

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

to the Middle Ages from 1049 to 1517. This is at once a recognition of the enormous amount of work that has been done in recent years on this period and a testimony to the increasing conception of the importance of the period. This amount of space is in fact necessary to the attainment of an adequate treatment, such as the father had given of other periods in the earlier volumes.

The present volume covers the period from 1049 to 1294, the most brilliant and glorious period of papal history. It is the great period of Catholic revival, presenting many features of great interest for succeeding centuries. This period Dr. Schaff has treated with a fulness not before attempted in any general history in English. The fulness is not due to the multiplication of unimportant details, the temptation of every historian, but to the broad, adequate treatment of the important phases of the history. There is enough incident and detail to enliven the narrative, but the broad outlines and great currents of the history are of chief interest. The treatment is not strictly chronological. The salient and important features of the entire period are taken up one by one and given a treatment that leaves little to be desired. Some conception of the character and scope can be gathered from the following distribution of space: The volume opens with a discussion of the popes of the period, what might be called the outward political history of the church, covering 210 pages; then follows 97 pages on the Crusades, 119 pages on Monasticism in this its flourishing period, 17 pages on missions, 13 pages on the treatment and sufferings of the Jews, 76 pages on the dissenters of the period, Albigenses, Waldenses, etc., with the establishment of the Inquisition and the efforts at their suppression; 53 pages on schools and cathedrals, 177 pages on the various phases of Catholic theology, including mysticism, scholasticism, the sacramental system, indulgences, sin and grace, the future state, etc.; 66 pages on the hierarchy, including such sub-topics as canon law, the Pope and the Curia, the Councils, the clergy in England; the remainder of the volume is devoted to worship, including such subjects as the worship of Mary, preaching, sacred poetry, demonology and popular

superstitions. The whole is provided with a fairly complete index and table of contents.

This distribution of topics and space indicates the comprehensiveness and adequateness of the plan. The quality of the work is in all respects equal to the plan. The author has acquired a mastery of his theme from a thorough study of the sources as well as diligent use of the latest investigations of other competent scholars. He never allows himself to be swamped by details on the one hand, nor does he permit himself to present only the dry bones of outline on the other. He holds himself to the important, the significant, the elevated. The treatment is vital, genetic, causal; the narrative permits the reader to see living men and women bending at their tasks, laboring at their problems, battling with the adverse forces of the world of sin. He shows many of the best qualities of his great father. He is equally master of his subject, his style is equally interesting, his material is in better proportion; he is perhaps not so profoundly religious in his treatment as was his father, at least there are not so many digressions intended for edification; nor does he stop to draw the great parallels which are an interesting characteristic of his father's style. On the whole we may say that the volume is entirely worthy of its place in the midst of the great work projected but not completed by his father. It is in harmony with the very best historical work of America and Europe, and is welcomed by the reviewer with unalloyed pleasure. It is to be hoped that Dr. Schaff will not only complete the other volume on the Middle Ages, but also continue the whole on the same comprehensive plan down to the present time, or at least finish the Reformation era.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

Virginia Presbyterianism and Religious Liberty, Colonial and Revolutionary Times.

By Thos. Cary Johnson, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va. Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va., 1907. Pages 128.

The struggle for religious liberty in the United States is of perennial interest. Virginia furnished the most spectacular features of that great effort, in which the Presbyterians took an honorable part. They were especially efficient in the