common Hebrew words, since it is more exhaustive than Young's. Its arrangement, placing all occurrences of an English word together, regardless of the Hebrew or Greek original, and referring to the original only by a number, makes it generally far less useful for the student.

For many purposes the English-speaking student can find practically all he needs by the use of the following book:

Young, R. *Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible*. 1879. 22d Am. ed. Reprint. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975.

This work lists each occurrence of an English word in the King James Version, arranged under the original Hebrew and Greek words. Thus one can tell at a glance whether a word is translated a certain way a great many times in the King James Version or only once or twice. The appendix lists all the Hebrew and Greek words in a rather unscientific arrangement, but one that is easily used even by those who know no Hebrew or Greek. Under each word it lists the various ways it is translated in the King James Version, and the number of times each occurs. If one rendering occurs many times, or if the word is translated by a number of English words with very similar meanings, one can safely conclude that the evidence from usage is quite sufficient to establish a meaning. If, however, a particular rendering occurs only once or twice, the student is justified in examining the passages carefully and forming his own judgment on the basis of usage, which is now recognized to be the only solid basis for such a judgment. Mention in commentaries of related words in Arabic or other cognates may be interesting but should never be regarded as decisive.

GRAMMARS

Gesenius W. *Hebrew Grammar*. Edited by E. Kautsch. 2d Eng. ed. Revised in accordance with 28th Ger. ed. by A. E. Cowley. Reprint. Oxford: Clarendon, 1910.

This is the only full presentation of classical Hebrew grammar that is available in English. Although written in a cumbersome style and sometimes not very logically arranged, the book refers to most of the important occurrences of Hebrew forms and syntactical usages. As are the dictionaries mentioned above, it is often