Irish Church Quarterly

Armagh Clergy and Parishes by James B. Leslie

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The Irish Church Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 19 (Jul., 1912), pp. 258-259

Published by: [Irish Church Quarterly](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30067735>

Accessed: 17/06/2014 13:48

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the strongest proof of man's immortality, and the question is pertinent enough—"What should our attitude as orthodox Christians be towards Psychical Research?"

It is not too much to say that the chapters are packed with thought—most clearly and temperately expressed. Take the first three chapters, and you find an admirable pattern of how to put before a cultured congregation *in petto* the principal facts established by research into the vast subject of Gentile and Jewish beliefs regarding a Future Life—especially interesting are the remarks and quotations as to the real meaning of Nirvana. (By the bye should not Buddha be Buddh?) The question, "Is endless existence desirable?" is dealt with in chapter 6, and interesting sidelights are thrown on the subject from Early Fathers to Modern Poets, and Mr. Robertson goes on to place before us in chapter 7, St. John's conception of Eternal Life, in its three elements of Ethical, Metaphysical, and Eschatological. Indeed this is a most important chapter, and the book would be well worth reading if only for the very useful disquisition here on the meaning of *αἰώνιος*. In the same succinct manner the conception of Eternal Life in the writings of the Synoptists, and St. Paul is dealt with in the following chapter. The reader would do well to note in chapter 9 the remarks on the "Empty Grave," and also towards the end, the instructive disquisition on St. Paul's Idea of Death.

When this book is reprinted, Mr. Robertson should add an index of subjects and texts treated, "summ'd up and closed in little." As Carlyle said, every book, big or little, should have an index.

A. W. B. M.

ARMAGH CLERGY AND PARISHES. By the Rev. James B. Leslie, M.A., Rector of Kilsaran. (Tempest.) 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Leslie deserves hearty congratulations for the handsome volume that he has produced as the result of a labour of love extending over many years. His investigations have been very thorough, no possible source having being left unsearched. The lengthy list of authorities consulted, both manuscript and printed, extends over nearly eight pages, and evinces the pains that have been taken by the author. He is more fortunate, too, than many of his fellow-workers in having such a splendid series of pre-Reformation Diocesan Registers to make use of.

We would like, first of all, to indicate briefly the plan of the volume. It commences with a list of Primates, from St. Patrick to the Most Rev. Dr. Crozier. Then follows an account of the Capitular Body, together with the Vicars Choral. The bulk of the book is occupied by the parishes, which are taken in alphabetical order (a very convenient method), and lists of Rectors, Vicars, and Curates are given for each, a biographical sketch

of each man being drawn up wherever possible. Notes on the church and parish, drawn from many sources (in most instances unpublished) are appended in each case, and afford valuable and interesting information. The appendix by Mr. J. R. Garstin contains an account of the Public Library and Observatory at Armagh, both of which were established by Primate Robinson.

Some points in this excellent book may be touched on. Terence Daniel, who was Dean of Armagh in the 16th century, and who very nearly became Primate, affords an example of a dignitary performing important functions under both Mary and Elizabeth. Many of the parishes had clerical Rectors and Vicars, this being rather the exception in the south, where so many rectories were inappropriate in monastic establishments. Some idea of the fullness of this work may be gathered from the fact that the matter dealing with St. Peter's, Drogheda, extends over fifteen pages, being indeed a concise history of the parish from the 13th century. In conclusion, we are glad to see that Mr. Leslie has included in his lists the names of the different "Ministers of the Gospel" established under the Commonwealth; their names are always worthy of inclusion, as they frequently held livings after the Restoration, having then, or previously, entered into Holy Orders. St. J. D. S.

THE RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF ST. PAUL. By Percy Gardner, Litt.D. Crown Theological Series. (Williams and Norgate.) 5s. net.

Whatever may be our attitude to the forces which modern historical criticism brings to bear upon the New Testament, we cannot afford to ignore the study of those contemporary thoughts and beliefs in the midst of which the Christian religion arose and developed. Palestinian, Hellenistic, and ethnic conceptions of life must be treated as factors determining the intellectual and spiritual outlook of its writers and teachers. This is, of course, especially true of the great and versatile Apostle of the Gentiles. Dr. Gardner's extremely useful and informing book deals, in eleven chapters, with the various problems which confront the student of St. Paul's Epistles. Those who are acquainted with the author's point of view in his *Exploratio Evangelica*, will not be surprised that he does not assign a high value to the Lucan report of the Apostle's speeches in the Acts, except as the interpretation, by a highly trained and cultivated writer, of the occasion and the character of his hero. It seems a pity that a thinker so sane and independent as Dr. Gardner undoubtedly is, should commit himself to the bald assertion that St. Luke seizes these opportunities to give us "not indeed what was uttered, but what ought to have been uttered." That there is some truth in this contention we are