
A Bibliographical Guide to New Testament Research

prepared by the Tyndale Fellowship for
Biblical Research

INTRODUCTION

This guide is the result of many frustrating hours spent by a few NT research students in trying to find information on specialized subjects, which could in fact have been found in a matter of minutes had they only known the tools available. In order to save others the same discouraging experience, we have attempted to set down here, as conveniently as possible, a guide to the tools available and how to use them.

This is not intended at any point to be a complete bibliography of the subject under consideration, but simply a guide to sources of information. On the more rarified topics on the periphery of NT studies (Qumran, Rabbinics, etc.) we have indulged in a little more detailed advice and information, born of the consciousness of having needed such help ourselves. Thus the differing length of the sections is no guide to the importance of the subjects they treat, but rather to their complexity, or unfamiliarity to the average student of the NT. The subjects covered are generally concerned with background and reference; no attempt has been made to provide bibliographies of the major areas of NT studies, or of commentaries and other works on individual books.

Those with a bent for source-criticism will no doubt discern the different hands behind the work. While we have attempted to standardize the aims and methods of the various sections, and to cross-check as far as possible; each contributor has followed his own judgment, subject to corrections and additions by the others.

To save constant repetition, we would commend now the constant use especially of the *New Bible Dictionary*, ed. J.D. Douglas (London:IVF, 1962), with its references and bibliographies, as a guide to very many of the subjects treated here. One further useful and little-known

source of bibliographical information for NT research as a whole is pp. 21—25 of Kümmel's *Introduction to the NT* (see § 11), entitled "The Most Important Tools for the Study of the NT."

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1. LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Copyright Regulations provide for one copy of every book published in Great Britain to be deposited in each of the National Libraries (British Museum, Edinburgh, Aberystwyth, Dublin), and in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Cambridge University Library. A list is published each week of books received

at the Copyright Office of the British Museum, under the title, *The British National Bibliography*, with monthly and annual indices. The British Museum has made available copies of its *Catalogue of Printed Books* (263 vols., and 50 supp.), which can be consulted in the larger libraries. The Copyright Libraries do not lend out books except in special circumstances (or to graduates of the appropriate universities), but the National Central Library maintains a union catalogue, from which books can be located and borrowed. This is not open to public use, but operated by request through the Public Library system. Although it is not always a speedy service, considerable effort is expended to obtain books requested, sometimes utilizing continental sources. Periodicals may also be borrowed through this system, but it is quicker to make a check in the *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals* beforehand: this lists each periodical available in the co-operating libraries, with names of the libraries holding it, and whether it may be taken from the library. Most university libraries co-operate in an inter-library loans system, by which books and unpublished theses may be obtained from other university libraries.

The British Museum will issue a Reader's Ticket to an applicant who produces a supporting letter from, e.g., his tutor. In the Reading Room the catalogues and major reference works are to be found, and all other books in the library will be fetched for readers, though the system is sometimes slow.

In addition to the major libraries, considerable holdings in the NT field can be found at the following: Sion College, London E.C.4; Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. (annual subscription a guinea; postal service; catalogues published to 1960); St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, Cheshire; the John Rylands Library, Manchester; the Tyndale Library, 36 Selwyn Gardens,

Cambridge. Various diocesan libraries are useful, mainly for older material, and some theological faculty or college libraries keep a good coverage of recent publications.

British library tradition arranges books by author, within a subject classification, and catalogues are primarily author catalogues. The British Museum issues a *Subject Index of Modern Books* every five years, and other libraries maintain their own subject catalogues.

2. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AIDS

(In this and the following section, the languages used in the periodicals mentioned are indicated as follows: E, English; F, French; G, German; H, Hebrew; I, Italian; L, Latin; Sp, Spanish; Sw, Swedish. Where no such indication is given, the language is normally English.)

The research student will constantly note references which are likely to aid his study, and it eases the task if a consistent scheme is followed from the beginning. Making references as complete as possible from the start will avoid much time-consuming labor in the later stages (e.g. publisher, places of publication, edition, and date); unnecessary information can simply be omitted in final writing (bibliographical conventions vary from country to country, and even university to university), but if your reference is insufficient, you may have to go back to complete it. For this and similar points, reference might usefully be made to B.M. Metzger, *A Guide to the Preparation of a Thesis* (Princeton, 1961), bearing in mind that it is geared to the American scene.

A mark of the present age is the appearance of completeness. When faced with a new field of study, the student is often at a loss to know where to seek published material. The first step should

be examination of the basic text, then study of articles in standard reference works (see § 10), and pursuit of writings mentioned in their bibliographies. Thereafter recourse may be made to the following:

A Bibliography of NT Bibliographies, by J.C. Hurd, Jr. (New York: Seabury Press, 1966). Very comprehensive, covering bibliographical sources for individual books and sections of the NT, special subjects, and major NT scholars.

New Testament Abstracts, Weston College, Mass., thrice yearly since 1957; brief summaries of recent books and articles, with Scripture, author, and journal indices.

Elenchus Bibliographicus (L), Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome: until 1968 contained in the quarterly *Biblica* (see § 3); now published separately. The most comprehensive listing of books, articles, Hebrew and Greek words discussed, and book reviews (followed over years subsequent to the publication of the book concerned), arranged by subject, with full index; list of abbreviations at beginning, and table of contents at end.

Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete (EFG; Düsseldorf: Patmos Verlag, annual since 1952), similar to *NT Abstracts*, but covering a wider field; author index.

Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft (Berlin: Töpelmann) contains *Zeitschriften-Bibliographie* (G); lists by subject, articles in current periodicals (*ZATW* does the same for the OT, by periodicals).

Theologische Zeitschrift (Basel) has a similar feature (G).

Naturally there is a hiatus between the publication of a work and its appearance in these lists. To keep right up to date, watch publishers' advertisements in periodicals. New British publications are listed quickly in the *British National Bibliography* (§ 1), classified by the Dewey Decimal System. Forthcoming

American books are noted in *Christianity Today* each February.

All the foregoing are, of course, piecemeal, and subjects need to be followed through each year. Some subjects, however, have their own bibliographies up to a certain date. See Hurd's *Bibliography* (above) for details, and NB especially:

B.M. Metzger, *Index to Periodical Literature on the Apostle Paul* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1960).

Idem, *Index to Periodical Literature on Christ and the Gospels* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1966).

A.J. Mattill, Jr. & M. B. Mattill, *A Classified Bibliography of Literature on the Acts of the Apostles* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1966).

B.M. Metzger, *Index of Articles on the NT and Early Church Published in Festschriften* (Philadelphia: Society of Biblical Literature, 1951).

A useful survey of commentaries on NT books was published by C.K. Barrett in *Expository Times* LXV (1953-4), pp. 109-111, 143-146, 177-180. Surveys of commentaries on individual books have been published from time to time in *Theology*, e.g. no. 59, p. 366 (John); 61, p. 140 (Acts); p. 228 (Heb.); 62, p. 408 (Luke); 63, p. 15 (Pastorals); 65, p. 188 (1 & 2 Cor.); 66, p. 52 (Rev.); p. 140 (Matthew); 67, p. 382 (Romans).

F.W. Danker, *Multipurpose Tools for Bible Study* (St. Louis: Concordia, 2nd ed., 1966), contains excellent essays on *how to use* the major tools of biblical exegesis. A German edition is planned.

3. PERIODICALS

This list is not, of course, exhaustive, but aims to draw attention to those periodicals which are likely to provide material of service to the NT scholar, and to mention any special characteristics.

The following classification has been attempted:

1. Vital for NT study?
2. Worth keeping an eye on for relevant articles.
3. Dealing with specialized areas of relevance to the NT.
4. Valuable for book reviews.

(For language classification, see beginning of § 2.)

Bibbia e Oriente (3, I) RC, some useful articles, good brief philological notes.

Biblica (2, EFGILSp) RC, some useful articles, main value for bibliography (see § 2).

The Biblical Archaeologist (2) Includes surveys of recent discoveries; often has translations of important articles in other languages.

Biblical Research (2) Chicago Society of Biblical Research. Occasional important articles; some light-weight.

Biblische Zeitschrift (2, EFG) Esp. useful to see the approach of RC scholars.

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research (3) Archaeological studies in the Near East.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library (2) Biblical articles make up only a small part of its contents, but are sometimes important.

Catholic Biblical Quarterly (1,4) The voice of American RC scholarship.

The Churchman (4) Evangelical Anglican; articles seldom of importance for NT studies, but some reviews excellent.

The Evangelical Quarterly (2,4) The academic level of articles and reviews varies considerably.

Evangelische Theologie (2, G) Mainly systematic theology. Quarterly *Beiheft* gives articles surveying recent books (one a year on NT).

The Expository Times (2,4) Much that is light-weight, or irrelevant to NT study, but some valuable articles and surveys of scholarship.

Harvard Theological Review (2) Biblical articles tend to be specialized; some very useful philological notes.

Interpretation (2,4) From Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. Publishes some major papers.

Israel Exploration Journal (3, EF) For keeping up to date on archaeological discovery within Israel.

Jewish Quarterly Review (3) American.

Journal of Bible and Religion (2) From 1968 to be called *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*.

Journal of Biblical Literature (1,4) The leading American periodical in the NT field.

Journal of Jewish Studies (3) Appears erratically!

Journal of Religion (2) American, covering a wide field; occasional useful biblical articles.

Journal of Semitic Studies (3,4)

Journal of Theological Studies (1,4) Articles few and detailed; vast array of book reviews.

New Testament Studies (1,4, EFG) Needs no praise!

Novum Testamentum (1,4, EFG) Second only to *NTS*! Some articles rather more technical.

Palestine Exploration Quarterly (3) For archaeology and topography.

Revue Biblique (1,4, F) Includes surveys of current archaeological exploration, besides much excellent RC biblical scholarship.

Revue de Qumran (3, EFG) See § 23.

Scottish Journal of Theology (2,4) Some important biblical studies, esp. (though by no means always) from a Barthian angle.

Studia Theologica (2, EFG) "Scandinavian Journal of Theology"; but not all Scandinavian; some important articles, esp. in German.

Svensk Exegetisk Aarsbok (2, SwEG) Some of the best of Scandinavian biblical study.

Textus (3, EFH) Deals with individual Hebrew texts (including initial publication), and Rabbinic study.

Theological Studies (3) Some important articles by RC scholars on Oxyrhynchus, Gospel of Thomas, etc.

Theologische Literaturzeitung (4, G) Book reviews cover all areas of theological study.

Theologische Rundschau (2, G) Includes very valuable articles surveying scholarship in particular areas, and reviews of major books.

Theologische Zeitschrift (2,4, EFG) Basel Theological Faculty.

Theology (2,4) Articles brief, but sometimes valuable.

TSF Bulletin (2,4) Occasional very useful extended reviews.

Tyndale Bulletin (2) Conservative biblical studies. Contains some Tyndale Lectures.

Vetus Testamentum (2, EFG) Virtually OT equivalent of *Novum Testamentum*.

Vigiliae Christianae (3, EFGI) Covers early church history, including Gnostic material.

Vox Evangelica (2) London Bible College. Biblical and historical articles about equally.

Westminster Theological Journal (2) American conservative theology.

Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft (2, EFG) OT equivalent of following; each article followed by summary in the other two languages.

Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft (1, EFG) See further § 2.

Zeitschrift für systematische Theologie (3, G).

Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche (2, G) Some now famous articles of the Bultmann school first appeared here. Useful for NT theology and hermeneutics. *Journal for Theology and the Church*, begun 1965, now translates some of the more important articles into English.

4. TEXTS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

The standard text used by most NT scholars is E. Nestle, K. Aland (ed.), *Novum Testamentum Graece* (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 25th ed., 1963); a substantially revised 26th ed. will appear shortly.

The edition recently published by the Bible Societies, ed. K. Aland, M. Black, B.M. Metzger, A. Wikgren (1966), is useful. See however two review articles: I.A. Moir, "The Bible Societies' Greek NT," *NTS*, XIV:I (Oct., 1967), 136-143; I.A. Sparks, "Eclectic and Premature," *Interpretation*, XXII (Jan., 1968), 92ff.

See a useful article by K. Aland, "The Greek NT: Its Present and Future Editions," *JBL*, LXXXVII (1968), 179-186; also the following article.

Frequently used also in the UK is *H KAINH DIATHHKH*, ed. G.D. Kilpatrick (British and Foreign Bible Society, 2nd. ed., 1958).

5. TEXTUAL CRITICISM

This is a vast and specialized field, in which the beginner should tread warily. B.M. Metzger, *The Text of the NT: Its Transmission, Corruption, and Restoration* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964), will provide all the basic information for most students, and includes good bibliographical data for those following up some point in detail. NB also Metzger's *Annotated Bibliography of the Textual Criticism of the NT, 1914-1939* (Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1955).

6. SYNOPSES

Synopsis Quattuor Evangeliorum, ed. K. Aland (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1964), will remain the standard synopsis for many decades. Established scholars will continue to use

well-thumbed and well-marked copies of Huck's Synopsis, but Aland offers many advantages over Huck. Particularly useful are the following: inclusion of the Fourth Gospel; inclusion of the most important parallels from the NT Apocrypha and the Church Fathers; appendices with translations of the Gospel of Thomas; Greek and Latin texts of all the important *Testimonia Patrum Veterum* (Papias, etc.); good cross-references and textual variants.

Other older synopses may still be of some use. Mgr. de Solages', *A Greek Synopsis of the Gospels* (Leiden: Brill, 1959), is worth noting.

7. CONCORDANCES

The standard *Concordance to the Greek NT* was edited by W.F. Moulton and A.S. Geden (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1897); the fourth edition (1963) included only minor revisions (ed. H. K. Moulton) and corrections. As readings are taken from the 1881 Westcott and Hort text, and the 1875 edition of Tischendorf's text, Moulton and Geden's readings will need to be checked against a standard up-to-date NT text for some types of work. (On recent texts, see § 4 above.) A new Greek NT Concordance, based on the most recent text, is promised by K. Aland, but no date has been given.

Still useful for Synoptic criticism are Sir John Hawkin's lists of words and phrases in *Horae Synopticae: Contributions to the Study of the Synoptic Problem* (2nd ed., 1909). Again the WH text is used.

The references in Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich's Lexicon can also double as a concordance, but there is not always a full listing of occurrences.

Particularly useful for any type of *Vokabelstatistik* work is R. Morgenthaler, *Statistik des neutestamentlichen Wort-*

schatzes (Zürich: Gotthelf-Verlag, 1958). It contains a lengthy introduction, and detailed tables which eliminate a good deal of tedious word-counting!

8. GREEK LEXICA

Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich's *A Greek English Lexicon of the NT and Other Early Christian Literature* (Chicago University Press, and CUP, 1957) needs no praise! (Often abbreviated AG in English works.) It is worth noting that many entries include good bibliographies. The English translation is a revised version of the 4th German ed. (1949-1952); a considerably revised 5th German ed. has since appeared (1958), on which see F.W. Gingrich, *NTS*, IX (1962/3), 3-10, and a 6th ed. is promised.

Liddell and Scott's *A Greek-English Lexicon* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, new 9th ed. 1940; 10th ed. due 1968—there is a supplementary vol. to the 9th ed. available) is invaluable for classical and Hellenistic Greek in general, including the LXX; on the NT and Church Fathers it is thin.

More specialized, but very ancient, is E.A. Sophocles, *Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods*. BC 146—AD 1100 (rev. ed. 1887; reprinted 1957).

Smaller and older lexica of the NT may occasionally prove useful.

9. GRAMMARS

The standard work is, *A Greek Grammar of the NT and Other Early Christian Literature*, F. Blass, ed. A. Debrunner; ed. and translated by R. W. Funk (CUP, 1961). Generally referred to as Blass-Debrunner (Bl-D).

Also valuable are: *Grammar of NT Greek*, J.H. Moulton et al. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark), vol. 1, 3rd ed. 1908; vol. 2, ed. W.F. Howard, 1929; vol. 3, by N. Turner, 1963!; *An Idiom-Book of NT*

Greek, by C.F.D. Moule (CUP, 2nd ed., 1959). Classicists, who should beware of reading classical Greek grammar and syntax into the NT, would find a reading of Moule's book an invaluable corrective.

All three have good indices with references to NT passages cited and discussed. Very useful for exegesis of particular passages.

10. DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

The NT research worker should know the strengths and weaknesses of the standard reference works; much time can be saved if one knows where succinct articles and bibliographical references on particular subjects can be found. The following are listed alphabetically:

Biblisch-historisches Handwörterbuch: Landeskunde, Geschichte, Religion, Kultur, Literatur, ed. B. Reicke & L. Rost, 3 vols. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1962ff.), and index vol. to come. Useful for background material, and a little more wide-ranging on this than *NBD*, but often thin.

International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1929). New, completely revised ed. in preparation. The standard large-scale American conservative work.

Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols. (New York: Abingdon Press, 1962). Verbose, but often very useful, esp. for bibliography.

Lexikon zur Bibel, ed. F. Rienecker (Wuppertal: Brockhaus Verlag, 1959ff.) is a well-produced German equivalent of *NBD*; most of the contributors are well-read pastors.

New Bible Dictionary, ed. J.D. Douglas (London: IVF, 1962). Invaluable esp. for bibliographies (conservatively slanted, but not exclusively).

Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church, ed. F.L. Cross (OUP, 1957); 1 compact vol. with basic bibliographies; a mine of information on early church history, though sometimes inaccurate.

Peake's Commentary on the Bible, ed. M. Black and H.H. Rowley (London: Nelson, 1962), has useful general articles.

Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum: Sachwörterbuch zur Auseinandersetzung des Christentums mit der antiken Welt, ed. T. Klauser (Stuttgart: Hiersemann, 1950ff.). Abbrev. RAC. Exactly what the title says! Invaluable for this area. On a massive scale—vol. VII is now appearing, and has reached *Fichte!*

Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart (Tübingen: Mohr, 3rd. ed., 1957ff.). Abbrev. RGG³. 7 large vols. A mine of information, including many articles on NT subjects (e.g. H. Conzelmann's much cited *Jesus Christus*), and excellent bibliographies of German works.

Supplément au Dictionnaire de la Bible, now ed. H. Cazelles & A. Feuillet (Paris; Letouzey & Ané, 1928ff.). Vol. VIII/1 just published, Pith-Pred. Earlier vols. now out of date, but more recent vols. provide excellent French RC scholarship, with full coverage of all recent literature on each subject.

Theologisches Begriffslexikon zum NT, ed. L. Coenen, E. Beyreuther, H. Bietenhard (Wuppertal: Brockhaus Verlag, 1965ff.). Similar to Kittel, on a much smaller scale, but still useful. Articles follow the alphabetical order of the German, not Greek, words. Has reached *Glaube*. Conservative (by German standards).

Theologisches Wörterbuch zum NT, ed. G. Kittel, later G. Friedrich (Stuttgart: Kohlhammer Verlag, 1933ff.). Abbrev. TWNT. Eng. Trans. ed. G.W. Bromiley (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964ff.); abbrev. TDNT. About half the final vol. (VIII) has been published in German; the English is rapidly catching up, (V now out). Needs no praise. But a Kittel

article should not be taken as the last word on a given subject: some articles in the earlier vols. are now well out of date; the first chapter of D. Hill, *Greek Words and Hebrew Meanings*, (CUP, 1967) has a good discussion of Barr's now well-known criticisms of the basic approach of Kittel.

Several older works contain standard basic studies, notably *Hastings' Dict. of the Bible*, 5 vols. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1900).

11. NEW TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION

Out of a vast field, three standard introductions may be particularly recommended for reference and for bibliographical help:

W.G. Kümmel, *Introduction to the NT* (ET, London: SCM, 1966), a translation of the latest of many editions of the standard German work. It contains a tremendous amount of highly compressed information, with much bibliographical material, including French and English works as well as German. There are good sections on the *text* and *canon* of the NT. Pp. 26—30 is a guide to NT Introductions up to 1962, listing all significant introductions published. A valuable extended review of Kümmel by A.C. Thiselton appears in the *TSF Bulletin*, nos. 49, 51 and 52 (1967-8).

D. Guthrie, *NT Introduction*, 3 vols. (London: Tyndale Press, 1961—1965). Many virtues, including clarity, charity, and a low price!

A. Wikenhauser, *NT Introduction* (ET of 2nd ed. 1958). A good RC work, with useful material on *text* and *canon*.

Quite different from the above, but a valuable orientation course for those who have done little previous NT work, is C.F.D. Moule, *The Birth of the NT* (London: A. & C. Black, 1962).

G.E. Ladd, *The NT and Criticism* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1967), has a

valuable, though rather slight, discussion of methods of NT work (Form Criticism, etc.) and the problems raised for the evangelical. It is geared to the American scene. Cf. also O. Kaiser and W.G. Kümmel, *Exegetical Method* (ET, New York: Seabury Press, 1967).

For the history of NT scholarship, see the following, which may well suggest areas of research worth exploring:

S. Neill, *The Interpretation of the NT, 1861—1961* (OUP, 1964). Biased towards English scholarship.

W.G. Kümmel, *Das NT, Geschichte der Erforschung* (Freiburg/München: Karl Alber, 1958). Biased towards German scholarship!

R.H. Fuller, *The NT in Current Study* (London: SCM, 1963). Deals only with the Bultmann school, 1941—1962, but a useful introduction to their approach to NT study, and survey of current trends in the school.

S.S. Smalley has a long article in *Themelios* V:2 (1968) entitled "Recent Trends in British NT Studies."

12. NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY

This section in particular makes no attempt at a full bibliography, but aims simply to indicate useful places to begin. The works mentioned will each furnish the appropriate information for further study.

General. The following are always worth consulting, though they may provide little help on a particular point:

R. Bultmann, *Theology of the NT*, 2 vols. (ET, SCM, 1952—1955). Only 30 pages on teaching of Jesus (!), but sections on Paul esp. useful.

A. Richardson, *An Introduction to the Theology of the NT* (London: SCM, 1958).

E. Stauffer, *NT Theology* (ET, London: SCM, 1955). Useful bibliographical notes.

H. Conzelmann, *Grundriss der Theologie des NT* (München: Kaiser, 1967), is

likely to be important. English translation expected soon.

R. Schnackenburg, *NT Theology Today* (ET, London: Chapman, 1963), gives a useful survey of recent work in many areas of NT theology.

Teaching of Jesus. N. Perrin, *Rediscovering the Teaching of Jesus* (London: SCM, 1967), is likely to become influential. NB esp. the discussion of criteria for authenticity of sayings of Jesus (ch. 1), which cries out for a reply! Its most useful feature is the Appendix giving annotated bibliographies on various aspects of Jesus' teaching.

G.E. Ladd, *Jesus and the Kingdom* (London: SPCK, 1956), is a valuable corrective to much recent radical work esp. on eschatology. Pp. 3—38 give a useful survey of views in this century.

Theology of the Synoptists. An area of much scholarly work recently, esp. in Germany; some valuable new insights, but a tendency to overrate the theological ingenuity of the evangelists. J. Rohde, *Die redaktionsgeschichtliche Methode* (Hamburg: Furche Verlag, 1966), gives helpful summaries and evaluations of Conzelmann (Lk), Marxsen (Mk), Strecker and Trilling (Mt) and others. ET (*Rediscovering the Teaching of the Evangelists*) due Jan. 1969 (London: SCM).

Theology of John. In addition to the well-known works of Dodd, Howard, etc. probably the most thorough is F.M. Braun's massive trilogy, *Jean le Théologien*, esp. the third vol., *Sa Théologie: le Mystère de Jésus Christ* (Paris: Gabalda, 1966).

Theology of Paul. Probably the most useful introduction to Paul's theology in general is D.E.H. Whiteley, *The Theology of St. Paul* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1964).

13. NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY

Few modern books attempt to cover NT history as a whole. The one conspicuous exception is F.V. Filson, *A New*

Testament History (London: SCM, 1965). Though inevitably slight in its treatment of a given area, it is valuable as a source of references (in the footnotes, there is no bibliography) to the standard works for each area of NT history. References in the notes are to American editions, where these exist, but an appendix (pp. 429—432) lists British eds. of all works mentioned.

Particularly useful for historical background is Bo Reicke, *Neutestamentliche Zeitgeschichte: die biblische Welt 500 v. — 100 n. Chr.* (Berlin: Töpelmann, 1965). See also C.K. Barrett, *The NT Background: Selected Documents* (London: SPCK, 1956), for useful source material on history, philosophy, religion, etc.

A use of these books, together with the relevant entries in the reference works listed in § 10 above, will provide an adequate bibliographical guide to any specific area of NT history.

See also the works listed in § 21 below, esp. Schürer and Jeremias.

Also worth mentioning is, *The Beginnings of Christianity: Part 1, The Acts of the Apostles*, ed. F.J. Foakes Jackson and K. Lake, 5 vols. (London: Macmillan, 1920—1933). Vol. I contains useful material on the historical background of the NT, and vols. IV (Commentary) and V (Additional Notes) should be consulted on subjects directly related to Acts. (Vols. IV and V reprinted by Grand Rapids: Baker, 1966).

14. TOPOGRAPHY

The best of the many Bible atlases remains L.H. Grollenberg, *Atlas of the Bible* (London: Nelson, 1956). The condensed form, *A Shorter Atlas of the Bible*, is also very valuable.

Historical geography of Palestine is given up-to-date treatment by M. Avi-Yonah, *The Holy Land from the Persian*

to the Arab Conquests (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1966), helpfully set out, with references. The 25th ed. of G. Adam Smith's *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1931), remains standard, though dated. See also, for topographical and ecological data, D. Baly, *The Geography of the Bible* (London: Lutterworth, 1957); also his *Geographical Companion to the Bible* (London: Lutterworth, 1963).

H. Metzger, *St. Paul's Journeys in the Greek Orient* (London: SCM, 1955), supplies a brief survey of knowledge, which can be supplemented by section III of *The Biblical Archaeologist Reader*, "Prominent Cities of the NT Period," ed. E.F. Campbell and D.N. Freedman (New York: Anchor, 1964).

15. NEW TESTAMENT ARCHAEOLOGY

Many (but not all) books on biblical archaeology include discoveries relating to the NT, e.g. D.J. Wiseman, *Illustrations from Biblical Archaeology* (London: Tyndale Press, 3rd ed. 1966). For a succinct survey see F.F. Bruce, "Archaeological Confirmation of the NT," in *Revelation and the Bible*, ed. C.F.H. Henry (London: Tyndale Press, 1959), pp. 319—331.

The most helpful work is R.K. Harrison, *Teach Yourself Archaeology of the NT* (EUP, 1964; repr. as paperback by Hodder and Stoughton, 1967). Harrison covers the ground adequately, and his many references will give a good guide to more detailed treatments of individual subjects.

16. PAPHYROLOGY

The classic survey of results in this field is A. Deissmann, *Light from the Ancient East*⁴ (ET, London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1927; repr. Grand Rapids:

Baker, 1965). The standard reference work is J.H. Moulton and G. Milligan, *The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament*. Illustrated from the Papyri (London: H. & S., 1930), abbrev. MM. Examples are gathered in G. Milligan, *Selections from the Greek Papyri* (CUP, 1910).

It will be seen that these are old works; the field is wide open for workers. The techniques and categories of material are now well treated in E.G. Turner, *Greek Papyri, an Introduction* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1968), with bibliographies of major reference works and collections of papyri.

17. HEBREW (CLASSICAL)

As the NT derives so much from the OT, it would be foolish to embark on NT research without sufficient knowledge to follow the Hebrew text, and utilize lexica, etc.

1. *Old Testament Text*

The standard critical edition is R. Kittel, P. Kahle, *Biblia Hebraica*³ (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1937ff.), but the critical emendations at the foot of the page (which are not a simple *apparatus criticus*) must be treated with caution (see the Introduction). The British and Foreign Bible Society publishes N.H. Snaith's slightly different text, without annotation, or distinction of poetic passages in prose works (*Hebrew Old Testament*, 1958) in octavo and pocket sizes.

2. *Grammars*

J. Weingreen, *A Practical Grammar of Classical Hebrew*² (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1959). The most straight-forward for learning.

A.B. Davidson, *An Introductory Hebrew Grammar*²⁵, revised by J. Mauchline (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1962).

F.H.W. Gesenius, ed. E. Kautzsch, *Hebrew Grammar*, trans. and ed. A.E. Cowley² (Oxford: Clarendon Press, reprint, 1946). The standard reference work (Abbrev. GK).

H. Bauer & P. Leander, *Historische Grammatik der hebräischen Sprache* (1922; repr. Hildesheim: G. Olms, 1962).

3. *Dictionaries*

F. Brown, S.R. Driver & C.A. Briggs, *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the OT* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906ff; repr. 1952; abbrev. BDB).

L. Köhler & W. Baumgartner, *Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum AT* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1948—1953; 3rd ed. 1967—; abbrev. KB).

4. *Concordances*

S. Mandelkern, *Veteris Testamenti Concordantiae*, 2 vols. (Graz, 1937; repr. 1955).

G. Lisowsky, *Konkordanz zum hebräischen AT* (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1958). More recent, but less complete.

18. LATER HEBREW AND ARAMAIC

Mishnaic and New Hebrew are treated with Aramaic in the lexica.

1. *Grammars*

M. Segal, *Mishnaic Hebrew Grammar*² (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1958).

W.B. Stevenson, *Grammar of Pales-tinian Jewish Aramaic*² (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1962).

G. Dalman, *Grammatik des jüdisch-palästinischen Aramäisch*² (1905; repr. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1960).

2. *Dictionaries*

G. Dalman, *Aramäisch-neuhebräisches Handwörterbuch*² (Frankfurt: Kauffmann, 1922).

M. Jastrow, *Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature* (1903; repr. New York: Pardes, 1950).

J. Levy, *Neuhebräisches und chaldäisches Wörterbuch*, 4 vols. (Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1876—1889).

3. Qumran Literature

No standard work on the dialects at Qumran is yet available, although there are several studies of particular aspects. See further § 23. The matter is important for Gospel criticism, and some material is utilized in M. Black, *An Aramaic Approach to the Gospels and Acts*³ (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1967). (This book is important for the relevance of Aramaic study to the NT generally; see however the recent critical review by J.A. Fitzmyer, *CBQ*, XXX [1968], 417—428.)

19. THE TARGUMS

Aramaic versions of the OT, commenced in the Exilic period or soon after, which can provide material for general background, for OT interpretation, and esp. for the problems of Aramaic substrata in the NT. The oldest extant MS is of Job, found at Qumran; all other Targum texts are derived from medieval copies (seventh century AD and later), and their age can be judged only on subjective grounds, limiting their usefulness to some degree. New material, largely unpublished, complicates the obscure history of the several *targumim*. M. Black (see § 18.3) has surveyed the situation up to January 1967; more details are given in M. MacNamara, *The NT and the Palestinian Targum* (Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 1966). A useful article by G.J. Cowling on the Palestinian Targum and its relevance to the NT, with bibliography, appears in *TSF Bulletin* LI (1968), 6—15; he disputes the early date frequently proposed.

The standard text of the Babylonian Targums (Onkelos on the Pentateuch, Jonathan on the Prophets) is A. Sperber, *The Bible in Aramaic*, 3 vols. (Leiden: Brill, 1959—1962). B. Walton, *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta* (London, 1657), gives texts and Latin translations, and there is a partial English version by J. W. Etheridge, *The Targums of Onkelos and Jonathan*, 2 vols. (London, 1862—1865). Note also J. F. Stenning, *The Targum of Isaiah* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), with translation.

P. Nickels, *Targum and NT* (Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 1967), lists works old and new which make use of the Targums in elucidating the text and exegesis of the NT. The major part of the book is a detailed index, verse by verse, of NT passages which have been explained in relation to targumic literature, with bibliographical details.

20. THE SEPTUAGINT

This is important for OT quotations and allusions, and for the Hellenistic streak in first century Judaism. However, its history is much disputed at present, and most surviving copies are the work of Christian scribes. Qumran and other discoveries throw fresh light on recensional problems. Brief accounts of the several recensions (e.g. Theodotion, Lucian) and of other Greek versions (Aquila, Symmachus) can be found in standard textual histories, e.g. Sir Frederic Kenyon, *Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts*, revised A.W. Adams (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1958). The work of S. Jellicoe, *The Septuagint and Modern Study* (OUP, 1968), should be important.

The standard *text* is A. Rahlfs, *Septuaginta* (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1935); H. B. Swete, *The Old Testament in Greek*, 4 vols. (CUP, 1887—1902), with a full introduction, is

often used. There are two major critical editions: (i) A.E. Brooks & N. McLean, *The OT in Greek*, 9 vols. (the "larger Cambridge," CUP, 1906—1940; Penta-teuch, historical books, Esther, Judith, Tobit only); (ii) the Göttingen Septuagint (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1931—; Is., Jer., Lam., Ezek, Baruch, Letter of Jeremiah, Susanna, Daniel, Bel & Dragon, Minor Prophets, Eccles., Wisdom, Prov., Pss. and Odes., Maccabees, Esther to date).

The standard concordance is E. Hatch & H.A. Redpath, *A Concordance to the Septuagint and the Other Greek Versions of the OT*, 2 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press 1897); and suppl. with proper names and Hebrew index (1906).

Some idea of the treatment of the Masoretic text by the LXX can be gained from D.W. Gooding's articles in *Vetus Testamentum*, XV (1965), and XVII (1967).

21. THE INTER-TESTAMENTAL PERIOD

For the literature of this period, see §§ 22 & 23 below. The history and religious development of the period is covered in many of the standard histories of Israel. NB esp. F.F. Bruce, *Israel and the Nations* (London: Paternoster, 1963), the bulk of which deals with the period from the Exile to AD 70.

A small book which is valuable for orientation in this field is D.S. Russell, *Between the Testaments* (London: SCM, 1960); cf. now more fully the same author's *The Jews from Alexander to Herod* (Oxford: Clarendon Bible, 1967). A more detailed work is W. Förster, *Palestinian Judaism in NT Times* (ET, Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1964; pub. in USA under the title *From the Exile to Christ*). The first half of R.H. Pfeiffer, *A History of NT Times, with an Introduction to the Apocrypha* (London: A.

& C. Black, 1949), covers Judaism from 200 BC to AD 200. Cf. also Bo Reicke in § 13 above.

Those who require more detail than such works offer will find their way to it via the notes and bibliographies of the above; also via the relevant articles in e.g. *NBD*, with their bibliographies.

Two more specialized works deserve a mention:

E. Schürer, *A History of the Jewish People in the Time of Christ*, 5 vols. and index vol. (ET, Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, from 1895), is on a massive scale, and is still a standard work, covering the period 175 BC to AD 135, from the political, social, religious, and literary points of view. It is currently being revised, retranslated, and brought up to date (and extended to cover to the middle of the third century) by a team under the editorship of M. Black and G. Vermes; to be published by T. & T. Clark, it is hoped not too far hence.

J. Jeremias, *Jerusalem zur Zeit Jesu*³ (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1962), is a study of life in Jerusalem in economic and social terms, in great detail, with much valuable information thrown in incidentally. This too is being translated; due 1968.

22. THE OLD TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA AND PSEUDEPIGRAPHA

The most valuable general introduction to the material as a whole is O. Eissfeldt, *The OT, an Introduction*³ (ET, Oxford: Blackwell, 1965), pp. 571—637, containing an introduction and full bibliography for each book. Introductory material for the pseudepigrapha in general is otherwise sadly lacking; but for apocalyptic see D.S. Russell, *The Method and Message of Jewish Apocalyptic* (London: SCM, 1964). Older, but still useful, are H.H. Rowley, *The Relevance of Apocalyptic* (London: Lutterworth, 2nd

ed. 1947; 3rd ed., 1963), and S.B. Frost, *OT Apocalyptic* (London: Epworth, 1952).

For the Apocrypha see also the following:

W.O.E. Oesterley, *An Introduction to the Books of the Apocrypha* (London: SPCK, 1935). Now rather dated.

R.H. Pfeiffer, *A History of NT Times, with an Introduction to the Apocrypha* (London: A. & C. Black, 1949). The second (major) part.

B.M. Metzger, *An Introduction to the Apocrypha* (New York: OUP, 1957).

L.H. Brockington, *A Critical Introduction to the Apocrypha* (London: Duckworth, 1961).

Texts. The original (or at least Greek!) texts of the books of the Apocrypha will be found in a good edition of the LXX (see § 20). For the Pseudepigrapha, they are best found in editions of the individual books: for details, see Eissfeldt. Since Eissfeldt's work E.J. Brill of Leiden have begun a series of new Greek texts of the OT Pseudepigrapha: so far, M. de Jonge, *Testamenta XII Patriarcharum* (1964), and S. Brock, *Testamentum Iobi* with J.C. Picard, *Apocalypsis Baruch* (1967).

In English, the books are collected in R.H. Charles (ed.), *The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the OT*, 2 huge vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913; repr. 1963). The introductory material in Charles is still one of the most convenient collections on the Pseudepigrapha as a whole.

NB also E. Kautzsch (ed.), *Die Apokryphen und Pseudepigraphen des AT*, 2 vols. (Tübingen: Mohr, 1900). Full texts in German.

Editions and Commentaries. These are mostly quite old, and can be found in a good library. Such standard editions as Charles on Enoch (2nd ed., 1912, not 1893 ed.), Jubilees, and the Testaments, Box on the Ezra-Apocalypse, Ryle and James on the Psalms of Solomon have not been replaced. One more recent

introduction worth mentioning is M. de Jonge, *The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs* (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1953), valuable as a corrective to Charles' standard edition.

Many of these books have appeared at Qumran, so that it is often valuable to consult books on the Qumran literature (see § 23) in this connection. Estimates of the Book of Enoch have been particularly affected.

23. QUMRAN

The literature is voluminous, and constantly expanding. Much of the earlier work was premature, and is now outdated.

1. General Introductions

These are many, and no two agree, even on essential matters. The following give the basic facts, and a fair range of possible interpretation:

F.M. Cross, Jr., *The Ancient Library of Qumran* (London: Duckworth, 1958).

A. Dupont-Sommer, *The Essene Writings from Qumran*² (ET, Oxford: Blackwell, 1961).

J. T. Milik, *Ten Years of Discovery in the Wilderness of Judaea* (ET, London: SCM, 1959).

Each of these works gives the standard abbreviations for the individual texts (1 QM etc.).

2. Texts

The standard edition, in process of publication, is *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert* (Oxford: Clarendon Press; abbrev. DJD). To date: Vol. I (1955) Cave 1 fragments; Vol. II (1960) Murabba'at; Vol. III (1962) Caves 2—3, 5—10; Vol. IV (1965) Cave 11 Psalm Scroll (a further fragment of this scroll was published by Y. Yadin, *Textus V* (1966) 1—10; Vol. V (1968) Cave 4 biblical commentaries.

Further volumes will contain the remaining Cave 4 texts.

Other Cave 1 texts are to be found in: M. Burrows, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark's Monastery* (New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research), Vol. I (1950) 1QIsaA and 1QpHab; Vol. II (1951) 1QS.

E.L. Sukenik, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press), 1QIsaB, 1QM, 1QH.

N. Avigad & Y. Yadin, *A Genesis Apocryphon* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1956).

Other primary publications are listed in Milik (above) pp. 147—149, and Kuhn's *Konkordanz* (below) pp. V-VII. For a list complete, up-to-date, see J.A. Sanders, "Palestinian Manuscripts, 1947—1967," *JBL*, LXXXVI (1967), 431—440.

E. Lohse, *Die Texte aus Qumran* (München: Kösel, 1964), gives a pointed Hebrew text of the main non-biblical MSS of Caves 1 and 4, with German translation and brief notes.

English Translations of the main texts are found in:

A. Dupont-Sommer, *op. cit.*

T.H. Gaster, *The Scriptures of the Dead Sea Sect* (London: Secker and Warburg, 1957). Often rather too free.

G. Vermes, *The Dead Sea Scrolls in English* (Penguin, 1962).

NB. It is not wise to use one of these translations alone, as they differ radically both in reconstruction and translation of the text.

3. Editions and Commentaries on Individual Texts

E.J. Brill, Leiden, are publishing a series entitled, "Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judaea," with commentaries so far on 1QS (P. Wernberg-Møller, 1957); 1QM (J. van der Ploeg, 1959); 1QH (M. Mansoor, 1961).

Especially notable among other editions are:

C. Rabin, *The Zadokite Documents*² (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1958).

Y. Yadin, *The Scroll of the War* . . . (ET, OUP, 1962).

A.R.C. Leaney, *The Rule of Qumran and Its Meaning* (London: SCM, 1966).

J.A. Fitzmyer, *The Genesis Apocryphon of Qumran Cave I* (Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 1966).

4. Concordance

K.G. Kuhn, *Konkordanz zu den Qumrantexten* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1960) lists all Hebrew words used in non-biblical texts published up to 1960, including the Damascus Document.

5. Revue de Qumran, and Other Bibliographies

Revue de Qumran, published in Paris since 1958, contains important articles, statistical material, and reviews of relevant books. It also has a complete running bibliography of "scientific" articles and books in the field of Qumran studies published since 1957.

For bibliography of publications up to 1957, see: C. Burchard, *Bibliographie zu den Handschriften vom Toten Meer* (Berlin: Töpelmann, 1957; there is also a second volume, published 1965).

W.S. LaSor, *Bibliography of the Dead Sea Scrolls, 1948—1957* (Fuller Theological Seminary, 1958; = *Fuller Library Bulletin*, XXXI).

See also M. Yizhar, *Bibliography of Hebrew Publications on the Dead Sea Scrolls (1948—1964)* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Theological Studies XXIII, 1967).

6. Other Useful Publications

G.R. Driver, *The Judaean Scrolls* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1965), is a massive, if eccentric, treatment; a mine of information invaluable for its references, indices, etc. In his conclusions, however, Driver stands largely alone.

H. Braun, *Qumran und das NT*, 2 vols. (Tübingen: Mohr, 1966). Unfortunately, the promised English edition of this important work is not now likely to appear. It includes, in the first part, a series of sections which give critical surveys of the literature on individual subjects, e.g. John the Baptist and Qumran. The second part provides discussions of the literature on individual passages of the NT on which Qumran is alleged to throw some light. Cf. the same author's *Spätjüdisch-häretischer und frühchristlicher Radikalismus*, 2 vols. (Tübingen: Mohr, 1957); comparing Pirqe Aboth, the Qumran Texts, and the Synoptic Gospels.

K. Stendahl (ed.), *The Scrolls and the NT* (London: SCM, 1958), brings together articles of varying depth and value from the earlier days of Qumran studies.

Among many other books on the relation between Qumran and early Christianity, those by Black and Mowry are of particular value.

A.S. van der Woude, *Die messianischen Vorstellungen der Gemeinde von Qumran* (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1957), has much useful exegetical material.

24. RABBINIC LITERATURE

1. Basic Introductions

R.A. Stewart, *The Earlier Rabbinic Tradition* (London: IVF, 1949), is brief, simple, and basic. Cf. also the same author's *Rabbinic Theology* (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1961), pp. 1—17; the book as a whole is misleading in that it presents an over-systematized picture.

H.L. Strack, *Introduction to the Talmud and Midrash* (ET, Philadelphia, 1931, now published in paperback by Meridian Books): very stodgy, consisting mainly of lists of Rabbis and their writings. But comprehensive, and an essential basic tool when confronted by weird titles and enigmatic abbreviations!

2. Larger Reference Works

The Jewish Encyclopaedia, ed. I. Singer, 12 huge vols. (New York and London: Funk & Wagnall, 1901—1906).

G.F. Moore, *Judaism in the First Centuries of the Christian Era*, 3 vols. (Harvard University Press, 1927—1930). Still of great value, despite some severe criticism; nothing comparable has taken its place.

E. Schürer, *A History of the Jewish People in the Time of Christ*: see § 21 above.

For linguistic tools, see §§ 17 and 18 above.

3. The Literature Itself

Rabbinic literature may be divided into two classes, Talmud and Midrash.

(a) *Talmud*. The basis of the Talmud is the Mishnah, collected sayings of Rabbis compiled c AD 200. It is reasonably brief, but obscurely concise. The most convenient English edition is H. Danby, *The Mishnah* (OUP, 1933). It is divided into six Orders (Sedarim), each of which is divided into a number of Tractates, 63 in all. (Further material of the same period makes up the Tosephta, compiled slightly later, with the same arrangement of Orders and Tractates.) The Talmud consists of Mishnah + Gemara (i.e. expository material arising out of the Mishnah), and is arranged according to the Tractates of the Mishnah. There are two extant talmudic collections, the Babylonian (completed early sixth century AD) and the Palestinian (early fifth century). The former is much longer, and is the one generally referred to. The original, with German translation, may be found in *Der babylonische Talmud*, ed. L. Goldschmidt, 9 vols. (Berlin, Leipzig, Hague, 1897—1935). An English translation, *The Babylonian Talmud*, ed. I. Epstein, was published by the Soncino Press, London, 1935—1952, in 35 vols.; reprinted in 18 vols., 1961. They are now in process of publishing the

original, with English translation: 6 Tractates had appeared by the end of 1967. The Palestinian Talmud is most conveniently found in the French translation by M. Schwab, *Le Talmud de Jérusalem*, 6 vols. (Paris, 1871—1890; repr. 1960).

(b) *Midrash*. The midrashim are extended commentaries on the books of the OT. For full details, see Strack's *Introduction*. The "Tannaitic" Midrashim (i.e. of the period of the Mishnah, roughly) are the oldest; they are Mekhilta on Exodus, Sifra on Lev., Sifre on Num. and Dt. The only convenient edition in English is of Mekhilta, ed. Lauberbach (New York: Jewish Publication Society). Mekhilta was also published in German, ed. J. Winter & A. Wünsche (Leipzig, 1909), and Sifre Num. also in German, ed K.G. Kuhn (Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 1959). See also the extracts in Bonsirven's collection, below. The most important of the later midrashim are the collection known as Midrash Rabbah, of various dates, covering the Pentateuch and the 5 Megilloth; published in English, ed. H. Freedman & M. Simon, 10 vols. (London: Soncino Press, 1939). Important among other midrashim is that on the Psalms (Midrash Tehillim): *The Midrash on Psalms* ed. W.G. Braude, 2 vols. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959). The student who has got this far will be in a position to find his own way through the intricacies of the other midrashim!

4. Systems of Reference and Abbreviation

Most Rabbinic references commonly met with are to the Mishnah, the Babylonian Talmud, and the Midrash Rabbah. Others, not here explained, are usually clear on consulting the relevant text. (See further the useful list of abbreviations in Jastrow's Dictionary [above § 18] pp. XV-XVIII.) No system of reference is universally accepted; the following are most common in English writings.

References to the *Mishnah* are by Tractate (sometimes preceded by M), with two figures following, representing section and subsection. Those to the *Babylonian Talmud* are by Tractate (sometimes preceded by B), with a figure and a letter following (representing the folio of the standard ed. of 1520: (a) indicates one side of the sheet, (b) the other—all later eds.—mark these divisions). Thus Ber. 3.2 = Mishnah, Tractate Berakoth 3.2; Ber. 3b = Babylonian Talmud, Tractate Berakoth 3b.

References to the *Palestinian Talmud* are by Tractate, preceded by P, J, or Y, and may be either by section or by folio, or both; thus, P Taan 4.5 (68d).

References to the *Midrash Rabbah* are indicated by the name of the biblical book followed by R (thus Gen. R; or sometimes using the abbreviated Hebrew name of the book, Ber. R). References follow two systems: for the Pentateuch, Ruth and Esther, the midrash is divided into section and subsection without reference to the passage of the OT under discussion; thus Gen. R 3.2 = Midrash Rabbah on Genesis, section 3, subsection 2, *not* Midrash Rabbah on Gen. 3.2. (The passage under discussion is in fact Gen. 1.3; Gen. 3.2 is not reached until Gen. R 19.3!) For Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon the reference is to the biblical verse or group of verses under discussion; the discussion of each verse or group is generally subdivided, and a further figure indicates the paragraph; thus Lam R 2.2 § 4, or Lam R 3.5-8 § 2.

5. Collections of Rabbinic Material

H. L. Strack & P. Billerbeck, *Kommentar zum NT aus Talmud und Midrasch* (München: Beck, 1922—1928; vols. V and VI, 1956-1961), is basic. (Abbrev. SB; sometimes referred to simply as Billerbeck.) Vols. I—III go through the NT verse by verse, citing wherever possible material from the whole range of Rab-

binic and other Jewish literature (including Targums and Pseudepigrapha) to illustrate the passage. The material is quoted in full, in German. Vol. IV (published in two parts) consists of lengthy excursuses on the commentary, with general index, and index of Scripture passages cited. Vol. V is an index of all Rabbinic and other passages cited in vols. I—IV, compiled by J. Jeremias and K. Adolph. The same authors are responsible for vol. VI, an invaluable tool, consisting of a list of all the Rabbis whose sayings occur in the passages cited, with their dates, and an index of where they are cited. Charts at the back set out their relationships with one another as teacher, pupil, etc. There is also an index of places mentioned.

C.G. Montefiore, *Rabbinic Literature and Gospel Teachings* (London: Macmillan, 1930), is a “poor Englishman’s Strack-Billerbeck,” citing Rabbinic passages relevant to Mt. and Lk. only.

C.G. Montefiore and H. Loewe, *A Rabbinic Anthology* (London: Macmillan, 1938), is much fuller and more valuable, but not directly related to the NT. It is arranged by subjects.

J. Bonsirven (ed.), *Textes Rabbiniques des Deux Premiers Siècles Chrétiens pour servir à l’Intelligence du NT* (Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 1955), is self-explanatory. Being restricted to the early period, it consists largely of extracts from the Mishnah and both talmudic collections, with useful material from the Tannaitic Midrashim. There is a long and valuable subject index, and an index of NT passages to which extracts are relevant.

6. Some Important Works Relating Rabbinic Material to the NT

D. Daube, *The NT and Rabbinic Judaism* (London: Athlone Press, 1956).

W.D. Davies, *Paul and Rabbinic Judaism*² (London: SPCK, 1955). Most of Davies’ works are useful in this field;

much valuable material will be found esp. in his *The Setting of the Sermon on the Mount* (CUP, 1964).

J.W. Doeve, *Jewish Hermeneutics in the Synoptic Gospels and Acts* (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1954). An interesting, if not always convincing, attempt to trace Rabbinic methods in the NT writers.

B. Gerhardsson, *Memory and Manuscript. Oral Tradition and Written Transmission in Rabbinic Judaism and Early Christianity* (Uppsala, 1961); pp. 19—189 give an invaluable insight into Jewish ideas on tradition, teaching, etc. The rest of the book propounds his thesis that similar ideas and practices underlie the formation of the NT. A very important book, even if he does rather overplay his hand. (See esp. W. D. Davies’ review—an appendix in *The Setting of the Sermon on the Mount*.)

7. Comments and Cautions

The NT scholar needs to approach Rabbinics with a due sense of his lack of expertise in this field. The whole approach to learning, argument, exegesis, etc. is so totally different from that of the NT that he needs an orientation course. The first part of Gerhardsson’s *Memory and Manuscript* might help to provide this. Also, not directly related to the NT, but an excellent study of Rabbinic exegesis and haggadic development, is G. Vermes, *Scripture and Tradition in Judaism* (Leiden: Brill, 1961).

It is worth noting esp. that these works are not averse to quoting contradictory opinions side by side; to find a view stated once in a Rabbinic work is *not* necessarily to find “the Rabbinic teaching” on the subject.

Caution is esp. necessary on the dating of a given piece of teaching. A careful use of SB vol. VI will help in this. H. Loewe discusses the question in *A Rabbinic Anthology*, (see above) pp. 694—737, giving similar lists of Rabbis, and dates for the extracts in the *Anthology*.

It is often impossible to tell whether a saying attributed to a given Rabbi may not be derived from a predecessor, and where there is no attribution, a reliable dating is virtually impossible. When reading views back into the NT period from later material, it is important to remember the effect of the events of AD 70 on Jewish thought.

The Rabbinic use of OT texts may be traced by using the indices of Scripture references which are included in most editions.

25. EARLY CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

This is a vast field, of much more importance to NT studies than is generally recognized. German scholarship has not been slow to recognize the importance of second century literature for our understanding of the history and theology of the early church, including the NT period.

1. *New Testament Apocrypha*

The recently published ET of E. Hennecke, *New Testament Apocrypha* (ed. W. Schneemelcher; ET ed. R. McL. Wilson, vol. I, 1963; vol. II, 1965), provides good introductions, up-to-date bibliographies, and translations of virtually all the texts of any importance for NT studies. This will be the standard work for a long time to come. The range of material included in Hennecke's two vols. is enormous, from material relevant to the history of the NT canon, and extra-canonical sayings of Jesus, to Gnostic gospels.

2. *Nag Hammadi Literature*

Many NT scholars contend that the discovery in 1948 of a large collection of Gnostic documents may eventually prove to be at least as important for NT studies as the Qumran finds. Not all the texts have yet been published.

Hennecke's *NT Apocrypha*, vol. I, includes a good deal of useful material, but there is now so much interest in this field that it is already dated in places.

The best guide to the whole field is now *Le Origini dello Gnosticismo: Colloquio di Messina*, 1966, ed. U. Bianchi (*Studies in the History of Religions*, being Supplements to *Numen*, XII [Leiden: Brill, 1967]). This vol. includes papers and discussions from the 1966 conference (in English, French, German, and Italian). Articles on the definition and origin of Gnosticism, as well as on the standard eds. of the texts, and the relationship of the field to the NT, are useful.

For a helpful introductory survey, with good bibliographies, see A.K. Helmbold, *The Nag Hammadi Gnostic Texts and the Bible* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1967). Now see also R. McL. Wilson, *Gnosis and the NT* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1963).

The Gospel of Thomas is probably the Gnostic document of most direct importance to NT studies. The standard Coptic text, with ET, is *The Gospel According to Thomas*, eds. A. Guillaumont, H.-C. Puech et al. (Leiden: Brill, and London: Collins, 1959). The following studies should be specially noted:

B. Gärtner, *The Theology of the Gospel of Thomas* (London: Collins, 1961).

R. McL. Wilson, *Studies in the Gospel of Thomas* (London: Mowbrays, 1960).

W. Schrage, *Das Verhältnis des Thomas-Evangeliums zur synoptischen Tradition* (Berlin: Töpelmann, 1964).

3. *Patristic Literature*

The standard reference books (with good bibliographical references to texts, translations, and secondary literature) are:

J. Quasten, *Patrology*, 3 vols. (Utrecht/Brussels: Spectrum, 1950).

B. Altaner, *Patrology* (ET, Freiburg/London-Edinburgh: Herder/Nelson, 1960).

The first volume of Quasten, covering the earliest post-NT literature, is now a little dated.

The full Greek and Latin texts are to be found in the massive series, J.-P. Migne (ed.), *Patrologiae Cursus Completus*, 390 vols. (Paris, 1844ff.); all Greek and Latin Patristic texts, however obscure, included. A reprint is in hand at present. NB also *Patrologiae Latinae Supplementum*, ed. A. Hamman, in 4 vols. For the Greek Fathers, see also the series, *Griechische christliche Schriftsteller der ersten drei Jahrhunderte* (Leipzig: Hinrichs, from c 1895; more recent vols. from Akademie-Verlag, Berlin). For the Latin Fathers, the standard source for discovering the best texts of each individual work is E. Dekkers & A. Gaar, *Clavis Patrum Latinorum*² (1961): invaluable and easy to use. A parallel for the Greek Fathers is being prepared.

The Syriac Fathers have not much relevance to NT studies. The basic source is I. Ortiz de Urbina (ed.) *Patrologia Syriaca*² (1965). See further the references in Altaner's *Patrology*, pp. 399ff.

A handy source for the Greek text of the early Apologists is E.J. Goodspeed (ed.) *Die ältesten Apologeten* (Göttingen, 1914).

Studia Patristica, ed. F.L. Cross (Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1957ff.), contains articles on the whole range of Patristic study. 9 vols. to date.

E.J. Goodspeed, *Index Patristicus* (1907; revised ed. Naperville, Ill.: Allenson, 1960), and *Index Apologeticus* (Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1912), are useful tools for tracing the use of NT and other vocabulary in the Apostolic Fathers and the Apologists.

Lexica: Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich (see § 8) includes references to early Christian literature. The standard lexicon is *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, ed. G.W.H.

Lampe (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961ff.); four of the five fascicles have now appeared.

26. GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY

The basic work is *The Cambridge Ancient History*, ed. S.A. Cook, J.B. Bury, F.E. Adcock, et al. 12 vols. (CUP), covering the period from prehistory to AD 324. The relevant volumes were published in the 1930s, and have been only slightly revised, if at all. (A new edition is slowly appearing, but is unlikely to reach the NT period for many years.) The value of the different sections varies, depending on their authorship. It is well laid out and indexed, and has good (but old) bibliographies. Being dated, and in some parts not above reproach, it needs checking against more specialized works.

The Oxford Classical Dictionary, ed. M. Cary et al. (OUP, 1949), is a useful reference volume; good bibliographies, though not very full.

The reference work is "Pauly-Wissowa," i.e. *Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, ed. G. Wissowa (Stuttgart, 1894ff.), which runs to around 60 large vols. There is now, however, in process of publication *Der kleine Pauly: Lexikon der Antike*, ed. K. Ziegler & W. Sontheimer; the first two vols. (Stuttgart, 1964 and 1967), cover the letters A to I.

For the *Mystery Religions*, which are of particular relevance to NT studies, see the excellent treatment and full bibliographies in G. Wagner, *Pauline Baptism and the Pagan Mysteries* (ET, Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1967).

27. MODERN LANGUAGES

GERMAN must be regarded as essential for all scholarly research in the field of NT studies. Only a small fraction of

the many monographs, articles, and commentaries, are ever translated into English.

FRENCH is a valuable acquisition. If one has a reading knowledge, it is worth while removing the rust! It is difficult to know whether someone with little or no French should take the time to learn the language; there is very much less literature of relevance to NT studies in French than in German, but some of it is excellent (esp. by RC scholars, who often present a sober, moderate, conservative point of view). There are probably few NT subjects for which French is absolutely essential, and one could probably find someone to assist with odd articles and short sections of commentaries fairly readily.

ITALIAN: even less material is written in Italian; a good knowledge of French and Latin will at least give the gist of an article!

OTHER LANGUAGES: Dutch and Scandinavian scholarship is usually first-rate, and of considerable importance, but fortunately most major articles and books are written in German, English, or French.

Learning German (and French, *mutatis mutandis*)

It cannot be stressed too strongly that one must get a good knowledge of the basic grammar and vocabulary before tackling theological writings. One should read as much "basic German" as possible; there are "rapid readers" with limited basic vocabularies available—otherwise depression sets in sooner than necessary! Paperbacks with German stories and English translation on the opposite page are useful. At a later stage, it may assist fluency to compare a good ET of a theological book with the German original. (Try Cullmann's *Christology of the NT*, or Bornkamm's *Jesus of Nazareth*—or the NT itself!)

BBC (radio and TV) courses are excellent; books and records supplement the

lessons. Language labs are now available in many university centers, and are very useful. But *the* best method is to attend a language course in a German-speaking country, and immerse oneself in the language for a concentrated period. The Goethe courses are well known, but there are a number of others which would prove equally satisfactory.

Probably the best "teach-yourself" course is available at present is *German for You*, by D. Schulz and H. Griesbach, a graded series of paperbacks published by Longmans—Hueber. A basic introduction to German specifically for students of theology is at present in preparation under the auspices of the Tyndale Fellowship—please enquire from the TF Secretary, Tyndale House. Also worth mentioning is *A Theological German Vocabulary*, by W.M. Mosse (New York: Macmillan, 1955), not very helpfully arranged, but it may be useful, *faute de mieux*.

NOTE. Comments and suggestions for improvements in any future edition of this guide would be appreciated, and should be sent to:

The Secretary of the Tyndale Fellowship,
Tyndale House, 36 Selwyn Gardens,
Cambridge

or to

The Theological Secretary, I.F.E.S.