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may glorify your Father who is in heaven.' 'The church of the living God,' says Paul (1 Ti 3<sup>16</sup>), 'is pillar as well as support of the truth,' making it not only secure but conspicuous. A lamp is kindled in order that it may give light, says Jesus ; and if we are entitled to read these two sections together, we must add that the secret of the radiant goodness which helps men thus is found in the present receiving of the blessings of which the Beatitudes speak.

## Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments.

BY PROFESSOR ARTHUR S. PEAKE, D.D., MANCHESTER.

### II.

I PASS on now to speak of the commentaries on individual books or groups of books.<sup>1</sup> On Genesis the outstanding exposition is Gunkel's (*HK*). Adopting the accepted critical analysis, and indeed extending it, and at one with the Grafians in their post-exilic dating of the Priestly Code, he had a keen sense for the primitive features in the earlier narratives. He exhibited fine appreciation of literary values, remarkable aptitude for tracing the affinities and the developments of myth, a gift of penetrating and sympathetic interpretation. His commentary opened a new era in exegesis. Dillmann's work was learned, comprehensive, and laborious, but Gunkel far surpasses it in its faculty of entering into the thoughts and feelings of the writers. Holzinger's contribution to *KHC* was a very useful compendium, earlier than Gunkel but still worthy of consultation. It was strong in its critical analysis. The author has written on Exodus, Numbers, and Joshua in the same series. Procksch's Genesis (*KAT*) is more recent and is a good and thorough piece of work, though not in the same class with Gunkel. König published an independent commentary. The author is one of our most learned Old Testament scholars, a great philologist with an almost unrivalled knowledge of the literature of Old Testament scholarship, an adherent of the Grafian criticism, but much more conservative with

reference to the historicity of Biblical narratives and the history of the religion than most scholars. He is apt to occupy too much space with polemic, sometimes on rather insignificant points. Our best British commentary is Skinner's (*ICC*). It has been much influenced by Gunkel, but is fully abreast of all the relevant literature. It is characterized by fine scholarship and great sanity of judgment. Driver (*West. C.*) pays much attention to the question of Genesis and modern science ; but the notes are rather meagre, and the general standpoint is rather that of Dillmann than that of Gunkel. I imagine that the substance of it dates back to the pre-Gunkel period. Bennett (*Cent. B.*) and Ryle (*CB*) are both excellent.

Baentsch's Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers (*HK*) is a masterly work. Dillmann's Exodus and Leviticus has been revised by Ryssel and is full, accurate, and competent. Holzinger's Exodus and Numbers are worthy companions of his Genesis, and Bertholet's Leviticus and Deuteronomy (*KHC*) are also excellent. For Exodus and Leviticus in the *ICC* we have still to wait, but McNeile (*West. C.*) and Driver (*CB*) on Exodus are both valuable contributions, the latter being in my judgment much better than the author's Genesis. Bennett's Exodus (*Cent. B.*) is good but too brief. On Leviticus, Chapman (*CB*) is excellent. The book was translated and annotated by Driver and White in the *Polychrome Bible*. Leviticus and Numbers were combined in Professor A. R. S. Kennedy's commentary (*Cent. B.*). The author's great authority in Hebrew archæology lends special value to his work, but the commentary is too short. On Numbers much the fullest commentary is by G. B. Gray (*ICC*) ; but it may be usefully supplemented by Binns (*West. C.*) which is quite recent and takes account of much work published after

<sup>1</sup> I use *ICC* for *International Critical Commentary*, *CB* for *Cambridge Bible*, *Cent. B.* for *Century Bible*, *West. C.* for *Westminster Commentaries*, *EGT* for *Expositor's Greek Testament*, *HC* for *Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament*, *HK* for *Handkommentar zum Alten Testament*, *HNT* for *Lietzmann's Handbuch zum Neuen Testament*, *KHC* for *Kurzer Handkommentar zum Alten Testament*, *Mey* for *Meyer's Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*, *SNT* for *J. Weiss's Die Schriften des Neuen Testaments*. *ZK* for *Zahn's Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*.

Gray's work was written. McNeile (*CB*) is good but rather disappointing in its brevity. On Deuteronomy, Steuernagel's new edition (*HK*) is an improvement on the old, which was written rather as a supplement to Dillmann than as a complete work. König (*SK*) contains much valuable material and a full introduction. Driver (*ICC*) is our standard work, resting largely upon Dillmann; but G. A. Smith (*CB*) is much more recent and very full and thorough. Wheeler Robinson (*Cent. B.*) was greatly hampered for space by the necessity of including Joshua in his volume. But so far as is possible the commentary is good.

On Joshua we have also Bennett in the *Polychrome Bible*, and G. A. Cooke in *CB*, in which series his Judges also appears, both of them excellent. On Judges we have two commentaries of the first rank, G. F. Moore (*ICC*) and Burney. The former is one of the most brilliant volumes in the series, and though published nearly a third of a century ago, still remains very valuable. The editor also undertook Judges for the *Polychrome Bible*. Burney's volume is very thorough and remarkably fresh. It contains a great deal of valuable historical matter ranging far beyond what would be anticipated in a commentary on Judges. The modern criticism of Judges, as of Samuel, owes much to Budde, who has contributed the commentaries on both books to *KHC*. Nowack has also done both books in his series with the competence we expect from a scholar so well equipped and experienced. Thatcher's Judges and Ruth (*Cent. B.*) is good so far as it goes, but is unduly brief. Ruth is combined with Judges by Nowack and Cooke. In *KHC* the five Megilloth are taken together, Bertholet dealing with Ruth. H. P. Smith contributes the Commentary on Samuel to the *ICC*, good but now rather old. A new treatment in the *Cambridge Bible* has been long overdue. A. R. S. Kennedy is the editor in the *Century Bible*. The length of the text has curtailed the extent of the notes. Specially valuable for its philology and textual criticism, and in the second edition for its discussion of topography, is Driver's *Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel*, owing a good deal as most other modern works on the subject to Wellhausen's *Der Text der Bücher Samuelis*. A parallel volume on Kings was written by Burney. It was a careful piece of philological and critical work but gave little promise of the qualities exhibited in his Judges. Skinner's commentary (*Cent. B.*) is as admirable as its limits will permit, and Lumby's contribution to the *Cambridge Bible* has fortunately been superseded by W. E. Barnes.

Kittel's long preoccupation with the History of Israel made his choice for Kings and Chronicles in *HK* very fitting, and both books are also taken by Benzinger, the distinguished authority on Hebrew Archæology, in *KHC*. Kings is unfortunately still missing in *ICC*, but Curtis and Masden have contributed a comprehensive volume to the series on Chronicles. W. A. L. Elmslie has prepared a substantial volume on Chronicles for *CB*, including some material from an early edition by W. E. Barnes. W. R. Harvey-Jellie did Chronicles for *Cent. B.* In the same series T. Witton Davies took Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, and the treatment is much fuller than in the preceding volume. Batten has dealt with Ezra and Nehemiah in *ICC*, and Ryle in *CB*, both substantial contributions. Siegfried is responsible for Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther in *HK*, Bertholet for Ezra and Nehemiah, and Wildeboer for Esther in *KHC*. Paton's Esther (*ICC*) is a solid piece of work. Streane in *CB* is brief but scholarly.

On Job, as is natural, there are several commentaries of outstanding quality. The older exegesis was worthily summed up by Dillmann. Duhm's exposition (*KHC*) was singularly penetrating and sympathetic, and his critical position seems to me generally sound. Budde's treatment (*HK*) was distinguished and fresh, but unhappily marred by his refusal to recognize that the speeches of Elihu constituted no part of the original book, and by the consequences of that refusal. In English our standard work is Driver and Gray (*ICC*). Special attention is paid to the philology. The exegesis is carefully done and the critical position balanced. The commentary by C. J. Ball is very learned; it is specially intended for Hebrew scholars. The editor's wide Semitic knowledge, especially in cuneiform, is much in evidence. Textual criticism has great prominence and is frequently drastic. Except for its sounder criticism, A. B. Davidson's volume in *CB* seems to me much inferior in quality to his earlier commentary, which, to our great loss, was never completed. J. Strahan's independent volume draws largely from Duhm and is a useful piece of work. Gibson in *West. C.* seems to me distinctly one of the weaker volumes of the series. Buttenwieser's commentary is learned and thorough; but his critical theories are very precarious. For the sake of completeness I may mention my own commentary in the *Cent. B.*

The Psalter has naturally attracted numerous expositors, but I find commentaries on the Psalms generally disappointing. Probably this is in the nature of the case. In English Cheyne (*N.B.* 1st

ed.), in German Gunkel, perhaps exhibit best the qualities which fit the expositor for this difficult task. Cheyne's commentary was written rather to supplement Delitzsch and Ewald than to provide a complete interpretation; but even so it remains a classic of exposition. Briggs in *ICC* is full and useful, providing a good deal of help for students of the original; but it was scarcely a task for which the editor was ideally fitted. Kirkpatrick (*CB*) is compact and reasonably full; W. T. Davison and T. Witton Davies in the *Cent. B.* are briefer, but good within their limits. Of Duhm (*KHC*) I have already spoken. Baethgen in *HK* was a thorough piece of work; it has been replaced by Gunkel. Owing to its extent the latter commentary was published without the Introduction, which is to be specially devoted to the study of the literary types in the Psalter. The first half of this has just appeared. Kittel in *SK* has found deserved acceptance. König has also treated the subject recently from his standpoint in a large volume.

Proverbs is a tantalizing book for the commentator. Toy's volume in the *ICC* is thorough and competent; Perowne's in *CB* is slight and not satisfactory, and Currie Martin's treatment (*Cent. B.*), while good and interesting, is limited by the inclusion of Ecclesiastes and The Song of Songs in the same volume. Frankenberg (*HK*) is excellent. Wildeboer (*KHC*) is not quite in the same class. On Ecclesiastes Barton (*ICC*) is learned and well balanced, the theories of radical dislocation (Bickell) and of successive expansions by different writers (P. Haupt, Siegfried) are set aside. Plumtre contributed a fascinating commentary to *CB* which has now been replaced by Lukyn Williams, in an excellent volume, which stands high in the series. Siegfried (*HK*) presents an improbable theory of the origin of the book; but it is a notable contribution to its interpretation. Perhaps the best commentary is the French exposition by Podechard, which is very full and thorough. The older view of the Song of Songs as a drama celebrating the fidelity of the Shulamite to her shepherd lover in spite of the blandishments of Solomon is maintained by Andrew Harper (*CB*), but rejected by Currie Martin, who expounds the now generally accepted theory of Budde that the book contains a collection of wedding songs, sung during the 'King's Week.' Budde himself has written the exposition for *KHC*, and Siegfried has followed the same line in *HK*.

Of British writers on Isaiah we are indebted above all to Cheyne. He returned to the subject in book after book. His monumental *Introduction*

falls outside our scope; but his *Isaiah Chronologically Arranged*, his *Prophecies of Isaiah*, his contributions to the English and Hebrew *Polychrome Bible* constitute a notable addition to the criticism and exegesis of the text. His *Prophecies of Isaiah* presupposes Ewald and Delitzsch, but his notes are a landmark in the interpretation of the book. The *Polychrome* editions, especially that of the Hebrew text, contain valuable matter, but they are not on a level with his earlier work. The best complete commentary in English is the second edition of Skinner's contribution to *CB*. It is strong alike in exegesis and in Biblical theology. Whitehouse (*Cent. B.*) is good, particularly on the historical side; but it is briefer and less recent. Wade (*West. C.*) is also excellent. Gray (*ICC*) is, so far as at present accessible (chs. i.-xxvii.), the standard treatment of the subject. A new edition of G. A. Smith's volumes in the *Expositor's Bible* has just been published. In the main the author stands by the general position taken in the first edition in criticism and in the discussion of the Servant problem. A complete translation of xl.-lxvi. is given, and some account is taken of the work of scholars during the last forty years, though much less than I had hoped. In German there are several notable commentaries. Duhm's (*HK*), first issued in 1892 and now in its fourth edition, opened a new era alike in the criticism and the interpretation of the book. It has left a deep mark on nearly all the later literature, even where its more extreme positions have been rejected. I need not repeat what I said about his qualities in the first article. Marti has carried out Duhm's principles with more rigour than Duhm himself, and followed him very closely where he has not shot beyond him in his main results. He diverges from him on the Servant problem, defending rightly, as I believe, the identification with the empirical Israel. A much more conservative treatment is given to the problems by Kittel in his revision of Dillmann. König has recently published an independent commentary which takes its place by the side of his Genesis and Psalms. I have not thought it worth while as a rule to call attention to Strack and Zöckler's Commentary, but I might make an exception for Orelli's Isaiah and Jeremiah and Minor Prophets in their most recent editions. In French there is a fresh and suggestive volume by Condamin, laying special stress on a strophic theory. The annotations are rather meagre. I understand that a second edition is in preparation.

Jeremiah had been unduly neglected by British commentators till comparatively recently.

Cheyne's exposition in the *Pulpit Commentary* appeared more than a quarter of a century before my own (*Cent. B.*), which was published in 1910-12. Streaue (*CB*) in its second edition marked a considerable improvement on the first edition, and Binns (*West. C.*) is an excellent piece of work written from the standpoint of Professor Kennett. I am not including translations in this survey, but an exception should be made in the case of Driver's *The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah* because it contains notes, in addition to the valuable rendering of the text. Germany has been especially fruitful from the time of Hitzig onwards. Graf's commentary was a great work in its day, and still, though nearly seventy years old, repays consultation. As compared with more recent commentaries it is astonishingly conservative. Wellhausen wrote no commentary on Jeremiah, but his remarkable study of him in his *History of Israel* opened the way for a new approach. Giesebrecht (*HK*) was the first in the series of recent great commentators, but in spite of his valuable pioneering work, I think that even in its second edition it scarcely reaches the level attained in some of his other books. Duhm (*KHC*) made a contribution of exceptional value to the estimation of the prophet and the interpretation of his utterances, but those utterances were sadly reduced in number in deference to his metrical theory (though less so than by N. Schmidt and G. Hölscher), and he was less appreciative of much that he regarded as later—especially the New Covenant passage—than could have been wished. Indebted though I was in the preparation of my own work to Graf and Giesebrecht, and still more to Duhm, I found myself much more fully in sympathy with Cornill's commentary, which ranks among the very best expositions devoted to any Old Testament book. If in some respects it falls short of Duhm it is superior in its balance, its freedom from arbitrariness, subjectivity, and rigour. This masterly work is a model of what a great commentary should be. And now Volz (*KAT*) has won a worthy place in this great succession; his commentary is specially valuable, both for his independent work and for the account it takes of developments since Cornill's work was published. A second edition is in preparation. In French we have Condamin's commentary, which I greatly value. Lamentations has often been included with Jeremiah by British commentators. It is so in *CB* and *Cent. B.* It still awaits treatment in *ICC* and *West. C.* In German excellent expositions have been supplied by Löhr (*HK*) and Budde (*KHC*).

On Ezekiel, Davidson (*CB*) and Lofthouse (*Cent. B.*) have written excellent commentaries; I have already indicated that Redpath (*West. C.*) entirely fails to rise to a great and difficult task. Of the German commentaries it is still worth while to mention Smend in the *Exegetisches Handbuch*. Cornill's *Das Buch des Propheten Ezechiel* is very largely occupied with the restoration of the very corrupt text, and in this respect his work was epoch-making. But it contains not a little valuable exegetical matter. On the exegesis three commentaries of great merit should be mentioned: Kraetzschmar (*HK*), Bertholet (*KHC*), and Herrmann (*KAT*). The book has till recently been regarded as lifted above doubts of authenticity. But several scholars have recently found considerable interpolations in it, and Hölscher has reduced the genuine element to small dimensions. His book is not a commentary, though naturally it contains a good deal of textual and exegetical matter, and the next commentary on Ezekiel will have to reckon very thoroughly with it. For this we in Great Britain look forward specially to Professor G. A. Cooke's long anticipated volume in *ICC*. Presumably it will represent a much less radical standpoint. It is unfortunate that Herrmann had not Hölscher's work before him.

On Daniel, we are now fortunate in possessing Montgomery's contribution to *ICC*. Excellent in criticism and interpretation, it is specially valuable for its treatment of the philology, which is unusually thorough. A. A. Bevan's volume was especially strong on this side, but important new discoveries have added greatly to our material for the solution of the problems. For the English reader the best and most comprehensive commentary is Driver (*CB*), and with this may be taken Charles (*Cent. B.*), which has behind it the editor's prolonged study of the Apocalyptic literature. On the conservative side, C. H. H. Wright was the author of *Daniel and his Critics*. In German, Behrmann wrote a fresh, learned, and independent commentary more than a third of a century ago. Marti's work (*KHC*) is excellent, though rather radical in its treatment of the text and too brief. If Behrmann could say in 1894 that on the philological side every commentary older than ten years was antiquated, much new material, especially the Elephantine papyri, has come to light in recent years, and the suggestions as to the pre-Maccabean origin of the narrative chapters has found fuller expression. On both these accounts Montgomery's volume is specially welcome.

It had been arranged that Harper should under-

take the Twelve Prophets for the *ICC*. He published only Amos and Hosea, but his premature death compelled him to leave the rest of the task undone. Professor J. M. P. Smith completed his commentary on Micah and wrote those on Zephaniah, Nahum, and Malachi. J. A. Bewer undertook Obadiah, H. G. Mitchell Haggai and Zechariah, and W. H. Ward Habakkuk. In the main, these commentaries are thorough. That on Habakkuk is an exception. The critical problems are extremely difficult, but the discussions of these and the exegesis are far too meagre. To the *Century Bible* R. F. Horton has contributed a sympathetic and attractive exposition of the first six of the twelve prophets, while Driver has dealt with the last six. In the *Cambridge Bible* the Minor Prophets have been dealt with by a number of scholars. Hosea and Micah were done by Cheyne many years ago, and have been neither revised nor replaced. But they have still a value of their own. H. C. O. Lanchester has edited Obadiah and Jonah, and adapted to the Revised Version Driver's Commentary on Joel and Amos and A. B. Davidson's on Nahum, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah. In the *Westminster Commentary* Edghill's Amos has been completed by G. A. Cooke. Its excellence increases our regrets for the loss of an accomplished scholar. G. A. Wade has combined in one volume good expositions of Micah, Obadiah, Joel, and Jonah. G. A. Smith's treatment of the Twelve Prophets in the *Expositor's Bible* was, I think, from the student's point of view an advance on his Isaiah. A new edition is soon to appear. It is an interesting fact that in the great German series the editor has generally reserved the Twelve Prophets for himself. So Nowack in *HK*, Marti in *KHC*, and Sellin in *KAT*. Great impetus was given to the criticism and exegesis by Wellhausen's *Die Kleinen*

*Propheten*, a book valuable and suggestive out of all proportion to its size. Nowack was greatly influenced by it; indeed, his loyalty brought him some rude remarks from Wellhausen which were not unnaturally much resented. The third edition has been considerably revised. Marti's work was here as elsewhere on a high level of competence, but marred by his excessive radicalism alike in lower and in higher criticism. Duhm published first a translation, and then a short but important volume of annotations, practically passing over Habakkuk, to which he had recently devoted an independent commentary. Perhaps the most notable of all the expositions is Sellin's in *KAT*. Written with full knowledge of his predecessors' work, it is yet very fresh and stimulating, rich in the results of his own research, insight, and imagination. His work is indeed at times too imaginative; and while he holds his views with great confidence, he not infrequently changes them. Hoonacker published a learned French commentary twenty years ago, in the Roman Catholic series.

While I have limited myself strictly to commentaries, it is not to be forgotten that a good deal of exegetical work is to be found in articles and monographs. The very rich literature on the Servant of Yahweh is an outstanding example. Works on Biblical Theology and the History of Hebrew religion, special discussions of the doctrines of God and of man, of sin and salvation, of the Messianic hope and existence after death, expositions of Hebrew ethics, may all yield useful material. Biographies and character sketches of Biblical personalities may be found useful. But it should be remembered, on the other hand, that frequently the best contributions on any particular topic of criticism, history, or Biblical Theology will be found in commentaries.

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## Literature.

### PUBLIC WORSHIP.

THE conduct of public worship is a subject that is increasingly engaging the attention of both pulpit and pen in the non-liturgical churches. The Church of England has the matter settled, so far as the general order is concerned. It has its own problems, as everybody knows, but the 'Orders of Morning and Evening Prayer' decides many things for the

Church of England minister. It is different in the Free Churches in England, and in all the non-Episcopalian Churches in Scotland. In all these bodies the conduct of Divine Service has been in the hands of the minister, and the whole atmosphere and arrangement of the service have been a matter of his individual taste and capacity and devoutness. The result has often been admirable when the minister is a good and able man. But when he