.R.	T. H. Robinson
D.D.	D. Daube	H.H.R.	H. H. Rowley
G.H.D.	G. H. Davies	J.N.S.	J. N. Schofield
G.R.D.	G. R. Driver	N.H.S.	N. H. Snaith
J.G.	J. Gray	D.W.T.	D. W. Thomas
A.S.H.	A. S. Herbert	E.U.	E. Ullendorff
S.H.H.	S. H. Hooke	M.W.	M. Wallenstein
A.R.J.	A. R. Johnson	P.R.W.	P. R. Weis

GENERAL

Atti dell' VIII Congresso Internazionale di Storia delle Religioni (Roma 17-23 Aprile, 1955). n.d. Pp. viii+500. (Sansoni, Florence. Price : 42s. 0d.)

This formal record of the Eighth Congress for the History of Religions contains an account of the business proceedings of the Congress, and summaries of the papers and discussions. Of the papers on Old Testament themes, those by Mowinkel, Kapelrud, Hempel, Coppens, Bič, de Boer, Beek, and Jansen will be published in a volume on the main theme of the Congress (Sacral Kingship); and that by Morgenstern will appear in book form. Some will appear, or have appeared, in learned journals. To summarize the summaries here seems pointless. G.W.A.

AVI-YONAH, M. (ed. by) : *Sepher Yerushalayim (The Book of Jerusalem) : Jerusalem, its Natural Conditions, History and Development from the Origins to the Present Day*, Vol. 1, *The Natural Conditions and the History of the City from its Origins to the Destruction of the Second Temple*. 1956. Pp. 432. (Bialik Institute and Dvir Publishing House, Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.)

This volume, which contains contributions by a galaxy of Israeli scholars, each expert in his particular branch of study, is made up of three sections. Section I deals with Jerusalem's natural conditions, such as geography, geology, climate, flora and fauna. Section II deals with the history of the town, ranging from its origins to the destruction of the First Temple. Here we have studies about prehistoric remains; the town before the reign of David; history in the times of the First Temple; cultural life; archaeology; topography; inscriptions; the First Temple; water supply of Jerusalem in ancient times. Section III is devoted to Jerusalem in the time of the Second Temple. The studies here comprise: History; destruction of Jerusalem; religious and cultural life; archaeology and topography; the Necropolis; Hebrew and Aramaic inscriptions; Greek inscriptions; the ritual in the Second Temple. The volume also contains a selected up-to-date bibliography which takes cognizance of the more reputable works involved, as well as numerous maps, pictures of various archaeological finds, etc., and drawings.

The volume maintains the very high standard of the Bialik Institute in both contents and production. One is looking forward to the second volume of *SEPHER YERUSHALAYIM* which will deal with Jerusalem from the Second Temple onwards. M.W.

Bijbels Woordenboek. 2nd ed. Parts 3 and 4. Isaias-Samaria. 1956. Cols. 769-1504. (Romen en Zonen, Roermond. Price : Fl. 10.75.)

This new and substantially revised one-volume Bible Dictionary (see *Book List*, 1955, p. 4 and 1956, p. 3) is rapidly nearing completion. A single part is now awaited to complete the work. The bibliographies are brought up to date, and the latest knowledge and research are amply utilized. H.H.R.

Brč, M. and Souček, J. B. (ed. by) : *Biblická Konkordance*, parts 7-9 (H-K). 1956. Pp. 80 each part. (Edice Kalich, Prague; agents, Artia, Ltd., 30 Smečky, Prague. Price : Kčs. 10.50 or U.S. \$1.10 per part.)

These three issues carry the work (on which see *Book List*, 1955, p. 4; 1956, p. 3) down to Kálef. It is therefore steadily pursuing its way towards completion, and when finished it will give to Czech readers an unsurpassed tool for Biblical study.
H.H.R.

DE BOER, P. A. H. (ed. by) : *Volume du Congrès : Strasbourg 1956*. (Supplements to *Vetus Testamentum*, vol. IV). 1957. Pp. 258 + 6 plates + 7 figures in the text. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 41).

The only possible short review of this book, which gathers up the contributions of the fifteen scholars who delivered the main papers at the highly successful second congress of the International Organization of Old Testament Scholars, will be a list of the contents. Five are in English : the presidential address by G. R. Driver offers a short survey of recent and current linguistic work in the Semitic field ; D. Winton Thomas gives a careful survey of the Hebrew HDL ; B. Mazar (Maisler) makes a masterly contribution to historical geography with 'The Campaign of Pharaoh Shishak to Palestine' ; P. W. Skehan confirms 135 A.D. as the terminus ad quem for the Qumran texts, and discusses their contribution to textual criticism ; while W. F. Albright has a characteristic paper on 'The High Place in Ancient Palestine.'

The papers in French number six : J. T. Milik writes on the work of publishing the Dead Sea Scrolls ; and A. Diez Macho enumerates the important Hebrew and Aramaic biblical MSS. in the U.S.A. P. A. H. de Boer (who also pens a very neat and well-deserved tribute to the two local organizers of the Congress) comments on 2 Sam. xxiii. 1-7 ; and J. Coppens adduces Ugaritic parallels to Gen. xlix. G. Castellino studies the narratives in Gen. ii-iv. in the light of certain Sumero-accadian stories ; while G. Widengren, in an illustrated paper, writes on Jewish-Iranian relations during the Parthian period.

In German, E. Vogt adduces some very interesting and important evidence for the close of the Judean monarchy from the Wiseman Chronicles ; O. Eissfeldt stresses the influence of the Shilonite cult on Jerusalem ; W. Eichrodt discusses the validity of typological exegesis ; and, finally, H. Junker deals with the origin and fundamental features of the messianic portrait in Isa. i-xi., and particularly the Immanuel prophecy.

This volume contains something of interest and importance for every *Alttestamentler* ; it is regrettable that it has to be so expensive.
D.R.Ap-T.

CAZELLES, H. (ed. by) : *Dictionnaire de la Bible. Supplément. Fasc. xxix. (Midrash-Mycènes). 1957. Cols. 1281-1480. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price : 22s. 3d.)*

The present fascicle is the last of Volume V of the *Supplément*, and the first to be edited by H. Cazelles, who now takes the place of A. Robert, who died last year. It contains a number of important articles. There is a short study of "Milieu Biblique (le)" by the late C. F. Jean which summarizes his three volumes *Le milieu biblique de l'Ancien Testament* and adds a useful bibliography. The editor contributes two articles of value on "Moïse" and "Molok," both of which indicate clearly the present state of the questions arising from each subject. "Monnaie" by J. Babelon is an article in which no less than thirty columns of text and three pages of plates are devoted to the subject. "Murabba'at" by M. Delcor concentrates upon the two papyri that have so far been published, the letter of Bar Kokebas and the Beth Mashko document. In each case a translation and a commentary accompany the reproduction in facsimile, taken from the *Revue Biblique* for 1953. Lastly, "Musique (dans la Bible)" appears to be a very thorough treatment of the musical instruments mentioned in the Bible and of the music, by Mme. E. Gerson-Kiwi, of the research institute for Jewish music in Jerusalem.

There are short biographies of C. J. G. Montefiore, J. A. Montgomery, G. F. Moore, J. H. Moulton, S. Mowinkel, L. Murillo, and A. Musil.
J.M.T.B.

DAVIS, M. (ed. by) : *Israel : Its Role in Civilisation. 1956. Pp. 338. (Harper & Brothers, New York : for The Seminary Israel Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Price : \$4.00.)*

The purpose of the book is indicated by the four parts of which it is constituted : the role of Israel in the modern world : what history teaches : the new state : America and Israel. The first part consists of two short chapters, one by Dr. Louis Finkelstein (Chancellor of the Seminary) on the State of Israel as a spiritual force, and the other by David ben Gurion on the Spirit of the new Israel. Parts III and IV deal with the new State of Israel and its place in the modern world, but Part II is more directly within the scope of Old Testament studies. Professor W. F. Albright contributes eight pages on 'Israel—Prophetic Vision and Historical Fulfilment,' showing how the promises of the prophets have been fulfilled, though with change of emphasis. H. L. Ginsberg discusses the new light in the Graeco-Roman period provided by the Dead Sea Scrolls. Other articles by S. W. Baron, Morton Smith, S. Lieberman and C. J. Friedrich summarise the history of Israel from the Return from Babylon to the present date, and peer forward into the future. It is a volume designed to explain the new Israel to the world and to emphasise the common traditions shared by Israel and America. N.H.S.

DORNSEIFF, F. : *Antike und Alter Orient. Interpretationen.* (Kleine Schriften, 1.) Pp. viii+444. (Koehler und Amelang, Leipzig. Price : DM. 14.50.)

This is the first of four volumes of Dornseiff's *Kleine Schriften*, which are to be published. The first part—nearly half the volume—deals with classical studies, but in the rest of the volume there is not a little of interest to Old Testament students. In one paper the Song of Songs is studied in relation to Egyptian and Greek writings, and in another study four articles which appeared in the *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* under the title *Antikes zum Alten Testament* are reprinted. Here there is a valuable collection of oriental and classical material illustrative of the Pentateuch. Other papers similarly deal with the books of Joshua and Judges, and one deals with theophanies in the Old Testament. The remaining studies include a review of Dussaud's *Découvertes de Ras Shamra et l'Ancien Testament*. Altogether thirty studies are collected in this volume. H.H.R.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by) : *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun by G. Kittel). Band VI. Lieferungen 5, 6/7. 1956. Pp. 64. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 4.60.)

In Lieferung 5 there are no articles of major importance to students of the Old Testament. (The most important section is the one on *pleroma*). Useful references to certain Hebrew words will, however, be found under *plasma* (*yeṣer*), *pleonektes* (*beṣa'*), *plethos* (*robh* and *hamon*, even '*edāh*, '*am*, *qahal*, etc.), *plerōō* (*male*') and *plesion* (*rea*').

In 6/7 there is first a brief section on 'Wealth' and 'The Rich in the Old Testament' by T. Hauck/Kasch. The remainder of this double Lieferung is occupied by the discussion of *pneuma* and its cognates, a discussion which is most relevant to the interests of Old Testament scholars. Baumgärtel contributes 'The Spirit in the Old Testament' (a detailed examination of the word *ruah*), 'The Spirit of God' and the beginning of "The Spirit in Judaism.' This is continued by Bieder who among other subjects deals with 'The Spirit in Qoheleth, in Wisdom and in Hellenistic Judaism' (Philo and Josephus), while Sjöberg contributes 'The Spirit in Palestinian Judaism', dealing, e.g., with the origin of the conception of the pre-existence and immortality of the soul and with the Rabbinic view of the Spirit of God and its working. N.W.P.

GALLING, K. (ed. by) : *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart.* 3 Auflage, Band I, Lieferungen 1-4. 1956. Cols. 1-96, 97-192, 193-288, 289-384, with plates and maps. (J. C. B. Mohr. Tübingen. Subscription price : DM. 4.20 each Lieferung.)

The appearance of a new and completely revised edition of this standard work of reference is an event of major importance for all who are interested in any aspect of the study of religion.

The names of those responsible for the main groups of subjects guarantee the maintenance of the high standard associated with R.G.G. : and this is further borne out by the parts which have so far appeared, carrying the work down to *Anglo-katholizismus*. Of the longer articles or sections on subjects of special interest to the *Alttestamentler*, mention may be made of *Abraham* (A. Weiser), *Ackerbau in Israel* (H. W. Hertzberg), *Ägypten und die Bibel* (S. Morenz), *Altar (religionsgeschichtlich)*, C. H. Ratschow ; *in Israel*, K. Galling), *Amos* and *Amosbuch* (V. Maag), *Amt in Israel* (F. Horst). On a smaller scale, but valuable for their very conciseness, are the contributions on *Aaron* (F. Maas) ; *Aaronitischer Segen* and *Allerheiligstes* (K. Galling) ; *Abraham-Apokalyypse*, *Abraham-Testament*, and *Adam-bücher* (R. Meyer) ; *Adonaj*, *Adonis*, *Ai*, and *Anath* (O. Eissfeldt) ; *Ahab* and *Ahas* (A. Alt) ; *Ahasver* (H. J. Schoeps) ; *Akiba* (C. H. Hunzinger) ; *Alalach*, *Amalekiter*, and *Ammoniter* (M. Noth) ; *Amarna* and *Amenophis IV* (H. Brunner) ; and *Amraphel* (F. M. Th. Böhl).

Lief. 5/6. Cols. 385-576. (Subscription Price : DM. 8.40.)

This double Lieferung (which now takes the work down to *Arbeitsschule*) includes the articles *Antiochus IV*. *Epiphanes* (H. E. Stier), *Apokalyptik I. Apokalyptische Literatur, religionsgeschichtlich* and *II. Jüdische Apokalyptik* (H. Ringgren), *Apokryphen des AT* (W. Baumgartner), *Aramäer* (A. Jepsen), *Aramäisches in der Bibel* (W. Baumgartner). Matters relevant to our field are also touched on in articles such as *Antike und Orient* (J. Kerschesteiner) and *Antisemitismus* (W. Holsten).

G.W.A.

HAAG, H. : (ed. by, with the collaboration of A. van den Born and others) : *Bibel-Lexikon*. Lief. 8. 1956. Cols. 1509-1784. (Benziger Verlag, Einsiedeln, Zürich and Cologne. Subscription price : Fr./DM. 11.00.)

With this issue this excellent handbook is now complete, and can be purchased bound for Fr./DM. 92.00. This final part contains articles on the Dead Sea Scrolls by Professor van der Ploeg (3 pages), and on Ugarit (3 pages, unsigned.) The short bibliographies at the end of all the principal articles are up-to-date, and the whole is a scholarly production of real value. There is an appendix on excavation in Palestine, which lists the sites excavated and their probable identifications.

H.H.R.

HAHN, H. F. : *The Old Testament in Modern Research*. 1956. Pp. xii+268. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 16s. 0d.)

This English edition of the work reviewed in the *Book List*, 1955, p. 7, is a photographic reprint of the American edition, which differs only in the addition of one word to its title and in being much cheaper. Its accessibility to British readers will be greatly increased by this edition, and it should be widely used. It provides a most valuable survey of scholarly work on many sides of Old Testament study since the rise of criticism, and its full references to the relevant literature will give it importance for future researchers.

H.H.R.

Hebrew Union College Annual, Vol. XXVII. 1956. Pp. 438 (+98 in Hebrew)+index. (Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. Price : \$3.00.)

Some of the 15 articles included in this volume are of very considerable length and some also of great importance. The volume opens with a most erudite disquisition by Julius Lewy on Old Assyrian Institutions, based on Hrozný's Cuneiform Inscriptions from Kültepe. This is followed by an article by S. H. Blank on Traces of Prophetic Agony in Isaiah, which, though suggestive, displays considerable subjectivity in the substance and presentation of the material. I. Lewy offers a short essay on Two Strata in the Eden Story together with a conjectural reconstruction of the basic document underlying this narrative. He assumes that the story is the amalgam of the work of separate Hebrew writers of different intellectual, moral, and religious outlook. Lewy comes to the conclusion that the original narrator was the Prophet Nathan, while the reviser was either Abiathar or one of his followers. The theory is not unattractive even to a sceptical reviewer. Julian Morgenstern contributes the first part of a weighty historical and text-critical study in which he sets out to show, on the basis of a detailed examination of the texts of Nehemiah, Lamentations, parts of Ezekiel, Obadiah and Malachi, etc., that a major catastrophe (to which Neh. i. 1-3 refers) overtook Jerusalem in 485 B.C. leading to the burning of the Second Temple and the destruction of Jerusalem and its walls by the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, and other neighbours of Judah. This contribution repays the closest study. L. J. Liebreich investigates Psalms 34 and 145 in the light of their key-words, in order to test the validity of the key-word-law in the composition of the Psalms postulated by M. Buber. The article is followed by an interesting *addendum* dealing with the so-called 'envelope figures' which constitute identical or equivalent opening and closing passages in a large number of Psalms. The customary assumptions about the treatment of anthropomorphism in the LXX of Isaiah (and other parts of the O.T.) are subjected to a refreshingly original investigation by H. M. Orlinsky who reaches the conclusion that the alleged anti-anthropomorphic attitude on the part of the LXX translators is partly quite unsubstantiated and partly concerned with style and intelligibility rather than any theological prejudice. S. Sandmel contributes an article on Myths in the Gospels. E. Wiesenberg deals with the strangely related prohibitions of swine-breeding and the study of Greek which, he avers, derive their connexion from an episode during the concluding stages of the Jewish struggle against the Romans. H. Slonimsky presents an outline of the philosophy implicit in the Midrash, while A. Scheiber studies some unknown leaves from *she'eloth 'athiqoth*. E. Ashtor-Strauss discusses the policy of Saladin towards the Jews. An interesting study of the Portuguese sermons preached at *autos-da-fé* and the image of the Jew developed in these

sermons is contributed by E. Glaser. F. Landsberger's article on Ritual Implements for the Sabbath contains some excellent illustrations and is a valuable contribution to the study of Jewish Art. S. S. Schwarzschild writes on the philosopher Hermann Cohen. The 98-page Hebrew part of this volume contains the exceedingly recondite *hassagoth* by R. Moses Hakohen on some books of Maimonides, according to a unique MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.—Appended is an index to the HUC Annuals, vols. I-XXVI. E.U.

HOBBS, E. C. : (ed.) : *A Stubborn Faith : Papers on Old Testament and Related Subjects Presented to Honor William Andrew Irwin.* 1956. Pp. xii + 170. (S.M.U. Press, Dallas 5, Texas. Price : \$4.00.)

This volume is a *Festschrift* in honour of Professor W. A. Irwin, formerly of Toronto and Chicago, and latterly of Southern Methodist University, Dallas. We associate ourselves with his eleven former students in doing honour to a gifted and faithful scholar. R. J. Williams writes on 'The Fable in the Near East,' chiefly in Egypt and in Mesopotamia. In 'The Exodus and Apocalyptic,' Grace Edwards emphasises the importance of Moses and the Exodus in Hebrew thoughts and dreams of the future. E. R. Thiele returns to a former theme of his in 'The Question of Coregencies among the Hebrew Kings.' W. S. McCullough is doubtful of Mowinckel's theory concerning "The Enthronement of Yahweh" Psalms. C. F. Kraft makes considerable use of Ugaritic poetry in his essay 'Some Further Observations concerning the Strophic Structure of Hebrew Poetry'; he regards the existence of regular strophic structure as indisputable, but speaks in terms of couplet and triad forms. W. G. Williams links 'Jeremiah's Vision of the Almond Rod' with Aaron's rod that budded. H. G. May deals with the diverse elements of Old Testament characters in 'Some Historical Perspectives.' H. M. Orlinsky contributes 'Notes on the Present State of the Textual Criticism of the Judaeon Biblical Cave Scrolls.' R. B. Y. Scott, in 'The Service of God,' insists that the cultic service must always be secondary to the worship of the heart. W. A. Beardslee discusses chiefly Anders Nygren's *Agape and Eros* in his article entitled 'Identifying Features of Early Christianity.' Finally the editor himself comments on 'A Different Approach to the Writing of Commentaries on the Synoptic Gospels.' N.H.S.

Internationale Zeitschriftensschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete, III, 1954-55, Heft 1-2. 1956. Pp. xii + 232. (Patmos Verlag, Düsseldorf. Price : DM. 34 or \$8.10.)

This indispensable tool of scholarship continues to offer its valuable help to all who are engaged in Biblical study and research. The present issue contains 1495 items which have appeared during the period covered, in no less than 425 periodicals. To have a classified bibliography of the articles which have appeared in so many journals, with summaries of the contents of the articles in most cases, is an inestimable

boon. There are, for instance, summaries of eighty-eight articles on the Dead Sea Scrolls, all of which appeared during the period under survey. An international team of forty-six scholars has prepared the abstracts. No scholar at work in the Biblical field should be without access to this publication.

H.H.R.

KAHLE, P. : *Opera Minora. Festgabe zum 21 Januar*, 1956. 1956. Pp. xviii + 372, with a portrait. (Brill, Leiden. Price : £6.10s.0d.)

This collection of Dr. P. Kahle's *opera minora* is a most welcome publication, for it brings together many fugitive pieces, some not by any means easy to find and all of considerable importance, in handy form. The collection is divided into two parts, the first containing *Hebraica* (14 articles) and the second *Islamica* (9 articles). All these articles are well-known, but have still a freshness which is as stimulating as it is interesting ; and those who possess it will be glad not only on account of the valuable contents of the volume but also as a *kléma es aei*, reminding them of a great scholar, one who has taught so much to so many with unabated vigour for an immense span of years, from 1898 (when his first article appeared) till the present time. The volume is furnished also with a bibliography (from which reviews are omitted) of seven pages, listing 100 articles, a brief account of the author's work and an excellent photograph of him.

G.R.D.

KRAUS, H. J. : *Geschichte der historisch-kritischen Erforschung des Alten Testaments von der Reformation bis zur Gegenwart*. 1956. Pp. xii + 478, and 8 plates. (Erziehungsverein, Neukirchen. Price : DM. 24.)

As the title indicates, this work covers much the same ground as E. G. Kraeling's *The Old Testament since the Reformation* (*Book List*, 1956, pp. 30f.) ; and it is a sign of the times, when so much that seemed assured in the attempted reconstruction of the origin and growth of the O.T. is called in question, that two such similar works should appear within a year or so of each other. The present work is wider in scope than that of Kraeling, and, on the whole, its later pages tend to leave the reader with a greater sense of direction so far as recent trends are concerned. Nevertheless the different emphases of the two writers make their works complementary, and all students of the O.T. who wish to see such a volume as *The Old Testament and Modern Study* (*Book List*, 1952, p. 8) in its historical setting should pay careful attention to both. A typical example of the many valuable features of Kraus's work may be found in the way in which he shows how the opening up of the ancient Near East through archaeological discovery has made it necessary to study the O.T. in this wider cultural setting, with results which are only now becoming generally known to demand a reassessment of the findings of the dominant school of O.T. criticism represented, for example, by the names of Graf, Kuenen and Wellhausen. The work of British scholars (e.g., A. C. Welch and H. W. Robinson) does not always

receive from the author the recognition which it deserves, while our friends across the Channel may be surprised at the neglect of A. Causse ; but, despite an occasional omission of this kind, the work may be warmly recommended as a remarkably full and quite fascinating survey of the relevant literature.

A.R.J.

LISOWSKY, G. : *Konkordanz zum hebräischen Alten Testament*, unter verantwortlicher Mitwirkung von L. Rost. Lieferungen 3-7. 1956. Pp. 128 each Lief. (Privileg. Württ. Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 2.60 each.)

This concordance, whose excellent features were described in the *Book List*, 1956, pp. 20f., continues to appear regularly, and will be completed during 1957, when the whole work will be available for DM. 35.00. It will form a handy concordance of the greatest value to students and others, and warm thanks are due to Professor Rost and Dr. Lisowsky for all the labour that has gone into its preparation.

H.H.R.

NOTH, M. : *Gesammelte Studien zum Alten Testament* (Theologische Bücherei : Neudrucke und Berichte aus dem 20. Jahrhundert. Band 6). 1957. Pp. 306. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 10.)

This is a collection of studies which are republished in one volume, not because their subject-matter is closely related, but because they either were in their original form, or are even now, not easily accessible. Pride of place is given to "Die Gesetze im Pentateuch" which takes up almost half of the volume. It is concerned to trace the organization of historically conditioned laws into a co-ordinate corpus in the Pentateuch within the framework of the sacral community, until not only the Pentateuch but the Old Testament also can be described as the Law. Such a description of the Old Testament, late in its appearing and inadequate as a basis for Old Testament interpretation, illustrates how laws and regulations often outlive the institutions among which they had their *Sitz im Leben*, until a worth is claimed for them which they did not originally possess and men preserve and honour them simply because they are traditional. There is an interesting article on Old Testament covenant-making in terms of a Mari text which speaks of a peace-making by the slaughtering of the foal of an ass (cf. Pritchard, ANET, 482b) ; another discusses how it was that Jerusalem, in spite of its location west of the Jordan, was so late in coming into a positive relationship with Israelite history and examines the significance of the installation of the ark there ; while another entitled "Gott, König, Volk im Alten Testament" discusses some of the ideas of the myth-ritual school of thought and enters a caveat against the assumption that there was a generally prevailing scheme of myth and idea which Israel shared equally with the other peoples of the ancient near east. The volume contains six studies in addition to the main one

and many will find it most advantageous to have them in one volume. J.M.

Die Gesetze im Pentateuch was originally reviewed in *Book List*, 1946, p. 48. *Das Geschichtsverständnis der alttestamentlichen Apokalypthik*, also included in the present volume, was reviewed in *Book List*, 1954, p. 52. G.W.A.

RIESENFELD, H. (ed. by) : *Svensk Exegetisk Arsbok*, xx. (1955). 1956. Pp. 96. With supplement, *Symbolae Biblicae Upsalienses*, 15. 1956. Pp. 110. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. kr. 10.)

H. Ringgren contributes a very learned discussion in English of Esther and Purim, arguing for a relation between the Biblical story and the myths and legends connected with the Persian New Year ceremonies, but admitting the presence of Babylonian elements, and conceding the possibility that the story has a historical nucleus. H. Riesenfeld writes in Swedish on the Gospels and the historical Jesus. The annual also contains reviews of recent literature. The Supplement is a continuation of the translations of the Qumran texts begun in Supplement 14. *The War of the Sons of Light* and the *Hodayoth* are rendered into Swedish with brief introductions and notes by H. Ringgren. The notes, which are mainly textual and philological, are models of conciseness, and present in convenient form a useful guide to the extensive literature on these texts. G.W.A.

SINOR, D. (ed. by) : *Proceedings of the Twenty-Third International Congress of Orientalists, Cambridge, 21st-28th August, 1954*. n.d. Pp. 422. (Royal Asiatic Society, London.)

This official record of the congress includes abstracts of most of the papers read. Those bearing on the Old Testament field are of varied interest. They are too condensed to summarise further here ; but those who consult the volume will find handy references to the periodicals in which the full texts of some of the papers may be found. G.W.A.

SISTER, M. : *Mi-Ba'yoth ha-Siphruth ha-Miqra'ith* (in Hebrew) 1955. Pp. 246+4 plates. (Hakibutz Hameuchad, Tel-Aviv.)

The author, known to scholars acquainted with the *Wissenschaft des Judentums* of the period immediately preceding the advent of Hitler to power in Germany, continues here his studies on problems of the Literature of the Bible. Among subjects dealt with are The Story in the Bible ; Relics of War-Poetry ; and the attitude in the time of war of the Israelites towards the non-belligerent population as well as towards the captives. The author, drawing with considerable skill on the relevant literature written mainly in European languages, believes that some of his work may prove to be enlightening the new Israel re-established in the Land of the Bible. M.W.

STEINMULLER, J. E. and SULLIVAN, K. (ed. by) : *Catholic Biblical Encyclopedia : Old and New Testaments*. 1956. Pp. xviii+1166+xvi+680. (B. Herder, London. Price : £6.)

The New Testament section of this large work was first published in 1950. Now it has been joined in one volume with the Old Testament section, though it is possible to obtain either part separately. On almost all topics concerning the Old and New Testaments its purpose is to provide a quantity of information, though, almost needless to say, even so large a book cannot take the place of special treatises, commentaries on individual books, and so forth. The editors have been at some pains to include articles under such headings as archaeology, Ras Shamra, and the Dead Sea Scrolls. On the whole, the tendency of the work is markedly conservative, though arguments of a more critical character are usually stated when occasion arises. There are many photographs and a number of diagrams and maps. The maps are, perhaps, the weakest feature of the work. They are not very carefully drawn, and certainly cannot be compared with the excellent maps in the *Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture* reviewed in the *Book List* for 1953, pp. 35f. J.M.T.B.

Studia theologica cura ordinum theologorum Scandinavicorum edita, Vol. IX, Fasc. i, 1955. Pp. 66. Fasc. ii, 1956. Pp. 99. (Gleerup, Lund. Price : by subscription, Sw. Kr. 12, or Sw. Kr. 8, each fascicle.)

In this notice reference is made only to those articles which have a bearing on the Old Testament field. In Fasc. i, P. Wernberg-Møller examines the Biblical material in the Manual of Discipline, indicating both echoes of Biblical phraseology and also modifications of its meaning.

In Fasc. ii, A. Ehrhardt writes on 'The Birth of the Synagogue and R. Akiba,' surveying the evidence for conflicting influences in Judaism at the end of the first and beginning of the second century. E. Sjöberg contributes a short article on 'new creation' in the Dead Sea Scrolls. S. Mowinkel carries further the studies in Hebrew metre which he has published during the past few years in a detailed examination of the poetical form of Ecclesiasticus. G.W.A.

THOMSEN, P. : *Die Palästina-Literatur : eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren- und Sachregister*, Vol. vi, Lieferung 3. 1956. Pp. 577-832. (Akademie Verlag, Berlin. Price : DM. 28.)

This issue of the sixth volume of a work which will always be associated with the name of the late Dr. Peter Thomsen completes the volume for the years 1935-39. The two previous parts of the volume were noticed in the *Book List*, 1954, p. 15, and 1955, p. 13. Like the second part this issue was prepared by Dr. Peter Thomsen, but has been seen through the press by F. Maass and L. Rost, who have deserved well of their fellow-scholars by the immense service this work does for them.

Books and articles are covered, and there are references to reviews in important journals. Nearly 1700 items are listed in a carefully classified arrangement, covering Geography and then Syria and Palestine in modern times. Other subjects were covered in the earlier issues. There is a complete author index to the whole volume, and a brief appreciation of the late Dr. Thomsen, who conceived the work and for so many years devoted himself to it, prefaces the volume. H.H.R.

THOMSEN, P. : *Die Palästina-Literatur : eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren- und Sachregister*, Vol. A, Lieferung 1. 1957. Pp. ii+272. (Akademie Verlag, Berlin. Price : DM. 36.)

The six volumes of this well-known work hitherto issued contain the bibliography of the years 1895-1939, and the seventh volume, covering 1940-1949 is in preparation. Meanwhile the first issue of a volume covering the years 1878-1894 has appeared, to fill the gap for which no comparable work of reference existed. The material for this volume was prepared by the late Dr. Peter Thomsen, but it has been seen through the press by Professor Rost. To both the gratitude of scholars is due. This issue contains over four thousand entries, dealing with general works and history, all carefully classified. To Librarians it will be a boon, and to scholars it will be an invaluable tool. H.H.R.

EDUCATIONAL

*BROADIE, E. : *The Chosen Nation : Book Two : Kings and Prophets (David to Hosea)*. 1956. Pp. 128. (Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price : Boards, 6s. 0d. ; Limp, 5s. 0d.)

This book, which bears a commendatory preface by Professor H. H. Rowley, is the second of a series intended to help pupils in the middle forms of Grammar Schools and the upper forms of Secondary Modern Schools by supplying a background to their study of the Bible. It is written in a simple and readable style and illustrated by useful maps and diagrams. The usefulness of the book is enhanced by the well thought-out exercises appended to each of the short chapters of which it is composed. L.A.P.

*HEALING, C. A. : *The Old Testament : Its Writers and Their Messages*, 3rd ed., revised by G. T. Roberts. n.d. Pp. viii+188. (Methodist Youth Department, London. Price : 3s. 0d.)

This very succinct little compendium of elementary information, with its two useful maps, should admirably serve the needs of those who seek 'a simple and untechnical guide to the English Old Testament,' its declared purpose. The third edition, itself undated, of a work whose original date is not disclosed, it has been carefully brought up-to-date, and betrays its vintage only in its bibliography and perhaps in its general arrangement and emphasis. But this hardly detracts from its usefulness as a book of reference for beginners. M.Bu.

*HEATON, E. W. : *Everyday Life in Old Testament Times*. 1956. Pp. 240. Ills. 126. (B. T. Batsford Ltd., London. Price : 15s. 0d.)

In the preface to this excellent book Canon Heaton says that he has tried to write for all who are interested in the Old Testament, and rather unkindly adds, 'except, of course, the learned.' Whatever little learning the present writer possesses has not prevented him from enjoying to the full the spring-like freshness and unobtrusive learning of this book. An author, now dead, gave to a book about the Old Testament the title, *The Bible Comes Alive*. This is exactly what Canon Heaton, with the aid of Marjorie Quennell's admirable drawings, has done for readers, young and old, of the Old Testament. Every aspect of Hebrew life, from the beginning of Hebrew settlement in Canaan to the fall of Jerusalem, is here described vividly and faithfully, and with full knowledge of the most recent archaeological research. The chapter on Religion may give the conventionally minded a jolt when they read, 'religion is not necessarily a good thing at all,' and are told that in Old Testament times, Israel suffered not from a lack of religion, but from an excess of it, but this chapter contrives to say some very valuable things about the religion of Israel in a very short space. The book can be unreservedly recommended to all readers and teachers of the Old Testament.

S.H.H.

*SMITH, J. W. D. : *God and Man in Early Israel*. 1956. Pp. vi+122. (Methuen and Co., London. Price : 5s. 6d.)

This text-book is designed to meet the requirements of one of the "O" level syllabuses in Religious Knowledge set in the G.C.E. Examination of the Associated Examining Board. It deals with the O.T. history from Abraham to Solomon in the light of archaeological research and biblical scholarship, in which respects it is accurate and up-to-date. The biblical record is related to God's revelation of an unfolding purpose which is to culminate in Christ. The emphasis throughout is on the outstanding personalities of the story, purely critical problems being alluded to only where they bear directly on the religious teaching of the literature. The author's scholarship and religious insight should appeal to a wide audience, especially among teachers in Secondary Modern Schools.

L.A.P.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

ALBRIGHT, W. F. : *Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands*. 1955. Pp. 136+Chronological Table. (Biblical Colloquium, Pittsburgh, through Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York. Price : \$2.00.)

The twentieth American edition of Young's *Analytical Concordance to the Bible* (1936) contained a supplement on the subject of Biblical archaeology by Professor Albright. This supplement, brought up-to-date, has been re-issued separately. The first part is largely a history of archaeological discovery

in the lands of the ancient Near East. This is followed by an account in brief chapters of the most important discoveries which have a bearing on the Old and New Testaments. An inserted chronological table adds to the usefulness of the work. The whole is a clear, compact, authoritative statement, which, though brief, deserved an index. In the next revision some small alterations may be expected, e.g., 'recent' and 'recently' might be dropped on pages 119 and 121 and the 'Book of Lamech' (page 130) will be renamed, while it will be noted that the British Museum is, alas, no longer the home of the Chester Beatty papyri. W.D.McH.

CANTERA, F. and MILLÁS, J. M. (ed. by) : *Las inscripciones Hebraicas de España*. 1956. Pp. xvi+476 and 36 plates. (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid. Price : Ps. 600.)

This is a really beautiful and scholarly edition of a new corpus of the Hebrew inscriptions that have been copied, and wherever possible photographed, in many parts of Spain. The last notable collection was made by Moïse Schwab in 1907 in his *Rapport sur les inscriptions hébraïques de l'Espagne*, who in an earlier work, published in 1904, on Hebrew inscriptions in France had ventured to say that nowhere, apart from Rome, were so many ancient inscriptions to be found as in France. In a later work he was led to change his mind and to affirm that the collections made in Spain were superior in number and age even to the French. "L'Espagne seule," he wrote, "possède sur son sol, toute la série successive des évolutions de l'écriture, depuis le phénicien jusqu'au grec et latin, depuis l'inscription trilingue de Tortose jusqu'aux textes coufiques et néo-arabes ainsi que du judéo-rabbinique de la fin de moyen-âge, après les plus belles épitaphes hébraïques du monde entier." (*De la paléographie sémitique*, BRAH XLVIII, 1906, 464 ff.)

Since Schwab amassed his collection in 1907 the number of inscriptions known has all but doubled. Scarcely less than three hundred are collected and translated here, of which more than two-thirds are epitaphs, the remainder being inscriptions on doors, rings, amulets, dishes, and a variety of objects. There are 158 illustrations in the text and 36 full-page plates. A map of Spain showing the sites of the inscriptions, and a series of ten indices complete a work of the greatest value for students of Hebrew epigraphy in the Christian era. J.M.T.B.

CAQUOT, A. : *Nouvelles Inscriptions Araméennes de Hatra* (III) (Extrait de la Revue *Syria*, XXXII, 1955, Fasc. 1-2.) Paris. Pp. 49-69 (With an appendix *Sur le Semeion*.) (Geuthner, Paris. Price : Fr. 400.)

M. Caquot has on two previous occasions (*Syria*, 1952 and 1953) offered interpretations of the Aramaic Inscriptions of ancient Hatra (modern *Al Hadr*). The present instalment

adds a further fifteen documents, most of which are sup-
plicatory inscriptions of the type (e.g., No. 44) : DKYR
YHW BR MYN BR BLGW QDM MRN 'May there be
remembered YHW son of MYN son of BLGW before our
Lord.' One inscription is sepulchral and another records
the names of some sculptors—altogether not an exciting
collection.

M. Caquot's note on the *Semeion* discusses the possibilities
of a Greek and a Semitic etymology, probes the explanation
of the word as 'effigy of the Goddess Simia' and rejects,
rightly, the derivation from *šemāyā* 'heavens.' Yet, there
remains an air of inconclusiveness about this appendix. E.U.

CAQUOT, A. : *Inscriptions Judéo-Arabes de Rusāfa (Sergiopolis)*. (Extrait
de la Revue *Syria*, XXXII, 1955, Fasc. 1-2.) Pp. 70-74 and 1 plate.
(Geuthner, Paris. Price : Fr. 400.)

This offprint from *Syria* describes and translates three small
inscriptions in Arabic language, but written in Hebrew
characters. They are engraved partly above the opening in a
wall and partly along one of its sides and are situated in the
Syrian town of Rusāfa. They are dated 1413 and 1438 of the
Seleucid era (=1102 and 1127, respectively) and are thus
probably the oldest Judeo-Arabic inscriptions hitherto
discovered in Syria.

The contents consist mainly of names, all of them attested,
and refer to the Jews of Edessa. The chamber by whose
entrance the inscriptions are found probably served as a
place of worship ('the blessed place') for Jewish members
of caravans travelling between Edessa and Damascus. E.U.

CORSWANT, W. : *Dictionnaire d'archéologie biblique*, revised and illus-
trated by E. Urech, preface by A. Parrot. 1957. Pp. 324. (Delachaux
et Niestlé, Neuchâtel and Paris. Price : Sw. Fr. 20.30.)

The late Professor Corswant left this work almost complete,
and it has been revised, supplemented and completed since
his death. Professor Parrot contributes a Preface. The title
may raise expectations that the volume will not fulfil. There
are no articles on the excavated sites, and there is no attempt
to deal with the light shed on the history of Israel by archæ-
ology. What the work seeks rather to do is to provide a
handy book of reference on every side of the daily life of the
ancient Hebrews. Its articles are very short, but it offers a
useful book of reference within this limited field. Many of
the entries seem to have a very tenuous connexion with
archæology, while much that the reader interested in Biblical
archæology will look for is absent. There is no article on the
Dead Sea Scrolls.

H.H.R.

KELLER, W. : *The Bible as History : Archaeology Confirms the Book of Books*. Translated from the German by William Neil. 1956. Pp. 430+51 plates+3 maps+76 figs. in text. (Hodder and Stoughton, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

The popularity of this book, parts of which have been serialised in the daily press, testifies not only to the literary flair of the author, a journalist of scientific bent, but also to the skill of the translation by Dr. William Neil. The sub-title suggests the standpoint, but although only those explanations which the author accepts are mentioned, the attitude is not obscurantist or rigidly literalistic. Many of the valuable positive results of archaeology are here gathered together, but since the exact source of statements made is not given, the reader cannot control his information. There is a substantial bibliography, and two indexes add to the usefulness of the book. It will certainly have a large sale, although (perhaps in part because) the scholar would wish for a little more caution at some points. The excellent photographs deserve special mention, and so do the line drawings. D.R.Ap-T.

KRAELING, C. H. (ed. by) *The Synagogue*. Part I of Final Report VIII on the Excavations at Dura-Europos. 1956. Pp. xviii+402, LXXVIII Plates and 124 text figures. (Yale University Press, and Oxford University Press, London. Price in U.K. : 120s. 0d.)

There are three major subjects of historical and archaeological interest concerning which the present volume provides information of the first importance. The first is the problem of the origin of the synagogue as an institution ; the second is the status of a Jewish community living in a Gentile environment ; and the third is the question of the nature and limits of Jewish iconography. With regard to the first, Professor Kraeling inclines to the view that Babylonia rather than Palestine should be regarded as ' the pioneer in, and the most significant contributor to, the development of the synagogue as a formal structure.' With regard to the second, that section of the book which deals with the history of the Jewish community at Dura throws much new light on the conditions of life of a Jewish settlement in an alien environment, and on the gradual growth of a house-synagogue. There is an interesting parallel here between the development of the earliest Christian house-churches and that of the Jewish house-synagogue. Most readers will probably turn at once to the very fine reproductions of the mural paintings which adorned the walls of the synagogue. The discovery of these paintings, together with others such as those of the Beth-Alpha synagogue, has dispelled the ancient belief that the Jews had never permitted the use of pictorial illustration of Biblical subjects. A further interest attaches to these paintings in that they offer surprising similarities with early Byzantine Christian iconography. Professor Kraeling's interpretation of the paintings as illustrating the religious thought of a Jewish community in the third century A.D. is acute and profoundly interesting.

S.H.H.

MALLOWAN, M. E. L. : *Twenty-five Years of Mesopotamian Discovery* (1932-1956). Undated (1956). Pp. 80+3 plates+18 figures+1 map. (British School of Archaeology in Iraq, London. Price : 5s. 0d.)

This booklet, written by the Director of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the School, is a handbook to the discoveries made by the School in the course of twenty-five years' work at sites in the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. The sites concerned are Arpachiyah, Chagar, Bazar, Brak, five tells in the Balikh valley, Nimrud (=Calah of the O.T.)—to which most space is devoted—and Balawat. The location of all these sites is clearly marked on an accompanying map, and there are eighteen illustrations. The narrative is for the most part descriptive of the discoveries—many of them of great importance—and contacts with the O.T. are noted from time to time. The influence of Mesopotamia on later ages in matters like building construction and the use of religious symbols, such as the mother goddess, the dove, and the cross, is interestingly brought out. Not only the achievements of the School are recorded. Brief indication is also given of some of the problems which remain over for solution, and which will presumably give direction to future work by the School. This handbook, which is packed with information—it is indeed a model of compression—will appeal to all who are interested in archaeology, in the growth of civilized man in Western Asia, and in the bearing of ancient problems upon the present. D.W.T.

NOTH, M. : *Die Welt des Alten Testaments. Einführung in die Grenzgebiete der alttestamentlichen Wissenschaft*, 3rd ed. (Sammlung Töpelmann, 2 Reihe : Theologische Hilfsbücher, Bd. 3). 1957. Pp. xvi+320 and 4 plates. (Alfred Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM.20.50.)

The third edition of this valuable manual on the background of O.T. study is a reprint of the second ed. (see *Book List*, 1953, pp. 46 f., and for first ed. see *Book List*, 1946, p. 16), amplified by a concise appendix (pp. 291-296) where the author notes and appraises recent excavations, researches, and publications with reference to relevant passages in his text. The worth of this work for research on the O.T. has already been proved. J.G.

PARROT, A. : *Nineveh and the Old Testament*, trans. by Beatrice Hooke. (Studies in Biblical Archaeology, 3.) 1956. Pp. 96. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

This third volume in the S.C.M. Studies in Biblical Archaeology is a translation of *Ninive et l'Ancien Testament* (*Book List*, 1954, p. 20) and contains an excellent resumé of the archaeological and biblical evidence for the history of Nineveh and its relation to the Old Testament. J.N.S.

PARROT, A. : *Der Tempel von Jerusalem, and Golgatha und das heilige Grab.* (Bibel und Archäologie, II.) 1956. Pp. 200, with 54 illustrations in the text. (Evangelischer Verlag, Zollikon-Zürich. Price : Fr. 17.40, DM. 16.80, by subscription, Fr. 15.75, DM. 15.20.

This is a German translation of Cahiers d'Archéologie Biblique, No. 5 (cf. *Book List*, 1955, pp. 17f.) and 6, with a few additions in the notes. On the whole, the translation is very good. Only the word 'Hypogeum' is not in accord with normal German usage. On archaeological questions, the author mostly follows L. H. Vincent, who is certainly a good guide. The inclusion of numerous photographs and of figures and plans is a welcome feature. The first part of the volume presents the various phases of the history of the Old Testament Temple.

The second contains a thorough discussion of the site of Jesus' grave, accepting the traditional identification with that in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This is followed by an exposition of the complicated architectural history of that Church. Finally, there is an account of the burial sites of the Greco-Roman period in the vicinity of Jerusalem, in which the view is adopted that the Jerusalem necropolis preserves traces of the primitive Christian community. Altogether, a wealth of reliable information in a single volume. M.N.

SCHAEFFER, C. F.-A. : *Reprise des Fouilles de Ras Shamra-Ugarit. Campagnes XII à XVII (1948-1953). Rapports Préliminaires.* 1955. Pp. 150. (Geuthner, Paris.)

A reprint of five articles published in the journal *Syria* between 1951 and 1954. In the second and third articles M. Virolleaud publishes and comments upon alphabetic texts, including alphabets, an astrological text (?), administrative and economic tablets, and two Akkadian letters and an attested deed from the palace-complex. In the fourth article he discusses deeds, letters, and economic tablets in alphabetic cuneiform, and gives notice of two alphabetic fragments of the Baal-myth and of the Akkadian legal texts now published by Nougayrol (*Mission de Ras Shamra VI*, ed. Schaeffer, 1955, cf. *Book List*, 1956, p. 15). In the first and last articles M. Schaeffer reports on field-work at Ras Shamra between 1948 and 1953. Of chief interest here is the ivory sculpture from the bed of the king and a discussion of the political situation in North Syria in the 14th and 13th centuries in the light of historical texts from the palace, which supplement the Amarna texts. J.G.

VINCENT, L. H. and STÈVE, A. M. : *Jérusalem de l'Ancien Testament. Recherches d'Archéologie et d'Histoire.* 2nd Part. *Archéologie du Temple* & 3rd Part. *Évolution historique de la Ville.* 1956. Pp. xviii+373-810+49 plates. (Gabalda, Paris. Price : Fr. 11,500.)

The first part of this immense work was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1954 (pp. 21f.). The present volume has, as its

second part, what must surely be the fullest and most scholarly discussion of the Haram at Jerusalem, a discussion spread over some 230 pages and divided between six chapters. Of these latter ch. XIV is concerned with Solomon's temple, and, after some preliminary remarks, and a few pages on the Semitic sanctuary, discusses in detail the preparations for building, the temple-structure (its plan, elevation, decoration and furnishings) and Solomon's palace. Ch. XV, on Herod's temple, considers in turn the two descriptions given by Josephus in the *Wars* and the *Antiquities* respectively, and comments on the date of the restoration, the preparations made for it, and the details of the sacred enclosure, the *hieron*, and the *naos*, on the aesthetic character of the building; and on the references to it in the New Testament. Ch. XVI sets out the data on the temple as described by Ezekiel. Ch. XVII provides a separate treatment on Herod's temple according to the Mishnah. Ch. XVIII on the *Haram eš-Šerif* as it is to-day is, as might be expected, the longest of the chapters in this part. It is also, and this was unexpected, the most difficult of the six chapters. It may be a surprise to some readers to learn that, even now, not all the measurements of the Haram and its enclosing walls can be exactly ascertained. The third part traces the history of Jerusalem as a city from its first beginnings down to the foundation by Hadrian of Aelia Capitolina.

The whole work is a marvel of exact and unremitting scholarship, and it appears in its principal author's old age as a fitting crown upon some sixty-five years of work on the archaeology of Palestine and the Bible. J.M.T.B.

WISEMAN, D. J. : *Chronicles of Chaldean Kings (626-556 B.C.) in the British Museum*. 1956. Pp. xii+100 and 21 plates. (British Museum, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

Five British Museum cuneiform texts are published in this volume. Four of them are published for the first time, while the fifth, published by C. J. Gadd in 1923 with the title *The Fall of Nineveh*, is re-issued with revisions. The Introduction (pp. 1-42) contains an account of the texts, and a historical survey of their contents—the struggle against Assyria, the fall of Nineveh, the battle of Carchemish, the capture of Jerusalem, and a Babylonian campaign in Western Cilicia. A summary of the events follows (pp. 43-49), and then comes the transliteration of the cuneiform texts, with an English translation opposite (pp. 50-77). Some valuable additional notes are provided (pp. 78-88), there is an appendix dealing with some points of chronology (pp. 89-96), three maps, and an index. Plates I-VI consist of photographs of the tablets, and VII-XXI of the copies of the texts made by the author. The new texts throw much fresh light on the history of the period. The battle of Carchemish, for example, can now be seen in truer perspective. Of quite outstanding importance is the new and exact information supplied for the dating of the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar in 597 B.C.

This event, it is now known, occurred on the second day of the month Adar (15/16 March). This volume, which does great credit to the author, has an importance out of all proportion to its size, and deserves the careful attention of all students of O.T. history which it does so much to illumine.
D.W.T.

WOOLLEY, Sir L. : *Ur Excavations*, Vol. IV. The Early Periods. 1955 (title page), 1956 (front cover). Pp. 226 and 83 plates. (British Museum, London and University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia. Price : £5. 15s.)

This volume deals with the early strata of occupation at Ur from the Ubaid Period (c. 3500 B.C.) to the end of the 2nd millennium, with appendices on graves and pottery of the various periods. The material is discussed very succinctly in relation to the cultural and political affinities of Ur, and the volume is well equipped with object-registers, photographs, plans and stratum-elevations. Of chief interest to O.T. students is a fresh discussion of the 'Flood stratum' in its local archaeological context and in relation to other sites, particularly Kish, and its relevance to the tradition of the Flood in the literature and glyptic of the Sumerians. J.G.

WOOLLEY, Sir L. : *Ur in Chaldäa. Zwölf Jahre Ausgrabungen in Abrahams Heimat*. 1956. Pp. 248+46 plates+22 figures and plans in the text. (Brockhaus, Wiesbaden. Price : DM. 15.)

This is a German translation of *Excavations at Ur* (1954, Pub. by Ernest Benn, London). The director of the excavations which were carried out between 1922 and 1934 on the mound containing the ruins of the ancient Sumerian city of Ur here describes the course and results of that important and successful enterprise. His narrative is popularly and attractively written, the scholarly description of the discoveries being interspersed with accounts of the practical work of excavation with its difficulties, problems, and surprises, and of the thoughts, fears, and hopes of the person responsible for directing the excavation. The discoveries provide a vivid picture of the stirring history of the important city of Ur, from the earliest discernible beginnings through the early dynastic period with the famous royal cemetery of Ur and the monuments of the kings of the 'First Dynasty,' on through the age of the Sargonids to the zenith of Ur's importance under the kings of the 'Third Dynasty.' Then follows the Isin-Larsa period, with its remarkable prosperity as evidenced by the houses in the city, and the general collapse in the Kassite and Assyrian period, until the final revival in the neo-Babylonian period. The numerous plates and plans illustrate vividly the accounts in the text. The occasional references to the Old Testament tradition are not, as a rule, very happy. The German rendering is smooth and accurate.

M.N.

WRIGHT, G. E. : *Biblical Archaeology*. 1957. Pp. 288 (including 220 illustrations and 8 maps). (Westminster Press, Philadelphia and Gerald Duckworth, London. Price : 84s. 0d.)

The book studies archaeology in order to glean from it every fact that throws any light on the Bible. There is an introduction and thirteen chapters following the history from prehistoric days to the end of the New Testament period, and arranging the material to be a background to Bible history. One chapter deals with manuscript finds including the Dead Sea Scrolls. There are 220 illustrations, 8 maps and 5 indices. The material is comprehensive, reliable, and well arranged ; the book is excellently produced. It is indispensable to students of both the Old and the New Testaments. J.N.S.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

BARON, S. W. : *Histoire d'Israël : Vie sociale et religieuse*, Tome I. Des origines jusqu'au début de l'ère chrétienne. 1956. Pp. 590. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. Price : Fr. 1600).

This translation by V. Nikiprowetzky of the well-known work by Professor Baron of Columbia University appears in the series *Sinai*, under the general editorship of André Chouraqui. The numerous substantial notes are relegated to the end of the book, where they occupy 200 pages. The bibliography is extensive, and reveals the endeavour to cite works in French. As is well-known, the originality of the work lies in its study of the social life of Israel ; and it does not raise questions of literary criticism. The author realized how difficult it would be to translate his work. On the whole, the translator has succeeded, though the term 'nature' has, in French, shades of meaning which make it difficult to understand phrases like 'L'homme est appelé à surmonter graduellement la nature' (p. 13). This has a Nietzschean ring, which must be far from the author's thought. At all events, there is much here to stimulate thought. H.C.

BRIGHT, J. : *Early Israel in Recent History Writing*. (Studies in Biblical Theology, No. 19). 1956. Pp. 128. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 9s. 6d.).

This is an important and valuable book. It is an enquiry into the question of how the traditions of early Israel should be investigated. In illustration of this study of *method* Dr. Bright gives convenient summaries of the views of Alt, Noth and Kaufmann, and reveals in clear but gentle light the nihilism of Noth, and the nonsequiturs of Kaufmann. The validity and soundness of this approach are further shown in a concluding chapter when positive suggestions are made.

G.H.D.

- *GROLLENBERG, L. H. : *Atlas of the Bible*. Translated and edited by Joyce M. H. Reid and H. H. Rowley. Foreword by W. F. Albright and H. H. Rowley. Preface by Roland de Vaux. 1956. Pp. 166+408 illustrations+35 maps+2 maps on end papers. (Nelson, Edinburgh. Price : 70s. 0d.)

The original Dutch edition of this superb work was reviewed in the 1955 *Book List*, p. 21, and the French translation in the 1956 *Book List*, p. 17. That it is now made available in an English edition is a major event in religious publishing. There must be very few works on the Bible which are so satisfying to so wide a range of readers. Illustrations, maps, and commentary are all first-class; and the full index facilitates rapid reference. Much gratitude is due for the great pains taken in producing the English edition so speedily and so admirably. G.W.A.

- *KRAELING, E. G. : *Bible Atlas*. 1956. Pp. 488, with numerous maps and illustrations. (Rand McNally and Co., New York. Price : 8.95.)

This new edition of the Rand McNally *Bible Atlas* (first published in 1884) is a fine achievement, sumptuously produced, with a great wealth of illustrations and excellent maps. The reader is taken systematically through Scripture, being made aware not only of the relevant localities, but also, quite unobtrusively, of the complexity of the sources. Dr. Kraeling adduces much illustrative material from the archaeological field and is always up-to-date. Of particular value is the author's personal communication of the matter from the Elephantine Papyri which he recently edited. The book, though of value to more advanced scholars, will be especially valuable in classes of Biblical Studies and in schools, particularly through its many illustrations. J.G.

- PEROWNE, S. : *The Life and Times of Herod the Great*. 1956. Pp. 186+40 plates. (Hodder and Stoughton, London. Price : 21s. 0d.)

'And it is asked, how many Herods there were, as they deceive by the similarity of the name.' Many have echoed the words of Isho'dad of Merv, and many who could distinguish Herod, called 'the Great,' from the other Herods have hesitated over the title. Mr. Perowne's book is a useful introduction to the Herodian family and a most informative and stimulating biography, which though it catalogues Herod's crimes yet seeks to show his many qualities. Herod is seen as the loyal friend of Rome as well as the hated benefactor of the Jews. Only on the last page of his book does the author appear rather less than fair in his judgment. Much information has been collected. The legend of the Philistine origin of the family is quoted and evaluated. Isho'dad knew it also : 'The first Herod was a priest of the idol-temple at Ashkalon, a city of the Philistines, and this one begat Antipatros, him whom the Idumaeans made captive, and he was brought up

in their customs.' Particularly useful are Mr. Perowne's sections on Herod's building programmes, where the author's familiarity with the country is evident. While the needs of the general reader are met most excellently, those of the student demand the addition of notes and index. W.D.McH.

SCHEDL, C. : *Geschichte des Alten Testaments*. Band I. *Urgeschichte und alter Orient*. 1956. Pp. xxvi+374. (Tyrolia-Verlag, Innsbruck.)

This volume, the first of a series of four on the Old Testament, deals with Gen. i.-xi. and the beginnings of mankind. It opens with a discussion of what the chapters contain, what they are trying to teach and how they reached their present form. This is followed by a survey of the nations and peoples of the world in the pre-patriarchal age, their geographical setting and their religion.

The author, a Catholic scholar, is at pains to stress the unity of the narrative and to bring out the meaning of every detail of it. Even the figures giving ages of men and duration of events are cleverly manipulated to fall into a numerical scheme which Schedl thinks was intended from the beginning—if only we knew what was meant by the scheme! There is much useful material here, but it is presented in a rather roundabout way. L.H.B.

VAN SELMS, A. : *De Verscheurde Stad*. Undated. (1956.) Pp. 144. (Voorhoeve, Den Haag. Price : Fl. 7.90.)

"The divided city" with which this book deals is Jerusalem. The Pretoria Professor describes a recent visit paid to Old Jerusalem and the western territory of the Kingdom of Jordan. Ancient and modern questions are discussed—there is an account of the Qumran discoveries and the outline of a "natural" solution for the political problems of Israel and Jordan. The work is illustrated by a number of photographs supplied by Dr. A. van Deursen, whose name is familiar to all users of Grollenberg's *Atlas of the Bible*. F.F.B.

VRIEZEN, Th.C. : *Het Nabije Oosten in de Branding*. 1957. Pp. 263. (G. F. Callenbach N. V., Nijkerk. Price : Fl. 14.50.)

The volume is concerned with the troubles of the Near East, especially with the modern stormy waters. It contains a map of the area, 45 photographs, some modern and some of archaeological interest, and twelve pages of annotated bibliography, including books on archaeology and the Dead Sea Scrolls. Our particular interest in the book is in the evidence which the author provides that the problem of the Near East is no new problem. The Old Testament archaeology and the scrolls all tell the same story of interracial feuds, a buffer state and refugees. N.H.S.

WRIGHT, G. E. and FILSON, F. V. : *The Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible*, with Introduction by W. F. Albright. Revised edition. 1956. Pp. 130, including 18 pp. of maps and numerous illustrations. (Westminster Press, Philadelphia. Price : \$7.50.)

The new edition of this most useful work is produced in reduced format. It is characterized by expansion of paragraphs on the Hebrew Conquest and the Political History of Palestine, amounting chiefly to fuller citation of archaeological data. The most significant additions are welcome sections on the rise of Jewish Sects in Maccabean and Herodian Palestine and excavations in modern Palestine. J.G.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

FLACK, E. E., METZGER, B. M., and others : *The Text, Canon and Principal Versions of the Bible. A brief survey of recent research extracted from the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*. 1956. Pp. 64. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price : \$1.50).

Recent study of the O.T. and N.T. canon and text is competently dealt with by the above-mentioned editors in four separate articles, and additional articles are provided as follows : The Dead Sea Scrolls, Millar Burrows ; Biblical and Early Christian Papyri, and N.T. Greek lectionaries, Wikgren ; the versions ancient and modern, Metzger ; LXX, Gehman ; Tatian's Harmony, Metzger ; the Bible for the Mission-field, Nida ; Annotated Bibles, Kuist ; and the Biblical Languages and lexica are dealt with in separate appendixes by Diringer, Wikgren, Flack and Gingrich respectively. The work provides the average biblical student with a concise introduction to the various topics, and a good bibliography. The over-all balance is on the whole right, but some points will no doubt receive adjustment before the next edition ; among them may be mentioned that the LXX editions need not be given twice over, the distinction between strict and paraphrastic Targums can be made, from a ' canon-history ' point of view the ' prophetic collection ' would be better envisaged as a unity (cf. Eissfeldt, *Einleitung*, p. 622), and, please, can a passing reference to the Welsh Bible be included in the section on Celtic Versions, since it is, on every count, the most important extant version in the Celtic languages, and has recently been re-issued in a standardised orthography ? B.J.R.

GERLEMAN, G. : *Studies in the Septuagint. III. Proverbs*. (Lunds Universitets Årsskrift. N.F. Avd. 1. Bd. 52. Nr. 3.) 1956. Pp. 64. (C.W.K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. Kr. 6.50).

Professor Gerleman's first two studies in the series, Job and 2 Chronicles, appeared in 1946 (cf. *Book List*, 1947, p. 14), and this new issue follows the same pattern and ' tentatively ' confirms conclusions offered there. The Version, after scrutiny, is seen to offer but little evidence of influence by Egyptian

Wisdom, nor does the parent text show essential divergence from the MT. The numerous apparent departures are to be explained by inner-Greek taste—love of assonance, rhyme, anaphora; hexameter metre (not iambics, *pace* Thackeray), variation of parallelism. There are also echoes of Greek influence in such matters as an occasional quotation from Homer, and more from Plato and Aristotle and others. A chapter headed 'Religion and Ethics in the LXX Proverbs' contains a critical discussion of earlier treatments of the topic, notably by Baumgartner and Bertram, and shows that the Greek translator 'is not a mouthpiece of Jewish legalism' but, on the contrary, produced a work largely conditioned by his Stoic background. Kaminka is wrong in urging Targumic dependence on the LXX. Likewise Thackeray is wrong in basing a *terminus a quo* in the 1st cent. B.C. on orthography. LXX Proverbs and Job emanate from an 'identical' source, not later than mid-2nd cent. B.C. In a final note the author shows that the Sahidic translation 'renders the Greek text rather faithfully.'

B.J.R.

*HERKLOTS, H. G. G. : *How Our Bible Came to Us. A Literary Pilgrimage*. 1957. Pp. 174+8 plates. (Ernest Benn, London. Price : 15s. 0d.)

This is the fourth impression of the book which was originally published in 1954 under the title *Back to the Bible* (see *Book List*, 1955, p. 42). Its continued circulation attests its popularity and usefulness; and it is to be commended as an unusually fresh presentation. Some revision might have been attempted of the chapter on the Dead Sea Scrolls. G.W.A.

MARKS, J. H. : *Der textkritische Wert des Psalterium Hieronymi juxta Hebraeos*. 1956. Pp. 156. (Keller, Zürich. Price : DM. 15.)

The author tells us that his thesis was chosen after reading an article in the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 69 (1950) in which C. M. Cooper claimed that the *Psalterium juxta Hebraeos* was of special importance in so far as 'it marks a stage in the history of the Hebrew text approximately half way between its early situation, as represented by the Greek Old Testament, and its final fixation in the Massoretic text.' A careful examination of the version, as it is found in Harden's edition of 1922, revealed a considerable degree of dependence on the Septuagint and the other Greek versions. One of the valuable features of this work is that Marks has drawn up a series of tables illustrating the degree of dependence on the Gallican Psalter, the *Vetus Latina*, the Septuagint, and Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion.

The main conclusion is that Jerome's version from the Hebrew 'auf einen Text beruht, der unserem MT im grossen und ganzen gleich war' (p. 144). The value of the version is summed up under four heads, i.e., (1) It establishes the text of Aquila and Symmachus; (2) It is made from a text that essentially resembles our Masoretic text; (3) It gives us insight into

Jerome's method of translation ; and (4) It brings to light, in some manner, the Hebrew text used in the fourth century. It is regrettable that Marks has not, apparently, been able to use D. H. de Saint-Maire's critical edition of 1953, published in the *Collectanea Biblica Latina*. J.M.T.B.

WÜRTHWEIN, E. : *The Text of the Old Testament : An Introduction to Kittel-Kahle's Biblia Hebraica*, trans. by P. R. Ackroyd. 1957. Pp. xii+174, including 41 plates. (Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 17s. 6d.)

The German version appeared in 1952 (cf. *Book List*, 1953, p. 30), and three points may be made in greeting the present translation which was authorized by permission of the Priv. Württ. Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart. The first is to commend, very highly, the translator's rendering of the original ; the second is to note the useful additions of indexes and bibliography ; and third to underline the important additional material, mainly inserted in expanded footnotes, which brings the book up-to-date especially on the Dead Sea scrolls. Some minor lapses in the original have been corrected, and one or two new ones have taken their place. B.J.R.

ZIEGLER, J. : *Septuaginta. Vetus Testamentum Graecum auctoritate Societatis Litterarum Göttingensis editum* Vol. XV.: *Jeremias, Baruch, Threni, Epistula Ieremiae*. 1957. Pp. 504. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 63 ; bound DM. 67.)

The volume follows the well established pattern of the Göttingen Septuagint, and the editor's name is a guarantee of its excellence. Like its forerunners the edition is an absolute must for the O.T. student, and, since it is still true that the Jeremiah LXX is of first-class importance for the textualist, the edition is even more valuable than the others in the series. The text is, of course, eclectic, and based on the usual sources, mainly the texts of B and S. Among noteworthy points of introduction the following may be mentioned : Migne is set aside in favour of Ghisler for Chrysostom readings ; the text of Jerome's commentary represents the Hexaplaric recension ; there is an independence of the MT in the Catena group, and a dependence on the younger Greek translations in the Lucianic recension. Of more general interest are the editor's assessments of the major MSS. groupings and their relationship to LXX divergences from MT ; and the treatment of the special significance of Q and its related MSS. The text is provided with a double *app. crit.*, the upper is general and the lower Hexaplaric and is demonstrably superior to Field. B.J.R.

EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

La Bible, L'Ancien Testament, Vol. I. (Bibliothèque de la Pléiade.) 1956. Pp. cxxvi+1720, including 3 maps. (Librairie Gallimard, Paris. Price : 66s. 6d.)

This book appears in a collection of World Classics, and two volumes will be devoted to the Old Testament. The first

offers a new translation of the Law, the Former Prophets, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and Maccabees. Genesis to Chronicles are translated by E. Dhorme, Ezra-Nehemiah by F. Michaëli and Maccabees by A. Guillaumont. An introduction to the whole is provided by Dhorme. Three maps are included. The introduction presents clearly and simply the results of Textual, Literary and Historical Criticism, and the notes accompanying the text draw attention to these and also give valuable lexicographical and exegetical notes. The divine names (Iahvé, El-Shaddai) are used in the text, and, except for the most common, Hebrew proper names are transliterated. Where the Hebrew text is defective (e.g., I Sam. xiv. 23f., 41f.), it is restored. Sometimes the translation seems too ingenious; one wonders whether the author of Gen. iii. 15 would intend the word-play on *sh-w-p* = "écraser" and "viser" in the same sentence. While the book is intended for the layman, it contains much of interest to the scholar.

A.S.H.

BRUNO, A. : *Das Hohe Lied. Das Buch Hiob. Eine rhythmische und textkritische Untersuchung nebst einer Einführung in das Hohe Lied.* 1956. Pp. 194. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm. Price : Sw. Kr. 20.)

The introduction to *Canticles*, with which this work begins, attempts to establish a dramatic interpretation of the book and to demonstrate its structural unity. The author divides it into two acts, the first of four scenes and the second of three, with a unity in time and place. The translations of both books and the notes appended to them follow the general pattern familiar from Dr. Bruno's earlier works (see *Book Lists*, 1954, pp. 45f. ; 1955, pp. 31f. ; 1956, p. 26). G.W.A.

BUTTRICK, G. A. (ed. by) : *The Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. V (Ecclesiastes—Jeremiah). 1956. Pp. x+1142. (Abingdon-Cokesbury, New York and Nashville, and Nelson, Edinburgh. Price : \$8.75, or 67s. 6d.)

This is one of the best, if not the best, of the volumes of the *Interpreter's Bible* yet issued. It contains the commentaries on Ecclesiastes, The Song of Songs, Isaiah and Jeremiah. The late Professor O. S. Rankin was responsible for the Introduction and Exegesis of Ecclesiastes, Professor T. J. Meek for those of the Song of Songs, Professor R. B. Y. Scott for those of Isaiah i-xxxix, Professor J. Muilenburg for those of Isaiah xl-lxvi, and Professor J. P. Hyatt for those of Jeremiah. This is a first-class team of scholars. Rankin takes the view that Ecclesiastes is a much worked-over book, which from the beginning contained elements hard to harmonize. Meek adheres in substance to the cult-liturgical view of the Song. Scott takes account of DSIa, as would be expected. Muilenburg pays much attention in his introduction to the literary structure and characteristics of Deutero-Isaiah. Hyatt rejects the Scythian background of Jeremiah's early prophecies. This is, of course, a completely inadequate account of a commentary on four books of the Old Testament,

including two of its major books. There are, as in all the volumes of the series, expository sections on all the books, but they will be of less interest to readers of the *Book List*.
H.H.R.

BUTTRICK, G. A. : (ed. by) : *The Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. VI (Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Twelve Prophets.) 1956. Pp. 1144 (Abingdon Press, New York and Nashville, and Nelson, Edinburgh. Price : \$8.75, or 67s. 6d.)

In so far as a volume of sixteen separate sections and twenty-three contributors can be appraised briefly it may be said that here is a valuable and compendious commentary on Lamentations, Daniel, Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets. The Hebraist, theologian, historian and expositor are all catered for and a high level of critical treatment is maintained. It is only possible to mention one or two of the books individually by way of example. The introduction and commentary on Joel, though rather long, offer a good critical handling of the problems ; that on Jonah is a thoroughly sympathetic treatment, and that on Hosea accepts the view that ch. iii. is a sequel to ch. i. and that the prophet's message can only be understood in the light of that interpretation. Ezekiel's book is regarded as edited first by the prophet himself in the thirtieth year of exile and secondly by an editor of the post-exilic period. Ezekiel is said to have returned to Jerusalem from Babylon in the year 591 shortly after the throne-chariot vision. It is claimed that " the vision of the storm, the throne chariot and the scroll form an ideological unit." This rules out the possibility of two calls. The commentator, however, does not do full justice to Ezekiel's creative genius in the ' concept of the glory of Yahweh ' for which he wrongly claims Ps. xxix. and Isa. vi. 1-3 as earlier examples. L.H.B.

CLAMER, A. : *La Sainte Bible, texte latin et traduction française d'après les textes originaux avec un commentaire exégétique et théologique*. Tome I, 2^e partie. *Exode*. 1956. Pp. 304. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price : 19s. 3d.)

Clamer is the general editor of the series, and he has himself undertaken the commentaries on the Pentateuch, of which this is the last to appear. The notice of *Génèse*, published in 1953 appeared in the *Book List* for 1954, pp. 32f. and praised the commentary for being " full and critical." *Exode* is, in every way, a worthy successor to the earlier commentaries, has like them a reasonably full introduction and an exegesis of the text that, while compressed, mentions most of the points that are of real importance. The discussion of the site of the Biblical Sinai is a good example of the author's careful statement of alternative theories. His knowledge of the literature is, as always, remarkably detailed and up-to-date. The absence of a map is certainly a defect, as is also the very small type in which the commentary is printed. It should be mentioned that the French text of the entire Bible with a small selection of notes has been available in one volume since 1950.
J.M.T.B.

DEDEN, D. : *De Kleine Propheten uit de grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd : Nahum, Habakkuk, Sophonias, Aggeüs, Zacharias, Malachias* (De Boeken van het Oude Testament, Deel XII, Boek VII-XII.) 1956. Pp. 166. (J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik. Price : Fl. 7.14 ; by subscription : Fl. 6.30.)

The second half of Volume XII of this fine series of commentaries on the O.T. covers the books of Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi, and maintains the high standard of scholarship and lucid exposition set by its predecessors. Each of the books is presented in a new Dutch version from the Hebrew text. A number of familiar emendations have been admitted (e.g., in Zech. vi. 11 "the high priest Joshua the son of Jehozadak" is replaced by "the governor Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel," and in verse 14 '*al kis'o*' is emended to '*al yemino*'). The presence of a fragmentary alphabetic pattern is recognized in Nahum i. 2-10, but Deden wisely declines to make this a basis for textual reconstruction. The evidence of IQp Hab. is reviewed in considering the text of Habakkuk. Hab. iii. is a genuine part of the book, the evidence of IQp Hab. notwithstanding : "the totally different genre of this chapter lent itself less well to an allegorical commentary." In most questions of introduction this conservative position is held. Zech. ix-xiv. are dated early in the Hellenistic period ; these chapters celebrate Yahweh's eventual world-dominion. The "pierced" character of Zech. xii. 10 is an eschatological figure, whose role is comparable to that of the Ebed Yahweh. Zeph. iii. 18b-20 are typically exilic oracles ; and ii. 11, iii. 9-10 show the influence of Deutero-Isaiah ; but the book as a whole comes from the early part of Josiah's reign. F.F.B.

ELLISON, H. L. : *Ezekiel : The Man and His Message*. 1956. Pp. 144. (Paternoster Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

This is a short but useful commentary on Ezekiel, intended for the lay student. Mr. Ellison's standpoint is, on the whole, conservative, especially in his treatment of the last chapters. Some of his problems, too, would have more easily solved if he had been able to regard the book as a later collection of Ezekiel's utterances rather than a continuous book compiled by the Prophet himself. There is a certain liberty in textual criticism, and free use is made of earlier commentaries, especially that of G. A. Cooke. Naturally, however, there are points on which recent discovery and study have modified details, and Mr. Ellison has not failed to make good use of such as have been available to him. In quotation the R.V. text is taken as the best for the ordinary reader, though there is occasional reference to the R.S.V. But Mr. Ellison is a competent Hebrew scholar, and might well have given more original renderings. For its immediate purpose this promises to be a useful book, and may be commended to the readers for whom it is written. T.H.R.

GOLDMAN, S. : *The Ten Commandments*, edited with an Introduction by Maurice Samuel. 1956. Pp. xxvi+226. (University of Chicago Press and Cambridge University Press, London. Price : \$3.75 or 28s. 0d.)

This beautifully produced book, prefaced and edited by M. Samuel, is the first of the posthumous works of the late Rabbi Solomon Goldman to be published. The book is a devotional quasi-midrashic commentary on the Decalogue. The general commentary is a semi-critical introduction and this is followed by a textual commentary which expounds the Ten Commandments themselves. There are 29 full pages of bibliography. This work is further proof of the late Rabbi's very wide reading in ancient and modern sources of all kinds, is well worth reading, and will doubtless suggest many sermons. G.H.D.

GUTBROD, K. : *Das Buch vom König. Das erste Buch Samuel*, übersetzt und ausgelegt. (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments, 11.) 1956. Pp. viii+256. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 12.80.)

The critical view on which this commentary is based is that 1 Samuel is not a separate literary unity, but forms part of the Deuteronomic History, Joshua-Kings, which is to be treated as a single work. In spite of this, and in spite of the admittedly close connexion between 1 and 2 Samuel, the exposition of 1 Samuel by itself is justified on the ground that it has as its theme the nature of the kingship and its rightful holder. The translation admits a few emendations of MT, and is accompanied, where necessary, by brief textual notes. There is a running commentary on the narrative, in which the emphasis is on the religious and theological content. Some of the suggested connexions with the New Testament appear to the reviewer to be somewhat strained. On the other hand, the relation of, e.g., 1 Sam. xv. to New Testament teaching does not seem to be adequately considered. G.W.A.

HERTZBERG, H. W. : *Die Samuelbücher*. (Das Alte Testament Deutsch, 10.) 1956. Pp. 342. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : 21s. 0d.)

For a previous volume in this series by the author, see *Book List*, 1954, p. 39. As before, the introduction is cut down to the minimum, so that the fullest possible space can be devoted to exegesis. The volume is in seven sections : I Sam. i-iii., Eli and Samuel ; I Sam. iv-vi., the fate of the Ark ; I Sam. vii-xv., Samuel and Saul ; I Sam. xvi.-II Sam. i, Saul and David ; II Sam. ii-viii., King David ; II Sam. ix-xx., concerning the succession ; and the supplement in II Sam. xxi-xxiv. The critical position is that there are two main strands with the six separate pieces in the supplement. N.H.S.

KRAUS, H.-J. : *Klagelieder. (Threni.)* (Biblischer Kommentar. Altes Testament, XX.) 1956. Pp. 88. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen. Price : DM.7 ; Subscription price : DM. 5.85.)

The commentator notes the mnemonic value of the acrostic compositions in the Book of Lamentations, but does not mention N. K. Gottwald's treatment of the matter, in which it is suggested that the alphabetic design is intended to convey the idea of totality or comprehensiveness. On ch. v, however, Kraus points out that while the alphabetic structure is not present here, the alphabetic comprehensiveness is suggested by the 22 verses (cf. Pss. xxxiii. ; ciii.). On the metre he does not reach a clearcut conclusion, but finds the views of Budde and Sievers more convincing than those of Hölischer and Mowinckel. He distinguishes three main *Gattungen* in the collection—the dirge, the community lament, and the individual lament. The particular form of dirge found here is defined more closely as "lament for the ruined sanctuary"—a *Gattung* which has Sumerian and Akkadian parallels. All five of the songs refer to the disaster of 587 B.C., and may have been composed to be sung among the ruins of the temple at a solemn ceremony of lamentation. Jerusalem suggests itself as the place of their composition ; they were probably composed by some person or persons who stood in close relation to the national priesthood or cult-prophets. In "I am the man . . ." (Lam. iii. 1) an adumbration of the passion of Christ is recognized. F.F.B.

LE MAT, L. A. F. : *Textual Criticism and Exegesis of Psalm XXXVI. A Contribution to the Study of the Hebrew Book of Psalms.* 1957. Pp. xiv+112. (Kemink and Zoon, Utrecht. Price : Fl. 15.)

This book (in English) is a thesis for a doctorate at Utrecht. It is a detailed study of Ps. xxxvi., directed also to the understanding of the Psalter as a whole, and particularly to the meanings and significance of the titles of the psalms. Chapter I is an exegetical study of the Masoretic Text of the psalm. Chapter II is wholly concerned with the title of the psalm. 'To David' indicates that the psalm found its way into the royal library, there to be at the disposal of the king. Dr. Le Mat does not think that there was ever a "Chief Musician's Collection," but that this title refers to the king himself as leader in pre-exilic Israel. In the third chapter the author discusses the identity of the rebel and of the evildoers. He turns against Mowinckel's theory of sorcerers, and thinks of them as enemies of the king with the rebel as their spokesman and leader. Chapter IV deals with the methods and results of previous exegetes, while Chapter V deals with the text of the psalm as found in the five ancient versions, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Targum and Peshitta, all of which are given in parallel columns on a fly-leaf at the end. The thesis opens up debates which many have regarded as settled and closed, and is characterised by a definite freshness of viewpoint. N.H.S.

RIGNELL, L. G. : *A Study of Isaiah Ch. 40-55*. (Lunds Universitets Årsskrift. N. F. Avd. 1. Bd. 52. Nr. 5). 1956. Pp. 94. (Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. Kr. 9.50.)

The assumption of this book is that Deutero-Isaiah is a unity, though its themes are not logically or consecutively developed. The notes, except for lii. 13-14. 12, are arranged under the chapter headings. The author's conviction is that the most important task of an exegete is to interpret the text from internal sources and he cannot imagine that Deutero-Isaiah was much influenced by Assyro-Babylonian patterns. The Servant of Yahweh is everywhere Israel, or, more specifically, that generation of Israel which lived in the exile and so made expiation for the sins of earlier generations. The forms *lāmō* and *b'mōtāw* (liii. 8f.) indicate that the Servant is a group. The treatment of the text is conservative. The lexical and exegetical notes are usually stimulating, if not always convincing. For example, the pronominal subject of a verb must be determined by the context, and xlii. 1 is rendered : "Behold, Oh my servant, whom I uphold, my chosen, in whom my soul delights—I have put my spirit upon him—*mischpaṭ* is He (Yahweh) bringing to the peoples." In v. 2 the subject is the Servant and in v. 3 it is Yahweh, the bruised reed being Israel. V. 4 should be translated : "He (the Servant) will not faint and not be out of breath before He (the Lord) has established *mischpaṭ* on the earth." Is it possible that the prophet could be so ambiguous ? C.R.N.

ROTH, L. : *Some Reflections on the Interpretation of Scripture*. (Claude Montefiore Lecture for 1955.) 1955. Pp. 24. (Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London. Price : 2s. 0d.)

In this stimulating lecture the author argues that the interpretation of Scripture must take into account not just words but the context of what is to be interpreted, and, further, that meaning precedes the means of expression which it uses. In the issue between Maimonides and Spinoza about context, whether it is to be so wide as to include all physics and metaphysics or to be restricted to the passage to be interpreted, he adopts a middle position ; Scripture is to be interpreted by Scripture. But Scripture is concerned with morals (*Spécialité de la maison*!) and we must allow Scripture to criticize Scripture. Hebrew belief in the Exodus is to find expression in moral conduct and the David who is ultimately to be remembered is the *real* David, not the *historically real* David, the man after God's own heart, an ideal which can be democratised. The appropriation of God's action in history is made by goodness in action. N.W.P.

SEGAL, M. H. : "*Sifrē Shemū'ēl*," "*arūkīm ūmebō-ārīm 'im mebō mefōrāt*." 1956. Pp. xii+66+416. (Kiriath Sepher, Jerusalem.)

Professor M. H. Segal, who almost 40 years ago wrote the first Hebrew commentary on Samuel along modern Western lines, presents the Hebrew reader in the present work with a new

commentary on Samuel, which, although more cautious from the point of view of literary criticism (he now withdraws his support of the documentary theory), is nearer to the Western standard commentaries in method of treatment. Its scope and lay-out are very similar to those of the I.C.C. series. The general problems of composition, text and versions are dealt with in a comprehensive Introduction, while the major sections of the text are again prefaced by discussions on the historical and literary problems they present. The commentary accompanying the text consists of exegetical linguistic explanations which take into account Jewish traditional views as well as those of "the moderns," and of historical and topographical comments which embody the latest archaeological data. Full use is also made of the relevant texts of the Dead Sea documents. P.R.W.

SNAITH, N. H. : *Amos, Hosea and Micah* (Epworth Preachers' Commentaries.) 1956. Pp. 112. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 9s. 6d.)

This is the first of the Old Testament volumes in this new series. Dr. Snaith has had Methodist preachers primarily in mind but has written a commentary that will be of value to all preachers. The comments are brief but go straight to the point and offer material for the elucidation of the message against a Christian background. The following points of interest may be mentioned. Dr. Snaith leans towards linking the Day of the Lord with the New Year Festival; the first and third chapters of Hosea are separated and in ch. iii. "a late author is working out an allegory based on the details of Hosea's life"; and finally *chesed* is given the meaning of steadfast love. L.H.B.

WOLFF, H. W. : *Dodekapropheten Hosea*, Lief. 1. (Biblischer Kommentar : Altes Testament, XIV, 1). 1956. Pp. 80. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen. Price : DM. 7.00 each Lief., or by subscription DM. 5.85.)

This instalment of the O.T. Commentary edited by Martin Noth comprises a translation of the first three chapters of Hosea with a full commentary appended to each paragraph. The incidents described in these three chapters belong to the category of *memorabilia*. The woman of iii. 1 is Gomer, bought back by Hosea after her desertion of him. While the incident of iii. 1 ff. took place subsequently to the events of i. 2 ff., Hosea's first-personal narrative in iii. 1 ff. is earlier than the third-personal narrative by one of his disciples in i. 2 ff. The suggestion that in iii. 1 ff. we have simply Hosea's own account of the events of i. 2 ff. is countered by the argument that the birth of three children in quick succession (i. 3-9) is excluded by the implications of iii. 3. The description 'a wife of harlotry' (i. 2) is to be taken neither realistically nor prophetically, nor yet figuratively in the sense of a Baal-worshipper;

it denotes 'an Israelite maiden ripe for marriage, who had taken part in the customary Canaanite bridal initiation-rites'; her children (even when born to her lawful husband) would by that same token be 'children of harlotry.' F.F.B.

ZIMMERLI, W.: *Ezekiel*, Lief. 3. (Biblischer Kommentar: Altes Testament, XIII, 3.) 1956. Pp. 161-240. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen. Price: DM. 7.00, or by subscription DM. 5.85.)

For the two parts of this commentary previously published, see *Book List*, 1956, p. 35. This part is marked by the same thoroughness and comprehensiveness. It contains all but the beginning of the discussion of vii., and most of viii. 1-xi. 25. There is a closely reasoned critical examination of viii.-xi., with arguments for a much briefer original form. The experience described in these chapters is interpreted in terms of similar abnormal prophetic experiences, particularly 2 Kings v. 26; and it is held that the narrative combines memories of religious practices in Jehoiakim's reign and details drawn from reports from Palestine which reached the exiles. The topography of the vision and other details are discussed with ample reference to recent literature. The author holds that viii. 16 probably refers to a solar interpretation of Yahweh. G.W.A.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION

(History of Interpretation, Canon, and Special Studies)

EISSFELDT, O.: *Einleitung in das Alte Testament unter Einschluss der Apokryphen und Pseudepigraphen sowie der apokryphen und pseudepigraphartigen Qumran-Schriften. Entstehungsgeschichte des Alten Testaments*. 2nd edition. 1956. Pp. xvi+956. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price: DM. 43, bound DM. 48.80.)

The first edition of Eissfeldt's *Einleitung* was published in 1934. Now, twenty years and more later, it appears in a revised and expanded form. The general plan of the book remains unchanged; not only in its parts, but in many of its sections and paragraphs, the headings are as before. As the author says in his introductory statement concerning the scholarly task he has undertaken, the important new factor of wide reference which has come to the fore in the field of Old Testament scholarship since 1934, is the development of the traditio-historical approach in the work of a group of Scandinavian scholars, which has served as a valuable and necessary corrective to a too great trust in the scope and the certainty of the results of the literary-critical approach, and has come, remarkably, at a time when the evidence of archaeology clearly shows that the practice of writing in Palestine went back to a period centuries earlier than Wellhausen and his generation believed possible. But if, says Eissfeldt, some of the books of the Old Testament are post-exilic written records

of traditions which had been handed down orally for centuries and preserve the form of the oral tradition, the same method of analysis must be applied to them as was applied when it was believed that they had been committed to written form at a much earlier date. Room has been made in the book for a discussion of Josh.-II Kings as continuing the Pentateuchal sources or as a Deuteronomic history, for an enlarged treatment of, for example, Lamentations, Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, and there is a special section on the writings of apocryphal and pseudepigraphical type among the Qumran scrolls; and, of course, the various bibliographies have been brought up-to-date. This revision has increased the value of a book already held in high esteem. J.M.

FARNDAL, W. E. : *The Psalms in New Light*. 1956. Pp. 116. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 5s. 0d.)

This is an excellent non-technical book suitable for the general reader who is interested in the Psalms and wishes to know more. Dr. Farndale, having spent a lifetime in busy affairs, is now (in his 'retirement') tutor at Cliff College, the Methodist college for lay preachers. The 'new light' consists of all the new ideas which have latterly been associated with the study of the Psalter : Hebrew poetry, use of the Psalter in Temple and synagogue, the work of Gunkel, that of Mowinckel, evidence from Ugarit, etc. The conclusion concerns the use of the psalms by Jesus. This small book is most useful for students of all grades, and especially for the 'lay' reader. N.H.S.

GOITEIN, S. D. : *'Omanuth ha-Sippur ba-Miqra*, (in Hebrew), 1956. Pp. 110. (Jewish Agency, Jerusalem.)

This, the 23rd publication of *'Iyyunim*, intended mainly for the teacher, gives very readable short essays on the books of Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Jonah and Canticles as well as on the story of the *'Aqedah* (as related in Gen. xxii.)—with special reference to the art of story-telling in the Bible. These essays are preceded by a more elaborate essay assessing in general terms the Biblical narrative. M.W.

HOFTIJZER, J. : *Die Verheissungen an die drei Erzväter*. 1956. Pp. viii+104. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Fl. 10.)

This is a careful study, with ample cross reference, of the traditions of promises given to the patriarchs. The author finds that in Gen.-Numb. there are two groups of such promises—the El Shaddai (P) Gen. 17 group and the Gen. 15 group. (Both groups are *traditionsgeschichtlich* secondary in their present contexts). Other chapters deal with the Promise traditions of Deuteronomy (Exilic), and in the rest of the Old Testament.

Hoftijzer believes that the promise traditions were introduced into the Pentateuch after the Patriarchs-Joshua tradition had been established, and indeed arose when national existence was threatened.

The book is a good example of *Traditionsgeschichte*, and the last chapter, with its thorough-going criticism of Alt, Noth and von Rad, not only testifies to civil war in that particular school, but also to the subjective methods employed. It is of course possible to start from other premises and to arrive at far less negative results. G.H.D.

JAKUBIEC, Cz. : *Wprowadzenie do ksiąg Starego Testamentu*. 1954. Pp. 264. ("Pax," Warsaw. Price : Zł. 25.)

This work, an Introduction to the Books of the Old Testament by a Roman Catholic scholar, fills an obvious gap in Polish literature in this field. In the course of forty-seven chapters, the author deals first with the divisions of the Old Testament, then with the growth of the Canon, goes on to consider which of the ancient forms of the text (MT, LXX, Vulgate) is nearest the original and finally discusses the individual books. The standpoint is strongly conservative ; but there is evidence of a sound grasp of the problems involved. The extensive quotations from Papal encyclicals on specific subjects of debate should prove instructive for non-Catholic scholars. For the benefit of readers whose interest is in religion rather than in the technicalities of scholarship, much emphasis is laid on the line of *Heilsgeschichte* which God has followed throughout the vicissitudes of history. M.B.

JOZAKI, S. : *The Secondary Passages in the Book of Amos*. (Kwansei Gakuin University Studies, Vol. IV.) 1956. Pp. 100. (Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan.)

The author, instructor in the Theology Department of his university, divides the book of Amos into fifty-eight sections, and discusses them in turn mainly from the point of view of authenticity (i.e., are they from Amos himself, or from a later period ?) Amos himself was active 760-750 B.C. There are eight strata of secondary passages : the disciples' group (shorter title ; vii. 10-17) ; Judaeen editor A (four small emendations in vi.) ; Judaeen editor B (ii. 4-5 ; v. 26 ; iii. 4b and emendation in v. 6), after 621 B.C. and before the exile ; late exilic editor (ix. 8b, 10) ; Doxologies (iv. 13 ; v. 8 ; ix. 5-6), c. 500 B.C. ; anti-neighbour editor (i. 9-12), fifth century ; eschatological editor (ix. 11-15), late fourth century ; scribal works (minor glosses), early third century (responsible for the final form of the book). We have thus a vertical section of Hebrew-Jewish religion, and the conclusion of the paper gives a clear and useful outline of this. N.H.S.

KAPELRUD, A. S. : *Central Ideas in Amos* (Skrifter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskabs-Akademie i Oslo, II. Hist.-Filos. Klasse. 1956. No. 4). 1956. Pp. 86. (H. Aschehoug & Co., Oslo. Price : Norw. kr. 8.00.)

Briefly the ideas are these : Amos, being a *noqed*, was of high rank and was responsible for the Temple herds ; he derived his universalism from the God El whose amalgamation with

Yahweh had taken place before the time of Amos ; he preached punishment for sins, both of Israel and the surrounding nations, sins that were both moral and social, but held out a hope for those who repented ; his literary style was so good that he must have moved in a society of high standing, this society was that of the cult personnel ; the Day of the Lord was primarily a cultic event.

Much of the evidence for these views is drawn from the Ras Shamra texts and a strong line of tradition leading up to Amos is assumed. At times the argument is tortuous and tenuous, as, for example, in the claim that i. 2-ii. 16 shows a pattern of execration that was " no invention of Amos, but . . . the old formula used by the prophets and priests in the cult when they had to convey the oracles of Yahweh to the cult audience " (p. 20). Now and again the reader gains the impression that he can never fully understand Amos because of the impenetrable complexity of the cult tradition by which alone his book, so it is implied here, can be explained.

L.H.B.

MILLER, J. W. *Das Verhältnis Jeremias und Hesekiels sprachlich und theologisch untersucht, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Prosareden Jeremias* (Van Gorcum's Theol. Bibliotheek, Nr. xxviii.). 1955. Pp. x+189. (Van Gorcum and Co. Ltd., Assen. Price : Fl. 12.)

The author has written a careful, well-documented dissertation on his chosen theme, cogently argued, and with his conclusions clearly stated. It is held that Ezekiel had most probably seen and heard Jeremiah in Jerusalem before the Exile, and later had eagerly read the contents of " Baruch's Roll," which consisted of the prose speeches. It is in these speeches that Miller finds the twenty-one passages which most clearly show Ezekiel's literary dependence. Theological dependence is more difficult to prove, but a good case is made out for it, differences being put down partly to personal factors, but mainly to the changes in national circumstances in the meantime. This book should be helpful in studying some of the wider problems connected with these prophets also.

D.R.Ap-T.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Marriage of Hosea* (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, xxxix., No. 1, September, 1956.) 1956. Pp. 34. (John Rylands Library, Manchester and Manchester University Press. Price : 3s. 6d.)

As one would expect, this study contains a clear presentation of the problems raised by the Biblical evidence, a comprehensive survey, copiously documented, of the wide range of solutions offered by modern scholars, and a judicious appraisal of the rival theories. Professor Rowley offers no new hypothesis, but supports the view that Hosea iii. is the sequel to i., though possibly from another source, and that both chapters are historical and refer to the same woman. He holds that Gomer was immoral before her marriage to Hosea, that Hosea

was aware of this, and that iii. implies that, after leaving her husband, she had fallen into slavery from which Hosea bought her back. This lecture is an indispensable guide to one of the most intricate of Old Testament problems. G.W.A.

WESTERMANN, C.: *Der Aufbau des Buches Hiob*. (Beiträge zur historischen Theologie, 23.) 1956. Pp. viii+116. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price: DM. 12.)

The thesis of this work is that the Book of Job is not concerned with the problem of the suffering of the righteous, but with man's complaint in terms of his own experience; it is a *Daseinsvorgang*. Job's complaint is his reaction to suffering; his question, Why must I suffer?, is primarily a question of *Existenz*, and only secondarily a subject for thought and debate. But the stuff of the Book of Job is not confined to complaint; much of it is dialogue. But whereas the speeches of the friends are argumentative and contentious, their primary intention was to give comfort, for true comfort is not one-sided, but it is a dialogue in which the suffering person speaks out and words of comfort are given in response. Job's complaints cause his friends to abandon comfort for argument, and their arguments have the twofold effect of inducing Job to interrupt his *cris-de-coeur* to produce counter-arguments and to turn away from his friends to appeal to God and to seek comfort in Him. This dialogue of Job and his friends is set in a context of complaint (chs. iii. and xxix-xxxi.) and there is also dialogue between Job and God. But the book as a whole can be described neither as complaint nor as dialogue; it is a drama. For this purpose the author used the living tradition of a man who had suffered, although the tradition and the complaint do not always agree. On the basis of this theory of the structure of the Book of Job, Westermann proceeds to examine the various parts of it in detail. J.M.

LAW, RELIGION, AND THEOLOGY

BERNHARDT, K.-H.: *Gott und Bild. Ein Beitrag zur Begründung und Deutung des Bildverbotes im Alten Testament*. 1956. Pp. 164. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin. Price: DM. 7.50.)

This is a well-documented and scholarly book which leads to conclusions in which there is little that is new. The first part of it deals with the use of images among Israel's neighbours, showing that there was no conception of a definite boundary line between the physical or material and the spiritual, that it was believed that the spirit of a dead man could enter his body again and that a demon or a god could, like a fine fluid, enter a human body or a material object and possess it. The main quality of an image was not that it should be visibly representative of a divine being in any way but that it should possess something of the spirit of that being. Objects like gryphons were believed to be not merely ornamental but the seat of a guardian spirit or demon. The

second part of the book examines the various views that have been held concerning the origin of the prohibition of the use of images in ancient Israel. The final part is constructive, and for the origin of Israel's prohibition of images which he traces back to Moses and Sinai, Bernhardt lays emphasis on the recognition by the original Israelite wilderness amphictyony of Yahweh as a *Führergott*, on the fact that an image would have been a dangerous rival to the ark of Yahweh, and on the distinctive nature of Yahweh religion. J.M.

- DE BOER, P. A. H. : *Oudtestamentische Studiën*. Deel XI. *Second-Isaiah's Message*. 1956. Pp. viii+126. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : By subscription Fl. 15 ; separately Fl. 21.)

This is a difficult book to review ; all in it concerns Isa. xl-lv. but the whole is not closely co-ordinated. As a necessary preliminary to the second part of his book Professor de Boer offers a translation of these chapters, rendering, for example, *šedek* sometimes as privilege (e.g., xlii. 6, 21 ; xlv. 8) and *hišdik* (liii. 11) as acquire privilege, and the well-known phrase in xlii. 6 as 'a consolidation of the people, a light respected by the nations.' He considers the textual evidence of the Dead Sea Isaiah scrolls but expresses reluctance to use it for any reconstruction of MT. In Isa. li. 1 he reads the verbs in the relative clauses as actives and makes the reference to Yahweh not to Abraham, but whereas Yahweh could be spoken of as 'rock' in the sense of strength or refuge or source of life-giving water, could it possibly be said that the people hewed Him ? Professor de Boer states that 'Second Isaiah's only purpose is to proclaim deliverance for the people of Judah ; he finds no support for the missionary office of Yahweh's people ; the *mishpat* which they are to take to the Gentiles is the sentence on them. When Yahweh thus executes judgment and restores His people, the restored people will show forth Yahweh's judgment in their new life, which the Gentiles will acknowledge as wonderful salvation. This book covers in very short compass much that is highly debatable and gives to certain Hebrew words and phrases meanings which will be contested ; it is a pity that the main thesis, which is to emphasize the redemption and restoration of Judah as the main (and, indeed, the only) message of the Second Isaiah, had not been worked out at much greater length. J.M.

- DE BOER, P. A. H. : *Jeremiah's Twijfel*. 1957. Pp. 36. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 1.75.)

This pamphlet contains the address delivered by Professor de Boer as Rector Magnificus on the 382nd anniversary of Leiden University, 8th Feb., 1957. After a sketch of the historical situation in Jeremiah's time, he examines a few passages where the prophet, in addressing God, expresses deep doubt and scepticism. Jeremiah's reluctance to accept the prophetic commission in i. 6 may be a stylistic figure ; but he reveals his inmost misgivings in iv. 10, where he realizes

that God's word for one situation may not be His word for another ; in xii. 1-4, where he questions the righteous judgment of God in allowing the wicked to prosper ; in xv. 18, where even God seems to him "as a deceitful brook, as waters that fail," and in xx. 7-9, where he cries out that Yahweh has seduced him by leading him to prophesy falsely. The theme is treated in a manner appropriate to the occasion and the audience but it will be welcomed by everyone who is touched by the spiritual conflict of Jeremiah. F.F.B.

BUBER, M. : *Königtum Gottes*. (Dritte, neu vermehrte Auflage.) 1956. Pp. lxiv + 222. (Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg. Price : DM. 19.80.)

It is good news for students of the Old Testament that this challenging work is available once again after an interval of some twenty years. The author tells us that he has found it unnecessary to make any considerable changes in the text, which remains substantially the same as that of the previous edition. Nevertheless in a new preface of about fourteen pages he reviews his thesis with particular reference to articles by W. F. Albright, O. Eissfeldt and A. Alt, and the notes have been revised and brought up-to-date at a number of points where the author has found this to be imperative. In this connexion the present writer must confess to finding himself even more interested in what is now omitted than in what has been added. A.R.J.

DAKIN, D. M. : *Peace and Brotherhood in the Old Testament*. 1956. Pp. 128. (The Bannisdale Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

This book 'traces those ideas of Divine Fatherhood and human brotherhood which . . . form the basis of the Christian pacifist faith.' The standpoint adopted inevitably imposes a standard of judgment on the material which, while not foreign to the Bible, is not the primary biblical standard. Jeremiah is described as the first war resister. The books of Jonah and Ruth are eloquently presented. The writer's conception of election appears to resemble that of those whom Amos denounced. We would question the statements: 'Marcion, the greatest of the Gnostics,' and 'Daniel was written to support the Maccabean revolt.' Some reference to contemporary social and religious customs would have strengthened the writer's case. A.S.H.

DANIÉLOU, J. : *Les saints "païens" de l'Ancien Testament*. 1956. Pp. 174. (Editions du Seuil, Paris : Fr. 450.)

This small book, attractively printed in large, clear type, has a curious title, which is explained by the author in the sense that quite a number of people, mentioned in the Old Testament as worthy of praise and imitation, were neither by race nor by religion Israelites. The names that he selects for discussion are those of Abel, Enoch, Daniel, Noah, Job, Melchisedek, Lot (who is said to be "parent d'Abraham, mais étranger à son alliance") and the Queen of Sheba. There

is a thesis running through the whole booklet, namely that these "saints" who were neither Jews nor Christians "apparaissent comme l'expression du mystérieux avent du Christ dans l'âme païenne" (p. 11.). Whatever may be thought of this contention, the booklet is beautifully written and makes the most of the scanty information that can be gained from Scripture and tradition about these characters in the Old Testament. Daniélou is clearly of the opinion that he is not concerned with such exemplary pagans as Socrates or Epictetus. He prefers to limit his discussion "au solide terrain des Écritures," and this he does with charm, wisdom and charity.
J.M.T.B.

DIETZFELBINGER, H. : *Gottes Weg Zum Kreuz im Alten Bund. Meditationen.* 1956. Pp. 79. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 3.)

This is a series of 15 meditations, based on Old Testament texts, relating to the Passion and Work of Jesus Christ. The meditations fall into three groups : God and Man ; God and His People ; God and His Servant. They are not primarily Old Testament studies, but rather ' *eine existentielle Interpretation* ' in the light of the Cross of Christ. Each meditation is followed by a prayer.
A.S.H.

EICHRODT, W. : *Das Gottesbild des Alten Testaments.* (Calwer Hefte zur Förderung biblischen Glaubens und christlichen Lebens, No. 1.) 1956. Pp. 24. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 1.20.)

This brief, popular survey of a great subject by a great scholar delineates the distinctiveness of Old Testament religion, by emphasizing the intensely personal character of the conception of God and the exclusiveness of His claim. Special attention is devoted to three aspects : moral and social life, the world of nature, and relations with other peoples. Though short, it is anything but slight ; and in practically every paragraph there are profound and stimulating observations. G.W.A.

Élie le prophète. 2 vols. I. *Selon les Écritures et les traditions chrétiennes.* II. *Au Carmel—dans le Judaïsme et l'Islam.* (Les études carmélitaines.) 1956. Pp. 270+9 plates+3 maps ; pp. 316+13 plates. (Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges. Price : 200 Belgian francs per volume.)

These two volumes on the prophet Elijah much resemble the earlier volumes in the series *Cahiers Sioniens* on *Abraham, Père des Croyants* (1951) and *Moïse. L'homme de l'Alliance* (1955, on which cf. *Book List*, 1956, pp. 48f.). The first volume has, as its opening contribution, an essay on " Hauts Lieux Élianiques " by P. Paul-Marie de la Croix, and then prints the *Bible de Jérusalem* translations of the Old and New Testament texts on the prophet. For the passages from I Kings xvii., 1 to II Kings ii. 18 there are notes from an unpublished manuscript by R. de Vaux. There are two exegetical

articles on Elijah in the Old Testament (J. Steinmann) and the New Testament (M. E. Boismard). Other articles deal with the Elijah tradition in the Greek, Syriac, and Latin writers, the cult of Elijah in the Christian church, and in Eastern tradition, and the prophet's iconography. The second volume contains a variety of articles on the Carmelite traditions and cult and on the Jewish and Islamic traditions. The two volumes are beautifully printed and delightfully illustrated. They represent one of the outstanding contributions to Old Testament hagiography. J.M.T.B.

GEISSER, W. : *Ist der Gott des Alten Testaments der Vater Jesu Christi?* (Calwer Hefte zur Förderung biblischen Glaubens und christlichen Lebens, No. 3.) 1956. Pp. 32. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 1.20.)

This booklet, based on an address to lay Church workers, deals with the Old Testament as part of Christian Scripture. In the three main sections, the author discusses (a) the attitude of Jesus to the Old Testament, (b) the elements in Old Testament teaching of which the value and importance are immediately evident, and those which present difficulties, and (c) the fulfilment of the Old Testament in Jesus and the Church. The booklet ends with a few simple rules for the devotional use of the Old Testament. G.W.A.

GROSS, H. : *Die Idee des ewigen und allgemeinen Weltfriedens im Alten Orient und im Alten Testament.* (Trierer Theologische Studien, 7.) 1956. Pp. xviii+186. (Paulinus Verlag, Trier. Price : 35s. 0d.)

The author of this monograph, who has already written a similar work on the idea of world dominion in the Old Testament (*Book List*, 1954, p. 63), here turns his attention to the related subject of world peace. The earlier pages are devoted to the appearance of this conception in the historical, mythological and other texts of the ancient Near East, and, in an appendix, the author even glances at the classical fields of Greece and Rome. He then proceeds to an examination of the O.T. data, particularly (a) the general terminology and its associated ideas, and (b) the realization of this ideal, with special reference to the part to be played by Yahweh Himself, by the House of David, and by the Messiah as the ideal King, the Servant of Yahweh and the Son of Man. The subject is obviously far too vast for the author to do more than touch lightly upon the issues involved ; but, like the earlier work, it may be read with profit by all who are interested in this much debated field of study. A.R.J.

GUNN, G. S. *God in the Psalms.* 1956. Pp. xii+216. (Saint Andrew Press, Edinburgh. Price : 21s. 0d.)

This volume is based on the Cunningham Lectures delivered by the author at New College, Edinburgh. It is non-technical and is for the general reader. After a preliminary chapter on the background of the Psalter (origin, dates, timelessness, dependence and originality), Dr. Gunn discusses in

turn a number of theological and religious issues. Under the title 'The Fringes of His Ways,' he discusses Hebrew ideas of God in Nature. Then he turns to the Divine Control of History, the Divine Conflict with Evil, and so through the Essentials and the Stresses of Personal Religion to Fulfilment in Worship. The author takes note of recent study of the Psalter, such as the work of Mowinkel, the Uppsala School, and Gunkel, and he mentions Ugarit, but he lays little stress on these matters. He deals chiefly with the text itself and his approach is definitely theological. He makes numerous references to current literature on the Psalter. The volume contains a short subject index and an index of Scripture passages, but no bibliography, since the books mentioned are listed in the preface and in the footnotes.
N.H.S.

HOOE, S. H. : *The Siege Perilous : Essays in Biblical Anthropology and Kindred Subjects*. 1956. Pp. 264. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 21s. 6d.)

In this series of collected papers, originally published between the years 1930 and 1955, the author not only illustrates once again how successful he has been in his professed aim "to try and build a bridge between the three disciplines of Anthropology, Archaeology, and Biblical studies," but also enables one to trace something of the development in his thought during the quarter of a century which they cover. As one would expect, a recurrent theme is that of "patternism," particularly (a) the theory of a myth and ritual pattern, which centred in the thought of the dying and rising god and was distributed in one form or another throughout the Near East, and (b) the subsequent history of this supposed myth and ritual pattern as it affected Jewish Apocalyptic, the Mystery Religions, and primitive Christianity. The reader is constantly made aware of the wide range of the author's interests and reading; and, while the parallels which he finds in the O.T. may occasionally seem a little strained, one is compelled to recognize anew and with gratitude the profound influence which the author has exercised and, happily, continues to exercise in the field of Biblical exegesis.
A.R.J.

HOWSE, E. M. : *The Lively Oracles*. 1956. Pp. 224. (Allen & Unwin, London and Thomas Nelson, Toronto. Price : 20s. 0d.)

The author preached the twenty-one chapters of this book to tell his congregation what the Old Testament is about, and he evidently did it well, exemplifying what used to be called the 'modern approach,' and sprinkling his pages with many illustrations of biblical conditions from modern times. The author may not be quite abreast of the most modern scholarship (or, perhaps he does not agree with it) but he is certainly far ahead of many of his brethren, not to mention most congregations; so that it is a pity that the book is quite so expensive. There seems to be a slight inconcinnity between the actual titles to chs. 8 and 15 and the Contents page. A comprehensive index adds to the book's value. D.R.Ap-T.

VAN IMSCHOOT, P. : *Théologie de L'Ancien Testament*. Tome II. *L'homme*. (Bibliothèque de Théologie. Série III. Théologie Biblique. Vol. 4). 1956. Pp. x+342. (Desclée & Cie, Tournai. Price : 23s. 6d.)

This is the second volume of a large scale work on Old Testament Theology by a Roman Catholic theologian, of which the first volume was reviewed in the *Book List* of 1955, pp. 50f. The main theme of this volume is Man, and, like the first volume, it is divided into four chapters. Chapter I deals with the origin and nature of man and discusses the various relevant terms. The author recognises the synthetic nature of Hebrew thought about man but is not prepared to accept the view that the Hebrews attributed psychical functions to the various parts of the body only by synecdoche. Chapter II deals with the life and destiny of man and discusses in detail the various passages in the Old Testament which may have a bearing on the question of a future life. Chapter III is by far the longest in the volume. Its general subject is that of the duties of man. A brief introduction deals with the moral codes in the Old Testament. The duties of man are then divided into duties towards man and duties towards God. The former are subdivided into religious duties and the cult. It is a disadvantage in this arrangement that it obscures to some extent what is surely a fact, viz., that for the best Old Testament thought the fulfilment of duty towards man is at the same time fulfilment of duty towards God. It means too that the meaning of a word like *hesed* has to be discussed in two different places. It is interesting to notice that, whereas Köhler treats the cult rather hesitantly at the end of his anthropology as man's attempt to save himself, Van Imschoot deals with the subject as part of man's duty towards God. His main subdivisions are sacred places, objects, actions, times, and the distinction between clean and unclean. The section on duties towards man comprises the required attitude towards the neighbour, the scope of forgiveness, the problem of how to deal with the taking of life, respect for the neighbour's person and his property, respect for truth and for parents and all the problems of sexual morality. Chapter IV treats of the different kinds of sin, its punishment and how it may be expiated.

N.W.P.

JANSSEN, E. : *Juda in der Exilszeit. Beitrag zur Frage der Entstehung des Judentums* (Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments, N.F., 51.) 1956. Pp. 124 (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : 14s. 6d.)

This study of the state of affairs in the territory during the Babylonian exile is based on a fairly wide range of O.T. books and sections which the author assigns to the exilic and early post-exilic age. Some little attention is paid to the evidence of archaeology, especially on the extent of the destruction wrought in the land by the Babylonians. The territory of Judah was diminished by the loss of the Shephelah

and the Negeb ; the remainder was parcelled out among the 'poor of the land,' to whom Nebuzaradan gave preferential treatment. The most interesting part of the study concerns the religious reaction to the disaster. While there were some who concluded that Josiah's reformation had been a great mistake, and therefore tended to revive old Canaanite cultic practices, there were others who recognized in the disaster the righteous judgment of God. Three liturgical documents emanating from the latter group in Judah are preserved in the O.T.—the Book of Lamentations ; Isa. lxiii. 7-lxiv. 11 ; Mic. vii. 7 ff. Under the impact of the disaster, and particularly of the destruction of the temple and suspension of the cultus, many turned to the formerly disregarded oracles of the prophets, which now received canonical recognition. An embryonic form of the synagogue is also traced back to Judah during the exile. F.F.B.

JENNI, E. : *Die politischen Voraussagen der Propheten* (Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments, No. 29.) 1956. Pp. 118. (Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich. Price : Sw. Fr. 14.)

The political utterances of the prophets are here examined in the light of the author's belief that prophecy is essentially eschatological in outlook and content. Only those passages, therefore, are selected for study which specifically mention nations or individuals and make some prediction about them. It is shown that where prophecy passes from what is general and eschatological to what is particular and historical in a narrow sense there are signs that the material is secondary and due to a later hand, for instance that of Baruch in the Book of Jeremiah. Such 'Historisierung' was due to a misunderstanding of the prophet's real intention or to a desire to bring an element of potential fulfilment to prophecies that would otherwise seem only remotely capable of being fulfilled. This view of the prophets, which denies them a lively interest in people and events for their own sake as distinct from the place they have in the general eschatological pattern, seems somewhat distorted. L.H.B.

KLEIN, W. C. : *The Psychological Pattern of Old Testament Prophecy*. 1956. Pp. viii+96. (Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.)

Professor Klein has made a thorough study of all the modern systems of psychology and discusses them in relation to Old Testament prophecy with full use of all the technical terms of the psychologists. His study leads to the negative conclusion that none of these systems is really satisfactory for the explanation of Old Testament prophecy, since modern techniques cannot be applied to men who are known to us from biographies so incomplete. Nevertheless, he holds that we are justified in speaking of a pattern of prophecy, since it is probable that most of the greater prophets were cast in much the same mould. So far from being men of psychological

instability, they were exceptionally stable, and the basis of their stability was their response to an inner certainty that they were called to their office. They were not men with an aptitude for prophecy, but men who with unflinching courage yielded themselves to the constraint which was laid upon them. This means that they are not to be explained in terms of mental make-up, but primarily in terms of will. For the greater prophets cannot be wholly divorced from the false prophets, as beings of a different order, since it was so hard for ordinary people to distinguish between them. The difference lay in the nature of their response to the constraint laid upon them, rather than in the realm of psychology.
H.H.R.

KOEHLER, L. : *Hebrew Man*, trans. by P. R. Ackroyd, with an appendix on Justice in the Gate, 1956. Pp. 190. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

The original Swiss edition of this book (entitled *Der Hebräische Mensch*) was reviewed in the *Book List* of 1954, p. 64. It has now been translated for English readers by P. R. Ackroyd and in its new dress it deserves to win many new readers. There are various theological studies of the Old Testament Doctrine of Man available and relevant articles will be found in Hebrew Archaeologies, but never, perhaps, has anyone given us such a vivid picture of what an Ancient Hebrew must have felt and thought. The Appendix makes available in English one of the most important essays on Hebrew law, which discusses the functioning of the legal Assembly, its breakdown in the 8th century leading to the criticism of the prophets and the development of preaching which culminated in Deuteronomy. Dr. Koehler finds the model for the dialogue of the Book of Job in the speeches delivered in the legal assembly.
N.W.P.

KOOLHAAS, A. A. : *Theocratie en Monarchie in Israël (Theocracy and Monarchy in Israel)*. *Einige opmerkingen over de verhouding van de theocratie en het Israelitische koningschap in het Oude Testament* (with summary in English). 1957. Pp. 158. (H. Veenman en Zonen, Wageningen. Price : Fl. 11.50.)

These " remarks on the relation between the theocracy and the Israelite kingship in the O.T." (to quote the sub-title) were submitted as a doctoral dissertation to Utrecht University. The author thinks that the " myth and ritual school " tends to envisage one general pattern of kingship in the Ancient Near East and to interpret the data too exclusively in terms of that pattern. But it may be suggested that the author envisages a myth and ritual school (especially when he refers to the English school of Hooke *cum suis*) which has as little real existence as he thinks the ritual pattern had. When, rather late in their history, the Israelites acquired kings, the human kingship did not replace theocracy. Saul was *nagid* over Yahweh's people ; David and his successors

were regents appointed by Yahweh, Israel's true King ; the northern kings exercised a more absolute monarchy. Neither originally nor in the further development of the office did the Israelite kingship involve priestly functions, he maintains, but his rebuttal of the arguments used to show that it did is not altogether convincing. On the other hand, he rightly shows how the privileges of the people were best safeguarded when the theocratic ideals were most fully maintained.

F.F.B.

KRITZINGER, J. D. W. : *Qahal Jahwe : wat dit is en wie daaraan mag behoort*. 1957. Pp. ix+166. (Kok, Kampen. Price : Fl. 6.90.)

This Afrikaans thesis (with an English summary) was accepted by the Free University of Amsterdam for the doctorate in theology. The author approaches his two questions posed in his title by way of prolegomena to the present-day problems "What is the church?" and "Who should belong to it?" He draws a clear distinction between the *qahal Yahweh* as the "cult-assembly" and the *qahal Yisra'el* as the "assembly of the citizens." Admission to the former was dependent on circumcision and the conditions laid down in Deut. xxiii. 2-9, together with the passover stipulations of Ex. xii. 43-49 and the stipulations regarding ceremonial purity found in the Deuteronomic and Priestly codes ; but ethical conditions were emphasized as well, as is clear from Pss. xv. 1-5 and xxiv. 3-6. In Ps. xxiv. 4 '*asher lo nasa' lashshaw naphsho* is translated "who does not put his faith in falseness." If the prime external condition for admission to the *qahal Yahweh* is circumcision, the ethical conditions may be summed up as "circumcision of the heart," which Yahweh himself promised to bring about (Deut. xxx. 6). The *qahal Yahweh* was both broader and narrower than ethnic Israel : the sojourner could belong to it, while the wicked Israelite was excluded from it. Yet "Israel the elect people of God was nevertheless the core around which the *qahal Yahweh* was built." F.F.B.

DE LEEUW, V. : *De Ebed Jahweh-Prophetieën : historisch-kritisch onderzoek naar hun ontstaan en hun beteekenis*. 1956. Pp. xxviii+368. (van Gorcum, Assen. Price : Fl. 17.50.)

This full-length study of the Servant Songs covers much the same ground as C. R. North's *magnum opus* (to the first edition of which our author gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness) ; but it deals in greater detail with their interpretation in the early Christian centuries. In a review of the history of the exegesis of the Songs, from "Trito-Isaiah" down to H. H. Rowley, a separate chapter is devoted to the patristic era and the Middle Ages. We see, for example, how Thomas Aquinas and Calvin join hands with a considerable body of rabbis in maintaining an autobiographical interpretation of the Third Song. When de Leeuw comes to give his own interpretation, he prefaces it with a fresh Dutch version of of the Songs (paralleled by a French version in the French

summary of the work provided on pp. 332-356). We note that in Isa. xlix. 3 he retains "Israel"; in lii. 15 he translates "so will he strike many peoples with amazement"; in liii. 11 he reads "he will see light and be satisfied." The Servant of the Songs (unlike the servant of their context) is envisaged as an ideal descendant of the Davidic house whose advent is expected by the prophet in the future; his expiatory sufferings are depicted in the light both of his personal experiences and of the misfortunes endured by earlier members of the house of David. The brief account of the Qumran interpretation of the Songs (pp. 19-21) could be considerably expanded.

F.F.B.

MCKENZIE, J. L. : *The Two-Edged Sword. An Interpretation of the Old Testament*. 1956. Pp. xvi+318. (Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee. Price : \$4.50.)

The author of this interesting study of the Old Testament and its theology writes in his preface : "My excuse for doing it is that no one else has done it." Whether or no he would find complete agreement with him on the book's originality, he has certainly provided something that the ordinary student will accept as easier reading than the works of Eichrodt or Heinisch or van Imschoot, to mention no others. After chapters on the books themselves and on inspiration and revelation, he discusses the theological content of the Old Testament under such headings as Cosmic Origins, Human Origins, Israel and the Nations, the Hope of the Future, the Wisdom of the Hebrews, the Mystery of Iniquity, Life and Death, the Prayer of the Hebrews, and the God of the Hebrews. He considers, perhaps rightly, that the ordinary reader dislikes all footnotes. Quotations from the Bible, when they do not follow his own translations or a free paraphrase, are taken from the version edited by Smith and Goodspeed for the Chicago Press. A short bibliography refers his readers to some of the best modern work on the subject. J.M.T.B.

MARTIN-ACHARD, R. : *De la mort à la résurrection d'après l'Ancien Testament* (Bibliothèque Théologique). 1956. Pp. 190. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel & Paris. Price : Swiss Fr. 7.50.)

The author of this monograph, who is a busy French pastor, has been led to make a careful and sympathetic examination of the Old Testament with a view to determining how the belief in a resurrection came into being and gradually found acceptance in Israel. He rightly recognizes that one must begin with the way in which the early Israelite appears to have understood such terms as "life" and "death" vis-à-vis the conception of Yahweh as the "Living God," and two groups of passages are then examined in some detail, i.e. (a) Hos. vi. 1-3, xiii. 14, Ezek. xxxvii. 1-14, Isa. liii. 10b-12, xxv. 8, xxvi. 19, Dan. xii. 2f.; (b) Pss. xvi. 9-11, xlix. 16, lxxiii. 23-28, Job xix. 25-27. While consideration is also given

to the possible influence of Canaanite and Persian thought, the author finds that in origin the confidence in a resurrection springs from a realization that the life of the true believer must be of such value to the Creator that it may not be thought of as disappearing finally at death. It is impossible to do more than sketch the probable lines of development within the compass of so short a monograph, but the result is a useful piece of work which may be warmly recommended as a sound introduction to the subject. A.R.J.

MOWINCKEL, S.: *He That Cometh*, trans. by G. W. Anderson. 1956. Pp. xvi + 528. (Blackwell, Oxford. Price: 45s. 0d. Abingdon-Cokesbury, Nashville and New York. \$6.50.)

This is undoubtedly the most important book on the Old Testament which has appeared during the past year. It is more than a mere translation of the Norwegian *Han som kommer*. It has been revised by the author, and references to recent literature have been added. Professor Mowinckel deals some hard blows at other scholars, and it is to be expected that he will not always secure agreement with his own positions. The chapter on the Servant of the Lord withdraws the autobiographical view which he advanced in 1921, and which has been modified in subsequent writings, and presents the view that the Servant Songs are later than Deutero-Isaiah, and that they depict a disciple of his, while maintaining that it is with justice that the Church has found in Jesus the true fulfilment of these prophecies. The reviewer finds much difficulty here. He is also surprised to find it stated with emphasis (three times on one page) that several MSS. of LXX omit 'Israel' in Isa. xlix. 3, though Holmes and Parsons, Swete, and Ziegler, all fail to record a single MS. which omits it. No MSS. are here indicated, though decisive importance is attributed to them. It is surely imperative that we should be told what MSS. they are, so that their weight may be assessed. The chapter on the ideal of kingship in ancient Israel must be reckoned with by all subsequent writers on this subject, as must also that on the Son of Man. The dating of the 'messianic' passages in First Isaiah is put later than by many recent writers. The book is superbly documented and it is a 'must' for all who would be abreast of Old Testament scholarship to-day. The translation is a fine piece of work, which deserves the highest praise. H.H.R.

MURRAY, J.: *Principles of Conduct: Aspects of Biblical Ethics*. 1957. Pp. 272. (Tyndale Press, London. Price: 15s. 0d.)

This volume is the text of the Payton Lectures delivered at the Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, California, by the Professor of Systematic Theology at the Westminster Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa. Professor Murray applies to the ethic of Scripture what he calls 'the biblico-theological method.' This involves, among other things, assuming that

the ten commandments were in force from the time of Adam and Eve, and that many of the actions of leading figures of the Old Testament were not sub-ethical, as some of us have thought. A large part of the book is taken up with proofs of positions in which the author's premisses have involved him. Readers who do not take the author's ultra-conservative view will read with impatience; but those who themselves favour 'the biblico-theological method' will be edified. The appendices on Gen. vi. 1-4 and Lev. xviii. 16, 18 are examples of this. The pointing of the Hebrew leaves in many cases much to be desired.
N.H.S.

NEHER, A. : *Moïse et la vocation juive* (Maîtres spirituels, 8). Undated (1956). Pp. 192. (Éditions du Seuil, Paris. Price : Fr. 350.)

This 'Pelican' type of book is No. 8 in the series "Maîtres spirituels," and it is a very popular work dealing with the significance of Moses and of the mission of the Jew. The book is profusely illustrated, and offers an exposition of the story of Moses and Israel in the desert which is often very original and striking. The interest, however, is not mainly historical, for the Passover, the Lawgiving and the Covenant are explained as setting forth the human-mission, the universal faithfulness and the messianic solitude of the Jewish people. Here then is something like a mild Jewish typology, and so I read the book always with respect, often with profit, and sometimes with great reservation.
G.H.D.

NORTH, C. R. : *The Suffering Servant in Deutero-Isaiah : An Historical and Critical Study*. 2nd edition. 1956. Pp. xii+264. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, G. Cumberlege, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

The first edition (1948) was reviewed in the *Book List* 1949, p. 45. In the 2nd edition the bibliography has been extended by a further 34 mainly recent works, and errata have been corrected. The original 2½ pages postscript has been extended to 20 pages giving a brief but careful appraisal of the views and interpretations expressed by Mowinckel, Nyberg, Engnell, Ringgren, Lindblom and Bentzen. The value of this study is too well-known to need further comment : the additional material increases its usefulness. In the Indexes of Authors and Subjects, a few of the entries need correction to suit the new edition.
A.S.H.

ÖSTBORN, G. : *Yahweh and Baal : Studies in the Book of Hosea and Related Documents*. (Lunds Universitets Årsskrift. N.F. Avd. 1. Bd. 51. Nr. 6.) 1956. Pp. 106. (Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. Kr. 10.50.)

This interesting monograph emanates from that prolific school of Scandinavian Old Testament scholars to whom we

already owe so many important works. The present work is a careful study of a contrast between the rival religions of Baal and Yahweh in Canaan. The main body of the evidence for the author's picture of Baalism is drawn from the oracles of the prophet Hosea, though it is supplemented by materials from other books of the Old Testament, and from external sources, such as the Ras Shamra texts and Akkadian sources. The author casts his net a little widely in his description of Baalism, and some scholars may blink at seeing the cult of Sin at Ur labelled Baalism. Some, too, may demur at the interpretation of every reference to 'king and princes' in Hosea as meaning Baal and his attendant pantheon. The author acknowledges his debt to Nyberg's and Engnell's studies in the book of Hosea, but there is a large amount of valuable original work in his monograph. He has firmly established the thesis that the fertility cult of Baal with its accompanying ritual pattern was deeply entrenched in Israel, especially in the northern kingdom, during the period of the monarchy, and that Yahweh was generally identified with Baal where Baalism prevailed. The contrast between the materialistic aspect of the Baal cult and the spiritual character of true Yahwism as understood by those prophets who were in the Mosaic line of descent is well drawn out. In many places the author's translation of difficult and obscure passages in the Hebrew text of Hosea is determined by what he calls the *melek*-ideology which he regards as characteristic of Baalism. Some of these translations are brilliant and ingenious, but some will probably be questioned. The author's exegesis follows the traditio-historical line of criticism and is an interesting example of the findings, often illuminating, which accrue from that approach. Those scholars who cannot read Swedish will be grateful to the author for writing in English and will admire his skill in the use of a foreign tongue. There are, however, more misprints of an avoidable nature than there need be, and the English reader will hardly be able to help smiling when he sees on the fly page that the book has been published with the 'economical' assistance of the Humanistiska Fonden. The author is to be congratulated on a valuable piece of Old Testament research, and the monograph should be read by all students interested in that field.

S.H.H.

RINGGREN, H. : *The Messiah in the Old Testament*. (Studies in Biblical Theology, No. 18.) 1956. Pp. 72. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 7s. 6d.)

This is a translation of the Swedish work, *Messias konungen* (see *Book List*, 1955, pp. 53f.). Slight modifications, chiefly bibliographical, have been made in the notes. As a lucid and temperate exposition of important questions in Old Testament religion, this book is highly to be commended. The translation is excellent.

G.W.A.

ROSIN, H. : *The Lord is God. The Translation of the Divine Names and the Missionary Calling of the Church.* 1956. Pp. 232. (Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap, Amsterdam.)

In this book, the author (formerly on the staff of Djakarta Theological College) deals primarily with the translation of the divine names into the missionary languages. It argues that the NAME, YHWH, should be rigidly rendered by some synonym of *Adonai/kyrios/LORD*, while a very general designation of the "super-human" should be chosen for '*elohim*'. The book is important for the Old Testament scholar in that it contains a most careful study of the meaning of the name YHWH in relation to the generic '*elohim*'. The author insists that the character and function of both the NAME and the designation '*elohim*' are clearly distinct and should be diligently observed. He illustrates this point from a great number of Bible passages such as Jonah, 2 Sam. vii. and 1 Chron. xvii., the Elohist Psalter, Gen. xx., xxii., etc. Some of his interpretations are most stimulating and deserve sympathetic consideration. C.A.K.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *Prophecy and Religion in Ancient China and Israel.* (Jordan Lectures in Comparative Religion, 1954.) 1956. Pp. 154. (University of London, The Athlone Press. Price : 21s. 0d.)

There must be few scholars who would have the necessary equipment effectively to make the comparison suggested by the title of this book ; it is a remarkable contribution to the study of Comparative Religion. The six lectures have the titles ; The Nature of Prophecy, The Prophet as Statesman, The Prophet as Reformer, The Prophet and the Golden Age, The Prophet and Worship, The Prophet and God. It is in the last two lectures that the contrasts appear most marked. Of the prophets, most use is made of the eighth century prophets, Jeremiah, and Deutero-Isaiah ; and of the Chinese sages, most references are made to Confucius, Mencius and Mo-tzü. The book is characteristically careful, sober and sympathetic in its appraisal of the material from both Chinese and Hebrew sources. As one reads the words of the great Chinese sages, one wonders whether China can ever completely turn its back on their teaching ; or is it that the insights gained from the study of Israel's prophets are needed for a just appreciation of China's sages ? A.S.H.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Faith of Israel : Aspects of Old Testament Thought.* 1956. Pp. 220. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 18s. 0d.)

This is a very rich book, one of the best which Professor Rowley has yet written, and, as usual, its documentation leaves little to be desired and opens up wide fields of reading and investigation for others. Disguised by its modest title, this book virtually gives a sketch of Old Testament Theology, one more vital in character than the majority of books which

treat of that subject. A discussion of the nature of revelation (in particular of the weaving together of personal and impersonal factors which is discussed at greater length in the author's *The Unity of the Bible*) and its media is followed by two chapters about the nature of God and the nature and need of man, the latter containing a helpful discussion of the perplexing features of Hebrew psychology. The chapter on individual and community discusses such matters as the relation between sin and suffering and the question of the identity of the Servant of the Lord. Here and in other parts of the book the author is able to refer the reader to fuller discussions of his own elsewhere. The chapter on the good life contains a fine description of Hebrew worship as illustrated by the Psalms. A balanced discussion of the Old Testament views of death and beyond, in which Professor Rowley finds more positive features than many other scholars would accept, is followed by a concluding chapter on the Day of the Lord which contains an admirable succinct statement of the issues concerning the Messiah, the Son of Man and the Servant of the Lord. This book points the way to a more adequate conception of Old Testament Theology as involving a union of thought and practice, Israel's response to God being the test of the reality of its thought. N.W.P.

SCHARBERT, J. : *Der Schmerz in Alten Testament*. (Bonner Biblische Beiträge, 8.) 1955. Pp. 236. (Peter Hanstein Verlag, Bonn. Price : DM. 22.)

This monograph deals thoroughly with the whole question of pain in the Old Testament, pain so far as possible being isolated from the wider context of suffering. The first section discusses the numerous terms used in Hebrew to identify the various ways in which men give expression to the pain they feel. No clear distinction is possible between bodily and mental pain. The second section discusses the psychology of pain, showing what kinds of things an Israelite felt as painful, how he described painful sensations, how he reacted to them and what effect they had on his life. The questions of sympathy and of punishment are discussed. The final section treats of pain as a theological problem, first of all discussing the varying points of view expressed in the different books of the Old Testament and then going on to consider the results of the enquiry for an Old Testament theology of pain. The author shows that, while they are well aware of causal connections, the ultimate view of the Old Testament writers is that pain is due to the direct action of God. This leads him to deal with the question of judgment, of providence and of man's resistance to God's will. As sources of pain notice is taken of sympathy with the suffering of God's people and of the pious Israelite's longing for Zion. Concluding chapters discuss the effect of pain on human and on divine motivation, the significance of pain and, in an appendix, the question of God's suffering. N.W.P.

SEIERSTAD, I. P. : *Gammeltestamentlig bibelteologi*, Vols. I & II. 1956. Pp. 1-95, 96-190. (Akademisk Forlag, Oslo. Price : Norw. kr. 19.35 each volume.)

These are the first two volumes of a Theology of the Old Testament by a Norwegian scholar who is well-known for his work on the prophets. Two further volumes are to be published to complete the work. About half of the first volume is devoted to a consideration of the character and method of Old Testament Theology, and to a survey of recent works on the subject. After discussing the various ways of arranging the material which others have adopted, he proposes his own : The Old Testament message about I God, II Man, III Religious and Ethical Fellowship between God and Man. The remainder of the two volumes is devoted to a treatment of I. Probably III will prove to be the most important and revealing section, since the author holds that the teaching of the Old Testament about a God who seeks personal communion with men gives a unity to the many phases of Old Testament religion, links it with the New Testament, and distinguishes it from other faiths.

G.W.A.

SMITH, C. R. : *The Bible Doctrine of Grace and Related Doctrines*. 1956. Pp. 248. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 22s. 6d.)

This is the last but one of Dr. Ryder Smith's ' Bible Doctrine ' series, and it was published soon after his death. For earlier similar studies see *Book Lists*, 1953, p. 64 ; 1956, p. 52. This volume follows the pattern of his previous writings on Biblical Theology, with continuous references to Scripture passages and virtually no references to the literature on the subject. The word *chesed* describes righteousness on its spiritual side, and in the Old Testament the *dominant* idea is that God shows *chesed* to the faithful Hebrew. After a chapter on the Old Testament Antecedents, the author discusses the Greek equivalents, both in LXX and the New Testament, of all relevant Hebrew words. The book is mostly concerned with New Testament doctrine, but there are continual references back into the Old Testament, notably in the chapter on Trial, Temptation and Discipline and in the long and thorough chapter on Election. The volume contains a great deal of material and is therefore of value to every reader.

N.H.S.

SNAITH, N. H. : *The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible*. (A. S. Peake Memorial Lecture, 1956.) 1956. Pp. 46. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 3s. 6d.)

This is the first A. S. Peake Memorial Lecture, and was delivered at the Methodist Conference in 1956. After noting the heterogeneous character of the collection which forms the Christian Bible, the unifying theme is found in the action of God the Saviour. To this, the Holy Spirit in the Bible, the Church and the individual bears witness evoking man's response in faith. The Authority of the Bible rests on this inner witness of the Holy Spirit.

A.S.H.

VELLAS, V. M. : *Threskeutikai Prosopikoteles tes Palaia Diathekes*, 2nd edition, Volume I, 1957. Pp. 364, 2 maps, 4 plates. (Athens). The first edition of Professor Vellas's *Religious Personalities of the Old Testament* appeared in 1933 ; we now greet the first volume of the second and enlarged edition ; the second volume will follow soon. This volume covers the pre-exilic age ; it treats the Patriarchs, Moses, Samuel and Saul, David, and the prophets Nathan, Elijah, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah and Zephaniah. Of these Isaiah receives the fullest treatment (over 100 pages), but this treatment includes an exposition of the teaching of Isa. xl-lxvi, " whether they were written by Isaiah in the Spirit, or were arranged or written by a disciple of Isaiah's on the basis of his teaching " (p. 271). The latter alternative is that to which the author himself inclines at the end of a brief survey of " the problem of the book of Isaiah " (pp. 200-210). It is to be hoped that this book will have a wide circulation in the Greek-speaking world. It is dedicated to the Ecumenical Patriarch. F.F.B.

VOEGELIN, E. : *Order and History*, Vol. 1, *Israel and Revelation*. 1956. Pp. xxvi+534. (Louisiana State University Press, and Oxford University Press. Price : 60s. 0d.)

This book is the first volume of a work which is to be completed in six volumes. It may be gathered from the first volume that the whole work is intended to be a massive reply to the Spengler-Toynbee philosophy of history. If the author can maintain in the ensuing volumes the high level of insight and scholarship which he has displayed in the present volume, the result will be a work of first-rate importance. The author begins by examining the first manifestation of order which emerges from the mists of pre-history, namely, the cosmological order of the ancient Near East, under which head he deals with the civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt. The contrasts which he draws between these two great culture areas are most illuminating, and in the course of his argument he exposes the superficiality of some highly praised books on this subject. The second part of the book deals with the historical order of Israel. In this section there is much that is original and stimulating. In c. 4 of this part of the book there is a brilliant and trenchant criticism of the Spengler-Toynbee theory of civilizational cycles, for which many readers will be grateful. There is also a friendly criticism, both of ' patternism,' and of the Scandinavian traditio-historical approach to the historical traditions of Israel. The weakness of the continued exploitation of the Wellhausen position is also exposed. But the book is far more valuable for its positive and constructive approach than for its critical work, necessary as the latter is. The third part of the book has the title ' History and the Trail of Symbols,' and the author's exposition of the symbols created by the experience of Israel ' under God,' is one of the most interesting and valuable things in the book. The fourth and final section deals with Moses and the Prophets,

and carries the theme up to the Suffering Servant of Deutero-Isaiah. The author seems to have read everything of importance relating to his theme in the widest sense. For the Old Testament scholar this is one of the most original and important contributions that has appeared for many years. The analytical table of contents, and the full indexes, are models of what such helps for the reader should be. S.H.H.

WICKINGS, H. F. : *The Covenant People of God*. 1956. Pp. 192. (Independent Press, London. Price : 9s. 6d.)

This book traces in simple words the thread of God's covenant in the Bible from Moses to the New Testament, and it largely consists of a series of short notes on some of the main ideas and events of the Biblical story, each note being generally followed by a passage from Scripture. The omission of the Davidic covenant is very strange. The work represents the author's own rediscovery of the Old Testament which will surely help a number of layfolk. G.H.D.

WILLIAMS, W. G. : *The Prophets : Pioneers to Christianity*. 1956. Pp. 224. (Abingdon Press, New York and Nashville. Price : 3.50.)

The author offers us a popular study of the background and content of the prophetic teaching as the prelude to the Christian faith. The first part deals with introductory questions, and here the author shows that he is aware of the new cultic trends in the study of prophecy. This insight is then strangely continued in the second part with an exposition of religious ideas mainly from the old Wellhausenian-evolutionary standpoint. In the third part the author gives us studies in five of the major prophets, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, but here again the cultic insights of the first part are not applied. The chief merit of the work is that it does fulfil its sub-title and does succeed in setting forth "The Relevance of the Prophets for Christians To-day." G.H.D.

ZIMMERLI, W. : *Das Alte Testament als Anrede* (Beiträge zur evangelischen Theologie, 24.) 1956. Pp. 105. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM.6.)

This consists of three lectures and two sermons. The lectures are I. Einzelerzählung und Gesamtgeschichte im Alten Testament. II. Ezechiel, ein Zeuge der Gerechtigkeit Gottes. III. Das Alte Testament in der Verkündigung der christlichen Kirche. In each of the lectures, there is a recognition of the high importance of Israel's historical Credo (e.g., Deut. xxvi. 5-9). It is this which has determined the selection of material for Israel's historiography and given it its unity. In these terms Ezekiel prophesies both the total destruction of Israel and the renewal of the covenant history in the miracle of resurrection. Because of its declaration of God Who comes to man with a summons that claims a response, the Old Testament is an essential part of the Christian proclamation of the Christ Who is God's 'Yea' to the ancient promises. A.S.H.

ZIMMERLI, W. and JEREMIAS, J. *The Servant of God*. (Studies in Biblical Theology, No. 20.) 1957. Pp. 120. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

The *Book List* (1953, p. 55 ; 1954, p. 6) has already noticed the substance of this widely acclaimed monograph in its original German dress as the article *Pais Theou* in *T.W.B.N.T.*, vol. V, pp. 653-713. There are four chapters, dealing with the term in I. the Old Testament, II. the LXX, III. Judaism after the LXX, IV. the New Testament. Zimmerli wrote the first two, Jeremias the latter. Both are essential for any serious study of the subject. The clarity of presentation may also be specially commended, and the rich documentation.

The general bibliographies have been arranged alphabetically, with references adjusted to English editions where available, and, most usefully, an index of scripture references is added.

D.R.Ap-T.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLES

Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, vol. XXXI (1951-52). *The Laws of Eshnunna*, by Albrecht Goetze. 1956. Pp. 198+4 plates. (Department of Antiquities of the Government of Iraq and the American Schools of Oriental Research, New Haven. Price : 4.00.)

This edition of the Laws of Eshnunna, originally published in 1948 (in *Sumer*, IV, 63-102), is most welcome. It contains a brief introduction discussing the name of the year containing the date, which however cannot be further determined, a detailed examination of the text which is transliterated and translated and fully discussed section by section, a complete glossary, and finally the cuneiform text in autograph followed by photographs of the two tablets on which it is preserved. The editor's work is that of a pioneer and will be useful rather as a starting point for much subsequent work rather than as a definitive edition of these difficult if interesting laws. The transcription is, so far as the state of the cuneiform text permits, substantially accurate but the translation will call for revision, being in places dubious if not indeed absurd : for example the subject in § 56 is not a vicious but a mad dog ; and in § 58 'life is in jeopardy' is absurd, since the unfortunate victim is already dead. In fact, the translation is the work of an expert Assyriologist (whose English is sometimes strange or incorrect) while the explanation of the text often betrays itself as the work of one who is not a lawyer. His work, however, within these limits will be of great use both to Assyriologists and students of the Old Testament.

G.R.D.

CERAM, C. W. : *Narrow Pass, Black Mountain*. 1956. Pp. 284, with 48 plates. Tr. from the German by Richard and Clara Winston. (Victor Gollancz in association with Sidgwick and Jackson, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

The volume tells the story in popular form of the discovery of the Hittite Empire and the solving of the riddle of the Hittite scripts. It is, so to speak, the missing chapter from the author's *Gods, Graves*. The Narrow Pass is the narrow passage to the ancient sanctuary across the valley from the ruins of Boghazköy, where Texier found the strange inscribed rocks of an unknown civilisation. This was in 1834. Black Mountain is Karatepe, by the Anti-Taurus mountains in south Asia Minor, where the lion stone and the statue with the Phoenician inscription was found. This led ultimately to the decipherment of hieroglyphic Hittite. The volume is 'excitingly' written and the author has made the most of his material. A chronological table of the Hittite Empire is provided, and a full bibliography covers twenty pages. It is a fascinating story, well told. N.H.S.

DRIVER, G. R. : *Canaanite Myths and Legends* (Old Testament Studies, No. 3). 1956. Pp. xiv+170. (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh. Price : 25s. 0d.)

This is a treatment of the literary texts of Ras Shamra. After a description of the tablets the subject-matter is analysed, and the texts transliterated with critical apparatus, and translated with footnotes. Then follow five pages of highly condensed notes on Ugaritic philology and grammar, and the work concludes with a glossary with citation of such authorities as the writer adjudges to have made feasible suggestions. In this section and in the footnotes to his translation the author cites cognates from other Semitic languages. Here, however, in view of the problematic nature of the Ugaritic matter, more is surely demanded in a work of this scope than the simple citation of a cognate root without discussion of its actual usage apart from its place in the lexicon. On the subject of the phonetic correspondence of certain Ugaritic consonants with those of other Semitic languages it is surprising to find that, albeit with reserve (see p. 128), the author actually allows himself more liberties than he has on occasion been willing to grant to others. This, however, is admittedly difficult ground. Particularly valuable in this excellent work is the discussion on the sequence of fragments and the skilful restoration of damaged texts. J.G.

FRONZAROLI, P. : *L. 'QHT. Leggenda di Aqhat. Testo Ugaritico*. (Il Melagrano, 136-137.) 1955. Pp. 98 with 4 photographs. (Edizioni Fussi, Sansoni, Florence. Price : 6s. 0d.)

This is a small school-text of the Ugaritic poem of Aqhat, containing transliterated text and Italian translation on opposite pages (pp. 26-69), a brief introduction (pp. 9-23)

and equally brief notes (pp. 73-91) and bibliography (pp. 91-94). The transliteration is accurate and the translation tolerably literal and correct, even though it tends to lean too much on Gordon and some other interpreters; for the editor has little if anything that is fresh to offer either here or in the notes. His little book, however, is handy and trustworthy, so far as it goes, and commendably cheap, so that it will be easily accessible to students and so serve to spread the knowledge of these curious texts amongst Semitic scholars. The illustrations are well-known photographs of a broken tablet (containing a portion of Aqhat), one of the first found, and of three deities (El, Anat, Baal). G.R.D.

MOSCATI, S.: *Il Profilo dell'Oriente Mediterranea: Panorami di Civiltà Preclassiche*. 1956. Pp. 338. (Edizioni Radio Italiana, Turin. Price: Lire 2,500.)

Professor Moscati's pen is never still, and his publications follow hard on the heels of one another. The present work is based on a series of radio talks, and is therefore addressed to the wider public. It is a very useful work of popularization, and it is well illustrated. After a short introduction it falls into three parts, which have curious titles. 'The Elements' deals with the Sumerians, the Babylonians and Assyrians, and the Egyptians; 'The Catalysts' deals with the Hittites and Hurrians, the Canaanites and Aramaeans, and the Israelites; while 'The Synthesis' deals with the Persians. The Philistines surprisingly get no chapter. Each chapter offers a short historical, religious, literary and cultural survey, and is followed by full documentation in the notes. H.H.R.

MOSCATI, S.: *I Predecessori d'Israele: Studi sulle più genti semitiche in Siria e Palestina* (Studi Orientali pubblicati a cura della Scuola Orientale, Università di Roma, vol. IV.) 1956. Pp. 140+5 plates. (Dott. Giovanni Bardi, Tipografia del Senato. Price: Lire 3,000.)

This opuscle represents the enlarged text of a series of lectures delivered in England by Professor Moscati. It provides an outline of the ancient population of Syria and Palestine and elucidates in particular mutual relationships. Moscati holds that there is hardly any other field in the history of the Semitic peoples where so many commonplaces have been so uncritically reiterated and where conventionally accepted data have been subjected to so little precise analysis.

The author first deals with the problem of Semitic origins in that area. The weakest link in his chain of arguments here is the examination of place names. There are quite a few instances where the reader will not be entirely happy (the treatment of *Ugarit*, Egypt. *ikrit*, is a case in point: surely Hebrew *'ikkār* and South Semitic *hgr* should at least have been considered in this connection). This is followed by an account of the problem of the Canaanites and Amorites in the light of Biblical, Near Eastern, and classical sources. Moscati

arrives at the conclusion that the use of the term 'Canaanites' for the earliest Semitic population of Syria is inaccurate, that Canaan and Canaanites are, in fact, terms for Phoenicia and the Phoenicians, and that they do not antedate the middle of the second millennium. The name 'Amorites,' on the other hand, is considered to be devoid of any ethnic connotation and to be of purely geographical significance. Linguistically, 'Canaanite' and 'Amorite' are so ambiguous as to become meaningless. The author finally suggests that in the present case inexact terminology has falsified the entire historical and religious framework of this area. The booklet is further testimony to Professor Moscati's industry and command of the subject. E.U.

SCHMÖKEL, H.: *Geschichte des alten Vorderasiens. (Handbuch der Orientalistik, ed. by B. Spuler, Vol. II, Keilschriftforschung und alte Geschichte Vorderasiens, Part 3).* 1957. Pp. xii+342+10 plates+1 map. (Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 45.)

It may be useful to mention here those parts of the *Handbuch der Orientalistik* which have already appeared: Vol. I, Ägyptologie: 2nd part: Egyptian literature; Vol. II, the book under review; Vol. III, Semitistik: complete; Vol. IV, Iranistik: 3rd part: Tocharisch; Vol. V, Altaistik: nil; Vol. VI, Geschichte der Islamischen Länder: 1st part: Die Chalifenzeit, 2nd part: Die Mongolenzeit; Vol. VII, Armenische und Kaukasische Sprachen: nil; Vol. VIII, Religion: nil.

It is thus possible, to some extent, to consider the present volume against the background of other works already in print in this ambitious project. The O.T. scholar will be specially interested in vols. II and III, and it may be said at once that this third part of vol. II (Parts 1 [language and history of research], 2 [literature], and 4 [history from Cyrus to Muhammad] will follow later) compares favourably with the *Semitistik* volume (the only one so far completed) which, despite the efforts of a galaxy of talent, remains sketchy, uneven, and somehow unsatisfactory in its general impression. The present historical outline of ancient Asia Minor covers the period from about 3000 to roughly 500 B.C.; it is a well-integrated narrative with all the advantages of having been written by one person. Even the inevitable weaknesses in some parts and unevenness of competence over so wide a field and period do not detract from this favourable assessment. Nor are we regaled with a barren enumeration of events only, but the author makes a serious attempt to see these events within their historical and cultural setting. Specialists will no doubt quarrel with individual judgments within their own sphere of competence (e.g., the historical assessment of Judaism and emergent Christianity on p. 291 which is neither historically incontrovertible in its interpretation of the DS material nor well attuned to a work of rigid scholarship), but the over-all picture and detailed documentation inspire confidence.

O.T. scholars will be particularly interested in the chapters dealing with Akkad, Mari and the Old Assyrian Empire (utilizing all available archaeological and other data), Hammurabi, Hittite history, Babylonia, Syria-Palestine in the 2nd millennium B.C. (including a good account of Ras Shamra-Ugarit), Phoenicia and Israel-Judah, the Aramaeans, etc. O.T. specialists may well ponder that in a work of 342 pages only 20 are allocated to the political history of Israel-Judah (religion and culture are no more than mentioned)—perhaps not an unreasonable proportion within the severely historical treatment to which the author is committed. E.U.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

ALLEGRO, J. M. : *The Dead Sea Scrolls* (Pelican Books A 376). 1956. Pp. 208+42 plates. (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth. Price : 3s. 6d.)

The story of the discovery is told with considerable charm and vividness, and current activities of scholars in Jerusalem and Qumrân are excellently described as only one who is 'inside' can do it. But in the second half of the book the author seems to take the bit between his teeth and to rush recklessly into an interpretation of the sect that cannot but invite very serious criticism from all who study the scrolls, criticism which shows how vulnerable the author is at many points. Thus one might challenge him on his evaluation of the biblical texts and his advocacy of an 'eclectic' O.T. text for future translations ; another might well take him up on the Messianic Banquet, or the Jubilee Calendar, and certainly on many rash conclusions which he offers on the New Testament 'parallels,' Jesus' absorption of Qumrân, the authenticity of the Gospels and the theory of the Pauline 'split.' Nevertheless, it is to Mr. Allegro's credit that he offers us in this book an over-all picture of the Qumrân community in a way which few have succeeded in doing ; and, at times at least, his basic assumption does not demand an identity of the early Church with Qumrân but reflects a common movement—a conclusion which few would deny. There are excellent plates, two maps, a bibliography and an index. B.J.R.

AVIGAD, N. and YADIN, Y. *A Genesis Apocryphon. A Scroll from the Wilderness of Judaea.* (Hebrew and English.) 1956. Pp. 48+40+14 facsimiles and photographs. (The Magnes Press of the Hebrew University and Heikhal Ha-Sefer, Jerusalem. Price : 32s. 6d.)

The volume, similar in format to previous scroll publications from the Hebrew University, contains facsimiles, transcription and translations (Hebrew and English) of five columns of the Genesis Apocryphon scroll (cols. 2, 19-22), the last of the seven major scrolls from Qumrân Cave One to be unrolled and published. In the introductory sections the editors give in outline an indication of the main contents, so far as they have been tentatively reconstructed, of the other columns

(1, 3-18). There are also preliminary discussions, some of them in considerable detail, of such matters as general content, text, orthography, linguistics, and affinities with *Jubilees* and *Enoch* : and the quality of the discussion is most lucid, interesting and cogent. In some respects this scroll may turn out to be even more illuminating than the others from Cave One, and contribute, in a way the others do not suggest, to the confusing question of what the Qumrân texts mean for the history and teaching of Jewish sectarianism. It is difficult to exaggerate the praise due to the editors and all who are responsible for this very important publication. B.J.R.

BRUCE, F. F. : *Second Thoughts on the Dead Sea Scrolls*. 1956. Pp. 144. (Paternoster Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

The 'Second Thoughts' in the title should not be understood as having reference to any 'first thoughts' published by the author now to be modified, but in a general sense to 'earlier estimates of the significance (of the Scrolls) which have to be revised.' It is Professor Bruce's first book on this topic, and it gives a conspectus of the scrolls and their relevance for biblical study ; as such it is most praiseworthy, and can be thoroughly recommended for general use. It is the best of its kind the reviewer has yet seen. The story of the discovery is told clearly, and Murabba'at and Mird are fitted into the picture. After an over-all description of the textual scrolls, more controversial questions are tackled, such as the Messianic hope in the scrolls, the identity of the Wicked Priest (Alexander Jannaeus), the Teacher of Righteousness (Judah ben Gedidiah?), the Man of Falsehood (Wicked Priest? or Eleazar Ben-Po'irah?), the Kitti'im (Romans), but it is necessary to add that Bruce is not adamant in his identifications. There is a convenient index and a couple of coloured photographs. B.J.R.

BRUCE, F. F. : *The Teacher of Righteousness in the Qumran Texts*. (The Tyndale Lecture in Biblical Archaeology, 1956.) 1957. Pp. 36. (The Tyndale Press, London. Price : 2s. 0d.)

This useful survey of a much-debated complex of problems is divided into three main sections : The Teacher and the Texts ; The Teacher and His Contemporaries : The Teacher and Christianity. The author inclines to the view that the Wicked Priest was Alexander Jannaeus, and suggests that the Man of Falsehood may have been Simeon ben Shetach, but does not commit himself to any particular identification of The Teacher of Righteousness. The whole study displays sanity and balance as well as learning. A table indicating the meaning of the Sigla employed would have been a help to the less learned type of reader. G.W.A.

FRITSCH, C. T. : *The Qumran Community : Its History and Scrolls*. 1956. Pp. 148. (Macmillan, New York. Price : \$3.25.)

The first four chapters of this book deal with the excavations at Khirbet Qumran ; the history of the Sect ; the caves and the MSS. ; MSS. at Khirbet Mird and Murabba'at. Here we have the advantage of the author's visits to the area. Owing to his first-hand knowledge of the place one or two details hitherto somewhat obscure tend to become clearer. The other four chapters deal with the contents of the various MSS. and examine the relationship between the Qumran Sect and the Damascus Sect as well as with the Essenes. It is concluded that under the term Essenes (in the broadest sense as used by Josephus) the Qumran Sect is to be included. In the author's opinion the significance of the Qumran MSS. with regard to studies in the New Testament is greater than that in the Old Testament and intertestamental studies. The book, which includes a few illustrations as well as a fairly extensive bibliography, will, as is the wish of the author, interest the general reader and be of use "to the student who may wish to pursue the subject more thoroughly." M.W.

GASTER, T. H. : *The Dead Sea Scriptures in English Translation*. 1956. Pp. x+350. (Doubleday, New York. Price : \$4.00, or, in paper covers, \$0.95. Secker and Warburg, London. Price : 25s. 0d., or, in paper covers 10s. 6d.)

[Title of English Edition : *The Scriptures of the Dead Sea Sect in English Translation with Introduction and Notes*.]

Professor Gaster here provides a complete translation of all the non-Biblical Qumran texts so far published, including fragments of commentaries on Micah, Nahum and Psalms. There is a short introduction to the whole and special introductions to the various groups of texts translated, and the translations are accompanied by brief notes. Dr. Gaster deprecates the sensational statements that make the right teacher (not Teacher of Righteousness) the forerunner of Christ and observes that there is here no trace of any of the cardinal Christian theological concepts. He has a careful appraisal of the links of thought and phrase between the New Testament and the Scrolls, and sets this out in connection with a similarly impressive list of links with the already known intertestamental literature. He deprecates any attempt to date the right teacher, and holds that this phrase denotes an office and not a person, and therefore is applied to more than one person. The whole forms an important addition to our Scrolls literature.

H.H.R.

GRAYSTONE, G. : *The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Originality of Christ*. 1956. Pp. 120. (Sheed & Ward, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

This sober and unpretentious little book reproduces a series of articles which appeared in the *Irish Theological Quarterly* under the title : "The Dead Sea Scrolls and the New Testament." The author reviews critically some exaggerated

assessments of the extent to which the Qumran discoveries have revolutionized our understanding of Christian origins—notably those propounded by Dupont-Sommer and popularized by Edmund Wilson. Even Canon Coppens' suggestion that some of the Qumran sectaries were among the early Christian converts is dismissed as unlikely, and the facts of John the Baptist's parentage are thought to render improbable the idea of others that he was at one time attracted to the sect. The practices and doctrines of the sect are outlined, and their resemblances with what we find in early Christianity are shown to be outweighed by the differences. F.F.B.

KAPELRUD, A. S. : *Dødehavsrullene. Funnene som kaster nytt lys over Bibelen og Jesu samtid.* 1956. Pp. 116+8 plates+maps on end papers. (Universitetsforlaget, Oslo. Price : 11s. 0d.)

This is a general account of the Dead Sea Scrolls, based on a University seminar course. The three main sections are : 1. The Discoveries ; 2. The Manuscripts ; 3. The Community. In the second of these, the reader is given a useful survey of the contents of the documents, portions of which are quoted in translation. The third takes up the question of the relation of the Qumran sect to contemporary Judaism. Varying views are adequately represented, with brief documentation. The presentation is competent, lucid, and eminently readable ; and the book should serve a wide public. G.W.A.

LASOR, W. S. : *Amazing Dead Sea Scrolls and the Christian Faith.* 1956. Pp. 252. (Moody Press, Chicago. Price : \$3.50.)

The author has won a doctorate from the University of Southern California with a thesis (unpublished as yet), *A Reconstruction of Judaism in the Time of the Second Temple in the Light of the Published Qumran Material*. The present work is in large measure a popularization of the contents of his thesis, but he has endeavoured to show the ordinary American reader the bearing of the Qumran texts on Christianity. He has made a close study of the texts themselves, and his judgments are marked by scholarly caution and sobriety. He is not so sure as many writers are of the association of Qumran with the Essenes ; he leans rather to the view that the Qumran sect had a common origin with the Sadducees, but later parted company with them, stigmatizing them as " the house of Absalom." The reader is introduced to most of the questions raised by the discovery of these texts, and the book may safely be recommended to the public for which it is intended, although such terms as " *Vorlage* " and " Ur-Gnosticism " may not be immediately intelligible to some of them. G. R. Driver is the last man on earth to be associated with the attitude, " My mind is made up—please do not confuse me with facts," as the author does on p. 44. F.F.B.

NIELSEN, E. : *Håndskriftfundene i Juda Ørken. Dødehavsteksterne*. 1956. Pp. 182+10 illustrations on plates+1 map. (Gad, Copenhagen. Price : 17s. 0d.)

This is an excellent, non-technical account of the Scrolls. Two chapters deal with the story of the original discoveries. The remainder of the book is concerned with the date, range, and character of the texts, the excavations at Khirbet Qumran, the character, history, and beliefs of the sect, and its relations with parties in contemporary Judaism and with Jesus and early Christianity. Though the author disclaims any attempt to make an independent contribution to the discussion, he has clearly exercised independence of judgment, and has not always been content to follow the majority opinion. But his statements are wisely cautious and temperate; and he does not conceal from the reader the necessarily tentative nature of some theories, even when he favours them. The book is attractively written and well produced. Useful bibliographies are appended.

G.W.A.

ROBERTS, B. J. : *Sgroliau'r Môr Marw*. 1956. Pp. x+82, with 8 plates and map. (University of Wales Press, Cardiff. Price : 8s. 6d.)

In this very readable summary of the facts concerning the Dead Sea Scrolls, the author has performed a notable service to the Welsh reading public, especially by expanding the original three lectures, delivered under University College auspices before publication. There are ten chapters, beginning with the story of the discovery, and ending with the relationship of the Scrolls to the New Testament. Throughout there is evidence of the wide reading of the author in the literature of his special subject, and of his balanced judgment. We would like a larger volume on the sect itself from the same hand.

D.R.Ap-T.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *Jewish Apocalyptic and the Dead Sea Scrolls*. 1957. Pp. 36. (Athlone Press, London. Price : 4s. 0d.)

In this, the Ethel M. Wood Lecture for 1957, Professor Rowley surveys briefly the apocalyptic literature of the second and first centuries B.C. and compares with it the teaching of the Scrolls and the Zadokite work, arguing that the Scrolls have a close association with the second century documents, and that this line of evidence strengthens the case for dating the Teacher of Righteousness in the early part of that century. Both the text and the documentation of this study open up important lines of inquiry. The whole is a valuable *multum in parvo* on problems connected with the Scrolls. G.W.A.

SCHONFIELD, H. J. : *Secrets of the Dead Sea Scrolls : Studies towards their Solution*. 1956. Pp. xiii+164. (Vallentine Mitchell, London. Price : 21s. 0d.)

By means of Atbash, the book of Hagu becomes Tsoreph (*Test Book*; cf. Dan. xii., Mal. iii.), Tahu (i.e., Taxo, 'another alias of the anonymous Teacher of Righteousness') is Asaph

(ben Berachiah, founder of the Asaphite guild and author of the 'Maccabean' Asaphite Psalms), and Maccabee is Yad-Shem. The Chasidim priests finally edited the text of the O.T. and established the New Covenant Party in the 2nd cent. B.C. for its elucidation. After persecution by Alcimus the Party emigrated to Damascus, where its precepts were laid down, and they became identified with the Essenes. Pseudepigrapha were composed by members between 120 and 70 B.C., including some primary strata of the Damascus Testament (not, however, CDC, which is a later redaction), and these books became canonical. But a considerable lapse of time and a modified outlook is presupposed before the arrival of 'the End of the Days' in which CDC and DSH and other scrolls were finally redacted in their present form at a date as late as 70 A.D. or later. It is necessary to distinguish between the original Teacher of Righteousness and the one of the End of the Days, the real hero of DSH. The marginal symbols of DSIa have relevance to the teaching of the New Covenant Party and of Judaeo-Christians; and other features, mainly drawn from parallels with late Pseudepigrapha, make the end of the 1st cent. A.D. the only possible period for the scrolls. Earlier, 2nd cent. B.C. material, traditions and figures were used in their composition, but it is only in the setting of 'the End' that we can really interpret the scrolls. The above is a drastic oversimplification of the treatise.

B.J.R.

VERMÈS, G.: *Discovery in the Judaean Desert. The Dead Sea Scrolls and Their Meaning*. 1956. Pp. 238. (Desclée Co., New York. Price: \$5.00.)

The original French version of this book (*Les Manuscrits du Désert de Juda*, 1953), was warmly welcomed (cf. *Book List*, 1954, pp. 82f.) and this anonymous revised English version will be favourably received not only as an adequate rendering but also because it contains minor revisions and additional material; for instance, the discussion of the Qumrân monastery has been amplified. Supplementary notes, too, give information from 'Recently Published Data.' The book should run into another edition, which might enable Father Vermès to include still further items, e.g., the mention of Demetrius in the Nahum Scroll, the significance of which will surely be discussed in the body of the book, and will possibly enable the author to omit the story of the discovery;

B.J.R.

WILSON, E.: *Die Schriftrollen vom Toten Meer*. 1956. Pp. 134+4 plates (Winkler-Verlag, München. Price: DM. 8.80.)

This is a translation by J. Ewers of E. Wilson's *The Scrolls from the Dead Sea* (cf. *Book List*, 1956, p. 67). The translation is readable and faithful—and serves to correct some misprints in the original, though it is itself not wholly free from errors; e.g., I have spotted K. H. Charles (for R. H.) and J. T. Teicher, (for J. L.) and sometimes Luther's text and Wilson's do not coincide in N.T. quotations.

B.J.R.

APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

BIETENHARD, H. : *Soṭa (Die des Ehebruchs Verdächtige.)* Text, Übersetzung und Erklärung nebst einem textkritischen Anhang. (Die Mishnah, ed. Rengstorff-Rost.) 1956. Pp. vii+212. (Alfred Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 26.)

This volume on 'The Suspected Adulteress' is far superior to many previous ones of the series. There is a sound introduction, going into such questions as the relation between Mishnah and Tosephta or the results to be gained for New Testament studies ; the text with a good German translation and a substantial commentary ; a critical apparatus ; and several useful indices. The topic is so full of interest that numerous investigations may start from here. The consequences of a husband renewing married intercourse with the suspected adulteress, for instance, look quite modern (pp. 31, 83f.) ; so do the views on the infectiousness of cowardice (p. 137). To the speculations about delay of divine retribution (pp. 69f.) there are illuminating parallels elsewhere, above all, in Greek literature. The author records, without pronouncing on it, Bahr and Rosenthal's theory that *Soṭa* is particularly old (p. 15) ; but before accepting this, we should ask whether it is not merely archaic (on the distinction see the reviewer's remarks in *Tulane Law Review*, vol. 18, 1944, pp. 367, 376). There are few defective or erroneous statements. But, e.g., R. Judah reads 'so' in Dt. 25.9, not simply together with the preceding clause (p. 113), but twice, once with the preceding clause and once with the following : a case of absence of *hekkhrea'*, adjudication. And the 32 rules of interpretation go back not to Ishmael (p. 91) but to Eliezer ben Jose Ha-gelili. This valuable book should have a wide appeal.

D.D.

Corpus Codicum Hebraicorum Medii Aevi, redigendum curavit R. Edelman, pars I, *Maimonidis Commentarius in Mishnam*, Introductionem Hebraice et Britannice scripsit S. D. Sassoon, 3 vols. Vol. I (*Zeraim et Moed*). 1956. English Introduction, pp. 11-56 + Plates, I-LXI, Maimonides' Commentary to the Mishnah, pp. 1-416, Hebrew Introduction, pp. 11-56. (Munksgaard, Copenhagen. Price : Dan. kr. 750.)

Maimonides wrote his classical Mishnah commentary in Arabic, but already at the end of the 13th century it had been rendered into Hebrew, and this translation soon gained ascendancy over the original Arabic. When the editio princeps of the Mishnah appeared in 1492 it contained also Maimonides' commentary in its Hebrew form, and this example was followed by successive printers with the result that the original Arabic text was almost completely forgotten. The Hebrew translation, however, was known to be imperfect, some of the original translators having been short of MSS. of the work, others having been insufficiently familiar with Maimonides' idiom or with the subject matter, and the edition of the Arabic text was felt to be a desideratum of the first order.

Derenbourg, it is true, edited that part of the text appertaining to the last Order of the Mishnah. Of the text relating to the remaining Orders, however, only small parts had been edited at different times. The present edition is a reproduction in facsimile of a MS. which but for some lacunae contains Maimonides' commentary on the first five Orders of the Mishnah. Moreover, Dr. Sassoon in his Introduction has proved by an analysis of Maimonides' handwriting based on all the available Maimonides' autographs (reproduced in the Plates) and by other evidence that the MS. in question is actually Maimonides' autograph. This is an exceptionally important fact, as the MS. contains copious marginal emendations by the same hand, reflecting modifications of Maimonides' thought in the course of time. Also, the comments are throughout preceded by the relevant Mishnaic text. The MS. has thus preserved for us Maimonides' text of the Mishnah. This MS. justifies, from all aspects, its place in the series which is to include "Hebrew (and Judeo-Arabic) manuscripts . . . which are of particular value as literary sources or as autographs or because they represent a particularly important text," and the Editors fully deserve the gratitude of Talmudic scholars in particular for making the text available. P.R.W.

FARMER, W. R. : *Maccabees, Zealots, and Josephus : An Inquiry into Jewish Nationalism in the Greco-Roman Period.* 1956. Pp. xiv + 240. (Columbia University Press, New York. Price : \$4.50.)

Dr. Farmer's thesis is that there was a positive connection, a living continuity, between the Jewish nationalism of the second century B.C. and that of the first century A.D. He sets out to prove his case by a study of Jewish nationalism in relation to the Torah and the Temple, and he seeks to show, e.g., by reference to the observance of Hanukkah and Nicanor's Day and by an analysis of the Scroll, *The War of the Sons of Light against the Sons of Darkness*, that the Maccabees were remembered during the period of the struggle with Rome. There is much of value in this work, especially in the discussion of Josephus' attitude to the Zealots, and Dr. Farmer makes a convincing, if at times over-laboured, case for his main contention. W.D.McH.

GANDZ, S. : *The Code of Maimonides, Book Three, Treatise Eight, Sanctification of the New Moon*, Translated from the Hebrew, with Supplementation and an Introduction by Julian Obermann, and an Astronomical Commentary by Otto Neugebauer. (Yale Judaica Series, Vol. XI.) 1956. Pp. lx + 160. (Yale University Press, New Haven and G. Cumberlege, London. Price : 30s. 0d.)

This time the publishers have brought out not an entire Book but only a Treatise. The complete Book, which consists of Ten Treatises, will be published later. This procedure is

justified by the peculiar nature of the present Treatise. It lists the rules followed by the court in deciding about the New Moon and the intercalation of an additional month ; it expounds the fixed calendar adopted when, about the middle of the 4th century, the court ceased to function ; and it informs us of the methods by which the court was able to predict the appearance of the new crescent.

This part of Maimonides' work sheds much light on his views concerning the nature of Jewish law and tradition, the relation between law and science and the controversy between Rabbanites and Karaites. It also of course testifies to the enormous range of his learning and a masterly use of such sources of knowledge as were then available. It is a great thing to have an authoritative rendering from the hand of Gandz, whose departure is mourned by the scholarly world. And the introduction and commentary by Obermann and Neugebauer enable even a layman to grasp the more interesting essentials.

D.D.

HAMMERSHAIMB, E., MUNCK, J., NOACK, B., SEIDELIN, P. (ed. by)
De gammeltestamentlige Pseudepigrafer i oversættelse med indledning og noter. 1. Hæfte, *Fjerde Ezrabog.* 1953. Pp. 1-68. 2. Hæfte, *Første Enoksbog.* 1956. Pp. 69-174. (Gad, Copenhagen ; Cammermeyer, Oslo ; Gleerup, Lund. Price : 1. Dan. kr. 4.50 ; 2. Dan. kr. 8.)

These are the first two parts of a Danish edition of the apocrypha and pseudepigrapha. The books are translated into Danish, with concise textual and explanatory notes ; and there are short but adequate introductions, with classified bibliographies. The whole is attractively printed and set out ; and the series, when complete, should be a great boon to Scandinavian readers.

G.W.A.

RANKIN, O. S. : *Jewish Religious Polemic of early and later centuries, a study of documents here rendered in English.* 1956. Pp. viii + 256. (University Press, Edinburgh. Price : 18s. 0d.)

The purpose of this posthumously issued work of the late Professor of Old Testament Language, Literature and Theology at Edinburgh University is to show by examples from different times ranging from the early part of our era up to the 17th century the defence by Jews of their faith. To this end the editor chose for translation documents representing each of the literary categories of narrative, poetry, letters and record of debate. By his renderings he made accessible to the English reader a series of important apologetic and polemic texts to which he added introductions and notes, the whole exhibiting the high level of careful scholarship which we had come to associate with the name of this distinguished and well-loved scholar.

W.D.McH.

STRACK, H. L. and BILLERBECK, P. : *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*. Vol. V. *Rabbinischer Index*. 1956. ed. by J. Jeremias, composed by K. Adolph. Pp. 102+xi, and a portrait of Billerbeck. (C. H. Beck, München. Price : DM. 15 ; bound DM. 18.)

The original index to Strack-Billerbeck gave only the Old Testament references ; the present volume adds the Rabbinic ones. It will greatly enhance the value of the commentary. Apart from other uses, a reader can now look up whether a striking Rabbinic text attached to one New Testament utterance is mentioned again as relevant to another. The authors have conferred a great benefit on their colleagues. A cursory check by the reviewer has disclosed no errors. The arrangement, spelling, etc., of the index are naturally conditioned by the method of quotation employed in the commentary itself. The references are grouped under eight heads : Talmud, Pseudepigrapha, Targumim, Midrashim, other Haggadic Works, Medieval Works, Prayers, and Writers (Josephus, Justin, Philo). There is an alphabetical register of all sources at the end. The authors also provide a list of errata to correct misquotations in the earlier volumes.

An index of this kind shews not only what material was available when the commentary was compiled but also what tendencies and fashions determined the choice. That the Dead Sea Scrolls should be absent is inevitable. But if the commentary were written to-day, surely many Rabbinic passages would be included for the light they throw on form as distinct from substance. An example of a different type is Mishnah Horayoth. It is poorly represented : it has long been considered as lumber (Windfuhr, 1914, 'unprofitable,' Robertson, 1952, 'abstruse'). After the experiences of the past fifty years, however, we may become interested again in such things as the distinction between 'the body,' 'the principle,' of a commandment and 'a part,' 'a detailed application,' or the Rabbinic views about the relation between a Sanhedrin proclaiming a wrong teaching and the people acting on it, with the subdivision into those who act from error and those who do not. D.D.

WALLENSTEIN, M. : *Some Unpublished Piyyuṭim from the Cairo Genizah, Reconstructed, Revocalized and Translated with Critical Notes*. 1956. Pp. xiv+124 and 14 facsimiles. (Manchester University Press. Price : 21s. 0d.)

This volume will be especially welcome to English readers for whom little on the subject of piyyuṭim (liturgical compositions) is available. Different periods in which composers of piyyuṭim wrote are specified, and the main features of their compositions are described, account being taken of their characteristic features, both external (structure, acrostic, rhyme, rhythm) and internal (contents, language, grammar). The unpublished piyyuṭim dealt with belong to the tenth century. One, from the Bodleian Library, is reproduced in

facsimile. The copyist and vocalizer of it, its contents, structure, reconstruction, and vocalization, are discussed, and a translation of it is provided, with accompanying notes, which include references to a Cambridge manuscript. A British Museum manuscript is studied in a similar way. The author of the Oxford and London manuscripts is considered, and personal details about him are supplied. Some published piyyuṭim receive attention, and an attempt is made to demonstrate the identity of the author of them with the author of the Oxford and London manuscripts. The translation of the texts is faithful to the originals; the reconstructions are carefully carried through; and the notes are a mine of information on a large variety of topics. The work, which reveals the author's extensive knowledge of the O.T., Rabbinic literature, and the Jewish liturgy, will interest a wide circle of students since it touches so many fields—the Hebrew Bible, post-Biblical studies, Hebrew philology, grammar, vocalization, and palaeography, and hymnology. The several indices add to the usefulness of the work.

D.W.T.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

BROCKELMANN, C. : *Hebräische Syntax*. 1956. Pp. xvi+216. Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen. Price : paper covers DM. 16.80 ; cloth DM. 19.50.)

This volume (the last publication of a great Semitic scholar, who died last year) presents, in a very clear way, the phenomena of Hebrew syntax. The author draws his examples not only from the O.T. and Ben Sira, but also from the *Zadokite Fragments*, the manuscripts from Qumran, the Moabite stone, and the Kilamuwa and Karatepe inscriptions. Up-to-date literature is cited throughout, and there is in addition a six-page bibliography. Three indices are provided : general, Hebrew words, and O.T. and other passages cited (the last covers 28 pages). Particularly interesting is the author's rejection of H. Bauer's theory of the Hebrew tenses, which has found advocates in Bergsträsser, G. R. Driver, and others. On this subject, as on some others, a longer discussion would have been welcome. The sections on the numerals and the prepositions (the latter are categorized as " old " and " new ") are especially good, and many points of interest, such as the use of emphatic *lamedh*, the way in which climatic conditions are expressed, and the occurrence of ellipse in Hebrew, receive attention. Some of the examples cited in illustration of the latter seem capable of a different explanation. While, in general, a more frequent attempt to explain some of the phenomena presented might have been looked for, the work is highly instructive, and the inclusion in it of so much fresh material and many references to syntactical uses in other Semitic languages make it a work which Hebraists will do well to have by them.

D.W.T.

CARLSON, E. L. : *Elementary Hebrew*. 1956. Pp. iii+274. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price : \$3.50.)

A welcome must be afforded to this new Hebrew Grammar, complete with Vocabularies and Index, which aims at simplifying the study of the Hebrew language by using a modified inductive method. The Preface says that "this course is divided into four quarters of study, each quarter having twenty-four lessons." The book itself has four "Parts" each having 23, 21 (followed by the paradigms), 23 and 21 lessons respectively. No doubt this discrepancy disappears during the actual teaching. The entire book covers Gen. i-xiv., and the method is to take a verse or verses of Genesis, parse each form, expound various grammatical rules, adding a numbered word list and an exercise. Every third lesson is a revision of the previous two lessons.

It is clear that there is much to be commended in this approach, especially that the Bible text is kept permanently before the student. Inevitably grammatical information on any one topic is dispersed through the book, and this is a drawback. There are also three numerical systems which give the appearance of complexity, though really they are useful and the third essential. It is a pity, too, that the Guttural verbs in the paradigms do not follow the more irregular conjugations, though the order is somewhat better than that of the present Davidson.

Dr. Carlson, one of our Associate Members, has taught the substance of this book for 23 years, and that is no small recommendation, and it is only fair that someone should test the book in teaching before a final judgment is given.

G.H.D.

KLÍMA, O. & SEGERT, S. : *Mluvnice hebrejštiny a aramejštiny* (Jazykovědné příručky a učebnice, 5.) 1956. Pp. 306. (Československá akademie věd, Prague. Price : Kčs. 20.65.)

Since the old Hebrew Grammars in the Czech language by J. Sedláček (1893) and in Slovakian by A. Hornyánszky (1923) have been out of print for a considerable time, this new work by Klíma and Segert will be very helpful both to Biblical scholars and to philologists. In both parts of the grammar the paragraphs are numbered according to the same system, which may be applied in subsequent grammars of other Semitic languages, so that a substantial work on comparative philology may be built up. The selection and arrangement of the material indicates sound scholarship and good teaching method.

M.B.

PAYNE, J. B. : *Hebrew Vocabularies, based on Harper's Hebrew Vocabularies*. 1956. Pp. iv+18. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids 6, Michigan. Price : \$1.00.)

The compiler has made available a useful and clearly lithographed compendium of all Hebrew words occurring more than ten times, classified as verbs, nouns, or particles. The two former groups are arranged in alphabetic order according to frequency, the verbs in six lists and the noun in seven. It is not obvious on what principle the particles have been ordered within their sub-sections ; some of the lines here are a little crowded, and the preposition *k* seems to have been omitted. It is unfortunate that only the Qal of the verb is given, even where it never actually occurs, e.g., *šāba'*, or has the meaning assigned only in a derived form, e.g., *bārak*. Only some half-dozen mistakes in pointing were noticed. For those wishing to enlarge or preserve their Hebrew vocabulary without necessarily reading a text, this book may be recommended.

D.R.Ap-T.

YATES, K. M. : *The Essentials of Biblical Hebrew*, revised by J. J. Owens. 1956. Pp. xvi+228. (Harpers, New York. Price : \$5.00.)

It is claimed that this text book rests on experience with the largest Old Testament Hebrew class in the world, numbering as many as 140 students. It is simply arranged and treats the grammar systematically, in the order Article, Prepositions, Conjunction, Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Numerals, with syntax mainly reserved to the end. The exercises are short, and consecutive sentences are not reached until the 32nd lesson. This must be a little discouraging, but in other respects the book is admirable. Vocabularies are given at the end, together with lists of words for 'Word Drill.' H.H.R.

BOOKS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR NOTICE

- HEINISCH, P. : *Christus der Erlöser im Alten Testament*. (Verlag Styria, Graz.)
- HEMPEL, J. : *Das Bild in Bibel und Gottesdienst*. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen.)
- KÖBERT, R. : *Vocabularium Syriacum*. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome.)
- MORALDI, L. : *Espiazione sacrificale e riti espiatori nell' ambiente biblico e nell' Antico Testamento*. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome.)
- NÖTSCHER, F. : *Zur theologischen Terminologie der Qumran-Texte*. (Bonner Biblische Beiträge, 10.) (Peter Hanstein Verlag, Bonn.)
- PARROT, A. : *The Temple of Jerusalem*. (Studies in Biblical Archaeology, 5.) (S.C.M. Press, London.)
- PARROT, A. : *Babylone et l'Ancien Testament*. (Cahiers d'archéologie biblique, 8.) (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel.)
- POLACK, A. I. & SIMPSON, W. W. : *Jesus in the Background of History*. (Cohen and West, London.)
- UNGER, M. F. : *Israel and the Aramaeans of Damascus*. (James Clarke, London.)
- VRIEZEN, TH.C. : *Theologie des Alten Testaments in Grundzügen*. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen.)
- WEINGREEN, J. : *Classical Hebrew Composition* (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
- YOUNG, G. D. : *Concordance of Ugaritic*. (Analecta Orientalia, 36.) (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome.)

NOTE

The Editor is asked to note that the Macmillan Company, New York, is agent in the U.S.A., its possessions, and the Philippine Republic for the following books reviewed in the 1956 *Book List* :

- CRIPPS, R. S. : *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*. 2nd ed. (\$3.75.)
- DAVIES, W. D. : *Paul and Rabbinic Judaism*. 2nd ed. (\$3.00.)
- GINSBURG, C. D. : *The Essenes and the Kabbala*. (\$2.50.)
- HEATON, E. W. : *The Book of Daniel*. (\$3.00.)

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