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## Reviews.



*Church and Faith (Essays on the Teaching of the Church of England).* By various writers. With an Introduction by the Bishop of Hereford. Blackwood and Sons. Pp. 485. Price 7s. 6d. net.

**U**NDER the above title there has just issued from the press of Messrs. Blackwood a volume of very great value, and one that should be in the hands of every faithful clergyman of the Church of England and of every thoughtful layman. It consists of a number of essays by more or less distinguished writers on subjects that are just now very much to the front in what may be termed the present crisis in the Church. It cannot be denied that we have in that communion a considerable body of men, able, compact, and determined, who under the plea—an utterly false one—of catholicity are seeking to undo the work of the Reformation, and assimilate the doctrines and rites and ceremonial of the Church to those which at that great epoch in ecclesiastical history were rejected as at variance with Holy Scripture and the simplicity and purity of the early Church.

The first essay is by Professor Wace, whose name is a guarantee for thoroughness and the absence of any mere party spirit. His subject is, "The First Principles of Protestantism," and he shows most conclusively that the word "Protestant" is no mere negation as some assert, but is a public declaration and attestation of a truth; and he quotes Archbishop Benson, who, in one of the last speeches which he made before his lamented death, declared that the Church of England was one with the Church of Ireland as Catholic, Apostolic, Reformed, and Protestant, and that no one of these titles, certainly not the last, could be spared. Dr. Wace gives a clear, historical account of the word, and states that our own divine Dean Field asserts that the best divines of the Roman Church before the Reformation were in agreement with the reformed doctrines, and were Protestants before us, and that the doctrine to which the Roman Church pledged itself at the Council of Trent represented the triumph of an arrogant modern faction; and, further, that Canon Dixon in his history states that Laud and his friends called themselves Protestants as against the Puritans, to indicate that they were Catholics. Protestantism in the great charter of its foundation thus bound itself up with true Catholicism, and any teaching which is not Catholic is by that fact condemned as not truly Protestant. The whole article is a masterly production, and worthy of Dr. Wace's high reputation as a divine and a scholar.

Other essays are: "Christ's Teaching and the Primitive Church," by Dean Farrar; "The Voice of the Fathers"; "The Catholic Church." An essay by Mr. Drury on "The Lord's Supper," and another on "The Confessional," are of the deepest interest, and will well repay thoughtful

perusal, the latter being by the Rev. Frederick Meyrick. An article by Professor Handley Moule on "Tests of True Religion" is, as are all Dr. Moule's writings, clear and definite in its statements and eminently practical; whilst others on "The Laity of the Church of England," and "Church and Faith as by Law established," invite very careful study. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., writes with his accustomed clearness on "The Evangelical Movement in the Church of England"; and the final essay is by Mr. E. H. Blakeney, Headmaster of the Sir Roger Manwood Grammar School at Sandwich. Mr. Blakeney, who takes for his subject "The Philosophy of Religion," gives us an essay which is marked by great profundity of thought and clearness of reasoning. It may be among the least read of the collection, but only because it demands a concentration of thought to grasp its argument. If mastered, however, it will be found to well repay the pains taken.

Altogether, the volume as a whole is one of the most valuable on the subject on which it treats that has issued from the press for some time. We should like much to give a lengthened notice of each separate essay, but time and space will not allow of it. We can only urge all thoughtful readers, lay and clerical, to get the book, and read it carefully from cover to cover.

D. BRUCE PAYNE, D.D.

*France.* By J. E. C. BODLEY. New and revised edition. Macmillan. Price 10s.

This is the one-volumed edition of a work which, on its appearance last year, was everywhere hailed as a uniquely valuable contribution to the scientific study of contemporary France in particular, and of sociology in general. There is no writer who can for one instant compare with Mr. Bodley in his marvellously intimate knowledge of France and the French. He has produced a work—the close labour of many years—which will probably never be superseded. No department of his subject seems to have escaped his knowledge or his notice. The interest of the book lies not merely in its author's historical, or religious, or political, or sociological studies; it is deeper and wider, because it embraces all these departments, and is exhausted by none. One may find food for reflection here on every topic—the grave and the gay. The charm of the style never flags; and one rises from the perusal of the book with an added fund of scientific knowledge to one's credit account, yet without being aware of any special effort having been expended in its acquisition. Truly, then, a work deserving of our gratitude!

At a time like the present, when France is passing through a fierce crisis, it is eminently well that, if we are to study contemporary French history, we should do so under the guidance of a critic who adds to his knowledge justice, to his justice generosity, and to both a clear apprehension of the forces which are moulding the destinies of the Republic.

We commend, therefore, most earnestly, this reissue in a cheaper form of Mr. Bodley's great work, which Frenchmen as well as Englishmen

have agreed to welcome as a masterpiece both of temperate criticism and of constructive ability.

E. H. B.

*Dictionary of the Bible.* Edited by Rev. J. HASTINGS, D.D. Vol. II. : Feign—Kinsman. T. and T. Clark. Price £1 8s.

With admirable promptitude Messrs. T. and T. Clark have issued the second volume of their great Bible Dictionary within a year of the publication of the first. There are no marks of haste about the present instalment ; there is the same care for detail, the same scholarly precision, the same editorial exactness, the same fulness of information, which we noted in Vol. I. Dr. Hastings has exacted toll from the finest theologians and scholars of the age, pressing their learning into his service, to the gain of every student who consults the Dictionary. Nothing has astonished us more than the "up-to-dateness" (if this barbarism may pass) of the work. Despite the fact that this is a volume of nearly 900 large quarto pages, double-columned, containing not less than 75,000 lines, all closely printed, and some in quite small print, nevertheless, the percentage of errors, even of insignificant errors, is practically a negligible quantity. Yet the task to keep the book clear of errors must have been immense, specially when the enormous number of references is taken into account. Much credit is due to the editor, Dr. Hastings, and we doubt not a large share of praise should devolve on Messrs. Clark's proof-readers.

This Dictionary completely, and finally, supersedes Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," for the simple reason that the major portion of the latter book remains as it was in the early sixties. And how much has accumulated since then in the way of valuable information upon, or illustration of, Biblical problems ! The entire aspect of Old Testament criticism has changed since 1863 : archæology was but in its infancy, the science of comparative religion all but undreamt of. The primary value of the new Bible Dictionary—or, rather, Biblical *Encyclopædia*, for it is not less than this—lies in the fact that nearly all the writers, being specialists in their own subject, have contributed to present the reader with all the materials within reach, so arranged that he may form his own judgment, irrespective of the particular theory that the writer of the article may himself favour. The value of many of the longer articles is enhanced by the extremely useful bibliographical clues that have been appended.

The two most important articles in the present volume are those upon GOD (Dr. Davidson on Old Testament idea of God, Professor Sanday on New Testament idea) and JESUS CHRIST (Professor Sanday). They are really elaborate treatises, and are both of them full of material for earnest attention. Dr. Davidson's work is always so striking, even in those cases where we feel constrained to dissent from his conclusions, that we fully expected something out of the ordinary from his pen. Nor are we disappointed.

Among other articles, we notice specially those dealing with the FLOOD

(F. H. Woods); GALATIANS (Marcus Dods. Note that the *date* of Jowett's edition of the Pauline Epistles is given wrongly in the "Literature"); GENESIS (Ryle. Query: Is not the reference to Westcott, "Faith of the Gospel," a misprint? We do not remember a book by the Bishop of Durham with that title); GOSPELS (Professor Stanton); HEBREWS (by the late A. B. Bruce.—To the "Literature," add "Milligan on Hebrews, 1899"); INCARNATION (by R. L. Ottley—an extremely useful dissertation); JUSTIFICATION (a theological article by Principal D. W. Simon); KINGDOM OF GOD (by Dr. J. Orr, who, however, neglects all reference to the able and exhaustive work on this subject by R. Govett, of Norwich). "Heaven and Hell," by Dr. Salmond, seems somewhat perfunctory. In the article on the "Holy Spirit," by Dr. Swete, Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, we observe that Dr. H. C. G. Moule's "Veni Creator" is not given in the bibliographical lists; nor in the article on "Hosea" do we find mention of the late Prebendary Bassett's separate edition; nor, again, in the article on "Idolatry," is G. S. Faber's "Origins of Pagan Idolatry" (3 vols., 4to., 1816) mentioned.

Turning to the word "Inspiration," we find it only treated from the standpoint of its verbal signification; it is accorded no theological discussion. Surely this is a grave omission. If "Incarnation" could receive treatment in so many sections, why not "Inspiration," especially when, as at this time, the whole Christian controversy is pretty well circling round that great fundamental idea? In the "Literature" appended to the article on "James," the writer, Dr. J. B. Mayor, fails to record the two most important English editions of that Epistle—his own invaluable work, and Prebendary Bassett's edition of 1878. The article "Jerusalem" is overloaded, and therefore most difficult to read; and, generally, it may be said that the topographical articles are not very inviting. Still, they are useful quarries of information for others to dig from. It is curious to notice the enormous length to which the "Literature" of "Isaiah" has run; no book—if we may judge by this fact—of the Old Testament, not even Genesis itself, has attracted such a preponderating amount of attention. Needless to say, the writer of the article in the Dictionary, Dr. G. A. Smith, upholds the theory of the composite authorship of the book as it stands (Duhm has actually postulated three Isaiahs!). The present reviewer cannot but think that a more satisfactory theory in every way would be to assume that those portions attributed to the Deutero-Isaiah are simply the product of the prophet's old age. We do not postulate a Deutero-Milton to explain the phenomenon of "Samson Agonistes"; the creator of that marvellously-constructed tragedy was also the creator of "Comus."

We venture to make three suggestions to Dr. Hastings with a view to improving this most notable cyclopædia of Biblical learning: (1) That there should be a more generous furnishing of maps; (2) that *summaries* should be printed at the end of the longer articles (as in Swete's "Holy Spirit"); (3) that at the beginning of the book there should be appended

to the list of authors there given a statement of their principal contributions to the Dictionary. These suggestions involve but slight alterations, but they would assuredly enhance the value of a work of which we may already truly say, It is indispensable. E. H. B.

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## Short Notices.

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*Good Words.* Annual Volume for 1899. Pp. 860. Price 7s. 6d. Isbister and Co.

A very exquisite volume. Neil Munro's story, "The Paymaster's Boy," is enough to establish its character, but the illustrations also are even better than ever. Sir Wyke Bayliss's series on Leighton, Millais, Burne-Jones, Watts, and Holman Hunt is of great value; and there are other papers, biographical, literary, scientific, topographical, archæological, etc., by Dr. Maclaren, William Canton, and many other welcome writers. The interest is sustained and varied throughout.

*The Sunday Magazine.* Annual Volume for 1899. Pp. 856. Price 7s. 6d. Isbister and Co.

This pleasant volume continues its attractive character. There are a number of bright and instructive stories and sketches, religious and practical papers by well-known and popular writers, biographies, Sunday evenings with the children, social and missionary topics, all on a high level of interest, information, and thought.

*The Fireside.* Annual Volume for 1899. Pp. 762. Price 7s. 6d. "Home Words" Office.

Among the contributors to this excellent volume are Bishop Bickersteth, Bishop Ridley, Bishop Vincent, Prebendary Harry Jones, Professor Moule, Rev. P. B. Power, and Agnes Giberne. "Chats about Authors and Books," "Heart Cheer for Home Sorrow," "Hildebrand and Henry," "Looking Back," "Present Day Topics," "Sunday Readings," and "The History of Common Things" are pleasant serials.

*Young England.* Annual Volume for 1899. Pp. 475. Price 5s. Sunday-School Union.

This popular volume contains two capital serial tales, "The Big-Horn Treasurer" and "A Northumbrian Rebel." There are also various papers on Cricket, on our Empire-builders (Rajah Brooke, Sir Stamford Raffles, Lord Cromer, Sir George Grey, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir William McGregor, and Sir John Thurston), on Natural History, Naval Stories, and the Sunday Hour. Boys will find it interesting throughout.