

of love in its behalf. The story is vividly told with a wealth of beautiful imagery and illustrations, serving to make real to the reader the times, scenes and people of those far-off days when this religion, destined to sweep the world, was at its beginning.

GEO. B. EAGER.

Religious Development between the Old and the New Testaments.
By R. H. Charles, D.Litt. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1914. 256 pp.
50c.

Dr. Charles has become the acknowledged master in the department of the apocalyptic literature of the Old and the New Testaments. He has here applied his knowledge to the interpretation of the theological development during the so-called Interbiblical Period. He finds it exceedingly fruitful and suggestive. Dr. Charles is a thorough disciple of Wellhausen and is disposed to discredit portions of the Old Testament and to magnify the value of the apocrypha and apocalypses. With this criticism in mind one will have to discount certain of his interpretations of a radical nature, but even so the book has a great deal of value and is very provocative of thought and often luminous in suggestion. The book belongs to the Home University Library which useful series is growing at a rapid rate.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Josephus. By Norman Bentwich, Author of *Philo-Judaeus of Alexandria*. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, 1914. 266 pp.

Mr. Bentwich has produced a book of real interest and value in which the chief matters of concern about Josephus are presented. He sketches the relations between the Jews and the Romans, the life of Josephus, the works of Josephus and his Apology for Judaism. The author is not particularly proud of Josephus because of his treachery in deserting the Jews for the Romans in the war with Rome. "Josephus hardly merits a place on his own account in a series of Jewish worthies, since

neither as man of action nor as man of letters did he deserve particularly well of his nation." Bentwich regrets also "that he did not seek to convey to his readers the fundamental spiritual conceptions of the Jews, which might have endowed his history with a unique distinction. His record of two thousand years of Israel's history gives but the shadow of the glory of his people." That is true, but the glory had come in another sense. And yet Josephus is an indispensable book for both Jew and Christian.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

An Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek. By H. B. Swete, D.D., Second Edition, Revised by R. R. Ottley, M.A. The University Press, Cambridge, England, 1914. 626 pp.

In a note to the writer Dr. Swete says that he is now eighty years old, but he is full of eagerness and zest for Biblical scholarship. However, he secured one of his disciples to revise this noble and useful volume. Mr. Ottley has sought to bring the book up to date and in line with the new knowledge of the *Kovij* from the papyri and the inscriptions. The grammars of the Septuagint by Helbing and Thackeray are used and referred to repeatedly. This is the best volume in existence for an introduction to the problems of the Septuagint. The student of the Old Testament and of the New Testament must know the Septuagint. Get this book and Swete's edition of the text and use them.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament Illustrated from the Papyri and Other Non-literary Sources. By James Hope Moulton, D.D., D.Theol., and George Milligan, D.D. Part I. Hodder & Stoughton, New York and London, 1914. 6s net.

We have it only in Part I, but it is a noble beginning and we hope the other parts will follow soon. As the title shows, the book is not a lexicon of the New Testament, but offers the new material for a lexicon. It can be used to supplement Thayer-Grimm and is, in fact, essential to bring that book up