

THE SOCIETY FOR
OLD TESTAMENT STUDY

BOOK LIST
1971

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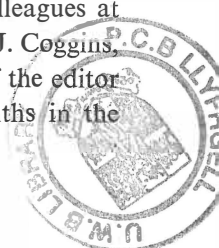
BOOK LIST 1971

This issue of the *Book List* follows the pattern of previous issues. Books marked with an asterisk (*) are considered to be particularly suitable for inclusion in school libraries.

The names of those who have provided reviews for this List are noted on p. 4, and the editor wishes to record his thanks to all those who have been willing to undertake reviewing and to submit to the necessary restrictions of the List. He is also indebted to those who have drawn his attention to books which might otherwise have been missed. Professor M. Bič of Prague has again given his assistance in providing information about books from eastern Europe, and Professor E. Hammershaimb of Aarhus has assisted for Scandinavia. Nor should the publishers be forgotten, for their continued and valued support in sending books which are relevant to the List and in responding to requests made to them.

The year has seen the death of Professor D. Winton Thomas, for many years a regular and most careful reviewer for the List; it was characteristic of him that the reviews from his pen which appear in this issue were ready among his papers when he died suddenly in June 1970.

The editor's continued indebtedness to his colleagues at King's College, Mr. M. A. Knibb and the Revd. R. J. Coggins, must be underlined, since they carried the duties of the editor through during his absence abroad for four months in the



middle of the year. And this should be said too for Miss Jean Kemble whose secretarial work reduces so many of the anxieties of editing and who carried much of the burden of obtaining books and bibliographical information, and all of the burden of posting to reviewers. The Library staff at King's College and the staff at B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, have also, as on previous occasions, been generous in their support.

PETER R. ACKROYD

KING'S COLLEGE
LONDON

NOTE. Users of the List outside Great Britain may like to be reminded that decimal currency has been introduced during the current year. Prices are expressed in the new form, with the pound (£) divided into 100 (new) pence, for which the abbreviation (p) is used when an amount less than £1 is involved.

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ABBREVIATIONS

P.R.A.	=	P. R. Ackroyd	H.K.	=	H. Kosmala
C.A.	=	C. Alder	W.G.L.	=	W. G. Lambert
G.W.A.	=	G. W. Anderson	J.M.	=	J. Mauchline
D.R.Ap-T.	=	D. R. Ap-Thomas	R.M.	=	R. Murray
J.M.T.B.	=	J. M. T. Barton	E.W.N.	=	E. W. Nicholson
J.B.	=	J. Barr	A.C.J.P.	=	A. C. J. Phillips
M.B.	=	M. Bič	L.A.P.	=	L. A. Poore
I.B.	=	I. Blythin	N.W.P.	=	N. W. Porteous
S.P.B.	=	S. P. Brock	J.R.P.	=	J. R. Porter
L.H.B.	=	L. H. Brockington	B.J.R.	=	B. J. Roberts
F.F.B.	=	F. F. Bruce	J.R.	=	J. Robinson
R.E.C.	=	R. E. Clements	E.I.J.R.	=	E. I. J. Rosenthal
R.J.C.	=	R. J. Coggins	E.R.R.	=	E. R. Rowlands
R.D.	=	R. Davidson	E.T.R.	=	E. T. Ryder
G.R.D.	=	G. R. Driver	J.F.A.S.	=	J. F. A. Sawyer
J.H.E.	=	J. H. Eaton	J.N.S.	=	J. N. Schofield
J.A.E.	=	J. A. Emerton	J.V.M.S.	=	J. V. M. Sturdy
G.F.	=	G. Farr	D.W.T.	=	D. W. Thomas
R.S.F.	=	R. S. Foster	E.J.T.	=	E. J. Tinsley
E.H.	=	E. Hammershaimb	E.U.	=	E. Ullendorff
A.S.H.	=	A. S. Herbert	G.V.	=	G. Vermes
C.J.A.H.	=	C. J. A. Hickling	M.W.	=	M. Wallenstein
D.R.J.	=	D. R. Jones	R.N.W.	=	R. N. Whybray
M.A.K.	=	M. A. Knibb	D.J.W.	=	D. J. Wiseman
G.A.F.K.	=	G. A. F. Knight			

GENERAL

ALT, A.: *Grundfragen der Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Eine Auswahl aus den 'Kleinen Schriften'* (Studienausgabe). Ed. by S. Herrmann. 1970. Pp. xvi, 478. (C. H. Beck, Munich. Price: DM. 17.80)

The three volumes of Alt's *Kleine Schriften* are well known (see *B.L.*, 1954, p. 22; 1960, p. 11; *Eleven Years*, p. 559; *Decade*, p. 191); the translation of five of the most important studies into English appeared in 1966 (*B.L.*, 1967, p. 3). The present volume includes those five, but has in addition the further essay on the settlement in Palestine (1939) and one on Joshua (1936). It includes the essays on the rise to prominence of Jerusalem (1925), on David's empire (1950), on the influence of the monarchy on the social development in the two kingdoms (1955), and on the part played by Samaria in the establishment of Judaism (1934). It also includes the study on the place of origin of Deuteronomy (1953). The opening and closing studies are of a more general kind, the one on historical rhythms in the ancient history of Syria and Palestine (1944), and the other on the interpretation of world history in the Old Testament (1959). This last was not included in the *Kleine Schriften*. It is very convenient to have this group of essays in such a form, and much to be desired that the English edition should be complemented by a second volume containing those which it lacks.

P.R.A.

BAUER, J. B. (ed.): *Encyclopedia of Biblical Theology*, 3 Vols. 1970. Pp. xxxiii, 1141 numbered consecutively, 1-382, 385-792, 797-1141. (Sheed and Ward, London. Price: £15.00)

This is a translation, by J. Blenkinsopp, D. J. Bourke, N. D. Smith and W. P. van Stigt, of the 3rd edition of Bauer's *Bibeltheologisches Wörterbuch* (first ed., 1959, noticed in *B.L.*, 1960, p. 3; 2nd ed., 1962, *B.L.*, 1963, p. 3; *Decade*, pp. 183, 397). The one-volume original has become an expensive trio printed in larger type (two columns) on thick paper. Many articles are excellent, e.g. Covenant, Eucharist, Flesh, Kingdom of God, Law, Light, Love, Mediation, Mystery, Spirit, Thanksgiving. Others are disappointing in content and confused in relationship, e.g. those concerned with O.T. cult institutions. Some titles are confusingly rendered, e.g. 'Heathen' for *Heiden* (Gentiles); 'Confession' and 'Preaching' conceal Christological essays which valuably supplement A. Vögtle's fine article 'Jesus Christ'. But there is still no proper treatment of 'Son of Man', and too little on Jesus' resurrection. The Jewish background to the N.T. is somewhat neglected, except for Qumran which is perhaps overplayed. Some articles give disproportionate space to modern Roman Catholic doctrinal anxieties largely alien to biblical theology. The claim to render a unique service in English rests not only on the work's dimensions compared with Richardson or Léon-Dufour, but also on the bibliographies, specially enlarged for the English edition, both in a new supplement (Vol. III, pp. 1015-25) and following the several articles. Granted that the service is unique in a work of this scope in English, it must be said that deficiencies remain, serious both in number and in importance, as regards both original English-language works and translations of foreign works.

R.M.

BOTTERWECK, G. J. and RINGGREN, H. (ed.): *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament*. Band I. Lieferung 1 (Spalte 1–128). 1970. (W. Kolhammer, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 16)

The first fascicle of *TWAT* designed to stand alongside the now nearly complete *TWNT* (and its rapidly advancing English translation *TDNT*), reveals at once something of the variety of approaches and the problems of method to which the editors refer in a note printed on the back cover. The dictionary is to be completed in 4 volumes, each to consist of 12 fascicles. If the plan is adhered to, this promises a controlled length and not the ever-expanding one from which *TWNT* has suffered. It involves a wide range of scholars and the editors are assisted by an editorial board consisting of G. W. Anderson, H. Cazelles, D. N. Freedman, S. Talmon, and G. Wallis. The international and interconfessional range will inevitably mean a variety of presentations. The method of arrangement, with articles under the heading of Hebrew words, inevitably presents problems. In this first fascicle, which covers 'āb (erroneously as 'āw in the list of contents) to 'āhab (with the first few lines of 'ōhel), difference of method may be seen in the very largely linguistic article on 'ādōn by O. Eissfeldt (cf. also p. 39) by comparison with the much more strongly — and surely rightly — theological articles on 'āb (H. Ringgren), 'abrāhām (R. E. Clements), 'ādām (F. Maass). The disadvantage of working from particular Hebrew words is apparent in the article on 'ebyōn (G. J. Botterweck), since although this article includes references to other words with equivalent or related meaning, there is no clear place for the discussion of the semantic field to which the word belongs.

There is no doubt that both by their contents and by their bibliographical references, the articles in *TWAT* will prove of very great value. Many will feel regret at the inevitable limitations imposed upon the work; LXX is included — though curiously this is said to be because of the interconfessional nature of the enterprise — Qumran is briefly handled, but not the pseudepigrapha nor the developments into the rabbinic Judaism. (The omission of the N.T. is understandable).

P.R.A.

BOWMAN, J. (ed.): *Abr-Nahrain*, Vol. VIII (1968–9). An Annual published by the Department of Middle Eastern Studies, University of Melbourne. 1969. Pp. ix, 94. Pls. iv. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 33)

Four studies are comprised. D. D. Leslie follows up three earlier contributions on the K'aifeng Jews with an investigation of 'The Judaeo-Persian Colophons to the Pentateuch' which date from the 17th century and are currently housed in Cincinnati. A. K. Kazi and J. G. Flynn publish the first part of their annotated translation of al-Shahrastani, *Kitab al-Milal w'al-Nihal*, dealing with the Mu'tazilites, and thereby do a service to students of Islam. In 'Myth and Development' D. Broadribb, applying the methods of depth psychology, suggests that myths are dreams of society, to be classified in eight stages of development from pre- to post-historic. R. C. Dalk analyses the 'Arabic Verb Forms XI–XV' in an interesting though not very deep-going study. The uncertainty found in both form and meaning suggests to me that they are largely artificial creations — as the author notes, they rarely occur in the living language.

D.R.Ap-T.

Vol. IX of *Abr-Nahrain* (1969–70. 1970. Pp. viii, 109. Price: Fl. 33) has

also appeared. A copy has not been received, but a list of contents indicates that none of the articles is concerned with O.T. study.

BOWMAN, J. (ed.): *Abr-Nahrain* x (1970-1). 1970. Pp. 133. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 33)

Three of the ten articles in this annual have some relevance to Old Testament studies. A. Vööbus reports on recently discovered mss. of the 9th-century Syrian Old Testament commentator Mose bar Kepha; A. Murtonen, 'On the Study of Language and Literature', raises some interesting questions concerning objective criteria in Old Testament study; and H. Klarberg writes on 'Stress Patterns in Spoken Israeli Hebrew'.

R.J.C.

*BRUCE, F. F.: *The English Bible. A History of Translations from the earliest English Versions to the New English Bible*. New and revised edition. 1970. Pp. xiv, 264, Pls. 8. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price: £1.75)

The first edition of this comprehensive survey was reviewed in *B.L.*, 1961, p. 5: *Decade*, p. 243. It was published soon after the appearance of the *N.E.B.* N.T. The new edition, appropriately, follows hard on the heels of the *N.E.B.* O.T. and Apocrypha. The principal changes and additions are the discussion of the completed *N.E.B.* and also of other recent English versions, such as the *Jerusalem Bible* and Professor William Barclay's translation of the N.T. Various minor changes have been made in the text, and references to recent literature added. Encyclopaedic in its range, yet eminently readable, it is probably the best introduction of its size to the history of the Bible in English.

G.W.A.

COPPENS, J.: *In Memorium Mgr. Gonzague Ryckmans; In Memorium Professor H. H. Rowley*. Offprints from *Jaarboek 1969 van de koninklijke Vlaamse Akademie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België*. (Pp. 323-64; 403-7. Each with a photograph.) (In Flemish)

COPPENS, J.: *Monseigneur Gonzague Ryckmans*. Offprint from *Le Muséon* lxxxiii (Louvain, Imprimerie Orientaliste. 1970). (Pp. 5-40, with a photograph.) (In French)

This *Book List* does not normally include reference to articles in periodicals, but the exception may be made in this instance, since the notices of Mgr. Ryckmans contain not only an appreciation of the man and his work (in *Le Muséon* contributed in part by J. Pirenne), but bibliographical lists amounting to more than 400 items (the list in *Le Muséon* appears to be somewhat shorter). The note on Professor Rowley contains only brief bibliographical information.

P.R.A.

*DAVIES, G. HENTON and A.B.: *Who's Who in the Bible. Including the Apocrypha*. 1970. Pp. viii, 227. (Teach Yourself Books. English Universities Press, London. Price: 75p)

This is a list in alphabetical order of all the personal names mentioned in the Bible. The biblical reference is given in each case, together with cross-references to other biblical personalities. The most important characters also have a paragraph which sets out the highlights of their careers.

J.R.

DURHAM, J. I. and PORTER, J. R. (ed.): *Proclamation and Presence. Old Testament Essays in honour of Gwynne Henton Davies*. 1970. Pp. xx, 316. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price: £4.00)

This collection of essays contains a tribute to Principal Henton Davies and a bibliography, together with fourteen essays. The first by N. W. Porteous, on 'The Limits of Old Testament Interpretation', stands alone under a heading 'Old Testament Hermeneutics'. The remainder are grouped under three headings. First 'The Hexateuch' — G. Widengren on Moses, R. de Vaux on the Tetragrammaton — both summarising and useful critical surveys; J. Weingreen, somewhat fancifully on 'proto-rabbinic' method in the Deuteronomistic legislator; O. Eissfeldt on 'Gilgal or Shechem?', a valuable critique of passages which appear to imply actions which take place at both, raising questions about the nature of topographical identification in theological discussion; J. R. Porter on 'The Succession of Joshua', an important consideration of the nature of the relationship now presented between Joshua and Moses. Second, 'The Former Prophets and the Latter Prophets', with D. R. Ap-Thomas on terms for horses; E. Würthwein on the different levels of material in 1 Kings 19:9-18; W. Eichrodt in a useful contribution to current discussions of the 'covenant' idea, with reference to Isaiah; J. Bright in a critique of Reventlow's approach to the Jeremiah confessions (a comparison may be made with the study by J. M. Berridge, see p. 36); J. Muilenburg on 'Baruch the Scribe'; H. Cazelles on the theme of the return of David, linked to a group of passages including Gen. 49:10. Third, 'The Psalms', with A. R. Johnson considering Ps. 23 and the concept of the 'household of faith' and J. I. Durham on '*shālôm* and the Presence of God'. If the title of the volume appears somewhat arbitrary, there are here some useful contributions to particular problems of interpretation.

J.R.A.

ENGNELL, I.: *Critical Essays on the Old Testament*. Translated and edited by John T. Willis. 1970. Pp. xiv, 303 (S.P.C.K., London. Price: £2.50)

Hitherto, only a comparatively small amount of Engnell's work has been available in English and this has meant that, in many quarters, his contribution to the study of the O.T. has not been fully understood or appreciated. For not the least important of Engnell's achievements was the working out of a consistent critical approach to the O.T. material such as perhaps no scholar since Wellhausen, in a very different way, has attempted. This valuable book should do much to correct the situation. It contains thirteen essays translated from the *Svensk Bibliskt Upplagsverk*, in which Engnell expressed many of his most mature views, since the second edition appeared only a year before his death. Thus English readers will now be able to assess what he really said about such topics as the Pentateuch, the Tradition-Historical Method, New Year Festivals and many others. The translation is readable and generally accurate, but the editorial notes could have been more useful. The editor apologises for the absence of complete bibliographical information in some cases where only a little further research would easily have supplied it. (The volume was published by Abingdon Press, Nashville in 1969 under the title *A Rigid Scrutiny*).

J.R.P.

FRANK, H. T. and REED, W. L. (ed.): *Translating and Understanding the Old Testament. Essays in Honor of H. G. May*. 1970. Pp. 351. 5 plates and 4 figures. (Abingdon Press, Nashville. Price: \$11.00)

No more appropriate title could have been given to this volume, having regard both to the work in so many fields of biblical study of the highly regarded scholar whom it serves to honour and also to the content in general of the essays in it.

The editors pay tribute to the many contributions of H. G. May in the areas of theology, archaeology, cartography, and Bible translation; and in the essays which follow the 'Curriculum Vitae', 'Bibliography of Publications', and 'List of Abbreviations', these fields of study are mostly represented.

L. A. Weigle presents an account of 'The Standard Bible Committee' of which H. G. May is now chairman after twenty-five years of outstanding service, whilst on the subject of O.T. translation W. F. Stinespring considers 'The Participle of the Future and Other Matters'. The translation, interpretation, and unity of Jer. 43:1-7 are dealt with by P. A. H. de Boer, 'The Terminology of Adversity in Jeremiah' by J. Muilenburg, and 'The Literary Category of the Book of Jonah' by M. Burrows, which he regards as a satire. In 'Form and Content: A Hermeneutical Application', R. L. Hicks is concerned with the unity of the Scriptures through Christ.

Contributing to the understanding of the O.T. from archaeological and historical standpoints are W. F. Albright on 'Midianite Donkey Caravans', N. Glueck on 'Incense Altars' (illustrated), R. de Vaux, in a very full essay, on 'The Settlement of the Israelites in Southern Palestine and the Origins of the Tribe of Judah', and F. V. Winnett on 'The Arabian Genealogies in the Book of Genesis'.

More within the scope of theology is G. W. Anderson's discussion of the nature of Israel's self-understanding as the people of Yahweh in an essay entitled 'Israel: Amphictyony: 'AM; KĀHĀL; 'ĒDĀH', to which J. P. Hyatt's contribution, 'Were There an Ancient Historical Credo in Israel and an Independent Sinai Tradition?' is not unrelated. Also in varying degree within this field are essays by D. Baly on 'The Geography of Monotheism', W. Harrelson on 'The Significance of Cosmology in the Ancient Near East', H. M. Orlinsky on 'National-Universalism and Internationalism in Ancient Israel', and G. E. Wright on 'Historical Knowledge and Revelation'.

Not only is this *Festschrift* eminently worthy of the one to whom it is offered but also it goes without saying that there is much here of the highest quality to interest and to stimulate the specialist as also the general practitioner in O.T. studies. A general index adds to its usefulness.

E.T.R.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed.): *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (Begun by G. Kittel). Band IX. Lieferungen 2, 3 and 4. 1970. Each pp. 64. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Subscr. Price: each Lieferung DM. 8)

Lieferung 2 continues *pherō* and its cognates which was begun in Lieferung 1. See especially *prospherō* and *sympherō*. Interesting also are *phoros* and *phortion* (K. Weiss) and (*pro*)*phthanō* (G. Fitzer). More important are *phtheirō* and its cognates (G. Harder) and *phileō* and its cognates (G. Stählin) which extends into Lieferung 3. Especially noteworthy is the study of friendship under *philos* and *philia*. The article

on *philosophia* is relevant for Rabbinic Judaism (O. Michel). Lieferung 4 has articles on *phobeō* and *phobos* (G. Wanke/H. Balz), *phrēn* and its cognates (G. Bertram), *phyllassō* and *phylaké* (G. Bertram), *phylē* (C. Maurer) and *physis* (H. Köster).

N.W.P.

GEHMAN, H. S. (ed.): *The New Westminster Dictionary of the Bible*. Illustrations ed. by R. B. Wright. 1970. Pp. xi, 1027. 16 maps in colour with gazetteer, taken from Westminster Historical Maps. (Westminster Press, Philadelphia. Collins, London. Price: \$10.95; £4.50)

The previous edition of this dictionary, described simply as *The Westminster Dictionary of the Bible* was edited by Gehman in 1944, as the 5th edition of the older work of J. D. Davis (see *B.L.*, 1946, p. 3; *Eleven Years*, p. 3). It was restricted then to less than 700 pages, and the increase in the present edition indicates something of the increase both in the topics which need to be covered and the available range of information. Each proper name is provided with a clear guide to pronunciation. No bibliographies are supplied to the articles, though a few references to discussions of problems are included within them. In general, the work retains its earlier conservative character, with a somewhat uneasy balance between articles which simply relate biblical material as if narratives could be woven together into a coherent story and others which indicate, often rather sketchily, that there are problems and possible alternatives to the conservative view which is most often accepted. An exception is the recognition of a second century date for the book of Daniel, though this stands next to the narrating of the story of Daniel as if it were straight history. Substantial use of archaeological information is not always satisfactorily integrated. Thus the article on Hazor weaves archival information, biblical and non-biblical, together with the statement that the last of four Canaanite temples was destroyed by the Israelites in the second half of the thirteenth century B.C., ignoring the alternative interpretations.

The text is accompanied by photographs, many of them new, but some too small for the detail to be readily discernible, and by some charts and maps in black and white in addition to the colour maps at the end. That such a volume has been produced very largely by the efforts of a single scholar is a cause for admiration; but its wealth of useful information needs to be handled with discretion.

P.R.A.

HARAN, M.: *Biblical Research in Hebrew. A Discussion of its character and trends*. 1970. Pp. 31. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem (distributed by Oxford University Press, London). Price: 20p)

This is the English translation of Professor Haran's inaugural lecture in the Yehezkel Kaufmann Chair of Bible Studies in 1968. It traces the development of biblical scholarship, especially during the last century, as this has appeared in writings in Hebrew, and offers a useful survey of the work of scholars many of whose names have become internationally known. In the final pages, there is a brief discussion of the character of this biblical scholarship in more general terms. An index of writers mentioned is a helpful addendum.

P.R.A.

Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete. Vol. 14. (1967–8). 1968. Pp. xiv, 334; Vol. 15. (1968–9). 1969. Pp. xvi, 349. (Patmos-Verlag, Düsseldorf. Price: DM. 68 each)

This well-known bibliographical aid (see *B.L.*, 1961, p. 9; *Decade*, p. 247; *B.L.*, 1968, p. 6) continues to appear with regularity and to provide an essential service not only by the listing of periodical articles, contributions to composite volumes, and also some publications in series, but by giving for a majority of the items a short summary of content. The clear classification follows the previous pattern, and this enables a rapid use of the volumes for discovering items on particular areas of study.

P.R.A.

JOEL, I.: *Index of Articles on Jewish Studies I: 5726 — 1966* (1969). Pp. xvi, 136. II: *5727 — 1967* (1970). Pp. xviii, 186. (Issued by the Editorial Board of 'Kirjath Sepher' Bibliographical Quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library) (The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Price: \$4.00)

This low-priced, year-by-year bibliography is going to prove extremely valuable to students of all branches of Jewish Studies. Over 2,000 articles are grouped in twelve sections. The longest is III. Old Testament, in twelve subsections (Text and Massorah, Single Books and Verses, O.T. Religion (in 10 subsections), O.T. and the New Testament, and the like) and other sections likely to be of interest to users of this *List* are Apocrypha, Dead Sea Scrolls, Mishnah/Talmud, etc., Liturgy, Language, and Jewish History. The Foreword, Table of Contents and of course about 80% of the entries are in English or another European language. There are an alphabetical list of the periodicals and collections used, subject indices in Hebrew and English, and two indices of authors, one for Hebrew articles and one for non-Hebrew articles. At \$4.00 (\$1.50 for members of the World Union of Jewish Studies) this is very good value for money.

J.F.A.S.

KAPLRUD, A. S. and JERVELL, J. (ed.): *Studia Theologica*. Scandinavian Journal of Theology. Vol. 24, nos. 1 and 2. 1970. Pp. 1–92, 93–182. (Universitetsforlaget, Oslo. Subscription price: N.Kr. 60.00 per volume)

Only one of the eight articles in this volume is directly concerned with the O.T. M. Sæbø ('Die hebräischen Nomina 'ed und 'ēd — zwei sumerisch-akkadische Fremdwörter?', pp. 130–41) argues that 'ed (Gen. 2:6; Job 36:27) and 'ēd ('distress, calamity') are both Sumerio-Akkadian loan words, the former corresponding to *ĪD/id*, the latter to *A.DĒ.A/edû*.

M.A.K.

KREUTZBERGER, M. (ed.): *Leo Baeck Institute New York Bibliothek und Archiv, Katalog Band I*. (Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts.) Herausgegeben von Max Kreutzberger unter Mitarbeit von Irmgard Foerg. 1970. Pp. xli, 623. Pls. xxiii. (J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen. Price: DM. 135, DM. 143)

The Leo Baeck Institute in New York, founded in 1955 and named after the German Chief Rabbi before World War II, has perhaps the richest collection of Jewish historical publications in the German

language. It has now published the first volume of the catalogue of its library which contains both printed and manuscript material. The first and largest part of the Catalogue brings the historical publications on Jewish communities in pre-Nazi Germany, arranged alphabetically according to districts and townships. The second lists journals, annuals and other periodicals. The last part records the personal and family memoirs most of which are in manuscript. These memorials naturally date mainly from the time of the Nazi persecution; the collection is probably quite unique and consists of 450 items. In each case the content is briefly indicated. An index of 137 pages concludes the volume and is a valuable guide through the Catalogue. The volume is the 22nd in the series of monographs published by the Leo Baeck Institute.

H.K.

LEACH, E.: *Genesis as Myth, and other essays*. (Cape Editions, 39). 1969. Pp. 124. (J. Cape, London. Price: hardback £1.05, paperback 40p)

This is a collection of three previously published essays, 'Genesis as Myth', 'The Legitimacy of Solomon' and 'Virgin Birth', which aim at showing that structuralism is as relevant for the interpretation of biblical material as it is for the analysis of present-day primitive societies. This point of parity is explicitly made in the third essay where the author criticizes anthropologists for studiously avoiding a discussion of Jewish and Christian sources. Leach is here drawing out the full implications of one of the major principles of structuralism, that the unconscious patterns of human thought are universal in scope. Distinctions between sophisticated and primitive cultures, although valid in other contexts of study, are here irrelevant. Structuralism is the obverse side of Jungian depth psychology, an explanation of unconscious reasoning in terms of the overt structures of myths, rituals and societies. A much wider application of the structuralist methodology has been made, to linguistics, literary criticism, political and economic history, mathematics, but not always with the same degree of success as in the elucidation of myth and ritual. The narrative of Solomon's succession is interpreted as a mediating link between the Hebraic ideal of endogamy and the historical situation of intermarriage with foreign neighbours. Similarly doctrines of virgin birth blur the disjunction between God and man and point to continuity between the two worlds. Leach does not claim to have exhausted the biblical meaning, only that he has uncovered one of its dimensions. The new and exciting methodology of structuralism, established though not invented by C. Lévi-Strauss, fairly spits and sparkles like a fire-cracker in this splendid volume, which is to be heartily recommended to O.T. specialists.

I.B.

Liber Amicorum: Studies in Honour of Professor Dr. C. J. Bleeker. (Studies in the History of Religions: Supplements to *Numen*, xvii.) 1969. Pp. 324. (Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 65)

This collection ranges over the general field of the Phenomenology of Religion and the History of Religions, and although lacking a common theme it includes an appropriate emphasis upon C. J. Bleeker's own special field of ancient Egyptian Religion. Of importance in enabling O.T. scholars to see their subject from the perspective of a wider discipline is 'Le Professeur W. B. Kristensen et

l'Ancien Testament' by M. A. Beek. 'Der Schrecken Pharaos' by S. Morenz also bears on various O.T. passages and 'Muhammad and the Qur'an. Criteria for Muhammad's prophecy' by K. Wagtendonk valuably argues that the founder of Islam combined the roles of charismatic judge and classical prophet. The volume includes a list of C. J. Bleeker's publications and a personal appreciation by G. Widengren.

I.B.

NEUMARK, D. (ed.): *Journal of Jewish Lore and Philosophy*. Volume 1. (1919); reprint 1969. Pp. 463. (Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York. Price: \$25.00)

Many will welcome the reissue of this solitary representative of its species, which was published in 1919 and after a lapse of five years continued as the *H.U.C.A.* Although marred by an appreciable number of small printing errors, it contains articles of value which appear to be not widely known nor otherwise easily accessible.

To mark the occasion there is a reprinting from the *H.U.C.A.* xxxvii (1966) of a centenary tribute to David Neumark, editor of the volume, who here contributed an introduction as well as articles on 'The Beauties of Japhet in the Tents of Sem' and 'Spirit' — both of philosophical interest, and an addendum on 'The Principles of Judaism'. Essays connected with the O.T. field are: 'Saadia Gaon's Messianic Computation' (H. Malter); 'Problems of Chronology in the Persian Period' and 'Ezra the Scribe' (H. Englander); 'The Sources of the Paradise Story' — in two parts (J. Morgenstern); 'Apocalypse in the Bible' (J. Rauch); and 'The Origin of Death' (S. S. Cohen). Some of the articles in the field of Jewish Studies have some overlap with the O.T.

E.T.R.

NIDA, E. A. and TABER, C. R.: *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Helps for Translators prepared under the auspices of the United Bible Societies, Vol. viii. 1969. Pp. viii, 220, incl. 18 figs. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 26)

This work appeared at about the same time as the *New English Bible* O.T. and indeed received a vitriolic review by Margaret Masterman in the same number of *The Times Literary Supplement* (19th March, 1970); see also *Theoria to Theory* iv (1970), 5–26. The basic ideas are a development from Nida's *Toward a Science of Translating* (see *B.L.*, 1965, p. 66; *Decade*, p. 618). The book is designed much more for the practical biblical translator than for the actual biblical scholar; nevertheless it may for the interested biblical scholar provide a mode of entry into post-Chomsky linguistics — 'kernels', 'deep structures' and 'transformations' — which he might otherwise have ignored.

J.B.

NOBER, P., S.J.: *Elenchus Bibliographicus Biblicus*, Vol. 50. 1969. Pp. xx, 741. (Biblical Institute Press, Rome. Subscription Price: Lire 9,000; \$15.00)

The 1969 issue of this invaluable bibliographical aid carries 8,574 entries and more than a hundred pages devoted to indexes enabling ready reference to be made to its contents. Its compression into a

smaller compass than the previous issue has not lessened its usefulness. Its indefatigable editor is again to be congratulated, and the world of scholarship is deeply indebted to him. The price, regrettably but inevitably, is substantially increased.

P.R.A.

RIESENFELD, H. (ed.): *Svensk exegetisk årsbok*, xxxix. 1969. Pp. 200. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price: Sw.Kr. 20)

Only one article in this issue is of direct interest to the *Alttestamentler*: that by J. T. Willis on 'The Structure of the Book of Micah', in which he surveys earlier views of the subject and argues that the final form of the book has a basic coherence: three doom sections (1:2-2:11; 3; 6:1-7:6), each followed by a hope section (2:12-13; 4-5; 7:7-20), with striking parallels within each group of three, and with a marked progression of thought within each of the main parts of the book (1-2; 3-5; 6-7). H. Ljungvik comments (in Swedish) on the proposals for a new Bible translation made by the Swedish Bible Committee of 1963. The remaining articles are on N.T. and patristics.

G.W.A.

*ROWLEY, H. H.: *Dictionary of Bible Place Names*. 1970. Pp. 173. 5 maps. (Oliphants, London. Price: £1.50)

This volume is uniform with the *Dictionary of Bible Personal Names* and the *Dictionary of Bible Themes* (see *B.L.*, 1969, p. 8). It covers the whole Bible, including the Apocrypha, and, while based on the R.S.V., incorporates also some of the variants found in the Jerusalem Bible. Under each place name, a short statement is given of the biblical information available, together with later names for the same place and location and modern identification if these are known. It provides a handy reference-book, and the maps enable geographical positions to be determined where identification is available.

P.R.A.

RYLAARSDAM, J. C. (ed.): *Transitions in Biblical Scholarship*. (Essays in Divinity ed. by J. C. Brauer, Vol. vi.) 1968. Pp. x, 318. (The University of Chicago Press, London, Price: £3.80)

This volume of essays by graduates of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago is devoted to biblical subjects, five on the O.T. and eight on the N.T., together with an introductory essay by J. C. Rylaarsdam on the history of the Chicago school and the work of some of its outstanding scholars. F. C. Prussner writes on the Davidic covenant of 2 Sam. 7 and the problem of unity within O.T. theology which it exemplifies. He recognizes that the royal theology represented a very different stratum of religious and political ideology from that of the amphictyonic traditions. J. A. Wilcoxon studies the element of cultic legend in Jos. 1-6, and D. E. Gowan the theme of the role of the prophets in combating the syncretistic cult in Israel, and the consequences of this in Deuteronomy. A particularly interesting essay is offered by G. W. Ahlström entitled 'Some Remarks on Prophets and Cult' in which he reviews many recent theories about the cultic background of the prophets and puts forward some valuable reappraisals of his own.

R.E.C.

THOMSEN, P.: *Die Palästina-Literatur. Eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren und Sachregister. Band VII. Die Literatur der Jahre 1940–1945. Lieferung 3* (pp. 321–496). Prepared for publication by O. Eissfeldt and L. Rost. 1970. (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin. Price: DM. 58)

The first two fascicles of this volume of the bibliographical survey were noted in *B.L.*, 1970, p. 14. This third fascicle covers the remainder of the history section (up to p. 345); it begins the section on archaeology and covers the general part of this, in which is included the linguistic and inscriptional material (up to p. 450). This is followed by literature dealing with specific sites, which will be completed in fascicle 4, scheduled to appear in December 1970. The value of this bibliography to Old Testament scholarship will be immediately clear.

P.R.A.

TSEVAT, M. (ed.): *Hebrew Union College Annual XL–XLI. 1969–70. Pp. 580, 30 in Hebrew. Index to Vols. I–XXXIX.* (Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati)

It is impossible in this review to do justice to all the 19 essays contained in this volume, dedicated to Nelson Gleuck on his 70th birthday. Therefore one has to be selective, and mention those which are more likely to be of interest to the student of the O.T. 'Transliteration and Transcription of Hebrew' (W. Weinberg) examines how Hebrew consonants are represented in various Grammars. 'A Textbook case of adultery in Ancient Mesopotamia' (S. Greengus) considers the interpretation of a Sumerian document published by J. van Dijk in *Sumer* 15 (1959) pp. 12–14. Then there is included a second instalment of 'Old Assyrian texts in the University Museum (2)' (H. Lewy). 'An old Babylonian Forerunner of *Summa Ālu*' (D. B. Weisberg) gives a transcription and translation of the text of the Old Babylonian tablet BM 113915, which deals with the art of divination connected with birds. 'Isaiah 61' (J. Morgenstern) is a careful study of this chapter of Isaiah, and proposes a date c. 440 B.C. 'God and the Gods in Assembly; an interpretation of Psalm 82' (M. Tsevat) studies the text and interpretation of this Psalm, and adds a comparison with Psalm 58. 'Iron Age epigraphic material from the area of Khirbet El-Kôm' (W. G. Dever) gives a careful study, with examples of inscriptions and coins, together with good photographs, of a site west of Hebron. Other articles deal with various aspects of Judaism, some of theological and others of philosophical and historical interests.

E.R.R.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

BITTEL, K.: *Hattusha. The Capital of the Hittites.* 1970. Pp. 174, pls. 30. (Oxford University Press, London. Price: £4.25)

In these lectures the excavator gives a first, and admirable, account of recent work at Boğazköy. The site with its history and archives is well described and illustrated. The chapter on the Hittite Empire and Egypt is useful for students of O.T. background.

D.J.W.

*CAMPBELL, E. F. and FREEDMAN, D. N. (ed.): *The Biblical Archaeologist Reader* 3, 1970. Pp. xv, 424. (Anchor Books, Doubleday, New York. Price: \$2.45)

This third volume of selections from the *Biblical Archaeologist* presents in convenient form some of the most important articles which have appeared there. It is useful to have in the first section the influential articles by G. E. Mendenhall on law and covenant which appeared in 1954, among others which are relevant to the study of Israel's history and institutions in the ancient near eastern context. The second section of the volume contains articles on the Samaria papyri, on Qumran and other literary discoveries of recent years. The third section consists of miscellaneous articles, but includes weights and measures and the Madeba map. Previous volumes in this series were published in 1961 (ed. by G. E. Wright and D. N. Freedman) and 1964 (ed. by Campbell and Freedman); neither was noted in the *Book List*.

P.R.A.

*GRAY, J.: *A History of Jerusalem*. 1969. Pp. xiv, 336, Pls. xxxii, Maps and plans 11. (Robert Hale, London. Price: £3.15)

The book opens with a sketch of the historical geography and archaeological topography of Jerusalem, called 'The Situation and Development of the City'. Eleven chapters then trace the story from Amorite days down to the Divided City of recent times. The author's reputation is a good guarantee of what we may expect here. Obviously much of it is a work of assemblage rather than detailed research, but it appears to be thoroughly reliable as a whole and well abreast of modern knowledge.

D.R.Ap-T.

KUSCHKE, A. and KUTSCH, E. (ed.): *Archäologie und Altes Testament: Festschrift für Kurt Galling*. 1970. Pp. 363. (J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen. Price: DM. 95)

This impressive volume contains thirty-one contributions. Of most direct interest to O.T. scholars are those by Y. Aharoni on Mount Carmel as the geographical and political boundary of Phoenicia; O. Eissfeldt on Eccles. 3:1-8; F. Ellermeier on ancient oriental stringed instruments; K. Elliger on the identification of Michmethath; G. Fohrer on the temple and cult in the post-exilic period; H. Gese on Hadad's whip and the interpretation of Isa. 28:15, 18; H. Haag on the activities of the prophets Gad and Nathan; A. Jepsen on 1 Kings 21:27-29; E. Kutsch on the etymology of *berith*; A. Parrot on the earthen altars at Mari; L. Rost on the exercise of jurisdiction at sanctuaries; W. Rudolph on the book of Jonah and the use of (*ha-*)*elohim* in it; H. Schmid on the religio-historical considerations behind the building of Solomon's temple; T. C. Vriezen on Amos 3:2; H. W. Wolff on the end of the sanctuary in Bethel; G. E. Wright on the significance of Ai in the third millennium B.C.; and W. Zimmerli on 'the year of the Lord's favour' (Isa. 61:1). There is a photograph of Professor Galling, and a full bibliography of his writings, prepared by P. Welten.

D.W.T.

MITTMANN, S.: *Beiträge zur Siedlungs- und Territorialgeschichte des nördlichen Ostjordanlandes*. (Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-vereins.) 1970. Pp. viii, 284, Pls. xxxv + 1 large map (loose). (Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. Price: DM. 68)

This is, in a way, a continuation of the surface exploration of Transjordan begun by Glueck, whose conclusions are sometimes criticized. Mittmann's researches have almost trebled the number of sites examined in northern Transjordan. In addition to classifying the surface pottery, the area's Roman and medieval roads are studied, and a corpus of the Greek and Roman inscriptions found here and in the Hauran is given, consisting mainly of milestones and epitaphs. Finally the attempt is made to reconstruct the area's history during the Israelite period and in the time of the Crusaders. In a way, therefore, this is at least four independent, though not unrelated, studies. For those interested in any one of these fields, the factual matter — well brought together and well indexed — will be the most convenient, if not the only, source of information available about a now rapidly changing area. The usefulness of the work is multiplied several times by the inclusion of the 1:100,000 scale map, on which all finds are plotted.

D.R.Ap-T.

PARROT, A.: *Bible et Archéologie*. 1. *Déluge et Arche de Noé*. 2. *La Tour de Babel*. (Archéologie Biblique, 1-2.) Pp. 121. 1970. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Paris. Price: (approx.) £1.55)

This first volume of the series *Archéologie Biblique* consists of two studies by Parrot formerly issued separately. The volume on the flood-stories was noticed in *B.L.*, 1953, p. 22 (*Eleven Years*, p. 475); that on the Tower of Babel in *B.L.*, 1954, p. 20 (*Eleven Years*, p. 557); both were translated into English (*B.L.*, 1956, pp. 14f; *Eleven Years*, pp. 721f). The present volume is substantially a reissue, with minor corrections and an up-to-date bibliography, but with no major changes in interpretation.

R.J.C.

PFEIFFER, C. F.: *Jerusalem through the Ages*. (Baker Studies in Biblical Archaeology No. 6.) 1967, reprint 1969. Pp. 94, illus. 34. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price: \$1.95, paperback)

The biblical, and pre-biblical, archaeology of Jerusalem cannot be treated adequately on this small scale. That understood, in under 80 pp. the author succeeds remarkably in supplying a clear, well-balanced historical back-cloth to the Jerusalem of today. As such it can be warmly recommended to the intelligent visitor.

D.R.Ap-T.

PFEIFFER, C. F.: *Tell el Amarna and the Bible*. (Baker Studies in Biblical Archaeology No. 2.) 1963. Pp. 75, illus. 18, maps 2. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price: \$1.50, paperback)

The last short, fairly general, chapter gives its name to the whole monograph. Otherwise it is mostly a popular account of Akhenaton and his reform. The Letters are dealt with in a chapter on 'The Affairs of Empire', and the Habiru question is sketchily outlined. A praiseworthy attempt to give the layman an uncomplicated outline of the subject. The same author's *Ras Shamra and the Bible* was noticed in *B.L.*, 1964, p. 20; *Decade*, p. 488.

D.R.Ap-T.

*PRITCHARD, J. B. (ed.): *The Ancient Near East: Supplementary Texts and Pictures relating to the Old Testament*. Pp. viii, 274, illus. 113. 1969. (Princeton University Press. Oxford University Press. Price: £7.25)

Owners of the original editions of *ANET* and *ANEP* can now bring both up to date by purchasing this supplement. In addition to the texts added in both 2nd and 3rd editions of *ANET*, it includes the addenda and corrigenda which could not be inserted on to the original printing plates. Well over 100 additional pictures, usefully enlarging and bringing up to date the first edition of *ANEP*, have been included. The inclusion in this supplement of comprehensive indexes covering the whole work greatly eases the task of reference. The main disadvantage of the supplement is that it cannot give us those corrections of the earlier translations which it has proved possible to insert into the plates for the complete new edition. Nevertheless both editor and publishers will be warmly applauded for making this supplement available.

D.R.Ap-T.

THUBRON, C.: *Jerusalem*. Pp. 256, Pls. in col. LXIV, Maps and plans 6, Engravings 13. 1969. (Heinemann, London. Price: £4.20)

This is a travel book by a writer who has taken pains to get at the facts and who shows a real gift for writing them up attractively. His sensitive portrayal is ably backed up by A. Duncan's effective photography — the picture of our Honorary Member, Père de Vaux, is a gem.

D.R.Ap-T.

WELTEN, P.: *Die Königs-Stempel*. (Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästinavereins.) 1969. Pp. xiii, 198, Figs. 58. (Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. Price: DM. 44)

Over 800 stamped jar handles have been discovered in Palestinian excavations. The author seeks to classify them here as to type, date and purpose. Three main types are recognized, which are dated as ante-700, c. 700 and post 630, respectively. The purpose of all was to brand army rations from four crown properties, and the author discusses the location of *mmšt*. In a section on Judah's foreign relations, the Assyrians are shown to have attacked Judah along the coast road, usually, and the relevance of this fact to the distribution of these jar handles is well worked out. This is a careful and systematic work whose usefulness is considerably enhanced by the Scripture Reference index.

D.R.Ap-T.

YAMAUCHI, E. M.: *Greece and Babylon: Early Contacts between the Aegean and the Near East*. (Baker Studies in Biblical Archaeology No. 3.) 1967. Pp. 115, illus. 62. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price: \$1.50, paperback)

The author has cast a very wide net to catch so many instances of putative as well as probable and certain contacts between Semite, Hamite and Japhethite before 400 A.D. He is perhaps a little too indiscriminating for his intended readers. Above all, it seems a pity that he has topped and tailed a very useful, even though uncritical, survey of this important field with some — to this reviewer — rather irrelevant argumentation about the date of the book of Daniel.

D.R.Ap-T.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

BEN-SASSON, H. H. (ed.): *History of the Jewish People*. Volume One: *The Ancient Times* (Hebrew. Original title: *Tol'doth 'am Yiśrael bime qedem*). 1969. Pp. xxx, 381, 52 plates. (Devir, Tel Aviv. Price: \$6.30)

There are four main sections in this volume. The Beginnings of the Israelite people are treated by A. Malamat (pp. 9–90). H. Tadmor covers the period of the Kingdom, down to the return from Exile and, in effect, the Persian period (pp. 93–173). The third section is written by M. Stern (pp. 177–294) and deals with the Hellenistic period down to the war against Rome and the destruction of the Temple. Finally, S. Safrai's section is entitled 'The Period of the Mishnah and the Talmud' and takes as its chronological framework the time from 70 to 640 C.E. The whole is preceded by a general introduction to the entire work by the general editor (pp. xi–xxx). In addition to the plates there are a number of maps in the text (listed on p. 4); and there is a brief classified bibliography, which includes works both in Hebrew and in European languages. The writers are professional historians in the field and the level is high without being unduly technical. J.B.

EDWARDS, I. E. S., GADD, C. J. and HAMMOND, N. G. L. (eds.): *The Cambridge Ancient History*. Vol. I, Part 1. *Prolegomena and Prehistory*. 3rd ed. 1970. Pp. xxii, 758, with 17 maps, 7 tables and 45 text-figures. (Cambridge University Press. Price: £6.00)

The fascicles which are to make up the new edition of the first two volumes of the *C.A.H.* have been appearing for some years, and they have been noted in the *Book List*, beginning at 1963 (p. 17, *Decade*, p. 411) and ending at 1969 (p. 13). Now the first part of the first volume appears as a whole, with the addition of maps, indexes and chronological tables. The opportunity has been given to contributors to bring their texts up to date and additions have been made to the bibliographies published in the fascicles. Much of this particular volume is concerned with periods which considerably antedate the O.T., though the chapters on early man provide important background. The chapters on language and on chronology are clearly relevant; the latter contains a brief statement about the problems of the early chronology of Israelite history. R. de Vaux's section on 'Palestine during the neolithic and chalcolithic periods' provides the context for the understanding of the excavations of Jericho and other centres whose importance for the O.T. will be brought out in the volumes to come.

P.R.A.

*NEGENMAN, J. H.: *New Atlas of the Bible*. Edited by H. H. Rowley. 1969. Pp. 208. (Collins, London. Price: £5.25)

Reference was made in the 1970 *Book List* (p. 21) to an English edition of the Negenman atlas. This has now appeared, in a clear and readable translation by H. Hoskins and R. Beckley.

R.J.C.

PFEIFFER, C. F.: *The United Kingdom*. 1970. Pp. 92. (Baker House Press, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price: \$3.95)

This addition to the author's series of textbooks of O.T. history is a summary of the biblical history from the birth of Samuel to the death

of Solomon, written from a very conservative standpoint with a marked emphasis on the archaeological background but no critical evaluation of the text. There are two maps and useful photographs and diagrams.

L.A.P.

ROTH, C.: *A Short History of the Jewish People*. Newly revised and enlarged. 1969. Pp. xix, 494. (East and West Library, London. Price: £3.75)

Since the first edition (1935) of this well-known history, Dr. Roth has brought out successive editions, bringing the story up to date, to include the Nazi persecutions, and the establishment of the State of Israel. In this final (fifth) edition he has added pages to cover the Six Days War. The strengths and weaknesses of the book are familiar and do not need extended comment here. It is in the tradition of Jewish historiography despite the author's belief that he was breaking away from it. The history of the biblical period is recounted with a deliberately over-simplified reliance on the biblical traditions as handed down. The value of the book is in its panoramic scope and in its emphasis on social history. His identification of the Qumran sect with the Zealots is reaffirmed without hint that other views might be possible. Many will doubt the wisdom of adding so much of the immediate past. It is inconceivable that this somewhat passionate and uncritical story will not soon need radical revision in the light of a wider perspective. The edition is handsome; the illustrations profuse and fascinating.

D.R.J.

SMEND, R.: *Yahweh War and Tribal Confederation. Reflections upon Israel's Earliest History*. E.T. by M. G. Rogers. 1970. Pp. 144. (Abingdon Press, Nashville. Price: \$4.50)

The German original of this book (first edition 1963, second edition 1966) was noted in *B.L.*, 1964, p. 28; *Decade*, p. 496. It is an important study, developing ideas associated with von Rad, Alt and Noth, and making stimulating contributions to the interpretation both of the book of Judges and of the pre-monarchy period in general, and it is good to have an English translation of it, based on the second edition.

P.R.A.

WALLIS, G.: *Geschichte und Überlieferung. Gedanken über alttestamentliche Darstellungen der Frühgeschichte Israels und der Anfänge seines Königtums*. 1968. Pp. 130. 1 map. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin. Price: DM. 24)

This volume contains four essays by Wallis and one study incorporating a series of contributions from a Seminar to the consideration of tribal traditions and history in relation to the Jacob saga, but leading on into the books of Joshua and Judges. The main essays deal with the origins of the kingdoms (an extended form of the author's inaugural lecture), a traditio-historical study of the Samuel materials, the status of the king in Israel — the king viewed as servant and as lord — and a general essay on 'History, Tradition and Traditio-history'. The studies form a useful and unified collection.

P.R.A.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

APTOWITZER, V.: *Das Schriftwort in der rabbinischen Literatur*. Parts I–V. *Prolegomenon* by S. Loewinger. (*The Library of Biblical Studies*. Ed. by H. M. Orlinsky.) First published 1906–15. 1970. Pp. xiv, 406. (Ktav Publishing House Inc., New York. Price: \$25.00)

The *Library of Biblical Studies* is going on apace, and each time the re-issue of a classical study, long since unobtainable, is amply justified, and nowhere more than in the present case. The writer of the very useful *Prolegomenon*, Professor S. Loewinger, rightly complains about the neglect of Rabbinic variants in critical editions such as *Biblia Hebraica*, but without Aptowitzer, where could one start? And, humanly speaking, it is not very comforting to learn from Loewinger that there are so many new opportunities of examining sources previously ‘unknown or unattainable’ (think of the 20,000 Geniza fragments!). No one person can deal with it all, but it is good to have the material at hand, and the old Aptowitzer to set us on the right road.

B.J.R.

A Handy Concordance of the Septuagint. 1970. Pp. 284. (Bagster & Sons, London. Price: £2.50)

The re-issue of this work, first published in the nineteenth century, will fulfil a purpose analogous to that of a pocket dictionary. By modern scholarly standards it often seems arbitrary — in its textual basis, in its omissions, and in the fact that on dogmatic grounds only those books found in the Hebrew canon are referred to. Provided that these limitations are borne in mind, the work will give the non-specialist some useful guidance to LXX usage.

R.J.C.

Biblia Sacra Iuxta Vulgatam Versionem. Ed. by R. Weber, with the assistance of B. Fischer, J. Gribomont, H. F. D. Sparks, W. Thiele. 2 vols. (Genesis-Psalms; Proverbs-Apocalypse. Appendix). 1969. Pp. xxi, 1980. (Württembergische Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 56)

The publication of this convenient and excellently produced edition of the Vulgate, in series with the Bibelanstalt's *Biblia Hebraica* and *Septuaginta*, is to be warmly welcomed. It is clear, well printed, and careful. The introduction (provided in Latin, German, French and English) is a model of conciseness and clarity, setting out admirably the intention of the edition, the principles upon which the editors have worked, and the nature and limits of the *apparatus criticus*. Jerome's prologues have been included before the books or groups of books to which they belong. The ‘Gallican’ and ‘Hebrew’ psalters are printed on opposite pages. The abbreviations are clear, the textual notes easy to follow. For the student of the biblical text, and for the scholar needing a convenient text of the Vulgate for immediate reference purposes, this is exactly right.

P.R.A.

DÍEZ MACHO, A.: *Neophyti I Targum Palestinense Ms de la Biblioteca Vaticana*, Vol. I: *Génesis*. 1968. Pp. 137*, 643. (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Price: \$45.00)

The long-awaited first volume of the *editio princeps* of the Neofiti Targum is a sumptuous publication. It contains the transcription of

this previously unknown Aramaic paraphrase of Genesis, together with a critical apparatus which reproduces the Codex's many marginal and inter-linear variant readings. A Spanish translation prepared by the editor accompanies the original text page by page, followed by a French version by R. Le Déaut (pp. 353-494) and an English one by M. McNamara and M. Maher (pp. 495-642). An introduction of over 130 pages in Spanish describes the ms. and discusses its contents, the date of the recension, its relationship to other targumic traditions, and its linguistic features. The information is exhaustive, though the conclusions often remain arguable. It is hoped that a facsimile edition of the Codex will follow, and perhaps also a *Schulausgabe* which students (and teachers) can afford.

G.V.

GEISSEN, A.: *Der Septuaginta-Text des Buches Daniel, Kap. 5-12, zusammen mit Susanna, Bel et Draco, sowie Esther Kap. 1, 1a-2, 15, nach dem kölnner Teil des Papyrus 967*. (Papyrologische Texte und Abhandlungen. Band 5.) 1968. Pp. 313, 4 plates. (Rudolf Habelt Verlag, Bonn)

HAMM, W.: *Der Septuaginta-Text des Buches Daniel, Kap. 1-2, nach dem kölnner Teil des Papyrus 967*. (Papyrologische Texte und Abhandlungen. Band 10.) 1969. Pp. 281. (Rudolf Habelt Verlag, Bonn)

967 is of particular importance, being the only surviving witness to the pre-hexaplaric form of the o' text of Daniel, and Ziegler, in the Göttingen LXX, only had available the fragments of this papyrus in the Chester Beatty Library. Further extensive portions of the same manuscript are fortunately now to be found in the Köln collection of papyri. Both volumes contain introductions and fairly extensive textual commentaries; that by Geissen has 4 plates, but a complete set would be welcome. A further volume, with the Köln fragments of ch. 3-4, is to appear.

S.P.B.

*HUNT, G.: *About the New English Bible*. 1970. Pp. viii, 83. (Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press. Price: 30p)

This useful little book provides an account of the background and making of the N.E.B., setting out more fully what is stated in its preface, describing the work of the translating and literary panels, explaining the footnotes and commenting on some points of detail. It is very helpful to the general reader to have this information so conveniently set out.

P.R.A.

ORLINSKY, H. M. (ed.): *Notes on the new translation of The Torah*. 1969. Pp. 288. (The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. Price: \$6.00)

In 1962 the Jewish Publication Society published *The Torah*, a new translation of the Pentateuch in English. The purpose of this volume of *Notes* is to account for significant or interesting departures from the earlier translation published in 1917. In an informative introduction the history of the translation of the O.T. is briefly surveyed, and the failure of traditional translations to bring out the precise nuances of some Hebrew words and phrases is discussed, with numerous examples. The notes are both helpful and instructive, and adequately meet the purpose for which they have been prepared. The reliance

placed upon traditional Jewish interpretations is a prominent feature of the translation, and is conspicuously reflected throughout the notes and in the bibliography.

D.W.T.

RÜGER, H. P.: *Text und Textform im hebräischen Sirach*. (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, 112). 1970. Pp. 117. (Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin. Price: DM. 46)

Described as a preparatory study for the future edition of Ben Sira in BHS, this work contains a very detailed and worthwhile discussion of the variations between (and doublets within) the different Hebrew Geniza fragments (the passages common to B and the Masada fragments, however, are not included). Against (e.g.) Ziegler and di Lella, Rüger finds no evidence for the existence of any back-translations from Greek or Syriac as a source for variants in the surviving Hebrew manuscripts (ch. 51 is not considered here): rather, the variations between the different texts simply represent earlier and later text forms, both of which are reflected in the versions.

S.P.B.

SPERBER, A.: *The Prophets according to the Codex Reuchlinianus*. 1969. Pp. 342. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 110)

Here is presented for us the text of *Codex Reuchlinianus* of the Prophets (Former and Latter). This will be welcomed by those interested in the text of the O.T., and in the pre-masoretic vocalization. No doubt we can look forward to further studies based on this edition. The editor does offer a brief explanation of his method of dealing with the text, and points out that a study of his treatment of Hebrew grammar is essential for a proper understanding of this edition. At the same time a more detailed introduction would have been very helpful.

E.R.R.

TALMON, S. (ed.): *Textus: Annual of the Hebrew University Bible Project*, Vol. VII. 1969. Pp. 137 + 12 in Hebrew. 3 plates. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem. Price: £2.20)

The volume opens with a long article by D. W. Gooding on 'Text and Midrash in 3rd Reigns', in which he argues that considerable editorial activity lies behind the Greek text of 1 Kings: with this contrast Shenkel's very different evaluation in his recent book (see *B.L.*, 1970, p. 26). M. Delcor comments on a 'targumic' translation in the LXX of Daniel 3. B. Kedar-Kopfstein collects a considerable number of instances where Jerome's Hebrew *Vorlage* differs in points of detail from MT in Jeremiah. E. J. Revell publishes a new Genizah fragment of Chronicles with Palestinian vocalization. I. Yeivin discusses the divisions into sections in manuscripts of Psalms. N. Fried lists the *sedarim* for Numbers according to the triennial cycle. A second article by Yeivin comments on the new BHS Isaiah, with especial reference to the treatment of accents and massorah. In shorter notes, S. Talmon argues for the LXX reading at Jer. 15: 11; G. R. Driver comments on a phrase in Ps. 118: 27; R. Weiss on 4Q180; and E. Fleischer on the autograph of Sa'id ben Farjoi.

S.P.B.

WICKES, W.: *Two Treatises on the Accentuation of the Old Testament*: (on *Psalms, Proverbs and Job*, and on the *Twenty-one Prose Books*). *Prolegomenon* by A. Dotan. (*The Library of Biblical Studies*. Ed. by H. M. Orlinsky). First published 1881, 1887; 1970. Pp. xlvii, 6, 119, 14, 155. (Ktav Publishing House Inc., New York. Price: \$14.95)

The two books by Wickes, despite their being based on wrong presuppositions about the Massorah, are still indispensable for a study of the Hebrew accentuation systems, and Professor Dotan's *Prolegomenon* to the publication is the best introduction to the topic that I have ever seen. One does miss, however, the plate of the page of *Aleppo Codex* which accompanied the original *Twenty-one Prose Books*, and also an explanation of why it was omitted.

B.J.R.

EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

ALLEN, C. J. (ed.): *The Broadman Bible Commentary — Vol. I. General Articles — Genesis, Exodus*. 1969. Pp. 472. (Broadman Press, Nashville, Tennessee. Marshall, Morgan and Scott, London. Price: £3.50)

The emphasis of this commentary is stated to be on 'the redemptive message of the Scriptures and on the relevance of Bible teaching to the issues and problems of the present world'. There is little in it that is obscurantist or obtusely dogmatic. C. J. Allen states the point of view of himself and doubtless of many other contributors when he writes: 'A faith that asks no questions is scarcely faith because it seeks no meanings.'

The subjects of the general articles in this volume are: 'The Book of Christian Faith' (C. J. Allen), 'The Scriptures in Translation' (R. G. Bratcher), 'Interpreting the Bible' (J. P. Newport), 'The Geography of the Bible' (B. E. Scoggin), 'Archaeology and the Bible' (J. A. Callaway), 'The Canon and Text of the Old Testament' (B. A. Sizemore, Jr.), 'The History of Israel' (C. T. Francisco), 'The Theology of the Old Testament' (E. C. Rust), 'Contemporary Approaches in Old Testament Study' (J. I. Durham). The art of saying *multum in parvo* is always a difficult one to exercise because of what must be left out to make room for what must be put in. Each of these contributors has made a commendable use of the space allotted to him and has generally succeeded in including the significant aspects of his subject and the central issues of discussion today.

The sections on Genesis (G. H. Davies) and Exodus (R. L. Honeycutt, Jr.) have each a succinct and well-presented introduction and a commentary which will be exegetically helpful and instructive for the general reader, for whose use the commentary is devised. It is a pity that more space was not available for a fuller statement on the Book of the Covenant in Exodus.

J.M.

BJØRNDALEN, A. J. and others: *Første Mosebok. En kommentar* (Gammaltestamentlig Bibliotek, 1). 1970. Pp. 300. (Forlaget Land og Kirke, Oslo)

This commentary is intended for use by students and study groups. It was produced by a group of students in the Menighetsfakultet in Oslo under the direction of their teacher, Mr. A. J. Bjørndalen, who himself contributes a section on the plan and method of the commentary, and a classified bibliography. The general introduction to

Genesis is by K. I. Johannessen. The text is apportioned as follows: 1:1–11:26 (A. J. Bjørndalen); 11:27–15:18 (T. T. Sørensen and H. Bekker); 25:19–37:1 (H. Harflot and O. Myklebust); 37:2–50:26 (E. O. Båslund and T. Engelsviken). Each section has its own introduction, in which its limits, structure, setting, and literary affiliations are discussed; and this forms an admirable preamble to the exegetical treatment. An interesting experiment in co-operation, competently carried out, has produced a valuable textbook.

G.W.A.

BROCKINGTON, L. H.: *Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther*. (New Century Bible.) 1970. Pp. x, 252. (Oliphants, London. Price: £3.25)

The main emphasis of this commentary is strongly historical rather than theological, so that little attention is given to the overall theology of the Chronicler, or to the possibility of accounting for the arrangement of Ezra 4 by reasons other than chronological confusion. Detailed consideration is given to the historical problems associated with Ezra and Nehemiah (Sheshbazzar is taken as probably an imperial official; Ezra's mission dated at 398), and to the proper names in the books. The brief commentary on Esther which is appended makes a somewhat incongruous and unrelated addition; the book is taken to be a historical novel from the mid-second century.

R.J.C.

BUIS, P.: *Le Deutéronome* (Verbum Salutis: Ancien Testament, 4) 1969. Pp. 484. (Beauchesne, Paris. Price: Fr. 39)

Fr. Buis is already known for his contribution to an earlier work on Deuteronomy (*B.L.*, 1964, p. 31; *Decade*, p. 411), and this commentary on the book makes use of the best modern scholarship in presenting a popular, but thoroughly theological, interpretation of it. The various theories about the origins of the traditions used in the book are fully discussed, and Buis argues for the probability of some elements of northern origin in its make-up, and its adoption of the form of a covenant document derived from political treaties. The works of Alt, von Rad, Lohfink and McCarthy are utilized very effectively, and are presented in a very readable form for the student and general reader.

R.E.C.

BURNEY, C. F.: *The Book of Judges with Introduction and Notes and Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Book of Kings with an Introduction and Appendix. Prolegomenon* by W. F. Albright. (The Library of Biblical Studies. Ed. by H. M. Orlinsky). (First published 1903, 1918). 1970. Pp. 38; cxxviii, 528, with 5 maps, 6 plates; xlviii, 384. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$19.95)

Two very valuable older works are here reprinted in this series, and although much has happened since their publication, their detail of linguistic, textual and archaeological comment remains a source of rich information. Albright's *Prolegomenon* includes a brief biographical note, and some indications of the development of scholarship in regard to certain areas covered in these two works. Characteristically his comments are devoted largely to his own work and that of those who have been associated with him.

P.R.A.

*CHAMBERLAIN, E. (ed.): *Mowbray's Mini-commentary series* (A. R. Mowbray and Co. Ltd., London. Price: 30p each)

TRILLO, J.: *Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings*. (Mini-commentary, 6.) 1970. Pp. 71

ACKROYD, P. R.: *1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Jonah, 1 and 2 Maccabees*. (Mini-commentary, 7.) 1970. Pp. 65

ROBERTSON, E. H.: *Jeremiah, Lamentations, Baruch, Ezekiel, Isaiah 40-66*. (Mini-commentary, 9.) 1970. Pp. 67

HERKLOTS, H. G. G.: *An Old Testament Dozen*. (Mini-commentary, 10.) 1970. Pp. 70

SIMON, U. E.: *Psalms*. (Mini-commentary, 11.) 1970. Pp. 64

LEAHY, D.: *The Wisdom Literature*. (Mini-commentary, 12.) 1970. Pp. 49

Volumes 5 and 8 of this series were reviewed in *B.L.*, 1970, pp. 35, 36. All the volumes of this useful series, which is based on the text of the Jerusalem Bible, are interesting and informative, succinct but lively, may be unhesitatingly recommended to the general reader, and will be of interest to many with a more professional interest in Bible study.

L.A.P.

*EATON, J. H.: *Psalms* (Torch Bible Paperbacks). 1970. Pp. 318. (S.C.M. Press Ltd., London. Price: 90p)

This is an unchanged paperback reprint of the commentary first published in 1967 (see *B.L.*, 1968, p. 22).

M.A.K.

ELLERMEIER, F.: *Qohelet*. Teil I, Abschnitt 1. *Untersuchungen zum Buche Qohelet*. 1967. Pp. xii, 371. Teil I, Abschnitt 2, Einzelfrage Nr. 7. *Das Verbum hûš in Qoh 2, 25. Akkadisch hâšû(m) 'sich sorgen' in Lichte neu veröffentlichter Texte*. 1968. Pp. 35. (Verlag Erwin Jungfer, Herzberg am Harz.)

These are the first two parts to appear of a comprehensive study of Ecclesiastes which will eventually comprise three parts in, apparently, nine volumes, culminating in the last volume with a new translation. Teil I, Abschnitt 1 is devoted mainly to a general discussion of the problems of interpretation, a new attempt to determine the structure of the book through a detailed study of its formal characteristics and patterns of thought, and a discussion of the problems of translation. An appendix contains one of the 38 *Einzelfragen* of which the bulk will appear in Teil I, Abschnitt 2: an enquiry into the meaning of 'ôlām in 3: 11 which is held to refer to the unchanging character of human existence. Teil I, Abschnitt 2, Einzelfrage 7 discusses yâhûš in 2:25, concluding that the meaning of the verb hûš is 'be anxious'. It is clear that the work when completed will be a massive study which, apart from its form, will have all the characteristics of a major commentary.

R.N.W.

ELLIGER, K.: *Jesaja II* (Biblicher Kommentar, Altes Testament XI, 1). 1970. Pp. 1-80. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price: DM. 7.75; Subscr. DM. 6.50)

This first fascicle of Professor Elliger's commentary on II Isaiah covers 40:1-26. It is closely argued, very detailed, based on wide know-

ledge of the very extensive literature. There is considerable stress on the forms of the literature, and the sectional divisions of the text. Many of his judgements are controversial, but it is well balanced and clearly written and an extremely valuable commentary whose further instalments will be eagerly awaited.

J.N.S.

GRAY, J.: *I and II Kings. A Commentary*. Second, Fully Revised, Edition. 1970. Pp. xviii, 802, 3 maps. (S.C.M. Press Ltd., London. Price: £8.00)

The first edition of this massive commentary was reviewed in *B.L.*, 1964, p. 34; *Decade*, pp. 502-3. The revised form is 58 pages longer than its predecessor, despite the fact that there are now no indexes. The author has corrected errors, added new material, and rewritten parts of his work in the light of further thought, fresh evidence, or recent publications. While there are places where further revision is still desirable (for example, the section on the Greek versions should give due consideration to Barthélemy's work), this new edition of a substantial and important work is greatly to be welcomed.

J.A.E.

GROSCH, H.: *Der Prophet Amos* (Handbücherei für den Religionsunterricht, 6). 1969. Pp. 88. (Gütersloher Verlagshaus, Gerd Mohn. Price: DM. 8.80)

This short study is intended for those engaged in teaching religion in schools and in general university courses. It uses the prophet Amos to provide a general introduction to O.T. prophecy. After noting the main features of prophecy it offers a detailed study of Amos 7:10-17; 6:1-8; 5:21-7 and 7:1-9, and concludes with some considerations and suggestions on teaching the O.T. with special regard to the religious and moral issues raised by Amos. The work is based on the best modern scholarship, and assumes little specialized knowledge on the part of the reader. It is well annotated with references to recent literature on Amos, and points connections to wider theological issues. Its main contribution lies in relating a good critical exegesis of the book of Amos to the particular needs of religious education.

R.E.C.

GUTHRIE, D., MOTYER, J. A., STIBBS, A. M. and WISEMAN, D. J. (ed.): *The New Bible Commentary Revised*. 1970. Pp. xv, 1310. (Inter-Varsity Press, London. Price: £3.00)

The first edition of this commentary was published in 1953. In this new edition, which is attractively set out and very reasonably priced, more than half of the articles and commentaries have been re-written. Nevertheless, the criticisms raised against the original in *B.L.*, 1954, p. 33; *Eleven Years*, p. 570, that it was 'designed for readers who have . . . no awareness of the purposes of biblical scholarship', remain valid. The key sections are the article on Authority (G. W. Bromiley) and that on Revelation and Inspiration (J. I. Packer); with the presuppositions there laid down, subsequent discussions of critical and historical problems are for the most part artificial, with the answers effectively determined in advance. There are some exceptions to this general standard, notably a number of articles by F. F. Bruce, who is almost alone in providing any bibliographical aids.

R.J.C.

*HANSON, A. and M.: *Job* (Torch Bible Paperbacks). 1970. Pp. 122. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price: 50p)

Most of the re-issues in this paperback series have left the original completely unchanged, but a useful feature of this one is a four-page postscript by the authors, indicating some of the shifts in scholarly opinion since the publication of the original edition, with a note on newly-discovered extra-biblical material bearing on Job and a brief mention of other recent commentaries. The original edition was noticed in *B.L.*, 1954, p. 36, *Eleven Years*, p. 573.

R.J.C.

HAURET, C.: *Amos et Osée*: (Verbum Salutis Ancien Testament, 5) 1970. Pp. 284. (Beauchesne, Paris. Price: Fr. 26.00)

This book does not, in the usual way, begin with an introduction to the books of the Old Testament with which it deals, but in each case the first verse is used as a frame of reference for a brief statement about each prophet and the situation in which he lived and worked. In Professor Hauret's opinion Amos was a sheepmaster rather than a cultic official, and Hosea was called to marry a *q^edēšāh* so that his message might be presented symbolically in a household setting as Jeremiah's message was presented by the loneliness of his unmarried state.

The commentary throughout, linguistic, form-critical, exegetical and theological, is well-constructed, crisp and succinct. Textual problems are clearly defined and possible solutions are briefly outlined. The author succeeds very effectively in giving a vivid presentation of each prophet doing a significant job in a hostile and unreceptive community which had no respect for the past nor concern for the future nor inclination to be diverted from present pursuits.

J.M.

HOWARD, J. K.: *Amos Among the Prophets* (The New Minister's Handbook Series) 1967; reprinted 1968. Pp. viii, 119. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price: \$2.95). (Also Pickering & Inglis, 1967: *Among the Prophets*)

Dr. Howard writes from a conservative point of view but in a section entitled 'Critical Considerations' he takes account of textual problems and intrusive elements, of redactors and editors. The introduction he provides gives a brief survey of the distinctive work of the canonical prophets as a whole and of that of Amos in particular and of the social environment and political situation in which he exercised it. Textual problems (as in 3:12, 5:10, 5:26) are lightly touched upon, if at all, the main purpose being to interpret each section as a whole. *Nōqēd* as a cultic official is not mentioned and some recent lines of study on Amos are passed over. But within the restricted line of presentation the author has chosen for the general reader, he has presented a well-balanced and helpful introduction. A minor point; two words seem to be persistently misspelt: 'Jereboam' and 'apostacy'.

J.M.

JENSEN, I. L.: *Studies in Isaiah and Jeremiah*. (Bible Self-Study Series.) 1968. Pp. 112. (Moody Press, Chicago.)

This is a simple exposition of the life, times and teaching of the two prophets written from a completely conservative point of view.

J.R.

JENSEN, I. L.: *Jeremiah — Prophet of Judgement*. (Everyman's Bible Commentary.) 1966. Pp. 128. (Moody Press, Chicago. Price: 95c.)

This is an expository commentary based on the R.S.V. text and written for the layman. The point of view is conservative throughout. J.R.

Jubilee Commentary (Hungarian). Fascicles 1–3. 1968–9. (Published by the Press Service of the Budapest Synod of the Reformed Church of Hungary. Budapest xiv, Abonyi-utca 21)

This Jubilee Commentary, issued in Hungarian by the Reformed Church of Hungary, is appearing in fascicles. All the contributors are Hungarian scholars. Its format when complete will be similar to Peake's One-Volume Commentary, two columns to a page; each biblical book receives an introduction and a (very) short bibliography, mostly of books in German, a few in English or Dutch. The standpoint is at once critical and conservative. Fascicle 1 (1968), 131 pages, contains six articles on Introduction to both Testaments. Fascicle 2 (1969), 364 pages, comprises commentaries on N.T. books up to the 2nd Epistle of John. Fascicle 3 (1969) covers Genesis and Exodus, both from the hand of Dr. Kálmán Tóth. The editors, who must study almost wholly in foreign languages, are to be congratulated on producing what will become the standard Commentary for this century in the Hungarian language.

G.A.F.K.

LUCK, G. C.: *Daniel*. (Everyman's Bible Commentary.) 1958. Pp. 127. (Moody Press, Chicago. Price: 95c.)

The author's conservative approach to the critical problems of this book is made clear in his Introduction. Jesus' reference to Daniel in Matt. 24:15 is proof 'that he was a prophet, that he wrote the book attributed to him, and that he prophesied events which were still future at the time Christ spoke.' (p. 11). This last point necessitates a 'great parenthesis' in the prophecies in which God's 'prophetic clock' stopped ticking (p. 104). Belshazzar's descent from Nebuchadnezzar and the historicity of Darius the Mede are accepted without convincing reasons. The commentary offers a general rather than a detailed treatment of the text, with frequent spiritual exhortations. G.F.

LUCK, G. C.: *Ezra and Nehemiah*. (Everyman's Bible Commentary.) 1961. Pp. 127. (Moody Press, Chicago. Price: 95c.)

This commentary is written from an extreme conservative point of view, which gives no indication that there are any historical problems connected with these books, and does not mention any possible link with the work of the Chronicler. The bibliography and footnotes are confined entirely to works of a similar standpoint. R.J.C.

McKANE, W.: *Proverbs, a new approach*. 1970. Pp. xxii, 670. (S.C.M. Press Ltd., London. Price £5.00)

This is a remarkable book. Professor McKane deserves our congratulations on writing a work which is erudite, judicious, wide-ranging, and methodologically satisfying.

The book has an excellent introduction which is followed by a detailed study of 'international wisdom' (largely Egyptian and Babylonian-Assyrian). The translation and commentary form the second part of this fine work. There is also a good bibliography.

The transcription is at times a little odd: why should *miš'ele* have a *š'ewa mobile*? (p. xxi). McKane refers, in his bibliography, to Torczyner/Tur-Sinai's commentary on Proverbs, but, in fact, he scarcely seems to have used it — except at second hand (e.g. p. 597 where he misunderstands Torczyner). This is a pity, for Torczyner's book contains many brilliant suggestions, even if occasionally they rub shoulders with very odd ones. This reviewer cannot see that the 'material on the Palestinian background' of Proverbs (p. vii) sheds any significant light on our text (e.g. p. 318).

But Professor McKane is guilty of the eighth deadly sin, i.e. failure to provide an index. Let us hope that in the many future works which we would like to see issuing from his pen he will never again make his readers' task so arduous. Meanwhile, this book represents a fine achievement in which his colleagues will rejoice.

E.U.

NIELSEN, E.: *Deuterozakarja. Nye bidrag til belysning af Zak. 9-14.* 1970. Pp. 77. (G. E. C. Gad, Copenhagen. Price: D.Kr. 15.85)

This booklet is the first one in a new series of monographs by name *Tekst & tolkning* (text and interpretation) issued by the Institute of Biblical Exegesis in Copenhagen. After a short introduction and a summary of the content of Zech. 9-14, there follow in two chapters reviews of the two dissertations Benedikt Otzen: *Studien über Deutero-sacharja*, Copenhagen, 1964 (see *B.L.*, p. 50, 1964; *Decade*, p. 518) and Magne Sæbø: *Sacharja 9-14, Untersuchungen von Text und Form*, 1969 (see p. 45). The reviews are almost identical with the author's objections raised to the dissertations in Aarhus 1964 and in Oslo 1969 respectively.

E.H.

PETITJEAN, A.: *Les oracles du Proto-Zacharie. Un programme de restauration pour la communauté juive après l'exil.* (Etudes Bibliques). 1969. Pp. x, 502. (J. Gabalda et C^{ie}, Paris; Editions Imprimerie Orientaliste, Louvain. Price: Fr. 88)

This is a commentary on the Hebrew text of the prophetic oracles, as distinct from the visions, in Zech. 1-8: that is, according to the author, 1:1-6, 14b-17; 2:10-17; 3:8-10; 4:6ab-10a; 6:9-15; 7:4-41; 8. The reliability of the Hebrew consonantal text is strongly defended. Almost the whole of these oracles is attributed to Zechariah; some are dated to the period before the building of the Temple. Zechariah was strongly influenced by his prophetic predecessors, but there is also a note of originality in his message, which was fundamentally an announcement of the immediate dawning of a new era in which Zerubbabel as successor of the Davidic kings would reign, with the co-operation of the High Priest Joshua, over a renewed Jerusalem to whose restored temple the nations would flock to worship. There is a full discussion of all the main problems of these passages, and in some cases new solutions are proposed.

R.N.W.

ROWLEY, H. H.: *Job*. (New Century Bible.) 1970. Pp. xvii, 359. (Oliphants, London. Price: £6.00)

Two previous volumes in this series have been noted (*B.L.*, 1968, pp. 23, 29, see also pp. 25, 34). This latest is produced by a new publisher. It follows the pattern of the series, with inevitably short sections of text at the head of the page and notes below. On some pages, this is improved on by the text being printed at the top of the left-hand page only. As was to be expected in any work by the late H. H. Rowley, there is here a wealth of bibliographical information. Alternative renderings for many phrases are given, with references to the names of a multitude of scholars. Where the English version of Dhorme inevitably could give only older information, here the most recent work is taken into account. Rowley is more conservative than many who have written on the problems of the text of Job. Often he leaves the reader to decide among a group of alternatives. It is at the level of exegesis that the work is less satisfying. The relatively short exposition in the Introduction and the short summarising headings do not really provide an adequate discussion of the problems of interpreting the book. The interrelationship between elucidating the meaning of a phrase and the consequences which this has for interpretation is not really worked out. Perhaps it cannot be with a commentary which inevitably devotes almost all its attention to the detail. And perhaps Job is one of those O.T. books where a running exegesis is most needed alongside the detailed discussion. Dhorme and Fohrer both offer more in this respect.

P.R.A.

SABOURIN, L., S.J.: *The Psalms: Their Origin and Meaning*. 1969. 2 vols. Pp. xix, 253; xix, 373. (Alba House, Society of S. Paul, New York. Price: \$17.50)

As a commentary on the psalms, this is a disappointing work. Its thirty odd pages of bibliography — containing only works consulted by the author — is certainly an impressive witness to his industry and learning. But to say, as R. A. F. MacKenzie does in the Foreword, that he 'has digested and summarized the results' of modern scholarship is hardly adequate. For both the more general sections, covering the making of the Psalter, the original setting of the psalms, and their religious teaching, and also the sections dealing with the psalms in detail, arranged according to types, consist very largely of the re-counting of the views of these scholars. Occasionally, the rejection of one scholar's views by another is noted as convincing, but for the most part the author's own conclusions are exceedingly difficult to find. Digestion implies that the material taken in has become part of the digester. The author's concern to present so large a range of views, though it provides a convenient conspectus of much scholarly work, prevents him from providing the reader with a coherent commentary in which this work is drawn on and used with discrimination.

P.R.A.

SCHULTE, H.: *... Bis auf diesen Tag. Der Text des Jahwisten, des ältesten Geschichtsschreibers der Bibel*. 1967. Pp. 106. (Herbert Reich, Evangelischer Verlag, Hamburg-Bergstedt. Price: DM. 12.00)

Three pages of introduction provide an indication of the basis on which this selection of passages regarded as belonging to the Yahwist

have been printed as a continuous narrative. Some of the uncertainties about the presence of the Yahwistic strand in the books of Samuel and Kings are voiced. The text printed is that of the Zurich Bible. A few notes are added to it. It is a useful but now somewhat old-fashioned exercise.

P.R.A.

SOGGIN, J. A.: *Le Livre de Josué*. (Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament, Va). 1970. Pp. 186. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel)

This is a distinguished addition to an already well-established and valuable series, not least because it offers, in the context of this French Protestant enterprise, the work of the excellent Waldensian scholar J. A. Soggin. The commentary is clear, well ordered, and extremely readable. It provides in the introduction not only a clear picture of the problems of exegesis and historical assessment, but also a valuable section on the theological contribution of the book in its biblical context. The bibliographies, both general and particular to individual sections, are full. The views of scholars are carefully expounded, revealing the breadth of study undertaken. There emerges an exposition which stands in the Alt-Noth tradition, but takes full account of a wide range of interpretation and provides a coherent and comprehensive view of the book. Detail of textual and linguistic points enables an adequate translation to be offered and a discussion of the problems of individual passages leads to a clear view of the possible solutions to them.

P.R.A.

Starý zákon/překlad s výkladem: 4. Jozue — Soudeři — Rúť (The Old Testament/translation with commentary: 4. Joshua — Judges — Ruth). 1969. Pp. 230. (Kalich, Prague. Price: Kčs. 30)

Starý zákon/překlad s výkladem: 7. Ezdráš — Nehemjáš — Ester (The Old Testament/translation with commentary: 7. Ezra — Nehemiah — Esther). 1970. Pp. 172. (Kalich, Prague. Price: Kčs. 24)

The new Czech commentary series, noted already in *B.L.*, 1969, p. 27 (1. *Genesis*) and 1970, p. 36 (14. *Twelve Prophets*) is continued in these two volumes (nos. 4 and 7). They have the same format as their predecessors. It may be stressed that this is a co-operative work on an ecumenical basis; both the translation and the commentary are produced as a result of corporate work and the final form is not undertaken by any of the individual contributors. Further volumes are already prepared for the press.

M.B.

*WALTON; R. C. (ed.): *A Source Book of the Bible for Teachers*. 1970. Pp. xxi, 394 (including 11 maps). (S.C.M. Press Ltd., London. Price: £3.15)

This book, replacing *The Teachers' Commentary* (published in 1932 and revised in 1955) reflects recent changes in biblical scholarship and even more recent developments in the theory and practice of religious education. Hence instead of a conventional biblical commentary we have a Source Book for teachers which will meet a widely felt need. An essay on the biblical scholar and his tools is followed by some fifty pages on the needs of the pupils, in accordance with the recent emphasis on 'child-centred' education. Part 3 of the book, devoted to

the O.T. is divided into 13 chapters, occupying 124 pages, a third of the whole volume. These essays, covering every aspect of the history and religion of Israel, are of a consistently high quality. Teachers of R.E. will welcome the book as an invaluable vade-mecum. L.A.P.

WATTS, J. D. W.: *Obadiah: A Critical Exegetical Commentary*. 1970. Pp. 78 (Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price: \$3.50)

The author first surveys the variety of scholarly judgement on the nature, unity and date of the Book of Obadiah, traces the history of Israel-Edom relations, defines the focal points of attention of the Book as the punishment of Edom and the Day of Yahweh and takes the view that the book as it stands is liturgically suited for use at a religious festival, probably that of the annual enthronement festival of Yahweh. All this is an orderly and well-discussed thesis, and the commentary which follows will prove helpful to many readers. But the so-called distinctive translation of a corrected and re-arranged text of Obadiah will be criticized, and certainly such phrases as 'stretch your mouth' (v. 12), 'stretch out a hand among his goods' (v. 13), 'on the crossing' (v. 14), and 'it will proceed to be done to you' (v. 15) are either stiffly literal or inelegant, and, in the first example, at least, of indefinite meaning.

J.M.

WEBER, J. J.: *Cantiques de l'Office Divin*. 1970. Pp. 128. (Desclée, Tournai. Price: Fr. 19.50)

Monseigneur Weber, the retired Archbishop-Bishop of Strasbourg, now in his eighty-fourth year, has compiled a pleasant and readable French text of the canticles used in the Divine Office, though, in addition to the seventeen used in the Roman Breviary, he has printed no less than twenty-two more, which include seven additional passages from Isaiah, four from Paul, and four from the Apocalypse. The texts are taken from the *Bible de Jérusalem* and the *C.N.P.L.* rendering, and these are accompanied by a short commentary that faces each page of the translation. There is an index of subjects occurring in the canticles, and tables showing the canticles in the order of their authors' names, and in the Breviary arrangement according to the days of the week and the month.

J.M.T.B.

VAN DER WEIDEN, W. A.: *Le Livre des Proverbes: Notes Philologiques*. 1970. Pp. 178. (Biblica et Orientalia, Biblical Institute Press, Rome. Price: Lira 2,400 or \$4.00)

The book here reviewed is a running commentary on linguistic and philological problems offered by *Proverbs*; these indeed are enough, but the author adds to their number, not always as necessary. His main operative principles are 'the principles of ellipsis' and the 'ballast variant' in poetry, and an ample recourse to Ugaritic roots; here he is a follower of Dahood, though in not so extreme a form, and, while not a few of his suggestions will hardly be accepted, many are illuminating. What gain is it to change 'a nagging wife is like water dripping endlessly' into 'like the crumbling (of a house) that drives one out of doors' (Prov. 19:13; cp. 27:15) on the strength of dubiously

parallel passages (cp. Baal III* A 17–18 and Eccl. 10:18)? Many of the Ugaritic comparisons, however, are interesting and worthy of notice, as also are a number of other fresh interpretations of various proverbs, some of which may well be considered in any future edition of the New English Bible (e.g. Prov. 7:21, 10:4, 12:27, 14:13, 16:33, 20:8, 22:8, 24:5, 25:20, 28:10, 31:29, 31:31). Several *obiter dicta* on obscure and difficult passages in the Old Testament outside *Proverbs* also deserve consideration (e.g. Jud. 9:9).

G.R.D.

WERNER, H.: *Amos*. (Exempla Biblica, IV). 1969. Pp. 203. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price: DM. 12.80)

This is the fourth volume of a series, *Exempla Biblica*, designed for the use of teachers of the O.T. in schools and colleges. A detailed exposition and annotation of the text is followed by a lengthy essay on the place of the book of Amos in the school curriculum. This book is not so much a text-book as a contribution to educational theory.

L.A.P.

WESTERMANN, C.: *Genesis*. (Biblicher Kommentar, Altes Testament, I, 4.) 1970. Pp. 80. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price: DM. 7.75; subscr. 6.50)

Earlier fascicles were noted in *B.L.*, 1968, p. 29; 1969, p. 27; 1970, p. 37. This fascicle completes the commentary on Genesis 2:1–4a. Then follows a translation of Genesis 2:4b–3:24 with commentary extending to 2:25. The translation is preceded by a full bibliography relating to the passage (4 pages) and is followed by grammatical and text-critical notes. The commentary includes discussion of form and *Sitz im Leben* and longer notes on particular words and phrases such as 'adam (man=mankind), Eden, tree of life. The two chapters are seen as a complex deriving from a larger collection of oral narratives.

A.S.H.

WEVERS, J. W.: *Ezekiel* (New Century Bible). 1969. Pp. x, 355. (Nelson, London. Now published by Oliphants, London. Price: £3.75)

A careful analysis of the book and of its structure and a discussion of the forms of its material lead into a brief tentative note of the original prophecies as compared with the expansions in the present form of the book of Ezekiel. A good deal of attention is also devoted to this in the detailed notes on individual passages and verses. There is a sensible balance of treatment — a generally cautious estimate of the situation of the prophet, but an awareness of the problems which the book presents. This is done in such a way as to preserve a sense of the unity of the prophetic tradition of Ezekiel, but it may leave the reader wishing (a) that a fuller indication had been given of the place of Ezekiel in the larger prophetic movement — though there are some indications of this — and (b) that at some point there had been a drawing together of the message of the prophet and the nature of its expansion and reapplication. But there is a wealth of information in the commentary, and it may be conveniently used alongside that of Eichrodt as providing for the English reader both technical detail and general comment.

P.R.A.

WILDBERGER, H.: *Jesaja*. (Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament, x, 5.) 1970. Pp. 321–400. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price: DM. 7.75; subscr. DM. 6.50)

This fascicle (see *B.L.*, 1970, p. 38, for the previous one) deals with 8:5–10:15. Wildberger argues that 8:16 is to be understood figuratively and does not refer to a written record of the prophet's message, and that 9:1–6 comes from Isaiah himself.

J.A.E.

WOLFF, H. W.: *Dodekapropheten: Amos* (Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament, xiv, 8 and 9). 1969. Pp. 265–424. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price DM. 7.75; subscr. DM. 6.50 each)

The first and second parts of H. W. Wolff's commentary on Amos for the *Biblischer Kommentar* have already been noted in the *Book List* (1968, p. 30; 1970, p. 38). These two parts complete the commentary and deal with Amos 5:1–9:15. The merits of the earlier parts are fully maintained in these.

J.M.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION

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

ACKROYD, P. R.: *The Age of the Chronicler* (The Selwyn Lectures, 1970). A Supplement to *Colloquium* — the Australian and New Zealand Theological Review, 1970. Pp. 60. (Price: \$A/NZ. 2.00)

This publication represents the full text of the Selwyn Lectures delivered in 1970 in both New Zealand and Australia. There are three lectures: (i) Political and Social Aspects of the Jewish Community; (ii) the Great Reformers; and (iii) Theological Strands in the Age of the Chronicler. It is valuable to have this period so singled out and treated. Nor is the interest 'merely' an Old Testament one. The author remains aware throughout that many of the problems of the Persian period — for example, the importance of tradition and the need to be 'contemporary' — are not without their relevance to the present day. *The Age of the Chronicler* may be obtained from the Publishers (at 202 St. John's Road, Auckland 5, New Zealand, or Room 2, Third Floor, 511 Kent Street, Sydney 2000) or from the S.P.C.K., London.

R.S.F.

*ACKROYD, P. R.: *Israel under Babylon and Persia*. (New Clarendon Bible, iv) 1970. Pp. xvi, 374. (Oxford University Press. Price: £1.50)

This is a distinguished addition to the *New Clarendon Bible*. While conforming to the general plan of the series, it offers a number of improvements both in structure and execution which make this more than a mere replacement of Lofthouse's *Israel after the Exile*. In particular the author of *Exile and Restoration* has an understanding of the Old Testament traditions which pervades every part of the book. Documentation of course belongs to the Hulsean Lectures which deal with substantially the same ground. Here he has been able to stand back from the material and expound it for students with a mastery and skill, which makes the book as readable as it is reliable. Teachers

of the Old Testament will be grateful for a book which will not quickly be superseded and which, in these days, with its attractive lay-out, maps and illustrations, is exceptional value for money.

D.R.J.

- *ACKROYD, P. R. and EVANS, C. F. (ed.): *The Cambridge History of the Bible*, Vol. 1: *From the Beginnings to Jerome*. 1970. Pp. x, 649, 25 plates. (Cambridge University Press. Price: £4.50)

Earlier volumes of this work were reviewed in *B.L.*, 1964, p. 9; *Decade*, p. 477 and *B.L.*, 1970, p. 51. The present volume rounds off a magisterial enterprise and is concerned with tracing the process by which the Bible as we know it came into being. It has five sections, on Language and Script, Books in the Ancient World, the O.T., the N.T., and the Bible in the Early Church. Of particular interest to users of the *Book List* will be the chapters on the Biblical Languages by M. Black, the Biblical Scripts by D. Diringer, Books in the Ancient Near East by D. J. Wiseman, the O.T. in the Making by P. R. Ackroyd, Canonical and non-Canonical by G. W. Anderson, the O.T. Text by S. Talmon, and Bible and Midrash by G. Vermes. The names of the contributors are sufficient to guarantee the high quality of the work, which summarizes the present state of scholarship in these and other areas in clear, non-technical language. Inevitably there is a fair amount of overlap with Vol. 2, which was conceived independently of the present book, and a comparison of the two volumes, for example in their treatments of the O.T. text and versions, reveals the rapid progress of modern biblical scholarship even in a comparatively short space of time.

J.R.P.

- *ANDERSON, G. W.: *A Critical Introduction to the Old Testament* (Studies in Theology, 52). 1959; reprint 1970. Pp. viii, 261. (Duckworth, London. Price: 90p)

This paperback is unchanged from the 1960 reprint of the original 1959 edition (see *B.L.* 1960, p. 24; *Decade* p. 204). The publishers could usefully have permitted an updating of the bibliography.

P.R.A.

- BERRIDGE, J. M.: *Prophet, People, and the Word of Yahweh. An Examination of Form and Content in the Proclamation of the Prophet Jeremiah*. (Basel Studies in Theology, No. 4.) 1970. Pp. 226. (EVZ-Verlag, Zürich. Price: Sw.Fr. 26)

On the basis of a form-critical examination of various passages in the Book of Jeremiah, Berridge rejects the view of Reventlow that such passages, where well-known cultic *Gattungen* are employed, hold no evidence of a 'personal' Jeremiah. It is argued that the prophet, though often employing cultic forms, did not hold a cultic office and that it is precisely in the passages in question that the most valuable evidence of the individuality of Jeremiah is to be found. Berridge contends that an important key to an understanding of the person of Jeremiah is provided by the prophet's repeated and diverse confrontations with Yahweh's word, and by the consciousness of his solidarity with the people to whom he ministered during the most critical period of Israel's history. The work is thoroughly documented and constitutes

an important contribution to the investigation of the problem in question and to the broader issue of the relevance of cultic *Gattungen* in the prophetic literature for the understanding of the ministry and preaching of the prophets. It is regrettable that the book contains so many quotations in German which will render it difficult for the average English-speaking student to read. The index of biblical references deals only with the Book of Jeremiah and would have been more helpful if it had also included the many other biblical references cited in the book, especially as it is the only index provided.

E.W.N.

BLANK, S. H.: *Understanding the Prophets* (Issues of Faith, Vol. 3). 1969. Pp. 138. (University of American Hebrew Congregations, New York. Price: \$2.50)

Professor Blank writes a popular account of the prophets' teaching in which the aim is to set out their basic religious ideas and their contributions to man's religious history. The work is aimed at an audience in High School or early University, and offers fresh translations of the many quotations made from the prophets, with an analysis of leading theological and ethical themes. As a popular Jewish interpretation it is of special interest, combining critical modern scholarship with a deep sympathy for the religious relevance of the material discussed. Few basic questions are left unasked, and clear and penetrating answers are offered.

R.E.C.

CONRAD, J.: *Die junge Generation im Alten Testament. Möglichkeiten und Grundzüge einer Beurteilung.* (Aufsätze und Vorträge zur Theologie und Religionswissenschaft, 47.) 1970. Pp. 97. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin.)

This monograph is a modified and much shortened form of a dissertation presented in 1963. It traces the position of the younger members of the O.T. community (mainly the sons) in relation to family life, to education, as illustrated by the Wisdom literature, and in relation to divine choice. It tends to lay most emphasis on the perhaps rather obvious point that the interest in younger members of the community really depends upon the position they are ultimately to occupy.

P.R.A.

*DAVIDSON, R. and LEANEY, A. R. C.: *Biblical Criticism. The Pelican Guide to Modern Theology.* Volume 3. Ed. by R. P. C. Hanson. 1970. Pp. 393. (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. Price: 40p)

A short section by the general editor introduces the two main parts of this book, dealing with the Old and New Testaments respectively. Pp. 25-165 cover the O.T., with notes gathered at the end of the volume. Under the main headings of archaeology, literature, text, religion and theology, Davidson has provided a very readable survey of the main developments of recent years, and a balanced assessment of the position reached. The general reader and the theological student at the beginning of his course will be the most obvious

beneficiaries of this short survey. Much has had to be omitted and every topic has had to be handled only briefly, but much can be learnt from this. The sections on religion and theology are particularly helpful. Leaney has a somewhat longer section on the N.T. P.R.A.

DRIVER, S. R. and NEUBAUER, A.: *The Fifty-Third Chapter of Isaiah according to the Jewish Interpreters. Prolegomenon* by R. Loewe. (Library of Biblical Studies, Ed. H. M. Orlinsky). Vol. 1. — Texts. II. — Translations. 1970 (First edition 1876). Pp. 572 and 574. (Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York. Price \$22.50)

This is a most welcome reprint of a remarkable work of scholarship produced nearly one hundred years ago and still retaining great value. It was initiated by Pusey and the project was carried out by Driver and Neubauer in a most happy collaboration. The extracts printed and translated include quotations from the LXX, the other Greek translations, the Targum of Jonathan, the Talmuds, the Midrashim, the Zohar and many Jewish scholars such as Sa'adyah, Rashi, ibn Ezra, David Kimchi, Nachmanides, Abarbanel, Halevi, etc. This reprint is introduced by a learned and judicious introduction by Raphael Loewe who, besides making many interesting comments, pleads for a more objective, scientific exposition of the section of Scripture under consideration on the part of Jews as well as of Christians. He points out that some of the extracts printed in Vol. I are now available in an improved text. S. R. Driver's extensive knowledge of Jewish literature comes out impressively in his Preface.

N.W.P.

DVIR, Y.: *yi'udah šel ha-šlihut ba-šem ha-migra'i* ('Biblical Proper Names and their Mission'). 1969. Pp. 368. (Otsar Hamoreh, Publishing House of the Teachers' Union in Israel, Tel Aviv.)

This unusual miscellany of literary, philological and theological discourse arises out of the thesis that the function (or 'mission') of biblical proper names is to encapsulate, or at least clearly allude to, elements in the legends about those who bear them. This correlation between name and biography is of course well known from the biblical folk-etymologies of names like Abraham, Moses and Jerubbaal; but Dvir argues that the same holds for all the protagonists of Old Testament tradition, whether or not the appropriate folk-etymology is recorded in the text. In the first place, the authors were not historians, but more like prophets. Second, there was only one Moses, one David, one Isaiah and so on, so that a 1:1 correspondence between name and traditional role is possible. Then there is evidence for the practice of giving a man a new and appropriate name later in life, after he has demonstrated his character and abilities. Finally it is most remarkable how often a suitable folk-etymology, often incidentally involving Aramaic and often noted already in the rabbinical literature, is available for biblical proper names. It would be hard to prove that the biblical authors did not select or invent significant names for their heroes and heroines, maybe as part of the Israelite adaptation of foreign material.

Dvir is familiar with the standard works on ancient near eastern proper names by Noth, Ranke, Tallquist, and the rest (although Huffmon (1965) and Gröndahl (1967) are absent); but he is less

concerned with historical and comparative linguistics than with the synchronic meaning of names in the context of the Old Testament. What did the author mean by calling the hero of the Midianite wars 'Gideon'? It is less important that there are pagan parallels to the name Deborah than that this is the prophetess who, like a hornet, drove the Canaanites from their land (it is recorded that the inhabitants of Phaselis in Lycia were compelled to leave their land by a plague of bees). Similarly the name Lot, *etym.dub.* according to the lexica and not even mentioned by Noth, is related in rabbinic tradition (and why not earlier?) to Aramaic *luṭ* 'to curse', and thus, for one thing, brands Ammon and Moab as *bne loṭ* 'sons of a curse'. The author knows exactly what he is doing; it is something very different from Noth's *Israelitische Personennamen*, but it is nonetheless valuable as a systematic, if at times rather romantic, study in biblical folkonomastics.

J.F.A.S.

EISSFELDT, O.: *Adonis und Adonaj*. (Sitzungsberichte der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig. Philosophisch-historische Klasse, Band 115, Heft 4.) 1970. Pp. 28, 15 Pls. (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin.)

This monograph provides a complement to the article on 'ādōn in *TWAT* (cf. p. 6). A brief section is devoted to the consideration of the structure of the form 'adonay, relating it to the comparable Ugaritic *b'lny* 'Allherrscher'. Much of the discussion in *TWAT* is devoted to the various approaches to the form 'adonay. Here it is in the context of a consideration of the relationship between the deity Adonis and his various west-semitic counterparts.

P.R.A.

ERLANDSSON, S.: *The Burden of Babylon: A study of Isaiah 13:2-14:23*. (Coniectanea Biblica, O.T. Series 4). 1970. Pp. 195. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund.)

This doctoral dissertation opens with a translation of Isa. 13:2-14:23, with full critical notes on the Hebrew text. There follows a discussion of earlier analytical approaches to Isa. 1-39, and of the composition of 14:24-23:18, as a prelude to a study of the composition and form of 13:2-14:23, its diction and motifs, and its relationship to Jer. 50-51. The conclusion reached is that the linguistic and thematic contents of this section link it closely with generally accepted portions of Isaiah. It originated in connection with the Assyrian expedition against Judah in 701 B.C., and was later modified during the Exile to refer to Babylon. The author shows an excellent knowledge of recent literature and he puts up an able defence of a minority view which merits serious attention.

D.W.T.

*FOSTER, R. S.: *The Restoration of Israel*, 1970. Pp. xi, 239. (Darton, Longman and Todd, London. Price: £3.00)

This is advertised as a textbook on the Exile and Return. Despite too frequent and often unnecessary quotation from other writers, it is a clear and knowledgeable discussion of the main problems, and offers a coherent account of the history of Israel from the time of Josiah to the work of Ezra, based on the biblical evidence. Its virtues are however spoiled by a number of less attractive features. There is a

tendency to rest on critical positions with a confidence not warranted by the evidence. There is an underlying old-fashioned literary approach to the prophets, which betrays no awareness of the problems created by traditio-historical and form-critical methods. For this reason the approach to Deutero-Isaiah, the Servant Songs and especially Ezekiel (a Jerusalem prophet whose Babylonian appearance is created by a later editor) will to many seem fundamentally unsatisfactory. Where the author is most original, e.g. in his theory concerning the Samaritans (particularly in Deutero-Isaiah), he appears most arbitrary and unconvincing. Sanballat is everywhere referred to as Sanballat and even the title of H. H. Rowley's essay made to conform. On p. 201 'the King of Arsames' is a grotesque slip. The transliteration is at best odd, at worst wrong.

D.R.J.

- *FRETHERM, T. E.: *Creation, Fall, and Flood. Studies in Genesis 1-11*. 1969. Pp. 127. (Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis. Price: \$1.75)

This paperback is a careful exposition of the meaning of Genesis 1-11 in the light of modern scholarship written for the layman in non-technical language. Sixth-Form teachers and others will find much in this book of interest to them; the author is a first-rate teacher.

L.A.P.

- *GROLLENBERG, L. H.: *Interpreting the Bible*. 1968. Pp. 138. (Paulist Press Deuss Books, New York. Price: \$1.45)

This paperback, intended for the enquiring layman, and based on twelve discussions presented on the Dutch T.V. network in 1965, is a first-rate book. Rather more than half the contents is devoted to the O.T. The author shows convincingly how only by probing the historical background and the motivation of the biblical authors can we learn to understand better what they have to say to us as Christians today.

L.A.P.

- *GROLLENBERG, L. H.: *A New Look at an Old Book*. Translated by R. Rutherford. 1969. Pp. viii, 408. (Newman Press, New York and London. Price: \$4.95)

This popular and very readable account of the biblical literature has been translated from the Dutch *Nieuwe kijk op het oude boek* (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1968). A full coverage of the Bible is not offered but a general survey of the various types of Old Testament (including Apocryphal) writings, with selected illustrations treated with greater detail, and an account of the Gospels. Given originally as lectures in South Africa with the aim of clarifying the effect for the understanding of the Bible of the changed atmosphere brought into the open by Vatican II, the book speaks frankly of historical and theological interpretation, and of the nature of prophetic, apocalyptic and wisdom literature. It is designed for the ordinary reader, and it certainly meets many of the questions which are commonly asked. At times the account is inevitably oversimplified; the comments on the Samaritans (pp. 112f.) are rather antiquated. The illustrations from the prophetic literature are overbalanced towards the earlier prophets, and include neither Second Isaiah nor any later prophet. But the book is stimulating and enjoyable.

P.R.A.

HALS, R. M.: *The Theology of the Book of Ruth* (Facet Books, Biblical Series, 23). 1969. Pp. xii, 78. (Fortress Press, Philadelphia. Price: \$1.00)

The thesis of this monograph, whose author acknowledges his indebtedness to von Rad, is that the Book of Ruth is a product of the 'Solomonic enlightenment' and comparable both in style and theology to the Court History of David, the Joseph story in Genesis, and certain narratives of the Yahwist. It shares with them the purpose of illustrating the divine activity in history as continuous and operating through human aspirations and actions rather than sporadically through the older sacral institutions. The analysis of style and structure is perceptive and illuminating, but the theological interpretation appears rather forced, and probably attributes a greater subtlety of mind to the author of Ruth than he actually possessed. R.N.W.

*HENN, T. R.: *The Bible as Literature*, 1970. Pp. 270 (Lutterworth Press, London. Price: £2.25)

The design of this book is similar to the author's article on the same subject contributed to the revised edition of *Peake's Commentary on the Bible* (edited by M. Black and H. H. Rowley) 1962, of which it is an expanded version. Dr. Henn uses as the basis of his study the Authorised Version as the only English translation likely to rank as a literary monument. He also finds Elizabethan English specially appropriate for translation from Hebrew since both languages were specially sensitive to what nowadays would be called the physical basis of personality. Students of the Old Testament will find particularly interesting the chapter on 'Proverbs and Prophecy' and the analysis of the tragic structure of the stories of Moses and David.

The book is full of interesting literary notes on the influence of biblical imagery on English literature. More rewarding still would have been some attempt to relate literary criticism of the Bible as the *littérateur* practices it to that of the biblical scholar. E.J.T.

HENRY, M.-L.: *Prophet und Tradition. Versuch einer Problemstellung* (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, 116). Pp. vi, 77. 1969. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin. Price: DM. 22)

In this study of a subject that has been prominent in recent discussion the authoress endeavours to show that, both in its origin and development, the religion of Israel was primarily indebted to the type of the individual prophetic figure. The divinely called and endowed individual was the central fact from which the religion originated, and through whom it developed. This is evidenced in the early patriarchal traditions, the prophetic call-narratives, and more abundantly in the prophetic literature itself. Thus the clusters of tradition and the established institutions of the religion were subordinate to, and not determinative of, its essential character. Recent attempts to subordinate the prophets to such traditions and institutions are thereby shown to be contrary to the fundamental witness of the O.T. to the nature of Israel's religion. R.E.C.

JEREMIAS, JÖRG: *Kultprophetie und Gerichtsverkündigung in der späten Königszeit*. (Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament, 35.) 1969. Pp. viii, 214. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price: DM. 33; paper DM. 31)

This *Habilitationsschrift* uses Nahum, Habakkuk and the oracular psalms to clarify the relation of the canonical to the cultic prophets. Nahum is found to have been a prophet of doom comparable to Hosea and Zephaniah, before his words were reconstituted by exilic cult prophets. But Habakkuk is recognized as a cultic prophet in spite of such redaction; characteristic is his discrimination between sinners and righteous within Israel, as opposed to the blanket condemnation uttered by the non-cultic prophets. This is developed as the decisive difference between the two forms of prophecy. The author does well to recognize the value of Habakkuk. Whether he goes far enough in appreciating the contribution of the cult to prophecy is debatable.

J.H.E.

KOOLE, J. L.: *Verhaal en Feit in het Oude Testament*. (Cahiers voor de Gemeente, 1). 1969. Pp. 68. (J. H. Kok, Kampen. Price: Fl. 4.25)

This work by the Professor of Old Testament in Kampen Theological Seminary is the first in a series of 'Pamphlets for the Congregation' which aim at communicating the attitudes and findings of modern biblical study to members of a group of Dutch churches which are traditionally conservative in criticism and literalist in interpretation. 'Story and Fact in the Old Testament' are treated in such a way as to show that the acceptance of the methods and conclusions of criticism in no way diminishes the abiding value of the Old Testament in the Church.

F.F.B.

LIPINSKI, E.: *La liturgie pénitentielle dans la Bible*. (Lectio Divina 52.) 1969. Pp. 117. (Les éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price: Fr. 16)

This is chiefly a study of the setting of the psalms of collective lament, but comparable passages in the prophets are also given a prominent place. An index of the passages treated would have been valuable. The author has succeeded in writing a book which will be useful to specialists while serving a wider public. He adduces materials to depict the services of penitence: the dates, the summons, the mourning rites, the lamenting prayers, the answering assurance of prophetic oracle or priestly benediction.

J.H.E.

*McELENNEY, N. J.: *The Melody of Israel: Introduction to the Psalms*. (Pamphlet Bible Series, 42.) 1968. Pp. 32. (Paulist Press, New York. Price: 50c.)

A brief and clear treatment of the usual introductory questions, ending with a 'self-teaching quiz'. It would be useful in an older school class or a laymen's group. But to complete the Psalter in this series one would have to get a further six pamphlets.

J.H.E.

MARTIN-ACHARD, R.: *Actualité d'Abraham*. (Bibliothèque Théologique, ed. by J.-J. von Allmen.) 1969. Pp. 197. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price: Sw.Fr. 20.50)

The purpose of this book is to present the traditions concerning Abraham together with their later developments and re-interpretations, in order to show how it may be possible to discover their relevance for the present day. After a useful critical survey of the historical, literary and theological problems of the Abraham stories in Genesis, the development of the tradition is traced in the other books of the O.T., the post-canonical literature, the literature of Rabbinical and Hellenistic Judaism, the N.T. and the *Qur'an*. There is abundant reference to recent literature, and the author displays a sober critical judgement which will make the book a useful introduction to the subject.

R.N.W.

MERENDINO, R. P.: *Das Deuteronomische Gesetz. Eine literarkritische, gattungs- und überlieferungsgeschichtliche Untersuchung zu Dt 12-26*. (Bonner Biblische Beiträge, Band 31.) 1969. Pp. xxvi, 458. (Peter Hanstein Verlag, Bonn. Price: DM. 64.50; paper DM. 58.80)

After an introductory chapter which surveys recent literary critical, form-critical and traditio-historical research into Deuteronomy 12-26, Merendino presents a detailed examination of each of the fifteen chapters in question and concludes with a summary of the pre-Deuteronomic traditions underlying these chapters and their Deuteronomic and post-Deuteronomic redaction. Two special sections in the work are devoted to the *to'ebā* and *bi'artā* passages in Deuteronomy and the centralization passages. An extensive bibliography and complete indices are provided. This is a very important and major contribution to Deuteronomy research and is to be highly recommended.

E.W.N.

MEYER, F. B.: *David*. 1970. Pp. 175. *Christ in Isaiah*. 1970. Pp. 192. (Lakeland Series) (Oliphant, London. Price: 30p each)

These two re-issues were first published in 1895. They are of no scholarly value, and it is not easy to see that they have much worth today as devotional works.

R.J.C.

NICHOLSON, E. W.: *Preaching to the Exiles*. 1970. Pp. vii, 154. (Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Price: £2.00)

The composition of the book of Jeremiah is a notorious problem, to the solution of which this consideration of its prose material is a major contribution. Nicholson's basic contention is that the prose, both the so-called 'biography' and the sermon-like passages, should be ascribed to Deuteronomistic circles, and understood, not as a merely literary process but as a theological application of Jeremiah's words to changing circumstances. Literary and theological considerations in support of this view are adduced, and a final chapter argues that the historical setting of this process was among the exiles in Babylon. At this point the argument is, perhaps necessarily, more speculative, and some doubts remain. But the greater part of the work is extremely convincing. Nicholson sets out his thesis with his customary clarity, and with careful consideration of other views.

R.J.C.

OVERHOLT, T. W.: *The Threat of Falsehood*. (Studies in Biblical Theology, Second Series, 16). 1970. Pp. ix, 110. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price £1.75)

This study in the theology of Jeremiah centres around the book's use of the term *sheqer*. It is seen in terms basically of the nation's false sense of security, of the falsehood of Jeremiah's prophetic opponents, and of the worship of false gods. The particular sections of the book examined in detail are the temple-sermon (c. 7), the conflict between Jeremiah and his opponents (cc. 27-9), and the section concerning the prophets in c. 23, where the widely-held 'moralising' view is rejected as a basis for their being condemned. Instead, this section, like the others, is basically concerned with false security. Brief attention is also given to the use of *sheqer* in other parts of the book, and to its usage elsewhere in the Old Testament. This is a useful contribution to an important theme in Jeremiah.

R.J.C.

PERLITT, L.: *Bundestheologie im Alten Testament*. (Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament, 36.) 1969. Pp. viii, 300. (Neukirchener Verlag. Price: DM. 44; paper DM. 42)

Perlitt challenges the now widely held view that Israel's faith from the beginning centred on a covenant with Yahweh. It is argued that the Old Testament covenant theology was a late development in Israel at the hands of the Deuteronomic authors in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. as an attempt to meet the crises brought about by the destruction of the two Israelite kingdoms. It was in this period that the theologoumena of the covenant with the fathers, the covenant at Horeb, and the Davidic covenant originated. This in turn explains why the 8th-century prophets were silent about the covenant: the terminology of breach of covenant did not exist at that time. This is a stimulating work which will provoke widespread discussion on this central Old Testament problem.

E.W.N.

REHM, M.: *Der königliche Messias im Licht der Immanuel-Weissagungen des Buches Jesaja* (Eichstätter Studien, N.F. 1) 1968. Pp. xii, 432. (Butzon & Bercker, Kevelaer Rheinland. Price: DM. 48)

We have in this clearly written and well-documented work an examination of the many O.T. passages which might conceivably have contributed to the development of the Messianic Hope in its association with the House of David. Careful attention is paid to important exegetical points and most theories of a political or mythological background, as these arise in each case. By a process of elimination the author recognizes: (a) a period of preparation discernible in Gen. 49, Num. 23-24, and 2 Sam. 7: 11-16; (b) a basically formative period represented by the Immanuel passages in Isa. 7: 14-16, 8: 5-10, 9: 1-6, 11: 1-9; (c) a period of development illustrated by Isa. 32: 15-20, Mic. 4: 14-5: 3, Jer. 23: 5 f., Zech. 3: 7-10, 6: 11-14 in association with Pss. 2 and 110, and, late in the post-exilic period, Zech. 9: 9 f. with its supposed influence upon Ps. 72. Some readers, like the reviewer, will conclude that in his attitude to the Psalter the author has his priorities wrong, and that the Immanuel passages (despite his emphasis upon divine revelation) are rooted in far too thin a soil to have blossomed in the way suggested; but on the whole the book may be warmly recommended as a valuable contribution to the subject.

A.R.J.

SAEBØ, M.: *Sacharja 9–14. Untersuchungen von Text und Form*. (Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament, 34). 1969. Pp. 366. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price: DM. 41.80, paper DM. 39.80)

Professor Saebø is to be congratulated on a magnificent study of one of the most difficult sections of the O.T. Substantial as his work is, however, it remains for the present incomplete. A further volume will deal with content and background. The present work, as the subtitle shows, is strictly formal in its reference. It falls into two main parts. The first is concerned with the text. It surveys earlier work on the subject and then presents a detailed examination of each chapter in the attempt to determine the original form of the text in the light of the process by which the MT emerged. A strong case is made for the antiquity and general reliability of the MT. The second part is a form-critical analysis, again carried out in great detail. Any attempt at critical appraisal of Professor Saebø's work in a short notice is impossible. Suffice it to say that this volume is a substantial and distinguished contribution to the subject. The promised sequel will be eagerly awaited.

G.W.A.

SCHMITT, GÖTZ: *Du sollst keinen Frieden schliessen mit den Bewohnern des Landes* (Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament, 91). 1970. Pp. 174. (W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 32)

Schmitt sets out to examine those passages (Ex. 23:32–3; 34:12; Jos. 9:1ff. etc.) which prohibit Israel from making any covenant with the Canaanite inhabitants of the land promised to their ancestors. After a careful analysis and comparison of the relevant texts he concludes that the prohibition was originally concerned with the question of possession of the land, and was intended to preclude any limitation of Israel's enjoyment of the land which had been divinely promised to it. The belief in such a prohibition arose after the final settlement, but before the time of David, when it was already operative. Later, especially under the influence of the Deuteronomic movement, it was given a more directly religious explanation in terms of avoiding idolatry, and was combined with a (theoretical) demand for the complete destruction of the original Canaanite inhabitants. This was then linked more widely with a religious hostility towards foreigners which introduced restrictions on trading or intermarriage with them. The study is a useful one connecting with the major theme of Israel's attitude to foreigners, and it includes some useful suggestions, especially concerning the background and ideology of the Settlement narratives.

R.E.C.

SHEED, F. J.: *Genesis Regained*. 1970. Pp. 182. (Sheed and Ward, London and Sydney. Price: £1.65)

The core of this study of Gen. 1–11 is an analysis of Gen. 1–3 against the background of Ancient Near Eastern mythology and in the light of Roman Catholic teaching on creation and original sin. Although stimulating and felicitously expressed, the theological conclusions seem often to move beyond the limits of the text. Does Gen. 2:24, for example, state 'the primacy of divorceless monogamy'? (p. 102). The transliteration of Hebrew words occasionally nods, e.g. p. 47. R.D.

STADELMANN, L. I. J.: *The Hebrew Conception of the World*. (Analecta Biblica, 39.) 1970. pp. 207. (Biblical Institute Press, Rome. Price: Lire 3,000; \$5.00)

Biblical scholars will be grateful to the author of this discussion on the Hebrew conception of the world, for seldom does one find a whole volume devoted to this subject. It contains a full treatment of the Hebrew terms for the world and its various parts. Included in this is the study of the heaven and heavenly bodies, viz. sun, moon, planets and stars, as well as the earth, sea, streams, springs, and the underworld. In addition to the examination of biblical texts, full use is made of relevant material from the literature of the Near East, as well as an etymological study of the terms discussed. A small number of misprints have slipped into the text, yet readers will find this a valuable and stimulating contribution.

E.R.R.

THOMPSON, R. J.: *Moses and the Law in a Century of Criticism Since Graf*. (Supplements to Vetus Testamentum, Vol. xix.) 1970. Pp. 208. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 54; for subscribers to V.T. Fl. 46)

Pentateuchal studies have come a long way since Graf and Wellhausen, and changes and trends of recent work have tempted some scholars to suggest that most of the earlier literary-critical work requires to be undone. This very thorough and well-documented bibliographical essay shows that this is not so, by surveying the rise, progress and triumph of the literary-critical approach to the Pentateuch. Rightly it centres upon the emergence of the classical documentary theories of literary-criticism, but it also goes on to show the way in which more recent methods of tradition-history, form-criticism and redaction-criticism have built upon the earlier work. Thompson concludes that a basic literary-criticism has been, and still is, indispensable to any real advance in Pentateuchal studies. The twenty-five page bibliography is itself of great usefulness, and the work as a whole, which sets out to be no more than a historical survey, is full of interest and insight. By tracing the mutual interaction of scholarship, Thompson shows the greatness and weakness of the work of individual scholars, and draws overall a picture of a real progress within scholarship, which has, contrary to much popular opinion, been of essential religious worth.

R.E.C.

TORREY, C. C.: *Ezra Studies. Prolegomenon* by W. F. Stinespring. (The Library of Biblical Studies, ed. H. M. Orlinsky.) 1970. Pp. xxxiv, 346. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$14.95)

This was the first of Torrey's major works, published in 1910. In the prolegomenon Stinespring summarizes the main views on the mission of Ezra held prior to Torrey's work, though little mention is made of other more recent contributions. Torrey's own *Composition and Historical Value of Ezra and Nehemiah* (1896) and relevant parts of his other writings are summarized. Stinespring's verdict on this work seems just: 'Though few agree with him, none dare ignore him.'

R.J.C.

TORREY, C. C. and SPIEGEL, S.: *Pseudo-Ezekiel and the Original Prophecy, and Critical Articles. Prolegomenon* by M. Greenberg. (The Library of Biblical Studies, ed. H. M. Orlinsky.) 1970. Pp. xxxix, 261. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$12.50)

The reissue of this work, first published in 1930, together with that of Torrey's *Ezra Studies* (see previous entry), will enable students to consider again the implications of his reconstruction of the later Old Testament period, which regarded the Exile largely as a fiction inspired by the anti-Samaritan propaganda of the Chronicler. Less than half of the volume here noticed is taken up by Torrey's original work; to it have been added two articles by S. Spiegel with a reply by Torrey, reprinted from *H.T.R.* 1931 and *J.B.L.* 1934-5, and a prolegomenon by M. Greenberg, which gives a brief resumé of Ezekiel criticism and shows that many of Torrey's insights retain their value even if his detailed reconstruction has proved unacceptable

R.J.C.

TUNYOGI, A. D.: *The Rebellions of Israel*. 1969. Pp. 158. (John Knox Press, Richmond, Virginia. Price: \$4.95)

Professor Tunyogi discusses the theme of Israel's rebellions against Yahweh and the divine response to them. The discussion concentrates on the Tetrateuch but also briefly examines the theme in the rest of the Old Testament, and in the New Testament, the Apocrypha and the Dead Sea Scrolls. The methodological presuppositions of the work are, however, open to serious question, whilst the inclusion amongst Israel's rebellions of the refusal of Moses' mediation by an Israelite in Egypt struggling with his fellow and of Moses' objections to God at being sent to deliver Israel from Egypt is scarcely warranted.

E.W.N.

WEHMEIER, G.: *Der Segen im Alten Testament. Eine semasiologische Untersuchung der Wurzel brk.* (Theologische Dissertationen, Basel. Band VI. Ed. by B. Reicke.) 1970. Pp. 244. (Friedrich Reinhardt Kommissionsverlag, Basel. Price: Sw.Fr. 17.80)

This doctoral thesis is a careful study of the root *brk* in the Old Testament. It begins with a survey of the use of the root in the other north-west Semitic languages, tentatively suggesting that the sense of 'life-power, potency' underlies the range of usage. The occurrences of the words from the root in the O.T. are then systematically examined, with careful regard for the use and context; this section is classified under the noun and the verbal forms, with a short note on personal names. In the final section an attempt is made at tracing the history of the usage by considering the various main O.T. documents. The more static concept of blessing as life-power is shown to be modified in the O.T. in various ways, particularly in regard to the experience of divine action in the experience of the people. The O.T. background is utilized for some brief comments on N.T. developments. It is a careful and judicious study, showing good knowledge of the literature and representing a further development in particular of the work of C. Westermann.

P.R.A.

LAW, RELIGION, AND THEOLOGY

ALLEGRO, J. M.: *The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross*. 1970. Pp. xxii, 349. (Hodder and Stoughton, London. Price: £3.15)

Anyone who is prepared to believe that Zeus and Yahweh mean spermatozoa (p. 20), that Jesus (derived, of course, from Sumerian) means semen (p. 215), that Sabaoth is penis of the storm (p. 24), that, in fact, there are scarcely any words other than penis, semen, mushroom, and womb — anyone prepared to credit this and a good deal else will find this an absorbing and rewarding work of scholarship.

E.U.

P.S. Linguists have for some time been interested in sentences which are structurally entirely acceptable but fail to give semantic satisfaction. Hitherto they have had to be content with phrases such as 'colourful green ideas are sleeping furiously', but now Mr. Allegro (who wishes his book to be judged as a work of philology) has given them some splendid examples. Among these I would single out for special attention: 'U (meaning, of course, to copulate) is, perhaps, the most important phoneme in the whole of Near Eastern religion. So . . . our earliest records lead us back to a single idea, even a single letter, "U"' (p. 20).

E.U.

BENTZEN, A.: *King and Messiah*. Edited by G. W. Anderson. 2nd Edition. Pp. 118. (Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Price: £1.50)

Professor Anderson has written a preface for this new edition of *King and Messiah* (see *B.L.*, 1949, pp. 37f; 1955, p. 46; *Eleven Years*, p. 679), and has made some modifications in the notes — largely by way of referring to English translations of foreign works, where these now exist. Otherwise no changes have been made.

M.A.K.

Bibelsyn och bibelbruk. 1970. Pp. 158. (Håkan Ohlssons Forlag, Lund. Price: Sw.Kr. 19)

This is the report of a commission appointed in 1964 by the Bishops of the Swedish Church to examine different approaches to the Bible and to consider the problems of its interpretation and authority. Among its members were Professor B. Albrektson of Åbo and Professor B. Gerhardsson of Lund. The report surveys the field with thoroughness and clarity in the light of the contemporary debate and with reference to the Swedish ecclesiastical and theological tradition. There are three main sections, dealing respectively with 1. different attitudes to the Bible and the reasons for them; 2. the critical approach to the Bible and the attitude of the Church; 3. the Bible as the Word of God. An excellent and compact survey.

G.W.A.

CHILDS, B. S.: *Biblical Theology in Crisis*. 1970. Pp. 255. (The Westminster Press, Philadelphia. Price \$8.00)

This book will be found very useful by anyone wishing orientation in the development of biblical theology in the United States during the past twenty-five years and in the way in which it was related to what

was happening on the continent of Europe and in Britain. In particular there is a valuable account of what the author calls the 'Biblical Theology Movement', an American phenomenon which represents an attempt to bridge the gulf separating Fundamentalists and Modernists. The chief emphasis was on history and on revelation through the acts of God in history. It was believed that archaeological research, in which America plays a notable part, made it possible to take a more positive view of Israel's history than was characteristic of scholars like von Rad and Noth, though von Rad's emphasis on *Heilsgeschichte* had an obvious influence on American developments which also owed much to the theological teaching of Brunner.

The second section of the book describes in useful detail the reaction which followed as a result of the views of men like Bultmann, Tillich, J. A. T. Robinson, Harvey Cox, the 'death of God' theologians and J. Barr (both in his opposition to the one-sided emphasis on 'revelation through history' and in his studies in biblical linguistics).

Childs's own positive proposal is that a biblical theology ought to be developed in the context of the canon, accepted as that was in faith by the Christian Church on the basis of its experience of its efficacy. A number of detailed examples of theological exposition in the context of the canon are given. There is just a suggestion of artificiality in the treatment.

N.W.P.

GASTER, T. H.: *Myth, Legend, and Custom in the Old Testament: A comparative study with chapters from Sir James G. Frazer's Folklore in the Old Testament*. 1969. Pp. lv, 899. (G. Duckworth, London. Price: £6.50)

Frazerian in concept, methodology and occasionally in style of writing, this volume comprehensively discusses mythical, legendary and ritualistic elements in the O.T. in the light of comparative material from a formidable array of different cultures. Originally commissioned to edit Frazer, the author has produced a separate work on the Frazerian pattern. As a cut and dried source-book it has considerable interest, but in its tendency to confuse description with interpretation and equate similarity and identity it perpetuates an inadequate methodology which should be discarded.

I.B.

*GRAY, J.: *Near Eastern Mythology: Mesopotamia, Canaan, Israel*. Pp. 141, plates in col. xxvi, B. and W. 105, map and chron. table. 1969. (Hamlyn, London. Price: £1.25)

This is primarily a beautiful picture book. In the letterpress the author's well-known interests and viewpoints are succinctly and dogmatically expressed, without what some scholars would regard as the desirable acknowledgement of other interpretations. Mesopotamia, Canaan and Israel (differently named on the jacket) are treated on similar lines: a general introduction to each, followed by sections entitled 'The Religion', 'The Myths', 'The King', for the first two; 'Myth and History', 'The Reign of God', 'The King and the Messiah', for Israel.

This is mainly a recreation volume rather than a work-book, though it has a general (but no scripture) index; on any view it is a remarkable bargain for today.

D.R.Ap-T.

LAURIN, R. B. (ed.): *Contemporary Old Testament Theologians*. 1970. Pp. 223. (Judson Press, Valley Forge. Price: \$8.95)

This book contains essays by seven scholars in which the works of modern writers of theologies of the O.T. are described and critically discussed: N. K. Gottwald on W. Eichrodt, G. Henton Davies on G. von Rad, J. N. Schofield on O. Procksch, R. E. Clements on T. C. Vriezen, R. B. Laurin on E. Jacob, J. I. Durham on G. A. F. Knight, and D. A. Hubbard on P. van Imschoot. There are also an introduction by the editor, and indexes of subjects, authors, and biblical passages.

J.A.E.

LIPINSKI, E.: *Essais sur la Revelation et la Bible* (Lectio Divina, 60.) 1970. Pp. 148. (Les éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price: Fr. 16.50)

This book of essays by a professor in the University of Louvain, while it handles such matters of interest to students of the Old Testament as the relation between revelation and history and between history and myth and the relation of the word of God to the Scriptures, does so in the framework of Roman Catholic theology. Among other essays there is an interesting one on the Promised Land as the heritage of Yahweh of which he gave the usufruct to Israel. It leads up to the thought of Christ as the inheritor of all things. The book concludes with a thoughtful and eloquent study of the theme of the Book of Job.

N.W.P.

PAUL, S. M.: *Studies in the Book of the Covenant in the light of cuneiform and Biblical law* (Supplements to *Vetus Testamentum*, Vol. xviii). 1970. Pp. 149. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 56; subscr. Fl. 48)

The author first analyzes the Mesopotamian concept of law and then argues that the judicial corpus of the various cuneiform legal codes was contained in a prologue-epilogue framework. He finds the same literary form in the final redaction of Exodus 19-24. But while the prologue-epilogue to the Code of Hammurabi stresses political and economic benefits, that to the Book of the Covenant has an explicitly religious concern. There follows a detailed examination of the legal corpus Ex. 21:2-22:16. Much reference is made to Mesopotamian law and other material. The Book of the Covenant itself is dated to the period immediately before and after the conquest, and is seen as the charter of the newly emerging nation. In two appendices the author deals with the arrangement of the laws in the Book of the Covenant and the formal division of law into casuistic and apodictic categories. Throughout the study cuneiform and biblical law are compared and contrasted.

A.C.J.P.

RENDTORFF, R.: *God's History: A Way through the Old Testament*. Translated by G. C. Winsor. 1969. Pp. 77. (Westminster Press, Philadelphia. Price: \$1.85)

By its translation from the German original of 1962, this short introduction to the O.T. (see *B.L.*, 1963, p. 37; *Decade*, p. 431), with its theological approach and its fresh treatment of the place of the O.T. in the life of the contemporary Church, is now made available to a wider public.

E.T.R.

ROBERTSON SMITH, W.: *Lectures on the Religion of the Semites. The Fundamental Institutions*. 3rd edition, with an Introduction and Notes by Stanley A. Cook, originally published in 1927, reprinted with a *Prolegomenon* by James Muilenberg (*sic*) (Library of Biblical Studies, ed. by H. M. Orlinsky). 1969. Pp. 28, lxiv, 718. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$22.50)

We welcome the reissue of Robertson Smith's classic work in so handsome a form. At this time of day it needs no review; but it is good to have from the pen of Professor Muilenburg (whose name is, unfortunately, misspelt on both the cover and the title page) a biographical and bibliographical prolegomenon which puts Robertson Smith's lectures in the context of the history of scholarship.

G.W.A.

ROWLEY, H. H.: *The Faith of Israel*. 1970. (1956). Pp. 220. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price: £1.05)

This paperback reprint of a book already widely known (see *B.L.*, 1957, p. 54; 1962, p. 54; *Decade*, pp. 54, 364), is unaltered except for the appropriate addition of a brief appreciation of the author contributed by N. W. Porteous.

P.R.A.

SMEND, R.: *Die Mitte des Alten Testaments* (Theologische Studien, 101). 1970. Pp. 59. (EVZ-Verlag, Zurich. Price: Sw.Fr. 7.80)

Surveys of the religion and theology of the O.T. have often been dependent on the identification of a 'centre' of the Old Testament, and this short essay seeks to describe how this 'centre' has been described and identified. According to Smend (p. 7), there has been a continual loss of confidence in claims to identify such a centre. Historically, the author looks at the various trends within Old Testament theology which have led to the search for such a centre; and on the other hand he leads up to his own definition of such a centre (as lying in 'Yahweh the God of Israel, Israel the people of Yahweh', p. 54). The fine discrimination, and the deep insights into the history of Old Testament studies, which are known characteristics of the author, are again evident in this study.

J.B.

WHITLEY, C. F.: *The Genius of Ancient Israel. The Distinctive Nature of the Basic Concepts of Israel Studied Against the Cultures of the Ancient Near East*. 1969. Pp. x, 179. (Philo Press, Amsterdam. Price: Fl. 36; \$10.00)

The author believes that the distinctive features of the Israelite faith have been insufficiently emphasized in recent comparative study, and seeks to redress the balance. An examination of the views expressed in the O.T. and by Israel's neighbours on such subjects as revelation, the interpretation of history, ethics, God and man leads to the conclusion that, while similarities must be acknowledged, Israel's contribution was in every case the most significant one. The immense scope of the subject has led to some somewhat misleading generalizations. The author is also guilty at some points of special pleading, as when he points to Babylon's fall as a proof of the inadequacy of Babylonian theology. There are a number of inconsistencies in the spelling of proper names and in the indexing.

R.N.W.

WRIGHT, G. E.: *The Old Testament and Theology*. 1969. Pp. 190. (Harper and Row, New York. Price: \$6.00)

In this defence of the theological relevance of the Old Testament the author reasserts the views which he expressed many years ago in his *God Who Acts: Biblical Theology As Recital* (1952, see *B.L.*, 1953, p. 65, *Eleven Years*, p. 518), taking issue with his critics and at the same time grappling with the new problems posed by the changed theological climate. He believes that some modern theologians have so overstressed the centrality of Christology that they have lost hold of that apprehension of the 'independence of God' which is the main emphasis of the Old Testament; and this has occurred precisely at a time when this insight is particularly needed to help modern man out of his uncertainty about the very possibility of a meaningful belief in God. The problems of revelation and of the Canon are also discussed.

R.N.W.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE SURROUNDING PEOPLES

*BARNETT, R. D.: *Assyrian Palace Reliefs*. 1970. Pp. 45, 20 plates, plus 2 cover plates. (British Museum, London. Price: 60p)

This is essentially a brief guide to the newly rearranged Assyrian sculpture galleries at the Museum. The text is close to that of the earlier *Assyrian Palace Reliefs; and their Influence on the Sculptures of Babylonia and Persia*. (Artia Press, Prague. 1959), not noted in the *Book List*. Two diagrams and a map add to its usefulness. There is a short list of the sculptures in the galleries, and the plates (from photographs by W. Forman) have all been newly made for the volume. This is a pleasing and well-produced handbook whose usefulness extends beyond its value for those who visit the Museum. P.R.A.

BOWMAN, R. A.: *Aramaic Ritual Texts from Persepolis*. (The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. xci.) 1970. Pp. 194. 36 plates. (The University of Chicago Press, Chicago)

Over 200 mortars and pestles inscribed in Aramaic with brief formulaic texts of a ritual nature, and dating from the 5th century B.C., were found during the Chicago excavations at Persepolis of 1936-8. The texts, which constitute a valuable addition to the small corpus of Imperial Aramaic, are evidently concerned with some proto-Mithraic haoma ceremony. The book has an extensive introduction and excellent plates.

S.P.B.

BROWN, J. P.: *The Lebanon and Phoenicia: Ancient Texts Illustrating their Physical Geography and Native Industries*. Vol. I. *The Physical Setting and the Forest*. 1969. Pp. xxxix, 220. (The American University of Beirut, Beirut)

This original book provides translations, introductory notes and brief comments for ancient texts derived from both Classical and Near Eastern sources that deal with the physical geography of the area roughly covered by ancient Phoenicia. A number of biblical

passages are included, but the chief interest of the book to scholars in the O.T. field will lie, not so much in the mere presence of these, as in their illuminating juxtaposition with non-biblical material. S.P.B.

DIETRICH, M.: *Die Aramäer Südbabyloniens in der Sargonidenzeit*. (Alter Orient und Altes Testament, 7). 1970. Pp. xi, 232. (Butzon und Bercker, Kevelaer, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price: DM. 58)

The Arameans who invaded Mesopotamia between 1100 and 900 B.C. settled in large numbers in the South, near the Persian Gulf. After the passage of time these tribes became a major political force, and the Merodachbaladan who had dealings with Hezekiah was one of their best leaders. This volume is a painstaking and competent history of these tribes from 700–648, based largely on a fresh study of the royal correspondence of the period, relevant excerpts from which form 'Band 2' (actually the second half of the volume). This is a minute study and presentation of sources rather than a narrative history.

W.G.L.

DUVAL, R.: *La Littérature syriaque*. 1970. Pp. xviii, 430, one map. (Philo Press, Amsterdam. Price: Fl. 48.00)

This is a reprint of the third edition, Paris 1907. It follows reprints by the same publishers of W. Wright's *Short History of Syriac Literature* (1948, 1966) and of Duval's *Traité de grammaire syriaque* (1881, 1969) and his edition of Bar Bahlul's *Lexicon syriacum* (1886–1903, 1970). For the information available, Duval's small history is long superseded by Baumstark (1922) and Ortiz de Urbina (ed. 2, 1965); he antedates all work since Burkitt on the Syriac biblical textual traditions, and the enormous progress in critical editions of Syriac writers, especially in *Patrologia Syriaca* and C.S.C.O. There remains a need for a readable history of the literature, such as Duval provided for his day. He remains reliable, however, on important areas which have been less intensively studied, such as the transmission of Greek learning.

R.P.R.M.

ELLERMEIER, F.: *Prophetie in Mari und Israel* (Theologische und Orientalische Arbeiten, 1). 1968. Pp. 248. (Verlag Erwin Junfer, Herzberg am Harz.)

This is the most comprehensive study of the prophetic texts from Mari and of their relevance for the Old Testament which has yet appeared. All the relevant Mari texts, 22 in number, are first reproduced in transliteration with translation and philological notes. They are then scrutinized with regard to both form and content in an attempt to form a comprehensive picture of prophecy in Mari, and in a final chapter these findings are then compared with the Old Testament texts. The reader is thus provided with the fullest opportunity to form his own judgement. The similarities between the two prophetic movements emerge with great clarity, although the author seems at times to overstate his case. One of the most interesting features of the book is its insistence that the conclusions of some of the form critics, especially Westermann, may need to be revised in the light of the new evidence.

R.N.W.

GARELLI, P.: *Le Proche-Orient asiatique; des origines aux invasions des peuples de la mer.* (Nouvelle Clío: L'Histoire et ses problèmes, 2.) 1969. Pp. 377. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. Price: Fr. 24)

The author of this work teaches ancient history at one of the new universities growing out of the Sorbonne, and the book was conceived as a textbook. But it is of a higher calibre than that description might be taken to imply. It covers the history — political, social, ideological, cultural and economic — of Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine and Anatolia from the earliest times to about 1100 B.C. The material is presented very concisely so that it lacks the charm that may come from a more narrative style, but it informs the reader rapidly. There is a large bibliography of books and articles to which reference is frequently made in the text, and detailed charts of rulers and dynasties are given. The outstanding character of this work is its comprehensive coverage. Every aspect has attention, and 120 pages are devoted to brief essays on topics for which there are only tentative or partial results. These cover a wide range: Sumerian theology, the standard of living, chronology, etc. This is an up-to-date and authoritative work well suited to the Old Testament scholar. A further volume bringing the work up to the middle of the First Millennium B.C. is in preparation.

W.G.L.

GOITEIN, S. D. F.: *Jemenica. Sprichwörter und Redensarten aus Zentral-Jemen.* (Leipzig 1934) 1970 reprint. Pp. xxiii, 194. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 28)

This well-known early work by Professor Goitein had long been unobtainable, and this is one of the relatively few cases where a photomechanic reprint is not only justified but highly welcome. After a brief introduction dealing with the most basic linguistic elements, this book collects more than 1,400 proverbs and sayings which Professor Goitein took down from Yemenite Jews then recently settled in Palestine. They deal with a great variety of subjects (properly recorded in the helpful index) and are of indirect use to the biblical scholar in so far as they reflect a way of life and a mode of thinking that are richly archaic and imbued with a biblical atmosphere and flavour.

E.U.

JAMES, E. O.: *Creation and Cosmology. A historical and comparative inquiry.* (Studies in the History of Religions; Supplements to *Numen*. xvi.) 1969. Pp. xii, 148. (Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 38)

Intended as an extension to the discussion of the theme of 'Urzeit' and 'Endzeit' at the Tenth International Congress for the History of Religions in the University of Marburg in 1960, this volume ranges from ancient mythological to modern philosophical and scientific thinking and summarizes the contents of a number of different religious systems. Two main criticisms may be offered. First, compression has resulted in some dubious assertions. The *Enuma elish* cannot be regarded as a coherent account (p. 24), for it is composite and contains blatant contradictions. Tiamat is both a fluid and a solid. Again, the traditional view (p. 42) that Krishna is the 'descent'

of the high-god Vishnu in the *Bhagavad Gita* is now being seriously questioned. In the *Gita* as a whole Krishna is more the manifestation of the impersonal Brahman. Secondly, the author's understanding of the relationship between myth and science is unclear. He rejects the view that myth is a pseudo-science, but still holds that it is related to the control of natural forces. The latter view seems to contradict the former. No mention is made of the new interpretation of Lévi-Strauss that myth is a kind of logical model designed to overcome or blur binary oppositions.

I.B.

LAYARD, H. A.: *Nineveh and its Remains*, ed. with Introduction and Notes by SAGGS, H. W. F. (Travellers and Explorers.) Pp. xiv, 299, Pls. iv, Figs. 15, Maps and plans 7. 1970. (Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. Price: £2.75)

For an account of recent archaeological investigation of Nimrud, which Layard mistakenly thought was Nineveh, we have M. Mallowan: *Nimrud and its Remains* (see *B.L.*, 1967, p. 44). A reissue of Layard's classic after well over a century is in no way superfluous, however. It is a historic document in its own right, with an added period charm. So it is regrettable that, in making this short version, the chapter summaries which are a feature of Layard's own abridgement had to be omitted. As recompense, the editor adds a memoir of the author drawn from original sources, and helps to bridge the inevitable gap between his day and ours by means of light annotation. He also includes Layard's visit to the Chaldean Christians which was previously omitted. This was editorial work worth doing, though an unresolved incongruity is the alternation of Austen Henry (literarily best attested) with Henry Austen (*a priori* more natural) as the hero's forenames.

D.R.Ap-T.

MALAMAT, A.: *Sources for Early Biblical History; The Second Millennium B.C.* 1970. Pp. xi, 217. (Academon, Jerusalem)

This chrestomathy, compiled for the Bible History course of the Hebrew University, will be of use to those able to read transliterations and translations of Egyptian, Hittite, and Akkadian texts in Hebrew.

D.J.W.

MCNEIL, W. H. and SEDLAR, J. W.: *The Ancient Near East* (Readings in World History, 2). 1968. Pp. viii, 261. (Oxford University Press, London. Price: 55p)

This selection of translations from Egyptian, Hittite, Hebrew, Assyrian and Persian sources aims to illustrate the development of empires (parts of 1-2 Sam.; 1-2 Kings; Isa. 36-37 and I Esd. for O.T.), laws (arranged under arbitrary rubrics e.g., origins, slavery) and monotheism (Atonism in Egypt, Yahwism in Palestine and Zoroastrianism in Persia). Despite the use of KJV for O.T. it provides some useful initial reading material for introductory classes in ancient history and comparative religion.

D.J.W.

DU MESNIL DU BUISSON, R.: *Études sur les Dieux phéniciens hérités par l'Empire romain*. (Études préliminaires aux Religions Orientales dans l'Empire romain, edited by M. J. Vermaseren, xiv.) 1970. Pp. xx, 149. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 50)

The present volume contains 4 chapters dealing with (1) the astral deities of the tablets from Ugarit, (2) outlines of Phoenician mythology which Philo Byblius has preserved, (3) the Byblian Pantheon, and (4) Asiatic gods who have made their way into Persian Egypt. At the end is an appendix containing two notes on gryphons and celestial serpents, an alphabetic list of contents and of plates. The numerous line drawings of ancient deities and the scenes in which they are depicted are excellent, as also are the photographic plates at the end of the book. The exploration of the various problems raised by these strange deities and their worship is exhaustive and the references to relevant literature are adequate; but the author's imagination seems here and there to run away with him. The points of most interest to O.T. scholars will be the new explanation which he offers of Psalm 68:7, which will rouse discussion even if it is not finally accepted (pp. 7-21), and of 'ēl bē'r'ēl (Gen. 35:7) to which a number of parallel divine figures or emblems are adduced (pp. 121-7).

G.R.D.

MONTGOMERY, J. A.: *Arabia and the Bible. Prolegomenon* by Gus W. van Beek. 1934; reprint 1969. Pp. xxxi, 207. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$12.50)

J. A. Montgomery's lectures on Arabia and the Bible were a fine achievement when first they appeared in print and, despite many advances in the relevant areas of scholarship, they have essentially maintained this favourable estimate as being the best introduction to the relationship between Arabia and the world of the Bible. It is quite another question whether they should have been reprinted and whether their distinguished author would have approved of such a course. Dr. van Beek's excellent prolegomenon deals with some new developments and fresh recognitions, and, despite a pronounced transatlantic bibliographical bias, his observations go some way towards bridging the gap of forty years since Montgomery's Haskell Lectures were delivered in 1930.

E.U.

PARPOLA, S.: *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms*. (Alter Orient und Altes Testament, 6.) 1970. Pp. xxix, 408. (Butzon und Bercker, Kevelaer, Neukirchen-Vluyn. Price: DM. 72)

This is an exhaustive alphabetic list of place- and other geographic names from Late Assyrian texts (c. 950-600 B.C.), with full list of passages for each, but without discussion of location. There is a map on which certainly identified places are marked, but this is the only help for the O.T. scholar. Use of the list usually requires some Assyriological training. The material was arranged and printed by computer.

W.G.L.

SEGAL, J. B.: *Edessa, 'The Blessed City'*. 1970. Pp. xiv, 308, 44 plates. (Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press. Price: £5.00)

Professor Segal gives an excellent survey of the history of Edessa (modern Urfa), richly illustrated from contemporary sources and

covering the period down to 1146. Of special interest to users of the *Book List* will be the sections on the Jewish community (pp. 41-3, 100-4); there is only a short discussion of the Peshiṭta Old Testament.

S.P.B.

VON SODEN, W. (ed.): *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie* III. Lieferung 4: Geschwulst-Gewand. 1966. Pp. 83. 5: Gewand-Girsu. 1968. Pp. 79. 6: Girsu-Götterreisen. 1969. Pp. 79. 7: Götterreisen-Gott. 1969 Pp. 79. 8: Gott-Grenze. 1971. Pp. 79. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.)

This major reference work, begun by E. Ebeling, B. Meissner and E. Weidner, is now continued by a new Editorial Board responsible for Sumerian (D. O. Edzard), Akkadian (W. von Soden, W. Röllig), Hittitology (H. Otten), History (D. J. Wiseman) and Archaeology (A. Moorgat, P. Calmeyer). The coverage is complete for Mesopotamian, Hittite, Syrian and Elamite sources. Palestine items are included only where these occur in cuneiform sources. Nevertheless, the articles by specialists are important for O.T. students. The survey and bibliography on Laws (Gesetze), Gilgamesh, god-Lists, god, letter to deities (Gottesbrief), and grave (Grab) are noteworthy. D.J.W.

QUMRAN STUDIES

SEGERT, S.: *Synové světa a synové tmy. Svědectví nejstarších biblických rukopisů*. (The Sons of Light and the Sons of Darkness. The Testimony of the Oldest Biblical Manuscripts.) 1970. Pp. 226, 24 plates. (Orbis, Prague. Price: Kčs. 30)

Except for foreign literature which is difficult to obtain and a few articles in journals, the Czech reader has until now been able to learn about the Qumran discoveries only from the volume by M. Bič, *Poklad v Judské poušti* (B.L., 1961, p. 61; *Decade*, p. 299). Slovak readers have had a translation of the Russian work of I. D. Amusin, *Rukopisy Mrtvého mora* (B.L., 1963, p. 60; *Decade*, p. 454). The more recent results of study have remained virtually unknown. The well-known Prague semitist, S. Segert, has now filled this gap. His book, with a title reminiscent of the famous Qumran War Scroll, provides a comprehensive and thorough survey of the current position of Qumran research. He deals with the external circumstances which led to the discovery of the manuscripts, and then offers a historical survey. The biblical texts in particular are handled in detail, with references to questions of the canon, to apocryphal writings, and to writings which further elaborate biblical texts (Targums, Midrashim, etc.). The reader is given a survey of all the significant kinds of writings which have been found in the Qumran caves. The last two chapters deal with the history of the Essenes and their influence, and in particular that upon Christianity. Segert here takes up a theme of one of his own earlier studies (1955) to point to the similarity between Essenism and the Waldensians and the old Unitas fratrum in Bohemia. The volume clearly provides the most complete and comprehensive information on Qumran in Czechoslovak literature.

M.B.

WILSON, E.: *The Dead Sea Scrolls, 1947–1969*. 1969. Pp. viii, 320. (Oxford University Press, New York. Price: £2·80)

This work, based on articles which originally appeared in the *New Yorker*, is an attempt by a non-Semitist to give the general reader an account of the Scrolls. The first part of the book consists of a slightly revised reprint of the author's *The Scrolls from the Dead Sea* (1955; cf. *B.L.*, 1956, p. 67; *Eleven Years*, p. 774). The second part aims to bring the story up to date; it describes the new documents that have been made available since 1955, and discusses recent developments in the study of the Scrolls. But the comments made in the review of the author's earlier book are still apposite. While the volume gives a vivid description of some of the personalities who are concerned with the Scrolls, it fails to give a balanced account of the scholarly work that has actually been carried out.

M.A.K.

APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL STUDIES

BARON, S. W.: *A Social and Religious History of the Jews. Late Middle Ages and Era of European Expansion (1200–1650)*. Vol. xiii, 2nd Edition. 1969. Pp. vi, 463. Vol. xiv, 2nd Edition. 1969. Pp. 412. (Columbia University Press, New York and London. Price: \$10.00 per vol.)

Vol. xiii deals with the Iberian Inquisition; Marrano dispersion; Humanism and Renaissance; Protestant Reformation. Vol. xiv deals with Catholic reform: Italian conformity; Imperial (Habsburg) turmoil; Thirty Years' War. In all the above subjects discussed the impact of the environment on Jewish beliefs and modes of life is commendably brought out.

For reviews of preceding volumes in the *B.L.* see 1968, p. 60f.

M.W.

BECKER, J.: *Untersuchungen zur Entstehungsgeschichte der Testamente der zwölf Patriarchen*. (Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums, viii). 1970. Pp. viii, 420. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 80)

The purpose of this book is to examine afresh the much debated problem of the origin of the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs. After considering in two preliminary chapters the text of the Testaments and the Semitic traditions parallel to T. Levi, T. Naphtali and T. Judah, Becker devotes the central and largest part of this book to a detailed examination of the composition and structure of the various sections of the work (the framework; the S.E.R. and L.J. passages; the individual testaments). In a short concluding chapter he discusses the date and the theology of the Testaments, and of the various additions made to them. The author's main conclusions are as follows: (1) The Testaments are in origin Jewish; more precisely, the original Testaments were composed in a Hellenistic-Jewish milieu (possibly Egypt) in the first three decades of the second century B.C., one of their main themes being an exhortation to practice brotherly love. (2) The original Testaments were considerably expanded by the addition of many Jewish passages which also derive from a Hellenistic-Jewish milieu; amongst these additions are to be placed many of the

parenthetic passages (which have the form of a Hellenistic-Jewish synagogue homily) and many of the apocalyptic passages. (3) Finally, beginning in the second century A.D., a limited number of Christian additions (which can be identified) were made to the Testaments. In the course of his argument the author pays careful and detailed attention to literary-critical and traditio-historical questions, and for this reason, apart from any other, this book is fundamentally important. As can be seen, this book represents a radical criticism of the views of de Jonge, and a return to the kind of position maintained by Schnapp, Bousset and Charles. Whether Becker's views come to be accepted or not, any future alternative explanation of the origin of the Testaments will have to be based on as detailed a treatment of the evidence as Becker here offers.

M.A.K.

BOGAERT, P.: *Apocalypse de Baruch. Introduction, traduction du syriaque et commentaire.* (Sources chrétiennes, 144-5). 1969. Pp. 528, 283. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price: Fr. 110)

Contrary to the normal practice of this series there is a long and important introduction (I, pp. 33-459) and an extended commentary (II, pp. 7-164). The French translation completes Vol. I, while in Vol. II the commentary is followed by a full bibliography and indices. This is a work of basic importance for the study of this apocalypse.

S.P.B.

BOWKER, J.: *The Targums and Rabbinic Literature. An Introduction to Jewish Interpretations of Scripture.* 1969. Pp. xxi, 379. (Cambridge University Press. Price: £3.75)

This very useful volume contains about 90 pages of general introduction to the targumic literature, with a convenient listing of the main writings to which reference is made. The main part of the book contains a translation of Pseudo-Jonathan on selected chapters of Genesis, indicating correspondence to and deviation from the Hebrew. Each chapter so translated is followed by selections from other Targums on the same passage, and by notes giving cross-reference to rabbinic writings and other sources which may usefully be compared. Appendices cover various points of detail, and there is an extensive bibliography and indexes. The value of the book is apparent in its opening up of this very complex but important literature in a way which makes it available to the student of Old and New Testaments, and indeed to anyone interested in the nature and history of interpretation.

P.R.A.

BRAUDE, W. G.: *Pesikta Rabbati, Discourses for Feasts, Fasts, and Special Sabbaths.* Translated from the Hebrew. (Yale Judaica Series, xviii, 1 and 2). Two volumes, 1968. Pp. xi and vii, 995. (Yale University Press, New Haven and London. Price: \$25.00; £11.25)

The present work is the first complete translation of the *Pesikta rabbati* into any modern language. The author mentions (p. 27 note 40) that only two chapters (*Pisqa* 20 and 26) have so far been translated which is incorrect. Substantial parts were given in German by

Aug. Wünsche (from chapters 20–31, 34–7, and 39–41, also shorter extracts from chapters 5, 8, and 10), unfortunately in a place where one does not expect them (in an appendix to his *Midrasch Debarim Rabba*, 1882, pp. 138–84). We also find hundreds of important passages in German translation in the great commentary on the N.T. by Strack-Billerbeck (see index volume pp. 83a–84b). Rabbi Braude follows largely M. Friedmann's edition of the text with notes (Wien 1880), which is still the most commonly available text on which both Wünsche and Billerbeck based their translations, but he also uses the *editio princeps* (Prague, 1654) and subsequent editions with their annotations and commentaries as well as the two MS codices Parma 1240 (13th century) and Casanata 3324 (17th century) which, however, do not contain the whole of the *Pesiqta*. 'Hence the present translation is based on an eclectic text' (p. 27). The *Pesiqta rabbati*, like the older *Pesiqta (de Rab Kahana)*, German translation by A. Wünsche 1885) with which it has some chapters in common, consists of homilies or discourses, called *Pisqas* or sections, for the feasts, fasts, and special sabbaths (listed on pp. 909f). A special group of *Pisqas* (nos. 20–4) deal with the Ten Commandments (also among the excerpts of Wünsche). The authors of the discourses are Palestinian Amoraim (3rd and 4th centuries) who occasionally quote Tannaïtic authorities. It was generally accepted (Zunz, Friedman a.o.) that the *Pesiqta r.* was composed not before the year 850, but more modern scholars, including the author of our translation, prefer the 7th or even the 6th century as the date for its redaction. The midrash is not a 'halakhic' midrash like the oldest midrashim (*Mekhilta*, *Sifra*, *Sifre*), but uses the haggadic method for the interpretation of the Law and makes ample use of parables and stories. The present translation has substantial indices, among them a very useful subject index of 45 pages.

H.K.

DENIS, A.-M.: *Introduction aux Pseudépigraphes Grecs d' Ancien Testament*. (Studia in Veteris Testamenti Pseudepigrapha, ed. A.-M. Denis and M. de Jonge, Vol. 1). 1970. Pp. xxviii, 344. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 85)

This work is intended primarily as an introduction to the Greek texts of the O.T. pseudepigrapha, and the emphasis throughout is on textual issues. After setting out his aims in a short preface, the author examines each of the pseudepigrapha in turn, first those of which we possess either entire, or fairly complete, Greek texts, then those of which in Greek we possess only fragments. The author gives a short description of each pseudepigraph, and then discusses in detail the Greek evidence and the evidence of such other versions as exist. He devotes proportionately less space to questions of date, authorship and composition, and one might wish that it had been possible to deal with these aspects of Introduction in more detail. The volume contains a mine of information, and is likely to remain for a long time an extremely valuable work of reference.

This new series, *Studia in Veteris Testamenti Pseudepigrapha*, is intended to complement the editions of the Greek texts of the pseudepigrapha that are currently being published in the series *Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti graece* (also edited by Denis and de Jonge). In addition to the work here noticed a concordance is already projected; it is to be hoped that its appearance will not be too long delayed.

M.A.K.

FELDMAN, L. A.: *R. Abraham b. Isaac ha-Levi TaMaKH, Commentary on The Song of Songs*. Based on MSS and Early Printings with an Introduction, Notes, Variants and Comments. (Studia Semitica Neerlandica, No. 9). 1970. Pp. xii, 253. (Van Gorcum, Assen. Price: Fl. 42.50)

The allegorical interpretation of the Song of Songs in which Israel is the beloved bride and God the loving bridegroom is certainly older than Rabbi Aqiba (d. 135) who was the first to voice this opinion emphatically (cf. Mekh. on Ex. 15:2; ed. Lauterbach II, pp. 26f.). 'All the ages of the world are not worth as much as the day on which the Song of Songs was given to Israel; all the *ketubim* are holy, but the Song of Songs is the most holy' (Mishna Yad. 3, 5). Aqiba even anathematized those who sang parts of the Song as erotic ditties at their banquets: 'they will have no share in the world to come' (Tos. Sanh. 12, 10). The number of references to the allegorical explanation of the Song of Songs is quite considerable from R. Aqiba right down to the comments of the Mediaeval rabbis. The author of the present Commentary who lived in the 14th century makes extensive use of all the preceding literature without, however, always indicating his source. His work has, in turn, been used by later Jewish commentators. He proceeds systematically from verse to verse and gives first the direct explanation of the love songs and afterwards the *nistar*, the hidden meaning or, as the editor calls it, 'the occult interpretation', and constantly applies the details of the text to Israel and its history. The edition of the text is exemplary in every respect; the English rendering is pleasing, though now and then unnecessarily paraphrastic.

H.K.

Sifre on Deuteronomy. Published originally by the Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaft des Judentums and now re-published by The Jewish Theological Seminary of America (a reprint of *Siphre ad Deuteronomium* . . . edidit Dr. Louis Finkelstein. Berolini MCMXXXIX). 5729 (1969). Pp. 431. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$15.00)

The standard text of *Sifre* on Numbers and Deuteronomy for over a hundred years has been that of M. Friedmann, published in 1864 (Vienna). Together with the *Mekhilta* on Exodus and *Sifra* on Leviticus the midrash belongs to the oldest midrashim that have come down to us; they are particularly valuable for the study of the earliest rabbinic teaching and therefore also for the study of the Jewish background of the N.T. A new edition of *Sifre* on Numbers appeared in 1917 (Leipsic), edited by H. S. Horowitz. It was his intention to publish also the remaining Tannaitic midrashim, but he died in 1921. The papers he had left in preparation of a new edition of *Sifre* on Deuteronomy were handed over to Professor L. Finkelstein who revised text and notes. He published his work in October 1939 in Berlin, a month after the outbreak of the Second World War. The book shared the fate of other Jewish publications under the Nazi regime and only a few copies survived. The present edition is a photographic reprint of that of 1939 (printed and bound in Japan). In a new preface Professor Finkelstein explains why he was unable, much to our regret, to incorporate in the new edition the manuscript fragments of the text which have turned up in the past thirty years, but he draws our attention to some articles and books which have appeared in the meantime and are relevant to the midrash.

H.K.

GEIGER, A.: *Judaism and Islam. Prolegomenon* by M. Pearlman. (Library of Jewish Classics, ed. by D. Cohen). 1970. Pp. xxxii, 170. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$12.50)

Professor M. Pearlman's *Prolegomenon* briefly surveys research following Geiger's epoch-making prize-essay published as *Was hat Mohammed aus dem Judenthume aufgenommen* in 1833 and translated by F. M. Young at the suggestion of Christian missionaries working among Muslims in India in 1896 and published in 1898 under the misleading title *Judaism and Islam* since Geiger confines himself to the Jewish elements in the Qur'an. The reprint is to be welcomed because Geiger's pioneering effort has proved of enduring value and importance both in approach and execution for the understanding of Muhammad and the Qur'an, and this whether one agrees with his attribution to Judaism of ideas and stories in the Qur'an or assumes Christian transmission. Pearlman rightly singles out S. D. Goitein's researches among others because they largely confirm Geiger's findings on the basis of a considerable amount of source material not yet accessible to Geiger at the time.

E.I.J.R.

HARNISCH, W.: *Verhängnis und Verheissung der Geschichte. Untersuchungen zum Zeit- und Geschichtsverständnis im 4. Buch Esra und in der syr. Baruchapokalypse*. (Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments, 97.) 1969. Pp. 362. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price: DM. 48)

This Marburg dissertation is essentially a systematic exposition of the main theological ideas to be found in IV Ezra and II Baruch. The author rightly maintains that in discussing apocalyptic it is important to take account of the differences between the various apocalyptic writings, and so confines his attention to these two closely related works. He argues that the dialogue form of IV Ezra has a real purpose, and that the words of Ezra give expression to a profound scepticism about the trustworthiness of God's promises to Israel which the author of IV Ezra, whose own views are to be found only in the speeches of the interpreting angel, was concerned to combat. The scepticism about God's promises reflected in the words of Ezra seems to have derived in part from Israel's situation after A.D. 70, and in part from a belief that man is inevitably subject to sin, and therefore incapable of inheriting the promise contained in the law. The author of IV Ezra seeks to meet this scepticism with a dualistic and deterministic view of history. God's promises will be redeemed in the world that is to come; man was not made inevitably subject to sin as a result of Adam's sin, and is capable in this world of fulfilling the requirements of the law — the precondition of the attainment of life in the future world. The author of IV Ezra seems also to have been concerned to neutralize a belief in an imminent end; the end is inevitably coming, but not until the moment determined by God — and man cannot calculate when this will be. The argument and purpose of II Baruch is basically the same as that of IV Ezra. Although this book is at times unnecessarily repetitive, it contains a careful, and in general convincing, exegesis of the two texts.

M.A.K.

HAMMERSHAIMB, E., MUNCK, J., NOACK, B. and SEIDELIN, P. (ed.): *De gammeltestamentlige Pseudepigrapher i oversættelse med indledning og noter*. 5. hæfte, 1970. Pp. 509–623 (Gad, Copenhagen; Cammermeyer, Oslo; Gleerup, Lund. Price: D.Kr. 30)

This fascicle contains The Books of Adam (E. Hammershaimb), The Psalms of Solomon (S. Holm-Nielsen) and The Third Book of the Maccabees (N. Hyldahl). The two first fascicles, 1953 and 1956 (4 Ezra, 1 Enoch) were mentioned in *B.L.*, 1957, p. 71 (*Decade*, p. 71), the third fascicle, 1958 (Jubilees, Martyrdom of Isaiah) in *B.L.*, 1959, p. 42 (*Decade*, p. 178), and the fourth fascicle 1963 (Assumption of Moses, 1 (3) Esdras, Letter of Aristeas, Sibylline Oracles), in *B.L.*, 1964, p. 76 (*Decade*, p. 544). A sixth and concluding fascicle (Fourth Book of the Maccabees, Testaments of the XII Patriarchs, Slavonic Enoch, Syriac, Greek Apocalypses of Baruch besides indices) is planned to be issued not later than the beginning of 1972. E.H.

LAPERROUSAZ, E.-M.: *Le Testament de Moïse (généralement appelé 'Assomption de Moïse')*. Traduction avec introduction et notes. (Semitica, Vol. xix.) 1970. Pp. xi, 140. (Adrien-Maisonneuve, Paris)

The acephalous Latin text edited by Ceriani under the title 'Assumption of Moses' has long been recognized as properly belonging to the 'Testament' literature, and the work is here given its more fitting title. The second of the four valuable and important introductory chapters discusses the true relationship of this work to the real, and otherwise lost, *Assumption of Moses* (known only from Patristic quotations). Ceriani's Latin text is usefully reproduced (with chapter and verse references added), and the French translation is accompanied by notes. S.P.B.

NEUSNER, J.: *Development of a legend. Studies on the traditions concerning Yohanan ben Zakkai* (Studia Post-Biblica, Vol. xvi). 1970. Pp. xvii, 316. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 60)

The author, who is principally known for his five-volume *History of the Jews in Babylonia*, began his very productive literary career in 1962 with *A Life of Rabban Yohanan ben Zakkai* in which he attempted to reconstruct the story of the founder of the Yavneh academy on the basis of all the available traditions, ancient and more recent. Here the same traditions are re-examined both in their historical sequence and synoptically according to themes. The approach is that of *Formgeschichte* with a view to tracing the formation of a legend around an historical figure. A pioneering methodological work in rabbinic research. G.V.

PHILONENKO, M.: *Le Testament de Job. Introduction, traduction et notes*. (Semitica, Vol. xviii.) 1968. Pp. 78. (Adrien-Maisonneuve, Paris)

Hitherto the only modern translation of the oldest form of the text of *T. Job* was that by Riessler (Kohler's English translation, for example, was based on a later, somewhat expanded, text). Philonenko's useful French translation (with short notes and a succinct introduction) is based on the re-edition of the older text form in *Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti II* (see *B.L.*, 1969, p. 60). An appendix draws attention to some hitherto unknown Coptic fragments of the work. S.P.B.

SCHALIT, A.: *König Herodes. Der Mann und sein Werk.* (Studia Judaica, Band iv.) 1969. Pp. xvi, 890 (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin. Price: DM. 148)

This is a German translation of a full revision of a Hebrew work (under the same title, in Hebrew) first published in 1960. It is an exhaustive study of Herod's life and reign and contains searching assessments of his character, his thinking (in so far as that can be reconstructed from the sources available) and his achievements. On the biographical side, especially in relation to other leading figures, Antony, Cleopatra, Mariamme, Octavian, etc., there is a close examination of motives and moods, and on the political side a detailed study of the Greek and Roman systems of government as they impinged on or influenced the affairs of Judaea as administered by Herod. Inevitably Schalit has had to follow Josephus as almost the only source for his material, but the abundant and detailed footnotes and additional notes testify to the careful critical handling of the source material. Even where one might differ from Schalit, as one must sometimes where so much is matter for speculation, the reason for the difference is abundantly clear. It is an important re-assessment of Herod.

L.H.B.

SCHECHTER, S.: *Documents of Jewish Sectaries. Vol. I: Fragments of a Zadokite Work. Vol. II: Fragments of the Book of the Commandments by Anan.* (The Library of Biblical Studies, ed. by H. M. Orlinsky.) 1970. Pp. 176. (Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York. Price: \$25.00)

Schechter's editions of the *Zadokite Fragments* and of the *Karaite Book of the Commandments by Anan*, which were originally issued as two separate volumes in 1910, are here republished in a single volume with the addition of a new introduction by J. A. Fitzmeyer. Fitzmeyer devotes most of his space to a discussion of the *Zadokite Fragments*, and provides a list of corrections and restorations to the text printed by Schechter, as well as a fairly extensive bibliography (both pre- and post-Qumran) of studies of this important document. Though it is convenient to have Schechter's edition of the *Zadokite Fragments* once more available, it is not clear that it was worth republishing.

M.A.K.

STONE, M. E.: *The Testament of Levi. A First Study of the Armenian Manuscripts of the Testaments of the XII Patriarchs in the Convent of St. James, Jerusalem.* 1969. Pp. x, 203. (St. James Press, Jerusalem)

This book contains the texts (with facing English translation) of the two recensions of the Armenian version of *T. Levi*, each based on manuscripts to be found in the library of the Armenian Patriarchate in Jerusalem. The apparatus also incorporates the variants of other manuscripts, derived from Charles, and from the Venice edition of *T. XII Patr.* While the present work is greatly superior to the Venice edition, it by no means represents all the evidence available (see for this Burchard's survey in *Studien zu den Testamenten der Zwölf Patriarchen, B.L.*, 1970, p. 72). The texts are prefaced by a long introduction on the relationships between the various Armenian manuscripts used.

S.P.B.

TAYLOR, C.: *Sayings of the Jewish Fathers* (Library of Jewish Classics). With a new introduction by J. Goldin. 1970. Pp. xviii, 183. (Ktav Publishing House, New York. Price: \$14.95)

This is a reprint of the second edition (1897) of Taylor's famous study of *Aboth*, together with the Appendix (1900) containing a lengthy catalogue of manuscripts and fragments. The commentary and notes are still of value but the translation, to quote J. Goldin's Prolegomenon, is 'almost unbelievable', a 'lexical servitude'. G.V.

THYEN, H.: *Studien zur Sündenvergebung im Neuen Testament und seinen alttestamentlichen und jüdischen Voraussetzungen*. (Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments, 96.) 1970. Pp. 281. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price: DM. 40; paper DM. 35)

Studies on the Baptist, on some crucial statements of forgiveness through the death of Jesus, and on the Matthean commission to Peter, are here prefaced by a detailed examination of sin and forgiveness in the O.T. and in 'intertestamental' Judaism, which in fact occupies half the book. The emergence of the idea of sinfulness, and of the 'forgiving, transforming word of grace' (p. 43), is the author's nearest approach to a guiding thread in the later stages of a descriptive survey which is sharply critical of simplifications; earlier, the individualization of originally corporate understandings of guilt and restoration is illustrated in terms both of law and of the cult (where the ritual of admission to the temple is thought to have played an important part). The development in Palestinian and Hellenistic Judaism is documented; in the latter case, use is made of the recently edited *Memar Marqah* and of the interpretative contribution of the LXX translators, as well as of Philo; the influence of the Egyptian mysteries on the latter is briefly discussed. The section on Qumran is largely an extended and valuable treatment of the *Hodayoth*. The chapter as a whole provides a comprehensive critical review of existing work in German which bears on the subject, and the footnotes constitute a useful bibliography. There are two excursions on *šdq* and its cognates (pp. 23 ff, 57 ff.)

C.J.A.H.

WEISS, R.: *Leqet Bibliographi 'al Hashom'ronim*. 1970. Pp. 23. (Jerusalem, 1970)

The first edition of this select bibliography on the Samaritans was published in 1968, and listed 306 books and articles, about one-third of which were in Hebrew, and divided into twenty-two different categories. An appendix of sixteen further items has now been added, together with a few corrections of wrong references. The work is a useful reference guide for those working on Samaritan studies.

R.J.C.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

BROENNO, E.: *Die Aussprache der hebräischen Laryngale nach Zeugnissen des Hieronymus*. 1970. Pp. 214. (Universitetsforlaget i Aarhus. Price: D.Kr. 80.50)

In continuation of his earlier works the author gives in this dissertation a carefully elaborated refutation of A. Sperber's and P. Kahle's

theory about the pronunciation of the laryngals. According to these scholars the Tiberian pronunciation of the laryngals is an artificial reconstruction and reintroduction after a period during which they were not pronounced. It must be admitted that Jerome's utterances on the laryngals and his description of them can be misleading, but Broenno adduces clear arguments for his understanding of Jerome's apparently contradictory statements. Jerome was no linguistic historian, but when e.g. concerning *heth* and *'ayin* he speaks of *adspiraciones* and *rasura gulae* (i.e. a guttural roughness) and declares that *heth* was pronounced with a double aspiration, this proves, according to B., that Jerome was familiar with the Jewish pronunciation of these sounds as real laryngals.

E.H.

ALSTER, G. and MOSSEL, B. M.: *Hadachlil. Leerboek van het Israëlsche Hebreeuws*. 1969. Pp. 491. (Van Gorcum, Assen, Price: Fl. 29)

The authors of *Hadachlil* see the study of Israeli Hebrew not only as the ambition of visitors and immigrants to Israel, but also as an integral part of the study of the Semitic languages. Dissatisfied with the shortcomings of gramophone records, picture-books and other popular teaching aids, they emphasize from the start that Hebrew is a hard language and that they are not going to gloss over the difficulties. There are some pedagogical aids: the definite article is introduced in its 'standard form' on p. 8, and the complications before gutturals are left till p. 60; in the verb-tables the first person singular forms come first; the Hebrew-Dutch vocabulary gives construct as well as absolute; and there are plenty of good exercises. But on the whole, true to its title (*hadachlil* is Hebrew for 'scarecrow'), it retains all the masoretic terminology, introduces vocabulary in a quite haphazard way, and has no index, so that one feels it certainly will scare off all but the most dedicated Dutch students.

J.F.A.S.

ANDERSEN, F. I.: *The Hebrew Verbless Clause in the Pentateuch* (Journal of Biblical Literature Monograph Series, 14). 1970. Pp. 128. (Abingdon Press, Nashville and New York. Price: \$3.00)

Part I summarizes and criticizes earlier work on the subject, and explains the methods (worked out under the influence of modern linguistics) used in the present study, and Part II analyzes and interprets the author's findings. The evidence is set out in a systematic way in Part III, and Part IV consists of tables of different types of clause. Finally, there are notes, and an index of biblical references in them and in Parts I and II. This valuable contribution to the study of the Hebrew language shows that some generally-accepted theories need to be revised, and that much can still be learned about Hebrew by such a systematic study of the usage in the Bible.

J.A.E.

BALGUR, R.: *The Basic Word List for Elementary Schools* (in Hebrew). 1968. Pp. 207. ('Otsar Hamoreh', Publishing House of the Teachers' Union in Israel. Price: \$4.50)

4,000 words are listed, first, in order of frequency from 'et (6701 times) down to about 200 words occurring only 5 times in the corpus, and

then in alphabetical order with cross-references to the frequency list. This volume bears all the marks of sound scholarship, and will be of immense value, not only to the school-teachers for whom it is intended, but also to anyone learning modern Israeli Hebrew. It will be of interest too, as a comparison with J. D. W. Watts' *List of Words* (Leiden, 1959, 1967, *B.L.*, 1960, p. 57; *Decade*, p. 237; *B.L.*, 1968, p. 70), shows, both to the teacher of biblical Hebrew and Hebraists in general. A preface by Professor Chaim Rabin is translated into English, and there is an adequate English summary of the introduction.

J.F.A.S.

VAN DEN BRANDEN, A.: *Grammaire phénicienne*. (Bibliothèque de l'Université Saint-Esprit, Kaslik - Liban, II). 1969. Pp. x, 164. (Librairie du Liban, Beyrouth)

The author modestly describes this as a grammar for the use of beginners. As such it will indeed be valuable, but, in that it makes good use of the more recent material, notably from Karatepe, not available to Friedrich, it will also be useful to the more advanced, although they may well find themselves in disagreement with van den Branden on several points of detail. Phoenician characters are used throughout.

S.P.B.

COHEN, D. and ZAFRANI, H.: *Grammaire de l'hébreu vivant*. 1968. Pp. xii, 317. (Presses universitaires de France, Paris. Price: Fr. 33.20)

After a brief introductory section on the history of Hebrew up to the present, the grammar is divided into three parts. Part I (pp. 19-48) contains an elementary introduction to phonetics, a description of the 20 consonants and 5 vowels that are distinctive in Modern Hebrew, and an examination of the problems involved in representing these in the traditional script. Part II, 'Les Formes et les Valeurs', starts with the verbal system (pp. 51-126). After definitions of 'racine', 'thème', etc., Hebrew verbs are described in four classes: 'triconsonnes', 'biconsonnes' (CVC and CCV), 'faux-biconsonnes' (e.g. *yašab*, *našak*, *ḥagag*), and 'quadriconsonnes'. This is followed by sections on the noun (pp. 127-79) and the numerals, including dates, measures, etc., (pp. 180-9). Part III, 'Les Constructions' (pp. 193-310), begins with the nominal syntagma (definite article, noun + adjective, etc.), gives compact descriptions of adverbs, interrogation, impersonal constructions and the like, and ends with the nominal sentence, the verbal sentence, and co-ordination and subordination in complex sentences. There are 24 pages of verb tables and two indices.

The authors' aim was to provide both a reference book and a teaching aid, and in this they have been conspicuously successful. The book is imaginative, attractive, and thoroughly business-like. The system of transliteration is simple and effective. The notation C = consonant, V = vowel is of course particularly helpful as applied to a Semitic language. Some traditional terms like *nifal*, *piel*, etc. are introduced for continuity, but 'la forme en ni-', 'la deuxième forme radicale' (= *piel*), etc. are preferred. One minor improvement would have been a bibliography. The appearance of this refreshing new descriptive grammar will be welcomed by Hebraists and Semitists alike.

J.F.A.S.

EISENBEIS, W.: *Die Wurzel šlm im Alten Testament* (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, 113). 1969. Pp. xvi, 367. (Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin. Price: DM. 80)

This work, which is based on a Ph.D. dissertation presented at the University of Chicago in 1966, is a familiar kind of study of a Hebrew root in the Old Testament. After an account of the meanings of *šlm* in cognate languages, there is a systematic examination of the use of the root in Hebrew, and it is maintained that the fundamental meaning is that of wholeness. Finally, there are a bibliography of works relevant to the Accadian cognate, and indexes of authors' names and biblical references. The author does not discuss the criticisms that have recently been made of such word-studies, and his arguments are sometimes open to question (e.g. the discussion of Zech. 9:10), but the work is clearly very useful both because of its collection and analysis of the material and because of its detailed discussion of numerous passages in the Old Testament.

J.A.E.

LESLAU, W.: *Hebrew Cognates in Amharic*. 1969. Pp. ix, 105. (Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. Price: DM. 30)

This discussion of the degree of lexical overlap will be of interest to those who know Hebrew and are curious to see how many words it has in common with a modern Semitic language of quite different structure. An introduction states some principles of the comparison, and the lists of words are easy to follow, all words being printed both in their native script and in romanization, and the Amharic words being listed in the order of the English alphabet, rather than the indigenous order, which is hard to remember. There is a reverse index starting from the Hebrew.

J.B.

MEYER, R.: *Hebräische Grammatik. I. Einleitung, Schrift- und Lautlehre* (Sammlung Götschen, Band 763/763a/763b). 3rd edition, 1966. Pp. 120. (Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin. Price: DM. 7.80.) *II. Formenlehre, Flexionstabellen* (764/764a/764b). 1969. Pp. 221. (Price: DM. 7.80)

The first edition of this short grammar was written by G. Beer and published in 1915. The second was a complete revision of the work by R. Meyer, and Volume I appeared in 1952 (*B.L.*, 1953, p. 79; *Eleven Years*, p. 532) and Volume II in 1955 (*B.L.*, 1956, p. 75; *Eleven Years*, p. 782). The name of Beer no longer appears on the title-page of the third edition, and it is now being published in three volumes, of which the second deals with some subjects contained in Volume I and some in Volume II of the preceding edition. While the same subjects are still discussed in sections with the same numbers as before and much of the wording in many places, especially in Volume II, remains unchanged, numerous alterations and additions have been made; for example, the discussion of Canaanite languages in section 4 has been completely rewritten, and a paragraph has been added to section 87 in which the presence of enclitic *mem* is recognized in some verses of the O.T. Pp. 218–21 of Volume II contain corrections and additions to Volume I. A remarkably large amount of information has been packed into this valuable work.

J.A.E.

O'LEARY, DE LACY: *Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages*. (first published 1923) reprint 1969. Pp. xv, 280. (Philo Press, Amsterdam. Price: Fl. 42)

This is, perhaps, the oddest product of the increasingly undesirable reprint industry which the present reviewer has seen. Rinaldi (*le lingue semitiche*, 11) rightly said of the original edition that it was not even up-to-date when it was published in 1923; *a fortiori*, close on 50 years later, much of this unhappy compilation is rather in the nature of a poor joke. Reprint publishers, in their anxiety to make quick gains, are apt to be exceedingly cruel to the memory of scholars who would never have permitted an uncorrected reprint.

The bibliography contains factual mistakes. The text comprises such gems as 'Amharic is not derived from Ge'ez but from a sister language. It is more affected by Arabic and Galla and less by Greek and Coptic' (p. 23); or 'Probably the oldest type of plural is that which shows the reduplication of the singular' (p. 192); or 'The essential difference between [perfect and imperfect] may be regarded as a question of musical *tempo* . . . the command and subordinate statement (imperfect) is in *tempo allegro*' (p. 230).

There are satisfactory introductions to the study of the Semitic languages on the market (foremost among them Brockelmann's *Grundriss* and Bergsträsser's *Einführung*), and it must be hoped that librarians will think twice before investing their meagre funds in a reprint of this nature.

E.U.

Proceedings of the International Conference on Semitic Studies held in Jerusalem, 19-23 July 1965. 1969. Pp. 234. (The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Jerusalem. Price: Fl. 38)

The topics discussed in these papers (in English, French, or German) range over several Semitic languages. The essays of O. Kapeliuk ('Auxiliaires descriptifs en Amharique') and W. Leslau ('Is there a Proto-Gurage?') are concerned with Ethiopian languages, and those of H. Blanc (Semitic *g* and the '*qāl-gāl* Dialect Split') and W. Fischer (problems of syllabic structure) primarily with Arabic, and J. Blau examines 'Some Problems of the Formation of the Old Semitic Languages in the Light of Arabic Dialects'. S. E. Loewenstamm discusses the numerals in Ugaritic, A. F. Rainey some of its uses of prepositions, and J. C. Greenfield its relation to Amurrite and Canaanite. Aramaic questions are considered by M. Z. Kaddari ('Construct State and *dī*-Phrases in Imperial Aramaic') and E. Y. Kutscher ('Two "Passive" Constructions . . . in the Light of Persian'), and S. Morag contributes an interesting essay on the oral traditions of the pronunciation of Aramaic among Yemenite Jews and on the methods to be used in studying them. H. B. Rosén discusses the Hebrew tenses, while more general questions of the verb in Semitic languages are examined by G. R. Driver (some uses of *qtl*), M. H. Goshen-Gottstein (the system of verbal stems), and M. Cohen ('Vue générale du verbe chamito-sémitique'). C. Rabin's essay is concerned with case endings in Semitic languages. A high standard is set in this collection of papers, and it is of great value for the Semitic scholar. J.A.E.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS, ETC.

- *EDGELL, H. A. R.: *Dead Sea Discoveries. An Introduction to the Scrolls from Qumran, Masada and other sites.* 1970. Pp. 52. (Religious Education Press Ltd., Oxford. Price: 40p)

This is a simply written, straightforward, comprehensive and accurate account of the Scrolls and their background, suitable for use in the lower forms of Secondary Schools. It is attractively produced in a limp cover, with maps, silhouette illustrations, a table of dates and a booklist.

L.A.P.

- *GAUBERT, H.: *The Bible in History.* Volume 4. *David and the Foundation of Jerusalem.* 1969. Pp. 195. (Darton, Longman and Todd, London. Price: £1.30)

- *GAUBERT, H.: *The Bible in History,* Volume 5. *Solomon the Magnificent.* 1970. Pp. 191. (Darton, Longman and Todd, London. Price: £1.40)

The first three volumes of this series were reviewed in the *B.L.*, 1970, p. 86. These two volumes present a fairly straightforward exposition of the biblical text from a conservative but not entirely uncritical standpoint. The life of David is illustrated by citations from the Psalms, since it is held that about half the Psalter may be attributed to him. The text is illustrated by frequent sketch-maps, diagrams, drawings and photographs.

L.A.P.

- *JONES, E.: *The Living Word: An introduction to Old Testament Theology.* ('Understanding the Bible' Series, Vol. 3.) 1970. Pp. xi, 136. (Pergamon Press, Oxford. Price: 75p limp cover, £1.00 hard)

This is an excellent introduction to Old Testament theology for beginners, written in simple terms, avoiding technical jargon. It deals with the main aspects under four headings: the Bible and theology; the revelation of God; the response of man; God, man and eternity. The reading lists at the end of each chapter point to fuller treatments of each subject.

Useful for upper secondary forms in school and 'basic' or 'curriculum' courses in colleges of education.

C.A.

Books received too Late for Notice

- ABBOTT, W. M., GILBERT, A., HUNT, R. L., CARTER SWAIN, J. (ed.): *The Bible Reader. An Interfaith Interpretation*. 1970. (Chapman, London; Bruce Books, New York.)
- ALLEN, C. J. (ed.): *The Broadman Bible Commentary* — Vol. 2. Leviticus — Ruth. 1971. (Broadman Press, Nashville, Tennessee.)
- BALTZER, D.: *Ezechiel und Deuterocesaja*. (BZAW 121.) 1971. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.)
- BERGQUIST, J. A.: *A Brief Guide to the Old Testament*. 1970. (Gurukul Theological College, Madras.)
- BLACK, M. and DENIS A.-M. (ed.): *Fragmenta Pseudepigraphorum Quae supersunt Graeca*. (Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti Graece, Vol. 3.) 1971. (Brill, Leiden.)
- BOECKER, H. J.: *Redeformen des Rechtslebens im Alten Testament* (WMANT 14.) Ed. 2 1970. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn.)
- BRUCE, F. F.: *Tradition Old and New*. 1970. (Paternoster Press, Exeter.)
- CANSDALE, G. S.: *Animals of the Bible Lands*. 1970. (Paternoster Press, Exeter.)
- CHEYNE, T. K.: *Critica Biblica*. 1970. (Philo Press, Amsterdam.)
- ECKERT, W., LEVINSON, N. P., STÖHR, M. (ed.): *Jüdisches Volk — gelobtes Land*. 1970. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München.)
- ELLIGER, RUDOLPH (ed.): *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia*. 1, 10. 1970. (Württembergische Bibelstalt, Stuttgart.)
- FARBRIDGE, M.: *Studies in Biblical and Semitic Symbolism*. 1971. (Ktav Publishing House Inc., New York.)
- FILBY, F. A.: *The Flood Reconsidered*. 1970. (Pickering & Inglis, Glasgow.)
- FINKELSTEIN, L.: *New Light from the Prophets*. 1969. (Vallentine, Mitchell, London.)
- FOHRER, G.: *Das Alte Testament* (2. and 3). 1971. (Gütersloher Verlagshaus, Gerd Mohn.)
- GERLEMAN, G.: *Esther*. (Biblischer Kommentar Altes Testament XXI, 1.) 1970. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn.)
- GIBSON, J. C. L.: *Textbook of Syrian Semitic Inscriptions*. Vol. 1. 1971. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
- GINSBURG, C. D.: *The Song of Songs and Qoheleth*. 1970. (Ktav Publishing House Inc., New York.)
- GOLDMANN, C.: *Ursprungssituationen biblischen Glaubens*. 1970. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen.)

- HEALEY, F. G. (ed.): *Preface to Christian Studies*. 1971. (Lutterworth Press, London.)
- KAUFMANN, Y.: *The Babylonian Captivity and Deutero-Isaiah*. 1970. (Union of American Hebrew Congregations, New York.)
- KELLERMANN, D.: *Die Priesterschrift von Numeri 1:1 bis 10: 10 literarkritisch und traditionsgeschichtlich untersucht*. (BZAW 120.) 1970. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.)
- KOCH, K.: *Ratlos vor der Apokalyptik*. 1970. (Gütersloher Verlagshaus, Gerd Mohn.)
- KRAUS, H.-J.: *Die Biblische Theologie: Ihre Geschichte und Problematik*. 1970. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen-Vluyn.)
- KUSKE, M.: *Das Alte Testament als Buch von Christus. Dietrich Bonhoeffers Wartung und Auslegung des Alten Testaments*. 1971. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen.)
- LAURIN, R. B.: *The Layman's Introduction to the Old Testament*. 1970. (Judson Press, Pennsylvania.)
- MAUCHLINE, J.: *1 and 2 Samuel*. (New Century Bible.) 1971. (Oliphants, London.)
- MILGROM, J.: *Studies in Levitical Terminology*, 1. 1970. (University of California Press.)
- MÜLLER, H.-P.: *Hiob und seine Freunde*. (Theologische Studien, 103.) 1970. (EVZ, Zürich.)
- MULDER, M. J.: *Het Meisje van Sodom*. 1970. (Kok, Kampen.)
- MURAOKA, T.: *Emphasis in Biblical Hebrew*. (Hebrew University, Jerusalem.) 1969.
- NOBER, P., S.J.: *Elenchus Bibliographicus Biblicus*. Vol. 51. 1970. (Biblical Institute, Rome.)
- PASCHEN, W.: *Rein und Unrein*. (Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testament, XXIV.) 1970. (Kösel Verlag, München.)
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