

most pleasing. The pictures vary greatly in merit, to be sure, but the great variety illustrate well the point of view of different ages and different nations. There is indeed a sense of failure in it all, but not wholly. Each artist has aimed at the best in man and has not always failed in all points. Some, in fact, are marvels of beauty and poetic truth though all must miss much the glory of the Son of Man.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Cities of St. Paul. Their influence on His life and thought.

By Sir W. M. Ramsay, Kt., Hon. D. C. L., Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York; Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1908. Pages 452.

Sir William Ramsay continues to throw light on the life of Paul. He apologizes indeed at the end of the volume and says that some men spend their time reading the many books about Paul and then adding more without much study of Paul himself. There is too much truth in that criticism. But certainly no one can lay it to the charge of Dr. Ramsay who, more than any man of our time, has made his Pauline studies first hand. He has been on the field and made prolonged and renewed researches concerning the field of Paul's work. He has come to the life of Paul from a fresh angle and with an open mind. I am glad to say that no living man has taught me so much about Paul as Sir William Ramsay.

This volume is not mere geography, though geography is not to be despised. Far from it. Few subjects are so illuminating, and Dr. Ramsay is the master of modern men in his knowledge of the geography of Asia Minor. This volume has some 63 pictures, cuts and maps that throw light on various aspects of the subject. I say it is not mere geography, but historical geography and philosophical history. Part I is a bold and strong presentation of Paulinism in the Roman World, while Part II discusses St. Paul in the Roman World. Dr. Ramsay knows that he will not be believed by all when he claims that Paul was a great philosopher whose philosophy gave a new turn to the current of Greek philosophy, but he makes a strong case. I am glad to note how strongly Dr. Ramsay insists on

the Hellenic side of Paul's life. We must add that to the Hebraic and the Christian sides if we are to understand the fulness of Paul's strength. Paul in the opinion of Dr. Ramsay has not yet been appraised for his full worth.

Indeed Dr. Ramsay predicts that the whole of imperial Roman history must be rewritten in the light of the struggle between the church and the empire, not as an incident, but as the main thing in the life of the empire. That conflict settled the destiny of both church and empire. The compromise under Constantine wiped out the empire and obscured Paulinism till the Reformation under Luther. But it is hardly possible to give one a full idea of the strength of this book. The present volume deals only with the cities of Asia Minor, Tarsus, Antioch in Pisidia, Iconium, Derbe, Lystra. The author passes by Antioch in Syria and Jerusalem and the cities of the Aegean. He promises another volume on the Aegean cities. Why not one on Antioch in Syria and Jerusalem in their relation to Paul?

A. T. ROBERTSON.

III. CHURCH HISTORY.

History of the Christian Church. By Philip Schaff.

Vol. V, Part I—The Middle Ages from Gregory VII, 1049, to Boniface VIII, 1294.

By David S. Schaff, D.D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907. Price \$3.25. Pages 910.

It is generally conceded that Dr. Philip Schaff was our greatest church historian. Naturally it has been a matter of keen regret that he did not live to finish the great work on church history which he had projected and was so nobly prosecuting when death overtook him. In his son, the Rev. David S. Schaff, he has a worthy successor who has undertaken to complete his father's work, at least in so far as the Mediaeval Age is concerned. This will make the entire work complete through the German and Swiss Reformations. Contrary to the plans of his father the author is devoting two stout volumes