

Martin Karrer, Siegfried Kreuzer and Marcus Sigismund, eds., *Von der Septuaginta zum Neuen Testament. Textgeschichtliche Erörterungen* (Arbeiten zur Neutestamentlichen Textforschung 43; Berlin – New York, NY: W. de Gruyter, 2010). Pp. IX + 461. € 129,95. ISBN 978-3-11-024001-6

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The book contains various examples of biblical research conducted in the Kirchlichen Hochschule in Wuppertal-Bethel (Germany) in the years 2007-2010. The authors of the texts were interested in two biblical Greek sources – the LXX and the New Testament. In recent years the school in Wuppertal has run three main research-programmes: on the so-called Antiochian text and its pre-Christian basis as well as the Old Greek (Kreuzer), on the development of the Septuagintal quotations within the New Testament manuscripts (Karrer), and on the traces of the LXX and other rabbinic literature in the Book of Revelation (Karrer).

The material presented in the book is divided into five parts and preceded by a short introduction written by Karrer and Kreuzer (pp. 1-10), including indexes (427-461). The first three papers are devoted to the Antiochian text. Kreuzer demonstrates its significance for the Old Greek and the New Testament, while Sigismund traces its presence in 2 Sam, and reconstructs the OG version of 2 Sam 20:23-26. In the second part of the book Schmid and Sigismund analyse a certain phenomenon of the manuscripts called the *diple* in a series of minor studies dedicated to the Codices: the Sinaiticus, Vaticanus, Alexandrinus and Ephraemi rescriptus. The German scientists help their readers by providing a short introduction about the occurrence of the *diple* and they seek some conclusions at the end of their detailed research on the uncial codices (pp. 149-152).

The third section consists of three further articles discussing the process of preparing tools for research on the history of the text. Karrer and Schmid analyse the Wuppertal Research Project concerning the Old Testament quotations present in the New Testament and the textual history of the Bible (pp. 197-210). Sigismund and Thomas give some observations about computer applications for preparing records of the LXX quotations in the NT and their proper evaluation (pp. 211-225). Steyn closes this part of the

book with some notes on the comparing of the manuscripts and on creating a synopsis of the Old Testament quotations in the New Testament (pp. 229-247). The fourth section completes the third one with some case studies of the Old Testament quotations in several books of the New Testament. Ådna gives the examples of 1 Peter 1:16.24-25; 2:6.7; 3:10-12; 4:18 and 5:5 (pp. 229-248). Heide studies some Peshitta quotations in Heb 1-3 (pp. 249-282) and Meiser examines the significance of the quotations from the Church Fathers' writings for the history of the text in the case of the Septuagintal excerpts in the New Testament (pp. 283-316).

The last chapter of this collective work tackles some issues connected with the Book of Revelation. The four subsequent articles propose many important insights concerning the textual traditions of the last book of the New Testament. Sigismund discusses the evidence available in the Revelation of John concerning the input of the author of the book and his correctors (pp. 319-338). Labahn first studies the various allusions in the Book of Revelation to the chosen sample-texts that belong to the textual traditions in the main uncial manuscripts (pp. 339-383). In his second article he reflects on some potential possibilities and limitations of the influence of the Hebrew textual tradition (BH) on the Book of Revelation (pp. 385-416). The very last study is undertaken by de Vries and is devoted to the textual comparison of one psalm in both the Hebrew (Ps 86 TM) and the Greek (Ps 85 LXX) versions with the text of Rev 15:4bβ. (pp. 417-423).

This is certainly not a study directed at every reader, but those interested in the textual issues of the Septuagint will find it both interesting and very helpful.