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phrases upon which to bestow praise or blame. That is hardly possible here, but a few items may be mentioned: (1) It is good to see the term "virgin" used in Isaiah 7:14 (cf. the discussion of E. J. Young, *The Book of Isaiah*, I, pp. 286-289), as is (2) the use of the term "sprinkle" in Isaiah 52:15. On the other hand, (3) Isaiah 9:2, 3 uses the present tense, prompting one to ask, "If they are now seeing a great light" (the Son of God), are they still "walking in darkness?" While there is admittedly a problem of rendering Hebrew verbs into the tenses characteristic of Indo-European languages, the choice here seems ill advised. (4) The use of "crushed" to translate נר יִ֣זֶּה (rendered "bruised" in the KJV, ERV, and ASV) in Isaiah 53:5 and 53:10, although sanctioned by Brown, Driver, Briggs' Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, seems to suggest an oppression of such force as to contradict John 19:36b, "A bone of him shall not be broken." In the experience of the reviewer, whenever a person has been reported as having been crushed, bones were invariably broken, usually with compound fractures. In the light of John 19:36b, "bruised" would be better.

All things considered, *The Book of Isaiah From the New International Version* is an excellent translation for general use, a work that deserves to be read in the home and from the pulpit.

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Amsterdamsche Emigranten, onbekende brieven uit de prairie van Iowa (1846-1873), by Dr. J. Stellingwerff, Buyten en Schipperheyn, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1975, 395 pages. Reviewed by Komelis J. Boot, Assistant Professor of Languages.

The author is the head librarian of the Free University of Amsterdam. The book consists mainly of 110 original letters from immigrants who lived in the prairie of Iowa and of their friends and relatives who remained behind in Amsterdam. Rev. H. P. Scholte led these immigrants to carve a place of refuge out of the wild Midwest. Rev. Scholte was not only their pastor, but also engaged in real estate, banking, school supervision, and politics. There are many accounts of the early settlers in and around Pella which make the book an interesting story of human events. But this is not the main thrust of the book.

Between the lines we discover the forces which motivated them to emigrate and how they intended to realize their objectives. First of all, the author introduces us to the leaders of the seceders in Amsterdam who also advocated...