

Bibliographies

Biblical Literature

INTRODUCTION

The intimate involvement of the Christian Faith with the Bible means that the field of biblical literature is basic to a theological bibliography. It is the position of Asbury Theological Seminary that Christianity finds its basis in the Scriptures as divinely revealed and finally normative. The field of biblical literature is multifaceted, involving the biblical languages, Bible study, textual and literary criticism, biblical history, and various other aspects.

Study of the Bible itself, including the languages in which it was originally written, the content of the Bible, and Biblical Theology, is experiencing a significant renaissance. One Greek textbook, its publisher reports, has sold as many copies during the past ten years as it sold during the preceding thirty years since it was first published. Emphasis upon Bible study is evidenced by the rise of the practice of holding small study groups in homes and churches. At the technical level, departments of ancient languages in secular colleges and universities are in some cases again offering courses in Koine Greek. The Christian Scriptures are, then, making themselves felt in new and sometimes exciting ways.

The Qumram literature has brought the period between the Old and New Testaments, and particularly the latter part of this period, into a prominence which would hardly have seemed possible a few years ago. While relatively few New Testament manuscripts are included in the tremendous mass of materials thus far discovered in the Dead Sea area, there have been noteworthy and important discoveries in the field of Hebrew Old Testament manuscripts. Noteworthy also has been the light which the Qumram literature is shedding upon Jewish thought at the time of, and immediately prior to, the birth of Christ.

It is in the light of these significant trends that the Division of Biblical Literature presents its contribution to this bibliographic issue of *The Asbury Seminarian*.

The Bible

Editions of the English Bible

The Bible, an American translation; the Old Testament trans. by a group of scholars under the editorship of J. M. Powis Smith; the New Testament trans. by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1931.

A very competent private translation which set a precedent for several other translations of the present century. The New Testament translation shows, of course, the limitations which are likely to be evident in a one-man version. Many of the readings are helpful.

The Holy Bible: being the version set forth A.D. 1611 compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A.D. 1881-1885. Newly edited by the American Revision Committee, A.D. 1901. Standard Edition. New York: Nelson, 1901.

This is still perhaps the best all around study Bible in English. It is regarded as being remarkably true to the original Greek: some feel that its quality as an English production may have been sacrificed to this purpose.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; trans. out of the original tongues; with the former translations diligently compared and revised. Authorized King James Version. New York: Oxford University Press, and many other publishers. Date 1611.

This version enjoys the recognition of being more influential and enduring than all other English versions combined. Its renditions are basic to scores of commentaries, and are quoted widely in the literature of the English language. It belongs to the entire Christian public of the world which has English for a mother-tongue.

The Holy Bible, Revised Standard Version containing the Old and New Testaments translated from the original tongues, being the version set forth A.D. 1611, revised A.D. 1881-1885 and A.D. 1901, compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A.D. 1952. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1952.

For purposes of general reading many feel this to be the best English version. It is now available in a variety of bindings, including study editions. While in the tradition of the King James Version it utilizes new MSS and is less liberal than its predecessors.

The Modern Reader's Bible, ed. by R. G. Moulton. New York: Macmillan, 1924.

This edition presents the books of the Bible including the Apocrypha in modern literary form. Professor Moulton pioneered in recognizing the different literary types in the Bible and in reflecting this in the printed format. Moulton was the editor, not the translator; the text is that of the King James Version.

General Works on the English Bible

Analytical Concordance to the Bible, by Robert Young. 20th American edition by William B. Stevenson. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1936. With supplement by W. F. Albright entitled, "Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands."

This is regarded to be the best English concordance. The English reader can readily recognize the Hebrew or Greek word-usage in the original. The apparatus in the back gives further help in word distribution and analysis. It is based on the KJV.

The Bible Wordbook, by Roland Bridges and Luther A. Weigle. New York: Nelson, 1960. 422 pages.

This volume contains a list of obsolete words in the King James Version and their renderings in the Revised Standard Version.

Basically, it is a justification of the RSV by the chairman of the translation committee.

A Complete Concordance of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, by Alexander Cruden. New York: Revell, n.d.

This concordance is a convenient general purpose tool, being sufficiently limited to be useful, but sufficiently inclusive for most uses.

A Complete Concordance to the American Standard Version of the Holy Bible, by Marshall C. Hazard. New York: Nelson and Sons, 1922. 1,234 pages.

This is valuable as a study aid in connection with the American Standard Version.

A Dictionary of the Bible, by John D. Davis. 4th ed. Grand Rapids: Baker, 1924.

A reprint of the original Davis Dictionary of the Bible prior to its revision by Henry S. Gehman, it is recognized as a standard work in its field.

A Dictionary of the Bible, by J. D. Douglas. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1962. 1,400 pages. \$12.95.

This is probably the best available one-volume Bible dictionary in English. A very competent group of British and other scholars have collaborated to produce this excellent piece of up-to-date scholarship. The general viewpoint is conservative and evangelical. It has relatively few pictures, but many drawings. The maps are excellent but, unfortunately, are printed in monochrome; there are none of modern Palestine or Jerusalem.

Dictionary of the Bible, ed. by James Hastings (assisted by J. A. Selbie, A. B. Davidson, S. R. Driver and H. B. Swete). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905-1909. 5 vols.

This comprehensive work represents the best scholarship of its day. It is predominately liberal and is written in the Reformed tradition. At present it is available only from second-hand book stores.

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, by Wigram. London: Bagster, 1885. 1,091 pages.

This is the best concordance for those who know some Greek. It gives every occurrence of a Greek term, however translated.

International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, by M. G. Kyle. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1930. (1944 reprint.) 5 vols.

This comprehensive work is predominately conservative in viewpoint, yet alert to findings of recent scholarship. It rates as excellent for well-organized, thorough presentation of background, and is indispensable to scholarly work in the field of biblical studies.

Interpreter's Bible Dictionary. Nashville: Abingdon, 1962. 4 vols. \$42.00.

This is the most comprehensive contemporary Bible dictionary. A group of competent scholars combine to produce a work which reflects the bearing of modern archaeology on the Bible to a much greater extent than is true of the Interpreters' Bible.

Nelson's Complete Concordance of the Revised Standard Version Bible, by John W. Ellison. New York: Nelson and Sons, 1957. 2,157 pages.

This concordance is a useful tool for users of the Revised Standard Version. It has the merit of being comprehensive and analytic.

Unger's Bible Dictionary, by Merrill F. Unger. Chicago: Moody Press, 1957. 1,192 pages.

This dictionary is a revision of an earlier work by C. R. Barnes (1900). It is especially good in the Old Testament section, has excellent up-to-date drawings and readable text, and is conservative in viewpoint.

The Westminster Dictionary of the Bible, by John D. Davis. Revised and rewritten by Henry Snyder Gehman. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1944. 658 pages.

This is one of the most concise and informative of the Bible dictionaries. The articles by Gehman tend to be more liberal in orientation than those of John D. Davis.

Interpretation and Criticism

The Kingdom of God, by John Bright. New York & Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1953. \$3.75.

A former student and disciple of W. F. Albright presents in this volume the motif of "the Kingdom of God" as the unifying theme of both the Old and the New Testaments. It won for Dr. Bright the Abingdon-Cokesbury Press Award for 1952, being a sum of \$7,500.

This idea of the Kingdom as a unifying idea is emphasized as a key for understanding David's life and labors, the Isaianic Remnant, Jeremiah's new covenant, and supremely, as a clue to the meaning of the "Servant of the Lord" concept. These "Servant" passages are held to find their true fulfillment in Jesus and His Church. Dr. Bright seeks to come to grips with widespread biblical illiteracy, and to win "a commitment to the unfinished tasks in world evangelism." Theologically, his sympathies seem to lie with the "neo-orthodox."

Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts, by Frederic Kenyon. Revised by A. W. Adams. New York: Harper's, 1958. 352 pages.

A review by the curator of the British Museum, this work is of undoubted scholarship. For the study of biblical introduction, it is a most valuable tool.

An Outline of Biblical Theology, by Millar Burrows. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1946. 391 pages. \$3.50.

For this Yale professor, a distinguished archaeologist, Biblical Theology is not the study of Divine Revelation as historically and progressively given in the Scriptures so much as it is the study of "the religious ideas of the writers of various portions of the Bible."

Burrows has organized his materials around the traditional topics followed by systematic theologians, such as God, Man, Christ, etc. In the eighteen chapters of this book will be found much with which conservative thinkers can agree, yet the whole study rests upon a view which regards the Bible as subject to "the error and fallibility of human thought, indeed, of human prejudice and sin."

The volume is well-documented with Scripture references, but the author has excluded "extra-canonical primary sources" which might have been listed.

The Story of the Bible, by Sir Frederic Kenyon. London: John Murray, 1936. c. \$1.25.

This is one of many books from the pen of one of the greatest textual scholars of the last half century. Sir Frederic combines his vast learning with a delightful style of writing. The result is that this small volume is an interesting and authoritative book for one who wishes to learn how the New Testament, originally written by hand on fragile papyrus, was handed down through the centuries. Pastors would find this book helpful to lend to young people who come with questions concerning the dependability of our Bible text.

The nucleus of a Greek New Testament library, therefore, includes a Greek New Testament, a reading lexicon and a study lexicon, a concordance, and a commentary. From this point on, the earnest student can add books, especially commentaries, to give added breadth to his materials.

Old Testament

Tools

The Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, by A. B. Davidson. London: S. Bagster and Sons, Ltd. n.d. \$8.50

This is an exhaustive work which lists every form of every word in the Old Testament in alphabetical order. Each word is parsed and root radicals are given. By then turning to the root itself, the basic meanings of the verbs, nouns and particles formed from the root are explained briefly. For the student who is not thoroughly acquainted with the Hebrew language this is an indispensable tool.

A Concordance of the Hebrew and Chaldee Scriptures, by A. B. Davidson. London: S. Bagster & Sons, Ltd., 1876. (In used copies only.)

In addition to having the major features of the concordance just noted, this one also lists the occurrence of every form of each Hebrew word. The unpointed Hebrew text is given for each reference instead of an English version. It is a standard work, and one could wish that it might be reprinted.

The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament. London: Walton and Maberly, 1866. (In used copies only.)

This work is one of two concordances basic for careful work in Hebrew. It lists all forms of all Hebrew words in alphabetical order, and then gives the reference in the King James Version with a short phrase. The English word which translates the Hebrew word is printed in italics. Then each Hebrew word appears in another list with all the various English words used to translate it into KJV. Next, the opposite is done--all the English words in KJV Old Testament are listed and the various Hebrew words which each English word serves as an equivalent.

Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, by F. Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. O. Briggs. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952. \$18.40.

This lexicon is the first of three lexicons which are essential and standard for Hebrew studies. It is exhaustive, being a thorough revision of the older Gesenius Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon. It lists all Hebrew roots with all possible meanings in cognate semitic languages. Under each root, first the verbal form is given with all shades of meaning in all occurrences in the Old Testament. Then after the verb, all nominal and adjectival, or other derivatives, are listed with references in the Old Testament where they appear.

An Introductory Hebrew Grammar, by A. B. Davidson: New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932. \$4.25.

By far the most popular grammar, this book has gone through twenty-four editions and is scheduled to appear in a new, revised edition. The lessons are divided into well-organized sections, following a logical sequence, but some lessons have the defect of too much advanced, technical matter for the beginner in Hebrew. The exercises at the end of each lesson are well chosen and are largely drawn from biblical materials.

Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros, by W. Baumgartner and L. Koehler. 2 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1951. \$31.50.

The product of German scholarship, this lexicon is comparable to the lexicon listed above in scope and competence, and is organized on much the same pattern. With each root is given similar words in other semitic languages, and then all meanings of the root in verbal constructions in the Old Testament. Explanations are in both German and English. All nominal and other formations of each root are also listed, giving meanings and occurrences in the Old Testament.

A Practical Grammar for Classical Hebrew, by J. Weingreen. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1959. \$4.00.

This volume is perhaps the best recent grammar, and has gained wide popularity. The type is much easier to read than that found in Davidson's grammar, and its explanations are much more simply presented. The exercises are based on biblical expressions and are in both Hebrew and English. The treatment of the verbs are especially helpful. A number of charts throughout the book serve to clarify important points of grammatical construction.

Introduction and Interpretation

Christ and the Church in the Old Testament, by H. A. Hanke. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1957. \$2.50.

In this work, Professor Hanke of Asbury College sets forth an understanding of the events and key persons of the Old Testament in terms of the Christ and of the Church. The basic concern of the author is to trace out the strands which tie the two testaments together as a unit. The organic unity of the Bible is found in its continuous spiritual purpose--its revelation of the gospel. The origin of the Church is traced back to the very beginning as a living organism which culminated in Christ and the New Testament body of believers. Contemporary with the true Church was the counterfeit church, whose characteristics and history are traced throughout the Old Testament.

The Dawn of World Redemption, by Erich Sauer. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1955. \$3.00.

The sub-title designates this work as a survey of historical revelation. The book is divided into three major parts. The first part deals with the foundations of the revelation. The second part centers upon the original revelation in the first eleven chapters of Genesis. The third is the longest and covers the covenant relationship with the Patriarchs, Israel at Sinai, the prophets, and ends with an evaluation of Old Testament eschatology.

An Introduction to the Old Testament, by E. J. Young. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1953. \$5.00.

Professor Young here presents the foremost conservative treatment of critical matters relating to the Old Testament. The authorship, composition and date of all the books in the Old Testament, according to their order in the Hebrew Bible, are examined with care. A discussion of the literary criticism of the Pentateuch is especially well done. Views which differ from the conservative position are dealt with objectively. An outline of contents is given with most books, and a bibliography is listed for each book.

My Servants the Prophets, by E. J. Young. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1952. \$3.00.

Professor Young has made another significant contribution to an evangelical understanding of the prophets and their work during Old Testament times. First touching upon the divine origin of true prophecy, the author deals with Moses, the terms used for prophecy, the relation of the prophets to God's purposes, the school of prophets, the prophet and the Church, the distinction between the true and false prophet, the prophet as a writer, and finally, the prophet as the recipient of revelation.

The Old Testament Speaks, by Samuel Schultz. New York: Harper's, 1960. \$7.00.

Professor Schultz of Wheaton College has given to the Christian world a conservative survey of both the history of the Hebrew people and a popularized condensation of the contents of each of the books of the Old Testament. The book is well written and amply illustrated with maps, pictures, and charts. Difficult historical problems are generally avoided, but much archaeological data is utilized to illuminate the historical materials found in the Old Testament. The book is set up primarily as a college or Bible school text.

History of Israel

From Stone Age to Christianity, by W. F. Albright. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1957. Paperback ed., \$1.45.

The dean of conservative archaeologists in America begins his discussion with an evaluation of the basic assumptions which have guided the thinking of many Old Testament scholars. The influence of the Hegelian philosophy of history upon Old Testament study is severely criticized. The remainder of the book traces the history of religions among the people of the Near East from earliest times to the time of Christ. The beginning of the religion of the Hebrew people is tied to the monotheist, Moses. Archaeological evidence plays a deciding role in determining the nature of the religious faith and life of the Hebrew in any given period.

A History of Israel, by John Bright. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1959. \$7.50.

This volume embodies a sober and comprehensive discussion of historical problems related to the Old Testament. Historical data of the countries which were neighbors to the Hebrews are freely employed to verify the biblical text, but when the Bible is the only witness concerning persons or events, this witness is not taken at face value but weighed in the scales of probability. Whatever does not meet the standards of the scientific historian is questioned and sometimes rejected. However, the judgments of the author are more restrained than those of most scholars who are not conservative in their attitude toward the Bible.

An Outline of Hebrew History, by J. Barton Payne. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1954. \$3.50.

This is one of the better of the too few books on Old Testament history written by conservative scholars. The book is divided into the well-defined periods of Hebrew history, and contains much valuable data, though at times it tends to be too compressed. It reflects much careful work upon the part of an able author, now professor at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.

The Patriarchal Age, The Exile and Restoration, Between the Testaments, by Charles F. Pfeiffer. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1959-1961. Each \$2.50.

These three volumes are the first published of an envisioned eight-volume set on Old Testament history, and are written by a leading conservative historian. Each book shows marks of careful scholarship and is packed with essential knowledge about the period dealt with. Yet each is interesting reading, being well written in concise, lucid English. The set will be a great boon to the study of the Old Testament in the light of witness of the Bible to the historical past, and in the light of archaeological evidence.

Biblical Archaeology

Ancient Near Eastern Texts, ed. by James B. Prichard. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1955. \$17.50.

This is the best source for the significant non-biblical literature of the ancient Near Eastern nations which had contacts with the Hebrew people. The texts are translated into English by competent scholars in each kind of texts. The literature is divided into ten categories, the most extensive of which are: myths, epics, and legends from Egypt, Sumeria, Babylon, Asia Minor and Ugarit; legal texts which come from Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Egypt mainly; historical texts which come from these same areas, and Palestine of the Kingdom period; Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Egypt are the areas from which rituals, incantations, hymns, prayers and wisdom literature come, in an impressive volume. An evaluation accompanies each text.

Archaeology of Palestine, by W. F. Albright. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books, 1949. Paperback ed. \$1.25.

Professor Albright presents in this work one of the most thorough and authoritative survey of the discoveries in Palestine which bears upon the Bible. Beginning with the

earliest remains of man's habitation of Palestine, the author takes the reader through all periods of the Old Testament. The scope of knowledge and insight possessed by this archaeologist is breath-taking and sometimes overwhelming, but always highly valuable. The last chapters endeavor to summarize knowledge about the art of writing and daily life in the times of Jacob and Elijah.

The Bible and Archaeology, by J. A. Thompson. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1960. \$5.95.

Here is a survey of the significant discoveries made by archaeologists which bear upon biblical times. Three smaller books, previously published, are brought together under this cover. Thoroughly conservative, this Australian scholar has done an excellent job in bringing together pertinent data which illuminate and illustrate the Old Testament, the period between the testaments, and the New Testament. A number of pictures and charts add value to the book.

The Biblical Archaeologist Reader, by David Freedman and G. E. Wright. New York: Doubleday, 1961. \$6.75. Paperback ed. \$1.45.

This is a compilation of the most important articles on archaeology which have appeared in the Journal, The Biblical Archaeologist. The authors of the various articles are experts in their respective fields and come from various "schools of thought" regarding the relationship of archaeology to the Bible. Every article is well worth reading.

Light from the Ancient Past; The archaeological background of the Hebrew Christian Religion, by Jack Finegan. (2nd ed.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1959. 638 pages. \$10.00.

This is an excellent survey, with a special interest-emphasis on the early centuries of the Christian Church. The author denotes a gratifying amount of space to the archaeological discoveries which cast light upon the inter-testamental period, as well as to the earlier relevant discoveries.

The volume is readable, attractively illustrated, and adequately indexed. It ranks among the best in its field, in inclusiveness, objectivity, and in insight into the language-usages of the biblical period.

Theology of the Old Testament

Christology of the Old Testament, by E. W. Hengstenberg. Trans. by Theo. Meyer. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Kregel's Book Store, 1956. \$25.00.

This four-volume study is undoubtedly the most important work ever written on Old Testament Messianic prophecies. It first appeared in German in 1820, and in English in 1854. It was recently reprinted by Kregel's.

Well-trained in languages of Bible lands, in exegesis, philosophy and theology, Professor Hengstenberg (1802-1869) stood as a bold champion of the integrity of the Bible in the midst of the mounting unbelief in academic and ecclesiastical circles in the nineteenth century. While defending the great Messianic types and prophecies, he did not look for the nation of Israel to be restored, but felt that the promises to Israel are to be fulfilled spiritually in the Church, as do the amillennialists. Here is a classic in conservative scholarship on that matchless theme of Christ with His "omnitemporal appeal."

Old Testament Theology, by Gustav F. Oehler. Trans. by George E. Day. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1884. Reprinted by Zondervan, of Grand Rapids.

Oehler's masterful study is still regarded highly by most Evangelicals today. This work was abridged and published by R. F. Weidner in 1886 under the title, *Biblical Theology of the Old Testament*.

In spite of the fact that Oehler wrote before the amazing advances, during the past fifty years, in Old Testament scholarship, his work is still rated "one of the two most adequate, complete treatments" of Old Testament Theology. Its deficiencies are minimal compared to its many excellences.

The Old Testament View of Revelation, by James G. S. S. Thomson. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1960. \$2.50.

An English scholar here deals with special revelation as it pertains to the Old Testament. Systematically, the author sets forth the necessity and possibility of revelation: revelation as acts of God in history, visions, dreams, the Angel of the Lord, and the "Word of the Lord" concept.

Here is an up-to-date, conservative work of scholarship. Objectivity and thoroughness within brief compass especially commend this volume to the thoughtful student.

The Theology of the Old Testament, by A. B. Davidson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904.

This volume has perhaps been more influential than any other book written in English in Old Testament theology. It was edited by S. D. F. Salmond from Professor Davidson's lecture notes, and published posthumously in 1904.

Davidson's work represents "fine thinking, penetrating exegesis, spiritual vision, and a rare insight into the nature and operation of Revelation." While Davidson's abiding views were "substantially worked out" in a period prior to his acceptance of some conclusions of "destructive" biblical critics, he did allow the latter to influence some areas of his doctrinal convictions. In consequence, at certain points his work will not always be acceptable to conservative thinkers. But the discerning student will find here a "mine of treasures."

Theology of the Old Testament, by Edmond Jacob. Trans. by A. W. Heathcote and Philip J. Allcock. New York: Harper & Bros., 1958. \$5.00.

Written by an eminent biblical scholar of the University of Strasbourg, this book is a first-rate example of continental neo-orthodoxy. Jacob organizes his work around a trinity of themes: theology, anthropology, and soteriology. He holds that the Old Testament can only be understood in the light of its fulfillment in Jesus Christ, and that the New Testament is in reality a theology of the Old Testament.

Jacob emphasizes that the major biblical theme is the living God who is active both as Creator and Sovereign Lord of History. Man as sinner has hope now and eschatologically only in the

transforming power of his Redeemer. Heilsgeschichte, rather than "the dynamic quality of the historical movement," characteristic of G. Vos' Biblical Theology, is here expounded.

Intertestament Period

The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Biblical Studies, by Frank M. Cross. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1961. \$4.50.

One finds here an excellent treatment of the Dead Sea Scrolls by one of the eight-man team which has worked on them. After a brief history of how the scrolls were found, particular attention is directed toward the organization and teachings of the Essene community at Qumran. The controversial "Teacher of Righteousness" is evaluated, being contrasted with the Christ. An important chapter on the impact of the scrolls on Old Testament studies is of great value.

Second Thoughts on the Dead Sea Scrolls, by F. F. Bruce. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. \$3.00.

This reviewer considers Professor Bruce's volume to be the best discussion available on the Dead Sea Scrolls by a top-flight scholar from the conservative point of view. Its analysis of the significance of these highly important scrolls is incisive, objective, and dependable. The character and teachings of the Essene community are discussed in relation to the time of Christ, to Christ Himself, and to the Christian community.

New Testament

INTRODUCTION

For the study of the Greek New Testament, the first requisite is a New Testament. All things considered, the Nestle text, or the British and Foreign Bible Society's second edition, are recommended, each of which has a "critical apparatus" giving the evidence for alternative readings. Both are convenient

pocket size, and either can be secured from the American Bible Society for about \$1.90.

For definitions and meanings of words, the Bible student needs two lexicons. These will be listed below. A concordance is also a necessary tool. The various passages in which a given word occurs can shed light upon its meaning and illustrate its use in significant passages. Two New Testament concordances will be noted below. One must likewise be prepared for grammatical problems; three grammars are briefly surveyed in this section.

Commentaries based upon the Greek text are perhaps the most important tool of all. A commentary is designed to bring to bear on each passage of scripture the fruits of the lexicon, the concordance, and the grammar, as well as other studies relating to the passage--though not so completely as to eliminate the need for these other tools. Several commentaries will therefore be noted below. Finally, the Bible student should know something of the history of the text, and of the differences of readings in the ancient manuscripts. One helpful volume in this area will be mentioned.

Tools

Concise Exegetical Grammar of New Testament Greek, by J. H. Greenlee. (Rev. ed.) Wilmore, Ky.: Asbury Seminary Press, 1958. \$2.00.

This book, which has been used in the author's classes for some years, attempts to give in brief form, with helpful New Testament illustrations, the basic rules of Greek New Testament morphology and syntax, relating it to meaningful exegesis of the New Testament. It is not exhaustive, since it intentionally omits some exceptional grammatical uses and concentrates upon regular usage. For the student who wishes to see a further discussion of points involved, cross-references to several other grammars are given for each section.

Concordance to the Greek Testament, by Moulton and Gaden. (3rd ed.) Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1926 (reprint of 1957). c. \$9.00.

This is the standard exhaustive concordance of the words in the Greek New Testament. Short contexts in Greek are given for each occurrence of each word. By giving the context in Greek, this concordance has the advantage of showing the exact form of the word under discussion in each instance.

Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament. (9th ed.) London: Bagster, 1903. c. \$8.00.

This is likewise a concordance of the Greek New Testament, but the context phrases are given in English, quoting from the King James Version. The English wording might seem preferable to some at first sight, but in addition to being based on the KJV, and thus differing at times from the best Greek, the use of English contexts also obscures the exact form of the Greek word which is used.

Expositor's Greek Testament, ed. by W. Robertson Nicoll. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, n.d. 5 vols. c. \$20.00. (\$4.75 per vol. from Asbury Seminary Bookstore.)

In this reviewer's opinion, Expositor's Greek Testament is the first Greek New Testament commentary which one should purchase for his library. This estimate is based upon several considerations, including price, number of volumes, and availability. Normally, the entire set must be purchased together, but individual volumes may be purchased from the Asbury Seminary Bookstore. This commentary is the work of numerous scholars, and each book must therefore be considered upon its own merits. At the same time, the whole work is generally reliable, helpful, and relatively free from skepticism concerning the supernatural element of Christianity, and from negative criticism in general.

Greek-English Lexicon (abridged ed.), by Liddell and Scott. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1871 (reprinted 1958). c. \$2.90.

This is the first of two lexicons which seem to this reviewer to be indispensable to the student of New Testament Greek.

The purpose of the lexicon is, of course, to provide definitions and meanings of words. This small, abridged edition is a good reading lexicon, giving definitions, furnishing help with irregular principal parts of verbs, giving information on etymology, and is small enough for convenient carrying. It is greatly to be preferred to smaller "pocket lexicons" which are so limited in scope that their usefulness is dubious.

A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament, by Arndt and Gingrich. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957. \$14.00. (\$10.50 from Asbury Seminary Bookstore.)

As a second lexicon, for exegesis and intensive study of words, this one is regarded as "standard." It is a comprehensive lexicon, with up-to-date bibliographical references. The older Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament (Edinburgh, T. and T. Clark, 1901, c. \$10.00) is still worthwhile, and can often be secured second-hand at a saving. Thayer's Lexicon offers the same general features of the Arndt and Gingrich lexicon.

An Idiom Book of New Testament Greek, by C. F. D. Moule. (2nd ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1959. (Paperback ed. \$3.75.)

Moule aims to discuss both regular and irregular constructions which are found in the Greek New Testament. At numerous points he gives much more of a full discussion than do either Nunn or Greenlee. While this book will doubtless be helpful to many students, it can best be used in conjunction with a more systematized grammar, such as one of those previously mentioned.

A Short Syntax of New Testament Greek, by H. P. V. Nunn. (5th ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1938 (reprint of 1956). c. \$1.20.

This is a compact and inexpensive grammar which has been in use with some revisions for many years. A convenient summary of English grammar, written especially for the Greek

student is included at the beginning of the book, which will be an advantage to many. The rules of grammar are illustrated by helpful examples from the New Testament.

General Introduction

Introduction to the New Testament, by Henry C. Thiessen. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1943. \$3.50.

This excellent summary of the elements of New Testament introduction and criticism remains a standard for conservative scholarship. Though much has been done in the field since the book was issued, the principles are so clearly expounded and the facts are so well handled that many still find it the most useful treatment available.

The first part of the book is devoted to general introduction such as the canon, inspiration, materials and methods of textual criticism, and synoptic problem. Here the testimony of the Church Fathers is stressed. The last part deals with special introduction in relation to the individual books. Though his conclusions are not always the popular view, they are well defended. In some cases scholarship is moving in their direction.

New Testament Survey, by Merrill C. Tenney. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. \$5.95.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of *The New Testament, an Historical and Analytical Survey* that was published in 1953. It is greatly improved in format, illustrations, and maps, as well as brought up to date in information and scholarship. In its field it is now one of the most attractive and usable works for a survey course in New Testament as well as for the general reader.

In scope the book includes a treatment of the New Testament world, the life of Christ, matters of general introduction, special introduction, outline and emphasis of each New Testament book, and questions of canon, text, and transmission. It is scholarly throughout and remarkably full in its treatment for a work of its design.

Theology of the New Testament

Biblical Theology of the New Testament, by Charles C. Ryrie. Chicago: Moody Press, 1959. 384 pages.

Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism have been caught up in the tide of the times--the study of Biblical Theology. From within the Calvinistic tradition comes this recent volume which stresses the dispensational approach to the New Testament.

Dr. Ryrie organized his volume under seven divisions: Synoptic Theology, the Theology of Acts, of James, of Paul, of Hebrews, of Peter and Jude, and of John. He understands Biblical Theology to be "that branch of theological science which deals systematically with the historically conditioned progress of the self-revelation of God as deposited in the Bible."

All conservatives will appreciate his scholarly exaltation of Jesus Christ, even when they are not in agreement with his views on God's sovereignty, the believer's security, and the Church as an interim organism arising from the postponement of the Davidic Kingdom.

The Crises of the Christ, by G. Campbell Morgan. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1903. 477 pages.

In probably his greatest work, G. Campbell Morgan has given us in *The Crises of the Christ* one of the best interpretative studies available on the seven great turning points in Christ's Incarnation. According to Morgan these are: His Birth, Baptism, Temptation in the Wilderness, Transfiguration, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension.

As an expositor of the Word in the light of a total biblical theology, Dr. Morgan was without a peer during the first half of the twentieth century. This volume needs to be read, studied, absorbed, and re-taught to this generation.

Crucial Questions about the Kingdom of God, by George E. Ladd. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1952. 193 pages. \$3.00.

This book makes no claim to being "a systematic or a comprehensive exposition" of the Kingdom of God concept. It does come to grips, however, with the questions inherent in this highly relevant theme.

Beginning his graduate studies as a "dispensational premillennialist," Dr. Ladd's research finally led him to abandon dispensationalism but not premillennialism. In this volume he briefly surveys the eschatological and non-eschatological interpretations of the Scriptures--ancient, medieval, and modern--and then pointedly presents his exegetical bases for viewing the Kingdom of God as primarily soteriological, but also as eschatological. Progressively now in history, but finally and perfectly at the end of history (as we now know it), the Kingdom of God will be established. This scholarly volume is introductory to the author's contemplated volume on the whole field of New Testament eschatology.

An Introduction to the Theology of the New Testament, by Alan Richardson. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959. 423 pages. \$5.00.

This British scholar defines New Testament theology as "the forming of an hypothesis concerning the content and character of the faith of the Apostolic Church, and the testing of this hypothesis in the light of all the available techniques of New Testament scholarship." He believes he has firmly anchored his understanding of the New Testament to the mind of Christ Himself.

Richardson's organization of materials has not followed the historical order of presentation favored by Bultmann and even by A. M. Hunter. Conservative biblical scholars will heartily appreciate Richardson's rich use of biblical vocabulary even when they cannot always accept his assumptions and conclusions as a "form critic."

Life in the Son. A Study in Perseverance, by Robert Shank. Springfield, Mo.: Westcott Publishers, 1962. 380 pages. \$4.95.

The volume re-opens the case concerning the security of believers. The author shows that the real question is not, "Is a believer eternally secure *in Christ*?" but "What constitutes

a real believer?" Shank (a second-generation Southern Baptist minister) has established beyond question the fact that a believer is secure as long as he is *in Christ*. But he also shows that "falling from grace" is an ever-present possibility in this life.

Here is polemics at a high level, exemplary of that which must be done if a sound "ecumenical theology" is to be achieved. While differing somewhat from the Wesleyan understanding of the doctrines of sin and of sanctification, this volume is highly satisfying because of its sane exposition and solid reasoning concerning "perseverance." A Southern Baptist Theological Seminary professor thinks this book might prove to be "one of the most important books ever written."

Theology of the New Testament, by Rudolf Bultmann. Trans. by Kendrick Groebel. 2 vols. 366, 278 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951 and 1955. \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Probably the most currently controversial writings in biblical theology are those of Rudolf Bultmann who asserts that the New Testament message at first was proclaimed in myths and that the task of theologians today is "demythologize" and proclaim the Bible in terms of the modern world-view.

Volume one treats the message of Jesus, the *kerygma* and, chiefly, Pauline theology. All is developed in keeping with Bultmann's radical critical views. His approach is anthropocentric and highly subjectivistic.

Volume two deals with Johannine theology and "the Development toward the Ancient Church," plus several significant appendices. Here is a continued treatment of biblical content in existential terms. While brilliantly presented, Bultmann's thought "denatures" biblical theology as it has been historically understood.

The Theology of the New Testament, by George Barker Stevens. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.

Following the natural divisions of the New Testament canon, Dr. Stevens systematically set forth its doctrinal contents as he had come to understand them. His work is expositional rather than apologetic, interpretative rather than discursive.

Without hesitancy Stevens declared his faith in the uniqueness and supernatural origin of Christ's gospel. Wrote he, "The truths and facts which constitute this gospel are, indeed, historically conditioned. . . . But that movement of God in human life and history which we call Christianity transcends its historical relations and limitations, and can be justly estimated only by recognizing its divine origin and singularity." In the light of these basic convictions this Yale University professor of systematic theology produced the most complete and comprehensive New Testament theology to be authored by an American.

Without endorsing all of Stevens' interpretations, one can deeply appreciate the scholarly excellence and worth of this volume which has stood the test of use for several decades.

Life of Christ

Jesus, His Story, by Robert Shank, Translator, and Paul Shank, Illustrator, Springfield, Missouri: Westcott Publishers, 1962. \$3.95.

The author of *Life in the Son* has arranged his own modern-speech translation of the four Gospels as one continuous readable narrative without sacrificing more than necessary of the dignity and charm of the King James Version. With chapter and paragraph headings, he gives the reader historical bearings and Scripture references, and with numerous footnotes he supplies valuable data for a fuller understanding. Beautiful and unusual watercolor reproductions arrest attention and sharpen the message. The believer can read with pleasure and profit. And the book should interest the uncommitted.

The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah, by Alfred Edersheim. 2 Vols. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1947. \$8.50.

This is a reprint of the 1883 work by the outstanding Oxford professor of Hebrew extraction. Though the author does not claim to write a "Life of Christ" or indeed to believe that sufficient materials exist, he does present the facts from the four Gospels in an arrangement and context that makes the books valuable, if not indispensable, to one who wishes to understand

the coming of Christ in relation to its backgrounds of Old Testament, Jewish history, and the world situation.

The author divides the more than 1500 pages into five books, treating the preparation for the gospel in the Jewish world and the four periods into which he divides the life and ministry of Christ. The work includes an immense wealth of rabbinical, historical, and linguistic materials, as well as theological insights into the life and death of our Lord.

The Life of our Divine Lord, by Howard Vos. Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1958. \$3.50.

The focus of this book is different from that of many "Lives" of Christ. It is not so preoccupied with human, earthly detail as with the deity of Christ and its implications for faith and life. The outline is topical instead of historical and geographical. Chapters treat the historicity, times, person, message, parables, miracles, narrative of the life, and relatives and friends of our Lord. Attention is given to the prophecies fulfilled in His life, His present ministry, His future activity, and the ethical demands that His coming lays upon us.

The Modern Student's Life of Christ, by Philip Vollmer. New York: Revell, 1912.

This compact volume is intended as a text book on the life of Christ for advanced students. The table of contents presents an excellent detailed outline of the life of Christ, which is elaborated in the book largely in the exact words of the Gospels themselves. Each chapter contains extensive explanatory notes, bibliography, practical lessons, and questions for discussion. Several chapters at the beginning and end summarize a vast store of knowledge that add interest and insights to the subject.

English New Testament

The Amplified New Testament. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1952.

In this version words which permit one or two more English translations are "amplified in the text," thus giving to the reader

the alternatives among which the translators usually have to choose. Helpful to busy Bible readers, this work is valuable if read with its structural design in mind.

The New English Bible: New Testament. Oxford: Oxford Press, 1961. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1961.

This New English Bible, of which the Old Testament is still in process, is more than a revision of earlier translations; it is a fresh new translation with many things to commend it. Unlike the RSV it is not bound by precedents and is much freer in the use of modern English idioms. In some passages it expresses the highest Christology of any English Version.

The New Testament in Modern English, trans. by J. B. Phillips. London: Collins, 1960.

A private translation that is at times a paraphrase, yet which has enjoyed extraordinary popularity. The author succeeds in sensing accurately the writer's thought and expressing it as the authors might have said it today. Its renditions have a freshness and spontaneity which make the work highly appealing.

The New Testament in Modern Speech, trans. by R. F. Weymouth. London: Clark, 1924.

This is an idiomatic translation into the everyday English from the text of the Resultant Greek Testament, by the late Richard F. Weymouth. It is regarded to be one of the best twentieth century versions.

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, trans. by R. A. Knox. New York: Sheed and Ward, 1944.

This version is newly translated from the Vulgate Latin at the request of their lordships, The Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, by R. A. Knox. It is esteemed as an excellent translation, much used by Protestants as well as Catholics.