

it has justly been regarded "as one of the chief problems, which modern exegesis has to solve, to give a satisfactory explanation and defence of the mode of quoting and applying Old Testament Scripture in the New." *

The quotations from the Old Testament in the New are very numerous. Altogether, of one kind or another, they number several hundred. Without attempting to classify them fully or completely, one may indicate briefly three varieties. 1. There is a variety of *source*, some passages being quoted directly from the Hebrew Bible, as in Matt. ii. 18; others being quoted directly from the Greek translation, as in Matt. xxi. 16; and others being quoted directly neither from the Hebrew nor from the Greek, as in Matt. ii. 5, 6. 2. There is a variety of *form*, some passages giving a literal rendering of the Hebrew, as in Matt. ii. 15; others giving a literal reproduction of the Greek, as in Matt. xxii. 39; and others giving only the general sense of the original, as in Matt. xv. 9, or a modified sense of it, as in Mark iv. 12. 3. There is a variety of *application*, some passages being applied literally, as in Matt. xxi. 16; others being applied allusively, as in Matt. xxi. 13; and others being applied typically, as in Matt. xxi. 42. But the variety of application is so great as scarcely to admit of scientific classification. Concerning the use, as well as the manner of quotation, one may say with Davidson, "that every mode of quotation has been employed, from the exactest to the most loose, from the strictly verbal method to the widest paraphrase."

From the preceding paragraph, it is evident that the New Testament writers allowed themselves great liberty in quoting and applying the Old Testament Scriptures. The exceedingly free spirit in which they made quotations is further illustrated by the number of unacknowledged appropriations from the Old Testament, that is, the number of Old Testament expressions that are used without any kind of reference whatever to their sources. Indeed, they often reproduce a passage or a combination of passages with such freedom as to imply that they quoted either from memory, as many interpreters suppose, or from manuals of excerpts, as Dr. Hatch maintains. The exist-

* "Fairbairn's Hermeneutical Manual," p. 354.