

work on Sumerian and Akkadian inscriptions in French was published by Ernest Leroux, Paris. The German publishers, who decided to make M. Thureau-Dangin's treatise the first volume in a series entitled *Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*, could not content themselves with a mere translation of the work from French into German, but have added a long and complete table of proper names, with much valuable information as to the old Babylonian civilization.

The largest and most important inscriptions are naturally those found by the indefatigable explorer, Ernest de Sarzec (1877-1900), in Tello. These inscriptions have greatly enriched the Louvre and made Paris a center for the study of early Babylonian. The discoveries of the various expeditions sent out by the University of Pennsylvania have also been included, as far as they have been published by Hilprecht and others. Morgan's researches in Susa have been laid under tribute, as well as the work of the German expedition to Babylon. A short inscription also appears from the digging of the University of Chicago expedition at Bismaya. The work is a happy combination of German thoroughness and French attractiveness in the method of presenting the material.

JOHN R. SAMPEY.

Notes on Hebrew Religion.

By Harold M. Wiener, M. A., LL. B., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Elliot Stock, London. 1907. Price, 6d.

It is interesting to see how a lawyer looks at the current hypothesis as to the analysis of the Hexateuch. Mr. Wiener writes with vigor, and he is fully persuaded that the Wellhausen hypothesis is untenable. He deals chiefly with the single question of a plurality of sanctuaries, and contends that the analytic critics have confused lay altars with the one central sanctuary or house of the Lord.

We hope that Mr. Wiener will make further contributions to the criticism of the current hypothesis as to the origin of the Hexateuch.

JOHN R. SAMPEY.