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KIRKUS REVIEWS

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JAMES, THE BROTHER

OF JESUS: The Key to

Unlocking the Secrets of
Early Christianity and the

Dead Sea Scrolls

Viking (992 pp.)

\$39.95

Jan. 1997

ISBN: 0-670-86932-5

Gripping but partisan conjectures from Dead Sea Scrolls acholar Risenman (Middle Bast Religions/ California State Univ.), arguing that St. James is the missing link between Judaian and a supposed pre-Pauline Christianity.

Abbough James is called the brother of Jesus and sumamed "the Just" (or "the Rightcous"), he has a relatively minor role in the New Testament. For Eisenman, the discovery of the Doad Sea Scrolk opens up the background of events proceding the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem by the Romans, revealing a world of highly nationalistic and apocalyptic Jewish sects that were bitterly opposed to Gentile influence and in which James was prominent. Eisenman argues that Christianity was originally one of these groups, closely linked with the Essense. James was, Eisenman suggests, a leader of the Icrusalem Christians and represented the authentic succession to Jesus, a continuity that was obliterated by the Roman destruction of the city in 72 A.D. Eisenman hypothesizes an aboriginal Christianity marked by screpulous adherence so the Torah and standing in complete contrast to St. Paul's universalism, grace, and freedom from Jewish law. In this scenario, Paul is James's bittor antagonist: It was Paul who transformed a zealot movement into a Hollenistic mystery religion acceptable to the Roman imperium. That Christianity, albeit "Pauline," was tailored to first-century Roman tastes will strike many readers as a paradox. Eisenman reaches his conclusions by exploring literary parallels and lacunae in the New Testament, the Scrolls, and contemporary literature, a methodology colored by the author's historical approach to Jesus and the New Testament, which denies the supernatural and can shed a negative light on Christianity and its founders.

Riseuman's historical reconstruction makes for fuscinating reading, but it never takes us beyond the realm of the merely plausible.