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more nearly related to the thought of the Fourth Gospel. These fragments then, and the larger whole of which they no doubt formed part, must have been in existence before the composition of the First and Third Gospels, and therefore, in all probability, before the composition of the Fourth. If so, they show us that the peculiar theology of the Fourth Gospel did not originate with the writer. He represented a school of thought which was in existence, at any rate, before the First and Third Gospels were compiled.

It is worth noticing that the resemblance which the three passages just mentioned bear to the Fourth Gospel is a resemblance of thought, not of language. Their language is very distinct from the language of the Fourth Gospel, as the note at the foot of this page shows.¹ The language and style, therefore, of the writer of the Fourth Gospel may have been entirely his own, though the theology was not peculiar to him.

- JOHN A. CROSS.

SURVEY OF RECENT BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

INTRODUCTION.—The late Dr. Hort's literary executors have been well advised in publishing his *Prolegomena to St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and the Ephesians*. Readers will agree with them in believing that "so far as they go, they clearly form an invaluable contribution to the study of these Epistles." Certainly this is so; conspicuously so in regard to the *Ephesians*. There was room for a thorough investigation of the difficulties which are still felt, and have recently been expressed, regarding the peculiarities of this Epistle. And here these difficulties are dis-

¹ The following eighteen words and expressions which occur in these passages—viz., Matthew xi. 25-30, xiii. 16, 17; Luke x. 21-24—are not found in the Fourth Gospel: ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ, ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ, ἐξομολογεῖσθαι, κύριος τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς, σοφός, συνετός, ἀποκρύπτω, νῆπιος, εὐδοκία, ἐπιγινώσκειν, ἀναπαύω, ζυγός, πρᾶϋς, ταπεινός, ἀνάπαυσις, χρηστός, φορτίον, ἐλαφρός. Ἀποκαλύπτω, which occurs four times in Matthew and five times in Luke, does not occur in the Fourth Gospel except once in a quotation from the LXX. (xii. 38).

cussed by an independent scholar familiar with New Testament literature. The spirit in which his investigation is made, and the reasonableness of his conclusions, cannot but carry great weight. Exception may be taken to the statement that in this Epistle "for the first time, we hear Christians throughout the world described as together making up a single Ecclesia." This unity is implied in several expressions used by St. Paul at earlier dates. But everywhere in these Prolegomena there is evidence that the writer has read the Epistles with his own eyes, forming his own judgment on material gathered by himself.

Another excellent book in this department is Dr. Paton J. Gloag's *Introduction to the Synoptic Gospels* (T. & T. Clark). This volume completes a series of Introductions to the several sections of the New Testament upon which Dr. Gloag has been engaged for many years. There was crying need of a manual which should present the results of recent criticism on the Synoptic Gospels. Much attention has been given to them, and with some definite results; but for the most part the work and opinion of critics can only be learnt by searching through numerous periodicals. Dr. Gloag's Introduction is therefore timely, and it is also competent. A clear statement is given of the actual position of criticism, and some useful contributions are made towards the solution of the problems that remain. The closing paragraph of Mark is defended, a full account of the difficulty about Quirinius is given, and the two genealogies are carefully examined. Dr. Gloag assigns the Muratorian Fragment to a much earlier date than is now usually adopted; and to the commentaries he mentions he should certainly have added Broadus on Matthew and Hahn on Luke.

The brilliant volume of Prof. W. M. Ramsay on *St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen* will receive in these pages elaborate treatment at the competent hands of Prof. Sanday, and all that needs now be done is to call attention to this most welcome addition to the literature of the New Testament. It is important to have the testimony of an expert to the authenticity of the Book of Acts; it is also important to have Prof. Ramsay's opinion on difficulties of interpretation; but essentially the advance which this volume makes is that after reading it we can never return to our old attitude towards the scenes recorded in *Acts*, but must ever after remain in a new and clearer atmosphere.

Imagination is permanently quickened and informed. The essential element in Prof. Ramsay's book cannot be touched by showing him to be wrong in this or that interpretation.

Under the head of Introduction may be mentioned two small manuals of New Testament Greek: *Essentials of New Testament Greek*, by John H. Huddilston, of Northwestern University (Macmillan & Co.), and *An Introduction to the Study of New Testament Greek*, by James Hope Moulton, M.A., late fellow of King's College, Cambridge (Charles H. Kelly). Both these volumes are handy and excellently printed, and may be confidently recommended to any one who wishes to acquire sufficient Greek to read his New Testament. They differ in plan and contents, Mr. Moulton's being simply a grammar under the ordinary divisions of Accidence and Syntax, while Mr. Huddilston's book consists of two parts, of which the first contains graduated lessons in reading, with accompanying grammatical explanations, and the second the grammar in full. In both manuals the Syntax is necessarily and confessedly meagre, suggesting the question, Why should a New Testament scholar spend so much trouble on preparing a new Accidence? Why can the pupil not avail himself of any of the multitude of Greek grammars already published? In Mr. Huddilston's manual there are mistranslations on pp. 213 and 217. And in Mr. Moulton's (p. 25) allusion is made to a time "when the language was ceasing to be a spoken tongue"; and in regard to accents he advises that they "ought to be totally ignored in the first stages of Greek study," which directly contradicts the advice given by Prof. Chandler.

In *Philo and Holy Scripture* Prof. Ryle has collected all the quotations of the Old Testament which occur in Philo, and has printed them in full. These quotations in the first place assist in the ascertainment of the Septuagint text; but also they shed light on Philo's attitude to Scripture, and on the comparative esteem in which the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa were held in his day. The volume therefore will be prized as radiating light in many directions, and Prof. Ryle will enjoy, as the reward of his labour, the consciousness of saving many a scholar much drudgery. The publishers are Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

EXEGESIS.—To the *International Critical Commentary* there has been added *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans*, by the Rev. William Sanday, D.D., LL.D., and the

Rev. Arthur C. Headlam, B.D. (T. & T. Clark). These names are guarantees for conscientious and thorough work; and of carelessness there is no trace in this volume. The advance made upon previous commentaries on the same Epistle is to be found especially in the Introduction, the brief historical notices which are here and there interpolated, the exploitation of the Jewish Apocalyptic and Rabbinic literature, and the constant reference to modern German monographs and articles bearing on the subject in hand. In these respects this commentary stands alone and makes itself indispensable in all future study of the Epistle. The amount of material in these departments gathered into its pages reflects praise on the industry, scholarship, and judgment of its authors. The theological notes or brief essays are of use rather as furnishing part of the material necessary for forming decisions than as exemplifying the firm and conclusive treatment of old problems. The authors, multifarious and exact as their reading has been, seem rather to have shrunk from Puritan literature; yet there is none so Pauline. But what we find in this commentary is so valuable that it little becomes us to complain of what we miss.

The New Testament Series of the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges is completed by the publication of Mr. A. E. Humphreys' volume on *The Epistles to Timothy and Titus*. Mr. Humphreys treats very fully the questions raised by critics regarding the authenticity of these Epistles, and furnishes a convenient survey of all introductory matters. The Commentary is informative and exact.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. issue in an attractive form *The Acts of the Apostles, with Introduction and Notes*, by T. E. Page, M.A., and A. S. Walpole, M.A. In his racy preface Mr. Page explains that this is an adaptation of his notes on the Greek text of Acts for the use of English readers. The Authorized Version is printed on the upper part of the page, and those who have consulted his previously published volume do not need to be assured of the excellence of the Notes. Serviceable maps are added, and a glossary of Old English words, and an index, complete a book which will admirably serve its purpose, whether in schools or in private.

EXPOSITION.—An excellent specimen of popular exposition is furnished in Dr. James Stalker's *The Two St. Johns of the New*

Testament (Isbister & Co.). St. John the Apostle and St. John the Baptist are treated separately; and although Dr. Stalker justifies their collocation, he really gives us two books in one, for which, as both are good, we should be doubly thankful. In an animated and easy style which effectually holds the attention, Dr. Stalker follows up all hints given in the New Testament narrative regarding the character and career of these two grand figures, and nowhere can one follow their steps more pleasantly than in his pages.

Among expository books may also be reckoned Canon Bernard's *Songs of the Holy Nativity* (Macmillan & Co.). The author intends his work to be helpful, both as an exposition of an interesting portion of Scripture, and as an aid to intelligent devotion in the congregational use of the evangetic Canticles. Certainly he has furnished us with a most careful exposition, characterized by fineness of perception and soundness of judgment. In giving some account of the sources Canon Bernard advocates the opinion that while St. Paul was imprisoned at Cæsarea, St. Luke was making enquiries preparatory to writing his Gospel.

The Expositor's Bible is nearing its close, and certainly shows no symptom of diminished vigour in its contributors. The most recent volume is that on *Deuteronomy*, by Prof. Harper, of Melbourne, and is eminently worthy of being fetched from the Antipodes. Kingsley used to say, "I hold Deuteronomy to be the sum and substance of all political philosophy and morality, of the true life of a nation." Evidently Prof. Harper is of the same mind, for out of it he brings lessons for all time in social, domestic, and political morality. The firm certainty with which he handles moral questions is a characteristic of the book which all readers will appreciate. Continually there occur passages of great beauty, wise thinking, coloured and vivified with historical illustrations drawn from a wide field and applied with admirable effect. His treatment of Puritanism in its three types—Spenser, Hutchinson, and Milton—his chapter on marriage, his pathetic lament over the decay of reverence for parents, and other passages of like nature, reveal a mind that has closely studied the ethical aspects of life, both in its national and individual manifestations. Equally valuable, if not so universally attractive, will be found the critical portion of the book. Candour, caution,

and sanity characterize Prof. Harper's criticism. The only chapter in which we could have desired and expected more than we get is that on "Old Testament Sacrifice and Christianity." What is given in that chapter is as instructive as every other part of the volume, and sacrifice is so large and variously-attached a subject that perhaps it is not fair to complain of the omission of certain aspects of the great theme; yet one cannot but wish that a critic and theologian so at home in Old Testament teaching should more fully and explicitly have told us what light he finds in sacrifice for the understanding of the death of Christ.

NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY.—Prof. Briggs has followed up his *Messiah of the Gospels* with a still more elaborate volume on the *Messiah of the Apostles* (T. and T. Clark). With a painstaking scholarship most worthy of recognition he examines every passage in the New Testament which has a bearing on Christology. This investigation has been carried through with praiseworthy candour. "He has made every effort to see the Messiah as He appeared to each writer in each separate writing." He recognizes that this brings him to results which do not exactly correspond with the familiar teaching of systematic theologians, although perhaps the difference is not quite so great as he imagines. At any rate he has given us a most serviceable book, which will be of great value to all who attempt to go over the same ground. The care which Prof. Briggs has spent upon the work will be understood from this one fact among others of similar significance that before gathering testimonies from the Book of Revelation he felt himself called upon to construct for himself a theory of the composition of the book. Plainly Dr. Briggs has not grudged toil. The book is a storehouse of material.

Another notable contribution to New Testament theology is Prof. Beet's *The New Life in Christ* (Hodder and Stoughton), which is a continuation of his previous volume *Through Christ to God*. The former was a study in scientific theology, while the present publication professes to be a study in personal religion. This distinction, however, may mislead; for the present volume is quite as scientific as the previous, and indeed, being occupied with such problems as predestination and human freedom, it is necessarily philosophical, at least in part. It takes to do with the appropria-

tion of salvation and discusses man's condition as a sinner, the new life to which he is called by Christ, the relation of the human will to grace, and the final rest of man in God. Prof. Beet thinks that the inward manifestation of Christianity has received too little attention, regarding which opinion nothing need be said, as it has prompted the production of this excellent volume. It is a book from which even one reading will derive information, but which will stand, and reward, close study. It admirably supplements the ordinary systematic theology and its close dependence on Scripture gives it an element of instructiveness and certainty.

The Saviour in the Newer Light, by Alexander Robinson, B.D., Kilmun (Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons), is a life of our Lord based upon a critical reconstruction of the gospel narrative. Mr. Robinson endeavours to eliminate from the documents whatever is unhistorical and to reach the very truth regarding the words, acts, and spirit of Jesus. This is a necessary work, although scarcely so difficult as Mr. Robinson finds it. He enters on his task with much confidence and with some insight and competence, but his work is greatly marred by precipitancy. He prejudices his readers also by his preface, in which he poses as the representative of "The Mature Life of Modern Biblical Criticism," and of "modern thoughtfulness." This really is hardly fair to modern thoughtfulness; and even slenderly equipped scholars may determine whether modern Biblical criticism and its maturest decisions can truly be said to be represented by one who affirms that the Baptist spoke of our Lord as the "only begotten Son"; that the discourses in the Fourth Gospel are "in complete contradiction to everything about Jesus in the earlier Gospels"; that that Gospel "has been by modern criticism hurled down irrevocably from the high pedestal on which piety used to set it"; that the death of Jesus occurred in the year 35 A.D. Mr. Robinson's critical sagacity may be measured by the jumble he makes of the notes of time in the Fourth Gospel; by his putting into the lips of Jesus the words "He that hath the bride is the bridegroom"; by his grotesque account of the miracles; and by his throughout mistaking subjective predilections and fancies for substantial critical grounds. His English style, too, would stand amendment. Frequent awkwardness occur, such as this: "I appeal from having it admitted that this state of matters must prevail in regard to the ministry of the Church of Scotland." The "state of matters" here com-

plained of is that ministers of that church should be required to hold Trinitarian doctrine. That is for the Church of Scotland to determine. Here it is enough to say that in our judgment Mr. Robinson has to a large extent wasted ability and knowledge with which he might have accomplished excellent work had he built upon sounder foundations.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. have issued a second edition of Mr. Hampden Cook's essay, to prove that the Second Advent is an event of the past. It is entitled *The Christ has Come*; and it is well worth reading.

Dr. De Witt Hyde's *Outlines of Social Theology* (Macmillan & Co.) is one of the brightest, freshest, most suggestive theological essays of the present generation.

MISCELLANEOUS.—One of the most beautifully produced books of the year is *Passages of the Bible Chosen for their Literary Beauty and Interest*, by J. G. Frazer, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (Adam & Charles Black). No one will complain of the taste with which these selections are made, and possibly some persons may be induced to read the Bible in this form who would not read it in any other. The purely literary excellence of the Bible is undoubtedly here exhibited in a very convincing manner. Mr. Frazer's notes are of great excellence, and the volume is in all respects most desirable.

A cheaper edition of *The Master's Guide for His Disciples* is issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. This is a manual of all the recorded sayings of Jesus arranged for easy consultation and systematic reading. On the appearance of the first edition it was strongly recommended in these pages, a recommendation which after further use can be cordially renewed. This new edition, although cheaper, is very pretty.

The Clarendon Press publishes the first part of what promises to be an excellent *Old Testament History* for Junior Classes by the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, D.D. Its plan is to give one selection for each week of the school year with explanatory and illustrative comments. The selections are linked to one another by carefully written abstracts of the intervening history. This plan commends itself, and it is successfully carried out.

Mr. Robert Bird, author of *Jesus the Carpenter of Nazareth*, has just published with Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. another book of the same kind—*Joseph the Dreamer*. It is likely to prove

as popular as the previous volume. Mr. Bird successfully weaves into his narrative threads of information which lend colour and picturesqueness to the story. Children listen to it open-eyed.

The Trustees of the Lightfoot Fund have issued a small volume (Macmillan's Eversley Series) of *Historical Essays* by the late Bishop of Durham. These essays are mainly on two periods, and describe Christian life in the second and third centuries, and England during the latter half of the thirteenth century. They everywhere reveal the touch of the trained historical scholar, and, perhaps better than anything else that has been written by Bishop Lightfoot, reveal his capacity for sustained historical narrative.

The Established Church of Scotland is issuing, through Messrs. A. & C. Black, a series of "Guild Text-Books" which deserve to be widely used. The most recent of these is *The English Bible: a Sketch of its History*, by the Rev. George Milligan, B.D. This is both an interesting book to read and a good text-book for class purposes. It is packed with information, and yet retains literary excellence.—*Our Lord's Teaching*, by Rev. James Robertson, D.D., Whittingehame, is another of the series, and is a book of great excellence, clear, serious, weighty, wise in its thinking, thoroughly well-digested, and written in a lucid and attractive style. The difficult points, such as the Death of Christ, are treated in a manner that indicates knowledge and judgment. This series has so commended itself that the editors have judged it advisable to issue the volumes in an enlarged edition. Of these, there has appeared *The Religions of the World*, by Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston. Any reader who seeks a thoroughly well-informed and sympathetic account of the great religions could scarcely do better than consult this pleasantly written book.

MARCUS DODS.