

conquest of the world. To reduce that resurrection and the attendant appearances to the level of the modern phenomena of spiritualism is absurd. Pike's Peak might as well have been raised to its commanding elevation by the explosion of a soda fountain.

In conclusion, it may be said that what we have in this volume is a very painstaking and in some ways a quite able effort to analyze the contents of religious experience from the point of view of religious psychology and scientific method. The effort is very praiseworthy and credible in its motive and aim. So also would it be in its results if the entire process had not been rendered unreliable by unscientific and untenable presuppositions as to the synoptic gospels and the person of Jesus. The actual result is not the religion of the New Testament but natural religion with a New Testament coloring. So long as science and criticism combine with Christian experience to justify us in retaining the New Testament records substantially as they stand, we shall surely retain them. And until the new method now becoming old and scholastic can make out a better case for itself it will retain its hold only upon the scholastic party in which it has found popularity and in which a preconception of the structure of the universe dominates all thinking as to God, personality and religion.

E. Y. MULLINS.

II. NEW TESTAMENT.

A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research. By A. T. Robertson, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Hodder & Stoughton, New York, 1919; Geo. H. Doran Company. 1540 pp. \$7.50 net.

Just as certainly as Winer's "Neutestamentliches Sprachidiom" marked a new epoch in New Testament grammatical study, so surely does Dr. Robertson's "Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research" mark a new epoch in the application of scientific principles of language to the Greek New Testament.

There are literally hundreds of books devoted to the study and teaching of the Greek language, and it would seem that there should be no difficulty in finding good guides. But most of the grammars with which we are familiar give the "attic as the only real Greek", because the authors for lack of proper scientific knowledge of the language were not aware that "the Greek language and literature is one organic, coherent whole", or for lack of courage balked at a radical departure from that well-fixed method of language study which was in existence before modern scientific principles were even

dreamed of and which they have taken as a model. That ancient method has held on with wonderful tenacity.

With the use of these books the teaching of Greek grammar in our schools has undoubtedly been very much misdirected. Most of our teachers have feared or have been too reactionary to discard the old method, the power of custom and time has been too strong, and in the matter of grammar we have been the slaves of the ancient world.

It is not strange, then, that the Greek of the New Testament has been until recently considered as something apart, a language by itself, and unworthy Greek. Dr. Robertson concisely sets forth the true position: "The New Testament Greek is now seen to be not an abnormal excrescence, but a natural development in the Greek language; to be, in fact, a not unworthy part of the great stream of the mighty tongue. It was not outside of the world-language, but in the very heart of it and influenced considerably the future of the Greek tongue."

Dr. Robertson's Grammar is not intended for readers who are complete strangers to the Greek language. It assumes a fair working knowledge of the language. Consequently, the many paradigms are not given which are customarily found in ordinary grammars and which, should they have been contained in this work, would in view of the size of the volume have simply taken up valuable space. The purpose and monumental character of the book necessarily prohibited the inclusion of the paradigms. There has been room, then, for the adequate presentation of rich material which otherwise would have been excluded. The book is wonderfully and constantly true to its purpose. In the preface the author says: "The present volume is designed for advanced students in theological schools, for the use of teachers, for scholarly pastors who wish a comprehensive grammar of the Greek New Testament on the desk for constant use, for all who make a thorough study of the New Testament, or who are interested in the study of language and for libraries."

The purpose of this grammar is not that of the author's Short Grammar, which is now in its fifth edition. That book has its own place and peculiar mission to perform "and is now in use in various modern languages of America and Europe".

That a volume of its nature and magnitude (1540 pages) during these days of storm and stress is so soon in its third edition is indicative of the position which this great grammar commands.

Several important features give this edition unique value to teacher, student and scholarly pastor. The exhaustive table of contents in forty pages renders immediately available the desired information on any point—the separate elements are at the inquirer's

command. One could hardly get along without it. In fact, it is a prime necessity for a volume of its nature and size. The index of Greek words has been made full. There is not an important word in the New Testament to which reference is not made. The index of quotations has been corrected and completed. Reference to detailed discussion is made practically to every verse in the New Testament and to some verses as many as twenty times. What a wealth of exegetical material! Then there are thousands of references, to the Septuagint, to ancient and contemporary Greek writers, to the papyri and ostraca, etc., the judicious use of which has caused light to appear where formerly darkness prevailed.

The addenda, with its fresh illustrations and discussions, make it the last word in the scientific treatment of the Greek New Testament.

No other grammar combines with high scholarship a greater degree of utility or gives more universal satisfaction to the inquiring student. A free and indiscriminate use of superlatives is characteristic of American writers generally; but it is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of this work, especially to English students. From a careful and minute study of the book, and from a comparison of it with other books on the same subject, the conclusion is that it is the best grammar of the Greek New Testament with which we are acquainted. It is a treasury of the results of exact scholarship. It is indispensable to an understanding of the Greek New Testament and will unquestionably maintain for decades to come its place as the standard grammar.

Dr. Robertson has put the scholarship of the world under a debt of gratitude to him for this great book.

The publishers acted wisely in printing it in a single volume. Works meant to be consulted often and contained in two or more volumes are troublesome and cause much loss of time.

The paper used in the third edition is superior to that of the other editions. The poor quality of the paper in the first and second editions was a mistake on the part of the publishers: The paper would not take writing in ink and was easily injured

W. HERSEY DAVIS.

Tractate Sanhedrin. Mishna and Tosefta. The Judicial Procedure of the Jews as Codified Toward the End of the Second Century A. D. Translated from the Hebrew with brief Annotations by Herbert Danby, M. A., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London; The Macmillan Co., New York. 148 pp. 6 shillings net.

Mr. Danby has rendered a good service for New Testament students by this piece of work. He has done his work well. One is