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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. Orinsky. 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 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:

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
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 Koine by giving reference to Blass-Debrunner. (Thackeray unfortunately was not available.)

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 2½ 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 ms. in the Joshua-Judges-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 Aristea: A Re-evaluation." George E. Howard (The University of Georgia).

The so-called Letter of Aristea 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 carelessy made Greek translations, as Kaube 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 Hebrew text and for not obeying the Law. The Letter shows that this is false and that contrastwise it is the Palestinians who disobey the Law by their sectarian attitude.


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 contemporary 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. In other cases it seems 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. Foldman's Prolegomenon to the re-issue of M. R. James, The Biblical Antiquities of Philo, to be published by Ktav in April, 1971.)


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.


Die Vorarbeiten werden noch genügend 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 wir einen bestimmten Text des jüdisch-hellenistischen oder intertestamentarischen Schrifttums auf seine Bedeutung für das Neue Testament hin durchsehen, sei es, daß uns gelegentliche Beobachtungen zu einzelnen Stellen oder Aussagengruppen mitteilen; die weitere Bearbeitung ist dann in Halle durchzuführen (Adresse: Institut für spästantike Religionsgeschichte, Sektion Theologie der Martin Luther-Universität, DDR 401 Halle/Saale, Universitätsplatz 8/9). Als Vorbereitung der speziellen Ausarbeitung sind für das Judaico-Hellenisticum auch die Untersuchungen bedeutsam, die sich zunächst mit dem genannten Schrifttum selbst im einzelnen beschäftigen (dementsprechend sind wir für die Zustandung entsprechender Veröffentlichungen dankbar, aber auch bereits für die Angabe der Titel; wir sind bemüht, die genannte Bibliographie zu ergänzen und fortzuführen).


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


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.


KILPATRICK, G. D. Continuing with text-critical, lexicographical and palaeographical studies and with union index of the Greek Bible and related texts.


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.


CORRIGENDA TO BULLETIN 3

P. 7, line 8 from bottom. Invert Hebrew: read kāḇṓḏ.
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.
y': Delete entire entry and substitute: a: 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.

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Addenda:

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


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