BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR SEPTUAGINT AND COGNATE STUDIES

No. 14   Fall, 1981

IN MEMORIAM

HENRY SNYDER GEHMAN

June 1, 1888 - May 13, 1981

A.B., A.M. (Franklin and Marshall College);
Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania); S.T.B.,
S.T.D. (Divinity School, Protestant Episcopal
Church, Philadelphia). Teacher and Principal,
Pennsylvania public schools; Instructor in
Greek, Latin, German, and Spanish; Founder
and Pastor, Tabor Reformed Church, 1917-21;
Assistant in Latin, 1913-14, and in Sanskrit,
1920-21, University of Pennsylvania; Instructor
in Semitic Languages, Princeton University,
1929-35, Lecturer, 1935-58; Acting Professor
of Old Testament 1931-34, Professor of Old
Testament Literature, 1934-58; Chairman of
the Department of Biblical Studies, 1942-58;
Guggenheim Fellow, 1954; William Henry Green
Emeritus Professor of Old Testament Literature,
Princeton Theological Seminary, 1958-81;
Honorary President of the IOSCS, 1968-81.

Professor Gehman was the last of the Philadelphia three,
the North American counterpart of the Lagarde-Rahlfs-
Ziegler school of Septuagintal studies. Montgomery,
Margolis, Gehman — who does not know and admire Mont-
gomery's *Daniel*, Margolis' *Joshua*, and Montgomery-
Gehman's *Books of Kings*!

But it was as my teacher that I knew him best —
and loved him. He was a master of many languages, as
his publications demonstrated, but he enjoyed teaching
them, particularly to eager students. He was always
patient with my crudities, and urgent for my strivings,
always demanding just a bit more than I could deliver.
He was impatient with the inexact, and asked for per-
fection. I shall never forget him.

John Wm Wevers

Saturday, August 23, 9:00-11:00　　　Eugene Ulrich presiding

J. Lust, Belgium:　The Sequence of Ez 36—40 and the Omission
　　of Ez 36,23c-38 in Pap. 967 and in Codex Wirceburgensis

I. Soisalon-Soininen, Finland:　ἐν für εἰς in der Septuaginta

R. Martin, USA:　A Computer Generated Descriptive Lexicon of
　　the LXX and Theodotionic Texts of Daniel

14:00-16:40　　　　　　　　　W. Baars presiding

J. de Waard, France:　"Homophony" in the Septuagint

O. Munnich, France:　Problèmes de méthode posés par l'emploi
　　du concept d'anthropomorphisme dans les études septantistes

A. Aejmelaeus, Finland:　*Participium coniunctum* as a Criterion
　　of Translation Technique

A. van der Kooij, Netherlands:　On the Place of Origin of the
　　Old Greek of the Psalms

19:00-20:20　　　　　　　　　James Barr presiding

C. Cox, Canada:　A Report on the Critical Edition of the
　　Armenian Old Testament

N. Fernández Marcos, Spain:　Die Theodoretus-Ausgabe von
　　"Quaestiones in Reges et Paralipomena"

Business Meeting

20:20-21:05　Called to order by the President, John Wm Wevers

1. Professor Wevers extended the thanks of the Organization
　　to Professor Kornfeld of the University of Vienna and to
　　the officials of the city of Vienna for hosting the meeting
　　of the IOSCS.

2. Professor M. J. Mulder of Leiden has acted as treasurer

for IOSCS members in the Netherlands for eight years.
Prof. Wevers acknowledged the Organization's gratitude to
him for his years of service and announced that Dr. A.
van der Kooij has agreed to continue providing this con-
venience.

3. The question of a possible reissue of Rahlfs' *Verzeichnis*
   had been raised at the Göttingen Congress in 1977. Prof.
   Wevers noted both that copies of the *Verzeichnis* are still
   available (see News and Notes), precluding the necessity
   of a reprint, and that the *Verzeichnis* is kept up-to-date
   at the Septuaginta-Unternehmen in Göttingen. It is re-
   quested that all contribute to keeping the *Verzeichnis*
   up-to-date by reporting new manuscript finds to Professor
   Hanhart.

4. The Editor reported that *Bulletin* 13 was already in press.
   He noted the increasing financial difficulties due to
   inflated publishing costs and said that attempts are being
   made to counteract these difficulties in hopes of avoiding
   further increases in subscription prices.

5. A question was raised concerning the SCS Monograph Series,
   and a proposal was made that the editorial committee of
   the series continue to reflect the international character
   of the Organization.

6. Dr. Tov reported that progress continues to be made in
   planning the Lexicon Project. (See *Bulletin* 12 [1979]
   14-16.)

7. Père Barthélemy, in light of the favorable reaction to the
   Panel on the Text of Samuel, offered to host a seminar

which would carry the discussion forward. The suggestion
is to explore the interrelationship between textual criti-
cism and literary criticism, with all papers focusing upon
this question and upon one text, probably the Goliath
narrative in the Hebrew and Greek texts of 1 Sam 17. The
seminar, which will be organized by P. Barthélemy and Dr.
Tov, would take place in Fribourg, probably in the summer
of 1982 or 1983. The motion was made and carried that,
although the seminar will not be an official meeting of
this Organization, the IOSCS sponsor it and announce it
in the *Bulletin*.

8. Professor M. J. Mulder, expressing the feelings of the
   audience, thanked Professor Wevers both for his work in
   arranging the IOSCS Program for the Vienna meeting and
   especially for his leadership in developing the Organiza-
   tion over the past years. His sentiment was heartily
   endorsed by the assembly.

Eugene Ulrich
for the Secretary

MINUTES OF THE IOSCS MEETING

November 8, 1980

2:00-5:00 p.m.

Loews Anatole Hotel (Peridot Room), Dallas

Programme

John Wm Wevers, President of IOSCS, presiding

Lester L. Grabbe, Ambassador College

"Aquila's Translation and Rabbinic Exegesis"

John G. Gammie, University of Tulsa

"The Angelology and Demonology in the Septuagint of the
Book of Job"

M. K. H. Peters, Cleveland State University

"Problems in the Preparation of a Coptic Critical Edition"

David Paul McCarthy, University of Wisconsin

"Jerome, *Vir Trilinguis*, and the *Iuxta Hebraeos*"

Business Meeting

Called to order by the President, John Wm Wevers

1. Minutes of the New York meeting of the IOSCS, November 15,
   1979, were approved as recorded in *Bulletin* 13, pages 2-4.
2. Report of the President
   a. The IOSCS will meet in conjunction with the SBL in San
      Francisco, December 19-22, 1981.
   b. The IOSCS will again meet in conjunction with the IOSOT
      in Salamanca, in August 1983.

c. Père Barthélemy has offered to host a further seminar
   on the Hebrew and Greek texts of Samuel in Fribourg in
   1982 or 1983 (see #7 in the minutes of the Vienna
   meeting, above).
   d. The IOSCS is grateful to Professor M. J. Mulder for
   his service during the past eight years as treasurer
   for IOSCS members in the Netherlands. Dr. A. van der
   Kooij has offered to continue to provide this service.
3. Treasurer's Report: Dr. Peters submitted the duly audited
   report, listing the November 8, 1980, balance at $922.41.
   Acceptance moved and carried.
4. Report of the Editorial Committee: Professor Orlinsky
   reported that SCS volume 10 by Dr. Burke is in press.
   Acceptance moved and carried.
5. Report of the Editor of the *Bulletin*: Dr. Ulrich reported
   that *Bulletin* 13 had been published and distributed.
   Acceptance moved and carried.
6. Report of the Nominating Committee: The Nominating
   Committee (Profs. Howard, Orlinsky, Ulrich) unanimously
   proposed the following candidates:

President	Albert Pietersma
Immediate Past President	John Wm Wevers
Vice President	R. Hanhart
Secretary	Leonard Greenspoon
Treasurer	Melvin K. H. Peters
Editor	Eugene Ulrich
Associate Editor	Claude Cox

Acceptance moved and carried.

[The President-Elect, in accord with *Bulletin* 7 (1974) 3, appointed as members-at-large of the Executive Committee: Professor George Howard, Professor Robert A. Kraft, and Dr. Emanuel Tov.]

7. Professor Howard moved that Professor Harry M. Orlinsky be named Honorary President. Carried.

Eugene Ulrich

for the Secretary

FINANCIAL REPORT

November 8, 1980

BALANCE ON HAND, Nov. 14, 1979		$915.44
(*Bulletin* 13, p.5)		
INCOME		
Subscriptions 11/14/79 - 11/8/80	$922.22	
Interest on Savings	72.20	
	994.42	
EXPENSES		
Bulletins 12 & 13		
Duplicating and Printing	822.45	
Postage and Supplies	165.00	
	987.45	
Income	994.42	
Expenses	987.45	
NET GAIN	6.97	
Balance on hand, Nov. 14, 1979	915.44	
Net gain to Nov. 8, 1980	6.97	
BALANCE ON HAND, November, 8, 1980	922.41	$922.41

Melvin K. H. Peters
Cleveland State University
Treasurer, IOSCS

Auditors: James E. Royster, Ph.D.   Department of
Religious Studies
Cleveland State
Nina C. Pykare, Ph.D.   University

NEWS AND NOTES

Monsignor Patrick William Skehan, professor emeritus of Semitic Languages at the Catholic University of America, and author of the lead article in the last volume of *BIOSCS*, died on September 9, 1980. A tribute to him, written by Alexander Di Lella, was published in the *Catholic Biblical Quarterly* 42 (1980) 435-7. Two major tasks had occupied his mature years. He was the Old Testament text editor of the *New American Bible*, which appeared in 1970. And he was one of the original international team of eight scholars appointed in 1953 to publish the *editio princeps* of the approximately 400 manuscripts discovered in Cave 4 Qumran. The manuscripts allotted to him included the palaeohebrew scrolls of the Torah, the Isaiah and Psalms scrolls, the three Septuagintal scrolls, and several miscellanea. His editions of most of the scrolls were nearly complete for his volume in the series *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert*. Eugene Ulrich has been appointed to complete the editions and prepare the volume for publication.

Professor D. Barthélemy and Dr. Emanuel Tov are organizing a seminar on the text of Samuel (see Minutes of the Vienna Meeting, #7, pp.4-5). Those interested may write to the conveners.

The theses related to the Septuagint and the Targum directed by Harry M. Orlinsky are on file at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Leonard Greenspoon is writing a volume on Max L. Margolis for the SBL's "Biblical Scholarship in North America" series. Anyone with information that might prove valuable is urged to write him at the Department of History and Religion, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29631, USA.

IOSCS members in the Netherlands may send their annual dues to Dr. Arie van der Kooij (see back cover), who succeeds Professor Mulder in offering this service.

The University of Pennsylvania Armenian Texts and Studies series will gladly consider manuscripts on the Armenian version of the Bible or on associated topics. Enquiries should be addressed to Michael E. Stone, Department of Religious Studies, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA.

Rahlfs' *Verzeichnis* is available as a Kraus reprint from Kraus-Thomson, FL-9491, Nendeln, Liechtenstein; or from Kraus-Thomson Organization, Ltd., Route 100, Millwood, NY 10546, USA.

Recently available also as a reprint is F. C. Conybeare and St. George Stock, *A Grammar of the Septuagint* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1980) = reprint of pp. 25-100 of *Selections from the Septuagint* (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1905). $5.95 from Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive S.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506, USA.

Papers from the IOSCS panel in Vienna are published in
E. Tov (ed.), *The Hebrew and Greek Texts of Samuel* (Jeru-
salem: Academon, 1980). The contents include all the papers,
except that of Prof. Goshen-Gottstein, read at the panel (see
p. 2) plus reprints of E. Ulrich, "4QSam[c]: A Fragmentary
Manuscript of 2 Samuel 14-15 from the Scribe of the *Serek
Hay-yaḥad* (1QS)," and of E. Tov, "The Textual Affiliations
of 4QSam[a]." The book may be obtained for approximately $7.50
plus postage from: A. I. Weinberg Book Agency, 3/1 Kiryat
Moshe (9 Ben-Dor Avenue), Jerusalem, Israel. E. Ulrich has
a few copies on hand for North American members available
for $8.00, including postage.

In the interests of economy, attention should be drawn
to Vision Press, A Scholar's Microfiche Service. It sells
scholarly works in microfiche form, specializing in the
disciplines of the ancient Near East, classical antiquities,
religion and related fields, including Septuagintal studies.
The complete set of current volumes of the Göttingen Septua-
gint, for example, is listed at US$100.00, with individual
volumes averaging about $6.00 each; the entire Cambridge
Septuagint is listed at $22.00. The address is: Vision
Press, 15781 Sherbeck, Huntington Beach, CA 92647, USA;
tel.: (714) 892-4318.

RECORD OF WORK

PUBLISHED OR IN PROGRESS

Aejmelaeus, Anneli. "Parataxis in the Septuagint. A Study
  of the Renderings of the Hebrew Coordinate Clauses in
  the Greek Pentateuch and Related Problems." Disserta-
  tion in progress (director: I. Soisalon-Soininen).

Auld, A. "Joshua: The Hebrew and Greek Texts," VTSup 30
  (1979) 1-14.

Barr, James. (1) "The Meaning of ΕΠΑΚΟΥΩ and Cognates in
  the LXX," *JTS* 31 (1980) 67-72. (2) *The Typology of
  Literalism in Ancient Biblical Translations*. Mitteil-
  ungen des Septuaginta-Unternehmens XV. Göttingen:
  Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1979.

Brock, S. P. "Bibelhandschriften I. Altes Testament," pp.
  109-14; and Bibelübersetzungen (AT) in "Die alten Über-
  setzungen des Alten und Neuen Testaments," pp. 161-216 in
  Theologische Realenzyklopädie VI/1-2. Berlin/New York:
  Walter de Gruyter, 1980.

Cox, Claude. (1) *The Armenian Translation of Deuteronomy*.
  University of Pennsylvania Armenian Texts and Studies 2.
  Chico: Scholars Press, 1981. (2) "Εἰσακούω and Ἐπακούω
  in the Greek Psalter," *Biblica* 62 (1981) 251-8.
  (3) "The Purpose of Koriun's Life of Mashtots," pp.
  303-11 in *Christian Teaching: Studies in Honor of
  LeMoine G. Lewis*, ed. E. Ferguson. Abilene, TX:
  Abilene Christian University Book Store, 1981.

De Lange, N. R. M. "Some New Fragments of Aquila on Malachi
  and Job?" *VT* 30 (1980) 291-4.

Delling, G. "Alexander der Grosse als Bekenner des jüdischen
  Gottesglaubens," *JSJ* 12 (1981) 1-51.

Fernández Marcos, N. "El texto griego de la Complutense en
  Doce Profetas," *Sefarad* 39 (1979) 3-25.

Fischer, B. and E. Ulrich. Edition of Vetus Latina manu-
  script 115, Palimpsestus Vindobonensis (Naples, Biblio-
  teca Nazionale, codex lat. 1), and others for the books
  of Samuel [in progress].

Greenspoon, Leonard. "Ars Scribendi: Max Margolis' Paper
  'Preparing Scribe's Copy in the Age of Manuscripts,'"
  JQR 71 (1981) 133-50.

Howard, G. (1) Review: *"The Qumran Text of Samuel and Josephus*, by E. C. Ulrich, Jr." in *BASOR* [in press]. (2) "Revision Toward the Hebrew in the Septuagint Text of Amos," *Eretz Israel*: H. M. Orlinsky Festschrift [in press].

Hui, Timothy. "A Critical Analysis of the Sixth Column of Origen's Hexapla in 1 Kg 22—2 Kg 25." Master's thesis, Dallas Theological Seminary, 1981 (director: W. Bodine).

Institut für Neutestamentliche Textforschung und Rechenzentrum Universitäts Münster, under the special supervision of H. Bachmann and W. A. Slaby (eds.). *Computer-Konkordanz zum Novum Testamentum Graece* [von Nestle-Aland, 26. Auflage und zum Greek New Testament, 3rd edition]. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1980.

Klein, M. L. *The Fragment-Targums of the Pentateuch According to their Extant Sources*, 2 vols. Analecta Biblica 76. Rome: Biblical Institute Press, 1980.

Kooij, A. van der. *Die alten Textzeugen des Jesajabuches: Ein Beitrag zur Textgeschichte des Alten Testaments.* Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 35. Freiburg, Schweiz: Universitätsverlag; Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1981.

Maloney, Elliott C. *Semitic Interference in Marcan Syntax* [in press].

McCrystall, A. P. J. "Studies in the Old Greek Translation of Daniel." D.Phil. thesis, Oxford, 1980 (director: S. Brock).

Monsengwo-Pasinya, L. "Deux textes messianiques de la Septante: Gen 49,10 et Ez 21,32," *Biblica* 61 (1980) 357-76.

Pietersma, A. (1) *Phileas Bishop of Thmuis* [ready for press]. (2) with Susan Turner Comstock, "Cephalon, a New Coptic Martyr," [in press]. (3) Review of: J. R. Busto Saiz, *La traducción de Símaco en el libro de los Salmos* in *JBL* [in press].

Proulx, P. and J. O'Callaghan, "La lectura del salmo 88,21b (LXX) en 1 Clem. 18,1," *Biblica* 61(1980) 92-101.

Schaller, B. (1) "Das Testamentum Hiobs und die LXX-Übersetzung des Buches Hiob," *Biblica* 61 (1980) 377-406. (2) "Zum Textcharakter der Hiobzitate im paulinischen Schrifttum," *ZNW* 71 (1980) 21-6.

Sollamo, Raija. "Repetitions typical of Hebrew with their Greek renderings in the Pentateuch" (e.g., suffixes, prepositions, resumptive pronouns, infinitive absolute plus finite verb) [in progress].

Stone, Michael E. (1) "Armenian Canon Lists IV — The List of Gregory of TaT'ew (14th Century)," *HTR* 72 (1979) 237-44. (2) "Concerning the Seventy-Two Translators: Armenian Fragments of Epiphanius, *On Weights and Measures*" *HTR* 73 (1980) 331-6. (3) with Nira Stone, "An Illuminated Armenian Gospel Manuscript in the National and University Library, Jerusalem," *Revue des Etudes Arméniennes* 14 (1980) 435-41. (4) *Signs of the Judgement, Onomastica Sacra and The Generations from Adam.* University of Pennsylvania Armenian Texts and Studies 3. Chico: Scholars Press, 1981. (5) *Armenian Apocrypha Relating to Patriarchs and Prophets.* Jerusalem: Israel Academy of Sciences, 1981 [in press].

Torp-Pedersen, Drake H. "An Examination of the Sixth Column of Origen's Hexapla for Characteristics of the *Kaige* Recension in the Book of Deuteronomy." Master's thesis, Dallas Theological Seminary, 1981 (director: W. Bodine).

Tov, Emanuel. (1) *"Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia"* (review article, Hebrew), *Shnaton* 4. Jerusalem/Tel Aviv, 1981. (2) "Tekstgetuigen en Tekstgeschiedenis van het Oude en Nieuwe Testament, A. De Tekst van het Oude Testament," pp. 214-59 in A. S. van der Woude (ed.), *Bijbels Handboek* I. Kampen, 1981. (3) "The Temple Scroll and Textual Criticism," *Eretz Israel*: H. M. Orlinsky Festschrift [in press]. (4) "Some Aspects of the Textual and Literary History of the Book of Jeremiah," in P.-M. Bogaert (ed.), *Ephemerides Lovanienses* [in press]. (5) "The Representation of the Causative Aspects of the Hiph'il in the LXX: A Study in Translation Technique," *Bib* [in press].

Trebolle, Julio. (1) "Espías contra consejeros en la revuelta de Absalón (II Sam., XV, 34-36): Historia de la recensión como método," *RB* 86 (1979) 524-43. (2) *Salomón y Jeroboan: Historia de la recensión y redacción de 1 Reyes 2—12; 14.* Bibliotheca Salmanticensis Dissertationes 3. Salamanca/Jerusalem: Universidad Pontificia, 1980. (3) "Testamento y muerte de David: Estudio de historia de la recensión y redacción de I Rey., II," *RB* 87 (1980) 87-103.

Tsevat, Matitiahu. "Common Sense and Hypothesis in Old Testament Study," VTSup 28 (1975) 217-30.

Ullendorff, Edward. "Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek: The Versions Underlying Ethiopic Translations of the Bible and Intertestamental Literature," pp. 249-57 in *The Bible World: Essays in Honor of Cyrus H. Gordon.* New York: KTAV and New York University, 1980.

Ulrich, Eugene. (1) See Fischer, above. (2) Completing for publication in DJD the edition of the scrolls from Cave 4 Qumran mostly prepared by the late Patrick W. Skehan: the palaeohebrew and Septuagintal scrolls of the Pentateuch and the scrolls of Isaiah and Psalms [in progress].

VanderKam, James C.   Review of: E. C. Ulrich, *The Qumran Text of Samuel and Josephus* in *JBL* 99 (1980) 599-601.

Wevers, John Wm.   "A Study in Vatapediou 600 in Numbers," pp. 705-20 in *Mélanges Dominique Barthélemy: Etudes bibliques offertes à l'occasion de son 60ᵉ anniversaire*, ed. P. Casettl, O. Leel et A. Schenker.   Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 38.   Fribourg/Göttingen, 1981.

Ziegler, Joseph.   The Göttingen edition of Job [ready for press].

Zipor, Moshe.   "The Greek Chronicles" (review article of L. C. Allen, *The Greek Chronicles* I-II), *Biblica* 61 (1980) 561-71.

Zlotowitz, Bernard M.   *The Septuagint Translation of the Hebrew Terms in Relation to God in the Book of Jeremiah.* New York: KTAV, 1980.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSING PART OF

MARGOLIS' EDITION OF JOSHUA

Emanuel Tov

Hebrew University

(1980-81: University of Pennsylvania

and Dropsie University)

The Four Published Fascicles

Margolis' edition of the LXX of Joshua was released for publication between 1931 and 1938 (according to S. Jellicoe, *The Septuagint and Modern Study* [Oxford 1968], p. 278), although the front page of all four fascicles lists 1931 as the year of publication:

> Max L. Margolis, *The Book of Joshua in Greek according to the Critically Restored Text with an Apparatus Containing the Variants of the Principal Recensions and of the Individual Witnesses*, I-IV, Publications of the Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation (Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris, 1931).

The edition is not complete. It contains in four fascicles (384 pages) the text of Joshua 1:1 up to 19:38, ending in the middle of a sentence.

From a publisher's point of view, this edition is unique, insofar as it contains a photomechanical reproduction of a hand-written text. The script itself is very clear.

The contents, too, are unique. Prior to Margolis, some attempts had been made to reconstruct the original text of

the LXX through an eclectic procedure (see especially P. A.
de Lagarde, *Genesis*, 1868; *Psalms*, 1887; *Judges 1—16*, 1891;
and Rahlfs, *Ruth*, 1922; *Genesis*, 1926). But Margolis tried
to solidify the eclectic procedure by the employment of
certain principles established by de Lagarde, viz., to re-
construct the original text of the LXX from the three major
recensions, relatively well attested and accessible, in which
the translation was transmitted.

As a first step, Margolis prepared a working copy of
the text of the three major recensions of the LXX, viz., the
Egyptian, Syrian, and Palestinian recensions. The text of the
central representatives of these three recensions was printed
in parallel columns, with the counterpart of the MT printed
adjacent to the Greek text. It has been surmised by Dr.
Greenspoon that such a manuscript must have existed (see
BIOSCS 12 [1979] 54), so that it was no surprise that it
has now been found by the present author in the archives of
Dropsie University in Philadelphia. It should be remembered
that Margolis taught for many years at Dropsie University
(then Dropsie College); see especially H. M. Orlinsky,
"Margolis' Work in the Septuagint," pp. 35-44 in *Max Leopold
Margolis, Scholar and Teacher* (Philadelphia 1952).

Initially, Margolis may have intended to publish his
text of Joshua as a three-column edition, but at a later
stage he recognized the complexity of the textual trans-
mission. In his final edition, therefore, he reckoned with
four different recensions. In that edition, Margolis did
not publish the text of the recensions as running texts but

quoted individual readings from the reconstructed recensions
in the first apparatus whenever they differed from the re-
constructed original translation. In the Prefatory Note
printed inside the cover he described the system of notation
used in his edition as follows:

> The Text as it appears on the top of the
> page is the nearest approach to the Greek original
> as it left the hands of the translator(s). It has
> been arrived at after a comparison of the remain-
> ders in the principal recensions, when once the
> recensional peculiarities in each have been sub-
> tracted, and an ascertainment of the form of the
> text to which the recensions lead and which must
> be purified of the corruptions antecedent to them
> all....

> Below the Text is printed the Apparatus. It
> consists of (1) the variants of the principal re-
> censions: E S P C (M); (2) under the head of each
> of these the evidence for its readings in the
> purer members and the defalcations on the part of
> those given to mixture (impure members); (3) the
> variants within the basic form of any recension;
> (4) marginal readings in the manuscripts princi-
> pally touching the later Greek translators....

In the Prefatory Note Margolis remarked that "the full
Introduction will be issued with the last part" (in enter-
prises of this kind, introductions are usually written at
the end), but it has never appeared. Since the last part of
the edition itself was lost in the 1930s, it was often sur-
mised that the Introduction also was lost. Many introductory
remarks, however, were included in Margolis' "Specimen of a
New Edition of the Greek Joshua," pp. 307-23 in *Jewish Studies
in Memory of Israel Abrahams* (New York 1927, repr. 1980).
In addition, Margolis wrote some introductory studies which
may have been intended as sections of a larger Introduction.
These are now being analyzed by Dr. L. Greenspoon of Clemson

University, who is devoting much time to the study of the
Nachlass of Margolis, now with Prof. Orlinsky of the Hebrew
Union College in New York. For a first published sample of
such an introductory chapter, see L. Greenspoon, "Max L.
Margolis on the Complutensian Text of Joshua," *BIOSCS* 12
(1979) 43-56. The edition itself, however, remains our main
source for understanding the principles which guided Margolis
in composing his eclectic text.

The Missing Part of the Edition

Since the fourth fascicle of Margolis' edition ends in
the middle of a verse (19:38), it is clear that the edition
is not complete and was never intended to end at that point.
The original manuscript was probably lost in Europe, or in
the words of S. Jellicoe (*The Septuagint and Modern Study*,
p. 278):

> The remainder of the manuscript (Part V and the
> Introduction) must be numbered, it would seem,
> among the literary casualties of the Second World
> War, since repeated inquiries have failed to
> elicit any trace of it in Paris and it must be
> presumed to have been irretrievably lost or de-
> stroyed. (Note: The writer [Jellicoe] owes this
> information to Dr. Orlinsky.)

For similar remarks, see L. Greenspoon in a very recent
article, "Ars Scribendi: Max Margolis' Paper 'Preparing
Scribe's Copy in the Age of Manuscripts,'" *JQR* 71 (1981),
p. 139, n.8.

The missing part (pp. 385-475 of the book = fascicle V)
has now been found by the present author in the archives of
Dropsie University. To be sure, the recently discovered
manuscript does not represent the original manuscript which

was probably lost, but an excellent copy which — with the
aid of photography — can now be published according to Mar-
golis' original plan. Since photocopy machines did not yet
exist in Margolis' days, he — or the publisher — had a fine
copy made in negative on hard photographic paper. Dropsie's
archives contain such a set of photographs of the complete
edition, including the part which has never been published.

The present author intends to publish fascicle V to-
gether with an introduction describing Margolis' system on
the basis of both published and unpublished (Dropsie's
archives) material.

COMPUTER ASSISTED TOOLS FOR SEPTUAGINT STUDIES

Robert A. Kraft and Emanuel Tov
University of Pennsylvania and The Hebrew University

History of the Project.--After years of planning and
priming, the IOSCS-sponsored project to create an up-to-date
lexicon of Jewish translation Greek ("Septuagint Lexicon")
is finally underway in a fully committed and concrete
fashion, with a significantly revised format and overall
conception. For persons who have been associated with the
IOSCS and its Bulletin over the years, the recent background
of this project is well known. When, in 1968, our late
colleague Sidney Jellicoe in consultation with a number of
other scholars interested in things "septuagintal" took the
initial steps towards founding the IOSCS, he sent out a
questionnaire asking prospective members to identify various
desiderata in the study of the Septuagint. At the top of the
resulting list were (1) a bibliography of modern scholarly
works dealing with Septuagint studies and (2) a Lexicon of
Septuagintal Greek (see IOSCS Bulletin 2, p. 15). Other
desirable tools mentioned in the returned questionnaires
included a new concordance, better editions of certain parts
of the Old Greek scriptures, and grammatical investigations
of the materials.

The bibliography for septuagintal studies was provided
by the combined efforts of Jellicoe, Sebastian Brock (now at
Oxford), and Charles Fritsch (Princeton Seminary), and
published by Brill of Leiden in 1973. Meanwhile,
negotiations were initiated with the Committee for Research
of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, to develop a Lexicon
Project. Much of this story is available elsewhere (see
Kraft 1972, 16-17). Although the considerable efforts of
Jack Reumann (for IOSCS) and Lorman Peterson (for the
Lutheran Committee) were not successful in obtaining funding
for the project, the IOSCS committed itself to the formal
establishment of the project and created an advisory board
consisting of John Wevers (Toronto, president of IOSCS at
that time) as chairman, Frank Cross (Harvard), Moshe
Goshen-Gottstein (Jerusalem), and Robert Hanhart
(Göttingen), with Emanuel Tov (Hebrew University, Jerusalem)
as editor designate, pending the availability of adequate
funding (see IOSCS Bulletin 7, p. 4, and 8, pp. 1-2). IOSCS
also sponsored a symposium jointly with the SBL Seminar on
Lexicography in 1972, to discuss the problems and prospects
of creating a "Septuagint Lexicon"--the volume entitled
Septuagintal Lexicography (ed. Kraft) provided the basis for
this session.

Thus IOSCS found itself with an important project on
which considerable thought and effort had been expended, but
no funding. Backing for the project also was strengthened,
on paper, when the Society of Biblical Literature included

it on a list of recommended priorities submitted to the
National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in the mid
1970s. Thus it was decided that IOSCS would seek major
funding from the NEH Program for Research Tools and
Reference Works, and Robert Kraft agreed to coordinate this
effort (see IOSCS Bulletin 10, p. 2).

Kraft was convinced that the only efficient and
realistic way in which to approach the problem of the
project itself, and of obtaining funding for it, was to
explore how to establish a computer generated base from
which the necessary work of concordancing, etc., could be
done. Feasibility and planning grants were obtained from the
NEH in 1978/79 and (to test theory in actual application on
computer) in 1980/81. Thanks to the generosity of the NEH
and its willingness to allow the project personnel
considerable flexibility in the use of the funds provided,
there is now a project office at the University of
Pennsylvania in which materials are being prepared and
analyzed on computer as steps towards the ultimate goal of a
"Septuagint Lexicon" as well as other tools of value for
Septuagint and cognate studies. As will become clear from
what follows, the project team is committed to the
continuation of the project along these lines and is
seeking the necessary funding from the NEH and other
sources. The hurdle of tentativity lies behind; computer
assisted study of the Septuagint and other related materials
is a reality and promises to continue in a number of

exciting directions.

Current Support and Personnel.--Funding from the NEH,
with formal institutional support from the University of
Pennsylvania and its Department of Religious Studies as well
as scholarly sponsorship by IOSCS and SBL, have been crucial
for establishing the project in its present form. The
1980/81 NEH grant made it possible for the project to
purchase the machine-readable tape of Rahlfs' edition of the
Septuagint prepared and distributed by the Thesaurus Linguae
Graecae (TLG) project directed by Theodore Brunner at the
University of California in Irvine. But a number of other
key factors have also been at work, both with regard to the
economics of the situation and with regard to the personnel
involved. Through a fortuitous combination of developments
in spring and summer of 1980, it became possible to begin to
put theory into action.

Kraft's research assistant for the 1978/79 feasibility
study funded by NEH had been John Abercrombie, then a PhD
student in the Religious Studies program at Penn. Upon
graduation from Penn, Abercrombie accepted an appointment in
the Religious Studies department at Waynesburg College in
western Pennsylvania where he was able to experiment with
and develop relevant computer programs on the Waynesburg PDP
11/70 computer, with considerable support and encouragement,
and at no cost to the project. Abercrombie has experimented
with aligning the Greek and Hebrew texts in parallel (both
horizontally and vertically), with entering Greek textual

variants, with bilingual concordancing (both Greek-Hebrew
and Hebrew-Greek), and with various other computer aspects
of the project. He is currently developing printing
capabilities in Greek and Hebrew on the Waynesburg
Printronix matrix equipment (see Exhibit 3). It is to a
large extent due to Abercrombie's enthusiastic and energetic
participation that the project has been able to proceed so
effectively to its present status.

Another important development in early 1980 was the
successful conclusion of negotiations to make it possible
for Emanuel Tov, now associate director of the project, to
spend the 1980/81 academic year at the University of
Pennsylvania as a visiting Associate Professor and Wexler
Fellow under the Penn-Israel exchange program. Thus Tov and
Kraft have been able to work together not only in developing
the theoretical and traditionally academic aspects of the
project, but also to test their ideas on the available
computer facilities at Waynesburg and at Penn, and to train
a team of qualified students. The details of the long range
and short range projects described below were worked out and
written up in a 110-page proposal submitted to the NEH.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Institute for
Advanced Studies in Princeton (about 50 miles from
Philadelphia) had purchased the "IBYCUS System" developed by
the classicist David Packard for computer study of ancient
Greek and Latin texts. Negotiations with Director Woolf at
the Institute and with David Packard led to the installation

of a Hewlett-Packard 2640B terminal (modified to display
Greek; Hebrew characters were added later by David Packard)
at Penn, connected by direct telephone line (1200 baud rate)
to the Hewlett-Packard HP 2113E central processor at
Princeton. Thus, for the monthly cost of the dedicated
telephone line and a contribution to maintenance expenses at
Princeton, the project's IBYCUS terminal is "on line"
twenty-four hours each day. The Princeton Institute has
agreed to allow this arrangement to continue at least
through 1982. To overcome the limitation that "hard copy"
(printed material) could only be produced remotely on the
Princeton Teletype line-printer, then mailed to
Philadelphia, a Nippon Electric Company (NEC) Spinwriter
5520 (with Greek as well as English "thimbles") has been
installed at the project office, again thanks to David
Packard's good services and good will. Thus we are able to
display and print both Roman and Greek characters (with
accents), and to display on the screen Hebrew (unvocalized
at present), at the project office on the IBYCUS System
equipment.

After Abercrombie's move to Waynesburg, another
advanced PhD candidate, William Adler has become the
coordinator of computer activities for the project at the
University of Pennsylvania. This has involved him not only
in learning to use the IBYCUS system equipment, but in
learning the special language called "IBEX" which David
Packard created for this application of computers to

classical texts. Adler has also become the primary liaison,
with local computer capabilities at the University, and the
director of the activities of a team of students involved in
the work.

The project is also developing lines of cooperative
support with a number of other persons and projects. When
Tov returns to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, he will
direct the work there and explore further the computer
possibilities in Israel for this sort of research. In the
Philadelphia area, the fact that both Tov and Adler taught
courses at Dropsie University in Spring 1981 has opened the
door to involving that University in the project. At
present, Dropsie students are actively participating in the
work on Ruth (see below). Similarly, Albert Pietersma and
his students at the University of Toronto will function as
another sub-team within the larger project, working on the
book of Psalms and its textual problems in Greek. A
cooperative agreement has been established with the
University of Michigan project for computer assisted
biblical studies (co-directed by H. Van Dyke Parunak and D.
Noel Freedman), for exchange of data and of relevant
programs, as appropriate.

With regard to Hebrew materials, an important agreement
is under negotiation with the Centre d'Analyse et de
Traitement Automatique de la Bible et des Traditions
Ecrites, directed by Gerard Weil in France (under the
auspices of the Centre National de la Recherche

Scientifique: =CNRS/CATAB), to obtain their machine-readable
tapes of the Hebrew Bible in exchange for the expanded
Septuagint tapes (with variants and morphological analysis)
as well as other tangible results produced by our project.
Similar discussions are underway with other relevant
projects; indeed we are most grateful to Francis I. Andersen
(Queensland, Australia) and Dean Forbes (Los Angeles) for
permitting us access to their Hebrew tape of 2 Kings for
experimental purposes. Other contacts of special note
include Paul Miller's GRAMCORD project (grammatical
concordancing package developed for New Testament
applications) and discussions with the Maredsous-Brepols
(Belgium) multi-lingual biblical concordance project
directed by F. Poswick. Arthur Baird of the Biblical
Research Associates (Wooster, Ohio) has also been a welcome
source of information and encouragement.

Aims of the Project.--In the long run, the project aims
at creating a comprehensive and flexible computer "data
bank" available for efficient scholarly research on
virtually all aspects of Septuagintal studies--textcritical,
lexical, grammatical, conceptual, translational,
bibliographical. The precise schedule for achieving these
goals must be adjusted from time to time pending available
funding, data and personnel. At present the project has at
its disposal a machine-readable text of Rahlfs' editio minor
LXX (prepared by the TLG project) to which David Packard's
program for automatic morphological analysis is being

applied plus other programs for concordancing and lexical
searches. We also have computer tapes for a few Hebrew
scriptural books from various sources. Before the end of
1981 we hope to accomplish the following:

(1) Complete morphological analysis of the Rahlfs' LXX
text using Packard's MORPH program, under the direction of
Kraft and Adler, with partial funding from the Packard
Foundation in Los Angeles. Work on Ruth and Genesis was
begun in April 1981, with excellent results (see Exhibit 4).
After slight adjustments of Packard's program for the
application to septuagintal Greek, the remaining materials
will be analyzed. Completion of this sub-project will
improve the automatic alignment of Greek with Hebrew texts,
and will make possible the efficient application of various
types of concordance programs. When the Greek textual
variants have been entered (see below), they will also be
subjected to the MORPH analysis.

(2) A pilot study of the book of Ruth, directed by
Kraft and Tov, in order to test and refine the various
computer aspects of the larger project and to make the
project known in a tangible form to the scholarly world (see
Exhibit 2). Various formats for entering the Greek variants,
aligning the Hebrew and Greek texts, producing Greek-Hebrew
and Hebrew-Greek concordance lists, identifying
characteristic translational features, etc., will be tested
and applied to this book. Results of this "mini-project"
will be published directly from the computer output, with

appropriate editorial commentary.

(3) Entering variants from the "Lucianic" group
bo(r)c2e2 (and their congeners) in 2 Kings by Abercrombie
and his team in close consultation with Kraft and Tov (see
Exhibit 3). Recreation of the running text of boc2e2 plus
the generation of Greek and Greek-Hebrew concordance lists
of this material will follow, as a step towards more
comprehensive work on the textual problems of the books of
Samuel-Kings.

(4) Entering Greek variants to the TLG/Rahlfs' text of
Psalms by Pietersma and his team at Toronto in connection
with his work on the Byzantine text of the Psalter will also
begin.

The next stages of the project, as presently conceived,
will be carried out at various centers:

(1) At the University of Pennsylvania (Adler) and at
Waynesburg College (Abercrombie), Kraft and his teams will
concentrate on entering the Greek variants into the
TLG/Rahlfs' text of the Pentateuch and of Samuel-Kings, with
appropriate subsequent computer analyses.

(2) At the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Tov and his
students will work on the alignment and correspondences
between the Greek and Hebrew texts for the Pentateuch and
Samuel-Kings.

(3) Pietersma and the Toronto team will continue the
massive work on Psalms, in its various dimensions.

We expect that, as progress is demonstrated and

procedures are refined, the cooperative base will be
expanded appropriately and the final stages in creating the
comprehensive data bank will be greatly facilitated. Once
the bank is available--Greek text with variants and
morphological analysis aligned with a similarly analyzed
Hebrew parallel text--the various scholarly projects
(lexicographical, grammatical, textcritical, etc.) can
proceed accordingly.

Products and Procedures.--In addition to the specific
publications and computerized data mentioned above, the
project will attempt to provide a service to scholarship by
refining, documenting and making available information on
the programs that are being developed and/or used in this
research--e.g.:

(1) Variant entry programs as applied to the
    TLG/Rahlfs' text;

(2) Packard's MORPHological analysis program as
    modified for septuagintal Greek (see Packard 1973
    and 1977 for the earlier development of this
    approach; Exhibit 4);

(3) Program for semi-automatic alignment of the Greek
    and Hebrew texts in order to establish "formal"
    (not necessarily actual) equivalences between the
    Greek materials and the preserved Hebrew.

(4) Programs for searching and reorganizing
    textcritical data in various configurations.

From the completed data bank, various tools can be

created (and, if appropriate, published) such as word lists,
analyses, and concordances, with or without variants to the
Greek and with or without Hebrew parallels (Exhibit 1 has
three types of example). On the basis of such tools,
carefully controlled reconstruction of selected elements in
the presumed parent text (Vorlage) of the Greek will be
possible. This sort of reconstruction will require great
care and discipline (see e.g., Margolis in Kraft 1972, and
Tov 1981) but is a necessary preparatory stage towards a
satisfactory concordance and lexicon of septuagintal Greek,
or towards systematic study of the Greek syntax, as well as
being a significant product in its own right.

NOTE: As this article reached completion, it was learned
that the National Endowment for the Humanities will not fund
the project in 1981/82 as was hoped, but has encouraged us
to reapply for 1982/83. In the meantime, other funding
sources will be sought and work will continue, although at a
reduced rate.

[this article was prepared on the IBYCUS system and printed
on the NEC Spinwriter 5520, except for Exhibit 3]

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Exhibit 1
COMPUTER GENERATED LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL SEARCHES

The following samples show computer generated lexical and
grammatical searches of data not available or readily
available from any existing concordance. This material has
been produced by means of the available LEX program
developed by David Packard. On the screen the text is
displayed in Greek characters with the key word(s) enhanced
for visual focus. Future output can be adapted to the
project's special needs.

(1) Search for the verb l a l e i n construed with
    the preposition p r o s :

& lal & #pros# (=command to computer, find both l a l stem
                and p r o s)

kai ekalesen Agar to onoma kuriou {Gen.16.13}
tou l a l o u n t o s p r o s autên Su ho theos ho epidôn
me: hoti eipen Kai gar enôpion eidon ophthenta moi.

en tô eniautô tô heterô. {Gen.17.22}
sunetelesen de l a l ô n p r o s auton kai anebê ho theos
apo Abraam. %_%

hopôs an epagagê kurios epi Abraam panta, {Gen.18.20}
hosa e l a l ê s e n p r o s auton. eipen de kurios Kraugê
Sodomôn

di' autous. {Gen.18.27}
kai apokritheis Abraam eipen Nun êrksamên l a l ê s a i
p r o s ton kurion, egô de eimi gê kai spodos: ean de elat-

tessarakonta pente. {Gen.18.29}
kai prosethêken eti l a l ê s a i p r o s auton kai eipen
 Ean de heurethôsin ekei tessarakonta? kai eipen Ou

kurios ektripsai autên. {Gen.19.14}
ekselthen de Lôt kai e l a l ê s e n p r o s tous gambrous
autou tous eilêphotas tas thugateras autou kai eipen

tês gês, tois huiois KHet, {Gen.23.8}
kai e l a l ê s e n p r o s autous Abraam legôn Ei ekhete
tê psukhê humôn hôste thapsai ton nekron mou apo

Exhibit 1 (continued)

(2) This sample shows the juxtaposition of
    the verb p i p t ô and the noun p r o s ô p o n

& #piptô# & #prosôpon# (= both/and command to the computer)

hê stasis tou pheggous kuklothen. hautê hê horasis
{Ez.1.28}
homoiômatos doksês kuriou: kai eidon kai p i p t ô epi
p r o s ô p o n mou kai êkousa phônên lalountos.

horasis kai kathôs hê doksa, hên eidon epi tou   {Ez.3.24}
potamou tou KHobar, kai p i p t ô epi p r o s ô p o n mou.
kai êlthen ep'

kai egeneto   {Ez.9.8}
en tô koptein autous kai p i p t ô epi p r o s ô p o n mou
kai aneboêsa kai eipa Oimmoi, kurie, eksaleipheis su tous
kataloipous tou

kai egeneto en tô prophêteuein me kai   {Ez.11.13}
PHaltias ho tou Banaiou apethanen, kai p i p t ô epi
p r o s ô p o n mou kai %_% aneboêsa phônê megalê kai eipa
Oimmoi oimmoi, kurie, eis sunte-

hou eidon, kata tên horasin, hên eidon   {Ez.43.4}
epi tou potamou tou KHobar: kai p i p t ô epi
p r o s ô p o n mou. kai

borran katenanti tou oikou, kai eidon kai   {Ez.44.5}
idou plêrês doksês ho oikos kuriou, kai p i p t ô epi
p r o s ô p o n mou. kai eipen kurios pros me Uhie
anthrôpou, takson eis tên kardian

kai en tô elthein auton ethambêthên kai   {Dan'.8.17}
p i p t ô epi p r o s ô p o n mou, kai eipen pros me
Sunes, huie anthrôpou, eti gar eis kairou peras hê horasis.

kai en tô lalein auton met'   {Dan'.8.18}
emou p i p t ô epi p r o s ô p o n mou epi tên gên, kai
hêpsato mou kai %_% estêsen me epi podas

Exhibit 1 (continued)

(3) This sample lists hodos and tribos in parallel

& #od & #trib (= both/and command to the computer)

hôsei kai mia phulê en Israêl.   {Gen.49.17}
kai genêthêtô Dan ophis eph' h d o u
egkathêmenos epi t r i b o u,
daknôn pternan hippou,

Samegar huiou Anath, en hêmerais Iaêl   {Iud.5.6}
ekselipon basileis kai eporeuthêsan t r i b o u s,
eporeuthêsan h d o u s diestrammenas.
ekselipen phrazôn en tô Israêl, ekselipen,

kai kateuthunan   {Reg1.6.12}
hai boes en tê h d ô eis h d o n Baithsamus, en t r i b ô
heni eporeuonto kai ekopiôn kai ou methistanto deksia oude
aristera:

ton theon kai par' autou aitêson hopôs hai   {Tob.4.19}
h d o i sou eutheiai genôntai, kai pasai hai t r i b o i
kai boulai euodôthôsin: dioti pan ethnos ouk ekhei boulên,
alla autos ho kurios

pantes hoi anomountes dia kenês. %_% {Ps.24.4}
tas h d o u s sou, kurie, gnôrison moi
kai tas t r i b o u s sou didakson me.
hodêgêson me epi tên alêtheian sou
kai didakson me, hoti su ei ho theos ho sôtêr mou,

ho de kurios proselabeto me.   {Ps.26.11}
nomothetêson me, kurie, tê h d ô sou
kai hodêgêson me en t r i b ô eutheia heneka tôn ekhthrôn
mou.
mê paradôs me eis psukhas thlibontôn me,

ouk apestê eis ta opisô hê kardia hêmôn: {Ps.43.20}
kai ekseklinas tas t r i b o u s hêmôn apo tês h d o u
sou.
hoti etapeinôsas hêmas en topô kakôseôs,

esaleuthê kai entromos egenêthê hê gê.   {Ps.76.20}
en tê thalassê hê h d o s sou,
kai hai t r i b o i sou en hudasi pollois,
kai ta ikhnê sou ou gnôsthêsontai.

Exhibit 2
HEBREW/GREEK PARALLEL TEXTS, VERTICAL FORMAT

Sample (Ruth 1.8-11): col.1=MT, col.3=Old Gk., col.2=
tentative reconstruction of elements in the <u>Vorlage</u> of the
Greek.

v+t%mr		KAI\ + EI)=PEN	1.8
njmy		*NWEMIN	
l+		TAI=S	
wty	[-]	-	
klvtyh		NU/MFAIS + AU)TH=S	
lknh		POREU/ESQE + DH\	
wbnh		A)POSTRA/FHTE	
%wh		E(KA/STH	
l+byt		EI)S + OI)=KON	
%mh		MHTRO\S + AU)TH=S	
yjwh$		POIH/SAI	
yhvh		KU/RIOS	
jmkm		MEQ + U(MW=N	
xod		E)/LEOS	
k+%wr		KAQW\S	
jwytm		E)POIH/SATE	
jm		META\	
h+mtym		TW=N + TEQNHKO/TWN	
v+jmdy.		KAI\ + MET + E)MOU=.	
ytn		DW/|H	1.9
yhvh		KU/RIOS	
lkm		U(MI=N	
v+m3%n		KAI\ + EU(/ROITE	
mnvxh		A)NA/PAUSIN	
%wh		E(KA/STH	
byt		E)N + OI)/KW|	
%ywh		A)NDRO\S + AU)TH=S.	
v+twq		KAI\ + KATEFI/LHSEN	
l+hn		AU)TA/S	
v+tw%nh		KAI\ + E)PH=RAN	
qvln		TH\N + FWNH\N + AU)TW=N	
v+tbkynh		KAI\ + E)/KLAUSAN.	
v+t%mrnh		KAI\ + EI)=PAN	1.10
lh		AU)TH=|	
ky	[-]	-	
%tk		META\ + SOU=	
nwvb		E)PISTRE/FOMEN	
l+jmk		EI)S + TO\N + LAO/N + SOU.	
v+t%mr		KAI\ + EI)=PEN	1.11
njmy		*NWEMIN	
wbnh		)EPISTRA/FHTE + DH/	
bnvty		QUGATE/RES + MOU	
-	[v+]	KAI\	
lmh		I(/NA + TI/	
tlknh		POREU/ESQE	
jmy		MET + E)MOU=	
h+jvd		MH\ + E)/TI	
ly		MOI	

Exhibit 3

Sample printout of vertically formatted Greek and Hebrew
parallel aligned texts, prepared by John Abercrombie on the
Waynesburg College PDP 11/70 processor from his RUNTXT
program and printed on the Waynesburg Printronix equipment.
2 Kings 1.1-2.

NOTE: Corrections must be inserted in verse 2 at lines 10,
    18, 25, 30, and 33.

```
0101  Και ηθετησεν      וישׁע
0101  Μωαβ    מואב
0101   μωαμ c2*(uid)
0101  εν Ισραηλ>    בישׂראל
0101  μετα    אחרי
0101  το αποθανειν    מות
0101  Αχααβ    אחאב
0102  και επεσεν    ויפל
0102   ανεβη boc2e2<71>
0102  Οχοζιας    אחזיה
0102   οχοζειας B
0102  δια    בעד
0102   εις boc2<71>
0102   ◇ e2
0102  του  δικτυωτου    השׂבכה
0102   τουΓτο boc2e2<71>
0102   δικτυον τον ο
0102  του  εν  τω  υπερωω    בעליתו
0102   τουΓ<> boc2e2<71>
0102   ενΓ<> boc2e2<71>
0102   τωΓ<> boc2e2<71>
0102   υπερωον boc2e2<71>
0102  αυτου
0102   τω    אשׁר
0102   το 71
0102  εν Σαμαρεια    בשׁמרון
0102  και ηρρωστησεν .    ויחל
0102  και απεστειλεν    וישׁלח
0102  αγγελους    מלאכים
0102  και ειπεν    ויאמר
0102  προς αυτους    אלהם
0102  Δευτε    לכו
0102  και επιζητησατε    דרשׁו
0102   επερωτησατε Aboc2e2
0102  εν  τη  Βααλ    בבעל
0102   ενΓδια bovc2e2Γ
0102   τηΓτη bovc2e2Γ
0102  μυιαν    זבוב
0102  θεον    אלהי
0102   pr   προσοχθισμα bj*(txt)j(mg)oz(mg)
0102   pr   και προσοχθισμα c2
0102   θεων gmxe2
0102   προσοχθισμα θεων b'
0102  Ακκαρων    עקרון
```

Exhibit 4
COMPUTER ASSISTED MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF GREEK TEXT

The following sample (Gen 1.1ff) represents a direct application
to this material of David Packard's MORPH program (developed for
Classical Greek texts). The program identifies ambiguities with
"?" and the output requires minor modifications which have been
carried out in this sample. Most of the abbreviations are
standard: N(oun), 1(st decl.), D(at.), S(g.), F(em.); V(erb), AI
(specific type), A(or.), A(ct.), I(ndic.), 3(rd) S(g.); etc.

)EN	P		)EN	
A)RXH=|	N1	DSF	A)RXH/	
E)POI/HSEN	VAI	AAI3S	POIE/W	
O(	RA	NSM	O(	
QEO\S	N2	NSM	QEO/S	
TO\N	RA	ASM	O(	
OU)RANO\N	N2	ASM	OU)RANO/S	
KAI\	C		KAI/	
TH\N	RA	ASF	O(	
GH=N.	N1	ASF	GH=	
H(	RA	NSF	O(	
DE\	X		DE/	
GH=	N1	NSF	GH=	
H)=N	V9	IAI3S	EI)MI/	
A)O/RATOS	A	NSM	A)O/RATOS	
KAI\	C		KAI/	
A)KATASKEU/ASTOS	A	NSM	A)KATASKEU/ASTOS	
KAI\	C		KAI/	
SKO/TOS	N3E	NSN	SKO/TOS	
E)PA/NW	D		E)PA/NW	
TH=S	RA	GSF	O(	
A)BU/SSOU,	N	GSF	A)/BUSSOS	
KAI\	C		KAI/	
PNEU=MA	N3M	NSN	PNEU=MA	
QEOU=	N2	GSM	QEO/S	
E)PEFE/RETO	V1I	IMI3S	FE/RW	E)PI [=prefix]
E)PA/NW	D		E)PA/NW	
TOU=	RA	GSN	O(	
U(/DATOS.	N3	GSN	U(/DWR	
EI)=PEN	VBI	AAI3S	EI)=PON	
O(	RA	NSM	O(	
QEO/S	N2	NSM	QEO/S	
GENHQH/TW	VC	APD3S	GI/GNOMAI	
FW=S.	N3T	NSN	FW=S	
KAI\	C		KAI/	
E)GE/NETO	VBI	AMI3S	GI/GNOMAI	
FW=S.	N3T	NSN	FW=S	
KAI\	C		KAI/	
EI)=DEN	VX	XAI3S	OI)=DA	
O(	RA	NSM	O(	
QEO\S	N2	NSM	QEO/S	

SEPTUAGINT ABSTRACTS

Vienna Meeting, 22-23 August 1980

Most of the papers from the panel are published in full
in E. Tov (ed.), *The Hebrew and Greek Texts of Samuel* (see
pp. 2, 12, above).

*Raija Sollamo, Finland: "Repetitions of Possessive
Pronouns in the Greek Pentateuch"*

The theme of repetitions was chosen in order to illus-
trate the translation techniques used by different translators
of the Greek Pentateuch. The present paper deals only with
those repetitions and non-repetitions of possessive pronouns
which occur with coordinate nouns. This includes (1) the
Hebrew cases of repeated possessive suffixes (referring to
the same owner) and their Greek renderings and (2) the Greek
cases where the possessive pronoun occurs against the Hebrew
in connection with coordinate items. Since the Hebrew pos-
sessive suffixes are practically always repeated, while the
Greek possessive pronouns do not normally need to be repeated,
the theme is expected to illustrate translation-technical
differences between different translators.

The statistical data show clearly that the possessive
pronoun is generally repeated in the Greek Pentateuch, in
50-77% of all cases in the different books, Exodus having the
lowest percentage and Numbers the highest. The books of the
Greek Pentateuch seem to divide into two groups: Gen and Exod

represent approximately the same translation technique,
whereas Num and Deut are more slavish translations. Lev
comes closer to the technique of Num and Deut, with only the
relatively high number of series with no possessive at all
corresponding to the freer technique of Exod.

Examination of the reasons behind the different transla-
tion techniques demonstrates that the translations do not
conform to any hard and fast rules. The material displays
little more consistency in the translators' techniques than a
general adherence to the Hebrew text as regards the use and
non-use of the possessive pronoun in the various series of
coordinate items. However, the non-repetitions are most
likely to occur in cases where the coordinate items belong
semantically closely together and form a homogeneous and sym-
metrical series on the level of expression.

The position of the possessive pronoun in connection
with coordinate nouns in the Greek Pentateuch is, almost
without exception, immediately after the relevant noun (and
before the following adjective attribute). When the posses-
sive pronoun appears only once in a series of two coordinate
nouns, it is sometimes placed after the first item, sometimes
after the second. Both patterns are rather evenly attested
in the different books of the Pentateuch, although the posi-
tion after the first noun is slightly preferred to that after
the second. This seems to be in keeping with profane paral-
lels, at least with Polybius. When the possessive pronoun is
used only once or twice in a series of three or more coordi-
nate items, it is usually placed after the first item(s) and

then left unrepeated. The opposite patterns also appear, but
only in one third of the cases, and not at all in Deut.

*U. Quast, W. Germany: "Zur Beziehung von A zu B in
Leviticus"*

Nach Abschluss der Kollationen für Leviticus lassen sich
hinsichtlich der ältesten Zeugen für dieses Buch zwei Fest-
stellungen treffen: (1) Die Codices A und B sind im Gegensatz
zu anderen Pentateuchbüchern für den grössten Teil des Buches
Lev die ältesten Zeugen; umfangreichere Papyri fehlen.
(2) Gegenüber Num und Deut hat sich das Verhältnis von A und
B zueinander geändert: in Num und Deut vertreten sie ver-
schiedene Texttypen, in Lev fällt die grosse Zahl von Lesarten
auf, die A und B gemeinsam bezeugen. - Daraus ergibt sich eine
zweiteilige Frage: (a) Ist das Zusammengehen von A und B als
mehr "zufällig" zu bezeichnen, weil beide an den betreffenden
Stellen den ursprünglichen LXX-Text bewahrt haben? (b) Sind
gemeinsame Varianten für A und B nachzuweisen, so ist die
Frage nach ihrer weiteren Bezeugung zu stellen.

Die Untersuchung der Frage ergibt: (1) Von den zahl-
reichen Lesarten, die nur von A,B und wenigen anderen Zeugen
geboten werden (sehr oft von Hs 121, die wie in Num, Deut
sehr eng mit A verwandt ist), sind viele nicht als ursprüng-
lich anzusehen. A und B vertreten also gemeinsam einen
bestimmten Texttyp. (2) Eine genauere Untersuchung der ein-
zelnen Stellen in Lev, an denen A und B mit wenigen Einzel-
zeugen oder wenigen Textgruppen Varianten überliefern,
ergibt, dass für A B 121 wohl ein gemeinsamer Archetypus zu

vermuten ist. Weiterhin darf festgehalten werden, dass Vari-
anten in A und B oft von der x-Gruppe, in geringerem Masse von
den Gruppen b n und y mitbezeugt werden. Die Verwandtschaft
zwischen A, B und x ist so eng, dass A B x in Lev wohl als
Textgruppe bezeichnet werden darf. Eine endgültige Klärung
dieser Frage kann aber erst eine eingehende Untersuchung des
Charakters der Varianten in den Zeugen A B 121 x ergeben.

*J. R. Busto Saiz, Spain: "Der Theodotion-Text von Daniel
und die Symmachus-Übersetzung"*

This article derives from the hypothesis formulated by
A. Schmitt in 1966. Schmitt asked whether the deuterocanoni-
cal sections of the Theodotionic text of Daniel could come
from Symmachus. This question is related, on the one hand,
to Schmitt's assertion that both deuterocanonical and proto-
canonical sections do not belong to the same translator, and,
on the other hand, to the evidence, recently underlined in
some articles, of the possibility that texts not belonging to
Symmachus be taken as Symmachian.

The collation of the Theodotionic text of Daniel in its
deuterocanonical sections with the Septuagintal text and with
the peculiar Symmachian characteristics has drawn me to the
following conclusion: these sections are the work of a
recensionist of the Septuagintal text (and this is what Theo-
dotion is, as Barthélemy has shown) and not the work of an
independent translator, as Symmachus is. The recensionist
who produced the Theodotionic text of Daniel worked in two
different ways on the protocanonical and on the deuterocanoni-

cal sections, and this was due to a very simple reason: for
the latter sections he lacked a Semitic *Vorlage*, while in the
former he worked with this *Vorlage* before him in addition to
the Septuagintal text. These texts, moreover, offer us no
peculiar syntactical or lexical characteristics which could
assign them to Symmachus in a special way or which could
distinguish them from the protocanonical Theodotionic text of
Daniel.

*J. Lust, Belgium: "The Sequence of Ez 36—40 and the
Omission of Ez 36,23c-38 in Pap. 967 and in Codex Wirce-
burgensis"*

Pap. 967 is the earliest witness of the prehexaplaric
Septuagint of Ezekiel. Together with the Vetus Latina Codex
Wirceburgensis it omits 36,23c-38 and has a different ordering
of chapters 36—40. In the discussions on the absence of 36,
23c-38, this reordering is usually overlooked. It is our
intention to show the link between the omission and the
changed order.

Our main conclusions can be summarised as follows:

(1) The omission of Ez 36,23c-38 in Pap. 967 is not due
to parablepsis. The fact that this passage is missing has to
be understood in relation to the sequence of chapters 36—40
in the same papyrus.

(2) Ez 36,23c-38 was not found in the earliest Septuagint
text, nor in its *Vorlage*. The special linguistic character of
these verses shows this.

(3) Ez 36,23c-38 was composed as a transition between

chapters 36 and 37. The piece would have had no function in
an earlier edition of the text in which chapter 37 followed
39, not 36.

(4) In Pap. 967 the sequence of the chapters is the most
logical and also the most original: 36, 38, 39, 37, 40–48.

Ilmari Soisalon-Soininen, Finland: "ἐν für εἰς *in der*
Septuaginta" [wird in *Vetus Testamentum* publiziert.]

R. A. Martin, USA: "A Computer Generated Descriptive
Lexicon of the LXX and Theodotionic Texts of Daniel"

This paper continues the development of a plan and
rationale for a study currently in progress which seeks to
generate descriptive lexica of the Greek and Hebrew/Aramaic
texts of the Old Testament.

Each word of the LXX, the Theodotionic and the Hebrew/
Aramaic texts of Daniel 2:1-8 together with its meanings was
read into the computer. The computer was then programmed to
group these meanings into a total summary of the meanings for
each Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic word as found in these verses
of Daniel, classifying the Greek meanings according to the
meanings of the Hebrew/Aramaic words being translated, print-
ing out at the same time the context of each Greek word and
below it the context of the Hebrew/Aramaic word being trans-
lated.

Such individual lexica are envisioned as an intermediate
stage which hopefully will be found to facilitate the eventual
production of *A Lexicon of the Septuagint.*

J. de Waard, France: "'Homophony' in the Septuagint"

Not only is the term "homophony" often wrongly trans-
ferred to the inter-lingual level, but so is its definition,
with the implication that Greek equivalents resembling the
sound of their Hebrew-Aramaic counterparts should differ in
meaning. If, however, no homophony is involved, difference
in meaning can no longer be employed as a criterion of
classification.

The item, however, should be dealt with under the more
appropriate label of phonological translation. A certain
number of instances of phonological translation of poetry in
the Septuagint of Isaiah are discussed in the paper. The aim
of the discussion is to analyze in which way phonological
translation has affected lexical and/or grammatical trans-
lation.

The cases under discussion permit the following classi-
fication: (1) Neither lexical nor grammatical translation
has been affected, or only grammatical; (2) A shift of com-
ponents of meaning has taken place with or without a gram-
matical change; (3) One component of meaning has been re-
tained and one deleted, or one component of meaning has been
retained and one added; (4) A specific rendering has been
given instead of a generic one; (5) A synecdoche has
resulted from phonological translation.

Linguistic facts make the literary device of phono-
logical translation necessarily a marginal phenomenon.

Olivier Munnich, France: "*Problèmes de méthode posés par
l'emploi du concept d'anthropomorphisme dans les études
septantistes*"

On s'est proposé de revenir, au sujet de *la LXX du
Psautier*, sur le traitement des anthropomorphismes par G (le
traducteur). Qu'on affirme qu'il est gêné par cette figure
(F. W. Mozley, M. Flashar) ou qu'on soutienne qu'il ne l'est
pas (A. Soffer, à la suite de H. M. Orlinsky), dans un cas
comme dans l'autre, on lui prête une *conscience de l'anthropo-
morphisme*. Or, une telle assertion, au moins à propos du
Psautier, semble impropre.

Repérer un anthropomorphisme dans un texte suppose que,
comme pour une métonymie, on rapporte la partie au tout et
implique donc que, dans l'esprit du locuteur, un tel "tout"
existe; en somme, que le vocabulaire du corps y constitue
une classe lexicale homogène. En ce qui concerne G, rien ne
permet de l'affirmer. Aussi, toutes les conclusions d'articles
qui passent en revue la traduction des quinze ou vingt
"anthropomorphismes" d'un livre septantiste, restent suspendues
au problème de la validité qu'il y a à isoler l'étude de ces
termes.

Par ailleurs, si l'on examine l'attitude de G par rapport
à l'anthropomorphisme, il faut se fonder sur ce que *veut dire*
le traducteur; cela ne correspond pas nécessairement avec ce
que dit le texte effectivement. La recherche par G d'un
synonyme pour éviter une répétition, donne la mesure de ce
décalage: à propos de Dieu, G traduit קיץ par ἐξεγείρειν mais
à LXX Ps 34,23 (העירה והקיצה למשפטי / ἐξεγέρθητι...καὶ πρόσχες τῇ

κρίσει μου) et à LXX 58,5-6 (עורה לקראתי הקיצה לפקד כל הגוים /
ἐξεγέρθητι εἰς συνάντησίν μου...πρόσχες τοῦ ἐπισκέψασθαι πάντα
τὰ ἔθνη), il rend ce terme par προσέχειν: alors même qu'il
écrit, au sujet de Dieu, ἐξεγείρειν, G *entend* προσέχειν.

Parler, dans un cas, de "maintien de l'anthropomorphisme"
ou, dans l'autre, d'"antianthropomorphisme" revient à prêter
au traducteur les sens attestés par la langue, les diction-
naires. C'est ignorer que, pour lui, le texte redéfinit ces
sens, *fait* langue. L'exemple précédent ainsi que plusieurs
autres montrent que, pour G, le rapprochement du mot Dieu et
d'un terme dévolu à l'homme aboutit à l'annexion du second à
la sphere sémantique du divin plutôt qu'à l'assimilation du
premier à celle de l'humain.

Si l'on veut étudier les intentions de G à l'égard de ce
que *nous* nommons anthropomorphismes, on doit, sans crainte de
"psychologisme," se placer sur le plan de *sa* sémantique, non
de la *nôtre*. Pour la définir, les μεταβολαί auxquelles il
recourt afin d'éviter une répétition, constituent un critère
particulièrement éclairant. A étudier ces synonymes, propres
à G, il apparaît que, dans l'exercice de sa traduction, il ne
résout pas de telle ou telle façon le problème de l'anthropo-
morphisme mais, simplement, ne se le pose pas.

Anneli Aejmelaeus, Finland: "*Participium coniunctum as
a Criterion of Translation Technique*"

Participial constructions, which are quite prodigally
used in original Greek writings, form a translation-technical
problem in the Septuagint for the simple reason that Hebrew

possesses no exactly corresponding and common expression which
could be automatically rendered by them. Being characteristic
of genuine Greek usage and at the same time rare in the Sep-
tuagint, the *participium coniunctum* may be expected to serve
as a criterion of translation technique.

The following Hebrew expressions are rendered by the
participium coniunctum: (1) the infinitive absolute, result-
ing in a Hebraistic expression; (2) לאמר before direct dis-
course, a large group with little translation-technical sig-
nificance; (3) the first one of an asyndetic pair of verbs;
(4) the participle in various functions; (5) the infinitive
construct with -ב; (6) asyndetic and subordinate clauses and
various nominal phrases in free renderings; and (7) coordi-
nate clauses. Since expressions (3)-(6) are rather sporadic,
expression (7) with its 740 occurrences is the most signifi-
cant group, warranting more consideration.

The analysis of the cases of *part. coni.* used to render
coordinate clauses shows that in almost three quarters of the
cases the verb rendered with the participle and the main verb
belong close together, forming an idiom typical of Hebrew
("enumerative *Redeweise*"), characterized as pleonastic or
modal. Temporal cases of *part. coni.* form one quarter, whereas
causal, conditional, and concessive cases are quite sporadic.
The Hebrew text offers different starting points to the dif-
ferent translators in that the distribution of the pleonastic
and modal idioms is uneven, Gen with its 200 cases having the
richest store of them.

The use of the *part. coni.* in the Septuagint deviates to
some extent from genuine Greek usage. The cases in the Sep-
tuagint show less variety in form, word order, and function.
We may venture to say that in some cases this genuine Greek
structure is used as a disguise for a Hebraistic idiom. On
the other hand, the frequent occurrence of the *part. coni.* –
and particularly good examples of it – does indicate freedom
of translation technique and testify both to the translator's
ability to master larger units than a couple of words and to
his aspiring towards good style; however, the absence of the
part. coni. may not without reservation be considered to
demonstrate the opposite. The classification of the various
books on the basis of the *part. coni.* is in keeping with
Thackeray's classification in general. Different criteria,
however, reveal different aspects of translation technique,
which also here results in the dislocation of certain books
to lower positions in the classification.

A. van der Kooij, Netherlands: "On the Place of Origin
of the Old Greek of the Psalms"

The thesis of D. Barthélemy of a "Palestinian" *kaige*
recension dating from the beginning of the first century A.D.
has been widely accepted.

Some years ago, H. J. Venetz wrote a book on the *kaige*
recension of Psalms (*Die Quinta des Psalteriums*, 1974). In
this book, he reached the conclusion that not only Theod-Ps
but also the Quinta-Ps, are to be considered as belonging to
the *kaige* group. In dealing with these texts of the Greek Ps,

he has pointed out several striking connections between some specific Greek renderings of the *kaige* texts of Ps and those of the Old Greek of Ps. He adduces, then, some arguments in support for his thesis that the Old Greek of Ps, in all probability, did not originate in Egypt but in *Palestine* (as the *kaige* texts did). In my view, these arguments — specifically the use of βαρις 'fortress' for ארמון which points to Syria-Palestine and not to Egypt — are rather convincing.

In connection with this thesis, I deal with the superscriptions of the Greek Pss which refer to some day of the week (see LXX Pss 23,1; 47,1; 91,1; 92,1; 93,1). From Jewish tradition (e.g., Mishna, *Tamid* 7.4) we know that these psalms were sung by Levites when the daily burnt offerings were presented in the temple of Jerusalem. Therefore, these superscriptions can be regarded as liturgical notes and seem to point to Palestine (Jerusalem). The problem, however, is that it is difficult to prove that these liturgical superscriptions belonged to the original Old Greek of Ps. It has to be examined whether the Old Greek of Ps originated in temple circles of Jerusalem.

Claude Cox, Canada: "A Report on the Critical Edition of the Armenian Old Testament"

The inadequacy of existing editions (1666, 1805) of the Armenian OT (and Bible generally) has made it desirable that a new critical edition be produced. Progress in such areas as the cataloguing of MSS and the improvement of facilities

at manuscript libraries has made it more feasible than ever before to carry out such a task. The official project to prepare a critical edition of the Bible was launched in Yerevan in 1969. Editions have been prepared there of Genesis and Maccabees, though these are not expected to appear until 1982. Outside Armenia editions of IV Ezra (Stone) and Deuteromony (Cox) have been made.

N. Fernández Marcos, Spain: "Die Theodoretus-Ausgabe von 'Quaestiones in Reges et Paralipomena'"

After the edition of Theodoret's "Quaestiones in Octateuchum," our team in Madrid judged it appropriate to extend the editorial work to the "Quaestiones in Reges et Paralipomena." In this paper I describe the principal reasons we found to justify this decision: the outstanding importance of the Lucianic text in these books, the presence in some Theodoret manuscripts of paragraphs ascribed to Theodoret yet missing in the printed editions, the fact that Theodoret is the only church father who wrote questions on Chronicles, etc. I explain also the present state of the edition: almost the whole of the manuscript tradition is already collated, and the main groups of manuscripts are described, so that in two years we could have the text and apparatus ready for print.

In relation to the biblical text employed by Theodoret, the quotations for 3-4 Kings are analysed according to the new evidence, and I point out over one hundred corrections to the apparatus of Brooke-McLean-Thackeray. The results are that most of Theodoret's peculiar readings disappear and the pro-

portion of readings with boc_2e_2 increases.

Finally, there is a consideration of both the possibility of editing in the near future the Lucianic text of Kings and the advantages that such an edition would have, not only as completion of the Lagardian aim, but also from the point of view of the remarkable textual pluralism in these books.

Dallas Meeting, 8 November 1980

Lester L. Grabbe, Ambassador College: "Aquila's Translation and Rabbinic Exegesis"

The old theory, more recently amplified by D. Barthélemy, that Aquila produced his translation/revision under the influence of R. Aqiva seems to have gone unchallenged. However, a preliminary investigation indicates that the theory can be called into question in several areas:

(1) Biographical traditions in rabbinic literature assign Aquila to other teachers as well as to Aqiva.

(2) Despite his literalness, Aquila is still often very free, so that the underlying Hebrew is not clearly indicated.

(3) Rabbinic traditions about Aqiva's exegesis have to be re-evaluated in the light of studies by J. Neusner and his students.

(4) Aquila's translation of Hebrew את does not show an "inclusive" interpretation of the particle as claimed.

(5) A literal translation generally does not presuppose a particular mode of interpretation.

(6) Passages interpreted by Aqiva and other rabbis in a

way which might be reflected in translation are in fact not generally reflected in Aquila's translation.

These caveats indicate that further adumbration of theories in the area should be curtailed until a full study of all the Minor Versions is made in the light not only of recent insights in rabbinic studies but also of the exegetical techniques in the entire range of early Jewish literature.

John G. Gammie, University of Tulsa: "The Angelology and Demonology in the Septuagint of the Book of Job"

(1) Methodology. Some past studies (Dillman, Gard) made judgments on the ideology/theology of the Greek translator of the Book of Job on the basis of what he had putatively omitted from the Hebrew text. This approach is methodologically unsound. Accordingly, in this study assessments of the translator's ideology are based only on a consideration of the unasterisked text.

(2) Angels. In many passages the ἄγγελοι of the LXX of Job perform functions virtually identical to the מלאכים of the MT. In the LXX of Job 33:23-24, however, the angels are conceived to be "death-bearing," rather than "spokesmen" as in the MT. The number of passages, moreover, where the LXX renders ἄγγελοι on the basis of an MT that contains no activity of angels is intensified by the translator (Job 20:15-19; 40:11), and the translator adhered to, or found himself at home in, a universe in which angels were believed to function (Job 40:19; 41:25).

(3) Demons. Although there is evidence that ὁ διάβολος
is viewed by the translator as an angel (LXX Job 1:6), the
term was probably deliberately chosen to avoid the clearly
demonic ὁ Σατανᾶς who is identified with Beliar in the *Testa-
ments of the Twelve Patriarchs*. The enigmatic θηρία and
δράκων of the second speech of God (Job 40:19—41:26) have
mythic dimensions in the LXX since both were "made to be
mocked at by his (my) angels." The mythic-demonic aspect of
the former, however, is not developed. The treatment of
δράκων paradoxically shows both a demythologization and an
and an intensification of mythologization (cf. Job 26:13).
In sum, the demonology of the LXX of Job is rather bland,
ambiguous, and relatively undeveloped, in comparison with
that of other works such as *1 Enoch, Jubilees*, and *Testaments
of the Twelve Patriarchs*.

The Following Contributions are Invited:

1. Record of work published or in progress. (Please print or
   type in publishable bibliographic format.)

2. Record of Septuagint theses and dissertations completed or
   in preparation.

3. Reports significant for Septuagint and cognate studies. Items
   of newly discovered manuscripts or of original groundbreak-
   ing research will be given primary consideration. Reports
   should be brief and informative and may be written in
   English, French, or German. Greek and Hebrew need not
   be translitereated.

4. Abstracts of Septuagint papers read before international,
   national, regional, and local academic meetings. Abstracts
   should be previously unpublished, not more than one page
   (8½" by 11"; 22 by 28 cm.), double-spaced, including the
   time, place, and occasion of the presentation.

All materials should be in the hands of the editor by March 1 to
be included in that year's *Bulletin*.

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