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Doctrinal Theology.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The second sacrament of the Christian church is the Lord's supper, *κυριακὸν δεῖπνον*.¹⁾ It has this in common with all other divine institutions that it is what the Lord God himself made it by the act of institution, nothing more, nothing less. It is not what the church, or the state, or any individual man would make it. It is not what St. Paul made it. Paul, where he is about to state the nature of this sacrament, expressly says: *I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you.*²⁾ Marriage as a divine institution is what God made it in Paradise and by his word, just as marriage as an institution of the State of Missouri is what the State of Missouri has made it, and marriage as a civil status in Nebraska is what that state has made it. A union of a man and a woman which, if contracted in Nebraska, would be marriage, may be non-marriage and incest in Missouri, and what may be marriage in this state may be incestuous and void before God. Thus, also, a ceremony established by a Zwinglian church is what that church has made it, and a rite of the Roman church is what that church has made it; and while they both may call their institutions sacraments, the one may be an empty shell and

1) 1 Cor. 11, 20.

2) 1 Cor. 11, 23.

Theological Review.

What think ye of Christ? *The answers of some eminent men gathered by William Dallmann. O. A. Faulborn. 609 First Ave. New York. 1901. Price, 5 cents.*

This is a booklet of 20 small pages; but it places upward of sixty eminent men of many and various stations in life in a line as witnesses to Christ and the Christian religion, most of them being quoted in their own words. The argument, *Have any of the rulers believed on him?*¹⁾ is in great favor to-day, and Pres. Dallmann furnishes an answer which should be placed into the hands of many who may be so unenlightened as to consider infidelity and enlightenment akin or identical.

A. G.

General Introduction to the Old Testament. The Text. *By W. H. Green, D.D. LL. D. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. XV and 181 pages. Price, \$1.50.*

The *Text of the Old Testament* is here considered under the following heads: Its external form. — The Semitic languages. — The Hebrew language. — Hebrew letters and vowels. — Hebrew manuscripts. — Versions. The Septuagint; the Targums, the Syriac Peschito; the Latin Vulgate; the Samaritan Pentateuch. — The history of the text. — The criticism of the text. — Like all the works of Dr. Green this book is made up of plain statements of facts by a scholar who has been called the Nestor of Old Testament critics and to the end of his days made a firm stand against the modern Ishmaelites in theology and their destructive Higher Criticism. The present volume deals with the methods of Higher Crit-

1) John 7, 48.

icism only in a passing way, where, in the chapter on Textual Criticism, the author says:

“But a style of criticism which is warped by naturalistic prepossessions, to which every prophetic disclosure of the future is an anachronism, and every miracle is a legendary exaggeration, and revelations of truth must be pared down to fit in with some scheme of progressive natural development, is in its principles and results antagonistic to the Bible, and necessarily leads to false conclusions corresponding to the false principles on which it is based. Such a method of treatment must as a matter of course issue in a denial of the genuineness of many of the books of Scripture. And the literary grounds which are marshalled in support of conclusions thus reached, do not alter, even though they may partially conceal, the animus of the whole proceeding.” P. 162.

There is one point we fail to find in this chapter, although it should have been mentioned in a general way or even exhibited in detail. It is the light thrown upon the Old Testament text by the New Testament, which, next to the best Hebrew manuscripts, is the most reliable witness for some of the readings of the Hebrew Bible. Altogether, the work is, also in other chapters, not very rich in minute detail. The author has evidently aimed at well selected exemplification rather than at exhaustive specification. In this way he has succeeded in giving much valuable information in a very readable book.

A. G.

