

Thus to the Hebrews the fully pronounced Tetragrammaton suggested 'being' or perhaps 'becoming' (see God's words in Exod. iii 14 sq.), and that in a timeless, or rather all-time, sense, of which the Apocalyptic $\delta \omega\nu$ και $\delta \eta\nu$ και $\delta \epsilon\rho\chi\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ¹ is a not unfair expansion.

In conclusion, then, I submit that the evidence for Yāhweh is by no means as sure as is commonly asserted, and that an unbiased examination gives reason to suppose that, while Yāhweh was known (as could hardly fail to be the case on any hypothesis), the term Yāhō, or Yāō, was far more usual, and that the definitely sacred name was Yāhō^h. Yāhweh was probably a purely literary, though extremely natural, formation, but the original and religious sound of the Tetragrammaton was Yāhō^h, the cry of full-lunged, strong-voiced men.

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THE TARGUM ON THE LATER PROPHETS.

MR. A. SPERBER'S communication to *ZAW.* N.F. iii 175 f on a proposed edition of the Targum on the Earlier Prophets raises the hope that his work will be extended to the Later Prophets. Lagarde's work (*Prophetæ Chaldaice*) is worthy of Lagarde, but it needs the addition of an Apparatus containing at least the readings of the Yemenite MSS. I have examined the text of these for about thirteen chapters of Ezekiel, and have found a good number of variants worth recording. I append a small selection of these by way of illustration. I should add that I have not been able to examine the MSS a second time for verification. I offer these notes only in support of my contention that work can be done and should be done on the Targum of the Later Prophets.

Ezekiel

(Lag. = Lagarde's *Prophetæ Chaldaice*, 1872.

Bxt. = Buxtorf's text in his Rabbinic Bible, Basel, Anno 379, i. e.

A. D. 1619.

b = B. M. Or. 1474.

m = B. M. Or. 2211.

y = B. M. Or. 1473.

The three MSS are Yemenite, the oldest of them being m, which is dated A. D. 1475.)

¹ Rev. i 8.

- i 1. בפלגות ליליא בחר מעלני סיהרא Lag. Bxt.
 om. b m y
 גלוחא Lag.
 pr בני Bxt. b m y
 [נכואה] Lag.
 בחיו [Bxt. בחיו] m [b y e *silentio*]
2. חמישיתא Lag. m [b y e *silentio*]
 חמשתא Bxt.
3. הוה Lag. (דהוה Corr) *tantum* m
 מהוי Bxt. [מהוה $\text{מ}^{\text{מ}}\text{ב}$; מהוה $\text{מ}^{\text{מ}}\text{ג}$]
- iv 2. בציר Lag. [m בציר]
 ציר Bxt.
 כרכום Lag.
 כרקום Bxt. b m
 משיריין Lag.
 משרין Bxt. m [b^{sil}]
 איפררון Lag. [אפ' Bxt.]
 אפ' (i.e. *aphrōrāvān*) b m
3. ברזל (ברזל) [כותל] פרזל Lag.
 ברזל Bxt. m
- viii 4. חמן] שרי Lag.
 om. Bxt. [b e *silentio*] m y
5. קינאתא] הדא Lag.
 הרין Bxt. [b e *silentio*] m y
6. חזי] את] Lag. Bxt.
 החוי [b e *silentio*] m y [cf. *vs.* 12, 15]
16. מתחברין Lag. b m y [So Bomberg
 מתחבלין Bxt.]
- ix 2. מלאכיא מחבליא ברמות גברין Lag.
 גברין *tantum* Bxt. b^{sil} m [y]
4. ויאמר י"י] לי Lag.
 ליה Bxt. b^{sil} m y
 דמתעבדא Lag.
 דאהעבירא Bxt. b^{sil} m y

5. ולאילין שיתא מלאכיא מחבליא Lag.

אילין *tantum* Bxt. [bsil] m

עניכון [חחוס] Lag. Bxt.

עניכון b^{sil} m

10. חוביהון Lag.

ארחתהון Bxt.

אורחהון [b^{sil}] m y

[cf. Ezek. xi 21, ed. Lag.

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NOTE.—Bxt.'s simple נברין for אנשים in Ezek. ix 2 corresponds with the rendering of Onkelos in Gen. xviii 2, xxxii 25, but the fuller rendering preserved in Lag. agrees with that of 'Ben Uzziel' in the two passages of Genesis, and is doubtless to be accepted as the better reading.

TWO FORGOTTEN WORDS IN THE HEBREW LANGUAGE.

I HAVE already drawn attention in the pages of this JOURNAL to a number of forgotten or misunderstood words in the Old Testament. These fall into two classes: (a) those whose meaning has been lost owing to the rarity of their occurrence, and (b) those which have been confused with well-known roots of similar form.

Another such word, belonging to the second class, may perhaps be found in 1 Sam. xxiv 8: וַיִּשְׁפַּע דָּוִד אֶת-אֲנָשָׁיו בְּדַבְרֵים which the Revised Version translates: 'so David checked his men with these words'. This is frankly a guess, as also are the renderings of the versions: for example, the Greek καὶ ἐπεισε¹ Δαυιδ τοὺς ἀνδρας αὐτοῦ ἐν λόγοις and the Syriac ܘܟܝܢܘܢ ܕܘܕܐܝܬܐܝܗܘܢ ܕܘܕܐܝܬܐܝܗܘܢ ܕܘܕܐܝܬܐܝܗܘܢ. Modern interpreters have either tried to see some metaphorical use of the well-known verb שפע Q. 'clave' and Pi. 'tore in two', which here really yields no sense, or have had recourse to emendation, with equally little success.² But once again Accadian offers a more probable solution; for the Hebr. שפע here appears to be cognate with the well-known Acc. šasû 'to call'. This verb is used in the sense of calling or summoning persons in a number of passages: for example, *alsi*³-ma (*LÛ*)*turtân* (*LÛ*)*pihâti adi šâbi qâtîšunu* 'I summoned indeed the commander, the prefects

¹ Cp. the Targum's פּוֹסֵד 'persuaded'.

² See S. R. Driver *Samuel* pp. 193-194.

³ For *alsi*, to avoid the clash of two sibilants (Meissner *Kurzgefasste Assyrische Grammatik* § 11 d).