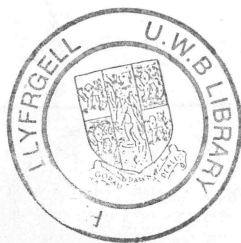


016.221
DC

The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST
1937



University College of North Wales

Ex Libris



Professor Winton Thomas

Marc Dosbarth	Periodicals soc
Class Mark	
Rhif	274864
Accession No.	



THE SOCIETY FOR OLD TESTAMENT STUDY.

BOOK LIST, 1937.

THE following selection of books published during the last year has been made by a Sub-Committee consisting of Miss B. K. Rattey, Prof. S. A. Cook, Mr. G. R. Driver, Rev. Father C. Lattey, S.J., Rev. Preb. W. O. E. Oesterley, Rev. Prin. H. Wheeler Robinson, Prof. T. H. Robinson, and the Rev. Prof. H. H. Rowley. The Committee is also indebted to Prof. S. H. Hooke and to Mr. H. Loewe for valuable assistance.

(Where sterling prices are quoted for foreign books, they may be subject to fluctuations in the exchange.)

ARCHÆOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, ETC.

ALT, A. : *Völker und Staaten Syriens im frühen Altertum. Der alte Orient, Bd. 34. Hft. 4.* (Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, Leipzig. RM. 1.50.)

We are accustomed to expect something original and stimulating from the pen of Professor Alt, and in this, his latest monograph, we have in a brief compass a flood of light upon a region where recent discoveries have invalidated many commonly accepted views. By a study of place and personal names in the various early documentary sources, Professor Alt throws new light on the Semitic and non-Semitic elements in the early population of Syria. He draws a picture of the relations between Hittites, Hurrians, Aryan immigrants, and Aramæan settlers, which gives us valuable material for the reconstruction of the historical background of an obscure and difficult period in the early history of the Hebrews.

DELAPORTE, L. : *Les Hittites.* (Renaissance du Livre. Fr. 50—.)

Includes an account of the indigenous Hittites and of the Indo-European immigrants, followed by an outline of the first Hittite empire, whose capital was at Boghaz-Keui. The feudal organization of Hittite society is described, with reference to the newly edited collection of Hittite laws. The author demonstrates the extent to which Hittite civilization was influenced by that of Mesopotamia, and gives an excellent account of Hittite art and of the various languages

included under the term Hittite. Finally there is an account of the Neo-Hittite empire which arose to the south of the Taurus after the destruction of the first by the Sea-Peoples. A book of first rate importance.

DUNCAN, J. GARROW : *New Light on Hebrew Origins*. (S.P.C.K. 5s.)

A volume of rather strong fundamentalist tendencies, largely based on the work of Yahuda and Woolley, but containing some interesting and important matter derived from the author's own excavation work in Jerusalem.

EISSFELDT, O. : *Philister und Phönizier. Der alte Orient, Bd. 34, Hft. 3*. (Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, Leipzig. RM. 1.50.)

This monograph, like all Professor Eissfeldt's work, is a sound and careful account of the place which these two interesting and perplexing ancient peoples occupied in the history of the ancient Near East. The author draws an acute and striking contrast between the characteristics of the two peoples, and uses all the most recent archæological material to illuminate and support his conclusions. He submits the theory of the Cretan origin of the Philistines, and the companion theory of the early influence of the Phœnicians upon Western culture, to a searching criticism. This is a very valuable contribution to Old Testament studies.

GALLING, KURT : *Biblisches Reallexikon*. Lief. III. (J. C. B. Mohr. RM. 13.50.)

The third part of the work of which the first part was noted in the Book List for 1935 and the second in the following year. It is now complete, and forms a brief, simple, but up-to-date dictionary of the Bible, which should prove of great value to students. Special mention may be made of the way in which the work is illustrated ; we have here an admirable collection of figures taken from many sources which should prove most helpful in enabling the reader to appreciate the results of archæological research. The book is included in the series *Handbuch zum Alten Testament*, edited by Otto Eissfeldt.

GÖTZE, A. : *Hethiter, Churriter und Assyrier*. (Williams & Norgate. 12s.)

This is an important book by one of the three leading modern experts in the difficult field of Hittite and kindred studies. The author begins by a valuable summary of the significance of the second millennium in the history of the ancient East, and of the perplexing racial movements which were taking place at the beginning of that period. Götze's account should be used to supplement Speiser's monograph on Ethnic Movements in the second millennium B.C. The chapter on the problem of the Hurrian culture is of special importance in relation to the Abraham sagas. The book closes with an account of the racial movements at the end of the millennium, and of the rise of Assyrian culture. There is an unusually good collection of plates (79) at the end, and four useful sketch maps. An indispensable guide to a new field.

GRANDQUIST, HILMA : *Marriage Conditions in a Palestinian Village*. (Helsingfors. 22s. 6d.)

The two volumes comprising this work are quite unique. For years Dr. Grandquist lived as one of the family among the native women, and learned at first hand everything to do with marriage customs. From the nature of the case, this was possible for a woman only. The first volume deals with pre-nuptial conditions, the second with post-nuptial. The book is quite indispensable for Old Testament study, so far as the special study is concerned.

MONTGOMERY, J. A., and HARRIS, Z. S. : *The Ras Shamra Mythological Texts*. (American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. 13s. 6d.)

Contains a brief introduction on the discovery of the Ugaritian texts, an outline of the dialect, an essay on the literary form of the poems and a sketch of their contents, a bibliography, the text of the four tablets of the myth of Aleyn with a glossary, and, in a supplementary section, the text of the fragmentary myth of Kasher with glossary. The transliteration into square Hebrew character overemphasizes the relation of Ugaritian to Hebrew, and obscures its affinities, no less marked, with other Semitic languages. The Hebrew student who wishes to obtain an insight into a remarkable new literature would be well advised to get this volume, though the language is difficult to interpret without the guidance of a translation, and with only a summary glossary, for, if he succeeds in reading the texts, he will find himself amply rewarded.

PIROT, L. : *Supplément au Dictionnaire de la Bible*. Fasc. 15-16 (cf. Book List for 1935 and 1936). (Letouzey et Ané, Paris. Fr. 40.)

Entirely devoted to the still unfinished article on Grace (580 cols. so far). The conception is traced through the Bible in the greater part of this issue.

THOMSEN, P. : *Die Palästina-Literatur*. Fünfter Band : Die Literatur der Jahre 1925-1934. Lieferung 1. (Hinrichs, Leipzig. RM. 15.-)

A complete Bibliography of all books and articles dealing with Palestine published within the period indicated. The scope of the work does not include Philology or Literature, but is confined to History, Archæology, Geography, and Modern Palestine. Even so, while over three thousand items are recorded, the work has as yet advanced only a small part of the way into the section on History.

VIROLLEAUD, C. : *La Légende phénicienne de Danel*. (Geuthner, Paris. 29s.)

La Légende de Keret roi des Sidoniens. (Geuthner, Paris. 23s.)

The first two volumes of the forthcoming *Mission de Ras-Shamra* dirigée par C. F-A. Schaeffer. The former contains a general introduction to the literary discoveries at Ras

Shamra, including a table of the cuneiform alphabet and a special introduction to the text of Danel, a complete transliteration and translation, notes, and plates giving the cuneiform text. In the second, which has no general introduction, the text of Keret is similarly treated. Both volumes include brief glossaries. The transliterations are careful and the translations as accurate as possible; all parallel Biblical phrases are noted. Both volumes are indispensable to all serious students of the Old Testament.

EDUCATIONAL.

COPPENS, J.: *Pour mieux comprendre et mieux enseigner l'histoire sainte de l'Ancien Testament.* (Desclée. 2s.)

This booklet of 82 pages contains an address delivered by invitation at the third International Congress of Catholic secondary education on the theme: *Comment réaliser un bon manuel d'histoire sainte?* Its stimulating suggestions have attracted a good deal of attention. Prof. Coppens' main points are that the aim should be to trace the religious development as such, and to explain the historical circumstances only as the necessary setting. He outlines such a course in an appendix.

LUMB, W. *Later Judaism.* (S.C.M. 1s.)

That this little text-book has in view the needs of candidates for an examination seems to be suggested by the questions to be found at the end of each chapter. This naturally limits its scope. The main outline of the history is concisely set forth, though certain inaccuracies need correction. More attention might have been paid to the Pseudepigrapha, especially to the Enoch literature and to the Testaments of the XII Patriarchs, in view of their importance for the study of the New Testament.

MALDEN, R. H.: *The Apocrypha.* (O.U.P. 4s. 6d.)

The Apocrypha is not as well known as it should be, and, in spite of the fact that so many passages from it are read in the Church Lectionary, a large number of editions of the Bible is still printed without it. In this volume the Dean of Wells sets out to shew, first the importance and religious value of the books contained in the Apocrypha, and, secondly, by giving a clear and readable account of the contents of each volume, to encourage a more intelligent reading of the principal books contained in it.

EXEGESIS.

AUGÉ, DOM RAMIR, O.S.B.: *Isaias.* (2 vols. Monestir de Montserrat.)

A further instalment of the Catalan edition of the Bible, published by the Benedictine monks of the Abbey of Montserrat. The present disturbances in Spain will delay or,

perhaps, stop the work. The two volumes are fairly full (329 and 290 pages), and, besides a translation from the Hebrew and notes, contain a discussion of the rôle of the prophets in general, all on conservative but scholarly lines.

BENTZEN, A. : *Daniel*. (Eissfeldt's *Handbuch zum Alten Testament*, erste Reihe, xix. (Mohr, Tübingen. Subscription price RM. 4.15.)

This brief commentary is a marvel of compression, and its reference to contemporary literature remarkably full. The author makes extensive use of Scandinavian, German, and English works, but practically no use of French works, of which not one figures in his Bibliography. The philological notes are excellent, and the critical judgment sound.

BERTHOLET, A. : *Hesekiel*. (Eissfeldt's *Handbuch zum Alten Testament*, erste Reihe, xiii. (Mohr, Tübingen. Subscription price RM. 9.15.)

An important contribution to the recent study of Ezekiel. Bertholet holds that Ezekiel prophesied in Jerusalem until 585 B.C., and thereafter in Babylon, and that his prophecies have received extensive additions and glosses. By typographical differences the reader can distinguish the genuine portions, the additions, and the glosses. Bertholet does not follow Hertrich (see Book List for 1933) in denying chs. 40-48 to Ezekiel, but assigns to him a large part of this section. The commentary on 40-48, and the introduction to these chapters, are by K. Galling, who holds them to be genuine.

CALÈS, JEAN, S.J. : *Le Livre des Psaumes*. (Beauchesne, Paris. Tome I, Fr. 110 ; Tome II, Fr. 160.)

This commentary is very large, of almost 1,400 pages in all. In the introduction special attention is paid to the origin and to the doctrine of the Psalms. In the commentary each Psalm is translated from the Hebrew into French, and then into Latin, after which there is separate treatment of text (based mainly on the LXX and the Vulgate), exegesis, literary and poetic form, doctrine, liturgical usage and date. The text is fairly conservative, but the more obvious emendations are accepted. The work is intended mainly for Catholic priests and religious, but it will prove in the main a competent and valuable help, not only to them, but to all who seek to understand the Psalter.

CONDAMIN, ALBERT, S.J. : *Le Livre de Jérémie*. (Troisième édition corrigée. Gabalda, Paris. Fr. 60.)

The most important feature in this fine commentary is the attention paid to the metre, as was to be expected from the author's *Poèmes de la Bible* (see Book List for 1934). A chapter of introduction is devoted to a comparison of the MT with the text of the LXX. The translation is the author's own ; the notes are adequate on all points.

KAMINKA, A.: *Liber Assiri Salathielis*. (Sumptibus Societatis "Dvir," Tel-Aviv.)

A translation of the Ezra Apocalypse (2 Esdras 3-14) into Hebrew, together with an introduction and commentary in Hebrew. The critical position of the author is still that of his earlier *Beiträge zur Erklärung der Esra-Apokalyptse* (see Book List for 1934). Unfortunately, misprints abound, though the translation of the text is a useful piece of work, as are also some of the notes. Kaminka seems to be unacquainted with Oesterley's commentary on the text.

OESTERLEY, W. O. E.: *The Song of Songs*. (Golden Cockerel Press, London. 84s.)

A superbly printed edition, with the A.V. and a new translation by Dr. Oesterley in parallel columns, together with a short introduction. Dr. Oesterley divides the book into twenty-eight separate songs, and regards it as a collection of poems of varying date and authorship. He partly follows Meek in that he regards some of the poems as old Tammuz liturgies, and partly Budde in that he regards others as wedding songs. It is not necessary here to describe the illustrations, for which the author is not responsible.

The Psalms, Bk. IV. Hebrew Text, with Critical, Grammatical and Exegetical notes. (S.P.C.K. 4s.)

Another instalment of the admirable series issued by the S.P.C.K. The present volume is marked by Dr. Oesterley's usual scholarship, sound criticism, exegetical insight, and appreciation of students' difficulties. Invaluable for all who wish to understand this section of the Psalter.

INTRODUCTION.

(a) TEXT.

The following part of the new edition of Kittel's *Biblia Hebraica* has appeared since the last issue of the Book List:

Joshua and Judges: M. Noth and R. Kittel. (RM. 1.50.)

Biblia Sacra juxta Latinam Vulgatam Versionem ad fidem codicum: Libri Numerorum et Deuteronomii. (Vatican Press, Rome. 47s.)

The Codex Alexandrinus in reduced Photographic Facsimile. O.T. iii. Hosea-Judith. (British Museum, London. 63s.)

KAPPLER, W.: *Maccabæorum liber I (Septuaginta IX. 1)*. (Vandenhoeck, Göttingen. Subscription price RM. 9.)

MOFFATT, J.: *The Book of Psalms*. (Hodder and Stoughton. 2s. 6d.) A reprint, in separate form, of the *Psalms* from Dr. Moffatt's well-known translation of the Old Testament.

(b) PHILOLOGY.

BAUER, H. : *Die alphabetischen Keilinschriften von Ras Schamra*. (Walter de Gruyter, Berlin. RM. 3.50.)

This small volume, one of Lietzmann's useful *Kleine Texte für Vorlesungen und Übungen*, contains the principal texts from Ras Shamra in transliteration, with very brief notes and a concise glossary and bibliography. It will be very serviceable to any teacher who wishes to read these texts with an advanced student, with a view to illustrating the Old Testament.

DRIVER, G. R. : *Problems of the Hebrew Verbal System*. (Old Testament Studies, ii. T. and T. Clark. 7s. 6d.)

A highly important contribution to Semitic Comparative Grammar, notable for its wealth of material and exhaustiveness of treatment. Driver maintains that Hebrew is of mixed ancestry in grammar as well as in vocabulary, and by this principle solves the problems he discusses. Thus, he finds a preterite of eastern origin and an imperfect of western origin, superficially similar, except for accentuation, to account for the usage of *Waw* consecutive forms beside the ordinary imperfect. The book is a mine of information on a variety of questions relating to the verb.

HARRIS, ZELLIG S. : *A Grammar of the Phœnician Language*. (American Oriental Society. \$3.50.)

This new grammar may be regarded as bringing up to date if not superseding Schröder's *Phönizische Sprache* (1869). It contains a sketch of the history, phonology and morphology of the language, with brief notes on the syntax ; it is a convenient conspectus setting out most of the facts. It has also a very useful glossary, based on new texts which neither Levy in his *Wörterbuch* (1864), nor Bloch in his *Glossar* (1890) could use. Unfortunately the first part contains a certain number of dubious statements and oversights, the second is marred by a few (perhaps only a very few) omissions. Yet the book fills a gap in our literature and will be of real use to both students and teachers, who will set special value on the numerous references to periodical and other relevant literature.

SKOSS, S. L. : *Kitāb Jāmī al-Alfāz of David Abraham al-Fāsi*. (Yale Oriental Series. Researches, Vol. XX. Published on the foundation established in memory of Alexander Kohut. Yale University Press and Humphrey Milford. \$7.50.)

The first part of a magnificent edition of an ancient Hebrew-Arabic dictionary. The author, al-Fāsi, was a Karaite Jew of whom very little is known, but his work exhibits real scholarship, and the publication of the book is a most valuable contribution to our knowledge.

(c) LITERARY CRITICISM, ETC.

GRIEVE, A. J. (Editor) *Supplement to Peake's Commentary*. (Jack. 2s.)

Contains fifteen articles bringing up to date sections of the introduction in Peake's Commentary. Those dealing with the Old Testament are: The Canon, Text, Chronology, and Religion (the Editor), Biblical Archæology and the Exodus (J. W. Jack), Prophecy and the Prophets (W. L. Wardle), and The Pentateuch, Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles, and the Psalms and Wisdom Literature (H. Wheeler Robinson). The names of the contributors are a guarantee of the excellence of the work, and the Supplement is indispensable for those who wish to use the original Commentary intelligently.

HAZAN, A. *Le Cantique des Cantiques enfin expliqué*. (Lipschutz, Paris. Fr. 40.)

A curious work, marked by fanciful philology, presenting the dramatic theory of the Song of Songs in a new form. The *dramatis personae* are Solomon, a shepherd, the maiden, a harem favourite, and several minor individuals and groups. The book contains a translation of the Song into French dramatic poetry, under the title of *La Belle et le Pâtre*.

LUSSEAU ET COLLOMB: *Manuel d'Études bibliques. Tome III (1re Partie) Les Livres didactiques*. (Téqui, Paris. Fr. 25. Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Française.) (See also Book Lists for 1934 and 1936.)

This volume is chiefly significant as completing the large *Manuel*, which is composed of seven volumes, averaging nearly 700 fairly full pages each. It is, therefore, much more than a "manual" in the ordinary sense, and its publication is in every way a remarkable achievement, speaking well for the general demand for such literature. It represents a considerable advance upon most manuals of the kind. The present volume deals with Biblical poetry in general, Job, the Psalms, the Wisdom Literature, and the Song of Songs.

MONTEFIORE, C. G. *A Short Devotional Introduction to the Hebrew Bible for the use of Jews and Jewesses*. (Macmillan. 3s. 6d.)

A book to be thoroughly recommended. It is a manual of religious instruction written in a beautiful spirit of scholarly piety. Though dealing in the main with the Old Testament, it contains many references to Rabbinical sayings which are as interesting as they are appropriate. The book is written for Jews, but Christians, too, will be both helped and edified by it.

OESTERLEY, W. O. E. *A Fresh Approach to the Psalms*. (Nicholson and Watson. 8s. 6d.)

A most valuable introduction to the Psalter, without rival in English for range and fullness. In addition to the usual discussions on the dates, collections and headings of the Psalms

—approached under Gunkel's influence and presented with much freshness—there are sections on the relation of the Psalms to world literature, on Hebrew music and prosody, on the uses of the Psalms in temple, synagogue and Church, on the Messianic Psalms, and on the theology and demonology of the Psalter.

ROBINSON, H. WHEELER : *The Old Testament: its Making and Meaning*. (University of London Press. 5s.)

Nobody but an expert of the first order could give such a mass of material, so thoroughly up to date, in a form so succinct, and yet so admirably clear. Though not written for experts in Old Testament study, they will find the book of real helpfulness for reference. Even the most retentive memory sometimes requires "jogging," and here we have numberless details, thoroughly up to date, all ready for reference. A book to possess.

SCHMIDT, J. : *Studium zur Stilistik der alttestamentlichen Spruch-literatur*. (Aschendorff, Münster i. W. 5s. 2d.)

One of the (R.C.) *Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen*, edited by A. Schulz. Studies in the poetical form of the *mashal* and its general linguistic expression, including syntax, with a brief appendix of parallels from other literature.

VANDERVORST, J. : *Introduction aux textes hébreu et grec de l'Ancien Testament*. (Dessain, Malines. Fr. 35.)

An excellent little manual of introduction to the textual criticism of the Old Testament, so far as the MT and LXX are concerned. There is an appendix on Post-Biblical Hebrew literature, in which the Targums are briefly mentioned, but the other ancient versions lie outside the scope of the work.

POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM.

FINKELSTEIN, L. : *Siphre zu Deuteronomium*. Lieferungen III & IV. (Marcus Verlag, Breslau. RM. 6 per Lieferung.)

Dr. Finkelstein, who is completing the critical edition of this work, initiated by the late Prof. H. S. Horowitz, is making good progress, the latest fascicule containing Ch. XXII. As noted before (see Book List for 1936), this exemplary edition is provided with two sets of notes, critical and exegetical, which will be found very helpful. Subscribers to the *Monatschrift* obtain this—as all other publications of the *Gesellschaft*—at a reduction.

FREY, P. JEAN-BAPTISTE : *Corpus Inscriptionum Iudaicarum: Recueil des Inscriptions Juives qui vont du III^e Siècle avant Jésus-Christ au VII^e Siècle de notre ère*. Vol. I, Europe. (Citta del Vaticano. 45s.)

An important collection of documents for the student of Jewish epigraphy. It contains a lengthy introduction and many reproductions of inscriptions. It is well indexed and well printed.

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE ANNUAL, Vol. XI. (Cincinnati. \$3.00.)

Contains, in addition to much other valuable material, Morgens-
tern's *Amos Studies I*, while N. Glueck writes on the *Bound-
aries of Edom* and Sheldon Blank on *Post-Exilic Universalism*.
Englander's essay on Rashi's grammatical terminology will
be useful, as Rashi's technical terms are not readily to be
understood without guidance. The volume provides a rich
store of reading.

SCHINDLER, BRUNO (edited by) : *Occident and Orient*. Gaster Anni-
versary Volume. (Taylor's Foreign Press, £3 3s. 0d.)

A volume of Studies in Semitic Philology and Literature,
Jewish History and Philosophy and Folklore in the widest
sense, in honour of Haham Dr. M. Gaster's eightieth birthday.
There are in all fifty-eight essays, written by authors, Jewish
and Christian, in a dozen countries, on such varied subjects
as may represent the interests of a man who may be said to
have taken all learning for his province. Several are by
members of the Society.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

BUBER, M. *Königtum Gottes*. (Schocken Verlag, Berlin. Brosch.
RM. 7.50 ; Leinw. RM. 9.50.)

The first volume in a series whose general title is *Das
Kommende*, dealing with the Messianic doctrine of the Old
Testament and its place in eschatology. In this first part it
is particularly the pre-monarchic age and the early monarchy
that are discussed, and the author insists on the essential
and practical kingship of Yahweh, working especially through
especially inspired individuals such as the "charismatic"
Judges and early kings. A scholarly and effective presenta-
tion of the case.

DIETRICH, ERICH KURT : *Die Umkehr (Bekehrung und Busse) im Alten
Testament und im Judentum, bei besonderer Berücksichtigung der
neutestamentlichen Zeit*. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. RM. 18.)

An elaborate study of "conversion" in the Old Testament
prophets, the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, Philo, Josephus
and early Rabbinic literature, with careful attention to the
phraseology used and full documentation.

GRAHAM, W. C., and MAY, H. G. : *Culture and Conscience : an archæo-
logical study of the New Religious Past in Ancient Palestine*. (Chicago
University Press. 11s. 6d.)

A well documented summary of material bearing on the
religious development of Palestine to the end of the period
of the monarchy, marked by excessive scepticism towards
the records of the Old Testament. Moses is treated as a wholly

negligible figure, and any syncretism of cultures and religions in the post-settlement period is denied. It is held that Israelite culture was, rather than became, indistinguishable from Canaanite, and early prophecy is regarded as a mere narrow nationalism without any feature to distinguish its Yahwism from Baalism. If used with caution, an excellent work.

HESCHEL, ABRAHAM: *Die Prophetie*. (Kraków, im Verlag der Polnischen Akademie der Wissenschaft: in Deutschland zu beziehen durch den Erich Reiss Verlag, Berlin W.15, Kaiserallee 222. RM. 4.80.)

A good study of the prophetic consciousness, taken as being "sympathy" with the "pathos" of God. Insufficient recognition of the ecstatic element, and of Hebrew psychology in general, and some obscurity in the philosophical expression; but valuable as emphasizing both the divine passibility and the mutuality of the relation between God and the prophet. Well worth reading.

JEAN, CHARLES F.: *Le Milieu Biblique avant Jésus-Christ: III Les Idées Religieuses et Morales*. (Geuthner, Paris. Fr. 130.)

The elaborate, comprehensive and fully documented character of this work hardly bears out the modest opening of the foreword, that it is not addressed "au monde savant." The book (complete in itself) begins with the pre-historic period, and includes the Mesopotamian, Egyptian and Minoan fields as well as the Palestinian, and the influences to which the Jews were open in and after the Exile down to the Hellenistic period. It brings together in convenient form a very large and wide amount of information, with a relatively brief comparative discussion.

LANGTON, E. *The Ministries of the Angelic Powers*. (James Clarke. 3s. 6d.)

This is a useful collection of passages in the Old Testament, Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha, and later Rabbinical literature, which refer to angels and their activities. It is a painstaking piece of work, and as such may be recommended. The writer's own comments cannot always be said to be particularly helpful.

LESLIE, E. A.: *Old Testament Religion in the Light of its Canaanite Background*. (Abingdon Press. \$2.00.)

This book is a clear and vivid presentation of the doctrine that the religious history of Israel is to be interpreted as the story of a conflict between genuine Israelite Yahwism and a syncretistic Baalism. It throws into high relief the great critical periods in the struggle; its general character may be indicated by the titles of the last four of the seven chapters: "Clash and Transition," "Yahweh or Baal," "The Prophetic

Clarification," and "The Final Synthesis." Though rather stronger on the archæological side than on the Biblical, it is an admirable piece of work.

MACDONALD, D. B. : *The Hebrew Philosophical Genius*. (Princeton, N.J., and Humphrey Milford. 11s. 6d.)

A book which begins with the Nicene Creed and refers in its preface to "the essential Platonism" of the Hebrews, whilst regarding Ecclesiastes as a more formal expression of their fundamental philosophical ideas, is likely to alienate most of the serious students of the Old Testament. But it is by a well-known Semitic scholar, who has a right to his opinion, and can write in a lively and interesting way. He takes no account of the Babylonian-Egyptian sources of the Hebrew Wisdom, and credits Israel with a philosophy where he should rather say the data for a philosophy. In spite of his unconvincing thesis, there is much of stimulus and value in the book, e.g., a detailed study of the Greek vocabulary of the Wisdom of Solomon.

MÖHLENBRINK, K. : *Die Entstehung des Judentums*. (Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg. RM. 1.80.)

The author finds the clue to the history of Israel in the conflict between the religious and the political ideals of the nation, and traces the story from that point of view, till he finds Judaism falling into a close and narrow nationalism. While Möhlenbrink's position is at times unconvincing, the book is interesting and stimulating.

OESTERLEY, W. O. E., and ROBINSON, T. H. : *Hebrew Religion*. (S.P.C.K. 10s. 6d.)

A new, revised, and largely re-written edition of a book which appeared originally in 1929. Much of the earlier part of the work has been re-stated, the history of religion during the monarchical period has been expanded, greater stress is laid on eschatology and the belief in a future life, and new chapters have been added dealing with the Messianic hope and with the transition to Christianity.

VIS, A. : *An Enquiry into the Rise of Christianity out of Judaism*. (Menno Herzberger, Amsterdam. 5s. 6d.)

The title is misleading; it should have been "The use of Psalm quotations in the New Testament." The author's conclusion is that contemporary Jewish exegesis, giving a Messianic interpretation to Psalm passages, guided the Christian application of them to Jesus. The author does not include in his Bibliography the valuable book by W. Dittmar, *Vetus Testamentum in Novo* (Göttingen, 1903), which so usefully combines all the New Testament quotations from the Old Testament with the Hebrew and LXX texts and parallel passages. The constructive value of the present book is slight.

WELCH, A. C. : *Prophet and Priest in Old Israel*. (S.C.M. 4s. 6d.)

Dr. Welch denies the often assumed fundamental opposition between prophet and priest, on the ground that it was in the age of priestly religion that the prophetic books were gathered into the sacred corpus, and holds that the work of each supplemented the other. In complete disagreement with Graham and May he emphasizes the distinctive qualities of early Israelite religion, and the work of Moses, and holds that prophet and priest co-operated to preserve it from the contamination of syncretism, or to eliminate that contamination. The prophet's emphasis on the spirit needed to be expressed in the forms of the cult, which the priest supplied.

WÜRTHWEIN, ERNST : *Der 'Amm Ha'arez im Alten Testament*. (Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. RM. 3.38.)

Traces the history of the use of the term, and argues that both before and after the Exile it denotes "die Oberschicht eines bestimmten Gebietes." Before the Exile this applied to the Judean state, after the Exile it was used of the Samaritan, Philistine, Ammonite and Moabite "Oberschicht" as distinct from the Jews. It is wrong to explain it as the proletariat, or by the Talmudic use of the term.

ZIEGLER, J. : *Dulcedo Dei*. (Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster in Westf. RM. 4.39.)

Described by the author as "Ein Beitrag zur Theologie der griechischen und lateinischen Bibel," this book appears in the Catholic series entitled *Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen* (see also p. 11). It is a study of the growth of the metaphor of sweetness as used in describing religious experience. Absent from the Hebrew Bible, the idea developed through the LXX rendering of certain passages (notably Ps. 34 (Vg. 33) : 9) into the Vulgate, and so passed into the normal vocabulary of Christian mystics and saints. The point is apparently small, but it is handled with thoroughness and learning.