
"An exercise in Biblical Theology"—a topical approach to the theological and social implications of the Sabbath institution. The first three chapters deal with the importance of the Sabbath, its origin, and its observance in biblical times; and the last seven chapters treat themes associated in the Bible with the Sabbath.


An introduction to the thought of E. G. White by means of focusing on what is seen as the central theme of her writings—the great controversy between Christ and Satan. Battistone surveys the Conflict of the Ages series to present White's use of the Bible in relation to this theme, to show how her understanding of history and her historiography are related to it, and to prove that her philosophy in general is a religious philosophy informed by her understanding of the great controversy. The book concludes that White wrote, not to inform the reader in the manner that a critical Bible commentary would, but to bring the reader to a decision.


The subject of this book, written from an evangelical perspective, is OT occurrences of God's appearance in human form. It attempts to define Christophany, to identify who was involved, in what form he appeared and for what purpose. Appendix 1 contains a survey of the history of interpretation of Christophanies.


A collaborative study sponsored by the National Lutheran-Roman Catholic Dialogue (the study group included four Lutherans, four Roman Catholics, two Episcopalians, and two representatives from the Reformed tradition), it is an attempt to ascertain what modern scholars, using the
historical-critical method, could say about the portrayal of Mary in the NT. The study proceeds chronologically, beginning with the Pauline writings and extending through materials of the second century A.D. Its intent is to be helpful both in ecumenical discussions and in general to students of the NT and Christian origins.


Davidson's purpose is to reveal the way of thinking of eighteenth-century New Englanders. He deals extensively with eschatological views of the time, working from primary sources (the Bibliography may be of interest to some). He believes that eschatological views influenced events rather than *vice versa*.


The author has a dual purpose: (1) to see Catholic and Quaker contributions of the 16th and 17th centuries to biblical study in perspective by looking at trends of thought provided by representative individuals, and (2) to identify some important common interpretative principles which may facilitate a broadly ecumenical hermeneutic for the interpretation of Scripture. Particular attention is paid to the matter of authority of Scripture and to the methods used and/or recommended for its interpretation.


An examination of the relationship of theology to its concrete social setting. A study of American rational orthodoxy in the South, 1795-1860.


Seeks to understand our humanity and potential, finding a middle position between a humanism that makes man autonomous and a theology that seeks to exalt God by devaluing man. God's grace, in addition to forgiveness, means an ongoing restoration to His image which results in holiness, creativity, and responsibility for our world.

A biography of Andrew Greeley, a Catholic priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago, a sociologist, and author with sixty books to his credit, along with syndicated newspaper columns and hundreds of articles in magazines and professional journals. This volume is about his life, his ideas, and American Catholicism, 1950-1975.


A management casebook intended especially for those in church-related institutions where the decision-making must be based on different premises than those of business organizations or governmental agencies. It includes material on decision-making and the use of the case-study method, with typical cases which range from those involving church-operated institutions and businesses through local church situations to personal decisions.


A sociological and linguistic approach to late-nineteenth century revivalism in America, with the lyrics of the hymns of the time used as the point of entry. Literary criticism and comparative theory derived from anthropology form the major part of the methodology employed.


This study seeks to answer the question as to why there are so many radically differing interpretations for the same parables, even among those who are following the same system of interpretation. It then offers suggestions as to how the polyvalent nature of the parables may be used, within limits, to speak to today's situations.