

Dr. Thayer had already disciplined and exhibited his skill by translating from the German the great works of Winer and Buttmann on New Testament Greek Grammar. He of course does not here content himself with rendering Grimm's Latin definitions into English, for, besides other considerations, a good many Greek words or uses of words can be more exactly paralleled in English than in Latin.

The additions consist in large measure of references to recent works in every department, including lexicons, grammars, and commentaries, Bible dictionaries, and articles in leading periodicals, and records of learned societies of Germany, England, and America. These references have been prepared with great labor, and, so far as we can judge, with wise discrimination. They will be of great use to students having access to large theological libraries, and many of them can be turned to account by the better furnished pastors. The views of the writers referred to are sometimes summarily stated, and it is often intimated that they do not agree with Grimm. One wishes that the substance of the corrective or additional matter from these authorities could have been more generally given, however briefly, for the sake of the numerous ministers who do not possess, or have not time to consult, the books to which reference is made. Yet it was probably seen that this would too greatly enlarge the work, and that it would be difficult to present opinions contrary to those of Grimm without frequently undertaking to decide between them, which would have produced confusion. Dr. Thayer has modestly shrunk from putting forward his own opinions, and even where he unquestionably dissents strongly from Grimm, he is usually content to say, "Others think," etc. It is certainly graceful to make a lexicon so far as possible impersonal, and many are very anxious to rely on such a work as an impartial authority. They know that a commentary gives only the views of its author; but they wish to think otherwise as to a grammar or lexicon of the original language. Yet, after all, no such work can free itself from the personal prepossessions of those who construct it. As Addison Alexander once casually said of Robinson, "a lexicon is only a commentary in alphabetical order." Dr. Thayer has recognized this fact in his preface, and in defining terms, or particular uses, concerning which there is a difference of doctrinal opinion, he has usually referred to leading treatises on both sides. His breadth of view and studious fairness are evident at all points. It is probably through inadvertence that he has sometimes failed to intimate dissent where Grimm, in dealing with a case of "discrepancy" between two Gospels, has remarked, as a matter of course, that one or the other is in error, without hinting at the possibility of reconciliation.

A notable and readily helpful class of additions consists in the discussion of groups of synonyms. Here the editor, of course, frequently draws upon Trench and the recent elaborate work of Schmidt; and he gives a number of choice bits from the commentaries of Bishop Lightfoot. His own statements are very discriminating and carefully guarded. The common vice of writers on synonyms in any language is that they make their distinctions sharper, and push them more consistently through the entire use, than facts will warrant. Grimm's etymologies were somewhat meagre, and occasionally quite erroneous, his talents or attainments not seeming to lie in that direction. Thayer has here also made valuable additions, with references to recent German works of great importance.

We observe fewer additions to the discussion of particles than to that of nouns and verbs. Grimm is especially full and complete in these

portions of his work, and here not so much has been added by recent specialists. It is not clear whether Dr. Thayer himself takes less interest in the study of particles than in other departments of lexicography.

Great pains have been taken to make use of the recent remarkable progress in Semitic studies, wherever light is thus thrown upon the use of words in the New Testament.

The appendix to the American work is a very important feature, both for advanced students and for beginners. The copious list of forms of verbs will not only help the tyro, but will relieve some good Greek scholars, when they first begin to read Westcott and Hort and are puzzled by unfamiliar inflectional forms or peculiarities of orthography. The other lists will furnish important help to advanced students, and are evidently the fruit of unstinted labor. They comprise (1) Greek words in the New Testament which are not found in general Greek use till after the time of Aristotle; (2) words borrowed from Hebrew, Latin, etc.; (3) words and significations found only in the New Testament; (4) words peculiar to individual New-Testament writers. Here careful attention has been given to differences of text, as found in leading critical editions.

The book is admirably printed. In a pretty careful examination, and some daily use, we have stumbled upon no error of the press; and the well-known difficulty of attaining accuracy in proof-reading is in such a work raised to the second power. Some junior students will probably wish the publishers had printed in closer lines and on thinner paper, so as to rival the German edition in cheapness; but the cost would not thus have been greatly diminished to them, and their eyesight will in all probability begin to fail before this excellent work is superseded.

Having referred at the outset to readers of the Greek Testament who are not ministers, it may be well that we should add a word concerning the present choice of editions. Such as prefer the *Textus Receptus* may get either Scrivener's Greek Testament, which gives the text of Stephens, and at the bottom of the page the principal differences of reading presented by several leading critical editions; or Scrivener's other edition, which attempts to give the precise Greek text followed by King James's translators, and indicates the departures from this made by the recent Anglo-American revision. Those who sympathize with progress in this respect will, in our judgment, make a great mistake if they choose any edition of Tischendorf, whose apparatus of text-criticism is unrivalled, but whose unsound and vacillating judgment has led to the production of a text that is highly inconsistent and in every way unsatisfactory. It is far better to take Westcott and Hort, whose text alone may now be had in very cheap editions. Some of their particular decisions will doubtless be corrected by future progress, but the work is constructed on a scientific method, and as a whole is very good. It is pleasant to observe that the text offered by the most progressive and fearless criticism leaves the doctrinal, ecclesiastical, and ethical teachings of the New Testament substantially unaltered. Some readers might prefer Palmer's Greek Testament, which presents the text followed in the recent revision; this text, we think, is nearly always right in so far as it departs from the *Textus Receptus*, but ought to go further still.

*Modern Idols. Studies in Biography and Criticism.* By William Henry Thorne. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1887.

MR. THORNE is a very honest critic. He has told his readers just what he thinks about Arnold,

Browning, Ole Bull, Burns, Carlyle, George Eliot, and George Sand; and the virtue of frankness in this case involved, one would think, that of courage. He is a man interested in poetry, but not in Arnold's—whose career therein he thus summarizes from start to finish: "Like most English schoolboys of refined feelings and lofty aspirations, he began early to scribble verses, and the fact that in his twenty-first year he won the Newdigate prize for his poem on Cromwell led him to waste a great many of his earlier years in writing what is called poetry. . . . It is perfectly useless for his over zealous admirers to laud the work which, as poetry, is destined to be very short-lived." It is not the truth but the courage of this view which is worth remarking. We cannot resist the temptation to continue the quotation in order that Mr. Thorne may stand exactly on the merits of his own words. He goes on: "Mr. Arnold's own definition of poetry is, that it deals with and describes actions; the greater and nobler the actions, so much better the texts of the poems. If Shakespeare, or Goethe, or Tennyson, had defined poetry, any one of them would have said that it had to do with impulses, feelings, spirituality, angels' and demons' wings, and such voices of nature as are heard by poets alone." The fine audacity with which he here contradicts a greater than Arnold is perhaps less striking than the happy self-confidence with which he informs us what "any one of them" would have replied if he were respectfully interrogated. Pray, did Shakspeare and Goethe never actually define the art in language of their own? and can these "angels' and demons' wings" be fairly regarded as a felicitous paraphrase of their remarks? But, possibly, Mr. Thorne did not mean to include drama as a part of poetry, for we notice he says later that "Robert Browning was never made to wear or jingle the adornments of 'cap and bells,'" and seems to think writing for the stage a poor business for a modern man.

Next to the boldness of this writer, his distinguishing trait is the excellence of his moral views. He approaches poetry through his moral fervor, and does really get into some contact with it on that side; but it is in the region of prose, particularly in biography, that his righteousness glows most fiercely. He does not make the mistake of rendering judgment—that he leaves to the proper authority; he admits that "the world is not all conscience and justice and severity, any more than it is all mugwump, dandy, dallying, and clown"; and he is willing to wait for the everlasting bonfire, as Shakspeare calls it, to abolish the latter half of his antithesis. He is, however, especially sound on the doctrine of marriage; and, while he exclaims against condemnation, yet the proceedings of George Eliot and George Sand were so flagrant that he cannot get them out of his mind, and his refraining from judgment upon them strikes one as a good deal like that mode of savage torture which consists in seeing how high one can shoot without hitting, or how small a bit of flesh he can chip off the victim. George Sand is, in fact, a name of Babylon to him, and he rejoices in the exactness of that symbolic picture of her which the fathers showed the youthful Renan, as a woman in black trampling on the cross. Burns is treated with more of imagination, but the pit is conveniently near at hand. This irrepressible conviction of the universality and irresistibility of the moral law, which pervades the book, shows traces in its peculiar mental and linguistic form of Carlylese origin, and consequently one is not surprised to find Carlyle more highly lauded than the rest; but this partiality does not extend to his wife, of whom it is declared: "Throughout her earlier and later letters it is plain that Mrs. Carlyle was seldom her best—that is, her most agreeable and attractive—in her husband's pre-

sence"! The conclusion of the whole matter is, that the author is delightfully intrepid, and a son of orthodox morality, and is gifted with other excellences of character. But character, though a much more precious thing, is not culture; and hence, willingly as one recognizes the author's strong interest in letters and in righteousness, his faithfulness and ability in compiling facts in a reviewer's way, and his altogether worthy aims, nevertheless more cannot be said in conscience than that he is an honest critic.

*Raleigh.* By Edmund Gosse, M.A. [English Worthies.] D. Appleton & Co. 12mo, pp. 284. 1886.

THE life of Sir Walter Raleigh has been so thoroughly investigated and so often written that any new biographer must find himself embarrassed, at once by the abundance of materials and by the difficulty of saying anything new about him. Mr. Gosse has, however, the advantage that the new materials brought to light in 1868 by Mr. Edwards and Mr. St. John have never before been collated and embodied in a biography of a popular character. He has, moreover, chosen to confine himself to the personal career of his hero, "disengaged from the general history of his time." What might appear, therefore, a superfluous task, in the face of so many books professing to cover the same ground, is a welcome addition to our libraries.

The story of Raleigh's life is told by Mr. Gosse with great fulness and sobriety, and in a very interesting way. To illustrate his point of view, we will give a passage in relation to Raleigh as a discoverer (p. 76):

"It has been customary of late, in reaction against the defamation of Raleigh in the eighteenth century, to protest that gold was not his chief aim in the Guiana enterprise, but that his main wish, under cover of the search for gold, was to form a South American colony for England, and to open out the west to general commerce. With every wish to hold this view, I am unable to do so in the face of the existing evidence. More humane, more intelligent than any of the adventurers who had preceded him, it yet does not seem that Raleigh was less insanely bitten with the gold fever than any of them. He saw the fleets of Spain return to Europe year after year laden with precious metals from Mexico, and he exaggerated, as all men of his age did, the power of this tide of gold. He conceived that no one would stem the dangerous influence of Spain until the stream of wealth was diverted or divided. He says in the most direct language that it is not the trade of Spain, her export of wines and Seville oranges and other legitimate produce, that threatens shipwreck to us all: 'it is his Indian gold that endangereth and disturbeth all the nations of Europe; it purchaseth intelligence, creepeth into councils, and setteth bound loyalty at liberty in the greatest monarchies of Europe.' In Raleigh's exploration of Guiana, his steadfast hope, the hope which led him patiently through so many hardships, was that he might secure for Elizabeth a vast auriferous colony, the proceeds of which might rival the revenues of Mexico and Peru. But we must not make the mistake of supposing him to have been so wise before his time as to perceive that the real wealth which might paralyze a selfish power like that of Spain, would consist in the cereals and other products which such a colony might learn to export."

We will also call attention to the judgment upon the 'History of the World' (p. 176), a judgment for which Mr. Gosse is especially qualified.

*Introduction to a History of the Factory System.*

By E. Whately Cooke Taylor. London: Richard Bentley & Sons. 1886. 8vo, pp. 441.

MR. COOKE TAYLOR is, we understand, a Government inspector of factories in England, whose attention had been drawn to the rather surprising fact that there exists no adequate account of the origin and growth of the factory system. He proposed to himself to supply this deficiency, but found the obstacles so great, at once in the

mass of detail to be marshalled, and at the same time in the lack of material, that he decided to suspend the execution of his original plan, and undertake the preliminary task of preparing an historical introduction to the subject, leaving it to others, or to himself at some future time, to fill in the outline here sketched. Even this more modest preliminary work is one of no small amount of difficulty and complication. The amount of detail gathered in this volume is very great, and we are inclined to think that if the author has erred anywhere, it has been just in this respect. The number of facts here gathered, and their lack of organic connection with one another, sometimes interfere with the consecutive treatment and unity of view which have been his aim throughout. The subject treated is nothing less than the history of industrial organization, and this has really made necessary a history of industry. Industrial processes, therefore, inventions and discoveries, come necessarily within his scope; and, as trade is inextricably connected with manufacture, commercial relations have been also treated.

The preparation for the work has evidently been made faithfully and industriously, and the references testify to a large range of reading and study. The result has, as he says, inevitably been in a great degree compilation. We note, however, an absence of any but English authorities; and in this limitation of materials we find an explanation of the most important limitation in the treatment. There is very little in the English language upon the history and organization of industry during the Middle Ages, and it is here that we find the book least satisfactory. The account of the mediæval guilds (chiefly from Lacroix) and of mediæval commerce is quite inadequate. On the other hand, ancient history and that of the modern centuries are treated very fully and well.

In a book like this the subject of definition is of the first importance, and the first chapter is devoted to establishing a terminology. This is not an easy task, in view of the loose and conflicting use of many terms, and here and there the discussion labors somewhat from lack of clearness. The fault, however, arises from the nature of the subject, and in general the definitions are exceedingly good, while the statements of fundamental economical principles are clear and sound. "Manufacture is the making commodities in excess of local needs, and trade is their organized dispersion; and in pursuing the history of the one we shall generally find ourselves on the track of the other" (p. 17). "The proper conception of handicraft is . . . nearly the *opposite* of the modern conception of manufacture, and the two terms cannot be regarded as convertible without a distinct loss to economic nomenclature. The one (handicraft) is the system of isolated individual effort, as opposed to the other, the system of combined and generally mechanically-aided production" (*ib.*). The word "factory," it is said, "will be used all through these pages in its popular rather than its historical or legal sense up to the period of its being defined by statute. The early signification of a trading establishment will be altogether and everywhere excluded, and the later meaning, of a place of production, will be at first and everywhere understood. It will be held to be *any* such place of production—that is, any *definite* place where associated industrial production is carried on, *by whatever means*" (p. 36).

The importance of the book is largely as a contribution towards the solution of the great problems of the day:

"These problems," says Mr. Taylor, "are becoming more pressing as time proceeds, as this system strikes its roots deeper, and spreads its branches wider, at the expense of elder and less

energetic growths; and this while a dazed legislature is painfully feeling its way among them, with half concessions and temporary expedients, clumsily enough for the most part, while still on the whole faithful to the high responsibilities of its trust. . . . The expansion of the factory system into nearly all departments of industrial employment in the country has become an already accomplished fact. Commensurate with it has become the desire among the better minded of the people, including our more thoughtful legislators, to take precautions that the new order of things shall be introduced at the least preventable cost of human health and happiness. It was not so always, but such is the feeling now. But this benevolent intention is at present checked and hampered, is liable to be diverted from its proper course and rendered nugatory or even injurious, by the amazing ignorance of the history and philosophy of the whole subject that prevails. I am anxious to make a humble beginning towards a better state of things" (Preface, p. ix.).

This praiseworthy intention has certainly been carried out successfully; and the reader will acquire, with a vast amount of information, a clear notion of the historical relations of this important subject.

*Essays.* By James Vila Blake. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.; Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. 1887.

IT is not easy to write in a field which so different authors as Montaigne and Bacon have cultivated, or, at a further remove, Seneca and Emerson. To compose moral essays is to invite unlucky comparisons as inevitably as when one attempts poetry. There is the same danger, too, in such literary efforts as in versifying, that the writer will fall into mannerisms both of his own and of the greater models; and in substance there is usually as little freshness in reflections on Anger as in amatory fancies. The exception arises in both kinds when there is a genius at work, moral in the one and poetic in the other. But Mr. Blake is not a moral genius; and his pages illustrate these perils of the moralist, which have just been alluded to, as likely to beset his way in our time. He discourses in short articles, which read like excerpts from good, quiet, cultivated sermons, upon Choice, Vainglory, Censure, Knowledge, Patience, Death, and twenty-four other subjects of the same sort. The thoughts are just, the temper serious and benevolent, the quotations thick from Epictetus, Rochefoucauld, and that irreproachable genus; and one has to say of it, as of a book of verses, that it is excellent, only it fails of distinction. One observes, too, as a sign of the author's real range, that his beloved poet seems to be Schæfer.

*Home Life of Great Authors.* By Hattie Tyng Griswold. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1887.

THIS volume contains papers, compiled from the proper authorities, upon thirty-three of the most famous authors of this century, living and dead, all but four of the number being English or American. The accounts are readable, and substantially accurate, although the writer is not altogether free from the fault of painting fancy pictures of scenes, and filling in with imaginary details. The subject is the unfortunate one of the domestic life of genius, but this limit is not very narrowly observed; most often we have a condensed biography, with special attention given to the personal element, in the way of description, anecdote, reminiscences, and other such matters as a skilful collector could gather from the plentiful sources of such information. There is a noticeable good taste shown in dealing with those more intimate portions of the lives of the heroes and heroines—the *affaires de cœur*. With Byron, Bulwer, Goethe, Burns, George Sand, to mention no others, there was need of some tact in statement. The almost indiscriminating for-