The text is carefully edited, the translation is accurate, and the proofreading was evidently very thorough. The book is beautifully printed on good paper.

We could wish that Dr. Schulthess had added at least an index of the proper names, and future lexicographers would probably not have found fault with him if he had added an index of all the words occurring in the poems.

Dr. Schulthess is to be congratulated for his edition of this old Arabic poet, and we shall look forward with interest for further productions of his scholarly activity.

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THE TRANSCRIPTION OF FOREIGN ALPHABETS.¹

Die Transcription fremder Alphabete is a fifteen-page pamphlet prepared on the basis of the Geneva "Rapport de la Commission de Transcription" (made in 1894). This is an attempt to establish substantial uniformity in the transliteration of foreign languages. The Latin script is used as the basis of transcription. I append here special letters or combinations to represent sounds in seventeen particular cases: (1) \( z = \text{soft } s \); (2) \( š = sh \) (except in Sanskrit, where the palatal \( š \) is noted by \( ʎ \), the cerebral by \( ʃ \)); (3) \( ʒ = \text{soft } ʃ \); (4) \( c = tš \) (except in Armenian and in the Slavic languages, where \( c = ts \)); (5) \( j = dz \); (6) for the aspirates we choose the Greek signs \( θ \ δ γ \), and for its wide usage in the Semitic languages, \( b \); for this \( x \) does not seem appropriate; (7) the half-vowels are indicated by a small \( o \) set under the letter, thus: \( q \); (8) sign for nasals \( v \), except the mark of Anusvāra in Sanskrit; (9) sign of the liquids \( r \); (10) cerebral are noted by a point underneath, vid. No. 11; (11) vocal \( r \), \( l \) are represented by \( r \), \( l \); (12) the guttural \( n = n \), palatal \( n \); (13) the hardest guttural by \( q \); (14) length of vowels by \( ° \); (15) in the Slavic languages and in Armenian \( c = ts \), \( č = tsh \), in the rest of the languages \( c = tsh \); (16) since \( ph \), etc., \( ts \), \( dz \) in this transcription represent the aspirates and the African languages, whenever either of these combinations represents two consonants of the original, a hyphen is inserted between them, as \( s e p - h i \) (often so in Armenian and Hindustani); (17) sounds indicated by an underscored line and representative of different originals must be more specifically designated.

The pamphlet gives us tables of the alphabets, with the originals and transliterations on the above principles, of the Sanskrit, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, Afghan, Malay, Hebrew, Syriac, Ethiopic,

Coptic, and Slavic languages. The "Commission" are solicitous that criticisms of the scheme be sent in, that the system may embody the wisdom and good judgment of oriental scholarship.

IRA M. PRICE.

TECHEN’S TARGUM TO THE PSALMS.¹

The author has collated three printed texts of the Targum to Psalms, viz., the edition of Augustinus Justinianus, Geneva, 1516; the Biblia Regia, and Lagarde's reprint of the Hagiographa Chaldaice. The various readings, to the exclusion of such as bear only on grammar and lexicography, are given here without classification or comment. The author promises to publish a more elaborate article on the same subject at some future time. We have, therefore, to suspend judgment on this work until the appearance of the promised article. A few remarks about the author's method will, however, not be amiss. The collation of three printed texts can have but a small value at best. The use of such a secondary source as Lagarde's reprint, can only serve to reduce that value to a minimum. The author himself admits to have come across nine misprints, without the help of Bomberg's edition; how many times nine would he have discovered with its help? The author, moreover, just as the writer of the article "Aramaic Versions" in PRE,² seems to be ignorant of Reifman's excellent studies on the Targum to the Psalms.

C. LEVIAS.

THE KOHUT MEMORIAL VOLUME.²

The eminent Semitic scholar, Dr. Alexander Kohut, whose great talmudical Lexicon, Arukh Completum, was reviewed in HEbraICA, Vol. IX. (1893), pp. 125–128, died in New York City, May 25, 1894, at the age of 52 years and 21 days,—alas! too early for the science of Semitic and of Persian Languages and Literatures. Not only had he been personally a devoted student of these branches of learning; he has also deepened and widened our knowledge of these mental provinces by the various books he published, and by the various scholarly contributions he made to different learned periodicals.

A worthy monument has now been erected to his memory by the splendid book before us. This book contains a collection of forty-four essays, written by some of the foremost Semitic scholars of Europe and America. Only one of the contributors, Professor Max Müller, of Oxford,