ions that seem to him not well founded; but he cheerfully acknowledges the skill with which the author has done his work.

John R. Sampey.

Die Syntax des Autors der Chronik verglichen mit der seiner, Quellen. Ein Beitrag zur historischen Syntax des Hebräischen. Von Arno Kropat. Verlag von Alfred Töpelmann (vormals J. Ricker), Giessen. 1909. S. 94.

The author addresses himself to the task of comparing the Hebrew of the late books Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah with that of the earlier books of the Old Testament. He has made good use of the labors of his predecessors in so far as they deal with the syntax of the later historical books. The work of Canon Driver receives appropriate recognition, and all the important grammars of Biblical Hebrew have been studied. Kropat does not hesitate to take issue with the best authorities, and usually with facts and arguments that command respect.

The arrangement of the work is admirable, and copious examples are printed in full, so that the student can read straight along without the necessity of turning to the Hebrew Bible to look up the examples. A brief appendix contains notes on some proposed emendations of the text of Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah.

John R. Sampey.

Der Messias oder Ta'eb der Samaritaner nach bisher unbekannten Quellen. Von Adalbert Merk, weil. ord. Prof. d. Theologie in Heidelberg. Mit einem Gedächtniswort von Karl Marti. Verlag von Alfred Töpelman (vormals J. Ricker), Giessen. 1909. S. II u. 92.

The monograph under review was the last contribution from the pen of its learned author, who died shortly after reading the proof of the last pages. Professor Marti pronounces Merx the most learned Old Testament scholar of his day in the knowledge of languages. He spoke German, English, French and Italian fluently. He was at home in Biblical Hebrew, the Mishnah, the Targums, Aramaic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, Turkish, etc.

Professor Merx spoke before the Congress of Orientalists in Stockholm and Christiania in 1889 of the first of the Samari-