

*A Shipyard in Ancient Issus.*

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THE modern town of Hit, the ancient Issus, visited by the Wolfe Expedition, affords an existing illustration of a shipyard of the type of that where Noah built his ark. A dozen or more boats, of the general shape and size of canal boats, were seen there in process of construction. They are built close to the bank of the Euphrates, of rough branches, never more than two or three inches thick, tied together into a frame, then covered with straw ropes, and pitched without and within with pitch. The bitumen is brought in baskets, on the backs of donkeys, from the bitumen springs two miles off, where it rises to the surface of the salt water. It is then heated in rude furnaces over a fire fed with bitumen, then mixed with sand, and is spread hot over the straw, making a strong, firm boat, the chief boat used on the river. A smaller boat is made perfectly round, like a tub, and large enough to hold about two men.

*On the Use of καί in Hebrews x. 38.*

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THE verse reads as follows (Tisch.) :—

Ὁ δὲ δίκαιός μου ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται, καὶ ἐὰν ὑποστείληται, οὐκ εὐδοκεῖ ἢ ψυχὴ μου ἐν αὐτῷ.

This is a citation from the Septuagint of Habakkuk ii. 4, which reads as follows (Vat. Ms.) :—

Ἐὰν ὑποστείληται οὐκ εὐδοκεῖ ἢ ψυχὴ μου ἐν αὐτῷ, ὁ δὲ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεώς μου ζήσεται.

The passage consists of two clauses. In the first *ἐὰν, κ.τ.λ.*, our present Hebrew text and the Septuagint are hopelessly irreconcilable. In the second clause, *ὁ δὲ δίκαιος, κ.τ.λ.*, the Hebrew has “the just shall live by his faith, or his firm confidence, or (as some would render) by his faithfulness”; the Septuagint has, “the just shall live by my faith (*i.e.*, by faith in me)”; and the epistle to the Hebrews has, “the just shall live by faith,” or, as Tischendorf reads, “thy just man shall live by faith.”

In making his citation the writer to the Hebrews has transposed