



BULLETIN NO. 4, OCTOBER, 1971
of the
**International Organization for Septuagint
and Cognate Studies.**

OFFICERS

President:

H. M. Orlinsky
Hebrew Union College
Jewish Institute of Religion
New York, N.Y. 10023, U.S.A.

Honorary President:

H. S. Gehman
Princeton

Secretary:

C. T. Fritsch
80 Mercer St.
Princeton, N.J. 08540, U.S.A.

Editor:

S. Jellicoe
Bishop's University
Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President, Secretary, and Editor,
ex officio

Père D. Barthélemy, O.P. (Fribourg).
M. Black (St. Andrews).
Suzanne Daniel (Jerusalem).
R. Hanhart (Göttingen).
R. A. Kraft (Philadelphia, Pa.).
J. Reumann (Philadelphia, Pa.).
I. Soisalon-Soininen (Helsinki).
J. W. Wevers (Toronto).
J. Ziegler (Würzburg).

EDITORIAL

Our Organization, launched at Berkeley, California, in December, 1968, is now in its third year and may claim to have established a firm and recognized place in the learned societies of the world. Annual meetings have been held at Toronto in 1969 and in New York in 1970 in conjunction with the meetings of the Society of Biblical Literature, and preparations are well in hand for the fourth meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, in October, 1971.

The Organization, while engaged primarily in encouraging studies and research in the field of the Septuagint, embraces, as its name implies, a wider arena, and nothing in those cognate fields which have a direct or indirect bearing on the Old Testament in Greek, its ancestor the Hebrew text, and its daughter versions, lies outside its horizon. As will be apparent from this issue of the *Bulletin* and previous numbers, the closest relationship has already been established with cognate enterprises on the North American continent, the United Kingdom and Europe, and the State of Israel.

In 1969 the Committee of the International New Testament Society (Studiorum Novi Testamenti Societas) invited the Editor of the *Bulletin* to assume the directorship of a newly instituted continuing seminar on "The Greek New Testament and the Septuagint," which held its first sessions at Frankfurt in the summer of that year. Deliberations were continued last summer in Newcastle-on-Tyne on the theme of semantics, and the subject of lexicography, with introductory papers by Professors F. F. Bruce of Manchester and J. W. Doeve of Utrecht, will be under discussion at the ensuing meeting at Amsterdam. The attention of readers is directed to the detailed and comprehensive article by the seminar's valued Recording Secretary, Dr. Robert A. Kraft, which appeared in the August, 1970, issue of *New Testament Studies*, pp. 384-96. The article is far more than a record of the proceedings of the seminar, embracing, as its title indicates, the entire field of current work on "Jewish Greek Scriptures and Related Topics."

The Organization is also to have official representation at the forthcoming Congress of the International Society for the Study of the Old Testament to be held at Uppsala, August 8 to 12, under the presidency of Professor Helmer Ringgren. A program, which includes papers by members of IOSCS, is being drawn up, as we go to press, by our President, Dr. Orlinsky. A full report will appear in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

We are also able to report favorably on two current enterprises of the Organization, namely the projected Lexicon to the Old Testament in Greek and the Bibliography of the Septuagint. A draft scheme for the former has now been drawn up by a joint committee representing the Research Committee of the Lutheran Missouri Synod and IOSCS, and the latter, in which Dr. Brock of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, the Secretary of IOSCS, and the Editor of the *Bulletin* are collaborating, is now in its final stages of preparation for the press.

The Editor would record his deep appreciation to those scholars who have kept him in touch with their activities and, in a number of cases, have sent him copies of their articles and works. He would again urge all readers of the *Bulletin* who are actively engaged in Septuagint and cognate fields of study to keep him informed of their progress in order that the "Record of Work" may be as

complete and up-to-date as possible. All information received will be acknowledged and duly recorded.

For this issue of the *Bulletin* we are most gratefully indebted to Mr. Pierce S. Ellis, Editor, College Books, and Abingdon Press, Nashville, Tennessee, who have so generously undertaken publication as a service to scholarship. It would be of great help and encouragement if readers who have not already done so would request their librarian to place a standing order for the *Bulletin*.

MINUTES OF IOSCS MEETING

Sunday, Oct. 25, 1970
Hotel New Yorker, New York City

(In conjunction with the annual meeting of the Society
of Biblical Literature)

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Charles T. Fritsch, at 9:10 A.M.

The following papers were read:

1. The Letter of Aristeas: A Re-evaluation: George E. Howard.
2. Toward a Lexicon and Grammar of the Septuagint: Walter Eisenbeis.
3. Cottonensis Otho B. IV: The "Cotton" Genesis: John W. Wevers.
4. Josephus and Pseudo-Philo's Biblical Antiquities: Louis H. Feldman.
5. The Biblical Text of Pseudo-Philo's *Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum* (LAB): Daniel J. Harrington.

A period of discussion followed each of the papers read.

A brief business meeting followed, chaired by the President.

The following officers of IOSCS were elected for 1970-71:

President: Harry M. Orlinsky
Secretary-Treasurer: Charles T. Fritsch
Editor: Sidney Jellicoe

The following reports were made:

1. Bulletin 3 is available for distribution, with thanks to the editor, Dean Jellicoe, and Mr. C. Bulthuis of the W. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.
2. Announcement of IOSCS meeting in conjunction with the International Congress of OT Studies at Uppsala, Aug. 8-12, 1971. Details later.
3. IOSCS is planning a session in conjunction with SBLE in Oct., 1971 at Atlanta, Ga.
4. LXX Lexicon and Bibliography progress reports.

Charles T. Fritsch
Secretary

MINUTES

Executive Committee of IOSCS
Oct. 25, 7:45 A.M., at the Hotel New Yorker

Present: Orlinsky, M. Black, Kraft, Reumann, Wevers, Fritsch.

Regrets expressed that Dean Jellicoe could not be present because of illness. A cordial welcome was extended to Prof. Matthew Black.

1. Minutes of last meeting approved as circulated.
2. Motion passed that, in accordance with section 6a of last minutes, the libraries of Princeton Theological Seminary and the University of Toronto be recognized as depositories for archives and for all materials relating to Septuagint studies.
The Librarians of these institutions are to be informed of this action.
3. Meeting of IOSCS in conjunction with the International Congress of Old Testament Studies to be held at Uppsala, Aug. 8-12, 1971, was discussed. It was agreed that IOSCS should hold a two-day session on Aug. 6-7, 1971, preceding the meeting of the Congress at Uppsala. It was urged that in view of the international character of our organization European scholars be invited to participate in our sessions. It was decided that three of our sessions should be devoted to special Septuagint problems or themes, with a paper or two read at each one, followed by full discussion. One session would then be devoted to several shorter papers. The executive committee of IOSCS would meet Friday evening, Aug. 6.
4. It was agreed that IOSCS should meet in conjunction with the meetings of SBLE in Atlanta, Ga., in the fall of 1971.
5. Meeting adjourned at 9:10 A.M.

Charles T. Fritsch
Secretary

Meeting on Monday, Oct. 26, 12:30 P.M. at the Hotel New Yorker

Present: Same as above, except M. Black. Dean Lorman Petersen in attendance.

A document on the Septuagint Lexicon Project, drawn up by Dean Petersen, of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., and John Reumann, was presented and discussed at length.

After some final remarks by Dean Petersen, it was moved and passed that:

The Executive Committee of IOSCS approve in principle the working document on the Septuagint Lexicon Project as revised in session on Oct. 26,

1970, and that the document serve as by-laws for the jointly proposed corporation of the Septuagint Lexicon Project.

Communications from Shozo Fujita, S. D. Walters, and J. T. McDonough were presented and discussed.

Charles T. Fritsch
Secretary

**ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS DELIVERED
AT THE IOSCS MEETING
IN NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1970**

(1) "Toward a Lexicon and Grammar of the Septuagint." Walter Eisenbeis (Denison University, Granville, Ohio).

The urgent need for embarking on the preparation of an up-to-date Lexicon to the LXX is becoming increasingly evident. Not less so is a Grammar, since Thackeray's unfinished *Grammar* does not go beyond morphology. The main factors involved are those of method, tools, and time. This paper attempts to review the experience and reflections of one who has set himself to the task, beginning with the Book of Genesis.

Rahlfs's manual edition has served as the basic text, and to date the content of 24 printed pages of the text has been card-indexed, amounting approximately to 10,080 cards. For each word (including articles, conjunctions, prepositions, and numerals) a separate entry has been made, as follows. Each of these cards contains: (1) The word in its lexical form. (2) The exact biblical location. (3) A short reproduction of the sentence in which the word is found in its actual form of the text. (4) Information about the morphology of the word; in case of prepositions, and wherever else necessary, the dependent cases. (5) Notations indicating that the word referred to is either found exclusively in Liddell-Scott and Bauer or in neither of the two lexica. (6) Notations concerning special forms found alone in the *Koiné* by giving reference to Blass-Debrunner. (Thackeray unfortunately was not available.) (7) Notations of the Hebrew equivalent of proper names.

An evaluation of the study thus far would appear as follows:

- 1) Although just a small fraction of the LXX has been cataloged, it nevertheless comprises about two-fifths of the text of Genesis in Rahlfs's edition.
- 2) The experience acquired furnishes the data for a prognosis about the necessary material, the time involved, and the methods and forms of organization applicable to the compilation of both the Lexicon and the Grammar of the LXX.

What may we expect? The time element involved may be computed by giving a few figures: If we set 40 words per hour as one unit, then we would have to reckon alone with *ca.* 22,310 hours for the cataloging of the approximately 892,480 words contained in Rahlfs's text. The time that correspondingly has to be spent in cataloging the words comprised in variant readings will probably be not much less if *all* the Greek variant readings are included. Thus one can reckon on a round number of about 45,000 working hours, i.e. assuming a work week of 40 hours, the time element would extend well over 21½ years. For one individual this would mean 150 years of relentless work were the cataloging to continue at the present speed, when about 1.5 million file cards would have been amassed for further treatment. These brief considerations indicate indubitably that such a project cannot be attempted single-handedly but would call for a team of experts.

Preparatory work might proceed in the following manner. For each book of

the LXX one person would work on the text and the variant readings, and so doing would build up a complete file on every occurrence of a word. The whole word-catalog could thus be completed within 3 years. With student and secretarial help the work could be accomplished sooner.

With the completion of the word-catalog a central archive would be established, and the work proper begin. For the Lexicon a team of experts would be established and would carry out its task under the guidance of one or two editors.

The next step would consist in the preparation of individual entries on each word, incorporating all literature appertaining to it. Finally the editor of the whole work would undertake the task of checking each entry critically and giving the whole a uniform shape. He would thus assume final responsibility for the accuracy of the Lexicon.

A Grammar of the LXX would raise the preliminary question: Are we to retain the categories common to the standard Greek grammars or not? The outcome would determine design. It will certainly be necessary to deal extensively with *all* grammatical phenomena, to present them in a systematic fashion, and to explain them by characteristic examples. Attention should be drawn to apparent deviations from classical Greek, in which case Blass-Debrunner might well serve as a model. Special consideration must be given to Semitisms, in which regard the Grammar ought to go far beyond Blass-Debrunner. It is quite conceivable that this latter point may demand an arrangement of the grammatical material in a way quite unprecedented as yet.

(2) "The Biblical Text of Pseudo-Philo's *Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum* (LAB)." Daniel J. Harrington (Weston College, Cambridge, Mass.).

In his article which appeared in *JQR* 10:2 (Jan., 1898), 277-332, Leopold Cohn concluded that the biblical text underlying the Latin version of LAB is a Greek version of the OT, not uninfluenced by the LXX, but more faithful than the LXX to the Hebrew text. First we must inquire whether the biblical text in LAB has been modified in the process of translation from Hebrew to Greek to Latin, or whether it is a faithful (though indirect) witness to the Hebrew biblical texts. Examples will be given to suggest that no known Old Latin or LXX version has been systematically inserted. Then we will try to show that in LAB's present Latin text we can glimpse the Hebrew biblical texts employed by the author in the original composition of the work. LAB appears to preserve what F. M. Cross terms the Palestinian biblical text type. Particularly important are the many agreements of LAB with the Lucianic mss. in the Joshua-Judges-1 Samuel sections. Equally significant as indicators of the Palestinian text are the agreements with the LXX and the Samaritan Pentateuch. The biblical text of LAB is definitely not Masoretic. The fact that the author of LAB employed a Palestinian biblical text may provide us with solid internal evidence for determining the date of composition.

(3) "The Letter of Aristeas: A Re-evaluation." George E. Howard (The University of Georgia).

The so-called *Letter of Aristeas* tells about a Greek translation of the Torah made by seventy-two Jewish scholars from Jerusalem at the behest of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The theme of "translation" runs throughout the entirety of the work and tends to hold it together as a unit. There are, however, some sections

of the book which appear to be unrelated to this theme, and it is difficult, consequently, to postulate a meaning which adequately explains the whole. The design of this study is to set forth a new theory about its meaning which will explain the whole in terms of Jewish theology as it existed in the Dispersion.

The paper concludes: (1) Paragraph 30 of the *Letter* does not refer to carelessly made Greek translations, as Kahle supposed. Rather it refers to carelessly copied Hebrew manuscripts of the Torah. (A fresh analysis and translation is offered.) (2) The purpose of the *Letter* is not to defend one translation against another (either new or old) but to defend Diaspora against Palestinian Judaism. Among other things, the Palestinians had attacked Alexandria for not using an accurate translation of the Torah and hence of not obeying the Law. The *Letter* shows that this is false and that contrariwise it is the Palestinians who disobey the Law by their sectarian attitude.

(4) "Josephus and Pseudo-Philo's *Biblical Antiquities*." Louis H. Feldman (Yeshiva University, New York).

There are a number of parallels in content, form, and even language, some of them striking, almost all of them hitherto unnoticed, between the early books of Josephus' *Antiquities* and the probably contemporaneous *Biblical Antiquities* of Pseudo-Philo, including some where their deviations from the Bible are to be found in these two works only and no others, including the Talmudic and Midrashic corpora. In some cases this agreement helps to restore the text of Josephus. Both seem to have had a similar text of the Greek Bible, and both employed the Hebrew text and perhaps Targumim as well, or, alternatively, a secondary source which embodied both the Greek and Hebrew Bibles as well as haggadic materials. Their purposes and audiences differ, however; and there are, moreover, a number of specific places where they disagree. In these Pseudo-Philo is generally closer to the rabbinic position than is Josephus.

(An expanded form of the above paper is to appear as part of Dr. Feldman's Prolegomenon to the re-issue of M. R. James, *The Biblical Antiquities of Philo*, to be published by Ktav in April, 1971.)

Abstract of paper read at the joint meeting of the Dutch and British Old Testament Societies at Woudschoten, Holland, September 2, 1970. "The Phenomenon of the LXX" (Summary). S. P. Brock (Cambridge, England).

As a large-scale translation of an oriental religious text into Greek, the Greek Pentateuch (LXX) is a phenomenon without parallel in the Hellenistic world, a situation which has important implications, both for the style of translation adopted (and the consequences of this initial choice for the later history of the LXX) and for the character of the Greek employed.

In Hellenistic Egypt—and indeed throughout the Greco-Roman world—two main types of translation were in practice: literal translation for legal (etc.) texts, and free or paraphrastic for literary ones. Since the Pentateuch consists of a mixture of these two genres, the original translators not unnaturally compromised between a literal and paraphrastic rendering.

With the development, in the second and first centuries B.C. and the first century A.D., of a belief in the verbal inspiration of the original text, dissatisfaction began to be felt with the initial compromise between the two styles of translations and two diametrically opposed reactions to the problem

thus posed are to be observed. The first was to cut the Gordian knot and claim that the LXX itself was inspired—this is adumbrated in Pseudo-Aristeas (which is to be seen as a polemic against those who wished to revise the original translation), and is found most notably in Philo and early Christian writers. The second was to “correct” the LXX and bring it into as close a line as possible to the Hebrew. This latter process is evidenced in Barthélemy’s “Palestinian Recension,” and culminates in the work of Aquila. The actual techniques of the revisers seem to have been borrowed from the schoolroom, and are closely paralleled in the Greek translations of Vergil and other classic Latin writers under the Empire.

Finally, the original translators’ lack of any precedent in their work also helps to explain the type of Greek they used. This somewhat bizarre Greek is by no means to be taken as representing a spoken “Jewish Greek,” as many have maintained; rather, the Semitic character is simply to be explained as a concomitant of the compromise between a literal and free style of translation, and the lack of any tradition and experience in the translation of works of this nature. Furthermore, Lefort’s suggestion that the translators were trilingual and knew Egyptian is worth remembering in this context. Modern studies of multilingual speakers have shown that where, e.g., a construction is common to two of a speaker’s languages, he will tend to introduce this into a third, to which it is alien. In the case of the LXX Pentateuch it will in fact be found that a number of the “Semitisms” of the Greek are in fact also Egyptianisms.

COGNATE ENTERPRISES

NORTH AMERICAN PATRISTIC SOCIETY

In view of the integral relationship between Septuagint and Patristic studies, members of IOSCS will welcome the establishment of the above Society, which held its inaugural meeting on December 29, 1970, at the Commodore Hotel, New York, under the presidency of Prof. Robert D. Sider of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

A tentative Plan of Organization was embodied in the following resolution:

“Be it resolved that a Steering Committee be formed, with these functions: to determine the format and details of the annual meetings; to determine whether a need exists for communication among the members of the Society by means of a newsletter, and, if so, to recommend format and details of publication; to suggest to the membership such aims, functions, and affiliations with other organizations as may seem appropriate, and to act on all other business pertinent to the organization. All decisions taken are to be subject to the ultimate determination of the membership, either at the annual meeting or by other means, such as mail ballot.”

Immediate developments were placed in the hands of the following Committee, which was given power to co-opt: Professors Metzger, McHugh, Sider, Swift, Wallach.

CORPUS HELLENISTICUM NOVI TESTAMENTI.

Das Corpus Hellenisticum Novi Testamenti—dessen Plan noch auf Georg Heinrici (Leipzig) zurückgeht, während die ersten Vorarbeiten dazu etwa von 1922 bis 1934 durch Ernst von Dobschütz (Halle) angesetzt wurden—ist gedacht als Material-sammlung zur Exegese des Neuen Testaments aus hellenistischen Texten; gelegentlich sprach man von einem “neuen Wettstein”. Auf Grund einer Teilung des Aufgabenbereichs wird der pagano-hellenistische Teil nunmehr in Utrecht unter Leitung von Prof. W. C. van Unnik vorbereitet—neuerdings ist an den Vorarbeiten dazu auch eine Arbeitsgruppe unter Prof. H. D. Betz (Claremont, Calif.) im Rahmen des Institute for Antiquity and Christianity (ebenda) beteiligt—, der jüdisch-hellenistische Teil in Halle. Aufzuarbeiten sind für das Judaeo-Hellenisticum einmal alle jüdisch-hellenistischen Texte der Diaspora, darüber hinaus die palästinischen Schriften, die in alten Übersetzungen—insbesondere in griechischen und lateinischen—vorliegen (ausgeschlossen sind also die nur in Hebräisch bzw. Aramäisch erhaltenen Texte, mithin vor allem die speziellen Schriften von Qumran und die rabbinische Literatur). Der ungefähre Umfang des zu behandelnden Schrifttums wird sichtbar in G. Delling, Bibliographie zur jüdisch-hellenistischen und intertestamentarischen Literatur 1900-1965 = TU 106 (Berlin 1969) (vgl. auch G. Delling, Zum Corpus Hellenisticum Novi Testamenti, ZNW 54 (1963) 1-15).

Die Vorarbeiten werden noch geraume Zeit in Anspruch nehmen. Es handelt sich konkret darum, zu den einzelnen Stellen des Neuen Testaments in der Abfolge der Schriften (sowie der Kapitel und Verse; vgl. dazu etwa Strack-Biller-

beck) diejenigen jüdischen Texte aus dem genannten Bereich zusammenzustellen, die zum sachlichen Verständnis der neutestamentlichen Aussagen beitragen können, nicht nur unmittelbare Parallelen oder Antiparallelen, sondern alles dafür nützliche Material überhaupt. Dafür sind wir in weitem Umfang auf die Mitwirkung der Fachleute besonders auch aus dem Gebiet des Studiums der Septuaginta und verwandter Studien angewiesen, sei es, daß sei einen bestimmten Text des jüdisch-hellenistischen oder intertestamentarischen Schrifttums auf seine Bedeutung für das Neue Testament hin durchsehen, sei es, daß sie uns gelegentliche Beobachtungen zu einzelnen Stellen oder Aussagengruppen mitteilen; die weitere Bearbeitung ist dann in Halle durchzuführen (Adresse: Institut für spätantike Religionsgeschichte, Sektion Theologie der Martin Luther-Universität, DDR 401 Halle/Saale, Universitätsplatz 8/9). Als Vorbereitung der speziellen Ausarbeitung sind für das Judaeo-Hellenisticum auch die Untersuchungen bedeutsam, die sich zunächst mit dem genannten Schrifttum selbst im einzelnen beschäftigen (dementsprechend sind wir für die Zusendung entsprechender Veröffentlichungen dankbar, aber auch bereits für die Angabe der Titel; wir sind bemüht, die genannte Bibliographie zu ergänzen und fortzuführen).

An Vorarbeiten solcher Art sind von unserer Seite außer der genannten Bibliographie—abgesehen von Aufsätzen—etwa zu nennen: H. Hegemann, Schöpfungsmittler und neue Welt. Exegetische Studien zur Theologie des hellenistischen Urchristentums vor und neben Paulus = TU 82 (Berlin 1961); N. Walter, Der Thorausleger Aristobulos. Untersuchungen zu seinen Fragmenten und zu pseudepigraphischen Resten der jüdisch-hellenistischen Literatur = TU 86 (Berlin 1964); G. Dellings, Jüdische Lehre und Frömmigkeit nach den Paralipomena Jeremiae (Berlin 1967); D. Rahnenführer, Das Testament des Hiob in seinem Verhältnis zum Neuen Testament (masch. theol. Diss. Halle 1967); D. Haupt, Das Testament des Levi. Untersuchungen zu seiner Entstehung und Überlieferungsgeschichte (masch. theol. Diss. Halle 1969). Von N. Walter wird außerdem eine editio maior der Fragmente der jüdisch-hellenistischen Literatur vor Philon erwartet. In Arbeit ist ferner eine Dissertation von P. G. Keyser über Sapientia Salomonis und Römerbrief.

INSTITUTUM JUDAICUM DELITZSCHIANUM—Dr. K. H. Rengstorff reports as follows:

1. *A Complete Concordance to Flavius Josephus*: Wir arbeiten an den letzten Wörtern unter K. Das deutsche Wörterbuch von Band II ist damit so gut wie fertig, das englische bis auf Teile von E und fast alles von K. Von Band III liegt bereits die deutsche Bearbeitung der Wörter unter A, N und Z fertig vor; an den Wörtern unter M, O und II wird schon seit einiger Zeit gearbeitet. Das Imprimatur erhalten haben von Band I die Bogen 1-16. Die Bogen 17 - 35 befinden sich in der Revision. Wir haben damit im Augenblick wegen Erkrankungen einige Schwierigkeiten, denken aber doch, dass es möglich sein wird, Band I noch in diesem Jahr herauszubringen. Mit dem Satz von Band II hoffen wir, etwa im Juli beginnen zu können.
2. Von der *ALGHJ-Reihe* ist Band IV erschienen: Ronald Williamson, *Philo and the Epistle to the Hebrews* (Brill, Leiden, 1970). Band V—eine Darstellung der Geschichte der Josephus-Überlieferung im christlichen Altertum und im Mittelalter von Heinz Schreckenberg—ist im Druck; Band VI und Band VII—je eine französische und eine englische Untersuchung zu

Philo—sind in Vorbereitung. Weitere Manuskripte sind willkommen. Es wäre schön, wenn wir bald einen Band zur LXX bringen könnten.

3. Ein vollständiger *Philo-Index*, der den Index von Hans Leisegang ersetzen soll, kann wahrscheinlich noch in diesem Jahr im Manuskript abgeschlossen werden.

**RECORD OF WORK COMPLETED,
IN HAND, OR PROJECTED**

(The list below includes items of which the Editor has been notified since Bulletin No. 3 went to press.)

- BROCK, S. P. (1) See under Abstracts above. (2) Bibliography of the LXX. See under Editorial above.
- CLEAR, J. W. See under WEVERS, J. W., below.
- FRITSCH, C. T. (1) "Some Observations on the Theology of the Greek Psalter." In press. (2) Bibliography of the LXX. See under Editorial above.
- GROSSFELD, B. (1) *A Bibliography of Targum Literature*, containing 1000 entries, to be published as Volume III of *Bibliographica Judaica*, ed. H. C. Zafren (Hebrew Union College Press, Cincinnati). (2) Article "Targum," prepared for foregoing, is now to be published in the new *Encyclopedia Judaica*, ed. Cecil Roth (New York and Jerusalem).
- HOWARD, George E., reports the following impending publications: (1) "The Oldest Greek Text of Deuteronomy," *HUCA* 42(1971). (2) "Frank Cross and Recensional Criticism," *Vetus Testamentum* 21(1971). (3) "Lucianic Readings in a Greek Twelve Prophets Scroll from the Judaean Desert," *JQR*, N.S. 61(1970-71). (4) "Barthelemy's Twelve Prophets Scroll and the Origin of the Septuagint," *Textus* 8(1971).
- JELLICOE, S. (1) "Hebrew-Greek Equivalents for the Nether World, Its Milieu and Inhabitants, in the Old Testament. I: The Psalter," *Textus* 8(1971). (2) Bibliography of the LXX. See under Editorial above.
- KEDAR-KOPFSTEIN, Benjamin, "The Interpretative Element in Transliteration," *Textus* 8(1971).
- KILPATRICK, G. D. Continuing with text-critical, lexicographical and palaeographic studies and with union index of the Greek Bible and related texts.
- KRAFT, R. A. (1) Working with graduate seminar on the Jewish-Christian Dialogues, esp. the *Dialogue of Timothy and Aquila* with its wealth of quotations from the Jewish Scriptures. Quotations to be indexed for the "Centre d'Analyse et de Documentation," Strasbourg, now in collaboration with "Novi Testamenti Graeci Editio Maior Critica" (Dr. Kurt Aland, Director). (2) Report on current progress in LXX and Cognate fields to 1969, *NTS* 16:4(July, 1970), pp. 384-96. Further report to appear in current volume (1970-71) of *NTS*.
- MURAOKA, Takamitsu. "Literary Device in the Septuagint," *Textus* 8(1971).
- PIETERSMA, A. (1) For work on Chester Beatty Papyri see under WEVERS, J. W., below. (2) Organizing, under the auspices of the Canadian Society of Biblical Studies, a seminar for text-critical studies (Hebrew OT, LXX, and NT). Opening session to be held at the meeting of the Society, May 29-30, Memorial University, Newfoundland.
- RENGSTORF, K. H. Director of the Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum, Münster. For report see under Cognate Enterprises above.
- SHUTT, R. J. H. Continuing researches into the biblical text of Josephus.
- TOV, Emanuel. (1) "Transliterations of Hebrew Words in the Greek Versions of the Old Testament: A Further Characteristic of the Kaige-Th. Revision." (2) "Some Corrections to Reider-Turner's *Index to Aquila*," *Textus*

- 8(1971). (3) "Pap. Giessen 13,19,22,26: A Revision of the LXX," *Revue Biblique* 78 (1971).
- TREU, Kurt. Publications: *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, Bd. 20 (Leipzig, 1970). (1) "Christliche Papyri II" (Didymus, Hiob-Komm. I-II; Ps.-Komm. II; Der Septuaginta-Text des Buches Daniel, Kap.5-12, nach Pap.967, ed. A. Geissen), pp.145-52. (2) "Neue Berliner Septuagintafragmente" (Fragments of Gen., Exod., Psalms, Proverbs, Cant., Job, Jer.), *ibid.*, pp. 43-65, with Plates 1-7.
- WEVER, J. W. (1) Proceeding with critical edition of Genesis for Göttingen series. (2) Paper on the "Cotton Genesis," delivered at IOSCS meeting, New York, October, 1970, in press. (3) Reports work of two graduate students: A. Pietersma, "A Textual Critical Study of Genesis Papyri 961 and 962 (Chester-Beatty IV and V)"; J. W. Clear, "The Ethiopic Text of II Chronicles."

CORRIGENDA TO BULLETIN 3

P. 7, line 8 from bottom. Invert Hebrew: read *kābôd*.
P. 11. Textual Evidence. Revise "Textual Families of Genesis" (J. W. Wevers) as follows:

- O: For 19 read 29.
- C: Transfer 18,52,54,79,408,569,615,761, to cII.
- cII: Transfer 128,646 to C.
- d: Transfer 84 to t.
- y: Delete 31,68,122, and add 71.
- y¹: Delete entire entry and substitute:-z: 31-120-122 (of which 68 and 130 are copies)-407.
- Codices mixti: Delete 71 (transferred to y).

P.19 Under ORLINSKY, Dr. H. M. For "Job" read "Joshua," and add: pp.187-95.

INDIVIDUAL ENROLLMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To: Professor Charles T. Fritsch, 80 Mercer St., Princeton, N.J. 08540, U.S.A.

(1) I am actively engaged in LXX and/or Cognate Studies in the field of on which I will report from time to time to the Editor of the *Bulletin*. Please place my name on the IOSCS Register.

(2) Please enroll me as a subscriber to the *Bulletin*. I enclose two U.S. dollars.

NAME AND ADDRESS (please print or type, and include zip code)

.....

LIBRARY ORDER FORM.

To: Professor Charles T. Fritsch, 80 Mercer St., Princeton, N.J. 08540, U.S.A.

Please enter a standing order for the *Bulletin* of the Organization at two U.S. dollars per annum.

NAME AND ADDRESS (please print or type, and include zip code)

.....

Addenda:

The following items have been received since the Bulletin went to press:

GALIANO, M.F. "Notes on the Madrid Ezekiel Papyrus" (Chester Beatty IX (967)). *American Studies in Papyrology* 7(1970), 133-38.

WEISS, Raphael (University of Tel-Aviv). Bibliography of literature pertaining to the Samaritans (Tel-Aviv, 1970).