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Gas. H. Alexander.

ART. I.—*Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil, embracing historical and geographical notices of the Empire and its several provinces.* By Daniel P. Kidder. In two volumes—with illustrations. Philadelphia: Sorin & Ball. London: Wiley & Putnam. 1845. 2 vols. post 8vo.

WHILE we show great avidity for information concerning regions in the old world, we are often ignorant of countries in our own hemisphere. How few of our readers could, on examination, give any intelligent view of the great empire of Brazil! We can answer for ourselves, that the work now on our table has communicated as much that is new and awakening, as any similar volumes we ever opened. Hitherto our sources have been few and imperfect: this is the first work exclusively on Brazil, which has proceeded from the American press. Even the English volumes on the subject are not recent; nor is there any one, the writer of which personally visited more than two or three of the eighteen provinces. Southey's quartos are very much confined to great libraries, and seldom perused; and the continuation by Armitage is still less known.

The very works to which we should naturally turn for information are full of errors. Mr. Kidder has shown this in regard to two of these; and we follow his strictures. In McCulloch's Universal Gazetteer, the blunders are such

its corruptions. That hierarchy with its usurpations and errors, is the mystery of iniquity, the man of sin, which in the church catholic, the temple of God, exalts itself above all that is called God or that is worshipped. If Roman Catholics are no part of the visible church, then the Romish hierarchy is not "the man of sin" spoken of by the apostle, for he was to rise and rule in the church. It is, therefore, one thing to denounce the Romish system, and another to say that Romanists are no part of the church catholic. And if they are in the church, their baptism being a washing with water in the name of the Trinity, is Christian baptism; just as the word of God, when read or preached by them, is still his word, and is to be received and obeyed as such.

Wilson - H. G. 1844.

- ART. V.—1. *A new and complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures on the basis of Cruden, with an Introduction.* By the Rev. David King, LL. D., Minister of Greyfriars church, Glasgow. Glasgow: 1844.
2. *A complete Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance to the Old Testament, comprising also a condensed Hebrew-English Lexicon, with an Introduction and Appendices.* By Dr. Isaac Nordheimer, Prof. of Oriental Languages in the University of New York, assisted by Wm. Wad-den Turner. Part 1st. New York and London: 1842.
3. *The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Original and the English translation, with Indexes, &c. &c.* 2 vols. London: 1843.

THE chapter and verse division of the scriptures, though it often trammels the sense, and deceives the incautious reader, is a great convenience. One would suppose that such a division had suggested a Concordance of passages, wherein these notations might be availed of for so important an end. But in truth, Cardinal Hugo had first made a Concordance of the Latin Bible, and was driven to these numerical subdivisions, for reference in that work. This was about three centuries before the first attempt toward such a key for the New Testament in English, which Thomas Gybson, the author, (London, 1535) introduces as

“most necessary to be had in the hands of all suche as desire the comunicacion of any place containd in the New Testament.” This, indeed, is the common use made of such a work among ordinary readers. Though subjects may often be traced and analyzed by means of the verbal captions and classifications, and though important help may be had towards making the scripture interpret itself, an English Concordance, we know, is usually taken up, to find some passage by some prominent word in it, which may be remembered. And all own how great a service can be rendered in this way by an adequate key to all the passages. An occasional hunt for a verse, where we have forgotten the chapter and perhaps the book, and can only rummage the Bible for a word or phrase we may recall, failing perhaps at last, has fully satisfied all of the comfort to be had from a Cruden or even a Butterworth. Yet some of the smaller works in this department have sought portableness and cheapness in abridgment, so far as only to tantalize by their disappointment. How often you may search in Brown for a passage, and taking eight in ten of the words, not find it after all! The popular and satisfactory volume of Cruden, first published more than a century ago, has been the standard of completeness and accuracy. Beyond the mere help for finding a verse, his elaborate headings are often valuable. Yet it contains more than a Concordance need, and the size and cost have doubtless contracted its circulation. The present attempt at abridgment under the auspices of Rev. David King, LL.D. has gone on the plan of erasing superfluous references—omitting explanations of words as being more appropriate to a dictionary—contracting quotations, and excluding wholly the Concordance to the Apocalypse. This edition is neatly put up—with great saving in size and one-half in expense, and is altogether safely abridged and satisfactory. An American edition (re-print) has since appeared.

A Hebrew Concordance is quite another thing. The common biblical student would resort to it, not so much for finding passages or even for examining subjects, as for analyzing words and phrases, by inspection of their particular use. The citations being in Hebrew text, without the points, it is not much that common proficients can gather of the forms, or philological structure from this source, while they are often appalled at the bare black-letter, and can at most, only tell how frequently the word occurs and

where, turning to the English Bible for examination of the use. Yet a collation of passages is spread before the eye. The general and special force of a term or idiom can be deduced—and thus, the Concordance becomes a sort of Biblical Lexicon with the great advantage of quoting every case in which the word appears.

Nordheimer's prospectus which was issued in 1840 was hailed by many as promising greatly to subserve the interests of sound biblical learning. He proposed to improve upon Fürst's which had been itself so much an improvement upon the old authors.

He added a compendious Hebrew-English Lexicon which would relieve very much the dryness of the book, and aid critical investigation—giving concisely the original form and meaning, as well as the varieties of occurrence. His appendices, such as a tabular view of all the forms of nouns with their origin and mode of formation—also a list of all the particles or pronominal roots with their compositions and formations must have been highly useful. But sadly enough this work has been arrested, after the 1st No., for lack of that patronage it so richly deserves. And we fear that the opportunity has gone by, of securing it to our American scholars. So it occurs—that the results of plodding and profound investigation are lost, for want of interest in those who are so immensely helped at so little comparative cost. The materials in the hands of Mr. Turner, the assistant of Dr. N., could be issued, we understand, so as to carry out the original plan of the author. Could not some one of literary enterprize and monetary capital be found to furnish the adequate means—assume the proprietorship, and have the work go on? The call in New York for a given number of subscribers was no fair test of the circulation which such a book, once issued, would obtain. How many, from all parts, never knew of the publisher's call, and the condition of publishing. It is worth being noticed by our literary capitalists, if such we have, that the great work before us entitled "The Englishman's Concordance"—Hebrew, 2 vols., Greek, 1 vol.—appears under no other name than that of George V. Wigram, who declares himself "neither originator, executor, nor reviser, but *proprietor* only." He candidly narrates some incidents connected with the first conception and projection of such a work—referring the idea and incipency of it, to

Rev. Wm. Burgh, a clergyman of Dublin, and tracing it through various stages to its completion.

We can only notice, in brief, the "Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance to the Old Testament." The type is clear and fair, and the page altogether neat and attractive. The chief novelty is the Hebrew-Anglic feature, the passages being cited not in the Hebrew text, but in the words of the received version. The circumstances of the original form are well exhibited, by a sufficient quotation from the English, putting in italics so much of the sentence as properly translates the term. This gives at a glance the biblical usage; and aids the student "to deduce his meaning and definition of terms from the use made of them by the Holy Ghost." In this way, it is a complete Biblical Lexicon, Hebrew and English, only without the philological analysis of roots. The Hebrew word is given at the heading in its primitive form, and designated by the part of speech; while all the regular changes that it takes, are indicated by a separate paragraph with an English notation, e. g. the conjugations in which a Hebrew verb occurs are denoted by the Kal, Niphal, &c., and the passages are carefully sorted under each, to correspond. So that without having the Hebrew forms in all their varieties before the eye, the student is fairly apprized of the grammatical changes; and for close inspection of the word itself, nothing is easier or better than to refer, at once, to the passage in the Hebrew Bible. Every Hebrew Lexicon is, to a great extent, biblical, because apart from the analysis of the root and the help of comparative philology, the main material is gathered, of course, from the scripture use. But this has the advantage of quoting *every passage*, with all the rarities and varieties, opening the whole history of the word in all its circumstances, at once to view, as it has found place in the Old Testament. It will be seen that the grammar and dictionary of the language can be studied here to some extent, with fine advantage, and with an attraction and facility not elsewhere found. The force of the respective verbal forms, or conjugations, can be noted by their use, which so far, is a relief to the dryness of formularies and rules. And thus, an extensive biblical apparatus is had, calculated to make one familiar with the language, after having mastered the rudiments.

Curiosities of translation are frequently exhibited which are most interesting to be collected so completely,

and contrasted so plainly with the ordinary use, and grammatical peculiarities are often so indicated as to provoke the closest inquiry from other sources. e. g. לָנֶפֶשׁ occurs in five instances with these varieties in the translation: 1. "therefore," 2. "wherefore," 3. "for which cause," 4. "surely," and in Zechariah xi. 7. "You!" Note. The English version takes this for a pronominal suffix. Margin, "Verily."

So the important Heb. noun כֶּבֶד, m.

Gen. vi. 14. Pitch it within and without *with pitch*.

Exod. xxi. 30. If there be laid on him *a sum of money*.

" xxx. 12. Then shall they give every man *a ransom*.

Num. xxxv. 31. Ye shall take no *satisfaction* for the life of, &c.

Num. xxxv. 32. Ye shall take no *satisfaction*, &c.

1. Sam. vi. 18. And of country *villages*.

" xii. 3. Of whose hand have I received (any) *bribe*, (mar. *ransom*.)

Job, xxxiii. 24. Found *a ransom*, (mar. or *atonement*.)

" xxxvi. 18. *A great ransom* cannot deliver thee.

Ps. xlix. 7, (8). Nor give to God *a ransom* for him.

Prov. vi. 35. He will not regard any *ransom*.

" xiii. 8. *The ransom* of a man's life (are) his riches.

" xxi. 18. The wicked (shall be) *a ransom* for the, &c.

Cant. i. 14. A cluster of *camphire*.

" iv. 13. *Camphire* with spikenard.

Isa. xliii. 3. I gave Egypt (for) *thy ransom*.

Am. v. 12. They take *a bribe*, mar. or *ransom*.

Here, the entire list of scriptural uses and circumstances of the word is given at a glance.

Great care has evidently been taken in citing the translation so fully, as to give the version of the Hebrew word, and selecting such other words for quotation as best to exhibit the sense and connection, italicizing neither more nor less than exactly answers to the Hebrew form in the text. e. g. p. 287, "*Thou shouldest make thy nest as high*." We are led at once to conclude, from this precise denoting of the English force which the form has, as it is found, that it is in the Hiphil conjugation.

There is really much that is interesting in this volume for common, cursory perusal. Though this is not looked for in a Concordance, but all the contrary, yet the light

here thrown upon the meaning of words by a comparison of all their various senses in scripture, repays the glance at any page, and makes it readable.

We are startled at the immense labour in the revisions and comparisons that must have been necessary to secure even tolerable accuracy for the work. After comparing other Concordances among themselves, and with the original, and finding them not to be relied on for fulness or correctness, a volume was made, containing a census of all the Hebrew words in the Old Testament, as "a standard of comparison," so that no omission might possibly occur. It is stated that in this volume not six words out of 400,000 were missing in the last review; and that finally as compared with Fürst it discovered not less than seven corrigenda, and at least ten omissions in the first eight pages of the work, correct as it has been considered. The most of ten years has been occupied in various and laborious revisions. The comparisons—the verifications by different editions of both Hebrew and English Bibles—the re-writing of MSS.—the counting of verses and words, and even of some letters, in true Masoretic style—with the cutting, pasting, checking, sorting, reading the words, now verbatim, now literatim, must give any one who reads the Introduction, the highest idea of accuracy in the work throughout.

The arrangement for the particles—a difficult matter in such a compilation, from the frequency with which they occur, is in the highest degree satisfactory. When the instances do not exceed twenty they are given entire, as in other words. When beyond this number, selections are furnished (from an entire list made out) of all the uses and connexions. But a crowning feature of advantage in the work, is found in the Indices.—1st. Under each Hebrew and Chaldee word is shown the variety of English *definitions* occurring in the version. This serves as a Lexicon in brief, and very concisely gives a tabular view of the senses in which the word has been used.

2nd. Is an index ranging under any *English* word the various *Hebrew terms* translating it, with reference to the page. This gives a view of Hebrew synonymes. Besides, it serves as an English Concordance. You may take a prominent word of any passage in the English version, and usually, with little trouble, you can find both the Hebrew term and the scriptural senses of it.

Cruden sureiy had enough in the dry processes of his valuable work, to make him crazy, apart from the incidental perplexities which actually had that effect. The disappointments of patronage he should have been saved ; and so should any, who have waded through such an immense mass of items for the so great convenience of others. We hope that these volumes will amply repay the *investment* that has been so handsomely made. Many a mere English student of the scriptures, will find himself let into the Hebrew by a new door-way. Not a few, perhaps, who, with some smattering of the language, are none too fond of the apparatus for its mastery, or of the dull processes for its pursuit will find extra facilities and allurements here. And while the Hebraist will easily get at the Hebrew forms by consulting his Hebrew Bible, he will have, at a view, what is so important to him, all the instances in which the word occurs, with enough of the passage from the English to recall often the connection, and to intimate the position of the Hebrew term. We do not believe that any thing can ever supersede, for a minister of the word, a thorough knowledge of the respective originals ; but one who would get some insight of the Hebrew language in a pleasant way, that illustrates constantly the grammatical rules, and keeps the best kind of Lexicon before him, could not do better than to study these volumes. The commonest reader can find striking entertaining points, making the book desirable, as was intended, for the mere Englishman. Many, doubtless, who have never had the least clue to the original tongues, will seek these Concordances for their libraries.

ART. VI.—*The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M., with the Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley, A. M.* By John Whitehead, M. D. With an Introduction, by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. Two vols. in one. Second American edition. Philadelphia : 1845. pp. 308 and 312.

DR. WHITEHEAD was associated with Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore as one of the literary executors of Wesley, and was intrusted with the manuscripts of John, the private diary of Charles, and with the use of the manuscripts of the Wesley family, to assist him in the preparation of this work.