

other textual witnesses. Here the reader can find references to manuscripts not found in critical editions like BHS. The volumes basically consist of these two elements, the transcribed manuscripts and textual variants. This is both the strength and weakness of these volumes. The strength is that it has allowed a low-cost publication of the complete biblical Qumran scrolls. It also enhances comparison between the various manuscripts, as there is minimal information around the text of the primary sources that can cause distraction. No longer is there a need to consult multiple volumes in DJD in order to find the various manuscripts containing a given biblical passage.

The weakness is that the reader is often left with a desire for more information about each manuscript and the reconstructions. As Ulrich explains, the reader then needs to consult DJD for more detailed introductions to each manuscript, explanatory notes, and analysis of variants or reconstructions. A question is whether some of the information in DJD could have been published in these volumes in an abbreviated form. Or, given the costs of the volumes in DJD, it is a question whether it would have been possible to publish DJD in a cheaper format, including the additional information and explanations. Taking BQS as a low-cost and reader-friendly edition of the biblical Qumran scrolls, allowing easy comparison of the various manuscripts, and DJD as a resource for more in-depth studies of the individual manuscripts, BQS and DJD will clearly function as complementary publications.

For some years, the biblical Qumran scrolls have been available through software programs like *Accordance* and *Logos*. Recently high-quality photographs of many of the Qumran scrolls have been made available online (see <http://www.deadseascrolls.org.il/> and <http://dss.collections.imj.org.il/>). With Ulrich's three-volume set as assistance, it is now possible to do original research on the Qumran scrolls by a broader scholarship. Even if one might soon find oneself desiring more of the information in the DJD series, Ulrich's publication of all the biblical Qumran scrolls in this handy compendium is no doubt a significant contribution to biblical scholarship.

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Ulrich, Eugene and Peter W. Flint, with a contribution by Martin G. Abegg Jr., *Qumran Cave 1, II: The Isaiah Scrolls. Part 1: Plates and Transcriptions; Part 2: Introductions, Commentary, and Textual Variants* (DJD, XXXII; Oxford: Clarendon, 2010).

The *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert (DJD)* series is now complete, due to the publication of volume thirty-two in 2010, which is one of the more anticipated volumes in this series. This two-volume publication is a study analysis of the two Isaiah scrolls from Qumran cave 1: 1QIsa^a and 1QIsa^b coauthored by Eugene Ulrich and Peter W. Flint with a contribution by Martin Abegg. The first volume is titled *Part 1: Plates and Transcriptions*, and the second is *Part 2: Introductions, Commentary, and Textual Variants*. While there are twenty-one

manuscripts (mss) among the Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS) that contain fragments of the text of Isaiah, these two have attracted the most attention since their discovery in 1947, especially 1QIsa^a. Scholars from a variety of fields have published works focusing on different aspects of these scrolls, such as their date, textual variations, and linguistic nature.

The first volume is divided into three sections. Its 151 pages consist of a table of contents, table of plates, preface, plates A-J, plates and transcription of 1QIsa^a, and plates and transcription of 1QIsa^b. In the preface, the editors describe the importance of the images for plate A-J. The images come from the photography of John Trever, James E. Trever, Ardon Bar Hama, Martin Shoyen, and David Harris. The images by John Trever are wide shots of 1QIsa^a columns I-IV (Plate A), column XLIX by James Trever (Plate B), John Trever, himself, photographing the Community Rule (Plate C), and columns XI-XIII (Plate D). Shoyen's images consist of images of vellum and repair materials (Plate E) and a black-and-white image of 1QIsa^a before the scroll was open (Plate F). Bar Hama's photography are color images of column XXI from scroll fragment 1QIsa^b (Plate G) and a black-and-white image of columns XXIII-XXVI from a fragment of 1QIsa^b (Plate J). There is one color image from Harris of columns XIX-XXII from scroll 1QIsa^b (Plate H).

The next sections comprise the bulk of this volume: the plates and transcriptions of 1QIsa^a and 1QIsa^b. This section contains impressive images of the plates and transcription of 1QIsa^a. The images are digitally remastered and provide a highly useful tool for scholars interested in reading the manuscript in this format. Where there is an image that contains letters, words, or phrases difficult to read, the transcriptions provide the most likely reading as well as the correction by the original scribe and possible reconstructions by the editors. An example can be found in column LIV of 1QIsa^a on page 108. At the end of line ten in the manuscript there is what appears to be a correction by the original scribe with a heavier hand. Close up the letters are barely legible, as the script is thicker. The transcription clarifies this line, while in volume two the editors state their explanation for the thicker writing (p. 118). The editors provide the explanation for these reconstructions in the second volume. The plates and transcription of 1QIsa^b contain black-and-white images with transcriptions of the remaining texts along with reconstructions. The black-and-white images are readable, and the reader can follow the Hebrew texts easily.

The second volume, *Part Two: Introduction, Commentary, and Textual Variants*, consists of 260 pages and provides an introduction and a linguistic profile of both scrolls. The introduction is a narrative from discovery of the scrolls to their present state for publication. The next section is a linguistic profile of the scrolls authored by Martin Abegg. After his initial physical description of the scroll and its relationship to the other Isaiah fragments, Abegg describes a variety of orthographic, phonological, and lexical features. His research is thorough, technical without being verbose. The editors provide a more specific introduction to each of the scrolls. One of the main issues within biblical scholarship that 1QIsa^a speaks to is the issue of the authorship. Regarding

1QIsa^a the editors conclude that one scribe copied a parent text, while other scribes made corrections and expansions (p. 63). There is a division of this manuscript at chapter thirty-three in column XXVII; the scribe completes chapter thirty-three with at least three lines to spare at the bottom. Column XXVIII begins with the chapter thirty-four, but no sense of division between thirty-nine and forty-column XXXII. The editors maintain that there are orthographic and morphological features that occur in the second half of the text such as the more frequent use of *mater lectionis*. They attribute this feature to the possibility that this portion was originally a separate work.

The next section describes 1QIsa^b. Orthographic, morphological, and paleographic analyses are described as well. The editors date this manuscript to the third quarter of the first century B.C. One of the features of this manuscript is that it dates earlier than 1QIsa^a, yet has more agreement with other Masoretic versions. The editors also conclude that though there are different versions of Isaiah, they all represent the final version of the book of Isaiah; however, based on the textual variants on the Greek translations, there are different families of texts.

This source will prove to be extremely useful for scholars in various fields. The editors have done a wonderful job of organizing these volumes into a useable resource. Scholars from both ends of the theological spectrum will find this source valuable for textual criticism, exegesis, and philological study. The editors maintain, as most scholars do, the possibility of a second Isaiah. They are fair with the evidence represented in these two manuscripts and will be the standard for those interested in this book.

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van der Steen, Eveline, Jeannette Boertien, and Noor Mulder-Hymans, eds.
Exploring the Narrative: Jerusalem and Jordan in the Bronze and Iron Ages. Library of Hebrew Bible/Old Testament Studies 583. London: Bloomsbury 2014. xxiv + 440 pp. Hardcover, \$146.00; PDF e-book, \$131.99.

This volume is a collection of essays that serves as a *Festschrift* honoring the scholarship of archaeologist and historian Margreet L. Steiner and contains twenty-one chapters written by twenty-seven of Steiner's European, North American, Israeli, and Jordanian colleagues. The title of the volume fittingly reflects Steiner's own focus of historical and archaeological research in Jordan (notably at Tell Deir 'Alla) and in Jerusalem, where she and her mentor, the late H. J. Franken, were given the responsibility of publishing part of Kathleen Kenyon's excavations on the southeast hill (the City of David). Consequently, the book is divided into two roughly equal parts, with contributors writing on topics relating to these two subjects.

Papers relating to Jordan include an essay on pottery production at Tall Hisban and Tall al 'Umayri by Gloria London and Robert Shuster, which both summarizes and expands upon their landmark study published two years earlier (*Ceramic Technology at Hisban, (597-763)* in *Ceramic Finds:*