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A table of contents for *The Churchman* can be found here:

https://biblicalstudies.org.uk/articles_churchman_os.php

greater than that which Christ promised to and petitioned for the twelve—that they should sit on thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel, and behold His glory (Matt. xix. 28; John xvii. 24). In a place beside the Lord Himself on His throne we have reached the climax, the apotheosis in a new sense, as has been said, of the victor.



Literary Notes.

BISHOP POTTER'S forthcoming book, "Bishops and Archbishops," the volume of recollections of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in America, will be found to be very interesting. In no sense, Bishop Potter writes in his preface, do the reminiscences "presume to be biographies. In no light can they be read as embodying the graver material of history. But they will furnish some of those sidelights by means of which individuality in human portraiture may be detected, and in the often lighter and more playful quality of which are recognised or recalled those more endearing characteristics which make men widely remembered and genuinely loved." The volume was suggested to Bishop Potter some three years ago while returning home from a dinner which the Hon. Whitelaw Reid had given, and the Bishop regretted that the reminiscences which had been exchanged that night—it was a dinner given on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue of General Sherman—of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and others would never be put on paper. But, Bishop Potter writes, "I had not gone a great way in this pharisaic judgment of my fellows, when I was seized with the memory of official relations of my own" with the House of Bishops, with which the author became connected at the end of 1886, when he was elected secretary.



Mr. George Wyndham, now that he no longer has the worries of an important office upon his shoulders, has had time to devote himself to the completion of his work, "Ronsard and La Pléiade." It opens with an essay of sixty pages on the famous sixteenth-century association of poets and scholars, who called themselves at first "La Brigade," and afterwards "La Pléiade," in imitation of poets at the Court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The confederacy consisted of Ronsard, Du Bellay, Dorat, De Baif, Estierme Jodelle, Pontus de Tyard, and Remy Belleau. To these must be added Olivier de Mogny and, later, many others to fill the places of the dead—Jean Passerat, Gilles Durant, and Philippe des Portes. The essay first deals with "The Age and the Men," then with the sources of their inspiration and the aim of their art, and concludes with an estimate of their achievement and influence. Mr. Wyndham's essay is followed by selections from the poetry of The Pléiade and their School, and this portion of the work

occupies about 120 pages, Ronsard, as the leader, naturally being most fully represented. The concluding portion of the book consists of some translations from the various poets in the original metres.



It is of interest to learn that there is a cheap edition of that volume on the teaching of Bishop Westcott by Mrs. Horace Porter, published last year by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., entitled "The Secret of a Great Influence." The new price is one shilling. The desire of all those who are interested is that its very cheapness will enable many readers, to whom the purchase of books is more often a luxury than aught else, to procure it, and so more fully achieve the author's purpose of opening up to a greater public "some of the treasures of stronger faith, and wider hope, and clearer vision which the Bishop's writings offer to those who will seek them there." Mrs. Porter points out that the circle of Bishop Westcott's readers is widening every day, and expresses her opinion that it will increase as time goes by, the more clearly it is recognised that the truths with which he deals are not for scholars and students only, but offer the most practical help in even the busiest lives. The ten chapters deal respectively with: Bishop Westcott's Life Work; His General Teaching; Foundation Truths; Bible Study; Church and Creed; Worship; Foreign Missions; Practical Problems; Thoughts on Many Subjects; and the Study of Bishop Westcott's Writings. These are followed by a chapter on his father's "Commentaries," by the Rev. Arthur Westcott, who compiled the "Life and Letters of Bishop Westcott."



The eastern coast of Italy is very little known to the English travelling public, and a volume entitled "The Shores of the Adriatic," written by Mr. F. Hamilton Jackson and published by Mr. Murray, will be sure to have a number of readers, especially as it will deal thoroughly with the architectural and the archæological side of the pilgrimage. The author also contributes many interesting drawings. There are many objects in this district full of interest and attraction, while the architecture to be met there will evoke the admiration of the traveller. There are also many good examples of excellent metal-work, and the ornament is often of the most beautiful description. Then, too, of course, on the coast the Lombard, Byzantine, and Saracen influences met and mingled, and both in its history and art, in the people themselves and their traditions and customs, the contest of the various elements may be traced.



Mr. Dent is publishing this autumn another fifty volumes in his wonderfully successful series of books, "Everyman's Library." The success of the scheme has exceeded the most sanguine of expectations, and if the huge orders have not actually been the cause, they, and the increased cost of maintenance, have caused him to make arrangements to move his large bindery business from City Road, E.C., to the Garden City at Letchworth. This is all the better for his employees. It was in the City Road that Mr. Dent had his early beginnings. But when the Macmillans left Bedford

Street, Covent Garden, for larger premises in St. Martin's Street, Pall Mall, Mr. Dent removed his publishing department into the Macmillans' old place, and left his bindery at City Road. In the new fifty of "Everyman's Library" there will be included Grote's "History of Greece" in several volumes. I do not know any other series of so popular and cheap a character which includes this work. It is doubtful if anyone else besides Mr. Dent would have been venturesome enough to put such titles in a series of cheap reprints, yet his decisions have been justified. Of the hundred volumes already published, some eight hundred thousand copies have been sold—an average of eight thousand copies each. One of the most successful items has been, I am pleased to note, the New Testament. More than ten thousand copies of the "Byzantine Empire" have been called for; while the demand for "Emerson's Essays," those wonderful "looks within," has been equally large.



A volume is to be published shortly, called "The Culture of the Soul among Western Nations," by P. Rámanáthan, K.C., C.M.G., Solicitor-General for Ceylon, which advances the view that the aim of all religion, and actual knowledge of God, is only to be obtained by the development of love in the soul. Mr. Rámanáthan further continues that the attainment of perfect love involves a full knowledge of God. The path, he adds, to this attainment lies in following a living teacher who has himself reached that perfection by the development of perfect love within himself. Throughout the early history of the Christian Church paramount importance was attached to the *oral* teaching and interpretations of the Scriptures by men of true spiritual discernment. That this view has always been accepted in the East, but has long since been lost sight of in the West, is the chief purpose of the book to show. In any case, however much one can find to criticise, the volume should prove a very interesting one, not only to the student of ethnic religions, but also to the general reader, and particularly to those who are interested in the propagation of the Gospel in foreign lands.



The Longmans are to send out some interesting volumes of biography this coming publishing season—a season, by the way, which promises to be a very busy one. They are to issue a two-volume life of the late Duke of Cambridge, chiefly based upon his correspondence, to be edited by Dr. Edgar Shephard; the "Correspondence of Two Brothers," edited by Lady Ramsden—the two brothers are Edward Adolphus, the eleventh Duke of Somerset, and Lord Webb Seymour; and "Letters Personal and Literary of Robert, Earl of Lytton," which Lady Betty Balfour is editing.



It was good news which "A Man of Kent" gave us the other day in the *British Weekly*, that Dr. R. W. Dale had left behind him a fairly large and exhaustive manuscript, entitled "History of Congregationalism," and that his son and biographer, the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, is busily engaged upon the task of seeing it through the press. It is anticipated that the work may be ready by the end of this year or the beginning of next.

That a large public of many creeds will become purchasers there is not the slightest doubt; and that, further, it will be read not only because of the valuable and interesting material it will contain, but also because of the able and attractive style of the late Dr. Dale, there is even still less doubt.



I suppose if any one were to ask for the names of the six most capable essayists or *littérateurs* of the present time, one would find in the first three the name of Mr. E. V. Lucas. So far he has not been represented in the ranks of fiction, but Messrs. Methuen are publishing a story from his pen which—the very title is a keynote to the author—"The Listener's Lure." That Mr. Lucas, like Mr. A. C. Benson, is a "literary-man" there is no gainsaying. Somehow Mr. Lucas suggests it in his very talk, his mien, his address, and in his script. His temperament is purely and solely literary; there is no room for aught else—that is the secret of his influence in literature. Moreover, the literary temperament does not oust the human; a point which the present writer would press home. The beginner always has his sympathy, and the style and charm of his writings procure for him the reader's sympathy in return a thousandfold. One could talk much about Mr. Lucas: of his epigrams and his quips, of his anthologies and his biographies, and of his love of Lamb. There is much to come from Mr. Lucas yet, for he is on the sunny side of forty. Mr. Lucas is also seeing through the press a volume of sketches which he has written, entitled "A Wanderer in London." It is a sentimental, observant, and critical journey through London by one who loves the London of the past, and appreciates the spirit of the present. There will be fifty-two illustrations, some of which will be in colour, by Mr. Nelson Dawson.



There is a series called "International Handbooks of the New Testament," edited by Dr. Orello Cone. So far two have been issued: "The Synoptic Gospels, together with a Chapter on Text Criticism of the New Testament," by George L. Cary; and "The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians, Thessalonians, Galatians, Romans, and Philipppians," by Dr. James Drummond, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford. "The Acts of the Apostles, Revelation, the Gospel of John, the Three Epistles of John," by the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Forbes, may be expected shortly. The author deals with the contents and structure of the Acts, their authorship and time, their sources, purpose, and history. There is to be still another volume, a fourth and final one, by the editor, Dr. Cone, on "The Epistles: Hebrews, Colossians, Ephesians, Philemon, 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus, 1 and 2 Peter, James, and Jude, together with a Sketch of the History of the Canon of the New Testament."



Signor Guido Biagi, the well-known librarian of the Royal Medicean Laurentian Library in Florence, and who was in England a little while ago, has written an introduction to "The Triumphs of Petrarch," which has been translated into English by Mr. Henry Boyd. The edition for this country

will be a very limited one, printed on Italian hand-made paper; ten copies will be printed on parchment. The type, which has been specially made for this volume, has been shaped after the letters used by the most accomplished scribes of the fifteenth century. The initials are executed in raised gold by Attilio Formilli, of Florence. There will be included in this magnificent work—which is, by the way, being published by Mr. Murray—six facsimiles in photogravure of sixteenth-century etchings of the “Triumphs.”



One of the most eagerly anticipated biographies of the autumn season is the “Life and Letters of Sir Leslie Stephen,” which Messrs. Duckworth are bringing out. It is being edited by Professor Maitland, who is, it will be recalled, Downing Professor of English Law at Cambridge. In this volume one ought to learn much about the history of the “Dictionary of National Biography.”



Another autumn book, which will be more than interesting, is Mr. Frederic Harrison’s “Memories and Thoughts, Stories of Books, Men, Places, and Art.”



Then, another biography likely to hold one’s attention until the last page is turned over, is “Life, Letters, and Art of Lord Leighton,” which Mrs. Russell Barrington is seeing through the press, and which, appropriately enough, Mr. George Allen, Ruskin’s publisher, will publish. Mrs. Barrington knew Lord Leighton for thirty years. All of his diaries and letters will be included; some of the latter will, of course, be intensely interesting. A number of the illustrations will be reproductions from the drawings and paintings of Lord Leighton. Mr. George Allen is also issuing “Lord Acton and his Circle: Letters to Various Correspondents,” edited by Abbot Gasquet; “Sir Thomas Lawrence’s Letterbag,” edited by G. Soames Layard; and “Olives: The Reminiscences of a President,” by the late Sir Wyke Bayliss.



Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood’s autobiography is promised shortly. It will be called “From Midshipman to Field-Marshal.” Surely a comprehensive and remarkable record! It is a good and a “selling” title. The volumes are bound to be packed full of incident. Sir Evelyn Wood has kept a diary for the past forty years: from this “commonplace” book, and from his letters to his mother, he has traced the story of his career, which will be read with avidity.



Last month was mentioned in these pages a new series, “The Golden Poets,” which Mr. Oliphant Smeaton was about to edit. I see he also has charge of yet another set of books about to be put upon the market, entitled the “Caxton Library of Modern Authors.” The style of the volumes will be a high order, and will even have a frontispiece of the

author, while Mr. Smeaton will contribute an introduction to each book. I suppose that some day, in the distant future, we may get that long-promised volume "The Satirists and Satires of the Reformation."



Mr. G. K. Chesterton has a volume on Dickens coming out. Mr. Chesterton holds the opinion that Dickens' influence represents the permanent and good elements in the English temper.



Mr. Herbert Paul has a volume of "Stray Leaves" on press. It is composed of dissertations upon George Eliot, Charles Lamb, and Bishop Stubbs among others.



The Clarendon Press are publishing shortly the literary remains of the late Professor York Powell, prefaced by a selection from his letters and a memoir.



Notices of Books.

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE I. TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 1714-1800. By the late Rev. Canon John H. Overton, D.D., and the Rev. Frederic Relton, A.K.C. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.* Price 7s. 6d.

This is the seventh volume of the "History of the English Church" edited by Dr. W. Hunt and the late Dean of Winchester. Canon Overton, who had undertaken to deal with the eighteenth century, died when he had only completed the rough draft, and the final form is therefore due to Mr. Relton. The general plan divides the century into four periods. The first extends from the accession of George I., 1714, to the beginning of the Evangelical revival in 1738, and includes the Bangorian controversy, the later stage of the Non-Juror controversy, the trial and banishment of Bishop Atterbury, and the greater part of the Trinitarian, Arian, and Deistic controversies. The second period, from 1738 to 1760, is concerned with the rise and progress of the Methodist movement, as to which it is noted that in 1760 the Sacraments began to be administered in Methodist chapels. The third period, 1760 to 1790, covers the first half of the long reign of George III., and deals very largely with the growing influence of the Evangelical party within the Church. In this division we have brought before us the names of well-known men who were, of course, not of that party, such as Johnson, Burke, Horne, Horsley, and Lowth. This section covers only ten or eleven years, and marks the end of the reign of lethargy and the beginning of the reign of energy. Canon Overton's method of writing history was that of dealing with the lives of men rather than of giving a consecutive narrative of events. This leads to a certain amount of repetition, but in the case of the eighteenth century the plan, on the whole, has distinct advantages. Mr. Relton speaks of the gradual change that has come