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"A Greek-English lexicon of the Septuagint, Part I (A-I)", compiled by J. Lust, E. Eynikel, K. Hauspie ; with the collaboration of G. Chamberlain, Stuttgart 1992 : [recenzja]

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Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

male life expectancy and the sex ratio in *Chapters 4 and 5*, pp. 75-110, marriage, its patterns and age of woman and man at first marriage in *Chapter 6*, pp. 111-134, fertility in *Chapter 7*, pp. 135-159; *Chapter 8*, pp. 160-169, concerns the third major demographic function (along with mortality and fertility), i.e. migration. After very accurate studies according to the rules of demography and statistics (as far as it may be appreciated by a non-specialist; for a reader whose command of statistical methods is very basic the authors present *Appendix 3*, pp. 330-333), illustrated by a number of figures generated by computer tools (described in detail on pp. 38-40), the authors arrived at the conclusion that "there is very little about Egyptian demography that would not have been anticipated, very little that lies outside the boundaries of the normal for pre-modern Mediterranean populations" (p. 170). This conclusion should be considered optimistic; it is probable that our hypotheses in respect to other parts of the ancient world could also be also reasonable, as they were in respect to Egypt before Bagnall and Frier's studies.

There is another question the authors put forward — how stable was the Egyptian population over the long period covered by the census returns? Because of the lack of a remotely adequate statistical basis, the answer is rather hypothetical but very interesting: according to the authors fertility was more fundamental than mortality in constituting the Egyptian demographic regime and high mortality rates were not, as ancient historians have usually understood them to be, exogenous given, but instead the direct consequence of overpopulation. Frier and Bagnall suggest to compare the Egyptian situation with the well-known in demography 'Chinese' model.

The Frier and Bagnall's book is a very important piece of papyrological work combined with a broader study. It shows once more that our possibilities of studying Egypt as a province of the Roman Empire are much deeper than other provinces. As in other cases, also for demographical studies we are to answer a general question: to what extent was a (un)typical province of the Roman Empire?

[T. Derda]

A Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint, *Part I (A-I)*. Compiled by J. LUST, E. EYNIKEL, K. HAUSPIE with the collaboration of G. CHAMBERLAIN, *Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, Stuttgart 1992. ISBN 3 438 05125 7*

Although there are a few good Greek dictionaries, the LXX scholars have not got till now a lexicon adequate for their needs. Schleusner's *Novus thesaurus philologico criticus ...* was edited in XIXth century and is rather not up-to-date. Since its edition many new papyri and inscriptions have been found, which shed a new light on our knowledge of LXX vocabulary. In our century many attempts have been made to work out a new lexicon of LXX Greek. A result of those attempts was the CATSS (*Computer Assisted Tools for Septuagint Studies*) enterprise, created by R. Kraft and E.

Tov. Some projects were done by G. Chamberlain in the USA. And then works on a LXX lexicon were started in Leuven (J. Lust, E. Eynikel, K. Hauspie with the collaboration of W. Clarysse). As a result of joining those two works, the first part of *A Greek-English Lexicon of the LXX* was published in 1992.

The Leuven lexicon, associated with the CATSS project, covers all the words in Rahlfs' edition of LXX (except proper names), being presented in alphabetical order. Reader also finds, given as a code for every word, statistics, how often this word occurs in biblical books. There are also five references to the first five occurrences of given word. The authors decided to give translation rather than description of the meaning. If translation implies a new meaning, reader will find a reference explaining such understanding of the word. In some cases Hebrew word is given, e.g., when the Greek is transliteration or when it differs from the MT. Words proper to the LXX are characterized as neologisms. At the end of each lemma, bibliographical information is provided. The fuller bibliography is also given in the introduction.

We have received till now only the first part of this very useful and interesting lexicon. When the whole is published, you will find the detailed review in the next issue of the *JJP*.

[M. Morawski]