p. 53 line 1: 9, not 6; p. 199, note on 37,2: σῶζοντι, not σῶζωντι; p. 204, note on 41,5: ἐμπλήσθεις, not ἐμπλέσθεις; p. 393 note 15: Turdeanu, not Tardenau; p. 393 note 16 and p. 417 line 19: MacRae, not Mackae; p. 398 note 34 and p. 417 line 8: 1828, not 1928; p. 409 line 26: Groningen, not Gröningen. These little mistakes cannot seriously influence our final judgment, which is decidedly positive. This book is the result of independent study, up to date in its information and accurate in its translations. Students of intertestamentary literature would be putting themselves at a disadvantage by ignoring it.

A. HILHORST


In 1938 H.G. GOODHART and E.R. GOODENOUGH published their "General Bibliography of Philo Judaeus" pp. 125-321 of the latter's The Politics of Philo Judaeus: practice and theory. With its 1120 entries it covered nearly the whole scholarly literature on Philo up till 1937. In the following decades several bibliographical publications appeared which listed studies published since then, until in 1983 R. RADICE brought out an annotated bibliography under the title Filone di Alessandria: bibliografia generale 1937-1982. This work in its turn has been translated and brought up to date in the book under review by the joint efforts of R. RADICE and D.T. RUNIA, under the general leadership of the latter, and assisted by a number of collaborators which we will mention presently.

The new edition has two parts, Part One consisting of a number of special sections (bibliographies, critical editions, translations into other languages, anthologies, commentaries, indices and lexicographical work, and journal), Part Two presenting the critical studies published in the half century since 1937. The total number of entries is 1666. Each entry has an objective summary of the contents, i.e. the authors do not express their personal views, but in some cases do give an indication of the quality of the study in question. Summaries of books are followed by a list of reviews (the authors rightly state, p. xviii, that they have often not succeeded in being complete here). Exactly a sixth part of the book is occupied by indices; on them, cf. pp. xx-xxi. The particularly detailed index of subjects runs up to 60 pages; furthermore there are indices of authors, reviewers, biblical passages, Philonic passages and Greek terms.

The Introduction, written by D.T. RUNIA, explains the genesis and aim of the work, the method of compilation, and the division of the tasks. From it we learn inter alia that the bibliography includes publications in

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the following languages only: English, French, Italian, German, Spanish (i.e. Castilian, Catalan and Portuguese, cf. p. xxiv note 28, where “Castilian” no doubt is a slip of the pen for “Catalan”; Catalan titles include items nrs. 2353 and 8435, Portuguese nrs. 8501 and 8601). The summaries were translated from Radice’s Italian version by A.P. Runia; new material was summarized by D.T. Runia and R. Radice, except for publications in Dutch, which were done by R. Bitter, and in Hebrew, done by the Israeli scholars D. Satran, N. Cohen, M. Mach and D. Schwartz. A final section of the introduction comments on the growth and development of Philonic scholarship: the number of studies since 1937, the part played in it by the languages used and the fields of learning in which Philo is studied. These observations are illustrated by a number of graphic charts, in which among other things the explosive growth of studies since the late fifties and the changing percentage of the various languages in scholarship can be followed. As for the latter, it will come as no surprise that English has become more and more dominant, but it may be less well known that there is a dramatic decline of German. In the decade 1977-1986 publications in this language were outnumbered by those in Italian: 53 over against 67 titles! There seems to be a connexion between the availability of a Philo translation in a given language and the growth of Philonic scholarship in that language (p. xxvi, cf. p. xxiv; as yet, however, there is no complete translation of Philo in Italian).

The bibliography proper must have entailed an enormous amount of work, which, however, in its turn will save masses of time for any user of the book. In fact he has here before him a survey of Philonic scholarship not only in the form of bibliographical references, but also of summaries of each study by specialists who have won their spurs in the field. A clever system of numbering the entries indicates in which year they have appeared: each number consists of four figures, the first two of which are identical to the last two numbers of the year in question. Thus every title published in 1972 begins with 72; cf. pp. xvi-xvii.

Of course a work of this nature cannot be without its little mistakes, e.g. in the mention of scholars’ initials or in orthography (examples on the first pages include: p. vii abbreviations, p. ix Metaphysica instead of Metafisica, p. xi H.G. Goodhart instead of H.L. Goodhart, p. xii incunabala, p. xvi importance instead of important, p. xx born instead of borne). More to the point is the question of completeness, as the authors stress themselves, p. xiv, cf. p. xxi. By way of random spot check we compared the Philo publications mentioned in L’année philologique, one of the standard repertoires of which extensive use has been made (p. xv), for the period 1967-1985. Perhaps we should leave aside the publications of 1985, seven of which are missing in Radice-Runia, probably because the 1985 issue of L’année philologique appeared too late for inspection. But even the years 1967-1984 yielded a number of 24 titles (plus 6 titles in languages ex-