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JOHN KNOX AS STATESMAN.

It was unfortunate that the recent celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox should have taken place in the midst of a discussion as to the accuracy of the hitherto accepted date of that event. There is no longer much room for doubt that the challenge of Dr. Hay Fleming was well founded, and that the Reformer was born, not in 1505, but in 1515, and died at the age of fifty-seven. The commemoration, nevertheless, was highly successful, and revived the impression of Knox's great personality and his unique services. It called forth also some excellent additions to the literature of the subject, among which Professor Cowan's contribution to an American series of admirable monographs on the *Heroes of the Reformation* is one of the best. Mr. Andrew Lang's extraordinary outburst has affected no reputation but his own.

We propose in the present paper to consider Knox in one aspect only—that of statesman. That a man, who was simply parish minister of Edinburgh, and who never but for a few months in an emergency undertook any political function, should nevertheless be classed as a statesman, and one of the most capable and successful statesmen of his time, will seem strange to no one who really knows the history of Scotland during Queen Mary's reign.

accepted in their present form by the exegete and the critic as the basis of their work; and yet to many there is always the haunting fear that the prophecy in these two chapters particularly does not lie before us in its original form, but is a paraphrase, as Dr. Wright believes, or at least contains a marginal gloss or two imbedded in it. The entire fabric of the exegesis and criticism of the Book of Daniel rests primarily on these two chapters. The slightest possible modification of the text would necessitate a wholly different interpretation of this particular prophecy from the minute exposition that, notwithstanding all the obstacles which lie in its way, is yet the most favored one at present, and would require a reconstruction of the arguments for the date and character of the book.

Chapters iii and iv of Dr. Wright's book, constituting about one-eighth of the work and treating of the references in the Book of Daniel to the secular history of Babylonia, are not wholly satisfactory. In fact, the archæology seems to have been obtained at second hand, and not to have been thoroughly mastered at that. For example, Dr. Wright has failed to notice the simple and satisfactory explanation of the chronological divergence between Dan. i: 1 and Jer. 25: 1. It is coming to be recognized that the two statements give the same date, and owe their diversity to the difference that existed between the scribes of Palestine and Babylonia in the method of reckoning regnal years. It is strange to read, remembering the views of the author, that the writer of Daniel "seems to have been well acquainted with the Books of the Kings and the Chronicles" "and Ezra" (pp. 113, 134). And it is stranger still to be told that in the year 539 B. C. "there was still a Jewish monarch living in retirement in Babylon" (p. 132). Why does Dr. Wright say that "according to Winckler" Neriglissor married a daughter of Nebuchadnezzar? (p. 123). There is a greater authority for this fact, none less than Berosus.

Princeton.

JOHN D. DAVIS.

THE LORD OF GLORY. A study of the Designations of our Lord in the New Testament, with especial reference to His Deity. By BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD, Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. New York: American Tract Society; London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1907. 8vo., pp. 332.

What is attempted in this book is primarily a survey of the designations which the New Testament writers apply to our Lord, with a view to acquiring a sense of the attitude, intellectual and emotional, sustained by them to the Lord's person. But a secondary purpose is intertwined with this. This is to exhibit, by this example, the clearness and strength of the testimony of the New Testament to our Lord's essential divinity. The book is thus fundamentally an exposition, and actually an argument. It will attain its end only if it both conveys to the reader a plain general account of the whole body of designations applied to our Lord in the New Testament, and fixes in his mind a

clear conviction that to our Lord's first followers as a whole, and to Himself as well, He was nothing other than God manifest in the flesh. The starting point of both the exposition and the argument is taken from the Synoptic Gospels; and the material offered by them is dealt with more fully than that supplied by the rest of the New Testament, which is adduced rather as corroborative than as original evidence. The disposition of the matter will be readily understood from the headings of the successive sections: Introductory; the Designations of our Lord in Matthew; Matthew's Conception of our Lord; the Designations of our Lord in Luke and their Implications; the Jesus of the Synoptists; the Jesus of the Synoptists, the Primitive Jesus; the Designations of our Lord in John and their Significance; the Designations of our Lord in Acts and their Significance; the Corroboration of the Epistles of Paul; the Witness of the Epistle to the Hebrews; the Witness of the Apocalypse; the Issue of the Investigation.

Any value the book may have is very greatly increased by the full and accurate index of the passages of Scripture cited, which has been prepared by the Rev. Dr. John H. Kerr, Secretary of the American Tract Society, to whom also is wholly due any accuracy which may have been attained in printing the book. The great pains which Dr. Kerr has taken in verifying the numerous references with his own hands and otherwise watching over the actual printing of the book, have made the printed volume almost as much his as the author's; and the author takes this opportunity of acknowledging them and returning his thanks for them. There are two other indexes, one of which gives a list of the designations our Lord employed in the New Testament, while the other notes the authors cited.

Princeton.

B. B. WARFIELD.

ST. PAUL The Man and His Work. By H. WEINEL, Professor Extraordinary of Theology in the University of Jena. Translated by the REV. G. A. BIENEMANN, M. A., and edited by the REV. W. D. MORRISON, L.L. D. London: Williams and Norgate; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1906. 8vo. pp. xiv, 399.

Professor Weinel's vivid portrait of Paul, as seen through the spectacles of the modern critical school, has already been before the public for some time in its German form. It appeared first, in large part, in a series of papers which attracted wide attention, printed in successive numbers of the radical journal, the *Christliche Welt*. Then in its completeness, in book form. The English translation now before us reproduces the brilliant German work only in its contents; the charming form of the original has largely evaporated in the process of its transfusion into a new language. Nevertheless, the reader of the volume will obtain from it what it primarily contains—Professor Weinel's portrait of the Apostle Paul.

This portrait is injured somewhat by the narrowness of the founda-