

or in any way surprising. If he intends to edit this author, and it is time there was a new text, he has laid no despicable foundation.

It is to be hoped he will add a commentary; for, although Artemidoros is neither philosophy, psychology nor folklore, yet he has enough connection with all three to be interesting to more than one type of reader. More study of the scantily-known ideas of the period will probably rid Dr. Blum of a Poseidonios-complex from which he at present suffers rather acutely, though showing welcome signs of amelioration when he recognizes (p. 76) that some things in the dream-book are nothing but the common-places of rhetorical classification. Doubtless he will also continue what he has begun (pp. 94-104), a study of the relations between the Daldian's method of interpretation and sundry popular and semi-popular ideas, ranging from the significance of the heavenly bodies to the difference of right and left.

St. Andrews.

H. J. ROSE.

WILLIAM HENRY PAINE HATCH: *The Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament at Mount Sinai. Facsimiles and Descriptions*. Pp. 12+85; 2 photographs, 78 plates. *The Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament in Jerusalem. Facsimiles and Descriptions*. Pp. 12+71; 2 photographs, 66 plates. (American Schools of Oriental Research, Publications of the Jerusalem School, Vols. I, II). Paris: Geuthner, 1932, 1934. Stiff boards, each vol. 150 fr.

PROFESSOR HATCH, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has rendered many valuable services to the study of the New Testament, but it may be doubted whether he has produced any work of more importance than these volumes. These two collections have been visited by Tischendorf, Gregory, and various British scholars, but we have hitherto had to be content with descriptions of such MSS as scholars had time to examine. By publishing these admirable facsimiles, which are of manageable size, being about 10" by 6½", and are yet perfectly clear, he has also given the student of Greek minuscule new tools, the value of which it would be hard to exaggerate. It adds to the interest of the volumes that they contain photographs of St Catharine's Convent at Mount Sinai, A Corner in the Convent Library, the Greek Patriarchal Library in Jerusalem, and An Interior View of the Greek Patriarchal Library in Jerusalem. A cream-coloured paper is used which suggests the appearance of the original pages very well.

The descriptions give all the usual particulars that we expect the modern catalogue to furnish. It may be mentioned that Hatch exercises his own judgment in dating the MSS, and sometimes disagrees with earlier datings. Apart from palaeographical particulars, the student of the New Testament will find just the information he wants to gain, about the *pericope adulterae*, the doxology in Romans, the conclusion to Mark, and so on. The description of *Σταυροῦ* 25 (saec. X) leads one to hope that unknown fragments of Irenaeus and Origen (among others) may be recovered from it.

Each volume is furnished with an Index of the MSS, a list of dated MSS, a list of the MSS in chronological order, from which it appears that in neither collection are there any older than the tenth century, and the names of scribes. The expedition and the publication of its results were made possible by American public and private munificence, and the record of the difficulties encountered by the author and his companions makes very interesting reading. It has been impossible in this notice to exhaust the importance of these publications.

A. SOUTER.

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EDWIN MAYSER: *Grammatik der griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemäerzeit*. Band I. Laut- und Wortlehre. III. Teil: Stammbildung. Zweite umgearbeitete Auflage. Pp. viii+308. Berlin and Leipzig: de Gruyter, 1936. Paper, RM. 40 (bound, 41.50).

THE publication of Mayser's great work was begun (apart from preliminary 'Gymnasialprogramme' in 1898 and 1900) in the year 1906; the last part of Vol. II, reviewed in *C.R.* XLVIII, 242, appeared in 1934. In the interval many Ptolemaic papyri of importance had been added to the available material, and though the foundations were so well laid in Vol. I that no alteration in the main plan of the work was called for, there was much to be done in the way of expanding and supplementing the lists in Vol. I and correcting details. The present volume marks the beginning of this task. In the original edition the subject of stem-formation was treated at the end of the volume, as Section B of the second part. The immense increase in the number of words found in papyri suggested to Mayser the advisability of beginning his new edition with this section, and hence it is issued first, though, to facilitate reference to the first edition and prevent dislocation of the structure of the work, it is numbered III, and the subsections bear the same numbers as before. How immensely the material has grown may be estimated from the fact that whereas this section in the 1906 volume occupied but 95 pages it now fills a volume of 308.

The principle of admission is that common types of formation, familiar in all periods of the language, are noticed only if new examples occur in papyri, inscriptions, or ostraca; but types specially characteristic of the *Koine* are as far as possible fully registered. Words occurring in Polybius are marked with an asterisk, words not found in Preisigke's *Wörterbuch* with an obelus. A great improvement on the previous edition is the addition of meanings.

It is unnecessary now to praise Mayser's handling of his subject. This new edition will, like its predecessor, claim a place in all important papyrological libraries.

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