

Christoph Burchard, *Bibliographie zu den Handschriften vom Toten Meer*, Berlin 1959, 2, unveränderte Auflage, Verlag A. Töpelmann, s. XV + 118 (Beihefte zur „Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft“, 76).

Christoph Burchard, *Bibliographie zu den Handschriften vom Toten Meer*. II Nr 1557—4459, Berlin 1965, Verlag A. Töpelmann, s. XX + 359 (Beihefte zur „Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft“, 89).

In Biblics the fifties of our century passed under the sign of Qumran findings. In the last five years the discoveries in Masada and the district south to En-Gedi connected with the first (66 — 73 A. D.) and the second (132—135 A. D.) anti-Roman uprising drew the scientists attention. The discoveries at the Dead Sea as well at the Jordan as at the Israel sides consists of so huge a number of manuscripts that their publications will take many decades. And yet the publication of the first manuscripts from Cave No. 1 from Qumran provoked such wide discussion that even experts in this branch of science commonly called Qumranology had a lot of trouble when exploiting the literature of the subject. Almost the whole world was interested in these discoveries. The lists of literature published in specialistic magazines (e. g. *Biblica*) or single lists in separate monographies (e. g. at M. Burrows) were unsatisfactory. So the initiative of Christopher Burchard from Göttingen, Prof. J. Jeremias's disciple to confront the whole literature devoted to the manuscripts from the Judaean Desert was perfectly timed. It is enough to say that the first reviewed volume of C. Burchard's *Bibliography*...

published in 1957) announced 1556 publications, 352 reviews by 616 writers in 22 languages and volume II presents 2790 works and 1750 reviews in 30 languages elaborated by 1291 writers. These figures speak for themselves! What more, they show tendency to increase. And yet the series of discoveries persist! The figure of 6500 works explains C. Burchard's ten years toil though, to tell the truth, he was helped by many persons and institutions that sent the works published and even in some cases — fragmentary bibliographies already listed in the given language, but the writer himself examined almost every item, checked and classified it according to its scientific value. The good qualities Dr. C. Burchard's *Bibliography* is remarkable for are as follows: it is practically complete and correctly evaluated. It is due to these qualities that it has become an absolutely indispensable instrument for the examination of all the manuscripts found at the Dead Sea.

The detailed knowledge of the prefaces to both volumes as well as of signs lists: technical, localities where manuscripts were found, determining

texts — is the condition of the correct and quick exploitation of the *Bibliography*.

Volume I contains the literature on the subject from 1948 — 1955, and in the addenda the end 1956, too. Volume II includes the years 1956—1962 and in addenda of the year 1962 and some works from 1963. The *Bibliography* because of the use of different alphabets falls into three parts: Latin, Greek and Hebrew. After the application of commonly accepted librarian transliteration texts in Cyrillic alphabet were included into the Latin part. Volume I includes the list of abbreviations of the periodic literature and a short index of the most frequently published manuscripts, whereas volume II is enriched by the list of collective works of different type (i. e. Festschriften, Tagungsberichte, Sonstiges) as well as provided with a special index of all editions, elaborations and translations of the newly discovered texts. The index is elaborated in an extremely careful way. Its division into: Biblical and apocryphal texts, phylacteries and mesoth, Qumran (Biblical commentaries, religious texts, non-religious and non-descript), Judaeon Desert texts (Wadi Murabba'at, Nahal Se'elim, Nahal Mišmar, Nahal Hever) and Hirbet Mird is very clear. At last in the addenda we find antic and early medieval literature concerning the Essenes.

As to the Polish papers, all of them (from sensu stricto scientific ones, e. g. university dissertations, to informative notes) even sporadic from 1963 (e. g. Nos 1616 b, 4348, 4368) are to be found in C. Burchard's *Bibliography* (mainly in vol. II). At the turn of 1962 and 1963 the reviewer prepared a list covering 125 papers and 36 reviews connected with the discoveries at the Dead Sea. The last wording of the list prepared at L. Stefaniak's request and with his help was handed to C. Burchard. Systematic additions increased the number of the items to nearly 250 now.

Small mistakes are almost inevitable in publishing a bibliography so I allow myself to make some amendments here. And so as regards Polish literature in case of No. 2930 there should be reference mark to 2916 for it is Milik's Polish translation of a fragment of this work. H. Strąkowski's review (No 3171 § 2) should be crossed out, for it does not concern C. Rabin's book, but H. H. Rowley's, and is correctly placed under No. 3281 § 2. B. Mark's review should

be moved from No. 3255 to No. 3256 § 2, for it just concerns this paper. The correct name of the position 3535 is *Najnowsze osiągnięcia archeologii (The Latest Achievements of Archaeology)*. No. 3559 should have the reference mark to No. 1938 § 2, for it is an extensive recapitulation of M. Burrows's book: *The Dead Sea Scrolls*. As to the Russian literature, I know it from autopsy only, I should like to point out that No. 3679: A. Varšavskij, *Rukopisi Mertvogo Morja*, Moscow 1960 is a very popular sensational in handling journalistic account. No. 4261, the original name of M. Kublanov's work is: *Kumranskie otkrytija i sovremennoje bogoslovie*. And No. 2162 A. Donini's work *Lineamenti di storia delle religioni*, Rome 1960², was edited in I. I. Kravčenko's translation under the name *Ludi, idoly i bogi* (Moscow 1962, Gospolitizdat).

After getting acquainted with both volumes of C. Burchard's *Bibliography* I should like to postulate to precede the next one, the third, with a preface not only in German (German technical terminology makes the understanding of the subject very difficult) but in another Congress language as well e. g. English, as in K. G. Kuhn's, *Rückläufiges hebräisches Wörterbuch*, Göttingen 1958. One thing more Burchard's addenda to the end of the calendar year (vol. I to the end of 1956 and vol. II to the end of 1962) are, I think, superfluous. Nobody supposes vol. II will be the last one. They make the finding of a given article difficult. It is necessary to look for it in four places (even more if e. g. it was published in Hebrew and then translated e. g. into English). Here I should like to express my hope that L. Stefaniak's postulate („Revue de Qumran”, Vol. 5, No. 19, 1965, p. 443) to discuss the system of C. Burchard's abbreviations and signs concerning the manuscripts and transcription of localities where they were found, will call forth a response. As to me I believe it would be best to approve and to use consequently C. Burchard's abbreviations. He develops J. T. Milik's strictly theoretical scheme of manuscript classification presented in *Discoveries in the Judaeon Desert*. I. Qumran Cave 1, Oxford 1955, pp. 46—48. At last I must add that on account of technical-printing reasons the price of both volumes amounts to 100 DM! But in spite of it C. Burchard's work will find its way to university libraries and private collections where it

will be a valuable help for everybody more or less interested in the investigation of the documents discovered at the Dead Sea, then for Biblicists, orientalists, and historians of Antiquity. C. Burchard's volumes discussed here are a perfect example of specialistic biblio-

graphy of the highest scientific standart. We congratulate the writer on his great success and wish him further perseverance in his difficult and exhaustive work of expert-bibliographer.

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