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Notices of Books.

BENEATH THE SOUTHERN CROSS. By H. S. Woolcombe. London: *Longmans*. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Woolcombe went to Australia, South Africa, etc., as C.E.M.S. representative, and this book records his impressions of Colonial Church life. There is no claim to literary style, rather do we get a running conversational frank account of what our traveller saw and thinks. He is by no means afraid to criticize, and most young clergymen will endorse much that is said—indeed, most of them say it themselves. Mr. Woolcombe's outlook is not so entirely shut up to the Colonial Church that he has no time to deal a few thrusts at the methods of the Home Church. Pew rents, book religion, the parochial system, party spirit, unadaptability, decanal attire, over-staffed churches, "negative Protestantism," are among the features of the Church, either at home or abroad, which find themselves condemned, and even Bishops do not escape some criticism and advice. Bush Brotherhoods furnish almost the best item in the life of the Australian Church, and official literature is perhaps its greatest need. We ought to learn from both Methodism and Rome; we ought to stop quarrelling and "get a move on"; we ought to authorize different types of worship; we ought to "drop externals and quietly teach" what we believe to be the truth. The criticism is kindly given, and the spirit of humility is really present. It is not difficult to discover the author's own position, but he has long since learnt that other men may have other views and methods, and he wishes them God-speed, as we wish him.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE JEWS and PAGANS. By Samuel E. Stokes. London: *Longmans*. Price 1s. 6d. net.

A little apologetic work of more than ordinary interest. Dr. J. F. O. Murray, the editor, tells us in his preface that Mr. Stokes is an "American who has given his life to the evangelization of India, and who prepared this book to help educated Hindus to feel that the Life of Christ and the facts of the early development of Christianity enter into the main stream of the history of the Roman Empire, and are capable of verification by the same evidence as that of the generally accepted facts of that history, and that in consequence they stand as facts on a very different ground from the legends of Krishna."

This should be enough to show the value of this modest but original attempt to establish the truth of Christianity.

A GUIDE TO ECCLESIASTICAL LAW. By Henry Miller. London: *C. J. Thynne*, 6, Great Queen Street, W.C. Price 1s. net.

The tenth edition of a manual for the guidance of churchwardens and parishioners. To say that it was compiled by the late Secretary of the Church Association is sufficient to indicate its character. Such questions as the interpretation of the Ornaments Rubric are fully dealt with, and there is much useful information in a small compass.

THE SYRIAN GODDESS. By Dr. Strong and Professor Garstang. *Constable and Co.* Price 4s. net.

This little book is a translation of Lucian's "De Dea Syria," a treatise of real value as being one of the few accounts which we have first-hand of an Oriental cult; most of our information on the subject is purely archæological, and reconstructions from such material must always contain a dangerous amount of inference. The interest of the cult at Hierapolis is twofold: it has its roots deep in the past, and Professor Garstang's lucid introduction and voluminous notes trace its connection with the Hittite religion. He scarcely seems, however, to allow for the possibility that the worship of the Mother Goddess is primitively Anatolian and pre-Hittite, on which the Khatti and their confederates grafted the worship of their thunder-god. It is at least a plausible suggestion that the Yasili-Kaya sculptures are largely political in character, representing the union of the Hittite pantheon headed by the chief god, with the earlier worship of the land, represented by the Mother Goddess and her son, followed by her train of priestesses; and this seems borne out by the prominence of the goddess at Hierapolis. But there is another interest in this and other like cults: they were the living religions of paganism at the Christian era, and contributed to the atmosphere breathed by the early Church. An exact knowledge of them is of real importance in view of the claims so lightly made that Christianity owes much of her teaching, worship, and organization to them, claims which rigorous examination is doing much to discredit. And this book is full of information germane to the inquiry. The translation is what might be expected from a scholar of Dr. Strong's reputation, and Professor Garstang's notes contain an immense mass of material conveniently arranged. There are one or two misprints, one in the Hebrew in a note on p. 21, and apparently on p. 31 "He learned" should be "He earned." But the book is a valuable contribution towards the clearing up of an obscure corner of Oriental religious development.

M. LINTON SMITH.

THE LAND OF THE NEW GUINEA PIGMIES. By Captain C. S. Rawling. Price 16s. net.

CAMP AND TRAMP IN AFRICAN WILDS. By E. Torday. Price 16s. net.

THE PASSING OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE IN EUROPE. By Captain B. S. Baker. Price 16s. net.

A TURKISH WOMAN'S EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS. By Zeyneb Hamoum. Price 6s. net.

(All published by Seeley, Service and Co., London.)

New Guinea, Turkey, Africa, all regions of absorbing interest to-day, are treated in these books by those who know them, and the books are got up and illustrated in accordance with the best traditions of the publishing firm. It would be good if the rising generation would learn to read such books as these. There is plenty of interest and plenty of information in them. They are not missionary books, but their very existence emphasizes the missionary need. For those who would know the world and its problems better, for those who are interested in the romance of nations, there is rich food here. Detailed review is impossible, but cordial commendation cannot be denied.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND. By Rev. J. Neil, M.A. London :
Cassell. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This book has won the commendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and we are not surprised. It is beautifully illustrated in colours ; it is full of information—information of the kind that we rarely get in books ; it makes the land of our Lord's earthly life live before us ; it incidentally gives a meaning—the meaning—to hundreds of texts and obscure passages of Scripture. Young people will like it, and older folk will rejoice over it. It is no ordinary book ; it ought to have a place in every home, and as a gift-book it should be hard to beat. We congratulate author and publishers alike on an excellent piece of work.

THINKING BLACK. By D. Crawford, F.R.G.S. London : *Morgan and Scott*.
Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Crawford spent twenty-two years of missionary life and service without a break in the long grass of Central Africa, in the land of Livingstone. If he were the poorest writer imaginable, and the book shared his poverty, we should want to read it. But neither hypothesis is truth. Mr. Crawford writes with eager earnestness, with picturesque vivacity, and with compelling interest. The book is black, the framework of the pictures is black, but the pictures are coloured, and the black is lightened generally with all the skill of the modern bookmaker. Mr. Crawford has a wonderful story to tell, and the cause of Christian missions will gain as we read or get others to read it. It is a striking book, and should gain a crowd of readers.

THE PAROCHIAL MISSION. By the Rev. W. J. L. Sheppard, M.A. London :
Robert Scott, Paternoster Row. Price 2s. net.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man contributes a preface to this "handbook for the use of incumbents and missionaries." Of course, different men will have their differing methods ; but, at the same time, such a book as this—based upon very considerable experience, and dealing as it does with almost every question concerning the conduct of a mission—can hardly fail to be helpful even to the most experienced. Mr. Sheppard is not in favour of "general missions," in which he says incumbents sometimes join "merely to please the Bishop," and invite some friend to conduct the mission who has no special fitness for such work, with the result that missions are discredited. There is, we fear, only too much truth in this. The value of the book is enhanced by the inclusion of specimens of mission literature.

AFTER CONFIRMATION *and* AT THE HOLY COMMUNION. By Miss Solomon.
Birmingham : *Solomon and Whitehead*. Price respectively 6s. and
1s. 6d. per 100.

Miss Solomon has written two beautiful hymns, one for use at a Confirmation service after the administration of the rite, and one for use at Holy Communion. They are both excellent, the poetry good, the diction tasteful and refined, and the teaching such as we can gladly commend. Several Bishops have expressed their approval, and we are not surprised. We specially venture to draw attention to the Communion hymn, which, set to a suitable tune, will be a real help to the devotional atmosphere of that sacred service.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND THE REFORMATION. By C. S. Carter. *Longmans.*

Price 2s. net.

Although some might suggest that there was no room for another record of the Reformation period in the English Church, the present tendency to quietly ignore it (even if one does not "bitterly repent it") involves the danger of facts being forgotten, and makes it possible that hard lessons must be learned over again.

For a clear, impartial review of the whole period, Mr. Carter's book is just what we want. From just before Henry VIII. to just after Elizabeth we are taken through the whole story, and the important matters are pointed out to us as we go. It is a curious mixture of good and bad, of weakness and strength, of politics and religion, of ignorance and learning. Selfishness, superstition, spoliation, greed, murder, desecration, jostle and crowd each other in the same company as that which produces Tyndale's Bible, Cranmer's Liturgy, Jewell's "Apology," and Hooker's "Polity"; and the fierce wilfulness of Plantagenet sovereigns thrusts clergy and people to and from Rome in turn with motives sometimes wholly religious, sometimes wholly political, occasionally wholly personal, and frequently so confusedly a mixture of all three, that it would be difficult even for themselves to say which predominated.

That amidst all this strife in the mental, moral, social, political, and religious worlds there grew and lived a steady stream of reform which produced the English Bible, and the English Prayer-Book, and the English Articles, and the English Reformed Church, is so clearly due to the miraculous guidance of an Almighty God, that it is difficult to understand how anyone with such a history as this in his hands can ever desire the Reformation settlement undone, and Mr. Carter's book should help not a few of our younger men to make their position steadier on this point than it seems sometimes to be.

Once again we get a treatment of the Ornaments Rubric and the Advertisements, with the revived suggestion that "retained and be in use" was a temporary direction to prevent embezzlement of Church plate, etc. (now become illegal), until "other order" be given for their disposal.

The book is of convenient size, and provides a handy summary from a non-partisan standpoint of what the author truly calls a "momentous century, in which the character and position of the Anglican Church were vitally affected."

"THE MISSIONARY PROSPECT." By Charles H. Robinson, D.D. *Partridge and Co.*

The flow of new Missionary literature continues to increase, but Canon Robinson need have no fear that his book will be crowded out. It is excellent. It makes its own place, and then completely fills it. We are given an historical and statesmanlike survey of the Missionary position from New Testament times to the present day, including the Edinburgh Conference and the 1911 Indian Census. Most interesting are the chapters on Early Christian Missions of the third and fourth centuries, and on the Conversion of Northern Europe in the period A.D. 500 to 1000. Modern Missions are outlined, and the extraordinary developments of recent years

noted. Taking the figures of non-Roman Missions, it is shown that while it took one hundred years to make the first million converts, "a second million were won within twelve years, and nearly a third million within the last six years." Native Indian Christians have increased over 130 per cent. in the last thirty years; and if this same proportionate increase be maintained, the whole population of India will be Christian in 160 years. Popular objections are dealt with, and criticisms of method are examined. Mr. Allen's recent book is not mentioned, but it is clearly referred to more than once. The "would-be critic" is urged to make more prolonged study of past history and present work. For such a purpose Canon Robinson's book is ready to hand. The publishers should send a book to every English Diocesan Bishop, for surely some of them would put it into their ordination examination list, even if some less recent book had to be removed to make room for it.

MISSIONARY STUDY PRINCIPLES. By G. T. Manley, C.M.S.

Mr. Manley speaks on a subject which he has made specially his own, and we listen to him as to an authority. The whole ground is covered carefully, even minutely, and to the Missionary Study Circle leader the little book is indispensable. Here is a new movement which is going to do great things, which is already doing them, and men who want to get the best out of their lives will not disregard it. It is the new science of education applied to Church needs; get the book and begin to work.

THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF MAN. By G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D. Oberlin, Ohio: *Bibliotheca Sacra Company*. 1912. Price \$2 net; postage, 15 cents.

This is a most valuable as well as a highly interesting book. Professor Wright has a great European and American reputation, on account of his splendid geological researches and delightful books. The volume here noticed is the complete result of his unrivalled knowledge of the Glacial Period, and of the extraordinary changes which attended its passing away. It contains fifteen chapters, each of which is a perfect study by itself. Dealing with the historical evidence for man's antiquity, he shows that the researches in Egypt, Chaldea, Crete, and Central Asia, carry back the age of man to nearly 6000 B.C. Next he discusses the origin of language and the origin of the European and American races. As to America, man entered the New World from Asia, both by land (*i.e.*, Behring Strait) and by sea across the Pacific. Professor Wright gives evidence to show that languages in early days may have originated very rapidly; and in another chapter he describes Neolithic man, with his rude stone monuments, shell mounds, and lake-dwellings. The earliest Neolithic men, he holds, belonged to the non-Aryan or Iberian race. Our author does not believe in the existence of Tertiary man, and declares that "Eoliths" are not of human origin. Then follow long descriptions of the Glacial Period in Europe and America, and of the skulls, bones, and implements of the men who lived when the Glacial Period was passing away. The Ice Age came on, and passed away much quicker than has been imagined, and the gravels containing man's bones and weapons were formed very quickly. The recent close of the Glacial Period

is also proved by the freshness of its markings, and by the small amount of geological changes that have occurred since it passed away. Professor Wright next discusses the origin of man, and examines both the physiological and psychological arguments for man's origin. He believes that the remains of *Pithecanthropus erectus* belong to a *man*, and concludes that science shows that man's production must have been by a sudden process, and that man's origin cannot be solved by science alone, but requires the intervention of a Creator. According to Professor Wright, man originated in the later part of the Glacial Period. Post-glacial time was probably very short, and history begins with a highly civilized condition of man. Professor Wright sums up the question of man's antiquity by declaring that man cannot be less than 10,000 years old, but need not have an antiquity of more than 15,000 years. He further states that the history of the human race gives no countenance to the doctrine of universal progress among mankind, but rather to degeneration, except under specially favourable conditions.

D. GATH WHITLEY.

ANCIENT HUNTERS AND THEIR MODERN REPRESENTATIVES. By W. J. Sollas, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., etc. Pp. xvi+416. 1911. London: *Macmillan and Co.* Price 12s. net.

Professor Sollas has written a most valuable book. It is beautifully printed, and contains more than two hundred maps, diagrams, and illustrations. He begins by describing the Glacial Period, and, rejecting the human origin of the "Eoliths," he passes to the description of the men of the Pleistocene Period, earlier than which, he says, there is no evidence of the existence of man. In this period man was entirely a hunter, as no evidence exists to show that at that time he was acquainted with agriculture. The earliest men of the Lower Palæolithic Age used very rude flint weapons, as well as spears of wood. These hunters are considered by Professor Sollas as having been represented by the Tasmanians, who became extinct in 1877. These Tasmanians, although rude and uncultured hunters, were kind and well-disposed, and could readily progress in European education; in fact, they have been called a "noble race." In the Middle Palæolithic Age the men of that time, who lived in Europe with the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, have left many skulls and skeletons in the caves and gravels. They were armed with flint axes, they prepared skins for clothing with flint scrapers; they were short in stature, and their cranial capacity was about as great as that of modern Europeans. Professor Sollas calls them Mousterians, and compares them with the Australian aborigines, whom he describes in a lengthy chapter. These Australians are hunters only, and use stone axes and spears, and they possess a vague religion, as well as a belief of existence after death. In the latest (or Upper) Palæolithic Age man in Western Europe used beautiful weapons and harpoons of bone as well as stone, and was a sculptor and an artist. He carved in ivory and in reindeer-horn figures and statuettes of men and animals, and on the walls and roofs of the caves in France and Spain he painted representations of animals and of human beings. Professor Sollas compares these ancient artists with the Bushmen of South Africa, whose wonderful painted caves

and remarkable drawings of animals he describes in an interesting chapter. These diminutive Bushmen are fond of music and dancing, and are highly intelligent. The latest (or Magdalenian) men of the Palæolithic Period, whose remains are found in France, Belgium, and in England (*i.e.*, in Kent's Cavern and in the Cresswell Crags Caves) were, according to Professor Sollas, closely related to the Eskimo. In those times veritable Eskimo lived in Western Europe, from which region they were driven, and they then retired into the Arctic regions. The Azilians succeeded them, but they were probably a Neolithic race.

Professor Sollas sums up his researches into the characteristics of prehistoric man as follows: "In reviewing the successive Palæolithic industries as they occur in Europe, I find little evidence of indigenous evolution, but much that suggests the influence of migrating races; if this is a heresy, it is at least respectable, and is now rapidly gaining adherents."

D. GATH WHITLEY.

THE HEAVENLY SESSION OF OUR LORD. By Arthur J. Tait, D.D. London: Robert Scott. Price 6s. net.

The University of Cambridge accepted this book from Principal Tait's pen as a qualification for the Doctorate of Divinity. In doing so, the University not only honoured one of its sons, but acted in accordance with the best traditions of Cambridge theology. Ripe scholarship, clear thinking, luminous expression, and painstaking attention to detail, have long marked the succession of Cambridge scholars. Dr. Tait has learned in the same school and has found his place in the same succession. He has produced a work not only of sound and careful scholarship, but of real and practical importance.

There has grown up amongst us a mischievous heresy—we can call it no less—which has associated with our Lord's Session in heaven a doctrine of the Holy Communion which many of us have felt compelled to repudiate. Mere repudiation, however, has little value unless it be accompanied by positive statement of truth. Dr. Tait's book deals with this new heresy both positively and negatively. His book opens with a statement of his thesis, not in his own words, but in those of Bishop Westcott. He quotes from the Bishop's "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews" as follows:

"The modern conception of Christ pleading in heaven His Passion, 'offering His blood' on behalf of men, has no foundation in this Epistle. His glorified humanity is the eternal pledge of the absolute efficacy of His accomplished work. He pleads, as older writers truly expressed the thought, by His Presence on the Father's Throne."

The whole book is a verification of the Westcott view. Dr. Tait pleads, and in our judgment proves, that if the Session of our Lord signifies the cessation of propitiatory offering, we may not think of the Intercession as a continued process of propitiation.

The first fifty pages are given to Scripture and the Creeds. Each passage is carefully examined, and clearly and briefly expounded: The basis made plain, he passes on to examine the interpretation that has been put upon Scripture by writers of every age in the Church's history. In this examination, perhaps, lies the greatest value of the book. The search for

references to the subject has been most thorough and most successful. Lest we should be overwhelmed by wealth of quotation, Dr. Tait has divided his treatment of the subject under several heads: he discusses its relation to the Person of Christ and to the kingdom of God; he considers the High Priesthood of Christ in its aspects of Propitiation and Intercession; he writes of the Session of Christ and its bearing upon His Presence in the Church; and finally he brings the Session into contact with our hopes of heaven and our aspiration to live the spiritual life. It is a valuable book for many reasons: it clearly and positively rebuts the false teaching to which we have referred; it thoroughly and suggestively deals with a not unimportant article of our Creed; it will clarify and help our thinking upon a subject over which we all rejoice, but of which we are apt to lose some of the practical value. It is a contribution to English theology worthy of a place on our shelves amid the best writings of those who have helped us most.

We hope that Dr. Tait will add to his literary labours for the welfare of the Church, and in that hope dare venture to make a suggestion. He writes so forcibly and so clearly, he is so skilled in the art of putting truth in sensible and intelligible form, that sometimes we would crave for less of quotation and more of Dr. Tait. It is a good fault, for all modern writing is not modest, but when a man has so much of his own to contribute that is valuable, we incline to deprecate the modesty which offers us so large a proportion of the wares of others. One striking inference, however, may be fairly drawn from Dr. Tait's many quotations. He is engaged in rebutting a heresy which has sometimes dared to claim for itself the title of Catholic teaching. How does Dr. Tait meet it? Not by his own logic or his own eloquence alone, nor indeed mainly, but by quotations from the Fathers and the formularies of the Church. His wealth of quotation disproves by its very bulk and character the catholicity of this medieval claimant to universal belief.

BIBLICAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS: NEW TESTAMENT. By F. J. Foakes Jackson, D.D., and B. T. Dean Smith, M.A. Cambridge: *Heffer*.

Dr. Foakes Jackson is an adept in the art of making history interesting, and he has passed on his secret to Mr. Dean Smith. The result of their collaboration is a book which, if we are not mistaken, is destined to displace many textbooks of New Testament history at present in use in schools, and one which will not itself be easily displaced. The plan of the volume is strikingly good, and in the working out of the plan no pains have been spared to present a complete and comprehensive conspectus of the New Testament, marked alike by simplicity of diction and sound scholarship. As in the case of the companion volume on the Old Testament, recently published, each chapter is followed by a summary recapitulating its main contents. In addition to the general index is an index of Greek words and a useful list of books recommended for the more detailed study of each chapter.

