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the Jews, apparently in a fit of wrath at their refusal to hear him. It was here that the great crisis took place—the result, it may be, not merely of the rejection, but of his relations with Sergius Paulus. At all events, Paul widened his conception of the Christ to meet the new circumstances. The centre of his next circle was Corinth, and that of his last was Rome. As we read the epistles written from that centre after all his experience, we see that “Jesus is Christ” has developed far beyond the meaning which Jews and Apostles had accepted long before in Jerusalem. But this denationalizing of the term had to be defended at the Council of Jerusalem, and again the older teachers, instead of drawing back, faced the new situation as well as their national tendency would admit. In 1 Peter the older Apostle has attained the Pauline plan.

These things are written for our learning. The conditions of inspiration, of farther insight into the Divine Plan, are the same to-day. Theological prejudice may produce zealots perishing with their Jerusalem, but the scientific temper which honestly faces facts is the only mark of an “infallible Church.” It is not of money only that it was written, “they forsook all and followed Him.” To those whose ideal is always in the past—in the stiffened Church of the Middle Ages—we should say that it was not thus, in the Acts, Christ was “lifted up” so that He drew all men unto Him.



Literary Notes.

IT is very interesting to learn that Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. are going to reissue that very valuable work, the “Dictionary of National Biography.” Of double interest, at least to the intellectual man of the slender purse—and there are many of us who count ourselves as such—is the fact that it is to be brought out at a third of the original cost. Its compass will also be less, inasmuch as it will take up a third of the room of the first issue. All told, there will be twenty-two volumes, published at 21s. net per volume. The type and the size will be exactly the same as in the first issue, while many errors will be corrected which crept into the old volumes, and many of the bibliographies will be revised. Otherwise the text will be the same. Vol. I. of this new issue will appear on the 10th

of this (March) month, and will cover Abbadie—Beadon. It was as far away as the year 1881 that the late Mr. Smith conceived the scheme for a National Biography, and set his heart upon its production. A year later the late Sir Leslie Stephen commenced the task of editing it, which he did alone, saving, of course, the hearty support and help of Mr. Smith, until 1889, when Mr. Sidney Lee joined him in the work. Two years later Mr. Leslie Stephen, as he then was, resigned, and the entire responsibility—its importance increased as the years rolled on—devolved upon Mr. Lee. It may not be generally known, perhaps, that the longest article in the "Dictionary" comes from the pen of Mr. Lee—that on Shakespeare. It occupies nearly fifty pages of letterpress. The reissue will appear regularly with one volume per month.



Messrs. Longmans' theological books to come out include the following: In the "Oxford Library of Practical Theology" Canon Newbolt will have a volume on "The Sacrament of the Altar"; Vol. II. of Dr. Francis J. Hall's "Introduction to Dogmatic Theology: Authority, Ecclesiastical and Biblical"; four addresses delivered to candidates for ordination in the chapel of Fulham Palace, 1907, under the heading of "In Christ's Name," by Dr. F. Homes Dudden, with an introduction by the Bishop of London; "The Forgiveness of Sins," by the Bishop of Vermont; and "Common-Sense in Religion," by Martin R. Smith.



The same publishing house is issuing in the near future a cheap edition, at 4s. 6d. net, of the "History of St. Vincent de Paul, Founder of the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentians), and of the Sisters of Charity," by Mgr. Bougand, Bishop of Laval; and "Germany in the Dark and Middle Ages," by Dr. Stubbs, formerly Bishop of Oxford, and Regius Professor of Modern History at the University. Mr. Hassall has edited this volume.



There is in course of preparation a library of text-books—Messrs. Longmans are also to publish these—to be edited by the Principal of Ripon Theological College, the Rev. J. Battersby Harford. The first group of volumes will include "The Prayer Book," by the Bishop of Sodor and Man; "English Church History," by the Rev. M. W. Patterson; "The Articles," by Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas; and "Christian Doctrine," by Canon Storr. This is a series of volumes which should prove a valuable library to Evangelical clergy and laity. It is quite evident that no stone is to be left unturned by the leaders of Evangelical thought in their endeavours to provide teaching for the needs of Church-people. To that end efforts are being strenuously made to reach all classes of men and women. The series just referred to will appeal to the more educated, perhaps, but the man or woman who has not the time, or even, mayhap, the inclination to weigh all the points, are being also catered for by a little series of shilling volumes entitled "The Anglican Church Handbooks," which Dr. Griffith Thomas is editing. Then, again, the third class of church-goers is going to be helped and instructed by a penny series of booklets entitled "Church Manuals," to

be edited by Dr. Dawson Walker, of Durham University, Canon J. C. Wright, and the Rev. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield. I have often wondered why other Churches have had so much "ammunition" of the popular kind, in the shape of manuals, etc., compared with the literature of Evangelical Churchmen; but now it looks as if Evangelicals are going to catch them up. There should be a great sale for these various series.



The other day was published the first volume of the new translation of Aristotle, which is, as may be already known, intended to serve as a memorial of the labour of Dr. Jowett, which will eventually be followed by "Organon," "Physics," "De Cælo," "De Anima," "Historia Animalium," "De Animalium Generatione," "De Insecabilibus Lineis," "Metaphysics," "Eudemian Ethics," "Rhetoric," and "Poetics." Other translations will follow in course of time.



Mr. Murray has some very interesting items in his new list, of which only brief mention may be made at the moment. Probably one of the most attractive works will be "John Thadeus Delane, 1817-1879, Editor of the *Times*." This life, in two volumes, will include his correspondence, much of which has not hitherto been published. His nephew, Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasant, is to prepare the biography. Then another book, also in two volumes, will be the "Correspondence of George Canning and some Intimate Friends," edited by Josceline Bagot. Another book, "The Trial and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ of Nazareth," by M. Brodrick, who is also the editor of Mr. Murray's "Handbook of Egypt," endeavours to show, from the historical and legal aspects, how the Jewish law was evaded on all its most important points at the trial of Christ, and how Pilate failed in his duty as the Procurator Cæsar. Mr. Brodrick has purposely taken a non-theological attitude, in the hope of making the book useful to teachers of all denominations. The site of Golgotha is discussed in the light of the latest archæological discoveries.



Three other works are to come from Albemarle Street. One is entitled "From Peking to Sikhim," by Count de Lesdain, being the experiences of the Count and Countess de Lesdain, who travelled from Peking through the little-known district of the Ordos Desert, which lies in a bend of the Hoangho, thence by the province of Kansu, across the high mountainous district into the valley of the Yangtse, and so to Tibet. Surely a remarkable journey for a wedding tour! Yet it was so.



The other two books are: "The Latins in the Levant: a History of Frankish Greece (1204-1566)," by William Miller; and "Greek Dress," by Miss E. B. Abrahams. The former book is the first attempt to write a complete history of the Latin States of medieval Greece that has been made for over thirty years; while Miss Abrahams' work is an exhaustive study of the costume worn by the ancient Greeks from pre-Hellenic or Minoan times down to the end of the Hellenistic age.

We are still having books about Socialism. I suppose that the number will increase, rather than diminish. But one has yet to discover the able, discriminating, and unbiased treatise about the subject. Some day a genius will rise up with such a work. Many have tried, but their views have been weighed and found wanting. Ever and anon there comes out a study of the question in its relation to Christianity. There can be no question of relationship whatsoever; for Christianity *is* Socialism. Leastwise, it is a burning topic of the day. A little while since—in fact, only a day or two back—there was issued a volume entitled “The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit,” by an American Congregationalist, in which the author goes over the whole field of “The Relation between Christianity and Socialism.” Perhaps, in this connexion, certain readers may recall a volume of sermons by the Rev. Prebendary Whitworth, entitled “Christian Thought on Present-Day Questions.” Well, the same author recently finished for press another volume called “The Sanctuary of God.” Of course the matters dealt with in this later book are of a different nature.



Abbot Gasquet, who is probably the most industrious literary worker of the Roman Catholic Church, has brought out a revised edition of his book “The Great Pestilence,” which has been out of print for some time. It is re-appearing, with a new introduction, under the title of “The Black Death in 1348-1349.” I fear this renaming of a book often leads to confusion. I do not recall that it occurs very frequently. The same author has also just published “The Last Abbot of Glastonbury,” and other essays.



A colonial writer, yet nevertheless a world-known author—namely, Dr. W. H. Fitchett—has a book on Messrs. Cassell's list entitled “Beliefs and Unbeliefs: Studies in the Alternatives of Faith,” which treats of the many strange beliefs which exist under the mask of unbelief. Messrs. Cassell are also the publishers of the Bishop of Carlisle's “Home Life” in their “Christian Life” series.



Twelve chapters comprise a volume entitled “The Christian Church since the Reformation,” by Archdeacon Cheetham. The work is founded upon many years' study of the period over which it extends. The history is brought down, so far as the leading events are concerned, to our own time, but, with few exceptions, no reference is made to living persons.



Here is a little, but interesting, handbook. It is being edited by Mr. Percy Parker, editor of *Public Opinion*. It is to be called *The Daily Mail* “Year-Book of the Churches.” It will concern itself with all the religious problems and facts of the day for 1908. It will be published next month at 6d. net.



Lieutenant-Colonel Sedgwick, late R.E., has recently published through Mr. Laurie, “Man and his Future: a Glimpse from the Fields of Science.”

An endeavour is made to show the connexion between the new road of knowledge, which science is opening up, and the ancient road of faith, which religion maintains.



“The Great Salvation: a Gospel for the Day,” is a book which has grown from a series of lectures which the author—Rev. Peter Wilson, M.A., of St. Andrew’s Place United Free Church, Leith—delivered to students attending the Training Institute of the Edinburgh Presbytery of the United Free Church.



Archdeacon Chapman’s long-expected edition of the “Sacrist Rolls of Ely” is at length published, or, rather, a limited number of copies are for sale—to be exact, about 50. These can be purchased from G. A. Tyndall, Minster Press, Ely. The work is in two volumes, and admirably printed and edited. The first volume contains Notes on the Sacrist Rolls, from 1291 to 1350, with four appendices. Volume II. contains the transcripts of the Rolls, with a careful glossary of Latin terms. The work is one which every ecclesiastical antiquary should, if possible, secure while he has a chance.

M.



Notices of Books.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY. By the Rev. J. R. Illingworth, M.A., D.D. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. Price 6s.

The announcement of a book by Mr. Illingworth is now received with keen interest by a large and appreciative constituency. We have learned to value his weighty contributions to Christian thought. No one would willingly be without the four great works by which he has already made us all his debtor, and when it was known that he was about to publish a work on the Trinity, we looked forward to it with eager hope. And yet now we have it we are bound to confess to a feeling of some disappointment. Perhaps we were expecting something different, something that covered more ground, something that discussed the great problems more fully, widely, and thoroughly. Perhaps we have not been sufficiently mindful of the sub-title, in which he describes the doctrine as “apologetically considered”; but whatever be the cause, we are somehow conscious that there is still a great deal about the Trinity that Mr. Illingworth has not given, and could give, as perhaps no one else could. The first two chapters deal respectively with “Evolution,” and “the Subjective Element in Criticism,” and they are truly able and illuminating discussions, for which we are profoundly grateful. Never have we seen the idea of evolution in relation to theism put with such convincing force, and never has the subjective element in criticism been more faithfully and conclusively shown. As we read Mr. Illingworth’s forceful discussion, we find ourselves applying his language to the Old Testament, and drawing very obvious conclusions. Thus, he pours scorn upon the assumption that “we can best attain to a right understanding of the New Testament by separating