

THE PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED REVIEW

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I.

THE MINISTER OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.*

WE gather this morning to begin the duties of another academic year. The beauty of a bountiful nature, coming with gifts of sunshine and perfumed breezes and variegated landscape, seems to us a type and confirmation of the glory of the kingdom we serve. As the greatest thing in our civilization is its store of moral ideals and productive moral forces, so the greatest among these are the inspirations communicated by Christianity. Above the State rises the kingdom of Christ, as the cathedral towers above the city. And the service of this kingdom, the illustration of its ideals, the communication to men of its moral forces, the advancement of its sweet and gentle control over the purposes and conduct of men, till the common life of the multitude, and even the public policies of the State, are swayed by its sceptre and made instrumental in the carrying out of its eternal and divine plans, seems to us the most glorious service in which a man can engage. The lofty conception of the whole design and the sweep of the whole onward progress glorify the commonest and most obscure service. The ministration by the bedside of some unknown and insignificant sufferer takes on meaning in our eyes under the interpretation given it by this larger view. We forget that most of us are called to the humblest labors. We view ourselves as parts of the most extended operations. We may be like the solitary picket, who waits in the darkness to repel some danger or notify some attack that never comes, or even

* Address at the opening of the session in the Pacific Theological Seminary.

viduality of his point of view are beyond question. John's intention was to bring forward the *religious significance* of the life and work of Jesus. Jesus has made God present to us. To make this certain John must show the closeness of his relation with the Father. To this point of view, this overmastering purpose, we may attribute the theological character of the Gospel. That its author was under the influence of *Judaic Hellenism* (Jüllicher, inter alios) Prof. Schlatter denies in a well-reasoned paragraph.

The pamphlet is meant to do one thing and it does it well. Perhaps a little more care in the arrangement of the evidence—some attempt at classification—might make the book more striking. Nevertheless, it is valuable material and should be an aid to students.

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LOUIS BURTON CRANE.

A *Dictionary of the Bible*, dealing with its Language, Literature and Contents, including the Biblical Theology. Edited by *James Hastings, M.A., D.D.*, with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A., and, chiefly in the revision of the proofs, of A. B. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., S. R. Driver, D.D., Litt.D., H. B. Swete, D.D., Litt.D. Vol. III: Kir-Pleiades. 4to, pp. xv, 896. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1900.) For notices of the first and second volumes of Dr. Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*—which, it is safe to say, offers to students of the Bible the fullest and most comprehensive and most varied aid to understanding "the Book" ever gathered into a similar work—see this REVIEW, Vols. ix, p. 505, and xi, 174. To these earlier notices we must refer the reader for a description of the plan of the work, and an estimate of its general character. It is needful now only to welcome the third volume with the recognition that it fully sustains the high level attained by its predecessors, and, indeed, in some respects even surpasses them. More than one hundred writers have been occupied in the preparation of the material accumulated in it. These writers "have been chosen," the editor tells us pointedly in the Preface, "out of respect to their scholarship and nothing else." This being the case, the editor should have nothing to complain of if his *Dictionary* were found by the reader to be notable for its "scholarship and nothing else;" and if, recalling some things in the world better than even scholarship—such as reverence of spirit, sanity of point of view, balance of judgment, soundness of thought—the reader should look upon this *Dictionary* as a curiosity of learning rather than as a guide to truth. We hasten to say that this perhaps somewhat unguarded description does injustice to the volume: though it is in far too large a measure dominated by respect to "scholarship and nothing else," this is only its relative fault; it has much besides "scholarship" to commend it.

About one-half of the writers in the volume are English Anglicans, or Scotchmen, Irishmen and Americans of Anglican affinities; less than a third are of Presbyterian affiliation; the remainder is made up from English Non-conformists and their American co-religionists, with a few Continental scholars of mark (Dobschütz, König, Nestle, Nowack), and a single Jewish scholar (I. Abrahams). The American writers represented in this volume are Prof. Lewis W. Batten, of the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia (*Nehemiah*); Prof. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Theological Seminary (*Lahmi, Moresheth-Gath, Nephilim, Philistines*); Dr. F. J. Bliss, of the Palestine Exploration Fund (*Lachish, Lebanon*); Prof. W. Adams Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York (*Millennium, Obedience, Parousia, Peace*); Prof. Edward L. Curtis, of Yale (*Old Testament*); Dr. Selah Merrill (*Peniel*); Prof. W. J. Moulton, of Yale (*Passover*); Prof. W. Max Müller, of the Reformed Episcopal Seminary, Philadelphia (*Kir, Lehabim, Lubim, Memphis, Pathros*); Prof. F. C. Porter,

of Yale (*Konæ, Prayer of Manasses*); Prof. Harvey Porter, of Beyrout (*Lamp, Leather, Oven*); Prof. Ira M. Price, of the University of Chicago (*Merodach, Mesha, Ophir, Osnappar, Parvaim, Pekod*); Dr. George T. Purves, recently of Princeton, and now of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York (*Logos, Malchus, Mitre, Nobleman, Pentecost, Pilate*); Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer, of Harvard (*Language of the New Testament, Latin, Maranatha*), and, of course, Prof. George E. Post, of Beyrout, who naturally continues in this volume the remarkable series of articles in the natural history of the Bible which constitutes one of the best features of the work (*Kite, Lintels, Leopard, Leviathan, Lice, Lily, Lion, Lizard, Locust, Malloes, Malobathran, Mandrake, Mastick, Melons, Mildew, Millet, Mint, Mole, Moth, Mouse, Mulberry Tree, Mule, Mustard, Myrrh, Myrtle, Natural History, Nest, Nettle, Night Hawk, Night Monster, Nuts, Oak, Oil Tree, Olive, Onions, Onycha, Orchard, Osprey, Ossiphirage, Ostrich, Owl, Ox, Palm Tree, Palmer Worm, Pannag, Partridge, Peacocks, Pearl, Pelican, Pine Tree*). Only one topic of the first importance, "Old Testament" (Prof. Curtis), has been intrusted to an American hand, but several of the next rank have come from America and the mass of material from this quarter is respectable and its quality admirable. The volume includes some of the most important articles in the work. Among them are included the comprehensive articles on the Old Testament (Prof. Curtis) and the New Testament (Mr. McClymont), the Old Testament Canon (Mr. F. J. Woods) and the New Testament Canon (Prof. V. H. Stanton), and the Old Testament Language (Prof. Margoliouth) and the New Testament Language (Prof. Thayer). Here also should be mentioned the very full article on Old Latin Versions by the Rev. H. H. A. Kennedy. Within the section of the alphabet covered by this volume fall the names of no fewer than eight of the Old Testament and seven of the New Testament books, and accordingly we have furnished us Introductions to them—Leviticus and Numbers (Mr. Harford-Battersby), Nehemiah (Prof. Batten), Lamentations (Mr. Selbie) and four of the minor Prophets, Obadiah (Mr. Selbie), Micah (Prof. Nowack), Nahum (Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy), Malachi (Mr. A. C. Welch), Matthew (Prof. J. V. Bartlett), Mark (Prof. S. D. F. Salmond), Luke (Principal L. J. M. Bebb), Philipians (Prof. Gibb), Philemon (Dr. J. N. Bernard) and 1 and 2 Peter (Principal Chase). Certainly nothing in the way of "detachment" is left to be desired in the treatment of the Old Testament books, though this is less apparent in the case of those of the New Testament. Along with these should be noticed also the sufficient articles on certain of the Apocryphal books: Maccabees, by Mr. Fairweather; the Gospel of Nicodemus, by von Dobschütz; and the Book of Noah, by Prof. Charles. The volume contains some very notable archæological articles: we may instance Leprosy and Medicine by Prof. Macalister, Magic by Prof. Whitehouse, Nazarite by Rev. David Eaton, Phylacteries and especially Money by Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy, Marriage by Prof. Patterson, of Aberdeen, Music by Mr. James Millar, Number by Prof. König. Some very notable geographical articles also occur in this volume: Palestine by Col. Conder; Perga, Pergamos, Phrygia, by Prof. Ramsay; Phœnicia by Mr. Thatcher; Moab by Prof. Bennett; Mount of Olives, Macphelah, by General Warren; Nazareth by Mr. Eaton; Philistines by Prof. Beecher. Separate articles are also given to the several tribes of Israel that fall within the limits of the volume—Levi by Mr. Cooke, Naphtali by Mr. Ewing, Manasseh by Dr. Driver. One of the most notable features of the volume is constituted by the thoroughly wrought biographical studies it contains. First among these are to be placed, of course, the full treatments of the lives of Paul (Prof. Findlay) and Peter (Prof. Chase): but by the side of these

must be mentioned also the sketches of Mary (Prof. Mayor), Moses (Prof. Bennett), Lot (Prof. Driver), Mark (Prof. Chase) and even Lazarus (Dr. Plummer), not to speak of Nero (Prof. Cowan) and Pilate (Dr. Purves). Among the articles that enter into the substance of the Biblical message we must not neglect to note such as the following: Life and Death (Mr. G. C. Martin), Logos (Dr. Purves), Lord's Day (Mr. N. J. D. White), Lord's Prayer (Dr. Plummer), Lord's Supper (Dr. Plummer), Law, whether in the Old Testament (Dr. Driver) or in the New (Dr. Denney), Love (Dr. Orr), Mediator (Prof. Adeney), Messiah (Prof. Stanton), Millennium and the Parousia (Prof. W. A. Brown), Miracle (Dr. Bernard), Paradise (Prof. Salmond). Add also comprehensive articles on such topics as Philosophy (Prof. Kilpatrick), Mystery (Principal Stewart), Proper Names (Prof. G. B. Gray), Parable in the Old Testament (Prof. König) and in the New (Dr. Plummer), the Magi (Mr. Bennett), the Plagues of Egypt (Prof. Macalister), Pharisees (Mr. Eaton), Passover (Prof. Moulton), Pentecost (Dr. Purves). All this it is to be remembered is cemented together by a multitude of briefer but no less carefully worked out shorter articles, including Dr. Hastings' own full studies of the linguistic peculiarities of the English versions. As one turns over the pages he is filled with wonder at the wealth of material collected and the freshness and lucidity with which it is presented. No other *Dictionary of the Bible* in existence equals this in this respect: and it will be many years before it can be superseded. All the more pity that in its whole warp and woof it is committed to a type of critical theory which in its very nature is temporary, and however dominant at the moment is destined speedily to crumble by its own weight. When the winnowing time comes, however, and this chaff is blown away, there will be left in the matter collected in this remarkable *Dictionary* abundance of solid seed for the planting of the future.

II.—HISTORICAL THEOLOGY.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By JOHN F. HURST. Vol. II.
New York: Eaton & Mains. xxvi, 957 pp. \$5.00.

The time seems past forever when one man can write a history of the Church in all periods, based upon personal investigation of the sources. Such prodigies of learning and critical acumen as Baur, Neander and Gieseler were among the last to make the attempt. Hase, who lived through three generations of men, combined in his artistic creation original research and the results of secondary information; and our own Dr. Schaff aimed at similar work, but left his History incomplete in the midst of the Reformation Age. The fast lengthening story of the Church's life; the wider apprehension of what constitutes Church History; the stores of new material brought to light in our generation, illuminating every department of Christian life and thought; the international character of Christian scholarship, which now lays French, German and other works on Church history upon our table as regularly as English and American; and the modern delight in the special study of some period or field in the history of the Church—have at last left Mosheim and Schroeckh without successors. It is no discredit, therefore, to Bishop Hurst's work, that it is largely based upon secondary sources of information; for these sources are so intelligently used, and their conclusions so carefully weighed and, in crucial cases, compared with original documents, that we ever feel confidence in the writer. He every-