

Moreover, what is the precise nature of the Messianic hope in the Psalms? Apart from Ps 110 (which is seen as the only direct Messianic prophecy in the Psalter), is it only a matter of "historical frustration" (p. 29) leading eventually to the longing for a future "ideal situation" (p. 39) with an ideal Messianic king, as the author suggests, or are there in the Psalms other explicit indications of direct Messianic predictions or typological foreshadowings outside of Ps 110, as many evangelical scholars maintain? As a related question, is the eschatological perspective of a psalm apparent only in the light of the NT "re-application" of an original local historical setting, or does an exegesis of the psalm indicate an inherent eschatological focus (as p. 138 seems to imply)? In other words, regarding both Messianism and eschatology, is it appropriate to equate *sensus plenior* with typology (as seems the case here; cf. pp. 310, 138, etc.), or does typology, in contradistinction to *sensus plenior*, call for explicit indications of its prospective-predictive character *before* the antitypical fulfillment occurs?

These few points aside, perhaps the greatest drawback to this book is that we do not yet have LaRondelle's insights on all 150 psalms! It is hoped that in a subsequent volume the author may stir our hearts and illumine our minds with a complete exegetical-homiletical commentary on the Psalter. In the meantime, I have chosen and recommend *Deliverance in the Psalms* as the primary introductory textbook for exegesis courses on the Psalms. Every thoughtful reader—scholar, pastor, layperson alike—will be intellectually stimulated and spiritually rejuvenated by these "Messages of Hope for Today."

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Sigrist, Marcel. *Neo-Sumerian Account Texts in the Horn Archaeological Museum*. Foreword by Lawrence T. Geraty. Institute of Archaeology Publications, Assyriological Series, vol. 4; Andrews University Cuneiform Texts, vol. 1. Berrien Springs, MI: Andrews University Press, 1984. vii + 89 pp. + 108 plates. \$29.95.

The pace of Assyriological publication is all too often painstakingly slow. There are too few scholars, too many texts, and not enough funds to sustain prolonged study and expensive publication. The case of the 3200 tablets now in the Horn Archaeological Museum at Andrews University is typical. These tablets were originally purchased by the Hartford Seminary in 1913. The tablets were carefully numbered and maintained and a preliminary catalogue was begun by Lewis Patton but never completed. Not until 1951 did Ferris Stephens survey the collection, and only in 1955 was

the first tablet published by Albrecht Goetze (*JCS* 9 [1955]: 10). Indeed, until the publication of the volume under review, just over thirty tablets had been published.

When, during a period of financial uncertainty, Hartford Seminary decided to dispose of the collection to raise some funds, The Horn Archaeological Museum at Andrews University entered into negotiations to acquire the entire collection under the condition that it be published quickly. (The collection was sent to the Museum on a loan bases in 1973 and was purchased in 1977.) Shortly after the collection arrived at the Museum, it was baked and cleaned, and scholars descended on the Museum to study the texts. Yet this initial burst of enthusiasm resulted in only a single publication by Mark Cohen (*RA* 70 [1976]: 129-144) which contained copies and editions of six texts. Thus, the present volume by M. Sigrist, containing no fewer than 974 texts, stands as a milestone in the somewhat dismal record of publication associated with the collection and portends the complete publication of the 3200 texts in the immediate future.

Six text volumes are announced, and most are either in press or ready for press. Three volumes contain Ur-III administrative texts, two without seals and a third with seals. The remaining three volumes will be dedicated to the significant number of Old Babylonian tablets. Four additional volumes are announced. Three of these will contain specialized studies, and one will be a general introduction to the collection as a whole. This is indeed a remarkable achievement for a single individual who, in the meantime, has produced and continues to produce a number of other books and articles. It is also a tribute to those at Andrews University and the Horn Archaeological Museum who enthusiastically encouraged the study and publication of their newly acquired collection and provided the wherewithal to publish this and future volumes under their auspices.

AUCT 1 opens with an informative Foreword by Lawrence T. Geraty. It describes the history of the collection from its original purchase in 1913 to its current status at the Horn Archaeological Museum. Furthermore, it includes a bibliography of all tablets which have appeared prior to the publication of this volume, curiously omitting the pre-publication of texts by Sigrist himself and others. These texts are:

AUAM 73.0448, P. Michalowski, *Mesopotamia* 12 (1977): 92, transliteration.

AUAM 73.0542, M. Sigrist, *RA* 73 (1979): 96, transliteration, = *AUCT* 1 37.

AUAM 73.0836, P. Michalowski, *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies* 2/3 (1978): 12-13, transliteration, = *AUCT* 1 176.

AUAM 73.1425, M. Sigrist, *Acta Sumerologica* 2 (1980): 153-167, copy, photos, and transliteration of this incantation text.

AUAM 73.1787, M. Sigrist, *RA* 73 (1979): 96, transliteration, = *AUCT* 1 857.

AUAM 73.1999, P. Steinkeller, *Oriens Antiquus* 19 (1980): 84, transliteration.

AUAM 73.2200, M. Sigrist, *JCS* 31 (1979): 166-170, transliteration and photo, the copy to appear in *AUCT* 2.

(It should also be pointed out that Sigrist has graciously made his copies available before publication to scholars, including this reviewer, whose research and publications have benefited from the advance knowledge of these then-unpublished texts. As a result, a number of the AUAM tablets have been quoted in articles by this reviewer [see in particular, *JCS* 33 (1981): 244-269, *passim*], I. J. Gelb, P. Michalowski, P. Steinkeller, and others.)

Sigrist provides a brief Introduction (p. 1), followed by extensive indexes of Personal Names (pp. 3-18); Deities (pp. 19-21); Toponyms, Temple, and Field Names (pp. 22-23); and Geographical Names (pp. 24-25). A comprehensive Catalogue (pp. 26-63), in the style of the Yale Oriental Series, contains volume and AUAM numbers, dates, subjects, transaction types, principals, sources (they are mostly from Drehem, secondarily from Umma), and brief remarks. The author then provides a reverse concordance of museum and volume numbers (pp. 64-68), and ends this section with a Sumerian word index (pp. 69-87).

The computer-generated typography is a bit harsh, but otherwise clear. The volume is concluded with copies of the 974 texts tightly arranged on 108 plates in the now-familiar Sigrist style. The book is sturdily bound and commands a most reasonable price.

Texts selected for this first volume do not contain any seal impressions. All sealed tablets, with accompanying drawings of seal inscriptions, will appear in vol. 3 in the format established by Sigrist in his recently published, *Textes économiques neo-Sumériens de l'Université de Syracuse* (Paris: Editions Recherche sur les Civilisations, 1983). His copies are clear, generally quite accurate, and of uniform style, but somewhat devoid of scribal idiosyncrasies that characterize individual hands within the archives.

Anyone who has ever prepared a volume of cuneiform texts is aware of the pitfalls that are inevitable when copying and, particularly, when preparing indexes. This is not the place to detail differences of interpretations and corrections of numerous minor points (see T. Gomi, *JAOS* 106 [1986]: in press, for a list of additions and corrections to the volume). Suffice it to say that this is a reliable and significant contribution. Although the volume contains the usual common and repetitive documents so well known from the Ur-III period, it also contains an unusual number of important new texts that will add substantially to our understanding of the period. We look forward to the forthcoming volumes in this series and to the future detailed studies of these interesting documents by Sigrist and by all those who will surely find this publication a valuable addition to the ever-expanding corpus of economic texts from the Third Dynasty of Ur.

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