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I.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON AS A LEADER.

THE Rev. George D. Herron, D.D., has been brought into a new prominence recently, by the issue of the symposium in *The Northwestern Congregationalist* which resulted in the change of that paper into *The Kingdom*, and its erection into the organ of a new movement. He had been already well known and generally favorably regarded as a writer of great force, of intense earnestness, and of profound devotion to the great principle of sacrifice for others, which is the distinctive Christian doctrine, and which he knows how to enforce with startling vividness. In the department of sociology the Christian world is looking anxiously for a leader, for a man who shall come forward and speak the word at the present crisis which shall set the Church upon the way which the times call upon it to tread. Many regard Dr. Herron as this man, though he himself designates himself only as a "voice." Still, if he is a voice which shall exhibit the calmness, wisdom, balance and soundness which are required in a leader, he need but utter his cry and he will be the leader needed. Thousands of others can be found to put into execution the wisdom which he shall express.

The present writer has recently read, throughout, all the published works of Dr. Herron for the sake of determining for himself what the promise of finding here the desired leader may be.¹ The

¹ *The Larger Christ*, 1891 (quoted as *L. C.*); *The Call of the Cross*, Four College Sermons, 1892 (*C. C.*); *A Plea for the Gospel*, 1892 (*P. G.*); *The New Redemption*, 1893 (*N. R.*); *The Christian Society*, 1894 (*C. S.*). In the last volume is included Dr. Herron's first tract, *The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth*, 1890 (*M. W.*).

had seen the loving Lord of Life, while the apocryphal Gospels are dominated by a spirit of gaping curiosity which 'never knew the sacred dead'" (p. 90). "The Four Gospels are in the most real sense complete; they are the fullest revelation of the Christ which pen and ink can make" (p. 103).—*Novum Testamentum Græce ad antiquissimos testes denuo recensuit, apparatus criticum apposuit Constantinus Tischendorf*. Editio octava critica major. Volumen iii: *Prolegomena* scripsit Caspar Rhenatus Gregory, additis curis † Ezræ Abbot. Pars Ultima. 8vo, pp. xii, 801–1428. (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs; New York: B. Westermann & Co., 1894.)—*A Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament*, for the use of Biblical Students. By the late Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Prebendary of Exeter, Vicar of Hendon. Fourth edition, edited by the Rev. Edward Miller, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. xvii, 418; vi, 428. (London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan & Co., 1894.)—*Textkritische Studien zum Neuen Testament*. Von Wilhelm Bousset, Privatdocent in Göttingen. 8vo, pp. 144. (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung; New York: B. Westermann & Co., 1894.)—*Studien zur Textkritik der Vulgata*. Von Ernst von Dobschütz, Privatdocent an der Univ. Jena. Mit zwei Tafeln in Lichtdruck. 8vo, pp. viii, 139. (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung; New York: B. Westermann & Co., 1894.) These four titles represent four notable recent additions to the literature of the textual criticism of the New Testament. We congratulate Dr. Gregory on the successful completion of the labor, of love indeed, but most strenuous and long continued, which he undertook so gallantly (it is Dr. Scrivener's characterization) twenty-two years ago. It was a work worthily undertaken; and it is now a work worthily completed. Thirty years have passed since the first fascicle of the eighth edition of Tischendorf's Greek Testament was published; ten since the first part of Dr. Gregory's prolegomena to it saw the light. The work has grown on his hands. When the second part appeared in 1890 he hoped to print the third before the end of that year. It has not been possible to do so until now; and it appears even now only because Dr. Gregory has contented himself with a general treatment of the Versions and Patristic citations, which constitute the proper subject of the volume. Like the previous volumes, the book is a marvel of condensed information, and catalogues and even advances knowledge of its subject on nearly every page. Of course it is indispensable to every serious student of the New Testament text, as the mine of information on the material of criticism. The *Tabula Testium* at the end of the volume, in which all the witnesses to the text are arranged chronologically, is a specially helpful feature of the book. If Dr. Gregory's *Prolegomena* supplies the chief magazine of the material of criticism, Scrivener's *Introduction* still supplies the most comprehensive work on the whole subject in English. It has never been a perfect book; but it has always been a wonderfully useful one and a real monument of its author's industry, zeal and scholarship. In this fourth edition, which has been prepared by the pious care of Mr. Miller, it has outgrown its bulky one-volume form and appears in two goodly volumes. Mr. Miller has given it certainly a very painstaking revision. The palæographical portion has been corrected by the aid of Mr. Maunde Thompson's excellent *Greek and Latin Palæography*. The catalogues of MSS. have been diligently revised and added to, with the result of raising the whole number listed to the great sum of 3791. Above all, the accounts of the Versions have been rewritten by the hands of specialists in each case, and this now easily becomes the most valuable portion of the work. One easily perceives that Mr. Miller has spared no labor and has done his best. And one readily recognizes that he has given us a much improved

"Scrivener," which will still remain our chief handbook on its subject. But it remains "Scrivener," with all "Scrivener's" excellences and most of "Scrivener's" failings. What we want is an entirely new work written by a thoroughly competent hand, and this Mr. Miller was not prepared to give us. Privatdocent Bousset's studies constitute an acute and careful attempt to investigate the grouping of the New Testament MSS. The starting point of the discussion in this volume is taken from a study of the text of the Apocalypse, preparatory to the revised Commentary on that book in the Meyer Series, which the author has undertaken. He criticises Weiss' separation of the MSS. of the Apocalypse into two classes, an older text, represented by α^c , and a later emended text, represented by PQ; and essays the separation of Q attended by most minuscules from P attended by a considerable number, making two independent groups. The latter of these he then seeks to connect with Pamphilus, through a connection with H in Paul, made out by means of the relationship of both to α^c . The result is that P Andr. in the Apocalypse is equated with H α^c Euthal. 73 in Paul, and counted as a Pamphilian or Origenistic text. The next step is to seek the Hesychian text in the Gospels in the group B $\times$ LT. The Lucian is supposed to be discernable in the citations of Chrysostom and Theodore. The group $K\Delta\theta$ (M) in the Gospels is then investigated and identified with the Cæsarean text, and so put alongside of that text already indicated in the Apocalypse and Paul. The book closes with a few related hints as to the text of the Acts. The work is done, as we have said, with care and acuteness, and will need to be reckoned with. It may be too much to say that it has established its contentions. Some such work as Privatdocent Bousset is attempting for the Greek text needs also to be done for the text of the Versions before we can possess them in a trustworthy form. Privatdocent von Dobschütz gives us a welcome beginning of it for the Vulgate. The origin of his studies was connected with dissatisfaction with the way the work is done on the great Oxford Vulgate now publishing under the editorship of Bishop Wordsworth and Mr. White. The book contains a careful study of Codex Ingolstadiensis and an investigation of the classification of the MSS. of the Vulgate, which is prosecuted with insight and helpful results. Indebtedness is acknowledged, especially, to Corsen, Berger and Dr. C. R. Gregory, to whom the work is fitly dedicated. It, too, is a book which students of the subject must reckon with.—*Syntax of the Moods and Tenses in New Testament Greek*. By Ernest DeWitt Burton, Professor in the University of Chicago. Second edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. xxii, 215. (Chicago: University Press of Chicago, 1893.) *Étude sur le Grec du Nouveau Testament*. Le Verbe: Syntaxe des Propositions. Par M. L'Abbé Joseph Viteau. 8vo, pp. lxi, 240. (Paris: Émile Bouillon, 1893.) — *G. B. Winer's Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Sprachidioms*. Achte Auflage, neu bearbeitet von Dr. Paul Wilh. Schmiedel, ord. Professor der Theologie an der Universität Zürich. 1 Thiel: Einleitung und Formenlehre. 8vo, pp. xvi, 144. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1894; New York: B. Westermann & Co.) The appearance in 1822 of the first edition of Winer's Grammar, a thin volume of 162 pages, opened an epoch in the study of the Greek of the New Testament. Since the seventh edition, published in 1867, it has been allowed to run out of print, and for some years it has been a somewhat rare book, even in the secondhand shops. The demand for a new edition has become pressing, while the advance in knowledge during the intervening years has rendered a mere reprint with corrections and additions almost useless. In undertaking to supply the demand, Dr. Schmiedel has appreciated the situation and made Winer merely a point of departure. He has sought to work in the spirit of Winer, but has really rewritten the book. He has apparently spared no labor in fol-