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trinitarian religion " ; and that Bel was the Christ of ancient times. This is only misleading. The connotation of the names Bel and Christ must for ever remain as far apart as the poles.

When, therefore, we come to the second part of the book, we find ourselves in absolute disagreement with the writer. If St. Paul's argument for the resurrection be such as Dr. Radau holds it to be, then St. Paul's argument brings no conviction. The difficult passage, 1 Peter iii. 18 ff., cannot possibly mean what Dr. Radau asserts it to signify. He holds that it was immediately *after* the Resurrection that Christ preached to the spirits in prison, and that the object of the announcement was to proclaim the doom of the disobedient. But why so? Merely because Marduk, the sun-god, after lying in the grave for the three double months of winter, was said to enter in solemn procession "the holy hill," within the Ubshugina, and "determine the fates of mankind."

It seems to us that Dr. Radau, although a very eminent Assyriologist, is not really conversant with either New Testament thought or criticism, and that the excellent work he can accomplish in regard to Babylonian texts may be marred by fantastic theories in regard to Christianity. How little he is *au courant* with modern criticism will be seen in the fact that in two places he attributes the really great article on "Eschatology" in the *Encyclopædia Biblica* to Professor Cheyne, and does not know that the initials "R.H.C." are those of our Irish scholar, Dr. Charles!

L. A. P.

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Edited by James Hastings, D.D., with the co-operation of John A. Selbie, D.D., and with the assistance of John C. Lambert, D.D., and of Shailer Mathews, D.D. One volume. (T. and T. Clark.) 20s. net.

It was inevitable that Dr. Hastings, the maker of dictionaries, should try to "bring the contents of the Bible, in accordance with present scholarship, within reach of those who have not the means to buy or the knowledge to use the Dictionary in five volumes." And the present noble volume of 992 pages shows how well he has succeeded. Not only will it be valued by those for whom it is primarily intended, but probably many others, who wish to have the necessary facts given in brief compass, will often refer to its pages. Hebrew and Greek words are transliterated for the benefit of those unacquainted with these languages ; even the shortest articles are carefully done ; and at the same time the more important subjects are treated at considerable length. Thus

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two articles dealing with our Lord ("Jesus Christ," by Prof. W. P. Paterson, and "Person of Christ," by Prof. H. R. Mackintosh) occupy between them 35 pages. Next in point of length come "Israel" (24 pp.), "Text of the New Testament" (12½ pp.), and "Paul the Apostle" (11½ pp.). Space is saved by the omission of an index of texts, and of "literature" which is only found in a few cases. On the other hand there is a useful introduction on the pronunciation of Scripture names, and the Apocrypha is included as well as the Canonical Scriptures. It is a new and independent work, and with very few exceptions the articles have been given to new writers. There are in all 105 contributors; about 20 of these are American, and one is a lady, Miss Ethel G. Romanes, who writes well on "Child, Children, and Family."

Subjects connected with the land of Palestine were chiefly assigned to Dr. Masterson of Jerusalem, and Mr. Macalister of the Palestine Exploration Fund, whose illuminating book, *Bible Sidelights from the Mound of Gezer*, is frequently quoted by other writers. Continental scholarship is represented by Professor Nöldeke, and Professor Deissmann, who has an important article on "Papyri and Ostraca." The articles on "English Versions," "Greek Versions," "Text of New Testament," and "Vulgate," were most suitably allotted to Dr. Kenyon, and will be found clear and comprehensive. Rev. C. H. W. Johns treats of "Assyria and Babylonia," in a long article which is brought up to date by an additional note at the end of the volume.

Dr. Hastings says in the preface that "there are many reasons why a dictionary of the Bible should not take up an extreme position on either side." Many will regret, however, that the tendency in the Old Testament articles is so often to follow the lines of what is popularly called "Higher Criticism." For example, Professor A. R. S. Kennedy (who wrote on "Tabernacle" in Hastings's *Dictionary of the Bible*, as well as in the present volume) holds that the picture of the tabernacle and its worship in the Pentateuch is "irreconcilable with the historical development of religion and the cultus in Israel." The growth of many "traditions" is explained by the "aetiological" interest of the Hebrew writer—the tendency to create idealized situations in a remote past for the purpose of explaining facts or institutions whose origin is forgotten (p. 263). The story of Gen. xviii., xix., grew up to account for the Dead Sea (p. 394, but see article "Plain, Cities of the"), and Gen. xxii. is designed to account for the fact that Israelites sacrificed a lamb instead of the first-born (p. 394). Similarly Num. xxi. 4-9 was probably to explain the existence of the brazen serpent which

Hezekiah afterwards destroyed (p. 661). One wonders whether it ever occurred to the fertile mind of Dr. Hastings to give double articles on some of the principal subjects. Professor Orr, for instance, would have written very differently on the Tabernacle or the Hexateuch. His articles, however, deal rather with a different class of subjects, such as "Mediator," "Atonement," "Reconciliation," "Redemption," and "Election."

Some of the more important New Testament articles have been done by the Bishop of Moray and Ross (the Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D.), such as "Gospels," the "Gospels according to SS. Matthew, Mark, and Luke"; "Acts"; "Paul the Apostle," and the "Epistle to the Galatians." The Johannine subjects ("John the Apostle," "Gospel," "Epistles," "Theology of St. John") are ably treated by Prof. W. T. Davison. The "Book of Revelation" was assigned to Dr. Shailer Mathews, whose opinion is that criticism has reached an *impasse* as to its authorship. The articles, "Ascension," "Church," "Eucharist," and "Holy Spirit," are from the pen of Rev. J. G. Simpson: he holds that Judas was present at the institution of the Lord's Supper. Dr. Griffith Thomas's subjects include "Gnosis," "Revelation," "Trinity," and "2 Corinthians"; in the last he gives his opinion against the suggested division of 2 Cor. into two letters. And Prof. J. H. Moulton clearly shows how the standard of scholarship as to "Language of New Testament" has altered since the article in Hastings's *Dictionary of the Bible* was written.

Irish scholarship is worthily represented by three clergymen of the Church of Ireland who were also among the Irish contributors to the *Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels*. I have noticed sixteen articles by Canon Grierson, many of them concise biographical notes; in that on "Mary" he draws attention to the significant fact that our Lord does not address her by the title "mother." He has also useful summaries of the "Epistles to Timothy and Titus." Canon Willis (whom we congratulate heartily on his new honour) has at least fourteen articles, some being of considerable length, such as "Resurrection," "Sin," and the "Epistle to the Hebrews." He has the gift of clearly and forcibly expressing his views on the subjects under discussion. Perhaps he goes a little too far when he writes that "Samuel is said to have been counselled by God to deceive Saul" (p. 545). The other Irish writer is Rev. F. R. M. Hitchcock, from whom, however, we have only noticed one article—"Excommunication."

Space only permits of a few further criticisms. A wrong reference will be found on page 886, where Hastings's

Dictionary of the Bible, vol. iv., p. 563 should read p. 659. Dr. Oesterley does not mention his authority for the statement that Esther was one of Vashti's maidens (p. 240). The statement that "with this dread sentence (2 Kings v. 20 ff.) Gehazi is ushered off the stage of sacred history, never to reappear" (p. 285) takes no account of 2 Kings viii. 4, 5. And the words on p. 131, "Such a conjunction of well-doing with idolatry is incredible to the Chronicler, so he says the high places *were* abolished" (by Asa and Jehoshaphat) ignore 2 Chron. xv. 17 and xx. 33 which agree with the account in 1 Kings.

W. H. D.

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. By Adolf Harnack.
Translated by J. R. Wilkinson. Crown Theological
Library. (Williams and Norgate.) 5s.

Readers of Mr. Wilkinson's translation of Professor Harnack's *Lucas der Arzt*, noticed in these pages nearly two years ago, will turn to this new volume of the Crown Theological Library with much expectation, and they will not be disappointed. The scope of the work is thus defined by the author :—

"In the first volume of this series, entitled *Luke the Physician*, I have tried in the first place to prove the identity of the author of the 'we-sections' with St. Luke, and to refute . . . objections . . . by assiduous attention to, and exhibition of facts and observations that confirm one another. In the following pages I continue these investigations in order to arrive at a more assured judgement as to how far the book is homogeneous, as to its sources, and its degree of trustworthiness, and by this means to prove afresh the identity of the author of the 'we-sections' with the author of the whole work" (p. xlii.).

The book is therefore of the nature of an appendix to its companion volume. This fact, we must at once say, deprives it of some of the interest which *Luke the Physician* possesses, even for the general reader. In the earlier work it was possible to state a definite thesis and to marshal the arguments by which it is supported in orderly array. That is not so easily done in the case of a series of supplementary notes. The result is a certain unevenness, and want of continuity. There is not here the steady march towards a fixed goal which fascinated the reader of *Luke the Physician*.

After the Introduction, which is one of the most valuable sections of the book, come two chapters headed respectively "The Chronological Data," and "Lands, Nations, Cities, and Houses." For the reason just mentioned, these cannot