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reference to the satisfaction of the appetite of the wicked mentioned in the preceding verse. This is in part provided by the emendation of the first half of verse 10, approved by Houbigant Lagarde and Wellhausen (see Oxf. Heb. Lex. p. 240), בְּלֵי מִשְׁלֵּי בִּישְׁלֵי בִּיִּלְּיִי בְּלֵי בִּישְׁלֵי בִּיִּלְיִי בְּלִי בִּיִּלְיִי בְּלִי בִּיִּלְיִי בְּלִי בִּיִּלְיִי בְּלִי בִּלִי בְּלִי בִּיִּלְיִי בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּעִבּי בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּלִייִ בְּעִבּי בְּלִייִ בְּעִבְּיִי בְּיִיבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִייִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּיִי בְּעִבְּייִי בְּעבִּיי בְּעבְּייִי בְּעבִּיי בְּעבִּיי בְּעבְּיי בְּעבִּיי בְּיבְּייִי בְּעבִּיי בְּיִּייִי בְּעבִּיי בְּיִיי בְּעבְּיי בְּיִי בְּעבִּיי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִיבְּיִי בְּיִּיי בְּייִי בְּיִּי בְּיבְייִי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּיִּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִּבְּיי בְּיִיי בְּיּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּיִייִי בְּייִי בְּיִּיי בְּיִי בְּייִי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיִייִי בְּייִי בְּייִייי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִיי בְּייִי בְּייִיי בְּייִיי בְּייִיי בְּייִּיי בְּייִיי בְּייִיי בְּייִיי בְּייי בְּיבְּיבְּייי בְּיייי בְּייי בְּיייי בְּיייי בְּייי בְּיייי בְּיבְּייי בְּיייי בְּייי בְּייי בְּיייי בְּיייי בְּיייי בְּייי בְּייי בְּיייי בְּיייי ב

'So he gives them bread in abundance And water is never scarce for them.'

The corruption in ro b would appear to have arisen thus. First the y and z of ימעשו were transposed and the word read ימעשו; next, by haplography, the z following the very similar letter z was or inted; then, by a common scribal error, y was changed into y.

At this stage the meaning of the line would be the exact opposite of that required by the context, and the final corruption which turned אֹבֶי מָלֵא into שִׁי מָלֵא would appear to be a clumsy attempt to get rid of the negative.

F. S. MARSH.

MACARIUS OF EGYPT.

MR G. L. MARRIOTT has deserved so well of those who care for the devotional literature of the early church that it is with some hesitation that I write to point out a mistake in his communication to J.T.S. of January last with regard to Macarius of Egypt. He says on p. 178 that the two British MSS containing his Homilies 'before the fiftieth Homily . . . read' words which describe it as ἐπιστολη πρώτη. I surmise that Mr Marriott writes from notes which he made when the MSS were before him, and has misread a '1' (one) as an '1' (fifty). There is no such note as he describes in either MS before Homily L, though, as Mr Marriott says, that Homily at its close describes either itself or the collection in which it stands as being a letter. The note of which Mr Marriott speaks is prefixed not to Homily L, but to Homily I, at least in the Holkham MS. In the Bodleian MS the words are hard to make out. Mr Marriott had stated the case more accurately in his Harvard Press edition of the Seven Later Homilies p. 13.

The point is that the MS evidence, such as it is, instead of connecting Homily LI with Homily L alone, as Mr Marriott now says, connects Homily LI with the whole set of Homilies I-L, as Mr Marriott, rightly following Thomas Haywood, said before.

A. J. MASON.