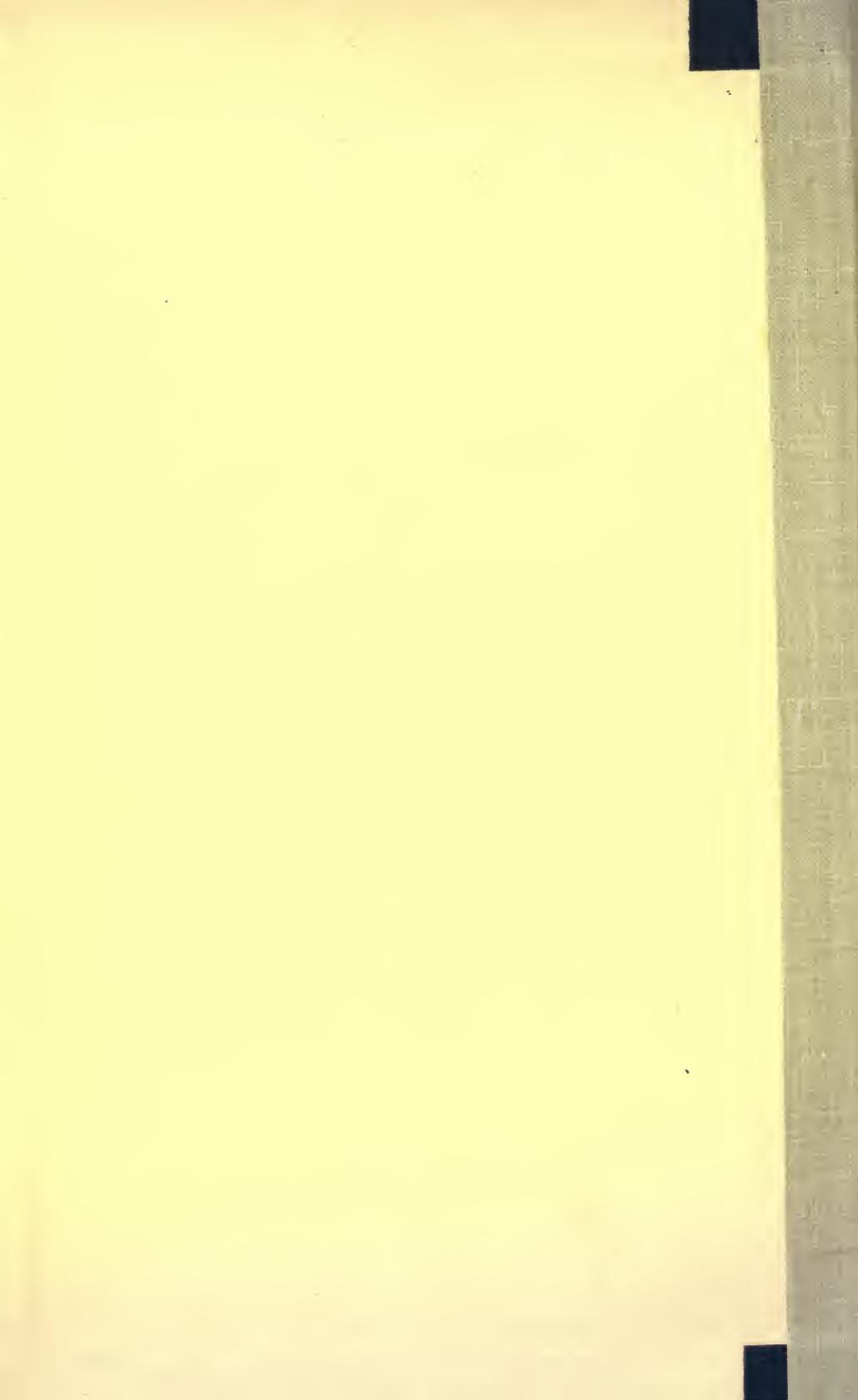


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ΨΑΛΜΟΙ ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝΤΟΣ

PSALMS OF THE PHARISEES,

COMMONLY CALLED

THE PSALMS OF SOLOMON.

London: C. J. CLAY AND SONS,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AVE MARIA LANE.



Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.
Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.
New York: MACMILLAN AND CO.

(ΨΑΛΜΟΙ ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝΤΟΣ)

PSALMS OF THE PHARISEES,

COMMONLY CALLED

THE PSALMS OF SOLOMON.

THE TEXT NEWLY REVISED FROM ALL THE MSS.

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, ENGLISH TRANSLATION,
NOTES, APPENDIX, AND INDICES

BY

HERBERT EDWARD RYLE, M.A.,

HULSEAN PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY; PROFESSORIAL FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE; AND EXAMINING CHAPLAIN TO THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON;

AND

MONTAGUE RHODES JAMES, M.A.,

FELLOW, DIVINITY LECTURER, AND DEAN OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;
AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

CAMBRIDGE:

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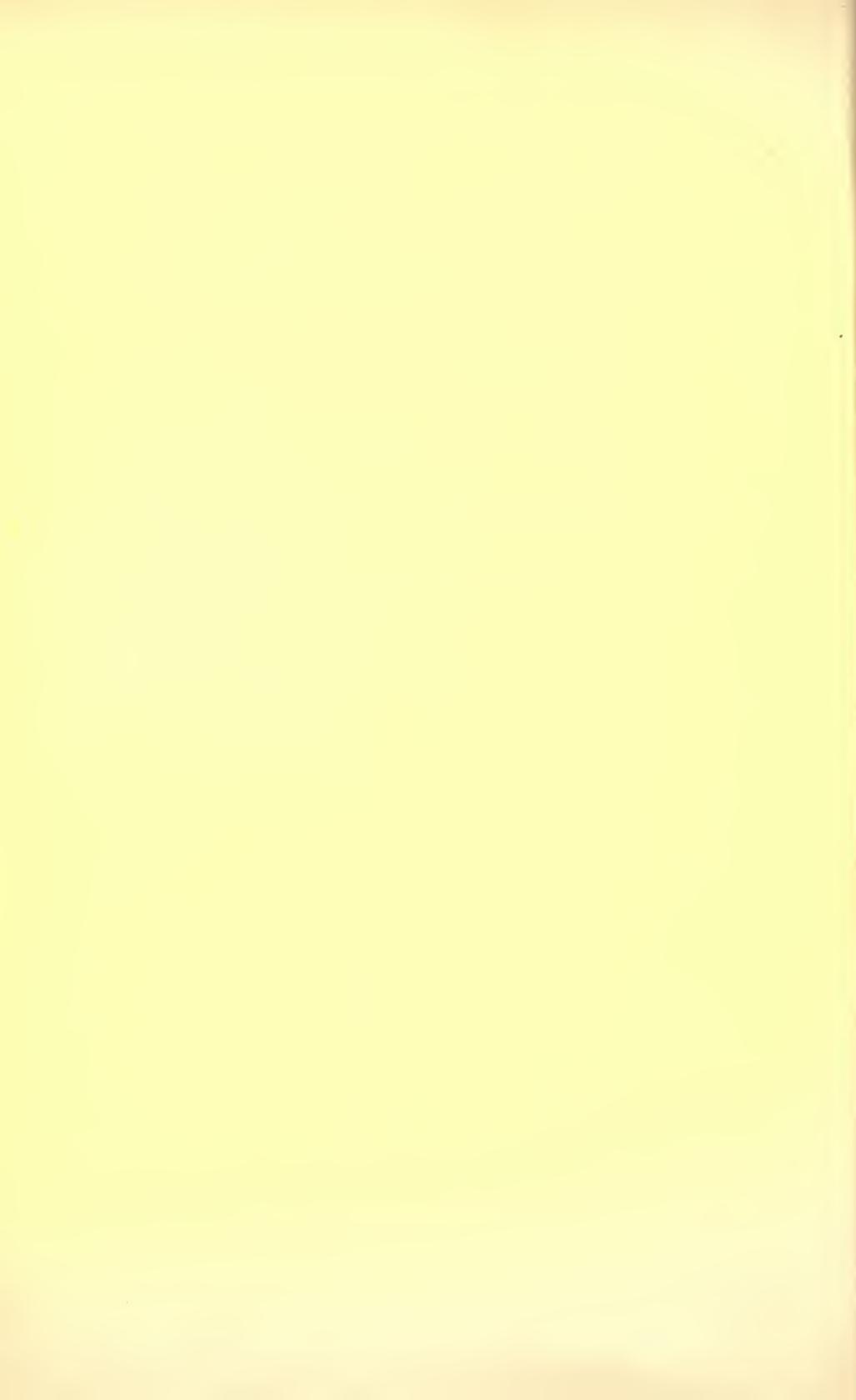
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καὶ ἰδοὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἐν ἱεροῦσαλήμ ὡς ὄνομα συμεών,
καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος δίκαιος καὶ ἐλάβης, προσδεχόμενος παρά-
κλησιν τοῦ ἱσραήλ, καὶ πνεῦμα ἦν ἄγιον ἐπ' αὐτόν.

TO THE
RIGHT REVEREND BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM,
THE FIRST HONORARY FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE,
THIS BOOK
IS DEDICATED BY
TWO FRIENDS
MEMBERS OF THE SAME SOCIETY.



PREFACE.

THE *raison d'être* of this book is to be sought for partly in the fact that the Psalms of Solomon recently formed one of the subjects selected for the Theological Tripos by the Special Board of Theological Studies in the University of Cambridge, and partly in the fact that existing editions and commentaries were in many respects unsatisfactory, and difficult of access. It is hoped that the present edition will meet the needs of English students, at all events until the publication of the long-promised work of Dr Oscar von Gebhardt.

To the Syndics of the University Press we would express our sincere thanks for the publication of our book. We wish it were more worthy of the privilege thus accorded to it.

In respect of our other obligations, we have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the help we have received from Dr Chr. Bruun, Librarian of the Royal Library at Copenhagen, from the Archimandrite Wladimir, of Moscow, and from M. l'Abbé Pierre Batiffol, of Paris. Our obligations to previous writers upon the Psalms of Solomon we have endeavoured to express in our Introduction.

The text of this edition is based on collations of three MSS. unknown to previous editors, together with a fresh collation of the two remaining authorities. Passages in which the LXX. version appears to have suggested words or phrases are printed in uncial type.

The translation aims at being literal.

The notes are intended to be useful to students of a not very advanced type. We venture to hope that the Indices will be found serviceable. The somewhat full Table of Contents is intended to obviate the necessity of an *Index Rerum*.

A joint Editorship, while productive of most real pleasure, is yet peculiarly favourable to the survival of errors of the press. For such of these as remain uncorrected in the present work we would apologise to our readers.

H. E. RYLE.
M. R. JAMES.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
March, 1891.

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INTRODUCTION.

§ i. *Editions.*

THE eighteen Psalms contained in this book have already been edited in one form or another some ten times, and to each of these ten editions we propose to devote a few words.

The *Editio Princeps* appeared in 1626 at Lyons. Its editor was one John Louis de la Cerda, a Spaniard, of the Society of Jesus, born at Toledo cir. 1560, died at Madrid 1643. His magnum opus was a commentary on Virgil in three folio volumes. The work with which we are concerned is entitled 'Adversaria sacra, opus varium ac veluti fax ad lucem quam multorum locorum utriusque Instrumenti, Patrumque et Scriptorum quorumcunque: Christianae antiquitatis et sacrorum rituum pancarpia: politioris denique literaturae thesaurus multiplex. Accessit eodem autore Psalterii Salomonis ex Graeco MS. codice pervetusto Latina versio et ad Tertulliani librum de pallio commentarius auctor.' The *Adversaria* are 187 chapters devoted to the discussion and illustration of obscure words occurring in the Vulgate and Latin Fathers. Among Cerda's favourite authors are Tertullian and St Aldhelm.

By way of appendix to this he adds two tracts, one the *Psalterium Salomonis*, the other *Tertullian de Pallio*. The latter is presented in an amended text, and is furnished with critical notes. We are only concerned at present with the former.

It is entitled simply '*Psalterium Salomonis*.' In a short note '*Ad Lectorem*,' Cerda merely says that he received the Psalms from the Rev. Father Andreas Schott, and that they had been recently found 'in membranis antiquissimis Bibliothecae Augustanae.' These words taken by themselves leave it an open question whether Cerda actually had the ms. in his hands or only a copy of it. From some of Cerda's '*Scholia*,' however, one would rather gather that he had the ms. before him; see e.g. on ii. 4, iv. 19 ('obscure in meo Graeco Codice'), 21,

v. 16 ('in Codice quem vidi'); vii. 9 ('vix permittit Graecum legi') etc. Fabricius, however (p. 973), says that Cerda 'apographum se accepisse profitetur' from Schott. On the further history of the MS. see section iii., p. xxvii.

On the merits of Cerda's edition it may be well to say something. His MS. was either in a damaged condition or had been defectively copied for him, and his conjectures are not often convincing. In some few passages his Greek text gives one reading and his Latin version adopts another, because, probably, he had imperfectly revised the former. His view of the book is this:—that if not the work of Solomon, the great objection to such a view being the silence of ages concerning the document, it is at any rate the production of a man well learned in the Scriptures. He rejects the idea that it is a forgery, or that the author was a real Solomon, distinct from the king. His explanation of what he considers it to be is not easy to understand, 'quia induceret illum (Solomonem) loquentem et psallentem, ac parens David fortasse etiam accederet ut ipse auctor diceretur Solomon, nisi id fecisset Nepos episcopus,' etc. Elsewhere he speaks of himself as kindly inclined to the hypothesis of genuine Solomonic origin.

His notes are not very suggestive; he quotes from the classics a good deal, and interprets allusions occasionally. Psalm ii. is referred to a king of Babylon. He designedly assimilates his Latin version to the language of the Vulgate, which he has evidently studied with great care.

The Psalms appeared next in the *Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti* of Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Hamburg and Leipsic, 1713, pp. 914—999. Fabricius, whose services to Apocryphal literature can hardly be over-estimated, gives us here merely a reprint of Cerda's text version and scholia, prefixing an extract from Huet (*Demonstr. Evang.* iv. p. 397), and adding a few notes of his own. Some errors of the press are to be found in his reprint; his conjectures, which are few in number, can only be sustained, it seems to us, in two cases (iv. 2 *σημειώσει* and xviii. 4 *νιούς*). The rest may be seen in our Apparatus Criticus.

The next two appearances of our Psalter were in translations. The first is Whiston's, which is to be found in that curious person's *Authentick Records*, Vol. I. p. 117—161. (London, 1727.)

We have here a version made, it seems, more on the authority of Cerda's Latin than on that of the original Greek. Its value is, as nearly as possible, nothing. But Whiston's theory of the authorship of

the Psalms is so eccentric as to deserve mention. He regards them as the work of a certain Solomon, distinct from the king of Israel, of whom he finds mention made in 4 Esdr. x. 46, 'and after thirty years Solomon built the city and offered sacrifices' [thirty being here a misreading for three thousand]. Solomon, then, was an otherwise unknown leader who lived during the period of the Persian Captivity, in the days of Artaxerxes Mnemon.

The one service which Whiston has rendered seems to be that of introducing our book to English readers: but we cannot find that his work had much effect. He is also the first (and only) editor who calls attention to the passage from Lactantius (see p. xxiii.).

Geiger (p. 6) cites Fabr. *Bibl. Gr.* xiv. p. 162, as mentioning a German translation of these Psalms which appeared in 1716 at Leipzig.

Here may be also mentioned the French version inserted in Migne's *Dict. des Apocryphes*, Vol. i. col. 939—956 (1856). Nothing but a short prefatory note accompanies the translation, which is not particularly faithful.

Dr Akibon (mentioned by Geiger, p. 6) produced a German version in 1857.

All these editors had only Cerda's text to go upon. We now come to a series of editions which aim at presenting an emended text.

First come the two editions of Hilgenfeld, which are practically identical. The first appeared in his *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Theologie* xi. pp. 133—168 and 356. The second in his *Messias Judaeorum*, Leipzig, 1869, pp. xi.—xviii., 1—33.

His text is based on Cerda, and on Jos. Haupt's collation of the Vienna ms. He introduces also a good many emendations of his own, and some of Dr Paul de Lagarde's. Many of his own conjectures are ingenious, many very wild; all will be found in our Apparatus Criticus, but not many have been adopted into our text. Those by Lagarde are nearly always interesting, some, e.g. *ἐπευκτῆ* viii. 18, seem to us undoubtedly right. This great scholar is, it may be incidentally mentioned, a believer in a Hebrew original of the Psalms (Hilg. on ii. 23).

Hilgenfeld's views may be shortly summarized here. He places the date shortly after Pompey's death in 48 B.C., and regards the book as an original Greek composition. The writer, he thinks, made use of the Wisdom of Solomon and the 3rd Book of the Sibylline Oracles. The writer of 4 Esdras, on the other hand, made use of the Psalms. Lastly, Hilgenfeld believes them to have been written in Egypt.

The next edition is that of Father Edward Ephraem Geiger, of the Convent of St Stephen at Augsburg. This book appeared in 1871

at Augsburg. It is an octavo of 168 pages, *Der Psalter Salomo's herausgegeben und erklärt*, etc. (Prolegomena, pp. 1—25. Text and German translation, pp. 28—79. Critical notes, pp. 80—94. Commentary, pp. 95—166.) His text is based on the same materials as Hilgenfeld's, but he does not adopt many of H.'s conjectures. He devotes much of his Introduction and Notes to the consideration of the Hebrew original, in which he is a firm believer. His general view of the date and situation agrees with that of Hilgenfeld and others: on certain questions, such as the relation of Ps. xi. to Baruch, he says little or nothing. On the whole, his book is a valuable and instructive one, and considerable use has been made of it in this edition.

Fritzsche, in his *Libri V. T. Pseudepigraphi selecti* (1871) has presented our book in a most convenient and accessible form (pp. 1—21). We have here a Greek text simply, with a short prefatory note. The editor is conscious of Hilgenfeld, but apparently not of Geiger. He uses no more mss. than his predecessors. His collation of Cerda is not complete; the conjectures which he adds are not as a rule successful in our judgment, and he often prefers patent error in Hilgenfeld's company to possible correctness along with the mss.

The last edition produced by Hilgenfeld calls for some remark. It is in the form of a translation with critical notes, and is to be found in Hilgenfeld's *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Theologie* for 1871, pp. 383—418. The immediate occasion for it was the appearance of Geiger's edition, and his strong advocacy of the Hebrew original of the Psalms. Hilgenfeld, disbelieving in this Hebrew original, takes occasion to review Geiger's arguments in critical notes attached to each Psalm. There is, further, a second set of critical notes, in which Geiger's readings are reviewed, and new conjectures of Hilgenfeld or of other scholars are added. This second set of notes is, in our opinion, the most important part of this edition, and the best of the new conjectures are by Maur. Schmidt; Hilgenfeld gives us no reference to any article or publication in which these conjectures may have been advanced, so that we are left to conclude that they were communicated privately to the editor. These conjectures are three in number:

- i. 2. εἴπα Ἀκούσεται.
- xvi. 2. ναρκᾶν.
- xvii. 38. ἐλέγξει for ἐλεήσει.

All these are remarkable, and it is much to be wished that Mr Schmidt should have occupied more time in elucidating the text of our book.

The new conjectures advanced by Hilgenfeld himself cannot be

said to add much to the value of the work. The best is perhaps ἐπὶ ὀρίων ii. 30, for ἐπὶ ὀρέων. Others, not so good, are

iv. 15. ἐντατῆ for ἐν ταύτῃ.

viii. 9. ἐν παρορισμῶ for ἐν παροργισμῶ.

x. 3. παροῖα...φλογὶ ζήλους for παροικία...φλογιζούσης.

xvi. 8. ὑποκαιομένου for ὑποκειμένου.

xvii. 14. ζήλους for κάλλους. 37. ἀσπίδας for ἐλπίδας.

One passage is puzzling, viz. iv. 11 ἀλλήλων. Hilgenfeld's note here is 'ἀγγίλων ändere ich in ἀγγέλων (vgl. 2 Kön. (Sam.) 14, 20).' We have been unable so far to find any trace of a reading ἀγγίλων in either mss. or editions, nor are we able to suggest what meaning could attach to it if it existed. On the other hand the alteration into ἀγγέλων is an extremely obvious but also a very important one, and is adopted by Wellhausen. It would therefore be very desirable to know the precise history of the reading.

Lastly in his *Zeitschrift* for 1876, pp. 140—2, Hilgenfeld reviews Wellhausen's translation of the Psalms with the approval it deserves, and takes occasion to defend once more his theory of the Greek original. None of the arguments he adduces in this article seem quite worth repeating.

The translation and notes which Wellhausen has given as an appendix to his book *Die Pharisäer und Sadducäer*, 1874, Greifswald, form by far the most important contribution to the study of this book which recent years have supplied. Some of Wellhausen's conjectures are exceedingly felicitous; all will be noticed in their proper places. But the great feature of his work is the view which he gives of the historical and religious position of the writer of the Psalms.

He speaks of having made a Hebrew version of the book, but we gather from Professor Robertson Smith, who was kind enough to communicate with him on the subject, that he has not committed it to writing.

The most recent edition of the Psalms is that by the Rev. Bernhard Pick, Ph.D., of Alleghany, Penn., which appeared in the *Presbyterian Review* for October, 1883, pp. 775—813. The form of this edition is extremely convenient; we first have a short Introduction (taken largely from Hilgenfeld, Geiger and Wellhausen) and a Bibliography taken chiefly from Schürer. Then from pp. 785—812 we have the text and English translation of the Psalms in parallel columns. The Apparatus Criticus and text of course depend on the work of previous editors, though the former is by no means complete, and no conjectures are advanced on Dr Pick's own responsibility. But the weak point of the

whole is the translation, and the defects of this seem to emanate partly from an imperfect knowledge of English, and partly from the fact that he sometimes prints one text and translates another. A few instances will serve to show this :

- i. 4. *διέλθοι εἰς* filled.
 ii. 2. *κατεπάτουν*. They have walked up and down in it. 6. *ἐν ἐπισήμῳ ἐν* in the sight of. 7. *ὅτι ἐγκατέλιπεν*. That He left them. 13. *ἀντὶ πορνῶν*. Because of the prostitutes. 15, 6. For all these things my heart mourns. 26. They will bring this to an end. 28. *ἐν ἀρπάγματι* like furies. 35. *κοιμίζων* stilling.
 iii. 6. He looks out, where will come etc.
 iv. 2. surpassing in words, surpassing in indolence all. ? insolence. 11. *ἀλλήλων* of others. 13. succeeded to scatter.
 v. 3. After having called to Thee. 6. against thy discrimination. *παρὰ τὸ κρίμα σου*. 7. wilt (ix. 19). 9. we shall not cease.
 viii. 1. *ἠχούσης*, calling to. 2. great pillar of fire. 7. fut. in txt, pres. in trans. 13. away from all kinds of impurity. 15. *ἐπέρασεν* sent upon them. 16. the Hardstricker. 36. *μὴ ὄντος λυτρουμένου*, irretrievably.
 ix. 6. *τῶν ὁσίων σου*. Thy pious.
 xi. 8. *ἐλάλησεν ἀγαθόν*, has promised salvation.
 xii. 4. *συγχέαι*, to bring together.
 xiv. 4. Who loved the day in the participation of their sins.
 xv. 7. every substance of sinners. 6. as a persecuting hunger. 15. *ἐλεηθήσονται*, shall be pitied.
 xvi. 1. I almost fell into a stupefaction. 8. nor of any who is controlled by unprofitable sin.
 xvii. 16. As the heathen do for their idols. 32. He will exalt the Lord exceedingly in all the earth.
 xviii. a gift beyond price.
 etc. etc.

We cannot, in the face of this, affirm that Dr Pick has contributed much that is valuable to the study of these Psalms, though he has undoubtedly done a good work in bringing them before the notice of a fresh circle of students in a convenient and accessible form.

Had Dr Oscar von Gebhardt given his promised edition to the world, there would probably have been neither room nor demand for ours. But it may well be the case that English students will be glad to have an edition in their own language, which shall unite as far as possible all the results of criticism on the important document before us. No doubt Dr von Gebhardt will have many valuable solutions of critical and historical problems to offer: we heartily hope that he may be more successful than we have been in dealing with some of them.

We must now attempt to enumerate the principal notices of the Solomonic Psalms other than separate editions.

The first writer after Cerda who says anything much about them

is, we believe, John Eusebius Nieremberg, S. J. In his work *De origine S. Scripturae*, Libri xii. fol. Lyons, 1641, et al. he devotes some space to a notice of our book; lib. ix. c. 37 (pp. 337—342). He prints Pss. i. and xviii. in Greek and Latin, and Ps. xvii. 23—51 in Latin only. He also gives a list of the headings. He decides against the Solomonic authorship, alleging, *exempli gratia*, two points from the Psalms he selects. (i) The mention of ‘persecution’ in Ps. i.; (ii) the *χριστὸς κύριος* in Ps. xviii.; and he adds the mention of a battering-ram in Ps. ii. 1, and the fact that no father alludes to the book at all.

Of the two next authorities we have not been able to furnish any account from personal inspection. They are (1) Lud. Ferrandus, who makes some mention of the Psalms of Solomon in his commentary on the Psalter, Paris 1683, and (2) G. Janenski, who wrote a special dissertation *de Psalterio Solomonis*, published under the auspices of J. G. Neumann, Wittenberg, 1687.

Huet (Pet. Dan.), Bp of Avranches, the well-known critic, has a notice of our book in his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, iv. p. 397, which Fabricius quotes. He attributes it to a Hellenist familiar with the LXX., living not long after our Lord; and he doubts whether any imposture was intended.

Probably other notices might be found in the works of eighteenth century scholars, but the next whom we are able to cite is Ernest Bengel, who, in his posthumous *Opuscula Academica*, Hamburg, 1834, examines the views of our writer on (1) the future life, p. 178, (2) the Messianic hope, p. 394. He gathers from Pss. ii. and xi. that the date of composition was posterior to the destruction of Jerusalem, and mentions a theory of Bretschneider’s that the Psalms, originally written in Hebrew after the Exile, were rendered into Greek after A.D. 70.

An article by Movers in Herder’s *Kirchenlexicon*, 1847, s.v. *Apokryphen* (revised by Kaulen for the recent edition by Wetzer and Welt), marks an epoch in the history of the criticism of our book. Movers is the first to assign the period of Pompey’s invasion as the date of it, and, further, he believes in the Hebrew original. He speaks of the book as a pearl among Apocryphal documents.

Ewald in his *History of Israel* (followed by Stanley, *Jewish Church*, iv. 303), assigns the book to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes. Elsewhere he suggests the probability that some of the Psalms, e.g. i. and ii., are wrongly separated, and offers at least one conjecture on the text (xvii. 13).

Grimm (C. L. W.), in his *Erste Buch der Maccabäer*, p. xxvii.,

agrees in this view of the date, and mentions with favour the idea of a Hebrew original.

Hitzig, *Gesch. d. Volkes Israel*, p. 502, attributes the book to a Sadduceean author. Among his reasons for adopting this singular position are these, (1) that the description of the menpleasers in Ps. iv. resembles that of the Pharisees in the Gospels, (2) that the doctrine of freewill expressed in Ps. ix. 7 is Sadduceean, (3) that the Davidic Messiah of Ps. xvii. owes his revival to the existence of the Asmonean house.

Geiger (Abr.) in the *Jüd. Zeitschr. f. Wissensch. u. Leben*, vi. fasc. iii. 240, 1868, quoted by Hilgenfeld, calls the book a colourless production of the controversy between Pharisees and Sadducees—colourless, in the sense that it is difficult to date precisely.

Langen, *Jüdentum im Zeit Christi*, p. 64, devotes some space to enunciating views which are practically those of Movers, and opposes Ewald's position.

Delitzsch, on the Psalter, II. 381, and Keim, *Jesu v. Nazara*, I. 243, name the reign of Herod the Great, or the time of his accession, as the probable date.

Dillmann, in Herzog's *Realencyklopädie*, s.v. *Pseudepigraphen d. A. T.*, has a notice on the subject. Since the publication of the first edition this critic has altered his views. At that time he supported Ewald's theory of the date. In the more recent editions he adopts Wellhausen's results. Oehler in the same work, s.v. *Messias*, has a short notice.

Carrière (Aug.) has written a special dissertation in Latin, Strasburg, 1870. We have not been able to see a copy of it.

Vernes (Maurice) in his *Histoire des Idées Messianiques*, 1874, 121—139, discusses the book at length with reference to his main subject, the doctrine of the Messiah. We are indebted to him for some few references.

Grätz, *Gesch. d. Jud.*, III. 489, assigned the Psalms to a Christian author, on the very slightest grounds. In the latest editions the statement is omitted.

Drummond, *The Messiah*, 1877, 133—142. This book gives a useful summary of previous criticisms, and a statement of the author's own view, which agrees for the most part with that of Movers, etc.

Stanton (Professor V. H.), *The Jewish and Christian Messiah*, Cambridge, 1884, has a short notice: he does not attempt to determine the date of the Greek version.

Schürer, *Palestine in the time of our Lord*, Eng. Trans., III. 17, gives

by far the best and fullest account that has yet appeared of the book, its mss. and editions. He gives a list of references to authors who have written on the subject: of these, most have been noticed in the preceding pages; a few remain whom we have not been able to consult.

Dr Edersheim (*Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah*, i. p. 79, 146) gives an appreciation of the book, and contributes a suggestion that the successive Psalms should be read in connection with the correspondingly numbered Psalms in the Davidic Psalter.

Holtzmann (Oscar), (*Gesch. d. Volkes Israels*) in part 153 of the Berlin *Allgemeine Geschichte*, edited by W. Oncken, pp. 448—56, gives an excellent résumé of the character and contents of the Psalms. He adopts the standpoint of Wellhausen, and quotes copiously from his translation.

A Montauban programme by M. Jules Girbal (Toulouse, 1887) seems intended to prepare the way for a new French edition of these Psalms, but offers little that is new towards the understanding of them.

§ ii. *History of the book.*

The history of the Psalms before us, so far as it is to be gathered from early criticisms, 'testimonies,' or quotations, is very short and scanty indeed. Of passages where direct and undoubted mention is made of the collection, we have but six in all, and four of these are mere lists of books, while the two others form practically but a single one, for they are couched in identical words. Of passages where the reference is doubtful, or only by implication, we have three. It will be as well, we think, to put together these passages at once, and see what information we may fairly deduce from them. We will divide them into two classes, those whose reference is clear and unmistakable being placed in the first, those of less certain import in the second.

First come three well-known catalogues of Canonical and Un-canonical books, that called by the name of Athanasius (*Synopsis S. Scripturae*), that of Nicephorus (A.D. 806—814), and that which may be conveniently cited as the list of the Sixty Books.

Credner (*Zur Geschichte des Kanons*) investigates the relations of these first two lists. He concludes that the one attributed to Nicephorus is really the earlier, and originated in Syria in 500 A.D., and that the Athanasian one, whatever its date, is an abridged form of this (omitting the *στίχοι*), and is of Alexandrine origin.

Schürer, Vol. III., p. 123, also gives the text of the lists, and a similar estimate of their relations one to another. With reference to

the 3rd, he adds that it is for the most part a rearrangement of that of Nicephorus. Each has one item peculiar to itself.

Credner's conclusions are traversed by Zahn, with his usual ability (*Gesch. d. Neutest. Kanons* II. i. p. 295, etc.). According to him, Nicephorus's list is a document reduced to its present form at Jerusalem cir. 850, while the *Synopsis* was compiled in the sixth century.

(1) 'Athanasius' (T. II., p. 154 of the Paduan edition) in § 74 of the *Synopsis*, following on an analysis of the Apocalypse, gives a list which is the prototype of that of Nicephorus.

He enumerates (for the second time) certain ἀντιλεγόμενα of the O. T., viz. Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Esther, Judith and Tobit, and adds σὺν ἐκείνοις δὲ καὶ τὰτα ἡριθμῆνται.

Μακκαβαϊκὰ βιβλία δ'.

Πτολεμαϊκά.

ψαλμοὶ καὶ ᾠδαὶ Σολομῶντος. (Fabricius and others read ᾠδαί.)

Σωσάννα.

(2) Nicephorus (Patriarch of Constantinople A.D. 806—814) rearranges this list, and adds the number of στίχοι to each item. He also omits one, the Πτολεμαϊκά (which, as Credner suggests, perhaps = 3 Macc. Zahn would read πολεμικά, and connect the word with Μακκαβαϊκά).

The entry in his *Stichometry* is as follows (v. Westcott *On the Canon of the N. T.*, no. XIX., App.):

καὶ ὅσαι ἀντιλέγονται τῆς παλαιᾶς αὐται εἰσίν.

1. 3 books of Maccabees.
2. Wisdom of Solomon. (Here one ms. inserts no. 4.)
3. Ecclesiasticus.
4. ψαλμοὶ καὶ ᾠδαὶ (v. l. -ῆ) Σολομῶντος, στίχοι ββ' (2100).
5. Esther.
6. Judith. 7. Susanna. 8. Tobit.

(3) The list of the 'Sixty Books,' which is found appended to Anastasius Sinaïta's *Quaestiones et Responsiones*, has been often printed; from a Royal ms. at Paris by Cotelier, *Patr. Apost.* I. p. 196, from a Coislin ms. by Montfaucon, *Bibl. Coisl.*, p. 194, from the Barocian ms. no. 206 in Hody *de Bibliorum Textibus*, and Westcott *On the Canon of the N. T.* App. no. XVII., from a Vatican ms. by Pitra *Juris Eccl. hist. et mon.* I. 100, and lastly by Zahn, l. c. p. 289. It contains an appendix to the canonical books in two sections. (1) ὅσα ἕξω τῶν ξ', which consists of nine Deuterocanonical books. (2) ὅσα ἀπόκρυφα, twenty-five pseudepigrapha of Old and New Testament arranged in an order partly corresponding to the dates of the supposed authors.

No. 8 is Ἀνάληψις Μωϋσέως. No. 9 is Ψαλμοὶ Σολομῶντος. No. 10, Ἡλίου ἀποκάλυψις. This list is closely related to that of Nicephorus.

(4) Next in order comes the well-known catalogue of the contents of the Alexandrine ms. Here our book appears in the following connection :

ἀποκάλυψις Ἰωάννου
 Κλήμεντος ἐπιστολὴ α΄
 Κλήμεντος ἐπιστολὴ β΄
 ὁμοῦ βιβλία (number illegible)
 Ψαλμοὶ Σολομῶντος ιη΄.

We may note here that it seems possible that the Sinaitic ms (N) originally contained our book on six leaves now lost at the end. Such is Mr Rendel Harris's conjecture.

(5) The LIXth canon of the Council of Laodicea (c. 360 A.D.) provides ὅτι οὐ δεῖ ἰδωτικὸν ψαλμοὺς λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, οὐδὲ ἀκανόνιστα βιβλία, ἀλλὰ μόνα τὰ κανονικὰ τῆς παλαιᾶς καὶ καινῆς διαθήκης. On this Joannes Zonaras (in 1118) and Theodorus Balsamon (about 70 years later) have the following note (see Beveridge's *Synodicum*, i. p. 480), quoted by Fabricius and others; ἐκτὸς μὲν τῶν ρν΄ ψαλμῶν τοῦ Δαβίδ εὐρίσκονται καὶ τινες ἕτεροι λεγόμενοι τοῦ Σολομῶντος εἶναι καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν, οὓς καὶ ἰδωτικὸν ὠνόμασαν οἱ πατέρες καὶ μὴ λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ διετάξαντο. Balsamon merely copies Zonaras, as is his wont.

These are all the undoubted references to our book which the united industry of previous editors has been able to collect, and we are unable to add anything to them.

(6) The *second* class of references is headed by the evidence of the book 'Pistis Sophia' (composed in Greek in Egypt during the period 200—250 A.D., and extant in the Thebaic dialect). This evidence must be examined in detail later on; at present it may suffice to say that ᾠδαί of Solomon are mentioned in four places, and in one passage (p. 75 of the Latin, 116 of the Thebaic) a nineteenth ode of Solomon is cited.

(7) Ambrose, *Praef. in Lib. Psalmorum* (quoted by Geiger), 'seems to show a consciousness of uncanonical poems attributed to Solomon,' where he says, 'Salomo ipse David filius licet innumera cantica cecinisse dicatur, unum tamen quod ecclesia receperit canticorum canticum dereliquit.'

(8) Lactantius, *Div. Inst.* iv. 12, *Epit. Div. Inst.* c. xlv., has the following passage: 'Salomon ita dicit; Infirmatus est uterus Virginis,

et accepit foetum, et gravata est, et facta est in multa miseratione mater Virgo.' In the Epitome the same words occur thus introduced, 'Apud Salomonem ita scriptum est.' So the passage runs in the ordinary text, but several mss. add the source of the citation. In the Paris edition (Le Brun and Du Fresnoy) of 1748 we find the following note, 'Inter caeteros alii addunt in *Ode undevigesima*; alii in *Psalmo undevigesimo*: duo in *Psalmo vigesimo*.' Whether these words should stand in the text or not, they are all-important for our purpose. The fluctuation between *Psalms* and *Ode* seems to point to the fact that different scribes added the reference from their own knowledge of the source quoted, and by consequence, to show that the words are a gloss. As to the conclusions to be drawn from the whole passage, they will be best reserved till a later period. Whiston (*Auth. Rec.* i. 155) is the first and only editor who called attention to this passage.

(9) That Vigilantius, the adversary of Jerome, who made use of the 4th Book of Esdras, made use likewise of an Apocryph under the name of Solomon seems certain from the following words of Jerome *adv. Vigilant.* (quoted by Geiger): 'in commentariolo tuo quasi pro te faciens de Salomone sumis testimonium quod Salomon omnino non scripsit, ut qui habes alterum Esdras habeas et Salomonem alterum.'

That this 'second Solomon' is to be identified with the book used by Lactantius is at any rate not unlikely. More than this it would hardly be safe to say.

These are all the Patristic references, certain or supposed, to the Psalms of Solomon; what may fairly be adduced from them?

Generally, we may gather that the book attained only a very limited circulation. This is a necessary conclusion from the paucity of Patristic references. On the other hand, where it was read, it seems to have been read with respect. It is the solitary instance of an Old Testament book, which from being merely *ἀντιλεγόμενον* became *ἀπόκρυφον*. It is the one book which the scribe of A thought fit to add to the Canon. It is not, we think, possible to draw any instructive conclusion as to the Churches which received it most freely. Our evidence is fairly well scattered: one authority is Egyptian (perhaps two), one Syrian, three Latin, one Byzantine. But if Zonaras is right in his guess that the council of Laodicea had the Psalms of Solomon in their minds when they forbade the use of *ιδιωτικοὶ ψαλμοί* in church, we should gain a striking proof of their popularity in Asia in the 1vth century. We believe, however, that Zonaras only instances our book because it was the one uncanonical collection of Psalms known to him.

Going more into detail, we gather that the book was existing about

A.D. 500 in two forms. There was, first, the collection now extant, the eighteen 'Psalms of Solomon.' There was also, however, an Appendix to this collection of *ψῳδαὶ Σολομώντος*, almost equalling the first part in length, it may be. It is true that the latest editions of the lists of Ps.-Athanasius and Nicephorus read *ψαλμοὶ καὶ ψῳδῆ Σ.*, but against this we have to set the earlier evidence of the *Pistis Sophia*, which uniformly speaks of the 'Odes of Solomon.' This appendix of Odes was, if not entirely Christian, at any rate interpolated with distinctively Christian matter. We hope to show, later on, that some of the Odes in the *Pistis Sophia* are, in fact, not necessarily Christian at all; but the passage which Lactantius quotes is unmistakable in its character. It is a curious coincidence that another fragment of the same Ode should be quoted in the *Pistis Sophia*: in that fragment the Christian element is not so apparent.

The Odes, whatever their origin, were most likely a later addition to the eighteen Psalms. Why were they added? Partly, no doubt, on the strength of the 1005 odes mentioned in the Book of Kings; but also, as we believe, because the original collection was obviously imperfect at the end. We venture to suggest that a possible history of the collection is the following. The original collection, of at least nineteen complete Psalms, and perhaps more, is circulated during the first century in Palestine. With the destruction of Jerusalem it narrowly escapes extinction, and is eventually propagated by the Christian community of Palestine, from an archetype of which the last leaf (or leaves) had disappeared. By way of restoring, or supplementing the gap, certain Odes are added, either Jewish ones already in circulation as detached pieces, or Christian ones composed for the purpose, and into the 2nd part Christian interpolations are introduced to an extent not now discoverable. However, copies of the original eighteen Psalms are still in circulation without the added Odes, and it is from these copies that our present text is derived. The scribe of A, and probably the author of the 3rd List of Books, was in possession of the shorter collection: Nicephorus, Lactantius, and the author of the *Pistis Sophia*, used the longer one. This is, of course, mere conjecture, and it may be urged that one feature in the particular is not probable, namely, the idea that the copies of the book had at one time all disappeared save one, and that a mutilated one. We should answer that it is most improbable that many copies of the Greek Version of this book were in existence before A.D. 70. The Psalms, according to most critics, were written in Hebrew for liturgical use. They probably would not be so used save in the near neighbourhood of Jerusalem, and in the city

itself, and the majority of men who knew them at all would not require any Greek version of them. Hence the Greek copies would be few in number, and probably not dispersed over at all a wide area; for the Psalms are strongly Palestinian in character, and would not possess nearly the same amount of interest for a resident at Rome or Alexandria as for one living at or near the centre of political and religious life.

As to the length of the additions to the Psalms, we have only two facts to go upon. Nicephorus gives the length of Psalms and Odes together as 2100 *στίχοι*. The mss. of the Psalms say that they contain 1000 *ἔπη*. It has been suggested by previous editors, that the *ἔπος* is much longer than the *στίχος*, and therefore that the 2100 *στίχοι* might be amply accounted for by the eighteen Psalms *plus* the five Odes. Any such hypothesis is, however, put out of court by the investigations of M. Ch. Graux (see his article in the *Revue de Philologie, &c.* n. s. II. 97), who has shown that *στίχος* and *ἔπος* are synonymous terms for a fixed quantity, and that the *στίχος* had an uniform length of 34 to 38 letters. According to him, the stichometry of our book is corrupt. The 18 Psalms contain nearly 24,000 letters; and this means that they would yield about 700 *στίχοι*. But though the number 1000, given by our mss., may be wrong for our present text, it does not follow that it was necessarily wrong when the calculation was made. It may refer to a slightly longer recension than we possess—one, for example, in which the last Psalm existed in a complete form. Still less can we conclude that the stichometry of Nicephorus is incorrect in allotting 2100 *στίχοι* to the Psalms *and Odes* of Solomon. This much is clear; that the five Odes in the Pistis Sophia would not nearly make up the difference between 1000 and 2100 lines. Besides this, we must remember that there is nothing to show that the five Odes were all that existed under Solomon's name,—indeed, the evidence points in the other direction. We believe then that the added portion was quite twice as long as our present collection, and it is much to be wished that some further remains of it should be recovered. The number of *στίχοι* attributed to the whole by Nicephorus gives us a book of the same length as Joshua. The canonical Psalms, according to the same authority, contain 5100 *στίχοι*.

A word as to possible versions of our book in other languages than Greek. We cannot assume the existence of a Thebaic version from the evidence of the Pistis Sophia, for the whole of that book may be a translation from Greek. It will have been noticed, however, that three of the authorities quoted above are Latin writers, and, in particular, the reference supplied by the mss. of Lactantius may very fairly be taken as

indicating that an old Latin version existed at one time. This is, on other accounts, probable enough : it seems likely from Priscillian's tracts, the Gelasian Decree and other lists, that very obscure apocryphal books were well known in the West. No one would have suspected the existence of a Latin Book of Jubilees or Assumption of Moses ; yet the Milan palimpsest established their existence. We are not aware that a trace of any other version—Ethiopic, Syriac or Armenian—has ever been pointed out.

§ iii. *The MSS.*

There are at present four mss. of the Psalms of Solomon known to exist, and of one, which is lost, we possess a printed edition. Two of these mss. were first noticed by Dr Oscar von Gebhardt, and one by that excellent palaeographer, the late M. Charles Graux. The present edition is the first in which all five authorities have been used.

We proceed to describe the mss.

I. A. Augustanus. This ms., from which the Psalms were first printed by J. L. de la Cerda, was in his time preserved in the Public Library at Augsburg. We first hear of it in a letter from Andreas Schott to Johannes Meursius written in 1615 (*Meursii opera*, ed. J. Lamy, xi. p. 249). Schott says : 'Hoeschelius Graece pollicetur editurum se Cyrilli Alexandrini adversus Julianum παραβάτην libros ; nactum se quoque Salomonis exemplar vetustissimum Constantinopoli adlatum, in quo psalmi xviii Salomonis, hactenus ἀνέκδοτοι et invisi.' Cerda, in his prefatory note to the Psalms, does not tell us even so much as this about the ms. He says : 'Misit adhuc Reuerentissimus Pater Andreas Schottus Societatis nostrae hos Psalmos Salomonis recens in membranis antiquissimis Bibliothecae Augustanae repertos, Graece solum manu scriptos.' Fabricius says that Cerda professes only to have received a transcript of the ms., but the latter's notes led one to believe that Schott sent him the ms. itself (see p. xiii.). No one has ever seen it since, though Hilgenfeld and Geiger both made enquiries after it. From these extremely meagre accounts we gather that the ms. was a parchment one, of considerable age (the 'vetustissimus' can hardly be pressed), and that it contained some of the other Sapiential books (Schott speaks of it as 'Salomonis exemplar') : from Cerda's notes we gather further that it was difficult to read or damaged in some places ; 'obscure scriptum ut legere nequirem' and similar expressions occur with some frequency.

If Cerda's reprint is to be trusted, the Augsburg ms. cannot be identified with any of those now known. But on this matter see below.

2. V. Vindobonensis. This ms., which was first used by Hilgenfeld for the text of the Psalms, is mentioned first by Petrus Lambecius in his *Commentarius de Bibl. Caes. Vindob.* III. p. 20; next by Nessel in his catalogue, p. 31. Fabricius (p. 973) notices its existence. Hilgenfeld obtained a collation and description of it from Jos. Haupt (*Mess. Jud.* p. xiii.).

It is numbered as Cod. Gr. Theol. 7 (11 in Nessel), a folio measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ Vienna inches, of the xth century, written in double columns of 26 lines, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Vienna inches high, in one hand, written in semi-uncials. The ink has faded somewhat, *even* the rubricated titles and initials of the Psalms. The margins of the pages are prepared for Scholia.

The contents of the ms. are as follows :

Job,	with a catena	f. 1.
Proverbs	” ”	34.
Ecclesiastes	” ”	61.
Song of Solomon	” ”	77.
Wisdom, without a catena		86.
Ψαλμοὶ Σολομῶντος		105 b.
Ecclesiasticus		118—166.

Twenty-two leaves are lost between ff. 33—34. The ms. was bought by Augier de Busbecq at Constantinople cir. 1570. Lambecius, in a marginal note, mentions Cerda's work, and recommends the collation of this copy.

We depend on Hilgenfeld's edition for our knowledge of this ms.

[Since the above was written, we have obtained a full collation of V made by Dr Rudolf Beer, which shows that Haupt's was most inaccurate, and materially changes our estimate of the ms.]

3. K. Havniensis. This ms., now preserved in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, was first noticed by M. Charles Graux, who, in the *Revue Critique* for 1877, p. 291—3, in a review of Dr Chr. Bruun's *Aarsberetningen og Meddelelser fra det Store Kongelige Bibliothek*, Pt iii. 1877, describes the ms. briefly and gives a few specimens of its readings. He subsequently gave a fuller description in his *Notices sommaires des MSS. grecs de la Grande Bibliothèque Royale de Copenhague*. Paris, 1879, pp. 1—4. From these sources we gather the following facts.

The ms. is no. 6 of the old Royal collection. It was bought at Venice in 1699 by Frederick Rostgaard, along with most of the other Greek mss. at Copenhagen. In 1726, Count Danneskjold bought his

collection, and in 1732 most of it passed into the Royal Library. This volume consists of quires 11—39 of a xth century ms. in folio, written in double columns, with scholia, in a very beautiful hand. It contains :

Job, with a catena.

Proverbs,
Ecclesiastes, } with Scholia.
Song of Songs, }

Wisdom,
Psalms of Solomon, } without Scholia.
Ecclesiasticus. }

At fol. 84 is a very fine full-page painting representing Solomon enthroned. A facsimile of this may be seen in M. Bruun's work referred to above. Graux also gives two pages of the Psalms in facsimile. The liberality of the authorities at Copenhagen permitted this precious volume to be sent to the Cambridge University Library in the summer of 1888, and here Professor Ryle collated it for the purposes of this edition. To Dr Bruun in particular, for his great services to us in this matter, we beg to offer a sincere expression of our gratitude.

4. M. Mosquensis. This ms. was discovered by Dr Oscar von Gebhardt in 1879. The discovery is announced in an article by Dr Harnack in the *Theologische Literatur-Zeitung* for 1877, p. 627. No description of the ms. is there given.

We owe our knowledge of this ms. to the very great kindness of the Archimandrite Wladimir who holds the position of *Συνοδικὸς Σκευοφύλαξ καὶ Χαρτοφύλαξ*, to whom we desire hereby to render our warmest thanks. On being asked to furnish us with a collation of the ms. he at once sent a transcript of the entire text, made by himself, and a description of the ms. which we here subjoin. Such signal kindness as this deserves a better recognition than we can give.

Mosquensis Sanctissimae Synodi Bibliothecae Graecae Codex N 147, membranaceus, sec. xiii. fol. 225 (longitudo 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ digitos, latitudo 11 d.), duabus et tribus columnis paginae scriptae sunt, celere character. Tituli librorum et litterae initiales minio scripti sunt. Mosquam hic Codex translatus est ex monasterio Iberorum in Monte Atho, ab Arsenio Suchanow anno Christi 1653. Huic Codici in principio adscriptum *Ἀρσενιω ἩΓ τῶν Ἰβήρων*. Continet (1) fol. 3—82, *Βίβλος τοῦ Ἰώβ*; habet 33 capita cum catena variorum patrum: Chrysostomi, Dion. Areopagitae, Basilii Magni, Greg. Naz., Olympiodori, Theod. Mops., Polychronii, Didymi, Apolinarii, Origenis, Juliani, Theoph. Alex., et Cyrilli, Severi Antioch., Methodii, et Evagrii. Initium catenae,

Ἡ χώρα ἢ Ἀυσίτις, χώρα ἦν τῷ Ἡσαῦ. Finis texti in f. 82, οἱ δὲ ἐλθόντες πρὸς αὐτὸν φίλοι, Ἐλιφάξ τῶν Ἡσαῦ υἱῶν, Θαιμανῶν βασιλεὺς, Βαλδὰδ ὁ Σαυχαίων τύραννος. Σωφάρ ὁ Μιναίων βασιλεὺς. Ultimum scholium Evagrii, τοῦ Ἐλιφάξ ἦν υἱὸς Σωφάρ καὶ Ἀμαλῆκ, etc. (2) f. 83—125, Παροιμίαι Σολομώντος. Init. catenae, Εἰ καὶ κατὰ τὸ ῥητὸν τὸ εὐθὲς οἱ τῶν Παροιμιῶν ἀποσώζουσι λόγοι. Nomina commentatorum: Apol., Did., Dionys., Cyr., et Marcus. (3) f. 126—142, ἐκκλησιαστῆς cum scholiis anon. quorum init. Εἰ ἐκκλησιαστῆς ὁ λαλῶν, ἐκκλησίας ἄξια τὰ λεγόμενα. (4) f. 142—150 Ἄσμα ἄσμάτων. Nomen auctoris et init. scholii amplius legi nequit, atramentum enim expalluit. (5) f. 151—168 Σοφία Σολομώντος sine scholiis. (6) hic in f. 168—179 leguntur xviii Psalmi et Odae qui [ab] aliis tribuuntur Salomoni, sine titulis, sine divisione in capita et carmina, et sine scholiis. (7) f. 179—225 Σοφία Ἰησοῦ υἱοῦ Σιράχ, sine scholiis. Init. prologi, Πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων. In fol. 224 Προσευχὴ Ἰησοῦ υἱοῦ Σιράχ. Init. ἐξομολογήσομαί σοι, κ.τ.λ.

5. P. Parisiensis. This MS. was also first noticed by Dr O. v. Gebhardt, and the discovery announced in Dr Harnack's article referred to above. In the case of this MS. also we have to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to a scholar who has been kind enough to devote time and thought to furnishing us with a full collation of the text. The Rev. Pierre Batiffol, well known as the discoverer of Codex Φ (Beratinus), and as the editor of the Nicene Canons, and of Études Patristiques, etc., has most generously furnished us with a collation of the MS. in question: and it is with the greatest pleasure that we place on record this instance of his courtesy, and offer him our sincerest acknowledgments. In September of this year (1890) Mr James was able to make a brief inspection of the MS. and to glean a few additional particulars of it.

The MS. is no. 2991A in the National Library at Paris. It is a paper book written in 1419 in 'petit format,' of 495 leaves. The contents are very miscellaneous, but fall for the most part into well-defined groups.

I.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|------|
| <i>a.</i> | First comes Isocratis oratio ad Demonicum.....f. 2 | |
| | Oratorum nomina, etc. | 11 b |
| | Aesopi fabulae aliquot | 12 |
| <i>b.</i> | Next two Byzantine tracts. | |
| | Mich. Attalioetae promptuarium juris, imperfect...14 | |
| | Georg. Codini de officiis aulae CP | 65 |
| <i>c.</i> | Then Letters of Basil to Gregory Naz. | 135 |
| | Letters of Libanius and Basil | 143 |
| <i>d.</i> | Niceph. Gregoras. two 'monodiae' and some letters | 154 |

- e. Speeches and excerpts from Josephus, including the Hippolytean fragment *περὶ τοῦ παντός*..... 173

II.

- f. Wisdom of Solomon 195
 Psalms of Solomon 224 *b*
 Ecclesiasticus 244
 g. Physiognomic signs of character 320 *b*
 h. Prayer by Matthew of Philadelphia 324 *b*
 i. The Emperor Basil's exhortations to his son 334
 Gymnosophistarum responsiones 360 *b*
 Secundus the Pythagorean, his answer to Hadrian 363 *b*
 On the 8 deadly sins 366
 Dionysii Catonis sententiae 366 *b*
 vii sapientium apophthegmata 371 *b*
 k. A group of chronological lists 372-381
 l. A Byzantine miscellany of letters and verses 381 *b*-427
 m. An ethical miscellany 427 *b*-447

III.

- n. Satires and letters of Mazaris and Manuel Holobolus 448-495

Groups *f* to *m* are all in one and the same hand: the colophon on *f* 446 *b* states that the book was written at the expense τοῦ παινεγευστάτου κυροῦ Ματθαίου Παλαιολόγου τοῦ Λασκάρη.

These are all the MSS. known at present. That more may be discovered, even in European libraries, is by no means an impossibility.

We have now to investigate the relations of these authorities to one another. The most practical way of doing this will be to tabulate the readings peculiar to each. Two points—the numeration and titles of the Psalms,—we reserve for a subsequent period.

The following are the principal readings peculiar to Λ (excluding probable misprints in Cerda's book).

i. 8. ἀμαρτῆαι for ἀνομίαι, very likely repeated by Cerda from the line before. On ii. 4 see notes.

iv. 4. om. οί.

v. 15. δετερώση for δευτ., but ? misread.

vi. 5. σαλῶν for σάλων.

viii. 4. πῶλει for πῶλιν. 38. om. οὐκ.

ix. 2. ἦ for ἦς. 16. om. καὶ ἡμεῖς—οἴκτειρον.

xi. 9. om. ἐν ὀνόματι—'Ισραήλ.

xii. 4. om. χεῖλη—φοβουμένων.

xiii. 5. καταρῆροφή for καταστροφή, but probably Cerda read this wrong.

- xv. 10. om. τῆς. 11. om. αὐτῶν.
 xvii. 12. τὰ for οἷς. 31. ἔθνη καὶ λαοὺς for λ. κ. ε. 32. om. τὸν κύριον.
 xviii. 5. ἀμαρθλας for ἀμαθλας, ? mistake of Cerda's.

Another class of peculiar readings we regard as most probably misreadings of Cerda's.

- ii. 15. αῦθαι.
 iii. 2. ψάλλατε for ψάλατε.
 iv. 2. σημειῶσαι for -ώσει. 19. κείνος (?) for κενός. ἐμπλήσαι for -ει. 21. ἀπο-
 ηλρίων for ὑπὸ θηρίων.
 v. 1. αἰνέτω for -ος. 11. χιλόςης for χλόης. 16. φύσται for φέσεται.
 vi. 9. εὐλογήτω for -ός.
 viii. 13. ἐν φέδρω for ἀφέδρω. 16. κρατερῶς for -αιῶς. 40. ἀνετὸς for αἰνετός.
 ix. 6. καὶ οὐ for κ. ποῦ. 7. ἔρνα ἡμ. ἐν εὐλογῆ. 12. ὁμολογήσει for ἐξομ.
 16. σοῦ...ἀποστήσεις for σοι...ἀποστήσης.
 xi. 6. δρομοὶ for δρυμοί.
 xiii. 1. ἐσπέσασε for ἐσκέπ. or ἐπήσπ.
 xvii. 9. ἡριτῶν for ἡμῶν. 23. εἶδες for οἶδες or -ας. 27. ἀπελλῆ.
 xviii. 12. κυρέα for πορέα.

There is a 3rd class of obvious misprints which are very numerous. We will instance a few.

- i. 6. ἀγατοῖς.
 v. 7. ἐπικαλασόμεθα. 15. ανέκ.
 viii. 23. ὄρουσαλήμ, etc.
 ix. 17. ἡρέτισε for -ω or -ας ('elegisti').

Eight out of seventeen readings in the first class consist in omissions, and consequently there is a possibility that Cerda, who does not seem to have spent a very long time over his work, may be responsible for them. It does not seem to us that he was at all a skilled palaeographer, and certainly he did not keep his printer at all well in hand: so that a certain doubt hangs over almost every reading *peculiar* to A. In a note on vi. 7 Cerda says he has made several tacit corrections: 'restitui...ut et alia levia quae omitto.'

Next, of readings peculiar to V. The following are given by Hilg.

- ii. 3. δῶρω sic [really δῶρα]. 4. ἡτιμένθη [ἡτιμῆθη as K = ἡτιμώθη].
 v. 16. τὸ δεῖ for τὸ δέ. [The MS. has δέ.]
 x. 9. εὐφροσύνην for σωφρ. [The MS. has σωφρ.]
 xiii. 1. ἐπήσπασε for ἐσπέσασε or ἐσκεπ (?). [The MS. has ἐσκέπασε.]
 xvii. 9. γένος for -ους. [The MS. has γένους.]

It will be seen that every one of these is discredited by the new collation.

See further the additional note.

The readings in which K stands alone amount to no more than two, xi. 9. om. τὸ ἔλεος. xvii. 9. γένος. and we think that these may be oversights in collation.

Readings peculiar to P.

- iv. 17. ἀπορίας for the 2nd ἀπορίᾳ.
 viii. 34. ἐλαίου for ἐλεου (an itacism).
 xi. 6. ἐσκήρτησαν for ἐσκίασαν.
 xii. 2. ἄλλω for ἄλω.
 xvi. 1. καταφορᾷ for καταφθορᾶ. 12. ισχύσαι for ἐνισχύσαι.
 xvii. 35. δίκαιος καὶ διδακτός ins. καί. 40. αὐξεί for ἄξει.

Readings peculiar to M.

- ii. 4. ἐνέδωκεν. 5. αὐτῆς for αὐτοῦ. 21. σχιῖον (itacism).
 iii. 7. παρὰ θεὸν σωτήρης (mistake).
 viii. 13. ἀφάιδρω (itacism). 24. ἐγέννησεν (error).
 xiv. 3. ἀνθρώπου for οὐρανοῦ. ? ουνου misread.
 xvi. 9. φόβω for τόφω.
 xvii. 3, 4. om. μετ' ἐλεου καὶ ἡ βασις: τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμ: εἰς τ. αἰῶνα (homocoteleuton).
 34. φέροντας? (obscurely written in the copy).

The above lists will be found, we believe, to contain all the important readings (diversities in titles and numerations excepted) which are peculiar to each ms. The following lists will show what combinations of MSS. are most common.

First we will take the group AV. They agree in the following readings:

- iii. 11. om. μητρός.
 v. 7. εἰς for εἰ.
 ix. 17. om. παρὰ.
 x. 1. ἐλέγχω for ἐλεγμῶ.

Other groups of two into which A enters:

- A, K. ii. 25. ἐπαιξαν for ἐνἐπαιξαν.
 xvii. 30. καταμετρίσει for καταμερ.
 A, P. ii. 41. ἐνωπ. τῶν δούλων (P ex silentio). xvii. 5. βασιλείαν.
 A, M. xvii. 26. ἀμαρτωλῶν for -ους.

Groups of two into which V enters.

- V, K. xvii. 23. οἶδες for -ας. 27. ἀπειλή.
 V, P. nil.
 V, M. xiv. 1. ἐννόμω.

Groups of two into which K enters.

- A, K, V, K, see above. K, P, K, M, nil.

Groups of two into which P enters.

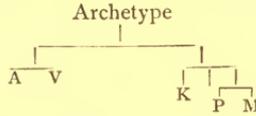
- A, P, V, P, K, P, see above.
 P, M. ii. 20. The lines of the verse are transposed. 24. ἐπαγωγῆ.
 v. 1. τὸ ὄνομά σου (for dative).
 xi. 8. ἀγαθὰ for -όν.
 xii. 4. ἀπὸ κακῶν for ἀκάκ.
 xvii. 23. οἶδας not εἶδες or οἶδες. 27. omit ἐν ἀπειλῇ—αὐτοῦ.

As a result of this investigation certain facts come forward prominently at once.

INTRODUCTION.

1. That A, V are very closely connected.
2. That K, P, M *usually* agree against them.
3. That P, M are very closely connected.

In other words, we arrive at a provisional genealogy of this form



Can we define the relationships more precisely than this? A theory has occurred to us which we are on the whole not inclined to accept, but which is worth stating, because the statement of the pros and cons of it may save others from the trouble of formulating it in the future. It is that A and V are one and the same ms. From Augsburg to Vienna is no very far cry, though we are not at present able to trace any transference of MSS. from one to the other. But that is a minor point. What is important in favour of the idea is (*a*) the character of A's peculiar readings, (*β*) the paucity of V's peculiar readings, (*γ*) the number and character of those in which A and V agree.

As to (*a*) it has already been remarked that by far the most important of those given above consist in omissions, and we repeat the suggestion made there, that Cerda does not inspire sufficient confidence as an editor, to free us from the suspicion that he is to blame for these omissions.

As to (*β*) we have only given five readings peculiar to V, and one of them, which if correctly given would close the question, is inferred *ex silentio*. There are three readings of A's which if confirmed would break the theory down at once. *σαλω̄ν* (specially noticed by Cerda), *καταμετρίσει* and *ἀμαρτωλω̄ν* (xvii. 26). Of the first of these we can say nothing in face of Cerda's statement, but of the others it may be said that *τρ* is very easily read for *ρ* in some hands, and that *ἀμαρτωλω̄ν* may represent a wrongly expanded abbreviation.

In every one of the other cases we might suspect a misreading.

But there is another branch of evidence not yet alluded to, which is less easily set aside, namely, the titles and numbering of the Psalms. The following table gives a conspectus of the ms. evidence on this point.

Ps. i.	A,	<i>ψαλμὸς τῷ Σ. α'.</i>	
	V	}	omit.
	K		
	P		

M omits all numbers and titles, save in the case of Ps. iii.

- ii. A, *ψ. τῷ Σ. περὶ Ἱεροσαλῆμ β'.*
V K have the numeral on the left, rather higher up.

- iii. A, ψ. τῶ Σ. περι δικαίων γ'.
V K P omit γ'.
M has the title but omits γ'.
- iv. A P, ψ. τῶ Σ. τοῖς ἀνθρωπαρέσκοις δ'.
V P the same, but Γ' for δ'.
K, Γ̄ ψ. τ. Σ.
- v. A, ψ. τ. Σ. ε'.
- V K P, Δ̄ ψ. Σ.
- vi. A, ψ. ἐν ἐλπίδι τῶ Σ. 5'
V K P, E' ἐν ἐλπ. τῶ Σ.
- vii. A, ψ. τ. Σ. ἐπιστροφῆς ζ'.
V K P, 5' τῶ Σ. ἐπιστρ.
- viii. A, ψ. τ. Σ. εἰς νίκας η'.
- V K P, Ζ' Ζ' τῶ Σ. εἰς νίκος.
- ix. A, ψ. τ. Σ. εἰς ἔλεγχον θ'.
- V K P, Θ̄ τ. Σ. εἰς ἔλ.
- x. A, ὕμνος τῶ Σ. ι'.
- V K prefix ι'.
- P has the same as A.
- xi. A, τῶ Σ. εἰς προσδοκίαν ια'. (Fabr. inserts ψαλμός.)
V K P prefix ΙΑ'.
- xii. A P, τῶ Σ. ἐν γλώσση παρανόμων ιβ'. (Fabr. adds ψαλμός.)
V K prefix ιβ'.
- xiii. A, ψ. τ. Σ. παράκλησις τῶν δικαίων ιγ'.
- V K P, ΙΓ' τῶ Σ. ψ. etc.
- xiv. A, ὕμνος τῶ Σ. ιδ'. A.
- V K P, ΙΔ ὕμνος τῶ Σ.
- xv. A P, ψ. τ. Σ. μετ' ᾠδῆς ιε'.
- V K prefix ιε'.
- xvi. A, ψ. τ. Σ. εἰς ἀντίληψιν ις'.
- V K P prefix ις'.
- xvii. A, ψ. τ. Σ. μετ' ᾠδῆς τῶ βασιλεῖ ιζ'.
- V K P as xvi.
- xviii. A P, ψ. τ. Σ. ἐπὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ κυρίου ιη'.
- V K as xv.

Now from this table certain curious points arise. First as to titles. Psalm i. has no title but in A. Ps. iii. is the only one to which M gives a title at all.

Next as to numeration. V, K and P agree in numbering certain Psalms wrongly, thus. They omit the number of Ps. iii., and call Ps. iv., iii. instead. Then, according to them, Ps. v. = iv., Ps. vi. = v., Ps. vii. = vi., Ps. viii. = vii. They omit the number viii. altogether, and

give Ps. ix. its correct number. The only other difference is that they consistently prefix the number to the title, instead of affixing it. In this last matter the scribe of P is influenced by the breadth of his margin.

We are inclined to attribute a considerable number of these differences to Cerda's editorship. When we see Fabricius consistently altering the position of the numeral and reading $\psi. \tau. \Sigma. \beta$ περι Ἱεροσαλήμ and so on, and twice inserting a ψ αλμός which he did not find in Cerda, we see how little editors of two centuries back thought of alterations which we now consider inexcusable. And it is, we think, most likely that Cerda took great liberties in this particular. To begin with, he calls the collection by a name which no other MS. or authority is known to give, Ψ αλτήριον (instead of Ψ αλμοὶ) Σ ολομώντος. This name he may very well have invented, as well as the title of the 1st Psalm, which is as obvious as it could well be. It is also most probable that, if A had the wrong numbering just noticed in V and K, Cerda would have corrected it without saying anything about it, and that he would have altered the position of the numerals. Again, it is by no means out of the question that he should have sometimes inserted Ψ αλμός, where V and K omit it (as in vi. and viii.), and sometimes omitted to insert it (as in xi. and xii.). In Ps. viii. again, ν ίκας of A is very likely to be a misreading for ν ίκος of VK.

The above paragraphs were written before we had found means to obtain a fresh collation of V, or indeed, had had reason to believe that such a thing was really needed. Had we procured it earlier, it is doubtful whether we should have laid such stress on the possibility of identifying A with V. Readings that had before seemed striking evidences of affinity (e.g. the omission of $\sigma\upsilon\rho$ ανὸν in xiv. 3, and of $\xi\omega$ s in xviii. 13, and such coincidences as $\acute{\alpha}$ ληθεία in xvii. 20) now prove to be simply mistakes in Haupt's collation: we had collected from Hilgenfeld's notes seventeen such instances of agreement between A and V against the other MSS.; and of these seventeen, thirteen are entirely set aside by the new evidence. In spite of this we have preferred to let the discussion stand. The tabulation of the titles is complete, and may prove useful; and the whole section, if it serves no other purpose, may at least prove an effective warning against the unquestioning employment of any old collation of a MS.

Moreover, it can hardly be said that the identity of A and V is absolutely out of the question even now. It might be argued, plausibly enough, that if Haupt in 1868 could commit such enormities, the probability that Cerda in 1626 may have done still worse, is increased. But as a whole, the case for the identity is considerably weakened, and the

net result of the investigation has been to deepen our distrust in the *editio princeps*, and to bring all our authorities into closer connection with each other than we had before thought possible.

For, in spite of the subdivisions into which our five mss. fall, they undoubtedly belong to one and the same family. This, we think, necessarily follows from the fact that they all contain the book in the same connection, i.e. they give it as an appendix to, or a component part of, the Solomonic writings contained in the LXX. Of this fact we are certain in four cases, and in each of these the position of the book is the same—between Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus—while in the fifth case (that of A) we know that other Solomonic writings were contained in the ms. It seems probable, then, that the Alexandrine ms. followed a tradition different from any of ours, for it placed the Psalm at the end of the sacred writings, as an appendix to the whole. There is no such difference, we believe, between our mss., as would not be amply accounted for by the intervention of a few steps between the archetype and their immediate progenitors. Beyond the solitary indication afforded by the subscription of P in which λ' is expanded into *τριάκοντα*, there is nothing to show definitely that any one of them was copied from an uncial ms., and of course even this trace does not prove an immediate descent from an uncial ancestor.

The similarity of P to M might suggest the idea that P was a copy of M. But this is at once negated by the absence of titles in M and by the fact that in xvii. 3, 4 M omits words which P inserts.

On the whole we are inclined to say that K is the best of our mss. It is as old as any, and presents a very neutral text, though not free from corruption. On the whole we cannot feel ourselves justified in constructing any more precise genealogy of the mss. than that given above, though the error in numeration common to V, K, and P, tends very considerably to close the connection between the two main subdivisions of our authorities.

The scanty notes of provenance which we possess are not such as to be very helpful. A, V, and P (?), came from Constantinople. K was bought at Venice. M came from Iviron on Athos.

§ iv. *Date and Authorship of the Psalms.*

At what date were the Psalms composed? Internal evidence enables us to give the answer. We find in certain Psalms clear allusions to contemporary and recent historical events of momentous importance to the Jewish nation. If these can be identified, we are in a position

at any rate approximately to determine the period at which the book was written; and the knowledge of their date, within certain limits, will be the key to various allusions descriptive of the internal condition of the Jewish community.

The historical events, to which we have referred, form the groundwork of Pss. i., ii., viii., xvii. 1—22; and indirect allusions to the same group of events may possibly be found in Pss. v., vii., ix., xv. One aspect of the social condition of the people is presented in Pss. iv. and xii.: Pss. xi., xvii. 23—end, xviii. give expression to the Messianic expectation: Pss. iii., vi., xiv., xvi. do not possess any distinctive colouring.

The following is the picture of contemporary events which we obtain from Pss. i., ii., viii., xvii.

The Jews are enjoying prosperity; they have grown greatly in numbers and fame (i. 3, 4); they are satisfied that God is thus blessing their upright and pious conduct (i. 2, viii. 7). They are however deceived. For suddenly there is an alarm of war (i. 2, viii. 1); a rumour comes of the advance of a hostile host, which threatens Jerusalem (viii. 2—4). The Psalmist now discovers the hollowness of his countrymen's piety, and sees in the approaching catastrophe a just judgment. The hostile army is led by a stranger, who comes from the uttermost parts of the earth; he is a mighty warrior, and, as the representative of the heathen foe, he is designated at different times 'the sinner,' 'the lawless,' 'the dragon,' 'the adversary' (cf. ii. 1 and 29, viii. 16, xvii. 9, 13, 15). He prepares war; but the rulers of Jerusalem go forth to meet him, they throw open the approaches to the city, and welcome him with acclamations; he enters and takes possession (viii. 17—20). From some quarter however resistance is offered; the invader with his battering-ram throws down strong walls, seizes the fortifications; Gentiles enter the sacred precincts of the Temple, and pollute the Altar with their presence (ii. 1, 2, viii. 21). A sanguinary vengeance is taken; a massacre takes place in which blood flows like water in Jerusalem (ii. 25—28, viii. 23, xvii. 13). Large numbers are sent away as exiles (viii. 24); they are taken to live the life of prisoners among the Gentiles (ii. 6, 13, 14); their destination is 'the bounds of the west' (*ἔως ἐπὶ δυσμῶν*), and even the rulers of the land are not spared, they are carried off to be the object of contumely and insult (xvii. 14). The conqueror in his pride and arrogance is guilty of acts of heathenish profanity in Jerusalem (viii. 15, 16, cf. ii. 29); his ambition has no limits, he does not realise that he is but a mortal man (ii. 32—33); God sends retribution; he is assassinated in Egypt, his body lies tossing on the waves, there is no one to bury him (ii. 30).

Such are the main features of the crisis in Jewish affairs, to which our Psalms allude. Who then is the foreigner, from the ends of the earth, who menaces Judæa, who, having been welcomed within Jerusalem, is nevertheless compelled to batter down walls with his siege-train, who massacres many citizens, and carries them off to 'the bounds of the west,' who is guilty of impious audacity, and receives a heaven-sent retribution, meeting an inglorious death on the shores of Egypt?

We will pass in review the names of the most eminent of Jerusalem's conquerors, and consider how far this description is applicable to them.

(1) The name of Titus need hardly come under serious discussion. The death of Titus, over which the Jews exulted as a heaven-sent retribution for the destruction of Jerusalem, bears no resemblance to the description in Ps. S. ii. 30. The welcome accorded to the invader in viii. 18—20 has no counterpart in the narrative of the great Jewish revolt against the Romans. Our Psalms moreover most certainly presuppose the survival of the city, after the invasion of the foreigner. It has been polluted by the Gentile (ii. 2, viii. 25, xvii. 25), but not destroyed. Some degree of mercy has been shown; the people have not been utterly consumed (ii. 26, xvii. 11).

(2) The name of Antiochus Epiphanes has with better show of reason received considerable support. His relations with the Jews introduce several points of similarity to the picture described above. But the more closely we carry the inspection, the less probable does this identification appear. The description of the invader 'as one who came from the uttermost parts of the earth' (*τὸν ἀπ' ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς*, viii. 16), though possibly only an imitation of the old prophetic style, is scarcely appropriate to the monarch of the adjoining kingdom of Syria. It is true he oppressed the Jews and carried on numerous wars, but the epithet of 'the mighty striker' (*τὸν παίοντα κραταιῶς*) would be more suited to a warrior whose success in arms had been less chequered or on a larger scale. We know that at the beginning of his reign there was a strong Hellenizing party in Jerusalem; but we do not find that Antiochus ever received such a welcome as is described in viii. 18—20. On the contrary, he is said on two occasions to have been obliged to attack Jerusalem, and yet the resistance which he encountered was never obstinate enough to compel resort to such extreme measures as the battering-ram (ii. 1). The defilement of the altars and the pollution of the Temple (ii. 2—5, viii. 25, 26, xvii. 16) suggest the temporary dishonour, not the overthrow of the Temple and the complete cessation of the Temple worship, which signalized Antiochus' capture of Jeru-

salem. Granting that he may have carried away many Jewish prisoners, the statement that they were sent to 'the bounds of the west' would be quite inappropriate to the captives of the Syrian king. Lastly, although the conclusion of Ps. ii. might represent a Jew's exultation at the news of Antiochus' death, the passage in ii. 30, *ἐκκεκνητημένον...* *Αἰγύπτου* is quite sufficient to show that the Syrian monarch is not intended. Surely too a Jew, in any lyrical description of Antiochus Epiphanes, would have used the opportunities afforded by Pss. S. ii., iv., xvii. to denounce the oppressor of his nation in a far less measured strain.

(3) The name of Herod the Great is very naturally suggested by the description of the invader as a man who was a 'stranger to our race' (*ἄνθρωπον ἀλλότριον γένους ἡμῶν*, xvii. 9). We know too that he and Sosius combined to lay siege to Jerusalem, and that the former signalized the beginning of his reign by the cruel slaughter of the leading members of the Sanhedrin. But we should not expect that an Idumean by birth, even if he had as a youth been prisoner in Rome, would be called 'one that came from the uttermost parts of the earth'; the epithet of 'the mighty striker' would not be very applicable in Herod's case, who, with all his force and vigour, obtained greater triumphs in the field of diplomacy than in that of battle. Herod it is true was an alien by race, but he was most careful to conciliate the religious prejudices of the Jews, and the charge of idolatry and insolent infamy in xvii. 15, 16 is not what we should expect to find in a description of his deeds. Herod permanently resided in or near Jerusalem itself; the description in Pss. S. ii., iv., xvii. gives the impression only of a temporary occupation by heathen troops. We never find that Herod's arrival was welcomed by the leaders of the people (viii. 18 sqq.), and however relentless he may have been in the pursuit of a cruel policy—sufficiently so to justify such a description as viii. 23 sqq.—yet it could never, we think, be said of him that he sent away captives to 'the west' (xvii. 14), or that he made slaves of the children of Jerusalem (ii. 5). The last days of Herod have a tragic and terrible history; but there is nothing in them at all resembling the description of the conqueror's doom on the shores of Egypt (ii. 30).

(4) We have reserved to the last the name of Pompey. In his case we find the most striking resemblances to the historical picture presented by our Psalms. He comes from Rome, 'from the uttermost parts of the earth' (viii. 16). He as the greatest general of the day, who had just overthrown Mithridates, is 'the mighty striker' (*τὸν παίοντα κραταιῶς*, viii. 16). The haughtiness and ambition of the great Roman

correspond with the description of ii. 33 (εἶπεν· ἐγὼ κύριος γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ἔσομαι). Pompey arrived in Syria not long after the Civil War between Hyrcanus II. and his brother Aristobulus II. had broken out. Hyrcanus was assisted by Aretas the Nabataean king. This civil conflict which followed the peaceful and prosperous reign of Alexandra is possibly intended by the allusion to the sudden outbreak of war after a period of tranquillity (i. 1, viii. 1). Pompey was with his army at Damascus, when he received overtures from both these rivals and from a third party consisting of the supporters of a Theocratic policy. Pompey's march through Palestine to Jericho was unopposed; the chief fortresses were surrendered to him without a blow. In Jerusalem Hyrcanus' party prevailed; the gates of the city were thrown open; the Roman soldiers entered unopposed (cf. viii. 18—20). But the supporters of Aristobulus were determined to resist: they established themselves in the Temple and refused to capitulate. An obstinate conflict ensued. The strength of the Temple fortifications was immense; Pompey was compelled to invest it by a regular siege: his engines and battering-rams were brought from Tyre, and after three months a breach was effected (ii. 1), and an assault made: the Temple was taken and a bloody massacre ensued (viii. 23). It was computed that 12000 Jews lost their lives in this first desperate conflict against the Romans. Aristobulus himself and certain members of his family were sent to Rome (ἕως ἐπὶ δουσμῶν), to adorn the triumph of Pompey (εἰς ἐμπαργμόν, xvii. 14). Hyrcanus was spared, and reinstated in the High Priesthood. Pompey acted with clemency and consideration (cf. ii. 26, xvii. 11): he restored the worship of the Temple, and did not touch its treasury; but by entering the Holy of Holies he was guilty of an unpardonable act of profanation. In strict correspondence with this description of Pompey's behaviour, we find that the Psalmist, who does not denounce the invader in nearly such unmeasured terms as he expends upon his own countrymen, refers to certain profane and insolent acts, perpetrated by the conqueror, in his ignorance of the Jewish God (xvii. 15). For some such profanation the doom described in ii. 30—35 befell the invader as a divine retribution; and it is impossible not to recognise in the picture of the stabbed and dishonoured corpse on the borders of Egypt a description of Pompey's treacherous assassination.

In this identification two points demand further consideration. (1) It may be objected that the penetration into the Holy of Holies, which the Jews so bitterly resented, would have been mentioned more definitely. But it must be remembered that, if in this matter Pompey displayed contempt for the religious scruples of the Jews, in other respects

he had shown consideration and kindness. Moreover we should not expect to find in a liturgical Psalm any detailed reference to an act so abhorrent to the pious Jew, that its Divine permission seemed an inexplicable mystery. In these Psalms Pompey is referred to as the scourge of Jewish iniquity; his profane acts are those of ignorance (xvii. 16, 17), and, although the detailed description of his doom is best understood in the light of this crowning act of profanity, the purpose of the Psalms is to describe not the impiety of the captor, but the heaven-sent disasters of Jerusalem as a judicial visitation for sin.

(2) It may be objected that the passages describing wholesale slaughter (viii. 23, xvii. 13) and large numbers of captives (ii. 6, viii. 24, xvii. 14) give a darker page of history than we should be justified, by Josephus' account, in attaching to Pompey's capture of Jerusalem. But Josephus wrote a century and a half after these events took place; and it is difficult to realise from his concise and simple narrative, that he is telling us of the loss of 12,000 Jewish lives in three months fighting over the walls of the Temple. The number of Jewish captives conveyed to Rome by Pompey laid the foundation of the large Jewish community of which Philo speaks a few decades later (*De Leg. ad Caium*, § 23). These disasters are insignificant by comparison with those which Josephus himself witnessed. But to the Jew, who wrote our Psalms, with the slaughter of so many countrymen, the dishonourable captivity of many others, and the utter overthrow of national independence fresh in his memory, it was impossible not to paint in darkest tints the crisis through which the country had passed.

That Pompey's invasion of Judæa is the historical event to which this group of Psalms refers, may possibly be indicated by two further pieces of evidence. (1) In xvii. 22 we have the mention of a Jewish king (ὁ βασιλεὺς). Now the title of king, which was first assumed in the Asmonean dynasty by Aristobulus (105—104) and appears on the coins of his brother Alexander Jannæus (104—78), was dropped after Pompey's capture of Jerusalem. Pompey restored to Hyrcanus the High Priesthood but not the royal power: Hyrcanus is called 'the High Priest and Ethnarch of the Jews' (Joseph. *Ant.* xiv. xii. 3). In later years Herod the Great received the kingdom of Judæa from Mark Antony (Jos. *Ant.* xiv. xiv. 4—6); but if Josephus may be trusted, the Jews never regarded him as a true king, 'the royal authority, which was a dignity formerly bestowed on those that were high priests by right of their birth, became the property of common men (δημοτικῶν ἀνδρῶν);' Jos. *Ant.* xiv. iv. 5. Now the title ὁ βασιλεὺς in xvii. 22 is clearly applied to a native prince and therefore to some one quite distinct from 'the stranger' (ὁ ἄλλό-

τριος) of xvii. 9. Accordingly it cannot be used either of Herod or of Antiochus Epiphanes; while if 'the stranger' be, as we contend, Pompey, then the mention of Hyrcanus II. or Aristobulus II., the rival Asmonean princes of the blood royal, by the title of 'the king' would be quite appropriate in the writing of a contemporary Jew.

(2) The allusions in our Psalms to drought and famine (ii. 10, v., xvii. 21) occurring at or near the time of the invasion of Judæa are not sufficiently definite to admit of any very certain identification. It is interesting however to find that in a passage where Josephus is speaking of the outbreak of hostilities between Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, he mentions a holy man named Onias, whose prayers were said to have prevailed with God to cause a certain drought to cease (*Jos. Ant.* xiv. ii. 1). In the very next chapter of his history, he describes how God punished the impiety of the Jews by sending 'a strong and vehement storm of wind' that destroyed the crops of the whole country, till a measure of wheat was bought for eleven drachmæ (*Jos. Ant.* xiv. ii.).

If we may assume that Pompey's capture of Jerusalem is the historical event to which Pss. S. i., ii., viii., xvii. refer, we may approximately determine the limits of date within which our Psalms were composed. There is nothing in the style or contents of the other Psalms to separate them in respect of date of composition from those which are definitely historical in colouring. We have no hesitation in assuming that the whole collection springs from the literary activity, if not of a single writer, at any rate of a single generation. Judging from the detailed character of the allusions, the historical Psalms must have been composed not very long after the events which they describe. The impressions are still fresh in the Psalmist's mind.

Wellhausen's supposition that Ps. S. iv. expressed the exasperation of the Pharisees against Alexander Jannæus is based on a misconception of iv. 11 (see note). The earliest direct allusions in the collection are to be found in Pss. S. i. and viii. which describe the outbreak of the war and the invasion of Pompey (B.C. 63). The latest event to which reference is certainly made is Pompey's death which took place in B.C. 48. It is we think conceivable that the tone of exultation which succeeds the description of Pompey's fate (ii. 36—41), the strain of joy which pervades Ps. S. x., and the confident expectation of the restoration from the Dispersion to be observed in Ps. S. xi. and xvii., may be explained by the enthusiasm, with which the Jews would hail the success of Julius Cæsar. From his hand they received especial favours and privileges, and presumably they hoped to obtain from him a yet more complete measure

of freedom. This however belongs to the region of conjecture. We find no allusion either to Cæsar's death or to the ascendancy of Herod the Great.

We are of opinion that Pss. S. iv. and xii. are among the earliest in the collection. For, whereas in Pss. S. i., viii., xiii., xvii. 'the sinners' are already punished by the disasters of the Pompeian invasion, in Pss. S. iv. and xii. 'the sinners' are only denounced with the utmost hatred, while the visitation by 'the Gentiles' is not mentioned, and the interference of a foreigner with Jewish affairs is apparently not foreseen.

In assigning the years B.C. 70 and B.C. 40 as the extreme limits of date within which our Psalms were written, we keep securely within the bounds of probability.

§ v. *Jewish Parties; and the Religious Thought of the Psalms of Solomon.*

This period of thirty years (70—40 B.C.) witnessed the last scenes of the prolonged struggle between the two great parties in Palestine, the Pharisees and the Sadducees. With the downfall of the Asmonean dynasty and the irresistible assertion of Roman rule, the conflict between the two factions began insensibly to be withdrawn from the arena of politics. But the feeling throughout the twenty years that elapsed between Pompey's capture of Jerusalem and Cæsar's death was at all times bitter. We should naturally expect that Palestinian Psalms of this period would throw light upon the condition of Jewish society or would at any rate reveal to which side in this intestinal contest the writer or writers inclined. Nor are we altogether disappointed, although we might have hoped for more. The Psalms reflect something of the intensity of the current animosities of the time. They leave the reader in no doubt to which party they belong. We shall have no difficulty in establishing the general grounds on which we give to the 'Psalms of Solomon' the significant title of 'Psalms of the Pharisees.'

A brief digression is here necessary in order to remind the reader as to the origin of the differences between the Pharisees and the Sadducees. It will be remembered that at the outbreak of the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes there were two sections of the Jewish community bitterly opposed to one another. On the one side stood the Hellenizing party, including many of the aristocracy and led by the High Priest himself, prepared for the sake of political advantage or private gain to make any sacrifice of national religion or to adopt any

practice from among pagan superstitions. On the opposite extreme stood the Asideans, the fanatical followers of the Jewish law, devoted to the principle of theocratic Judaism, prepared to suffer any hardship and to endure any loss rather than abandon a syllable of the sacred heritage. The fervour of the Maccabean revolt swept away the Hellenizers. The Asideans were strengthened by the successes of the patriots. The cause of Theocracy triumphed. But the spirit which had given rise to the Hellenizing of the former generation was still at work; it was fostered by the military successes of the Jewish captains and by the growth of Jewish prosperity. The Asmonean princes, to whose family the people had given the High Priesthood, upheld the sanctity of the law and the honour of the race. But the stricter Jews took umbrage nominally at the secularizing of the nation by enterprises undertaken not for the defence of religion, but for the gain of political liberty; they cavilled at the right of the Asmonean princes to hold the High Priesthood; they murmured at the erection of an earthly kingdom. The fanaticism of these men who, as those who separated themselves from all impurity, were called Pharisees or 'Separatists,' gradually drove the Asmonean princes, their natural champions, to seek the support of the old aristocracy, who had no sympathy with the new enthusiasm. Among the latter were the leading Priests who claimed to be the true sons of Zadok (Sadducees), conservative of the letter of the Mosaic law, but paying little heed to the teaching of the Scribes either upon future retribution or upon the countless methods of purification multiplied by tradition.

For some years before his death Johannes Hyrcanus († 105) had utterly broken with the Pharisees. During the reign of his son Alexander Jannæus the opposition between the two parties reached a climax in the great Civil War which raged for six years (*circa* 86—80). The power and influence of the Pharisees increased in proportion as the Asmonean ruler seemed to abandon the religious spirit of his great ancestors. A High Priest whose whole life was given to military adventure seemed to degrade the religion of his nation. The triumph of Alexander Jannæus and his Sadducee supporters, followed by the wholesale slaughter and banishment of Pharisee foes, was powerless to stem the current of popular feeling. When Alexandra succeeded to her husband's throne in B.C. 78, she could only maintain her position by the reversal of the previous policy and the recall of the exiles. Her reign was prosperous and peaceful; by the Pharisees it was regarded as a golden period (*Taanith* 23a). The Sadducees however felt themselves displaced from their rightful position. Their nobles, with the

young prince Aristobulus at their head, began to demand a larger control in the administration of the kingdom. Already in the year of the queen's death, B.C. 69, they had succeeded in occupying some of the strongest fortresses. On Hyrcanus' succeeding to the throne, a determined move was made to regain a complete Sadducean ascendancy. Aristobulus, in whom there lived again the spirit of Alexander Jannæus, was made king and High Priest in his brother's room. It looked as if the day of persecution and exile for the Pharisees had returned, when Antipater the Idumean induced Aretas king of Nabatæa to espouse the cause of Hyrcanus. War broke out between the two brothers; Scaurus, Pompey's lieutenant, who appeared in Syria in B.C. 65, favoured the cause of Aristobulus. But Pompey himself, on arriving in the spring of B.C. 63, was met not only by Aristobulus and Hyrcanus, but also by an influential gathering of the Pharisees who protested against the rule of an earthly king. The deposition and capture of Aristobulus was the death-blow of the Asmonean dynasty and of the Sadducean political ascendancy. The Sadducean aristocracy suffered heavily in the capture of the Temple. The animosity between them and the Pharisees did not diminish. In social and religious matters it continued to burn fiercely. The Sadducees were an aristocratic clique, at the head of which stood the High Priest; the Pharisees impersonated the religious fervour of the masses, guided and directed by the teaching of the Scribes. The Sadducees were tenacious of the Mosaic law, and refused to accept the expansion which it received from the teaching of the Pharisees; they had no sympathy with the new development of religious thought respecting the resurrection, a world to come, or a future retribution. The Sadducees were ready to make the most of their connection with the outside world by political intrigue and commercial enterprise. The Pharisees on the other hand would have nothing to do with the Gentiles.

When we compare the statements contained in our Psalms with the picture of the internal condition of Judæa, we think there can be no doubt of their Pharisaic origin. The Psalmist who divides the whole community into 'righteous' (δίκαιοι), or 'saints' (ῥῆσιοι), and 'sinners' (ἁμαρτωλοὶ), or 'transgressors' (παράνομοι), seems to have in view the opposition between the Pharisees and the Sadducees.

That the Sadducees are designated as 'sinners,' appears from a variety of allusions.

(a) The Psalmist denounces the 'sinners' for having violently usurped and taken possession of the throne of David (xvii. 5, 8). This is an unmistakable reference to the Asmonean house. That the

king himself is implicated in 'transgression' (xvii. 22) could only have been asserted by one who was hostile to the dynasty upheld by the Sadducees. The Psalmist includes in his condemnation the nobles and princes of the land (xvii. 21); his prayer that the Messiah may sweep away 'unjust rulers' (xvii. 24, 41) probably reflects his sentiments towards existing authority. The overthrow of the rulers (viii. 23, xvii. 14) who received 'the stranger' into their land is regarded as a divine judgment for their iniquities (viii. 15, xvii. 8).

(b) The complaint is made that these 'sinners' have taken violent possession of that to which they had no rightful claim, the reference evidently being to the High Priesthood (xvii. 6). In the absence of the true lineage, they had laid sacrilegious hands on the sacred heritage (viii. 12) from which the Messiah is to eject them (xvii. 26). In these allusions we cannot doubt that a Pharisee assails the Asmonean house for its retention of the High Priesthood.

(c) The Psalmist avers that those who discharge the sacred functions pollute the holy things and the offerings by their neglect of the true observances and by their ceremonial uncleanness (cf. i. 8, ii. 3, 5, vii. 2, viii. 13, 26, xvii. 51). It is notorious that the Sadducees were not so scrupulous as the Pharisees, and did not accept all the rules of purification required by the tradition of the Scribes. The Pharisaic origin of the Psalms would give especial point to the charges made against the Priests of the Sadducee faction in viii. 13.

(d) The Asmonean princes and Sadducee nobles were as a rule more ready than the rest of their countrymen to comply with foreign customs. This tendency may easily have received a damaging misinterpretation from their political foes. There may also have been too much foundation of truth in the rumours about foul rites and nameless horrors. 'The sinners' are accused in our Psalms of 'secret enormities' for which God has brought judgment upon the people (i. 7, ii. 18, iv. 5, viii. 9), and of surpassing the heathen in the wickedness accompanying their worship (i. 8, viii. 14, xvii. 17). Whether the accusations are true or not, they correspond on the one hand to the judgment, which the Pharisees would pass upon any acts of Sadducee connivance at Pagan rites, and on the other hand to the low moral life, which the last Asmonean kings tolerated at their court.

The tone of virulent denunciation in Pss. S. iv. and xii. must be attributed to some recent injury or affront. But the offenders clearly belong to the same class. They are men of influence, they are on the Council (iv. 1); they combine severity in judicial duties with immoralities in private life; they are full of cleverness, and by appeals to the

law can justify their actions to the simple-minded (iv. 10, 25); they are full of deceit (iv. 12, 26, xii. 1—4); they live and consort with 'the saints' (iv. 7), but they are not to be trusted, they are all things to all men, mere menpleasers (iv. 10). Such language would well suit an indignant Pharisee's description of bitter foes, who in his opinion made an unscrupulous use of their high position in the land, only studying the law in order to delude the people, and ever seeking to ingratiate themselves with the Gentile.

Another element in the Psalmist's accusation against these foes is that, in order to compass their own ends of avarice and vice, they made desolate whole houses (iv. 11, 13, 15, 23, xii. 2, 4); they dispersed (iv. 13, 23) the inhabitants, and 'the saints' were scattered before them, they were banished and could no longer dwell in their own land (xvii. 18). We are forcibly reminded of the action taken by Alexander Jannæus and his Sadducee supporters in order to get rid of their Pharisee adversaries: perhaps a renewal of the same policy was threatened when the Sadducees attempted to regain their lost authority after the death of Alexandra.

That the Psalmist refers to the Sadducees is perhaps also to be inferred from the stress laid upon the pride and insolence of his foes, e.g. ii. 35, iv. 28, xvii. 26, 46. This would inevitably be an accusation of the popular against the aristocratic party.

Over against 'the sinners' and 'the transgressors' our Psalmist sets 'the righteous' (ii. 38, 39, iii. 3—5, 7, 8, 14, iv. 9, ix. 15, x. 3, xiii. 5—9, xv. 8, xvi. 15) and 'the saints' (iii. 10, iv. 7, viii. 40, ix. 6, x. 7, xii. 5, 8, xiii. 11, xv. 11, 'saints of God' viii. 28, 'saints of the Lord' xii. 8, xiii. 9, xiv. 2, 9): and it is obvious that if the Sadducees are intended by the one class, the only class which could thus be contrasted with them by a Jew in the middle of the last century B.C. would be the Pharisees. That this is the case appears at every turn. Thus, in contrast to the noble and wealthy families of the Sadducees, the Pharisees who do not follow after earthly riches are for the most part 'poor.' It is the poor whom God blesses (cf. v. 2, x. 7, xv. 2, xviii. 3). They are the true 'fearers of God' (ii. 37, iii. 16, v. 21, vi. 8, xii. 4, 8, xiii. 11, xv. 15). Their fear of God is not for any ulterior purpose of profit or worldly advantage, but in simplicity and singleness of heart (*ἐν ἀκακίᾳ*, iv. 26, cf. iv. 25, xii. 4). Their religion is not counterfeited for office or assumed for purposes of policy like that of 'the profane' and 'the menpleasers' (iv. 1); they love God 'in truth' (*ἐν ἀληθείᾳ*, vi. 9, x. 4, xiv. 1).

In order to appreciate the Pharisaic colouring in the religious

thought of these Psalms, we propose at this point to review briefly its most distinctive features.

(a) The conception of a Theocracy lay at the root both of the religion and of the politics of the Pharisees. Loyalty to this thought made them rebellious subjects of the Asmonean princes as well as devoted servants of the sacred law. The words 'The Lord is King' were the watchword which upheld the Pharisees in the face of Roman oppression (see ii. 34, 36, v. 21, 22. xvii. 1, 38, 51).

(b) (1) The sacred 'Torah' or Law, which the 'menpleasers' handled deceitfully (iv. 10), is God's witness upon earth (x. 5). True righteousness is fulfilled in the life that does not swerve from its ordinances (xiv. 1). The righteousness of our Psalms is conspicuously 'the righteousness of the Pharisees.' It is fulfilled in deeds (cf. ix. 7, 9, xvii. 21, xviii. 9), and especially in deeds which carried out the rules, or avoided the violation, of the ceremonial law (iii. 8—10. v. 20). The neglect of such rules was the contradiction of all righteousness (cf. i. 2, 3 with 8; viii. 7 with 13, 14. (2) 'The righteous' however do not differ from 'the sinners' only by the performance of mere external acts, but also by the spirit of true worship; and emphasis is laid upon the necessity of praise (iii. 1—3, v. 1, vi. 6, x. 6, 7, xi., xv. 3—5, xvi. 7, xix.), prayer (ii. 24, v. 7, vi. 1, 7, 8, vii. 7, viii. 37, xv. 1), and repentance (iii. 5, 6, ix. 11—15, xvi.). (3) Although we are not prepared to admit that *συναγωγή* is necessarily used in x. 8, xvii. 18 in its most limited sense, it is possible that these passages, along with such expressions as *ἐν μέσῳ ἐπισταμένων τὰ κρίματά σου* in v. 1 and *παροικία* in xvii. 19, may contain some allusion to the Synagogal institutions which were the strength of the Pharisaic organization.

(c) The attitude with which our Psalmist regards the subjugation of his country to the heathen is highly characteristic of a Theocratic Jew. He does not, as a Sadducee would have done, lament the extinction of the Jewish dynasty and the overthrow of hopes for Jewish independence or an earthly empire; nor does he denounce with any venomous hatred the foreign foe who had been the instrument of his country's calamity and disgrace. He regards these troubles and disasters as the necessary discipline (*παιδεία*) for the offences of his people: in the face of the humiliation and loss which his country had sustained, he justifies God's dealings with men (cf. ii. 16, vii. 3, viii. 7, 27, 31, x. 1—3, xiii. 6—8, xiv. 1, xvi. 11, xviii. 4). He asserts that God has permitted, nay, has ordained the visitation (ii. 1, 15, 24, viii. 15, xvii. 8).

The Psalmist by his praise of patience and resignation distinguishes himself no less from the political fanatics of his own party, who, after-

wards known as the Zealots, hastened the final downfall of the nation (ii. 40, x. 2, xiv. 1, xvi. 15). Not that the Pharisee abandoned all hopes for the restoration of his people. That he did not resign himself to apathetic despair is abundantly clear from the great strain of Messianic hope in xi., xvii., xviii. But in Ps. S. xvii. it is very noticeable that the agent of Israel's restoration is the Messiah himself, unaided by earthly weapons. The loyal supporter of the Theocracy is ready to wait until the time comes when God shall fulfil His promise (vii. 9, xvii. 23, xviii. 6).

It is true that at the approach of the invader, who executed the Divine judgment, 'the righteous' no less than 'the sinners' were thrown into consternation (viii. 5, 6, xiii. 4 ὁ εὐσεβῆς (?)). But it was upon 'the sinners' that the heaviest calamities fell; 'the righteous' were protected from harm (xiii. 2, 5, xv. 6, 8). The prayer of 'the righteous' was heard (xv. 1, cf. vi. 8); and the intercession of the true Israel is represented as averting the annihilation of the race (ii. 26—30).

(d) In the matter of Divine Providence and man's free will the religious teaching of our Psalms is unmistakably on the side of the Pharisees. According to the somewhat questionable assertion of Josephus, the Sadducees of his time maintained the absolute freedom of man's will, and denied the possibility of Divine cooperation or interposition in things human; the Pharisees, on the other hand, while admitting the freedom of man's power of choice, recognised the operation of Providence in all human affairs (*Jos. Bell. Jud.* 11. viii. 14). It would be impossible to state the Pharisee position more accurately than it appears in Ps. S. ix. 7, 8 (ὁ θεὸς, τὰ ἔργα ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκλογῇ καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ τῆς ψυχῆς ἡμῶν τοῦ ποιῆσαι δικαιοσύνην καὶ ἀδικίαν ἐν ἔργοις χειρῶν ἡμῶν· καὶ ἐν τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ σου ἐπισκέπτῃ υἱοὺς ἀνθρώπων). Man's complete dependence upon his Maker in all things is asserted under the striking image of Ps. v. 4—6, with which our Lord Himself seems to suppose His hearers to be familiar (cf. *Matt.* xii. 29; *Mark* iii. 27; *Luke* xi. 21, 22).

The whole universe is the sphere of Divine operation. God's mercy is over all the earth (v. 17, xvii. 38, xviii. 3), and His justice extends to every part of the world (viii. 29, ix. 4). The thought of Divine justice is constantly brought before us, primarily no doubt with the object of reconciling the devout Jews to acquiesce in the calamities of the time, but also by way of contrast to the tyranny and injustice of the time (cf. ii. 12, 16, 19, 37, iv. 28, viii. 7, 32, x. 6).

But the universality of Divine mercy and justice in no way affects the peculiar relations of Israel with Jehovah. He is the God of Israel

(iv. 1, xi. 2, xii. 6, xviii. 6; cf. viii. 37, ix. 16) and the God of Jacob (xvi. 3). Israel is His portion and heritage (xiv. 3). 'The seed of Abraham' was chosen above all the nations, the Divine name set upon it, the holy covenant established with the patriarchs (ix. 17—20). God's love and mercy are always towards Israel (v. 21, vii. 8, xviii. 2—4). Israel is His servant (xii. 7, xvii. 23), for whom He hath promised blessings (xi. 8; cf. xvii. 50). Jerusalem is the holy city (viii. 4).

But it may be doubted whether the Psalmist includes under Israel all the children of Israel. To the Psalmist the true Israel is the ideal Israel, 'the flock of the Lord' (xvii. 45). It excludes those that dwell with the saints in hypocrisy (iv. 7). From them God will deliver the true Israel (iv. 27, xvii. 51). 'The true Israel will consist of those that 'call upon Him in patience' (ii. 40), 'that fear Him and love Him in sincerity' (iv. 29, x. 4, xiii. 11), 'the saints of God' (viii. 28).

(e) The doctrine of Retribution, which the Sadducees rejected, but which was regarded as a cardinal doctrine of the Pharisees, is strongly asserted (ii. 7, 17, 30—32, 37, 39, ix. 9, xiii. 5, xv. 14, xvii. 10).

Our Psalms, it seems clear to us, do not limit the principle of retribution to the present stage of life. There is to be a day of judgement, when the Lord will 'visit' the earth with judgement (iii. 14, xv. 14); a day of mercy and 'election' for the righteous (iii. 14, xiv. 6, xviii. 6), but of destruction for sinners (xv. 13). We find also stated very simply the Jewish teaching upon the Resurrection, which the Pharisees held and the Sadducees denied. 'The righteous' will at the time of 'the visitation of God' rise again, whether in the body or not is not told us; they will rise into 'life eternal' (iii. 16, xiii. 9); they will enter into 'eternal joy' (x. 9); happiness will be their inheritance (xiv. 7, xv. 15); they will inherit 'the promises of the Lord' (xii. 8). These are expressions whose meaning cannot be exhausted by the thought of the prolongation of life or of the continuance of prosperity on earth. 'Eternal life' is introduced as a justification for Divine righteousness: the calamities of the righteous receive an explanation in the doctrine of 'the coming age' (העולם הבא).

On the other hand, the future condition of the wicked is stated in terms which leave the reader in doubt whether a doctrine of annihilation is intended. 'The destruction of the sinner is for ever' (iii. 13; cf. ix. 9, xii. 8, xiii. 10). Religious opinion on this subject was probably not yet fully formed. Perhaps we should be right in concluding that our Psalmist denied 'a resurrection to life' in the case of the wicked, although he did not call in question the continuity of their personal existence. Hence, when the righteous shall be remembered with mercy,

the sinners will be forgotten (iii. 13, xiv. 10), their memorial will no longer be found (xiii. 10); but if their destruction is to be for ever (iii. 13), their inheritance is to be Sheol, an unending portion of darkness and destruction (xiv. 6, xv. 11).

(f) Angels. It is due perhaps chiefly to the simplicity of thought in our Psalms, that the doctrine of angels is only once with certainty referred to (xvii. 49 *ὡς λόγοι ἀγγέλων*). The belief that the heavenly bodies were under the control of angelic beings is possibly hinted at in xviii. 12—14 (xix. 2—4).

(g) The Messiah. The finely conceived and fully detailed description of the Messiah and His Kingdom contained in Pss. S. xvii. 23—end, xviii. 1—9 has naturally excited greater attention than any other part of our book. It is in fact as important a piece of Messianic literature as any later Jewish books have to show. It may be taken, we believe, as presenting more accurately than any other document a statement of the popular Pharisaic expectation regarding the Messiah, shortly before the time when our Lord Jesus, the Christ, appeared. This fact alone should have led to its being widely known and carefully examined by students of the Gospels: but in common with the rest of the book it has suffered unmerited neglect. Nieremberg is the first scholar who called particular attention to it, and in his book, *De Origine S. Scripturae* (1641), ix. 39 (p. 341), he prints a Latin version of Ps. S. xvii. 23—end. But we cannot find that after him any writer has made use of this passage before Bengel.

§ vi. *The Idea of the Messiah in the Psalms of Solomon.*

We propose here to consider

(i) the main outline of the picture of the Messiah and His times, as represented in our Psalms;

(ii) certain distinctive characteristics of the Messiah here described;

(iii) the special significance of this representation of the Messiah (a) in the history of the doctrine, (b) in the history of the Jewish people.

(i) The main outline of the picture of the Messiah and His times.

(a) *The time of His coming.* The time of the Messiah's coming is known to God only (xvii. 23, 47). But from the fact that the Psalmist's prayer for the coming of the Messiah follows immediately upon the description of the triumph of the Romans, the downfall of the Asmonean dynasty, and the calamities of the people, we may infer that, in the ex-

pectation of the writer, the Messiah's coming was likely to be preceded by great disasters.

(b) *His origin.* He is to be raised up by God Himself (xvii. 23, 47, xviii. 6). He is to be a descendant of David (xvii. 23).

(c) *His Mission* is of a twofold character, destructive and restorative, expressed in the word 'purification' (xvii. 25, xviii. 6).

It is *destructive.* He is summoned to overthrow the supremacy of the Gentiles (ἔθνη), to destroy them utterly from out of Jerusalem and from out of the borders of Israel (xvii. 25, 27, 31). He is summoned also to break up the power of 'unjust rulers' (xvii. 24) and to drive out from the heritage of God 'the proud sinners,' who had obtained unlawful possession (xvii. 26, 27, 41, 51; cf. with 6—8).

By 'the Gentiles,' allusion is made to the Romans: by 'the sinners,' to the Sadducees.

It is *restorative.* (α) The kingdom of the Messiah is to be set up in the room of the Gentiles and the sinners, and to be established over Israel (xvii. 23, 35, 36, 47). (β) He is to gather together again the dispersed tribes of Israel (xvii. 28, 30, 34, 46, 48, 50). (γ) He is to make Jerusalem his capital, and to restore the glory of her Temple worship (xvii. 33—35). (δ) He is to make the Gentiles subject to him; they shall bring tribute to him, and shall be converted to the true faith (xvii. 31, 32, 34).

(d) *The character of his rule,* spiritual, holy, wise and just.

It is *spiritual.* The Messiah king is not an aggressive conqueror by force of arms. His administration does not rest upon physical power (xvii. 37). His trust is not in the ordinary safeguards of a throne, but in Jehovah (xvii. 38).

It is *holy.* Holiness and purity are the instruments of his power (xviii. 33, 36, 46). His purity from sin is the measure of his authority (xvii. 41). He does not tolerate the presence of iniquity (xvii. 28): all his subjects will be 'sons of God' (xvii. 30), all will be holy (xvii. 36).

It is *wise.* With wisdom he is to begin his work of purification (xvii. 25), and with wisdom he is to judge the peoples (xvii. 31). God endows him with the Holy Spirit and makes him mighty in wisdom and understanding (xvii. 42, xviii. 8).

It is *just.* Upon this quality, inseparable from that of wisdom (xvii. 31), great stress is laid. Justice will attend his work of destruction (xvii. 25) and his task of ruling (xvii. 28, 29, 31). Justice will temper his might (xvii. 42, xviii. 8), and under his rule no oppression shall take place (xvii. 46). His utterance will be mighty to overthrow (xvii.

27, 39); but his words will be purer than the gold, and when he administers judgement they will be as 'the words of angels' (xvii. 48, 49).

(ii) Certain distinctive characteristics of the treatment of the Messiah in the Psalms of Solomon.

(a) The title 'Christ,' 'Anointed One' (Χριστός, מָשִׁיחַ) is here perhaps used for the first time in literature of the expected Deliverer of Israel. 'It is not a characteristic title of the promised Saviour in the O. T. It is not even specifically applied to Him, unless perhaps in Dan. ix. 25 f., a passage of which the interpretation is very doubtful' (Westcott, *Ep. of St John*, p. 189). Three times over this name, destined to play so unique a part, occurs (xvii. 36, xviii. 6, 8) in our book. Repeatedly as the word has occurred before in other writings, it has always had reference to actual monarchs then reigning, never to an ideal monarch who was to come.

(b) The Messiah of these Psalms is to be 'the son of David.' The significance of this must not be overlooked. We return to the conception of the Prophets. Haggai had been the last to point to the lineage of David (ii. 21—23). Zechariah had emphasized the priestly side of the Messianic hope (vi. 11—13). In the time of the Maccabees it centres in a 'faithful prophet' (1 Macc. xiv. 41; cf. iv. 46); and it is not David but Jeremiah who appears in a dream to Judas Maccabeus (2 Macc. xv. 12—16). In Ecclesiasticus again (xlviii. 10, 11) it is Elijah the prophet who is to 'establish the tribes of Jacob.' The Messianic vocation of the house of David, which since the Captivity had fallen into the background, and under the glorious reign of the first Asmonean princes had almost been lost to view, reappears in these Pharisaic Psalms.

(c) The Messiah is a vassal-king, not Supreme Sovereign. He is only God's vicegerent upon earth. Jehovah is 'his God' (xvii. 28, 41, xviii. 8); and Jehovah is his king (xvii. 38); his reign will be a blessing to the people of Jehovah (xvii. 40); he tends not his own, but Jehovah's flock (xvii. 45). The Messianic kingdom is not a pure theocracy: for, although God is at the head of the nation, there is a visible earthly king, who is strong because his hope is in God (xvii. 43).

(d) The Messiah unites the offices of king and priest. There is no reference to the priestly order in the description of the Messianic kingdom. This omission is of similar significance with the assertion of 'the Davidic lineage.' The son of David is the anointed one, consecrated to the work of purification and to the dispensation of unswerving justice. In this silence with regard to the priestly order, in this emphasis on Messianic justice, can we not read the indignation of

the Pharisee oppressed by corrupt Sadducee nobles, and watching with anguished soul the irregularities of a worldly priesthood?

(e) The Messiah of this Psalm is not divine. Divinely appointed, divinely raised up, endowed with divine gifts, he is ; but he is nothing more than man. Neither of supernatural birth, nor of pre-existence in the bosom of God or among the angels of God, do we find any trace. If he is called Lord (?xvii. 36), the word is only used of him as it might be of an earthly lord. However high the conception of his moral character and spiritual qualifications, he is man, and man only.

(f) To what figure in the history of Israel does he most nearly correspond? We answer, to that of Solomon. Was he not 'a son of David,' the extender of the boundaries of the kingdom, the restorer and beautifier of the worship of Jehovah, a receiver of tribute from foreign monarchs, who came to see his glory, and distinguished above all other princes for wisdom and justice? In all these particulars we see a resemblance between Solomon and the Messiah of our xviii Psalm. And contrasts are not wanting. Solomon *did* sin in multiplying silver and gold, horses, chariots and ships. That is exactly what the Messiah will not do. Solomon was not καθαρός ἀπὸ ἁμαρτίας : Solomon, as we see from the complaints to Rehoboam, was not guiltless of oppression. The Messiah will be pure of sin, and will suffer neither pride nor oppression.

Now in the earlier Jewish literature, the name of Solomon had been connected with Messianic aspirations. The lxxiind Psalm is called a Psalm εἰς Σαλόμων, and in it we have one of the most striking parallels to our Psalm. If that description of an idealised Solomon came to be attributed to the king himself, as it did, it is conceivable (and more than that we are not prepared to claim) that the ascription of the present collection to Solomon arose from the similarity of the leading Psalm to one that was already known as a Psalm of Solomon or was at least associated with his name.

(g) The description of the Messiah contains several passages drawn from the Old Testament, e.g.

xvii. 26 is based upon Psalm ii.

„ 34 „ „ 1 Kings x., Ps. lxxii. 10, Is. lxvi. 18—20.

„ 39 „ „ Is. xi. 4.

„ 42 „ „ Is. xlii. 6.

(iii) The special significance of this representation of the Messiah (a) in the history of the Doctrine, (b) in the history of the Jewish people. (See especially Prof. Robertson Smith's Article 'Messiah' in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.)

(a) The picture of the Messiah in our xviiith Psalm marks the most notable advance in the conception of the Messianic expectation. Here for the first time in *Palestinian* literature, the idea of a *personal* Messiah is unequivocally stated. The passage in Daniel (ch. vii.) which offers a possible exception is of much disputed interpretation, and the only other *Palestinian* writing of a date anterior to our Psalms that makes any reference to a personal Messiah [i.e. the First Book of Enoch (ch. xc. 37, 38), a document written perhaps about 120 B.C.], employs in its description the vague mystic style of apocalyptic language, 'And I saw till all their generations were changed, and they all became white bullocks, and the first one of them [was the word and that word] was a great animal, and had on its head large and black horns.'

On the other hand the literature of *Alexandrine* Judaism presents in a Sibylline Fragment (*Orac. Sibyll.* iii. 652 etc.), composed probably in the last quarter of the 2nd cent. B.C., a remarkable picture of the Messianic king :

καὶ τότε ἂπ' ἡελίοιο θεὸς πέμψει βασιλῆα
ὃς πᾶσαν γαῖαν παύσει πολέμοιο κακοῖο
οὓς μὲν ἄρα κτείνας οἷς δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ τελέσσας.
οὐδέ γε ταῖς ἰδίαις βουλαῖς τάδε πάντα ποιήσει,
ἀλλὰ θεοῦ μεγάλοιο πιθήσας δόγμασιν ἐσθλοῖς.....

Here the king sent by God, possessing universal power, bringing peace, executing judgement, fulfilling the promises, subject to the Almighty, is in many respects a remarkable parallel to the representation in the Psalms of Solomon. But it is noticeable that later on in the same fragment the description of the Messianic kingdom takes no account of a personal ruler (766—783).

καὶ τότε δ' ἐξεγερῆ βασιλῆῖον εἰς αἰῶνας
πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους.....
αὕτη γὰρ μέγαλοιο θεοῦ κρίσις ἣδὲ καὶ ἀρχή.

In our xviiith Psalm the description of the expected Saviour is in striking contrast to the previous vague generalities of a glorious kingdom. The word 'Messiah,' which had hitherto been given to reigning earthly types, is appropriated to the personal ideal. The Davidic descent is revived from the writings of the people's Scriptures; and the longing for 'great David's greater son,' which has no place in Daniel, in Enoch, or the Assumption of Moses, perhaps first received from our Psalms the impulse, which in the next generation caused Davidic descent to be regarded as an essential element of any Messianic claim (cf. Matt. ii. 5, 6, xxii. 42).

Second only in importance to this added definiteness in the conception of the Messiah's person must rank the spiritual force and moral beauty which are here assigned to him. The sin and violence of the recent Asmonean rule had perhaps aroused in the mind of the Pharisee Psalmist the hope for a sinless ruler, whose weapons would be spiritual and whose moral force would be irresistible.

In this representation of the human Messiah, perfect in holiness and taught of God, free from sin and wielding only the weapons of spiritual power, we find ourselves brought more nearly than in any other extant pre-Christian writing to the idealization of 'the Christ' who was born into the world not half a century later than the time at which these Psalms were written.

(*b*) Its significance in the history of the Jewish people. The vividness and completeness of this Messianic picture are of deep historical significance. It marks the revolution which had passed over *Pharisaic* thought since the time, not a century before, when Israel's mission in the world was identified only with the fulfilment and dissemination of 'the Law,' when the whole duty of 'the righteous' seemed to be to fear God, to obey the Scribes and to live apart from the politics of the nations, when patriotism was satisfied by vague generalities respecting Israel's future greatness.

A complete change of view is presented in our Psalm; and we cannot doubt that this was brought about by the political events of the century which preceded the invasion of Pompey. The heroic deeds of Judas Maccabeus and his brothers had rekindled the ardour of the people for a Jewish dynasty and a Jewish kingdom; and the Pharisaic supporters of a Theocracy were powerless, so long as their teaching showed no sympathy with this patriotic enthusiasm. On the other hand, the deterioration in the character of the later Asmonean princes, their violence and cruelty, alienated the affections of the people: it was hopeless to look for Israel's restoration from a dynasty sunk in selfishness and cruelty. It is at this crisis that the Pharisaic idea of a Messiah king, of the house of David, combines the recognition of the failure of the Asmonean house with the popular enthusiasm for a Jewish monarchy. The Davidic Messiah is to overthrow the yoke of the Gentiles, he is to disperse the Sadducean nobles, he is to establish the universal kingdom of Israel upon the eternal foundations of a wise and just administration.

Such a treatment of the Messianic hope must have brought the Pharisees an immense accession of moral influence over the people at large. It appealed to the patriotic feelings of those who had no power

to appreciate the abstract beauty of the old legalism. By its hope for a 'son of David,' it proclaimed the downfall of the Levitical Asmonean house. By its ideal reign of 'wisdom and righteousness,' it asserted the fundamental Pharisaic position that the Law was supreme. It united the craving for a Jewish king with the theocratic interpretation of Israel's mission to the world; it expressed the highest aspirations of the pious Jew, and satisfied the sense of partisan malignity against the Sadducee.

In the religious history of the nation, the Messianic representation of our xviiith Psalm thus marks the stage, at which Pharisaic thought passed beyond the narrow limits of its earlier teaching, and availed itself of the popular aspiration for an earthly kingdom. The splendid vision of a Davidic Messiah, contrasting naturally with the degradation of the Asmonean line, became the source of a religious enthusiasm, which corresponded to the teaching of the Israelite prophets, but which entailed upon the theocratic party no policy beyond the exercise of patience, till God should raise up the king, and until then the minute observance of His law (cf. Pirke Aboth i. 11. Shemaiah said, Love work; and hate lordship; and make not thyself known to the government). This hope became incorporated with the life of the Jews. And while the mass of the Pharisees contentedly awaited, in the discharge of their religious duties, the coming of the king, the more fiery and ill-regulated spirits of the patriots saw in every Theudas the personification of their expectations, and sought to interpret their own hopes in that succession of outbreaks, which culminated in the national overthrow of Barcochab's revolution.

§ vii. *Place of Writing, Authorship, Purpose, Style, Title, of the Psalms of Solomon.*

(a) *Where written?* The prominence given to Jerusalem makes it probable that our Psalms were composed by a Jew (or Jews) residing in the capital. 'The Holy City,' or 'The City of the Sanctuary' (viii. 4), is in the Psalmist's estimation the centre of the universe. The interest of the great events described in Pss. ii. viii. and xvii. is bound up with the unique position of the Jewish capital. The song of triumph (Ps. xi.) is to be proclaimed in Jerusalem: the city itself is addressed, she is bidden to go up and view the restoration of her children, and to put on festal attire; for the blessing of the Lord will rest on Jerusalem (xi. 3, 8, 9). It is with Jerusalem that the work of the purification by the Messianic 'son of David' will commence (xvii.

25): it is to Jerusalem that the nations of the earth will gather to see his glory (xvii. 33). The allusion to the 'profane' ones, members of 'the Council' (iv. 1), and the description of their vices and crimes in Ps. iv. 2—15, xii., are best understood of men whose life was spent in a city. Similarly the temptations to immorality referred to in Ps. xvi. will naturally be associated with the condition of things in an urban population.

(b) *By whom written?* The result of our enquiries has been to show that our book had its origin in the Pharisaic Judaism of Jerusalem in the middle of the last century, B.C. Whether we have the work of more than one writer it is impossible to determine. The difference of style to be noted, e.g. in ix.—xv., is largely to be accounted for by the difference of subject-matter, and at any rate is not sufficiently marked to supply any certain criterion.

The conjecture has suggested itself to us at various points in our investigation of the book, that the Pharisee writer or writers belonged to the order of the priesthood. It would be impossible to draw any line which could distinguish the sympathies of a Pharisee priest from those of a Pharisee patriotic layman. And we do not pretend to claim that the evidence upon which the conjecture rests is of a very convincing nature. But our theory invests the Psalms with an additional human interest, and we confess that our general impression in its favour has grown and not diminished with the progress of our work*.

It is based upon (a) the prominence given to ceremonial pollution (e.g. i. 8, ii. 2, 3, viii. 12, 13, 26) and purification (e.g. iii. 8—10, xvii. 25, 33); (b) the frequent use of thought and language borrowed from the priestly writings of Leviticus and Ezekiel; (c) the tone of jealousy with which it is implied that the Temple had passed into hands that had no legal right to it, and that the Psalmist would identify himself with those from whom its control had been forcibly wrested (e.g. vii. 2, xvii. 6, 7).

(c) *The purpose of the collection.* Judging from the character and contents of the more important Psalms, we can hardly doubt that their object is, in a great measure, polemical; they are intended to deliver the solemn protest of devout Pharisaism against the corrupting influence upon the nation of the surviving members of the Asmonean party.

To the distinctively political Psalms were added those of a more general character; and it is possible that the whole collection was in-

* It may be a fanciful thought, but no description could better represent our conception of the writer of these Psalms than the picture of Symeon in Luke ii. 25 (καὶ ἰδοὺ ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ ᾧ ὄνομα Συμεών, καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος δίκαιος καὶ εὐλαβής, προσδεχόμενος παράκλησιν τοῦ Ἰσραήλ), who must have been a man in the prime of life when they were written.

tended for public or even for liturgical use. The occurrence of 'Selah' (*διάψαλμα*) in xvii. 31, xviii. 10, if originally part of the text, and not introduced out of mere imitation of the Canonical Psalter, would go to support this view. Similarly if the titles of Pss. viii. x. xiv. are genuine, they would indicate that these Psalms at least were originally designed for adaptation to music.

(d) *Style and character.* The general character of these Psalms is extremely simple and straightforward. They are in a great measure based in tone and thought upon the Old Testament Scriptures, and this is shown even more in the adaptation of words and phrases than in the citation of passages. Written obviously in imitation of the Canonical Psalms, the collection preserves throughout the strictly Psalmic type of composition. Each Psalm is composed upon a clearly defined plan and forms a separate unity. By their simplicity both in thought and structure, they were well adapted for popular use.

In Palestinian literature they occupy in style, as in date of composition, a midway position between the familiar discourse of gnomic philosophy in Ecclesiasticus, and the more imaginative but diffuse and wearisome composition of the Apocalyptic writers, e.g. Enoch, 2 Esdras, Apoc. of Baruch.

We cannot claim any high standard of poetical merit for the majority of our Psalms. Generally speaking they are wanting both in originality and artistic beauty. But the passage describing Pompey's death is not without considerable lyrical force (ii. 24—35). Ps. viii. contains, in a short compass, a vigorous poetical sketch of the whole historical crisis of Pompey's invasion. In Ps. xvii. the Psalmist's conception of the Messiah is treated in a passage of sustained energy and loftiness of expression. The hatred and scorn which have dictated the denunciations of Ps. iv. produce a painfully vivid impression, to which the reposeful confidence of nature in the bounty of the Creator, described in Ps. v., offers an agreeable contrast.

The writings which, in our opinion, most nearly approach our Psalms in style and character, are the hymns preserved in the early chapters of St Luke's Gospel (i. 46—55, 67—79, ii. 10—14, 29—32), which in point of date of composition stand probably nearer to the Psalms of Solomon than any other portion of the New Testament.

(e) *The title 'Psalms of Solomon.'*

The origin of this title must remain in obscurity.

The opinion that they were the genuine writings of king Solomon was undoubtedly held at one time; but, except from the title, was absolutely devoid of evidence in its support. For Whiston's strange view, see p. xv.

The possibility must certainly be admitted that 'Solomon' may be the name of the author, an otherwise unknown Pharisee.

We entertain however no doubt that king Solomon is the Solomon intended, and that his name has been given pseudonymously. Now if we accept the pseudonymous character of the title, we have further to enquire whether the book received this title from the author, or from subsequent copyists or translators. According to the former alternative, we must class the collection with other pseudepigraphic writings of this period, e.g. the book of Enoch, the Wisdom of Solomon, etc., and assume that the writer hoped by the use of a revered name to secure a permanent position in literature for his work. Against this view it may be urged that, unlike the pseudepigraphic writings just mentioned, our Psalms contain no other certain allusion to their reputed author.

To us it appears most probable that copyists or translators are responsible for having ascribed the work to Solomonic authorship. For the selection of Solomon's name different reasons might be alleged. We have already mentioned (see p. lv.) that the picture of the Messianic king, the son of David, a man of peace, wisdom and might, might have given the title to the xviiith Psalm, and have been transferred from this, the most important writing, to the whole collection. Other reasons based upon the contents of particular Psalms, are (1) the possible resemblance of certain passages (e.g. iv. 4-6, v. 15-20, vi. 1-3, ix. 5-9, xiv. 1-3, xvi. 7-15, xviii. 12-14) to the style of the book of Proverbs, and (2) the fact that the subject of Ps. xvi., a thanksgiving for pardon after a fall into grievous sensual sin, offered a sufficiently close parallel to the traditional close of Solomon's life.

But we are of opinion that Solomon's name was selected for reasons of a much less definite character. Given an anonymous collection of Jewish Psalms composed in imitation of the Canonical Psalter, it was desirable that they should be known by some definite name. The name of David was appropriated to the Canonical Psalter; the name of David's son, Solomon, would naturally suggest itself. Although Solomon's songs had been "a thousand and five" (1 Kings iv. 32), Canticles and two Psalms (lxxii. and cxxvii.) were all the Hebrew poetry that tradition had so far connected with Solomon's name. That the remainder of Solomon's writings might have included the present collection, would seem to an uncritical age, accustomed to the production of pseudepigraphic works, to constitute a very probable supposition. The prestige attaching to Solomon's name was so great, that no title would be more effective to secure the preservation of an otherwise obscure

collection of Psalms; and the title did its work. To their name we owe the accident of their preservation. In the few extant mss. which contain the Psalms of Solomon, they are found among the sapiential writings ascribed to king Solomon.

§ viii. *The Psalms of Solomon and Jewish Literature.*

The book occupies a unique position in the extant Jewish literature of the last century before the Christian era. The only other extant writings of Palestinian origin which belong to the same period are the Book of Enoch, fragments preserved in the Pirke Aboth, and possibly the Book of Jubilees, representing apocalyptic, gnomic, and Midrashic elements respectively. With these it has no similarity in style or structure, although it is not without points of contact in its treatment of religious thought.

The Psalmic literature, with which we naturally class it, comprises (a) Ecclus. li., (b) Judith xvi. 2—17, (c) Tobit xiii., (d) Luke i. 47—55, 68—79; ii. 10—14, 30—32, to which some would add, (e) the so-called Maccabean Psalms xliv., lxxiv., lxxix., lxxxiii.

The Psalms in Ecclus. Judith and Tobit are possibly only incidentally introduced from other national collections of poetry, and bear some general resemblance to the characteristic features of our Psalter. But a closer resemblance is presented by the Songs contained in the opening chapters of St Luke's Gospel. Both in thought and in structure they seem to belong to the same class of literature as the Psalms of Solomon; and it is a matter not without interest and importance, that our Psalms, which stand closest of all extant Jewish religious poetry to the Christian era, are so conspicuously similar to the songs which are the earliest writings incorporated in the New Testament Scriptures.

We come next to consider the question, whether any traces are to be found in the Psalms of Solomon of the influence of other writings. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that they are in a great measure constructed out of the language of the Old Testament. The books from which our Psalmist has most frequently borrowed are the Pentateuch, the Psalms, Isaiah and Ezekiel. His method is to appropriate a phrase or sentence of Scripture as preferable to one of his own coining because already sacred and familiar to his readers, and to fuse it with his own words, introducing some slight alteration or modification. No sign is given of a citation. At a time when all Jewish religious writing

was based upon Scripture, such acknowledgment would not be necessary: and in poetry it would not be expected.

Direct allusions are not as a rule made to events in the people's earlier history. The mention of the patriarch Abraham (ix. 17), of king David (xvii. 5), and of the Babylonian Captivity (ix. 1) is exceptional.

Allusions however of a more indirect nature are fairly numerous. Thus in i. 8 τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν ἔθνη is a reference to the wickedness of the Canaanites; in ii. 24 there is an allusion to the staying of the plague in David's reign (2 Sam. xxiv. 16; 1 Chro. xxi. 15); in ii. 27 ἐν ζήλῳ the ferocity of the Romans is compared with the 'zeal' of Phinehas; in ii. 35 ἀνοστών...κοιμίζων we have an echo from the Song of Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 6—8); in vii. 3, 4 there is an allusion to David's prayer that he might fall into the hands of God rather than into the hands of his foes (2 Sam. xxiv. 14); in viii. 27, 28 and xiii. 4, 5 there seems to be a reference to Lot in Sodom; in xv. 6 we have an allusion to the Three Children; in xv. 7 to the overthrow of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, in xv. 9 to the mark set upon Cain; in xvi. 7 seqq. some have seen a reference to the fall of Solomon led away by 'strange wives'; in xvi. 11—15 we are reminded of the story of Job; in xvii. 5 seq. we are reminded of Nathan's declaration to David in 2 Sam. vii. 11—15; in xviii. 12 the creation of the 'heavenly bodies' in Gen. i. is referred to; in xviii. 4 the story of Joshua at Bethhoron (Jos. x. 12), or of Isaiah and the sun-dial of Ahaz (2 Kings xx. 11), or both together, are implied in the words, ἐπιταγῇ δούλων.

It is not, in our opinion, possible to prove that our Psalmist is influenced by Jewish literature not included in the Hebrew Canon of Scripture. The language and thought of Ecclesiasticus often illustrate our Psalms; actual correspondences of expression are found; but the agreement is generally to be explained by some passage of Scripture from which both writers have borrowed.

Eccclus. iii. 25 ὁ ἁμαρτωλὸς προσθήσει ἁμαρτίαν ἐφ' ἁμαρτίας (v. 5, xxi. 1).

Cf. Ps. S. iii. 7, 12.

„ ix. 8 ἀπόστρεψον ὄφθαλμὸν ἀπὸ γυναικὸς εὐμόρφου καὶ μὴ καταμάνθανε κάλλος ἀλλότριον· ἐν κάλλει γυναικὸς πολλοὶ ἐπλανήθησαν. Cf. Ps. S. xvi. 7, 8.

„ xvii. 14 καὶ μερὶς κυρίου Ἰσραὴλ ἐστὶν (xxiv. 12). Cf. Ps. S. xiv. 3.

„ xviii. 12 ἔλεος ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ, ἔλεος δὲ κυρίου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα. Cf. Ps. S. v. 15—17.

„ xxxii. 12 κύριος κριτὴς ἐστὶ, καὶ οὐκ ἐστὶ παρ' αὐτῷ δόξα προσώπου. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 19.

- Ecclus. xxxvi. (xxxiii.) 17 λαὸν, κύριε, κεκλημένον ἐπ' ὀνόματί σου...οἰκτείρησον πόλιν ἀγιάσματος σου, Ἱερουσαλήμ, τόπον καταπαύματος σου. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 16—18.
- „ xxxix. 29, 30 ...καὶ λιμὸς καὶ θάνατος,...θηρίων ὀδόντες...καὶ ῥομφαία ἐδικοῦσα εἰς ὄλεθρον ἀσεβείας. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 2, 3.
- „ xl. 14 ἐν τῷ ἀνοῖξαι αὐτὸν χεῖρας εὐφρανθήσεται. Cf. Ps. S. v. 14.
- „ xlv. 18 ἐπισυνέστησαν αὐτῷ ἀλλότριοι (= ד״ר for ד״ר). Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 6.
- „ li. 6 ἤγγισεν ἕως θανάτου ἡ ψυχὴ μου, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ μου ἦν σύνεγγυς ἄδου κάτω. Cf. Ps. S. xvi. 2.

This list might be considerably enlarged. But the instances already given will be sufficient to show the character of the resemblance.

The most ancient fragment contained in the Sibylline Oracles iii. 97 etc. (exc. 295—490) contains expressions, which will illustrate passages in our Psalms; but there is no probability in the view that the Sibyllines are actually quoted.

- Orac. Sib. iii. 185 ...στήσουσί τε παῖδας
 Αἰσχροῖς ἐν τεγγέσσι. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 13.
- „ „ 316 Ῥομφαία γάρ σε διελευσέται διὰ μέσσου,
 Σκορπισμὸς δέ τε καὶ θάνατος καὶ λιμὸς ἐφέξει.
 Cf. Ps. S. xv. 8.
- „ „ 643 seq. ἄταφοι δὲ ἅπαντες ἔσονται.
 Καὶ τῶν μὲν γῆπές τε καὶ ἄγρια θηρία γαίης
 Σαρκῶν δηλήσονται. Cf. Ps. S. iv. 21.
- „ „ 652 seq. Καὶ τότε ἀπ' ἡελίου θεὸς πέμψει βασιλῆα...
 Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 23, seq.
- „ „ 702 Υἱὸς δ' αὖ μέγαλοιο θεοῦ περὶ ναὸν ἅπαντες
 Ἥσυχίως ζήσονται. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 30.
- „ „ 705 Αὐτὸς γὰρ σκεπάσειε μόνος μέγας τε παραστάς.
 Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 1.
- „ „ 734 seq. Στείλον δὲ ἐπὶ τήνδε πόλιν τὸν λαὸν ἄβουλον...
 Cf. Ps. S. xi., xvii. 34.
- „ „ 770 Καὶ νοῦν ἀθάνατον αἰώνιον εὐφροσύνην τε.
 Cf. Ps. S. x. 9.
- „ „ 785 σοὶ δ' ἔσεται ἀθάνατον φῶς. Cf. Ps. S. iii. 16.

The points of resemblance which have been noticed in the Book of Wisdom are of a similar character. (Respecting the instances, in which our Psalms have been alleged to borrow from the phraseology of 'Wisdom,' see below.)

The earlier portions of the Book of Enoch present a remarkable parallel to the reference in Ps. S. xviii. 11 seq. to the ordered course of the heavenly bodies. Cf. chap. ii. 1 'the luminaries which are in the heavens do not depart from their paths, each one rises and sets in order, each in its time, and they do not depart from their laws,' and xxxvi. 3.

In the Jewish literature subsequent to the composition of our Psalms, we find no certain trace, except in Baruch v., of the influence of this work. (On the resemblance of Ps. S. xi. to Baruch v., see a full discussion p. lxxii. ff.)

On the other hand, there is hardly a single important Palestinian writing of the following century, which does not receive useful illustration from the language or religious teaching of the Psalms of Solomon.

1. The Parables in the Book of Enoch (cc. 37—71) were very probably written about B.C. 30. The general similarity of thought may be illustrated by

Enoch xli. 1 the deeds of men are weighed upon scales. Cf. Ps. S. v. 6.

„ xlix. 3 the spirit of wisdom, and the spirit of him who imparts understanding, and the spirit of doctrine and of power. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 42, xviii. 8.

„ liii. 7 the just will rest from the oppression of sinners. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 39, xvii. 46.

„ lvi. 6 And they will ascend and step upon the land of their chosen, and the land of his chosen will be before them a threshing-floor and a path. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 2.

„ lviii. 3 the light of everlasting life. Cf. Ps. S. iii. 16.

„ lxii. 2 And the word of his mouth slew all the sinners and all the impious, and they were destroyed before his face. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 27, 39, 41.

„ „ 8 the congregation of the holy. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 18.

„ lxiii. 8 his judgement does not respect persons. Ps. S. ii. 19.

„ lxix. 27 he causes to disappear and to be destroyed the sinners from the face of the earth. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 10, xv. 13.

2. The Book of Jubilees or 'the Little Genesis' (ed. Röscher), written possibly about the time of the Christian era, has no very obvious points of resemblance with the contents of our book. The following instances show the general similarity of thought and language in the Jewish writing of that period :

Jub. xv. 14 non est super eum signum ut sit Deo sed exterminii et perditionis a terrâ. Cf. Ps. S. xv. 8, 10.

Jub. xvi. 29 laudans et confitens Deo suo secundum omnia in lætitia.

Cf. Ps. S. xv. 3—5.

„ xxi. 4 quia Deus vivens est et sanctus et fidelis et justus et ex omnibus non est apud eum accipere personam. Cf. Ps.

S. ii. 19.

„ xxiii. 22 et sanctificationem polluent in abominationibus pravitatis et immunditiis. Cf. Ps. S. i. 8, ii. 3, viii. 13.

„ „ 25 in die viæ judicii...et non erit illis omne nomen relictum super terram. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 10, xv. 13.

„ „ 26 et si ascendetur usque ad cælum, inde deponetur. Cf. Ps. S. i. 5.

„ xxvii. 9 dirigentur omnes viæ ejus. Cf. Ps. S. vi. 3.

„ xxxi. 20, 21 Et Judæ dixit Dabit tibi Deus fortitudinem et virtutem, ut tu conculces omnes odientes te: princeps eris tu, et unus filiorum tuorum...erit alienus et optinens universam terram et regiones; hunc timebunt populi a facie tua et conturbabuntur universæ gentes. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 38, 42.

3. The writings of the New Testament receive from our Psalms helpful illustration in certain particulars.

(a) 'The Songs' embodied in Luke i. ii.

(b) The expected Messiah is a son of David (e.g. Matt. ii., xxi. 9, xxii. 42—45; Joh. vii. 42; Rom. i. 3; 2 Tim. ii. 8; Rev. v. 5, xxii. 16). Cf. Ps. S. xvii.

(c) The description of 'the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees' (e.g. Matt. vi. 1—18). Cf. Ps. S. iii.

(d) The metaphor of 'the strong man' (Mark iii. 27). Cf. Ps. S. v. 4.

(e) The comparison of Divine and human kindness (Luke xi. 5—8). Cf. Ps. S. v. 15, 16.

(f) Certain phrases e.g. ἐκλογὴ 'Divine choice' Rom. ix. 11 etc., cf. Ps. S. ix. 7; κληρονομεῖν ἐπαγγελίας κυρίου Heb. xii. 12, cf. Ps. S. xii. 8; τὸ ποιμνίον κυρίου (= θεοῦ 1 Pet. v. 2), cf. Ps. S. xvii. 45; ἀνίστασθαι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον (John v. 29 εἰς ἀνάστασιν ζωῆς), cf. Ps. S. iii. 16.

4. The Apocalyptic work, known as the 4th Book of Esdras, and dating from the close of the 1st cent. A.D., has been considered by Hilgenfeld and Geiger to show signs of having borrowed from, or at least of being acquainted with, the Psalms of Solomon. We give here the passages, which are alleged to show signs of this correspondence.

(a) 4 Esdr. iii. 8 'et tu non prohibuisti eos.' Cf. Ps. S. ii. 1 καὶ

οὐκ ἐκόλυσας. The words in 4 Esdr. are not found in the Latin, Ethiopic or Armenian versions; they appear in the Syriac and Arabic, where they are used with reference to the fact that the Lord did not restrain the wickedness of the Antediluvians. In Ps. S. the Psalmist is speaking of the heathen, whom the Lord did not prevent from attacking the Holy City.

(b) 4 Esdr. iv. 25 'Sed quid faciet nomini suo, qui invocatus est super nos?' and ix. 22 'et nomen quod nominatum est super nos pene profanatum est.' Cf. Ps. S. ix. 18 *ἔθου τὸ ὄνομά σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, κύριε.* Both passages have in common the thought which is based upon the Old Testament Scriptures, that the Lord had set His name upon His people. Cf. 2 Chron. vii. 14.

(c) 4 Esdr. vi. 24 et venæ fontium stabunt et non decurrent in tribus horis. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 21 *πηγαὶ συνεσχέθησαν αἰώνιοι ἐξ ἀβύσσων ἀπ' ὀρέων ὑψηλῶν.* The stopping of the fountains of the earth is in 4 Esd. one of the portents preceding the coming of the Messiah; in Ps. S. the fact is also narrated, perhaps as a sign that the Messianic times had begun.

(d) 4 Esdr. vi. 58 nos autem populus tuus quem vocasti primogenitum unigenitum æmulatorem carissimum. Cf. Ps. S. xviii. 4 *ἡ παιδεία σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ὡς νιὸν πρωτότοκον μονογενῆ.* The passage in Ps. S. is based upon Deut. viii. 5, and the words *πρωτότοκον μονογενῆ* may very probably be a duplicate rendering of one word in the original. The context in 4 Esdr. is of a different character; the combination of 'primogenitum, unigenitum,' which is possibly a similar instance of the same duplicate rendering, may conceivably be borrowed from our Psalmist.

(e) The description of the Messiah in 4 Esdras has some points of resemblance to that in Ps. S.

(1) The name 'Christ': 4 Esd. vii. 28 filius meus Christus. xii. 32 hic est Unctus. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 36, xviii. 6, 8.

(2) The work of the Christ: 4 Esdr. xii. 32, 33 secundum impietates ipsorum arguet illos et incutiet coram ipsis spretones eorum; statuet enim eos in iudicium vivos et erit cum arguerit eos tunc corripiet eos. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 27 *καὶ ἐλέγξαι ἀμαρτωλοὺς ἐν λόγῳ καρδίας αὐτῶν, 31 κρινεὶ λαοὺς καὶ ἔθνη.*

(3) The weapons of the Christ not earthly: 4 Esd. xiii. 9 non levavit manum suam neque frameam tenebat neque aliquod vas bellicosum...emisit de ore suo sicut flatum ignis...et succendit omnes... 37 ipse autem filius meus arguet quæ advenerunt gentes impietates eorum... et perdet eos sine labore per legem quæ igni assimilata est. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 37 *οὐ γὰρ ἐλπικεὶ ἐπὶ ἵππον καὶ ἀναβάτην καὶ τόξον.* It will be observed

that 4 Esdras brings out in much closer detail the judicial functions of the Messiah than does our Psalmist: but that both lay stress on the pacific character of the Messiah, the xviith of our Psalms asserting the sinlessness of the King as the spiritual substitute for material power, 4 Esdras describing the overthrow of foes by the fire of the Divine law.

(f) The restoration of the tribes, 4 Esdr. xiii. 39 et quoniam vidisti eum colligentem ad se aliam multitudinem pacificam, hæ sunt tribus, quæ captivæ factæ sunt etc. Cf. Ps. S. viii. 34 *συναγάγε τὴν διασπορὰν Ἰσραὴλ κ.τ.λ.*, xi. 3 *καὶ ἶδε τὰ τέκνα σου κ.τ.λ.*, xvii. 50 *ἐν συναγωγῇ φυλῶν*. The passage in 4 Esdras refers especially to the 10 Tribes; the passages in Ps. S. refer to the Dispersion generally. But undoubtedly in both books the Restoration of the Tribes belongs to the Messianic thought.

We are not disposed to admit that the similarity in these passages is sufficiently close to justify the theory that Esdras has borrowed from the Psalms of Solomon. In the treatment of the Messianic idea, where the similarity is perhaps more definite, the resemblance springs from general agreement in the religious thought rather than from any special obligation of one writing to another. In the other instances the thought in which the two documents agree is not of a sufficiently striking character to render the hypothesis probable.

Other passages may be pointed out, where our Psalms illustrate 4 Esdras in phrase or thought, without any trace of closer dependence.

4 Esdr. iii. 12 impietatem facere plus quam priores. Cf. Ps. S. i. 8.

„ „ 27 tradidisti civitatem tuam in manibus inimicorum tuorum,
x. 23. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 7.

„ iv. 23 quem populum dilexisti. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 16.

„ v. 28 unicum tuum. Cf. Ps. S. xviii. 4.

„ „ 30 et si odians odisti populum tuum, tuis manibus debet
castigari. Cf. Ps. S. vii. 3.

„ vii. 17 quoniam justi hæreditabunt hæc, impii autem peribunt.
Cf. Ps. S. xii. 8.

„ viii. 5 venis (anima mea) sine voluntate tua et abis cum non
vis; non enim data est tibi potestas nisi solummodo in
vita temporis exigui. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 7.

„ „ 52 apertus est paradus, plantata est arbor vitæ. Cf. Ps. S.
xiv. 2.

„ x. 22 sancta nostra contaminata sunt...et liberi nostri contu-
meliam passi sunt. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 3, 13.

„ „ 50 pulchritudinis decoris ejus. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 5.

5 Esdr. ii. 28 zelabunt gentes et nihil adversus te poterunt. Cf. Ps. S.
vii. 6.

5 Esdr. xv. 5 mala...gladium et famem et mortem et interitum. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 2.

„ xvi. 6 ignem in stipula. Cf. Ps. S. xii. 2.

„ „ 62 super vertices montium lacus ad emittendum flumina ab eminenti ut potaret terra. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 21.

5. The Apocalypse of Baruch, composed at about the same date as 4 Esdras, has similar points of resemblance with our book. Thus the personal Messiah is mentioned by name (xxix. 2, xxx. etc.), and there is brief allusion to his judicial and punitive work.

xl. 1 Messias meus arguet eum (ducem) de omnibus impietatibus suis. lxxii. 2 veniet tempus Messiae mei et advocabit omnes gentes, et ex iis vivificabit et ex iis interficiet.

The frequent mention of the people's calamities as 'castigatio' (= *παιδεία*) introduces a thought very prominent in our Psalms.

In numerous passages we find expressions, which may be illustrated in an interesting way by the Pss. S.

Apoc. Bar. ix. 1 purum cor a peccatis. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 41.

„ „ x. 11 vos cœli retinete rorem vestrum neque aperiatis thesauros fluviae. xxviii. 5, lxii. 4. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 21.

„ „ xx. 3 in penetralibus mentis tuæ. Cf. Ps. S. xiv. 5.

„ „ xli. 3 jugum legis tuæ. Cf. Ps. S. vii. 8.

„ „ xliv. 4 justus est ille cui servimus neque accipit personas factor noster. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 19.

„ „ xlviii. 9 sapientes facis orbis cœlestes ut ministrent in ordinibus suis. Cf. Ps. S. xviii. 12—14 (xix. 2—4).

„ „ — 15 dono tuo venimus in mundum. Cf. Ps. S. v. 5.

„ „ li. 11 pulchritudo majestatis (lxxxii. 7, lxxxiii. 12). Cf. Ps. S. ii. 5.

„ „ lx. 1 permistio contaminationis eorum. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 15.

„ „ lxxviii. 2 decidet populus tuus in calamitatem ut periclitentur ut pereant omnes simul. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 24.

„ „ lxxviii. 2 ut justificaretis iudicium ejus. Cf. Ps. S. iii. 3, viii. 27.

„ „ — 7 misericordia multa colligeret denuo omnes qui dispersi sunt. Cf. Ps. S. viii. 34.

„ „ lxxix. 2 sed neque castigavit nos sicut digni eramus. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 15, xiii. 8.

„ „ lxxxv. 7 adhuc in spiritu sumus et potestate libertatis nostræ. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 7.

„ „ — 9 ut assumamus non ut assumamur. Cf. Ps. S. iv. 20.

6. The 'Assumptio Mosis,' belonging to the same class of literature, may also be illustrated from the Psalms of Solomon, although there is no appearance of actual borrowing from the latter work.

- Assumpt. Mos. iii. 5 justus et sanctus Dominus, quia enim vos peccastis et nos pariter abducti sumus vobiscum. Cf. Ps. S. x. 16.
- „ „ iv. 2 voluisti plebem hanc esse tibi plebem exceptam, tunc voluisti invocari eorum deus secus testamentum quod fecisti cum patribus suis. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 16—19.
- „ „ v. 1 participes scelerum. Cf. Ps. S. xiv. 4.
- „ „ — 3 contaminabunt iniquationibus domum servitutis suæ...4 altarium inquinabunt...dedecoris muneribus quæ imponent Domino qui non sunt sacerdotes sed servi de servis nati. Cf. Ps. S. viii. 12, xvii. 6.
- „ „ — 6 impii judices. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 22.
- „ „ vi. 8 et occidentis rex potens qui expugnabit eos. Cf. Ps. S. viii. 16.
- „ „ vii. 4 homines dolosi, sibi placentes, exterminatores, queruli et fallaces, celantes se.
- „ „ — 9 et manus eorum et dentes immunda tractabunt, et os eorum loquetur ingentia et superdicent Noli tu me tangere ne inquines me. Cf. Ps. S. iv. xii.
- „ „ x. 6 fontes aquarum deficient. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 21.
- „ „ — 9 faciet te hæerere cælo stellarum. Cf. Ps. S. i. 5.
- „ „ xi. 12 tanquam pater unicum filium. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 8.

7. The 'Testamenta xii. Patriarcharum,' which are perhaps to be assigned in their present form to the beginning of the 2nd cent. A.D., have not much in common with the Psalms of Solomon. The Messianic thought is much more advanced: the Messiah is Divine as well as Human; his priestly functions are more conspicuous than his regal. The sinlessness of the Messiah, which is so strongly emphasized in our xviith Psalm, receives here also especial recognition, e.g. Lev. ιγ'. ἐπὶ τῆς ἱερωσύνης αὐτοῦ ἐκλείψει πάντα ἁμαρτία. Jud. κδ'. πάντα ἁμαρτία οὐχ εὐρεθήσεται ἐν αὐτῷ.

The following are instances of general correspondence in thought and phraseology.

Reub. δ'. μὴ οὖν προσέχετε κάλλος γυναικῶν. Iud. ιγ'. μηδὲ ἐμβλέπειν εἰς κάλλος γυναικῶν. Cf. Ps. S. xvi. 8.

Sim. γ'. ἐκάκωσα ἐν νηστείᾳ τὴν ψυχὴν μου. Cf. Ps. S. iii. 9.

- ζ'. ἀναστήσει γὰρ κύριος ἐκ τοῦ Δευὶ ὡς ἀρχιερέα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἰούδα ὡς βασιλέα θεὸν καὶ ἄνθρωπον. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 23.
- Lev. γ'. εἰς ἡμέραν προστάγματος κυρίου ἐν τῇ δικαιοκρίσιᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ. Cf. Ps. S. xv. 13.
- ιζ'. ἤξουσιν οἱ ἱερεῖς...μάχιμοι φιλάργυροι ὑπερήφανοι, ἄνομοι, ἀσελεγεῖς. Cf. Ps. S. xii., xvii. 6—8, 22.
- Jud. κα'. ἔσονται ὡς καταγιγίδες ψευδοπροφήται. Ps. S. xvii. 13 (MSS.).
- κβ'. τοῦ θεοῦ τῆς δικαιοσύνης. Cf. Ps. S. viii. 32.
- κγ'. λιμὸν καὶ λοιμὸν θάνατον καὶ ῥομφαίαν. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 2, xv. 8.
- Zabul. γ'. (ἐν ὑποδήμασιν) καταπατήσει καταπατήσωμεν. Cp. Ps. S. ii. 2.
- Nepht. β'. σταθμῶ γὰρ καὶ μέτρῳ καὶ κανόνι πᾶσα κτίσις ὑψίστου. Ps. S. v. 6.
- ibid.* ὡς ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτοῦ, οὕτω καὶ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ.
- ibid.* ὡς ἡ προαίρεσις αὐτοῦ, οὕτω καὶ ἡ πράξις αὐτοῦ. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 2.
- γ'. ἥλιος καὶ σελήνη καὶ ἀστέρες οὐκ ἀλλοιοῦσι τάξιν αὐτῶν. Ps. S. xviii. 12.
- Asher α'. εἰάν οὖν ἡ ψυχὴ θέλῃ ἐν καλῶ, πᾶσα πράξις αὐτῆς ἐστὶν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ...εἰάν δὲ ἐν πονηρῶ κλίνῃ τὸ διαβούλιον, πᾶσα πράξις αὐτῆς ἐστὶν ἐν πονηρίᾳ. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 7.
- ζ'. ὡς ὕδωρ ἄχρηστον. Cf. Ps. S. viii. 23.
- ibid.* ἡ γῆ ὑμῶν ἐρημωθήσεται. Ps. S. xvii. 13.
- Joseph β'. πρὸς γυναῖκα ἀναιδῆ ἐπειγούσαν παρανομεῖν μετ' αὐτῆς. Cf. Ps. S. xvi. 8.
- ζ'. καὶ ἀπολέσει τὸ μνημόσυνόν σου ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 10.
- Ben. α'. καὶ θεὸς ἐσκέπασεν αὐτόν. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 1.
- ε'. εἰάν ἦτε ἀγαθοποιούντες καὶ τὰ ἀκάθαρτα πνεύματα φεύξεται ἀφ' ὑμῶν καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ θήρια φεύξεται ἀφ' ὑμῶν φοβηθέντες. Cf. Ps. S. xv. 9.

8. The collection of ancient Rabbinic sayings preserved in the Pirque Aboth contains probably materials as old as the Psalms of Solomon.

The following extracts derive especial interest from comparison with passages in our book.

Pirque Aboth i. 3. Antigonus of Soko...used to say, Be not as slaves that minister to the lord with a view to receive recompense; but be as slaves that minister to the lord without a view to receive recompense; and let the fear of heaven be upon

- you. Cf. Ps. S. iv. 26 μακάριοι οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἀκακίᾳ αὐτῶν.
- Pirqe Aboth i. 17. Shammai said... 'And receive every man with a pleasant expression of countenance' (iii. 18). Cf. Ps. S. v. 6 ἐν ἰλαρότητι. xvi. 12 μετὰ ἰλαρότητος.
- iii. 8. The yoke of Torah. Cf. Ps. S. vii. 8 ἡμεῖς ὑπὸ ζυγόν σου τὸν αἰῶνα.
- iii. 10. R. Lázar...said, Give Him of what is His, for thou and thine are His. Cf. Ps. S. v. 5.
- 22. Beloved are Israel that they are called children of God. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 30 γνώσεται γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὅτι πάντες υἱοὶ θεοῦ αὐτῶν εἰσι.
- 24. Everything is foreseen; and free will is given. And the world is judged by grace; and everything is according to work. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 7—15.
- iv. 3. Who is rich? He that is contented with his lot. Cf. Ps. S. v. 18—20, xvi. 12.
- 31. And He is about to judge with whom there is no iniquity, nor forgetfulness, nor respect of persons, nor taking of a bribe, for all is His, and know that all is according to plan. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 19, viii. 27.
- v. 11—14. Seven kinds of punishments: dearth from drought, dearth from tumult, deadly dearth, pestilence, the sword, noisome beasts, captivity. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 2, 3, xv. 8.

9. There is one book and only one of which we can say with certainty that it is connected with the Psalms of Solomon. No one who has read the Book of Baruch with attention can have failed to notice the similarity of its concluding verses (iv. 36—v. 9) to the xith Psalm of our collection. A glance at the two documents will suffice to show that they cannot possibly be independent of one another; and attention has been called to the fact by several of those who have edited each book. Geiger seems to have been the first: he, as we should be inclined to expect, regards Baruch as the earlier of the two. Schürer (*Gesch. Jüd. Volkes*, II. 591, 724) looks upon it as the later, while Kneucker (*Das Buch Baruch*, p. 43, etc.) thinks that the two writers borrowed independently from the LXX., and considers that this hypothesis, coupled with the similarity of the circumstances in which they lived, will sufficiently account for the resemblance. We have already intimated that such a view is in our opinion untenable; and we have now to examine the extent and character of the parallelisms, with the view of ascertaining what is the most reliable hypothesis.

The most striking resemblances to Baruch occur in xi. 3—8, and will be easily seen from a glance at the text. In view of Kneucker's theory, stated above, and by way of clearing the ground, we will next set down those passages of the LXX. to which reference appears to be made in both documents.

xi. 3 στῆθι—ὑψηλοῦ.

Is. xl. 9 ἐπ' ὄρος ὑψηλὸν ἀνάβηθι, ὃ εὐαγγελιζόμενος Σιών.

καὶ ἴδε—κυρίου. ἀπὸ βορρᾶ.

Is. xliii. 5—6 ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ἄξω τὸ σπέρμα σου, καὶ ἀπὸ δυσμῶν συναΐξω σε. ἐρῶ τῷ βορρᾶ ἄγε... τοὺς υἱούς μου ἀπὸ τῆς πόρρωθεν.

„ xlix. 12 ἰδοὺ... οὗτοι ἀπὸ βορρᾶ.

Jer. xliii. 20 ἀνάλαβε τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς σου Ἱερουσαλήμ, καὶ ἴδε τοὺς ἐρχομένους ἀπὸ βορρᾶ.

„ xxxi. (LXX. xxxviii.) 8 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἄγω αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ βορρᾶ καὶ συναΐξω αὐτοὺς ἀπ' ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς.

Ps. cvii. (cvii.) 3 συνήγαγεν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν καὶ δυσμῶν καὶ βορρᾶ καὶ θαλάσσης.

4. ἐκ νήσων.

Is. xlix. 22 εἰς τὰς νήσους ἄρῳ τὸ σύσσημόν μου, καὶ ἄξουσι τοὺς υἱούς σου.

Jer. xxxi. (xxxviii.) 10 ἀναγγείλατε εἰς νήσους τὰς μακρόθεν.

5. ὄρη ὑψηλά.

Is. xl. 4 πᾶν ὄρος καὶ βουνὸς ταπεινωθήσεται.

„ 11 θήσω πᾶν ὄρος εἰς ὄδον... αὐτοῖς.

6. οἱ βουνοί.

Is. lv. 12 ἐν γὰρ εὐφροσύνῃ (cf. v. 4) ἐξελεύσεσθε... τὰ γὰρ ὄρη καὶ οἱ βουνοὶ ἐξάλουνται... καὶ πάντα τὰ ξύλα τοῦ ἀγροῦ ἐπικροτήσεται.

7. πᾶν ξύλον.

Is. lv. 12 ἀντὶ τῆς στοιβῆς ἀναβήσεται κυπάρισσος.

ἵνα παρέλθῃ.

Ex. xv. 16 ἕως ἂν παρέλθῃ ὁ λαός σου οὗτος.

8. ἔνδυσαι Ἱερουσαλήμ.

Is. lii. 1 ἔνδυσαι τὴν ἰσχύν σου, Σιών, καὶ σὺ ἔνδυσαι τὴν δόξαν σου, Ἱερουσαλήμ.

ὅτι ἐλάλησεν.

Ps. lxxxiv. (lxxxv.) 8 λαλήσει εἰρήνην ἐπὶ τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ.

Against these parallels let us set the verbal similarities which we find in Baruch.

Bar. v. Ἱερουσαλήμ... στῆθι ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑψηλοῦ.

καὶ ἴδε συνηγμένα τὰ τέκνα σου ἀπὸ ἡλίου δυσμῶν ἕως ἀνατολῶν.

ἴδε τὴν εὐφροσύνην τὴν παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ σοι ἐρχομένην...
 ἔρχονται οἱ υἱοὶ σου...ἔρχονται συνηγμένοι ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ἕως
 δυσμῶν...χαίροντες τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ δόξῃ.
 ταπεινοῦνται πᾶν ὄρος ὑψηλὸν...εἰς ὀμαλισμὸν, ἵνα βαδίσῃ
 Ἰσραὴλ...τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ δόξῃ.
 ἐσκίασαν δὲ καὶ οἱ δρυμοὶ καὶ πᾶν ξύλον εὐωδίας.
 μετ' εὐφροσύνης.
 Ἱερουσαλήμ...ἐνδυσαι τὴν εὐπρέπειαν τῆς παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ δόξης.

There can be little room for doubt as to which list contains the more striking coincidences. We have, naturally, no wish to deny that the *ultimate* source of our documents is to be sought in such passages as those quoted from the LXX. But we do assert that it is unnatural to suppose that we have two independent copyists to reckon with: and if this be granted, as we think it must, the question necessarily arises—which is the original of the two, and which the adaptation? It is a question of considerable importance, inasmuch as it affects the date of both books. We are already in possession of the views held by various writers as to the date of the Psalms of Solomon, and we have seen that no critic of note places them later than the 1st century B.C. It will therefore be only necessary to state the views held by some good modern critics as to the date of the Book of Baruch.

1. Ewald, who, in common with most writers, divides the book into two parts (i.—iii. 8, and iii. 9—end), places Part I. in the last period of the Persian rule, and abstains from assigning a date to Part II., of which he merely says that it is later.

2. Fritzsche places the book in the late Maccabean period.

3. Kneucker puts the book in its present form after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus: but, as we have seen, denies the direct connection with the Psalms of Solomon.

4. Schürer relies on such a connection for assigning a late date to Baruch.

With this last estimate we ourselves decidedly agree: and our reasons, stated *in extenso*, are as follows.

1. The Psalm is concise, well ordered, and logically developed. Baruch spreads the same amount of matter over a space just twice as large, and, besides, repeats himself. Thus, in iv. 37, v. 5 ἰδοὺ ἔρχονται, ἔρχονται συνηγμένοι ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν, we have repetitions of identical words with only slight variations.

Again v. 2 is an expansion of v. 1, for Jerusalem is told to put off

her mourning and to put *on*, not only her beauty, but the *διπλοῖς* and *μίτρα* of glory (cf. Ps. S. ii. 22).

Further v. 5 *ἀνάστηθι...καὶ στῆθι* has all the air of an expansion of the simple *στῆθι* of Ps. S.

v. 7 should be particularly noticed in this connection. It is far less vivid than xi. 5, 6. Baruch does not tell that God actually did or will lower the hills, but that he has *appointed* to do so: and the simple *βουνοὶ* is replaced by the more pretentious expression *θῖνες ἀέναοι* and supplemented by *φάραγγες* (from Is. xl.); while the common word *παρέλθῃ* gives way in Baruch to the more literary *βαδίσῃ*.

In v. 8, again, it is difficult to resist the conviction that we are reading a paraphrase of the more direct words of the Psalm. The phrase *πᾶν ξύλον εὐωδίας*, which is common to both writers, has an appropriate function in Ps. S. God makes sweet plants spring up at the approach of the people. In Baruch it forms an appendix to the *δρυμοί*, woods and sweet plants overshadow Israel: and there is a relic of the Psalmist's *ἀνέτειλεν* in the *προστάγματι τοῦ θεοῦ* of Baruch.

Further, besides being the more diffuse, Baruch is less well knit together than Ps. S. The argument of his prophecy runs thus.

iv. 36—7. Jerusalem is to look about and see her children's return.

v. 1—4. She is to deck herself with glory, for God will glorify her for ever.

5, 6. She is to get up on high (for the second time) and look about to see her children return—not as they had gone out from her.

7—9. Their progress is described, and the whole ends abruptly.

The Psalmist's order is logical. First, the news is announced: then Jerusalem, on receipt of it, is to get up on high and see her children returning. Their return is described, and then, in order to receive them, Jerusalem is bidden to deck herself gloriously, and the whole is rounded off with a prayer for the speedy realisation of these hopes. Is it likely, or even conceivable, that a concise coherent whole of this kind should have been made out of a diffuse disconnected passage without distinct beginning or end? Does not the Psalmist approach far more nearly than Baruch to the old Prophetic sources in respect of simplicity and directness? and is he not therefore, according to all recognised rules of development, the predecessor of Baruch?

Two considerations should be added. One, that the tendency to amplify is on the whole commoner than the tendency to contract, in documents of the poetical (as opposed to the narrative) class. The

other, that the Book of Baruch is throughout somewhat of a mosaic. The posteriority of the prayer of the exiles (i. 15—iv. 8) to the prayer in Dan. ix., and its dependence on the latter, are generally acknowledged. This is a matter deserving of a passing notice, notwithstanding the large probability that the two halves of the book come from different authors.

Other resemblances between Ps. S. and Baruch have been noticed. Kneucker (p. 43 n.) gives the following list of parallel passages:

- (1) B. iv. 10, 12; Ps. S. ii. 6, 7, ix. 1, referring to the Captivity.
- (2) B. iv. 6, 7; Ps. S. iv. 25, *παροργίσαι, παροξύναι*.
- (3) B. iv. 15, 16; Ps. S. ii. 8, viii. 16, 24. Foreign captors.
- (4) B. iv. 20; Ps. S. ii. 21, 22. Jerusalem clothed in sackcloth.
- (5) B. iv. 26; Ps. S. viii. 19. *ὁδοὶ τραχεῖαι*.
- (6) B. iii. 33, 34; Ps. S. xviii. 11—13. God's ordering of the heavenly bodies.

Perhaps the following additional resemblances of thought and diction may be worth noting. In Part II. we have;

- (1) B. iii. 13 *τὸν αἰῶνα* without *εἰς* (also iii. 3). Ps. S. vii. 8.
- (2) iii. 9 *ἐντολὰς ζωῆς*, iv. 1 *εἰς ζωὴν*. Ps. S. xiv. 1 *νόμῳ ᾧ ἐνετείλατο ἡμῖν εἰς ζωὴν ἡμῶν*.
- (3) iii. 10 *γῆ ἄλλοτρία*. Ps. S. ix. 1.
- (4) iii. 19, 24 use of *τόπος*. Ps. S. xvi. 9 mss.
- (5) iii. 36 *Ἰακώβ παῖς Ἰσραὴλ ἠγαπημένος*. Ps. S. ix. 16, xii. 7, xvii. 23.
- (6) iv. 1 *νόμος ὁ ὑπάρχων εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* (also iii. 35). Ps. S. x. 5.
- (7) iv. 3 *ἔθνος ἄλλότριον*. Ps. S. ii. 2.
- (8) iv. 6 *οὐκ εἰς ἀπώλειαν*. Ps. S. vii. 4.
- (9) iv. 12, 31 *ἐπιχαίρειν*. Ps. S. xiii. 7.
- (10) iv. 17 *τί δυνατή*. Ps. S. xv. 4.
- (11) iv. 22, 23, 24, 29, v. 9 *ἐλεημοσύνη σωτηρία εὐφροσύνη*. Ps. S. ix. 20, x. 9.

In Part I.

- (1) i. 14 *ἐξαγορεύσαι*. Ps. S. ix. 12 *ἐξηγορία*.
- (2) i. 15 *τῷ Κυρίῳ...δικαιοσύνη*. Ps. S. ii. 16, etc.
- (3) ii. 4. Ps. S. ii. 6.
- (4) ii. 15. Ps. S. ii. 12, vii. 5, 8, viii. 8, ix. 18, etc.
- (5) ii. 27, *ἐπιείκεια* of God. Ps. S. v. 14.

Should this attempt to prove that Baruch (Part II.) is posterior to the Psalms of Solomon be accounted a successful one, it will follow that a considerable step has been taken towards fixing a *terminus ad quem*

for the latter book, and also towards determining the character and date of the former. For in that case, Baruch II. can have had no Hebrew original—it being next door to impossible that an adapter and a translator of the same Hebrew Psalm should have hit upon the same Greek words to render the text before them.

But, if so much be true, we are led on to ask, what date can we assign to Baruch in its present form? and the obvious answer seems to be, that if Part I. be a distinct composition, it must have been re-edited along with Part II. at a time when the Psalms of Solomon had been already translated into Greek and had attained some degree of popularity. We regard it as certain that the Psalms are posterior to the Pompeian invasion, and we are consequently forced to the conclusion that the only time appropriate to such a re-edition of Baruch as is here postulated, is the period after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, when such consolatory and hortatory matter as Baruch supplies would be most needed and most welcome.

It follows that the Psalms of Solomon had been turned into Greek some considerable time before A.D. 70, and they assume new importance, as monuments of Hellenistic Greek of the first century, and as most likely anterior in date to the whole New Testament literature.

The converse of the hypothesis, the view, namely, that the Psalmist copied Baruch, lands us in at least one very considerable difficulty. We are forced to allow—in clean contradiction to all our previous investigation—that the xith Psalm—and with it almost necessarily the rest of the collection—had no Hebrew original. To those who are not convinced by our arguments on this head, the view may seem a tenable one; but even these would, we believe, be forced by the perusal of the documents in question to admit that Baruch II. bears throughout the character of a composition originally Greek, and not of a translation from the Hebrew, the language in which these Psalms were written.

§ ix. *The Probability of a Hebrew Original.*

If we are right in ascribing the authorship of these Psalms to a Pharisee (or Pharisees) residing in Jerusalem, the hypothesis of a Hebrew original will naturally suggest itself for two reasons.

(1) The strict Pharisees took a patriotic pride in maintaining the Palestinian dialect and in resisting the encroachments of the Greek language: we should not expect a collection of Pharisee Psalms, breathing hostility to the Sadducee “menpleasers” (Ps. S. iv.), to have been issued in the Græco-Judaic dialect of the Dispersion.

(2) It is a reasonable assumption that Jewish Psalms, modelled on

the pattern of the national Psalter, and possibly intended for liturgical use, would have been composed neither in the Judæo-Greek nor in the colloquial Aramaic dialects, but in the Hebrew; since the Hebrew language, by reason of its association with the Jewish Scriptures and the Temple services, never ceased to be regarded as the language of Jewish worship.

There is therefore an antecedent probability that our present Greek text is a translation from the Hebrew; and in our opinion a close investigation of language tends to confirm this supposition. The reasons, which we propose at this point to state in favour of a Hebrew original, are not all of an equally convincing nature. But, when taken in combination, they are sufficient to establish a strong case for the conclusion, at which we have been able to arrive without much hesitation.

At the time when the Psalms of Solomon were written, all Judæo-Greek writings reflected the influence of Hebrew or Aramaic upon Greek vocabulary and syntax, and in a greater or less degree gave proof of the commanding position occupied by the Alexandrine version. It is therefore often a matter requiring very careful and minute investigation, whether we have to deal with an original Greek work written by a Jew, or with a Greek Version of a Hebrew work. In both cases the presence of Hebraisms will be observed. A more comprehensive and complex test must be applied, if we are to arrive at conclusive results; but it is obvious that the more skilful the translator was, the more difficult is the task for us to distinguish between a translation from the Hebrew or Aramaic and a work originally written in Greek.

Under the following heads we have attempted to group together the principal grounds for the hypothesis of a Hebrew original.

1. There are certain obscure passages in our book, in which no conjectural emendation of the Greek text has as yet been successful, or seems likely to succeed. It is almost incredible that they can be the Psalmist's original composition. The supposition that their obscurity has arisen from the defectiveness either of the translation or of the Hebrew text, upon which the translation was based, accounts satisfactorily for the appearance of the Greek. Thus, to select the most signal instance, xii. 1—4, it appears to us inconceivable that a Greek writer, for the most part so simple and intelligible in style as he appears to be in our Psalms, should here have written such desperately confused and bewildering sentences. On the supposition of a Hebrew original, these obscurities may be explained, either on the ground of the translator's inability to cope with the difficulties of the Hebrew, or on the ground of his having before him a Hebrew text, which was at this point corrupt or

defective. It is no sufficient answer to plead that the obscurity of this passage characterizes the style of only the composer of this one Psalm. For (1) the remainder of the Psalm (5—8) is comparatively simple and straightforward, and (2) analogous, though not quite such puzzling, obscurities are to be found elsewhere in our book, and in our opinion are capable of receiving a similar explanation, e.g. ii. 13—15. iv. 9—12, v. 15, vii. 8, xv. 9, xvii. 2.

2. The attempt to apply this solution may be open to the charge of a perverse ingenuity, but in some of the following examples, it appears to us, the obscurity of the Greek may reasonably be assigned to a mis-apprehension of the Hebrew or to errors in the Hebrew text.

A. Possible errors of translation, e.g.

i. 4 *διέλθοι* = נִבְּרָה for *διήλθε* or *διελέλυθε*. ii. 29 τοῦ εἰπεῖν (?) = לְבַרְכָּה 'to destroy' (Geiger). iii. 8 *ἐν παραπτώματι*: should stand in the next clause with *ἐξίλασατο* to balance *ταπεινώσει ἐν νηστείᾳ*, the Hebrew word being the same for 'guilt' and 'guilt-offering.' iv. 13 *ἕως ἐνίκησε* = עַד-יִגְּבַר . iv. 19 ἀπὸ παντός οὗ ἐμπλήσει ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ; a misrendering of the relative. iv. 23 οἶκος πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπων: an error for οἶκος πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων. vii. 2 ὅτι כִּי , where כִּי was used adversatively. viii. 3 τοῦ ἄρα. (Wellhausen): the interrogative wrongly here used to translate אִי־נָא instead of 'assuredly.' xiii. 2 θανάτου ἁμαρτωλῶν. θανάτου = מָוֶת parallel to *λιμοῦ*: ἁμαρτωλῶν should have been in the nom. at head of next clause. xvii. 6 οἷς for *αὐτοῖς* לְפָנֶיךָ . xvii. 9 ἐπαναστήναι (?) for ἐπαναστήσαι. xvii. 14 καὶ τοῖς ἄρχοντας... εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν for καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες... ἤσαν εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν. xviii. 8 ἐν σοφίᾳ πνεύματος for ἐν πνεύματι σοφίας. xviii. 9, 10 πάντας αὐτοῦς.. γενεὰ ἀγαθὴ for γενεὰν ἀγαθὴν.

B. Possible errors arising from misapprehension of the vowels in 'unpointed' Hebrew.

ii. 26 καὶ συντελεσθήσονται, וַיִּבְלֶה for וַיִּבְלֶה . 30 ἐπεὶ ἐλάχιστον, מְצַדִּיק for מְצַדִּיק . iii. 16 *ἔτι, עור* for *ער*, cf. ix. 20, xi. 8, xvii. 51. viii. 3 *κρινεῖ αὐτὸν* for *ἡμᾶς*, יִשְׁפָּטֵנוּ for יִשְׁפָּטֵנוּ . viii. 11 *περὶ τούτων*, הֵאָנָה for הֵאָנָה . xiii. 8 *νουθετήσῃ δίκαιον*: no subject: יִסֵּר for יִסֵּר . xvii. 36 *χριστὸς κύριος*, הַיְהוָה for הַיְהוָה . 48 *ἐν συναγωγαῖς*, בְּעִרְוֹת for בְּעִרְוֹת .

C. Possible errors arising from confusion of Hebrew consonants or a defective Hebrew Text.

ii. 29 τοῦ εἰπεῖν, *לאמר* for *להמיר* = לְמַיֵּר 'to change' (Wellhausen). iii. 2 *ψάλατε*: ו for ו , וְיָרִי instead of וְיָרִי . iii. 3 *γρηγόρησον... γρηγόρησον*, confusion between the roots *עור* and *רוע*. v. 15 *ἐν φίλῳ καὶ ἡ αὔριον*:

דיו ה' שָׁמֵרוֹן dropped out before קָמוּ (?). v. 16 οὐ φείσεται ἐν δόματι, דיו ה' for דָּרַס. viii. 17 ἔκρινε, י'ר' for י'כ'. xiii. 7 ἐν περιστολῇ, קָמוּ for קָמוּ. xvii. 14 ἐν ὀργῇ κάλλους αὐτοῦ, י'פ' for י'פּא.

3. It is generally symptomatic of a translation from Hebrew, that the structure of sentences is very simple and that there is a conspicuous absence of particles etc. expressive of finer shades of meaning. This we find in the Psalms of Solomon.

A. Clauses apparently grammatically dependent on one another are treated coordinately, e.g. iv. 8, 9 ἀνακαλύψαι...καὶ δικαιοῦσαι οἱ ὄσιοι. vii. 7 καὶ...ἐπικαλεσόμεθα καὶ...ἐπακούσῃ. ix. 18 καὶ ἔθον τὸ ὄνομα...καὶ...καταπάύσῃ. xviii. 2 οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐπιβλέποντες καὶ...οὐχ ὑστερήσει.

B. The only conjunction used with frequency is καὶ. We find also γὰρ, and less often ἀλλὰ. The particle δὲ is only used some eight times (iii. 16; v. 16; xiii. 10, 11; xiv. 7; xv. 15; xvi. 19; xvii. 3). The particle δὴ occurs once, viii. 30, and ἄρα once, viii. 3. Other particles, e.g. οὖν, γε, μέντοι, μὲν...δὲ, πλὴν, are not found.

Of the conjunctions denoting a cause ὅτι is used constantly, and ἀνθ' ὧν occurs in ii. 3, 15, 39. Temporal conjunctions occur very rarely (e.g. ὅταν iii. 14; xv. 7, 14), ἐν τῷ with the Inf. being used instead. A purpose is expressed by ἵνα, but not often (e.g. ii. 18; v. 8; vii. 1; viii. 36; ix. 3, 16; xi. 7; xiii. 7), the construction of τοῦ with the Infin. or Epexegetical Infin. being preferred. ὅπως does not occur, nor the construction of εἰς τὸ with the Inf.

The conditional clause is expressed by εἰ, e.g. ii. 26; v. 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19; vii. 4; xvi. 11, 13), and once by εἰ (xviii. 14). We do not find ἂν used once; and the consequently defective method of expressing an apodosis is illustrated by ii. 26.

4. If we may judge from the example of the LXX. version of the Old Testament, one marked characteristic of a Greek translation from a Hebrew book is the inability to render the meaning of the Hebrew tenses; the uncertainty how to translate the Imperf. being especially fruitful of confusion.

In our Psalms we notice (A) strange interchange of tenses, (B) possible traces of the difficulty caused by the Hebrew Impf.

A. The interchange of tenses, without any marked change implied in the action of the verb.

(1) Pres. Aor. and Fut., e.g. iii. 8—10 ἐπισκέπτεται...ἐξήλασατο...ταπεινώσει. xiii. 4—7 ἐταράχθη...ἄψεται...παιδεύεται.

(2) Aor. and Fut., e.g. ii. 12 ἐποίησε...καὶ γνώσεται (? 𐤀𐤒𐤍). xvii. 8—13 ἠρήμωσαν...καταβαλεῖς...ἐλεήσει...ἐξηρεύνησε.

(3) Aor. and Pres., e.g. iv. 15 ἐπλήσθη...ἐμπίπταται. vi. 8 εἰσήκουσε...ἐπιτελεῖ. xi. 4 ἔρχονται...συνήγαγεν.

B. Possible traces of the Hebr. Impf. are to be seen in

(1) the Fut. Indic. employed very frequently to represent a present or continuous state, e.g. ii. 19 ὁ θεὸς οὐ θαυμάσει πρόσωπον. iii. 4 οὐκ ὀλιγορήσει δίκαιος. iv. 6 ὁ κύριος ῥύσεται. v. 12 πρόσωπα ἀροῦσι. v. 14 σὺ ἐπακούσῃ. ix. 5 οὐ κρυβήσεται ἀπὸ τῆς γνώσεώς σου. x. 3 ὀρθώσει (ὁ κύριος). xiii. 8, 9 νουθετήσεται...φείσεται κύριος. xvii. 1 καυχῆσεται ἡ ψυχὴ ἡμῶν. xviii. 3 τὰ ὄπα σου ἐπακούσει.

(2) the occasional use of an apparently inappropriate Optative, where, on the supposition of its rendering the Hebrew Impf., a good explanation is offered: i. 4 διέλθοι for διῆλθεν. iv. 9 καὶ δικαιοῦσαιν for καὶ δικαιοῦσονσι, in the sense of ἵνα δικαιοῦσι. v. 15 θαυμάσειας for θαυμάζοις ἂν. xvii. 10 εὔρεθείη between ἀποδώσεις and ἐλεήσει, where we should expect εὔρεθήσεται. 51 ταχύιαι is parallel with ῥύσεται. xvii. 26 ἐξώσαι, ὀλοθρεύσαι etc., if Optatives, should possibly have been Futures, as συναΐξει, ἀφήσει in vv. 28, 29. (Cf. iv. 28 ἐξάρι ὁ θεός.)

5. Familiar features of translation from the Hebrew in the LXX. version are (1) 'duplicate renderings' of the same word or phrase, (2) words added by the translator to make the meaning of his rendering clearer.

(1) The following list seems to indicate the presence of duplicate renderings:

vi. 4 ὀράσεων πονηρῶν ἐνυπνίων. viii. 12 κληρονόμου λυτρουμένου. ix. 12 ἐν ἐξομολογήσει ἐν ἐξηγορίαις. xi. 1 ἐν σάλπιγγι σημασίας ἀγίων. xvi. 8 ἀνωφελοῦς ἀμαρτίας. xvii. 14 ἕως ἐπί. 17 ἐθνῶν συμμίκτων. 37 συναΐξει ἐλπίδας. 48 χρυσίον τίμιον τὸ πρῶτον. xviii. 4 πρωτότοκον μονογενῆ. xviii. 5 ἀπὸ ἀμαθίας ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ.

(2) The following genitives seem to be added for the purpose of defining or explaining the substantive which they qualify, without however adding to the meaning:

iii. 11 ὠδὶνας μητρός. iv. 20 μονώσει ἀτεκνίας. v. 18 συμμετρία αὐταρκεισίας. xvi. 1 καταφορᾶ ἵππου. xvi. 4 κέντρον ἵππου. xvii. 9 ἀλλότριον γένους ἡμῶν.

6. The LXX. frequently differs from the Hebrew "in respect of the number of a verb" (see Driver, *Notes on the Heb. Text of the Books of Samuel*, p. lxiii.).

The following instances in our Psalms may possibly exemplify the same variation, e.g. ii. 14 *παρεδειγμάτισαν* (?) for *παρεδειγμάτισεν*. iii. 2 *ψάλατε* between *εὐλογεῖς* and *ψάλλε*. viii. 18 *ἡ ὁδός σου, δεῦτε καὶ εἰσέλθετε*. xvii. 13 (*ὁ ἄνεμος*) *ἠφάνισαν*.

7. Possible literal reproduction of Hebrew. Under this head must be classed many Hebraisms, which we should expect to find in any Judæo-Greek writing. But while their presence does not prove that the Greek is a translation, their absence would be conclusive against it.

A. 1. Substantives, which are the conventional equivalents of certain Hebrew words: of this large class we need only give a few examples, e.g.

ii. 32 τὸ ὑστερον (תַּחַת). iii. 7 ἀλήθεια (אֱמוּנָה). iv. 1 βέβηλος (פְּתוּל). iv. 27 σκάνδαλον (מַכְשָׁל). viii. tit. εἰς νίκος (לְמַנְצָה). ix. 6 αἱ δικαιοσύναι (צְדָקוֹת). ix. 20 ἐλεημοσύνη (חַסְדִּים). xii. 7 παῖς (עַבְד). xv. 8 θάνατος (כָּבֵד). xvi. 1 καταφορά (תַּרְוָמָה). xvi. 11 ὀλιγοψυχία (קִצְרֵי רוּחַ). xvii. 31, xviii. 10 διάψαλμα (חֶלֶם). xvii. 36 Χριστὸς (מְשִׁיחַ). 37 ἀναβάτης (כַּבֵּן).

2. The Hebrew use of substantives to express ideas for which an adjective would naturally be used in Greek :

ii. 20 θρόνον δόξης. ii. 21 ἐνδύματος εὐπρεπείας. iv. 15 λόγοις ἀναπερώσεως. viii. 4 πόλει ἀγιάσματος. viii. 15 πνεῦμα πλανήσεως. xi. 7 ξύλον εὐωδίας. xiii. 8 υἶον ἀγαπήσεως. xiv. 4 μικρότητι σαπρίας. xvii. 8 ὑπερηφανία ἀλαλάγματος. xviii. 6 ἡμέρον ἐκλογῆς. Other genitives recalling the Hebraic idiom are iv. 18 ἔργον χειρὸς (vi. 3; ix. 7; xviii. 1). viii. 28 οἱ ὄσιοι τοῦ θεοῦ. xii. 3 δένδρα εὐφροσύνης. xiv. 14 τὰ ξύλα τῆς ζωῆς. xv. 5 καρπὸς χεῖλων. xvi. 2 πύλαι ἄδου. xvii. 17 οἱ υἱοὶ τῆς διαθήκης. xviii. 13 καιροὺς ὥρων.

3. The plural number in the following words is possibly an imitation of the Hebrew which they translate :

i. 7 ἐν ἀποκρύφοις (בְּמַחְתָּוִים). iii. 11 ὠδῖνας (יְמִינֵי). viii. 9 ἐν καταγαίαις (בְּתַהֲתִיּוֹת אֲרִי). ix. 13 τοῖς προσώποις ἡμῶν (לְפָנֵינוּ). xvii. 19 ἐν ἐρήμοις (בְּתַרְבּוּת). xviii. 11 ἐν ἰψίστοις (בְּמַרוֹמִים).

B. Verbs.

Besides the peculiarity noticed above in the use of the tenses we may observe the following possible traces of a Hebrew original.

1. The Hebrew idiom of expressing the dependence of one verb upon another by putting the second verb in the Infin. : ii. 24 *ικάνωσον τοῦ βαρύνεσθαι χεῖρά σου*. v. 6 *προσθήσει τοῦ πλεονάσαι*. vii. 4 *ὀργισθήσῃ τοῦ συντελέσαι*.

2. An exegetic use of the Inf., the verb not standing in any close grammatical connection with the previous clause, e.g. ii. 28 ἐκχέαι. ii. 40 ποιῆσαι...παρεστέναι. iv. 11 διαλύσαι. iv. 15 ὀλοθρεῦσαι. v. 11 ἐτοιμάσαι. v. 14 εὐφρᾶναι. x. 1 καθυρισθῆναι. xv. 7 ὀλοθρεῦσαι. xvii. 19 σωθῆναι. xvii. 27 φυγεῖν. xvii. 34 ἔρχεσθαι. xvii. 41 ἐλέγξαι. xvii. 50 ἰδεῖν (xviii. 7).

3. The intensive use of the Hebr. Infin. Abs. may possibly account for i. 8 ἐβεβήλωσαν...ἐν βεβηλώσει. ix. 19 ἐν διαθήκῃ διέθου. xvii. 7 ἐδόξασαν ἐν δόξῃ.

4. The Aor. Indic. possibly reproduces the use of the Hebr. Perf. to represent an action begun in the past and continued in the present, (cf. odi, memini, novi), e.g. i. 2 ἐπλήσθην. vii. 9 ἐπηγγείλω. viii. 37 ἠλπίζαμεν. ix. 16 (xiv. 4) ἠγάπησαν. x. 1 ἐμνήσθη (xiv. 5). xiv. 1 ἐνετείλατο (xix. 2).

5. The 3rd Plur. in ἐπιθῶνται (ix. 16), which has no subject expressed, may reproduce the Hebr. impersonal use.

C. The Prepositions.

ἀπό. 1. The Hebrew construction of אַחַר and אַחֲרָיִם gives the best explanation of xvii. 21 ἀπὸ ἀρχόντος αὐτῶν καὶ λαοῦ ἐλαχίστου. xviii. 13 ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας...καὶ ἕως αἰῶνος. Similarly xviii. 12 ἀφ' ἡμερῶν εἰς ἡμέρας is a reproduction of אַחֲרַיִם אַחֲרַיִם.

2. In viii. 13 ἀπὸ πάσης ἀκαθαρσίας the preposition, in the sense of "immediately after," possibly translates אַחַר.

3. The use of ἀπὸ in iv. 19 ἔλλιπης...ἀπὸ, v. 5 λήψεται ἀπὸ, xvi. 8 τὸ συγκείμενον ἀπὸ, xvii. 13 ἠρήμωσεν ἀπὸ, xvii. 15 ἀλλοτρία ἀπὸ, xvii. 41 καθαρὸς ἀπὸ, can be paralleled in Judæo-Greek writings, but, if our Psalms are a translation, will naturally be explained as the rendering of אַחַר.

4. ἀπὸ in the sense of 'because of' = אַחֲרַיִם. ii. 39 ἀπὸ ταπεινώσεως. vi. 4 ἀπὸ ὀράσεων. viii. 5 ἀπὸ ἀκοῆς. xv. 6 ἀπὸ κακοῦ; 'from before,' אַחֲרַיִם. viii. 9 ἀπὸ εισόδου αὐτῶν. xii. 4 ἀπὸ φοβουμένων κύριον. xv. 9 ἀπὸ ὀσίων.

εἰς. 1. Of time at which an event takes place, as an equivalent of אַחֲרַיִם: vii. 9. xviii. 6 εἰς ἡμέραν. xvii. 23 εἰς τὸν καιρὸν. xviii. 11 εἰς καιροῦς.

2. Of the extreme point attained: iv. 20 εἰς ἀνάληψιν (? = ער פּטירר). v. 20 εἰς πλησμονὴν = עבש. viii. 15 εἰς μέθην = לְשִׁכְרוֹן. xvi. 2 εἰς θάνατον = מוֹת.

3. Of the purpose: v. 7. xvi. 1 εἰς βοήθειαν (רועל). xiv. 1

εἰς ζωὴν ἡμῶν. xv. 8 εἰς σωτηρίαν. xvi. 11 εἰς ἐπιστροφήν. xvii. 14 εἰς ἐμπαγμόν.

έν. 1. In iv. 15, 24 ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις may very possibly render the phrase כֻּלָּם.

2. ἐν is by far the commonest preposition used in this book (see Index); it is frequently used for the instrument, like בְּ, e.g. ii. 1 ἐν κριῶ. iii. 9 ἐν νηστείᾳ. x. 1 ἐν μάστιγι. (xi. 1. xiii. 9. xvii. 27, 41.)

Other prepositions, e.g. ὑπὲρ and παρὰ with the acc. for the comparative (= מִן). Cf. i. 8. ii. 30. v. 6. viii. 14. ix. 17. xvii. 48. ἀπὸ προσώπου (= מִפְנֵי) iv. 9. xii. 8. xv. 7. xvii. 27. ἐν χειρὶ (בְּ) xvi. 14. ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς (בְּ) xvii. 19. ἐνώπιον i. 2. ii. 41, etc. κατέναντι ii. 13. ἀπέναντι ii. 14. xvii. 5.

D. The Negative. The Hebraic idiom is reproduced in ii. 11 οὐ...πᾶς ἄνθρωπος. ix. 5 οὐ...πᾶς (xvii. 29). ix. 18 οὐ...εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα (xv. 6). xiii. 5 οὐχ...ἐκ πάντων τούτων οὐδέν. xiv. 3 οὐκ...πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας. xvii. 45 οὐκ...ἐν τούτοις. xviii. 2 οὐχ...ἐξ αὐτῶν.

E. Miscellaneous.

1. The αὐτὸς in xvii. 1 σὺ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς (38, 51) probably reproduces the idiomatic use of אני.

2. The phrase πάντας αὐτοὺς in xvii. 46, xviii. 9 suggests כֻּלָּם.

3. κηρύξατε...φωνῆν (xi. 2): the accus. is probably due to the literal reproduction of הַקּוֹל.

4. In viii. 30 ἰδοὺ δὴ, where we find δὴ for the only time, the Greek probably translates הִנֵּה, since הִנֵּה is in the LXX. very generally rendered by δὴ.

5. The absence of the article before the substantive in ii. 33 ἐν ἰσχυί αὐτοῦ τῆ μεγάλλη (הַגְּדֹלָה). xviii. 7 γενεᾶ τῆ ἐρχομένη (הַגְּדֹלָה), though admitting of frequent illustration from Greek writers, is explained very exactly by the Hebrew.

6. The use of such expressions as σφόδρα (ii. 17), δεηθῆναι προσώπου (ii. 21, v. 7), οὐχ οὕτως (xiv. 4), κάτω (xv. 11), ὡς καὶ τὸ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς (xvii. 34) is best understood by comparison with the Hebrew equivalent.

The results of this enquiry are, in our opinion, of a nature to make it in the highest degree probable that the book was first written in Hebrew. This is the view held by the majority of modern scholars who have investigated the subject; e.g. Geiger, Wellhausen, Schürer.

Hilgenfeld (*Messias Iudaeor.* Prolegg. xvi., xvii.), however, defends the originality of the Greek text. In support of his opinion ("primitus græce scriptos esse censeo hos psalmos") he cites ii. 36 τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανόν.

v. 3 μὴ παρασιωπήσης ἀπ' ἐμοῦ. vii. 1 οἱ μισήσαντες ἡμᾶς δωρεάν. viii. 15 ἐπότισεν αὐτοὺς ποτήριον οἴνου ἀκράτου εἰς μέθην. viii. 39. xv. 14 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον. xvi. 8 παντὸς ὑποκειμένου ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας ἀνωφελούς. xvi. 14 ἐν χειρὶ σαπρίας αὐτῆς. xvii. 7 ἀντὶ ὕψους αὐτῶν. xvii. 7 ἐν μέσῳ ἔθνῶν συμμίκτων. xvii. 31. xviii. 10 διάψαλμα. It will be seen in the notes attached to our text that the greater number of these phrases are based on the language of the LXX. version. This however is a fact which in no way militates against the theory of a translation. A translator, well acquainted with the LXX. version, and translating Hebrew Psalms largely based upon the Jewish Scriptures, would naturally avail himself of the renderings which had become generally recognised. There is nothing in the Greek to make us regard the translator as a very gifted or independent scholar. And, this being so, we may suppose that he would make use of his acquaintance with the LXX. version, wherever an opportunity presented itself. Hilgenfeld's list is for the most part evidence, not of a Greek original, but of acquaintance with LXX. renderings.

Even less conclusive is his other line of argument, according to which he claims that our book must have been written in Greek, because it contains traces of the influence of the book of Wisdom. Here again, we might reply that a translator might employ Greek phrases coinciding with, and even based upon, the language of a well-known contemporary work. But even this simple hypothesis is seen to be unnecessary, when we discover on what very precarious grounds Hilgenfeld has asserted the indebtedness of our book to the book of Wisdom. The passages which he compares are seven in number: a few words in each case will explain the real character of their resemblance.

(a) Wisd. i. 11 φυλάξασθε τοίνυν γογγυσμὸν ἀνωφελῆ. Cf. Ps. S. xvi. 8 ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας ἀνωφελούς. Between the subject-matter of these two passages there is no sort of resemblance. The adjective ἀνωφελής, common to both of them, is a straightforward word, which was afterwards frequently used in the versions of the O. T.

(b) Wisd. i. 16 συνθήκην ἔθεντο πρὸς αὐτόν. Cf. Ps. S. viii. 11 συνθέντο αὐτοῖς συνθήκας μετὰ ὄρκου. There is no resemblance in the subject-matter; the similarity of the phrase employed loses all force as evidence of the dependence of one writing upon the other, when we note that in the one case we have συνθήκην, in the other συνθήκας; in the one θέσθαι, in the other συνθέσθαι; in the one πρὸς with the acc., in the other the dative without a preposition.

(c) Wisd. v. 17 ὅτι τῇ δεξιᾷ σκεπάσει αὐτοὺς καὶ τῷ βραχίονι

ὑπερασπιεῖ αὐτῶν. xix. 8 οἱ τῇ σῇ σκεπαζόμενοι χειρί. Cf. Ps. S. xiii. 1, 2 δεξιὰ κυρίου ἐσκέπασέ με, δεξιὰ κυρίου ἐφείσατο ἡμῶν, ὁ βραχίων κυρίου ἔσωσε ἡμᾶς. There is a general resemblance of thought and language; but both passages are such as very naturally expand the thought of the Canonical Psalms, e.g. Ps. xcvi. 1, cxviii. 16. The use of the words δεξιὰ, σκεπάζειν, βραχίων is clearly based on such passages of Scripture; and their occurrence in a similar context in Wisd. and Ps. S. hardly calls for further remark.

(d) Wisd. v. 24 ἐρημώσει πάσαν τὴν γῆν ἀνομία. Cf. Ps. S. xvii. 13 ἡρήμωσεν ὁ ἀνομος τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. The resemblance turns upon the correctness of the conjectural reading ἀνομος. In any case the sentence in the book of Wisdom is very general; that in our xvii. Psalm is very definite. Without denying the possibility that the form of the Greek in Ps. S. xvii. 13 may reflect the influence of Wisd. v. 23, it appears to us more probable that the resemblance is purely accidental, the words ἐρημώ and ἀνομος (ἀνομία) being of such frequent use. But see note, accepting ἀνεμος in xvii. 13.

(e) Wisd. vi. 26 εὐστάθεια δῆμον. Cf. Ps. S. iv. 11 ἀνὴρ ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ. vi. 17 ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ καρδίας. The substantive εὐστάθεια is not very common; but it is a good word and of regular formation. It occurs in both passages in our Pss. with appropriate meaning; and there is no ground for supposing that its occurrence is due to the influence of a passage in Wisdom.

(f) Wisd. xi. 21 πάντα μέτρῳ καὶ ἀριθμῷ καὶ σταθμῷ διάταξας. Cf. Ps. S. v. 6 ὅτι ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἡ μερὶς αὐτοῦ παρά σοι ἐν σταθμῷ. The two passages are quite distinct in meaning; and the word σταθμῷ, which in the passage from Wisdom is used in the abstract sense of 'weight,' as a parallel to 'measure' or 'number,' occurs in the passage from our book in the sense of that which tests the weight, 'balances' or 'scales.'

(g) Wisd. xv. 2 ὅτι σοὶ λελογίσμεθα. Cf. Ps. S. ix. 16 ὅτι σοὶ ἔσμεν. The similarity here in the words ὅτι σοὶ is not so striking as the difference between λελογίσμεθα and ἔσμεν. It is strange that any one should refer the words from our Psalter to the book of Wisdom, when passages in the O. T., e.g. Ex. xxxiv. 9 καὶ ἐσόμέθ' αὐτῷ, are so obviously their source.

The reader will be able to judge for himself how far these passages support Hilgenfeld's contention, that the text of our Psalms shows the influence of the book of Wisdom. We are inclined to say that a much closer verbal correspondence would have to be made out, in order to prove that the vocabulary of one book has affected that of another.

But even if we were prepared to concede this point, which we are far from doing, Hilgenfeld's argument would only prove that the diction of the book of Wisdom has left its traces upon our Psalter. It is needless to say that this is as likely to happen in a Greek *translation* from the Hebrew as in an original Greek work by an Alexandrian Jew, such as Hilgenfeld supposes the author to be.

In conclusion, in our opinion, the probability, that the Greek is a translation from the Hebrew, is not affected by Hilgenfeld's appeal to the alleged parallels in the book of Wisdom.

§ x. *The Character of the Greek Translation.*

Hilgenfeld's verdict, that, if a translation at all, it is an excellent one (*ceterum si græce versi essent Salomonis psalmi, optime versi essent*), needs some qualification. Although, as a general rule, the meaning of each sentence is simple and clear, there are numerous instances, of which we have already given examples, where the obscurity is very considerable. In addition to those mentioned above, we may here refer to

i. 6 καὶ οὐκ ἤνεγκαν. ii. 6 ἐν σφραγιῶδι...ἔθνεσιν. iv. 15 ἐπλήσθη ἐν παρανομίᾳ ἐν αὐτῇ. x. 5 ἡ μαρτυρία...ἐπισκοπῇ. xiv. 4 οὐ ἠγάπησαν ἡμέραν...ἐν μικρότητι σαπρίας. xvii. 38 ἐλπίς τοῦ δυνατοῦ ἐλπίδι θεοῦ.

As we have no other version with which to compare it, it is not possible to determine its real merits as a translation. Its apparent excellence may be due only to the freedom with which the translation has been executed.

The *Index Græcitalis*, appended to this volume, will sufficiently illustrate the characteristics of the not very copious vocabulary employed by the translator. The following words seem only to occur in our book : ἀναξίς (xviii. 6), ἀναπτέρωσις (iv. 15), ἀνταρκεσία (v. 18), μῆνις (ii. 25).

We do not find elsewhere any precise parallel to the strange usage of ἀνάληψις (iv. 20), ἐπίσημον (ii. 26), περιστολή (xiii. 7), σημείωσις (iv. 2) in these Psalms.

We give here some lists as samples of the principal words of interest to be found in the Psalms of Solomon.

Substantives.

ἄβυσσος (xvii. 21), ἀγάπησις (xiii. 8), ἀγιασμός (xvii. 33), ἄδης (xiv. 6. xv. 11), ἀκρασία (iv. 3), ἀλάλαγμα (xvii. 8), ἀλλοτριότης (xvii.

15), ἀμαθία (xviii. 5), ἀνάμιξις (ii. 15), ἀναβάτης (xvii. 37), ἀνατολή (v. 11), ἀντιλήπτωρ (xvi. 4), ἀντίληψις (vii. 9), ἀπαρχή (xv. 5), ἀποικεσία (ix. 1), ἄρπαγμα (ii. 28), ἀτεκνία (iv. 20), ἄφεδρος (viii. 13), βεβήλωσις (i. 8. viii. 24), γογγυσμός (v. 15. xvi. 11), γρηγόρησις (iii. 2. xvi. 4), διασπορά (viii. 34. ix. 2), διαστολή (iv. 4), διαστροφή (xii. 2), δοκιμασία (xvi. 14), ἐκλογή (ix. 7. xviii. 6), ἔλεγχος (x. 1), ἐλεημοσύνη (ix. 20. xv. 15), ἔλεος (trans.) (ii. 8. xiv. 6), ἐξηγορία (ix. 12), ἐξομολόγησις (iii. 3. ix. 12), ἐπαγγελία (xii. 8), ἐπαγωγή (ii. 24), ἐπιστροφή (ix. 19. xvi. 11), ἐπιταγή (xviii. 14), εὐλογία (xvii. 43. xviii. 6), εὐστάθεια (iv. 11. vi. 7), εὐωδία (xi. 7), ἰλαρότης (iv. 6. xvi. 12), καταγίς (viii. 2), καταπάτησις (ii. 20), καταστροφή (xiii. 5, 6), καταφορά (xvi. 1), καταφυγή (v. 2), μαρτυρία (x. 5), μεταμέλεια (ix. 15), μετοχή (xiv. 4), μικρότης (xiv. 4), ὀλιγοψυχία (xvi. 11), ὀμαλισμός (xi. 5), ὄργανον (xv. 5), ὄρφανα (iv. 13), ὀσιότης (xvii. 46), παράδεισος (xiv. 2), παραλογισμός (iv. 12, 25), παροιμία (xii. 3. xvii. 19), πάροκος (xvii. 31), πλάνησις (viii. 15), πλησμονή (v. 20), ποικιλία (iv. 3), πορεία (xviii. 12), πρεσβύτης (ii. 8. xvii. 13), πυργόβαρις (viii. 21), ῥομφαία (xiii. 2), σαλός (vi. 5), σημασία (xi. 1), σκάνδαλον (iv. 27), σκορπισμός (xvii. 20), συμμετρία (v. 18), συναγωγή (x. 8. xvii. 18, 50), συνάλλαγμα (iv. 4), συνέδριον (iv. 1), συνταγή (iv. 5), ταμείον (xiv. 5), ταπείνωσις (ii. 39), ὑπερασπιστής (vii. 6), ὑπόκρισις (iv. 7), ὑπομονή (ii. 40), ὑπόστασις (xv. 7. xvii. 26), φερμός (ii. 15), φωστήρ (xviii. 12), χριστός (xvii. 36. xviii. 6, 8).

Adjectives.

αἰώνιος (x. 5, 9), ἄκακος (iv. 6, etc.), ἀλλογενής (xvii. 31), ἄλογος (xvi. 10), ἀνωφελής (xvi. 8), ἀσεβής (xiii. 4), βέβηλος (ii. 14. iv. 1. viii. 13), διδακτός (xvii. 35), ἑλλιπής (iv. 19), ἔμπειρος (xv. 9), ἔνοχος (iv. 3), ἐπιεικής (v. 14), ἐπίσημος (xvii. 32), ἡσύχιος (xii. 6), κατάγμιος (viii. 9), κρύφιος (viii. 9), μέτριος (v. 20), μονογενής (xviii. 4), περισσός (iv. 2), πρωτότοκος (xiii. 8. xviii. 4), σκληρός (iv. 2), συμμεκτός (xvii. 17), ψιθυρός (xii. 1).

Verbs.

ἀγιάζω (xvii. 28, 48, 49), αἵρετίζω (ix. 17), ἀνακαλύπτω (ii. 18. viii. 8), ἀναλογίζομαι (viii. 7), ἀποβλέπω (iii. 5), ἀποσκοπήω (vii. 1), ἀποσκοπεύω (iii. 6), αὐλλίζομαι (iii. 7), βαρυνθιμῶ (ii. 10), βδελύσσομαι (ii. 10), βεβηλώω (i. 8), δευτερώ (v. 15), διακρίνω (xvii. 48), διαστέλλω (ii. 38), διαφέρω (xvi. 3), δικαίωω (iii. 3, 5, etc.), ἐκεκντέω (ii. 30), ἐκτίλλω (xiv. 3), ἐνισχύω (xvi. 12), ἐξαλείφω (xiii. 9), ἐξαμαρτάνω (v. 19), ἐξασθενέω (xvii. 34), ἐξερευνάω (xvii. 11), ἐξερημώω (xv. 13), ἐξιλάσκομαι (iii. 9), ἐξουθενέω (ii. 5), ἐξυβρίζω (i. 6), ἐπικρατέω (xvi. 7. xvii. 17), ἐρημώω (iv. 13. xvii. 13), εὐαγγελίζομαι (xi. 2), εὐθηνέω (i. 3), εὐθύνω (ix. 15), εὐδόω (ii. 4), θησαυρίζω (ix. 9), καταδυναστεύω (xvii. 46), καταπαύω (ix. 18),

καταμερίζω (xvii. 30), κατασκηνώ (vii. 5), κηρύσσω (xi. 2), κληρονομέω (xii. 8. xiv. 7), κυκλώ (x. 1), νύσσω (xvi. 4), νυστάζω (xvi. 1), ὀλιγορέω (iii. 4), ὀλισθάνω (xvi. 1), ὀλοθρεύω (xv. 7), ὀμαλίζω (viii. 19), παραδειγματίζω (ii. 14), παρανομέω (xvi. 8), παρασιωπάω (v. 3), περιστέλλω (xvi. 10), ποιμαίνω (xvii. 45), προσκόπτω (iii. 5, 11), πυρόω (xvii. 48), σκανδαλίζω (xvi. 7), σκεπάζω (xiii. 1), σκιάζω (xi. 6), σκορπίζω (iv. 21. xii. 4), στεφανόω (viii. 19), στηρίζω (xvi. 12), συμπαραλαμβάνω (xiii. 4), συμφύρω (viii. 10), ὑπερπλεονάζω (v. 19), ὑποκρίνομαι (iv. 25), χρηστεύομαι (ix. 11).

Adverbs.

ἄμα (xvii. 13), ἅπαξ (xii. 8), διαπαντός (ii. 50 etc.), εἰσάπαξ (ii. 8. xi. 3) = ἄμα, ἐνταῦθα (iv. 15), ἐξάπινα (i. 2), μακρὸν (ii. 4. xvi. 10), σύνεγγυς (xvi. 2).

Some of the chief characteristics in the use of the *Prepositions* have already (pp. lxxxiii. lxxxiv.) been considered. The following also deserve notice.

1. The preposition ἐν is almost as frequently used as all the other prepositions reckoned together. (*See Index.*)

(a) It is often used instrumentally: e.g. iii. 9. xiv. 9. xvii. 27, 41. xviii. 14.

(b) It is characteristic of this book to use ἐν with a substantive almost in the place of an adjective: e.g. iv. 11 ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ = ἀνδρὸς εὐσταθοῦντος. vi. 8 παντὸς ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ παντὸς φοβουμένου θεοῦ. viii. 28 ἀρνία ἐν ἀκακίᾳ = ἀρνία ἄκακα. ix. 15 ἀμαρτάνοντος ἐν μεταμελείᾳ μεταμελομένου ἀμαρτωλοῦς. xviii. 3 πτωχοῦ ἐν ἐλπίδι = πτωχοῦ ἐλπίζοντος.

(c) ἐν with an abstract substantive is frequently found at the end of a sentence, especially in the earlier portion of the book, e.g. i. 8 ἐν βεβηλώσει. ii. 2 ἐν ὑπερηφανίᾳ. ii. 20 ἐν κυτοπατήσει. ii. 29, 32. iv. 18, 22 ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ. ii. 40 ἐν ὑπομονῇ.

2. The use of the prepositions is not very regular.

ἐπὶ. iii. 7 οὐκ ἀλλίξεται ἐν οἴκῳ τοῦ δικαίου ἀμαρτία ἐφ' ἀμαρτίαν. xvii. 14 ἕως ἐπὶ θυμῶν. xvii. 18 τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ δικαίου. xvii. 4, 12, 23, 35 (cf. ii. 34).

ἀπὸ. viii. 19 ὠμάλισαν οὐδὺς τραχείας ἀπὸ εἰσόδου αὐτῶν. xii. 4 σκορπισθείη ὅσα ψιθύρων ἀπὸ φοβουμένων κύριον. xii. 5 γλώσσα ψιθύρῶν ἀπόλοιτο ἀπὸ ὀσίων. xvi. 8 πᾶν τὸ συγκείμενον ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας.

πρὸς. vi. 18 ἐλπίζειν πρὸς.

μετὰ is used (but never σὺν). *See Index of Prepositions.* It is also found almost in the sense of the copula, e.g. xvii. 40 ἐν σοφίᾳ μετ' εὐφροσύνης. 42 ἐν βουλήῳ συνέσεως μετ' ἰσχύος καὶ δικαιοσύνης.

§ xi. *The Date of the Greek Translation.*

I. It will be seen from pp. lxxii.—lxxvii. that, in our opinion, the Greek version of Psalm S. xi. was the original from which Baruch v. was expanded. Now Baruch v. is quoted at length by Irenæus; and must have been known and read for some considerable time previously. The date, therefore, at which the latter portion of Baruch was composed and added to the former portion, could hardly have been later than the close of the First Century A.D.

Assuming then that Baruch v. is based upon Ps. S. xi., it is reasonable to suppose that the Greek version of Ps. S. xi. was current for some time before it was made use of for such a purpose. On this hypothetical train of reasoning the translation is not later than the middle of the First Century A.D.

II. There is no trace in the Greek of Christian influence at work, nor, in our opinion, of Christian glosses. The mention of the *χριστός κύριος* does not necessarily imply a reference to Christian thought (see note on xvii. 36), nor do the words *ἐν ἀνάξει χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ* contain any allusion to a belief in the Second Advent. (See note on xviii. 6.)

Indeed we regard it as inconceivable, if the text had been tampered with in the interest of Christian doctrine, that the Divinity of the Messiah should not have been asserted, and that no reference should have been made to the Death or Resurrection of our Lord in the xviith and xviiiith Pss.

III. It is possible that the use of certain words in the Greek may further help us to determine the date of the translation.

iv. 7 *ἐν ὑποκρίσει*. This word *ὑπόκρισις*, occurring in the LXX. only in 2 Macc. vi. 25, becomes frequent in N. T.

iv. 20 *εἰς ἀνάληψιν*. It is unlikely that this word would have been used of a wicked man's (evil) end, if the translator had been familiar with the technical meaning of 'Assumptio,' which *ἀνάληψις* obtained apparently in the course of the First Century A.D.

ix. 7. *ἐν ἐκλογῇ*. The word, which does not occur in the LXX., may possibly be used in the sense of 'Divine Election,' which is found in St Paul's Epistles.

ix. 11 *χρηστεύση*. The word *χρηστεύομαι*, which does not occur in the LXX., is found in 1 Cor. xiii. 2.

x. 5. *μαρτυρία*. This word is rare in the LXX., *μαρτύριον* being preferred; in the N. T. *μαρτυρία* is more often found than *μαρτύριον*.

xii. 8 *ἐπαγγελίας*. This word in the Plur. with a reference to the Messianic promises contained in the O. T. Scriptures does not occur in the LXX., but is frequently used in the N. T.

xvi. 1 *καταφορά* in the sense of 'deep sleep' is found perhaps here for the first time in Judæo-Greek. It is Aquila's rendering for *תרדמה*, Gen. ii. 21.

xvii. 19 *παροιμία*. Used in the concrete for a community of sojourners, the word perhaps occurs here for the first time.

xvii. 36 (xviii. 6, 8). *Χριστὸς* occurs here for the first time as a title to represent the Personal Deliverer for whom the Jews hoped.

The evidence is very meagre. The presumption however is strongly in favour of the translation having been made between 40 B.C. and 40 A.D. We are inclined ourselves to assign it to the last decade of the 1st cent. B.C.

It is therefore interesting to observe the similarity in phraseology between our Psalms and 'the Songs' in Luke i., ii.

a. The Magnificat.

- Luke i. 47 *ἐπὶ τῷ θεῷ τῷ σωτήρῳ μου*. Cf. Ps. S. iii. 7. viii. 39. xvi. 27. xvii. 2.
- „ 48 *ἐπέβλεψεν ἐπὶ*. Cf. Ps. S. xviii. 2. *τὴν ταπεινώσιν*. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 39. *τῆς δούλης αὐτοῦ*. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 41. x. 4.
- „ 49 *ἐποίησέν μοι μεγάλα ὁ δυνατὸς*. Cf. Ps. S. ii. 33. *ἁγίων τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ*. Cf. Ps. S. vi. 2, 6, 7. viii. 31. xv. 3.
- „ 50 *τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ κ.τ.λ.* Cf. Ps. S. x. 4. xiii. 11.
- „ 51 *ἐν βραχίονι*. Ps. S. xiii. 1, 2. *διανοίμ καρδίας αὐτῶν*. Ps. S. xvii. 27. *ὑπερηφάνους*. Ps. S. iv. 26. xvii. 8, 26.
- „ 52 *καθεῖλεν κ.τ.λ.* Ps. S. ii. 35. xvii. 8.
- „ 53 *πεινῶντας ἐνέπλησεν κ.τ.λ.* Ps. S. v. 10—12. x. 7. κενούς. Ps. S. iv. 19.
- „ 54 *ἀντελάβετο*. Ps. S. vii. 9. xvi. 3—5. *Ἰσραὴλ παιδός σου*. Ps. S. xii. 7. xvii. 23. *μνησθῆναι ἐλέους*. Erex. Inf. Ps. S. x. 4.
- „ 55 *καθὼς...πατέρας ἡμῶν*. Ps. S. ix. 19. xi. 8. *τῷ Ἀβραὰμ κ. τῷ σπέρματι αὐτοῦ*. Ps. S. ix. 17. xviii. 4.

b. The Benedictus.

Luke i. 68 *εὐλογητὸς κύριος*. Ps. S. vi. 9. *ὁ θεὸς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ*.

- Ps. S. iv. 1. xi. 2. xviii. 6. *ἐπεσκέψατο*. Ps. S. iii. 14. *ἐποίησεν λύτρωσιν*. Ps. S. viii. 12, 36. ix. 1.
- Luke i. 69 *σωτηρία*. Ps. S. x. 9. xii. 7. *ἐν οἴκῳ Δαυεὶδ*. Ps. S. xvii. 8, 23.
- „ 70 *καθὼς ἐλάλησεν*. Ps. S. xi. 8. *ἐξ ἐχθρῶν ἡμῶν*. Ps. S. xvii. 51. *τῶν μισούντων ἡμᾶς*. Ps. S. vii. 1.
- „ 72 *ποιῆσαι...μνησθῆναι*. Erex. Inf. *ποιεῖν ἔλεος* Ps. S. vi. 9. *διαθήκης ἀγίας αὐτοῦ*. Ps. S. vi. 9. ix. 19.
- „ 74 *ἐκ χειρὸς ἐχθρῶν ῥυσθέντας*. Ps. S. iv. 27. xiii. 3. xvii. 51.
- „ 75 *ἐν ὁσιότητι καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ*. Ps. S. x. 6 (xvii. 46). *λατρεύειν...ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ*. Ps. S. ii. 40.
- „ 77 *ἐν ἀφέσει ἁμαρτιῶν*. Ps. S. ix. 14.
- „ 78 *ἐξ ὕψους*. Ps. S. xvii. 7.
- „ 79 *ἐπιφᾶναι κ.τ.λ.* Ps. S. iii. 16. Erex. Inf. *κατευθῆναι* Ps. S. vi. 3. vii. 9. xvi. 9. xviii. 9.

(c) The Angelic Hymn.

- Luke ii. 10. *εὐαγγελίζομαι*. Ps. S. xi. 1.
- „ 11. *Χριστὸς Κύριος*. Ps. S. xvii. 36. *Δαυεὶδ, ut supra*.
- „ 14. *δόξα ἐν ὑψίστοις θεῷ*. Ps. S. xviii. 11. *εὐδοκίας*. Ps. S. viii. 39.

(d) The Nunc Dimittis.

- Luke ii. 30 *τὸ σωτήριόν σου*. Ps. S. x. 9.
- „ 32 *φῶς εἰς ἀποκάλυψιν ἔθνῶν*. Ps. S. xvii. 32. *δόξαν λαοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰσραὴλ*. Ps. S. xvii. 34, 35.

Additional Note on Cod. V.

This note contains the results of Dr Rudolf Beer's collation of the Vienna ms. On the merits of the former collation we have said something on p. xxxvi. of the Introduction. The list of readings that follows will be more eloquent than anything we could add here.

Ps. i. V gives the number A' but omits the title.

5. *εἶπαν* apparently corrected to *εἶπον*.

- Ps. ii. 3. δῶρα not δῶρω.
 4. εὐώδωκεν (contracted) αὐτοῖς, not εὐώδω ἢ αὐτοῖς.
 5. ἠτιμώθη (contracted) not ἠτιμένθη.
 9. εἰς ἄπαξ.
 20. The clauses are transposed, as in P. κατέσπ.—δόξης follows
 καταπατήσει.
 25. μηνήσεως, not -ίσ-.
 30. ἐκκεκεντημένον, not -ου.
- iii. 1. Ἴνα τί (also iv. 1).
 8. ἐξάραι.
 12. προσέθηκαν, not -εν.
- iv. 13. οὐ ανέστη.
 21. σκορπισθείησαν, not -θησαν.
- v. 16. τὸ δέ, not δεῖ.
- vi. 3. adds ὑπὸ κυρίου θεοῦ αὐτοῦ.
 vii. 4. σὺν ἐντελῆ, not σὺν ἐντολῆ.
 8. οἰκτειρήσεις, not -τηρ-.
- viii. 18. ἐπευκτῆ, not -αυ-.
 32. σὺν ὁ θεός.
 39. σαλευθησόμεθα, not -ώ-.
- ix. 3. ἡμῶν, not αὐτῶν (a mistake of Hilg.).
 6, 7. σου ὁ θεός: τα κ.τ.λ.
 20. ἐπὶ οἶκον, om. τὸν.
- x. 1. πληθύναι, not -ῆναι.
 6. ὁσῖος ὁ κύριος.
 9. σωφροσύνην, not εὐφρ-.
- xi. 3. εἰς ἄπαξ.
 9. ποιήσαι, not -ῆσαι.
- xii. 4. ὅστᾱ.
- xiii. 1. ἐσκέπασε, not ἐπήσπασε.
- xiv. 1. ἐν νόμῳ.
 3. add τοῦ οὐρανοῦ with KP(M).
- xvi. 2. ἐξεχύθη, not -ώθη.
 5. ἐλογίσω, not ἐλλ-.
 12. ἐνισχύσαι.
 B a
 13. ἐν πενία παιδείαν sic
- xvii. 9. γένους, not -ος.
 20. τὴν γῆν, not τῆς γῆς.
 22. ἀπειθεία, not ἀληθεία.
 47. ἀναστήσαι, not -ῆ-.

- Ps. xviii. 9. *κατευθύναι.*
καταστήσαι, not -ή.
13. *καὶ ἕως αἰῶνος.*

We have to apologise to our readers for the somewhat clumsy arrangement we have adopted. It is due to the fact that several sheets had been already passed for the press, and we were unwilling to introduce further alterations into them. The list is intended, therefore, to serve in some sort as a table of Errata.

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ ΣΑΛΟΜΩΝΤΟΣ.

² ἐξάπινα ἠκούσθη κραγῆ πολέμοι ἐνώπιόν μου·
ἐπακούσεται μου, ὅτι ἐπλήσθην δικαιοσύνης.

³ ἔλογισάμην ἐν καρδίᾳ μου ὅτι ἐπλήσθην δικαιοσύνης,
ἐν τῷ εὐθηνῆσαί με καὶ πολὺν γενέσθαι ἐν τέκνοις.

⁴ ὁ πλοῦτος αὐτῶν διέλθοι εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν,
καὶ ἡ δόξα αὐτῶν ἕως ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς.

⁵ ὑψώθησαν ἕως τῶν ἀστρων,
εἶπαν· οὐ μὴ πέσωσιν.

⁶ καὶ ἐξύβρισαν ἐν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς αὐτῶν,
καὶ οὐκ ἤνεγκαν·

⁷ αἱ ἀμαρτίαι αὐτῶν ἐν ἀποκρύφοις,
καγὰρ οὐκ ᾔδειν·

2 Conj. M. Schmidt. ap. Hilg.² εἶπα Ἀκούσεται.

4 Fabr.conj. διῆλθε.

5 εἶπαν Codd. A, V, K, M. εἶπον P, Hilg. conj. (Fritzs. Pick.). Fabr. conj. ὅτι post εἶπαν. πέσωσι P, M.

6 Cerda ἀγατοῖς.

2 κραυγῆ πολέμου. This expression recalls the קְרָאָה מִלְחָמָה of Jer. iv. 19, xlix. 2 Heb. Cf. also viii. 1.

The sudden outbreak of war here referred to should probably be identified with the conflict between Aristobulus and Hyrcanus which arose on the death of Alexandra (69), or with the hostilities commenced by Aristobulus against Pompey, while the latter was marching upon Jerusalem (63). See Introd.

ἐπακούσεται. It is noticeable that in 2 Sam. xxii. 7 עָשָׂה is rendered by ἐπακούσεται, where the LXX. give a wrong rendering of the tenses. Our translator possibly borrows from the LXX. of that passage. But here we should in any case probably rightly render it by the future, since the clause is to be regarded as a soliloquy following upon the entreaty. Schmidt's conjecture εἶπα ἀκούσεται is ingenious and gives the full sense of the passage. Against it however is to be set the fact that the 1st Per. Sing. in Ps. S. viii. 3 is εἶπον not εἶπα.

δικαιοσύνης. Cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 21 καὶ ἀναποδώσει μοι κύριος κατὰ τὴν δικαιοσύνην μου and 2 Sam. xxii. 21. The character of the 'righteousness' here spoken of will be best understood from the description of the 'righteous man,' e.g. in Psalm iii.

3 ἔλογισάμην ἐν καρδίᾳ. Cf. Ps. cxxxix. (cxl.) 2, where however the words occur in a different sense.

εὐθηνῆσαι. This word is not very frequently used. It is found in the LXX. to represent a *fruitful* vine [Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 3], where it translates עֵץ זַיַּת.

In Job xxi. 9, οἱ οἶκοι αὐτῶν εὐθηνούσι, the original is עֵץ זַיַּת; in Job xxi. 23, ὄλος δὲ εὐπαθῶν καὶ εὐθηνῶν, it is עֵץ זַיַּת, and in Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 12, οὔτοι οἱ ἀμαρτωλοὶ καὶ εὐθηνούντες, it is עֵץ זַיַּת; in Jer. xii. 1 εὐθηνήσαν = עֵץ זַיַּת, Lam. i. 5 εὐθηνούσαν = עֵץ זַיַּת.

See also Zech. vii. 7 εὐθηνούσα = עֵץ זַיַּת and Ps. xxix. (xxx.) 7 ἐν τῇ εὐθηνίᾳ μου = עֵץ זַיַּת. From these instances it is seen that the word was used to represent the notion of material prosperity and quiet security.

πολὺν γενέσθαι ἐν τέκνοις. The blessing of many children was, according to the promises of the Law, a reward for true obedience. Cf. Ex. xxiii. 25, 26; Dt. vii. 13.

4 αὐτῶν: referring to τέκνοις. Geiger wrongly understands it of ἀμαρτωλοὶ (ver. 1). For the combination of δόξα and πλοῦτος he quotes Ps. cxi. (cxii.) 3 δόξα (יָה) καὶ πλοῦτος (רָצוֹן) ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ (τοῦ φοβουμένου τὸν κύριον).

The general tone of the passage seems to be caught from Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 9—

12. διέλθοι. The Optative is a misrendering of the frequentative Imperfect in the Hebrew. Cf. xvii. 10. Both this

2 Suddenly the alarm of war was heard before me. *I said*, He will hearken unto me, for I am full of righteousness.

3 I considered in my heart, that I was full of righteousness, because I was prosperous and had become plenteous in children.

4 Their riches were gone¹ forth into all the world, and their glory unto the ends of the earth. ¹ Gr. *May their riches*

5 They were lifted up to the stars; they said, We² shall never fall. ² Gr. *They*

6 But they waxed haughty in their prosperity, and were not able to endure.

7 Their sins were in secret; and I knew *it* not.

and the following verse describe the great prosperity of the Jewish people. It is possible that the Psalmist is referring to the period of tranquillity in the reign of Alexandra (78—69), which was followed by the Civil War and the intervention of Rome.

Geiger, who renders the tense by the Future, is mistaken in referring the verse to the violent dispersion of the wealth of the Maccabean Princes by Pompey and their being led in captivity to Rome (*ἕως ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς*). This view seems to be shared by Hilgenfeld who adduces this verse, along with xvii. 6, to show how the writer has imitated the Wisdom of Solomon, 'is enim (i. 3 sq.) in Salomonis persona *filiorum fata luget*.' See Introd.

But the fact that this verse is followed by *ὑψώθησαν ἕως τῶν ἀστρων* should be sufficient to make it impossible that anything calamitous could be intended in the mention of the wide dispersion of Jewish wealth. It is the extent of their commercial undertakings and the fame of their riches, which are alluded to. *Διέλθοι* would, besides, be a curiously inappropriate word to describe a violent dispersion of wealth.

5 *ἕως τῶν ἀστρων*. In the O. T. this metaphor is only elsewhere found in Jer. li. (xxviii.) 9 *ἐξῆγεν ἕως τῶν ἀστρων*, where *ἀστρων* renders *שָׁמַיִם* 'skies.' We may compare Isai. xiv. 13 'I will exalt my throne above the stars of God' (LXX. *ἐπάνω τῶν ἀστέρων τοῦ οὐρανοῦ θήσω τὸν θρόνον μου*).

εἶπον. Hilgenfeld's emendation *εἶπον* (1st Pers. Sing.) was intended to get rid of the grammatical difficulty in *οὐ μὴ*

πέσωσι, by making the words a soliloquy of the Psalmist. It has apparently the support of the Parisian MS. But the Plural gives a good sense: 'In their exaltation they uttered their boastful cry, that they should never fall,' and receives an apposite illustration from the *καὶ εἶπαν* in Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 11. The use of the 3rd Plur. *οὐ μὴ πέσωσι*, by attraction for *οὐ μὴ πέσωμεν*, presents a little difficulty. But it is probably to be accounted for as a very literal rendering of the Hebrew. Compare for the construction Ps. ix. 21. For the thought of the verse compare Ps. xxix. (xxx.) 7.

6 *ἐξύβρισαν*. See Gen. xlix. 4; Ezek. xlvii. 5; 2 Macc. i. 28.

οὐκ ἠνεγκαν. The most probable explanation of this expression is to be obtained from a comparison with Jer. xx. 9 'I am weary with forbearing, and I cannot contain' (*καὶ οὐ δύναμαι φέρειν* = *לֹכַח אֶלַי*); cf. also Job xxxi. 23; Jer. ii. 13, x. 10; Joel ii. 11.

They could not keep their ambition under control; their arrogance knew no bounds. The Psalmist is referring to the wealthy Sadducees.

Fabricius's explanation 'decimas, primitias, sacrificia offerre omiserunt' has nothing to recommend it; but no doubt gave rise to Whiston's 'have brought no oblation.'

7 *ἐν ἀποκρύφοις*. As in Ps. ix. 30 (x. 9), xvi. (xvii.) 12, lxiii. (lxiv.) 5; Ezek. viii. 12. On the 'secrecy' of the sins against which the Psalmist speaks, see also iv. 45, viii. 9. From these passages it is evident that the allusion is to the immoralities, which the Jewish aristocracy practised in defiance of the Law.

⁸ αἱ ἀνομίαι αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν ἔθνη,
ἐβεβήλωσαν τὰ ἄγια κυρίου ἐν βεβηλώσει.

8 ἀνομίαι V, K, P, M. ἀμαρτίαι A (Cerd., Fabr.).

Β. ψαλμὸς τῷ σαλομῶν περὶ ἱεροῦσαλήμ.

II. ἘΝ τῷ ὑπερφανεῖσθαι τὸν ἀμαρτωλὸν, ἐν κριῶ
κατέβαλε τείχη ὄχυρά,
καὶ οὐκ ἐκόλωσας.

Inscriptio Ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλομῶν περὶ Ἱεροουσαλήμ β' Α et, ut vid., P, a sinistra parte B superscriptum in Codd. V et K (Ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλομῶν β' περὶ Ἱεροουσαλήμ Fabr.): deest in M.

8 τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν ἔθνη. This expression, if taken in close connection with the previous verse, might lead us to suppose that the *primitive inhabitants* here mentioned were the dwellers in Sodom (Gen. xix.), whose wickedness is surpassed by the sins done 'in secret,' the sensualities introduced into Palestine by the spread of heathen rites. Comp. iv. 4, 5, viii. 9, 10, 14.

On the other hand, if the expression be understood generally, we should compare Lev. xviii. 27, 28; 2 Kings xxi. 9; 2 Chr. xxxiii. 9. These passages offer the most natural illustration of our verse, and in particular the LXX. of Lev. xviii. 27, 28 presents a close parallel, πάντα γὰρ τὰ βδελύγματα ταῦτα ἐποίησαν οἱ ἀνθρώποι τῆς γῆς, οἱ ὄντες πρότερον ὑμῶν, καὶ ἐμίανθη ἡ γῆ. καὶ ἵνα μὴ προσοχθῆσῃ ὑμῖν ἡ γῆ ἐν τῷ μαινεῖν ὑμᾶς αὐτήν, ὃν τρόπον προσώχθισε τοῖς ἔθνεσι τοῖς πρὸ ὑμῶν.

ἐβεβήλωσαν... ἐν βεβηλώσει. For this construction compare ix. 19. It probably represents the intensive use of the Inf. Absol. with the Finite Verb in the Hebrew.

τὰ ἄγια κυρίου. Cf. ii. 3, viii. 12, xviii. 51.

The phrase βεβηλοῦν τὰ ἄγια κυρίου occurs frequently in the LXX. (e.g. Lev. xix. 8, xxii. 15; Num. xviii. 32; Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 40; Ezek. xxii. 26, xxiv. 21, etc.; Zeph. iii. 4; Mal. ii. 11; 1 Macc. iii. 51).

The words of Lev. xix. 8, where the LXX. rendering is ὁ δὲ ἔσθων αὐτὸ ἀμαρτίαν λήψεται ὅτι τὰ ἄγια κυρίου ἐβεβήλωσε, will best explain this concluding sentence of the Psalm. The correspondence of the language is so close that in all probability

it has been borrowed by our translator, and therefore should supply the true interpretation of τὰ ἄγια κυρίου. These words might be taken to mean 'the sanctuary of the LORD,' for which they commonly stand in the LXX.; and this translation is followed by Geiger ('*das Heiligthum*') and Pick ('*the Sanctuary*'). But both in this verse and in ii. 3 the Psalmist is alluding especially to the profane and irreverent action of the Jews, and of their Priests in particular, in the ritual of the sacrifices, as, for example, by approaching the altar when ceremonially unclean, a form of profanation singled out for especial opprobrium in viii. 13, 14. The violation of the Mosaic law under this head represented to the true Pharisee the extreme of impiety, which God would surely not suffer to go unpunished.

Ps. II. *Argument.*

A. Jerusalem's overthrow (1—15).

(i) The Temple defiled by the Gentiles in return for the profaneness of the 'sons of Jerusalem' (1—5).

(ii) The inhabitants of Jerusalem captives in return for their unparalleled wickedness (6—12).

(iii) Their wickedness returns on their own heads (13—15).

B. God's judgement justified (16—23).

(i) He is righteous in visiting the people for their sin (16—19).

(ii) in humiliating the chosen city (20—23).

C. The Intercession of the holy (24—29).

(i) Let not Israel be wholly consumed (24—26).

8 Their transgressions were greater than *those* of the heathen that were before them ;

9 The holy things of the LORD they *had* utterly polluted.

PSALM II.

A Psalm of Solomon concerning Jerusalem.

1 When the sinful man waxed proud, he cast down fenced walls with a battering-ram, and thou didst not prevent *him*.

(ii) Let vengeance overtake the oppressors who overthrow Jerusalem with savagery, not judicially (27—29).

D. The Divine Answer (30—35).

(i) The death and dishonour of the Oppressor (30, 31).

(ii) The doom of the would-be king for arrogance and blindness (32—35).

E. The call to recognise the true King (36—40).

(i) The great King (36).

(ii) His mercy and justice (37).

(iii) His lovingkindness (38—40).

F. Doxology (41).

The speaker, who refers to himself only in vv. 24 and 30, does not identify himself with Jerusalem or Zion. The point of view is therefore different from that of the preceding Psalm. The Psalmist is the spokesman of the theocratic party referred to in vv. 37, 38, 40, 41, as those 'that fear the Lord with understanding,' 'the righteous,' 'that call upon Him in patience,' 'His servants.'

The allusions in this Psalm to historical events are of very great importance. Their identification supplies not only a clue to the date of the composition of this particular Psalm, but also a 'terminus ad quem' for the date of the whole collection.

(a) Jerusalem has been at the mercy of invaders, her walls have been battered down, the sacred altar has been profaned (vv. 1, 2). Jews have been enslaved by their oppressors (6, 7).

This agrees with the occupation of Jerusalem by Pompey, with his siege of the Temple which lasted for three months, and its final capture, followed by the massacre of Aristobulus' supporters, and by his removal along with other Jews of distinction into captivity at Rome.

(b) The 'sinful man' (ver. 1), 'the dragon' (29), whose purpose had been to rule the world, who had set his 'greatness' against that of God (33), is pierced and

slain in Egypt (30), his body lies neglected, unburied, on the waves (30, 31).

This description agrees closely with the fate of Pompey. He made a bid for supreme power against Caesar; he was surnamed 'the Great.' He was treacherously assassinated on the shores of Egypt (Sept. 28, 48 B.C.).

(c) The overthrow of the Oppressor heralds the triumph of the lowly (ver. 35).

It is worth observing that while, as appears from this Psalm, the Jews regarded Pompey as a tyrant, they glorified Caesar on account of his clemency and consideration towards their own race. The concluding burst of triumph in our Psalm very probably indicates the satisfaction of the patriot Jews at the complete success of Caesar's arms. After arranging matters in Egypt and overthrowing Pharnaces, king of Pontus, with extraordinary suddenness, he returned to Syria, and in July of 47 was in Antioch, making provision for the good government of the province of Syria and dispensing favours to the states who had supported him during his recent campaigns. The special privileges which he awarded to the Jews are recorded in Jos. *Ant.* XIV. x. 1—10.

It is to this period of the Dictator's favour that we are inclined to assign the composition of this Psalm.

The Inscription 'concerning Jerusalem' is of such a general nature that it is hardly likely to be original. The mention of the 'walls' in ver. 1, and the frequent occurrence of the name of the city throughout the Psalm (vv. 3, 13, 14, 20, 24), are quite sufficient to account for the title having been added. Jerusalem however is personified throughout. There is no reference to 'πόλις'; even the 'walls' of ver. 1 are not the city walls.

1 'Ἐν τῷ ὑπερηφανέεσθαι τὸν ἀμαρτωλὸν. This opening clause is taken from Ps. ix. 23 (x. 2).

² ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριόν σου ἔθνη ἀλλότρια,
κατεπάτουν ἐν ὑποδήμασιν αὐτῶν ἐν ὑπερηφανίᾳ.

2 ἔθνη Cerda, sed interpr. 'gentes.'

Pompey, as the representative of the foreign power that had reduced Zion to servitude, is the personification of sin, *the sinner*. Thus while ἀμαρτωλοί may indicate all whether Jews or Gentiles, who do not 'fear God,' this estrangement from God is concentrated in the man, who has been the instrument of Jerusalem's humiliation.

The reader will be reminded of the reference to the representative of the Roman Empire in 2 Thess. (ii. 3, 4 ὁ ἀνθρώπος τῆς ἀνομίας, ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπωλείας, and 8, ὁ ἄνομος). There were obvious reasons why such allusions should be made in guarded terms.

For other probable references to Pompey beside those contained in the present Psalm, compare viii. 16 τὸν ἀπ' ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς, τὸν παλόντα κραταιῶς κ.τ.λ. and xvii. 13 ἠρήμωσεν ὁ ἄνομος (?) τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν.

τείχη ὄχυρά. Cf. LXX. in Dt. xxviii. 52.

The allusion here is in all probability to the siege of the Temple by Pompey. He had occupied the city of Jerusalem without opposition. But the Temple with precipitous sides on S. and E., with a ravine on the W., strengthened at every point by massive fortifications, was manned by the adherents of Aristobulus, who offered a stubborn resistance. Pompey was compelled to lay regular siege to the Temple. Josephus expressly mentions that Pompey sent for his siege-train from Tyre (προσβαλῶν μηχανὰς καὶ ὄργανα ἐκ Τύρου κομισθέντα ἐπιστήσας κατήρασσε τὸ ἱερόν τοῖς πετροβόλοις), *Ant.* XIV. iv. 2. In order to bring his siege-train into play upon the Temple walls, it was necessary to fill up the great dyke which protected the N., the only vulnerable side of the Temple fortifications. This dyke is described by Warren in *Underground Jerusalem* (London, 1876), pages 65, 66, 72. Strabo speaks of it as cut out of the rock, 60 feet deep, 250 wide (xvi. 2).

The allusion to the battering-ram (ἐν κριῶ) becomes a truthful touch. It recalled a memorable scene—the Roman soldiers for the first time in Jerusalem, and plying their 'aries' against the massive masonry

of the Holy Temple.

The capture of the Temple was only effected after a three months' heroic defence; a breach was made in the walls apparently by the destruction of its largest tower; and it was the battering-ram mentioned by the Psalmist that accomplished for the Romans the fatal work against the ὄχυρά τεῖχη. The Roman soldiers led by a son of Sulla the Dictator poured in through the breach, and a general massacre ensued. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦ μηχανήματος προσαχθέντος σεισθεῖς ὁ μέγιστος τῶν πύργων κατηνέχθη, καὶ παρέβηξέ τι χωρίον, εἰσεχέοντο μὲν οἱ πολέμοι, πρῶτος δὲ αὐτῶν Κορνήλιος Φαῦστος Σύλλα παῖς σὺν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώταις ἐπέβη τοῦ τεύχους...φόνου δὲ ἦν πάντα ἀνάπλω. *Ant.* XIV. iv. 4. The 'battering-ram' appears in Assyrian sculptures, and is mentioned in Ezek. iv. 2, xxi. 22, where the Hebrew קִרְבַּי 'rams' clearly indicate the same weapons as the κριοὶ and 'aries' of the Greeks and Romans. The LXX. however does not reproduce the word in these passages; and apparently only employs κριός to denote an engine of war in 2 Macc. xii. 15. The name seems to appear in classical literature first in Xenophon's *Cyropaedia* (VII. iv. 1), but the thing is indicated plainly enough as in use at the siege of Plataea, Thuc. II. 76. Vitruvius (x. xiii. 19) describes the various stages of its development, and Josephus, *Bell. Jud.* III. vii. 19. There is a good representation of the machine in use on the Column of Trajan.

The accounts of the capture of Jerusalem by Antiochus Epiphanes (which Ewald considers to be here referred to) have nothing corresponding to the historical reminiscence contained in ἐν κριῶ κατεβαλε. (1) Josephus states that Antiochus obtained possession of the city on the first occasion (169) ἀμαχητῆ, and on the second (167) ἀπάτη. (2) The description in 1 Macc. i. 20, 29—31, 2 Macc. v. 11 does not exclude the idea of a regular assault and defence; but certainly implies that the Syrian conqueror met with little serious resistance.

οὐκ ἐκώλυσας. The Psalmist in this

2 The heathen¹ went up against thine altar, they trampled¹ Gr. it down, *yea*, with their sandals in their pride, *Strange peoples*

and the following verse addresses the Almighty, but adopts the form of narrative in vv. 3, 4, 5.

Josephus expressly states that the success of the Romans in the siege of the Temple was largely due to the progress they were able to make on the Sabbath-days, when the beleaguered Jews in strict conformity with their tradition discontinued their works of defence.

But even such piety was unrewarded; and the Lord 'hindered not' the success of the Gentiles.

For Hilgenfeld's theory that this verse is quoted in 4 Esdr. iii. 8 (*Vers. Arab.*), see *Intro.*

The thought of this clause is expressed in 4 Esdr. iii. 29—31 'et excessit cor meum, quoniam vidi, quomodo sustines eos peccantes et pepercisti impie agentibus et perdidisti populum tuum et conservasti inimicos tuos et non significasti nihil nemini, quomodo debeat derelinqui via hæc. Numquid meliora fecit Babylon quam Sion?' It was a very natural question to arise in the mind of the pious Jew. How was it that, however sinful and rebellious the sons of Jerusalem might be, God had suffered the yet more sinful Gentiles to trample her down?

See also *Aproc. Bar.* xi. 2, 3 'nunc vero ecce dolor infinitus, et gemitus sine mensura, quia tu (Babylon) ecce prosperata es, et Sion desolata. Quisnam erit iudex de istis? aut cuienam conqueremur de iis quæ acceiderunt nobis? O Domine, quomodo sustinuiti?'

2 **ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριόν σου ἔθνη ἀλλότρια.** The language in this and the following verse is an echo of Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 1 and Lam. i. 10.

At the capture of the Temple the Roman soldiers bursting in cut down the priests, who continued to occupy themselves at the altar in their sacrificial duties to the very last. The scene is vividly given by Josephus, *Antiq. Jud.* xiv. iv. 3 οἱ πολέμοι μὲν εἰσπεσόντες ἐσφαττον τοὺς ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ· οἱ δὲ πρὸς ταῖς θυσίαις οὐδὲν ἥττον ἱερουργοῦντες διετέλουν, οὕτε ὑπὸ τοῦ φόβου τοῦ περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς οὔτε ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους τῶν ἤδη φονεομένων, ἀναγκασθέντες ἀποδρᾶναι, πᾶν δὲ ὃ τι δεοῖ παθεῖν τοῦτο παρ' αὐτοῖς ὑπομῆναι τοῖς βωμοῖς κρείττον εἶναι νομίζοντες ἢ παρελ-

θεῖν τι τῶν νομίμων.

But the event which impressed itself most deeply upon the mind of the Jews was the entry of Pompey and his companions not only into the sacred precincts reserved for the priests, but even into the Holy of Holies, which none but the High Priest might enter, and then but once a year after special and solemn ceremonial acts of purification. This disregard of their deepest religious sentiments was never forgiven by the Jews. At the same time Pompey does not seem to have stopped the worship or rifled the treasures of the Temple. Cicero *pro Flacco* 67 'Cn. Pompeius captis Hierosolymis victor ex illo fano nihil attigit.' It is noteworthy that the Psalmist makes no particular reference to this violation of the Holy of Holies, but the fact does not militate against the hypothesis of a Pompeian date. If anything, it serves to show that the fear of Rome was so strong that any more detailed allusions were felt to be dangerous.

Tac. *Hist.* v. 9 Romanorum primus Cn. Pompeius Judæos domuit, templumque jure victoriae ingressus est, inde vulgatum nulla intus deum effugie vacuum sedem et inania arcana. Muri Hierosolymorum diruti, delubrum mansit.

Josephus (*Antiq. Jud.* xiv. iv. 4) παραρημοῖθι δὲ οὐ μικρὰ περὶ τὸν ναὸν, ἄβατον τε ὄντα ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ καὶ ἀβάρατον· παρήλθε γὰρ εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς ὁ Πομπήϊος καὶ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ὀλίγοι, καὶ εἶδον ὅσα μὴ θεμιτὸν ἦν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις ἢ μόνοις τοῖς ἀρχιερεῦσιν. 'Οὐτὼν δὲ τραπέζης τε χρυσῆς καὶ λυχνίας ἱερᾶς καὶ σπονδείων καὶ πλῆθους ἀρωμάτων, χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἐν τοῖς θησανοῖς ἱερῶν χρημάτων εἰς δύο χιλιάδας ταλάντων, οὐδενὸς ἤφατο δι' εὐσβείαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀξίως ἐπραξεν ἀρετῆς. Τῇ τε ὑστεραῖα καθαίρειν παραγγέλλας τὸ ἱερὸν τοῖς ρασοπόλοις καὶ τὰ νόμιμα ἐπιφέρειν τῷ θεῷ τὴν ἱερωσύνην ἀπέδωκεν Ἑρκανῶ κ.τ.λ.

θυσιαστήριον. This and not βωμός is the word preferred in the LXX. to translate the altar (מִזְבֵּחַ) of God. We find βωμός used frequently of 'high places,' perhaps from the similarity of sound with 'bāmōth' [see Isai. xv. 2, xvi. 12; Jer. vii. 30, xxxii. (Gr. xxxix.) 35, xlvi. (Gr. xxxi.) 35; Hos. x. 8; Am. vii. 9], and

³ ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐμίαναν τὰ ἅγια κυρίου, ἐβεβήλουν τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν ἀνομίαις·

⁴ ἔνεκεν τούτων εἶπεν· ἀπορρήψατε αὐτὰ μακρὰν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ·

3 δῶρω V.

of heathen altars (Ex. xxxiv. 13; Num. xxiii. 1, 2, 4, &c.; Dt. vii. 5, xii. 3; 2 Chron. xxxi. 1; Is. xvii. 8, xxvii. 9; Jer. xi. 13). The word is also used of the disputed altar in Jos. xxii. Exceptions are Ecclus. l. 12, 14; 2 Macc. ii. 19, xiii. 8, where the altar at Jerusalem is called βωμός.

In 1 Maccabees βωμός (i. 59, ii. 23, 24, 25, 45, v. 68) is always used of a heathen altar. The distinction appears in a striking manner in 1 Macc. i. 59 'they did sacrifice upon the idol altar which was upon the altar of God' (θυσιάζοντες ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου). With this agrees the usage of the N.T.

ἔθνη ἀλλότρια. This phrase in the LXX. occurs, we believe, only in Ecclus. (xxxvi. 2, xxxix. 5, xlix. 6). The very similar expression ἀλλότριαι λαοὶ is found in Isai. i. 7, as the rendering of 𐤁𐤓𐤓, which was probably the word used in the original of the present passage.

κατεπάτου. The change of tense from aor. to impf. should be observed here and in ver. 3.

The clause is identical in meaning with ver. 20 *ὠνείδισαν γὰρ ἔθνη Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐν καταπατήσει*, where the verb and substantive change places. The verb *καταπατεῖν* may be illustrated by Is. lxiii. 18; Dan. viii. 13; 1 Macc. iii. 46, 52, iv. 60; 3 Macc. ii. 18. The expansion of the image by the words *ἐν ὑποδήμασιν* does not appear to have any parallel in the O.T. The 'locus classicus' in the O.T. showing that to remove the shoes on approaching a sanctuary was necessary is Ex. iii. 5; cf. Test. Zab. § 3.

For 'the trampling under foot', compare Apoc. Bar. xiii. 11 'nunc autem vos, populi et gentes, debitorum estis, quia toto hoc tempore conculcastis terram &c.'

ἐν ὑπερφηφανά. Cf. xvii. 15. It is very characteristic of the style of our Greek translator to close a clause with the preposition *ἐν* and an abstract subst. Cf. in this Psalm vv. 3, 20, 29, 32, 35, 37, 40.

3 οἱ υἱοὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ. For this expression, which occurs also in ver. 20, we

hardly find any parallel in the O. T. except Joel iii. 6 'the children also of Judah and the children of Jerusalem have ye sold unto the sons of the Grecians.' (LXX. τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἱερουσαλήμ.)

On the 'daughters of Jerusalem' see note on v. 14.

ἐμίαναν τὰ ἅγια κυρίου. In this and the following clause the language is based upon passages in Leviticus and Ezekiel. The Greek of this clause closely resembles the LXX. version in Ezck. v. 11 *Ἰὼ ἐγὼ λέγει κύριος ἡ μὴν ἀνθ' ὧν τὰ ἅγια μου ἐμίαναν ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς βδελύγμασί σου, καὶ γὰρ ἀπόσωμαί σε*, xxiii. 38 *ἕως καὶ ταῦτα ἐποίησάν μοι, τὰ ἅγια μου ἐμίαναν, καὶ τὰ σάββατά μου ἐβεβήλουν*. In both passages the term *τὰ ἅγια* μου translates

יְהוָה 'my sanctuary.' In the present passage we are of opinion that, as in i. 8, *τὰ ἅγια κυρίου* refers not to the Temple buildings but to the sacrifices and worship. Our reasons are (1) ver. 3 gives the explanation (*ἀνθ' ὧν*) of the dishonour to the 'altar' described in ver. 2: (2) the term is here employed as a parallel to *τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ*: (3) it is the expression used by the LXX. to render the technical Levitical phrase 'the holy thing of the LORD'

(הַיְהוָה) applied to sacrificial offerings, e.g. Lev. xix. 8 *ὃ δὲ ἔσθων αὐτὸ, ἀμαρτίαν λήψεται, ὅτι τὰ ἅγια κυρίου ἐβεβήλωσε*.

τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ. This expression is used by the LXX. version to render 'the

bread of God' (סֵם הַלֶּחֶם) in Levit. xxi. 6 *ἅγιοι ἔσονται τῷ θεῷ αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐ βεβηλώσουσι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν· τὰς γὰρ θυσίας κυρίου δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν αὐτοὶ προσφέρουσι, καὶ ἔσονται ἅγιοι*, and vv. 8, 17, 21—23, xxii. 25.

Both clauses therefore appear to be based upon the Levitical laws relating to the priests. It is natural to conclude that the Psalmist, though speaking of 'the sons of Jerusalem,' is pointedly referring to the malpractices and laxities of the priests. And it is to be remembered that the Sadducees were very numerous among the Priests, since the High-

3 Because the sons of Jerusalem defiled the holy things of the LORD, and polluted the gifts of God with iniquities,

4 For this cause said he: 'Cast ye them² afar off from me.' ² i.e. the gifts

Priest and his family stood at the head of the Sadducee party.

4 ἀπορρίψατε. Cf. Sym. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) ὅσοι καὶ ἀπέρριψεν τὴν σκηνώσιν τὴν Σηλωμ, Sym. Is. ii. 6 ἀπέρριψας. Aq. Jer. xiv. 19 μὴ ἀπορρίπτων ἀπέρριψας τὴν Ἰουδαίαν.

ἀπορρίψατε αὐτά. The neuter Plur. Pron. refers back to τὰ ἅγια κυρίου and τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ in ver. 3. Geiger considers it a translator's error, and is of opinion that αὐτοῦς would more aptly

have represented an original דְּבָרֵי הַקֹּדֶשׁ. This is not impossible, and receives some support from the similar words in Jer. vii. 15 καὶ ἀπορρίψω ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ προσώπου μου.

οὐκ εὐδῶκεν αὐτοῖς. The reading οὐκ εὐδῶκεν αὐτοῖς is found in the Paris MS., and is supported by the Moscow MS. οὐκ εὐδέωκεν (sic) αὐτοῖς, as well as by the Copenhagen MS. οὐκ εὐδῶκεν ἢ αὐτοῖς (where however -κ (= -κεν) was possibly added as a correction, and the presence of ἢ is either due to a clerical error or to the influence of the same MS. from which V is derived).

The other two MSS. (Augsburg and Vienna) favour the reading οὐκ εὐδῶ... αὐτοῖς. The Vienna MS. gives οὐκ εὐδῶ ἢ αὐτοῖς, where the ἢ perhaps reproduces the appearance of an illegible -κεν in the parent MS. (so Graux). The testimony of the Augsburg MS. needs to be carefully stated. The words in Cerda's edition stand thus: οὐκ εὐδῶδει εὐδία ἢ αὐτοῖς τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ. Cerda however in his note says: 'perperam scripta hæc in græco ut legere nequirem, suspicor scriptum οὐκ εὐδῶδει εὐδία.' It seems then that on the analogy of the other MSS. the reading of A must almost certainly have contained the common element οὐκ εὐδῶ... ἢ; and possibly there may have been an erasure or flaw in the MS. which made the letters illegible. In any case it is an error to cite (as Fritzsche and Pick) -δει εὐδία as a MS. reading.

Geiger's conjecture οὐκ εὐδῶθη αὐτοῖς appears to us very improbable. It introduces the impersonal construction of the Passive with the Dat. of the Pronoun which would be without parallel in the

LXX. use of εὐδῶ. Cf. 2 Chron. xxxii. 30 εὐδῶθη Ἐζεκίας. 1 Mace. iii. 6 εὐδῶθη σωτηρία. xvi. 2 καὶ εὐδῶθη ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ἡμῶν.

Hilgenfeld's conjecture οὐκ εὐδοκῶ ἐν αὐτοῖς is much more plausible. It gives a very simple and satisfactory sense. But (1) it diverges from the MSS. at the very syllable (εὐδο-) where they are unanimous: (2) it conflicts further with the evidence of the MSS., which connect these words with τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ and make them a continuation of the Divine utterance: (3) by substituting an easy text for an obscure one, it fails to account for the 'genesis' of the textual error.

If we adopted Hilgenfeld's conjecture, an exact parallel in thought and word would be found in Jer. xiv. 12 εἰάν προσε-νέγκωσιν ὀλοκαντώματα καὶ θυσίας οὐκ εὐδοκῶσιν ἐν αὐτοῖς. If in the face of the MSS. it were justifiable to separate these words from τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ, we should be inclined to suggest οὐκ εὐδῶκα (ἐν) αὐτοῖς 'I have not prospered them.'

The chief objection to the reading of the text οὐκ εὐδῶκεν αὐτοῖς τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ, lies in the Perf. tense following εἶπεν. An objection however, based on the use of the tenses in a translation from the Hebrew, is not a very serious obstacle, when we call to mind the capricious manner in which Hebrew tenses are rendered in the LXX. A very probable conjecture, however, οὐκ εὐδῶσεν αὐτοῖς, would obviate even this difficulty, and preserve the reading of the MSS. οὐκ εὐδῶ... αὐτοῖς.

The origin of the textual confusion may be attributed either to a flaw in the parent copy, or to an error on the part of a scribe, who, not perceiving that τὸ κάλλος was the subject of εὐδῶκεν (-σεν), endeavoured to emend the passage.

5 τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ. Cf. ver. 20 κατέσπασε τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς ἀπὸ θρόνου δόξης. The beauty of the Temple and the glory of its worship are intended.

αὐτοῦ. Fritzsche changes to αὐτῶν, referring the word to the offerings and gifts. The change is not necessary even

οὐκ εὐώδωκεν αὐτοῖς ⁵ τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ·
ἐξουθενήθη ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, ἠτιμώθη εἰς τέλος.

⁶ Οἱ υἱοὶ καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ἐν αἰχμαλωσίᾳ πονηρᾶ,
ἐν σφραγίδι ὁ τράχηλος αὐτῶν, ἐν ἐπισήμῳ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι.

⁷ κατὰ τὰς ἀμαρτίας αἰτῶν ἐποίησεν αἰτοῖς·

ὅτι ἐγκατέλιπεν αὐτοὺς εἰς χεῖρας κατισχυόντων,

⁸ ἀπέστρεψε γὰρ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ ἐλέου αὐτῶν,
νεύον καὶ πρεσβύτην καὶ τέκνα αὐτῶν εἰσάπαξ·

4 οὐκ εὐώδωκεν ἢ αὐτοῖς (A) V: οὐκ εὐώδωκεν ἢ αὐτοῖς τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ K (-κεν ? corr.) et P (om. ἢ): οὐκ εὐέδωκεν αὐτοῖς τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτῆς M. Conj.: Cerda οὐκ εὐωδῶει εὐωδία ἢ αὐτοῖς: Fabr. οὐκ εὐωδῶθη εὐωδία ἐν αὐτοῖς: Hilgenf. οὐκ εὐδοκῶ ἐν αὐτοῖς (ita Fritzschn. Pick.): Geig. οὐκ εὐωδῶθη αὐτοῖς.

5 αὐτοῦ A, V, K, P: αὐτῆς M. Fritzschn. conj. αὐτῶν (ita Pick.). ἠτιμώθη A, K, P, M: ἠτιμηνθη V: ἠτιμώθη conj. Hilg. (ita Geig.).

8 ἐλέου A, ἐλέου V, K, P, M: εἰς ἀπαξ A, K, εἰσάπαξ V, (P), M.

in his text, where τὸ κάλλος...αὐτῶν stands in the same clause with ἐξουθενήθη. ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ. Cf. 'none shall appear before me empty,' οὐκ ὄφθησεν ἐνώπιόν μου κενός, Ex. xxiii. 15; Dt. xvi. 10. See note on ver. 40.

εἰς τέλος. See note on i. 1.

6 Οἱ υἱοὶ καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες, i.e. the children of Jerusalem. Cf. vv. 3, 13, 14. ἐν αἰχμαλωσίᾳ πονηρᾶ. The adjective πονηρός is here used in the sense of 'grievous,' 'sore.'

Compare iii. 13 πονηρὸν τὸ πτώμα αὐτοῦ. ἐν σφραγίδι ὁ τράχηλος αὐτῶν, ἐν ἐπισήμῳ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι. This passage is one of great obscurity. The general sense however is clear. The words expand in detail the 'sore captivity.' 'The sons and daughters' of Jerusalem are subjected to the usual indignities perpetrated on slaves.

The expression ἐν σφραγίδι ὁ τράχηλος αὐτῶν does not seem to have any parallel. We should rather have expected some such expression as ἐν κλοιῷ, ἐν ζυγῷ or ἐν κύφωμι.

We interpret the passage on the assumption that both phrases, ἐν σφραγίδι and ἐν ἐπισήμῳ, refer to badges of slavery impressed by branding and tattooing upon the necks of slaves.

ἐν σφραγίδι. The 'seal' of the master was impressed upon the neck of the slave. For this explanation we cannot adduce any support from other literature. But we have the fact that many slave-collars have been found on Roman sites, in-

scribed with the master's name and some such addition as 'Tene me, quia fugio'; and further we have copious references to the branding of slaves' foreheads and hands (e.g. Mart. xii. 61, Frons hac stigmatē non meo notanda est. Petron. 107, implevit Eumolpus frontes utriusque ingentibus literis, et notum fugitivorum epigramma per totam faciem liberali manu duxit: cf. Wetstein's note on Gal. vi. 17).

Here the τράχηλος is either used poetically for the slave's collar, or, as seems to us preferable, it implies that the flesh of the slave's neck was marked with the master's badge by a process of tattooing.

ἐν ἐπισήμῳ. It has been customary to render this expression as if it meant 'publicly,' 'in the sight of the world,' a sense in which the words occur in xvii. 32. Such a translation assumes that the adjective is here used adverbially like ἐν φανερώ, ἐν κρυπτῷ. (For the use of the adj. with τόπος see 1 Macc. xii. 37, xiv. 48, and comp. Sym. Ps. iv. 7 ἐπίσημον ποίησον = Πῆ?)

The substantive however ἐπίσημον, which is used for a 'badge' (e.g. the flag of a ship, the device of a coin), seems to give here a better meaning than the adjective. Hesychius (s.v.) states that it was used of the 'brand' applied to slaves. Its use in that sense appears most appropriate to the present passage; it is then equivalent to ἐν στίγματι, and develops the picture presented under ἐν σφραγίδι. For the practice of branding

5 The beauty of his glory did not prosper them³; it was set at nought before God, it was utterly dishonoured.

6 Her sons and her daughters were in grievous captivity; their neck *was marked* with a seal, with the brand of slavery⁴ among the Gentiles.

7 According to their sins he dealt with them, for he gave them up into the hands of oppressors,

8 —yea, he turned away his face from showing them mercy—he *gave them up*, I say, the young man and the old man and their children together,

slaves see 3 Macc. ii. 29, and Bp Light-foot's note on the *στιγματα* of Gal. vi. 17.

Geiger's translation 'Ihr Nacken ist belastet unter den Heiden' is due to his supposition that the collocation of *σφραγίς* and *ἐπίσημος* is in some way due to Job xiv. 17 *ἐσφράγισας δέ μου τὰς ἀνομίας ἐν βαλαντίῳ ἐπεσημήνω δὲ εἰ τι ἄκων παρέβην*.

Wellhausen renders 'im Ring ihr Hals, als Schaustück unter den Heiden,' which is reproduced by Pick 'Their neck in the ring, in the sight of the heathen.' But *σφραγίς* means a 'seal,' whether that which gives the impression or the impression itself; we question whether it can be used as a synonym for *δακτύλιος* except with the sense of 'a signet,' and even if it could be, its association, in the sense of 'a ring,' with *ὁ τράχηλος αὐτῶν* is quite out of the question.

Add here three references all of which bear on the subject.

1. iv. Esdr. x. 23. *Signaculum (σφραγίς) Sion quoniam resignata est de gloria sua nunc et tradita est in manibus eorum qui nos oderunt.*

2. Acta S. Maximiliani ap. Ruinart, p. 340 (referred to by Hilg.⁵). *Accipe signaculum... non licet mihi plumbum collo portare.*

3. Sib. Or. viii. 244. Of the Cross. *Σῆμα δὲ τοῖς τότε πᾶσι βροτοῖς σφρηγίς ἐπίσημος.* This last passage is important. It unites the two crucial words and brings out the sense of a brand, with an obvious allusion to Ezek. ix.

7 *κατὰ τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν.* The thought of retribution is especially prominent in this Psalm, see 13—15, 17, 28, 39. Cf. Ps. cii. (ciii.) 10 *οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν ἐποίησεν ἡμῖν.*

ἐγκατέλιπεν εἰς χεῖρας. Cf. Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 33 *ὁ δὲ κύριος οὐ μὴ ἐγκαταλίπη αὐτὸν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ.*

κατισχυόντων. 'Oppressors' or 'tyrants.' For this use of the Participle as a substantive cf. Wisd. x. 11 *ἐν πλεονεξίᾳ κατισχυόντων.* In 1 Chron. xi. 10 it is applied to David's mighty men 'who showed themselves strong with him.'

8 *ἀπέστρεψε γὰρ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ.* This clause explains how the LORD had deserted his people. The phrase *ἀποστρέφειν πρόσωπον* is the rendering in the LXX. for *כָּסַף פְּנֵיהֶם*, or 'hide the face,' so common in the O. T., e.g. Dt. xxxi. 17; Ps. ix. 32 (x. 11). On another use of *ἀποστρέφω* see v. 9.

ἀπὸ ἐλέου αὐτῶν. In the LXX. the phrase *ἀποστρέφειν πρόσωπον* is almost uniformly found with *ἀπὸ* and the gen. of the person, from whom the face is averted. Here, as often in this collection of Psalms, the simple usage receives a slight modification. Instead of the recipient it is the act of mercy from which the Divine countenance is as it were averted. Instead of *ἀπ' αὐτῶν* we have *ἀπ' ἐλέους αὐτῶν* in the sense of *τοῦ μὴ ἐλεῆσαι αὐτούς*.

For this transitive use of *ἐλεος* see xiv. 6 *ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐλέου δικαίων*, and it is hard to find another parallel. Perhaps the nearest is to be found in Jer. xlix. (IIeb. xlii.) 2 *πεσέτω δὴ τὸ ἐλεος ἡμῶν κατὰ πρόσωπων σου.*

νέον κ. τ. λ. The accusatives here may be explained *either* as the object of *ἐγκατέλιπεν* in ver. 7, and therefore in apposition to *αὐτοῦς*, *ἀπέστρεψε γὰρ... αὐτῶν* being regarded as parenthetical, *or*, as the objects of the compassion expressed in *ἐλέου* in sense of *ἐλεῆσαι*.

For the clause itself compare xviii. 13 *ἠφάνισεν νέον καὶ πρεσβύτην καὶ τέκνα αὐτῶν ἅμα.* See Ezek. ix. 6. *νέος* for *νεανίσκος* is not common. Cf. Sym. Ps. xxxvii. (xxxvi.) 25 *νέος ἐγενόμην (Ψ)*

³ Text doubtful. Another reading: *It caused them not to prosper. The beauty of his glory was set &c.*
⁴ Or, they were a gazing-stock

⁹ ὅτι πονηρὰ ἐποίησαν εἰσάπαξ τοῦ μὴ ἀκούειν.

¹⁰ καὶ ὁ οὐρανὸς ἐβαρυθύμησε,
καὶ ἡ γῆ ἐβδελύξατο αὐτούς·

¹¹ ὅτι οὐκ ἐποίησε πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ἐπ' αὐτῆς ὅσα ἐποίησαν,

¹² καὶ γνώσεται ἡ γῆ τὰ κρίματά σου πάντα τὰ δίκαια, [ὁ
θεός.]

¹³ Ὁ θεὸς ἔστησεν τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἱερουσαλήμ εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν
ἀντὶ πορνῶν ἐν αὐτῇ·

πᾶς ὁ παραπορευόμενος εἰσεπορεύετο κατέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου·
ἐνέπαιζον ταῖς ἀνομίαις αὐτῶν.

9 εἰς ἅπαξ A, K, εἰσάπαξ V, (P).

12 τὰ δίκαια ὁ θεός· (interpung. ita A? V, K, P, Cerd. Fabr. Geig.): τὰ δίκαια. ὁ θεὸς M, Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.

13 ἔστησεν A, V, K, M, ἔστησε P. εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν ἀντὶ πορνῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πᾶς κ.τ.λ. A, K, P, M, Fabr. Geig.: εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν. ἀντὶ πορνῶν ἐν αὐτῇ κ.τ.λ. V, Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.: conjec. Lagarde ἀντὶ πορνῶνος αὐτῆ, πᾶς κ.τ.λ.:

πᾶς ὁ παραπορευόμενος εἰσεπορεύετο κατέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου A, K, P, M, Fabr. Geig.: πᾶς ὁ.....εἰσεπορεύετο. κατέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου ἐνέπαιζον V, Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.: conjec. Fabr. παραπορευόμενος. ἐνέπαιζον, Cerd. ἐνέπαιτου, sed interpr. 'illudebant.'

ταῖς ἀνομ. αὐτῶν. καθὰ ἐποίουν αὐτοί, ἐπεναντι (sic) τοῦ ἡλίου παρεδειγ. κ.τ.λ. A, Fabr. Geig.: ταῖς ἀνομ. αὐτῶν, καθὰ ἐποίουν αὐτοί ἀπέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου, παρεδ. κ.τ.λ. V, M, Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.: ταῖς ἀνομ. αὐτῶν, καθὰ ἐποίουν αὐτοί ἀπέναντι τοῦ ἡλ. παρεδ. κ.τ.λ. K, P: conjec. Hilg. κακά pro καθά. Lagarde, καθά.....παρεδειγμάτισεν.

יְהִי־יְהִי). Prov. xx. 11 ἐπιγνωρισθήσεται
νέος (יְהִי). For πρεσβύτης compare
Philem. 9 τοιοῦτος ὢν ὡς Παῦλος πρεσ-
βύτης, Lam. ii. 21 ἐκοιμήθησαν εἰς τὴν
ἐξοδὸν παιδάριον καὶ πρεσβύτης· παρθένοι
μου καὶ νεανίσκοι μου ἐπορεύθησαν ἐν αἰχμα-
λωσίᾳ.

εἰσάπαξ in this book translates יְהִי
'together,' cf. ver. 9. It is used in this
sense in Dan. ii. 35 τότε ἐλεπτύνθησαν
εἰσάπαξ (יְהִי־יְהִי) τὸ ὄστρακον, ὁ σίδηρος, ὁ
χαλκός, ὁ ἄργυρος, ὁ χρυσός.

10 Cf. xvii. 21.

ὁ οὐρανὸς ἐβαρυθύμησε. Cf. Jer. ii. 9
ἐξέστη ὁ οὐρανὸς ἐπὶ τούτῳ κ.τ.λ.

ἡ γῆ ἐβδελύξατο. The words are an
allusion to the passage in Lev. xviii. 24—
30, where 'abominations' (βδελύγματα)
are denounced. Compare especially ver.
25 'the land itself vomiteth out her in-
habitants,' and 28 'that the land spue
not you out also, when ye defile it, as it
spued out the nations that were before
you,' where the LXX. rendering of 'spue'
(σῆ) is προσοχθίζω. The substance of

the passage is in the writer's mind, but
the translator has not used the LXX.
rendering of it.

11 οὐ...πᾶς ἄνθρωπος. A common
Hebraism. Cf. vii. 6, ix. 5, xvii. 29.

ἐπ' αὐτῆς. Cf. i. 8, viii. 14.

12 γνώσεται. The future with καὶ
is possibly the rendering of the Hebrew
Impf. and Vau conversive=ἐγγνω viii. 8.

τὰ κρίματά σου πάντα τὰ δίκαια, cf.
viii. 8.

A probable error in the text of the MSS.
is the omission of ὁ θεός at the end of
ver. 12, or at the beginning of ver. 13.
The words τὰ κρίματά σου evidently
point to the presence of a vocative; ὁ
θεός however is equally required at the
opening of ver. 13. We are of opinion
that ὁ θεός at the end of this verse slipped
out in an early MS. before the ὁ θεός
of the next. ὁ θεός closes ver. 12 in the
Copenhagen and Paris MSS., but stands
at the head of ver. 13 in the Vienna
Augsburg Moscow MS.

13 This passage offers one of the
chief difficulties to be found in the whole

9 Because they wrought evil together, to the intent that they should not hearken *unto him* :

10 And the heaven was grieved at them, and the earth abhorred them.

11 For none had done upon it all the things that they had done ;

12 And the earth shall know all thy righteous judgements.

13 God set forth the sons of Jerusalem in derision that they should be as harlots in her midst ; every one that passed by went in *unto them* before the sun, they made a mock of their transgressions.

book. The doubts felt as to the correct punctuation and arrangement of the clauses may be gathered from the Apparatus Criticus. The punctuation which we have followed (i) has good Ms. authority, (ii) seems best to suit the original stichometric arrangement, (iii) furnishes the means of a fairly adequate translation.

τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἱερουσαλήμ. See on ver.

3. εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν. Comp. xvii. 14. The language seems to recall Ezek. xxii. 4 *διαποῦτο δέδωκά σε εἰς ονειδισμόν τοῖς ἔθνεσι καὶ εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν πάσαις ταῖς χώραις*. Cf. Apoc. Bar. xlviii. 35 'et convertetur honor in ignominiam, et humiliabitur robur in contemptum.'

ἀντὶ πορνῶν ἐν αὐτῇ. (1) It is possible to suppose that, under a repulsive metaphor, the Psalmist represents the Jews as an object of contempt because they had prostituted their theocratic honour for commercial gain. The passage then will have points of resemblance to Hosea i., ii. (2) But the more literal interpretation of the passage is rendered only too probable by the similar invectives in Ps. S. viii. 9—14. The meaning then is that 'the sons of Jerusalem' were so sunk in shamelessness as to minister to the vile licentiousness of the Gentiles within the walls of the Holy City (*ἐν αὐτῇ*).

The expression *ἀντὶ πορνῶν ἐν αὐτῇ* is very awkward. It is just possible that the awkwardness is due to the translator's having faithfully rendered a corrupt Hebrew text, which did not offer any good meaning. If we may assume that the translator is rendering *הַבָּנִים הַלְוִיִּם* 'in

the place of her harlots,' a slight alteration of vowels and the repetition of the final letter of *לְוִיִּם*, would give a reading *הַלְוִיִּם לְוִיִּם* 'in return for her whoredoms' (cf. Ezek. xxiii. 14, 18), which would offer a very good and probable sense, and would explain the peculiarity of the Greek by the supposition of the loss of a single Hebrew letter (i.e. *ל* for *לְ*). If conjectural emendation be necessary, this is undoubtedly preferable to Lagarde's *ἀντὶ πορνῶν αὐτῆ*, i.e. 'She (Jerusalem) is in the place of a brothel.' The word which he suggests is destitute of LXX. analogy, and the idea is radically false to the spirit of Hebrew poetry.

πᾶς ὁ παραπορευόμενος εἰσπορεύετο. The Imperf. of frequency. That the participle may be taken with *ἐν αὐτῇ* is rendered possible by such a passage as Theod. Isai. xxxiv. 10 *οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ παραπερευόμενος ἐν αὐτῇ* (*הַבָּרֵךְ לְעַיִן*) *κατέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου*. Cf. viii. 8.

The open shame of the Jews is metaphorically expressed in language which recalls Num. xxv. 4, and the *ἐναντίον τοῦ ἡλίου, ἀπέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου*, of 2 Sam. xii. 11, 12.

ἐνέπαιζον ταῖς ἀνομίαις αὐτῶν. The subject is 'the Gentiles'; *αὐτῶν* refers to the Jews. The iniquities of Jerusalem did not really strengthen her position, but only exposed her to the contempt of the heathen.

For *ἐμπαιζῶ* cf. Gen. xxxix. 14, 17. Pick's rendering: 'Because of the prostitutes therein every passer-by enters, Before the sun they flaunted their wickedness,' makes *ἀντὶ* = *διὰ*.

¹⁴ καθὰ ἐποίουν αὐτοὶ, ἀπέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου παρεδειγμάτισαν ἀδικίας αὐτῶν.

καὶ θυγατέρες Ἱερουσαλὴμ βέβηλοι κατὰ τὸ κρίμα σου,

¹⁵ ἀνθ' ὧν αὐταὶ ἐμίαινον ἑαυτὰς ἐν φυρμῶ ἀναμίξεως.

τὴν κοιλίαν μου καὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα μου πονῶ ἐπὶ τούτοις.

¹⁶ Ἐγὼ δικαιώσω σε, ὁ θεὸς, ἐν εὐθύτητι καρδίας, ὅτι ἐν τοῖς κρίμασί σου ἡ δικαιοσύνη σου, ὁ θεός·

¹⁷ ὅτι ἀπέδωκας τοῖς ἁμαρτωλοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν, κατὰ τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν τὰς πονηρὰς σφόδρα.

¹⁸ ἀνεκάλυψας τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν, ἵνα φανῇ τὸ κρίμα σου·

¹⁹ ἐξήλεύψας τὸ μνημόσυνον αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς.

ὁ θεὸς κριτὴς δίκαιος καὶ οὐ θανυμάσει πρόσωπον.

15 αὐται V, K, P (αὐθαι A), Fabr. Geig., αὐται M, Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.

17 κατὰ ἔργα Fabr. errore.

19 θεός (om. ὁ) M.

14 καθὰ ἐποίουν αὐτοὶ... παρεδειγμάτισαν... αὐτῶν. It is important to distinguish the subject of the two verbs. According as the Jews (αὐτοὶ) were wont to do, even so by way of retribution the Gentiles exposed to the world the iniquities of the Jews.

ἀπέναντι. The same word is used by the LXX. in 2 Sam. xii. 12.

παρεδειγμάτισαν. We were at first tempted to suggest the reading *παρεδειγμάτισεν*, which Lagarde had already conjectured; the subject then being ὁ θεός understood, and the verb corresponding to *ἔστησεν... εἰς ἐμπαυγμὸν*. But as *κρίμα σου* follows in the next line, there would be an obvious objection to the use of the 3rd Pers. Sing. The meaning too is really the same. The Gentiles are carrying out the Divine judgement in 'making an open show' of Jewish iniquities.

For *παρεδειγματίζω* cf. Matt. i. 19. The language and context again recall Ezek. xxii., which in ver. 2 has the words *καὶ παράδειξον αὐτῇ πάσας τὰς ἀνομίας αὐτῆς*.

θυγατέρες Ἱερουσαλὴμ, corresponding to *τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἱερουσαλὴμ* in ver. 13. The expression 'daughter of Jerusalem' as impersonating the Holy City is not uncommon, e.g. Is. xxxvii. 22; Lam. ii. 13, 15; Mic. iv. 8; Zeph. iii. 14; Zech. ix. 9. But 'daughters of Jerusalem' are very rarely spoken of. The term is a characteristic feature in Canticles (e.g. i. 5, ii.

7, iii. 5, 10, v. 8, 16, vi. 4, viii. 4). But it does not seem to occur in the prophets nor elsewhere in Hebrew poetry; 'the daughters of Judah' (Ps. xcvi. 8), 'the daughters of thy people' (Ezek. xiii. 17), 'the virgins of Jerusalem' (Lam. ii. 10), are the nearest approach to it. 'The daughters of Samaria and Sodom' in Ezek. xvi. are metaphorically spoken of. The humiliation of 'the daughters of Jerusalem,' and the rarity of the phrase, give a special interest to the obvious comparison with our Lord's words in Luke xxiii. 28, warning them of an impending calamity surpassing all previous ones.

βέβηλοι. Pick's rendering 'profane' gives a wrong idea. *κατὰ τὸ κρίμα σου* gives the hint as to the true significance of the retribution for licentiousness.

15 ἀνθ' ὧν. Cf. vv. 3, 15.

ἐν φυρμῶ ἀναμίξεως. Literally 'in the confusion of mingling.' This might be understood to refer (1) either to idolatry, following the strong metaphor of the prophets Hosea and Ezekiel (xxiii.), (2) or to the sin of mixed marriages, (3) or to gross forms of impurity. (1) As the subject of idolatry does not occupy the attention of our Psalmist, our choice lies between the last two. In favour of (2) we may compare 2 Macc. xiv. 3 *μεμολυμμένος ἐν τοῖς τῆς ἐπιμξίας χρόνοις*. This evil assumed critical proportions in the days of Nehemiah, and in

14 According as they were wont to do, even so did the *Gentiles*⁵ make an open show of their iniquities before the sun; and the daughters of Jerusalem were polluted according to thy judgement, 15 because they had defiled themselves in unclean intercourse.

⁵ Another reading: *he* Gr. *they* i.e. *the Gentiles*

My belly and my bowels pain me because of these things.

16 I will justify thee, O God, in uprightness of heart; for in thy judgements is thy righteousness, O God.

17 For thou didst recompense sinners according to their works, according to their sins that were wicked exceedingly.

18 Thou didst lay bare their sins, to the end that thy judgement might appear.

19 Thou didst blot out their memorial from off the earth. God is a righteous judge and respecteth⁶ no man's person.

⁶ Gr. *will wonder at*

the time of the Maccabean revolution excited the grave apprehensions of the stricter Jews. But in our book, with the exception of this single doubtful allusion, this source of evil does not seem to have been especially present to the mind of the Psalmist. (3) On the other hand the spread of foul and nameless impurities accompanying the influence of the outer world upon Palestine caused him great apprehension, and he refers to them repeatedly, e.g. i. 7, iv. 4, viii. 10, xvi. 7, 8. It is also noticeable that the passage in Leviticus (xviii. 23, 24), to which upon this supposition the writer refers, combines like the present clause the two ideas of 'pollution' and 'confusion.' This explanation may be very appositely illustrated by a passage in Apoc. Baruch ch. ix. 'flagitia mysteriorum eorum et *permissio contaminationis eorum*,' where we may conjecture *φύρμος αναμίξεως* was very probably used in the Greek. See later on, viii. 10 (*συμφύρω*).

τὴν κοιλίαν μου καὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα μου. For these expressions compare Isai. xvi. 11; Jer. iv. 19; Lam. i. 20. Aq. Jer. xxxi. (xxviii.) 20 *ἐτι διὰ τοῦτο ἤχησεν ἡ κοιλία μου αὐτῷ.* Sym. *ἐταράχθη τὰ ἐντὸς μου.*

16 *Ἐγὼ δικαίωσω σε, ὁ θεός.* This thought that the 'pious' should 'justify God' occurs frequently in these Psalms (cf. iii. 5, iv. 9, viii. 7, 27, 31, ix. 3). The nearest approach to it in the O. T. is Ps. li. 4 'that thou mayest be justified when thou speakest.' Lam. i. 18. We find it also in Luke vii. 29 'the publicans justified God' (*οἱ τελῶναι ἐδικαίωσαν τὸν*

θεόν).

εὐθύτητι καρδίας. Compare for this phrase and the substance of the verse Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 7 *ἐξομολογήσομαι σοὶ ἐν εὐθύτητι καρδίας ἐν τῷ μεγαθήκναι με τὰ κρίματα τῆς δικαιοσύνης σου.*

17 *ἀπέδωκας κ.τ.λ.* For this emphatic description of retribution compare Ps. xxvii. (xxviii.) 4 *δὸς αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὴν πονηρίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων αὐτῶν· κατὰ τὰ ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν δὸς αὐτοῖς, ἀπόδος τὸ ἀναπαύομα αὐτῶν αὐτοῖς, lxi. (lxii.) 12 ἀποδώσεις ἐκάστω κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.*

τοῖς ἀμαρτωλοῖς. The reference here is clearly not to the soldiers of Pompey (ver. 1), but to the sinful members of the Jewish community. See note on i. 1.

τὰς πονηρὰς σφόδρα. This use of *σφόδρα* is due to the literal reproduction of *גָּדוֹל*. Compare Ezek. ix. 9 *καὶ εἶπε πρὸς με ἀδικία τοῦ οἴκου Ἰσραὴλ καὶ Ἰουδα μεμεγάλυνται σφόδρα σφόδρα.*

18 *ἀνεκάλυψας.* The exposure of Jewish iniquity described vv. 13—15 had as its purpose the explanation of the Divine visitation. For the use of this thought and phrase cf. viii. 8 *ἀνεκάλυψεν ὁ θεὸς τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν ἐναντίον τοῦ ἡλίου;* Job xx. 27 *ἀνακαλύψαι δὲ αὐτοῦ ὁ οὐρανὸς τὰς ἀνομίας;* Hos. vii. 1 *ἐν τῷ ἰάσασθαι με τὸν Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἀποκαλυφθήσεται ἡ ἀδικία Ἐφραΐμ.*

19 *ἐξήλειψας τὸ μνημόσυνον αὐτῶν.* Cf. iii. 10 *οὐχ εὐρεθήσεται μνημόσυνον αὐτῶν ἐτι.* The phrase is based upon Ex. xvii. 14 'I will utterly blot out (A.V. put out) the remembrance of Amalek' (*ἀλοιφήν ἐξαλείψω τὸ μνημόσυνον Ἀμαλήκ*).

²⁰ κατέσπασε τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς ἀπὸ θρόνου δόξης,
ὠνείδισαν γὰρ ἔθνη Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐν καταπατήσει.

²¹ περιεζώσατο σάκκον ἀντὶ ἐνδύματος εὐπρεπείας,
σχοινίον περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῆς ἀντὶ στεφάνου.

²² περιείλετο μίτραν δόξης, ἣν περιέθηκεν αὐτῇ ὁ θεός·
²³ ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς ἀπερρίφη ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν.

²⁴ Καὶ ἐγὼ εἶδον καὶ ἐδεήθην τοῦ προσώπου κυρίου καὶ
εἶπον·
ικάνωσον, κύριε, τοῦ βαρύνεσθαι χεῖρά σου ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ
ἐν ἐπαγωγῇ ἔθνων,

20 κατέσπασε.....δόξης P, M ponunt post ἐν καταπατήσει.

23 ἀπερρίφη ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, καὶ ἐγὼ εἶδον A: conjec. Lagarde ἀπερρίφη ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν καί.

24 ἀπαγωγῇ A, V, K (ῆ), ἐπαγωγῇ P (?), M, Hilg. (conj.).

And the same words are found in close proximity Ps. cviii. (cix.) 14, 15 ἡ ἀμαρτία τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ μὴ ἐξαλειφθῆι...καὶ ἐξολοθρευθῆι ἐκ γῆς τὸ μνημόσυνον αὐτῶν.

Cf. Deut. xxv. 6 οὐκ ἐξαλειφθήσεται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐξ Ἰσραήλ.

ὁ θεός. An abrupt change from the second person.

ὁ θεός κριτῆς δίκαιος. Ps. vii. 11. Cf. Gen. xviii. 25.

οὐ θαυμάσει πρόσωπον, i.e. is no respecter of persons, as Acts x. 34 οὐκ ἔστι προσωπολήπτης ὁ θεός. The usual rendering of the Hebrew phrase by πρόσωπον λαμβάνειν is here varied as in Gen. xix. 21 ἰδοὺ ἐθαύμασά σου τὸ πρόσωπον; Lev. xix. 15 οὐ ποιήσετε ἄδικον ἐν κρίσει· οὐ λήψη πρόσωπον πτωχοῦ, οὐδὲ μὴ θαυμάσης πρόσωπον δυνάστου; Deut. x. 17 ὁ θεός—ἕστις οὐ θαυμάζει πρόσωπον; Prov. xviii. 5; 2 Chr. xix. 7; Jude 16. Cf. Wisd. vi. 8 οὐ γὰρ ὑποστελεῖται πρόσωπον ὁ πάντων δεσπότης. The impartiality of the Divine judgement is perhaps here emphasized with a side thrust at the High Priest's court of justice.

20 κατέσπασε τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς ἀπὸ θρόνου δόξης. This clause stands in two MSS., P and M, after καταπατήσει. But the arrangement of the other MSS. appears to us the more correct one. For (1) such a clause with a γὰρ would not be natural after ὁ θεός...πρόσωπον. (2) The more prosaic clause ὠνείδισαν... καταπατήσει seems to follow as an explanation of the more poetical but less explicit sentence κατέσπασε...δόξης: such an arrangement agrees with the paral-

lelism of the clauses often to be observed in these Psalms, cf. iv. 2, v. 6. (3) According to the Parisian Ms. κατέσπασε and περιεζώσατο would stand in adjoining clauses, the one referring to ὁ θεός, the other to Ἱερουσαλήμ, but each separated by a clause from its true subject.

The clause, which is practically equivalent in meaning to ver. 23, reproduces the thought of Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 45 τὸν θρόνον αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν γῆν κατέρραξας. But the exact meaning of the line is not very obvious on account of the word αὐτῆς, which anticipates the mention of Jerusalem in the next line. The sentence 'he tore her beauty from the throne of glory' contains no very definite meaning beyond that of a queen's humiliation generally. It must not be understood as equivalent to 'he tore herauteous form from the throne of glory,' for it is not implied that Zion is removed from her throne, but only that she is humiliated while occupying it. It is best to regard the clause as an anticipation of ver. 23 and to understand by τὸ κάλλος the outward splendour of the Zion Queen's magnificence.

Something is to be said in favour of Geiger's view that αὐτῆς is an error of the translator, who having before him הרהר read הרהר τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς instead of הרהר κάλλος (Ps. xxix. 2; Prov. xiv. 28).

The best explanation of θρόνος δόξης is given by Jer. xvii. 12 θρόνος δόξης ὑψωμένος ἀγίασμα ἡμῶν. The phrase

20 He cast down her beauty from the throne of glory, for the Gentiles brought reproach upon Jerusalem by treading *her* under foot.

21 She girded herself with sackcloth instead of fair raiment; *she put* a rope about her head instead of a crown;

22 She put off the diadem of glory, which God had set upon her;

23 Her beauty was cast aside in dishonour upon the ground. ⁷ Lit. *Make sufficient...*

24 And I beheld and I intreated the face of the LORD and said; 'Enough, O LORD; let not thy hand be any more heavy⁷ upon Jerusalem, in bringing the Gentiles upon *her*. *that thy hand should be heavy*

occurs also in Jer. xiv. 21 'do not disgrace the throne of thy glory.' Cf. 1 Sam. ii. 8; Is. xxii. 23. The beauty of the queen's throne is gone. She herself puts off her glorious attire (ver. 21).

ὤνειδισαν with *ἔθνη*. Cf. Ps. lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 9 πάντα τὰ ἔθνη... ἤξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν ἐνώπιόν σου, κίριε, καὶ δοξάσουσιν τὸ ὄνομά σου.

ἐν καταπατήσει. Cf. 2 Kings xiii. 7 ἔθνητο αὐτοὺς ὡς χοῦν εἰς καταπάτησιν (R.V. in threshing or to trample upon). For *καταπατεῖν* see Ps. lvi. (lvii.) 3 ἔδωκεν εἰς δνειδος τοὺς καταπατοῦντάς με; Ezech. xxxvi. 4 ἐγένοντο εἰς προνομὴν καὶ εἰς καταπάτημα τοῖς καταλειφθεῖσιν ἔθνεσι περικύκλω. Cf. Jer. xii. 10.

21 περιέζωσατο. The subject is here changed. Jerusalem in her humiliation lays aside her queenly attire, and puts on the symbols of mourning. See Isai. iii. 24 &c. ἀντὶ ζώνης σχοινίω ζώσῃ καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ κόσμου τῆς κεφαλῆς τοῦ χρυσοῦ φαλάκρωμα ἔξεις διὰ τὰ ἔργα σου καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ χιτῶνος τοῦ μεσοπορφύρου περιζώσῃ σάκκον. The words *περιζώσαντι, σάκκος*, *σχοινίον* are similarly found together in 1 Kings xxi. 31 καὶ περιεζώσαντο σάκκους ἐπὶ τὰς ὀφθάλμους αὐτῶν καὶ ἔθεσαν σχοινία ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν.

σάκκον. Cf. Is. iii. 24, xv. 3; Lam. ii. 10. Aseneth x. ἔλαβε σάκκον καὶ περιεζώσατο τὴν ὀσφίν αὐτῆς, ἐξέλιψε δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐμπλόκιον τοῦ τριχώματος αὐτῆς.

ἀντὶ ἐνδύματος εὐπρέπειας. Perhaps the allusion here is to Isai. lii. 1 'put on thy beautiful garments O Jerusalem, the holy city.'

εὐπρέπεια. Cf. xi. 8, xvii. 47.

The phraseology of our passage closely resembles Baruch v. 1, 2 ἐκδύσαι Ἱερουσαλὴμ τὴν στολὴν τοῦ πένθους... καὶ ἐνδύσαι τὴν εὐπρέπειαν τῆς παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ

δόξης εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. περιβαλοῦ τὴν διπλοῖδα τῆς παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ δικαιοσύνης, ἐπίθου τὴν μίτραν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν σου τῆς δόξης τοῦ αἰωνίου.

σχοινίον... ἀντὶ στεφάνου. See 1 Kings xxi. 32; Is. iii. 24. For *στεφάνος* cf. 1 Sam. v. 16 ἔπασεν ὁ στέφανος ἡμῶν τῆς κεφαλῆς.

22 περιέλιετο. Ex. xxxiii. 6 καὶ περιέλιετο (לְבַשְׁתִּי) οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ τὸν κόσμον αὐτῶν; Jon. iii. 6 καὶ περιέλιετο (רִבְבַתִּי) τὴν στολὴν αὐτοῦ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ περιεβάλετο σάκκον; Bar. iv. 34 καὶ περιεβλήω αὐτῆς τὸ ἀγαλλίωμα τῆς πολιοχίας.

μίτραν... περιέθηκεν, cf. Isai. lxi. 10 ὡς νυμφίω περιέθηκε μου μίτραν.

The same imagery appears in Ezech. xxvi. 16 καὶ ἀφελούνται τὰς μίτρας ἀπὸ τῶν κεφαλῶν αὐτῶν, where the Hebrew gives a different sense.

Aseneth (x.) wears a *διάδημα* and *κίδαρις*.

23 ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ. A frequent expression in these Psalms, see ver. 29, 32, 35.

ἀπεβρόβη ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν. For this picture combining rejection and dishonour compare Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 39 'Thou hast profaned his crown *even* to the ground (ἐβεβήλωσας εἰς τὴν γῆν τὸ ἀγίασμα αὐτοῦ), Lam. ii. 1 'He hath cast down from heaven unto earth the beauty of Israel' (κατέρριψεν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ εἰς γῆν δόξασμα Ἰσραὴλ).

24 Καὶ ἐγὼ εἶδον καὶ. The Psalmist is referring to the vision of Zion humiliated and disgraced, which had risen before his eyes. Cf. viii. 1, 3, 4. **ἐδεήθην τοῦ προσώπου κυρίου**. Cf. vi. 7.

For this rendering of the Hebrew idiom (דִּינִי פָנַי לְהִלֵּךְ) compare 1 Sam. xiii. 12 καὶ τοῦ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου οὐκ ἔδε-

- ²⁵ ὅτι ἐνέπαιξαν καὶ οὐκ ἐφείσαντο ἐν ὄργῃ καὶ θυμῷ μετὰ
μηνίσεως,
²⁶ καὶ συντελεσθήσονται, εἰ μὴ σὺ, κύριε, ἐπιτιμῆσθαι αὐ-
τοῖς ἐν ὄργῃ σου.
²⁷ ὅτι οὐκ ἐν ζήλῳ ἐποίησαν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ ψυχῆς,
²⁸ ἐκχέαι τὴν ὄργην αὐτῶν εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐν ἀρπάγματι.
μὴ χρονίσῃς, ὁ θεὸς, τοῦ ἀποδοῦναι αὐτοῖς εἰς κεφαλὰς,

25 ἐπαιξαν A, K, ἐνέπαιξαν V, P, M. μηνίσεως A, V, μηνίσεως K, P, M.

26 Conj. IIIg. καὶ οὐ συντ., Fr. συντελεσθησόμεθα.

ήθην; Dan. ix. 13 καὶ οὐκ ἐδεήθημεν τοῦ προσώπου κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν; 1 Kings xiii. 6; Jer. xxvi. 19 (= xxxiii. 19 LXX.).

ἱκάνωσον... τοῦ κ.τ.λ. For this form of the idiom there is no very obvious parallel. But the words represent the Hebrew rendered in the LXX. by *ικανούσθω σοι* (Deut. iii. 26; 1 Chron. xxi. 15), cf. Num. xvi. 3, *ἐχέτω ὑμῖν* (םךָ־בב), Sym. ἀρκέτω; Deut. i. 6 *ικανούσθω ὑμῖν*.

The passage in 2 Sam. xxiv. 16, 1 Chron. xxi. 15 presents the root idea of the sentence. There is however this characteristic difference, that whereas in the O.T. narrative the mercy of God stays the hand of the destroying Angel, here the 'pious' Jew, interceding directly with the Almighty, pleads that sufficient punishment has been meted out.

τοῦ βαρύνεσθαι χεῖρά σου. Cf. v. 8. For this phrase, which literally renders the Hebrew idiom, compare Judg. i. 35 *ἐβαρύνθη ἡ χεὶρ οἴκου Ἰωσήφ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀμορραῖον*; 1 Sam. v. 6 *ἐβαρύνθη ἡ χεὶρ κυρίου ἐπὶ Ἀζωτον*; Ps. xxxi. (xxxii.) 4 *ὅτι ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἐβαρύνθη ἐπ' ἐμέ ἡ χεὶρ σου*. From these passages it is evident that *βαρύνεσθαι* is here used in the Passive and not in the Middle Voice, and that *Ἱερουσαλήμ* is in the accusative.

ἐν ἐπαγωγῇ ἔθνῶν. *ἐπαγωγῇ* is the reading of the Paris and Moscow MSS.; *ἀπαγωγῇ* that of the other MSS. *ἀπαγωγῇ* however fails to give any appropriate sense. The only meaning which *ἐν ἀπαγωγῇ ἔθνῶν* could bear here would be 'by the Gentiles carrying off (her inhabitants) into captivity.' But from the following sentence *ὅτι... μηνίσεως* which serves to explain the words, it appears that actual outrages perpetrated in Jerusalem must be intended; moreover *βαρύνεσθαι χεῖρά σου ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ* would

not be sufficiently explained by limiting its application to the removal of a portion of the inhabitants by the Romans.

The internal evidence is therefore strongly in favour of *ἐν ἐπαγωγῇ ἔθνῶν*, which gives a good and natural sense. The word *ἐπαγωγῇ* acquired a special meaning of 'visitation,' in the sense of that which is 'brought upon a people or individuals by God on account of their sin.' Cf. Deut. xxxii. 36 *εἶδε γὰρ παραλελυμένους αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐκλελυπτότας ἐν ἐπαγωγῇ*. Prov. xxvii. 10 (Theodot.) *ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐπαγωγῆς (σου) = 77'N*. Ecclus. ii. 2 καὶ *μὴ σπεύσῃς ἐν καιρῷ ἐπαγωγῆς*, iii. 28, v. 8, x. 13, xxiii. 11, xxv. 14, xl. 9; and probably also Isai. xiv. 17 *τοὺς ἐν ἐπαγωγῇ (וְיָצְאָה, captivus ejus) οὐκ ἔλυσεν*. We might therefore translate the present words 'by the visitation (consisting) of the Gentiles.' But probably the simplest rendering is here the best. Cf. Lev. xxvi. 25 καὶ *ἐπάξω ἐφ' ὑμᾶς μάχαιραν ἐκδικούσαν δίκην διαθήκης*; Baruch iv. 15 *ἐπήγαγε γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἔθνος μακρόθεν*.

25 ἐνέπαιξαν, and not ἐπαιξαν, is required by the context. The meaning is evidently mockery with ill usage, as in 1 Sam. vi. 6 *οὐχὶ οὕτως ἐνέπαιξεν αὐτοῖς*, xxxi. 4; 1 Chron. x. 4 where the Hebrew is לָצַחְתָּהּ. Compare 1 Macc. ix. 26 καὶ *ἤγον αὐτοὺς πρὸς Βακχίδην* καὶ *ἐξεδίκει ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐνέπαιξεν αὐτοῖς*; 2 Macc. viii. 17 *τὸν τῆς ἐμπεπειγμένης πόλεως αἰκισμόν*.

μετὰ μηνίσεως. The reading *μηνήσεως* is a mere itacism. The word *μηνίσεως* does not seem to occur in the O.T., the passages quoted by Tromm in Isai. xiii. 9, xvi. 6 not giving it in the best text. The verb *μηνίω* in Lev. xix. 18; Ps. cii. (cii.) 9; Jer. iii. 12 translates the Hebrew expression 'to keep anger.'

25 For they mocked, and spared *her* not in their wrath and anger and vengeance.

26 And they⁸ will be utterly consumed, unless thou, O⁸ i.e. LORD, rebuke them in thy wrath, *Israel*

27 For they⁹ have done *it* not in zeal, but in the lust of their⁹ i.e. *the* soul, *Gentiles*

28 That they might pour out their anger against us in rapine. Delay not, O God, to recompense *it* upon their heads,

In Ecclesiasticus we find in xxvii. 30 *μη̄νις και ὀργή και ταῦτά ἐστι βδελύγματα*, xxviii. 5 *αὐτὸς σὰρξ ὧν διατηρεῖ μῆνιν*, xl. 5 *θυμὸς και ζήλος και παραχὴ και σάλος και φόβος θανάτου και μῆνιμα* (vulgo *μη-νίαμα*) και *ἔρις*. The verb *μηνίω* also occurs in x. 6, xxviii. 7.

26 και συντελεσθήσονται. Observe the change of subject. So merciless are the Gentiles, that the Jews will be utterly consumed, unless the LORD rebuke them (the Gentiles). Hilgenfeld by introducing *οὐ* before *συντελεσθήσονται* imports into the passage a wholly uncalled for change in a simple sentence. Fritzsche says 'videtur scribendum *συντελεσθήσόμεθα*, cf. vs. 28.' But the 3rd Pers. Plur. can without any violence to grammar be referred to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, implied in the mention of the city in ver. 25. We believe that the translation given above fully expresses the meaning of the Greek words. It is not however improbable that *συντελεσθήσονται* is a translator's blunder. The Hebrew letters *יכלו* are capable of being rendered in different ways according to the punctuation, either passively (*יכלוּ*) = *συντελεσθήσονται* as in Isai. i. 28; Ezek. v. 12, and very frequently; or transitively (*יכלוּ*) or *יכלוּ και συντελέσουσω* as in Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 87. We may conjecture that the translator here rendered the letters on the supposition that they represented the more frequent intransitive form, which would naturally be reproduced by *συντελεσθήσονται*. If, as we are disposed to think, the meaning of the original was 'And they will consume *or* make a full end,' the more correct translation would have been *και συντελέσουσι*.

ἐπιτιμῆσης. Cf. Ps. ix. 5 *ἐπετίμησας ἔθνεσι και ἀπώλετο ὁ ἀσεβῆς*, cxviii. (cxix.) 21 *ἐπετίμησας ὑπερηφάνοις*, where the Divine rebuke (*יְיָ*) conveys the

notion of complete overthrow.

27 ὅτι οὐκ ἐν ζήλω κ.τ.λ. The Pharisee interceding for Zion pleads that the Gentile oppressors exceeded the bounds of judicial visitation. The work of punishment had been carried out not 'in zeal' for the Lord of righteousness, but in the 'lust of their soul,' with savagery and wanton rapine. The words *ἐν ζήλω* require explanation (cf. iv. 2). The 'jealousy' or 'zeal' (*זֵלוּת*, *זֵלוּס*) of the LORD is frequently spoken of in the O.T. as excited or directed in wrath against faithlessness and wrong-doing (cf. Ezek. v. 13, xvi. 38, 42, xxxviii. 19 &c.). In our verse it is implied that the Gentiles were used as the unconscious instruments of Divine 'zeal' against Zion, but had gone beyond the limits of their mission. The true type in the history of Israel of righteous zeal was Phinehas. Cf. Num. xxv. 10, 11 'And the LORD spake unto Moses saying, Phinehas, the son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron the priest, hath turned my wrath away from the children of Israel, in that he was jealous with my jealousy (LXX. *ἐν τῷ ζηλώσασαι μου τὸν ζῆλον*) among them so that I consumed not the children of Israel in my jealousy.' The Gentiles, however, though executing the Divine punishment, had not been 'jealous with Divine jealousy.'

ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ ψυχῆς. Cf. Ps. ix. 23 (x. 3) *ἐπαινείται ὁ ἁμαρτωλὸς ἐν ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ*; Jer. ii. 24 *ἐν ἐπιθυμίαις ψυχῆς αὐτῆς ἐπνεματοφορεῖτο*.

For the thought here conveyed compare Zech. i. 15 'And I am very sore displeased with the nations that are at ease: for I was but a little displeased, and they helped forward the affliction.' Isaiah's denunciation of Sennacherib for forgetting that in his successes he was only God's instrument of punishment is very similar, 2 Kings xxi. 23—25.

28 ἐκχέαι τὴν ὀργὴν αὐτῶν. For this phrase compare Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.)

²⁹ τοῦ εἰπεῖν τὴν ὑπερηφανίαν τοῦ δράκοντος ἐν ἀτιμία.

³⁰ Καὶ οὐκ ἐχρόνισα ἕως ἔδειξέ μοι ὁ θεὸς τὴν ὕβριν αὐτοῦ ἐκκεκεντημένον ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων Αἰγύπτου, ὑπὲρ ἐλάχιστου† ἐξουδενωμένον ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης,

²⁹ τοῦ εἰπεῖν codd. Fabr. Geig.: conj. Fabr. ἰδεῖν, Hilg. εἴκειν, Hilg.² (Pick.) τρέπειν.

³⁰ ἐχρόνισα codd. Hilg. (text.), Cerda interpr. *distulit* (Hilg. Geig. Fritzs. Pick.). ἐκκεκεντημένον A, V, K, M, P, Fabr. Geig.: Hilg. conj. ἐκκεκεντημένην, ita Fritzs. Pick. ὑπὲρ codd.: ὑπ' conj. Hilg. Fritzs. Pick. ὀρέων codd. et edd., conj. Hilg.² ὀρίων (Pick.). ἐλάχιστου codd. et edd., nos ἐλάχιστον.

25 ἔκχεον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν ὀργὴν σου; Jer. x. 25 ἔκχεον τὸν θυμὸν σου ἐπὶ ἔθνη κ.τ.λ.; Ezek. vii. 8 ἐκχεῶ τὴν ὀργὴν μου ἐπὶ σέ.

ἐν ἀρπάγματι. Cf. Ps. lxi. (lxii.) 11 καὶ ἐπὶ ἀρπάγματα (ἡ) μὴ ἐπιποθεῖτε.

In this respect Pompey stood out as an honourable exception to the general conduct of Roman conquerors in the East. He is said to have left the treasures of the Temple untouched. His lieutenants were not accustomed to imitate his forbearance. Gabinus, who was one of Pompey's strongest adherents, earned an evil notoriety for his excessive extortions during his two years' Proconsulship in Syria 57—55, cf. Cicero Pro Sest. 4, 3, Gabinium haurire quotidie ex paratissimis atque opulentissimis Syriae gazis innumerabile pondus auri, bellum inferre quiescentibus, ut eorum veteres illibatasque divitias in profundissimum libidinum suarum gurgitem profundat. De Prov. Cons. 4; Dio Cass. xxxix. 55, 56.

Gabinus was afterwards put upon his trial for his conduct in Syria, and though defended by Cicero was found guilty and banished (Dio Cass. xxxix. 59—63).

μὴ χροníσῃς. The verse is wrongly divided. These words addressed in prayer to God are found in Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 18, lxix. (lxx.) 7, Dan. ix. 19.

χροníζω is found with τοῦ and the Inf. Gen. xxxiv. 19 and Eccles. v. 3 μὴ χροníσῃς τοῦ ἀποδοῦναι αὐτήν: with the Inf. Deut. xxiii. 22 οὐ χροníεις ἀποδοῦναι αὐτήν, Ex. xxxii. 1 κροníκε Μωϋσῆς καταβῆναι.

ἀποδοῦναι...εἰς κεφαλᾶς. This rendering of a common Hebrew phrase may best be illustrated by a passage in which there is a considerable resemblance in the language with the present context. Ezek. xxii. 31 καὶ ἐξέχεα ἐπ' αὐτήν θυμὸν μου ἐν πυρὶ ὀργῆς μου τοῦ συντελεῖσαι τὰς

ὁδοὺς αὐτῶν εἰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν δέδωκα. Cf. 2 Chr. vi. 23.

²⁹ τοῦ εἰπεῖν. This, the reading of all the mss., apparently gives no intelligible meaning; compare Cerda's rendering 'ut dicant superbiam draconis in ignominia.'

The ingenuity of successive editors has been taxed to supply a suitable conjecture. Fabricius proposed ἰδεῖν 'ut videant,' which would give a very tame conclusion to τοῦ ἀποδοῦναι εἰς κεφαλὰς. The same may be said of Hilgenfeld's more ingenious εἴκειν, which appears to us a very unlikely word to occur here, and is only found, according to Tromm, in the LXX., Wisd. xviii. 25.

τρέπειν, suggested by Hilgenfeld² and adopted by Pick and Wellhausen, which in the LXX. is nearly always (except Ex. xvii. 13) found in the Middle or Passive (cf. Judith xv. 2 τραπήναι εἰς φυγὴν; 2 Macc. iii. 24 εἰς ἔκλυσιν καὶ δειλίαν τραπήναι), would hardly have been used in the Greek of this period in the sense of στρέφω or ἀλλάσσω (cf. Wellh. p. 133).

The difficulty however receives a simple and satisfactory explanation on the supposition of a translator's error. (i)

The Hebrew לָרַב would very naturally be rendered by τοῦ εἰπεῖν: but according to a late usage of the language, the verb רָבַר was used for 'to destroy,' 'to overthrow' (cf. the substantive רָבָה 'destruction,' 'plague'). Thus we find in 2 Chron. xxii. 10 'she arose and destroyed (Heb. רָבַרְתִּי), LXX. καὶ ἀπόλεσε) all the seed royal,' where the parallel passage in 2 Kings xi. 1 has רָבַרְתִּי. Upon the strength of this analogy we might assume that רָבַר should have been rendered τοῦ ἀπολέσαι in the sense of רָבַרְתִּי instead of by τοῦ εἰπεῖν.

29 To turn¹⁰ the pride of the dragon to dishonour.'

30 And I delayed not until¹¹ God showed to me that insolent one¹², lying pierced upon the high-places¹³ of Egypt, made of less account than him that is least on earth and sea ;

¹⁰ Or, To destroy... in dishonour Gr.

To say

¹¹ Perh. had not

yet ceased

when

¹² Gr. his

insolence

¹³ Gr. mountains

Another

reading :

borders

This explanation, suggested first by Geiger, seems to us very probable.

The chief objection to this theory is the rarity of the verb in this sense. And it is of course a possible explanation that, while τοῦ εἰπεῖν literally rendered the דבר of the translator's text, the דבר itself might have been an early corruption for לאבד. But of the two we prefer the explanation which ascribes the difficulty to the translator's error to that which has to presuppose an earlier corruption of the Hebrew text.

(ii) But a still more ingenious conjecture on the same lines is put forward by Wellhausen. He assumes that τοῦ εἰπεῖν represents לאמר in the Hebrew, and in לאמר he discerns a late Hebrew form for למיר = להמיר 'to change.' This very word occurs in Hos. iv. 7 פְּבוֹדֶם בְּקִלּוֹן אָמִיר 'I will change their glory into shame,' where the similarity of thought to the present clause is very striking; indeed, if the conjecture is correct, it is hard to resist the impression that the prophet's words are here reproduced by our Psalmist.

Between the conjectures of Geiger and Wellhausen it is not easy to decide. The rarity of רבר in the sense of 'destroy' militates against Geiger's view; the late form of a common word weakens Wellhausen's case. We incline to favour the latter critic, partly on the ground that τοῦ εἰπεῖν probably represents לאמר more naturally than לְרַבֵּר, partly on the ground of the appropriate illustration of our passage by Hos. iv. 7. But we think that the 'genesis' of the error was different from that which Wellhausen proposes: למיר might have been read for להמיר, and by the common change of ' to ו a reading למור arose, which gave rise to the rendering τοῦ εἰπεῖν.

In either case the theory of a Hebrew original successfully explains the otherwise unintelligible words of the Greek text.

ὑπερηφανίαν. Cf. vv. 1, 2.

δράκοντος. It is evident that ἡ ὑπερηφανία τοῦ δράκοντος of this line is further described in the next verse as ἡ ὕβρις αὐτοῦ; and the details of the subsequent passage combine to make the identification of the δράκων with Pompey almost certain. The imagery of the 'dragon' or 'leviathan' in the O. T. is applied especially to Egypt. Cf. Ps. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 14 σὺ συνέντριψας τὰς κεφαλὰς τοῦ δράκοντος

(לְיִתְיָ); Ezek. xxix. 3 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐπὶ σὲ Φαραώ, βασιλεῦ Αἰγύπτου, τὸν δράκοντα (סִמְתַּנִּי) τὸν μέγαν τὸν ἐγκαθήμενον ἐν μέσῳ ποταμῶν αὐτοῦ, xxxii. 2 λέοντι ἔθνῶν ὠμοιώθησ ἡ σὺ καὶ ὡς δράκων (סִמְתַּנִּי) ὁ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ. But this is not sufficient reason for making the present allusion apply to Antiochus Epiphanes, as Ewald does.

The metaphor is also used of Nebuchadnezzar in Jer. li. 34 Heb. (=xxviii. 34 in LXX.) Ναβουχοδονόσορ βασιλεὺς Βαβυλωνος κατέπιε με, ὡς δράκων (סִמְתַּנִּי) ἔπλησε τὴν κοιλίαν αὐτοῦ.

According to the Apocalyptic method of transferring to Rome the imagery of Babylon, the application of 'the dragon' to Pompey, who was the impersonation of Roman power, as Nebuchadnezzar had been of Babylonian, is perfectly natural in the present passage.

30 Καὶ οὐκ ἔχρόνισα ἕως ἔδειξέ μοι ὁ θεός. The sense is obvious. 'And I had not to wait long; very soon God showed me, etc.'

ἔχρόνισα, read by all the MSS., has occasioned editors much difficulty. Cerda following the Aug. ms. read ἔχρόνισα but translated 'distulit.' Hilgenfeld introduced ἐχρόνισεν into his text, and has been followed by Fritzsche, Geiger, and Pick. The difficulty of translation however is not to be removed by this expedient, as may be shown by the renderings. Geiger 'Und alsbald zeigte mir Gott seine Schmach,' Pick 'And very soon God showed me &c.,' Wellhausen 'Nicht lange, da zeigte mir Gott,' in none of which is there any attempt to render ἐχρόνισεν literally.

31 τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ διεφθαρμένον ἐπὶ κυμάτων ἐν ὕβρει πολλῇ,
καὶ οὔκ ἦν ὁ θάπτων·

Against ἐχρόνισεν, besides the absence of MS. support, we find the following objections: (1) the position of ὁ θεός next to εἰδείξε shows that, whatever the original may have contained, the translator considered ὁ θεός to be the subject of εἰδείξε especially; had ἐχρόνισεν been the reading, we should certainly have expected οὐκ ἐχρόνισεν ὁ θεός. (2) The construction οὐκ ἐχρόνισεν ἕως εἰδείξε, when literally rendered 'he tarried not until he had shown,' makes nonsense; and so far as χρονίζω is concerned there is nothing in LXX. or N.T. to show that οὐκ ἐχρόνισεν ἕως εἰδείξε could be used for οὐκ ἐχρόνισε δεῖξαι or τοῦ δεῖξαι. (3) The apparent correspondence of ἐχρόνισεν with μὴ χρονίσῃς of ver. 28 has influenced the editors. But surely it cannot be relied on; for (a) the construction is altered from τοῦ with Inf. to ἕως with Indic. and (b) the solemn prayer 'Delay not to revenge us, O God!' would obtain a strangely prosaic anticlimax in the statement that 'God delayed not to show the Psalmist a vision of revenge.'

If we accept the text ἐχρόνισα, the sense of the passage is that of Dan. ix. 21 'Yea whiles I was speaking in prayer, the man Gabriel... touched me.' The reply came at once or after a very short interval.

We conjecture that the true explanation is to be derived from the abrupt ending of the prayer in ver. 29, and that οὐκ ἐχρόνισα ἕως is a mistranslation of a Hebrew idiomatic expression for 'before I had ceased,' 'I had not yet ceased when' ('ו עד לא חָסַם ו'), or 'I had added no more when' ('ו לא חָסַם ו').

τὴν ὕβριν αὐτοῦ. This word, here applied to Pompey, is found often in the LXX. as the rendering of הַגָּדוּל both in a good and a bad sense, cf. Nah. ii. 2 'the excellency of Jacob, as the excellency of Israel,' Ezek. xxxii. 12 'the pride of Egypt,' Zech. x. 11 'the pride of Assyria.' The feature of its use in this passage is its application to the man who had profaned by his presence the Holy of Holies and afterwards contested with Caesar the supreme authority of the Roman world.

ἐκκεκεντημένον. Hilgenfeld's emen-

dation ἐκκεκεντημένον intended to improve the grammar of the passage is quite unnecessary. The Accus. Masc. is an instance of the common irregular construction κατὰ σύνεσιν, as if τὴν ὕβριν αὐτοῦ had been τὸν ὕβριστήν.

The use of the word ἐκκεκεντημένος recalls the LXX. version of the passage upon which the present description is probably based. Isai. xiv. 19 σὺ δὲ βύβρηξ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν, ὡς νεκρὸς ἐβδελυγμένος, μετὰ πολλῶν τεθνηκότων ἐκκεκεντημένων μαχαίραις κ.τ.λ. It is the word used twice by St John in quoting Zechariah; Joh. xix. 37; Apoc. i. 7.

ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων Αἰγύπτου. For this expression a very obvious emendation ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρίων Αἰγύπτου 'upon the borders of Egypt' (cf. τὰ ὄρια Αἰγύπτου, Ex. x. 14; 1 Kings iv. 21 A) is suggested by Hilgenfeld² and adopted by Wellhausen 'an der Grenze Aegyptens.' Pick, who translates 'on the mountains of Egypt,' adds the mysterious note, "'τῶν ὀρέων' so the codd., perhaps that the reading was ὀρίων 'shores,'" where we are unable to understand the meaning of 'perhaps that,' and Pick himself fails to distinguish between 'shores' and 'coasts.'

The strongest argument for this emendation is supplied by Ezek. xi. 10 ἐν βομφαίᾳ πεσέσθε, ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ (עַל בּוֹמְפַיִם וְעַל יְרֵאֵהוּ) κρινῶ ὑμᾶς, in which verse some copies of the LXX. read ὀρίων. Our translator has possibly followed this passage in the LXX. But does not this emendation substitute the language of prose for that of poetry? 'The borders of Egypt' seems to us so prosaic as only to be justifiable here as a quotation from Ezek. xi. 10.

We prefer to think that the reading of the MSS. represents the true Greek text with a special reference to Isai. xiv. 19 (see above). We do not expect accuracy from the poetical flight of a Jew writing probably in Jerusalem. The Psalmist may well have based his language upon the old Hebrew elegy beginning with the words 'Thy glory, O Israel, is slain upon thy high places' (2 Sam. i. 19), and it is quite possible that the words of the original may have been עַל בְּמוֹתַי מָצוֹר.

31 *Even his dead body lying corrupted upon the waves in great contempt: and there was none to bury him;*

Although we accept the Greek text *ὄρέων*, we do not exclude the probability that the Greek translator may here have blundered or have had to do with a defective Hebrew text. The most natural conjecture would be to read *עַל הַרְי מִצְרַיִם* (cf. Isai. vii. 18; 2 Kings xix. 24) 'by or upon the rivers of Egypt' instead of *עַל הַרְי מִצְרַיִם*.

The desire to find a perfectly literal application of *ἐπὶ τῶν ὄρέων Αἰγύπτου* may be satisfied by the statement of Dion Cassius that Pompey fell by the 'Cassian mountain.' XLII. 5. Πομπήιος μὲν δὴ κράτιστος πρότερον Ῥωμαίων νομισθεὶς, ὥστε καὶ Ἀγαμέμνονα αὐτὸν ἐπικαλεῖσθαι, τότε, καθάπερ τις καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἔσχατος, πρὸς τε τῷ Κασσίῳ ὄρει καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν ἣ ποτε τὰ τε τοῦ Μιθριδάτου καὶ τὰ τῶν καταποντιστῶν ἐπιπικία ἤγαγεν, ἐσφάγη.

ὑπὲρ ἐλαχίστου ἐξουδενωμένον. Hilgenfeld's *ὑπ' ἐλαχίστου*, adopted by Pick, gives the sense 'despised by him that is least.' A better emendation would be *ἐλάχιστον* for *ἐλαχίστου* (*נְבִיחַיִי*) in the sense of 'more contemned than one that is least among the people.' The use of *ὑπὲρ* with the acc. as a comparative is very common, and instances in this book are frequent, e.g. i. 8, iv. 2, viii. 14.

The *ὑπὲρ* (*בְּ*) appears to us to represent the accidental repetition of the final 'm' of 'Mizraim' (Egypt), and *ἐλάχιστον ἐξουδενωμένον* may repeat the words of Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 14 *יְנַחֵם יְיָ... I am small and despised* (LXX. *νεώτερος...καὶ ἐξουδενωμένος*), cf. Sym. Isai. liii. 3 *ἐξουδενωμένος καὶ ἐλάχιστος ἀνδρῶν*.

Wellhausen's 'verschmäht, verachtet,' seems to suggest two participles.

31 *τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ διεφθαρμένον ἐπὶ κυμάτων κ.τ.λ.* Cerda, who thought Nebuchadnezzar is spoken of, understood *ἐπὶ κυμάτων* metaphorically.

Ewald, who thought Antiochus Epiphanes was referred to, was obliged to explain the passage as a Jew's prayer for the doom of Antiochus.

But the language is neither that of metaphor nor of denunciation; and it describes circumstances which seem to suit

the end of Pompey better than that of any other of the oppressors of the Jewish race. We know that Pompey after the defeat at Pharsalia sought refuge in Egypt. The king of Egypt went down to the shore to receive him. Pompey left his ship in a boat, and was rowed to land. He was just rising from his seat in order to step on land, when 'he was stabbed in the back by Septimius, who had formerly been one of his centurions and was now in the service of the Egyptian monarch.... His head was cut off and his body, which was thrown out naked on the shore, was left exposed to all who were desirous of such a sight. His freedman Philip, having waited till public curiosity was satisfied, washed the body with seawater, and wrapped it in one of his own garments, because he had nothing else at hand. The next thing was to look out for wood for the funeral-pile; and casting his eyes over the shore, he spied the old remains of a fishing-boat; which, though not large, would make a sufficient pile for a poor naked mutilated body.' (Plutarch.) One old Roman soldier was the only other mourner at this funeral ceremony.

Pompey's head was displayed before Cæsar upon the conqueror's arrival in Egypt shortly afterwards.

Wellhausen's rendering 'zerschmettert von den Wogen' indicates the view that the Greek translator had given a wrong turn to the Hebrew preposition *בְּ*, and that the original would be more correctly translated 'by' than 'upon.'

οὐκ ἦν ὁ θάπτων. In Pompey's case these words can almost be understood literally. The contrast between the funeral pile of a few spars from an old boat hastily erected by a solitary servant and the magnificent ceremonial attending the obsequies of a great and wealthy Roman naturally seized upon the imagination of the Jewish poet.

That a body should be denied the decencies of burial, was always regarded as the height of ignominy. Cf. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 3 *καὶ οὐκ ἦν ὁ θάπτων;* 2 Kings ix. 10 *καὶ τὴν Ἰεζεβὲλ καταφάγονται οἱ κύνες...καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ θάπτων;* Jer. xxii. 19 of king Jehoiakim.

³² ὅτι ἐξουδένωσεν αὐτὸν ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ.
οὐκ ἐλογίσατο ὅτι ἄνθρωπός ἐστι,
καὶ τὸ ὕστερον οὐκ ἐλογίσατο.

³³ εἶπεν· ἐγὼ κύριος γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ἔσομαι,
καὶ οὐκ ἐπέγνω ὅτι ὁ θεὸς μέγας,
κραταιὸς ἐν ἰσχυρί ἄγτοῦ τῆ μεγάλης.

³⁴ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν
καὶ κρίνων βασιλεῖς καὶ ἀρχὰς,

³⁵ ἀνιστῶν ἐμέ εἰς δόξαν
καὶ κοιμίζων ὑπερηφάνους εἰς ἀπώλειαν αἰώνιον ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ,
ὅτι οὐκ ἔγνωσαν αὐτόν.

³⁶ Καὶ νῦν ἴδετε, οἱ μεγαστᾶνες τῆς γῆς, τὸ κρίμα κυρίου,
ὅτι μέγας βασιλεὺς καὶ δίκαιος κρίνων τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανόν.

32 οὐκ ἐλογίσατο· ὅτι ἄνθρ. ἐστι etc. Cerda, txt. non interpr.

33 εἶπεν (Λ?), sed dixit Cerda. τῆ μεγάλη Λ, V, P, M, μεγάλη K (?), Fabr.

35 κοιμίζων codd.: conj. Hilg. κομίζων, ita Fritzs. Pick.

32 ἐξουδένωσεν αὐτόν. We take ὁ θεός (ver. 30) to be the subject of the verb, and αὐτόν to be Pompey. Pick on the other hand renders 'Because he had dishonoured Him.' This, though of course possible, does not seem to us probable: (1) αὐτόν should refer to the same person as αὐτοῦ in ver. 30, 31; (2) the expression ἐξουδένωσεν...ἀτιμία points back to ver. 29; it describes God's infliction of the dishonour for which the Psalmist prayed: (3) the words are more applicable to the humiliation of man by Divine visitation than to the contemptuous defiance of God by a man.

οὐκ ἐλογίσατο ὅτι ἄνθρωπός ἐστι. Cf. Ezek. xxviii. 1, 2 'The word of the LORD came again unto me, saying, Son of man, say unto the prince of Tyre, Thus saith the LORD GOD: Because thine heart is lifted up, and thou hast said, I am a god, I sit in the seat of God, in the midst of the seas; yet thou art man, and not God, though thou didst set thine heart as the heart of God, etc.' Cf. 2 Thess. ii. 4.

καὶ τὸ ὕστερον οὐκ ἐλογίσατο. These words expand the previous clause: 'he considered not that he was a man, he considered not that he had to die.' Cf. Isai. xlvi. 7 'And thou saidst, I shall be a lady for ever; so that thou didst not lay these things to thy heart, neither didst remember the latter end thereof'

(LXX. οὐδὲ ἐμνήσθης τὰ ἔσχατα). Lam. i. 9 'She remembered not her latter end' (LXX. οὐκ ἐμνήσθη ἔσχατα αὐτῆς).

33 ἐγὼ κύριος...ἔσομαι. Geiger points out that it is not stated that he was 'lord of heaven and earth,' but that this was his ambition. Pompey's aims were never realized. But, considering the uncertainty of the tenses representing the Hebrew imperfect, this point must not be pressed.

For the spirit of arrogance described in this verse cf. Ezek. xxix. 3 'Thus saith the LORD GOD, Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh, king of Egypt,...which hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself.'

καὶ οὐκ ἐπέγνω. ἐπιγινώσκω is a word that occurs with especial frequency in the LXX. version of Ezekiel, and the reader will have observed how often the Psalmist uses the language of that Prophet.

ὅτι ὁ θεὸς μέγας. It is a suggestion worthy to be considered that in these words there is an allusion to Pompey's 'soubriquet' of 'Magnus.' It is God alone, says the Jewish Psalmist, who is 'Great.' Cf. Deut. x. 17 'For the LORD your God, he is God of gods, and Lord of lords, the great God, the mighty,' Psalm xciv. (xcv.) 3 'For the LORD is a great God.'

κραταιὸς ἐν ἰσχυρί αὐτοῦ τῆ μεγάλης. These words echo a familiar formula, e.g. Deut. ix. 29 οὐς ἐξήγαγες ἐκ γῆς Αἰγύπτου

32 for he¹⁴ set him at nought in dishonour.

¹⁴ i.e. *God*

He considered not that he was a man, and his latter end he did not consider.

33 He said: I will be lord of earth and sea; and perceived not that it is God who is great, powerful in the greatness of his strength.

34 He is king over the heavens and judgeth kings and rulers.

35 It is he that lifteth me up unto glory, and layeth low the proud in eternal destruction in dishonour, because they knew him not.

36 And now behold, ye princes of the earth¹⁵, the judgement of the LORD, that¹⁶ he is a great and righteous king, judging the whole earth.

¹⁵ Or, *the land*

¹⁶ Or, *for*

ἐν τῇ ἰσχυρί σου τῇ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ σου τῇ κραταίᾳ καὶ ἐν τῷ βραχίονί σου τῷ ὑψηλῷ. Jer. xxvii. (=LXX. xxxiv.) 5 ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐποίησα τὴν γῆν ἐν τῇ ἰσχυρί μου τῇ μεγάλῃ. Cf. xxxii. (=LXX. xxxix.) 17.

34 αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν. Cf. Ps. xi. 4 'The LORD's throne is in heaven'; ciii. 19 'The LORD hath established his throne in the heavens.'

35 ἀνιστῶν ἐμέ εἰς δόξαν. The resumption of the 1st person is here noticeable. It would be natural to see in the words an allusion to the temporal triumph of the Pharisaic party as the result of recent political events. But inasmuch as εἰς δόξαν corresponds to εἰς ἀπώλειαν αἰώνιον, the whole verse is best understood as standing in immediate connection with the reference to Divine judgement mentioned in ver. 34. From this judgement of God, the 'pious' Pharisee looks for 'resurrection unto glory'; but he predicts for the 'proud,' i.e. the Sadducees and their foreign allies, destruction with 'shame and everlasting contempt' (Dan. xii. 2).

On the subject of the resurrection see note on iii. 16. The use of ἐμέ, the impersonation of the true Israel, is to be noted in favour of the view that ἀνιστῶν ... εἰς δόξαν refers to something more than the restoration to secular glory.

ἀνιστῶν. The language of this verse reminds us of Hannah's song; see espec. 1 Sam. ii. 8, where occur the words ἀνιστᾶ ἀπὸ γῆς πένητα.

κοιμίζων. A striking word to use in the sense of 'bringing down,' 'laying low,' which is plainly the meaning required here. The strangeness of the expression has caused Hilgenfeld to sub-

stitute κοιμίζων. But for κοιμίζειν τινὰ εἰς ἀπώλειαν it would be hard to find any authority: the passage in Ezr. vi. 5 καὶ ἐκόμισεν (τὰ σκεύη) εἰς Βαβυλῶνα is scarcely sufficient to warrant its introduction in a metaphorical sense here: two other passages, 1 Esd. iv. 5, ix. 40, employ the word in its literal signification, but elsewhere it seems in the LXX. to be used in the Middle Voice.

There is no need to introduce in the face of the MSS. an insipid prose word as a substitute for a vigorous metaphor. κοιμίζων occurs in a hostile sense in 2 Sam. viii. 2 'And he smote Moab, and measured them with the line, making them to lie down on the ground' (κοιμίσας αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν), where it renders כִּיבְּיָהּ. In its literal sense κοιμίζων occurs 1 Kings iii. 20, 2 Kings iv. 21, 32 as a translation of כִּיבְּיָהּ: it is also found in Gen. xxiv. 11; Jud. xvi. 29; Nah. iii. 18.

ὑπερηφάνους. This does not refer to the Romans whose ὑπερηφάνια is spoken of in vv. 1, 2, but to the Sadducaic princes and their party; cf. i. 6 ἐξύβρισαν ἐν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς αὐτῶν, xvii. 26.

ἀπώλειαν αἰώνιον. Cf. on iii. 13, xiii. 10, xiv. 6.

ὅτι οὐκ ἔγνωσαν αὐτόν. Cf. 1 Cor. xv. 34 ἀγνωσίαν γὰρ θεοῦ τινες ἔχουσι.

36 Καὶ νῦν. Cf. ix. 16.

οἱ μεγαστάνες τῆς γῆς. Who are the persons thus addressed? They stand in distinction from the οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ. They may be the princes and leading men of Palestine. But we are inclined to think that the victorious party of Cæsar are meant.

τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανόν, i.e. τὴν γῆν. A com-

³⁷ εὐλογεῖτε τὸν θεὸν, οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ, ὅτι τὸ ἔλεος κυρίου ἐπὶ τοὺς φοβουμένους αὐτὸν μετὰ κρίματος,

³⁸ τοῦ διαστεῖλαι ἀνά μέσον δικαίου καὶ ἀμαρτωλοῦ, ἀποδοῦναι ἀμαρτωλοῖς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν,

³⁹ καὶ ἐλεῆσαι δίκαιον ἀπὸ ταπεινώσεως ἀμαρτωλοῦ, καὶ ἀποδοῦναι ἀμαρτωλῶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐποίησε δίκαιῶ·

⁴⁰ ὅτι χρηστὸς ὁ κύριος τοῖς ἐπικαλογμένοις αὐτὸν ἐν ὑπομονῇ, ποιῆσαι κατὰ τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ, παρεστάναι διὰ παντὸς ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ ἐν ἰσχύϊ.

⁴¹ ἐγλογητὸς κύριος εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐνώπιον τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ.

Γ. ΨΑΛΜὸς τῷ Σαλωμῶν περὶ δικαίων.

III. Ἰνατί ὑπνοῖς, ψυχῇ, καὶ οὐκ εὐλογεῖς τὸν κύριον ;

38 ἀνάμεσον A, K, P, ἀνὰ μέσον V, M.

40 ποιῆσαι A, V, M, Fabr. Geig., ποιῆσαι K, P, Hilg. Fritzs. Pick.

41 τῶν δούλων A, P, Fabr. Fritzs. Pick. τῶν om. V, K, M, Hilg. Geig. Cerda om. ἐνώπιον, sed interp. coram.

Inscriptio: Ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλωμῶν περὶ δικαίων γ' A, K et, ut videtur, P (K omittit γ'). V, M om. Inscript.

mon expression in the LXX. version of Job. Compare also Bar. v. 3 ὁ γὰρ θεὸς δεῖξει τῇ ὑπ' οὐρανὸν πάσῃ τῇν σὴν λαμπρότητα.

In Prov. viii. 28 τῆς ὑπ' οὐρανὸν renders **דִּיְהַיָּה** 'the abyss.'

37 οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ. By the expression οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον the Psalmist seems to indicate the 'pious' Pharisees, whose object it was to maintain the purity of theocratic principles; cf. iii. 16, v. 21, xiii. 11.

For the addition of ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ compare the other qualifying phrases, e.g. ver. 40 ἐν ὑπομονῇ, iv. 26 ἐν ἀκακίᾳ, vi. 9, x. 4 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, by which the Psalmist distinguishes the true fear and love of God that characterized the Pharisee from the mere religious pretence of the opposite faction.

Geiger suggests that ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ represents the musical word 'Maschil' (מִשְׁכִּיל) and compares Ps. xvii. 8 'sing ye praises with *understandings*' (marg. Or *in a skilful psalm* Heb. Maschil), where the LXX. has ψάλατε συνετῶς. But (a) the phrase 'with a skilful Psalm,' appropriate in connection with 'singing,' is less so in connection with 'blessing.' (b) Again,

the word in the Greek is certainly to be connected with οἱ φοβούμενοι, not with εὐλογεῖτε, and the qualification 'with understanding' added to 'the fear of the LORD' had, as we suggest, a special significance. (c) It should also be noticed that 'Maschil,' with the exception of the passage quoted above, only appears in the musical sense in the titles of Psalms (i. e. xxxii. xlii. xlv. xlv. lii.—lv. lxxv. lxxviii. lxxxviii. lxxxix. cxlii.).

ὅτι τὸ ἔλεος. μετὰ κρίματος. A sentiment which reappears in a variety of forms throughout these Psalms. Cf. Ps. ciii. 17, 'But the mercy of the LORD is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and his righteousness unto children's children.'

38 τοῦ διαστεῖλαι. Cf. Ezek. xxii. 26 ἀνάμεσον ἀγίου καὶ βεβήλου οὐ δέεστελλον, καὶ ἀνάμεσον ἀκαθάρτου καὶ τοῦ καθαροῦ οὐ δέεστελλον; and see on iv. 4.

The discrimination between the 'righteous' and the 'sinner' is impossible under present conditions. It is spoken of as that which shall take place in the day of the LORD, Mal. iii. 18 'Then shall ye return and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not.'

37 Bless ye God, ye that fear the LORD with understanding; for the mercy of the LORD is with judgement upon them that fear him,

38 To separate between the righteous and the sinner, to recompense unto the sinners for ever according to their works,

39 And to show mercy unto the righteous because of their oppression by¹⁷ the sinner, and to recompense unto the sinner in return for that which he hath done unto the righteous.

40 For the LORD is gracious unto them that call upon him in patience, to deal according to his mercy with them that are his¹⁸, that they may stand continually in his presence in strength.

41 Blessed be the LORD for ever in the presence of his servants.

PSALM III.

Concerning the Righteous.

I Why sleepest thou, O my soul, and blessest not the LORD?

The judgement belongs to God, Ezek. xxxiv. 17 'Behold I judge between cattle and cattle, as well the rams as the he-goats' (ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ διακρινῶ ἀνάμεισον προβάτου καὶ προβάτου, κριῶν καὶ τράγων), cf. Matt. xiii. 49, xxv. 32.

ἀποδοῦναι. See on ver. 17.

39 ἀπὸ ταπεινώσεως ἀμαρτωλοῦ, i.e. because of (lit. from before) the humiliation which the sinner inflicts upon the righteous. ἀμαρτωλοῦ is the Gen. of the subject, not of the object.

For ταπεινῶσις compare Lam. i. 3 μετ-φρίσθη Ἰουδαία ἀπὸ ταπεινώσεως αὐτῆς, where however αὐτῆς is the Gen. of the object.

The Psalmist probably refers to the oppression which the 'pious' Jews underwent at the hands of the Sadducee princes.

ἀποδοῦναι. The LORD recompensed humiliation upon the 'sinner,' cf. Ps. cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 6 ἀναλαμβάνων πραεῖς ὁ κύριος ταπεινῶν δὲ ἀμαρτωλοὺς ἕως τῆς γῆς. ἀνθ' ὧν, cf. ver. 3, 15.

40 τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις αὐτόν. Cf. ix. 11. The expression is practically synonymous with οἱ φοβούμενοι ἐν ὑπομονῇ. The whole phrase combines Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 9 χρηστὸς κύριος τοῖς ὑπομεινοῦσιν and 18 ἐγγὺς κύριος πᾶσιν τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις αὐτόν, πᾶσι τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις ἐν ἀληθείᾳ. The 'patience' of the pious Jew is perhaps contrasted with the violence of the zealot.

ποιῆσαι. We prefer the Inf., carrying out the idea of χρηστὸς, to the Opt.

κατὰ τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ. The last words are very strange, and probably indicate some corruption in the text. We conjecture some confusion between 'immō' (with him) and 'ammō' (his people), ἰδὲν and ἰδῶν.

παρεστάναι ... ἐν ἰσχύϊ. The Inf. παρεστάναι we take to be dependent on ποιῆσαι. 'To stand before the LORD' (παρεστάναι ἔναντι κυρίου) is the privilege of the Levites (e.g. Deut. x. 8, xviii. 7) and, in the N.T., of the Israel of God, Rev. vii. 15.

41 The Doxology—εὐλογητὸς κύριος. Cf. Gen. ix. 26; Luke i. 68.

ἐνώπιον τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ. i.e. Let His name and power be praised and held in honour wherever His servants are.

For the LORD'S servants cf. Deut. xxxii. 36 ὅτι κρινεῖ κύριος τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ παρακληθήσεται, Ps. cxxxiv. (cxxxv.) 1 αἰνεῖτε τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου, αἰνεῖτε δούλοι κυρίου. Here the servants of the LORD represent the 'pious' Jews with whose cause the Psalmist identifies himself. There is possibly a reference to the orthodox priests of the time.

Ps. III.—*Argument.*

1. The summons to cast away lethargy and to praise the LORD anew (1, 2).

2. The righteous ever praiseth the LORD: he acknowledgeth Divine justice,

¹⁷ Gr. from the oppression of

¹⁸ Gr. that are with him

ἝΜΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΝΟΝ ΨΑΛΑΤΕ Τῶ ΘΕῶ Τῶ Αἰνετῶ.

ψάλλε καὶ γρηγόρησον ἐπὶ τὴν γρηγόρησιν αὐτοῦ·
ὅτι ἀγαθὸς ψαλμὸς τῶ θεῶ ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας.

Ἰ Δίκαιοι μνημονεύουσι διὰ παντὸς τοῦ κυρίου
ἐν ἐξομολογήσει, καὶ †δικαιοῦσιν [ἐν αἰνέσει]† τὰ κρίματα
κυρίου.

2 ψάλατε V, K, P, Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.: ψάλλατε A, M: ψάλλετε Fab.

3 κυρίου, ἐν ἐξομολογήσει καὶ δικαιοῦσει codl., Fab. Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.: κυρίου ἐν ἐξομολογήσει, καὶ Geig. Wellh. (?). Txt. nos e conjectura.

when he is chastened: he is prepared for chastisement, when he falleth: his confidence is in God his Saviour. He endeavoureth to live void of offence; the sins of his household he seeketh to put away: for errors of ignorance he maketh trespass offering, he fasteth to make amends; and is cleansed, he and his house (3—10).

3. The sinner in trouble railleth and is profane: for him there is no hope or pity; his destruction is for ever.

The righteous shall rise again, unto eternal life (11—16).

This Psalm is of a more general character than the two preceding ones. The Psalmist does not introduce himself, nor is Zion personified. But the description of the 'righteous' and the 'sinner' gives in sharp contrast the Psalmist's view of the two opposing types of Judaism. Their true character is revealed under the discipline of Divine chastisement (vv. 4, 5, 11, 13, 14). Whether this chastisement is to be understood to mean the oppression of Judæa by the Romans, we have not sufficient evidence to determine.

In two respects the Psalm is of considerable interest and importance: (1) for its description of ideal Pharisaic righteousness 7—10, (2) for its allusions to the doctrine of the resurrection (13—16).

Inscription. It is to be observed that the Copenhagen ms. does not attach a number to the title of this Psalm, and the mistake in the numeration of the following Psalms is not corrected until Ps. ix.

The title 'Concerning the Righteous' conveys no impression of originality.

1 Ἰνατί ὑπνοῖς. The words recall the very different supplication in Ps. xliii. (xliv.) 24 ἐξεγέρθητι ἵνα τί ὑπνοῖς κύριε; Compare the opening verses of xvi.

For the address to the soul οὐκ εὐλογεῖς, cf. 'Bless the LORD, O my soul' (εὐλόγει ἡ ψυχὴ μου τὸν κύριον), Ps. cii. (cii.) 1, 2,

22, ciii. (civ.) 1, 35.

2 ὕμνον καινὸν ψάλατε. It has been suggested (Geiger) that the Psalmist by these words is referring to some recent event that called for new and special thanksgiving; and that the subject-matter of the preceding Psalm, the death of Pompey, is the occasion for exultation on the part of those Jews, who welcomed in his fate the vindication of Zion's honour.

On the other hand the words are based on well-known O.T. phraseology, and the general tone of the Psalm is social and not political. Without excluding the possibility of the other view, it is more natural to regard the opening words as an instance of a common poetic artifice, an invitation to try a new theme for song,—the contrast between the 'righteous' and the 'sinner.' Again, the description of ἀμαρτωλὸς is a convincing proof to us that the thought of Pompey is not in the Psalmist's mind.

The Greek translator does not follow the words of the LXX., cf. Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 3 ἄσατε αὐτῷ ᾄσμα καινόν, καλῶς ψάλατε ἐν ἀλαλαγμῶ, xxxix. (xl.) 3 ᾄσμα καινόν, xc. (xcvi.) 1, xcvi. (xcvii.) 1, cxlix. 1 ἄσατε τῶ κυρίῳ ᾄσμα καινόν, cxliii. (cxliv.) 9 ᾠδὴν καινὴν ᾄσομαι; Isai. xlii. 10 ὑμνήσατε τῶ κυρίῳ ὕμνον καινόν.

The plural ψάλατε is strange, being preceded by the singular ὑπνοῖς and εὐλογεῖς, and followed by ψάλλε. (1) The transition to the Plural may be a poetical license, the Psalmist momentarily addressing himself to all οἱ φοβούμενοι (ver. 16) just as in vv. 3, 4, 7 he interchanges δίκαιος and δίκαιοι.

(2) Or, inasmuch as in six out of the seven passages where 'a new song' occurs in the O.T., the words are connected with an invitation in the 2nd Pers. Plur., the translator may very possibly have adopted the Plur. unconsciously from the familiar language of the Canonical Psalms.

2 Sing¹ a new song unto God who is worthy to be praised. Sing, yea shout unto him with a joyful noise², for it is good to sing praises unto God with the whole heart.

3 The righteous ever make mention of the LORD with praise, and justify the judgements of the LORD [with thanksgiving];

¹ Gr. *Sing ye*

² Gr. *keep watch for his watching*

(3) Or, as is very possible from the frequent interchange of ν and ρ , $\nu\eta\eta$ may have become $\rho\eta\eta$, and the translator's $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon$ have perpetuated the error.

$\tau\acute{\omega}$ $\alpha\iota\upsilon\epsilon\tau\acute{\omega}$...cf. viii. 29, $\alpha\iota\upsilon\epsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ = laudandus ($\nu\eta\eta$), as in 2 Sam. xxii. 4; Ps. xlvii. (xlviii.) 1.

$\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\acute{o}\rho\eta\sigma\alpha\upsilon$ ἐπι τὴν $\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\acute{o}\rho\eta\sigma\iota\upsilon$ αὐτοῦ. Compare xvi. 4 $\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon$ με ὡς κέντρον ἕπτου ἐπι τὴν $\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\acute{o}\rho\eta\sigma\iota\upsilon$ αὐτοῦ.

These very obscure words almost defy translation. Cerda renders 'vigila ad vigiliam tuam (Gr. ejus)'; Geiger, 'erwache zu seiner Wache'; Pick, 'awake up to his watch.' But against these versions it is sufficient to observe that $\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\acute{o}\rho\eta\sigma\iota\upsilon$ must be something quite distinct from $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\eta}$ (cf. Hab. ii. 1 ἐπι τῆς $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa\eta\varsigma$ μου στήσομαι). Wellhausen gives more accurately 'erwache, da er erwacht ist,' i.e. 'be wakeful with respect to, towards or against His awaking,' a quite literal translation which gives the only intelligible meaning. The sense then is 'Arouse thyself from the slumber of apathy, O my soul: praise Him who never slumbers or sleeps; let the energy of thy praise respond to the unceasing operation of His blessings.' Cp. Ps. cviii. (cix.) 2 'Awake, psalter and harp; I myself will awake right early.'

But we are unable to believe that the Greek can be a true rendering of the original. We surmise that the difficulty has sprung from a very probable error that arose either in the Hebrew text or in the translator's rendering of it, in consequence of a confusion between the two very similar Hebrew roots $\nu\eta\eta$ and $\rho\eta\eta$, meaning respectively 'to arouse' and 'to shout.'

The translation which we give is based on the supposition that the original Hebrew text contained words formed from the root $\rho\eta\eta$. It certainly furnishes a more vigorous as well as a more connected meaning to the verse. For according to the common text the verse runs 'Sing a new song; yea, sing and be wakeful; for it is good to sing lustily,' in which the last clause stands in no connection with the appeal for wakefulness. According to

our rendering the last clause is forcible and natural: 'Sing a new song; yea, sing and shout aloud; for it is good to sing lustily.' The 'shout' then corresponds to the words 'with the whole heart.'

The root $\rho\eta\eta$ 'to shout' occurs in the verse, the resemblance of which to the present passage has been already noticed, Ps. xxxiii. 3 'Sing unto him a new song; play skilfully with a loud noise' (בְּתוֹרְעוֹת, lxx. ἐν ἀλαλαγμῶ). In Ps. lix. (lx.) 10 (cf. cviii. 10) 'Philistia, shout thou (וַתִּרְעוּ) because of me,' the root was misunderstood by the lxx. ἐμοὶ ἀλλόφρονι ὑπετάγησαν. In Ps. lxiv. (lxv.) 13 'they shout for joy (וַתִּרְעוּ)', they also sing' (κεκράξονται, καὶ γὰρ ὑμνήσουσιν), we find the same thought as in the present verse.

The similarity of the two roots ($\nu\eta\eta$ and $\rho\eta\eta$) will be best illustrated by comparing Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 22 'Stir up thyself (וַתִּרְעוּ) ἐξεγέρθητι) and awake to my judgement' with Ps. xlvii. (xlviii.) 2 'Shout (וַתִּרְעוּ) unto God with the voice of triumph' (ἀλαλάσατε τῷ θεῷ ἐν φωνῇ ἀγαλλιόσεως), lxx. (lxvi.) 1 'make a joyful noise' (וַתִּרְעוּ) ἀλαλάσατε), lxxx. (lxxxix.) 1 'Sing aloud...make a joyful noise' (וַתִּרְעוּ) ἀλαλάσατε); cf. xcv. 1, 2, xcvi. 4, c. 1.

On this supposition we conjecture that the original Hebrew had something like $\nu\eta\eta$ לֹו הַרְיִי or לֹו הַתְּרַהֲתִה ἀλάλασον αὐτῷ ἐν ἀλαλαγμῶ.

ὅτι ἀγαθὸς ψαλμὸς τῷ θεῷ ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας. The words are based on Ps. cxlvii. 1 'Praise ye the LORD; for it is good to sing praises unto our God'; but it is clear that the Greek rendering is not taken from the lxx. version $\alpha\iota\upsilon\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ τὸν κύριον, ὅτι ἀγαθὸν ψαλμὸς τῷ θεῷ ἡμῶν ἡδυνθελή αἰνεῖσιν.

For ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας cf. Deut. vi. 5 ἀγαπήσεις κύριον τὸν θεόν σου ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς δυνάμεώς σου. Ps. ix. 2 ἐξομολογήσομαι σοι, κύριε, ἐν ὅλῃ καρδίᾳ μου. Apoc. Bar. lxvi. 1 ex toto corde suo et ex tota anima sua.

3 Δίκαιοι. The 'righteous' alone know how to praise at all times, in chas-

⁴ οὐκ ὀλιγωρήσει δίκαιος παιδεύόμενος ὑπὸ κγρίου,
ἢ εὐδοκία αὐτοῦ διὰ παντὸς ἐναντίον κυρίου.

⁵ προσέκοψεν ὁ δίκαιος καὶ ἐδικαίωσε τὸν κύριον,
ἔπεσε καὶ ἀποβλέπει τί ποιήσει αὐτῷ ὁ θεός·

⁶ ἀποσκοπεῖ, ὅθεν ἤξει σωτηρία αὐτοῦ.

tisement as well as joy. *μνημονεύουσι* 'remember,' as Ps. lxxiii. 6 'when I remember thee upon my bed' (LXX. *εἰ ἐμνημόνεύον σου, ἡ'תִּזְכֹּרֶנִּי דָם*), Tobit iv. 5 *κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν μνημόνευε*. The more common expression 'make mention of' (*רָצַח*), e.g. Ps. lxxi. 16; Isai. lxxviii. 1, lxxii. 6, is generally rendered in the LXX. by *μνησκόμαι*.

ἐν ἐξομολογήσει. Cf. Ps. xcvi. 2 'Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving' (*הִתְהַלַּלְתֶּם*, LXX. *ἐν ἐξομολογήσει*): c. 3 'Enter into his gates with thanksgiving': cxlvii. 7 'Sing unto the LORD with thanksgiving.'

καὶ δικαιοῦσιν. The reading of the MSS. and of previous editions *καὶ δικαιοῦσαι* seems to present insuperable objections.

Accepting the text of the MSS., editors have differed from one another on the question whether *δικαιοῦσαι* should be rendered as a substantive or as a verb. (a) Those who believe it to be a substantive, punctuate at *τοῦ κυρίου* and begin a fresh clause with *ἐν ἐξομολογήσει*. Thus Cerda renders 'in confessione et iustitia iudicia illius'; and this punctuation is adopted by Fabricius, Hilgenfeld, Fritzsche and Pick. Pick's translation 'in giving thanks and justifying the judgments of the Lord' is literal, but cannot be pronounced free from ambiguity. Against this method of translating the words is to be set the difficulty respecting *δικαιοῦσαι*. (1) The substantive *δικαίωσις* only occurs once, according to Tromm, in the LXX., Lev. xxiv. 22 *δικαίωσις* (*לִצְדָּקָה*) *μία ἔσται τῷ προσηλύτῳ καὶ τῷ ἐγγυρίῳ*, and once in Symmachus' Version of Ps. xxxiv. 26. It occurs twice in the N. T., in Rom. iv. 25, v. 18. (2) The only meaning which *ἐν...δικαιοῦσαι* could here give would be 'in confession and in the declaration of their justice are the judgments of the LORD,' i.e. the righteous confess their guilt and acknowledge the justice of Divine punishment. But

even if this explanation be accepted, it does not get over the awkwardness of such a clause, in its relation to the immediate context; while the rarity of the substantive *δικαίωσις* seems to us to make it necessary to resort to some other way of interpreting the passage.

(b) With *δικαιοῦσαι* as a verb, a comma is placed at *ἐξομολογήσει*, and *καὶ δικαιοῦσαι* begins a new clause. The objections are obvious: the Present tense and Plural number of *μνημονεύουσι* are followed in the immediately ensuing parallel clause by a Future and the Singular. But the change from the Plural to the Singular might be defended by e.g. ver. 2 or ver. 7, iv. 7—10; and the alteration from Present to Future offers no real obstacle, when we remember how irregularly the Tenses are treated in translation from the Hebrew. Geiger adopting this explanation renders 'und ihrer jeder preist des Herrn Entscheidungen gerecht,' and Wellhausen gives 'und erkennen seiner Gerichte Gerechtigkeit.'

We fully grant the possibility of this translation, 'The righteous ever remember the LORD with thanksgiving, yea each one justifies the judgements of the LORD.' But we prefer to conjecture that the similarity of the termination in *ἐξομολογήσει—δικαιοῦσαι* has been the cause of confusion in the text. The change of *δικαιοῦσαι* to *δικαιοῦσι* is a very possible restoration of the Greek text, the alteration involved being very slight, and recovering to the verb both the Present tense and the Plural number.

If further conjecture be not too venturesome, we would suggest that *δικαιοῦσιν* [*ἐν αἰνέσει*] may have been the original words, and that by an error of sight the scribe wrote *δικαιουσαι*, which became corrected to *δικαίωσαι*. In favour of this we would plead the parallelism of the clauses, which seem to require the mention of praise in both members of the verse. The words *αἰνεῖν* and *αἰνεσις* also

4 The righteous man despiseth not the chastening³ of the LORD; his good pleasure is continually before the LORD.

5 The righteous stumbleth and justifieth the LORD; he falleth and looketh to see what God will do unto him;

6 He gazeth earnestly to see from whence cometh his help⁴.

³ Gr. *when he is chastened*

⁴ Gr. *salvation*

are frequently found associated with ἐξομολογέσθαι and ἐξομολόγησις.

Ps. xcix. (c.) 3 ἐξομολογήσθε αὐτῷ, αἰνεῖτε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. 1 Chron. xvi. 4 καὶ ἐξομολογείσθαι καὶ αἰνεῖν τὸν κύριον. 2 Chron. xx. 22 ἐν τῷ ἄρξασθαι τῆς αἰνέσεως καὶ τῆς ἐξομολογήσεως. Ecclus. xxxix. 15 ἐξομολογήσασθε ἐν αἰνέσει αὐτοῦ. li. 1 ἐξομολογήσομαι σοι, κύριε, βασιλεῦ, καὶ αἰνέσω σε...ἐξομολογοῦμαι τῷ ὄνματί σου.

For δικαιῶν τὰ κρίματα see note on ver. 5.

4 οὐκ ὀλιγωρήσει κ.τ.λ. The clause in the Greek is based on Prov. iii. 11 'My son, despise not the chastening of the LORD (ὐὲ μὴ ὀλιγῶρει παιδείας κυρίου),' quoted also in Heb. xii. 5; and the resemblance of thought is even closer in Job v. 15 'Behold, happy is the man, whom God correcteth: therefore despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty.'

ὀλιγωρεῖν in the LXX. seems only to occur in Prov. iii. 11 (DNIΣ). Wellhausen's rendering 'Der Gerechte verliert den Muth nicht,' seems to lose sight of this parallel, and would be better suited to ὀλιγοψυχεῖν in the sense of ἐγκακεῖν.

ἡ εὐδοκία αὐτοῦ διὰ παντός ἐναντίον Κυρίου. The general sense of these words is obvious, 'the righteous always finds favour with the LORD.' But their precise interpretation is not so easy; and the renderings of Cerda 'complacentia illius semper coram Deo,' of Geiger 'Stets ist seine Lust vor dem Ewigen,' and of Pick 'His pleasure is always before the Lord,' must be almost unintelligible. Wellhausen's translation 'denn er bleibt doch in Gnade bei dem Herrn' gives the true idea of the clause, without however reproducing the Greek.

There are two ways of explaining the clause. (1) ἡ εὐδοκία αὐτοῦ = 'the good-will of God towards the righteous man,' i.e. 'the favour in which he stands.' This use of εὐδοκία can be illustrated by Luke ii. 14 ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκίας, i.e. among men to whom the Divine good pleasure and kindly favour was constantly shown.

So in this verse 'the Divine good-will and favour towards the righteous man' stands like his good angel ever beholding the presence of the Father which is in heaven.

(2) ἡ εὐδοκία αὐτοῦ = 'the righteous man's good will and pleasure'; which he places, as it were, at the service of God, ready to perform His command.

5 προσέκοψεν...έπεσε, 'stumbled and fell.' See Ps. xxvii. 2; Is. viii. 15; Dan. xi. 19.

It does not appear that the aor. refers to any actual incident; it merely emphasizes the suddenness of the transition from prosperity to trouble.

The words must not be understood of moral failure in the modern sense of the word 'fall.' They denote reverse of fortune or some great calamity, as in Prov. xxiv. 16, 17 'A righteous man falleth seven times, and riseth up again; but the wicked are overthrown by calamity. Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, and let not thine heart be glad when he is overthrown.' Cf. Ps. xxxvii. 24 'Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the LORD upholdeth him with his hand.' cxlv. 19 'The LORD upholdeth all that fall.'

ἔδικαίωσε. Cf. ii. 16, iv. 9, viii. 31. Cf. Apoc. Bar. 78 ut justificaretis iudicium ejus.

ἀποβλέπει. For the thought cf. Ps. xxxiv. 5 'They looked unto him and were lightened: and their faces shall never be confounded.'

Observe ἀπο in a compound giving the sense of earnest concentration. Cf. Heb. xi. 26 ἀπέβλεπε, xii. 2 ἀφορώντες.

6 ἀποσκοπεύει, 'watcheth or looketh forth to see.' Cf. Hab. ii. 1 ἀποσκοπεύει τοῦ ἰδεῖν τί λαλήσει: Lam. iv. 17 μάταια ἀποσκοπεύοντων ἡμῶν. ἀπεσκοπέυσαμεν εἰς ἔθνος οὐ σώζον: Judith x. 10 ἀπεσκοπέονον δὲ αὐτῆν οἱ ἄνδρες τῆς πόλεως: Ps. v. 4 (Aquila).

ὅθεν ἤξει κ.τ.λ. Cf. Ps. cxxi. 1 'from whence cometh my help' (ὅθεν ἤξει ἡ βοήθειά μου).

7 Ἀλήθεια τῶν δικαίων παρὰ θεοῦ σωτῆρος αὐτῶν,
οὐκ ἀλλίξεται ἐν οἴκῳ τοῦ δικαίου ἀμαρτία ἐφ' ἀμαρτίαν.
8 ἐπισκέπτεται διὰ παντὸς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ ὁ δίκαιος,
τοῦ ἐξᾶραι ἀδικίαν.
ἐν παραπτώματι αὐτοῦ 9 ἐζιλάσατο περὶ ἀγνοίας
καὶ ἐν νηστεία ταπεινῶσει τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ.

7 θεὸν (sic) M.

8 ἐξᾶραι P, M. ἀδικίαν ἐν παραπτώματι, codd. et edd., nos ἀδικίαν. ἐν π.

9 om. τὴν K, P, M. ἐν νηστεία καὶ codd. et edd., nos καὶ ἐν νηστ.

7 ἀλήθεια τῶν δικαίων παρὰ θεοῦ σωτῆρος αὐτῶν. Geiger renders 'Sicher sind die Gerechten in Gott,' which is adopted by Pick 'The righteous are safe in God.' But there is no reason for this interference with the Greek. 'The safety or security of the righteous is or springs from God' is the obvious meaning of the words; 'are safe in God' gives a collateral but perfectly distinct idea. ἀλήθεια is here used in the unusual sense, 'confidence' or 'security.' The clause, that is, sums up the preceding sentences. ἀλήθεια probably translates one aspect of *emunah* (עֲמוּנָה), a word generally occurring with the sense of 'faithfulness,' but also used for the 'strength,' 'confidence,' and 'firmness' arising from trust. Compare Ex. xvi. 21 'And his hands were steady' (literally 'for faithfulness' LXX. ἐστηριγμέναι). 2 Sam. xx. 19 'I am of them that are peaceable and faithful in Israel' (ἐγὼ εἰμι εἰρημικὰ τῶν στηριγμάτων Ἰσραὴλ).

παρὰ θεοῦ σωτῆρος αὐτῶν. Cf. Ps. xxiii. 5 (xxiv.) οὗτος λήψεται... ἐλεημοσύνην παρὰ θεοῦ σωτῆρος αὐτοῦ: Ps. cvi. 21; Luke i. 47; 1 Tim. i. 1, ii. 3; Tit. i. 3, ii. 10, 13, iii. 4; 2 Pet. i. 1; Jud. 25. The title of 'Saviour,' here applied to 'God' in His dealings with 'the righteous,' is generally found in connexion with the mercies shown to the nation (e.g. xvii. 3). The true 'Israel' and the 'righteous' are one.

ἀλλίξεται. This word is used sometimes of habitual habitation, as in Job xi. 14 ἀδικία δὲ ἐν διατῆ σου μὴ ἀλισθήτω, but more generally of 'lodging for the night' = 'pernoctare,' as a rendering of לָיַל, e.g. Ps. xxv. 13 'His soul shall dwell (לָיַל) at ease' (ἐν ἀγαθοῖς ἀλισθήσεται). Cf. Matt. xxi. 17; Luke xxi. 37.

ἀμαρτία ἐφ' ἀμαρτίαν. These words

seem to be based on Isai. xxx. 1 'that they may add sin to sin' (LXX. προσθεῖναι ἀμαρτίας ἐφ' ἀμαρτίας), though less obviously than in ver. 12. Cf. Eccus. v. 5 προσθεῖναι ἀμαρτίαν ἐφ' ἀμαρτίας. The idea is that of abundant sin, one following upon another in succession. The use of the accusative after ἐπι may be illustrated by Phil. ii. 27 ἵνα μὴ λύπην ἐπι λύπην σχῶ.

The Rabbins had a saying that 'one sin caused another' (עבירה גוררת עבירה). Tanchum. fol. 83. 2) quoted by Schöttgen (*Hor. Heb.* i. 518) in illustration of Rom. vi. 19 τῇ ἀνομίᾳ εἰς ἀνομίαν.

8 ἐπισκέπτεται. ἐπισκέπτομαι, generally used in this book with reference to Divine visitation either for purposes of punishment or deliverance, has here its primary sense of inquisitorial search.

The righteous man is here represented as carrying into practice the language of Ps. ci. 7 'He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within my house: He that speaketh falsehood shall not be established before mine eyes. Morning by morning will I destroy all the wicked of the land, etc.'

τοῦ ἐξᾶραι ἀδικίαν. The purpose of the ἐπίσκεψις. ἐξᾶραι is used in the LXX. for the frequent phrase found in Deut. 'thou shalt put the evil away from among you' (xvii. 7, 12, xix. 9, xxi. 9, etc.).

ἐν παραπτώματι αὐτοῦ. These words are generally taken in immediate connexion with ἀδικίαν. But whether in that case αὐτοῦ refers to τὸν οἶκον or to ὁ δίκαιος does not appear certain. Geiger 'bei dessen Falle,' explains it 'of the transgression of the household'; Cerda 'in lapsu illius (suo),' Wellhausen 'bei seiner Uebertretung' and Pick 'in his fall,' explain it of the transgression of the righteous man.

The awkwardness and obscurity of the

7 The confidence⁵ of the righteous *cometh* from God their⁵ Gr. Saviour. *truth*

There lodgeth not in the dwelling of the righteous sin upon sin.

8 The righteous man maketh inquisition continually in his own house to the end that he may put away iniquity;

With his trespass offering 9 he maketh atonement for that wherein he erreth unwittingly, and with fasting he afflicteth his soul.

phrase here used at the end of the verse is due in our opinion to the translator having probably misapprehended the passage. By punctuating at *ἀδικίαν* instead of at *αὐτοῦ*, we suggest that the full meaning of the passage can be restored without alteration of the text beyond shifting the position of *καί*. (1) We believe that *ἐν νηστεία* should be in close conjunction with *ταπεινώσει* (see Ps. xxxv. 13), and that *ἐν νηστεία ταπεινώσει* corresponds to *ἐν παραπτώματι ἐξιλάσατο*. (2) The Hebrew words *hattâth* and *ashâm* are both employed to denote either *sin* and *guilt* or the *sin-offering* and *guilt-offering*, according to the context. (3) The translator, tripping over this ambiguity, has connected the word (*ashâm*) in a meaningless manner with the previous clause *τοῦ ἐξάραι ἀδικίαν*: (4) instead of which he should have begun a fresh clause by *ἐν πλημμελείᾳ* 'by means of a guilt-offering he maketh atonement for, etc.'

The probability of this view is increased by the fact that *ἐξιλάσκεισθαι περὶ ἀγνοίας* is the technical term for 'to make atonement' for sins of ignorance in Lev. iv. v.; and the means of making such atonement was the sin-offering or guilt-offering, the names of which were subject to misunderstanding.

The technical term *πλημμελεία* is not found in this book. On the other hand in Ezek. xxii. 4 *ἐν τοῖς αἵμασιν αὐτῶν οἷς ἐξέχεας παραπέπτωκας*, we find *παραπέπτειν* renders the root 'ashâm,' which possibly occurred here.

According to our rendering 'The righteous man' of the Psalmist is the strict Pharisee; who not merely purges sin from his household, but is careful (1) to obey the *written* law by making offerings for the sins of which he has been guilty through ignorance, and (2) to follow the *oral* tradition by observing the days of fasting.

9 *ἐξιλάσατο. ἐξιλάσκομαι*, a very common word rendering the Hebrew 'kip-pêr,' is almost exclusively used in Lev. and Num. of the atonement made by the priest. If we might conjecture from its use here that 'the righteous man' in this passage is 'the righteous priest' in distinction from the ungodly Sadducee priesthood, we should obtain a further detail in the picture presented by our Psalm.

περὶ ἀγνοίας. Cf. Lev. v. 18 'the priest shall make atonement for him concerning the thing wherein he erred unwittingly and knew it not, and he shall be forgiven. It is a guilt-offering.' (See also Lev. iv. 1, 13, 22; v. 15.) The LXX. version runs *καὶ ἐξιλάσεται περὶ αὐτοῦ ὁ ἱερεὺς περὶ τῆς ἀγνοίας αὐτοῦ, ἧς ἠγνόησε, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ᾔδει, καὶ ἀφεθήσεται αὐτῷ. ἐπλημμέλησε γὰρ πλημμελείᾳ*.

The same expression is used by Aquila in Num. xv. 27; xxxv. 11, &c., where the LXX. uses *ἀκουσίως* to denote the offences committed unconsciously. In Ezek. xlii. 13; xliv. 29 *τὰ περὶ ἀγνοίας* is the LXX. rendering of 'ashâm' the guilt-offering.

The importance of this offering for sins committed in ignorance can only be appreciated, when we remember how difficult it was for a Jew to avoid contracting pollution in the discharge of his daily duties as a citizen. It was this irksomeness of the Jewish Law which dictated the fundamental maxim of the Scribes 'make a fence about the Law,' and caused St Peter to speak of it as a yoke 'which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear' (Acts xv. 10).

καί *ἐν νηστεία*. The mss. and Edd. *ἐν νηστεία, καί*. For our reading and punctuation see preceding note. When *ἐν παραπτώματι αὐτοῦ* was given by the translator to the preceding verse, the parallelism of the present verse was destroyed.

¹⁰ καὶ ὁ κύριος καθαρίζει πάντα ἄνδρα ὅσιον καὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.

¹¹ Προσέκοψεν ἁμαρτωλὸς, καὶ καταράται ζωὴν αὐτοῦ, τὴν ἡμέραν γενέσεως αὐτοῦ καὶ ὠδύνας μητρός.

¹² προσέθηκεν ἁμαρτίας ἐφ' ἁμαρτίας τῇ ζωῇ αὐτοῦ.

¹³ ἔπescen, ὅτι πονηρὸν τὸ πτώμα αὐτοῦ, καὶ οὐκ ἀναστήσεται·

ἡ ἀπώλεια τοῦ ἁμαρτωλοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

¹⁴ καὶ οὐ μνησθήσεται, ὅταν ἐπισκέπτηται δικαίους.

¹⁵ αὕτη μερὶς τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

¹⁶ οἱ δὲ φοβούμενοι κύριον ἀναστήσονται εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ αὐτῶν ἐν φωτὶ κυρίου καὶ οὐκ ἐκλείψει ἔτι.

11 αὐτοῦ post ζωὴν codd.: om. Fab. μητρός K, P, M. om. A, V.

12 προσέθηκεν K, P.

13 οὐκ ἀναστήσεται ἡ ἀπώλ. M.

14 δίκαιος Cerda, sed interpr. 'iustus.'

ταπεινώσει τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ. For this phrase see Lev. xvi. 29, 31; xxiii. 29, 32; Isai. lviii. 5; Eccus. ii. 17; Judith iv. 9, in all of which it is found in connexion with fasting. To connect ἐν νηστεία with ταπεινῶν τὴν ψυχὴν appears to us the most natural arrangement of the words: and it is difficult to resist the impression that our clause is based on Ps. xxxv. 13 'I afflicted my soul with fasting' (LXX. καὶ ἐταπείνωσα ἐν νηστεία τὴν ψυχὴν μου): lxviii. 10 'When I wept and chastened my soul with fasting' (καὶ συνέκαμψα ἐν νηστεία τὴν ψυχὴν μου).

The tense of ταπεινώσει coming immediately after ἐξιλιάσατο affords a good instance of the confusion arising from the translation of the Hebrew Impf., which denotes continuous action, as if it were a Future.

The affliction of the soul by fasting, standing as it does in parallelism with atonement for sins of ignorance, occupies here a prominent position in the description of the religious life of the righteous man; and corresponds with the prominence of fasting in the picture of Pharisaic externalism, which appears in the Gospel narrative, cf. Matt. vi. 6; Luke xviii. 12.

10 ὁ κύριος καθαρίζει. For the cleansing which follows upon the act of atonement, see the use of ἐξιλιάσκειν and καθαρίζω in Lev. xii. 8; xiv. 19, 53; Ezek. xliii. 26.

ὅσιον. This adjective is used in

almost a technical sense, cf. viii. 28, 40; xii. 8; xiv. 2, 7 as a translation of 'chāsīd' 'pious.' The strictest and most theocratic Jews were intended by the 'pious' (chāsīdim). Hence arose the title of 'Asideans,' which was given at the time of the Maccabean revolt to the section of the people most fanatically devoted to the observances of the law (cf. 1 Macc. ii. 34—38).

"The *chāsīd* is of greater excellence than the *qaddīq* (δίκαιος). Cf. the gradation: 'Three things are said of nail-parings, He who burns them is *chāsīd*; He who buries them is *qaddīq*; He who throws them away is *rāshā'*." (Niddah 17, a), Taylor's *Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*, p. 48, n. 24. It is interesting to observe that the epithet 'pious,' in the passage thus commented on by Taylor, is applied to one 'Jose the Priest': ὅσιος in the LXX. is used to designate the Levites in Deut. xxxiii. 8 καὶ τῷ Λευὶ εἶπε Δότε Λευὶ δῆλους αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀλήθειαν αὐτοῦ τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ ὀσίῳ.

For another rendering of **דִּי־קָדִישׁ** in the LXX. cf. Prov. ii. 6 εὐλαβοῦμενοι, for which cf. εὐλαβῆς Mic. vii. 2, and Luke ii. 25; Acts ii. 5; viii. 2 (xxii. 12).

καὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ. Compare the description of the High Priest in Lev. xvi. 17, 'until he come out and have made atonement for himself, and for his household and for all the assembly of Israel.'

10 And the LORD purifieth every man that is holy and his house.

11 The sinner stumbleth and curseth his own life, the day of his birth and his mother's pangs.

12 While he liveth, he addeth sin to sin.

13 He falleth; verily grievous is his fall, and he shall not rise again: the destruction of the sinner is for ever.

14 And *the LORD* shall not have him in remembrance, when he visiteth the righteous.

15 This is the portion of sinners for evermore.

16 But they that fear the LORD shall rise again unto life eternal, and their life shall be in the light of the LORD, and it shall fail no more.

11 προσέκοιψεν ἀμαρτωλός. Corresponding to ver. 5.

καταράται ζῶν αὐτοῦ, the converse of ἐδικαίωσε τὸν κύριον.

τὴν ἡμέραν γενέσεως. Cf. Job iii. 3 'Let the day perish wherein I was born,' and vv. 4—12; Jer. xx. 14, 15.

12 προσέθηκεν ἀμαρτίας ἐφ' ἀμαρτίας: based on Is. xxx. 1; cf. Ps. lxxix. 27.

τῇ ζῳῇ αὐτοῦ. The Psalmist amplifies with these words his extract from Isaiah. The words of the original probably meant 'the longer he lived.'

13 ἐπεσεν... πτώμα. Cf. note on ver. 5. πονηρόν, see note on ii. 6 ἐν αἰχμαλωσίᾳ πονηρᾷ.

καὶ οὐκ ἀναστήσεται. This expression emphasizes the irretrievable character of the disaster which overtakes 'the sinner.' Cf. Isai. xxiv. 20 'the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it, and it shall fall, and *not rise again*'; xliiii. 17 'the chariot and the horse, the army and the power; they lie down together, *they shall not rise.*'

It cannot be asserted that these words entail any reference to a belief in the resurrection. It is after this sentence that the view widens, and the eternal issues of life are considered.

ἡ ἀπώλεια τοῦ ἀμαρτωλοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. Cf. ii. 35; xiii. 10; xiv. 6; xv. 14; xvii. 26. The contrast is given by the ζῶν αἰώνιος of ver. 16. The meaning of εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα is surely that the doom of the wicked is not pronounced for this life only. This passage and the whole context contemplate the annihilation of the 'sinner.' For him there is no hope, no mercy, now or hereafter. The resurrection of the wicked, so briefly stated in

Dan. xii. 2, 'and some to shame and everlasting contempt,' for a long time was not part of the Jewish doctrine of the resurrection. (Cf. 2 Macc. vii. 14 σοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀνάστασις εἰς ζῶν ἄριστος, where Antiochus Epiphanes is addressed.) Our Psalmist nowhere favours the view that any existence worthy of the name awaited the 'sinner.'

It appears to us that to interpret this and the two following lines as if they only referred to the material ruin of the ἀμαρτωλοὶ and the frustration of their schemes, disregards the force of εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα here and in ver. 15, and renders ζῶν αἰώνιος in ver. 16 unintelligible.

14 οὐ μνησθήσεται, sc. ὁ θεός, which is also the subject to ἐπισκέπτηται.

ὅταν ἐπισκέπτηται δικαίους. The 'visitation,' which is generally mentioned under the aspect of punishment and vengeance, is here alluded to in its merciful light. Cf. Wisd. iii. 7 καὶ ἐν καιρῷ ἐπισκοπῆς αὐτῶν ἀναλάμψουσιν. Luke i. 68 εὐλογητὸς κύριος ὁ θεὸς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, ὅτι ἐπισκέψατο καὶ ἐποίησεν λύτρωσιν τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ.

The teaching of the verse is repeated in xiv. 6 διὰ τοῦτο ἡ κληρονομία αὐτῶν ἄδης καὶ σκότος καὶ ἀπώλεια καὶ οὐχ εὐρεθήσονται ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐλέου δικαίων.

15 μερίς. Cf. Ps. xi. 6 'Fire and brimstone and burning wind shall be the portion of their cup' (ἡ μερίς τοῦ ποτηρίου αὐτῶν).

εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, 'for eternity,' cf. 13: not to be weakened down to 'misfortune shall continually be their portion.'

16 οἱ δὲ φοβούμενοι κύριον. See note on ii. 37. Under this head would be included the δίκαιοι of vv. 3, 4, 5, 7

Δ. ψαλμὸς τῷ σαλομῶν τοῖς ἀνθρωπαρέσκοις.

IV. Ἰνατί σὺ κάθησαι, βέβηλε, ἐν συνεδρίῳ,
καὶ ἡ καρδίᾳ σου μακρὰν ἀφέστηκεν ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου,
ἐν παρανομίαις παροργίζων τὸν θεὸν Ἰσραὴλ;

Inscriptio: Ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλομῶν τοῖς ἀνθρωπαρέσκοις δ' Α, V, P: Ἰ ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλόμων K: deest M. ἀνθρωπορέσκους (sic) Cerda.

1 Ἰνα τί σὺ M.

and the *δσος* of ver. 10. It appears to us impossible not to recognize in these words a reference to the doctrine especially connected with Pharisaic teaching.

ἀναστήσονται εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον. The belief in the resurrection unto eternal life had first been unequivocally stated in Dan. xii. 2, upon which passage the present words are probably based (Theodot. καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν καθευδόντων ἐν γῆς χρώματι ἐξεγερθήσονται, οὗτοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, καὶ οὗτοι εἰς ὄνειδισμὸν καὶ εἰς αἰσχύνην αἰώνιον). Compare 2 Macc. vii. 9 *εἰς αἰώνιον ἀναβίωσιν ζωῆς ἀναστήσει*. Matt. xxv. 46 *καὶ ἀπελεύσονται οὗτοι εἰς κόλασιν αἰώνιον, οἱ δὲ δίκαιοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον*. We cannot understand how, in the face of this verse, Kabisch (*das Vierte Buch Esra* p. 168) and Hitzig (*Gesch. d. Volkes Israel*, p. 502) should deny the author's belief in the resurrection, or call him a Sadducee. It is important to bear in mind that the 'eternal life' (*ζωὴ αἰώνιος*) so often referred to in the writings of the N.T., had, half a century before the Christian era, been accepted as part of a feature in Jewish religious thought.

The insistence on the doctrine of the resurrection is especially noticeable in a Psalm, in which the Pharisee contrasts the 'pious' Jew with the Sadducee who said there was no resurrection (Matt. xxii. 23; Acts xxiii. 6—8).

καὶ ἡ ζωὴ κ.τ.λ. To our mind this striking clause, so apposite in connexion with the thought of the resurrection, loses all force if the words *ἀναστήσονται ... αἰώνιον* and *οὐκ ἐκλείψει ἔτι* are to be taken as denoting material success.

ἡ ζωὴ αὐτῶν ἐν φωτὶ κυρίου. Cf. Job xxxiii. 29, 30 'Lo, all these things doth God work, twice, yea thrice, with a man, To bring back his soul from the pit, that he may be enlightened with the light of the living (or *life*)'; Is. ii. 5, 'Come and let us walk in the light of the LORD'; lx. 19, 'The LORD shall be unto thee an everlasting light.' Cf. Prov. xx. 27 *φῶς*

κυρίου πνοῆ ἀνθρώπων.

The 'light of the LORD' suggests numerous parallels in the N.T. (1 Tim. vi. 15; Jas. i. 17; 1 Pet. ii. 9; 1 Joh. i. 5, 7; ii. 9, 10), and the association of 'the light' with 'the life' recalls a characteristic phrase of Johannine teaching (John i. 4, 5). The *φῶς κυρίου* stands in contrast to the *σκότος ἄδου*, cf. xiv. 6.

οὐκ ἐκλείπει ἔτι. These words referred probably in the original to the *φῶς κυρίου* and are based on Is. lx. 19, 20, where *ἐκλείπει* occurs in the LXX. For *ἔτι* compare Am. viii. 14 'and never rise up again' (*καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀναστήσωιν ἔτι*).

Ps. IV.—*Argument*.

(i) A denunciation of the typical profane person, a member of the nation's Council, but no true Israelite, outwardly a stern judge of others' sins, secretly a profligate of unbridled lust (1—6).

(ii) A prayer, that God would overthrow and expose the true character of these false professors of Israel's faith, passes off into a detailed description of the type of men-pleasers,—subtle and deceitful, but lascivious, savage, unscrupulous (7—11) and unsparing (12—15).

(iii) A curse, apparently twofold, is pronounced (a) against the individual of this type, in his daily life, personal projects, and household (16—20); (b) against the whole class of Jewish men-pleasers, that they may come to a violent end and their bodies lie unburied in dishonour; in requital for their cruelty and rapacity, for their forgetfulness of their God, and for their dissimulation towards the true Israelites (20—25).

(iv) 'They that fear God' shall be blessed: He will deliver them from the snares of the ungodly: He is just and mighty; He will overthrow the proud and show mercy to them that love Him (26—29).

Though not one of the most attractive, this Psalm is one of the most important in the whole collection. Breathing

PSALM IV.

A Psalm of Solomon against the Men-pleasers.

1 Wherefore sittest thou, O profane one, in the assembly, when thy heart is far removed from the LORD, and provoked¹ Gr. and the God of Israel by thy transgressions?

throughout a spirit of intense hatred, it paints the picture of the Pharisees' most bitter adversaries as viewed from the point of view of the 'pious' Pharisee. It is an attack upon the inner life of the Sadducaic faction conceived in all the malignity of the partisanship prevalent in Judaea during the first half of the last century B.C.

The writer, whose personality is only once (*ἡμᾶς* ver. 27) alluded to, identifies himself with them 'that fear the LORD in their innocency.' In this way he distinguishes his own party from those of his countrymen, who, though they equally claimed to fear the LORD, honoured Him with their lips while their heart was far from Him (ver. 1).

Thus the objects of his attack are Jews. They dwell with the Pharisees (ver. 7). They are of high rank; they sit on the nation's supreme Council (ver. 1); they dispense justice (vv. 2, 3); they expound law (ver. 10).

But in private life they are lax and immoral; in public they are cruel and implacable towards their own countrymen, making them houseless and spreading misery far and wide (vv. 23, 24).

The title by which he designates them is 'men-pleasers' (11—15), and in the opening words of the Psalm he addresses them collectively as 'profane' (ver. 1).

We have no doubt that the Psalmist is referring to the Sadducees. These in the eyes of the Pharisees were 'profane.' They numbered in their body the most influential priestly families, but were notoriously lax and neglectful in their observance of the Mosaic Law. Their sympathies lay with the politics rather than with the religion of their country; active diplomatists, but indifferent to the spirit of their faith, they seemed to the pious Pharisee to profane the mission of the chosen people by their secularity. These were the typical 'men-pleasers' who sacrificed the higher interests of the people to political alliances and schemes for aggrandisement. They were ready to

break down the barriers of their religion in order to enjoy the favour of the powerful. Their religion was a mere lip-service. Their real devotion was given not to their God but to their dominant Asmonean house.

Wellhausen's conjecture that vv. 11—15 are a description of Alexander Jannæus, who for 26 years (104—78) reigned over the Jews and successfully overthrew the attacks of the Pharisaic party, was based on an interpretation of ver. 11 which we are unable to accept.

The intense bitterness of its tone indicates the temporary triumph of the Sadducees. Their punishment is the theme of a fervent prayer; but as no allusion is made to the judgment already, or likely to be, inflicted by God through the instrumentality of the heathen, we conclude that this Psalm was written before the advance of Pompey's army into Syria.

The barbarous and insolent behaviour of this Psalmist's foes in dispersing and banishing (13 and 23) their countrymen might be an allusion to the conduct of King Alexander Jannæus and his supporters, after their victory in 86 when they had quenched at a cost of some 50,000 lives the flames of hostile insurrection. But, as we are inclined to think more probable, it refers to the time at the close of Alexandra's reign, when the Sadducee party was being restored to favour and power. Aristobulus was determined to renew the policy of his father Alexander. The Pharisees saw their influence once more diminishing. They recalled the savagery, with which Alexander Jannæus celebrated his victory (Jos. Ant. XIII. 14, 2), and the wholesale banishment to which his foes were consigned. The Pharisees saw in Aristobulus a repetition of the father's policy.

For an instance of the cruelty of Alexander Jannæus we may cite the following terrible description from Jos. Ant. XIII. 14, 2 *κατακλείσας δὲ τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἐν Βεθόμῃ πόλει ἐπολιόρκει· λαβῶν δὲ τὴν πόλιν καὶ γενόμενος ἐγκρατὴς αὐτῶν*

² περισσὸς ἐν λόγοις, περισσὸς ἐν σημειώσει ὑπὲρ πάντας, ὁ σκληρὸς ἐν λόγοις κατακρίνων ἀμαρτωλοὺς ἐν κρίσει.

2 σημειώσει V, K, P, M (Fab. conjec.): σημειώσει A.

ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, καὶ πάντων ὀμώτατον ἔργον ἔδρασεν. Ἐστιώμενος γάρ ἐν ἀπόπτῳ μετὰ τῶν παλλακίδων ἀνασταυρῶσαι προσέταξεν αὐτῶν εἰς ὀκτακοσίους· τοὺς δὲ παῖδας αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἐτιζόντων παρὰ τὰς ἐκείνων ὄψεις ἐπέσφαττεν ὥστε διὰ τὴν τῆς ὀμώτης ὑπερβολῆν ἐπικληθῆναι αὐτὸν παρὰ τῶν Ἰουδαίων Θρακίδαν. Οἱ δὲ ἀντιστρατιῶται αὐτοῦ τὸ πλῆθος ὄντες περὶ ὀκτακισχιλίουσιν φεύγουσι νυκτὸς καὶ παρ' ὄν ἐξῆλθόντων Ἀλέξανδρος ἦσαν ἐν τῇ φυγῇ.

The story of the Elders and Susanna furnishes another obvious parallel to the Psalmist's description of the unjust judge. It is tempting to associate that famous legend with the incidents underlying the present Psalm.

The Psalmist denounces the insolence, immorality, and avarice for which the friends and supporters of a young prince like Aristobulus were probably notorious. The detailed reference to the shameless assaults upon the peace and purity of home life, seen in vv. 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, is best explained by some recent scandal in which the young nobles of the Sadducee houses had given deep offence to their countrymen.

The title 'Against the Men-pleasers' has in all probability been given to this Psalm by copyists. It is not likely to have been an original heading; but seems to be based upon the use in vv. 8, 10, 21 of a striking and uncommon name.

ἀνθρωπάρεσκος occurs only once in the LXX. Ps. liii. (= LXX. lii.) ὁ θεὸς διεσκόρπισεν ὅσα ἀνθρωπαρέσκων, where the translators must have read ἡἷπ 'profane ones' instead of ἡἷπ 'him that encamped against thee.' In the N.T. we find it in the parallel passages Ephes. vi. 6 μὴ κατ' ὀφθαλμοδουλίαν ὡς ἀνθρωπάρεσκοι, Col. iii. 22 μὴ ἐν ὀφθαλμοδουλίαις ὡς ἀνθρωπάρεσκοι. The verb ἀνθρωπαρέσκεν occurs in Ignatius Rom. ii., the substantive ἀνθρωπαρέσκεια in Justin, *Apol.* i. 2.

1 Ἰνατί σὺ κάθησαι, βέβηλε, ἐν συνεδρίῳ. This denunciation in the Second Person Singular is addressed to the body of the Sadducees collectively. The Psalmist seems to see before him the

typical Sadducee, a man of high birth and great wealth, a member of the Sanhedrin, sitting in judgement upon his countrymen.

βέβηλε. For this use of the word compare Ezek. xxi. 25 καὶ σὺ βέβηλε ἄνομε, where the LXX. and A.V. 'profane' renders **ἡἷπ** (*Aq.* τραυματία, R.V. 'deadly-wounded') in the sense of **ἡἷπ**. It is generally used as in Ps. S. viii. 13 ὡς κρέα βέβηλα for things common or unclean in contrast to things sacred and dedicated, e.g. Lev. x. 10, Ezek. xxii. 26. We find it used of unhallowed and so profaning touch in 2 Macc. v. 16 ταῖς βεβήλοις χερσίν. As applied to persons, it is found though less commonly in classical Greek, e.g. Plato, *Sympos.* 218 B καὶ εἰ τις ἄλλος ἐστὶ βέβηλος καὶ ἀγροικος, where it represents the vulgar man uninitiated into the graces of society.

The βέβηλος here is the man who, having to represent a holy people and to deal with holy things, is himself unholy: he is 'defiled' rather than 'defiling.'

It may be well to remember that the Pharisees regarded the High-Priesthood as having been wrongfully usurped by the 'unconsecrated' Asmonean princes. The leaders of the Sadducees were also defiled with the blood of massacred countrymen. Compare i. 8.

κάθησαι. Used of sitting in judgement, cf. Ex. xviii. 14 διατί σὺ κάθησαι μόνος, Acts xxiii. 3 καὶ σὺ κάθη κρίνων με κατὰ τὸν νόμον.

ἐν συνεδρίῳ. This refers to the Sanhedrin, the great administrative and judicial council of the nation, over which the High Priest presided. The Sadducees were here in our Psalmist's time in a majority, Acts v. 17; Jos. *Ant.* xx. 9, 1: they represented the nobility, the δυνατοὶ καὶ ἄρχοντες. The word is used of the members of the Council collectively, cf. Matt. xxvi. 59 οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ τὸ συνέδριον ὄλον, Acts xxii. 30 τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ πᾶν τὸ συνέδριον. Used in this sense we may compare with the present passage Acts vi. 15 πάντες οἱ καθεζόμενοι ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ (see also Matt. v. 22; Mark xiv. 55, xv. 1; Luke xxii. 66; John xi. 47;

2 He surpasseth in words, yea in outward show he surpasseth all; he is austere in speech when he condemneth sinners in judgement :

Acts iv. 15, v. 21, vi. 12, xxiii. 1, xxiv. 20).

The words however may have a more general application. There was a 'bêth dîn' or 'court of judgement' in connexion with every synagogue throughout Judæa. There were local *συνέδρια* which decided petty cases, and administered justice in the district.

For the use of *συνέδριον* in the LXX. compare Prov. xxii. 10 *ἔκβαλε ἐκ συνέδριου λοιμὸν... ὅταν γὰρ καθίσῃ ἐν συνέδριῳ (= יִשְׁרָ) πάντας ἀτιμάζει* (where the Greek differs widely from the Hebrew). It is possible, though not likely, that it is used here in this wider sense. At the time of the composition of this Psalm, there was undoubtedly a senate or *γεροῦσία* representing the nation, presided over by the High Priest, who was also the Asmonean Prince. Shortly afterwards (57—55) this National Council was broken up by Gabinius into five *συνέδρια* (Jos. *Ant.* xiv. 5, 4). But through the intervention of Julius Cæsar (47) the nation's Council seems to have been restored to Jerusalem, and we find Herod the Great defending himself as a young man before the Jewish *συνέδριον* at Jerusalem (*Ant.* xiv. 9, 3—5), after which time *συνέδριον* came to be the most common title.

Taking into account the political character of the present Psalm, it is probable that the allusion is to the National Council in the discharge of judicial functions. The word *συνέδριον* was very possibly not in use before the time of Gabinius as applied to the Council. But the translator lived at a time when the term had become generally accepted. (Cf. on the whole subject Schürer, *Gesch. d. Jüd. Volkes* i. pp. 146—8.)

καὶ ἡ καρδιά σου μακρὰν ἀφέστηκεν ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου. A quotation from the well-known passage in Is. xxix. 13, cited by our LORD (Matt. xv. 6, 9). The Hebrew runs 'this people... have removed their heart far from me'; the LXX. version has *ἡ δὲ καρδιά ὑμῶν πόρρω ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ*. The present clause agrees with the LXX. intransitive rendering; and as its language is quite independent of the Alexandrine version, it presumably translates

a traditional Hebrew text, which must have had *מִבְּרֵי (רַחֲ?) רַחֲ לְבַבִּי* instead of *מִבְּרֵי רַחֲ לְבַבִּי*. This is an interesting early testimony in favour of the LXX. rendering against the Massoretic vocalization. For a similar passage compare Jer. ii. 5 *ὅτι ἀπέστησαν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ*.

παρανομίαις. Cf. viii. 9, xvii. 22. *παροργίζων τὸν θεὸν Ἰσραήλ.* Cf. Isai. i. 4 *παρωργίσατε τὸν ἅγιον τοῦ Ἰσραήλ*, 1 Kings xvi. 2 *τοῦ παροργίσει με ἐν τοῖς ματαίσι αὐτῶν*, Jer. vii. 18 *καὶ ἔσπεισαν σπονδάς θεοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις ἵνα παροργίσωσί με*.

2 *περισσός... ὑπὲρ πάντας.* A peculiar phrase for which it would be hard to find an exact parallel. The meaning however is quite clear. The impious man is extravagant in virtuous language and assumed decorousness of manner.

For *περισσός* used in very different senses in the LXX. cf. 1 Kings xiv. 19 'And the rest of the Acts of Jeroboam' (*καὶ περισσὸν ῥῆμα Ἰεροβοάμ*), Eccles. vii. 17 'neither make thyself over-wise' (*μητ' ἐσφίζου περισσά*). In Daniel (Theodotion) we find 'excellent wisdom' (v. 13) and 'excellent spirit' rendered by '*περισσὴ σοφία*' and *περισσὸν πνεῦμα*. It occurs in a depreciatory sense in 2 Macc. xii. 44 *περισσὸν ἦν καὶ ληρώδες ὑπὲρ νεκρῶν εὐχθεσθαι*. Cf. Edersheim on Eccles. xxxiii. 29.

ἐν σημειώσει. A strange word to use in this connexion. It occurs once in the LXX. Ps. lix. 6 (Heb. lx. 4) *ἔδωκας τοῖς φοβουμένοις σε σημείωσιν* = 'thou hast given a banner (סֵּוֹ) to them that fear thee.' Meaning literally a 'distinctive mark,' it is here applied metaphorically to 'outward demeanour.'

ὁ σκληρός. Compare Gen. xlii. 7 *ἐλάλησεν αὐτοῖς σκληρὰ*, and so Isai. xix. 4 *καὶ παραδώσω τὴν Αἴγυπτον εἰς χεῖρας ἀνθρώπων κυρίων σκληρῶν καὶ βασιλεῖς σκληροὶ κυριεύσουσιν αὐτῶν*, Matt. xxv. 24 *κύριε, ἔγνωσεν σε ὅτι σκληρὸς εἶ ἀνθρώπος*.

κατακρίνων. The Sadducees were proverbial for their severity in judgement, cf. Josephus, *Ant.* xx. 9, 1 *περὶ τὰς κρίσεις ὡμοὶ παρὰ πάντας τοὺς Ἰουδαίους*. On the other hand Josephus speaks of the leniency of the Pharisees (*Ant.* xiii. 10, 6) *ἄλλως τε καὶ φύσει πρὸς τὰς κολάσεις ἐπιεικῶς ἔχουσιν οἱ Φαρισαῖοι*.

³ καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἐν πρώτοις ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὡς ἐν ζῆλω,
καὶ αὐτὸς ἔνοχος ἐν ποικιλίᾳ ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ ἐν ἀκρασίαις.
⁴ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πάσαν γυναιῖκα ἄνευ διαστολῆς,
ἢ γλώσσα αὐτοῦ ψευδῆς ἐν συναλλάγματι μεθ' ὄρκου.
⁵ ἐν νυκτὶ καὶ ἐν ἀποκρύφοις ἁμαρτάνει ὡς οὐχ ὀρώμενος,
ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ λαλεῖ πάση γυναικὶ ἐν συνταγῇ κακίας.
⁶ ταχὺς εἰσόδῳ εἰς πᾶσαν οἰκίαν ἐν ἰλαρότητι ὡς ἄκακος.

⁷ Ἐξάραι ὁ θεὸς τοὺς ἐν ὑποκρίσει ζῶντας μετὰ ὀσίῳν,
ἐν φθορᾷ σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ πενία τὴν ζωὴν αὐτοῦ.

3 ἐπ' αὐτὸν A, V, K, P: ἐπ' αἰτιον M. conj. Hilg., Fritzschn., Pick.

4 οἱ V, K, P, M: om. A.

7 ὑποκρύσει (sic) Cerda.

3 καὶ ἡ χεὶρ... ἐπ' αὐτὸν. The difficulty of this reading disappears when we see that it is adapted from the LXX. version of the Pentateuch. The law required the witness to be the first to throw the stone at the condemned prisoner; hence this profane one who was foremost in executing punishment was witness as well as judge. See Deut. xiii. 9 καὶ αἱ χεῖρές σου ἔσονται ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐν πρώτοις ἀποκτεῖναι αὐτόν, xvii. 7 καὶ ἡ χεὶρ τῶν μαρτύρων ἔσται ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐν πρώτοις θανατώσαι αὐτόν. The translator evidently shaped his sentence by his recollection of the LXX. rendering of Deut. xiii. 9. ἐπ' αὐτόν thus receives a satisfactory explanation; the change from the plural ἁμαρτωλοῦς to the singular of the individual instance is quite in keeping with the style of our Psalms, cf. vv. 7, 8, 10, iii. 3, 5.

Hilgenfeld could hardly have realised the appositeness of this allusion when he conjectured ἐπ' αἰτιον. His conjecture has now the support of the Moscow MS., whose scribe introduced the same emendation.

ἔνοχος, 'guilty,' cf. Ex. xxii. 3; Lev. xx. 9. Deut. xix. 10 ἔνοχος αἵματι, Job xv. 5 ἔνοχος εἰ ῥήμασι στόματός σου.

ἐν ποικιλίᾳ ἁμαρτιῶν. Literally 'in respect of a varied tissue of sins.' ποικιλία in the LXX. occurs about five times, always in a literal sense, e.g. Ex. xxxv. 35 πᾶν ἔργον ἀρχιτεκτονίας ποικιλίας.

ἐν ἀκρασίαις, i.e. in profligacy and sensuality. See on i. 7, 8, ii. 13. This word occurs in our Lord's denunciation of the hypocrisy of the Pharisees, Matt. xxiii. 25 οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, γραμματεῖς καὶ Φαρισαῖοι ὑποκριταί, ὅτι καθαρίζετε τὸ ἔξωθεν

τοῦ ποτηρίου καὶ τῆς παροψίδος ἔσωθεν δὲ γέμουσιν ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς καὶ ἀκρασίας (extortion and excess).

Cf. I Cor. vii. 5 διὰ τὴν ἀκρασίαν ὑμῶν 'because of your incontinency.'

4 οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ. Cf. Job xxxi. 1 διαθήκην ἐθέμην τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς μου καὶ οὐ μὴ συνήσω ἐπὶ παρθένον.

For the offence by look, cf. Prov. vi. 25, xxiii. 33; Eccclus. ix. 8, xxvi. 9; Matt. v. 28.

ἄνευ διαστολῆς, cf. Ex. viii. 23 δώσω διαστολὴν ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ ἐμοῦ λαοῦ καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ σοῦ λαοῦ. And see for διαστέλλω, Lev. xi. 47 διαστέλει (לִי־בְהֵלֵ), xxii. 21.

Dt. x. 8 διέστειλε (לִי־בְהֵלֵ). The usage of the word in Lev. v. 4; Num. xix. 2, xxx. 7, and Ps. lxxv. (lxxvi.) 14 (Sym.), cv. (cvi.) 33 (Sym.) is quite different.

For συνάλλαγμα cf. Isai. lviii. 6; I Macc. xiii. 42.

μεθ' ὄρκου, cf. Lev. v. 4 ὅσοι ἐὰν διαστέλλῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος μεθ' ὄρκου: Num. xxx. 11 ὁ ὀρισμὸς κατὰ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτῆς μεθ' ὄρκου.

5 ἐν νυκτὶ, cf. Prov. vii. 9 יְשִׁי־נֶפֶס הַלְלֵסְי הַלְלֵי־לַי. 4 Esdr. iii. 14 secreta noctu.

ἐν ἀποκρύφοις. See on i. 7.

ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ λαλεῖ. Cf. Prov. vi. 13 'He winketh with his eyes, he speaketh with his feet, he maketh signs with his fingers' (= LXX. ὁ δ' αὐτὸς ἐννεύει ὀφθαλμῷ σημαίνει δὲ ποδὶ διδάσκει δὲ ἐννεύμασι δακτύλων) and x. 10.

συνταγῇ κακίας. For συνταγῇ compare Aquila in Ps. lxxiv. (Heb. lxxv.) 3 ὅταν λάβω συνταγὴν (טַוּוּב). LXX. ὅταν λάβω καιρὸν). Symmachus in Ps. lxxiii.

3 And his hand is first upon *the sinner*², as though he were full of zeal ;

² Gr. *him.*
Cf. Dt.
xiii. 9

Yet he himself is guilty, because of all manner of wickedness, and because of incontinence.

4 His eyes are upon every woman without distinction ; he speaketh lies with his tongue when he maketh contract with an oath ;

5 In the night-season and in secret he sinneth, as if he were not seen ; with his eyes talketh he to every woman, and maketh evil compact ;

6 He is swift to enter every house with a merry countenance, as one of the innocent.

7 Let God destroy them that live in hypocrisy in the company of the saints,
yea, destroy the life of such an one, in the corruption of his flesh and in poverty³.

³ *his flesh with corruption, and with poverty his life*

(Heb. lxxiv.) 8 has ἐνεπόρισαν πάσας τὰς συνταγὰς τοῦ θεοῦ, where there is either a confusion with συναγωγὰς or a misrendering of לְאִי־רַעֲוִי. Aquila renders הַיָּזֵף by συνταγήν, Ezek. xxii. 9. See espec. xxiv. 44 τὰς γυναῖκας τῆς συνταγῆς (הַיָּזֵף הַ לְאִי־רַעֲוִי).

6 ταχύς εἰσόδῳ. The consciousness of an evil purpose does not make him ashamed.

For ταχύς here cf. Eccus. xxi. 22 ποὺς μωροῦ ταχύς εἰς οἴκταν.

ἐν ἰλαρότητι. Only once in the LXX. Prov. xviii. 22 ἔλαβε δὲ παρὰ κυρίου ἰλαρότητα. Cf. Rom. xii. 8 ὁ ἐλεῶν ἐν ἰλαρότητι.

The thought of entry with a bright and cheerful look, disarming suspicion, occurs also in the LXX. of Job xxxiii. 26 εἰσελεύσεται προσώπῳ ἰλαρῷ σὺν ἐξηγορίᾳ.

ἀκακος. This word, used sometimes of the innocency of the simple, sometimes of the integrity of the virtuous, here occurs in a good sense, cf. Job ii. 3.

7 Ἐξάραι ὁ θεός... ἀνακαλύψαι ὁ θεός. Here as in many other places (e.g. xvii. 26 &c.) we are met by the question, in what mood and person are the verbs meant to be? Fritzsche punctuates as if ὁ θεός were the vocative, but in vv. 25 and 28, where the words recur, he leaves it to be understood that the 3rd Person is intended.

τοὺς ἐν ὑπόκρισει ζῶντας μετὰ ὁσίων. From these words it is clear that the Psalmist is denouncing his own countrymen. Outwardly the Sadducees were joined with the 'Chasidim' (cf. iii. 10) in

national worship; but as they made use of it as a means of political ascendancy, their religion was mere hypocrisy. A Pharisee who was also a priest, would have felt this most acutely.

ὑπόκρισις. In the LXX. this word occurs apparently only in 2 Macc. vi. 25 διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ὑπόκρισιν. In Sym. Jer. xxiii. 15 ὑπόκρισις = הַיָּזֵף. ὑποκριτής = הַיָּזֵף in Job xxxiv. 30 βασιλευσάνθρωπον ὑποκριτὴν ἀπὸ δυσκολίας λαοῦ, xxxvi. 13 καὶ ὑποκριταὶ καρδία τάξουσιν θυμόν.

Cf. Aq. Sym. Theodot. Prov. xi. 9 ἐν στόματι ὑποκριτῆς (הַיָּזֵף) διαφθείρει τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ. Is. xxxiii. 14 τοὺς ὑποκριτάς (הַיָּזֵף).

ἐν φθορᾷ σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ πενία τὴν ζῶν αὐτοῦ. If the text is correct, the difficulty of the line is considerably diminished by observing that its peculiarities are repeated in the next verse. Thus (1) the Plural τοὺς...ζῶντας is followed by αὐτοῦ as in ver. 8 ἀνθρωπαρέσκων is followed by αὐτοῦ, (2) the word ζῶντας is reproduced in ζῶν, as in ver. 8 ἔργα occurs twice, (3) the order of the words ἐν φθορᾷ...καὶ πενία τὴν ζῶν αὐτοῦ corresponds with ἐν καταγέλωτι καὶ μυκτηρισμῷ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.

On the other hand there is an obvious awkwardness in σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ preceding τὴν ζῶν αὐτοῦ. The conjectural reading ἐν φθορᾷ σάρκα αὐτοῦ καὶ (ἐν) πενία τὴν ζῶν αὐτοῦ is not without plausibility.

We suggest that the line in the original was more distinct from the preceding clause than the translator has made it.

- ⁸ ἀνακαλύψαι ὁ θεὸς τὰ ἔργα ἀνθρώπων ἀνθρωπαρέσκων,
ἐν καταγέλῳ καὶ μυκτηρισμῷ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.
⁹ καὶ δικαιοῦσαι ἐν οἷσιν οἱ κρίμα τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν
ἐν τῷ ἐξαίρεσθαι ἀμαρτωλοὺς ἀπὸ προσώπου δικαίου,
¹⁰ ἀνθρωπαρέσκον λαλοῦντα νόμον μετὰ δόλου.
¹¹ καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν ἐν οἴκῳ ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ ὡς
ὄφεις,
διαλύσαι σοφίαν, *λαλῶν* ἐν λόγοις παρανόμων.
¹² οἱ λόγοι αὐτοῦ παραλογισμοὶ εἰς πράξιν ἐπιθυμίας ἀδίκου.

8 μυκτηρισμῷ V, K, P, M: μόκτηρισμῷ ?A (Cerde).

11 εὐσταθία P.

διαλύσαι A, K, P, Fab. διαλύσαι ?V, M, Hilg., Geig., Fritzschn., Pick.
λαλῶν nos conj. codd. ἀλλήλων. conj. Hilg.² ἀγγέλων ita Wellh.

The Hebrew would then have run 'May God cut off them that live in hypocrisy...; may his flesh (be consumed) with corruption, and his life in poverty.'

On αὐτοῦ, Sing. after Plur., cf. on ver. 3.

8 ἀνακαλύψαι. Cf. ii. 18 ἀνεκάλυψας τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν, Job xii. 7 τὰ δὲ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ ἀνακαλύπτειν. The more usual word is ἀποκαλύπτειν.

ἀνθρωπαρέσκων. See note on the Inscription. Clearly a synonym for τοὺς ἐν ὑποκρίσει ζῶντας. For as ἀνθρωπαρέσκος renders the reading ἡῖπ for ἡῖπ in Ps. liii. 6, and ἡῖπ is rendered ὑποκριτῆς in Job xxxiv. 30, xxxvi. 13, we may be sure that the two words ὑποκριτῆς and ἀνθρωπαρέσκος represent two aspects of one character, the dissimulation and the flattery.

ἐν καταγέλῳ καὶ μυκτηρισμῷ. Compare Ps. xliii. (xliv.) 14 ἔθον ἡμῶς ὄνειδος τοῖς γέλοισιν ἡμῶν, μυκτηρισμὸν καὶ καταγέλωτα τοῖς κύκλῳ ἡμῶν.

9 δικαιοῦσαιεν. The optative here as in i. 4 is in all probability due to the translator's misapprehension of the Hebrew Tenses. The Hebrew Copula and the Imperfect would have been more accurately rendered καὶ (=ἵνα) δικαιοῦσουσι.

The verse is then seen to express not another wish, but the purpose of the prayer which has just been offered.

For δικαιοῦν τὸ κρίμα τοῦ θεοῦ, cf. iii. 3, 5.

10 λαλοῦντα νόμον μετὰ δόλου. To the Pharisee this was one of the chief grievances, that Sadducees, as members of the Sanhedrin or as Priests, interpreted the Torah, for which they had no true reverence.

δόλου, cf. i Pet. iii. 10 χεῖλη τοῦ μὴ λαλήσαι δόλον.

11 καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν κ.τ.λ. This verse is by far the most obscure in the whole Psalm. The Greek as it stands is very nearly unintelligible. The MSS. do not help us. The chief difficulties are concerned with (a) ἐν οἴκῳ ἀνδρὸς: is the ἐν, like ἐπὶ in ver. 15, to be taken in a hostile sense? or is 'the house' the object of friendly regard? (b) ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ: are these words to be taken with οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν or with ἀνδρὸς? (c) to what does ὄφεις refer, to ὀφθαλμοὶ or ἀνδρὸς? (d) what is the construction of διαλύσαι? (e) the meaning of ἀλλήλων? Our rendering of this obscure passage requires a few words of explanation. In spite of its difficulties and the very different views which have been given of it, we feel fairly convinced of the correctness of the solution which we offer.

(a) οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν ἐν οἴκῳ. These words are used in a hostile sense. They mean practically the same as οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ οἴκῳ in ver. 15.

The change from the singular ἀνθρωπαρέσκον in ver. 10 to αὐτῶν here, and again to αὐτοῦ in ver. 12 need not surprise us after the changes of number in vv. 7, 8, 21 and often in this book.

(b) ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ. These words are to be taken closely together. In accordance with the Psalmist's general style no particular emphasis rests on ἀνδρὸς: the words ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ might have been rendered by a participle εὐσταθοῦντος or an adjective εὐσταθοῦς, the construction here followed being the same as that found in vi. 8 προσευχὴν παντὸς ἐν φόβῳ, viii. 28 ἀρνία ἐν ἀκακίᾳ. The ἀνδρὸς ἐν

8 Let God lay bare the deeds of men that are men-pleasers, yea the deeds of such an one in derision and scorn :

9 ⁴ That the saints may justify the judgement of their God, ⁴ Gr. *May the pious justify*

10 even the men-pleaser when he uttereth law with deceit.

11 And their eyes are toward the house of a man that is prosperous like a serpent, to pervert wisdom, ⁵ speaking with the words of transgressors : ⁵ Gr. *of one another*

12 His words are words of deceit to the intent that he may accomplish his ungodly desire ;

εὐσταθεία is the man enjoying peaceful domestic security, ignorant of the subtle schemes against his home and happiness. (Cf. 2 Macc. xiv. 23 *ἐγάμησεν, εὐστάθησεν.*) On *εὐστάθεια* see note on vi. 7.

(*c*) *ὡς ὄφεις*. The metaphor is taken from the temptation in the garden of Eden. The ruin of the house is compassed by the seduction of the good-wife, *εἰς πρᾶξιν ἐπιθυμίας ἀδίκου* (ver. 12).

The *ὡς ὄφεις* continues the description of the man-pleaser, but the clause is grammatically independent of the previous words.

(*d*) *διαλῦσαι σοφίαν*. The Inf. is loosely expegetive of *ὄφεις, for τοῦ διαλῦσαι*. For *διαλῶν* = רָפָה . Aq. Ps. lxxxiv. (lxxxv.). Sym. Jer. xxxi. (xxxviii.) 32.

(*e*) *ἀλλήλων*, the reading of the MSS., gives no satisfactory meaning. We conjecture *λαλῶν*, the corruption arising from the accidental repetition of the last two letters of *σοφίαν*: thus ANAAΛΩN became AΛAAΛΩN = AΛΛHΛΩN.

The phrase 'speaking with the words of helial' explains the way in which 'the men-pleaser' overthrows wisdom, like the tempter of old. For *λαλῶν ἐν λόγοις* cf. 1 Cor. ii. 13 *ἃ καὶ λαλοῦμεν οὐκ ἐν διδακτοῖς ἀνθρωπίνης σοφίας λόγοις*.

We subjoin certain other renderings:

(1) Geiger's rendering 'Und ihre Augen sind der Schlange gleich in eines Jeden Hause zum Verderben, zu vernichten des Nächsten Weisheit,' assumes that *ἀνδρὸς* = שׁוֹנֵי corresponds to *ἀλλήλων* = רָפָה , and that *ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ* = רָפָה , which the translator wrongly derived from רָפָה instead of from רָפָה .

(2) Wellhausen gives 'Deren Augen gerichtet sind auf das Haus eines Mannes, der es versteht wie die Schlange Gottesweisheit aufzulösen.' The chief features in this translation are, (*a*) that *οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν ἐν ἄκῳ* denote depen-

dence upon, (*b*) that *ἀνδρὸς* refers to the head of the Asmonean house, (*c*) that *ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ* represents an adjective denoting skill or cunning (did the translator read רָפָה for רָפָה ?), (*d*) that for *ἀλλήλων* he reads *ἀγγέλων* = מַלְאָכִים , adopting a striking conjecture of M. Schmidt's. For Hilgenfeld's note here see Introduction. The total absence from our Psalms of the word *ἄγγελος* and of any reference, save one, to intermediate beings, makes us hesitate to adopt the suggestion here.

(3) Another possible rendering we mention here, 'And their eyes are toward (i.e. in a hostile sense) the house of a man with fixedness like a serpent to overthrow the wisdom of their neighbours.'

ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ ὡς ὄφεις would represent the fixity of their purpose, under the image of the unblinking gaze of a serpent; *ἀλλήλων* is taken as an incorrect substitute for *τῶν πλησίων*.

With this rendering we presume we may associate Pick's 'And their eyes, in the house of a man in steadiness, are like the serpent to destroy.'

ἐν λόγοις παρανόμων. On *παρανομία* see ver. 1. The adjective *πράνομος* occurs also in this Psalm vv. 13, 21, 27. It is found in conjunction with *πονηρὸς* and *ἀμαρτωλὸς* in xii. 1, 4. Otherwise it is only found in this book in xii. 2, 3, 4, xvii. 27.

12 *παραλογισμοί*, cf. 25. In lxx. only 2 Macc. i. 13 *παραλογισμῶ χρησαμένων τῶν περὶ τὴν Ναυαίαν ἱερέων*. The verb *παραλογίζομαι* is used for 'to deceive.' Lam. i. 29 *αὐτοὶ δὲ παρελογίσαντό με*. Gen. xxix. 25, Aq. Sym. Gen. xxxi. 7 *παρελογισατό με* (רָפָה), Sym. Ps. xliii. (xliv.) 18 *οὐδὲ παρελογισάμεθα* (רָפָה) *τὴν συνθήκην σου*, Aq. Jer. ix. 5 (4) *καὶ ἀνὴρ ἐν τῷ πλησίον αὐτοῦ παρελογίζονται* (רָפָה).

¹³ οὐκ ἀνέστη ἕως ἐνίκησε σκορπίσαι ὡς ἐν ὀρφανία,
καὶ ἠρήμωσεν ἕνεκεν ἐπιθυμίας παρανόμου.

¹⁴ παρελογίσατο ἐν λόγοις, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ὀρῶν καὶ κρίνων.

¹⁵ ἐπλήσθη ἐν παρανομία ἐν ταύτῃ.

καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ οἶκον ἕτερον ὀλοθρεῦσαι ἐν
λόγοις ἀναπτερώσεως.

οὐκ ἐμπίπλεται ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις.

¹⁶ Γένοιτο, κύριε, ἡ μερὶς αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀτιμία ἐνώπιόν σου,
ἡ ἔξοδος αὐτοῦ ἐν στεναγμοῖς,

καὶ ἡ εἴσοδος αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀρᾷ.

¹⁷ ἐν ὀδύναις καὶ ἐν πενία καὶ ἀπορία ἡ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ, κύριε,
ὁ ὕπνος αὐτοῦ ἐν ὀδύναις,

καὶ ἡ ἐξέγερσις αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀπορίαις.

13 ἀνέστη codd. Fab. Geig. ἀπέστη Hilg., Fritzschn., Pick.

15 ἐν ταύτῃ codd.: conj. Hilg. ἐν αὐτῇ (ἐν κότῃ? ἐν διατῇ?). Hilg.², ἐντατῇ.
Fritzschn. ἐνταῦθα, ita Pick.

ἀναπτερώσεως codd. Hilg.²: ἐν λόγοις . ἀναπληρώσεως (ἀναπαύσεως) Hilg. ἐν
λόγοις ἀναπλάσεως Fritzschn., Pick.

17 ἀπορία (pro ἀπορίαις) P, M.

13 οὐκ ἀνέστη ἕως ἐνίκησε. Geiger suggests that ἀνέστη is possibly the rendering of 𐤀𐤏𐤔 in the sense of 'to stand still,' 'cease from action,' as in Jos. ix. 13; 2 Kings iv. 6; Jon. i. 15, where the LXX. render ἔστη. In Job iv. 16 ἀνέστην is the LXX. rendering of 'it stood still.'

If we could accept this explanation, no alteration of the text would be necessary. But Hilgenfeld's conjecture ἀπέστη seems most probable.

ἕως ἐνίκησε σκορπίσαι. Literally 'until he prevailed to scatter' or 'succeeded in scattering.' This construction with νικάω is not found in the LXX. or the N.T.

It appears to us most probable that ἕως ἐνίκησε is the rendering of 𐤏𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤔 'for ever' which appears as *eis nicos* in 2 Sam. ii. 26; Job xxxvi. 7; Lam. v. 20; Amos viii. 7, and as *eis telos* frequently (see note on i. 1). The more correct rendering would have been *eis telos ἕως ἐσκάρπισεν*. For a similar error cf. Hab. iii. 19 τοῦ νικήσαι.

σκορπίσαι, see ver. 21.

ὡς ἐν ὀρφανία. For this use of ὡς ἐν

cf. ver. 3.

The translator expresses the thought of bereavement, which is added to that of dispersion, by his favourite construction of ἐν with an abstract substantive. The allusion is to the dispersion and banishment of the leading Pharisees by the Asmonean house. See Argument to the Psalm.

For ὀρφανία cf. Is. xlvii. 8 οὐδὲ γνώσομαι ὀρφανίαν.

14 παρελογίσατο, cf. παραλογισμὸς in ver. 12.

ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ὀρῶν καὶ κρίνων. These words recall Ps. ix. 34 (x. 13) εἶπεν γὰρ ἐν καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ οὐ ζητήσεται: xciii. (xciv.) 7 καὶ εἶπαν οὐκ ἔψεται κύριος, οὐδὲ συνήσει ὁ θεὸς τοῦ Ἰακώβ. Ezek. viii. 12 οὐχ ὀρᾶ ὁ κύριος. We may compare our Lord's words in John viii. 50 ἔστιν ὁ ζητῶν καὶ κρίνων.

15 ἐπλήσθη ἐν παρανομία ἐν ταύτῃ. Hilgenfeld conjectures ἐν αὐτῇ, in his last edition, ἐντατῇ (!). Fritzsche ἐνταῦθα. Pick, who reads ἐνταῦθα, renders 'He is filled with iniquity besides'; but as he can hardly translate ἐνταῦθα by 'besides,' he seems to have adopted Fritzsche's text, but to have followed the translation of

13 He never ceaseth to scatter and bereave⁶, and he maketh desolate for the sake of his wicked desire;

14 He deceiveth with *his* words, saying, There is none that seeth and judgeth.

15 He is filled with transgression herein⁷; and his eyes are against his neighbour's house to destroy it with swelling words of flattery; with all this is not his soul satisfied.

16 Let dishonour be his portion, O LORD, in Thy sight; let his going out be with groaning and his coming in with a curse;

17 Let his life, O LORD, be *spent* in pain, in poverty and want:

let his sleep be in anguish and his awaking in perplexities.

another editor, perhaps Wellhausen's 'er ist voller Bosheit darnach noch.'

We do not see our way towards accepting any of the conjectural emendations.

ἐν ταύτῃ seems to imply the existence of some such word as **בזות** 'in this (fem.)'. We suggest three alternatives, (1) **בזות** may mean 'in this matter,' cf. Ps. xxvii. 5. The sense then would be 'He is full of iniquity even in this, that his eyes are against his neighbour's house to destroy it.' (2) The possibility has suggested itself to us that the original had **בז-תה** which by accidental transposition of letters became the almost unintelligible **בזות**. The word **בז** denotes 'rapine' or 'spoil.' The sense would then have been 'through transgression he was filled with booty, and not only so, but his insatiable avarice made him perpetually cast about to procure the overthrow of fresh households.' (3) But very probably ἐν ταύτῃ has a personal reference, and obscurely hints at the wife of the ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ mentioned in ver. 11. When 'the man-pleaser' is sated in iniquity with her, he turns to the ruin of another house.

ἐν λόγοις ἀναπερώσεως. The MSS. agree in this reading; and there is no good reason to depart from it. The word ἀναπερώσις is very rare; but its meaning, which we obtain from the kindred forms of the word, is very apposite to our passage. Prov. vii. 11 ἀπεπερωμένη δέ ἐστι καὶ ἄσματος = 'She is clamorous (ἡγῆ) and wilful.' Cant. vi. 4 ἀπέ-

στρεψον ὀφθαλμοῖς σου ἀπεναντίον μου ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἀνεπέρωσάν με 'for they have overcome me' (**יְהִי בְיָהֱרֵב**). Eccles. xxxi. 1 καὶ ἐνόηνια ἀναπεροῦσω ἄφρονος. But the best illustration of its use is to be found in Aristoph. *Aves* 1436 &c., where the whole passage turns upon ἀναπερώω in the sense of 'excite,' 'put wings to.'

οὐκ ἐμπίπλαται ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις: cf. Prov. xiii. 25 ἐμπίπλα τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, Ezek. xvi. 28 καὶ οὐκ ἐνεπίπλω, v. 29 οὐδὲ ἐν τούτοις ἐνεπλήσθης, Eccles. vi. 3 καὶ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ οὐ πλησθήσεται. For ἐμπίπλωμαι cf. Prov. xxvii. 20 ἄδης καὶ ἀπόλεια οὐκ ἐμπίπλωται.

16 Γένοιτο... ἡ μερίς. For this curse compare especially Lev. xxvi.; Deut. xxviii. 16 &c.; see also Ps. lix. 22—28, cix.

μερίς. Cf. iii. 15.

ἡ ἐξοδος... ἡ εἰσοδος. Cf. Deut. xxviii. 19 ἐπικατάρατος σὺ ἐν τῷ εἰσπορεύεσθαι σε καὶ ἐπικατάρατος σὺ ἐν τῷ ἐκπορεύεσθαι σε.

For this summary of daily life compare Ps. cxx. (cxxi.) 8 κύριος φυλάξει τὴν εἰσοδὸν σου καὶ τὴν ἐξοδὸν σου. Is. xxxvii. 28.

ἐν στεναγμοῖς... ἐν ἀρᾷ. The Psalmist amplifies the Mosaic curse in greater detail.

Compare Ps. xxx. 10 (xxxi. 11) ὅτι ἐξέλιπεν ἐν ὀδύῃ ἡ ζωὴ μου καὶ τὰ ἔτη μου ἐν στεναγμοῖς.

17 ὀδύνας... πένιᾳ... ἀπορία. Cf. Deut. xxviii. 20 ἀποστείλαι κύριος ἐπὶ σε τὴν ἐνδειαν καὶ τὴν ἐκλιμῶν, 22 πατάξει σε κύριος ἐν ἀπορίᾳ. Lev. xxvi. 16, 26.

¹⁸ ἀφαιρεθείη ὕπνος ἀπὸ κροτάφων αὐτοῦ ἐν νυκτί,
ἀποπέσοι ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔργου χειρῶν αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀτιμία.

¹⁹ κενὸς χερσὶν αὐτοῦ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ,
καὶ ἔλλιπής ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ παντὸς οὗ ἐμπλήσει ψυχὴν
αὐτοῦ.

²⁰ ἐν μονώσει ἀτεκνίας τὸ γῆρας αὐτοῦ εἰς ἀνάληψιν.

²¹ σκορπισθεῖσαν σάρκες ἀνθρωπαρέσκων ὑπὸ θηρίων,
καὶ ὅσα παρανόμων κατέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου ἐν ἀτιμία,

18 ἀποπέσει...χειρὸς P, M.

19 κενός. Obscure scriptum in A teste Cerda, 'ut cēnos potius legeretur.'

ἐμπλήσει K, P, M. ἐμπλήσει V: ἐμπλήσει A (non ἐμπλήσει).

21 σκορπισθεῖσαν K, P, M conj. Hilg.: σκορπίσθησαν A, V.

ὑπὸ θηρίων V, K, P, M: ἀποληρίων A.

18 ἀφαιρεθείη ὕπνος. Cf. Prov. iv. 16 ἀφήρηται ὕπνος αὐτῶν.

For the thought cf. Gen. xxxi. 40 καὶ ἀφίστατο ὁ ὕπνος μου ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου. Esth. vi. 1 ὁ δὲ κύριος ἀπέστησε τὸν ὕπνον ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως. 1 Macc. vi. 10 ἀφίσταται ὁ ὕπνος ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου. Dan. ii. 1, vi. 18.

κροτάφων. Perhaps introduced from a recollection of Ps. cxxxii. (cxxxii.) 4 εἰ δῶσω ὕπνον τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς μου καὶ τοῖς βλεφάροις μου νυσταγμὸν καὶ ἀνάπαινον τοῖς κροτάφοις μου.

ἀποπέσοι ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔργου. This may be rendered either 'let him fall by every work,' i.e. let every deed of his be his own ruin, or 'let him fall from every work,' i.e. let him fail and fall short in every project.

The latter, which seems to us the most probable rendering, expresses the same idea as Deut. xxviii. 20 'The LORD shall send upon thee cursing, discomfiture, and rebuke, in all that thou puttest thine hand unto for to do.'

The ambiguity is to be noticed in the use of the same verb in the passage, on which this clause is probably based, Ps. v. 11 ἀποπεσάτωσαν ἀπὸ τῶν διαβουλιῶν αὐτῶν. Cf. Eccles. xiv. 2 μακάριος...ὃς οὐκ ἔπεσεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλπίδος αὐτοῦ.

19 κενὸς χερσίν. For κενός in close connexion with ἀποπίπτει cf. Ps. vii. 5 ἀποπέσοιμι ἄρα ἀπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν μου κενός. The curse is that of Lev. xxvi. 20 καὶ ἔσται εἰς κενὸν ἡ ἰσχύς ὑμῶν.

ἔλλιπής...ἀπὸ. For this construction compare Eccles. vi. 2 καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστερον τῇ ψυχῇ αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ πάντων ὧν ἐπιθυμῆσει.

παντὸς οὗ ἐμπλήσει ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ.

Literally 'everything with which he should satisfy his soul,' or, by a very harsh attraction of the relative, 'everything which should satisfy his soul.' The latter is possible if we may judge from the translator's rather similar mistranslation of the relative רָצוֹן in xvii. 6.

ψυχὴ representing רָצוֹן is here, as often, used to denote the 'appetite.' Cf. Prov. xiii. 25 'But the belly of the wicked shall want' = ψυχαὶ δὲ ἀσεβῶν ἐνδεεῖς, and x. 3.

20 ἐν μονώσει ἀτεκνίας. We conjecture that the two words are a duplicate rendering of the same Hebrew word; or that in the original they were independent of one another, and that, instead of 'in the solitude of childlessness,' the ideas of widowed solitude and the loss of children were kept distinct. Cf. Isai. xlvii. 9 'These two things shall come to thee in one day, the loss of children and widowhood.'

εἰς ἀνάληψιν. This phrase occasions some difficulty. ἀνάληψις is not found in the LXX., and in the N.T. occurs only in Luke ix. 51 ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι τὰς ἡμέρας τῆς ἀναλήψεως αὐτοῦ. In that passage it is generally assumed that 'the days...that he should be received up' must refer to the ascension; and confirmation of this view seems to be supplied by the use of ἀναλαμβάνω in 2 Kings ii. 11 καὶ ἀνελήμφθη 'Ηλιὸν...εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν. Mark xvi. 19 ἀνελήμφθη εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν. Eccles. xlix. 14; Acts i. 2 ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας...ἀνελήμφθη and vv. 11, 22; 1 Tim. iii. 16 ἀνελήμφθη ἐν δόξῃ. Similarly ἀνάληψις came to be accepted as equivalent to 'Assumption' in connexion

18 Let sleep be withdrawn from his eyelids in the night-season ;

let him miscarry with dishonour in every work of his hands ;

19 Let him enter his house empty-handed ;

and let his house lack everything wherewith he can satisfy his desire.

20 Let his old age be childless and solitary until the time of his being taken away⁸.

21 Let the flesh of the men-pleasers be torn in pieces by the beasts of the field, and the bones of transgressors lie dishonoured in the sight of the sun.

⁸ Or, in order that (his family) may be taken away from the earth

with Enoch, Moses, Abraham &c., and as the Greek rendering of the Rabbinic פטירה (= discensus).

It is evident however that this signification is a favourable one and implies a privilege conferred upon the blessed at the moment of dissolution.

Is it applicable to 'death' generally? Could it be used in the present instance of one who is the object of a curse? We are not aware of any instance, save that of Luke ix. 51, where it could carry the neutral significance which it seems to have here.

We are of opinion that ἀνάληψις is used here in a sense quite distinct from its later technical application. It more probably represents the translator's attempt to reproduce the Hebrew word נָשָׂא with its twofold meaning of 'to uplift' and 'to remove.'

The thought before in the Psalmist was that of 'removal,' as in xiii. 10 ἀμαρτωλοὶ δὲ ἀρθήσονται εἰς ἀπώλειαν: the translator by taking the alternative meaning has given an inappropriate rendering, although he enables us to see the cause of his mistake.

The word is important from another point of view. It helps to determine the date and origin of the Greek translation. Neither a Jew nor a Christian, acquainted with the technical use of ἀνάληψις and ἀναλαμβάνω, would have employed the word in his translation.

It seems to be used here for the first time in extant Greek literature. And as it appears in the present passage in quite a different sense from that in which it was shortly afterwards technically employed, we are disposed to find in εἰς ἀνάληψιν an argument for the early date, i.e. the 1st cent. A.D., of this Greek translation.

Both in the Greek(?) versions of the Jewish writings cited below and in the writings of the N.T., the word has already received a special application to the 'Assumption of the Blessed,' which is quite out of place here.

The technical use of ἀνάληψις in the latter part of the 1st century A.D. may be gathered from the following passages: 4 Esd. vi. 26 et videbunt qui recepti sunt homines, qui mortem non gustaverunt a nativitate sua: viii. 20 (vid. App. Crit.): xiv. 49 et in eis raptus est Ezras et assumptus est in locum similitudinis ejus. Testamenta XII. Patr. Lev. c. 18 ἕως ἀναλήψεως αὐτοῦ. Assumpt. Mosis X. 12 erunt enim a morte et receptione mea. Enoch cap. 70.

21 σκορπισθεῖσαν. The Augsburg and Vienna MSS. read σκορπίσθησαν. Hilgenfeld's conjecture of the Optative σκορπισθεῖσαν was required by the context, and is found to be confirmed by the Copenhagen, Paris and Moscow MSS.

On the change from the Singular to the Plural ἀνθρωπαρέσκων see vv. 7, 8, 9—12.

The words in the Greek were perhaps suggested by Ps. lii. (liii.) 5 ὅτι ὁ θεὸς διεσκόρπισεν ὅσα ἀνθρωπαρέσκων, cxl. (cxli.) 7 διεσκόρπισθη τὰ ὅσα ἡμῶν παρὰ τὸν ἄδην, cf. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 2 τὰς σάρκας τῶν ὄσων σου τοῖς θηρίοις τῆς γῆς.

The picture of a corpse lying unburied, a prey to the beasts of the field, is common in the O.T. as marking the extreme of ignominy and desertion. Cf. Dt. xxviii. 26; 1 Kings xiv. 11; Jer. vii. 33, viii. 1, 2, xv. 3; Ezek. vi. 5, xxix. 5, xxxix. 17.

See also the description in Ps. Sol. ii. 31.

²² ἐκκόψειαν κόρακες ὀφθαλμοῦς ἀνθρώπων ὑποκρινομένων,

²³ ὅτι ἤρήμωσαν οἴκους πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπων ἐν ἀτιμία,
καὶ ἐσκόρπισαν ἐν ἐπιθυμία·

²⁴ καὶ οὐκ ἐμνήσθησαν θεοῦ,
καὶ οὐκ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸν θεὸν ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις·

²⁵ καὶ παρώργισαν τὸν θεὸν καὶ παρώξυναν,
ἐξάραι αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς,
ὅτι ψυχὰς ἀκάκων παραλογισμῶ ὑπεκρίνοντο.

²⁶ Μακάριοι οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἀκακία αὐτῶν.

²⁷ ὁ κύριος ῥύσεται αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπων δολίων καὶ ἀμαρ-
τωλῶν,

καὶ ῥύσεται ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ παντὸς σκανδάλου παρανόμου.

²⁸ ἐξάραι ὁ θεὸς τοὺς ποιοῦντας ἐν ὑπερηφανία πᾶσαν
ἀδικίαν,

ὅτι κριτῆς μέγας καὶ κραταῖος κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν ἐν
δικαιοσύνῃ.

²⁹ γένοιτο, κύριε, τὸ ἔλεός σου ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀγαπῶντάς σε.

24 ἐφοβήθησαν (sic) Cerda.

25 παρώξυναν ἐξάραι M (sine interpunct.).

27 ῥύσεται αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς A.

28, 29 κριτῆς μέγας ἢ κραταῖος. (29) Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ ita Cerda.

22 ἐκκόψειαν. The idea is taken from Prov. xxx. 17 (=LXX. xxiv. 52), and the LXX. rendering has clearly influenced our translator ὀφθαλμὸν καταγε-
λῶντα πατρὸς καὶ ἀτιμάζοντα γῆρας μητρὸς ἐκκόψαισαν αὐτὸν κόρακες...

ὑποκρινομένων. See note on ver.

7.

23 ἤρημωσαν...ἐσκόρπισαν...ἐπιθυ-
μία. See ver. 13, where these words have already occurred. The evil character of the Asmonean Prince is reproduced in the Sadducee nobles who depended on him.

πολλοὺς may be due to an error of copyists for πολλῶν, but is more probably an error on the part of the translator.

24 οὐκ ἐμνήσθησαν. Another indication (cf. ver. 7) that the Psalmist's opponents were Jews. Cf. Jud. viii. 34 καὶ οὐκ ἐμνήσθησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ κυρίῳ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ῥυσμένου αὐτοῦ. Ps. lxxviii. 42, cv. 13, 21.

ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις. Cf. ver. 15.

25 παρώργισαν. See ver. 1.

παρώξυναν. The two words are al-

most synonymous. παροξύνω, as a rendering of Ἰ'ΝΩ, seems to have the thought of disrespectful conduct added to that of provocation. Cf. Num. xiv. 11 ἕως τίνος παροξύνει με ὁ λαὸς οὗτος; Dt. xxxi. 20 ἐπιστραφήσονται ἐπὶ θεοῦ ἄλλοτριῶν καὶ λατρεύσουσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ παροξינוσὶ με. Prov. i. 30 (Sym. Theod.).

ἐξάραι. It would be possible to accentuate this as the Aor. Opt. Act. ἐξάραι. The fact that the same word occurs in ver. 7 perhaps indicates its use here in the same sense, the denunciation closing with the same prayer with which it opened.

On the other hand the expegetic infin. is more characteristic of this class of Greek. Cf. v. 11, 14.

ἀκάκων. See vv. 6 and 21. Unsuspecting Pharisees are clearly intended. The writer perhaps refers to occasions on which the Sadducees by a well-assumed attitude of devotion to the national religion had temporarily disarmed the opposition of the theocratic Jews. The ἀκακος of this verse would correspond rather to

22 Let ravens peck out the eyes of the men that work hypocrisy,

23 Because they have made desolate with dishonour many men's houses, and scattered *them* in their lust;

24 And remembered not God, nor feared God in all these things;

25 And provoked God to anger and vexed him; that he should cut them from off the earth, because with craftiness they beguiled the souls of the innocent.

26 Blessed are they that fear the LORD in their innocency:

27 The LORD will deliver them from deceitful and sinful men, and will deliver us from every snare of the ungodly.

28 Let God destroy them that work all iniquity with insolence, for a great and mighty judge *is* the LORD our God in righteousness.

29 Let thy mercy, O LORD, be upon all them that love thee.

the $\eta\eta$ (Prov. i. 4) than to $\delta\eta$ (Prov. x. 29).

ὑπεκρίνοντο. ὑποκρίνομαι is used in the sense of 'dissemble' in 2 Macc. v. 25, vi. 21, 24; Eccus. i. 26. We are not aware of any other passage where it is found with an Accus. in the sense of 'deceive.'

26 οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἀκακίᾳ αὐτῶν. See note on ii. 37 οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ.

ἀκακία (cf. ver. 6, viii. 28, xii. 4) is here the innocency of integrity. The Psalmist contrasts the sincere worship of the Pharisee with the religion of the Sadducees, which in the opinion of the theocratic Jews was used as a cloak for their ambitious policy.

We may compare Ps. xxvi. 6 'I will wash mine hands in innocency; so will I compass thine altar, O LORD,' ver. 11 'But as for me I will walk in mine integrity' (ἀκακίᾳ).

27 ἀνθρώπων δολίων καὶ ἀμαρτωλῶν. A description of the subtle character of the Sadducee leaders, based on Ps. xliii. 1 'O deliver me from the deceitful and unjust man' (ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου ἀδίκου καὶ δολίου ῥύσαι με). cxx. 2 'Deliver my soul, O LORD, from lying lips and from a deceitful tongue.'

ῥύσεται: the Fut. represents the Heb. Impf. denoting continuous action.

ἀπὸ παντὸς σκανδάλου παρανόμου, the snare or stumbling block laid by the ungodly man in the path of the righteous. Cf. Ps. cxli. 9 'Keep me from the snare

which they have laid for me, and from the gins of the workers of iniquity' (φύλαξόν με ἀπὸ παγίδος ἧς συνεστήσαντό μοι καὶ ἀπὸ σκανδάλων τῶν ἐργαζομένων τὴν ἀνομίαν).

28 ἐξάροι. Cf. vv. 7, 9, 25. In this line it is very probable that ἐξάροι is 3rd Sing. Aor. Opt. by the translator's error for 3rd Sing. Fut. Ind., which would have corresponded with ῥύσεται. For the same error see xvii. 51.

The **ὅτι** in the next clause seems to follow an assertion rather than an entreaty.

ἐν ὑπερηφανίᾳ. The wickedness of the Sadducee was increased by the insolence and arrogance of the nobles who stood at the head of the party. The Psalmist seems to recall Ps. xxxi. 23 'The LORD preserveth the faithful, and plentifully rewardeth the proud doer' (LXX. τοῖς περισσῶς ποιῶσιν ὑπερηφανίαν).

ὅτι κριτῆς μέγας. Pick's rendering 'Because a great judge and a mighty LORD is our God in righteousness' is a possible alternative. But it seems to us a mistake to divide κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν. The Psalmist reverts to the thought of the opening verse, the impious man sitting in judgement in the council.

29 τοὺς ἀγαπῶντάς σε. Compare the Doxology in vi. 9.

The thought of love to God occurs in the passage referred to in ver. 28, Ps. xxxi. 23 'O love the LORD, all ye his saints.' Compare Dan. ix. 4 ὁ φυλάσσων... τὸ ἔλεός σου τοῖς ἀγαπῶσι σε, and Ex. xx. 6; Dt. v. 10, vii. 9; Ps. v. 11.

ε. ψαλμὸς τῷ καλωμῶν.

V. Κύριε ὁ θεός, αἰνέσω τῷ ὀνόματί σου ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει,
ἐν μέσῳ ἐπισταμένων τὰ κρίματά σου τὰ δίκαια.

² ὅτι σὺ χρηστός καὶ ἐλεήμων εἶ, καταφυγὴ τοῦ πτωχοῦ.

³ ἐν τῷ κεκραγῆναι με πρὸς σέ μὴ παρασιωπήσης ἀπ' ἐμοῦ.

Inscriptio: ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλωμῶν. ε' Α? : Δ' ψαλμὸς Σαλωμῶν V, K : ψαλμὸς Σαλωμῶν P? : deest M.

1 αἰνέτω Α (Cerda, *laudetur*). τὸ ὄνομά σου Ρ, Μ.

Ps. V. *Argument.*

1, 2. The Exordium. Praise for God's justice and mercy.

3—17. The Prayer.

(a) We pray to God in time of trouble.

4—6. (i) He gives freely: even a strong man gives without compulsion; how much more God without whom none is strong or rich.

7—10. (ii) He is our God: though he seem to refuse, we cannot desist from approaching him.

(b) In time of need and hunger our cry is to God.

11—14. (i) He feeds the birds and fishes; all that has life acknowledges him as the Giver; and in no less degree princes, nations, and even the beggars, receive provision from him.

(ii) He gives; but not as men give;

15—17. He gives continually, ungrudgingly, to all alike.

18—21. The answer has been given

18 (a) Blessed is he to whom God has given 'the golden mean' in material blessings;

19, 20 (b) for more than it leads to sin; but in it alone is fulness of righteousness possible.

21 (c) The subjects of his Kingdom are truly happy. Praise to the Divine King.

This Psalm is of a simpler character than the preceding four. It is not occupied with the religious or political condition of the people. The occasion of its composition seems to have been a drought, which threatened the country with a famine. The Psalmist, whether writing in his own name or as the representative of 'the true Israel,' prays for the removal of this calamity. His prayer is based on his perfect trust in the God of Israel, who is also the God of the whole Universe.

In ver. 18 the Psalmist seems to have received an answer or to be assured that the answer is coming. It is not great wealth, but the means of the subsistence 'in righteousness' which is God's best gift. Perhaps he tacitly contrasts here the wealth of the Sadducean princes with the poverty of the pious Jews. The happiness of those that fear God is the portion of 'the true Israel'; for they, he implies, set not their hopes on a terrestrial dynasty. God alone is their King.

The Psalm is one of considerable poetical merit. The language, it is true, is largely borrowed from the O.T. But the thought is simple and elevated, and the arrangement of the theme is artistic. The succession of striking ideas represented in 4—6, 11—13, 15—16, 18—20, makes us regard this Psalm as poetically the most original in the whole collection.

The Pharisaic origin of the composition appears in numerous details of the thought (see notes on vv. 6, 8, 19), but more especially in the reference to δικαιοσύνη (ver. 20) and to the kingdom and kingship of the Lord (vv. 21, 22).

Its date we have no sufficient means of estimating precisely. It is very probable that the scarcity alluded to should be identified with the drought and famine mentioned in ii. 9, xvii. 21. The allusion in the Psalm may be to the drought in B.C. 63, recorded by Josephus, *Ant.* XIV. 2.

1 Κύριε ὁ θεός. Cf. iv. 28.

αἰνέσω. That the Augsburg ms. read αἰνέτω is rendered clear from the fact that Cerda not only published it in his text (where it might easily have been mistaken for a printer's error), but translated it 'laudetur nomini tuo.' He evidently regarded αἰνέτω as an error for αἰνέσθω. Had he read αἰνέσω, he could

PSALM V.

A Psalm of Solomon.

1 O LORD God, I will praise thy name with rejoicing, in the midst of them that know thy righteous judgements :

2 For thou art gracious and merciful, a refuge for the needy.

3 When I cry unto thee, keep not thou silence from me.

hardly have avoided rendering it by 'laudabo.' Fabricius faithfully preserved the reading, which has not however been noticed in the Apparatus Criticus of the editions of Hilgenfeld, Geiger and Pick.

τῷ ὀνόματί σου. After *αἰνεῖν* the object is often found in the accus., always in the N.T. Compare the two passages most similar to the present, Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 31 *αἰνέσω τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ μετ' ὧδῆς.* lxxxiii. (lxxxiv.), cxliv. (cxlv.) 2 *καὶ αἰνέσω τὸ ὄνομά σου.* See also 1 Chron. xvi. 35 *τοῦ αἰνεῖν τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἅγιόν σου.* On the other hand we find in 2 Chron. vi. 13 *αἰνεῖν τῷ κυρίῳ.*

ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει, Ps. xli. (xlii.) 5, cf. Ps. xliv. (xlv.) 16, xlv. (xlvii.) 2.

ἐν μέσῳ ἐπισταμένων τὰ κρίματά σου τὰ δίκαια. The phrase undoubtedly contrasts the Pharisee with the scornful Sadducee and the impatient zealot. The Pharisees alone are *ἐπιστάμενοι τὰ κρίματα.* Compare ii. 37 *εὐλογεῖτε τὸν θεὸν οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ.*

For **τὰ κρίματα τὰ δίκαια** cf. ii. 12, viii. 29, ix. 4.

2 χρηστὸς καὶ ἐλεήμων. Cf. x. 8. Ps. lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 5 *ὅτι σὺ κύριε χρηστὸς καὶ ἐπιεικής καὶ πολυέλεος πᾶσιν τοῖς ἐπικαλούμενοις σε.* cxliv. (cxlv.) 8, 9 *οἰκτιρῶν καὶ ἐλεήμων ὁ κύριος, μακρόθυμος καὶ πολυέλεος· χρηστὸς κύριος τοῖς ὑπομένουσιν.*

καταφυγή τοῦ πτωχοῦ. Cf. Ps. ix. 9 *καὶ ἐγένετο κύριος καταφυγή τῷ πένητι.* xiv. 6 *βουλὴν πτωχοῦ κατασχύνετε ὅτι κύριος ἐλπὶς αὐτοῦ ἐστίν.*

πτωχὸς in the LXX. is the commonest rendering of *יָדָוּ* as *πένης* is of *יָדָוּ*. Thus we find *πτωχὸς* used in such passages as Ps. xxxiv. 6 'This poor man cried, and the LORD heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles.' xxxv. 10 'LORD, who is like unto thee, which deliverest the poor from him that is too strong for him?' lxxii. 2 'He shall judge...thy poor with judgement.' ver. 4 'He

shall judge the poor of the people.' cxl. 12 'I know that the LORD will maintain the cause of the afflicted.'

The words **καταφυγή τοῦ πτωχοῦ** are the echo of such passages. But taken in connexion with *τὰ κρίματά σου τὰ δίκαια* in the previous line and the epithets *χρηστὸς καὶ ἐλεήμων*, they very probably contain a side-thrust at the mismanagement of justice in the writer's own time and country. The Sadducees were harsh and cruel (iv. 1, 2) and unjust (iv. 28). The LORD, the people's great Judge (iv. 28), judges righteously and is full of mercy. The poor will find redress from him and shall find in him protection from the oppression of the rich.

3 ἐν τῷ κεκραγῆναι με πρὸς σέ. Cf. Ps. iv. 4 *κύριος εἰσακούσεται μου ἐν τῷ κεκραγῆναι με πρὸς αὐτόν.*

μὴ παρασιωπήσης ἀπ' ἐμοῦ. This expression is used in the LXX. of 1 Sam. vii. 8 'Cease not to cry unto the LORD our God for us' (*μὴ παρασιωπήσης ἀπ' ἡμῶν τοῦ μὴ βοᾶν πρὸς κύριον θεόν σου*).

The language of the verse is based upon Ps. xxvii. (xxviii.) 1 *πρὸς σε ἐκέκραξα, ὁ θεὸς μου, μὴ παρασιωπήσης ἐπ' ἐμοί,* where *ἐπ' ἐμοί* is the reading of B (Cod. Vat.), but *ἀπ' ἐμοῦ* is read by N and A (Codd. Sin. and Alex.) and by R, T and U (Psalt. Veronense, Turicense and Fragn. London.).

The present passage renders valuable support to the reading *ἀπ' ἐμοῦ*. For, although our Psalms were no more free than other writings from the tampering of scribes, the obscurity of the work afforded its text a certain degree of immunity from a fruitful source of error in transcription; and we think there is good reason for assigning the Greek translation to the 1st cent. A.D.

For **παρασιωπᾶν** cf. also Gen. xxiv. 21, xxxiv. 5; Num. xxx. 5 &c.; 1 Sam. xxiii. 9; Ps. xxxiv. 25, xxxviii. 17, xlix. 3, cviii. 1; Hab. i. 13.

⁴ οὐ γὰρ λήψεται σκῆλα ἄνθρωπος παρὰ ἀνδρὸς δυνατοῦ.
⁵ καὶ τίς λήψεται ἀπὸ πάντων ὧν ἐποίησας, ἐὰν μὴ σὺ δῶς;
⁶ ὅτι ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἡ μερὶς αὐτοῦ παρὰ σοὶ ἐν σταθμῶ,
οὐ προσθήσει τοῦ πλεονάσαι παρὰ τὸ κρίμα σου, ὁ θεός.

⁷ ἘΝ Τῷ ΘΛΙΒΕΣΘΑΙ ΗΜΑΣ ΕΠΙΚΑΛΕΣΟΜΕΘΑ ΣΕ Εἰς Βοήθειαν,
καὶ σὺ οὐκ ἀποστρέψεις τὴν δέησιν ἱμῶν,
ὅτι σὺ εἰς ὁ θεὸς ἱμῶν.

7 εἰς A, V: εἰ K, P, M: εἰς Hilg.

4 οὐ γὰρ λήψεται. The sentence is based upon Isai. xlix. 24 'Shall the prey be taken from the mighty?' The LXX. rendering is *μὴ λήψεται τις παρὰ γίγαντος σκῆλα*. It is possible that the translator reproduces the substance of the Hebrew without reference to any existing Greek Version. Otherwise he either quotes loosely by memory from the LXX. or combines the LXX. rendering with that of some other well-known version. In favour of the first alternative is the fact that though *γίγας* is occasionally found (Gen. vi. 4, x. 8, 9; 1 Chr. i. 10; Ps. xviii. 6; Isai. iii. 2, xiii. 3; Ezek. xxxii. 12, 26, xxxix. 18, 20), the regular word in the LXX. to translate *גִּיבָּ* is *δυνατός*. Quoting from memory the translator would naturally use the most familiar word.

On the other hand there might be cited the version of Symmachus which gives: *μὴ ληφθήσεται παρὰ δυνατοῦ λήψις*. But the resemblance is limited to the words *παρὰ δυνατοῦ*, and no conclusion can be drawn from it.

It seems to us most probable that the translator made use of the LXX., but inadvertently substituted *δυνατοῦ* for *γίγαντος*.

The passage has a further special interest. The force of the sentence suggests that the words of the prophet had become a proverbial expression. Not more than a century later we find it used and expanded by our Lord in His parable of 'the strong man.' Matt. xii. 29 *ἢ πῶς δύναται τις εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ καὶ τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ ἄρπάσαι, ἐὰν μὴ πρῶτον δῆσῃ τὸν ἰσχυρόν; καὶ τότε τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ διαρπάσει.* Mark iii. 27.

The argument of this and the succeeding verse is from the less to the greater. You cannot wrest booty from a warrior by force; neither can you claim it from

him as a right: but he will be ready to give of it spontaneously and generously. How much more may you not trust in the goodness and kindness of God? He who has made all and given us all we have, surely will give according to our needs.

5 ἐὰν μὴ σὺ δῶς. Compare for this thought 1 Cor. iv. 7 *τί δὲ ἔχεις ὁ οὐκ ἔλαβες;*

6 ὅτι ἄνθρωπος. The verse completes and expands the argument. The portion of each man is weighed as it were in the balances before God. None can add to it save by Divine decree.

The literal translation 'Because man and his portion are weighed in the balances before thee, (therefore) he will not add to his abundance contrary to thy judgement,' gives a very tautological process of reasoning. It is also an objection that *ἄνθρωπος* and *ἡ μερὶς αὐτοῦ* should thus be treated as separate items placed in the same scale.

According to our translation *ὅτι ἄνθρωπος* introduces the whole explanatory sentence which concludes with *παρὰ τὸ κρίμα σου, ὁ θεός*. The words *καὶ ἡ μερὶς αὐτοῦ... ἐν σταθμῶ* are first introduced to describe the limitation of human powers in their relation to the divine, under a well-known metaphor.

The same thought is repeated in its direct and concrete form by *οὐ προσθήσει... κρίμα σου*. The substantive *ἄνθρωπος* stands at the head of the sentence, which falls into two coordinate clauses.

This construction reproduces the common Hebrew idiom, which for the sake of emphasis places the subject absolutely at the head of a sentence, and repeats it under the form of a pronoun. Cf. Ps. xviii. 31 'As for God, his way is perfect.' civ. 17 'As for the stork, the fir-trees are her nest.'

4 For no man taketh spoil from a mighty man ;

5 And who shall receive aught of all the things that thou hast made, except thou give it ?

6 *Verily as for man*—his portion¹ is laid in the balance before thee—he addeth not *thereto* nor increaseth² contrary to thy judgement, O God.

7 In our distress we will call upon thee for help, and thou wilt not turn away our petition, for thou art our God.

ἐν σταθμῷ. Not a common word in the LXX. version. Cf. Is. xxviii. 17 ἡ δὲ ἐλεημοσύνη μου εἰς σταθμούς (לְהַרְוֵי־לִי). xl. 12 τίς ἔστησε τὰ ὄρη σταθμῷ καὶ τῆς νάπας ζυγῷ; (בְּזֶבֶד). Ezek. iv. 16 φάγονται ἄρτον ἐν σταθμῷ (לְהַרְוֵי־לִי). Ecclus. xvi. 25 ἐκφαίνω ἐν σταθμῷ παιδεύων. xxvi. 16 οὐκ ἔστι σταθμός πᾶς ἄξιός ἐγκρατοῦς ψυχῆς. Wisd. xi. 21 πάντα μέτρῳ καὶ ἀριθμῷ καὶ σταθμῷ διέταξας. Cf. Aq. Prov. xvi. 11 σταθμός καὶ ζύγια δίκαια. The citation from the book of Wisdom it is important to observe is included by Hilgenfeld in the list of passages which he adduces (*Messias Judaeor. Prolegg.* p. xvii.) as evidence that the writer of the Psalms of Solomon was acquainted with the book of Wisdom. Upon the general question the reader is referred to the Introduction. But it seems obvious, (1) that beyond the fact that in both passages σταθμῷ occurs where the Almighty is being addressed, there is no similarity of thought between our context and Wisd. xi. 21; (2) that the word itself is used in different senses in the two passages; in Wisd., as in Ezek., it has the meaning of 'weight' as a method of computation by the side of 'measure,' 'number'; in Ps. Sol. it has the meaning of 'the instrument for weighing,' the balance or scale.

The more general term would be ἐν ζυγῷ. Cf. Job xxxi. 6 ἔσταμαι γὰρ ἐν ζυγῷ δίκαιῳ. Ps. lxi. (lxii.) 10 ψευδεῖς οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ζυγοῖς τοῦ ἀδικῆσαι. Dan. v. 27 (Theodot.) θεκέλι, ἐστάθη ἐν ζυγῷ. The passage in Wisdom is much more like Test. Nepht. 2 πάντα γὰρ ἐν τάξει ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς κατὰ κ.τ.λ.

οὐ προσθήσει τοῦ πλεονάσαι. For this common Hebrew idiom cf. Gen. viii. 12 οὐ προσέθετο τοῦ ἐπιστρέψαι πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔτι. Deut. xxv. 3 ἐὰν δὲ προσθῆς μαστιγῶσαι. Acts xii. 3 προσέθετο συλλαβεῖν.

For παρὰ in the sense of 'contrary to' cf. παρὰ νόμον Acts xviii. 13. Here, however, the παρὰ probably represents the Hebrew יָדָא with the meaning of the comparative. This idiom, which is perhaps more generally found with ὑπὲρ (e.g. Eccles. iv. 9 ἀγαθοὶ οἱ δύο ὑπὲρ τὸν ἕνα), is common enough in this dialect. The preposition, denoting excess, is added to the comparative to give 'greater expressiveness.' (Winer, § 35.) Cf. Luke iii. 13 μηδὲν πλεον παρὰ τὸ διατεταγμένον ὑμῶν πράσσετε.

If this explanation is correct, the translation of πλεονάσαι παρὰ τὸ κρίμα σου will be 'to increase beyond that which thou ordainest.'

7 ἐν τῷ θλίβεσθαι ἡμᾶς. Cf. i. 1. The reference is probably to the drought (cf. ver. 11) or famine (cf. vv. 10, 12), which is the occasion of the supplicatory Psalm.

εἰς βοήθειαν. Cf. Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 2 ἀνάστητι εἰς βοήθειάν μου. lxi. (lxx.) 1 ὁ θεὸς εἰς τὴν βοήθειάν μου πρόσχες.

ἀποστρέψεις τὴν δέησιν. This phrase does not occur in the LXX.; but ἀποστρέψεις is very frequent in the sense of 'refusing' or 'rejecting' when coupled with πρόσωπον.

The same thought however is expressed by different verbs in the LXX., e.g. Ps. liv. (lv.) 1 καὶ μὴ ὑπερίδης τὴν δέησίν μου. lxx. (lxxi.) 20 εὐλογητός ὁ θεὸς ὃς οὐκ ἀπέστησεν τὴν προσευχὴν μου. ci. (cii.) 18 καὶ οὐκ ἐξουδένωσεν τὴν δέησιν αὐτῶν.

δέησις is here the most appropriate word for prayer, expressing petition for the relief of material wants.

ὅτι σὺ εἰς ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν. Cf. ix. 16. For εἰ (not εἰς) we may quote the parallel passages, Ps. cxxxix. (cxl.) 7 εἶπα τῷ κυρίῳ θεὸς μου εἰ σὺ. cxli. (cxlii.) 10 ὅτι θεός μου εἰ σὺ.

Hilgenfeld's conjecture εἰς is quite out of keeping with the thought and argument of the Psalm.

¹ Gr. a man and his portion are...

² Gr. to increase

⁸ μὴ βαρύνῃς τὴν χεῖρά σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς,
ἵνα μὴ δι' ἀνάγκην ἀμάρτωμεν.

⁹ καὶ ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιστρέψῃς ἡμᾶς, οὐκ ἀφεξόμεθα,
ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ σὲ ἤξομεν.

¹⁰ ἐὰν γὰρ πεινάσω, πρὸς σὲ κεκράξομαι, ὁ θεὸς,
καὶ σὺ δώσεις μοι.

¹¹ τὰ πετεινὰ καὶ τοὺς ἰχθύας σὺ τρέφεις
ἐν τῷ διδόναι σε ὑέτον ἐν ἐρήμοις εἰς ἀνατολὴν χλόης,
έτοιμάσαι χορτάσματα ἐν ἐρήμῳ παντὶ ζῶντι.

¹² καὶ ἐὰν πεινάσωσι, πρὸς σὲ ἀροῦσι πρόσωπα αὐτῶν,

¹³ τοὺς βασιλεῖς καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας καὶ λαοὺς σὺ τρέφεις, ὁ
θεὸς,

8 ἀμαρτάνωμεν (? K) Fab.: ἀμάρτωμεν A (Cerde) V, P, M.

9 ἡμᾶς Codd.: πρὸς ἡμᾶς Fritsch. Pick.

11 χιλῶς A (Cerde: εἰς ἀνατολὴν χιλῶς = *ad orientem pascis*).

8 μὴ βαρύνῃς τὴν χεῖρά σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς. See on ii. 24 *ἰκάνωσον... τοῦ βαρύνεσθαι χεῖρά σου ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ*. From the passages there referred to, it will be seen that the active voice in this metaphor is not found in the O.T. The Psalmist, who obviously bases his use of the metaphor on such O.T. passages as Job xxxiii. 7; Ps. xxxii. 4, would here reproduce their idiom. We conjecture therefore that the Hebrew ran **חַיְיָ יְבָרֵךְ לֹא מִן** *μη βαρυνθειη* (or *μη βαρυνέσθω*) ἢ *χειρ σου* instead of **חַיְיָ יְבָרֵךְ לֹא**, which represents the reading of the vowels followed by the Greek translator. As the vowels were not written, this was a very likely mistake to occur.

ἵνα μὴ... ἀμάρτωμεν. The aor. has better MS. authority than the present *ἀμαρτάνωμεν*.

Cf. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 11 *ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου ἐκρύφα τὰ λόγια σου ὅπως ἂν μὴ ἀμάρτω σοι*.

δι' ἀνάγκην, i.e. on account of the pressure of necessity arising from want of food. The thought seems to be that extreme physical suffering tempts men to lose their faith in God and seek relief in sinful ways. Such was the temptation of Job (Job ii.). The verse will then best be illustrated by Prov. xxx. 8, 9 'Feed me with the food that is needful for me...lest I be poor, and steal, and

use profanely the name of my God.' Is. viii. 21 'it shall come to pass that, when they shall be hungry, they shall fret themselves, and curse by their king and their God.'

It seems however to us that this explanation does not exhaust the full meaning of the passage. The Psalmist's prayer for relief from the scourge of famine, lest in this dire extremity he should sin against God, contains a hidden allusion to the laws of cleanliness in matters of food, concerning which the Pharisees were minutely particular. In times of scarcity, the difficulty of keeping to the letter the rules which regulated their food became increasingly formidable; and the liability 'to sin,' i.e. to transgression of the law, was proportionately aggravated.

ἀναγκήν. Cf. Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 6, 13, 19, 28 *καὶ ἐκέκραξαν πρὸς κύριον ἐν τῷ θλίβεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀναγκῶν αὐτῶν ἔσωσαν αὐτοὺς*.

9 καὶ ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιστρέψῃς ἡμᾶς. The phrase is undoubtedly based on the refrain of Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 7, 14, 19 'turn us again' (*ἐπιστρέψον ἡμᾶς*), where it is doubtful whether the meaning 'restore us to prosperity' or 'bring us back from captivity' is most appropriate. In the present passage it can only carry the former meaning. For *ἐπιστρέφειν* used of Divine *restoration* after discipline, cf. Eccles. xviii. 12 *ἐλεος δὲ*

8 Make not thy hand heavy upon us, that we sin not by reason of *our sore* necessity.

9 Even if thou turn us not again, yet will we not cease *from thee*—nay, we will come unto thee.

10 For if I be an hungered, unto thee will I cry, O God, and thou wilt give unto me.

11 The fowls of the air and the fishes dost thou feed, when thou givest showers in the desert places that the green grass may grow up, to prepare food³ in the wilderness for every living³ Gr. *fodder* thing.

12 And if they be hungry, unto thee will they lift their face.

13 Kings and rulers and nations dost thou feed, O God;

κυρίου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα ἐλέγχων καὶ παιδεύων καὶ διδάσκων, καὶ ἐπιστρέφων ὡς ποιμὴν τὸ ποιμνίον.

Fritzsche, by his conjectural reading πρὸς ἡμᾶς, gives a different turn to the clause i.e. 'If you incline not unto us, &c.' and is followed by Pick.

But as the reading gives a good sense and is supported by the analogy of the LXX. version of Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) and lxxxiv. (lxxxv.)⁴, we see no sufficient reason for introducing the preposition.

It is possible that the original Hebrew may have had the sense which Fritzsche proposes, since the LXX. in Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 79 give ἐπιστρέψάτωσαν με as the rendering of 'לְיַבְיָשָׁי' 'convertantur ad me.'

οὐκ ἀφεξόμεθα. Cf. viii. 38 'We will not hold off or abstain from approaching thee in prayer.' For ἀπέχομαι, cf. Job i. 1, 8 ἀπεχόμενος ἀπὸ παντὸς πονηροῦ πράγματος. Isai. liv. 13 ἀπέχου ἀπὸ ἀδίκου.

ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σὲ ἤξομεν. Cf. Ps. lxxv. (lxxv.) 3 εἰσάκουσον προσευχῆς μου, πρὸς σε πᾶσα σὰρξ ἤξει.

10 εἰάν γὰρ πεινάσω. The thought of this verse recalls Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 9 ὅτι ἐχόρτασεν ψυχὴν κενήν, καὶ ψυχὴν πεινώσαν ἐπέλησεν ἀγαθῶν.

11 τὰ πετεινά...τρέφεις...ὑετόν...ἀνατολὴν χλόης...ἔτοιμάσαι χορτάσματα. The occurrence of these words illustrates the influence of the LXX. version on the translator, cf. Ps. cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 8, 9 τῷ ἔτοιμάζοντι τῇ γῇ ὑετόν, τῷ ἔξαντέλλοντι ἐν ὄρει χόρτον καὶ χλόην τῇ δουλείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ δίδοντι τοῖς κτήνεσι τροφήν αὐτῶν καὶ τοῖς νοσσοῦς τῶν κοράκων τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις αὐτόν, Job xxxviii. 25—27. Cf. Matt. vi. 26 for the illustrative

detail.

τρέφεις. Cf. Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 15, 16 καὶ σὺ δίδως τὴν τροφήν αὐτῶν ἐν εὐκαιρίᾳ. cxlv. (cxlvi.) 7 δίδοντα τροφήν τοῖς πεινώσιν.

εἰς ἀνατολὴν χλόης. A picture of the rapid growth of vegetation after a fall of rain in Palestine. ἀνατολή is here used as a verb noun, so that these words are equivalent to ἵνα ἀνατέλλῃ χλόη. ἀνατολή in this sense does not occur in the LXX. or in the N. T.

ἔτοιμάσαι. This might be taken as a fresh clause coordinate with ἐν τῷ δίδοναι σε ὑετόν. But we prefer to regard it as explanatory and expressing the purpose of ἐν ἐρήμοις εἰς ἀνατολὴν χλόης. Cf. Ps. lxxv. (lxxv.) 10 ἔτοιμάσας τὴν τροφήν αὐτῶν.

χορτάσματα is used for 'provender' Gen. xxiv. 25, 32, xlii. 27, xliii. 24; Jud. xix. 19; for 'grass' (= Λγ. χλόην) in Deut. xi. 15, in which sense it may occur here, unless it should receive a perfectly general application in the sense of 'food' as in Acts vii. 11 καὶ οὐχ ἠύρισκον χορτάσματα οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν.

12 πρὸς σὲ ἀρούσι πρόσωπα αὐτῶν. The verse expresses in reference to all living creatures the same thought as Ps. ciii. (civ.) 21 'The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God.'

For ἀρούσι πρόσωπα αὐτῶν cf. 2 Sam. ii. 22 πῶς ἀρῶ τὸ πρόσωπόν μου πρὸς Ἰωάβ; where in a very different context the same thought of trust and confidence underlies the metaphor.

13 βασιλεῖς...ἄρχοντας...λαοῦ. For this collocation compare Ps. cxlviii. 11 βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς καὶ πάντες λαοί, ἄρχοντες καὶ πάντες κριταὶ γῆς.

καὶ πτωχοῦ καὶ πένητος ἢ ἐλπίς τίς ἐστίν, εἰ μὴ σὺ, κύριε;

¹⁴ καὶ σὺ ἐπακούσῃ, ὅτι τίς χρηστὸς καὶ ἐπιεικὴς, ἀλλ' ἢ σὺ, εὐφράναι ψυχὴν ταπεινοῦ ἐν τῷ ἀνοῖξαι χεῖρα σου ἐν ἐλέῳ;

¹⁵ ἢ χρηστότης ἀνθρώπου ἐν φιλῷ [σήμερον] καὶ αὐριον, καὶ ἐὰν καὶ δευτερώσῃ ἀνευ γογγυσμοῦ, καὶ τοῦτο θαυμάσειας·

15 ἐν φιλῷ Codd.: ἐν φηλῷ Hilg. καὶ ἡ αὐριον Codd.: ἐπ' αὐριον Hilg. ἀνέκ. A (Cerde).

καὶ πτωχοῦ καὶ πένητος ἢ ἐλπίς τίς ἐστίν. Cf. Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 10 ῥύόμενος πτωχὸν ἐκ χειρὸς στερεωτέρων αὐτοῦ, καὶ πτωχὸν καὶ πένητα ἀπὸ τῶν διαρπαζόντων αὐτόν. lxxi. (lxxii.) 12, 13 ὅτι ἐρύσατο πτωχὸν ἐκ χειρὸς δυνάστου καὶ πένητα ᾧ οὐχ ὑπῆρχεν βοηθός· φείσεται πτωχοῦ καὶ πένητος, καὶ ψυχὰς πένητων σώσει. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 21 πτωχὸς καὶ πένης αἰδέσουσιν τὸ ὄνομά σου.

14 χρηστὸς καὶ ἐπιεικὴς. The same words occur together in Ps. lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 5 ὅτι σὺ, κύριε, χρηστὸς καὶ ἐπιεικὴς: the probability that the translator was influenced by this Psalm is increased on our observing in ver. 1 εἰσάκουσόν μου ὅτι πτωχὸς καὶ πένης εἰμὶ ἐγώ, in ver. 2 τὸν ἐλπίζοντα ἐπὶ σε, in ver. 4 εὐφρανὸν τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ δούλου σου, words which find their echo in our present context.

ἀλλ' ἢ used after a direct or implied negative. Cf. Job vi. 5 μὴ διακενής κεκράξεται ὄνος ἄγριος ἀλλ' ἢ τὰ σῖτα ζητῶν; Luke xii. 51 οὐχί, λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἢ διαμερισμόν. 2 Cor. i. 13 οὐ γὰρ ἄλλα γράφομεν ὑμῖν ἀλλ' ἢ ἄ αναγινώσκετε. On ἀλλ' ἢ standing for ἄλλο ἢ (not ἀλλά ἢ) and its use as a conjunction see Winer's *Gr. of N.T.* (Moulton's 3rd ed. p. 552, n. 4).

εὐφράναι. The infin. corresponds with ἐτοιμάσαι in ver. 11.

Wellhausen translates εὐφράναι and ἀνοῖξαι as if they had both been Imperatives in the original. But this seems to us to introduce unnecessarily a sentence of entreaty, which would interrupt the description of Divine mercy. The thought of the passage seems to follow an orderly arrangement: ver. 14 God hearkens, for he is gracious and maketh glad the heart of the humble by his bounteous mercy: ver. 15 man's mercy

and kindness are shortlived: ver. 16 God's gifts are without stint.

Whatever may have been the precise form of the verbs in the original, it is more natural to suppose that they continue the previous clause than that they introduce a new starting-point in the sentence. We are confirmed in this view when we find the phrase ἀνοίγειν χεῖρα coupled with χρηστότης in the same Psalm ciii. (civ.) from which has been borrowed the substance of these verses 11—15.

ταπεινοῦ. Cf. Ps. ci. (cii.) 17 ἐπέβλεψεν ἐπὶ τὴν προσεχὴν τῶν ταπεινῶν.

ἐν τῷ ἀνοῖξαι χεῖρά σου ἐν ἐλέῳ. Compare ciii. (civ.) 28 ἀνοίξαντος δέ σου τὴν χεῖρα τὰ σύμπαντα ἐμπλησθήσεται χρηστότητος. cxliv. (cxlv.) 16 ἀνοίγεις σὺ τὰς χεῖράς σου καὶ ἐμπιμπλᾷς πᾶν ζῶον εὐδοκίας.

15 ἢ χρηστότης ἀνθρώπου. The gnomic character of this and the following verse is quite in the style of Proverbs. When viewed in conjunction with the proverbial saying in ver. 4 and the practical philosophy of vv. 18—20, as well as with the references to the natural world (cf. 1 Kings iv. 32, 33), this feature in our Psalm may well have been understood to confirm the claim of Solomonic authorship.

ἐν φιλῷ κ.τ.λ. The ἐν φιλῷ literally reproduces the Hebrew צִיִּיִן. Hilgenfeld's conjecture ἐν φηλῷ = 'deceitfully,' 'with guile,' from the rare adjective φηλός, which does not occur in LXX. or N. T. Greek, only deserves notice as a remarkable instance of critical perversity. The text gives a fair sense, though the construction is harsh; the conjecture is no sort of improvement.

Conjectural emendation of our Psalmist's text has been confirmed by the discovery

and who is the hope of the needy and the poor beside thee, O LORD?

14 And thou wilt hearken:—for who is gracious and gentle but thou?

Thou makest⁴ glad the soul of the humble by opening thine hand in mercy.

⁴ Gr. *to make, or, make*

15 The kindness of a man is toward *his* friend [to-day] and to-morrow⁵, and if he should do it a second time without grudging, even so thou wouldest marvel.

⁵ Gr. *and the morrow*

of MSS. (e.g. IV. 31), but the introduction of a lexical curiosity like *φιλῶ*, which is not found once in the LXX. or the N. T., into a passage where *φίλω* gives a reasonable sense, is indefensible. Hilgenfeld's line, *ἡ χρηστότης ἀνθρώπου ἐν φιλῶ καὶ ἐπ' αὔριον*, is apparently intended to mean 'man's kindness is deceitful and has an eye to the future; if it is repeated, it is a marvellous exception.'

We feel convinced, however, that the second clause of the sentence becomes almost meaningless unless the first clause be much more favourable in tone than Hilgenfeld's emendation makes it. The general meaning we take to be quite satisfactory as supplied by the present text: 'a man's kindness is short-lived; with repetition it becomes grudging; if not, it is a case for wonderment.'

There are two objections to the present text: (1) the abruptness of the first clause *ἡ χρηστότης ἀνθρώπου ἐν φιλῶ*, (2) the ungrammatical construction of the following words, *καὶ ἡ αὔριον καὶ εἰάν καὶ...καὶ τοῦτο*, emphasized by the repetition of *καὶ*.

The difficulty we conjecture to be due either to the error of the translator or to the condition of the Hebrew text.

We believe that the best explanation is to be found in the hypothesis that something has fallen out which formed part of the original text.

Our conjecture is that the word 'to-day' was accidentally omitted from the Hebrew text, and that the Greek should have run *ἡ χρηστότης ἀνθρώπου ἐν φιλῶ [σήμερον] καὶ αὔριον*. The sense which is thus secured is very appropriate: 'a man's kindness toward his friend is for to-day and to-morrow; but if he ungrudgingly repeats it, this is wonderful.' In favour of the conjecture we may bear in mind

(1) that 'to-day and to-morrow' was a

proverbial Jewish expression (cf. Luke xiii. 32, 33; Jas. iv. 13) for the present and immediate future;

(2) that *καὶ* before *ἡ αὔριον* stands in need of some explanation when followed by another *καὶ*;

(3) that the probability of the Hebrew word for 'to-day' of four letters dropping out is rendered exceedingly probable by the fact of its two last letters being the same as the two first letters of the Hebrew 'and to-morrow.' The sentence might have run *טובת האדם באהב היום ומחר*, while the liability to the omission might have been further increased if the Hebrew had read 'towards *his* friend,' when the final letters of that substantive would almost have corresponded with the opening letters of 'to-day': thus,

טובת איש ברעהו היום ומחר.

This appears to us by far the most satisfactory explanation; and the objection based on the literal rendering of *δευτέρῳ* disappears when we find that (1) *δευτέρῳ* is used not merely of 'doing a second time' (e.g. 1 Kings xviii. 34), but also of 'repeating' generally (e.g. Eccles. vii. 25 *καὶ μὴ δευτερώσης λόγον ἐν προσευχῇ σου*): (2) the word *בְּנֶהֱ*, which it translates, is often used of 'indefinite repetition'; e.g. Prov. xvii. 9 'He that harpeth on a matter' (Sym. = *ὁ δὲ δευτερώων λόγον*. Th. = *καὶ δευτερώων ἐν λόγῳ*): xxvi. 11 'A fool that repeateth his folly' (Sym. Th. *ἀνόητος δευτερώων ἐπὶ ἀφροσύνη αὐτοῦ*).

In Deut. vii. 7 Aquila's use of *δευτέρῳ* is due to a confusion between *בְּנֶהֱ* and *בְּנֵהֱ*.

Another possible rendering of the MS. text is this: A man's kindness is toward his friend, and extends only to the morrow, or is deferred to the morrow, whereas God's kindness is toward all. He maketh

¹⁶ τὸ δὲ δόμα σου, πολὺ μετὰ χρηστότητος καὶ πλούσιον,
καὶ οὐ ἔστιν ἐπὶ σέ, κύριε, ἢ ἐλπίς, οὐ φείσεται ἐν δόματι.
¹⁷ ἐπὶ πάσαν τὴν γῆν τὸ ἔλεός σου, κύριε, ἐν χρηστότητι.

¹⁸ Μακάριος οὗ μνημονεύει ὁ θεὸς ἐν συμμετρίᾳ ἀνταρκεσίας·

16 τὸ δὲ V. φείσεται V, K, P, M: φύσται A: φουσαεται Cerda, Fabr. φείσει Fritsch. Pick.

18 ἀνταρκεσίας Codd.: ἀνταρκείας Hilg.

his sun to shine upon the just and the unjust.

ἀνευ γογγυσμοῦ. γογγυσμὸς is not a common word. It renders גּוּגְגוּת in Ex. xvi. 7, 8, 9, 12; Num. xvii. 5, 10, and גּוּג in Isai. lviii. 9, and is found in Wisd. i. 10, 11; Eccles. xlv. 10. We have ἀνευ γογγυσμοῦ in 1 Pet. iv. 9, χωρὶς γογγυσμῶν Phil. ii. 14; and elsewhere in the N. T. the word occurs only in John vii. 12; Acts vi. 1.

καὶ τοῦτο θαυμάσιος. Cf. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 23 καὶ ἔστιν θαυμαστὴ ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν.

For the Aeolic aorist cf. ψηλαφήσειαν Acts xvii. 27.

16 οὐ φείσεται ἐν δόματι. Upon our explanation of these words must turn our explanation of the argument in this and the following verses. There are two main alternatives of explanation:

A. According to the first, the argument is: as contrasted with man's goodness, Divine goodness is rich and bountiful; the gifts of God will always be plentifully showered upon the man whose trust is in Him; yea and more than that, the whole earth partakes of them. This seems to be the view of

(a) Fritzsche, who conjecturing φείσει would apparently prefer the reading 'And towards him, whose trust is in Thee, O LORD, Thou wilt not be sparing in gifts.'

(b) Wellhausen, who, if he reads φείσεται, must regard it as a mistranslation of the original Hebrew, translates as if it should have been rendered οὐχ ὑστερήσει, 'und wessen Hoffnung auf dich steht, Herr, wird keinen Mangel haben an Gute.' This gives a better grammatical sense than Fritzsche's, inasmuch as the antecedent to the relative clause is the subject and not the unexpressed object of the

main verb.

B. The alternative explanation of the verse may be expressed as follows: God's gifts and mercy are bountiful; and they who trust in Him have more than enough, for they can give abundantly out of the store which He has granted them. Those who trust in Him imitate His goodness.

οὐ φείσεται is taken in its literal sense, 'And he whose trust is in thee, O LORD, will not be sparing in his gifts.' So Geiger, who however wrongly refers to xi. 2. This rendering of φείδομαι in the sense of 'I am parsimonious' is not common, but might be defended from Jer. xxvii. (l.) 14 μὴ φείσηθε ἐπὶ τοῖς τοξεύμασιν ὑμῶν, and Aq. Sym. Prov. xi. 24 ὁ δὲ φειδόμενος ἤψυχῃ. The thought also might be illustrated from the description of the opposite character in Prov. xxi. 14 δώρων δὲ ὁ φειδόμενος θυμὸν ἐγείρει ἰσχυρόν.

Out of these rival methods of translation we incline to that represented by Wellhausen A (b). The sense which his rendering gives agrees best in our belief with the context. We are not, however, aware how Wellhausen arrives at his translation.

Our own belief is (1) that φείσεται is the right Greek reading, and that the varieties in the text are due to the difficulties in the way of its interpretation: (2) that φείσεται is the translator's rendering of an inaccurate Hebrew text: (3) that whereas φείσεται would be the natural rendering of יהוים 'he will spare,' cf. Deut.

vii. 16 οὐ φείσεται יהוים לְאֵלֵי: Ezek. ix. 10 καὶ οὐ φείσεται (יהוים לְאֵלֵי), יהוים was presumably in the text before the translator: (4) that יהוים was a copyist's blunder for יהוים 'he will want,' the final letters having been transposed, and ו read for ך: (5) that on the supposition of the original text

16 But thy gifts, according to thy loving-kindness, are bounteous and rich ;

and he whose hope is in thee, O LORD, standeth not in need of gifts⁶.

17 Thy mercy, O LORD, is upon all the earth in loving-kindness.

18 Blessed is the man whom God remembereth with a sufficiency convenient for him ;

⁶ Or, as Greek, will not be sparing in gift

having been רצף, the Greek rendering should have been *ὑπερῆσει* or *ἀπορήσει*.

Our explanation of the verse then becomes 'God's gifts are rich and plentiful; the man who trusts in the LORD shall be well provided for, he will need gifts no more: but God restricts not His love; His mercy is toward all the world.'

Pick's translation of this verse is 'But thy gift is large with benevolence, and rich. And whoso putteth his trust, O LORD, in Thee, shall have no need of anything.' *φείσει* (the reading followed) is here rendered as if there were a word *φείδω* 'I have need of,' with *φείσει* 3 sing. fut. 'he shall have need of.'

For *δόμα... πλουσίον* cf. xviii. 2 ἡ χρηστότης σου μετὰ δόματος πλουσίον ἐπὶ Ἰσραήλ. Prov. xix. 17 κατὰ δὲ τὸ δόμα αὐτοῦ ἀνταποδώσει αὐτῷ. Sym. Prov. xix. 6 καὶ πᾶς φίλος ἀνδρὸς δόματος.

17 ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν τὸ ἔλεός σου. We more often find the power than the mercy of the Lord described as universal. Compare for this expression Ps. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 5 τοῦ ἐλέους κυρίου πλήρης ἡ γῆ.

For the comparison of Divine and human mercy our Psalmist shows a close agreement with Eccles. xviii. 12 ἔλεος ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ· ἔλεος δὲ κυρίου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα.

18 οὐ μνημονεῖς ὁ θεός. The verb for 'to remember' applied to God is generally *μνησκω*. An exception is Rev. xviii. 5 καὶ ἐμνημόνευσεν ὁ θεὸς τὰ ἀδικήματα αὐτῆς.

The meaning of the clause seems to be 'blessed is the man who is the recipient of Divine favour with a humble but contented lot. On the other hand a man sins who seeks to exceed, apparently by unrighteous means, the limit which God has assigned him' (cf. ver. 6). According to this explanation ἐν συμμετρῖᾳ αὐταρκείας is opposed to ἐὰν ὑπερπλεονάσῃ, and μακάριος οὐ μνημονεῖς ὁ θεὸς το ἐξαμαρ-

τάνει. The latter contrast is not very evident at first sight. But it is implied that the man whom God remembers is a holy man.

ἐν συμμετρῖᾳ αὐταρκείας. We cannot be far wrong in supposing that the general sense of these words is 'contentment in circumstances sufficing for daily needs.' But it is not so easy to determine more narrowly their precise significance.

συμμετρία does not occur in the LXX. or in the N. T. *σύμμετρος* is found in Jer. xxii. 14 ὠκοδόμησας σεαυτῷ οἶκον σύμμετρον.

αὐταρκείας is probably introduced as an additional interpretative rendering to explain *συμμετρία*. Cf. iv. 20 ἀτεκνίας, xvi. 1 ὕπνου. *αὐταρκεία* appears to be a ἄπαξ λεγόμενον. Hilgenfeld reads *αὐταρκείας*, and Geiger suggests *αὐταρσεκίας*.

αὐταρκεία however seems to stand in the same relation to *αὐτάρκεια* and *αὐταρκεῖν* as *ἀποικεσία* to *ἀποικία* and *ἀποικεῖν*, and is certainly not to be rejected from the text as an impossible compound, with the meaning of 'sufficiency.' The word, and indeed the whole phrase, seems to be based on Prov. xxx. 8 'Give me neither poverty nor riches; Feed me with the food that is needful for me.' (πλοῦτον δὲ καὶ πενίαν μὴ μοι δῶς, σύνταξον δὲ μοι τὰ δέοντα καὶ τὰ αὐτάρκη = Αἰ. ἄρτον ἀκριβασμῶν μου. Sym. διαίταν ἱκανήν.)

It is interesting to find this proverbial maxim so prominently asserted in this Psalm. The Pharisees, whose Sadducee opponents numbered amongst them the wealthiest of the race, probably dwelt with special satisfaction on the blessings of humble station with contentment. It was, we may believe, a recollection of his early training, which gives to us St Paul's teaching on the subject of 'contentment' in the words of Phil. iv. 11 ἐγὼ γὰρ ἔμαθον ἐν οἷς εἰμι αὐτάρκης εἶναι, 1 Tim. vi. 6, 8 ἔστιν δὲ πορισμὸς μέγας ἡ εὐσθέρεια

¹⁹ ἔὰν ὑπερπλεονάσῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἔξαμαρτάνει.

²⁰ ἱκανὸν τὸ μέτριον ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἡ εὐλογία κυρίου εἰς πλησμονὴν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ.

²¹ εὐφράνθησαν οἱ φοβούμενοι κύριον ἐν ἀγαθοῖς, καὶ ἡ χρηστότης σου ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ σου.

²² εὐλογημένη ἡ δόξα κυρίου, ὅτι αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἡμῶν.

21 εὐφράνθησαν Codd. : εὐφρανθείσαν Fritzs. Pick.

μετὰ αὐταρκείας. ἔχοντες δὲ διατροφὰς καὶ σκεπάσματα τούτοις ἀρκεσθῶσιν. Very similar is the sentence, perhaps derived from the same source, in the *Pirge Aboth* iv. 3 'Who is rich? He that is contented with his lot; for it is said, When thou eatest the labour of thy hands, happy art thou, and it shall be well with thee' (Ps. cxviii. 2). 'Happy art thou' sc. in this world; 'and it shall be well with thee, sc. in the world to come.'

19 ὑπερπλεονάσῃ. With the same meaning probably as ver. 6 πλεονάσαι παρά τὸ κρίμα σου, ὁ θεός.

For the use of the word compare 1 Tim. i. 14 ὑπερπεπνεύσασεν δὲ ἡ χάρις τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν.

ἔξαμαρτάνω is not found in the N. T. In the LXX. it is found intransitively in Neh. ix. 33; Hab. ii. 10; Zeph. i. 18; Song of Three Ch. 5, and often transitively in the sense of 'make to sin,' e.g. 1 Kings xiv. 16.

20 τὸ μέτριον. μέτριος seems only to be found once in the LXX. Eccclus. xxxiv. 20 (=xxxi. 22) ὕπνος ὑγιείας ἐπὶ ἐντέρῳ μετρίῳ. The adverb μετρίως also occurs once, in 2 Macc. xv. 38 εἰ δὲ εὐτελῶς καὶ μετρίως, τοῦτο ἐφικτόν ἦν μοι. In the N. T. the adverb occurs once, Acts xx. 12 παρεκλήθησαν οὐ μετρίως.

The meaning of τὸ μέτριον can receive no better illustration than Prov. xxx. 8 'Give me neither poverty nor riches.' It represents the position in life freed from the temptations peculiar to extreme poverty and extreme wealth.

τὸ ἱκανὸν is the LXX. rendering of יָדָא in Lev. xxv. 28.

ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ. Without δικαιοσύνη there is no sufficiency possible; with δικαιοσύνη, 'the golden mean' amply supplies human wants. The purely legal

character of the δικαιοσύνη here spoken of is suggested by the other references to 'righteousness' in this book.

The idea of a little with righteousness being better than great wealth and wickedness is frequently mentioned in Hebrew literature. Compare Ps. xxxvii. 16 'Better is a little that the righteous hath than the abundance of many wicked.' It is a common maxim in the Book of Proverbs, e.g. xv. 16 'Better is little with the fear of the LORD, than great treasure and trouble therewith'; xvi. 8 'Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues with injustice.'

ἡ εὐλογία κυρίου. Cf. xvii. 43. εἰς πλησμονὴν. This phrase is used here in a good sense in connexion with the blessing of the LORD. In the LXX. it occurs frequently, with the sense of 'to the full,' 'unto abundance.' Ex. xvi. 3 ἤσθιομεν ἄρτους εἰς πλησμονὴν; ver. 8; Lev. xxv. 19, xxvi. 5.

Thus Ps. lxxviii. 25 'He sent them meat to the full' (ἐπισιτισμὸν ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοῖς εἰς πλησμονὴν). Lam. v. 6 'We have given the hand to the Egyptians, and to the Assyrians to be satisfied with bread' (Ἀγυπτίους ἔδωκε χεῖρα, Ἄσσοῦρ εἰς πλησμονὴν αὐτῶν).

In the N. T. it is found with a bad sense in the well-known but difficult passage, Col. ii. 23 οὐκ ἐν τιμῇ τιμὴ πρὸς πλησμονὴν τῆς σαρκός. R. V. 'against the indulgence of the flesh.'

The present sentence is not without obscurity. The words ἐν τούτῳ may refer back to τὸ μέτριον or may point forward to εἰς πλησμονὴν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ. We prefer the latter alternative; the second clause explains and expands the former.

εἰς πλησμονὴν is then equivalent to ἵνα γένηται πλησμονή.

19 If a man abound beyond measure, he sinneth.

20 Sufficient is a moderate provision with righteousness⁷; and herein is the blessing of the LORD, that a man be satisfied in righteousness. ^{7 Gr. unto satisfaction}

21 They that fear the LORD rejoice in prosperity⁸, and thy loving-kindness is upon Israel in thy kingdom. ^{8 Or, his goodness}

22 Blessed be the glory of the LORD, for he is our King.

ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ. The 'righteousness' of the true Israelite alone can fill the measure of satisfaction. This 'righteousness' consisted in *ἐννομος βίωσις* 'living in conformity with the Law.' It was the due performance of duties, cf. Matt. iii. 15 'to fulfil all righteousness' (*πληρῶσαι πάσαν δικαιοσύνην*). Our Lord's ministry was a constant witness against the unspiritual ideal of righteousness set up by the Scribes and Pharisees, e.g. Matt. v. 20 'except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.' But in the same sermon He recognizes the existence of those whose spiritual yearnings were unsatisfied by the Pharisaic standard of legal performance. 'Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness (*τὴν δικαιοσύνην*) for they shall be filled' (Matt. v. 6), where the true satisfaction may be contrasted with the *εἰς πλησμονὴν* of our own verse. Our Lord, like the Pharisee teachers, laid before the people the primary duty of the pursuit of righteousness, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness.' The difference between His teaching and that of the Pharisees lay in the fundamental conception of 'righteousness,' the Pharisee basing it on obedience to the 'letter,' our Lord on the 'Spirit' of holiness.

The passages in the Gospels where *δικαιοσύνη* is mentioned are Matt. iii. 15, v. 6, 10, 20, vi. 1 (?), 33, xxi. 32; Luke i. 75; John xvi. 8, 10.

It is interesting also to observe how largely St Paul, the Pharisee, deals with the Christian expansion of this Jewish idea of 'righteousness.'

21 εὐφράνθησαν. Fritzsche's emen-

dation *εὐφρανθήσαν* is very possible; cf. iv. 21 *σκορπισθήσαν* for *σκορπίσθησαν*.

But the aorist indic. may equally well here state the continuous fact.

οἱ φοβούμενοι κύριον. Cf. ii. 37, iii. 16. The theocratic section of the community. Compare Luke ii. 25 ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος δίκαιος καὶ εὐλαβής.

ἐν ἀγαθοῖς. Considering the context and the subject of the Psalm, we prefer to understand this as an allusion to 'the blessings of prosperity,' as in Ps. cvii. (cvii.) 9 'the hungry soul he filleth with good things,' *ψυχὴν πεινώσαν ἐπέπλησεν ἀγαθῶν* (cf. Luke i. 53); Job xxi. 13 *συντέλεσαν δὲ ἐν ἀγαθοῖς τὸν βίον αὐτῶν*: so *ἀγαθὰ* xvii. 50.

Another possible rendering would be 'in goodness' or 'good deeds,' cf. R.V. in 2 Chron. vi. 41 *οἱ υἱοὶ σου εὐφρανθήτωσαν ἐν ἀγαθοῖς*.

ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ σου. We believe that these two expressions are really intended to be synonymous; for the change of preposition compare xi. 9 *ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ*. Israel is thus not a portion of the kingdom, but is the Kingdom of God. The true Israel is co-extensive with the Divine Kingdom. 'Thy loving kindness is towards Israel, even Thy Kingdom.' For a description of the Divine Kingdom see Ps. cxlv. 11—13.

It is however quite possible that *ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ σου* may have been used by the translator of our Psalmist, in the sense of *ἐν τῷ βασιλεύσῃ σε* 'in Thy reign.'

22 εὐλογημένη ἡ δόξα κυρίου. The words are probably taken from Ezek. iii. 12 *εὐλογημένη ἡ δόξα κυρίου ἐκ τοῦ τόπου αὐτοῦ*.

αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἡμῶν. See on xvii. 1, 38, 51.

5. ψαλμὸς ἐν ἐλπίδι τῷ σαλομῶν.

VI. Μακάριος ἀνὴρ οὗ ἡ καρδία αὐτοῦ ἐτόιμη ἐπικαλεῖσθαι
τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου·

² ἐν τῷ μνημονεύειν αὐτὸν τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου σωθήσεται.

³ αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτοῦ κατεγύγονται ὑπὸ κυρίου,

καὶ πεφυλαγμένα ἔργα χειρῶν αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ κυρίου θεοῦ αὐτοῦ.

⁴ ἀπὸ ὀράσεων πονηρῶν ἐνυπνίων αὐτοῦ οὐ ταραχθήσεται
ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ,

⁵ ἐν διαβάσει ποταμῶν καὶ σάλων θαλασσῶν οὐ πτοη-
θήσεται.

Inscript.: ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλομῶν ἐν ἐλπίδι 5' A Cerda. $\bar{\epsilon}$ ἐν ἐλπίδι τῷ Σαλομῶν (a sinistra parte superscriptum) V, K, P (? om. num.): deest M.

³ post χειρῶν αὐτοῦ legunt ὑπὸ κυρίου θεοῦ αὐτοῦ K, P, M, om. A, V.

⁴ ἐνυπνίων A (Cerda). conj. καὶ ἐνυπνίων Hilg. ταραχθήσεται ἢ ita interpung. Cerd.

⁵ σαλῶν A: σάλων V, K, P, M, Cerda, Fabr., Geig. σάλω conj. Lagarde; ita Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.

Ps. VI. *Argument.*

A. The Blessing of the Prayerful Man (ver. 1);

In prayer is his salvation; he receives guidance and protection in the affairs of life, he is preserved from mental disquiet, he is upheld in physical peril (2—5).

B. The character of his prayer;

He offers his prayer day by day, in the spirit of constancy and thanksgiving, and omits not intercession for those dependent on him (6, 7).

C. Its answer;

The prayer of the God-fearing man is heard, and so is the request of every soul, whose hope is in the LORD (8).

D. Doxology: the Lord is merciful to those whose love is sincere (9).

There is nothing in the present Psalm, which can be said to reflect in any marked manner the date or position of the writer. It contains no direct allusion to national history, and there are no references to the writer's personal experience.

It is a eulogy on prayer, and, as such, illustrates the importance attached to the performance of personal devotion by the pious Pharisee.

It is interesting to observe how prayer is spoken of as a preservative against superstitious fears (ver. 4).

The prayer of petition is spoken of as

certain of receiving its answer; but special prominence is given to its less common aspects, the eucharistic and the intercessory.

The tone of verses 8 and 9 connects it with the religious poetry of the theocratic Jews.

Inscription 'In hope.' This title cannot be said to be very appropriate. It has probably been taken from the words ψυχῆς ἐλπιζούσης in ver. 8.

¹ ἐτόιμη. The expression is based upon Ps. lvi. (lvii.) 7 'my heart is fixed' (LXX. ἐτόιμη ἡ καρδία μου) and cxi. (cxii.) 7 'his heart is fixed trusting in the LORD' (ἐτόιμη ἡ καρδία αὐτοῦ ἐλπίζειν ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον).

² ἐν τῷ μνημονεύειν...τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου. Compare for the sense generally, Ps. xlv. (xlv.) 17 μνησθήσονται (ΠΡΟΚΛΗ) τοῦ ὀνόματός σου: cxviii. (cxix.) 55 ἐμνήσθην (ΠΡΟΚΛ)...τὸ ὄνομά σου.

σωθήσεται. The thought is drawn from Joel ii. 32 'And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the LORD shall be delivered' (LXX. καὶ ἔσται πᾶς ὃς ἂν ἐπικαλέσθαι τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου σωθήσεται, quoted by St Peter, Acts ii. 21, and by St Paul, Rom. x. 13).

³ αἱ ὁδοὶ...κατεγύγονται. Cf. Ps. v. 8 κατεύθυνον ἐνώπιόν σου τὴν ὁδόν μου, xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 23 παρὰ κυρίου τὰ διαβήματα ἀνθρώπου κατευθύνεται, cxviii. (cxix.)

PSALM VI.

'In hope.' A Psalm of Solomon.

1 Blessed is the man, whose heart is fixed to call upon the name of the LORD.

2 When he remembereth¹ the name of the LORD, he is² saved. ¹ Or,

3 His goings are established of the LORD, and the works of his hands are preserved by the LORD his God³. ^{maketh mention of}

4 By the evil visions of his dreams⁴ his soul is not disquieted. ² Gr. shall be

5 When he passeth through rivers, yea, through the surge of the seas, he is not affrighted. ³ Some MSS. omit

⁴ Or, by evil visions and dreams

5 ὄφελον κατευθυνθείησαν αἱ ὁδοὶ μου τοῦ φυλάσσειν τὰ δικαιώματά σου.

πεφυλαγμένα ἔργα χειρῶν. The Psalmist has expanded the thought of Ps. lxxxix. (xc.) 17 καὶ τὰ ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν ἡμῶν κατεβύθησαν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, which contains the phrases of both clauses in this verse.

4 ἀπὸ ὁράσεων πονηρῶν ἐνυπνίων. The expression ὄρασις ἐνυπνίου is familiar from Dan. iv. 6 ἀκούσον τὴν ὄρασιν τοῦ ἐνυπνίου μου, Ecclus. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 3 τοῦτο κατὰ τοῦτο ὄρασις ἐνυπνίων, upon the analogy of which we should here expect ἀπὸ ὁράσεως πονηρῶν ἐνυπνίων.

On the other hand we find in the O. T. the use of 'the vision' side by side with, but distinct from, 'the dream.' Thus Job vii. 14 'Then thou scarest me with dreams, and terrifiest me through visions' (ἐκφοβείσ με ἐνυπνίους καὶ ὁράμασί με καταπλήσεις). xxxiii. 15 'In a dream, in a vision of the night' (ἐνύπνιον ἢ ἐν μελέτῃ νυκτερινῇ). Dan. i. 17 'Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams' (Δανιὴλ συνῆκεν ἐν πάσῃ ὁράσει καὶ ἐνυπνίους). On the analogy of these expressions we should expect to find ἀπὸ ὁράσεων πονηρῶν καὶ ἐνυπνίων.

There are therefore three ways of rendering the words:

- (a) By the evil visions of his dreams.
(b) By the visions of his evil dreams.
(c) By evil visions (and) by his dreams (subaud. καὶ).

It is possible that the two words in conjunction may indicate a double rendering of the original or the insertion of an explanatory gloss ἐνυπνίων. For the apparently otiose addition of a qualifying genitive cf. iv. 20 ἀρεκίας, v. 18 αὐταρκεσίας, xi. 1 σμασίας.

οὐ παραχθήσεται. Cf. Ps. cxii. (cxii.) 7 ἀπὸ ἀκοῆς πονηρᾶς οὐ φοβηθήσεται: the

same passage is quoted in ver. 1.

5 ἐν διαβάσει ποταμῶν καὶ σάλων θαλασσῶν. The reading of the MSS. is probably correct, although the language is certainly unusual. Lagarde's conjecture σάλφ gives a good sense, and the possibility of an error by the addition of Ν to a word standing between ποταμῶν and θαλασσῶν is obvious. But there is no absolute need for alteration; and σάλφ is not parallel to διαβάσει.

We might conjecture that σάλων represents a wrongly written θαλασσῶν in some early copy, and that the erasure not having been noticed, both words were reproduced in subsequent transcripts. Again, it is not impossible that θαλασσῶν may be a gloss on σάλων, which has found its way into the text. But though σάλων is almost uncommon enough to be glossed, we cannot at present point to any other plain instance of a gloss in our book. Hesiychius explains it by ἡ τῆς θαλάσσης κλύδωνος κίνησις. We are inclined, therefore, to give the benefit of the doubt in favour of the Ms. text, and so to treat σάλων θαλασσῶν as coordinate with ποταμῶν. The sense then is 'when he crosses rivers and passes through angry seas.'

ἐν διαβάσει ποταμῶν is based upon Isai. xliii. 2 'When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee' (ἐὰν διαβαίης δι' ὕδατος).

For σάλων θαλασσῶν compare Ps. lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 10 καὶ τὸν σάλον τῶν κυμάτων αὐτῆς (יָם יָם יָם) σὺ καταπραΐνεις; Jon. i. 15 καὶ ἔστη ἡ θάλασσα ἐκ τοῦ σάλου αὐτῆς (יָם יָם). As a translation of שָׁלוֹם σάλος occurs in Ps. liv. (lv.) 22, lxn. (lxvi.) 9, cxk. (cxxi.) 3; Isai. xxiv. 20.

- ⁶ ἔξανέστη ἐξ ὕπνου αὐτοῦ,
καὶ εὐλόγησε τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου.
⁷ ἐπ' εὐσταθείᾳ καρδίας αὐτοῦ ἐξύμνησε τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ
αὐτοῦ,
καὶ ἐδεήθη τοῦ προσώπου κυρίου περὶ παντὸς τοῦ οἴκου
αὐτοῦ.
⁸ καὶ κύριος εἰσήκουσε προσευχὴν παντὸς ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ,
καὶ πᾶν αἶτημα ψυχῆς ἐλπίζούσης πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιτελεῖ
κύριος.
⁹ εὐλογητὸς κύριος ὁ ποιῶν ἔλεον τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτὸν ἐν
ἀληθείᾳ.

Ζ. ψαλμὸς τῷ σαλομῶν ἐπιστροφῆς.

VII. Μὴ ἀποσκηνώσης ἀφ' ἡμῶν, ὁ θεὸς,
ἵνα μὴ ἐπιθῶνται ἡμῖν οἱ μισήσαντες ἡμᾶς δωρεάν.

⁷ εὐσταθία P, M.
⁹ εὐλογητῶ A, Cerda, Fabr. (*benedicatur*, cf. v. 1).
Inscriptio: ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλομῶν ἐπιστροφῆς ζ' A, Cerda (ζ' ἐπιστροφῆς Fabr.):
τῷ σαλομῶν ἐπιστροφῆς K, P (K habet 5' a sinistra parte scriptum): V, ut Hilg.
refert, 'ψαλμὸς, sed a sinistra parte superscriptum est 5' τῷ σαλομῶν ἐπιστροφῆς.'

It is also the rendering of $\Psi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ in Sym. Job xxxix. 24, in Theodot. Ezek. xii. 18, of $\Pi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ in Sym. Ezek. xii. 18, and of $\Pi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ in Sym. Jer. xv. 4, and perhaps of $\Delta\Upsilon\Upsilon$ in Aq. Jer. xlix. 21 (xxix. 22).

οὐ ποιοθήσεται. Cf. Job xi. 15 οὐ ποιοθήσεται.

We cannot see much probability in the suggestion that ποταμοὶ and σάλος θαλασσῶν contain an allusion to 'the flood' of the Roman power passing over Syria. The Psalmist is speaking of the ordinary dangers of travel in the East, and there is no reason to suppose that he is employing metaphor. Geiger understands the passage of floods and rivers as occurring in the righteous man's bad dreams: but this interpretation partakes, to our mind, of the grotesque.

⁶ ἔξανέστη...εὐλόγησε. The aorist represents the quick succession of acts. Cf. Aq. Sym. Isai. xxix. 8 ἐξυπνίσθη καὶ κενὴ ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ. Jas. i. 24.

⁷ ἐπ' εὐσταθείᾳ καρδίας αὐτοῦ. Cf. εὐστάθεια in iv. 11. The idea of the word is 'stability.' It is found in Wisd.

iv. 26 βασιλεὺς φρόνιμος εὐστάθεια δήμου. 2 Macc. xiv. 6 οὐκ ἔωντες τὴν βασιλείαν εὐσταθείας τυχεῖν. The verb εὐσταθεῖν occurs in Jer. xlix. (xxx.) 31 ἀνάβηθι ἐπ' ἔθνος εὐσταθοῦν (v. 1. ἡσύχαζον) 'unto a nation that is at ease' ($\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$). Sym. Jer. xlvii. (xxix.) 27 εὐσταθήσει ($\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$); and in 2 Macc. xii. 2 οὐκ ἔων αὐτοὺς εὐσταθεῖν. xiv. 25 ἐγάμησεν, εὐστάθησεν. The adjective εὐσταθής is found in Ecclus. xxvi. 18 καὶ πόδες ὠραῖοι ἐπὶ στέρνοις εὐσταθοῦς, where the text is very doubtful.

This is one of the words occurring also in the Book of Wisdom which Hilgenfeld adduces for his strange argument in behalf of the Greek original for this book. But the fact that εὐστάθεια occurs in Wisdom once, and twice in Ps. S. in a very different context, does not advance his theory. See Introd.

ἐδεήθη τοῦ προσώπου κυρίου. Cf. on ii. 24.

περὶ παντὸς τοῦ οἴκου αὐτοῦ. Compare 'the righteous man' in iv. 8. The present passage representing 'the holy man' offering up intercession for the members of his household is clearly based on Job i. 5.

6 He riseth up from his sleep, and blesseth the name of the LORD.

7 In the steadfastness of his heart he singeth praise unto the name of his God, and intreateth the favour of the LORD for all his house.

8 And the LORD hearkeneth unto the prayer of every one that feareth⁵ God: and every request of the soul that trusteth in him doth the LORD perform.

⁵ Or, that prayeth in the fear of

9 Blessed is the LORD that showeth mercy unto them that love him in truth.

PSALM VII.

A Psalm of Solomon. 'Of restoration.'

1 Remove not thy habitation from us, O God, lest they fall upon us that hate us without a cause:

Β παντός ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ. This we take to be equivalent, in the style of our translator, to *παντός φοβουμένου θεοῦ* or *τοῦ ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ*. For other instances of the substantive with *ἐν* used as an adjective or participle compare *iv. 11 ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ* = *ἀνδρὸς εὐσταθοῦντος*: *viii. 20 ἀρνία ἐν ἀκακίᾳ* = *ἀρνία ἀκακά*: *ix. 12 ψυχὴν ἐν ἐξομολογήσει* = *ψυχὴν ἐξομολογουμένην*: *x. 5 ἡ μαρτυρία ἐν νόμῳ* for *ἡ μαρτυρία ἡ ἐν νόμῳ*: *xvi. 3 τῷ ἐλέει αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* for *τῷ ἐλέει αὐτοῦ τῷ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* or *τῷ αἰωνίῳ*.

For *ἐν φόβῳ* compare *Apoc. Bar. xlv. 'et subiaceatis illis qui in timore sunt sapientes et intelligentes.'*

πάν αἰτήμα. Compare *Ps. xix. (xx.) 5 πληρῶσαι κύριος πάντα τὰ αἰτήματά σου.*

ἐλπίζουσας πρὸς αὐτόν. The title of the Psalm is very probably based upon this mention of 'the hoping' soul. The construction of *ἐλπίζειν πρὸς* is very unusual. The prepositions *ἐν, ἐπί, εἰς* are all frequently found with *ἐλπίζειν* in *LXX.* and *N. T. Greek.* But we do not know of an instance where *πρὸς* is used with this verb. For other grammatical anomalies cf. *iv. 25, xvii. 14.*

ἐπιτελεῖ. For *ἐπιτελεῖν* used of Divine completion cf. *1 Sam. iii. 12 ἀρξομαι καὶ ἐπιτελέσω*: *Phil. i. 6 ὁ ἐναρξάμενος... ἔργον ἀγαθὸν ἐπιτελέσει.*

9 εὐλογητός. Cf. *ii. 41.* The Augsburg ms. apparently had the Imperat. *εὐλογήτω* [*sic*] for *εὐλογείσθω.* *εὐλογητός* used of God in the last verse of the Psalm, corresponds to *μακάριος* used of man in the first verse.

τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν... ἐν ἀληθείᾳ. (*Ὁν ἀγαπᾶν* cf. *iv. 29. ἀγαπᾶν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ* cf. *2 John 1 οὓς ἐγὼ ἀγαπῶ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ*: *3 John 1 ὃν ἐγὼ ἀγαπῶ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ.*

ἐν ἀληθείᾳ. For this phrase defining the character of the love towards God, compare *ii. 36 οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ*: *iv. 20 οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἀκακίᾳ αὐτῶν.*

It occurs again in *xiv. 1,* and may be illustrated by *Tobit xiv. 7 μνημονεύοντες τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ.*

The Psalmist contrasts the sincere love of the pious Jew with the pretence of the worldly Sadducee.

It is interesting to compare with the praise here given to sincere love of God, the passage in the Gospels, where the Scribe, who belonged probably to the Pharisees, asserted that sincere love was more essential than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices. See *Mark xii. 32—34.*

The Pharisees, joining with the Herodians, begin their temptation of the LORD by flattering His sincerity. *διδάσκαλε οἶδαμεν ὅτι ἀληθὴς εἶ καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ διδάσκεις* (*Matt. xxii. 16*).

Ps. VII. Argument.

The Psalm falls into two marked divisions, Israel's peril and Israel's security.

A. Israel's Peril, 1—4.

(1) A prayer that the Divine presence should not be withdrawn, lest heathen enemies take possession of Zion (1, 2).

(2) Israel will submit to the chastening

² ὅτι ἀπόσω αὐτούς, ὁ θεός·
 μὴ πατησάτω ὁ ποὺς αὐτῶν κληρονομίαν ἀγιάσματος σου.

of the LORD; for He is merciful: but prays not to be given over to the hands of men, who have no mercy and would utterly destroy (3, 4).

B. Israel's Security.

(1) The presence of God is an assurance of mercy, and the hope of defence (5—7).

(2) He will chasten and correct Israel, but not in anger (8).

(3) For when He turns and takes pity upon Israel, He will establish them according to His promise (9).

Owing to the obscurity of the allusions in this Psalm, it is impossible to determine with any certainty the date at which it was composed.

According to Geiger it was written while Pompey was laying siege to the Temple of Jerusalem.

Wellhausen supposes that the events referred to are the attack on Antigonus and the siege of Jerusalem by Sosius and Herod. His opinion is that the theocratic fervour, which this Psalm breathes, is not found in the two Psalms (ii., viii.), which undoubtedly refer to Pompey's capture of Jerusalem and investment of the Temple; and that on the other hand it corresponds to the description of Josephus, *Ant.* xiv. 16. 2 *μετὰ πολλῆς δὲ προθυμίας καὶ ἔριδος, ἅτε σύμπαντος ἠθροισμένου τοῦ ἔθνους, οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἡρώδη ἀντεπολέμουν, καταλειφθέντες ἐν τῷ τοῦ τείχους, πολλὰ τε ἐφήμιζον περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ πολλὰ ἐπ' εὐφημία τοῦ δήμου ὡς ῥυσομένου τῶν κινδύνων αὐτοῦς τοῦ θεοῦ.*

Wellhausen's reasons are not however in this instance very convincing. It is true that Pompey was received within the walls of Jerusalem with the consent of the citizens (cf. viii. 15—22). But the severity of his measures during and after the siege seem to have filled the writers of both Psalms (ii., viii.) with terror and indignation. The allusion to the honour of the Temple in our Psalm (ver. 2) corresponds to ii. 2, 5, 21; and verses 3, 4 may well refer to the massacre of Jewish citizens described in viii. 23, and implied in ii. 25, 26. The fervour of such passages as ii. 30—35 or viii. 7—14 cannot be said to be less than that which we find here.

It is also an objection to Wellhausen's theory that the writer contemplates the

crisis as in the past. Now, if Sosius' attack is intended, he had been already victorious; Herod had been made king; and the last prince of the Asmonean House had been made prisoner and doomed to death. Surely, if the writer had referred to such a period, the fall of the Asmonean dynasty and the rise of the Idumean king would not have been passed over in silence.

What then is the situation described in this Psalm? The 1st pers. plural personal pronoun is found in each verse. The Psalmist speaks in the name of the true sons of Israel, the true house of Jacob (vv. 8, 9). The peril apprehended in the first part of the Psalm (1—4) has passed away, when we come to the second part (5—9). In this concluding portion Israel is still represented as 'under the rod of chastening' (ver. 8); but God's presence is still with Israel, He hears, defends, and will help in His appointed time (ver. 9).

The peril which had menaced Israel had come from those who hated Israel without a cause (ver. 1), from those whom God had cast aside (ver. 2). The writer had feared lest the holy Temple (or city) should utterly fall into their hands (vv. 2—6); and had prayed that God would not deliver the people into the hands of the heathen (ver. 3). Let God, he says, rather scourge us with a pestilence; then shall we fall into the hands of a merciful God, as David of old. Let us not be given over to our enemies, who will utterly consume us. The prayer had been heard, the peril averted, and, though chastened, Israel hoped in her God.

It may be fairly questioned whether those 'who hated Israel without cause, whom God cast off' are to be identified with 'the heathen' of ver. 3. We would hazard the suggestion that *ἔθνεσιν* in ver. 3 refers to the Romans, and that *ὁ μισήσαντες ἡμᾶς δωρεάν... ἀπόσω αὐτούς* (vv. 1, 2) describe the High Priest's party, the Sadducees, who hated their countrymen the Pharisees, and were themselves, in the writer's opinion, rejected of God for having usurped the sacred offices.

The recent invasion of Pompey is, we believe, the occasion of the Psalm. The hostility of the Sadducees and the power of the Romans were the immediate cause

2 *Nay*, as for them whom thou hast cast off, O God, let not their foot tread the inheritance of thy sanctuary.

of alarm. But the danger is over. Pompey had not destroyed "their place and nation." The pious Jews may look for the accomplishment of a still greater deliverance, when the necessary chastisement for sin is overpast.

Inscription. Literally 'of turning,' either transitively in the sense of 'restoration' (cf. ἐπιστρέφω in v. 9), or intransitively in the sense of 'conversion' as in xvi. 11 εἰς ἐπιστροφήν (cf. ἐπιστρέφω Luke xxii. 32). In the former alternative it would be an ἐπιστροφή θεοῦ, in the latter an ἐπιστροφή Ἰσραήλ. See the title τῆς ἐπιστροφῆς Ἀγγαίου καὶ Ζαχαρίου of Ps. cxi. (cxii.). The general sense of the Psalm, and especially the concluding verse, favour the former view, which is supported by the use of ἐπιστρέφω in v. 9.

1 *Μὴ ἀποσκηνώσης*. In the parallelism of the two portions of this Psalm, these words find their counterpart in ver. 5 ἐν τῷ κατασκηνοῦν τὸ δοῦμά σου.

The withdrawal of Divine favour from Israel is expressed under the image of Jehovah's departure from Zion.

Cf. Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 21 μὴ ἐγκαταλίπῃς με, κύριε· ὁ θεὸς μου, μὴ ἀποστῆς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ.

ἀφ' ἡμῶν. The pronoun ἡμεῖς occurs twelve times in this Psalm, and σύ thirteen times.

ἐπιθῶνται ἡμῖν. Cf. i. 1, ix. 16.

οἱ μισήσαντες ἡμᾶς δωρεάν. The phrase μισεῖν δωρεάν is based on Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 19 μὴ ἐπιχαρήσῃς μοι οἱ ἐχθραῖνοντές μοι ματαίως, οἱ μισοῦντές με δωρεάν (רָשָׁעִים בְּרֵי'אֵל) quoted in John xv. 25. A very similar expression occurs in Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.)

19 ἐπληθύνθησαν οἱ μισοῦντές με ἀδίκως (רָשָׁעִים בְּרֵי'אֵל), and as the first clause in our verse recalls Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 22, it is very possible that our Psalmist here recurs in thought to the same Psalm. If so, the translator has shown his independence of the LXX. version by the use of the word δωρεάν instead of ἀδίκως.

The Hebrew רָשָׁע 'wrongfully,' 'falsely,' occurs in both the above passages in the sense of 'without justification,' 'im-merito,' and can thus be represented by δωρεάν 'gratuitously' 'gratis,' which generally renders רָשָׁע e.g. 1 Sam. xix. 5, xxv. 31; 1 Kings ii. 31; Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.)

7; Aq. Job ii. 3; Aq. Sym. Th. Prov. xxxii. 29, xxvi. 2.

The Psalmist either refers to the Gentiles or, as appears to us more probable, those of his own countrymen, i.e. the Sadducees, who were opposed to the theocratic party.

2 *ὅτι ἀπώσω*. If the Gentiles generally are intended, the writer speaks of them as 'cast off' or 'rejected by God' in contrast to the Israelites, whom God had chosen to be His own people.

If the Sadducees are intended, the passage implies that the High Priest and his family were virtually rejected by God for having wrongfully usurped possession of the Holy Place. Cf. xvii. 6—8.

The explanation of the words ὅτι ἀπώσω αὐτοὺς is not quite obvious. We may safely assume that ὅτι translates the Hebrew 'כִּי'. If this conjunction occurs in a causative sense 'seeing that,' 'because' (= ὅτι), μὴ πατησάτω will give the result of the argument, 'therefore let not &c.' But 'כִּי' is also used in an adversative sense equivalent to 'minime vero,' 'nay but,' generally after a negative in the preceding clause.

Both renderings of 'כִּי' are possible in this passage; the translator by his rendering ὅτι selected the one which was more usual and obvious, but far less forcible. The terseness and abruptness of the clauses, given by the adversative rendering of 'כִּי' would have been much more appropriate to words of strong emotion.

The sense then of the original was, we believe, 'Nay but thou surely hast rejected them! let not then their foot tread the Holy Ground.'

Instances are frequent in the LXX. where this shade of meaning in the conjunction 'כִּי' has been obscured by the rendering ὅτι, e.g. Job xxxi. 18 'Nay, from my youth he grew up' (ὅτι ἐκ νεότητός μου ἐξέτρεφον); Ps. xliii. (xliv.) 22 'Yea, for thy sake we are killed' (ὅτι ἔνεκα σοῦ θανατούμεθα); cxxix. (cxxx.) 4 'But there is forgiveness with thee' (ὅτι παρά σοι ὁ ἴλασμός ἐστιν).

For ἀπώσω cf. Ps. xlii. (xliii.) 2 ἵνα τί ἀπώσω με; xliii. (xliv.) 9 νυνὶ δὲ ἀπώσω καὶ καθήσχυνας ἡμᾶς, lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 1 ἵνα τί ἀπώσω, ὁ θεός, εἰς τέλος;

μὴ πατησάτω ὁ ποὺς αὐτῶν. Cf. viii.

³ σὺ ἐν θελήματί σου παίδευσον ἡμᾶς,
καὶ μὴ δῶς ἔθνεσιν.

⁴ εἰάν γὰρ ἀποστείλης θάνατον,
σὺ ἐντελεῖαι αὐτῷ περὶ ἡμῶν,
ὅτι σὺ ἐλεήμων,
καὶ οὐκ ὀργισθήσῃ τοῦ συντελέσαι ἡμᾶς.

⁵ Ἐν τῷ κατασκηνοῦν τὸ ὄνομά σου ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν
ἐλεηθῆσόμεθα,

⁶ καὶ οὐκ ἰσχύσει πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔθνος,
ὅτι σὺ ὑπερασπιστὴς ἡμῶν.

⁷ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπικαλεσόμεθά σε,
καὶ σὺ ἐπακούσῃ ἡμῶν.

⁸ ὅτι σὺ οἰκτειρήσεις τὸ γένος Ἰσραὴλ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,
καὶ οὐκ ἀπόσῃ.

καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπὸ ζυγόν σου τὸν αἰῶνα,
καὶ [ὑπὸ] μάστιγα παιδείας σου.

⁴ σὺ ἐντελεῖ V, K, -ῆ P, M (ita Hilg. conj., Fritzs. σὺ ἐντελεῖ): σὺν ἐντολῇ A, Cerda, Fabr. Geig. (? Wellh.).

⁸ οἰκτειρήσεις K, P, M, Hilg. Geig. Fritzs. Pick., οἰκτηρήσεις A, V, Cerda, Fabr.

σου τὸν αἰῶνα (om. εἰς) A, V, K, M, Cerda, Hilg. Geig., σου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα P, Fabr. Fritzs. Pick.

καὶ μάστιγα (om. ὑπὸ) Codd.: ὑπὸ μάστιγα conjec. Lagarde, Fritzs. Pick.

13 ἐπάτουν τὸ θυσιαστήριον κυρίου. If the Gentiles are referred to, πατεῖν is used in the sense of καταπατεῖν 'to trample under foot,' as in ii. 2 ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριόν σου ἔθνη ἀλλότρια, κατεπά-
τον.

But supposing, as we prefer to do, that the Sadducees are referred to, then we see the reason of πατεῖν being used rather than καταπατεῖν: it will denote the habitual tread of the Priests in the courts of the Sanctuary, not the downtreading by the heathen. It seems to be used in this way in viii. 13, and may best be illustrated by Isai. i. 12 τίς γὰρ ἐξεξήγησε ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν ἡμῶν; πατεῖν τὴν αὐλὴν μου κ.τ.λ., xxvi. 6 καὶ πατήσουσιν αὐτοὺς πόδες πρᾶεων καὶ ταπεινῶν, where πατεῖν renders DDL .

The Psalmist denounces the men, who, having illegally usurped the highest offices, polluted the sacred place by their constant presence.

κληρονομίαν ἀγιάσματος σου. Cf. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 1 ὁ θεός, ἤλθοσαν ἔθνη εἰς τὴν κληρονομίαν σου, ἐμίαναν τὸν ναὸν τὸν

ἁγίον σου.

The expression κληρονομία ἀγιάσματος does not occur in the LXX., but we may compare τόπος ἀγιάσματος (Ezr. ix. 8; 1 Esd. viii. 80); πόλις ἀγιάσματος (Ecclus. xxxvi. 12, xlix. 7); ὅρος ἀγιάσματος Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 54.

The allusion here is to the Temple.

³ ἐν θελήματί σου παίδευσον ἡμᾶς. For the Divine θέλημα cf. Ps. xxix. (xxx.) 5 ζωὴ ἐν τῷ θελήματι αὐτοῦ, 7 κύριε, ἐν τῷ θελήματί σου παράσχου τῷ κάλλει μου δύναμιν. The best comment on the words is afforded by Jer. x. 24 παίδευσον ἡμᾶς κύριε πλην ἐν κρίσει καὶ μὴ ἐν θυμῷ ἵνα μὴ ὀλιγοῦσιν ἡμᾶς ποιήσης.

But the thought both of this and the following verse is drawn from 2 Sam. xxiv. 14. There is the same avowal of sin, and the same readiness to submit to any chastisement inflicted by the Lord rather than to suffer from the cruel vengeance of a human foe. Compare 4 Esdr. v. 30 'Et si odieni odisti populum tuum, tuis manibus debet castigari'; Ecclus. ii.

3 Do thou chasten us in thy good pleasure, but give us not over to the Gentiles.

4 For if thou sendest pestilence, thou wilt give charge to it concerning us, for thou art merciful, and wilt not be angry *with us* to consume us altogether.

5 Whilst thy name doth dwell in our midst, we shall find mercy,

6 And no nation shall prevail against us, seeing that thou art our defence.

7 When we call upon thee, thou wilt hearken unto us,

8 For thou wilt have pity for evermore on the house of Israel, and wilt not cast *them* off.

And as for us, we are beneath thy yoke for evermore, and *beneath* the rod of thy chastening.

18 ἐμπεσοῦμεθα εἰς χεῖρας κυρίου καὶ οὐκ εἰς χεῖρας ἀνθρώπων.

ἔθνεσιν. The Romans are probably referred to.

4 εἰάν...ἀποστείλῃς θάνατον. θάνατος here represents רָצָח 'pestilence,' as in Lev. xxvi. 25 ἐξαποστειλώ θάνατον. Jer. xxi. 6, Ezek. vi. 12 (θανάτω = Δα. Sym. λοιμῶ). xii. 16, xiv. 19. Amos iv. 10. 2 Chr. vii. 13.

σὺ ἐντέλη. This is probably the right reading; Hilgenfeld's conjecture is confirmed by the Copenhagen and Paris Mss. The cause of the various reading was probably an error in transcription; the medial ε of εντελη having been accidentally changed to ο, σὺ before εντολη was changed to σύν. Compare CΥΝΤΕΛΗΙ with CΥΝΕΝΤΟΛΗΙ .

For the Greek phrase compare Ps. xc. (xci.) 11 ὅτι τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ ἐντελείται περὶ σου.

οὐκ ὀργισθήσῃ τοῦ συντελέσαι ἡμᾶς. A comparison with ii. 26, καὶ συντελεσθήσονται, εἰάν μὴ σὺ, κύριε, ἐπιτιμῆσῃς αὐτοῖς ἐν ὀργῇ σου, gives the contrast between the Divine wrath and the ferocity of human foes.

For the meaning cf. Lev. xxvi. 44 'neither will I abhor them to destroy them utterly.' Baruch iv. 6 ἐπράθητε τοῖς ἔθνεσιν οὐκ εἰς ἀπώλειαν.

For τοῦ συντελέσαι see Ezek. xxii. 31 ἐξέχεα ἐπ' αὐτὴν θυμὸν μου ἐν πυρὶ ὀργῆς μου τοῦ συντελέσαι.

5 Ἐν τῷ κατασκηνοῦν τὸ ὄνομά σου. κατασκηνώ is here used intransitively, cf. Ezek. xliiii. 7 ἐν οἷς κατασκηνώσῃ τὸ ὄνομά μου ἐν μέσῳ οἴκου Ἰσραὴλ τὸν αἰῶνα, 9 κατασκηνώσω ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν τὸν αἰῶνα.

For instances of the transitive use 'cause to dwell,' see Jer. vii. 12; Neh. i. 9.

6 ἰσχύσει πρὸς ἡμᾶς, 'prevail against,' cf. xvii. 44. See Ps. xii. (xiii.) 4 μὴ ποτε εἴπῃ ὁ ἐχθρὸς μου Ἰσχυσα πρὸς αὐτόν. Dan. vii. 21 τὸ κέρασ ἐκεῖνο ἐποίησε πόλεμον μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων καὶ ἰσχυσε πρὸς αὐτούς. 2 Chron. xiv. 11 μὴ κατισχυσάτω πρὸς σὲ ἄνθρωπος.

ὑπερασπιστής, a common word in the LXX., e.g. Ps. xxvii. (xxviii.) 7 κύριος βοηθὸς μου καὶ ὑπερασπιστής μου (יְגִדְדִי). xxx. (xxxii.) 2 γενεὸς μοι εἰς θεὸν ὑπερασπιστήν (יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי). lxxxiii. (lxxxiv.) 9 ὑπερασπιστὰ ἡμῶν (יְגִדְדִי) ἴδε ὁ θεός.

7 καὶ ἡμεῖς...καὶ σὺ. The two coordinate clauses beginning with καὶ probably reproduce the Hebrew idiom of the tenses, = when we...then thou &c., cf. viii. 35.

The thought is based upon Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the Temple, 1 Kings viii. 30 &c.

8 τὸ γένος Ἰσραὴλ. Wellhausen's 'des Namens Israel' is presumably a misprint for 'des Samens Israel.'

For τὸ γένος Ἰσρ. = 'the seed of Israel,' instead of τὸ σπέρμα Ἰσρ., see Jer. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 36 καὶ τὸ γένος Ἰσραὴλ (יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי) παύσεται γενέσθαι.

οὐκ ἀπόσῃ. See on ver. 2.

ὑπὸ ἵζυγόν σου. Cf. xvii. 32. These words of the Psalmist 'we are beneath thy yoke for evermore' deserve especial attention. The metaphor of the yoke is not found in the O.T. with the possible exception of Lam. iii. 27 'It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth.'

⁹ κατευθυνεῖς ἡμᾶς ἐν καιρῷ ἀντιλήψεώς σου,
τοῦ ἐλεῆσαι τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ εἰς ἡμέραν ἐν ᾗ ἐπηγγείλω
αὐτοῖς.

Η. ψαλμὸς τῷ σαλομών εἰς νίκας.

VIII. Θλίψιν καὶ φωνὴν πολεμοῦ ἤκουσε τὸ οὖς μου,
φωνὴν κάλιπτος ἡχοῦσης σφαγῆν καὶ ὄλεθρον.

⁹ κατευθύνεις Codd., Cerda, Fabr. (*diriges*), Geig.: κατευθυνεῖς Lagarde, Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.

ἐπηγγείλω V, K, P, M: ἐπαγγείλω (? A) Cerda.

Inscriptio: ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλομών εἰς νίκας ἢ A, ψ. τ. Σαλ. εἰς νίκας ζ' V, P, ζ' ψαλμ. τ. Σ. εἰς νίκας K.

The present passage therefore offers the only certain instance in Jewish literature previous to our Lord's time, in which 'the yoke' is employed as a metaphor for the service of Jehovah.

Our Lord's words 'Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, &c.... For my yoke is easy' (Matt. xi. 29), with which we naturally illustrate our passage, suggest two things, (1) that the metaphor was a proverbial one, (2) that He contrasts His yoke with some other yoke that the Jews were familiar with. For both these observations we find remarkable confirmation. The 'yoke' seems to have been a metaphor especially applied to the service of the Law at least as early as the Christian era. Thus we find in Pirque Aboth iii. 8 (ed. Taylor) 'R. Nechonyiah ben ha-Qanah said, Whoso receives upon him the yoke of Thorah, they remove from him the yoke of royalty (i.e. burden of taxation) and the yoke of worldly care; and whoso breaks from him the yoke of Thorah, they lay upon him the yoke of royalty and the yoke of worldly care.' The yoke of Thorah clearly here means devoted study of, and attention to, the Mosaic Law.

A similar use of this metaphor for the Jewish law appears in Apoc. Bar. xli. 3 'quia ecce video multos ex populo tuo, qui recesserunt a sponsionibus tuis et projecerunt a se *jugum legis tuae*.' The Apostle St Peter therefore makes use of an almost technical term, when he warns the first Christians not to impose the yoke of the Jewish law upon Gentile converts. Acts xv. 10 'Now therefore why tempt ye God, that ye should put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?' St Paul too

employs the same metaphor when he reproaches the Galatian Church with their relapse into Judaism, Gal. v. 1 'be not entangled again in a yoke of bondage.'

These passages show that our Lord in Matt. xi. 29, 30 contrasted the service which He offered with the burden of minute legal observance—the yoke, as it was proverbially called—which the Scribes and Pharisees laid upon the people. It is of this yoke that the Pharisee writer of our Psalm is speaking. He claims with pride that the true Israelites are under God's yoke; that yoke is His Law, and under it stands every Jew that fears God.

Schöttgen (*Hor. Hebr.* I. 115—120) quotes other Jewish uses of this metaphor from Rabbinical and Talmudic literature, e.g. 'The yoke of God' Schemoth Rabba 30, fol. 1272. 'Because the ten tribes refused to bear the yoke of God, came Sennacherib on them.' Yalkut Ruben fol. 30, 1. 'The 'Massa' or burden of Agur (Prov. xxx. 1) is so called because he took or bore on himself the yoke of God.' 'The yoke of the kingdom of heaven.' In Berachoth fol. 10, 2 it is said of the man who eats before asking a blessing 'after that he has vaunted himself, he taketh upon him the yoke of the kingdom of heaven.' Cf. 'The yoke of precept,' Berachoth fol. 13, 1. 'Why in the Prayers do the words 'Hear, O Israel,' precede the words 'And it shall be if thou hearkenest, &c.?' Ans. 'Because a man first receives the kingdom of heaven, and afterwards the yoke of the precept.' Targ. in Thren. iii. 17 'It is good for a man that he accustom himself to bear the yoke of precepts in his youth.'

τὸν αἰῶνα for εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. Cf. Ezek. xliii. 9.

9 Thou wilt establish¹ us in the time appointed, when thou shalt succour us; *and shalt*² have mercy upon the house of Jacob on the day wherein thou didst promise them *help*.
¹ Gr. *direct*
² Gr. *to*

PSALM VIII.

A Psalm of Solomon: For the chief Musician.

1 Distress and the sound of war hath my ear heard, the sound of a trumpet proclaiming slaughter and destruction!

καὶ [ὑπὸ] μάλιστα παιδείας σου. If the clause literally reproduces the original, we must clearly supply ὑπὸ before μάλιστα and preserve the parallelism with ὑπὸ ζυγόν σου. Cf. xviii. 8. We suspect that some word had dropped out of the Hebrew text.

Another possible conjecture is to place a full stop after αἰῶνα, and to read καὶ μάλιστα παιδείας σου κατεθνύνεις ἡμᾶς κ.τ.λ. The syllable παι- immediately following would account for the error of writing; and μάλιστα having once found its way into the text, the words would necessarily be connected with the preceding clause. In favour of this conjecture is the position of τὸν αἰῶνα at the end of the sentence.

μάλιστα παιδείας σου. See xvi. 4. Cf. Prov. xxii. 15 ῥαβδος δὲ καὶ παιδεία μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. Eccles. xxii. 6 μαστιγες δὲ καὶ παιδεία ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ σοφία. The Divine chastisement becomes not only a discipline but a privilege, cf. Tobit xiii. 14 μακάριοι πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ ἐπὶ σοὶ λυπηθήσονται ἐπὶ πάσαις ταῖς μαστιγῶν σου.

9 ἐν καιρῷ ἀντιλήψεώς σου. For καιρὸς cf. Ps. ci. (cii.) 13 ὅτι καιρὸς τοῦ οἰκτειρῆσαι αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἤκει καιρὸς.

For ἀντίληψις = 'the act of taking another's part,' 'succour,' cf. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 19 εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψίν μου πρόσχες. lxxxi. (lxxxi.) 5. lxxxi. (lxxxi.) 18. Eccles. xi. 13 νωθρὸς προσδεόμενος ἀντιλήψεως. 2 Macc. xv. 7 ἀντιλήψεως τεύξασθαι παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου. 1 Cor. xii. 28 ἀντιλήψις, and the use of the verb ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, e.g. Luke i. 54 ἀντελάβετο Ἰσραὴλ παιδὸς αὐτοῦ (ls. xli. 8, 9). Acts xx. 35. 1 Tim. vi. 2.

τοῦ ἐλεῆσαι τὸν οἶκον, κ.τ.λ. defines ἀντιλήψεώς σου.

Ἰακώβ. Cf. xv. 1 τοῦ θεοῦ Ἰακώβ.

εἰς ἡμέραν. For the preposition cf. xvii. 23 εἰς καιρὸν, xviii. 6 εἰς ἡμέραν ἐλεύου...εἰς ἡμέραν ἐκλογῆς.

Ps. VIII. *Argument.*

A. 1—14. The Coming Visitation, and its Cause.

B. 15—26. The Great Delusion, and its Consequence.

C. 27—32. God's Ways justified to the Heathen and to Israel.

D. 33—39. The Prayer of the Saints.

E. 40, 41. Doxology.

There can be little doubt as to the historical events, to which allusion is made in this Psalm. The writer describes the effect produced upon him by the rumour of war, which was sweeping upon Jerusalem from a distance (1—6). The man who is the instrument of the Divine visitation comes 'from the ends of the earth' and his blows are terribly powerful (16). The princes of Judæa receive him with open arms, assist his march into their land, admit him within the walls (18—20). Once established there, he shows his real character by massacring the leading people and carrying off numbers of captives (23, 24).

This description corresponds closely enough with the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey and his conduct after storming the Temple (see on Ps. ii.).

The resemblance of this Psalm to Ps. ii. is very close. Numerous expressions (see espec. 8, 12, 13, 14, 18) are repeated almost verbally from this Psalm by the writer of Ps. ii., which judging from the reference to Pompey's death we assume to be the later composition of the two.

The writer represents the same section of the Jewish community. Speaking of himself in the early portion of the Psalm (1, 3, 4—7), he relapses into the 1st Pers. Plur. in the latter portion (30,

² φωνὴ λαοῦ πολλοῦ ὡς ἀνέμου πολλοῦ σφόδρα,
 ὡς καταίγῃς πρὸς πολλοῦ φερομένου δι' ἐρήμου.
³ καὶ εἶπον [ἐν] τῇ καρδίᾳ μου· ποῦ ἄρα κρινεῖ αὐτὸν ὁ θεός;
⁴ φωνὴν ἤκουσα· ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ πόλει ἀγιάσματος.
⁵ εὐνητρίβη ἢ ὄσφύς μου ἀπὸ ἀκοῆς,
 παρελύθη γόνατά μου.
⁶ ἐφοβήθη ἡ καρδίᾳ μου,
 ἐταράχθη τὰ ὄστα μου ὡς λίνον.

3 τῇ καρδίᾳ Codd.: ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ Fritsch. Pick.

4 πόλιν V, K, P, M, πόλει A.

31—33, 35—39), and practically identifies himself with those whom he calls 'the saints of God' (28).

The mention of the sudden alarm of war, with which the Psalm opens, recalls Ps. i. 1. The writer's denunciation of those, whom he had believed to be righteous (ver. 7) and found to be guilty of secret abominations (9—10) reminds us of Ps. i. 3, 7, and of ii. 13—15. The fact that sinfulness is particularly identified with the profanation of sacred rites and the disregard of sacrificial duties (12, 13, 25, 26), reminds us of such passages as i. 8, ii. 3. At the same time it reveals the priestly function of many of these offending Sadducees, and expresses the horror of the Pharisees at the negligence and impiety of their foes. The reader should notice especially ver. 12, where allusion is made to the illegitimate claim of the Asmonean house to the High Priesthood.

Inscription. εἰς νίκος, a rendering of פְּנִינִל, 'To the Chief Musician' which is found in Theodotion's version, Ps. xii. 1, xiii. 1 εἰς τὸ νίκος, iv. 1, vi. 1.

We conjecture that this title has been borrowed from the Canonical Psalms by copyists.

1 φωνὴν πολέμου. Cf. i. 2.

The passage seems to be based on Jer. iv. 19 οὐ σιωπήσομαι, ὅτι φωνὴν σάλπιγγος ἤκουσεν ἡ ψυχὴ μου, κραυγὴν πολέμου καὶ τάλαιπωρίας συντριμμῶν ἐπικαλεῖται.

2 ὡς ἀνέμου. Cf. on xvii. 13.

The simile of a storm or whirlwind in the desert is applied to the approach of war by Jer. iv. 12, 13.

For καταίγῃς see Jer. iv. 13 ὡς καταίγῃς τὰ ἄρματα αὐτοῦ, and compare Isai. xxi.

1 ὡς καταίγῃς δι' ἐρήμου διέλθοι, ἐξ ἐρήμου ἐρχομένη ἐκ γῆς. xxix. 6 ἐπισκοπῇ γὰρ ἔσται μετὰ βροντῆς καὶ σεισμοῦ καὶ φωνῆς μεγάλης καταίγῃς φερομένη καὶ φλόξ πυρὸς κατεσθίουσα. Ixvi. 15 ἰδοὺ γὰρ κύριος ὡς πῦρ ἤξει καὶ ὡς καταίγῃς τὰ ἄρματα αὐτοῦ. Prov. i. 27 ὁμοίως καταίγῃδι (פְּנִינִל).

3 [ἐν] τῇ καρδίᾳ μου. ἐν, which the MSS. omit, has probably dropped out by Homoeoteleuton after εἶπον. ΕΙΠΟΝΕΝΤΗ.

ποῦ ἄρα κρινεῖ αὐτὸν ὁ θεός; (1) A very natural explanation of this and the following verse assumes a dialogue to take place. The Psalmist asks in his heart, where shall be the place of judgment? The reply is given him—by whom, we are not told—that it will be in Jerusalem itself. The φωνὴν of ver. 4 is the voice, which makes answer to his question; the words ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ πόλει ἀγιάσματος are the substance of the reply. The ἀκοῆς of ver. 5 refers to the hearing of these words.

(2) A quite different interpretation is suggested by Wellhausen's translation 'gewiss wird uns Gott richten wollen!' 'Einen Laut hörte ich in Jerusalem.' ποῦ ἄρα is then an erroneous rendering of נְשִׂאֵי which, instead of asking the question 'where?', should have been rendered 'surely,' e.g. Gen. xxvii. 33; Jud. ix. 38; Job xix. 23; Is. xix. 2.

On hearing the sounds of the approaching tempest of war, the Psalmist first recognizes what it means; 'Assuredly God sends his judgement upon us.' An alarm within Jerusalem itself reveals to him that the Holy City is to receive the heaven-sent chastisement: he is then overwhelmed with terror.

It is an objection to the interrogative ποῦ ἄρα that the Psalmist should enquire

2 *It is* the sound of a mighty people as of an exceeding mighty wind! *It is* as the tempest of a mighty fire rushing through the wilderness¹.

3 And I said in my heart, Surely² God will judge us³.

4 I heard a sound in Jerusalem, the city of the sanctuary⁴.

5 My loins were broken at the hearing thereof; my knees were loosed;

6 My heart was afraid; my bones were shaken like flax.

¹ Or, a dry place

² Gr. where will?

³ Gr. him, i.e. the mighty people

⁴ Or, the Holy City

the place of judgement, before he has apparently realised that it is judgement which is being carried out.

On the other hand, the adverb 'assuredly' gives the note of recognition that the storm about to break is judicial. The Hebrew would be the same in each case, **וַיִּשְׁמַע** **וַיִּשְׁמַע**; and as the shade of meaning according to this suggestion is preferable, we have no hesitation in supposing that the translator took the wrong alternative by rendering the words interrogatively.

κρινεῖ αὐτόν. We have left to this point the explanation of **αὐτόν**. Does it refer to λαοῦ πολλοῦ? or to Ἰσραὴλ understood? or to some person undefined? The last alternative we may dismiss at once. The first is obviously not appropriate; it is not the judgement on the Romans or on Pompey, which is contemplated in this Psalm. Can however **αὐτόν** refer to Ἰσραὴλ, as the dweller in Jerusalem mentioned in the next line? Such an interpretation gives the sense of the passage, but the harshness of the construction constitutes an obvious difficulty.

A probable explanation is afforded by the ambiguity of the Hebrew pronominal suffix, which in the word here used **וַיִּשְׁמַע** would be the same for the 3rd Sing. Masc. as for the 1st Pers. Plur. The Greek translation might be either **κρινεῖ αὐτόν** or **κρινεῖ ἡμᾶς** according to the context. If we suppose that the Psalmist meant 'where then shall God judge us?' and that the translator mistaking the sense rendered it **κρινεῖ αὐτόν**, we can see at once how the obscurity has arisen. Now the Psalmist, in prayer and soliloquy at the close of the Psalm, makes frequent use of the 1st Pers. Plur. Pronoun and does not refer to himself individually. Here then, where he records a short soliloquy, he might naturally

speak of Israel as 'us,' although in the descriptive narration before and after he speaks of himself in the singular.

πόλει ἀγιάσματος. See on vii. 2. Cf. Eccles. xlix. 6 **ἐνεπύρσαν ἐκλεκτὴν πόλιν ἀγιάσματος.**

5 συντριβὴ ἢ ὄσφύς μου. For this and the following clauses cf. Jer. xxiii. 9 **συντριβὴ ἢ καρδία μου ἐν ἐμοί, ἐσαλεύθη πάντα τὰ ὄστᾶ μου.** Ezek. xxi. 6 **καὶ σὺ υἷὲ ἀνθρώπου καταστένεαξον ἐν συντριβῇ ὄσφύος σου.** Dan. v. 6 **καὶ οἱ σύνδεσμοὶ τῆς ὄσφύος αὐτοῦ διελύοντο καὶ τὰ γόνατα αὐτοῦ συνεκροτοῦντο.**

Enoch, ch. lx. 3 'And a great trembling took hold of me, and fear seized me; my loins were bent and were loosened, and my whole being melted together' (trans. Schodde).

The loins were the seat of strength. Cf. Test. XII. Patr. Napht. β' **ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς... ὄσφιν εἰς ἰσχύν.**

ἀπὸ ἀκοῆς. Cf. Hab. iii. 1 **κύριε εἰσακήκοα τὴν ἀκοήν σου καὶ ἐφοβήθην.** For **ἀπὸ** = 'because of' cf. Isai. vi. 4 **ἐπήρθη τὸ ὑπέρθυρον ἀπὸ τῆς φωνῆς (ἡΐρη).**

παρελύθη γόνατά μου. Cf. **χειρὲς ἀνεμένα καὶ γόνατα παραλελυμένα.** Isai. xxxv. 3; Eccles. xxv. 23; Heb. xii. 12.

6 ἐφοβήθη ἢ καρδία μου. Cf. Job xxxvi. 34 (xxxvii. 1) **καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης ἐταράχθη ἢ καρδία μου καὶ ἀπερρήθη ἐκ τοῦ τόπου αὐτῆς.** Ps. xxvi. (xxvii.) 3 **οὐ φοβηθήσεται ἢ καρδία μου.**

ἐταράχθη τὰ ὄστᾶ μου. From Ps. vi. 3 **ἐταράχθη τὰ ὄστᾶ μου.** Cf. Hab. iii. 16 **εἰσῆλθε τρόμος εἰς τὰ ὄστᾶ μου καὶ ὑποκάτωθεν μου ἐταράχθη ἢ ἕξις μου.**

ὡς λίνον. The Psalmist amplifies the quotation by his own simile. Cf. 1 Kings xiv. 15 **κύριος πλήξει τὸν Ἰσραὴλ καθὰ κινεῖται ὁ κάλαμος ἐν τῷ ὕδατι.** Matt. xi. 7.

- ⁷ εἶπον· κατευθυνούσιν ὁδοὺς αὐτῶν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ.
ἀνελογισάμην τὰ κρίματα τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπὸ κτίσεως οὐρανοῦ
καὶ γῆς,
ἐδικαίωσα τὸν θεὸν ἐν τοῖς κρίμασιν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἀπ' αἰῶνος.
⁸ ἀνεκάλυψεν ὁ θεὸς τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν ἐναντίον τοῦ ἡλίου,
ἔγνω πᾶσα ἡ γῆ τὰ κρίματα τοῦ θεοῦ τὰ δίκαια.
⁹ ἐν καταγαίοις κρυφίοις αἱ παρανομίαι αὐτῶν ἐν παρορ-
γισμῶ·
¹⁰ υἱὸς μετὰ μητρὸς, καὶ πατὴρ μετὰ θυγατρὸς συνεφύροντο·
¹¹ ἔμοιχῶντο ἕκαστος γυναῖκα τοῦ πλησίον αὐτοῦ,
συνέθεντο αὐτοῖς συνθήκας μετὰ ὄρκου περὶ τούτων·

⁷ κατευθύνουσιν Codd., κατευθυνούσιν Fritsch. Pick., εἶπον κατευθύνουσιν (M), Hilg.

⁸ τοῦ ἡλίου: om. τοῦ Fabr.

⁹ ἐν παροργισμῶ jung. cum versu 9, A? V, K, P, Fabr. Geig. Wellh., incip. vers. 10 M et Hilg., ita Fritsch. Pick. (Cerde et Geig. conj. in notis ἐν παραλογισμῶ ἐν παροργισμῶ Hilg.²)

¹¹ πλησίον A (Cerde).

αὐτοῖς Codd.: αὐτοῖς Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.

μετὰ ὄρκου περὶ τούτων· (V), K, P, M, Hilg. Fritsch. Wellh. Pick.

μετὰ ὄρκου· περὶ τούτων A (?) Cerde, Fabr. Geig.

⁷ εἶπον· κατευθυνούσιν ὁδοὺς αὐτῶν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ. The Psalmist endeavours to allay his fears by reflecting that the dwellers in Jerusalem 'direct their ways in righteousness,' and that, though they may be tried by temporary discipline, they will be preserved on account of their righteousness and the city saved for the sake of 'the righteous' to be found in it (cf. Gen. xviii.). But the Psalmist is destined to be cruelly undeceived. The people are not 'directing their ways in righteousness': they are given over to secret sin, which had been unknown to him. The position of the writer is therefore the same in this Psalm as that occupied by the writer of the 1st Psalm. In Ps. i. 1, 2 we have the approach of war corresponding to Ps. viii. 1—6; in Ps. i. 3 the writer's security, based on the 'righteousness' of his countrymen, corresponds to the present verse; in Ps. i. 7, 8 the discovery of their secret sins and unsurpassed abominations, which prepares the Psalmist for the inevitable visitation, corresponds to Ps. viii. 9—14.

For κατευθυνούσιν see note on vi. 3, and cf. Apoc. Bar. lxxvii. 5 si ergo dixeritis vias vestras, non abibitis etiam

vos, sicut abierunt fratres vestri.

The 3rd Pers. Plur. refers to the inhabitants of Jerusalem mentioned in ver. 4.

Wellhausen renders 'Ich sprach: die Frommen—ihre Wege sind Gerechtigkeitswege.' This is plausible, and derives support from αὐτῶν in ver. 8, which seems to presuppose a Plural substantive in a previous clause. The Psalmist then merely consoles himself with the thought that 'the upright' will be preserved on account of 'their righteousness,' for this was the teaching of all the past judgments of God. To obtain this meaning, W. assumes that κατευθυνούσιν is a wrong rendering by the translator for the adjective יָשָׁרִים 'the upright.'

The existing rendering however gives a good sense. A comparison with i. 3 ἐλογισάμην ἐν καρδίᾳ μου ὅτι ἐπλήσθην δικαιοσύνης, where Zion is speaking is an exact parallel to the present clause, and renders any change in the reading unnecessary.

The Fut. tense κατευθυνούσιν represents the frequentative sense of the Heb. Impf.

For Hilgenfeld's εἶπον κατευθύνουσιν,

7 I said, Surely they direct their paths in righteousness⁵.

I considered the judgements of God from the creation of the heaven and the earth; I justified God in his judgements which have been of old.

⁵ Conj.
The up-
right, their
way is in
righteous-
ness

8 God laid bare their sins in the sight of the sun; all the earth hath learned the righteous judgements of God.

9 In secret places beneath the earth were their iniquities that provoked *him to anger*⁶:

⁶ Gr. in
provocation

10 The son with the mother, and the father with the daughter wrought confusion:

11 They committed adultery each one with his neighbour's wife; they covenanted thereto with oaths one with another:

'I spake to them that directed their ways in righteousness,' we cannot see that anything favourable can be said.

ἀνελογισάμην. ἀναλογίζομαι is not found in the LXX. and occurs once only in the N.T. Heb. xii. 3 ἀναλογισασθε γὰρ τὸν τοιαύτην ὑπομενηκότα... ἀντιλογίαν. Sym. Ps. lxxvi. (lxxvii.) 6 ἀνελογισόμην (ἡδῶν) τὰς ἡμέρας τὰς πρῶτας.

ἀπὸ κτίσεως. Cf. Deut. iv. 32; Ezek. xxviii. 15. See xviii. 13, 14.

ἐδικαίωσα τὸν θεόν. Cf. 27, 31, ii. 16, iii. 3.

ἐν τοῖς κρίμασιν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἀπ' αἰῶνος. Cf. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 52 ἐμνήσθην τῶν κριμάτων σου, κύριε, ἀπ' αἰῶνος.

8 ἀνεκάλυψεν ὁ θεὸς τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν. See ii. 18 ἀνεκάλυψας τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν ἵνα φανῆ τὸ κρίμα σου. αὐτῶν. The Pronoun refers to the Jews, of whom the Psalmist spoke in ver. 7, κατεθυνούσιν ὁδοὺς αὐτῶν.

ἐναντίον τοῦ ἡλίου. Cf. ii. 13, 14; iv. 21.

ἔγνω, κ.τ.λ. Cf. ii. 12 καὶ γνώσεται ἡ γῆ τὰ κρίματά σου πάντα τὰ δίκαια.

9 ἐν καταγαίῳ κρυφίῳ. For the sensualities secretly practised by the Jews of Jerusalem, see on i. 7, ii. 13—15.

The word **κατάγαια** occurs in Gen. vi. 16 κατάγαια διώροφα. For **κρυφίῳ** cf. Wisd. xvii. 3 λανθάνειν γὰρ νομίζοντες ἐπὶ κρυφαῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν.

ἐν παροργισμῷ. We prefer to include these words in the sentence of verse 9, as if they were equivalent to **παροργισθέντων**. Cf. note on παντὸς ἐν φόβῳ (vi. 7).

(1) The expression is general; secret iniquities provoked the LORD to anger, and, after this preliminary statement, they are described in detail.

(2) A comparison with iv. 1, ἐν παροργίαις παροργίσων τὸν θεόν Ἰσραὴλ, supports this interpretation. The similarity of the phrase there used and the general correspondence in the wickedness described in Ps. iv. with what is described in these verses shows that the same Sadducee foes are intended.

10 υἱὸς μετὰ μητρὸς...συνεφύροντο. This use of the verb is probably taken by the translator from the LXX. of Hos. iv. 14 αὐτοὶ μετὰ τῶν πορνῶν συνεφύροντο. Cf. Ezek. xxii. 6 ἰδοὺ οἱ ἀφηγούμενοι οἴκου Ἰσραὴλ ἕκαστος πρὸς τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ συνεφύροντο ἐν σοὶ ὅπως ἐκχέσωσιν αἷμα.

11 ἐμοιχῶντο. The clause expresses the substance of Jer. v. 8 ἕκαστος ἐπὶ τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ πλησίον αὐτοῦ ἐχρεμέτιζον. For the change of tense ἐμοιχῶντο...συνέθεντο, cf. ii. 2 ἀνέβησαν...κατεπάτουν.

The verse expresses in more general terms the indictment of iv. 4—6, 11—15.

συνέθεντο αὐτοῖς συνθήκας μετὰ ὄρκου περὶ τούτων. The line repeats the substance of iv. 4 ἡ γλώσσα αὐτῶν ψευδῆς ἐν συναλλάγματι μεθ' ὄρκου.

The allusion is not quite clear. The meaning may be, as in iv. 4, that they pledged the oaths which belonged to the agreement of lawful marriage.

Or the allusion may be to the test of unfaithfulness described in Num. v., according to which the priest administered 'the water of bitterness' to a woman charged with infidelity. This was accompanied by an oath, ver. 21 'Then the priest shall cause the woman to swear with the oath of cursing, and the priest shall say unto the woman, The LORD make thee a curse and an oath among thy people.'

¹² τὰ ἅγια τοῦ θεοῦ διήρπαζον, οὐκ ὄντος κληρονόμου
 λυτρούμενοι,

¹³ ἐπάτουν τὸ θυσιαστήριον κυρίου ἀπὸ πάσης ἀκαθαρσίας,
 καὶ ἐν ἀφένδρῳ αἵματος ἐμίαινον τὰς θυσίας ὡς κρέα βέβηλα.

¹⁴ οὐ παρέλιπον ἁμαρτίαν, ἣν οὐκ ἐποίησαν ὑπὲρ τὰ ἔθνη.

13 ἐν ἀφένδρῳ Α (Cerde *fluento*), V, K, P. Cerda in scholiis haec habet; 'perperam scriptum a librario ἐν φένδρῳ αἵματος, rescibendum omnino est ἐν βέθρῳ vel βείθρῳ αἵματος.' ἐν ἀφαίδρῳ M.

If the priests who administered the curse themselves were the adulterers, the force of this allusion to 'the oath' is greatly intensified, and the fact that priests are clearly alluded to in ver. 12 seems to add probability to this striking explanation.

The meaning of *περὶ τούτων* remains obscure. Geiger connects *περὶ τούτων* with the following sentence 'for this cause'; but there is no logical sequence of thought combining sensual vice and sacrilege.

It might be rendered 'for this end' i.e. to compass their evil purpose, *εἰς τὸ μοιχᾶσθαι*.

On the strength of Ezek. xvi. 59, where *ταῦτα* is the LXX. rendering for הַלְזֵנִי , it is tempting to suggest a confusion of הַלְזֵנִי = ἀρὰ 'a curse' with הַלְזֵנִי = *ταῦτα* 'these things,' especially as in the LXX. of Num. v. 21 the *ἄρκος* and ἀρὰ occur together *καὶ ὄρκιεὶ ὁ ἱερεὺς τὴν γυναῖκα ἐν τοῖς ὄρκοις τῆς ἀρᾶς ταύτης καὶ ἐρεὶ ὁ ἱερεὺς τῇ γυναίκα Δὲ σε κύριος ἐν ἀρᾷ καὶ ἐν ὄρκιον κ.τ.λ.*

Upon this hypothesis either the true rendering would have been *μετὰ ἄρκων ἀρᾶς* or *μετὰ ἄρκων καὶ ἀρᾶς*; or, very possibly, *περὶ τούτων* represents a duplicate rendering of *μετὰ ἄρκων*.

According to Wellhausen this clause begins a fresh sentence and introduces the subject of the wrongful position of the High-Priestly family. 'Besides this' (zudem) they (the Jews) made a covenant, bartering away the Holy things, referring to the agreement between the people and the Asmonean House described in 1 Macc. xiv. 35 *καὶ εἶδεν ὁ λαὸς τὴν πίστιν τοῦ Σίμωνος καὶ τὴν δόξαν ἣν ἐβουλεύσατο ποιῆσαι τῷ ἔθνει αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔθεντο αὐτὸν ἡγούμενον αὐτῶν καὶ ἀρχιερέα, διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν*

πεποιηκένα πάντα ταῦτα καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην καὶ τὴν πίστιν ἣν συνετήρησε τῷ ἔθνει αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐξεζήτησε παντὶ τρόπῳ ὑψῶσαι τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ.

12 τὰ ἅγια τοῦ θεοῦ διήρπαζον. The Psalmist passes away from the charge of sinful sensuality to that of sacrilege.

τὰ ἅγια τοῦ θεοῦ as an object of *διαρπάξω* may mean *either* 'the sacred things' in the sense of things dedicated, gifts, sacrifices &c. (cf. *τὰ ἁγιασμένα*, ver. 26), with which the priests enriched themselves making a spoil of them, or the temple, which the Asmonean Princes had taken violent possession of.

The former interpretation has the support of i. 8 *τὰ ἅγια κυρίου*, ii. 3 *τὰ ἅγια κυρίου...τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ*, and is favoured by the use of the Imperf. *διήρπαζον*, denoting continuous practice.

The latter interpretation gives a common meaning of *τὰ ἅγια* and agrees well with the short following clause, *οὐκ ὄντος κληρονόμου λυτρούμενου*. It was a principal cause of the hostility of the Pharisees to the Sadducees, that the Asmonean house had set aside the legitimate line of the High Priest and had assumed to themselves the power and dignity, which the office conferred.

οὐκ ὄντος κληρονόμου λυτρούμενου. Geiger surely takes a wrong view of *κληρονόμου* (which he supposes to translate *בְּיָהִי*), when he asserts that it can have no meaning here in the sense of 'inheritor'; and supposes the Hebrew word to have been used in the sense of 'disinheritor' or 'expeller.' 'Und keiner war, der vertrieb, der rettete' i.e. there was none to drive out the spoiler, none to save the spoiled.

This rendering loses sight of what seems to us to be the most significant point in the passage.

12 The holy things⁷ of God they took for spoil; and there was no inheritor to deliver *out of their hand*. ⁷ Or, *the holy place*

13 They went up to⁸ the altar of the LORD *when they were* ⁸ Gr. *trode*
*full of*⁹ all uncleanness; ⁹ Gr. *from*

yea, even in their separation they polluted the sacrifices, *eating them* like profane meats.

14 They left not a sin undone, wherein they offended not above the heathen.

The κληρονόμος is the true heir; he is the 'go'el,' the kinsman, who should take upon himself the rights and obligations of the inheritance. The inheritance is represented by τὰ ἅγια τοῦ κυρίου. The true heirs, the rightful lineage of the High Priest, had been ejected. Strangers had entered into violent possession, and there was no 'kinsman,' no 'go'el' to deliver it out of their hand.

κληρονόμος occurs in the LXX. as a translation of יְרֵאָה in Jud. xviii. 7; 2 Sam. xiv. 7; Jer. viii. 10; Mic. i. 15. The word יְרֵאָה is rendered in Ruth iv. by ἀγχιστεύς, but the verb is reproduced in the LXX. by ῥύομαι (e.g. Is. xlvi. 20; lii. 9 ἀπολυτρόω, and especially λυτροῦμαι e.g. xliii. 1, 14, xlv. 22).

It appears to us very possible that κληρονόμου λυτρομένου are a duplicate rendering of the same word, κληρονόμου representing the rightful claim of the 'go'el,' λυτρομένου his effectual act of deliverance or redemption.

We conclude that the original Hebrew ran either לֹא יָרֵאָה וְאֵין יוֹרֵשׁ, 'and there was no inheritor redeeming,' or, as seems to us very probable, לֹא יָרֵאָה וְאֵין מוֹדֵם, 'and there was no redeemer' or 'go'el.'

The form of the sentence recalls Ps. vii. 2 μὴ ὄντος λυτρομένου μηδὲ σώζοντος (לֹא יָרֵאָה וְאֵין מוֹדֵם). Lam. v. 8 λυτρούμενος οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῶν (אֵין מוֹדֵם מִיַּד אֲנֵינוּ).

13 ἐπάτουν. On πατεῖν = 'tread with frequency,' see note on vii. 2. It is evidently here used to denote constant attendance, and has no sense of trampling under foot, such as is found in καταπατεῖν (ii. 2).

ἀπὸ πάσης ἀκαθαρσίας. A harsh construction; the preposition ἀπὸ seems to suggest the idea of priests *proceeding from*

scenes of every possible pollution to their holy avocation. That is, they did their work of sacrifice being full of all uncleanness, coming straight, as it were, *from* that which defiled to the holy altar.

It is possible also to include in this rendering the temporal signification. The work at the altar came immediately after (ἀπὸ) deeds of uncleanness; there was no intervening period of purification, nay more, even *while* (ἐν) uncleanness was still on them, they partook of consecrated food.

ἐν ἀφένδρῳ αἵματος. The technical expression in the LXX. for the impurity described in Lev. xii. 1—8, xv. 19—33; Ezek. xviii. 6. The ἐν of the actual condition of uncleanness is contrasted with the ἀπὸ.

ἐμίαινον τὰς θυσίας. The Levitical rule strictly prohibited the attendance of the unclean at the feasts and sacrifices. Cf. Lev. xv. 31 'Thus shall ye separate the children of Israel from their uncleanness; that they die not in their uncleanness, when they defile my tabernacle that is in the midst of them.' The presence of the ceremonially unclean at the feasts and sacrifices was apparently connived at by the Sadducee priests; and such laxity shocked and incensed the strict Pharisees.

κρέα βέβηλα. This phrase occurs once in the LXX., Ezek. iv. 14 οὐδὲ εἰσελήλυθεν εἰς τὸ στόμα μου πᾶν κρέας βέβηλον (v. l. ζῶλον).

14 ὑπὲρ τὰ ἔθνη. Cf. on i. 8 αἱ ἀνομίαι αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν ἔθνη, ἐβέβηλωσαν τὰ ἅγια κυρίου.

15 ἐκέρασεν αὐτοῖς... πλανήσεως. The words are taken almost literally from the LXX. of Isai. xix. 14 κύριος γὰρ ἐκέρασεν αὐτοῖς πνεῦμα πλανήσεως (דַּיְוִן וְפִגְרִי, lit. 'a spirit of perverseness') καὶ ἐπλάνησαν Αἴγυπτον... ὡς πλανᾶται ὁ μεθύων. The folly of the princes of Egypt as depicted by Isaiah is borrowed by our writer as an

¹⁵ Διὰ τοῦτο ἐκέρασεν αἰτοῖς ὁ θεὸς πνεῦμα πλανήσεως, ἐπότισεν αὐτοῖς ποτήριον οἴνου ἀκράτου εἰς μέθην.

¹⁶ ἤγαγε τὸν ἀπ' ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς, τὸν παῖοντα κραταιῶς,

¹⁷ ἔκρινε τὸν πόλεμον ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ καὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτῆς.

¹⁸ ἀπήντησαν αὐτῷ οἱ ἄρχοντες τῆς γῆς μετὰ χαρᾶς,

εἶπον αὐτῷ ἐπευκτὴ ἡ ὁδός σου, δεῦτε, εἰσέλθετε μετ' εἰρήνης.

15 ἐπότισεν αὐτοῖς A, V, K, M, Fabr. αὐτοῦς P, Geig. Hilg. Fritsch. Pick.

16 κρατερῶς A. κραταιῶς V, K, P, M.

18 ἐπευκτὴ V, K, P, M, conj. Lagarde, ita Hilg. Geig. Fritsch. Wellh. Pick. ἐπαυκτὴ A.

illustration of the perversity of the Jewish nobles in welcoming the representative of Rome.

Test. XII. Patr. Dan 9 τὰ πνεύματα τῆς πλάνης ἀπατᾷ αὐτούς...πάν πνεῦμα πλάνης πατηθήσεται.

A strange use of πνεῦμα πλανήσεως occurs in Jer. iv. 11 where it renders פִּיף 'a hot wind' (Aq. πνεῦμα λαμπηδόνος. Sym. πνεῦμα καύσωνος). Jerome's translation is 'ventus urens sive toris,' where 'toris' is probably a mistake for 'erroris' and is intended to represent the LXX. reading.

ἐπότισεν αὐτοῖς ποτήριον οἴνου ἀκράτου. These words again are based on the LXX. in P's. lxxiv. (lxxv.) 9 ὅτι ποτήριον ἐν χειρὶ κυρίου οἴνου ἀκράτου πλήρες κεράσματος, and Jer. xxxii. 1 (=Heb. xxv. 15) λάβε τὸ ποτήριον τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ ἀκράτου τούτου ἐκ χειρός μου, καὶ ποτιεῖς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη. In the first of these passages the R.V. rendering of the Hebrew is 'For in the hand of the LORD there is a cup, and the wine foameth (or, is red); it is full of mixture,' where 'the wine foameth' (יֵין פִּיף) corresponds to οἴνου ἀκράτου. In the passage from Jeremiah the R.V. rendering is, 'Take the cup of the wine of this fury at my hand,' where 'the cup of the wine of this fury' (כּוּס הַיַּיִן הַחַמָּה הַזֹּאת) suggested the words used by the Psalmist in the present passage.

The translator has given the LXX. rendering of a phrase in familiar use.

εἰς μέθην. This may be rendered either 'with a view to their being drunken' or 'until they are drunken.'

The latter rendering, which is the more probable, may be illustrated by Hag. i. 6

ἐπιτετε καὶ οὐκ εἰς μέθην ('ye drink and are not filled with drink').

Ezek. xxxix. 19 καὶ πιεσθε αἷμα εἰς μέθην ('and drink blood until ye be drunken,' R.V.).

16 τὸν ἀπ' ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς. Pompey the conqueror from Rome is thus referred to. The phrase is used not so much with the purpose of conveying the idea of the remoteness of Italy from Palestine as of reproducing the language of the prophets, in predicting the coming of the Babylonians, e.g. Jer. vi. 23 ἰδοὺ λαὸς ἔρχεται ἀπὸ βορρᾶ καὶ ἔθνη ἐξεγερθήσονται ἀπ' ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς.

τὸν παῖοντα κραταιῶς. We do not find any close parallel in the LXX. to this description of Pompey.

The expression ὁ παίων is used of the king of Assyria, Isai. xiv. 29 'the rod that smote thee is broken'=LXX. συνετρίβη ὁ ζυγὸς τοῦ παλοντος ὑμᾶς.

Ewald, who finds an allusion to Antiochus Epiphanes in this verse, explains ἀπ' ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς as referring to the departure of Antiochus from Rome to the throne of Syria. If applicable to Antiochus Epiphanes, the description is even more appropriate to Pompey; and the brilliant succession of victories which Pompey won in Asia Minor and Syria deserves the title of ὁ παίων κραταιῶς, a world-conqueror, better than the chequered fortune of Antiochus' campaigns or even the ferocity of his tyranny.

17 ἔκρινε τὸν πόλεμον. In hazarding the translation 'he decreed the war,' we are obliged to confess that we have found no certain authority for it either as a Greek or as a literal rendering of a Hebrew phrase.

15 For this cause did God mingle for them a spirit of error, he made them to drink of the cup of unmixed wine until they were drunken.

16 He brought him that is from the utmost part of the earth, whose stroke is mighty¹⁰;

17 He decreed¹¹ war against Jerusalem and her land.

18 The princes of the land met him with joy; they said unto him, Blessed is thy path! come ye, enter in with peace.

¹⁰ Gr. *that smiteth powerfully*
¹¹ Conj. *made ready*

κρίνω was commonly used of 'deciding' or 'determining' a contest by arms or litigation. Geiger renders 'beschied den Krieg,' Wellhausen 'beschlossen den Krieg,' Pick 'he determined war.'

The unusual phrase may however arise from some early confusion in the reading. In the absence of any confirmation of the usage in our text, we venture to suggest a conjecture which supplies a good explanation of our text.

(a) It is evident that **ἐκρινε τὸν πόλεμον** does not indicate actual hostilities, but the preparation for them. The next verse shows that the conflict was averted by the submission of the **ἄρχοντες**. The meaning that we should expect would be 'he made ready' or 'declared the war.'

(b) **ἐκρινε** translates **יָרַד** 'he judgeth or will judge' (e.g. Gen. xlix. 16 and *passim*). But as the word **יָרַד** 'he maketh ready' is what we should naturally expect in the present passage, we conjecture that **יָרַד** by an error of a scribe may have been changed to **יָרַד**; of this very error a probable instance is presented by Ezek. vii. 14 'They have blown the trumpet and made all ready' which is rendered in the LXX. **σαλπιάσατε ἐν σάλπιγγι καὶ κρῖνατε** (Sym. Theod. **ετοίμασατε**; Heb. **יָרַדוּ**).

(c) Upon this assumption the right translation of the original Hebrew would have been **ἠτοίμαζε τὸν πόλεμον**.

18 ἀπήντησαν αὐτῷ οἱ ἄρχοντες τῆς γῆς μετὰ χαρᾶς. These words, according to Ewald, represent the party in Jerusalem who supported the Hellenizing policy of Antiochus Epiphanes and opened to him the gates of Jerusalem, cf. Joseph. *Ant.* xii. v. 3 **ἀμαχητὶ λαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν, ἀνοιξάντων αὐτῷ τὰς πύλας, ὅσοι τῆς ἐκείνου προαίρεσεως ἦσαν**. 'Εγκρατὴς δὲ οὕτως τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων γενόμενος, πολλοὺς ἀπέ-

κτεινεν τῶν ἐναντία φρονούντων, καὶ χροήματα πολλὰ συλήσας ὑπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν.

It cannot be denied that this description by Josephus of Epiphanes' seizure of the city agrees in a remarkable manner with the general impression produced by the main outlines of the present passage 15—24.

But the general description given by the poet applies equally, if not more, closely to the occupation of Jerusalem by Pompey; and various details mentioned by the Psalmist seem to receive their only possible explanation from the supposition of the Pompeian invasion.

In the present verse it should be noted that the meeting of the foreign conqueror and the welcome extended to him by **οἱ ἄρχοντες τῆς γῆς** are mentioned before the fact of his arrival in Palestine. This small point corresponds with Josephus' description of the action both of the two brothers Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, and of the leading citizens. Each of the rival princes invoked Pompey's aid, while Pompey was still at Damascus; and at the same time a strong deputation arrived from Jerusalem soliciting that Pompey would give the kingdom to neither claimant; for it was contrary to the laws of the people that they should be ruled by a king. These appeals to Pompey will amply explain the term **ἀπήντησαν**.

See Jos. *Ant.* xiv. iii. 2.

ἐπευκτηῖ. This word occurs in the LXX. Jer. xx. 14 **ἡμέρα ἐν ᾗ ἔτεκέ με μὴ ἔστον ἐπευκτηῖ** (Aq. Sym. **εὐλογημένη** = **יָרַד**).

It is clearly the preferable reading in this passage. **ἐπανκτῆ** of the Augsburg MS., rendered 'dilatata' (i.e. enlarged) by Cerda and Fabricius, has no other authority and gives a very artificial turn to the words of greeting.

- ¹⁹ ὠμάλισαν ὁδοὺς τραχείας ἀπὸ εἰσόδου αὐτῶν,
ἤνοιξαν πύλας ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ,
ἔστεφάνωσαν τείχη αὐτῆς.
²⁰ εἰσῆλθεν ὡς πατὴρ εἰς οἶκον υἱῶν αὐτοῦ μετ' εἰρήνης,
ἔστησε τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ μετὰ ἀσφαλείας πολλῆς.
²¹ κατελάβετο τὰς πυργοβάρεις αὐτῆς καὶ τὸ τεῖχος Ἱερου-
σαλήμ.
²² ὅτι θεὸς ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν μετὰ ἀσφαλείας ἐν τῇ πλανήσει
αὐτῶν.
²³ ἀπώλεσεν ἄρχοντας αὐτῶν καὶ πάντα σοφὸν ἐν βουλήν,
ἐξέχεε τὸ αἷμα τῶν οἰκούντων Ἱερουσαλήμ ὡς ὕδωρ ἀκα-
θαρσίας,

20 μετὰ ἀσφαλείας V, K, P, M, μετ' ἀσφαλείας A.

19 ὠμάλισαν ὁδοὺς τραχείας. Cf. xi. 4. The words of welcome to the foreigner are based on the language of Isaiah xl. 3, 4 *ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν κυρίου... καὶ ἔσται πάντα τὰ σκολιά εἰς εὐθείαν καὶ ἡ τραχέα εἰς πεδία* (cf. Luke iii. 5). For ὠμαλίω cf. Is. xlv. 2 *ἔρη ὠμαλιῶ*. Sym. Ps. v. 9 *ὠμάλισον (𐤒𐤑𐤍𐤏) ἔμπροσθέν μου τὴν ὁδὸν σου* and *ἐν ὠμαλῶ*. Sym. Ps. xxv. (xxvi.) 12 for 𐤒𐤑𐤍𐤏𐤑.

ἤνοιξαν πύλας ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ. The expression *πύλας ἐπὶ* must be observed. It is not to be regarded as identical with *πύλας Ἱερουσαλήμ* 'the gates of Jerusalem.' 'The gates to Jerusalem' are the approaches to Jerusalem; the passes and roads, which admitted an army to the capital.

Josephus particularly mentions the surrender of Coreae and Alexandria by Aristobulus as facilitating the march of Pompey against Jerusalem (*Ant.* xiv. iii. 4 *κελεύοντος δὲ Πομπηίου παραδιδόναι τὰ ἐρύματα καὶ τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐπιστέλλειν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ χειρὶ, παραδέχεσθαι δὲ ἄλλως ἀπειρητο, πείθεται μὲν δυνασασχετῶν δὲ ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα*).

ἔστεφάνωσαν τείχη αὐτῆς. The festal decoration of the city, as Pompey drew near, is obviously the meaning. The words recall the description of the national celebration at the first feast of Dedication 1 Macc. iv. 57 *κατεκόσμησαν τὸ κατὰ πρόσωπον τοῦ ναοῦ στεφάνοις χρυσοῖς καὶ ἀσπίδιοις κ.τ.λ.*

Geiger, who admits this more obvious rendering into his translation, expresses his dissatisfaction with it on the ground that the clause presents no adequate parallel to *ἤνοιξαν πύλας*. He therefore suggests that the Hebrew words should rather have been rendered 'they surrendered the walls or fortresses,' the verb 𐤒𐤑𐤑 'to crown' having in the Chaldee the sense of 'abstulit.'

20 εἰσῆλθεν ὡς πατὴρ. Only at this point do we reach the actual entry of the conqueror within the walls. The writer does not concern himself with the delays caused by the action of Aristobulus and his supporters. Pompey and his army encamped at Jericho. Aristobulus offered to surrender, but had no control over his followers in Jerusalem, who shut the gates against Gabinus, Pompey's lieutenant. Pompey in anger marched upon Jerusalem. Faction within the walls was intensified by fear. The partisans of Aristobulus seized the Temple and its fortifications; the others threw open the gates, and placed in Pompey's hands the possession of their city and the disposal of their crown (*οἱ δὲ ἕτεροι δεξάμενοι τὴν στρατιὰν ἐνεχείρισαν Πομπηίῳ τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τὰ βασίλεια*, *Ant.* xiv. iv. 2).

Pompey entered the city as its lord and patron to defend it from those who wished Aristobulus the usurper to be their King and High Priest.

ἔστησε τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ. Compare

19 They made the rough paths even before their entering in, they opened the gates that led unto Jerusalem; her walls they crowned *with garlands*.

20 He entered in, as a father *entereth* into his sons' house, in peace.

He established his feet and made them very firm¹².

21 He occupied her strongholds, *yea*, and the wall of Jerusalem.

¹² Lit.
with much safety

22 For God led him in safety, because of their blindness.

23 He cut off their princes and every wise councillor; he poured out the blood of the dwellers in Jerusalem like the water of uncleanness,

Ps. xxx. (xxxix.) 9 ἔστησας ἐν εὐρυχώρῳ τοὺς πόδας μου. xxxix. (xl.) 3 καὶ ἔστησεν ἐπὶ πέτραν τοὺς πόδας μου.

21 κατελάβετο τὰς πυργοβάρεις αὐτῆς. This brings us to the last stage of Pompey's occupation of Jerusalem. Admitted within the walls, he was compelled to reduce the Temple and the adjacent fortifications by siege (see Ps. ii.). Their capture, it appears to us, is indicated in this line.

κατελάβετο. Cf. Num. xxi. 32; 1 Macc. i. 22; 2 Macc. x. 22.

τὰς πυργοβάρεις αὐτῆς. Cf. Ps. cxii. (cxiii.) 7 καὶ εὐθηνία ἐν τοῖς πυργοβάρεσιν σου (where πυργοβάρις renders יְצִרְתָּ 'palace').

This may possibly refer to the citadel or 'Baris' which lay to the north of the Temple, cf. Neh. ii. 8 στεγάζει τὰς πύλας τῆς βάρειως.

καὶ τὸ τεῖχος. Cf. ii. 1.

Hilgenfeld quotes Orosius, *Hist.* vi. 6: ipse (Pompeius) continuo subsecutus et a patribus urbe susceptus, sed a plebe muro templi repulsus, oppugnationem ejus intendit.

23 ἀπώλεσεν ἄρχοντας αὐτῶν. After the capture of the Temple Pompey took a bloody revenge upon the leaders of the Aristobulus party. Cf. Jos. *Ant.* xiv. iv. 4 καὶ τοὺς αἰτίους τοῦ πολέμου τῷ πελέκει ἐχρήσατο. *Bell. Jud.* i. vii. 6 καὶ τοὺς μὲν αἰτιωτάτους τοῦ πολέμου πελέκει κολάζει.

πάντα σοφὸν ἐν βουλῇ. Leading members of the Sanhedrin are clearly intended. The supporters of Aristobulus must have been largely represented in the National Council. It is impossible otherwise to account for the success and influence of Aristobulus. That they numbered a-

mongst them the most important of the priests, is a natural conclusion to be drawn from the Temple being held by the party, and by the priests having continued their functions throughout the blockade.

ἔξεχε τὸ αἷμα τῶν οἰκ. Ἱερ. The massacre of the Jews by the Roman soldiers has almost escaped notice in the chronicle of horrors which Jerusalem has experienced. Josephus speaks of 12,000 Jews slaughtered in the siege and capture of the Temple. Jos. *Ant.* xiv. iv. 5 φόνου δὲ ἦν πάντα ἀνάπλω. καὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων οὐ μὲν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων οἱ δὲ ὑπ' ἀλλήλων ἀνηροῦντο· εἶσι δὲ οἱ καὶ κατὰ κρημνῶν ἑαυτοὺς ἐρύπτου καὶ πῦρ ἀνιέτετε εἰς τὰς οἰκίας ἐνεπίμπραντο, τὰ γινόμενα καρτερῶν οὐχ ὑπομένοντες. ἔπεσον δὲ τῶν μὲν Ἰουδαίων εἰς μυρίους καὶ δισχιλίους Ῥωμαίων δὲ πάνν ὀλίγοι. Cf. *Bell. Jud.* i. vii. 5.

ἔξεχε. ὡς ὕδωρ ἀκαθαρσίας. For the metaphor ὡς ὕδωρ, cf. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 3 ἐξέχεαν τὸ αἷμα αὐτῶν ὡς ὕδωρ κύκλω Ἱερουσαλήμ, which passage the Psalmist had probably in his mind.

He has amplified the metaphor from ὡς ὕδωρ to ὡς ὕδωρ ἀκαθαρσίας according to his practice of introducing his own words into the quotations from Scripture, cf. on ὡς λίθον in ver. 5.

For one of the earliest instances of the occurrence of this metaphor, see *Records of the Past*, 2nd Series, vol. 1. p. 85 'An Erechite's Lament' line 3, 'Blood is flowing like water in Eulbar, the house of thy oracle.' For ὕδωρ ἀκαθαρσίας = the water used in removing uncleanness, see Num. xix. 9 ὕδωρ βαντισμοῦ, xxxi. 23 ὕδωρ ἀγνισμοῦ.

- ²⁴ ἀπήγαγε τοὺς υἱοὺς καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῶν, ὡς ἐγένησαν ἐν βεβηλώσει.
- ²⁵ ἐποίησαν κατὰ τὰς ἀκαθαρσίας αὐτῶν, καθὼς οἱ πατέρες αὐτῶν,
- ²⁶ ἐμίαναν Ἱερουσαλήμ καὶ τὰ ἡγιασμένα τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ θεοῦ.
- ²⁷ Ἐδικαιώθη ὁ θεὸς ἐν τοῖς κρίμασιν αὐτοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι τῆς γῆς,
- ²⁸ καὶ οἱ ὄσιοι τοῦ θεοῦ ὡς ἀρνία ἐν ἀκακίᾳ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν.

24 ἀπήγαγε τοὺς υἱοὺς καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῶν. The last detail in the description of the conqueror's dealings is the carrying away into captivity the children of the dwellers in Jerusalem. That Pompey carried away many captives appears from various sources of evidence: e.g. Joseph. *Ant.* XIV. iv. 4 ἐλήφθη δὲ αἰχμάλωτος καὶ Ἀψάλωμος θεῖος ἄμα καὶ πενθερὸς Ἀριστοβούλου. 5 ἐπήγετο δὲ (eis Ῥώμην) μετὰ τῆς γενεᾶς καὶ Ἀριστόβουλον δεδεμένον. δύο γὰρ ἦσαν αὐτῷ θυγατέρες καὶ τοιοῦτοι νιεῖς ὧν εἰς Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν ἀπέδρα, ὁ δὲ νεώτερος Ἀντίγονος συνεκομίζετο εἰς Ῥώμην ἅμα ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς.

The captives from Jerusalem swelled the number who were led in thousands through Rome on the occasion of the celebration of his great triumph (61). Plutarch mentions that 'the captives who walked in the procession (not to mention the chief of the pirates) were the son of Tigranes, king of Armenia, Zosima the wife of Tigranes, Aristobulus the king of Judea, &c. &c.'

We learn also from Philo's *De Legatione ad Caium* how numerous the Jewish captives were in Rome during the reign of Tiberius. And it can hardly be questioned that the great majority of these had been brought to the capital either by Pompey or by his lieutenants. Phil. *Legat. ad Cai.* § 23 πῶς οὖν ἀπεδέχετο τὴν πέραν τοῦ Τιβέρεως ποταμοῦ μεγάλην τῆς Ῥώμης ἀποτομὴν, ἣν οὐκ ἠγνόει κατεχομένην καὶ οἰκουμένην πρὸς Ἰουδαίων; Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ἀπελευθερωθέντες· αἰχμάλωτοι γὰρ ἄχθεντες εἰς Ἱταλίαν ὑπὸ τῶν κτησαμένων ἤλευθερώθησαν.

ἐν βεβηλώσει. βεβηλώσις in the LXX. occurs only in Lev. xxi. 4 οὐ μανθήσεται

ἐξάπινα ἐν τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ εἰς βεβήλωσιν αὐτοῦ. See i. 8.

ἐν βεβηλώσει seems here to mean 'in the time when they disregarded all laws of ceremonial cleanness.'

Looking back over these nine verses it is worth while noticing how closely we can identify the various details of the description on the assumption that Pompey is the foreign invader.

Thus in ver. 16 we have the far off place of his birth, and his tremendous victories over Tigranes and Mithridates: in ver. 17 he is yet at a distance in Syria when he determines upon a campaign in which Palestine is included; in ver. 18 his attention is attracted to the affairs of Jerusalem by the rival applicants and the representatives of the people, who all load him with gifts and flattery and hail him as their nation's deliverer; in ver. 19 his march into Palestine is conducted without opposition, the fortresses that barred the way are one after another surrendered without a blow, he finally enters Jerusalem amid public acclamation; in ver. 20 he stands among the people as their father to assist them and compose their differences; in ver. 21 he captures by force the Temple and its fortifications; in ver. 22 his success is so complete and the folly of the people so perverse, that it is as if God himself were guiding him on his way; in ver. 23 his relentless character shows itself towards those who tried to thwart him: princes and councillors are put to death, Jerusalem flows with blood; and in ver. 24 the climax is reached in the final scene, where this Deliverer of the people carries off into captivity thousands of their sons and daughters.

25 ἐποίησαν. The connection of

24 He carried away their sons and their daughters whom they had begotten in *their* defilement.

25 They *had done*¹³ according to their uncleanness, even as their fathers did, ¹³ Gr. *did*

26 They polluted Jerusalem and the things that had been dedicated unto the name of God.

27 God hath been justified in his judgements upon the nations of the earth,

28 And the saints of God are as innocent lambs in their midst.

this and the following verse with the section that has just closed is not obvious. They seem to belong more naturally to the description of Jewish vice in vv. 8—14. The most probable explanation is that the Psalmist here begins a recapitulation of his theme. Verses 25, 26 summarize the provocations of the people, vv. 27—32 testify the equity of Divine visitation. The connecting thought in this verse with the previous sentence is the captivity of 'the sons and daughters' of Jerusalem. Just as 'their fathers' had done wickedly and been carried captive to Babylon, so the Jews of this generation had done according to their uncleanness and had been carried away prisoners to Rome. Wellhausen explains *οἱ πατέρες* of the preceding generation who had committed the High-Priesthood into the hands of the Asmonean Princes. But so literal an interpretation of *οἱ πατέρες αὐτῶν* seems to us to be a needless and prosaic limitation of the sense.

26 ἐμίαναν Ἱερουσαλήμ καὶ τὰ ἡγιασμένα κ.τ.λ. Cf. i. 8 ἐβεβήλωσαν τὰ ἅγια κυρίου. ii. 3 οἱ υἱοὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐμίαναν τὰ ἅγια κυρίου, ἐβεβήλουν τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ. In all these passages a special reference seems to be made to the pollution of the sacrifices and sacred gifts by priests who were neglectful of the Levitical ceremonial. It is therefore interesting to note the similarity of the phraseology of these passages with the LXX. of Levit. xxi. xxii., which deals with the ceremonial purification of the sons of Aaron, e.g. ver. 6 ἅγιοι ἔσονται τῷ θεῷ αὐτῶν καὶ οὐ βεβηλώσουσι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν: ver. 12 (ὁ ἱερεὺς ὁ μέγας) οὐ βεβηλώσει τὸ ἡγιασμένον τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτοῦ. xxii. 2 οὐ βεβηλώσουσι τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἅγιόν μου ὅσα αὐτοὶ ἀγιάξουσί μοι: ἐγὼ κύριος: ver. 3 πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἂν προσέλθῃ ἀπὸ παντὸς τοῦ σπέρματος ὑμῶν πρὸς τὰ

ἅγια ὅσα ἂν ἀγιάξωσιν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ τῷ κυρίῳ καὶ ἡ ἀκαθαρσία αὐτοῦ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἢ, ἐξολοθρευθήσεται ἡ ψυχὴ ἐκεῖνη ἀπ' ἐμοῦ.

A good illustration of our passage is afforded by Assumpt. Mos. v. 3, 4 et contaminabunt iniquationibus domum servitutis suae...non enim sequentur veritatem Dei, sed quidam altarium inquinabunt de(decoris) muneribus quae imponent Domino, qui non sunt sacerdotes, sed servi de servis nati. τὰ ἡγιασμένα τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ θεοῦ are equivalent to τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ.

27 ἐδικαιώθη ὁ θεός. Cf. iii. 4, 5, iv. 9.

ἐν τοῖς κρίμασιν αὐτοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι τῆς γῆς, i.e. when He sends His judgements upon the nations of the earth, God's justice is seen and acknowledged, even by His saints who are in the midst of the calamities which He sends. How much more, the Psalmist seems to argue, when He sends His judgements upon His own chosen people, must His saints praise His name and recognize the righteous dealing of His chastisement.

28 οἱ ὅσιοι τοῦ θεοῦ. Cf. on iii. 10, iv. 7. For the expression in the Psalter see xxix. (xxx.) 4, xxx. (xxxii.) 23 &c.

ὡς ἀρνία ἐν ἀκακίᾳ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν. For the translator's use of ἐν ἀκακίᾳ instead of the adjective ἀκακα see note on vi. 8. The words very possibly contain an allusion to Lot (cf. 2 Pet. ii. 7), but the language of the simile is based probably upon Jer. xi. 19 ἐγὼ δὲ ὡς ἀρνίον ἀκακὸν ἀγόμενον τοῦ θύεσθαι. It was no doubt one in familiar use. Its occurrence here is interesting as affording a nearly contemporary illustration of the figure of speech employed by our LORD when addressing His disciples, Matt. x. 16 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς πρόβατα ἐν μέσῳ λύκων. Luke x. 3 ὡς ἀρνῆς ἐν μέσῳ λύκων.

²⁹ αἰνετὸς κύριος ὁ κρίνων πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ αὐτοῦ.

³⁰ ἰδοὺ δὴ, ὁ θεὸς, ἔδειξας ἡμῖν τὸ κρίμα σου ἐν τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ σου.

³¹ εἶδον οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν τὰ κρίματά σου, ὁ θεὸς, ἐδικαιώσαμεν τὸ ὄνομά σου τὸ ἔντιμον εἰς αἰῶνας·

³² ὅτι σὺ ἔ θεὸς τῆς δικαιοσύνης, κρίνων τὸν Ἰσραὴλ ἐν παιδείᾳ.

³³ Ἐπίστρεψον, ὁ θεὸς, τὸ ἔλεός σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς καὶ οἰκτείρησον ἡμᾶς,

³⁴ συνάγαγε τὴν διασπορὰν Ἰσραὴλ μετ' ἐλέου καὶ χρηστότητος·

³⁵ ὅτι ἡ πίστις σου μεθ' ἡμῶν, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐσκληρύναμεν τὸν τράχηλον ἡμῶν, καὶ σὺ παιδευτὴς ἡμῶν εἶ.

³⁶ μὴ ὑπερίδῃς ἡμᾶς, ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν, ἵνα μὴ καταπίῃ ἡμᾶς ἔθνη, μὴ ὄντος λυτρογμένου.

31 αὐτῶν Codd. (Wellh. conj. ἡμῶν).

32 σὺ ὁ θεὸς V, K, P, M, om. ὁ A, edd.

33 οἰκτήρησον Fabr. (cf. vii. 8).

34 συνάγαγε V, K, P, M, Fabr. συνήγαγε A? (Cerda). ἐλαίου P.

A similar metaphor is employed by the writer of Enoch, throughout his vision of Israel's history ch. lxxxix. &c.

Schöttgen (*Hor. Heb.* 1. 97) cites a Rabbinic saying from Tanch. fol. 10, 2. Hadrian said to Rabbi Jehuda: 'Great is the sheep that stands firm among seventy wolves.' He answered: 'Great is the Shepherd who rescues and protects it, but smiteth the wolves in the presence of the Lord.'

29 αἰνετὸς. Cf. iii. 2 τῷ θεῷ τῷ αἰνετῷ.

ὁ κρίνων πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν. Cf. ii. 36. Possibly a reminiscence of Gen. xviii. 25 ὁ κρίνων πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, οὐ ποιήσεις κρίσιν. If so, the probability that the example of Lot underlies vv. 27, 28 is greatly increased.

For the contents of the verse cf. Ps. ix. 9 καὶ αὐτὸς κρινεῖ τὴν οἰκουμένην ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ.

30 ἰδοὺ δὴ. Cf. 2 Sam. vii. 2 ἰδοὺ δὴ (כִּי הִנֵּנִי) ἐγὼ κατοικῶ ἐν οἴκῳ κεδρῶν, the only place in the LXX., according to Tromm, where it occurs. It is not

found in the N. T.

Cf. Aq. Job xiii. 15 (יְהוָה), 18 (כִּי-יִשְׁפֹּט). ἡμῖν, emphatic. God who judgeth the whole earth righteously (ver. 29) is righteous when He sendeth judgements upon Israel.

31 οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν. All the mss. read αὐτῶν. At first sight we should have expected ἡμῶν in a sentence occurring between ἔδειξας ἡμῖν and ἐδικαιώσαμεν, and Wellhausen boldly translates 'unsere Augen.' In support of this conjecture may be cited ix. 3, where the mss. show a confusion between ἡμῶν and αὐτῶν, and the advantage of the reading is obvious, since it maintains the continuity of thought from the preceding verse.

The reading of the mss. is however capable of a good explanation; 'the eyes of the Gentiles look upon thy judgements, but it is we, the saints of God, who not only beheld but justified his ways.' The αὐτῶν of this verse must then be understood like the αὐτῶν of ver. 28 to refer to the τὰ ἔθνη of ver. 27; or even to the subject of vv. 25, 26, the profane Jews.

29 The LORD is worthy to be praised that judgeth all the earth in his righteousness.

30 Behold now, O God, thou hast shown to us thy judgement in thy righteousness.

31 Our¹⁴ eyes have seen thy judgements, O God; we have justified thy name that is honoured for evermore. ¹⁴ Txt. *their*

32 For thou art the righteous God, that judgeth Israel with chastening.

33 O God, turn thy mercy upon us and have compassion upon us.

34 Gather together the dispersed of Israel with mercy and lovingkindness.

35 For thy faithfulness is with us; and when we stiffen our neck, thou dost chasten us¹⁵.

36 Forsake us not, O our God, lest the heathen should swallow us up, and there be none to deliver: ¹⁵ Gr. and *we have stiffened... and thou art our chastener*

ἔδικαιώσαμεν. See on ver. 27.

τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἔντιμον. Cf. Dt. xxviii. 58 φοβείσθαι τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἔντιμον. In Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 14 καὶ ἔντιμον τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῶν ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ, either ὄνομα is a corruption of *αἷμα* or the LXX. and Theodot. read מַמְצ' for מַמְד.

32 ὅτι σὺ. This clause may be taken in three different ways; (1) as the summary of the foregoing sentences = 'for thou art the God of righteousness;' (2) as an introduction to ver. 33 = 'Seeing that thou art...; therefore turn;' (3) as expegetic of ἐδικαιώσαμεν = 'We justified Thy name... that Thou art the God of righteousness.'

The last method seems to be most suitable to the context.

ὁ θεὸς τῆς δικαιοσύνης. Cf. Ps. iv. 1 ὁ θεὸς τῆς δικαιοσύνης μου.

ἐν παιδείᾳ. Cf. Eccus. iv. 17 καὶ βασανίσει (σοφία) αὐτὸν ἐν παιδείᾳ αὐτῆς. See on vii. 3, 4, 8, x. 3.

34 συνάγαγε τὴν διασποράν. On the gathering together of 'the dispersed' Israelites see note on xi. 3, 4; and for διασπορά see ix. 2; John vii. 35.

Compare for this passage Is. xlix. 6 τὴν διασποράν τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἐπιστρέψαι. Ps. cxlvi. 2 τὰς διασποράς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἐπισυνάξει.

The general tenour of the passage may be illustrated by Apoc. Bar. lxxxviii. 7 Si enim hæc ita feceritis semper recordabitur vestri is qui omni tempore pollicitus est pro nobis illis qui præstantiores nobis erant, quod non in perpetuum oblivisceretur, aut derelinqueret semen nostrum,

sed misericordia multa colligeret denuo omnes qui dispersi sunt.

35 ἡ πίστις σου. πίστις is here used in the sense of 'faithfulness,' the quality of one who keeps faith and fulfils a promise: see xiv. 1. In this sense it is not common, but cf. Lam. iii. 23 πολλὴ ἡ πίστις σου, 'great is thy faithfulness.' The Hebrew נְכוּנָה is in the Psalter generally rendered ἀλήθεια.

καὶ ἡμεῖς...καὶ σὺ. Cf. on vii. 7. ἐσκληρόναμεν. For the phrase 'to stiffen the neck' רָקַע צַוְעַתְּךָ, cf. 2 Chron. xxx. 8 μὴ σκληρόνητε τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν (v. 6 τοὺς τραχήλους ὑμῶν, as the Hebr.). Neh. ix. 16 ἐσκληρῶναν τὸν τράχηλον αὐτῶν. Jer. vii. 26, xix. 15. In all these passages the words 'as your fathers' accompany the phrase and point back to its Deuteronomic use, Deut. x. 16 τὸν τράχηλον οὐ σκληρυνεῖτε.

36 μὴ ὑπερίδης, lit. 'do not overlook us and neglect us.'

The word ὑπεριδεῖν is found in the LXX. with this its natural signification, as in Deut. xxii. 1 μὴ ἰδὼν τὸν μόσχον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου ἢ τὸ πρόβατον αὐτοῦ πλανώμενα ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ὑπερίδης αὐτὰ (מִן הַמִּן הַתְּעַלְמִים). Ps. liv. (lv.) 1 καὶ μὴ ὑπερίδης τὴν δέησίν μου (וְאַל-תִּתְעַלְמִים מִתְּהַתְּעַלְמִים).

It is also used to translate quite a different word, e.g. Deut. iii. 26 'the LORD was wroth with me for your sakes' (καὶ ὑπερεῖδε κύριος = הִתְעַבַּר ה' בְּיָ), where the Greek word is either an intentional modi-

³⁷ καὶ σὺ ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς,
καὶ ἐπὶ σέ ἠλπίσαμεν, κύριε.

³⁸ καὶ ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἀφεξόμεθά σου,
ὅτι χρηστὰ τὰ κρίματά σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς.

³⁹ ἡμῖν καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ἡμῶν ἡ εὐδοκία εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,
κύριε σωτὴρ ἱμῶν, οὗ καλεγεθσόμεθα ἔτι τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον.

⁴⁰ Αἰνετὸς κύριος ἐν τοῖς κρίμασι αὐτοῦ ἐν στόματι ὁσίων,

⁴¹ καὶ σὺ εὐλογημένος, Ἰσραὴλ, ὑπὸ κυρίου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

Θ. ψαλμὸς τῷ σαλωμῶν εἰς ἔλεγχον.

IX. Ἐν τῷ ἀπαχθῆναι Ἰσραὴλ ἐν ἀποικεσία εἰς γῆν
ἄλλοτρίαν,
ἐν τῷ ἀποστήναι αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ κγριοῦ τοῦ λυτρωσαμένου αὐτοὺς,

³⁷ καὶ A ('pæne deletum' Cerda, qui conj. *εαὶ* vel potius *εὰ* (cf. Job xxv. 6) vel *καὶ*).

³⁸ οὐκ ἀφεξόμεθα V, K, P, M: om. οὐκ A (Cerda). Fabr. 'forte ἀντεξόμεθα.'

³⁹ σαλευθσόμεθα V, K, P, M, Hilg. Geig. Fritsch. Pick. σαλευθσώμεθα A, Fabr. Wellh.

⁴⁰ ἀνετὸς A, Cerda ('*liber*,' '*solutus*').

¹ ἀποικεσία P.

fication of the Hebrew or has arisen from a confusion of the root גבול with the preposition *ἐπὶ*.

ἵνα μὴ καταπῆγῃ ἡμᾶς ἔθνη. If, as is most probable, the Psalmist alludes to the Romans, we may compare the expression of dread, which the chief priests and the Pharisees uttered at a later period, 'the Romans will come and take away our place and nation' (John xi. 47, 48).

For *καταπῆγῃ*, cf. Num. xvi. 34 *μήποτε καταπῆγῃ ἡμᾶς ἡ γῆ*. Lam. ii. 16 *διήνοιξαν ἐπὶ σέ στόμα αὐτῶν πάντες οἱ ἐχθροὶ σου...* καὶ εἶπαν κατεπιόμεν αὐτήν. Hab. i. 13 *ἐν τῷ καταπίνειν ἀσεβῆ τὸν δίκαιον*.

μὴ ὄντος λυτρουμένου. See note on ver. 12. Observe *μὴ* in the hypothetical clause; but in ver. 12 *οὐκ ὄντος* states the fact.

³⁷ ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς. Possibly a reminiscence of Hab. i. 12 *οὐχὶ σὺ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κύριε ὁ θεὸς ὁ ἅγιός μου*.

For *ἀπ' ἀρχῆς* 'of old' referring to God's earliest dealings with the chosen people, cf. Ps. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 2 *μνήσθητι τῆς συναγωγῆς σου ἧς ἐκτίσσω ἀπ' ἀρχῆς*.

³⁸ οὐκ ἀφεξόμεθά σου. See on v. 9. The meaning is 'We will not swerve from following thee: we will not cease

to call upon thee; for our confidence in Thy righteousness is complete.' Cf. Ps. cxix. 102 'I have not turned aside from thy judgements.'

χρηστὰ. Cf. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 39 *τὰ γὰρ κρίματά σου χρηστὰ*.

³⁹ ἡμῖν καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ἡμῶν ἡ εὐδοκία. The words *ἡμῖν καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ἡμῶν* here introduce a blessing. It is striking to compare them with the self-pronounced curse of the people in Matt. xxvii. 25 *καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς πᾶς ὁ λαὸς εἶπεν Ἐὶ αἷμα αὐτοῦ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ τέκνα ἡμῶν*. Cf. Acts ii. 39 *ὕμιν γὰρ ἔστω ἡ ἐπαγγελία καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς εἰς μακρὰν οὔσι*.

ἡ εὐδοκία. *εὐδοκία* is used here as usual of the Divine favour and good-will. See on iii. 4.

It is not clear whether *ἡ εὐδοκία* expresses an assertion or a wish, whether we should supply *ἔσται* (*ἔστω*) or *εἴη* (*ἔστω*). The point must be determined by the reading to be adopted in the following clause, *σαλευθσόμεθα* or *σαλευθσώμεθα*.

κύριε σωτὴρ ἡμῶν. Cf. Isai. xliiii. 11 *ἐγὼ ὁ θεὸς καὶ οὐκ ἔστι παρεξ ἐμοῦ σῶζων*. lx. 16 *γνώσῃ ὅτι ἐγὼ κύριος ὁ σῶζων σε*. Ecclus. li. 1 *αἰνέσω σε θεὸν τὸν σωτήρᾱ*

37 And thou art our God from the beginning, and upon thee have we set our hope, O LORD.

38 And we will not depart from thee, for thy judgements are gracious towards us.

39 Upon us and upon our children be thy good pleasure for ever, O LORD our Saviour, that we be not¹⁶ moved again for ever. ¹⁶ Gr. *we shall not be*

40 The LORD is worthy to be praised in the mouth of his saints for the sake of his judgements,

41 And blessed art thou of the LORD, O Israel, for evermore.

PSALM IX.

A Psalm of Solomon: 'For a rebuke.'

I When Israel was led away captive into a strange land, because¹ they departed from the LORD which redeemed them; ¹ Gr. *when*

μον. Bar. iv. 22 παρὰ τοῦ αἰώνιου σω-
τῆρος ὑμῶν.

σαλευθῆσόμεθα. The Ind. is to be expected after οὐ. The form *σαλευθησόμεθα* is in all probability a mere itacism.

For the words cf. Ps. ix. 27 (x. 6) οὐ μὴ σαλευθῶ, xxix. (xxx.) 7. xv. (xvi.) 8 ἵνα μὴ σαλευθῶ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. cxii. (cxiii.) 6 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα οὐ σαλευθήσεται.

ἔτι τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον. Cf. xv. 14 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον. The idiom is found in the LXX. e.g. Ex. xiv. 13; Is. xiii. 20; and is frequent in the other versions, Aq. Symm. Theod.

40 αἰνετὸς κύριος. Cf. ver. 29.

ἐν τοῖς κρίμασιν αὐτοῦ, i.e. on account of the justice of his judgements.

41 καὶ σὺ εὐλογημένος. The usual doxology is expanded by the blessing pronounced on Israel, for which cf. Num. vi. 26, xxiv. 1; Deut. xxvi. 15. So Ps. iii. 9 τοῦ κυρίου ἡ σωτηρία καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν λαόν σου ἡ εὐλογία σου, xxviii. (xxix.) 11.

For *εὐλογημένος...ὑπὸ κυρίου* cf. Gen. xxiv. 31 εὐλογητὸς κύριος (v. l. κύριος) where Procop. in *Cat. Niceph.* p. 299 says τὸ 'Εβραϊκὸν ἔχει' ηὐλογημένος ὑπὸ κυρίου (Field's *Hex.* i. 39).

Ps. IX.—*Argument.* The Psalm appears to fall easily into three parts.

I. 1—6.

(a) 1, 2. In the first two verses the situation is put before us. Israel is captive, and dispersed.

(b) 3—6 give the reason in a rather indirect form.

Israel had sinned, though secretly, and

God saw it, as, in fact, He sees all acts, good or bad.

II. 7—15.

(a) 7—10. Every man makes his own fate. Righteousness results in life: iniquity in death to the doers.

(β) 11—15. He who has sinned, however,—as Israel has done—may still hope for pardon if he repents.

III. 16—19.

Since, then, God is forgiving will He not have mercy upon Israel, in remembrance of His ancient choice and covenant? God is their hope, may He shew them mercy.

The general character of the Psalm is historical and religious, not political. It deals with very much the same topics, and in much the same strain as the last part (v. 27—41) of Ps. viii.; and it is more retrospective than any of the other Psalms.

I Whatever the probability that the first Psalm contains a retrospect over a long period of years, there can be no doubt that here the Babylonian captivity is referred to.

ἀπαχθῆναι...ἐν ἀποικεσίᾳ. Cf. 2 Kings xxiv. 15 ἀπήγαγεν εἰς ἀποικεσίαν (הָלַךְ לְחַיָּב) 16 ἤγαγεν αὐτοὺς...μετοικεσίαν (הָלַךְ...דְּמַיָּבָוּ). Cf. 'children of the captivity' *viol. ἀποικεσίας*, Ezr. vi. 16.

ἐν τῷ ἀποστ. We have rendered 'because' in preference to 'when' as it seems obvious that the reason for the captivity is being given, not the moment when it took place.

² ἀπερρίψησαν ἀπὸ κληρονομίας ἧς ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς κύριος
ἐν παντὶ ἔθνει,

ἐπὶ διασπορᾷ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦ θεοῦ,

³ ἵνα δικαιοθῆς, ὁ θεός, ἐν τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ σου ἐν ταῖς
ἀνομίαις ἡμῶν.

⁴ ὅτι σὺ κριτὴς δίκαιος ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς λαοὺς τῆς γῆς.

⁵ οὐ γὰρ κρυβήσεται ἀπὸ τῆς γνώσεώς σου πᾶς ποιῶν κακὰ,

⁶ καὶ αἱ δικαιοσύναι τῶν ὀσίων σου ἐνώπιόν σου, κύριε.
καὶ ποῦ κρυβήσεται ἄνθρωπος ἀπὸ τῆς γνώσεώς σου;

⁷ Ὁ θεός, τὰ ἔργα ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκλογῇ καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ τῆς
ψυχῆς ἡμῶν,
τοῦ ποιῆσαι δικαιοσύνην καὶ ἀδικίαν ἐν ἔργοις χειρῶν
ἡμῶν.

⁸ καὶ ἐν τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ σου ἐπισκέπητι γίους ἀνθρώπων.

⁹ ὁ ποιῶν δικαιοσύνην θησαυρίζει ζωὴν ἑαυτῷ παρὰ κυρίῳ,
καὶ ὁ ποιῶν ἄδικα αὐτὸς αἴτιος τῆς ψυχῆς ἐν ἀπωλείᾳ.

2 ἧς ita V, K, P, M, ἦ A.

3 αὐτῶν edd. Hilg.¹ Fritsch., corr. Hilg.² ἡμῶν A, V, K, P, M.

6 καὶ ποῦ V, K, P, M. καὶ οὐ A.

τῆς γνώσεώς σου ὁ θεός V, K.

7 ἐξουσία V, (?) K, P, M, Hilg. conj., ita Fritsch. Pick. ἐξουσία A, Cerda
Fabr. Geiger.

ἔργα ἡμῶν ἐν εὐλογῇ A.

8 ἐπισκέπτεις A.

υἶος M.

λυτρωσαμένου. Not, as viii. 12 and 36,
λυτρουμένου=goél, but as in Deut. xiii. 5
τοῦ λυτρωσαμένου σε ἐκ τῆς δουλείας. The
deliverance from Egypt is meant here, as
there.

2 ἀπερρίψησαν—ἐν παντὶ ἔθνει. We
have taken these words together, in the
belief that the passage is a reminiscence
of Deut. iv. 27, διασπερὲν Κύριος ὑμᾶς
ἐν παντὶ ἔθνει. This passage is, in fact,
the ῥήμα τοῦ θεοῦ referred to just after-
wards, as receiving its fulfilment. The
strong word ἀπορρίπτω is probably taken
from Jer. xvi. 13 καὶ ἀπορρίψω ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ
τῆς γῆς ταύτης. xxii. 26 καὶ ἀπορρίψω
σε...εἰς γῆν οὐ οὐκ ἐτέχθης ἐκεῖ.

διασπορά. See on viii. 34.

3 ἵνα δικαιοθῆς, see on ii. 16. The
language here closely resembles that of
Ps. l. 6 (li. 4), ὅπως ἂν δικαιοθῆς ἐν τοῖς
λόγοις σου. Cf. viii. 7.

ἡμῶν. The reading αὐτῶν was a slip
of Hilgenfeld's.

4 κριτῆς, ii. 19, 36, iv. 28.

5 For the omniscience of the Al-
mighty cf. ii. 18, viii. 8, xiv. 5.

The closest parallel is to be found in
Job xxxiv. 22 οὐδὲ ἔσται τόπος τοῦ κρυ-
βῆναι τοὺς ποιοῦντας τὰ ἄνομα. The se-
quence of thought should be noticed.

v. 5, b. God sees sinful actions,

6, a. and righteous ones;

6, b. where then shall a man be
hidden from this knowledge?

οὐ...πᾶς. See ii. 11, xiv. 3.

6 Cf. Matt. vi. 1—4 προσέχετε [δὲ]
τὴν δικαιοσύνην (v. 1. ἐλεημοσύνην) ὑμῶν
μὴ ποιεῖν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων... (2)
ὅταν οὖν ποιῆς ἐλεημοσύνην κ.τ.λ.... (4)
καὶ ὁ πατήρ σου ὁ βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ
ἀποδώσει σοι. This passage finds an
interesting illustration in our Psalm, if,
as is probable enough, δικαιοσύναι here
is used in the special sense of almsgiving.
We have preferred to let the more general
rendering 'righteous acts' stand in the

2 They were cast away among every nation, from out of the inheritance which the LORD gave them : that Israel might be dispersed according to the word of God ;

3 That thou mightest be justified, O God, in thy righteousness by reason of our transgressions.

4 For thou art a just Judge over all the peoples of the earth.

5 For there shall not be hidden from thy knowledge any one that doeth evil,

6 And the righteous acts of thy saints are before thee, O LORD ; and where shall a man be hidden from thy knowledge ?

7 O God, our works are in our choice, yea, in the power of our own soul : to do either righteousness or iniquity in the works of our hands.

8 And in thy righteousness dost thou visit the sons of men.

9 Whoso doeth righteousness layeth up for himself life at the LORD'S hand : and whoso doeth wickedness is guilty of his own soul to destroy it.

text, but as a fact, to the Jewish mind the acts included would be of two kinds principally: (a) ceremonial observances, (b) works of mercy. When the authors (or author) of 4 Esdras and Apoc. Baruch speak of 'a treasure of works laid up with the most High' (Esdr. vi.^a 50), or 'the treasures wherein is gathered together the righteousness (iustitia, doubtless = δικαιοσύνη) of those that have been justified in the world (creatura),' or even when our Lord speaks of 'laying up treasure in heaven,' the works and the treasure would alike mean to their immediate hearers such definite acts of charity as are enumerated in Matt. xxv. 35—46. Similar works are those of which St James speaks (ii. 14 sqq.) as is manifest from the examples he there gives, and the reward which God sends even in this life to the doers of them, forms the main subject of the Book of Tobit. See also v. 9 of this Psalm.

That δικαιοσύνη in Matt. vi. 1 = ἐλεημοσύνη is obvious not only from other considerations, but more particularly from the emphatic οὖν in verse 2, and from the fact that later scribes have conspired to substitute ἐλεημ. for δικ. in verse 1. On the Hebrew equivalents and LXX. renderings see Dr Hatch's statement in *Essays on Biblical Greek*, p. 49 sqq.

δικαιοσύναι in the plural occurs nine times in the LXX. (acc. to Tromm) and once in Ecclus. (xliv. 10). Three of the passages occur in Ezekiel. In seven cases

it is the equivalent of דִּקְיָוּת ; once (Ez. iii. 20) it stands for דִּקְיָוָה . The passage in Ecclus. is worth quoting, ἀλλ' ἢ οὗτοι ἄνδρες ἐλέους ὧν αἱ δικαιοσύναι οὐκ ἐπελήσθησαν. Here again the idea of ἔλεος occurs in close connection with that of righteousness.

Another document as yet inedited in which the plural occurs with some frequency, is the Greek text of the Testament of Abraham.

The general conclusion of the foregoing is that we seem to be justified in attaching the special meaning of 'works of mercy' to δικαιοσύναι in this passage.

καὶ τοῦ. A reads καὶ οὖ, which is probably a reminiscence of v. 5 οὐ γὰρ κρυβήσεται.

7 See note on p. 95.

8 ἐπισκέπη. The active form read by A never occurs in the LXX. A close parallel to this is Ps. viii. (ix.) 5 τίς ἐστιν ... υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου, ὅτι ἐπισκέπη αὐτόν ;

9 The meaning of δικαιοσύνη in this verse seems to differ from that in v. 8. The δικαιοσύνη of God in this latter passage is justice, impartiality. That of the righteous in v. 9 is practically the same as the δικαιοσύναι of v. 6 ; and the contrast between ὁ ποιῶν δικαιοσύνην and ὁ ποιῶν ἄδικα will be well illustrated by such chapters as Ezekiel xviii. and xxxiii., where various acts of each kind are specified.

θησαυρίζει ζωὴν. See above on v. 6 reff. to Esdras and Baruch. In the O. T.

- ¹⁰ τὰ γὰρ κρίματα κυρίου ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ κατ' ἄνδρα καὶ οἶκον.
¹¹ τίνι χρηστεύσῃ, ὁ θεὸς, εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις τὸν κύριον;
¹² καθαρῖσει ἐν ἁμαρτίαις ψυχὴν ἐν ἐξομολογήσει, ἐν ἐξηγορίαις.
¹³ ὅτι δειχθήνῃ ἡμῖν καὶ τοῖς προσώποις ἡμῶν περὶ πάντων.
¹⁴ καὶ τίνι ἀφήσει ἁμαρτίας, εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἡμαρτηκόσι;
¹⁵ δικαίους εὐλογήσεις καὶ οὐκ εὐθυνεῖς περὶ ὧν ἡμαρτον, καὶ ἡ χρηστότης σου περὶ ἁμαρτάνοντας ἐν μεταμελείᾳ.

¹⁶ Καὶ νῦν σὺ ὁ θεὸς, καὶ ἡμεῖς [ὁ] λαὸς ὃν ἠγάπησας, ἴδε καὶ οἴκτειρον, ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ, ὅτι σοί ἔσμεν, καὶ μὴ ἀποστήσης ἔλεόν σου ἀφ' ἡμῶν, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιθῶνται ἡμῖν.
¹⁷ ὅτι σὺ ἤρετίσω τὸ σπέρμα Ἀβραὰμ παρὰ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη,

12 ἐξομολογήσει V, K, P, M. ὁμολογήσει A.

16 καὶ ἡμεῖς—οἴκτειρον om. A. Per homocot. ὁ θεός. σοί V, K, P. σου A, M (?). ἀποστήσης. ἀποστήσεις A.

17 ἤρετίσω V. Cerda Gr. ἤρέτισε, Lat. elegisti. Fabr. ἠρέτεσας. παρὰ om. A, V; supplevit Fabr.

we have similar language in Prov. ii. 7 *θησαυρίζει τοῖς κατωθούσι σωτηρίαν*, and similar thought in Tob. iv. 9 (11) *ἂ προσος of almsgiving, θέμα γὰρ ἀγαθὸν θησαυρίζει σεαυτῷ εἰς ἡμέραν ἀνάγκης.*

παρὰ κυρίῳ is exactly the 'apud altissimum' of Esdras.

αἷτιος τῆς ψυχῆς. The word *αἷτιος* seems to occur only once in the canonical books, 1 Sam. xxii. 22 *ἐγὼ εἰμὶ αἷτιος τῶν ψυχῶν τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ πατρός σου.* In Bel and the Dragon, v. 42 we have *αἷτιος τῆς ἀπωλείας.*

ἐν ἀπωλείᾳ by destroying his soul—because he destroys it.

10 τὰ γὰρ κρίματα. The connection is this: the good man reaps life, the bad man death, for God is just and distinguishes between man and man, between house and house. Cf. ii. 38 *τοῦ διαστείλαι ἀπὸ μέσον δικαίου καὶ ἁμαρτωλοῦ.*

κατ' ἄνδρα καὶ οἶκον. See iii. 9, 10, where the ideas are throughout similar to those here and in v. 12. We should get a simpler sequence of thought were we to make v. 12 change places with v. 11, but the mss. give no support to this.

11 χρηστεύομαι, not found in the LXX., occurs in 1 Cor. xiii. 4 *ἡ ἀγάπη ... χρηστεύεται.* No earlier authority is quoted for it, so that the occurrence of the word may serve towards determining the date of this Version.

12 καθαρῖσει. The subject of the verb is God: this is determined by the closely similar passage iii. 10. Cf. also xviii. 6.

ἐν ἁμαρτίαις, 'in the case of sin.'
ἐν ἐξομολογήσει etc. 'by means of' here practically equivalent to 'on condition of.' The *ψυχὴν ἐν ἐξομολογήσει* is equivalent to *ψυχὴν ἐξομολογουμένην.* Cf. *ἄνδρος ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ* iv. 11, *παντὸς ἐν φόβῳ* vi. 8, *ἡ μαρτυρία ἐν νόμῳ* x. 5. The reading of A *ὁμολογήσει* should be noted. This form is not found in the LXX. or N. T. Diod. Sic. (xvii. 68) has it in the sense of 'confession' and it is not unlikely to be correct here, but is unsupported by other mss. *ἐν ἐξηγορίαις* is in all probability a duplicate rendering of *ἐν ἐξομολογήσει*, cf. Job xxii. 22, LXX. *ἐξηγορίαν* = Symm. *ἐξομολόγησιν*; xxxiii. 26 LXX. *ἐξηγορία* = Theodot. *μετὰ ἐξομολογήσεως.*

10 For the judgments of the LORD are in righteousness according to *each* man and his house.

11 With whom wilt thou deal graciously, O God, save with them that call upon the LORD?

12 He will cleanse the soul that hath sinned², if it make confession and acknowledgment².

13 For upon us and upon our faces is shame because of all *these* things.

14 And to whom will he forgive sins, save unto them that have committed sin?

15 The righteous thou wilt bless and wilt not correct them for the sins that they have committed: and thy kindness is toward them that sin, *if so be* they repent³.

16 And now thou art *our* God, and we are the people whom thou hast loved: behold and have pity, O God of Israel, for we are thine, and remove not thy mercy from us, that they set not upon us.

17 For thou didst choose the seed of Abraham before all the nations,

ἐξηγορία. The word occurs twice in Job (see Index), and the verb *ἐξαγορεύω* in Ps. xxxi. (xxxii.) 5 *ἐξαγορεύσω κατ' ἐμοῦ τὴν ἀνομιαν μου τῷ κυρίῳ*. The argument is: God forgives sins. To whom then? Naturally to those who have committed them. There is hope, then, for the sinner.

13 αἰσχύνη. The language seems to be based on Dan. ix. 7 *καὶ ἡμῶν ἡ αἰσχύνη τοῦ προσώπου*. Another variation is found in Bar. ii. 7 *ἡμῶν δὲ καὶ τοῖς πατρίσιν ἡμῶν ἡ αἰσχύνη τῶν προσώπων*, where the plural of *πρόσωπον* occurs as in this passage.

14 ἀφήμι. occurs again only in Ps. xvii. There it is found thrice. In v. 29 and 45 it clearly = to allow. In v. 11 two renderings are possible, 'to let go' and 'to forsake.' See further *in loc.* ἀφιέναι ἀμαρτίας occurs with some frequency in the LXX., e.g. Exod. xxxii. 31; Ps. xxv. 19.

15 οὐκ εὐθύνεις. The uncompounded verb causes some little difficulty. The meaning required is 'thou wilt not exact the full penalty,' 'wilt correct them with judgment.' In this sense it is also found in 3 Macc. ii. 17 *μὴ ἐκδικήσης ἡμᾶς ἐν τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ μηδὲ εὐθύνης ἡμᾶς ἐν βεβηλώσει* (cf. εὐθύνη, 3 Macc. iii. 28 *τὴν οὐσαν τοῦ ἐμπίπτουτος ὑπὸ τῆν εὐθύνην λήψεται*).

Elsewhere in the LXX. it is almost synonymous with *κατεθύνω*, and stands for a process which was eminently desirable, and desired by the just man.

μεταμέλεια. Only in Hos. xi. 9. The *ἐν* here again expresses the condition under which God's goodness visits the sinner. See note on ver. 12. *περὶ ἀμαρτάνωντας ἐν μεταμελείᾳ* might have been equally well rendered *περὶ ἀμαρτωλοῦς μεταμελομένουσ.*

On the importance of 'repentance' in the doctrinal system of the Rabbins see *Pirke Aboth* iv. 15, 'R. Liezer ben Jacob said...Repentance and good works are as a shield against punishment,' with Taylor's note (*Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*, p. 84). The verse reminds us of the distinction between 'the just' and 'the sinner...that repented' (Luke xv. 7, 10).

16 ἠγάπησας. For the aorist cf. Isai. xliiii. 4 *ἐγὼ σε ἠγάπησα* (ἠγάπησας).

ἐπιθῶνται. The subject is not expressed. The 3rd Plur. is here used indefinitely, reproducing the Heb. idiom. Cf. Gen. xxix. 2 *ἐπότιζον*, 1 Kings i. 2 *ζητησάτωσαν*.

17 ἤρετσω. Only in xvii. 5. The best parallel is in Ez. xx. 5 *ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἤρετιστα τὸν οἶκον Ἰσραὴλ*.

¹⁸ καὶ ἔθου τὸ ὄνομά σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, κύριε,
καὶ οὐ καταπαύσῃ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

¹⁹ ἐν διαθήκῃ διέθου τοῖς πατράσιν ἡμῶν περὶ ἡμῶν,
καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐλπιοῦμεν ἐπὶ σὲ ἐν ἐπιστροφῇ ψυχῆς ἡμῶν.

²⁰ τοῦ κυρίου ἢ ἐλεημοσύνη ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰσραὴλ εἰς τὸν
αἰῶνα καὶ ἔτι.

20 ἢ ἐλεημοσύνη ἢ A, V, Fabr. etc.: delevit Fritzsche. om. ἢ K, P, M: om. τὸν ante οἶκον V, K, P, M.
καὶ ἔτι add. A τέλος.

18 καὶ ἔθου τὸ ὄνομά σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, κύριε. Cf. Ecclus. xxxiii. 12 (xxxvi. 17) ἐλεήσον λαὸν, κύριε, κεκλημένον ἐπ' ὄνοματί σου. Is. xliii. 7, lxiii. 19. Jas. ii. 7. καὶ οὐ καταπαύσῃ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. This, the reading of all MSS., can only bear one meaning. Thou wilt not desist for ever—desist, that is, from setting thy name upon us, or from choosing us. Geiger 'und nicht wirst du ablassen ewiglich.' Wellh. 'und wirst nicht ewiglich feiern.' Pick 'wilt not desist for ever.' But it seems exceedingly doubtful if καταπαύομαι will bear this meaning. In the LXX. it is used in several ways, e.g. of God resting from his works (in Gen. i.), of any one leaving off doing a particular thing (but always with a participle, κατέπαυσε λαλῶν etc.), transitively of giving rest from enemies, etc., and of making a thing cease, destroying it. But no close parallel to the sense wanted here is to be found.

There is an obvious correction however which has something in its favour. If we read $\sigma\gamma$ for $\sigma\gamma$, we get the meaning, 'thou wilt abide or rest for ever,' and it is in favour of this, that we find Jerusalem spoken of as the κατὰπανοίς of God (Ps. cxxxi. (cxxxii.) 14 αὕτη ἢ κατὰπανοίς μου εἰς αἰῶνα αἰῶνος' ὡδε κατοικήσω, ὅτι ἡρετισάμην αὐτήν), a passage which is on the whole very like the one before us. Compare also Ecclus. xxxiii. 13, (xxxvi. 18) Οἰκτείρησον πόλιν ἀγμίσματός σου Ἱερουσαλήμ, πόλιν καταπαύματός σου. In these Psalms again we have a similar expression, vii. 5 ἐν τῷ κατασκροῦν τὸ ὄνομα σου ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν ἐλεηθσόμεθα. The principal objection to this reading is that we still have to supply something in translation. Nothing is said of the place where God is to dwell. In spite of this we believe that the emendation gives a more intelligible meaning, and with more correct

Greek, than the common text.

The reading of the MSS. might be illustrated by Aquila's rendering of Jer. xxxi. (cxxxviii.) $\zeta\beta$, καί γε τὸ σπέρμα Ἰσραὴλ καταπαύσῃ τοῦ μὴ εἶναι ἔθνος ἐνώπιόν μου. The sense then would be 'and wilt not suffer it (thy name) to cease from among us for ever.'

19 ἐν διαθήκῃ διέθου may possibly represent the Hebrew infin. absolute, 'verily Thou didst covenant.'

ἐπιστροφή, again only in xvi. 11. See on v. 19, and the title of vii. Here it has an intransitive sense, = 'the turning again,' not 'the restoration.' The 'covenant' forms, of course, a very common theme with O.T. writers. It occurs most prominently perhaps in Gen. xv. 18 διέθετο κύριος τῷ Ἀβραμ διαθήκην, λέγων, Τῷ σπέρματί σου δώσω τὴν γῆν ταύτην. Cf. also Jer. xxxi. (cxxxviii.) 32 οὐ κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην ἣν διεθέμην τοῖς πατράσιν αὐτῶν. xxxiv. (xli.) 13; Neh. ix. 8.

20 The form of this verse gives a possibility of two renderings. It may be either a statement or a wish. But the latter seems most probable. A verse of similar form (xii. 7) is continued by means of optatives.

It is very noticeable that Psalms ix. —xii. each of them contain a verse precisely similar in form. In ix. x. xi. such a verse ends the Psalm. In xii. it is supplemented by a further prayer. In the rest of the collection the endings are dissimilar, only iv. 29 resembles this, and there again it is a wish, not a statement, being introduced with γένοιτο.

τοῦ κυρίου ἢ ἐλεημοσύνη is probably not the same as τοῦ κυρίου τὸ ἔλεος in xi. 9. The ἐλεημοσύνη of the Lord is his *righteousness* displayed in mercy: ἐλεημοσύνη represents $\eta\lambda\eta\sigma\eta$ in the original (see note on ver. 6 and the special significance of δικαιοσύνη). Another instance occurs

18 And didst set thy name upon us, O LORD; and thou wilt abide⁴ among us for ever.

19 Of a truth thou didst covenant with our fathers concerning us: and in thee will we trust when our soul is turned unto thee.

20 Let the mercy of the Lord be upon the house of Israel for everlasting and world without end.

⁴ Or, *will not suffer it to cease.*
Gr. *will not rest*

in this book in xv. 15 where see note. Compare Deut. vi. 25 *καὶ ἐλεημοσύνη (ἠῆρησὶν) ἔσται ἡμῖν.* Ps. xxiii. (xxiv.) 5 *οὗτος λήμψεται εὐλογίαν παρὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐλεημοσύνην (ἠῆρησὶν) παρὰ θεοῦ σωτῆρος αὐτοῦ.* Dan. ix. 16 *κύριε, ἐν πάσιν ἐλεημοσύνη σου (ἠῆρησὶν-לῆרס).* Isai. i. 27, xxviii. 17, lix. 16. So also *ἐλεημοσύνη* is the rendering of Symmachus in Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 11, and of Aquila in Ex. xv. 13; Apoc. Bar. xlv. 14 'et a misericordia non recesserunt.'

εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα καὶ ἔτι = *עַד וְלֵעַלָּם* as in xi. 8, 9. Cf. Ex. xv. 18 *ἐπ' αἰῶνα καὶ ἔτι.* Dan. xii. 3 *εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας καὶ ἔτι.*

Note on v. 7.

7 This is by far the most difficult verse in the Psalm. The text is uncertain, and a doubt attaches to the meaning. Let us first consider the question connected with the text.

First, we find that Cerda's ms. (A) read *ἐξουσία*, and Hilgenfeld suggested the dative *ἐξουσίᾳ* which is adopted by Fritzsche. The question is one where we derive little help from mss. No variants are recorded from Fritzsche's text by any other of our authorities, but the Copenhagen ms. does not insert iotas subscript or adscript: of the Vienna ms. we cannot speak from ocular inspection. The matter must be decided on consideration of intrinsic probability.

What are the two renderings?

a. *τὰ ἔργα ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκλογῇ καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ τῆς ψ. ἡμῶν.* 'Our works are in (depend upon) the choice and are subject to the authority of our soul.'

εἶναι ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ τινὸς would mean, no doubt, 'to be under the control, authority, jurisdiction of some one.' In Acts i. 7 Christ speaks of the times and seasons which the Father hath put *ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ*. In Acts v. 4 Peter says to Ananias, of his land, *οὐχὶ ἐν τῇ σὴ ἐξουσίᾳ ὑπῆρχε;* These instances are, it seems

to us, sufficient to show that the dative in this passage will give a sentence which is grammatical and legitimate.

Now turn to the actual reading of the mss. These give us a different construction.

β. *τὰ ἔργα ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκλογῇ καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ τῆς ψυχῆς ἡμῶν τοῦ ποιῆσαι.* Two renderings are possible. (a) Our deeds are in our own choice, and there is authority (power) belonging to our soul to do good or evil. (β) Our deeds are by the choice (of God) and (at the same time) we have power, etc. The point to be noticed is that (a) gives the same statement in two forms, (β) gives two apparently conflicting statements.

The rendering (a) joins *τοῦ ποιῆσαι ἐξουσίᾳ*: at least this is the most natural though not the only way of treating the words. This construction is quite possible. We find it e.g. in Luke x. 19 *ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πατεῖν ἐπάνω δαίμων.*

Objections which may be brought against the translation are (1) it leaves the words *ἐν ἐκλογῇ* somewhat obscure, as being without definition or limitation: and (2) it gives *τιῶ* coordinate clauses with the auxiliary verb understood in each; which is harsh.

Is the rendering (β) possible? Can the simple words *ἐν ἐκλογῇ* mean 'dependent on God's choice' = 'predestined'? In favour of this translation is the fact that in *Pirge Aboth* III. 24 (ed. Taylor, p. 73) we have the same paradox very similarly expressed. 'Everything is foreseen; and freewill is given. And the world is judged by grace: and everything is according to work.' It will, we think, also appear that the use of the word *ἐκλογῇ* elsewhere in this book, and in N.T., points in the same direction. *ἐκλογῇ* is not a LXX. word at all. It occurs in Aquila, Isa. xxii. 7, once in Symm. Isa. xxxvii. 24 and once in Theod., *ibid.*, each time meaning 'the choicest,' but Tromm does not quote it. It occurs

I. ὝΜΝΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΣΑΛΟΜΩΝ.

^x **X.** Μακάριος ἀνὴρ, οὗ ὁ κύριος ἐμνήσθη ἐν ἐλέγχῳ, καὶ ἐκυκλώθη ἀπὸ ὁδοῦ πονηρᾶς ἐν μάστιγι, καθαρισθῆναι ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας τοῦ μὴ * πληθυνθῆναι*.

1 ἐλέγχῳ. ἐλεγμῶ K, P, M.

ἐκυκλώθη. ἐκυκλώθη venit in mentem Fr.

καὶ καθαρισθῆναι codd. Hilg. Geig. Fr. Pick. τοῦ καθαρισθῆναι conj. Hilg.²
πληθῆναι P: πληθῆναι V, K, M: πληθῆναι A: πλησθῆναι Hilg. Fr. Pick.

once more in this book, xviii. 6 *εἰς ἡμέραν ἐκλογῆς*, where the reference can only be to God's choice, whether the words mean 'for the day which God shall choose' or 'for the day when God chooses Israel.' In N.T. it is found seven times, and in each case it is the Divine choice not the human choice that is alluded to. Four of the seven passages are in the Epistle to the Romans, the work of one who had been a Pharisee of the Pharisees and whose evidence is therefore of importance in this connection. Rom. ix. 11 speaks of ἡ κατ' ἐκλογὴν πρόθεσις τοῦ θεοῦ, xi. 5 *λίμμα κατ' ἐκλογὴν χάριτος γέγονεν*. Similarly in xi. 7 and 28 God's ἐκλογὴ of Israel is referred to. In 1 Thess. i. 4 *εἰδότες...τὴν ἐκλογὴν ὑμῶν*, 2 Pet. i. 10 *βεβαίαν τὴν κλήσιν καὶ ἐκλογὴν ὑμῶν ποιέσθαι*. Lastly, Acts ix. 15 gives the well-known phrase *σκεῖος ἐκλογῆς*. It is, then, a word applied to God's choosing or predestination, and to that only, in the N.T. On the other side we have the fact that where the verb ἐκλέγομαι is used in the LXX. it applies indifferently to man's choice or God's (e.g. 2 Sam. xxiv. 12 and 1 Chr. xxi. 10, 11, *ἐκλέξει σεαυτῷ*). But this does not seem very convincing against the evidence adduced above from N.T. The one objection which, to our mind, really has force lies in the extremely unemphatic, cursory way in which the doctrine would be stated, coupled with the doubt whether the words ἐκλογῆ must not of necessity have been so defined as to prevent the possibility of their being joined to ἐξουσία.

It may be well however to cite some passages from Jewish literature which bear on the question of free will.

Jos. B. J. II. viii. 14 says *Φαρισαῖοι... εἰμαρμένη τε καὶ θεῷ προσάπτουσι πάντα καὶ τὸ μὲν πράττειν τὰ δίκαια, καὶ μὴ, κατὰ τὸ πλείστον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις κείσθαι,*

βοηθεῖν δὲ εἰς ἕκαστον καὶ τὴν εἰμαρμένην. Ant. XIII. v. 9, *οἱ μὲν οὖν Φαρισαῖοι τιμὰ καὶ οὐ πάντα τῆς εἰμαρμένης εἶναι λέγουσιν ἔργον, τιμὰ δ' ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς ὑπάρχειν, συμβαίνειν τε καὶ οὐ γίνεσθαι.* XVIII. i. 3 *Πράσσεσθαι δὲ εἰμαρμένη τὰ πάντα ἀξιούντες (οἱ Φαρισαῖοι) οὐδὲ τοῦ ἀνθρωπίου τοῦ βουλόμενον τῆς ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ὁρμῆς ἀφαιροῦνται· δοκῆσαν τῷ θεῷ κρίσιν γενέσθαι καὶ τῷ ἐκείνης βουλευτηρίῳ καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῷ θελήσαντι προσχωρεῖν μετὰ ἀρετῆς ἢ κακίας.* Eccus. xv. 11—20 *Μὴ εἴπης ὅτι διὰ κύριον ἀπέστην. ἃ γὰρ ἐμίσησεν, οὐ ποιήσεις· Μὴ εἴπης, ὅτι αὐτὸς με ἐπλάγησεν...καὶ ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ἐν χειρὶ διαβούλιου αὐτοῦ.* xvii. 6 *Διαβούλιον καὶ γλώσσαν καὶ ὀφθαλμοὺς ὧτα καὶ καρδίαν ἐδῶκε διανοεῖσθαι αὐτοῖς.* xxxvi. 13—15 *ὡς πηλὸς κεραμῆς ἐν χειρὶ γυναικός, πάσαι αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὴν εὐδοκίαν αὐτοῦ· οὕτως ἄνθρωποι ἐν χειρὶ τοῦ ποιήσαντος αὐτοῦ, ἀποδοῦναι αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν κρίσιν αὐτοῦ.*

The passages from Josephus express exactly the view of the words quoted from *Pirqe Aboth*, and also that which our rendering of the verse would give. They go therefore to increase the probability that this rendering is the correct one.

Ps. X.—*Argument.*

Here again a threefold division of the Psalm is obvious. The fifth verse stands by itself, but may be taken to lead over from what precedes to what follows.

Verses 1—4. Chastening is a true blessing: and God will not alway be chiding.

5. This is the teaching of the written Law, and this is the meaning of God's care for men.

6—8. At present the chastening is heavy upon Israel, but the day of gladness will come, and all will acknowledge at once the justice and mercy of God.

9. May that day of gladness come to us.

Title. It is probably the hopeful tone

PSALM X.

A Hymn of Solomon.

I Blessed is the man whom the LORD remembereth with reproving: and he is fenced about¹ from the way of evil by¹ Or, affliction, that he may be cleansed from sin, lest he abound¹ turned therein². aside

² Or, to the end that it be not multiplied

of the third division of the Psalm that has led the (later) writer of these titles to call it a Hymn.

1 The words closely resemble two passages in O.T., Job v. 17 *μακάριος δὲ ἄνθρωπος ὃν ἤλεγξεν ὁ κύριος*, and Ps. xciii. (xciv.) *12 μακάριος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃν ἂν σὺ παιδεύσῃς, κύριε*. Cf. Prov. iii. 11, 12.

The blessedness of affliction is the subject of iii. xiii. 6 sqq. and xiv. Is not this a theme singularly suitable to a time when resistance to the Roman power was in constant contemplation? The pious Pharisee recognised it as a higher duty to accept the troubles of his lot as coming by Divine appointment and working together for his good: the Zealot party, though not regarded by him with hatred and abhorrence as were the Sadducees, have yet, to his mind, not chosen this better part. They are not *οἱ ὑπομένοντες παιδείαν*, but still they are not *οἱ ἀμαρτωλοί*.

ἔλεγχος only here and in ix. *Tit. ἐλεγχμός*, the reading of Par. in this place, is very nearly as common in the LXX. as *ἐλεγχος*.

ἐκυκλώθη. Fritzsche had thought of substituting *ἐκωλύθη*, but on second thoughts refrained from correcting what was a translator's error. He does not explain further. Of the renderings given above 'he is turned away from' finds favour with Cerda, who renders 'deviated.' His note is ingenious: he compares the fashion of turning a person round and round in order to confuse him and make him forget a path. This, he says, was done to a bride in Roman times, when she left her father's house. What must really decide the question, however, is the evidence of the LXX. The word occurs a good many times and is used in several senses. Those which favour Cerda's interpretation are the following: Exod. xiii. 18 'God led the people about,' *καὶ ἐκύκλωσεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν λαόν*, Deut. xxxii. 10 *ἐκύκλωσεν αὐτόν, καὶ*

ἐπαίδευσεν αὐτόν—a strong instance, as the idea of chastening is connected with it. There may be possibly one or two others which have escaped us. On the other hand, by far the commonest meanings of the words are

a. to surround, usually in a hostile manner, like besiegers, but sometimes by way of defence, e.g. Ps. xxxi. (xxxii.) *10 τὸν δὲ ἐπιζῶντα ἐπὶ κύριον ἔλεος κυκλώσει*, xc. (xc.) *4 ὄπλῳ κυκλώσει σε ἡ ἀλήθεια αὐτοῦ*.

β. to go round, as Jos. vi. 7 *κυκλώσαι τὴν πόλιν*.

The N.T. uses of the word all come under one of these two heads. As far as numbers go then, the passages in which *κυκλώω*=to encompass are much the strongest, but the parallel in Deuteronomy is extremely suggestive, and the idea of 'turning aside by means of a scourge' entails no mixture of metaphor. The same cannot be said of 'encompassing or fencing about with a scourge.'

καθαρισθῆναι. The succession of moods gives a hardly tolerable construction, *ἐκυκλώθη—καθαρισθῆναι*, but Hilgenfeld's substitute *ἐκαθαρίσθη* entails a rather violent altering of letters. *καὶ καθαρισθήσεται* would be nearer to the MSS. The omission of *καὶ* may be defended on the ground of the similarity existing between *καὶ* and *καθ*. The exegetic Inf. is quite in character with the Greek of this book. We prefer either of these to *ἐκαθαρίσθη*, but are unwilling to introduce any alteration into our text.

πληθύναι. If this reading be accepted, that of A (*πληθῆναι*) may be attributed to itacism, and in any case Hilg.'s conjecture is less satisfactory than the text given here. *πληθύνω* is used intransitively quite often in the LXX., and especially often does the word occur in connection with *ἀδικίαι*, *ἀνομίαι* or *ἀμαρτίαι*: cf. Prayer of Manass. 9 *ἐπλήθυναν αἱ ἀνομίαι μου, κύριε*.

If the reading *πληθύναι* must be changed

² ὁ ἐτοιμάζων νῶτον εἰς μάστιγας καθαρισθήσεται,
 χρηστὸς γὰρ ὁ κύριος τοῖς ὑπομένουσι παιδεῖαν·

³ ὀρθώσει γὰρ ὁδοὺς δικαίων,
 καὶ οὐ διαστρέψει ἐν παιδείᾳ.

⁴ καὶ τὸ ἔλεος κυρίου ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀγαπῶντας αὐτὸν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ,
 καὶ μνησθήσεται κύριος τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ ἐν ἔλεει.

⁵ Ἡ μαρτυρία ἐν νόμῳ διαθήκης αἰωνίου,
 ἡ μαρτυρία κυρίου ἐπὶ ὁδοὺς ἀνθρώπων ἐν ἐπισκοπῇ.

⁶ Δίκαιος καὶ ὅσιος ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν ἐν κρίμασι αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν
 αἰῶνα,

καὶ Ἰσραὴλ αἰνέσει τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ·

⁷ καὶ ὅσιοι ἐξομολογήσονται ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ λαοῦ,
 καὶ πτωχοὺς ἐλεήσει ὁ θεὸς ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ Ἰσραὴλ·

⁸ ὅτι χρηστὸς καὶ ἐλεήμων ὁ θεὸς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,
 καὶ συναγωγαὶ Ἰσραὴλ δοξάσουσι τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου.

⁴ αὐτόν. Cerda αὐτῶν mendose.

⁶ ὅσιος ὁ κύριος V, P, M, om. ὁ A, K.

κρίμασι, ita codd. omisso ἐν, quod ab Hilg. quem sequitur Fr. suppletur.

at all, surely it would be better to read *πληθυνθῆναι*, which unites the characteristics of both *πληθῆναι* and *πληθῆναι*, cf. 2 Sam. xiv. 11 *πληθυνθῆναι* (v. 1. *πληθῆναι*), Ecclus. xvi. 2 *πληθύνωσι* (v. 1. *πληθυνθῶσι*), xxii. 3. Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 12 *ἐπληθύνθησαν* (αἱ ἀνομίαι) ὑπὲρ τὰς τρίχας τῆς κεφαλῆς μου.

² 'A voluntary submission to God's chastening is the true way to realising the uses of it.' The language here is modelled on Is. 1. 6 *τὸν νῶτόν μου ἔδωκα εἰς μάστιγας* (cf. Prov. xix. 29), and the Greek recalls the LXX. version of 'I am ready to halt.' Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 18 *ἐγὼ εἰς μάστιγας* (גלגל) *ἔτοιμος*. For the latter clause of the verse compare ii. 40, xiv. 1, xvi. 15.

³ The affliction sent will not be so severe as to force the righteous into sin, cf. v. 8.

ὀρθώσει. Cf. Prov. iii. 6 *ἵνα ὀρθοτομῇ τὰς ὁδοὺς σου*, x. 9 *διαστρέφων τὰς ὁδοὺς αὐτοῦ*. The thought is not unlike that of 1 Cor. x. 13 'God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able.'

⁴ The qualifying *ἐν ἀληθείᾳ* is characteristic of these shorter religious psalms, vi. 9, xiv. 1, xv. 3.

τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ, cf. ii. 41.

⁵ The inner connection and meaning of this verse are not obvious at first sight. It is especially the second clause which causes difficulty. 'The Lord,' it has just been said, 'will have mercy on His servants.' This is the fact to which the law of the everlasting covenant bears witness. The Lord will yet choose Israel. This is plain enough: with regard to the second half (*ἡ μαρτ.—ἐπισκοπῇ*) we are at liberty to take it either as a separate statement, or as explanatory of *ἡ μαρτ.* in the line before. This latter rendering we prefer. The verse may then be paraphrased after this sort, 'The ultimate purpose of God's constant watching over (and visitation of) men is that he may test and have mercy upon His servants, and to this the law of the Eternal Covenant bears witness.'

μαρτυρία. The use of this form as opposed to *μαρτύριον* may possibly supply something towards determining the

2 He that prepareth his back for stripes shall be cleansed: for the LORD is gracious unto such as patiently abide chastening.

3 For he will make straight the ways of the righteous: and will not pervert *them* by his chastening.

4 And the mercy of the LORD is upon them that love him in truth: and the LORD will remember his servants in mercy.

5 The testimony is in the law of the everlasting covenant: the testimony of the LORD is over the ways of men, when he visiteth³ *them*.

6 Righteous and holy is our LORD in his judgments for ever: and Israel shall praise the name of the LORD in gladness.

7 The saints also shall give thanks in the assembly of the people: and God will have mercy upon the needy in the *day* of gladness of Israel.

8 For gracious and merciful is God for ever: and the congregations of Israel shall glorify the name of the LORD.

³ Gr. *in visitation,*
or *in over-*
seeing

date of this Version. According to Tromm, it occurs six times in the LXX. (Gen., Ps., Prov., Sirach, and 4 Macc.), whereas *μαρτύριον* is used well over 100 times.

In the N.T. on the other hand the use of *μαρτυρία* considerably exceeds that of *μαρτύριον*. It is an especially Johannine word, occurring 14 times in the Gospel, 7 times in the Epistles and 7 times in the Apocalypse. The only passage in the LXX. resembling this is in Ps. xviii. (xix.) 8 ἡ *μαρτυρία* κυρίου πιστή.

The later versions often use *μαρτυρία* where the LXX. has *μαρτύριον*, e. g. Ps. xcii. (xciii.) 5, LXX. τὰ *μαρτύριά σου* = Sym. αἱ *μαρτυρίαί σου*, cxviii. (cxix.) 15, LXX. *μαρτυριῶν* = Aq. Sym. *μαρτυριῶν*.

διαθήκη αἰώνιος. Ps. cx. (cxl.) 9 ἐνετείλατο εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τὴν διαθήκην αὐτοῦ. Eccclus. xiv. 17 ἡ γὰρ διαθήκη ἀπ' αἰῶνος, θανάτῳ ἀποθανῆ. Bar. ii. 35 στήσω αὐτοῖς διαθήκην αἰώνιον. 4 Esdr. iii. 15 disposuisti ei testamentum aeternum et dixisti ei ut non umquam derelinqueres semen eius.

ἐν ἐπισκοπῇ, 'oversight' or 'visitation' are the two possible renderings here. In both LXX. and N.T. the latter meaning is the commoner. In the first sense it occurs several times in Numbers, e. g. iv. 16 ἡ ἐπισκοπὴ τῆς σκηνῆς. The difference in essential meaning is not very great here. God oversees the ways of

men and this implies some kind of 'visitation' according to their works. In xi. 2, 7 the rendering 'visitation' is undoubtedly the correct one.

6 Cf. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 142 τὰ *μαρτύριά σου δικαιοσύνη εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα*.

For *δίκαιος καὶ ὁσιος κύριος* cf. Ps. cxlv. 17 *δίκαιος κύριος ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁσιος ἐν πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔργοις αὐτοῦ*.

7 We take these verses to apply to a somewhat vague and distant future. The *ἐυφροσύνη Ἰσραὴλ* is the 'day of gladness' for Israel to which all the later Jews looked forward. See for the expression, Ps. cv. (cvi.) 5 τοῦ *ἐυφρανθῆναι ἐν τῇ ἐυφροσύνῃ τοῦ ἔθνους σου*.

ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ λαοῦ. The clause is very similar to Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 31, 32 ἐξομολογήσασθων τῷ κυρίῳ τὰ ἔλεη αὐτοῦ... ἠψωσάτωσαν αὐτὸν ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ λαοῦ (ἡπρβ **DU**), where Cod. **N** reads *ἐκκλησίαις*.

ἐκκλησία occurs here only in the Psalms. No technical sense attaches to it, cf. Ps. cxlix. 1 ἡ *αἵνεσις αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ ὁσίων*.

πτωχοῖς ἐλεεῖν, only of men in the LXX.

For the reference to 'the poor' cf. v. 2, 13; xv. 2; xviii. 3.

8 συναγωγὴ recurs xvii. 18, 48, 50. In the two former places it simply means 'assemblies,' 'gatherings.' In xvii. 50 it = the gathering together of the tribes out of the dispersion. Here it is purely general.

9 τοῦ κυρίου ἡ σωτηρία ἐπ' οἶκον Ἰσραὴλ εἰς εὐφροσύνην
 αἰώνιον.

1α. τῷ σαλομών εἰς προσδοκίαν.

XI. Σαλπίζατε ἐν Σιών ἐν κάλιππι ἡμαςίας ἀγίων,
 2 κηρύξατε ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ φωνὴν εὐαγγελιζομένου,
 ὅτι ἠλέησεν ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῇ ἐπισκοπῇ αὐτῶν.
 3 στῆθι, Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ἐφ' ὕψηλοῦ,
 καὶ ἴδε τὰ τέκνα σου ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν καὶ {δύσμων} σνηγμένα
 εἰσάπαξ ὑπὸ κυρίου.

9 εὐφροσύνην, ita Cerda et edd. σωφροσύνην A, V, K, P, M (σωφρ. pro εὐφρ.).
 2 ἐν Ἰσραὴλ codd.: Fab. Geig. τὸν Ἰσραὴλ Hilg. Fr. Pick (Ἰσραὴλ!).
 3 εἰς ἅπαξ V, K.

9 See on ix. 20. For τοῦ κυρίου ἡ σωτήρια cf. iii. 9.

εὐφροσύνη. Cf. Is. xxxv. 10 εὐφροσύνη αἰώνιος ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς αὐτῶν, and Baruch iv. 29 ἐπάξει ὑμῖν τὴν αἰώνιον εὐφροσύνην μετὰ τῆς σωτηρίας ὑμῶν.

The reading of the MSS. σωφροσύνην is inadmissible, and must be explained as an 'insigne mendum' (Cerda) in the archetype of our MSS. σωφροσύνη in the LXX. seems only to occur in 2 Macc. iv. 37 and 4 Macc. i. 31 (σωφροσύνη ἐστὶν ἐπικράτεια τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν): in the N.T. only Acts xxvi. 25 and 1 Tim. ii. 9, 15. We should not expect to find it coupled with αἰώνιος in a doxology.

Ps. XI.—Argument.

The Return of the Dispersed ones.

1, 2. The news announced.

3. Call to Jerusalem.

4—7. The return described.

8. Jerusalem bidden to rejoice in God.

9. A prayer for the speedy realisation of these hopes.

For a discussion of the relation of this Psalm to the conclusion of the Book of Baruch, see Introd. p. lxxviii.

The subject of the Psalm—the restoration of Israel—is one of great interest, and this particular document occupies a middle position between two forms of treating it. This is not the place for an exhaustive essay upon the development of the idea. We can only point here to several documents which represent different stages of it. Amos (ix.), the two parts of the Book of Isaiah, Zephaniah (iii.), Jeremiah, the Deuteronomist, Eze-

kiel, Haggai are among those who have spoken most clearly on the subject, and among them all it is, of course, the 'second Isaiah' who stands preeminent.

These seers all of them speak of a dispersion or captivity, either generally or in certain definite regions (as Is. xi.), which is to be gathered again. The captive tribes are not thought of as being collected together in any one place.

A further class of writings still deals in general terms and copies the old models, but adds certain supernatural details. To this belong our Psalm and the 2nd part of Baruch.

Next, we find certain documents which presuppose a popular belief that the ten (or nine and a half) tribes would all return together from some distant land where they lived as a well-defined and independent community. Such are 4 Esdras xiii. 40—50, Apoc. Baruch lxxvii. 19 etc. (for the present situation of the 9½ tribes), Commodianus, *Instruct.* II. i., *Carmen Apologeticum* 934 sqq., Sib. Orac. II. 170, Ethiopic Conflict of St Matthew (Malan, *Conflicts of the Holy Apostles*, p. 45) [A slight error of the translator has long obscured the meaning of this very important passage. Instead of 'nine and a half orders [of angels],' we should read 'nine and a half tribes'], Wright, Cat. MSS. Eth. Brit. Mus. Cod. 390. 3, p. 309, Zotenberg, Catal. MSS. Aeth. Paris Cod. 146, no. 6.

For mediæval Jewish developments of this last belief, where less emphasis is laid on the restoration than on the glory

9 Let the salvation of the LORD be upon the house of Israel unto everlasting joy⁴.

⁴ The MSS. give *prudence*

PSALM XI.

A Psalm of Solomon: 'Unto expectation.'

1 Blow ye the trumpet in Sion, *yea* the holy trumpet of Jubilee.

2 Proclaim ye in Jerusalem with the voice of him that bringeth good tidings, that¹ God hath had mercy upon Israel: ¹ Or, *for* he hath visited them.

3 Stand up on high, O Jerusalem: and behold thy children gathered from the East and the West together by the LORD.

and prosperity of the separated tribes, see Eisenmenger, *Entdecktes Judenthum* II. cap. x. The passages there quoted from a certain 'Book of Eldad the Danite' (printed at Venice in 1544 along with a 'Chronicle of Moses') are particularly instructive. The title of this book is suggestive of older relationships.

The lines in Commodian's *Carm. Apol.* afford so close a parallel to the words of our Psalm in some cases that we may as well quote them here in a connected form.

952. Hic erit populus, qui nunc est extra repostus;

Siccato fluvio repetet in terra Judæa:

Cum ipsis et Dominus veniet implere promissa,

Qui per totum iter exsultant Deo præsentem.

Omnia virescunt ante illos, omnia gaudent,

Excipere sanctos ipsa creatura lætatur:

Omni loco fontes exsurgunt e se parati,

Qua graditur populus Summi cum terrore celesti.

Umbram illis faciunt nubes, ne vexentur a sole,

Et ne fatigentur, substernunt se montes et ipsi;

Præmittitur enim ante illos angelus Altii,

Qui ducatur eis pacificum præstet eundo.

If Commodian is quoting either of our two documents here it is almost certainly Baruch, and not the Psalm, especially as in l. 367 he quotes Bar. iii. 36, 37. But it is plain from the lines that precede

those quoted above, that he had some other Apocryphal source by him as well.

1 *σάλπιγγι σημασίας άγιών.* σημασία is in Lev. xxv. 10 etc. the LXX. rendering of *שָׁרֵץ*. In Num. xxi. 6 we have the phrase *αἱ σάλπιγγες τῶν σημασιῶν*, cf. 2 Chr. xiii. 12; 1 Macc. vii. 45. In Jos. vi. 7 the same Hebrew word is rendered by *ιεράς*,—*ἐπὶ τὰ σάλπιγγας ιεράς*. The juxtaposition of these expressions suggests the question whether the two words *σημασίας* and *άγιών* here may not be both equivalents of one word *שָׁרֵץ* in the Hebrew. See on viii. 12.

In any case the sense is obvious 'the great year of Jubilee for Israel has come.'

Joel ii. 1, 'Blow ye the trumpet in Zion and sound an alarm (*κηρύξατε*) in my holy mountain' is the original of the verse.

2 *φωνήν*, the accus. after *κηρύξατε*, is peculiar. It is probably a literal reproduction of the Hebrew phrase *לִקְרֹא בְעֵצָה*, cf. Ex. xxxvi. 6, Ezr. i. 1, x. 7.

εὐαγγελιζόμενου. So Is. xl. 9 *ὁ εὐαγγελιζόμενος Σιών*, and Nahum i. 15.

Cf. Is. lii. 7 *ὡς πόδες εὐαγγελιζόμενου ἀκοὴν εἰρήμης, ὡς εὐαγγελιζόμενος ἀγαθά.*

ἐπισκοπή, see on x. 5. This *ἐπισκοπή* is such an one as Zacharias means when in Luc. i. 68 he says 'God hath visited and redeemed His people' (also i. 78). Cf. 1 Pet. ii. 12 *ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐπισκοπῆς*, Wisd. iii. 7 *ἐν καιρῷ ἐπισκοπῆς*. See also iii. 14, xv. 14, and Assumpt. Mos. i. 17 in respectu quo respiciet illos Dominus in consummatione exitus dierum.

ἠλέησεν... Ἰσραήλ. Hilgenfeld corrects *ἐν τῷ τὸν* quoting Isai. xlv. 23 *ὅτι ἠλέησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν Ἰσραήλ*. As the verb

⁴ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ ἔρχονται τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν,
ἐκ νήσων μακρόθεν συνήγαγεν αὐτοὺς ὁ θεός.

⁵ ὄρη ὑψηλὰ ἐταπείνωσεν εἰς ὀμαλισμὸν αὐτοῖς,

⁶ οἱ βοῖνοι ἔφυγον ἀπὸ εἰσόδου αὐτῶν,
οἱ δρυμοὶ ἐσκίασαν αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ αὐτῶν.

⁷ πᾶν ξύλον εὐωδίας ἀνέτειλεν αὐτοῖς ὁ θεός,
ἵνα παρέλθῃ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν ἐπισκοπῇ δόξης θεοῦ αὐτῶν.

⁸ ἔνδycαι, Ἱεροycαλήμ, τὰ ἱμάτια τῆς δόξης σου,
ἐτοιμασον τὴν στολὴν τοῦ ἀγιάσματος σου,
ὅτι ὁ θεὸς ἐλάλησεν ἀγαθὸν Ἰσραὴλ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα καὶ ἔτι.

⁹ ποιῆσαι κύριος ἃ ἐλάλησεν ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἐν Ἱερου-
σαλήμ,

ἀναστήσαι κύριος τὸν Ἰσραὴλ ἐν ὀνόματι δόξης αὐτοῦ.

τοῦ κυρίου τὸ ἔλεος ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσραὴλ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα καὶ ἔτι.

IB. ΤΩΙ ΣΑΛΟΜΩΝ ἘΝ ΓΛΩΣΣΗ ΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΩΝ.

XII. ΚΥΡΙΕ, ῥῖσαι τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἀπὸ ἀνδρὸς παρανόμου καὶ πονηροῦ,

ἀπὸ γλώσσης παρανόμου καὶ ψιθυροῦ,
καὶ λαλόçης ψευδῆ καὶ δόλια.

6 δρομοὶ Α. ἐσκίρτησαν Ρ.

8 ἀγαθὰ Ρ, Μ.

9 Α per homœotel. omittit verba ἐν ὀνόματι δόξ.—ισραήλ.

ελεῶ is not elsewhere found with the prep. ἐν, we must suppose that ἐν either represents the translator's attempt to render a Hebrew preposition (e.g. לְ, בְ), or has carelessly been substituted for τὸν, the eye of the scribe passing on to ἐν τῇ ἐπισκοπῇ, or being confused by the last syllable of ἠλέησεν. If ἐν be retained, we must explain the words as = 'had compassion in respect of' or 'among Israel.' Cf. ὁμολογεῖν ἐν, Mt. x. 32 and Winer's note in *Gram. of N. T. Gr.* Pt. iii. sec. xxxii. 3.

3 εἰσάπαξ, cf. ii. 8.

4 ἔρχονται τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ. The use of the dative is very peculiar. We should expect either ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ (cf. x. 7) or μετ' εὐφροσύνης (cf. xiv. 18), as always apparently in the LXX. e.g. 2 Chron. xx. 28 ἐπέστρεψε πᾶς ἀνήρ Ἰουδα ἐν' εὐφροσύνῃ, Isai. xxxv. 10 ἤξουσιν εἰς Σιών μετ' εὐφροσύνης. Perhaps our text is defective: the τῇ may be the repetition of the

last syllable of ἔρχονται, and ἐν may have fallen out before εὐφρ.

For the sense cf. Isai. lxi. 7 καὶ εὐφροσύνη αἰώνιος ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς αὐτῶν.

5 εἰς ὀμαλισμὸν, cf. Isai. xlv. 2 ὄρη ὀμαλιῶ (רְוִינִים), Sym. Ps. v. 2 ὀμαλισον (רְוִינִים), Ecclus. xxi. 10 ὁδὸς... ὀμαλισμένη ἐκ λίθων. In Mic. vii. 12 εἰς ὀμαλισμὸν is a mistranslation.

6 ἐσκίασαν, cf. 5 Esdr. i. 20 'propter æstus foliis arborum vos texti.'

For σκιάζω cf. Job xl. 17 σκιάζονται δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ δένδρα μεγάλα σὺν βαδάμοις, καὶ κλώνες ἀγροῦ.

7 ξύλον εὐωδίας. Only here and Baruch. But cf. Enoch, c. 24 'fragrant trees,' a sign of Divine blessing.

8 The disrobing of Jerusalem (ii. 22) has been already casually referred to. Baruch (see above) seems to unite these two passages.

στολὴν τοῦ ἀγιάσματος. ἀγίασμα usually in these Psalms means the sanc-

4 From the North they come in the gladness of their God : from the islands afar off hath God gathered them.

5 Lofty mountains did he make low : *yea even* unto the plain before them.

6 The hills fled before their entering in, the woods gave them shelter as they passed by.

7 Every tree of sweet savour did God make to spring up before them : that Israel might pass by in *the day when* the glory of their God shall visit them.

8 Put on, O Jerusalem, the garments of thy glory : make ready thine holy apparel, for God hath spoken comfortably unto Israel, world without end.

9 The LORD perform that which he hath spoken concerning Israel and concerning Jerusalem.

The LORD raise up Israel in the name of his glory.

The mercy of the LORD be upon Israel, world without end.

PSALM XII.

Of Solomon: 'Concerning the tongue of the wicked.'

1 O LORD, save my soul from the wicked and evil man : from the tongue that is wicked and lying, and that speaketh false and deceitful words.

tified place vii. 2, viii. 4. *ἀγιασμός* (xvii. 33) the process of sanctification. Here 'holiness' is probably a just rendering, 'the robe that is a sign of thy holiness.'

ἄγια στολή is the regular expression for the priest's robe in Exodus.

ἐλάλησεν ἀγαθὸν Ἰσραὴλ. Generally with a preposition e.g. Num. x. 29 *κύριος ἐλάλησε κατὰ περὶ Ἰσραὴλ*. 1 Sam. xxv. 30 *ἐλάλησεν ἀγαθὰ ἐπὶ σε*. Ps. lxxxiv. (lxxxv.) 9. Jer. xxxix. (xxxii.) 42 *πάντα τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἃ ἐλάλησα ἐπ' αὐτούς*.

9 *ἐπὶ...ἐν*. We believe that no distinction of meaning between these prepositions can be maintained here. Cf. v. 21.

ἐν ὄνοματι δόξης, 'by once more making his name to dwell among them' seems to be the meaning of this phrase. Cf. vii. 5.

For *δομα δόξης* cf. Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 19 ; Is. lxiii. 14 ; Dan. Add. iii. 29.

Ps. XII.—*Argument*.

1—4^a. A Prayer for protection against the slanderers. Their ways are described.

4^b—8. May they reap that they have deserved, while the peaceable and God-fearing inherit the promises.

The text of this Psalm presents some extremely difficult problems. We have succeeded, we think, in presenting a coherent whole, but we cannot pretend that we are entirely satisfied with our restorations.

The Psalmist, or some friend of his, has evidently suffered at the hands of some accuser, as did the son of Sirach at an earlier time. It is natural enough to suppose that this accuser was a Sadducee, and that he had brought ruin and perhaps death on some prominent Pharisee by laying information against him at the court. Further than this we cannot undertake to go.

1 The thought and form of this verse as well as of v. 2 is taken from Ps. cxix. (cxx.). In v. 2 of that, we have *Κύριε, ῥύσαι τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἀπὸ χειλέων ἀδίκων καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης δολίας*. Further on in v. 4 the 'coals of fire' are connected with the deceitful tongue, and in v. 5 the words *οἶμοι ὅτι ἡ παροιμία μου ἐμακρύνθη* contain two coincidences of vocabulary with our Psalm. The last resemblance we shall cite is that of *ἐπολέμουν με δωρεάν* (v. 7) with *ἐν πολέμῳ* v. 4 here.

² ἐν ποιήσει διαστροφῆς οἱ λόγοι τῆς γλώσσης ἀνδρὸς
πονηροῦ·

ὥσπερ ἐν ἄλῳ πῦρ ἀνάπτου καλάμην αὐτοῦ

ἢ παροικία αὐτοῦ, ³ *ἐμπρῆσαι* οἴκους ἐν γλώσση ψευδεῖ,
ἐκκόψαι δένδρα εὐφροσύνης, φλογιζούσης [γλώσσης] παρα-
νόμου,

² ἄλλῳ P.

³ παροιμία conj. Hilg.: ita Wellh.

ἐμπρῆσαι conj. Hilg.² Wellh.

ἐμπλήσαι A, V, Fab. Geig. Hilg. ἐμπλήσαι

K, P, M, Fr. φλογιζούσης codd.: φλογὶ ζήλους conj. Hilg.² Wellh.(?). φλογιζούσης γλώσσης nos conj.

ψιθυρός. Eccus. v. 14 Μὴ κληθῆς ψι-
θυρός, xxviii. 13 ψιθυρὸν καὶ διγλώσσον
καταρᾶσθαι, but nowhere else in LXX.
See on v. 3. ὁ ψιθυρίζων occurs in Eccus.
xxi. 28.

² ἐν ποιήσει διαστροφῆς. It is not
impossible, though we have not adopted
the arrangement, that these words ought
to be joined to the preceding verse, 'the
tongue that speaketh deceitfully for the
accomplishment of perversity.' So Well-
hausen, 'Zunge die redet...mit ihrer
Verdrückungskunst.' We have in this par-
ticular instance retained the punctuation
of earlier editors. For other clauses be-
ginning with ἐν, see iv. 7, vi. 5, viii. 9
etc. and v. 5 of this psalm.

διαστροφή only occurs (in LXX.) in
Prov. ii. 14 χαίροντες ἐπὶ διαστροφῇ κακῇ,
and nowhere in N.T.

ὥσπερ πῦρ. The comparison of the
tongue to fire is a commonplace of most
literatures. See the commentators on
James iii. 5 (ἰδοὺ ἡλίκον πῦρ ἡλίκην ὕλην
ἀνάπτει· καὶ ἡ γλώσσα πῦρ), and particu-
larly a fragment of Euripides (Ino 6, ap.
Stob. Flor. xli. 1).

Cf. Prov. xvi. 27 ἐπὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ χει-
λέων θησαυρίζει πῦρ.

καλάμην. For this metaphor cf. Joel
ii. 5 ὡς φωνὴ φλογὸς πυρὸς κατεσθίουσης
καλάμην. Zech. xii. 6 ὡς λαμπάδα πυρὸς
ἐν καλάμῃ. Wisd. iii. 7 ὡς σπυθῆρες ἐν
καλάμῃ.

^{2, 3} ἢ παροικία αὐτοῦ. These
words we join on to the preceding verse.
The division adopted by earlier editors
is perfectly justifiable, but we venture to
think that our use of παροικία gives more
point to that word. The vicinity of the
evil man is like that of fire to a threshing-
floor, destructive and dangerous to the

last degree, and the three clauses that
follow expand the statement in different
ways. Each of them is introduced by
what might be either an optative or infi-
nitive, but we venture to think that the
infinitive gives by far the best sense here.
It is to be taken as epexegetical of the
preceding verse.

A similar doubt as to the mood of va-
rious verbs exists in several places in
these Psalms, notably in xvii. 26, 27,
xviii. 5, 9. But in passages such as xv.
7, 14 the infinitive is understood.

Cf. also ii. 40, iv. 11, v. 11, 14, vii.
34. Imperatives and optatives which
are undoubted occur iv. 25, 26, and in
this Psalm (xii.) 4, 6, xvii. 51, xviii. 6,
but it is noticeable that here the nomina-
tive is carefully supplied.

Now what sense does the text of ear-
lier editors attribute to v. 3? Cerda ren-
ders thus 'Vicinia eius implebit domos
in lingua falsa, ut percutiat arbores
inflammante letitia transgressoris.' 4.
Confunde domos iniquas etc.'

Fritzsche by his punctuation joins the
sentence συγγέαι—ψιθυροῖς to the infi-
nitives which precede it, and this arrange-
ment we have, with some hesitation,
adopted. Probably his translation would
have been something of this kind. 'Let
his vicinity fill houses with his false
tongue. Let it cut down the trees which
his wicked delight setteth on fire. Let
it confound the houses of transgressors in
strife with slanderous lips.'

We submit that this is confused and
inadequate, that ἐμπρῆσαι gives no toler-
able sense, and that the words εὐφρ.
φλογ. παραν. are also extremely strained:
εὐφροσύνη not occurring elsewhere in
this book save in a good sense. We

2 The words of the tongue of the evil man are for the accomplishment of frowardness: even as fire in a threshing-floor, that burneth up the straw thereof, *so is his sojourning among men*:

3 That he may set fire to houses with *his lying tongue*, and cut down the trees of gladness with the flame of *his wicked*¹

¹ Gr. of
wicked
gladness
that setteth
on fire

do not doubt that Hilgenfeld's emendation *ἐμπρῆσαι* is correct. It is simple, for it only alters one letter, substituting one liquid sound for another; and seems obvious, for it carries on the metaphor of the preceding verse, and ranges far better with the following verbs, which are both of a 'hostile' sense.

His other conjecture, however, *παρονία* for *παροικία*, which Wellhausen adopts ('*seine Lust*'), is no improvement on the present text.

Further, we consider it almost certain that the words *δένδρα εὐφροσύνης* form one expression and that they signify the same thing as the *ξύλα τῆς ζωῆς* of xiv. 2, i.e. the saints. The exact expression does not occur in the LXX., but cf. Ez. xxxi. 16, 18 *ξύλα ὠραία, παράδεισος τῆς τρυφῆς*. The proximity of the wicked man tends to cut down and burn up these trees of gladness—the saints of God.

But, if we join the two words *δένδρα εὐφρ.* closely together, the two that follow—*φλογίζούσης παρανόμου*—are left without a visible governing noun. It would be possible to translate—and perhaps Fr. means this—'the trees of wicked inflammatory joy,' but this explanation does not commend itself to us. So rendered, the clause would correspond to what follows, but not to what precedes.

An alteration in the text appears to us inevitable, and there are two which are more possible than the rest: (a) we may read *παρανόμου* (a final *c* having dropped out before *συγχεῖται*) and render 'trees of gladness which set on fire the wicked:' (β) we may suppose that the original subject of *φλογ.* *παραν.* has accidentally disappeared, and that that subject was *γλώσσης*. This is, as a matter of fact, what we do adopt: the rendering of (a) is so very like nonsense that we are unwilling to attribute it to the writer; while on the other hand a copyist may easily have been induced, by the occurrence of four genitives in a row, *εὐφρ. φλογ. παραν. γλώσσ.*, and by the frequent recur-

rence of *γλώσσα* in various parts of the Psalm, to suspect that the last word in the line had crept in by mistake, and to cut it out.

Hilgenfeld's conjecture *φλογὶ ζήλους* is a very ingenious one. It contains almost all the elements of *φλογίζούσης*, and has only one thing against it—that it imports a new word, though by no means an uncommon one, into the vocabulary of our Psalmist.

We are by no means sure that the clause *συγχεῖται—ψιθυροῖς* forms part of the same sentence with the above. It is a little difficult at first to see why the *παρανόμος* should confound the *παρανόμου οἴκου*, and accordingly Wellhausen proposes to read *παρανόμος* ('*heimtückisch*'): but, if it is to be joined to v. 3, the sense may very well be that the slanderer will not scruple to set those of his own party by the ears (*ἐν πολέμῳ*), and that there is no real 'honour among thieves.'

ΠΑΡΟΙΚΙΑ. The word occurs again in these Psalms, xvii. 19, where it seems undoubtedly to bear the meaning of 'a body of sojourners' (see *in loc.*). In the LXX. it is fairly common, and is used in several ways of the *household* of Jacob, of the *dwelling-place* of the wicked, and of a *sojourn* in any spot. In N.T. it twice means sojourn. Any of these senses will suit our passage: that which we have adopted is agreeable to the literal meaning of the word.

Ecclus. xxi. 28 has a very similar thought. *Μολώνει τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν ὁ ψιθυρίζων καὶ ἐν παροικίῃσι μισηθήσεται.*

ἘΜΠΡῆΣΑΙ ΟἴΚΟΥΣ. That a verb of hostile sense is required here is suggested by such a passage as iv. 23 *ῥήμωσαν οἴκους πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπων*, and cf. Ecclus. xxviii. 14 *γλώσσα τρίτη οἴκας μεγίστων κατέστρεψε*. Prov. xxix. 8 *ἄνδρες ἄνομοι ἐξέκαυσαν πόλιν.*

ἘΚΚΟΨΑΙ. Cf. Dan. iv. 11 *ἐκκόψατε τὸ δένδρον*. Jer. vi. 6 *ἐκκόψον τὰ ξύλα αὐτῆς*. The ideas of cutting down and burning occur together in Matt. iii. 10 *δένδρον...*

⁴ συγχέαι παρανόμους οἴκους ἐν πολέμῳ χείλεσι ψιθυροῖς.

Μακρύναι ὁ θεὸς ἀπὸ ἀκάκων χεῖλη παρανόμων ἐν ἀπορία, καὶ σκορπισθεῖν ὅσα ψιθύρων ἀπὸ φοβουμένων κύριον·

⁵ ἐν πυρὶ φλογὸς γλώσσα ψιθυρὸς ἀπόλοιτο ἀπὸ ὀσίων.

⁶ φυλάξαι κύριος ψυχὴν ἡσύχιον μισοῦσαν ἀδίκους, καὶ κατευθῦναι κύριος ἄνδρα ποιοῦντα εἰρήνην ἐν οἴκῳ.

⁷ τοῦ κυρίου ἡ σωτηρία ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ παῖδα αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,

⁸ καὶ ἀπόλοιτο οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου κυρίου ἄπαξ, καὶ ὅσοι κυρίου κληρονομήσαιεν ἐπαγγελίας κυρίου.

17. ψαλμὸς τῷ σαλωμῶν, παράκλησις τῶν δικαίων.

XIII. Δεξιὰ κυρίου ἐσκέπασέ με,
δεξιὰ κυρίου ἐφείσατο ἡμῶν·

4 παρανόμους conj. Wellh.
ἀπὸ κακῶν M.
χεῖλη παρανόμων—φοβουμένων om. A.
κύριον. πύριον conj. Cerda.

8 ἄπαξ. εἰσάπαξ conj. Hilg.
1 ἐσκέπασε V, K, M, P, Hilg. Fr. ἐσπέσασε A (Cerda 'conciliauit'). ἐπέσπασε conj. Fabr. ἐξέσπασε conj. Geig. ἐπήσπισε conj. Wellh.

ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται, and Joh. xv. 6.

4 σκορπισθεῖν. Cf. iv. 21.

5 πῦρ φλογός. 5 times in LXX. e.g. Is. lxxvi. 15, also 2 Thess. i. 8 ἐν πυρὶ φλογὸς διδόντος ἐκδίκησιν.

Ps. xi. (xii). 4. 3 ἐξολοθρεύσαι κύριος πάντα τὰ χεῖλη τὰ δόλια καὶ γλώσσας μεγαλορρήμονα.

Orac. Sib. iii. 760 αὐτὸς καὶ πυρὶ φλέξειεν χαλεπὸν μένος ἀνδρῶν.

ἀπόλοιτο ἀπὸ ὀσίων. ἀπὸ= 'from among,' where ἐξ might have been expected; but the sense of separation is emphasized.

6 φυλάξαι. Cf. Ps. lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 2 φύλαξον τὴν ψυχὴν μου.

ἡσύχιος. Isai. lxxvi. 2 ἐπὶ τὸν ταπεινὸν καὶ ἡσύχιον. Compare the contrast of ἡσυχος and γλωσσώδης in Ecclus. xxv. 19 οὕτως γυνὴ γλωσσώδης ἀνδρὶ ἡσύχῳ.

ποιοῦντα εἰρήνην, cf. Jas. iii. 18 ἐν εἰρήνῃ σπείρεται τοῖς ποιοῦσιν εἰρήνην.

7 Wellhausen conjectures that this verse should change places with the following one on the analogy of Psalms ix.—xi.

Ἰσραὴλ παῖδα αὐτοῦ. Cf. Luc. i. 54 ἀντελάβετο Ἰσραὴλ παιδὸς αὐτοῦ. The common expression is Ἰακώβ παῖς μου. Cf. also Is. xli. 8.

8 ἀπόλοιτο. Apparently here again we have an intimation that the wicked have no part in 'the life' to come. See on iii., xiv. 6. The words of this verse recall Ps. ix. 3 ἀπολοῦνται ἀπὸ προσώπου σου, and Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 2 ἀπόλοιτο οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ θεοῦ.

ἄπαξ. In the sense of ἅμα, cf. εἰσάπαξ ii. 8.

κληρονομήσαιεν ἐπαγγελίας. A phrase savouring more of N.T. phraseology.

It does not occur in the LXX., but cf. Heb. vi. 12 τῶν διὰ πίστεως... κληρονομησάντων τὰς ἐπαγγελίας (see Westcott *ad loc.*). Also xi. 9 (13) and Gal. iii. 29 κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν κληρονόμοι. Clem. 1 Cor. 10 Ἀβραάμ... ὅπως κληρονομήσῃ τὰς ἐπαγγελίας τοῦ θεοῦ.

Have we not here the first instance in extant Jewish literature where the expression 'the promises of the Lord' sums up the assurances of the Messianic Redemption?

4 And put to confusion the houses of the wicked by *kindling* strife with slanderous lips.

Let God remove far from the innocent the lips of the wicked by bringing them to want: and let the bones of slanderers be scattered far from them that fear the LORD.

5 Let the slanderous tongue perish from among the saints in flaming fire.

6 The LORD preserve the quiet soul that hateth the unrighteous: and the LORD direct the man that worketh peace in his house.

7 The salvation of the LORD be upon Israel his servant for ever:

8 And let the sinners be destroyed from before the face of the LORD together: and let the saints of the LORD inherit the promises of the LORD.

PSALM XIII.

A Psalm of Solomon: 'To comfort the righteous.'

1 The right hand of the LORD overshadowed me: the right hand of the LORD spared us.

Ps. XIII.—*Argument.*

1—3. The righteous were preserved when the sinners were slain by a sudden visitation: for this mercy they return thanks. *ἡ- ῥησιων? εὐχριστος ἄθεος*

4—8. The ungodly prince was in fear. For trouble means very different things to the ungodly and to the righteous.

9—11. Their ultimate fates, too, differ widely. Life is in store for one, destruction for the other.

In this Psalm we come back to the now familiar contrast between the *δίκαιοι* and *ἁμαρτωλοί*, or, as we prefer to put it, between Pharisee and Sadducee. But here a new feature is introduced. Besides the mention of the sinners in general terms we have one particular representative singled out—*ὁ ἄσεβής*.

If this reading be the right one—and there seems no sufficient reason to doubt it—it is natural to suppose that some prince or great man among the 'sinners' is meant, in other words some leader of the Sadducean party. Can we fix upon any individual who seems to be pointed at more than another? The Psalm affords us certain data. The sinners have been attacked by some divine visitation,

which is described as sword, famine, pestilence and noisome beasts—in the phraseology of Ezekiel. Now these words are susceptible either of a literal interpretation—in which case any closer approximation to dating the document is out of the question—or of a metaphorical one. And if this latter be the case then it is natural to fix, as for example Wellhausen has fixed, upon the Roman invasion as the event here alluded to. If, again, the Romans are intended by the 'noisome beasts' then one of the two Asmonean princes, whose contest brought on their invasion, may well be *ὁ ἄσεβής*. And of the two Aristobulus, whose supporters shut themselves up in the Temple and for three months defied the armies of Pompey, is more obviously appropriate than his brother and rival, John Hyrcanus. There is little local colour in the Psalm, and its chief object seems to be to point out that, though Pharisee and Sadducee had alike borne the brunt of the visitation in varying degrees, whatever it was, yet, in the case of the Pharisee, all would work together for good, while for the Sadducee the result would be death here and annihilation hereafter.

² ὁ βραχίων κυρίου ἔσωσεν ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ ῥομφαίας διαπορευομένης,

ἀπὸ λιμοῦ καὶ θανάτου ἀμαρτωλῶν.

³ θηρία ἐπέδραμον αὐτοῖς πονηρά,

ἐν τοῖς ὁδοῦσιν αὐτῶν ἔτιλλον σάρκας αὐτῶν,

καὶ ἐν ταῖς μύλαις αὐτῶν ἔθλων ὅστ᾽ αὐτῶν·

καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἀπάντων ἐρρύσατο ἡμᾶς κύριος.

⁴ Ἐταράχθη ὁ ἀσεβὴς διὰ τὰ παραπτώματα αὐτοῦ, μήποτε συμπαραληφθῆ μετὰ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν·

⁵ ὅτι δεινὴ καταστροφὴ τοῦ ἀμαρτωλοῦ,

καὶ οὐχ ἄψεται δίκαιου ἐκ πάντων τούτων οὐδέν·

⁶ ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοία ἡ παιδεία τῶν δικαίων ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ,

καὶ ἡ καταστροφὴ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν.

⁷ ἐν περιστολῇ παιδεύεται δίκαιος,

ἵνα μὴ ἐπιχαρῆ ὁ ἀμαρτωλὸς τῷ δίκαιῳ·

3 ὁδοῦσιν. Cerda vertit 'viis.'

4 ἀσεβὴς, conj. (?) Wellh. εὐσεβὴς.

5 ἄψεται. ἄψεται V.

6 καταστροφὴ V, K, P, M. καταβρόχῃ A sed Cerda ubique 'subuersio.'

The opening verses indicate that the 'righteous' had been shielded from the fiercest shock of the visitation, and it may be noted that the priestly order—identical with the Sadducee—had been those who had suffered most in the Pompeian invasion.

1 Hilgenfeld cites in illustration Wisd. v. 17 ὅτι τῇ δεξιᾷ σκεπάσει αὐτοὺς καὶ τῷ βραχίονι ὑπερασπιεῖ αὐτῶν, xix. 8 οἱ τῇ σῆ σῆ σκεπαζόμενοι χειρὶ. Sib. Orac. iii, 705 αὐτὸς γὰρ σκεπάσειε μόνος. Add to these Ps. xcvi. (xcviii.) ἰ ἔσωσεν αὐτῷ ἡ δεξιὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ βραχίων ὁ ἅγιος αὐτοῦ. cxvii. (cxviii.) ἰβ δεξιὰ κυρίου ὑψώσέ με, δεξιὰ κυρίου ἐποίησε δύναμιν.

2 θανάτου ἀμαρτωλῶν. A strange expression, suggesting a translator's error. Does not θανάτου = 'pestilence' (𐤒𐤓𐤕)? And should not the word 'sinners' open the next clause? 'As for sinners—evil beasts ran upon them.' This gives point to μετὰ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν in ver. 4. In this explanation we find that Wellhausen has anticipated us.

2, 3 The list of plagues here is taken from such passages as Ez. xiv. 17 where the expression ῥομφαία διελθάτω ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς explains the διαπορευομένης. Cf. Lev. xxvi. 5 πόλεμος οὐ διελεύσεται. 22 ἀποστέλλω ἐφ' ὑμᾶς τὰ θηρία τὰ ἀγρία τῆς

γῆς. Ez. v. 17 ἔξαποστελῶ ἐπὶ σε λιμὸν καὶ θηρία πονηρά. Eccclus. xl. 9 θάνατος καὶ αἶμα καὶ ἔρις καὶ ῥομφαία, ἐπαγωγαι, λιμὸς καὶ σύντριμμα καὶ μάστιξ. ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνόμους ἐκτίσθη ταῦτα πάντα.

θηρία πονηρά is a common expression in the LXX. of Ezekiel. Cf. Lev. xxvi. 6. ὀδόντες—μύλαι. Ps. lviii. 6 τὰς μύλας τῶν λεόντων συνέθλασεν ὁ κύριος. Ps. xxx. 14 μαχαίρας τοὺς ὀδόντας ἔχει καὶ τὰς μύλας τομίδας.

4 ὁ ἀσεβὴς. There is no variant in the mss. (though we should remember that in many minuscule hands the initial a- and eu- are almost indistinguishable), but the word is ἀπαξ λεγόμενον in the book. Partly on this account, perhaps, but mainly, no doubt, owing to the difficulties which the retention of it causes, Wellhausen alters it to εὐσεβὴς 'the pious man.' There is a certain plausibility in this reading. There is a plain allusion in the wording and matter of this and the next verse to the story of Lot: the words μήποτε συμπαραληφθῆ occur only in Gen. xix. 17 εἰς τὸ ὄρος σώζου μήποτε συμπαραληφθῆς, and the word καταστροφὴ is used to describe the fate of the cities of the plain. Gen. xix. 29 ἐξαπέστειλε τὸν Λῶτ ἐκ μέσου τῆς καταστροφῆς. Cf. the late reading in 2 Pet. ii. 6 καταστροφῇ

2 The arm of the LORD saved us from the sword that passed through : from famine and from the plague of the sinners.

3 Noisome beasts ran upon them : with their teeth they rent the flesh of them, and with their jaws they brake their bones in pieces ; and out of all these things did the LORD save us.

4 The ungodly man¹ was troubled because of his transgressions : lest he should be taken along with the sinners. ¹ Conj. *The pious man*

5 For fearful is the overthrow of the sinner : and of all these things nothing shall touch the righteous.

6 For the chastening of the righteous which have sinned ignorantly, and the overthrow of the sinners are not alike.

7 The righteous is chastened secretly² ; that the sinner may ² Or, *sparingly* not rejoice over the righteous.

κατέκρινεν. Now, it may be asked, can we suppose that the writer would compare Lot to an *ἀσεβής*? Is not *εὐσεβής* far more appropriate to his position?

It is a strong point too that the word *παρὰπτώματα* is only used in this book of the sins of the *righteous*. See iii. 8, xiii. 9, which are the only other places where the word occurs.

On the other hand, compare the following coincidences with the text of Job xv. 20 *πᾶς ὁ βίος ἀσεβοῦς ἐν φροντίδι*, xxi. 17 *οὐ μὴν δὲ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀσεβῶν λίκυρος σβεσθήσεται ἐπελεύσεται δὲ αὐτοῖς ἡ καταστροφή*, xxvii. 7 *ὥσπερ ἡ καταστροφή τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν*. Id. i. 12 *ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ μὴ ἄψη sc. τοῦ Ἰώβ*.

It is difficult to find a historical place for the *εὐσεβής*, but in other respects the reading gives a far smoother sense. It would, however, be against our critical principles to alter a word which gives an adequate sense and is supported by all ms. evidence.

A similar list of plagues associated with the *ἀσεβείς* occurs in Ecclus. xxxix. 29, 30 *πῦρ καὶ χάλαζα, καὶ λιμὸς καὶ θάνατος, ταῦτα πάντα εἰς ἐκδίκησιν ἐκτίσται θηρίων ὀδόντες καὶ σκορπίοι καὶ ἔχεις, καὶ ῥομφαία ἐκδικούσα εἰς ὄλεθρον ἀσεβείας*.

6 *ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ*. See for this notes on iii. 9.

7 *ἐν περιστολῇ*. The word occurs nowhere in the LXX. or N.T. and no other instance of its use in Hellenistic Greek is known to us. In Classical Greek its one meaning seems to be the decking out of a corpse for burial.

We have therefore to deduce a probable meaning of the word from the *περιστέλλω*. This has three leading uses, (i) of decking out a corpse, (ii) of wrapping round and so concealing, (iii) of protecting or defending. Either of the last two yield a possible sense for *περιστολή*.

Previous editors have usually thought that the sense should be 'in secret': and the only objection to this rendering is the difficulty of attaching a real meaning to the sentiment. In other Psalms, e.g. xvii., the sufferings of the righteous are described and dwelt upon. The fact that righteous men like Job had suffered, and that not secretly, was well known to the writer, so that we feel some hesitation in crediting him with an assertion of the contrary here. Still Psalm xv. may be cited to confirm the interpretation.

The only other passage where this writer uses *περιστέλλω* (xvi. 10) certainly cannot bear the meaning of 'concealment.'

The alternative rendering derived from the third sense of *περιστέλλω* would be 'with regard,' i.e. with the view of correcting the righteous and preventing him from erring so that the enemies of the Lord might blaspheme—which would give a clear and practical sense. A collateral sense, whose correctness seems more doubtful, is 'with reservation,' 'sparingly.' This sense is we think confirmed by vii. 34.

It is tempting to suggest that the translator has here rendered the Hebrew text wrongly, perhaps reading *הַצִּנְיָה* 'a covering' (= *καταστολήν* Isai. lxi. 3) instead of *צִנְיָה* 'a little.' If this conjecture could

- ⁸ ὅτι νουθετήσῃ δίκαιον ὡς υἷὸν ἀγαπήσεως,
καὶ ἡ παιδεία αὐτοῦ ὡς πρωτοτόκου·
⁹ ὅτι φείσεται κύριος τῶν ὀσίων αὐτοῦ,
καὶ τὰ παραπτώματα αὐτῶν ἐξαλείψει ἐν παιδείᾳ·
ἢ γὰρ ζωὴ τῶν δικαίων εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,
¹⁰ ἁμαρτωλοὶ δὲ ἀρθήσονται εἰς ἀπώλειαν,
καὶ οὐχ εὐρεθήσεται μνημόσυνον αὐτῶν ἔτι·
¹¹ ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς ὀσίους τὸ ἔλεος κυρίου,
καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς φοβουμένους αὐτὸν τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ.

ΙΔ. ΎΜΝΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΣΑΛΟΜΩΝ.

XIV. Πιστὸς κύριος τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτὸν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ,
τοῖς ὑπομένουσι παιδείαν αὐτοῦ,
τοῖς πορευομένοις ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ προσταγμάτων αὐτοῦ,
ἐν νόμῳ ὡς ἐνετείλατο ἡμῖν εἰς ζωὴν ἡμῶν,
² ὅσιοι κυρίου ζήσονται ἐν αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.
ὁ παραδείσος κυρίου, τὰ ζύλα τῆς ζωῆς ὅσιοι αὐτοῦ;

- 10** οὐκ codd. et edd.: primus Hilg. scripsit οὐχ: ita Geig. Fr. Pick.
ἔτι. ἐπὶ Α.
1 Tit. om. M.
ἐννόμῳ V, M, ut vidr. Ita pridem conii. Hilg.¹: jam corr. Hilg.².
ὡς codd. et edd.: fortasse φ̄.

be maintained, we would compare Luke xii. 48 δαρήσεται ὄλιγας as giving the sense of the original in our passage.

ἐπιχαίρω. Cf. Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 17 Μήποτε ἐπιχαρώσῃ μοι οἱ ἐχθροὶ μου, also xli. 12, and Eccclus. xxiii. 3.

8 νουθετήσῃ. No subject is expressed. The Greek requires us to supply ὁ θεός. The translator probably mistook a Passive for an Active verb, reading $\eta\theta\eta$ for $\eta\theta\eta$. The clause should have run νουθετηθήσεται δίκαιος ὡς υἱὸς ἀγαπήσεως. The idea of the verse is drawn from Deut. viii. 5.

Cf. Wisd. xi. 10 τούτους μὲν γὰρ ὡς πατὴρ νουθετῶν ἐδοκίμασας: also xvi. 8 and Judith viii. 27, cf. Joseph. Ant. iii. xv. 1 Μωϋσῆς... τὸν θεὸν ἐδήλου... λήψεσθαι τιμωρίαν οὐκ ἄξιαν μὲν τῶν ἐξημαρτημένων οἳαν δὲ οἱ πατέρες ἐπὶ νουθεσίᾳ τοῖς τέκνοις ἐπιφέρουσι.

υἷὸν ἀγαπήσεως. Cf. Gen. xxii. 2 λάβε

τὸν υἱὸν σου τὸν ἀγαπητὸν ὃν ἠγάπησας. Zech. xii. 10 κόψονται κοπετόν, ὡς ἐπ' ἀγαπητῷ, καὶ ὀδυνηθήσονται ὀδύνην, ὡς ἐπὶ τῷ πρωτοτόκῳ, compare also Ps. S. xviii. 4.

πρωτοτόκου. Cf. Ex. iv. 22 υἱὸς πρωτοτόκος μου Ἰσραὴλ.

9 ἐξαλείψει. See on ii. 29. Ps. i. (li.) 3 ἐξάλειψον τὸ ἀνόμημά μου, and 11, and Is. xliiii. 25.

10 μνημόσυνον. Cf. Job xviii. 17 τὸ μνημόσυνον αὐτοῦ ἀπόλοιτο ἐκ γῆς, Ps. ix. 7 ἀπώλετο τὸ μνημόσυνον αὐτῶν μετ' ἧχου.

11 Here we find a close resemblance to the words of the Magnificat, Luc. i. 50 καὶ τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ εἰς γενεὰς καὶ γενεὰς τοῖς φοβουμένοις αὐτόν.

Ps. XIV.—Argument.

1—3. God's unchanging faithfulness to those who are faithful to Him. Their consequent security from trouble. The result of God's ancient promise to Israel.

8 For he will admonish the righteous as a beloved son: and his chastening is as a *man chasteneth his firstborn*.

9 For the LORD will spare his saints, and will blot out their transgressions with his chastening: for the life of the righteous is for ever.

10 But sinners shall be taken away unto destruction: and the memorial of them shall no more be found.

11 But upon the saints is the mercy of the LORD: yea³ upon³ Gr. *and* them that fear him is his mercy.

PSALM XIV.

A Hymn of Solomon.

1 Faithful is the LORD unto them that love him in truth: even unto such as abide his chastening; who walk in the righteousness of his commandments, in the law¹ according as² he¹ Or, *even the righteousness of the law* commanded us for our life.

2 The saints of the LORD shall live therein³ for ever: the garden of the LORD, even the trees of life, such are his saints.² Or, *which*

³ Or, *in him*

4—7. The insecurity of the sinner. His secrets are known to God, and his end is destruction. In which he affords a contrast to the righteous.

The Psalm is little more than a paraphrase of the 1st canonical Psalm, with which it should be compared. The comparison of the righteous to a tree occurs in both places, as well as in several other Psalms and in Job.

1 Cf. x. 2, 4. The thought is the same as in Deut. vii. 9 *καὶ γνώσῃ ὅτι κύριος ὁ θεός σου οὗτος θεός, θεός πιστός, ὁ φυλάσσειν διαθήκην καὶ ἔλεος τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτὸν καὶ τοῖς φυλάσσουσι τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ εἰς χιλίας γενεάς.*

δικαιοσύνη προσταγμάτων. The righteousness consisting in the observance of the enactments of the law. Cf. Lev. xxvi. 3 *ἐὰν τοῖς προσταγμάσιν πορεύσῃτε καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς μου φυλάσσητε.* 1 Kings viii. 62 *ὅσως πορεύεσθαι ἐν τοῖς προσταγμάσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ φυλάσσειν ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ.* Ez. xxxiii. 15 *ἐν προσταγμάτι ζωῆς διαπορεύηται,* Luke i. 6.

ἐν νόμῳ. Cf. Bar. iv. 1 *αὐτῇ ἡ βιβλος προσταγμάτων τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ὁ νόμος ὁ ὑπάρχων εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα· πάντες οἱ κρατοῦντες αὐτὴν εἰς ζωὴν.* Ecclus. xvii. 11, xlv. 6 *νόμον ζωῆς.*

See also Deut. xxx. 20, Ps. cxxxiii.

4. Hilgenfeld's conjecture *ἐνόμῳ* is supported by the reading of M, and the word is used in the Prologue to Ecclus. and in Acts xix. 30, and 1 Cor. ix. 21 *ἐννομος Χριστοῦ.* If adopted it renders our conjecture *φ̄*, on which we lay no stress, unnecessary.

But *ἐν νόμῳ* is a very natural phrase for our Psalmist to use, as an explanation of *ἐν δικ. προσ.* It is also implied in ver. 2, *ζήσονται ἐν αὐτῷ.*

εἰς ζωὴν ἡμῶν = 'That we should live therein,' or 'that He might preserve our life.'

2 ἐν αὐτῷ is either *ἐν κυρίῳ* or *ἐν νόμῳ*. If *ἐνόμῳ* is the right reading, there can be no doubt that *ἐν αὐτῷ* refers to *κύριος*. The life of the saints is through the mercy and in the presence of the Lord.

But more probably *ζήσονται ἐν αὐτῷ* refers back to *ἐν νόμῳ...εἰς ζωὴν ἡμῶν*.

ξύλα τῆς ζωῆς. A not uncommon metaphor in Proverbs, e.g. iii. 18. Cp. also 1s. lxxv. 22 *κατὰ γὰρ τὰς ἡμέρας τοῦ ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς ἔσονται αἱ ἡμέραι τοῦ λαοῦ μου.* 4 Macc. xviii. 16.

The *παράδεισος τοῦ θεοῦ* occurs in Ez. xxxi. 8, and xxviii. 13, and Rev. ii.

³ ἡ φυτεία αὐτῶν ἐρρίζωμένη εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,
οὐκ ἐκτιλήσονται πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας τοῦ οὐρανοῦ;
ὅτι ἡ μερίς καὶ ἡ κληρονομία τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστὶν ὁ Ἰσραὴλ.

⁴ Καὶ οὐχ οὕτως οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ καὶ παράνομοι,
οἳ ἠγάπησαν ἡμέραν ἐν μετοχῇ ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν,
ἐν μικρότητι σαπρίας, ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ αὐτῶν,

⁵ καὶ οὐκ ἐμνήσθησαν τοῦ θεοῦ·

ὅτι ὁδοὶ ἀνθρώπων γνωσταὶ ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ διὰ παντός,
καὶ ταμιεῖα καρδίας ἐπίσταται πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι.

⁶ διὰ τοῦτο ἡ κληρονομία αὐτῶν ἄδης καὶ σκότος καὶ ἀπώλεια,
καὶ οὐχ εὐρεθήσονται ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐλέου δικαίων·

⁷ οἱ δὲ ὅσιοι κυρίου κληρονομήσουσι ζωὴν ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ.

16. ΨΑΛΜΟΣ ΤῶΙ ΣΑΛΟΜΩΝ ΜΕΤ' ΩΙΔΗΣ.

XV. ἘΝ Τῷ ΘΛΙΒΕΣΘΑΪ ΜΕ ἘΠΕΚΑΛΕΣΑΜΗΝ Τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου,
εἰς βοήθειαν ἤλπισα τοῦ θεοῦ Ἰακώβ καὶ ἐσώθην,
² ὅτι ἐλπὶς καὶ καταφυγὴ τῶν πτωχῶν σὺν, ὁ θεός·

³ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ V, K, P. τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (ανοῦ pro ουνου) M: om. A.
κληρονομία. Cerda vitiose πληρονομία.

⁴ καὶ om. Cerda: idem in scholiis notat se vocem prætermisisse partim deletam
quam pro voce exclamationis habuerit, ut viii. 37.

μικρότητι codd. (A μικρότητε). μικρότητι conj. Hilg. (Fr. Pick.).

³ ἐρρίζωμένη. Cf. Prov. xii. 3 αἱ δὲ
ρίζαι τῶν δικαίων οὐκ ἐξαρθήσονται, and
13. Jer. xlii. (xlix.) 10 φυτεῖσώ ὑμᾶς καὶ
οὐ μὴ ἐκτίλω.

τὰς ἡμέρας τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. The expres-
sion occurs in Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 30
τὸν θρόνον αὐτοῦ ὡς τὰς ἡμέρας τοῦ οὐ-
ρανοῦ, and Bar. i. 11 ἵνα ὣσιν αἱ ἡμέραι
αὐτῶν ὡς αἱ ἡμέραι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

ἡ μερίς. Cf. Ecclus. xvii. 13 μερίς
κυρίου Ἰσραὴλ ἐστίν, and Deut. xxxii.

⁴ οὐχ οὕτως (12 N²), a reminiscence of
Ps. i. 4 οὐχ οὕτως οἱ ἀσεβεῖς, οὐχ οὕτως.
ἠγάπησαν. The aor. is the commonest
rendering in the LXX. of the Heb. 278.
Cf. ix. 16.

ἀγαπᾶν ἡμέραν seems to mean, con-
tent themselves with the day's enjoyment,
love this present world. The phrase
most like it is that in Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.)
13 ἀγαπῶν ἡμέρας ἰδεῖν ἀγαθὰς. But in our
Psalm the stress is laid on the shortness

of the pleasure. The ἡμέρα answers to
μικρότης in the next clause.

This is why we have preferred to
render ἀγαπᾶν to be content with, instead
of 'to love.'

ἐν μετοχῇ ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν, cf. As-
sumpt. Mos. v. 1 'in reges participes
scelerum.'

μικρότης. This is the reading of all
MSS. whereas μικρότης gives a doubtful
sense and is nowhere found in the LXX.
The LXX. version of Susanna v. 56
affords an excellent illustration of what is
meant by μικρότης here. Daniel says to
one of the elders, τὸ κάλλος σε ἠπάτησεν,
ἡ μικρὰ ἐπιθυμία, the lust whose enjoy-
ment lasts so short a time, and whose
being as well as its end is corruption.
Evidently we have here again an allusion
to those secret sins of which the Psalmist
has already spoken (iii., iv., viii.).

⁵ ὅτι may be either a separate state-
ment explaining why they ought to have

3 The planting of them is rooted for ever: they shall not be plucked out all the days of the heaven: for the portion of the LORD and the inheritance of God is Israel.

4 The sinners and transgressors are not like them, which were contented with a day while they were partners together in sin: *yea*, with a short space of corruption in fulfilling their lust.

5 And they remembered not God, that⁴ the ways of men are⁴ Or, for known before him continually: and he knoweth the secret chambers of the heart before they had their being.

6 Therefore is their inheritance hell and darkness and destruction: and they shall not be found in the day of mercy for the righteous.

7 But the saints of the LORD shall inherit life in gladness.

PSALM XV.

A Psalm of Solomon: With a song.

1 When I was in trouble I called upon the name of the LORD: I trusted in the God of Israel for help, and I was preserved.

2 For thou art the hope and refuge of the needy, O God;

remembered God, or a pointing out what they ought to have remembered about Him. We do not feel that the one rendering is intrinsically less probable than the other, but certainly in a majority of cases the former is the only admissible sense for *ὅτι* in these Psalms.

ταμεία καρδίας, cf. Apos. Bar. xx. 3 'in penetrabilibus mentis tuæ,' and Prov. xx. 27, 30 *ταμεία κοιλίας*.

πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι (Gen. ii. 5 *πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*) may refer either to the man or to the chambers of his heart.

Cf. Enoch, cap. 9. 11, 'Thou knowest everything before it comes to pass' (tr. Schodde).

Cf. generally Jer. i. 5 *πρὸ τοῦ με πλάσαι σε ἐν κοιλίᾳ ἐπίσταμαί σε*.

6 σκότος. Ps. xxxiv. (xxxv.) 6 *γενηθήτω ἡ ὁδὸς αὐτῶν σκότος καὶ ὄλισθημα*, see xv. 11.

οὐχ εὐρέθησονται. Job xx. 8 *ὥσπερ ἐνύπνιον... οὐ μὴ εὐρέθῃ*, and Ps. ix. 18, xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 38.

ἡμέραν δικαίων, transitive as in ii. 8. 'The day of mercy to the righteous' we understand to be the resurrection in the Messianic consummation. The wicked will not partake in it, but their souls will continue in Sheol, in darkness and doom.

7 κληρονομεῖν ζωὴν, we find this expression in the mouth of a true Pharisee, the rich young man, in Mk. x. 17 *τί ποιήσω ἵνα ζωὴν αἰώνιον κληρονομήσω*; cf. Matt. xix. 29.

Ps. XV.—*Argument*.

1, 2. The call to praise God.

3—8. The reward of praise, viz. safety from the destruction that follows sinners.

9—14. The other side of the picture: misfortune in this life and annihilation after it are the lot of sinners,

15. while the righteous inherit eternal life.

The Psalm treats of the same theme as iii. and xiv.: the contrast between the life and destination of the righteous and of the sinner.

1 Cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 7, cxix. (cxx.) 1, and Ps. S. i. 1.

2 Lit. I trusted for the help of the God of Jacob. The trouble in which the Psalmist found himself is not more particularly specified, but very probably the occasion is the same as that of Ps. xiii. In both we have references to famine, sword and pestilence, and in both the righteous have been preserved, while the sinners have suffered. In this Psalm the writer appears to lay special stress on

³ τίς γὰρ ἰσχύει, ὁ θεὸς, εἰ μὴ ἐξομολογήσασθαί σοι ἐν ἀληθείᾳ;

⁴ καὶ τί δυνατὸς ἄνθρωπος, εἰ μὴ ἐξομολογήσασθαι τῷ ὀνόματί σου;

⁵ ψαλμὸν καὶ αἶνον μετ' ᾠδᾶς ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ καρδίας, καρπὸν χειλέων ἐν ὀργάνῳ ἡρμωμένῳ γλώσσης, ἀπαρχὴν χειλέων ἀπὸ καρδίας ὀσίας καὶ δικαίας;

⁶ ὁ ποιῶν ταῦτα οὐ καλεγήσεται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἀπὸ κακοῦ, φλόξ πυρὸς καὶ ὀργὴ ἀδίκων οὐχ ἄψεται αὐτοῦ,

⁷ ὅταν ἐξέλθῃ ἐπὶ ἁμαρτωλοὺς ἀπὸ προσώπου κυρίου, ὀλοθρεῦσαι πάσαν ὑπόστασιν ἁμαρτωλῶν.

⁸ ὅτι τὸ χημεῖον τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ δικαίους εἰς σωτηρίαν, λιμὸς καὶ ῥομφαία καὶ θάνατος μακρὰν ἀπὸ δικαίων.

⁹ φεύξονται γὰρ ὡς διωκομένου *πολεμίου* ἀπὸ ὀσίων, καταδιώζεται δὲ ἁμαρτωλοὺς καὶ καταλήψεται.

καὶ οὐκ ἐκφεύξονται οἱ ποιοῦντες ἀνομίαν τὸ κρίμα κυρίου, ὡς ὑπὸ πολεμίων ἐμπείρων καταληφθήσονται,

3 τίς codd. Fr. τί.

9 πολεμίου nos conj., λιμοῦ codd. et edd.

praise as a means whereby safety may be secured. 'Praise' in the mouth of a Pharisee may well be taken to mean liturgical praise—attention, in fact, to the religious duties which the sinners had neglected.

ἐλπὶς. Cf. v. 2.

3 Fritzsche's correction of τί for τίς is quite uncalled for, and though assimilating the clauses in form does, in fact, destroy their parallelism. There is here, too, a general resemblance to the opening verses of the fifth Psalm (v. 5).

4 τί δυνατός. Bar. iv. 17 ἐγὼ δὲ τί δυνατὴ βοήθησαι ὑμῖν;

5 αἶνος only occurs five times in the LXX. (Tromm), viz. in Esdr., Neh., Sap. and Eccelus. Cp. Ps. lxxviii. (lxix.) 31 αἰνέσω τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ μου μετ' ᾠδῆς.

A comparison with Ps. S. iii. 1, 2 suggests the conjecture that καὶ αἶνον here should be καινὸν as there: the change is infinitesimal, but, however probable, we do not venture to introduce it into the text.

καρπὸν χειλέων (כַּרְפוֹת יָדַי). Is. lvii. 19 (Theodot.) κτίζων καρπὸν χειλέων. Hos. xiv. 3 ἀναπαύσομεν καρπὸν χειλέων ἡμῶν.

Cf. Prov. xviii. 20, xxxi. 31. Also Heb. xiii. 15 θυσίαν αἰνέσεως... τουτέστιν καρπὸν χειλέων ὁμολογούντων τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ.

ὄργανον. 2 Sam. vi. 5 ἐν ὀργάνοις ἡρμωμένοις ἐν ἰσχύϊ. In Job xxi. 12 Aquila gives ὄργανον for אֲרָגוֹן, where the LXX. has ψαλμοῦ, and Symmachus κιθάρας. In Ps. cxxxvi. (cxxxvii.) 2 τὰ ὄργανα ἡμῶν = אֲרָגוֹן אֲרָגוֹן 'our harps.'

ἀπαρχὴν χειλέων, not synonymous with καρπὸν χειλέων: it is the *sacrificial offering* of the first-fruits (= מִנְחָתָם תְּרוּמָתָם), to which we have a parallel in Eccelus. xxxii. 8 μὴ σμικρύνῃς ἀπαρχὴν χειρῶν σου.

ἀπὸ καρδίας. In this usage we more generally find ἐκ...καρδίας (cf. Ps. S. iii. 2) or ἐν...καρδίᾳ.

καρδίας ὀσίας. Prov. xxii. 11 κύριος ἀγαπᾷ ὀσίας καρδίας.

6 ταῦτα. Our punctuation here differs from that of Fritzsche. He connects the whole of ver. 5 with ver. 4, at the end of which he places a comma. We make the question end with ver. 4, and the accusatives of ver. 5 will then depend on ποιῶν, being all in apposition to ταῦτα.

οὐ σαλευθήσεται. From Ps. ix. 27 (x. 6) οὐ μὴ σαλευθῶ ἀπὸ γενεᾶς εἰς γενεάν ἄνευ

3 For who, O God, is strong save to praise Thee in truth?

4 And wherein is a man able, save to give thanks unto thy name?

5 A psalm and praise with a song in gladness of heart: the fruit of the lips with the well-tuned instrument of the tongue: the firstfruits of the lips from a holy and righteous heart;

6 He that doeth these things shall not be removed for ever by evil: flaming fire and the wrath against¹ the ungodly shall¹ Or, of not touch him,

7 When it goeth forth against the sinners from before the face of the LORD, to destroy all the substance² of the sinners.

8 For the mark of the LORD is upon the righteous unto their salvation. Famine and the sword and pestilence shall be far from the righteous.

9 For they shall flee from the saints as an enemy that is pursued: but it shall pursue after the sinners and shall overtake them: and they that work wickedness shall not escape the judgment of the LORD; they shall be overtaken as it were by mighty men of war.

κακοῦ. There can be little doubt that ἀπό really = ὑπό here. Hardly any use of a preposition need surprise us in dealing with a writer of this stamp. Cf. Ps. xiv. (xv.) 5 ὁ ποιῶν ταῦτα οὐ σαλευθήσεται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

φλόξ πυρός. See xii. 5 for the converse, and cf. Is. xliii. 52 φλόξ οὐ κατακαίσει σε. An allusion to the Story of the Three Children may underlie this.

ὄργη ἀδίκων. Gen. object, exactly parallel to ἔλεος δικαίων xiv. 6. But ἀδίκων may also be understood as a genitive of the subj.; 'the wrath of the ungodly' would then allude to the fury of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. iii. 19).

οὐχ ἄψεται, xiii. 5.

7 ὑπόστασις. In the LXX. this word occurs some 19 times in very various senses. Twice it means a camp, elsewhere a firm ground or foundation: once ὑπόστασις ζωῆς = means to support life. None of these meanings are admissible here. Two which are given in our text and margin do both appear possible. The first, *substance*, is confirmed by Jer. x. 17 Συναγάγεον ἐξωθεν τὴν ὑπόστασιν σου, and especially Deut. xi. 6 καὶ πᾶσαν αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπόστασιν (Ⲙⲓⲣ!) τὴν μετ' αὐτῶν, of Korah. The second, *confidence* or *expectation*, is the commoner sense in N. T., and is found in LXX. Ps. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 8 καὶ ἡ ὑπόστασις μου παρὰ σοὶ ἐστίν. Ruth i.

12 ἔστι μοι ὑπόστασις τοῦ γεννηθῆναι με ἀνδρὶ. See also 2 Cor. ix. 4, xi. 17; Heb. iii. 14. A third, *remnant*, might be suggested. It is important because it occurs in Job (xvii. 20) εἰ μὴ ἠφανίσθη ἡ ὑπόστασις αὐτῶν.

The word occurs again in our Psalms (xvii. 26) in a connection so similar to this passage that the meaning may fairly be taken as identical with this.

8 τὸ σημεῖον, from Ez. ix. 4 δὸς σημεῖον ἐπὶ τὰ μέτωπα τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν καταστεναζόντων. This in its turn may be a reminiscence of Ex. xii. 13 ἔσται τὸ αἷμα ὑμῖν ἐν σημείῳ, of the blood on the lintel. Cf. Rev. vii. 3 ἄρχι οὐ σφραγίσωμεν τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τῶν μετώπων αὐτῶν, and ix. 4.

λιμός, etc. See on xiii. 2. iv. (v.) Esdr. xv. 5 gladium et famem et mortem et interitum.

9 We have to justify the somewhat startling emendation introduced into the text. It will readily, we think, be acknowledged that the text, as it has been hitherto read, is unsatisfactory. It would be very tame to say that a famine and other things would flee from the righteous, as if they (the righteous) were a famine being pursued; so that it seems some change is required. We believe that the key to the requisite alteration is to be looked for in the following verse, which

- ¹⁰ τὸ γὰρ σήμερον τῆς ἀπωλείας ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου αὐτῶν,
¹¹ καὶ ἡ κληρονομία τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν ἀπώλεια καὶ σκότος.
καὶ αἱ ἀνομίαι αὐτῶν διώξονται αὐτοὺς ἕως ἄδου κάτω,
¹² ἡ κληρονομία αὐτῶν οὐχ εὐρεθήσεται τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῶν.
¹³ αἱ γὰρ ἀνομίαι ἐξερημώσουσιν οἴκους ἀμαρτωλῶν,
καὶ ἀπολοῦνται οἱ ἀμαρτωλοὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ κρίσεως κυρίου εἰς
τὸν αἰῶνα,
¹⁴ ὅταν ἐπισκέπτηται ὁ θεὸς τὴν γῆν ἐν κρίματι αὐτοῦ,
ἀποδοῦναι ἀμαρτωλοῖς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον.
¹⁵ οἱ δὲ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐλεηθήσονται ἐν αὐτῇ,
καὶ ζήσονται ἐν τῇ ἐλεημοσύνῃ τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν.

15. ψαλμὸς τῷ σαλωμῶν εἰς ἀντίληψιν.

XVI. Ἐν τῷ νηστάζει ψυχῆν μοῦ ἀπὸ κυρίου,
παρὰ μικρὸν ὠλίσθησα ἐν καταφορᾷ ὕπνου.

10 τῆς ἀπωλείας. A om. τῆς.

11 ἀνομίαι αὐτῶν codd.: A ins. αὐτῶν, non, ut dicit Fr., omittit. Fabr. om.
Inscriptio deest in M.

1 καταφορᾷ A, V, K, M, Cerda.

καταφορᾷ P, Cerda conj. quem seqq. Fabr. Lagarde Hilg. Geig. Fritsch.
Wellh. Pick.

points the contrast between the righteous and the sinner. The case of the latter is the opposite of that of the righteous. The sense clearly is, that while plagues flee from the righteous as if they (the plagues) were being pursued, they will pursue the ungodly as does an enemy in war. We believe then that the point of comparison between the clauses lies in *πολεμίων*. The plagues which follow the sinners like enemies are themselves chased away from the righteous as if by enemies, and some case of the word *πολέμιος* must underlie the *λιμοῦ* of the present text. Several forms are possible. The simplest mode of expression would be *ὡς διωκόμενοι πολέμοι*, the most elaborate (suggested by Mr W. G. Headlam) *ὡς διωκόμενοι ὑπὸ πολεμίου*. That which we print in the text stands midway between the two. We conjecture the genesis of the present reading to have been something of this kind:

ΔΙΩΚΟΜΕΝΟΥΠΟΛΕΜΙΟΥ

mistaken for

ΔΙΩΚΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΥΠΟ ΛΕΜΙΟΥ,

which being nonsense, *ὑπὸ* is cut out, and

we get

ΔΙΩΚΟΜΕΝΟΥ Λ(Ε)ΙΜΟΥ.

The same, almost, holds good for the reading *διωκόμενοι ὑπὸ πολεμίου*, which has the further advantage of not suddenly and harshly introducing a genitive absolute.

For the reading of the MSS. cf. Job v. 20 *ἐν λιμῷ ῥύσεται σε ἐκ θανάτου.*

καταδιώξεται. Cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 38 *καταδιώξω τοὺς ἐχθρούς μου καὶ καταλήψομαι.* xxxiv. (xxxv.) 6 *ἄγγελος κυρίου καταδιώκων αὐτούς.* lxx. (lxxi.) 11 *καταδιώξατε καὶ καταλάβετε αὐτόν.* Prov. xiii. 21 *ἀμαρτάνοντος καταδιώξεται κακὰ, τοὺς δὲ δικαίους καταλήψεται ἀγαθὰ.*

ἐμπίερον. For the habit of this writer to change his verbs from plural to singular without changing his subject, compare iv. 7—15.

ἐμπερος occurs once in Tobit (v. 5). For the meaning of *πολεμίων ἐμπίερον* cf. *δεδιδασμένοι πόλεμον* Cant. iii. 8; 1 Chr. v. 18; *διδασκὸς πόλεμον* 1 Macc. iv. 7.

10 Compare Ez. ix. 4 (cited above) and Gen. iv. 18 *ἔθετο κύριος ὁ θεὸς σημεῖον τῷ Καὴν.*

10 For the mark of destruction is upon their forehead,

11 And the inheritance of the sinners is destruction and darkness: and their iniquities shall pursue them as far as hell beneath.

12 Their inheritance shall not be found of their children.

13 For their iniquities shall lay waste the houses of sinners: and the sinners shall perish in the day of the LORD'S judgment for ever,

14 When God visiteth the earth with his judgment to recompense the sinners unto everlasting.

15 But they that fear the LORD shall find mercy therein: and shall live in the righteousness³ of their God.

³ Gr.
mercy

PSALM XVI.

A Psalm of Solomon: 'For help.'

1 When my soul slumbered *and fell away* from the LORD, *then* had I well nigh slipped in the heaviness of sleep:

11 ἔως ἔδου κάτω. Cf. Ps. lxxxv. (lxxxvi.) 13 ἐξ ἔδου κατωτάτου ἰανῶν ἡνιῶν. Prov. xv. 24 'from hell beneath' (ἡνιῶν ἰανῶν). Is. xiv. 9 (ἡνιῶν ἰανῶν). Ecclus. li. 6 σύνεγγυς ἔδου κάτω.

Cp. xiv. 6. The future of διώκω is the only one of the middle tenses used in an active sense.

12 οὐχ εὑρεθήσεται with the dat. 'shall not be found of.' Cf. Ex. xxxv. 23 πᾶς ὃ εὑρέθη βύσσος.

13 οἰκους ἐξερημοῦν. See iv. 23, xii.

4* ἡμέρα κρίσεως κυρίου. We find ἡμέρα κρίσεως denoting the Final Judgement in Judith xvi. 17 κύριος παντοκράτωρ ἐδικήσει αὐτοὺς ἐν ἡμέρα κρίσεως, and often in the N.T. (e.g. Matt. x. 15, xi. 22; 2 Pet. iii. 7; 1 John iv. 17). The commoner phrase is ἡμέρα κυρίου, as in Amos v. 18; Joel ii. 11; 1 Cor. v. 5; 2 Pet. iii. 10, 12. Here the two phrases are combined; but it is not improbable that the translator, finding ἡἡ! οἰ, introduced the explanatory κρίσεως.

14 ὅταν ἐπισκέπτηται, iii. 14.

ἀποδοῦναι, ii. 38.

εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα χρόνον. Cf. viii. 39.

15 ἐλεημοσύνη. No doubt a rendering of עֲרָבָה. As is well known, the LXX. fluctuate between ἐλεημοσύνη and δικαιοσύνη as equivalents for this word. See for

further remarks the note on ix. 6 and Hatch, *Essays in Biblical Greek*, p. 49 sqq. We have here preferred to render the word 'righteousness.'

Ps. XVI.—*Argument.*

1. Thanksgiving for deliverance.

(a) 1, 2. The Psalmist's peril; the apathy of some deadly sin.

(b) 3—5. He had perished, if the LORD by timely chastisement had not roused to consciousness, and delivered him.

2. Prayer for continuance in holy living.

(a) 6—8. That the thought of God may reign in the heart and overcome all fleshly lusts.

(b) 9. That the Divine rule may order life and practice.

(c) 10. That truth may ever adorn speech, and anger be put away.

(d) 11, 12. That under trial there may be no murmuring, but a spirit of patience and brightness.

3. Poverty a Divine chastisement.

(a) 13, 14. Heavy is the chastisement by poverty which assails a man's bodily comforts.

(b) 15. The righteous will endure the test and will find mercy.

This Psalm contains no allusion to events of national importance. The use of the 1st Pers. Sing., which is found in each of the first twelve verses, relates to

² [ἐν] τῷ μακρὰν ἀπὸ θεοῦ,

παρ' ὀλίγον ἐξεχύθη ἡ ψυχὴ μου εἰς θάνατον·

σύνεγγυς πγλῶν ἄδογ μετὰ ἀμαρτωλοῦ,

³ ἐν τῷ διενεχθῆναι ψυχὴν μου ἀπὸ κυρίου θεοῦ Ἰσραὴλ,

εἰ μὴ ὁ κύριος ἀντελάβετό μοι τῷ ἐλέει αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

2 τῷ μακρὰν ἀπὸ θεοῦ codd. Geig. Hilg. ἐν τῷ μακρῶναι με (vel ἐν τῷ μακρὰν με εἶναι) conj. Fritsch., ita Pick. ἐν τῷ μακρῶν conj. Schmidt, (Hilg.² Wellh.).

ἐξεχύθη V, K, P, M, Hilg. (conj.), Fritsch. Pick. ἐξεχύθη A, Fabr.

Post σύνεγγυς Fritsch. conj. ἦν.

3 μοι (post ἀντελάβετο) M.

the feelings and experience of the writer. It does not impersonate the nation. This is shown not so much by the penitential character of the Psalm as by the description of the temptations to which the writer is exposed in daily life (7—11).

We may gather that the Psalmist, like David of old, had fallen into some deadly sin. He might well have been condemned to perdition along with the sinners (2, 5). His conscience slept (1): his soul had wandered far from God (2, 3). But the LORD had mercy on him: by the sharp spur of trial the LORD restored him to wakefulness and delivered him from utter downfall (3, 5). We may suppose that perhaps the Psalmist's sin, like David's or Solomon's, had been one of sensuality, and accordingly the Prayer which he offers opens with special supplication that he might be saved from such a fall (7, 8).

The trial, which had awakened the Psalmist to a sense of his sin, had been that of sudden poverty (12—15). Like the patriarch Job, his faith was tested by discipline in the flesh and by the removal of bodily comforts. But 'the righteous' is sustained by the thought that trouble is of God to prove his soul and that even in adversity he will find mercy.

It is possible that the poverty and privation to which the Psalmist alludes may have resulted from the capture and occupation of Jerusalem by Pompey, or again they may have been inflicted upon the pious Pharisee by his opponents the Sadducees (cf. iv. 13, 23).

Either explanation would account for its inclusion in our collection.

Professor Stanton, in his *Jewish and Christian Messiah*, points to this Psalm as one which might be fitly put into the mouth of Solomon, and as being the

strongest instance of personification in the book. We should, however, bear in mind that the ultimate repentance of Solomon was always a matter of grave dispute among the Jews.

Inscription. The title εἰς ἀντίληψιν has probably been taken from the words ἀντελάβετο, ἀντιλήπτωρ, ἀντελάβου in vv. 3—5.

1 ἐν τῷ νυστάζει ψυχὴν μου. These words are taken from Ps. cxviii. (cxix.)

28 ἐνύσταζεν (נִשְׁתָּה א. V. and R. V. *mell-eth*. Heb. *droppeth*) ἡ ψυχὴ μου ἀπὸ ἀκηδίας. The verb νυστάζειν denotes the torpor of oppressive drowsiness. It is used in Ps. lxxv. (lxxvi.) 7 ἀπὸ ἐπιτιμῆσεώς σου, ὁ θεὸς Ἰακώβ, ἐνύσταξαν οἱ ἐπιβεβηκότες τοῦς ἵππους. Prov. xxiv. 33 ὀλίγον νυστάξω (נִשְׁתָּה וְשָׁכַח). Jer. xxiii. 20 νυστάζοντας νυσταγμὸν αὐτῶν (a different reading from the Heb.): Prov. vi. 4 μηδὲ ἐπνυστάξης. Aq. Sym. Theo. νυσταγμὸν (נִשְׁתָּה).

The preposition ἀπὸ is used by a 'constructio p̄ægnans.' The clause combines the double thought of the soul's lethargy and its removal from God.

παρὰ μικρὸν ὠλισθήσα. The idea comes from Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 2 ἐμοῦ δὲ παρὰ μικρὸν ἐσαλεύθησαν οἱ πόδες. παρὰ μικρὸν, cf. Ezek. xvi. 47.

ἐν καταφορᾷ ὕπνου. καταφορᾷ is Cerda's conjecture for the reading of the text of the MSS. καταφθορᾷ. The latter was a much commoner word, and was very likely to be substituted by accident.

καταφορᾷ is Aquila's translation of נִשְׁתָּה 'a deep sleep' in Gen. ii. 21; Prov. xix. 15; Isai. xxix. 10. It reproduces the thought of being 'borne or weighed down' with sleep, a sense in which καταφέρω occurs e.g. in Acts xx. 9 καταφερόμενος ὕπνω βαθεῖ.

2 When *I was* far from God, within a little had my soul been poured out unto death, *yea I had been* hard unto the gates of hell in the company of the sinner

3 What time my soul was departed from the LORD the God of Israel,

If the LORD had not helped me through his mercy that abideth for ever.

2 [έν] τῷ μακράν ἀπό θεοῦ. The MSS. agree in the reading τῷ μακράν ἀπό, which is extremely harsh.

If we may draw any conclusions from the parallelism of vv. 1 and 3, the clause should begin with έν τῷ and an Inf. corresponding with έν τῷ νυστάζει and έν τῷ διενεχθῆναι. We accept the conjecture that έν has fallen out after ὕπνου.

Fritzsche conjectures έν τῷ μακρῶναι με ἀπό or έν τῷ μακράν με εἶναι ἀπό. Against μακρῶναι it may be objected that the aor. of μακρῶν is used in this Psalm (ver. 11) with a transitive meaning, and that in the Active this is by far its commonest use in the LXX.

M. Schmidt makes an ingenious conjecture in his suggestion of έν τῷ ναρκᾶν. The similarity of the letters is certainly in its favour, and the meaning of the word 'to be numb' corresponds well with έν τῷ νυστάζει. We are not however prepared to adopt it, partly perhaps because it is almost too ingenious, but chiefly because the word in the LXX. is very rare (Gen. xxxii. 25, 32; Job xxxiii. 19 only according to Tromm; also Theodot. in Job xxxiii. 19), and in none of these passages is employed in a metaphorical sense.

If έν τῷ μακράν ἀπό θεοῦ needs conjectural amplification, we would suggest that words have dropped out which included the verb that was qualified by μακράν. The verbs that are commonly associated with μακράν are ἀπέχειν and ἀφιστάναι. An error of sight may have occasioned a scribe to pass from ἀπο- to ἀπό in such a clause as έν τῷ μακράν ἀποστῆναι ἀπό τοῦ θεοῦ; and the omission of the verb would have facilitated the dropping of the έν after ὕπνου.

παρ' ὀλίγον ἐξεχύθη. The reference is still to Ps. lxxii. (lxxiii.) 2 παρ' ὀλίγον ἐξεχύθη τὰ διαβημάτα μου.

On the expansion of the quotation by the words εἰς θάνατον, see note on our Psalmist's method viii. 6.

For παρ' ὀλίγον (= 𐤒𐤍𐤒𐤁) cf. Prov. v. 14 παρ' ὀλίγον ἐγενόμην.

For ἐξεχύθη ἡ ψυχὴ cf. Lam. ii. 12 έν τῷ ἐκχεῖσθαι ψυχὰς αὐτῶν εἰς κόλπον μητέρων αὐτῶν. The passage Isai. liii. 12, 'he poured out his soul unto death,' may have originated the phrase in our verse. But in that case the translator has followed the Hebrew and not the LXX. (παρεδόθη εἰς θάνατον ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ).

σύνεγγυς. Fritzsche says "post σύνεγγυς fortasse addendum ἦν." The verb must be supplied for purposes of translation.

The thought is taken from Ps. cvii. (cvii.) 18 καὶ ἤγγισαν ἕως τῶν πυλῶν τοῦ θανάτου, and closely resembles Ecclus. li. 6 ἤγγισεν ἕως θανάτου ἡ ψυχὴ μου, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ μου ἦν σύνεγγυς ἄδου κάτω. Cf. Ps. lxxxvii. (lxxxviii.) 4 καὶ ἡ ζωὴ μου τῷ ἄδῃ ἤγγισε.

For πύλαι ἄδου compare Job xxxviii. 17 ἀνοίγονται δέ σοι φόβῳ πύλαι θανάτου πυλῶροι δὲ ἄδου ἰδόντες σε ἔπηξαν. Ps. ix. 14 ὁ ἴψῳν με ἐκ τῶν πυλῶν τοῦ θανάτου. Is. xxxviii. 10 ἐγὼ εἶπα έν τῷ ἴψει τῶν ἡμερῶν μου Ἐν πύλαις ἄδου, καταλείψω τὰ ἔτη τὰ ἐπίλοιπα.

Though Hades is here mentioned as virtually a synonym for death, the addition of the words μετὰ ἀμαρτωλοῦ show that it is not used in its neutral sense of a place of departed spirits, but as a description of the future abode of the wicked. Cf. xiv. 6.

3 έν τῷ διενεχθῆναι. A rare use of the word, which may be illustrated by the difficult passage in Wisd. xviii. 2 καὶ τοῦ διενεχθῆναι χάριν ἐδέοντο (A.V. 'and besought them pardon for that they had been enemies,' where some render 'and asked a favour of them that they would withdraw'). The idea is that of 'estrangement from' as the result of 'difference with;' it may be exemplified by 2 Macc. iii. 4 Σίμων δέ τις... διενέχθη τῷ ἀρχιερεὶ περὶ τῆς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἀγορανομίας, where 'difference' has developed into 'conflict.' Our version, 'departed,' is to be taken in its older sense, which long survived in the well-known words 'till death us depart.'

ἀντελάβετο. See on ἀντίληψις vii. 9.

⁴ ἔνυξέ με ὡς κέντρον ἵππου ἐπὶ τὴν γρηγόρησιν αὐτοῦ,
 ὁ σωτὴρ καὶ ἀντιλήπτωρ μοῦ ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ ἔσωσέ με.
⁵ ἔξομολογήσομαί σοι, ὁ θεὸς, ὅτι ἀντελάβου μου εἰς σωτηρίαν,
 καὶ οὐκ ἐλογίω με μετὰ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν εἰς ἀπώλειαν·
⁶ μὴ ἀποστήσης τὸ ἔλεός σου ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ὁ θεὸς,
 μηδὲ τὴν μνήμην σου ἀπὸ καρδίας μου ἕως θανάτου.
⁷ ἐπικράτησόν μου, ὁ θεὸς, ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας πονηρᾶς,
 καὶ ἀπὸ πάσης γυναικὸς πονηρᾶς σκανδαλιζούσης ἄφρονα·

5 ἐλογίω V, K, P, M, Hilg. (conj.), Geig. Fritsch. Pick. ἐλλογίω A, Fab.

τῷ ἔλεει αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. There can be very little doubt that *εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* should be taken with *ἔλεει*, and that the reference is to the well-known refrain 'For his mercy endureth for ever,' *ὅτι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ*, e.g. Ps. cxxxv. (cxxxvi.).

Strictly therefore the Greek should have run τῷ ἔλεει αὐτοῦ τῷ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. On the absence of the article as a characteristic of our translator's style, see note on vi. 8.

4 ἔνυξε. The Psalmist represents his being aroused from torpor by the prick or spur of trial and suffering.

For *νύσσω* compare *Ecclus. xxii. 19 ὁ νύσσων ὀφθαλμὸν κατάξει δάκρυα, καὶ ὁ νύσσων καρδίαν ἐκφαίνει αἴσθησιν.*

ὡς κέντρον ἵππου. It seems to us very probable that the word *ἵππου* has been added by the translator as an explanatory gloss on *κέντρον*, just as in ver. 1 *ἵππου* seems to have been added to explain *καταφορά*, and in xv. 13 *κρίσεως* to explain *ἡμέρα κυρίου*.

We associate the *κέντρον* or 'goad' with the ox or the ass but not with the horse. Cf. *Prov. xxvi. 3 ὡς περ μᾶστιξ ἵππου καὶ κέντρον ὄνου*; *Ecclus. xxxviii. 25 καυχώμενος ἐν δόρατι κέντρον, βόας ἐλαύνων*; *Eccles. xii. 11 λόγοι σοφῶν ὡς τὰ βούκεντρα*.

We are disposed to think (1) that the Hebrew had the meaning 'He pricked me as *with* a goad'; but that, as is often the case, the preposition of the instrument not being expressed, it was overlooked by the translator: (2) that the translator's addition of the *ἵππου* changed the image from that of the ox, driven by the goad, to that of the horse, urged by the spur.

But the simile *ὡς κέντρον ἵππου* 'as a horse's spur' applied to the Almighty is obviously repugnant to the poetical treatment of the subject, even if it could be granted that *κέντρον* was ever used for a spur.

It is found in *Prov. xxvi. 3* as a translation of *בְּרִיחַ* 'bridle.'

We believe that the Psalmist's meaning would have been expressed by *ἐνυξέ με ὡς ἐν κέντρῳ*.

The Psalmist describes himself as the ox at the plough, that needed to be pricked on with the goad.

ἐπὶ τὴν γρηγόρησιν αὐτοῦ. See on iii. 2. The meaning is clear. The goad is applied that the beast of burden may be alert and wakeful to obey the master's will.

On *σωτὴρ* cf. viii. 39.
 ἀντιλήπτωρ. Cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 3 *κέρας σωτηρίας μου καὶ ἀντιλήπτωρ μου*; liii. (liv.) 6 *καὶ ὁ κύριος ἀντιλήπτωρ τῆς ψυχῆς μου*; lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 27 *θεὸς μου καὶ ἀντιλήπτωρ τῆς σωτηρίας μου*.

5 ἔξομολογήσομαί σοι... ὅτι. Cf. *Matt. xi. 25 ἔξομολογοῦμαι σοὶ πάτερ κύριε τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς ὅτι ἐκρυψας κ.τ.λ.*

There is a very similar passage to this in *Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 21 ἔξομολογήσομαι σοὶ ὅτι ἐπήκουσάς μου καὶ ἐγένου μου εἰς σωτηρίαν*.

εἰς σωτηρίαν corresponding to *εἰς ἀπώλειαν* in the next clause. For the opposition of the two words see *Phil. i. 28 ἥτις ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς ἐνδειξις ἀπωλείας ὑμῶν δὲ σωτηρίας*.

οὐκ ἐλογίω με μετὰ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν εἰς ἀπώλειαν. The 'destruction' here spoken of as the portion of the sinners can hardly be distinguished from the violent end, which was regarded as their just retribu-

4 He pricked me as *a man* pricketh his horse, that I might watch unto him.

He that is my saviour and helper at all times preserved me.

5 I will praise thee, O God, because thou didst help me unto salvation, and didst not reckon me with the sinners for destruction.

6 Withdraw not thy mercy from me, O God, and *take* not the remembrance of thee from my heart until I die.

7 Keep me, O God, from abominable sin¹, and from every ¹ Conj., wicked woman that layeth a snare for the simple ; *from the strange woman in her wickedness*

tion: see especially xiii. 2 θανάτου ἀμαρτωλῶν: 5, 6 καταστροφή τοῦ ἀμαρτωλοῦ: 10 ἀμαρτωλοὶ δὲ ἀρθῆσονται εἰς ἀπώλεια.

This thought appears in the phraseology of St Paul in such passages as Rom. vi. 21 τὸ τέλος ἐκείνων θάνατος. Phil. iii. 19 ὦν τὸ τέλος ἀπώλεια, where the Apostle employs the current terms of Pharisee theology without adding any precise definition of their development in Christian teaching.

The language is based upon Isai. liii. 12 παρεδόθη εἰς θάνατον ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀνόμοις ἐλογίσθη. Ps. lxxxvii. (lxxxviii.) 5 προσελογίσθη μετὰ τῶν καταβαινόντων εἰς λάκκον.

6 μὴ ἀποστήσης τὸ ἔλεός σου. See ix. 16.

τὴν μνήμην σου, 'the memory and recollection of thy goodness.' The Hebrew מְנִיחַ is more often rendered by *μνημόσυνον*, but the use of *μνήμη* may be illustrated by Ps. xxix. (xxx.) 5, xev. (xcvii.) 12 καὶ ἐξομολογείσθε τῇ μνήμῃ τῆς ἀγιοσύνης αὐτοῦ, cxlv. (cxlv.) 7 μνήμην τοῦ πλήθους τῆς χρηστότητός σου ἐξερεῦξονται. Aq. Ps. vi. 6 μνήμη σου (LXX. ὁ μνημονεύων σου).

7 ἐπικράτησόν μου. For ἐπικρατεῖν see on xvii. 17. A strange word to occur in the present context. Its use in the LXX. is either intransitive in the sense of prevailing, e.g. of the flood, Gen. vii. 18, 19; Sym. Gen. vii. 20, 24; of famine, Gen. xli. 58, xlvi. 20: or transitive, with a gen. in the sense of ruling over, e.g. Ezr. iv. 20 ἐπικρατοῦντες ὅλης τῆς ἐσπέρας τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 1 Macc. x. 52, xiv. 17 ἔ. τῆς χώρας. Aq. Gen. i. 26 καὶ ἐπικρατεῖτωσαν (יִשְׁרָטוּ) and 28. Ps. cix. (cx.) 2 ἐπικράτει (יִשְׁרָטוּ) ἔνεκα τῶν ἐχθρῶν σου. Hos. xi. 12 (xii. 1) ἐπικρατῶν (יִשְׁרָטוּ).

If the text is correct, the word is used here in the sense of 'hold fast,' 'strengthen,' 'protect,' translating שִׁמְרָה. It

occurs in the versions of Aq., Sym. and Th. in Isai. li. 18 ἐπικρατῶν, translating שִׁמְרָה (LXX. ἀντιλαμβάνόμενος). Cf. Aq. Sym. Jer. li. (xxvii.) 12 ἐπικρατήσατε φυλακῆς.

We should rather have expected a word like ἐγκράτησον (cf. Ex. ix. 2 ἀλλὰ ἐτι ἐγκρατεῖς αὐτοῦ) with the appropriate meaning 'withhold,' 'keep back,' or συγκράτησον. Cf. Sym. Ps. xvi. 5.

ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας πονηρᾶς, καὶ ἀπὸ πάσης γυναικὸς κ.τ.λ. A little awkwardness arises from the words καὶ ἀπὸ πάσης γυναικὸς πονηρᾶς following after ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας πονηρᾶς. The expression 'and from every wicked woman' seems to presuppose some reference to a specific class just mentioned.

The passage reminds us of Proverbs vii. 5 ἵνα σε τηρήσῃ ἀπὸ γυναικὸς ἀλλοτρίας καὶ πονηρᾶς: and it is a suggestion, which seems to us very plausible, that instead of ἀμαρτίας we should read ἀλλοτρίας, the error arising from the confusion between μ and λλ and from the transposition of πτ for τρ.

If this reading were accepted, the Psalmist would first have singled out 'the wicked strange woman,' before he passed on to speak of 'every wicked woman that layeth snares for the simple.'

In favour of this suggestion it will be remembered that the term 'strange wives' is especially used with reference to Solomon, 1 Kings xi. 1 καὶ ἔλαβε γυναῖκας ἀλλοτρίας, and ver. 8. See Ezr. x. 2, 10, &c.; Neh. xiii. 26, 27. Again ἀλλοτρία is used absolutely as an equivalent of πόρνη in Prov. v. 20 μὴ πολὺς ἴσθι πρὸς ἀλλοτρίαν: vi. 24 ἀπὸ διαβολῆς γλώσσης ἀλλοτρίας (R.V. 'from the flattery of the stranger's tongue'). Cf. Prov. v. 3 γυναῖκὸς πόρνης (יִשְׁרָטוּ), where Aq., Sym. and Theodot.

⁸ καὶ μὴ ἀπατησάτω με κάλλος γυναικὸς παρανομούσης, καὶ *πᾶν τὸ συγκείμενον* ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας ἀνωφελούς.

⁹ τὰ ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν μου κατεύθονον ἐν *λόγῳ* σου, καὶ τὰ διαβήματά μου ἐν τῇ μνήμῃ σου διαφύλαξον·

8 παντὸς ὑποκειμένου codd. et edd.: ὑποκαιομένου conj. Hilg.²: πᾶν τὸ συγκείμενον nos conj.

9 τόπω A, V, K, P, Fab. Geig. φόβω M, Hilg. (conj.), Fritzs. Pick. τόπω conj. Hilg. (Wellh.). λόγῳ nos conj.

have ἀλλοτρίας: xxii. 14 στόμα παράνομου (ⲡⲓⲛⲓ ⲉⲃ) Aq. Th. ἀλλοτρίας.

σκανδαλιζούσης. The verb σκανδαλιζέω in the LXX., according to Tromm, is found only in Ecclus. ix. 7, xxiii. 7, xxxii. 16. But see Dan. xi. 41 καὶ πολλαὶ σκανδαλισθήσονται (ⲁⲗⲱⲥⲓ). Aq. Prov. iv. 12. Is. xl. 30, lxiii. 13. Cf. Ps. cxl. (cxli.) 9 ἀπὸ σκανδάλων τῶν ἐργαζομένων τὴν ἀνομίαν. Sym. Ps. lxiii. (lxiv.) 9 καὶ ἐσκανδάλισαν αὐτήν (ⲁⲗⲱⲥⲓ ⲉⲃ) ἐπ' αὐτοὺς αἱ γλώσσαι αὐτῶν. Is. viii. 21.

ἄφρονα, 'the simpleton.' See Prov. vii. 7 ὃν ἂν εἶη τῶν ἀφρόνων τέκνων νεανίαν ἐνδεὴ φρενῶν: ix. 16 ὅς ἐστιν ἰμὸν ἀφρονέστατος ἐκκλινάτω πρὸς μέ.

8 μὴ ἀπατησάτω με κάλλος γυναικός. Numerous illustrations of this sentiment might be taken from gnomic writings, e.g. Prov. vi. 25 μὴ σε νικήσῃ κάλλους ἐπιθυμία, Ecclus. ix. 8 ἀπὸστρέψον ὀφθαλμὸν ἀπὸ γυναικὸς εὐμόρφου, καὶ μὴ καταμάνθανε κάλλος ἀλλότριον ἐν κάλλει γυναικὸς πολλοὶ ἐπλανήθησαν, xxv. 21 μὴ προσπέσῃς ἐπὶ κάλλος γυναικός, Susan. 56 τὸ κάλλος ἐξηπάτησέ με.

πᾶν τὸ συγκείμενον ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας ἀνωφελούς. The reading of the MSS. παντὸς ὑποκειμένου cannot in our opinion be retained. Geiger renders 'Noch Jemand, der sich von heilloser Sünde beherrschen lässt,' and is followed by Pick 'Nor of any, who is controlled by unprofitable sin.' But it is clear that the words παντὸς ὑποκειμένου ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας ἀνωφελούς are extremely periphrastic if dependent upon κάλλος, and introduced as a parallel to γυναικὸς παρανομούσης.

Wellhausen renders freely 'und keine Eingebung nichtsnutziger Sünde,' as if he would read πᾶν τὸ ὑποκειμένου in the sense of 'every submission or surrender to,' literally, 'and everything subdued by.'

It does not appear to us that 'that which

is subject to or subdued by vanity' constitutes a natural parallel to κάλλος γυναικός, and a further minor objection arises from the use of ἀπό.

In conjecturing πᾶν τὸ συγκείμενον we introduce a very slight change into the text, i.e. ΠΑΝΤΟΣΥΓΚ for ΠΑΝΤΟΣΥΠΟΚ. The reading we adopt gives a wide and appropriate meaning to the clause. The sentence then runs: 'Let not the beauty of woman deceive me, nay, let not anything deceive me that is composed (that consists) of empty vanity.' As in the preceding verse, the specific source of danger is mentioned before the general class to which it belongs; while the preposition ἀπὸ reproduces the Hebrew יִפְּ in its partitive sense.

It may be objected that σύγκειμαι does not occur in this sense in either the LXX. or the N. T. But its use in this sense is so general in Greek writers that we cannot admit the force of an objection, which in the case of an unusual word would be decisive against its introduction as a conjectural reading.

ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας ἀνωφελούς. The preposition ἀπὸ, which here represents יִפְּ, here takes the place of ἐκ (ἐξ), which is the ordinary construction after σύγκειμαι.

ἀνωφελής in the sense of 'unprofitable' occurs in the LXX. only in Prov. xxviii. 3 ὥσπερ ὑπὸς λάβρος καὶ ἀνωφελής, Jer. ii. 8 καὶ ὀπίσω ἀνωφελούς ἐπορεύθησαν, Isa. xlv. 10 καὶ γλυπτὸν χωνεῦσει εἰς ἀνωφελή, Wisd. i. 11 φυλάξασθε τοῖνον γογγυσμὸν ἀνωφελῆ.

The expression 'unprofitable sin' calls for some remark.

It is noticeable that יִפְּ is rendered by Aquila in Ps. v. 6 ἀνωφέλιαν (LXX. ἀνομίαν), vi. 9 ἀνωφελές (LXX. ἀνομίαν), xiv. 4, xxxvi. 13, lv. 4, lvi. 8, Job iv. 8 (LXX. τὰ ἀτοπα), Prov. xxii. 8 (LXX. κακά), xxviii. 3 ἀνωφελές (LXX. ἀδικίαν), lxvi. 18.

8 And let not the beauty of an ungodly woman beguile me, nor aught that consisteth in sinful vanity².

9 Establish thou the works of my hands in thy word³, and preserve my goings in the remembrance of thee.

² Lit. *unprofitable sin*

³ Gr. *in thy place*; others, *in thy fear*

Aq. Is. lviii. 9 λαλούντα ἀνωφελές, Hos. xii. 8 (9) ἀνωφελές αὐτῶ, reading יִשְׁ for יִשְׁ, Am. i. 5 ἀνωφελούς (LXX. ὦν), Jer. iv. 14 ἀνωφελείας σου (יִשְׁ).

On the strength of this evidence it seems to us probable that either ἀμαρτίας ἀνωφελούς is a double rendering of יִשְׁ, or the translator has added the adjective ἀνωφελούς in order to define ἀμαρτίας more closely in accordance with the shade of meaning attaching to יִשְׁ.

9 τὰ ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν μου. Cf. Sym. Ps. xviii. 2.

ἐν λόγῳ σου. The reading in this passage is very uncertain. (1) The Augsburg, Vienna, Copenhagen and Paris MSS. agree in reading ἐν τόπῳ σου. It may be questioned whether any satisfactory sense can be obtained from this reading. Geiger adopts it and translates 'in deiner Gegenwart,' on the assumption that τόπος is here employed to translate דִּירָה 'space' or 'place' in its Rabbinical application to the Deity. Dr Taylor in his note on 'maqom' (*Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*, p. 53) quotes from *Jalrut* 117 where it is said that God is called 'Place,' because He is the 'PLACE of the world and not the world His place.' He also mentions the fact that the Rabbins laid stress on the numerical values of the letters of the Tetragrammaton, and of the word 'maqom' being identical, i.e. 186.

The passage from Philo *De Somn.* Lib. 1. (vol. 1. p. 630, ed. Mangey), which he quotes, indicates that τόπος was interpreted by Jewish teachers in this mystical sense at a time very little later than the date of the composition of our Psalms. The passage deserves close attention: *τριχῶς δὲ ἐπινοεῖται τόπος ἅπαξ μὲν χώρα ὑπὸ σώματος ἐκπεπληρωμένη κατὰ δεύτερον δὲ τρόπον ὁ θεῖος λόγος, ὃν ἐκπεπλήρωκεν ἔδον δι' ἔδων ἀσωμάτους δυνάμεσιν αὐτὸς ὁ θεός. 'εἶδον' γὰρ, φησί, 'τὸν τόπον, οὗ εἰσῆκει ὁ θεός τοῦ Ἰσραήλ' ...κατὰ δὲ τρίτον σημαίνοντο αὐτὸς ὁ θεός καλεῖται τόπος, τῷ περιέχειν μὲν τὰ ἔλλα περιέχουσα δὲ πρὸς μηδένος ἁπλῶς, καὶ τῷ καταφυγῆν τῶν συμπάντων αὐτῶν*

εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδήπερ αὐτὸς ἐστὶ χώρα ἐαυτοῦ κεχωρηκὸς ἐαυτὸν καὶ ἐμφορέμενος μόνῳ ἐαυτῷ...ὁ ἀσκητῆς, οὐχ ὑπαντᾷ τόπῳ, οὔτε τῷ ἐκπεπληρωμένῳ ὑπὸ σώματος θνητοῦ...οὔτε τῷ τρίτῳ καὶ ἀρίστῳ...ἀλλὰ τῷ μέσῳ λόγῳ θεῖῳ τὰ ἀρίστα ὑφηγουμένῳ καὶ ὅσα πρόσφορα τοῖς καιροῖς ἀναδιδάσκοντι.

If τόπος is to be retained as a translation of the Rabbinical 'maqom,' we should prefer to explain it not (as Geiger) as denoting 'the Almighty' (ὁ θεός), but, in accordance with this passage of Philo, as a term for the Divine Logos (ὁ θεῖος λόγος). The sense then would be, 'Establish the works of my hands by Thy Divine Logos.'

To this rendering there are obviously two strong objections: (a) it is not to be expected that the technical terms of Philo's teaching would be introduced in our Psalm, whose religious tone is of a simple and practical character; (b) a Rabbinic explanation of 'maqom' fails to make *κατεύθυνον ἐν τόπῳ σου* a suitable parallel to *ἐν τῇ μνήμῃ σου διαφύλαξον*.

(2) Hilgenfeld's conjecture, *ἐν φόβῳ σου*, adopted by Fritzsche and Pick, has the support of the Moscow MS. Here, however, as elsewhere, the Moscow MS. seems to have adopted an emendational reading.

φόβῳ gives an excellent meaning, and corresponds quite suitably to *μνήμη*. But it appears to us that the weight of transcriptional probability tells against φόβῳ being the right reading. A parallel might be cited from iv. Esdr. xvi. 71, where the MSS. read 'critique locis locus.' Here an original φόβος for τόπος is probable.

(3) Hilgenfeld's conjecture, *ἐν τύπῳ σου* 'nach deiner Regel' is ingenious. In the LXX. τύπος occurs in Ex. xxv. 40; Am. v. 26, and frequently in the New Test.; but such an expression as *ἐν τύπῳ σου* addressed by a Jew to God, in the sense of *κατὰ τὸν εἰκόνα σου*, or *κατὰ τὴν ὁμοίωσιν σου* will require more authority than we have been able to find before its admission into the text could be justified.

10 τὴν γλῶσσάν μου καὶ τὰ χεῖλη μου ἐν λόγοις ἀληθείας
περίστειλον,
ὄργην καὶ θυμὸν ἄλογον μακρὰν ποιήσον ἀπ' ἐμοῦ,
11 γογγυσμὸν καὶ ὀλιγοψυχίαν ἐν θλίψει μάκρυνον ἀπ' ἐμοῦ,
ἐὰν ἀμαρτήσω ἐν τῷ σε παιδεύειν εἰς ἐπιστροφήν.
12 εὐδοκία δὲ μετὰ ἰλαρότητος στήριξον τὴν ψυχὴν μου,
ἐν τῷ ἐνισχύσαι σε τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἀρκέσει μοι τὸ δοθέν.
13 ὅτι ἐὰν μὴ σὺ ἐνισχύσης, τίς ὑφέξεται ἐν πενίᾳ παιδείαν,
14 ἐν τῷ ἐλέγχεσθαι ψυχὴν ἐν χειρὶ σαπρίας αὐτῆς;
ἡ δοκιμασία σου ἐν σαρκὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν θλίψει πενίας·

11 καιδεύειν A (Cerda).

12 εὐδοκία (om. ἐν) codd. Fab. Geig.
ins. ἐν Fritzs. Pick. (sine notā).
ισχύσαι P.
ἀρκέσαι Fabr.

13 ἐν πενίᾳ παιδείαν K, P, M. ^B ἐν πενίᾳ παιδείαν V.
παιδείαν ἐν πενίᾳ A, edd.
om. ἐν πενίᾳ Wellh. conj.

But see Orig. Hex. (ed. Field) Gen. xlvii.
26 רָחַץ *Statutum*. Ο' εἰς πρόσταγμα.
Ἄλλος' εἰς τύπον. Ex. xii. 43 חָרַץ. Ο'
ὁ νόμος. Ἄλλος' ὁ τύπος.

(4) We venture to conjecture ἐν λόγῳ (or λόγῳ) σου. In favour of this reading we may fairly claim transcriptional probability. There is a well-established instance in 2 Kings xx. 13 οὐκ ἦν τόπος (Heb. כָּרַךְ) ὃν οὐκ ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς Ἐζεκίας, where the various reading λόγος is surely the original rendering: τόπος might indeed be there regarded as an interpretative rendering, but it is more natural to assume that it is a transcriber's error for λόγος (ΛΟΓΟΣ . ΤΟΠΟΣ). If λογῶ or λογῶ were accidentally changed to λογῶ, the alteration to λογῶ would follow naturally. Another possible suggestion is ΝΟΜΩ, a word often interchanged in the MSS. with λογῶ.

διαβήματα. Cf. Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 133 τὰ διαβήματά μου κατεύθυνον κατὰ τὸ λόγιόν σου.

10 περίστειλον. See note on περι-στολή xiii. 7.

ἄλογον, in the sense of unreasoning, is found in the LXX. only in Wisd. xi. 17 ἄλογα ἐρπετά... ἀλόγων ζώων, and in the N.T. in 2 Pet. ii. 12; Jude 10. Cf. Acts xxv. 27.

But ὄργην ἄλογον probably represents

the same Hebrew words as ὄργη ἄφρονος in Prov. xxvii. 3.

11 γογγυσμός. Cf. Joh. vii. 12; Acts vi. 1; Phil. ii. 14; 1 Pet. iv. 9.

ὀλιγοψυχία. This word renders the Hebrew expression 'shortness of spirit,' i.e. impatience. Ex. vi. 9 οὐκ εἰσήκουσαν Μωϋσῆ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀλιγοψυχίας. Num. xxi. 4 καὶ ὀλιγοψύχησεν ὁ λαὸς ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ.

The ὀλιγόψυχος is the חַיִּי רַחֵץ 'brevis spiritu,' i.e. 'hasty of spirit' in Prov. xiv. 29. Cf. 1 Thess. v. 14. ὀλιγόψυχος meaning 'fainthearted' renders חַיִּי רַחֵץ in Prov. xviii. 14, and ὀλιγοψυχεῖν 'to faint' occurs in Jonah iv. 8 (חַיִּי רַחֵץ). Cf. Isai. liv. 6.

The Psalmist prays that a complaining spirit may be taken from him, that he may not offend by murmuring, and impatience at the discipline and chastisement which is sent him on account of his sin in order to reclaim him. This is clearly the meaning of the passage; and it can hardly be doubted that the translator has tended to confuse the sense by placing ἐὰν ἀμαρτήσω before ἐν τῷ σε παιδεύειν.

For the thought generally, cf. Eccclus. x. 28 (Lat.) vir prudens et disciplinatus non murmurabit correptus.

ἐπιστροφή. See ix. 19.

12 εὐδοκία μετὰ ἰλαρότητος. The union of willingness and cheerfulness

10 My tongue and my lips do thou guard about with the words of truth; anger and senseless wrath put thou far from me.

11 Murmuring and faintheartedness in the time of affliction remove thou far from me, when for my sin⁴ thou dost chasten me to the end I may be restored. ⁴ Or, *if I sin when*

12 But with goodwill and cheerfulness uphold thou my soul; when thou strengthenest my soul, I shall be satisfied with that thou givest me.

13 For if thou strengthenest not, who can abide chastisement in poverty?

14 Seeing that a soul is rebuked by the corruption thereof; thou dost prove a man in his flesh and in the affliction of poverty:

forms the counterpart to the murmuring and faintheartedness mentioned in the previous verse.

εὐδοκία = יְשׁוּבָה. Cf. e.g. Prov. xxxi. 13. Aq. Th. ἐν βουλή. Sym. ἐν θελήματι.

ἰλαρότης. Cf. Prov. xviii. 22 ἔλαβε δὲ παρὰ θεοῦ ἰλαρότητα (יְשׁוּבָה), where Aq. Sym. Th. render εὐδοκίαν (xix. 12 τὸ ἰλαρὸν αὐτοῦ = Aq. Sym. Th. εὐδοκία).

στήριξον. Luke xxii. 32 ἐπιστρέψας στήρισον τοὺς ἀδελφούς σου.

ἀρκέσει μοι. Cf. Num. xi. 22 μὴ πρόβατα καὶ βόες σφαγήσονται αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀρκέσει αὐτοῖς; ἢ πᾶν τὸ ὄψος τῆς θαλάσσης συναχθήσεται αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀρκέσει αὐτοῖς;

13 τίς ὑφέξεται ἐν πενίᾳ παιδεῖαν. The Psalmist here specifies the chastisement which God had sent upon him, the sudden loss of riches. The MSS. differ as to the position of the words ἐν πενίᾳ, whether they should follow or precede παιδεῖαν.

(a) According to the reading of the Copenhagen, Paris and Moscow MSS., ἐν πενίᾳ follows ὑφέξεται: the sense then is 'Who, being already in poverty, will be able to abide chastisement?'

(b) According to the reading of the Augsburg and Vienna MSS., ἐν πενίᾳ follows παιδεῖαν: the sense then is, 'Who will be able to abide the chastisement which comes through poverty?'

We prefer the former rendering: ἐν πενίᾳ = πενῆς ὤν. It suits better the preceding verse. That verse ended with the thought, 'if Thou givest strength, I shall be satisfied with the lot, however poor it be, which Thou ordainest.' The present

verse replies: 'but if Thou dost not give strength, where is the hope of the poor man, when correction cometh upon him, yea when his soul is rebuked by the collection of his frail mortal nature?'

There is no reason to follow Wellhausen, who would omit ἐν πενίᾳ altogether.

14 ἐλέγχεσθαι. Compare for the whole passage Heb. xii. 4—13.

ἐν χειρὶ σαπρίας αὐτῆς. Cf. Job viii. 4 ἀπέστειλεν ἐν χειρὶ ἀνομίας αὐτῶν. For σαπρία see xiv. 4.

δοκιμασία. This word is found in the LXX. in Eccles. vi. 21 ὡς λίθος δοκιμασίας ἰσχυρὸς ἔσται ἐπ' αὐτῶ, and in the N.T., Heb. iii. 9 οὐ ἐπέρασαν οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ἐν δοκιμασίᾳ (= in Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 9 ἐδοκίμασαν), Sym. Ezek. xxi. 13 (18) καὶ τί ἡ δοκιμασία;

ἐν σαρκὶ αὐτοῦ. The pronoun αὐτοῦ following after ψυχῇ may be illustrated, as Geiger suggests, by Lev. ii. 1 ἐὰν δὲ ψυχῇ προσφέρῃ δῶρον..., σμιῶδαλις ἔσται τὸ δῶρον αὐτοῦ, v. 1 ἐὰν δὲ ψυχῇ ἀμάρτη... καὶ οὗτος μάρτυς, Num. xv. 28. The masc. in these passages literally reproduces the Hebrew.

It is possible that αὐτοῦ implies in the present passage the use of וְיָצַק as a masc. substantive (cf. Gen. ii. 19, xlvi. 25, Num. xxxi. 28). But it seems to us more probable that it is an instance of a 'constructio κατά σύνεσιν.' The word ψυχῇ is used for an individual; and in close connexion with σάρξ the translator naturally passes to the use of the personal pronoun.

ἐν θλίψει πενίας. The example of the

15 ἐν τῷ ὑπομείναι δίκαιον ἐν τούτοις ἐλεηθήσεται ὑπὸ κυρίου.

15. ΨΑΛΜΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΣΑΛΟΜΩΝ ΜΕΤ' ὩΔΗΣ Τῷ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΪ.

XVII. ΚΥΡΙΕ, Σὺ αὐτὸς ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα καὶ ἔτι,
ὅτι ἐν σοὶ, ὁ θεὸς, καυχῆσεται ἡ ψυχὴ ἡμῶν.

Inscriptio deest in M.

patriarch Job is clearly the point of the allusion.

It may be objected that ἐν θλίψει πενίας does not balance ἐν σαρκὶ αὐτοῦ, and that we should have expected some such expression as ἐν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς αὐτοῦ.

But the preposition ἐν does not refer to the sphere of trial so much as to its appointed instrument. A man is tried by his own frail nature and by the sufferings of want.

15 ἐν τῷ ὑπομείναι δίκαιον. For the reward of mercy vouchsafed to the righteous that patiently endure, cf. Is. lxiv. 4 ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰῶνος οὐκ ἠκούσαμεν οὐδὲ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἡμῶν εἶδον θεόν πλην σοῦ καὶ τὰ ἔργα σου ἃ ποιήσεις τοῖς ὑπομένουσιν ἔλεον, Dan. xii. 12 μακάριος ὁ ὑπομένων, Lam. iii. 25 ἀγαθὸς κύριος τοῖς ὑπομένουσιν αὐτόν.

The opposite of this spirit of patient endurance is expressed by Ps. cv. (cvi.) 13 ἐτάχιναν, ἐπελάβοντο τῶν ἔργων αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ὑπέμειναν τὴν βουλήν αὐτοῦ.

For the attitude of the δίκαιος under chastisement cf. iii. 3—6. If the writer has the instance of Job before his mind as the typical righteous man who patiently endured suffering, we should compare Jas. v. 11 τὴν ὑπομονὴν Ἰῶβ ἠκούσατε καὶ τὸ τέλος κυρίου εἶδετε, ὅτι πολὺ σπλαγχνός ἐστιν ὁ κύριος καὶ οἰκτίρμων.

ἐν τούτοις, not with ὑπομείναι, but with ἐλεηθήσεται. Even in the midst of these troubles, the 'righteous' man, like Job of old, shall find that the LORD is merciful.

Ps. XVII.—*Argument.* 1—4. *Introduction.* The LORD is King. The hopes of men generally resemble their own life, short and fleeting: the hopes of the true Israel are in their God and Saviour, whose kingdom is everlasting.

5—22. *The overthrow of David's dynasty.*

(a) 5—12. The Lord made choice of David and his seed to reign over Israel. Sinners made the Divine decree of none

effect. They have desolated David's throne. God will recompense them and will not utterly forsake His elect.

(b) 13—22. The instrument of Divine visitation is the 'ungodly' man; he will massacre and banish foes. As a stranger, he will practise idolatries in Jerusalem, and Jews shall surpass the heathen in abominations. The saints flee for their lives and are despoiled: the heavens and the earth stand aghast at the wickedness from which none either high or low are exempt.

23—49. *The Kingdom of the Messiah.*

(a) 23—31. Prayer for the reign of David's Son, to destroy the heathen from out of the land and gather together again the true Israelites.

(b) 32—46. The description of His reign and rule.

Its holiness will be the wonder and glory of the world.

Its strength will not be in material force but in the trust in God.

Wise, strong and sinless, the King shall prevail, and in His righteousness will suffer none of His subjects to be oppressed.

(c) 47—49. *Résumé.* Such is the Majesty of Israel's King; His words will be pure and just.

50 and 51. *Epilogue.* Such are the days of the Messiah: the Lord hasten His coming. The LORD is King.

This long Psalm is the most important in the whole collection. The special interest attaching to it turns upon the historical allusions in the earlier portion (5—22) and the description of the Messianic King and Kingdom, which occupies the whole of the latter portion of the Psalm (23—51).

The historical allusions are as follows: sinful men have usurped the throne of David (6, 7); for this God sends punishment upon them by the hand of a stranger, who will render to them according to their deeds (8—10). But God's

15 The righteous man, if he continue steadfast, shall therein find mercy of the LORD.

PSALM XVII.

A Psalm of Solomon: with a Song unto the King.

I O LORD, thou art our King henceforth and even for evermore, for in thee, O God, our soul exulteth.

mercy is still shown, they are not utterly forsaken (11). This man of lawlessness devastates Israel, slaying some, exiling others to 'the far west' (13, 14); because he is a stranger, he is guilty of presumption and idolatry; the Jews themselves emulate and surpass the heathen in wickedness (15—17). The pious are scattered far and wide (18, 19); famine and drought add to the horrors of the time (20, 21). All are sinful; common people, judges, and the king himself.

These references are best understood, when they are explained as follows: the usurpers are the house of the Asmoneans, who took to themselves the throne of David as well as the High Priesthood of Aaron, Aristobulus I. (105—104) being the first who assumed the royal title. The 'stranger' who carried out the Divine wrath is Pompey; he spared Hyrcanus II. (ver. 11), the capture of the Temple led to a terrible slaughter (ver. 13), Aristobulus and his family were led prisoners to Rome, where they adorned Pompey's triumph (14). Pompey violated the Temple, but his presumption was due to the ignorance of a foreigner (16, 17). The mention of drought and famine about this time agrees with the statements in Pss. S. ii. 10, v. 11, 12 &c. The title of 'king' in ver. 22 refers to Hyrcanus II.

No other identifications can be reconciled with the various statements contained in this passage. The 'lawless' man has been said to be Antiochus, Herod or Titus. The allusion to a Jewish king makes a reference to Antiochus Epiphanes and Titus impossible: the mention of banishment to 'the far west' does not agree with the action of Antiochus or Herod; the estrangement from the Jewish religion (15) is not applicable to Herod; the mention of mercy (ver. 11), and the implied survival both of city and people (25 &c.), conflicts with the view that Titus is referred to.

We conclude then that this Psalm, like others in this collection, was composed not long after the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey.

The allusions to the Messianic King give a vivid description of the hopes of the Pharisees half a century before the coming of Christ. The details will come under observation in the commentary. The reader however should carefully observe (1) the two external characteristics of the Messianic reign, the overthrow and exclusion of the heathen (25, 27, 31 &c.) and the restoration and reunion of the tribe (28, 30, 48), (2) the weapons of the Messiah's power, holiness, faith, wisdom and justice (25, 27, 33, 39, 42 &c.).

The writer identifies himself with the true Israel (cf. the 1st Pers. Pron. 1—4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 51). He implies the existence of corruption and wickedness in his own people; the oppression by the Gentiles; the persecution of the pious; and the general oppression.

The prayer for the days of the Messiah contains no insinuation of a resort to physical force or insurrection. The faith of the pious Pharisee has not degenerated to the fanaticism of the zealot.

How it shall come to pass is not a matter for consideration. But the kingdom of Israel shall be established through holiness over the whole world. The throne of David shall be set up, and 'the Son of David,' the Anointed of the Lord, shall administer justice, a holy prince of a holy people, ruling as it were on behalf of God the King of kings.

The picture is ideal, and is based on the thought, which is the refrain of the whole Psalm (1, 4, 38, 51), that the LORD himself is Israel's King, that He is faithful, His kingdom is for everlasting, and in the appointed day He will restore the throne to Israel.

Inscription. For μετ' ᾧδῆς see note on xv. (Inscript.).

² καὶ τίς ὁ χρόνος ζωῆς ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς;
κατὰ τὸν χρόνον αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ ἐλπίς αὐτοῦ ἐπ' αὐτόν.

³ ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐλπιοῦμεν ἐπὶ θεὸν τὸν σωτῆρα ἡμῶν,
ὅτι τὸ κράτος τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα μετ' ἐλέου,

⁴ καὶ ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐπὶ τὰ
ἔθνη ἐν κρίσει.

⁵ Σὺ, κύριε, ἠρέτισω τὸν Δαγὶδ βασιλέα ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ,
καὶ σὺ ὤμοσας αὐτῷ περὶ τοῦ σπέρματος αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν
αἰῶνα,

τοῦ μὴ ἐκλείπειν ἀπέναντί σου βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ.

⁶ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις ἡμῶν ἐπανέστησαν ἡμῖν ἀμαρτωλοὶ,
ἐπέθεντο ἡμῖν καὶ ἔξωσαν ἡμᾶς·

οἷς οὐκ ἐπηγγείλω, μετὰ βίας ἀφείλοντο,

3, 4 ὅτι τὸ κράτος τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν ἐς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐπὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἐν κρίσει. M (omissis per homeotel. verbis μετ' ἐλέου—αἰῶνα).

5 βασιλείαν A, P, Cerd. Fab. Fritsch. Pick.

βασιλείων V, K, M, Hilg. Geig.

6 ἐπαγγελίω A (Cerd.).

τῷ βασιλεῖ might be taken in apposition to τῷ Σαλομών, but it is better to regard it as a reference to the chief feature of the Psalm, the Messianic King (ver. 23).

1 σὺ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἡμῶν. The αὐτὸς reproduces the Hebrew idiom. Cf. Ps. xliiii. (xliv.) 4 σὺ εἶ αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς μου (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ הוּא). 1 Chron. xvii. 26 κύριε σὺ εἶ αὐτὸς θεός (אֱלֹהֵינוּ הוּא). **2** ὅτι ἐν σοὶ.

The thought of the Kingship of Jehovah over Israel is found in numerous places in the O.T.: Ex. xv. 18; Ps. xliv. 4, lxxiv. 12, xciii. 1, xcvii. 1, xcix. 1; Is. xliii. 22.

In the present Psalm cf. vers. 4, 38, 51. **ὅτι ἐν σοὶ.** The ὅτι in this clause is not wanted. It is perhaps a transcriber's accidental repetition of the preceding ἐτι. But the loose insertion of ὅτι is common in the LXX.

καυχῆσεται. The fut. probably reproduces the Hebr. Imperf. The rendering by the Fut. makes good sense, as it would denote the future exultation of the faithful. But in a clause parallel to σὺ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἡμῶν, the tense employed will naturally indicate a corresponding continuity.

For καυχᾶσθαι ἐν 'to glory in,' see especially St Paul's usage, e.g. Rom. ii. 17, 23, v. 3, 11; 1 Cor. i. 31, iii. 21;

2 Cor. v. 12, x. 17, xi. 12, xii. 9; Gal. vi. 13; Phil. iii. 3; 2 Thess. i. 4. In two of these passages, 1 Cor. i. 31; 2 Cor. x. 17, he refers to the passage in the LXX. version, where καυχᾶσθαι renders כַּחֲמֹד. Jer. ix. 23, 24 τὰδε λέγει κύριος Μὴ καυχᾶσθω ὁ σοφὸς ἐν τῇ σοφίᾳ αὐτοῦ, καὶ μὴ καυχᾶσθω ὁ ἰσχυρὸς ἐν τῇ ἰσχύϊ αὐτοῦ, καὶ μὴ καυχᾶσθω ὁ πλούσιος ἐν τῷ πλούτῳ αὐτοῦ, ἀλλ' ἡ ἐν τούτῳ καυχᾶσθω ὁ καυχώμενος συνιεν καὶ γινώσκων ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰμι κύριος κ.τ.λ.

In the Psalms it is found but seldom in the LXX. version. It occurs with the simple meaning of exultation as a translation of יָלַע in Ps. v. 12 καὶ καυχῆσονται ἐν σοὶ οἱ ἀγαπῶντες τὸ ὄνομά σου, and of יָלַע in cxlix. 5 καυχῆσονται ὅσιον ἐν δόξῃ καὶ ἀγαλλιάσονται (cf. xciii. (xciv.) 3).

2 ὁ χρόνος...τὸν χρόνον. χρόνος in the LXX. is very generally used for יָמִים 'days,' e.g. Isaï. xxxviii. 5 'behold, I will add unto thy days fifteen years' = ἰδοὺ προστίθημι πρὸς τὸν χρόνον σου δεκαπέντε ἔτη: lxv. 20 'nor an old man that hath not filled his days' = καὶ πρεσβύτης ὃς οὐκ ἐμπλήσει τὸν χρόνον αὐτοῦ.

καὶ ἡ ἐλπίς...ἐπ' αὐτόν. The meaning of this line is obscure.

2 And what is the time of man's life upon the earth? Even according to the measure of his time, so is his hope in him¹.

3 But as for us, we will hope in God, our saviour, for the might of our God endureth unto everlasting with mercy.

4 And the kingdom of our God is unto everlasting over the heathen in judgement.

5 Thou, O LORD, didst choose David to be king over Israel, and didst swear unto him touching his seed for ever, that his kingdom should not fail before thee.

6 But when we sinned, sinners rose up against us; they fell upon us and thrust us out: even they, to whom thou madest no promise, took away *our place* with violence².

¹ Text corrupt, perh. thereon

² Or, that which thou didst not promise to them, they took with violence

(1) Geiger, who carries on the question *καὶ τίς* to the end of the verse, and puts a comma after *χρόνον αὐτοῦ*, renders 'Und was ist des Menschen Lebenszeit auf Erden im Vergleich zu seiner Zeit, dass er seine Hoffnung auf sie setzt?' *ἐπ' αὐτὸν* then refers to *ὁ χρόνος ζωῆς ἀνθ.* But this distinction between *ὁ χρόνος ζωῆς* 'the mortal life,' and *τὸν χρόνον αὐτοῦ* 'his time' (= his eternal life), is quite arbitrary, and has no support from other writings.

(2) Wellhausen gives 'Was ist die Dauer von eines Menschen Leben auf Erden! Ebenso kurz ist auch die Hoffnung auf ihn!' In proportion as man's life on earth is short, so limited is the hope or trust which can be placed in a man. *ἐπ' αὐτὸν* is then equivalent to *ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων*, just as *ἐλπίς αὐτοῦ* is for *ἐλπίς ἀνθρώπων*. In other words, 'men generally put their hope in man; but the hope is transitory, for every man's life is short.' This seems better than to refer *αὐτὸν* to *χρόνος*, since *ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων* supplies the natural antithesis to *ἐπὶ θεόν* (ver. 3). The text however is probably corrupt; or the translator was in difficulties.

3 *ἡμεῖς δὲ*. The true Israel is distinguished from mankind (*ἀνθρώπος*) generally by the fact of resting their hope upon God.

θεὸν τὸν σωτήρα ἡμῶν. Cf. iii. 7, viii. 39. The title of 'Saviour' is here used in the sense of 'National Deliverer,' as is evident by the reference *τῷ τὰ ἔθνη ἐν κρίσει* in the next verse.

4 *ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα*. These words reproduce such passages as Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 13 *ἡ βασιλεία σου βασιλεία πάντων τῶν αἰώνων*. Dan. vii. 27 *καὶ ἡ βασιλεία αὐτοῦ βασιλεία αἰώνων*.

If we may assume that these words

are a quotation, the strange position of *ἐπὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἐν κρίσει* after *εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* becomes intelligible. They represent our Psalmist's addition to his citation. Cf. viii. 6.

The conception of the universal and eternal Kingdom has been illustrated from the Sibylline Oracles: *Sib. Orac.* III. 47 *βασιλεία μεγίστη Ἀθανάτου βασιλῆος ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισι φανέται: 766 καὶ τότε δ' ἐξεγερεῖ βασιλῆιον εἰς αἰῶνας ἰάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων*.

5 *ἠρετίσω*. Cf. ix. 17.

τὸν Δαυὶδ βασιλεία. The promise of an Eternal throne to David, ratified by an oath, is referred to in numerous passages. See especially 2 Sam. vii.; Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 4, 5 *ὥμοσα Δαυεὶδ τῷ δοῦλῳ μου ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος ἐτοιμάσω τὸ σπέρμα σου καὶ οἰκοδομήσω εἰς γενεὰν καὶ γενεὰν τὸν θρόνον σου: cxxxi. (cxxxii.) 11, 12 ὥμοσεν κύριος τῷ Δαυεὶδ ἀλήθειαν, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀθετήσῃ αὐτὴν Ἐκ καρποῦ τῆς κοιλίας σου θήσομαι ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον σου... καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτῶν ἕως αἰῶνος καθιοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον σου. 1 Macc. ii. 57 *Δαυὶδ ἐν τῷ ἔλεῳ αὐτοῦ ἐκκληρονόμησε θρόνον βασιλείας εἰς αἰῶνα αἰῶνος*. Ecclus. xlv. 25.*

For the house of David cf. *Orac. Sibyll.* III. 288 *Ἔσται δὲ τις φυλὴ βασιλῆϊος, ἧς γένος ἔσται Ἀπταιστον*.

περὶ τοῦ σπέρματος κ.τ.λ. Cf. *Assumptio Moysis* III. et *jurandum quod jurasti eis per te, ne unquam deficiat semen eorum a terra quam dedisti illis*.

6 *ἀμαρτωλοὶ*. It is important for the understanding of the whole passage to determine the application of this word. See note on i. 1.

It is not used of Antiochus Epiphanes and his army, nor of Pompey and the Romans, nor of Herod and his followers;

7 καὶ οὐκ ἐδόξασαν τὸ ὄνομά σου τὸ ἔντιμον ἐν δόξῃ,
 ἔθεντο βασιλείον ἀντὶ ὑψους αὐτῶν,
 9 ἠρήμωσαν τὸν θρόνον Δαυὶδ ἐν ὑπερηφανίᾳ ἀλαλάγματος.
 καὶ σὺν, ὁ θεὸς, καταβαλεῖς αὐτοὺς,
 καὶ ἀρεῖς τὸ σπέρμα αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς,
 9 ἐν τῷ ἐπαναστῆναι αὐτοῖς ἄνθρωπον ἀλλότριον γένους ἡμῶν.
 10 κατὰ τὰ ἁμαρτήματα αὐτῶν ἀποδώσεις αὐτοῖς, ὁ θεός·
 εὐρεθείη αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν.

7 τὸ ἔντιμον ἐν δόξῃ ἔθεντο A, V, K, M, Cerd. Fab. Hilg. Geig.

τὸ ἔντιμον ἐν δόξῃ ἔθεντο. P, Fritzs. Pick.

9 γένους A, (Cerd.), V, P, M, Hilg. Fritzs. Geig. Pick.: γένος K, (?) Fab.

ἡμῶν V, K, P, M, Hilg. Geig. Fritzs. Pick.: ἡριτῶν A, (Cerd.), Fab. Cerd.
 conj. θηριτῶν.

for the 'sinners' are carefully distinguished in ver. 9 from the foreigners.

It is clearly used of native Jews, who (1) usurped power which did not belong to them (ver. 6), (2) did not give the due honour to the nation's God, which was to have been expected from them (ver. 7), (3) grasped at monarchical authority (ver. 8). This description exactly tallies with the Asmonean house, who, having usurped the High Priesthood, made it subserve their political purposes, and in the reign of Aristobulus assumed the title of King, to the great offence of the Theocratic party.

In what way however are we to understand the Psalmist's statement that the 'sinners' rose up against 'us,' attacked 'us,' &c.? We believe that he represents not only the Pharisees, but the priests, who had been alienated by the setting aside of the legitimate line of the High Priesthood. It is noteworthy that the fourfold repetition of the 1st Pers. Pron. is followed by the mention of this spoliation οὐκ...ἀφείλοντο.

For the possibility of the writer belonging to a priestly house see note on iii. 7, viii. 12, 13.

οὐκ ἐπηγγείλω...ἀφείλοντο. We make no doubt that by this clause is intended the assumption of the High Priest's office and of the royal title by the Asmonean Princes.

The literal translation of the clause is 'they to whom thou madest no promise, with violence took away from us our honour' (subaud. ἡμᾶς τὴν τιμὴν ἡμῶν). The sense is obvious; those who were not of the house of Aaron took by force

the position and privileges of the sacred family. The Greek however is not without difficulty in consequence of the absence of (a) the antecedent to the relative clause, (b) the object of the verb ἀφείλοντο.

The awkwardness of the construction affords good ground for the conjecture that οὐκ is the rendering of $\text{אֵיךְ} \dots \text{רָצִינָה}$, which in this case should have been translated by *ὅ* or *ἀ...αὐτοῖς*, 'that which thou didst not promise unto them, they took by force.' This explanation accounts for the dative οὐκ, gives a suitable object to ἀφείλοντο, and preserves the general sense of the passage.

7 ἐδόξασαν...ἐν δόξῃ. Fritzsche, followed by Pick, connects δόξῃ with ἔθεντο in the following clause.

For ἐδόξασαν...ἐν δόξῃ compare i. 8 ἐβεβήλωσαν...ἐν βεβηλώσει: ix. 19 ἐν διαθήκῃ διέθου.

τὸ ὄνομά σου τὸ ἔντιμον. Cf. Dt. xxviii. 58 φοβεῖσθαι τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἔντιμον τὸ θαυμαστόν τοῦτο.

In Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 14 καὶ ἔντιμον τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῶν ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ, ὄνομα seems to be an error for αἶμα.

ἔθεντο βασιλείον ἀντὶ ὑψους αὐτῶν. We understand these words to mean, that the Sadducee party preferred a worldly monarchy to the Kingdom of Jehovah. The Theocratic party considered that Jehovah was the King of Israel, and that no mere man should receive the title.

βασιλείον is here used for the office and power of the King. Cf. 2 Macc. ii. 17 τὸ βασιλείον καὶ τὸ ἱεράτευμα. Wisd. i. 14 οὔτε ἄδου βασιλείον ἐπὶ γῆς. It is some-

7 And they esteemed not thy glorious name in any honour; they preferred a kingdom to that which was their excellency.

8 They laid waste the throne of David with a tumultuous shout of triumph.

But thou, O God, didst³ cast them down, and remove their³ Gr. seed from off the earth, *wilt*

9 When there arose⁴ against them a man that was a stranger⁴ Conj. to our race. *When thou didst raise up*

10 According to their sins didst³ thou recompense them, O God! *yea*, it befell⁵ them according to their works. *Gr. may it befall*

times used for the emblems of the regal power, the crown or the throne. Cf. 2 Sam. i. 10; 1 Kings xiv. 8 (A); 2 Chron. xxiii. 11; Wisd. v. 17.

ἀντὶ ὕψους αὐτῶν. Literally, 'in the place of that which was their exaltation.' Cf. 1 Macc. ii. 40 καὶ τὸ ὕψος αὐτῆς ἐστράφη εἰς πένθος. ὕψος would then be used almost in the sense of ὁ ὕψιστος.

Our rendering gives its full meaning to ἀντὶ, which other translators have taken to mean 'because of' or 'in,' as if = εἰ. Thus Geiger, 'setzten sich die Krone auf in ihrem Übermuth,' Wellhausen, '...in ihrem Stolz.' Pick, 'because of their pride.' Geiger quotes Gen. xlvii. 29. But the author of the Greek version of these Psalms, who shows such a predilection for the preposition ἐν, is not likely to have rendered εἰ by ἀντὶ. His use of ἀντὶ in other passages, ii. 3, 13, 15, 21, is rare, but always with the full sense of 'instead of,' or 'in the place of' (= Πρὸς).

8 ἠρήμωσαν. This may possibly refer to the conflict between Hyrcanus II. and Aristobulus, which preceded the advance of Pompey into Palestine. But it is better to explain it more generally as an allusion to the vain and ambitious policy of the Asmonean princes, impoverishing the country and weakening their own resources.

For ἐρήμω cf. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 7 κατέφαγον τὸν Ἰακώβ, καὶ τὸν τόπον αὐτοῦ ἠρήμωσαν.

ὑπερηφανία ἀλαλάγματος. A difficult phrase to reproduce in English. The two words combine the ideas of insolent pride and the clamour of victory. While they shouted for triumph, the princes were desolating the city of David. ἀλάλαγμα does not seem to occur in the LXX., except, acc. to Tromm, 1 Sam. iv. 6 (v. l.). We have ἀλαλαγμός = Πρὸς Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 16 μακάριος ὁ λαὸς ὁ γι-

νώσκων ἀλαλαγμόν. Cf. Ps. xxvi. 11, xxxii. 3, xlvii. 5, cl. 5.

καταβαλεῖς...ἀρείς. These future tenses are almost certainly examples of the translator's inability to render the Hebrew Impf. accurately. For (1) they stand between the ἠρήμωσαν of ver. 8 and the ἐξηρεύησε...οὐκ ἀφῆκεν of ver. 11, (2) they refer to the time mentioned in ver. 9, ἐν τῷ ἐπαναστήναι αὐτοῖς κ.τ.λ.

καταβαλεῖς. The Asmonean monarchy practically ceased after the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey.

9 ἐπαναστήναι. The previous clause would have led us to expect the transitive ἐπαναστήσαι, explanatory of καταβαλεῖς and ἀρείς.

ἄνθρωπον ἀλλότριον γένους ἡμῶν. Not unnaturally these words have been taken to allude to Herod or his father Antipater, who were Idumeans. But the description lower down (15, 16) makes this identification out of the question, if, as we think, the same person is indicated there as here.

Pompey is clearly referred to.

For ἄνθρωπον ἀλλότριον cf. Dt. xvii. 15 οὐ δυνήσῃ καταστήσαι ἐπὶ σεαυτὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀλλότριον.

The γένους ἡμῶν is not wanted after ἀλλότριον and follows awkwardly after αὐτοῖς. It has all the appearance of a translator's addition.

10 ἀποδώσεις. For the tense note on ver. 8. For the thought of retribution see ii. 7, 17.

εὐρεθεῖ αὐτοῖς. The optative is in all probability to be regarded as an erroneous rendering of the Heb. Impf., cf. i. 4, iv. 9. The two verbs are coordinate.

In the LXX. the Pass. of εὐρίσκω followed by the dat. often renders the Hebrew idiom 'to be found of' = 'to be present to.' Cf. 1 Chron. xxviii. 9 ἐὰν ζητήσῃς αὐτὸν, εὐρεθήσεται σοι, Is. lxxv. 1 εὐρέθην τοῖς ἐμὲ μὴ ζητοῦσιν, Jer. xxix.

¹¹ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν ἐλέησει αὐτοὺς ὁ θεὸς,
ἐξηρεύνησε τὸ σπέρμα αὐτῶν καὶ οὐκ ἀφήκεν αὐτούς.

¹² πιστὸς ὁ κύριος ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς κρίμασιν αὐτοῦ οἷς ποιεῖ
ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν.

¹³ Ἠρήμωσεν ὁ ἄνεμος τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν ἀπὸ ἐνοικοῦντων
αὐτῆν,

ἠφάνισαν νέον καὶ πρεσβύτην καὶ τέκνα αὐτῶν ἅμα·

¹⁴ ἐν ὄργῃ κάλλους αὐτοῦ ἐξαπέστειλεν αὐτὰ ἕως ἐπὶ δυσμῶν,
καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας τῆς γῆς εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν, καὶ οὐκ ἐφέισατο.

12 οἷς V, K, P, M, Hilg, Geig, Fritsch, Pick. τὰ A, (Cerd.), Fab.

13 ἄνεμος codd. Fab. Geig. ἄνομος conj. Ewald, quem seq. Hilg, Fritsch, Pick.
ἠφάνισαν A, V, K, Fab. Geig. ἠφάνισεν P, M, Hilg, Fritsch, Pick.

14 ἐν ὄργῃ ζήλους conj. Hilg.² (Pick.).

14. But this usage seems to occur especially in a good sense.

Here *εὐρεθήσεται αὐτοῖς* seems to be equivalent to *εὐρεθήσεται αὐτοῖς* or *εὐρήσονται*, cf. Deut. xxi. 17 ἀπὸ πάντων ὧν ἂν εὐρεθῇ αὐτῷ.

11 ἐλέησει...ἐξηρεύνησε. The uncertainty of the tenses is here well exemplified.

There are two ways of interpreting this verse, according as ἐλέησει is understood ironically or literally. (1) *Ironically*. His mercy towards them is according to their works; their works are evil; therefore he punishes them. He searches out all their race; none can escape; he letteth none of them go (οὐκ ἀφήκεν αὐτούς). Thus the Lord is just in all his judgements.

(2) *Literally*. But where their works are not evil, he sheweth mercy; he trieth and searcheth out the whole race. If there is any good in them, he spareth them, and doth not forsake them utterly (οὐκ ἀφήκεν αὐτούς). Thus the Lord's justice is shown in all his judgements.

In favour of (1), it should be observed that the tone of denunciation in vv. 8—10 is maintained; ἐξερευνᾶω is commonly used in a hostile sense; e.g. 1 Macc. iii. 5 καὶ ἐδίωξεν ἀνόμους ἐξερευνῶν, ix. 26 καὶ ἐξεζήτησαν καὶ ἐξερευνῶν τοὺς φίλους Ἰούδα.

For οὐκ ἀφήκεν αὐτούς cf. Ps. civ. 19 καὶ ἔλυσεν αὐτὸν ἄρχων λαοῦ καὶ ἀφήκεν αὐτὸν, 1 Macc. xiii. 19 καὶ οὐκ ἀφήκεν τὸν Ἰωνάθαν. (In the sense of 'to forgive' ἀφήμι is only found with the dative of the person forgiven.)

We prefer (2) however, on the ground

that the tone of irony does not appear to correspond with the general style of our Psalmist, and that the transition from denunciation to the declaration of mercy is explained by Pompey's treatment of Hyrcanus II, who was left in occupation of the High Priesthood.

ἐξερευνᾶω is used of careful inquisitive search Ps. lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 7 ἐξηρεύνησαν ἀνομιαν, ἐξέλιπον ἐξερευνῶντες ἐξερευνήσει, not always in a hostile sense, Prov. ii. 4 καὶ ὡς θησαυροὺς ἐξερευνήσης αὐτήν, 1 Sam. iii. 39 ἐξερευνήθη ἡ ὁδὸς ἡμῶν, 1 Pet. i. 10. For ἀφήμι in the sense of 'desert,' 'abandon' cf. Jer. xii. 7 ἀφήκα τὴν κληρονομίαν μου, Ecclus. vi. 26 καὶ ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος μὴ ἀφήσῃ αὐτήν.

If it were not for ἐλέησει we should prefer the sense given by (1), which derives support from the use of ἐξερευνᾶω and ἀφιέναι.

The difficulty is not lessened by the transition from the 2nd Pers. Sing. to the 3rd Pers. Sing. ἐλέησει.

13 ὁ ἄνεμος. All the mss. read ὁ ἄνεμος. Ewald's conjecture ὁ ἄνομος has commended itself generally to the Editors. The change from ε to ο is very slight, and the application of the title ὁ ἄνομος to Pompey as the representative of the heathen adversaries of Jerusalem would be quite appropriate. Cf. 2 Thess. ii. 8 τότε ἀποκαλυφθήσεται ὁ ἄνομος.

For ἄνομος used technically of the Gentiles, i.e. those without law, cf. Acts ii. 23 διὰ χειρῶν ἀνόμων: 1 Cor. ix. 21: Is. i. 7 ἡρήμωτα κατεστραμμένη ὑπὸ λαῶν ἄλλοτριῶν.

In our opinion the reading of the mss.

11 According to their works God had³ compassion upon them; he sought out their seed diligently and forsook them not.

12 Faithful is the LORD in all his judgements, which he doeth upon the earth.

13 The tempest⁶ hath laid waste our land that none should inhabit it; they destroyed both young and old and their little ones together.

14 In the fury of his wrath⁷ he sent them away even unto the west.

And the princes of the land he *turned* into derision, and spared them not.

ὁ ἄνεμος should be adhered to. The Psalmist refers to the Roman attack under the similitude of a devastating tempest. Cf. ἀνέμου πολλοῦ, viii. 2. In Is. xxviii. 18, 19, the same metaphor is used of an invader; and in the great wind which in the Conflict of Adam, Bk iii. x. 25, sweeps over the earth to destroy idols, we have a somewhat similar thought.

Compare also the mention in Jos. *Ant.* xiv. ii. 2 of a great tempest of wind which devastated the land shortly before the date of this book.

ἀπὸ ἐνοικούντων αὐτήν. Cf. Jer. li. (xliiv.) 2 καὶ ἰδοὺ εἰσὼν ἔρημοι ἀπὸ ἐνοίκων, which expresses generally the sense of 'And, behold, this day they are a desolation, and no man dwelleth therein.'

The use of ἐρημῶν with ἀπὸ is not common; it occurs with the sense of 'to deprive' in Bar. iv. 16 καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν θυγατέρων τὴν μόνην ἠρήμωσαν, on the analogy of which passage we might render the present clause 'they robbed our land of her inhabitants.'

But τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν seems to demand the primary meaning of ἠρήμωσεν, 'laid waste.' The ἀπὸ ἐνοικούντων αὐτήν is probably a Hebraism = בְּשׂוֹי יְנִימָה 'without inhabitant,' as in Isai. vi. 11 ἕως ἂν ἐρημωθῶσι πόλεις παρὰ τὸ μὴ κατοικεῖσθαι (בְּשׂוֹי יְנִימָה) καὶ οἰκοὶ παρὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι ἀνθρώπους (בְּרִיק יְנִימָה).

ἠφάνισαν. We prefer this reading to ἠφάνισεν, which has all the appearance of being a mere correction of a harsh construction. The devastating wind is the metaphor for Roman armies, and the Plural is very naturally employed κατὰ σύνεσεν. The transition from ἠρήμωσεν to ἠφάνισαν may be paralleled by other

instances of change from Singular to Plural, e.g. iv. 7, 9, 10.

νέον καὶ κ.τ.λ. See ii. 8, where with the exception of εἰσάπαξ for ἅμα the same words occur.

14 ἐν ὀργῇ κάλλους. The combination of κάλλους with ἐν ὀργῇ is very strange. Obviously it is used in quite a different sense from that in which it occurs in ii. 4, 5, 20.

Geiger considers it to be a rendering of תַּרְשִׁיפָה used in the sense of יְרִיף = 'insolence,' quoting Isai. x. 12; cf. Zech. xii. 7. Wellhausen probably explains the word in the same way, 'Im Zorn und Uebermuth.' Pick renders 'in his jealous fury,' without however suggesting the reading ἐν ὀργῇ ζήλους αὐτοῦ which his translation might be taken to indicate. The gen. κάλλους qualifying ὀργῇ may be illustrated by Wisd. v. 16 τὸ διάδημα τοῦ κάλλους = τὸ καλὸν διάδημα.

We suggest another explanation of κάλλους αὐτοῦ. (1) These words literally retranslated give us יְפִי. (2) After ἐν ὀργῇ we should expect θυμοῦ αὐτοῦ = 'in the fury of his wrath,' cf. Lam. ii. 3 συνέκλασεν ἐν ὀργῇ θυμοῦ αὐτοῦ πᾶν κέρας Ἰσραήλ. (3) It appears to us that יְפִי 'his wrath' was by an easy error in one letter written יְפִי 'his beauty.' (4) The translator rightly rendered יְפִי by κάλλους αὐτοῦ; but if he had the true reading before him, he would have rendered it by θυμοῦ αὐτοῦ. Our translation 'in the fury of his wrath' conjecturally restores the original meaning. Most probably we should supply ὁ θεὸς before ἐξαπέστειλεν.

αὐτὰ ἕως ἐπὶ δυσμῶν. Pompey sent off Aristobulus and his family to adorn the triumph at Rome. See *Introd.*

Fritzsche says 'scribendum ἕως ἐπὶ

⁶ Conj. lawless one

⁷ Gr. beauty

¹⁵ ἐν ἀλλοτριότητι ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἐποίησεν ὑπερῆφανίαν,
καὶ ἡ καρδία αὐτοῦ ἀλλοτρία ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν.

¹⁶ καὶ πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησεν ἐν Ἱερουσαλῆμ,
καθὼς καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι τοῖς θεοῖς αὐτῶν.

¹⁷ καὶ ἐπεκράτουν αὐτῶν οἱ υἱοὶ τῆς διαθήκης ἐν μέσῳ
ἔθνῶν συμμίκτων,
οὔκ ἦν ὁ ποιῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐν μέσῳ Ἱερουσαλῆμ ἔλεος καὶ
ἀλήθειαν.

¹⁸ ἔφυγον ἀπ' αὐτῶν οἱ ἀγαπῶντες συναγωγὰς ὀσίων,
ὡς τροχθαία ἐξεπετάσθησαν ἀπὸ κοίτης αὐτῶν.

¹⁹ ἐπλανῶντο ἐν ἐρήμοις, σωθῆναι ψυχὰς αὐτῶν ἀπὸ κακοῦ,
καὶ τίμιον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς παροικίας ψυχῇ σεσωσμένη ἕξ
αὐτῶν.

16 ἐποίησαν conj. Hilg.²

δυσμάς, cf. 1 Macc. v. 28, nisi interpres solœcismus admisit.' But we need not hesitate to retain the reading of the mss.

καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας. Strictly speaking the accusative is by *zeugma* after ἀπέσταιλεν. But in all probability this accusative case is due to an error of the translator, who did not perceive that there was a fresh clause, being misled by the absence of a verb.

εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν then does not express that the rulers were sent to mockery, but that the rulers became a laughing-stock. The εἰς gives a common use of ἕ, as in εἰς ὀνειδισμόν, εἰς γέλωτα, etc.; cf. ii. 13.

It is possible that ἐμπαιγμὸν may refer to the degradation of being led in the conqueror's triumph.

¹⁵ ἐν ἀλλοτριότητι. The Psalmist deals leniently with 'the adversary.' His 'insolence' (ὑπερῆφανα) is explained to be due to his foreign origin, and to the fact of 'his heart' being strange from, i.e. ignorant of, the Jewish God.

The Psalmist, we make no doubt, is alluding to the presumption of Pompey in entering the Holy of Holies.

But Pompey's freedom from avarice and consideration for the religion and worship of the Jews had commanded the respect of the people. He is therefore not vindictively assailed: his profanity is ascribed to his ignorance.

ἀλλοτρία ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν. The adj. ἀλλότριος is found with a gen. of the object, and not elsewhere with ἀπὸ, though the verb ἀλλοτριῶν has this con-

struction, e.g. Gen. xlii. 7; 1 Macc. vi. 24. Here the ἀπὸ reproduces the Hebrew ׀ל.

¹⁶ πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησεν. The ὅσα does not seem to be wanted in the clause; for it requires us to supply ἐποίησεν a second time.

Is ὅσα a corruption in the text for ὅσια? And is it intended that Pompey offered sacrifices to the God of Israel in Jerusalem, following the ordinary ritual of the heathen in their own cities?

καθὼς καὶ τὰ ἔθνη. Neither Antipater nor Herod would have acted thus in Jerusalem.

¹⁷ ἐπεκράτουν. For ἐπικρατεῖν see note on xvi. 7. Here the sense is that the Jews outdid and surpassed the heathen in the outrageous excesses of idolatry (perhaps = ׀ל ׀ל׀ל).

Another explanation of the word is to regard it as a rendering of "ב ׀ל׀ל׀ל with the sense of 'join oneself to.' So Geiger, who quotes 1 Kings ix. 9 'laid hold on other gods;' Prov. iii. 18 'she is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her;' iv. 13. He however explains the line to mean that the Jews laid hold of (i.e. banded themselves with) the heathen against their own countrymen, referring αὐτῶν to ἔθνη. A more natural interpretation would refer αὐτῶν to the heathen gods and practices, which the Jews 'laid hold of.'

οἱ υἱοὶ τῆς διαθήκης. Not a common phrase. Cf. Ezek. xxx. 5 καὶ πάντες οἱ

15 In that he was an alien, the adversary wrought insolence, and his heart was alien from our God.

16 And all things whatsoever he did⁸ in Jerusalem, *he did*⁸ even as do the Gentiles in their cities unto their gods. ⁸ Conj. And all the sacred rites performed here

17 And the children of the covenant *that dwelt* in the midst of the mingled people surpassed them⁹, there was none among them in the midst of Jerusalem that did mercy and truth. ⁹ Or, clau unto them, or, got the mastery over them

18 They that loved the assemblies of the saints fled from them: they were scattered as sparrows from their nest.

19 They were wandering in desert places, that their lives might be preserved from harm; and precious in the sight of them that were sojourners was *one* life saved from among them.

ἐπίμκτοι καὶ τῶν νῶν τῆς διαθήκης μου. Acts iii. 25 ὑμεῖς ἐστε νιοὶ τῶν προφητῶν καὶ τῆς διαθήκης ἧς διέθετο ὁ θεὸς κ.τ.λ.

ἐθνῶν συμμίκτων. Clearly a rendering of בְּרַב . Cf. Jer. xxxii. (Heb. xxv.) 25 καὶ πάντας τοὺς συμμίκτους, xxvii. (Heb. ii.) 27 καὶ τὸν σύμμικτον τὸν ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῆς. We find for the same word ἐπίμκτος used as a subst. in Ex. xii. 28 καὶ ἐπίμκτος πολὺς συναβῆθη αὐτοῖς. Cf. Ezek. xxx. 5 quoted above.

Here it is very possible that ἐθνῶν is either an alternative rendering or introduced explanatorily, cf. vi. 1 καταφορὰ ὕπνου, κέντρον ἔππου.

ἔλεος καὶ ἀλήθειαν. Cf. Jos. ii. 14 'deal kindly and truly' (LXX. ποιήσετε... ἔλεος καὶ ἀλήθειαν); Ps. lxxxiii. (lxxxiv.) 12 ὅτι ἔλεον καὶ ἀλήθειαν ἀγαπᾷ κύριος.

18 συναγωγὰς ὁσίων, 'the assemblies of the saints' or 'the gatherings together of the saints.' Cf. Ps. cxlix. 1 ἡ αἴνεσις αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ ὁσίων. συναγωγὰς may refer either generally to collected multitudes, cf. Eccus. xxiv. 22 συναγωγὰ Ἰακώβ, or to more formal gatherings, Eccus. xlv. 18 ἡ συναγωγή Κορέ, 1 Macc. xiv. 28.

For the opposite to συναγωγή ὁσίων cf. Eccus. xxi. 9 συσπείρον συναγμένον συναγωγή ἀνόμων, Apoc. ii. 9, iii. 9 συναγωγή τοῦ Σατανᾶ.

ὡς στρουθία. The metaphor is perhaps borrowed from Ps. x. (xi.) 1 μεταναστεύον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ὡς στρουθίων.

ἐξεπετάσθησαν. We should have expected ἐξέπησαν. Cf. Eccus. xliii. 14 ἐξέπησαν νεφέλαι ὡς πετεινά.

ἀπὸ κώτης. κώτη here seems to be used for a nest (ροσσιά).

In Jer. x. 22 κώτην στρουθῶν occurs for 'the dwelling-place of jackals.' It is very probable that our translator con-

fusing στρουθοὶ καὶ στρουθία has adopted κώτην from this passage!

19 ἐπλανῶντο. Cf. Heb. xi. 38 ἐν ἐρημίαις πλανώμενοι.

σωθῆναι. The infin. is expegetical of, but stands in no strict grammatical connexion with, ἐπλανῶντο.

τίμιον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς. Cf. Ps. cxv. (cxvi.) 15 τίμιος ἐναντίον κυρίου ὁ θάνατος τῶν ὁσίων αὐτῶν. For τίμιος = 'rare' cf. 1 Sam. iii. 1 ῥῆμα κυρίου ἦν τίμιον ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις.

παροικίας for τῶν παροίκων, the abstract for the concrete. The sense is that the community of the Jews dispersed in other countries regarded as a rare and precious thing any one life saved from the perils which Jerusalem offered both from the Romans and from fellow-countrymen.

We have here perhaps the earliest instance of παροικία applied to a community temporarily sojourning in a strange land. As a title for the Jewish sojourners in foreign lands, it represents a different shade of thought from διασπορά. As ἡ διασπορά they are described in their relation to their fatherland; as ἡ παροικία they are described in their relation to the countries in which they sojourned for a time until the day of Israel's restoration. Cf. Eccus. Prol. οἱ ἐν τῇ παροικίᾳ. 1 Pet. i. 1 παρεπιδήμιοι διασπορᾶς. Its occurrence in the present passage is of especial interest, since it shows that the use of παροικία for 'a body of sojourners' was an accepted Jewish one before it became generally adopted in the language of the Church. See Bp Lightfoot's note on Clem. Ep. ad Cor. i., where however the present passage is not mentioned, and where the earliest instances quoted

²⁰ εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ἐγενήθη ὁ σκορπισμὸς αὐτῶν ὑπὸ
ἀνόμων,

ὅτι ἀνέσχεν ὁ οὐρανὸς τοῦ στάζειν γέτον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν,

²¹ πηγαὶ συνεσχέθησαν αἰώνιοι ἐξ ἀβύσσων ἀπὸ ὀρέων ὑψηλῶν·

ὅτι οὐκ ἦν ἐν αὐτοῖς ποιῶν δικαιοσύνην καὶ κρίμα,

ἀπὸ ἄρχοντος αὐτῶν καὶ [ἕως] λαοῦ ἐλαχίστου ἐν πάσῃ
ἁμαρτία·

²² ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν παρανομία, καὶ ὁ κριτὴς ἐν ἀπειθείᾳ,
καὶ ὁ λαὸς ἐν ἁμαρτία.

²³ Ἴδε, κύριε, καὶ ἀνάστησον ἀγίοις τὸν βασιλέα αὐτῶν,

υἱὸν Δαβὶδ, εἰς τὸν καιρὸν ὃν οἶδας σὺ, ὁ θεός,

τοῦ βασιλευῖσαι ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ παῖδά σου,

²⁴ καὶ ὑπόζωσον αὐτὸν ἰσχὺν τοῦ θραῦσαι ἄρχοντας ἀδίκους·

20 ὁ οὐρανὸς P, M; om. ὁ A, V, K.

ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν V, K, P, M. τῆς γῆς A.

21 ἕως nos conj.

22 ἐν ἀπειθείᾳ V, K, P, M: ἐν ἀληθείᾳ A: Hilg. conj. οὐκ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ; ita Fritsch. Pick. Conj. ἐν ἀσεβείᾳ Geig.

23 οἶδες V, K. εἶδες A. οἶδας P, M, (Hilg. conj.).

24 ἰσχὺν codd. (A ἰχύν, sic), Fabr. ἰσχυί.

are from Christian sources, *Mart. Polyc.* inscr., Dionys. Corinth. (?) in *Eus. H. E.* IV. 23.

Wahl's *Clavis Apocr.* quotes as examples of *παροιμία*=*οἱ πάροιχοι*, 3 Macc. vi. 36 καὶ κοινὸν ὀρισάμενοι περὶ τούτων θεομῶν ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν παροιμίαν αὐτῶν εἰς γενεάς, vii. 19 ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς παροιμίας αὐτῶν χρόνον εὐφροσύνης; but mistakenly, as in both cases *παροιμία* refers to the period and condition of τὸ παροιμῆν, as in Acts xiii. 17.

In another passage *Ecclus.* xvi. 8, οὐκ ἐφέλατο περὶ τῆς παροιμίας Λῶτ, οὐδ' ἐβδελύξατο, if *παροιμία*=*οἱ πάροιχοι*, it is in the sense of 'neighbours' not of 'temporary sojourners.'

Geiger's conjecture that ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς *παροιμίας* is a mistranslation of מַגִּינֵי בְּפָנֵי מַגִּינֵי 'im Angesichte der Schrecknisse' does not seem to be either forcible or poetical enough to justify acceptance.

20 *σκορπισμὸς*. The substantive does not seem to occur in the LXX. For *σκορπίσω*, cf. *Ecclus.* xlvi. 16 ἐσκορπίσθησαν ἐν πάσῃ τῇ γῇ, 1 Macc. vii. 6 καὶ ἡμᾶς

ἐσκορπίσαν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἡμῶν.

ἀνέσχεν ὁ οὐρανὸς. For this drought and consequent famine, see *Joseph. Ant.* XIV. 3.

The same famine here spoken of has been mentioned in ii. 10.

For *ἀνέσχεν*, cf. *Hagg.* i. 10 διὰ τοῦτο ἀνέξει ὁ οὐρανὸς ἀπὸ δρόσου, *Ecclus.* xlvi. 3 ἐν λόγῳ κυρίου ἀνέσχεν οὐρανόν.

21 *πηγαὶ...ἐξ ἀβύσσων*. This phrase is a variation of *πηγαὶ τῆς ἀβύσσου* in *Gen.* vii. 11, viii. 2 and *πηγαὶ τῶν ἀβύσσων* *Dt.* viii. 7, xxx. 13.

The adj. *αἰώνιοι* probably represents the idea of 'living water' (מֵי חַיִּים), the 'perennial (מַיִם חַיִּים) springs,' cf. *Ps.* lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 15 ἐξ ἡρᾶνας ποταμοὺς ἠθάμ (מֵי חַיִּים חַיִּים). *Amos* v. 24 (מֵי חַיִּים חַיִּים). The line probably denotes the two sources of water; (1) the springs, which were unfailing in summer and winter alike, (2) the water-courses from the mountains, dry during the hot season.

Cf. *Assumpt. Mosis* x. 8 Et fontes

20 Over all the earth were they scattered *and driven* by lawless men.

For the heaven ceased to drop rain upon the earth,

21 The fountains were stayed, the everlasting *fountains that spring* out of the great depths *and* from the high mountains: because there was none among them that did righteousness and judgement.

From their ruler to¹⁰ the vilest of the people, they were¹⁰ Gr. *and* altogether sinful.

22 The king was a transgressor, and the judge was disobedient, and the people sinful.

23 Behold, O LORD, and raise up unto them their king, the son of David, in the time which thou, O God, knowest, that he may reign over Israel thy servant;

24 And gird him with strength that he may break in pieces them that rule unjustly.

aquarum deficient, et flumina exarescent. 4 Esdr. vi. 24 Et venæ fontium stabunt. Test. Levi. 4 ὑδάτων ξηραινομένων.

ποιῶν δικαιοσύνην καὶ κρίμα. Cf. Ezek. xviii. 5 ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἔσται δίκαιος, ὁ ποιῶν κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνην, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 121 ἐποίησα κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνην.

ἀπὸ ἄρχοντος... λαοῦ ἑλαχίστου. A very probable instance of a Hebrew idiom imperfectly understood; 'from their prince to the very least of the people,' i.e. both their prince and the dregs of the mob. Cf. Jonah iii. 5 ἀπὸ μεγάλου αὐτῶν ἕως μικροῦ αὐτῶν. Very possibly ἕως should be supplied here; in xviii. 13 it was omitted by A and by older editors. The idiom in the LXX. is generally given by ἀπὸ... καὶ ἕως (cf. Ex. ix. 25, Jos. vi. 21, 1 Sam. xv. 3).

Geiger, who also explains the difficulty of the passage as due to a misapprehension of the Heb. prep. ׀, connects ἀπὸ ἄρχοντος αὐτῶν with the previous clause, 'Keiner... übte mehr als ihr Fürst.'

22 ὁ βασιλεὺς. The Asmonean Prince, referring to Hyrcanus II. or Aristobulus II.

ἐν ἀπειθείᾳ. Four of the MSS. give this reading in place of ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, which was so unintelligible that Hilgenfeld's conjectural insertion of οὐκ was accepted by

Fritzsche (?), Wellhausen 'in Bestechlichkeit,' and Pick, while Geiger suggested ἐν ἀσεβείᾳ.

ἀπειθεια is not found in the LXX., but ἀπειθεῖν is not uncommon, e.g. Isai. i. 23 οἱ ἄρχοντες σου ἀπειθοῦσι (Symm. ἀπειθής), iii. 8.

23 The Psalmist has described, in the most moving terms he can employ, the state of decay into which the Jewish polity had fallen. To his mind there is only one possible remedy for it: the King promised long before, of the true ancient kingly line.

For the wording of the appeal many parallels can be cited. The promise originally made to David is in 2 Sam. vii. 12. In Jer. xxx. 9 we have τὸν Δ. βασιλέα αὐτῶν ἀναστήσω αὐτοῖς. Cf. Ezek. xxxiv. 23, xxxvii. 25; and, as perhaps the earliest in date, Amos ix. 11 ἀναστήσω τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ Δ. τὴν πεπτωκυῖαν.

καὶρὸν ὃν οἶδας. Cf. Zech. xiv. 7 ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη γνωστὴ τῷ Κυρίῳ. A reference to the old promise is indicated.

24 ὑπόζωσον occurs once in 2 Macc. and in Acts xxvii. 17. The usual LXX. expression is περιζωννύμαι δόναμον, Ps. xviii. 38, 43. In Is. xi. the Messiah is girded with righteousness and faithfulness.

θραῦσαι. Cf. Num. xxiv. 17 θραῦσει τοὺς ἀρχηγούς Μωάβ. The corrupt Sadducean princes are to be cast down.

²⁵ καθάρισον Ἱερουσαλήμ ἀπὸ ἐθνῶν καταπατούντων ἐν ἀπωλείᾳ,
ἐν σοφίᾳ, ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ.
²⁶ ἐξώσαι ἁμαρτωλοὺς ἀπὸ κληρονομίας,
ἐκτρίψαι ὑπερηφανίαν ἁμαρτωλῶν,
ὡς σκεῆν κεραμέως ἐν βάβωω σιδηρᾷ συντρίψαι πᾶσαν ὑπόστασιν αὐτῶν.
²⁷ ὀλοθρεύσαι ἔθνη παράνομα ἐν λόγῳ στόματος αὐτοῦ,
ἐν ἀπειλῇ αὐτοῦ φυγεῖν ἔθνη ἀπὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ,
καὶ ἐλέγξαι ἁμαρτωλοὺς ἐν λόγῳ καρδίας αὐτῶν.
²⁸ καὶ συναΐξει λαὸν ἅγιον, οὗ ἀφηγήσεται ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ,
καὶ κρινεῖ φυλὰς λαοῦ ἡγιασμένου ὑπὸ κυρίου θεοῦ αὐτοῦ.
²⁹ καὶ οὐκ ἀφήσει δίκιαν ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν ἀγλισθήσαι,
καὶ οὐ κατοικήσει πᾶς ἄνθρωπος μετ' αὐτῶν εἰδὼς κακίαν.
³⁰ γινώσεται γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὅτι πάντες γιοὶ θεοῦ αὐτῶν εἰσι,
καὶ καταμερίσει αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς φυλαῖς αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.
³¹ καὶ πάροικος καὶ ἄλλογενὴς οὐ παροικήσει αὐτοῖς ἔτι.
κρινεῖ λαοὺς καὶ ἔθνη ἐν σοφίᾳ δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ. διὰ ψαλμα.

25 Geig. conj. καθαρῖσαι.

26 ἐξώσαι M.

ἁμαρτωλῶν A, M. ἁμαρτωλοὺς V, K, P. (P, ὑπερηφανίαν, ἁμαρτωλ. ὡς σκεῆν.)

27 ὀλοθρεύσαι V, P, M.

ἀπειλῇ V, K, (Hilg. conj.). ἀπέλλῃ A. (Cerde 'concione.')

P et M omittunt ἐν ἀπειλῇ.....προσώπου αὐτοῦ.

30 καταμερίσει V, P, M, Hilg. Geig. Fritsch. Pick.

καταμετρίσει A, K, Fabr.

31 ἔθνη καὶ λαοὺς A.

om. διάψαλμα M.

25 The Romans are to disappear from the Holy City. Cf. ii. 2.

A noteworthy point in this verse is the apparent coordination of the three words ἀπώλεια, σοφία, δικαιοσύνη. The first does not, and we think was never intended to, range with the other two. It is a striking instance of the translator's fondness for ἐν: here he is led into an extreme awkwardness of expression thereby. The asyndeton adds to the obscurity. Cf. generally, v. 33.

26 ἐξώσαι. We are again confronted here by the question, Are these verbs to be taken as Optatives or Infinitives? The mss. usually declare (as here) for the latter. We believe that the former is correct in this place, and that the Optative

has really the force of the Future. The Infinitive would be entirely unobjectionable, were it not for the intervening clause v. 27, ἐν ἀπειλῇ...φυγεῖν ἔθνη..., which introduces a new subject. Two mss. (M, P) have felt the difficulty and met it by omitting the clause. That was not really necessary. We can still retain the words, and construe the verbs as Infinitives: only the resultant text is very clumsy; whereas the Optative gives an easy construction in v. 27, and an easy transition to the Futures of v. 28 sqq.

ἐκτρίψαι. Eccclus. xxxiii. 8, and often elsewhere in this connection.

The punctuation and text of P deserve a passing notice.

ὡς σκεῆν κεραμέως, from Ps. ii. 9 ποι-

25 Purge Jerusalem from the heathen that trample her down to destroy her, with wisdom *and* with righteousness.

26 He shall¹¹ thrust out the sinners from the inheritance, utterly destroy the proud spirit of the sinners, *and* as potter's vessels with a rod of iron shall he break in pieces all their substance¹².

¹¹ Gr. *May he*; with other accents, *Τὸ*

27 He shall destroy the ungodly nations with the word of his mouth, *so that* at his rebuke the nations may flee before him, and he shall convict the sinners in the thoughts of their hearts.

¹² Or, *confidence*

28 And he shall gather together a holy people, whom he shall lead in righteousness; and shall judge the tribes of the people that hath been sanctified by the LORD his God.

29 And he shall not suffer iniquity to lodge in their midst; and none that knoweth wickedness shall dwell with them.

30 For he shall take knowledge of them, that they be all the sons of their God, and shall divide them upon the earth according to their tribes.

31 And the sojourner and the stranger shall dwell with them no more.

He shall judge the nations and the peoples with the wisdom of his righteousness. Selah.

μανεῖς αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ, ὡς σκεύη κεραμέως συντρίψει αὐτούς. The translator here, as elsewhere, shows, as we should expect, close familiarity with the LXX.

ὑπόστασις. Cf. on xv. 7.

The clause is from Is. xi. 4. This passage is still more closely copied in v. 39, which see.

27 ἐν ἀπειλῇ. A reason has already been assigned for the omission of this clause by M, P; on the relation between these two mss. see Introd. Cf. Hab. iii. 11 ἐν ἀπειλῇ δλιγώσεις γῆν, and Is. liv. 9.

The 3rd clause is remarkable. Sinners are to be convicted by the 'word of their heart,' i.e. the testimony of their conscience, cf. Luke i. 51 διεσκόρπισεν ὑπερηφάνους διανοία καρδίας αὐτῶν. The expression, though not the idea, belongs more to the N.T. sphere of thought: cf. the received text of John viii. 9 ὑπὸ τῆς συνειδήσεως ἐλεγχόμενοι. The story of David's conviction, 2 Sam. xii., and the passage Is. xxxiii. 11 are two only of several O.T. illustrations of the thought here.

28 When all the destructive work of the Messiah is over, his constructive functions begin. First his subjects are to be gathered, and then their freedom from

alien pollution secured. Is. xi. 12 συνάξει τοὺς ἀπολομένους Ἰσραὴλ etc.

ἀφηγήσεται. In Ex. xi. 8 of Moses, πᾶς ὁ λαὸς σου οὐ σὺ ἀφηγήῃ. In Ezekiel ἀφηγοῦμένος is the regular word for 'prince.'

κρινεῖ φυλάς. Cf. Luke xxii. 30.

29 Cf. Ps. c. (ci.) 7 οὐ κατῴκει ἐν μέσῳ τῆς οἰκίας μου ποιῶν ὑπερηφανίαν, and Job xi. 14.

30 πάντες υἱοὶ θεοῦ. Is. liv. 13 καὶ πάντας τοὺς υἱοὺς σου διδασκούς θεοῦ. Hos. i. 10 καὶ αὐτοῦ υἱοὶ θεοῦ ζῶντος. Also Deut. xiv. 1 Τίτοι ἐστε Κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν. We might compare the words of our Lord in John x. 14 ('I know my sheep, and am known of mine'), which are particularly appropriate here, for in v. 45 the metaphor of the good shepherd is employed by this writer.

καταμερίσει. Deut. xix. 3 (γῆν) ἦν καταμερίζει σοι Κύριος ὁ θεός σου. Also Num. xxxii. 18; Ezek. xlv. 8; Eccus. xxxvi. 12; Ps. lxxvii. 15 (Sym.).

The reading (?) of A καταμετρήσει would be an error by itacism for καταμερήσει. Cf. Amos vii. 17 ἡ γῆ σου ἐν σχοινίῳ καταμετρηθήσεται.

31 The idea of the 'stranger in the gates' has become intolerable to the Jew

³² Καὶ ἔξει λαοὺς ἔθνων δουλεύειν αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ζυγὸν αὐτοῦ,
καὶ τὸν κύριον δοξάσει ἐν ἐπισήμῳ πάσης τῆς γῆς·

³³ καὶ καθαρῖσει Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐν ἁγιασμῷ, ὡς καὶ τὸ ἀπ
ἀρχῆς.

³⁴ ἔρχεσθαι ἔθνη ἀπ' ἄκρου τῆς γῆς ἰδεῖν τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ,
φέροντες δῶρα τοὺς ἐξησθενηκότας υἱοὺς αὐτῆς,

³⁵ καὶ ἰδεῖν τὴν δόξαν κυρίου, ἣν ἐδόξασεν αὐτὴν ὁ θεός·

καὶ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς δίκαιος καὶ διδασκὸς ὑπὸ θεοῦ ἐπ'
αὐτοῦς.

³⁶ καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἀδικία ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτοῦ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν,
ὅτι πάντες ἅγιοι, καὶ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν χριστὸς κύριος·

32 τὸν κύριον δοξάσει V, K, P, M: om. τὸν κύριον A.

34 φέροντες A, V, K, P, Fabr.
φέροντας M (? corr.), conj. Hilg. (Fritsch. Pick).
Geig. conj. φέροντα.

35 δίκαιος καὶ διδασκός P: rel. om. καί.

of this period. He desires nothing more than to see the land reserved for the chosen race alone. That this exclusiveness made a deeply unfavourable impression on the stranger who came in contact with him, is too familiar a topic to bear enlarging upon. For O.T. fore-shadowings of this, see Joel iii. 17 (of Jerusalem) ἀλλογενεῖς οὐ διελεύσονται δι' αὐτῆς οὐδέτι.

ἀλλογενής is a very common word in Leviticus, e.g. xxii. 10 where παροικος also occurs,—another of many cases where our writer seems to show a familiarity with the LXX. version of that book.

We see from the second clause of the verse that the nation are not to be destroyed; though excluded from residing in the land. They will look to Judaea as their centre and to Messiah as their sovereign.

ἐν σοφίᾳ δικαιοσύνης. This is merely another way of writing ἐν σοφίᾳ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, v. 28. In these verses the Messiah appears as a second Joshua. In the next division he is a second Solomon, v. *στύρα*.

διάψαλμα, omitted by the Moscow MS. Very likely it is not genuine, any more than the other one in Ps. S. xviii. 10, where we believe that a longer pause ought to be expressed. It may have been put in in both places by the man who wrote the titles of our Psalms, in order to assimilate them more closely in outward form to the

Davidic collection. Against this is the fact that only two are to be found in the whole book.

If genuine, they point to a liturgical use of these Psalms, of which we have no other trace.

32 This Messianic dominion over the Gentiles is dwelt upon in Ps. lxxii. 11 etc. (πάντα τὰ ἔθνη δουλεύουσιν αὐτῷ), Is. lxvi.; Zech. xiv.; Dan. vii. (14). Compare for the language, Zeph. iii. 19 τοῦ δουλεύειν αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἔνα, and on ζυγὸν see notes on Ps. vii. 8.

In the later literature (4 Esdr. xiii.; Apoc. Bar. lxxii.) the fate predicted for the Gentiles is far less mild. Most of them are to perish, and all who are left are to be enslaved. This, too, is the idea of such a writer as Comodian (who draws from Jewish sources), *Instr.* II. 2, *Carm. Apol.* 1012.

ἐν ἐπισήμῳ. Geiger translates 'durch Unterwerfung der ganzen Erde,' and regards ἐπισήμῳ as parallel to ζυγὸν just as in Ps. ii. 6 it corresponds to σφραγίς. We cannot agree with him. It seems to us far simpler to assign its usual sense to ἐπισήμῳ of 'conspicuous,' and to regard the clause as an allusion to Is. ii. 2 (Micah iv. 1), 'The mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills.'

It has been suggested to us that ἐν ἐπισήμῳ both here and in ii. 6 has the

32 And he shall possess the nations of the heathen to serve him beneath his yoke; and he shall glorify the LORD in a place to be seen of the whole earth;

33 And he shall purge Jerusalem and make it holy, even as it was in the days of old.

34 So that the nations may come from the ends of the earth to see his glory, bringing as gifts her sons that had fainted,

35 And may see the glory of the LORD, wherewith God hath glorified her.

And a righteous king and taught of God *is he that reigneth* over them;

36 And there shall be¹³ no iniquity in his days in their midst, for all *shall be* holy and their king is the Lord Messiah¹⁴.

¹³ Gr. *is*
¹⁴ Probably in the original the Lord's Anointed

same meaning, that of 'publicity.' We prefer however to think that, while that idea explains the present passage, the word in ii. 6 has a more concrete meaning and is a substantive (= *στίγμα*).

33 *ἀγιασμός* means here according to Geiger 'the state, as well as the process, of sanctification.' The cleansing here spoken of refers mainly to the sanctuary. The Messiah, like Judas Macca-baeus, will reestablish the splendour of the old Solomonic worship. Cf. 1 Macc. iv. 36—41.

ὡς καὶ τὸ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς. Cf. Is. i. 26 'I will restore thy judges as at the first and thy counsellors as at the beginning.' ii. 6 (LXX.) *ὡς τὸ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς*, xliiii. 13, lxiii. 19, Hab. i. 12, Zech. xii. 7.

34 This verse is a condensation of several passages in Isaiah, notably lxvi. 18—20 (*τὰ ἔθνη... ἤξουσι καὶ ὀψονται τὴν δόξαν μου... καὶ ἄξουσι τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἡμῶν ἐκ πάντων τῶν ἔθνῶν δῶρον κυρίῳ*). See also ch. lx. and Ezek. xxxvii. 28, 4 Esdr. xiii. aliqui adducentes ex eis qui offerrebantur.

ἔξασθενεῖν occurs only (?) in Ps. lxiii. (lxiv.) 9 as a various reading.

The change of the text from *φέροντες* to *φέροντας* (Hilgenfeld, Fritzsche) is a needless alteration.

35 *διδακτὸς ὑπὸ θεοῦ*. See Is. liv. 13 (quoted above on v. 30). The word is not very common. It occurs in 1 Macc. iv. 7 *διδακτὸς πολέμου* etc. The merely human nature of the Messiah is here not obscurely indicated. There is, we think, a considerable pause in the sense between the first and second clauses of this verse. The *αὐτοί* are not the Gentiles;

they could not be called *πάντες ἄγιοι*.

36 The first part of this verse calls for no particular comment. It resembles such prophecies as Jer. xxxiii. 6. The *ἀδικία* may have special reference to the unorthodox practices, or the oppression, of the then reigning dynasty.

But in the expression *χριστὸς κύριος*, we have perhaps the 'crux' of the whole book. We will attempt to state at once the various views which have been or may be held concerning it.

α. It may be a correct rendering of the original Hebrew.

β. It may be a mistranslation of the Hebrew.

γ. It may be a Christian perversion of the text.

(α) We hold that either this view, or that mentioned next in order, is perfectly tenable. The main difficulty lies in the procuring evidence to show that the word *κύριος*, which so uniformly represents the name of God, could be applied to one who, as appears from the context here, is merely man. The following passages seem to point to the possibility of this.

(1) Lam. iv. 20 'The breath of our nostrils, the Anointed of the Lord (LXX. *χριστὸς κύριος*) is taken in their pits.' The LXX. are here guilty of a mistranslation, but their mistake points to the currency of the expression.

(2) Ps. cix. (cx.) 1 *εἶπεν κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου*.

(3) Ecclus. li. 10 *ἐπεκαλεσάμην κύριον πατέρα τοῦ κυρίου μου*. Here a Christian corruption has been suspected, but perhaps unnecessarily.

(4) Luke ii. 11 (the Angel to the

37 οὐ γὰρ ἔλπιεῖ ἐπὶ ἵππον καὶ ἀναβάτην καὶ τόξον,
οὐδέ πληθγνεῖ αὐτῷ χρυσίον καὶ ἀργύριον εἰς πόλεμον,
καὶ *πλοίοις* οὐ συνάξει ἐλπίδας εἰς ἡμέραν πολέμου.

37 πολλοῖς codd.: ὄπλοις conj. Hilg. (Fritzs.), idem ἄλλοις, παλτοῖς. πλοίοις nos conj.
ἐλπίδας codd. Hilg.² conj. ἀσπίδας.

Shepherds) σωτήρ, ὅς ἐστιν χριστὸς κύριος. It should be noticed that this part of St Luke's Gospel has a specially hebraistic colouring, and that we are here dealing with an announcement made to men who were expecting a Messiah. It may be argued that the Angel would speak of him in terms corresponding to the expectation of him, and under a name by which he was known.

(5) By way of illustration we may add Is. xlv. 1 οὕτω λέγει κύριος ὁ θεὸς τῷ χριστῷ μου Κύρω. For in the Epistle of Barnabas, xii. 11 we find that passage quoted in this form καὶ πάλιν λέγει οὕτως 'Ἡσαΐας' 'εἶπεν κύριος τῷ χριστῷ μου κυρίω.' A corresponding perversion is found in some Latin authorities. Gebhardt and Harnack *in loc.* refer to Tert. *adv. Judaeos* c. 7, *adv. Praxeas* II. 28, *Cypr. Testim.* 1. 21. This corruption lends a certain colour to the idea that a Christian scribe has altered a word in our Psalm. It is not absolutely impossible that the change of Κύρω to Κυρίω may have been made by a Jew, on the authority of Ps. cx.

To summarise our evidence. We find that the expression χριστὸς κύριος is once applied to a king (by mistake), and once to the expected Messiah (in St Luke), that κύριος is possibly twice applied to the Messiah, and, lastly, that χριστὸς κύριος is by no means a distinctively Christian expression, occurring, as it does, only once in N.T.

It may very well be the case, we think, that the phrase is here a correct rendering of the Hebrew, and that the word κύριος represents not, of course, Jehovah, but יְהוָה, a word which might very properly be applied to a supreme conqueror of earthly origin.

(β) The second theory mentioned above has however met with more support than this. It is that the disputed expression is a reminiscence of the LXX. rendering of Lam. iv. 20 (*v. supra*), and that here, as there, the Hebrew original was יְהוָה יְשִׁי, and, consequently, the

Greek ought to be χριστὸς κυρίου. The supporters of this theory would for the most part maintain that the *text* should not be altered, but that it is to be regarded as a mistranslation. Those who do not believe in a Hebrew original of the book, see in this mistake a confirmation of their view, holding that the writer is directly quoting the LXX. of Lam. iv. 20. So Hilg., who calls the hypothesis of a mistranslation 'mera hariolatio.'

There is a good deal to be said in favour of this theory. *First*, there is the undoubted rarity of the expression χριστὸς κύριος. *Secondly*, there is the analogy of this same book, Ps. xviii. 6 ἐν ἀνάξει χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ (sc. θεοῦ) and 8. *Thirdly*, the comparative frequency of the phrase χριστὸς κυρίου whether, as in earlier literature, applied to the king (e.g. 2 Sam. i. 14), or, as it was later on, to the Messiah (Luke ii. 26) ἕως ἂν ἴδῃ τὸν Χριστὸν Κυρίου (of Simeon).

This view has the support of Ewald, Hilgenfeld, Geiger, Carrière, Vernes, Wellhausen, Prof. Robertson Smith, and other critics.

(γ) A third hypothesis has to be mentioned. It is that which sees in χριστὸς κύριος either a Christian corruption of χ. κυρίου, or a Christian alteration perhaps of the plain χριστὸς. This view derives, as we said, a certain support from the quotation found in Barnabas (*v. supra*). But we believe we have shown sufficient reason for thinking that χριστὸς κύριος is by no means an emphatically Christian phrase. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that this is the one and only phrase in the book to which any suspicion of the kind has attached, although few books of the time and class to which this belongs have escaped the charge of Christian interpolation; so that a very strong case would have to be made out before we could admit the validity of the charge here. It would be necessary to show, *inter alia*, why the interpolator did not insert any other single Christian touch into the Psalmist's description: it

37 For he shall not put his trust in horse and rider and bow, nor shall he multiply unto himself gold and silver for war, nor by ships shall he gather confidence for the day of battle.

would have been no harder, surely, to insinuate some allusion here to the birth and life of our Lord or to his death, than it was to insert the celebrated words ἀπὸ ξύλου in Ps. xc. (xcvi.) 10.

It is a little difficult to separate this theory from the last. Several critics (e.g. Geiger) merely believe the translator to have been a Christian; while another (Graetz, *Gesch. d. Juden.* iii. (ed. 2) p. 439 not. quoted by Hilg.) used to assign P'ss. xvii., xviii. to a Christian author entirely on the strength of this phrase. Obviously the most tenable form is that held by Geiger, although, as we have already said, we do not think that the hypothesis of Christian interference with the text is really needed.

The names Anointed, Christ, Messiah occur with some frequency in the Apocalypses. Enoch 48. 10, 52. 4 (both times in the Parables), 4 Esdr. vii. 28, 9, xii. 32, Apoc. Bar. 29, 3 and often.

37 This verse points to the contrast between the old Solomon and his future antitype, and shows how the latter would obey the letter of the Mosaic Law, and so realise the Pharisaic idea of the good king.

The chief passage in the Law which bears upon this point is Deut. xvii. 16, 17 Διότι οὐ πληθυνεῖ ἐαυτῷ ἵππον...καὶ οὐ πληθυνεῖ ἐαυτῷ γυναῖκας...καὶ ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον οὐ πληθυνεῖ ἐαυτῷ σφόδρα.

See also Is. xxxvi. 9 οἱ πεποιθότες ἐπ' Αἰγυπτίους εἰς ἵππον καὶ ἀναβάτην, and Ps. xliii. (xliv.) 7 οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ τόξῳ μου ἐλπῶ, and, generally, the accounts of Solomon's wealth and splendour in 1 Kings x. Here, as in Deut. xx. 1 and Ezek. xxxix. 20 ἵππον καὶ ἀναβάτην, ἀναβάτην is the rendering of בָּבֵר 'chariot.'

The last line is the only one which presents any particular difficulty. It will be seen that the MSS. all read πολλοῖς. To this we find ourselves unable to attach a satisfactory sense; it is a very strained phrase if intended to stand for 'multitudes.' Various improvements have been attempted. Geiger's is perhaps as good as any. He thinks the word is a mistranslation of אַרְבָּיִם = archers, and

refers to a similar mistake in Jer. xxvii. (l. Heb.) 29 παραγγέλατε ἐπὶ Βαβυλώνα πολλοῖς, אַרְבָּיִם. We see an objection to this in the fact that it would be a misplaced recurrence to a matter already touched upon (cp. τόξῳ above). Hilgenfeld offers three conjectures, ἄλλοις, παλτοῖς, ὄπλοις, of which the last is adopted by Fritzsche. It may be supported by a reference to 2 Chr. xxxii. 5, where it is said of Hezekiah κατεσκευάσεν ὄπλα πολλά, and to 1 Kings x. where Solomon's ὄπλα χρυσᾶ are described.

We have ventured to suggest πλοίοις as an emendation which comes closest to the 'ductus literarum,' and yields a good sense. The Messiah will not gather 'hopes' (i.e. mercenary troops or supplies) for the day of war in ships.

But we further conjecture that the peculiar expression συναξει ἐλπίδας is a duplicate rendering, an attempt on the part of the translator to combine the two well known meanings which are found with הָקַי and its derivatives. Thus συναξει corresponds to the Niphal usage 'to be gathered together,' ἐλπίδας to the Piel 'to trust.' The substantive הָקַי occurs with the sense of 'hope' in 1 Chron. xxix. 15, Ezr. x. 2, Jer. xiv. 8, xvii. 13, l. 7, and of 'a gathering together' in Gen. i. 10, Ex. vii. 19, Lev. xi. 36, 'a troop' in 1 Kings x. 28. In Jer. l. (xxvii.) 7 הָקַי אֲבוֹתֵיהֶם הָקַי 'the hope of their fathers,' the LXX. version gives τῷ συναγαθόντι τοὺς πατέρας αὐτῶν, apparently reading הָקַי. Similarly the present passage preserves the translator's uncertainty between the vocalization of הָקַי (= συναξει) and הָקַי (ἐλπίδας). Compare Zech. ix. 12 הָקַי הַתְּקַיִם = LXX. δέσμοι τῆς συναγωγῆς.

Foreign commerce had been a foremost source of strength and also of weakness to Solomon, and naval warfare had become prominent since his time; to either of these one might expect an allusion here. The various 'sinews of war' would then be all represented in the verse. Recent events would have impressed upon the Jews the importance of naval strength. Pompey's victories in the East had been

³⁸ κύριος αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς αὐτοῦ, ἐλπίς τοῦ δυνατοῦ ἐλπίδι θεοῦ,

καὶ ἐλεήσει πάντα τὰ ἔθνη ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ ἐν φόβῳ·

³⁹ πατάξει γὰρ γῆν τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ εἰς αἰῶνα,

⁴⁰ εὐλογήσει λαὸν κυρίου ἐν σοφίᾳ μετ' εὐφροσύνης.

⁴¹ καὶ αὐτὸς καθαρὸς ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας τοῦ ἄρχειν λαοῦ μεγάλου, ἐλέγξει ἄρχοντας καὶ ἐξῆραι ἀμαρτωλοὺς ἐν ἰσχύϊ λόγου.

⁴² καὶ οὐκ ἀσθενήσει ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ θεῷ αὐτοῦ, ὅτι ὁ θεὸς κατειργάσατο αὐτὸν δυνατὸν ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ, καὶ σοφὸν ἐν βουλήνῃ συνέσεως μετ' ἰσχύος καὶ δικαιοσύνης.

⁴³ καὶ εὐλογία κυρίου μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐν ἰσχύϊ, καὶ οὐκ ἀσθενήσει ἢ ἐλπίς αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ κύριον,

⁴⁴ καὶ τίς δύναται πρὸς αὐτόν;

ἰσχυρὸς ἐν ἔργοις αὐτοῦ καὶ κραταῖος ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ,

⁴⁵ ποιμαίνων τὸ ποίμνιον κυρίου ἐν πίστει καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ, καὶ οὐκ ἀφήσει ἀσθενῆσαι ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ νομῇ αὐτῶν.

38 ἐλεήσει codd.; στήσει Hilg. conj., ita Fritzs. Pick. ἐλέξει Schmidt ap. Hilg.²

41 ἐξῆραι codd. ἐξῆραι, Hilg.

43 οὐκ ἀσθενήσει. ἢ ἐλπίς (M ita interpung.).

44 δυνατεῖ conj. Hilg.

preceded by the success of his armada over the pirates that had been the terror of shipping in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Thus Hyrcanus before Pompey complains that his brother Aristobulus had stirred up 'piratical expeditions by sea' (τὰ πειρατήρια τὰ ἐν θαλάττῃ τοῦτον εἶναι τὸν συστήσαντα, Jos. Ant. XIV. iii. 2).

Hilg. refers to 4 Esr. xiii. 9 'non levavit manum suam neque frameam tenebat neque aliquod vas bellicosum.'

A further suggestion (due to Hilgenfeld), that for ἐλπίδας we should read ἀσπίδας, need not be considered more particularly.

38 κύριος αὐτὸς κ.τ.λ., see on v. 1.

ἐλπίς κ.τ.λ. Here again we have a difficult expression, which, if the Greek may be taken as a fair equivalent of the original Hebrew, can be explained on the analogy of ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ (iv. 11) etc., the words δυνατοῦ ἐλπίδι θεοῦ being taken as one expression, equivalent to

δυνατοῦ διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν θεὸν ἐλπίδος. This may seem a strained construction. Geiger restores the original Hebrew, and renders it 'Gott lässt den Starken ungefährdet weilen.' Wellhausen assumes a different grouping of the words in the original, and renders 'Der Herr ist König, das ist sein Vertrauen, er ist stark in der Hoffnung auf Gott, der wird Gnade geben. Alle Völker werden vor ihm in Furcht sein.'

ἐλεήσει. This, the reading of the MSS., yields, we think, a preferable sense to the less decided στήσει of Hilgenfeld (Fritzsche etc.). The author does not here or elsewhere mean to devote the Gentiles to entire reprobation. This again is a note of early date.

ἐλέξει, the conjecture of Schmidt, is ingenious; but we find ἐλέγξει in vv. 27 and 41 used of ἀμαρτωλοὶ and ἄρχοντες, not of ἔθνη. If any change in the text were needed to give the idea of ver. 27 ὀλοθρεύσαι ἔθνη παράνομα, we might sug-

38 The LORD himself is his King, and the hope of him that is strong in the hope of God.

And he shall have mercy upon all the nations *that come* before him in fear.

39 For he shall smite the earth with the word of his mouth even for evermore.

40 He shall bless the people of the LORD with wisdom and gladness.

41 He himself also is pure from sin, so that he may rule a mighty people, and rebuke princes and overthrow sinners by the might of his word.

42 And he shall not faint all his days, *because he leaneth* upon his God; for God shall cause¹⁵ him to be mighty through the spirit of holiness, and wise through the counsel of understanding, with might and righteousness, *caused*

43 And the blessing of the LORD is with him in might, and his hope in the LORD shall not faint.

44 And who can stand up against him? *he is* mighty in his works and strong in the fear of God,

45 Tending the flock of the LORD with faith and righteousness; and he shall suffer none among them to faint in their pasture.

gest ἀλοήσει = triturbabit. But the ἔθνη here are not παράνομα, and mercy to the Gentile is an independent and original thought.

39 Verbally taken from Is. xi. 4. For the literal interpretation see 4 Esdr. xiii. and later Apocalypses. The words εἰς αἰῶνα are added after the fashion of our Psalmist, in order slightly to vary the borrowed words.

41 καθαρός. Geiger cites Prov. xx. 9 (τίς παρρησιάσεται καθαρὸς εἶναι ἀπὸ ἁμαρτιῶν); and Job xiv. 4. Another point of contrast to the old heroes of the Jewish monarchy, David and Solomon. 'He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God.'

ἐλέγξαι. So above, v. 24, and Is. xi. 3, 4.

42 ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ. This expression conveys, as Geiger says, no idea of a personal being; it is explained further on in the same verse by βουλή συνέσεως, and most fully by a reference to Is. xi. 2 πνεῦμα τοῦ θεοῦ πνεῦμα σοφίας καὶ συνέσεως, πνεῦμα βουλῆς καὶ ἰσχύος, πνεῦμα γνώσεως καὶ εὐσεβείας. The expression

occurs in the LXX. several times, Is. lxiii. 10, 11; Dan. iv. 5, vi. 15; Susanna 44.

The rest of the verse is a paraphrase of Is. xi. 2.

44 τίς δύναται πρὸς. Cf. xv. 2, 3. κραταῖος ἐν φ' ἄβη κυρίου. Ps. xxv. (xxiv.) 14 κραταίωμα κύριος τῶν φοβουμένων αὐτόν.

45 ποιμάνων. The King as shepherd of his people. This idea appears not unfrequently in the Old Testament, e.g. in Micaiah's vision, 1 Kings xxii., Zech. xi. Jehovah or the Messiah is more often thought of under this image. Cf. Ps. xxiii., Is. xl. 11 ὡς ποιμὴν ποιμανεῖ τὸ ποίμνιον αὐτοῦ, and Ez. xxxiv. passim. Micah v. 4 καὶ ποιμανεῖ τὸ ποίμνιον αὐτοῦ ἐν ἰσχύϊ κυρίου.

It is interesting too to make the obvious comparison between this and our Lord's description of Himself as the shepherd.

In Enoch's vision (c. 90) the Messiah is himself one of the herd, its protector and leader.

ἀσθενῆσαι. Cf. Ps. cv. (civ.) 37 οὐκ ἦν ἐν ταῖς φυλαῖς αὐτῶν ἀσθενῶν.

46 In holiness shall he lead them all, and there shall no pride be among them that any should be oppressed.

47 This is the majesty of the king of Israel, which¹⁶ God hath appointed¹⁷ to raise him up over *the house of Israel*, to instruct him. ¹⁶ Perh. *whom*
¹⁷ Gr. *knew*

48 His words shall be purified above fine gold, *yea, above the choicest gold.*

In the congregations will he judge among the peoples, the tribes of them that have been sanctified.

49 His words shall be as the words of the holy ones in the midst of the peoples that have been sanctified.

50 Blessed are they that shall be born in those days, to behold the blessing of Israel which God shall bring to pass in the gathering together of the tribes.

51 May God hasten his mercy toward Israel! may he¹⁸ deliver us from the abomination of unhallowed adversaries! ¹⁸ Gr. *he will*

The LORD, he is our king from henceforth and even for evermore.

ἀγλων. Deut. xxxiii. 2 'ten thousands of holy ones.' Cf. Enoch i. 9.

50 In this verse Hilg. sees an indication that our author knew the third (oldest) book of the Sibylline oracles, and consequently wrote in Greek. Sib. or. iii. 371 ὁ μακάριστος, ἐκείνον ὃς ἐς χρόνον ἔσεται ἀνὴρ. But surely the sentiment is a very common one. It recurs in xviii. 7. Cp. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 5 Ἰδοὺ τὰ ἀγαθὰ Ἱερουσαλὴμ etc. Dan. xii. 12 μακάριος ὁ ὑπομένων καὶ φθάσας. Ecclus. xlviii. 11.

51 There seems no occasion for Fritzsche's correction of ῥύσεται to ῥύσαιτο. Geiger calls the Heb. original a precatory Imperf. יַיִל, cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 18—20. Notice the prominence given to the 'uncleanness of the oppressors.'

The Psalm ends with the same thought that began it. The Lord is the true King of Israel, whoever may be its temporary rulers.

Ps. XVIII. *Argument.*

1—5. God is loving to Israel. It is as their Father that He punishes them for their good.

6—10. May this correction avail to cleanse them in the day of visitation, when the Anointed shall rule over them

in the fear of God.

(11—14) xix. 1—3. The praise of God, whose might is seen in the order of creation. The stars in their courses obey Him.....

This psalm—especially vv. 6—10 of it—is closely connected with the last. The same expressions recur, *χριστὸς κυρίου* (-ος) xvii. 36. *σοφία, δικαιοσύνη, ἰσχὺς* xvii. 25, 31, 42. *ράβδος* xvii. 26. *καθαρίσαι* etc. xvii. 25, 33. *μακάριοι* etc. xvii. 50. *φόβῳ θεοῦ* xvii. 44, and compare xviii. 9 with xvii. 38.

The first section of the Psalm (vv. 1—5) reminds us of Ps. v. more particularly. Comp. v. 13, 16, 17 with xviii. 1—3.

In verse 4 we have an expression reminding us of xiii. 8.

The first two sections of the Psalm are logically enough connected. After ver. 10 however there is a complete change of subject. And the new subject is never brought into any semblance of connection with what has preceded, but is left hanging in the air. No one will, we think, be able to resist the impression that the Psalm as it stands is a fragment. The further question has occurred to us: is it one fragment or two? It will be seen that we think this latter alternative highly probable, and have suggested as

ΙΗ. ψαλμὸς τῷ καλομῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ κυρίου.

XVIII. Κύριε, τὸ ἔλεός σου ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν σου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,

² ἢ χρηστότης σου μετὰ δόματος πλουσίου ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ· οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ σοῦ ἐπιβλέποντες ἐπ' αὐτὰ, καὶ οὐχ ὑστερήσει ἐξ αὐτῶν,

³ τὰ ὧτά σοῦ ἐπακούσει εἰς λέσχιν πτωχοῦ ἐν ἐλπίδι· τὰ κρίματά σου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν μετ' ἔλεου,

⁴ καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη σου ἐπὶ σπέρμα Ἀβραάμ, υἱοὺς Ἰσραὴλ· ἡ παιδεία σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ὡς υἱὸν πρωτότοκον μονογενῆ,

⁵ ἀποστρέψαι ψυχὴν ὑπήκουον ἀπὸ ἀμαθίας ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ.

⁶ Καθαρίσαι ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ εἰς ἡμέραν ἔλεου ἐν εὐλογία, εἰς ἡμέραν ἐκλογῆς ἐν ἀνάξει χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ.

Inscriptio deest in M.

2 ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐν vel τι ἐξ αὐτῶν conj. Hilg.²

4 codd. υιοῦ. Fabr. υιοῦς, ita edd.

5 ἀμαθίας V, K, P, M, Hilg. ἀμαρτίας A (Cerde 'ab imperitia'). ἀμαρτίας Fabr. (notat "Gr. a peccato") Fritsch. ἀγνοία. ἀνοία M.

much in the text. Against this idea it may be urged that a *διάψαλμα* is inserted by all MSS. save *one* (M), and that that one's evidence is invalidated by the fact that it omits all titles and subscriptions. We at once admit the practical absence of external support, for we lay little stress on the evidence of M. It seems to treat the verses in question exactly as it does the 2nd half (23—51) of Ps. xvii. But we find it difficult to conceive how the subject of the last verses is to be brought round to that of the first: we cannot help seeing that vv. 1—10 form a complete whole 'teres atque rotundus,' and we find no such complete change of subject introduced in any other of these Psalms as is entailed here. We think it highly probable that at least a leaf had disappeared at the end of the archetype of our present copies, and very likely much more than a leaf. Such an archetype would of course represent an earlier stage of the text than did the Codex Alexandrinus. The one fact we know about that copy is that it contained eighteen Psalms and no more.

We are not however inclined to insist that the 'xixth' Psalm must necessarily

be divorced from the xviiith: we lay far more stress on the assertion that that Psalm as we have it is incomplete.

1 The first five verses are composed chiefly of what may be called the commonplaces of these Psalms. Most of the phrases can be paralleled from the Old Testament, and most of the parallels have already been cited more than once. Thus for ver. 1 we have Ps. cxlv. (cxlv.) *9 οἱ οἰκτιρμοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.*

2 For verse 2 see Ps. S. v. 16. Ps. xi. 5 *οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν πένητα ἀποβλέπονσιν.* Zech. iv. 10.

The words *καὶ οὐχ ὑστερήσει ἐξ αὐτῶν* are capable of bearing two meanings, 'there shall none of them come to want,' or 'be lacking.' The latter is perhaps commoner in the LXX. and the former more probable here, cf. Ps. xxii. (xxiii.) *1 οὐδὲν με ὑστερήσει,* lxxiii. (lxxiv.) *11 οὐχ ὑστερήσει τὰ ἀγαθὰ τοῖς πορευομένοις ἐν ἀκακίᾳ,* as against Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) *10 οὐκ ἔστιν ὑστέρημα τοῖς φοβουμένοις αὐτόν,* which represents what we take to be the sense of the verse before us.

3 Cf. Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) *16 τὰ ὧτα αὐτοῦ εἰς δέησιν αὐτοῦ,* 2 Chron. vi. 40 *τὰ*

PSALM XVIII.

A Psalm of Solomon touching the Lord Messiah.

1 O LORD, thy mercy is upon the works of thine hands for ever.

2 Thy goodness is upon Israel with a bounteous gift: *yea* thine eyes look upon thy works¹ and none of them shall come to want.

3 Thine ears will hearken unto the prayer of the needy that hopeth *in thee*; thy judgments are upon all the earth with mercy.

4 And thy love is toward² the seed of Abraham, even the sons of Israel: thy chastening is upon us as upon a firstborn son only-begotten,

5 To convert the soul that is obedient from simpleness and from sins of ignorance³.

6 The LORD cleanse Israel for the day when he shall have mercy upon them and shall bless them⁴: even for the day of his appointing when he shall bring back⁵ his anointed.

ὦτά σου ἐπήκωα εἰς τὴν δέησιν τοῦ τόπου τούτου.

ἐπακούσει. Strictly we should have expected ἐπακούσεται, but it is probable that the text here is correct. It is known that the active form ἀκούσω is a feature of Alexandrine Greek. It is found—though not universally—in the LXX. (Is. vi. 9 ἀκοῆ ἀκούσετε etc.), and sometimes in N. T. We cannot cite examples of ἐπακούσω, but there is no reason why the form used for the simple verb should not have been extended to its compounds. See Winer, Gr. of N. T. Gk. p. 99.

Hilg. in loc. cites Ex. iv. 22 υἱὸς πρωτότοκος μου Ἰσραήλ, and 4 Esdr. vi. 58 nos autem populus tuus quem vocasti primogenitum, unigenitum, aemulatorem carissimum. This last passage is particularly noteworthy.

πτωχοῦ ἐν ἐλπίδι, probably another parallel to ἀνὴρ ἐν εὐσταθείᾳ iv. 11, meaning 'the needy that hopeth in thee.'

⁴ Cf. xiii. 8 and the passages (already cited) in Ps. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 27 κἀγὼ πρωτότοκον θήσομαι αὐτόν, xxi. (xxii.) 21 ἐκ χειρὸς κυρὸς τὸν μονογενῆ μου, Eccles. xxxvi. 12 Ἰσραὴλ ὃν πρωτογέννη ὠμοίωσας.

⁵ ὑπήκοος, used, it seems, only in Proverbs by the LXX. Another instance of parallelism of language between these books.

ἀποστρέψαι, cf. Ez. xxxiii. 14 ἀποστρέψει ἀπὸ τῆς ἀμαρτίας αὐτοῦ.

ἀμαθίας. This is practically the reading of all MSS. If A is correctly represented by Cerda, which may be considered doubtful, still its reading ἀμαρτίας retains the characteristic of ἀμαθίας; and Cerda's rendering 'imperitia' seems to show that he understood this latter word to be intended. Most likely ἀμαρτίας is a misprint. The meaning of ἀπὸ ἀμαθίας ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ seems to be that the unlearnedness of the soul is exemplified by the sins of ignorance which it commits. Here compare xiii. 6.

For ἀμαθία see Sym. Prov. xiv. 24 תלול, Eccles. ii. 13 תלול. Cf. ἀμαθής Sym. Ps. xlvi. 11 כַּרְבֵּי.

⁶ The ἡμέρα ἐλέου and ἡμέρα ἐκλογῆς refer to the same thing considered in two different aspects. The first is the ἡμέρα ἐλέου δικαίων of xiv. 6, the day when God will visit and have mercy on the righteous: it is therefore seen here from the point of view of those visited. The other expression refers to the same day looked upon from God's point of view. ἡμέρα ἐκλογῆς = καιρὸς ὃν οἶδας σύ, ὁ θεός (xvii. 23).

ἐν ἀνάξει χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ. The verse just cited (xvii. 23) contains in its earlier clause what is probably the best

¹ Gr.
them
(n. pl.)

² Gr.
upon

³ Gr. from
simplicity
(or sin) in
ignorance

⁴ Gr. day
of mercy in
blessing

⁵ Gr. day
of choosing
in bring-
ing back

- ⁷ μακάριοι οἱ γινόμενοι ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις
 ἰδεῖν τὰ ἀγαθὰ κυρίου, ἃ ποιήσει γενεᾷ τῇ ἐρχομένῃ,
⁸ ὑπὸ ῥάβδον παιδείας χριστοῦ κυρίου ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ αὐτοῦ,
 ἐν σοφίᾳ πνεύματος καὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ ἰσχυρός,
⁹ κατευθῆναι ἄνδρα ἐν ἔργοις δικαιοσύνης φόβῳ θεοῦ,
 καταστῆσαι πάντας αὐτοὺς ἐν φόβῳ κυρίου.
¹⁰ γενεὰ ἀγαθὴ ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ ἐν ἡμέραις ἐλέου. διάψαλμα.

[XIX.] ¹(¹¹) Μέγας ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν καὶ ἔνδοξος ἐν ὑψίστοις
 ΚΑΤΟΙΚΩΝ,

⁹ καταστῆσαι ita A, V, K, P (sed Cerda in Gr. καταστήσαι). Fabr. καταστήμαι.
 καταστήσαι M. ita Hilg. Fr. (Pick.).
 κύριον. M κυρίῳ.

¹⁰ M om. διάψαλμα sed ita interpungit quasi Psalmus his verbis finiretur, et
 sequentem versum litera majuscula inchoat.

commentary on this interesting phrase. 'Ἀνάστησον αὐτοῖς τὸν βασιλεῖα αὐτῶν, υἱὸν Δαυὶδ etc. But ἀναξίς, the word used here, is a more definite one than the ἀνάστησον of that passage. We are at liberty to assign to it a somewhat more precise meaning, that namely of 'bringing again' or 'bringing up,' which our text and margin suggest. The first of these renderings would indicate a belief on the part of the writer in a doctrine which we know to have been anterior to his time—the pre-existence of the Messiah. Such a belief is first hinted at in Dan. vii. 13, and is plainly stated in the 2d Parable of Enoch (xlvi. 3), whatever may be the date of that document. 4 Esdr. vii. 28, xii. 32, xiii. 26 etc. intimate a similar belief, without dwelling on it, and later instances might be multiplied. Those given cover our period. The present passage is at most only a hint of the writer's belief.

The Messianic ideas of the xviii Psalm, however, show no trace of any mystical doctrine of the kind, if we except the difficult phrase *χριστὸς κύριος*. They resemble closely those of Enoch (the First Book, c. xc. 37, 38), among later writers, and of the first part of Isaiah, among earlier ones. The Messiah is, as we have seen, the conquering hero and restorer of the nation, sprung of David's line. He is taught of God, anointed of God, full of the spirit of God, it is true; but of any closer relationship, of any superhuman origin, there is not a

word. Yet in the xviii Psalm the Messiah and his times are so fully treated that, if the writer entertained a belief that the deliverer was more than man, he certainly ought to have said so. In the face of such an omission we find it difficult to believe that the single word *ἀναξίς* here contains all that the writer had to say on so important a subject. We are compelled to believe that *ἀναξίς* is simply a rather more detailed equivalent of *ἀνάστησον*, and that any such thought as that of 'bringing the first-begotten again into the world' is inadmissible here.

χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ. On the relation of this phrase to *χριστὸς κύριος* see on xvii. 36.

⁷ Cf. xvii. 50 and reff. there.

γενεᾷ τῇ ἐρχομένῃ. Cf. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 31, 32 *ἀναγγελησεται τῷ κυρίῳ ἡ γενεὰ ἐρχομένη* (יְבוּיָרוּרְךָ), lxx. (lxxi.) 18 *ἕως ἂν ἀπαγγελῶ...τῇ γενεᾷ τῇ ἐρχομένῃ* (יְבוּיָ לְכָל יְרוּרְךָ), (4) 5 Esdr. i. 35 *testor populi venientis gratiam*, and 37. The analogy of these expressions and of the technical Hebrew phrase *נְהַיְהִי עָוֶם* = 'aevum veniens' forbids us to join the three last words of ver. 7 with ver. 8 and construe *ἐρχομένη ὑπὸ ῥάβδον*, as Fritzsche's punctuation would lead us to do.

⁸ *ὑπὸ ῥάβδον*. Our objection to Wellhausen's ingenious rendering "An Stelle der Zuchtruthe tritt der Gesalbte des Herrn" (which assumes that *ὑπὸ*

7 Blessed are they that shall be in those days: for they shall see the goodness of the LORD which he shall bring to pass for the generation that cometh,

8 Under the rod of the chastening of the LORD'S anointed⁶ in the fear of his God: in the spirit of wisdom and of righteousness and of might, ⁶ Or, *Lord Messiah*

9 To direct every man in the works of righteousness with the fear of God; to stablish them all in the fear of the LORD,

10 Yea to make them a good generation in the fear of God in the days of his mercy. Selah.

[XIX.]

I (11) Great is our God and glorious, dwelling in the highest,

= ΠΠΠ should have been translated *ἀντι*) lies in the erroneous conception of the Messiah that results from it. It will be remembered that in Ps. S. xvii. 26, 47 the Messiah is to wield the rod of chastening against Jew and Gentile alike. In our view the verse simply extends the description of "the coming generation" which will be subject to "the rod of chastening," as indeed the subsequent verses clearly indicate. We believe that this clause is connected with the preceding rather *κατὰ σύνεσιν* than in any more formal way. The best parallel expression is to be found in vii. 8 *καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπὸ ζυγὸν σου [eis] τὸν αἰῶνα*, etc. The auxiliary verb *ἔσονται* has to be supplied here, and no verb of motion (such as *ἐρχομένη*) is needed.

The grammatical construction is of the loosest kind, and must be explained upon the principle of coordination not of subordination of sentences.

Χριστοῦ κυρίου. See on xvii. 36.

ἐν σοφίᾳ πνεύματος. The rendering of these words in their present order is out of the question. Whatever meaning they do yield is practically identical with that in our text. We hardly think that an original reading *ἐν πνεύματι σοφίας* ever existed, but obviously that is what is required in translating.

Θ κατευθῆναι ... καταστήσαι. Hilg. and Fritzsche take these verbs as Optatives. We believe them to be Infinitives, on the ground that, when a wish is expressed, this writer most frequently inserts the subject.

The actions of individuals are to be directed by the coming Deliverer, and

thus the whole community is to be brought into the condition of fearing the Lord. The second clause is consequent upon the first.

πάντας αὐτοῦ. Cf. xvii. 46. A brief indication of the general result.

10 γενεὰ ἀγαθὴ perhaps in loose apposition to *πάντας αὐτοῦ*.

[Ps. XIX.]

1 (11) The theme of the order and regularity of Creation, especially as seen in the movements of the heavenly bodies, is a favourite one with Jewish writers. The conception of any physical law restraining or ordering their movements is not natural to the mind of man in a primitive state. Doubtless the stars were looked upon in the first instance as divinities possessing volition and personality. They went in their particular course because they liked it: and there was no reason why they should not deviate from it or move in another direction. They influenced the minds and destinies of men, and were themselves subject to interruptions in their courses, whether from the attacks of the Great Dragon (Job iii. 8) or from other causes.

But soon it was realised that the movements of the stars could not possibly be regarded as arbitrary, and that some superior intelligence was directing their movements: and the next stage of belief concerning them, which does not materially differ from our own, is probably represented by the familiar name of Jehovah Sabaoth, the Lord of hosts. The hosts are in all probability the sentient armies of heaven marshalled and directed by the constant care of Jehovah. But

² (12) ὁ διατάξας ἐν πορείᾳ φωστῆρας εἰς καιροῦς ὥρων ἀφ' ἡμερῶν εἰς ἡμέρας,
καὶ οὐ παρέβησαν ἀπὸ ὁδοῦ ἣν ἐνετείλω αὐτοῖς.
³ (13) ἐν φόβῳ θεοῦ ἡ ὁδὸς αὐτῶν καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν,
ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἔκτισεν αὐτούς ὁ θεὸς καὶ ἕως αἰῶνος,
⁴ (14) καὶ οὐκ ἐπλανήθησαν ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἔκτισεν αὐτούς·
ἀπὸ γενεῶν ἀρχαίων οὐκ ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ ὁδοῦ αὐτῶν,
εἰ μὴ ὁ θεὸς ἐνετείλατο αὐτοῖς ἐν ἐπιταγῇ δούλων αὐτοῦ.

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ ΣΑΛΟΜΩΝΤΟΣ
ΙΗ' ΕΧΟΥΣΙΝ ΕΠΗ Δ.

- 2** (12) πορεία. κυρεία Δ.
ἦν. ἦς K, M.
3 (13) καὶ ἕως αἰῶνος V, K, P, M. om. ἕως Δ, et edd.
4 (14) ἐπιταγή. Cerda ἐπεταγή.

Subscriptio.

Α, V, K, Ψαλμοὶ Σαλομῶντος (Σολ. K), ιη'. ἔχουσιν ἔπη α. τέλος σὺν θεῷ (om. K, V).
om. subscriptionem M.

P Ψαλμοὶ σολομῶντος δεκαοκτῶ ἔχουσιν ἔπη τριάκοντα. (scilicet λ pro Α legit).

still they are thought of as possessing life and will of their own, and as being capable of disobedience to their Ruler. Comp. Ps. cxlvii. 4 He telleth the number of the stars: he calleth them all by their names; Is. xl. 26 He calleth them all by name...not one faileth; also Baruch iii. 33—4; Eccclus. xliii. 5—7, 10. For the disobedient stars, the ἀστέρες πλανῆται of Jude 13 see Enoch xviii. 12—16 (15) 'The stars that roll over the fire are they that have transgressed the command of God before their rising, because they did not come forth in their time.' Cf. also xxi. 3—6.

The next stage of the conception is that which regards the stars as in the charge of angels, but as being themselves inanimate bodies. This is the view we find in the second great section of the Book of Enoch, that of the Parables (xl. 2, 'these come according to the number of angels'). The first writer of

Enoch does indeed partly lean towards this theory in so far that he assigns a particular leader, Uriel, to all the heavenly bodies.

It seems at first sight that the view which identified stars with angels must be a reversion to the earliest conception, but we believe that in reality it is a late view and grew out of the belief mentioned just above which assigned particular stars to particular angels. We are not certain how far it is to be pressed as affecting the interpretation of Rev. i. 20 "The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches." But we think that at any rate the view set forth in the Enochian Parables must have some bearing on that verse.

But the main point which deserves notice in connection with this passage of the Psalm is the similarity of the language here with that of the Parables of Enoch, especially c. xli. 5 'I saw...the

2 (12) Even he that hath appointed the lights of heaven in their course unto times of seasons from everlasting unto everlasting¹: and they have not transgressed from the path which thou didst command them.

3 (13) In the fear of God is their course every day, since the day when God created them even unto everlasting,

4 (14) And they have not erred since the day when he created them: from the generations of old they have not departed from their path, except God commanded them at the precept of his servants.

¹ Gr. from
day to
day

sun and moon...and their fixed course, and how they do not leave their course, and how they add nothing to their course, and take nothing from it, and preserve their fidelity one with the other, remaining steadfast in their oaths.' It seems most likely that both writers drew a distinction between the two great luminaries and the body of the stars, regarding the former as personalities, the latter as inanimate. In any case, we feel that the author of the Parables and the author of our Psalm are moving in much the same circle of ideas.

φωστήρας. This is the word used of the sun and moon in Gen. i. 14, as distinct from the stars. It occurs again (of the moon) in Eccles. xliii. 7. In Wisd. xiii. 2 we find *φωστήρας ούρανοῦ* distinguished from *κύκλον ἀστρων*. In Phil. ii. 15 (*ὡς φωστήρες ἐν κόσμῳ*), and Rev. xxi. 11 (*ὁ φωστήρ αὐτῆς*), the application is less distinct. But in Test. xii. Patr., Levi 14, we have a good instance of the specific use, *ὕμεις οἱ φωστήρες τοῦ ούρανοῦ, ὡς ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη*. Cp. Judah 25. Aquila uses the word, and had we the Greek of Enoch it would doubtless be common in that book. The passages quoted point to the fact that here our author is referring specially to the sun and moon.

πορεία, used of the sun in Eccles. xliii. 5. Cf. Hab. iii. 6 *πορείας αἰωνίας αὐτοῦ*. For the whole verse cf. Apoc. Bar. xlviii. 9, 10 et sapientes facis orbis cælestes ut ministrent in ordinibus suis. Exercitus

innumerabiles astant coram te et ministrant in ordinibus suis quiete ad nutum tuum.

3 (13) There can be no doubt that the reading *καὶ ἕως αἰῶνος* is far superior to the ordinary one, which yields no particular sense. For the construction cf. xvii. 21.

4 (14) Here, as Cerda remarks, is an obvious allusion to the 'factum Josuæ,' and also, as Hilg. adds, to the miracle wrought for Hezekiah. Allusions to definite incidents in the O. T. history are sufficiently uncommon in our book to merit notice when they so occur. It is almost inconceivable that the whole book should have ended with this unexplained reference. Not one of the other Psalms is destitute of some sort of doxology or rounding off, save the first, and in that case there is the possibility already alluded to that it ought to be more closely connected with Psalm ii. than it is.

In the case before us, we prefer the suggestion that the last leaf of the archetype had disappeared at a very early date.

The Subscription merits a word: it will be noticed that ΔVKP have a stichometric note; AK and V attributing 1000 ἔπη to the book, P 30. It is obvious, we think, that P or its predecessor was copied from an uncial or semi-uncial archetype; that the scribe mistook Λ for Α and incautiously expanded the numerical sign into *τριακόνη*.

APPENDIX.

The Odes of the Pistis Sophia.

THE accompanying five Odes of Solomon have been already referred to in the Introduction. For the sake of completeness, rather than in the hope that we have succeeded in throwing much light upon their meaning, we have included them in this volume, in a new form. It seems appropriate to include them thus in an appendix, inasmuch as we have seen that the evidence points to their having, in company with other compositions of the same sort, originally occupied that position (Intro. p. xx).

They have been already published several times; first by Woide in his (posthumous) *Appendix ad Codicem Alexandrinum*, p. 148 (Thebaic and Latin); next by Fred. Münter, Bishop of Seeland, in 1812, *Odae gnosticae Salomoni tributae*; by Ideler, *Psalterium Coptice* 1837, p. 243; by Max Uhlemann, *Grammaticae Copticae Rudimenta* (Nos. iii. and v.); in Migne's *Dict. des Apocryphes*, i. s.v. *Salomon*, in French only; and in Schwartz and Petermann's edition of the *Pistis Sophia* (Berlin, 1851) in Thebaic and Latin: probably also by others. In the *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, 1872, p. 347, M. Révillout quotes two of them.

We have attempted to render them into Greek, and have subjoined by way of *apparatus criticus* a statement of the more important differences between the renderings of Schwartz (S.) and Woide (W.). We especially crave the indulgence of our readers for this part of our work: and we should particularly value any suggestions as to the improvement of our renderings.

It is necessary to state, for the benefit of those to whom the *Pistis Sophia* is unfamiliar, the manner in which these Odes are introduced into the text of that book. They occur at intervals in a long series of hymns (called *μετάνοιαι*) which are recited by the *Pistis Sophia* at various stages of her progress upward, through and out of

the chaos. Our Lord is represented as detailing the adventures of the Pistis Sophia, and as quoting the hymns of thanksgiving or supplication which she utters. At the end of each, He pauses, and asks for an explanation of the hymn. Hereupon, one of the Apostles, or of the holy women who form His audience, steps forward and says, "Thy power of Light formerly prophesied by means of David (or Solomon) in his (e.g. 55th) Psalm, saying..." Then follows the text of one of the Canonical Psalms or one of these Odes: after which our Lord expresses His approval, expounds the application of the Psalm to the situation, and proceeds with His narrative. It is to be noticed that these five Odes of Solomon are quoted in precisely the same form as the Psalms of David; in the case of these latter the text and number of the Psalm are always correctly given: and no author save these two is referred to. Hence, the impression left with the reader is that a real collection of Solomon's Odes is being used, and that the Odes were not simply written for the occasion. On the question of the possible origin and extent of this collection something has been already said (Introd. l. c.). The idea that the Odes may have been simply written to fill a place in the text of the Pistis Sophia derives slight support from the existence of one or two such Odes in other Coptic Apocrypha, e.g. one sung by David in Hades on the occasion of the Virgin's birth, which will be found in Révillout's *Apocryphes Coptes du Nouveau Testament*, p. 5. Against it is the evidence drawn from Lactantius and the Stichometries (Introd. p. xix), and the lack of any special appropriateness in the Odes themselves.

The spaced words in the Greek are those which are found in Greek in the original text of the Pistis Sophia.

p. 73 (114). i. Recited by Salome and prefaced with these words: "tua vis ἐπροφήτευσεν olim per Solomonem dicens."

1. ἐξομολογήσομαί σοι, κύριε, ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ θεός μου· μὴ με ἐγκαταλίπῃς, κύριε, ὅτι σὺ εἶ ἡ ἐλπίς μου.

¹μου S. 2. ἔδωκάς μοι τὸ κρίμα σου¹ δωρεάν, καὶ διεφυλάχθην ὑπὸ σοῦ.

3. πέσοιεν οἱ καταδιώκοντές με καὶ μὴ ἴδοιέν με.

4. νεφέλη σκότους καὶ δμίχλη ἀέρος ἐπικαλύψαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν.

4 οἱ νεφέλη σκότους ἐπικ. τ. ὀφθ. αὐτ. κ. ὄμ. ἀέρ. ἐπισκιάσαι αὐτούς.

5. σκοτισθείσαν² καὶ μὴ ἴδοιεν τὸ φῶς, μήποτε καταλάβων-² Ps. lxxviii.
ταί με. (lxxix.) 24
-ήτωσαν

6. γενηθήτω τὸ διαβούλιον αὐτῶν εἰς ἀσθένειαν· καὶ ἃ^{τοῦ μὴ}
ἐβούλευσαν ἐπιστρεψάτω ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν αὐτῶν· βουλὴν³ ἐβούλευ-³ βλέπειν
σαν καὶ μὴ γένοιτο αὐτοῖς. ³ ἐν βουλῇ

7. ἐνίκησαν αὐτοὺς δυνατοὶ, καὶ ἃ παρεσκεύασαν κακῶς
συνέπεσαν ἐπ' αὐτούς.

8. ἡ δὲ ἐλπίς μου ἐπὶ κύριον, καὶ οὐ φοβηθήσομαι, διότι σὺ
εἶ ὁ θεός μου, καὶ ὁ σωτήρ μου.

ii. Recited by the Virgin: "tua vis luminis ἐπροφήτευσεν p.75 (116).
de his verbis olim per Solomonem in eius decima nona ode et
dixit."

1. ὁ κύριος ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς μου ὡσπερ στέφανος καὶ οὐ μὴ
χωρισθῶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ· ἐπλέχθη¹ μοι στέφανος ἀληθείας. ¹ ἔπλεξαν

2. οἱ κλάδοι σου ἐφυτεύθησαν ἐν ἐμοί, διότι οὐκ ἐποίησαν
στέφανον ξηρὸν καὶ μὴ βλαστάνοντα.

3. ἀλλὰ ζῆς ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς μου, καὶ ἀυξάνη ἐπ' ἐμοῦ.

4. οἱ καρποὶ σου πλήρεις καὶ τέλειοι· ἐπληρώθησαν τῆς
σωτηρίας σου.

1 οἱ οὐκ ἀποβαλῶ αὐτόν.

2 ἐποίησαν βλαστάνειν τοὺς κλ. κ.τ.λ. S.

iii. Recited by Peter: "tua vis luminis ἐπροφήτευσεν olim p.84 (131).
per Solomonem in eius ὥδαϊς.

1. ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἀπόρροια καὶ ἐγένετο εἰς ποταμὸν μέγαν καὶ
εὐρύν.

2. καὶ ἐπεσπάσατο πάντα αὐτοὺς καὶ ὑπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ τὸν
ναόν.

3. καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυσαν τοῦ συγκλείσαι αὐτὴν εἰς λάκκους οὐδὲ
εἰς τόπους λελατομημένους, οὐδὲ ἠδύναντο συλλαβεῖν αὐτὴν αἱ
τέχναι τῶν συλλαμβανόντων τὰ ὕδατα.

2 αὐτοὺς sc. fluvios vel aquas W.

4. κατήχθη ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν γῆν, καὶ αὐτὴ ἐπελάβετο πάντων τῶν ὑδάτων.

5. ἔπιον οἱ ἀναστρεφόμενοι ἐν γῆ ἀνύδρω. ἐσβέσθη καὶ διελύθη τὸ δίψος αὐτῶν, δοθέντος αὐτοῖς ποτοῦ ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ.

6. μακάριοι οἱ διάκονοι ἐκείνου τοῦ ποτοῦ, οἷς ἐπιστεύθη τὸ ὕδωρ τοῦ κυρίου.

7. ἐπεστράφησαν τὰ χεῖλη τὰ ξηρὰ, ἐνισχύθησαν οἱ ἐκλελυμένοι·

ἐστερεώθησαν αἱ ψυχὰι τῶν ἀποδιδόντων τὸ πνεῦμα, τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν.

8. κατεστάθησαν τὰ μέλη τὰ παραλελυμένα· ἐδόθη ἰσχὺς τῇ παρρησίᾳ αὐτῶν, καὶ φῶς τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτῶν.

9. ὅτι πάντες αὐτοὶ ἔπιον τὸ σωτήριον τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ἐσώθησαν ἐν ὕδατι ζωῆς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

4 πάντων τῶν ὑδάτων. eos omnes S. omnes aquas W.

5 οἱ ἀναστρ. biberunt versantes super-arenam aridam S. qui habitabant in W.

7 ψυχὰς. ψυχὰς eiicientes halitum S. animae proiectae a vento W.

9 quod isti omnes cognovere se in Domino S. quia illi biberunt salutem Domini W.

p. 96 (149). iv. Recited by Thomas: "tua vis luminis ἐπροφήτευσεν olim per Solomonem filium Davidis in eius ῥῆδαῖς."

1. ἐρρυσθη ἐκ τῶν δεσμῶν μου· ἐπί σε, κύριε, κατέφυγον, ὅτι σὺ ἦς ἐκ δεξιῶν μου, σώζων με· καὶ ἔσωσάς με καὶ ἀντελάβου μου.

2. ἐκώλυσας τοὺς μαχομένους κατ' ἐμοῦ, καὶ οὐχ εὐρέθησαν·

3. διότι τὸ πρόσωπόν σου ἦν μετ' ἐμοῦ καὶ ἐρρυσάτό με ἐν τῇ χάριτί σου.

4. κατησχύνθη ἐνώπιον τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ἐξεβλήθη·

5. ἐγενόμην ὅμοιος μολύβδῳ ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν.

6. ἐπεγένετό μοι δύναμις παρά σου καὶ ἀντελάβετό μου.

7. ὅτι ἔθηκας λύχνους ἐκ δεξιῶν μου καὶ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν, τοῦ μηδὲν εἶναι σκοτεινὸν κύκλῳ μου.

1 ἐκ δεξιῶν=W. dextra S.

7 τοῦ μηδὲν. So S. nam nemo mecum est: eram orbatus lumine W. = διότι οὐκ ἦν μετ' ἐμοῦ οὐδεὶς, καὶ ἤμην ἀνευ φωτός. This rendering follows the punctuation of the MS.

8. ἐσκέπασάς με τῇ σκιᾷ τοῦ ἐλέους σου, καὶ ἐπενεδύθην στολὴν τιμίαν.

9. ἡ δεξιὰ σου ἀνύψωσέ με, καὶ ἀφεῖλεν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ πᾶσαν ἀσθένειαν.

10. ἐνισχύθην ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ σου, καὶ ἐκαθαρίσθην τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ σου. ἐμακρύνθησαν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ οἱ ἐχθροί μου, καὶ ἐδικαιώθη τῇ χρηστότητί σου, ὅτι ἡ ἀνάπαυσις σου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦ αἰῶνος.

8 et fui super vestes pelliceas S. et fui coelestis, *indutus* vestimentis honorificis W.

10 ἐκαθαρίσθην. purgatus S. humiliatus W.

v. Recited by Matthew: "tua vis luminis ἐπροφήτευσεν p. 99 (155) olim in ᾧδῃ Solomonis."

1. ὁ καταγαγὼν με ἐκ τῶν ἄνω τόπων τῶν ἐπουρανίων, αὐτὸς με κατήγαγεν εἰς τοὺς ἐν τῷ κάτω στερεώματι¹.

2. ὁ τὰ ἐν μέσῳ ἀποστήσας καὶ διδάξας με περὶ αὐτῶν.

3. ὁ διασκορπίσας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς μου καὶ τοὺς ἀντιδίκους.

4. ὁ δούς μοι ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ τὰ δεσμὰ τοῦ λῦσαι αὐτὰ, ὁ πατάξας ἐν τῇ χειρὶ μου τὸν δράκοντα τὸν ἐπτακέφαλον.

5. ὁ καταστήσας με ἐπάνω τῆς ρίζης αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐκτρίψαι τὸ σπέρμα αὐτοῦ.

6. καὶ [γὰρ] σὺ ἦς μετ' ἐμοῦ τοῦ βοηθεῖν μοι ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ.

7. περιεποιήσατό με τὸ ὄνομά σου.

8. ἡ δεξιὰ σου ἀπώλεσε τὸ φάρμακον τοῦ βλασφήμου.

9. ἡ χεὶρ σου ὠμάλισεν ὁδὸν τοῖς πιστοῖς σου.

10. ἐλυτρώσω αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν τάφων καὶ ἐξήγαγες αὐτοὺς ἐκ μέσου τῶν πτωμάτων.

¹ θεμελίω S.
φάραγγι W.

1 qui deduxit me S. Duxit me W. qui duxit...ille duxit Champollion.

super caelum S. coelestibus W.

et duxit me sursum in locis quae in fundamento inferiori S. et duxit me in loca quae in valle deorsum W.

2 qui abstulit ibi S. Sumpsit huc (προσῆγαγεν) W.

erudivit ea W. docuit me ea S.

5 evellerem S. deleam W.

6, 7 in omni loco circumdedit S. W. We join it on to the preceding verse.

9 stravit S. direxit W. = κατεύθυνεν.

10 πτωμάτων. cadaveribus S. sepulchrorum W. μνημείων.

11. ἐπελάβου τῶν ὀστέων τῶν νεκρῶν. ἐνέδυσας αὐτὰ σώματα, καὶ τοῖς μὴ κινουμένοις ἔδωκας ἐνέργειαν ζωῆς.

12. ἐγένετο ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ ἢ ὁδός σου, καὶ ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ σου διέλυσας τὸν αἰῶνά σου.

13. ἵνα διαλυθῶσιν οἱ πάντες καὶ ἀνακαινισθῶσιν καὶ τὸ φῶς σου διπλασιασθῇ ἐπὶ πάντας αὐτούς.

14. κατέστησας ἐν αὐτοῖς τὸ πλοῦτός σου, καὶ ἐγένοντο εἰς κατοίκησιν ἁγίαν.

11 qui haud movent se dedisti iis S. ne commoveantur, dedisti iis W.

12 perniciē expers S. incorruptibilitas W.

duxisti tuam αἰῶνα in perniciem S. super pern. W.

14 construxisti tuam opulentiam per eos S. convertisti divitias tuas super eos W.
= ἐπέστρεψας ἐπ' αὐτούς.

NOTES.

Ode i. is a colourless composition, containing nothing essentially Gnostic, and resembling to a certain extent the Psalms of Solomon in being almost a cento from the Canonical Psalms. There are, however, few actual coincidences of language. Ver. 3 is taken from Ps. lxxviii. (lxix.) 24. The Ode as a whole resembles Ps. xxvi. (xxvii.). It may be originally Jewish.

Ode ii. should be another fragment of that quoted by Lactantius—the 'sixth Ode.'—Here alone is a number given.

The Virgin, be it noted, is the reciter here, and the Virgin is the subject of Lactantius's quotation. Very possibly the present fragment may refer to her, and to the overshadowing of her by the Holy Spirit. The 'fruits of righteousness' might in that case be taken to signify our Lord, the Word full of grace and truth. In any case, this is probably a Christian composition.

Ode iii. is also Christian, and the employment of the term ἀπόρροια seems to stamp it as Gnostic. But we cannot

see that there is anything unmistakably Gnostic in the doctrine. The imagery employed is that of Ezek. xlvii., and of our Lord's words concerning the living water: and the thing described seems to be the preaching of the Gospel, which no human effort can avail to hinder, and which brings life and health to the inhabitants of a thirsty heathen world. If our theory of these Odes is correct, we have here a hymn of the second century at latest, and one filled with Johannine phraseology and ideas.

Ode iv. may possibly be Jewish, though the last verse rather militates against such a view.

The original of the curious expression in ver. 8 is **штнн шaar** (shten shaar) meaning literally 'garments of leather': but in a document in Zoega (*Cat. Codd. Copt.* p. 574) it is used of the garments of the wealthy. Hence our freer rendering. As a description of deliverance the Ode may be compared to Ps. S. xiii.

Ode v. The expressions 'heavenly places,' 'the things that were in the

midst,' etc. remind us of the phraseology of Colossians and Ephesians. This Ode more than any of its companions has the air of being written to occupy its present place in the text of the Pistis Sophia.

v. 4. Cf. John xx. 23.

ibid. 'The seven-headed dragon.'

This verse would be appropriate in the mouth of the 'woman clothed with the sun,' Rev. xii. It carries us into the region of apocalyptic imagery.

v. 10, 11. The original of these verses is to be sought in Ezekiel's vision of the dry bones.

12. Cf. Ps. ciii. (civ.) 30 'when thou lettest thy breath go forth they shall be made, and thou shalt renew the face of the earth.'

We should like to take this opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to two other fragments of the Psalmic literature, which have hitherto received but slight attention. They are to be found among certain apocryphal Syriac Psalms published by the late Professor Wm Wright in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* (1887, ix. pp. 257—266). These Psalms are five in number, and are found in two MSS. of the 17th and 18th centuries respectively; the first in the University Library at Cambridge, the second at the Vatican (Cod. Syr. 183). In both they are attached to a work by Elias (Bp of

Pērōz-Shabbōr or al-Anbār, cir. 920 A.D.) called the 'Book of Discipline.'

The first of the five is the well-known 'Psalm cli' in a text slightly differing from the ordinary Greek form.

No. 2 is 'the Prayer of Hezekiah when enemies surrounded him.'

No. 3 'when the People obtained permission of Cyrus to return home.'

No. 4 'spoken by David when he was contending with the lion and the wolf which took a sheep from his flock.'

No. 5 'spoken by David when returning thanks to God, who had delivered him from the lion and the wolf, and he had slain both of them.'

Of these Psalms, the two last seem to be modelled on the first. They are quite short, and apply exclusively to the situations indicated in their titles. The 'wolf,' which appears in all three, is a mistake, as the editor points out, for the more familiar bear.

With the second and third of the Psalms, however, the case is different. They are longer compositions, which seem to possess some antiquity and to be originally Jewish in character, and have no particular application to the circumstances which their titles prescribe. They resemble rather markedly the general tone of the Psalms of Solomon.

We had prepared a Greek rendering of them, but have decided not to include it in the present volume.

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