

standpoint, but a somewhat cursory examination leaves the impression that all of them possess decided interest and value as a popular presentation of the lives of some of God's great men. The volume on Calvin deals only with the disciplinary and administrative side of his work, almost entirely omitting his great contribution to the history of theology. It must be said, however, that the statesmanship side of Calvin's career is well handled. The volume on Luther is excellent, treating the subject under the three general heads, "The Making of the Leader," "Pulling Down the Old" and "Building Up the New." The author is himself a German by birth and cherishes an enthusiasm for Luther and an insight into his aims, ideals, difficulties and achievements that is difficult, if not impossible, for a foreigner. This fact has enabled him to write a very interesting and instructive popular life of Luther. The volume on Wycliffe is valuable not only for the life of the man, but also for the vivid picture of England in the later Middle Ages. Other important volumes are those on Augustine, Savonarola and Huss, but there is no space to notice these and the others in detail. Pastors will find this a valuable and helpful series of biographies.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

VI. PALESTINE GEOGRAPHY.

JERUSALEM: The Topography, Economics and History from the Earliest Times to A. D. 70.

By George Adam Smith, author of "Historical Geography of the Holy Land," etc. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York, 1908. Two vols., royal octavo. Price \$7.50 net.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

By Selah Merrill, for sixteen years American Consul at Jerusalem. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, 1908. Pages 419. Price \$6.00 net.

JERUSALEM IN BIBLE TIMES.

By Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D., Director of American School of Oriental Study of Research in Palestine, 1903-04. The University of Chicago Press, 1908. Pages 167. Price \$1.09 net, postpaid.

These books mark a new epoch in research and book production on the great subject with which they deal. Let us consider

them in the order of their appearance and importance. Among English writers who deal with this order of subjects George Adam Smith is easily first. No other has so luminously and convincingly exhibited the interdependence of Palestinian history and Syrian geography as he has in his world-famous work, "The Historical Geography of the Holy Land," now in its thirteenth edition. Indeed, as a critic of criticism, as a synoptist of the historians, as a summarist of the works of geographers, and as a literary exponent of the comparative opinions of the leading explorers among mounds, tombs, foundations, rocks, walls, and monuments, it has well been said, this Scottish preacher and professor is without a peer, and is exercising immense and valuable influence over the student mind of the age. This monumental work will cause him to stand in relation to the Holy City as Belzoni does to the Pyramids, Layard to Nineveh, Flinders Petrie to Sinai, and Sayce to Hittite Land. It will take a high and permanent place in that vast literature which constitutes Palestinian bibliography. At one and the same time he stimulates and gratifies by his graphic style, and begets and sustains confidence by his ample learning and his critical caution. He has never been accused of erring on the side of critical conversatism; his articles in the *Encyclopaedia Biblica* have been cited as favorable to the radical side. The equilibrium of judgment exhibited throughout these volumes, therefore, will all the more favorably impress the serious student. Certainly he becomes here one of the safest guides in a region that bristles with controversial problems—the topography of Jerusalem. Where he feels called upon to make a decision or expound an opinion, he never fails to support his plea with all the power which exact scholarship gives him. To this reviewer no part of the work has proved more attractive than the introductory section entitled, "The Essential City." Nowhere else do his powers of condensation and vivid word-painting show themselves more strikingly. A splendid example of his power of description and interpretation is seen when he paints the varying views of the city as seen from hillside and housetop by starlight, by moonlight, and by the light of breaking day. We

are impressed not only with the beauty of the author's style, but also with his originality. He breaks fresh ground in an elaborate delineation of ancient Jerusalem in relation to industry, trade, commerce and natural resources. He makes the city and its environment live before us, teeming with a strenuous population, whose economic conditions we are made to realize as under the spell of a magician. Dr. Smith takes up the debated points of topography in such a way that the reader feels that each one is treated exhaustively. If he is not convinced in every case that the author is right, he is sure that he has a reason for the faith that is in him. For instance, he seeks to settle the question of the identification of the situation of Zion. He finally arrives at the decision that Zion was located, not as tradition so long had it, on the western hill, but on the eastern. Equally important, if not so conclusive, is the consideration devoted to the site of the City of David. Though admitting some uncertainty here, he is quite disposed to locate the City of David also on the eastern hill, to the south of the Temple Mount, just above Gihon. As to the temple area, while perplexed like others by certain discrepancies between Josephus and the Bible, he is convinced that the rock *Es-Sakra*, under the dome of the Mosque of Omar, marks the site of the ancient altar of burnt offering.

His caution comes out strongly in the discussion of the ancient walls. His conclusion in one respect will disappoint many. "We do not know," he says, "how the second wall ran from the first to the Tyropœon; we do not know whether it ran inside or outside the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher." Our appetite is both whetted and disappointed to find Dr. Smith ending his labors in this field abruptly with the Jerusalem of the Gospels. He leads one up to within four decades of the great tragedy, the destruction of the city, so lamentingly predicted by Jesus, but here he halts. Surely it will be the devout wish of the student world that Dr. Smith resume his work here so as to depict with equal fidelity and graphic power the fortunes of the Holy City during the Christian era.

Dr. Smith's second volume is entirely historical—a history of Jerusalem from the earliest times down to its destruction by

Titus. He illustrates here splendidly what true history is; he essays to give the philosophy of the history of the chosen people. It is hardly too much to say that this is one of the most complete and satisfying critical histories of the Kingdom of Judah that has ever been written. The chapter entitled, "The Ideal City and the Real" affords an excellent sample of his treatment. Here an attempt is made to realize the point of view of the prophets after the exile—to show how the prophetic pictures with regard to the city are double and contradictory, and this dualism is accounted for after a manner which every preacher will do well to study. Especially suggestive, too, are the dissertations, filling nearly eight chapters, on "The Jew and the Greek"—a veritable gold mine to the preacher. Not the preacher only, but the student of politics and society as well may find much to stimulate and repay special study in what Dr. Smith has given us in his treatment of the democratic element in the Jewish community. The concluding chapters on Jerusalem in the time of Christ are of kindling interest, from both the literary and the historical point of view. Here the author surpasses himself in the vividness and beauty of his word-pictures. Everywhere he shows himself master of the literature of the subject, ancient and modern, and handles his ample and multiform material with the soundness of scholarship and the keenness of critical judgment for which his earlier writings have made him famous.

Dr. Selah Merrill, the author of the second book of this series, widely known as author of "Explorations East of the Jordan," "Galilee in the Time of Christ," etc., American Consul in Jerusalem, and representative of the American Palestine Exploration Society, will henceforth enjoy as his chief distinction the honor of being author of this scholarly and comprehensive work on Ancient Jerusalem. In many respects it is worthy to be put along side of the works of Burckhardt, Stanley, Barclay, Thomson, Porter, Ritter, Conder and George Adam Smith. Taking 70 A. D., the year of the Siege of Titus, as a starting point, and Josephus as chief guide, he has searched the ruins and excavated the grounds so as to lay before us here as the result of over

thirty-five years of exploration and study about all that may be known about the site and arrangement of the Ancient City. His collection of Palestinian coins, utensils, birds, mammals, etc., is exceptionally rich. He supplements George Adam Smith at many points. For instance he claims to have discovered and excavated the Second Wall, and to have shown that it was outside of this that Christ was crucified. He omits, what fortunately the other two authors supply, bibliographical details. He claims, however, to have carefully examined everything of real value in the literature of the subject, and to have maintained close and helpful relations with excavators and engineers whose labors have added materially to our knowledge of Ancient Jerusalem. It is not the most hopeful sign to find a writer avowing that he has done everything in his power to avoid giving offense to the reader (bibliographical details are omitted because they would necessitate the expression of opinions—not always a pleasant task), but it is reassuring to find he has done everything to insure accuracy of statement and detail. Surely he has given us additional reason to be thankful for what has been accomplished in the "recovery of Jerusalem," that so much progress has been made in the solution of problems that once seemed to baffle the insight and skill of scholars and archæologists. We reserve for a future article the comparison of these masterpieces in detail.

The admirable handbook, "Jerusalem in Bible Times," by Dr. Lewis Bayles Paton, Professor of Old Testament Exegesis and Criticism in Hartford Theological Seminary, is a capital supplement to these very elaborate and costly books—bringing the assured results of the latest archæological researches in easy reach of the ordinary student or tourist. Of this, too, more at another time.

GEORGE B. EAGER.

DIS AUSGRABUNGEN IN PALAESTINA UND DAS ALTE TESTAMENT.

Von Professor Lic. Dr. Hugo Gressman. J. C. B. Mohr, Tuebingen, 1908. Pages 48. Price in paper, 70 pfgs.; bound, 1 m.

A very interesting and informing pamphlet. Full account of the discoveries of tablets and other ancient inscriptions brought to light in recent years in Palestine. J. R. SAMPEY.